"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today and probably tomorrow; fresh east and southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,328. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRATS AT MIDNIGHT RENOMINATE WILSON AND MARSHALL; FIGHT OVER PLATFORM AND ADJOURN UNTIL 11 A. M. TODAY; HEAR BRYAN AND CHEER THE PRESIDENT'S WORK FOR PEACE

PLATFORM FULL OF PROBLEMS

Resolutions Committee, Still in Session, May Work All Night.

STRONG ON "AMERICANISM"

Declaration, Which Wilson Wanted as He Wrote It, Will Satisfy Him, It Is Asserted.

DISCORD OVER SUFFRAGE

Mexico Proves a Minor Difficulty —Tentative Draft Followed the President's Ideas.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention was in session at 1 o'clock this morning, going over the final draft of the party platform.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the committee, announced soon after 1 o'clock that the committee had approved planks, dealing with foreign questions, the tariff, and preparedness, and that the suffrage and other planks were still under consideration. Senator Stone added that the committee would probably sit all night.

Differences over some of the planks, as reported by the sub-committee, developed and it was made evident that an effort would be made to modify or reject the declaration of the sub-committee on equal suffrage. This plank, as presented, recognized the right of women to vote and recommended to the individual States that the franchise be granted to women. Members of the committee said that this plank was stronger than the Republican suffrage plank in that it contained the recommendation, whereas the Republican plank, after recognizing the principle, merely declared without recommendation, that the granting of the suffrage to women should be left to the determination of the States.

Keenest interest was shown in the plank on Americanism, and word came from Washington that President Wilson would refuse to accept the platform unless the Americanism plank he had prepared was adopted.

Members of the Committee on Resolutions, while declining to say whether the President's plank had been changed by the sub-committee, asserted that it was so strong that it would satisfy the President and all patriotic Americans.

The plank, as reported by the sub-committee in its platform draft, presented to the Resolutions Committee when it met at 10:30 o'clock, summons all men of whatever origin or creed to unite in making clear the unity of America, but whoever, actuated by any purpose, disregards America's welfare, injures the Government, cripples industry or arouses prejudice, based on race or creed, is denounced as faithless to the trust his citizenship inposes on him.

The plank also condemns all organizations or individuals who conspire to weaken the Government or improperly influence or coerce public representatives treating or negotiating with any foreign power. While these conspiracies exist among a limited number, the plank asserts that they have been instigated to advance the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of the United States.

At 2 o'clock the Resolutions Committee was engaged in a lively debate over the Mexican plank. This plank had been adopted tentatively before a quorum of the committee reached the conference room, but it was reconsidered after a quorum appeared. As presented by the sub-committee, the plank declared that intervention should be resorted to by the United States only as a last resort.

To this phrase Congressman Fergerson, the New Mexican member of the Resolutions Committee, objected and pleaded for its elimination. He was supported by other committeemen from border States.

Senator Martin of Virginia, who left the committee room at 2 o'clock, estimated that the committee would not finish its work before 10 o'clock, an hour prior to the meeting of the convention.

The draft of the platform as worked out by the sub-committee contained about 4,000 words and included twenty-five planks.

In general, the platform throughout followed the President's suggestions. It adopted his recommendations regarding the statement of the attitude of this country toward foreign powers, except that the sub-committee added a paragraph regarding Mexico, declaring it to be the duty of this country to hold American forces in Mexico until danger to American interests should be virtually over.

Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York, a member of the sub-committee, made a spirited effort in behalf of the adoption of a plank calling for a liberal appropriation for the improvement of the East River to make it navigable to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the heaviest dreadnoughts. This plank was rejected by a majority of one vote.

President Was Insistent on His Americanism Plank

WASHINGTON, June 15. — Reports from St. Louis that some Democratic leaders favored modifying President Wilson's Americanism plank to make its denunciation of political activities by foreign-born citizens less specific brought an emphatic statement from the White House late tonight that the President would not consent to such a change under any circumstances. The President's position was made unmistakably clear to his personal advisers at the convention by telephone and telegraph.

Later the President's representatives in St. Louis telephoned him assurances that the plank would be adopted exactly as approved at the White House.

The Platform Preamble.

The preamble to the platform as completed by the sub-committee and submitted to the full Committee on Resolutions is as follows:

"The Democratic Party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic Administration and be apprized of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

"We indorse the Administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad.

"We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges, and our constructive legislation with those of any party of any time.

"We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws, and an inelastic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends.'

"The Republican Party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed.

"Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under Republican Administrations—long the refuge of the money trust—has been supplanted by the Federal Reserve act, a true democracy of credit under Government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

"We have created a Federal Trade Commission to accommodate vexing questions arising under the anti-trust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

"We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress.

"We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the working man the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction, and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in alleged contempt cases committed outside of the presence of the court.

"We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching two and one-half millions additional people, improved the postal service in every branch, and for the first time in our history placed the Post Office system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914, and 1915."

Busy Day for Sub-Committee.

In its all-day session the sub-committee of the Resolutions Committee faced many knotty problems. More than 1,000 suggestions for planks of all sorts were laid before it, but hundreds of these were laid aside in the preliminary stages and were not taken up at all.

Copies of the President's suggestions for the platform were given to each member. The original draft, brought to St. Louis by Secretary Baker and turned over to Chairman Stone, had many interlineations in the "President's handwriting.

The most contentious questions when the sub-committee met were Americanism, Mexico, and "votes for women."

President Wilson telegraphed last night to the Committee on Resolutions, urging a strong declaration against the activity of hyphenates in American politics. It was to be virtually a challenge to the Republicans in the statement that any political party seeking to take advantage of these pro-foreign influences deserved condemnation. The plank was to state, however, that it was not to be taken as a reflection upon the greater portion of the foreign-born population of the United States.

When the sub-committee took up the President's suggestion differences developed. Some members were said to be strongly opposed to such a plank and others were insistent that the plank should go in.

The attitude shown by some delegates yesterday during the delivery of the key-

Continued on Page 3.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

BRYAN EXTOLS PRESIDENT

Draws Volleys of Cheers from Throng by Praise of Wilson.

BURIES ALL DIFFERENCES

Credits Administration with More Popular Laws Than Any in Nation's History.

MAKES APPEAL FOR PEACE

Wants the President to Have the Honor of Bringing End to the Conflict.

Special to The New York Times.

COLISEUM, St. Louis, June 15.—The high moments of Democratic conventions have come mostly at night sessions, and the stage at the Coliseum was set to continue the old tradition. For the first time since the convention began the galleries were filled to the high roof. Blue-bulbed incandescent lights made the hall as bright as day, and every one was plainly keyed up to make a night of it.

Senator Reed of Missouri had brought about the postponement of the night session until 9 o'clock so that delegates could be entertained by the city of St. Louis. Presumably they had been entertained; at any rate there was an air of larking good humor on the faces of the crowd that at 9 o'clock was already waiting for events.

Applause for patriotic music came more full-throatedly than in the daytime; everything and anything was signal enough for ripples of laughing applause that meant more of coolness and comfort than of enthusiasm. Senator James's appearance on the rostrum brought one loud burst of applause. William Jennings Bryan's appearance in the press gallery brought another, and when a flashlight was set off near Mrs. Bryan by a busy photographer the merry crowd took it as a good joke.

The night session gave an opportunity for a red-fire parade, which many loyal Democrats have missed in recent years; but it wasn't a parade for any one the delegates knew; it was a parade to announce in letters of fire the candidacy of Governor Major of Missouri for the Vice Presidency. The parade was a minute and twelve seconds passing a given peanut stand outside the Coliseum. What happened to the parade when it reached the Coliseum no one inside ever knew.

Shouts for Bryan.

When Senator James called the convention to order at 9:18 cries of "Bryan! Bryan!" showed the heads of entertainment what the convention was looking for. Mr. James is an old-time Bryan follower, but he thundered for order. The guests of the convention, he said, must not abuse their privileges. The cheery crowd applauded this rebuke and a resolution at once was offered by Senator Thompson of Kansas to suspend the rules and hear Mr. Bryan. The motion was carried, though not without scattering "noes."

A committee headed by Senator Kern of Indiana escorted Mr. Bryan to the speaker's place, while the floor and galleries roared their approval.

Senator James introduced Mr. Bryan as "one of the leading citizens of the world and America's greatest Democrat."

Mr. Bryan set no limit to his admiration of the President nor to the party's claim for continuance in power. He said he had had differences of opinion with President Wilson, but, raising his head and his voice, while the packed Coliseum gave a mighty shout of joy and relief, he said:

"I join the people in thanking God that we have a President who does not want the nation to fight."

Manifestly there had been uneasiness lest Mr. Bryan should limit his indorsement to domestic matters, if he did not actually assail the President to justify his own resignation as Secretary of State, but he did nothing of the sort. He surprised his hearers, many of whom remembered his warlike raids on party harmony in the past by saying that all Democratic conventions were love feasts to him. But as he proceeded it was evident that he meant the description to apply truly to this convention. He was truly back with the party that had nominated him three times for the Presidency, and in his closing sentence he asked that the nomination this time be given to President Wilson.

Referring to his hope for the restoration of peace, he said:

"As a Democrat I want my party to have the honor of bringing the peace about and I want the country to give Woodrow Wilson a chance to bring it about."

It has been a long time since Mr. Bryan had his party leaders so solidly with him. Murmurs ran through the delegation that Mr. Bryan was making the greatest convention speech of his life. In a sense this was true, though not as to oratory. Mr. Bryan's friends have said that he caused Woodrow Wilson's nomination four years ago, but his enemies said that he couldn't prevent it. Tonight, however, there was no doubt that Mr. Bryan had put his personal political ambition away from him. He set at rest the one possibility of Democratic dissension here and, praising Mr. Wilson's domestic and foreign policies and his courage against the interests of those who want war, he urged a united Democracy to rally for the President's re-election.

Mr. Bryan referred to his long service for the party and the long friendships he had derived from the political wars he had waged. He praised Governor Glynn's speech of yesterday and said he had met him years ago when he threw into the Bryan campaign the vigor of a young man of promise that yesterday had been made good. He praised Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Resolutions here, who has been working to avoid a too warlike denunciation of hyphenated citizens in the Democratic platform.

For Mr. Bryan, in making peace with his own party, was also making a peace speech to the country on foreign affairs. The one point he stressed in his reference to the European difficulties was that President Wilson had kept the country out of war. That was his point of praise too regarding the President's handling of the Mexican situation. His view was that intervention would lead to annexation and his praise was that the President had prevented that.

Considerable attention was attracted to Mr. Bryan's failure to make any distinction between the American foreign policy during his service in the State Department. He seemed to assume that no change had come, and that the policy before and after his resignation was equally good. He applied his praise to the European as well as to the Mexican policy of the Administration.

Eulogizes the President.

Reviewing the struggles of the Democratic Party, Mr. Bryan said:

"After sixteen years of waiting, our party entered the White House, and fortunately we won the Senate and the House at the same time. Our party became responsible for national affairs, and now we come, after three years of labor, to make our plans for the future and to submit to the American people the claims of our party to continued confidence.

"Whatever differences of opinion may exist, or may have existed, as to particular measures or particular acts, we are here to begin the fight of 1916, a united party in every State in the Union, ready for battle.

"Today those who stand for the Democratic Party are able to go before this nation and not only give a reason for the faith that is in them, but give a defense of the Administration's claims to the confidence of the people.

"You may take all the Administrations from the beginning of our history as a Republic to the beginning of the present one, and you will not find as many laws written upon the statute books, of great importance to the people, as you will find written in the last three years by Woodrow Wilson, a Democratic President."

Briefly, Mr. Bryan then referred to the tariff revision, the Federal Reserve law, and the strengthening of the anti-trust laws.

"No President since Jackson," he continued, "has had to meet such an unholy combination of the powers of high finance, and even Jackson himself never met the situation better than Woodrow Wilson met it. We have just commenced to learn what the Federal Reserve law means for this nation. This great piece of legislation, the greatest piece of constructive statesmanship in a generation, has not only broken the hold of Wall Street upon the business of the nation, but it has broken the grip of Wall Street upon the politics of the United States. For twenty years there has not been an election but what a hundred men in Wall Street could, by coercion they had in their power, change the result of the election. And one who like myself has felt their power must be pardoned if he rejoices that we have an Administration that has broken that power and set a nation free.

"Here were three great measures, carrying out the promise of a Democratic platform, and these three great measures constitute a record of achievement which the Republican Party dare not attack. The electorate before which the Republican Party must now go is not controlled, as the convention at Chicago was, by the expert representatives of the favor-seeking corporations.

"While our President and our Congress were at work conducting this splendid pyramid of performance a war came that threw upon this Administration such burdens as no President has had to bear within the last fifty years. We inherited from a Republican Administration an insurrection in Mexico. This Administration has dealt with that situation, and the Republican Party dares not challenge a verdict before the country on the Mexican question.

"We have a few men interested in ranches and a few interested in mines who would use the blood of American soldiers to guarantee profits and their investments in a foreign land. But that is not the sentiment of the American people. The people of this country stand back of Woodrow Wilson in his determination not to interfere in the affairs of Mexico.

"Why, my friends, if President Wilson had yielded to the demand of those who have clamored for intervention in Mexico we would no sooner have crossed the line than the same men would tell him that the soldiers never must come out, for, my friends, annexation is the next step after intervention has been undertaken. And if we invaded Mexico, these same men would say, 'On to Panama!'

"But, my friends, the President not

Continued on Page 2.

FRENCH, GERMANS AND ITALIANS. The Times directory of Foreign Shops in Paris is now ready. Copies may be obtained at The Times Office, Paris, France.

DELEGATES HASTEN ACTION

Threat to Go Home and Not Wait for Saturday Proves Effective.

21-MINUTE DEMONSTRATION

Dramatic Outburst Interrupts Chairman James's Eulogy of President Wilson.

AVERTING WAR THE THEME

Convention Again Enthusiastic Over Success of Administration's Diplomatic Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The acceleration of the work of the Democratic National Convention today was the result of the delegates taking the bit between their teeth and putting their feet down on one of the time-honored stupidities of the national convention system, the custom whereby a convention must remain in session for a certain number of days, whether it has any business to transact or not, in order that the inhabitants of the convention city may have a chance to make a lot of money out of the crowds.

The original program was that Thursday was to be devoted to spellbinding speeches and that the nominations were not to be reached before Saturday morning. The delegates revolted and threatened that if the convention sat until Saturday it would sit without them, as they were going home. The leaders had to give in, the day of spellbinding was omitted, and nominating speeches were ordered for Thursday night.

A rule was brought in immediately after permanent Chairman Ollie James's speech, providing that an adjournment be had until 8 P. M., and that the order of business then be nominating speeches, with the adoption of the platform inserted whenever the Resolutions Committee was ready to report, and then the nomination of Mr. Wilson, with the nominating speeches and nomination of the Vice President to follow.

The galleries protested and yelled for the spellbinders, demanding Bryan first, but the convention paid no attention to them. The only concession it made was to amend the rule and fix the hour of reconvening at 9 o'clock, instead of 8, so as not to derange the plans for their entertainment made by the people of St. Louis. This was not done until Senator James A. Reed of Missouri had made a speech pointing out the discourtesy that would be inflicted upon their hosts if they upset these plans by the 8 o'clock rule.

The action of the convention is regarded here as the first dawning indication of a disgust with the fetish customs of national conventions and as giving a promise of better things. The most encouraging thing about it is that in any previous convention the day of useless spellbinding would have been had anyway, whether the extra day was cut out or not. There was plenty of time for it, for Senator James's speech was finished soon after 2 o'clock, and the rest of the afternoon could have been devoted to wearisome speechmaking in a hot hall. In Denver, eight years ago, when the convention proceedings were as cut-and-dried as here, that is precisely what was done. This time, however, the delegates wanted nothing but business. Even the so-called "demonstrations" were made short and divested of most of the silliest of their features.

The delegates repeated and emphasized their enthusiasm over peace by wildly cheering every one of Chairman James's references to it. There was a heartfelt and enthusiastic outburst over his declaration that the President had maintained American rights "without the shedding of a drop of blood." Mr. James repeated the effect created by ex-Governor Glynn in his speech as Temporary Chairman. Those of the leaders who were concerned over Wednesday's demonstration made no attempt to control expression of feeling by the delegates, and were concentrating their efforts on the platform, in the hope of making it strong enough to counteract and overcome any interpretation of the demonstrations as indicating a sentiment for "peace at any price."

William J. Bryan is highly satisfied and regards the events of the last two days as a great vindication for himself. Mr. Bryan delivered a speech against preparedness this afternoon at the City Club amid a tremendous burst of enthusiasm. He was cheered enthusiastically when he came into the press section this morning, and whether in the corridors of the theatre or in the hall of the delegates, he is admitted to be the outstanding figure of the convention, to which he is not a delegate, and in which he has had no part.

"I Am Very Grateful," President Wilson Says, on Receiving the News of His Renomination

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 16.—"I am very grateful to my generous friends."

This was President Wilson's only comment when told of his nomination by acclamation this morning. The President, who earlier in the evening had taken a walk in the rain with Mrs. Wilson, returned to the White House at 10:30 o'clock.

Bulletins were sent to him from the White House offices until 11:30 o'clock, when word was returned to the executive offices that the President had gone to bed. The President was not disturbed again until 12:55 o'clock this morning, when Joseph P. Tumulty, his private secretary, telephoned to him that he had been nominated by acclamation. The secretary was talking to the President when news arrived that Vice President Marshall had also been nominated by acclamation.

President Wilson slipped out the main door of the White House at 10 o'clock last night in a driving rain when nobody was about but the ushers and policemen at the front door. With him was Mrs. Wilson. Neither had an umbrella, although the rain was coming down strongly and there was a strong southeastern wind. Both wore rubber coats and rubber hats. The Secret Service men in the executive offices were promptly advised by the policeman at the front door, and took up the trail, followed by several newspaper men. Swinging around the eastern side of the White House President and Mrs. Wilson walked briskly into the Mall and the monument grounds, following the path to the Washington Monument. They went to the base of the monument, and, after tarrying several minutes, returned to the White House. Their walk lasted about half an hour.

Returning to the White House, the President and Mrs. Wilson went to the library. The White House was in direct telegraphic and telephonic communication with the St. Louis Convention hall tonight. Over the telephone line, which ran from Secretary Tumulty's offices to the platform in the convention hall, the cheering during the demonstration at midnight was easily audible.

CONVENTION ROUSED BY JAMES'S SPEECH

Whirlwind Demonstration of 21 Minutes Over Wilson's Success in Averting War.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—"I can see the accusing picture of Christ on the battlefield, with the dead and dying all around him, with the scream of shrapnel and the roll of cannon, and I can hear the Master say to Woodrow Wilson, 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.'"

The Democratic National Convention, deaf and idle when he had referred to Wilson's achievements in upbuilding the army and navy, came to life with a wild scream today at these words of Senator Ollie James.

The Senator succeeded ex-Governor Glynn as presiding officer, and he practiced the lesson he had learned from Glynn. He took peace as his keynote, and he used it to even better advantage than Glynn, because he had been able to observe wherein Glynn made his biggest hits and had profited by it.

Ollie James is an orator of power and force. His voice is irresistible and compelling, strong enough to match well with his gigantic physique, yet melodious and full of lights and shades. His presence is eye-filling, his manner and gestures wonderfully light and supple for so big a man. He has the face of a prizefighter, the body of an oak, and the voice of a pipe organ, and he has all the tricks of the orator at the tip of his tongue.

Enthusiasm for W. J. B.

The first event of the morning came before the convention was called to order. It was the appearance of William J. Bryan in his place, among the newspaper reporters, of whom he is one. The convention rose and cheered him—with great enthusiasm and warm personal feeling. The Commoner responded to the greeting in the old Bryan manner, so lost of late. The anxious and careworn look he had worn was all gone. Yesterday the convention took Bryan from the scrapheap and elevated him to the ridgepole. It brought back with a rush all his old self-confidence, and it was as plain as the nose on his face that he saw 1920 in his mind's eye.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" were sung. Senator James, as Permanent Chairman, then took the gavel from Mr. Glynn and started in on his speech. He began with the tariff and other domestic issues, and received a cordial indorsement of his most telling points, but there was nothing beyond cordiality in it. The convention was waiting for him to get to the one subject dearest to its heart and to see whether he would voice its views as well as Glynn had done, or better. There was no question that he would voice them; the demonstration of yesterday had made it certain that he must talk peace or make a fizzle of it.

Mr. James dealt lightly with hyphenism and switched immediately to the subject of President Wilson's achievements in the cause of peace. His manner became more assured; he had been feeling his way to avoid mistake, but he had found it, and now he went on with big strides.

A Spontaneous Demonstration.

"There are two kinds of courage," he suddenly roared out, leaning his great body over the platform and bringing his mighty arm around in a long sweep over his head, "the courage of the man who is willing to go to the conflict himself and the courage of the man who is willing to send others there."

He got the expected result. The convention was enchanted. The cheer was spontaneous and hot from its heart.

"Some of them tell us," he said, "that the President's foreign policy has been evil and vacillating. Tonight 20,000,000 American fathers will gather around an unbroken family circle with their wives at their sides and their children around their knees, and contrast that with the Old World, the world of broken firesides and gloom and mourning upon every hand. If that is evil and vacillating, may God prosper it and teach it to the rulers of the Old World."

The convention waited in breathless and painful silence to catch the last word of this, and with its coming there was a rush of cheers. There was no need for Sergeant at Arms John I. Martin to give his hands-up signal. He did give it, but the convention was ahead of him. The delegates did not rise to their feet, they leaped. Everything that could be waved—hats, fans, flags, articles of clothing—was tossing wildly about the bobbing heads and jumping figures of a thousand men. Nor was there any attempt to prolong this into a "demonstration" to be timed by watches and egged on by cheer leaders; it was too spontaneous, too heartfelt, too genuine. When they sat down they began to yell, "Keep it up, Ollie, keep it up," and the smile on the Senator's face showed that he intended to keep it up. There was only one note to charm them, and from that time on he sounded it without ceasing.

He did, it is true, make a short and necessary diversion to the subject of preparedness, for that is an essential part of the platform and policy of the Democratic candidate and cannot be omitted. The convention listened patiently, fully satisfied that James would make this part of the speech as brief as possible and get down immediately to the subject of which alone they wanted to hear and of which they could not hear too much. There was the usual brief handclapping for this reference, and then James dropped it.

"Four years ago they sneeringly called him a school teacher," he said, referring to President Wilson. "Today he is a world teacher. His class is made up of Kings, Kaisers, Princes, and potentates, and the schoolroom circle is the globe."

A Novel, Dramatic Thing.

And then came the big hit of the day, the biggest hit of the whole convention, compared with which all the bogus demonstrations here and in Chicago look pallid and puny.

"Without orphaning a single American child, without widowing a single American mother, without firing a single gun or shedding a drop of blood, he wrung from the most militant spirit that ever brooded above a battlefield the concession of American demands and American rights."

The last part of this sentence was unheard, although James bellowed it forth at the height of his great voice. Before he had uttered the word "spirit" there came a sound like the rush of a storm, and a great wave of sound broke over him. And then there was a strange thing, one not seen before. This crowd had burst out with that mighty roar the moment it caught his meaning and without waiting to hear his words; but as it shouted it wanted to hear the lost words, and spontaneously it checked itself and cleared a silence before it, and shouted, still standing and waiting to go on with its own interrupted cheer, "Repeat! Repeat!"

The thing was so novel, so unexpected, so dramatic, that Ollie James could not understand it. It was something outside his experience, outside the experience of any orator. He stood there with his mouth open, his eyes darting inquiry here and there into the crowd. His lips were motionless, but his eyes were asking what it was that they wanted him to do, what was the meaning of that sudden and breathless silence in the very midst of a cheer; for it was plainly not ended yet.

"Repeat! Repeat!" they shouted again, and James, understanding at last and realizing the great opportunity before him, stepped to the edge of the platform, raised his immense voice to its highest pitch, and sent the sentence rolling again over the heads of the men before him. This time he uttered it with great deliberation and without emphasis, relying upon the steady beat of the syllables as they slowly connected themselves to take the place of all tricks of voice or manner.

The effect was cumulative and stunning. The crowd listened in a silence so intense that it seemed as if he might have spoken in a whisper and still be heard. The delegates all stood before him with their eyes fixed on his face; the lips of many were moving as his moved, and heads were nodding as the syllables ticked off.

Now a Whirlwind of Sound.

The whirlwind of sound that followed the last word lasted for twenty-one minutes. The first part of it differed from the usual convention demonstration in the fact that it was not a demonstration at all; it was a shouted prayer. No attempt was made to begin it or to keep it up; it went on of itself. It was made almost entirely by the delegates, and it was made by all of them. In the galleries many persons were standing, but more were sitting. It was not the spectators who were

Continued on Page 2.

WESCOTT NOMINATES WILSON

New Jersey Judge Performs Same Service As He Did at Baltimore.

MEXICAN POLICY CHEERED

Applause Also Interrupts His References to President's Maintaining Law of Nations.

SIGNAL FOR DEMONSTRATION

Mention of Wilson's Name Sets Convention Cheering and Tumult Lasts 45 Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 16.—After a demonstration of approval of President Wilson late in the night which lasted forty-five minutes the Democratic National Convention renominated President Wilson and Vice President Marshall by acclamation. Mr. Wilson was renominated at 11:53 and Mr. Marshall at 11:55.

President Wilson was placed in nomination by Judge John W. Wescott of New Jersey.

The program called for a seconding speech from every delegation in the case of President Wilson, but after ex-Governor Harmon of Ohio and Governor Stuart of Virginia had made seconding speeches the delegates called vociferously for a vote and the nominations followed immediately.

Robert E. Burke of Illinois refused his consent to the unanimous nomination of the President amid a storm of hisses. No further attention was paid to him, and Chairman Ollie James declared the motion to nominate by acclamation carried.

Senator Kern of Indiana immediately nominated Mr. Marshall for Vice President without making a speech, and on motion the nomination was made by acclamation. The Friday hoodoo was escaped by four minutes.

At 11:50 the Notification Committees had been authorized and Chairmen Glynn and James had been appointed to the respective chairmanships of them.

Platform Report Delayed.

The routine motions of thanks and routine announcements of committee meetings, which are usually made at the end of a convention, were made, and then nothing remained but the platform. Chairman James's call for it brought no response, and a committee consisting of Senators Hughes, Vardaman, and Taggart was appointed to wait on the Resolutions Committee and find out what was the matter.

This was at 12:07 A. M. The convention waited impatiently for the committee to return. Many of the delegates had their hats on and were moving restlessly about the hall, while the galleries were shouting for Senator James Hamilton Lewis to make a speech.

Senators Hughes and Taggart returned at 12:20 and informed Chairman James that the Resolutions Committee had agreed on a report and was whipping it into shape, but would not be ready for two hours. There was nothing to do but while away the time with speechmaking for those two hours, and Representative Thomas J. Heflin of Alabama started it.

At 12:32 Senator Hughes informed the convention that the committee was not able to say when it would be ready with its report and a recess was taken until 11 o'clock today.

Nominating speeches were to have begun at the opening of the night session, but before getting to work William J. Bryan was invited to address the convention as an honored guest. He was greeted with great enthusiasm. The compliment conveyed in the invitation gained weight from the fact that no other man outside the convention had been either invited or permitted to address it.

It was at 10:12 P. M. that nominations for President were called for. Alabama yielded to New Jersey, and Judge Wescott, who placed Woodrow Wilson in nomination at Baltimore four years ago took the platform. Applause greeted his remarks on the policy toward Mexico. The crowd was attentive and quiet. It voiced approval of America's maintenance of international law. Some of the crowd, however, were eager for the nomination.

"Name him! Name him!" came cries from the galleries. Judge Wescott hurried his speech a little. He made such good time that he got into the peroration of his speech at 10:42 o'clock.

"The prophecy is fulfilled," said Judge Wescott; "the right has prevailed. Undisturbed by vituperation, the schoolmaster, the statesman, the financier, the emancipator, the pacificator, the moral leader of democracy has prevailed. The nation is at work, the nation is at peace. It is accomplishing the destiny of democracy.

Mr. Wescott said that four years ago the nation was not at work and men were idle. He struck a responsive chord when he referred to Mexico.

"Help Mexico!" he shouted, "or over

the graves of the dead will be sown the dragon's teeth of our own destruction."

The speaker went on to speak of the European war.

"Who now can close his eyes to the destiny of democracy to bring the warring nations together in lasting peace?" he asked. "The American standard of peace and justice floats in the air. Out of the ruins of the present contest will arise a temple of justice."

As the President's sponsor proceeded the murmur of those talking and whispering grew until in some parts of the balconies spectators audibly demanded better order. The neat had a visible effect on the speaker, whose face dripped beads of perspiration.

Demonstration for Wilson.

As Judge Wescott closed with a mention of the name "Woodrow Wilson" the crowd broke into a great demonstration. Moving picture flashlights blazed and flags were paraded in front of the stand. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while a huge banner bearing the President's likeness was unfurled from the roof of the hall.

The delegates began a parade bearing State stanchions. The crowds on the floor and balconies rose to their feet. Many delegates stood on their chairs. "Dixie" and other melodies by the band evoked fresh bursts of cheering.

Chairman James yielded the chair during the demonstration to Representative Heflen of Alabama. Women delegates were among the paraders in the aisles. Senators and Representatives helped carry banners. Senator Hughes personally bore the New Jersey flag.

Sergeant at Arms Martin stirred up the enthusiasm by waving the Texas Lone Star flag, handed over the heads of the crowd from the Chairman's rostrum. Other State flags were taken to the platform.

The crowd joining in singing a medley, including "How Dry I Am," "Old Black Joe," "The Red, White and Blue," and other songs.

Renewed After Thirty Minutes.

After the demonstration had been under way thirty minutes New York and some other delegates resumed their seats. Waving a cane over the rail at the Chairman's desk Senator Hughes renewed the clamor by leading three cheers for the President.

The band exhausted the list of popular national airs, then it turned to "Tipperary," and the crowd joined in the chorus. Then the musicians went back to American airs. Some of the delegates stopped demonstrating long enough to drain pop bottles and then went back at it again.

The band was so vigorous keeping up the din that the musicians went short of breath, so they lay back and let the bass drummer perform alone for a while. He belabored his drum industriously until the bandsmen got their second wind, and then they went back to "Tipperary."

There was absolutely no attempt to control the crowd in the Coliseum while the demonstration was going on. Men and women wearing various kinds of badges to which they were not entitled overran the platform and the press sections at will. The passages to the telegraph rooms were so packed with persons who had no business in the vicinity that only those who had their telegraph instruments on the platform could send the news of the convention to the outside world. The police made no effort to control the situation.

The crowd roared when several woman suffrage workers with golden umbrellas and yellow sweaters who mounted the platform and held a suffrage umbrella over the head of Representative Heflin of Alabama, one of the most vigorous "antis" in Congress. He apparently enjoyed the situation.

The New York delegates, who had been seated, were again faced to arise by insistent clamor from nearby delegations. The band, its repertoire taxed, finally turned to such ancient ballads as "On the Banks of the Wabash" and "Turkey in the Straw."

Occasionally the demonstration would die to a droning noise, then some incident would stir a livelier note. One of these came when three women delegates started a parade with a banner inscribed: "Wilson, Peace, and Prosperity." The hall was too congested for a swift-moving procession. The flags and banners were wormed in and out among the delegates, who were hardly more than swaying back and forth.

When Mr. Martin, the Sergeant at Arms, began to wave the big Lone Star flag of Texas from the platform, he started a flag rally there and soon numerous flags were being waved by willing hands.

The Georgia delegates paraded with a big banner on which was printed "Georgia, Woodrow Wilson, Dixie's gift to the Nation."

When the crowd began singing the first air taken up was the song the Pennsylvanians had been forbidden to sing — "Hail! Hail! the Gang's All Here." Southern songs were taken up later. Those who didn't know the words whistled the tune.

At 11:30 all but a few delegates had taken their seats, apparently ready to go on, and at 11:33 Chairman James sounded the first gavel rap. The demonstration had lasted forty-five minutes.

Only Two Seconding Speeches.

The roll call of States was resumed and Arizona yielded to Ohio. Ex-Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio made the first seconding speech in behalf of President Wilson.

Ex-Governor Harmon, who was considered a strong Presidential possibility himself four years ago, was greeted with applause. He has grown thinner in the last two years, and his voice is not so commanding as it once was. Persons ten feet from him could not hear what he was saying, and the galleries began to get noisy. But every once in awhile he mentioned the name of President Wilson loud enough to be heard and the crowd gave him a cheer. It was a short speech, and he soon sat down.

Again Secretary Smith started to call the roll. He reached Arkansas. The Chairman of the delegation yielded at once to Virginia, "that State which is the mother of Presidents," and Governor Stuart took the platform.

Governor Stuart, a bulky man with a deep voice, spoke of the President keeping the country out of war, and was applauded as he sat down, and the crowd began to yell for a vote.

Senator Hughes moved that the rules be suspended, and that the vote be taken by acclamation. Chairman James repeated the motion. Robert E. Burke, a delegate at large from Illinois, jumped up and asked for a roll call. There were objections from all over the hall. Chairman James put the Hughes motion. There was a shout of "AYE!" The Chairman then called for the "nays." A few were heard here and there.

Chairman James then announced the renomination of President Wilson by acclamation. A mighty yell of approval went up. The Chairman next announced that nominations for Vice President were in order.

The nomination of Vice President Marshall was put through in three minutes, a record. Senator Kern of Indiana was recognized to put Mr. Marshall in nomination. The Senator discarded his prepared speech and merely said: "I nominate Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana to be Vice President."

The rules already had been suspended to permit a vote of acclamation, and Chairman James at once put the question. There was a call for Roger Sullivan of Illinois, but no one formally proposed his name, and the nomination was voted unanimously. Applause for both nominees was short.

A resolution was at once adopted appointing ex-Governor Glynn Chairman of the committee to notify President Wilson of the convention's action. Senator James was named Chairman of a similar committee to notify Vice President Marshall.

There was great confusion throughout the convention hall at this time, due to persons in the galleries leaving. Many of the delegates were on their feet anxious to follow the exodus of the sightseers.

The convention now had nothing else to do until the platform committee should return its report. The confusion continued without any effort on the part of the chair to stop it. One of the clerks finally got order and announced that the new National Committee would meet this afternoon at the Jefferson Hotel.

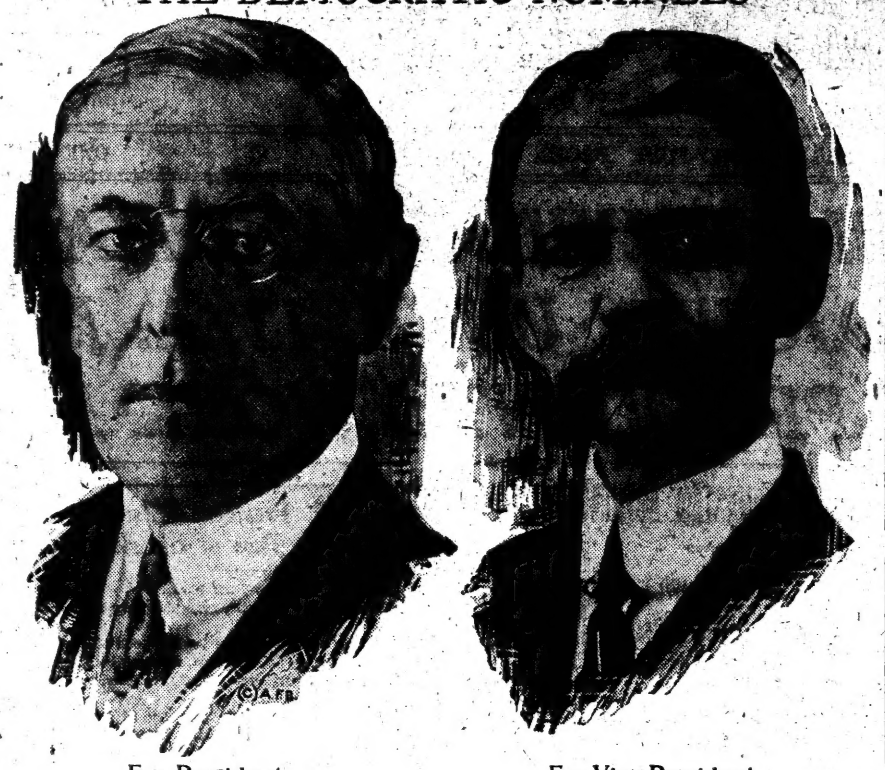
Somebody saw James Hamilton Lewis on the platform and a cry for the Illinois Senator went up all over the hall. Delegates remembered the witty speech he made at the convention four years ago in Baltimore. The demand became insistent and it took concrete shape in the suggestion of a delegate from Ohio that the Senator be allowed to address the convention. Chairman James put the motion to the convention, and there was a shout of approval. Some voices were heard, however, opposing the idea, and Mr. Lewis declined to speak. He took the platform only long enough to say the hour was late and business must be performed.

Representative Heflin of Alabama, a silver-tongued orator, next was called. He said the solid South was still solid and that the status of the Union was firm.

While Mr. Heflin was talking, Senator Hughes of New Jersey and Senator Taggart, who with Senator Vardaman of Mississippi had been appointed to visit the Committee of Resolutions, reported that the platform would not be ready for two hours. Cries for an adjournment were at once raised.

A motion for a recess until 9 A. M. was rejected. A vote then was taken on a recess to 11 A. M., and this prevailed. Recess was taken at 12:33 A. M.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES



For President
WOODROW WILSON

For Vice-President
THOMAS R. MARSHALL

BRYAN CHEERED BY THE DELEGATES

Continued from Page 1.

only has had to deal with war to the south of us, but with war to the east of us. My friends, I have differed from our President on some of the methods employed in this war, but I am one of those who desire sincerely that this nation shall not become a participant in the dreadful conflict.

"We have a record upon which we can appeal to the people for their support, without fear and without blush. I believe the American people, grateful for what this Administration has done, grateful that we have peace in this country while war stalks throughout the world, will not be unmindful of the fact that it was a Democratic President, supported by a Democratic Senate and House, who has thus saved the country the horrors of that war.

"My friends, I believe that there is now before this country an opportunity such as no other country has ever had since the beginning of time. I believe that God, in his providence, has reserved for the United States the honor and the task of lifting the moral code that governs individuals up to the level of nations, and making it a part of the code of all nations.

"There is a picture which has attracted attention wherever it has been seen—the picture of Christ Before Pilate. Pilate represented the power of the Roman Government, and back of him were the legions of Rome. Before Pilate, helpless, unarmed, stood the Apostle of Love. For His triumph, they nailed Him to the tree, and those who stood around mocked and jeered and said, 'He is dead.' But that, instead of being the end, was only the beginning.

"In a few centuries the power of Caesar was gone and his legions forgotten. The power of Christ, however, increased until hundreds, yes, thousands of millions of people, have taken His name with reverence upon their lips. Millions have been ready to die rather than surrender the faith that He put into their hearts. He has become the great factor of all history, the glowing figure of all time. Today Christ and Pilate again stand face to face, and Force and Love are again striving for mastery and dominance. The Old World represented Force. It built its hope of peace on fear and threats of violence. Each nation attempted to terrorize other nations into peace, and in their efforts they engendered hatreds that ended in war.

"If the nations now at war had spent one-tenth as much trying to cultivate friendship as they have spent in trying to cultivate hatred, there would be no war in Europe today.

"If I understand this nation's opportunity and this nation's task, it is to lead the world away from its false philosophy and help it to build its hope of peace on the enduring foundation of love and brotherhood and co-operation.

"And, my friends, if this is to be the task of this nation, what party is more fit to perform the task than the party that preaches the brotherhood of man as next in importance to the fatherhood of God?

"I, as a lover of my country, want my country to win this greatest of all prizes. As a Democrat, I want my party to have the honor that shall come with the accomplishment and fulfillment of such a task, and I stand with the Democrats of the nation to give to Woodrow Wilson an opportunity to be that man."

CONVENTION ROUSED BY JAMES'S SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

shouting their joy, it was the delegates themselves; it was not the sightseers from St. Louis and other cities, it was the official Democratic Party in convention assembled.

The Maryland delegates, who were down in the front row, where everybody could see them, stood up on their chairs and waved their arms, while throughout the hall not a single delegate was in his seat. After ten minutes the band began to play. So great was the uproar still that no one could hear what air it was playing. It was "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," but the band had almost reached the end of it before it could be identified by a few faint strains piercing thinly through the long continuing shout.

The Virginia delegation seized its standard and began a procession through the aisles, followed by Indiana and Tennessee, and then by others, and presently by the gigantic Lone Star banner of Texas, carried by Pat O'Keefe. The roar redoubled and trebled, and now it was utterly impossible to hear what the band was playing; without listening intently one could not be sure that it was playing at all.

After a while the band began to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," and now it could be heard; but the air had a strange sound. It seemed incredibly thin and far off, like a voice in a dream. It was a threadlike sound, not the sound of music, but the sound of a sick child's voice unconsciously repeating the strain of a fascinating tune in a sleepy drawl. Yet the band was playing with all its might, and could have made Madison Square Garden ring to the last corner. The noise began to lessen a little after fifteen minutes, and then one could hear the band. It had switched to "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

The enormous Lone Star banner was carried to the platform, and for the first time the convention realised the muscular power of Pat O'Keefe of Dallas. Yesterday he carried that banner around the hall and danced through the aisles as he carried it. When it was handed up to the platform it took two good-sized men to hold it and wave it, and they had a hard job of it at that.

The spectacle, so far as it was genuine and spontaneous, lasted twelve minutes, the remaining nine were of the forced, hysterical kind. In a singer drawl Senator Norman E. Mack, and Senator John W. Kern of Indiana, who is to make the speech nominating Mr. Marshall for Vice President. Their protestations were of no avail and they were handled roughly and hurled back by the police.

Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, was knocked down by a blow on the jaw. As time went on the police became more and more exasperated and their methods became brutal and savage. Even after Mr. James's order had been conveyed to them they continued to handle the crowds roughly.

At the press entrance clubs were used. Men and women were clubbed and knocked down. Mounted policemen dashed their horses into the crowd, scattering and hurling to the sidewalk persons of both sexes who were holding out their tickets and demanding admission. Some persons wearing badges, supposed to entitle them to admission, had to be carried off the battlefield because of their injuries.

Senator Hughes of New Jersey and National Committeeman Goltra of Missouri went to the doors and personally forced the admission of a number of ticket holders, but for nearly an hour persons with badges and tickets were still arguing and fighting with the tired and angry policemen.

Nothing like the scenes tonight is recalled as having happened at any national convention. At the last convention held in St. Louis, that of the Democratic Party in 1904, there was a similar scandal, but it was a faint and slight affair compared with this. The worst that happened then was that the hundreds admitted by the easily-persuaded doorkeepers crowded the aisles and made it impossible for delegates to move around. Delegates were not actually kept out of the hall in 1904. That was a novelty reserved for the convention of 1916.

Many of the doorkeepers tonight, it is said, were appointed from Indiana and Illinois.

POLICE CLUB CROWD OUTSIDE COLISEUM

Doorkeepers Pack Hall and Police Drive Back Ticket-Holders—Henry Morgenthau Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—There were boisterous scenes outside the Coliseum tonight. The doorkeepers had begun by letting in everybody who could supply them with agreeable reasons, ticket or no ticket. The result was that when bona fide ticketholders arrived there was no room for them. A crowd of several thousand indignant and prosperous-looking persons was soon trying to storm the doors, while the hard-worked police, who had been ordered to recognize no tickets, whatever, were holding them back. Newspapermen, telegraph operators, employes of the convention, even delegates themselves, were prevented from entering. At some of the doors ticketholders clashed with the police and fought one another, and even women were hurled around and thrown down. Members of the committee and delegates were thrown back into the street by main strength. The police obeyed their orders with as much consideration as possible, but had little time or room for much courtesy.

"How can we help it?" said one policeman, after stemming a rush. "If the doorkeepers will let everybody in who has the long green, what room is there for people who have nothing but a ticket?"

Henry J. Allen, the Kansas Progressive leader, was one of those thrown out.

"Do you think," he said with a smile as he gave it up and went away, "that a party that runs its convention like this is fit to run the nation?"

Some of the visitors shouted denunciations of St. Louis and of the police, but the police said they were merely enforcing the fire laws, and it was not their fault if the subordinates of Sergeant-at-Arms Martin and of Chief Doorkeeper White had packed the hall.

At last word of the scenes outside the hall was conveyed to Chairman James. He announced to the convention that National Committeemen, delegates, alternates, and newspapermen were being kept out of the hall. He then ordered the police to admit them at once.

Among those who were fighting vainly with the crowd until Chairman James's order rescued them were Charles F. Murphy, Norman E. Mack, and Senator John W. Kern of Indiana, who is to make the speech nominating Mr. Marshall for Vice President. Their protestations were of no avail and they were handled roughly and hurled back by the police.

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NOMINATOR PRAISES WILSON AS FINANCIER

J. W. Wescott Says President's Program Produced Abundant Prosperity.

PEACE DUE TO HIS WISDOM

Concessionaires' Greed and Friendship of South America as Factors in Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—John W. Wescott, Attorney General of New Jersey, put President Wilson's name before the Democratic Convention tonight for nomination for re-election. His speech follows:

Prophecy is fulfilled. The eternal verities of righteousness have prevailed. Undismayed by the calamities of war, unmoved by vituperation and vain declamation, holding to the pure altar of truth, the schoolmaster is statesman, the statesman financier, the financier emancipator, the emancipator pacificator, the pacificator the moral leader of democracy.

The nation is at work. The nation is at peace. The nation is accomplishing the destiny of democracy. Four years ago the nation was not at work. With resources boundless, with a hundred million people eager to achieve and do, commerce languished, industries halted, men were idle. The country struggled in the toils of an inadequate financial system. Credit was at the mercy of piracy. The small business man was bound hand and foot. Panic hung like a storm cloud over the business world.

Now bursting granaries, teeming factories, crowded railways, and overladen ships distribute wealth and comfort to uncounted millions the world over. Production outruns the means of distribution. The parallel of American prosperity is not found in industrial history; nor is it causeless. It did not descend, like a merciful accident, from heaven. It is not due to the devastations of a revised tariff. It is not the result of destructive legislation. It cannot be attributed to the manufacture of war materials, constituting a bare 5 per cent. of the volume of national business. War is destruction, not production. War curtails international trade. War depresses industrial energy. When the European cataclysm struck the world moratoria fell like a blight upon many of the neutral nations, but not upon the United States.

Says Wilson "Did Things."

There stands the astounding phenomenon of American prosperity. What is its explanation? The Euclid of financial theory worked to a demonstration measures for the country's relief. He promptly put into effect the legislative expression of a great program. He did not talk. He did things. He dynamited the monetary dams and let credit flow to the remotest corners of the land, its spray dashing even upon foreign shores. He released the nation's resources and set the energies of all men free to exploit them. He destroyed commercial slavery. He struck off its shackles. The prosperity of the nation is the product of statesmanship and financial genius. American credit is now limited only by its own honesty and capacity. The cause being undisturbed, the effects must remain. The schoolmaster is statesman, the statesman is financier, the financier is emancipator. With Lincoln, the emancipator of the chattel slave, he will live forever as the emancipator of the commercial slave.

The nation is amazed. The world at war. America is confronted with appalling realities. It is not the part of wisdom to play with phantoms, deal in riddles, or seek to entertain the national imagination with the legerdemain of language. To build words mountain high to the throne of vanity and ambition should not be an American pastime. An attempt to catch the Presidency by phrases is the work of folly. The function of a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal is not germane to the tragic conditions of the world. When the fate of millions is at stake it is not the part of any man to stack the cards. With civilization in peril, the sphinx becomes an anachronism. The anachronism will remain the mysterious silence of the ages. With the whole world tense and anxious, patriotic advice and suggestion are of more value than abuse and defamation. Speculation wilts in the blaze of truth. Abusive phraseology shrivels before the relentless fact. Honesty is the commanding quality of a free and patriotic American.

Justice to Mexico.

What are the realities that face us? In Mexico exist the potentialities of civilization. In her wealth, her history, her schools, her religion, her needs, her very suffering and patriotism lie the indestructible seeds of progress. To have conquered Mexico would have sealed death at the American fireside. It would have destroyed our prosperity and added hundreds of millions of taxation to the burdens of the nation. It would have planted distrust and hatred of the United States in every South American republic. It would have forfeited the respect of the world. It would have substituted the tenets of imperialism for the principles of Americanism. It would have prostituted the bravery and patriotism of American arms to the greed and avarice of concessionaires. It would have robbed the United States of the grandeur of her mission among the nations of the earth. It would have made might right and repudiated the doctrines of Christianity. It would have ignored the fundamental conceptions of moral progress and denied the right of fifteen millions of people to govern themselves.

Ambition and greed were prepared to sacrifice America and all that America stands for in order to acquire the wealth of Mexico. The diplomacy of "watchful waiting" averted these calamities and preserved in their original purity the principles of American freedom and justice. "Watchful waiting" repudiated the brutal dictum of science that the weak must go down before the strong. Help Mexico lest over her bloody grave are sown the dragon's teeth of our own destruction.

War with any European nation would have set the world aflame and stopped the march of progress for a century. Would any one have had it so in order to affirm a "virile Americanism"? Is a "virile Americanism" bloodshed, destruction, the horrors of war and its uncertainties? The substance of civilization is the arts, the sciences, literature, philosophy, industry, the domestic virtues, freedom, religion, and peace. But this is the substance of American nationalism. This is the virility of Americanism. It knows no national boundaries. It yet lives in the trenches and broken homes of Europe and pervades its very thrones. Therefore, America lives in the trenches and broken homes of Europe and its thrones. The stupendous conflagration is consuming the errors of statesmen and dynasties; it is not consuming the substance of civilization. Civilization is a unity.

America's Call to Europe.

War with Europe would have cut asunder the moral forces that bind the nations and left an age of darkness, anarchy, and despair. Standing on the immutable foundations of such Americanism, the schoolmaster and statesman, with consummate skill, a skill that commands the admiration of the world, directs the forces of civilization, not with arms, but with reason and moral pressure against the excesses of a belligerent world. With preternatural poise and clearness of vision, he is piloting America through the rushing storm. Who can deny the existence of a moral design in the universe? Who now can question its fulfillment? Who now can close his eyes to the destiny of democracy to make the principles of civilization dominant? to bring the warring nations of the earth together in lasting peace? The passions of men die. The truth lives. America has called to Europe; Europe is responding in terms of a revitalized civilization.

The sublimest picture in civil history is that of a plain American citizen manoeuvring with the weapons of reason and humility against the navies and armies of the contending nations, and bringing them in accord with the principles of international law. The American standard of peace and justice now floats on the sea. It is unfurling over the trenches of the struggling nations. From the vantage ground of imperishable Americanism the matchless craft of a real pacifist has not only avoided all war but is leading the world into the ways of peace. What is peace but the assertion of moral progress? What is the assertion of moral progress but the indestructible civilization of Europe and America? From the smouldering ruins of a thousand cities, over the graves of millions of brave men, out of the blackness of the battle smoke, arising from the obscurities of national passions, already the peoples of the earth recognize the dim outlines, growing ever more distinct, of the composite soul of America in the patient and humane wisdom of the world's real pacificator. Of what avail all the wealth of our beloved land if it had been consumed in the destructiveness of war? What avail the travail of human progress for 10,000 years had not the schoolmaster and statesman been pacificator?

His Vast Achievement.

His achievement is so vast that ambitious men are blind to its reality. But the plain millions, of all creeds and nationalities, recognize in it the imperishable glories of a Christian civilization. It glorifies the peasant and king alike. The schoolmaster is statesman, the statesman is financier, the financier is emancipator, the emancipator is the pacificator of the world.

The American experiment of self-government has stood the test. The achievements of the American system are known of all men and felt throughout the world. The United States is the world's asylum. Here all races, all conditions, all creeds are assimilated, helped, elevated, and here are made into self-governing men. In America justice has made its greatest progress, because it is progress in which all men have a part. That form of government which affords the fullest opportunity for happiness and comfort is destined to be the universal form. Such is the resistless syllogism of progress. War cannot stop its inevitable march. The opinion of all men is more potential than the opinion of one man. The best opinion of the best men, by the force of example and mutuality of interest, becomes the opinion of all men. American opinion is embodied in a man of peace. American opinion is marching through the world.

When the imperialism of Europe cast the iron dice of destiny, America threw the moral dice of destiny. America staked the principles of her justice. There they stand in untarnished integrity in the maze of stricken world. The intelligence of men grasps the meaning of America. Her example will readjust the relations of men everywhere. The aspirations of men are for freedom. Men and women can and should rule themselves. The day when they rule themselves war will disappear. The hand of Divinity has so written it in the needs and necessities of humanity made in Its image.

Saving of Civilization.

America, prosperous, peaceful, blessed, is so because the inscrutable purposes of God intended it. The contrast between Europe in flames and suffering and the United States peaceful and prosperous is the divine contrast. By saving the American system civilization is saved. The peace of America demonstrates the folly of war. The principles of Democracy furnish the means of avoiding and preventing war. The universal intelligence of men decrees that the war now devastating Europe shall be the last war. It will end in a world's league of peace.

Out of the ruins and sufferings of the present conflict will arise a temple of justice whose dome will be the blue vault of heaven; its illuminants the eternal stars; its pillars the everlasting hills; its ornaments the woods and bountiful fields; its music the rippling rills, the song of birds, the laughter of happy childhood; its diapason the roar of mills and the industry; its votaries the peoples of the earth; its creed, on which hangs all the law and the prohpets, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Above its altars in ineffaceable color will live eternally the vision of its artificer.

Therefore, my fellow countrymen, not I, but his deeds and achievements; not I, but the spirit and purposes of America; not I, but the prayers of just men; not I, but civilization itself, nominates to succeed himself to the Presidency of the United States, to the Presidency of a hundred million free people, bound in impregnable union, the scholar, the statesman, the financier, the emancipator, the pacificator, the moral leader of democracy, Woodrow Wilson.

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WILSON'S CAREER IN PUBLIC LIFE

Gave Up Law for Teaching and the Study of History and Political Problems.

FORCEFUL AS AN ORATOR

His Administration Memorable for His Diplomatic Dealings with Warring Nations.

President Woodrow Wilson will be 60 years old on Dec. 28. He was elected President of the United States on the Democratic ticket on Nov. 6, 1912, while he was Governor of New Jersey. His Administration has been made memorable by diplomatic controversies growing out of the war in Europe, and by the troubles in Mexico.

President Wilson was twice married. His first wife was Miss Ellen Louise Axson of Savannah, Ga., daughter of a well-known Presbyterian minister. Three daughters were born of this union, two of them marrying after their father became President. The first Mrs. Wilson died in the White House on Aug. 6, 1914. On Dec. 18, 1915, President Wilson married Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, daughter of the late William H. Bolling of Virginia and widow of Norman Galt of Washington. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home at the capital.

President Wilson was born in Staunton, Va., of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, the Rev. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, was a Presbyterian minister. The son was prepared for college at private schools in Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C., and studied for several months during his early youth in Davidson College, North Carolina. He was 19 years old when he entered Princeton University, which institution he was to return to later for his first and only "choice." Vice President Marshall is an outdoor man, and his favorite recreation is taking long walks.

He was highly regarded by his classmates and took an active interest in athletics. He was one of the staff of The Princetonian, then in its infancy as a publication.

In 1879 the future President was graduated from Princeton with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later took up the study of law at the University of Virginia. He displayed a fondness for sociological and political problems at an early age. He practiced law for three years at Atlanta, Ga., but found the profession not to his liking and gave it up to become a teacher.

He then took up the study of history and politics at Johns Hopkins, his fourth university. While there he completed writing his "Congressional Government," a work he had started in Atlanta. This was the beginning of his active literary efforts as an interpreter of modern sociological and political problems and institutions.

In the same year of his marriage to Miss Axson President Wilson became Associate Professor of History and Political Economy at Bryn Mawr, Penn., serving in that capacity until 1888, when he was called to the chair of History and Political Economy at Wesleyan University. Two years later he returned to Princeton as Professor of Jurisprudence and in 1902 became President of the institution.

In the same year he published his "A History of the American People." He had, in the interval, also written other books, notably "The Constitutional History of the United States," "The State," and "A Life of George Washington." His first appearance as a candidate for public office was made at the 1907 session of the New Jersey Legislature, when he opposed John F. Dryden's re-election as Senator. Although he was not a candidate himself, he received sixteen votes. Three years later he received the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Jersey.

New Jersey had been under Republican rule for fifteen years, and only Mr. Wilson's most enthusiastic friends thought he would be elected. This was before he took the stump, but his work as a speaker was so effective that he rapidly obtained a large following. He was elected Governor, serving from 1911 until he became President of the United States.

MARSHALL AS A VOTE GETTER.

He Ran 23,000 Ahead of His Ticket Once in Indiana.

Thomas Riley Marshall was Governor of Indiana for two terms; and held that office when he was elected Vice President of the United States. He was 62 years old on March 14. He was born in North Manchester, Ind., in 1854 and practiced law before going into politics.

His effective campaign in Indiana, resulting in his election as Governor in 1908, brought him to public notice as a national figure. He carried Indiana in 1908 by a majority of 15,000 at the same time that the Hoosier State went for William Howard Taft by a majority of 10,000.

Vice President Marshall holds a record almost equal to that of President Wilson as a university man, being a graduate of Wabash College, Notre Dame University, and the University of Pennsylvania. On Oct. 2, 1895, he married Miss Lois I. Kimsey of Angola, Ind., twenty years after he was admitted to practice as a lawyer.

From 1876 to 1892 Mr. Marshall was a member of the firm of Marshall & McNagny of Columbia City, Ind. In 1892 the firm name was changed to Marshall, McNagny & Clugston and remained as such until its senior member was elected Governor in 1908. Vice President Marshall is a slender, wiry man and a Presbyterian, like the President.

During his administration as Governor of Indiana Mr. Marshall was responsible for many important legislative measures. One of these was the ratification of the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution. He also favored the popular election of Senators. A bill authorizing the Railroad Commission of Indiana to fix rates, child labor laws, and laws intended to safeguard workers in factories, mines, and on railroads also received his indorsement.

Indiana regarded Governor Marshall as Presidential timber, and thirty Indiana delegates went to the convention at Baltimore four years ago with instructions to vote for him as "their first and only choice." Vice President Marshall is an outdoor man, and his favorite recreation is taking long walks.

MANN DEFENDS HUGHES.

Challenges Democrats to Raise the Supreme Court Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—James R. Mann, Republican floor leader in the House of Representatives, today challenged the Democratic Party to make a campaign issue over the fact that the Republican National Convention went to the bench of the United States Supreme Court for the Republican candidate for the Presidency. While some Democrats have wished to make such an issue, President Wilson, it is known, has put his foot down on these efforts.

Mr. Mann commended President Wilson for his refusal to permit his party to attack Mr. Hughes for leaving the bench. He said Alton B. Parker was an active and avowed candidate for President before he left the bench.

"When Justice Hughes was notified of his nomination for President, he immediately resigned," said Mr. Mann. "He did not send a notice of acceptance in any way until he had resigned the office of Judge. He had not organized propaganda to secure his nomination. Our distinguished Democratic candidate had organized a propaganda to secure his nomination while he was a Judge on the bench, and he did not resign for a considerable period after his nomination. If you gentlemen want to carry this issue into the campaign proceed with it.

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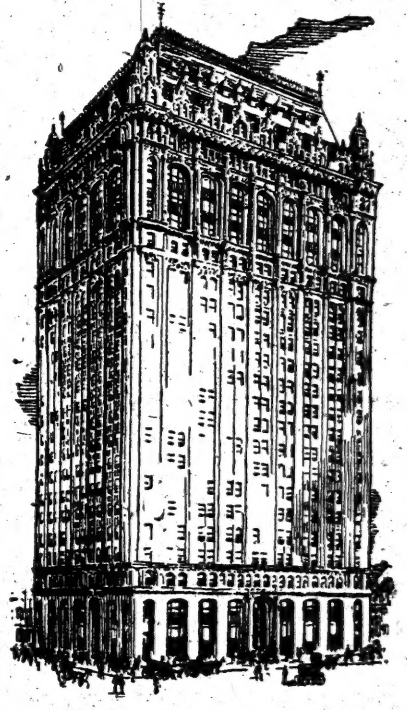
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JAMES RECOUNTS WILSON'S TRIUMPHS

President's Achievements Are Epoch-Making in American History, Says Chairman.

PRAISE FOR BANKING LAW

Prevented a Panic at Outbreak of the War, He Declares—Proud of Defense Legislation.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The achievements of President Wilson's Administration, the beneficial legislation enacted under his leadership, and the fact that he had kept the country out of war were pronounced epoch-making in American history by Senator Ollie M. James in his speech to the Democratic Convention today as Temporary Chairman. Mr. James said in part:

During three years of its national control Democracy has enacted into law more progressive remedial legislation than the nation has ever had written upon its statute books since its birth. In former national contests in the last two decades our party came as a prophet. We could only point out wrongs and promise remedies; but today we come with deeds, not words; with performance, not promise.

The Democratic Party rejoices that under this Administration for the first time since the civil war it was enabled to amend the Constitution of the United States in the interest of good government and the masses of the people. We freed the Senate from the control of the great interests by making it elective by the people at the polls. We wrote into the Constitution itself an amendment, susceptible of no dispute, that wealth should bear its proper burden of the taxation necessary to run the Government efficiently, economically, and honestly.

President Wilson drove invisible government out of Washington and uncovered the mightiest lobby that ever ramified a republic or had its rendezvous in its capital. He drove the lobbyist out; he turned the American people in.

The Democratic Party undertook to enact a new tariff law in keeping with the historic principles of the Democratic Party and justice to all the people. The Democratic Party believes that the right of taxation can only exist for the purpose of raising sufficient revenue to run the Government. Taxation never justly exists and never will in a free Government for the purpose of enriching one class at the expense of all the rest of the people. We undertook the reformation of the tariff with open minds and clean hands, unowned, unpledged to any interest except that of the public welfare, and we are proud of our achievement in writing into law the present Underwood-Simmons Tariff bill. Not a schedule in it fosters a monopoly; not a rate in it protects a trust.

Calamity That Did Not Come.

Who is it, anyhow, that desires really the repeal of the present law, made by honest men for an honest purpose, that of raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, and substitute in its stead the lobby-made, monopoly-breeding, trust-creating, millionaire-producing, Payne-Aldrich bill? Our Republican friends told us when we enacted this bill into law that it would close the factories, fill the streets with idle men, produce a panic, create soup houses, and distress would reign everywhere. We point today to the most unexampled prosperity in the nation, with labor more generally employed, at higher rates, shorter hours, and better conditions than ever before.

Would our Republican opponents repeal the present Federal Reserve law that emancipated the credit of a nation; that made the credit of the country to run in life-giving currents through the avenues of business? Under the old system a few men could create a panic, as the whole nation witnessed in 1907, when all the world was at peace and enjoying unusual prosperity. A small group of men upon Manhattan Island precipitated overnight one of the greatest panics in the history of the nation. It toppled values, wrecked fortunes, destroyed holdings, turned out of employment thousands of men, and locked the door of almost every bank in the country against the depositor who called for his own money. The Republican Party—in control for forty years of our national life—either did not have the ability or the courage or the desire to remedy this brutal system that left the money of the nation in the control of this heartless group of men. The Democratic Party took control of this nation, and under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson met this great problem. We took the money control out of the hands of this oligarchy; we lodged its control in the hands of the Government and created the Federal Reserve Banks of the country.

What would have been the result if the old Republican system had been in effect when the world's war broke upon us?

Peace Only With Honor.

In 1908 I attended the great peace conference held in London and saw there assembled twenty-six nations of the earth speaking in different languages, but all spoke the language of peace. I thought that the millennium of peace had come, such a thing as the world's war was impossible; but the day when the Christian heart shall rule the world and when peace shall reign over the land is not here, and unhappily is not in sight. Self-defense and preparation for it are as necessary now as ever before. We must not mistake dishonor for peace, as we cannot mistake oppression for peace. All governments love peace—peace with freedom, peace with honor. Without these all else is slavery. Woodrow Wilson and the Democratic Party advocate an army big enough to make aggressors think the second time before they strike a blow.

Democracy believes in preparedness without militarism. During this Administration we have done more to build up an army and navy in three years than the Republican Party did in forty years of its existence. More has been done to give the American people a navy and army in three months than Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft did in eleven years. The President challenged the seeming overwhelming opposition of Congress and of his own party, and in the name of self-defense "and America first" he took his cause to the country, and in the great and unshackled court of public opinion summoned the American people to the rescue. Their response was immediate and overwhelming in his support. President Wilson acts, he does not rant; he builds, he does not bluster.

No President during the life of this Republic has ever had to deal with so many delicate and dangerous problems as those which have confronted President Wilson. With more than half of the world in arms in Europe, with Mexico in revolution at our border, these difficult and complicated international problems have confronted him almost daily, and he has handled them as becomes a patriot and a statesman. When the Lusitania was sunk the militant voice of Theodore Roosevelt cried out for war, and if he had been President of the United States at that time, today 500,000 brave American sons would be contending around the fort of Verdun in this mighty maelstrom of blood—thousands would have been buried in the ditches. Our President, patient, patriotic, farsighted, the real statesman, handled this question with the greatest ability, and won for America its greatest diplomatic victory.

Some gentlemen in Congress undertook to take out of the President's hands the right of handling our foreign situation. Congress met that quickly, decisively, and said that they stood, as every American should stand, back of the President of the United States. When the President sent his ultimatum to Germany he was criticised by two elements—one that he was seeking to force the country into war and the other was that he was too cowardly to engage in the conflict. There are happily two kinds of courage; the courage of the man who is willing to undertake the danger himself and the courage of the man that sends others to the conflict. The courage of the man who wishes himself to enter the conflict may be rash, for he alone is to suffer, but the courage to take a nation into war, where millions of lives may be sacrificed, is another kind of courage. It is a courage that must be able to stand bitter abuse; a courage that moves slowly, acts coolly, and strikes no blow as long as diplomacy may be employed; honor of the country upheld, the flag respected, and lives of Americans protected. Woodrow Wilson has both kinds of courage—the courage of conflict and the courage to act coolly and sensibly when he is dealing with the lives of others—the fate of a nation.

Mexican Trouble Inherited.

The Mexican situation was inherited by the Democratic Party from the Administration of President Taft. It had refused recognition of Huerta, and the same policy was followed along these lines by President Wilson, because he believed with President Taft that assassination should not be rewarded with the Presidency of the Republic of Mexico. The President has dealt with the Mexican situation, and his policy has been the same as that of Abraham Lincoln under like conditions more than half a century ago.

When American soil was invaded the President quickly ordered the United States troops into Mexico upon their punitive expedition. They are there now, and I have no doubt will remain as long as there is a possibility of the capture and punishment of the murderers who invaded American soil or are needed for the protection of American lives along the border. When the Republican platform at Chicago denounced the Mexican policy of Woodrow Wilson, it denounced at the same time the similar Mexican policy of Abraham Lincoln—the one they have heretofore called the "patron saint" of the Republican Party.

The Republican Party defeated by filibuster the shipping bill proposed by the Democratic Party, which, if it had been enacted, would have made impossible the more than 200 miles of railroad sidetracks crowded by the products of the American factory and the American farm by enabling us to get shipments abroad, and we would by this time have been enabled to have a merchant marine to take the products of the field and the factory and the mines to the hungry markets of Europe. They offer to the United States the often proposed and always defeated subsidy to the shipowners to be paid out of the Treasury of the people of the United States. This time they call it by the name of subvention, but it means, of course, the taking of the people's money to enrich a few men.

The Republican Party, seeking some issue, just any issue upon which to hang the slightest hope of returning to power, is driven to the necessity of denouncing in its own platform, adopted at Chicago, the vote of a majority of its own members in the House and Senate upon practically all of the reform measures that have been written into law by the Democratic Party. They declare we "favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic administration." By this declaration they charge practically every Republican in the Senate and almost every Republican in the House with having voted for an ineffective rural credit law, which has passed both the Senate and House.

The Trade Commission bill, which was passed for the benefit of the business of the country, to make plain the law to prevent monopolization of the industries of the country, received a majority of the Republican and Bull Moose votes of the Senate and House when it was placed upon its final passage. The Clayton antitrust bill, which had for its purpose free competition in trade and the prevention of monopoly, which are basic in the business prosperity of the country, received upon its final passage almost half of the Republican vote in the two houses of Congress.

Continuous Defense Policy.

The Republican platform declares for "a continuous policy of national defense," but there have only been two propositions made in our history for a "continuous policy." One was made by the General Board of the Navy in 1903, urging upon the Republican Administration then in power the construction of two battleships a year. That "continuous" program was hidden in the archives and never saw light until the present Secretary of the Navy published it. Instead of adopting a "continuous policy" the very year that the General Board proposed a "continuous policy" advocating two battleships a year, the Republican Administration authorized only one, and never under their administration did they attempt a "continuous policy" which they now want to adopt. If they had, it would not be necessary now for the Democratic Administration to have to appropriate such large sums to make up the deficiencies in the navy, due to the Republican refusal to adopt the continuous policy recommended by the experts of the navy.

The only other "continuous policy" proposed is the one advocated by the President of the United States in his address to Congress last December, in which he urged the adoption by this Congress of a five-year building program which, if adopted, would meet the demand of the "continuous policy" which the belated Republican promise now offers. But what happened when this matter was under consideration in the Naval Affairs Committee of the House? Every Republican member on the committee decided to oppose the President's "continuous program" and would vote for no program longer than for one year.

For the first time in the history of our country the United States leads the world in exports.

Democracy is the friend of the business and industries of the country both big and little. It recognizes that in a great nation business should be along a great scale. All we ask is that business, however large or small, shall not be greater than the law. We have freed business from the blackmail of the politician, as we have emancipated it from the clutch of monopoly.

Triumphs of Diplomacy.

Four years ago they sneeringly called Woodrow Wilson the school teacher; then his class was assembled within the narrow walls of Princeton College. They were the young men of America. Today he is the world teacher, his class is made up of Kings, Kaisers, Czars, Princes, and potentates—the confines of the schoolroom circle the world. His subject is the protection of American life and American rights under international law. The saving of neutral life, the freedom of the seas, and without orphaning a single American child, without widowing a single American mother, without firing a single gun, without the shedding of a single drop of blood, he wrung from the most militant spirit that ever brooded above a battlefield an acknowledgment of American rights and an agreement to American demands. He truly demonstrated that principle is mightier than force, that diplomacy hath its victories no less renowned than war.

He neither bullies the weak nor fears the strong. He deals with the military lord with his millions of soldiers in the field demanding justice for the American people, protection of American lives and American rights as he does with the weak followers of a revolutionary torn Mexico. For the honor of our flag, the preservation of our lives, the protection of our rights he would challenge the world to conflict; for political personal preferment or party advantage he would not inflict the slightest wrong nor impose the smallest injury. Mexico and Germany, England and Austria look alike to him when America is involved. He might overlook the wrong of the weak, but never the insult of the strong.

INDEPENDENTS START CAMPAIGN FOR WILSON

Prominent Men, Seeking Republicans and Progressives, to Meet Here Next Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—While the Democratic National Convention has been in session here, active steps have been under way for the organization of an independent Wilson movement designed to attract Republican and Progressives to the Wilson banners. The Committee on Organization through which the new movement will be launched, in fact, already includes prominent members of both these parties.

The new organization will be known as the Woodrow Wilson Independent League. Generally speaking, it is the Woodrow Wilson Business Men's League of four years ago revived. Among members who have already enlisted are many who were actively identified with the latter organization, of which Cleveland H. Dodge was Chairman. A meeting of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League is scheduled for next Monday in New York.

Here are the members of the Committee on Organization: Bernard N. Baker, capitalist, Baltimore; Ray Stannard Baker, magazine writer, Amherst, Mass.; Henry Bruere, ex-City Chamberlain, New York; Charles R. Crane, capitalist, Chicago; Cleveland H. Dodge, banker, New York; Samuel Fels, manufacturer, Philadelphia; Arthur B. Farquhar, manufacturer, York, Penn.; Paul Fuller, lawyer, New York; Rathbone Gardner, lawyer, Providence, R. I.; Norman Hapgood, writer, New York; Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel, New York; Joseph W. Harriman, banker, New York; Isador Jacobs, manufacturer, San Francisco; Charles H. Jones, manufacturer, Boston; Richard Lloyd Jones, editor, Madison, Wis.; Congressman William Kent, California; John J. Murphy, Tenement House Commissioner, New York; Joseph M. Price, manufacturer, New York; Herbert Quick, editor, Berkley Springs, W. Va.; Jacob H. Schiff, banker, New York; William E. Sweet, banker, Denver, Col.; Graham Taylor, editor, Chicago; Russell Whitman, lawyer, Evanston, Ill., and Lawrence A. Wood, lawyer, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Joseph M. Price, who was active in the Wilson campaign four years ago, has been here consulting with Democratic leaders regarding the program for the new organization. At a conference today it was decided to appeal for members throughout the country by advertisement.

"It is the intention to appeal to all independents, asking them to enlist in the support of President Wilson for the continuation of his forward looking policies," said Mr. Price tonight. "Headquarters of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League will be established in every doubtful State. The central headquarters will be in New York City."

NEW YORK STARTED SECOND-PLACE BOOM

Delegation Decided to Put Ambassador Gerard in Nomination for Vice Presidency.

LOOPHOLE FOR TAMMANY

Action Averted a Split Vote After R. C. Sullivan Asked Murphy to Aid His Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—New York delegates got the Vice Presidential habit today. Not to be outdone by the other States in the presentation of candidates for the second place on the Democratic ticket, the delegation put a candidate of its own in the running. He was James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany.

The delegation held a caucus at 10:30 o'clock this morning and unanimously went on record favoring Mr. Gerard as the State's favorite son for Vice Presidential honors. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the delegation across the street from the Jefferson Hotel, and T. Harry Ferris of Utica suggested Mr. Gerard as the man for the place. Sheriff Alfred E. Smith made a brief seconding speech, and the delegation voted to cast its entire vote for the Ambassador.

It was Tammany's way of getting out of a somewhat awkward situation. Roger C. Sullivan of Illinois, who has had a boom for Vice President, has been appealing to his Tammany friends for several days to get behind him. Several were willing to do so, but after a conference of the leaders it was decided that rather than show a divided front to Sullivan, Tammany should put forward a candidate of its own.

Sullivan's Plea to Murphy.

Sullivan made a direct plea to Charles F. Murphy, and Murphy was willing to help out his friend, but he could not deliver the entire delegation to him. Some up-State delegates especially wanted to stand by Vice President Marshall. By a little persuasion Murphy brought the group around to the proposition of voting for a New York State candidate.

The State Chairman, Mr. Harris, called the meeting to order and told the delegates that he wanted to have them get together to consider a suggestion for an additional plank in the platform, and also to take up the Vice Presidential question. There was some confusion before the proposition was thoroughly explained. Mr. Harris said the delegation might as well determine just for whom it was going to vote for President. The former Chairman, William Church Osborn, expressed surprise that the matter was to be taken up at all. Mr. Harris said he did not mean to presume that the delegation should be instructed to vote for Mr. Wilson, but as no other Presidential candidate had been suggested he thought the delegation might as well go on record at once.

The mention of the President's name brought forth cheers, and the delegation unanimously decided to vote for Mr. Wilson. The Vice Presidential situation was then considered.

"As the conditions here are somewhat chaotic regarding the choice of the convention for the nominee for the second place on the ticket," said Mr. Ferris, "it might be well for the delegation to express its opinion at this time. There is no doubt that all of us want to carry out the wishes of the President in this regard, but if the names of several candidates are to be presented to the convention, it would be foolish for New York to fritter away its vote."

Entitled to a Candidate.

Mr. Ferris went on to explain that New York was as much entitled as any other State to have a candidate. In some quarters the State was considered doubtful territory, he said, and as it possessed a larger vote than any of the other States, it would be well to make certain just how the State would go in the election, and this could be done by choosing a Vice Presidential candidate from New York. He suggested that Ambassador Gerard would make an ideal candidate, as he was better fitted than any one in the United States to take up negotiations with foreign Governments if anything should happen to the President. He hoped, of course, that such a situation would not arise, but it was just as well to be prepared. There were cheers when he proposed Mr. Gerard's name.

Sheriff Smith said he thought the same way, and in a short speech he seconded Mr. Gerard's nomination. Mr. Ferris made a motion that Mr. Gerard be the unanimous choice of the delegation, and this was carried.

There followed a discussion of the proposal of State Senator Robert F. Wagner that the convention platform contain a plank favoring the building of a national tuberculosis sanitarium.

The New York delegates have made preparations to leave St. Louis some time tomorrow afternoon. As soon as the convention adjourns there will be a scramble to get back home.

M'CORMICK TO RUN WILSON'S CAMPAIGN

President Selects Pennsylvanian for Chairman of National Committee.

BID FOR MOOSE SUPPORT

New Party Chief Was Backed by Roosevelt for Governor—Carter Glass Chosen for Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—President Wilson has selected Vance C. McCormick of Pennsylvania for Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and the selection is regarded as a direct appeal to the Progressive following of Theodore Roosevelt. Colonel Roosevelt took the stump for McCormick in the Keystone State when he ran for Governor two years ago as the joint candidate of the Pennsylvania Democrats and Progressives.

There is no doubt here that the selection of Mr. McCormick is the direct outcome of eleventh hour developments in Chicago which left the Progressives without a leader in a third party Presidential fight. It is no secret that until recently Senator John W. Kern of Indiana and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, had been under consideration in Washington for the place.

Inquiry among the members of the new National Committee who are on the ground, and who will meet tomorrow to organize, leaves no doubt that their action will be confined to a mere ratification of the President's selection both for the Chairmanship and other executive places on the committee. The selections for these posts, made at the White House and communicated to the Democratic leaders here today, include:

Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut for Vice Chairman, Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia to succeed the late Thomas J. Pence as Secretary, W. W. Marsh of Iowa for Treasurer, and Fred B. Lynan of Minnesota as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Senator Thomas Taggart of Indiana had the support of many of the "straight out" Democratic leaders for the Chairmanship. The Tammany leaden, Charles F. Murphy, was one among these. When Mr. Murphy was asked what he thought of the selection of Mr. McCormick, whose Democracy is of a different order from Murphy's, he said:

"I think it is only fair that the President should have the widest leeway in selecting the man who is to run his campaign for him."

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, a friend of President Wilson, said he regarded the selection of Mr. McCormick as an excellent one.

Mr. McCormick has earned his spurs as a leader by redeeming the Pennsylvania Democracy from the grip of as vicious boss control as ever existed in any State of the Union," said Mr. Malone.

Mr. McCormick, with ex-Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, has been in control of the rejuvenated Democratic Party in Pennsylvania for the last four years. They wrested control of the organization from Colonel James M. Guffey, a boss of the old school, who held the party in the Keystone State in an iron grip for many years. Mr. McCormick is a man of decided Progressive tendencies, an advocate of woman suffrage, direct primaries, referendum and recall. He is 44 years old. He is publisher of The Harrisburg Patriot, a morning paper, and makes his home at the old family residence in the capital of the Keystone State. He is a man of wealth. He was graduated from Yale, where he was a crack football player.

Mr. Cummings, who is to succeed himself as Vice Chairman of the committee, in the opinion of many members, would have been selected as successor to William F. McCombs, the retiring Chairman, if the President had not intervened. Congresman Glass of Virginia, who was selected for the Secretaryship, was sponsor for the Wilson Currency bill in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Marsh of Waterloo, Iowa, the prospective Treasurer, is a wealthy dairyman. He has been a member of the Democratic National Committee for only a comparatively short time. In his capacity as Treasurer he will be little more than keeper of the campaign purse. Henry Morgenthau is slated for the Chairmanship of the Campaign Finance Committee, a post he filled with success in the Wilson campaign four years ago. On Mr. Morgenthau and his aids in the Finance Committee will fall the burden of keeping the campaign coffers filled.

McCORMICK A FIGHTER.

New Chairman an Aggressive Figure in Pennsylvania Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 15.—Vance C. McCormick, President Wilson's choice for manager of the campaign, was born in Harrisburg on June 19, 1872. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, he loves a fight and has been fighting in sports, civic reform, and party reform in Pennsylvania for a score of years. Soon after he left Yale, where in 1892 he was Captain of the football team, he was elected to the Common Council here, and at the age of 29 was chosen Mayor. He is known as "the best Mayor Harrisburg ever had," even by those politically opposed to him.

Mr. McCormick is extensively interested in agricultural development. With A. Mitchell Palmer he broke up the old Democratic machine and was one of the leaders at the Baltimore Convention, who made the selection of Woodrow Wilson possible.

He succeeded William H. Taft as a Trustee of Yale and is Chairman of the Athletic Reorganization Committee of that university. Speaking of his probable selection as Chairman, Mr. McCormick said:

"My selection by President Wilson is a surprise, for I have not sought the honor of the place he suggests to the Democratic National Committee. If I can be of service to him, naturally I am willing to accept the place if the National Committee elects me, for I believe this is a great opportunity for service. We can and will re-elect President Wilson."

Mr. McCormick is a Director of the Federal Reserve Board, Philadelphia district, and if elected National Chairman, will resign.

PLATFORM PROBLEM HOLDS COMMITTEE

Continued from Page 1.

note speech of ex-Governor Glynn had led some of the committee to think that a spirit of peace at almost any price was abroad and that an expression of militant Americanism in the party platform might not be as popular with the voters as it seemed a few days ago.

The Americanism plank was accordingly laid aside for a time. Later, however, it was accepted in practically the form drafted by the President, the committee deciding to allow the President to have his own way and place the responsibility on him. The plank retained the clause, calling upon other political parties to repudiate the support of foreigners living here, who conspired to promote the interests of their own Governments at the expense of the American Government.

The plank relating to Mexico was not entirely satisfactory. The original draft did not contain specific reference to the condition of affairs in the Republic, but was in general terms. Objection was raised that this was not an adequate way to deal with a matter of such importance.

The plank declared in favor of the protection of American citizens in all foreign countries, but left unnamed the country which had furnished the greater number of cases of disregard for the lives and property of Americans.

Suffrage for women found the subcommittee sharply divided. Senators Walsh of Montana and Hollis of New Hampshire and Representative Rainey of Illinois held that from the viewpoint of expediency it might be a good thing to yield to the suffragists, who contended for recognition of the principle that women were entitled to the same voting rights as men throughout the Union. Senator Martin of Virginia and Governor Stanley of Kentucky opposed this recognition.

Senator Stone of Missouri and ex-Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania were represented as occupying middle ground. They were said to favor the position taken by President Wilson, who holds that the matter of giving women the right to vote should be left to the States, and not made a national issue. The Republican platform, while recognizing the principle of equal suffrage, qualifies it by a statement approximating President Wilson's view that each State should settle the question for itself.

The tentative platform sent to St. Louis by President Wilson did not include a suffrage plank. The President left the Resolutions Committee to wrestle with this problem in its own way.

Hoboes Asked for a Plank.

During the day a delegation, representing the American Organization of Hoboes, appeared at the committee room and demanded a hearing. They told Chairman Stone, who heard them for the committee, that they desired planks declaring for the "right to work," free transportation "to and from the job," the abolition of private employment agencies, and the ballot for all migratory and unemployed, wherever they may be.

Colonel R. H. Thompson, Rear Admiral Osterhaus, retired, and Vice President P. B. Lambert of the Navy League, the sub-committee to put in a plank declaring that the United States should have a navy second in sea power in the world, so strong that it could prevent invasion of coast cities, be able to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, and protect the Panama Canal and foreign possessions.

THANKS FROM MARSHALL.

Vice President Says His One Purpose Is to Serve Wilson's Cause.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 15.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, when called out of bed here tonight and informed of his renomination, said he was very grateful.

"All I can say is I express my gratitude to my Indiana and other friends for their great loyalty," he said, "and to the convention for the high compliment of a renomination with my chieftain.

"I believe in the certainty of his reelection, and my only purpose is to serve his cause, which I believe to be that of our party and of our country, wholeheartedly."

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have been guests of Indianapolis friends for several days.

BRYAN RAPS PISTOL TOTING BY NATIONS

Stirs City Club by Peace Plea While Fellow-Democrats Frame Strong Preparedness Platform.

AGAINST JOINING IN WAR

Would Give the Last Man for Defense, but Opposes Shedding Blood in Any King's Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—While the Democratic platform builders were hard at work in seclusion this afternoon, trying to put into the Democratic platform strong planks on Americanism and preparedness, William Jennings Bryan was in the limelight, drawing cheers and applause from a large audience at the City Club as he attacked doctrines now adopted by his own party as tending toward militarism.

The City Club of St. Louis is not a pacifist body, but like the New York organization of identical name, it affords a forum for the presentation of both sides of questions of interest and importance. The occasion was a luncheon at which Mr. Bryan was the chief guest and sole speaker. About a thousand members and their friends—as many as the assembly room could hold—listened and applauded.

Mr. Bryan said soon after he began to talk that he was a much misunderstood man, but that he harbored no grudge against those who condemned his doctrines.

"I know of one man who knelt down and thanked God when he heard that I had been defeated, and I do not doubt that he was perfectly sincere," said Mr. Bryan. "I heard of another who in lamenting a wasted life declared that he knew of only two things that could be put to his credit in the final accounting. He had been a regular attendant at church and he had always voted against Bryan. I have no doubt that he was sincere, too. The trouble with such people is that they do not understand government and they do not understand men."

The Nebraskan introduced himself to the audience as an exponent of a new diplomacy. He made a hit with this epigram:

"The diplomacy of the world at the present time is arrayed in military uniform. It is high time it was put back in civilian attire."

"I have felt," he went on, "that there was great need that some one should speak in favor of a new diplomacy—a diplomacy that should discard threats and ultimatums and proceed on the theory that nothing is final between friends. This nation by embracing that doctrine would be in a better position than any nation on earth has ever been to lead mankind and the world on toward a new and better day.

"I feel that when the war in Europe is over the people of this country will turn from militaristic thought to a better preparedness, built on the surer and more enduring foundations of cultivated friendships with all the nations of the earth.

"God forbid that the jingo papers of this country should be permitted to sow the seeds of discord between this nation and nations who never have been our enemies. I have been preaching the doctrine that if diplomacy fails we must not carry our disputes to the point of war. We must be prepared to postpone settlements until the war is over, when the peoples can be free to consider calmly what is involved.

"If we go into this war we will go into a war that is not ours, but everybody's war. If we go into it, we must be prepared to stay in it until the others are ready to quit, and we must fight for the things they are fighting about. If we are determined to have war, it would be far better to wait until this war is over and then have a war of our own at the close of which we could be a controlling factor in the peace settlement.

"If we are attacked, I am willing that we should fight until our last man, but I do not want to see a single American mother's son shipped across an ocean 3,000 miles wide to bleed and die in the settlement of some King's dispute."

Mr. Bryan said that there was no international question that could not be settled by common sense, if a little thought along the lines of true Americanism was applied to the problems involved.

"Thought is and always has been mightier than artillery fire," he went on. "International questions should be settled by the same methods and the same common sense that are applied to avert neighborhood affrays. If common sense is not applicable in the settlement of international differences, it is not applicable in the narrower disputes local to neighborhood and communities. But we all know that it is applied and with success."

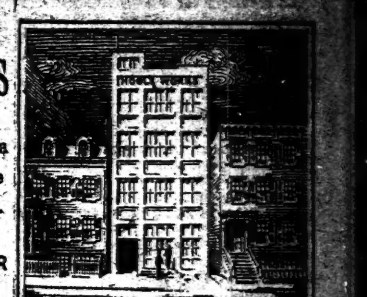
Mr. Bryan said that in urging preparedness, as that term was generally understood, involving an extraordinary increase in armaments on land and sea, the United States was trying to establish on a national basis something that every State had repudiated.

"I have reference," he continued, "to the false doctrine that preparedness makes for peace—a doctrine that we now are seeking to preserve on a national basis. That doctrine has been discarded by every State in the Union after long and bloody experience with gun toting, and laws have been enacted to stop the practice as inviting trouble. Why do they fail to apply the moral philosophy, applicable in the intercourse between individuals, to the intercourse of nations, when we know for a truth that it does apply with equal force?

"If individual pistol toting is a menace to the peace of a community, pistol toting by nations in logic must be a menace to the peace of the world."

Mr. Bryan was cheered to the echo by his audience when he closed. He stopped to shake hands with those who pressed forward to congratulate him on his speech. One man, as he left the meeting, was heard to say to a friend:

"This guy will be President yet."



Hoole Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, Bookbinding Machinery. *J. S. Kennedy, Architect.*

"Turner for Concrete",

Turner promises are backed by a record of 553 contracts in 14 years, without a single penalty for failure to complete on time.

TURNER Construction Co

W.F. KASTING DIES SUDDENLY

Buffalo Postmaster Found Lifeless in Room in St. Louis Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—William F. Kasting, Postmaster of Buffalo, N. Y., a prominent Democrat of Erie County, was founded dead in his room at the Maryland Hotel at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Apoplexy was the cause of death. His body was discovered by Charles Lown, Postmaster of Saginaw, Mich.

Two Democratic delegates from Buffalo, Phillip G. Schaefer and George J. Meyer, called on Mr. Kasting at the hotel at 9 o'clock in the morning. He had been feeling ill for several days, but told his friends that he was improved. An hour and a half later Mr. Lown went to the room and found the Postmaster dead. A son and a daughter in Buffalo were notified of his death.

The body was shipped back to Buffalo tonight. It was accompanied by Mr. Schaefer and Mr. Meyer, Representative Driscoll of Buffalo, and William Letour, a relative of Mr. Kasting, who was in St. Louis on business.

Mr. Kasting was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Postmasters' National Association, and was here attending a meeting of the committee as well as the Democratic convention, in which he held a proxy for Mayor L. P. Fuhrmann of Buffalo. He had been here since Sunday, and had planned to go to Chicago tomorrow. He was mentioned recently as a possible Democratic candidate for Governor next Fall.

Mr. Kasting was 46 years old, and was a native of Germany. He was appointed Postmaster by President Wilson in February, 1914, to succeed Fred Greiner, a Republican. He was a former member of the Buffalo Park Commission, and an officer of the Association of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists.

PEACE CHEERS IN ST. LOUIS.

New Yorker Herold Says Applause Did Not Suit the Leaders.

Commenting on the demonstration with which the Democratic Convention greeted ex-Governor Glynn's praise of the President's peace policy, the evening edition of The New Yorker Herold said yesterday:

"The great chorus of delegates that was to have accompanied the performance of the 'stars' with outbursts of applause at the pre-arranged moments, made such a break at the first cue that ex-Governor Glynn, who was to have struck the keynote in his opening speech, was visibly embarrassed. Mr. Glynn had intended to show that there was plenty of justification to be found in history for the pacific attitude of the United States. Thus the Republican criticism of the President was to have been disarmed.

"But the delegates took this to be the cue for an inspiring demonstration for peace and they emphasized this pacific attitude in a way that did not suit the leaders at all. The thundering applause that arose again and again constituted genuine approval of the efforts for the preservation of peace made by the abused German-Americans, and at that time regarded as treasonable. And at the same time this applause was a rebuff to the warlike tendencies that several times had seemed to be gaining the upper hand in the White House during the last year."

YOU, who've never got within nodding distance of Fit in "store clothes," or whom other tailors have only half or three-quarters pleased, come here and let me please you wholly, or I'll keep the clothes and you keep your money.

For $25 I'll cut you a Suit of Summery Flannel or Tropical Worsted, with a body-gracing fit and thoroughbred New York style. I'll carry our your personal quirks and crotchets to the teenth of an inch. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$25 for Shantung Silk Suits to measure

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
17 Years On This Corner

ROCKINCHAIR Typical of Comfort

"Rockinchair" Makes Other Union Suits Out-of-Date

HERE'S an Athletic Union Suit—the only one—*constructed for complete comfort*—as easy to put on and take off as your hat.

(1) *Smooth Crotch*—drafted and tailored like a pair of trousers, without gap or flap.

(2) *One-Piece Seat*—no bungling back-split, as in out-of-date Union Suits.

(3) *Side Opening* down the right leg—a twist of the wrist and the two buttons are fastened or undone.

(4) *Blouse Waist*—it ticktacks to and fro with your every posture.

$1.00 to $5.00 The Suit

JOHN DAVID
Style-Block Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

Bridging Imaginary Differences

BRIDGING differences is one of this Summer's popular political pastimes.



It's the fashion—and the business of these stores is to be in fashion.

So we have bridged the difference between the highest grades of made-to-order and ready-to-wear clothes more completely than ever before.

Summer fabrics—plaids, checks, browns, grays, blues, pongees, flannels, Palm Beach—the entire range shown by the best tailors—suits designed to be worn at Piping Rock or on Broadway.

$20 to $40.

Summer hats for every town and country use.

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241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

"ROCKINCHAIR" UNION SUITS

AN OFFER



To those unfamiliar with the advantages of union suits, we will make this offer:

Buy a Rockinchair Union Suit; put it on and wear it; if it is not satisfactory in every way we will gladly refund your money.

Built to insure underwear comfort and satisfaction as the illustration shows.

Their Construction allows the garment to rock with every motion of the body.

"Rockinchair" Union Suits are invariably liked by those who try them.

Sheer Fabrics
$1.00 to $5.00

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

RUSSIAN ARMY HAS CZERNOWITZ, LONDON HEARS

Austrian Forces Under Gen. Pflanzer Falling Back to the Carpathians.

STRIPA BATTLE INTENSE

Germans Aiding Their Allies There to Hold Roads to Podgaitse Railway.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES 300,000

Official Announcement in Petrograd That Prisoners Now Number 152,457.

LONDON, Friday, June 16.—News of the capture of Czernowitz reached London early today. Dispatches of the last few days had, in a measure, prepared the public for the fall of this important centre, and the newspapers yesterday and the day before spoke of Czernowitz as "a doomed town."

Nevertheless, the speed with which the city was compelled to capitulate came as a surprise, and it is declared here in military circles that the briefness of the time allowed the Austrians for evacuation must undoubtedly have added largely to the toll of prisoners and booty which the Russians are now gathering in.

According to The Times the fate of Czernowitz was sealed when the Russians took Sniatyn on the Pruth—cutting the most important railway communications, while the recent surrenders of Austrian troops in Bukowina had been of such a wholesale character that the strength of the defenders of Czernowitz had been seriously weakened. Such of the Austrian forces as have been able to escape, The Times adds, are now forced to take to the branch railway lines running toward the Carpathians, and their position cannot be regarded as hopeful.

Outlining the effects of the Russian victories of the last fortnight, The Times says:

"The Russians' triumphs have greatly reduced the strength of the Austrians' armies in the east, have shattered all dreams of an advance toward Kieff, have compelled the Austrian offensive in Trentino to falter and hesitate, and have placed the German Field Marshal von Hindenburg in an awkward and difficult position. Russia's captures of material and men have been enormous. She has won back much ground, she has heartened her armies and people, and has brilliantly avenged her reverses of last Summer. What further fruits she may gather remain the subject of agreeable speculation, but the catalogue of fruits she already has gathered is long and gratifying."

It is estimated that the Teuton losses along the front from the Pripet to the Rumanian border now total 300,000, or nearly half the original effectives, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. It is announced officially that more than 150,000 have been captured.

Colonel Shumske, summarizing the results of the fighting, makes the deduction from the latest Russian official statement that the entire line of the Stripa is now occupied by the Russians.

Northwest of Buczacz a number of good roads run westward to the Podgaitse Railway, which is regarded as accounting for the vigor of the resistance in this sector to the Russian advance. The village of Kozin, fifteen miles southwest of Dubno, captured by the Russians, is on the road to Brody, which leads thence to Lemberg.

The precipitancy of the retreat of the Austrians in many sectors is shown by the fact that the Russians found several telegraphic and telephonic installations intact and are now using them. Large cartridges captured in the Stripa trenches would have sufficed for the use of the Austrians in the most intensive sort of firing for several weeks.

The Petrograd dispatches in the morning newspapers lay emphasis on the fact that the greatest definite breach in the Austrian line is still in the neighborhood of Lutsk. This breach, it is stated, now has a front of thirty miles and is steadily increasing. In the opening thus made the Russians have advanced for a distance of forty miles and are steadily drawing nearer Kovel in two directions. Great expectations are based in Petrograd on this phase of the operations, and the suggestion is made that the Austrian army between the Kovel-Kiev railway and the Pripet marshes will be outflanked.

In Galicia the Austrians are fighting hard, and not altogether unsuccessfully, to cover Lemberg, sixty miles away, but near. But the Petrograd dispatches express every hope that the Russian steam roller eventually will have the same disastrous effect here as elsewhere.

PETROGRAD, Friday, June 16.—The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, according to dispatches to the semi-official Petrograd News Agency from Bukowina, by way of Bucharest.

Following is the statement of latest operations given out yesterday by the War Office:

Supplementary reports give the exact number of prisoners taken as one General, three Commanders, 2,487 officers, five doctors, and 150,000 men. We also have captured 163 cannon, 266 machine guns, 139 bomb-throwers, and thirty-two mine-throwers.

The offensive of General Brusiloff did not stop yesterday. In the various regions on the front fresh prisoners were made and more military booty was taken. The enemy continues to deliver counterattacks at several points, and elsewhere is busy intrenching himself in new positions.

On the Dvina front and southwest of Lake Narocz, the enemy artillery at some points opened a violent fire, followed by attempts of the Germans to debouch from their trenches. These were all repulsed.

In the region of Baranovichi a local action took place in which we carried enemy trenches, but afterward, under German pressure, fell back to the point whence we started.

BERLIN, June 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austrian troops in Bukowina are making a stand north of Czernowitz, capital of the Crownland, and also are holding the Russians to the east of the city. The repulse of Russian attacks from both these directions is announced in the official headquarters statement from Vienna issued under date of June 14, which reads:

South of Boyan and north of Czernowitz Russian attacks were repulsed.

Further to the east and to the south of the Pripet there have been no especial events. The situation is unchanged.

North of Baranovichi yesterday morning German and Austro-Hungarian troops were exposed to Russian artillery fire of the heaviest character. In the evening the army attacked, but was repulsed everywhere, without exception. The enemy's artillery finally fired into the retiring Russian masses.

A delayed official report from Vienna, issued under date of June 11, reports the capture of more than 1,500 Russians and thirteen machine guns on June 10, when three Russian regiments that had crossed the Styr near Kolki were driven back across the river by an Austro-Hungarian outflanking movement. Northeast of Tarnopol the recapture of a height that had been taken by the Russians was reported.

The Berlin War Office today gave out the following concerning the German divisions holding the Stripa River sector north of Buczacz:

The army of General von Bothmer repulsed several attacks delivered in dense waves by the Russians near and north of Przewloka.

CZERNOWITZ FEARED WORST.

Situation Was Serious a Week Ago Count Esterhazy Wounded.

LONDON, Friday, June 16.—The situation of Czernowitz was regarded as serious as early as June 8, according to a Hungarian correspondent who sent out the following dispatch to the Budapest Az Est on that date, this being the only news from Czernowitz to reach the outside world since the big Russian drive began:

"The battle line is now almost behind Czernowitz and the guns are constantly at work, while Russian aeroplanes are frequently seen circling above the city. The population, especially the large Jewish section, is very uneasy. People are seen getting their carts and household goods ready for an immediate move should the Russians succeed in breaking our lines of defense.

"Wounded who are passing through the town in large numbers say that the severest fighting is going on all along the line, with the Russians in overwhelming force. Among the wounded who have just been placed in hospital here is Count Esterhazy, whose condition is very serious.

"Today was a gala day in Czernowitz, being the occasion named for the unveiling of the new double-headed eagle on the City Hall, to replace the one removed by the Russians last year. The unveiling took place amid great festivity, but Commanding General Pflanzer and his staff failed to attend owing to the danger from Russian aeroplanes which circled over the town throughout the festivities. The roar of the distant bombardment continually interrupted the proceedings. At the height of the ceremonies a Russian aeroplane dropped a bomb a few hundred yards from the City Hall, causing a panic."

OLD NAMES FOR NEW CORPS.

Alleged Austrian Device to Hide Losses on Russian Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is estimated that, taking a fair proportion of killed and wounded to the number of prisoners captured, the Austrian losses for eight days' fighting must already total 300,000. That the losses in killed and wounded must be heavy is shown by the admission of the enemy's own bulletin that the Russians delivered as many as twenty successive attacks on certain positions.

The depletion is undoubtedly very serious, but must not be regarded as involving the breakdown of the Austrian military organization, which, in the first place, has been frequently patched up by the Germans, and, in the second place, has certain curious methods of its own for preserving a certain appearance of symmetry. For instance is known of a whole Austrian division being captured, lock, stock, and barrel, but a month or two afterward a division bearing the same number turned up in the fighting line, and among the prisoners taken last week are a large number of cripples, who were at first discharged, then recalled to the service for noncombatant duties, and finally moved up into the firing line.

The battle for Czernowitz is still proceeding fiercely. The desperate resistance of the Austrians possibly is partly to be explained by the fear of the Central Powers of the effect of the fall of Czernowitz on Rumanian opinion. It is only in the sector opposite Tarnopol that the Austrians continue to offer any effective resistance to the Russian advance on the Stripa.

On the northern flank the Russians continue to move onward in the teeth of an enemy who has now once more begun to brace up his fighting energies and is putting his reserves into the field.

RUSSIANS HAVE NEW SHELL.

Its Effects Upon the Austrians Described as Terrifying.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian artillery has been magnificent throughout this war, but on the present occasion has exceeded its own highest records. The effect upon the enemy has been terrifying, and a general panic usually has ensued, for the Russians have invented a new shell and have used it in incredible quantities. Its deadly results are seen in the official bulletins.

Nothing can be said, of course, about the nature of the new shell. From what I have heard I should judge it admits of no effective defensive reply. The universities of Russia have been busily employed for twelve months past vying with one another in a search for some superlative form of effective shell.

GERMANS SHIFTING TROOPS.

Seek to Stop Russian Advance Along the Rovno-Kovel Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The activity noticed in the Baronovichi district on the northern front is probably merely intended to mask a movement of German troops.

The Germans are weakening their lines in the neighborhood of the Oginsky Canal, where there is a good natural defense on the River Shar, and are using the recently built railway, Baronovitchi-Kovel, to throw their troops south to the other side of the Pinsk marshes in the hope of arresting the Russian advance along the line Rovno-Kovel, lower down.

Prisoners report that the German method of stiffening is to take up positions behind the Austrians and shoot them if they retire. Captured Germans make no attempt to disguise their disgust at the Austrian failure.

DUTCH FOOD PRICES HIGH.

Socialist Deputy Demands Extensive Measures of Control.

THE HAGUE, June 15.—The Socialist Deputy Shaper in the Chamber of Deputies today interpellated the Government on the high cost of living. He demanded extensive food control measures to prevent speculators carrying out swindling practices and to enable workers to buy foodstuffs at reasonable prices.

Premier van der Linden in reply detailed the various measures already taken to prevent the exportation of home-grown foodstuffs, on which he said the embargo would continue until the quantity required for consumption at home was provided for.

OUSTS ALL TEUTONS.

London Chamber of Commerce Bars Even Those Naturalized.

LONDON, June 15.—The Chamber of Commerce today passed a resolution requesting all members of German or Austrian birth, even if naturalized subjects of Great Britain, to resign.

PARIS PLAINLY HINTS AT BIG ALLIED MOVE

Semi-Official Statement Awakens Keen Expectation of a Great Western Offensive.

PLANS INCLUDE RUSSIANS

Close Co-ordination of All Entente Forces Obtained—British War Bulletin Gives No Clue.

LONDON, June 15.—Significance is attached to a sentence embodied in a semi-official French communication received in London today, inasmuch as it seems to draw the attention of the public to what is considered the serious failure of Germany's recent strategy.

"It seems, since the Vaux affair," the sentence read, "that the Germans fronting Verdun are maintaining an attitude of expectation in view of the menace of events which they feel are becoming increasingly imminent."

This statement is generally interpreted, in the light of public expectation, that the time is rapidly approaching for an important Entente allied offensive.

Professor Albert F. Pollard of the Chair of English History in the University of London, lecturing here today on the progress of the war, said he expected a great offensive by the Allies on the western front before long, but that the people must not expect the war to end before next year. The utmost to be hoped for this year, he said, was the defeat of Austria, a virtual settlement of the Balkan difficulty, and the driving back of the Germans a considerable distance on the western front. The final defeat of Germany could only come some time next year, the speaker added, after a Winter or discontent such as Germany had never known and after another naval battle.

Professor Pollard's anticipations reflect the prevalent ideas in London. The view is held here that Germany made a serious mistake in strategy when she permitted Austria to withdraw half of her effectives from the Russian front for the operations against Italy, after having brought her own reserves from the Russian front to Verdun, which apparently has had the result of enabling Russia to make a surprisingly successful drive in Galicia and Volhynia. It is further considered that the recent naval battle deprived Germany temporarily of the means for prosecuting a combined military and naval offensive in the Riga region and thus countering the Russian drive, which, it is now expected, is likely to go on to fresh successes, as it is believed it will be extremely difficult to reinforce the Teutonic allies on the Russian front.

Reading today's French semi-official communication in connection with the recent presence of General Joffre and the French Ministers in London and Premier Asquith's announcement on Wednesday of the proffered British help for the French, the public are looking forward to coming events with curiosity and confidence.

According to reports received in London the German and Austrian Governments are making desperate efforts to conceal the truth about the Russian drive from their people. The belief prevails here that weeks must elapse before the Austrians are able to withdraw forces from the Italian front for the defense of Lemberg, and that it may then be too late.

According to special dispatches from Petrograd the Russians are withholding their strength on the centre and are driving hard westward on both flanks. It is believed in Petrograd, according to these dispatches, that the further development of General Brusiloff's victory will depend largely on the progress of Russia's western allies' general strategic plans. The Entente Allies are now all in touch by wireless and their co-ordination in strategy has reached a point never before achieved in the course of the war.

While the Germans appear to be making further progress on the Verdun front, an interesting review comes from British headquarters in France tonight. It is to the effect that the recent fighting in which the Canadians distinguished themselves is no longer considered as the opening of the third battle of Ypres. It adds that it is now very clear that there is no great German concentration on the front of Ypres and that presumably nothing in the nature of a considerable infantry offensive was contemplated. In fact, the Review says, there was no idea of "Verdun tactics" in this region.

British Front Reported Quiet.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

In the last twenty-four hours quiet has prevailed on most parts of the front. Last night there was intermittent shelling on both sides on the front lately retaken by us near Zillebeke, but no infantry action, and the situation is unchanged.

Today trench mortars and artillery have been active on both sides in the sector about Ypres. Mine warfare continued actively in the Loos salient. Otherwise, there were no special incidents.

FRENCH TAKE VERDUN TRENCH

Capture 130 Prisoners at Le Mort Homme—Artillery Very Active.

LONDON, June 15.—Violent artillery activity on both sides of the Meuse in the Verdun sector is reported in the French official statement tonight. On the west bank, south of the famous Dead Man Hill, a French attack won a German trench and 130 prisoners.

On the Vosges front some minor German attempts to attack the French line were made but completely failed, according to the French official statement.

The official communication issued tonight by the French War Office reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse, after artillery preparation, our troops in the course of a spirited attack captured a German trench on the slopes south of La Mort Homme. One hundred and thirty prisoners, including three officers, remained in our hands.

There was intense artillery activity in the region of Chattancourt and Hill 304.

On the right bank the enemy violently bombarded the sectors of the Thiaumont fortified work and Souville.

On the rest of the front the cannonading was intermittent.

The text of the French afternoon statement follows:

On both banks of the River Meuse there was cessation of infantry activity last night. On the other hand the French and the German artillery branches showed activity in the region of Chattancourt as well as in the sector to the north of Souville.

In the Vosges a strong detachment of the enemy which, supported by a spirited bombardment, endeavored to approach our lines, was driven back by the fire of our machine guns. Another surprise attack by the enemy upon our positions to the northwest of Bonhomme resulted in complete failure.

Berlin's Statement.

BERLIN, June 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today's official statement says:

Western Front—Aside from artillery duels and patrol engagements there have been no occurrences.

GREECE IRRITATING ALLIES.

Pro-Germans at Athens Organize Anti-Entente Demonstrations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 15.—The news received here from Greece is not at all satisfactory. No attempt is made by the Government of Premier Skouloudis to preserve a prudent and becoming attitude toward the Entente. Demonstrations organized by pro-German agents with the assent of the police have taken place before the allied legations in Athens.

It would seem that the object is not merely to give general annoyance, but to obtain an excuse for imposing martial law, under cover of which Venizelistas and the leading friends of the Allies would be persecuted. Foreigners belonging to the allied nations have been insulted in the streets and offensive films have been shown in the cinematos which are the product of the German propaganda.

Members of the Government do not take the trouble to deny their complicity with the enemy agents. In the Chamber yesterday M. Goumaris, Minister of the Interior, made a reference to the action of the Allies the impertinence of which was scarcely veiled.

LONDON, Friday, June 16.—The Times publishes an alleged uncensored dispatch describing the rioting in Athens last Monday night.

"Scenes of disorder occurred in various parts of the town," says the dispatch. "The centre of disorder was a band of 400 ruffians, composed partly of secret police and recruited by fifty uniformed police. This group visited the residence of the French Minister and the neighborhood of the British Legation and hooted and howled at the Entente and insulted the representatives of the Allies. An employe of the British Legation was attacked by the mob, but escaped unhurt.

"The Chief of Police drove through the streets while the demonstration was on, but made no effort to interfere. At a military fête the same evening members of the secret police were posted in an impertinent manner around the seats of the members of the British Legation."

The Times declares that the Athens authorities are openly hostile to the Entente and are doing everything in their power to interfere with and annoy the representatives of the Entente.

ATHENS, June 14, (via London, June 15.—The attitude of the Allies toward Greece was denounced at a number of meetings held here today, at which resolutions were passed expressing loyalty to King Constantine and confidence in the policy of Premier Skoloudis.

The resolutions protested against the blockade of Greek ports established by England and France, and denounced the conduct of the Allies toward neutral nations, and "especially toward the President of the United States of America."

A feature of the resolutions was that the King was referred to as "our Glorious Sovereign, King Constantine XII." This title placed the monarch in the line of the ancient rulers of Constantinople.

GREEK DEFICIT GROWS.

Internal 5 Per Cent. Loan Project Presented to the Chamber.

ATHENS, June 15.—In presenting the budget to the Chamber of Deputies today, D. G. Rhallis, Minister of Finance, reported a deficit in 1915 of 188,765,776 ($37,753,155) drachmas and predicted a deficit in 1916 of 265,003,686 drachmas.

An internal loan project was also presented. It calls for 115,000,000 drachmas. The loan will be issued at 5 per cent. through the National Bank of Greece, the charter of which is to be extended to the end of 1950. The bank will be authorized to issue 30,000,000 drachmas in paper on one-third specie security. The remaining two-thirds of the bank issue is to be secured by commercial paper. The State to receive a quarter of the profits from this operation.

British Hold Up Mails of Three Neutral Ships

BERLIN, June 15, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A Copenhagen dispatch quotes the Danish Postmaster General as stating that the British authorities removed all the first-class mail from the Danish liner United States, from Copenhagen June 1 for New York; and all the first-class mail and parcels from the Danish liner Frederick VIII., from New York May 31 for Copenhagen.

CHRISTIANIA, June 15, (via London,)—The Norwegian steamer Kristianiafjord, from New York, arrived here today by way of Kirkwall, where all her mail, consisting of 605 bags, was detained by the British authorities.

THINKS KITCHENER SANK WITH CRUISER

Survivor from Hampshire Says It Was Impossible to Launch Any of the Boats.

KITCHENER SEEN ON DECK

An Official Statement Says It Is Not Known Whether the War Minister Entered a Boat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 16.—The Daily Mail publishes the following account of the loss of the Hampshire by Leading Seaman Rogerson, one of the Hampshire's survivors:

"Of those who left the ship and have survived I was the one who saw Lord Kitchener last. He went down with the ship. He did not leave her. I saw Captain Savill help his boat's crew to clear away his galley. At the same time the Captain was calling to Lord Kitchener to come to the boat, but owing to the noise made by the wind and sea Lord Kitchener could not hear him, I think.

"When the explosion occurred Kitchener walked calmly from the Captain's cabin, went up the ladder and on to the quarterdeck. There I saw him walking quite collectedly, talking to two of the officers. All three were wearing khaki and had no overcoats on.

"Kitchener calmly watched the preparations for abandoning the ship which were going on in a steady and orderly way. The crew just went to their stations, obeyed orders, and did their best to get out the boats, but it was impossible. Owing to the rough weather no boats could be lowered. Those that were got out were smashed up at once. no boats left the ship. What people on the shore thought to be boats leaving were rafts.

"Men did get into the boats as these lay in their cradles, thinking that as the ship went under the boats would float. But the ship sank by the head, and when she went she turned a somersault forward, carrying down with her all the boats and those in them.

"I do not think Kitchener got into a boat. When I sprang to a raft he was still on the starboard side of the quarterdeck talking with the officers. From the little time that elapsed between my leaving the ship and her sinking, I feel certain Kitchener went down with her and was on deck at the time she sank.

"Of the civilian members of his suite I saw nothing. I got away on one of the rafts, and we had a terrible five hours in the water. It was so rough that the seas beat down on us and many men were killed by the buffeting. Many others died from the piercing cold. I was quite numbed, and an overpowering desire to sleep came upon us. To keep this away we thumped each other on the back, for the man who went to sleep never woke again.

"When men died it was just as though they were falling asleep. One man stood upright for five hours on the raft with the dead lying all around him. One man died in my arms.

"As we got near the shore the situation grew worse. The wind was blowing on shore. The fury of the seas dashed our raft against the rocks with tremendous force. Many were killed in this way, and one raft was thrice overturned. I don't quite know how I got ashore for all the feeling was gone out of me. We were very kindly treated by the people who picked us up. They said it was the worst storm they had had for years."

First Class Petty Officer Wesson of the Hampshire, describing the disaster, said:

"While our raft was beating toward the shore we picked up many men out of the water and dragged them on board the raft.

"On my raft there were forty-three dead when we reached shore. We could see men sinking as they were swimming toward the shore. The place where the ship sank was about three miles from shore, and but for the awful weather the whole crew probably would have been saved."

LONDON, June 15.—Details of some of the incidents on board the British cruiser Hampshire just before she sank off the Orkneys last week, causing the death of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, are given in an official statement issued tonight, based on statements by the dozen survivors of the cruiser who were washed ashore on a raft.

"From the report of the twelve survivors of the Hampshire," says the statement, "the following conclusions were reached:

"As the men were going to their stations before abandoning the ship, Lord Kitchener, accompanied by a naval officer, appeared. The latter said: 'Make way for Lord Kitchener.' Both ascended to the quarterdeck. Subsequently four military officers were seen there, walking aft on the port side.

"The Captain called Lord Kitchener to the fore bridge near where the Captain's boat was hoisted. The Captain also called Lord Kitchener to enter the boat. It is unknown if Lord Kitchener entered it or what happened to any boat."

"The Hampshire was proceeding along the west coast of the Orkneys. A heavy gale was blowing and the seas were breaking over the ship, which necessitated her being partly battened down. Between 7:30 and 7:45 P. M. the vessel struck a mine and began at once to settle by the bows, heeling over to starboard before she finally went down, about fifteen minutes after.

"Orders were given by the Captain for all hands to go to their established stations for abandoning ship. Some of the hatches were opened and the ship's company went quickly to their stations. Efforts were made, without success, to lower some of the boats. One of them was broken in half and its occupants were thrown into the water.

"Large numbers of the crew used lifesaving belts and waistcoats, which proved effective in keeping them afloat. Three rafts were safely launched and with about fifty to seventy men on each, got clear. It was daylight up to about 11. Though rafts with these large numbers of men got away, in one case, out of over seventy men aboard, only six survived. The survivors all report that the men gradually dropped off, even died aboard the rafts from exhaustion and exposure to cold. Some of the crew must have perished in trying to land on the rocky coast after such a long exposure. Some died after landing."

PARIS SHOCKED BY LOSS OF NOTED JOURNALIST

Hedeman of the Matin Joined Army as a Private—Well Known for His American Articles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 15.—Journalistic circles in Paris have been shocked by the news that Jules Hedeman, foreign editor of the Matin at the outbreak of the war, had been killed in the Verdun battle.

Hedeman was the best known to Americans of active French journalists. He visited America many times, and was often received at the White House. He became well acquainted with Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson.

His last visit was at the beginning of the Mexican troubles, when he made a special trip to report for the Matin, from which newspaper he received perhaps the biggest salary paid to any European journalist. He was a relative of the great de Blowitz, and though born a Dutchman became a naturalized Frenchman, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

At the outbreak of the war he was in Germany, but escaped to France and immediately volunteered for active service, though he was 45. He went into the trenches as a simple "poilu." Soon enamored of the soldier's life, he performed many acts of courage and was promoted to be a Lieutenant with the honor of bearing the regiment's flag.

When in Paris on leave a few months ago an important position in the propaganda bureau was offered to M. Hedeman, but he declined to leave his regiment. Many of his Matin articles, including those on the Mexican crisis, he gave exclusively to THE NEW YORK TIMES. His last article concerned British intervention as a consequence of the German violation of Belgium, the final words being "the German plan has failed."

Jules Hedeman, who had been trained by the famous de Blowitz, many years the correspondent of The London Times at Paris, began to attract attention in 1901, when the death of Queen Victoria made possible a closer relationship between his country and England, by advocating a Franco-British entente cordiale. He developed this policy by means of the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, the Morocco embroglio of the following year, and Agadir crisis of 1911. Two years later he was recognized as one of the best writers on international politics in Europe.

In the Spring of 1914, when the recognition of President Huerta by certain European chancelleries and the failure of the Washington Government to recognize him threatened serious international complications, M. Hedeman came to this country to "write up" the situation. His first article of three columns, which appeared in the Matin of May 1, was a flat-footed indorsement of President Wilson's policy and a condemnation of the short-sightedness of Europe in treating Huerta seriously. Among other things, with what had come to be recognized as his prophetic acumen, he asked these two questions:

"From the point of view of French national interest and from purely selfish point of view, is not the friendship and good will of a hundred million Americans worth more than the friendship of Huerta and a few Mexicans?

"Suppose a European conflict should break out, would not the moral support of that great and strong power be more precious than the sympathy of the Mexicans and the Mexican Indians?"

BERLIN SHOWS COST OF SEA FIGHT IN MEN

Says British Lost 6,617 from Crews to Germans' 2,863—An Answer to Jellicoe's Statement.

BERLIN, June 15, (via London.)—An official statement issued today and referring to the message of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe to the men of the British fleet expressing the opinion that the German losses in the Skagerrak battle were not smaller than the British, says:

"Against this we point out the comparison of losses officially published on the 7th, showing a total loss in tonnage of German war vessels of 60,720, against the British loss of 117,150, where only those English vessels and destroyers were taken into account whose losses until now have been officially admitted on the English side.

"According to statements of English prisoners, further vessels were sunk, among them one dreadnought Warspite. Of other German vessels were lost than those made public. They are the Lützow, Pommern, Wiesbaden, Frauenlob, Elbing, Rostock, and five torpedo boats. This shows that the human losses to the English in the battle were considerably greater than the German.

"While from the English side the officer losses announced were 343 dead or missing and 51 wounded, our losses in officers, engineers, sanitary officers, paymasters, ensigns, and petty officers, are 172 dead or missing and 41 wounded.

"The total losses among the English crews as far as published by the Admiralty are 6,104 dead or missing, 513 wounded. On the German side the losses are 2,414 dead or missing, 449 wounded.

"During and after the battle our vessels rescued 177 English, while up to now no German prisoners from this battle are known to be in English hands. The names of the English prisoners will be communicated to the British Government in the usual manner."

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

BRUSSELS CHILDREN IMITATE GERMANS

Hospital Corps Man Sees in This an Omen of Good-Will Toward Invaders.

ELDERS STILL APATHETIC

Rural Districts Show Less of Hostility Than Do the City Belgians.

The tenacity with which the people of invaded Belgium retain their attitude of aversion toward their German rulers and the satisfaction with which the Germans record any occurrence calculated to indicate an abandonment of this position, even by the Belgian children, are illustrated by the following letter from a hospital corps man stationed in Brussels printed in a recent issue of the Leipziger Volkszeitung:

"Last night I was walking along the Boulevard du Midi, which bounds one of the most populous and interesting, but also one of the most turbulent, and consequently, barred to us German soldiers, quarters of Old Brussels, when I ran upon a little scene that caught my full attention.

"A group of children, boys and girls together, decked out in warlike garb came out of a dark alley and marched diagonally across the street into the light from the houses. They were still making a racket, full of the enthusiasm of the game, but the battle was already over and friend and foe were marching peacefully home together. I stopped short for a moment at the sight of the gay picture, just long enough to be discovered by the band, which then closed in upon me and surrounded me. Somewhat curious to know if they would be hostile or friendly, I halted. For thus far, in spite of my willingness, I had not been able to get into touch with the Brussels children, with the exception of a few instances when a couple of little urchins, who thought that because of my hospital corps uniform with the red cross I was some religious person, had run up to me and offered me their hand. This they took back almost indeed, smiled in an indulgent and friendly way. But this time it was different.

"The children in their homemade soldier clothes felt themselves somewhat of a piece with a soldier, and as they had no fear of a hostile act, they opened their hearts. They began to talk almost simultaneously, and to show me their wooden swords, belts, flags, lances, rifles, bayonets, and pistols—not threateningly, but with the child's pride of possession, and with the notion of being soldiers, too. The talk was part Flemish, part French. The circle became larger in a moment, the crowd grew thicker.

"One youngster pointed proudly and confidently to his helmet. Sure enough, he had pasted a fantastic animal there that was not unlike a Prussian eagle, and he said: 'Allemand, (German.) Immediately a couple of others cried out: 'Nous aussi allemands.' (We too are Germans.) So there the German Army was represented! No one took offense at that. Others in the crowd pointed to their insignia and called out: 'Belge.' A fat little girl showed the blue Belgian soldier cap on her blond braids: 'Belge!' And so each showed his insignia. I really had not thought the Belgian children could already play German without a protest.

"A boy touched the red cross on my armlet and pointed proudly to a red cross of woolen cloth on a handkerchief that once had been white bound around his arm: 'La croix rouge.' (the Red Cross.) And then a few more boys and girls with similar insignia came closer and seriously introduced themselves to me as colleagues. I admired and paid attention to everything, and asked in French: 'Have you some wounded, then?' And lo! they showed me a fat, happy, nursing baby that a girl was carrying on her arm and whose chubby knee leg they had bound up with a handkerchief. And then, still another and another. They showed that they were pleased at my playing with them. 'And where is the doctor?' I asked. A boy with a pair of overgrown spectacles hanging far down on his nose was pushed to the fore.

"The entertainment was in full swing—then I looked around once again cautiously. Quite a crowd had gathered around us; there was the possibility of its becoming a mob, and there always is the chance that an accident may turn these episodes into something unpleasant. It was true that the men and women standing around for the most part appeared amused—most of them were working people—and did not have the hostile countenances that we German intruders are accustomed to encountering, especially in the case of the more comfortable classes of citizens. Still I preferred to walk along. I saluted the children with a 'Good evening!' They answered and willingly opened a road for me. Behind me I heard a couple of shrill whistles, but I was sure they did not come from the children, but from some half-grown youths among the spectators. The older persons were quiet.

"Of course, I do not wish to imply that we have already reached a certain degree of friendly understanding with the people of Brussels. On the contrary, we Germans are regarded here much more as strangers and with much greater personal hostility than is the case in the occupied French provinces, particularly in the smaller towns in France. There, in fact, a sort of modus vivendi has been worked out, which even has brought a kind of neighborliness, and which, while duly recognizing the war, still to a certain degree excludes individual acts of war back of the front. Especially with the children are there opportunities for all of us to play the rôle of uncle according to our desires and abilities, and this has produced many pretty little friendships.

"Certainly the children do not play politics. But there is hope that all human relations have not been destroyed or suspended, and that they may, at least gradually, be restored again. So I welcome this little unimportant street scene in Brussels as a happy omen."

BRITISH AND BELGIAN EAST AFRICA SUCCESS

Coast Towns Occupied by General Smut's Forces—Belgians Control the Entire Northwest.

LONDON, June 15.—The British column which is advancing into German East Africa along the seaboard has occupied several more towns. A report from General Smuts, the British commander, says that on June 13 this force reached Makuyuni. Wilhelmthal has been occupied and Tanga cleared of opposing forces.

British forces operating on Lake Victoria Nyanza have captured the German islands of Ukerewe, which constitute an important point for an attack on Muansa, the principal German town on the southern shores of the lake.

HAVRE, June 15.—Substantial progress for the Belgian forces invading German East Africa, giving them control of the entire northwest section of the colony, is claimed in an official statement issued by the Belgian War Office, the statement follows:

The German forces, having effected a retreat to the south, seem to be concentrating in the Kitega region. General Tombeur's army continuing the pursuit of the enemy, has reached the main highway joining the lakes of Victoria Nyanza and Tanganyika at three points. The right column, after occupying Usumbura on June 8, is continuing its march toward Kitega. In the centre columns have reached, respectively, Lusaraki and Kasima, the latter locality being about 125 miles east of Msambura. The left column has reached Kagera, where it holds the approaches to Lake Tanganyika.

Aviator Lieutenants Behaege and Goldmon flew over the German fort Kigoma in a seaplane on June 10 and dropped bombs on the gunboat Graf von Gotzen. Two bombs hit and considerably damaged the vessel.

BRITISH GUNS PROVE POWER TO WIN GROUND

Bombardment at Ypres So Effective Canadians Advanced Without Difficulty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, June 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is profound satisfaction to the Canadians that their own troops have been able to regain most of the ground which was lost for a time in the heavy fighting on June 2 and the following days. What happened is a very strong proof that when our guns get to work for the combined effort with plenty of ammunition they can be as frightful in destruction as the German artillery.

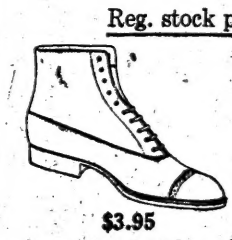
"There was not much doubt about this. Yesterday morning, when the bombardment began, as a preliminary to the counterattack, the Canadian guns were but a small part of the great orchestra of "heavies" and field batteries which played a devils' tattoo upon the German positions in the old Canadian trenches. In the trenches already won they were smashed again. The earth which was plowed with shells in the German attack was flung up again by our shells. The attack was a complete success, surprising to the men themselves, who expected greater trouble. The German shell fire was heavy, but the Canadians got through under cover of the British guns, which had lengthened the fuses a little and continued an intense bombardment behind the Germans' first line. The men advanced in open order and worked downward and southward into the old positions.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets,
Between 5th and 6th Avenues

A Very Special Sale
To-day and Until Noon Saturday
Men's Sack Suits
Regularly up to $22.50
at $15.00

The Models are up to the moment in style, and include two and three button conservative and semi-form-fitting designs, of flannels, cassimeres, cheviots and serges; some quarter silk lined; sizes from 34 to 44 chest measure.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
364-366 AND 368 Fifth Avenue, 45TH AND 47TH STS.
$45—$55—$65 to $75 Values in
Tailored Suits at $18
Small groups of odd sizes, from many lines; only a few of a kind, in various shades and materials.
Silk and Cloth Suits—At Half and Less
$65 to $125 TAILORED CLOTH SUITS—$32
$95 to $125 DEMI-TAILLEUR SILK SUITS—$45
Imported and Higher-cost Suits Reduced Accordingly
Sale of Frocks and Gowns
OF DJERSETTE, SERGE, TAFFETA, GEORGETTE CREPE AND SATIN—
Formerly $55, $65, $75 to $85..... $28
$15 to $25 Hats—at $5
Street—Motor—Sports—Country and Semi-dress styles in toque, turban, stitched, brimmed and canotier effects.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
To-day and To-morrow Are the Last Two Days of the
Sale of Men's Shoes and Oxfords at $3.95
Reg. stock prices $5 and $6.

$3.95
In four styles of leathers and twenty designs, every shoe in the lot taken from regular stock.
¶ They are perfect in every particular, the majority being this season's models, while the remainder are last season's shoes, made over very attractive lasts.
¶ All sizes included, but not every size in each style.
Tan mahogany Russia calf, black gun metal calf, patent coltskin, and black and tan kid.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
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Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
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Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET
WEDDING GIFTS
DINNERWARE
AND
CRYSTAL
FOR
COUNTRY HOUSES

Notable Cooperation

Ex-President Taft, Gen. Leonard A. Wood, Secretary of the Interior Lane, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, and Mabel T. Boardman, President of American Red Cross, have assisted in arranging, and are now serving as judges in, the school contest being conducted by

The Woman's Magazine

The Woman's Magazine appeals most to women whose interests are centered largely in the home. Its contributors are experts, and their writings are authoritative.

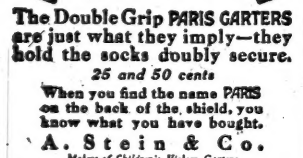
Manufacturers find a fertile field for their merchandise among its quarter of a million intensely receptive subscribers.

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The Double Grip PARIS GARTERS are just what they imply—they hold the socks doubly secure.
25 and 50 cents
When you find the name PARIS on the back of the shield, you know what you have bought.
A. Stein & Co.
Makers of Children's Hickory Garters
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Intercollegiate Boat Races
Highland-Poughkeepsie Course
Saturday, June 17, 1916
Observation Train
Tickets on Sale at
149 and 1216 Broadway, New York
339 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Special Trains via
West Shore Railroad
LEAVE NEW YORK
Cortlandt Street, 10.20, 11.15 a.m.
West 42nd Street, 10.45, 11.30, 11.45 a.m.
(Day Coaches only)
Cortlandt Street, 11.40 a.m. (Parlor Cars)
West 42nd Street, 12.00 noon
Returning after races
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
For particulars address Ass't Gen. Pass. Agent, 1216 Broadway, N. Y.

MEXICAN RAIDERS KILL 3 IN TEXAS

100 Bandits Cross Rio Grande at San Ignacio and Battle with Two Troops of Cavalry.

LOSE 8 AND QUICKLY FLEE

Our Troops Scour Country and Third Punitive Chase Will Start if Trail Is Found.

CARRANZA NOTE IS FINISHED

Lansing and Wilson Confer on Reply, Which Will Go to First Chief Early Next Week.

Laredo Citizens Banish Editor of Mexican Paper at Pistol Point

LAREDO, Texas, June 15.—Thirty American residents of Laredo, mostly business men, this afternoon led Leo D. Walker, a Mexican, and managing editor of El Progreso, a Mexican newspaper published here, across the border into Mexico at the point of a pistol and ordered him, under penalty of death, not to return to the United States. El Progreso recently contained editorials attacking the United States Government. The committee also notified other persons connected with the paper to cease its republication immediately.

LAREDO, Texas, June 15.—Three American soldiers were killed and six wounded as a result of the latest raid on American territory by Mexicans coming from the southern side of the Rio Grande. No civilians were injured, as the raid, which occurred early this morning, was primarily an attack on the border patrol at the little settlement of San Ignacio, forty miles south of Laredo.

Although successful in a measure, the raid was not wholly surprising to the American guard, which, in larger numbers than the Mexicans expected to find, saw in the bright moonlight the approach of the 100 or more bandits to the rear of where Troop M of the Fourteenth Cavalry was encamped, and where Troop I was but a short distance away. Both were under command of Major Alonzo Gray.

The Mexican toll was last reported at eight known dead, a number wounded, and several captured. In addition, forty-two horses were captured. One Mexican who surrendered is said to have declared that he was forced into the raid and that his sentiments were not anti-American.

The Mexicans expected to find only a small detachment of American troops at that point, according to the prisoners. They attacked Troop M, emcamped near the town, firing first at the sentry. Troop I, a few hundred yards up the river, rushed to the scene, and, after the firing had lasted half an hour, the Mexicans retreated to the south, along the American side of the Rio Grande, with the Americans in pursuit.

It was rumored but not confirmed here tonight that Mexican Consul Melquiades Garcia, in Laredo, had gone over to the Mexican side for safety, following the example of American Consul Garrett, who removed to the American side yesterday.

Mexicans opposite Orfila ranch, twelve miles south of here, are said to have shouted across the river today to ranchmen: "Have coffee ready for us in the morning, for we will be over."

Ranchmen are said to have interpreted this to mean that another attack might be made early tomorrow. It was reported that Captain E. A. Sirmeyer of the Fourteenth Cavalry had a horse shot from under him by the fleeing bandits, but that he escaped injury.

Expedition to Chase Bandits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Three American soldiers were killed and six wounded by a band of Mexican raiders which crossed the Rio Grande and attacked Troops I and M of the Fourteenth United States Cavalry, guarding the border at San Ignacio, south of Laredo, Texas, early today. After an engagement of half an hour the bandits were driven off by the cavalrymen with a known loss of six bandits killed and several wounded. A punitive expedition will follow the bandits into Mexico as soon as the trial of the raiders, which was lost, is found by American scouts.

General Funston tonight, in a later dispatch, reported the American casualties in the fight as follows:

KILLED.

FLOWERS, Private CHARLES, Troop M.
KATONAH, Private EDWARD G., Troop M.
MINADEN, Private JAMES M., Troop M.

WOUNDED.

OBERLIES, Corporal WILLIAM, Troop M.
HAVLINA, Private TONY, Troop M.
MINNETTE, Private ELMER W., Troop M.
EWING, Private THOMAS H., Troop I.
ROUCH, Private JAMES E., Troop I., seriously.
MATASOFF, Private HENRY, Troop M.

An earlier message from General Funston said that two American soldiers were killed and seven wounded, but later information received by the War Department showed one of the wounded men had died. General Funston's first report read, in part, as follows:

"From General Mann, Laredo: Troops I and M, Fourteenth Cavalry, at San Ignacio, were attacked at 2 o'clock this morning by a party of about 100 Mexicans. After a fight of one-half an hour the attacking party was driven off. Two soldiers were killed and seven wounded. Will send names as soon as received. Bodies of six Mexicans and six dead horses were found in the brush. Clothing of dead men was wet, showing they had crossed the river. Major Gray, in command, telephoned that the party had scattered, and, he thinks, went down the river. His scouts are trying to find the trail and he will follow it with his whole force when found."

"FUNSTON."

The attack on San Ignacio was a repetition of that on the American garrison at Columbus. Both attacks were made in the early morning hours. At San Ignacio, as at Columbus, the bandits succeeded in throwing the American forces off their trail. Major Alonzo Gray of the Fourteenth Cavalry was in command of the forces around San Ignacio, and will take charge of the expedition that goes after the raiders.

Bandit de la Rosa Captured.

The War Department was notified by General Funston late this afternoon of the capture of Piedro Lajun, one of the worst members of the Cervantes band, and the only important member of this band that was still at large. Cervantes and other members of his band were disposed of in prior engagements. The message which told of the capture of Lajun had reference to the engagement which took place at Santa Clara on June 9, and added that Captain Turner's troop of the Thirteenth, with Lieutenant George F. Patten attached, proceeded to Tepahuanes, twenty-five miles south of Santa Clara, in time to take Lajun by surprise.

Secretary Lansing today received telegraphic advices from Saltillo stating that General Ricaut, who had recently arrived there, had reported that Carranza troops sent in pursuit of the bandit de la Rosa and his men overtook them. The message said:

"It is reported that the entire band was captured with the exception of de la Rosa, who made his escape and boarded a freight train which was en route to Monterey. Upon arrival at Monterey de la Rosa was placed under arrest, and the local military commander at Monterey was instructed to have de la Rosa identified. His followers are said to have been delivered to the Mexican commander at Lampazos. There were about forty in the band, and it is stated that they were poorly armed, and were practically without provisions."

Secretary Lansing and President Wilson had an important conference regarding the Mexican situation this afternoon, during which the Secretary of State laid before the President the completed draft of the new note to General Carrranza, refusing to withdraw the American forces and outlining the attitude of this Government toward the Mexican situation. The note has not yet been sent, and is not expected to go before the beginning of next week. The dispatch of the note is being purposely withheld until after the adjournment of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. The President, in dealing with the present Mexican situation, it became known today, wishes to handle the matter in such a manner as not to enable it to be charged that he has played politics with a foreign policy in which a serious situation is involved.

Anti-American demonstrations throughout Mexico have worked with the growing seriousness of economic conditions to produce such a grave situation that officials here fear a new internal upheaval, and have taken further steps to protect Americans.

An army transport is being held in readiness at Galveston to proceed to Mexican ports for refugees, another has been ordered to the vicinity of the Mexican west coast, and the navy transport Hancock, now taking marines to Santo Domingo, will go from that port to Vera Cruz.

ANOTHER VILLA RAIDER CAPTURED BY OUR ARMY

Pedro Lujan, Who Was Active in Columbus Massacre, Trapped by Cavalrymen.

By FRANK B. ELSER,

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, June 14, (via radio to Columbus, N. M., June June 15.)—Pedro Lujan, a Villista Lieutenant and one of the leaders in the Columbus massacre, was made captive by American troops yesterday at the Tepehaunes Hacienda, thirty-five miles east of Namiquipa.

Troop N, Thirteenth Cavalry, commanded by Captain F. G. Turner, surrounded the hacienda before sunrise, and as no one in this column had ever seen Lujan before, considerable difficulty was experienced in the identification of the bandit, who was ill in bed. He protested he was only a poor peon, and others in the hacienda also denied he was Lujan. They said they had not seen Lujan in many months.

All the men in the hacienda were carefully examined, and Lujan was positively identified by scars and his gold teeth. He then admitted his identity and was brought to the headquarters encampment, arriving here tonight. Lujan was almost the last Villista uncaptured alive.

Information was obtained here today that Ismael Antevides, a one-time Carranza officer and recently turned bandit, was shot and killed by one of his followers in a fight over a woman.

FIRE ON HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Mexicans, Presumably Carranza Men, Shoot Across Border.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 15.—Additional United States patrols were being placed along the river front on the American side throughout the city today following the firing on two local Health Inspectors this afternoon while they were making inspections of the adobe houses which line the river bank on the American side. They were searching for new typhus cases when bullets sang past their heads and struck steel coal cars standing on a nearby railroad siding. The Inspectors dodged behind the cars and saw a squad of Carranza soldiers leave a clump of cactus, where the shots had come from, and ride back toward the city.

When General Bell, commanding the border patrol district, learned of the shooting he sent additional patrols to the river front, and as soon as the Twentieth Infantry returns from Columbus this command will be added. More refugees continued to arrive in Juarez from the south. United States immigration officers refused them admittance, as they would become public charges.

On the same trains which are bringing these Mexicans a number of Americans are arriving. They report that whenever an American heard of a demonstration in Chihuahua City he left for his home and barred the door for fear of trouble.

An unconfirmed report was received in El Paso today from Mexico City saying that General Gabriel Gavira, who was ordered to Mexico City following his conference with General Pershing at Casas Grandes, has been executed at the Federal penitentiary for alleged treason. The report could not be verified at the consulate here or the commandancia in Juarez. It was received by a friend of General Gavira in code.

CARRANZA ARMY NEAR BY.

Clash with Americans Is Feared by General if Chase Starts.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 15.—One thousand Carranza soldiers, ordered to the border some days ago to reinforce the Carranza border patrol, are somewhere south of San Ignacio, Texas, and should there be a third American punitive expedition in Mexico, the two bodies of troops would clash, according to General Alfredo Ricaut, commander at Matamoros.

General Ricaut tonight notified American Consul Johnson of the position of these men and the information was conveyed to General James Parker, commanding the Brownsville district.

ITALIANS TAKE TRENCHES.

Capture 500 Austrians and Seven Machine Guns Near Monfalcone.

ROME, June 15.—A surprise attack was made yesterday on Austrian positions east of Monfalcone. The official statement of today announces that Italians captured Austrian trenches after a severe engagement, taking several hundred prisoners and seven machine guns. The communication follows:

Between the Adige and the Brenta Rivers yesterday there were reconnoissance and intense artillery action on both sides. Our artillery dispersed enemy columns on the march and shelled hostile battery positions at several points.

Two attempted attacks by the enemy in the region of Novegno, made in the direction of Monte Glove and Monte Brazone, were repulsed.

After intense artillery preparation yesterday evening a gallant Naples brigade, supported by dismounted cavalry detachments, in a surprise attack penetrated enemy lines east of Monfalcone. The trenches remained in our possession after a severe struggle. We captured 10 officers, 488 men, and seven machine guns.

Squadrons of aeroplanes bombarded with excellent results the railway station at Mattarello, in the Lagarina Valley, and encampments at the Junction of the Nos and Campomulo Valleys, on the Asiago plateau. Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Padova, San Giorgio di Nogara, and Porto Rosega. Two persons were wounded. The material damage was slight.

TWO BRITISH DEFEATS REPORTED BY TURKS

Detachment of 400 Said to Have Been Annihilated—Success Against Russians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—The repulse of an attempt to advance by the British force that remained on the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara after the surrender of Townshend is announced by the War Office in a statement under date of June 14. The engagement occurred on the right bank of the river, near Felahie. On the southern Irak front, in the Euphrates sector, the annihilation of a British detachment, 400 strong, by Persian volunteers is reported. The text of the statement is as follows:

Irak Front.—Near Felahie, during an engagement with a British squadron advancing on the right bank of the Tigris, the British were defeated and forced to retreat.

Southern Irak Front.—Persian volunteers have been attacking the Russian forces since the recent Russian defeats, inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy. In the Euphrates sector a detachment of 400 British was annihilated by our volunteers.

Caucasus Front.—In the Tschoruk sector an enemy battalion which had penetrated our advanced positions was ejected by a counterattack. On the left wing an enemy night attack against one of our advanced positions failed.

On June 11 our aeroplanes attacked the British camp on the Suez Canal near Remam and Kantara with bombs, causing great disorder.

RUSSIANS SANK 3 SHIPS.

Official Statement from Petrograd on the Baltic Engagement.

PETROGRAD, June 15.—The War Office today issued the following statement:

In the Baltic on the night of May 31-June 1 our torpedo boats attacked a convoy of enemy steamers sailing under escort. During the engagement with the escort we sank two steamers of a small torpedo type and one auxiliary cruiser whose crew we captured. There was no loss or damage on our side. We refrained from pursuing the enemy steamers because during the engagement they took their course into Swedish territorial waters.

The Baltic engagement referred to evidently is the one which took place on Tuesday night southeast of Stockholm. A statement given out in Berlin on Wednesday said the German auxiliary cruiser was attacked by four Russian destroyers and was blown up by her crew, most of her men being saved.

The date of this engagement is fixed in the official Russian statement by the Russian calendar.

Merchant Vessels Reported Sunk Also.

STOCKHOLM, June 15, (via London, June 16.)—In the naval engagement off Havringe last Tuesday Russian torpedo boat destroyers are believed to have sunk the German auxiliary cruisers Herzmann and König von Sachsen, two armored trawlers, and a number of merchant vessels, laden with timber and ore, which the German warships were convoying. Only two of fourteen vessels under convoy, namely, the Lavinia and Ingrid Horn, have been accounted for. They took refuge in Swedish ports. The crews of the sunken vessels are believed to have been saved, except sixty men from one of the auxiliary cruisers, who were drowned.

A large number of German sailors from the König von Sachsen were taken to the hospital at Norkoping, where some of them have died from their wounds. The survivors will be interned on the island of Gothland.

The German officers said that the German warships with their convoys were off Havringe, on the Baltic, south of Stockholm, when they were surprised by the Russians, who approached at high speed and gave the German craft a broadside and then disappeared with equal rapidity. The Germans had time to fire only one shot at the Russians.

A member of the crew of the Swedish steamer Nyaceterbotten, who saw a part of the fight, said the cannonade began at midnight.

"The first shots from the Russian destroyers were fired when they were only a hundred yards distant from the Germans," said the Captain of the steamer. "Almost immediately afterward a shell penetrated the magazine of the cruiser Herzmann, and the next instant a torpedo struck her. There was an explosion and she foundered. A trawler saved her commander, but a majority of the crew were lost. Half of them were killed during the brief engagement, while the others were drowned."

JAPANESE PEERS ON TOUR.

Their Visit to Russia Is Seen as Step Toward Dual Alliance.

TOKIO, May 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—What is considered here as an important step in connection with the movement to bring about an alliance between Japan and Russia is the forthcoming visit of a delegation of the House of Peers to Russia. It is likely that after visiting Russia the delegation will push forward to France and England.



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The Store is closed at 5 P. M.
To-morrow (Saturday) it will be closed at 12 Noon.

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Straw Hats
at $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and upward to $12.00

are strongly featured just now in the Men's Wear Department. Practically every wanted style and straw is shown, including split straws, sennits, Milans, Leghorns and Bangkoks. A new model that has achieved popularity is the "Flexible" Sailor, which is light of weight and, because self-conforming, extremely comfortable.

MEN'S PANAMA HATS
are shown at $5.00, $8.00, $10.00 and upward to $95.00.

MEN'S SPORTS HATS AND HELMETS
for polo, golf, tennis and riding.

FANCY HAT BANDS
in the colors of all the college fraternities.

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Young Men's Sack Suits
(sizes 33 to 40 chest)

of blue flannel, serge or unfinished worsted, are in the regular stock at $25.00.

The coat may, with equal good taste, be worn with separate white flannel trousers, making this a most desirable ensemble for Summer wear.

(Fourth Floor)

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You can expect to get good wear out of these suits, too, for they are not made for style alone. The materials entering into them are unfinished worsteds, flannels, homespuns and other popular fabrics and these are made up into styles that *are* stylish without going to the extreme of being flashy.

English Soft Roll Sacks, Norfolks, Pinch-Backs and Conservative Models

These are the models, roughly classified, each class varying in the distinctive details, such as the slope of the pocket, the notch of the lapel, the height of the waistline, etc.

We have the suit you want
At the price you want to pay

Mohair Suits for Men
"Cravenette" Proof $13.75
These are handsome, light weight suits (Coats and Trousers) for summer wear, skeleton lined and "Cravenette Proofed." Well and durably made in neat stripe effects. Regular sizes 36 to 44, for stout men 38 to 46.

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"Cravenette" Finish and Spot-Proof $13.75
The ever popular and comfortable Silk Shantung Suits (Coats and Trousers) for men, are made doubly attractive by being "Cravenette" finished and spot proofed. May be had in regular or pinch-back models All sizes.

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BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

Over 1,600 Smart Suits That Men Want for Summer

GREAT! AT $16.50



The Usual Prices Are $22.50 & $25

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Pinch Backs
Straight English Effects
Conservative Styles

The styles are excellent. Some of the most prominent advertised models are in this collection. The color range covers the entire gamut of 1916 tastes. The weaves are worthy of a place in high-priced clothing.

We have priced over 1600 suits for Saturday at $16.50, actual $22.50 and $25 grades, as a deliberate challenge to the advertised idea about town that clothes prices are going up.

And These Also for Saturday:

Men's Palm Beach Suits, $5
Genuine Palm Beach suits in plain or striped weaves—styled in pinch back or plain models.

Men's White Flannel Trousers, $5
Tailored all through, these light-weight flannel trousers are just the things for street wear and outings. Made of high-grade materials in all sizes.

Sport Coats
Flannel coats for sport wear in latest cut — well made, $7.50. Also the much-desired knit sport coats in snappy styles at $8.50.

Men's $10.00 Dusters, at $6
Gray mohair dusters are IT this season. Made in double-breasted styles with belted back—in new full skirt model.

Gray and Black Office Coats, $1.35, $2.65 & $3.50
Nothing keeps you more cool on blistering summer days than one of these office coats. Cut in all sizes of the finest materials.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

Arnold Constable & Co

Today
An Important
Special Vacation Luggage Sale
All Regular Items Specially Priced
Savings Averaging 1/4

Men's Fine Traveling Bags—Black-and-tan sole-leather bags of a roomy and attractive shape—sewn-in frame, sewn corners and leather lined. 16 and 18 in. *Value $12.50* 9.50

Men's Cowhide Suitcases—High class, serviceable case. Solid brass locks and buckles. Russet and brown shades. 22 and 24 in. *Value $7.00* 5.50

Brown Reed Suitcases—Deep, roomy case, with brass locks and buckles and regular bag handles. Handsome cretonne lining, with large shirred pockets. Sizes 24 and 26 in. *Value $7.00* 5.50

Ladies' Traveling Bags—Fine calfskin and grain leathers. Made with narrow-edged frames and neat locks and clasps. Gun metal or gilt finish. Sizes 14, 15, 16 in. *Value $12.00* 8.75

Enamel Week-End Cases—A very finely made and attractive case that is very roomy and strong. Separate tray. Handsomely lined. Straps all around. Sizes 24, 26, 28 in. *Value $6.50* 5.00

5th Avenue at 40th Street

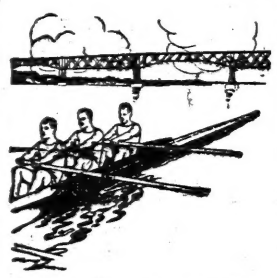
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Running special to the races.
Str. "Albany" leaves Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M.
Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 10:45 A. M.; W. 42d St., 11 A. M.; W. 129th St., 11:20 A. M.
After last race "Albany" returns from Poughkeepsie and Highland; "Robert Fulton" from Poughkeepsie. Round trip, including viewing races from steamer, $2.00
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
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NEW YORK MOOSE FOR THIRD TICKET

County Committee Favors Now Candidate if Roosevelt Won't Run.

STRAUS OPPOSES IN VAIN

Seabury Is Backed for Governor and Hamilton Fish, Jr., for Lieutenant Governor.

After a stormy four-hour meeting at the Manhattan Hotel last night, in which Colonel Roosevelt was called everything from "Idol" to "Brutus," the Executive Committee of the New York County Progressive Committee adopted a resolution demanding that the Progressive National Committee should not fill the vacancy at the head of the Bull Moose ticket by naming Hughes. The resolution asked for a Progressive ticket.

The resolution, adopted at midnight, follows:

Resolved: It is the sense of this meeting that if Colonel Roosevelt should not accept the Progressive nomination, the National Progressive Party should nominate candidates of its own party faith for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; the National Committee of the party should not indorse the candidates of any other political faith for such offices, or either of them; and further, that the National Committee should advise Progressives throughout the country to use their own judgment at the polls on election day and should advise the various State and local Progressive organizations to use their own discretion regarding State or local tickets.

Strenuous efforts were made to stop the passage of the resolution. Oscar S. Straus, who was Chairman of the New York Progressive delegation to the Chicago Convention and has declared for Hughes, spoke for an hour in justification of his course. He was heckled repeatedly by the members of the committee, who were free in saying they believed the "double cross" had been used at Chicago and that the Republicans had been assured beforehand that if Hughes were nominated Colonel Roosevelt would not head a third ticket.

Mr. Straus, according to those at the meeting, said he did not believe the Progressive Party was dead, and justified his support of Hughes by saying that a Progressive could remain true to the principles for which the party was born while exercising the duties of a Progressive citizen within another party.

Mr. Strauss insisted over many objections that a tentative message of declination by Roosevelt had been read to the members of the Progressive National Committee before the assembling of the convention on the day Roosevelt was nominated.

When criticisms of Roosevelt became acrimonious, Mr. Straus, as he was quoted, asked that the Progressives not now turn down without a hearing the man they had so long exalted.

Some of the speakers declared that the Progressive Party was not dead because Roosevelt had failed it. Others insisted that he had not yet declined the nomination. And through it all there was no word from the Colonel. John McGrath, his secretary, was slated to be present, as was George W. Perkins; but neither was there. Gifford Pinchot and Amos R. E. Pinchot and State Chairman Johnson also failed to put in an appearance.

Several members declared that there was more real sentiment for Wilson in the ranks of the Republican Party than there was for Hughes, and that they would not be bound to vote as a few leaders might direct.

While the meeting was at its height a strident voice was heard in the outer hall:

"I say that Justice Hughes obtained and retained the support of the hyphenates by remaining silent."

It was agreed at the meeting that there would be a full Progressive State ticket this Fall, with Judge Samuel Seabury, the probable choice of the Democrats, at its head, and Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam for Lieutenant Governor.

One speaker declared that 75 per cent. of the Progressives in New York were against Governor Whitman.

Hugh Gordon Miller sent a letter to Chairman John J. O'Connell, which was read, although Mr. Miller himself was present.

"I am one of the Progressives," he wrote, "who believe that Colonel Roosevelt could be elected on a third ticket."

He said there was a danger of it appearing that a few leaders had manipulated the Progressive Convention. He wrote that the Clermont Club, a strong Progressive organization, was about 90 per cent. in favor of Wilson. On behalf of the club, he wrote:

"We desire to know the full and final answer of Colonel Roosevelt and the National Progressive Committee. Second, we desire to know the final and full attitude of Justice Hughes and the Republican Party with regard to the support and activities of the German-American alliance.

"If, therefore, the final issue becomes 'Can the Kaiser defeat the President?' and the Democratic platform pledges that party to such a program of social justice and such a platform is considered in connection with Progressive legislation, it will require more evidence to convince real Progressives that there is sufficient reason to change from Wilson to Hughes at such a critical time."

Mr. Miller said he would vote for Wilson if tomorrow were election day.

SUMMON MICHIGAN MOOSE.

State Leaders Will Decide Whether to Join Republican Party.

DETROIT, June 15.—State leaders of the National Progressive Party have decided to call a party conference for next week at Jackson, when the question of amalgamating with the Republican Party may be discussed.

It is understood that National Committeeman Gustavus D. Pope of Detroit will report the sentiment of the conference to the Progressive National Committee at Chicago, June 26.

ROOSEVELT WAITS HERE; NO CONFERENCE IN SIGHT

"Nothing to Say About Politics," Colonel Says, and Hughes Continues Silent.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt learned yesterday that he had diagnosed correctly the cause of the pain in his left side which he suffered in a fit of coughing on Wednesday. X-ray photographs, according to Dr. Arthur B. Duel, of 27 East Fifty-seventh Street, showed that ligaments near the rib fractured in a fall from a horse last year had been strained, and that there was nothing in the Colonel's injury to cause concern.

Yet Colonel Roosevelt last night announced his intention of staying in New York until tomorrow afternoon or evening, and, though he said that Dr. Duel wanted to "tinker" with him more, the impression that the injury did not necessitate his remaining here was received, and the rumor that he had a political reason for not returning to Oyster Bay, though not possible to verify, persisted.

The rumor was that both Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes were in a receptive attitude concerning a meeting, but that neither wanted to make the first move toward the other. Mutual friends, according to one report, have been trying for some days to bring them together, either personally or through intermediaries.

From the principals in the rumor, however, nothing could be learned.

"I have absolutely nothing to say about politics," replied the Colonel last night whenever he was asked any question even remotely related to Progressive, Republican, or Democratic conditions. Nor was information concerning the Republican-Progressive possibilities any more accessible at the Hughes headquarters.

The Colonel was active in political conferences with leading Progressives yesterday. He was closeted a long time with George W. Perkins, and earlier in the day he received Raymond Robins, Chairman of the Progressive National Convention; Harold L. Ickes, National Committeeman from Illinois; John C. Greenway, National Committeeman from Arizona; Robert Bass, former Governor of New Hampshire, and E. A. Van Valkenburg, publisher of The Philadelphia North American, a Roosevelt paper.

The only announcement made in behalf of Colonel Roosevelt after these conferences was one by John McGrath, his secretary, to the effect that no arrangement for a Republican-Progressive conference had been made, and that the Progressives, individually and collectively, would wait until after the meeting of their National Committee in Chicago on June 26 before declaring themselves on the political situation. It was also learned yesterday that George W. Perkins's recent telegram to Progressive leaders all over the country, asking them to keep from action until June 26, seemed to have had the effect of halting any impending rush of Progressives to the Hughes camp.

Not only had the pain suffered by the Colonel diminished yesterday, but the cough had subsided. The "patient" did not seem to be a sick man. He walked from his hotel to the doctor's office in the morning with his nephew, Monroe Robinson, remained in the office twenty-five minutes, and then walked back to the hotel. He ate dinner with his family in the dining room at the Langdon in the evening, and, on his way to the table, greeted a company of newspaper men in the lobby with cheerful vigor.

HUGHES TO TACKLE OLD GUARD MONDAY

Steering Committee Will Have Its First Tussle with Him Over Campaign Manager.

OFF TO WASHINGTON TODAY

Leaders of All Party Factions Call to Assure the Candidate of Loyal Support.

Charles E. Hughes, nominee of the Republican National Convention, received a never-ending stream of visitors yesterday at his headquarters in the Hotel Astor. Republicans of all shades of beliefs came to offer their congratulations and pledge their support, and the candidate expressed his gratification at the apparent unanimity of party spirit behind him.

W. Murray Crane, Old Guard boss of Massachusetts and Chairman, self-appointed, of the Steering Committee of the National Committee, was conspicuous by his absence, and left Mr. Hughes in full command of the situation, while the line of visitors was filing in and out of headquarters during the day. It was learned that he had made no definite appointment with Mr. Hughes for the day and he played no part in developments which marked the rally to the standard-bearer of the party.

Mr. Hughes will go to Washington this afternoon, following a conference with Governor Whitman, who is expected at the headquarters in the forenoon. He will discuss his campaign plans with the Governor. The fact that the conference will take place under the most cordial auspices was received yesterday as assurance that the last doubt of Mr. Whitman's renomination was dispelled. When that doubt finally is out of the way the leaders will devote their attention to plans to carry the State for the Hughes-Whitman combination, and Mr. Hughes, it is understood, in the event of Whitman's nomination, will do whatever he can in his campaign in this State to help the Whitman cause.

Going to Washington Today.

The visit of Mr. Hughes to Washington will be as nonpolitical as he can make it, as he wants the time while there to devote to his family and make arrangements for the Summer. He prefers a Summer home in the mountains and probably will decide upon one there rather than at the seashore.

The prospect is that the next development of importance politically will be the meeting between Mr. Hughes and the Crane steering committee at 2:30 P. M. on Monday, soon after Mr. Hughes is scheduled to return from Washington. At that time the nominee will exchange opinions as to a National Chairman, Executive Committee, and other campaign officers with Old Guard leaders like Williams of Oregon, Warren of Virginia, Smoot of Utah, Penrose of Pennsylvania, and Hemenway of Indiana, who were selected by Mr. Crane to assist him in dealing with Mr. Hughes.

The feeling was very pronounced yesterday, in view of the vigorous and serious-minded manner in which Mr. Hughes has taken charge of his own fight, that he will have, as he did when a candidate for Governor, a good deal to say about what is to be done, and among other things dictate the selection of the National Chairman.

The outcome of the conference is being awaited with deep interest by the friends of Mr. Hughes and all Republicans, whether classed as Old Guard, Progressive, or radical. There is a feeling that the result may have a decided effect upon the cordiality of the support which Mr. Hughes may get from the Progressives, thousands of whom are ready to follow him as the leader of the Republican Party, where they would not, willingly, at least, follow the lead of Crane, Smoot, Penrose, and their kind.

It is pretty generally agreed that the outline of a vigorous campaign in which the Democratic cry of hyphen support will be annulled as "vicious politics," unworthy of its authors, will be made by the Republican leaders. Mr. Hughes, apparently, is getting himself into the humor for such a campaign in which he can refute charges considered unfair and place the Democrats on the defensive.

The principal sentiment reflected by all leaders who called at the Hughes headquarters yesterday was that the Republican Party, with Mr. Hughes as the leader, was never in a better position to unite all factions for the fight. Coupled with this was a growing feeling that soon after the meeting of the Progressive National Committee on June 26 an almost complete reconsolidation of Republicans and Progressives might be expected, with a strong chance of Mr. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt getting together to work for the overthrow of Wilson.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Directors of the Chase National Bank and President of the Chamber of Commerce, called yesterday to pledge his support. George R. Sheldon, for three campaigns Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, saw Mr. Hughes on a similar mission. Edward L. Norton, President of the Equitable Trust Company of Baltimore, and Alfred Hurrell, Actuary of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, also pledged their support.

A Woman Caller.

One of the candidate's last visitors was Mrs. Abbie E. Krebs of California, one of the three women who went as delegates to the Republican National Convention. She told Mr. Hughes he was sure to sweep the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Hughes dined with Samuel H. Ordway, an old-time friend, who was graduated from Brown University in 1880, one year ahead of him. Following his conference with the Crane Committee on Monday Mr. Hughes will go to Providence, R. I., where he will be met by Benjamin Barker, a classmate, and will motor to Mr. Barker's home at Tiverton, R. I. The following day the members of the class of '81 will hold a reunion there. On Wednesday Mr. Hughes will attend commencement exercises at Brown and will march in the academic parade. He will remain in Providence at the Hope Club on Wednesday night, unless political appointments demand his presence here, and will attend the meeting of the trustees and fellows on Thursday before returning that afternoon to New York.

Mr. Hughes has received several invitations to speak on July 4 and probably will accept one of them, although he has come to no decision. One comes from Chicago where a great nonpolitical meeting will be held. Congressman Madden will be here today to extend the formal invitation to Mr. Hughes to be present.

BUTLER SCOFFS AT HYPHEN.

Tells County Republican Committee It Has No One to Do It Honor.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and delegate to the Republican National Convention, told his fellow-members of the New York County Republican Committee at Bryant Hall last night that the 1916 campaign would be fought out on the issue of Americanism.

"For," said he, "the poor old hyphen has no one left so poor as to do it honor."

The hall was packed to the doors with cheering Republicans. When County Chairman Koenig introduced Dr. Butler as an able exponent of Republicanism there was more cheering and "What's the matter with Butler!"

Then Dr. Butler proceeded to tell how Hughes was nominated and to predict that all the Progressives were coming back into the G. O. P. fold. He appeared to enjoy telling about it.

"The losses sustained by the differences of four years ago are all being wiped out and our brothers are coming back," he said. "They see that the good of the nation lies in ousting the Democrats from office. It means the uniting of anti-Democratic feeling in this nation, and that means the end of minority rule."

The speaker said that the object behind the Republican declaration for "Americanism" was to make the voice that went out from Washington "heard beyond State and county lines and not to fall to be heard across the seas."

"No one in the United States outside of a lunatic asylum thinks the United States wants to go to war," he said. "The whole nation is devoted to peace. But they will tell us 'Look at Wilson, he kept us out of war.' But wonder? are we waging peace or war in Mexico? And is it his policy that has kept us out of the European war or just good fortune? Or will not his policy lead us into it if the war lasts long enough?

"I, for one, do not like this war. I prefer another way to peace."

When Mr. Koenig started to read the regulation resolution indorsing Hughes the name of the candidate was greeted with cheering that lasted fully ten minutes. State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner said:

"We are all rejoicing tonight that the party is reunited. A reunited party spells victory. The Progressives are coming back. Nor have I any doubt whatever, from what I know of the man himself and from what I have heard from his closest friends, that Theodore Roosevelt himself is coming back, not in a half-hearted spirit, but vigorously and full of fight, determined to play his part in ending the fiasco of government now taking place at Washington."

VIRGINIANS HONOR WILSON.

President Tells Delegation Presenting Platform Source of His Ideals.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A big delegation of Virginians, headed by Colonel James P. Woods of Roanoke, came to Washington today to present President Wilson, a native Virginian, a copy of the platform adopted by their State Democratic Convention. The platform eulogized the President and dwelt upon the peace and prosperity enjoyed under his Administration.

Mr. Wilson thanked his callers warmly and told them he was proud of the honor paid him.

"I want you to know, in the first place, that when you do me an honor of this sort, you make me feel very proud, but you make me feel also very humble," he said, "because in the midst of a great many unexpected difficulties a man can never be sure that he is taking the wisest course. He can only be sure of the motives that prompt him in that course and of the thoughts that lie back of the course.

"I have been saturated all my life in the traditions of American history, to which Virginia has made such abundant contribution, and I feel that the spirit that animates a nation is the spirit which its Executive ought at least to try to interpret and put into action. That has been my endeavor, and that I have won in acting upon these principles the affectionate admiration and support of my native State gives me deep and proud gratification.

BRITISH EXTEND MINE FIELD.

THE HAGUE, June 15, (via London.)—The Naval Department announces that, in view of the extension of the English mine field in the North Sea, the Noord Hinder Lightship will be moved about eighteen sea miles northward.

The foregoing dispatch is the first news that the British mine field has a second time been moved northward. Originally it formed a quadrilateral just north of the Strait of Dover, thirty miles by sixty. Its southeastern corner touched the Belgian coast seven miles north of Ostend and its northeastern corner was thirty miles west of the Dutch Island of Schouven. Its western side covered the Thames mouth.

When the area and location of this mine field were announced by the British Admiralty, Oct. 8, 1914, the Germans had already established a field which covered the northern part of the west Dutch coast as far south as the Hook of Holland—the approach to Rotterdam. Between the two mine fields there was only about twenty miles of free water.

The German field has been gradually swept up and the British field has been cleared from the Belgian coast. Originally between latitude 51 degrees 15 minutes and 51 degrees 40 minutes north, the British field was extended northward 5 minutes in March, 1915, so as to make its northern limit on a line west from the South Hinder.

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Men's Saks-Made Suits
at $20
is the suits themselves, not the twenty dollars!

¶ We have observed that most shops talk quality from $30 up, and price from $30 down.

¶ The idea seems to be that whereas quality is the essential argument of a high price, a low price is its own argument.

¶ *It is false logic, of course.*

¶ Personally, we talk quality all the time, regardless of price, and when we feature Saks $20 Suits, we are arguing not from the price, but from the merchandise.

¶ *Saks Suits at $20 are not economical merely because they are $20, but in spite of it!*

¶ We make them ourselves, and we know that they are substantially better in value than average $20 suits, because there are no middlemen in the woodpile to impair the quality of the fabrics and the labor.

They are Saks-Made from breakfast to buttons!

—giving the $20 man custom-tailored individuality with ready-for-service variety—and offering besides, something which cannot be claimed for any other $20 suits in New York—*fabrics of such qualities and designs as are only sold at higher figures in the generality of shops.*

One, two, or three-button single breasted, or close cut double breasted models—patch or flap pockets, soft roll lapels—and skeletonized till they are as light as life in your shirtsleeves.

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Announce
A Reduction Sale of
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These Shirts are made of superior quality Imported and Domestic woven madras in exclusive designs; taken from regular stock, and are in all sizes and all sleeve lengths.

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Jersey City (Jackson Ave.).....9:19 "
Newark .....9:36 "
Arrives:
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Close connection for Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and the West. Observation parlor car.

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Newark .....9:38 "
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Drawing-room sleeping cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Toronto—an uninterrupted journey to your destination.

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Leaves:
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Through drawing-room sleeping cars to Buffalo and Chicago.
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GERMAN WEEKLIES INDORSE HUGHES

The Fatherland and Issues and Events Find Him Acceptable to Teutonic Sentiment.

CALL WILSON EGOTIST

Downfall of Roosevelt Taken as Proof of "Elimination of the Hyphen in Politics."

The pro-German weeklies, The Fatherland and Issues and Events, in their issues tomorrow will indorse Charles E. Hughes and make it plain that everything that the Republican candidate has said up to the present time meets with their approval.

The Fatherland will state that Mr. Hughes's letter of acceptance, telegraphed to Chairman Harding the day of the nomination, is one which all German-Americans can "joyfully subscribe to" and as constituting an indictment against such "British henchmen" as Joseph H. Choate, Frederic R. Coudert, and other well-known Americans. Issues and Events will say that Mr. Hughes was the choice of "all thinking men in the Republican Party" and express the hope that his nomination will have "a sobering effect on President Wilson's egotism."

The Fatherland waxes enthusiastic in its indorsement of the Republican candidate and characterizes the nomination as a defeat of the "sinister forces of Nativism."

"The nomination of Justice Hughes," The Fatherland will say, "means the redemption of the Republican Party. The selection of Root, Roosevelt, or Lodge would have signified the surrender of the party of Abraham Lincoln to the sinister forces of Nativism. Colonel Roosevelt has encompassed his own defeat. His downfall proves that there is no room for the Know-Nothing in the American commonwealth. If the Know-Nothing is eliminated from politics the hyphen will disappear also.

"The letter of acceptance drafted by Mr. Hughes has a genuine American ring. There is no American of German descent who will not joyfully subscribe to this statement: 'I stand for an Americanism which knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism which is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not tolerate for an instant any division of allegiance.' Every word here set forth is an indictment of such men as George Haven Putnam, Frederic Coudert, Maurice Leon, Joseph Choate, and the entire tribe of British henchmen who look upon the United States as a dependency of Great Britain.

"No less important is the passage: 'I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standard, and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interests to partisan expediency; to have the first ability of the country always at its command, here and abroad, in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law, insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as neutrals, and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justice of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations.'

"It will be noted that the Justice demands the insistence upon all our rights as neutrals. We presume that he means that he would safeguard American rights not only against encroachments on the part of Germany, but equally against British aggressions. We trust that Mr. Hughes will protest clearly and definitely, in language that permits of no misunderstanding, against the looting of American mails, the violations of American neutrality by British recruiting agents, and the illegal restraints placed upon the commerce of the United States by Great Britain in defiance of our laws."

Then follows a statement which might be interpreted as a loophole through which the German-Americans may find escape in the event Mr. Hughes does not prove as friendly to Germany as they hope he will. The Fatherland says the Republican platform is all right "as far as it goes." But the ermine, The Fatherland adds, no longer enforces silence on the candidate, and for this reason it says "we shall expect from him far more specific pronouncements on the vital questions that are agitating us all.

"There is no doubt," The Fatherland continues, "that Americans of German descent are friendly to the Justice, but he cannot count upon their suffrage unless he unbosoms himself on these issues. Mr. Roosevelt forfeited the nomination because he did not dare to face the question of our relations with Great Britain for fear of losing the support of the powerful Morgan interests. Justice Hughes, we hope, has no such fear. His criticism of 'brave words stripped of their force by indecision' can only refer to our relations with Great Britain, for there is no issue pending at present between the United States and the Central Powers.

"It is by his attitude on these questions that Justice Hughes will be judged by the people, especially Americans of German descent, who from the beginning have fought the battle for neutrality and American rights, and wait for some word of assurance from him. The German-American expects no pro-German President. His only demand is fair play. Today the German-American is no longer the Cinderella of American politics. On the contrary, he is the Prince Charming who finds himself invited to the banquets of both parties."

Whether President Wilson is to get any German votes, in the view of The Fatherland, will depend on what the Administration does between now and November.

Issues and Events is more guarded than is The Fatherland in its indorsement of Mr. Hughes. So far it says, Mr. Hughes has done very well. It congratulates the Republican Party for nominating him and it expresses the hope that the fear that Mr. Hughes will defer to Colonel Roosevelt will prove groundless.

"This selection of a man of high character," says Issues and Events, "and the ousting from politics of a politician whose sole ambition is his own glorification means that the Chicago convention has eliminated from politics the hyphen and has ejected from the platform the hyphen issue and the inventor of that term. Roosevelt is Skagerraked."

At the offices of the American Truth Society, 210 Fifth Avenue, a pro-German organization, it was said yesterday that the society has not expressed its preference for President up to this time.

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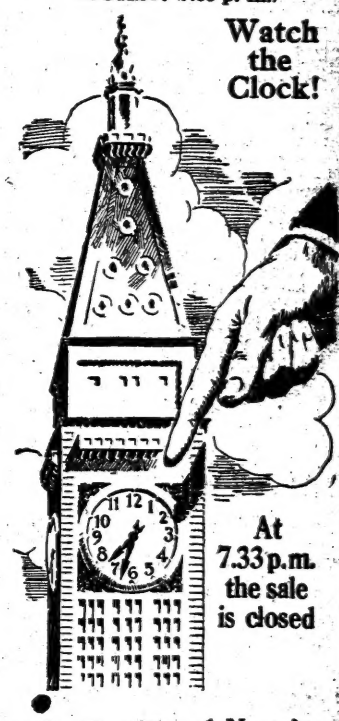
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RAILWAYS REJECT UNIONS' DEMANDS

Long Conference Terminates with No Prospect of a Settlement Being Reached.

MEN WON'T ARBITRATE

Brotherhoods Will Be Called On to Vote on the Question of a General Strike.

Twenty weary men, showing in their faces the strain of twenty-four hours of almost continuous conference, marched on the stage of the auditorium in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and on behalf of the railroads of the United States told the heads of the "Big Four" brotherhoods and 800 delegates that the railroads must refuse their demands for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime, and asked that the issue be submitted to Federal arbitration, preferably by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The labor leaders promptly refused to submit the issues to arbitration, saying they would go home and get the power to declare a national strike of 350,000 track and yard men. They shook hands with the railroad managers and walked out of the hall.

Within two months there will be another conference, when, with power to declare the strike, the labor leaders hope to persuade the railroad men to their way of thinking.

Since noon the day before the railroad managers had been shaping their reply, upon which may hang the tieup of the traffic of every important railroad in the United States. They conferred all Wednesday afternoon, far into the hours of yesterday morning, and the conference was adjourned from 10 A. M. yesterday until 2 P. M. to give them further time.

Position of Railways.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when Elisha Lee, Chairman for the railroads, rapped for order, and read the following statement:

"The National Conference Committee of the Railways has carefully considered your proposals and your explanations of their meaning and intended application. In our judgment, no reasons developed during our conferences to justify the extraordinary changes in operating methods and practices and the large expenditures of additional facilities which your proposals involve; nor was anything presented to justify your requested radical revision of the established bases of compensation for men in engine, train, and yard service. The present rates and rules are largely the result of recent arbitration awards, and, in our judgment, now provide for the men liberal compensation and favorable working conditions. Moreover, the best obtainable estimates indicate that to accept your proposals would increase the cost of operation of the railroads approximately $100,000,000 a year, all of which must eventually be borne by the public.

"We are confident that you and the men you represent appreciate the responsibilities of this committee to three substantial interests, viz.:

1. (a) To the employes here involved whose efficient service is acknowledged and with whom the railways have no differences which cannot be considered fairly and decided justly by some impartial body.

(b) To all other employes of the railways whose material welfare should not suffer because of the preferment of any particular group of fellow-workers.

2. To the owners of the railways, who have a right to participate in the earnings of their business on a fair and equitable basis.

3. To the public who are vitally interested in the maintenance of an uninterrupted and efficient transportation service, and whose ultimate control of the situation we all recognize as fundamental.

Want to Stand Pat.

"We reiterate the statement given by the railways to their men and repeated to you by this committee, that the railways have no desire to change either the existing rates of pay or working rules, not to reduce the earning possibilities of the employes under their existing schedules; but your proposals, in connection with the interpretations given during our conferences, are so inherently and fundamentally opposed to the views of this committee that we feel constrained to decline and do hereby decline them.

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals, (consisting of Articles 1 to 4, inclusive, referred to during our conferences as Form 35,) and the proposition of the railways, viz:

That in connection with and as a part of the consideration and disposition of your proposals there shall be open for consideration and disposition those provisions in the schedules or practices thereunder governing compensation in the classes of service affected by your proposals or those in conflict with the following principles as they apply to such classes:

(a) No double compensation for the same time or service;

(b) The same classification for the purposes of compensation to be applied to all members of a train and engine crew;

(c) Two or more differently paid classes of service performed in the same day or trip to be paid proportionate rates according to class of service with not less than a minimum day for the combined service.

be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

"1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or,

"2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law, entitled 'An Act Providing for Mediation, Conciliation, and Arbitration in Controversies Between Certain Employers and their Employees,' approved July 15, 1913, and commonly known as the Newlands act.

"This committee urges the most careful consideration of the proposal herein made for submission of the controversy to a Federal tribunal to the end that a peaceable and equitable adjustment may be brought about."

Union Men Won't Submit.

Through the hall ran exclamations of surprise at the report of the railroads. The union leaders turned in their places, ordered the men to be quiet, and A. B. Garretson of the conductors, Chairman for the workers, said:

"The declination of the National Conference Committee of the Railways to grant our propositions is accepted.

"In regard to the proposals as to a method of settlement: As for the first, in view of recent actions and decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, I believe the commission would regard itself as incompetent to act. Otherwise, we would not choose it to settle this issue because we combat the right of a Federal tribunal to fix wages; it is a rate-fixing body.

"As for arbitration, the attitude of these men as long as arbitration was an untried theory was in favor of it. Our experience with arbitration has driven most of the men to be against it because of the difficulty of obtaining neutral arbitrators who know the intricacies of the issues. You have had experience and you know of the inability of men chosen to comprehend the principles involved and their inability to inculcate into language their intentions. You have seen that arbitrators with the best of intentions have seen the language of their findings construed in a manner they did not intend.

"The sentiment of the men has become more than general. Speaking for myself, I say that until a condition has arisen that may threaten the interruption of traffic, I and the men behind me will never consent to arbitrate. That danger is not yet imminent and we will not arbitrate at this stage of the game. Only the strongest influence has restrained the men from instructing us not to submit to arbitration. We have given pledges not to arbitrate until the men say so. We cannot now accept arbitration, because none of us by threat has suggested the danger of the interruption of traffic.

The Newlands Act.

"The Newlands act does not justify Federal interference until traffic is threatened, and it is not yet threatened. So we do not recognize that method of solution.

"If your proposition is a direct declination there is nothing left for us to do but vote the men. The men back home will never go into arbitration on any principle that will prevent them from selling their time as an offset to their demands. We cannot recommend this untenable thing to them."

Mr. Lee here interrupted and said: "It looks as if our differences of opinion cannot be harmonized among ourselves."

"It is a pity we cannot agree," said Mr. Garretson.

"I think we went to a pretty equitable extent," said Mr. Lee. "I feel we cannot get together. We thought it was useless for us to keep on trying to get together."

"Well," said Mr. Garretson, "if we have arrived at the time when we have to go back to the men, we can go."

"I am afraid that is all there is to it," replied Mr. Lee.

"Then," said Mr. Garretson, "we bid you an affectionate good-bye."

It was agreed after the conference ended that within four or five days the union leaders would let the railroad men know approximately when they would be ready for the next conference. The conference, which closed yesterday, opened on June 1. It cost the workers more than $100,000.

ANOTHER LINCOLN STORY.

Crippled Monitor Survivor at White House Relates Anecdote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The last survivor of the crew of the Monitor called today at the White House. He wished to see the President and show him a design for a building to be erected in Newark, N. J., in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of that city. As the President was engaged in an important conference with Secretary Lansing, Dr. Grenvilla M. Weeks—for that was the caller's name—was asked to return at some more convenient time.

Dr. Weeks is in his eightieth year. He made a striking appearance as he stood in the corridor of the executive offices in his Grand Army uniform and with his flowing white hair and beard. One arm—the right—hung limp and almost useless. It was the souvenir that he brought from the famous battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac. He carries another wound, from a spear thrust received in a land battle in February, 1864, after he had received a commission as surgeon in the Union army.

The circumstance of that commission was related by Dr. Weeks in an interesting fashion. Incidentally, it has to do with his last previous visit to the White House. After his injury on the Monitor, the wounded man came to Washington to apply for appointment on the medical staff of the army. Secretary Stanton gave him no encouragement.

Dr. Weeks heard that President Lincoln was holding a reception, and crossed over to the White House to pay his respects. As he was about to enter the room where Lincoln was standing, an officer blocked his way and gruffly told him to fall in at the end of the line.

Lincoln overheard the order. He recalled Dr. Weeks and, turning to the officer, said:

"Hereafter, whether the caller is an officer or private, Major, be a gentleman," separating the syllables of the last work and emphasizing the first two.

Then turning to Dr. Weeks, the President said:

"You are wounded, sir. There's a place for you, however, if you can use your head."

FIND RESTAURANTS UNCLEAN

Health Inspectors Rate Only One Out of Eighty Inspected as Fair.

Inspectors of the Bureau of Pure Food and Drugs of the Department of Health, under Chief Supervisor James J. Kearney, visited eighty restaurants yesterday in their campaign of investigation into the conditions surrounding the preparation and serving of food in public dining places. Three typical districts were covered from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth Street, on both the east and west sides, and when the reports were turned in last night the inspectors had found only one restaurant to grade as "fair."

This place was conducted by a woman and was found in the uptown shopping district. The food was excellent, the inspectors said, and it was prepared according to sanitary methods. The only fault found by them was that some of the food was exposed on a counter without proper covering. In another restaurant, where more than 3,500 persons take meals daily, the inspectors found unclean towels, unclean garments worn by employes, and large cans of meant in places where they were liable to contamination, as kitchen help in passing touched the meat with their aprons.

In a large hotel, one of the newest in the city, the inspectors discovered that but few of the 1,000 employes had their medical certificates showing that they had been examined by a physician of the Department of Health.

In the same hotel, too, the inspectors found an accumulation of garbage cans and rubbish in the basements, the walls and ceilings of the basements in bad repair, and edibles not emptied from dirty boxes. In addition it was seen that notices directing the help to wash their hands before touching the food to be prepared had not been posted.

The restaurants will receive duplicate cards after the second inspection, which will be made in the course of a few weeks, in the hope that the public will learn to ask the restauranteur to show his card before they sit down to eat.

Thus far in the investigation the only café to have the rating "good" was found in the Greely Square section.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Your Last Chance

Only One Day More

See announcement on page 7

5 DEAD, 42 MISSING IN STEAMSHIP WRECK

One of the Bear's Lifeboats Known to Have Been Swamped.—Its Occupants May Be Lost.

168 SURVIVORS LANDED

Many of Them Injured—$1,000,000 Steamer Is Breaking Up on Rocks of California Coast.

EUREKA, Cal., June 15.—Forty-two of the passengers and crew of the steamer Bear were unaccounted for tonight, nearly twenty-four hours after the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company's vessel had run on the rocks of the Mendocino coast, Northern California, in a dense fog.

Officials of the company expressed hope tonight that the death list would be limited to the five bodies recovered by sundown. At that time there were 134 survivors here and 29 at Capetown, thirty miles to the south. These, with the 5 known dead, accounted for 168 of the 210 persons aboard the Bear when she struck.

The steamer, a million-dollar coastwise boat, lay high on a rocky beach near Sugar Loaf Rock swinging in the long swells. Her Captain, Louis Nopander, and three members of the crew stayed aboard until late today, when, after throwing the ship's dog overboard, they came ashore on a raft attached to a line fired from the ship cannon. The dog could not reach shore and was drowned.

Fourteen lifeboats got away from the Bear in good order. Eleven made the Blunt's Reef Lightship, four miles away. Two landed at the mouth of Bear River, near the wreck, and one capsized and was lost.

Fog and a strong current were the only reasons given by the ship's officers for the tragedy.

Among the survivors two were reported to be fatally injured. Many had sustained minor injuries and all were suffering from exposure.

The two boats landed at the mouth of Bear River during the night. Men and women, numb with cold, drenched and exhausted, dragged themselves from the boats and sought shelter along the beach. Residents of Capetown, the nearest settlement, found them at dawn.

The more seriously injured of the survivors were taken to Eureka, thirty miles north, by automobile.

The first boat away from the wreck upset and almost all of the thirty persons in it were drowned, according to Miss Vera Adams of Seattle, a survivor. Miss Adams was in the third boat, which also upset. Most of the thirty occupants of her boat were rescued. Miss Adams, who was among those landed at Capetown, told this story:

"The Bear struck with a shock like an earthquake and then began to vibrate like a long pendulum, rolling in the swell. Passengers crowded on deck, but there was no great excitement. Some of the women and children were crying.

"Ten boats were put over the side, but not until two hours after we struck. Women and children were put into the boats first. The first lifeboat was half a mile away when the waves caught it in a sudden flurry. A moment later we saw it upside down and all the thirty or more passengers floundering in the water. I am sure not one was saved.

"Our boat was the third away. We were getting along fairly well when a big wave twisted the boat from the control of the rowers and the boat went over, throwing us into the water. We clung to the sides of the boat. Finally the men righted the boat and pulled us in.

"They began rowing, but a second time we were upset. I gave up hope, but suddenly felt the ground under me and scrambled through the surf.

"Half of the thirty persons in our boat were women and children. Nearly everybody was only half dressed."

The battleship Oregon and the steamer Grace Dollar, which answered the S O S calls of the stranded liner, patrolled the vicinity of the wreck since early morning. A tug and life-saving crew from this port were also at the scene. The Oregon arrived before daybreak and played its big searchlights through the fog to no avail.

Sugar Loaf Rock juts out of the sea at the outermost end of a long ledge of rocks known as Blunt's Reef, which extends out from Cape Mendocino for about five miles. Within the last twenty years a dozen boats have been piled up on the rocks of the reef, with the loss of many lives.

The Bear was bound south from Portland, Ore., for San Francisco. The steamer has been in the Pacific coastwise service since she was built at Newport News, Va., seven years ago.

UPHOLDS FREE SPEECH.

Court Releases Orator at Open-Air Birth Control Meeting.

Mrs. Elizabeth I. Zeisolost, who said she was an "editor and author" living at 53 West Twenty-fifth Street, appeared in Men's Night Court last night as the complaining witness against Robert Harmowitz of 1,710 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. Zeisolost arrested Harmowitz herself when he was speaking at a birth control meeting in Madison Square.

According to Mrs. Zeisolost, when Harmowitz saw her in the crowd, he singled her out to make insulting remarks and pointed to her as "the woman who swore against our friends in court."

Mrs. Zeisolost said she disapproved of such meetings in public and the language used in them. Magistrate Corrigan dismissed the prisoner with the statement that he could not stop free speech in a case like this any more than in a political meeting. He told Mrs. Zeisolost that if she felt aggrieved, she could bring a civil action.

ELECTRIC FLAGS FOR JULY 4.

President, Governor, and Mayor Asked for Sentiments to Emblazon.

The Committee on Illuminations of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee for 1916 met yesterday. To the Illuminations Committee $7,060 has been apportioned out of the general fund of $25,000 appropriated by the Aldermen.

The lighting companies have contributed an additional $5,000, and they are also to supply, without cost, electric current and lamps for installations arranged under the direction of the Mayor's Committee.

It is suggested that in addition to the lighting employed in the past, electric flags be used wherever possible; also that flags be illuminated with searchlights. It was also suggested that the President, the Governor, and the Mayor be asked for appropriate sentiments, to be shown on electric signs.

BAIL RETURNED TO BETTS.

Man Accused Under Twenty-two-Year-Old Indictment Gets Cash.

Supreme Court Justice Donnelly yesterday signed an order to the City Chamberlain directing him to return $3,500 cash bail deposited in behalf of Carlton Hudson Betts of Chicago when he recently returned to New York to answer a twenty-two-year-old indictment charging forgery.

Betts attracted notice when it became known that he had established himself as a reputable business man of Chicago following his disappearance from New York in 1894 under indictment. He was recognized while testifying in a civil action growing out of his financial interests. He came back to stand trial, but the indictment was subsequently dismissed.

TESTIFY AGAINST ORPET.

Embalmer and State Expert Declare Lambert Girl Was Poisoned.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 15.—Tracks made in the snow of Helminx's wood were still under discussion today at the trial of Will H. Orpet, who is charged with the murder of Marion Lambert. Fred Wenban, the undertaker who removed Marion's body from the woods, testified that the tracks made in the snow by Marion and Orpet were "old tracks." He said they were a day older than those made by William Marshall and Frank Lambert when they found the body.

Wenban said he examined the old footprints carefully. The small ones and the larger ones led into the woods to the cluster of three oak trees where Marion's body was found. The larger ones led away alone to a marshy spot overgrown by weeds. The witness told of noticing a stain in the snow similar to the yellowish white stain on Marion's face and right hand. It was in the path made by the man leaving the body, he said. This point has been regarded as important by the State as supporting its theory that Marion's companion carried the remainder of the poison from which she died away with him.

Dr. Ralph W. Webster, a toxicologist, who examined the organs of the body, was the first witness of the afternoon. His analysis, he said, indicated that Marion had swallowed four grains of cyanide of potassium. He said that the cyanide of potassium was in liquid form.

LAWYERS AID RED CROSS.

Joseph H. Choate Heads Committee of the Legal Profession.

A special committee of lawyers, headed by Joseph H. Choate as Chairman, has undertaken a campaign in the legal profession to aid in increasing the local membership of the Red Cross to 100,000. Mr. Choate has written to every lawyer in the city urging him to enroll. In the national movement to increase the effectiveness of the American Red Cross, Mr. Choate declares the lawyers must not lag behind bankers, business men, and other classes in the community. "The American Red Cross certainly deserves the support fo every man, woman, and child in the entire country," he writes.

With Mr. Choate on the Lawyers' Committee are Paul D. Cravath, John G. Milburn, Elihu Root, and Thomas Thacher. Mr. Root is also a member of the Executive Committee of the New York County Chapter. A meeting of the city employes committee, represeting all the borough bureaus and departments will be held today in the Municipal Building to make its final report on the results of the campaign. Several thousand new members, including Mayor Mitchel, have been enrolled.

WOMEN HURT IN TRAIN HALT.

Mrs. Don C. Seitz Among Others Bruised on Long Island Road.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 15.—Several women, including Mrs. Don C. Seitz of Brooklyn and Cos Cob, Conn., were severely shaken, but none was seriously injured, when the sudden halting of a Long Island Railroad train at the Union Hall Street Station threw them into the aisle last night.

Many delegates were returning homeward from the twenty-second convention of the Long Island Council of Women's Clubs at Baldwin. Misunderstanding some announcement of a trainman, a number of the women delegates left their seats and stood in the aisle of one of the cars. The train halted quickly and then started as suddenly ahead, throwing the women to the floor of the car. Those hurt and the extent of their reported injuries are: Mrs. Don C. Seitz, Brooklyn, arm bruised; Mrs. F. Roquet, Brooklyn, neck bruised; Miss E. L. Bond, Brooklyn, abrasion of right arm; Mrs. W. Burton, Queens, back hurt; Mrs. I. Suffern, Queens, back hurt; Mrs. W. J. Barse, Hollis, contusions of knee, head, and neck; Mrs. E. F. Taylor, Hollis, shock, and Mrs. W. Williams, Hollis, shock.

All of those injured refused medical attention from the two Jamaica hospitals and went home.

BOMB FOR UTAH GOVERNOR

Explodes in Mail Pouch While Being Transferred from Trains.

BUTTE, Mont., June 15.—A bomb in a package in one of the mail pouches being transferred from a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train to the Oregon Short Line here today exploded and wrecked the Oregon Short Line mail car.

The package, it was reported, was addressed to the Governor of Utah. Investigation is being made by Federal authorities here.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 15.—Governor Spray was at luncheon when informed that an infernal machine, supposed to have been addressed to him, had exploded in a mail car at Butte, Mont., today.

"In view of the fact that nobody was injured, I am glad the explosion took place at Butte instead of our new State Capitol," he said.

The Governor was not disturbed by the news. He had received many thousands of threatening communications last year in connection with the case of Joseph Hillstrom, an I. W. W. leader, who was executed here Nov. 19 for the murder of J. G. Morrison, a Salt Lake grocer.

ACCEPTS BIBLE AS INSPIRED.

Dr. Andrews Denies Reported Utterance of Doubt.

The Rev. George Ried Andrews, associate pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, who was reported last week as having declared that the bible "was not inspired" denied last night after another lecture in his "truth seeking" series before the West Side Y. M. C. A. that he had ever made such a comment. What he questioned in reference to the Bible, he said, as not its inspiration but its infallibilit.

The minister, as well as the officials of the West Side Y. M. C. A., resented the report that he had given expression to an idea concerning the inspiration of the Bible smacked of heresy. In his discourse last night on "The Ultimate Authority—Who? What? and Where?" Mr. Andrews did not raise the slightest question as to the inspiration of the Bible, but on the contrary, declared that he considered the Bible the ultimate authority in spiritual matters.

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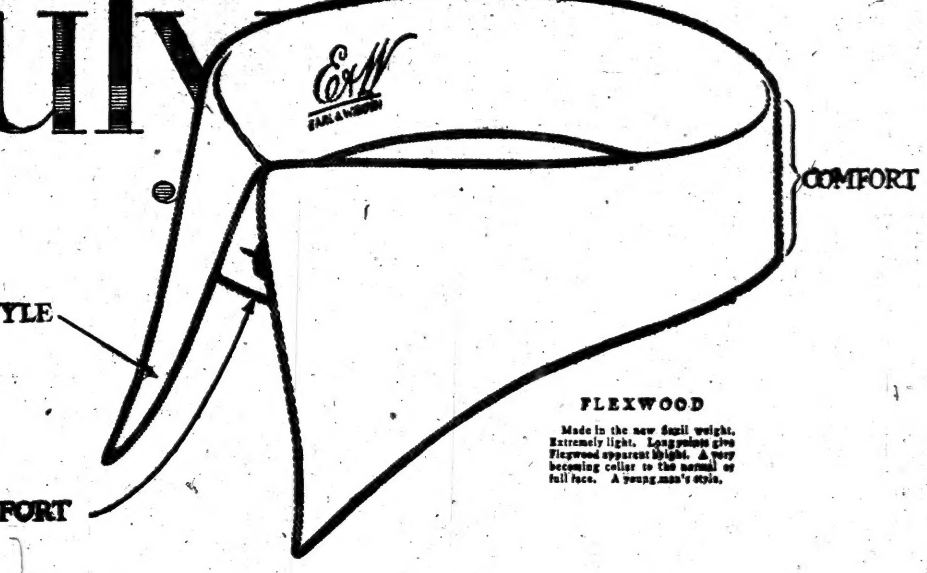
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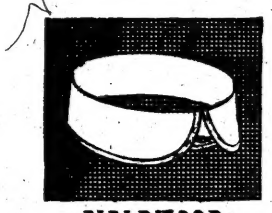
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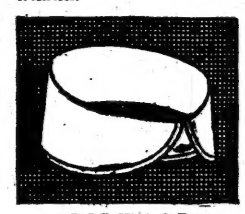
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Flexwood owes its coolness primarily to the new and exclusive E & W flexil weight. Flexil-weight models are of almost paper thinness, yet retain all the durability of "Troy's best product."

Next come E & W models which are low all-around. Fieldwood ranks high among them.

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Leading dealers in men's wear display cool E & W collars right up in the front of their stores and are glad to help you select *your* best style.

The best Style is your Style

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2 for 25 cent Collars

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Any article of wearing apparel can be easily cleaned and freshened that way and ready to wear in an hour's time. It saves several days' delay—and seven-eighths of the cost entailed in sending it out to the dry cleaning establishment.

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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of The New York Times, June 14th issue, now on sale: all news stands: 24 pages, over 50 exquisite pictures, all in Velvety Rotogravure; every page worth a frame. Souvenirs that will be forever treasured. Superb Engraving of Lord Kitchener in full uniform, covered with medals and decorations. From Mt. Sinai to Damascus, a trip with exquisite pictures through a sacred country. Real, gripping pictures of what is worth preserving of the Chief Events on land and sea in the Great War: Plattsburg views: Republican convention: 24 Pages, all worth a frame; 10 cents; all news stands.

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NEXT SUNDAY
$1.50 Lv. W. 23d St. 8.30; Liberty St. 8.30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
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SAY OLIVER COURTED AS 'ANGUS M'DONALD'

New Woman Witness Who Got Endearing Letters Appears in the Rae Tanzer Case.

TO CALL WRITING EXPERTS

Prosecutor Seeks to Show One Hand Penned All, and That It Wasn't James W. Osborne's.

Another of the names under which Oliver Osborne is believed to have courted was disclosed yesterday in the Federal District Court, where, before Judge Wolverton and a jury, Rae Tanzer is being tried for perjury in connection with the trial of Franklin Safford, the Plainfield (N. J.) hotel clerk. Letters that have been placed in evidence make it appear that he was the suitor who was known to Miss Katherine Mackenheim of 2,216 Eighth Avenue as Angus McDonald.

Yesterday was the first time Miss Mackenheim appeared in the case, and she was one of five women who took the stand at the trial to identify letters written to them, which the prosecution expects to prove by its handwriting experts were all written by Oliver Osborne, and not by James W. Osborne, the lawyer, whom Rae Tanzer once accused of being the Oliver who made love to her.

The new witness was extremely reluctant, and asked upon taking the stand that her name be not made public. Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., is sparing the women witnesses as much as possible, and Benjamin Slade, counsel for Miss Tanzer, said that he did not want to cross-examine them.

The real legal battle of the trial was only in the making when court adjourned. It will be over the endeavor of the defense to prevent the admission of the letters as evidence binding upon Miss Tanzer. Once during the day, as on a previous occasion, Mr. Slade asked Judge Wolverton to declare a mistrial.

Met Oliver in Fall of 1914.

Miss Blanche Ungar, a small, dark woman in a dark dress, testified that she was a stenographer in Bloomingdale's store when, in the Fall of 1914, she met Oliver Osborne. He then lived at 161 East Sixtieth Street, and he flirted with the stenographer, who worked near a window across from where he lived. Miss Ungar identified two letters written to her by Oliver Osborne. Mr. Slade got to his feet as soon as Mr. Rand asked the witness whether she had ever known Oliver Osborne.

The Judge overruled the objection and the witness proceeded. Mr. Slade was on his feet again before Miss Ungar could answer the second question. He objected to the admission of her testimony.

"Take your seat," said the Judge.

"But I want a ruling," insisted Mr. Slade.

The Judge repeated his order to counsel to take his seat, and when Mr. Slade sat down he announced that he overruled the objection.

"Now I respectfully ask for the withdrawal of a juror and that the case be declared a mistrial," said Mr. Slade. "I ask this, first, because of the attitude of your Honor toward counsel, and again because you are ruling in the face of the Circuit Court of Appeals."

Judge Wolverton refused to entertain the motion, and the witness was followed to the stand by Miss Rose Helen Kaiser, who said she was employed as a dressmaker. When she first came into the case she lived at 554 Mott Avenue, the Bronx. She knew Osborne in November, 1914, and she identified two letters he sent her. She is a demure, light-haired woman and wore a dark dress relieved by a white lace collar.

Oliver Osborne was not mentioned by name when Miss Mackenheim was on the stand. Mr. Rand simply asked her whether she had known a man named Angus McDonald, and, upon receiving an affirmative reply, asked the witness to identify the letters and post cards she received from McDonald. The contents of the letters that she submitted were not made public, and it was said that this will not be done until they are read to the jury.

Raises Voice But Not Her Veil.

Mrs. Ethel Brooks Nye stood before the clerk to be sworn, her face concealed behind a heavy brown veil. As she walked to the chair Mr. Rand asked her to raise her veil. She objected, and he compromised by asking her to raise her voice. She wore a mustard-colored cloth suit and a wide-brimmed brown straw hat. She identified letters that had been sent to her by a man signing himself Mazie Mason Nye.

The last of the women witnesses was Mrs. Steward N. Denham, who conducted the house at 161 East Sixtieth Street, where Oliver Osborne roomed, and where he was also known as Charles Bacon. She identified, as a request from her lodger for his laundry, his handwriting.

A vigorous protest against the admission of Mrs. Denham's evidence was made by Mr. Slade. The Judge finally told him that if he did not cease his interruptions he would be responsible for the consequences. Finally the lawyer was allowed to make his objection, which was that the testimony was hearsay and not binding upon his client.

There was another objection when Loren C. Horton of East Orange, N. J., took the stand as the Government's handwriting expert. For ten minutes Mr. Rand, Miss Tanzer's lawyer, and Judge Wolverton discussed legal procedure and exchanged views as to the advisability of admitting the letters. In the end the Judge upheld the contention of the prosecutor, and Mr. Slade said with anger: "The defense reserves its rights and I refuse to cross-examine the witness."

Judge Wolverton explained to the jury that the letters that Mr. Rand was about to read to them were not offered in evidence to prove any facts that they might contain, but were being offered to identify a man named as Oliver Osborne. This they might do first by the similarity of handwriting, and second by showing similarity of the matter in letters now identified as having been written by Oliver Osborne. They must not be used, he warned, as evidence against the defendant except as they serve to identify Oliver Osborne. Mr. Rand then began to read some of the endearing letters alleged to have been written by the missing Oliver. His task was not finished when the session ended.

Hint of Mystery in Questions.

There was a hint of mystery in the cross-examination of William Hawley of 810 West End Avenue, the broker who, accompanied by a policeman, called upon Miss Tanzer at her place of employment on Feb. 18, 1915. He sought, he said, as a friend of James W. Osborne, to get Miss Tanzer to call upon Osborne the lawyer and convince herself that he was not Osborne the flirt.

"Mr. Hawley, your eyes are blue, are they not?" asked Mr. Slade.

"Yes," was the response.

Continuing a description that it is said might have fitted the absent Oliver, Mr. Slade asked Mr. Hawley whether he did not weigh 190 pounds. "There is a dimple in your chin and you have a straight nose?" continued the cross-examiner.

Mr. Hawley admitted his characteristics and then Mr. Slade suddenly abandoned this line of examination.

The witness testified that he had known Mr. Osborne for twenty-five years and that he had discussed seriously with him the Tanzer matter. He said that he asked Miss Tanzer, when he called upon her, what she wanted from Mr. Osborne, and she had replied that she did not want money, for she was not a blackmailer.

During the questioning of Mr. Hawley there occurred another passage between Mr. Rand and Mr. Slade. At one stage the counsel for the defense fairly shouted: "Your Honor, I protest against the action of the Government. It is the most outrageous proceeding I ever saw in court."

Replying to a question by Mr. Slade the witness denied emphatically that he had ever even suggested to Miss Tanzer that she come to Mr. Osborne's office and settle or fix things up. He also said he did not wish to hush matters up.

Mr. Hawley was followed on the stand by Detective Sergeant William J. Haskins, who accompanied Mr. Hawley on his visit to Rae Tanzer. He said he had received no orders from Mr. Osborne. His interest, he said, was to see whether a crime had been committed. He, too, advised Rae Tanzer, he said, to go to Mr. Osborne's office and straighten matters out. He said he reported to his superiors that no crime had been committed.

F. B. McNish, an attorney, and former District Attorney Matthew J. Smith gave testimony showing that James W. Osborne was elsewhere at the time when Rae Tanzer said he was with her.

The case will be continued today.

SCHOOLGIRLS RUN BANK.

300 Pupils in Richman High Are the Depositors.

The Julia Richman Bank, which was organized on May 8 by the girls of the Julia Richman High School and is managed by girls taking a course in banking, has proved an assured success, not only for the practical experience which it gives to the girls who are employed in the bank, but in helping all the girls in the school to save their earnings.

The ida was originated by Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, Principal of the school, and Joseph Iskowitz, one of the instructors. It has been previously tried in several of the public schools with success, but, as Frank L. Bailey of the commercial department said yesterday, there is one difference between this bank and those in other schools.

"This bank," he said, "besides handling the deposits of nearly 300 girls in the school, is a part of the course in banking and bookkeeping. The work is carried on by eight clerks—the deposit clerk, receiving teller, cashier, two bookkeepers, a ledger file clerk, a pass-card file clerk, and a paying teller. The books and records are modeled after the best methods of a regular savings bank, except that a passcard is used instead of a passbook. These cards are punched for deposits up to $5, and when that point is reached the pupil's account is transferred to the Metropolitan Savings Bank. The bank is run by the seniors, and I simply supervise their work. They are required to strike a balance every day before leaving the building, and up to the present time there has been no error in the books.

"It is an excellent idea to have a means in which the girls may conveniently deposit their small earnings and any allowance which they receive from home. Otherwise their money is quickly spent."

Quits American Jewish Committee.

The Jewish Daily News announced yesterday that Dr. Harry Freidenwald of Baltimore, a member of the American Jewish Committee, had sent a letter of resignation to that body on the ground that he did not consider the committee sufficiently representative of popular Jewish opinion. Dr. Friedenwald, it was said, favored the Congress movement of the American Jewry, which calls for a convention of American Jews to seek a settlement of rights of brethren in foreign countries, and is opposed to the American Jewish Committee.

EX-WIFE SUES DALE TO RECOVER $150,000

Asserts Oral Contract Made at Time of Reno Divorce Has Not Been Kept.

HUSBAND AGREED TO DECREE

Says He Consented to Pay Plaintiff $1,800 a Year, but She Has Not Lived Up to Conditions.

Mrs. Lillian Patterson Dale began an action yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Platzek and a jury to recover $150,000 from Francis Colgate Dale, because of failure to live up to the terms of an alleged oral agreement made at the time she divorced him in Reno, Nev., in 1913. Mrs. Dale testified that she had promised her husband before she commenced her suit that she would refrain from asking alimony or support for their son, Francis Colgate Dale, Jr., if he would support her in affluence in keeping with her social position for the remainder of her life.

Upon her return to the city she met her former husband by appointment, and he renewed his promise, arranging the details of their son's education, the witness said. Mrs. Dale declared that Dale has paid her only $1,800 a year, and has since cut down the amount to $50 a month.

Alexander V. Campbell, a close friend of the defendant, testified that he was present at an interview between the parties in the Astor, but did not hear any mention made of the original agreement. Cross-examined by Francis L. Wellman, attorney for Mrs. Dale, the witness admitted that Mrs. Dale refused to sign a release of dower which he had with him.

Testifying in his own behalf, Mr. Dale admitted that he had consented to his wife's obtaining a divorce, but denied the oral agreement.

"I told her," he said, "that she should go as she came, without any profit from me. I wanted to support my son. I would not consent to anything in the decree which would forfeit my rights to him."

Dale said that he agreed to give her $1,800 a year if she would live apart from her parents and permit him to see the boy, and they agreed to permit the son to spend six months with each parent, and also to allow each other to visit the child in the meanwhile. In March of this year, Mr. Dale declared, his wife refused to allow him to see the boy.

"Are you married again?" asked Mr. Wellman in cross-examination.

"Yes, very happily so," he replied.

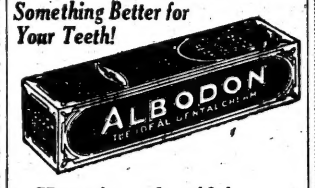
"Were you ever confined to the Hartford Retreat for the Insane for three years?"

"Yes," was the answer.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

ALBODON.

Something Better for Your Teeth!



Here is a dentifrice you would have used long ago had your attention been called to it.

Albodon contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing properties of any article for the teeth obtainable, so it is certain to clean best, and that is the first purpose of a dentifrice.

It is more economical than other dentifrices because less of it is required for each cleansing.

A superior article in an improved package—see the new, large, non-loseable cap!

For sale at all drug stores and department store toilet counters.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.



In Yellowstone National Park — *Marvelous Lake Tahoe*

See These Twin Wonders on Your Way to

California via
UNION PACIFIC SOUTHERN PACIFIC

When you use this straight road to San Francisco, convenient side trips land you in Yellowstone, our greatest National Park, also on the banks of Lake Tahoe, gem of the Sierras.

Journeys to both of these scenic wonders should be included in the education of every American. Each of them is famed the world over. Formerly thousands of travelers came from Europe, even from the mountains of Switzerland and from the lakes of Italy, to see these *American* marvels.

Even if there were no scenery, this would still be *the* route to the Pacific—shorter and faster than any other line, Chicago to San Francisco; more double track and automatic safety signals than any other line; lowest grades; fewest curves; superb roadbed equipment and service—everything to make your journey safe, quick and luxurious.

Summer Tourist Fares Daily to Sept. 30
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(671)

LIFE-SAVING BULLETIN

No. 15

This Is Partly Your Fight

You will always wait at grade-crossings on the Long Island Railroad if waiting means that you will escape an accident; when a train is approaching, that is exactly what waiting means.

Eleven automobile occupants were injured in 1915 because they didn't wait.

You must help the railroad in its effort to end grade-crossing accidents. This is your fight as well as ours.

Stop Before You Cross

The Long Island Railroad

More than 1,000,000 Widows and Orphans of Soldiers are Suffering in Germany as a Result of the War



THE VACANT CHAIR

¶ THEY ARE AND HAVE BEEN NON-COMBATANTS; passive, blameless, the woeful victims of the slaughter at the various "fronts."

¶ THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY have sent relief in various forms with great generosity, and in deep sympathy to the bereaved and needy in the countries of the Allies.

¶ BUT THERE IS ANOTHER CALL, quite as urgent, if we are truly neutral in our sympathies with suffering and want; quite as important in its appeal to mothers and fathers, wives and husbands, brothers and sisters of the great, rich United States, if we are to consider ourselves humane in the big, broad and better sense.

¶ IT IS THE CALL OF THE WEE TOTS and growing children; the suddenly widowed of Germany; whose sufferings are great, despite the efforts at relief of the German Government and the various Relief Committees at work in the German Empire.

Every Dollar Contributed Goes Direct by Wireless Transfer to the Headquarters of the Committee at Berlin

¶ NOT A CENT IS DEDUCTED for any expense here. That is being borne by the members of the American Auxiliary Committee and by special contributions.

¶ SHALL NOT WE, AS AMERICANS, REGARDLESS OF THE COUNTRY of our origin or that of our forebears, prove beyond the scintilla of doubt our loyalty to the best American traditions, prove that our charity—our humanity—knows no partisanship? Shall we demonstrate our bigness, our broadness, our all-embracing love of mankind; the catholicity of our brotherly love, and grasp this opportunity—NOW?

¶ CASH CONTRIBUTIONS IN ANY AMOUNT will be welcomed, promptly acknowledged, and AS SOON AS POSSIBLE PUT TO ACTIVE RELIEF WORK.

The American Relief Committee in Berlin for Widows and Orphans of the War

Under the Patronage of James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany

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Make all checks payable to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Treasurer, and send them to the office of the Committee, No. 30 East 42d St., New York, N. Y.

PRIESTS THREATEN TO BOYCOTT PHONES

Bishop McDonnell May Order Them Out of All Institutions in His Diocese.

FATHER YORK COMPLAINS

Pastor of St. Brigid's, Brooklyn, Says Rectory Wires Are Now Being Tapped.

As the result of a complaint made to him by Father John B. C. York, rector of St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church, Linden Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, was quoted last night as having threatened to order the priests of his diocese, which takes in the Counties of Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk, to discard their telephones. It was intimated at the same time that to make such boycott of the telephones effective the assistance of the worshippers in the Catholic Churches in the diocese might be asked.

According to the report, Bishop McDonnell, after the services at the funeral of the Rev. P. J. McKenna, which were held in Cedarhurst, L. I., on Wednesday afternoon, called into conference the priests who were present at the funeral and told them that Father York's telephone at St. Brigid's rectory had been "tapped" during the past few days. Father York, he said, had supplied evidence which was convincing, and had told him that the "tapping" was still going on at the time he made his statement to the Bishop.

The Bishop is said to have told the priests that if another case of "tapping" was reported to him within his jurisdiction he would immediately order to be discontinued all telephones paid for out of the funds of the Catholic Church in Brooklyn. Telephone wires in rectories and all institutions maintained by the funds of the Church would, he said, come under his order.

Father York admitted last night that he had reported to Bishop McDonnell the circumstanes of his disovery that the telephone wires in the rectory had been "tapped." He said that he had communicated with Bisnop McDonnell as soon as he had made the discovery. His evidence, he said, was convincing. The exact nature of the evidence, he said, he was not at liberty to give the public, as he was forced, under the circumstances, to act in co-operation with the Bishop, and details of the "tapping" had been supplied to him.

The priest said that he had made the discovery a few days ago, and that he was certain the "tapping" was still going on. Why his telephone was being investigated by any one he said he was at a loss to know, as he had not figured in any way either in the findings of the Thompson Committee or in the reports of similar wiretapping supplied by Mayor Mitchel.

Father York added that he had notified the officials of the telephone company that the practice must be stopped. He said that he was not at liberty to give out the result of his communication to the telephone company or whether he had set a time limit after which he would order the removal of his telephone. If the "tapping" were not discontinued immediately, he said, he would go further than the threat of the Bishop and counsel all of his parishioners to have their telephones removed at the same time that he sent in the order to have the wires in St. Brigid's rectory discontinued.

When Frank H. Bethell, Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, was told of Bishop McDonnell's threat, he replied that the matter was one which he could not discuss until an official complaint was made to the telephone company by the Bishop. He himself had no knowledge whatever of any wiretapping in connection with Father York.

"The telephone company will be willing to pass on any complaint that Bishop McDonnell or Father York may have to offer. What the attitude of the company will be toward the threatened discontinuation of telephone service I cannot state until I have had an opportunity to examine the ground upon which the complaint is based."

SWANN SUMMONS BURNS.

Seymour Files Complaint Against Detective in Wiretapping Case.

On a complaint which was finally signed by Frederick Seymour of Seymour & Seymour, at 120 Broadway, Magistrate McAdoo yesterday issued a summons against William J. Burns, directing that the detective appear before him on Monday to answer the charge that he violated Section 553 of the penal law by causing the unlawful publication of Seymour's private papers.

The summons was served on Burns yesterday, but was made returnable on Monday because his counsel, James M. Beck, had to be out of town. Burns is expected to waive examination and a date will be set for his trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

Having disposed of the Seymour matter for the time being, District Attorney Swann immediately began a study of the perjury and conspiracy evidence collected in the charities investigation and presented to the prosecutor for action by Mayor Mitchel. The District Attorney said he would examine the wiretapping conversations thoroughly before deciding upon the next step.

"I am opposed to any secrecy in this investigation," said the District Attorney. "I think it will be best to have it all thrashed out at a public hearing before a Magistrate, just as was done with the Seymour matter.

As part of the same inquiry, the District Attorney will also examine any evidence that may be brought to his attention by Alfred J. Talley concerning the alleged complicity of Mayor Mitchel in the tapping of the wires of Father Farrell, Mgr. Dunn, and others. Mr. Talley is expected to appear before the District Attorney today and make a formal complaint.

The District Attorney expects also to see Peter J. Brady of the Allied Printing Trades Council today in connection with the wiretapping scandal. Brady has informed the District Attorney that he is prepared to put into a formal complaint his charge that the Police Department has tapped the wires of labor organizations for the benefit of employers of labor. According to the District Attorney, this matter, as well as the report that divorce evidence also had been obtained by the wiretapping method, will be investigated at an open hearing.

To insure an impartial investigation of the charges and countercharges arising out of the charities inquiry, District Attorney Swann said he was in favor of holding a John Doe hearing before some judicial officer not appointed by the Mayor. The prosecutor asked Judge Rosalsky of the Court of General Sessions to sit as a Magistrate to hear all the evidence in the wiretapping matter, and decide whether any crime had been committed by any of the persons named. Judge Rosalsky, however, was of the opinion that the matter should be laid before the Grand Jury, as the holding of a John Doe inquiry would merely mean a duplication of the work.

In a statement given out yesterday from the rectory of St. Rita's Roman Catholic Church, Long Island City, Father James H. Higgins, an official of the charities maintained by the Catholic Church, declared that both Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Kingsbury had indulged in rhetorical imagination in their statements in the wire-tapping investigation.

"The Commissioner," said Father Higgins, "instead of attending to the business of the department, has devoted too much time to lying insinuations." The Mayor's statement of deplorable conditions in institutions, he says, existed only in imagination.

KINGSBURY CHARGE UP.

Counsel Objects to Judge Hylan Sitting, but Is Overruled.

Following a clash with County Judge John F. Hylan in Brooklyn yesterday, Martin W. Littleton withdrew his motion for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury in the case of Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and Special Assistant Corporation Counsel William H. Hotchkiss, who are under indictment for the alleged illegal tapping of the telephone wires of the Rev. William B. Farrell and Dr. Daniel C. Potter. Mr. Littleton contended that Judge Hylan, because the latter had publicly expressed his opinion on the question of wiretapping, was disqualified to hear argument on the application. He moved that the matter be referred to some other Judge, but the motion was denied.

"I have the right to state the law on wiretapping, and I have done so," said Judge Hylan. "I have the right to express my opinion on burglary or pocket picking, and have done so. Yet these expressions of opinion have not barred me from the consideration of such cases. To my mind, the question involved here is the right of the defendants to see the Grand Jury minutes and no other."

Mr. Littleton said that he also wished to exclude County Judge Mitchell May from the consideration of his application because when the Grand Jury returned the indictments against his clients Judge May had made a speech in which he thanked the jurors for their work.

ONE CASE FOR NIGHT COURT.

Justice Hoffman Questions New Municipal Tribunal's Success.

Thus far the new municipal night court, intended to give judgment in disputes over wages not involving more than $50, has not proved a success, and probably will not do so in the future, according to Justice Benjamin Hoffman, who last night heard the first case brought to trial in the new court. He said that out of fifty-one cases brought before the Second Municipal District Court since the last session of the night court on June 5, only two had been assigned to trial at night, and that one of these had gone over to the day court at the request of counsel.

Justice Hoffman asserted that he thought that the lawyers were to a large extent responsible for the cases not coming to trial at night. "Most of these wage cases," he said, "are brought by the workers to the Legal Aid Society, the legal branch of the Educational Alliance, or to the unions. I suppose that the lawyers for these organizations, who give their services largely as a matter of charity, do not feel that it is quite fair to ask them to give their time at night as well as by day.

"Then again, in most actions to recover wages the plaintiff is out of a job when he brings the suit, and can attend a day court as well as a night court, and naturally prefers to do so. When a man is employed he seldom brings an action against his employer, and he usually does not do so if he is able to find a new job after having left a place."

PLEADS GUILTY TO MURDER.

Riso, Sentenced for Life in George Case—Fifth Conviction.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 15.—Adolph Riso, the fifth member of the "murder syndicate" which plotted the death of Gregorio George at Dobbs Ferry a few months ago, stopped his trial for the murder before Justice Morschauser and a jury this afternoon and pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, which was accepted by District Attorney Weeks. Riso was immediately sentenced to life imprisonment.

Riso is the young Hoboken man who originally was picked as one of the two men to carry out the murder, but because of the death of his mother he did not accompany McNamara and Mrs. Figollo on the night that George was killed. Mrs. Mary Figolio and her husband are still under indictment for the murder, but it is generally believed that, inasmuch as the woman has aided the State very materially in the trials of the others, she will never be called upon to stand trial under the indictment. It is also asserted that there is very little evidence to involve her husband in the murder.

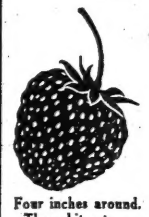
In connection with the slaying of George William McNamara, alias "Brother Mack," was convicted of murder in the first degree; Mrs. Antonette George, the widow, and Kitty McCormack pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and were sentenced to life imprisonment; and Vito Raimonda was found guilty of murder in the second degree today.

When Raimonda was called up for sentence by Justice Morschauser this afternoon he said, "They might as well send me to the electric chair." Raimonda was rebuked by Justice Morschauser, who said: "The jury in this case has been very lenient, more lenient than was justified; they should have sent you to the electric chair."

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual Instruction, day evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session

For Sunday's Dinner

Seabrook's Honey Heart Strawberries



Four inches around. Three bites to a berry.

SAY what you will about home-grown-down-on-the-farm-strawberries; you never set your teeth in any to surpass Seabrook's for honey-hearted flavor.

Fine, luscious, long-stemmed beauties—three bites to a berry.

Order them for your Sunday dinner. Serve with the stems on, just as you used to eat them when picking in the old farm patch.

For sale by the best grocers.

SEABROOK STRAWBERRIES

SEABROOK FARMS CO., Bridgeton, N. J.

John N. Voorhees, 179 Reade St. Sole Distributor for New York.

$500,000 YEAR'S LOSS ON UNCLAIMED MAIL

Post Office Department Gets Small Return for Cost of Handling Parcels.

GOODS AUCTIONED HERE

Articles, Many of Which Went for a Trifle, Range from a Set of Furs to an Oyster Rake.

The Post Office Department loses between $400,000 and $500,000 a year by handling parcel post packages that are never claimed. There are fifteen division headquarters of the Post Office Department in the United States where, at set periods, these derelicts of the mails are publicly auctioned off. One of these stations is in New York City at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, where articles weighing two and one half tons in the aggregate were sold to highest bidders yesterday.

The sum realized from the sale of these objects was $2,262, which was about $12,750 less than it cost to handle them. Three of these sales are held in New York City annually, and as each of them results in about the same deficit, the loss registered each year in this city alone is about $38,250.

Very few articles known to ordinary use, from a large oyster rake used by fishermen to little articles of intimate value, were not represented in the mass of goods which, after being taken from original packages and dumped in large wooden boxes, were sold yesterday. A bit of wearing apparel that escaped was a kimono that had been sent to an actress from the Hawaiian Islands. The disposal of this kimono illustrated the willingness of the department to spend time and money to find the owners of goods intrusted to its care.

The kimono, an unusual specimen of fine work and decorativess, found its way to the abandoned department through the illegibility of the address on the package. Employes of the Post Office learned the identity of the actress by opening the package and finding her name on the material, after which they communicated with a dramatic publication for her address. This, of course, meant extra trouble, but this was contributed as a matter of routine. The dramatic publication did not have the address, but suggested the name of a theatrical agency which did. The actress was found, finally, in New Haven, and the kimono was forwarded to her. It cost her 12 cents in stamps to have the kimono sent to her from New York, and it cost the Post Office Department 84 cents to handle it.

The Post Office Department sold at auction yesterday fifty new vacuum washers which had been abandoned because, it was supposed, of the 30 cents in postage due on each one of them. The purchasers had refused to accept these washers and the consignors had failed to reclaim them for the reason assigned by an official of the Post Office that they could make new ones for less. The fifty washers were sold yesterday for $6 for the lot, or a little more than 10 cents each, the department losing $9 on the deal.

The auction yesterday was held in Room 125 in the south lobby of the Post Office, the room usually reserved for these sales. The goods taken from their original coverings had been distributed among 174 large boxes, according to their character, the bidding being by individual lots. One lot including an ice cream freezer, three mops, scale, dozen swab brushes, a fire extinguisher, a mop press, three second-hand baskets, a broom, a dishpan, six pieces of aluminium ware, a gas iron, and odds and ends brought $7. It cost the Post Office Department about $49 to handle these articles.

It did not do so badly with a set of furs, for which it received $36.50. A lot of 1,225 domestic cigars brought $20; a lot of household linens, among them forty-two beautifully embroidered face towels, $33; a lot of musical instruments, including a fine clarionet, $14; ninety-five books of fiction, some of them best sellers, $15.50; a large assortment of telephone parts, 50 cents; nine small rings, all of them set with diamonds, $85. The largest sum realized for any single lot was $86, which was bid for a fine salt water pearl scarf pin.

A majority of the bidders were professionals who are seen at every sale.

GET GEN. WINGATE'S PICTURE

Presented to Public School 40 by Alumni Association.

A portrait of General George W. Wingate, for whom Public School 40 has recently been named, was presented to the school by the members of the Alumni Association at special exercises which were held yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School. At the close of the exercises General Wingate presented a flag to the school.

The portrait, which was painted by Anthony Tauszky, is the gift of the Alumni Association of the school, of which General Wingate is the oldest living graduate. A procession of the Principal, teachers, and pupils marched from Public School 40, East Twentieth Street, near Second Avenue, to the Washington Irving High School to receive the picture.

Among the graduates of the school who attended the exercises were Carl F. Ahlstrom, President of the Alumni Association; Frank and Walter Damrosch, Magistrate Paul Krotel, Justice P. Henry Dugro, and Colonel John W. Oakley.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—The body of Edward Phillips, 15 years old, who disappeared from his home, 200 Jersey Street, New Brighton, Staten Island, on March 27, while deranged from overstudy, was found yesterday in Newark Bay near the Central Railroad drawbridge.

NEWARK.—Thieves stole $15 worth of jewelry and $8 from a child's bank early yesterday at the home of Walter C. Cowan, 126 North Sixth Street, and later took $50 worth of jewelry from the home of Michael Devlin in the same block.

NEWARK.—More than 1,500 children from the orphanages, day nurseries, and other institutions of this city were taken on an automobile ride yesterday to Vailsburg Park, where everything was thrown open to them. Nurses, doctors, and attendants guarded them and they enjoyed the day thoroughly.

NEWARK.—George Stessey, 35 years old, of Washington, D. C., and Russell Bush, 18 years old, of Chester, Penn., are in the City Hospital with their throats cut, and Stessey will die. Frank Sisto, 27 years old, of 381 North Eleventh Street, and Walter Camerino, 25 years old, of 84 Edison Place, Bloomfield, are locked up at Police Headquarters charged with cutting them in a fight in the saloon of Joseph Leiter of 567 Bloomfield Avenue, near the city line.

PATERSON.—The first step looking toward the eradication of the 5,000 or more rats that infest East Side Park was taken yesterday when twelve pounds of poisoned oatmeal was fed to them by a ratcatcher from New York. The rats have become a pest, and it is hoped that the oatmeal will kill many of them.

MONTCLAIR.—An order signed by Chief Justice William S. Gummere, providing for a recount of the ballot cast on June 6 in the referendum election for commission government, was filed yesterday with the Clerk of Essex County.

BLOOMFIELD.—Petitons are being circulated asking for an election to be held on the adoption of the commisson form of government for this town. A Mayor and six Councilmen now form the government.

HACKETTSTOWN.—Mrs. Frank H. Green, despondent over her long illness, attempted suicde yesterday by poison. She received "first aid," and will recover.

POMPTON LAKES.—Fifteen girls of du Pont powder works here are ill with the measles. There are other cases here, and several children have been absent from school on the same account. Physicans say the disease is under control.

NEWTON.—A fourteen-year-old girl is in the Sussex County jail here, charged with taking money from the purse of another pupil in the Franklin Vocational school. She was trapped by Principal Stephen M. Case, and will be arraigned before Judge Allen R. Shay as a juvenile delinquent.

TRENTON.—The Shark River Water Company has begun suit here against the State of New Jersey and State Water Supply Commission to stop their interference in its plan to sell water to the coast towns. It asserts that the State Water Commission and the District Water Supply Commission were created by acts that are unconstitutional, and that they are exceeding illegally to prevent the diversion of water from Shark River to Monmouth County.

ATLANTIC CITY.—The New Jersey Department of the G. A. R. yesterday refused to allow politics to enter into its deliberations, and also refused to take a stand on President Wilson's Mexican policy. Indorsements of both President Wilson and ex-Justice Hughes were both tabled. The Rev. William E. Abbott of Asbury Park was re-elected Department Chaplain by acclamation, and nominations for other offices were made. These will be voted on today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Your Last Chance

Only One Day More

See announcement on page 7



Yellowstone Park Via the Electrified Mountain Route

THERE are two wonders to thrill and instruct on your trip to the Pacific North Coast this summer—the stupendous achievement of electrification of the main line of the "St. Paul" over the great Continental Divide—and Nature's "Old Curiosity Shop," Yellowstone National Park, which is reached by a side trip from Butte, Mont. *The Circle Tour of the Park from Butte costs less than via any other northern route.*

For 440 miles the main line of the *"St. Paul"* is electrified (230 miles in operation). Giant electric locomotives haul the all-steel trains—*"The Olympian"* and *"The Columbian"*—smoothly, silently, over the mighty Rockies. No smoke, cinders or dust to annoy or mar your vision of the magnificent scenery on view from car window and observation platform.

CHICAGO

Milwaukee & St. Paul

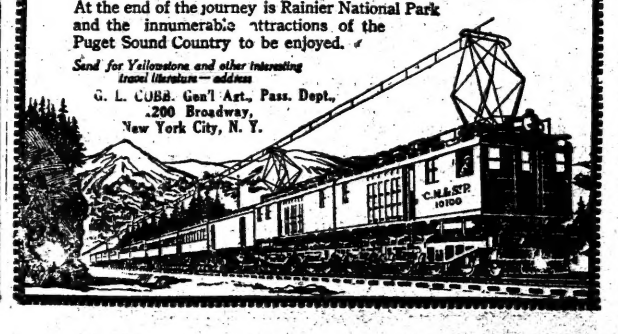
RAILWAY

Between St. Maries, Idaho, and Spokane, Wash., travelers on the *"St. Paul"* can without additional cost make this lap of the journey by steamer down the "Shadowy" St. Joe River and across picturesque Couer d'Alene Lake.

At the end of the journey is Rainier National Park and the innumerable attractions of the Puget Sound Country to be enjoyed.

Send for Yellowstone and other interesting travel literature—address

G. L. COBB, Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., 200 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



STRAY DOG WINS FRIENDS.

"Bowery Liz" Finds Admirers, Who Pay Fines for Her Sake.

"Judge, that dog ain't worth a cuss. She's just a yellow-haired mongrel. She's good for nothing and don't belong to anybody," said Edward Brenley when arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday morning for having an unmuzzled dog. "She took up quarters at our stable and she follows us around."

"I'll have to fine you $2," said Magistrate Levy.

"Thank you, Judge," said Brenley. "I'd pay out more than that for 'Bowery Liz.'"

Brenley said that the little dog had wandered into the stable at 221 West Fifty-third Street and made a bed in the corner of a stall.

"We didn't have the heart to put her out," he said. "Then a day or two later we found thirteen little pups crawling over her. She was a good mother, and we took care of her and the puppies. We named her 'Bowery Liz.' All of us think a lot of that little dog. Several of our men have been fined for letting her follow them, but they paid the fines without gruding the money."

MATHIESIUS ESCAPES AGAIN.

Hackensack Minister Missing from State Insane Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 15.—Word reached Sheriff R. N. Heath today that the Rev. Dr. Albert Von Mathiesius, who once escaped from the Hackensack Hospital while a prisoner there, had last night escaped from the Morris Plains Insane Asylum, where he was sent about three months ago.

The minister is a graduate of Berlin University, and was in the Canal Zone for four or five years. He established a fashionable sanitarium in Rutherford two years ago, but lost everything. When arrested on complaint of three young men and fined $1,000, he feigned illness and was placed in the local hospital, from whence he quietly escaped. He was finally captured by Miss Constance Kopp, the woman Under Sheriff, after a struggle in a Brooklyn subway station.

HOTEL LOSSES DUE TO WAR.

London Paper Tells of Sale of Hamburg Hostelry at Sacrifice.

The German Hotel Company has sold the Espianade Hotel in Hamburg at a loss of about $725,000, according to a report in The London Daily Mail.

The company, which also owns the palatial Espianade Hotel in Berlin, reports that its deficit account now almost equals its capital, the loss balance standing at $1,100,000 and the capital account at $1,250,000. Both hotels, says The Mail, depended almost entirely on the American tourist traffic, which has practically come to a standstill since August, 1914. They were once the property of the Kaiser's kinsmen, Princes Hohenlohe and Fürstenberg of the defunct "Princes' Trust."

A Rising Man.

In his youth some folks who knew Earle Shipley of Willow Springs thought him too funny ever to amount to much. Guess they'll change their tune now, for Earle has just signed a contract for next season and will appear as a clown with one of the larger circuses.—Kansas City Times.

Salvation Army Officer Missing.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 15.—The police have sent out an alarm for Envoy Roland Cruett, who for years has been in charge of the Salvation Army's Industrial Home in Hackensack, and who was some time ago made Chaplain of the Bergen County Jail by Sheriff R. N. Heath. The officer disappeared from his home here last Friday. Adjutant G. Polhemus said today that the Envoy's books are in excellent shape.

Germans Want Wage Inquiry.

Asserting that their wages have not been advanced in proportion to the increase in the cost of living and the profits being harvested by the mine owners of Germany, the organized mine workers have picked a delegation to call on Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and ask him to institute an investigation of the wage situation, according to reports from [illegible] printed in the London press.

At the End of Five Successful Years

AN ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT BY THE WARD BAKING CO.

IT is just five years ago this morning that the first electric vehicle delivering WARD'S BREAD was seen gliding over the streets of New York City and Brooklyn---just five years ago today that the promise of "clean bread for New York" was fulfilled and WARD'S BREAD was introduced to the people.

Before the advent of this red letter day in pure food manufacture, public expectation had been raised to a high pitch by the advance announcements made by the company, the rumors of the huge, snow-white bakeries which would soon open their doors, and by the promise of new and advanced methods of making and delivering bread.

The dawn of June 16th, 1911 raised the curtain on a business venture destined to revolutionize the making of bread for the millions of people of this vicinity.

On that day the first delivery of WARD'S BREAD was made to the dealer and the first loaf served at the table of a Greater New York family. The rest is history. WARD'S BREAD "made good" when it met the trial of taste and justified every claim which advance announcements had made for it.

From that day on WARD uniformed salesmen and their electric vehicles have never failed in their work of delivering fresh and clean bread to the dealers in this great metropolis. Day in and day out, through the blizzards of winter and the heat of summer, the red, gold and yellow vehicles carrying the "Staff of Life" have been seen upon the streets performing a delivery service as sure and dependable as the rising and setting of the sun.

Since its first birthday, millions of loaves of WARD'S BREAD have been made and sold. Its sales have steadily increased until today it is the best selling bread in Greater New York, numbering its friends by the hundreds of thousands and enjoying a measure of public good will and confidence of which the company is proud and for which it now extends its sincere thanks and appreciation.

WARD'S BREAD has not achieved its wide popularity by luck nor by the merit or persistency of its advertising, or by any mysterious or miraculous means. Its success is due to QUALITY, first, last and always—a standard of PURITY which is fixed at 100% and a rule of CLEANLINESS so absolute and constant as to be literally a business creed.

QUALITY, PURITY and CLEANLINESS! Since the organization of the company, these three food manufacturing virtues, together with never-failing, efficient SERVICE, have never ceased to be the inspiration back of the making of all its products. That they will continue to be a manufacturing guide and a business slogan, the great army of men, women and children who eat WARD'S BREAD can rest assured.

On this, the fifth anniversary of its business birth, the Ward Baking Co. renews its invitation to all the people of this vicinity to visit the company's great bakeries located in New York City, Brooklyn and Newark, N. J., and witness the making of WARD'S BREAD, offering at the same time the assurance that your inspection of the various departments and processes will prove most interesting and educational.

To the student of industrial efficiency, the Ward Bakeries will prove a revelation. To the seeker after manufacturing ideals, they offer a practical exhibition of what has already been accomplished. To the fastidious and discriminating, the marvelous cleanliness which surrounds the making of the bread will be a matter of keen satisfaction. To the civic worker—the welfare enthusiast—to the public spirited—in short, to every member of this great community of millions, the Ward Bakeries offer vivid and convincing evidence of what progressive and scientific methods and business enterprise and initiative have done for the production of pure and wholesome bread.

The Ward Bakeries are open to public inspection every day except Saturday and Sunday from 1 to 4 P. M.

WARD BAKING COMPANY

Brooklyn Bakery, 802 Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Ave.

Bronx Bakery, Southern Boulevard and E. 143rd Street

Newark Bakery, 4th Avenue and North 13th Street

CROPSEY DEPLORES DISTRUST OF COURTS

Tells 105 Graduates of New York Law School the Lawyer Is Not Generally Respected.

SEES NO BASIS FOR VIEW

Justice Says the Profession Suffers Because of the Misdeeds of a Few.

The New York Law School held its twenty-fourth annual commencement last night in Aeolian Hall in West Forty-second Street. Dean George Chase presided, and in awarding the degrees to 105 graduates he was assisted by Professor Robert D. Petty. The hall was filled with the friends of the graduates, and each one was enthusiastically applauded as his name was called. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey.

"One of my great regrets is that the lawyer of today is not generally respected in the community as he should be," said Justice Cropsey. "The fact is that the members of the legal profession are not looked up to. No one can look for the popular opinion regarding this without finding out that it is true. What is still more depressing is the feeling of distrust of the judiciary, which is far more general than we are sometimes willing to admit. It must be conceded by all who are familiar with actual conditions that there is no basis of fact for this feeling except in individual cases, and these unfortunately are few in number.

"If this attitude of the public were of recent origin it might be easier to define its cause; but it is of long standing. We find it in the literature of centuries ago. And it was worse even then than now. Surely there is nothing in the profession, the calling, itself which warrants such an opinion, and therefore it must have been the actions of individual lawyers which have caused the unfavorable impression. If so, then every lawyer is under an obligation to himself and to each other member of the profession—to so conduct his practice as not to give just cause for any criticism; to conduct it on the highest plane of morals and ethics; to conduct it as fairly, so honestly, and so honorably that only commendation can result. And this applies equally to all lawyers, to those who are holding judicial positions, and to those who are practicing before the bar.

Respect for Courts Needed.

"One of the great essentials in this Government of ours is that the people universally respect and revere the courts and Judges. The people should have an abiding faith in their integrity, in their fairness, in their ability. With such a faith generally held, there is added security for the peace and order of the community. Without it there is a lack of restraint which makes easy acts of disorder and violence. Lack of respect for the judicial branch of our Government tends to undermine the foundations stone of its structure. No representative Government can continue stable if its judiciary are distrusted and lack the confidence of its people. When the people generally believe—although the belief be unjustified—that their courts cannot be trusted, that their Judges are not impartial, that they are lacking in integrity, that they are grossly incompetent, that they render decisions in aid of their friends, regardless of the law, there is cause for genuine alarm. Then the people naturally lose all respect for the law, and without that there is little restraint.

"And it needs the actions of but one or two incompetent, unfair, dishonest members of the judiciary to stamp the whole bench, in the public opinion, as unworthy of confidence and esteem.

"The aim, the ideal, the life of a lawyer should be so to practice his profession, whether on or off the bench, and so to conduct himself at all times that no cause shall be given to any one to accuse him of unfairness, of partiality, or of lack of integrity. The great profession of law—one of the three learned professions—should be more exalted in public conception than it is. It is a calling worthy of the greatest and of the utmost importance in every government. And there should be respect not only for the law but for the lawyers.

"Each one of you graduates here tonight as well as each member of the profession can help to change and mold public opinion. And you should realize it as your duty, as well as your pleasure, to undertake that mission. In all that you do never forget that any criticism which may be applied to you reflects equally upon all your brothers in the profession. Conduct yourselves ever with a view to uplifting your profession and bringing the lawyers into the esteem of the public which they really deserve."

Graduates and Prize Winners.

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon the following:

Adelson, J.	Goldston, M. J.
Allenberg, L.	Gordon, S.
Antoinette, C. C.	Graff, Jacob.
Atwater, W. C., Jr.	Gregory, G. M.
Baker, M. M.	Grimshaw, J. J.
Barko, Robert.	Hall, W. B.
Barnes, F. M., Jr.	Hallett, E. B.
Beatty, H. D.	Haus, A. F.
Behr, Fritz.	Hertzoff, H.
Benjamin, J. E.	Hertzoff, M.
Berk, Moses.	Iserman, Le R. B.
Brown, D. W.	Kelley, H. E.
Carr, E. S.	Kerwin, E. F.
Cooper, A. W.	Kinsley, T. A.
Cooper, Harry.	Klapper, S. L.
Cooper, R. E.	Komarow, B.
Corcoran, E. T.	Lagren, R. I.
Dash, C. H.	Laikin, M.
Davis, Emerson.	Larkin, J. A.
Delius, John L.	Leman, H. S.
Deutsch, H.	Levenson, A. I.
Deyo, H. B.	Levin, Max.
Doying, A. S.	Lewine, H. L.
Engelmath H. B.	Lippman, S. S.
Farrell, B. J.	Lottman, N.
Fiast, W. C.	Lowthrop, F. C., 3d.
Finegold, Max.	Mantinband, J.
Follmar, V. T.	Marks, Charles.
Fredman, J. G.	Martus, L. K.
Frankel, Nathan.	Miller, S.
Gale, B. B.	Mohr, H. E.
Galland, W.	Montgomery, W. R.
Germansky, P.	Morrell, F. W.
Mest, L.	Shepard, L. H.
Muhlhauser, C.	Siegel, D. P.
Naomanewitz, N.	Silverstein, Sol.
Osterman, M.	Sinclair, W. S.
Peterson, W.	Singland, G. K.
Pettigrue, W. K.	Spielberg, I.
Pieper, A. W.	Spielholz, N. E.
Potter, M.	Steinkamp, C.
Reigl, Emil J.	Stember, D. G.
Robinovitz, M.	Stern, Adolph.
Roman, E.	Ticktin, D. A.
Roeb, Martin.	Warshaw, I. G.
Rosenberg, H. R.	Weisser, B. S.
Rubin, M. J.	Williams, R. J.
Russ, W. C.	Wilson, D. W. B.
Sanrone, F.	Wittenberg, P.
Schwartz, A.	Wolf, L. M.
Schwartz, J. M.	Yarchover, A.
Scoble, H. M.	Young, W. H.

Prizes were awarded by Dean Chase for superior excellence in scholarship as follows: In the senior class, day school, first prize of $100 to David P. Siegel; second prize of $75 to Herbert E. Mohr. In the senior class, evening school, first prize of $100 to Martin Roob; second prize of $75 to Jerome M. Schwartz.

The Townsend Wandell gold medal for greatest proficiency in the law of real property was awarded to John L. Delius.

The Albert Marion Elsberg prize, consisting of a gold medal and the sum of $50, for the greatest proficiency in the law of contracts in the evening school, was divided between John Grimshaw, Jr., and Jerome M. Schwartz, the former receiving the medal and the latter the award of money.

CATHEDRAL COLLEGE HONORS.

Sixty Graduates Will Enter St. Joseph's Seminary.

Cathedral College, the Preparatory Department of St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie, held its tenth annual commencement exercises yesterday in the presence of Cardinal Farley and a distinguished audience that filled the Aeolian Hall at 34 West Forty-third Street.

The graduating class consisted of sixty young men who have spent six years in the college, and all of whom will enter St. Joseph's Seminary in September. The Cardinal's medal for general excellence went to John Charles Dougherty and the college gold medal for scholarship to Jeremiah Thomas Toomey. This morning at the prize-day exercises of the undergraduates of the college the brightest students will be rewarded for their efforts with gifts of books and similar articles.

19 Graduate at St. Elizabeth's.

CONVENT STATION, N. J., June 15.—Degrees were conferred this afternoon on nineteen young women graduates of St. Elizabeth's College and seven sisters of charity by Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Diocese of Newark. Bishop O'Connor also made the baccalaureate address. Awards of senior prizes were: McQuade Memorial gold medal for philosophy, Miss Gertrude Agnes Connelly of Madison; Dolan Memorial medal for ethics, Miss Mary Elizabeth Scalan of Bayonne; Sheridan Memorial gold medal for mathematics, Miss Mary Helen Waldron of Little Falls, N. Y.; Kearney Memorial gold medal for Latin, Miss Gertrude Mary Hayes of Springfield, Mass.; gold medal for Spanish, Miss Mary Eileen Williams of Eminence, Ky.; gold medal for political economy and gold medal for English, Miss Mary Margaret Clare Sheehy of Little Falls, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY WANTS T. R.

The Northwestern, in Illinois, May Offer the Colonel Its Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 15.—There are persistent rumors that the Presidency of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., is to be tendered to Theodore Roosevelt. The principal patron of the university is James A Patten, familiarly known in New York and this city as the "Corn King." Abram W. Harris, President of the university, has tendered his resignation to become Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Several men have been suggested to succeed Dr. Harris.

"A name to be considered most seriously is that of Colonel Roosevelt," said one prominent alumnus today. "The fact that he has announced his withdrawal from political life has a still greater significance in view of the fact that Northwestern University's Trustees are so seriously considering a call to him to head the institution. The first honorary degree accepted by Colonel Roosevelt was the one conferred upon him by Northwestern. He has a most kindly and deeply interested feeling for the institution."

When Colonel Roosevelt was asked last night at the Hotel Langdon concerning the possible offer from Northwestern University, he replied:

"I have heard nothing of it and do not care to discuss it."

He would not say whether he would consider the Presidency of the institution.

Miller Heads Company for Coast.

One of the strongest theatrical companies that has been sent to California in recent years will leave New York shortly to begin a ten-weeks' engagement at the Columbia Theatre, San Francisco, beginning July 10. Henry Miller will head the company and in his support will be Ruth Chatterton, Hilda Spong, Bruce McRae, Alice Lindahl, Robert Ames, Charles Trowbridge, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Marguerite St. John, Gladys Wilson, Walter Connolly, Mrs. Charles Craig, W. H. Sams, and John Findlay. "The Mollusc" and "The Great Divide" will be revived and Miss Chatterton will appear in a new comedy by A. E. Thomas, entitled "Come Out of the Kitchen."

Campaign for 100 Scenarios.

The Famous Players Film Company has begun a campaign for 100 scenarios to be made into feature pictures at its studios. It has offered to buy manuscripts that meet certain requirements and pay for each of the first 100 accepted $1,000 each. This is in no sense a contest, since the unavailable scenarios will be returned and only those considered up to the standard set will be accepted. The company does not want lurid melodrama, or scenarios of a political, controversial, or religious nature.

Scotch See 'How Britain Prepared.'

The Scotch descended on the Lyceum Theatre last night to see the motion pictures, "How Britain Prepared," on exhibition there. The Scottish Highlanders' bagpipe band marched from their headquarters to the theatre and played native music during the evening. They roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm when they played for the part of the film that shows the Highland troops. Among the prominent Scottish-Americans present were Walter Scott, William Sloane, Peter G. Watson, Robert Logie, Sandy Glover, Frank Gray, and James Logie.

Their Marriage a Movie Romance.

This is a movie romance worthy of five reels. Jan Rubini and Miss Diane D'Aubrey were married yesterday at City Hall. Several weeks ago Miss D'Aubrey, who had just returned from a vaudeville tour in a sketch, visited the Strand Theatre. There she heard Mr. Rubini play the violin, and she was so impressed with his playing that she obtained an introduction. Their engagement was soon announced. Mr. Rubini came to this country six months ago from South Africa, where he had been conducting an orchestra on tour. He is a native of Stockholm, Sweden.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The American Drama Committee of the Drama League will continue as a part of its work the free bureau of dramatic information conducted at the offices of the league during the recent Shakespeare festival. Miss Evelyne Hilliard will be in charge of the bureau, which will be open every Saturday morning during the Fall and Winter.

Leo Ditrichstein, whose engagement in "The Great Lover" was brought to a premature end because of trouble with his eyes, will resume at the Longacre early in August for a brief engagement before presenting the play on tour. He is spending the Summer at his country place near Stamford, Conn.

Wallis Clark, the Judge in "Justice" at the Candler, will go to Los Angeles shortly to act for a picture being made by the Universal.

Blanche Ring yesterday signed a contract with Frederic McKay whereby she will continue under his management for a term of years. Mr. McKay has secured the rights to Willard Mack's comedy, "Jane O'Day from Broadway," in which Miss Ring was seen out of town last season, and he will present her in the play in New York early next month.

The seats for the opening performance of "The Passing Show of 1916" that were not sold at Monday's auction will be placed on sale at the Winter Garden box office today.

SEES IN NEW SUBWAY BOOM TO BROADWAY

McAneny Points Out to Broadway Association Great Future for the Thoroughfare.

REALTY VALUES ENHANCED

Ira A. Place Says Grand Central Improvement Has Doubled Tax Income to the City.

Subjects of business and realty interests, railroad improvements, and future benefits were discussed yesterday at the luncheon of the Broadway Association at the Hotel Martinique by Edward M. Bassett, Chairman of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions; Ira A. Place, counsel of the New York Central Railroad, and George McAneny, former President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. McAneny, after mentioning briefly Broadway improvements in recent years, due to the removal of encroachments, predicted a great future for its commercial prosperity with the completion of the new subway, which, with its connecting links, especially that at Fourteenth Street, will make it readily accessible to thousands of workers from Brooklyn.

"Broadway is surely destined to preserve its wonderful renown as one of the great thoroughfares of the world," said Mr. McAneny. "It will share with Fifth Avenue the distinction of a prominent business highway, and everything else in the city will virtually be contributory to these two main arteries of traffic and trade."

Ira A. Place, in response to an inquiry from Jefferson de Mont Thompson, President of the Broadway Association, as to when the viaduct connecting the Grand Central Terminal over Forty-second Street with Park Avenue at Fortieth Street would be completed, explained that the building of the viaduct was entirely in the hands of the city authorities. Plans had been prepared for it when the question of the connection of the Lexington Avenue Subway with the Fourth Avenue line came up, and when the Grand Union Hotel site was taken to complete the connecting link, it necessitated a change in the original foundation plans for the viaduct. Until the subway work is finished, Mr. Place said, he saw no possibility of the connection of lower Park Avenue by means of the viaduct with the upper Park Avenue section.

Mr. Place referred briefly to the west side terminal improvements contemplated by the railroad under its agreement with the city.

"While the Grand Central Terminal, with its increased track yards and street improvements, has been of enormous benefit to the business and property interests in the immediate vicinity," he said, "the completion of the proposed west side freight yards and track facilities will be of ten times more value to the business interests of the city than the Grand Central Terminal has been."

Mr. Place did not enter into any discussion of the criticisms that have been made regarding the agreement entered into with the city for the west side work. Speaking of the Grand Central improvement, he said it was made possible through the harmonious co-operation of the municipal with the railroad interests.

"The street system, which formerly was virtually cut off from the east and west sides of the city north of Forty-fourth to Forty-eighth Street, has been restored," added Mr. Place, "and that in itself is a great asset to business. The city has also been a financial gainer through the increased real estate valuation. In 1903, when the railroad undertook the work, the property values from about Forty-second to Fifty-seventh Street, Fifth to Third Avenue, were estimated at $55,000,000, and in 1914 they had risen to $117,000,000. Instead of receiving in taxes about $700,000 from that locality, as was the case in 1903, the city received ten years later $2,100,000."

Mr. Bassett discussed the problems that had come before the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions in mapping out a general plan that would conserve realty values and the best interests of the residential and business centres of the city. He said that largely owing to the representations of the merchants on and near Broadway below Thirty-fourth Street, the commission had embodied in its final report recently submitted to the Board of Estimate a recommendation that the Broadway and Sixth Avenue section to Twenty-third Street should be excluded from the industrial or manufacturing building zone. The northern boundary formerly had been Twenty-eighth Street. The first hearing on the final report will be given by the Board of Estimate, Mr. Bassett said, next Monday morning in the City Hall. A committee from the Broadway Association has been appointed to appear at that time and favor the adoption of that portion of the report which deals with the restriction of industrial trades from the Broadway district above Twenty-third Street.

Oscar Oestreicher, a Sixth Avenue merchant, made a dignified protest against the elimination of industrial structures on the two Sixth Avenue blocks from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-first Streets and the area west to Seventh Avenue. That portion of the avenue is already given over to large manufacturing lofts, he added, and he deemed it unreasonable to put those two blocks in the restricted class. Mr. Oestreicher also called the attention of the members to the need of saving Sixth Avenue, which, in respect to its aged buildings and push cart traffic, he said, was worse than the Bowery. President Thompson closed the meeting by saying that the Sixth Avenue problem would be taken up for discussion at a future luncheon.

Following the luncheon the Executive Committee went into session and it was reported that 100 members had been added in a few days. In the campaign to increase the membership of the association by 500 it was also announced that permanent headquarters had been opened at 1,492 Broadway in charge of Secretary David Robinson.

$50,000 FIRE IN JERSEY.

Piano Factory and Chemical Plant Burn in Matawan.

MATAWAN, N. J., June 15.—Not in years has Matawan seen as large a fire as the one which tonight burned the four-story building owned by the Wasson Piano Company, close to the New York & Long Branch Railroad station here. The loss is estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000.

The entire population of this place and most of the residents of Keyport watched the building go down. The school children, who were holding their commencement exercises in the public school a few blocks away, were hurriedly dismissed so that they might also take in the sight.

The piano concern occupied part of the building and the Synthetical Chemical Company the other part. The fire started in that part of the building occupied by the chemical company from an explosion of some kind. Within a few minutes the entire building was in flames and the local firemen asked Keyport to send apparatus. When this arrived there was little for the firemen to do but to keep adjoining property from catching fire.

There were a number of explosions in the course of the fire and this made the work of the firemen hazardous. The building burned for about two hours and then collapsed. The fire was far enough away from the railroad tracks not to block traffic on the road.

Joe Martin's Smile.

Interesting entry in the cheerful-disposition contest by The Georgetown Gazette: "Joe Martin's smile has all the colors of the rainbow and, like that beautiful bow, has no beginning nor end and promises to last from time to eternity."—Ohio State Journal.

GEN. WOOD SEES ROOKIES.

Says Their Work Is Remarkable and Addresses Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 15.—Major General Leonard Wood, the father of the Plattsburg idea, came here today to look over the camp and tell the recruits his idea of their duties in the matter of preparedness. Led by the Second Cavalry Band, the "Rookies" passed in review before him on the parade grounds and General Wood was heard to say that their work was remarkable.

When General Wood arrived this afternoon the Rookies were all out at drill, but when recall was sounded the news spread quickly that he had arrived and would witness the retreat parade. Most of the recruits gave up their afternoon swim to shave and spruce up for parade.

The 1,300 Rookies cheered the General for several minutes when Major Peter Murray, the camp commander, introduced him at the evening lecture hour. His remarks in favor of compulsory military service were greeted with applause.

"We Americans have been undergoing a verbal message for many years," he said, "and the effect has been to make us think that we can thrill the world. We have heard how we are going to help humanity. You can never do anything for humanity unless you are prepared to defend the rights of your own people.

"A system such as the Swiss or Australian system would give us the result we want without interfering with our national life. These training camps will go a great way toward helping us attain the result we want. If you stick to it there is no reason why you shouldn't make good junior officers. All who can should stay through the next camp. We are going to have about 7,000 here then. Next year I hope that we can have 50,000 in these training camps."

General Wood is making a flying trip here to inspect the camp. He will leave again tomorrow, but expects to return the latter part of the month to stay the rest of the Summer.

JEWS OPPRESSED IN RUSSIA.

Accused Now of Promoting Desertions from the Army.

New persecutions of the Jews in Russia are announced in The American Hebrew, out today, in the form of an article from "A. I." its European correspondent.

The writer tells of how the Jews were accused of promoting the desertion of both officers and men from the Russian Army and of "the old stupid accusation claiming that Jewish soldiers captured by the Germans and Austrians torture their Russian comrades. At first we used to laugh when hearing it, but this accusation has now become one of the facts which they use in attacking the Jews. They find it very logical and possibly rather natural that Jews should get even with Gentiles here."

General Alexeyev, de facto Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, is credited with being responsible for this last trial of the Jews. He wrote Premier Stuermer complaining that the Jews were promoting desertions.

"Upon the receipt of Alexeyev's letter," the correspondent writes, "Stuermer began to devise means against the Jews' 'evil influence.' He sent a circular letter to all the Governors with the order to further transmit it to all the officials of their respective governments, to the gendarmerie and to the railroad officials. And the circular contained the following order:

Since the Jews agitate among the soldiers, urging them to desert, you must keep strict watch over all the Jews of your Government, as well as over every single one of them.

You must very carefully observe what the the Jews talk and how they behave in railroad carriages, and especially at the large railroad stations which are always full of passengers from all ends of Russia.

The police and the local administration must investigate and keep track of how the Jews live, and what they do and what they say to each other.

In case of the least suspicion, a Jew should be tried by court-martial.

In case it turns out at the trial that there is no incriminating evidence whatsoever against him, the defendant shall be exiled to Siberia.

From now on every police Captain, every police Inspector, and every policeman has the right to detain every Jew. The slightest suspicion, the least displeasure—and the Jew may be exiled to Siberia. A Jew can no longer feel safe, neither in a railroad train nor at home. He can never know in whose hands lies his fate. He may perish through an accident, through a mistake, through somebody's ill-will."

NEWARK WORKERS STRIKE.

Machinists Walk Out to Enforce Demand for 48-Hour Week.

The strike of the machinists, toolmakers, and helpers was called in Newark yesterday according to schedule. More than 9,000 workmen had joined the ranks of the strikers before the close of the day. The strike is for a forty-eight-hour week. Labor leaders declared that more than 15,000 workmen would be on strike by today.

The union leaders directing the strike movement for shorter hours expressed themselves last night as well pleased with the showing made yesterday. At the headquarters in Iroquois Hall, 266 Washington Street, where the strikers reported, they had been warned to abstain from all intoxicants and not to become involved in any disorder. The leaders feel confident that the workers will win the strike if the movement is conducted in an orderly manner.

The employers have organized the Metal Trades Association to combat the strike. Through the organization efforts will be made to fill the places of the strikers. Henry C. Hunter, secretary of the National Metal Trades Association, is completing the newly organized Newark branch.

About a score of plants in Newark and vicinity were affected by the walkout.

FIVE BOYS CONFESS MURDER

Randall's Island Prisoners Guilty of Killing Engineer.

Five boys who were indicted for complicity in the murder of George Bloeser, Assistant Engineer of the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, last month, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree before Judge Delehanty in General Sessions yesterday. As the result of their plea, they may all be sentenced to Sing Sing for a maximum term of twenty years. A sixth defendant, Charles Bereda, refused to plead, on the ground that he was innocent.

Those who pleaded were Charles McCarthy, 18 years old, of 1 Duffield Street, Brooklyn; William Ratty, 17, of 234 West Sixty-seventh Street; Albert Smith, 17, of 615 East Eleventh Street; William Dwyer, 18, of 507 East Eighty-second Street, and Benjamin Moilor, 16, of Jamestown, N. Y. They were remanded to the Tombs for sentence on June 22.

According to the information in the District Attorney's office, the defendants, while prisoners on the island, organized a plot to kill Engineer Bloeser and make their escape by swimming the river. On the night of April 29 last Bloeser was suddenly attacked by several men armed with shovels, and suffered injuries from which he died two days later. The conspirators, however, were rounded up before they could make their escape.

ARREST DONALD McLEAN.

Maryland Police Take Former New York Attorney on Larceny Charge.

FREDERICK, Md., June 15.—Donald McLean, formerly an attorney of New York City and husband of the late Past President of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was arrested tonight by Chief of Police Bruchey at the instance of a New York detective bureau.

He is charged with larceny amounting to $8,000. He was released for a hearing under $2,000 bond.

CALLED BY ENO HEIRS HE AIDS PROPONENTS

Estate Manager Contradicts Things He Had Said in Saratoga Examination.

IS STILL UNDER SALARY

Surrogate Brings Out That Witness Is Living in Same Hotel with Lawyer in the Will Case.

Clarence R. Parmenter, employed for many years by Amos F. Eno to manage his Saratoga estate, gave testimony favorable to the proponents, although he was called as a witness for the contestants, when the trial of the contest of the will was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury. Mr. Eno left the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University.

Questioned by John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the contestants, the witness told of an incident which occurred last Summer when Mr. Eno compelled him to move a birdhouse in a heavy rainstorm. Although Mr. Parmenter told Mr. Eno it would cost him double to do the job under such conditions, he insisted on having it done.

Mr. Stanchfield held a statement in his hand which the witness had made in reference to the case at the office of Senator Brackett in Saratoga. When examined from this paper by the attorney, Mr. Parmenter several times contradicted its contents.

Cross-examined by Austin G. Fox, chief counsel for the proponents, Mr. Parmenter declared he had never heard Mr. Eno repeat himself, and said that he had had no trouble to make Mr. Eno hear him. Concerning Mr. Eno's physical condition the witness said he had seemed tired for the two years previous to his death. Asked by Mr. Fox if he had any letters which Mr. Eno had written to him, the witness responded by drawing a packet of correspondence from his pocket. These letters, which related to business matters between Mr. Eno and the witness, were placed in evidence.

At this juncture Surrogate Cohalan interrupted and asked the witness whether he had shown them to the attorneys for the contestants. He replied that he had not because the lawyers had not asked for them. By interrogating Mr. Parmenter closely Surrogate Cohalan brought out that the witness was staying at the same hotel as Clarence B. Kilmer, a Saratoga attorney, who is associated with the counsel for the proponents, and that he had been the guest of the attorney at a dinner party the night before at Rector's. Parmenter admitted that Mr. Kilmer knew about the letters, but declared he had not discussed the case with him except in a casual way. He likewise admitted that he had taken breakfast with Mr. Kilmer at the latter's expense. In response to a query from the Surrogate, Parmenter swore that no one was paying his expenses, but admitted that he still received $20 a month from the estate for managing the property in Saratoga.

Mr. Stanchfield then confronted Mr. Parmenter with another witness in the courtroom and asked him if he had not told the man during recess that all of his expenses were being paid.

"I don't think I did," he said.

"Did you not tell him that you were having a good time and that he might do the same thing if he were wise?"

"I don't think I did," he replied.

Under examination by Mr. Fox again, Mr. Parmenter said that he and Mr. Kilmer had known each other for sixteen years and that there was no significance in their being at the same hotel.

Mrs. Robert Wylie, whose husband was physician to Mr. Eno for many years, told of certain irrational acts which she had observed last Summer. She was followed by Miss Alicia Kelly, a retired trained nurse, who described the irrationality of Amos R. Eno, the father of Amos F. Eno. The elder Eno would frequently throw himself on the sidewalk and scream, when going for a ride, Miss Kelly said. She told of a habit he developed of pulling the table cloth from the table and seeming pleased at the breakage of china and glassware.

One witness, James Murphy, a chauffeur in the employ of Dr. Wylie, was amusing. He said it had been the custom of Mr. Eno frequently to give him a five-dollar gold piece, but that he did not receive gifts of that sort in the Summer of 1915.

"Didn't he give you anything that Summer?" asked Mr. Stanchfield.

"Yes," the witness drawled slowly, "he gave me a box of strawberries." Mr. Murphy added that on another occasion, Mr. Eno bought him a small fish, but that as it was not big enough for a meal, he threw it away.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

GOOD JOBS FOR GERMANS.

Large Salaries and Allowances for Officials in Occupied Territory.

In answer to charges made by some of the Socialist members of the Reichstag that the German administration of the occupied territory of Russian Poland was a heavy burden to the inhabitants, Dr. Theodor Lewald, Director of the Political Section of the Ministry of the Interior, in the debate on May 20 at first took the position that the administration of conquered territory was no concern of the Reichstag, but subsequently, according to the report of the session quoted by The London Times, admitted that the payment of German officials was too high.

The Socialists' contention was that the German officials, both in Poland and Belgium, pocketed exceptionally large salaries, which were swollen by "allowances" of all kinds. Herr Stücklen said that officials whose salary in Germany had been $2,500 a year were making $5,000, and that young officials with a salary of $750 were getting an additional $1,500.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Globe SEE Gala Performance ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD." DOLLY TWINS, WILL ROGERS.

LIBERTY West 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. "BATTLE TRIBILLE." —N. Y. SUN. THE DIXON-HERBERT GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Daily Mats. 25-50-75c-$1.00. Eve. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $2.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St., incl. Sunday. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 and 8:30. Orch. 50c; 1st & 3d Balc. 25c. Box Seats $2. SIR HERBERT TREE IN MACBETH

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. LAST 19 TIMES THIS SEASON. JOHN BARRYMORE IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE, JUSTICE

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. The Cinderella Man

CRITERION TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15. THOMAS H. INCE'S $1000,000 SPECTACLE CIVILIZATION. TRY TO GET IN—SEATS 4 WEEKS AHEAD

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. With Fred Niblo as "Hitty Holliday."

A Motion Picture Lesson in Preparedness. HOW BRITAIN PREPARED. KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY. JELLICOE'S GREAT FLEET. Lyceum Twice Daily (incl. Sun.) 2:15 & 8:15. Nights 25c to $1. Mats. 25 & 50c.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:30. The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:15 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. "TWO HOURS OF IMMODERATE LAUGHTER."—N. Y. TIMES. FAIR AND WARMER. Prompt attention to out-of-town reservations by mail or wire.

GLOBE BROADWAY 46TH ST. CONTINUOUS DAILY FROM 2 P.M. BILLIE BURKE in "GLORIA'S ROMANCE." Motion Picture Novel Chapters 1 to 7, inclusive. NEXT MONDAY—EXTRA FEATURE. GEORGE KLEINE'S "QUO VADIS" Immortal Picture Drama.

RIALTO B'way & 42d St. WM. S. HART in a Triangle Picture, "The Apostle of Vengeance." Keystone comedy. Jeanne Maubourg, M. de Frece, Criseta Goni, Soloists. 15-25-50

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S Daily Mat. 25c-$1. Dorothy Jardon, Theod. Kosloff & Vlasta Maslova, "Red Heads," with Jas. B. Carson, Ben Welch, others.

OLYMPIC EAST 14th ST. Matinee Daily. Queens of Bohemia. Continued Success. KYRA

STRAND Broadway, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c. to 50c. MARGUERITE CLARK in "SILKS & SATINS." CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE FIREMAN."

WINTER GARDEN. Opening THURS. EVE., JUNE 22. PASSING SHOW OF 1916. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Tuesday 2:30. Washington Sq. Players. Four one-act plays. Honorable Lover, Nelson's Husband, Clod, Pastels.

SHUBERT Thurs., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. LEW FIELDS. "Zipped right up to the minute."—Herald. STEP THIS WAY. LOUIS DE FOE, WORLD: "Has snap and ginger. Sets fast pace."

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Common sense says—"enjoy life moderately."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916.

RENOMINATION OF MR. WILSON.

President WILSON'S Administration is his platform, the soundness of judgment and steadiness of hand that have brought the country in honor and in safety through troubles and perils give him valid title to a vote of renewed confidence, and the prosperity and contentment of the people are the augury of his re-election. In administrative achievements of very recent memory those who make the campaign in his behalf will find abundant material of argument and ample ground of appeal to the electorate. Their work will not be one of defense. They have but to make clear to the understanding of the people that their welfare and their security have been the object of Mr. WILSON'S policies, that in the great and vital undertakings of his Administration he has met all challenges, surmounted all obstacles, and carried his purposes to full achievement.

Mr. WILSON has set his mark upon the history of his time, he has done memorable service for the country and its people. The establishment of a sound banking and currency system, a task that had baffled endeavor for more than a generation, and the reform of rooted and flagrant tariff abuses that had become a superstition were triumphs great enough to give distinction to any Administration. Those laws that mark an epoch in the history of the United States were written upon the statute book by the Democratic Party, guided and controlled by the strong hand of a Democratic President. The people approve and applaud them, they would mightily resist any attempt to repeal them or alter their intent. When we add that Mr. WILSON, withstanding provocation from without and passionate counsels from within, has kept the country out of two wars, candor will be moved to inquire by what proofs of fault, expositions, promises, and allurements the Republicans can hope to remove him from the post in which he has so faithfully responded to the need and desire of this country.

For the first time in twenty-four years the Democrats enter a Presidential campaign as a united party, without dissensions, with nobody sulking, all supporting their candidate with loyalty and confidence. The election of 1892 was the last in which the two parties have squarely confronted each other. In the three Bryan campaigns of 1896, 1900, and 1908 myriads of Democrats helped to swell the Republican pluralities. In 1904 a shift of the current of disaffection worked the same result. In 1912 the convention struggle left too many wounds for the party's good, and the Progressive candidate was then the beneficiary. It is a political delusion and a mathematical futility to set up the 1,800,000 excess of the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote over the Wilson vote in that campaign as the measure of strength of the two parties in 1916. If Mr. WILSON'S Administration has not given new strength to him and to his party, then all political experience goes for naught and the American people in these four years have undergone a change in temper and settled habit of which no outward sign has given forewarning.

Mr. WILSON is visibly stronger than his party. A new man, an untried man of whose soundness and capacity the people had only common knowledge unconfirmed by the supreme test of power and responsibility, even though he were a very strong man, might fail to spare the party the chagrin of defeat. Even under this tried leader the Democracy must mind its ways and mend them where possible. It is not in a position to make mistakes with any degree of impunity.

It was a dreadful blunder to parade Mr. BRYAN before the convention. It was yielding to folly, and in that rôle the party has displayed too much proficiency. It is a delusion of blindness to credit Mr. BRYAN with the ability to give strength to Mr. WILSON'S candidacy. The manner of his getting out of the Cabinet, his known disagreement with the President's views and policies, which have the support of the country, the refusal of his own State to accredit him to the convention as a delegate, all the signs and portents in the political heavens blazed forth their warning against this senseless exhumation of a buried figure to shock the sense and affront the intelligence of Democrats who turned away in disgust from the Nebraskan when he was a living personage in politics, and to confirm the too widely prevailing belief that the Democratic Party is possessed of an unchanging ambition and desire to make itself deserving of the symbol by which it is everywhere represented in caricature.

An examination of the platform, not adopted or made known at the hour of this writing, must necessarily be deferred.

QUICKER RECRUITING NEEDED.

With only 1,500 regular army troops not employed either in Mexico or in guarding the Mexican border, the need of expediting the work of recruiting is obvious. Three months ago Congress ordered an immediate enrollment of 20,000 new men. Scarcely more than 9,000 have since been recruited. The normal annual loss to the army is about 40,000 men. If enlistment proceeds at the present rate we shall have only 36,000 recruits as a full year's total by next March. Even with more than the usual number of re-enlistments, (there were 16,000 last year,) we shall still lack most of the 20,000 increase, not to speak of the further increase that will be required under the army reorganization law which goes into effect July 1. Of course, stronger efforts will be made to get recruits quickly under that law, but valuable time has been wasted, and whoever is responsible for the antiquated and ineffective recruiting system should be stimulated to action. The opportunities for advancement in the army now should make recruiting a much easier task than it used to be.

The Mexican outlook, if not positively alarming, is certainly not such as to justify delay. Another invasion of American soil by a band of outlaws has resulted in the killing and maiming of American soldiers. The ill-feeling against our country across the border is continually expressed in an exasperating manner, while there is definite assurance that Secretary LANSING is about to forward to CARRANZA an extremely sharp note refusing his demand for the withdrawal of the punitive expedition and taking him to task for not aiding our efforts to eliminate the northern bandits. There is new talk about calling the National Guard to the border, but the experiment already made with the National Guardsmen of the border States has not been very encouraging. Whether or not the organized militia is called to service, it is an undeniable fact that we need more men in the regular army for early use. The one way to get them is to improve the method of recruiting.

THE WAR ISSUE.

RUFUS CHOATE at the opera said to his daughter: "I pray you translate to me the words of the singers lest I dilate with the wrong emotion." Some of the Democratic leaders at the St. Louis Convention seem to have been struck with a sudden fear that in their enthusiastic applause for ex-Governor GLYNN'S speech the delegates were dilating with the wrong emotion. Mr. GLYNN showed by citations from history that it is not the custom of this Republic to go to war over provocations or differences which admit of an honorable settlement by the methods of peace. The delegates liked his discourse and were unwilling that he should abridge it. Wherefore the leaders, unnecessarily nervous and apprehensive, took it into their heads that the delegates were applauding, not Americanism, but the advocacy of peace at any price.

Americanism is the very thing the convention applauded, American policies and practice, long established, enduring, sound, and respected. Peace certainly was the outcome of the negotiations by which differences were adjusted and wrongs righted in the instances Mr. GLYNN cited as precedents justifying the policy of President WILSON. They were all American precedents, established by Federalist Administrations, Whig Administrations, Republican Administrations, and Democratic Administrations. Was it a grievous hurt to Mr. WILSON'S chances in the campaign that Mr. GLYNN mentioned the Alabama case, in which instead of going to war with Great Britain we recovered from her an indemnity of $15,500,000? Was it a political blunder for him to refer to the Virginius case? There, if the country had been bawling for war, was a fine occasion. When Spain seized the Virginius and put to death fifty-three of her officers and crew, including Americans, British subjects, and Cubans, we demanded the restoration of the ship, an apology, the punishment of the Spanish officials concerned in the affair, and a salute to the flag. But Secretary HAMILTON FISH and the Spanish Minister conferred about the matter, we discovered that the Virginius had sailed under false papers and a false oath, that she was owned by Cubans, that she was carrying arms to the insurgents in Cuba, and we "spontaneously dispensed" with a salute to the flag, Spain consenting to return the ship and pay money for the relief of the families of the Americans who had been executed. So in the other cases cited. A settlement was reached by diplomacy without loss of national honor or self-respect. If the avoidance of war when American rights and the national honor and dignity may be protected without war is not good Americanism, what is?

Could there be any better proof of the sound Americanism of Mr. WILSON'S policy in respect to matters growing out of the war than the fact that the "very active and subtle minority" of voters of foreign lineage whom he denounces for their disloyalty are vociferously supporting his opponent? They cannot be much in love with Mr. HUGHES, but they dislike and denounce President WILSON because he refused to establish and pursue the purely German policies they urged upon him.

Again the American policy has been triumphant. The Naval Military Record of London, an authoritative service publication, in an article by HECTOR C. BYWATER, described as "one of England's best-known military writers," declares that the present inactivity of the German U-boats compared with what they were doing two months ago shows that "President WILSON'S last note has done the trick." The German Government has renounced its "barbarous practices at sea" because his Sussex note made it clear to the "die-hards of Berlin" that he had reached the limit of his patience. If the electorate defeats Mr. WILSON it will not be because he has secured by the methods of peace what he could not have secured by the methods of war.

But how did the apprehensive leaders at St. Louis get into their heads the idea that the Republicans are going to make their campaign on the issue of war, that they are going to assail the Democrats all along the line because Mr. WILSON has kept us out of war? Did the Republicans at Chicago adopt Mulvaney's platform of "War, bloody war, North, South, East, West"? Mr. WILSON was patient, and some voices blamed him for it. He was deliberate, he dispatched notes where a swashbuckling President would have dispatched warships. But he gained his point. VON TIRPITZ retired, the U-boats were ordered to cease their work of assassination, and we have not yet fired a shot. The great majority of Americans hope we shall not be compelled to fire a shot. If the Republicans, forgetting the votes of their Senators and Congressmen against tabling resolutions of surrender and humiliation supported by all the hyphenates, want to take up the war issue against the President, let them make the most of it.

THE CUBAN OUTLOOK.

The curious workings of the Latin-American mind when political questions are uppermost are newly revealed in the bill passed by the Cuban Senate providing for the retirement from office sixty-five days before the election of a President who is a candidate for re-election. If this bill becomes a law, administrative affairs in Cuba will lack the guiding hand of President MENOCAL from about the first of September until the date of the inauguration. It is inconceivable that such a preposterous law can be enacted even in a young republic of tempestuous spirits. President MENOCAL is inevitably a candidate for re-election. He has conducted the affairs of State with uncommon skill and judgment. He is the logical candidate of the intelligent and law-abiding part of the community. But his retirement from office before the election might cause havoc, which is probably the desire of the promoters of the bill.

GOMEZ and his followers have deep-laid plans to regain control of the Cuban Treasury. They have been carrying on their propaganda not only in Cuba, but in the United States. They call themselves the Liberal Party, but the best of the Liberals voted for MENOCAL, and will do so again. There may yet be serious trouble in Cuba this year, and if it reaches the point of lawless defiance of the Constitution and breeds disorder the United States Government may be compelled once more to exercise the right of intervention secured to it by the treaty of 1902.

THE DISLOYALISTS.

In his Flag Day speech Mr. WILSON dealt strongly and plainly with the disloyalty of some American citizens to the United States, their preference of the country of their origin to that the protection of whose law and the benefits of whose prosperity they ungratefully enjoy. The war has sown here the seeds of division. Men who came here, or whose ancestors came here, to better themselves, to avoid the iron inequalities of caste, to breathe a freer air and find an ampler opportunity, have, in the passion of the European war, become in spirit and purpose citizens of the land from which they sprang. They think and act as foreigners. They are hot to sacrifice American interests to foreign. They make their political views and action turn upon the wishes or the exigencies of a foreign Power. They have tried to bulldoze Congress. They have judged the President invariably by his foreign policy as it opposed German arrogancies, and they have abused him for every assertion of American rights. They have defended every injury and every aggression on the part of Germany against the United States. To them, indeed, the United States is a foreign country.

The future of the United States would be imperiled, its sovereignty would be made impotent, its self-government would be but a name, if questions of foreign or domestic policy were to be determined not by American, but by alien, considerations. At best, we should come to some fluctuating system of group government, of races balanced against races. To a people of many origins, hitherto living harmoniously as one, this foundation of political action upon alien interests would be the worst of dangers. If the United States cannot depend upon the absolute loyalty of its citizens to itself, if it is to become a congeries of clashing races and cease to be a nation, its power is gone.

The noisy manifestations of a foreign propaganda, its bitterness of proscription of public men who will not do its will, its enginery of intrigue and combination, its rodomontade of threats, are notorious and shameless. If it could succeed, if it could frighten weak-kneed politicians into compliance with its orders and mold the principles of political parties and the policy of the Government according to foreign specifications, division, dishonor, ruin would be the portion of the United States. While we believe, with the President, that the force of this dissensionist party or clan is ridiculously weak compared to the shriek and clamor it emits, yet it must be resisted at every point, beaten without compromise and beyond hope. It must be beaten so memorably that there will be no repetition of this attempt to rule America for the behoof of foreigners, no future for race-politics. Mr. WILSON speaks for all loyal Americans:

> There is disloyalty active in the United States, and it must be absolutely crushed: It proceeds from a minority, a very small minority, but a very active and subtle minority. It works underground, but it also shows its ugly head where we can see it; and there are those at this moment who are trying to levy a species of political blackmail, saying: "Do what we wish "in the interest of foreign sentiment "or we will wreak our vengeance at "the polls."
>
> That is the sort of thing against which the American nation will turn with a might and triumph of sentiment which will teach these gentlemen once for all that loyalty to this flag is the first test of tolerance in the United States.

It must be absolutely crushed, killed, not scotched. Small politicians are a cowardly species, but the great example of Mr. WILSON and of Mr. HUGHES may put a little courage into the pigeon-livered tribe. And whatever platforms may say or not dare to say about this cardinal issue of solid and sole American allegiance, of America First, Mr. WILSON and Mr. HUGHES will have the courage, and the political sense as well, to insist again and again on summary and total dehyphenization. The slaves of the hyphen will be kicked contemptuously from party to party. They will find no shelter anywhere. They will be the pariahs of American politics. In course of time they will get it into their noddles that their room is better than their company.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Accidental Only in Name.

Judging from the effects produced by the collision between two automobiles on the Merrick Road Wednesday evening, each car was moving at the rate of something like thirty-five miles an hour, and it is more likely that they were going faster than slower. The coming together produced a sound described by those who heard it as like that of an explosion. Both cars were hurled high in air, to land some seventy-five feet apart; one of them lost all four wheels and the other lost one, while one of the passengers had an arm literally torn from his body, a thing not easily done. The impact was of a force comparable to that which would follow running an automobile, heavily loaded, at seventy miles an hour, into a stone wall, immovable, but low enough to allow the passengers to be thrown over its top. That any of them escaped alive is the wonder, not that one was killed.

This misadventure will be, and has been, added to the list of "automobile accidents," yet it was not an accident in any true sense of the word. An accident, properly so called, is an occurrence that could not have been foreseen and guarded against by the exercise of normal intelligence and reasonable caution. To run motor cars at dusk, at a point where the road has been much narrowed by the work of repairers, and to continue at high speed when occasion for one of them to pass another arises and is seen by the drivers of both—that creates conditions inviting disaster, not quite deliberately, but certainly with recklessness.

That the disaster came tells nothing as to the necessary dangers involved in the use of automobiles. There was no need for the collision, and there would be difficulty in finding an excuse for it. What it illustrates is not the peril of automobiling, but the peril of ignoring the conditions, perfectly well known, which, if observed, make the automobile about the safest means of transportation that men have yet invented. It is only from reckless automobilists that the careful and competent automobilist is in any appreciable danger. Were they all like him there would, indeed, still be an occasional real accident, but they would be far fewer in number than the real accidents that occurred when horses were the only highway motors.

An Ancient Outrage Is Recalled.

How the Colonel deduced from the simple statement that "AGAG came unto him delicately" the decidedly complicated assertion that the unfortunate monarch arched his neck and walked lightly—that is a problem for the professional exegetists, who can, as is well known, explain everything and prove anything. For mere amateurs the task is too hard. Probably enough, AGAG did bear himself about as the Colonel said, but the record warrants no more than "delicately."

Another and perhaps more interesting question is raised by the citing of this old story. Why is it that such a tale can be heard in church or read at home without exciting in hardly any mind a realizing sense of its sanguinary horror—without producing pity for the man who was hewn to pieces or any inclination to criticise the man who did the hewing? If, with names, place, and date changed, exactly such a slaughter of a helpless prisoner of war had appeared in the British Commission's report on happenings in Belgium, it would rank by no means low among the "atrocities" chronicled in that remarkable document and the responsible officials would not have escaped general censure.

King AGAG, so far as known, had been guilty of nothing worse than defending his country from invaders, and he seems to have displayed in captivity not less of dignity than he had shown of courage in battle. On the whole, he was, according to modern ideas, a distinctly admirable person, in spite of presumable errors in his theology. Not everybody could walk delicately to the hideous fate which, evidently to his knowledge, awaited him from his merciless conquerors.

Yet nobody has a word of compassion for him! The Colonel treated the episode humorously, as did the reporters who quoted him, and one can safely predict that only here will be found even an intimation that there was anything wrong or irregular in the unfortunate King's taking off. It's a queer world!

Indignation Poorly Justified.

In few instances has much ado been made about nearer to nothing than in the case of the three boys whose finger-prints were taken after they had been convicted in court of a misdemeanor or by no means trivial. One might imagine, from the outcry raised in certain quarters over this episode, that the boys had been subjected to "pain strong and hard," and with no better excuse, too, than that they had indulged in the innocent sport of tossing a ball from hand to hand.

Neither charge is true. That the Magistrate who ordered the finger-printing was simply executing the law as it stands in the statute book is ignored, and ignored as well are the facts brought out at the trial of the boys.

They are evidently a trio without any decent consideration for the rights and safety of their neighbors. They were not arrested until after they had scorned repeated vain protests and appeals from those whom their sport endangered, and there is no good reason why the best means of identifying them in the probable contingency of their arrest hereafter should not have been utilized. They are not recorded as criminals, but as what they are—misdemeanants. Should they decide to behave themselves in the future, they will suffer no inconvenience from having their finger-prints where finger-prints belong. That they, like many other city boys, are without the play places that boys ought to have may explain, but it does not excuse, their offending.

In present circumstances, the law they violated is a necessary law, and its violation is properly punishable. And the punishment was neither cruel nor unusual. Why, therefore, should anybody get excited over it?

DEADLY IRISH SCORN

Hurled Upon Germans Who Made Overtures from Their Trenches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is taken from a letter written by my brother from the front and received here a few days ago:

"The day the revolution broke out in Ireland the Germans made two gas attacks on us. We went up to the trenches that evening and my company went to the front line and held it for six days. At dawn the morning following the night we went in, a placard appeared just in front of the German trenches, opposite the line we were holding. (The trenches were about 100 yards apart.) On the placard, in German lettering, but in English, was the following:

> Irishmen in Ireland in revolution.
> English guns are firing on your wives and children.
> Sir Roger Casement persecuted.
> Cruiser Russel sunk.
> English military bill rejected.
> Throw away your arms. Join us. We give you a hearty welcome.

"We replied with trench mortars and rifle grenades and blew the placards to pieces, and by nightfall we had also blown a good many Germans to pieces. Wasn't it the limit?"

That is how the men who alone are worthy of being called Irish receive overtures from the Germans. But think of their outraged feelings when that placard appeared—that insult to all that was manly and clean and decent—and Irish.

MADGE RODDY.

New York, June 12, 1916.

Pacifist Mother's Dilemma.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"C. D.'s" criticism of my recent protest concerning the Welsh-Slater bill I respectfully acknowledge. "C. D." misunderstands me if he believes that I look upon the preservation of our human lives (those of my two young sons and myself) as the paramount issue. I do not. I say emphatically that I should rather see my boys court-martialed and shot than coerced into the activities of modern war methods. I have worked hard for their physical upbringing, but far greater has been the struggle for their spiritual welfare. The ethics of men in the aggregate cannot be dissociated from the ethics of the individual, unless such individual accepts servility to another's moral conscience. It is because of this servility in the past to the dictates of self-seeking rulers that many an unrighteous war has been waged. No matter what the motive of modern warfare, its very existence calls forth, as in the past, all the brutal instincts in man and, moreover, gives license to the very vices which man, as an individual, has been taught to eschew. For example, I teach my son not to steal; yet pillage in war is condoned. I try to inculcate in my boy a passion for the truth at all times; yet in war methods of deception are constantly practiced and lies encouraged to outwit the enemy. The most vicious of inventions for man's destruction are hailed with delight and their authors widely praised, although in the Good Book we are taught to look upon all men as brothers and to bear good-will toward them. If I permit my sons to accept State military training I am either consenting to their preparation for possible soldiery or I am a hypocrite. Fortunately, all of our States have not yet caught the contagion of the Welsh-Slater bill.

INDIGNANT MOTHER.

Westchester, N. Y., June 5, 1916.

Origin of "Boche."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When, some weeks ago, several communications appeared in your columns in reference to the etymology of "Boche" I wrote to a distinguished friend and colleague, Professor Andre Blondel, of Paris, Member of the Academie des Sciences, who is an accomplished linguist and a philologist of considerable renown, asking him to send me his views on that much discussed subject. I append an extract from a letter recently received from him.

C. O. MAILLOUX.

New York, June 12, 1916.

[Inclosure.]

Regarding the etymology of "Boche," I am surprised to see that there are so many distinguished philologists in the United States ready to discuss it. In France it is generally admitted that it comes from "Alboche" and that "Alboche" is a slang word in Paris for "Allemand." Moreover, this slang word probably came from "Almuche," the termination "muche" being of common use in slang; for instance, they say, "Menilmuche" for "Menilmontant."

There are many other theories. Some even assert that "Boche" was the name of a German tribe, and in fact there are persons in Germany who call themselves "Bosche," for example: The Sims-Bosch Company, manufacturers of electric motors for automobiles. But, for my part, I believe in the Parisian etymology that goes back to "Almuche." In the workshops of Paris the word "Boche" was used some time before the war to describe the German workingmen. ANDRE BLONDEL.

Paris, May 10, 1916.

THE NORTH SEA BATTLE.

English Frankness Contrasted with German Misrepresentation.

Queens University,
Kingston, Ontario, June 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to make a few comments on the contentions of the German Admiralty official reported in a recent issue of THE TIMES. His object is to sustain the official German account of the battle, to discredit the British Admiralty account, and to impeach the veracity of the statement of British losses.

The British official statement comprises the following heads: The battle was for the British primarily an affair of battle cruisers and of one division of superdreadnoughts—the Warspite division; the grand fleet was not effectively engaged; the German fleet retreated, leaving Jellicoe in command of the scene next morning; the British losses were one battle cruiser of the Lion class (the Queen Mary,) two battle cruisers of the Inflexible class, three predreadnought cruisers of the Defense type, and eight destroyers. The battle fleet, less one unit, was intact, and, after coaling, ready for sea.

The line the German official takes is that this last statement is absurd, for with the admitted British losses and the hammering of a three or four hours' fight it is inconceivable that there should not be considerable damage. But this argument is based on the theory that the engagement was between the two grand fleets. If we accept the British version and consider it as Beatty's vanguard against the German grand fleet then we must equate the losses of this vanguard with the losses of the German vanguard or battle-cruiser division.

Confirmation that the grand fleet under Jellicoe was not effectively engaged can be obtained from the statement of Gunner Kutz of Admiral Sheer's flagship. After describing the sighting of the British cruiser division, he says "at 5:45 o'clock our flagship fired her first salvo," and he goes on to relate that half an hour later the Warspite squadron of five or six battleships came into action. The heavy gun action lasted from 6 till 10:30, says Gunner Kutz, and then "suddenly I saw the whole horizon filled with ships as far as my eyes could reach. We had run into the whole British battle fleet."

A naval expert can say better than the present writer whether, at night in misty weather, it was possible for Jellicoe to engage effectively. One would imagine that it was essentially a time for destroyers. And that was the course the battle then took, after Jellicoe had tried some range-finding shots in the dark and mist. What did the German fleet do? Under Officer Daunert of the Westfalen says that his ship, heading the fleet, turned its nose at 1 A. M. and made for port.

This is, however, what the German Admiralty official characterizes as the childish statement that "the British main fleet was not engaged and that we ran from them." "The facts speak for themselves," says he. They do; for, as he says himself, the fight had been at first a running fight and northward; the German fleet was then well-nigh two hundred miles north from its base, and it arrived home, as he himself says, in the forenoon—quite fair traveling. Moreover, as the fight had been a running fight north, the part of Gunner Kutz's story which describes their course along an avenue of blazing British ships must have been a return journey southward.

And now for the score. If we take admitted losses on both sides, the German tonnage is 68,000, the British 113,000 tons. This is very near the three-to-two proportion between the British and German fleets which Churchill adopted as the standard before the war. On their own showing the Germans, though they may claim the advantage which Beatty's temerity gave them in the first part of the action, have gained nothing in the war of attrition. Hence the endeavor of the German accounts to emphasize Britain's losses and damages. Hence, perhaps, the wisdom of the frankness of the British Admiralty. Meanwhile an American correspondent has interviewed the Captain of the Warspite. The correspondent of The Glasgow Herald saw her return to port. Has any one claimed to have seen the Hindenburg?

LECTEUR.

The Russian Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In respect to the letter of Joseph Dalinda and of Louis Lupenburg concerning the merits of the Russian soldier, there can be found in a life of General (Chinese) Gordon, written by Archibald Forbes, extracts from letters of Gordon to his friends at home in which he describes the valor of the Russian troops in the Crimean war in the strongest and highest terms. Is it not the general opinion of military writers that the Russian infantry are not at all liable to panic? The campaign of Eylan and Friedland alone testifies to the value of the Russian soldier. Is it not considered that Russian casualties in the wars of modern Europe in proportion to the numbers engaged have been greater than those of any other individual State? Dr. Dillon, a great authority on international affairs, has said, in defending the Russian Army against attacks in the British press, that the relations between the Russian soldiers and their officers were kinder and more humane than those of any other army in Europe.

EDMOND MAGUIRE.

Montgomery, N. Y., June 13, 1916.

Mr. Stone's Disclaimer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the fact that a book entitled "The War and the Jews in Russia," published by the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, contains my name among others as a member of the Committee on Publicity. As this implies that I am part author of the book, or at least had some connection with its publication, I wish publicly to disclaim any responsibility or credit which may attach to it, having declined to permit the use of my name in connection with this publication, the contents of which I had no opportunity to examine (let alone contribute to) until I purchased a copy.

Brooklyn, June 10, 1916. N. I. STONE.

HELLAS.

O Greece, old Greece, thou changest not,
though nations fall and rise!
Or if thou dost, we'll mark it not, but
gaze with willful eyes.
One view of thee is pictured there, and
time that view endears:
We would not see thee as thou art, nor
note thy flying years.
We know strange ships thy harbors
ride, strange tongues thy markets
fill;
Strange legions march throughout thy
coasts, and keep thee trembling,
still.
We know the envious world hath robbed
thy towers of all their pride,
That from the wreck of what was thine
those burning cheeks would hide;
Yet every voice that stirs in thee can
only meet the ear
As echoing those classic tones that we
shall never hear.
And thou for aye shalt be the land thy
first-born loved so well—
More wonderful than this dull tongue
or this dry pen can tell!

H. O. DU BOIS.

PACIFISM THE REFUGE OF DISLOYALTY.

Why Demand for Aliens the Right of Citizenship if Its Benefits and Privileges Are Not Worth Fighting For?

By E. E. RITTENHOUSE,
President Life Extension Institute.

New York, June 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Samuel Joseph takes me to task in your columns for my views briefly expressed in THE TIMES upon patriotism, national unity, and the overloading of the melting pot. In doing so he has given us a striking example of the wisdom and need of the efforts now being made to revitalize our benumbed and palsied national spirit.

The gentleman describes himself as a Doctor of Philosophy and also as Chairman of the Committee on Naturalization and Citizenship of the National Association of Jewish Social Workers. Obviously he is engaged in a worthy cause and is doubtless doing much good in his field. But what sort of loyalty is this teacher imparting to these new citizens?

Perhaps it is of the right kind, but if we are to judge by his letter, he fits very neatly into the indictment of those well-meaning but wrong-headed individuals who in the name of peace are spreading the seeds of disloyalty.

We learn that the suggestion that foreign immigration should be adjusted to our economic needs and to our capacity to properly fuse and assimilate the newcomers into our citizenship is unwelcome. Even the presentation of statistics to indicate the magnitude and importance of the problem brings objections. We find patriotism belittled and referred to as a word to juggle with, a stalking horse, and so on. The movement to prepare our country against war is described as the entering wedge of militarism and designed to benefit the business classes.

What sort of Americanism is this?

In the development of our liberties we have reached the point where candidates for public office are threatened with the foreign vote in the interests of a foreign nation, where educated people are teaching American boys and naturalized citizens that patriotism is a sentiment to be avoided and that enlistment to fight in the defense of the nation is a crime against humanity.

We have reached the point where in the face of national insult and wrong, with the country on the brink of war, the President is unable, for economic or other reasons, to secure 20,000 volunteers to increase the regular army.

We have reached the point where such States as Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona are unable to supply the President with the small volunteer militia force for which he has asked for the purpose of protecting their own people against the murderous attacks of foreign outlaws.

What a happy condition! How it must please the distinguished gentlemen who are opposed to preparedness! What joy it must have given them to learn that over 100 Texans were to be punished for failing to join the colors for the defense of their own State! If it is wrong to enlist, it must be right to desert.

Why not tell the immigrant and the American boy the truth? Why not make them understand that the first duty of the citizen is not to humanity at large, but to that portion of humanity which has gathered under the protection of the Stars and Stripes?

A man surrounded by hungry wolves must prepare to fight or perish.

So long as there are lawless and violent individuals and lawless and violent nations to use force against us, obviously when attacked we must use force to subdue them or submit to social and national degradation.

What sort of an American conscience is it that demands the privileges of citizenship and the protection of the flag and refuses to defend either, or to approve preparations for others to defend them?

Such people demand peace and deny the Government the power and means of maintaining it.

They are passionately devoted to humanity, but not to that portion of humanity for which our nation is directly responsible. They are so fearful of militarism that they prefer to trust militaristic nations already armed and ready to attack us rather than to trust their own countrymen with arms for our defense.

They shudder at our military spirit which is so lifeless that we cannot, in the absence of a stimulating calamity, raise the troops necessary to properly defend our border against Mexican outrages.

They demand peace—any kind at any price.

The galley slaves had peace, but they did not like it. We could live in peace if Japan forcibly took our Pacific possessions as she did Southern Manchuria, or if Great Britain appropriated our Panama Canal as she did Hongkong, or Germany robbed us of Key West as she did Cifna of Kiao-Chau.

We could live in peace if we were governed and policed as a colony of Japan, Great Britain, or Germany.

And this is the sort of peace the ultra-pacifists would prefer to the "danger" of adequate forces for national defense.

Americans naturally love peace and abhor war, but for the patriotic American it must be the peace of righteousness.

The price of the honors and opportunities of American citizenship is obedience to the law and loyalty to the flag in peace and war. Those whose consciences will not permit them to pay the price should not accept the reward.

That some people who favor peace at any price have rendered distinguished service to society and are justly admired for their intellectual attainments but emphasizes the seriousness of their offense. By abandoning our national position they would rob us of our place and influence in the council of nations where the issue of universal peace must be decided.

So when Mr. Joseph asks me if I believe that such eminent and useful citizens as David Starr Jordan, Washington Gladden, Jane Addams, Lillian Wald, and Stephen Wise are unpatriotic because they oppose preparedness, the answer is: I do. And this answer will hold so long as they continue to urge a policy that will jeopardize our honor, our liberty, and our existence as a nation.

E. E. RITTENHOUSE.

JAPANESE SENTIMENT.

One Who Knows the People Says It Is Decidedly Friendly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a friend and correspondent who for the past fifteen years has served as a missionary in one of the interior cities of Japan. His work is largely among the middle intelligent class of people, and he is doubtless better qualified by his long residence and association among them to form a correct opinion as to their sentiments than one who has not had such opportunities. In a recent letter I asked him what he thought about Japanese sentiment with reference to America, and I copy his reply from a letter just received.

W. S. B.

Harriman, Tenn., June 10, 1916.

You ask about the real Japanese sentiment toward America. I do not pretend to be a politician, nor do I think any one is able to dogmatize on this question. It is presumable that the best papers reflect public opinion, but I doubt if that is the true gauge, as in every country where liberty of the press is allowed there are hotheads who are ready to fly off on the slightest occasion. Naturally they get into the papers and make a stir, and that is what some newspaper men like. I have many level-headed men as my good friends, to whom I can talk freely. Judging from what I hear them say I believe the real sentiment is decidedly friendly, but to say the worst of it, they feel that friendship toward America is necessary to their national life. Two or three years ago there was a time when I really feared trouble. I sympathize with the Japanese in their resentment of the treatment they received at the hands of our lawmakers—especially in California. I also sympathize with the Californians in not wanting to be overrun by Japanese. Nothing short of a serious insult would drive the Japanese to war with the United States. America ought to be above giving another nation an insult. The ordinary Japanese consider that it would be an easy matter to whip the United States. They admire the Germans as soldiers, but look down upon the British and the Americans. The American, however, is the ideal business man with them.

Sewing Machines Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sewing shops of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor are greatly in need of several, light-running sewing machines. The purpose of these shops is to provide work for women who, for one reason or another, are unable to work in regular occupations. The articles they make are used for hospitals and similar institutions. Any one who has a light-running machine in fair condition would be rendering a distinct service to the association by sending it to the shop, which is located at 408 West Twentieth Street.

(Miss) MARIE BRUERE,
Superintendent of Workroom.

New York, May 29, 1916.

Three Degrees of Worthiness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The exhortation of Miss Edith A. Reiffert, President of the "American Women of German Descent," deserves the careful attention of all Americans. Miss Reiffert, among other things, is quoted as saying, "God expects more of an American than He expects of a Hottentot, and He expects more of an American of German descent than He expects of an American of any other descent." It cannot be that there are only three degrees of worthiness in the eyes of God, that of Americans of German descent, of Americans of all other descents, and, finally, of Hottentots!

L. E. FRANK.

New York, June 2, 1916.

The German Ornament.

From the New York Staats-Zeitung. (Evening Edition.)

This is probably the first time in modern history that both the candidates on the Republican ticket wear whiskers. Is this also a change in public opinion? A smooth-shaven face belongs to the typical Englishman, to a certain class of Americans who turn up their trousers when it is foggy in London. The beard, however, has always been regarded as the ornament of the German man.

ACID TEST FOR CONGRESS.

Will It Help Thousands of Eager Men to Receive Military Training?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his Memorial Day address the President said that the acid test would soon be applied to the business men of the country to determine whether they would be sufficiently unselfish to permit their employes to partake of the military training afforded by the new Army Reorganization bill. One of the most significant portions of this bill is a section which authorizes the Secretary of War to establish camps for the military instruction and training of citizens of the United States. By virtue of this progressive legislation a comprehensive chain of training camps can be established throughout the country which, under the exclusive direction and control of the War Department, would go far toward providing a citizenry trained to modern arms. In short, the "Plattsburg idea" of last Summer is here developed and elaborated.

The Military Training Camps Association, composed of men who have attended the Federal training camps since their inception in 1913, has secured the establishment of training camps for the coming Summer at seven different points extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. This association, independently of Governmental aid, has conducted a recruiting campaign for the camps, and upward of 15,000 men have already enrolled upon the basis of paying their own way, which approximates $60 per man. Fifteen thousand more men are expected to enroll upon the same basis, which means that 30,000 men will pay nearly $2,000,000 out of their own pockets for the privilege of learning how to serve their country in the hour of need. Nearly 1,000 employers, representing 1,000,000 employes, have already signed a declaration furnished by the association, stating that they will allow a reasonable number of their men to attend the training camps for four weeks without loss of pay and without prejudice to advancement.

In its efforts to democratize the camps, so as to make them available to every able-bodied citizen of the United States, the Training Camps Association applied to Congress in February last, not only for the legislation above mentioned, but for an appropriation to make it effective and to meet only the bare expenses of the men attending. It is estimated that, even at this late date, at least 60,000 men would enroll if an adequate appropriation were made.

As yet no appropriation bill has been even introduced in the House of Representatives. Meanwhile thousands of young men, without the necessary means to go, who with the assured consent of their employers would g

BAZAAR FAR BEYOND THE MILLION MARK

Thousands Piled Upon Thousands and More Cash and Gifts Coming In Daily.

POTS OF GOLD AND SILVER

Marie Dressler Jars the Palace Chasing Grand Prize—Men Flock to Have Flagg Sketch Them.

The Allied Bazaar entered upon the second and last lap of its glorious career at Grand Central Palace yesterday with the million-dollar mark originally set as the goal in the background and some indefinite but much larger figure as its new aim. Since the early days of the exposition the directors have refused to give out figures because of the difficulty in arriving at anything definite. The sources of income are so many, and there are so many hands through which it must pass, that it is almost impossible to arrive at any correct estimate. But it is generally conceded that the million-dollar goal is safely in the background.

There was some misunderstanding about tickets yesterday. Persons presenting tickets issued for the original period of the fair were refused admission. It was later decided to pursue the more liberal course of honoring these tickets, and during the remainder of the bazaar all tickets, whenever purchased, will be honored. Volunteer workers, however, will have to exchange their tickets for new ones.

James Montgomery Flagg, a symphony in brown, made sketches again last night at $10 per portion. The artist made about twenty during the evening, and, curiously, many of his subjects were men. Robert Bacon was among the number, and some of the others who posed were Mae Murray, Margaret Mayo, and Marie Dressler. Mrs. Flagg acted as Treasurer and William Arthur Brown, Grace Brown, and Jobyna Howland brought in the patrons.

Mrs. Taylor yesterday sold the watch and wedding ring left in the melting pot by a girl the day Kitchener was lost. A woman purchased the two and will keep them together. The silver pot, in which unsalable articles are placed, has been emptied four times, and the gold pot is almost full. The metal will be melted and sold at the top market price to Fifth Avenue jewelers, who have contracted to take it.

Some conception of how the receipts are piling up may be gained from the fact that Mrs. Jessie Baskerville has sold more than $5,000 worth of the official medals at the French Wounded Emergency Fund booth, while Mrs. Caspar Whitney has taken in several thousand dollars for copies of Raemaeker cartoons at the same booth.

The drawing for prizes went merrily on yesterday. Marie Dressler, who is the life of the party and is all over the place, figuratively if not literally, has been buying $25 worth of shares a day and she hasn't drawn a capital prize yet. But she continues cheerful and gets rid of countless kilowatts of energy.

Some of the prizes and the lucky ones in the last draw were turquoise and diamond ring, Dr. S. Freeman, 110 West Seventy-second; opera cloak, Mrs. Berg, Woodmere; electric phonograph, E. S. Beasley, Ridgewood, N. J.; ermine cape, Mrs. H. Boiger, Passaic; Overland auto, Thomas Whitehen, 400 Riverside Drive; one share of Pennsylvania stock, Mrs. J. W. T. Mason, 470 East 140th Street. Mrs. T. R. Williams, 554 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, won a trip to Portland and return.

Today is French Wives and Mothers' Day, and a special reception will be held for them at the electrical booth this afternoon. The French artists have been entertaining at the Theatre de Verdure will make their last appearance tonight. They will appear in costume and sing French songs of the eighteenth century.

MRS. FRED NIBLO VERY ILL.

Actress Suffers Heart Attack—His Father Recovered.

Mrs. Fred Niblo, a sister of George M. Cohan, and known on the stage as Josephine Cohan, was said last night to be seriously ill with heart disease at the family apartments in the Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street. Dr. Oscar M. Leiser of 263 West Forty-fifth Street, the family physician, was in constant attendance on her.

Jerry J. Cohan, father of George M. Cohan, who was reported to be in a serious condition from heart attack, was said late last night to have completely recovered. His attack was brought on by overexertion while traveling with the Friars on their recent tour.

George L. Rives Ill at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15.—George L. Rives, former Corporation Counsel of New York City, has been ill since he rejoined his family here last week, and tonight Dr. Lambert, accompanied by Mr. Rives's son, F. Bayard Rives, arrived here from New York. Dr. Charles H. Easton of this city and Dr. Austin Flint of New York are also in attendance. Mr. Rives has been in ill-health for more than a month, and came here from his home in New York, where he lives at 69 East Seventy-ninth Street. Previous to that he had spent a month in the country.

Archer-Burrows Wedding.

The marriage of W. M. Lilpiatt Archer, son of Westchester County Treasurer and Mrs. William Archer of Corcoran Manor, Mount Vernon, to Miss Ethel May Burrows, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Burrows of 7 East Eighty-seventh Street, this city, took place last evening at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Barber. A reception was held at the Hotel Plaza to 250 friends. The bride was attended by Mrs. Edward Potter, Misses Freda Peck, and Winifred Demarest, Serdina Archer, and Grace Sonheimer. Harold Williams was best man. The ushers were Edmund Barto, Arch Altemus, Edward Potter, and John Archer.

Married at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Sylvan Levy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice S. Levy of Dallas, Texas, and Miss Louise Kauffman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Kauffman of this city, was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Marie Antoinette Room of the St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman officiating. The bride, in ivory white satin with lace and tulle, was attended by Mrs. Charles Fischer as matron of honor. Leonard B. Meyer was the best man and the ushers were Robert Brand, Norman Cohen, Nathaniel Kalmus, Irving Oberfelder, Samuel Rannenbaum, and Morton Vogel. A reception followed the wedding, and about 175 guests attended.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Your Last Chance

Only One Day More

See announcement on page 7

WED BY BISHOP BURCH.

Wm. E. Camp and Miss Helen A. Olp Marry at Hotel Gramatan.

The wedding of William Evans Camp, son of Eugene M. Camp, and Miss Helen A. Olp, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warren Olp of Mount Vernon, N. Y., took place yesterday in the ballroom of the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville. The decorations were peonies and June roses and the ceremony was held before a flower-trimmed, temporary altar. The Suffragan Bishop, the Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, officiated.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white satin gown veiled with tulle and trimmed with rose point lace, and carried lilies of the valley and orchids. The maid of honor, Miss Josephine Olp, a sister of the bride, was in yellow taffeta and tulle, and carried sunrise roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Alice Hurd, Margaret Giere, and Elizabeth Camp, who were in apple green taffeta.

Mr. Camp's best man was his cousin Paul Brown Camp, and the ushers were Ralph Everett and Alexander Fosdick, both Yale classmates of the bridegroom, and Lawrence Neilson and Joseph Olp, a brother of the bride. Mr. Camp was graduated from the Yale Scientific School in 1913 and is a junior member of the American Society of Electrical Engineers and a member of the Yale Club.

Mrs. Camp was graduated from Syracuse University, and her attendants included several of her classmates.

A dance and supper followed the wedding, which was attended by nearly 500 guests.

WED IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH

Miss Madeleine Howard the Bride of Stanley M. Lyman.

Stanley Mitchell Lyman, son of C. E. Lyman of Minneapolis, Minn., and Miss Madeleine Howard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Langdon Howard of 90 West Seventy-sixth Street, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Stephen's Church, in West Sixty-ninth Street, which was decorated with small trees at the sides and peonies and palms in the chancel, with peonies on the pews. The Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle officiated.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white satin gown draped with tulle and tulle veil, held with point lace and orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister, Miss Marjorie Howard, as maid of honor, in paiest orchid pink taffeta, and mauline topped by a black velvet shepherdess hat, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lorraine Lyman, a cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Adrienne Howard, another sister. The latter wore flesh-colored chiffon and cream lace topped by a mauline hat with small roses, and Miss Lyman was in brown chiffon with hoops outlined with tiny flowers, and tiny flowers trimmed the corsage under the chiffon.

Arthur Lyman, a brother of the bridegroom, was his best man, and the ushers were Carroll Smith of Berkeley, Cal., and Albert M. Billings of New York. A small reception followed the ceremony.

WED AT THE RITZ-CARLTON.

Miss Eleanor L. Mack Married to Lorin M. Kohn.

The wedding of Lorin M. Kohn and Miss Eleanor Louise Mack, a daughter of Harry W. Mack of 250 West Eighty-eighth Street, took place last evening in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, which was decorated with growing plants, peonies, and roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman.

The bride's white satin gown was trimmed with duchess lace worn by her mother at her wedding and also with tulle and embroidered in pearls. Miss Bessie Marks, the maid of honor, wore flesh-colored satin with silver embroidered blue tulle veiling it. The other attendants were Mrs. Jerome Frank and the Misses Dorothy Kuble, Dorothy Kohn, and Mabel Strauss of Chicago. They were in orchid-colored satin veiled with a darker shade of tulle. All of the attendants carried bouquets of Spring flowers.

Edwin H. Kohn was the best man and the ushers were Frederick Hirshbach, Arnold Selak, Lawrence Oppenheim, Roger Williams Straus, Stanley Ranger, and Charles Meyer. There were about 150 guests.

On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Kohn will live at Euclid Hall.

DR. ARTHUR FLACH MARRIES.

Takes Miss Mabel E. Welsh as Bride in St. Bartholomew's.

The wedding of Dr. Arthur Flach of Rome, Italy, and Miss Mabel Elizabeth Welsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Charles Welsh of 27 West Eighty-first Street, took place yesterday at noon in St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks performing the ceremony.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, had Mrs. H. Bertram Legg as matron of honor. George W. Welsh, a brother of the bride, was the best man, and S. Charles Welsh, Jr., and H. Bertram Legg were the ushers. The wedding invitations were confined to the family and a few intimate friends. The wedding breakfast was at the Plaza.

Kohlberg-Bendheim.

The wedding of Miss Stephanie Bendheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Bendheim of 414 West 145th Street, to Charles H. Kohlberg, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Stephen Wise performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with duchesse lace and tulle, and her tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister, Miss Hilda Bendheim. William Kohlberg was his brother's best man.

Miss Martin Weds F. W. Ingalls.

Miss Adele Martin, daughter of Henry W. Martin, and Frederick W. Ingalls, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe K. Ingalls of 153 West Eightieth Street, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home of the bride, 101 West Seventy-eighth Street. Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother it was a quiet wedding and attended only by members of the two families and a few intimate friends. The Rev. Henry E. Cobb of the Collegiate Church officiated.

Miss Dorothy Cullen was maid of honor, and Roscoe C. Ingalls acted as best man for his brother.

The couple left later on their bridal trip and will live in this city on their return.

Kinnan-Hayes Engagement.

Mrs. Neilson Abeel Hayes announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Kate Bovee Hayes, to Morris Egenton Kinnan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander P. W. Kinnan.

Miss Hayes is a daughter of the late Neilson A. Hayes, and a sister of Mrs. Walter Lyon. Mr. Kinnan is a graduate of Princeton University and the Columbia Law School. His father is President of the Union Dime Savings Bank. Both Miss Hayes and Mr. Kinnan are residents of the Summer colony at Huntington, L. I.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Herman-Jacobs.

The marriage of Sidney Hermann and Miss Estelle Jacobs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jacobs, took place at 6:30 last evening at Delmonico's. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass, rabbi of Temple Israel of Brooklyn. The bride, in a tulle and silver lace gown, was attended by Miss Adrienne Jacobs as bridesmaid, in white georgette crêpe; by Mrs. Milville A. Dunst as matron of honor, in embroidered blue tulle, and by Miss Gertrude Wertheimer as maid of honor, in pink tulle. The best man was Harry Hermann.

Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald of Hempstead, L. I., to Irving Norris Esleeck of Greenfield, Mass., has been announced. Miss Fitzgerald is a daughter of the late Surrogate Judge Frank T. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Fitzgerald. No date has been set for the wedding.

POPE'S DANCING BAN SENT TO CHURCHES

Cardinal Farley Issues Decree Deploring Lowering of Moral Standards.

TO BE READ ON SUNDAY

The Most Degrading Forms of Pleasure Are Now Rife, the Prelate Asserts.

Dancing has been forbidden at all Catholic entertainments. Next Sunday in all the churches there will be read Cardinal Farley's pastoral letter to this effect, the Cardinal's expression being a transmission to his flock of the ruling of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation in Rome on this subject. The letter was sent out yesterday to all the churches in the Archdiocese of New York.

The letter is as follows:

Reverend dear Father:

Attention is called to a decree of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation, a copy of which is inclosed for your careful reading.

The topic dealt with is of first importance and will receive the support of all who have the care of immortal souls, for they must view with no small measure of alarm the growing tendency in our day toward the gross material at the expense of the spiritual.

In your experience you have noted the gradual but steady lowering of moral standards; the loosening of ties that formerly bound all right thinking people to ideals that were the power and strength of the community. We say it with deep regret that pleasure in its most alluring and degrading forms has entered into the homes of the land, and we cannot in loyalty to our conscience and God stand by and do nothing against this stream of easy morality which is daily becoming broader and more menacing.

The Church has always been the open enemy of the world with all its errors and vices, and the strong defender of truths and conduct, against which the world so strongly rebels. The present decree, therefore, is a natural protest to the spirit of the worldliness which finds full expression in the modern dances.

With the introduction of new forms of this kind of pleasure, to mention only one of the many indications of the increasing luxury of the times, it becomes imperative for us to offset the moral danger that threatens our young people and to positively prohibit the holding of entertainments of any kind whose principal feature is dancing.

The Third Council of Baltimore decreed that balls conducted under clerical auspices must not be held, even if the income therefrom served to support and maintain a very worthy purpose. The present decree of the Sacred Congregation orders that this legislation be carried out literally.

With a knowledge of the subversion of spiritual life by these lapses of today, we desire that our pastors, secular and regular, will obey in minutest detail the terms of the decree. Not only are they forbidden to promote and foster balls, but they are likewise forbidden to be present at dances conducted even under lay auspices.

No application should be made by our pastors to hold such entertainments on the plea that they are required to augment parish revenues or sustain local worthy parish activities. Permission cannot be granted, and an infringement of the law cannot be passed over lightly. Only after careful consideration of conditions and the full approval of the members of the hierarchy was the decree promulgated by the Sacred Consistorial Congregation, an evidence that the moral dangers from this form of pleasure not only existed but were rapidly increasing.

You will please read this letter and the decree at all the masses on Sunday, June 18.

Wishing you and your devoted people a plenitude of all the graces of the Holy Spirit.

Faithfully yours in Christ.

JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY,
Archbishop of New York.

The letter is accompanied by an official copy of the decree, which is entitled "Decree Concerning Certain Dances in the United States and Canada." It describes the origin of the custom of "assembling Catholic families at balls, which used to be protracted to a late hour at night by entertainments and other forms of amusements," and expresses disapproval of the custom under present conditions.

WEDS MISS M. B. ROUSS.

G. J. Patterson Marries Granddaughter of Late Merchant.

The marriage of George J. Patterson and Miss Margaret Baltzell Rouss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Winchester Rouss of Garfield Place and Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church, Linden Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, that borough. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John C. York, the rector of the church. Miss Madeline Cochrane was the maid of honor and Paul L. Kirchhoffer the best man. Miss Rouss wore a wedding gown of blue and white. After the ceremony the bridal couple left for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. They are to make their home on Long Island.

Mr. Patterson is a son of the late Thomas J. Patterson and is a member of the coal firm of Thomas J. Patterson's Sons of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, the Crescent Athletic, Cathedral, and Wheatly Hills Golf Clubs.

The bride is a granddaughter of the late Charles Broadway Rouss. She is one of the most popular young women in Brooklyn society and is known on Long Island, where her parents have a Summer home at Bayville, for her interest in outdoor sports. She is an accomplished horsewoman and has won many ribbons with her entries at horse shows.

Kaltman-Mayer Wedding June 28.

The marriage of Miss Caroline E. Mayer to David Kaltman will take place on June 28 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Mayer, 342 West Seventy-first Street. Miss Mayer is the youngest of five sisters. Only the immediate families are to attend the wedding, at which the Rev. Mr. Hirsch is to officiate. The young couple will spend the Summer at Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The engagement of Miss Gwendolen Noble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. S. Noble of 331 West Eighty-sixth Street, to John Sheather, has been announced. Miss Noble's father is President of the New York Stock Exchange. No date has been set for the wedding.

The wedding of Miss Florence Ledyard Blair, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair and H. Rivington Pyne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne of New York, will be celebrated today at Blairsden, the country estate of the bride's parents at Peapack, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney Carpenter, Jr., are at the Hotel Netherland for a few days on their way to Newport to spend the Summer. Mrs. Carpenter was formerly Mrs. Fannie Tailer Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer of Washington Square North, and her marriage to Mr. Carpenter took place on May 29.

Etienne de Markowski is sailing tomorrow on the Philadelphia, and will join the Russian expeditionary forces in France. For a number of years Mr. Markowski has been the agent here for the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

The marriage of Miss Gladys J. Capen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie Capen of Bronxville, N. Y., and Dr. Nathaniel Mills, is to take place on June 20 in the Church of the Ascension at Mount Vernon. Dr. Mills is a son of Justice Mills of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

NEWPORT WOMEN'S PARADE.

Gov. Beeckman's Wife to be Grand Marshal on July 4.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15.—Two divisions of women, including those from Newport and its Summer colony, will participate in the patriotic parade on Independence Day, with Mrs. Beeckman, wife of Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island, as Grand Marshal, and Mrs. French Vanderbilt as Adjutant. Miss Katherine G. Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, will be an aid. Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Bradford Norman, Miss Helen Weaver, and Miss Alberta P. Niblack will have charge. The women will open a receiving office in the business section next week to secure the enlistment of all women of Newport who can march.

Corporal William H. Vanderbilt, son of Mrs. French Vanderbilt, of St. George's School Cadets, will bring a platoon of the cadets to march with a platoon from the business men's camp at Plattsburgh. Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, retired, will be the guest of the city and review the line, under escort of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight.

Mrs. Coffman, wife of Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, commander of the Sixth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, motored from Rockport to Jamestown today, visiting Captain and Mrs. Thomas P. Magruder, who are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Greig, wife of Lieutenant Stuart C. Greig of the submarine flotilla.

Miss Mimi Scott has joined Mrs. George Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman of New York, who have been absent for a long time, will occupy Oaklawn this Summer.

Mrs. William Disston and her daughter, Miss Pauline Disston, of New York, arrived at Vineyard Cottage No. 5 tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest came from New York tonight.

Mrs. E. A. Anderson gave a card party at her residence today.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore are at their Summer residence.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward of New York are occupying the Cloisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer entertained a dinner party tonight, and Mrs. Stuart Duncan gave a luncheon at Bonnie Crest.

Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard has arrived at Sunset Ridge.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet is at Ochre Court. Robert Goelet will pass part of the Summer there.

Miss Grace Vanderbilt, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, has arrived at Beaulieu.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Richard Fuller and Mrs. Frederick Scott of New York are at the Muenchinger-King white house.

MISS C. HOKE SMITH WEDS.

Senator's Daughter Married to Lyman G. Pratt in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The marriage of Miss Callie Hoke Smith, daughter of the Senator from Georgia, to Lyman Grant Pratt of this city, at the Washington home of the bride's parents, at noon today, was witnessed by a small company, including the immediate relatives and intimate girl friends of the bride. The Rev. Dr. James H. Taylor of the Central Presbyterian Church, officiated. There were no bridesmaids.

The bride, who made her début two years ago, wore a demi-toilet of white chiffon and pearl embroidered tulle, with a picture hat of white straw trimmed in tulle and pearl garniture. Her gown was of white roses and lilies of the valley. A breakfast, to which additional guests were invited, followed the ceremony. In this company were Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo, Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory, and a number of the host's associates in Congress.

Out-of-town relatives here for the wedding included Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Ramson and Mr. and Mrs. Marion Smith of Atlanta, Lieutenant and Mrs. Alston Simpson of Annapolis, Captain John W. Clark of Georgia, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Earl Pickering, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. McClellan of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Pratt of Worcester, Mass.

STEAMER CAROLYN ASHORE.

Crew of American Vessel Wrecked in White Sea All Saved.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Consular advices today reported the American steamer Carolyn ashore in the White Sea near Archangel, Russia, probably a total loss. All of the crew were saved and taken to Archangel. Part of the cargo was removed from the vessel, the reports said.

The Carolyn was purchased last year by Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Incorporated, of 140 Broadway, and took in a cargo of war munitions at Pier 27, Brooklyn. She sailed from New York on Dec. 18 for Archangel, via Bergen, and arrived in Kola Bay on April 25, where she was shut in by the ice, and started for her final port of destination on June 3.

George A. Gaston, head of the firm, said last night that he had received a cablegram from the local agent at Archangel dated June 12 stating that two tugs, one ice breaker, and a big steam lighter had gone off to the vessel to try and salvage the cargo, which was chiefly automobile trucks and general merchandise. The Carolyn carried thirty-five of a crew, he said, and would probably be a total loss.

According to Lloyd's register, the Carolyn was a single-screw steamship of 2,241 gross tonnage, and was built at Whitby, England, in 1880, as the Parkgate, for the Johnson Steamship Company. She was 289 feet 5 inches long, 38 feet 2 inches beam, and 19 feet 6 inches depth of hold. Leaving New York, the Carolyn was commanded by Captain Delk.

JOIN BAR HARBOR COLONY.

Gen. Horace Porter and Sir Edgar Speyer Among Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 15.—Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison and children are expected at their cottage at Greenway Court July 6. It will be her first visit since accompanying Mr. Harrison to the Philippines after his appointment.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch will arrive at the Blaine cottage Saturday. Their daughter, Miss Gretchen Damrosch, is here, and they will be joined by Mrs. Truxton Beale. Both Mrs. Damrosch and Mrs. Beale are daughters of the late James G. Blaine.

General Horace Porter has arrived for the Summer.

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, of New York, took possession of her cottage Arcadia today.

Dr. Guy Whiting of Washington has joined his family at their cottage. Dr. and Mrs. Whiting are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. John B. Cochran.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wright and family of Philadelphia are in their cottage, the Lookout.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Middleton of New York have taken possession of the Lee cottage in West Street.

Sir Edgar Speyer and three daughters of London, who have been in Boston for the last year, arrived today to spend the season at the De Gregoire. They will be joined by Lady Speyer within the next two weeks. Sir Edgar is a brother of James Speyer of New York, and is head of Speyer Brothers in London.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and little son will arrive tomorrow at Isle Cote.

Commodore George H. Peters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—Commodore George H. Peters, U. S. N., retired, died today in the Naval Hospital here, in his sixty-third year. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1874, being commissioned an ensign a year later. During the Spanish-American war he was a Lieutenant and became a Captain in June, 1907, serving in command of the U. S. S. Raleigh until October of that year. Following this, he was in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and was retired at his own request in June, 1908, with the rank of Commodore.

GEORGE GILMOUR, SAFETY EXPERT, DIES

Engineer Who Was a Trustee of Museum of Safety Expires in Brooklyn at 51.

HIS SERVICES IN PANAMA

He Investigated Conditions in Europe as a Member of New York State Commission.

George Gilmour, a Trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the Museum of Safety and head of the inspection department of the Travelers' Insurance Company, died yesterday at his home, 107 Stratford Road, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. He was an authority on accident prevention and industrial safety, and in 1910 was sent to investigate conditions in Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Sweden as a member of the Commission of the State of New York on Employers' Liability, Unemployment, and the Causes and Prevention of Industrial Accidents. His reports had much to do with the enactment of the present laws on those subjects.

Mr. Gilmour was born in Petrograd, where his father was Naval Constructor to the Russian Government. After receiving his education there and in England, he was sent to South America by John Elder & Co., the Glasgow shipbuilders. On his return, by way of Panama, he was engaged by the French engineers to take charge of the mechanical department of the work being done by the French company on the Panama Canal.

Following this Mr. Gilmour became engineer for the Atlas Line of steamships and the Jamaica Government Railway, where he remained for eight years. He then came to this city and became mechanical engineer for the New York Telephone Company, from which he resigned after eight years to join his late company.

Mr. Gilmour was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the National Civic Federation, the American Association of Master Mechanics, the Engineers' Club, and several other organizations. His wife survives him.

H. Cornwell Wilson.

BOSTON, June 15.—H. Cornwell Wilson, first reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, died today at the former home of Mrs. Mary G. Baker Eddy. Before coming here two years ago he was Chairman of the Christian Science Committee on Publication in New York.

Obituary Notes.

CHRISTOPHER C. NEILSEN, owner of a distilled mineral water works, died at his home in Port Chester, N. Y., last night, aged 49 years. He was a member of Port Chester Lodge, 863, B. P. O. Elks, and other organizations in Port Chester.

Mrs. SALLIE HOLMAN KETCHAM, wife of Henry B. Ketcham, a lawyer with an office at 2 Rector Street, Manhattan, died in the Brooklyn Hospital yesterday from heart disease. She was born in Englewood, N. J., and had been a resident of Brooklyn for twenty years. Mrs. Ketcham was an active member of Mrs. Field's Literary Club and of the Twentieth Century Club. She is survived besides her husband by a daughter, Katharine, and two sons, Henry Holman Ketcham, the Yale centre, and John B. Ketcham.

FREDERICK M. MATHEWS, who died at his home, 133 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, was a lawyer with offices at 28 Court Street and formerly a well-known resident of Rockville Centre, L. I., where the interment will be made. He was 68 years old and a Past Regent of Charter Oak Council, O. U. A. M. A son and a daughter survive him.

FRANK B. McAFEE, for twenty-five years employed by H. O. Judd & Co. as a commercial traveler, died at his home, 537 Eighth Street, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 48 years. He was a member of Bedford Council, O. U. A. M.

Mrs. AMELIA KLEINSCHROTH, wife of Henry Kleinschroth, died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at her home, 394 Marion Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JEANETTE PINOVER, widow of Alexander Pinover, who before his death was a jeweler in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at her home, 2,185 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. She was 63 years old and left two daughters, Mrs. Joseph Rosenberg and Mrs. Lester Osterman, and three sons, John R., who is a member of the Board of Education; Arthur, and Harry A. Pinover, real estate men of Brooklyn.

CONRAD C. REINHARDT, 85 years old, for the last thirty years a resident of Sea Cliff, L. I., died at his home there on Wednesday.

Miss CLARA SCRYMSER, for many years an active member of the old Second Presbyterian Church, now the Memorial Presbyterian Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 401 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of the late John Scrymser, who was a wholesale grocer in Manhattan and a Director of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank and a Trustee and Treasurer of the old Second Presbyterian Church.

Dr. LANSING MUNSON, a retired physician of this city, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 110 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 82 years. Dr. Munson was studying medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons when the civil war began, but he enlisted in the Third Regiment of New York Cavalry and was a Second Lieutenant in that command. He is survived by a son, Buell Munson, a real estate dealer in Brooklyn, and a brother, Frank Munson.

Mrs. ADELYN CONDON HUMASON, wife of Dr. Thomas Arthur Humason, head of the department of mathematics of the Bushwick High School, died on Wednesday at her home, 235 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn. She was long active in charitable and church work in that borough and was a member of the City Hospital Visiting Committee.

Miss ELLA BROWER, an active member of the women's societies of the All Souls Universalist Church, died on Wednesday at her home, 23 St. Francis Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. EMMA JANE MATHEWS, wife of Thomas Squires Mathews, died from heart disease on Tuesday at her home, 1,715 Albemarle Road, Flatbush, aged 62 years. Besides her husband, she left a daughter, Mrs. Harry A. Fogg, and a son, Charles P. Mathews, who is President of the Shortland Brothers Company.

JAMES BERWICK, President of The Norwood Press and of the New England Printers' Association and a former head of the American Typothetae, died suddenly at his home in Norwood, Mass., yesterday. He was 76 years of age.

LOUIS S. TALLEY, formerly an employe of the Union Pacific Railroad and allied lines, died on Wednesday at his home in Montclair, N. J., in his fifty-second year.

Mrs. JENNIE BALDWIN, widow of Benjamin F. Baldwin, formerly a builder, died on Wednesday at her home in Bloomfield, N. J., in her seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, wife of William Brown, and a resident of the Oranges for thirty years, died on Wednesday night at her home in Orange, N. J., in her forty-ninth year.

ABRAM ABLEMAN, father of Max Ableman, Secretary of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, writer of plays, and formerly in the real estate business, died on Wednesday at his home, 732 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-first year.

Mrs. BARBARA STAHLBERG, wife of Ernest Stahlberg of Elizabeth, N. J., died on Tuesday in St. Elizabeth's Hospital there, in her twenty-eighth year.

Captain HARRY SMITH, General Superintendent of the Rockaway and Coney Island Steamship Line, died suddenly on Wednesday at his home in Weehawken, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

MEYER AUERBACH, a retired wholesale grocer, and formerly a member of S. Auerbach & Co., of Philadelphia, is dead at his home, 540 West 145th Street.

Mrs. MARGARETHA WUERFEL, wife of Gustave A. Wuerfel, a retired liveryman, died on Tuesday at her home, 845 Jennings Street, the Bronx, in her fifty-first year.

ISAAC BERCAUGH, a member of many fraternal organizations, died on Wednesday at his home in Port Murray, N. J., in his sixty-second year.

THOMAS F. CONROY, formerly a walking delegate of the Plumbers' Union in Jersey City, is dead at his home there from cancer caused by a bullet wound.

DENIS J. CREEDEN, a member of the Police Department for twenty-two years, died on Wednesday at his home, 2,057 Anthony Avenue, the Bronx, in his fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. NANCY MACLURY THURBE, widow of Horace K. Thurber, formerly a wholesale grocer here, died on Tuesday at her home in Bretton Hall, in her eighty-sixth year.

DEPUTIES BLOCK EXPULSION

Swedes Refuse to Punish Legislator Who Fought War Advocates.

By a vote of 94 to 75, the Swedish Chamber of Deputies has refused to declare vacant the seat of Deputy Höglund, one of the three newspaper men recently sentenced to imprisonment for having taken active part in a labor convention at which a general strike was advocated in case the Government should heed the agitation of the pro-German "activists" and try to rush the country into the war, reports the Vorwärts of Berlin.

The President of the Chamber demanded that Höglund's place be declared vacant because of a law providing for such action in case of a member being imprisoned, but Deputy Branting pointed out that as the case of Höglund had been appealed with good prospects of the verdict being reversed such action was not advisable.

FREDERICK ROOSEVELT DEAD

Member of Old New York Family Was Son of Supreme Court Justice.

Frederick Roosevelt, a member of the old Roosevelt family of this city, which descended from Claes Martinsen Van Roosevelt, who came here in 1651 with his wife, Janneteje, died last night at his home, 8 East Fifty-second Street. He was a son of the late Supreme Court Justice James Roosevelt and had lived here all his life. Mr. Roosevelt had a country estate at Skaneateles, N. Y., where he took an active interest in civic affairs and charities.

He was a member of the Union, New York Yacht, and New York Athletic Clubs, the Automobile Club of America, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Holland Society. His wife, who was Miss Mary Loney, survives him.

Emile J. Wittnauer.

Emile J. Wittnauer, President of the A. Wittnauer Company, watch manufacturers of 30 West Thirty-sixth Street, died in Geneva, Switzerland, on May 16, according to a death notice received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES. He was a native of Switzerland and came here in 1885, becoming associated with his brother, Albert Wittnauer, in his firm, of which he became head when his brother died. Mr. Wittnauer was a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Jewelers' Club, and the Masons. He is survived by his sister, Miss Martha S. Wittnauer, with whom he lived at 562 West End Avenue. His funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 P. M. in the Broadway Tabernacle.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

SAUNDERS—BOOTH.—Evelyn Beauregard Booth of New York to Henry A. Saunders of Cleveland and St. Louis.

WOOD—YALEY.—Marie Yaley to Peter Wood.

Married

CLARKE—FERGUSON.—On Wednesday, June 14, 1916, at the St. Regis Hotel, New York, by the Rev. Albert Dale Smith, Elsie Louise Ferguson to Thomas Benedict Clarke, Jr.

FRANKENTHAL—DAVIES.—On Thursday, June 15, 1916, at 800 Riverside Drive, by the Rev. F. de Sola Mendes, Myrtle Joan, daughter of the late David and Maria Davies, to Milton H. Frankenthal.

HAWE—FREEMAN.—June 14, 1916, Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Melford L. Brown, Helen Rivers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Freeman, to Lenox Hawe of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

INGALLS—MARTIN.—On Thursday, June 15, at 101 West 78th St., by the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, Adele, daughter of Mr. Harry W. Martin, to Frederick Wilson Ingalls.

MOSES—ANDERSON.—On June 15, by the Rev. George Ashton Oldham, Helen Beatrice Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Anderson, to Henry C. Moses.

WHITMORE—O'NEILL.—On Monday, June 12, 1916, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Toronto, Kathleen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James O'Neill of Toronto, to Newman Whitmore of 210 Riverside Drive, New York.

McLEAN—CUTTING.—June 14, Elizabeth McE. Cutting to Stafford McLean.

M

GIANTS BREAK LOSING STREAK AT POLO GROUNDS, GREETING CARDINALS WITH A DRUBBING

GIANTS ARISE AND WIN ONE AT HOME

The Score of the Skirmish Is 5 to 2 and the Forlorn Victims Are the Cardinals.

VERY FEW SEE IT DONE

Only a Handful of Fans Present at Fourth Victory on the Polo Grounds Since April 12.

Just by way of diversion, the Giants won a ball game up at the Polo Grounds yesterday. They don't do it often; in fact, it is only the fourth game they have won at home since April 12. Few people saw the unusual occurrence, because Manhattan folk have come to the conclusion that it is next to impossible for the Giants to win any games at home this season. The score was 5 to 2. Alarming, but true.

The Giants, in winning yesterday, beat the St. Louis Cardinals. One of the reasons why the Cards are at the bottom of the league race is because they can be beaten at the Polo Grounds by the Giants. The St. Louis team at least has the distinction of being about the only club on the circuit that can lose a game under Coogan's bluff.

Miller Huggins raised his gentle voice in protest against Umpire Quigley in the first inning and thereby spread a little noise over a perfectly quiet afternoon. Why the manager of the Cardinals should kick on anything is difficult to see. By being defeated here by the Giants on the Polo Grounds is ample proof that they should be satisfied that they are still in the league.

Pol Perritt came back with a lot of encouragement for the Giants and pitched in tip-top fashion. The only impression made on his pitching was a home-run drive by Hornsby in the fourth inning. Hornsby seems to be quite a ball player, and his big bang went high over the heads of Eddie Roush and Davy Robertson. The ball was traveling so fast that it made a crack in the fence.

Not only was Pol Perritt's pitching all wool and a yard wide, but the Giants, after a long rest, began to bat again. Lawrence Doyle favored with a three-bagger and a two-bagger, just in places where they would do the most good. The St. Louis pitchers who were the victims of the Giants' bats yesterday were Carl Williams and Bob Steele. Both are somewhat bruised, but the doctor thinks they will be able to be up and about in a few days.

The Giants did their Thursday run chopping early, to avoid any possible crowd. Burns opened the first inning with a rap to right and Robertson got an infield hit. First baseman Doyle jammed a two-bagger to right and scored Burns. Robertson scored when Betzel missed a chance for a force-out play at second by making a lurid toss of Eddie Roush's grounder. Roush is playing in place of Henny Kauff, who has a flame boil caused by getting too many luscious fast balls ones outside of the plate.

Fletcher then ballooned to Bescher, and while Merkle was being exterminated at first Doyle counted. In the fourth inning, with one down, Hornsby cracked a home run to right centre field. In the Giants' part of the same session McKechnie singled and Rariden skied to Long. Perritt aided his own cause considerably by pounding a two-bagger to left field. Burns uncorked a sacrifice fly and scored McKechnie.

In the fifth Doyle banged a three-bagger to right centre and he came home on Rousch's sacrifice fly to Chief Wilson. The Cardinals got their second and last run in the eighth inning, when Smith, batting for Williams, singled to centre. Betzel and Bescher were easy outs by the sky route, and then Long singled, sending Smith to third. Mack Miller produced a timely single which chased Smith home. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	3	1	1	2	0
Robertson, rf	4	1	2	5	0
Doyle, 2b	4	2	3	4	4
Rousch, cf	3	0	0	0	0
Fletcher, ss	3	0	1	0	4
Merkle, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
McK'nie, 3b	4	1	1	2	3
Rariden, c	3	0	1	4	0
Perritt, p	3	0	1	0	0
Total	31	5	9	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel, 2b	4	0	0	2	2
Bescher, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Long, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Hornsby, 3b	4	1	2	1	5
Wilson, cf	4	0	2	2	0
Snyder, c	4	0	1	2	3
Corbett, ss	3	0	1	2	2
Williams, p	1	0	0	0	0
aSmith	1	1	1	0	0
Steele, p	0	0	0	0	0
bButler,	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	10	24	12

a-Batted for Williams in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Steele in ninth inning.
Errors—Betzel (2,) Corban.

New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Doyle, Perritt. Three-base hit—Doyle. Home run — Hornsby. Stolen bases—Burns, Fletcher. Sacrifice flies—Burns, Roush. Double plays — Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle; McKechnie, Doyle, and Merkle; Betzel and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Williams, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 8 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; off Steele, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning; off Perritt, 2 runs. Struck out—By Perritt, 4; by Williams, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

ALEXANDER IS FORTUNATE.

Reds Outhit Phillies, but Lose Close Game by 2 to 1 Score.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Cincinnati outbatted Philadelphia, 10 hits to 4, today, bu the latter won the game 2 to 1. Alexander was good in the pinches and was given perfect support. Only one hit was made off Schneider until the seventh inning. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft, ss	3	0	0	0	3
Nicholff, 2b	4	0	1	3	2
Stock, 3b	3	1	1	3	3
Cravath, rf	2	0	0	1	0
Whitted, lf	3	1	2	1	0
Luderus, 1b	3	0	0	9	4
Paskert, cf	3	0	0	3	0
B. Killifer, c	3	0	0	7	5
Alexand'r, p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	27	2	4	27	18

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	1	3	1	1
Herzog, ss	3	0	1	0	7
Chase, cf	3	0	2	1	0
W. K'lifer, cf	1	0	0	2	0
Griffith, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Wingo, c	4	0	2	2	0
Neale, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Mollwitz, 1b	4	0	0	14	1
Louden, 2b	2	0	0	2	3
Schneider, p	2	0	0	0	1
Knetzer, p	0	0	0	0	1
aClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	10	24	14

a-Batted for Schneider in eighth inning.
Errors—Groh, Herzog.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Chase, Stock. Three-base hit—Herzog. Stolen base—Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Neale, Cravath. Double play—Groh, Louden and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 10; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 1; off Alexander, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 3 hits 1 run in 7 innings; off Knetzer, 1 hit no runs in 1 inning; off Alexander, 10 hits 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Schneider, 2; by Alexander, 5. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

WAGNER BUSY WITH STICK.

Drives In Both of Pirates' Scores and Braves Are Beaten, 2 to 1.

BOSTON, June 15.—Pittsburgh won from Boston 2 to 1 in an interesting game today. Wagner drove in both the visitors' runs and fielded brilliantly. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, cf	2	1	0	3	1
Johnston, lb	3	1	1	7	2
Wagner, ss	4	0	2	5	5
Mokeman, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Schultz, 3b	4	0	3	0	0
Kamey, lf	3	0	0	2	1
Viox, 2b	3	0	1	4	2
Gibson, c	4	0	1	6	2
Mamaux, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	30	2	8	27	16

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'anville, ss	2	0	1	2	6
Collins, cf	3	0	1	0	0
Compton, cf	2	0	0	2	0
Wilhoit, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Connolly, lf	3	0	0	5	0
Konetchy, 1b	3	0	1	9	0
Smith, 3b	3	0	2	1	0
Egan, 2b	3	0	0	1	1
Tragesser, c	2	0	0	6	3
Reulbach, p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	28	1	7	27	15

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Johnston, Konetchy. Double plays—Viox, Wagner, and Johnston; Maraville, Egan, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 5; off Reulbach, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Mamaux, 7 hits, no runs in 9 innings; off Reulbach, 8 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings. Balk—Mamaux. Struck out—By Mamaux, 5; by Reulbach, 6. Wild pitches—Reulbach, 2. Passed balls—Gibson, Tragresser. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 3; New York, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Washington, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	28	16	.636
Philadelphia	27	19	.587
New York	24	21	.533
Chicago	25	26	.490
Boston	21	23	.477
Cincinnati	22	27	.449
Pittsburgh	21	26	.447
St. Louis	21	31	.404

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	32	19	.627
Washington	27	23	.540
Detroit	27	24	.529
New York	25	23	.521
Boston	26	24	.520
Chicago	23	25	.479
St. Louis	22	28	.440
Philadelphia	15	31	.326

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

RALLY WINS FOR RED SOX.

Cluster Four Hits in Ninth and Down White Sox, 2 to 1.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Boston staged a ninth-inning rally today and drove Russell off the mound, winning the first game of the series here by 2 to 1. Russell was hit hard, but sensational fielding by Weaver, Schalk, Felsch, and J. Collins held the world's champions back until the last inning, when four bunched hits and a sacrifice decided the game. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	5	0	1	1	0
McNally, 2b	4	0	0	4	2
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Cady, c	1	0	0	0	0
Walker, cf	3	1	2	4	0
Gardner, 3b	3	0	1	0	0
Janvrin, ss	4	1	1	0	3
Agnew, c	3	0	0	5	0
aHenriksen	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas, c	0	0	0	1	0
Leonard, p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	34	2	11	27	9

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins, rf	4	0	0	3	1
Weaver, 3b	3	1	0	2	3
E. Collins, 2b	3	0	0	2	1
Nesis, 1b	4	0	2	9	0
Jackson, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Felsch, cf	3	0	0	1	1
Schalk, c	3	0	0	5	2
Terry, ss	3	0	2	1	4
Russell, p	3	0	0	0	1
Williams, p	0	0	0	0	0
bMuriden	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	27	10

a-Ran for Agnew in ninth.
b-Ran for Pass in ninth.
Errors—Lewis, Janvrin, Schalk.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Agnew, Hoblitzel, Walker. Three-base hits—Lewis, Terry. Stolen bases—Walker. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Gardner. Double play—J. Collins and Schalk. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—By Russell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 11 hits, 2 runs in eight and one-third innings; off Leonard, 5 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Williams, 1 hit, no runs. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Weaver.) Struck out—By Russell, 3; by Leonard, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

TIGERS DOWN ATHLETICS.

Dauss Triumphs in Pitching Battle with Bush—Score, 5 to 1.

DETROIT, Mich., June 15.—Dauss and Bush engaged in a close pitchers' battle for six innings today, but in the seventh, Detroit scored three runs on four hits, two bases on balls and a stolen base, enabling the Tigers to defeat Philadelphia, 5 to 1. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O. Bush, ss	5	0	3	0	2
Vitt, 3b	4	0	1	3	2
Cobb, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Veach, lf	4	1	0	1	0
Heilman, rf	3	2	1	2	0
Burns, 1b	3	0	1	15	0
Young, 2b	3	1	1	0	2
Stanage, c	3	0	0	5	3
Dauss, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	32	5	8	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss	2	1	1	0	1
Pick, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Strunk, cf	2	0	0	7	0
Lajoie, 2b	3	0	1	3	4
McInnis, 1b	4	0	0	4	0
Walsh, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Oldring, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Meyer, c	3	0	1	1	0
J. Bush, p	2	0	0	0	2
Sheehan, p	0	0	0	0	0
aSchang	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	5	24	9

a-Batted for J. Bush in eighth inning.
Errors—Witt, Pick, Burns.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Heilman. Three-base hit—Young. Stolen bases—Witt, (2,) Pick, Walsh, (2,) Burns. Sacrifice hits—Witt, Lajoie, Burns. Sacrifice fly—Strunk. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off J. Bush, 6; off Dauss, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off J. Bush, 8 hits, 4 runs in seven innings; off Sheehan, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Dauss, 1 run. Struck out—By J. Bush, 2; by Dauss, 4. Wild pitch—J. Bush. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	—6	13	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	1

AT MONTREAL.

Toronto	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5—7	12	3
Montreal	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0—6	14	3

Buffalo at Rochester—Postponed; rain.
Richmond at Baltimore—Postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	28	14	.650
Baltimore	22	20	.524
Newark	21	20	.512
Montreal	21	21	.500
Richmond	20	21	.488
Buffalo	19	20	.474
Toronto	15	20	.429
Rochester	16	23	.410

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Providence.
Richmond at Baltimore.
Toronto at Montreal.
Buffalo at Rochester.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; Little Rock, 2.
Chattanooga, 1; New Orleans, 0.
Mobile, 4; Nashville, 0.
Memphis, 5; Birmingham, 3.

JUST A REMINDER

Before closing your house for the summer, disinfect all waste-pipes, drains, etc., with a solution of

Platt's Chlorides

The Odorless Disinfectant

Sold Everywhere in Two Sizes, Quarts and Pints.

SPEAKER'S BIG BAT TUMBLES YANKEES

Cleveland's Star Slugger Beats Donovan's Men in Tenth by a Bitter Blow.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—The Yankees, guided by Slim Caldwell and Bob Shawkey, forced the Indians to go ten innings today to win the opening game of the series here, 3 to 2. Tris Speaker delivered the blow which gave Cleveland the game. Peckinpaugh was responsible for the extra inning battle, being aided by Roy Hartzell, pinch-hitter. With the Indians on the safe side of a 2 to 1 score in the ninth inning and two down, Peckinpaugh slammed one of Coveleskie's slants to the fence in left field for a triple. Part of the 9,000 fans had started to leave, thinking the game practically cinched for Cleveland. However, they turned back and saw Hartzell step in and send a single to the right field wall, which sent Peckinpaugh over the plate with the tying run.

Caldwell looked rather wobbly when he started the ninth, and after pitching one ball to Gandil, Shawkey was called to the mound. Coveleskie held the Yanks helpless in the tenth, and then, in the Indians' half, came the climax. Shawkey passed Graney, who went to second on Turner's sacrifice. At this juncture, Peckinpaugh walked in and urged Shawkey to pass Speaker. Bob got two wide ones in and was about to deliver a third, when Donovan wigwagged for him to shoot one over. He obeyed orders by cutting the plate with a hot one, which Speaker slammed past Pipp for a single. Turner had taken a long lead off second and scored the winning run easily.

The game early resolved itself into a pitchers' duel, with Caldwell getting the better of it, so far as hits were concerned, allowing six to his opponent's ten. The Indians got their first run in the opening inning, when Graney, who was married yesterday, celebrated with a triple against the right-field wall. Turner's single to left scored the bridegroom.

The Yanks came back in the fifth and tied it up. Peckinpaugh started with a pass and moved along on High's sacrifice. Nunamaker, who batted like a fiend, getting three out of four, slammed out a triple to deep left, which scored the short stop. Graney's throw-in, delayed by Speaker, got by Turner and rolled to the stand. Nunamaker attempted to score, but was nailed at the plate.

In their half of the fifth, the Indians forged ahead again. Howard doubled, advanced on Wambsgams's sacrifice, and scored on O'Neill's single, but rather trouble for the Yanks was ended when Coveleskie fell into a snappy double play, engineered by Gedeon, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	4	2	1	2	0
Turner, 3b	3	0	2	1	1
Speaker, cf	4	0	2	1	0
Smith, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Gandil, 1b	4	0	0	11	1
Howard, 2b	3	1	1	4	5
W'gams, ss	3	0	0	5	4
O'Neill, c	4	0	2	3	0
Coveleskie, p	4	0	0	2	3
Total	33	3	8	30	17

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley, rf	4	0	0	3	0
Magee, cf	5	0	2	2	0
Gedeon, 2b	5	0	2	4	6
Pipp, 1b	4	0	0	2	0
Pinpaugh, ss	3	2	1	3	4
High, lf	2	0	0	3	0
Hartzell, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Nunamaker, c	4	0	3	8	0
Caldwell, p	3	0	1	0	8
Shawkey, p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	34	2	10	27	18

*One out when winning run was scored.

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Howard, Speaker, Magee, Peckinpaugh. Three-base hits—Graney, Nunamaker. Stolen bases—Howard. Sacrifice hits—Wambsgans, Turner, Gedeon, High. Double plays—Caldwell, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Peckinpaugh, Pipp, and Baker; Wambsgans and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New York, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2; off Caldwell, 3; off Shawkey, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 10 hits 2 runs in ten innings; off Caldwell, 6 hits, 2 runs in eight innings; off Shawkey, 2 hits, 1 run in one and one-third innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Caldwell, 3. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hildebrand.

SENATORS SECOND AGAIN.

Boehling Outpitches Plank and the Browns Are Defeated, 1 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Boehling bested Plank in a pitchers' duel here today and Washington defeated St. Louis, 1 to 0, thereby moving up into second place. The winning run came in the eighth. McBride singled, Boehling bunted, and Austin tried to get McBride at second, but the throw was late. Morgan hit to Borton, but the ball bounded over his head, and McBride tallied. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan, 2b	3	0	1	3	5
Foster, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
Milan, cf	4	0	2	2	0
Rondeau, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Williams, 1b	4	0	0	13	3
Shanks, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Henry, c	4	0	0	3	0
McBride, ss	4	1	2	2	6
Boehling, p	2	0	0	2	3
Total	32	1	8	27	19

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Austin, 3b	3	0	0	2	0
Miller, rf	3	0	1	1	1
Borton, 1b	3	0	0	9	1
Pratt, 2b	3	0	1	3	4
Marsans, cf	3	0	0	4	0
Johnson, ss	3	0	0	2	3
Severeid, c	3	0	0	4	1
Plank, p	2	0	0	0	3
aHartley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	4	27	13

a-Batted for Plank in ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hit—Shanks. Sacrifice hits—Boehling, Morgan, Austin. Double play—Morgan, McBride, and Williams. Left on bases—Washington, 7; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Boehling, 2; off Plank, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 4 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Plank, 8 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Boehling, 2; by Plank, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Owens.

New York State League.

Albany, 15; Utica, 3.
Syracuse, 7; Troy, 4.

American Association.

Toledo, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Kansas City, 10; Columbus, 2.

Eastern League.

Portland, 1; Worcester, 0.
Lynn, 7; Lowell, 6.
New London, 1; Bridgeport, 0.
New Haven, 1; Hartford, 0.

RACING AT JAMAICA
LONG ISLAND
TODAY
SIX STAR ATTRACTIONS
INCLUDING THE
CLARENDON HANDICAP
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. Course also reached by Trolleys.
GRAND STAND $3. LADIES $1.50

MOWREY CURBS THE CUBS.

Brooklyn Player's Timely Double Defeats Chicago by 2 to 1 Score.

Two of the longest and one of them the slimmest pitchers in baseball engaged in nine innings of a refrigerated hurling duel at Ebbets Field yesterday, with Wheezer Dell, Brooklyn's entrant, taking the honors away from Long George McConnell of the Chicago Cubs by a score of 2 to 1. In maintaining its gains of the past week over the Giants and Phillies, the flying Robins gave a snappy exhibition of the national pastime, but could not afford sufficient entertainment to prevent half of the spectators from viewing the game from the heated observation posts in the telephone booths back of the grand stand. The other seven witnesses to the crushing of the Cubs on their initial appearance of the season in Brooklyn were well cravenetted and valorously stuck by their seats.

Practically all the excitement of the conflict was jammed into the fourth inning, and after this period only two flashy catches by Casey Stengel could arouse enthusiasm.

Dell displayed complete mastery over the Cubs, though he was hit with greater frequency than his slim rival, McConnell, who had the Robins winging in every period with the exception of the fourth.

In that period, the Cubs had gained a momentary advantage, largely through the aid of Eason. Officiating on the bases, Eason called Williams safe at the start of the fourth, after the long-limbed Cub had flashed down to first like a lightning streak, beating out a hit which Daubert fielded to Dell. The big pitcher appeared to get the ball before Williams reached the base, but appearances evidently don't count for much in the game of baseball. Schulte forced Williams, O'Mara to Cutshaw, and went to second when Zimmerman beat out a hit to short. After Saier sicked to Myers, Jimmy Archer came along with a timely single to left, which counted Schulte with the Cubs' brotherless run.

Mike Mowrey, who returned to the Brooklyn line-up, only by sufferance and because of an injury to Getz, turned in the wallop which proved the undoing of the Cubs. His two-base smash just inside the left-field line in the fourth gave the Robins both their runs. Both Myers and Daubert had been disposed of in the fourth, when Brooklyn started on its way to victory. Stengel beat out a bunt which was handled by Archer, and got to second, when Saier muffed a peg from McConnell to get Casey napping. Wheat walked, and with Stengel, traveled the circuit on Mowrey's smash, which was just out of the reach of Zimmerman.

Two fine catches by Stengel in the ninth, and a great throw, which doubled Williams off first, ruined the last chance the Cubs had of scoring. Williams got a pass to lead off the chapter, and then Stengel went back nearly to the wall for Schulte's fly. Stengel then had to travel in at top speed to get Zimmerman's low liner at his shoe tops, and he had to be just as speedy to get the ball to Daubert in time to double Williams, who was confident that Zimmerman's hit was good for two bases and never stopped to inquire whether his decision was correct. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Daubert, 1b	4	0	2	7	0
Stengel, rf	4	1	1	5	1
Wheat, lf	4	1	0	2	0
Mowrey, 3b	2	0	1	0	1
Cutshaw, 2b	3	0	0	4	1
O'Mara, ss	3	0	1	1	5
Meyers, c	3	0	0	5	2
Dell, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	29	2	6	27	11

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McCarthy, 2b	4	0	2	1	5
Flack, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Williams, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Schulte, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Zimmerman, 3b	4	0	2	1	2
Saier, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Archer, c	3	0	1	5	2
Mulligan, ss	3	0	0	4	2
McConnell, p	3	0	0	0	4
aZwilling	1	0	0	0	0
bFischer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	1	8	24	12

a-Batted for Archer in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Mulligan in ninth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman, Saier, Cutshaw, O'Mara, Meyers.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Saier, Mowrey. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Zimmerman, Wheat. Double plays—Mulligan and Saier, Stengel and Daubert. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 2; off Dell, 1. Earned runs—Off McConnell, 2 in eight innings; off Dell, 1 in nine innings. Struck out—By McConnell, 2; by Dell, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

COLD HANDICAPS OARSMEN.

Harvard and Yale Find Rowing Chilly on the Thames.

Special to The New York Times.

RED TOP, Conn., June 15. — A cold wind from the southeast made rowing very uncomfortable on the Thames River today, the course in the morning practice being very choppy and causing a curtailment of manoeuvres. This evening the temperature was decidedly cool, but smoother water favored the oarsmen.

Harvard's first and second 'Varsity eights paddled down to the naval station and were ordered by Coach Herick to paddle upstream for two miles. Both Lund and Brown started at a twenty-four gait and the crews were keeping well together until the first mile was reached. From that point a hot race developed, the second crew gradually increasing the stroke until it reached thirty-two, which was closely followed by the 'Varsity. The second eight managed to get a lead of half a boat length near the finish and kept that distance to the end of the brush.

H. S. Middendorf, who has been out of the first 'Varsity boat for three days on account of a cold, was able to take a little exercise in a pair oar with Soucey this morning.

Yale's freshmen won a victory over the second 'Varsity crew this morning in rough water with wind and tide, beating the second eight nearly four

FLEET NAHMA STAR OF N. Y. Y. C. REGATTA

NAHMA SHOWS FAST HEELS IN REGATTA

Class P Sloop, Designed and Sailed by A. G. Hanan, Is Star of N. Y. Y. C. Race.

BEATS TWO FORTY-FOOTERS

New Craft May Even Get the Bennett Cup from Ventura, a Fifty, When Measurements Are Settled.

Overshadowing all else at the sixty-ninth annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon was the performance of the little Class P sloop Nahma, designed by Addison G. Hanan and sailed in the race by him. This thirty-one rater, starting last in the fleet of twenty-eight, overhauled all of the "thirties," finished ahead of two of the "forties," and in actual sailing time beat every one of that class. Furthermore, should it prove that she had been measured before the start of the race, and that her measurements conform strictly with the "thirty-one raters," she won the James Gordon Bennett Cup for sloops from Ventura of the "fifties," to which it was tentatively awarded until the question of her measurements can be officially determined.

Yesterday's regatta was sailed over a triangular course which, starting between Mott's and Prospect Points, extended across the Sound to the Westchester County shore off Parsonage Point, near Rye, over a course of 14¾ miles. This short and identical course was laid by the committee so that both the club cups and the James Gordon Bennett cups could be sailed for at the same time. The wind was fresh from the south-south-east, blowing at between eleven and twelve knots an hour during the whole of the race. There was an October chill in the air and the sky was overcast.

The schooners were first to get away on the starboard tack, Miladi being the first to cross the line in the weather berth, with Queen Mab to her lee, and Irolita to leeward of the trio. Without much skirmishing the fifties got away next, Barbara at the weather end of the line, Ventura next, and Grayling well to leeward, with Carolina so far to leeward that she scraped the race committee's boat. Viking, in getting across, and disqualified herself just as she started, though she continued on over the course and actually finished third in her class. Carolina had jib topsails set, and Ventura broke out her balloon jib topsail just as she crossed the line, Barbara carrying a small jib to topsail.

Five minutes later the full fleet of a dozen "forties" made across the starting line, well aligned and with no distinct advantage for any one of them, though Maisie had the weather end of the line, with Jessica and Katherine close under her lee. Black Duck, Dolly Bowen, and Rowdy were together about the centre of the line, and Shawara last.

Lena got away with a big lead when the signal sent the "thirties" on their journey, with Okee fag to leeward. Nahma and Aleda followed these, the last of the racers to get under way, with the schooners a mile or more away to the northward.

Before the start of the pair of P boats there was a lively bit of jockeying by which Mr. Hanan "killed" Aleda's chances at the start by continually getting Nahma between his rival and the wind, so that as they went across the line Nahma had the choice of position and had a couple of boat lengths the best of Aleda.

Grayling was about the only one of the fleet to shift to the port tack after getting under way and made over toward Mattinicock, while the others moved over Westchester way. Before the yachts had gone more than a half mile Adois became the smaller, even on, behind the "P" boats, which rapidly outsailed her. Standing well to the leeward of all the boats in the fleet, Nahma pointed toward the shore, quickly outfooted her particular rival, Aleda, and then began the long stern chase which promised to be a successful one before Queen Mab of the schooners and Ventura of the sloops led the fleet around the first mark and started in on the windward work of the run over toward Long Island.

There was a picturesque massing of the craft at that first mark, and some lively skirmishing for position. Ventura took the lead of the entire fleet, and even led the big schooner Irolita in the run around the second mark, being in the van until opposite Dorsoris Island, where Irolita pulled ahead and stood for the finish line.

Irolita after once getting the lead away from Ventura held it to the end and went bowling by the committee boat less than two minutes ahead of Commodore Baker's craft. Then came Barbara, with Harry Payne Whitney at the tiller, followed a half minute later by Queen Mab, and then Carolina and Grayling.

Jessica was the first of the forties to swing by the finish, with Squaw a good second, only fifty seconds behind the winner. Zilph was less than a minute away, and Pauline only forty-one seconds behind her. After Mistral and Pampero had been registered by the Race Committee came Shawara and Rowdy so dead abreast that the committee could do nothing but make it a dead heat between them.

Then came Nahma, who forced her way in almost on the much larger forties, to pass both Black Duck and Dolly Bowen and show them the way across the line and win enthusiastic plaudits from the yachtsmen, who recognized in the little craft a most wonderful boat, and that the defense of the Manhasset Bay Cup—which is her special reason for being—looks to be a task well within her powers.

Lena was the first of the thirties to finish, beating her nearest competitor, Okee, by a minute and thirty-two seconds. Queen Mab, on corrected time, won the James Gordon Bennett Cup for schooners, and Ventura had to be announced tentatively as winner of the cup for sloops pending the official investigation of the measurement of the actual winner, Nahma.

The summaries, showing the winners in each class and the time made by all the competitors, are as follows:

Summaries of New York Yacht Club races:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D—SPECIAL.

Course, 14¾ miles. Start, 1:10 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Queen Mab, Hendon Chubb	2:01:46	1:26:24
Irolita, E. Walter Clark	1:57:57	1:40:57

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Course, 14¾ miles. Start, 1:10 P. M.

Queen Mab, Hendon Chubb	2:01:46	1:36:34
Miladi, George W. Scott	2:13:52	1:44:44

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB "FIFTIES"—SLOOPS.

Course, 14¾ miles. Start, 1:15 P. M.

Ventura, Geo. F. Baker, Jr.	2:09:27	1:54:27
Barbara, H. Payne Whitney	2:10:03	1:55:03
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	2:13:33	1:58:33
Carolina, George Nichols, disqualified for fouling Race Committee's boat at start.		

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB "FORTIES"—SLOOPS.

Course, 14¾ miles. Start, 1:20 P. M.

Jessica, Wilson Marshall	2:28:15	2:08:15
Squaw, John S. Lawrence	2:29:05	2:09:05
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	2:29:58	2:09:58
Pauline, Oliver G. Jennings	2:30:39	2:10:39
Mistral, George M. Pynchon	2:31:56	2:11:56
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	2:32:24	2:12:24
Shawara, Harold Wesson	2:33:18	2:13:18
Rowdy, Holland S. Duell	2:33:18	2:13:18
Maisie, Henry B. Plant	Disqualified for fouling mark	
Katharine, Arthur F. Luke	2:34:47	2:14:47
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	2:36:52	2:16:52
Dolly Bowen, A. S. Cochran	2:37:57	2:17:57

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB "THIRTIES," SLOOPS.

Course, 14¾ miles. Start, 1:25 P. M.

Lena, Ogden Mills Reid	3:45:34	2:20:34
Okee III., L. G. Hamersly	3:47:26	2:22:26
Alera, J. L. Cutler	3:48:19	2:23:19
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	3:50:07	2:25:07
Los Mona, G. B. Kulenkampf	3:50:25	2:25:25
Adois, F. L. Richards	3:52:23	2:27:23
Zaqui, E. Lang	3:52:25	2:27:25

CLASS P, SLOOPS.

Course, 14¾ miles. Start, 1:30 P. M.

Nahma, Addison G. Hanan	3:36:19	2:06:19
Aleda, J. W. and E. P. Aleda	3:45:26	2:15:26

WHITE WINS AT APAWAMIS.

Flushing Golfer Captures Medal with Score of 153.

Hitting far from the tee and close to the pin, Gardiner W. White of Flushing led a great field of metropolitan golfers in the qualifying round of the annual invitation tournament of the Apawamis Club yesterday with a score of 153 for the thirty-six holes. Except for the metropolitan championship contest at Nassau, the Apawamis fixture, with 130 starters, had the finest aggregation of amateur golfers collected on a single links so far this season.

Reggie Lewis was right in the front rank with 157; Harold Downey, the home club player, was tied with Henry Topping, winner at Ardsley and Garden City, at 159 strokes; Max Marston trailed along with 164; Hamilton Kerr, Connecticut State champion, arrived in the dusk with 168, and Fred Herreshoff, runner-up to Oswald Kirkby in the metropolitan championship, just qualified in the first division with 170 strokes. As a matter of fact, the field was so brilliant that it was an easier matter to count the missing stars than to compute the number of those present. Kirkby and Travers are about the only active front rank players who neglected to make the double round of the Rye links on one of the coldest and rawest days that June has furnished in a long time.

To lead such a field was a great golfing feat, but Gardiner White has been threatening a fine performance by his near-successes in the last few weeks, and with his putter working well in the afternoon round, he reeled off a 75, taking an exceptionally scintillating 35 on his outward journey. The victory of White was deservedly popular, as he experienced enough disappointments and unlucky breaks in recent tournaments to turn his hair gray, yet he always took his defeat in good part and never scorned to play in, and win, the beaten division. His card was as follows:

Morning round:
Out .....5 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 6—38
In .....5 4 3 4 5 4 4 4 6 5—40—78

Afternoon round:
Out .....4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4—35
In .....5 4 4 4 6 4 3 3 4—40—75—153

Topping led the field during the temporary lull at luncheon with a 76, but Reggie Lewis was the only real contender against White when the turn was reached in the afternoon. Only the gloom of night, an ominous east wind, and a suspiciously moist and gloomy atmosphere put an end to the activities of the day. Those who were still in the throes of a struggle to better 200 when darkness fell "pussy-footed" past William Potts, the professional, at the scoreboard like shadows in the mist, with lugubrious sighs of "no cards," ere they vanished toward the nineteenth hole. The summaries:

First Sixteen.—Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 78, 75—153; R. M. Lewis, Apawamis, 78, 79—157; H. L. Downey, Apawamis, 78, 81—159; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, 79, 80—159; C. L. Watkins, Apawamis, 79, 81—160; T. V. Bermingham, Wykagyl, 79, 81—160; H. L. Phillips, Siwanoy, 81, 78—161; W. H. Gardner, 2d, Yale, 80, 82—162; Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, 82, 82—164; Lloyd P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 83, 82—165; A. Vincent, San Francisco, 82, 83—165; George Carhart, Greenwich, 81, 86—167; Grant Peacock, Princeton, 84, 83—167; H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 82, 86—168; Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, 82, 88—170; W. C. Taylor, Yale, 80, 90—170.

Second Sixteen.—Harmon S. Graves, Apawamis, 83, 86—171; F. F. Rach, Sunningdale, 88, 84—172; W. D. Johnson, Lyker Meadow, 85, 87—172; James D. Foot, Apawamis, 86, 86—172; A. N. Cowperthwaite, Midland, 84, 89—173; J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, 87, 86—173; D. D. Cook, Arcola, 93, 81—174; H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, 89, 85—174; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, 91, 87—174; E. L. Scofield, Jr., Wee Burn, 93, 82—175; Artemas Holmes, Wee Burn, 93, 82—175; Gaines Gwathmey, Apawamis, 83, 93—176; G. E. Widmer, Wykagyl, 94, 82—176; C. G. Compton, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 91, 87—178; H. Kryn, Apawamis, 92, 86—178; Seney Plummer, Apawamis, 92, 86—178.

Third Sixteen.—D. Brandreth, Sleepy Hollow, 94, 84—178; J. H. Wainwright, Apawamis, 88, 91—179; M. Kerr, Midland, 92, 87—179; H. Hasbrouck, Baltusrol, 89, 90—179; E. J. Laidlaw, Apawamis, 94, 86—180; E. H. Hart, Wykagyl, 92, 88—180; C. M. Peacock, Apawamis, 89, 91—180; O. le L. Gutensoy, Greenwich, 91, 89—180; E. S. Cooke, Arcola, 94, 97—181; C. D. Cooke, Arcola, 92, 89—181; A. P. Roth, Manhattan, 86, 96—182; C. H. Jennings, St. Andrew's, 89, 93—182; James Betram, Wykagyl, 92, 91—183; W. A. Pratt, Apawamis, 89, 94—183; A. Elliott Ranney, Greenwich, 96, 87—183; C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 92, 91—183.

Fourth Sixteen.—Dr. C. C. Wallace, Wee Burn, 85, 89—184; C. C. Pearson, Jr., Greenwich, 95, 90—185; C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 94, 92—186; C. K. McInness, Princeton, 92, 94—186; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 93, 94—187; W. W. Laidlaw, Apawamis, 91, 96—187; J. H. Williams, Ardsley, 96, 91—187; R. Russell, Detroit, 90, 98—188; J. Kelly, Southern Pines, 91, 98—189; H. B. Clarke, Apawamis, 94, 95—189; P. S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale, 100, 90—190; E. C. M. Kemp, Apawamis, 91, 100—191; R. Peacock, Apawamis, 93, 102—192; J. A. Peck, Apawamis, 92, 100—192; Norton Squire, Apawamis, 97, 95—192; C. E. Maltby, Wykagyl, 96, 96—192.

Fifth Sixteen.—O. F. Lewis, Wykagyl, 94, 98—192; H. D. Brewster, Scarsdale, 96, 96—192; Samuel Allison, Midland, 99, 93—192; J. H. Ford, Park, 96, 97—193; F. S. Keeler, Apawamis, 101, 92—194; J. W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, 99, 96—195; Dr. M. Carpenter, Oakland, 100, 88—195; A. W. Stark, Wee Burn, 97, 99—196; H. C. Sherman, Apawamis, 95, 101—196; S. P. Hayward, Glen Ridge, 99, 98—197; W. L. Colt, Siwanoy, 97, 100—197; T. S. Wheeler, Plainfield, 192, 97—199; C. L. Fletcher, Newspaper, 105, 94—199; G. F. Worthley, Fox Hills, 98, 102—200; Dr. R. Strowbridge, Fox Hills, 102, 100—292; W. P. Jocklp, Fox Hills, 101, 105—206; J. B. Elmendorf, Apawamis, 106, 103—209.

Draw for first sixteen—Watkins vs. Herreshoff, Lewis vs. Carhart, Topping vs. Gwyer, Kerr vs. Gardner, Taylor vs. Marston, Bermingham vs. Peacock, Phillips vs. White, Downey vs. Vincent.

First sixteen starts at 9:52, second sixteen at 9:20, third sixteen at 10:20, fourth sixteen at 10:56, and fifth sixteen at 11:28.

MIKE BRADY IN THE LEAD.

Oakley Pro. Heads Field in Bay State Open Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST NEWTON, Mass., June 15.—More than sixty golfers competed in the first day's play at the Brae Burn Club today for the Massachusetts open golf championship. The course was in poor condition after the recent rains, but the standard of play was surprisingly good.

Mike Brady of Oakley had the lowest score, his total being 154 on two rounds of 77 each. Gilbert Nichols of Great Neck was runner-up to Brady with 158. His first round was 84, but in the afternoon his card showed 74, which was the best eighteen-hole score of the day. Brady and Nichols were the only players finishing under 160. The present title holder, Walter Hagen of Rochester, was eighth on the list with 163, at which he was tied with J. M. Barnes of Whitmarsh.

Paul Tewksbury, the local Woodland player, ranked eleventh, and was highest among the amateurs, while the long-hitting J. F. Guilford of the same club was far down the list, having a 95 round in the morning, but doing much better in the afternoon for a day's total of 174. Tom McNamara of New York was right up in the going with two 81 scores.

Closely following the two leaders are J. P. Doyle of Myopia, J. M. Anderson of Metacomet, and W. E. Reid of Wilmington, all of whom had cards of 160.

TWO SURPRISES ON COURT.

H. C. Johnson Beats N. W. Niles and G. C. Caner Defeats I. W. Wright.

BOSTON, June 15.—Two big upsets in the play for the Massachusetts singles lawn tennis championship developed in the semi-finals at Longwood today, when Harry C. Johnson defeated N. W. Niles, 6—0, 6—2, and G. C. Caner eliminated Irving W. Wright, 6—4, 6—2. Niles was decidedly off in his game and had very little defense to meet the varied attack of Johnson. Johnson will meet Caner tomorrow in the finals and the winner will play George Peabody Gardiner, jr., in the challenge match on Saturday.

MRS. GAVIN LOSES TO MISS BISHOP

Brooklawn Golfer to Play Mrs. Feitner in Metropolitan Final Match Today.

Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn, former national champion, stepped into the limelight at the women's metropolitan championship yesterday by eliminating Mrs. W. A. Gavin, women's Eastern champion, in the semi-final round of the tournament at Baltusrol by the margin of 2 up. The little Englishwoman put up a great fight under a heavy strain, as Miss Bishop held the lead at almost every stage of the match. The former national champion's nerve and tournament experience stood her in good stead in the tight finish, and she clinched the match on the home hole when Mrs. Gavin buried her ball and her hopes of the metropolitan title in the big pit short of the green. Mrs. Quentin F. Feitner of South Shore, the defending champion, won the other semi-final match, 8 up and 6 to play, from Mrs. F. D. Ryan of Cranford, and will encounter Miss Bishop this morning in the final round.

The international flavor of the Gavin-Bishop match attracted a fair gallery that followed the players over hill and dale in spite of the rain. Miss Bishop took the lead on the first hole with a thirty-foot putt, and, except for a temporary setback at the eighth hole, she was never worse than even with her opponent during the round of the course. On the eighth hole Miss Bishop had no difficulty in locating the pit short of the green, which is so popular with Mrs. Feitner. For this side-excursion Miss Bishop lost the hole and was 1 down, but she won the ninth and was all square at the turn.

The Brooklawn player was so steady on the next three holes that she won them in succession, when Mrs. Gavin faltered in her putting. A long putt on the thirteenth green won for the Englishwoman, but when she missed an eighteen-inch putt on the fourteenth, where Miss Bishop holed out from a distance of eight feet, she found herself three down again. Miss Bishop lost the fifteenth and seventeenth with a variety of missed shots, leaving the match dormie 1.

Having sliced her tee shot on the home hole into some trees, Mrs. Gavin proceeded to make a bad matter worse by sending her second into the wide trap that guards the home green. Here she took two ineffectual shots, dispersing much sand and dispelling all hope, and then picked up her ball and congratulated Miss Bishop, who had a sure four for the victory.

Mrs. Ryan indicated on the first hole in her match against Mrs. Feitner that the result would never be in doubt. She got trapped on her third shot, stayed in on her fourth, popped out on the edge with her fifth, and popped back in again with her sixth. A nine was a conservative estimate for her on this hole, and after playing several other holes in similar style, Mrs. Ryan was five down at the turn. The only hole lost by Mrs. Feitner was the eighth, where she made her accustomed stop over in the bunker short of the green and took three useless shots. Three successive winning holes by Mrs. Feitner after the turn clinched the match on the twelfth green, 8 up and 6 to play. The summaries:

Championship Sixteen.—Semi-final—Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, South Shore, defeated Mrs. F. D. Ryan, Cranford, 8 and 6; Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn, defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Cherry Valley, 2 up.

Beaten Eight of Championship Sixteen.—Semi-final—Mrs. L. J. Grumbach, Hollywood, defeated Mrs. Frederic Pruyn, Baltusrol, 3 and 2; Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol, won from Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau, by default.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final—Miss E. M. Malion, Morris County, defeated Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, 1 up (20 holes); Mrs. T. Hucknall, Forest Hills, defeated Miss H. Alexander, Tuxedo, 2 and 1.

Beaten Eight of Second Sixteen.—Semi-final—Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, won from Miss L. Witherbee, Westfield, by default; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, defeated Mrs. J. Mager, Essex County, 3 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-Final—Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, defeated Miss Dolores Duncan, Siwanoy, 1 up; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, defeated Mrs. C. N. Fowler, Suburban, 3 and 1.

Beaten Eight of Third Sixteen.—Semi-Final—Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, won from Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, by default; Mrs. H. C. Manvel, Westfield, won from Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, by default.

Fourth Sixteen.—Semi-Final—Miss H. Fincke!, Glen Ridge, defeated Mrs. E. Benjamin, Century, 7 and 6; Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, defeated Mrs. R. Decker, Baltusrol, 9 and 7.

Beaten Eight of Fourth Sixteen.—Semi-Final—Miss R. Seligman, Norwood, defeated Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge, 2 and 1; Miss M. Johnstone, Glen Ridge, defeated Miss G. Wood, Englewood, 2 up.

Fifth Sixteen.—Semi-Final—Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, defeated Mrs. E. N. Loomis, Essex County, 4 and 3; Mrs. W. H. Gans, Arcola, defeated Mrs. R. E. Moody, Glen Ridge, 1 up.

Beaten Eight of Fifth Sixteen.—Semi-Final—Mrs. R. B. Neff, Montclair, defeated Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Hackensack, 4 and 3; Mrs. J. Noyes, Montclair, defeated Mrs. S. Waters, Hackensack, 2 and 1.

BOXING PROMOTERS WARNED

State Commission Demands Contracts of Moran-Dillon Bout.

The violations of several of the regulations of the State Athletic Commission in regard to the ten-round bout scheduled for June 29 between Moran and Dillon were yesterday called to the attention of the management of the Washington Park Sports and Amusement Club in the following letter, signed by William F. Mathewson, Secretary of the boxing board:

"At a recent meeting of the State Athletic Commission it was noted that Frank Moran and Jack Dillon are advertised to box at your club on June 29.

"I am instructed to call your attention to Rule 8 of Part 2, which stipulates that copies of all contracts between clubs and boxers must be executed in triplicate and one copy filed with this commission.

"I am further instructed to inform you that, in case either or both of the contestants in the above match are working on guarantee, the amount of said guarantee must be posted with a surety satisfactory to this commission, at or before noon of the day preceding the contest, as per Rule 20 of Part 2."

Harry Pollock, Dan McKetrick, and Jack Curley are promoting the coming contest. When the bout was arranged it was announced that Moran would receive $25,000 and a certain percentage of the receipts as his share, while Dillon was said to have been guaranteed $15,000. Part of the purse was posted with a stakeholder, and announcement was made that the remainder would be placed in his hands several days before the contest takes place.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

New Polo A. A.—Bobby Dawson vs. Marty Allen; Dutch Delan vs. Joe Texas. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Johnny Solsberg vs. Johnny Burt. Ten rounds.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Young Joe Rivers vs. Pat Danehey; Walter Laurette vs. Joe Selden. Both ten-round bouts.

Washington Park Bouts Postponed.

The boxing bouts scheduled for last night at the Washington Park Sports Club in Brooklyn were postponed until tonight because of the threatening weather. The card remains unchanged, Albert Badoud and Johnny Kid Alberts being the principals in the main event, while in the other contest Frankie Callahan will oppose Young Driscoll.

SOUTHAMPTON'S DOG SHOW.

Leading Experts to Act as Judges in the 981 Classes.

Every man, woman, and child in quaint and exclusive Southampton, whether a Summer or all-the-year-around resident, a cottager or a villager, is interested in the dog show at the Meadow Club and all are doing their part to make it another great success. It will be the third annual show of the Southampton Kennel Club and will be held on Saturday, July 8. There will be a special dog show train from New York and Brooklyn, and every automobile in the town, from party limousines to runabouts, will wait at the station to give the passengers a free ride to the Meadow Club and return for them in time for the trip back to the city.

Programs are out with the details of 981 classes, and of as many special prizes. Money amounting to $500 will supplement the ribbons and cups, in divisions of $2.50 in each breed. Radius classes, with money in every class, are an innovation. There are five of them, open to all breeds, as with variety classes, but the entries are limited to zones and must come from owners within a radius of 100 miles, or of not less than 100 or more than 200 miles of Southampton. There are also local classes, restricted to native residents and to those maintaining estates the year around in the Hamptons, Amagansett, Riverhead, Quogue, Sag Harbor and neighboring places.

Samuel Crabtree of England, rated at the head of the world's dog experts, is to judge bulldogs and bull terriers. Charles H. Perrin of Chicago, owner of the Vickery Kennels, and who, it is said, has bred and imported more terriers than any other amateur, will judge Airedale, Scottish, and Fox Terriers.

The others who are to pass on the breeds in which they have great reputations as breeders and exhibitors are H. K. Bloodgood, O. Carley Harriman, Mobray M. Palmer, Tyler Morse, William Ziegler, Jr., Patrick Tully, John G. Bates, Miss C. L. Phelps, W. Ross Proctor, L. I. de Winter, who takes German sheepdogs; Dr. J. O. Lacaillade, Boston, for French bulldogs; Frank A. Teeling, Charlestown, Mass., for Boston terriers; Mrs. McKenna Pultz, Washington, for Pomeranians; Mrs. Charles H. Spaeth, Philadelphia, for English toy spaniels, and Joseph N. Goodman, for Pekingese. Tyler Morse and Charles H. Perrin will judge the radius classes and unclassified special, with H. K. Bloodgood as referee.

FIRST LARCHMONT REGATTA.

Yachtsmen to Open Season Saturday with Spring Races.

The Larchmont Yacht Club will open its racing season tomorrow with its annual Spring regatta, holding races for all classes of schooners, sloops, yawls, one-design restricted, and handicap yachts enrolled in recognized yacht clubs.

Races will be sailed in four series, the first comprising classes I, A, B, C, and D of schooners, and I, G, H, J, and K of sloops; the second, classes E and F of schooners, L, M, and N of sloops, the New York Yacht Clubs fifties and forties; the third classes P and Q, and Stamford schooners, New York thirties, Buzzard's Bay and Bar Harbor sloops, Long Island Sound schooners and the first division of the handicap class. The fourth series will be divided into three sections, the first comprising the second and third divisions of the handicap class, classes Q and R of sloops, the sonder class, and the Larchmont interclub class; the second comprising the fourth division of the handicap class, the Glen Cove jewels, Manhasset Bay one-design, stars, old class R, Indian Harbor one-design, Gold Manhasset Bay and Seawanhaka Corinthian knockabouts, and the bird classes; the third including class S, Orienta, Stamford, Bayside, and New Rochelle one-design class, American Yacht Club dories, cats and all other small classes.

A single prize will be awarded in each class in which two yachts start, a second prize if four or more start, and a third prize in case six or more start in any one of the classes. Warning signal will be given at 12 o'clock, noon, and the yachts in the different series will be started across the line at five-minute intervals after the schooners get under way.

The Larchmont season will close with the annual Fall regatta, open to sailing vessels of all classes, on Monday, Sept. 4.

NAVY TO OBSERVE RACES.

U. S. Destroyer Will Watch Power Craft in Inter-Club Event.

Orders from the United States Navy place the destroyer Balch, Lieutenant Commander David C. Hanrahan, U. S. N., in command; at the disposal of the committee having charge of the interclub cruising race week, beginning June 24, to accompany the yachts during the week and make observations on the operation of the motor-driven craft which will take part in the cruising and racing. As several of the craft which are to participate in the races are included in the Volunteer Patrol Squadron, the designation of a Government craft to accompany them is in line with the idea of preparedness encouraged by the Navy Department among yachtsmen. Lieutenant Commander Hanrahan, who is also a member of the New York Yacht Club, will report to the department as to the efficiency of the power-driven craft for effective work for naval purposes.

CORNELL BACKS ITS CREW.

Syracuse Sends $2,000 to Ithaca, Which Is Covered at Even Money.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 15.—Word from Poughkeepsie that the Cornell 'Varsity eight is in fine shape for the big race Saturday, and that Coach Courtney himself is satisfied with the crews has heartened the followers of the Red and White and $2,000 Syracuse money sent here a few days ago has been covered, it was learned tonight.

Syracuse backers would not give odds, so the money went up at even terms. A large delegation of Cornellians will leave here tomorrow for the Hudson, prepared to back their crews liberally.

Schoolmates in Tennis Final.

Two DeWitt Clinton High School boys are in the final round of the tennis tournament to decide the junior championship of Staten Island which is being played on the courts of the Clifton Tennis Club. Benjamin Letson won his way through the semi-final by defeating L. W. Knox of Columbia, 6—2, 6—7, 6—4, and John Seager defeated George A. Zabriskie, 11—9, 6—0.

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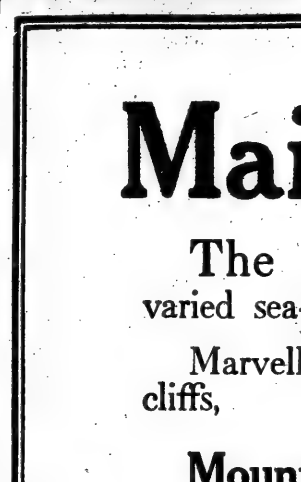
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FUNDS STILL PLENTIFUL

Sympathetic Labor Bodies and Citizens Give Thousands—Many Pulpits Promise Aid.

It was a seemingly never-ending line of men and women with little slips of paper in their hands and smiles on their faces that filed past a long cashier's cage where four busy men with green shades over their eyes passed out dollars from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 at night in the strike benefit office of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

The hall at 34 East Twenty-first Street looked yesterday like a savings bank, except that there was less mahogany and marble, and all the money was going out. There were no pennies, nickels, dimes, or quarters, but banknotes, pile on pile of them, and as they dwindled, other bundles were brought in by bank messengers. More than $15,000 was paid out yesterday to strikers. Some got $1, some got $2, some got $5, and if a worker had a family he got maybe $10, and if he had proved to the union officials that his rent was due he got that, too.

The union has devised a plan for distribution of strike benefits that seems to work admirably. At Arlington Hall, in St. Mark's Place, the Benefit Committee hears the applications. Shop Chairmen and investigators find out if the claims are honest. If so, the striker is put on the list for benefits to be paid once a week. To each person is assigned a definite day for relief. On that day the striker goes to Arlington Hall, gets his slip, then goes to Twenty-first Street and gets his money.

A notable feature is that few women apply. According to Maurice Relkin, who is in charge of the distribution of the money, 25 per cent. of the 50,000 strikers are women, yet 99 out of 100 of those who come for money are men. The union officials say there are two reasons for this—first, the girls are too proud to ask help, and second, it is easier for them to get other jobs than for the men.

The total paid out this week reached $50,000 last night. Well over $100,000 has been paid out in two weeks. Yet the union officials say there are many thousands of dollars still available. The union dues when the cloakmakers are at work are 16 cents a week.

President Schlesinger of the union yesterday announded a gift of $10,000 from the Ladies' Shirtwaist Makers, mostly girls, who are not on strike; another gift of $10,000 from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and a third $10,000 contribution from the Tentmakers' Union. He said he had received $6,000 from garment workers in Philadelphia and several thousands from Boston and Chicago, and that strike relief committees in every large city in the United States are sending money regularly to the New York strikers. Besides, the 10,000 cloakmakers who have gone back to work in independent shops are contributing 15 per cent. of all they make. This has amounted so far to more than $25,000. The Citizens' Committee is receiving a fund for the strikers, the list having been headed with a $5,000 contribution from a prominent philanthropist. About $30,000 is in the fund so far.

"And so we aren't broke yet," observed Schlesinger.

"How long can you keep it up—this thing of paying $15,000 to strikers in a day?" he was asked.

"Indefinitely," he said. "We have much money left and when that is gone the strikers are ready to pawn everything they have to keep the strike going. But it will not come to that. We shall win before the treasury is empty."

The union leaders believe if they can keep the workers away from the shops for five weeks more they will have the manufacturers at their mercy, for within that time will come the beginning of the busy season. With perhaps $40,000,000 in orders available and no workers in the shops the union believes the employers will come to terms.

A new demonstration in favor of the needleworkers will be made next Sunday when many clergymen will address their congregations on the strike as it concerns the public and its proper interest in the employes. Mr. Schlesinger yesterday gave out the following list of those who will preach strike sermons:

The Rev. William J. Walsh, St. Mary's Episcopal Church; the Rev. Henry Sluyter, First Dutch Reformed Church; the Rev. John Herman Randall, Mount Morris Baptist Church; the Rev. Julius Kroliffer, Christ Congregational Church; the Rev. John Henry Bell, Sumner Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Charles Bell, Middle Village Methodist Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. John R. Henry, Methodist Episcopal Church of All Nations; the Rev. S. H. Levinthal, Temple Petach Tikvah, Brooklyn; the Rev. Arthur Lucas, Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, Tottenville; Henry K. Miller, South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. William Neely Ross, Chelsea Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Harry S. Zimmerman, Cumberland Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Charles W. Welch, Park Avenue Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Robert L. Tucker, Van Nest Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. C. Rexford Raymond, South Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

Lazarus Joseph, counsel for the Greater New York Independent Manufacturers' Association, which is trying to arrange for arbitration with the union in an effort to get back its workers, yesterday sent a letter to the Citizens' Committee and to the Women's City Club, in which he said:

"May I suggest that in view of the fact that you are trying to do all you can to alleviate the sufferings of the strikers and their families, that your committee take up this question of arbitration so that without further delay a satisfactory settlement can be made, thereby making it possible for 20,000 employes to go back to work."

The association did not lock out its workers, but they went on strike after the Protective Association had locked out its 25,000 employes. The Independent Association will have a meeting at the Hotel McAlpin this afternoon.

TO MAKE JOBS MORE STEADY.

Committee Hopes to Change Seasonal Character of Cloak Trade.

When the present labor controversy between the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and its employes, has been ended, Mayor Mitchel's Committee on Unemployment will offer its service in an effort to change the seasonal character of the garment industry, Secretary John R. Shillady of the committee said yesterday at a dinner of the Rotary Club at the McAlpin.

Mr. Shillady's address was on "Why Should New York Concern Itself with Unemployment Now, in a Time of General Trade Prosperity?" He argued that problems of industry had to be studied when there was opportunity and unemployment and labor disturbances were to be reduced. The Cloak, Suit and Skirt industry, he said, was in the midst of difficulties that were to a large extent the result of the peculiar conditions surrounding it. The regular period of employment in a year, was only twenty-six weeks in that trade, he said, and many of the demands made by the workers, which the manufacturers considered burdensome, grew out of that fact.

He contended that if the seasonal character of the industry were modified, which, he was convinced, could be done by campaigns of advertising to stimulate and specialise trade in dull periods, the reasons for contention would diminish. He cited the experience of a great shoe concern in Massachusetts to prove that periodic stagnation and consequent unemployment could be overcome.

WRECKS DUE TO NEGLECT.

Commission Blames "Human Element" and Wooden Cars on New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today announced the result of its investigation into the wreck last April, between two passenger trains in a rear-end collision on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at Bradford, R. I.

The investigation was made by the commission's experts and the conclusion is that the accident was caused by the failure of Flagman Coombs to protect the rear of his train, and by Engineman Mansfield failing to observe and be governed by signal indications. Coombs had seven minutes to get back and protect his train, but he was passed by the colliding train when he was 1,120 feet from the end of his own train. This the commission takes to mean that he delayed to start back.

A test was made and showed that it took only three minutes and twenty-two seconds to walk the di stance that Coombs covered when the train passed him. It is held that he must have loitered somewhere. Five passengers were killed and seventeen were injured in the wreck, and three railroad employes and two Pullman employes were injured.

The commission finds that the use of wooden cars added to the casualties in the collision, and says several fires could have been saved but for the fire that started from the gas lights in these cars.

The report concludes with the following list of serious accidents on the New Haven road:

July 11, 1911—Bridgeport, Conn.; derailment; 14 killed, 54 injured. Train crossed over from one track to another at excessive speed; engineman failed to obey signal and rule.

July 25, 1912—Stonington Junction, Conn.; collision, rear end; 2 killed, 5 injured. Failure of flagman properly to protect train; failure of tower man to ascertain position of distant signal which he had temprarily repaired.

Oct. 9, 1912—Westport, Conn.; derailment; 7 killed and 36 injured. Failure of engineman to observe and obey signals and rules governing operation of trains over a crossover.

Nov. 16, 1912—Putnam, Conn.; collision, rear end; 1 killed and 1 injured. Failure of flagman properly to protect train.

June 12, 1913—Stamford, Conn.; collision, rear end; 6 killed and 26 injured. Failure of engineman to apply brakes in time to stop train before reaching home signal, which was in "danger" position.

Sept. 2, 1913—North Haven, Conn.; collision rear end; 21 killed and 42 injured. Failure of flagman properly to protect train; failure of both enginemen to control speed of trains before passing danger signal; signal system inadequate.

Aug. 4, 1915—Atlantic, Mass.; collision, rear side; 23 injured. Failure of engineman to observe and obey signal indications.

Feb. 22, 1916—Milford, Conn.; collision, rear end; 10 killed and 26 injured. Failure of engineman to obey signal indications.

April 17, 1916—Bradford, R. I.; collision, rear end; 5 killed and 22 injured. Failure of flagman properly to protect train; failure of engineman to observe and obey signal indications.

The report says:

"The recurrence of such distressing accidents directs attention forcibly to the fact that competent and experienced employes are not infallible, as it is to be noted in each instance that these accidents were due to the same fundamental cause, namely, fallibility of the human element responsible for the safe operation of trains. Attention has been called to this fact in a number of reports dealing with accidents of a similar character.

"In this connection attention is called to the following statement contained in the commission's report covering the report of the accident which occurred on this railroad at Westport, Conn.: 'Wreck prevention is the highest duty of railroads. This obligation is not satisfied by merely making rules which prove insufficient in operation. If the human element' repeatedly fails, then safety requires that the highest degree of mechanical skill be applied to properly supplement the human element at the particular point of danger."

Why the Battle Was Fought.

A new explanation of the naval battle between the British and German fleets is being told in the woolen market. A mill representative, who tried to tell a customer that his goods are priced high because of the dye scarcity, was informed that by the 20th of this month there would be plenty of dyes to be obtained. Naturally he was curious to know how it was all going to happen. He was informed that the recent engagement between the Germans and the English at sea was brought about by the former in order that a super-submarine might run through the blockade. The undersea boat which escaped is loaded with German dyes due to be landed here on June 20. The mill agent said he and several other men in the market will charter a steamer to lie off Sandy Hook, meet the submarine and get the dyes aboard just as quickly as possible.

COAL PRICE INQUIRY AIM OF REALTY MEN

Neew York and Brooklyn Interests Urge Federal Trade Board Investigation.

TO CIRCULATE PETITIONS

Assert This City Must Pay 75 Per Cent. of $12,000,000 Increase —Dealers Are Helpless.

Alleging that consumers of anthracite coal will be forced to pay an increase of between $9,000,000 and $12,000,000 for their coal during the coming year, the Real Estate Board of New York and the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange will circulate petitions among the business men of the city and vicinity during the coming week, asking them to join in the movement for an investigation into the increased cost of anthracite by the Federal Trade Commission. As more than 25 per cent. of the anthracite mined is used in New York City the increase is of vital interest to all business men and manufacturers here.

In a statement issued yesterday by R. B. McIntyre, representing the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, the New York Building Managers' Association and other organizations, it is said that these organizations "for some weeks past have been endeavoring, with the assistance of other civic bodies in this city, to secure an investigation by the Federal Government of the anthracite coal industry to determine whether the mine operators are justified in saddling upon the consumer the entire additional cost of production due to the higher wages, shorter hours, &c., granted the miners, estimated at between $9,000,000 and $12,000,000 yearly.

"A synopsis of the prices charged here since April, 1915, indicate that by the first of next September the householder will be compelled to pay 25 cents more a ton for his furnace coal and 50 cents more a ton for his stove and range coal than he paid at the same time last year.

"The annual shipments of anthracite coal from the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Wyoming regions approximate more than 65,000,000 tons. Based on an increase of 50 cents a ton, this represents an increase in the consumer cost of more than $32,000,000 per annum. This is a very rough estimate. The increase will probably not amount to 50 cents on all sizes, nor will it extend over the whole year.

"If the increased prices are fully justified by the increased wages paid to the operatives the general public will probably accept the situation with equanimity, but if, as on previous occasions, the larger part of the increase simply represents additional profits to the mine owners, the transportation companies and retail coal dealers, then the public is entitled to an investigation to determine how the annual production of anthracite amounts to about 80,000,000 long tons, of which 60 per cent. is for domestic use. The steam sizes, composing 40 per cent of the total (in the nature of a by-product) are sold at the best price obtainable in competition with bituminous coal. The cost of producing all sizes is the same. The revenue received from the steam sizes is far below the cost of mining—and, therefore, the coal used by householders and other consumers of domestic sizes of anthracite must be sold at a price which will produce, when added to the receipts from steam coal, a reasonable profit on the entire production. This demand is equivalent to approximately 60 cents a ton increase in the cost of domestic sizes of anthracité.

One of the largest retailers here said he recently attended a conference of coal producers at which the heads of the various companies said that they would welcome a Federal investigation of the increase in the price of anthracite.

"They told me that they were anxious to lay their cards on the table," he said, "and that they could show that they had only added increases granted the miners to the price of anthracite. On my part, handling as our firm does by far the greater amount of anthracite brought into this city, I can only say that we have simply passed the increased cost on to the consumer. The producers have raised their prices to us, and we, in turn, have raised them to the consumers. That is all there is to it."

Havana Traction Deal Abandoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 15.—It was reported here today that J. P. Morgan & Co.'s negotiations for the purchase of the United Railways of Havana have failed because the stockholders' price of $250,000,000 was considered excessive.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH, black coating or lightweight kersey; cash. Farragut 616.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, plis fabrics and cloth; all week, from 8 until 10. M. ABRAMSON, 16 and 17 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Strictly jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. Call, all week, A. S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and taffeta dresses; orders placed, materials furnished. Top floor, 86 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Jobber will see samples of serge, silk, and evening dresses; orders given. Eighth floor, 33 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at cheap line of Fall dresses. Call, 2 to 4, Room 1100, 44 East 23d St.

JUILLARD.—9,000 navy and brown, wine and Copenhagen; quantity and best price for cash. J 69 Times.

PLUSHES wanted; will pay cash for any quantity. Meric Co., 15 West 34th.

RHINESTONES.—Will buy quantities, any quality, for cash. Harvey Co., 483 West 130th St.

SATINS.—Wash satins, quantity of white for cash; good quality; also pink taffetas. Phone 7899 Madison Square.

SILKS.—We are now looking at Fall samples of silk materials. Kayanee Waist and Dress Co., 536-8 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Jobber buying popular-priced Fall skirts. 114 West 27th St., 4th floor.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples of skirts. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade Fall samples. Third floor, 46 West 25th.

SUITS.—Jobber (settled) looking at Fall suits and coats. 38 East 30th, 1st loft.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits and coats. Call 9 to 11 and 4 to 6, fourth floor, 45 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples from 8:30 to 10 o'clock. 1,133 Broadway, Room 810.

SUITS AND SKIRTS.—Perry Dame & Co., 142 East 32d, are ready for Fall models; suits, Mr. Wilcox; skirts, Miss Ready. Call mornings.

TAFFETAS.—Open for pastel shades of taffetas for cash. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

WAISTS.—Contractors wanted on 227 and 236 dozen waists; bring own Fall samples; steady work all year for right manufacturers; will furnish materials. Kayanee Waist and Dress Co., 536-8 Broadway.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 3883.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—40 whipcord, full line, to close out at $6.50; regular value, $11.50— Newman & Hiller, 12 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, cheoks, chinchillas, silk jerseys. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COLLARS.—Ten dozen hand-embroidered collars for sale; Philippine work. R. H., 230 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Job of 1,000 cotton; assorted styles, colors, and sizes, to close out cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—White, colored, to close out. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th.

DRESSES, suits; fine job; will sell cheap. Call 116 West 117th. Dawson.

KHAKI CLOTH for sale. Salwen Bros., 128 Bleecker St.

MEN'S SUITS.—Job for sale; bargain. Call immediately. Rosen, 116 West 117th.

PLANT for sale in Bronx; good location, 10 machines, motor, ready to work; good opportunity. Telephone Melrose, 8986.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery; also taffeta and silk poplin skirts. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SKIRTS, fancy and black, silk top skirts, for immediate shipment. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SUITS.—Silver Bloom and Palm Beach; 200 suits to close out. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS AND COATS to close out; mostly navy. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3% per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3¼@3% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Advances on Next Spring's Goods.

Immediately after the Fourth of July, or perhaps a little earlier, the men's wear mills are expected to open their lines formally for the next Spring season. The goods shown will be mostly of a staple character, the fancies being shown later. On serges the advances to be made over prices a year ago will be anywhere from 30 to 40 per cent., depending in large measure on just what supplies of wool and yarns the mill making its prices has on hand. From all indications there will be little close figuring, the mills agents having abandoned that policy in view of conditions. By the time the opening comes, the mills expect the price of Australian wool to be up to the dollar a pound level.

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Woolens Decidedly Lightweight.

An explanation for the heavy sales of the so-called Summer cloths is given in the decision of some clothiers to use them in place of Summer serges. Tropical worsteds coming in eight and nine-ounce weights are highly desired for this purpose, and the volume of business taken on them is proportionately large. There are quite a few instances related of clothiers who are using eleven-ounce cloths in the clothing they are making for next Fall and Winter. The overcoats sold for next season's trade are longer than usual, but the cloth used is of a lighter construction. Formerly a thirty-ounce fabric was taken, but this season the bulk of orders have been put down for twenty-four-ounce goods.

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Sheetings Sold Best.

Sheetings came as close as anything in the local gray goods market yesterday to showing activity, several thousand pieces of 36-inch cloths have been moved for quick delivery at full prices. Buoyed up by the position of the cotton market, the mills were unwilling to recede further than they have in the matter of printcloth prices. This left the little trading there was to second hands, where additional prompt business on 38½-inch 64-60s was reported at 5 7-16 cents. Beyond this there was not much to talk about. Nominal mill prices on printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7⅝@3¾-inch, 64-60s, *5½c
39-inch, 72-70s....6⅝@3¾-inch, 64-56s..5⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....6¼@3¾-inch, 60-52s...5c
39-inch, 56-44s....4½@3¾-inch, 60-48s...4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..5⅝c 27-inch, 64-60s... 3⅜c
*Asked.

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The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced about 15 to 20 cents a pound since last week and, after considerable business had been booked for new silk for American account, the market is quieter but firm. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,800 bales, which left stocks at about 5,000. Unfavorable reports concerning the fourth crop have stiffened the Canton market, with business still made difficult by the antics of silver exchange. A generally firmer tone exists at Shanghai, where a large business has been done on tsatlees. From Milan come encouraging reports concerning the new crop. Reelers are asking higher prices for this silk, but they are offering some concessions to move old stock that is still on hand. This market is fairly active, with prices slightly firmer. Good spot silk is scarce here.

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Typewriter Sales Very Large.

One line of business in which nothing is heard of dullness at the present time is the typewriter trade. In this field, business so far this year is said to be showing very material gains over that of a year ago, domestic and export orders combining to swell the sales totals to very comfortable figures. A nice export trade is reported in spite of the difficulties experienced in getting machines out to foreign purchasers and the money in. Some idea of the way typewriters have been selling lately may be gained from a statement made yesterday by an executive of one of the prominent companies, who said that, with production at capacity all around, his concern was 14,000 to 15,000 machines behind orders. Buying of accounting and other special machines was said to be very large.

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This May Be a New Idea.

"In view of the number of male owners of dress, lingerie, and millinery shops there are," said a business man who sometimes thinks off the beaten track, "I have often wondered why it is that women have not yet, so far as I have been able to find, invaded the haberdashery field. Surely it is not on the ground that anything retailed therein cannot be sold by the most modest woman, now that the magazines and papers are full of pictures of men and boys frisking about in summery undergarments. And, for that matter, why can't some haberdasher employ a few good-looking girl clerks in order to stir up business? There might be a certain number of men who would shrink from patronising such a shop, but I advance the idea for what it may be worth."

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Don't Care About the Weather.

By wearing furs in Summer is not the only way women disregard the efforts of the weather man to combat style, for reports from shoe dealers indicate that, in spite of the shyness of Summer, white shoes continue to sell freely in both high and low cuts. Plain pumps in black, white or gray, trimmed either with nickel or cut-steel buckles, have also been moving well at retail lately. Some of the higher-class retailers, who handle hand-sewed shoes and who have ways of getting quick deliveries, are now said to be ordering pumps of colored suede or buck, instead of kid, for immediate use. For Fall, manufacturers are pushing colored suede shoes instead of kid, though many of the most popular styles are being offered in kid vamps and suede tops. In several cases no deliveries of these styles are promised before October.

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The Law on Baggage Shipments.

The passage by the Senate on June 3 of the bill introduced by Senator Cummins to amend the Cummins amendment of March 4, 1915, relative to the declaration of value on baggage, express, and freight shipments by commercial travelers and others, has encouraged the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association to believe that the law will now be amended by the House of Representatives without delay. Thomas A. Fernley, Assistant Secretary of the Jobbers' Association, in a circular sent out to members stated that the Senate bill had been referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and that early action was to be expected, thereby "bringing great relief to the members of this association." A copy of the bill as it passed the Senate was inclosed in the circular letter sent to the members.

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Underselling, Not Overbuying.

With things as quiet as they are now in several of the dry goods lines, there is considerable casting about for the reason of it. In some quarters the charge is made that the jobbers and retailers have overbought, under the stimulus of reports of rising prices, approaching merchandise famines, &c., and that the market will continue dull until this surplus has been absorbed. On the other hand, it is contended that the wholesaler and retailer have not overbought, but have undersold. They have been justified in making large purchases, it is asserted, when all things are considered, but the consumer has failed to do his part because of the unseasonable weather. The coming of a steady spell of warm weather will do much toward reducing retail stocks, but it appears too late now for this to be of material benefit to the jobber or manufacturer of seasonable merchandise.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Among the Decisions Rendered Was One on Pile Fabrics.

Importers of oranges at Seattle were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. The merchandise was in boxes, two or more boxes being fastened together with a grass cord or rope. Duty was assessed by the Collector, according to the capacity of the individual boxes. The importers protested against this manner of arriving at the duty, claiming that the tax should have been assessed in accordance with the capacity of each "package" of oranges, that is, two or more boxes fastened together. Judge Hay agreed with the contention and reversed the Collector. The protestants included the Frank P. Dow Company, Inc., J. T. Steeb & Co., Pacific Fruit and Produce Company, B. R. Anderson & Co., and George S. Bush & Co.

F. B. Vandegrift & Co. failed in an attempt to upset under the present tariff, rulings made under the act of 1909 governing the classification of imitation astrachans. The merchandise was reported by the Appraiser at Philadelphia to consist of wool astrachan, the duty being at 40 per cent. as a pile fabric. Entry at 35 per cent. as wool cloth was claimed by the importing firm. Judge Brown said in his decision for the board that the record as made up was insufficient to establish any controlling commercial designation or to change the legal situation as it existed under the similar provisions of the old tariff as considered by the Court of Customs Appeals in the case of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. In that court decision it was held that the words "plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all other pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface" included any pile fabric that falls withm the common understanding of that term. The record showed that the merchandise in the present case was produced in substantially the same manner as that in the case referred to, although made of different materials. It was therefore held that the imitation astrachans in controversy in the latest case were pile fabrics within the meaning of the existing law, the Collector being affirmed.

R. H. Macy & Co. were successful in a claim for lower duty on carpets. The Appraiser reported the merchandise to be made on the Axminster or tapestry loom. This resulted in the Collector taking 50 per cent. as Axminster rugs. A witness for Macy testified that the goods were made on a Jacquard loom, thereby becoming Wiltons and not Axminsters. He also stated that the rugs, the subject of the protest, were seamed. This testimony was corroborated by the customs examiner, who stated that he learned later that the merchandise was made on Jacquard looms. Judge Brown ordered entry at 30 per cent. as Wilton carpet or carpeting.

The Government lost yesterday in an attempt to upset principles laid down by the board and the Customs Court relative to the classification of laces used in making curtains. Duty was taken at 60 per cent. on flax lace imported by Snow's United States Sample Express Company, under the provision for laces, whereas George C. Winne, appearing for the importers, claimed 35 per cent. duty under the provision for "tapestries, and other Jacquard figured upholstery goods, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fibre." Judge Howell sustained the importers, and reversed the Collector. Levi, Sondheimer & Co. lost in a claim for 30 per cent. duty on Jacquard figured laces and nettings made of cotton. The Collector was affirmed in taking 60 per cent. duty.

Following a recent court decision, the board took action which will result in importers receiving refunds. Electric light carbons assessed at 30 per cent. were given entry at 40 cents per hundred feet. The protests sustained were filed by E. Stegemann, Jr., H. M. Hirschberg, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, the Koerting & Mathiesen Company, Hugo Reisinger, and F. L. Kraemer & Co.

OPPORTUNITIES IN GREECE.

American Consul at Patras Tells of Trade Awaiting There.

American manufactured products, as well as foodstuffs, are meeting with popular favor in Greece, according to Arthur B. Cooke, United States Consul at Patras, who has just arrived in this country on leave of absence. Mr. Cooke put in a busy day yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, conferring with business men interested in the big export trade resulting from the war.

"The Greek people," said the Consul, "are very favorably impressed with the imports from America. Taking into consideration the relative sizes of Greece there is a big market there at the present time for all kinds of manufactured products of the United States. Some idea of the way the European war has affected the outward movement of American products into Greece may be had from the statement that, in the year ended with 1915, American sales covering merchandise and foodstuffs of all kinds had a value of approximately $20,000,000, whereas prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1914 imports from this country ran about $1,000,000 annually.

"It is safe to say that, relatively, American imports into Greece increased proportionately to a greater extent than to any other neutral European country. Before the war the three American Consuls in Greece found a good deal of difficulty in interesting Greek merchants in American merchandise, but all this is changed now, as the consulates are besieged by business men anxious to learn what the prospects are for getting all kinds of goods from the United States. Practically all of the European markets in which the Greeks did the major part of their buying of finished products are closed, this circumstance having the effect of concentrating the attention of Greek merchants on the only available market—America."

Mr. Cooke said that even England, which before the war did a big business in supplying the Greeks with manufactured goods, was unable to maintain deliveries. The same thing, he added, was true of France and Italy. The Consul said the war had proved a good thing for American makers of staves for barrels, as the Austrian sources of supply for the Greek currant and other fruit packers were shut off. American staves had taken their place. The latter products were better finished, and practically ready for making up into containers, while the absence of surplus wood on the staves as imported saved about one-half in duty since the tariff law of Greece imposes a tax on the weight of wood brought into the Kingdom.

Mr. Cooke gave it as his belief that a splendid market existed at the present time in Greece for American cotton goods and expressed the hope that manufacturers here would make every effort to get trade in these fabrics now and hold the business after the war. The Consul refused to comment on trade restrictions imposed on Greece by the Allies. He said, however, that the Greek merchant marine had undergone a wonderful expansion since the war started, the Greeks having been buying vessels on a very liberal scale. These vessels, the Consul continued, had coined money for their owners and by bringing much gold into the country had done a great deal to stabilize exchange. In conclusion, Mr. Cooke advocated American chemical and pharmaceutical interests exploiting the Greek field commercially.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Siegel, Rothschild & Co.; E. Rothschild, umbrellas; 126 8th Av.
BALTIMORE — Cohn-Cobiens Co.; Miss I. Brosnan, hdkfs., neckwear, trimmings; Imperial.
BOSTON—Wolff & Silverman; D. B. Wolff, representing; Breslin.
BOSTON—W. A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Fitzmer, ribbons; 1,183 Broadway.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, wash goods, linens; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Miss Horgan, ladies' costumes, dresses; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—A. Gainsborg & Co.; A. Galahsborg, clothing, men's furnishing goods; Aberdeen.
BOSTON, Mass.—L. Levenson's Sons; R. S. Ferris, clothing, &c.; J. Levinson, dry goods, linens, laces, &c.; Navarre.
BOSTON, Mass.—M. Rabinowitz, mdse., cloaks, suits; Herald Square.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jamerson's; C. R. Jamerson, clothing, &c.; Sherman Square.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. L. Mannheimer, furs; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago Mail Order Co.; W. K. Spence, ladies,' misses' cloaks, suits, dresses, skirts, waists; 210 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Curtis, Miller & Co.; Mr. Adler, dresses, skirts; Room 1,410, 1,412 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Kelly, Roth & Co.; L. Cohn, Fall coats, suits; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. A. Walter, drug sundries; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; J. Beach, gloves, ribbons; 18 East 22d.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss F. Lavalty, waists; 320 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Clarke & Davis Co.; E. M. Clark, hats, silks, ribbons Navarre.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; C. Malancon, jobs coats, suits; 72 Madison Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Leon's Mfg. Co.; J. Leon, Fall coats, suits, skirts; Room 1,013, 1,105 B'way.
DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; E. N. Wood, general mdse.; 30 East 26th.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; E. Dean, silks, velvets; 315 5th Av.; Bristol.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—H. Weil & Bro.; H. Weil, notions, furn. goods; 315 4th Av.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, dry goods, carpets, merchandise; 315 5th Av.; Murray
JACKSON, Tenn.—W. P. Robertson Co.; P. Robertson, millinery; Hermitage.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Co.; R. McKay, domestics, dress goods; 72 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coat & Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Carey, women's suits, to-wear; 377 B'way.
MACON, Ga.—The J. N. Neal Co.; J. N. Neel, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Woodward.
MONTREAL, Canada—Seldman Bros.; M. Seldman, men's, boys' clothing; 8 16th Breslin.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Goldman Co.; H. Goldman; ready-to-wear; Wallick.
NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, goods, &c.; 315 5th Av., New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—A. Levin Bros.; M. D. Linder, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—F. E. Rogers, carpets, rugs; Continental.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Park Cloak Co.; Edit Co.; S. Kofinsky, mfrs. cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; A. B. Byers, dress goods, silks, linens; 116 West 32d; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Mc-Crohan, waists; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH — Shelnberg & Weisberger; B. Sheinberg, ready-to-wear; 1,151 Broadway.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Frank Unger, jobs high-class wash dresses; Bodoni; 1,717, 303 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hinz & Landt; J. C. Berendsen, millinery; 656 Broadway.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Emporium; J. A. Galvin, wash goods, flannels, cailcoes, &c.; 470 4th Av.; Broztell.
Congenie, Domenic—Rohe & Brother....59.88
Feilheimer, Jerome B. — Block-Morrison Co.....482.46
George Ballan Co., Inc.—H. Herrmann Lumber Co.....485.19
Gerstel, Harry—G. B. Raymond Coal Co., Inc.....53.14
Haas, Oscar, and Hermine—K. Kanter....288.93
Knight, Harry F.—G. B. Raymond & Co.....105.58
Kehoe, Gertrude—L. Sheridan.....72.24
Louis, John L.—L. Bauer.....35.28
McGrath, John—E. Rosenberg Co., Inc....396.72
Phreno Dress and Waist Co.—A. Cohen et al.....113.58
Palmeter, Arthur C. — G. B. Seyfarth et al.....163.14
Stein, Anna, and Charles—Cosmopolitan Bank.....228.70
Trainor, Sarah—P. A. Moore et al.....4,721.08

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FEDERAL MAIL AND GENERAL EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Federal Mail and General Express Company, 805 East Sixth Street, by Samuel and Edward Wohlstedter, a committee of Jacob Wohlstedter, an incompetent, a creditor for $533, on a judgment on two notes. Harry L. Bettinger, attorney for the company, said yesterday that the liabilities are $85,000 and assets about $7,500. The company had contracts for the delivery of mail and because of new laws the company had to put on a lot of new wagons. It incurred considerable liabilities for the wagons, and this was the cause of the trouble.

FRANK & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frank & Co., Inc., dealers in millinery, 1,416 Third Avenue, by I. Freedman, $135; Palestine & Siegel, $138; Charles E. Fink, $148, and M. Mirken, $154. The company made an assignment on June 6. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $15,000.

BLOCH BROS.—Archibald Palmer, assignee of Jacob Bloch, who did business as Bloch Bros., butcher, 763 Columbus Avenue, 90 Amsterdam Avenue, and 875 Ninth Avenue, said yesterday that Mr. Bloch, who was President of the Zurich Realty Company and of the Randegs Realty Company, had caused these companies to transfer real estate to Mr. Palmer to secure creditors in a settlement with Mr. Bloch. The real estate is at 411 to 417 East Fifty-sixth Street, 116 to 117 West 153d Street, 201 West 120th Street, 328 East 107th Street, and 573 and 575 Ninth Avenue. The equity in the real estate is estimated at $166,000, but Mr. Bloch has been unable to sell the property. The personal liabilities are $30,000, which he expects to pay in full.

JOHN SILVERMAN, dealer in dress goods, 86 Stanton Street, has made an assignment to Charles Entmacher.

SOLOMON POLEKOFF, dry goods, 923 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Lawrence I. Gerber. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on Wednesday.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LACROSSE, Wis.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the A. M. Castle Engineering Company by the Continental Credit Trust Company of Chicago, and F. H. Peatty, a New York banker, for $2,200 and $2,000, respectively. The total claims against the company are not revealed by these figures. The concern has been dealing heavily in European war contracts and was regarded as being in a prosperous condition.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Putnam Holding Co.—City of N. Y....$252.45
Nedham Piano Co.—Same.....100.23
Our Own Mfg. Co.—Same.....111.03
Phoenix Color Works—Same.....111.03
Pennsylvania Collegian Corp.—Same.....262.45
Astoria Light, Heat and Power Co.—G. Galanek.....7,447.46
Albert Smith & Son, Inc.—L. K

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room No. 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

For argument:
Staples Transp Co‹ Tug Volunteer.
Phoenix Sand, &c Co ‹Tug Eureka.

For trial:
Cleary ‹Tug Salutation
Prov-Wash Ins ‹same.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Wolf, Sanger & Heller ‹Friedenberg.
Henry ‹Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
O'Dell Realty Co‹ Bradley Cement Co.
Otter ‹Penn RR.
Siegel ‹Schulykill Silk Mills.

O'Halloran ‹Int Mare Marine Co.
Walsh ‹Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Badger Bag, &c, Co‹ Republic Bag, &c, Co.
Erskine ‹L I RR. (2.)
Farbwerke, Hoechst Co‹ Lowe.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 285, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

N H Hoffman Co‹ Am Laundry Mach Co.
Gaffney ‹Tug Bridgeton.
Scallon ‹Inter'l High Speed Steel Co.
Nordick ‹Popular Plays and Players.
Jameson ‹Tug C R Stone.
Remonda ‹Aktien T M S Co.
Sherman ‹Shubert.
Michelin ‹Mason-Seaman.
Grablanski ‹Wroblenski.
Cuneo ‹Am I & T Co.
McWilliams ‹P RR (2)
Smith ‹SS Finland.
N J Co ‹Thomas.
Shubert ‹Sherman.
Re Holin.
Harris ‹Erie.
Worthington ‹Spalding.

Arthur ‹NY, N H & H RR.
Dorsett ‹same.
Crosby ‹same.
Smithson ‹Rones.
Cambria ‹N Y C RR (2.)
Same ‹Pressed Steel Car Co (2.)
Sauer ‹Florida Ry.
Beach ‹Tug Jas Mo-Williams.
Cambria ‹N Y C RR.
Arden ‹Crane.
Simplex ‹Renfrew.
Rosen ‹Dachtera.
Marinelli ‹Ziegfeld.
Weisbach ‹Robbin.
Dormer ‹Shoninger.
Cray ‹L V Coal Co.
Nordisk ‹Beacon.
Medlar ‹Standard Gas Power Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty day calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Williams ‹ Tug G H Kellers.
Hatfield ‹Tug Black Diamond.
Shewan ‹Tug Olympia.
Actiesalakabet Skoglands ‹Tug Antoinetta Accame.
Interstate ‹ certain cargo of lumber.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendars.—In Room 323, P. O. Building. Admiralty at 10 A. M.

Greenwood ‹Greenwood Bros.
Same ‹John Greenwood
Same ‹A M Harris.

Disbursements at 2 P. M.

Israel Joel,
Max Meyer,
Ferdinand W Fey,
Caroline W Fey,
Motions at 2 P. M.

Jacob Holland,
Schramm Bros,
Burney O Jackson.

Dempsey's Shoe Store,
Amer Candy Mfg Co,
Topeka Pav Co, Inc,
Joseph Freedman,

Anthony Kirschner,
Leonardo Masetto,
26th Ward Life Poultry Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 838, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal at 10:30 A. M.

US ‹Rocco.
Same ‹Goodman.
Same ‹Carfagno.
Same ‹Santanniello.
At 2 P. M.
US ‹Micari.

Same ‹Gavett.
Same ‹Pakas & Broder (2.)
Same ‹Mehrtens (2.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
People ‹Bambrick.
Dunn ‹NYC.
Daszta ‹Kotten Co.
D'Arcy, admx ‹I R T.

Delches ‹West Dev Co.
Gardner ‹Cent Park, No & E River Rlt.
Frank ‹Caster.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, and Page, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Motions:
McElroy ‹Floral Park Villa Co.
Re Kaplan.
Schultse ‹Feinberg.
Davidson ‹Kracke.
McNulty ‹Mayor (2.)
Tyrrell ‹CNY (6.)
Rabinowitz ‹same.
Re Berman.
Striker ‹Farrington.
Baeder ‹Reed.
Todd ‹Brown.
Cameron ‹Levin.
Tompers ‹Tompers.
Marsich ‹Muscat.
Valenti ‹Messinger (2.)
Laska ‹Harris.
Max ‹Cort Film Corp.
People ‹Weiss (2.)
Aronson ‹Melrose Waist Co.
Demarsky ‹Standard Oil Co.
Odell ‹Naughton.
Rosenthal Paper Co‹ Nat Folding Box, &c, Co.
Neuman ‹M H Powers.
Laiosa ‹Van Boskerck (2.)
Stocking ‹Seed Filter & Mfg Co.
Staples ‹Birdsong.
Rubel ‹Honig.
Crowell ‹Ludwig Baum & Co.
Vogel Co ‹Nat Lace, &c, Co.
Silberstein ‹Terena.
Dunn ‹Schwarz.
Steinthal ‹Ziegler.
Friedman ‹Blaimer.
City ‹Eppinger & Russell Co.

Medici ‹Rabinowitz.
Levine ‹Spiegel.
Matthews ‹same.
Lood ‹Westcott Exp.
Friedman ‹Jarr.
Bull & Co ‹Yankus.
Cohen ‹Neiman.
Durbrow ‹Swedish Iron, &c, Co.
Theile ‹B R T.
Same ‹Williams.
Same ‹Meneely.
People ‹Reilly.
Martin ‹Geo Ringler & Co.
Holmes ‹Camp.
Fish ‹Iselin.
Beardsley ‹Sherrill.
Hart ‹Pfizer.
Van Tuyl ‹Kress.
Dougherty ‹Duvall.
Andrews ‹Gardiner.
Allen ‹Gen Accident, &c, Co.
Bailes ‹Scheer.
Brown ‹Mitchell-Lewis M Co.
Laskowitz ‹Ratner.
Re Leslie.
Re Kaplan.
Koloschik ‹Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp (2.)
Re Home Ins Co ‹Schaffer ‹Home Ins Co.)
Dunn ‹Schwarz.
Taura ‹Susquehanna Coal Co.
Lugar ‹Lugar.
Todd ‹Brown.
Newburger-Morris Co ‹Talcott.
Kleinman ‹Kupfer.

NONENUMERATED MOTIONS—At 10:30 A. M.

Bamburger ‹Cantor.
Re Bruers.
Tauza ‹Susquehanna Coal Co.
Re Schneider (E 157th St, Brook Av to German Pl, &c.)
Re Newdorf.
Re Eidredge.
Whitson ‹Whitson.
Lowe ‹Sobel.
Reitman ‹same.
Lyon ‹Ritchie.
Daum ‹Essanbee Film.
Bruns ‹Dominy.
Hughes, admr, &c ‹N Y Cent Co.
McLaughlin ‹Sire.
Re Foly, ded'd.
Re Home Ins Co of N Y.
Meade et al ‹E B & A C. Whiting Co.
Re Hilton, Jr.
Re N Y C RR.
Schuessler ‹von Mayer, &c, et al.
Mazzarelli, by gdn, &c ‹Mazzarelli.
Chaplin ‹Vitagraph-Lubin-Selig-Essanay.
Re Kronenthal (Fenlon.)
Kent Mfg Co ‹Wellington et al.
Eastern N Y Wash Laundry Co ‹ Abrahams.

Morris ‹Walbridge.
Re Chittick.
Re Rosedale Av, &c, (Kushner.)
Szak ‹Gary ‹Haddorf Piano Co.
Rummell et al ‹ Blanchard et al, &c.
Belch ‹Del & Hudson.
Ford Motor Co ‹N Y et al.
Largey ‹same.
Weltzer, &c, et al ‹ Max Turkeltaub et al, &c.
Guenther ‹Ridgway.
Re Berman (2.)
Murray ‹N Y Title Ins Co et al.
Beatty ‹Guggenheim Exploration Co et al.
Stadler ‹Scott.
Levy, recr ‹Kurzman et al.
Ortiz ‹Williamson et al
Blauner et al, &c ‹ Cramer et al, &c.
Schleich, &c ‹Schleich.
Branower & Son, Inc ‹ Waldes et al, &c.
Greenwald et al ‹ Co 501 West 118th St, Inc, & Hannah Elias ‹ Wightman ‹Wightman, Jr.
Re Northern Bank (2)

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Re Bklyn Bank ‹McElroy.
E Morris Co ‹CNY.
Hinds, Noble & E ‹ Gideon.
Pianos ‹Harris.
Goldstein ‹Rosenzweig.
Corrigan ‹Renault Tr.
Schaffer ‹Schmid.
Re Title G & Surety.
Sandy ‹Susq Coal, (2.)
Manuga ‹same.
Lowanchick ‹same. (2.)
Silwerski ‹Guttman.
Ryn ‹D E Kennedy, Inc
Dean ‹Bing & Bing Con
Vellmer ‹Cooper.
Gold ‹Goldstein.
Dewhurst ‹Sloan.
Adler ‹Dobrocsinski.
Abeloff ‹Lasky.
Kirsh ‹Pac Com Co.
Powell ‹McKee.
Cook ‹Cook.
La Marca ‹B & O RR.
Rosenberg ‹Lenore Waist Co.
Goldstein ‹Kohn.
Levine ‹Kattek, (2.)
Zeeman ‹Foreman.
Segerosy ‹Pesce.
Allsoff ‹Schacht, (2.)
CNY ‹Murray.
Mucker ‹Rosenberg.
Fox ‹Mulligan.
Smith ‹Shapiro, Manson ‹McGovern.
Re Peyser.
Runde ‹Runde.
Berman ‹Berman.
Rothman ‹Josephson.
Re Callahan.
Mackey ‹Smith.
Lanzetti ‹Lanzetti.
Riesel ‹Riesel.
Henry ‹Bachrach.
Riley ‹Riley.
Cohen ‹Berger.
Regan ‹Winkler.
Re Rosencrans.
List, Buescher & Ross, Inc ‹Kraft, (2.)
Abbacott ‹Ashcroft.
Clamann ‹Clamann.
J P Duffy Co ‹Granuzis
Re Pesky, (Kraut.)
McNulty ‹McNulty.
Friedman ‹Sterling Brass Co.
Berkiewitz ‹Ring.
Werth ‹Werth.
Jones ‹Woodin.
Re De Forest ‹Calhoun.
Duperquet, Huot & N Co ‹Hirsh.
S Van Nostrand Co ‹Dalton.
Re Sardyna.
Re Brander.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Re Green ‹Katz.
Re Olmstead Av.
Brook ‹Pope (2).
Joffe ‹Weld.
Rosi ‹Rosi.
Case ‹Case.
Silliss ‹Silliss.
Bell ‹Ellis.
Re Green ‹Riebe.
Hamma ‹Hamma.
Weissman ‹Weissman.
Sussman ‹Sussman.
Earle ‹Earle.
Burns ‹Reilly.
Preferred causes:
Strange ‹Halper.
CNY ‹Louchheimer.
Richardson ‹Gill.
Trout ‹Trout.
Re Marshall ‹Green.
Undefended divorces:
Mondsack ‹Hirsch.
Tumblo.
Clements.
Smith.
Smith.
James.
Pinley.
Douglas.
Gastwirt.
Lamonek.
Ederheimer.
Nagel.
Luria.
Katzenbogen.
Sand.
Anson.
Yanowitcs.
Sikorski.
Booth.
Sottyle.
Gill.
Kefer.
Preis.
Oakley.
Flocco.
Kase.
Horwitz.
Bradford.
Lo Bue.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.
Cases on—Norwood Park Co ‹Purdy (2).

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kressel ‹Schwersenski.
Lords Court Bldg ‹ Carr.
Kobre Assets Corp ‹ Levy.
Kolesch & Co ‹Rogers.
Pellfene ‹Farley.
Bronner ‹California M P Corp.
Murrell ‹NY Con Co.

Elliot ‹Cort, (2.)
Castelberg ‹Young.
Rhoades ‹Hairs.
Krinsky ‹Gen Accid, Fire, Life Assn Corp
Pearson ‹Welch.
Dolde ‹Lady Baltimore Cake Shop.
Clear.

PART III.—Delehanty, (Held in Trial Term, Part III.)—At 10:30 A. M. Part VI.)
Weldon ‹NY, N H & H RR.
Int'l Trust Co ‹Gow.
Henale ‹Edison Elec Illum Co.
Burkhardt ‹Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Lambert ‹So Bklyn Ry
O'Connor ‹City Inv Co.
Shea ‹Gregg (2).
Hogan ‹Kings County Lighting Co.
Liebowitz ‹L I RR (2),
Mohleder ‹L Val RR.
McCarthy ‹Asaonia.
Mullaney ‹NY Rys.
Lundi ‹Dittrich.

Shell ‹Schnarer.
Packales ‹Barrett.
Rinando ‹Weeks & Son
Halzrichter ‹Davis.
Cicero ‹N Y C RR.
Yanowitz ‹Travers Co.
Paladino ‹N Y Rys.
Tischler ‹same.
Reiss ‹Jeffreys & Co.
Fahlberg Sacch Wks ‹ Birns Exp Co.
Olwell ‹Erie RR.
Rosenstein ‹E, Q Co, &c, Ry.
C E Schmidt & Co, Inc ‹Erie RR Case on.

PART III.—Delehanty, (Held in Trial Term, Part III.)—At 10:30 A. M. Part VI.)
Weldon ‹NY, N H & H RR.
Int'l Trust Co ‹Gow.
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Burkhardt ‹Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Lambert ‹So Bklyn Rp

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull—Rails Lower on Failure of Wage Conference —Foreign Financing.

The market's most pronounced tendency yesterday was toward dullness. Despite the activity which traders infused into some parts of the list, the day's total showed a large decline from that of the previous day. The influence which found clearest reflection in the movement of prices was the concern caused by the news that the railroad managers and their employes had failed to reach an agreement in their wage negotiations.

The uneasiness which this caused could hardly have been very keen, for nearly every one in the financial district still expects an amicable adjustment to be reached through arbitration if not otherwise; but the unfavorable import of this news was at least sufficient to give traders an occasion for lessening their holdings of railway shares. In this they were looking to the immediate aspect of the matter rather than to the ultimate outcome of the railroad wage controversy. With the managers willing to arbitrate, it is difficult to see how the employes can refuse to arbitrate without compromising their case in the estimation of the public.

In selling railroad stocks traders were laying more stress on an improbable possibility than upon the tangible facts of the present railroad situation in which exceptionally large earnings stand out as the most conspicuous feature. The state in which the railways find themselves in that respect has been practically reflected in recent dividend restorations and increases. Yesterday's news furnished the latest illustration of this sort in the re-establishment of Louisville & Nashville on the 7 per cent. basis.

The war news of the day was favorable; the Mexican news hardly more serious than it previously had been, and the convention at St. Louis was not being looked to for any news in the sense of anything not long foreseen. The day brought its further contribution to the inward gold movement and further discussion of the negotiations now under way for additional foreign credits in this market. The selling of Anglo-French bonds was the outstanding feature of the day's Stock Exchange trading. In some quarters this was believed to be associated with the fixing of terms for the new foreign borrowing here, while by others it was attributed merely to the liquidation of another of the large blocks of these bonds taken by manufacturers when the loan was placed last Fall. So far as concerns the possible bearing of the proposed French credit on the market position of the Anglo-French bonds, it is worth noting that the expectation in banking quarters has been that the yield on the new French loan would be somewhere between the yield on the Anglo-French bonds and the yield on the Canadian bonds lately placed in this market.

The fact, which has long been known, that the French loan is proposed on collateral made up largely if not exclusively of the securities of neutral countries other than the United States will help to familiarize American investors with the securities of those neutral countries. We have already made loans to some of them, but the list of securities being mobilized by the French Government for the purpose of this American financing includes many securities which heretofore have not been known in this market. This is one channel through which the American investment outlook may be further internationalized.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Money in Good Demand—No Features in American Section.

LONDON, June 15.—Money was in better demand today. Discount rates quiet.

Quieter conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange today. Gilt edged issues sagged on further realizations, but recovered in the afternoon on repurchases. Russian and Chinese bonds were strong. Industrials and copper shares showed the most activity. Rubber issues were weaker in sympathy with the commodity.

There were no special features in the American department. Securities are flowing to the Government in a steady stream, while smaller amounts are readily absorbed in the market.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 15.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs for cash; exchange on London, 28 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 50 centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	82.45	61.84	81.96	— .39
25 industrials	95.91	91.08	95.86	— .01
50 stocks	89.18	86.46	88.66	— .20

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
June 15	89.18	86.46	88.66	— .20
June 14	89.21	88.43	88.86	+ .07
June 13	89.56	88.53	88.79	— .39
June 12	89.80	88.65	89.18	+ .66
June 10	88.77	88.37	88.52	— .18
June 9	88.97	88.07	88.70	+ .28
June 8	88.88	88.08	88.42	+ .20
June 7	88.52	87.75	88.22	+ .16
June 6	88.80	87.85	88.06	+ .07
June 5	88.54	87.70	87.99	+ .42

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1916	89.80 12	87.19 2	88.66
1915	72.25 22	66.48 1	70.41
1914	69.64 9	66.82 25	68.18
1913	69.23 2	63.09 10	66.44
1912	82.79 6	80.03 1	81.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	60.91	Apr. 22	88.66
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.52	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$8,320,676	$200,271,505
Ord. int. rec. rects	14,082,939	361,316,840
Income tax	6,592,845	35,592,161
Miscellaneous	6,128,949	50,124,711
Total receipts	$35,125,411	$647,305,218
Excess or ord. rects. over ord. disburse	6,463,043	
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. rects		40,086,632
Excess of total rects. over total disburse	4,279,669	
Excess of total disb. over total rects		20,304,790
Expenditures	28,662,368	687,391,851

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, June 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£138,000
Circulation decreased	129,000
Bullion increased	7,429
Other securities increased	7,101,000
Other deposits increased	5,235,000
Public deposits increased	1,964,000
Notes reserve decreased	11,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 31.95 per cent.; last week it was 33.59 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, June 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	5,284,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,250,000
Notes in circulation increased	81,445,000
Treasury deposits increased	11,348,000
General deposits decreased	48,112,000
Bills discounted decreased	6,932,000
Advances increased	12,707,000

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, June 15, (via Sayville.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes, according to the Overseas News Agency:

Gold reserve 2,490,000,000 marks, increased 900,000; commercial paper and Treasury bonds, 5,637,000,000 marks, increased 840,000; circulation and banking notes decreased to 6,607,000,000 marks; deposits increased to 1,756,000,000 marks. During the same week 107,000,000 marks were paid in on instalments for the fourth war loan, the total thus far being 9,833,000,000 marks or 88¼ per cent. of all subscriptions. Loans from loan establishments for war loan purposes decreased 80,000,000 marks to 405,000,000 marks or a little more than 4 per cent. of the total amount paid.

BUSINESS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	399,098
Same day last year	335,128
Year to date	78,871,991
Same period last year	58,712,409
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.66 — .20
Same day last year	71.25 — .24

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 8	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
21⅞	22⅛	900	Alaska Gold Mines	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
26⅛	26	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26⅛	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
65¼	65¾	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	65½	65⅞	65⅛	65⅜	+ ⅛
91½	92	21,100	Am. Beet Sugar	92⅛	93⅜	91¼	91⅜	— ⅞
100	103¼	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	102	102	102	102	...
57⅜	58	1,500	Am. Can	58⅝	58⅞	57⅜	57⅝	— ½
111	111⅞	50	Am. Can pf	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	...
60¼	60⅜	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry	60	61	60	60⅜	+ ⅜
56½	57	200	Am. Cotton Oil	57¼	57¼	57	57	+ ⅜
122	126	100	Am. Express	126	126	126	126	+ ½
10	10½	400	Am. H. & Leather	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10¼	...
29¼	29¾	5,300	Am. Ice Securities	30⅜	30⅞	29⅜	29½	— ⅞
21½	22	10	Am. Linseed	22	22	22	22	...
47½	49	100	Am. Linseed pf	48	48	48	48	...
72½	72⅝	2,500	Am. Locomotive	72½	73	72¼	72⅜	— ⅝
102⅜	103⅜	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	— ¾
97⅜	97⅞	3,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97⅝	98¼	97¼	97⅝	+ ⅛
113¼	113¾	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113¼	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	+ ½
...	...	15	Do., odd lot	113⅜	113¾	113⅜	113⅝	...
86½	87½	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. B	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ⅜
51	51½	400	Am. Steel F'dries	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅜
112	112¾	400	Am. Sugar Ref	112⅜	112⅝	112	112	— ¾
130½	130⅝	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130½	130⅞	130½	130⅝	...
204½	206	100	Am. Tobacco	205	205	205	205	...
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	205½	205½	205½	205½	...
106	108	175	Do., pf. x d	106¾	106¾	106¾	106½	...
46¼	46¾	2,300	Am. Woolen	47¼	47¼	46¾	46¾	— ¼
98¼	98¾	300	Am. Woolen pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
...	...	25	Do., odd lot	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
24½	25¼	200	Am. Writing P. pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
84½	85	2,200	Am. Zinc Lt. S	85⅛	85⅛	84½	84½	— 1
85⅜	85⅝	13,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	86¼	86⅝	85¼	85½	— ⅜
106	106¼	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅝	106⅝	106	106¼	...
100⅛	101	700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	100⅞	101	...
115½	117	200	Atlantic Coast Line	117	117	116	116	— 1
89¼	89½	1,900	Baldwin Loco	89	90¼	89	89¼	— ½
105	106½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	105½	106¼	105¼	105¼	— 1
91¼	91¼	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	91⅜	91⅜	91⅛	91¼	— ⅜
76⅞	77	200	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ½
440	442½	200	Beth. Steel x d	440	442	440	442	+ 5½
86	87	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87	87	87	— ½
100	101	200	Brown Shoe pf	100½	100½	100⅜	100½	...
100	101	50	Do., odd lot	101	101	101	101	...
92⅛	102¼	13,000	Brunswick Superior	94⅜	94½	92¼	92¼	— 2½
29	29½	25	Butterick Co	29	29	29	29	...
47½	48	400	California Pet. pf	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	...
176¼	177	300	Canadian Pacific	177¼	177¼	176⅜	176⅝	+ ¼
...	...	30	Do., odd lot	177⅜	177⅜	177⅜	177⅜	...
55⅛	55⅜	2,200	Central Leather Co	55⅜	55⅝	55⅛	55¼	+ ⅜
111	112	300	Central Leather pf	112	112	112	112	...
113	114	1,100	Chandler Motor	112¼	113½	112¼	113¼	— 1½
64⅜	65	7,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	65⅜	65⅝	64⅛	64⅜	— 1¼
18	22	100	Chi. & Alton pf	20	20	20	20	...
37½	37⅝	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	37⅜	37⅜	37½	37½	— ¼
100	100½	1,125	Chi., Mil. & St. P	100⅞	100⅞	100	100	— 1
130½	130⅝	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	+ ⅛
130	131	400	Chi. & Northwest	130½	130⅝	130	130	...
20⅜	20⅝	1,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
21⅜	22	3,800	Chile Copper	21⅝	22⅜	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
54⅝	54¾	3,400	Chino Copper	55⅜	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— 1¼
56	57	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	56½	56⅝	56⅛	56½	— 2¼
80¼	85⅜	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	74¾	74¾	74½	74½	— 1
74½	75	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	74¾	74¾	74¼	74½	— 1
108	109	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	108	108	108	108	— 1
34½	35	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¼	44½	44	44	— ½
34	35	100	Col. & Southern	35	35	35	35	...
59½	60	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	59½	60	59½	60	+1
46	46¼	100	Compat. Tab. Rec	46	46	46	46	— ⅛
137½	139	100	Consolidated Gas	138½	138½	138⅜	138½	...
100	101	100	Continental Can	100	100	100	100	...
19⅝	20	1,500	Corn Products Ref	20¼	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
95⅜	96½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96	96	96	96	...
85½	85⅝	20,300	Crucible Steel	85¼	87	84⅞	85½	+ ½
119	119½	100	Crucible Steel pf	119	119	119	119	+ ¾
92	92⅜	100	Deere & Co. pf	92½	92½	92½	92¾	+ ¼
10½	13½	100	Den. & Rio Grande	15	15	15	15	— ¼
32	32½	2,100	Den. & Rio Grande pf	32⅛	33	32	32½	— ¼
136	137½	26	Detroit Edison Co	138	138	138	137	...
48¼	48⅝	300	Distillers' Secur	49	49	48¼	48½	— ½
27	27½	1,500	Dome Mines	27	27	27	27	— ¼
38⅜	38⅞	3,600	Erie	38⅜	38⅞	38½	38⅝	...
54	54¼	200	Erie 1st pf	54¼	54½	54	54	— ⅞
39	40	300	Federal M. & S. pf	39⅛	40	39⅞	40	+2
310	320	22	General Chemical	310	310	310	310	...
170	172	80	General Electric	171½	171¾	171½	171½	— ½
113½	114	400	General Motors pf	114½	114½	113¾	113¾	— ½
77⅛	77½	1,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	77½	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	— ¼
...	...	25	Do., odd lot	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	...
90½	90⅝	950	Granby Consol	90⅛	90⅝	90	90½	— ¼
121¼	121⅝	800	Great Northern pf	123⅜	123¾	121¾	123⅛	...
37¾	38¼	100	Gt. N. ctfs. ore prop	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	...
47⅛	47⅞	1,200	Greene-Cananea	48	48⅛	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
87	88	400	Gulf States Steel	87⅜	88¼	87⅜	87⅜	—1⅛
88½	89	800	Gulf States S. 2d pf	89⅝	90	89⅝	90	+1
106⅜	107	900	Illinois Central	107½	107½	106⅜	106⅜	— ⅝
50	50¼	29,400	Inspiration Copper	50¼	50¾	50	50	— ⅛
18⅜	18⅞	400	Interb. Con. v. t. cfs	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
32⅝	33	1,600	Interb. Con. pf	33¼	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
73	73½	100	Int. Agricultural pf	73¼	73¼	73	73	— ½
51⅜	51⅝	1,300	Int. Harvester, N.J	51⅞	51⅞	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅜
118	118	200	Int. Harvester pf	118	118	118	118	...
26	26	1,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t. p	26	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
96⅝	96⅞	10,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	96⅝	96⅞	95½	95⅝	— ⅛
47⅛	47⅝	19,100	Int. Nickel	47¼	48¼	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	12⅝	200	Int. Paper	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
55	56	400	Int. Paper pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ⅛
86½	87	100	Jewel Tea	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ½
26½	26⅝	500	Kansas City South	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
60	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	...
93½	93	500	Kayser (J.) & Co	93½	94½	93½	94½	+1½
112	117½	100	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	117	117	117	117	...
73¾	74½	200	KellySpring. Tire	73½	73½	73	73	— 1
52⅜	52½	12,700	Kennecott Copper	53¼	53¼	52½	52¾	— ½
126	127½	100	Kings Co. El. L. & P	127	127	127	127	+ ¼
...	...	85	Do., odd lot	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
71	71½	100	Lackawanna Steel	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	— ¼
106	106¾	400	Laclede Gas	106	106¼	106	106½	+ ¼
18½	18⅞	800	Lake Erie & West	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
40	41⅜	550	Lake Erie & W. pf	42	42	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
51½	52	800	Lee Rubber & Tire	51½	52	51½	51⅝	+ ¼
82	83¼	4,700	Lehigh Valley	82⅜	83¼	82¼	82⅜	+ ¼
118	120	100	Liggett & M. pf. x d	120	120	120	120	+1¼
40	41	1,400	Long Island	40	40½	40	40	+ ⅛
134½	135	600	Louis. & Nash	135	135	134⅜	134⅜	+ ⅞
67¾	68⅛	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	...
87¼	87½	12,500	Maxwell Motors	87⅜	89¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅜
89¼	89⅝	1,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	89½	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝	+ ⅛
59⅜	60¼	3,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	60¼	60⅞	59⅜	60¼	+ ⅞
65	65½	200	May Dept. Stores	65	65	65	65	...
105	105½	3,210	Mexican Petroleum	105½	106	103⅜	105¼	+1½
30½	30⅝	2,500	Miami Copper	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅜
127⅜	128	1,200	M., St. P. & S. M.	127¼	129	127¼	127⅞	+1⅝
135	137½	300	M. St.P. & S.S.M.pf	135	136	135	135	...
...	...	63	Do., odd lot	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	...
...	4⅝	4¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
12¼	12½	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12½	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
6½	6⅝	300	Missouri Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6½	6⅝	100	Do., trust rcts	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
85¾	86⅜	200	Montana Power x d	87½	87½	85	85	—1½
125	129½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125	125	125	125	...
108	110⅜	300	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	...
24	24½	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	24	24	24	24	— ⅜
68¼	68⅝	2,700	Nat. Lead Co.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝	+ ½
113	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
18	18¼	4,100	Nevada Con. Cop	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	...
138	139	300	N. Y. Air Brake	139¼	139¼	139	139	—1
106⅜	106⅝	4,000	N. Y. Central	107¼	107¼	106¼	106⅜	— ½
44	45	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	44¼	44½	44	44¼	— ⅜
63	63⅜	1,400	N. Y., N. H. & H	63½	63⅞	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛
27	27	400	Norfolk Southern	27	27	27	27	...
133	133½	2,200	Norfolk & Western	134	134	133	133	—1
114⅝	116	1,200	Northern Pacific	115½	115½	114⅞	115	— ⅝
7⅜	7⅝	1,300	Ontario Mining	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
39¼	40	1,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel	38	40¾	38	39½	+2
58½	58⅝	2,400	Penn. R. R	58⅝	58⅝	58½	58½	— ⅛
102	102⅜	100	People's Gas, Chi	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
14	14½	1,100	Peoria & Eastern	13½	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+ ⅜
40	40½	200	Philadelphia Co	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
28	29	100	Pittsburgh Coal	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ¼
50½	51	3,000	Pressed Steel Car	49	51¼	48½	50⅜	+2⅛
100½	100½	50	Pressed Steel C. pf	100½	100½	100½	100⅜	...
163¼	164	100	Pullman Co	164	164	164	164	— ½
4	4¼	1,900	Quicksilver	3½	4⅛	3½	4⅛	+1
5½	6¼	3,100	Quicksilver pf	5¾	6¼	5¾	5¾	+1½
44⅜	45	2,300	Railway Steel Sp	46¾	46¾	44⅜	44⅜	+1½
23¾	23⅞	4,800	Ray Con. Copper	23¾	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
104⅜	104⅞	24,200	Reading	105⅝	105⅝	104⅜	104⅜	— ¼
42¼	44	100	Reading 1st pf	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅜
46½	47¼	400	Reading 2d pf	47	47	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅞
47⅞	48	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	47⅜	48¼	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅛
19	20	100	St. Louis Southw	19	19	19	19	—1
46	48	1,200	St. L. Southw. pf	46	46	45	45	—1
40	40	100	Seab. Air Line pf	40	40	40	40	...
184½	185	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	185⅜	185⅝	184⅛	185½	...
32⅝	32⅞	1,600	Shattuck-Arizona	33⅛	33½	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
99⅜	99⅝	1,300	Southern Pacific	99⅜	99⅝	99	99	— ¼
240	240	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	240	240	236	236	—3
23¼	23⅝	1,300	Southern Railway	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
69¼	69½	200	Southern Ry. pf	69¼	69¼	68¼	68¼	+1
92	92	100	Standard Milling pf	92	92	92	92	— ⅞
142	142	1,900	Studebaker Co	142	142	141	141½	...
45	45½	8,800	Tennessee Copper	47½	47½	45	45	—2
193½	195	500	Texas Co	193	194½	193	194½	— ⅞
121¼	121⅝	200	Texas & Pacific	121¼	121¼	121¼	121⅝	— ½
64⅜	64⅝	200	Third Av. x d	64⅜	64⅝	64⅛	64½	— ¼
...	...	30	Do., odd lot	65	65	65	65	...
138¼	138½	2,500	Union Pacific	138⅞	138⅞	138½	138⅝	— ⅝
82½	82⅝	50	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
109	109	100	United Cigar Mfrs	109	109	109	109	—1½
96½	96⅝	200	United Cigar Stores	96½	99½	96½	96½	— ¼
164½	165	2,950	United Fruit Co	164½	165	163	164	—1
9	9	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
18⅝	20½	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
23¼	23½	700	U. S. C. I. P. & F	23½	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
53	54½	300	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	53⅞	54½	53⅞	54½	+ ⅞
158⅜	159⅝	500	U. S. Indus. Alco	159⅞	159⅞	159	159	— ⅝
1¼	1⅝	500	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅞	1,100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
55½	55½	200	U. S. Rubber	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅜	+ ⅛
109⅜	110⅛	407	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109⅞	109

Foreign Securities

Our Statistical Department will supply detailed information on

Buenos Aires & Great South.
Buenos Aires City Bonds
Buenos Aires & Western
Buenos Aires & Pacific
Central Argentine
Argentine Cedulas
Cordoba Central

Write for Booklet No. 20 on

Argentine Railways

Renskorf, Lyon & Co.
(Investment Department)
Members New York Stock Exchange
33 New Street (Ground Floor) New York

Of Interest to Local Investors.

The annual tax on personal property in Greater New York for the past five years has averaged $18.56 per $1000. For 1916 it varies from $20.40 per $1000 in New York County to $21.30 per $1000 in Richmond County.

There are many well secured bonds which may be made permanently exempt from this tax by a payment of only $5.00 per $1000.

Our new pamphlet comprising a list of bonds which may be made exempt and excerpts from the present Secured Debt Tax Law will be mailed on request.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Equitable Building, New York

June Bond List

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Purchases of Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds effected in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and other principal European markets.

Business undertaken on a moderate commission basis and itemized foreign accounting rendered.

Descriptive Circular D-2 on application.

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
135	Central States	22¾	22	22	23
330	Cities Serv.	283¼	281¼	281½	282½
110	Cities S. pf.	86½	86¼	85¾	85¾
450	Commonw.	63	64	64½	65
633	Commonw. pf.	85	84	84½	85
27	Emp. Dis. E. pf.	90	90	87	91
121	El. S. D. pf.	87½	87	86	88
100	North. S. P.	92¼	92	92	93
60	Pac. G. & E. pf.	89¼	88¾	88	89
860	Stand. G. & E.	16¾	15	16½	17
1,071	Tenn. R., L. & P.	12	11¼	11⅞	12⅜
700	T. R., L. & P. pf.	50¾	50	50¼	51
345	Toledo	45	44¼	44½	45
125	Toledo pf.	84⅝	84⅜	82⅜	85½
215	Un. Lt. & Ry. pf.	78½	77	77½	79
120	West. Pow.	22¼	21½	20⅜	22½
25	West. Pow. pf.	77	76¾	76¾	71½

BONDS.

$28,500	Com'w'th 6s.	103¼	102¼	102½	103¼
5,000	E. G. & F. 6s.	100	..	..	100
4,000	M. L. & W. P. 5s.	75¼	74⅜	74	76

Other closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	78	80
Adirondack Electric Power	24	26
American Gas Co.	120	122
American G. & E.	50	52
*American Gas & Electric	145	149
American Light & Traction pf.	110½	112½
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf.	85	86¼
American L. & T.	881	886
American L. & T. pf.	110¼	112½
American Public Utilities	45	48
American Public Utilities pf.	76½	79
American W. W. & E.	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	14
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	52	55
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	98½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	96	100
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.	96	97
Cen. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	77¼	81
Colorado Power	24½	25
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	74	77½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	95
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	98	..
Dallas Electric notes	98½	99¼
Dayton P. & L. pf.	95½	96¾
Denver Gas & Electric ref. 5s.	97	99
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	103
Eastern Texas Electric	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s.	92	95
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric ex dividend	124	127
El Paso Electric col. 5s	97	99½
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	89	94
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Galveston-Houston Electric 1st 5s.	91	95
Gas & Electric Securities	275	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	100	..
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-35	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89¾	90¼
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	97½	100
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	96	99
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	39	41
Mississippi River Power 1st 5s.	77	78
Mississippi Valley G. & E. 5s.	91½	93½
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	96½
Northern States Power notes	98¾	99¼
Northern Texas Electric	61	65
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	88
Northern Texas El. col. tr. 5s.	91	94
Ozark P. & W.	47	55
Pac. G. & E.	58¾	59
Pac. G. & E. (corts.)	89	91
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s.	85	90
Puget Sound Traction	18	21
Puget Sound Traction pf.	55	58
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	96½	..
Railway & Light Sec. ser. 5s.	96	..
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	76	78
Seattle Electric cen. 5s.	94	97
Southern California Edison	89	90
Southern California Edison pf.	104½	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	41	43
Tampa Electric	132¼	137½
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	98	101¾
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	91	94

*Par value, $50.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
	%	%	%	%
Time.				
60 days	3¼	3¼	3¼	
90 days	3½			
4 months	3½	3¾		
5 months	3½	3¾		
6 months	3½	3¾		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....2¾@3¼
4 to 6 months.....3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75½	+.00¼
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	+.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.92	5.92	5.92	—.00¼
Cables	5.91⅛	5.91¼	5.91¼	—.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	76.37½	76.00	76.25	+.43¾
Cables	76.50	76.12½	76.37½	+.50

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks; and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.75½	4.76⅞
Paris	5.1826	5.92	5.91¼
Berlin	95.25	74.25	74.37½
Austria	20.20	13.20	13.22½
Scandinavia	26.70	29.87	29.95
Spain	19.90	20.00	20.05
Holland	40.19	41.68¾	41.81¼
Switzerland	19.305	5.24	5.24½
Greece	19.325	19.35	19.40
Russia	51.45	80.65	80.70
Italy	5.1826	6.41¼	6.40¾
China—			
Hongkong		49.00	49.10
Shanghai		69.00	69.12½
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	....
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	....
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.50	50.62½
Yokohama	49.84	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.25	50.37½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	42.16	42.22
Rio	32.40	24.12½	24.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $494,466,869; balance, $33,201,517; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $597,640.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30 1-16d. off 1-16d.; in New York, 62⅞, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48¼@53½c.

BARGAINS

In the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times slightly used cars by well-known makers are offered daily. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A good deal of irregularity showed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. So far as the majority of the list was concerned, the tendency at the close was toward heaviness. There were a number of special advances during the day, but the market, as a whole, held back.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	22	22	22	22
420	Allis-Chalmers	27	27¼	26¾	27
1,950	Am. Beet Sugar	93¼	93¾	91½	91¾
210	Am. Can	58½	58¾	57⅞	57⅞
340	Am. Car & Fdry	60¼	61¼	60	60⅝
570	Am. Ice Securities	31	31	29⅞	30
100	Am. Locomotive	72⅜	72⅜	72¾	72¾
340	Am. Smelting	97½	98¾	97¾	97½
50	Am. Steel Fdrs.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51⅝
30	Am. Zinc	85	85	84¾	84¾
1,420	Anaconda	86¼	86½	85½	85½
270	Baldwin Loco.	89½	90¾	89¾	90½
40	Balt. & Ohio	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
20	B'klyn R. T.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
565	Butte & Super.	94½	94½	92	92½
370	Cent. Leather	55¼	55¾	55⅝	55⅝
270	Ches. & Ohio	65⅝	65⅝	64⅝	65
70	C., M. & St. P.	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝
20	C., R. I. & P.	20⅝	20⅝	20¾	20¾
20	Chile Copper	22½	22½	22	22½
120	Chino Copper	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝
170	Col. Fuel & I.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼
30	Corn Products	20	20	20	20
8,660	Crucible Steel	85½	87¼	84⅞	85⅝
130	D. & R. G. pf.	32	32¾	32	32⅝
50	Dist. Secur	49	49	48¾	48¾
320	Erie	39	39	38½	38⅝
30	Greene-Cananea	47½	47½	47¼	47¼
1,420	Insp. Copper	50⅝	50¾	50	50
20	Interboro. Con.	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18¾
70	Int. Mer. Mar.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1,070	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	96½	96½	95⅝	96
410	Int. Nickel	47⅜	48¼	47¼	47⅜
20	Kan. City So.	27	27	27	27
320	Kennecott Cop.	53¼	53¼	52⅜	52⅜
90	Lehigh Valley	82⅝	83	82¼	83
10	Louis. & Nash.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134⅞
760	Max. Motors	87⅜	89¼	87½	87⅝
10	Max. 2d pf.	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼
1,490	Mex. Petrol.	103⅞	106¼	103⅞	105¼
70	Miami Copper	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
110	N. Y. Central	106⅝	106⅝	106½	106⅝
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
60	Nat. Pacific	115¼	115¼	114⅝	114⅝
60	Ontario Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝
50	Pacific Mail	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
20	Pennsylvania	58¼	58¾	58⅛	58¼
250	Pr. Steel Car	49¼	51⅝	49¼	50⅞
430	Quicksilver	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Ry. Steel Spgs.	45¾	45¾	44¾	45¼
170	Ray Copper	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23½
3,980	Reading	105⅝	105⅞	104½	105
10	So. Pacific	99	99	99	99
150	Studebaker	142	142	140⅞	141
590	Tenn. Copper	47¼	47¼	46¾	46¾
50	Texas Co.	194½	194½	194½	194¾
370	Union Pacific	138¾	138⅝	138½	138½
170	United Fruit	163⅜	164½	163⅜	164⅛
50	U. S. Rubber	55¾	55¾	55	55
5,480	U. S. Steel	86¾	86¾	86¼	86⅝
20	Utah Copper	83⅜	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
110	Va. Car. Chem.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44½
40	Westing. El.	61¾	62	61¾	62

MINING STOCKS.

400	Elkton	.20	.20	.20	.20
100	Goldf. Cons.	.92	.92	.92	.92
100	Jumbo Extension	.86	.86	.86	.86
200	Montana	.26	.26	.26	.26
500	Rescue Eula	.46	.46	.46	.46
300	Round Mountain	.65	.68	.65	.65
1,000	Sand. Kendall	.47	.47	.47	.47
100	Silver Pick	.10	.10	.10	.10
150	Ton. Belmont	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
250	Ton. Extension	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.80
100	Union Cons.	.95	.98	.95	.95

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	127	130	127	130
American Cigar pf.	99½	100½	99½	100¾
Conley Foil	325	340	325	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	106	112
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F.	175	180	175	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	225	235	225	235
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	480	500	480	500

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2¾	3	2¾	3
10	Ahmeek	98	98	98	98
90	Alaska	22¼	22¼	22	22½
125	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1½	1¾
60	Allouez	67½	68	67½	68
515	Am. Zinc	85	85¾	84	84
1,415	Am. Zinc pf.	70½	70½	69¾	69¾
544	Ariz. Comm.	9	9¼	9	9¼
30	Arnold	60	60	60	60
200	Bonanza	30	33	30	33
845	Butte & Sup.	94½	94¾	92¼	92¾
200	Cal. & Ariz.	73¾	73¾	71	71
15	Centennial	16¾	17	16¾	17
20	Chino	55½	55¾	55½	55¾
520	Cop. Range	64¾	64¾	63	63
50	Daly-West	8	8	8	8
100	East Butte	12½	12½	12½	12½
85	Franklin	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
55	Granby	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼
153	Greene Can.	48	48¼	47¾	47¾
488	Hancock	13	13	12¾	13
65	Inspiration	50¾	50¾	50½	50½
327	Isle Royale	28½	29	28½	29
70	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
125	Keweenaw	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Lake	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
30	Mass. Con.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
35	Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
855	Mohawk	99	101	99	101
635	New Arcadian	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¼
10	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
580	North Butte	22½	23½	22¾	22¾
25	North Lake	2	2	2	2
50	Old Colony	2	2	2	2
250	Old Dom.	69	69	68	68
25	Osceola	95	95	94	94
245	Pond Creek	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
40	Quincy	93	93	92	92
15	Ray Con.	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛
2,265	Shannon	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
100	South Lake	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
136	St. Mary's	77⅛	78¼	77	78¼
550	Sup. & Bos.	4⅝	4¾	4¾	4¾
185	Sup. Copper	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
85	Tamarack	47½	47⅞	47½	47⅞
200	Trinity	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
500	Tuolumne	48c	50c	48c	50c
945	U. S. Smelt.	78¼	78¼	77¼	77¾
185	U. S. Sm. pf.	51¾	52	51¾	51¾
180	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
61	Utah Con.	14	14	13⅞	14
10	Utah Copper	83½	83½	83½	83½
25	Victoria	8¾	8¾	7¾	8¼
129	Winona	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾

RAILROADS.

5	Bos. & Alb.	184	184	184	184
82	Boston Elev.	72	72¼	72	72¼
95	Boston & Me.	43	43	43	43
20	Bos. & W. pf.	44	44	44	44
3	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	105	105	105	105
20	Maine Cent.	99	100	99	100
5	Mass. El. pf.	34½	34½	34	34
10	New Haven	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
107	West End	58½	58½	58	58
6	West End pf.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

86	Am. Ag. Ch.	69¾	70	69¾	70
8	Am. A. C. pf.	100	100	100	100
16	Am. Sugar	112	112	112	112
22	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117¼	117½
856	Am. T. & T.	130¾	130¾	130½	130½
150	Am. Woolen pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
19,905	A. G. & W. I.	64½	68¼	62	66¾
3,927	A. G. & W. I. pf.	58	59¾	57¾	58¾
435	Cuban Cement	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
10	Edison	239½	239½	239½	239½
5	Ga. Ry. & El.	128	128	128	128
5	Mass. Gas	83	83	83	83
53	Mass. Gas pf.	84½	84½	84¼	84½
25	Morgenthaler	163	163	163	163
6	Pullman	164	164	164	164
53	Swift	137½	137½	137	137
75	Torrington	56	56	56	56
75	United Fruit	164½	164½	164	164½
1,297	U. Shoe Mach.	56½	57	55¾	56¾
110	U. Sh. M. pf.	29	29½	29	29¼
50	U. S. Steel	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
2	U. S. Steel pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
930	Ventura Oil	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞

BONDS.

$10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	92	92	92	92
1,000	Anglo-Fr. 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
10,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	83	83¼	83	83
5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s, 1929	97	97	97	97
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	102½	102½	102½	102¾
6,000	Swift 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	1¾	2
Am Oil	.28	.30	Humboldt	2½	2¾
Bay S. G.	.13	.14	Iron Cap.	4¾	5
Bagdad	.70	.75	Iron C. pf.	6	6½
Bingham	12½	13	Iron Blos.	1¾	2
Bohemia	1¾	2⅛	J. Verde	2¼	2½
Bost Ariz.	2¼	3	Majestic	.86	.88
Bost Cor.	.70	.75	Mex Met.	.35	.36
Bost Ely.	.70	.75	Mojave T.	5¼	5½
Bost & M.	2	2½	N L & Z.	2	2¼
Butte & L.	.75	.85	New Doug.	1½	1¾
Cal Cor.	.04	.05	N Cornelia	13	13½
Calaveras	4⅛	4½	New Balt.	2¼	2⅜
Champion	.11	.12	N U Bing.	1¾	2½
Chief Cons	1⅜	1⅝	Nixon Cop.	.35	.40
Cons Ariz.	1½	1⅝	Ohio	.14	.13
Cons Cop.	2¾	2⅞	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.50	.80	Onondaga	1¼	1⅜
Crown Res.	.45	.85	Rilla	.92	.94
Davis-D.	1½	1⅝	S W M.	1¼	1⅝
E & B B.	2	2½	Truro	5	5½
Fortuna	1⅝	2	U V Ext.	83½	84
Gold Lake	.30	.32	Yukon G'd	2	2¼
Homa Oil	.92	.96			

OPEN SECURITY MARKET.

The open Security Market of The Analist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. 10 cents, every Monday; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, June 10, 1916.
CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding May 31	$8,621,897.27	$85,474,356.16	$48,989,400.00
Net decrease	1,497,755.14	29,000,000.00	.....
Outstanding June 10	$7,124,142.13	$56,474,356.16	$48,989,400.00
Cash balance	3,919,686.87		
Cash in excess of corporate stock note obligations	$1,796,494.26		

BREAK PORTRAIT PRECEDENT

Pictures of Two Living Clearing House Ex-Presidents Hung.

A precedent for the hanging of portraits of living ex-Presidents of the New York Clearing House Association on the walls of the assembly room has been established through the appearance lately of pictures of George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank, and William A. Nash, Chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank. They were hung a few days ago, and it was learned yesterday that the donor of Mr. Baker's portrait was Francis L. Hine, President of the First National, while Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange, gave to the Clearing House the portrait of Mr. Nash.

There has been no rule to support the custom, but heretofore no portraits of former Presidents have appeared in the Clearing House until after their deaths. There are about a dozen paintings. In the Chamber of Commerce the walls of the great meeting room are practically covered with portraits of financiers and business men, going back more than 100 years.

$65,000 for Stock Exchange Seats.

The Stock Exchange posted for transfer yesterday the memberships of John H. Scoville, deceased; James N. Brown, and Albert B. Vernam to G. Leroy Snecker, Walter P. Hall, and Raphael Mendelssohn, respectively. The price in each case was $65,000, the same as in the last preceding sale. Elmore C. Kerr and Frank D. Lackey were elected members of the exchange.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	690	695	690	695
Borne-Scrymser	345	355	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	98	90	93
Chesebrough Mfg.	305	315	315	320
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	323	328	315	325
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	85	90	85	90
Eureka Pipe Line	208	208	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	155	158	158	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	163	167	163	168
Indiana Pipe Line	88	94	90	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10½	11	10½	11
National Transit	15	17	15	17
New York Transit	185	196	185	195
Northern Pipe Line	93	96	94	96
Ohio Oil	231	250	231	233
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½
Pierce Oil, cv. 6s, '24	82	84	82

United Motors Corporation

Controls, through stock ownership, five of the most important Automobile Accessory Companies in this country.

Practically every Automobile Company is a customer of one or more of the five companies making up the United Motors Corporation. On account of the tremendous demand for their output, it is officially estimated that 1916 earnings should be more than twice as large as the previous year.

This stock, we believe, has a great future.

Inquiries Invited

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Guaranty Trust Co. Stock

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

TELEPHONE
for details regarding
High Grade Motor Co. Stock
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
Rector 496 52 Broadway

Eastern Steel

Bought—Sold—Quoted

INVESTMENTS—5% to 8% described in circular T-56. Sent on request.

DAWSON & LYON
Investment Securities
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Cities Service
Un. Light & R'ways
Republic Ry. & Lt.
Tennessee Ry. & Lt.
Standard Gas & El.

Ebert, Michaelis & Co.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
61 Broadway, New York
Tel. Rector 6220

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
33 Atlantic Refining	25 Chesebrough Mfg.
20 Ohio Oil	25 Continental Oil
36 S. O. of California	25 Galena Signal Pfd.
30 S. O. of Indiana	50 Illinois Pipe Line
30 S. O. of New York	50 Prairie Oil & Gas
30 Vacuum Oil	10 S. O. of Ohio

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4880-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Du Pont Warrants

For Fractional

Anglo-French 5% Bds.

Buy—Sell—Quote

Josephthal, Louchheim & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Phone 9300 Rector. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

Guantanamo Sugar

Bought—Sold—Quoted

GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

Cities Service
Gray & Davis
Standard Gas & Elec.
Toledo Tract., Lt. & Pw.

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Sugar Stocks

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Det. & Port Huron Shore Line 5s, 1950
South Public Utility 1st & Ref. 5s, 1943
Carolina, Clinch. & Ohio 1st 5s, 1938
Chicago & West Michigan 1st 5s, 1921

Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

Southern Cal. Edison Com. & Pf.
Tri-City Ry. & Light Pfd.
Sulzberger & Sons Co. Pfd.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

A Few Stocks Advance Sharply —Elsewhere Prices Are Narrow and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 472,666 shares of stocks and $288,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 127,222; oil, 115,-600, and mining, 229,635. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Acme Tea pf...	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
800	‡Aetna Exp. ...	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
300	‡Am. Drug. S.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
835	Amer. Zinc ...	70	70⅝	68½	70
20	Atlanta Steel..	61½	62½	61½	62½
21,060	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	64	68	62	67
3,730	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.....	58	59⅜	57	59
640	‡Butler Chem..	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
1,200	Can. Nat. G.C.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
100	Ch. I. C. of A.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,700	Chev. Motor..253		257	250	254
11,660	‡Cuba Cane S.	60⅝	63	60	62
1,450	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	96½	•96⅜	96¼	96½
20	Driggs-Seab. ..	131	131	130	130
500	‡Ed. & J. Cp..	49	49	47	47
727	Emer. Phono..	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
500	Fajardo Sug..115		117	115	117
1,000	‡Flem.-Fla. ..	6⅝	6¾	6½	6⅝
300	‡G., W. & W.	52	52½	52	52
3,500	Grant Mot. C.	14	14	12¾	13
150	Guan. Sugar..	83	83	80½	83
600	Has. & B. C.C.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35⅝
1,850	Holly Sug. C.	50	53⅜	5•	53⅜
100	Holly S. C. pf.	97	97	97	97
3,000	‡Hupp Mot. C.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
100	Int.-Cont. Rub.	12	12	12	12
500	‡Joplin Ore S.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,870	‡Kayo Mfg. C.	6	6	6	6
5,000	Kath. Bic. pf..	22	27	22	26
100	S.H.Kress, w.i.	70	70	70	70
350	S.H.K. pf., w.i.	103	103	102	102
200	Lake T. Boat..	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
400	‡Lynn Phon....	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜
1,100	Manhat. Tran.	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Marconi of A.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	‡Maxim Munit.	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅝
8,000	‡Midvale Steel.	68	68⅛	67⅝	67⅝
500	‡Motor Prod....	70	70	70	70
2,400	‡Perlman Rim..141		141	131	134
1,000	Peerl. T. & M.	26¾	27	26¾	27
400	‡Poole E. & M.115		118½	115	118½
2,700	C. of R. & H..	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
100	St. Jos. Lead.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
70	Springf. R. pf.115		119	118	119
500	‡Stutz Motor...	60	65	55	60
2,000	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	39	40	28½	39¼
100	‡Thomas Aero..	28	28	28	28
1,700	U. P. Sharing.	¼	¼	⅛	¼
1,500	‡U. S. L. & H.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
800	‡U.S.L.&H. pf.	55⅝	55⅝	53⅜	53⅝
800	U. S. S.....	65⅜	65⅝	63⅜	63⅝
30,000	‡U. Mot., w. i.	79	80	76½	77⅞
7,250	White Motors..	59	59⅜	58⅜	58⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
70	Ill. Pipe Line..196	165	165	—	2
88	Prairie P. L....222	218	221	—	2
100	Std. Oil, Cal...251	249	249	—	2
61	Std. Oil, N. J..535	530	530	—	2
150	Vacuum Oil ...262	260	260	—	4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	††Alberta Pet., (a prospect)..	52	54	52	53
200	Am. Oil & G....	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
1,100	‡Barnett O.&G.	4	4	3¾	3¾
1,000	‡Cosden & Co.	25	25¼	25	25¼
16,585	‡Cos. O. & G..	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜
5,000	‡Cos.O. & G.pf.	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5¼
3,800	‡Federal Oil....	1	1	1	1
750	‡Int. Petroleum	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
5,200	‡Kenova Oil ...	83	85	82	84
500	Met. Petrol ...	21½	21½	21	21
10,000	‡Midwest Oil.	47	52	47	49
3,000	‡Midwest Oil pf.	79	97	79	90
1,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
25,000	‡Okla. Oil	12	15	11	15
500	‡Okla. Oil pf..	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,000	Okla.Prod.& R.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
875	Penn.Gas-oline	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Savoy Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½
13,700	‡Producers,O.& G.	30	33	30	32
1,100	‡Sapulpa O.&R.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
7,200	‡Sinclair Oil...	47⅝	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
8,800	‡Sinclair Western	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	‡Ventura Con..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,400	Wayne O.& G.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Am. Com'der.	7½	7½	7½	7½
7,700	‡Alas.-West..	55	55	53	54
2,500	‡Atlanta	11½	12	11½	12
3,000	‡Adaiac Sil..	62	62	62	62
2,500	‡Alb.-Br. Col. Corp.(Ross.)	75	75	72	73
1,400	††Booth	17	17	16	16½
100	Bingham Min..	13	13	13	13
800	Bos. & Mont..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Bute & N. Y..	2	2	2	2
100	Butte Copper & Z., v. t. cfs.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	‡Calaver's Cop.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
1,500	‡Caledonia	67	67	66	66
3,200	‡Canada Cop...	1½	1½	1⅞	1½
3,000	‡Cashboy	8	8	8	8
1,500	Cerro de Pasco Copper....	38	38½	37¾	38
600	Consol. Arizona Smelting ...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,600	Con. Nev.-Utah	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3,800	Crystal Cop.M.	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
1,400	‡Dome Lake...	35	35	35	35
2,000	‡Eagle & Blue Bell	2	2	2	2
1,000	††Emma Cop...	55	55	55	55
300	First Nat. Cop.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4¾
300	‡Fortuna M. C.	2	2	2	2
1,500	‡Gold'd Cots..	93	93	90	90
1,500	‡Gold'd Merg.	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
1,000	Gold Hill Min.	20	20	20	20
500	††Granite G.M.	37	37	37	37
200	Hecla Mining..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000	‡Howe Sound..	5	5	5	5
1,400	I. & C. M.& R.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
500	‡Inter. Mines.	16	16	16	16
325	Iron Blossom.	17⅛	•11⅞	17⅛	17⅛
10,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅛
1,200	‡Victor Ext.	2	2	2	1⅞
1,500	‡Jim Butler..	97	98	97	97
2,500	‡Jumbo Exten.	88	88	85	86
200	Kerr Lake.....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2,000	††Kewanas	12	12	12	12
1,200	La Expo. Min., (a prospect)	56	57	56	57
5,000	††La Jara Gold	12	15	12	15
2,000	‡Louis. Cons..	15	15	15	15
100	Magma Copper	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,900	Mals. Copper.	1	1	1	1⅛
15,700	††Marsh Min..	16	16½	16	16
1,500	McIntyre	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	‡Moj. Tungsten	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
15,000	‡Mont. G. Min.	71	74	71	75
1,000	Monitor Silver.	2	2	1⅞	2
14,000	††Mother Lode.	31	32	30½	30½
1,500	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co.....	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼
27,600	‡‡Newray Min.	34	39	34	39
1,200	Oat. Big Jim..	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	‡Oat. Lex'nton, (a prospect).	60	60	60	60
1,300	‡Oat. South'n, (a prospect).	38	38	36	36
1,000	‡Ora	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,000	‡Peterson Lake	27	27	27	27
3,800	‡Rilla Copper..	⅛	1	1	1
7,200	††Rex. Con. M.	19	20½	19	20
4,500	‡Rochester M..	69	70	69	69
2,500	‡San Toy	13½	16	13	16
4,900	‡Scr. G. G. M..	¾	¾	⅝	¾
2,500	††Silver Pick..	10	10	10	10
600	Stand. Sliv.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	¼
5,750	††Success Min.	82	83	•81	82
2,000	††Temiskaming	63	65	63	65
650	‡Tono. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,600	xTono. Ext....	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
60	Tono. Mining...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	‡Tonopah Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
390	United Eastern	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞
4,000	††U. S. Con. M	11	11	10	11
19,850	‡Un. V. Ext...	34½	35½	34½	34¾
1,000	‡Unity Gold M..	3	3	2⅞	3
4,500	††W. E. Con...	97	98	95	95
300	‡Yuscaran Con	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$240,000	‡C. & O. 5s..	95¾	95¾	95½	95⅝
10,500	Con. A. S. 5s	44	44	44	44
85,000	‡Gold. S. 5s.	96½	97	96¼	96⅜
5,000	Sinclair O. 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½

•Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Note.—Wednesday 100 U. S. Light & Heat sold at 3⅝ and high on U. S. Steamship was 6¼.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Ajax Rubber	68½	69½	68½	69½
Am. Drug. Syndicate	13¼	13⅜	13	14
Am. Int. Corp.....	28	29	28	29
British-Am. Tob., ord.	17	18	17	18
Car Light & Power...	5¾	6	5¾	6
Charcoal Iron pf....	5¾	6	5¾	6
Springfield Body	77	78½	77	78½
Tobacco Prod.	42⅜	43½	42½	43¼
United Drug	74½	75½	74½	76½
United Drug 2d pf...	92¼	94	92	94
United Drug 1st pf...	52¼	53½	52¼	54
World Film	1	1½	1	1½
Zinc	4½	4¾	4½	4¾

OIL STOCKS.

Century Pet.	60	62	60	62
Empire Petroleum....	6½	7½	6½	7¼
Houston	16	19	16½	18½
Midwest Refining....	65½	66½	65	67
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½

BOND

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	70	74	70	74
American Brass.....	295	298	295	298
Atlas Powder.....	95	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	112	115	113	115
Bliss, (E. W.).....	615	625	610	620
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	198	208	198	208
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	330
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	840	850	840	850
Du Pont Pow., new.	299	302	291	295
Du Pont Powder pf..	102½	104	102½	104
Hercules Powder....	370	375	374	375
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	115	116
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	173	176	173	176
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scoyill Mfg. Co.....	595	600	590	600
Wilch. Rptg. Arms.	1775	1850	1775	1850

PUSH LATIN AMERICA TRADE.

Commissioners Plan to Carry Out Buenos Aires Compact.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Plans for carrying out the proposals for advancing business relations between the United States and South and Central American republics, agreed to at the Buenos Aires conference of the International High Commission, were discussed today at meetings here of the Central Executive Council of the United States Section of the commission.

The Commissioners decided to urge the State Department to undertake treaties for creation of gold trust funds in all the American nations similar to that maintained in this country by the Federal Reserve system. Secretary McAdoo, who is President of the Executive Council and Chairman of the commission, declared such funds would greatly expedite commercial exchanges, saving unnecessary transfers of gold in settlement of balances.

Secretary McAdoo has adopted the commission's recommendation for a uniform nomenclature in classification of merchandise for customs and commercial statistics, and announced today that Treasury Department statistics for 1916 would be on the basis of the new monetary unit of a gold franc, equal to one-fifth of the American dollar, as proposed by the Buenos Aires conference. Members of the commission declared this would afford a simple means of comparison with statistics of the Latin American countries and would simplify trade relations.

The Commissioners will ask the State Department to seek ratification of the uniform trademark, patent, copyright, and pecuniary claims treaties agreed on at Buenos Aires.

CHECK COLLECTIONS AT PAR

Reserve Bank Is to Make System as Broad as Possible.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has notified its members that the full provisions of the Federal Reserve act in relation to the clearing and collection of checks will be put into operation on July 15.

To make the operation of the collection system as broad as possible the Reserve Bank will receive and collect all items drawn on members of the entire Federal Reserve system and such items drawn on non-member banks as it can arrange to collect at par. For the present it is proposed to establish direct collection facilities with non-member banks in towns where there are no member banks. To all non-member banks co-operating in this arrangement will be extended the privilege of having printed on all checks drawn on them the words "Collectable at par through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York."

STUTZ STOCK AT $55.

Syndicate Makes Offering of New Motor Car Shares.

The syndicate formed by Allan A. Ryan & Co. to purchase 37,500 shares of stock of the Stutz Motor Car Company of New York, a new corporation with 75,000 shares of stock, will offer the stock at $55 a share. It was said yesterday that subscriptions already received were in excess of the amount offered.

The Stutz Company has no preferred stock or bonded debt. Earnings for the current year are running at the rate of between $500,000 and $600,000. Proceeds of the new financing will be used to provide for enlarged facilities.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100½	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	96	96⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅜	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅜	101¼	5.90
City of Mont.		Dec. 1917	100	100⅜	4.45
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	90¾	100½	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅝	101¼	3.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	100⅛	100⅜	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	100¼	100⅝	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	101¼	101⅜	4.75
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	100¼	5.35
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105	107	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¼	101½	1.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101	103	3.75
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101⅜	3.25
Swiss Gov....	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Gov....	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100½	..

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	4.05
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1918	100¼	101¼	3.53
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96⅛	98⅜	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100⅜	4.20
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	88¼	88¾	4.55
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101	3.35
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101¼	101½	3.90
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	98	99½	6.12
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.80
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¾	102⅞	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103⅛	5.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100⅜	4.95
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅝	98⅝	4.25
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	98	98¼	..
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	101¼	102¼	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101½	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98½	..	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101	101¼	3.70
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅝	6.45
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99⅛	6.12
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101½	3.90
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1923	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101¾	5.40
•Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	97	97¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98¾	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.83
NY..N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.35
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100¼	5.90
North. S. P.	5	Apr.1, '41	98⅝	99⅛	6.10
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1, '26	96	96½	6.10
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	100⅞	101¼	4.15
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100½	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	98	98½	5.45
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
U.Ry.G.& E.	5	Apr., 1910	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	114	115	4.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100½	101¼	4.20
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅝	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101¼	4.95
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	99¼	5.40
W. V. T. & E.	6s	June, 1917	98	100	6.00
W.S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West. Ut.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DETROIT & MACKINAC—		Inc.
1st week June.....	$20,430	$2,803
July 1-June 7.....	1,152,580	97,511

Public Utilities.

INTERSTATE ELECTRIC CORP. Earnings of subsidiary companies, three months ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	129,848	114,736	15,112
Oper. expenses	81,007	77,200	3,807
Net	48,840	37,535	11,305

Twelve months ended March 31:

Gross	568,508	523,003	45,504
Oper. expenses	333,696	318,419	15,277
Net earnings..	234,809	204,581	30,227

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS for May—

Gross	696,994	574,240	122,754
Net after dep. and taxes ...	201,405	172,225	29,180
Surp. aft. chgs.	86,978	58,128	28,850
5 mos. gross...	3,408,933	2,941,734	467,199
Net after. dep. and taxes ...	1,105,591	917,837	187,754
Sur. aft. chgs.	532,417	327,794	204,623

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO. for five months ended May 31—

Gross	2,508,444	2,087,868	420,576
Net aft. taxes.	1,382,646	1,163,237	219,309
Sur. aft. chgs..	727,334	532,491	194,843
Bal. aft. pf. div.	467,587	287,878	179,709

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6s	Sept.,	1917	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	103
4½s	June,	1963	107⅞	108	107⅞	108
4½s	Mar.,	1963	107⅝	107⅞	107¼	107⅝
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107⅜	107½	107⅛	107½
4½s	May,	1957	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	Nov.,	1917	101	101¼	101	101¼
4½s	May,	1917	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4½s	April,	1966, w. i.	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar.,	1962	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Mar.,	'60.op.'80	102½	102⅜	102½	102⅜
4s	May,	1959	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov.,	1958	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	May,	1957	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s	Nov.,	1956	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov.,	1955	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov.,	1936	99⅝	..	99⅜	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955	89⅜	..	89⅜	..
2½s	May,	1954	90¼	91	90	91

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June,	1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	1913-1923		4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930		4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1930-1954		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1940-1950		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924		4.05	3.90

Cotton Reports Compared

We take pride in calling attention to the remarkable agreement between the cotton reports of the U. S. Government and those of the Watkins Bureau of this firm, the following recent examples of which are particularly striking:

MAY, 1916, CONDITION REPORT.

Watkins Bureau (issued) May 27th..	77.4
Government (issued) June 1st.....	77.5

ESTIMATE OF 1915 CROP.

Watkins Bureau (issued) November 27th	11,191,000
Government (issued) December 10th	11,161,000

YIELD PER ACRE 1915 (LBS.)

Watkins Bureau (issued) November 27th 1915.....	170.8
Government revised estimate (issued) June 3rd, 1916	170.3

The practical agreement of these reports is not accidental; the two authorities agree too frequently. The investigations of both are conducted on similar lines, and the results are arrived at by the same scientific methods. The Watkins Bureau issues semi-monthly reports and large crayon colored maps showing at a glance the condition of the crop in each county as compared with former years. The reports and maps of our Watkins Bureau are available at our offices at all times to those who are interested in cotton.

H. F. Bachman & Co.
Bankers
14 Wall Street, New York

Members of
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
New York Coffee Exchange
Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
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Ann Arbor R.R. Com. & Pfd.
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Hagerstown & Frederick R.R.
H. W. Johns-Man. Com. & Pfd.
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In. Rys. of Cent. Amer. Com.
Kaufmann Dept. St. Cm. & Pf.
N. Y., Susque. & West. R.R.
St. Jos. & Gd. Isl. R.R. Secur.

DIDRICHSEN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N.Y.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"When a friend deals with a friend let the bargain be clear and well penn'd."

THE *Franklin Trust Company* renders to each of its depositors a monthly statement showing all deposits and withdrawals, with dates, and the balance remaining on deposit, and at the same time returns the cancelled vouchers for the month.

This practice is of great aid to depositors in keeping a clear and accurate record of income and expenses.

Established 1903
Franklin Trust Company
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The Guaranty Trust Company of New York buys and sells foreign exchange at current rates and has excellent facilities for financing imports and exports, and for handling collections on all parts of the world.

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issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable at specified time or on demand.
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5½% Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".
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DO YOUR PART IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR
THRIFT
Open a Savings Share Account with $1 or More and Make It Grow.
Begin Now or Write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York City.
SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
Industrial Savings Bank
51 Chambers St., New York
The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.
Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1st, 1916.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, President.
JOHN S. DALY, Comptroller.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York Title Insurance Co.,

135 Broadway, New York, June 3, 1916.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The respective Boards of Directors of the New York Title Insurance Company and the New York Mortgage and Security Company having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of the said Companies, for the merger of the said New York Mortgage and Security Company into the said New York Title Insurance Company, under the name and style of New York Title and Mortgage Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect,
Notice is hereby given, that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the New York Title Insurance Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, June 20, 1916, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, June 16, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and re-opened on Wednesday, June 21, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HARRY A. KAHLER, President.
FRANK L. COOKE, Secretary.

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

135 Broadway, New York, June 3, 1916.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The respective Boards of Directors of the New York Mortgage and Security Company and the New York Title Insurance Company having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of the said Companies, for the merger of the said New York Mortgage and Security Company into the said New York Title Insurance Company, under the name and style of New York Title and Mortgage Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect,
Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the instructions of the said Board, that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the New York Mortgage and Security Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, June 20, 1916, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, June 16, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and re-opened on Wednesday, June 21, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HARRY A. KAHLER, President.
FRANK L. COOKE, Secretary.

New York, May 29th, 1916.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WEINGARTEN & JENKS, Inc.:
Please take notice that the Directors of the company have adopted a resolution that it is in their opinion advisable to dissolve WEINGARTEN & JENKS, INC., forthwith and have called a meeting of the company's stockholders for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that Weingarten & Jenks, Inc., be forthwith dissolved.
This meeting will be held at the office of Abr. A. Silberberg, the company's attorney, at 256 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, at 4 P.M., on June 30th, 1916.
HARRY JENKS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of Society Specialty Company, Inc., will be held at the office of Allan S. Locke, No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1916, at 12.00 o'clock noon on that day for the purpose of voting on a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.
Dated New York, June 5th, 1916.
JAMES F. STAREK, President.

DIVIDENDS.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% (37½c per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50c per share), with an extra dividend of 0% ($1.50 per share) in cash on the Common capital stock, all payable July 3th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 22nd, 1916. The Directors voted also to distribute among the holders of Common stock of record at the close of business June 22nd, 1916, as part of the surplus assets of the Corporation, consisting of shares of the 7% Preferred stock of the Thomas G. Plant Company, on the basis of fifteen one-thousandths (15-1000) of a share of said Preferred stock of said Thomas G. Plant Company for each share of the Common stock of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, such distribution to be made on July 15th, 1916, or as soon thereafter as circumstances will permit.
L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, Inc.

Preferred Dividend No. 14.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 14, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record June 20, 1916.
Cheques will be mailed.
EDGAR J. KAUFMANN, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY.

60 Broadway.
New York, June 15, 1916.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. and an Extra Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable June 30th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 22d, 1916.
The Transfer Books will not close.
L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

71 Broadway, New York, June 15th, 1916.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual cash dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., payable August 10th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 20th, 1916. Cheques will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS AT THIS OFFICE.
C. E. AMBLER, Assistant Treasurer.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend.
New York, June 13, 1916.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending March 31, 1916, payable June 30, 1916, to stockholders of record June 24th, 1916.
JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY COMPANY

Common Stock Dividend.
New York, June 13, 1916.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% from the current earnings for the quarter ending March 31, 1916, payable June 30, 1916, to stockholders of record June 24th, 1916.
HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

Asheville Power & Light Company.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 17.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18, 1916.
E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1916.
The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on July 13, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29, 1916. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer. JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 17, 1916.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, June 6, 1916.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Ziruth Kaiser Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, held on the 24th day of May, 1916, the following resolutions were adopted:
RESOLVED, first, That the Ziruth Kaiser Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, does hereby discontinue business as a corporation, and surrenders to said State its Charter and corporate franchises.
RESOLVED, second, That the President of this corporation cause notice of the adoption of the foregoing resolution to be published in some newspaper of general circulation, published near the principal office or place of business of this corporation, once a week for four successive weeks; and that he certify these resolutions to the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, and deliver to him a certificate showing the publication of said notice, as provided by law.
Given under my hand this 24th day of May, 1916. LEROY A. STRASBURGER, President of said Corporation.
Attest: M. F. B. DELANEY, Secretary.

COTTON PRICES JUMP ON LIVERPOOL BUYING

Bullish Activity on Complaints of Heavy Rain Factor in 8 to 10 Point Rise.

RECORD EXPORTS EXPECTED

The South Reports an Improved Spot Demand, Due Largely to Drop in Freight Rates.

Cotton showed an increase in activity yesterday, with prices working up 8 to 10 points over Wednesday's close. Buying by Liverpool for straddle account as well as some long bullish activity on complaints of too much rain furnished the impetus for the advance. In the late afternoon trading was less active, but prices held within 2 or 3 points of the highest of the day.

New Orleans, Texas, Savannah, and Augusta reported an improved spot demand. This is due largely to the drop in the freight fate. New Orleans quoted freight room to Liverpool yesterday at $1.75 per hundred, while the rate from New York is $1.50 per hundred. Exporters, therefore, are somewhat more active. Liverpool on the other hand seems to show less anxiety over the question of cotton supply, as some very large shipments are now on the way.

There is a feeling that exports for the last two months of the season may establish a new high record for June and July. The largest previous amount exported between the first of June and the end of July was about 500,000 bales. From June 1 to the present date, however, 233,000 bales have already been exported. The total exports are now 5,228,000 bales against 8,015,000 bales last year.

General rains were reported throughout Texas and Oklahoma yesterday and scattered showers visited the Eastern belt. There is no reason to believe that rains at this stage of the season would be harmful, as the moisture has not been excessive. The precipitation, while not particularly needed, will not be injurious.

The Watkins Bureau, according to H. F. Bachman & Co., estimates the condition of the crop on June 8 at 78.5. This is an improvement of about 1 per cent. since the report by this authority the latter part of May.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Houston 10 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points advance. Middling, 12.90. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.84	12.66	12.81@12.83	12.71@12.72
Oct.	12.99	12.83	12.95@12.96	12.87@12.88
Dec.	13.14	13.00	13.13@13.14	13.03 flat
Jan.	13.22	13.07	13.19@13.20	13.09@13.10
March	13.36	13.23	13.34@13.35	13.25@13.26

Total port receipts, 17,833 bales; last week, 15,950 bales; last year, 3,799 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,944	1,545	850
New Orleans	4,279	4,424	1,162
Mobile	336	1,466	5
Savannah	1,167	676	595
Charleston	86	34	281
Wilmington	26	146	179
Norfolk	1,239	1,198	579

INTERIOR RECEIPTS

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	140	29	219
Memphis	270	1,084	252
St. Louis	46	1,049	294
Houston	609	753	1,140

Exports, 13,829 bales; total thus far this season, 5,228,686 bales; total last season, 8,015,361 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,304 Galveston	13.30	176,744	198,628
4,305 New Orleans	12.60	209,324	185,903
—— Mobile	12.63	24,081	17,097
—— Savannah	12¾	121,451	69,230
—— Charleston	12¾	43,248	53,321
—— Wilmington	12¾	59,600	44,087
274 Norfolk	12.75	61,848	54,478
37 Augusta	12.50	88,048	92,633
250 Memphis	13.00	74,478	104,169
—— St. Louis	12¾	18,894	25,661
620 Houston	13.20	53,786	71,328

The Liverpool market opened dull. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline at 8.26. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 14,000 bales, all American. Market closed steady.

MAYOR OPPOSES TAG DAYS.

Calls That Plan of Raising Funds Highly Objectionable.

Mayor Mitchel is opposed to holding any more tag days in New York at present. In a letter replying to P. S. Vilmont, Presidetn of the Lithuanian-American Relief Fund, asking him to designate a day for the collection of funds for the Lithuanian war sufferers, he wrote yesterday:

"Because of the many complaints that have been made about tag days it is the Mayor's understanding that the Board of Aldermen has agreed with him in the conclusion that further resolutions of this sort will not be approved. He believes that there are many other ways of obtaining a contribution from the various relief funds without resorting to this plan, which is considered highly objectionable by so many people."

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY

Sinking Fund.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the First Mortgage of Hocking Valley Products Company, dated January 1, 1911, hereby requests proposals for the sale on June 28, 1916, to the Trustee, on account of the Sinking Fund, of First Mortgage Fifty-Year 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Hocking Valley Products Company, accompanied by the July 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons, and also accompanied (1) if the Bonds were subjected to the agreement dated January 1, 1915, for the temporary reduction of interest, by the 10 certificates then delivered in respect of and appertaining to the Bond or Bonds in question; or (2) if the Bonds were not subjected to such agreement, by the coupons due January 1 and July 1, 1916, and January 1, 1916. The Sinking Fund money now available are $10,160.71. Proposals must be in writing and state the prices, FLAT, at which the Bonds, with all coupons (and certificates if any) as above required, are offered, and whether the Bonds were or were not subjected to aforesaid agreement. Proposals must be delivered to the Trustee in sealed envelopes not later than 12 o'clock, noon, on June 24, 1916, the Trustee reserving the right to accept or reject any or all proposals in whole or in part.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.
16 Wall Street, New York City.
Dated June 7, 1916.

NEWPORT & CINCINNATI BRIDGE COMPANY.

General Mortgage 4½% Fifty Year Gold Bonds.

In accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund clause of above Mortgage, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of as many bonds as can be purchased with $13,740.00, (which amount is one per cent. of $1,374,000.00, the amount of bonds now outstanding,) will be received at the office of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, and opened at noon on June 30th, 1916, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided the price does not exceed par and interest.
WILLIAM W. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
June 1st, 1916.

THE TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & OHIO RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Penn., June 1, 1916.
First mortgage 4½% bonds of The Cleveland & Marietta Railway Company to an aggregate cost of Twelve Thousand Two Hundred Seventy Dollars (€12,270) will be purchased for the Sinking Fund, July 1, 1916, from the lowest bidders at a price not to exceed par and interest.
Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, before close of business, 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, June 30, 1916. T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

CHESEBROUGH DIVIDEND.

First Payment Since Increase of Stock—Auto Lamp Co. Prospers.

The Edmunds & Jones Corporation, manufacturer of automobile lamps, reflected the prosperity of the motor business yesterday by putting the common stock on a $4 annual dividend basis. An initial quarterly disbursement of $1 a share was declared, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 20. In official quarters it was said that current earnings are running at a rate equivalent to more than three times its annual dividend.

The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, a former constituent of the Standard Oil Company, declared its first dividend since the stock was increased from $500,000 to $1,500,000. The payment will be 3 per cent., with an extra of ½ of 1 per cent., to be disbursed June 29 to shareowners of record June 20. Before the stock increase 6 per cent. regular and 4 per cent. extra had been paid quarterly for some time.

AUTO MERGER LACKED CASH

Willys Says He Withdrew When Money Was Not Forthcoming.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 15.—The $200,000,000 proposed merger of the automobile industries of the country was abandoned because of the lack of cash, according to John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company. In a statement today he said:

"As the proposition was first put to me I understood that I was to receive payment on a cash basis for the holdings which I would turn over. There would have been no objection to such procedure. When I discovered that the cash was not forthcoming and that it was the intention to carry through the proposition on a different basis I decided to withdraw."

Mr. Willys asserted that fear of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act had nothing to do with the abandonment of the combine.

MOVING PICTURE FILMS.

Duty on Duplicates Reduced to One Cent Per Linear Foot.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday, in construing the provisions of Paragraph 380 of the present tariff relating to moving picture films, made a ruling materially reducing the duty on duplicate films not photographed by a camera. The issue, which was up for the first time, stood in the name of D. C. Andrews & Co. of this city.

Collector Malone, after getting a report from Appraiser Sague, classified the films in question at 3 cents per linear or running foot, under that part of the tariff provision reading "photographic film negatives, imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving picture exhibits, exposed and developed." William L. Wemple, who appeared for the importers, said the importation had been assessed as negatives, whereas his clients claimed as duplicates. The testimony showed that the films were duplicates, not photographed by a camera, but printed from a positive by mechanical means—putting one against the other.

On cross-examination it was shown that the goods were moving picture films and that they were not the original or first negative, or equal in quality thereto. This testimony, the board's decision said, was not contradicted by the Government, nor shaken by cross-examination of the importers' witnesses. Judge Sullivan sustained the protest granting entry at 1 cent per linear foot.

Letcher Is Foreign Trade Adviser.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary Lansing announced today that Marion Letcher of Georgia has been assigned as Acting Foreign Trade Adviser of the Department of State in place of Dr. Charles A. Tolfder, who resigned to accept a position in New York City. Mr. Letcher has been American Consul at Chihuahua City until recently.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market broke sharply during the early operations and prices declined ¾@1¼c, with several of the active positions making new low records for the season. On the decline shorts bought freely and prices rallied 1¾@2c from bottom, and, while there was a partial reaction from the top, final quotations were ⅝@⅞c above the final of Wednesday. In local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.14½; No. 2 hard, $1.14½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.21½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.23¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.03¾	1.01¼	1.03	1.02⅝	1.03⅝
September	1.03½	1.00⅜	1.03	1.04⅝	1.02⅝
December	1.06¼	1.03⅝	1.07⅛	1.07¼	1.05½

CORN.

Continued firmness in the cash position had a stimulating influence on the corn market, and, after showing a moderate early decline, values rallied and at the close showed net gains of ⅛@⅜c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86½c., cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	72⅜	71¼	72¼	71⅝	75¼
September	71¼	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	75
December	61⅜	61¼	61⅛	61⅛	65⅝

OATS.

Rumors of a large export business in oats lacked confirmation, but the market as a whole was steady, and closing quotations were ⅛c net higher to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was steady, standard quoted at 46½c., No. 3 white, 45 to 45½c; No. 4 white, 44 to 44½c; fancy clipped white, 46 to 47½c; ordinary clipped white, 44½ to 46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	39¾	39	39¼	39¼	45¼
September	38⅝	38¼	38¼	39¼	39½
December	40	39¾	39¾	39⅞	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active, with irregular price changes. Early in the day there was a general advance, with fairly good buying by commission houses, but subsequently lard eased off and closed at the lowest, while pork and the week's comparatively steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Friday, 17,000; Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 12,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	12.85	12.75	12.75	12.77	9.45
September	12.95	12.90	12.90	12.90	9.72
Ribs—					
July	13.10	12.95	13.05	12.97	10.30
September	13.30	13.00	13.12	13.05	10.02
Pork—					
July	22.95	22.75	22.75	22.70	16.85
September	22.35	22.15	23.17	22.10	17.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active, total sales for the day aggregating 19,100 barrels. During the early operations prices showed an upward tendency on the advance in lard and cotton. In the afternoon prices broke sharply, and at the close were 1 to 8 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.60	10.90
June	..	..	10.60@10.86	10.90
July	10.70	10.61	10.61@10.62	10.92
August	10.69	10.62	10.62@10.63	10.64
September	10.70	10.63	10.62@10.64	10.64
October	9.78	9.69	9.69@ 9.69	9.73
November	8.90	8.79	8.79@ 8.81	8.85
December	8.69	8.63	8.64@ 8.66	8.72
January	8.78	8.65	8.66@ 8.68	8.72

SUGAR.

After opening generally 3@4 points higher on first sales, futures firmed up on buying by outside interests and bull support, and at midday prices showed net advances of 3@7 points, with trading active. Later the market eased off under Wall Street selling and the close was not unchanged to an advance of 4 points, with sales for the day 17,400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.42@5.44	5.42
July	5.54	5.53	5.49@5.51	5.49
August	5.56	5.56	5.53@5.54	5.53
September	5.61	5.57	5.56@5.57	5.56
October	5.53	5.52	5.52@5.53	5.50
November	5.43	5.43	5.41@5.42	5.40
December	5.26	5.22	5.22@5.23	5.19
January	4.88	4.85	4.85@4.87	4.81
February	4.59	4.57	4.57@4.58	4.56
March	..	..	4.61@4.66	4.60
April	..	..	4.64@4.66	4.63
May	..	..	4.69@4.70	4.67

The greatest for raw sugar refining firm and moderately active, with sales of Pure Rico afloat, in port, and July clearance, about 60,000 bags, at 6.08c, delivered. Local refiners bought 25,000 bags Cubas, July shipment, at 5½c, cost and freight, and a cargo of Santo Domingo, July clearance, at 5¾c. Spot quotations remain unchanged at 6.40c for Cuban centrifugals, 5.63c. for molasses, and 5⅝@5¾c for cost and freight Cubas. Refined sugar was unchanged at 7.30@7.65c, less 2 per cent. for cash, basis fine granulated.

COFFEE.

While there was no active or aggressive buying in the coffee market here yesterday, offerings were light and prices advanced rather sharply owing to the failure of Brazil to fully follow the recent local decline, covering of shorts, and a little demand from trade sources. The close was steady, at a net gain of from 10 to 11 points. Sales were reported of 18,750 bags. The local spot market was nominally unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	8.00@8.03	7.90
July	8.07	8.07	8.06@8.07	7.99
August	..	..	8.14@8.16	8.03
September	8.18	8.18	8.22@8.24	8.11
October	..	..	8.27@8.29	8.16
November	..	..	8.32@8.34	8.21
December	8.39	8.34	8.37@8.39	8.27
January	..	..	8.42@8.44	8.32
February	..	..	8.47@8.49	8.37
March	8.54	8.48	8.52@8.54	8.43
April	..	..	8.58@8.60	8.47
May	8.65	8.60	8.63@8.65	8.52

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 20,974 packages. Demand only fair, and, with very liberal offerings, values for creamery were sustained with some difficulty. Certain speculative buyers were on hand looking for long lines of extras, for which they paid 30¼c, and some of the higher scoring lots went into the freezers at a cost of 30½@30¾c. Only a little renovated arriving. Ladies firm and making steady to strong, closing up very closely at full late prices. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) per pound, 30@30¼; higher scoring, 30¾@31c; firsts, (89 to 92 score,) 28½@29¼c; seconds, (84 to 88 score,) 27@28c; thirds, 25½@26½c. Creamery, unsalted, extras, 30@30½c; higher scoring, 31@32c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 27@28½c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 27@28c; common to fair, 24@26c. Renovated, extras, 29c; firsts, 25½@29½c; lower grades, 23@24c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c. Ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c. Packing stock, current make, No. 1, 25@25½c; No. 2, 22½c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 23,507 cases. There is a little more demand for high grade stock showing a large proportion of new laid quality, but no material change in the position of the market on average offerings which are moving out at about the same prices as lately quoted. Most regular packings of ungraded stock range from 21@22½c; finer marks bringing more. Graded eggs sell chiefly from 24c down and quite a proportion of fully fancy, with some marks of very exceptional quality selling from 24½c up according to the proportion of large new eggs. Nearby eggs unchanged. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 24½@25c; extra firsts, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 20½@21½c; thirds, and poorer, 18@20c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry 19@19½c; undergrades, 15@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26@27c; ordinary to good, 24@25½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23@23½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 25½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@25c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 27@29c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Forecast:
N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.
Ala. and Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.
Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat. cloudy in w. and probably showers in e.
Ind.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.
Ohio—Probably showers Fri. and Sat.; fresh southerly winds.
Lower Mich.—Showers Fri. and Sat.; moderate to fresh shifting winds.
Upper Mich.—Showers Fri. Sat. cloudy.
La., Ark., Okla., and W. Tex.—Fri. and Sat. generally fair.
E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ill.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; showers in n. and central Fri.
Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except thunder showers in n. e. Fri.
Wis.—Unsettled Fri., with showers in e. and s. Sat. cloudy and warmer.
Minn.—Cloudy Fri. Sat. fair and warmer.
Iowa—Fair in w., thunder showers in e. Fri. Sat. fair.
N. and S. Dak., Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.
Kan.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.; probably thunder showers in s.

SECOND-HAND CARS.

The Automobile Exchange in The New York Times contains particulars of slightly used cars of all makes at bargain prices. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ON FINANCIAL SHOAL

Holder of $2,300,000 Mortgage on Property Begins Foreclosure Proceedings.

TAXES FALLING BEHIND

Uptown Movement One of the Influences That Made the Amusement Place Unprofitable.

An action for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $2,300,000 on the Madison Square Garden was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The action was begun by the New York Life Insurance Company. The entire amount of the judgment, including interest and unpaid taxes, is $2,358,504. The defendant is the F. & D. Company, who purchased the property from the Directors of the Madison Square Garden Company in June, 1911, for $3,500,000.

The mortgage for $2,300,000 was executed by the new owners on Feb. 5, 1912, to the Title Insurance Company of New York and assigned to the New York Life Insurance Company on Feb. 14, 1912.

The owning company, known by the name of the F. & D. Company, is a syndicate of which G. Louis Boissevain is President, Edmond L. Boissevain, Secretary, and George E. Comstock, J. M. Ellsworth, and Alwyn Bell, Jr., additional Directors. When they bought the property plans had been prepared for tearing down the structure and erecting four loft buildings. This was eventually abandoned and the new owners announced that they would retain the Garden, as it seemed to be needed for amusement features.

When the building was sold the owning Directors included Frank K. Sturgis, President; J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Adrian Iselin, Jr., Charles Lanier, H. H. Hollister, Ogden Mills, H. K. Knapp, L. L. Benedict, William F. Wharton, and James C. Young, Secretary.

The property at that time was assessed at $3,100,000, but it has since been slightly reduced, the assessed valuation last year being $3,000,000, of which $2,790,000 represented land value. The Garden covers the entire block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, 197.6 feet on the avenues and 425 feet on the streets.

The Garden was opened in June, 1890, and has been the recognized home of the circus and the national Horse Show exhibitions for years. It ceased, however, to be a paying investment many years before its sale five years ago. Since that time it has suffered from the uptown movement and the completion of the Grand Central Palace in Lexington Avenue, which has drawn many of the entertainments that formerly were held in the Garden.

Real estate brokers said last night that the foreclosure action would doubtless be amicably adjusted and not result in an actual sale of the property.

Lindars Gets $8,000 P. S. Job.

The public Service Commission announced yesterday the appointment of Frederick W. Lindars, as Chief of Accounts, a new place that will carry with it a salary of $8,000 a year. His principal duty will be the establishment of an adequate system of accounting under the dual system of rapid transit. Mr. Lindars lives at 1,424 President Street, Brooklyn. He is a Public Accountant and was connected formerly with the Bureau of Municipal Research.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buy Old Thalia Theatre and Atlantic Garden on the Bowery—Deals Near Washington Square—Henry Street Settlement Addition—Big Bronx Trade.

The Bowery, which has been somewhat lethargic in realty activity of late years, took the centre of interest in the realty market yesterday in the largest deal that has taken place on that historic thoroughfare in some time. It involved the ancient Thalia Theatre and the now deserted Atlantic Garden, opposite the Manhattan Bridge approach. The property, fronting 150 feet on the Bowery and running through to Elizabeth Street, fronting there 187.6 feet, was sold for the estate of William Kramer and the William Kramer Sons Realty Company to Lowenfeld & Prager, operators. It includes the property from 46 to 52½ Bowery and 22 to 28 Elizabeth Street. The assessed value last year was $420,500, but the owners, it is said, have been holding it at $800,000. The property was advertised for foreclosure sale a short time ago, but was ultimately withdrawn.

In part payment, Lowenfeld & Prager gave the eleven-story commercial building at 33 Union Square West, adjoining the northwest corner of Sixteenth Street, fronting 30.6 feet by 150 and assessed last year at $285,000. It was formerly known as the Decker Building and was acquired by the sellers about three years ago.

William A. Sussman acted as broker in the transaction. Ellison & Ellison represented the Kramers as attorneys, and Lind & Pfeiffer represented the buyers. Jacob Finkelstein has been appointed agent of the Union Square Building for the new owners.

No definite plans have been made regarding the Bowery property, which, in view of its situation opposite the bridge approach, is one of the

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BURLING SLIP, 31 to 35, n e s, 94.10 ft s e of Front St, runs n e 58.3x n w 2.10x n e 6.5x s e 63.6x s w 63.1 to Burling Slip x n w 59.10 to beginning; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, to Joseph F. Cullinan, 39 West 71st St, all liens, June 5; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. & C. & W., 61 Broadway $55,000

DICKMAN ST, e s, 100 ft s of Sherman Av, 110x100; Hallecy Building Corporation to Estasatah Realty Co., 485 5th Av, mtg $45,000, June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 162d St. 102.2x161.7x99.11x140; Friedman Construction Co. to Hudson View Construction Co., 189 Broadway, mtg $190,000, May 16; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 109 Nassau St $100

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 67.7 ft n of 105th St, 18.7x75; Charles P. Francis, Philadelphia, Penn., to William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., 68 William St, mtg $4,000, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MARKET ST, 77, n w corner of Cherry St, $1.8x60x38.1x60, foreclosure May 23;) Charles L. Greenthal, referee; to Charles Groask-with, subject to mtg, all liens, June 9; attorney, Alfred R. Bunnell, 55 John St $1,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, e s, 452.2 ft s of 127th St, runs e 86x s 2.3x e 9x s 57x w 95 to Drive x n 80 to beginning; Missouri Valley Realty Co. to Martonbert Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway, mtg $140,000, all liens, June 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

IRVING PLACE, 77, n s, 102 ft w of Chrystie St, runs n along 19 ft 4 ins alley 83x w 19x n 2x w 19x s 85 to street x e 38 to beginning, with rights to 10 ft and 2 ft alleys; Ziotte Singer to Gold Theatre Corp., 35 Nassau St, all liens, June 15; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St.....$100

WEST END AV, w s, 86.3 ft s of 85th St, 16.6x100x irregular; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. and another, executors of Caroline A. Brundage, to Minnie K. Young, 46 West 52d St, mtg $17,500, all liens, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $22,000

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Young and Lele H., his wife, to same, quitclaim, all liens, June 3; attorney, same.....$1

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, n e s, 220 ft n w of Macdougal St, 22x97; West Washington Place, n e s, 242 ft w of Macdougal St, 22x97; Pogliasso Cement Building Co. to Angelo Alpi, 93 Macdougal St, June 4; attorney, William E. Cook, 389 Broadway..$1

8TH ST, 427 East, n s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x90.10; Jacob Voigt to Katherine Maeder, 283 Clarkson Av, Brooklyn, mtg $22,000, all liens, June 12; attorney, Morris D. Reiss, 309 Broadway.....$100

8TH ST, 365 and 367 East, n s, 183 ft e of Avenue C, 50x83.11; Jonas Blatt et al. to Joseph Sonal Corporation, 1,344 Bristow St, Bronx, mtg $29,000, June 14; attorney, L. S. Harris, 570 East 161st St.....$100

10TH ST, 238 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x62.4; Madison Av, 1,483, e s, 25.5 ft s of 102d St, 25.2x106.5x25.9x111.10; 103d St, 136 East, s s, 92.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Abraham A. Silberberg to Isaac Silberberg, both at 64 East 91st St, all liens, June 14; address 256 Broadway...$1

10TH ST, 8 East, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x92.3; Paul Tuckerman et al., executors of A. G. Sedgwick, to Julia H. Fisk, Newfoundland, N. J., mtg $12,000, all liens, May 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $27,500

32D ST, 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to Catherine Toner, 305 East 33d St, b. and s., all liens, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

75TH ST, 300 West, 142 ft w of West End Av, 18x102.2, foreclosure June 8; George W. Simpson, referee, to Real Estate Mortgage Co. of New Jersey, 63 Wall St, June 15; attorney, John B. Pine, 63 Wall St....$100

79TH ST, 320 West, s s, 222 ft w of West End Av, 18x102.2; Hatsatah Realty Co. to Frederick A. Ross, 1,620 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 13; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St..$15,000

90TH ST, 57 West, n s, 193.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.8; Annie T. Wolfe of 104th P. O'Brien, to Margaret R. Bradshaw, 148 East 74th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 8; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 233 Broadway..$1

94TH ST, n s, 1,142 ft e of Broadway and at w s of old Bloomingdale Road, 28 ft to centre line of old road x75.7; Louis T. Ewen, Westfield, N. J., to West 82d Street Realty Co., 2,520 Broadway, all title, April 18, 1916; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

101ST ST, 416 East, s s, 285 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11; Central Trust Co. to Amy Holder, 56 West 105th St, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

134TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Kenton Realty Co. to 135 Broadway Holding Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $11,000, all liens, June 7; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$150

154TH ST, 227 West, n s, 266.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11, foreclosure; Eugene E. Spiegelberg, referee, to Joseph Reale, 612 East 180th St, corrects deed, recorded May 1, 1916, mtg $7,000, all liens, May 31; attorney, Walter J. Vreeland, 120 Front St.....$2,100

187TH ST, 9 West, n s, 173.2 ft w of 5th Av, 35.7x99.11; Annie B. Ritterband to David S. Ritterband, 57 West 75th St, all liens, June 15; attorney, D. Solin Ritterband, 52 Broadway $100

183D ST, 538 West, s s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Fred W. Crandall et al. to Margaret C. Webb, 599 West 178th St, recorded from May 29, 1916, when r. s. were omitted, mtg $22,000, all liens; attorney, Henry F. Byrnes, 600 West 181st St..$1

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 183d St, 27.4x100; Wolf Furland to Jennie Patterson, 310 West 112th St, mtg $27,000, May 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

COLLEGE AV, w s, 340 ft s of 169th St, 20x85; Phelan Estates, Inc., to John Gallagher, 2,392 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, mtg $4,500, June 3; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 149th St.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, at s s of Lot 178, map of Prospect Hill Estate, 105.8x ; John Brown to Whitegate Co., Inc., 30 East 42d St, mtg $2,800, June 12; attorney, Harold Swain, 176 B'way.$1

HAVILAND AV, n s, being part of Lot 270, map of Unionport, 50x108; Della A. Morrison to Gottlieb Wieland, 1,130 Havemeyer Av, June 15; attorney, M. B. McHugh, 2,215 Westchester Av $1

PLOT begins 110.9 ft n of 176th St and 87.10 ft e of Crotona Parkway, runs n 63.4x e 7.5x s 63.4x w 7.5 to beginning; Anna Bientuch to S. B. Bldg. Corp'n, 503 5th Av, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$1

PROSPECT AV, 564 and 566, e s, 46.1x131.5x 37.6x158.3; Podgur Realty Co. to Huyler Real Estate Corporation, 30 Church St., mtg $31,500, June 14; attorney, James G. Aaronson, 30 Church St .....

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of 166th St, 88x100; Bronx Enterprise Co., Inc., to J. W. R. Realty Co., Inc., 3,114 3d Av, mtg $5,500, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

VALENTINE AV, 2,182, e s, 20x118.3, to Tiebout Av; Lina Anderson to Emil A. Thibaut, 529 West 82d St, mtg $8,000, June 13; attorneys, Theall & B., 45 Wall St..$1

VALENTINE AV, 2,801, s w corner of 197th St, 90.1x38.1; Frederick Stubenvoll et al. to Nanette L. Maupal, 241 East 197th St, mtg $28,000, June 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

VYSE AV, w s, 75 ft s of 181st St, 25x100; Carrie L. Agner to Carmela Briguglio, 827 Benedict Av, Woodhaven, L. I., mtg $1,500, May 31; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

WESTCHESTER, n w corner Olmstead Av, 142x—x151.5x150; Ferdinand C. Bauman to John Davis as executor, 126 East 144th St, May 12; attorney, I. Atterbury, 66 William St $1

3D AV, w s, 186.9 ft s of 129th St, 72x93; L. Napoleon Levy and another to John H. Phillips, on River Road, Inwood, N. Y., June 12; attorney, John H. Phillips, 128 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; John H. Phillips to L. Napoleon Levy, 18 West 72d St, June 12; attorney, L. Napoleon Levy, 128 Broadway $1

4TH AV, e s, 100 ft n of Briggs St, 35x irregular, Laconia Park; George H. Lawrence et al, executor and trustee, to Walter Whewell, executor, 236 East 178th St, confirmation deed, May 20; attorneys, Clocke, E. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$50

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 928-980; also 21st St. 17 East, store and basement; Union Trust Co. of New York to Exchange Buffet Corp'n, 4 11-12 years; attorney, E. R. Otheman, 31 Nassau St $7,000

BROADWAY, 3,923, store 3 and basement; Louis Schlechter to Jacob Karobow, 1,383 5th Av, and another from June 15, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1921; attorney, Hy Lenetz, 27 Cedar St .....$600 to $900

86TH ST, 8-10 West, front ½, third floor; Stein & Blaine to Eleanor L. O'Reilly, 389 Manhattan Av, 3¼ years from July 1, 1916; attorney, George Maun, 35 Nassau St..$1,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

124TH ST, 459 East, Morris Karsh against James, C. McEachen, owner and contractor $34.50

EAST HOUSTON ST, 186, D. Friedman & Son against Albert Westphall, owner; August Westphall, owner and contractor.$180.00

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, s s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x100; East Side Iron Works, Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Bldg. Co., Inc., owners and contractors $708.00

176TH ST, n w corner of Anthony Av, 70.4x98.4, East Side Iron Works, Inc., against Cleland Realty Co., Abraham Davis, and Louis Davis, owners; Cleland Realty Co., contractors $708.00

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 300 ft n of 172d St., 40x100, Brooklyn Fireproof Sash & Door Co., Inc., against Philip Rosen, owner; Home Union Building Corp., contractors $201.00

KELLY ST, 1,114 and 1,115, Henry Schleichkorn against Willemette Construction Co., owners and contractors.....$1,650.00

171ST ST, 544 East, Otis Elevator Co. against Rosalia Weiser, owner, William Weiser, contractor, (renewal).....$110.39

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 300 ft n of 172d St, 49x100; Louis Katz against Philip Rosen, owner; Sarah Weiner, contractor $1,150.00

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 300 ft n of 172d St, 49x100, Grand Iron Works, Inc., against Philip Rosen, owner; S. Weiner and Philip Rosen, contractors.....$1,362.00

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 300 ft n of 172d St, 40x100, Builders' Brick & Supply Co., Inc., against Philip Rosen, owner; Sarah Weiner, contractor.....$1,412.90

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

137TH ST, 327 to 337 West; Albert Oliver & Son, Inc., against St. Bernards Roman Catholic Church et al., June 13, 1916, by bond $968

86TH ST, 106 to 110 East; Igoe Bros. against 106 East 85th St. Corp. et al., May 25, 1916, by bond.....$97

SAME PROPERTY; Lawrence Cement Co. against same, June 1, 1916, by bond..$1,501

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,028 and 1,030; Delia Trainor against Washington Place Building Co. et al., June 13, 1916.....$29

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

68TH ST, 310 and 312 West; Charles E. Morgan against William Bradley et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. S. Davenport.

80TH ST, 65 East; Edward A. Carpenter against Francis R. Arnold, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, R. H. Robbins.

MADISON AV, 26th and 27th Sts, and 4th Av, block, &c., 197.6x625; New York Life Insurance Co. against F. & D. Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

71ST ST, 412 East, and 82d St, 132 East; Herman Roth against John E. Warner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Gerlich & Schwegler.

160TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 37.6x99.11; Frances M. Hoyt against Ellan L. Finlay et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. E. Gartland.

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; George Inness, Jr., et al., as executors and trustees, against Johanna C. Veiji et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, I. H. Brainerd.

LOT 109, Block 3,407, Section 13, on tax map; Clarence C. Ferris against John C. Cameron et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. C. Ferris.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 76.8 ft h of Berry St, 17.9x76.1; Harris D. Colt against Frances Dexheimer Ahrens et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

LOT 11, map of 120 lots, known as the Daily Estate, property of Hudson P. Rose, and Lots 17 and 18, map of 37 lots in the City of New York, belonging to Nellie Marvin; Richard M. Derrie against Giuseppe Nocilla et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Burns & Fenno.

REAL ESTATE.

BUILDER WANTED,

with more experience than money, to build 5-story apartments for Manhattan realty owner. State past experiences and references, including financial standing. G. N. A., R 63 Times Annex.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES MAPLETON PARK

24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 5 cent fare; brick and stone construction.

Prices $4,000 to $7,000

$500 to $750 cash; balance to suit purchaser.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.

Alco Building Co.

OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION.

Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22d Av., Brooklyn.

$5,800

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

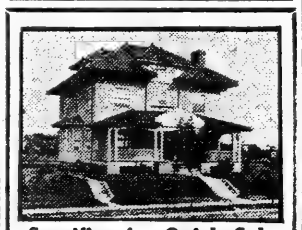
HOLLOW TILE GARAGE

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 348 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH BARGAIN, $2,700.

Neat one family, six large rooms, bath, gas heater, electricity; near Flatbush Av. car. Easy terms., UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Sacrifice for Quick Sale

Ten-room stucco house, on plot 100x100; cost $12,000; your own terms for only $8,000; on parked boulevard in restricted Laurelton; red tiled roof, two baths, steam heat, open fireplace, parquetry floors, oak trim, electric railroad service; half hour to Manhattan or Brooklyn; 15 minutes to ocean; tennis and golf.

C. H. WOLFF, Laurelton, L. I.

Telephone—1846 Springfield.

GREAT FARM BARGAIN.

6-room house, full cellar, outbuildings, large plot of excellent soil; just the place for poultry and small farming; near big markets, stores, schools, churches of all denominations; 5 minutes to station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating, bathing, fishing; plenty of work for the asking; will sell to responsible party on terms as low as $200 cash, balance $12 monthly; only one hour from city. THOMAS, 349 E. 14th St.

BAY SHORE, L. I.

Awixa Ave., 700 feet from bay, 16-room house and stable; beautiful site for health resort or club; sale or lease on long term if required to alter; 200 x 412; water rights. WM. R. MURPHY, attorney, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn. 119 Main.

LONG ISLAND THE BEST SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

HOUSE ON WATER FRONT.

8 rooms, bath, parquet floors, gas and electric light, steam heat, near trolley and train to N. Y. $1,000 cash, balance as rent. T. J. Smith, 321 13th St., College Point, L. I.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rent; If You Like It, Buy.

Just completed Dutch Colonial house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, large living room, steam heat, open fireplace, gas, electric lights, sewers; high, healthy location; plot 100x100; restricted residential colony. Particulars A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Ave. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location. MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY, 149 Church St.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.

For Rent for Season.

Gentleman's country residence, all improvements, fully furnished; private dock fronting on Shrewsbury River. Large grounds, garage and stable. Caretaker's on place. Further particulars address J. S. W. Thompson, 916 Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

Bradley Beach

Four miles from "SUMMER CAPITAL" Modern Cottages.

Furnished. Suitable for long season. Rental $400 to $1,500. Send for Booklet.

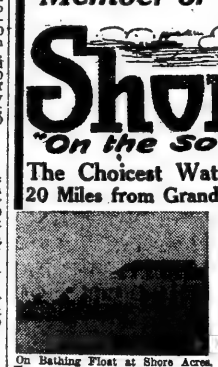
Richard McNeeley AGENCY, Opp. Station, BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

Wouldn't YOU Like To Be a Member of the Charming Club at

Shore Acres

"On the Sound, at WAMPANOAG, L. I., N. Y."

The Choicest Water Front Property Near New York. 20 Miles from Grand Central—40 Minutes by Electric Trains.

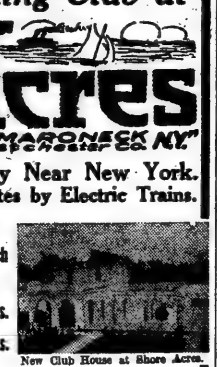


On Bathing Float at Shore Acres.

New Club House and Boat Dock — Bathing Beach

Beautiful Residences on Magnificently Located Plots.

All Land and Water Sports.



New Club House at Shore Acres.

See this Eden for Home-Seekers before you decide on YOUR Home Site—You will never have another opportunity to duplicate the value now offered in SHORE ACRES—Present Prices are LOW and on EASY TERMS.

Motor Out Today and call, write or phone NOW to the Club Secretary for PHOTOS and Full Particulars.

SHORE ACRES, 51-A East 42nd St., New York Telephone Murray Hill 2326.



Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station,

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

MANY NEW HOUSES JUST COMPLETED.

Prices $9,000 to $22,500.
On Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley $250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:30, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:14 Saturday only), 1:32, 2:06, (2:45 Saturday only), 3:00, 3:45, 4:08, 4:25, 5:00, 5:12, 5:33 P. M., etc. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:17, 3:05, 3:40, 4:06, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., etc. Return at frequent intervals.

A Plain Statement of Fact

On a Connecticut hilltop overlooking the Sound several responsible business and professional men built country homes. The location was selected after inspection covering practically all the territory within reasonable commuting distance of New York.

To protect themselves against undesirable conditions—or neighbors—they acquired about thirty acres of land adjoining and lying between their respective properties. This is offered in plots of from two to eight acres to acceptable purchasers.

Every plot has a view of the water. Golf and country clubs near by. Excellent train service. Just over one hour from Grand Central. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a real country home where every city convenience is available.

This is not a "Bargain Sale" and the owners are not "compelled to sacrifice," neither is it a real estate scheme nor "development." The owners are not in the real estate business; they have more land than they have use for, and are interested in securing several more acceptable neighbors rather than a profit on the land.

Discriminating people will find this an extraordinary opportunity.

For detailed information address Box W. D. 47 Times.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

Send for Booklet T.

MODERN HOUSE

of 9 rooms and bath overlooking Long Island Sound; large open fireplace; sleeping porch; tiled bathroom; sewer, water, gas, and electricity; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; privilege of private bathing beach; deep water anchorage; $500 cash, balance can be arranged. L. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

Artistic Semi-Bungalow

22 minutes from New York, in beautiful park, near lake; city improvements; house is built with modern up-to-date ideas; 2 porches; open fireplace; all large, airy rooms; ½ block from trolley and few minutes' walk to R. R. station; terms to suit to responsible party. B. Ferris, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



CALIFORNIA TYPE HOME

CLOSE TO WATER. Plot 100x175 Ft.

$2,500 Easy Terms

Balance of $5,000 Can Remain on 1st Mtge.

Charming House of 10 Rooms and 3 baths—everything modern. Electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, panelled walls, all built-in conveniences. Restricted neighborhood, cultured, congenial people; superb view; near 700 ft. all water sports; boating, etc., golf, country club, schools, churches near by. Write, call or telephone for actual photographs, to

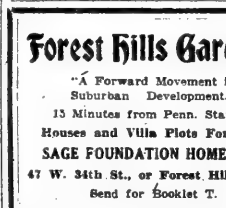
E. A. MANCHESTER,
170 B'way. Tel. 1521 Cort.

IF YOU HAVE $150,

Are Socially Eligible for Membership

IN COUNTRY CLUB,

Can Pay $50 a Month for 3 Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent.



YOU CAN OWN THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 6 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk Frogtown Club House and Golf Course. For particulars, write TREASURER, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

ON THE LACKAWANNA.

If you are looking for a home, see these properties; all exceptionally built of the best material and workmanship; highly restricted sections; no speculations; full values; $14,000 to $16,000.

ORANGE "MONTROSE SECTION."

10 rooms, 3 baths, corner plot; all imp'ts.

MAPLEWOOD Fine brick, one-family house, every appointment. On half-acre plot; high elevation.

FOREST HILL 10 rooms, 3 baths; large plot; all imp'ts.

W. THOMSON, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Country Home Bargain.

16 rooms and 3 baths; on large corner plot, adjoining Golf and Country Club; on summit of hill in the best residential section of a suburban city of 15,000; 5 minutes from 2 express stations and trolley. Terms arranged to suit responsible buyer. P. DELMONT, Room 178, 50 Church St., New York City. 'Phone Cortlandt 8748.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

House and garage on half-acre plot, at actual cost; small cash payment; on Ocean Boulevard; forty restricted, attractive sites for dwellings; uncxcelled water views; maps and data on application.

Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

GOOD CARS.

Slightly used cars at moderate prices picked up in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Adirondack Camp for Rent

ESTATE OF LUCY C. CARNEGIE

Raquette Lake

One of the finest camps in the Adirondacks, accessible by automobile. 300 acres. Group of buildings containing 10 master's bedrooms, 5 baths, 8 servants' rooms, servant's bath. Guide houses, ice house filled, wood, actylene gas, tennis court, steam launch, 45 feet, gasolene launch, several guide boats, row boats. Further particulars and photographs from

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone 6200 Murray Hill

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

In One of the Berkshire Valleys

10 miles from R. R., shop and mill equipped, with timber lot, cottage house; also good farm with large house and barn; fine country home; will sell together or separately.

F. G. SEARS,
West Cummington, Mass.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR LET.

YALE-HARVARD RACE

As you sail up New London Harbor look at finest estate on Connecticut Coast. For sale, low price, easy terms. Address,

HENRY C. ROWE,
Groton, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

8 to 16 Rooms

2 to 6 Baths

One Large Corner Apartment.

Apartments for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

Apply 175 West 58th St.

NONHOUSE-KEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.

RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)

C. F. de Cuenoova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3994.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents	Parlors 18x13
$1,500 to $1,800	Dining Rooms...19x19
	Bedrooms 14x16

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, 3-story and basement, brownstone private dwelling, on plot 26.6x100; large 2-story brick garage, very desirable for professional man; big bargain. Lowenfeld & Pruger, 149 Broadway.

87th, 153 West.—Private house, fully furnished, for rent or for sale.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Plot 200x875; Sedgwick Av., near Burnside; quick cash sale desired. A 334 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

An attractive and well-located brick one-family house; has 11 rooms and bath; is in excellent condition; immediate possession can be given; best section of Flatbush; three minutes from Brighton line; price and terms very attractive to quick purchaser. A 282 Times Downtown.

Three-story brick limestone trim dwelling; 20x43x100; 11 rooms and bath; first class condition; central section of Flatbush; excellent surroundings; close to Brighton line; will be sold at a very attractive figure; terms to suit. A 281 Times Downtown.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 689 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Owner must sell dandy 7-room house and large barn, fully improved; steam heat, artistic interior; extra large porch windows, fine lawn, hedge, shrubbery, and trees all laid out; most beautiful spot in town, with a grand view of country; 30 minutes out; $200 cash and $18 a month buys this bargain home. Photo and information, Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

Bargain; beautiful Swiss chalet style home in Richmond Hill; excellent commutation; 16 minutes from New York; practically new; all improvements; electric light, gas; tile kitchen; steam heat; parquet floors; separate laundry; 7 rooms and tile bath; in refined neighborhood; $5,900; terms. G 293 Times Downtown.

TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE,

14 20th St., Elmhurst Heights, L. I.

All improvements; rent $45; eight minutes from 42d St., New York, upon completion of Corona extension of elevated road; highly restricted neighborhood. J. P. Sloane, Agent, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Modern nine-room house, all improvements; convenient to station, at Little Neck, New York City; 30 minutes out on North Shore, Long Island; $50 monthly. John M. Richie, 68 William St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Swell 5-room waterfront bungalow, modern throughout, beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, steam heat, large porch, fine kitchen, bedrooms with connecting bath, ½ block from bathing beach, boating and fishing; $250 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Further details, "Ocean Bungalow," 169 Times Downtown.

Three-story brick building, suitable garage or factory; basement and first floor, 25x100, light and dry; elevator, electric lights; second and third floors, six large rooms, bath and pantry; all improvements; splendid location. Witt, 141 6th St., Long Island City. Telephone 1892 Hunterpoint.

Two adjoining ocean front plots for sale; will sell either or both; low price; terms to suit on reasonable offer; less than an hour from the centre of the city; restricted, thoroughly developed neighborhood. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, N. Y.

Small hill top bungalow, with a fine view; large plot to raise chickens and vegetables; some clear ground, rest big shade trees; 5 minutes from station; $1,300 complete; on easy terms. B. Schenck, 149 Times Downtown.

Sixty-acre farm at Manhasset, L. I.; high elevation, partly wooded; high-class neighborhood; suitable for country estate; price $2,250 per acre; terms. Write to Box F 284 Times Downtown.

$250 cash, balance $25 monthly, buys fully improved bungalow; 55 minutes from city; water, heat, and electricity; 5 minutes to station; title guaranteed. Glen, 175 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Cosy little house for $1,200; 40 minutes out; near trolley, school, and bay; large garden plot; $100 down, $8 monthly. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For sale in Catskill Mts., at Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y., a farm, 170 acres; house large enough to accommodate 20 city boarders; nice lake; must be sold; price low; easy terms. Inquire Geo. A. Neher, Box 63, Woodstock, N. Y.



An Exceptional Location.

This Estate for Sale or Rent for the Summer season.

Situated in the Ramapo Hills in Rockland County, N. Y.

One hour by train—excellent service. Easy trip by "auto"—good roads. House sixteen rooms. About 48 acres.

Apple Orchard, Berries, Grapes.

W. B. Putney, 36 Warren St., N. Y. Phone 5040 Barclay.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Bronxville station 10 min. walk—Beautiful stone and frame house, 9 rooms, two baths, heavily shaded grounds, 105x100; rent, $55 per mo.; price, $11,500. Dr. Hall, Mohegan Hgts., Bronxville, N. Y.

For Sale—Cosy 9-room house, two baths, hot water heat, electric light; abundance shade; garage; tennis court; stable; shrubs, flowers, fruit; suitable terms; rails from Scarsdale station. D. M. R., 712 Madison Av.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Hackensack, N. J. For $8,500. Approximately 5 acres rich level upland, (no buildings,) located on Hackensack Av. with big frontage on Hackensack River; 16 miles from New York, 10 minutes' easy walk from Fairmount Av. Station of Erie R. R. In addition to the high land there are also several acres of low land, and the commercial possibilities are great, as the river is now being dredged to admit steamers by this land; low commutation, good neighborhood. Would make ideal suburban estate, or can be cut into building lots; there is a fringe of timber; balance in cultivation. Write to owner, W. D. Callender, 538 S. Clark St., Chicago, or for inspection, apply to Wm. Shaffer, real estate, cor. Main and Elm, Hackensack, N. J.

Stucco residence at Mountain Lakes, 10 rooms and 2 baths; living room 24x18, with fireplace; beamed ceilings, paneled walls, parquet floors, electric light, running water; owner will lease, completely furnished, $1,000 a year. Beard, 82 Fulton St., N. Y.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Joe. M. Murphy, owner, Randsburg, Cal.

Country dwelling for rent at unusually low rate, Haworth, N. J.; station, 6 minutes' walk; electricity, steam heat; large grounds; 4 bedrooms, porches; near country club; golf, tennis. Owner, C. Bambach, 80 Maiden Lane; phone 280 John.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements, large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section, ten minutes' to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2 & 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Attention!—Restricted Sylvan section, Rutherford, new seven-room house, latest improvements; very convenient; your own terms. John Furey.

8-acre farm, 7-room house, all improvements; garage; large chicken house; fruit trees and berries; 2 miles from Somerville. Apply 58 Manning Av., Plainfield, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

Seven-room farm house, good location, near river; fruit, vegetable. Write Judson S. Van Ness, R. F. D., Caldwell, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Haworth.—Eight rooms, all improvements; adjoining golf links, near station. Ludwig, owner.

We specialize in Bergen County Titles. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Very attractive furnished shore residence at Pine Orchard, ten miles east of New Haven, on Shore Line Railroad; 15 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; fine beach and yachting dock; high quality; low price; easy terms. Address for particulars and pictures, Henry C. Rowe, Groton, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Bordering river, near station, 8 acres; choice fruit, two-story house, bath, furnace, &c.; stable, henhery; grand views; price $6,000; catalogue postpaid. Chapin Farm Agency, Boston. G. A. Coolidge, Hudson, Mass.

Out of City.

POULTRY FARM, worth while; new, modern appliances; fully stocked, complete, successful; used as a demonstration plant to sell adjoining land; market for output is close by; having accomplished purpose of demonstrating soil and other favorable conditions, this farm and poultry plant can now be acquired at an attractive price on favorable terms. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

$6,000 on second mortgage; must be good, prompt acceptance. Carlucci, 150 Nassau St.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The pressure is high over New England and the Canadian Maritime Provinces and low in all other districts, centres of disturbances being charted over the upper lake region and the Far Southwest. This distribution has resulted in unsettled weather and thunder storms over practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains. West of the Rockies the weather remains fair.

Temperatures continue low for the season in nearly all districts from the Plains States to the Atlantic Coast, while abnormally warm weather prevails west of the Rockies, except on the Pacific Coast. Temperatures of 100 degrees or more were reported from the valleys of California and of 108 degrees to 116 degrees from Southern Arizona Thursday afternoon.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled, with showers, over much of the country east of the Mississippi River during Friday and Saturday.

No material change in temperature is indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh east and southeast, overcast weather, and rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh southeast and south, showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, showers.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania — Showers Friday and probably Saturday.

Western New York—Probably showers Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	69	53	4 P. M. 67	54
6 A. M.	66	53	6 P. M. 67	53
9 A. M.	67	54	9 P. M. 68	53
12 M.	68	55	11 P. M. 67	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 6:15 P. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.

1:20—3,646 White Plains Av.; J. Bolto. Slight
11:05—412 E. 111 St.; H. Rosenberg. Slight
P.M.
2:50—249 W. 112 St.; S. Stahl. Slight
5:45—61 E. 11 St.; Ernest Malinet. Slight
6:30—123 E. 59 St.; J. Barandon. Not given
9:40—457 E. 174 St.; Jacob Kaplan. Slight
7:15—Laconia Av. & 230 St; City prop. None
7:25—68 Pitt St.; Morris Pechter. Slight
7:55—7 Christopher St.; Agnes Johnson. None
8:30—48 Col. Av.; Catharine McKenna. Slight
9:40—157 W. 30th; Quong Hop. $30

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. M. McDonagh, 13, P. White, 13, and W. Morris, 22, to 99, 10 days, 8 A. M., June 17; Patrol. C. Glynn, (sta. house att.,) 32, to 74, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 16; C. F. Thomsen, 36, to 22, as sta. house att., 60 days, 4 P. M., June 16; H. Hagstrand, 36, to 37, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 16; D. Miller, 151, and B. Heuss, 165, to 3 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., June 18; G. H. Griffin, 161, to E. D. Squad, duty in office of Boro. Insp., Brooklyn and Queens, 10 days, 8 A. M., June 19; J. A. Murphy, 167 to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Boro. Insp., Brooklyn and Queens, 10 days, 8 A. M., June 19.

To 99 from precs. indicated, 10 days, from 8 A. M., June 17: T. Kelly, 1; S. Johnson, 1; E. Lunny, 1; H. Reichert, 1; J. Rhodes, 2; E. G. Jaeger, 2; H. Schaef, 2; J. Dougherty, 4; J. J. Gay, 4; T. Rowan, 5; G. Deppert, 5; E. R. Decker, 6; C. A. McCarthy, 10; J. J. Collins, 10; G. M. Schotwell, 2; H. J. Chorman, 1; A. Henne, 1; K. Hathaway, 1; A. Rummage, 1; M. Hurley, 2; C. Fetteroll, 2; J. Reed, 2; E. J. McGuire, 4; J. Quagliano, 5; E. Willow, 6; W. J. Dillon, 6; F. H. Wilshere, 10; H. J. Haggerty, 10; D. Harnon, 10; W. Kiley, 10.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. L. Woerner, 16, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 18; T. F. McLarney, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 17; D. J. Long, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 16; J. G. Loughran, 28, 1 day, noon, June 17; B. J. Tighe, 29, 6 days, 4 P. M., June 30; F. Schipp, 31, 1 day, 12 P. M., June 17; H. Emde, 31, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 18; M. F. Buckholtz, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 16; J. R. J. Kiely, 34, 7 days, 8 A. M., July 15.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. B. L. O'Donnell, 171, 9:40 P. M., June 9, to 11:55 A. M., June 11.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. H. A. Golden, 18.

Fire Department.

Lieutenants promoted to Captain, to take effect at 8 A. M., June 16: John J. T. Waldron, Eng. 33; Hugh J. Joyce, Eng. 61; Joseph O'Hanlon, Eng. 55; William Bernsen, Hose 2.

Engineers of Steamer and First Grade Firemen promoted to Lieutenant, to take effect at 8 A. M., June 16: Engineers of Steamer Orth, Eng. 40; W. H. Stark, Eng. 40; W. J. Green, Eng. 232; G. MacNair, Eng. 232; Fire. 1st Gr. J. F. Roche, Jr., H. & L. 38; W. J. Dugan, H. & L. 129.

Fire. 1st Gr. Charles Hegmann, Eng. 86, is promoted to Pilot, to take effect at 8 A. M., June 16.

Assignments, to take effect at 8 A. M., June 16: Capts. H. J. Joyce, H. & L. 20; J. J. T. Waldron, Eng. 33, (detail continued;) W. Bernsen, Eng. 204; J. A. Orth, Eng. 24; Lieuts. W. J. Green, Eng. 204; A. Orth, Eng. 24; W. H. Stack, Eng. 55; G. MacNair, Eng. 232; W. J. Dugan, H. & L. 129.

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Fire. 1st Gr. J. F. Roche, Jr., H. & L. 38

MORGAN EXPLAINS SUBWAY FINANCING

Banker Tells Thompson Committee He Knows Nothing About Flops of City Officials.

ALARM AT THE HEARING

Man in a Snuff-Colored Suit Causes Uneasiness, but Not on the Part of the Witness.

RESENTS SOME QUESTIONS

$500,000 Fees Charged for Financing Interborough Subway Deals Regarded as Moderate.

J. P. Morgan was a witness all day yesterday before the Thompson Legislative Committee. He testified about the financing of the Interborough in connection with the dual subway contracts, but insisted in reply to repeated questions that he knew nothing of the reasons why city officials had, in the words of Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, "flopped" from one side of the question to another.

Mr. Morgan said he knew of nothing improper about the subway negotiations, and hotly resented a question which he interpreted as reflecting on the late Mayor Gaynor. Later he became angry, and said he did not come before the committee to be insulted when Mr. Moss, in spite of the witness's answers that he knew nothing about the matter, demanded to know what part the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had played in inducing Mayor Gaynor and Controller Prendergast to change their attitude toward the contracts.

Except in these two instances, Mr. Morgan was urbane and smiling in the face of insinuating questions. Early in the hearing Mr. Moss credited himself with having a special knack for loading the questions which the witness objected to.

Mr. Moss's Questions.

"I find," he said, after the witness had noted what he took to be a reflection on Mayor Gaynor, "that people often read a meaning into my questions that are not contained in the words I use."

"Perhaps you should revise the form of your questions," said Mr. Morgan.

"No, no," said Mr. Moss, "I find that my questions are very pregnant."

The hearing at times wandered away from questions connected with the subway transactions. For example, Mr. Morgan was called upon to tell something about the robbery of his firm recently by two office boys and about the Seymour & Seymour wiretapping. The committee took down statements by Senator Thompson about the manner in which matters were conducted at his home town of Lockport, Niagara County; copious reminiscenses by Mr. Moss of New York in the old days and frequent explanations of jokes which failed to take effect.

Senator Thompson occasionally prefaced questions by something like, "Now, Mr. Morgan, pardon me if I am provincial, but—" Mr. Moss launched an interrogation with, "Forgive this miserable joke, but—" Senator Thompson occasionally asked Mr. Morgan about city bankers' ways, and told him, in return, about the methods of Lockport financiers, with an implied comparison highly complimentary to the latter.

Financing Problems.

Senator Thompson once recalled that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and other bankers had withheld $1,990,800 from $40,000,000 worth of B. R. T. notes as prepaid interest. He asked Mr. Morgan if this were not really discount and if the transaction looked proper to him and if he would do business that way.

Richard V. Lindabury, who appeared for Mr. Morgan, interrupted and said:

"Now, Senator Thompson, it is hardly fair of you to ask Mr. Morgan in public what he thinks of another banker's methods."

Senator Thompson answered that Mr. Morgan might put himself quite at his ease and answer without any feeling of impropriety, inasmuch as the committee intended later to subpoena members of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to tell what they thought of the methods of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Morgan refused to answer the question. Senator Thompson then asked him what he as a taxpayer thought of the B. R. T. financing. This question also failed.

There was a good deal of interest among the spectators for a time regarding a man in a snuff-colored suit and steel-rimmed spectacles who hovered about the counsel table with a sheaf of typewritten papers. He was taken at first to be one of the counsel for the committee. More than once he plucked Mr. Moss by the sleeve, calling his attention to the typewritten pages with an appealing expression. Mr. Moss waved him back.

Merely a "Nut."

When the Sergeant-at-Arms of the committee was asked the identity of the man, he said:

"Why, that's a nut. He's been here several times."

At the close of the session Senator Thompson read to Mr. Morgan a list of questions which he said had been submitted by an outsider. Most of the questions touched on matters already described by the witness and others were unintelligible. The witness showed no signs of nervousness, but some in the audience, remembering that the financier had once been shot by a fanatic, seemed to be worried by the presence of the man in the snuff-colored suit.

The morning session of the committee was held in the hearing room of the Municipal Building. The witness seat was surrounded by cameras. There was five minutes of continuous photographing. After every camera had caught full face, profile, and three-quarter views of the witness, Senator Thompson said:

"Now boys, that's enough, Mr. Morgan has been very kind."

"Yes, boys," chirruped Mr. Moss, "Mr. Morgan has been very kind indeed."

The photographers were hustled out protesting, and then Senator Thompson recited for the record a long complaint against the city authorities for not letting the committee have the Coroners' Court, a larger room, on the day their star witness was on the stand. The Coroners' Court was turned over to the committee in the afternoon after a good deal of mopping.

When Mr. Morgan had finally settled back in his chair, puffing occasionally at a cigar in an amber holder, while Senator Thompson smoked a cigarette, Mr. Moss started to read a letter from Mr. Shonts to J. P. Morgan, saying that some of his arguments appeared to be having weight with Mayor Gaynor. Mr. Moss said that the committee had not obtained the letter originally.

Mr. Lindabury questioned him about this, but Mr. Moss said that he meant that, while Mr. Morgan had furnished the letter at the first application for correspondence, it had been overlooked by the previous counsel for the Thompson committee.

Senatorial Felicities.

"I want to say," said Senator Thompson, "that J. P. Morgan has furnished us promptly and without question with all the information we have asked for. There is no dispute on that."

Mr. Morgan was then called on to describe how the subway matter had first been placed before him. He said that Mr. Shonts had asked him to take up the matter of extending the subways in 1909. First, Mr. Morgan got assurances that Mr. Shonts was authorized to represent the Interborough; that he represented no one else, and that he was dealing with no other bankers.

"They wanted to extend the subways," said Mr. Morgan, "but the danger of the undertaking was that, if they went ahead and built them then, the city might later build others and make their expenditure perfectly useless. I thought that on this account the city and the Interborough ought to build joint subways."

Mr. Moss asked if the city did not at that time have money enough to start building subways by itself, if there were not various movements under way to increase the city's debt limit for this purpose, and if there was not also a deliberate movement to minimize the city's debt limit to make it impossible for the city to build them alone. Mr. Morgan replied that he could not answer about the city's financial condition, but that he thought there was no deliberate movement to minimize it.

Mr. Moss then sought to have Mr. Morgan give a reason for the changes of opinion of city officials from opposition to advocacy of the dual subway contracts at a later date. Mr. Morgan said that he knew nothing about the subject. The lawyer then read from a letter of Mr. Shonts to Mr. Morgan, saying that he had laid certain statistical information before Mayor Gaynor. Mr. Moss said that Mayor Gaynor had changed his position shortly after this letter.

Statistics and Dollars.

"Now, Mr. Morgan," asked Mr. Moss, "do you think it was this statistical information which caused him to change?"

"If you mean to ask me if it was dollars, I don't think it was, Sir," replied Mr. Morgan. Mr. Moss glared at the witness and said:

"I did not ask that."

"Your question implied it."

"Not necessarily. Men can be influenced by many things besides dollars."

Mr. Moss then asked the financier what advice he had given to bring the city officials to an agreement. Mr. Morgan said that he had given none; that he was concerned merely as a banker financing the undertaking, with the safety of the bond, and that his part in the negotiations had been mainly discussion with Mr. Shonts for the purpose of assuring himself that the proposal of the Interborough was a good enough business proposal to safeguard investment in the bonds.

"The only reason I bothered with the matter, at such a tremendous expense of time and trouble," said Mr. Morgan, "was because I wanted to see the city get the subways."

Mr. Morgan admitted in reply to questions that he had expected that his firm would do the banking business and make a profit. When he was asked why he had not advised the city and Interborough officials to change the proposed contracts so that they would be more to the benefit of the city, he said:

"That was not my affair. That was a matter which was being handled by the city officials, the Public Service Commission, and the Interborough. I don't butt into other people's affairs. I don't know that I had any authority to recommend on questions of policy or to lay down lines of conduct to city officials."

Just "Flops."

Mr. Moss returned to the alleged changes of position on the part of city officials.

"Now, as to these 'flops,'" he said, "that is not elegant, but it was part of the language of the times, and—"

"Perhaps you put it in the language of the times."

"No, I find it there and I use it."

Mr. Morgan expressed himself as totally unable to explain the "flops." Mr. Moss continued on the same line, asserting that after the city officials had denounced the original proposals of the Interborough as against the city's interests the Interborough had made its proposal stiffer and stiffer and more and more against the city's interest. As the terms grew more and more unfair to the city, he said that the opposition of the city officials diminished, until finally, when the worst proposal of all—the dual subway contracts as finally adopted—was proposed Mayor Gaynor and Controller Prendergast began to favor them. Mr. Morgan again said that he was unable to explain the matter.

As Mr. Moss began to rephrase the question, Mr. Lindabury said he had not caught some of the words and asked Mr. Moss to repeat.

"He said," spoke up Senator Thompson, "that the first proposal of the Interborough was not bad enough and that the city officials would not accept them."

Mr. Moss moved on then to the third-tracking of the Third Avenue elevated, and asked Mr. Morgan why he had objected to the Stevens contract, which, according to Director Young of the Interborough, had been described by Mr. Shonts as designed to conceal the sum of $2,000,000 wanted by the Interborough in connection with certain "commitments and obligations" incurred during the dual subway negotiations.

Extravagant, He Thought.

Mr. Morgan said that he had questioned this simply because two Directors had told him it was extravagant.

"I told Mr. Shonts," he said, "of these opinions and expressed the opinion that, if it was extravagant, it might hurt the bonds. Mr. Shonts contended that it was not extravagant. I let the matter rest on his promise that it would not be undertaken without the unanimous vote of the Directors."

Mr. Moss then asked Mr. Morgan if he had objected to the Gillespie contract for the same work, where a commission of 15 per cent. was allowed to the contractor, as against 10 per cent. proposed to Stevens. Mr. Morgan said that no Directors had called this to his attention.

"But, if the Stevens contract was objectionable, the Gillespie contract was still more open to objection," said Mr. Moss.

The lawyer then asked if Mr. Morgan had written a letter which had not appeared in evidence, mentioning the Stevens contract. This letter was reported again and again as being in existence and as registering disapproval of the Stevens contract and the alleged "commitments and obligations" connected with it. Mr. Morgan said that he had written no such letter.

In the afternoon while Mr. Morgan was asking the stenographer to explain to him how his shorthand machine worked, Senator Thompson rapped for order and said it had been brought to his attention that at the time Mr. Morgan went to Europe some months ago there had been some talk that because on that same occasion a subpoena was issued for him by the Thompson Committee the two occurrences bore some relation to each other. Senator Thompson denied that any rumor to this effect had emanated from him.

Didn't Run Away.

"I am very glad to hear you say that, Senator Thompson," said Mr. Lindabury. "It was suggested at the time that Mr. Morgan had gone to avoid a subpoena by this committee."

"Well, I want to say," added Senator Thompson, "that no such suggestion ever came from this Chairman."

In order, he said, to refresh Mr. Morgan's mind, he read a letter from Mr. Morgan to William Pepperman of the Interborough inclosing two clippings and advising that it was bad policy for the Interborough to appear, as described in the interview, to be subway hunting. A reply from Mr. Pepperman was read. He said that he had given out no information, and that he had learned from the writer of one of the clippings which came from The Evening Post that he had put two and two together and "faked his authority." Mr. Morgan laughed at this, but said that it called nothing to his mind about the reason for the change of attitude in city officials.

"Well, I often find," said Mr. Moss, "that by putting questions in a different way I recall things to the mind of witnesses. Sometimes, when I am framing a question, it reminds me of something I have forgotten."

"I didn't think that you had forgotten anything, Mr. Moss," said Mr. Morgan. Senator Thompson then said that the committee had refreshed the memories of some witnesses to an amazing extent.

"Why," he continued, "when we first questioned Mr. Shonts about Mirabeau L. Towns, who got a $5,000 bonus from the Interborough, Mr. Shonts could not recall who Mr. Towns was. We got him back and asked him again, and finally he remembered all about Mr. Towns driving him down to Mayor Gaynor's residence at St. James and recalled every detail down to the color of the sky on that day."

A Gaynor Letter.

Mr. Moss then read a letter written by Mayor Gaynor on July 19, 1911, which he called one of the "flops." Some of the phrases in the letter in connection with the subway negotiations were "damnable rascalities," "the city is being overreached by a few financiers," and that the city was not in "such evil case" as to submit. Mr. Moss went on to say that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Shonts talked over the subway question nearly every day and that Mr. Morgan must have known what methods were used to bring about a change of heart in city officials.

"I know of nothing improper in this thing from one end to another," replied the witness.

"Well, something might have been put over on you, might it not?"

"Nobody is safe from that. We had a robbery in our office the other day."

Mr. Moss asked if Mr. Morgan referred to the case involving police wiretapping. Mr. Morgan said that he referred to a theft by messenger boys, and added:

"But, if there was anything improper in this, I think I would have seen it."

"If you will excuse this miserable pleasantry, Mr. Morgan, is it possible that any messages to other offices reached yours?"

"Certainly not."

"Without your knowledge?"

"Of course, I am not responsible for anything that happens without my knowledge."

Mr. Moss then went into two charges by J. P. Morgan & Co. of $250,000 each to the Interborough which have been the cause of much comment in previous sessions of the Thompson Committee as among the most important disclosures of the committee.

A Modest Compensation.

Mr. Morgan said that one sum of $250,000 was a charge for services of his bank and banks associated with it for keeping in readiness for a period of more than a year to furnish the Interborough with the sum needed for financing it. This sum, he said, reached as high at one time as $105,000,000. Mr Moss asked if he considered the charge a fair one.

"Decidedly moderate," said Mr. Morgan. "I know of few business enterprises in this country that could have a hundred millions kept at call for them at the rate of one-quarter of 1 per cent. as in this case."

"Did you have to segregate this one hundred million from other funds carried by your firm?"

"No. If we had done so, the charge would have been much higher. But we had to handle our business so that we could be ready to furnish the sum at any time to the Interborough. The service we rendered to the Interborough was that of keeping them in a position where they had the necessary financial backing at every stage of the proceedings."

Mr. Morgan explained that the other $250,000 was for the personal services of himself and other members of the firm in holding daily conferences with the Interborough officials, advising them on the contracts, and helping to shape their negotiations.

Mr. Moss then asked if no part of this was for advice or assistance in overcoming the objections of city officials. Mr. Morgan said it was not.

Cheap at the Price.

"Do you mean to say that you charged $250,000 merely for conversations?"

"Yes, Sir, and well worth it, too."

Mr. Moss continued with other questions as to whether his firm had not taken steps to subdue the opposition of city officials, but Mr. Morgan cut in with:

"I will not stand this. I did not expect when I came here that I was to be insulted. Your questions imply that I have done something——"

"Now, Mr. Morgan, you stop insulting me. When you characterize my questions, you are insulting me."

"Come, come," said Senator Thompson, "this is getting to be like a Directors' meeting."

"I'm a little fellow in New York," said Mr. Moss, dramatically, "but I'm awful proud."

"So am I," said Mr. Morgan, with a smile. After one or two more questions had been put, Mr. Morgan leaned forward and said:

"Mr. Moss, I did not mean to insult you."

"Mr. Morgan, I did not mean to insult you," replied Mr. Moss. "Mr. Morgan, the trouble with you is that you have not often been subjected to cross-examination. I have undergone it frequently."

"Have you, Mr. Moss? I hope you have enjoyed it more than I have."

Mr. Morgan then explained that the $500,000 in these two sums had been received by his firm in 1911 when the subway negotiations had been abandoned. After they were resumed and the Morgan firm made a profit on the sale of the bonds, Mr. Morgan was asked if the money had been returned to the Interborough.

"Certainly not," he said. He added later that no suggestion of this had been made by the Interborough.

"Did you ever hear that any of these bonds had passed directly into the hands of any city officials?"

He Recommends Witnesses.

Mr. Morgan said that he had never heard of anything of the kind. When other questions were put concerning the resumption of subway negotiations, Mr. Morgan said that the Thompson Committee ought to call Seth Low and Mr. Rea of the Pennsylvania, as they were the two men most instrumental in bringing the subway matter to life again.

Mr. Moss went back to the alleged changes of front on the part of Mayor Gaynor and Controller Prendergast, and asked if he could not think of any reason which would cause this change in the face of their "violent pre-election speeches." Mr. Morgan said that he paid little heed to pre-election speeches.

"If you knew who pulled the wires behind the candidates you might," ventured Mr. Moss.

"Well, I never took much interest in that," said Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Moss asked if the known backing of Morgan for the Interborough had not made it impossible for others who wanted to build subways to get backing. Mr. Morgan said he thought not.

"Well, you would have fought for your banking interests in this, would you not?"

"What do you mean by 'fight'?"

"As a banker fights. I thought they fought sometimes. I have heard cries of distress which would indicate it."

Mr. Morgan said that the financing of the subways was the greatest transaction of its kind in the United States and that he was proud of his part in it. Senator Thompson then began questioning him about the financing of the B. R. T. by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

"They had their problems to face and we had ours," said Mr. Morgan. "I can't tell you anything about their business."

But in reply to hypothetical questions, Mr. Morgan said that the charging of discount under the name of interest and interest on money not furnished were not in accordance with the National Banking act.

"Are they customary in the banking business?"

"I wish they were."

At the end of the hearing, Mr. Morgan laid his hand on Mr. Moss's arm. Mr. Moss put his hand on the back of Mr. Morgan's and they conversed smilingly. The session adjourned with all apparently on the friendliest terms.

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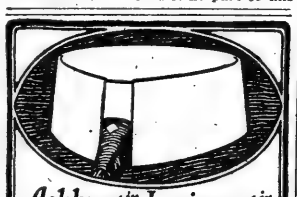
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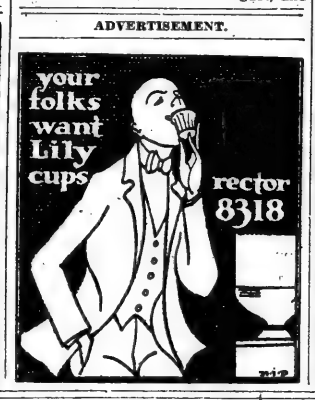
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For full weather report see Page 19.

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Advocates Shrilly Cheered, Opponents Hissed—Gov. Ferguson Leads Non-Action Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The Democratic National Convention came to an end at 8:13 o'clock this afternoon, after the adoption of the platform, the only contest over which outside of the Committee on Resolutions related to woman suffrage and resulted in a rollcall by which the advocates of votes for women won what they considered a hollow victory.

The platform was adopted by a viva voce vote, exactly as approved by President Wilson and submitted by the Resolutions Committee, including the plank on Americanism and that favoring woman suffrage. No voice was raised against the vigorous declarations of the Americanism plank. The reading of the plank, which was drawn by President Wilson himself, was interrupted by handclapping. Its denunciation of conspirators for the advancement of foreign influence in this country was roundly applauded, as was its criticism of the disloyalty of some Americans. Excoriation of a political party that should receive such support received similar approval. Declarations for military preparedness were also uniformly applauded.

Close attention was given the plank relating to foreign policies. There was occasional scattering applause and cheers. The Latin-American policy plank got some applause, but more greeted the Mexican plank and frequently interrupted its reading, especially the reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine. The assertion that American troops should be kept in Mexico until danger of raids subsided was loudly applauded. The assertion that intervention is a "last recourse" received applause, but generous approval was given to the indorsement of the President's attempt to prevent intervention.

The Hand on the Convention.

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," yelled a delegate from the Pacific Coast in reply to the speech of Governor Ferguson of Texas opposing the woman suffrage plank in the platform. Whether it ruled the world or not, that hand lay heavy on the last session of the Democratic Convention.

The galleries looking down on the convention were filled with women and bright with yellow sashes, yellow ribbons, yellow parasols. The cheering was shot through with soprano voices, and often the soprano dominated. The only subject discussed was the woman suffrage question, and on that the women in the galleries gave direction to the discussion.

A woman suffrage plank was to be adopted, and men who voted against it were hissed fiercely and without rebuke by the women in the galleries, while those who favored it were encouraged and rewarded with feminine cheers. Scattered throughout the convention were women with rollcall forms, waiting to take down the vote and register the opponents of their cause. The galleries ruled the convention and the women ruled the galleries. It was like the French Convention of the Revolution, gallery ruled, and the women with the rollcall blanks, noting down their enemies and the way they voted, suggested the knitting women of the Reign of Terror.

There was no dispute over the platform as a whole, or over any part of it, except the woman suffrage plank. The planks dealing with Americanism, with the tariff, and with other subjects received mechanical applause, but no comment or objection. But a minority report was made on the suffrage plank, and the last session of the convention was taken up with the fight over that. It was the first time that the question of votes for women had been the star feature of a session of a national convention of any party, and the change was very great from the old days when women suffragists used to besiege vainly the doors of platform committees, to be heard, if at all, merely as a reluctant courtesy.

Big Majority for Suffrage.

The minority report of Governor Ferguson was rejected by a vote of 888½ to 181½, and the majority report, recommending woman suffrage favorably to the States, was adopted by a viva voce vote.

Furthermore, the convention gave this overwhelming vote right on the heels of a speech by Senator Walsh of Montana, in which he swung the club of the women's vote over its head. He wasted no words on sentiment, he didn't talk about the hand that rocks the cradle, he made no appeal for equal justice to the sexes. He told the convention to adopt the suffrage plank or give up the electoral votes of the States where the woman's party has the ballot and to give up the control of the United States Senate. He told them that the women had the votes to beat the Democratic Party, to give the Presidency and the Senate to the Republicans, and that unless this plank were adopted they would do it.

It was not an idle threat. Whatever the more conservative suffragists may think or say and however they may

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Cabinet Congratulates Wilson; Marshall Wires: "You'll Win."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—President Wilson received the congratulations of members of the Cabinet over his renomination when he met them at the regular Friday Cabinet meeting this morning. Not until a few minutes before 11 o'clock, when the Cabinet was scheduled to meet, did the President go to the executive offices. There he found large stacks of telegrams congratulating him on his renomination, and predicting his election. Among them was one from Vice President Marshall, from Indianapolis, which the President read to members of his Cabinet. It said:

"In the fight which you are to win I am always yours to command."

President Wilson will probably go to his summer home at Shadow Lawn, in New Jersey, for the official notification of his nomination. New Jersey members of Congress have urged him to do this, and the President will probably accept. The date for his notification has, of course, not been fixed. The President will not remain at his Summer home more than a few days, but will return to Washington and stay here so long as Congress is in session.

ELECT M'CORMICK TO RUN CAMPAIGN

President's Choice for Chairman Grudgingly Approved by National Committee.

HIS SELECTION FOUGHT

Members Complain of Dictation and Desire for Party Harmony Alone Prevents a Rupture.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 17.—The election of a Chairman of the Democratic National Committee precipitated a fight in the organization which was livelier than any that developed during the entire convention. The quarrel was because of the deep resentment of a number of the committeemen because President Wilson personally selected a Chairman in the person of Vance McCormick of Pennsylvania. Mr. McCormick is not even a member of the National Committee.

After wrangling from 7:30 o'clock last night until after midnight, during which time many committeemen roundly scored the President for trying to run everything himself, the committeemen reached an agreement early this morning, and Mr. McCormick was elected Chairman.

The committeemen opposing the President wanted to pick their own head and were ready to unite on Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut. When they saw, however, that the President was going to take things into his own hands, they tried to "get from under," and throw the full responsibility for the campaign upon Mr. Wilson himself.

They put forward a resolution vesting in the President the power to select the full Campaign Committee to conduct his campaign as he might see fit, leaving the National Committee free from all responsibility. It was this resolution that furnished most of the debate, and it was withdrawn only after urgent appeals for harmony had been made by the cooler heads in the committee, who said they did not want the impression to get abroad that the Democrats were beginning their campaign with a free-for-all fight among themselves.

Fight Started by Moore of Ohio.

The resolution was presented by Judge E. H. Moore, National Committeeman from Ohio. It set forth that the committee was willing to pledge its support to the President, but wished him to assume full responsibility.

The fight got under way when Judge Moore offered his proposal. A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania made strenuous objection to it. Mr. Moore said he did not want any gag rule to obtain, but explained that the resolution had been given to him by Clark Howell of Georgia, whose proxy he held. Committeeman Barnett of Colorado moved that the resolution be tabled. John J. McGraw of West Virginia then introduced another resolution, which provided that the committee should select its own officers from within the membership.

There was some debate on this, and Mr. Moore announced that he would withdraw his own resolution and offer a substitute. The substitute read as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic nominee for President of the United States be and he is hereby empowered to select a campaign committee of such number as he shall see fit, and a Chairman and other officers thereof, which committee and its Chairman and other officers may or may not be members of the National Committee, as such nominee shall determine; that such committee, when so selected, be in, and it is hereby empowered to have, subject to the supervision of such nominee, sole and exclusive control, conduct, and direction of the ensuing Presidential campaign; that no officer or member of the National Committee shall have or exercise any authority in the direction, control, or management of such campaign, except as such authority shall be derived from such Campaign Committee; and

Resolved, further, That we pledge to such campaign committee so selected our unqualified, earnest and enthusiastic cooperation and support in its endeavors to bring about the triumphant re-election of the Democratic candidate for President the Democratic candidates for President.

When the vote on the above resolution was taken it was defeated, 46 to 2. The committee thereupon took a viva voce vote on Mr. McCormick. All present voted for him for the chairmanship.

Fears Presidential Dynasty.

In presenting his substitute resolution Mr. Moore said that it was meant to turn over the entire campaign to the President. He read extracts from speeches and letters of Mr. Wilson to show that the President had himself announced he would take orders from nobody. Yet, Mr. Moore continued, the President was now trying to order the National Committee how to conduct its own affairs. This power, he said, no American should have. No man, he declared, should have the power to create a Presidential dynasty.

Homer S. Cummings, the committee's own choice for Chairman, was the first to try to smooth over the trouble. He announced that he was against the Moore resolution and urged the com-

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ROOSEVELT WILL INDORSE HUGHES; PARTY HEADS MEET

Colonel Said to Have Assurance Nominee in Accepting Will Bar Hyphenism.

PERKINS VISITS WHITMAN

And Governor Calls on Republican Candidate in Negotiations with Progressives.

COLONEL MUM ON POLITICS

Refuses to Give Interviews and Asserts He Will Make Announcements Only Under His Signature.

Colonel Roosevelt will make a statement early next week indorsing Charles E. Hughes. This was positively asserted last night by a man who took an active part in negotiations intended to bring together the Republican candidate and the leader of the Progressives.

Colonel Roosevelt's expected statement is to follow the declaration of principles which Mr. Hughes will make after he is formally notified of his nomination. This was taken to mean that the statement of Mr. Hughes will contain a rebuke to German-American interference in American politics and a characterization of hyphenism sufficiently clear and vigorous to suit Mr. Roosevelt.

Governor Whitman had a long conference with Mr. Hughes yesterday. He then returned to the Hotel St. Regis where George W. Perkins called on him. After their conference Mr. Perkins went to the Hotel Langdon where he talked for some time to Colonel Roosevelt. Early last night Mr. Perkins called again on Mr. Whitman. When he left it was said that he was to make another visit to Colonel Roosevelt. Governor Whitman returned to Albany at midnight.

Mr. Perkins is regarded as the man closest to Colonel Roosevelt, and Governor Whitman is as close as any one to Mr. Hughes. It was declared last night on good authority that Mr. Whitman had learned the views of Mr. Hughes on the question of the German-American invasion of politics with more particularity than Mr. Hughes has made them known in his telegram of acceptance and statements since then, and that Colonel Roosevelt had found them strong enough, as they were transmitted by Mr. Perkins, to cause him to decide to throw his influence unreservedly in favor of the Republican candidate.

Admits Talks Are Political.

Mr. Perkins admitted yesterday that his talks with Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Whitman were on politics, but he would not say anything specific. Governor Whitman refused to be quoted, although he discussed some features of the situation guardedly. After his second visit to Mr. Perkins, Governor Whitman took no pains to conceal the fact that he was in a jubilant frame of mind.

Colonel Roosevelt, who was still very much under the weather, refused to talk politics yesterday, but his friends insisted that nothing but a firm and unmistakable stand by Mr. Hughes, completely dispelling the belief of German-American propagandists that he sympathizes with their principles, would induce Colonel Roosevelt to give him active support or to take any steps to lead his Progressive followers back into the Republican ranks.

Governor Johnson, Chester Rowell, Raymond Robbins, and other Progressive leaders, who are in this city and have held discussions with Colonel Roosevelt, have refused to say anything about Colonel Roosevelt's present views or to indicate what course they are likely to pursue in the future. All that any of them would admit was that Colonel Roosevelt's stand would probably be shaped by the words of Mr. Hughes.

Whitman Well Satisfied.

Governor Whitman appeared last night to be well satisfied with the part that he was playing in the effort to bring the two parties together. It is said that if it is completely successful not only is his State leadership unassailable, but his prominence as a national figure is bound to be greatly increased by the credit he will receive, first as the Warwick of Mr. Hughes and secondly as the reconstructor of the Republican Party.

What part the prominence of Governor Whitman in the negotiations will have with the more radical wing of the Republican Party is at least uncertain. Many Progressives profess bitter opposition to him, and a resolution was introduced, though not adopted, at the meeting of Progressive leaders at Hotel Manhattan on Thursday night, favoring the indorsement of Judge Seabury, who may be the Democratic candidate for Governor.

While Governor Whitman and Colonel Roosevelt have not personally met, their close communication through a mutual friend, Mr. Perkins, is believed to indicate that there has been a softening of the feeling of hostility between the two men which dates back to the last campaign for the Governorship. Colonel Roosevelt charged that Governor Whitman through an intermediary had asked his support, but that the latter refused to qualify for it by making a statement denouncing William Barnes. Governor Whitman denied that the intermediary had been authorized to act for him, and Colonel Roosevelt throughout the campaign charged Mr. Whitman with untruthfulness.

After he had become Governor Mr. Whitman recognized the Progressives liberally, appointing William H. Hotchkiss to conduct an important investigation, and later naming Oscar S. Straus as head of the Public Service Commission. The first sign that Colonel Roosevelt's opinion of the Governor was undergoing a change was his characterisa-

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Heavy Artillery Battles on Greek Border; Bulgars Said to be Moving Toward Rumania

PARIS, June 16.—The French War Office tonight issued the following report of operations of the army in the Balkans from June 1 to 15:

In the region of the Vardar River and of Lake Doiran both artilleries have been active during the whole fortnight. The bombardment was violent on the 4th, 8th, 10th, and 15th of June. There has been no infantry action of importance. A few patrol encounters have taken place in the mountainous region west of the Vardar. On the Struma the Bulgarians fortified themselves hastily in the region of Fort Rupel without penetrating any further into Greek territory.

Aviation—The enemy's aeroplanes have shown little activity during the last fortnight. Our machines bombarded enemy camps and organizations at Petris on June 1; at Petrio, Gievgeli, Istip, and Radovitza on the 7th; at Fort Rupel the 11th, and at Petrio and Strumitza on the 14th.

Martial law was proclaimed in Saloniki on June 3. Its application did not cause any incidents.

ATHENS, June 16, (via London.)—It was reported in Athens today that the Bulgarians were withdrawing the majority of their forces from Saloniki to the Rumanian frontier.

PARIS, June 16.—It is reported from Saloniki, says a Havas dispatch from Athens today, that in consequence of the establishment of martial law by the Allies in that district and the taking over by them of the postal, telegraph, railway, and customs administration, the Greek military base, as well as the troops occupying the forts around Than, has been transferred to Volo, on the coast in Thessaly, about 100 miles northwest of Athens.

RUSSIAN ARMIES ARE SWEEPING ON

Ford River and Capture Strong Austrian Line—Entire Company Drowned.

14,100 MORE PRISONERS

6,000 Taken in Great Battle with Austrians and Germans Raging on the Stripa.

PETROGRAD, June 16.—The capture of an additional 100 officers and 14,000 men was announced today by the War Office. The Russian successes in the offensive along the southern front are continuing, the statement declares. Its text follows:

On the front of the armies south of Poliessie the fighting continues. The enemy has suffered heavy losses in encounters with our troops. The following details of the operations in many sectors have been received:

In the course of a powerful but fruitless counterattack by the enemy in the region of Sokul, north of Rojitche, we took as prisoners twenty officers and 1,750 men.

In the region west and southwest of Lutsk during the pursuit of the enemy our cavalry fought several successful actions. Northwest of Kremenez our bold soldiers of General Sakharoff's force, after a desperate fight, dislodged the enemy from his fortified positions on the River Bluichevka between Kozin and Tarnovka by a vigorous assault. One of our young regiments, led by Colonel Tatarnoff, after a fierce fight, forded the deep river which was up to their chins. One company was engulfed and died a heroic death, but the valor of their comrades and their officers resulted in the disorderly flight of the enemy. Seventy officers and 5,000 men were taken prisoners, and two guns, a great many machine guns, 1,000 rifles, cartridges and enormous reserves of barbed wire were captured in this action.

By an equally impetuous coup, our infantry, with powerful support from the artillery, captured Rostok Wood, south of the lower Potchaieff, taking prisoners, machine guns, and bomb throwers.

By a heroic effort, the troops of General Stcherbatchoff's army yesterday overthrew the Austrians in the region of Gouvoronka and Gullovody, on the west bank of the Stripa.

North west of Buczacz the engagement with the Austrians and the Germans continues unceasingly. So far we have captured 6,000 prisoners, guns, and machine guns.

An enemy aeroplane has dropped bombs on Tarnopol.

Our brave Don Cossacks have taken prisoner seven officers and 600 men. The approximate total of yesterday's captures is 100 officers, 14,000 men, and a quantity of war material.

On the Dvina front and further south, in the region of Popesie, there has been an exchange of artillery and rifle fire. Our artillery made a violent attack yesterday in the region of Dvinsk. Enemy attempts to take the offensive in many sectors were everywhere repulsed by our fire.

A semi-official communication issued here today says:

"The operations near Baranovichi, to which some persons were inclined to attach importance, were nothing more serious than a reconnaissance in force undertaken to obtain information as to the enemy's strength, which the simpler forms of scouting had failed to reveal. The German attacks in the Narocz and Dvina districts differed in no essentials from the local lunges which the enemy has frequently made on these sectors."

Details of the reported evacuation of Czernowitz by the Austrians are given in a dispatch from Bukowina, by way of Bucharest, received by the semi-official Petrograd News Agency. The dispatch says that before abandoning the city the Austrian authorities arrested a number of persons, who were forced to accompany the retreating troops. The railway rolling stock was sent to Ilskani and the tracks about the city were destroyed. Trainloads of wounded were dispatched to Dornavatra, seventy-seven miles southwest of Czernowitz.

BERLIN, June 16, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

The Russians continued their efforts yesterday against General von Bothmer's front north of Przewloka (on the Stripa River, north of Buczacz.) During the repulse of the enemy more than 400 men were taken prisoner by the defenders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is reported that the Austrian authorities have already left Czernowitz after entrusting a small committee of various nationalities with the handing over of the town to the Russians.

CONGRATULATES THE CZAR.

King Victor, for Italy, Expresses Admiration of Army's Success.

PETROGRAD, June 16.—The following was issued tonight by the War Office:

The Supreme Commander, the Czar, has received the following telegram from the King of Italy:

"I am in harmony with the whole Italian people in expressing the sentiment of profound admiration for the victorious development of the powerful offensive of your Majesty's armies, and in sending to you the warmest and most friendly congratulations. Being convinced that the efforts thus happily commenced will lead to definite success, I pray you to accept the

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FRENCH CHECK VERDUN ASSAULTS

Night Attempts by Germans in Great Force East of the Meuse Result in Failure.

BERLIN TELLS OF SUCCESS

Counter-Drive at French at Dead Man Hill Won Back Lost Line—Other Attacks Repulsed.

LONDON, June 16.—In the continued heavy fighting on the Verdun front both French and Germans assert that attacks by hostile forces were repulsed.

Powerful assaults made last night on the French position southeast of Thiaumont Farm, on the east of the Meuse, broke down under the French machine gun and infantry fire, according to Paris. One assault was directed at the line from Hill 321 to the edge of Hill 320, and another at the southern edge of the Caillette Wood.

Berlin says two attacks were delivered by the French yesterday and last night on the German line along the southern slope of Dead Man Hill, west of the Meuse, but were unsuccessful. In the first attack the French temporarily gained some ground, it is stated, but a counterattack drove them back.

The Paris night report, on the contrary, reaffirms the statement of yesterday concerning the gain at Dead Man Hill, saying that trenches on a front of one kilometer (five-eighths of a mile) were captured.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office reads:

On the left bank of the River Meuse the Germans last night delivered several counterattacks upon the trenches on the southern slopes of Dead Man Hill, which were occupied by us yesterday. All their endeavors failed under the French fire. The total number of German prisoners taken at this point reaches 5 officers and 180 men.

On the right bank of the river the enemy, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, directed a powerful offensive movement against our positions to the north of the Thiaumont fortifications, from Hill No. 321, as far as the sides of Hill No. 320. The successive attacks of this movement broke down under the fire of our machine guns and our infantry, and it resulted in heavy losses to our assailants.

Further to the east, following a violent bombardment with large calibre shells, the Germans undertook an attack at about 10 P. M. upon our trenches on the southern side of the Caillette Wood. Our curtain of fire, at once brought into play, prevented the enemy from coming out of his trenches.

On the remainder of the front there have been intermittent artillery exchanges.

This bulletin was issued by the French War Office this evening:

On both banks of the Meuse the activity of the artillery was intermittent during the course of the day. There was no infantry action.

It has been confirmed that the attack we made yesterday on the slope south of Le Mort Homme gave us a portion of enemy trenches on a front of about one kilometer. All the attempts made by the enemy to drive us back from there have completely failed. The number of prisoners taken exceeds 200, including six officers.

There has been no important event on the other parts of the front.

The German Army Headquarters' statement reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse the French attacked the southern slope of Dead Man Hill with strong forces: They succeeded temporarily in gaining some ground, but were driven back again by a brief counterattack. We took prisoner 8 officers and 238 men and captured several machine guns.

A repetition of the enemy attack during the late evening, and operations against German positions adjoining on both sides, were completely unsuccessful. The enemy suffered heavy, sanguinary losses.

On the right bank of the Meuse, apart from minor infantry engagements in the Thiaumont ravine, which were favorable to us, the activity was limited chiefly to violent artillery actions on both sides.

The official statement of the British War Office says:

Last night we successfully exploded mines in the neighborhood of the Souches Quadries and Quinchy. An enemy mine was exploded near Givenchy, but did no damage.

Today the hostile artillery was unusually active immediately north of La Bassée Canal and in the Loos salient.

Our trenches east of Zillebeke were shelled heavily for a short period this afternoon.

The remainder of the front was quiet.

FOUND VAUX FORT A RUIN.

Germans Captured a Few Wornout Men Among the Wreckage.

PARIS, June 16.—The last message received from Major Reynal, commander of Fort de Vaux, before it fell into the hands of the Germans a week ago, was made public here today. The message read:

"We are reaching the limit. Officers and soldiers have all done their duty. Vive la France!"

Since the beginning of the real attack on the fort in March the Germans fired no less than 8,000 projectiles daily, and

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CARRANZA THREATENS OPEN WARFARE IF OUR ARMY MAKES FURTHER MOVE; CRISIS WITH MEXICO BROUGHT NEARER

Carranza Warning to Gen. Pershing of Warfare If Our Troops in Mexico Move South, East, or West

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 16.—General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza Army of the North, today advised General J. J. Pershing, American expeditionary commander, that any movement of American troops from their present line to the south, east, or west would be considered a hostile act and a signal to commence warfare. General Trevino acted upon specific instructions from Carranza. He also announced today that he had received acknowledgment from General Pershing of the recent order nullifying any agreement made with General Gabriel Gavira.

Anti-American feeling here, which had died down materially, was provoked again by exaggerated reports of a recent encounter between American soldiers and natives in a saloon in Casas Grandes in which a Mexican policeman was wounded.

Another Clash With Mexican Bandits.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 16.—United States troops came upon a band of between twenty-five and thirty Mexican bandits about ten miles east of San Benito, Texas, late tonight, and, after exchanging a few shots, the Mexicans scattered. It is reported three Mexicans were killed. So far as known, there were no American casualties.

The troops engaged came from San Benito. Two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry were immediately dispatched in automobiles from Harlingen, Texas, to Olmito, ten miles north of Brownsville, in an effort to cut off the bandits, who at midnight were headed for the Rio Grande.

ARMY MONEY BILL REPORTED TO HOUSE

Measure Intended to Carry Out Preparedness Program Calls for $157,123,099.

PROVIDES FOR WAR COUNCIL

$500,000 Set Aside for Summer Camps and $9,975,000 for National Guard Salaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The measure which will carry the actual appropriations to back up the Administration's plan for national preparedness so far as the army is concerned—the Army Appropriation bill—was reported to the House today from the Military Committee by Chairman Hay of Virginia. The bill carries $157,123,099, an increase of $55,000,000 over last year. The estimates on which the bill was based aggregated $200,000,000.

In addition to the important appropriations for the army the bill contains provision for the organization of a Council of Executive Information for the Co-ordination of Industries and Resources for the National Security and Welfare. This council is to be composed of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, and the Interior.

An advisory commission of seven experts in industries, public utilities, and national resources, to be nominated by the council and appointed by the President, is made possible in the bill by a proposed appropriation of $200,000. This commission is to serve without pay. Its duty will be to recommend to the President and to department heads the locaton of railroads strategically with reference to the American frontier, so as to make possible the quick concentration of troops and supplies to defense points; co-ordination for military, industrial, and commercial purposes in the location of extensive highways and branches of railroads; mobilization of military and naval resources for defense purposes; increase of production of domestic articles necessary in case of interrupting commerce, and informing American producers of these needs. Although the Army Reorganization bill approved by the President on June 3 authorizes increases in the line of the regular army to 175,000 men, the Appropriation bill provides pay for only about 105,000 men, exclusive of the staff corps.

Aviation receives $1,222,000, of which $50,000 is to be devoted to experimental development of an aeroplane motor. Summer military training camps receive $500,000, and an appropriation of $9,975,000 is authorized for salaries for officers and men of the National Guard. Enlisted men in the line of active service obtain about one-sixth of the total in the bill for pay and bonuses for length of service.

Mobilization of industries in case of war is provided for by an appropriation of $200,000 for purchases of jigs, dies, and gauges to equip private plants for manufacture of standard army ordnance supplies.

Chairman Hay and the Military Affairs Committee provide in the bill for tardy recognition of the heroism of Major James Carroll, who, as a member of the Army Medical Corps, sacrificed his life in the discovery and proof of the menace of the mosquito as a carrier of yellow fever germs. Major Carroll's mother, Mrs. Harriet C. Carroll, now said to be dependent upon charity of friends, receives a pension of $600 annually in the bill.

Army officers detailed at all army posts except at West Point are prohibited from maintaining polo ponies. The bill provides for purchase of such ponies for West Point, while prohibiting their maintenance elsewhere.

DOMINICANS TALK OF WAR.

Movement to Drive Out American Forces Reported in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 16.—Dominicans here are collecting money to help San Domingo fight the American forces. They said Haitians had agreed to join a movement to drive the Americans from the island.

They also said Desiderio Arais, who is organizing the Dominican movement, already has sufficient ammunition stored in the mountains to fight the Americans several years.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—$6c—Red—All dealers.—Advt.

MEXICANS IN JUAREZ ARE CALLED TO ARMS

Proclamation Is Posted Which Urges Citizens to Drill Against Invasion.

OUR TROOPS SENT TO POSTS

New Mexico Battery Ordered from Columbus to Strengthen the Army Force in El Paso.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 16.—All male residents of Juarez have been called to arms, the American troops hereabouts are under orders in their camps and at Fort Bliss, and tonight the feeling along the border is more tense than it has been for over a month. Street car traffic from here to Juarez was stopped tonight.

The order for all men in Juarez to report for military duty was posted in Juarez today by the military authorities. The notice, which was in Spanish and signed by Jesus Valdez, called upon citizens, both old and young, to meet in the principal plaza "to prepare for a break with the United States." The notice, as it appears on the bulletin boards and poles in the Mexican town, reads:

"We invite all the citizens and inhabitants of this town who care to receive military instruction free and voluntarily to meet in the plaza in order to practice and prepare in the event that there is a break with the United States. Please put yourself in readiness for service each afternoon at 5:30 in the Plaza Principal, opposite the headquarters of the Twenty-eighth Battalion, in order to receive the arms and ammunition necessary for closing the port if necessary."

The order for all troops to report at their camps or at the fort tonight to remain under arms was issued by General George Bell this afternoon after he learned that the notices had been posted in Juarez. The provost guards, who patrol the downtown streets, received copies of the order and notified all soldiers on liberty to report at camp or barracks at once.

It is admitted here that the situation in Juarez is causing the military and civil authorities much concern. The town is filling up with Mexican refugees from the interior, who are being given railway tickets to come to the border in search of work. These men are to be armed along with the residents of Juarez, and it is feared they will start trouble.

General Bell called up General Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Juarez garrison today, and told him that he had placed a detachment of the best sharpshooters on the border, and that they had orders to shoot to kill at the first man who fired across the line from Juarez, whether he was a civilian or soldier. The city has also armed its inspectors and health officers who work in the Mexican quarter. They have received rifles and have been ordered to return any firing from the Mexican side.

H. Marrow, an American mining man employed by the Alvarado Mining and Milling Company in the Parral district, arrived here today with the report that General Calexico Contreras, a former Villista commander, had defeated and captured a detachment of Carranza troops from the Parral garrison across the line in Durango, and had cut off the ears of thirty-five of the prisoners. There is no other confirmation of Marrow's story.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 16.—Battery A of the New Mexico National Guard, recently mustered into the United States service, was ordered today to report for duty to General George Bell at El Paso. No explanation of the order was available here.

CALL OUR ARMY WEAK.

Carranza Officials Say Recent Raids Prove Inability.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 16, (via Galveston.)—Regarding the border situation, Carranza officials say, the recent raids show the inability of the United States to guard its own borders. They say the United States Government will see the justice of the Mexican claims. It is asserted that Carranza is doing all possible to avoid a conflict. It is learned, unofficially, that the Carranza Government will repeat the statement made by Minister of War Obregon in his conference with General Hugh L. Scott, that no new troops will be allowed to pass the border with the permission of the de facto Government.

The Government will undoubtedly oppose any attempt to send troops into other points in Mexico.

WARNING SENT TO PERSHING

President and His Cabinet Discuss Most Serious Breach Since Vera Cruz.

NOTE TO FIRST CHIEF READY

Administration Has No Intention of Withdrawing Troops from Their Present Lines.

CROSS RIVER AT SAN IGNACIO

Detachment of Soldiers Defies Peril of Attack, but Fails to Find Bandits' Trail.

Carranza Resents Talk of Occupying Mexico

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 15, (via Galveston.)—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent had a brief interview with the First Chief of the de facto Government today.

"Have you read the declarations Mr. Hughes made after his nomination by the Republican Convention?" General Carranza was asked. "What is your opinion of his declaration referring to Mexico?" He replied:

"Yes, I have read them, and to my mind there is no more occasion for Mr. Hughes discussing the occupation of Mexico than there would be for him to discuss the occupation of Germany."

In response to other questions, such as his opinion of the Democratic platform and the attitude of the United States, General Carranza promised a further statement in a few days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Mexican situation tonight is forging headlong toward what promises to be the most serious crisis that President Wilson will have faced since the American occupation of Vera Cruz.

All reports reaching Washington—official as well as unofficial—indicate the possibility of a clash between the military forces of the de facto Government and American troops on Mexican soil. There is grave fear that such a clash may come before the American reply is delivered to the Carranza note, which demanded the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico.

The tension of the Mexican situation was considerably increased tonight when reports reached Washington to the effect that General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the North, had today advised General J. J. Pershing, American expeditionary commander, that any movement of American troops from their present lines to the south, east, or west, would be considered a hostile act and as a signal to commence warfare. The report stated that General Trevino acted upon specific instructions from Carranza.

Despite this move, however, American troops crossed the border today in pursuit of the bandits who raided the camp of the Fourteenth Cavalry at San Ignacio, Texas, yesterday morning. Near here a force of Carranzistas, under General Ricaut, is reported moving northward. It is recalled that the Carranza Government objected strenuously to the dispatch of the second punitive expedition, commanded by Colonel Sibley, in pursuit of the raiders who attacked Glenn Springs and Boquillas last month.

Early Clash Thought Inevitable.

In his recent note demanding the immediate withdrawal of all troops from Mexico, General Carranza bluntly told this Government that orders had been given to the de facto Government forces to resist the troops commanded by Colonel Sibley. Fortunately, that expedition went approximately 200 miles into Mexico without running into Mexican troops and a clash was avoided.

General Pershing's forces, according to the official reports received from time to time by the War Department, which were generally encamped or intrenched along a certain definite and well-marked line since the re-alignment of troops was made have gone beyond that line in numerous instances in pursuit of bandits known to be within striking distance of the expedition. Only yesterday the War Department received word that a detachment of the Thirteenth Cavalry, under Captain Turner, had proceeded as far as Tepahuanes, twenty-five miles south of Santa Clara, arriving there on Monday morning, where they captured Piedro Lujan.

This is only one of numerous instances in which, since the conference between Generals Scott and Obregon, small detachments of American soldiers have been sent outside the American lines in pursuance of the American Government's policy of having its forces attack raiders and bandits whenever they come within striking distance of the expeditionary force. General Trevino's reported warning to General Pershing that the American forces will be attacked if they move south, west, or east, means

that an early clash is inevitable, unless General Pershing's orders are changed by the Washington Government, or General Trevino fails to translate his own threats into deeds.

Another Prelude to Our Note.

The Mexican situation was considered at today's Cabinet meeting when the reply to Carranza, as drafted by Secretary Lansing and now at the White House, was gone over with the Cabinet. Secretary Lansing said late this afternoon that the note had not been sent forward and that it would not be sent tonight.

However, another communication, the second within a week, sent as preludes to the note, was dispatched by Secretary Lansing to James Linn Rodgers at Mexico City today for immediate delivery to the Carranza Government. In these new representations, Secretary Lansing invited the immediate attention of the de facto Government, and of General Carranza, to the fact that in spite of Carranzista declarations of ability to control the Mexican situation along the northern tier of States, another group of bandits had crossed the international line and made an unprovoked attack upon the camp of the Fourteenth Cavalry at San Ignacio.

The San Ignacio raid may have a more important bearing on future relations between this country and the de facto Government than did the original raid on Columbus. It is the third important raid that has been made on American territory since the Santa Ysabel massacre of members of the Watson mining party last January, and the attack was unfortunately made at a time when the relations between the two countries are strained over the continued presence of the Pershing expedition in Mxico.

President Wilson and his advisers had fully determined upon a policy of standing pat on the maintenance of the troops in Mexico until their mission had been accomplished before word of the San Ignacio raid was received. The unprovoked character of that attack in deliberate attempt to wipe out part of the American border patrol, resulting in a loss of three American soldiers killed and six wounded, has only served to convince Administration officials that the withdrawal of the American forces will render it more difficult to protect the Mexican border, and that the departure of American troops from Mexico would be followed by further attacks along the border.

The War Department today received further details of the San Ignacio fight, stating that the bandits thought they were attacking less than half a troop of American cavalrymen when, as a matter of fact, two troops were on duty. A report says a sentry there heard strange voices in the underbrush beyond the camp early yesterday morning and called a corporal of the guard, who was sent to investigate, with several cavalrymen. They were fired upon, the camp was aroused, and the troopers, springing into their trenches, poured an answering fire into the underbrush. One cavalryman was shot as he emerged from his tent.

Our Troops Will Still Co-operate.

In Administration circles close attention was paid to the report from Brownsville that a thousand Carranza soldiers had been ordered to re-enforce the Carranza border patrol somewhere south of San Ignacio. The Administration would welcome the dispatch of these troops into that region if they were sent there on receipt of news of the border raid at San Ignacio for the purpose of trying to capture those who committed the outrage. In some border dispatches it there was fear expressed that this Carranza detachment might clash with any third expedition sent across the line by the United States army in pursuit of the bandits.

There will be no such clash unless the Carranza forces precipitate it. The American forces are, and have been, ready to co-operate with the de facto Government troops.

The Carranza forces in Northern Mexico are now distributed in detachments of considerable strength on two lines, converging from points near the border east and west of General Pershing's line and meeting at a point south of his field base at Namiquipa. The effect has been to inclose the American troops in a gigantic V.

This disposition of Carranza's forces has been one of the bases of suspicion as to his friendly intentions. While the Mexicans are so posted, officials declare, they cannot be in good faith conducting any campaign against bandits, but they can keep close watch upon the movements of General Pershing's men. The breaking up of these forces into small parties to scour the country for outlaws is one of the conditions which would be demanded by the United States before the American expedition would be recalled.

Army officers have no fears for the safety of General Pershing's forces, no matter what develops. The Report of General Trevino's action gave rise to renewed speculation as to the course to be taken by President Wilson to make certain the safety of the border. The entire National Guard has in effect been under waiting orders for several weeks, and some officials thought it possible a strong force of guardsmen would be promptly ordered to the border if official dispatches confirmed the Chihuahua City story.

ington tonight to the effect that three of the bandits who attacked American soldiers at San Ignacio had been captured on the Mexican side of the border by troops under command of General Alfredo Ricaut, and that his forces were pursuing the bandits in every direction along that section of the border, was considered good news in official circles. If definite evidence is given that General Ricaut's forces, or any other Carranza force, are making a determined effort to capture the San Ignacio raiders, the army authorities on the border may delay their plans for the dispatch of the third punitive expedition.

The following addresses of those killed and wounded in the San Ignacio raid were issued at the War Department today. All were members of Troops I and M of the Fourteenth Cavalry.

The Dead.

FLOWERS, CHARLES F., private, Kansas City, Mo.; mother, Mrs. Mary Love, 916 South Forest Avenue, Armourdale, Kan.

KATONAH, EDWARD C., private, born in New York; residence, Wapakoneta, Ohio; aunt, Miss Margaret Gaynan, 2,579 Eighth Avenue, New York.

MINADEN, JAMES, private; residence, Cleveland, Ohio; mother, Mrs. Mary Minaden, 958 East Fifty-fifth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Wounded.

RAUCH, JAMES E., private; seriously wounded; born Hereford, Penn.; residence, same; father, William P. Rauch, Hereford.

EWING, THOMAS H., private; born, Elm, Mich.; father, William B. Ewing, Chelsea, Mich. (Nature of wounds unreported.)

MINETTE, ELMER W., private; born, Chicago; residence, Forest Park, Ill.; father, George Minette, 1,833 Elgin Avenue, Forest Park. (Nature of wounds unreported.)

HAVLINA, TONY, private; born, Slavonia; residence, East St. Louis, Ill.; mother, Anna Havlina, 2,542 Gross Avenue, East St. Louis. (Nature of wounds unreported.)

MASTISOFF, HARRY, private; born, Ekaterinoslaw, Russia; residence, St. Louis; father, Morris Mastisoff, 4,070 Third Avenue, New York. (Nature of wounds unreported.)

Secretary of State Lansing today flatly denied a story that certain nations—among them Great Britain, Brazil, Honduras and Nicaragua—were urging the United States not to intervene in Mexico. Mr. Lansing said today: "There is no foundation for the story; it is a manufactured story."

DEFY CARRANZISTA THREAT.

Major Gray's Men Cross Border in Bandit Hunt Despite Warning.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 16.—The only new development in the Laredo situation, as shown by over-night dispatches to General Funston's Headquarters, was General Ricaut's action in ordering 1,000 de facto Government troops into the territory opposite San Ignacio to pursue bandits who atacked American troops. In notifying United States military officials of the step General Ricaut expressed regret that the attack had been made, and gave warning that if American troops crossed the border Carranza forces would attack.

Despite this threat Major Alonzo Gray at San Ignacio led his little command of cavalry across the river into Mexico today in search of the bandits. He remained on Mexican soil only two hours. He found no trace of the bandits. On the American side three of the bandits were captured and the body of one found, bringing the total of known Mexican dead up to nine.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 16.—Three of the bandits who attacked American soldiers at San Ignacio were captured late yesterday on the Mexican side of the border by troops under command of General Alfredo Ricaut, and his forces are now pursuing the scattered bandits in every direction along that section of the border, according to an announcement made by General Ricaut today.

Two companies of infantry were rushed from San Benito late today to a point twenty miles north of Brownsville, on reports that a Mexican farmer and two horses are missing from the Joe Scott ranch. Officers suspected that Mexican bandits had raided the place.

ARMY IS WELL PREPARED.

Our Lines in Mexico Are Compact and No Fear Is Expressed.

EL PASO, June 16.—Dispatches from Chihuahua City that General Trevino had notified General Pershing that any movement of his command other than in a northerly direction would be construed as a hostile act aroused no apprehension among army officials here tonight. It was asserted that the expeditionary command was amply prepared to care for itself in any eventuality.

A compact line of communication, extending from the border at Columbus, N. M., to Namiquipa, about 380 miles south, has been drawn during the last few weeks. Large quantities of food, forage, ammunition, and other supplies have been concentrated at field headquarters at Namiquipa and at the field bases at El Valle and Colonia Dublan. It was pointed out also that beyond occasional sorties after marauding bandits the American troops in Mexico have been inactive for several weeks.

Private dispatches received here today related that General Luis Herrera, commander at Parral, was obliged to adopt stringent measures to prevent a proposed anti-American demonstration there recently. It was said that Herrera went to the Municipal Plaza, where a crowd had gathered, and pointed out to the throng that without the operation of American mining properties in the district many of the peons must starve. He threatened to execute any person attempting to organize an anti-foreign demonstration, the dispatches said.

General Pershing's Line in Mexico.



This map shows the disposition of General Pershing's main forces from Columbus, N. M., to Namiquipa, more than 200 miles south. It is any change east, west, or south by this line that General Carranza is said to be prepared to answer with open warfare.

SON SEEKS GENERAL GAVIRA.

Rumors Persist He Met Death for Dealing with Pershing.

EL PASO, June 16.—Captain Alberto Gavira, according to a member of the El Paso police force, left on a train tonight for Eagle Pass in quest of news of his father, General Gabriel Gavira. Andres Garcia, the Mexican Consul at El Paso, however, reported tonight on his return from Juarez that Captain Gavira was there. Numerous new rumors regarding General Gavira have been afloat in El Paso since he was reported to have been executed at Mexico City for high treason for conferring with General Pershing. These rumors assign him to prison at various points along the railway line to Mexico City.

Consul Garcia and General Gonzales, the Juarez commandant, say that General Gavira is safe on his way to the capital, where he enjoys the full confidence of the First Chief.

EXILE OFFERS TO RETURN.

Garcia, Here, Would Fight for Carranza if He Is Permitted.

Roque Gonzales Garcia, who for a time served as Provisional President of Mexico in the days when Francisco Villa was in power, is an exile in New York, and has asked General Carranza to accord him amnesty so that he may return to Mexico and fight for his country. Garcia, who was named Secretary of the Madero revolution by Madero himself, and who was one of the trusted advisers of Madero during the latter's turbulent Presidency, has been in New York several weks brooding over the Carranza mandate that makes his return to Mexico, under conditions as they now exist, impossible.

Garcia is considered an anti-American Mexican, and is said to be convinced that war between the two countries is among the possibilities of the near future, and this is the reason why he has thrown himself on the mercy of Carranza and begged permission to return to Mexico and join the forces under the First Chief in the event of a break between the two countries.

"The attitude of Garcia," said a Mexican at the Hotel Astor last night, "shows the way the wind is blowing in Mexico. The Mexicans the high as well as the lower classes, simply cannot be made to believe that the presence of American troops in Mexico is a friendly proceeding."

In proof of what he said, this Mexican friend of Garcia's exhibited a little pamphlet published in the last ten days entitled "The Mexican Situation from Every Angle," by Luis Bossero, a citizen of Mexico City and an enthusiastic follower of Carranza:

"How can we explain to the Mexican people," asks Bossero, "that 10,000 men, with aeroplanes and field artillery, have been sent into Mexico to capture a band of 500 Villistas? The American expedition has failed to capture Villa, and that was only natural. The mountainous region in which Villa is hidden affords him ample protection against his pursuers. It is a wild and deserted region.

"There is another risk so long as the expedition remains in Mexico, and our enemies know that well. The presence of a foreign army weakens the Executive of any country in the world, and our enemies are trying to take advantage of the stay of the expedition to impress on the minds of the Mexicans that Carranza, in combining with a foreign army, is committing an act of treason to his country. In fact, they have sent men to Mexico City to bring about the revolt of some of our garrisons, especially on the border, and if they have not succeeded it is due to the good discipline of our troops.

"I think General Carranza will be only too glad of the moral support of this country, but I declare to you that he does not want any physical support. If the American people want the sister republic of Mexico pacified and peace resumed and friendship continued between the two countries do not try to interfere in the civil struggle of Mexico, as that would only make matters worse."

SEES HUGHES PLAN TO TAKE CONTROL

Washington Thinks He Came Here to Forestall Old Guard in Starting the Campaign.

CHAIRMAN NOW IN MIND

Not Frank Hitchcock, It Is Said—Nominee Back in Capital After Seeing Whitman Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Charles E. Hughes returned to Washington tonight apparently well satisfied with what he accomplished by his quick trip last Monday to New York, where he opened campaign headquarters at the Hotel Astor without first consulting any of the party leaders. He will remain here until Sunday night, and then return to his headquarters in New York to meet ex-Senator W. Murray Crane and the other members of the convention committee, which includes many members of the Old Guard.

Politicians in Washington are discussing with interest the unusual step of Mr. Hughes in going to New York almost immediately after his nomination. None could supply a precedent for such action, and many see in it a situation fraught with significance.

At the time Mr. Hughes went to New York the general feeling here was that it might mean a meeting between the nominee and Colonel Roosevelt. Later developments served, it is thought, to develop these points:

1. Mr. Hughes did not go to New York to arrange for a meeting with Colonel Roosevelt or to communicate with him for the support of the Progressives, but to "get the jump" on Messrs. Crane, Penrose, Smoot, Warren, Hemenway and other Old Guard leaders, who, it seemed apparent, would control the developments at the convention city after the nomination, such as the selection of a Steering Committee of eight members of the National Committee.

2. Mr. Hughes acted without consulting the Old Guard leaders and, in fact, probably any of the party leaders. In this connection it is pointed out that Herbert Parsons, the new committeeman from New York State, did not know when he left Chicago that Mr. Hughes had gone to New York, and so went to Washington to greet him.

3. Mr. Hughes, by going to New York and opening headquarters where he received hundreds of visitors, placed himself in the position where the Old Guard leaders must come to see him, intrenched as the new and all-powerful leader of the party.

It is pretty generally agreed that Mr. Hughes, by his course, put himself in a stronger position than he would have held had he waited for the formal notification before opening his campaign. In that event temporary headquarters would probably have been opened in New York and other cities under the guidance of other party leaders—perhaps under the guiding hand of the Old Guard.

When Mr. Crane came to New York as a caller upon Mr. Hughes he was hard at work with Republicans of all beliefs gathered about him. The fact that Mr. Crane did not call at the Hughes headquarters yesterday or today and, as far as could be learned, had no conference with Mr. Hughes before the nominee left New York, although he was at a hotel, a few blocks away, was spoken of as an interesting point in the situation.

Some have asked why the Chairman of the steering committee, when he arrived Tuesday, remained in consultation with Mr. Hughes until nearly midnight when it had been announced that Mr. Hughes had had a tiring day and would be in town several days. What took place at the conference was not revealed. Mr. Crane talked generalities when he left and Mr. Hughes said nothing.

Unlikely to Pick Hitchcock.

Mr. Crane and his steering committee will meet Hughes Monday afternoon before the nominee goes to Providence.

The selection of a National Chairman and an Executive Committee to conduct the campaign will be one of the main things to be decided at this meeting. Mr. Hughes has placed himself in the position to have his own way by the steps he has thus far taken. It is said that he has about reached a decision on the man he wants and, according to report, it will not be Frank H. Hitchcock.

A rumor has been in circulation that William Loeb, one time secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, might be selected. Some persons here think it would be revolutionary to select a man known as Roosevelt's friend, as the Chairman, even though he did not bolt Taft. Others see in the idea a chance to get a good executive who could help to get the cordial support of most of the Progressives.

Whatever truth there may be to the Loeb talk, it seems to be beyond question that the man selected will be free of any Old Guard taint which would drive away many of the Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans. Leaders who recall Hughes's record as Governor of New York feel that he will insist upon some such selection, perhaps choosing a man who has not been too conspicuous on the Old Guard side or for Roosevelt side a man who has as far as public utterance is concerned remained neutral as he (Mr. Hughes) has.

The Hughes method of opening a campaign has made an impression here. It has started talk that he intends to conduct himself in this campaign much as he did when he was a candidate for Governor and refuse to let others run things for him.

Mr. Hughes left New York on the Congressional Limited at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. On his arrival in Washington there was a small crowd at the station to greet him and he shook hands with several friends. He has no definite political engagements, and will try to rest and decide upon a Summer home. He was a bit tired tonight, but filled with enthusiasm and fighting spirit.

Whitman Among Callers Here.

Before he left for Washington yesterday Mr. Hughes held several conferences in his New York headquarters, the most important of which were with Governor Charles S. Whitman, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War under Taft, and Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, former Ambassador to France.

Governor Whitman shook hands vigorously, and there was no question of the warmth of his feeling. It was evident that he feels now that all danger of his failing to receive a renomination was past. As he left Mr. Hughes he was asked what he intended to do.

"Among other things," he said, "I've got my own re-election to look after."

Concerning his talk with Mr. Hughes he said:

"I am very confident of the success of the campaign and the election of the entire Republican ticket. Mr. Hughes is an admirable candidate, and he is eager to make an active campaign."

The only comment Mr. Hughes made was this:

"I was glad to see Governor Whitman, and we had a very pleasant interview."

Mr. Stimson was enthusiastic about the candidacy of Mr. Hughes and had a word for the Progressives as well.

"The Progressives will decide to do the wise and patriotic thing—all of them that are patriotic and wise," he said.

"Does that include Colonel Roosevelt?" he was asked.

"Of course," said Mr. Stimson.

Mr. Herrick said Hughes would get a great majority in Ohio, as the people were pleased by the nomination. Asked about the feeling of the German-Americans, he said:

"The German-born citizens should not be differentiated from other foreign-born citizens. They resent it. Some of them are Republicans and will support the ticket."

Among other callers were M. Linn Bruce, former Lieutenant Governor of New York, and running mate of Hughes in 1908, and William Barbour, the Paterson manufacturer, who was a delegate to the Chicago convention.

URGES MOOSE TO WILSON.

Secretary Leach of Roosevelt League Appeals to Colby.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 16.—Edward A. Leach, Secretary of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League of New Jersey and of the Union County Progressive Committee, tonight sent communications to H. A. H. Hopkins, State Chairman, and Everett A. Colby, who led the New Jersey delegates at the Progressive convention, urging them to indorse Wilson for the Presidency in the event that Roosevelt finally refused to run. His letter in part follows:

The majority of the members of the Progressive Party are in favor of keeping the organization together. We hope Colonel Roosevelt will decide to accept the nomination, but if he does not do so perhaps the best plan would be to nominate Woodrow Wilson in his place, and leave Colonel Parker on the ticket as Vice Presidential candidate. It is doubtful if Mr. Hughes would make a better President than Mr. Wilson, and with strong Progressive support, together with his four years' experience in the executive chair, Mr. Wilson should be able to give the country a clean, forceful Administration."

Tariff Reformers for Wilson.

Isaac Lawrence, President of the American Tariff Reform League, said yesterday that his organization would support Wilson and Marshall in the coming campaign on the tariff reform record of the Democratic Party in the Sixty-third Congress. He said he believed the tariff reformers of the country, regardless of party, would back the Democratic candidates.

ROOSEVELT WILL INDORSE HUGHES

Continued from Page 1.

tion of the naming of Mr. Straus as "a splendid appointment."

His friendship with Mr. Perkins and Mr. Straus is not a source of strength to Governor Whitman at present with the radical Progressives, whose feelings are anything but pleasant toward those two Progressive leaders; but it is believed that a good word for the Governor by Colonel Roosevelt would prevent the Progressive indorsement of Judge Seabury.

Governor Whitman made the trip to this city from Albany on the steamer Trojan, arriving early yesterday morning. William Barnes rode down on the same steamer, but the two men did not meet.

ROOSEVELT HAS PLEURISY.

Attack Not Serious—Colonel Silent on Politics.

Colonel Roosevelt's illness, it was announced by his physicians yesterday, is due to a slight attack of pleurisy which, while somewhat painful, is by no means a cause for alarm. He is doing very well, according to Dr. Hubert V. Guile of 924 West End Avenue, who is in charge of the case, and his condition may be summed up as satisfactory.

The Colonel maintains a resolute silence so far as politics is concerned, and when questioned on the subject, he declares his firm intention to leave public life and remain a private citizen.

Callers came and went all day yesterday at the Langdon Hotel, where Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt are staying. A few saw him, but the majority simply left their names after ascertaining his condition. Among these visitors was George W. Perkins, who called twice.

Another guest who was received at the Langdon yesterday and had a long talk with the former President was ex-Senator W. Murray Crane, an Old Guard leader from Massachusetts. Mr. Crane was a member of the committee from the Republican convention which conferred with the Progressives in a vain attempt to arrive at a compromise which would eliminate all chances of putting a third ticket into the field. Nothing could be learned of the nature of the discussion he had with Colonel Roosevelt.

Colonel Scrutinizes Platform.

The plank in the Democratic platform regarding hyphenated Americans was shown the Colonel, and he was asked for a statement. He read it with evident interest, but said:

"I am out of public life, and wish now to be regarded a private citizen. I have nothing to say."

Colonel Roosevelt arose yesterday and dressed, although he had suffered severe pain and excessive coughing spells during the night. After an examination by Dr. Guile he went over in the latter's machine to the office of Dr. Arthur B. Duel at 5 East Fifty-seventh Street. Dr. Duel, who is a throat specialist, gave out the following diagnosis of the Colonel's condition:

Colonel Roosevelt's whole condition is irritable, but not serious. A tempest is being made out of a teapot. He has an irritable cough, originating in the region of the larynx. During a violent spell of coughing he broke one or two strands of a left rib. Naturally when he coughed or moved that rib is painful and distressing. It is purely a local condition and any idea of its going to a hospital is ridiculous. Dr. Richard Derby, his son-in-law, has strapped him up so as to alleviate the pain as much as possible. His local condition is rapidly improving, and I am certain the Colonel will be well again in a couple of days."

Later a conference was held in his apartments by Drs. Guile, Duel, and Samuel W. Lambert of 180 East Thirty-fifth Street. The physicians declared afterward that the stories of heart trouble were false, and that his heart was in perfect condition. Dr. Guile said:

"The Colonel has a slight touch of pleurisy, but there is nothing to be worried over. His condition is thoroughly satisfactory, and he is doing very well."

Colonel Roosevelt himself has gained much of his old-time color and good spirits. He was a little hoarse, but when asked how he felt said:

"I am all right, boys. It's not easy to knock me out. In a few days I'll be just as good as ever."

"But, Colonel, you can't take any violent exercise, can you?" he was asked.

"Well," came the answer, with a rather grim smile, "one doesn't care, you know, to exercise, very hard when one has pleurisy."

He said that he could not consider making a statement regarding politics.

"When I have anything to say," he answered a question on the political situation, "I will make it over my own signature."

Mr. Perkins, after his talk with the Colonel and his long interview with Governor Whitman, was asked if it was not true that a meeting had been arranged between Colonel Roosevelt and Charles E. Hughes. In his reply the Progressive leader refused to either affirm or deny any such report.

Colonel Roosevelt will leave for Oyster Bay this afternoon at 3 o'clock, where his physicians think there will be a greater chance for his speedy recovery. He will be as well as ever, it is said, within four or five days.

Purveyed to the Khedivial Household in Cairo Egypt
Vafiadis CIGARETTES
Have been made continuously since 1870 in Cairo by Vafiadis & Co.
25 cents the package

CONVENTION ENDS; PLATFORM VOTED

Continued from Page 1.

deprecate the fact, the radical wing which calls itself the Woman's Party has had its representatives here ever since the convention began, offering facts and figures to prove that they have an organized vote which they can swing in any direction they choose. This organized vote is the vote of women belonging to the Woman's Party in twelve States of the Union. The Woman's Party has no candidates for office; it has, however, an organized membership of female voters, with whose votes it menaces any party which shall refuse to declare for woman suffrage.

The Woman's Party representatives waste no time arguing the merits of suffrage with the politicians they go to see; they leave that to the spellbinders and to the more conservative women who work for suffrage. To the politicians they have said nothing, except: "We show you where our voters are and ask you if you prefer to have us swing these voters for you or against you."

Whether the hand that ruled the Democratic Convention today rocks cradles in its hours of recreation or has abandoned that pursuit, it can certainly add up columns of figures in a convincing way.

Now in All the Platforms.

The Republican Convention at Chicago adopted a plank favoring suffrage, but recognizing the right of the States to deal with the question. The Democrats today adopted a plank to the same effect. The Progressive declaration favors suffrage, without making any reference to State or Federal action. All three parties, therefore, take similar attitudes. This is the least the women have been willing to take, and it leaves no essential difference between the parties; it leaves them all declaring for suffrage, and all stopping short of advocating Congressional enactment.

The fight in the Democratic Convention today was over the attempt of a few last-ditch conservatives to set the Democratic Party apart from the other two, and the attempt was defeated by a vote in which radical and conservative States voted together. South Carolina and Vermont, homes of conservatism, voted side by side with Arizona and Oklahoma, homes of radicalism. They voted under the pressure of Walsh's threat and under the long and menacing lines of white and yellow in the galleries. Their votes were punctuated by women's cheers, and, wherever a rare conservative vote broke the monotony of the roll call, by women's hisses.

The session, which started shortly after 11 o'clock, began with the usual demand from the galleries for a speech from W. J. Bryan, who did not respond. Senator Reed of Missouri obliged, however, and then Senator Stone of the same State, who was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, brought forward the platform. It was read in two sections by Senator Walsh and Hollis. Senator Stone said he was too tired to read it, as he had been without sleep for thirty hours. Long as it was, the platform was listened to attentively, with routine cheers for the principal planks.

At the end of the reading Martin W. Lomasney, a delegate from Massachusetts, came with a proposal to amend the platform. A large number of delegates simultaneously rose to the point of order that remarks were not in order at this time.

"The Chair knows that," responded Chairman Ollie James, with ponderous patience. "But the gentleman is so persistent about it that the Chair thought it would save time to hear him now."

The convention laughed titanically and withdrew its point of order, while Mr. Lomasney, his intense earnestness not dented or even nicked by this occurrence, proceeded to read his resolution. It then appeared that what Mr. Lomasney desired was the adoption of a plank in favor of Irish independence. There was much uproar, but Mr. James and his gavel stilled it. Under the rules, "said the Chair, with weary grace, "the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions."

Since the committee was about to go out of existence, along with the convention itself, this disposal of the matter seemed satisfactory to the delegates.

The Rival Suffrage Planks.

Governor Ferguson then presented the minority report. The majority report referred the question of woman suffrage to the States with a declaration that the Democratic Party favored affirmative action, while the minority report left the matter with the States with no declaration of the party's attitude at all.

Here is the majority plank—the one that went into the platform:

"We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men."

The plank offered by the minority read:

"The Democratic Party always has stood for the sovereignty of the several States in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard and favor the continuance of that wise provision of the Federal Constitution which vests in the several States of the Union the power to prescribe the qualifications of their electors."

Mr. Ferguson, the forlorn hope leader of conservatism, looks like a thin Bryan, a young Bryan, a Bryan not yet bald. He gives the impression of being eloquent, without being eloquent at all. He argued that the Democratic tradition of one hundred years, the Jeffersonian tradition, was to uphold that the States be left alone to settle their own suffrage questions in their own way, without advice or suggestion from outside.

"Don't say to the world that you are afraid to meet this issue," he said. "It is a question you have got to meet. Be bold and stand true enough to declare your honest conviction upon a fundamental principle. Do you believe the State of Washington should tell Mississippi what suffrage law it should pass? If you do, you should join the party Alexander Hamilton founded and cease to make pretenses to belonging to the party of Thomas Jefferson. I appeal to you to decide it, not as a question of political expediency, but as a matter of conscience and right.

Stone Essays to Reply.

Senator Stone, in white flannels and looking greatly tired after his night's battle in the Resolutions Committee, made a rambling reply, in which he was often interrupted by questions from the floor. He finally gave over his time to other advocates of the majority plank. One of the questions fired at him was this, from Justice Moore of Ohio:

"Your State, Missouri, has voted woman suffrage down. So has my State, Ohio. If we adopt this plank, when the question next comes up in Missouri and Ohio, will not you and I be committed to the support of suffrage by this plank?"

"I don't think that is correct," answered Mr. Stone vaguely. "This is an expression of the Democratic Party, and it recommends and espouses the idea that suffrage should be controlled by the States."

Mr. Stone surrendered some of his time to Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, a suffrage State, who restored to the suffrage cause all the vim and dash which was so lacking in its espousal by Chairman Stone. Mr. Pittman declared that the Ferguson supporters were unwilling to let their wives and mothers vote, but were willing to let the "ignorant immigrant, who could not read or write," have that privilege.

From the Texas delegation and other anti-suffrage centres arose jeers and howls, and for a while the young Nevada Senator was unable to go on. When at last he could be heard again he turned to face the Texas standard and said, with biting emphasis:

"Are you men, who are so bravely, so loudly cheering every denunciation of women—"

Cries of rage burst out, and Pittman did not attempt to go on with his sentence.

"Sit down!" "Back to Reno!" howled the Texans. Pittman stood silent, waiting for the yells to die down, and when they did he completed the sentence with great deliberation and with the same biting emphasis:

"—afraid to listen to a man" (with heavy stress on the word 'man') "to say anything in their behalf?"

Women in Galleries Cheer.

At this a shrill, high cheer broke from the galleries. It was the cheer of thousands of women. They were standing up, waving flags and handkerchiefs. Yellow parasols broke out all over the galleries like giant sunflowers and waved and bobbed as their owners shouted. It was the first time that one of the great cheering demonstrations of a National Convention had been a women's cheer, the first time that the gallery menace to a National Convention had ever been a women's menace. It will not be the last; that seemingly was the thought that flashed into the minds of the Texans. They looked up at the galleries and sank into their seats, silenced, and, if that may be safely said of a Texan, cowed. They and their co-believers in other delegations made no further attempt to yell Pittman down. He watched them with a smile of amusement for a moment to see if they contemplated any further demonstration, and then went on in a satisfied way with the rest of his speech.

"For all your desire to kill the intelligent vote in this country," he said, still looking over at Texas and not changing his emphasis, "you can't do it by trying to beat anybody down in a Democratic Convention. These gentlemen may not believe that their mothers and their sisters and their daughters have the same great brain power that they possess.

More feminine yells, deepened by men's voices on the floor; more flag-waving, more bobbing of yellow parasols—"but," finished Pittman, "there are hundreds of thousands of women in the sweatshops of New York and Chicago that have no fathers and brothers to vote for them."

A little later the Texans and their anti-suffrage allies broke out with more cheers and yells, which were met by counter-cheers from the women in the galleries. Pittman stopped talking, and Senator John Sharp Williams, to whom Mr. James had relinquished the gavel, stepped forth and pounded it hard.

Senator Williams's Rebuke.

"The interruptions of unruly and disorderly persons on the floor," he said angrily, "will not be taken out of the time of the speaker."

The unruly and disorderly persons referred to were all delegates. It was another way of saying that the convention would stay in session until Pittman had finished his speech. It was so understood, and after that there was no further attempt to howl him down, though there were yells when he said, again addressing the Texas delegation, "I want to know whether you would not give your mother the right to vote."

Senator Walsh of Montana, who followed him, did not waste any time on sentiment. Conventions seldom have a chance to listen to a speech so cynically practical. What was most surprising of all, his speech gave far greater delight to the women than had the speech of Pittman, though he said nothing in favor of suffrage at all. He merely pointed out the danger of antagonizing the suffragists. They had cheered Pittman, but they went wild over Walsh. He said just what the Woman's Party has been saying to the elder statesmen in private for the last week.

"It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us," said Mr. Walsh.

"The women control ninety-one votes in the Electoral College. Every other party contending for the Presidency in this election has declared for women suffrage. It becomes a simple question—whether we should incur enmity that will be declared against the nominee of this convention. There is no possibility whatever of your losing a vote if you adopt this majority resolution, because every other party has declared for this plank in one form or another, and there is no place out of the Democratic Party for a man who doesn't like it to go."

First Cousin to Rebel Yell.

The women had been cheering every sentence he uttered, but at this they fairly screamed. The shriek of satisfaction and delight they gave was a first cousin to the Rebel yell. Senator Walsh quoted Ferguson's argument that the party should assert its principles and convictions without compromise.

"Oh, dear," said he, ironically, and a shrill scream of laughter rang through the hall. "I wonder if that is the only plank on which some of us have had to compromise. We never shall be anything but a discordant and divided and contending party unless we surrender some of our convictions to the united wisdom of the whole.

"Of the twelve suffrage States, all are west of the Missouri, except Illinois. In 1904 and 1908 there wasn't a State west of the Missouri that gave us its electoral vote, except Nevada and Colorado. In 1907 there were but two Democratic Senators from that great region, while to-day almost one-half the territory of the United States. Now we have fifteen of them. Moreover, Wyoming has a Democratic Governor, Idaho has one, Washington has one, and North Dakota has three times elected a Democratic Governor. The question is whether you care to surrender those fifteen votes in the United States Senate and turn the control of that body over to your political enemies."

Senator Walsh told the delegates that President Wilson himself knew the plank was in the platform and considered it essential for party victory.

"He believes it vital to his success that it stay there," he said. "I ask you with all the fervor of my being, Who is there here who is wiser or more patriotic than he?"

The women gave the orator an ovation at the end of his speech. Pittman, who had rested his argument on the sentimental side of the question, was utterly eclipsed.

While the fight was going on a thunderstorm burst, and when the row on the convention floor was at its height the storm reached its climax. The booming of the thunder, mixed with the tumult in the convention and the clatter caused by the rain on the roof, almost drowned out the speakers. The storm cleared just as Senator Walsh finished speaking, and the closing words of his plea for the Administration plank swept a change of sentiment over the crowd, as welcome to the suffragists as the wave of cool, refreshing air that poured down into the Coliseum.

Ferguson made a short reply to Walsh that did not add anything to the illumination of the question. He said that the suffrage vote in the Resolutions Committee had been 26 to 17, instead of 48 to 4, as stated by Senator Stone, and that among the twenty-six there was a man from Alaska and a man from Porto Rico and a man from Hawaii telling the men of Alabama how to regulate the suffrage in their State.

The vote on the adoption of the minority plank was ordered, and a rollcall was demanded. Women with the yellow ribbons produced rollcall forms and jotted down each vote as it was cast. The sight of them had a most unnerving effect on the delegations. As State after State cast its solid vote against Ferguson's substitute, the Democratic Convention rang again and again with the unfamiliar cheer of women. Men joined in it from the floor, so that it was not all soprano. At first only the delegates from the suffrage States seemed to be joining in, but as the balloting went on other States scrambled for the bandwagon, and at the close there were enough bass and tenor cheers to give the dominant note, though the soprano still rang through it.

Montana's vote was greeted with what can only be described as a squeal. It was Walsh's State. When New York cast her ninety votes against the Ferguson substitute the women took off their hats and waved them in the air as they cheered. Finally came Texas and the convention waited in a dead silence.

"Thirty-two yeas, eight nays," announced the chairman. Then all over the galleries that encircled the hall the women broke forth in a long steady stream of hisses. The hisses were so loud, so sharp, so fierce, that they sounded like nothing short of a yell. The demonstration was long, well kept up and bitter, a sort of chant of hate. No attempt was made to stop it and no comment was made on it.

Chairman James announced the vote 181 1-2 yeas, 888 1-2 nays and declared the substitute lost.

Vote on Minority Plank.

The vote on the substitute follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Ala.	1	23	N. J.	10	11
Ariz.	..	6	N. Mexico.	..	8
Ark.	..	18	N. Y.	87	..
Cal.	..	26	N. C.	11	13
Col.	..	12	N. D.	..	10
Conn.	1	13	Ohio	20	28
Del.	..	6	Okla.	..	20
Fla.	4	8	Oregon	..	10
Ga.	28½	4½	Penn.	..	76
Idaho	..	5	R. Island.	1	9
Ill.	1	57	S. C.	..	18
Ind.	24	6	S. D.	..	10
Iowa.	26	26	Tenn.	..	24
Kan.	..	20	Texas	33	3
Ky.	..	26	Utah	..	8
La.	8	12	Vt.	..	8
Maine	..	6	Va.	..	24
Md.	16	..	Wash.	..	14
Mass.	6.	30	W. Va.	8	5
Mich.	..	30	Wis.	..	26
Minn.	9	15	Wyo.	..	6
Miss.	..	20	Alaska.	..	6
Mo.	4	24	D. of C.	..	6
Mont.	..	8	Hawaii	..	6
Neb.	..	16	P. I.	1	4
Nev.	..	6	Porto Rico.	..	6
N. H.	1	4			
			Total	181¼	888¼

Six not present from Alabama, 8 absent from Missouri, 7 absent from New Jersey, and 1 absent from the Philippines.

A Reminder of 1788.

Chairman James next ordered a viva voce vote on the main question. Before it could be had, up popped Martin M. Limasney again.

"Mr. Chairman, I ask for unanimous consent," he began. And as one man a thousand delegates roared "No." What it was that Mr. Limasney

PLATFORM FRAMERS IN A 22-HOUR DEBATE

Adopt President's Americanism Plank with Minor Alterations in Diction.

LIVELY FIGHT ON SUFFRAGE

Constitutional Amendment Proviso Beaten — Sub-Committee Is Reversed on Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—A working basis for the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention today was drafted by a sub-committee of nine members of the Committee on Resolutions, which began its deliberations at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and remained in session for eleven hours.

The full Resolutions Committee took up consideration of the tentative draft at 10:30 o'clock last night and did not complete its task until 7:15 this morning, the sub-committee at that time having been at work for twenty-two hours, with only a recess for dinner.

The plank on Americanism was President Wilson's own. It was brought to St. Louis as the President drafted it by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Yesterday Mr. Wilson sent word to the Resolutions Committee that he was more interested in this plank than in any other, and he asked that it be adopted without change. The sub-committee did change it, but not in a way to modify its vigor. The changes were merely phraseological. As one member of the sub-committee expressed it:

"We took out the 'indeeds' and the 'verys' of the President."

Heard President Objected.

The Committee on Resolutions, in session last night, heard of a report from Washington, seemingly inspired, that President Wilson objected to any changes in his Americanism plank, and that if they were made he might ask the convention to remain in session until he could come to St. Louis to advocate the acceptance of the plank as he had drawn it.

Members of the committee expressed disbelief in the accuracy of this report. Later they heard that Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, had declared the report was nonsense. But the impression was created here that the President had heard that his plank, with its condemnation of hyphenate conspiracies, had been materially modified, and knowledge of his concern was responsible for the statement that he contemplated coming to St. Louis to fight against the emasculation of the declaration. It is supposed that when the President learned that the changes had not lessened the vigor of his language he found no reason for making a protest.

The expected objection to condemning hyphenates did not develop in the sub-committee when the President's plank was taken up for consideration. When the plank as amended in phraseology was presented to the Committee on Resolutions it brought no clash. President Wilson wanted it, and that convinced the committeemen of the desirability of adopting it.

Mexico a Stumbling Block.

Mexico, next to "votes for women," proved the main stumbling block to harmony among the platform makers. The sub-committee, after some spirited discussion, decided that it was well to be cautious in dealing with this question. That the Republican Party would make a drive at President Wilson on his Mexican policy was apparent to the committeemen from the condemnatory plank in the Republican platform and the telegram of Mr. Hughes accepting the Republican nomination. So, going on the principle of "leave well enough alone," the sub-committee voted to ignore specific mention of Mexico and to leave it to the ingenuity of the voters to find that the declaration favoring the protection of American interests at home and abroad was intended to apply to conditions in the republic to the south.

That was where the sub-committee fell into error. A vigorous onslaught on the sub-committee's recommendation was begun when the subject of Mexico was brought forward at the meeting of the full committee. Members—a majority of them—insisted that the Democratic Party would have to go before the country with some positive statement concerning the Administration's dealings with Mexican affairs, and could not afford to slight an issue of such vital importance. As a result, the committee adopted the plank which was approved by the convention today, but not until appeal after appeal had been made by committee members from the border States to delete the concluding part of the plank which expressed abhorrence of intervention which "should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort."

Governor Ferguson of Texas led the effort to strike out the qualification as to intervention. He and those who backed up his argument contended that if intervention should be necessary the Wilson Administration and the Democratic Party might find itself embarrassed by the proposed platform declaration. Their effort was unsuccessful. The plank was adopted by a vote of the exact proportion of two to one.

Tariff Plank Argued.

A proposed tariff plank, which called for legislation to prohibit foreign products from being dumped into the United States at low prices after the war and advocated resort to a protective tariff to upbuild the domestic dye goods industry, did not get to the Resolutions Committee in that shape. It had been criticised vigorously ever since it was brought to St. Louis from Washington several days ago by A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania. Mr. Palmer said when he came here that the plank had been submitted to President Wilson and had his approval.

The objection to it among Democratic leaders was that it embodied an abandonment of Democratic principles by the recognition of the policy of protection. This argument proved effective. When the tariff plank was dovetailed into the platform it contained nothing about dumping or dyestuffs. If these two matters are to be taken into consideration by Congress they will be brought forward, according to the view of the platform makers, by the Tariff Commission advocated in the tariff plank.

A lively contest had developed in the sub-committee over the suffrage plank. Some members wanted no reference to it whatever, others fought for a recognition of President Wilson's contention that each State should decide for itself whether women were entitled to the electoral franchise. Other committeemen wanted the principle of suffrage recognized, which was what the suffragist delegations that appeared before the Committee on Resolutions had asked.

President Wilson had sent a suffrage plank to St. Louis, but he made plain that it was merely a suggestion and was not intended for adoption as he had written. This plank advocated the extension of the franchise to women by the States on the same terms as to men. The sub-committee went further than the President, and, after vigorous objection and a threat of a battle in the full committee, provided a plank advocating a constitutional amendment to put women on a voting equality with men. This went further than the Republican plank which favored "the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself." It went even further than the Progressive declaration of a "desire" that the voting franchise be given to women.

Hot Argument on Suffrage.

The Resolutions Committee devoted hours to the suffrage plank recommended by the sub-committee. Its consideration was not reached until along about 3 o'clock this morning, and the process of platform building was suspended while the contest raged. The sleepy committeemen became wide awake, their voices rose high and could be heard in the corridors of the Planters' Hotel, where the committee held its session, and even in the street below the open windows of the conference room. New planks were proposed. The National Woman Suffrage Association had asked that only the right of woman to vote be recognized as a national question and a plank to that effect was rejected, 24 to 20.

The sub-committee's plank which the more radical Woman's Party had suggested was defeated by 40 to 4 after Senator Key Pittman of Nevada and Representative John E. Raker of California had pleaded for it. Most of the members of the Resolutions Committee thought there should be some declaration on the suffrage issue, some of them because they felt that political expediency demanded it. As a last resort the committee fell back on President Wilson's suggestion, and his plank was adopted by a vote of 25 to 20.

A group of Southern Committeemen, who were supported by some Northerners, tried to have the declaration modified. They proposed the adoption of this plank: "The Democratic Party has always stood for the sovereignty of the several States in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard in favor of the continuance of that wise provision of the Federal Constitution which vests in the several States of the Union the power to prescribe the qualifications of their electors."

This effort to kill the suffrage issue on the ground that any recognition of it was an infringement of the doctrine of States' rights was rejected, 26 to 17. Some of those favoring it felt aggrieved over their failure and took their protest to the floor of the convention today. They were overwhelmingly vanquished. The convention wanted to adjourn, and was in no mood to get into a wrangle. This group of protesting Committeemen consisted of Senator Smith of South Carolina, Representative Bartlett of Georgia, James R. Nugent of New Jersey, S. B. Fleming of Indiana, and Governor Ferguson of Texas.

An effort in the Platform sub-committee to have the Democratic Party indorse the prohibition movement met with failure.

Text of Democratic Platform Adopted at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—The full text of the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention here today follows:

The Democratic Party in national convention assembled adopted the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

Record of Achievement.

We indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound democratic policy at home and abroad.

We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges, and our constructive legislation, with those of any party of any time.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws, and an inelastic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican Party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

Our archaic banking and currency systems, prolific of panic and disaster under Republican administrations—long the refuge of the Money Trust—has been supplanted by the Federal Reserve act, a true democracy of credit under Government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry, and making a currency panic impossible.

We have created a Federal trade commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the anti-trust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions, and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress, and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workingman the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction, and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside the presence of the court.

We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 1,300,000 additional people, improved the postal service in every branch, and for the first time in our history, placed the Post Office system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914, and 1916.

Economic Reforms.

The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away privilege, prevent unfair discrimination, and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages, have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, so far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America, and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

Tariff.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the Government economically administered, and unreservedly indorse the Underwood Tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade. Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world, and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what those changes may be, the Democratic Congress is providing for a non-partisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light, either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on. We cordially indorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

Americanism.

The part that the United States will play in the new day of international relationships which is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic Party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation as the supreme issue of this day in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who would count themselves Americans, to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America.

This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test, America must show itself, not a nation of partisans, but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry, and the genius of the whole world, the elements of a great race and a magnificent society to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation.

Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, or in disregard of our own country's welfare, or to injure this Government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious, or other nature creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and disloyal to his country.

We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the Government, a political party, or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and national purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the nation and its free institutions.

We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our Government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

Preparedness.

Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry, or their enterprise; but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy, and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter, and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world. We, therefore, favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety, and of the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast defense and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States, and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present Congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

International Relations.

The Democratic administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and of the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life, which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and both for this end and in the interest of humanity, to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice. We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve these principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

The present Administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the nation the principle that should be the object of any association of the nations to be formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions. It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller States, even to property interests, and has secured the friendship of the people of these States for the United States by refusing to make a more material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of their sovereign independence. It has regarded the lives of its citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights, and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action.

Pan-American Accord.

We recognize now, as we have always recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States with the other peoples and republics of the Western Hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free political development. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other republics of the American Continents for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity. To that end we favor all measures which may be necessary to facilitate intimate intercourse and promote commerce between the United States and her neighbors to the south of us, and such international understandings as may be practicable and suitable to accomplish these ends.

We commend the action of the Democratic Administration in holding the Pan-American Financial conference at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the International High Commission, which represented the United States in the recent meeting of representatives of the Latin-American republics at Buenos Aires, April, 1916, which have so greatly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the Western Hemisphere.

Mexico.

The Monroe Doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies, as well, the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. We want a stable, responsible Government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, with our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly State. Until, by the restoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue. Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great, and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it, is credible alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

Merchant Marine.

Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of Republican Congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legislation it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until the recent banking legislation, it had at its disposal few of the necessary instrumentalities of international credit and exchange. Until the formulation of the pending act to promote the construction of a merchant marine it lacked even the prospect of adequate carriage by sea. We heartily indorse the purposes and policy of the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be made to remove unfair conditions of competition in the dealings of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

Conservation.

For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country through a policy which shall be positive rather than negative—a policy which shall not withhold such resources from development but which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly in their exploitation, and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these objects and we reaffirm the declaration of the platform of 1912 on this subject. The policy of reclaiming our arid lands should be steadily adhered to.

The Administration and the Farmer.

We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable and attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the nation as well as of the States. With all its recent improvement, farming still lags behind other occupations in development as a business, and the advantages of an advancing civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present Administration—far more than under any previous Administration. In the Federal Reserve act of the last Congress, and the Rural Credits act of the present Congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, and he has at last been put upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises. Grades and standards necessary to the intelligent and successful conduct of the business of agriculture have also been established, or are in the course of establishment by law.

The long-needed Cotton Futures act, passed by the Sixty-third Congress, has now been in successful operation for nearly two years. A Grain Grades bill, long needed, and a permissive Warehouse bill, intended to provide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of money, have been passed by the House of Representatives, have been favorably reported to the Senate and will probably become law during the present session of the Congress. Both houses have passed a good roads measure, which will be far-reaching benefits to all agricultural communities. Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress has been made, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture in extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work which is so rapidly substituting scientific for empirical farming. But it is also necessary that rural activities should be better directed through co-operation and organization, that unfair methods of competition should be eliminated and the conditions requisite for the just, orderly, and economical marketing of farm products created.

We approve the Democratic Administration for having emphatically directed attention for the first time to the essential interests of agriculture involved in farm marketing and finance, for creating the office of markets and rural organization in connection with the Department of Agriculture and for extending its administrative machinery necessary for conveying information to farmers by means of demonstrations. We favor continued liberal provision, not only for the benefit of production, but also for the study and solution of problems of farm marketing and finance and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

Good Roads.

The happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life, and the development of the city, are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We, therefore, favor national aid in the construction of post roads and roads for military purposes.

Government Employment.

We hold that life, health, and strength of the men, women, and children of the nation are its greatest asset and that in the conservation of these the Federal Government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example put into effect the following principles of just employment:

1. A living wage for all employes.
2. A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.
3. The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.
4. Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.
5. The standards of the "Uniform Child Labor law," wherever minors are employed.
6. Such provisions for decency, comfort, and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.
7. An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employes of the civil service to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the States with regard to labor within their borders, and that through every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

Labor.

We declare our faith in the Seamen's act, passed by the Democratic Congress, and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective Federal Child Labor law and the regulation of the shipment of prison-made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a Federal bureau of safety in the Department of Labor, to gather facts concerning industrial hazards and to recommend legislation concerning the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the Federal Bureau of Mines.

We favor the development upon a systematic scale of the means already begun under the present Administration to assist laborers throughout the nation to seek and obtain employment, and the extension by the Federal Government of the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training.

We heartily commend our newly established Department of Labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

Public Health.

We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the Federal Government handles questions of public health, to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome diseases, the improvement of sanitation and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

We favor the establishment by the Federal Government of tuberculosis sanatoriums for needy tubercular patients.

Senate Rules.

We favor such an alteration of the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

Economy and the Budget.

We demand careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the Government, and to that end favor a return by the House of Representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership, in order that responsibility may be centred, expenditures standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication in the public service as much as possible avoided. We favor this as a practicable first step toward a budget system.

Civil Service.

We reaffirm our declarations for the rigid enforcement of the civil service laws.

Philippine Islands.

We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, further promoting self-government in the Philippine Islands, as being in fulfillment of the policy declared by the Democratic Party in its last national platform, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine Islands, expressed in the preamble of that measure.

Woman Suffrage.

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men.

Protection of Citizens.

We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad, and that no treaty with any other Government shall receive the sanction of our Government which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race, creed, or previous nationality, and which does not recognize the right of expatriation. The American Government should protect American citizens in their rights not only at home but abroad, and any country having a Government should be held to strict accountability for any wrongs done them, either to person or property. At the earliest practical opportunity, our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in the lands wherein they dwell.

Prison Reform.

We demand that the modern principles of prison reform be applied in our Federal penal system. We favor such work for prisoners as shall give them training in remunerative occupations, so that they may make an honest living when released from prison; the setting apart of the net wages of the prisoner to be paid to his dependent family or to be reserved for his own use upon his release; the liberal extension of the principles of the Federal Parole law, with due regard both to the welfare of the prisoner and the interests of society; the adoption of the probation system, especially in the case of first offenders not convicted of serious crimes.

Pensions.

We renew the declarations of recent Democratic platforms relating to generous pensions for soldiers and their widows, and call attention to our record of performance in this particular.

Waterways and Flood Control.

We renew the declaration in our last two platforms relating to the development of our waterways. The recent devastation of the Lower Mississippi Valley and several other sections by floods accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional levee and levee protection below and diversion, storage, and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, and development of water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue as heretofore, agents of destruction. We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its waters for purposes of navigation, the building of levees and works of bank protection to maintain the integrity of its channel and prevent the overflow of its valley resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the national Government.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our harbors and inland waterways with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draught.

Alaska.

It has been and will be the policy of the Democratic Party to enact all laws necessary for the speedy development of Alaska and its great natural resources.

Territories.

We favor granting to the people of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico the traditional territorial Government accorded to all Territories of the United States since the beginning of our Government and we believe the officials appointed to administer the Government of those several Territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

Candidates.

We unreservedly indorse our President and Vice President, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana, who have performed the functions of their great offices faithfully and impartially and with distinguished ability.

In particular, we commend to the American people the splendid diplomatic victories of our great President, who has preserved the vital interests of our Government and its citizens, and kept us out of war.

Woodrow Wilson stands today the greatest American of his generation.

Conclusion.

This is a critical hour in the history of America, a critical hour in the history of the world. Upon the record above set forth which shows great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and internal development; upon the record of the Democratic Administration, which has maintained the honor, the dignity, and the interests of the United States, and at the same time retained the respect and friendship of all the nations of the world, and upon the great policies for the future strengthening of the life of our country, the enlargement of our national vision and the ennobling of our international relations, as set forth above, we appeal with confidence to the voters of the country.

CALL SUFFRAGE PLANK A WEAK SUBTERFUGE

Women Leaders Threaten War on Democrats Unless Congress Meets Their Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—All through the night and far into the daylight hours of Friday morning a group of women sat patiently outside the doors of a big parlor of the Planters' Hotel, where the Democratic Convention's Committee on Resolutions was performing the onerous duty of drafting the party platform. Rather, there were two groups. One was composed of two, the other of three women. No woman in one group spoke to a woman in the other.

These women represented the two factions of the suffrage movement. Their organizations had separated on account of differences of method in appealing to men for the franchise which both were asking. The two women who sat silent and apart from the group of three belonged to the regular camp, the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The others were representatives of the militant branch, members of the new Woman's Party, organized in Chicago while the Republican and Progressive National Conventions were being held there.

Mrs. Frank Roessing of Washington, D. C., and Miss Maude Patterson of New Jersey were the Nationalists. They wore evening dress. They seldom spoke to each other, and they paid little attention to the newspapermen and politicians who stood about in the corridor. As the night wore on an occasional yawn showed how fatigued they were. But they stuck to their posts, protesting silently against hostile action by the platform makers behind the closed doors and as silently appealing for the recognition of their cause.

The Militant Delegation.

The militants, who intend to make the demand for suffrage a political issue, were Miss Annie Martin of California, head of the Woman's Party; Miss Mabel Vernon, who went from Delaware to Nevada to acquire the franchise, and Miss Maud Younger, a wealthy California woman. Miss Younger wore a red evening gown. Miss Martin and Miss Vernon were in street dress, suits of crash that gave them a businesslike appearance.

Occasionally a member of the Resolutions Committee would wander in or out of the conference room. He would give a sharp glance of curiosity at the two silent groups, one of them off in a corner and the other directly outside the doors behind which the suffrage problem was being discussed with particular reference to its political aspect.

As the night wore on word went around among the platform builders that the suffragists must be guarded. Member after member found it convenient to come out to see what manner of women these were who were willing to stay awake all night, for exactly what purpose the committeemen were at a loss to understand.

Along in the early hours of the morning, when the debate over "votes for women" grew warm among the members of the committee, some of the committeemen began to make friendly advances to the waiting women. It was apparent that these politicians admired the pluck of the female watchers.

"Judson Sharp of Missouri is talking now," said one committeeman.

"He's against us," responded a suffragist.

"I'm not so sure of that," the committeeman ventured. "He says he's willing to let women vote if we will shut out the negroes."

The weary women smiled.

Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the committee, appeared. His gallantry asserted itself.

"We're going to do something for you ladies," he said. The suffragists smiled doubtfully. They had lost the qualities of being too hopeful.

The platform was completed and the Committee on Resolutions adjourned at 7:15 A. M. The waiting women learned quickly that their plea for an indorsement of the principle of nation-wide equal suffrage had been denied. They went away silently to report to their associates. Within an hour the "Votes for Women" contingent was busy making plans for overturning the work of the platform makers. This effort was futile, for the convention declined to amend the suffrage plank.

Plank Called Unsatisfactory.

Leaders of both the Woman's Party and the National American Association tonight united in denouncing as inadequate the suffrage plank of the Democratic platform, and declared they would immediately resume their fight in Congress for national recognition.

"We shall return to Washington as quickly as possible," Miss Martin said. "We are going to give the Democratic Congress one more chance to make good before adjournment. If it does not see fit to pass a Constitutional amendment war will follow.

"Some of the Democratic leaders pretend to see a declaration for national suffrage in the plank they have given us. I do not so interpret it. But we shall give Congressional leaders every chance to read that interpretation into it if they want to. I regard the Democratic plank weaker than the Republican. The preamble of the latter, at least, is regarded by some as giving national indorsement to suffrage.

"Thus far we have not worked out details of our plans for fighting the Democratic Party. Let Fall, for we have hopes that the Congressional leaders will see the light. But if they continue to oppose us we will fight them. And it will be a good fight, too. We have 4,000,000 women voters, $500,000 in cash, a good cause, and a determined spirit. With all of these we cannot help but win."

Mrs. Robert Baker, Press Chairman of the Woman's Party, said: "These men either mean that women should never be enfranchised, or they did not understand the terms of the plank which they adopted. There are inherent difficulties in many of the State Constitutions that would prevent the adoption of suffrage by that method. The easiest and practicaly the only way that suffrage can ever be adopted in the United States is by a constitutional amendment by Congress."

"The action of the Democrats here does not change our attitude," said Miss Vernon. "We did not come here to get a plank. We simply continue to say, 'We will not support those who do not support us,' and now we are glad to know who's who as regards suffrage."

Statement by Mrs. Catt.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Association, called a special meeting of her National Board and later issued this official statement:

"No suffragist who was present at the convention today could misinterpret either the speeches or the action taken by the Democratic party in adopting the alleged woman suffrage plank in its national platform. The Democrats admitted freely in their speeches that 'political exigency' demanded 'some kind of a suffrage plank,' and they thought to bewilder the women by a jumble of words that were designed to meet the situation, but in no sense succeeded.

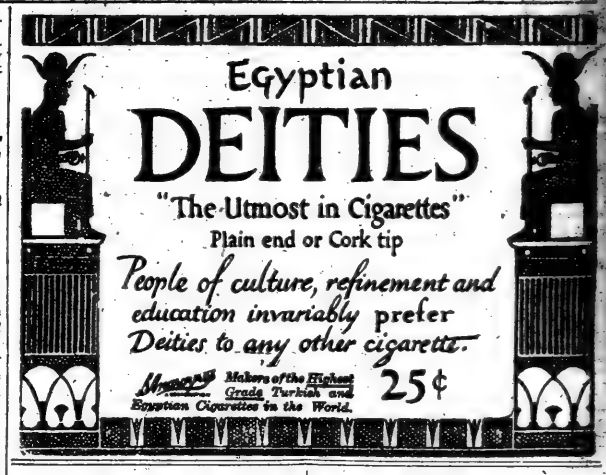
"The so-called suffrage plank which they adopted, after bursts of eloquence that were far more frank than intelligent, cannot be expected to win the Presidential campaign for them. But it may well be expected to win the antagonism of millions of men and women voters in all parts of the country.

"If the plank adopted today is the President's choice, the world may justly accuse him of descending to the tricks of the cheapest politician in order to bid for votes by flaunting a plank that may be interpreted in as many ways as there are people."

Mrs. Catt sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"Inasmuch as Governor Ferguson of Texas and Senator Walsh of Montana made diametrically opposite statements in the Democratic Convention today in regard to your attitude toward the suffrage plank adopted by the convention, we apply to you directly to state your position on the plank and give your precise interpretation of its meaning."

The National Association will hold another of its Executive Board meetings tomorrow to outline a definite plan of attack on Congress in an effort to push through the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment.



LOCAL EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Newspapers Vary in Their Views of Democratic Platform.

Editorial comments of New York newspapers on the Democratic platform range from hearty approval to strong condemnation. Excerpts from them follow:

"Alien Blackmail" the Issue.

From The World.

Professional German-American leaders have long been in a conspiracy against the Administration of the Government of the United States because of the foreign policies of the President. Their sole grievance against Mr. Wilson is that he has maintained American rights contrary to the military aims and objects of the German Empire. They indict him for his refusal to sacrifice the law of nations and the sovereignty of the United States to further the military necessity of Germany. * * * Before all other issues of the campaign, let us have a referendum on the question of whether the Government of the United States is hereafter to be subject to alien blackmail, and whether a President of the United States can be driven out of office because his foreign policies are not made in Berlin. Until that is settled, nothing is settled.

Bid For Progressive Vote.

From The Herald.

The platform adopted at St. Louis is no better and no worse than that so solemnly enunciated at Baltimore four years ago and tagged with assurance that "our pledges are made to be kept"—a tag that in the intervening time has been lost along with many of the "planks" which it was intended to galvanize into life. The St. Louis effort to outdo the Republicans in protestation of Americanism is so obvious a bid for what remains of the Progressive vote that it is very likely to defeat its own ends. The force of the declaration for a revenue tariff—with the "only" left out—is very considerably subtracted from by the "weasel words" in behalf of a tariff commission, since there can be no place for a tariff commission in the making of a revenue tariff. A sad day for the "Star Eyed Goddess" if it meant a definite commitment of the party to the protection principle. It means nothing. Its aim is to furnish the usual opportunity to befog an already much befogged question. And so it is with the suffrage plank also.

Assails Americanism Plank.

From The American.

The plank on Americanism "summoning all men of whatever origin or creed who would count themselves Americans to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America" is an example of Mr. Wilson's rhetoric and eloquence. The entire plank is admirable as political oratory, but it is not a program, and is meaningless. The plank on Mexico is quite as befuddled as Mr. Wilson's policy. It affirms the Monroe Doctrine, which needs no reaffirmation. It asserts that it is the duty of a Government to protect its citizens, declares that the Mexicans have "insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people," and then praises Mr. Wilson for his "stubborn resistance to every demand and suggestion to intervene in Mexico." Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, the platform declares. This is hypocrisy.

All United on Hyphenism.

From The Press.

Mr. Hughes, Colonel Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Mr. Wilson—yea! every man who has aspired to the nomination of either of the great parties!—they all stand four square on this fundamental proposition of undiluted Americanism and national honor. Therefore Americanism cannot be made a political issue. The Republicans as voters, the Democrats as voters, the Progressives as voters, the Independents as voters—those who are Americans—want to fight out and are going to fight out the issues of this campaign on no other basis than that hyphenism shall be put utterly aside by all, and then we shall go on to the work and the duty, the future and the glory of the nation.

One-Term Pledge Violated?

From The Sun.

One delegate from among 1,092 voted in the convention against the renomination of the candidate who was pledged four years ago to the principle of a single term by the same party that now challenges comparison of its record for keeping pledges with the record of any party at any time!

SCORNS ANTI-HYPHEN PLANK.

Staats-Zeitung Says Conspiracies Exist but to Aid the Allies.

The Staats-Zeitung has an editorial article this morning entitled, "Wilson's 'Anti-Hyphen' Plank," which, in translation, reads as follows:

"The Democratic Convention has labored and the absurd mouse is brought to light: the 'anti-hyphen' plank of President Wilson. A bit of anger put into phrases that appear to mean something deep to the knowing, but which in their general vague and slippery setting show the fear that somebody might prove to the President that he had really said something. And the words of Mr. Wilson are so arranged that later, in the most serene manner, he may be able to deny whatever might be read into them. Supposedly this plank is designed to take the place of the one-term plank of 1912—it is just as unstable, just as dishonest, only longer; but its effect will appear in a shorter time than the other.

"We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power." It says in another place:

"We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country, of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our Government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power. We welcome that. We have complained of the same thing. We hold it to be in the highest degree objectionable when the President systematically intimidates Congress in order to have his own way instead of letting the representatives of the people reach conclusions according to their own best judgment and knowledge.

"And further: 'We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been investigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country.' To be sure, such conspiracies have existed and still exist. Conspiracies between such newspapers as THE TIMES, The World, and The Providence Journal on the one hand, and certain Government officials, known by name, in Washington and elsewhere, on the other, in order to

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All sums contributed to this cause at the Booth "Pour les Gens de Lettres Francais" at the Allied Bazaar will be sent to the relief funds of the two principal literary associations, which are both under the sanction of the French Government, the "Societe des Gens de Lettres," and the "Societe des Acteurs Dramatiques."

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The Last Word of A Great American

An article written for The Annalist by the late James J. Hill will be printed on Monday.

It is the last work from his pen. It deals with the future of the Federal Reserve system, reflecting, incidentally, the great confidence the Empire Builder of the Northwest had in the stability of American railroads.

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CASEMENT CANARDS IN LONDON NAILED

New York Times Finds Reports of Cruel Treatment in Prison to be False.

LAWYER DOYLE'S 'REGRETS'

Gave American Correspondents to Understand His Client Was in Damp Cell in the Tower.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 16.—Michael F. Doyle of Philadelphia called on Sir Edward Grey today to protest against the action of the Warders of Brixton Jail in refusing to allow him to confer with his client, Sir Roger Casement, without keepers on hand to listen. Doyle informed Sir Edward that he came from America to prepare Casement's defense for the forthcoming treason trial, but was unable to make progress because he was not permitted to interview his client alone.

Soon after Doyle arrived in London he had a talk with American newspaper men, among them THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, to whom he gave the impression that he found Casement confined in a cell in the Tower of London, and that Casement, having told him it was damp, he (Doyle) applied to the officials to transfer Casement to Brixton, which was done the next day. Independent inquiries by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent having elicited the information from the British officials that Casement was transferred to Brixton on May 15 last, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today asked Doyle how the two statements could be reconciled. Doyle expressed regret that he had given the impression, admitting that Casement was in Brixton Jail when he (Doyle) arrived in England.

During the last few days rumors have been current in certain restricted quarters that Sir Roger was being made to suffer considerable inconvenience, not to say worse, during his incarceration pending trial. It was said that he was lodged in a cell which had been previously occupied by some ten or a dozen unfortunates who only left it to face a firing squad in expiation of the crime of espionage. Not only was tenancy of such quarters a moral torture to the present occupant, haunted by the ghosts of his predecessors, but more tangible relics of the past were found in the shape of vermin, the cell not having been adequately cleaned for an unstated period. It was added that he had been debarred from receiving such articles as soap and towels sent him by friends outside, while necessary baths were totally denied him.

The originator of these reports was requested by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent either to vouch for their accuracy by a personal statement over his own name or by some documentary or other reliable evidence. Such evidence was promised for today, but it is not yet forthcoming. It will be cabled if received. Meanwhile inquiries made in official quarters elicited the following report:

Casement was lodged in the Tower for only one week. When brought to England he was put in Brixton Prison. Then the military authorities took charge of him while it was a question whether he should be tried by court-martial. When it was decided that in view chiefly of the fact that his arrest antedated the proclamation of martial law in Ireland he should be tried by civil process law, he was again removed to Brixton.

While Casement was a prisoner in the Tower, the Governor took special pains to see he was well looked after, sending him a tub from his own apartments. That the Tower of London should not be supplied with a complete equipment of hot and cold running baths is perhaps an oversight, but the tub is certainly less of an anachronism. The Governor of the Tower also sent the prisoner a glass of port daily for luncheon from his own table, and report says the Governor is a good judge of port and that Casement thinks so too. Tower antiquarians believe that the Casement lodgings there were once occupied by Queen Mary.

When retransferred to Brixton, Casement was accommodated in the hospital ward and accorded the general treatment of a first-class demeanant. It is held to be quite possible that if friends did send soap and other such things, the gifts did not reach him because the prison regulations require articles of the kind to be furnished from the prison stock in adequate quantity. The prison regulations also are strict as regards the cleanliness of prisoners, and, as one official observed: "In the unlikely event of Casement being reluctant to bathe, he would have been required to comply with the rules."

Finally, it may be stated that whatever purpose the promulgation of reports such as those mentioned are designed to serve—and parenthetically in their present form they are only a rechauffé of similar rumors spread about a month ago—they apparently have no support from Casement himself, for friends of his have received letters in which he speaks very highly of the personal treatment he is receiving.

23 GERMANS IN IRELAND.

That Number Seized in Casement Filibustering Expedition.

DUBLIN, Saturday, June 17.—The Prosecutor in the courtmartial trials in Dublin yesterday revealed that three German officers and twenty bluejackets were captured at Cork when they tried to land from a German gun runner which accompanied the submarine on which Sir Roger Casement came to Ireland. The men, the Prosecutor said, had been interned.

A dispatch from London on April 26, the day following the capture of Sir Roger Casement, said that twenty-two Germans, picked men from the navy, had been captured in connection with the filibustering expedition to Ireland. The arrest took place at Tralee, which is fifty-nine miles west-northwest of Cork.

ENGLAND'S WAR HISTORIAN.

J. W. Fortescue Appointed to Write War Measures.

LONDON, Saturday, June 17.—The Hon. John William Fortescue, Librarian at Windsor Castle, has been appointed by the Government to write the official history of the war.

The Hon. John William Fortescue is the fifth son of the Third Earl Fortescue, and was born in 1859. He has been Librarian at Windsor Castle since 1905, and is the author, among other publications, of "History of the British Army, 1899-1915." He served in the army in India and South Africa, and was in command of a brigade at the opening of the European war.

FOOD RIOTS IN ROTTERDAM.

Police Charge Crowds, Who Throw Stones During Encounter.

AMSTERDAM, June 16, (via London.)—Disturbances at Rotterdam by demonstrators against the high price of food were repeated last night, especially in the neighborhood of the Town Hall.

There was some stone-throwing and the police cleared the streets by charging the crowds.

To Investigate British Food Prices.

LONDON, June 16.—The Board of Trade has appointed a committee headed by John Mackinnon Robertson, member for the Tynesidé Division of Northumberland, and including other members of the House of Commons and economists, to investigate the rise in the prices of commodities and recommend remedial measures.

PROTEST AT TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS

Parliament Members Prepare New Action—Men Return With Their Health Wrecked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 16.—The treatment of British prisoners in Germany will again be the subject of questions in Parliament next week, as the answers previously given on the subject by Baron Newton and H. J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, are considered unsatisfactory in the light of the evidence recently obtained.

A number of British officers and men who were exchanged early in the month and sent across the Swiss frontier have now reached England. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed on the highest medical authority that the condition of many of them is deplorable. In some cases the men will have to undergo special treament in order to restore their strength sufficiently to enable them to undergo operations which are essential to their future existence. One prisoner, a well-known Colonel, the publication of whose name is forbidden, is a harrowing wreck of his former self. Some of the exchanged men allege that they had personal experiences showing that the good work accomplished by Ambassador Gerard and his assistants from the American Embassy in Berlin was occasionally minimized by the fact that the German prison camp authorities usually knew when to expect inspections by the American officials and took elaborate precautions. While official reports from Ambassador Gerard communicated to the Foreign Office by Ambassador Page have shown that at intervals Mr. Gerard and members of his staff visited the various camps without notice to the German authorities, it is held by members of Parliament here that these "surprise visits" were neither frequent nor exhaustive enough to disclose all the deficiencies in the German system of treating prisoners of war.

Ambassador Gerard's report of a surprise visit he personally paid to one camp a month or two ago is cited in support of this contention. The British Parliament members who are going to raise the question in Parliament lay stress on the point that they are not finding fault with the American Embassy officials, who they say, have done the utmost possible under the circumstances. Their grievance is with the British Government, which, they claim, is not forcible enough in its representations, or has neglected to take measures in regard to Germans imprisoned in England which would secure better treatment for British prisoners in Germany. Such arguments, of course, would logically lead to a policy of reprisals, and in the matter of reprisals the Germans' recent action in sending prisoners to work on the Polish front because England set German prisoners at work at Rouen doubtless is receiving due consideration from the British Government.

The plight of the unfortunate prisoners in Germany is deplored, but it is questioned whether the relatives and friends of individual sufferers are the best judges of a policy which would affect many thousands more.

The Foreign Office has issued for publication a dispatch from the British Minister at Berne, Evelyn Grant-Duff, describing the reception in Switzerland of a number of British prisoners exchanged and sent across the Swiss frontier. Minister Grant-Duff writes:

"Never in my life have I seen such a welcome accorded to any one, though for the last twenty-eight years of my life I have been present at every kind of function in half the capitals of Europe. It is impossible to avoid the impression," he adds, "that this extraordinary reception over the men was a national demonstration in favor of England. If William Tell had been reincarnated and had made a triumphal progress through the country I do not see what more could have been done."

Expects War to End This Year.

Major C. A. Leigh-Walker of the Royal Field Artillery, who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic, said, from all he had heard in military circles in France and England, he believed the war would be over before the end of 1916. This opinion was based on the general outlook, including economic and military conditions.

BRITISH EXPEDITE MAIL SEARCHING

Trying to Meet American Complaints While Preparing Reply to Note, Says Bunsen.

WILL HELP INQUIRERS

Cecil Indicates Allies Will Move to End "Misconceptions" as to the Blockade.

LONDON, June 16.—As a result of the discussion of the blockade at the recent Allied conference in Paris conclusions were reached which will remove many misconceptions on the part of neutrals, according to Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, who attended the conference as a British representative. What these conclusions were Lord Robert would not state, but he asserted that the blockade would work better as a result of the conference.

Asked if there would be a tightening of the blockade, Lord Robert paused for a long time before answering, then he replied, with a laugh:

"There will be no slackening."

Further than that he would not commit himself. He said that the main object of his going to Paris was to make sure that the Allies should agree absolutely as to the blockade policy. There was little to be done to achieve this, he said, and both Governments, the British and French, were completely agreed as to what should be done. The conclusions reached, he added, would not cause any change in the method of blockade, but would make the stand of the Allies a stronger one through the removal of misconceptions.

Lord Robert reiterated that the Allies did not wish to interfere with neutral trade except such as was to the benefit of hostile countries.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office and formerly British Ambassador at Vienna, made the following statement today regarding the American note protesting against the interference with neutral mails, which was forwarded to the French and British Governments May 24:

"The note is being examined by the British and French Governments in consultation. The views of the French Government have not yet been received in London, therefore it is impossible to make any public pronouncement upon the contents of the note.

"Meanwhile it may be pointed out that the United States lays special stress on the necessity for expedition in dealing with neutral mails to occasion a minimum delay and to avoid inconvenience to American interests. This point in the memorandum was communicated to the United States Ambassador here April 14, explaining that the postal censors had perfected the organization of a separate department to deal with such mails, and in view of this improved organization it is possible to assure the Government of the United States that in the absence of wholly exceptional circumstances the total delay caused to ordinary correspondence of neutrals from the time the mails were unloaded from the ships carrying them to the time they were delivered by the censors to the British Post Office for transmission to their destination would not in the future be more than three to five days.

The British Government have not been content with this mere assurance but every day are attempting still further to perfect the organization of censorship, and they believe that in the future American citizens will have less and less cause to complain of delays in the passage of their correspondence to neutral European countries.

"The British Government wish particularly to emphasize a readiness to receive from American citizens inquiries regarding any particular delayed or missing letter together with particulars, such as the date of the sailing of the ship on which the mails were carried, and in the case of registered letters the registered number on the package in order that they may inquire into each case thoroughly and immediately avert misunderstandings and detect lapses in the organization where such have occurred.

"They wish it realized in America what an enormous organization is needed to deal with the thousands of mail bags in a few hours and the extent of success already achieved in dealing expeditiously with all this mass of correspondence.

"The American note embodies various difficult legal arguments, and in fact it takes the Allied Governments some time to examine them and consult together. The answer does not in the least affect the energy with which the British Government are attempting to meet the practical needs of the situation in a business-like spirit by perfecting their organization and thus preventing hardships to neutrals resulting from the application of principles."

LATE MOVES AT KUT.

British Report an Advance, Turks Say They Retired.

LONDON, June 16.—The British Official Press Bureau today gave out a statement dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia as follows:

On the north bank of the Tigris, east of Kut-el-Amara, our trenches have been pushed within 200 yards of the Turks at Sannayat.

On the south bank Imam Mansura has been occupied. This place is three and a half miles south of Magasis.

A successful punitive expedition has been made against the Arabs who persistently cut the telegraph north of Hamar Lake. Two hundred cartloads of grain and some sheep were taken from the raided hostile Arab tribe.

Three of our Tigris barges were sunk by Turkish artillery on June 10.

The imaginative Turkish communiqué of Thursday was founded on the above.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16, (via London.)—A further withdrawal by the British below Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris, after the recent repulse by the Turks of an attempt to advance, is reported in a statement today by the Turkish War Office, which says:

Disturbed by our artillery fire, the enemy removed his camp from Felahie (on the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara) far beyond the reach of our guns.

Russian troops which we met near Kilan, southwest of Kaserin, (on the Persian border,) were driven off.

TURKS TAKE A VILLAGE.

But Russians Promptly Eject Them by a Counterattack.

PETROGRAD, June 16. — Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the following official bulletin was issued today:

In the coast region the Turks made numerous attempts to take the offensive, all of which were repulsed.

In the direction of Bagdad, on the 14th, the Turks took the offensive and occupied the village of Serpoul. They were afterward ejected by our troops and thrown back to their original positions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16. — The War Office today made the following announcement:

Caucasus front: On the right wing a surprise attack by an enemy force failed.

In the waters near Smyrna, an enemy monitor, assisted by two airmen, fired without result some twenty shells against the beach south of Futscha and then withdrew. Another monitor, near the Island of Kesten, was driven off by our artillery fire.

GERMANS KIDNAPPED STATUE FROM PARIS

Famous Greek Goddess Rushed Out During First War Confusion and Hidden in Switzerland.

MYSTERY NOW CLEARED UP

Told by Head of German Museum to Art Lovers Who Outbid Americans for the Prize.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 16.—The mystery surrounding the migration of the priceless antique statute of a Greek goddess despite the war from Paris to Berlin, where it is now on exhibition in the Museum of Antiquities, has been cleared up by the museum's director, Dr. Theodore Wiegand, at a meeting of "The Friends of Ancient Art" whose members contributed more than two-thirds of the purchasing price, including a donation from the Kaiser.

The Greek goddess was discovered on the site of a Greek colony on the south coast of lower Italy, and brought by the first owner via Marseilles to Paris, where it was placed on exhibition in a well-known antique shop in the Rue St. Honore. At that time the confidential agent of the Berlin museum succeeded in making himself a silent partner in the possession of the statue. Next, according to the director, America's foremost prominent antique dealers had to be fought against, but when they had almost succeded in capturing the Greek goddess a committee of twenty-one of "The Friends of the Louvre" laid themselves in the breach, who, however, were not prepared to pay the price which the Americans offered. Meanwhile the statue aroused the utmost interest in art circles, and in the Summer of 1914 it was the fashionable thing to go to see the goddess, whose visitors register included not only the most prominent art collectors, and connoisseurs, including directors of London museums, but the members of the highest aristocracy, including the Empress Eugenie, politicians, ministers, and financiers, and a national subscription was started.

The Louvre authorities then ordered the sequestration of the Goddess on the strength of a paragraph in the old French laws giving the State the right to confiscate art work even when not of French origin. The prospects of acquiring the Goddess for Berlin had dwindled extremely thereby, particularly as the war broke out. Nevertheless, the Berlin museum's confidential agent did not allow himself to be daunted. A very costly lawsuit was started against the Louvre which was appealed and on the appeal the Louvre was beaten.

Now there was no minute to lose, since it was feared the Louvre would again appeal from the verdict.

On the same day the confiscated Goddess was finally released, she wandered into an artful form of packing which had been prepared long before and at once was placed in a special car which on the same evening was hitched to the Geneva express. That despite the great confusion on the French railways owing to the war, all this went off smoothly is almost a miracle, but in Geneva too the treasure was not allowed to rest long. It was taken to a certain place whose inhabitants are filled with a more neutral feeling for Germany. On Dec. 10 last it reached Berlin and so the end of its journey which was exciting for all concerned.

The Director had zealously guarded the secret of how the Goddess was kidnapped until now, but he explained that he no longer had any scruples about dropping the veil of delicate considerations as to how the Goddess was acquired in view of the fact that "the guardian of civilization and small nations had in a brutal fashion violated the Imperial Museum's Temple of Apollo on the coast of Asia Minor, bombarding and reducing to ruins the excavation house and the neighboring Greek village of Jeronda."

LLOYD GEORGE WILL SHIFT.

In Succeeding Kitchener He Will Probably Drop His Munitions Post.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 17.—The Morning Post's political correspondent says this morning:

"It has been decided that Mr. Lloyd George is to succeed Earl Kitchener as Secretary for War.

"There remain to be settled the relations of the new Minister to the Munitions Department. It is probable that the two offices will not be combined, in which case it will be necessary to appoint another Minister of Munitions."

LONDON, June 16.—Premier Asquith will offer in the House of Commons Wednesday a motion for the erection of a monument to Earl Kitchener.

WARN GREECE ON FINANCES.

Allies Will Refuse Loans If Note Issue Is Not Withdrawn.

ATHENS, June 15, (via London, June 16.)—The International Financial Commission today repeated its protest to the Greek Government against permitting the National Bank to issue an additional 30,000,000 drachmas, ($6,000,000) in paper currency.

The Franco-British members of the commission stated that Greece could not expect financial assistance from either France or Great Britain so long as the issue remained in circulation, nor would any further Greek loans be admitted to the London or Paris markets.

SAVED U-BOAT VICTIMS.

Officers of American Ship Say Two Submarines Sank the Ross.

Officers of the American steamship Camino, which arrived yesterday from London, reported the rescuing of the Captain and eleven men of the British freighter Ross, which was torpedoed by a German submarine 110 miles east of Bishop Rock on April 28. The Ross was bound to Seville from Glasgow.

Two submarines appeared, one on either bow, and gave the crew thirty minutes to leave the ship.

A submarine was sighted by the Camino nine miles west of the Bishop Rock, but it submerged without making any signal to the American vessel.

MASS ATTACK BY 18,000 REPULSED BY ITALIANS

Austrians Thrown Back With Heavy Casualties in Battle on Asiago Plateau.

ROME, June 16.—Austro-Hungarian troops, estimated to number 18,000, attacked in dense formation the Italian positions on the Asiago plateau yesterday, but they were repulsed, leaving piles of dead before the Italian trenches, says an official statement given out by the War Office here today. The text of the statement follows:

Yesterday, between the Adige and Brenta, the enemy made further fruitless and costly efforts to break down our resistance, which has now shown itself firm along the whole front.

In the Lagarina Valley, on the night of June 15, the enemy in force attempted to surprise our positions at Serravalle and on Ceni Zugna. At daybreak, after three hours of severe hand-to-hand fighting, the enemy's columns fled precipitately under the fire of our artillery.

On the Posina-Astico front the enemy, after a night attack in the Campiglia area, confined himself to a heavy bombardment, which was answered by our batteries.

On the Asiago plateau the enemy in a mass, estimated at eighteen battalions, attacked our line between Monte Pari and Monte Lemerle, after the usual artillery preparation. These attacks were decisive in character in the centre and demonstrative on the flanks. An artillery curtain of fire preceded and protected these fierce attacks of the enemy infantry, which invariably broke down before our lines, where the enemy left piles of corpses.

We made a successful counterattack from Monte Lemerle, taking some prisoners and a machine gun. During these actions altogether 254 prisoners were taken.

On the rest of the front to the sea there was nothing of importance to report.

CURB GERMAN SPECULATION.

Boerse Acts to Prevent More Rigorous Measures of the Government.

BERLIN, June 16, (via London.)—The Managing Committee of the Berlin Boerse today adopted the outlines of a plan to restrict speculation, which, although without official sanction of the Boerse, has grown remarkably active in recent months. The committee ordered that all transactions shall be on a strictly cash basis, and with the date of delivery strictly prescribed. Option and time trading will be prohibited, as will also the circulation privately of price lists.

The action taken by the Boerse today coincides with the wishes of the Government and the leading banks, which regard it as inopportune that wild speculations should disturb the money market during the war. It was designed to obviate still more rigorous measures contemplated by the Government itself.

Dutch East India Mail Removed.

BERLIN, June 16, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British authorities, says the Overseas News Agency, have removed the mails from the Dutch steamships Ophir and Kawi, while the vessels were bound from Rotterdam for Batavia, Dutch East Indies.

FRENCH CHECK VERDUN ASSAULTS

Continued from Page 1.

In the last days before its fall this number was greatly increased, according to details of the fighting given out officially today.

An "eyewitness" is quoted as saying:

"What the infantry was powerless to realize was accomplished by artillery. For a long time there was only one outlet at the fort which could be utilized. This was a subterranean passage to the northwest, access to which later became impossible. Then followed the cutting of communication.

"The men suffered greatly from lack of water, but held out, occupying and utilizing the ruins in the interior. In windows and between the ruins of the shattered walls machine guns were installed and barricades erected at all corners. All about the outer works the bodies of Germans were thick.

"The combat continued under extraordinary conditions. The Germans conceived the idea of filling baskets with grenades. These were let down by cords from windows of buildings dominating the French positions and exploded on top of the defenders. The garrison fought on, but human strength was reaching the limit of endurance.

"On the morning of the 6th, Stretcher Bearer Vanier led a number of wounded who did not want to be captured through an air hole whence they escaped. Others crawled toward the French lines through the piles of corpses and heaps of debris. Later aviators observed great columns of smoke and an explosion. On the 7th the Germans announced the capture of the fort. In reality they captured only wornout men among uninhabitable ruins."

TELLS OF CANADIANS' CHARGE

Eyewitness Sends Story of Recovery of Trenches at Hooge.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 16.—Fifteen hundred yards of Canadian front trench line at Hooge, taken by the Germans on June 6, were retaken by the Canadians Tuesday, says the Canadian "eyewitness" in a dispatch to the Minister of Militia, made public today. As a result of this fighting, the report states, twenty-nine officers and men of the overseas regiments have been decorated.

The report says that after a violent bombardment by the Germans, aided by four mine explosions, which practically obliterated the advance Canadian trenches held by the Eighth Northwestern, the German infantry successfully carried these positions. Their efforts to push further were repulsed with loss by Canadian machine gun and rifle fire from support trenches.

In the action Lance Corporal Roy A. Edmonds specially distinguished himself when a sixty-pound German mortar shell fell into his trench. Edmonds picked up the shell and pushed it over the trench parapet, where it exploded a moment later.

Until last Tuesday the fighting was confined to artillery, but on that day the Canadian artillery, concentrating on the position captured by the Germans, made it possible for the Canadian infantry to attack. On the left of the line, the Western Ontario battalion bombed its way right up to the original line, while two Canadian Scottish battalions and a Toronto battalion in a "magnificent" charge captured their former positions, about 1,500 yards of front on high ground known as Mount Sorrel and Observatory Ridge. About 150 Germans, including three officers, were taken prisoners. The Canadians immediately intrenched themselves and repulsed German counterattcks.

Thirty-seven Canadian officers are mentioned in a casualty list received here by cable today. The total loss of officers killed, wounded, and missing, reported since heavy fighting began on June 2, totals 395. Every part of Canada has been touched by the losses in the Ypres salient fighting, where the Dominion forces have borne the brunt.

CAPT. STANLEY WOOD KILLED.

Former United States Officer Was Serving with the Canadian Forces.

Captain Stanley Willis Wood of the Sixteenth Battalion Canadian Scottish, formerly a second lieutenant with the Seventh Infantry of the United States Army, was killed Tuesday at Ypres. He was a member of the expeditionary force that occupied Vera Cruz, and on his return in November, 1914, resigned his commission and enlisted in the Canadian expeditionary forces.

Captain Wood had been twice wounded and was twice recommended for decoration, and was once mentioned in dispatches. He was appointed to the United States Army from civil life in February, 1911, and was a brother of Captain Robert E. Wood of the cavalry.

CANADA PRAISES HER MEN.

Borden Cables Congratulations on Recent Success at Ypres.

OTTAWA, June 16.—Sir Robert Laird Borden, the Prime Minister, today cabled the following message to General Sir Julian Headworth Byng, commander of the Canadian Army Corps in France:

"Pray accept and convey to Canadian forces under your command our warmest congratulations upon the gallantry and resourcefulness displayed in recent successful attack."

General Byng replied:

"All ranks Canadian corps join me in appreciation of congratulations conveyed me by your cable."

RUSSIAN ARMIES ARE SWEEPING ON

Continued from Page 1.

assurance of my unchanging friendship."

CARRIES RED CROSS SUPPLIES.

Widener Yacht Josephing, Bought by Russia, Starts for Archangel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The big steam yacht Josephine, formerly owned by the late P. A. B. Widener of this city, and recently sold to the Russian Government for approximately $500,000, sailed today for Liverpool. Her final destination is Archangel, Russia. She carries a crew of thirty-eight, including officers, all Americans, under Captain McKown.

The Josephine will be used either as a Red Cross hospital ship or dispatch boat. As she is still under American registry, the vessel began the voyage flying the Stars and Stripes. Her cargo consists of Red Cross shipments, gathered from all parts of the United States, and is to be delivered to the Armenian Relief Commission and the Russian Red Cross.

FLANKING TEUTON ARMIES.

Russian Hosts Seek to Envelop and Crush Foe's Main Forces.

LONDON, Saturday, June 17.—The chief gain of ground announced by the Russians during the last twenty-four hours was on the Austrian centre, which up to now had held comparatively firm. The Russians claim to be breaking this resistance. The main contest has been on the front just north of Buczacs on the Stripa River. Here the Russians are declared to have overthrown the Austro-German Army and taken 6,000 prisoners.

For the time being the rapid movement on the wings and the cavalry dash in Volhynia toward the Kovel junction seem to have slackened somewhat. The morning newspapers today print only brief specials from Petrograd, and some of these give evidence of considerable delays in telegraphic transmission. A possible explanation of these delays is given in a dispatch from The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent, who says:

"It is likely that the course of events will become a little obscured during the next few days, for much depends on the secrecy of the execution of the manoeuvres for which the Russians have now got free play."

A semi-official commentary published in Petrograd yesterday says:

"The absence from the official communications of the names of places occupied or the directions taken by General Brusiloff's army do not mean any retardation in his advance. On the contrary, his progress continues without intermission. The broad corridor formed by our break through in the direction of Lutsk continues to widen and is assuming an enveloping character in relation to the enemy's flank.

"The advance, however, cannot go on indefinitely at the present speed, for the element of unexpectedness to which was due much of its early success cannot be maintained for the period of a fortnight. Steps must be made for removing the wounded and prisoners, for bringing up fresh supplies and for other work necessary in the freshly elongated lines of communication.

"Moreover the immediate aim of the Russian aggression is not to recapture certain towns or areas, but has in view the destruction of the vital organs of the enemy's military power, which are his armies. Our success in this respect could not have a more eloquent expression than the growing list of prisoners."

The Times in an editorial says today:

"No phase of last year's operations equalled Russia's present remarkable successes attained within a period of twelve days. It is clear that the Austrian armies confronting Russia have been rendered incapable of assuming any offensive on a great scale during the current year. This is a conclusion of great moment to the allied cause. If any power is approaching undeniable exhaustion of its resources, that power is Austria-Hungary. She has extended the age of military service beyond that of any other nation, and her internal economic condition is believed to be exceptionally bad."

The Graphic says:

"The position of Austria is now more critical than at any period since the opening of the war."

There is as yet no official confirmation of the reported fall of Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, to the Russians. But it is the usual custom of the Russians to withhold their announcements until all details are full and complete.

The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"The news of the entry of the Russians into Czernowitz has not yet been received. The latest information was that the Russians were in the nearest suburbs, while the town had been rendered untenable to the Austrians by the success of a Russian turning movement on the north. The Austrians were compelled to make a desperate stand owing to their imprudently delaying the evacuation of their stores."

The same dispatch reports the Russians have succeeded in making another big breach in the Austrian line near Tarnopol.

It is expected in the Russian capital, according to The Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent, that the fate of Verdun will soon be decided in Volhynia, as it is believed the Germans will be compelled shortly to detach men from the Verdun front in an endeavor to halt the Russian advance.

According to Bucharest dispatches, the hopes of the Russians of relieving the Italians have already been accomplished, as the Austrians are pouring troop trains eastward from their southeast position. The dispatches say that thirty-six troop trains passed through Pressburg, Hungary, within twenty-four hours, and that the Austrian forces in Albania are all hurrying north.

WIN WITH JAPANESE GUNS.

Russian Successes Due Largely to These and New Explosives.

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd says that much of the effectiveness of the Russian artillery in their great Galician drive is due to the use of a big Japanese gun.

These guns are said to be more powerful than any that the Russians have had heretofore, and are charged with shells filled with a new explosive, the destructive power of which is terrific.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Your Last Chance

Today is Your Last Chance

See announcement on page 7

Resinol easily stops skin-troubles

Doctors have *prescribed* Resinol for over twenty years in the treatment of itching, burning, unsightly skin-eruptions. They use it regularly because they know that it *usually* gives *speedy* relief and soon clears away the eruption. They know, too, that it contains nothing harmful or irritating to the most delicate skin. See if Resinol does not stop *your* skin trouble quickly.

Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. Trial free, write to Dept. 14-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

In a special Week-End Display Today

Men's Silk and Cotton Shirts, $2.95

Made of silk and cotton lustre faille, a fabric that is remarkably lustrous and durable.

Tailored equal to higher priced custom shirts and obtainable in all plain colors.

Also at $2.95—Shirts of fine quality Japanese pongee silk, fibre silks, in stripe effects on tan grounds; and lustre silk "Town and Country Sport Shirts"—equally appropriate for either business or pleasure.

2000 Men's Fine Quality Shirts at $1.50

In a wonderful variety of new weaves and colors, of a kind to suit the hardest to please.

The weaves comprise woven silk-striped Madras and crepe Francaise, in cluster stripe and jacquard designs.

NEW June Neckwear for Men

Showing the very newest arrivals in the men's neckwear shop, at three prices.

At 50c—Beautiful Scarfs and Bow Ties in figured, flowered and plain colors, made of embroidered crepes, brocaded crepes, radiant failles, foulards in Oriental effects, and mogadors.

At 69c—Bow Ties and Scarfs in crepe meteors, in clover and all English designs; hand blocked foulards, two-tone matlesse weaves, new spot effects, and brochet figures that will not fray.

At $1—The very newest weaves and designs from the looms, tailored by the most skilled scarf makers in America. The weaves include embroidered Punjab silks, crepes, meteors; hand blocked Rumchundahs, Oriental crepes, new imported silk back poplins, just imported from Ireland, the most durable scarf material we have ever seen; and a host of other exquisite weaves in almost every conceivable design.

Men's Well Tailored Pajamas at $1.50

Just received. Beautifully tailored, of superior quality Oriental crepes. Obtainable in all kinds of stripe effects and plain colors.

Men's Selected Leather Belts, 55c

Men's Beach Robes, $2.95

Made of satin-stripe Madras, with shawl collar and pockets. Trimmed with large pearl buttons, and obtainable in blue, tan or lavender.

ARMY OF HELPERS AIDS VERDUN FIGHT

Gen. Antoine Commands Vast Organization That Keeps Endless Supplies Moving.

EFFICIENCY THE KEYNOTE

Great Panorama of Entire Front, Photographed by Airmen, Kept at Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH ARMY CORPS, AT THE FRONT, France, May 80, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—General Antoine, commander of the Tenth Army Corps, was bending over a military map at his headquarters when M. Painleve, a member of the Cabinet, was announced. General de Castelnau, commanding the western front, had invited the Minister to visit the several corps headquarters near Verdun, and had authorized a representative of The Associated Press to accompany the Minister. In the circuit of several hundred kilometers three corps headquarters were visited—the Tenth Corps under General Antoine, the Fifth under General Hellouin, and the Third under General Humbert.

The commander of the corps and the Cabinet officer exchanged cordial greetings. General Antoine is a man of commanding presence, tall and athletic, a little beyond middle age, with bronzed face and iron gray hair and mustache. His headquarters were plain to the point of bareness. A rough pine table was in the middle, with a detailed map stretched out, which General Antoine had been studying. Other maps and photographs of sectors, trenches, and various divisions of the works were on the wall, and these, with a few pine chairs, made up the furnishings.

M. Painleve was much interested in the chart showing the layout of the fighting and reserve forces, and General Antoine, standing before the chart, pointed out the main points—Verdun off to the right, then the army corps massed to the west, and then General Antoine's corps doing the work of preparation and forwarding, as well as guarding a considerable sector of the front.

"The photographs show the field better," said the General, leading the way to a large room adjoining.

A score of officers were at work here sorting photographs, developing them, and fitting them together into huge panoramic views, showing every road and trench and tree. These photographs were taken from the clouds by aviators, and now and then airmen came in with negatives just taken of their section. The whole war zone was laid out in small squares, the aviators minutely photographing each square, and then the squares were fitted together like a jig-saw puzzle, making a picture of the whole zone. When the edge of a square was too close to a German battery for the aviator to reach in safety the photograph was taken by a camera lashed to a high pole and held above a trench.

These last trench pictures presented a gruesome scene of the havoc and desolation where the batteries were doing the worst work on the ground swept of trees and foliage and littered with débris, while twisted trunks extended their distorted arms.

General Antoine, with a group of staff officers, led the way through the mazes of the camp. The place fairly throbbed as the visitors passed along. Wagons, wagons, wagons, stretched away for miles ahead and behind. A great cloud of dust hung over the cavalcade, and the green fields were covered as with frost from the fall of dust. Four-horse teams strained along, keeping the ranks close together. Every conceivable sort of war stores was in this moving train—boxes and barrels and bales of food for men and animals; huge wine casks set on end, two to a wagon; ordnance carts piled high with boxes of shells; lorries with ugly-looking quick-fire guns, and vans loaded with coils of barbed wire and with sharp-pointed stakes used in the trenches and chevaux-de-frise.

"And this goes on night and day," said Major Camut. "Yes, it is busies at night near the front, for the moving is dangerous in the daytime, so that the last laps, near the fighting line, start at dusk and go steadily through the night."

Besides the activity on the highway, the fields alongside were equally busy. Here a cavalry camp was posted, and horses by thousands were tethered. At one side a spur of railroad had been run to a camp depot, and here freight cars were unloading supplies and the army vans were carrying them forward. Soldiers and camp followers and peasants were working at their innumerable occupations. One group, at a crossroad, looked like a market scene in the East, with all races and languages—Africans from Algiers and mongrel Moors from the borders of Tunis and Morocco, Senegalese as black as coal, and yellow-faced Anamites. Most of these French colonials were in fez and zouave outfit. There were French poilus in their gray-blue uniforms, soiled and stormy, and steel casques, and French territorials in the old-time red and blue uniforms with baggy trousers.

The most striking thing in this great field of activity was the regularity with which it was all going on, suggesting sureness of organization. There was no confusion, and the machinery of warfare was running with the precision of a watch.

General Antoine and Minister Painleve now turned to the living quarters. Barracks stretched for half a mile ahead—substantial temporary one-story structures of corrugated iron with an inner double sheathing of heavy paper felt. There was a blast of bugles and a ruffle of drums, saluting the commanding General and the Minister. As the sharp notes sounded hundreds of French soldiers who were camped along the route, chatting in groups, sitting at rough benches, and doing their little camp duties, sprang to attention and stood like statues as the General passed by. Those with guns brought the piece sharply to present arms, while most of the poilus, taken unawares in their rough-and-ready garb, were without arms and saluted with the right hand at the cap as the officials passed.

The General paused near a group of twenty grimy soldiers beside a field kitchen.

"Are the men content with the food?" asked the General, halting and addressing by name one of the poilus.

"Yes, my General," answered the poilu, his face beaming.

"And the rice, do the men like it?" queried the General.

"No, my General, they will not eat it."

The poilus was definite in condemning the rice portion of the ration, and had no hesitation in expressing this disapproval to the General. General Antoine asked other questions as to the food, and was answered in the same frank way.

This was a typical encounter between the commanding General of an army corps and a French poilu, and showed the inherent democracy of the French Army.

In the barracks the poilus were ranged at attention alongside their long lines of bunks. Everything was spick and span; floors clean, bedclothes piled neatly, mattresses sunning in the windows. There was the same orderly arrangement in the eating quarters, kitchens, and elsewhere.

Outside the barracks on the sloping terrace, the poilus had planted artistic flower beds, with huge letters in flowers spelling Joffre, Castelnau, Antoine, and the other commanders. A huge stock of shells rose among these flowers, and the poilus had stood some of the monster shells on end, with a bunch of flowers and a French flag in the noses of the projectiles.

General Antoine took a personal interest in the dépôt d'éclopés," as it is called—an extensive organization run by slightly wounded men. General Antoine originated the idea, and it has spread all through the army, these depots back of the front doing scores of helpful little duties for the men on the firing line. Here was an immense laundry turning out a wash of 10,000 pieces.

"It helps the man in the trench to have a clean shirt," said General Antoine as he showed the stocks of flannel shirts about to be returned to the men in front.

There were kitchen gardens for fresh vegetables, forges for mending trench tools, armories for cleaning guns, a candle factory, and innumerable other activities, all run by soldiers who had lost a finger or the edge of an ear, or had some other slight wound temporarily incapacitating them.

At night the party were General Antoine's guests at a large private residence, requisitioned for army purposes, alongside headquarters. It was evidently the home of a well-conditioned family, with spacious corridors lined with sculpture and paintings. The dinner was cooked and served by soldier, and even the menu card was a work of art done by a noted French cartoonist now serving as a soldier in the ranks.

The American expedition to Mexico came up for discussion as the party were leaving, and General Antoine said:

"The experience of your army shows that cavalry is still an essential part of army organization. With our trench warfare the idea got about that mounted troops were a thing of the past. But they will always be indispensable for quick movements where élan and dash are needed, and particularly in a flat country. No, the Russians in Mesopotamia and the Americans in Mexico are demonstrating that cavalry is one of the most effective weapons of offense."

BRITISH ADVANCE IN AFRICA.

More Positions Taken in Germany's Last Colony.

LONDON, June 16.—British forces operating in the eastern part of German East Africa have made further advances, occupying the village of Kilimanjaro and another village near by. A large Germah force is confronting the British in this sector. Further south, near the coast, the British have occupied the important post of Korogwe and to the northwest have seized positions in the Victoria Nyanza sector. These announcements are made in an official statement issued tonight as follows:

"Kwedizwa, 6 miles north of Handeni, has been occupied; also the village of Kilimanjaro, close to Handeni. A large German force is intrenched near the Handeni water supply.

"The important station of Korogwe and the wagon bridge over the Pangani River have been secured by the British.

"The Island of Ukerewe, north of the German port of Manusa, on Lake Victoria, has been occupied, and two Krupp guns and stores taken."

Portuguese Repulse Germans.

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, via London, June 17.—An official statement on the fighting in Northern Portuguese East Africa says:

The Germans on Tuesday made a surprise attack against the Portuguese post of Namaka. The fighting lasted an hour, the Germans using explosive bullets. The Germans crossed the river (Rovuma) in dugouts, but were forced to retire into the bush on the left bank.

The Portuguese troops lost five killed and two wounded. The German losses are unknown.

ACTS ON WAR CONTRACTS.

French Cabinet Follows Senate's Lead—J.P.Morgan & Co. Concerned.

PARIS, June 16.—At a meeting today of the Senate Committee on Army Contracts the President of the committee read correspondence with Premier Briand announcing that the Cabinet had taken measures to prevent in the future the intrusion of unqualified intermediaries in war contracts.

The President of the committee informed his fellow-members that Minister of Finance Ribot had placed himself at the disposition of the committee for a hearing in regard to the contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. The papers concerning this contract were turned over to the committee, and after an examination of these it will decide what further action is to be taken.

The French Senate Committee on Army Contracts decided on May 19 to protest to the Government "against the abuses arising from the persistent intrusion of unqualified intermediaries in war contracts." A sub-committee was appointed to study the contract with J. P. Morgan & Co., but no information was vouchsafed as to the exact purpose of the inquiry.

HARVARD MEN DINE IN PARIS.

Franco-American Demonstration Attended by War Volunteers.

PARIS, June 16.—Harvard Alumni resident in Paris gave a dinner last night which was the occasion of a notable Franco-American demonstration. The dinner was presided over by James H. Hyde and the principal address was made by Professor Paul Painleve, Minister of Public Instruction.

Professor Painleve referred to the close association of the educational systems in the French and American universities and the growing importance of American institutions of learning.

The dinner was attended by many Harvard graduates who have served in various branches of the French army and who appeared in uniform. Among those who spoke was A. Platt Andrew, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury and now attached to the American Ambulance Corps in France.

DISCUSS PLAN FOR HARVEST.

German Food Strategists and Others Attend Bundesrath Meeting.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 16.—There being no doubt now that Germany can hold out as regards the food situation until the new harvest, the recently organized board of food strategy, headed by Dr. von Batocki, has devoted its main efforts to working out an exhaustive detailed plan for the coming harvest year.

This plan is now complete and has been submitted to the Bundesrath, being described at a meeting today at which Dr. von Batocki, the Minister of the Interior; Dr. Helfferich, and numerous ministers of the minor German States were present.

ITALIAN STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Motia, of 300 Tons, Destroyed in the War Zone.

LONDON, June 16.—The Italian steamer Motia, of 300 tons gross, has been sunk, according to an announcement made by Lloyds today.

Allentown Preparatory. A boys' school of high standards. Special dept. for younger boys. Catalog. FRANK T. SIGMAN, A. M., Principal, Allentown, Pa.

ARMED SHIP CAPTAIN REPELS BOARDERS

Thirty Italians Descend on a Schooner in Jersey City to Release Prisoner.

DRAW KNIVES ON CREW

When Told Man in Irons Is an Austrian They Seek to Inflict Punishment on Him.

A party of thirty Italians, aroused by a report that one of their countrymen had been imprisoned for thirty-five days aboard the four-masted schooner Mary E. Palmer of Portland, Me., went to Pier A of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Communipaw docks in Jersey City last night and boarded the vessel. The men were thoroughly infuriated and spread over the schooner's decks before Captain Frank Hunter, who was below at dinner with his wife, was aware that his vessel had been boarded.

Cries from the watch caused Captain Hunter to seize a revolver and rush on deck. At the top of the companionway he was met by three men, one of whom displayed a long knife. Captain Hunter covered the men with his pistol and demanded to know their mission. He was told they had gone to liberate Francisco Cecovini, the engineer of the Mary E. Palmer, who had tried, it was alleged, to destroy the vessel when she was off the coast of Brazil on the voyage up from Buenos Aires.

Captain Hunter tried to pacify the infuriated men, but with little success until he accused them of trying to aid Austria, the enemy of their country. When the Italians heard this they paused, and when informed that Cecovini was really an Austrian who was only masquerading as an Italian, the rescuing party abandoned their plan and tried to get below to inflict punishment on the manacled engineer.

When Captain Hunter finally persuaded them to let the law deal with the man, he followed them ashore and telephoned to the Jersey City police for help. Lieutenant Thomas Collins was sent to the pier and took Cecovini to Police Headquarters, where he will be held pending the arrival of a warrant issued yesterday by the United States Court at Newark.

According to Captain Hunter, just as the Mary E. Palmer was ready to sail from Buenos Aires for New York with a cargo of quebrache wood, the regular engineer of the craft deserted and Cecovini was hurriedly signed up. It was not until the boat had been at sea for ten days that Captain Hunter learned that his new engineer was an Austrian instead of an Italian. As the schooner's cargo is used in the manufacture of certain kinds of war munitions, Captain Hunter decided to keep an eye on Cecovini.

One night, when the ship was about 400 miles out from Para, Brazil, the negro cook smelled smoke and notified the mate, Charles Andersen, who in turn routed out Captain Hunter. Together the men went over the vessel and when they came to the donkey engine found that the water had been drawn off from the boiler and a fire started.

Down in the hold Cecovini was discovered removing the top of the sea pump. When he saw that he was watched, the men say, he darted up the hatchway, and cast the top of the pump over the side. After a chase around the deck he was captured and put in irons.

Captain Hunter yesterday morning went to Newark and submitted his evidence to the United States court, and a warrant was issued for Cecovini's arrest.

CHANCELLOR'S WAR SPEECH

A Slightly Different Version of His Reference to Dealings with England

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, in his speech in the Reichstag June 5 regarding peace, was quoted in the dispatches sent out from Berlin by way of Amsterdam and London as defending himself against charges that he was the "cause of the world catastrophe."

In the version of the speech as transmitted by wireless telegraphy yesterday from Berlin to Sayville by the semi-official Overseas News Agency, the Chancellor answered reproaches made in certain pamphlets for attempting to reach an agreement with Great Britain prior to the outbreak of the war.

In the first report of the Reichstag address the Chancellor, after declaring that he knew his attempt at an understanding with Great Britain was his "capital offense," is quoted as saying:

"I made this attempt in the face of the development of an English policy which was hostile to Germany, and of which I was entirely cognizant. I am not ashamed of my conduct, even though it proved abortive. He who on that account charges me with being the cause of the world catastrophe, with its hecatombs of human sacrifices, may make his accusation before God. I shall await God's judgment calmly."

The Overseas News Agency, however, in this regard quotes the Chancellor as saying:

"I made this attempt. I am not ashamed of it even if it failed. Whosoever considers this a crime after having witnessed for nearly two years this world catastrophe with its hecatombs of human sacrifices, whosoever reproaches me for these attempts, may answer for his attitude before God. I await my judgment with calmness."

AVIATOR SMITH IS INJURED.

American Giving Flights in Japan Falls 500 Feet at Sapporo.

SAPPORO, HOKKAIDO, Japan, June 16.—Arthur Smith, an American aviator, fell from a height of 500 feet while giving an exhibition flight this afternoon before a great crowd. The right leg of the aviator was broken and he was taken from the demolished machine unconscious.

Smith had just completed "looping the loop" when his aeroplane crashed to the ground with a terrific noise. The accident is believed to have been due to a defective motor.

Smith reached Hokkaido after making a brilliant circuit of Japan, the tour coming to a climax with a special exhibition above the Tokio Palace on June 5, arranged for Emperor Yoshhito. Among the numerous gifts received by the American aviator were a medal presented by Premier Okuma and a purse inlaid with diamonds, given to him by the Japanese Crown Prince.

ECONOMIC RED CROSS BEGUN

Society Will Safeguard Property in Belligerent Countries.

With the object of looking after the interests of persons who own property in enemy countries which is liable to confiscation or enforced administration by the Governments of belligerent nations, an organization called "The International Society for the Protection of Private Property," has been formed in Zurich, Switzerland. The members of the society, which already counts adherents in several of the warring countries, pledge themselves, according to a report printed in a recent issue of the Züricher Volksrecht, to try to persuade their respective Governments to release the requisitioned property of enemy subjects, and they also promise to care for the interests of their colleagues whenever possible. The report in the Volksrecht, which as a Socialist newspaper is inclined to treat the new organization as a rather humorous phenomenon, reads, in part, as follows:

"The new society already counts as members a great many of the rich persons who are threatened with impoverishment in both of the belligerent groups, and several leading jurists in neutral countries, filled with respect for private property, have also joined its ranks. And the new international is not going to limit its activities to mere protests, for we learn from authoritative sources that the society will not hesitate to use the most radical measures in case of necessity.

"'We only wish to fight for the most sacred rights of our members, and if they cannot be won amicably, we shall obtain them by sharp measures,' the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Private Property told us in an interview graciously accorded to us. And in pronouncing these words he made a very energetic, not to say revolutionary, gesture. And as we expressed our astonishment at seeing that private property suddenly must protect itself against the State, which, according to current belief, should be the first protector of this private property, he smiled bitterly and opined that this violation of private property would be bitterly avenged and perhaps must lead to a revolution.

"And when we then declared that, as traditional revolutionists, we certainly must sympathize a priori with every revolutionary action, but that we surely would have preferred a revolution aimed at the abolition of private property to one for its preservation, he replied that the management of the International Society for the Protection of Private Property also counted on the support of the Socialists.

"'Look there,' he continued, pointing to a very pretty young lady sitting at a writing desk, 'this young lady had to leave France in a hurry as an enemy foreigner, without even bringing her trunk with her; but now we have succeeded in getting it for her. Yesterday there was a gentleman here, a German, who has a fortune in Italy, a fortune, I tell you, of $60,000, and now he is compelled to toil for his daily bread here! This gentleman wept here in the office, and I also had to weep, the case was so moving! Yes, indeed, all the International Society for the Protection of Private Property strives for is pure humanity and justice; in fact, it is an economic Red Cross, and the Socialist press, too, will recognize this, as that press has always fought for right and justice.'

"And with this well-earned compliment we left the offices of the new international."

DESTROYER DAMAGED AT SEA

The McDougal in Accident in Manoeuvres Off Cape Ann.

BOSTON, June 16.—The destroyer McDougal was damaged in maneouvres off Cape Ann today, and was forced to head for the Boston Navy Yard for drydocking and repairs. The destroyer was leaking, although not beyond the capacity of her pumps. Only one engine was working, and the starboard propeller was out of commission.

Word of the destroyer's trouble was sent by wireless to the local station, and in response to calls for assistance tugs picked up the McDougal outside the harbor, and towed her to the drydock. The cause of the damage to the vessel was not stated.

DISCUSS WAR IN SECRET.

French Chamber of Deputies Begins a Several Days' Session.

PARIS, June 16.—For the first time since the war began the Chamber of Deputies went into secret session this afternoon after a vote for the holding of such sittings had been passed, 412 to 138.

The purpose of the secret sessions is the discussion of interpellations concerning the conduct of the war, particularly the defensive measures taken at the beginning of the Verdun battle. It is expected that the secret procedure will continue for several days.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Two Towns Severely Shaken, but No Casualties Reported.

ROME, June 16, (via Paris.)—A heavy earthshock was reported at 3:25 o'clock this morning at Forli, a town of Central Italy having a population of 50,000, and at Rimini, a town with the same number of persons, twenty-eight miles further east.

There were no casualties.

Plans Suit to Recover Insurance.

Supreme Court Justice Donnelly yesterday appointed Abraham E. Herschman as guardian ad litem of his niece, Sophie Kobre, the daughter of Max Kobre, the defaulting banker, who died on June 4, in order to bring a suit against Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks. In her petition, Miss Kobre, who is 15 years old, alleges that she is about to bring a suit to declare null and void an assignment of a life insurance policy for $50,000, carried by her father, which he had made over to her. She in turn assigned the policy last March to Mr. Richards, as receiver in bankruptcy of her father's affairs. As she was but 14 at the time, she declares that the assignment was void.

CENTRAL R.R. GRANTS MORE ON WEST SIDE

Attorney Place Willing to Have Agreement Made Specific as to Waterfront Rights.

WAIVES CONDEMNATION PLEA

Offers to Have Stipulation Incorporated Limiting Defense in Case of Future Dispute.

Mayor Mitchel read before the Board of Estimate yesterday two letters from Ira A. Place, Vice President and counsel of the New York Central, denying the assertion of critics that the New York Central, through west side improvement proposals, would gain possession of the Hudson waterfront from Fifty-ninth Street to Spuyten Duyvil.

Mr. Place denies that the proposal, as it stands, gives the railroad any such control, but suggests having the contract form made more specific to reassure any who may find fault. One letter, addressed by Mr. Place to Dock Commissioner Smith, said that the points of access to the waterfront between Fifty-ninth Street and Spuyten Duyvil, to which the company will have a right, are clearly defined. They are at Manhattanville and at the Sixtieth Street yard. At each point, Mr. Place says, the company surrenders to the city a part of the waterfront and right of access.

"This company has not claimed and does not claim," Mr. Place says, "that it will have any right of access to the Hudson River or to the control of such access between these points, other than at Manhattanville and the Sixtieth Street yard, and it would have no such rights if nothing whatever were said about it in the agreement other than the limitations which the plans and profiles show; but in order that there may be no possible question about it in the mind of any one the company has no objection to a provision to that effect being inserted in the written agreement.

The second letter, addressed to Mayor Mitchel, refers to other statements by opponents that the proposed settlement would make it possible for the New York Central to block the development of future terminal plans by the city, on the ground that the railroad property being condemned already to a public use, could not under the law be condemned to a second public use.

Mr. Place denied that the New York Central would have the right to block future development on this ground, but in order to settle that point he offered on behalf of the railroad to have incorporated in the written agreement the pledge of the railroad company that, in case of any future dispute about the use of New York Central waterfront lines by the city for terminals, the railroad company would not interpose in any condemnation proceedings the defense that the property should not be twice condemned to a public use.

TRACK PLAN IS OPPOSED.

Eleventh District Republican Club Wants Park Beauty Saved.

At a meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Club, 2,228 Broadway, last night, a resolution offered by Alderman William F. Quinn was adopted, recording the club as "unalterably opposed to the plans of the New York Central Railroad, which, if carried out, will entirely destroy all the beautiful features of the present Riverside Park."

The adoption of the resolution was preceded by a speech by Charles L. Craig, Chairman of the Law Committee of the West End Association, in which he said the plans put tracks 100 feet east of the present tracks, roofing them over, and covering them with two feet of soil. This would mean the destruction of 5,000 bushes and 2,000 trees, he said, and was wholly unnecessary.

JURY TO VIEW WRECK SITE.

Interborough to Show Coroner's Panel How Elevated Trains Hit.

At the inquest being conducted by Coroner Flynn of the Bronx into the accident on the Third Avenue Elevated near 149th Street, on June 8, in which Frank Kerrigan, a motorman, was killed, Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney testified yesterday that the commission had never attempted to tell the Interborough what distance it should maintain between trains, when one was stationary.

"The commission has left that to the Interborough," said Mr. Whitney. "One reason for this was that several court decisions were held to mean that the commission has no right to superintend the operation of a railroad."

Mr. Whitney said in reply to questions by Assistant District Attorney Mork that a report had been made to the commission on a different system of signals for the elevated, but that the commission had not recommended the adoption of the report.

Clifton W. Wilder, chief engineer of the traffic department of the commission, submitted a report made to him by his inspectors, the last paragraph of which said:

The plan submitted by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for an automatic signal system does not contemplate the installation at this point—the scene of the wreck—of a signal which would prevent similar accidents in the future.

Joseph J. Johnson, chief of the transit bureau of the commission, said the installation of the system suggested would greatly reduce the number of trains that could be run in rush hours.

Of the fifteen motormen who were asked as to distances they were ordered to keep between trains, practically every one interpreted his instructions differently.

On Monday the jurymen will be taken on a train by officials of the Interborough to the scene of the wreck, where they will be shown how the trains moved at the time of the collision.

RUSSIAN LOAN TO CHINA.

$24,333,000 to Build Railroads in Manchuria After War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A dispatch from Consul Caldwell, at Vladivostok, to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce explains the recent railroad loan by the Russich-Asiatische Bank for railroad building in China and describes the building program.

Russia is to issue, after the war, a loan of $24,333,000, which China is to use exclusively for the construction of railroad lines in Manchuria, with a total length of 686 2-3 miles, between Harbin and Aigun, via Merguen; Merguen and Tsitsihar, Bodune and Duitszishan, (near Harbin,) Imampo and Kirin. The loan is issued at 5 per cent. per annum and is secured by the railroad system and its properties. If necessary, the amount of the loan can be increased. The construction is to be for the account and at the risk of the Chinese Government. The Chief Engineer, the Chief Accountant and the Controller are to be Russians, recommended by the Russich-Asiatische Bank.

The future Harbin-Aigun railroad, connecting the Chinese Eastern Railroad with the Siberian line, will open the way to the basin of the Sungari River, the granary of Manchuria.

Tsitsihar has a population of about 60,000; it has an important trade in fur, hides, leather and agate and manufactures saddles. Bodune has a population of about 30,000. It is the centre of the Sungari Valley trade and is connected with Kirin by a wagon road on the left bank of the Sungari River. Kirin has a population of approximately 200,000; it is connected by wagon roads with Bodune, Tsitsihar and Merguen and has an important trade in timber, furs, tobacco and grain.

GLADDENED BY HIGH PRICES.

Thrifty Swiss Farmers Pleased with Eggs at 3 Cents Apiece.

Under the title "We Have Never Had Better Times" the Emmenthaler Nachrichten prints the following description of the prosperity which the high prices of foodstuffs due to the war has brought to the farmers of Switzerland:

"It is evident that in connection with the general advance in prices the rates for fodder have reached an unheard-of height. But this does not cause the farmers to talk about hard times. On the contrary, the Swiss agriculturists have hardly ever had a better chance to make money. Everything can be sold at high prices.

"Potatoes are bought at the stations by the middlemen at 90 cents a bushel, and in the market at Berne an egg is worth 3 cents at present. Beef cattle and other livestock find a ready sale at enormous prices in the markets or even at home. For a long time the price a pound, live weight, for hogs has been maintained at 22 cents. Milk is also dear. Any one who takes up truck farming also makes big profits. The market women smile with satisfaction at the good business being done. Grain also brings an excellent price. Raising hogs pays. At the last sale on the Aarberger market three-weeks-old pigs brought from $15 to $18 a pair. Surely a pretty sum for two neat little animals.

The farmers openly declare: 'Those of us who don't get ahead now are themselves to blame. We never have had better times.'"

WAR INCOME TAXES BIG.

Austrian Levies Run as High as 45 Per Cent., Report Shows.

Austrian citizens whose incomes have increased more than $101,500 during the war will have to pay a special tax of 45 per cent. on that part of the increase above that amount, according to an Imperial decree of April 16 imposing heavy war taxes upon the increased income for 1914, 1915, and 1916, as compared with the average income for the previous five years. In a report sent by Consul General Albert Halstead from Vienna to the Department of Commerce at Washington the following details of the new law are given:

"Domestic corporations will pay 10 per cent. tax on that part of their increased income that does not exceed 5 per cent. of the invested capital, 15 per cent. for increased income in excess of 5 per cent. but not over 10 per cent. of invested capital, and 5 per cent. more for each 5 per cent. of invested capital until the tax reaches 35 per cent.

"Foreign corporations pay on their increased income as follows: $40,600, 20 per cent.; $40,600 to $81,200, 25 per cent.; $81,200 to $142,100, 30 per cent.; $142,100 to $203,000, 35 per cent., and above $203,000, 40 per cent.

"No war tax is imposed should the increased income net be in excess of $2,300 per year. This applies to domestic as well as foreign businesses."

Muller Chosen as Arbitrator.

RIO JANEIRO, June 16.—The American and Portuguese Ambassadors, on behalf of their respective Governments, have invited Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, to act as the principal arbitrator in any differences that may eventually arise between the United States and Portugal. Dr. Muller accepted the invitation.

LIFTS BUSINESS BAN NEAR MORGAN HOME

Court of Appeals Holds That Sixteen-Story Building May Be Erected.

MORE OF MURRAY HILL OPEN

Restriction Imposed by Family in 1847 Found Not to Cover Heckscher Property.

The fight of J. P. Morgan, Charles A. Peabody, William Church Osborn, Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker, J. Allen Townsend, Ella Fuller Guthrie, and John J. Riker to prevent the invasion of the Murray Hill section by business structures has been lost.

Word was received at the County Court House yesterday that the Court of Appeals had decided that August Heckscher may erect a sixteen-story steel business building at the southeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. Plans for the building have already been drawn and filed.

The complaint in the action against Heckscher, accompanied by a temporary injunction restraining him from going ahead with his project, was served upon him last August. It set forth that a restriction placed upon the property bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth Streets and Madison and Park Avenues by the Murray family in 1847 prevented the erection of a structure to be used for business purposes. Dean, Track & McBarron, Heckscher's attorneys, answered that the site bought by Heckscher had been sold by the Murray family before the restriction was laid and was therefore not subject to the condition.

Heckscher also averred that the character of the surrounding neighborhood had so far changed that by observing the restriction owners were acting to the detriment of property values rather than otherwise.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard refused to sustain the complaint on Nov. 30 last.

"It does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action," said the Justice, "for it appears upon the face thereof that the property of the defendant is not within the area designated by the agreement of restriction set forth in said complaint."

The case was taken next to the Appellate Division, which affirmed Justice Blanchard's decision. Then an appeal was made to the highest tribunal in the State, which has just handed down its decision.

The residence of the Morgan family is less than a block away from where the business structure is to rise, on the opposite side of the street.

800 To Preach on Honest Weight.

Commissioner Hartigan of Weights and Measures announced last night that he had obtained the promise of 800 ministers, priests, and rabbis to preach tomorrow on honest weights and measures. The crusade will continue during the week, which was named as "Weights and Measures Week" at the National Weights and Measures Conference at Washington last month. Mr. Hartigan announced that Monday would be "School Day"; Tuesday, "Tradesmen's Day"; Wednesday, "Homemakers' Day"; Thursday, "Brooklyn and Queens Commercial Day"; Friday, "Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond Commercial Day," and Saturday, "Civic Day."

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for whom no provision has been made for maintenance. They all have pulmonary tuberculosis.

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ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, Vice-Pres.
BENJAMIN WELLES, Sec'y.

BOXERS GO TO ARGENTINA.

Badoud and Lewis in Group Sailing for Buenos Aires Today.

Another contingent of American boxers, suplementing the six who sailed two weeks ago, will leave today aboard the Vasari for Buenos Aires to take part in the boxing carnival which will be held in the Argentine metropolis during July and August. William Gibson, American representative of the Argentine promoters, who had been planning to make the trip and personally direct the tournament, was compelled to give up his plans, and will not go.

Joe Jeanette, the big colored heavyweight, is the only one of the boxers signed originally who will not make the journey. The party includes Alfred Badoud, Ted Lewis, Charles Johnston, brother of James Johnston, who will manage Lewis on behalf of his brother; Benny Murphy, who will accompany Badoud for Dan McKetrick; Jim Buckley, Joe Woodman, and George Lawrence, respective managers of Harry Wilks, Sam Langford, and Sam McVey; Mike Mazzie and Alex Goodman, Lewis's trainer.

Scandinavian Games Tomorrow.

The Scandinavian track and field championship games will be held at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, tomorrow afternoon. The meet has a record entry. Among the local men who will compete are Hannes Kolehmainen, Willie Kyronen, E. Erickson, and Eric Almlof. Twenty athletes will come from Bridgeport, Conn., and hope to give the Kaleva, Swedish American and Norwegian turners a contest for the point trophy.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Fla., and Ga.—Thunder showers Sat.; Sun. probably fair; fresh s. to s. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably fair Sat. and Sun.; light to moderate w. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Thunder showers Sat.; Sun., cloudy; moderate, variable winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Sat.; Sun. fair, warmer, with moderate w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Sat.; Sun. cloudy; moderate, shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; light n. winds.

La., Ark., Okla., East and West Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; showers in n. Sat.

Mo.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; unsettled in n. e. Sun.

Wis.—Showers Sat. Sun., cloudy.

Minn.—Cloudy Sat., becoming unsettled Sun.

Iowa—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; showers in extreme e., Sat., slightly warmer.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., with probable showers.

St. Dak.—Cloudy Sat., with probable showers Sun., and in w. Sat. night.

Neb. and Kan.—Cloudy Sat., with showers by night.

B. Altman & Co.

The Store will be closed to-day (Saturday) at 12 Noon

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$55 to $75 Motor & Sports Coats—at $35
An assembling of broken lines for immediate disposal

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In rose, gold, blue, emerald and pink to be closed out.

Outing Skirts—to $38—Special at $8, $12, $19, $25
Of Pique, Cretonne, Linen, Suede-velvet, Corduroy, silk-Jersey, Shantung, Rajah and Satin-Georgette.

Motor & Sports Hats at $5—formerly to $25
English stitched effects, soft silk hats and trimmed styles from remaining Spring lines—a closing out of many lines.

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With all outdoor sports in full swing, a few books on golf, tennis or swimming will make timely, appropriate reading for beginners and experienced enthusiasts.

The A, B, C of Golf—*John D. Dunn*,	44c
The New Golf—*P. A. Vaile*,	$1.79
Mystery of Golf—*Arnold Haultain*,	$1.58
Tee Shots and Others—*Bernard Darwin*,	88c
Pro and Con of Golf—*A. H. Revell*,	$1.12
Tennis As I Play It—*Maurice E. McLoughlin*,	$1.34
How to Play Tennis—*James Burns*,	63c
On the Court and Off—*Anthony F. Wilding*,	$1.34
Tennis Tactics—*Raymond D. Little*,	63c
How to Swim—*Capt. Davis Dalton*,	89c
Modern Swimming—*J. H. P. Brown*,	89c
At Home in the Water—*George H. Corsan*,	89c
Swimming Scientifically Taught—*F. E. Dalton*,	$1.12

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

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Saturday Sale of Men's $5, $6 and $7 High & Low Shoes, $3.95 & $4.75

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Men, you never saw such values at such low prices! All that goes to make up a fine shoe—appearance, service and fit—are conspicuous features in every pair of shoes that we offer you at these little prices to-morrow.

Regular $5 High and Low Shoes $3.95

High and Low Shoes at $3.95
Tan mahogany calf, gun-metal calf and patent coltskin, popular and well-fitting last.

Regular $6 and $7 High and Low Shoes $4.75

Men's High Shoes, in gun-metal calf, patent coltskin, button and lace models, also black vici kid. Broad, low heels and the newest lasts. $3.95.

Men's High and Low Shoes, special, $4.75

Men's "Welbred" Oxfords, in patent coltskin, well-fitting lasts, with low, broad heels, $4.75

Men's "Welbred" Shoes, in gun-metal and tan Russia calf, lace models, on straight lasts, $4.75

Gun-Metal Vamps, buckskin tops, lace models.

Tan Mahogany Calf, with buckskin tops, lace models, $4.75

Tan Calf Lace, all on well-fitting lasts, with low, broad heels.

Men's Patent Coltskin Vamps with buckskin tops, lace model, $4.75

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This book presents all of Gaudier-Brzeska's writings about sculpture, and contains a full set of letters from the front, showing the effect of war on a very unusual temperament. The Memoir will help toward a better understanding of his later work and of the vorticist movement in general.

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In addition to dealing with the work of English and American architects, this volume devotes considerable space to the Domestic Architecture of the British Colonies.

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Author of "Under the Tricolour," etc. Illustrated in color. Cloth, net $1.25.

Barnavaux's reflections are most entertaining, and those who have already met him in M. Mille's former books will be anxious to read more about this interesting French soldier.

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By ANATOLE FRANCE
Author of "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard," etc. Cloth. Net $1.75.

This is a companion volume to the earlier publication, "My Friend's Book." Pierre Noziere continues his reminiscences of his childhood in Paris, and tells of his travels, later, in France.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

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"As we marched forward toward our goal, huge geysers of dust spouted into the air, rising behind our backs from the rows of '75's' supporting us. In front the fire-curtain outlined the whole length of the enemy's line with a neatness and accuracy that struck me with wonder, as the flames burst through the pall of smoke and dust around us. Above, all was blackness, but at its lower edge the curtain was fringed with red and green flames, marking the explosion of the shells directly over the ditch and parapet in front of us. The low-flying clouds mingled with the smoke-curtain, so that the whole brightness of the day was obscured. Out of the blackness fell a trickling rain of pieces of metal, lumps of earth, knapsacks, rifles, cartridges and fragments of human flesh. We went on steadily, nearer and nearer. Now we seemed very close to the wall of shells streaming from our own guns, curving just above us, and dropping into the trenches in front. The effect was terrific. I almost braced myself against the rocking of the earth, like a sailor's instinctive gait in stormy weather."

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SPIES ANNOY THEM, SAY CLOAK STRIKERS

Leader Accuses Manufacturers of Secret Attempts to Demoralize Workers.

PLEA FOR ARBITRATION

Mayor Mitchel Again Urged to Take Steps for the Adjustment of Differences.

Officials of the Cloakmakers' Union charged yesterday that the manufacturers were using spies and other methods the union thinks unfair in an effort to demoralize the 50,000 striking needleworkers. From the office of Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, came a statement, in which he said:

> The Strike Committee has learned that agents of the Manufacturers' Association have, during the last few days, been negotiating with shady characters that frequent the halls of the strikers to visit all halls where the strikers meet for the purpose of discouraging and demoralizing them. The deal with these people is still pending owing to a disagreement as to the price to be paid for the job. It is a good sign of the general situation in the camp of the employers. They have attempted to open small shops in country towns, and have met with dismal failure. Now they attempt the old trick of buying a handful of doubtful characters to demoralize the strikers.

Officials of the Manufacturers' Protective Association denied knowing anything about such efforts to defeat the workers.

William Shapiro, a strike picket, was arrested yesterday morning in front of a shop at 118 West Twenty-second Street on the complaint of Samuel Bloom, a striker, who said he wanted to return to work, but had been forcibly prevented by several pickets under the direction of Shapiro. The prisoner was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court and held in $1,000 bail for a hearing next Tuesday.

E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, took exception to charges that the manufacturers would force the public to pay the cost of the strike through increases tacked onto the prices of women's garments this Fall.

"It is true," said Mr. Wile, "that the prices of raw material have gone up all along the line about 15 per cent. But this increase would have come anyway and was not dependent upon the strike. The only way in which the strike might affect prices is in a possible increase in the cost of labor.

"As to a general increase of 25, 50, or 60 per cent. on suits, such a suggestion is ridiculous for the reason that there are standard prices for all cloaks and suits sold in our industry, no matter where made. The only difference will probably be that a suit which cost $25 last year will be sold for $25 this, but will not be made up of quite as good material as before the increase in the cost of raw material."

Charles Heineman, one of the officials of the Manufacturers' Association, said that all of the thirty-one manufacturers, members of the association, who make skirts exclusively, had left the city.

"This means," said Mr. Heineman, "that as a result of the strike the skirt industry is practically out of New York."

Union officials said they did not believe Mr. Heineman's statement, and that if the skirt makers had gone out of the city it was only to run small shops until the strike was over.

Lucien Breckenridge, counsel for the Mutual Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, composed of subcontractors who wish to arbitrate, sent a letter yesterday to Allan Robinson, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee for the Relief of the Locked-Out Cloak and Suit Makers, in which he said:

"I should like to point out that the members of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, consisting of only 400 members, are the only manufacturers, so far as I am aware, who locked out their employes. Against the other 1,800 manufacturers in the city the union called a general strike. It is hardly fair, I think, to stigmatize the conduct of manufacturers as a whole on account of the conduct of a small proportion of them.

"The Mutual Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association offered and still offers to enter into a collective agreement with the Garment Workers' Union and to have the terms of such agreement set forth before a board of arbitration. The Mutual Association has 237 members at the present time, and under normal conditions the members employ from 7,000 to 10,000 workmen, and under present conditions might easily employ from 15,000 to 20,000 if it were possible to work peacefully."

Mayor Mitchel, in reply to the appeal for arbitration by the Mutual Association, suggested that they furnish a list of their members to show that they were not working for Protective Association members. The Mutual Association held a meeting at the Hotel McAlpin in the afternoon and adopted a resolution again calling on Mayor Mitchel to arrange arbitration for its members. It was voted to send the following question today to the clergymen who will preach sermons tomorrow on the strike:

"Why does the union delay arbitration with us when it has talked arbitration with the Protective Association for the last six weeks?"

Officials of the association said they would furnish the union a list of their members after the union agreed to arbitration.

Schlesinger announced last night that the union had opened a free milk depot at 43 East Twenty-second Street for the distribution of milk to strikers' babies. The depot is in the building of the Women's Trade Union League. Wives of strikers will receive cards for delivery of milk by milk companies.

FIGHT WITH STRIKEBREAKERS

Two Men Arrested After Battle on West 96th Street Pier.

Since 7,000 employes went out on strike last Wednesday at the American Can Company's plant at Edgewater, N. J., strikebreakers have been carried to and from the plant aboard a chartered steamer which landed the men at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street. Last night as about fifty men were leaving the New York pier they were attacked by strikers armed with bricks and clubs. A small battle was in progress when Policeman Reilly of the West 100th Street Station ran up and with a couple of shots into the air frightened off all but two of the belligerents. They were arrested and at the West Forty-seventh Street Station one of the men said he was Edward Failling of 179 West Eighty-ninth Street. His companion refused to give either his name or address.

CITY'S MEN IN RED CROSS.

Departments Enroll 1,000, with Police to Add 2,000 More.

Employes representing twelve city departments reported an enrollment of more than 1,000 members in the Red Cross at a meeting held on Thursday in the Municipal Building, according to announcement made yesterday at the headquarters of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, 289 Fourth Avenue. The Department of Correction headed the list of municipal members with 250 enrolled. The Department of Health followed with 194 members, and the Brooklyn division of the Department of Parks was third with 163.

These carrying on the Red Cross campaign for more members expect to enroll 2,000 in the Police Department, where the Lieutenants' Association is giving the work active aid. The work in the municipal departments followed the indorsement of the Red Cross campaign at a meeting of the city's Commissioners.

WILL ADVERTISE CHURCHES.

First Big Conference of Ministers Who Believe in Publicity.

The first national conference on church advertising will be held in Philadelphia on June 27 and 28 as a department of the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which meets from June 25 to 30. A permanent organization of ministers who believe in "practical publicity" for churches will probably be formed after the delegates, 500 of whom are expected, have listened to clerical and lay speakers talk on: "Publicity for a Smaller Town Church," "Putting a Downtown Church on the Map," "Sensationalism vs. Sanity," "Delivering the Goods Advertised," "Publicity Aiding the Preacher's Message," and kindred subjects.

The conference is the definite crystallization of a tendency among many churches to "go after" people through the medium of advertising, and those promoting the gathering are enthusiastic in announcing its purposes. The definite step in the direction of the conference was taken first by the Chicago Advertising Club, which arranged a conference in Chicago last March between ministers and expert advertising men. The idea became popular and the Program Committee of the Convention of Associated Advertising Clubs included the Church Conference in its Philadelphia meeting, asking the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, to arrange the details.

Asked what the conference could accomplish, Dr. Reisner said yesterday:

"It will establish the legitimacy of church publicity; it will show ministers and church leaders a successful way to get a hearing; it will make church advertising 100 per cent. effective; it will wake up the sleepy; and it will show the relation between advertising and religion to be strong and healthy."

Dr. Reisner said that the Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Unitarian, and Christian Science Churches had already organized publicity bureaus, and that other churches were planning to follow.

TO PAY FOR PLAY LEADERS.

Commissioner Woods Appeals to Private School Children.

Calling upon the boys and girls of the private schools of New York City and the vicinity to provide play leaders for the children of the city, Police Commissioner Woods is seeking their aid in raising funds sufficient to pay play leaders for more than 100 play streets which the Police Department will set aside and guard this Summer in an effort to keep down street accidents to children.

Police Commissioner Woods's letter, sent to more than 800 pupils of private schools, reads as follows:

> Dear Friend: While you are in the country this Summer there will be hundreds of thousands of children who have to stay in the hot city. Their parents cannot afford to send them to the hills or the seashore, so they have to do the best they can to enjoy themselves by playing in the streets.
>
> The Police Department wants to set aside 167 playground streets where such children can play without the fear of being knocked down by automobiles. Each street, through the co-operation of the Parks and Playground Association, will be provided with a play leader, so that the children will be sure of having a good time.
>
> There are not nearly enough parks in the city to take care of all the children. Last year we had thirty streets set aside as playgrounds, and the average attendance was 500 every afternoon. So you see 167 streets will bring help and happiness to a great many boys and girls.
>
> For $12 a play-leader can be hired for a week. Will you not help us and the children out by providing a play leader for one of these streets for a week? You can send the $12 to me, or to James A. Renwick, Treasurer of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, 1,123 Broadway, New York City. Very truly yours,
>
> ARTHUR WOODS,
> Police Commissioner.

The Commissioner sent this letter out while on his honeymoon vacation.

PUSHING GUARD INQUIRY.

Simmons Complains Charges Are Not Taken Seriously.

In regard to the investigation into alleged discrimination against Jews in the National Guard, Maurice Simmons of 198 Broadway yesterday issued a copy of a letter he sent on Thursday to Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury, and a statement in which he said that the National Guard is not taking the investigation seriously.

"There seems to be a conviction in certain high quarters of the National Guard," he said, "that the present investigation is not an investigation in fact, but merely a hearing granted as a matter of grace and indulgence; that as soon as it is closed there will not be a ripple on the water; that the practice complained of will be continued and unofficially sanctioned as heretofore and that certain units of the National Guard in this city will continue their career as exclusive social clubs supported by the taxpayers."

After making further comment on the situation, in which he deplored all racial agitations as inimical to the spirit of this country, he ends by saying: "Let it be understood that the organization which I represent, together with all fair-minded citizens, is determined that there shall be a real investigation into the subject matter and that we will not be trifled with by empty terms."

In his letter to the Adjutant General Mr. Simmons complains that he has been denied access to certain records of National Guard regiments which, he alleges, are public property and the contents of which would greatly assist him in presenting his side of the case.

WARD PREVENTS USE OF PARK PUMP HOUSE

Refuses Permit for Electric Power Till Water Board Sets a Date for Removal.

QUESTIONS 'TEMPORARY' USE

Commissioner Points to Permanency of Construction—Water Department Silent.

The Board of Water Supply, it was learned yesterday, has what is believed to be a perfectly useless pumping station on its hands. The station is in Morningside Park, near 121st Street, and was erected as a unit in the Catskill aqueduct system on a permit issued by Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, with the understanding that the structure was to be "temporary."

When the station was partly completed, however, it seemed to observers to be remarkably durable in construction, considering that it was for "temporary" use, and THE NEW YORK TIMES called the attention of the public to the fact.

Commissioner Ward made an investigation and decided that the building was not only permanent in character, but constituted an unsightly encroachment upon park property. Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, brought a taxpayer's suit against the Board of Water Supply last March, and Supreme Court Justice Edward R. Finch granted an injunction restraining the Board from erecting a permanent pumping station in the park without the permission of the Department of Parks and the Municipal Art Commission.

But although Justice Finch, his his decision, assumed that the Board of Water Supply would "probably be in a position to remove the structure some time in the Summer," Commissioner Ward was not satisfied that the board intended to do this and continued to regard the pumping station as, in effect, a permanent building erected under a permit for a temporary one. It all depended upon what length of time might be defined by the adjective "temporary," and Commissioner Ward was unable to learn from the Board of Water Supply whether the period described was to be measured in months or eons. Yet as long as the Board of Water Supply said that the pumping station was "temporary" the Commissioner could not prevent its completion and operation.

So work on the station continued. And now the time has come when it is necessary to introduce electric power into the building if it is to be of any use. Accordingly, the Board of Water Supply made application to the Park Commissioner on the 1st of June for permission to construct, through an underground conduit for cables that should connect the station with mains in Morningside Avenue. As the board did not specify for what "temporary" period it intended to use the conduit and the station, Commissioner Ward refused to issue the permit. By his act he gave the Board of Water Supply a pumping station that remains unsightly, but cannot pump.

When seen yesterday Commissioner Ward consented to make public, as it was a matter of record, the letter which he wrote to the Board of Water Supply denying the application for the conduit. Here is the letter:

> "Board of Water Supply,
> Municipal Building, New York City.
>
> "Gentlemen: Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 23d in which you request a permit for 'making the necessary excavations and constructing a proposed electric conduit from Morningside Avenue east to Shaft 11 in Morningside Park.'
>
> "I take it this work is to be for permanent use. Under the circumstances, I cannot see that this department is justified in issuing the permit at this time.
>
> "You will recall from our previous correspondence that I have considered in every respect that the present structure at this point is of permanent character and not the temporary structure under color of which the building was erected. As a matter of fact all that seems necessary in order to make the present so-called temporary tructure permanent is the substitution of a brick or stone wall for the present sheathe wall. The walls being in this case, as in all modern steel construction, nothing more than an exterior shell, and therefore not forming in any sense an integral structural feature.
>
> "Let me point out to you that the structure is to the best of my knowledge and belief similar in all respects, except the aforesaid wall, to a number of your permanent buildings on top of the shaft sites. Let me recall to your attention the opinion of Justice Finch, in the matter of the taxpayers' action granting a temporary injuction restraining you from continuing work on any permanent structure in Morningside Park before obtaining the necessary approval of plans submitted to the Commissioner of Parks and the Art Commission. This opinion is rendered on March 7, 1916.
>
> "Since that time I have not received from you any plans duly submitted in accordance with the charter regulations requiring such submission, and in the meantime the existing high and unsightly structure remains under the guise of being of temporary character, without any information supplied to the city authorities as to how long this unsatisfactory condition (so detrimental to Morningside Park) is to continue. Should I grant you the permit requested, I see nothing to prevent the operation of your plant at this point, in the building now erected, for an indefinite period. I am well aware of a great many examples in the past history of the City Government where buildings put up temporarily have remained to mar the usefulness of park property for a great many years. The first example of this which comes to my mind is the Brooklyn Bridge extension in City Hall Park.
>
> "I therefore request from the Board of Water Supply a definite statement as to the length of time this so-called temporary structure is to remain; also showing what is proposed for the final conditions when the aqueduct (as far as this park is concerned) shall have been completed and ready for operation.
>
> "You will recall that various suggestions were made by engineering societies when discussion on this question was being held some months ago (which, according to the public press, the Board of Water Supply agreed to consider) by which a structure at this point would be entirely avoided. These matters have since remained undetermined, and I think this is a proper time to bring up the whole question for final settlement. Yours very truly,
>
> CABOT WARD,
> "Commissioner of Parks,
> "Manhattan and Richmond."

The Board of Water Supply, in answer to this letter, complained that the Park Commissioner was obstructing the work on the Catskill aqueduct, and warned him that on his shoulders would be the odium of delaying the bringing of the aqueduct water into the city. He was asked to reconsider his refusal, but he indicated yesterday that his decision was final, that he would not grant a permit for any kind of a conduit until the Board of Water Supply should have responded to his request for "a definite statement as to the length of time that this so-called temporary structure" was to remain and as to what would take its place when it was removed.

In the offices of the Board of Water Supply President Charles Strauss instructed the board's secretary to announce that he had "nothing to say" on the subject. The board was represented as taking the position that the Park Commissioner is still considering the application for a permit.

SERBIAN ORPHANS DETAINED

Party of Five Pretty Baby Girls Held at Ellis Island.

Five little Serbian orphan girls of unusual beauty, all picturesquely dressed in native costumes, arrived at Ellis Island on Thursday on the Vasilefs Constantinos, and yesterday the report spread that they had been brought here primarily for "exhibition purposes."

Who was responsible for bringing the children to America could not be learned, as the officials at Ellis Island said that their public records did not show this, and that their private information was confidential. The only definite information obtainable was that the children were being held at the island pending the decision of the Department of Labor that they had come in charge of a Serbian nurse, and that one of them had arrived with instructions from the American Vice Consul at Athens that she be sent to his wife in Alabama.

Certainly the little orphans do appeal to the sympathy of any one who sees them. The officials at Ellis Island asserted yesterday that they had never seen five more beautiful children. Their ages and names are: Elizabeth Gruich, two and one-half years old; Yelia Raykovich, 4; Lattisa Velesakevich, 5; Lila Karamfilivich, 5, and Danitza Stoyanivich, 12.

VICE SOCIETY'S NEW FIELD.

Will Campaign Against Sale of Birth Control Pamphlets.

Secretary John S. Sumner of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice announced yesterday that the society had undertaken a campaign against the distribution of the "birth control" pamphlets, which had been going on sporadically for several months. Mr. Sumner said the society's activity was based on the ground that the public sale of the pamphlets imperiled the morals of the young.

The first action of the society bore fruit yesterday, when Stephen Kerr, 22 years old, 1,418 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, and Peter Marmer, 21 years old, 95 St. Mark's Place, were held for trial in $1,000 bail in Jefferson Market Court. Although the men were taken into custody because of a charge of selling the pamphlets on June 5, Mr. Sumner said they were arrested in Union Square on Thursday while distributing the offensive pamphlets for 10 cents each to a crowd, in which were many school children. Kerr was out on $500 bail on a similar charge when he was arrested on the complaint of agents of the society.

The several arrests of Emma Goldman, Ben Reitman, and others for selling the pamphlets have been made by the police independent of the society, but from now on agents of the society will be on the lookout for their sale.

"There may be a legitimate field for the discussion and dissemination of knowledge of birth control by responsible and high-minded people," said Mr. Sumner last night. "But the people to whom I refer would never lend support to such a thing as the distribution of this pamphlet I hold in my hand. It is most reprehensible to think of any high school boy or girl who has 10 cents being able to get one of these things."

Falling Light Pole Hit Him.

Henry Jacobs, a salesman of 221 East Fifteenth Street, was removed from in front of 234 Fifth Avenue to the New York Hospital last night, suffering from shock and contusions received when he was struck by a falling arc light pole. A southbound motor bus skidded on the slippery pavement and near Eighteenth Street bumped the iron light pole, snapping it off near the base. It struck Jacobs, knocking him down.

MAKE JULY 4 SAFE, PLEA TO GOVERNORS

Fire Prevention Federation Sends an Urgent Message to Every State.

TO SAFEGUARD LIVES

President Wilson Will Be Asked to Designate October 9 as Fire Prevention Day.

A special meeting of the National Fire Prevention Committee of the Safety First Federation of America was held at the City Club yesterday for the purpose of discussing the forthcoming celebration of Independence Day and a proposal to request President Wilson to designate Oct. 9, the anniversary of the great Chicago fire, as National Fire Prevention Day.

Ex-Deputy Chief William Guerin of the New York Fire Department presided. Among those attending the session were Walter W. Nicholson, Commissioner of Safety of Syracuse, Chief Thomas Ryan of the Syracuse Fire Department, Secretary Stitt of the New York City Fire Department, Inspector C. A. Gasser of Newark, and Chief D. E. Johnson of the Bridgeport Fire Department.

Mr. Guerin announced that the nation-wide movement to make the coming Fourth the safest in the history of the country was in full swing, and that in all States Governors and other officials were doing everything possible to assist the committee in its campaign. Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the National Federation, he announced, had mailed yesterday to the Governors of the various States a letter in which he said:

> May I place before you and ask you to further a plan under which Independence Day may be celebrated this year in a saner and therefore safer manner than has been the custom heretofore? The plan is offered for the purpose of diminishing the usual heavy toll of young lives, to lessen injuries to persons, and to decrease the attendant destruction of property by fire. For the furtherance of such a plan the Safety First Federation believes it is justified in asking your hearty co-operation.
>
> On behalf of the federation, I urge you to issue a proclamation to the people of your Commonwealth calling upon the citizens generally to do their part and to aid public officials in enforcing the local regulations. It is suggested that you particularly address yourself to those in charge of public schools and urge that suitable instructions as to the dangers attending the use of fireworks, firecrackers, and other explosives be given to the children.
>
> The following instructions may with propriety be given to public officials who have under their jurisdiction the regulations of the use of fireworks and explosives:
>
> 1. That they issue no permits for the sale at retail of fireworks or explosives except paper caps.
>
> 2. That they issue no permits for the sale of fireworks at wholesale except for deliveries outside the jurisdiction of the officer issuing the permit.
>
> 3. That for ten days prior to July 4 they seize all fireworks kept or stored without a permit and destroy the same.
>
> 4. That they start at once a campaign of publicity to be continued until July 5, especially using editorials on the evening of July 3 and morning of July 4.
>
> 5. That they obtain a supply of tetanus antitoxin for instant use as a preventive of lockjaw in cases of injury.

In the course of a talk to the members of the committee, Mr. Guerin cited the Fourth of July casualty figures for the last thirteen years; statistics, he pointed out, which prove that the movement in behalf of safe celebrations of Independence Day is making great headway. The figures show that in the thirteen years covered by the report 1,862 persons lost their lives and 42,139 were injured in Fourth of July celebrations, in most cases the death or injury being due to the careless handling of fire.

The statistics cited by Mr. Guerin were as follows:

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1903	196	3,953	4,449
1904	143	3,986	4,129
1905	182	4,494	5,176
1906	158	5,308	5,466
1907	164	4,249	4,413
1908	169	5,495	5,623
1909	215	5,092	5,307
1910	131	2,792	2,923
1911	57	1,546	1,603
1912	41	947	988
1913	32	1,131	1,163
1914	40	1,466	1,506
1915	30	1,185	1,215

Mr. Guerin said that Newark stood first in safe and sane Fourth celebration. In the last three years only one injury has been reported, and that was due to the careless handling of matches and not of fireworks. Syracuse, he added, is running Newark a close second.

Mr. Kingsley will shortly appoint a committee to confer with President Wilson on the proposal to make Oct. 9 a national fire prevention day.

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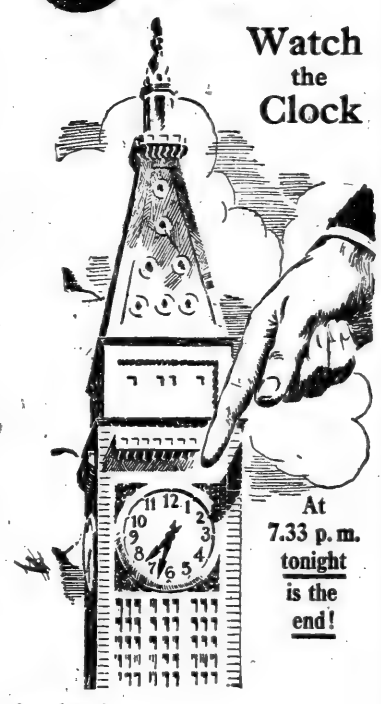
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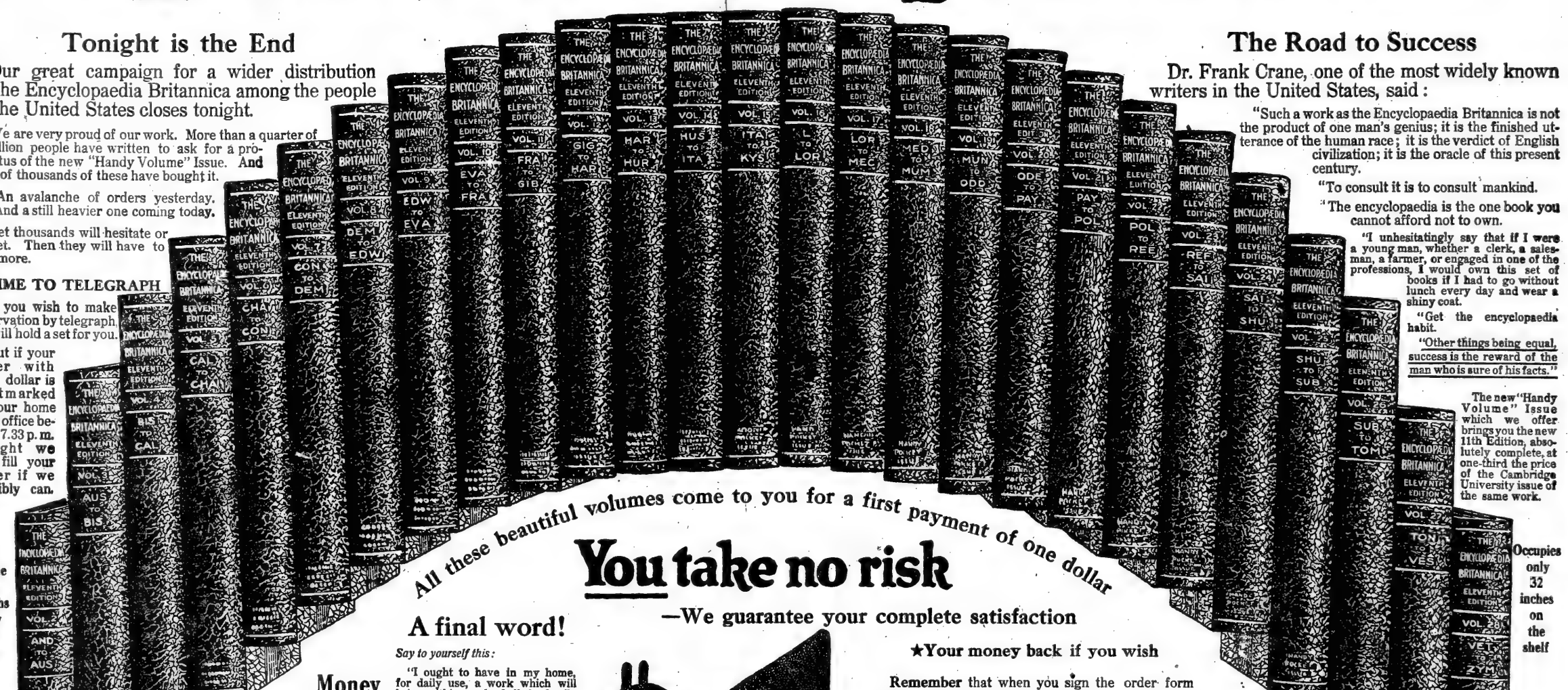
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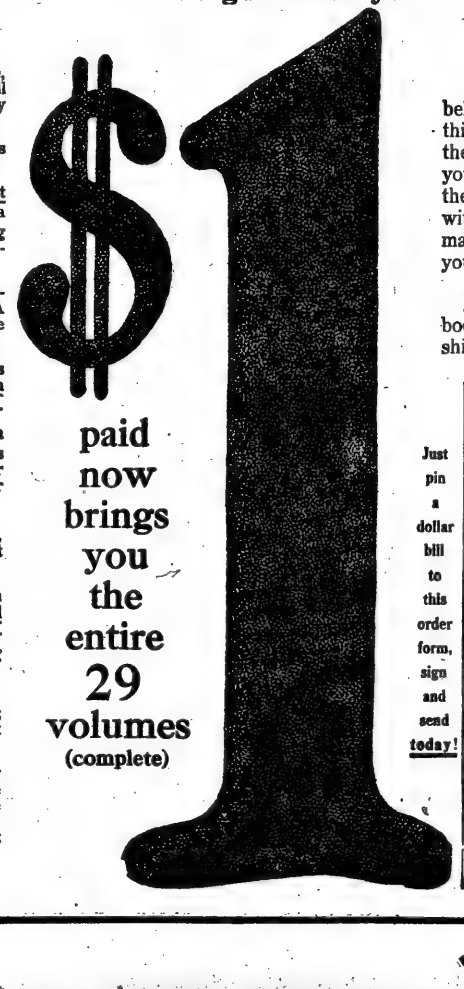
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OLIVER OSBORNE A PERFECT FIGURE

James W. So Describes the Elusive One at Rae Tanzer's Trial for Perjury.

MRS. OSBORNE A WITNESS

She Testifies That the Missing Man Looked Years Younger Than Her Husband.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Osborne took the witness stand in the Federal District Court yesterday in the trial of Rae Tanzer for perjury and described in detail the man who came to their apartment in the Sherman Square Hotel on March 19, 1915, and said that he was the Oliver Osborne of Miss Tanzer's acquaintance. Other witnesses also testified that they had seen the long-missing Oliver and that he was not James W. Osborne.

The intent of all of the testimony was to prove that the defendant in the present suit committed perjury when she brought a suit for $50,000 for breach of promise against Mr. Osborne, alleging that he was her faithless Oliver, and under oath identified Mr. Osborne as the man with whom she went to Plainfield, N. J., and other places in the Fall of 1914. All of the witnesses agreed that though they could not answer the question, "Where is Oliver Osborne?" they could swear where he was not—and that was in the seat in the courtroom occupied by James W. Osborne.

Judge Wolverton, who is presiding at the trial, took a hand yesterday in the daily clashes between Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., and Benjamin Slade, of counsel for the defense, and at one point threatened to hold Mr. Slade in contempt.

Trashy love letters alleged to have been written by the real Oliver to other girls than Rae Tanzer were read into the evidence.

Mr. Osborne's Testimony.

Mr. Osborne preceded his wife to the stand, and at the request of Mr. Rand she withdrew from the room while he testified. Mr. Slade made objection to Mr. Osborne's testimony on the ground that it was hearsay, but Judge Wolverton admitted it. Mr. Osborne did not, however, give any of the alleged conversations between himself and Oliver. He described Oliver as a man with a strong chin, prominent nose, "fine figure," and "sweet, soft voice."

"Did he have a West Point waist?" asked Mr. Rand.

"I don't know as to that," replied Mr. Osborne, "but he had what I consider an almost perfect figure."

Mr. Slade interrupted with: "Did he look as if he had corsets on?" and Mr. Osborne replied with a sharp negative.

Juror No. 2 wanted to know why Mr. Osborne had let Oliver get away from him without even a photograph of so important a witness in the breach of promise suit.

"Well," replied Mr. Osborne, "the fellow came to me when I was in trouble and offered to get me out of a hole. He gave me his address, and as he had come to me voluntarily, I thought he would be honest enough to return at the appointed time."

Mr. Osborne repeated his answer when Juror No. 11 asked why he had let Oliver slip through his fingers. The witness was also permitted to say that he had spent a great deal of time and money trying to find the missing Oliver. Mr. Slade objected to this, whereupon Mr. Rand said:

"Toward the latter part of this trial the air will vibrate with the question, 'Where is Oliver Osborne?'"

"You are right," exclaimed Mr. Slade.

Mrs. Osborne Confident.

Mrs. Osborne, apparently confident of everything she said, followed her husband to the stand as she did in the trial of Franklin Safford for perjury when he identified Oliver as James W., and, in a quiet voice, told how a tall, broad-shouldered man, years younger than her husband and bearing no positive resemblance to him, had come to her apartment and admitted that he had been Rae Tanzer's companion on the occasions when she said that she had been with James W. Osborne. The visitor, Mrs. Osborne said, was well built, had blue eyes, a straight nose, and was between 38 and 40 years old. She added that he seemed to be a Westerner and had rosy cheeks, as though he had spent much time out of doors.

Mr. Slade objected to the admission of her testimony, but did not cross-examine her.

Henry Hartman, attorney for the Psychical Research Society, testified that he knew Rae Tanzer and that he had once seen her meet a man in Columbus Circle who was not James W. Osborne.

"He was a large, well-groomed man," he said, "and carried a cane. His nose was prominent and the expression of his face pleasant. I know that he was not James W. Osborne."

On cross-examination Mr. Hartman said that he had been on the staff of District Attorney Fellowes with Mr. Osborne.

During the direct examination of Mr. Hartman Mr. Slade was so frequently on his feet that Judge Wolverton told him to take his seat. When the time for cross-examination came Mr. Slade remained in his chair. The Judge indicated that he should proceed with the cross-examination, and the lawyer replied:

"When your Honor orders me to get up I will do so—and I want that to go into the record."

Peckham a Witness.

Reuben Peckham, who was formerly associated with Mr. Osborne in the practice of law, testified that Mr. Osborne was at the Bar Association at the time when Rae Tanzer originally swore that he was in Plainfield with her. It was while Mr. Peckham was on the stand that Judge Wolverton threatened Mr. Slade with contempt proceedings.

Miss Blanche Ungar and Miss Rose Helen Kaiser, two young women who said they knew Oliver and that he was not James W. Osborne, told of their meetings with the missing man and of receiving letters from him which they subsequently turned over to the United States District Attorney. On cross-examination Mr. Slade asked whether these letters had not been given to the witnesses for the purpose of clearing James W. Osborne, and both indignantly denied the insinuation contained in the questions. The witnesses described Oliver, including his clothes, his jewelry, his personal appearance, and his manner. The description did not fit the James W. Osborne known to the public.

Emory Beekman and Fred Gibson Kaiser, two young nephews of Miss Kaiser, testified that they had met Oliver, to whom their aunt was engaged to be married, and that he was not James W. Osborne.

Miss Catherine Mackenheimer identified letters which she had received from a man whom she knew as Angus MacDonald. The letters, experts have testified, are in the same handwriting as those written and signed by Oliver Osborne. Miss Mackenheimer described MacDonald, and her description, in the opinion of some, tallied with that given by other witnesses of Oliver, and did not suggest James W.

Those in the court room listened with eagerness to the reading of the letters written by MacDonald to Miss Mackenheimer. Here are some samples:

Dear Sweetheart: Excuse this hurried note. God bless my sweetheart, Kate. I love you, and don't you forget it. All my love and kisses to the only girl. Sweetly and lovingly yours, ANGUS.

A letter of March 30, 1914, read:

I am home alone. One more day and I'll have my $100,000 to spend. I am planning to get rid of it, honeybug. I am going to say good-bye for now. Devotedly yours, ANGUS.

Another letter to Miss Mackenheimer said:

My Dear Sweetheart: My love for you is growing stronger every day. If it grows much stronger I don't know what I will do. Do you? Things will come our way after a while. A. MacDONALD.

Dr. Alexander S. Nye, an eye specialist, testified that he had examined Mr. Osborne's eyes, and that Mr. Osborne would be in physical danger if he went on the streets without glasses. Oliver Osborne did not wear glasses, according to Rae Tanzer and others.

ENO AT JEKYL ISLAND.

Valet from Trenches Tells of Visit from Amos Pinchot.

Testimony tending to show that Amos F. Eno, who died leaving the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more to Columbia University, inherited a taint of insanity from his father, Amos R. Eno, was introduced yesterday at the continuation of the contest of the will before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury.

Francis G. Wallinger, for many years valet to the elder Eno, testified that one day Amos R. Eno came to him and announced that he had decided to make him a present of his estate and $250,000 in cash. He became angry when the valet thought he was jesting.

Edmond Bigaut, former valet of Amos F. Eno, now on a furlough from the French Army in order to testify at the trial, was the next witness. Describing the last European trip of his employer, during which time he steadfastly persisted in stopping at second-rate hotels, Bigaut said that Mr. Eno failed rapidly. He told of his falling down the companionway of the Kroonland on the trip home and of increasing blindness, due to cataracts, which hampered Mr. Eno's movements.

While at Jekyl Island, Mr. Eno invited his nephew, Amos Pinchot, together with his wife, to visit him as his guests, Bigaut testified. A few days later when an item for some laundry appeared on the bill, Mr. Eno flew into a rage and declared that he would not pay for "lace waists and finery." He said he would not pay for any extras for his nephew. Mr. Eno later quarreled with the steward of the club over a charge of $1 for three boxes of strawberries which had been ordered especially for him, the witness added:

The trial will be resumed on Monday morning.

RUSSELL GOES TO FRANCE.

Author Will Write a Series of Articles on the War.

Charles Edward Russell, the American author, and candidate for President on the Socialist ticket in 1912, who quit his party a month ago over the question of "preparedness," will sail for Liverpool today on the American liner Philadelphia, accompanied by his wife. He is going over to get material for a series of articles on the war from the French front, and expects to return in September.

Mr. Russell said yesterday that if the election were held now Mr. Wilson would surely be re-elected.

"People in the East," he added, "imagine because there is a Hughes boom here it must be the same all over the country but they are in error. Wilson's stronghold lies in the country between the Alleghany Mountains and the Rockies, where he will get the solid vote from Democrats and a considerable Republican following besides, because he has kept the United States out of the European war. They have no fault to find with him. The Lusitania is only a name to them. In their eyes he has won a great diplomatic victory without firing a gun, and that means a lot to the inland Americans."

PLAN TUNNEL TO JERSEY.

Incorporation Papers Revive Rumors of Railroad Terminal.

Interest was aroused in transportation circles yesterday by the incorporation at Albany of the North River Terminal Underground Railroad Company with a capital of $100,000. The incorporation papers said the company's purpose was to operate a railroad from Broadway and Battery Place, Manhattan, under Battery Place and the water of the Hudson River to Communipaw. The incorporators were G. Russell, J. M. Fisk, L. C. Ferguson, H. I. Skelton, and O. P. Peil of 54 New Street, Brooklyn. None of these men could be reached last night.

The filing of the papers led to rumors that the New Jersey Central, the Reading, and the Lehigh Valley Railroads were preparing to carry out the frequently reported plan of entering Manhattan by an under-water tunnel, like the Pennsylvania's at Thirty-third Street. An officer of the Jersey Central said he had heard nothing about it, and that the scheme was not being seriously contemplated so far as he knew. Another theory was that the first step had been taken by private interests to operate a subway and tube to Staten Island by way of Communipaw and Bayonne.

ARREST AT DELLA ROBBIA.

Mrs. Bloom Makes a Scene at Home of Divorced Husband.

Mrs. Aimee K. Bloom, a dressmaker of 1,103 Third Avenue, went to the Della Robbia Apartments, 740 West End Avenue, last evening, and when her former husband, William Bloom, appeared she planted herself before him and demanded the return of a loan she alleged was due. Mr. Bloom said he did not care to have any conversation with her and passed by. They were divorced twenty years ago.

Mrs. Bloom caused so much disturbance in the hallway that Superintendent Edward Gollance called Policeman Reilly of the West 100th Street Station, and had her arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. Mrs. Bloom was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station and Dorothy Bloom, her 5-year-old adopted child, who was with her, was sent to the Children's Society.

PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

PLAIN END CORK TIP

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH **CIGARETTES**

THIS JUNE COLDEST IN LAST 45 YEARS

Continuous Rainfall for 8 Days, but the Record for a Whole Month Is 17.

NO CHANGE IS INDICATED

Weather Bureau Won't Admit Snow Yesterday, but Several Persons Say They Saw Flakes.

A new June temperature record for the first fifteen days of the month was established yesterday at the United States Weather Bureau on top of the building at 17 Battery Place, where the recording instruments showed an average temperature of 61.3 for the first half month, or 2.7 degrees lower than in any previous June of the forty-five years' existence of the bureau. Since 1871, when the bureau was organized, 64 degrees was the lowest average temperature recorded for the entire month of June. This occurred in 1903.

It was indicated at the bureau last night that both the records for average rainfall and the continuous rainy-day in June were due for a fracture. The normal average of rainfall for a month is ten days, and the record for continuous rainfall in June is ten days—June 12-21, 1903. In the sixteen days of this month there have been eight continuous rainy days, and Chief Forecaster Scarr said the rain would continue today with probable showers on Sunday and with no immediate indication of clear and warmer weather.

Hotel men, amusement resort managers, steamboat operators, baseball, and racing enthusiasts and week-enders obtained but little encouraging information at the Weather Bureau yesterday.

"It is certainly a bad month for the Summer resort people," admitted Mr. Scarr. "A dozen steamer Captains, coastwise and otherwise, applied to the bureau for the latest storm bearings today. One of them, Captain A. D. Livingston, commander of the steamship Tivives of the United Fruit Company Line, who is one of the marine observers for the bureau over the Central American route, and reports by wireless, said before sailing yesterday that indications pointed to hurricanes in the West Indies.

Charles D. Reed, meteorologist of the Weather Bureau, who can discuss even bad weather in an understanding manner, told why the unpleasant weather delays its departure.

"Storm centre over Wisconsin, moving slowly eastward, with a high barometric pressure hovering over the Canadian maritime provinces and New England acting as a barrier to the storm centre," said he. Then he stopped to answer an anxious telephone inquirer, who finally asked:

"Is it going to rain forty days?"

"Oh, I guess it will clear up before that," ventured Reed.

"Did it ever rain forty days?"

"Not since the flood—oh, you don't mean that? Well, the longest period of continuous rainfall of which we have any other record was seventeen days."

Then several yachtsmen called over the telephone and each was assured that while the easterly winds and rough waters were to prevail a while longer there was no danger in putting to sea.

An example of the effect of this June weather and chill on the public within telephone reach of the Weather Bureau is shown by the fact that 680 calls were answered last Saturday between 8:30 and 5 o'clock. On the Saturday preceding the Fourth of July, 1914, when three holidays came together, the bureau answered 1,300 weather inquiries. The telephone company afterward reported to the bureau an additional 803 "busy calls"—that is, connections which could not be made with the bureau.

Among the callers at the bureau yesterday were several persons who insisted they had seen snowflakes in the rain at noon. The forecaster said this must have been an optical illusion, as the temperature, although chilly, prohibited him from admitting snowfall even in this mixture of bad weather for June.

$25,000 Verdict for Blind Painter.

Albert Deinlein, a painter, received an award of $25,000 yesterday from a jury in the Supreme Court in an action brought by him against the Lion Brewery to recover twice that sum for personal injuries. Deinlein, who is totally blind, testified that he was employed with some other workmen to shellac a vat in the brewery. The fumes overcame them so that two of the men died from the experience and he lost his eyesight. He is 27 years old. Justice Dugro reserved decision for the argument to set aside the verdict until next Friday.

Lozier Six

Master of the Course

Whether it is the concourse or golf course, the Lozier Six is the master of the situation and the envy of all who see it.

The owner of a Lozier Six has many additional causes for satisfaction that the mere spectator can never realize.

There is Power to spare—more than the car will ever be called upon to use. And it is the purring, snappy, quiet kind of power that the man at the wheel appreciates. Lozier motors are built at the Lozier plant and cannot be obtained elsewhere.

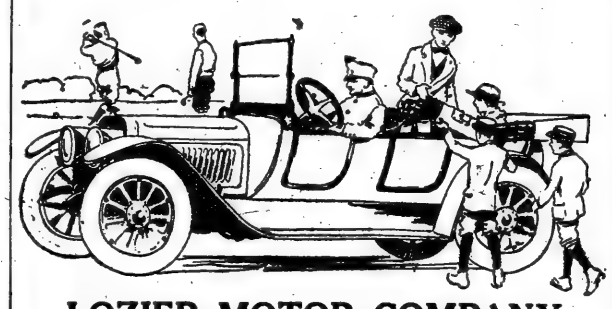
There is Economy—both in gas and tires. Lozier carburetion and ignition get the most power and miles out of a gallon of gas. And Lozier spring suspension is easiest both on passengers and tires.

There is Value—far in excess of any car of similar price or specifications. The Lozier Six is a car for discriminating buyers. It is therefore built in restricted quantities and the minutest attention and inspection is given to every detail of manufacture and finish.

Service—guaranteed, definite, is given to every owner. Free Service Book has 100 coupons, each good at any Lozier Station in the country for work on your car. Lozier Service is an actual fact—not a promise.

Delivery at Once—no waiting or promises while the driving season slips away. You can have your Lozier Six the day you buy. This is a fixed Lozier policy and part of our service.

When will you take your demonstration?



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1,850 BROADWAY NEW YORK
Phone, Bryant—3600 OPEN EVENINGS

JEMISON HEADS FEDERATION

Jersey Commercial Bodies Discuss Business Methods.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., June 16.—Premium giving, fraudulent advertising and business development in New Jersey were themes discussed at today's session here of the Commercial, Agricultural and Civic Federation of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce. The annual report of the federation, read by Augustus V. Hamburg, President of the Board of Trade of Newark, reviewed the work of the federation for the past year and outlined the work for the future.

He expressed the enthusiasm of the governing board over the "spontaneity of co-operation evidenced by the organizations in the various communities of the State. They have responded in the true spirit of preparedness to help build up an instrumentality without selfish or ulterior motives, founded on high ideals of unselfishness, to promote the welfare of New Jersey."

The membership has increased in a year from forty-nine organizations, embracing an individual membership of about 40,000, to 101 organizations, with a membership of 65,000.

"A plan is now being considered," continued the report, "whereby extension-vocational teaching will be conducted jointly by Princeton, Rutgers, and Stevens Institute, and the growing sense of community inter-relations through the increasing number of effective organizations will render the co-operation of the federation in this important work particularly desirable."

Use of trading stamps, coupons, and premiums in business was argued from both sides at the meeting of the retail affairs session today. W. G. Hamilton, President of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company of New York, upheld the trading stamp business. He maintained $125,000,000 was returned last year in this country through premiums.

The following officers were elected tonight: General Supreme Counselor, William H. Jemison of Trenton; Grand Junior Counselor, William Boston of Wilmington, Del.; Past Grand Counselor, Walter Dixon of Trenton; Grand Secretary, Charles H. Egelan of Newark; Grand Treasurer, James G. Lee of Trenton; Grand Conductor, J. M. Lewyn of Plainfield; Grand Page, W. F. Kuln of Trenton, and Grand Sentinel, E. Hamilton of Paterson.

The following were elected members of the Grand Executive Committee: L. W. Ansell of Grantwood, F. B. Potterton of Jersey City, W. W. Brandt of Camden, and Joseph M. Amberg of Newark. Louis McDavit of Newark was elected representative to the Supreme Council.

DALE JURY STILL OUT.

Court Orders Sealed Verdict in Woman's Suit for $150,000.

No verdict was reached yesterday by the jury in the suit brought in the Supreme Court before Justice Platzek by Mrs. Lillian Patterson Dale against her former husband, Francis Colgate Dale, heir to $1,500,000, to recover $150,000 because of alleged failure to live up to the terms of an alleged oral agreement made before she commenced an action for divorce at Reno, Nev., in 1913. When the jury had not announced a verdict by dinner time Justice Platzek ordered a sealed verdict to be opened in court on Monday.

H. Walter Huskey, the attorney for Mrs. Dale in her divorce proceedings, who testified for the defense, said that Dale came to him in Reno and directed him not to ask for alimony and the custody of the child, Francis Colgate Dale, Jr., unless the attorney wanted him to fail to file an appearance in the action which would make the divorce illegal in New York State.

"He threatened to employ counsel and enter an appearance if we did these things," Huskey testified.

Mrs. Cora E. Miller, also of Reno, declared that Mrs. Dale had told her she was not seeking any alimony or settlement of any kind. Mr. Dale took the stand again for a few minutes to say that he had recalled that his son was with him last Summer. On Thursday he was unable to remember this.

McGRATH LOSES PROMOTION

Appellate Division Reverses Police Athlete's Lower Court Victory.

Matt McGrath, the hammer thrower, is a patrolman instead of a Sergeant, according to a decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The court reversed an order of the lower court which directed the Police Commissioner to reinstate McGrath as a Sergeant. The matter has been in litigation for the last five years.

The higher court held that Commissioner Woods was right in restoring the plaintiff to the rank of patrolman, a position which he held on April 28, 1911, when he was removed from office by Commissioner Cropsey for "conduct unbecoming an officer." In July of the same year Commissioner Waldo granted McGrath a new hearing for reinstatement. A year later the Commissioner granted him an indefinite leave of absence without compensation and while he was on leave promoted him to the rank of Sergeant. In 1915 the law was amended and the plaintiff was reinstated as a patrolman. McGrath then brought an action against Commissioner Woods to compel the latter to grade him as a Sergeant.

DINERS NOW DEMAND 'GOOD KITCHEN' CARD

Many Restaurants, Cleaned Up, Call for Reinspection So They May Satisfy Patrons.

PUBLIC INTEREST AROUSED

Spokesman for Hotel Men Expects Great Good to Result, Though Some May Suffer.

A customer entered a restaurant in upper Broadway yesterday, which is patronized by many prominent persons, and before sitting down to luncheon sought out the manager.

"Before I eat here," said the customer, "I want to see your grading card from the Department of Health. I understand there are many restaurants in this city which, though reputable enough in all other respects, have unsanitary kitchens."

The manager stammered that the Department of Health had not issued the cards yet, and would not until a reinspection of kitchens had been made. The manager did not hesitate, the customer said later, to say that he had received a grading of "fair," he thought, and that the inspectors' reports would have recorded his place as "good" if a ventilator had been in working order. The manager further said this ventilator had been put in order within an hour after the inspector had departed.

The manager of another restaurant which serves more than 2,000 persons daily, said that many customers had asked to see the grading card, and that he only wished the inspectors would return soon, now that all the health ordinances had been complied with to the letter.

Several kitchen workers had been found with dirty hands he said, but a notice had been posted directing all kitchen employes, waiters, and others handling food, to keep clean hands or pay the penalty. A fine in court, said this manager, is nothing compared to the loss of prestige attendant upon the publicity given to the inspection.

Lucius P. Brown, head of the Bureau of Pure Food and Drugs of the Department of Health referred reporters to Dr. Charles Bolduan, Director of the Public Health Education Bureau, and said that Dr. Bolduan would speak for the department in the absence of the Commissioner, Dr. Haven Emerson, who was out of town yesterday. Dr. Bolduan said the figures of the day's work by inspectors would not be given out in future until they had been supervised by either the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, or himself.

"I cannot really believe," he said, "that there are so many bad restaurants in this city, and I am tempted to believe that the standard we have set is a little too high. Some of the violations for which restaurants are rated bad, for instance, are sometimes quite trivial and can be remedied in a few minutes.

"No, it seems absolutely incredible to me that among the several hundred restaurants already investigated there should be only one or two rated as good."

Dr. Bolduan was asked if by supervision of the inspectors' reports he meant that the ratings would be changed at the discretion of the Commissioner.

"No, the reports are in terms of questions answered by 'Yes or No,' and the rating results automatically," he said. "A certain number of noes make the rating bad. If all of the questions were answered 'yes' by the inspector then the restaurant was graded good.

"In the first place," he continued, "I had no idea the public would be so interested in this investigation, or that it would receive so much publicity. It seems rather unfair to the restaurant business, to have the investigation advertised as it has been, because when the reinspection takes place more than 90 per cent. will undoubtedly be graded as good. The proprietors even now are making their places ship-shape."

After a conference with Lucius P. Brown, Dr. Bolduan decided to announce the results of yesterday's investigation. He said that of the fifty restaurants visited only three had been pronounced "fair," but that many of those called "bad" had violated several ordinances, but none seriously.

"Another thing which caused us considerable annoyance," said Dr. Bolduan, "was the publication of the name of the hotel which had the only 'good' kitchen found up to that date. I don't think the Inspector should have given the name of that hotel, as many others will probably be rated 'good' on the reinspection."

Harry P. Stimson, secretary of the Hotel Association of New York City, said yesterday afternoon that the inspection would undoubtedly result in great good, but not without hardship to individual houses.

"The hotel men who try conscientiously to run high-grade houses want to meet the Inspection Bureau more than half way," Mr. Stimson said. "They conduct their places under the most approved methods and are open minded. There may be items of inspection in which many fall short; but, you know, when one is covering his own ground every day it is human to overlook a thing that a stranger would see at once. We do feel, however, that because of the conditions found in some of the worst places there is danger of making the New York public feel that all restaurants are unsafe."

DENIES 'NO PENSION' REPORT

Arnstein Says Old School Teachers Need Not Be Alarmed.

Leo Arnstein, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, said last night that publication in a local newspaper of a statement that the board had decided to throw out old teachers without giving them a pension had created needless alarm among teachers. He said the decision of the committee to investigate the efficiency of the teaching force was taken only in the interest of bettering the schools.

"Dr. Flexner's resolution was intended only to bring about an investigation of teaching efficiency," he said. "If, as has been stated, it is true that no teachers have been dismissed for inefficiency during the past ten years, there is evident need for an inquiry into the system, lest the best teachers in the service be hampered in their work by unfit assistants. Obviously, there is no connection between this and a pension system."

FRACTURED SKULL MENDS.

No Operation on Willis, Who Was Pinned Under His Auto.

TRENTON, N. J., June 16.—John Willis, 24 years old, of 338 East Forty-first Street, New York City, is recovering at the McKinley Hospital here from a fracture of the skull, suffered last Wednesday when his automobile overturned at Princeton. The physicians at the hospital say his recovery is one of the most remarkable they have ever heard of, and that the injury is correcting itself through the fluid draining through the ears. An X-ray examination showed that Willis's skull was fractured, but that there was no depression.

He was believed to have been internally injured, but at the hospital this evening the physicians said they now thought there were no internal injuries and that there was no doubt of his recovery.

Willis and a companion were riding through Princeton on Wednesday afternoon bound for Philadelphia. There was a blowout of a tire, the car turned over, and Willis was pinned under it. He was unconscious when taken from under the car. At the hospital the fact that there was no depression in his skull caused the doctors to decide against an operation.

MAY CENSURE MARSHALL.

Sub-Committee Recommends Impeachment Proceeding Be Dropped.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The House Judiciary Committee will meet tomorrow to receive the report of a sub-committee which investigated the impeachment charges against District Attorney Marshall of New York. The sub-committee generally is expected to recommend that the impeachment charges be dropped, but that the District Attorney be censured for his attitude toward the investigators.

A special committee recommended several weeks ago that Mr. Marshall be brought before the House on contempt charges.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Your Last Chance

Today is Your Last Chance

See announcement on page 7

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What's Going On Today AT THE ALLIED BAZAAR

Day of St. George and Merrie England
(British Societies Day)

Main Floor, 10 P. M. Patriotic "Sing-Song"

Everybody Asked to Join in Choruses. Choir of 300 Voices with Mme. Novello-Davis, Sybil Vane and Full Orchestra. "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "La Marseillaise," "Star Spangled Banner."

Main Floor, All Evening, in Margaret Mayo's Ballyhoo Theatre
Continuous Entertainment, Provided by

MARIE DRESSLER ELSIE JANIS QUENTIN TOD
WILL ROGERS CHRISTINE NORMAN BABY COYLE
JOAN SAWYER IRVING BERLIN

Vacation Fund's 18th Century Tea Garden, Main Floor.
The Arnaut Brothers and Others
Second Floor—Syrian Society Booth, Khaldah, the Telepathist.
NO EXTRA ADMISSION FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE

Third Floor, 9 to 10:30 P. M. Dancing Contest
Maurice Will Award a Silver Cup to Best Dancer. All Welcome.
Second Appearance of that Amazing Team
Marie Dressler and Maurice
In Their Joint Conception of an Apache Dance—Can You Imagine It?
WARNING: A strong man fainted from laughter at this performance last night. Visitors must assume all risks.

The MISSES SAVAGE, of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet

Cafe de Paris, Mezzanine Floor Afternoon and Evening
Constance Collier Joan Sawyer Julian L'Estrange

Sunday—Day of Scotland. See Tomorrow's Papers

Closing-out Prices Are Being Marked on the Best of the $100,000 Worth of Beautiful Things on Sale.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 1 TO 11 P. M.
Will Remain Open Until Wed. Night, June 21

MOVIE QUEEN STARS AT ALLIED BAZAAR

Mary Pickford Is Welcomed with Tooting of Bagpipes and Roll of Drums.

STELLA PUT ON VIEW, TOO

French Artists Say Their Farewells and Will Sail Today on the Touraine.

Mary Pickford and Stella made their first visits to the Allied Bazaar in Grand Central Palace yesterday, Miss Mary for a fleeting visit and Stella to remain until the finish next Wednesday. The Queen of the Movies reached the fair about 9 o'clock and was escorted by a band of Scotch pipers and drummers to the Café de Paris.

The shrill notes of the bagpipes and the tattoo of the drums, like a battery of mitrailleuses in action, brought the crowd a-scampering, and when they beheld the adored one of the "fillums" they crushed about her till the giant drum major stalked through the mob and rescued her in true movie fashion.

Inside the tea garden an autographed picture of Miss Mary was auctioned by Douglas Fairbanks, who knows a thing or two about acting for the movies himself. Mr. Fairbanks brought out his famous smile, and that and the picture so captivated the audience that some one paid $40 for the latter. After that a purse made of the material of Miss Mary's frock was sold for about $35. At breakfast this morning several hundred persons will be boasting that they stood as near Mary Pickford "as you are to me."

But about Stella. "Have you seen Stella?" the megaphone men bellow. Naturally not, since Stella just took up her abode on the third floor yesterday. It may interest you to know that she is a beautiful creature in oil that Napoleon Nani painted for John T. Milliken of St. Louis in 1893. She has just come from San Francisco, where she was exhibited at the exposition, and by way of encouraging the timid ones a photograph of Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford leaving the exhibition where she held court is displayed in front of her booth. A great many of Stella's sisters are reposing in similar luxurious attitudes on the walls of local barrooms.

It was French Mothers' day yesterday, and the spirit of the day was reflected in many of the entertainments given. In the Théâtre de Verdure the French artists who have been appearing since the beginning of the bazaar said farewell before sailing for France today on the Touraine. The artists appeared in the costume of the eighteenth century and sang native songs of the period. The Grand Operas of Paris and Brussels, La Scala of Milan, the Odéon, Royal Opera of Petrograd, Comédie Française and the Gaieté Lyric Théâtre were represented by this notable group.

Irene Bordoni and Edgar Beeman presented the war playlet, "Son Homme," in which they were seen last season at the Théâtre Française in the tea garden. At the booth of the Lyceum Société des Femmes de France signatures were taken for a book of autographs that will be presented to President Poincaré. Adolph Cohn has written the dedication for the volume, which will contain the names of representatives of the various organizations that have contributed to the success of the fair.

The principal prizes awarded yesterday and their winners were: Overland car, Mrs. A. J. Johnson, 815 Park Avenue; gold watch, H. McIntyre, 260 West Thirty-ninth Street; novelty boat, Dr. J. H. Joliffe, Ware, Mass.; three-stone diamond ring, S. L. Van Wesel, 380 Canal Street, and British gun, G. C. Delmonico, Madison, N. J.

A choir of 300 voices will sing "La Marseillaise" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" on the main floor at 10 o'clock tonight. Sybil Vane will be the soloist, and the audience will be invited to join in the choruses. Next Tuesday night a Quats Arts costume ball will be held in the Café de Paris.

CANADIAN OFFICER INDICTED

Accused of Seeking Recruits in Seattle, He Is Put In Jail.

SEATTLE, June 16.—The Federal Grand Jury here today indicted Captain H. J. Thomson of the Canadian Army for alleged violation of the neutrality laws by seeking to recruit men in Seattle for the American Legion, for service abroad with the Canadian troops. In default of $2,000 bail he was taken to jail.

TALMADGE CAN'T COMPETE.

Registration Committee Bars Young Sprinter from Meet.

N. A. Talmadge, a young sprinter who was entered by the Irish-American A. C. in the junior track and field championship meet of the Metropolitan A. A. U., to occur this afternoon, was ruled ineligible to compete by the Registration Committee at a meeting held last night at 67 Madison Avenue. Talmadge, it was found, lived outside the 100-mile limit. The case of Henry Stack, the schoolboy hurdling star, who is alleged to have coached professionally in Kentucky, was also considered, but will have to be decided on the field at New Brunswick this afternoon owing to the failure of Stack to appear at the meeting.

A partial solution of the complicated novice situation was reached after long study of protests and counterprotests made by numerous clubs, and resulted in the temporary suspension of a number of athletes who had escaped from the tyro division during the Winter.

The committee started its house cleaning with the first important road race of the season, that of The Harlem Home News. It was ruled that the five men entitled to the first five novice prizes were C. Mitchell, St. Mark's A. C. A. C.; T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.; J. Knox, unattached; G. Dent, St. Mark's C. A. C., and J. Maury, Ozanan A. A. Suspensions were dealt out to Dent, Maury, and E. O. Sille, of the Hungarian American A. C., for failure to answer a mandate to attend the meeting to answer questions regarding their status.

Coming down to the run of Holy Family Lyceum, the committee found that A. R. Dunne of the St. Peter's A. C., the victor in this event, was not eligible to compete inasmuch as some time previous he had won a race staged by his own club. N. Burkhard and J. Texall of the Wesney A. C., other prize winners in the same race, were caught in the same boat with Dunne and were suspended until they return the prizes.

All five men who competed on the winning St. Anselm's team in the Paulist A. C. novice race had previously won prizes, according to the decision of the Registration Committee, and the team prize was taken away from the club and awarded to the Mohawk A. C.

After much talk the majority of the committee decided that the Brooklyn A. A. was entitled to the open team prize in the Glencoe A. C. run, while the prize for Harlem, Bronx, and Long Island Athletic League teams was bestowed upon the Morningside A. C.

Staten Island Lads Break Records.

Four borough records were broken yesterday while Public School 18 of Rosebank was winning the annual elementary schools track and field championship of Richmond Borough at Curtis Field with a total of 35 points, one more than was recorded by Public School 1 of Tottenville.

In the 85-pound high jump T. Bothwell of P. S. 17 increased the record to 4 feet 4½ inches, the old mark being 4 feet 2 inches; F. Benedict of P. S. 1, leaped 4 feet 10 inches in the unlimited weight high jump, bettering the record by an inch. P. S. 14 lowered the half-mile relay record from 1:59 to 1:58, and R. Tedesco of P. S. 13 increased the eight-pound shot record to 34 feet 6 inches.

POPE KNIGHTS MULQUEEN.

Honor Conferred on Him in Recognition of Services to Catholic Club.

Judge Michael J. Mulqueen of General Sessions has been made a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory by Pope Benedict in consideration of his services for five years as President of the Catholic Club of this city. Cardinal Farley arranged for the honor to mark Mr. Mulqueen's retirement from the club Presidency.

Judge Mulqueen's leadership in club affairs has resulted in a profit to the club of more than $150,000. A second mortgage of $50,000 has been paid off. The first mortgage has been reduced $35,000, current bills of $30,000 due when Mr. Mulqueen took office have been wiped out, and $80,000 more has been spent on improvements to the clubhouse, while a deficit of $20,000 has been changed to a surplus of $19,000.

The Catholic Club has given many large entertainments and has steadily increased its influence until it is now the acknowledged leader of Catholic clubs in the country. In congratulating Judge Mulqueen on his work John D. Crimmins, in a recent letter, wrote that, except for the figures to attest the fact, it would be hard for any one to believe that in five years $467,000 had come into the club's treasury under the management of Mr. Mulqueen, and that the club had saved more than $150,000.

The new officers of the Catholic Club were installed last night as follows: Percy J. King, President; Alfred J. Talley, First Vice President; Andrew J. Connick, Jr., Second Vice President; Edward K. Hanlon, Secretary, and James J. Riordan, Treasurer. The new members of the Board of Management are Nicholas J. Barrett, Willis E. Walsh, Edward Kelly, Alfred L. Marilley, Martin Conboy, Victor Ridder, John R. Dooley, and Richard H. Clarke.

LAID EGGS IN PARCEL POST.

Mail Clerks Startled on Finding Live Poultry in Pouch.

Because the Postmaster of a small town in Pennsylvania did not know that it was against the parcel post regulations to accept live poultry for delivery, the Inquiry Department at the Pennsylvania Station Post Office has entertained a prize white Leghorn rooster and two Rhode Island Red pullets for the last two days. Each morning a great deal of cackling was heard, but it was not until yesterday, just before the Adams Express Company claimed the chickens, that three eggs were discovered.

The fowls were consigned from Ladstock, Penn., to a fancier in Darien, Conn., and had gone unsuspected on their way until the General Post Office, in Park Row, was reached. While the boxes containing the chickens were resting on a pouch truck, the rooster discovered a slit in his box, thought it was dawn and crowed. The clerks at the Pennsylvania Postoffice were a bit puzzled as to what to feed the fowls and it was only after a consultation among the suburbanites that a diet of soft bread, ham sandwiches, apples, popcorn, and chocolate cake was decided upon.

WOMAN A SUICIDE IN RIVER.

Jumps from Ferryboat, Off 23d Street, and Sinks in Hudson.

A woman threw herself into the Hudson River last evening from the upper deck of the ferryboat Hopatkong, after the boat had cleared the Twenty-third Street slip and was opposite Pier 59. The woman, who was about 30 years old, and wore a black hat and a gray suit, was alone on the rain-swept forward deck when she was seen climbing over the rail by Samuel Dutcher of 254 West Twentieth Street.

Dutcher was standing near the cabin door, and when he got to that part of the deck from which she had jumped the woman had disapeared under the water. Dutcher reported the suicide to Superintendent Smith of the Lackawanna Railroad, who notified Harbor Master Station. A police boat searched the waters for half an hour, but did not find the body.

WILL EXHIBIT 600 DOGS.

Owners of Blue-Blooded Canines to Show in Westchester.

Barks from 600 dogs will echo under the trees at the Westchester Kennel Club show on Saturday, June 24. This fixture is popular with exhibitors among the one-day Summer shows about New York, and many owners welcome the chance to show their prized pets amid this picturesque setting. As in the last three years the affair will be held at Gedney Farms, White Plains.

George Greer is Chairman of the committee, and the dog lovers serving as his aids are Mrs. George H. Pell, Mrs. C. Davies Tainter, Frank A. Bach, John C. Bates, Charley Harriman, Alfred B. Maclay, Tyler Morse, George W. Quintard, J. Macy Willets, and Howard Willets, President of the club.

The heaviest entries are in sporting spaniels, including the champions of the Cassillis, Brookside, and Nepal Kennels; bulldogs, entered by J. W. Minturn, Jr., Mrs. C. M. Platt, William Drew, W. E. Oakley, and Allison M. Lederer; Chow Chows, in remarkable strength; Bostons, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Airedales, and fox terriers. St. Bernards, to be judged by Mrs. Amzi Dodd, are to be well represented.

The appearance of many newcomers will increase the interest in the competitions. In the muster are Edward Browning of Ardsley, with Great Danes and chows; Mrs. W. H. Barnum, Lyme Rock, Conn., chows; Theodore Sponheimer, Scarsdale, Irish terriers; Mrs. G. L. Justice, St. Davids, Penn., Dachshunds; Mrs. H. Lee Anstey, Pekes and English toy spaniels; Miss Edna L. Thomas, chows, and W. Prescott Walcott of Readville, Mass., Airedales. Mr. Walcott seldom brings his Airedales to an open-air show hereabouts.

The competition of beagle packs in hunting style, for John M. Bowman's Prize, will be an interesting innovation. The little hounds will be brought out by the masters or huntsmen in hunt club uniform.

Open Bronx Boy Scout Centre Today

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the building at 158th Street and Mott Avenue will be opened as a Bronx centre for the Boy Scouts. The speakers will be Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle and the Rev. Father Francis P. Duffy, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Bronx Council. Music will be furnished by the Catholic Protectory Band and 1,000 boy scouts will give an exhibition of life saving, fire prevention, use of the pulmotor, &c.

Du Ponts Lay Off 2,500 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, June 16.—The du Pont Powder Company tonight announced that 2,500 of the 20,000 men employed at its guncotton plant at Hopewell, Va., had been laid off temporarily. The reason given is that the New Jersey plants are now well stocked with guncotton, which is used in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marie Tempest and the Messrs. Shubert have arranged a special performance of "A Lady's Name" to be given at the Maxine Elliott Theatre Monday afternoon, June 26, for the benefit of the permanently crippled soldiers of the Allies.

George Nash has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for a leading role in a new play by Roi Cooper Megrue and Irvin Cobb, which they will produce in the early Fall.

Charles Dillingham has engaged Marguerite Clark for one of his productions next season. Miss Clark has become one of the most popular movie stars since her last appearance on the dramatic stage several years ago. She will not give up her screen work altogether.

"The Shop Lifter," a playlet by De Witt Kaplan, will be presented at the Colonial a week from Monday by Douglas J. Wood. The cast will also include Grace Henderson and Adeline O'Connor.

Victor L. Schertzinger, who composed the score for the ince feature film, "Civilization," is last night for Chicago to conduct the orchestra at the first showing of the picture at the Grand Opera House next week.

Loew's New Rochelle Theatre was packed last night with an audience that paid $2 and $3 for its seats for an entertainment given for the benefit of the Catholic societies of New Rochelle. Anna Nilsson and Tom Moore, stars of the "Who's Guilty?" serial, appeared.

At the suggestion of a veteran of the civil and Mexican wars, who has seen the films, "How Britain Prepared," three times, all members of the Grand Army of the Republic will be admitted free to see the pictures upon presenting their buttons for identification at the box office.

MORGAN CERAMICS TO LEAVE MUSEUM

Meissen Figures and Sevres Porcelains Also to be Placed in Hartford Memorial.

LITTLE MORGAN ART LEFT

Notable Pieces in Sevres Collection Are Mme. de Pompadour and Louis XV.—New Treasures.

The ceramics of the Morgan collection, Meissen ware and Sèvres porcelains and other important pieces, are to follow the Morgan treasures which have previously left the Metropolitan Art Museum, it was announced there yesterday. The exhibition of the Morgan collection was closed to the public on May 29, and the galleries where the collection had been staged will be closed for the Summer.

This news, which will fill the New York public and visitors to the city with regret, will be balanced to some extent by the news that the tapestries sold from the Morgan collection, now in the hands of other owners, will continue on exhibition for a time, and one has been purchased by the Museum.

Also the famous Boiles collection of early American furniture, presented to the Museum by Mrs. Russell Sage, and which has never been exhibited as a whole, is soon to be properly installed through the further generosity of Mrs. Sage, who has contributed $25,000 for that purpose.

Director Robinson's Statement.

The announcement of the latest withdrawal of the Morgan art treasures is made by Director Edward Robinson of the Museum in a statement which he issued yesterday, as follows:

> As is already known, the exhibition of this collection was closed to the public May 29. Since that time Mr. Morgan has selected certain classes of material which he purposes to place on exhibition in the Morgan Memorial at Hartford, Conn. This exhibition will consist largely but not exclusively of ceramics, and will include all the Meissen figures and vases which were shown here, as well as the Sevres porcelains, with the exception of a few pieces which Mr. Morgan has reserved. In addition to these it will include a selection of specimens of Venetian glass, Renaissance works in silver and ivory, a number of individual objects of the same period in various materials, and a collection of ancient Roman glass and pottery which was not included in our exhibition. These will be packed at the Museum and forwarded to Hartford within the next few weeks.
>
> The galleries which have contained the Morgan collection will remain closed during the Summer.

The Meissen figures and vases and the Sèvres porcelains occupied two long cases in the galleries of the Morgan collection. Hard paste porcelain was begun early in the eighteenth century at Meissen after the discovery of beds of kaolin in Germany. The French had succeeded in making only the soft paste and the first examples of this in the Morgan collection were made at St. Cloud in the latter part of the seventeenth century. There are examples from different places where the manufacture was carried on up to the time when it was transferred to Sèvres, where French porcelain reached its highest point of excellence.

Two notable pieces in the Sèvres collection are of white unglazed paste—Mme. de Pompadour and Louis XV. One is a charming figure of the famous beauty and bears the title, ("L'Amitie au Coeur.") It was one of nineteen figures made in 1755 upon Mme. Pompadour's order to be given to her intimate friends. The figure of the King, though not intended to be a companion piece, is on the same scale. It is a reduction of the statue of Louis XV. made by Pigalle at Rheims. It was made as a part of a porcelain decoration for the wedding feast of the dauphin, later Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. Other Sèvres pieces show the style of table and ornamental ware under the Empire.

The Meissen Collection.

The Meissen collection is delightful. There are lovely little women in gayly colored crinolined skirts and little men in equally decorative attire both illustrating the characteristics of the times. There are also birds of brilliant plumage and baskets and pots of flowers of many hues. These and little statuette figures represent the best period of the work at Meissen, and the Morgan collection is unexcelled in extent and variety.

The French ceramics include some of the best of the work of Bernard Palissy, four interesting candlesticks, two with angels heads suggesting the influence of the Italian majolica makers. Seven of the ninety pieces of the rare Henri II. ware—all that are said to be in existence, are included in the Morgan collection of ceramics. There are rare pieces of Venetian glass which is of the sixteenth century. The work of the old silversmiths is of great beauty and value.

New Treasures on View.

There were many interesting exhibits of recent accessions at the Museum yesterday. In the classical department was a rare Greek stele or tombstone, a tall slender slab, the design painted, not in relief, and the original rich red still showing, although the monument dates from the sixth century, B. C. Two vases, white Athenian lekythos, fifth century, B. C., and an apulian amphora, fourth century, B. C., the latter of lovely shape and black glaze, are among the additions, and a small bronze head of a calf, which is shown in the same case in the Recent Accessions Room, might be of today.

An interesting old landscape with multitudinous details, attributed to the Flemish artist Joachim Patinir, whose purchase by the Museum in the recent Riabouchinsky sale at the American Art Galleries, was noted, is now on exhibition for the first time at the Museum, and Sylvester Dering of Utica has presented the Museum with five of his family portraits. Three of these, two in oil and one in pastel, are by Jonathan B. Blackburn and two by Daniel Huntington. The former are particularly acceptable to the Museum, which has portraits on exhibition by the artist, but has hitherto owned none.

A valuable purchase by the Museum is a miniature, "Portrait of Charles Frazier's Niece," by Edward G. Malbone. Another purchase from the Arthur Hoppock Hearn Fund is "Pushing for Rail," by Thomas Eakins.

Small replicas of the paintings by Puvis de Chavannes in the Panthéon, Paris, are loaned by Mrs. James Byrnes and are shown in Gallery 21. There are many interesting gifts and loans in the Armor Galleries.

Valuable to art lovers is a small volume of fifty-nine pages, with fifty illustrations and several maps, announced by the Museum and brought out with its direct co-operation by Miss Florence N. Levy of the Museum staff, entitled "A Guide to the Works of Art in New York City." Half-day pilgrimages to the city's art treasures in museums and outdoors are planned in the volumn.

NAVY SEEKS CIVIL DOCTORS.

Examinations for Their Admission Will Be Held Aug. 7.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Civilian physicians will have an opportunity to enter the United States Navy Medical Corps on passing an examination which will be held Aug. 7 in this city, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, S. C.; Chicago and San Francisco.

Successful candidates will receive special courses at the Naval Medical School here beginning Oct. 1, and will receive $2,000 per annum with allowances during the course and commissions as Assistant Surgeons when finally passed.

WIFE SUES RIABOUCHINSKY.

Russian Diplomat Recently Settled $65,000 Gambling Suit.

Mrs. Fernando Rocchi Riabouchinsky, a noted Italian beauty, said to have been picked by several artists as one of the three most beautiful women in the world, filed a complaint yesterday in the Supreme Court alleging that "an unknown woman" had alienated the affections of her husband, Nicholas Riabouchinsky, a Russian, who has been in this country since January. Although denied by Mr. Riabouchinsky it has been said that he came as the representative of Russian capitalists who have been making extensive preparations to erect huge munition factories in the land of the Czar.

Mme. Riabouchinsky, who seeks an absolute divorce, first learned of her husband's infatuation for another woman, she said, soon after he was sued in the United States District Court for an alleged gambling debt of $45,000. The complaint was subsequently dismissed when a motion to that effect was not opposed by the plaintiff. The attorney for Riabouchinsky told the court that his client had settled with the complainant, one Timothy J. McKenna, the amount which he believed he had lost.

The couple were married in Paris in 1914, when Riabouchinsky was an Attaché of the Russian Diplomatic Corps. He is a native of Moscow, and has been a writer and art critic for many years. Mr. Riabouchinsky has also been associated with his brother, Paul, a member of the Russian Imperial Council, in the publication of a Russian newspaper called "The Dawn of a Nation."

At the Vanderbilt Hotel, where the couple had been staying, it was said that they had left there some time ago, but did not say where they were going.

TO SLAP MAMMON'S FACE.

Retiring Newark Pastor Tells Clergy He's Free for Social Work.

About a score of Newark clergymen and their wives last night gave a farewell dinner in the Downtown Club, Newark, to the Rev. Mercer Greene Johnston, who recently resigned as rector of Trinity Church owing to differences with the officials of the church because of his inclination to social work which did not meet with their approval.

It was purely a social affair and brief talks were made by the Rev. Dr. William J. Dawson of the First Presbyterian Church, who presided; the Rev. Henry H. Hadley of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Rev. John J. Moment, High Street Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Joseph Hunter, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Doerr F. Dieffendorf, Roselle M. E. Church, and the Rev. Charles H. Stewart, North Reformed Church, in which they told of their pleasant relations with Mr. Johnston and of their regret at his decision to leave Newark. In expressing his gratitude for the honor Mr. Johnston declared that he was like the fish that in a story a man threw out of a boat because he could not control it, and the fish rose to remark that it had been thrown in and not out. "I have been thrown into a vaster field of work," he said.

"Social work as I see it has been driving me on for twenty years," said Mr. Johnston. "It made me feel and do what I did. I can now snap my fingers in the face of money—can slap Mammon first on the right cheek and then on the left. That is my challenge not only to the parish of Trinity Church, but to America, and I will help to place Mammon where Mammon belongs."

The Rev. Richard W. Hoag of Baltimore, a lifelong friend of Mr. Johnston, who has had a similar experience in the ministry and who will join with him in social work, also spoke in similar strain.

FULTON ST. CHANGES COSTLY

Service Board Reports on Proposed Brooklyn Improvements.

The cost of the proposed widening of Fulton Street from Ashland Place to the extension of Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, the Public Service Commission informed the Board of Estimate yesterday. In a letter to the board the commission states that the value of real estate to be taken would amount to $325,000. While the title to this property is now held by the city, it having been acquired for work necessary to the construction of the Fourth Avenue subway, it is charged up against the Rapid Transit account, and a refund would have to be made to that account if the property was taken for other purposes.

In addition, the letter states, the widening of the street would involve relocating the elevated railroad columns, which would cost about $40,000. It is also pointed out that the change in building line would necessitate charges to the Fourth Avenue subway, which the Chief Engineer of the commission reports he does not believe practicable.

The letter was sent in response to a question by the Board of Estimate as to the feasibility of the Fulton Street widening plan, regarded from the commission's point of view.

BARKER RESIGNS PULPIT.

Minister, Reinstated by Presbyterians, Quits Reformed Church.

The Rev. Percival H. Barker, pastor of Christ Reformed Church, Newark, announced yesterday that he had resigned his pastorate to take effect Aug. 1. Mr. Barker was recently vindicated of charges involving falsehood by the Presbyterian General Assembly. The charges were brought by the Neosha Presbytery of Kansas, and grew out of Mr. Barker's objections to the actions of certain members of a church in Coffeyville, Kan., of which he was pastor in 1912. Mr. Barker appealed his case several times.

Through his vindication by the Presbyterian Assembly Mr. Barker will now be able to work in full communion with the Presbyterian Church. He became pastor of Christ Reformed Church more than three years ago, after his trial and suspension by Neosha Presbytery. His suspension was for a period of one year. Later he was deposed from the ministry.

The Reformed Classis of Newark approved Mr. Barker's pastorate of Christ Church, but later withdrew it upon learning that he had been deposed by the Presbyterian Church. Friction between the congregation and the Reformed Classis developed, which resulted in Christ Church being dropped from the Classis Association.

Get Alleged Railroad Thieves.

Policemen Gorman and Wohleber of Bronxville, N. Y., arrested early yesterday morning two men who they said had broken into the Bronxville railroad station. The New York Central Railroad police say they are wanted in connection with the robbery of the railroad stations at Spuyten Duyvil, Graystone, and Hawthorne. The identification was made by a button, a woman's raincoat, and a cap. The prisoners said they were Edward Weisberger of Erie, Penn., and John Sullivan of San Francisco. Weisberger's thumb prints, it is said, correspond to those taken by the police after the jewel robbery at the Dobbs Ferry railroad station last Sunday.



DUMONT 2¾ IN.
PEER 2½ IN.
WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE
Lion Collars
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

JAPAN FAST GETTING CONTROL IN PACIFIC

Bending Every Effort to Corner Trade, with American Ships Out of Competition.

RUSHING NEW VESSELS

Ordering Steel Plates Here at Fancy Prices to Complete Construction Work.

The Japanese Government is bending every effort to get new ships into the Pacific to take advantage of the conditions which have driven practically all of the American vessels out of Asiatic trade. It is meeting with such success that the prediction was made yesterday by a man conversant with the situation that in two years Japanese lines will be in undisputed control of practically all of the trans-Pacific carrying trade.

Japanese shipbuilding yards are even busier than those in this country, and so great is the pressure on them for new tonnage that orders for steel plates have been placed in the United States at prices that include a substantial premium for early delivery. The Midvale Steel Company, it was learned yesterday, has taken a contract calling for 10,000 tons of plates which will cost the Japanese four cents a pound. This price is more than double that prevailing before the war upset all calculations. As against the $88 per gross ton which the Japanese have contracted to pay, a price of $82 could have been obtained two years ago.

The buyers approached the Midvale company with an inquiry for 40,000 tons of plates, for which they were willing to pay the fancy price now prevailing, but they insisted upon delivery within four months. Practically all of the Midvale's capacity in every department is filled up for months ahead, and although the 10,000-ton order represents less than ten days' output of the mills running at capacity, it will fill them up for the last quarter of this year, and deliveries may run into the first quarter of 1917.

It is understood that an option on the remaining 30,000 tons at the same price was obtained by the Japanese, to run for thirty days. If the option is exercised it will be because the buyers could not get earlier deliveries from other manufacturers. The best the Midvale would agree to do was nine months.

None of the steel that is being purchased in this country is to be used in the construction of warships. Armor plate is rolled in Japanese mills, but their production of commercial steel is relatively small. The 40,000 tons of plates are wanted for commercial steamships.

An officer of the Midvale Company said that the Japanese were thoroughly alive to the opportunities put in their way by the restrictive navigation laws in this country, and had hastened to seize upon the advantage. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company recently paid the International Mercantile Marine $4,000,000 for the Siberia and Korea, two vessels of the five bought from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, following the decision to liquidate that company. The International Mercantile Marine Company paid only $2,000,000 for them.

All of the steel mills in the United States are working to capacity, and striving to increase their output to take advantage of the high prices now offered. The Cambria Steel Company, owned by the Midvale, is now operating a blast furnace which was put into use just eighty-five days after the completion of blue prints. Prior to the construction of this furnace the shortest time ever required for such an undertaking was six months and twenty days.

The Russian Government is in the market here with one of the largest orders ever placed. It is making inquiries for 350,000 tons of 67½-pound rails, 1,000 locomotives, and 10,000 steel cars. The rails are wanted for double tracking part of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and the construction of long sidings. It is expected that the Steel Corporation will accept about half of the rail business. The price of rails, recently advanced $5 a ton, to $33, will be still higher on the Russian business, owing to the sold-out condition of the plants. If all of this order is placed it will call for an expenditure in excess of the $50,000,000 now being provided through the Russian loan.

MAYOR NEEDN'T TAKE OATH.

Mt. Vernon Official Wins in Court Fight Over His Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 16.—Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon, who refused to take an oath that he had performed the services of Mayor for a month, and upon which refusal Controller Berg of Mount Vernon refused to give him his draft of $416 for a month's pay, has won his case.

Justice Young today handed down a decision in which he held that the salary was fixed by the charter, that it was incident to the office, and that all the Mayor is required to do to get his money is to sign the payroll, which contains at its head as a form of receipt an oath starting "Being duly sworn," which the court holds is sufficient.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

The moderate man is the backbone of this country.

He who drinks and eats, works and plays, *intelligently*, is the best citizen.

It is for him we make WILSON—an exceptionally mild, mellow Whiskey—and protect it with the Non-Refillable Bottle.

So that he is always sure to get just what he calls for, *every time—Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

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Famed among cabarets—twenty acts—evenings seven to one.

Worth remembering—the seven course luncheon—75c (Music From 12 to 2:30 P.M.

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BRIGHTON BATHS
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Beginning June 24—Rocking Chair Movies
SURF BATHING
ENCLOSED SWIMMING POOL
WEEK DAYS 25¢

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. TODAY & Wed.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE Gala Performance
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
"MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
DOLLY TWINS, WILL ROGERS.

LIBERTY West 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
"INSPIRING" —EVE. MAIL.
THE DIXON-HERBERT GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Daily Mats. 25-50-75c-$1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $2.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St., Incl. Sunday. | TWICE DAILY, 2:30 and 8:30.
Orch. 50c; 1st & 2d Bals, 25c. Box Seats $2.
SIR HERBERT TREE IN Macbeth
Best Motion Picture in Town.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
LAST 18 TIMES THIS SEASON.
JOHN BARRYMORE IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE. JUSTICE

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
The Cinderella Man

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S 1000,000 SPECTACLE
CIVILIZATION
TRY TO GET IN—SEATS 3 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
A Motion Picture Lesson in Preparedness.
HOW KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY JELLICOE'S GREAT FLEET.
BRITAIN PREPARED
Lyceum Twice Daily (incl. Sun.) 2:15 & 8:15 Nights 25c to $1. Mats. 25 & 50c.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20 Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:10.
130TH GALA PERFORMANCE TONIGHT
The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
ONE BIG LAUGH AFTER ANOTHER
FAIR AND WARMER
Prompt attention to out-of-town reservations by mail or wire.

GLOBE BROADWAY 46TH ST. | CONTINUOUS DAILY FROM 2 P.M.
BILLIE BURKE in "GLORIA'S ROMANCE."
Motion Picture Novel Chapters 1 to 7, inclusive
NEXT MONDAY EXTRA! EXTRA! GEORGE KLEINE'S "QUO VADIS"
Immortal Picture Drama.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
Combined Capacity 8,000. Prices 10c. 15c. 25c.
Today—WM. GILLETTE in "Sherlock Holmes."

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Ev. at 8:15.
MAE FRANCIS, LOTTIE WILLIAMS & CO., Arthur Rigby, Valentine Fox, others. Iron Claw. | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c

Cort W. 48 St. Phone Bry. 48. Eve. 8:20 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
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The Musical Hit.

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Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools.
Day and Night Bathing.

LUNA
BOSTOCK'S with BONAVITA and OTHER BIG FEATURES
Free Attractions—Dancing
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STANDARD Broadway at 90th St. | TWICE DAILY 2 and 8 P.M.
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY (SEATS NOW)
W. H. CLUNE Presents RAMONA 25c & 50c

BANDBOX 57 St., nr. 3d Ave. Eves. 8:15. Last 2 Times. Mat. TODAY 2:15.
Emanuel Reicher in "GAD ROMBERT." Bair's Greatest Comedy.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE
Daily Mat. 25c-$1.
Dorothy Jardon, Theod. Kosloff & Vilasta Maslova, "Red Heads," with Jas. B. Carson, Ben Welch, others.

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opp. W. 130 St. Ferry
Greater Than Ever. Surf Bathing Now Open.

COLUMBIA B'way Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Pop. Prices
LEW KELLY in Hello New York

WINTER GARDEN Opening THURS. June 22
PASSING SHOW OF 1916 SEATS NOW ON SALE
COMEDY, 41st, E. B'way. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Today
Washington Sq. Players 4 one-act plays | & Tues. 2:30.
Hon. Love, Helena's Husband, Clod, Fatalin.
SHUBERT Thes., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
LEW FIELDS
"Zipped right up to the minute."—Herald. STEP THIS WAY
LOUIS DE FOE, WORLD:
"Has snap and ginger. Sets fast pace."

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
MARIE TEMPEST
A LADY'S NAME A comedy by Cyril Harcourt
Herald: "Miss Tempest was irresistible."

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
Musical Success of the Season. KATINKA

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THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Not only is Mr. WILSON in his person and by his known principles and his achievements his own platform, but the substantive provisions of the formal platform adopted by the party convention at St. Louis are actually the product of his mind and pen. The composition of the Platform Committee made it certain that there would be resistance to the acceptance of the President's unequivocal condemnation of alien activities in our politics. There was resistance, a struggle that much prolonged the deliberations of the committee, but the President had his way. It is well for the party and for its fortunes in the campaign that he did have his way. The pronouncement upon that issue, and it is beyond doubt one of the great issues of the campaign, stands four-square and positive before the country. It is subject to no discount, it has all the emphasis that plain words and sincere convictions can give it. There are no weakening extenuations, no vote-getting compromises. It leaves no room among the supporters of Mr. WILSON for the disloyal professional hyphenate. These two paragraphs from the Democratic platform will be read with deep satisfaction by every American worthy of the name:

> Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign Power, in disregard of our own country's welfare or to injure this Government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever, by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious, or other nature, creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and disloyal to his country. * * *
>
> We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country, of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our Government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign Power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist, and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

That is the very backbone of Americanism. The platform is eternally right in declaring that this is "an issue of patriotism," that it would be defiled by any taint of partisanship. It is of vastly greater importance that we should be one nation, that our politics should permit of no admixture of alien motive and interest, than that any particular man should be elected President. Accordingly, the Democrats speak for the welfare of the nation when they "condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy." The Republicans and their candidate are under unusual temptation to weakness and timidity upon this issue, for the "small minority" who have engaged in the conspiracy here denounced have committed themselves to the support of Mr. HUGHES, they are for the most part Republicans. For the general good of the nation, for the purity of our politics, we hope they will get in that camp the same warning to pack up and be off that the Democrats have given them.

In the platform the note of peace is not sounded in the high and sustained manner of the convention speeches, which causes so much alarm among the Democratic leaders. We hope and believe that everybody in the country is for peace, but there is the obvious danger that too much talking about peace at a moment so inopportune would be misconstrued as an advocacy of peace at a time and on conditions distinctly favorable to one of the parties to the great European war. That was why the leaders were apprehensive, it looked like partisanship, like something else than strict neutrality. But the platform is eloquent in its plea for peace embodying guarantees of permanence. There it will have the approval of all Americans, for it adopts the doctrines and almost the very words of President WILSON'S recent address. The peace of the world, assured and protected, the maintenance of national and individual rights, the right of every people to choose its own sovereignty and form of government, the right of small nations to respect for their territorial integrity, "the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations," those are doctrines to command universal assent, they are sound Americanism. Looking forward to matters which may presently demand attention, the platform declares that no treaty should be negotiated "which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race, creed, or previous nationality."

The declarations for military and naval preparedness are as satisfactory as could be expected from the convention of the party that with the power to make the laws has not shown itself to be fully alive to the national need. But the Republicans can boast no advantage over the Democrats in that respect, neither party has shown due appreciation of the danger of half measures and of delay. Undoubtedly the country needs more awakening, and in that great field of political endeavor we hope Mr. ROOSEVELT will, with fully renewed health and strength, continue the service to which he is so well fitted, in which he has shown his great power and influence.

The rest of the platform does not so much matter. It points to the record of achievement under the Wilson Administration, and with well-justified pride. There is a good deal about labor, of which nobody will particularly complain, because all the people sympathize with the just demands of labor, and the courts, not party conventions, supply the needed check against extremes of arrogance and injustice. There is inconsistency in the indorsement of the Administration's merchant marine measure and the demand for laws to remove unfair competition in the dealings of American merchants, when these things are coupled with a declaration of "faith in the Seamen's act passed by the Democratic Congress" and a demand for earnest continuance in its enforcement. That matters not so much, for there is a power greater than parties or Congresses that in the end rebukes such adventures in folly. Intervention in Mexico is declared to be "only a last resort," and from that but few Americans, and those only among the class whose interest clouds their judgment, will dissent. Pussyfooting, though Mr. ROOSEVELT might not admit it, is sometimes the wiser way. It seems to us that the Democrats at St. Louis have adopted that method of retreat in avoiding insistence upon immediate independence for the Philippine Islands. They indorse the House bill but declare only "for ultimate independence." That has always been our purpose.

THE RAILWAY DISAGREEMENT.

The four unions have broken off negotiations with the railways of the United States because, they say, "ours is not a modifiable proposition. It is it, or nothing." The unions decline even to arbitrate the difference, because, they say, the technicalities of labor employment are not understood by arbitrators. The railways are more successful in putting their case before the public. They were willing to consider the eight-hour day on three conditions, of which the first is that there should be "no double compensation for the same time or service."

Railway workers are not paid either by time or by the piece. They are paid by a combination of both, because of the peculiar conditions of railway work. In shop work conditions can be controlled and overtime need not be asked. It should be paid for if asked, because often the employers get extra pay themselves for special work, and can afford a bonus to the men without loss. In railway work the conditions are so variable that neither time nor distance is strictly controllable, and often both are asked from the men against the wish of the employers. The frequency of the overtime or overdistance is enough to justify the double standard. On the other hand, the conditions are so far beyond the control of the railways that it is a hardship to them to make them pay a penalty undeservedly.

The negotiations were on a broader scale than ever before, and also on an exacter calculation. Hundreds of thousands of men and scores of millions of dollars of wages are involved, besides indirectly the convenience of all customers of the railways, to say the least. The railways do not feel that they can afford to be as generous as when they waived their objections to the double standard of pay in 1914, and are now asking the same modifications. If a man makes his standard distance within the standard time and wishes to work longer he should work out the full day before the excess rate begins, the railways think. Also, the companies think that "time paid for under one rule shall not also be paid for under another rule." The strength of the railways' position is that too many alternatives operate together against them. The weakness of the men's position is that they do not stand firm on their eight-hour proposal as the "proper" day. If the standard distance exhausts the men, they ought not to be allowed to work longer. But they want to work longer, the longer runs being favorites and the reward of seniority. To punish the railways for what the men prefer to do and what the railways cannot control is burdensome upon both the railways and their customers. The wages spent do not produce the transportation that they might. That the railways do not seek to overwork the men appears from the record of the reduction of overtime, not overwork, for oftentimes the men wait rather than work during the longer hours that they are on duty. In 1913 the total cases of excess service asked from the men was 270,827; in 1914, 137,439; in 1915, 61,247. One man in five would be asked to work beyond the legal limit once a year. That is, the average man would work five years for each time that he was asked to exceed the legal hours of service. The legal day is not the railway day worked by the men.

In refusing to modify or arbitrate such demands, when arbitrations have uniformly favored the men, they now seem to show rather a consciousness of the weakness of their position than reliance upon its merits. Their statement that they cannot modify their position because they would sacrifice the eight-hour day is inconclusive. There is nothing about the eight-hour day that is beyond arbitration.

The public in their own interest ought to take the trouble to understand the subject and to express itself upon it while the men are voting. Otherwise the public will lose its day in court and will be precluded from objecting to paying the rates and fares necessary to pay the wages which must be increased, if the railways are to be sustained in their usefulness and not starved into anaemia. The users of coal now complain of the increase of prices which followed the increase of wages. The complaint is too late. The time to think about that was when the wage increase was under discussion. The time to think about the increase of railway wages, fares, and rates is now.

THE HELPING HAND.

The Allied Bazaar can hardly count its receipts with entire accuracy, such a storm of gifts has been falling on it, so countless are its springs of income But the million-dollar mark has been overleaped. That the Directors feel sure of. The first bound of their hope rather than expectation has been passed. Now the grateful managers of this great mission of human kindness can look hopefully to a further and still more splendid goal.

What a multitude of cheerful givers there is in New York and the rest of the United States! Nation after nation, people after people, in Europe and Asia, has had its wounds bound up, has been fed and clothed and helped. America has been eyes to the blind, an almoner to the poor, a protector of the widow and orphan. She has been fighting disease, famine, death, all the plagues of war. It is a service not vainglorioustly to be boasted of, but not to be forgotten when we Americans become almost distrustful of peaceful virtues and beneficent achievement, almost ashamed of prosperity when so many sorrows and fears and ruins darken half the world. Nation of many races, the wide charities and good works of the United States go to every race that needs them. If it has committed "the atrocious crime" of making money, at least it knows how to scatter with a generous hand among the deprived and desolate. What region knows not its compassionate labor?

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

So far the Russian offensive on the Volhynia-Galicia-Bukowina line, 250 miles long, has been much more fruitful in prisoners, in tactical advantages, and in war booty than in terrain. The Russians, besides recovering a little of their own precious land in Volhynia, have reconquered less than one-tenth of the Austrian territory which they overran on their first headlong enterprise at the beginning of the war. They now "threaten" Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, but they had once occupied the whole of Galicia, and had got to the summit of the Carpathian mountains, overlooking the plains of Hungary. If you consider, however, that this offensive is still in its initial stage and may have yet to acquire its momentum, the gains other than of terrain are extraordinary, and can be accounted for by one of only two assumptions. Either the Austrians, together with their military overlords, were taken unawares, or they had not then and there available the resources of adequate defense.

The Russians first captured two of that triangle of forts lying just inside its old Volhynia frontier, namely, Lutsk and Dubno. The third is Novno, which the Austro-German forces never quite reached. That was a job they left unfinished. Having got possession again of these three strategically related forts, the Russians smote the Austrian line in at least four places simultaneously, tearing great gaps in it, and throwing it so suddenly on its defense that its retreat must have been very disorderly. At no point has the Russian progress been more than, say, thirty miles, but in yielding relatively so little ground as that the Austrians have lost already 150,000 men, which was probably a fifth, if not a quarter, of their whole strength on the Volhynia-Galicia-Bukowina line. They have lost, besides, great quantities of guns, munitions, and military supplies and furnishings of every kind.

Ground may be won and lost and won again. Munitions can be reaccumulated. But this loss in men is irreparable. If now the Austrians, supported by the Germans, should find their feet and turn and capture an equal number of Russians, their loss would be still irreparable. Russia can afford to lose men. The Teutonic allies cannot. Only provided they could exchange 150,000 Russians for 150,000 Austrians might the Austrians, having first captured their Russians, repair the damage already inflicted upon their strength; but, of course, an exchange would be impossible. This is a war in which prisoners are not exchanged. Only one side could wish it, and that is the weaker side in man-power. Germany's strength is in ammunition, therefore it is to her advantage to force the enemy to use his ammunition up as fast as possible, as at Verdun. The Allies' strength is in men, wherefore it is to their advantage to make the Teutonic Powers use up their men.

Probably the Russian offensive will encounter from now on a stiffer and better organized defense, meeting continually a higher ratio of Germans. Undoubtedly, as the Russian advance continues, men will be transferred from the western front for purposes of an offensive defense—that is to say, the German General Staff may be expected to gather its material, poise it carefully, and then hurl it terrifically at the Russian invader. That is the only kind of defense it has yet made; some think it is the only kind it knows how to make. However, it has never failed. Suppose now that it were impossible for the German General Staff to assemble the manpower for that kind of defense. Suppose, for instance, the French should take the initiative at Verdun and force the fighting there, and that the English should then launch an offensive on their part of the western front, in order, first, to detain all the German strength that is there, and then, if possible, to overwhelm it. There is talk of this in both London and Paris. A great allied drive is threatened. To be effective it ought already to be taking place. It is possible, of course, that the Russian offensive was intended not to create the great opportunity of exerting co-operating centripetal pressure upon Germany, but, by inviting Germany's attention on the east, to relieve the pressure on Verdun.

FACING A CRISIS.

The St. Louis platform, while commending the President's stubborn resistance to every demand and suggestion to enter upon intervention in Mexico, nevertheless admits that "intervention, which implies military subjugation," and is "revolting to the American people," may be a last resort, and says that "the provocation to that course has been great." It admits the necessity of keeping the punitive expedition in Mexico. The provocation to intervention is as great now as it ever has been. That President WILSON will continue to resist it while resistance is possible is not to be doubted. That the de facto Government of Mexico fears it is obvious, but it does nothing to lessen the provocation. The recent raid at St. Ignacio is further proof that CARRANZA has taken no effective steps to prevent such outrages against a friendly country. It is known that he has a detachment of troops near the scene of the raid. He has troops massed in various parts of northern Mexico, but they are doing nothing to assist General PERSHING'S command in its efforts to suppress the outlaws. Evidence grows that some, if not many, of these outlaws are or have been attached to CARRANZA'S forces. The President's unwillingness to involve this country in a war with Mexico is most commendable, and unquestionably the American people do not want such a war. But it would be foolish to deny that the situation is very critical.

There are unauthenticated reports that the South American States, hitherto associated with us in more or less futile efforts to bring the Mexicans to their senses, have again proffered their friendly offices, this time in connection with Great Britain, which would naturally be anxious to prevent the possible destruction of one of its chief sources of oil supply. But it is rather late in the day for diplomatic conferences. There are rumors of the pending flight of CARRANZA, but, although it is conceivable that the elimination of that preposterously obstinate and inefficient ruler might improve the situation, it is equally possible that it might make matters worse. There are in the United States a large number of Mexican exiles who have, at various times, filled political positions of importance, but they are not all of the same party. If they were invited by OBREGON to return to Mexico and help him to restore peace they might be able to unite on an intelligent common policy. But such unsubstantial rumors are scarcely worth considering in view of the authentic facts. We know that poverty afflicts the whole country, that credit is at its lowest ebb, and that, while ammunition still seems to be plentiful, food is scarce. Nevertheless, the people remain in a hostile mood, defiant and unreasoning.

President WILSON is not to blame. The whole situation was a legacy to him from his predecessor. When he took office the assassination of MADERO and the usurpation of HUERTA had occurred and the revolution was in progress. He has had faith in the sincerity of CARRANZA. That faith may have been shaken, but the fact that a new note is about to be dispatched to the First Chief indicates that it has not been utterly destroyed. That final note, however, begins a new chapter in our Mexican relations. We may take it for granted that whatever may be done will be done prudently, without heed to the clamor of interested persons. Intervention will still be avoided, and if it comes it will be forced upon us by the Mexican people in Mexico, not by conspirators on this side of the border, either Mexican or American. It is still true that there is no present prospect of war with Mexico, but the border outrages and the murders of American citizens must be stopped.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Grievance, but Not Inexplicable.

In addressing the members of the class graduated this year from the New York Law School, Justice CROPSEY of the Supreme Court warned the young men that they were about to come into professional and business relations with a world lamentably inappreciative of the services they could render it. In other words, the Justice charged the general public with being prejudiced against lawyers, and with having an inclination to treat them as enemies rather than as the friends they really are.

That there is among laymen at least a trace of antagonism to lawyers, as lawyers, could not honestly be denied. It is not strong enough to prevent the individual lawyer from getting recognition for his personal merits as a member of society, and it certainly does not keep anybody from hurrying to him for help in most cases of trouble at all serious. It is that very necessity, however, of asking aid—and paying for it—in times of need that may be the origin of the prejudice, just as it probably is the basis of the dislike for the moneylender which has existed everywhere and through all time.

In the one case as in the other, the value of the aid given is fully realized when it is asked for and taken, but lurking deep in all minds is a feeling that the man who lives out of the misfortunes and dangers of his fellows is—well, that there is something wrong about him. Even the doctors come in for a little of this antagonism, though as regards them it is of trivial force as compared with that against professional money-lenders, and much less than that against lawyers as a class.

In all three instances, there is for this feeling the explanation that serves in some degree as justification. The lawyer personifies litigation, which, as immemorial experience has taught, is dangerous and expensive. The moneylender is under much compulsion to be merciless in demanding his own, when due, while the doctor is not likely ever fully to conquer the instinctive demand for the shrewd quack guarantee of "no cure, no pay."

That the representatives of these three professions render great services to society—that they are essential to its existence and will remain so until the millennium comes—nobody of sane mind seriously denies. And with no more appreciation than that they can get along well enough.

He Promises Safety for Navigation.

An item of news that at any other time than this would have received widespread recognition as of equally large interest and importance, has passed almost unnoticed because what little attention the war leaves for use in other directions has been turned just now to politics. It is the announcement by WILLIAM MARCONI that he has invented and will soon offer to the shipping world a simple device by which collisions at sea in fog and darkness can be prevented—"made impossible" is the way the dispatches read.

As not even an intimation as to the nature of the new instrument has yet been vouchsafed, comment on it must still be of the most general kind, but so thoroughly well established is Mr. MARCONI'S reputation for keeping his promises, and so firm is the public's belief in his ability to solve any problem he attacks, that there will be no disposition to doubt that this particular problem, in spite of its difficulty, has been conquered by him.

If his expectations prove justified, what in recent years has been not only the greatest danger to ocean navigation, but the only one that really and seriously threatens ships of the better class and management, will be either abolished or so reduced as to be negligible, as merely a remote possibility. Storms have practically no terrors for the modern steamers, but when a fog shuts down on them, a heavy burden of anxiety settles down on the officers and sailors on board, and on the passengers with enough of nautical knowledge to understand the situation.

Methods innumerable have been, and not a few still are, utilized to convey from ship to ship the fact of proximity, which is comparatively easy, but the best of them, hitherto, have not supplanted the ancient foghorn, though its imperfection and inadequacy to meet requirements are only too well known. Mr. MARCONI says that he has something better than anything that has been used in the past, and he is not likely to be mistaken. It is a fairly safe assumption that his device is electrical, but guesses that went further than that for the present would be waste of time.

Seemingly the Mine Was British.

Judging from the rather meagre accounts of the Hampshire's loss given by the few survivors who have been allowed to talk about it for publication, the Germans probably had nothing directly to do with the sinking of the cruiser and the death of Lord KITCHENER.

If, as stated, it was a mine that caused the disaster, possibly it may have been one planted by them that had gone adrift and floated far, but the position of the ship when it went down makes it far more credible that it a mine, and not an internal explosion, did the dreadful work, it was of British manufacture and placing. Should this be proved, it would deprive the Germans of a responsibility that they—or rather some of their newspapers—have too hastily assumed as a creditable illustration of Teutonic prowess and efficiency. It would give the English, however, something to explain and excuse.

That only men on one of the life rafts managed to get ashore in a way and to a degree vindicates the utility of those clumsy craft as against boats, but it remains true that such rafts are a last and usually desperate resort. Better boats, and especially better facilities for launching them, are what the catastrophe really shows as needed.

There is nothing surprising in the news that "K. of K." met death calmly. He did not have to be a hero, but only a man among men, to do that. Probably there is not a warship in the world that, in like circumstances, would not have presented similar scenes of death magnificently met.

DARKNESS IN GERMANY.

American Publications Now Entirely Cut Off by the English.

Frankfurt a/M., May 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must call your attention to the fact that for months it has been made systematically impossible for us to read American newspapers and periodicals and thereby to study and appreciate the American point of view. The English Government has found ways and means of keeping from us every American publication. All the newspapers and periodicals addressed to us are either thrown to the fishes or, in view of the great scarcity of paper in England, are used again as scrap material in order that the wisdom of The Daily Mail may be printed thereon.

Now, such a depredation is a grave matter even in normal times. It now makes almost impossible for us who are earnestly and conscientiously laboring to understand the American point of view and working for the maintenance of good relations between the two countries, the accomplishment of our goal; for, as you know, telegraphic communication with our correspondents is also practically cut off completely. Whether this English attitude is likely to work for the interests of America, or can be reconciled with the dignity of your country, is a matter for you to decide upon. But I for my part would be unwilling at all events to neglect informing you of these facts.

ERNEST KAHN,
Financial Editor Frankfurter Zeitung.

MR. GLYNN'S HISTORY.

Faults in His Description of Our Fortitude in the Past.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mr. Glynn's speech yesterday the former Governor of New York startled the delegates with a remarkable interpretation of American history. Evidently the works he has so eagerly consulted have been carefully expurgated of all that is unpleasant or inconvenient to his end.

In the recital of the various insults and outrages America has had to endure Mr. Glynn remarked:

> When Adams was President, France preyed upon our commerce. She extended her seizure, searches, and confiscations to the very waters of the United States themselves. * * * American Ambassadors who sought to adjust these wrongs were refused recognition and openly insulted at the French Court. But we did not go to war.

Willis J. Abbot, in his "Naval History of the United States," slightly disagrees with the Chairman and devotes many pages to the exploits of the American ships in 1797-98, not the least of which were the brilliant engagements between the Constellation and the French frigates L'Insurgente and La Vengeance. In all, sixty-four French vessels were captured and many American boats retaken.

The most unfortunate example in the whole speech was the reference to the Chesapeake. After describing her capture by the Leopard and giving the fate of the men taken off, Mr. Glynn calmly remarked that we did not go to war. Is it possible that the history from which the above facts were obtained does not mention the war of 1812? Does he not know that this unfortunate event, although occurring in 1807, was one of the long series of outrages culminating in the second conflict with Great Britain?

Instead of establishing precedents for the foreign policy of the Administration, Mr. Glynn's list of historical references seems to clearly indicate that continued non-resistance to affronts or undue patience will eventually lead to war. English interference in 1864 was not stopped until Lincoln informed the British Ambassador that another Alabama meant war. The first step taken by our Government to settle the Valparaiso insult was to dispatch both the Boston and the Yorktown to the aid of the Baltimore. President Pierce did not threaten the Ambassador whose activities displeased us, he fired him. It is a far cry from the Virginius, a filibustering schooner manned by insurgents and laden with arms, to the Lusitania, Arabic, Ancona, or Sussex. However, a sense of humor is a saving grace, and the suggestion that the United States of today finds its precepts in what the struggling little republic of Washington's time was forced to do would bring a smile to the stony features of the Sphinx! JOHN STONE PERRY.

Brooklyn, June 15, 1916.

Beef Extract a Stimulant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

J. McG., in suggesting that by combining whisky with beef extract the drinker would be getting both food and drink, has fallen into a very common error in considering beef extract a food. The following, on Page 18 of Farmer's Bulletin, No. 34, (Meats: Composition and Cooking,) in regard to meat extracts, is very apropos:

> It is, therefore, not a food at all, but a stimulant, and should be classed with tea, coffee, and other allied substances. It should never be administered to the sick except as directed by competent medical advice. Its strong, meaty taste is deceptive, and the person depending upon it alone for food would certainly die of starvation.

WILLIAM D. KEMPTON.
New York, June 14, 1916.

For Free Military Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the advisability of adding compulsory military training to the public school course is being so widely discussed may I suggest something which is, I think, a practical step toward preparedness? It is the establishment of free military training classes for boys in the cities and large towns this Summer. It seems to me this would solve two problems. It would arouse the patriotic interest of that class of boys and young men which, as seen in England's present experience, is slow to enlist in time of war. It would also partially answer the question of what to do to keep boys off the street in Summer by giving them a useful occupation.

M. K. S.
New York, June 1, 1916.

SONNET.

It is not death, that—sometime—you shall weep
When for my sake the church-bells slow are tolled—
They've chanted everlasting life, of old—
And at my side the last sad vigil keep.
It is not death, that—sometime—I shall sleep
Under the cover of the graveyard mold,
Unheeding in my cell the Winter's cold,
While through my bones the ivy-roots slow creep.
But when the Spring has banished snow and sleet,
And the sweet grass mantles the narrow spot
Where I am laid—'tis death, at last, to know
You will pass by with grief-unburdened feet—
The magic hours we squandered half-forgot,
My memory passing like the drifted snow!

Y. K. SMITH.

THE MYTH OF THE FORESTS.

If Ever the Last American Walks Through Deserted New York, the Cause of Ruin Will Not Have Been National Deforestation.

By H. M. CHITTENDEN,
Brigadier General U. S. A., Retired.

Seattle, Wash., June 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent address by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler occurred the following observation:

> We must remember that the greatest empires have fallen as well as risen. There is no reason to suppose that our America is going to escape the everlasting law of change. Who can predict how many hundreds or thousands of years it will take before the forests will be felled, and the streams will be dried, and this great fertile continent of ours, like the plains of ancient Iran, where civilization began, will become a desert?

In a similar vein is the following which appeared in one of our magazines a few years ago:

> When our forests are gone the streams will dry up, the rivers will cease to run, the rain will fall no more, and America will be a desert.

To these citations might be added hundreds upon hundreds to the effect that the disappearance of the forests is responsible for the great floods of this and other lands. For example, Senator Newlands recently said on the floor of Congress that our floods are due to the fact that the rains which used to be "drunk up by the thirsty roots of the trees" are "now hurried on into the creeks and rivers."

There is no stranger phenomenon in the scientific world today than the persistence of this myth—for that is all it is—even in circles admittedly well informed. Its almost universal acceptance until quite recently in this country is undoubtedly due to the strenuous propaganda of the Forestry Service several years ago—a propaganda in which both fact and theory were stretched away beyond the breaking point. We shall summarize here in briefest possible compass the salient features of this forest-and-stream-flow question:

(a) As a general rule the forest soil is not in itself more receptive of moisture—probably less so—than soil under cultivation. Undisturbed for ages, pressed down by the weight of great trees, it is as hard and firm as it could well be unless artificially compacted. Soil under cultivation, on the other hand, is loosened by plow and harrow, while the annual succession of crops fills it perennially with decaying roots, which still further increase its porosity. Soil in that condition has as great a capacity for absorption as its particular quality is capable of. Even turf of long standing is very absorptive, as any one who has ever sprinkled a lawn knows. Taking the cleared land and the forest as a whole, it is an entirely gratuitous assumption, unsupported by any evidence worthy of the name, that the forest soil has the greater absorptive and retentive capacity.

(b) It is now generally accepted in scientific circles the world over that forests do not prevent nor appreciably mitigate great floods. This was officially recognized, even by the forestry service of France, following the great flood of 1910 in the valley of the Seine. In briefest statement the reason for this is that, whatever retentive influence the forest cover may ordinarily have, it becomes practically exhausted by the rains which lead up to great floods, and is of no effect when the crisis arrives.

(c) The popular belief in the effect of deforestation upon low water flow is equally fallacious. It is said that springs and wells dry up more than formerly. So far as this is true, it is not due to the destruction of forest storage, but to the enormous demand for water that comes from human occupancy of the soil. Quick-growing crops undoubtedly absorb as much water in the growing season as did the forest before them; while to this must now be added the vast requirements for industrial use. The water consumed by the locomotives of the United States, for example, is considerably more than the extreme low water flow of the Ohio at Wheeling. And when we consider the demands for mills and factories and steam plants of all sorts, for domestic use, for watering vast herds, and for a multitude of other uses—much of which comes from these same springs and wells and little streams—is it any wonder that these sources become more or less depleted? And can we doubt that the same depletion would take place in the virgin forest if the same demands should exist there?

(d) In some respects man's work positively increases the low water flow. Drainage has this effect. Summer showers which might be lost in evaporation are in some situations more readily carried into the streams. This is particularly true of road ditches, pavements, and roofs. The drainage of swamps has a like effect, for it conveys into streams water which would otherwise remain in the soil or be evaporated from the surface. Examples of increase in low water flow from this cause have often been noted. And a most interesting result of this same drainage pertains to the high water flow. It creates ground storage where none before existed and when flood storms come more of their waters are absorbed than formerly. This is simply one of the many compensating effects upon the flow of streams which clearing and cultivation have produced.

(e) The same tissue of fallacy runs through the popular theory in regard to the effect of forests upon snow melting. It is argued that because the forest shade delays melting from sun action, it prevents floods from such melting and strengthens the later low water flow. The facts are quite otherwise. Among the most effective of natural reservoirs are great snow drifts. In the mountains they last far into the Summer, or clear through, giving out a continuous supply. The forests, by breaking the wind, prevent drifting and the snow is spread out in an even blanket over the ground. When the heat of Summer comes, it finds a maximum possible surface to act upon, melting takes place with great rapidity, floods ensue, and then the Summer supply is gone. So far as delay melting is concerned, therefore, forests do not promote uniformity of stream flow, but just the reverse.

(f) The forestry enthusiast constantly treats us to pictures of denudation and erosion resulting, as he affirms, from forest cutting. He never presents along with them views of the myriad beautiful farms and villas nor attempts to explain why these areas, once covered with forests, are not now desolate and waste places. The truth is he scours the country for examples of erosion which, in their combined aggregate, are insignificant as compared with the rest of the cleared land. And he never tells us that erosion has always been going on, evidently in much greater volume in the past than at present, and that it is really one of the most beneficent processes in nature. It is upon this very débris of erosion that the majority of the human family dwell and the larger part of human activity is conducted. The carving down of the hills and the spreading out of the débris over the low places have done more than any other one thing to make the earth a suitable abode for man. And it is well known that even the floods of today have a benign influence in this respect through their wonderful fertilizing agency upon lands subject to overflow. An unfortunate, but unavoidable, drawback to schemes of flood control is that they eliminate to a large extent this beneficial function.

(g) The records of stream flow, whether in the form of gauge readings or reports upon flood and low water conditions of the past by travelers who have left records of their observations, show conclusively that there has been no radical change as a result of cutting off the forests; while reforestation in Europe shows no marked ameliorating influence in these respects, floods being as frequent and high, and low waters as low, from forested areas as from cleared areas otherwise similarly conditioned.

(h) The deeply rooted idea that forests are essential to the life and control of our streams is thus seen to be in the main fallacious. If that were their only virtue, forests would inevitably disappear, because the space they occupy could be better used for other purposes. The claim of the forest, however, rests upon other and thoroughly sufficient grounds. These are both useful and sentimental. Of all the products of nature, wood is among the few of highest importance to human existence, and there is no reason to think that this importance will disappear. The forest will remain a necessity to man. From a sentimental point of view forests are perhaps the most ennobling and inspiring of nature's works, and their contribution to the pleasure of human life transcends all estimate. These considerations are sufficient, without any extraneous support, to insure the maintenance of forests in all civilized countries.

(i) We come finally to Dr. Butler's historical allusion. It was made a great deal of in the forestry propaganda of a few years ago, but we do not hear so much of it now. The truth is it has no more to support it than the other arguments which we have considered. Works on climatology assure us that the alleged changes of climate in those regions have not taken place within historic times. And there is absolutely no proof that such changes as may possibly be detected are the result of deforestation. The Bible record, as far back as Moses at least, makes it perfectly clear that the climate and soil conditions of all Southwestern Asia were essentially the same then that they are today. Population has diminished, it is true, and poverty, desolation, and ruin prevail where once were veritable hives of human activity. But this is wholly due to changes in systems of government and the character and spirit of the inhabitants. No one doubts—rather every one expects—that the ancient prosperity of Mesopotamia, Syria, Asia Minor, and other sterile regions will yet be restored, and when this time comes trees will grow there, not as a cause but as a result of such restoration.

China is constantly cited as an example of vast devastation wrought by floods as a result of deforestation. Yet the testimony of history is that the floods of the Hoang-ho, or Yellow River—the great flood stream of China and known from of old as "China's sorrow"—were as destructive and frequent 2500 B. C. as they are today. The forests which Marco Polo is said to have seen in China, we know nothing of. But from all analogy they cannot have been more than are the scattering woods of our own semi-arid regions. Whatever they were they never prevented floods in that country, and forests will never prevent them there in the future, no matter to what extent reforestation may hereafter be carried out.

The sombre prospect which Dr. Butler has drawn of the future of America may yet come true. The picture of the lone fisherman on London Bridge in Macaulay's vision may typify the future fate of our own New York. These possibilities we neither affirm nor deny, though we very much doubt. But this much we unhesitatingly affirm, that, whatever the wreck and ruin of the future, they will be the result of other causes than the disappearance of our forests. H. M. CHITTENDEN.

NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Its Right to Reach Its Destination Unopened.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I answer the communication of A. Maurice Low in connection with my letter regarding British seizure and interference with American mails? Mr. Low is a trained writer, and has graced the correspondents' gallery at Washington for many years. I am surprised, however, that he is unable to enlist any more convincing argument to sustain his attitude on such British seizures than by reciting the capture of the British steamer Adela in 1862. Mr. Low himself, in reciting the circumstances and the protests made by the British representatives, confirms the position which President Wilson and this Government have taken in protesting against interference with neutral American mail. Of course it is wrong, and there is no justification for stripping mail bags and violating the seal of the United States whether it is a five-cent postage stamp or the official seal used for diplomatic correspondence.

While I can sympathize with the war-locked powers of Europe in using every advantage on the ground of military or naval necessity when international law and neutral rights have been made a football by both groups of belligerents, I cannot digest an attempt to justify such action by reciting some obscure incident which happened over fifty years ago. What we Americans desire at this stage of international discussion is unadulterated and unbiased American judgment on issues which affect the neutral rights of this country. It is to be expected that a nation in the throes of a great war will now and then digress from the straight and narrow path of respect for neutral rights. But such systematic, wholesale, and far-reaching interference as we witness just now is not to be condoned upon any such far-fetched and isolated grounds as Mr. Low incites.

HOWARD L. STRATTON.
New York, June 15, 1916.

Unsightly Water Tanks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I often wonder why it is that the few people who take any interest in New York have never seemed to notice the thousands of unsightly water tanks that adorn nearly all the buildings of our city. Why has there never been any protest against these ugly things being left unhoused? Very probably for the usual reason: Nobody cares.

A NEW YORKER.
New York, June 12, 1916.

MISS BLAIR WEDS H. RIVINGTON PYNE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair a Bride in Chapel at Bernardsville.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR SINGS

Reception at Blairsden, Lavishly Decorated with Flowers—Honeymoon Trip to Hawaii.

The wedding of Miss Florence Ledyard Blair, daughter of C. Ledyard Blair and Mrs. Blair, and H. Rivington Pyne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne of New York, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. John's Chapel at Bernardsville, N. J., where the bridegroom's parents have their country estate.

The chapel was decorated with rambler roses, and the ceremony was witnessed only by members of the families and intimate friends. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Conover, rector of the chapel, assisted by the Rev. James Fair, the vicar, officiated. The choir of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine sang during the services.

Following the ceremony a large reception was held at Blairsden, the country place of the Blair family at Peapack, N. J., the guests from New York arriving on a special train.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Edith Blair, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids included the Misses Mary Pyne, a sister of the bridegroom, and Marie Louise Blair, the younger sister of the bride.

Grafton H. Pyne acted as best man for his brother. The ushers were William Armour, James Cameron Clark, Archibald D. Russell, Samuel Sloan Colt, Percy R. Pyne, Jr., and H. Meredith Pyne.

Blairsden was lavishly decorated for the reception with flowers from the conservatories on the grounds. The house is one of the largest country homes in New Jersey, set in the midst of a magnificent estate.

Mr. Pyne and his bride will go to the Hawaiian Islands on their honeymoon, and will reside in Princeton, N. J., on their return. Mr. Pyne is a graduate of Princeton, class of '14. He spent part of last year as personal secretary to the American Ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard.

The bride has been active in the doings of the younger set in society since her début several years ago, when she was presented at the same time as her sister, Miss Marjory Blair, who is now Mrs. William Clark of Cambridge, Mass.

The couple's engagement was announced last August.

PAUL DOUGHERTY TO WED.

Marine Artist Is to Marry Miss Marian A. Clark Today.

Miss Marian A. Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark of 1,027 Fifth Avenue, and Paul Dougherty, the marine artist, are to be married today. They applied at the City Hall on Thursday for their marriage license. No public announcement had been made of their engagement.

Miss Clark is well known in society and is a member of the Colony Club. She studied singing in Paris and made her début in New York the latter part of this Winter, appearing first at an entertainment at Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's house, 660 Fifth Avenue. Later she gave a recital at one of the smaller theatres.

Mr. Dougherty has a studio at 30 East Fifteenth Street. His specialties are marine and coast subjects, and he is represented in the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, the Art Institute in Chicago, and many private collections. He is a life member of the Lotus Club, and also belongs to the Century, Salmagundi, and Manhattan Clubs.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Elms of Newton, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura C. Elms, to Edward B. Benedict, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Benedict of 860 Park Avenue. Mr. Benedict is a student at Harvard, class of '18.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duncan Fraser are giving a dance tonight at their home, Rio Vista, Ardsley-on-Hudson.

Many guests from New York will attend the wedding today of Miss Carolyn Mann, daughter of Mrs. Francis N. Mann of Troy, N. Y., and Evelyn du Pont Irving of this city, which is to take place in St. John's Episcopal Church in Troy. Miss Helena Fish of New York will attend the bride, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is to be among the ushers.

At Dobbs Ferry, today, in Zion Episcopal Church, Miss Dorothy E. Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, will be married to John Hoar of Boston. A large reception will follow at Springhurst, the country estate of the bride's parents.

James A. Garfield, whose engagement to Miss Marian Baldwin was announced yesterday, is to act as best man today at the marriage of Miss Ruth Church and Delano de Windt of Winnetka, Ill., which is to be solemnized at Great Barrington, Mass.

Society in the Oranges will attend the wedding today of Miss Helen Connett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. Connett, Jr., of Convent, N. J., and Frederick F. Turrell, which is to take place at the home of the bride.

Miss Browning to Wed Lieutenant.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ross Browning of Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., announces the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Browning, to Lieutenant Raymond Potter Campbell, U. S. A. Lieutenant Campbell was graduated from West Point this week. His home is in San Francisco, Cal. The wedding will take place on June 29, and the couple will leave at once for the West.

Colgate-Brigham Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Sally Brigham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dana B. Brigham of Flushing, L. I., to Craig Colgate of this city, son of Robert Colgate, is announced. Mr. Colgate is a graduate of Yale, Class of '97, and is a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, Piping Rock, Nassau County, and St. Anthony Clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Your Last Chance

Today is Your Last Chance

See announcement on page 7

BERKSHIRES FESTIVITIES.

G. W. Peters Gives a Dinner, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walker a Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 16.—G. Willis Peters of New York gave a dinner at Berkshire Inn, Great Barrington, tonight, entertaining fifty guests.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker gave a ball at Brookside, Great Barrington, tonight, entertaining the guests and the principals and attendants at the Church-DeWindt wedding. The villa was elaborately illuminated. More than 100 were invited, and it was the gayest affair of the early season.

Mrs. Peter Doelger opened the villa of Mrs. Henry W. Bishop in Pittsfield today, where she will be for the season.

Miss Beatrice Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, entertained at luncheon today for Miss Edith Luckett of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos C. Schermerhorn and J. Egmont Schermerhorn went to Katonah, N. Y., today. Tomorrow they will attend the boat races at Poughkeepsie, and will return to Lenox next week.

Miss Grace Franklin has joined Mrs. William B. Franklin at the Purrington Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker are visiting with Mrs. Oscar Iasigi at Clover Croft, Stockbridge.

Miss Marian Lincoln of New York is a guest of Miss Anita Delafield.

Mrs. Nicholas E. Deveraux is with Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield and the Misses Delafield, Miss Caroline L. Morgan, Miss Alice C. Converse, and Mrs. Charles Henry Coster arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Representatives Samuel W. Winslow of Worcester, Mass.; Patrick H. Kelly of Michigan, and George W. Foss of Chicago are guests of Representative Allen T. Treadway at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge; also there are Robert E. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Shepard, Mrs. Barrett Andrews, Mrs. C. K. Miller, Mrs. S. Crockett of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison, and Miss D. Seaton of Greenwich, Conn.

Arriving at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Treadwell, Mrs. Scoville, Mrs. G. H. Squires, Mrs. J. H. Shults of New York, Mrs. Kingsmier Merrs of Florence, Italy, and Miss Eva Channing of Boston.

MASQUE GIVEN AT YALE.

Art School Thus Celebrates Its Fiftieth Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 16.—Yale's commencement began this evening with a brilliant social and artistic function incident to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Art School, the first institution founded in connection with a university for the study of fine arts in the world. Tonight's exercises consisted of an original masque, followed by a costume ball, given in the Art School galleries.

The masque was of the time of the Italian Renaissance and the Court of Lorenzo de Medici in Florence. The audience wore costumes of that period and danced through the ball which followed the masque in costume. The audience included thirty-six patronesses, each of whom had a group of six guests.

Among the hostesses were Mrs. Edward A. Harriman, Mrs. Arthur T. Hadley, Mrs. Eli Whitney, Mrs. Frederick T. Bradley, Mrs. Edward G. Buckland, Mrs. George Parmly Day, Mrs. Frederick S. Jones, Mrs. Burton Mansfield, Mrs. Francis Lee Lat Farge, Mrs. Edward B. Reed, Mrs. George D. Watrous, Miss Emily Whitney, Miss Edith Woolsey, Mrs. Victor M. Tyler, Mrs. Henry W. Farnam, and Mrs. Max Farrand.

The masque was entitled "Cupid and Psyche," and was written by John Jay Chapman. The music was composed for the occasion by Professor Horatio W. Parker, Dean of the Yale School of Music, who directed the orchestra and chorus.

It was announced that the Wirt Winchester Fellowship was awarded to Olaf Carl Malmquist of Wallingford, allowing the holder to spend a year in art study abroad.

Miss Meigs Weds Kenneth Howard.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., June 16.—More than 400 guests, many from New York, attended the wedding at 6 o'clock this evening of Miss Margaret Meigs, daughter of Mrs. Marion and the late Dr. John Meigs, for many years the headmaster at the Hill School, and Kenneth Howard of St. Paul, Minn. The Rev. William M. Fincke, pastor of Greenwich Presbyterian Church, New York City, performed the ceremony in the Hill Alumni Chapel.

The matrons of honor were Mrs. T. R. Hyde, sister of the bride, and Mrs. Dwight R. Meigs, the bride's sister-in-law. Maxwell Chaplin of Ridgewood, N. J., the college mate of the bridegroom at Princeton, was best man, and the ushers were W. M. Chester, New York City; R. H. McCauge, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. C. McKibbin, St. Paul; T. R. Hyde and J. G. Wendell, Pottstown, Penn., and C. D. Allen, Chicago.

Miss Edna E. Baskerville Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Baskerville of Bayonne, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna Eloise Baskerville, to Floyd L. Stevens, Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. The wedding is to take place next Autumn.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Four Steamships—The Arrivals.

Four transatlantic liners sail today for Europe carrying large numbers of Americans going to spend the Summer abroad. Some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.) — William Alexander, John Anderson, A. W. Anglin, K. C.; T. Bilsbury, A. D. Campbell, Miss J. M. Chambers, Miss G. Clare, D. W. Cook, John St. Croston, Mrs. Clara C. Curry, A. C. Dodge, A. W. Dulles, C. A. Edgar, J. A. Evans, Miss M. J. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Frazer, Robert Grant, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Irving, John Hatfield, James Hunter, John Monteith, Ernest Lawford, S. B. Lothrop, A. B. Mathews, the Rev. J. F. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pearce, B. F. Powell, R. A. D. Preston, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Russell, Mrs. W. Salomon, the Rev. M. A. Saunders, Lady Evelyn Ward, W. D. Young, Miss Maggie Teyte, R. M. Scotten, Mrs. A. W. Wylde, W. N. Tilley, K. C.; F. W. J. Smith, John W. Thorne, Mrs. Caroline Wright, Mrs. J. E. Wright, Miss R. Tanqueray, and McGregor Young.

RYNDAM (Rotterdam.)—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Armitage, Miss A. M. Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bollard, A. E. Buck, Miss L. Collins, Miss M. Davis, J. S. Dill, Mrs. J. R. Eastman, Mrs. W. H. Ellis, Dr. Hubert Dunn, J. C. Dyer, the Rev. Charles Garvin, Mrs. H. A. Harrison, Mrs. A. S. Henshaw, Miss W. W. Hughes, T. Wheeler Jones, Miss Lulu Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Joyce Lee, Miss F. Linton, Miss L. F. Lovell, Professor J. C. McLennan, Mrs. H. Ross Matthews, Mrs. H. Molson, Mrs. E. F. Moseley, Mrs. M. O. Newell, N. B. Perkins, J. H. Protheroe, M. M. Rachliffe, William Ramsay, Miss E. M. Read, F. C. Richardson, Mrs. Murray Scott, J. C. Stork, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Tomes, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wester, Dr. M. White, and Robert Wilson.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux.)—B. K. Adams, Edward J. Blanchard, W. G. Chanter, Daniel W. Cassard, Miss Isabelle Coolidge, Rev. D. J. Connor, Rev. R. Dyer, E. H. English, Dr. L. Harrison, Miss Frances L. Howland, Thomas R. Morse, R. G. Mather, Frank Mayo, C. N. Nixon, W. W. Payne, Edward Pinney, Professor Walter Pierce, C. C. Saine, Henry Seton, Mrs. W. B. Seabrook, Ralph White, T. Wallace, and R. M. Stuart-Wortley.

CALIFORNIA, (Glasgow, via Liverpool.)—A. D. Browne, Miss M. H. Browne, B. B. Cronyn, E. R. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, Miss Jean L. Kinloch, Mrs. H. McCaffrey, H. Sanders, Andrew S. Steven, C. M. Thomson, John MacKay Thomson, Miss J. E. Wilson, Miss Millicent Williamson, and Walter Wilkinson.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Baltic were: Frederick G. Adams, A. A. Allan, Mrs. H. G. Bate, E. W. Bowness, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fairbairn, Mrs. E. Farrell, G. W. Farrell, J. H. Fleming, Miss E. France, Henry Hadden, Rev. H. F. Hamilton, F. L. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hodge, George Hutton, Miss G. Lewis, J. A. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Prentice, Alexander Reid, J. M. M. Richard, W. Robertson, Major John Russell, J. E. Touche, E. H. Van Ingen, W. P. Willis, Major C. A. Leigh-Walker.

SHORTAGE OF PAPER CALLS FOR ECONOMY

Department of Commerce Issues Instructions for Saving Waste Products.

NONE TOO POOR TO BE USED

Co-operation of Every Man, Woman, and Child Essential to Make Campaign a Success.

The shortage of white paper, which recently caused the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to urge upon its members the strictest economy, even to the cutting down of margins and the discontinuance of useless extra editions, is now so serious that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, has just issued a pamphlet with definite instructions as to what kind of materials should be saved, and how it should be assorted. These instructions are printed in the form of a manual for the guidance of small households, apartment houses, small stores, hotels, department stores, office buildings, large printing establishments, and other users of paper, and the material from which it is manufactured.

It may not occur to the young man writing to his sweetheart that the stationery he uses was made of his threadbare shirt. His sweetheart may little think that the paper in which she wraps a present for him was manufactured from her discarded stockings, but this is true nevertheless.

The public is instructed to save, among other things, clean cotton and linen rags, whether small or large, soiled white rags, soiled and dirty colored rags, black rags, woolen rags, for all of which there are specific uses in the trade. Use is also found for white clippings and shavings from paper of the better grades, as well as printers' waste, white and colored writing papers, clean wrapping paper, old books, magazines, periodicals and account books, clean folded newspapers, all grades of cardboards, strawboard, corrugated boxboard, soiled wrapping papers, newspapers, &c., and burlap bagging and manila rope.

Instructions for Households.

In small households where small amounts of old rags and paper may be disposed of to the dealer in junk and old rags, it is suggested that the following grading be made: Separate old rags from old papers; separate folded newspapers from all other waste; separate books and magazines from all other waste; provide bags for keeping all rags separate from other waste material; tie magazines and books into bundles, for convenience in handling; keep all other waste papers in bags, barrels, bundles, or bales; and keep all collected waste material dry.

In the case of apartment houses, small stores, and hotels this grading is suggested: Clean cotton and linen rags; clean cotton and linen rags, including old canvas, awnings, &c.; woolen rags and old woolen clothing; burlap bagging; books and magazines; clean folded newspapers; clean wrapping paper, and mixed papers, consisting of soiled newspapers, wrapping paper, cardboard, boxboard, &c.

Department stores and large hotels, office buildings, and business houses are advised that they will find it profitable to own their own baling press, and for them this classification of wate material is offered: Bags of all kinds, mixed; burlap bagging; white and colored waste papers from office wate baskets, not including newspapers, wrapping paper, and carboard; clean folded newspapers; clean wrapping paper, and mixed papers consisting of soiled newspapers, wrapping paper, cardboard, boxboard, &c.

A final classification is made for the benefit of large printing and other establishments using large quantities of paper: No. 1 hard white shavings or clippings, free from ink, from bonds, ledgers, and fine writing papers; No. 2 soft white shavings or clippings, free from ink, from book papers; colored shavings, free from ink, from bonds, ledgers, and writing papers; printed white and colored papers known as printing waste, not dirty, but more or less smudged with ink; clean kraft papers and rope-manila papers; old wood-manila wrapping; old book papers and magazine papers; clean newspapers; mill and bogus wrappers used in wrapping bundles, frames, rolls; boxboard, binder, cardboard, and strawboard.

How to Dispose of Rags.

Waste paper and rags may be disposed of by requesting some charitable society to call and receive them or by writing a waste paper and junk dealer to call and receive them weekly or monthly, or by collecting large amounts and then securing prices from junk and rag dealers, or by obtaining the co-operation of one or more large collectors and buyers of this material.

Of the large amount of rags and old papers used in the manufacture of papers in this country 50 per cent. of the amount used yearly is imports, according to the Department of Commerce. Imports have decreased so largely in the last few months, owing to conditions in Europe, that for some time there has been almost a famine in paper-making raw materials.

"The effect of this increase in cost of all paper-making materials has been to make corresponding increases in the cost of all kinds and grades of paper," says the Department of Commerce. "It is wise to save waste paper, rags, &c., for they are valuable. There is at present an increased demand for paper, cardboard, &c., in the United States. The present daily production of paper of all kinds is more than 15,000 tons. The present daily consumption of old papers of all kinds for remanufacture is estimated at about 5,000 tons. Competent authority states that rags form 7.8 per cent. of the fibres we use in paper making; waste papers, books, magazines, &c., 21.4 per cent. About 123,000 tons of rags and 380,000 tons of waste papers, &c., were imported in 1913."

It is further pointed out that the saving of waste paper and old rags ultimately means a conservation of forests, and the co-operation of every man, woman, and child is essential if the collection of waste materials is to be made a success.

Penny Sells for $900.

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 16.—A New Jersey penny, coined by the State in 1786 and recently offered to coin collectors by Howard F. Lewis, executor of the estate of his father, Senator Griffith W. Lewis, has been sold for $900—the record price for a one-cent American coin. The purchaser was Hilyard Rider of Elmira, N. Y. The big copper cent has a seal of New Jersey on the face with the date under the beam. The only other penny of this mintage known is in the James Ten Eck collection which several years ago was presented to the City of Albany, N. Y.

Tourists for Panama and Cuba.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Pastores for Cuba and South American ports are:

J. Milton Greene, R. L. Cooper, Miss S. Miller, J. E. Snyder, B. J. Morrison, P. L. Phelan, H. S. Stevens, G. F. Weeks, Miss May Duyer, J. R. Polley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, A. Field, Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Gormley, Mrs. S. F. Gormley, Miss Ruth Gormley, G. Barth, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Suare, Jr., Mrs. R. Northey, Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Drew, Albert J. Blay, J. J. Campion, H. D. Marshall, R. Ives, William Hills, Miss Ida Hamilton, and W. H. Bartholomew.

(SARATOGA, (Havana.)—Miss A. Ballaguir, John Theye, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hawkins, John J. Duggan, W. J. Mills, Miss Ruth Mills, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mahoney.

SENATOR BURLEIGH OF MAINE IS DEAD

Ex-Governor and Member of Seven Congresses Expires in Augusta in 74th Year.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER

A Republican, Whose Term in the Senate Would Have Expired on March 3, 1919.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 16.—United States Senator Edwin C. Burleigh died tonight at his residence here. His death was due to acute indigestion. He was ill only a few hours. His wife died a month ago in Washington.

Senator Edwin Chick Burleigh, was born in Linneus, Me., and was in his seventy-fourth year. He was a son of the late Parker B. Burleigh and spent his youth on his father's farm in the backswoods of Maine.

Owing to his immaturity and poor health he was rejected when he volunteered for service during the civil war, and was appointed as Clerk in the Adjutant General's office. Following the war he taught school and did surveying. In 1870 Senator Burleigh held his first public office when he became a clerk in the Land Office and held this position for the next six years, when he was appointed State Land Agent.

While serving in this capacity, he was appointed Assistant Clerk in the Maine House of Representatives, where he served until 1878. During the next two years Senator Burleigh was out of office, one of the few times he was unemployed in his State's service during his long life, and then in 1880 became clerk in the office of the State Treasurer. After four years he was appointed State Treasurer, where he remained until 1888, when he resigned to campaign for Governor.

He was elected and became Governor in 1889, holding that office until 1892. Senator Burleigh then retired to private life for a few years, devoting his time to the development of his publishing business and his paper, The Daily Kennebec Journal.

In 1897 he again re-entered politics as the Republican candiate for Representative, and was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, being re-elected to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Congresses.

On June 17, 1912, he was chosen as the Republican candidate for the Senate at the primary election, and on Jan. 15, 1913, was elected by the Legislature for the term beginning March 4, 1913. His term would have expired on March 3, 1919.

In addition to holding many offices, Senator Burleigh was delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in 1896.

In March, 1913, he was seriously ill in Baltimore at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He married Miss Mary Jane Bither of Linneus, Me., in 1863, and was the father of one son, Clarence B. Burleigh.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Mr. Burleigh's death is not expected to have any effect upon the complexion of the Senate, as a result of the November elections. Mr. Burleigh is a Republican and the selection of a Republican in his stead would make no gain for the present minority in the Senate. His colleague in the Senate from Maine is Charles F. Johnson, a Democrat, whose term expires March 3, 1917.

WRITERS LOSE BY WAR.

Supply of Books from Near East Almost Cut Off.

The effect of the war on foreign literature, particularly Oriental, Jewish, and Slavonic, has been reflected for some time in the New York Public Library, which has found that many of the most important centres of book supply in the war zones have been practically cut off. The war has severely interfered with the service of the Oriental division particularly. Not only has the supply of books been stopped, but the arrival of newspapers and periodicals from the Eastern Mediterranean region has been interrupted, to the great disappointment of a large number of men and women of Oriental birth who formed the majority of readers in that division.

Two of the centres of book supply are Constantinople and Beirut, but from neither of these sources has the library been able to get its orders and subscriptions filled. The connection with Egypt fortunately has been maintained, and consignments of books, including works lithographed in Persia, have come from Cairo. Books from India and the Far East are arriving, although the amount of literature coming from those countries has been limited, a fact probably due to the diversion of the interests of the people from literary to political and military affairs.

The Jewish division, perhaps more than any other, serves to illustrate the calamity that has befallen the literature of this race for the time being. Since the outbreak of the war the Jews of Eastern Europe have passed through a period of suffering unprecedented even in their own history. The Eastern war zone happens to be mainly within the territory of the ancient kingdom of Poland, whose former provinces still contain about half the entire Jewish people.

As a consequence of the distressing plight of so many Jews their literature in all its branches has been in a state of suspension. Various literary projects have been abandoned, literary activities brought to a standstill, publishers have failed, and newspapers and periodicals have been suppressed, suspended or reduced in size. The literature published in Hebrew, which even in good times is not self-supporting and leads but a precarious existence, has been stricken hardest, or almost entirely wiped out.

Several friends of Jewish literature, according to the information of the library, have been actively engaged in collecting documents and other material relating to the Jews in the present war in various European Jewish centres, Berlin, Vienna, The Hague, Petrograd, and Warsaw. Otherwise, the energies of the Jewish workers everywhere, in neutral as well as in belligerent countries, are now concentrated on relief work for the sufferers and on preparing for the work to be done after the end of the war for the amelioration of their condition. The Public Library in New York has raised the question: "Will the homeless Jewish literature, emerging from its present crisis, find a favorable soil and a new centre in the New World?"

In the Slavonic division it is reported that great difficulty has been met in obtaining Russian books and periodicals on schedule time. Daily papers arrive here from Russia after twenty or twenty-five days. Magazines have been procured tardily by direct mail, and shipments of Russian books, either by parcel post or, packed in boxes, by freight or express, have been received after great delay by way of Sweden or Vladivostok. As a natural consequence of the European war, there have been received fewer publications of Russian societies and of individual scholars than in any previous year.

A number of Russian professional men have been among the readers in the Slavonic division, and likewise Russian commercial agents, manufacturers, and clerks. American engineers and business men have studied in this division to familiarize themselves with the sources of information on Russian commerce, industries, shipping, and railroads. Many of this new class of readers have established offices in New York in order to foster trade relations between the United States and Russia.

JOHN C. McKEON DEAD.

Vice President of National Park Bank Dies at His Country Home.

John C. McKeon, Vice President of the National Park Bank of this city since 1904 and formerly known as one of the ablest National Bank Examiners in the country, died late yesterday afternoon in his country home at Hempstead, L. I. He was in his fifty-seventh year and had been suffering from heart disease for several months.

Mr. McKeon was born in Joliet, Ill., and entered politics as a young man. When he was a Deputy County Clerk he attracted the attention of James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency under President Cleveland, who appointed him a National Bank Examiner for Northern Illinois, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. McKeon was at that time the youngest National Bank Examiner in the country.

In 1897, when the National Bank of Illinois failed, he was appointed receiver, and served in that position until Mr. Eckels resigned as Controller to become President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. McKeon became his Vice President, and remained there until 1904, when he was offered the Vice Presidency of National Park Bank.

Mr. McKeon was a member of the Union League and Metropolitan Clubs and lived during the Winter at 60 West Fifty-eighth Street. His wife and sister survive him. His funeral will take place at his late home in Hempstead, at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

MRS. JANE L. SATTERLEE.

Widow of the Episcopal Bishop of Washington Dies Here.

Mrs. Jane Lawrence Satterlee, widow of the Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington, D. C., died yesterday at her home, 103 East Eighty-sixth Street. She had been in poor health for more than a year, and suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which she never recovered, the day after her seventy-sixth birthday, on June 9.

Mrs. Satterlee was born here, and was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Churchill, and was married to Bishop Satterlee on June 30, 1866. She had lived for years in Washington, and came here a year ago to be near her daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Rhinelander, sister-in-law of the Bishop of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Satterlee was the mother of two children, the Rev. Churchill Satterlee, who died in 1904, and Miss Constance Satterlee, now Mrs. Rhinelander.

Her funeral will take place in Calvary Episcopal Church at 9:30 o'clock on Monday morning, the Rev. Dr. Theodore Sedgwick officiating. Bishop Satterlee was rector of Calvary Church for twenty-one years, resigning to accept the Bishopric.

Edna Loftus Dies Penniless.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Edna Loftus, once a favorite of the London music halls, who for a long time was said to be engaged to Lord Dunbarton, was buried here today in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. She died in poverty, and but for the intervention of friends would have been buried in Potter's Field. Miss Loftus was suffering from tuberculosis, and died in the County Hospital.

She was known in New York as a member of "The Merry Widow" company, and before her marriage to Harry A. Rheinstrom was the wife of Winnie O'Connor, an American jockey, whom she married in Paris in 1907. She met him while appearing at a London music hall. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor made one trip to this country, and in 1909, on their return abroad, were divorced.

Miss Loftus then returned here, and on Jan. 7, 1910, was married to Harry A. Rheinstrom in Covington, Ky., the day after he was released from a sanitarium on a writ of habeas corpus she had obtained.

Dr. Samuel Murtland.

Dr. Samuel Murtland, a physician here for many years, died on Thursday at his home, 40 East Eighty-first Street, in his sixty-seventh year.

Obituary Notes.

VICTOR COHEN, 46 years old, a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks and well known in the New York Produce Exchange, died on Thursday at his home, 95 Winthrop Place, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and two children.

Miss IRENE E. BLAKE, a teacher in Public School 15, Brooklyn, died at her home, 279 McDonough Street, that borough, on Thursday.

JAMES K. SHILLINGTON, for thirty years in the employ of the New York Central Railroad, died on Wednesday at his home 33 Pulaski Street Brooklyn.

Mrs. JANE M. B. W. HEATH, widow of Henry Roswell Heath died yesterday in Los Angeles, Cal., in her sixty-fourth year. Mrs. Heath went to Los Angeles last Fall after closing her residence in Brooklyn at 333 Washington Avenue. Her husband, who died in 1903, was a banker and President of the Cranford Realty Company. He was a veteran of the civil war and was said to have been the first prisoner with whom President Lincoln shook hands after the first exchange of prisoners was made.

Mrs. CATHERINE SCHAEFER, widow of Charles H. Schaefer, died on Wednesday at her home on Wertland Avenue, Queens, L. I. aged 49 years. Besides her husband she left two sons and two daughters.

JOHN N. R. BRYANT, a member of the contracting firm of C. C. Woodruff & Co., of Long Island City and a fancier and breeder of Airedale terriers, died yesterday from apoplexy at his home in Glen Head, L. I. Mr Bryant was in his fifty-fourth year and was born in Brooklyn. He was formerly Secretary of the Airedale Terrier Club of Long Island and was a member of the Airedale Terrier Club of America and the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y. His wife, a son and daughter survive him.

ROBERT FORDYCE DENISON, 89 years old, formerly in the grain business and long active in church work in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 542 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn. Mr Denison was one of the founders of the Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church, of which he was for years the senior Elder and at one time the Superintendent of the Sunday school. For the last twelve years he was connected with the Twelfth Street Reformed Church. Mr. Denison left three daughters.

Mrs. LILLIE CHRISTINE DEVORE, an active member of St Mark's Congregational Church and a teacher in its Sunday school, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Wednesday. She lived at 482 Marion Street, Brooklyn, and left her husband, Charles Devore, and two daughters.

The Rev. Father MICHAEL SZPERKA, rector of St. Joseph's Church, on Hudson Street, in Hackensack, N. J., died on Thursday in the rectory, in his thirty-eighth year.

Mrs. CAROLINE RISSMULLER, widow of Henry Rissmuller, formerly an official of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines, died yesterday in Passaic, N. J., in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BONNELL, widow of Elias Bonnell, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter in Summit, N. J., in her eighty-sixth year.

JOHN GREEK, a veteran of the civil war, and Coroner of Warren County, N. J., for three years, died yesterday morning at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his eightieth year.

JAMES ANDREW, a carpenter contractor, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter in Orange, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

HARRY S. CLARK, widely known in athletic circles in the Middle West as "Snowy" Clark and for many years trainer at Purdue University, died on Thursday in the hospital in Lafayette, Ind., in his forty-second year.

HUGO H. CAHN, founder of the wholesale cork firm of Hugo Cahn & Co., is dead at his home, 170 East Sixty-fourth Street, in his sixty-eighth year, leaving a widow. He was noted as a contributor to charities.

JAMES WESTON, a cattle buyer and formerly in the butcher business, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,082 Third Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-first year.

PETER PAUL, for forty-three years engaged in the book business in Buffalo, N. Y., is dead at his home there in his sixty-ninth year.

JACOB JACOB, a business man here for many years, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,372 Bristow Street, the Bronx.

Mrs. IDA COHN, wife of William Cohn, a merchant of this city, died on Wednesday at her home, 419 West 114th Street, in her forty-ninth year.

Bible Society Wins Will Suit.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 16.—The American Bible Society will receive about $20,000 as the result of a ruling by Judge James C. Connolly in the Orphans' Court in probating the will of Sarah Matilda Scott Slauson today. She left an estate valued at about $30,000. By the terms of the will one-third of the estate was to go to Richard Slauson of Elizabeth and the remainder to the Bible Society. The will was contested for Scott Jordan and Katie Jordan of Chicago, Ill., children of a deceased sister of the testatrix.

COL. M. F. SMITH DIES IN WEST POINT

Commandant of Cadets at U. S. Military Academy Had a Brief Illness.

A SPANISH WAR VETERAN

He Took Part in the Battles of El Caney and San Juan, and Served Also in the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. Morton Fitz Smith, U. S. A., commandant of cadets at the United States Military Academy, died yesterday in his quarters at West Point, N. Y., after a brief illness, in his forty-fifth year.

He became commandant on April 3, 1914, and became a Lieutenant Colonel in virtue of his command, to which he was promoted in February, 1901, being at that time a Captain.

Colonel Smith was a native of Colorado, and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1895 and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Twentieth Infantry, receiving his promotion to First Lieutenant in July, 1898. He went to Cuba with his regiment during the Spanish-American war and took part in the battle of El Caney and the battle of San Juan, and the fighting during the two days following. Finally, he participated in the siege and surrender of Santiago.

On being promoted to First Lieutenant, Colonel Smith became aid de camp to Major General John C. Bates, commanding the Independent Brigade, and held that position until late in December, 1898, when he rejoined the Twentieth Infantry and went with it to the Philippines. Colonel Smith then was made ordnance officer of the provisional brigade commanded by General Lloyd Wheaton, and served in Luzon until March, 1900, when he returned to this country and was stationed at Fort Slocum.

Later Colonel Smith returned to the Philippines, and in 1906 was detailed as senior instructor in tactics at West Point, where he remained for four years, then being detailed as aid to Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the Western Division. Colonel Smith was on border duty at El Paso, Texas, when appointed commandant of cadets.

Dr. S. Carrington Minor.

Dr. S. Carrington Minor, a physician here for more than twenty years, died yesterday at his home, 658 East 163th Street, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., and after being graduated from Yale College, came here and took his medical course at New York University. Dr. Minor was an interne in Bellevue Hospital before entering on general practice, and was a member of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue. He was also a member of the Bronx County Medical Society and several other organizations. His daughter survives him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

JORDAN — GRABENHEIM. — Mrs. Celia Grabenheim announces the engagement of her daughter Florence to Mr. Albert J. Jordan.

MUNSELL — DODD.—Mrs. H. L. Dodd of Wellesley Hills, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Margaret Jean, to Mr. Alexander Ector Orr Munsell of Chestnut Hill, Mass.

BENEDICT—ELMS.—Laura C. Elms to Edward B. Benedict.

CURTIS—RIECHERS.—Anna M. Riechers to Guy W. Curtis.

SHARFMAN — FRIEDLANDER. — Aida E. Friedlander to Joseph Sharfman.

Married.

FLACH—WELSH.—On Thursday, June 15, 1916, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Leighton Parks, Mabel Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Charles Welsh, to Dr. Arthur Flach.

HENDRICKS — NATHAN.—On Thursday, June 15, 1916, at her home in this city, by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes and the Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool, Rosalie Gomes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Nathan, to Henry S. Hendricks.

PYNE—BLAIR.—On Friday, June 16, at St. John's Chapel, Bernardsville, N. J., by the Rev. Thomas

CREWS ARE READY FOR THE GUN AT POUGHKEEPSIE, BUT WEATHER MAY CAUSE POSTPONEMENT

ROUGH WATER MAY PUT OFF REGATTA

Rooters for Four College Crews Fear Weather Will Lead to a Postponement.

NO BOAT MADE FAVORITE

Syracuse alone Is Confident, but There Is the Old Feeling That Cornell Will Be the Winner.

Twenty-second Annual Regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, Over the Highland-Poughkeepsie Course.

4 o'clock—Race for junior 'Varsity crews. Distance—Two miles. Drawings of lanes numbering from the west bank of the Hudson—No. 1, Columbia; No. 2, Syracuse; No. 3, Cornell; No. 4, Pennsylvania.

4:45 o'clock—Race for freshman crews. Distance—Two miles. Drawings—No. 1, Cornell; No. 2, Columbia; No. 3, Pennsylvania; No. 4, Syracuse.

6 o'clock—Race for 'Varsity crews. Distance—Four miles. Drawings—No. 1, Columbia; No. 2, Pennsylvania; No. 3, Syracuse; No. 4, Cornell.

Course Records.

Four-Mile 'Varsity Race.

	M.	S.
Cornell, July 2, 1901	18	58 1-5

Two-Mile Freshman Race.

Cornell, July 2, 1909	9	11 3-5

Two-Mile Junior Race.

Cornell, June 28, 1915	10	00 1-5

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16.—Graduates and undergraduates of four universities are assembled here tonight waiting for the annual regatta, and not a mother's son of the whole crowd seems to know who is going to win.

It's a puzzle. The most alarming thing about the situation is the weather. It is dark, dismal, and rainy, and the old landlubbers who know the Hudson River say tonight that it is going to be a bad day tomorrow. There is even a possibility that the river will be so rough that the regatta may have to be postponed.

If they do hold it over until Monday, it will be the first time since 1895, when the first regatta was won by Columbia, that the race has been put off from Saturday until Monday. But that postponement was not on account of the weather. On that occasion the Pennsylvania crew was at its float when the tug bearing the late Roswell P. Flower, then Governor of New York, came along, and the wash of the tug pushed the Pennsylvania shell against its float and put it out of business. The other crews, Columbia, coached by Dr. Walter Peet, and Cornell, both consented to a postponement, and the race was held over until Monday.

Never has the regatta here been postponed on account of weather. All the coaches said tonight that even if it rained pitchforks tomorrow they were willing to race, unless the Hudson was so rough that the shells might be swamped.

Syracuse Alone Confident.

In all the hotels here tonight are groups of old oarsmen, but they are hesitant about backing the crews of their alma maters. The whole size and substance of the situation is that no crew is confident, except Syracuse, and they are so sure of winning that Captain Glass came into Poughkeepsie this evening with the look of assurance on his face. Old oarsmen believe that Syracuse is too confident.

Foxy old Jim Ten Eyck for the first time in his life thinks that his crew is the best in all the world. Jim Ten Eyck is almost 70 years old, and his confidence looks like a dangerous risk. Old man Courtney, secluded in his room at the Oaks, isn't saying anything, but he knows that the Cornell crew which goes on the river tomorrow is schooled thoroughly in his system of rowing. When they were beaten in a two-mile race this Spring he shifted the makeup and built up a crew which he believes has the stamina and the courage to last out the long, tedious, four-mile grind. The good, gray, old man is not the only coach who has seen the advisability of changing his crew from a two-miler to a four-miler.

Jim Rice of Columbia has also shifted his oarsmen. He knew well, after the Childs Cup race in Philadelphia, that Captain Norman Bratton drove his charges at too hard a pace, so a new stroke is in the crew, Duncan Leys. Since Columbia came here three weeks ago, there has not been a change in the boat and, although Columbia men here tonight are not boasting, there is an undercurrent of feeling that Cornell and Syracuse may make a dual race of it for most of the way and that Columbia will hang back and come up with a rush at the finish just as Syracuse did in 1913. One thing is certain—Cornell fears Syracuse and will watch every jump of the Orange boat tomorrow. That will be Columbia's chance and she may make the most of it.

Oarsmen Are All Nervous.

A casual survey of the rowing camps this afternoon revealed a lot of nervous oarsmen. Most of the lads who will row in this race tomorrow are young fellows, tempermental and shaky. The Hudson was choppy and was kicking up whitecaps. The coaches scratched their heads and decided that it would be bad business to send a fragile shell out into such water.

Poughkeepsie is decked in flags and bunting tonight, but not exclusively for the regatta. There is a firemen's convention here next week and the decorations answer two purposes. If you ask a native of Poughkeepsie who is going to win, he will say, from habit, that Cornell will sweep the river. Cornell expects to take the junior 'Varsity, but the freshman race is a toss-up, with all parties having an even chance.

Along the river today, there were a few shacks closed and lonesome. On the roofs were painted the words—Leland Stanford, Washington, Wisconsin. In front of the deserted Washington boathouse, the Totem poles, which used to be the good omen marks of the Oregon crews, are gone. Hiram Connibear, coach of the Washington crew, is here today and he looked over the situation and expressed great confidence in Cornell and Courtney. He also made a few remarks that it was about time that some of the Eastern crews went out West to row. He thinks it only fair that if crews come from California to race at Poughkeepsie that there ought to be enough sporting spirit in the East to send a crew West.

Harry Vail, who used to bring his Wisconsin crews here year after year, is in town and visited all the camps. Vail's experience in Poughkeepsie has been a disappointment and he, too, has learned to admire the crews of Courtney. He thinks Cornell has a good chance.

Last of Courtney Crews.

There is a lot of sentiment attached to Cornell tomorrow, because it will be the last race that Courtney will actively supervise. He is done as a working coach and hereafter his part will be an advisory one. While he has had little to do with the shaping of the big Red crew this year, it has been his advice to John Hoyle that has developed the Cornell boat. The boys from Ithaca will go into tomorrow's heart-breaking grind with the ideal to vindicate Charlie Courtney in his sunset year as a coach.

All the technique they know about pulling an oar came from him. He has known them from their freshman year and, whether they triumph or fail, it will be under the Courtney system. What Courtney looks for in this crew is stamina, and if they don't show it, it will be because they will row themselves out before they get near the finish flag at Yellow Point just below the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

Cornell is the heaviest crew in tomorrow's 'Varsity race. It averages 170 pounds. Columbia is the lightest, averaging only 164 pounds. The giant of the crews here this year is W. J. N. Turner, a freshman at the Pennsylvania boathouse. He has been nicknamed Jess Willard, and is six feet four inches tall and weighs 194 pounds, almost a boatload alone. If the Pennsylvania freshmen lose their race it will not be because they are not big enough as four of them are more than six feet tall.

The reason Syracuse is favored is because four men in the boat are thoroughly schooled oarsmen, Captain Glass, No. 2; Osman, No. 4; Williams, No. 7, and Whitehouse, the stroke oar, rowed at the Duluth Boat Club under Jim Ten Eyck's son Ned, and know as much about rowing as young men of their age can know.

No one who has studied the situation here is overlooking Pennsylvania. This crew, renovated since the regular 'Varsity failed in the two-mile sprint, has been chosen for its lasting qualities. Every college man here admires the stand of Captain Bill Chickering, who has refused to go into the first shell and who is rowing in the second crew as another oarsman takes his place in the 'Varsity. Good sportsmanship they call it here and Pennsylvania wins tomorrow no one will be happier than the Captain who was taken out of his seat in the bow of the senior boat.

Three of the Shells New.

Another feature of tomorrow's race is that three of the crews will use brand-new shells. Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania have new boats, but Syracuse will use an old shell, one which has been tried in important races and answered the purpose.

While at the Morgan House, the Nelson House and other places, where old oarsmen congregated tonight, there is no boasting or wild betting, there is a feeling that the big race is going to be a surprise for somebody. According to the dope, Pennsylvania and Columbia are out of it, and yet Cornell and Syracuse followers are tactful enough not to make any bold predictions. With only four crews in the lanes of the Hudson no one crew is going to be crowded and, as far as the oldtimers know, it is going to be a good race, and one which will tax the last ounce of strength of the eight stalwart youths who flash over the line in front.

It was learned here late tonight that C. Andrus, No. 2, in the Cornell junior 'Varsity eight, is unlikely to row in the race tomorrow. Andrus has an infected hand which troubled him in the Cornell-Harvard race and at the last moment Courtney practically decided not to risk him in the race. R. G. Bird, a substitute, who rowed in the 'Varsity last year, will take his place.

LAST CREW WORK LIGHT.

Choppy Water Allows Little Practice for College Oarsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16.—Instead of giving the crews the finishing touches today the coaches of the college eights here in training saw another rainy day come and go with little rowing over the course. Starting with a strong southeast wind the day resulted in one of cold weather with almost steady rain.

Although three of the crews had the opportunity for short practice spins in the morning the Hudson became so rough in the afternoon that rowing was practically impossible. As was the case yesterday heavy swells in midstream rendered crossing to the smoother side of the river out of the question. Off the western shore there was calm water for only a few feet out from the bank.

Coach Joe Wright of Pennsylvania was the bravest of any of the coaches this morning and took his three crews upstream from the boat house for two miles and return. On the trip he suspended the paddling long enough to order three starting tests. One of these continued for one minute, the 'Varsity advancing to an even forty strokes, while the junior crew was able to set the beat at forty-three. Columbia and Syracuse took exceptionally short workouts, and Coach Charles E. Courtney kept all his oarsmen in quarters.

Weather early in the afternoon was promising, but when the rain increased in violence at 4 o'clock the schedule calling for the last practice before the race was countermanded and only the Cornell crews went out. According to the annual custom, the Pennsylvania 'Varsity shell was towed up to the Columbia quarters, a mile south of the starting line this afternoon, where it will remain over night.

The coxswains received instructions late this afternoon and were taken over the course in motor boats, along the lanes drawn by each crew.

Every oarsman was reported in excellent physical condition this evening. L. G. Brower, No. 7 in the Cornell 'Varsity shell, and C. Schutt, bow in the Syracuse freshman boat, have recovered entirely from boils, while C. W. Sengstaken, bow in the Columbia 'Varsity, has ceased to cause worry at Krum Elbow. The doctors and trainers at each camp had a busy day making the last minute inspections and all the minor chafes and skin abrasions were dressed carefully.

There was one change announced this afternoon on the original lists of officials. Clement B. Wood, Harvard, will be the judge at the finish, and Richard Armstrong, Yale, will act as flag judge. The complete apportionment of representative officials from each crew was also made public this evening. The list follows:

In Referee's Boat—Gerald S. O'Loughlin, Columbia; Fred Colson, Cornell; Dean Frank R. Walker, Syracuse; John Arthur Brown, Pennsylvania.

In Judge's Boat at the Finish Line—Steddiford Pitt, Columbia; J. C. Othus, Gorneli; Professor W. C. Lowe, Syracuse; Victor Weiser, Pennsylvania.

F. N. Worth and W. H. Bloeser, the Leland Stanford University oarsmen, were unable to stage a pair-oared event with two substitutes, but in order to have Stanford represented this year at Poughkeepsie they borrowed a tubbing boat from the Penn quarters and, with Earl C. Behrens, the Stanford graduate manager, in the coxswain's seat, paddled near shore for a few hundred yards.

One of the interesting sidelights of the eve of the race was the wager placed by Dr. Walter B. Peet, rowing authority and former Columbia coach, that the regatta would be postponed because of weather conditions. There was still very little betting in Poughkeepsie tonight, despite the reports that a pool of Cornell money had been subscribed to cover the Syracuse offering. Although none the less confident, the Syracuse followers today demanded better odds than the 3 to 2 against the field proposition in operation yesterday, and there were some small bets available at even money.

What the Coaches Say:

CHARLES E. COURTNEY, CORNELL—"Our boys are ready for the events, and we hope Andrus will be all right to row with the juniors. They ought to be good races, and I hope the best crews win."

JAMES RICE, COLUMBIA—"Our fellows are in the pink of condition and waiting for the word. We are going to do our best, and if we are beaten there will be no excuses."

JAMES TEN EYCK, SYRACUSE—"I don't see but what our boys are all ready. We are going into the events to give a good account of ourselves, and that is the best that can be said."

JOE WRIGHT, PENNSYLVANIA—"All of our men are in good condition and ready for the word. All we need is good weather. Of course, we are going to try to win. If we are defeated, the winning crews will know they have been in a race."

MIDDENDORF OUT OF CREW.

Not Physically Able to Row on Harvard 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 16.—Head Coach Herrick decided today that H. S. Middendorf, who rowed No. 6 in Harvard's first 'Varsity boat, would not be physically fit for the big race, owing to his recent illness, but he will let him row with the second crew in the same position. The second 'Varsity crew only rows two miles against Yale, and the coach believes Middendorf will be able to stand the strain for that distance. J. C. White, who went into the 'Varsity boat when Middendorf was taken ill, will remain permanently.

The make-up of the 'Varsity eights as they are now: First 'Varsity—Bow, Cabot; 2, Morgan, (Captain;) 3, Talcott; 4, White; Coolidge; 6, Taylor; 7, Quimby; stroke, Lund; coxswain, Kreger. Second 'Varsity—Bow, Higginson; 2, Busk; 3, Herrick; 4, Stebbins; 5, W. Middendorf; 6, H. S. Middendorf; 7, Potter; stroke, Brown; coxswain, Cameron.

Harvard's two 'Varsity crews paddled to the two-mile mark and returned to the boathouse, having their usual scrap for a quarter of a mile only before reaching the float. The second crew won the brush. Middendorf was in the second boat.

The three Yale eights were on the river at the same time as Harvard. The 'Varsity was the last to store away its shell, after having paddled two miles down the course and back at a low stroke. The freshman and second 'Varsity eights went from Bait Island upstream, with wind and tide. The freshmen covered the distance in 2:10. The second crew rowed twice, the first time in 2:22, which was unsatisfactory on account of the wash from launches, and the second trial was lowered to 2:16.

HARVARD AVENGES DEFEAT.

Takes Measure of Boston College Nine by 7 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, Mass., June 16.—The Harvard baseball nine took revenge on Boston College, which beat the Crimson 3 to 1 last week, by shutting the Maroon out 7 to 0 on the Boston College field today. Wilmot Whitney struck out 12 men and allowed only two hits.

Gill, Boston's left hander, was poorly supported, and errors opened the way for all except one of Harvard's runs. The only earned run was made on Coolidge's single and Abbot's double in the sixth inning. The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Coolidge,cf	3	2	1	0	0
Nash,1b	3	1	0	7	0
Abbot,2b	5	2	2	2	3
Harte,c	3	1	1	9	0
Beal,3b	2	0	0	3	0
Knowles,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Percy,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Bothfeld,ss	2	0	0	0	0
Whitney,p	3	0	1	0	3
Fripp,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Reed,ss	1	0	0	0	1
Safford,c	0	0	0	3	0
Total	30	7	5	27	8

BOSTON COLLEGE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Manley,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Gildea,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Regan,2b	3	0	0	2	5
Mitchell,3b	2	0	1	2	2
Flynn,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Cote,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Dee,c	3	0	1	2	1
Fitzgerald,1b	3	0	0	17	0
Gill,p	2	0	0	1	2
†McKenzie	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	2	27	17

a-Batted for Gill in ninth inning.

Errors—Manley, Flynn, Dee, Fitzgerald, (2.)

Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6—7
Boston College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Abbot, Mitchell. Sacrifice hits—Nash, Harte, Beal, Bothfeld. Sacrifice fly—Beal. Stolen bases—Coolidge, (2.) First base on errors—Harvard, 3. Left on bases—Harvard, 5; Boston College, 2. Bases on balls—By Gill, 4. Struck out—By Whitney, 12; by Gill, 1. Double play—Whitney, Abbot, and Nash. Hit by pitched ball—Gildea. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McGauley and McLaughlin.

TUFTS BEATS DARTMOUTH.

Four Runs in Eighth Secure Victory by Score of 11 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 16. — The Tufts College nine closed its season by beating Dartmouth 11 to 7 today, the game not ending until dark. Both teams hit hard and all the pitchers were wild. Midway through the game Tufts had a 5-to-1 lead, but Dartmouth came up to within one run, and it was not until Tufts scored four runs in the eighth by hitting Brunby hard and running wild on the bases that the game was secure. The score:

TUFTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stafford,3b	3	2	1	4	0
Leland,rf	4	1	0	3	0
Volk,1b	4	3	3	11	0
Saunders,ss	3	1	1	2	6
Whittaker,p	3	1	1	0	6
Wescott,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Krepp,p	1	0	1	0	0
Ford,lf	0	0	0	0	0
O'Marra,cf,p	5	3	4	2	1
Carroll,c	4	0	1	5	0
Armst'g,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Total	36	11	12	27	13

DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Osborne,lf	4	2	2	2	0
Reese,cf	4	2	1	2	0
Murphy,c	2	1	1	5	2
Duhamel,1b	4	0	1	6	2
Th'cher,3b	3	2	1	0	2
Eskeline,ss	4	0	1	1	4
O'Donnell,rf	5	0	1	3	0
Perkins,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Brunby,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	33	7	8	24	8

Errors—Stafford, Osborne, Reese, Duhamel, Theilscher, (2.)

Tufts	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	4	x	—11
Dartmouth	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	—	7

Two-base hits—O'Marra, (2.) Stafford, Saunders. Stolen bases—O'Marra, (2.) Krepp, (2.) Stafford, (2.) Volk, (2.) Reese, Theilscher, Perkins. Sacrifice hits—Saunders, (2.) Eskeline, Duhamel, Murphy. Bases on balls—Off Brunby, 1; off Whittaker, 4; off Krepp, 3. Struck out—By Whittaker, 2; by Krepp, 1; by Brunby, 1. Double plays—Saunders and Volk; Brunby, Duhamel, and Murphy. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Rourke.

Chinese Nine Beats Trinity.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 16.—In the commencement game here this afternoon Trinity's baseball team was defeated by the Chinese University of Hawaii, 5 to 1.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 9; Atlanta, 7.
Mobile, 4; Nashville, 3.
Chattanooga, 3; New Orleans, 0.

American Association.

Columbus, 8; Kansas City, 2.
St. Paul, 8; Indianapolis, 3.

WASHBURN PUT OUT OF TITLE TOURNEY

Metropolitan Tennis Champion, Within a Notch of Owning Trophy, Yields to Church.

After having twice won the metropolitan tennis championship, and with only one more victory necessary to have the trophy become his permanent possession, Watson M. Washburn had to acknowledge a master yesterday in the semi-final round of this year's event when George M. Church defeated him at Bronxville, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

In reviewing the match, Washburn will find that he has only himself to thank for his defeat. It was not the brilliancy of Church that contributed to the victory, although the former Princetonian was far from being a weak opponent, but rather the errors of Washburn decided the result. He was not forced into them, and sometimes it seemed that they were inexcusable.

The care-free court play of Washburn was in evidence. There was no sign that there was strain in the match. It might have been a simple practice event instead of a contest on which the work of three years was pinned as far as the attitude of the loser was concerned. He was never other than calm, even when his opponent was within one point of the match. This made him appear indifferent, though those who know him realized that such was not the case.

By a strange coincidence it will be the other member of the famous doubles team of Church and Mathey who will face Church in the finals. This is almost like pitting brother against brother. The two have gained a wide reputation as a doubles combination, and now they will be called upon to decide which is the superior in general play. Mathey earned his final round bracket yesterday by defeating R. C. Van Vliet, who is an Easterner by birth, but has Californian associations, as far as tennis is concerned. The fact that he is not a native son, however, withdrew Van Vliet from the charmed circle of the Pacific Coast continent, and with the talisman lacking, he was easy prey for the steady Mathey, the score of the set being 6—3, 6—4.

Merely Californian residence, without the birthright of the Golden Gate section, held no terror for Mathey, and he proceeded to race away to victory without any qualms as to his upsetting the traditions of tennis. Van Vliet played a severe game, but his aggressiveness could not withstand the assault of the former Princetonian, who kept shooting the ball back until his rival, through sheer desperation, was forced into making an error. A terrific pass at the ball in an effort to execute a placement frequently found the sphere sailing on the wrong side of the barricade or driven out of court with great velocity.

It was the Washburn-Church match which appealed to the spectators, in part because it was the champion who was playing and also from the fact that Washburn is one of the few graceful contestants of the court. His style of play is in itself attractive, whether he is successful or not. It was an off day for the title holder yesterday, and yet for all that he displayed some of the prettiest tennis that one might wish to see, particularly in the second set, which he won at 6—2.

If there is one feature of Washburn's game that has become known to most of the followers of the sport, it is that the play is founded on steadiness. If some of those who believe in the careful game as opposed to the severe could have witnessed yesterday's match they would at least have had doubts flitting through their minds. The steadiness for which Washburn is noted was not evidenced in the match against Church. Judging from the standard which he has set, his play was decidedly flighty, spotted with brilliancy that won unstinted applause and marred with errors that wrecked his game. Washburn played the baseline game, advancing no further than midcourt in the rallies and depending on placing rather than kills for his effectiveness.

In the placing he was at times remarkably strong. The stroke which has come to be spoken of as the slap drive Count Church frequently unprepared, and Washburn scored some wonderful points on shots that raced away from his active opponent. When Church was passed he was made to look foolish, being caught flat-footed, out of position. Washburn was at his best in the second set, his stroking having Church running around completely befuddled.

The champion's play in this period was such that there was a confidence that he would be able to run away with the match in the next set. Church was baffled by the variety and sureness of his opponent. It was the same Washburn who vanquished Church in the national championship last year. The spectators thought of this and perhaps a fleeting thought of revenge passed through Church's mind. At any rate, with each having won one set and the third ready, in which the final test was to be made, Church rallied and there was a merry battle for the points. By dint of perseverance Washburn took the first game of the crucial set and then proceeded to lose four straight to Church. This was the turning point, for try as Washburn would, he could not overcome the lead of his opponent. Church won the second and victory four games later, each having alternated in winning on service in the closing games.

Washburn really lost the match on the first set. Had he been steady then he could have pulled out a victory over the slow starting Church. Washburn, however, proved that he, too, was slow in getting under way, in fact a little slower than Church. He was particularly wild in this opening session, and he contributed double faults just at a time when they would do the most damage. In the last game of the set on his own service he had Church 40—0, when two double faults and an out nullified the advantage. Washburn made three and Church took the game after it had been 40—15 against him. The scores:

George M. Church vs. Watson M. Washburn.

FIRST SET.

Church	5	2	1	4	1	4	4	4	5	—30—6
Washburn	3	4	4	2	4	2	1	0	3	—23—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Church	3	4	8	0		2	
Washburn	4	9	0		0		6

SECOND SET.

Church	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	1	2	—25—2
Washburn	6	1	2	4	4	1	2	4	4	—32—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Church	3	5	7		0		4
Washburn	5	12	15		0		1

THIRD SET.

Church	2	5	4	4	4	3	4	2	5	—33—6
Washburn	4	3	2	1	1	5	0	4	3	—24—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Church	6	8	5		0		2
Washburn	13	14	8		0		1

Dean Mathey vs. R. C. Van Vliet.

FIRST SET.

Mathey	2	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	4	—31—6
Van Vliet	4	1	2	0	2	4	5	2	1	—21—3

SECOND SET.

Mathey	2	4	7	1	2	6	5	4	3	7—41—6
Van Vliet	4	1	5	4	4	4	3	0	5	5—36—4

DOUBLES.—Third Round—G. M. Church and Dean Mathey defeated Allan Behr and H. Steinkampf, 6—0, 9—7; R. C. Van Vliet and R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., won from L. Beekman and F. B. Alexander, by default. Semi-Final Round—H. H. Hackett and W. M. Hall defeated R. C. Van Vliet and R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., 6—3, 6—4.

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JOHNSON DEFEATS CANER.

Will Meet G. P. Gardner, Jr., Today for New England Tennis Title.

BOSTON, June 16.—Harry C. Johnson of West Newton today defeated G. C. Caner of Philadelphia, a member of Harvard University's tennis team, in the final round of the State lawn tennis singles championship by a score of 6—3, 6—4. Johnson repeatedly broke up Caner's attempts at a net game. The winner will meet G. P. Gardner, Jr., in the challenge match tomorrow. Johnson is joint holder with Irving C. Wright of the State doubles title.

FINAL IN JERSEY TENNIS.

Throckmorton and Major Take Doubles from Grant and Shafer.

A call from the past resounded at Bronxville yesterday when the much-abused Jersey State tennis championship, which was put off at Morristown by the rain of a week ago, was revived in both the singles and the doubles. The doubles event had progressed to the final round when the postponement was made necessary, and yesterday Harold Throckmorton and Cedric Major won in a four-set match from Wylie C. Grant and G. Carleton Shafer. The score was 7—5, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5, in a contest that tried the patience of the umpire as well as the players. The men were not disposed to cast away any chances, and if there was a doubt as to the decisions of Allan Behr, who foolishly agreed to act as arbiter, there was an immediate protest.

Throckmorton and Major played the better tennis. It was a touch and go struggle, however, with sharp rallies at the net which aroused the spectators to enthusiasm. Throckmorton was effective in his net game and he had a fair amount of success in smashing from the back court. Grant served a double fault for the last point, which lost the match.

Throckmorton and Shafer also closed their semi-final round contest in the singles event and the victory rested with Throckmorton, the score being 7—5, 6—4. Throckmorton raced away to a lead of 5—1 on games in the first set before Shafer could catch his stride. Then he began overhauling his rival, and succeeded in bringing the set to deuce, only to lose the next two games. In the second set the complexion of things was all Throckmorton, Shafer from the first being forced into fighting an uphill struggle. Throckmorton will play Major in the final.

MRS. GREEN REACHES FINAL.

Comes Through in Ardsley Tennis Tourney, Beating Miss Kissel.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green came through to the final round of the singles event of the women's invitation tennis tournament at Ardsley yesterday by gaining a victory over Miss Ina Kissel in straight sets, the score being 7—5, 6—3. It was a match which the elements did their best to put an end to before the final decision was reached. At the close of the first set an intermission was necessary to allow a passing shower vent its spite, and when the score was 4—2 in the second set another shower intervened. Play had hardly been resumed before a third postponement was necessary. This was when Mrs. Green was leading at 3—3 on games. After the resumption of play she quickly ran out a victory.

The work of Miss Kissel was not of the same high order as that of Mrs. Green. The latter had a fine command of strokes, and her deep, well placed drives gave her a big advantage over her rival. Miss Kissel carried the first set to a close decision, but she could not hold to the high standard in the second set, and Mrs. Green ran it out with only trifling opposition.

The other semi-final round match will be played this morning between Miss Edna Wildey and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, and the final of the singles will be played this afternoon. Mrs. Rawson Wood won the consolation singles event yesterday defeating Mrs. C. C. Townsend, 6—2, 6—1.

EAST VS. WEST ON COURTS.

Experts of Atlantic and Pacific Seaboards to Meet.

The East and West team matches, which proved to be such an attraction in tennis competition last year, will be resumed this season, the Schedule Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association having designated Aug. 4 and 5 for five singles and two doubles matches at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills. The committee having the tournament in charge is composed of Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Club; Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, and Edwin Sheafe of Boston.

There is no indication yet regarding the choice of men to play on the two teams. It was said yesterday that the Eastern team would probably not be selected until after the Longwood tournament, and that the choice would be based largely on the play of the men from now until that time.

The Californians will come East shortly before the Longwood event, and the team to compete against the Eastern contingent will probably be selected shortly after the arrival here, and perhaps before they leave California. The choice will be made from among such men as Maurice E. McLoughlin, William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, Willis Davis, H. Van Ryn, Roland Roberts, and several others.

The East and West tournaments, which promise to become fixtures, were inaugurated last year, when an Eastern team competed against the Pacific Coast players on the asphalt courts of the California Tennis Club of San Francisco just after the close of the Panama-Pacific Exposition tournament. Dean Mathey was the only Easterner to win on that occasion. A return match was played in the East after the close of the national championships, and the Easterners were victorious in four of the six matches.

There is no intimation in the announcement of the tournament this Summer as to whether there will be a return match in California.

Open-Air Bouts Again Postponed.

Yesterday's rainy weather caused another postponement of the boxing exhibitions scheduled to be held last night at the Washington Park Sports Club in Brooklyn. The programme originally was arranged to be decided at the big open air arena on Thursday night last, but threatening weather then caused a cancellation for a day. The management, in announcing the postponement, said that though no definite date had been decided upon it was probable the postponed show would be staged early next week. There was no announced change in the original set of bouts, which stands: Albert Badoud vs. Johnny (Kid) Alberts, and Frankie Callahan vs. Young Driscoll, in the two ten-round contests. Tickets issued for Thursday night's show will be honored when the bouts are finally staged.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Teddy Jacobs vs. Willie Jackson; Johnny Fisse vs. Jack Sayles. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Al Shubert vs. Dutch Brandt; Dummy Burns vs. Young Silent Martin. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Jim Barry vs. Jack Keating. Ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Shamus O'Brien vs. Jimmy Flynn. Ten rounds.

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JAMAICA RACING HAS AN OFF DAY

Clarendon Handicap, Feature of the Program, Is Won by E. F. Whitney's Rhine Maiden.

The Metropolitan Jockey Club apparently is not in good standing with the weather man, as he again visited his displeasure upon the association yesterday, with the result that the second day's racing of the Spring meeting at Jamaica was held amid intermittent showers. Nevertheless, there was a good crowd of enthusiasts present, who viewed the events from beneath the grand stand, as the stand itself is not covered, and this was the only place of shelter.

While the racing was interesting, the card offered by the club indicated an off day, which is not unusual following an opening. The chief attraction was a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a sixteenth. This race is known as The Clarendon and has $600 added.

Rhine Maiden, with E. F. Whitney's colors up, won the race in a hard drive. The filly had only three-quarters of a length to spare, by which distance she defeated Archibald Barklie's Holiday. The latter made all the early running and maintained the lead until the last sixteenth, when the pace began to tell, and he fell away. H. C. Hallenbeck's Blue Thistle, the first choice for the event, was knocked to his knees at the start, but came on with a great rush at the finish and got inside the money. There were only five starters, the other two failing out of the contest soon after the beginning of the race.

A four-horse field appeared in the opening event, which was a selling affair for two-year-olds, at five furlongs. The winner, J. E. McGrath's Nonesuch, always a speedy breaker, was off winging and never left the issue in doubt for a single second. Riposta was the contender throughout, but what little chances she had of winning were spoiled by a poor ride. Moonlighter was third all the way.

Rey Oakwood was the best of an inferior lot of colts and geldings, maidens and winners of one race and had three lengths to spare at the end of the six-furlong dash. Ash Can, which formerly belonged to Captain E. B. Cassatt, but is now the property of W. D. Althouse, finished second.

Prince Henry scored another victory for the Talbott colors, when the Broomstock colt came down in front in the race for selling-platers at a mile and seventy yards. It was the best event of the card and furnished a good contest, with Prince Henry, Woodward, and Fenmouse as contenders. The latter squeezed in on the rail immediately after the start, and Tommy McTaggart soon had him in the lead. Woodward was shaken off. Fenmouse dodged in and out of second and third places, finally taking the latter position at the end.

A bunch of mud off at breakneck speed in the mile and a furlong race, but at three-quarters of a mile he had shot his bolt and Jem, carefully ridden by Ball, moved up in front, where he remained.

Maiden two-year-olds appeared in the last event of the afternoon. The race was a hollow victory for Mr. Earle's Arnold, which was ridden by Keogh. The winner broke away behind Friendless and Comrade, the contenders in the event, but the jockey rushed him around these two and he went out in front to win, being pulled up. The others finshed in the order named. The only other starter was the imported Glanaginty.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, with $600 added; five furlongs. Time—1:02.

Nonesuch, J. E. McGarth's bk. g., 110 pounds, by Abe Frank-Add Ran, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, out, (R. Ball)	1½

NOTED GOLFERS LOSE AT APAWAMIS

A FEW GOLF STARS CEASE TO TWINKLE

Marston, Herreshoff, Kerr, and Topping Are Put Out of Apawamis Tournament.

WHITE SCOFFING AT FATE

Wins Two Matches and Keeps His Courage Despite Ill-Destiny Common to Medal Winners.

It was a dark and gloomy day at Apawamis yesterday, particularly dark and desperately gloomy for Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, former New Jersey State champion; Fred Herreshoff of Garden City, runner-up in the Metropolitan championship last week at Nassau; Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich, Connecticut State champion; Henry J. Topping of the same club, winner of the Garden City and the Ardsley invitation tournaments, and several other worthy gentlemen more or less well known for their exploits on the links. All these players were eliminated in the match play rounds of the first sixteen.

On the other hand, or hands, although the clouds were threatening all through the day, and on divers occasions sent down all too cooling showers, Reggie Lewis of Wykagyl, W. H. Gardner of Yale and Buffalo, Val Bermingham of Wykagyl and Apawamis, and Gardiner W. White of Flushing, the four survivors for the chief trophy, announced that they were very well satisfied with the conduct of the elements, and that the aforesaid clouds were equipped with sterling silver linings.

Gardiner White has defied fate to do its worst. According to all precedent, as medalist, he is doomed to defeat in the match play rounds, but his putter is working well, and under these circumstances neither precedents nor rainstorms bother him in the least. He defeated H. L. Phillips of Siwanoy in the morning, 2 and 1; and for his afternoon's work he disposed of Harold Downey, the home club player, 1 up in a tight match. White was 3 up at the turn, but Downey took the eleventh and fifteenth holes with 3s, cutting the lead to 1 up. All the other holes were halved, giving White the match on the home green, 1 up.

W. H. Gardner of Yale has set such a fast pace that he has fairly left a trail of sparks in his wake. He beat Hamilton Kerr in the morning 1 up by being just a little bit better than the Connecticut State champion, and after luncheon he encountered the redoubtable Henry J. Topping, who was ready and willing to avenge the defeat of his clubmate, Kerr. Topping has been playing good golf lately, and he played it yesterday afternoon, but he found that a stroke or two over par is not of much use when the other fellow persists in staying under par figures. Gardner was 35 to the turn, and had every prospect of finishing with a 73 when he clinched the match on the sixteenth green, 1 up and 2 to play. "I couldn't beat such golf—I couldn't even tie it," said Topping smilingly, as he made his way Greenwichward about nightfall.

Bermingham's Defeat of Marston.

T. V. Bermingham eliminated Grant Peacock of Princeton, runner-up in the last intercollegiate championship, 2 up and 1 to play, in the first round of match play, and then the draw brought him face to face with Max Marston. It is seldom that Bermingham takes the time to play in an invitation tournament, but when he does he likes to make a habit of winning, so he immediately proceeded to take the measure of the Baltusrol player, partly through some poor approach work by Marston, partly through two successive stymies on the sixth and seventh holes, but mainly through good golf on the part of one T. V. Bermingham of Apawamis and Wykagyl.

Marston had the upper hand on the outward journey, although the players were all square at the turn. The stymies on the sixth and seventh greens saved Bermingham, as Marston had putts of only five or six feet for the cup before the other ball ran up and took its objectionable position. The home club player missed a two-foot putt on the ninth green and lost the hole 7 to 6. Marston lost the twelfth hole, where Bermingham got a 3, and he lost the thirteenth, where the Apawamis player pitched up a beautiful approach shot dead to the hole and took another 3. Bermingham was weak on the fifteenth, taking a 5 to an easy par 4 by Marston, and leaving the Baltusrol player only 2 down. The sixteenth was halved in 4, with Bermingham in the enviable position of being dormie 2. A fine shot out of the rough to the seventeenth green gave him the hole 5 to 6 and the match 3 and 1.

The other semi-finalist to come through a winner was Reggie Lewis, Westchester champion, the protégé of Alec Smith, and who recently eliminated Phil Carter and Nelson Whitney in a single day in the metropolitan championship battle over the Nassau links. According to no less an authority than Freddie Herreshoff, Lewis was hitting the ball hard, straight, and often from the tees yesterday, and if anybody ought to know, that person is Herreshoff, for Lewis eliminated him in the second round of match play, 4 up and 3 to play. Lewis first disposed of George Carhart of Greenwich, 6 and 5, before he had the doubtful pleasure of encountering the metropolitan runner-up in the afternoon. The Garden City player defeated C. L. Watkins of Apawamis as a warming-up performance for his match with Lewis.

Trick of the Disappearing Ball.

Herreshoff lost the first three holes against Lewis through inability to persuade his second shots to go where he wanted them and needed them. He won the sixth and the seventh holes, however, where Lewis took a stroke over par on each hole, and Herreshoff was contented with par figures. With Lewis in the lead, 3 up and 4 to play, Herreshoff lost the match by a peculiar incident. He sent his approach up to the fifteenth green and was not in the least encouraged when it disappeared in the long grass around the edge of the green. However, he counted on chipping out and going down in one putt, but he forgot that the old recipe for making a rabbit potpie is to first catch the rabbit. Though the players and the caddies searched the blades of grass individually and collectively, roots and branches, not a trace of the recreant ball was found, and Herreshoff was compelled to abandon all hope and tramp to the clubhouse, defeated 4 down and 3 to play. The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—First Round—Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City, defeated C. L. Watkins, Apawamis, 3 and 2; R. Lewis, Apawamis, defeated George Carhart, Greenwich, 6 and 5; H. J. Topping, Greenwich, defeated L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 1 up, (19 holes;) W. H. Gardner 2d, Yale, defeated Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, 1 up; Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated W. C. Taylor, Yale, 4 and 3; T. V. Bermingham, Wykagyl, defeated Grant Peacock, Princeton, 2 and 1; G. W. White, Flushing, defeated H. L. Phillips, Siwanoy, 2 and 1; H. Downey, Apawamis, defeated A. Vincent, San Francisco, 5 and 4.

Second Round—Lewis defeated Herreshoff, 4 and 3; Gardner defeated Topping, 3 and 2; Bermingham defeated Marston, 2 and 1; White defeated Downey, 1 up.

Beaten Eight—First round—Watkins defeated Carhart, 5 and 4; Gwyer won from Kerr by default; Peacock defeated Taylor, 4 and 2; Phillips defeated Vincent, 3 and 4.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—First Round—F. F. Bach, Sunningdale, defeated Harry Kryn, Apawamis, 5 and 4; E. L. Scofield, Jr., Wee Burn, defeated C. E. Widmer, Wykagyl, 4 and 2; James D. Foot, Apawamis, defeated D. D. Cook, Arcola, 1 up, (19 holes;) Gaines Gwathmey, Apawamis, defeated K. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, 5 and 4; C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, defeated Artemus Holmes, Wee Burn, 6 and 4; Seney Plummer, Apawamis, defeated A. N. Cowperthwait, Midland, 5 and 3; J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, defeated H. S. Graves, Apawamis, 1 up; Samuel J. Graham, Greenwich, defeated W. D. Johnson, Dyker Meadow, 4 and 2.

Second Round—Scofield defeated Bach, 5 and 4; Foot defeated Gwathmey, 2 and 1; Plummer defeated Comstock, 6 and 4; Graham defeated Allen, 2 and 1.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—First Round—C. Peacock, Apawamis, defeated E. B. Cook, Arcola, 4 and 2; D. Brandreth, Sleepy Hollow, defeated C. G. Waldo, Brooklawn, 1 up; E. H. Hart, Wykagyl, defeated H. H. Jennings, St. Andrew's, 5 and 3; E. J. Laidlaw, Apawamis, defeated C. D. Cooke, Arcola, 1 up, (19 holes;) James Bertram, Wykagyl, defeated A. P. Roth, Manhattan, 5 and 3; C. L. Guernsey, Greenwich, defeated W. A. Pratt, Apawamis, 1 up, (18 holes;) F. M. Kerr, Midland, defeated A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, 1 up, (19 holes;) J. H. Wainwright, Apawamis, defeated Howard Hasbrouck, Baltusrol, 1 up.

Second Round—Peacock defeated Brandreth, 4 and 3; Hart defeated Laidlaw, 5 and 4; Guernsey defeated Bertram, 3 and 1; Kerr defeated Wainwright, 9 and 8.

FOURTH SIXTEEN.—First Round—C. C. Pierson, Jr., Greenwich, defeated W. W. Laidlaw, Apawamis, 4 and 3; C. E. Maltby, Wykagyl, won from J. H. Williams, Ardsley, by default; Morton Squire, Apawamis, defeated Dr. C. C. Wallace, Wee Burn, 1 up; R. Peacock, Apawamis, defeated H. B. Clarke, Apawamis, 4 and 3; E. C. M. Kemp, Apawamis, defeated C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 4 and 2; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, won from R. Russell, Detroit, by default; J. A. Kelly, Southern Pines, defeated J. A. Peck, Apawamis, 2 and 1; C. K. McInness, Princeton, defeated B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 3 and 2.

Second Round—Maltby defeated Pierson, 3 and 2; Squire defeated Peacock, 3 and 2; MacLaughlin defeated Kemp, 6 and 4; McInness defeated Kelly, 2 and 1.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—First Round—Dr. M. Carpenter, Oakland, and S. P., Hayward, Glen Ridge, defaulted; W. L. Colt, Siwanoy, won from H. A. Sherman, Apawamis, by default; F. S. Keeler, Apawamis, defeated W. P. Jockin, Fox Hills, 6 and 5; J. H. Ford, Park, won from A. W. Stark, Wee Burn, by default; M. D. Brewster, Scarsdale, defeated Dr. R. Strobridge, Fox Hills, 6 and 5; J. W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, defeated O. F. Lewis, Wykagyl, 6 and 5; C. L. Fletcher, Newspaper, defeated G. G. Worthley, Fox Hills, 5 and 4; Samuel Allison, Midland, defeated T. S. Wheeler, Plainfield, 6 and 5.

Second Round—Colt won by default; Ford defeated Keeler, 1 up; Brewster defeated McMenamy, 2 and 1; Allison defeated Fletcher, 4 and 3.

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MRS. FEITNER ONCE AGAIN WINS TITLE

Defeats Miss Bishop, 3 and 2, in Final Match for Metropolitan Golf Championship.

Playing her strongest game at what was supposed to be her weakest point, on the putting green, Mrs. Quentin F. Feitner of South Shore, defending champion, won the women's metropolitan golf championship for the fifth time yesterday in the final match at Baltusrol against Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn, former national and metropolitan titleholder, whom she defeated by 3 up and 2 to play. On only two greens, the twelfth and the sixteenth, did Mrs. Feitner take three putts, and, strange to say, it was on the sixteenth green that she clinched the match, a trio of putts notwithstanding, as Miss Bishop took a like number of strokes and lost the match by halving the hole.

At many points in the contest the interest threatened to rise to dramatic heights, but when she was expected to come forward with a rush Miss Bishop retreated backward with almost incredible celerity. Vice versa, at times when it appeared as if she was to be beaten hands down by the South Shore champion, the former national titleholder went straight for the green and proved that she was still very much in the hunt for the championship.

After halving the first hole in 5 Mrs. Feitner played to the second green without being once on the fairway. Her tee shot was trapped, her second was in the rough, her third in a bunker, and her fourth on the green. This method of playing a hole is rarely successful, yet Mrs. Feitner only lost the hole when she rimmed the cup and came out again on her fifth stroke. The champion should have lost the next hole, where she went over the green, but Miss Bishop obligingly took the three putts that Mrs. Feitner is in the habit of taking, with the result that the hole was halved.

Although buried on her second on the long fourth, Mrs. Feitner got well out, made the green in four, and went down in two putts for a six. This squared the match, as Miss Bishop got a rather pale seven, being weak all the way to the green. Starting with this hole the defending champion won six holes in succession, changing her score from one down to five up at the turn. She won the fifth when Miss Bishop failed to clear the rough on her tee shot and then plunged into the sandpit short of the green on her second, and she captured the sixth as a result of three very fine putts that Miss Bishop took before her ball disappeared into the cup.

Miss Bishop made a day's work of the 562-yard seventh hole. After two good shots, and what might pass for a fair putt, she found herself in a wide and deep bunker filled with particularly soft sand. A niblick persuaded the ball to leave, but it left reluctantly and faint-heartedly. Two more shots put it on the green, and, having taken seven strokes without holing out, Miss Bishop decided that too much was enough, and picked up her ball, as Mrs. Feitner was down in six.

On the eighth hole there is a bunker guarding the green which Mrs. Feitner religiously visits on every round, but even here she came out well and won the hole, for Miss Bishop seemed determined that a gallery which expected to see three putts should not be disappointed, and if Mrs. Feitner failed to fulfill expectations, Miss Bishop felt it incumbent upon herself to do the honors.

Mrs. Feitner got the ninth green with her tee shot and won with a 3, and this was the last hole of her winning chain. The tenth was halved in 4 and the eleventh was lost by the champion when she vainly endeavored to send her ball through the trunk of a large tree instead of around it. On the twelfth green Mrs. Feitner at last took three putts and lost the hole, with her lead cut down to 3 up. Miss Bishop made her a present of the fourteenth hole by dillydallying in the sand on her second and taking three putts on the green, but the Brooklawn player put her third shot dead on the fifteenth, winning the hole in 4, a stroke under par.

A status of 3 down and 3 to go called for desperate deeds on the part of Miss Bishop, but all her desperation had been wasted in taking three putts on so many greens. She played short of the brook on her second, while Mrs. Feitner banged away with her brassie and sent the ball high and dry on its way to the green and victory. Both were on the green in 3 and they halved the hole in 6, making a 3 and 2 margin for Mrs. Feitner.

Mixed foursomes were in order during the afternoon, and Mrs. E. M. Wild and F. D. Ryan of Cranford led the field, with a card of 87, 10—77. This event brought to a conclusion one of the most successful tournaments that the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association has ever held. At dusk the brilliant costumes were packed into traveling trunks, the wide verandas were deserted, and the tired club officials were preparing for the sleep of the just. The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP SIXTEEN.—Final—Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, South Shore, defeated Miss Georgiana M. Bishop, Brooklawn, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight.—Final—Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol, defeated Mrs. L. J. Grumbach, Hollywood, 6 and 5.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—Final—Mrs. T. Hucknall, Forest Hill, defeated Miss E. M. Mellon, Morris County, 2 up.

Beaten Eight.—Final—Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, won from Mrs. J. S. Barclay, Hackensack, by default.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—Final—Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, defeated Miss Constance Robertson, Knollwood, 1 up.

Beaten Eight.—Final—Mrs. H. C. Manvel, Westfield, won from Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, by default.

FOURTH SIXTEEN.—Final—Mrs. W. Feiring Morgan, Baltusrol, defeated Miss H. Finckel, Glen Ridge, 5 and 3.

Beaten Eight.—Final—Miss R. Seligman, Norwood, defeated Miss M. Johnstone, Glen Ridge, by default.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—Final—Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, defeated Mrs. W. H. Cane, Arcola, 5 and 4.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:25|Sun sets..7:30|Moon rises..9:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:41	9:02	2:43	2:45
Governors Island	9:10	9:26	3:17	3:19
Hell Gate	11:16	11:32	4:58	5:00

Arrived—Friday, June 16.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, June 7.
SS Kursk, Kola Bay, June 3.
SS Baron Minto, Liverpool, June 8.
SS Camino, London, June 1.
SS Djember, Rotterdam, June 1.
SS Maracaibo, Laguayra, June 2.
SS Borinquen, Ponce, June 1.
SS Brookby, Queenstown, June 2.
SS El Cid, Galveston, June 10.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, New Orleans, June 10.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, June 13.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, June 13.
SS Indraghiri, Boston, June 11.
SS Servian Prince, Brest, June 3.
SS Tula, Boston, June 14.
SS Earl of Aberdeen, Kingston, June 2.
SS Wellington, Santiago, June 6.
SS Ryswyk, Rotterdam, May 27.
SS Camaguey, Nassau, June 2.
SS Edith, San Juan, June 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Caracas	Curacao	June 9
Quebra	Liverpool	June 3
Moreni	Copenhagen	May 28
Rio de Janeiro	Pernambuco	May 29

DUE TOMORROW.

*St. Louis	Liverpool	June 10
†Bergensfjord	Bergen	June 7
Penistone	Bordeaux	June 3
Georgia	Port Arthur	June 10
El Cid	Galveston	June 12

DUE MONDAY.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	June 11
Tanafjord	Bergen	June 2
Wieldrecht	Oporto	June 4
Rosegg	Cardiff	June 3
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	June 4
Calamares	Havana	June 16
Carolina	San Juan	June 14
Antilles	New Orleans	June 14
El Oriente	Galveston	June 13
City of Augusta	Savannah	June 16

DUE TUESDAY.

†Oscar II	Christiansand	June 10
Dante Alighieri	Naples	June 3
Anglo-Patagonian	St. Nazaire	June 6
Floreston	Leghorn	June 7
J. Jover Sarra	Barcelona	June 4
Orion	Oran	June 2
Chalkydon	Savona	June 1
A. A. Raven	Barbados	June 11
Lampasas	Mobile	June 13
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 17

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Patria	Oran	June 6
Mexico	Havana	June 18
Norrington Court	Havre	June 6
Mandeville	Jamaica	June 16
Vulcan	Bordeaux	June 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Bermudian	Bermuda	June 20
Adriatic	Liverpool	June 14
Noordam	Falmouth	June 13
Epsilon	Kirkwall	June 8
Eggesford	Havre	June 6
Carrillo	Kingston	June 17
Advance	Cristobal	June 15
Philadelphia	San Juan	June 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 19

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	3:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asuaro, Buenos Aires	9:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, Newfoundl'd	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Borglum, Tampico	8:00 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
Topajoz, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Alicante, Cadiz	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
California, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Calabria, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Evelyn, Ponce	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Bassam, Liberia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Corcovado, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	——	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Stockholm, Gothenburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Navaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Atlas, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Valeria, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Haiti	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Ile d'Italia, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Munwood, Matanzas	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

United States	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allianca, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Havana	——	3:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Ryndam.....June 17

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea. post)—SS Philadelphia.....June 17

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Boulogne, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea. post)—SS Touraine.....June 17

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—SS Ryndam.....June 17

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea. post)—SS Philadelphia.....June 17

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Boulogne, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea. post)—SS Touraine.....June 17

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 16.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 424 miles E. at 7 P. M.; due 18th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,008 miles S. at 8 P. M. 15th.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 41 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Orinoco, Galveston to New York, was 38 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 467 miles S. at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 96 miles S. of Tampa Bar at noon.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 5 miles E. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 251 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Munwood, Matanzas to New York, was 304 miles S. at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 158 miles S. at noon.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru.June 18

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....June 19

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West), and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....June 29

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, May 16; Manila, May 19; Chinese Shanghai, May 22; Yokohama, May 28, and Honolulu, June 8—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon, were dispatched east on June 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, June 19.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam, June 15.
SS Frederick Luckenbach, at Gibraltar, June 15.
SS Selma, at Kirkwall, June 14.
SS Ville de Tamatave, at Marseilles, June 14.
SS Teviotdale, at Hull, June 13.
SS Carrillo, at Colon, June 15.
SS Ferrona, at Coquimbo, June 14.
SS Minnehaha, at London, June 16.
SS Chariton Hall, at Moravian, June 13.
SS Virginia, at Bordeaux, June 10.
SS Taormina, at Spezia, June 8.
SS San Giovanni, at Spezia, June 4.
SS

FIND MILLS & GIBB HAVE $921,473 NET

Statement Issued Showing the Assets in Excess of Debts on Receivership Date.

THIS CALLED CONSERVATIVE

Persons Interested See Hope of a Reorganization with Payment of Obligations in Full.

Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, counsel for Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, receivers of Mills & Gibb, made public yesterday a preliminary balance sheet of the firm, showing the financial condition of the white goods house on May 12, the date of the receivership. The circumstance that the report showed $921,473 excess of tangible assets over current liabilities was regarded as an indication that debts possibly could be paid in full, reorganization effected, and the existing receivership terminated within a reasonable period.

The statement of Mills & Gibb's condition was prepared under the direction of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., whose expert accountants had been studying the bankrupt firm's books and papers for more than a month. Those in touch with the affairs of the dry goods house who were willing to comment on the statement characterized it as "very conservative." This, it was said, was in line with the instructions given the accountants by the receivers, whose policy was stated to be to learn the exact condition of the embarrassed firm.

The accountants' report showed the total current liabilities to be $3,153,503, and the total tangible assets $4,074,976. Estimating the good will at $1,000,000 and adding that sum to the assets, their toal reached $5,074,976. Adding the debentures of $421,428 and the capital stock of $1,808,279 to the total current liabilities, the entire liabilities were given as $5,383,211, thus showing an excess of liabilities over assets of $308,-234.

Merchandise and Debts.

The merchandise inventory disclosed stock on hand amounting to $1,917,251, practically all of which was reported to be in first-class condition; goods in bond amounted to $101,769; at mills and bleacheries, $76,334; afloat and in transit, $93,671, and in foreign countries, $37,963, a total of $2,227,010, from which $300,000 was deducted as the amount written off to reduce to a liquidating basis, although $150,000 reduction was considered sufficient on a going-concern basis.

The liabilities showed New York merchandise purchases as figuring $382,-694, and Nottingham, England, purchases, $44,061, making a total merchandise indebtedness of $426,755. Notes payable were reported as amounting to $2,210,000, from which $124,066 was deducted as the cash in banks impounded by the depositories, making a balance of $2,085,933.

The advances made by Mills & Gibb to President William T. Evans appeared under the asset column in detail and aggregated $938,770.22. These advances covered such items as cash, private account, real estate loans, underwriters' account, &c. The Mills & Gibb building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street was appraised by Horace S. Ely & Co. at $950,000. The accountants deducted the mortgage held on this property by the Bank for Savings, and interest amounting to $766,645.83, leaving a balance of $183,354.17 carried on the asset sheet at the appraised value. It was shown that of the $3,200,000 capital stock authorized only $1,808,279.43 had been issued or was outstanding.

Neither Receivers Martindale and Poor, nor their attorneys, would make any comments on the balance sheet, Mr. Martindale taking the position that the figures spoke for themselves.

A member of the Noteholders' Committee pointed out, as an encouraging feature, that nearly every item of the assets had a realizable value. It seemed to be the view of some persons closely identified with the situation that all claims would be paid in full and that any plan of reorganization was likely to embody a substantial amount of cash. Some cash estimates have gone as high as 60 per cent.

President's Lawyer Talks.

Speaking in behalf of President William T. Evans, Frank R. Lawrence, an attorney at 60 Broadway, said:

"The statement which has been made by the accountants concerning the affairs of Mills & Gibb, as of May 12, 1916, showing an excess of tangible assets over current liabilities amounting to $921,473.22 is, as it states, only a preliminary balance sheet. It is, to say the least, an extremely conservative statement. For instance, in the neighborhood of half a million dollars is deducted from the actual cost of the building on Fourth Avenue erected by the concern and occupied exclusively by it.

"Also $300,000 is deducted from the value of the merchandise on hand to reduce it to a liquidating basis, which is understood to mean to meet the cost of selling it, but this amount is lessened by one-half, that is $150,000, which is added to the assets in case a re-organization is affected and the business continued as a going concern.

"As to the indebtedness of Mr. Evans stated to amount to a total of $938,-770.22, certainly a third of that amount, perhaps more, consists of interest charged at the rate of 6 per cent., while the company has been borrowing money at 3 or 4 per cent. In this connection it is to be remembered that Mr. Evans has indorsed all the notes of the company now outstanding to the amount of over $2,000,000, and as security for his indebtedness to the company he has conveyed for its benefit all of his real estate and much other property; all of which taken together, he acquired at a cost exceeding $1,100,000, and which will certainly yield a very substantial sum."

The impression existed yesterday that the completion of the audit would make possible definite plans for a reorganization and the termination of the receivership before the coming season.

Judge Mayer yesterday signed papers authorizing the receivers to execute the papers necessary for the transfer of Mr. Evans's Summer home at Shippan Point, Conn., to William L. Andrus, 137 Riverside Drive, this city. The transfer is to be made in consideration of a purchase price of $70,000 secured by Pease & Elliman and the Fox Realty Company, who acted as brokers, a mortgage of $45,000 originally accrued on the property, but $15,000 of this was paid by Mr. Evans, leaving $30,000 still due.

Judge Augustus N. Hand signed an order extending the time for Mills & Gibb to plead to the finding of the bankruptcy petition until Aug. 14.

OSBORNE WINS A POINT.

Appellate Division Dismisses Writ to Prevent Striking Out One Charge

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed the writ of prohibition which had prevented Supreme Court Justice William P. Pitt, sitting in Westchester County, from striking out the sixth count of the remaining indictment against Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing Prison. The indictment alleges misconduct in office, and the sixth count referred to alleged acts of immorality.

District Attorney Weeks of White Plains, who sued out the writ, in discussing the action of the Appellate Division, said last night that he had just heard of the opinion, and had not decided whether he would appeal or not. He added that there were still three counts remaining in the indictment. These charge general mismanagement and failure to maintain discipline; responsibility, through inaction, for about forty cases of felonious assault at the prison in eight months, and admitting various men, all inmates, to the death house contrary to rules.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Modeling Clay and Rock Crystal Among Things Passed On.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday decided that the Collector erred in charging duty on the cost of shrinkage on woolen goods imported by E. H. Van Ingen & Co. and Milbank, Leaman & Co. of this city. Judge Hay said in his decision that the issue was shown to be similar to that before the Customs Court decided some time ago. The protests were accordingly sustained. Other protests of this kind on the suspended files of the board will be removed and decisions made. It will be necessary, however, for importers to satisfy the board that the goods and processes were identical with those passed upon by the court before favorable decisions will be rendered with accompanying refunds.

Judge Brown held that plastilina or modeling clay was neither a scientific nor commercial chemical within the meaning of Paragraph 17 of the tariff, prescribing a minimum rate of duty on chemical compounds, combinations, and similar articles, but was properly dutiable as an unenumerated manufactured article. The claim for entry at 15 per cent. was sustained, the Collector being reversed in taking 20 per cent. under the chemical compound provision. The importers protesting included the Embossing Company, William A. Brown & Co., and the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company.

Colored immortelles were yesterday held properly dutiable at 25 per cent. by similitude as preserved cut flowers. This was the claim made by H. Bayersdorfer & Co., importers of the goods. The Collector returned the merchandise at 60 per cent. under the provision for "ornamental flowers." The Collector was reversed, it being held that officials of the Treasury Department must conform their returns on this class of goods to the ruling laid down by the Customs Court in a recent decision.

The General Optical Company lost yesterday in a contention dealing with the classification of rock crystal. As imported, the merchandise was in the forms of prisms, cut and ground into shape. It was perfectly smooth, and in its original state consisted of mineral rock crystal. It was then ground into octagonal form, afterward being cut into an angular or wedge shape, and in that form imported. The importers stated that, in the condition imported, the commodity was known as rough cut or unwrought, and that after importation it went through many operations before being fitted for final use or reaching the completed article, which is used as an optical instrument. Assessment was made at 45 per cent., under the rock crystal paragraph, while the importers claimed a rate of 20 per cent. as an earthy or mineral substance. As the goods had been ground and could not be described as rough-cut or unwrought, Judge Sullivan concluded duty had been properly taken, the protest being overruled.

Importers at New Orleans brought in mosquito nets manufactured by H. S. & G. Ryde, Nottingham. The goods were damaged in transit and shipped back to England for refinishing. The cost of doing this work amounted to somewhat over $30. When the nets arrived for the second time at New Orleans, the importers by an inadvertence in making entry added the cost of the refinishing to the market price, this leading the Collector to assess a heavier duty. Judge Brown said in his decision, made as a reappraisement official, that as the refinishing did not really increase the value of the goods, but only brought them back to the original value, the importers made a clerical error. He held no relief could be given the importers, as they had applied to the reappraisement division for relief, instead of to the classification board.

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

Decision Extending the Scope of Tariff Duties on Them.

The list of proprietary foods and remedies heretofore paying duty under the "medicinal" provision of the present Tariff act seems likely to be considerably enlarged as the result of a decision made by the Customs Court prior to adjournment for the Summer recess. The specific case before the court stood in the name of Britt, Loeffler & Weil, the issue being an appeal by the importers from an adverse decision by the Board of General Appraisers affecting the classification of certain patented food maltose packed in tins, and malt soup stock in bottles.

The Collector classified the goods as articles "similar" to medicinal compounds or preparations under the provisions of Paragraph 74, and held that they were subject to a minimum duty of 20 per cent., as prescribed by that paragraph. The importers protested against this assessment, claiming that the articles were dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. as "non-enumerated manufactured articles." Judge Marsh, who delivered the decision of the court, remarked that the issue was whether the articles in question were within the classification of articles "similar" to medicinal compounds or combinations.

The testimony showed that the products in controversy were designed as remedies in cases of sickness, and were to be used under the direction of physicians. They were not commonly known as food articles, nor were they to be consumed separately or directly like ordinary articles of food or drink, nor were maltose and dextrin, when taken alone, known as articles of food. The compounds under protest were designed to be mixed in small quantities with certain kinds of food, and were prepared for persons, especially infants, suffering from certain forms of disease. In such cases, it was testified, the compounds tended to eliminate certain poisons from the system, thus aiding the digestive processes, and at the same time furnishing nourishment to the patient.

Judge Martin said that, after considering the testimony as indicated above, the court was inclined to the view that the articles under protest, while not themselves strictly medicinal compounds or combinations, were, nevertheless, articles which were "similar" thereto. The court held they were similar to medicinal compounds or combinations in the following particulars: They were intended for administration to sick persons or convalescents only; they were not suitable or intended for consumption by people in health; they were designed to be used under the direction of physicians, and their effect when administered upon a patient was, in part, medicinal. Consistent with this view, in the opinion of the court, was the circumstance that such foods were prepared in laboratories and sold by druggists.

After referring to the "similar" article provision of the Tariff act of 1909, re-enacted with enlarged application in the present law, Judge Martin summarized as follows:

"This provision manifestly does not comprehend any article which is simply a form of food, nevertheless it indicates a legislative purpose to bring within the given rate of duty not only compounds and combinations which are strictly and exclusively medicinal in character, but also certain other articles which are not strictly and exclusively medicinal, but which, nevertheless, possess some therapeutic value, and because of this quality and of the form in which they appear in the trade, are known and sold to the public as remedial agencies. Articles having the form, characteristics, and use of the present merchandise seem to fall within this description."

$35,000 VERDICT FOR DEATH.

Widow Wins Suit Against Brewery Whose Auto Killed Koster.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 16.—A verdict for $35,000 was handed in today by a jury in Part I. of Supreme Court, Justice Young presiding, in the action brought to recover damages for the death of Harry R. Koster, page to the Board of Supervisors and County Court Librarian.

Mr. Koster was killed in an auto accident in which a car owned and driven by Edward A. O'Brien of this city and an auto owned by the Westchester Brewing Company of Mount Vernon collided at the intersection of the Post Road and Mamaroneck Avenue last January. Mrs. Margaret M. Koster, the widow, sued as administratrix of the estate for herself and her infant son. She was represented by Sidney A. Syme of Mount Vernon, while John F. Brennen of Yonkers appeared for the defendant company.

SAYS CREDITORS' AID PRESERVED MILL CO.

Woodward, Hanover Bank Head, Answers Charge in South Carolina Lawsuit.

TELLS OF DEBTS RENEWED

Asserts Failure Has Been Avoided and Large Sums Saved to the Stockholders by Leniency.

William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank of this city, issued a statement yesterday setting forth his side of a controversy made public in a suit filed in the Federal Court at Spartanburg, S. C., Thursday for the appointment of a receiver for the properties of the Parker Cotton Mills Company. The banker's statement follows:

"There is not very much to say at this time. The petition as reported grossly misrepresents the situation, falsifying certain facts and fabricating others. The real facts would speak for themselves, and were creditable to all concerned.

"In October, 1914, the Parker Cotton Mills Company became deeply involved, and, with large debts maturing, was on the point of failure, which would have had a disastrous effect upon the cotton mill industry of the South. Realizing this, M. C. Branch of Richmond, Va., and W. E. Beattie of Greenville, S. C., Directors of the company, volunteered to save the situation if possible. At great individual sacrifice, Mr. Branch and Mr. Beattie have from that day to this worked untiringly and faithfully to rehabilitate the affairs of the company and avoid a receivership, and a consequent sacrifice of values.

"By personal persuasion they have obtained until now extensions of debts, and by careful management have kept the business going successfully until the present, when, in view of the proposed sale of part of the plants, a reorganization without assessment can take place, which will preserve for the stockholders a substantial equity. A very large sum of money has thus been saved to the stockholders.

"The terms of the proposed sale, which is complained of by stockholders owning about 500 out of 130,251 shares, were approved by an overwhelming vote of all stockholders, and instead of conspiracy to wreck the company for the benefit of creditors, as alleged, those creditors have for nearly two years refrained from insisting upon payment.

"Neither the Hanover National Bank nor myself is interested with the purchasers, and the allegation that the bank paid Messrs. Lockwood, Greene & Co. $15,000 or any sum to induce the sale, or for any purpose, is absolutely false, and I deeply regret that South Carolina stockholders seem so wholly unappreciative of the efforts of those who have tried to save—and have succeeded in saving for them—a large part of their property."

The petition in the South Carolina suit, which was brought by H. G. Wellborn, President of the Hampton Company, and A. H. Heyward, charged that the Hanover Bank was a creditor of the Parker and subsidiary mills in excess of $1,000,000, and that Mr. Woodward had been active "in bringing about existing conditions."

ARGENTINA SEEKS A LOAN.

Wants $75,000,000 to Meet Maturities—Might Borrow $100,000,000.

Preliminary inquiries looking to the flotation in the United States of a large loan to Argentina have been made in the financial district, but the matter is still in its initial stages, it was said in institutions conversant with South American affairs. In well-informed quarters it is expected that the loan will be between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000, the amount depending on the attitude of investors. Maturities which must be cared for in the next four years amount to about $68,000,000.

Argentina is comparatively a newcomer in this market. Until the war shut off European capital, her borrowing was done in London. In May, 1915, half of an issue of $50,000,000 of five-year notes was placed through the National City Bank, the remainder being taken in London. That was followed a few months later by an issue of $18,500,000 of three-year notes, which was taken by a syndicate headed by N. W. Halsey & Co. Later the Guaranty Trust Company purchased an issue of $15,000,000 in notes. The first maturity which the Argentine Government has to meet here amounts to $5,000,000, due Dec. 1, 1916. After that date the other loans mature serially.

Somewhat to the surprise of investment houses, the Argentine notes have met with a ready sale in this country, and it is felt that a big offering would now succeed. It will probably be decided to arrange this some months before the money is needed in order to take advantage of a good bond market.

DISMISS INFRINGEMENT SUIT

Action of Federal Court in Movie Case Upheld on Appeal.

In an opinion handed down yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals the action of the Federal District Court in dismissing the complaint in a patent infringement suit brought by the Motion Picture Patents Company against the Universal Film Exchange and the Prague Amusement Company is affirmed. The opinion is written by Judge Augustus N. Hand and is concurred in by Judges Coxe and Rogers.

The suit was brought by the Motion Picture Patents Company, owners of a patent for motion picture projecting machines. The plaintiff on June 12, 1912, granted to the Precision Machine Company a license to sell the patented machines for not less than $150 for each machine and at a royalty of $5 each to the licensor. The license stipulated that the machines were to be used solely for exhibition and projection of motion pictures containing another patented invention owned by the Motion Picture Patents Company. The license further required that a plate should be attached to each machine setting forth the patent numbers and stating exactly what rights were given for its use.

Subsequent to the execution of the license, patent No. 12,192 expired and thereupon the Universal Manufacturing Company made a film embodying the invention and sold it to the Universal Film Exchange and the Prague Amusement Company. The Seventy-second Street Amusement Company, having become possessor of one of the moving picture machines made by the Precision Company the Prague Amusement Company leased that apparatus and used the film furnished by the Universal Film Exchanges. The use of this film was the act of infringement alleged in the complaint.

The defendants in reply asserted that the restrictions in the contract of license to the Prague Amusement Company were contrary to public policy, illegal and void, and that therefore the machine was free from the burden of them. It was also alleged that there was no proof of joint infringement as alleged, as the patent was invalid. Judge Hand, in his decision, said:

"The testimony shows that the complainant has a monopoly under its patents of projecting machines so that if no films not manufactured by complainant can be used upon these machines, the complainant will obtain an absolute monopoly of the film business in spite of the fact that its patent on films has expired."

The Universal Film Manufacturing Company in a statement given out last night said that the decision meant that 2,200 moving picture exhibitors in the United States would be saved from paying a royalty of about $2 a week on their projecting machines. The whole industry is affected and directly benefited, it is said.

TEACHER SUES SCHOOL MEN

Miss Zipfel Wants $50,000 for Reflection on Her Sanity.

A suit for $50,000 damages was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court by Miss Lena M. Zipfel, a teacher in Public School 85, in East 117th Street, against Cornelius E. Franklin, District Superintendent of Schools, and William A. Hannig, the Principal of School 85.

Miss Zipfel alleges that the defendants questioned her sanity and caused her to be arraigned on May 31 before Magistrate Krotel. She was freed after several hearings by Magistrate Krotel, she asserts.

Charges were recently made against Miss Zipfel by Superintendent Franklyn, who asserted she had appeared in the classroom in a bathrobe, had used profanity before her pupils, and was incompetent. A hearing was held on Thursday night by the Committee on Elementary Schools, of which Dr. Ira Wile is Chairman. Miss Zipfel appeared through George W. Whiteside and Mrs. Jean Norris, her attorneys. According to Mrs. Norris, the committee sat from 3:30 P. M. until 11, at which time she asked for an adjournment, pleading physical exhaustion. She asserted yesterday that the committee refused her request, and that they also refused to allow her sufficient time for cross-examination.

Dr. Wile declined last night to talk for publication when asked about the meeting. He said that the committee had not reached a decision.

Acids Start Fire in Chemical Works.

Spontaneous combustion due to acids is believed to have caused the fire in the plant of the Stillwell Chemical Company in Irvington, N. J., yesterday that badly burned four workmen and destroyed about $2,000 worth of unfinished products. The most seriously injured was Harry Van Riefer, 24 years old, of Nutley, who is in the Gladden Lodge Hospital.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Admiralty motions at 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Greenwood<Captain John Greenwood. Same<Greenwood Bros.
Same<A M Harris.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Re claim of Wilson for compensation, respt., v. Dorflinger & Sons & Co.—Motion to amend remittitur as to award of costs granted and remittitur amended so as to award costs against the State Industrial Commission.

Re claim of Sheridan, respt., v. Groll Construction Co., &c.; re claim of Chappelle for compensation.—Motions to amend remittitur as to award of costs granted and remittitur resettled so as to provide for the award of costs against the State Industrial Commission only. (Opinion in Wilson case above.)

Re Farley, Comr. Excise, respt., v. Sage et al.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Duffy Co. v. Stapleton Natl. Bank, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with $10 costs of motion.

Clement et al., exrs., pltfs., v. Saratoga Holding Co. et al., defts, Empire Trust Co. et al., appits., Delaney, recvr.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs; motion to amend remittitur denied, without costs.

Hamilton, respt., v. Dickerson et al., impld. applt.—Motion to add to calendar and set for day certain denied, without costs.

Barrett v. Schaefer, Jr., & Co., impld., appits.—Motion to amend remittitur denied, without costs.

People v. Giordano, appit; People, respt., v. Luban, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Re claim of Bargey, applt., v. Massare Macaroni Co., &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs against the State Industrial Commission.

City of New York v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., et al., applt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs, on the ground that an interlocutory judgment is not directly reviewable by this court.

Re O'Neil, respt., for compensation, v. Carley Heater Co., employer, and the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York, insurance carrier, appits.—Order reversed, with costs against the State Industrial Commission; claim dismissed.

Re City of New York relative to Belmont Av., Merrimac, applt., City of New York et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs, without prejudice to the petitioners' remedy by action against the city or against Caroline Wedinger.

People, applt., v. Myer.—Appeal dismissed.

Schoonmaker et al., appits., v. Hecksaker; O'Reilly, as receiver, in supplementary proceedings of McCord v. Adams et al., defts., Rondout Savings Bank, applt.; Brudie, as admx., v. Renault Freres Selling Branch, Inc., applt.; Bacon, indiv. and as surviving exr., &c., applt., v. Sayre et al., as exrs. York; mna, as trustee in bankruptcy, &c., applt.; Woodruff et al., as exrs., &c., v. Chapman, applt., impl'd; Schmitt, as exr., &c., v. Stevens, applt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Brush v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. et al., applts.—Motion to amend remittitur granted.

Re estate of Klatzl, dec'd, Compt., applt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Re petition Craig, appit. for a determination, &c., for his services, &c., of Alice M. Long, in the estate of Samuel Long, dec'd.—Motion on order to show cause to reargument denied without prejudice to the rights of the appellant to move to have the remittitur recalled to the court, and for leave to apply to the Appellate Division to have the order appealed from resettled, so as to give this court jurisdiction.

Re claim Petrie for compensation, &c., Oneida Steel Pulley Co., employer, and Utica Mutual Compensation Ins. Corp., insrs., applts.—Motion to amend remittitur denied.

People v. Bradford, applts.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

The Court of Appeals adjourned until July 11 at 2 P. M., when it will hear arguments on the constitutionality of the reapportionment of the State into Senate and Assembly districts by the last Legislature. The Appellate Division adjourned today until June 30, when it will hear the arguments on the same question, and will immediately pass upon it, so that the result may be carried to the highest courts. It is believed that the Court of Appeals will give its decision on July 12, together with decisions in cases heard during the Spring sitting and undecided, and then adjourned until the last Monday in September.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. Decisions.

Re Fred H. Stubbe et al., respts., v. Robert Adamson, Fire Commr., et al., appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Charles H. Canon, respt., v. Higbie Smith, impld., &c., applt.—Judgment and order denying motion for new trial reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event; order denying motion to dismiss complaint affirmed. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Frank E. Mitchell, applt., v. Ludolph G. Schroeder, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements for the reasons stated by Mr. Justice Liebman at the Appellate Term. Order filed.

Apex Leasing Co., Inc., respt., v. Samuel Lipke et al., appits.—Judgment and orders reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

American & British Mfg. Co., respt., v. International Power Co., deft.; Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., as receiver, &c., intervenor-applt.—Order entered March 30, 1916, reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as stated in opinion, with $10 costs. Order entered Jan. 12, 1916, reversed to extent stated in opinion and in other respects affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Josephine Abadie, applt., v. Hyde Real Estate Corp., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John Parson et al., as a committee, &c., et al., respts., v. New York County National Bank, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Jacob Van Brink, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Lewis H. May Co., applt., v. Ramona Realty Co., Inc., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fannie S. Elsman, respt., v. Florence A. Hazard, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Loretta Smith, as admx., &c., respt., v. Belt Line R'way Corp., impld., &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Samuel E. Hunter, applt., v. City of New York, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Delia J. Cronin, respt., v. Marion Revell, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas R. Hart, applt., v. Joseph A. Golden, impld., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Benedetto Randazzo, appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion Order filed.

People, on complaint of Peter McDermott, respt., v. Peter Perino, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Ashley C. L. Littler, respt., v. Benjamin Joffe et al., impld., &c., appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Thomas B. Kent, as testamentary trustee, &c., of Thomas Rutter, dec'd.—Decree modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs of the appeal of Beatrice R. Moore to the trustees and otherwise without costs. Opinion by Page, J. Settle order on notice.

Edward Lovitt, respt., v. Illinois Surety Co., appit.—Determination and judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry M. Levengston, applt., v. Land Publishing Co. et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Bonardo Saverio, applt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

John M. Roeder, as trustee, &c., applt., v. Oscar J. Mayer, respt.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted as stated in opinion, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on motion.

Re Mathew J. McGrath, respt., v. Arthur Woods, as Police Comm., &c., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $50 costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

Thomas Sanders, Jr., respt., v. Kenneth T. Barnaby, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

The T. A. Gillespie Co., respt., v. H. S. Korbaugh, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Lasky<Cloverdale—Robert L. Luce. Stewart<Stuart—Eugen L. Bushe.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. — Louck< Briggs—Edward L. Parris.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—O'Donohue <Brooklyn and N Y Ferry Co. (2)—Edward E McCall. Van Cortland<Locke—Joseph I Green.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—J Romaine Brown Co<Wm Kessler, (2)—George W Whittaker.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS)—Mullan, J. —At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Moon et al< Levy et al—William Pellett. Ebeling, &c< Phelan et al—J Ward Follette. Thorn< Brady et al—William Blau. Silverman< Hibbard Holding Corp et al—P Theodore Davis. Littau et al<Barwood Realty Co et al—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Johanna M Von Soosten<Annie N Chardavoyne et al—John J Brady. U S Trust Co of N Y, &c< Hadden Realty Co et al—Daniel J Curtin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. DECISIONS.

Charles V. Barker, applt., v. Frances E. Barker et al., defts.; Maud Archer et al., appits.; Pauline May et al., respts.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Re charges against C. E. L. Norris, &c.—Charges withdrawn and case dismissed, without costs.

F. E. Weeks, &c., of Westchester Co., relator, v. W. F. Platt, &c., and T. M. Osborne, respts.—Final order made against the relator, without costs, authorizing the defts., the Justice, and the adverse party to proceed in the criminal action as if the alternative writ had not been issued.

Kate Reilly, a minor, by, &c., applt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and Jobson-Gifford Co., respts., (Acts. 1 and 2)—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied. Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

U. Schlesinger, respt., v. Yonkers R. R. Co., applt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

American Metal Ceiling Co., respt., v. New Hyde Park Fire District et al., defts.-respts.; Nassau Lumber Co., &c., Co., appit.—The Nassau Lumber Co. has the first lien. Judgment of the County Court of Nassau County modified on reargument in accordance with opinion by Thomas, J., with costs to the appellant.

Epaphras D. Barber et al., applts., v. M. O. Terry and F. L. Hall, indiv. and as exers., &c., et al., respts.; Edwin L. Barker et al., defts.-appits.; et al., defts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the respts., payable out of the estates. The conclusions of the law number fifth and eleventh are, however, rescinded and reversed. Opinion per curiam.

H. Batterman Co., appit., v. Barwin Realty Co., respt.—Order modified so as to sustain the demurrer to the second defense, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

T. Bell, applt., v. Terminal Warehouse Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

L. & J. Bossert, copartners, &c., respts., v. F. Dibby et al., defts.; W. H. Faulhaber et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

S. Briscoe, respt., v. City of Mount Vernon, appit.; G. Zibell, defd.—Judgment and order affirmed by default, with costs.

Brooklyn Bank in the City of N. Y., respt., v. E. K. Stallo, applt.; W. W. Stratton, defd.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

E. Caffero, respt., v. C. N. Y. and B., Q. Co. & S. R. R., appits.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs

L. M. Colman, respt., v. U. S. Realty and Improvement Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

E. W. Colman, respt., v. same, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, respt., v. Nassau County Trust Co., appit.—Judgment and orders reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

T. Gillerman, respt., v. Springfield (L. I.) Cemetery Society, applt.—Orders affirmed, without costs.

C. C. Greve and A. R. Greve, appits., v. Fred Graf, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event; order of reference vacated. Opinion per curiam.

J. L. Hanlon, respt., v. Swift & Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re application of the C. N. Y. relative to acquiring title, &c., for opening and extending E. 92d St.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements.

He estate of Catherine McMahon, dec'd.—Order reversed, with costs, and motion granted upon payment of $10 costs by the appit.

L. Maddock, respt., v. J. Mulstein Co., appit.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Kings County reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Manhattan Bellows Case Co., Inc., respt., v. W. I. and J. Cohn, copartners, &c., appits. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

S. March, respt., v. Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Our May, respt., v. B. H. Kelley, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Katherine McDermott, respt., v. R. McCabe, appit.; J. McCabe, defd.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Mary McManus, appit., v. L. I. R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

C. K. Morse, appit., v. C. Harrison, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People, &c., respts., v. J. Donnelly, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions reversed and information dismissed.

People, &c., respts., v. C. Hoell, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. R. Mastrangelo, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed.

People, &c., respt., v. H. McDonald and T. J. Alger, appits.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Queens affirmed.

People, &c., appit., v. G. Youkas, respt.—Appeal withdrawn in open court by consent.

A. W. Bossard, relator, v. Arthur Woods, as Police Comm., &c., respt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

C. J. Hague, relator, v. same, respt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

S. A. Rudd, applt., v. J. C. Cropsey, as District Atty of Kings County, respt.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Charles Weeks, applt., v. J. H. Cox, as Supervisor of Town of Oyster Bay, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

W. H. and J. J. Roe, as admrs., &c., of Caroline E. Roe, dec'd, respts., v. S. Annie Mills, as admrx., &c., of S. D. Hawkins, dec'd, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

A. A. Rupp, applt., v. K. T. and J. Butler, respts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Max Scheid Linger, as admr., &c., respt., v. L. Silber, applt., and D. Silber, defd.—Order of the Appellate Term reversed, and motion to vacate an order for the examination before trial of the moving defendant granted, with $10 costs.

R. Schoenewerg, respt., v. Henry Johnston, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

L. Smith, respt., v. A. S. Peck, &c., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

F. Sohn, respt., v. Nassau Electric R. R. Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

N. J. Unger, appit., v. M. A. Nichols, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. Wallace, respt., v. C. R. Fass, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

BUSINESS WORLD

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COATS AND SUITS.—Strictly jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. Call, all week, A. S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

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DRESSES.—Jobber will see samples of serge, silk, and evening dresses; orders given. Eighth floor, 32 West 27th.

SUITS, &c.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Lloyd will buy for spot-cash jobs of cloth and silk suits, cloth and silk coats, silk and cotton dresses, wash and cloth skirts, raincoats; will look at all jobs Monday morning, June 19, between 9 and 12 o'clock. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Lower—A Change in Trading Sentiment—More Foreign Financing.

A dull market became duller yesterday. When at the close of the session traders sold stocks a little more actively, many of them attributing their sales to the rumor that the National Guard of this State would be called out for service on the Mexican border, they did what they probably would have done at the close of so perfunctory a day without the aid of any unsettling report.

Those who cast about for a more general explanation of the dullness into which the market has drifted found one reason in the effect produced by the recent abandonment of the proposed automobile merger. While the decision to let that proposal lapse was favorably received in the financial district the approval came from banking interests rather than from professional traders. They were apt to look upon the abandonment of this scheme as putting a damper on speculative interest, an effect not desirable from the point of view of the traders, but wholesome from the point of view of the financial situation as a whole. It is not improbable that the check which this put upon the optimism of traders has had a good deal to do with the slowing down of the market. It is not upon traders alone, however, that the effect of this week's news concerning the proposed automobile merger has been exerted. It is reasonable to expect that the lesson implied in that case will be borne in mind in formulating any further merger plans which may be undertaken in the near future.

It would be easier to establish a connection between the continued inflow of gold to the United States and the rise in interest rates in London yesterday had not this gold movement been undertaken deliberately as a means of strengthening the position of exchange. There is reason to believe that definite limit was set on the gold movement when it was begun and that that limit is now being approached, although it has not yet been reached. The movement will probably come to an end on the completion of the shipment of the predetermined amount without regard to the relative position of New York and London money rates. Nevertheless the rise in the London discount rate to above 5 per cent., which has long been the official bank rate, should, in conjunction with the other measures adopted, prove helpful in stiffening exchange.

In ordinary times an advance in the London discount rate to a figure so much above the rates in this market would bring about a sharp rise in exchange and not improbably a gold export movement. Now the most that is to be anticipated is a relatively slight effect on exchange and possibly an early ending of the gold inflow. The gold which we have lately been receiving has been acceptable, but it has hardly been necessary for us to receive it.

Besides the proposed French loan concerning which further details became known yesterday, Argentina is expected to look to this market for a loan sufficiently large to refund Argentine issues previously placed in this country and to provide additional money. This proposal has not yet gone beyond the limits of preliminary discussion, but it is another reminder of the large proportions which are being attained by the foreign demands upon the American money market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	3	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal Rate.
3¼	2¾	3	3

Time.

60 days	3¼@3¾	5 months	3¾@4
90 days	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4
4 months	3¾@4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3@3½
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	+.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.91⅝	5.91¾	5.91¾	+.00¼
Cables	5.91	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	+.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	76.00	76.00	76.00	—.25
Cables	76.12½	76.12½	76.12½	—.25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
Sterling	4.8665	London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
Francs	5.1826	Paris	5.91¾	5.91⅝
	95.28	Berlin	76.00	76.12½
	20.20	Austria	13.10	13.15
	26.70	Scandinavia	29.75	29.85
	19.90	Spain	20.10	20.15
	40.19	Holland	41.82½	41.75
	5.1826	Switzerland	5.23½	5.24½
	19.225	Greece	19.35	19.40
	51.45	Russia	30.65	30.70
	5.1826	Italy	5.40¾	6.39½
		China—		
		Hongkong	49.00	49.10
		Shanghai	69.00	69.12½
		India—		
	32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
	32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
		Japan—		
	49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
	49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
		Philippine Islands—		
	50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
		South America—		
	42.44	Buenos Aires	42.16	42.22
	32.40	Rio	24.12½	24.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $606,605,900; balance, $39,549,617; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $6,919,483.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30 3-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 63⅞c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48½@50¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	347,841
Same day last year	340,477
Year to date	79,019,932
Same period last year	59,052,877
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.19 — .47
Same day last year	70.82 — .43

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 8	80.91 Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	68.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
137	142	200	Adams Express	141	141	141	141	+ ½
18	19¼	100	Advance Rumely	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅝
21	21⅞	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
8¾	9	300	Alaska Juneau	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ½
23½	23¾	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ¾
83	83½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83	83	83	83	...
69⅜	70	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜	69½	— ⅝
90¼	90½	27,350	Am. Beet Sugar	90½	92¼	89½	90¼	—1⅝
98	102	400	Am. Beet Sugar pf	98	100	98	100	+1½
56½	56⅞	2,100	Am. Can	58	58	56⅛	56½	—1¼
59½	60¾	800	Am. Car & Fdry	61	61	60	60	— ⅝
159	161	100	Am. Coal Products	160	160	160	160	—1
58	58½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	56½	57	56½	56½	— ½
99½	100	800	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅝
10¾	10¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	...
52	53	300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	52¾	53¼	52	52	— ½
29½	30	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
71¾	72	3,100	Am. Locomotive	72⅝	72¾	71¾	71¾	— ⅜
35	36½	100	Am. Malt pf	35	35	35	35	—1
97⅛	97⅞	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97¾	98	97⅛	97⅛	— ½
50¾	51¼	1,000	Am. Steel Fdries	51¼	51¼	50¾	50¾	—1
111½	112¾	200	Am. Sugar Ref	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅝
130½	130¾	4,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130⅝	131½	130½	130⅝	...
205	206½	200	Am. Tobacco	206½	206½	205	205	...
106	108	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
24½	25	100	Am. Writing P. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅝
51½	51¾	11,500	Am. Zinc L.& S.x d	50	53	49½	51½	+2
71	71½	1,900	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	70	71½	70	71½	...
84¾	84⅞	9,035	Anaconda Copper	83⅜	86	84¾	84⅝	— ⅜
65	67	200	Associated Oil	66	66¼	66	66⅞	— ⅛
105½	106	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	106½	106½	105⅝	105⅞	— ⅝
100⅞	101	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
116	117	400	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116½	116	116	...
89	89¼	2,100	Baldwin Loco	89¾	89⅞	88½	89⅛	— ⅛
105	106½	12	Baldwin Loco. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
90¾	91	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	91⅝	91⅝	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅜
76¾	77	20	Baltimore & O. pf	77	77	77	77	+ ⅞
..	..	2	Bank of Commerce	168	168	168	168	...
2	2½	200	Batopilas Mining	2	2½	2	2¼	+ ⅛
128	130	300	Bklyn Union Gas	130	130	130	130	+1½
100	101	300	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	100	—1
79¼	79¾	9,300	Butte & Super. x d	78½	80¾	78	79¾	—2½
173½	176¾	500	Canadian Pacific	176¼	176½	176	176½	— ¾
154¾	154½	1,600	Central Leather Co	155½	155½	154½	154½	— ¾
112	113	100	Central Leather pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
140	141	72	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	140	140	140	140	...
111	111½	2,000	Chandler Motor	113	113¼	111	111	—2½
64¼	64½	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	64½	65	64½	64½	— ⅛
37	37⅜	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ¼
98¾	99¼	8,525	Chi., Mil. & St. P	99⅜	99⅜	98¾	99	—1
130⅛	130⅝	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130½	130⅝	130½	130⅝	...
130	131	200	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	130	130	...
172	173½	200	Chi. & Northw. pf	172¼	172½	172½	172½	+3½
20¼	20¼	8,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
21¼	21⅜	900	Chile Copper	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
52	52¼	1,200	Chino Copper x d	52½	52½	52⅜	52⅜	— ½
55¾	57	300	Clev., C., C. & St.L	56⅛	56⅛	56	56	— ½
108	109	200	Cluett, P. pf. s.30	108	108	108	108	...
43½	44	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	44½	44½	43½	43½	— ⅛
59	60	100	Col. Gt. South. 1st pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	...
45½	47	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	46	46	46	46	...
99	102	600	Continental Can	100	100	99	99	—1
20¾	20¼	4,500	Corn Products Ref	20¾	20½	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
96¼	97½	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96	97¾	96	97⅝	+1⅝
84⅜	84⅞	15,900	Crucible Steel	86⅛	87⅛	84¼	84⅝	— ⅞
118	119	500	Crucible Steel pf	119	119½	119	119	...
220	230	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	227⅜	227⅜	227⅜	227⅜	—2⅜
31	31¼	1,500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	32¾	32¾	31¼	31½	—1½
135¼	137	100	Detroit Edison Co	136½	136½	136½	136½	+ ¼
135½	137	25	Do., odd lot	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	...
48	49	100	Distillers' Secur	48	48	48	48	— ½
27	27¼	20	Dome Mines	27	27	27	27	...
12¼	13	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	12½	12½	12½	12¾	+ ¼
65¼	66¾	450	Elec. Storage Bat	65½	66	65½	66	+1
4,400	38½	37⅝	37⅝	—1				
1,400	54	53½	53½	— ½				
100	114	114	114	114	+ ½			
1,000	77	76¾	77½	76¾	+ ⅛			
2,800	90¾	91	91½	90¼	90¾	— ⅛		
600	121	121½	121⅝	121½	121½	— ⅛		
300	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	37¾	— ⅛		
100	88¾	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ½		
400	106	106⅞	107	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛		
19,700	49¼	49⅝	50¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛		
200	81	82	82	82	82	— ½		
2,400	25¾	25¾	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛		
9,300	95¾	95¾	96¼	95¾	95⅞	— ⅛		
4,625	47¾	47⅝	48⅝	47½	47⅝	— ⅛		
200	12	12	12	12	12	...		
600	56⅝	56	57	56	57	+1⅞		
100	86	86	86	86	86	— ½		
700	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛		
200	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛		
500	112	111½	117	117	117	...		
300	...	Do., s. 30 f	116½	116	115½	116	...	
200	73¾	74½	Kelly Spring Tire	73½	73⅝	73½	73¾	+ ⅝
6,000	52¾	52¼	Kennecott Copper	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¼	— ½
1,000	70⅝	71	Lackawanna Steel	71½	71⅝	71	71	— ⅝
3,600	18	19	Lake Erie & West	19	20¼	19	19¼	+ ½
1,500	40	42¼	Lake Erie & W. pf	41¾	43½	41⅝	42¾	+1¼
700	51¼	51¾	Lee Rubber & Tire	51⅞	52	51¼	51¼	— ½
3,500	82⅛	82½	Lehigh Valley	82½	83¼	82¼	82¼	— ½
100	39	39	Long Island	39	39	39	39	—1
800	133¾	134¾	Louis. & Nash	135½	135½	133⅞	134½	+ ⅛
8,400	87⅞	87½	Maxwell Motors	87⅞	88	87	87	— ¼
1,900	89¼	89¾	Max. Motors 1st pf	89¾	90	89⅜	89⅜	...
1,300	59	60	Max. Motors 2d pf	59⅝	60⅜	59	59½	— ⅜
600	65	65½	May Dept. Stores	65	65	65	65	...
10,300	104⅝	105	Mexican Petroleum	105¼	106½	104¾	104⅝	— ⅜
1,100	36¼	36½	Miami Copper	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
100	6¼	6½	Minn. & St. Louis	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
200	127½	127½	M., St. P. & S. S. M	127½	127½	126½	126½	—1⅝
400	135	135	M.,St.P.& S.S.M. pf	135	135	135	135	...
42	134¾	134¾	Do., odd lot	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	...
3,000	4¾	5	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
1,400	12¾	12¾	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
100	6¼	6¼	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
1,100	6⅝	6¾	Mo. Pacific pf	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6½	...
200	85¼	85¼	Montana Power	85¼	85¼	85	85	...
100	115	115	Montana Power pf	115	115	115	115	+1⅜
800	24¾	24¾	Nat. En. & St. Co	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	+ ½
1,000	68	68¼	Nat. Lead Co	68	68¼	67¼	67¼	—1½
800	17⅞	17⅞	Nev. Con. Cop. x d	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
100	139	139	N. Y. Air Brake	139	139	139	139	...
1,600	106⅝	106⅝	N. Y. Central	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106¼	— ½
300	44	44	N. Y. Chi. & St. L	44	44	44	44	...
1,100	66	66	N.Y.C.& St.L. 2d pf	66	66	66	66	...
1,100	63⅛	63½	N. Y., N. H. & H	63½	63½	62½	62⅝	— ⅝
500	27½	27½	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
2,800	132⅝	132⅝	Norfolk & Western	132⅝	133	132	132	—1
500	114½	114½	Northern Pacific	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	— ⅛
100	7⅞	7⅞	Ontario Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
200	94⅞	95	Pac.M. pf., sub rcts	94⅞	95	94¾	95	+1½
100	38	38	Pacific Tel. & Tel	39	39	38	38	—1½
2,724	58⅜	58½	Penn. R.	58⅜	58½	58	58	— ½
200	102½	102½	People's Gas, Chi	102½	102½	102	102	...
600	14½	15¼	Peoria & Eastern	14½	15¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
100	40¾	40¾	Philadelphia Co	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	...
100	85	85	P., C., C. & St. L	85	85	85	85	—1½
100	28	28	Pittsburgh Coal	28	28	27¾	28	— ¾
100	102⅛	102⅛	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	— ¾
97	97	97	Pittsburgh Steel pf	97	97	97	97	...
2,000	50¾	51	Pressed Steel Car	51	51½	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
200	100⅝	100⅝	Pressed Steel C. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
400	164½	164½	Pullman Co	164½	164½	164½	164½	+ ⅛
1,000	4¼	4¼	Quicksilver	4¼	4¼	3¾	3¾	— ⅝
1,000	6	6	Quicksilver pf	6	6	5½	5½	— ⅝
2,000	45	45½	Railway Steel Sp	45	45½	44	44½	— ¼
100	97⅝	97⅝	Railway Steel S. pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ¼
1,100	22¼	22¼	Ray Con. Cop. x d	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
81,000	103⅝	103⅝	Reading	104⅜	105¼	103	103⅝	—1
400	45⅞	46⅛	Reading 2d pf	46⅜	46	46	46	— ⅝
100	47½	48	Rep. Iron & Steel	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ⅝
200	107½	108¼	Rep. I. & S. pf x d	108¼	108¼	107½	107½	— ¼
200	17	17¼	St. L. & S. F. w i	17	17	17	17	— ¼
200	5	6½	St. Louis & San F	5½	6¼	5½	5½	— ⅝
100	43¾	44½	St. L. Southw. pf	44	44	43¾	43¾	—1⅝
100	38½	39	Seab. Air Line pf	39	39	39	39	—1
400	184½	185¾	Sears, Roeb. & Co	185¾	185¾	185¾	185¾	— ¼
800	32	32½	Shattuck-Arizona	32¾	32¾	32	32	— ⅛
2,900	98⅜	99	Southern Pacific	98⅝	99⅛	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
100	230	240	So. Porto Rico Sug	235	235	235	235	—1
6,117	22¼	22⅝	Southern Railway	23½	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅞
800	68½	69	Southern Ry. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	— ¾
200	93¼	100	Standard Milling	97	97	97	97	—4
3,700	140	140¼	Studebaker Co	141⅜	141¾	139¼	140½	—1
5,200	43½	43⅝	Tennessee Copper	44	44⅜	43	43½	—1⅛
188	193	200	Texas Co. x d	190	190	190	190	—1⅝
12	13	200	Texas & Pacific	12½	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
64⅜	65	1,000	Third Avenue	64½	65	64½	64⅞	— ⅛
103	105	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
6	7	1,000	Tol., St. L. & West	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅝
6	7	40	Do., odd lot	6	6	6	6	...
12	13½	700	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	12	13½	12	13½	+2½
115	..	200	Underw. Typew. pf	115½	116	115½	116	—1½
30½	31	500	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ½
137½	137⅞	5,100	Union Pacific	137⅞	138¾	137⅞	137⅝	— ⅛
82¼	82⅝	200	Union Pacific pf	82¼	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
163¾	164	900	United Fruit Co	163⅝	164½	163¼	163¼	— ⅜
22½	24	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
53	54⅜	200	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ¼
157¼	158	2,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	159½	159½	157¼	157¼	—1⅝
103½	106⅜	12	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
32	35	700	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	35	35¼	35	35	—5
1¾	1¾	100	U. S. R. & Ref. pf	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅜
55	55¾	900	U. S. Rubber	55½	55½	55	55½	— ⅜
109⅜	110¾	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ½
76¼	76⅜	1,100	U. S. Sm. R. & M	77¼	77¼	76¼	76¼	—1¼
85½	85⅝	22,100	U. S. Steel	86¼	86⅜	85½	85⅝	— ⅝
118	118¼	600	U. S. Steel pf	118¼	118½	118	118	...
79¼	79½	2,000	Utah Copper	80	80½	79¼	79¼	—1¼
..	..	10	Vulcan Detin. pf	25	25	25	25	...
14	14½	1,650	Wabash	14½	14½	14	14	— ⅝
40⅜	40⅝	2,000	Wabash pf. A	40⅞	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅝
27⅜	28⅛	2,000	Wabash pf. B	28½	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
132	135	500	Wells Fargo Exp	133½	134	133½	134	+ ⅛
31	31⅝	400	Western Maryland	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
47	49	800	West. Maryland pf	47	48	47	47	—3
94¼	94⅝	1,050	Western Union Tel	94⅞	95¼	94⅞	95	+ ¼
61½	62	1,800	Westingh. E. & M	62⅝	62⅝	61¼	61⅜	— ⅛
288	290	500	Willys-Overland	288	289	286¼	285¼	—5¼
100½	100¼	500	Willys-Overland pf	110	110	100½	100½	+ ⅛
40¾	41¼	900	Wisconsin Central	41¼	41¼	41	41	— ⅝
136½	137	700	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	137⅞	137⅞	137	137	— ⅛

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Higher Rates Affect Business in Gilt-Edged Securities.

LONDON, June 16.—The money market stiffened considerably today, three months bills rising to 5⅛ per cent., and Treasury bills to 5 per cent., in order to assist exchange, protect the gold reserves, and keep American balances here instead of being transferred to America.

The stock market was somewhat affected by the higher rates, and business in gilt-edged securities was quieter. A good deal of money was utilized in Lombard Street instead of in investment stocks, and the latter developed an easier tendency in the absence of support. Marconi, rubber and oil shares, and home rails were good features, but coppers weakened with the metal. American securities were quietly steady and featureless.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

| | Yesterday. B

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Industrial Issues Decline, but Mining Stocks Are Firm and Higher—Bonds Steady.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 429,283 shares of stocks and $215,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 103,018; oil, 106,645, and mining, 219,620. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Acme Tea	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
100	‡Aeolian-Weber	25	25	25	25
2,500	‡Aetna Explo.	18½	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
300	Ajax Rub..Inc.	68¾	[illegible]	68¾	69
100	‡Am.Drug Syn.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
17,350	A.,G.&W.I.S.S.	66⅞	69⅝	66⅜	67
9,100	A., G. & W. I. S. pf.	59½	60½	59	59
13	Atlantic Steel	62½	62½	62½	62½
750	‡Butler Chem.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
700	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
175	‡Car Lt. & P.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
8,000	Chevrolet	...(250-32)	237	248	249
1,100	Cor. of R. & H.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
13,800	‡CubaCaneSug.	[illegible]	61⅜	59½	59½
700	‡CubaC.Sug.pf.	94⅞	95	94¾	94¾
270	Driggs-Seab'y.	130	130	129	130
4,870	Emerson Phon.	(12¾-13)	14	*12½	13½
1,000	‡Flemish-Lynn Phono	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
900	‡Gaston,W.&W.	51	51	50⅜	51
400	Grant Motor	13⅜	13⅜	13	13½
200	G'ntanamoSug.	82¼	84	82½	84
200	Hartman Corp.	72½	72½	71⅜	71⅜
400	Haskell & B.	35½	*36½	35½	*36½
650	Holly Sugar	53	54	52	54
195	Holly Sugar pf.	97	97	97	97
800	‡Hupp Motor	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
200	Int'con. Rub	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
100	‡Joplin Ore Sp.	5	5	5	5
3,800	‡Kapo Mfg. Co.	8	8	8	8
1,700	Kath.Brze.pf.	26	26½	25½	26
100	S. H. Kress.pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
750	Man. Transit.	103	103	103	103
2,900	Marconi of A.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,200	Maxim	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
4,300	‡Midv. Steel	68	68⅝	67¼	67¼
50	Motor Prod.	68	68	68	68
700	‡Perlman Rim.	140	141	133	136
800	Peer. T. & M.	27	27½	27	27½
295	‡Poole E. & M.	119	120	116	116
1,500	‡St. Jo. Lead.	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	16
500	Sanford Mfg.	55¼	*90	55½	56
800	Sub.B.v.t.ctfs.	39⅝	39⅝	38½	38⅝
100	‡Thomas Aero.	28	28	28	28
100	‡Tobacco Prod.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
500	Tri-Filmv.t.ctfs.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1,250	‡U. S. L. & H.	3	3¼	3	3⅛
6,000	U. S. L. & H. pf.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6
200	U. S. St'ship...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
7,000	‡Un. Mot. w. i.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
5,000	White Motors..	58	*59	57½	57½
100	World Film. v. tr. ctfs.	1	1	1	1
1,100	‡Zinc Concen.	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	Net
10	Ill. Pipe Line.	165	164	164	− 1	
15	Ohio Oil	233	233	233	..	
65	S. Oil of Cal.	250	249½	250	+ 1	
170	S. Oil of N. Y.	209	208	208	− 1	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,950	††Alb. Pet. Co. (a prospect)	53	60	51	52
400	Am. Oil & Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
750	‡Barn. O. & G.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
3,000	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	25	25⅜	25	25⅛
22,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	14½	15	14½	14⅝
7,000	‡C. O. & G. pf.	51	51½	51	51½
2,500	‡Federal Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,700	‡Int. Petrol.	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜
4,700	‡Kenova Oil	86	86	84	85
400	Met. Petrol.	21	21	20¾	20¾
8,000	††Midw. Oil	50	51	49	50
505	††Midw. Oil pf.	88	88	88	88
100	Muskog. Refin.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
2,800	††N.Y.-Okl. O.	70	72	70	72
19,000	††Okla. Oil	14	15	12	14
400	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	Okla. P. & R.	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜
735	‡Penn. Gaso.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
8,800	‡Prud. O. & G.	32	32	30	31
1,100	‡Sap. O. & R.	12¼	12½	12	12
200	‡Sinclair Oil	47½	47½	47¼	47⅜
10,000	††Un. West. Oil	2¼	2¼	2	2
6,900	††Victoria Oil	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
1,200	Way. O. & G.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

MINING STOCKS.

6,400	††Ala.-West.	54	55	54	55
4,700	††Atlanta	12	12	12	12
5,900	††Adanac Silv.	62	82	62	62
5,500	A.-B. Col. Met. (a prospect)	75	75	73	74
1,000	††Booth	16½	16½	16½	16½
1,000	††Beaver Con.	42	42	42	42
16,000	Boston & Mon.	2	2¼	2	2¼
1,000	Buffalo Mines	1	1	1	1
500	Butte Corp. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
500	‡Calaveras Cop	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
4,500	Caledonia	67	69	67	68
4,000	Canada Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	††Cashboy	8	8	8	8
100	C. de. P. Cop.	37	37	37	37
500	Con. Ar. Smelt	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	¾	¾	¾	¾
2,500	Crystal C. M.	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,000	††Dome Ext.	83	83	83	83
1,875	Dom.-Am. Cop. (a prospect)	1¼	1½	1⅜	1½
500	Eagle & B. B.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,900	††Emma Cop.	53	57	53	57
400	‡Florence	43	45	43	45
500	First Nat. Cop	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
300	‡Fortuna M. C.	2	2	2	2
1,500	‡Goldfield Con	92	92	90	91
3,500	††G'field Merg	9½	9½	9	9
400	‡Hecla Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5¼
1,700	‡I. M. & R.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅛
200	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
700	‡Jerome Victor Ext., (a pros.)	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
350	††Jim Butler	97	97	95	97
2,500	††Jumbo Ext.	86	86	84	85
200	††Kewanas	11½	11½	11½	11½
1,300	La Expos.Min. Co. (a pros.)	57	57	57	57
500	‡La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,000	‡Louisiana Con.	15	15	15	15
3,700	††Marsh Min.	16	16	16	16
1,910	‡Mojave Tung.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
300	‡Montana Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,000	‡Mont. G. M.	73	74	73	74
1,700	Monitor Silver	⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
10,000	††Mother Lode	31	31½	30	31
4,000	Murdock Min. (a prospect).	43	44	43	44
200	N. Y. & Hon. Rosario M.C.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
21,000	††Newray Min.	39	39	38	39
600	†Oatman Lex., (a prospect).	60	60	60	60
1,500	†Oatman So., (a prospect).	37	37	35	35
5,000	††Peterson Lake	25	25	24	24
1,500	††Rilla Copper.	1	1	1	1
2,500	††Rex Con. M.	20	20	19½	19½
600	‡Rochester M.	69	69	68	68
2,000	‡San Toy	16	16	16	16
300	Scr. Grav. G.M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Stand. S.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,000	††Success Min.	78	80	78	80
1,000	††Temiskaming	65	65	65	65
700	xTonopah Ext.	5⅛	5⅞	5⅜	6⅛
500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Tonopah Min.	24	24	24	24
700	Tonopah Min.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
500	‡Tuolumne	½	½	½	½
100	United East	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4,000	††U. S. Con.M.	10	11	10	11
1,000	††U. S. V. Ext.	34½	34⅝	33½	33⅝
2,500	††West Dome.	38	38	38	38
800	Unity G. M.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	††W. End Con.	97	97	96	96
55	††White O. M.	7	7	7	7
400	‡Yuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$116,000	‡C. & O. 5s.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
22,000	Chi. Un. Sta.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7,000	‡Mid. St. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½
50,000	Sinc. Oil 6s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
20,000	S'berger 6s.	99⅜	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

		Yesterday. Bid. Asked.	Thursday. Bid. Asked.
‡Ajax	Rubber	68½ 69½	68½ 69½
Am.	Drug. Syndicate	13¾ 14	13¾ 14
Am.	Int. Corp.	28 29	28 29
British-Am.	Tob., ord.	17 18	17 18
Edmund & Jones	Corp.	48 49	48 49
S. H.	Kress, w. i.	70 73	70 73
Lyon	Phonograph	10½ 11¾	10¼ 11¾
Maxim	Munitions	6¼ 7½	6¼ 7½
Perlman	Rim	130 140	132 137
United	Drug	71½ 73	74½ 75½
United	Drug 2d pf.	91½ 93	92½ 94
United	Drug 1st pf.	89 63½	62½ 64

OIL STOCKS.

Century	Pet.	60 62	60 62
Empire	Petroleum	6¼ 7¼	6½ 7¼
Houston		16½ 18½	16½ 18½
Midwest	Refining	65½ 66½	65½ 66½
Pierce	Oil	13 13½	13 13½

MINING STOCKS.

Ore		5 6	5 6
Silver	Pick	10 11	9¼ 10
Tonopah	Belmont	4¼ 4⅝	4⅜ 4½

BONDS.

Con.	Arizona 5s	42	44	42
Pierce	Oil 6s	81	83	82

*Odd lot.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid. Asked.	Thursday. Bid. Asked.
Astra	Explosives pf.	70 74
American	Brass	295 296	295 298
Atha	Powder	98 100	98 100
Babcock &	Wilcox	113 115	113 115
Bliss, (E. W.)	610 615	612 625
Bliss, (E. W.)	pf.	75 84	75 84
Can.	Fdy. & Forg.	198 208	198 208
Canadian	Explosives	300 350	300 350
Can.	Explosives pf.	100 110	100 110
Colt's	Arms	840 850	840 850
Du Pont	Pow., new	299 302	201 205
Du Pont	Powder pf.	102½ 104	102½ 104
Hercules	Powder	370 375	370 375
Hercules	Powder pf.	115 116	115 116
International	Arms	15 18	15 18
Niles-Bement-Pond		173 176	173 176
Niles-Bement-Pond	pf.	103 105	103 105
Scovill	Mfg. Co.	590 600	595 600
Winch.	Rptg. Arms	1775 1850	1775 1850

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks Dun's Review says:

In certain leading branches of business, such as in steel, textiles, and leather, new domestic demands have slakened perceptibly and prices are easier. Yet this is the normal period for a lull in the lines affected and there is now all the more reason for it because of the previous extraordinary activity. Requirements in many instances are covered far ahead and buyers are naturally disposed to proceed more slowly, while signs multiply that the element of cost is no longer a matter of secondary consideration with consumers.

Payments through the banks continue in record volumes for this period, total exchanges this week at the principal cities in the United States amounting to $4,160,553,954, an increase of 48.7 per cent., compared with the $2,795,349,759 of the same week last year and of 51.8 per cent. contrasted with the corresponding week in 1914.

Bradstreet's says:

While some trades and sections disclose more or less quiet, it is evident that jobbing trade is more than normally active for this season of the year, road orders are satisfactorily heavy, mail-order houses are doing well and retail trade in parts of the country has been enlivened by better weather as well as by conventions, but on the whole meteorological conditions are not sufficiently favorable for best results in the latter line.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Weakness marked the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The unsettled Mexican situation was an adverse influence. In the early dealings the market took on a waiting condition, with aggressive trading at a minimum.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Alaska Gold	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
10	Allis-Chalmers.	26½	26½	26½	26½
2,810	Am. Beet Sugar	90	92⅜	90	90⅜
170	Am. Can.	57⅜	58⅜	56½	56½
20	Am. Cotton Oil.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
270	Am. Ice Sec.	29⅜	30⅛	29½	29¾
170	Am. Locomotive	72⅝	72⅝	72	72
480	Am. Smelting.	97⅜	98½	97¼	97¼
50	Am. Steel Fds.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜
70	Am. Tel. & Tel.	131	131½	130½	130⅝
820	Am. Zinc	50½	52⅜	49⅞	51¼
5	Am. Zinc pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½
1,220	Anaconda	85⅜	85⅞	84⅝	84⅞
30	A., T. & S. F.	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105½
80	Baldwin Locom.	89¾	89¾	88	88½
120	Balt. & Ohio.	91¼	91½	91	91
680	Butte & Sup.	78⅜	80⅜	78⅜	79¼
90	Can. Pacific	176½	176½	175⅞	175⅞
110	Cent. Leather.	55½	55½	55¼	55¼
90	Ches. & Ohio.	64⅜	64⅜	64¼	64¼
370	C., M. & St. P.	99¼	99¾	98⅞	98⅜
70	C., R. I. & P.	20¾	20¾	20	20
160	Chino Copper	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52½
180	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅛	44¼	43½	43⅜
340	Corn Products.	19⅞	20½	19⅞	20¼
3,220	Crucible Steel.	85⅞	87⅛	84½	84⅜
440	Erie	38½	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞
50	Erie 1st pf.	53½	53½	53½	53¼
650	Inspiration Cop.	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	49⅝
1,210	Int. M. M. pf.	95¼	96¾	95¾	95⅝
120	Int. Nickel.	47⅝	47¾	47⅜	47⅜
10	Kan. City So.	26½	26½	26½	26½
120	Kennecott Cop.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
50	Lack. Steel	71⅝	71⅝	71⅛	71⅛
320	Lehigh Valley.	82⅜	83⅜	82½	82½
70	Maxwell Motor.	88	88	86⅞	86⅞
1,490	Mexican Pet.	105	106⅞	104	104⅜
20	Miami Copper.	36½	36½	36¼	36¼
140	Mo., K. & Tex.	5	5	5	5
20	National Lead.	67⅜	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜
50	Nevada Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
40	N. Y. Central.	106¾	106⅝	106¼	106¼
110	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65½	65½	62⅝	62⅝
50	N. Y., O. & W.	28	28	28	28
110	Norf. & West.	132⅝	132½	131½	131⅝
70	Ontario Mining.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
65	Pennsylvania.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅛
420	Pres. Steel Car.	51	51⅜	50⅜	50⅝
80	Ry. Steel Spring	45¾	46⅜	45¾	45¾
3,720	Reading	104⅝	105⅜	103⅝	103½
10	Rep. Iron & S.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼
30	Southern Pac.	99½	99½	99½	99½
50	Southern Ry.	23½	23⅝	23	23
270	Studebaker	141⅛	141⅞	139⅜	139¾
395	Tenn. Copper.	44	44⅜	43⅜	43⅝
30	Third Av.	64¾	64¾	64½	64½
890	Union Pacific.	138	138⅜	137¼	137⅝
200	United Fruit.	163⅜	164⅝	163⅜	164¼
10	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	158⅛	158⅛	158⅛	158⅛
120	U. S. Rubber.	53⅜	53⅜	54¼	54¼
5,570	U. S. Steel.	86⅝	86⅝	85⅜	85⅝
170	Utah Copper.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅛	80½
25	Wabash	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
70	Western Md.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
40	Westing. Elec.	62	62	61¼	61¾
50	Wisconsin Cent.	41½	41½	41¼	41⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	Goldfield Con.	.92	.92	.92	.92
300	Gold. Florence.	.46	.46	.46	.46
200	Jumbo Ext.	.86	.86	.86	.86
100	Midway	.26	.26	.26	.26
200	Portland	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
500	Rescue Eula.	.47	.47	.47	.47
250	Union Con.	.95	.95	.95	.95
1,000	Silver Pick	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
200	Tonopah Ext.	3.82½	5.82½	5.82½	5.82½

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	82.01	81.33	81.45	− .51
50 Industrials	95.55	94.75	94.93	− .43
50 stocks	88.78	88.04	88.19	− .47

Thursday's Range. (Corrected.)

25 railroads	82.45	81.84	81.96	− .39
25 Industrials	95.91	95.08	95.36	− .01
50 stocks	89.18	88.46	88.66	− .20

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
June 16	88.78	88.04	88.19	− .47
June 15	89.18	88.46	88.66	− .20
June 14	90.21	88.43	88.86	+ .17
June 13	89.55	88.33	88.79	− .39
June 12	89.60	88.65	89.18	+ .66
June 10	88.77	88.37	88.52	− .19
June 9	88.97	88.07	88.70	+ .28
June 8	88.83	88.08	88.42	+ .20
June 7	88.52	87.75	88.22	+ .16
June 6	88.80	87.85	88.06	+ .07
June 5	88.54	87.70	87.99	+ .42

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	High.	Low.	Last.
*1916	89.60	12	88.19
1915	72.25	22	70.41
1914	93.84	9	68.18
1913	69.23	2	63.09
1912	82.79	6	80.03

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	88.19
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	93.20	Dec. 31	57.41	July 30	69.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.09
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	690	695	690	695
Borne-Scrymser	310	340	345	355
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	99	90	95
Chasebrough Mfg.	300	310	305	315
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	320	330	323	328
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line	203	208	203	208
Galena Signal Oil	155	158	155	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	163	166	163	167
Indiana Pipe Line	89	92	88	92
Int. Pet. Co. Ltd.	10½	11	10¾	11
National Transit	15	17	15	17
New York Transit	185	195	185	195
Northern Pipe Line	93	96	93	96
Ohio Oil	232	234	231	233
Penn-Mex Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	81	83	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	403	407	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line	217	219	216	219
Solar Refining	270	280	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	190	195	190	195
South. Penn. Oil	353	357	353	357
So. W. Penn	104	108	104	108
Stand. Oil of Cal.	249	251	249	251
Stand. Oil of Ind.	565	580	560	565
Stand. Oil of Kan.	445	455	445	455
Stand. Oil of Ky.	400	410	405	415
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	530	533	530	533
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	205	210	205	210
Stand. Oil of Ohio	625	635	620	630
Swan & Finch	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	258	262	260	265
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

BONDS.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03		
Con.	.03	Kentucky Con.	.01		
Andes	.11	Mexican	.18		
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.70		
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.36		
Caledonia	.40	Overman	.08		
Challenge Con.	.07	Savage	.04		
Confidence	.81	Sec. Belcher	.03		
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Sierra Nevada	.28		
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.91		
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah Con.	.01		
Hale & Norcross	.03	Jacket Con.	.06		
Julia	.01				

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.30	D'field B. B.	.03
Halifax	.80	D'field Daisy	.06
Jim Butler	.07	Florence	.44
MacNamara	.24	G'dfield Con.	.38
Midway	.24	G'dfield Merger	.08
Mizpah Ext.	.23	Kewanas	.11
Montana	.28	Lone Star	.06
North Star	.13	Red Lion	.22
Rescue	.73	Spearhead	.10
Tonopah Ext.	5.80	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah, Nevada	6.00		
West End	.93	Big Jim	1.05
		Nevada Hills	.21
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Packard	.39
Atlanta	.11	Rochester Mines	.67
Booth	.16	Round Mountain	.63
C. O. D.	.03	White Caps	.24
Comb. Fraction	.08		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	10⅛	10½	Isabella	16⅝	16⅞
Elkton	17	21½	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso	77	82	Gemnite	67	69
Findlay	3½	4½	McKinney	36	43
Golden Cy.	208	209	Portland	167	173
Gold Sov.	3⅞	4⅜	Vindicator	235	245

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
20	Amer. L. & T.	388½	388	388	395
2,050	Cities Service.	28½	27⅝	28⅜	28⅞
332	Cities Serv. pf.	86⅝	86½	86	86½
[illegible]	Commonwealth	64⅝	64¼	64¼	65
670	Consolidated pf	85	84½	84½	85
175	Consum. P.	99	99	98	99
16½	Ozark	47¼	47	47	48
208	Rep. Ry. & L.	40	38⅞	39½	40
900	St'd Gas & El.	16⅞	16½	16¼	16⅝
440	St'd G. & E. pf	42⅞	42	42¼	43
341	Tenn. Ry. & L.	13¼	12¾	12¾	13
75	Tenn. Ry. & L. pf.	52¼	51¼	51	52
446	Toledo T.	45¾	44½	45¼	46

$200 Cities Ser. con. 5s 153¼ 153¼ 153 157

Other closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	78	80
Adirondack Electric Power	24	26
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E.	50	52
*American Gas & Electric	145	149
American Light & Traction pf.	110½	112½
American Power & Light	69	71
American Power & Light pf.	85	86½
American L. & T.	383	388
American L. & T. pf.	110½	112½
American Public Utilities	45	48
American Public Utilities pf.	7½	9
American W. W. & E.	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14½	16½
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	90	91
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	96	100
Central Ill. L

COTTON PRICES FALL IN QUIET MARKET

Market Feels Effect of Easier Tone in Liverpool and Good Weather Reports.

NET LOSS 3 TO 5 POINTS

Giles Report, Placing Condition of the Crop at 80.7 Has No Effect on Sentiment.

Cotton was quiet and a shade lower yesterday with a slight setback resulting from selling by local operators, who were influenced by an easier tone at Liverpool and favorable weather reports. There was trade support on all easy periods and there was no evidence of any aggressive tactics by the bears. The close was 3 to 5 points net lower. The Giles report, which was issued at noon, reflected an inclination to take the condition figures more in line with those of the Government. It placed the condition of the crop at 80.7, against 82.1 on May 25. The report had no effect on sentiment.

The exports for the week were 96,928 bales against 58,559 bales last year. The total is now 5,236,000 bales against 8,021,000 bales last year. The lower freight rates have encouraged exports to a considerable extent, as quotations on ocean room are now approximately $5 a bale below the high level of the season. Meantime, Liverpool has not made a proportionate decline. The South, therefore, has been getting close to the highest price of the season, notwithstanding the decline in contracts.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the intosight for the week is 52,957 bales against 78,194 bales last year. The total for the season is 11,963,000 bales against 15,069,000 bales last year. Spinners' takings of American cotton for the week are placed at 181,000 bales against 257,000 bales last year.

Further scattered showers were reported over the Eastern and portions of the Central belts, but the weather is becoming more settled in Texas. So far as the crop is concerned, there is no doubt that a substantial improvement has taken place in the last three weeks. About the only section of the belt sending bad crop accounts is Southwest Texas, where a prolonged drought has injured the crop. At the same time several cotton men coming here from Texas are quite confident that the State will produce somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 bales. The acreage is large and no fertilizer is necessary. The plant is small, but it is growing rapidly as the result of the present favorable weather.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, Augusta 6 advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 decline; mid 12.85. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.81	12.74	12.77@12.78	12.81@12.83
Oct.	12.98	12.89	12.92@12.93	12.95@12.96
Dec.	13.14	13.05	13.08 flat	13.13@13.14
Jan.	13.19	13.12	13.15@13.16	13.19@13.20
March	13.34	13.28	13.29@13.31	13.34@13.35

Total port receipts, 10,402 bales; last year, 12,273.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,577	2,001	1,293
New Orleans	871	1,357	2,016
Mobile	206	733	3
Savannah	305	1,510	738
Charleston	8	26	196
Wilmington	314	85	51
Norfolk	518	1,119	5,201

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	52	73	488
Memphis	279	1,008	605
St. Louis	1	5	510
Houston	1,048	429	1,549

Exports, 10,296 bales; total thus far this season, 5,238,982; total last season, 8,021,927.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
695 Galveston	13.30	179,717	190,196
1,035 New Orleans	12.69	266,018	187,701
25 Mobile	12.63	24,098	17,100
945 Savannah	12⅝	112,351	69,289
— Charleston	12⅛	41,508	45,517
— Wilmington	12¼	59,923	44,138
84 Norfolk	12.75	61,385	54,571
511 Augusta	12.56	81,283	91,623
1,250 Memphis	13.00	72,838	103,251
— St. Louis	12⅞	13,020	25,242
449 Houston	13.20	53,077	70,997

The Liverpool market opened dull. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 1 point decline, at 8.25d. Sales, 3,000 bales. Receipts, 6,000 bales. All American. Market closed barely steady.

GEN. ECKERT LEFT $955,887.

Transfer Tax Appraisal Puts That Value on His Estate.

General Thomas T. Eckert, former President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who died on Oct. 20, 1910, left an estate of $955,887, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday by Appraiser Harry Kopp in the office of the State Controller. As General Eckert died intestate, the estate is divided between his two sons, James Clendennin Eckert and Thomas T. Eckert, Jr. The administration expenses amounted to $85,548, a large part of which was spent in counsel fees in defending litigation over an alleged will which was not sustained.

General Eckert's real estate holdings were valued at $305,000, and included the following pieces of property: 549 Fifth Avenue, appraised at $190,000; 38 West Eighty-sixth Street, appraised at $75,000, and 231 West Fifty-eighth Street, appraised at $40,000. He also owned stocks and bonds worth $367,635 and deposits totaling $305,000. The two largest investments were 2,230 shares of the Western Union Telegraph Company, appraised at $158,330, and 1,100 shares of the American Telegraph and Cable Company, valued at $92,400.

The stables of the decedent, who was noted as a horse fancier, were valued at a low figure. His bay geldings, The Abbott and Lichtmas, and his two bay mares, Lizzie Gay and Katie Gay, were appraised at $625 for the four. The harness and stable equipment were appraised at $105.

EMBARGO HALTS TRANSIT.

New Subway Lines Delayed for Want of Ties.

Public Service Commissioner Hodges gave the Queens Chamber of Commerce last evening the latest definite information regarding the transit situation in that borough. With two hindrances out of the way, Commissioner Hodges said, everything should be ready for operation by Oct. 1. To get these out of the way prompt action must be taken by the Board of Estimate on the extension of power ducts through Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan, and the transportation situation must improve. On the docks in Galveston, Mobile, Savannah, and Jacksonville are thousands of ties that ought to be in this city. There are no ships to bring them except about one shipload a week, and the railroad embargo prevents them from coming to the city by rail. The failure to get these ties is holding up work on every extension in the city. The connection between the Queensboro subway at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street and the Grand Central Station is nearing completion and will be ready for operation by Sept. 1.

President Reinstates Examiner.

William Phelps, for many years Examiner of Toys in the Appraiser's Stores, and who was removed from his post several years ago after an investigation by special agents of the Treasury Department, has been reinstated by an executive order issued by President Wilson. Mr. Phelps yesterday reported to Acting Appraiser Wolf and was assigned to duty on the docks in connection with the examination of passengers' baggage. It was said yesterday the President reached the conclusion that an injustice was done in removing the official. Whether Mr. Phelps will be sent back to the toy division will be determined later.

MERGER OF WAR INDUSTRIES

Reports in Baltimore That Several Companies Will Be Combined.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—According to reports in financial circles here today, negotiations are on for a merger of several machine gun and ammunition making and shipbuilding concerns. The E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn and the Poole Engineering and Machine Company of Baltimore are included.

The Poole company is now controlled by New York interests, the American Locomotive Company being one of the owners of the company, and it is intimated that the locomotive company will be included in the combination. It was also intimated that the Baltimore Shipbuilding and Drydocks Company, control of which was recently acquired by Milwaukee interests, may join the combine. The capitalization of the Poole company is $3,000,000. The Poole Engineering and Machine Company of Delaware owns all of the capital stock of the Poole Engineering and Machine Company of Maryland, subject to $500,000 first mortgage bonds.

The Bliss company of Brooklyn is engaged in the same line as the Poole company. The latter has ammunition contracts for $17,785,000. The price of Poole company shares has advanced about 12 points in the last few days on buying believed to have been based on knowledge of a deal.

S. Proctor Brady, President of the Poole company, when asked whether it would be included in the merger, said he had no information on the subject.

TENNESSEE COPPER DENIAL.

No Extra Dividend Contemplated, Statement Declares.

The Tennessee Copper Company yesterday issued a statement, saying that the Directors deplored the dissemination of unauthorized and unwarranted information in regard to the affairs of the corporation.

"The rumors spread in the financial district," it said, "that the company expects to increase its dividend are unwarranted. There had been no discussion by the Directors regarding the payment of any special or extra dividend. No Director presumes at any time to speak for the other members of the board. The regular meeting of the Directors for the discussion of a dividend will be held next week, but it can be positively stated that no extra dividend will be declared.

"The company suffered by reason of the fire at Copper Hill, destroying almost entirely the new trinitrotoluol plant and raw materials in connection therewith, which plant was constructed for the purpose of performing its contract with the Russian Government. The situation regarding the contract with the Russian Government is unsettled."

It is understood that Russia advanced the company about $1,500,000 for the manufacture of the explosive. Owing to the fire no deliveries have yet been made.

DUTCH SHIP LINES PROSPER.

Dividends as High as 100 Per Cent. Paid Out of War Earnings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Holland steamship lines are reaping a wonderful harvest during the war, according to a dispatch to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from Consul Mahin at Amsterdam. The total capital stock of these companies in 1915 was $33,000,000, and the book value of their steamers was $34,000,000.

Notwithstanding large sums put in reserve funds, much larger dividends were paid in 1915 than in 1914 or 1913. Ten per cent. was a low dividend in 1915. The highest dividends paid in 1915 were as follows:

Holland-America line, 50 per cent.; Triton, 40 per cent.; Oestzee, 60 per cent.; Van Nievelte, Goudriaan & Co., 100 per cent.; Zeeland, 50 per cent.; Hillgersberg, 140 per cent., and Holland Steamboat, 27 per cent.

The Holland-America vessels plied between Rotterdam and American ports, the Zeeland between Flushing and London, and the Holland Steamboat between Amsterdam and London.

$3,900,000 More Gold from Ottawa.

Gold bars valued at $3,900,000 were deposited at the Assay Office yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co. This brought the total of imports on the current movement from Ottawa up to $57,625,000. Further heavy shipments of metal are looked for in the process of stabilizing sterling exchange.

TO BE FRENCH AGENT IN $100,000,000 LOAN

Borrowing Government Will Deposit Collateral with a Corporation Here.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE

"Holding Company" Will Nominally Be the Debtor—Its $10,000,000 Capital Additional Security.

Negotiations which were started some months ago looking to the flotation of a French loan in this country have been practically completed. Announcement of a public offering is looked for soon after July 1. The French will be provided with $100,000,000 on terms a little better than those obtained on the larger Anglo-French loan of five times the amount. That is to say, the net cost will be approximately 5½ per cent. All the proceeds will be used in the United States. The lower rate is obtained through the use of collateral and the interposition of a holding company.

The holding company is a novel creation to enable the French Government to utilize its mobilized securities without pledging them directly under a loan offered to investors. The French Government has never borrowed except on its credit as a wealthy nation, and it is unwilling now to offer bonds backed by any collateral. However, as explained yesterday, it is anxious to make use of the large amount of bonds issued by neutral countries and held by French institutions, and it is willing to accede to the custom obtaining in the United States of securing bank loans by collateral.

To get around the difficulty, the French Government will deposit, with a corporation in this country, bonds of Argentina, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, Spain and Uruguay, with market values sufficiently in excess of $100,000,000 to furnish a safe margin. In return the corporation will at once extend to the French Government a banking credit of $100,000,000, to be used in place of exchange in making payments here. The credit will run for three years.

The securities pledged have been borrowed from investors. It is also possible that there will be included upward of $5,000,000 in American bonds, but all "Americans" which have been brought out by the mobilization offers so far have been sold on the market, and difficulty is expected in getting enough more to make the effort worth while. French holdings of American bonds are still considerable, but they are so widely scattered among small individual investors, many of whom are at the front, that they cannot be mobilized.

The holding corporation will have $10,000,000 of capital, to be subscribed by J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank interests, Guaranty Trust Company, and associated banks. The corporation will stand back of the $100,000,000 of notes, the $10,000,000 of paid-in capital serving as an additional margin of safety for the purchaser. It is expected that banks and other institutions will subscribe to most of the issue.

From inquiries which have reached the bankers, it is expected that the out-of-town participation in the offering will be large. The French Government's credit is held in high esteem here and double protection is furnished by the deposit of collateral with the corporation.

Two Stowaways on the Baltic.

The White Star liner Baltic arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 102 passengers and 2,300 sacks of mail. When the liner had been made fast to her pier two stowaways were discovered walking about the decks and enjoying the view of the Hudson River. On investigation Purser Lancaster found they were cattlemen, who had lost their return tickets from Liverpool to New York. One was an American and he could not be prevented from landing. The other, William Wozzle, an Englishman, will be deported on the Baltic next Wednesday.

SHIPBUILDING ENCOURAGED.

British Columbia to Advance Money on Vessels for Home Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The dearth of ships for carrying lumber and other British Columbian products to market has led to the adoption by the Provincial Government of a policy to encourage shipbuilding on a large scale. A number of big firms have made arrangements to establish shipyards and begin at once the construction of cargo carriers of the largest size.

A report received by the Department of Commerce outlines the plan. The province is to make loans amounting to 55 per cent. of the value of the ships built, construction to be under the supervision of a Government board and on plans and specifications approved by the board. The loans in direct aid to shipbuilding will be paid to the owner of each ship up to the number of not more than twenty ships constructed and launched, in ten annual installments, each installment being computed so as to bring the net earnings of the ship for which aid is granted up to 15 per cent. of the actual cost. The subsidy paid in any one year shall not amount to more than $5 a ton dead-weight capacity.

The first annual payment will be made in the first year after peace is declared and thereafter annually. It is stipulated that this annual subsidy shall be paid only so long as the ship remains in continuous British Columbia service—that is, carries cargo from British Columbia and brings return cargoes to the province. No subsidy will be paid to any middleman or promoter, and the subsidy will not be subject to assignment or attachment, and will be a first charge upon the ship. Provision for aid to the aggregate amount of $2,000,000 to shipping and the shipbuilding industry of the province is contained in the plan.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 16.—Forty-seven corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,224,100, were chartered today. They include:

North River Terminal Underground Railroad Company, Inc., operate railroad from Broadway and Battery Place, Manhattan, under Battery Place and the waters of the Hudson River to Communipaw, Jersey City, N. J., distance one and one-half miles, $100,000; G. Russell, J. M. Fisk, L. C. Ferguson, H. I. Skelton; O. P. Fell, 54 New St., Brooklyn, who takes $18,000 of the capital stock.

John Franklin Corporation, Eddyville, realty, construction, $300,000; C. H. Owen, P. B. Scarff, V. E. Whitlock, 35 Nassau St.

Magnetograph, Inc., apparatus for prevention of fires in moving picture theatres, theatricals, motion pictures, $200,000; M. Tischler, E. A. Zama, J. L. Greenberg, 165 Broadway.

George Spalt & Sons, Inc., Albany, store fixtures, soda fountains, $100,000; E. B., C. F., and G. Spalt, 760 Broadway, Albany.

Rockaway Coal and Supply Co., Inc., Inwood coal, construction, contracting, $50,000; H. Brunich, Jr., C. E. and F. A. Fiaccus, 33 West 42d St.

Thomas B. Doane & Co., Inc., brokerage, $30,000; V. C. Bogardus, A. J. Furth, H. H. Waller, 148 Nassau St.

Consumers Bakeries, Inc., Bronx, $10,000; A. & J. Koplon, J. C. Zutell, 493 East 138th St., Bronx.

Deluca Bros., Inc., stables, blacksmiths, $10,000; G. J. Gindici, C. Ingrilli, T. Deluca, 184 Second Av.

The Two Hundred and Fifty West One Hundred and Third Street Corporation, realty, construction, $50,000; L. Cowan, E. M. Becker, F. L. Fossume, 616 Madison Av.

Central Purchasing Co., Inc., poultry, meat, $25,000; N. Kontzis, W. Simon, R. Lyons, 612 West 137th St.

Tompkins Poultry Co., Inc., $5,000; W. Stuer, W. Schonzeit, A. Pressman, 341 Stanton St.

South Poultry Co., Inc., Jefferson Poultry Co., Inc., Tenth Street Poultry Co., Inc., S. & A. Poultry Co., Inc., Nineteenth Street Poultry Co., Inc., each $2,500 capital; incorporated by same interests as two preceding corporations.

Diana Chocolate Co., Inc., Brooklyn, confectionery, syrups, $50,000; W. S. Irish, E. Greenwald, J. J. Ballweg, 15 King St., Jamaica.

White Rose Baking and Restaurant Co., Inc., breadstuffs, pastry, crackers, candied fruits, sugar compounds, $10,000; W. Steinmetz, A. Metz, M. Strasser, 1,454 St. Nicholas Av.

The Jackson Press., Inc., magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, printers, $10,000; A. M. Grill, W. W. Stake, G. S. Viereck, 230 Riverside Drive.

John D. Killian Auto Co., Inc., Tompkinsville, storage house, garage, motor vehicles, $40,000; J. D., A. E., and A. A. Killian, 2,112 Beverly Road, Flatbush.

Almega Mines Corporated, mining, milling, concentrating, smelting ores, metals, minerals, $20,000; R. Loudon, W. W. Russell, C. L. Thorne, 287 4th Av.

Louis Duysters, Inc., photography, $5,000; M. W. Inslee, F. A. Deck, L. Duysters, 358 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Frucht Sales Corp., auto, bicycle supplies, rubber, iron, nickel, iron, steel, $10,000; S., H., and R. Frucht.

Novellum Realty Developers, Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; C. Goldstein, B. Liebowitz, A. Sacks, 211 Division St.

Ben Ginsburg Co., Inc., women's wearing apparel, $10,000; A. Mendelsohn, A. P. White, B. Ginsburg, 674 West 161st St.

F. Prince & Co., Inc., spirituous liquors, $5,000; S. Prince, H. and M. Tieber, 408 West 150th St.

M. M. Shephard Co., Inc., Rochester, merchandise, $10,000; H. R. Hopcraft, G. R. Babcock, M. M. Shepherd, Rochester.

Michelman & Gordon Iron Works, Inc., Brooklyn, iron, steel, manganese, coke, copper, lumber, $5,000; J. Glickman, H. Frank, N. Michelman, 1,471 39th St., Brooklyn.

Byers & Hayes Co., inc., metal pencils, fountain pens, trimmings, mountings, jewelry, $5,000; M. J. Doyle, J. E. Hayes, G. T. Byers, Voorhis Place, Nyack.

Persian-American Publishing Co., Inc., printing, publishing, $10,000; J. Benjamin, P. Y. and J. Y. Words, 580 West 152d St.

B. Greenberg Cloak Trimming Co., Inc., cloak trimmings, linings, braids, buttons, $5,000; B. and B. Greenberg, M. Hershkovitz, 663 East 165th St., Bronx.

Cen-Ke Manufacturing Co., Inc., of Clinton, N. Y., electrical devices, appliances, $5,000; J. P. Kelly, W. V. Keith, G. A. Centolella, Clinton.

Capital increases: K. M. Davies Co., Inc., Williamson, $75,000 to $150,000; Elderfield Hatshorn Hardware Co., Niagara Falls, $35,000 to $250,000; Schinasi Bros., Inc., New York, $2,100,000 to $3,500,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Buffalo Coated Paper Co., Buffalo; Harold O'Brien Co., Inc., Manhattan; Five Borough Package Delivery, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 16.—Charters filed:

Sanitary Refrigerator and Heater Co., manufacture refrigerators, water shelving, gas and steam heaters, &c., $3,000,000. S. T. Smith, Albert P. Gordon, John R. Harris, all of New York.

International Pulverized Fuel Corporation of New York, carry on business of mechanical engineers and the manufacture of machinery for producing gaseous materials for products of light and heat, $100,000; V. Z. Caracristi, H. F. Ball, Bronxville, N. Y.; George L. Bourne, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Samuel G. Allen, New York; J. E. Mugfeld, Scarsdale, N. Y.; L. E. Grand, Parish Mountainview, N. Y.; J. S. Coffin, Englewood, N. J.

Keystone Oil Co. of New York, acquire and develop oil lands, $500,000; Charles M. Rich, Charles F. Leonard, both of New York; A. M. C. Hudson, Washington, D. C.

Manufacturers and Dealers' Oil Co., Rye, N. Y., acquire oil sites and develop the same, $150,000; John J. Hughes, Rye, N. Y.; John Byrner, Oscar F. Millard, Los Angeles, Cal.

New York Merrill Building Co., obtain, hold, own, and operate hotels, furniture, buildings, &c., $500,000; A. J. Sherman, K. M. Dougherty, L. S. Dorsey, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Alta Verd Oil Co., drilling for and disposing of petroleum, &c., $600,000; Artemus Smith, Martin E. Smith, T. Morley Smith, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Capital increase: Eagle Talking Machine Co. of New York, $200,000 to $500,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 16.—Charters filed:

J. R. Bauman Model Form, Inc., Belmar, manufacture and sell forms for displaying women's wearing apparel, $5,000; Ida C. Benton, Simon Wolf, Ivan Dresbold, New York.

Philip L. Mackinson, Inc., Newark, contracting, $50,000; Philip L. Mackinson, Frank A. Mackinson, Lillian G. Mackinson, Newark.

Northern New Jersey Realty Co., Paterson, real estate and investments, $100,000; J. Maynard Waite, New York; John E. Glasser, James H. Auburn, Paterson.

Whole Wheat Coffee Co., Inc., Jersey City, deal in manufactured food products, $125,000; C. H. Jarvis, Philip L. Nieser, and John K. Turner.

Magnolia Construction Co., Jersey City, real estate and investments, $5,000; Katie Stollman, Louis Solomon, Isaac Grass, Jersey City, N. J.

Mutual Groceries Association, Perth Amboy, wholesale jobbing and manufacturing of all kinds, $125,000; Charles London, Sidney Harris, Hugh Lynch, Perth Amboy.

Woodcliff Supply Co., North Bergen Township, deal in lumber, $25,000; James Thomson, William Thomson, West New York; Lewis W. Kendall, Jersey City.

Abeles Realty Co., Perth Amboy, real estate and investments, $50,000; Rubin Mahler, Moses Gindin, Leo M. Abeles, Abraham Siskind, Hyman Doris, Max Klein, L. R. Donohue, Joachim Welheim, Perth Amboy.

Barnes Foundry Co., Jersey City, deal in iron, brass, and other metals, $25,000; Edward D. Bolton, Thomas B. Moran, John F. Donohue, New York.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market again felt the influence of the heavy pressure of old crop supplies and the improved outlook of the new crop. Early in the day prices were weak, but on the decline there was quite an aggressive demand from operators who had come to the conclusion that a good rally was due after a break of 17 cents a bushel. This buying carried the market up about a cent a bushel from the early decline, but on the advance there was renewed and heavy selling. Prices broke sharply under the renewed pressure, and some new low records for the season were again made, with closing prices at about the low of the day, with a net decline of ¾c to 1¼c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.12¼; No. 2 hard, $1.12¼; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.19½; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.22¾, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.03¼	1.01¼	1.01¼	1.03	1.05⅝
Sept.	1.05⅝	1.03⅝	1.03⅝	1.05	1.04⅛
Dec.	1.08⅜	1.07	1.07⅛	1.07⅞	1.07

CORN.

The corn market was firm early on further talk of strength in the cash position and complaints about small offers and light receipts but on the advance the selling pressure increased and final quotations were ¼c net lower to ⅛c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	72⅝	71½	71¾	72¾	75
September	71⅝	70⅞	70⅞	71¼	75
December	.02	61⅝	61¾	61½	66¼

OATS.

The market was only moderately active and prices were influenced to a large extent by the action of wheat and corn. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 46c; No. 3 white, 44½c to 45c; No. 4 white, 43¼c to 44c; fancy clipped white, 45¼c to 47c; ordinary clipped white, 44c to 46c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	39¾	38⅜	38⅜	39½	45⅝
Sept.	38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	38½	40⅝
Dec.	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	39⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and more or less feverish. Early in the day there was considerable pressure of liquidation, and prices declined to below the final of Thursday, but toward the close a firmer tone developed, and final quotations were at the best of the day and showed a good net advance. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 19,000; estimated for Saturday, 13,000. Kansas City received 4,000 and Omaha 5,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.75	9.42
Sept.	12.97	12.80	12.97	12.90	9.72
Ribs—					
July	13.10	12.95	13.10	13.05	10.37
Sept.	13.20	13.02	13.20	13.12	10.70
Pork—					
July	22.95	22.62	22.95	22.75	16.95
Sept.	22.40	22.05	22.40	22.17	17.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again active and prices moved in an irregular and somewhat feverish manner. Toward the close of the day shorts were more disposed to cover and the market recovered part of the early loss but final prices were net unchanged to 8 points lower.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.57@10.85	10.60
June	..	..	10.57@10.85	10.60
July	10.65	10.56	10.61@10.62	10.61
August	10.64	10.55	10.60@10.62	10.62
Sept.	10.63	10.55	10.60@10.62	10.62
Oct.	9.70	9.53	9.60@ 9.62	9.62
Nov.	8.75	8.65	8.71@ 8.72	8.70
Dec.	8.66	8.56	8.62@ 8.65	8.64
Jan.	8.63	8.57	8.66@ 8.68	8.66

COFFEE.

There was a further rally in the market for coffee futures here yesterday. It would seem that cost and freight offers from Brazil have not shown the weakness that recent sellers had anticipated, and with scattering long accounts pretty well liquidated, offerings have tapered off, and prices advanced on a moderate demand from trade interests and covering. The close was steady at a net advance of 9 to 12 points, with sales reported of 10,500 bags. The local spot market was dull at 9¼c for No 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	8.12@8.15	8.00
July	8.08	8.08	8.18@8.20	8.06
August	..	..	8.26@8.28	8.14
September	8.33	8.25	8.34@8.35	8.22
October	..	..	8.39@8.41	8.27
November	..	..	8.44@8.46	8.32
December	8.50	8.40	8.49@8.50	8.37
January	..	..	8.53@8.55	8.42
February	..	..	8.58@8.60	8.47
March	8.64	8.56	8.63@8.65	8.53
April	..	..	8.67@8.69	8.58
May	8.68	8.66	8.73@8.75	8.63

SUGAR.

It was not an active day in futures, and after opening generally 2 to 6 points lower on bids, prices advanced a few points on a little trade support, but later in the day week-end liquidation sent values off, and the market closed 3 to 6 points net lower, with total sales of 6,400 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.38@5.40	5.42
July	5.48	5.46	5.44@5.45	5.49
August	..	..	5.49@5.50	5.53
September	5.57	5.53	5.52@5.53	5.56
October	5.50	5.47	5.47@5.48	5.52
November	..	..	5.37@5.38	5.41
December	5.21	5.17	5.17@5.18	5.23
January	4.82	4.82	4.81@4.83	4.85
February	..	..	4.54@4.56	4.57
March	..	..	4.58@4.60	4.61
April	..	..	4.61@4.63	4.64
May	..	..	4.64@4.66	4.68

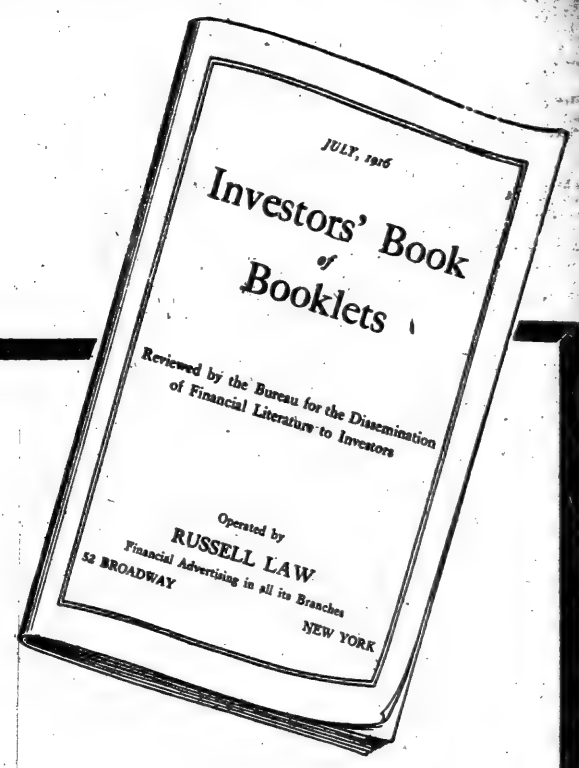
There was no change in refined sugar today, prices ranging from 7.30 to 7.65c, less 2 per cent. for cash, basis fine granulated. In the absence of fresh business in Cuban sugars, prices remain unchanged at 6.40c for Cuban centrifugals, 5.68c for molasses, and 5%@5½c for cost and freight Cubas.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,533 pkgs. Supplies of all grades of creamery are very liberal, and, while there is a moderate business passing, the tone is barely steady on the top qualities and weaker on the secondary grades. Renovated holding up because of limited receipts. Ladles in fair demand and steady. Packing stock continues to sell pretty well. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) per pound, 30@30¼c; higher scoring, 30¼@31c; firsts, (89 to 92 score,) 28½@29½c; seconds, (84 to 88 score,) 27@28c; thirds, 25½@26¼c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30@30½c; higher scoring, 31@32c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 27@28½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 27@28c; common to fair, 24@26c; renovated, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 25½@26¼c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 23,895 cases. There was a slightly larger offering of high-grade stock on the market, but asking prices on such are pretty well sustained. Medium and lower grades show no material change, with trading rather quiet. Fancy nearby eggs in lighter supply, but trade not very active and no sales reported above top quotation, with a good many lots selling 1@2c under. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 24½@26c; extra firsts, 23¼@24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 20½@21½c; thirds and poorer, 18@20c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@19½c; undergrades, 15@15½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26@27c; ordinary to good, 24@25½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23@23½c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@25c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 27@28c.

A New Publication in the Financial Field---



Investors' Book OF Booklets

The Bureau for the Dissemination of Financial Literature to Investors has had an enormous quantity of financial literature sent to it by bond and brokerage houses. In order to effectively handle this voluminous mass of booklets, circulars, special letters, etc., covering a wide range of subjects, it has been decided to issue a monthly magazine called the "Investors' Book of Booklets."

In this magazine the various publications issued by bankers, brokers and bond dealers are reviewed, so that you may glean sufficient information from the brief synopses given to enable you to decide which ones you wish to send for. A perusal of the Book of Booklets will enable you to ascertain whether there is data published on securities in which you are interested. If so, you should communicate with the Bureau, which will have the booklet, circular or letter forwarded from the issuing house.

In the Book of Booklets will also be found a list of current security offerings for the convenience of those interested in the investment markets. This feature will make the publication a handy reference book for investment houses.

SENT FREE ON REQUEST

The July number of the Book of Booklets is just off the press and will be sent free to any investor filling out the coupon below.

Are You Interested in Any of the Following?

The publications below are among those recently issued by leading financial houses. Write for any in this list, or others you may wish, and we will have them forwarded to you free of cost.

Booklets

Buying New York Stock Exchange Securities through Partial Payments
Copper Stocks
Curb and Mining Stock Quotations
Fifty Financial Facts
Fundamentals of Stock Trading
Industrial and Ordnance Securities
Investments Without Worry
The Key to Wall Street Transactions
The Most Satisfactory Bonds
Odd Lot Buying
One Hundred Dollar Bond News
The Premier Investment
Safe Investments
Savings Bank Bonds, N. Y., Mass., Conn. & Vt.
Simplicity of Investing
Trend of the Bond Market
United Light & Railways Co.
Canadian Issues
Bonds Favored by Banks in 1915
Buying Bonds Systematically
Buying Municipal Bonds on Partial Payments
Most Satisfactory Bonds
Manganese

Circulars

Atlantic Mutual Scrip
B. F. Goodrich
Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds
Central Petroleum
Chain Store Securities
Review of Gasoline and Petroleum Situation
Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company
Cosden Oil and Gas Company
Crocker Wheeler Co.
5c & 10c Stores
F. W. Woolworth
How to Select a Good Bond
Income Yield on Stocks
Kelly Springfield Motor Truck Co.
McCrory 5c & 10c Stores
Municipal Bonds
New York Central
Northern States Power Company
Perlman Rim Corporation
St. Paul
Saxon Motor Car Corporation
Southern Railway
Standard Oil Stocks
Thomas Aeroplane Co.
United Motors Corp.
Utah Copper
Wabash
Lehigh Munitions Company
Wabash Pref. A
Federal Dye Stuff & Chemical Corp.
Sinclair Oil & Refining Co.
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.
Colorado & Southern 1st Pref.
Erie 1st Preferred

Recent Offerings

Seaboard Steel & Manganese Corp. Six per cent two year first lien gold coupon notes
Burns Bros. Ice Corporation 1st Pfd., 2nd Pfd. & Common Stocks
American Waterworks & Electric Co. Coll. Tr. 5% Mtge. Gold Bonds
American Public Service Co. 1st Lien 6% Gold Bonds
Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co. 1st & Rfdg. Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds
Electrical Securities Corp. Coll. Tr. Sinking Fd. Gold 5% Bonds
Empire Gas & Fuel Co. 1st Mtge. & Coll. Tr. Sinking Fd. 6% Gold Bonds
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. 7% Cum. Pfd. Stock
Grace Steamship Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Serial Gold Bonds
American Power and Light Preferred
American Power and Light 6s
American Gas and Electric Pfd.
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New St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad
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PRAISES ELIGIBILITY RULES.

Yale Sentiment Indorses New Code Governing Amateurism.

NEW HAVEN, June 17.—The step taken by the athletic authorities of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton in the formulation of clear cut standards of amateurism for inter-university sports is highly pleasing to Yale's student body in general. The attitude taken editorially by the Yale News in the following article seems to express the practically universal feeling here:

"The rules are definite and of pretty wide scope, but it is specifically provided in the eligibility agreement that there shall be 'a maximum of self-government in athletic matters in each university,' and there is also the repeated assurance that individual cases involving eligibility will be judged on their own merits in the light of a fair interpretation of the spirit of the rules, if brought before the committee before the act involving the matter of eligibility is committed.

"This, then, leaves the entire responsibility in all future matters of eligibility directly up to the individual athletes themselves, who have now no valid excuse for endangering their amateur standing. In order that no injustices nor the suspicion of them may be done in the future, every one who intends or hopes to represent Yale on athletic teams of the university should consult the Chairman of the Yale Athletic Committee in person before, not after, he engages in Summer athletics that may perhaps mean the forfeit of his amateur standing.

"The Athletic Association has done its part and done it well. The responsibility now rests wholly on the shoulders of Yale athletes. If these men violate the rules that are now plainly set down, or if they fail to consult the proper authorities before they engage in Summer athletics that may jeopardize their own standing and possibly hurt Yale and Yale athletics thereby, they will be guilty of criminal carelessness of their own athletic well-being and disloyal to the university they represent."

One-Day Tourney at Hackensack.

On June 20 the Hackensack Golf Club will hold a one-day invitation tournament under the auspices of the Metropolitan Golf Association. There will be an eighteen-hole handicap event both morning and afternoon, with prizes for low gross and low net scores in both rounds. Although this variety of tournament has been exceedingly popular with the women players of the metropolitan district, it is more or less of an innovation for the men. Entries close on Monday with the Tournament Committee at the club.

Connie Mack Signs Boy Pitcher.

BOSTON, June 16.—Harold Crisp, a 17-year-old pitcher of the Needham High School team, signed a contract today to play with the Philadelphia Athletics. The boy has been striking out opposing batters in large numbers and is said to have disposed of seventy-five in this way in four successive games.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 356 and 30th St, 132 East; Edward Materne et al., against Maria J. Harris et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, H. M. Kirk.

2D ST, n s, 120.2 ft w of Av. A, 20.2x100; Clara C. Friedleter against Mary V. O'Brien et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Lindsay, Kalish & Palmer.

4TH ST, 171 East; Philip Elias against Jacob Katz et al., action to debar claim; attorney, M. Lindenbaum.

88TH ST, n s, 377 ft e of 8th Av, 17.1x98.9; and 38th St, n s, 394.1 ft e of 8th Av, 34.2x98.9; Title Guarantee & Trust Co. against Tion Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, H. Swain.

40TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Frederick W. Reilly against Minnie Levy et al., amended foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, White & Case.

110TH ST, s 10, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Helen M. E. Sieberg against Salvatore Martorana et al., amended foreclosure of mtg; attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n s, 175 ft w of Swinton St, 44.2x100; William Swain against Josiah A. Briggs et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, J. W. Smith.

LOTS 61, 62, 77, 78, 79, and 80, Map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 24th Ward; Regent Realty Co. against The Sherman Co. et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

LOTS 70, 71, 72, and 73, Map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 24th Ward; Regent Realty Co. against The Sherman Co. et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith.

165TH ST, s e, 35 ft e of Findlay Av, 35.7x97; United States Trust Co. of New York, as trustee, against Hadden Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

TRINITY PLACE, 70 to 76, Isidor Schwartz against Alliance Realty Co. et al, July 10, 1915 ..... $325

2D AV, 1,477; Rosengarten & Turin against Barnett Feldman et al, May 17, 1916... $60

107TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, Long Iron and Wrecking Co. against Louis Berman et al, June 13, 1916, by deposit $170

Bronx.

LIND AV, 1,263-67-69; Enell Chandelier Co., Inc., against Christina Kurtz et al, Dec. 18, 1915 ..... $230

SALE OF GOLD MINING PROPERTY.

The undersigned as substituted Trustee in Seward-Dredging Company's mortgage to Colony Trust Company as Trustee, dated October 5th, 1911, and recorded in Book 193, Page 21, Cape Nome Recording District, Nome, Alaska, pursuant to request made upon it in accordance with the terms of said mortgage by the holders of a majority in interest of the bonds secured thereby to sell under the terms thereof all the assets covered by and subject to the lien thereof, will, on Thursday, July 6th, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the Federal Court Building in Nome, Alaska, sell said assets as an entirety for cash at public auction to the highest bidder.

The said assets consist principally of gold dredging and gold mining equipment and patented gold mining claims, dredge, camp houses, and other buildings thereon, and unpatented gold mining claims and interest in claims situated on Solomon River and its tributaries about 40 miles from Nome, Alaska, and elsewhere in the Cape Nome Recording District, together with machinery, tools, materials, oil tanks, drums, fuel oil and other supplies.

The equipment includes an electrically operated 5 cubic foot bucket Risdon bucket dredge, 200 H. P. Dowe-Wilians Diesel Oil engine, power plant, transmission line, hydraulic plant, mining tools, horse, wagons, and other accessories.

The unmined patented ground consists of about 300 acres on Solomon River. The property was successfully operated during the 1915 season and a good profit was realized therefrom.

In addition to this patented ground there are unpatented mining claims aggregating about 4,000 acres, some located on and adjacent to Solomon River and its tributaries, some on Snake River, and others in the vicinity of Nome.

It is contemplated that the dredge will be in operation by the undersigned at the time of the sale in which case the purchaser will receive it as a growing concern. Possession will be given on the day following the sale.

For further information those interested may inspect said mortgage or a copy thereof and schedules showing property and interest in more detail at the office of the undersigned at Lynchburg, Virginia, at the office of James A. Frawley, Nome, Alaska, or at the office of Alex. H. Sands, Jr., No. 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

UNITED LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, INC., Substituted Trustee.

Lynchburg, Virginia, May 27th, 1916.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of, New York, ss.:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, 1916, the Hoboken Ferry Company, as owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as lessee and charterer, of the Ferryboat "Ithaca," filed their petition and libel praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 17th day of March, 1914, from a collision between the said Ferryboat "Ithaca" and Car Float No. 62, in tow of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Steam Tug "Roselle," which occurred in the North River, in the State of New York, in said Southern District of New York, on said 17th day of March, 1914; that the petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this court, in the sum of $50,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, and that persons not so proving claims will be thereafter defaulted.

Dated New York City, June 3d, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Madison Avenue Dwelling Sold for Business—Chelsea Deal for Apartment—Upper West Side Transactions—Postal Life Takes Title to Fifth Avenue Building.

Several good deals in various parts of the city, including a Madison Avenue property, a plot in the Chelsea region for apartment-house improvement, and sales in the upper west side contributed to a fairly active day in the realty market.

The continued transformation of the residential blocks of Madison Avenue above Fifty-ninth Street to business was again illustrated in the sale of the old four-story dwelling at 712 Madison Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Sixty-third Street. It covers a plot 20 by 70 and was sold through William A. White & Sons for the Granby Corporation to a syndicate which has remodeled several other houses for business on the avenue. The house will be altered for the same purpose, with small apartments on the upper floors. It has been held at $60,000.

On the adjoining Sixty-fourth Street corner the former residence of ex-Mayor Seth Low is undergoing alterations for trade, having been leased for that purpose with an option to buy by Mr. Low several weeks ago.

Chelsea Deal for Apartment.

In the Chelsea section the two old frame houses at 311 and 313 West Twenty-fourth Street, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, have been purchased from Lillian L. Gardner of Raymond, N. H., by a syndicate known as the 311 West Twenty-fourth Street Company. Among the directors are K. M. Spence, C. E. Rea and J. P. Eadie. They are preparing plans for improving the site with a six-story apartment house. The plot has a frontage of 37 feet by 98.9. James N. Wells Sons were the brokers. The adjoining property at 315 to 319 was recently purchased for similar improvement.

Increase Site for $400,000 Hotel on West Seventy-first Street.

Bing & Bing have increased their apartment hotel site on West Seventy-first Street by the purchase of 234 and 236, two three-story dwellings, from Mrs. James W. Westerfield and Mrs. William H. Frame respectively.

They recently acquired the adjoining houses, 228, 230 and 232, and now control a plot 100 by 100.5. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the entire transaction. Plans were filed earlier in the week for a fourteen-story hotel, covering this entire plot, to cost $400,000. Emery Roth is the architect.

$125,000 Heights Trade.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, sold to Anton Weinig for investment the five-story apartment house with stores occupying a plot 36.5 by 100 on the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 178th Street.

In part payment the buyer gave four lots forming a plot 100 by 94.10, on the south side of 188th Street, 200 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue. The trade involved about $125,000 and was negotiated by Arnold, Byrne & Baumann.

Builders Buy Site for Heights Apartment.

William Ash sold to Samuel Wacht 557 West 150th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 100, located 175 feet east of Broadway.

The purchaser, who owns the three adjoining lots on the west, has resold the combined site, 100 by 100, to the Samuel Davis Construction Company, which will improve the property with two six-story apartment houses. The F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company negotiated the sale for Mr. Ash.

Buys Narrow Strip of Land.

Robert L. Livingston has purchased from Augustine J. Smith one and one-half feet more of the property situated on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 228 feet east of Fifth Avenue, which Pease & Elliman recently sold for Francis K. Pendleton.

Mr. Livingston, a member of the banking firm of Gillespie, Livingston & Co., has building plans prepared for a new house, 25 feet wide, by Ogden Codman. Mr. Smith has no plans at present for improving the balance of the property. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Private Dwelling Sales.

The Frankenberg estate sold to a client of Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 56 East Seventy-third Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling, on a lot 17 by 102.2. This is the third house in the same block sold by the same brokers during the last couple of months, the other two sales involving 46 and 48 East Seventy-third Street.

Haliburton Fales has purchased from Otto Horwitz the four-story dwelling at 106 East Seventy-third Street, on lot 18 by 102.2, between Park and Lexington Avenues. The purchaser owns 104, adjoining, and the abutting property at 105 and 107 East Seventy-second Street. Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the transaction.

John J. Egan has sold to Dr. John E. O'Connell the dwelling at 413 West 145th Street for occupancy.

Fifth Avenue Building Transfer.

The Postal Life Insurance Company took title yesterday to the former Wilson property and the sixteen-story building nearing completion there on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, 62.6 by 106. It was transferred by the 511 Fifth Avenue Corporation, composed of Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum, subject to a mortgage of $1,700,000. It was reported last Fall that Clarence Payne had purchased the property and resold it to the Postal Life Insurance Company. In the transaction the fifteen-story Postal Life building at the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets, 79.2 by 111, was given in part payment and that property was transferred yesterday to the Croyden Corporation at a stated consideration of $1,400,000.

The Postal Life Insurance Company will move into the fifth Avenue building on completion and the lower floors will be occupied by the Guaranty Trust Company.

Bronx Apartment Sold.

The five-story Valentine Court apartment house on the southwest corner of Valentine Avenue and 197th Street has been sold by Stubenwoll Brothers, Inc., to Mrs. Nanette L. Maupai for investment. The property was held at $45,000.

Brooklyn.

The Borough Hall Realty Company sold the two apartment houses recently completed by the Delta Building Company, on the northerly side of Crooke Avenue, 218 feet east of St. Paul's Place. The two buildings occupy a plot of ground 108 by 125 feet, four stories in height and five families on a floor. The Williamsburg Savings Bank has placed a loan of $35,000 on each building.

Saul C. Lavine has resold the brick residence at 1,115 East Fifteenth Street, 115 feet south of Avenue K, to the J. J. Black Construction Company.

The two-family house at 300 Park Place has been sold by the Bulkley and Horton Company for William Behrman to an investor.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company has sold the dwelling at 532 East Twenty-first Street, 50 by 100, for the estate of Ella M. Robbins, to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

The Kew Gardens Corporation sold to the Abingdon Building Company, Incorporated, a plot 60 by 104 on the east side of Austin Street, north of Mowbray Place, Kew Gardens, for immediate development.

Edward Egenberger has sold to the M. H. E. Building Company, Incorporated, a plot 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Twenty-third Street and Franconia Avenue, Flushing.

W. Robyns sold to W. Vincent of Manhattan fifty-two lots at Vista Lawn, Bayside. The consideration was not announced, and it is understood that Mr. Vincent purchases for investment. The property was formerly a part of the estate of the late Henry Clay Weeks, a prominent builder in Manhattan.

The Meister Builders, Incorporated, sold to Dr. Mortimer H. Brown a lot adjoining his bungalow, 187 Beach Forty-third Street, Edgemere, L. I.

New Jersey.

The Metakloch Company of New York, of which Frederick S. Bennett is the head, has purchased a large tract of land in Lodi Borough, near Hackensack, N. J., and will at once commence the erection of a large factory there. The company manufactures a material for raincoats.

The Hobart Realty Company has purchased the estates of De Bary and Charles S. Buckley, at Hobart and Springfield Avenues, Summit, N. J., for development. E. C. Holmes negotiated the sale.

Robert E. Pendergast sold at Westfield Estates, Westfield, N. J., to G. M. Burrie, two plots on Massachusetts Avenue; F. L. Smith, two plots on Morgan Street; T. N. Bodeman, two plots on Morgan Street; A. H. Doyle, two plots on Massachusetts Avenue, and Charles B. Griffith, three plots on Maryland Avenue.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold for Clarence W. Eisner a property in the Edgemont estate, near Scarsdale Station, to Mrs. Susan A. Graham of New York City.

Commercial Leases.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., leased for Samuel Weil the six-story building at 366 Greenwich Street, corner of Franklin Street, to the Mercantile Lunch Company, and for William L. Skidmore the building at 220 West Street, and for Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company the building at 21 Lispenard Street to Gilson & Veer.

The Herbert Gulick Company has leased a store at 402 Madison Avenue for the Carlton Chambers Company to James Robinson, jeweler.

Charles B. Walker has leased for the estate of John R. Graham the store floor, 208 Canal Street to the Weinstein Jobbing Company.

Spear & Co. have leased for the firm of L. J. Carpenter the entire building at 70 Greene Street to A. Mormando Company.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have subleased for the Van-Noy Interstate Company for a term of years the entire fifteenth floor at 432 Fourth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street, containing 8,500 square feet, to the Eureka Mercantile Company, commercial bankers, now at 354 Fourth Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have leased to D. A. Schulte, Inc., owner of the Schulte Cigar Company, in the Marie Antoinette Hotel, northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, a large space on the corner ground floor.

Ames & Co. have leased for the Challenge Realty Company the five-story apartment with stores at 2,790-92 Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of 148th Street, 50 by 80, to Leopold Weiss; also for Samuel W. Peck to S. & M. Manassee the store at 6 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Private House Leases.

The Houghton Company has leased for James J. Clarke the three-story dwelling at 243 West 103d Street to Virginia Hillis.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Sarah Fullan the three-story dwelling at 6 East 130th Street to Catharine Phillips.

Pease & Elliman have leased for John A. Black to Richman Levering the four-story dwelling at 22 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a term of years for Fernando Wood, 119 East Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 20 by half the block, to Theodore E. Steinway of Steinway & Sons.

New Brooklyn Factory.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the general contract for the erection of a four-story reinforced concrete factory building for the Doehler Die Casting Company, approximately 125 by 50, with an L 25 by 54, located on Court and Huntington Streets, Brooklyn, work to be undertaken at once.

Realty Notes.

The plot reported sold Thursday located at 42-46 West Tenth Street is to be improved with a studio apartment building, nine stories in height. Apartments will consist of three and four rooms. The building will be designed in Dutch Colonial order, in keeping with the tradition of the Greenwich Village section. W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone are the architects.

Sol. Stern was the broker in the sale of the twelve-story and basement store and loft building at 30 Irving Place, southeast corner of Sixteenth Street, on plot 80 by 103.3, for the estate of Edward Rothschild.

David and Harry Lippman were not the purchasers of the tenements at 2,525-31 Amsterdam Avenue sold at auction on Thursday. The property was bid in.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

65th St, 5-9 West, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 95x100.6, three five-story apartments; Alice A. Trandell against Flanagan Realty Co. et al.; Davis, Symmes & Schreiber, attorneys; Richard J. D. Keating, referee; due on judgment, $10,471.20; taxes, &c., $1,250; subject to a prior mortgage of $105,000; to the plaintiff for $100 over prior liens.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

149th St, 518 East, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x84.11, five-story brick tenement and store; John McClure, sub-trustee, against Max Reich et al.; Clark, Prentice, McClure & Roulstone, attorneys; Wallace S. Fraser, referee; due on judgment, $2,484.43; taxes, &c., $291.83; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Parcel of land beginning at a point on w s of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, n e of Givens Creek, runs n e 215x n 285x n w 2,415.8x w 400x s w 64.1x n 310x s w 379.4x s e 73.1x n e 110.8x s 90.1x s e 890 to beginning; adjourned to Sept. 28.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 181st St, for a two-story salesrooms, 25x100; A. S. and C. Marshall, 137 East 62d St, owners; Buchman & Fox, 30 East 42d St, architects; cost $15,000

214th St, s e corner of Barnes Av, for a two-story brick stable and loft, 25x52; Angelena Biotti, 214th St. and White Plains Av, owner; Anthony J. De Pace, 854 East 217th St, architect; cost $3,000

Fordham Road, Creston Av., and 188th St, Fordham Road, by, for a one-story brick store, 109.1x78.9; the Fordham and Concourse Co., J. B. Dash, 240th St and Dash Place, President, owner; Herbert M. Bear, 105 5th Av, architect; cost $1,500

Macomb's Road, n s, 126.91 ft w of Jerome Av, for a five-story brick garage and storage house, 87.10x153; Charles W. Hoffman, 307 West 137th St, owner; John H. Friend, 148 Alexander Av, architect; cost $40,000

Magenta St, n s, 20 ft e of Barnes Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x40; Fedele Pacione, 438 East 145th St, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost $4,800

Pelham Bay Park, 400 ft e of Eastern Boulevard and 1,000 ft s of Shore Road, for a one-story frame comfort station, 83.3x24.6; City of New York, owner; A. G. Waldreaon, Claremont Park, architect; cost $9,000

181st St, s e corner of Grand Concourse, for a two-story brick and stone garage, 152.5x88; William G. Bergen, 1,932 Arthur Av, owner; Walter C. Martin, 1,932 Arthur Av, architect; cost $25,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

17th St, 346 to 352 West, to a six-story telephone exchange; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000

Orchard St, 120 to 130, to a three-story telephone exchange, New York Telephone Co., owner; McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, architects; cost $90,000

Van Cortlandt Park, 375 ft e of Gunhill Road, to a two-and-a-half-story frame skating and golf house, 120x28; City of New York, owner; A. G. Waldreaon, Claremont Park, architect; cost $9,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, e s, 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Loyal Building Co. to Irene B. Morgan, 710 West 179th St, 2-3 parts, and Laura V. Reed, 1,966 University Av, Bronx, 1-3 part, mtg $46,000, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

ACADEMY ST, w s, 75 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 25x100; Loyal Building Co. to Louis Davis, 241 West 113th St, Feb. 18; attorney, J. H. Ziener, 217 Broadway $100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 106th St, 47.10x100; Postal Life Insurance Co. to Warlock Corporation, 128 Broadway, b. and s., June 15; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

HUDSON ST, 637, n w corner of Horatio St, 19.7x59.8; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. and another, executors, to Flanton Realty Corporation, 545 West 111th St, mtg $6,987, May 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $10,752

ISHAM AV, n e s, 1,099, map of J. L. Drake property, Lot 235, 25x140x90.3x140.10; Lot 236, 25x140; Lots 237 and 238, 25x140 each; Ferdinand C. Bamman to Mary M. Stagg, 26 ft w of 84th St, all liens, June 6; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 233 Broadway $100

LENOX AV, s e corner of 136th St, 99.11x100; Alice M. and Edgar H. Loveridge, Tea Neck, N. J., to Timmus Realty Co., 142 Summit Av, West Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 17; attorney, John Warren, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City $1

SAME PROPERTY; Howell S. Bennet and another, trustees for Alice M. Loveridge, to same, b. and s., Jan. 17; attorney, same. $1

MADISON ST, 390, s s, 100 ft e of Jackson St, 25x95.8; Charles F. Miller to Adam Miller, 44 East 87th St, one-half part, all liens, June 16; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $100

MITCHELL PLACE, 13, n s, 216 ft e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; Mitchell Place, 13, n s, 216 ft e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; Edith A. McCormick and another, ex'r's, &c., to Gussie Gerringer, 889 1st Av, June 13; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $100

MORTON ST, 150.2 ft w of Bedford St, foreclosure June 1; Richard M. Martin, referee, to Eugene A. Philbin and Charles K. Beekman, executors, 555 Park Av, June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $25,000

NASSAU ST, 85 to 89, s w corner of Liberty St, 56 and 58, 111x79.2x irregular; Postal Life Insurance Co. to Croyden Corporation, 128 Broadway, b. and s., June 15; attorney, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1,400,000

PIKE ST, 54, w s, 24x86; Katherine Chambers, Morristown, N. J., to Chas. Gronich, 1,043 Tinton Av, Bronx, c. a. s., June 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 315, e s, 43.10 ft s of 104th St, 21.10; Tanner Realty Corp. to Robert L. Moffatt, 471 Park row, all liens, June 13; address, 52 William St. $500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 186th St, 100x100; Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co. to Helen C. Corsa, 1,021 Fox St, Bronx, mtg $185,000, June 15; attorney, Michael J. Murray, 505 5th Av. $1

WOOSTER ST, e s, 126 ft s of Spring St, runs e 110x s 25x w 10x s 25x w 100 to street x n 50 to beginning; Incas Realty Co. to Wardour Corporation, 128 Broadway, b. and s.; June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

9TH ST, 5 East, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x92.8; Sllore Ford and another to Harlie H. Benkard, Hewletts, L. I., June 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

17TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x92; Incas Realty Co. to Wardour Corporation, 128 Broadway, b. and s., June 15; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $100

25TH ST, 103 West, n s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; William C. and Grace P. Adams to Sarah T. Adams, 318 West 72d St, 1-3 part, mtg $89,000 on this and other property, June 14; attorney, Frederick W. Hubby, Jr., 26 Liberty St $100

30TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Libbie B. Hall, executrix Nicholas Brayer to Benaben Realty Corporation, 140 Nassau St, all liens, June 14; attorney, John H. Stoutenburgh, 140 Nassau St. $5,000

38TH ST, 228 to 241 West, n s, 227.7 ft w of 7th Av, 102.11x98.9; Hirwin Realty Corporation to 38th Street Realty Co., 42 Broadway, all liens, June 15; Julius Miller, 42 Broadway $1

46TH ST, 428 West, s s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; Charles F. Miller to Adam Miller, 40 East 87th St, all liens, June 16; attorneys, same. $100

46TH ST, 434 West, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25.4x100.4; same to same, one-half part, all liens, June 16; attorneys, same. $100

46TH ST, 432 West, s s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.4; same to same, one-half part, all liens, June 16; attorneys, same. $100

49TH ST, s s, 257 ft e of 7th Av, 17.6x100x irregular; Goldie Fromberg, 1,060 Bush St, San Francisco, Cal., to Harry S. Cohen, 115 West 80th St, mtg $22,434, all liens, Sept. 14, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $33,000

SAME PROPERTY; Harry S. Cassel to Otto H. Mendel, 616 West 137th St, mtg $27,309.33, all liens, June 7; attorney, same $1

64TH ST, part of 13 and 15 East, n s, 274 ft e of 5th Av, 31x100.5; Edith S. Fabbri to Helen C. Thorpe, 6 East 63th St, June 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

71ST ST, 234 West, s s, 400 ft e of West End Av, 20x100.5; Mary C. Gresham Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Carrie Westerfield to Frank Todd, 71 21st St, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 15; attorney, same. $1

80TH ST, 59 East, n s, 171 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Isabella Hoffman to Charles T. Terry, 59 East 80th St, mtg $10,000, June 14; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway $100

101ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11; Amy Holder to Irwin L. Solomon, 1,890 7th Av, mtg $21,500, June 15; attorney, L. A. Solomon, 115 Nassau St. Row. $1

108TH ST, 106 East, s s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x50, foreclosure June 13; William G. Brown, referee, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, trustee under will of Jacob Miller, June 16; attorneys, Fuller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place. $6,200

111TH ST, 150 West, s s, 110 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.11; Alfred V. Amy to Lusonray Holding Co., 398 West 145th St, mtg $53,000, due Nov. 3; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

121ST ST, 72 East, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Ella S. Chase to Edward H. Burger, 110 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $13,500, due June 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

122D ST, 232 West, s s, 386 ft w of 7th Av, 34x100.11; Martin Bamberger and another, executors of Gilbert Bamberger, to Martinberg Realty Corporation, 1,400 Broadway, mtg $28,000, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

130TH ST, n s, 353.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x109.11; Farmers' Loan and Trust C. and another, executors, to Margaret F. Tucker, 2,183 7th Av, mtg $3,700, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $5,700

173D ST, 567 West, n s, 137.6 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 37.6x90; Ellen F. Finlay, Corcoran Manor, Mount Vernon, N. Y., to Swift Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $34,500, June 15; attorney, James Frank, 30 East 42d St. $1

Bronx.

BROOK AV, e s, 168.1 ft s of 169th St, 45.6x irregular; Josef Grossman to Steinmetz Construction Co., 935 Fox St, mtg $37,000, June 10; attorney, B. Steinmetz, 935 Fox St. $1

CHISHOLM ST, w s, 165.3 ft s of Freeman St, 120x11.11x15x17.2x91.10 to Stebbins Av x54.2x47.3; Joseph Sonsin Co., Inc., to Jonas Blatt and another, 287 East 7th St, mtg $52,000, June 14; attorney, S. A. Langfur, 299 Broadway $100

FOX ST, 654, s s, 40x100; Mack Construction Co., Inc., to Morris Goldstein, 842 Kelly St, mtgs $32,750, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

LOTS 244 and 245, map St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; James G. Freaney to Peter F. Miller, 2,103 Vyse Av, mtg $760, June 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 15, Block 2,934, tax map; Joseph M. Callahan, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, June 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $17,000

LOTS 227 and 228, map of Samier estate; Uriah Harris to Minnie Krieger, 51 East 96th St, mtg $4,600, June 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $100

MANDA ST, 819, w s, 25x100; Philip Auiro to Samuel Lufman, 687 Rockaway Av, Brooklyn, mtg $7,500, May 22; attorney, Oscar H. Stearns, 371 Fulton St, Brooklyn $1

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 150 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Charles E. Hindley to Thomas W. Hindley, 263 Avenue B, June 12; attorney, T. W. Hindley, 263 Avenue B. $100

MORRIS AV, w s, 71 ft s of 184th St, 19?, to Walton Av x125x198.3x125; William M. Moore to William M. Moore Holding Co., Inc., 42 Broadway, mtg $17,500, June 15; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway. $100

PARK AV, e s, 174.3 ft n of 169th St, 20.6 irregular; James E. Hayes to George Y. Bauchle, 140 West 79th St, mtg $5,000, June 15; attorneys, Bauchle & C., 31 Chambers St. $10

PLOT begins 940 ft s of White Plains Road and 570 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Mary Schwartz to Martin Schwartz, 34 East 105th St, mtg $4,500, May 24; attorney, Meyer D. Siegel, 63 Park Row. $4,700

SAME PROPERTY; Martin Schwartz to Mary Schwartz, 54 East 104th St, mtg $4,500, June 5; same attorney. $4,700

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 888, e s, 27x100; Fred Meyer to Radec Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, mtg $9,000, June 15; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St. $100

TRINITY AV, 522, e s, 21.6x109; Louisa B. Martin to Vito Riche, 361 East 150th St, mtg $3,000, June 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,652, e s, 40x100; Joseph R. Truesdale, referee, to August Wertz, 622 East 182d St, June 15; attorney, George A. Blank, 271 Broadway. $3,000

UNIVERSITY AV, s w corner of 190th St, 101.10x98.11x100x50; William M. Moore to William M. Moore Holding Co., Inc., 42 Broadway, June 15; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway. $100

UNIVERSITY AV, s w corner of 190th St, 100x124.11x62.7x124.6; William M. Moore to Wiliam M. Moore Holding Co., Inc., 42 Broadway, mtg $40,000, June 15; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway. $100

5TH AV, s e corner of 4th St, Wakefield, 60x105; Cecelia Zanelli and another, 100 East 129th St, June 16; attorney, John Santaro, Times Building $5,200

141ST ST, 615 East, n s, 27x100; Fred Meyer to Radec Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, mtgs $19,000, June 15; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St. $100

143D ST, s s, 185.7 ft w of 3d Av, 15.1x100; Mary J. Schoeppler to Annie Schnaufer, 2,702 Marion Av, 1-3 part, June 15; attorney, E. L. Hammer, 2,808 3d Av. $160

154TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Cedar Construction Co., Inc., to Fred Meyer and another, 888 Southern Boulevard, mtgs $47,000, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner 106th St, 47.10x100; Warlock Corporation to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $90,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Charles H. Jacob, 563 Linden St, Ridgewood, Borough of Queens, prior mtg $90,000, 3 years; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway. $40,000

BROME ST, 428, n s, 25 ft e of Crosby St, runs e 25 x n 100 x w 50 to e s Crosby St, No. 41, x s 23 x e 25 x s 87.9 to beginning; Fannie C. and May V. Peyser to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, 5 years, interest as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place. $14,000

HUDSON ST, 637, n w corner of Horatio St, 19.2x59.8, May 25; Flauton Realty Corporation to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, and another, executors of James Everard, 3 years, mtg as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place. $6,987

MADISON AV, n e corner of 32d St, 98.9x100, June 15; Manice Realty Corp, to Bowery Savings Bank, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & D., 40 Wall St. $180,000

MITCHELL PLACE, 12, n s, 198 ft e of 1st Av, 18x80.10, with all title to land in front, June 15; Gussie Gerringer to Edith A. McCormick, 237 East 49th St, and another

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Pressure continues high off the New England Coast, and an extensive area of low barometer has its centre over the region of the Great Lakes. Low pressure continues west of the Rocky Mountains.

Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the last twenty-four hours over the Mississippi Valley and all districts east thereof. Over the Plains States, the Rocky Mountains, and west plateau regions and the Pacific States fair weather continued.

Temperatures remain considerably below the seasonal average in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lake region, and the North Atlantic States. Warm weather continues west of the Rockies.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled, with probably showers, Saturday and Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region. In the South Atlantic States and the upper lake region showers Saturday will be followed by generally fair weather on Sunday, while in the Lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh and strong east and southeast, with overcast weather and showers; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and strong south, showers; South Atlantic Coast, fresh south and southwest, thunder showers.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania — Showers Saturday and probably Sunday.

New England—Showers Saturday and probably Sunday; rising temperature.

Western New York—Probably showers Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	67	64	4 P. M.	69	64
6 A. M.	67	59	6 P. M.	69	65
9 A. M.	70	63	8 P. M.	66	64
12 M.	73	65	11 P. M.	63	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 60.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 63. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 6.10 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 7.53 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M., 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
9:46—193 2 Av.; Sam Kostosmie	Slight
6:05—313 W. 134 St.; James Fay	Slight
7:40—1,443 Boston Road; John Koenig	Slight
9:30—123 Ludlow St.; Annie Schweitzer	Slight
P. M.	
5:10—212 E. 136 St.; Fantini & Co.	Not given
5:25—5 Av. & 53 St., (auto.); Adams Express Co.	Slight
7:55—356 B'way; Novelty Show Case Co.	Not given
7:55—55 Henry St.; Morris Morgenstein	Slight
8:20—1,248 Washington Av.; Adolph Goldberg	Slight
8:25—1,447 Washington Av.; Max Goldberg	Slight
11:06—328 E. 14 St.; Benjamin Grabes	$100
11:15—511 E. 73 St.; Union Bank	Not given

EDUCATION NOTES.

A temporary license as assistant teacher of history in high schools has been granted to Miss Frances A. Smith of 197 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, who is now serving in the Washington Irving High School under a temporary license as assistant teacher of English.

The city high schools have recently held the third contest for the Municipal Art Society Trophy for good draftsmanship. In it the pupils compete not as individuals, but as groups representing different high schools. Seventeen teams of five pupils each entered the contest, the pupils in each team being students in the fourth term of the high school course. J. Winthrop Andrews, Director of Manual Arts, of the Yonkers public schools, Louis Weinberg of the City College, and Dr. Haney, Director of Art in the high schools, acted as judges. The De Witt Clinton High School won the trophy by a total of 267.5 points. The Boys' High School secured second place with 258.5 points, and the Bushwick High School third place with 254.5 points.

On the same day teams from ten high schools contested for a similar trophy offered by the School Art League to advanced pupils. De Witt Clinton High School won first place, with the Boys' High School second, and the Julia Richman High School third. The trophy consists of a bronze medallion designed by John Flanagan. Miniature copies of the two trophies will be distributed to the winners at the Commencement exercises of the De Witt Clinton High School. This school will hold the two trophies for six months, the next competition being scheduled for January, 1917.

Henry E. Hein, Principal of P. S. 4, has been transferred to P. S. 40. Assistant Principal Belle M. Carpenter has been transferred from P. S. 23 to P. S. 48, the Bronx.

P. S. 59 with its annexes, P. S. 60, 64, and 65, has been discontinued as a separate organization and made annexes of New P. S. 97, Queens.

An eye clinic will be established in P. S. 114, Manhattan.

A substitute teacher will be assigned to the Day Camp, Westfield, for a picnic of six weeks, for five days a week, at the rate of $3 for a day of three hours.

Gertrude A. Price has been nominated as a model teacher in the Jamaica Training School.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to approve of the execution by the Board of Education of a renewal of the lease of the premises at sixty-seventh Street and Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, occupied as P. S. 180.

The Hunter College Orchestra and Glee Club, assisted by dancers, will give an entertainment at Ellis Island at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for assistant engineer, (power plant supervision,) grade E, until 4 P. M. on June 30. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 5; technical, 3; oral, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The appointee will have charge of the plant and works for the production, distribution, and utilization of heat, light, and power and other mechanical equipment of the various institutions of a city department. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary ranges from $2,280 to $3,180 a year. There is one vacancy at $3,000 in the Public Charities Department.

United States.

The commission announces for June 21 at the New York Custom House an examination for assistant physicist, (qualified in spectroscopy,) for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at an entrance salary ranging from $1,400 to $1,800 a year. As an insufficient number of applications were filed for the examination for this position announced to be held on May 8, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. The duties will include precise measurement of light waves and other spectroscopic research. Competitors will be examined in spectroscopy, publications or thesis, education, training, and experience. The applicant must have received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or have had three years of postgraduate training in optics, including spectroscopy. Appointments to positions paying more than $1,400 will be made only of those eligibles who have had at least two years' experience in optical work. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary Assignments: Lieuts. H. J. Canlon, 80, to 81, and G. H. Wilson, 81, to 13 I. D., 12 P. M. June 19, to 8 A. M., June 27; Mtd. Sergt. with horse and equips. T. W. Flood, 283, 30 days, 8 A. M., June 17; Sergts. J. Dolan, 162, to 26, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 17; Patrol. I. Haspil and J. E. C. Rodrigues, 18, to 18, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 17; W. J. Doyle, 65, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur, 14 days, 8 A. M., June 19; M. Green, 144, to B. B. H. Squad, as chauffeur, 14 days, 8 A. M., June 19; H. W. Evans, 144, to 164, clerical duty, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 17; C. Klepper, 194, to foot patrol duty, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 17; F. W. Wahrenberg, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, and C. H. Wash, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, to 2 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., June 18.

Leaves of Absence (without pay): Patrol. J. Daly, 1, 3 days, 4 P. M., June 17; J. C. Skelly, 2, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 17; E. H. Finpel, Jr., 29, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 17.

Suspended (without pay): Patrol. J. Scanlon, 14.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ECKERT, GENERAL THOMAS THOMPSON, (details elsewhere.)

TURMES, SOPHIE R. S., (Feb. 11, 1912;) net estate, $122,104. Decedent's two sisters, Margaret E. Zimmerman and Clementina Turmes, sole beneficiaries. Assets: Equity in 45-45 West 9th St., 48-50 West 9th St., and Piers 18 and 19, North River, $127,067. Securities, $30,291; personality and mortgages, $48,766; stocks and bonds, $152,920.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Orders of June 9 relating to 1st Lt. R. H. Smith, C. A. C., revoked.

Following officers will report to Maj. C. Gerhardt, Inf., President of an Examining Board at Washington, for examination for promotion: Capts. F. S. Cocheu and D. E. Nolan, Inf., General Staff; 1st Lts. G. A. Lynch, Inf.; H. S. Brinkerhoff, 3d Inf.; C. M. Dowell, 11th Inf., and R. D. La Garde, 9th Inf., and 2d Lt. F. A. Doniat, Inf., (1st Lt. Ord. Dept.).

Col. C. Richard, M. C., relieved from duty at Medical Supply Depot, New York City, effective June 30, and will then turn over all property for which he is accountable to Maj. F. M. Hartsock, M. C.

Orders of June 7 amended to read: Capt. C. De F. Chandler, Signal Corps, will report by letter to Lt. Col. G. O. Squier, Signal Corps, President of an Examining Board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Capt. F. P. Jackson, 9th Inf., to service in Q. M. C., June 20, Vice Capt. H. Olm, Q. M. C., relieved.

Capt. J. A. Lockwood, retired, is relieved from duty at the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn. He is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty as Q. M. and also relieve Capt. H. Olin, Q. M. C.

Capt. F. W. Honeycutt, 2d F. A., detailed in Q. M. C., effective June 30, will report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept. for duty.

A board to consist of Col. H. L. Shaw, M. C., and 1st Lts. J. A. McAllister, Jr., Dental Surg., and F. L. K. Laflamme, Dental Surg., is appointed to West Point to review proceedings and findings of dental examining boards in cases of the Dental Corps.

Orders of April 28 relating to Capts. A. B. Warfield and H. Olin, Q. M. C., revoked. Capt. Warfield, upon arrival at San Francisco, will report to Depot Q. M. there for assignment to temporary duty as his assistant.

Orders of May 19 directing Maj. R. E. Wyllie, C. A. C., to report for duty to the President of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., not later than June 1, amended to direct him to report for duty not later than June 19. He will stand relieved from duty at Army War College, this city, June 18.

Capt. A. R. Piper, retired, is assigned to active duty, and will proceed to New York City for duty as assistant to Depot Quartermaster there.

Capt. V. E. Clark, aviation officer, Signal Corps, from this city to Plainfield, N. J., for temporary duty pertaining to inspection of aeroplanes for use in this city.

Capts. K. W. Walker, A. E. Saxton, both of Cav., (Q. M. C.) and A. G. Lott, 15th Cav., will report to Lt. Col. R. E. L. Michie, (Cav.,) President of an examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion.

Capt. D. T. Moore, F. A., (General Staff,) and 1st Lts. F. Thorp, Jr., 2d F. A., and S. Miles, 3d F. A., will report to Maj. W. S. McNair, (F. A.,) President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Capt. J. B. Clark and 2d Lt. J. A. Baird, both C. A. C., will report to Col. J. P. Davis, C. A. C., President of an examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion.

Navy.

Capts. T. P. Magruder, War College, Newport, to Navy Dept., (Div. of Naval Militia Affairs;) A. S. Halstead, from command of the Utah to War College, Newport, July 1, and T. S. Rodgers, War College, Newport, June 19, to Commander Division 7, battleship force, Atlantic fleet.

Commander M. E. Trench, from command of the Denver, to command the Colorado.

Lt. Commanders D. E. Thelsen, to the Maryland, as executive officer, and R. D. White, the Wyoming, to treatment Naval Hospital, New York.

Lts. R. A. Dawes, recruiting station, Worcester, Mass., to Naval War College; V. V. Woodward, Norfolk Yard, to connection fitting out the Arizona and on board when commissioned, and J. M. Smeallie, the Louisiana, to the Florida as engineer officer.

Jr. Grade Lts. H. A. Ellis, the Georgia, to the New Jersey; R. T. Young, Pensacola Aero Station, to works of Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo; C. Ridgely, the San Francisco, to the Dubuque; H. V. La Bombard, the Kansas, to the Terry; J. R. Peterson, the Terry, to the Nicholson; F. T. Berry, Naval Academy, to Philadelphia Yard; S. S. Brown, Naval Academy, to assistant to Inspector of Engineering material, Pittsburgh, Penn.; P. L. Carroll, Columbia University, to works of General Electric Co., Schenectady; L. L. Lindley, Naval Academy, to Norfolk Yard; F. T. Leighton, Columbia University, N. Y., to temporary duty Westinghouse Electric and Mach. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn., and W. P. Capehart, Pensacola Aero Station, to office of Inspector of engineering material, Boston, Mass.

Ens. E. W. F. Childs, the Celtic, to the Montana; G. W. Grove, the Connecticut, to the Michigan; J. H. Sprague, the Rhode Island, to the Illinois; G. F. Nalley, the Georgia, to the Michigan; J. S. Farnsworth, the Michigan, to treatment, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. H. Campman, the Rhode Island, to the Maine; C. K. Martin, the Raleigh, to the Montana, and R. R. Adams, the Michigan, to treatment, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Midshipman H. B. Broadfoot, to the New York.

Surg. F. L. Benton, Key West, Fla., to duty with expeditionary forces, Santo Domingo.

P. A. Surg. W. J. Zalesky, to recruiting station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Assistant Surg. V. H. Carson, New York Recruiting Station, to duty with expeditionary forces, Santo Domingo.

Act. Asst. Dent. Surgs. M. E. Harrison, the Brooklyn, home, wait orders; J. L. Brown, to Training Station, San Francisco, and W. L. Darnall, Training Station, San Francisco, to Asiatic Station, via July transport.

P. A. Paym. H. R. Snyder, New York Yard, to the Maine.

Act. Chap. A. J. Hayes, the Rhode Island, to the New Hampshire.

Nav. Cons. W. B. Fogarty, Mare Island Yard, July 20, to works of Craig Ship Building Co., Long Beach, Cal., and J. L. Ackerson, Bureau of Construction and Repair, July 15, to Mare Island Yard.

Chief Carp. J. J. Redington, Bath Iron Works, Maine, July 5, to fitting out the Arizona, and on board when commissioned.

Carp W. H. Hewitt, to the Bath Iron Works, July 5.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Baltimore, Dubuque, Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent, and Sonoma, at Gloucester; Benham, at Portland; Delaware and Winslow, at Boston; Ericsson, at Newport; Fanning, McDougal, and the Paulding, at Rockland; Hull, at San Diego; Jenkins, at Bar Harbor, and the Tucker, at Sag Harbor.

Sailed—Cummings, Bar Harbor for Newport; Flusser, San Juan for Romana; Kansas, Newport for Block Island Sound; Leonidas, Cristobal for New York; Kanawha, Newport for Norfolk; McCall, Boston for Portland; New York, Rockport for Newport; Supply, Cavite for Guam, and the Vulcan, Philadelphia for Hampton Roads.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold forty cases of Canned Tuna Fish.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 26, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 8, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold thirty cases of Canned Tuna Fish.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 26, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 8, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 75 CASES OF CONDENSED MILK. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 26, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 2, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

RUSSELL MURRAY
EDWARD N. T. BURNETT,
Executors.

BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

SUBLET FURNISHED, SACRIFICE. Hotel Savoy; Summer months, $25 per week; two large, airy rooms and bath; full hotel service; southwest exposure. Meeker, Apt. 4. Tel. Bryant 3917.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; block from subway; full hotel service, $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Furnished studio apartment, three large rooms, bath; Steinway grand piano, 'phone; to rent for Summer; responsible person. Simmons, 261 5th Av., 25th St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1047 and 1611 Academy.

4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents. 507 WEST 113TH ST.

666 St. Nicholas Av., (143d,) Apartment 47, ('Phone Audubon 6405.)—Four rooms, artistically furnished; accessible bus, subway, elevated lines; can be seen all day Saturday and Sunday evening.

WILL RENT SUMMER OR part thereof, furnished duplex apartment, Brooklyn, corner, location, twenty minutes' subway; highest and coolest part, borough, W. M., Box 210 Times Downtown.

Apartment to sublet for the Summer, 5 rooms and 2 baths, at 260 West 72d St.; completely furnished; piano; reasonable rent to desirable party; high-class apartment house. Apply to Superintendent.

104th, 214 West.—Newly decorated, well-furnished three rooms, housekeeping; Summer, $35; references; subway, "L." Riverside 4612. Lewenhaupt.

To Sublet.—Five-room apartment; attractive and well furnished; most desirable location; light, cool, and completely furnished. 7-A, 839 West End Av.

Furnished, six-room modern apartment, excellent neighborhood; accessible to subway and surface cars; call any time. 547 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4A.

Some unusual Summer opportunities—Furnished sub-let apartments, choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Riverside Drive, 445, (near 116th Subway.)—Large, cool, attractively furnished room and bath; bachelor, married couple; ideal location; references. Apartment 42.

SUBLET.

70th, (2,030 Broadway.)—5-6 rooms; beautifully furnished; 2 baths. Johnson, 5th floor.

Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; ideal for Summer; reasonable. Fountain, 314 West 100th. River 7584.

Two rooms, kitchenette, and bath; southern exposure; special price, $50 monthly till Oct. 1. Dearborn, 364 West 55th, Apt. 9H.

Attractive two-room suite for business woman; high-class apartment; 70s; bus, subway; reasonable. 9016 Schuyler; extension 9.

Furnished—West Side.

58th, 228 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, very reasonable to man or business woman. Bonnell, Phone 1985 Columbus.

119th, 435 West.—Three-room apartment, overlooking Columbia; 10th floor; furnished or unfurnished; to October. Ingram.

Riverside Drive, 463, (Cor. 119th.—Most beautiful section on Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths, sublet, completely furnished. Brodrick.

164th St., 601 West.—Sublet for Summer, three rooms, bath; low rental to desirable couple. Call or phone 4720 Audubon.

Exceptional corner, seven rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; reasonable. Kelsey, 550 West 157th St.

To sublet for Summer, (furnished,) new Vincent Astor Apt., 305 West 45th; strictly modern 3 rooms and bath. Keefe.

121st, 414 West.—Attractive four-room front apartment; elevator building; Morningside Park. Apartment 54.

6-room apartment, furnished, sublet reasonable July and August. 4 West 129th, Apartment 26.

Sublease Apt. 44, 719 West 180th; elegant apartment; elevator; completely furnished; reasonable.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1456.

50th, 225 West.—Handsomely furnished four-room apartment; $85 month. 6 Northwest.

Furnished apartment, six rooms; river view. Guaham, 839 West End Av.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, bath; hotel service; $7 to $10 weekly.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Small apartment, suitable for bachelor; one large front room, bath and kitchenette; with or without service; near subway; $45. Apply H. Graux, 28 East 33d St., opposite Vanderbilt Hotel.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Unfurnished.—Sublet corner apartment, six rooms; eleven windows on street; all improvements. 140th St. and Broadway. Phone 1442 Columbus.

Apartment to sublet, $150, until October 1; 6 rooms, all light, near Riverside Drive. 311 West 97th St. Apply Rosenblatt & Tachna, 55 Liberty St.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure; also 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. 435 West 119th St. Agent on premises.

Lincoln Park, Jerome and McLean Avs.—Up-to date apartment; six large rooms, bath, porch. 45 Grant Av. Phone 3715 Yonkers.

Unfurnished six-room Riverside Drive apartment at about half regular rental. Telephone Mr. Martin, Broad 4451.

118th, 405 West, (Near Columbia University.)—3 large rooms and bath; $50; vacant July 1. Apartment 24.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

5-room apartments, elevator, outside rooms, near park; rent $35 to $40. 165 Audubon Av., N. E. corner 173d.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 526 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

123d, 547 West, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment; outside six rooms; $50; concessions.

141st, 221 West, (7th Av.)—6-8-room elevator apts.; doctors' suites, $40 up.

96th, 35 West.—Seven rooms; all bright; concessions; desirable residential section.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 180 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies. COUNTRY PARSONAGE, $ 95 Times.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 ... adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Private family, owning colonial seashore home, water's edge, private bathing beach, tennis, garage, offer accommodations few select guests; home cooking, terms moderate; references. 40 minutes from lower Manhattan. Particulars address Beston, foot Bay 10th St. Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Phone 3236 Bath Beach.

Excellent home cooking, large house, private grounds and bathing, water's edge, 27 minutes out on Long Island electric; $9 and $10 per week. adult. E. Hubert, 13th St. and North Boulevard, College Point, N. Y. Phone Flushing 441-W.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Far Rockaway.—Kingston Cottage, 1 Chandler Av.; high class, large, cool rooms and superior board; handsomely furnished; all conveniences; moderate prices.

At Far Rockaway.—Block from beach; best accommodations; refined guests. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th, formerly Central Av.

Sea Gate.—Surf Av. and Beach 46th; large, small rooms; table guests.

New York State.

Glynn House, Warrensburg, N. Y.—Adirondack Mts., village suburbs; near P. O. and Church; fine table; cream, milk; fresh vegetables; clean, airy rooms. B. F. Glynn, Prop.

Attractive, year-round suburban home, commuting distance; grounds, shade; 24 minutes Grand Central. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil.

Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th St. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New York City.

The Woodbury, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th St. Subway; wonderful grounds.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
46 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange. Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York. Cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Northern New Jersey country home for few guests; on the Lackawanna; five minutes from station; aged people preferred, or business men; $8 to $10 per week with board. Address Box 117, Stirling.

Glenridge, N. J., 827 Bloomfield Av., corner Ridgewood.—Accommodations for a few more boarders; 1 minute to the D., L. & W.

Atlantic Highlands, Hollywood Lodge.—Ideal location; unusual table; near water and station.

Montclair.—41 South Willow St., attractively furnished house in fine location, convenient to Lackawanna; good home cooking.

New Hampshire.

Widow, Colonial home facing lake, New Hampshire, will take paying guests; fishing, boating, bathing; 16 acres. Telephone Warren, 3502 Morningside. Write 414 West 118th.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

The Pennhurst, Mount Pocono, Penn., now open; unexcelled view; superior table; special Spring rates; booklet. Miss Mary Price.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Accommodations for couple, infant, and nurse with private family in Far Rockaway; private bathroom necessary. Telephone Schuyler 9297, or write Froelich, 160 West 87th St.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

25TH, 52 EAST.—Excellent Southern table; single, en suite; Summer rates; references; table guests.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1078 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine; Summer rates; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th St. subway.

West Side.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; quiet home atmosphere, excellent table; telephone; reasonable.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; table guests.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Small, large rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Large and single rooms in homelike house; Summer rates.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second story; private bath; hot water; room telephone; references.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Third-story front room; private bath; hot water; references.

71ST, 80 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, double room, private bath; electricity; excellent table.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations; moderate rates; electricity. 6043 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, baths; also single; fine table.

73D, 260 WEST.—Ideal Summer location, near Riverside Park; up-to-date establishment; lovely drawing and cool dining rooms, separate tables; large, double, cool front rooms, running water, hot and cold baths adjoining; twin brass beds, box springs, hair mattresses; suitable for two gentlemen or couple, at $20 to $25; table d'hote dinners, 50 cents; breakfasts, luncheons, 35 cents; table guests, $5 to $6 per week; cuisine a specialty; inspection invited.

73D, 256 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; private bath; one single; unsurpassed table; Summer rates; table guests.

75D, 181 WEST.—Subway; absolutely clean, cool; vacancies; American family; Summer rates.

76TH, 129 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; superior table; moderate price; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive, large front parlor; excellent cuisine; reasonable. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also single room; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Select. Pension; superior accommodations; second floor, ensuite, single; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; the room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, and homelike, for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couples, appreciating superior table; homelike. Blunenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small front rooms, newly decorated, with board; reasonable.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium attractive room; meals; those appreciative of best home living.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one of two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium, small rooms; electricity; board. Schuyler 5441.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with private bath; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath, electricity; refined house; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with, without private bath; excellent table board.

WEST END AV., 815, (75th.)—Beautiful cool rooms; subway, bus; exceptional table.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—By young man room and board with refined family; state particulars and rate. P 94 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

94th, 52 West.—Large room, with alcove; electricity; furnished or unfurnished. Riverside 1224.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

22D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

38TH, 20 EAST, (Near Madison.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; gentleman.

38TH AND PARK AV.—70 Park Av.; handsome rooms, $6 upward.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Very lowest Summer prices; elegant single, double rooms; privileges.

57TH, 23-25 EAST. — Attractive furnished double, single rooms; private bath; kitchenette; electricity, telephone; $4, $6, $8, $10.

117TH, 52 EAST.—Magnificent front parlor, also hall room; reasonable; references. Barnett.

124TH, (1,989 Madison Av.)—Exceptionally fine room; unusually low-priced; others smaller.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Doctor's office; two small rooms, bath. Telephone 728 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—2 rooms and bath, unfurnished; furnished and unfurnished rooms; music allowed to be taught in room.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, renovated single, double rooms; elegant bathrooms; continuous hot water; electric light and telephone; exceptionally clean; Summer rates.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming bachelor accommodations; modern; shower baths; hot water plant; references.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; conveniences; back parlor with extension for housekeeping; telephone.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also hall room; telephone; reference.

23D, 253 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

87TH, 11 WEST.—Magnificent large front room; private bath connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th St.

48TH, 147 WEST.—Front parlor, large and small room for rent.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, cool room; every convenience.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room; electricity, hot water, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

52D ST., 357, (Near 5th Av.)—Furnished room with private bath; gentleman only; references. M 114 Times.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool rooms; running water; elevator; suite; Summer rates. Sewell.

58TH, 40 WEST. — Beautifully furnished suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also single room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room, all conveniences; private home; continuous hot water; gentlemen only.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room, private bath. Telephone Columbus 3447.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming room; running water; cheerful home; one or two gentlemen; reasonable; modern apartment. Vane.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful suite; single; shower; elevator; subway. Columbus 5597. Steel.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Single rooms, also one suite; excellent cuisine; Summer rates.

72D, 268 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, kitchenette; medium room; select house.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room, with bath and kitchenette; also suite.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath; quiet; electricity; near Park.

73D, 158 WEST.—Fine large room and bath; others smaller; low price to September; electricity; near stations.

73D, 158 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private house; electricity; Summer rates; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome cool room with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; one small; reference.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room and bath, for couple or gentleman, in private family; exceptional.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite or separately; bath; southern exposure; electricity; gentlemen.

West Side.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also single; breakfast optional;

CAN'T FIND A JUDGE FOR WIRETAP CASES

District Attorney May Be Forced to a Secret Inquiry Before Grand Jury.

BRADY WANTS PUBLICITY

Counsel for Priests Says Investigation Must Bring Out Truth, Whether Open or Secret.

District Attorney Swann's efforts to find a Judge willing to sit and hear evidence in the charges and countercharges arising out of the wiretapping scandal met with no success yesterday. After a preliminary examination of the wiretapping conversations which Mayor Mitchel sent him as the possible basis of an inquiry against Father Farrell, Mgr. Dunn, and other prominent figures in Catholic charities, District Attorney Swann has decided that an open hearing would be the best possible proceeding if he could have it before a judge who does not owe his appointment to the Mayor.

"The ideal Judge to hold this hearing," said the District Attorney yesterday, "is Judge Rosalsky. He, however, has declined, and I am forced to look elsewhere."

The prosecutor did look elsewhere but with no better results. He asked Supreme Court Justice Shearn to preside at the hearing, but Justice Shearn, although expressing his willingness to sit, declared he could not be available because he had already made arrangements to go to California on July 3.

In view of his failure to obtain the services of a Judge for the hearing of evidence, the District Attorney may be compelled to place the matter in the hands of the Grand Jury. He is very much opposed to such a course; because the testimony could not then be made accessible to the public, until some action in the form of an indictment was taken.

Alfred J. Talley, appearing in behalf of Father Farrell and Mgr. Dunn, informed the District Attorney yesterday that it made little difference to him whether the hearing was an open or secret one, so long as it was so directed as to bring out the real truth in the situation. What he was anxious to do was to have his clients vindicated and have it shown that Mayor Mitchel's charges against them were biased and without any foundation in fact.

Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, who complained to the District Attorney that the police had permitted eavesdropping on the telephones of labor organizations for the benefit of inquisitive employers of labor, demanded a public investigation of the matter.

"Along with investigating the practices of the Police Department of listening in and tapping wires," said Mr. Brady in his complaint, "we also request the investigation of their methods and activities in preserving peace where there are strikes. Before the Thompson Committee the other day we made a direct statement charging the Police Department with 'scabbing' upon the guerillas, gunmen, guards, and thugs who are usually employed by the strike-breaking agencies to harass and annoy the strikers and their pickets for the purpose of creating trouble so as arrests will be made.

"We believe that it is within the power of your office—and we have been so informed by Senator Thompson and Counsel Moss—for you to summon before you all the wiretapping squad of the Police Department and all the members of the department who have been given the right by the Police Commissioner to tap wires and listen in, and also all of the directing officers of the Police Department who have had strikes in their respective precincts or districts.

"So far as the activities of our unions are concerned, we insist upon a most thorough investigation as to our attitude and practices in the conduct of strikes as well as the conduct of our union affairs. We want and insist upon a wide publicity for our work, and we hope that the Police Department and other city officials will show the same willingness to have their practices given the publicity which we insist upon."

DEMANDS FACTS FROM MAYOR.

Father Higgins Says Mitchel Is Making Play to the Gallery.

The Rev. James J. Higgins, Secretary of the Charities Bureau of the Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn, issued a statement yesterday in which he challenged Mayor Mitchel to submit actual proof that there was a conspiracy to discredit the work of the Commissioner of Charities of the city.

"Let the Mayor come out with specific facts, is he has any," said Father Higgins. "The public demands facts and loose, general statements will no longer be accepted. The Mayor speaks of a 'well-organized effort' to discredit the work of his Commissioner. Who are the organizers? Names, please. Let the Mayor give names, dates, statements, letters, or anything else he has, barring stolen and garbled telephone conversations, and back up what he says with specific proof.

"He makes a play to the gallery when referring to certain priests of the Catholic Church, who, through what he calls 'mistaken institutional zeal,' have evolved a situation touching a basic principle of American life—the reciprocal non-interference of Church and State.' No such situation has been evolved, and no one knows this better than the Mayor."

FAY BEGS FOR DEPORTATION

Convicted Plotter Asks President to Send Him Back to Germany.

Robert Fay, the German agent who was sentenced to serve eight years in Atlanta for complicity in a bomb plot to destroy ships carrying munitions to the Allies, feels vindictive over the treatment he has received from the Federal authorities. Rather than submit to imprisonment in America he has sent a letter to President Wilson asking that he be deported to Germany, where he could "rehabilitate" himself and give his life to his country. From his cell in the Tombs Fay issued the following statement yesterday concerning the substance of his letter to the President:

The substance of the letter was that, after all, motive is a main question when considering a crime; a man who shoots down a maniac, about to kill other people, cannot be sentenced to the chair, &c., as an example, neither can a man who acts in self defense.

I also stated that a man who has lived upon the 'battlefield for many months has a different conception of things than the average man, which might also be worthy of consideration.

I begged for my deportation in order that I might rehabilitate myself as regards my desertion and that, once my life has to be wasted I might as well waste it for my country, so I would be of some use to somebody. As regards punishment, one day of drum fire is worse than ten years in prison.

The following was not in the letter, of course. In addition to this may I say the United States will sooner or later have to adopt a different course as regards political prisoners. I am living now for almost a year among negro murderers, Italian gangsters, Chinese opium fiends, with a nice sprinkling of raving maniacs, now and then.

Whether or not I have deserved that for constructing a few mines, I do not know, but there are always two sides to a question, and you may rest assured that I shall make it my business to see to it, that Americans in a similar plight will receive a similar treatment in Germany, no worse, but no better either.

Yours truly,
ROBERT FAY.

Convicted with Fay were Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, and Paul Daeche.

SAY HE STOLE CHURCH CASH

Donald McLean, Ex-Treasurer, Held for $8,000 Theft.

On hearing of the arrest of Donald McLean, a New York lawyer, in Frederick, Md., the District Attorney's office yesterday made immediate arrangements for his extradition. When he arrives here, he will be arraigned on an indictment charging him with the theft of $8,000 from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 238 West Twenty-third Street.

In March, 1913, McLean, as Treasurer of the church, had in his possession about $14,000, which the Trustees had given him to invest. According to the information in the District Attorney's office, he mixed the church funds with his own and caused confusion which resulted in a demand for an accounting. But, instead of making a complete accounting to the church he disappeared from the city. The indictment, which was returned on June 1 last, charged the larceny of $8,000 from the church on March 20, 1913.

McLean's wife died very recently, and, according to members of his family, his own health has been poor. The fact that there was an indictment against him was a surprise to them, because they were under the impression that the demand for an accounting had been satisfactorily complied with. Alexander D. McNeill of 32 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, one of the officials of the church, was named in the indictment as complainant.

MAY USE EDISON CO. POLES.

More Conferences Over New Fire Alarm System Ordered.

The Board of Estimate yesterday ordered more conferences between City Commissioners and engineers and the Edison Company on the question of using the electric light poles for the new fire alarm system instead of erecting new poles for the purpose.

Fire Commissioner Adamson has opposed the combination poles on the ground that there would be more danger that way of a breakdown of the alarm system, and that it would take longer by this method to install the system, the delay being dangerous, since the present system is becoming antiquated and liable to a breakdown. Commissioner Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity favors the combination poles, and reported yesterday that no agreement had been reached on the matter.

The two Commissioners and city engineers were directed to hold more conferences and seek to arrive at an agreement. At the same time they will consult with the Edison Company regarding the cost of the two systems.

A proposed contract submitted by the Commissioner of Correction providing that the County of Westchester should pay the city 67 cents a day for boarding prisoners sent to city institutions was referred to the Bureau of Contracts after the Mayor and Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx had objected because the price was the same as that in 1914, when the cost of living was lower.

New Yorkers in Boardwalk Row.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—John Crawford and Samuel Crawford of 567 West 149th Street, New York City, were arrested today for an alleged attack on Frank L. Hay, a Boardwalk hotel proprietor, John Crawford was charged with threatening to kill Hay. Samuel Crawford was a partner of Hay's, and the quarrel followed a dissolution of the partnership. His brother says he is a certified accountant. Hay was reported to have been badly beaten. The hotel man was released on his own recognizance, and John Crawford held under $300 bail for further hearing on June 30.

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TIMES TO ANNOUNCE 400 NEWARK AWARDS

Second List of Winners in School Contest Will Be Published Tomorrow.

FIRST PUBLIC PRESENTATION

It Will Be Held Wednesday at St. James's School—George McAneny to Give Out Prizes.

The second partial list of winners of the Newark Historical Essay Contest, recently conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be published tomorrow in THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES, and will include between 400 and 500 names. The first list was published last Sunday, and the prize winners have been receiving the congratulations of their parents and schoolmates ever since their names were published.

Although there have been several private distributions of prizes at commencement exercises, the first public presentation will take place on Wednesday at 8 oclock in the evening, at St. James's Parochial School, on Madison Street. George McAneny of THE NEW YORK TIMES will make the presentation address and give away the medals and other prizes. Some of those who will receive prizes, and whose names appeared in the first list, are George Kiernan, first, and James Garrigan, second prize, in the eighth grade; Edward L. O'Neill, first, and William Griffin, second prize, in the seventh grade; Vincent de Paul Torppey, first, and Edwin J. Smith, second prize, in the sixth grade A1; Joseph H. Meehan, first, and John H. Golden, second prize, in Fifth Grade B, and William Cain, first, and John Keough, second prize, in the fourth grade.

This public presentation will be followed by others as fast as they can be arranged, and Mr. McAneny will distribute the prizes wherever possible.

The prizes are divided into two classes. All the high school winners will receive a first prize consisting of books by standard authors to the value of $10, while the winners of the second prizes in the same schools will receive similar selections of books to the value of $5. In addition to these book prizes, the teachers in the grammar departments of the grade schools and in each grade in the high schools whose pupils produce the five best essays will receive a choice of books to the value of $10. One of the most popular choices of the book prizes are the Portfolio of War Views, consisting of fifty-two copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, with leather binder; a year's subscription to the same; THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY OF THE WAR, Volumes I. and II.; the same monthly and THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, paid-up subscription for one year.

The prizes for the grade, parochial, and private schools of all classes lower than high schools consist of silver Tiffany medals, engraved with the name of the winner of the first prizes and engraved certificates of merit for the second prizes.

Following the publication of the second list of winners tomorrow, the names of other winners will be announced as soon as they are received from the judges.

CAR BUILDERS ELECT.

Convention Reports Show Great Improvements in Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—The convention of the Master Car Builders' Association closed today. Quicker schedules, safety, comfort, and other details have been the keynote of the past year's progress, according to committee reports. The railroads expended approximately $50,000,000 on electrical equipment last year.

The endeavors do not go unrewarded was illustrated in the report of the New York Central lines, which showed an increase of 35 per cent. in business despite the popularity of the automobile. Another five years, delegates say, will see the standardization of car parts perfected.

C. E. Chamber of Jersey City was elected President today. Other officers chosen were: First Vice President—T. W. Demarest, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Second Vice President—James Coleman, Montreal; Third Vice President—G. W. Wilden, New Haven, Conn., and Treasurer—J. S. Lentz of Mount Bethlehem, Penn. Retiring President D. W. MacBain of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been in service for forty years with the New York Central, was presented with a testimonial.

WOMAN HEALER IS HELD.

Mrs. F. N. Fletcher, Christian Scientist, Blamed for Death.

A Coroner's jury in Brooklyn found Mrs. F. N. Fletcher, a Christian Scientist, of 102 Lincoln Place, blamable yesterday for the death of William Jurgens, Jr., two-year-old child of William A. Jurgens of 462 Jamaica Avenue. The child died on June 6, after Mrs. Fletcher had been several times in attendance. Coroner Frank S. Senior held Mrs. Fletcher in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of criminal negligence.

The courtroom was crowded with persons living in East New York and others interested in Christian Science. Both Mrs. Fletcher and the father of the dead boy were called as witnesses, but refused to testify. The lawyer representing Mr. Jurgens declared that the Coroner's Court had no jurisdiction in the case and that anything Mr. Jurgens would say might be used against him. The Coroner excused both witnesses.

Dr. Harold Barnes of Elton Street and Jamaica Avenue and Dr. Da Costa of 198 Arlington Avenue, who were called in two hours before the child's death, said that in their opinion death was caused by diphtheric paralysis.

GIRL WINS SLOGAN CONTEST

Brooklyn Civic Club Chooses "Greater City's Greatest Borough."

A prize of $100 for the best slogan on Brooklyn, it was announced yesterday was won by Miss Lillian G. Stafford of 435 Quincy Street, who was formerly a student at Erasmus Hall High School. Miss Stafford now has full charge of her father's business at 67 Fulton Street, known as N. Stafford, Incorporated, manufacturers of metal checks and badges. Miss Stafford has always lived in Brooklyn. The prize was offered by the Brooklyn Civic Club.

There were 1,400 other contestants for the prize, and about 8,500 slogans were sent to the Contest Committee. Miss Stafford's slogan was "Greater City's Greatest Borough."

Drowned Man May Be Charbona.

The body of an unidentified man thought by the police to be Frederick Charbona, discharged private in the United States Army, was found floating in the North River off the 129th Street pier early yesterday. In one of the drowned man's pockets were army discharge papers made out to Frederick Charbona of Fort Schuyler. The name, "H. Fuller, 531 West 135th Street," was found on a card. Mrs. Helen Fuller, thought to have been a relative, was not at home last night at that address, though it was said she lived there. The body was removed to the Morgue. The police of the Fourth Branch thought the drowning was accidental.

Ship Drags Anchors; Calls for Help

The Danish motor ship Annam, which anchored off Stapleton, S. I., last night outbound for Hankow, started to drag her anchors in the southeasterly gale toward midnight and signaled for a tug to be sent to her assistance.

SAYS ART WILL FOLLOW WAR

Justice Russell of New York Speaks to the Jersey Bar.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—Chief Justice Isaac Franklin Russell of the Court of Special Sessions, New York, in the rôle of a prophet, declared that art would succeed war in speaking at the eighteenth annual dinner of the New Jersey Bar Association at the Hotel Traymore tonight.

"The essential principles of justice are inate in man. His intuitive cognitions are true. Of law, Hooker has said that her seat is in the bosom of God; her voice is the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and on earth do her homage, the least as feeling her care and the greatest as not exempt from her power.

"At best what we call patriotism is often only a narrow provincial prejudice. As to England, why should we continue to teach our children that she is our hereditary foe, and that we have whipped her twice and can do it again? In the Northerland there were thousands of soldiers who would take no pay or bounty to shoot down the sons of liberty in America. A tyrannical King, in order to recruit his armies, was compelled to hire Hessians," he said.

The Legislation Committee received several communications regarding legislation abolishing dower rights of widows and the courtesy of husbands. In view of recent decisions that the law enacted two years ago did not affect the rights of married women prior thereto, the Bar Association instructed the committee to lend its assistance in solving the problem of the law's constitutionality.

Frederick W. Gnichtel of Trenton was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Other officers named were: First Vice President, Edward M. Colie of Newark; Second Vice President, Edward Q. Keasbey of Newark; Third Vice President, Walter H. Bacon of Bridgeton; Secretary, William J. Kraft of Camden; Treasurer, Lewis Starr of Camden; Directors, Harry R. Coulomb of Atlantic City, William Early of Camden, Edmund Wilson of Red Bank, Walter F. Hayhurst of Flemington, George S. Silzer of New Brunswick, Elmer King of Morristown, Conover English of Newark, George R. Reach of Jersey City and Wayne Dumont of Hackensack.

KAUFMAN ASKS ANNULMENT.

Razor Manufacturer Attacks Wife's Divorce from First Husband.

Joseph Kaufman, a manufacturer of safety razors, began an action yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Shearn to have his marriage to Mrs. Angela C. Kaufman annulled on the ground that his wife's decree of divorce from a former husband, obtained in Reno, Nev., was invalid in this State. Mrs. Kaufman recently attempted suicide, and was confined for some time in the Knickerbocker Hospital.

Taking the stand in her own behalf, Mrs. Kaufman said she had obtained the Reno decree against John Buckley, her first husband, whom she believed dead, as a matter of precaution and at the solicitation of Kaufman.

"Mr. Kaufman paid the expenses of the divorce suit and paid for detectives to search for Mr. Buckley," she said. "For five years I had heard nothing from him, and, as his sister had told me she had not seen him, what else could I do but believe he was dead?"

She declared she did not learn of the existence of Buckley until she had had a quarrel with her present husband.

Cross-examined by William Travers Jerome, attorney for Mr. Kaufman, the witness admitted that she knew Buckley's relatives in this city, but had not endeavored to ascertain from all of them the whereabouts of the missing man.

John D. Buckley, testifying against his ex-wife, said he was a vaudeville actor and had been touring the country since leaving her. He admitted that he had not communicated with his relatives and that he was friendly with the plaintiff.

Justice Shearn reserved decision.

CARPENTER TO SET HIS LEG.

Hospital Surgeons Refuse to Work on Broken Wooden Limb.

John Dwyer, 59 years old, who said he had no home, broke his wooden leg in Chatham Square last night. He was rushed to Gouverneur Hospital before he could explain that the broken leg was artificial. Plaster casts and bandages were thrown aside when the facts came to light, and surgeons said they would leave the job to a carpenter.

Patrolman Schneider of the Elizabeth Street Station responded to Dwyer's call for help, and found him leaning against an elevated railroad pillar. Dwyer started to explain how the accident occurred. Schneider did not wait, but raced off and called an ambulance. By the time Dr. Denehy arrived with the ambulance Schneider had got back to where Dwyer stood. Neither the patrolman nor the doctor would listen to Dwyer's attempt to explain. They informed him that a broken leg was a serious matter. His plea that he did not want to go to the hospital was in vain.

Dwyer explained at the hospital that he caught the foot of the timber leg in the street car track. He is still at the hospital.

GAVE MONEY TO PASSERS-BY

Jersey Realty Man, with $8,000 in Cash, Quickly Gets Rid of $300.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 16.—A prosperous-looking man strolled down Front Street this morning pulling from well-filled pockets banknotes of many denominations, which he distributed to all who would receive. He was in full enjoyment of the blessings of philantropy when Police Lieut. Higgins appeared on the scene, told him he was drunk, marched the bounty-slinger to the Police Station and locked him up.

Before he went to sleep the prisoner said he was Clark S. Perrine, a wealthy real estate dealer of Westfield. He told the Lieutenant he came to Plainfield early this morning and must have mixed his brands. He said he didn't see why the police should object to giving away a little cash, because he had plenty with him and more where that came from. The Lieutenant had piled more than $8,000 in bills on the desk before he finished searching the prisoner, who said it appeared he had given away about $300.

He will have to answer to a charge of intoxication in the morning.

TRACES HER CHILDREN.

Ohio Mother Finds Them in a Bronx Home Through Boy's Letter.

Adrian Shelvon, 10 years old, and his sister Alice, 7, children of Mrs. Belle Shelvon of Bellevue, Ohio, appeared in the Bronx County Supreme Court before Justice Mullan yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by the mother. The boy and girl have been in the Messiah Home for Little Children in the Bronx, where they were placed by their father, William B. Shelvon, several months ago.

The children were found by Mrs. Shelvon through a letter her son wrote to a boy friend. The Shelvons were involved in marital troubles, and the husband, a Canadian railroad man, obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce last September. The children were left in the custody of the mother. Shelvon, according to the complaint, abducted the children in an automobile early this year.

Justice Mullan adjourned the case until July 21, by which time a final decree is expected to be granted by the Ohio court. In the meantime the children were remanded to the care of the Messiah Home.

Only 900 Machinists in Newark Out

The claim of the striking machinists in Newark that they have about 6,000 workmen in their ranks was disputed yesterday by the Manufacturers' Association, which asserts that not more than 900 men are on strike. It was announced by the union leaders that several concerns had signed the eight-hour agreement.

ROOKIES DRILL IN RAIN.

No Ill Effects from Drenching in Long Hike—Game Battle Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 16.—In the hardest rain since the camp started the rookies were put through an all-day drill today, beginning with an eight-mile hike. The hikes will continue daily, with increasing distances, until the last week, when the sixty-mile march will take place.

It was raining hard after breakfast, and the officers held a council to decide whether there would be any drill at all. General Wood took the position that the men were well enough hardened to go through their days work in any kind of weather.

Each company took its own route on the hike. Some of them carried full packs and others knapsacks, without blanket rolls and shelter tents. Several of the companies halted for lectures and "attacked" imaginary enemy forces at certain points. Some of the other companies sent out squads to outline the enemy, and one advance guard was annihilated by an enemy patrol in ambush.

Most of the men were thoroughly soaked before they got through, but they are in such good physical shape and were kept marching so steadily that there was little danger of colds. Some of the company officers steered their men straight through all the puddles. The men ducked them at first, but the file closers shouted for the men to keep "covered" off.

The first sham battle will be held tomorrow, with the first battalion representing the enemy and the other two battalions marching with advance guard formations over a certain route. The battle will last all day. Patrols will be sent out and there will be trench digging.

Major Peter Murray, the camp commander, and his staff were busy tonight laying out the routes. They will give sealed orders to each of the battalions. The first battalion will march at 6 o'clock in the morning to take up a position.

General Wood returned to New York at 10:45 tonight. He will return the latter part of next week. Before leaving camp he telegraphed to the department headquarters at Governors Island directing that two companies of coast artillery and a band be sent to the camp from some coast defense station to assist in the camp work. This will make eight companies of coast artillery at the camp here.

MRS. LAMBERT ON STAND.

Denies That Her Daughter Was Unhappy and Threatened Suicide.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 16.—Mrs. Frank Lambert, mother of Marion Lambert, the Lake Forest high school girl whose body was found in a snowdrift in Helm's Woods last February, took the stand today in the trial of William Orpet, who is charged with the murder of the girl.

Mrs. Lambert told of her daughter's sunny disposition, which she retained until the day of her death. This testimony contradicted statements on the witness stand by Miss Josephine Davis, Marion's most intimate friend, who had testified that the Lambert girl frequently was very unhappy and several times threatened to commit suicide.

Other witnesses were Dr. Ralph W. Webster and Dr. William E. McNally, toxicologists, who expressed the opinion that the cyanide of potassium which caused Marion's death was taken in liquid form; Fred I. Wenban, the undertaker, and Wilson Franyland, Walter Sales, and Albert Hopman, who went over the ground in Helm's Woods looking vainly for the container of the poison.

Counsel for the defense cross-examined the toxicologists and Wenban, who cared for Marion's body. They laid great stress on the period which elapsed between the death of Marion and the date that her coat was sent to the chemist's for examination of certain white spots said to have been left on it by the poison. Wenban received the coat Feb. 10, and testified that on that afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock he noticed three circular white spots. It was not until May 5 that the garment was sent to Dr. Webster, however.

It is said the defense will introduce witnesses to show that Marion brought the poison in powdered form in a paper to the scene of her death.

ASK NEW TRANSFER RIGHTS.

Service Board Orders Hearing Involving Brooklyn and Queens Lines.

Because of complaints received, the Public Service Commission ordered yesterday a public hearing on Tuesday afternoon in regard to the issuing of transfers between the DeKalb Avenue line of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, the Richmond Hill line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and the Jamaica Avenue line of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company at Seneca and Myrtle Avenues and at Myrtle and Jamaica Avenues, in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

The commission at this hearing will inquire whether an order should be made directing the three companies to establish a through route, westbound, between the Jamaica Avenue line of the Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Company, the Richmond Hill line of the Brooklyn Heights Company, and the De Kalb Avenue line of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Company, by the exchange of transfers westbound at Myrtle and Jamaica Avenues and at Myrtle and Seneca Avenues, so that passengers may travel west over the three lines as they now travel east.

COURT BAN ON "SPOONING."

Judge Bizel Says It's All Right Only When Public Can't See.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 16.—"Spooning" in public places in New Rochelle, even after dark, if others can see it, must stop. This was the edict of Acting City Judge Bizel today as he fined Peter Aryell of River Street $15 for lovemaking in Stonelea Park last night. Miss Julia Gleason of Echo Manor, the girl who was with Aryell, was sent home and advised to be more circumspect.

"I don't care if you spoon in Hudson Park, or Lover's Lane, or anywhere where people cannot see you, but you must not spoon right out in public," said Judge Bizel.

"The residents of Stonelea Park have complained to the police that the park is a favorite place for "spooning," and that youths and maidens of 15 years gather there. Robert Lesser, manager of Hudson Park, who placed "spooning benches" near the shore in the park, may plant a hedge behind the benches to protect the young lovemakers as a result of Judge Bizel's ruling.

Fixman Beats R. L. Baggs on Court.

The Sunningdale Country Club tennis tournament was resumed yesterday afternoon. Three matches were contested, one in the round before the semi-final of the singles and two in the third round of the doubles. E. Fixman was the fortunate one in the singles event, his victory being gained over R. L. Baggs at 10—8, 6—1. In the doubles Elliott Binzen and E. Henderson defeated R. L. Baggs and F. C. Baggs, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2. J. S. O'Neale and H. Steinkampf won from J. Rothstein and E. Fixman in straight sets, 7—5, 6—2.



SAYS ROOKIES ARE "SOFT."

Gen. Wood Tells Men They Must Get Hard Before Long Hike.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 17.—"You rookies are soft," said General Wood to the men of the First Battalion, Seventy-first Regiment, New York, when they reported at the camp this morning. "You must get hard before you go on the long hike. Don't drink much water on the hike, but wash your mouths out frequently. Don't eat much on the hike, but chew gum frequently. Don't fall out on the hike, but stick to your company. Don't get discouraged, but keep your spirits up. Don't get sore feet, but keep your feet in good condition. Don't get sunstroke, but keep your heads cool. Don't get sick, but keep your bodies in good condition. Don't get lost, but keep your eyes open. Don't get hurt, but keep your wits about you. Don't get killed, but keep your heads down."

97, FIGHTS FOR ROOSEVELT.

"Uncle" John A. Smith Resents Insult and Breaks His Wrist.

FREEPORT, L. I., June 16.—If two neighbors of "Uncle" John A. Smith, who will be 97 years of age next month, had not called on him to talk politics and in their conversation had not cast a slur at ex-President Roosevelt, the venerable Roosevelt admirer would not today be laid up with a fractured wrist. "Uncle" John, as he is known throughout Freeport, is spry for his years.

"Here I was, sitting in my chair, when two neighbors came to see me," said the venerable citizen today. "We got to talking about the Republican Convention. I said that I regretted that the Republicans had not nominated Roosevelt, and I didn't mince my words. Well, my visitors expressed themselves in a manner that did not sound well. I won't tolerate any one speaking insultingly of Mr. Roosevelt in my house. I grabbed my cane, a big stick, and showed them the door. They got me down all right, and in the mix-up I broke my wrist. I shot out my cane and caught one and then the other with the hook on it. They got out mighty fast."

"Uncle" John said he had hoped to vote for Roosevelt next Fall and was never so disappointed except when he wanted to vote for Henry Clay, but did not get the chance.

WEALTHY HAITIAN DETAINED

Ill at Ellis Island, He Will Be Deported Unless Bond Is Given.

Ferdinand Lavelle, who is said to be a wealthy landowner of Haiti, is in the hospital at Ellis Island in a serious condition, and unless some one appears to give bond for him he will be deported, as the immigration authorities cannot legally admit a man suffering from his complaint without guaranty that he will not become a public charge. The authorities were led to believe yesterday, however, that a friend of the sick man, who inquired about him at the island, would furnish the bond today. The friend, whose name was withheld, said that he was an officer of the National Casket Company.

Mr. Lavelle arrived recently on the steamer Prins Frederik Hendrik from Port au Prince, Haiti. A Dr. Callahan, who accompanied him, said that he was on his way to Baltimore to be operated upon in Johns Hopkins Hospital. Reluctantly the authorities denied him admission, and his condition was such that he had to be placed at once in the hospital on the island, where the Government surgeon and Dr. Callahan took charge of his case.

The nature of Mr. Lavelle's complaint has not been made public further than that he is suffering from some nervous ailment in combination with other afflictions.

ROBIN ARGUES HIS APPEAL.

Former Banker Denies Extra Compensation Was Offered Lawyers.

Joseph G. Robin, the former "skyrocket" banker, who was convicted of grand larceny in connection with the affairs of the Northern Bank of New York, and subsequently served a sentence on Blackwell's Island, appeared yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and argued his own case in an appeal taken by him from the Supreme Court. The appeal was taken from an order confirming a referee's report, which found that Offord, Hobbs & Beard, the attorneys, on a claim of $15,000 for legal services to the Hamilton Bank, were entitled to receive a pro rata share with the other creditors of the Northern Bank. Robin asserted that the claimants had been fully paid for their services and denied that he had ever promised extra compensation. He was opposed by Morgan J. O'Brien.

During his argument the former banker told the court that he did not know much law, but had studied a little while in jail.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Aves. SUNDAY SERVICES, JUNE 18TH. 11 A. M., Some Prayers Paul Prayed. (IV., The Thorn in the Flesh) 8 P. M., Christ's Methods in Soul Winning. (IV., Christ and Andrew.) 9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. During the erection of their new building worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 48th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Message of the Stars." 8—"The Feet of Christ."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } MR. DUTTON will preach at 11 o'clock. Sunday School, 9:30. No evening service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. W. L. PETTINGILL WILL PREACH MORNING AND EVENING. 11 A. M.—"The Supremacy of the Risen Christ." 8 P. M.—"No Peace Without Righteousness." Dr. Pettingill will preach a series of morning Sermons from the Epistle to the Hebrews—a "Book of Conquest." The evening Sermons will be Evangelistic. 7:15 to 7:55 P. M.—Open Air Services will be held on the Church steps. Great crowds are attending. The Lord is being magnified in Testimony, Song, and Prayer. The Friday evening Prayer Meetings are being led by Dr. Pettingill, who teaches the Bible School Lessons and then opens the Meeting to Prayer and Testimony. Come. You are welcome to all Services. Come, and be refreshed by the Teaching and Preaching of God's own Word.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ.—Rev. A. Ray Petty preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening topic: "Grapes, Giants, and Grasshoppers."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Is International Peace an Idle Dream?" 8 P. M.—"God's Friendship for Men." Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"THE SURE FOUNDATION." 8 P. M.—"JOHN HUS, Heretic & Martyr."

WASHINGTON H'GHTS BAPTIST CHURCH 145th Street and Convent Avenue. Rev. HAROLD D. PATTISON, D.D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Rev. Chas. H. Sears Preaches. 7 P. M.—Union Services. All Welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sun., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wed., 8 P. M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1935 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 33th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Church Service. The Pastor will preach.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. Rev. Fred F. Shannon, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL [0, Bible School. 11, Sermon. CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, 142 W. 81. CHURCH. 6, Social Tea. 7, C. E. 8, Sermon.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

DIVINE SCIENCE. FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor. Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Episcopos." PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Services will be conducted during the Summer as follows: Friday evening ..... 5:30 Saturday morning ..... 10:30 Daily noon service 12:30

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West, at 65th Street, Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60th St. OPEN ALL SUMMER. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY. 7 P. M., Young People's Meeting.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7 Av. & 14 St. —Rev. C. C. Marshall at 11 A. M. 8 P. M., Motion Pictures, "Chinese Wall." Sermon, "The Walls of Jericho."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue. Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Luther B. Wilson, D. D. 8 P. M.—Dr Goodell—"The Horsemen of God."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Merris W. Leibert, D.D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

CHURCH OF TRUTH, Ralph M. de Bit, Founder, 251 Madison Av., corner 39th St. Sunday, 11 A. M., "Preparedness From a Truth Standpoint." 8 P. M., "After Death —What?"

HARRY GAZE, 220 Madison Av., near 36th St. 11:15, "Inspired Living." 8:15, "Individual Evolution."

HENRY FRANK, Social Problems in (Ib

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday fair; moderate to fresh southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,330. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1916.—104 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BRUSILOFF CUTS AUSTRIAN FORCE INTO THREE PARTS

Russians Striving to Destroy Foe's Armies, Not to Recapture Territory.

NET MAY CATCH LEMBERG

Defenders Are Driven Back on Brody, in Galicia—Germans Defeated on the Styr.

CZERNOWITZ IS IN RUINS

Reported Completely Destroyed in Fierce Fighting—Russians Now Hold 167,000 Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, June 17, (via London.)—The breaches made by the Russians on the southwestern front, spreading fan shape from thirty to forty miles in the rear of the Austrian line, have now effectively separated the three main Austrian Army groups operating between the Pripet and Bukowina. The continued retreat of the more advanced portions of the Austrian forces is occasioned, therefore, more from strategic reasons than because of actual pressure applied by the Russians.

The primary object of General Brusiloff's campaign is not the retaking of lost territory, and, although it is quite conceivable that Lemberg may be caught in the encircling movement developing from the flank attacks of Lutsk and Czernowitz, the chief aim of the Russian advance is obviously to destroy,—or, at least, cripple—the Austrian Army.

The tremendous number of prisoners taken by the Russians up to yesterday, roughly estimated at 165,000, with additional losses in killed or wounded of 150,000, attests to the success of the Russians in accomplishing this aim.

Military commentators contrast the effect of the present Russian advance with that of the German advance last Summer, which yielded much larger gains in territory, without, however, in any sense destroying the integrity of the Russian armies.

Russian troops have occupied the town of Radziviloff, on the railroad sixty miles northeast of Lemberg, according to the official statement issued today by the Russian Army Headquarters.

1,600 More Prisoners Reported.

The official communication follows:

In order to arrest our advance on Lvoff (Lemberg) the enemy, strengthened by elements brought from other fronts, has made furious counter-attacks at many points against the troops of General Brusiloff.

West of the town of Kolki, on the Styr, last evening the enemy, under the violent fire of our artillery, took the offensive in the region of the village of Gadomitche. His attack was repulsed, and our troops, pressing on the enemy's heels, broke through his position on the northern bank of the Styr, taking fifteen officers and more than 800 men prisoners.

Northwest of Rojitche, on the Stokhod River, in the course of a hot engagement with the Germans, our Siberians, commanded by General Kislyise, captured by a brilliant attack the village of Svidniks, taking four officers and 800 men prisoner. The Hussars of White Russia, supported by the fire of the Horse Artillery, brilliantly charged through three extended lines of the enemy, and also sabred two Austrian companies.

Our cavalry at noon yesterday occupied Radziviloff after dislodging the enemy, whom it continued to drive back upon Brody, (northeast of Lemberg.)

The enemy was driven out of Staryi Movyi and Potchaieff, as well as from the old convent of Potchaieff, and both places were occupied by our troops yesterday.

An army corps commander, who was an eyewitness of yesterday's fighting in one of the Stripa districts, says the enemy was in flight on the entire battlefield. Thrown into the utmost confusion by the salvos of our batteries. Germans and Austrians intermingled fell in hundreds.

Brigades of our batteries at full gallop occupied the open positions, whence they fired point-blank on the fugitives. The dash of our troops was irresistible.

Fierce fighting is proceeding in the region of Galvoronka and Kurdvanovka, on the Stripa, where the enemy is furiously attacking the Sniatyn Railway. An enemy column was thrown back across the River Tohermiava.

In the region of Dvinsk our artillery continued to bombard the enemy positions with visible success.

Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, has been almost completely destroyed in the fierce battle that has been raging there, and the Austrian forces are being fast enveloped by Russian troops, which are cutting them off from their Bukowina army, according to a telegram to the Russky Invalid.

Bulgarian Troops to Aid Austrians.

LONDON, June 17.—Two German army corps have been sent to Galicia; two Bulgarian divisions have been sent to Galicia, and two Bulgarian divisions have been sent to Bukowina, according to a Kiev dispatch to the Russky Invalid, transmitted by a Reuter correspondent. The railway line between Rovno and Rojitcha, says the dispatch, has sustained little damage, the Austrians succeeding only in destroying several points on the line and in blowing up bridges.

Continued on Page 2.

Athens Hears the Allies Will Present Ultimatum

ATHENS, June 17.—The demands of the Entente Allies on Greece are being considerably strengthened and extended as a result of the anti-Entente demonstrations in Athens on Monday.

The demands were ready for presentation to the Greek Government when the disorders took place, but the note probably will not be delivered until next Monday.

Rumors are rife that the virtual ultimatum may present as an alternative to compliance with its demands, the rupture of diplomatic relations between the Allies and Greece. It is not thought that the Greek Cabinet can long stand the pressure.

The continued strictness of the Allies' blockade against Greek ports is engendering growing uneasiness in Government circles. The lack of breadstuffs on the outer islands of Greece and in the not readily accessible parts of the kingdom is already causing disturbances, but the Government insists that the available wheat supply at Piraeus is sufficient for more than a month.

PARIS, June 17.—Premier Skouloudis of Greece is sending out confidential instructions to Government officials and army officers to counteract the effects of the order for the demobilization of the army, according to the Matin.

The paper adds that the Allies will soon present a complete list of their grievances to the Greek Government, and that their demands will be couched in such a fashion as to prevent any trickery on the part of King Constantine.

POPULATION FLEES FROM CZERNOWITZ

People Warned to Leave the City Last Sunday—Shells Start Many Fires.

SCENES BY EYEWITNESS

Panic Seized the People When Russians Attacked—Four Days of Fighting Described.

By JULIUS WEBER,
The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CZERNOWITZ, Wednesday, June 14.—For four days the fierce battle has raged for Czernowitz. The drawing back of our front between the Dniester and Pruth intailed also the temporarily giving up of our positions northwest of Czernowitz on Saturday. The troops which for a year had held the advanced positions now took up positions in the Pruth Valley in the closest proximity to the city, which from this moment became the scene of fierce fighting.

This important historic moment was heralded by the following official announcement by the Czernowitz police authorities:

"The attention of the populace is called to the fact that the city will undoubtedly be under enemy artillery fire this day, June 11."

The inhabitants understood the hint and immediately after the publication began the flight from the city.

It is a moving sight that I've been observing since Saturday in all its tragedy. Christian and Jew, German and Rumanian, Pole and Lithuanian, all felt the impelling necessity to leave the city. In endless processions they passed through the streets that echoed with the wild tumult of battle, for the Russians, now on the Pruth, had opened the cannonade against the city. Incessantly the Russian shells came flying over, fallmostly in the lower suburbs around the railway station, causing a frightful panic.

The following day the Russians again took our lines under artillery fire without being too particular about their aim, so that the city was again under fire. The whole Pruth Valley and the city itself became a lively battlefield. Incendiary shells set fire to houses. The railway station was struck. A big lumber yard went up in flames. The few civilians who lingered behind moved about the streets with a silent, frightened air.

"Will the city survive this heavy crisis?" is the one all-absorbing question.

Pathetic is the picture in the several sections of the city and on the streets that betray the crisis through which Czernowitz is passing. Another wild night comes. The municipal authorities are alarmed. The City Council gathers in the Rathaus and sits all through the night. Every hour news arrives from which one draws fresh courage. The last remnants of citizens still cling to the city, which they cannot bring themselves to leave even in this darkest hour.

They were to be still harder tried, for in the night from Monday to Tuesday the enemy undertook to overrun the city by storming it. The dark horizon quivered as with heat lightning as the Russian artillery incessantly drummed our lines. The Russians hoped to skirt around our defenders. Meanwhile our artillery opened fire on the storming Russians, who suffered heavy losses, the battle lasting until 3 o'clock in the morning. The Russians got no further than the Pruth.

The great storm against Czernowitz was beaten back on Tuesday. The Russians tried another storm against one of our bridgeheads, but the Russians, who had come on sixteen rows deep and fresh columns storming after, were finally pushed back out of the Pruth Valley and beyond Sadagora.

But the fight for the city was not over by a long shot. At 3 o'clock this morning the Russians opened a veritable hell of fire against our bridgehead. It seemed as if a thousand of guns spewed fire against our city, which palpitated as if an earthquake were on, but this storm, too, brought the Russians no success. The defenders on this sector made a counterattack after frightful hand-to-hand fighting.

The cannonade continues, but we who live here have faith that Czernowitz will survive the crisis.

PAIN'S FIREWORKS
for the
Fourth.
Order early. 26 Park Place.—Advt.

BIG WAR EVENTS ARE IMMINENT, LONDON THINKS

Next Fortnight May Be the Most Important of the Struggle, It Is Suggested.

VACANT WAR POST PUZZLES

Lloyd George Likely Successor, but He Prefers Freedom to Study Empire's Problems.

GREEKS A THORN TO ALLIES

And Coercion Talk Rouses Opposition—Ireland and the Economic Conference Interest England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 17.—Partly as a result of the activities on the various war fronts this week a widespread belief exists here that the next fortnight may prove the most important thus far in the war.

Meanwhile the British public are taking great interest in the selection of a successor for Earl Kitchener. It is now generally thought certain that Chancellor Lloyd George will accept the offer of the post made by Premier Asquith. Such doubts as are expressed about this transfer take two lines. On the one hand it is pointed out that the vast increase of work under Earl Kitchener led to development in many directions, the two most important being the establishment of a separate Ministry of Munitions and an Imperial General Staff under Sir William Robertson, which has practically taken over the strategic control of the war, subject only to the approval of the war council. If both these departments remain outside the province of the new Secretary of State for War the work devolving upon Earl Kitchener's successor would hardly rank in importance with what it was while Kitchener was still engaged in the task of organizing Great Britain's new armies.

Current reports that the Chancellor's acceptance of the succession to Kitchener was conditional on the extension of the Secretary for War's powers over the transferred departments of the war office evoked an editorial protest from The Daily Chronicle against "changing the system which has been in operation during the past six months, and on the whole has worked well."

This newspaper, which has always remained friendly to Lloyd George, when other Liberal organs were attacking him, adds:

"There is room for an outstanding man, but he must be a man content to work and shine in his own orbit without infringing on the orbit of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff."

A second source from which come doubts of Lloyd George's succeeding Kitchener is the belief among some of his friends that his vision is fixed upon the problem which Premier Asquith spoke of in his Ladybank speech, the refashioning of the fabric of the empire after the war. His acceptance of the task of negotiating the Irish settlement, which the Premier himself would have undertaken but for the pressure of other work and responsibilities, was the result of his belief that the work of reconciling imperial federation with the principle of Ministerial responsibility, which throughout the British dominions is the principle of every self-governing community, was one that would tax the skill and resources of statesmen of the first order.

According to this view of Lloyd George's attitude toward the Kitchener succession, the Minister of Munitions would prefer to remain at his present post, where, while handling a thoroughly organized department, he would have some leisure to continue the study of problems of imperial federation after the war.

These two versions do not quite dovetail, but there is a general disposition to avoid any imputation of petty or personal motives to the man upon whom rests the chief responsibility of the present solution of the immediate Irish problem.

An appeal, made to all English parties, to avoid discussions, which might interfere with the progress of negotiations, has been heeded, with a few exceptions. Public interest has remained keen, despite the general silence of the newspapers. Every scrap of news from Ireland bearing on the subject is read with avidity.

One finds optimism and pessimism about equally divided. The chief ground upon which the pessimists base predictions is that the Irish Nationalist Party, having failed to obtain a revocation of martial law, finds the clergy and large numbers of the population, who had previously supported them, now doubtful and suspicious.

A settlement on the Lloyd George plan, or something like it, or a continuation of martial law for the duration of the war appear to be the only alternatives, and, as one experienced politician remarked to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent: "John Redmond is fighting for his own political life as well as for his country, for the Irish will never forgive the continuation of martial law, and will back him to win."

Watching the Greek Situation.

Another subject in which the public are taking great interest is the Allies' handling of the Greek situation, about which extraordinary secrecy has been maintained here as to the character and scope of the measures taken and contemplated.

Professor Ronald M. Burrows, one of the highest British authorities on Greece, says:

"Statistics of recent by-elections show that a general election would return Venizelos triumphantly, and rumors

Continued on Page 2.

Progressive Party of Maine Disbanded By Committeeman on Eve of Primaries

PORTLAND, Me., June 17.—Progressives were released and advised to act in the primaries next Monday in each case with the parties which they personally prefer to support in the State election in September, in a statement telephoned from New York today by Halbert P. Gardner, Maine member of the Progressive National Committee. Candidates for Progressive nominations in the primaries had been named and ballots issued.

Frank H. Haskell of this city at once announced his withdrawal as a candidate for the Progressive nomination for Congress, as did George C. Webber of Auburn, candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. Gardner said he would support the Republican nominees. It would be unwise, he said, for the Progressives in this State to continue as a third party, and he thought they should withdraw their State ticket.

George W. Perkins said last night that the action of National Committeeman Gardner affected only the Progressive situation in Maine and that the withdrawal of the State ticket there was not part of a general nation-wide plan. John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee, expressed similar views. Mr. Gardner is close politically to Mr. Perkins.

HUGHES HAS PICKED CAMPAIGN MANAGER

Keeps Identity of Choice Secret, but Hayward Is Reported to be the Man.

HOLDS MANY CONFERENCES

Further Extension of Olive Branch to Moose—Nominee May Take Cottage at Bridgehampton, L. I.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Charles E. Hughes has decided upon the man he wants selected as Republican National Chairman to direct his campaign, and will make known his identity when he meets the Crane steering committee next Monday afternoon in New York. Frank H. Hitchcock, who directed the fight to elect Taft in 1908, has been eliminated. Mr. Hughes refuses to tell the name of the man he has selected until the Monday conference.

That was the situation as it was seen in Washington tonight after Mr. Hughes had held conferences with a score of prominent Republicans. Coupled with the above statement came a revival of the rumor that Public Service Commissioner William Hayward of New York was the man who would be at the helm. This, however, could not be confirmed.

Mr. Hughes, it is believed, will present an unbending front to the Old Guard leaders, such as Crane, Smoot, and Penrose, who are dominant in the steering committee. The feeling here is that he will insist that the Executive Committee, which is to be selected also after the Monday conference, to take charge of the details of the campaign, shall not be overwhelmingly in the control of the Old Guard.

All this is taken in Washington as an indication that tonight, after his many conferences here, Mr. Hughes is as firm as he was upon his arrival last night to say what shall and shall not be done in his fight for election, although endeavoring in every way he can to unite the party and bring Colonel Roosevelt and the Progressives solidly in line behind him. The invitation will be to rally around Mr. Hughes as the new party leader, and Mr. Hughes does not intend that the Progressives shall be frightened away by the picture of Old Guard domination of the Republican cause.

Pilgrimage to Hughes Home.

Mr. Hughes's arrival in Washington, after his busy week in New York, created a stir in political circles and caused Senators, Representatives, and other leaders of the Republican faith to begin a pilgrimage to his home. All elements of the party were represented and all found Mr. Hughes cordial and ready to discuss things with them and work with them, if they in exchange were ready to accept him as the new party leader.

There was plenty of evidence of the attitude Mr. Hughes had taken in the actions and words of the leaders after they left his home. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who scarcely could be termed a leader of the ultra-progressive faction, spent half an hour with the nominee. When he came out he chewed hard on his cigar and, facing the newspaper men, held his hands high above his head.

"Come down to the Army and Navy Club. I've got a box of cigars there and we'll have a smoke and talk about anything you want," he exclaimed.

"But what about the chances of Mr. Hughes's election?" he was asked.

"Allah-il-Allah and Mohammed is his prophet," retorted Mr. Cannon, and without any explanation of just what he meant, jumped into his automobile. And that is all Mr. Cannon would say.

Senator Borah held an hour's conference with Mr. Hughes, and that started more talk of efforts to get the Progressives in line, as it is felt here that Mr. Borah may exert a telling influence in that direction. He is enthusiastic over the Hughes candidacy and sure Colonel Roosevelt will follow. Senator John D. Works of California, who also has Progressive leanings, came to pledge his allegiance. He opposed the nomination of Mr. Hughes on the ground that the Supreme Court bench should not be invaded. He said he had not changed his views on that point, but was ready to take off his coat and work, and was sure the nominee would get a big majority in California.

It Wasn't General Wood.

Considerable interest was aroused here by reports published in the afternoon newspapers that Mr. Hughes would confer with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, close friend of Colonel Roosevelt, and that Wood carried a message here from Colonel Roosevelt which promised to bring about a complete understanding between the nominee and the Colonel. These reports came on the heels of rumors from New York that Colonel Roosevelt had signified his intention to support Hughes, and political leaders were predicting that, with Wood here, all doubt was gone of the Colonel's position, and that he probably would make an active campaign in behalf of Hughes.

Late this afternoon, however, it was learned that the report was due to a mistake, and that it was Representative Wood of Indiana, and not General Wood, who had asked for an appointment with Mr. Hughes. Even this check, however, did not have a very serious effect on the feeling here that Colonel Roosevelt would come out openly for Hughes soon after Mr. Hughes makes his speech of acceptance.

Another report received here was that Mr. Hughes had selected the Esterbrook estate, "Prenedden," at Bridgehampton, L. I., as his Summer home. While the nominee may go there for a short time, he probably will spend the larger part of the Summer at some resort in the hills.

"Prenedden" is now occupied by Dr. Collin S. Carter, a relative of Mr. Hughes, and Dr. Carter has offered to move to a house on the shore and lease "Prenedden" to the nominee. Mr. Hughes has not reached a final decision. When he goes to New York early Monday morning he will be accompanied by Mrs. Hughes, and she will take the

Continued on Page 6.

MRS. JOHN J. ASTOR TO MARRY W. K. DICK

Four Years a Widow, She Gives Up Income of Millions for Love of Girlhood Friend.

LOSES FIFTH AV. MANSION

Trust from Husband Goes to Vincent Astor, Whose Wife Will Be Social Head of Family.

Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor, widow of John Jacob Astor, who was lost on the Titanic, is to marry again. Tomorrow, reports say, at her estate in Bar Harbor, Me., she will become the wife of William K. Dick, member of an old and very wealthy Brooklyn family and a friend of her girlhood days.

By her act Mrs. Astor relinquishes the provisions made for her under the will of her late husband, which include the income of a trust fund of $5,000,000 and the tenancy of the Astor home in Fifth Avenue, and at the same time renounces all title to a position of great prestige in New York society, which will now pass to Mrs. Vincent Astor, who will be mistress of the house in Fifth Avenue. The trust fund, the income of which Mrs. John Jacob Astor enjoyed, will now pass to Vincent Astor along with the title to the Astor mansion.

Mrs. Astor is 24 years old and her prospective husband is 29.

William K. Dick, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick of 20 East Fifty-third Street, is active in financial circles. He is the Vice President of the Manufacturers Trust Company of Brooklyn and Director in the Broadway Trust Company, the Cord Meyer Development Company, Citizens' Water Supply Company, Lake Charles Rice Milling Company, Vice President of the McKee Refrigerator Company, and Secretary and Treasurer of Rigney & Co.

After their wedding Mr. and Mrs. Dick will go West for their honeymoon. They will be gone about a month, and then will return to spend the Summer in a cottage on the Dick Country estate, Allen Winden, at Islip, L. I.

Long in Seclusion.

After her arrival here as a survivor of the Titanic disaster, in which her husband lost his life, Mrs. Astor went into seclusion in the Fifth Avenue house. It was there her child was born. So quietly did she live and so little was she or her family seen in public that it was not until her boy was 18 months old that news photographers got an opportunity to take pictures of the newest Astor heir. It was not until about two years after her husband's death that Mrs. Astor emerged from her seclusion.

A little less than a year ago Mrs. Astor gave a large dinner, the first entertainment she had given since her husband's death, and Mr. Dick was one of the guests. Later he figured on the guest lists of her entertainments at Aitken, S. C., and also at Bar Harbor.

The friendship of their early days was renewed and it began to be noticed that he was rather often in her company. Still, so carefully was their secret guarded, that when this was commented upon the matter could be turned off lightly as the natural result of old friendship, and society has not suspected even since they have actually been engaged.

Mr. Dick is said to be very wealthy. The founder of the family fortune was his grandfather, William Dick, who made large sums out of sugar refining in association with such interests as the Havemeyers and the Mollenhauers.

The grandfather founded the Manufacturers Bank of Brooklyn, which has later been transformed into the Manufacturers Trust Company, a flourishing institution which carries the large accounts of most of the manufacturers of the Williamsburg district.

Learned the Sugar Business.

Mr. Dick's mother was Julia Mollenhauer, a sister of J. Adolph Mollenhauer, identified with large sugar interests. His sister married one of the Havemeyers, identified with similar interests. Mr. Dick himself learned the sugar industry from the bottom up, entering the Williamsburg factory of the Mollenhauer company as a boy. Mr. Dick's sisters married Horace Havemeyer and William Kingsland Macy respectively. He has a brother, Adolph Dick, who has just completed his junior year at Yale.

As Madeline Force, Mrs. Atsor's early years were spent in Brooklyn. Her father, William H. Force, was head of a large shipping and forwarding firm, with offices at 79 Front Street. His daughters were active in the younger set in Brooklyn and were friends of the younger members of the Dick family.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Madeleine Talmage Force to John Jacob Astor was made by Mr. Force in August, 1911. Although society had known of Mr. Astor's attentions to his prospective bride, the announcement attracted much attention. Colonel Astor was then 47 years old and Miss Force was still in her teens, had in fact only left school the Spring before. Colonel Astor had already been married. His first wife, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce in 1909, which was later made absolute. The proceedings leading up to the decree were widely commented upon, for the trial set a new record for speed and secrecy in such matters.

Mr. Astor and Miss Force were married at the Astor estate, Beechwood, in Newport, on Sept. 9, 1911.

Marriage Made Difficult.

The marriage was not effected without difficulties, for there was trouble in finding a clergyman who would solemnize it on account of the bridegroom having been divorced. The minister who did officiate, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Lambert of the Elmwood Temple Congregational Church of Providence, was later severely condemned by his congregation and

Continued on Page 5.

AMERICAN TROOPS AGAIN ENTER MEXICO; CARRANZA SENDS WORD HE WILL ATTACK; WILSON IN NIGHT CONFERENCE ON CRISIS

Pershing Bids Defiance to Carranza Threats, And Has Not Asked for Reinforcements

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 17.—General Pershing has told General Jacinto Trevino, the Carranza commander in Chihuahua, in reply to the message warning him that any move of the American troops except toward the border would be regarded as a hostile act, that he could not recognize Trevino's authority to govern the movements of the American expedition. The text of General Trevino's message and the reply from General Pershing were received today by General Funston and forwarded to Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—After his conference with President Wilson, Secretary Baker tonight said he had ordered no additional troops to the border and that General Pershing had asked for no reinforcements.

"I look for no immediate trouble there," said the Secretary. "That situation seems to be not imminent."

Wilson and Baker in Conference; Fear Clash Has Already Occurred

Secretary of War Lays Trevino's Warning Before President; General Funston Wires: "I Anticipate Fighting"—Reply Goes Forward Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Grave fear was felt in Washington tonight that the threatened clash between forces of the United States Army and troops of the Carranza de facto Government in Mexico may already have occurred in the region southwest of Brownsville.

Carranzista threats of open resistance against any further "invasion" of Mexican soil by American troops, coupled with official reports of further raids along the border in the vicinity of San Benito, near Brownsville, in association with news that a portion of the Third Cavalry had today crossed the Rio Grande near San Benito on a "hot trail" in pursuit of bandits, served as a basis for fear that there may already have been a clash.

The entire situation was such tonight that it became necessary for President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker to have an unusually lengthy Saturday night conference at the White House. The whole question as to what steps are to be taken to meet possible exigencies of the Mexican crisis was put up to the President by Secretary Baker. Immediately after his return to Washington from St. Louis, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, Secretary Baker went into conference with Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff of the Army, regarding the newest and most serious developments in the situation. They were of such a character that Mr. Baker asked the President for a conference, which was granted, and he went to the White House at 8:30 o'clock tonight with his reports. He was closeted with the President for some time.

When he left the White House, Secretary Baker went direct to the War Department to send messages to General Funston. He announced that there had been no change in policy, and that no steps had been taken to prevent American forces crossing the border whenever the situation demanded that they should do so in pursuing bandits who had committed attacks on the American side of the line.

Secretary Baker, when asked whether any decision had been reached to call upon the militia to reinforce the United States Army on the border, replied:

"No militia has been called out, and it is not the purpose to make any announcement along that line until they are called out."

Problems for Administration.

Among the dispatches which Secretary Baker laid before the President tonight was one from Major Gen. Frederick Funston transmitting a report from Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing confirming the fact that he had received from General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza Army of the North, a telegram warning him that if any further movement of the American forces already in Mexico is made from their present positions to the south, east, or west, it will be regarded as a hostile act and resisted by the forces of the de facto Government, under instructions from Carranza. The Trevino communication also informed General Pershing that if any more troops crossed the border they would be attacked.

Although the War Department had no report tonight on developments beyond the border at Brownsville, a dispatch came through from General Funston telling of a raid by fifty bandits near San Benito, Texas, of their repulse by a detachment of the Twenty-sixth Infantry under Colonel Bullard, and of the crossing of Lieutenant Newman and Major Anderson into Mexico with troopers of the Third Cavalry to pursue the raiders. General Funston added: "I anticipate fighting."

Official confirmation of the Trevino warning has put the Administration in a most delicate and difficult situation, if the firm and determined purpose of the Carranza Government is to translate its words into action. It means that the expedition commanded by General Pershing, already in Mexico, and surrounded on three sides by the de facto Government troops of unknown numerical strength, cannot strike at bandits and outlaws, when within arm's reach, without risking a conflict with Carranza Government troops; and, in such a situation as the one now existing, a serious clash between American and Mexican Government forces may force intervention and war.

The threat of open warfare made by the Carranza Government, through the medium of General Trevino, also means, unless the de facto Government is "bluffing," that the American Government must sit inactive and submit supinely to the continuation of border raids, without allowing its own armed forces to pursue the bandits across the Rio Grande

Funston Sends Dispatches.

Verification of the report that Carranza leaders have openly defied General Pershing also reached the War Department in an earlier official dispatch from General Funston based on information from Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., at El Paso. General Funston's telegram was, in part, as follows:

"General Bell telephoned that General Trevino has telegraphed Pershing that if any more troops cross the border they will be attacked, or if any attempt to move any more troops is made they will be attacked."

Later General Funston sent to the War Department the text of Trevino's message to General Pershing, as received by direct report from General Pershing. Publication of the text of this message was withheld by the Secretary of War pending his conference with President Wilson.

Tension was increased late this afternoon when fragmentary press dispatches reached Washington from Brownsville, San Antonio, and Mercedes, stating that American forces had already crossed the border on a "hot trail" in pursuit of Mexicans who committed a raid last night near San Benito, in the Brownsville region of Texas. One of these reports had it that Lieutenant Arthur D. Newman, with Troop H of the Third United States Cavalry, had crossed the Rio Grande near San Benito this morning after bandits. Another report asserted that this detachment had come into contact with a large body of Mexicans, and that Major Edward Anderson, with the rest of the Third Squadron of the Third Cavalry, had also crossed into Mexico to reinforce Troop H. Another report stated that General Ricaut had sent Carranza troops from Matamoros, opposite Brownsville, to cut off the American cavalry detachment.

These reports of a new crossing by American forces into Mexico were partially confirmed in a message from Colonel Bullard which told of the sending of part of the Third Cavalry across the Rio Grande in pursuit of the raiders. Fears of a clash between American and de facto Government forces are based on the possibility that the Third Cavalry expedition against the San Benito raiders may be attacked by Carranza forces. General Trevino's message indicated that any such further crossing of American troops into Mexico would be resisted.

Carranza Demands Recalled.

In its note of May 22 demanding the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Mexican soil, the Carranza Government said:

"The Mexican Government believes that the time has come for it to insist with the American Government that, in withdrawing at once the new Boquillas expedition, it should abstain in the future from sending in new troops. In any case, the Mexican Government, after having made clear its unwillingness to permit the crossing of new American troops into Mexican territory, will have to consider the latter as an act of invasion of its territory, and, therefore, it will be forced to defend itself against any group of American troops which may be found within it."

There is no intention on the part of the Wilson Administration to recall the San Benito expedition into Mexico. The next forty-eight hours may, therefore, disclose whether the Carranza Government intends to resist this new crossing of American troops into Mexico, or whether it meant what it said when warning was given that orders have been given to all military commanders on the frontier to prevent it."

It will not be the purpose of the American forces to attack Carranzistas unless forced to defend themselves against an unprovoked attack or resistance.

General Funston today announced that he had received from Brigadier Gen. William A. Mann, commanding the Second Brigade at Laredo, Texas, a complete written report on the San Ignacio raid of June 15. The report was prepared by Major Alonzo Gray of the Fourteenth Cavalry at Fort McIntosh, Texas, two of whose troops were attacked by the San Ignacio raiders, with a loss of three American cavalrymen killed and six injured. Major Gray's report stated that after the bandits were repulsed the troopers of the Fourteenth Cavalry picked up ten rifles, five bombs, a quantity of American-made ammunition, including some soft-nosed bullets of the so-called dumdum variety. The bodies of six dead horses and mules and five live animals were found.

Major Gray's report added that some papers were found belonging to "Major Cruz Ruis," these papers bearing what purposed to be the stamp of the Carranza army. There was also found in the underbrush from which the bandits fired the blouse of a Lieutenant that was "undoubtedly" part of a Car-

Continued on Page 2.

CANADIAN-ALASKAN BUREAU.
Hotel Biltmore. Reasonable trips.—Advt.

CONSUL GIVES ULTIMATUM

Declares Hostilities Will Begin If Cavalry Is Not Recalled.

MEXICANS TEAR UP RAILS

Destroy Tracks on International Bridge to Impede Movement of Troops.

CONSULS LEAVE FOR SAFETY

Bandits Raid San Juan Ranch, Driving Off Horses and Mules —Calles Threatens Attack.

New Band Raids Ranch South of El Paso.

EL PASO, June 17.—A band of Mexicans raided the San Juan ranch near Fort Hancock below here and made off with twenty-four horses and mules, according to news received tonight. No shots were fired and no one was harmed.

Andreas Garcia, local Mexican Consul, denied tonight that he intended closing the Consulate and crossing to Juarez.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 17.—Carranza Consul J. J. Garza, stationed here, delivered early tonight General Alfredo Ricaut's ultimatum to General James Parker, commandant at Brownsville, that unless the United States troops which crossed the border into Mexico today were withdrawn an attack would be made by Carranza troops. Immediately afterward Consul Garza closed the consulate and moved to Matamoros, across the river.

Mexicans operating from the southern side of the river destroyed all railroad tracks on the International Bridge here late tonight, blocking traffic, except to pedestrians.

Fear that troop trains might be sent over the bridge from the United States is said to have caused this action.

Additional United States troops, including a portion of the Twenty-eighth Infantry and the remainder of the Third Cavalry, under command of Colonel A. P. Blocksom, were en route to Naranjos tonight. Naranjos is the town near where a part of the Third Cavalry went into Mexico today.

Upward of 400 United States cavalrymen, comprising the second squadron under command of Major Edward Anderson of the Third Regiment, crossed the international border in two sections twelve miles up the Rio Grande from here today, and engaged in combat with Mexicans of unknown affiliation or organization. The occasion of the crossing was the pursuit of a "hot trail" of Mexican bandits who attacked United States soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Infantry near San Benito last night.

Bloodless Fight in Brush.

The first command to enter Mexico was that of Lieutenant A. D. Newman, with Troop H of the Third Cavalry, who crossed the river at 10 o'clock. A second detachment left Fort Brown at 1:30 o'clock and joined the Newman expedition, with Major Anderson commanding, about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

At 11 o'clock this morning, after spending one hour on Mexican soil, Lieutenant Newman's command came in contact with the marauders and a lively, though bloodless, skirmish ensued, neither being able to see the other on account of the dense brush.

After crossing the river Newman dispatched a messenger to inform headquarters at Fort Brown of his crossing. The messenger, a private of Troop H, lost his horse in the middle of the Rio Grande, and swam to the other side, almost losing his own life.

A trail of blood followed last night by the cavalry led to the body of a Mexican peon. His only possessions were two bullet holes, a rifle, and some ammunition. He carried no papers which might have disclosed his name or affiliations.

A battalion of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, Major J. F. Frazier commanding, which has been stationed in the upper Rio Grande Valley, arrived at Brownsville tonight to reinforce the Fourth Infantry, stationed at Fort Brown. A battalion of the Third Texas Regiment, stationed at San Benito, was entrained tonight to be sent here.

Carranza Men Make Threats.

The situation in Matamoros tonight was serious. Every business house in the town was closed with the exception

of one saloon. In this rendezvous were gathered Carranza army officers, who gave out threats calculated to arouse the already alarmed populace into a frenzy.

General Alfredo Ricaut, commander of the Matamoros garrison, did not learn of the crossing of American trops into Mexico until early in the afternoon. He then called the population of the town together at his headquarters, where he distributed rifles, pistols, and ammunition to men, boys, and even girls. By midafternoon at least 1,500 men were patrolling the streets under full arms.

Consul J. J. Garza, who has been making efforts to avoid a clash between Americans and Mexicans on the Mexican side, tonight held a conference with General Parker. The result of this conference was not disclosed here.

It was reported tonight that Aniceto Pizana, the alleged bandit leader, said to have been implicated in last Sumner's raids, who was held in Matamoras, had disappeared.

Soldiers Called to Quarters.

All soldiers and officers stationed at Fort Brown were called in from outside points at noon and held in the garrison. Activities at the post indicated that any eventuality might be expected. In the meantime officials waited for some word of Major Anderson's flying column.

Reports that three bandits were killed in a fight with American troops ten miles east of San Benito last night were untrue, according to reports received here today. The Americans, however, believe they wounded several.

Details of the fight received here say that a detachment of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry were fired on from the brush by the bandits, who are said to have numbered twenty-five or thirty. The soldiers returned the fire. After the first few volleys the Americans rushed the bandits, who scattered and escaped. The fight followed the kidnapping by bandits during the afternoon of a Mexican farmer named Lugar. Army officers, it was said, considered the bandits' activities as an indication that they planned additional attacks.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

Army Headquarters Hears Mexican Consul "Regrets" Latest Move.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 17.—United States Army officers at headquarters here tonight regarded the Mexican situation as most serious. Assuming that the de facto Mexican Government would authorize General Alfredo Ricaut to carry out his threat to attack any American force that crossed the line into Mexico, some declared their belief that war was almost unavoidable.

That opportunity was presented today, when about 400 men of the Third Cavalry crossed the river below Brownsville in pursuit of bandits who attacked a little detachment of the Twenty-sixth Infantry at San Benito last night.

General James Parker, commanding at Brownsville, sent cavalry scouring the country in the vicinity of San Benito, and, on a "hot trail" discovered by Lieutenant Newman, commanding Troop H, the Americans were sent toward the border. The trail led across the river, and Lieutenant Newman led his troop across.

General Parker reported that he had sent to Consul Andreas Garza in Brownsville a note informing him that American troops had crossed the international boundary in conformity with the spirit of the agreement between the two countries, authorizing the passage of troops when on a "hot trail" in pursuit of bandits. He also called attention to the fact that the bandits had been run back to a district which American authorities had long insisted was a rendesvous of outlaws.

Garza replied, acknowledging receipt of General Parker's note, adding he knew what it meant and expressing his deep regret. Army officers here regarded Consul Garza's note as a tacit admission that he believed his Government would resent the entrance of this lateat punitive expedition, perhaps even to the point of attempting to force it from the country.

General Parker reported to department headquarters the attack on the detachment of the Twenty-sixth Infantry last night, but it was not until late today that he supplemented this with any information as to the measures he had taken to run down the attacking party. He has ordered the Third Battalion of the Third Texas Regiment from San Benito to Brownsville, and it is understood to have arrived there tonight. Other precautionary troop movements were made. His action in not reporting was indicative of the character of orders that the commanding officers on the border have. All are under orders to run down any band of raiders and to follow them across the international boundary line if there appears a reasonable chance of getting in contact with them.

The raid on the camp of the small infantry force at San Benito resulted in one Mexican being killed, and the band of raiders is believed not to have been more than thirty. The engagement today on the Mexican side of the river was, from a military point of view, insignificant, but officers pointed out tonight the necessity of running down the bandits, once the chase had been begun, and also because they were merely a part of a much greater organization, which, unless checked, would perpetrate a series of raids.

The tension at General Funston's headquarters was evident tonight. There was no indication that orders would be sent to General Parker to withdraw Major Anderson's force, but rather that by tomorrow the force would be strengthened.

General Ricaut has in the vicinity of Brownsville a large force, but in that region immediately beyond Brownsville, in which the Americans entered, he apparently had stationed no troops. For him to move troops into position to attack the Americans where they were tonight would not, however, be difficult or require much time, it was pointed out.

General Funston tonight asked General Parker at Brownsville to have published assurances to all Mexicans on the American side there that an acceptence of the situation would guarantee to them the protection of the American Army. General Funston will ask Governor Ferguson of Texas tomorrow to indorse his action by similar assurance.

SAYS CALLES WILL FIGHT US.

Mexican Consul Declares Sonora General Is Prepared.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 17.—General Calles has received no orders from General Carranza as to what to do in the face of an American troop movement into Sonora, said Consul Ives G. Lelevier tonight, "but the General told me on several occasions he would not tolerate the presence of American soldiers in the State under any circumstances. He would oppose with all his power any attempt to pass through Sonora or enter the State."

PATROL RIVER AT LAREDO.

Soldiers Are Supplied With Ammunition—International Bridge Closed.

LAREDO, Texas, June 17.—To all soldiers at Fort McIntosh here were issued forty rounds of ammunition tonight and they were sent out on patrol duty at points along the river.

The International Bridge was closed.

Arms and ammunition were distributed to citizens in Nueve Laredo, opposite here, tonight by Constitutionalist authorities for use, it was said, in the event of a break between the United States and Mexico. Information received here tonight was that a large number of Mexican troops have been concentrated north of Laredo for an attack on American territory.

A well-informed Mexican arriving from the interior of Mexico today confirmed reports that more than 5,000 Carranza troops had passed Villa Aldema, 110

PRECAUTIONS BY PERSHING.

His Long Line of Troops Is Well Disposed and Supplies Are Rushed.

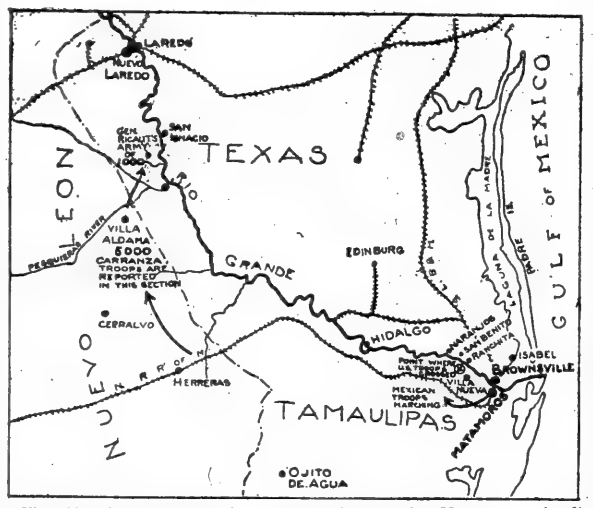
COLUMBUS, N. M., June 17.—The American punitive expedition in Mexico is sleeping on its arms, prepared for any eventuality. According to reports here tonight, General Jacinto Trevino's threat

Positions of Carranza and Pershing Lines



With an alignment not unlike that of an "enveloping movement," the main forces of First Chief Carranza in Chihuahua have been gradually distributed until they hem in at many vital points the troops in General Pershing's expeditionary force. The map shows their general position in this alignment.

Scene of Latest Troubles on the Border



With United States troops for the third time entering Mexico on a bandit chase near Brownsville, Texas, and disorders expected south of Laredo, Texas, where between 5,000 and 6,000 Carranza troops are moving northward, the "trouble zone" in Mexico has spread until it extends along the whole valley of the Rio Grande. The map shows the locality of the new activity.

is taken seriously by the army men here, more especially since he occupied the better part of last week reforming his entire line south of Namiquipa. American scout patrols have been detailed to watch the Mexico Northwestern Railway to prevent any surprise troop movements from north or south.

Information coming from the South today indicated that the American troops are being redisposed in sections where surprise attacks might be possible. Outposts in every direction have been withdrawn and detailed to vantage points.

While no immediate attack is looked for yet, General Pershing is taking every precaution to protect his command, it is said. It is understood also that General Pershing's instructions from his superiors give him perfect freedom of action in case of attack by the Mexican de facto troops.

Meantime ammunition and supplies were being rushed from Columbus to Namiquipa in huge quantities today and tonight.

CONSULS LEAVE POSTS AND CROSS THE BORDER

Four Officials in Area of New Trouble in Mexico Remove to Safety.

LAREDO, Texas, June 17.—Philip C. Hanna, United States Consul General at Monterey, and one of the few remaining Consuls in Mexico, accompanied by half a dozen other Americans, arrived here today. He was reticent as to the object of his visit. Asked regarding conditions in Mexico and the probable length of his stay, Consul Hanna replied:

"Everything is quiet down the line. I may remain two or three days."

It has been known for some time that Consul Hanna was instructed by the State Department that he could leave his post at any time at his own discretion.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 17.—United States Consul J. H. Johnson closed his office in Matamoras today and crossed over into Brownsville.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 17.—The arrival at Laredo today of Philip C. Hanna, Consul General at Monterey, developed the fact that the State Department had ordered both him and J. H. Silliman, Consul at Saltillo, to the American side of the river.

Consul W. P. Blocker today brought his office force, family, and household goods across the river from Piedras Negras to Eagle Pass.

COUNTERMOVE BY MEXICANS.

Carranza Soldiers Reported to Have Gone to Intercept Our Men.

MERCEDES, Texas, June 17.—A report reached here this afternoon that Carranza soldiers had been sent from Matamoros to intercept the American cavalrymen who crossed the oorder following a hot trail. This report has not been confirmed. According to information received here, Lieutenant A. D. Newman, commanding Troop H, Third Cavalry, crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico at Ranchita, two miles south of San Benito. Three other troops of the Third Cavalry were concentrated at Ranchita at the time.

MORE MEXICO EQUIPMENT.

Army Officer in Chicago Orders Tractors for Road Building.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Preparations for the shipment of road-building material to Columbus, N. M., where it is understood army engineers are to begin work immediately on the construction of a 120-mile military road to the United States Army camp in Mexico, were made today by Major K. J. Hampton, Acting Quartermaster of the Central Department of the army.

The road-building equipment will include four tractors, four graders, eighteen dump wagons, scrapers, and other implements. In addition to these, sixty-six more motor trucks for transport service were started on the way to the border.

ARMY RUSHES PREPARATIONS.

Gen. Bell Will Be Ready to Send Relief Expedition.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 17.—Motor trucks are being bought and commandeered, three aeroplanes have been ordered by telegraph from Chicago, all troops are in camp tonight, and an additional battery of artillery is en route from Columbus here.

These are some of the preparedness precautions which General Bell is taking to prevent any disorders or raids along this section of the border. The twenty-seven motor trucks are to be used in transportation quickly from one part of the border to another in the event of raids across the border line. The aeroplanes, one Curtiss and two Farmans, will be used by Lieutenant Henry Youngblood and his assistants for scout duty along the border, and the artillery will be parked in the cotton addition, overlooking the river front.

WILSON AND BAKER CONFER ON MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

ranza uniform. In the blouse was a commission issued to this particular Lieutenant in May, 1915.

Reply Goes Forward Monday.

President Wilson's reply to the Carranza Government's demand for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, it is now understood, will be sent forward on Monday. It will go by special messenger. The note is virtually completed, but has been held up for incorporation of specific references to the San Ignacio and San Benito raids and border attacks that have strengthened the determination of President Wilson to issue no new orders to the American forces along the border and to the Pershing expedition. The American reply is also being amended to deal with the threats of attack contained in the Trevino note to General Pershing.

On account of conditions in Mexico the Government is almost unrepresented by consuls in Northern Mexico, except foreign consuls, Louis Hostetter is at Hermosillo and Wilbert L. Bonney at San Luis Potosi. James Linn Rodgers, at Mexico City, is acting as special agent, but at most other points American interests are being looked after by foreign consulates. Philip C. Hanna, consul general at Monterey, has come to the border. The State Department explanation is that he did so merely to report conditions.

The United States Army transport Sumner has been transferred temporarily to the navy and has sailed from Newport News to Tampico for use by refugees desirous of leaving the Tampico district and the Panuco oil fields. There are now four American naval vessels in Mexican ports—the battleship Nebraska at Vera Cruz, the gunboats Machias and Marietta at Tampico, and the gunboat Wheeling at El Carmen, Yucatan.

The first and second divisions of destroyers have been ordered from Dominican waters to Key West, with their parent ship, the Panther, to be held in readiness if needed in Mexican waters. The Dolphin has also been ordered from Santo Domingo to Guantanamo, and can be utilized for handling refugees if needed.

Ambulance Corps Sent South.

The ambulance corps and field hospital which was ordered from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to Fort Benjamin Harrison for Summer camp work has now been directed to report at once to General Funston at Fort Sam Houston for border service. All available engineer troops have been ordered to the border along with the pontoons and bridge euipment at the engineer depot at the Washington barracks.

Report was current here this afternoon, but could not be confirmed, that some of the diplomatic representatives of Pan-American nations stationed in Washington had begun a movement in the direction of a peaceful settlement of the differences between the United States and Carranza Governments. According to the report, South and Central American Governments opposed to armed intervention in Mexico are considering a renewal of the efforts at mediation between this country and Mexico begun by the A B C powers during the Huerta régime.

Careful inquiry in Pan American diplomatic circles failed to discover that any official steps have been taken in this direction. The matter has been informally discussed in diplomatic circles, but the statement was made at various embassies and legations having representatives here that no Government had vested its diplomatic agents with authority to act in the matter.

While these border precautions were being taken today General Bell was forming a tentative expeditionary brigade which could be sent over to Juarez to the relief of General Pershing should the expeditionary force at Casas Grandes and Namin and Namiquipa be attacked.

Seventy-five Mexican civilians appeared for drill and instruction in Juarez tonight in answer to the call for volunteers. The drilling was done in the principal plaza and was in charge of Jesus Valdez. It is known that a large number of guns and quantities of ammunition have been shipped into the town from the south and distributed amoung the civilians who are not taking any part in the volunteer movement.

A storekeeper in Juarez today declared that if the influx of peon refugees continued Juarez would be out of food and starving within the next two weeks. He also said that the refugees were already talking of raiding across the line for food. Four hundred additional infantry arrived in Juarez today from the south, increasing the Juarez garrison to 2,000. The soldiers have been encamped near the river bank.

TELLS OF TEXAS "REVOLT."

Mexican Newspaper Issues Extra on "Revolution" of Negroes.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 17.—Texas is in the throes of a revolution led by negroes who are seeking independence for this State and complete equality with the whites, according to a special dispatch from Saltillo, Coahuila, published June 15, in an extra of La Voz de la Patria at Piedras Negras. Copies of the Mexican newspaper were received here today. The Saltillo dispatch says the information was brought there by travelers from Laredo.

"The revolters, who are in great numbers, have already blown up many trains and torn up great stretches of tracks," the dispatch says.

SONORA IS IMPOVERISHED.

People Lack Food Because of Money Trouble and Price Fixing.

GUAYMAS, Sonora, Mexico, June 16, (by Radio to San Pedro, Cal., June 17.)—The economic situation here is critical, due to the inability of the de facto Government to redeem the last issue of currency. The merchants, the majority of whom are foreigners, refused to increase their stocks, which can be done only from the United States, and then only for gold or its equivalent, because the de facto officials arbitrarily place a valuation upon the goods on their arrival in the city and then fix a selling price.

The stores are compelled to remain open and the shopkeepers are required to accept what they regard as worthless money.

Arrivals at Guaymas announce an unprecedented shortage of food in the interior of Sonora, and that starvation of the populace is imminent. Advices from Manzanillo announce a like condition existing in that vicinity.

The United States naval forces are distributed along the west coast as follows:

The cruiser Cleveland at Guaymas, the gunboat Yorktown at Topolobampo, the gunboat Annapolis at Mazatlan, and the cruiser Albany at Manzanillo. The auxiliary cruiser Buffalo is en route to Guaymas from San Diego.

No anti-American feeling has been reported from any of the west coast ports.

The civilian population of Sonora is arming itself, according to statements of Senor Lelevier, preparatory to repelling any attempted aggression by the United States. The garrison at Agua Prieta, composed of about 350 infantrymen, left the town hurriedly late today on a special train over the Nacozari Railroad. Their destination was said to be Fronteras, twenty-nine miles south, where approximately 2,000 infantry under General Arnulfo Gomez are concentrated.

General P. Elias Calles's entire force in Sonora is estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000 men, mostly infantry. General Calles, who is Military Governor of Sonora, telegraphed General Gomez at Agua Prieta last night that he would leave Hermosillo today for the border, arriving in Agua Prieta Monday.

GAVIRA SEES OBREGON.

Mexico City Is Quiet, Though Some Americans Will Leave.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 17.—General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, arrived from Juarez tonight and conferred with Minister of War Obregon at length. He told newspapermen that when he left Chihuahua City American troops were retiring to the northward, those remaining saying that they would probably depart shortly. General Gavira said that the Constitutionalists are in control of the situation in Chihuahua.

Americans here are not excited despite advices recently received containing disquieting news. Some Americans are sending their families to Vera Cruz to sail on a transport. It is understood that a majority will remain here. Mexico City is quiet.

CUBANS QUIT MEXICAN ARMY.

Refuse to Fight Americans and Think War Is Impending.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, June 17.—Several Cuban officers in General Carranza's army arrived here today, declaring they had to leave Mexico because of impending war with the United States. They had refused to fight Americans because the latter freed Cuba.

DID NOT ASK AMNESTY.

Senor Garza Denies Reported Overtures to General Carranza.

Roque Gonzàles Garza, former lieutenant of Francisco Villa, and who for a time served as the Villista provisional President of Mexico, denied yesterday that he had asked amnesty of the Carranza Government so that he might return to Mexico as a supporter of the First Chief. That Garza had requested amnesty was stated here by a person close to General Carranza. Señor Garza's denial of the correctness of this statement is as follows:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today, and in the part relating to Mexican affairs, there appears an article in which it is asserted that I have asked amnesty from the de facto Government of Senor Carranza, in order to be able to return to my country and take up arms against the United States.

Everything set forth in said article, in so far as respects myself, is entirely inaccurate. I have not asked for any amnesty, and my ideas in this regard are fully contained in the "memorandum" which, under date of Feb. 22 of this year, I addressed to Senor Carranza, together with two other persons, who signed said address.

On behalf of truth, I ask you to make the necessary corrections in your columns. Yours very truly.

R. GONZALEZ GARZA.

DUAL OATH NECESSARY FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Before Militiamen Can Serve as Regulars Now Allegiance Must Be Sworn.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—So far as is known here the War Department has taken no additional steps toward mobilizing the National Guard as a result of developments in Mexico.

A peculiar situation has arisen as a result of the fact that the new Army bill providing for Federalization of the militia will go into effect July 1, automatically repealing the present militia law. The new act requires State troops who participate in Federal appropriations to take a dual oath of allegiance. Only the Kansas Guard now is required to take such an oath, and unless all the remaining units take the required oath before July 1 a legal hiatus will occur in their status which may prove embarrassing.

The attention of all Governors has been called to this condition and they have been urged to see that their men are promptly sworn in accordance with the new law. This correspondence is said to have led to reports that the Guard of various States had received orders for active service on the border.

NEW YORK MILITIA READY FOR BORDER

State Has Just Bought 1,500 Horses and 500 Mules for Artillery.

GENERAL PLAN OUTLINED

Adjutant General Says Guardsmen Must Obey Call or Face Court-Martial.

Officers of the National Guard of New York will not be surprised if orders come from Washington at any time now calling the National Guard Division, in part or in whole, into active service along the Rio Grande or in Mexico. If the order does come these men say they will be found ready and willing to go wherever the President directs.

In the event the Government decides to order more militia to the border and New York is included in the call, the field artillery, it is believed, will be among the first organizations mustered into the service. The best equipped field artillery regiments in the National Guard of the country are in New York, the First in Manhattan, and the Second in Brooklyn.

It became known last night that the State within the last two weeks had purchased more than 1,500 horses in Oklahoma for the artillery units of the National Guard division of New York. About 300 of these animals will be allotted to the Manhattan command and 400 to the Brooklyn. The State, it was said last night, also had bought 500 mules for the Quartermaster's Department within the last few days.

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury recently prepared a memorandum showing how the Guard would be mobilized if called into the field by President Wilson. The call probably would be telegraphed to Governor Whitman by Secretary of War Baker, the telegram specifying the number of units the State would be expected to furnish, and giving the minimum and maximum strengths at which they would be accepted into the Federal service.

The general plan of procedure to be followed by the State would be the same as when the guard is ordered into an ordinary encampment, or when ordered out for manoeuvres or other duty requiring mobilization of a whole or part of it.

"It must be borne in mind," the Stotesbury memorandum reads, "that members of the organized militia must respond to the call or be tried by court-martial; that the men so responding will be absent from their homes for a long period; that the militia will leave the State for an indefinite period; that much extra equipment will be necessary; that physical examinations will have to be made, property will have to be transferred, provision must be made for the care of armories and property left behind, and provision made for recruiting, &c. It must also be borne in mind that in the matter of organization there must be absolute conformity with the regular army, except in the matter of inspectors of small arms practice."

The first officers of the Guard to be mustered into the Federal service would be those of the Medical Corps, who would be examined by surgeons of the regular army. As soon as mustered into service these officers in turn would be available to examine the rank and file of the militia. As fast as mustered into service the organizations would be transferred to the designated points of mobilization.

In the event of a crisis, such as a war between this country and Mexico, the War College Division of the General Staff of the Army has prepared a document dealing with the procuring of supplies which would be needed in vast quantities. In order to get first-hand information on this important subject the War College addressed inquiries to the chiefs of the five principal army departments.

The Chief of the Signal Corps replied that steps had been taken to procure estimates as to the quantity of material the principal manufacturers could furnish to that corps and the probable length of time that would be needed to deliver those supplies. The Chief of Ordnance reported that his bureau was busy on the problem, while the Surgeon General stated the matter was receiving the constant attention of officers of that arm of the service. The Quartermaster General said that a study had been made of the places of origin and the ability to procure supplies for an army of 1,000,000 men, and that all the necessary articles were of domestic manufacture and could be readily obtained on reasonable notice.

BRUSILOFF CUTS AUSTRIAN FORCE

Continued from Page 1.

The Austrians abandoned a battered armored train near Olyka.

North of Lemberg, the Austrians are reported to be falling back on the strongly defended line of Vladimir-Volynski-Sokal-Stoyanoff, to which the Germans are hurrying reinforcements. From the northeast the Russians are advancing in the direction of Lemberg on both sides of the Dupno-Lemberg Railway.

"The storming of over three miles of formidable Austrian positions along the flooded Pluichevka River, a tributary of the Styr, flanked by ten lakes and supported by fire from the heights in the rear, was a wonderfully fine action," continues the dispatch, "and, in conjunction with the capture of the Rostok Forest, south of the lower Pitchiev, decides the fate of the whole Kremenetz region. To escape the northern and southern claws of General Sakharoff's army the enemy had no option but to retreat hastily to the westward toward Brody, leaving another section of the Lemberg Railway in Russian hands.

"All accounts of recent fighting pay tribute to the gallantry of the Russian officers, who are invariably at the foremost of the attacks. Regimental color bearers headed some of the fiercest charges against the defenses of Lutsk.

"The evacuation of Lutsk by the Austrians amounted to a panicstricken flight. Infantry, cavalry, guns, and hospital and supply trains were inextricably mixed. Russian infantry occupied the trenches and entered the town almost without loss.

"A Boerse Gazette telegram from Minsk says the Austrians and Germans are evacuating the towns on the south bank of the Pripet River and that the left bank of the Pripet is strongly fortified."

TEUTONS RENEW BATTLES.

Vienna and Berlin Report Stands Against the Russian Drive.

BERLIN, June 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austro-Hungarian troops south of the Dniester River, in Galicia, defeated a Russian cavalry force on Thursday, according to an official statement given out by the Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters under date of June 16.

The statement also announces that new battles have been started on the whole front in Volhynia.

The text of the Austrian statement follows:

South of the Dniester our troops repulsed the enemy's cavalry. Further to the east there were only small engagements in this district.

West of Visvovczyk Russian attacks against our positions are in progress. Two officers and 400 Russians remained in the hands of our troops. Near Tarnopol there were no especial events.

On the whole Volhynian front new combats have been started. On the Stokhod and the Styr several enemy attempts to cross the river failed. The enemy as usual suffered heavy losses.

Official reports from Vienna during the last few days, delayed in transmission, emphasize the violence of the fighting on the Russian front. From these reports the Austrian resistance in southern Galicia and Bukowina appears notably strong.

On June 9 Vienna announced the repulse of Russian attacks near Kolki, north of Novo Alexiniec, northwest of Tarnopol and on the Dniester, with heavy losses to the attacking forces.

The report of the 10th recorded violent engagements along the whole northeastern front of the Austrians. Five attacks by the Russians in strong force were successfully resisted, the Sixth Silesian battalion distinguishing itself in one of these encounters. Russian attempts to cross the Styr near Kolki and northwest of Czartorysk were frustrated, but the Austrians had to yield on the lower Stripa, being driven from the east to the west bank. The Russians tried to advance northwest of Tarnopol, but were unsuccessful.

Progress for the Russians was admitted in the statement of June 13, the entrance of their cavalry into Zagadora, Snyatin, and Horodenka being reported. They were repulsed on the Pruth, south of Boyan, and near Burkanow on the Stripa. The fighting northwest of Tarnopol was continued uninterruptedly. A Russian cavalry detachment was driven back southwest of Dubno, in Volhynia, but their cavalry reached the Toreszyn district. Further efforts of the Russians to cross the Styr, near Sokul and elsewhere, were futile. In this district 2,000 Russians were captured.

Renewed attacks by the Russians south of Boyan and north of Czernowitz, all of which were repulsed, were reported on the 15th. They also tried to cross the Pruth above Czernowitz, but failed. The Russians made progress westward from the Horodenka-Sniatyn line, but only for a short distance. Fresh divisions and dismounted cavalry divisions were thrown by the Russians into the fighting in the Stokhod-Styr section, but the report declares they failed, with severe losses, in all their attempts to cross this section between the Rovno-Kovel railroad and Kolki.

BERLIN, June 17, (via London.)—General von Linsingen's troops have engaged the Russians in battle in the Stokhod and Styr sectors, says the official statement issued by German Army Headquarters today.

The statement adds that parts of the army of General Count von Bothmer are engaged in battle with the Russians to the north of Przewloka.

This is the text of the statement:

General von Linsingen's army: Fighting has developed in the Stokhod and Styr sectors.

Parts of the army of General Count von Bothmer are engaged in battle north of Przewloka.

MIKADO'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Telegram to the Czar Speaks of "High Military Feat of Your Army."

PETROGRAD, June 17, (via London.)—The official statement today says the Emperor has received the following telegram from the Emperor of Japan:

With great pleasure I have received the agreeable news of the glorious victory gained by your valiant army in Galicia. I hasten to express to your Imperial Majesty my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the high military feat of your army. YOSHIHITO.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS WIN MORE FREEDOM

Chancellor Promises to Take Up Question of Wider Discussion of War Aims and Politics.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 16, (via The Hague, June 17.)—The Chancellor has promised the press of Germany a mitigation of the political censorship and particularly a freer discussion of forbidden topics including war aims in a letter answering the German Press Association's petition regarding the censorship evils. The Chancellor admits a justification for the complaints and says:

"Censorship measures outside of the purely military realm I regard as desirable only in so far as they are useful to the highest purpose which we all serve, namely, a victorious conclusion of the war. Unlimited freedom of discussion of so-called war aims, to my regret, I cannot promise in the immediate future, but it is in line with my wishes that the censorship be enforced mildly in this field, too. I have already taken steps to have various departments of the government reach an understanding regarding the new rules and regulations for the ameliorated censorship promised by me in so far as may be necessary in political matters."

The Chancellor concluded by requesting the press association to work out and send him practical recommendations.

The prospect of freer speech is hailed with satisfaction by the German press. The Tageblatt says:

"At last the censorship questions will be dealt with where they belong, by the chosen representatives of the German journalists, provided the authorities really consider the recommendations and do not pigeonhole them. In this case an amelioration of the present censorship methods might be achieved which would be endurable at least during the war, a scheme creating a transition period to peace conditions which from the first peace day ought to put an end to every kind of censorship."

GERMANY RETALIATES ON FRENCH PRISONERS

Ten Captive Officers Are Put in Cells, as Was Lieutenant Erler at Avignon.

BERLIN, June 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Ten French officers in a German prisoners' camp have been transferred to a military prison in retaliation for similar treatment meted out to Lieutenant Erler, a German, who is a prisoner in the hands of the French, says the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

"Lieutenant Erler," the newspaper says, "burned a French house by order of his superior because French irregulars had fired from the building. Later he was captured by the French and sentenced to twenty years hard labor.

"The German Government turned over to the French authorities proof which would remove all doubt of the innocence of the Lieutenant, but the French Government declined to grant the German officer a new trial. Erler was transported to the Avignon Prison, where he is being treated as a common criminal.

"The German Government has now transported ten French officers to a military prison where they will be treated in a manner similar to that accorded Lieutenant Erler until the French Government brings the German Lieutenant to the officers' war prisoners' camp."

MEDDLERS ANNOY JELLICOE.

Captain Passow Says London Politicians Interfere with Fleet.

Captain F. M. Passow, who retired six months ago from the American Line, arrived here last night, with his three sisters, on the St. Louis from Liverpool to visit his son in Canada. He was at one time a midshipman in the Royal Navy and has several relatives in the service.

The Captain said there was considerable dissatisfaction among the senior officers in the navy over the manner in which it was controlled by the civil officials in London.

"Just before sailing," he continued, "I met one admiral of Jellicoe's flag officers, who informed me that the Commander in Chief was very much annoyed at the way the blockade was being managed, and said there were so many conditions to comply with and so much interference by the politicians in London that it was impossible for the fleet to make it effective. Admiral Jellicoe has to move his battleships and battle cruiser squadrons to suit the people at the Admiralty and is not allowed to do what he thinks is right.

"When the news of the North Sea fight was first made known to the public it was billed as a great defeat and filled every one with gloom. I was in Southampton at the time, and was astounded to read the posters in letters eight inches in size: 'Naval battle in North Sea, British defeat.' This was explained two days later, but the bungling at the Admiralty did a lot of harm which remains."

1 KILLED, 9 INJURED IN FIRE ENGINE CRASH

Motor Apparatus Hits Hose Tender in a Crowded Newark Street.

WOMAN PROTECTS BABY

Mother Throws Child Aside as Horses Freed in Collision Dash By.

While responding to a false alarm of fire last night, Fireman Richard Dunwald of Motor Engine Company 25 of Newark, suffered injuries from which he died in the hospital, and nine persons were severely hurt, when Dunwald's engine collided at the corner of Sherman Avenue and Poinier Street, Newark, with Hose Tender 12, drawn by horses.

The Dead.

DUNWALD, RICHARD, fireman, attached to Engine 25.

The Injured.

ABEL, WALTER, fireman, attached to Hose 12; bruises.

BROWER, Mrs. ANNA, 176 Sherman Avenue; shock and bruises.

BEIN, JOHN, fireman, attached to Hose 12; bruises.

BREVOORT, Mrs. MARY, 163 Sherman Avenue; cuts and bruises on face and body.

BREVOORT, DOLORES, 1 year old; bruises and cuts.

BREVOORT, MIRTLE, 4; bruises and cuts.

DOLAN, P. J., fireman, attached to Hose 12.

JOHNSON, GEORGE, fireman, attached to Hose 12.

MEYERS, FRED, fireman, attached to Engine 25.

The collision occurred at the corner of Poinier Street and Sherman Avenue at a time when both streets were crowded with people. Motor Engine 25, driven by Fireman Ruppel, with Dunwald riding on the seat by his side, and running at high speed, swept south on Sherman Avenue. At the corner Hose Tender 12, drawn by two horses, also running at high speed, turned out of Poinier Street, hidden from Ruppel by building at the corner. Neither of the drivers had time to avoid the crash. Dunwald was thrown clear of the engine, striking on his head. Ruppel escaped with minor injuries.

The force of the crash broke the whiffle tree of the hose tender, freeing one of the horses, which bolted through the crowd at the corner, and ran several blocks on Poinier Street before it was stopped. At the corner stood Mrs. Brevoort with her two children. As the hose tender swung toward the group Mrs. Brevoort, whose attention had been distracted by another engine which preceded the motor, saw the tender bearing down upon her and her children in time to throw herself forward to protect her baby.

The child's clothes were caught in part of the harness, and she herself was dragged along as she clung to the child. She had the presence of mind to pull at the child's clothes as it was being carried along. In freeing herself from the harness, Mrs. Brevoort was thrown against a letter box at the corner, but the baby escaped.

The motor engine and hose wagon were wrecked. A hurry call for ambulances was sent in, and the injured attended in the street. Dunwald died soon after his arrival at the hospital. Firemen Johnson and Dolan, who were riding on the hose tender, suffered serious injuries.

In a similar accident at a crossing a few weeks ago Dunwald ran over and killed a man.

PUNISH BELGIAN TOWN.

For Feeding Russian Rouiers People Must Stay Indoors 18 Hours Daily.

AMSTERDAM, June 17, (via London.)—The German Military Governor of Roulers, Belgium, has issued an order to the population to remain indoors from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock in the morning for three weeks, says the Telegraaf.

This action was taken, the newspaper adds, because the citizens gave food without authority to Russian prisoners, employed in agricultural work.

AGREEMENT OVER PRISONERS

Germany Lets France Send in Bread and Clothing in Bulk.

PARIS, June 17.—An agreement has been reached between the French and German Governments for the regular distribution of bread and clothes to French prisoners in Germany. Parcels of both bread and clothes in bulk can now be sent, instead of individual parcels as hitherto, and arrangements have been made in all prison camps in Germany to assure proper distribution.

The prisoners also will be allowed to appoint committees to receive the goods and to supervise the distribution.

ADVERTISEMENT.



Prettily figured
Redfern Corset
$3.50

Made of super quality, novelty white batiste.

Very low bust model suitable for young girls and small women—also may be used as a sport corset.

Other models $3 to $25

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510 Fifth Avenue
(Just above 42nd Street)

SOUGHT TO CHALLENGE BETHMANN HOLLWEG

Kapp, Smarting Under Criticism, Says He Will Yet Have Satisfaction from Chancellor.

BERLIN, June 17, (via London.)—Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, who was criticised severely by the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in a speech in the Reichstag on June 5, as among "the pirates of public opinion," owing to a pamphlet by Dr. Kapp sharply attacking the Chancellor's policy, now publishes a card showing that he tried to call Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg to account.

Dr. Kapp sent an agent to negotiate with an agent of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. The Imperial Chancellor's agent declared in the Chancellor's behalf that he declined "to make the subject of personal explanations an action imposed upon him by the duties of his office." The agent of Dr. Kapp thereupon declared that Dr. Kapp would seek satisfaction at the moment when the Chancellor no longer was under the protection of the war, his position, and the mussied press."

Dr. Wolfgang Kapp is one of the most prominent men in North Germany, and is closely allied with Herr von Heydebrand, Count von Westarp, and other opponents of the Imperial Chancellor.

FOOD RIOT IN AMSTERDAM.

People Excited Over Alleged Favoritism in Potato Distribution.

LONDON, Sunday, June 18.—There were some disturbances Saturday evening in Amsterdam during the distribution of potatoes to the retailers by the municipality, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. Some of the retail dealers protested that favoritism was being shown to the Workmen's Association, whose carts, loaded with potatoes, were attacked by the crowd. The police charged the crowd and cleared the streets.

Further disturbances, the correspondent adds, are feared owing to the excited state of the population.

AIRMEN FIGHT SEACRAFT.

Help to Drive Allied Torpedo Boats from Austrian Port.

BERLIN, June 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty reports that three torpedo boats of the Allies on Monday morning attacked Parenzo, in Istria, ten miles north of Rovigno, but were driven off. The statement reads:

"On the morning of June 12 three enemy torpedo boats entered the harbor of Parenzo, but were driven back by our coast batteries and aeroplanes. The artillery fire of the enemy was without effect. Only one wall and one roof were slightly damaged. No one was wounded. Our batteries and aeroplanes obtained hits."

WON'T PROSECUTE VETERAN

Naval Officer, Learning of War Service, Forgives an Offender.

Upon learning that the man whom he had arrested was a naval veteran of the civil war, Lieutenant Scott McFarlane of the U. S. S. Oklahoma refused to press his charge of disorderly conduct in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station last night. The man was released.

Herman Bernh

FRENCH ADVANCE LINES WEST OF VAUX

Carry Parts of the German Trenches by a Strong Assault at Hill 321.

GUNFIRE CONTINUES HEAVY

Germans Make a Grenade Attack on Avocourt Redoubt — Brisk Fight in the Vosges.

LONDON, June 17.—French troops took the offensive today in the Vaux region, northeast of Verdun, and by an attack on German positions north of Hill 321 captured some elements of trenches there.

Artillery were in violent action in the sector south of Port de Vaux today. Last night guns were busy north of Fleury.

On the west bank of the Meuse German troops made a grenade attack last night on the French redoubt at Avocourt and other positions west of Hill 304, but were repulsed, according to Paris. Dead Man Hill was heavily bombarded at about the same time. Today Hill 304 has been under heavy German fire.

The French War Office reports that in the Vosges after a violent bombardment of Hill 425, east of Thann, French infantry penetrated the first and second German lines and brought back some German prisoners.

Berlin, however, reports that the French attack at this point was repulsed.

Tonight's bulletin of the French War Office reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued against our first lines on Hill 304 and our second lines in the region of Chattancourt.

On the right bank an attack by our troops against the German positions to the north of Hill 321 enabled us to take this morning some elements of trenches and capture about thirty prisoners. In the course of the day there was a violent artillery action in the sector south of Fort de Vaux.

In the forest of Apremont grenade fighting occurred. Our artillery bombarded German camps and organizations at Montseo, east of St. Mihiel. One of our long range guns shelled a station at Vigneulles-les-Hattonchatel, where a fire broke out.

Aviation.—Bar-le-Duc was bombarded anew in the course of the afternoon. The bombs dropped caused material damage of little importance. Several persons are reported wounded.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office says:

In Belgium there was last night a fairly intense artillery duel in the sector of Lombaertzyde.

On the left bank of the River Meuse German attacks with hand grenades on the redoubt at Avocourt and on our advanced posts to the west of Hill No. 304 were easily repulsed. There has been an intense bombardment of our positions at Dead Man Hill, but without any infantry action.

On the right bank of the river there has been violent artillery fighting in the sector to the north of Fleury.

In the Vosges, following a violent bombardment on the part of our artillery directed against the German works at Hill No. 425, to the east of Thann, a detachment of our infantry penetrated to the first and the second German lines, which were cleaned up. The French detachment returned without having suffered losses, and brought with it some prisoners.

During the night of June 16-17 three aeroplanes of the enemy bombarded the region of Dunkirk. There were no victims and the material damages were slight. At about 8 o'clock this same night Bar-le-Duc was bombarded by enemy aeroplanes. Four persons were killed among the population, and about fifteen were wounded. Later in the evening some bombs were thrown down on Pont-a-Mousson by German aviators, but they did no damage.

During the night of June 16-17 a French bombarding air squadron threw down 29 shells of 120 kilos each and four of 155 kilos each upon the railroad stations at Longuyon, Mont Medy, and Audunle Roman.

The German official statement on the operations in France reads:

A French patrol attack near Beausine, north of the Aisne, was easily repulsed.

In the Meuse district the activity of the artillery continued with considerable strength and was increased in the early morning hours with especial violence at certain points.

In the Vosges we inflicted considerable losses on the enemy by an explosion northeast of Celles and we repulsed a minor enemy detachment to the west of Sennheim, which had succeeded in penetrating temporarily our trenches.

Our squadrons dropped bombs freely at points of military importance in Bergues (French Flanders), in Bar-le-Duc and in the sector of Dombasle, Elnville, Luneville, and Blainville.

The British official statement, issued tonight, reads:

There was a considerable amount of activity last night on various parts of our front. The enemy bombarded our trenches vigorously at many points from the River Bouve to Wieltje about midnight. This bombardment was accompanied by two ineffective discharges of gas westward of Vimy Ridge. There was no infantry attack.

Further south we carried out two successful raids, one near the River Lys, the second near Givenchy. In both cases our parties accomplished some useful bombing, returning safely.

Near Hulluch, north of Arras, we exploded mines with success.

Today has been devoid of any particular incident except for continued mining activity in the vicinity of Loos, where three further mines were exploded, one by the enemy, two by us. Of the latter, one caused serious damage to the enemy's underground workings.

The Belgian communication reads:

The night and day were calm except for the exchange of a few projectiles at divers points along the front.

In the course of the night a patrol captured a post of German noncommissioned officers, taking the officers prisoners.

DESCRIBES VERDUN FLIGHT.

Relief Director Says Women and Children Walked Through Snow.

Louis Jaray, director of the French National Relief Fund, in a letter to the American branch of that committee, made public yesterday, tells a graphic story of the evacuation by the civilian population of Verdun and the surrounding country following the German drive against the fortress on Feb. 21 last. Not even the flight of the 500,000 civilians who fled before the Germans in the first month of the war is to be compared in its heartrending aspects to the flight from Verdun, M. Jaray writes.

"The compulsory withdrawal of the civil population from Verdun," he writes, "lasted from fifteen to twenty days, and amounted approximately to 15,000 women, children, and old people. The author of this letter has assisted at various withdrawals of a civil population, voluntary or compulsory, which have taken place, and he has witnessed, particularly, the flights of the populations from the north and from the east of France, just previous to the battle of the Marne. These flights of about 500,000 souls before the invading hordes were, of course, on a vastly larger scale than the recent evacuation of Verdun, but none of these flights left as painful an impression as that of Verdun.

"The great migration of August, 1914, was accomplished in magnificent weather, not one of the fleeing population suffering from any inclemency. The evacuation of Verdun, on the contrary, took place at the end of February, and passed through a region rendered almost impassable by the passage of troops and military transports, and many necessarily compelled to travel to force the civil population to march on neighboring roads and to take circuitous routes. The result was that in many cases the refugees, who had a journey of about fifty kilometers from Verdun to Bar-le-Duc, the point of concentration from which they were sent by rail to other parts of France where they were to be taken, accomplished this distance in five days.

"As far as possible, no doubt, the military transports, returning empty, took on along the route as many women, children, and old people as they could carry, but a large number, especially those who had the slightest baggage, (not even excepting the little baby carriages of our peasants' children,) were forced to make the greatest part of the journey on foot.

"It took them two to five days to make the trip under the most terrible conditions: through torn-up roads, through icy mud, and the snow covering almost all the country; the mothers dragging their groups of children after them, and the old people, torn by force from their homes, where, no doubt they would have preferred to die. Such was the spectacle to be viewed at the end of February, 1916, during the withdrawal of the civil population. Along this doubly tragic route, from Verdun to Bar-le-Duc, no food was to be found except what the soldiers and 'l'Interdance' gave them out of compassion, that is to say, bread and whatever else the soldiers had. At Bar-le-Duc nothing or practically nothing, even absolute necessities, were obtainable. The flood of soldiers coming from all directions as the reserve of the army of Verdun had spread along the Meuse, naturally had requisitioned everything procurable in the locality."

M. Jaray then tells of the efforts made to feed and shelter the Verdun refugees, and pays glowing tributes to the American Relief Clearing House in Paris and the Canadian Ambulance Service at St. Cloud for the assistance rendered by those organizations. The American Clearing House furnished the food supplies and the Canadians transported them in record-breaking time by automobile to the localities where the Verdun sufferers were concentrated.

TURKS FIGHT BRITISH ON THE EUPHRATES

Constantinople Claims Success There and Against Russians on the Persian Border.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17, (via London.)—British forces attempting to cross the Lower Euphrates River near Korna were forced to retreat in disorder after a six-hour battle, says the Turkish official statement issued today. The British left 180 dead, it is said.

The text of the statement follows:

Irak front—The British attempted to land on the northern bank of the Euphrates, between Korna and Nasselbe, but were forced to retreat in complete disorder after six hours of fighting. They left 180 dead.

"After three days of fighting with a Russian detachment which appeared on the Persian frontier north of Suleiman the enemy was beaten back in the direction of Bana, Persia. Our troops and Persian warriors drove the Russians out of Bana and pushed them northward. We captured one gun, and a machine gun, and took much ammunition and material.

Caucasian front—Our left wing is counterattacking. We repulsed an attack made by Russian battalions against our advanced positions.

The enemy who some time ago gained a footing on the island of Kestan, (coast of Asia Minor,) from which position he had been attacking the nearby coast recently, was obliged to evacuate the island owing to our effective artillery fire.

On June 13 enemy airmen unsuccessfully bombarded El Arish. They were driven off by our battleplanes. Our airmen successfully bombarded an enemy aerodrome and returned safely.

PETROGRAD, June 17, (via London.)—The Russian official statement today says:

We repulsed an attempt by the Turks in the Caucasus to take the offensive in the Trebizond sector. Our troops have advanced in the Platana sector.

In the direction of Mosul a party of twenty-seven of our scouts attacked an enemy detachment numbering 300. The ensuing fight lasted uninterruptedly for two hours. Finally the handful of our brave scouts by their accurate fire dislodged the enemy from his position and forced him to take flight.

BOELKE REPORTED KILLED.

Aeroplane Like German Champion's is Brought Down by Ribiere.

LONDON, June 17.—Captain Boelke, the champion German aviator, who received an autograph letter from the Emperor recently complimenting him on his success in bringing down French aeroplanes, is believed to have been killed in an aerial combat with the French aviator, Roger Ribiere.

A Fokker painted yellow and of the type known to have been piloted by Boelke, who also wore a large yellow muffler, was shot down by Ribiere two days ago between the German and French trenches near Verdun.

Captain Boelke and his colleague, Lieutenant Immelmann, have been mentioned more times in the German official statement than any other aviators in the aerial branch of the Teuton army. Up to May 21 Captain Boelke had accounted for eighteen French aeroplanes. The last hostile machine brought down by him was vanquished in an aerial battle over Dead Man Hill in the region of Verdun.

A month ago the German airman was promoted from the rank of Lieutenant to that of Captain by Emperor William in acknowledgment of his achievements.

DESCRIBES KAISER AT VERDUN FRONT

His Presence in Hospitals Made Men Glad to Risk Lives, German Writes.

LAUGH GENIAL AND CORDIAL

But His Stern Gaze Takes In Everything When He Climbs Observation Station.

When the German Kaiser enters the hospitals where lie the soldiers wounded in the struggle for Verdun his mere presence acts like a powerful tonic and makes the men temporarily forget their troubles and feel glad that they have had the chance to risk their lives for the Fatherland, according to a detailed account of his doings one Sunday back of the front, printed in a recent issue of the Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin and summed up in The London Daily Chronicle of May 24. After telling of the Emperor's visit to a church, the Rundschau's correspondent continues:

"He entered the courtyard, filled with slightly wounded men.

"'Morning, boys!'

"'Morning, your Majesty!'

"And then rapid questions and answers. At first the men were a bit timid, but the Kaiser's adroit camaraderie and jolliness soon put every one at his ease, and they soon felt as though they were talking to a popular Captain. You should have seen the men whom he spoke to—the unconscious convulsion in their battle-scarred visages, the deep breathing. Sometimes it was only a word or two about their homes. To one man the Kaiser said: 'Ah, yes, I know your place. Was there on manoeuvres. Beautiful place. You might willingly let your bones be smashed with shot for a home like that. Fancy, if we had let the Russians into it!'"

The writer points out that the feature of the Kaiser's visit was his genial and cordial laugh, his consoling and inspiring humor. It is this which stiffens the boys' necks, which brings radiance to their eyes. It is this which makes them say:

"'I have been in his neighborhood, I have seen him face to face, the man for whom I have battled and bled, and for whom hundreds of thousands have already died without hearing the Kaiser's thanks from his own imperial lips.'"

Kaiser in a Hospital.

The Kaiser then entered the hospital where the seriously wounded lay. There was a board at the head of each bed, with particulars of the case. Those who had won the Iron Cross had their ribbon on the board. Here the same jolly atmosphere prevailed, only slightly damped, as the men were very weak. From bed to bed he went, and on each bed the War Lord laid a twig of laurel and a picture postcard of himself, which he took from his aid-de-camp. The correspondent of the Tägliche Rundschau says that sometimes the "august visitor" took from a parcel the most treasured of all war decorations, the Iron Cross and its ribbon, and presented it to the suffering man.

"Ah," says the writer, "how our souls' eyes see the joy of the homes, when the letters come, written with trembling hands, which tell that the Kaiser has spoken to the writer, and has laid an Iron Cross and a sprig of laurel on his bed. That laurel sprig and cross will occupy the place of honor on the wall, and go down to the children's children. What proud blessedness for their owners!

"Ye enervated and enfeebled enthusiasts for peace, do not denounce war! Ye do not know war, the mighty regenerator of the souls of men!"

Visits to Observation Station.

The writer describes the Emperor's visit to a high point of observation crowned by a great beech tree. The Kaiser and his staff have come from the hospital and are approaching the tree in profound meditative talk. High up the tree a watch tower has been built, reached by a flight of stairs. The War Lord ascends with his Chief of Staff and others. In this conning tower there are great telescopes and vast maps with the use of which the Emperor is perfectly familiar.

He looks out over the extended landscape, with the glittering Meuse winding through it, with rusty red zigzag stripes, (the trenches,) dark round spots, (the craters,) a landscape like that of the moon, arid, desolate, hopeless. Here and there patches of Spring verdure, and in the grass and amid the distant trees villages nestle. No—they are villages no longer. They are shapeless waste places, full of horror, standing there in the diffused light of the evening sun. Germany's "Oberster Kriegsherr" surveys the scene, and his features assume a stern, unbending aspect.

The Rundschau's correspondent then sketches the fire-belching hills of the Meuse, the white shrapnel cloudlets, the smoking woods and farms, smoking Verdun, with its soaring cathedral towers, the earth where a heavy shell strikes. The War Lord's stern gaze takes it all in, his ear listens to the undertone and hoarse murmur of the distant guns. The earth trembles. The greatest War Lord in history watches the greatest battle in history, a battle which language is too feeble to describe.

It almost seemed, the Rundschau man continues, as though the battle knew that its great "Disposer" was present, for from far and near came a mad resonance of firing. In the Disposer's presence the battle threw off its wearied Sunday manner, and German guns thundered along the slopes of the Dead Man into the French trenches.

"Slowly, thoughtfully, the Kaiser descended from his tree, and then with rapid step to his waiting car, the soldiers throwing their caps into the air and yelling 'Hurrah! Hurrah!' It was once more quiet on that hilltop, with its giant beech bursting into leaf. The beech must have thought, says the writer:

"'What a precious burden I have borne today, him in whose person Germany's sacred struggle for life and prosperity is personified!'"

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK IN COLLISION

The Eden Goes Down in the Channel—31 of Her Crew of 90 Are Saved.

LONDON, June 17.—The British destroyer Eden was sunk in the English Channel last night after a collision, according to an announcement made by the Official Press Bureau this afternoon.

Thirty-one members of the crew were saved. Three officers are missing.

PARIS, June 17 (11:55 P. M.)—The transport France collided with an English torpedo boat destroyer in the English Channel last night, says a Havas dispatch from Havre, and the war vessel was cut cleanly in two. The stern part of the destroyer sank immediately, while the forepart of the vessel, owing to the watertight compartments, was towed back to England. The dispatch says there were some victims, and adds that the cause of the collision is unknown.

The British destroyer Eden displaced 555 tons, and carried a complement of seventy men. She was 220 feet long, 23 feet beam, and 8 feet deep. She was built in 1903, and had a speed of 26 knots. The Eden carried four 3-inch guns, and was equipped with two 18-inch torpedo tubes.

CHARGE MURDER BY U-BOAT.

Owners of Steamer Zenta Send Circular to Men at Front.

Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., the British owners of the steamship Zenta, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on April 5 last, have mailed to each of their former employes now serving with the British forces in Europe a letter in which they denounce the loss of forty-seven of the Zenta's crew as murder. They recite that the Zenta was unarmed. The owners of the Zenta ask their soldier employes to remember what happened to the Zenta in all their future dealings with the Germans, during as well as after the war.

"This ship was in ballast," says the letter, "carried no arms, and received no warning, and five minutes' grace would have enabled the whole crew be rescued, insuring mankind against the recurrence of a world war. Humanity demands a lasting peace.

Principles Approved by Conference.

In presenting this Appeal to Governments, Parliaments, and Peoples for discussion and comment, the Neutral Conference hopes that no formal objection may prevent its sympathetic consideration both by those in authority and by the people whom they represent.

(a) Right of Nations to Decide Their Own Fate:

History demonstrates that annexations contrary to the wishes of the peoples concerned bring with them the danger of future wars of liberation. Hence the acceptance of these principles appears generally to be regarded as an essential prerequisite to the satisfactory settlement of this war, namely, that no transfer of territory should take place without the consent of the population involved, and that nations should have the right to decide their own fate.

It follows that the restoration of Belgium must first be agreed upon before there can be an understanding between the belligerent powers. Furthermore, the occupied French territory should be returned. A reconsideration of the difficult Alsace-Lorraine question is also an absolute necessity. The independence of Serbia and Montenegro should be assured.

In its wider interpretation the principle of the right of nations to decide their own fate postulates the solution of a problem like the Polish question by guaranteeing the union of the Polish Nation as an independent people. Further applications would be the adjustment of the frontiers between Austria and Italy as far as possible according to the principle of nationality; autonomy for Armenia under international guarantee, and the solution of various national questions in the Balkans and in Asiatic Turkey by international agreement.

(b) Economic Guarantees:

Economic competition is generally admitted to be one of the causes of the present war. Hence the demand becomes more and more insistent that the economic activity of all peoples should be afforded development on equal terms. The recognition of the principle of the open door in the colonies, protectorates, and spheres of influence would be an important step in this direction, as would also the internationalization of certain waterways—e. g., the Dardanelles and the Bosporus.

The German colonies ought to be returned, the exchange of colonies made possible by satisfactory compensation, and Germany's access to the Near East guaranteed.

(c) Freedom of the Seas:

The principle of the freedom of the seas should be recognized.

(d) Parliamentary Control of Foreign Policy:

Effective parliamentary control of foreign policy should be established, so that secret treaties and secret diplomacy may no longer endanger the most vital interests of a nation.

(e) International Organization:

Far more important, however, for the welfare of humanity than the solutions thus far suggested, is the creation of an international organization, founded upon law and justice, which would include an agreement to submit all disputes between States to peaceful settlement. Hence the almost universal opinion that in the coming treaty of peace the principle of such an international order of justice must be accepted.

(f) Disarmament:

Equally important with the insistence upon an international organization is the demand that disarmament be brought about by international agreement.

(g) A World Congress:

In order to bring about the creation of an international order of justice, it will be necessary to secure the adherence thereto of both belligerents and neutrals. The difficulties that result from the present catastrophe do not affect the warring nations alone. They affect the whole world. In their settlement the whole world should participate. A world congress should therefore be called together.

Such a congress should concern itself with more than the immediate questions arising out of this war. Problems like that of guaranteeing political and spiritual freedom to special nationalities united with other peoples, though not direct issues of this war, are nevertheless of vital importance to the future maintenance of peace.

In the foregoing an attempt has been made to suggest a possible approach to the task of uniting again the international bonds that have been torn asunder in this fratricidal war. Whatever may be the ultimate solution, there is abundant evidence of the growing conviction among belligerents and neutrals alike that the hope of the world lies in the substitution of law and order for international anarchy. The Neutral Conference therefore feels justified in hoping that the end of this war will witness the institution of an international order of justice which shall make possible an enduring peace for all mankind.

For the Neutral Conference,
LOUIS P. LOCHNER,
General Secretary.

Other Work for Peace.

The conference has also issued an appeal to the neutral nations. This appeal has already been laid before the neutral Governments.

"Personal delegations waited upon the representatives of the other neutral Governments resident in Stockholm," Mr. Lochner wrote. "They were well received in every case except that of the United States Minister, who stated that he had instructions from his Government not to recognize the Neutral Conference. That this was humiliating to the American members of the conference need not be emphasized.

"One direct result of the appeal was the fact that Mayor Lindhagen of Stockholm, one of the Swedish delegates, introduced a bill in the Riksdag urging the Government to call a neutral conference. A similar bill is now pending in the Norwegian Parliament, and the question of a neutral conference is to come up in the Spring session of the Swiss National Council."

As to the future work of the Neutral Conference, Mr. Lochner said:

"The work will now follow three main lines. The first of these will be mediation. Not only will envoys be sent wherever feasible into the belligerent countries to ascertain as fully as possible the mind of the countries at war, but the conference will also try to bring together under its aegis personalities of influence from both belligerent groups—men not officially connected with Government circles. Men thus brought together unofficially to 'talk things over' cannot but exert an influence upon their surroundings that will slowly make for mutual understanding among belligerents.

"Secondly, the work of propaganda, exemplified in the May 18 demonstration and in the Georg Brandes appeal, will be extended and amplified. The majority of the conference have from the very first believed that the greatest weapon of any neutral effort is publicity, and even the more conservative members have been brought to see the importance of publicity as a means of arousing an intelligent demand for an early and reasonable peace.

"Thirdly, there must necessarily be a certain amount of scientific inquiry and study. By this we do not mean that the members of the Central Committee are to abandon their program of activity and assume the functions of a study congress. Rather will the members invite men of learning to submit expert testimony on such intricate problems as, say, the Balkan question.

"The work of the conference is obviously barely begun, but it is markedly gaining respect and confidence. It occupies a unique position as the only international body actively endeavoring to be of service during the war. Every mail brings suggestions for future work, often from the most unexpected quarters. It is a constant source of inspiration to the members to note how Governmental personalities vie with the humblest men in the street in offering constructive suggestions.

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HOLLAND ORDERS IMPORTS.

Directs Steamship Line to Carry Certain Cargoes from America.

ROTTERDAM, June 17, (via London.)—What recently was announced as "an arrangement" between the Dutch Government and the Holland America Steamship Line, is a definite order to the latter to carry monthly to Holland the following supplies: 2,000 tons of cotton for Dutch spinners, 1,000 tons of lubricating oils, 200 tons of edible fats, 1,000 tons of raw material for the manufacture of margarine, and 1,200 tons of cottonseed oil to satisfy the urgent requirements of home manufacturers, besides quantities of military materials, presumably aeroplane engines and parts.

The carriage of the supplies is in addition to the 200,000 tons of cargo space reserved monthly for American grain, which represents already 37 per cent. of the Holland America Line's freight capacity. Therefore, the shipments of other goods to Holland from America are liable to delay.

The Holland America Line at present does not contemplate putting the liner Rotterdam, which has been laid up for some time, back into service.

STILL SEIZE NEUTRAL MAIL.

British Authorities Stop Three More Vessels and Take Off Pouches.

BERLIN, June 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Advices to the Overseas News Agency from Copenhagen say that the Norwegian steamship Flora, while bound from Iceland for Bergen, was taken into Lerwick by a British cruiser and the steamer's mail confiscated.

Reports from Rotterdam to the same agency say that the Dutch steamships Zuiderdijk and Noordam, which are now bound for American ports, were forced to leave all their mail in Kirkwall.

FORD PARTY OFFERS A PEACE PROGRAM

Delegates in Stockholm Send Out an Appeal to Belligerents and One to Neutrals.

TO CONTINUE THEIR WORK

Special Envoys, Propaganda, and Research Will Be Employed—Report a Growing Interest.

The reorganized Ford Peace Party now meeting in Stockholm and known as the Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation has issued a manifesto to the belligerent nations calling upon them to get together to end the war and setting forth terms for an international agreement. The Neutral Conference has been reduced in numbers until now it consists of two delegates each from six neutral countries—Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

Henry Ford's representatives at the conference are Professor Emily Greene Balch of the Chair of Political and Social Science of Wellesley College and a member of the International Women's Congress at The Hague in 1914, and Dr. Charles F. Aked. Frederick H. Hoyt of Detroit is the representative of Mr. Ford and Louis P. Lochner of St. Louis, chief assistant to Mme. Schwimmer, a one-time leading spirit in the Ford Peace Pilgrimage, is the Secretary.

Copies of the manifesto to the warring nations have just reached this country. It follows:

MANIFESTO.

To Governments, Parliaments, and Peoples of the Belligerent Nations:

A conference, composed of delegates from six neutral countries—Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States—has been convened at Stockholm upon the initiative of Henry Ford to work for the achievement of an early and lasting peace, based upon principles of justice and humanity.

This conference represents no Government. It has no official sanction. It represents the good-will of millions throughout the civilized world who cannot stand idly by while the deadly combat rages unchecked. It does not attempt to impose its judgment upon the belligerents. But its members, as private individuals, unhampered by considerations which restrain Governments, have resolved to do everything within their power to promote such discussion as may tend to bring the belligerents together on just and reasonable terms.

Through a thousand channels utterances have already reached the conference, pleading that a long continuance of the struggle will mean ruin for all. But as both sides believe that only complete victory can decide the issue, ever new sacrifices of blood and treasure are made, exhausting the present and impoverishing the future. Still we are convinced that an agreement between the warring nations might even now be reached on certain universal principles to be accepted as a basis of discussion—principles which cannot be violated with impunity, whatever the military results of the war.

The first duty of a neutral conference, then, is to call attention to those universal principles and concrete proposals upon which agreement seems possible, and upon which there may be founded a peace that will not only satisfy the legitimate needs of the warring nations themselves, but also advance the welfare of humanity at large.

The neutral conference does not propose to discuss all the issues at stake. Nor does it desire to set forth a plan for the construction of a perfect world. But it emphasizes the universal demand that peace when it comes shall be real, insuring mankind against the recurrence of a world war. Humanity demands a lasting peace.

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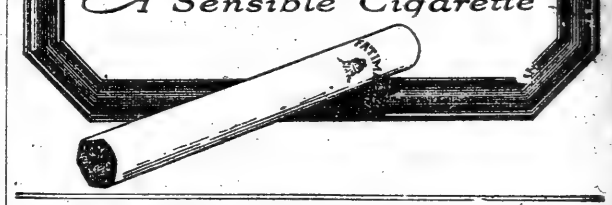
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ITALIAN ASSAULTS PUSH BACK AUSTRIANS

Positions Between Frenzela Valley and Marcesina Carried and 200 Prisoners Taken.

ROME, June 17.—Italian troops have carried the Austrian positions of Maiga, Fossetta, and Monte Magari, between the Frenzela Valley and Marcesina, according to an official statement given out today. The Italians took 203 prisoners and captured six guns and four machine guns.

The statement reads:

Between the Adige and Astico there were intense artillery actions. On the Sette Communi Plateau there were fierce engagements, which everywhere ended favorable for us.

Southwest of Asiago the enemy after heavy bombardment made two attacks on our positions from Monte Pau to Boscon, one in the direction of Monte Magnaboschi and the other between Monte Lemerle and Boscon. After repeated and costly efforts, enemy infantry succeeded in reaching the summit of Monte Lemerle, but was at once dislodged by a successful counterattack.

Northeast of Asiago we advanced between the Frenzela Valley and Marcesina. Notwithstanding the difficult and intricate nature of the terrain and the stubborn resistance of the enemy, intrenched and supported by numerous batteries, we made progress at the head of the Frenzela Valley on the heights of Monte Fior and Monte Castelgomberto, to the east of Marcesina. The best results were attained on the right wing, where our Alpine troops carried the positions of Malga, Fossetta, and Monte Magari, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and taking 203 prisoners, a battery of six guns, four machine guns, and much material.

In Cernia and on the Isonzo artillery actions and encounters of small detachments occurred.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on various points on the Venetian Plain and on the town of Padua, killing three persons and wounding eight.

On the 5th, six of our Caproni aeroplanes bombarded the railway station of Mattarello, in the Adige Valley. Yesterday a squadron of 37 Capronis and Farmans dropped 160 bombs and 60,000 arrows on enemy encampments north of Asiago and in the Nos Valley. The whole squadron returned safely. Two hostile machines were brought down.

BERLIN, June 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian War Office has issued this report concerning operations on the Italian front:

Enemy attacks on the southern part of the Doberdo Plateau were repulsed.

Repeated Italian attacks against several of our positions on the Dolomites likewise failed.

On the Asiago Plateau there were spirited artillery duels.

In the Ortler district our troops conquered the top of Takat and the summit of the hindmost Madatsh.

ITALIAN ARMY CONFIDENT.

Impressions of Former French Premier Barthou on Southern Front.

Former Premier Louis Barthou returned to Paris from a visit to the Italian front in the last week in May, and thus describes the effect of the Austrian offensive in Le Matin of May 27:

"The offensive in which the Austrians are engaged in the Trentino did not take the supreme command of the Italian Army by surprise. The Italians had been expecting it, and, while it can hardly be said that they welcomed it, I have not the slightest doubt that they viewed it with composure. Events so far, in spite of appearances, have not belied their hopes. It should never be forgotten that a battle is a series of events, of which the total result alone counts. Those who attack, after an intense artillery preparation, points carefully chosen, can always obtain a certain success, and, above all, they can always exaggerate the importance of that success. The Austrians have borrowed the unscrupulous methods of the Germans, their masters. The disciples have proved themselves worthy of their teachers in the art of lying. The battle of the Trentino may be said to be only just beginning, and we should have confidence in our allies.

"General Cadorna, who is so ably supported by General Porro, is a commander whose open, frank, one may say gay expression, impresses one at first sight. Beneath that smiling countenance, however, there is an iron will. But at the same time he does not believe in his own infallibility, and he is ever ready to learn from experience. He has his eye upon everything. So far as my observations have gone his Generals are worthy of him. They have overcome difficulties that were all but insurmountable, and, supporting the happy audacity of their chief, they have carried the war into the enemy's territory. The operations are extremely difficult, in fact one must have visited the spot to realize the obstacles. I confess that communiques, newspaper descriptions, and maps had afforded me no idea of them. In fact I do not mind admitting that I have been inclined at times to regret the slowness of the Italian operations. Others perhaps have been guilty of the same injustice, and I should like therefore to put them on their guard.

"The war which is being waged by the Italians is altogether unlike that which is proceeding on most other fronts of the European war. It is a mountain war, and what mountains they are! Carnia and Cadore are crowned by summits upon which the troops are fighting at an altitude of three thousand metres. I saw in the Carnic Alps strategic points occupied and held by the tenacious, resolute, heroic Italian Alpine soldiers, where the snow lies on the ground to a depth of seventeen metres. I saw in the Dolomites, where the Summer sun was flooding the peaks, posts which, before they were captured, suffered the most incredible degrees of cold. My admiration is profound for the efforts which have resulted in reversing and providing with ammunition the troops at such altitudes. In every direction roads have been widened or newly constructed for the joy of future tourists. The Italians, by their daring and endurance, have shown themselves to be worthy descendants of the ancient Romans, whose constructive genius was of so marvelous a character."

BOSELLI FORMS CABINET.

Sonnino Retained in Foreign Office in a Composite Ministry.

ROME, June 17.—In the new Italian Cabinet, as formed by Deputy Paolo Boselli, to succeed the Ministry headed by Antonio Salandra, which resigned June 11, Baron Sonnino is retained as Foreign Minister. In addition to Radicals, Democrats, and Conservatives, the new Cabinet, the composition of which was announced today, includes two Socialists, one Republican, one Catholic, and one follower of ex-Premier Giolitti. Four Ministers are without portfolios. The principal Cabinet positions are held as follows:

Premier, Paolo Boselli; Leonida Bissolati-Bergamaschi, without portfolio, intrusted with civil services connected with the war; Interior, Vittorio Orlando; Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino; Treasury, Paolo Carcano; Public Instruction, Francesco Ruffini; War, General Paolo Morrone; Navy, Vice Admiral Camillo Corsi.

The other members are Signors De Nave, Ariotta, Acchi, Meda, Bonomi, Bera, Colosimo, Scialoia, Raineri, and Comandini.

All the members of the Cabinet will take the oath Sunday in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel.

The Italian press began to call the projected Cabinet the "Big Four" as soon as

ALL GERMANY PRAYS FOR GOOD HARVESTS

Divine Aid Asked at Services Throughout Empire on Last Sunday in May.

WANT DAILY MORE ACUTE

Harder and Harder for Hungry Civilians to Get Food—A Typical Family Experience.

Divine aid in solving the food problem in Germany was invoked by members of the Protestant churches throughout the empire on the last Sunday in May, when they met in prayer services and asked the blessing of abundant harvests.

The Church Committee in charge of the prayer services stated, according to The London Daily Chronicle, that the serious economic situation and the long duration of the war had plunged the country into want, but that in this gigantic struggle, in which Germany was defending herself against her enemies, the people must hold out until an honorable peace was secured.

The decision, says the committee, depends on whether the land will produce its increase, whether the fields will yield the food required by the nation. It is for this reason that the people are asked to engage in petitioning God for a bounteous harvest.

Details of the circular recently issued by the ecclesiastical Consistory of the Province of Brandenburg, urging the clergy to explain the shortage of food to their flocks and "to exhort, implore, help, and punish" when necessary, show that the Consistory draws attention to the frivolity, selfishness, and greed of some of the people, to the tendency shown in innumerable cases to store away provisions and thus withdraw food from open markets. All these prevailing evils, the clergy are told, make the situation, already bad enough, almost intolerable. Attention is drawn to the fact that in far too many cases food available for human consumption is being used to fatten cattle. Such conduct, everywhere so prevalent, is not that of a godly people or a people loving right and justice, and the clergy are begged to do all in their power to infuse a better spirit into their congregations, that the wrath of God be not brought down on their heads.

Hungry Women Imprisoned.

The treatment accorded to soldiers' hungry wives in connection with the recent potato shortage in Dresden is described as follows by the Berliner Vorwärts:

"Four women, the wives of soldiers at the front, were present with a multitude of other women in the large market hall in Dresden where they were looking for potatoes, the sale of which had been advertised. There was a bad shortage of potatoes all that week. All four women declared that they had had no potatoes for a long time. One of them had six children.

"In the crowd there was frightful crushing and excitement. The Inspector, provoked by one of the four women, gave her a box on the ear. After hours of waiting without being able to obtain any potatoes, about eighty women set off for the Rathaus, the four at their head. On the street thew were stopped by gendarmes and ordered to disperse. The four declined, and were arrested. One of them had her arms so twisted back by a gendarme as to cause her great pain. The four were accused of having resisted authority. They were convicted of this offense, and of liberating other women from the clutches of the police, and sentenced to seven weeks' imprisonment. The court remarked that the punishment was a very light one for so grave an offense."

Following a recent suggestion by the Imperial Tea and Coffee Bureau that, in view of the scarcity and dearness of these commodities, it might be a good idea for Germans to resort to the old custom of meal soup breakfasts, with a little fat, a letter printed by the Vorwärts points out that asparagus and butter also make a very admirable breakfast, but the difficulty about them is that they are unobtainable, nearly as unobtainable as "meal and fat." Then, as quoted by The London Daily Chronicle, the writer proceeds:

Plight of One German Family.

"As cards for ink have not yet been issued, I suppose I may write. I like meal soup, but where am I to get the meal for my family of four persons? It is a problem, and if the potatoes did not help me out I could no longer say 'Prost mahlzeit.' As to meat. Since Oct. 15—I don't wish to go back further—there has only been one-quarter of a pound of bacon in my house. This year, after searching seven hours for it, my wife managed to secure two pounds of 'back fat.' We kept one pound for ourselves; the other we sent to our son, who is a soldier.

"As far as I am concerned, I do not know whether I shall require anti-fat treatment this year. My wife will certainly not require it, as she is twenty pounds lighter. But there are peas and beans. This year I managed to store up one pound of beans and two pounds of rice. Unfortunately, all three pounds are gone, and with them the only piece of good butter we had. By right we ought to have one pound of butter a week for the four of us, but we don't get an ounce. It is all very well writing to Vorwärts about a nice bit of butter. All I can cook with my meal is the butter card. I wonder how it tastes. Do you remember the time when there were sausages?"

Reports reaching London say that Friedenau, a popular Berlin suburb, has acted on the Prussian Government's hint to encourage rabbit raising, and announces that a breeding farm will presently be established in the municipal Forest Cemetery at Gütergotz. Rabbits will be sold to citizens for breeding purposes, and will also be slaughtered as meat. The Town Council has appropriated $238 for the necessary plant at the cemetery.

Trend Toward Centralization.

That the establishmentof the "food dictatorship," headed by Adolf Tortilovitz von Batocki, is an important step in the direction of the final absorption of the powers of the individual German States by the Imperial Government is noted by the Frankfurter Zeitung in an article reading, in part, as follows.

"The new department will vanish, at any rate, in its present shape, with the return of normal peace conditions, and the Federalist factors will then again be emphasized. But whether one welcomes or deplores it, things will never be again as they were before. Everything in the emergency measures of the war that has proved successful in practice will be preserved for further development. It is impossible to mistake the fact that the war has given to the centralizing tendencies an impulse previously unknown, and the causes of this phenomenon will certainly continue to exist after the war. The future of our constitutional development rests not with the forces of disintegration, but with the forces of cohesion."

Commenting on the revival of anxiety in England regarding the treatment of British prisoners in Germany and the possibility of their being made the principal sufferers from the food shortage, the Cologne Gazette says:

"It is impossible that the English should be surprised if the consequences of their utterly illegal blockade should make themselves felt among their prisoners in Germany. Any hypocritical exhibition of horror or indignation would not make any impressison anywhere on the Continent, and least of all in Germany. The German authorities and the German Government, whose first concern, of course, is the welfare of their own people, would proceed in these matters with the utmost consistency—just as England would do. The fact that prisoners must share the privations which are imposed upon our people in consequence of England's arbitrary measures is so obvious that one need waste no words on the matter. One would have assumed that England would have contemplated from the beginning this natural consequence of the starvation policy."

WAR MEDICAL UNIT SAILS.

Sixth German Expedition of the American Physicians' Committee.

Six doctors and six nurses, composing the sixth medical relief expedition to be sent from the United States to the Central Powers under the auspices of the American Physicians' Expeditions Committee, sailed yesterday for Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Ryndam. The party was headed by Dr. Joseph R. Eastman of Indianapolis, Ind., Professor of Surgery in the University of Indiana.

The other physicians were Dr. H. Oberembt, an instructor of surgery, Milwaukee; Dr. Hubert Dunn, Kentucky; Dr. Herrmann Schumm, Sauk City, Wis.; Dr. Ralph Bettmann, Chicago, and Dr. C. Rueth, Milwaukee. The nurses were Anna Gruel and Lulu Jones, Chicago; Mary Bauman, Lully Kroeger, and Martha Werner, New York, and Anna Kroener, Newark, N. J.

SKEPTICAL OF WAR BONDS.

German Paper Urges Investors to Put Money Into Mortgages.

Some interests in Germany's business world are not over-confident of the security of the enormous issues of war bonds being put out by the Government, according to an observation made by the Rhenish House Owners' Gazette in urging investors to put their money into mortgages rather than war loan paper. The Berliner Vorwärts quotes the Gazette as saying:

"Even the holders of war loan securities, it is to be assumed, will at not too distant a date not be preserved from disappointments, and will indeed experience them."

Vorwärts recalls that some of the deputies who were "the loudest in howling down Liebknecht in the Reichstag when he criticised the war loans were the spokesmen of the house-owning interests."

MOB GAYLY DRESSED GIRL.

Munich Women in Mourning Vent Wrath on an Austrian.

How the grief-maddened women of Munich recently vented their wrath upon a girl who appeared in the streets of the Bavarian capital in a rather striking costume, regardless of the fact that a large number of the women of that city were in mourning for relatives lost on the field of battle, is described as follows in an article in the Neueste Nachrichten reprinted by the London press.

"A young woman, who in the transparency of her attire resembled a naiad rather than an ordinary female, attracted general attention in her passage through the street. Her dress, composed of a diaphanous material, was of bright yellow and bright green. Her feet were shod in shoes with immensely high heels; she wore a bombastic looking hat, with a no less conspicuous blue veil.

"The parrot-like figure had scarcely shown itself in the well-frequented thoroughfare when from every street corner there flocked a mob of women and children, but including also a few men, which made a rush for it. Amid cries of 'Down with the shameless one!' the outraged citizens flew at the woman. In an instant she was thrown down, and before the police could arrive on the scene she was despoiled of her finery by some of the angry women, while others stood by and cheered their efforts, amid shouts of derision and much vituperation.

"Finally, not a stitch, save a very scanty under-garment, was left on the nymph's body, and it was in that condition that four policemen found her lying prostrate and weeping under the blows which had been rained on her by hefty female fists.

"The victim of popular indignation was then conveyed in a closed cab to the police station in the Marienplatz, where it was discovered that she was an Austrian, and she was told that she had fully merited what had befallen her for wearing such shameful attire at a time when so many women wear the veil of mourning."

WITH CZAR'S STAFF BEFORE THE DRIVE

French Professor from Western Front Tells Officers About Joffre's Methods.

REVEALS NEW WAR SCHOOL

French Putting Into Practice the Great Strategy of Napoleon Never Before Demonstrated.

Bernard Pares, who writes as the "official Russian observer" for the British press, mailed the following from "somewhere in Russia" on April 9:

"I came here with our British General. On our arrival we drove to the Staff of this group of armies. We were shown into a large, bare room, with hardly anything but maps and a table, and sat and talked with the Commander in Chief of this front. His is now the senior post of the three fronts. Our host was a quiet, elderly man of heavy build, who wasted no words—a man whose face suggested the habit of thought and steady purpose. After a while our General rose and presented the Grand Cross and Chain of St. Michael and St. George, with a happy recognition of the value of the work of the Russian Army for England. Our host spoke a few modest and well-weighed words in reply. Both little speeches ended with the certain conviction of coming victory, and the Russian General, in his mention of the 'strong and stubborn enemy,' added the significant expression, 'but who is already giving signs of defeat.'

"We sat down to a small luncheon party. My vis-à-vis, the Chief of the Staff, had begun the war in my favorite corps, where he had won his Cross of St. George, so we had several mutual acquaintances to discuss. He explained to the Commander in Chief that he was now in England 'Sir'; the commander said it would run quite well with his name. We had more short speeches, and the homely party broke up, the Russian officers following their guests to the porch and standing under the trees to see them off.

"I remained behind, and soon I came upon another of our English red caps in the street. A staff officer of ours was on his way back to Petrograd from the front, where he had been up in an aeroplane; on his way back he was brought along in great style with an engine and two carriages all to himself, into which he invited as many Russian officers as he could lay hands on. He had further made a point of talking to every soldier that he could; in one case this led to a momentary misapprehension and the pointing of a bayonet, as it proved that the man was standing sentry over a forbidden passage. We walked about the streets and lanes and took a few photos. In the evening, in the chief restaurant, we called for 'Sambre et Meuse' in honor of Verdun, and the orchestra obligingly followed it up with 'Tipperary.'

"There has been an interesting visitor the most irreproachable Russian, with all the French graces of diction and delivery. He was sent by his Government to tell the Russian Army something about the military life of the French at the front, which he did yesterday in a lecture to this large staff. There could not have been a better choice; the professor has for many years worked in Russia, and knew just what Russians, and in partifular Russian staff officers, would wish to hear. He had served in the French Army, and had been at the front himself. He told us about the German manner of intrenchment, and showed us a diagram with sections of their different lines. He had something to say about the Russian prisoners who were sent up to work on the German western front and managed, with infinite danger, to scramble their way over into the French lines. There was a very impressive picture, given with the utmost quietness and without an extra word, of the system by which the whole French people has been brought into the work of the French Army behind the lines. Shortly, and without comment, was stated the rate of increase in production of the chief supplies of war, rising in one case from sixty-six fold and in another to 170 fold. There was a suppressed exclamation at these staggering figures, which were given without any change of voice.

"But the most interesting was yet to come. It was a brief précis of the French method of attack, as it has come to shape itself in this war. There was nothing said which is not a commonplace for any German officer on the French front, but for us it was of the greatest interest, and one could see how attentively it was followed by the Commander in Chief and by all present. The French contribution to the science of method will take its place in military history. Napoleon never formed a school in this or in any other sense—in fact, he did all he could to avoid doing so, for military genius was to remain as far as possible his own secret.

"There was no school of war on the French side in 1870—only little glimpses of a Ducrot or a Chanzy. But the picture left with us now was that of a people in arms, taught and led by a patriot soldier at its head. However, what remained with us after the lecture more than anything else was the feel of a serious effort of all forces, never unnecessary and never slackened, that spoke for itself. In the admirable concluding sentence—there was no peroration—the professor summed this up; he had wanted us to feel that 'there was and is an ally on the other side who will go on working, and is sure that together we shall win.' The lecture was immensely appreciated by every one whom I met.

"I have stayed on some days here, making many new acquaintances. We have a rather stately dinner, though of Lenten fare and, of course, without alcohol. At the start we all line up as the Commander in Chief passes along shaking hands, and then we face toward the ikon, and a pleasant, country-looking priest says the Lord's Prayer; and there is a short grace after dinner. There is something collegiate about these meetings. Two Generals whom I knew were here for a day, before making their way back into the mud. One was the scientific officer, a specialist, quiet and with a stammering speech; the other was a dashing soldier with a head of white hair, whom I last remembered plunging about with Cossacks in a thick wood on the Galician front. Another told me of an Englishman who had met his children years ago, and happened to give them ship's ribbons of the British Navy, which they were now wearing. This turned out to be myself. In the army, more than elsewhere, one feels that the world is small.

"A Zeppelin had loomed up near here and several aeroplanes have paid visits; the weather is bright and fine, and so is the mood everywhere. We expect some kind of movement soon, but first there must be a drying of the thaw of boundless snows."

Dock Strike at Cristobal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, June 17.—Vessels sailing from Cristobal are delayed because of the refusal of dock laborers to work. Men are excited over reports of high wages paid to stevedores in Liverpool and are making every effort to get there. Many stowaways have been detected.

Blue, Brown, Taupe or Red Fox Scarfs——*Special* 27.50

BUSINESS HOURS
JUNE.
Daily 8:30 to 5 P. M.
Saturday close at 1 P. M.
JULY AND AUGUST
Daily 8:30 to 5 P. M.
Saturdays closed all day.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops

Every shop is conducted, as a separate store, with specialists in attendance.

Summer Delivery Service
Goods delivered day after purchase
NEW JERSEY COAST,
NEW JERSEY SUBURBS,
LONG ISLAND COAST,
LONG ISLAND SUBURBS,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Latest Paris Fashion
Women's Satin Dresses
Tailored Model for Immediate Wear
Flare model of superior quality satin in navy, black or brown; open front; buttonhole trimming, embroidered panel sashes, white satin over-collar.
Special 39.50

The Latest Paris Fashion
Women's Serge Dresses
Tailored Models for Immediate Wear.
Redingote or long-waisted models of navy blue men's wear serge; wool embroidered, strictly tailored or combined with black or navy satin.
Special 39.50

Important Sale Monday
Women's Silk Dresses
Georgette Crepe Dresses — Surplice model, in white, flesh or navy, embroidered revers, ribbon sash girdle.
Foulard Silk Dresses — Three-tier or tunic skirt model of polka dot or figured foulard silk, in black or navy.
Taffeta Silk Dresses — In navy, black, white, wistaria, Copen or beaver, taffeta or Georgette crepe sleeves.
Special 18.50

Important Sale Monday
Women's New Model Coats
Velour Duvetyne Coats — Belted or flare models, in gold, ruby, brick, plum, green, beaver or taupe, silk lined.
Serge or Gabardine Coats — Copies of Paris models, for travel or dress wear, in navy blue or black, silk lined.
Covert Cloth Coats — Mannish tailored models, set-in or raglan sleeves, in tan or green covert, silk lined.
Special 29.50

New Importation of Women's and Misses'
French Lingerie Waists
French Hand-Made Waists — Frill, surplice or pointed collar models of white or flesh batiste; hand hemstitched or hand embroidered. *Special* 7.50
French Hand-Made Waists — Soft roll surplice model of sheer white batiste, trimmed with hand-drawn work, fine tucks, pleated ruffle. *Special* 8.50
French Hand-Made Waists — Of hemstitched handkerchief linen, white or flesh batiste, hand embroidered or trimmed with Val. lace. *Special* 9.75
French Hand-Made Waists — Surplice model of white or flesh color batiste, with double fluted fichu of white corded batiste. *Special* 13.75

Special Offering of Women's and Misses'
Separate Sport Skirts
Washable White Poplin Skirts — Corded cotton poplin, open front, large pearl buttons, strapped pouch pockets. *Special* 5.75
White Cotton Gabardine Skirts — Clusters of pearl buttons fasten the front; two envelope pockets, detachable belt. *Special* 6.50
Striped Linen Skirts — White, with set-in panel of pink, light blue, green or violet linen, narrow at waist, widening at bottom. *Special* 7.50
White Flannel Washable Skirts — Button front model of London shrunk washable white flannel; self bound slash pockets, tailored belt, large pearl buttons. *Special* 7.95

Special Sales Monday of Summer Accessories

Emb'd Glove Silk Vests
For Women and Misses
"Parfait" make in pink or white, embroidered in different designs. *Special* 1.50

Glove Silk Bloomers
For Women and Misses
"Parfait" make in black, white or pink, reinforced. *Special* 1.85

White Sateen Petticoats
Shadow Proof Paneled Front
Full flare skirt, embroidered scalloped edge. *Special* 1.45

White Silk Petticoats
White Habutai Silk, Panel Front and Back
Shadow proof, deep flounce, with two scalloped ruffles. *Special* 2.95

Japanese Silk Kimonos
Silk Lined Throughout
In pink, light blue, rose, Copenhagen, red, navy, lavender or black, hand-embroidered in floral designs, silk fringed sash, rolled hem. *Special* 5.50

Japanese Crepe Kimonos
Of Cotton Crepe, Hand-embroidered
In pink, light blue, orchid, Copen, or rose. Japanese sleeves, hand-emb'd front and back. *Special* 2.95

Women's Colonial Pumps
Featuring Pearl Gray Kidskin
Of selected pearl, white, ivory, champagne, brown or smoke gray kidskin; new high model Colonial pumps.
Special 6.00

Pure Thread Silk Hose
For Women and Misses
In black, white, gold, silver, pearl gray, ivory, champagne and all shades to match shoes or gowns. Also open work Paris clox, embroidered or extra size silk hose.
Special .85

Sport Smocks
Of Cotton Trouville Cloth—Hand Smocked
Women's sizes, 34 to 40; Misses', 14 to 20 years. In Copen, rose, russet, green or all white, collar and cuffs of white gabardine.
Special 2.45

Shetland Wool Sweaters
For Women and Misses
All white, also Copenhagen, rose, emerald or tan, with collar, cuffs, belt and top of pockets striped in white.
Special 5.95

Pongee Silk Parasols
London Made, Silk Lined
Natural color pongee parasols, lined with emerald or Hunter's green china silk; straight Princess, mushroom top or crook handles.
Special 5.00

Misses' and Girls' Shoes
Featuring Low Heel Oxfords
Of selected tan or black Russia calf or white canvas, made on stylish low heel last with light welt soles. Sizes 2½ to 7½, widths AA to D. *Special* 3.75

Sport Middy Blouses
For Misses and Girls—Sizes 6 to 20 Years
Separate middy blouse of white English drill, sailor collar and cuffs of navy blue or white galatea. *Special* 1.15

Girls' White Dresses
Hand Embroidered—8 to 16 Years
Hand-embroidered white voile dresses, finely tucked and trimmed with cluny lace, ribbon sash. *Special* 9.75

Misses' Silk Dresses
New Summer Models—14 to 20 Years
Of all-taffeta silk or combined with Georgette in navy, white, Copen, gray or black; also striped silks. *Special* 18.50

Boys' "Kool-Cloth" Suits
Norfolk Suits—7 to 15 Years
Norfolk suits of Kool-cloth (a washable summer woolen fabric), in gray or tan, unlined coat and trousers. *Special* 4.50

Youths' Sport Shirts
12 to 14 Neckbands
Of white soisette or cheviot with long or short sleeves. *Special* .95

Separate Shops for Men, 4 to 16 West 38th St.

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

BROADWAY, Corner 81st St.

Further Reductions to Effect Immediate Clearance

Tailleur Suits
Afternoon Dresses
Dancing Frocks
Street Coats

15.75

Former Prices $35.00 to $65.00

THE SEASON'S BEST SELLING MODELS—ONE OR TWO OF A KIND—THE QUANTITY IS LIMITED, SO AN EARLY SELECTION IS ADVISABLE

No Alterations *No C. O. D's.* *No Exchanges*

INVESTIGATORS FIND 7 GOOD RESTAURANTS

Reinspection of 22 Places Shows 4 Advanced to Fair and 8 Making Progress.

MAYOR WON'T CALL HALT

Samuel L. Martin, His Secretary, Asserts There Will Be No Calling Off of Inquiry.

A reinspection of twenty-two restaurants yesterday in typical districts between the Battery and Fortieth Street by representatives of the Department of Health who are conducting an investigation into the preparation and serving of food in public dining places resulted in the finding of seven more restaurants which were rated good. This inspection is only preliminary, it was said last night, as the regular examination will begin in about two weeks, when all proprietors have had a chance to remedy defects in sanitation in their places.

In addition to the seven found "good," four others were found to have advanced from "bad" to "fair," four showing no progress at all, and eight still "bad," but making progress along the lines directed by the Department of Health, Pure Food and Drugs Bureau. Of the 265 restaurants inspected thus far 256 were found in bad shape, that is, failing to meet more than half of the fifty requirements laid down by the department. Of the remainder eight were found "fair," while only one was found "good."

The explanations printed on the back of the sheet, which is a duplicate of the report, which, when filled in, the inspectors turn back to the Director of the bureau, had been found an aid to the restaurateurs in making their improvements, a hotel manager said.

It was rumored yesterday that Mayor Mitchel was to call a halt on the restaurant inspection. It was also said that there had been a concerted effort to "hush up" the reports of the inspection.

News Not to Be Censored.

Samuel L. Martin, Secretary to the Mayor, said in reply to this that, although Mayor Mitchel was out of town he felt certain that the report was quite baseless, and that there would be no "hushing up" done as far as he knew. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Pure Food and Drugs, who is the head of the investigation, had been relieved of the publicity end of the inspection, it was said yesterday, by the Health Commissioner, Dr. Haven Emerson, who had turned that department over to Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education. Mr. Brown, however, was on hand to talk to reporters yesterday, and it was said that no effort would be made to censor the news of the inspection, as had been reported.

"We feel very much encouraged with the results of the reinspection," said Mr. Brown, "as our men and women inspectors have reported that the proprietors of restaurants have not objected as long as they knew they were getting a square deal. The investigation was not intended as a surprise. It is something the people of the city are entitled to. We have had countless letters of commendation from people who patronize the restaurants all the time, almost all of them stating in one form or another that the inspection 'deserves the gratitude of us all.'

"One restaurant in a terminal station, an inspector found, informed their waiters that they must undergo a monthly medical examination by a Department of Health physician. This is the sort of thing the better managed places are doing, but they'll all come around before long.

"This work of restaurant grading," said Mr. Brown, "is perhaps an outgrowth of the passage of the Food law brought about by pure food and drugs officials throughout the country. The bill has been passed in most States, but in Tennessee there is one clause in which the State is unique, I think." Mr. Brown was Food Commissioner for the State of Tennessee from 1908 to 1915 and was appointed Director of the Pure Food and Drugs Bureau here after successful competition in a Civil Service examination.

Tells of Conditions in the South.

"This clause;" he continued, "gave power to the Commissioner to close dirty food establishments after a legal notice had been served on the proprietor. In one restaurant I found that the hen yard would not "stay put," but wandered not only about the kitchen but in the restaurant proper. In another place, patronized by epicures, though the front of the place was immaculate, there was a dirt kitchen floor. It is needless to say anything about dirt kitchen floors. In a restaurant conducted by an Italian woman in the negro section of a certain town I found perhaps the worst condition. There was a space of two feet from the wall to the range. The negroes were fond of 'jowl and greens.' In back of the range were countless hogs' head bones in a pile, many of them with flesh matter clinging to them. It showed that when this woman finished cooking the jowl she tossed the other head bones back of the stove to remain there.

"It took several hours to convince her that it was a matter for police action. Some of the members of the food trade in Tennessee asserted that I was enforcing the law too rigidly. They came to me two years later, however, when there was about to be a change of administration and told me that if they could help to have me reappointed they would do anything in their power. I am speaking personally—just to show that though the food industry was reluctant to revolutionize conditions, perhaps they were better satisfied after a change had been made."

While the grading of restaurants has been in practice in other cities and States for a good many years, this is the first time it has ever been applied to New York City. This may make the condition look discouraging to the readers of the news, it was said last night, but they may rest assured that New York will be a safe and wholesome place in which to eat after this investigation. The work will continue. It may in a good many cases be necessary to prosecute to get a compliance with the department's regulations, and every question on the blank of the Inspector's report is covered by a section or regulation of the Sanitary Code of New York, of which the food law is a part.

Any one of the places recorded as "fair," after a second inspection, is liable at any time to become a menace to health, one of those interested in this inspection said yesterday. "'Fair' is what we would insist upon from ordinary common sense, and 'Good' is what any citizen would insist upon if he had his way," he added.

FINDS EX-HUSBAND IN HOME.

Traveling Salesman Has His Predecessor Sent to Prison.

Walter James, a traveling salesman of 205 West Sixty-seventh Street, got back from a trip on the road yesterday afternoon, and, happy and smiling, he told Magistrate Corrigan in Night Court last night, he started for his home. He entered with his pass key intending to surprise his wife.

Instead he was surprised, for his wife was locked and barricaded in her room and, pounding on the door, was William Daly of 223 Second Avenue. There were words which ended in Mr. James having Mr. Daly arrested.

"But who's Daly? Don't you know him?" demanded the Magistrate, surprised in his turn by Mr. James's recital.

"Why, only casually," responded Mr. James, "He's my wife's first husband."

After Mr. James had testified that Mr. Daly pestered Mrs. James whenever his back was turned Magistrate Corrigan sent Mr. Daly to the Workhouse for sixty days and Mr. James went home to his wife.

Appeal for Fourth of July Funds.

The Mayor's Committee on Independence Day is sending out an appeal for funds in order that sufficient money may be had to carry out the program as it is now being arranged. The $25,000 appropriated by the Board of Aldermen will not more than half cover the expense of the celebrations which the committee is now planning. There will be 200 or more Fourth-of-July meetings in schools, a pageant in the Bronx, in which 138 actors and actresses will participate; a pageant in the stadium at Crotona Park, three meetings in the stadium at the College of the City of New York, and numerous celebrations in city parks and playgrounds.

2,500 JEWS MOURN SHOLEM ALEICHEM

"Plain People" Honor Memory of "Jewish Mark Twain" in Carnegie Hall.

SOME OF HIS STORIES READ

Audience Laughs Through Tears, Just as the Author Had Said He Hoped Friends Would Do.

More than 2,500 Jews paid honor to the memory of Sholem Aleichem, the "Mark Twain, who depicted in a style almost epic" the spirit of his race, at a "mourning evening" in Carnegie Hall last night.

In keeping with the desire of "the Jewish Mark Twain" that he be placed not among the powerful or among the aristocrats, "but among plain Jewish laborers," the audience who gathered to pay their tribute to the literary idol of their race, the man whose tales they had laughed at in their childhood, were not aristocrats, but plain folk.

There were no jewels to be seen in the tier boxes and there were no lorgnettes lifted to make more plain to the eyesight the stage that was draped in black in respect to the writer who took as his nom de plume the simple title of "Peace Be With You." Behind the row of speakers on the same stage was a portrait of "the man who perhaps did more than any other to lift the burdens and make light the hearts of Jews."

The hats that were put on in respect to Sholem Aleichem at the beginning of the funeral hymn "El Mole Machemin —" The God That Is Full of Pity"— were dusty hats that showed the signs of long journeys in the rain. The hands that lifted them were stained, too, and they shook.

The seats that were filled first in the hall were the cheap seats, seats that sold for a dime, for even when the money was to go to the Volks-Fund, together with a part of the income from the publication of the author's works in accordance with his will, to aid in furthering Jewish literature, few were able to get seats in the more expensive sections that were finally thrown open to all. And there were few limousines in front of Carnegie Hall last night—for the memory of Sholem Aleichem was receiving the tribute that Sholem Aleichem would have chosen for it.

Nor was this alone the only thing about the "mourning evening" that was in accordance with the humorist's wishes. Better his name "be mentioned with laughter than not at all" was the author's wish, and last night his name was mentioned with laughter as well as with sorrow, for some of his humorous stories were read, and parodies and dialogues on them caused almost as much laughter. For it was one of Sholem Aleichem's wishes that his most humorous stories be read over his grave.

"We are taking his death too sadly," said Sholem Ash, another Jewish writer. "He was an apostle of joy, and it was his wish that we be joyful. If all the world were like Sholem Aleichem there would be no sadness."

In reading the will of Sholem Ben Menachem Rabinowitz—for that was his real name—mentioning the death of his son Misha, and pleading that those who lived after Sholem Aleichem was gone should "protect mamma, beautifying her old age, make her bitter life sweet," Dr. J. L. Magnes urged all Jews to aid in keeping the wishes of the idol who wished ere-monies to his memory no monument save that of his own making, his own writing.

And when all the other speakers spoke of the virtues and ability of him who called himself in his epitaph "a plain man, who wrote in plain Yiddish, the audience of those who were just what Sholem Aleichem called himself, forgot his admonition that he wished to be remembered only in joyful vein and with laughter. And there were many speakers—Perez Hirschbein, Dr. Schmarya Levin, first Jewish member in the first Russian Duma; David Pinsky, Rabbi Abraham Raisin, Moses Nadir, Abraham Cahan, editor of Forward, and Y. Zevin. Rabbi Joseph Rosenblatt, cantor of the Ohab Zedek Synagogue, sang the funeral hymns with his group of singers.

BEE CAUSE OF AUTO CRASH.

Sidney Brewster Hits at Insect and Loses Control of Car.

SYOSSET, L. I., June 17.—Five persons suffered injuries late this afternoon when an automobile belonging to Samuel Dwight Brewster of the North Country Colony, Glen Cove, crashed through a picket fence on the Syosset road and landed against a big tree, splitting it horizontally and wrecking the auto. The occupants of the car, three young men and three young women, were thrown out and stunned. One of them, a Miss Catherine Hall, 19 years old, suffered a broken leg and other injuries.

The accident was due to a bee alighting on the knee of Sidney Brewster, son of the owner, who was driving the automobile. He took off his cap to kill the insect, and, as the auto was traveling about forty miles an hour, it swerved across the road into the fence.

As soon as it was seen that Miss Hall was severely hurt word of the accident was telephoned to Glen Cove, Mrs. Brewster, mother of young Sidney Brewster, summoned physicians. Miss Hall was taken to the Nassau Hospital.

HOSPITAL LIABILITY CEASES WITH DEATH

Court Finds No Obligation to Deliver Body in Particular Condition to Relatives.

MOUNT SINAI WINS A POINT

Corpse Not Merchandise to be Preserved as a Bale of Goods in the Hands of a Bailee.

In reversing an order of the Supreme Court sustaining a demurrer to a separate defense in the suit of Clara N. Hasselbach against the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Appellate Division unanimously decided that "a benevolent or charitable corporation, maintaining a hospital wherein a patient dies after an operation, is not under an absolute duty to the wife of such patient to protect her husband's body against an autopsy by any person whomsoever and to deliver said body in the same condition that it was immediately after death."

Mrs. Hasselbach sued the hospital for damages because an autopsy was performed upon the body of her husband, but she did not allege that those performing the autopsy were under the control of the hospital authorities. There have been many recent cases in the courts for damages against cemetery corporations and others for the alleged maltreatment of the bodies of the dead. The opinion in the current case covers much of the ground in dispute in these cases. The opinion in the Hasselbach case reads in part:

"It is well settled that, in the absence of a contrary testamentary disposition, the right to the possession of the body of one who has died belongs to the surviving husband or wife or next of kin for purposes of preservation and burial, and that this right is infringed upon by any one who unlawfully mutilates such a body without the consent of the person entitled to the possession thereof, and for a violation of this right damages may be recovered for the injury to the feelings and the mental suffering resulting from the unlawful act.

"In all cases, however, in which such a right of action has been upheld the person held liable has either been the one who committed the unlawful act or one who has caused or procured the autopsy to be made, as in Darcy versus Presbyterian Hospital. None of them, therefore, are authority for the proposition contended for by the plaintiff in this action. It is not alleged that this defendant either made, or caused to be made, the autopsy complained of."

The Court points out that a dead body is different from a bale of goods which had been received in an undamaged condition, and which had been damaged through breach of contract. Then it said:

"It is well settled that there are no property rights, in the ordinary commercial sense, in a dead body, and the damages allowed to be recovered for its mutilation are never awarded as a recompense for the injury done to the body as a piece of property. The question at bar is somewhat analogous to that recently considered wherein it was sought to hold a cemetery owner liable for the theft of a body. The defendant's liability in that case was sought to be predicated upon some presumed duty to take positive precautions to prevent such an unlawful act, but it was unanimously held that no such active duty was imposed upon the corporation.

"So in the present case no obligation is imposed by law upon the defendant except to refrain from actively participating, by its servants or otherwise, in the unlawful mutilation of the body of a patient who dies within its walls and from causing or procuring such mutilation to take place. To go further would be to charge it as an insurer, and to hold it to an even stricter accountability than would be imposed upon a bailee of merchandise."

Otis Alimony $500 a Month.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 17.—Notation was made in the County Clerk's office here today of the agreement of Charles A. Otis, formerly City Counsel of Yonkers, to pay his wife, Harriet Bell Otis, $500 a month pending the determination of an action for absolute divorce she has brought against him. The suit has been kept quiet and the papers are sealed and nothing given out here. Both Mr. and Mrs. Otis are members of prominent families in Yonkers. Mrs. Otis was a daughter of former Mayor Harvey Bell.

Deny Reports of Argentine Loan.

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—The Minister of Finance, Dr. Francisco Oliver, today denied the reports that the Argentine Government was negotiating for a loan of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 in New York.

BOSTON WOMAN HAS A ONE-IDEA FROCK

Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson Announces a Plan for a Permanent Fashion.

SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE

Artist's New Style of Gown Is Made from One Piece of Goods and Has Pockets.

There is a woman in New York who has a message for the New York woman which is going to make the problem of getting clothes both simple and inexpensive. She is Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson of Boston, and she has a style of gown which takes only two lengths of material to make, a dressmaker can put it together in a day, and once made it can be worn Winter or Summer until it is in tatters.

Mrs. Carson came to speak on dress at the recent convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs, but on one of the full days she with others was crowded out. It was unfortunate, because the style of gown she advocates not only costs little money, but—it has pockets.

It was through art and her own needs that Mrs. Carson became interested in women's gowns. It is a waste of time, she believes, to have to change a gown every time some one thinks up a new style, so she made up her mind to have a permanent one of her own.

The woman who wants the simple gown gets a few yards of wide material, twice her own length, doubles it, makes a hole in the top to put her head through, sews up the seams at the sides, puts in a tuck to make a sleeve, adds a belt and a few pockets, and the whole thing is done. It is actually a little more than that, but not much.

The gown follows the outlines of the figure, which is the main thing from an artistic point of view, says Mrs. Carson, who was an artist before she began to think of gowns. It was from considering beautiful Venuses in studying art that she developed her ideas on a universal frock.

"The human form is beautiful, the foundation of all art," says Mrs. Carson, "and when you put into a gown an excrescence like a bustle or a hoop skirt you are going wrong. It wastes time trying to follow the fashions and takes more of it to get into an elaborate gown after you have it.

"I don't believe in going to extremes, people never will follow them, but in a simple gown that follows the outlines of the figure every one looks well. Have it a little varied for different occasions and made of simple or handsome materials. Embroider it or wear lace with it as you please and you have a gown for a life time. I decide the way I will have a gown made one year, the next I have it made and the third year I wear it, but it is always good. I am as fond of my gowns as I am of my friends.

"People ask me what I do when the styles follow one extreme or another. I do nothing. I have lived through the hobble skirt period. I have come into the wide skirt period and my own gown is still the same, with a skirt two and a half yards wide. I never have a gown altered except to make it larger or smaller to suit my figure or to simplify it in some way."

There are girdles to Mrs. Carson's simple gowns, and attached to each of these are two pockets, and small secret pockets are concealed in tabs on the shoulders, which form a trimming on some of the frocks. In these she tucks a roll of bills for safekeeping or carries her watch.

"The rich women need not think of their clothes; they have money to pay for them and time to get into the most intricate," Mrs. Carson asserted. "The very poor woman is beyond the question of styles, because she has neither the time nor the money, but the middle class woman is ready for some simple fashion that she can adopt. I believe this constant changing of styles and the necessity for being constantly on the outlook for change is largely what has caused the social unrest among women.

"People say if you wear only one style gown you will be known by your clothes. Well, you are known by your face and eyes and hair—why not for the clothes that go with them?"

Mrs. Carson personally has adopted a single color scheme in clothes, a soft Alice blue, and all her costumes match. She makes as little change as possible in hats. The colors agreeing with the gowns, she is enabled to wear one plume for several years, though she removes it to make a more simple hat for bad weather. She treats her hats with oil paint and gasoline, her two wardrobe renovators, when they get shabby. She has not settled the matter of shoes, but one pair made with comfortable low heels out of material to match an evening dress only cost $3.50, which is a consideration in these days of costly footwear, she says.

A dress league has been formed under Mrs. Carson to promote beauty, simplicity and individuality in dress and to help women who buy ready-made gowns or follow the routine fashions to apply the right principles in their selections.

MRS. JOHN J. ASTOR TO MARRY W. K. DICK

Continued from Page 1.

other clergymen, and finally announced that he would leave the ministry and go into business.

Colonel Astor and his wife were on board the Titanic when that vessel went down. Colonel Astor died in a manner that effaced the memory of much of the criticism that had been directed against him. His wife, having only a confused recollection of what had happened, was rescued in one of the last lifeboats to put off.

When Colonel Astor's will was published it was found that practically all of the huge estate had been left to Vincent Astor as residuary legatee. There was a bequest of $5,000,000 to Muriel Astor, Vincent's sister, and a trust fund of $3,000,000 was created for the use of any child other than Vincent who might survive. The will had been executed nine days after his marriage with Miss Madeleine Force.

To his wife he bequeathed the income from a trust fund of $5,000,000 which she was to receive so long as she remained his widow. On her death or at her remarriage the capital of this fund was to go to Vincent Astor. On precisely the same terms she received the town house and its furnishings. She received outright $100,000 and the horses, carriages, and automobiles belonging to her husband.

The will directed that until the trust fund be set up she was to receive an income at the rate of $200,000 a year, and it is said on the best authority that this was about the sum she received annually as the income from the trust fund after it was established, which income she now gives up automatically when she marries Mr. Dick.

No Dower in Estate.

It was recorded in the will that these provisions for Mrs. Astor were made in lieu of dower, and all other claims upon his estate. It was well known that, according to the custom of the Astor family, Colonel Astor had by a prenuptial settlement given a large sum to his wife in lieu of her dower rights in the estate. There had been much speculation as to what this sum amounted to.

When the estate was appraised for the inheritance tax it was found that the appraiser set a value of $7,678,896 on the total inheritance of Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor. This was based on the actuarial probabilities of the number of years she would live to draw income from the fund created for her.

The appraisal also disclosed for the first time the amount of the much-discussed pre-nuptial settlement. It was found to comprise two trust funds, one of which the appraisers valued at $1,384,415.10, and the other at $311,336.63—a total of $1,695,751.73. Various accounts in the way of advance speculation had placed this figure all the way from $200,000 to $2,000,000, and one account even went as far as to say it was $5,000,000.

Of the two trust funds, the appraisal established the fact that the smaller had been given outright with the power of disposal even during Colonel Astor's lifetime. So it is clear that the Astor estate has no claim on this amount. It was not made so clear as to the larger sum, the indications being that it was an income for life whose principal reverted to Vincent Astor on her death, although the remarriage clause may also govern this sum.

Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor had one son by her marriage. He is John Jacob Astor also. He was born on Aug. 14, 1912, almost exactly four months after his father's death on the Titanic, in the Astor home on Fifth Avenue.

The total amount Mrs. Astor gives up by her contemplated marriage is $3,571,038. This figure is derived also from the calculations of the Inheritance Tax Appraiser. Based on the number of years she would be expected to enjoy the life interests bequeathed her, the appraiser found that her interest in the $5,000,000 trust fund would be $1,004,199; the value of her estate in the Astor mansion was appraised at $1,974,627, and the interest in the furnishings and decorations of the house $502,210, which make the total given above as the amount she lost by remarriage.

MRS. ASTOR DOESN'T DENY.

Secretary Says Mr. Dick Is Expected, but Won't Say How Soon.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 17.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, through her social secretary, Miss Elizabeth Briggs, refused positively to confirm or deny the report that she would be married to William K. Dick on Monday next.

Miss Briggs said Mrs. Astor wished to say that no license had been issued, and Mr. Dick was not in Bar Harbor. She said Mrs. Astor was tired from her trip and later would give out a statement. When asked if Mr. Dick was expected, it was said that he was, but Miss Briggs would not say how soon. She also declined to say whether he would be a guest at Isle Cote, the Astor cottage.

Mr. Dick arrived in Bar Harbor last season and registered at the Hotel Belmont on June 11, and remained about three weeks. He returned on Aug. 21 and went to the Malvern. On both visits he was attentive to Mrs. Astor, and spent much time on her tennis courts and was frequently a dinner guest.

It is said at the Malvern he has made a reservation for the first week in August, and that if he had changed his plans they did not know of it. Mrs. William H. Force and Miss Force are in New York.

SUMMER BUSINESS HOURS

DURING JUNE—Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 5 P. M.
SATURDAYS During June, Store Closes 1 P. M.

JULY and AUGUST—Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 5 P. M.
SATURDAYS in July and August and Including Sept. 2, Closed All Day.

SUMMER FUR FASHIONS

Capes, stoles, pelerines, collarettes—distinctive styles, in the favored furs.

FUR STORAGE AND REMODELING

Dry Cold Air Fur Storage Vault on Premises.
Furs Stored *Furs Remodeled*
Phone 7300 Murray Hill

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Close Out Monday Entire Remaining Stock

Women's and Misses' Cloth and Silk Suits

Regardless of Former Prices

NO C. O. D.'s NO CREDITS NO APPROVALS

Women's Suits	*Formerly* 29.50 *to* 45.00	15.00
Women's Suits	*Formerly* 45.00 *to* 75.00	20.00
Women's Suits	*Formerly* 50.00 *to* 95.00	34.00
Women's Model Suits	*Formerly* 95.00 *to* 150.00	50.00
Women's Model Suits	*Formerly* 100.00 *to* 225.00	75.00
Misses' Suits	*Formerly up to* 45.00	15.00
Misses' Suits	*Formerly up to* 65.00	18.50

Women's Summer Cotton Frocks
9.50 12.50 14.50
Distinctively charming modes developed in voile and other cotton fabrics, plain colors, striped and flowered effects.

Women's Afternoon & Evening Frocks
29.50 39.50 59.50
A specially selected group from regular stock marked at much lowered prices. In chiffons, taffetas and crepe de chines.

Women's Linen Blouses
Specially reduced to 3.90
A collection of thin Summer blouses, vari-colored stripes on white grounds. Short or long sleeves.

French Handmade Blouses
Specially reduced to 7.50
One or two of a kind in white and exquisitely tinted voiles or batistes with beautiful examples of hand embroidery.

Women's Stockinette and Cachemire de Laine Coats
AN EXCLUSIVE COLLECTION IN UNUSUAL MODES
In pearl and dove gray, beige, tan, Copenhagen, rose, white, purple, fuchsia, gold and raisin

Women's Silk Afternoon Coats
Formerly up to 85.00 42.50
Dressy models in exclusive silk fabrics. The majority are reproductions of imported Paris models.

Women's General Utility Coats
Formerly up to 35.00 18.00
Included are coats of navy serge and gabardine, tan, large and medium checks, in various styles.

Women's White Sport Hats
3.25 *to* 18.50
In white satin, faille, felt or velour, distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co. modes in an unusually large assortment of styles.

Women's Outing Skirts
5.75 *to* 25.00
White linen cotton gabardine, awning stripe, colored linen and repp stockinette, silk jersey, white viyella flannel, white satin and taffeta, imported English check and stripe flannels.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

FOR MONDAY—THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL SALES

Women's Silk Gauntlet Gloves
In white, embroidered in black with straps to match. *Special at* .95

Women's Two Clasp Silk Gloves
In white, embroidered in gold and brown with welts and clasps to match. *Formerly 1.25* 1.00

Women's 16 Button Silk Gloves
Of extra heavy quality, attractively embroidered. White only. *Formerly 3.00* 2.50

Women's Pure Silk Hosiery
With re-enforced lisle garter tops and soles. Black or white. .65

Women's Novelty Silk Hosiery
Pure silk with embroidered or Paris clox, embroidered insteps or in effective stripes. In black, white and all colors. .95

Women's Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hosiery
Pure silk hosiery with hand embroidered clox, white with self, black with self or contrasting clox. 1.35

Hand Embroidered Vestees
Surplice vestees of fine white hand embroidered net or French organdie. *Formerly 2.75* 1.50

SPECIAL SALE
Women's Colonial Pumps
WITH SILVERED BUCKLES
7.00
In ivory, oyster gray and battleship gray. Hand turned soles and Louis XV heels.

Glove Silk Underwear
2.50 *Formerly up to 6.00*
A collection of odd garments taken from the regular stock that includes knickers, vests, combinations, envelope chemises and panties. Plain or lace trimmed. Flesh or white.

Bathing Corsets
New models of rubber sheeting specially designed for swimming comfort. 1.50

Fibre Silk Swimming Suits
In black only with black and white silk collar and patent leather belt. *Special at* 6.95

Bruck-Weiss
Millinery
4 West 57th Street
(a step from Fifth Ave.)
ANNOUNCE THEIR
FINAL
CLEARANCE SALE

MONDAY,	TUESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,
June 19	June 20	June 21

TRIMMED HATS
FOR DRESS, STREET, SEASHORE, MOUNTAIN, GARDEN AND COUNTRY CLUB,
5.00 7.50 10.00
THE COLLECTION EMBRACES THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE MOST EXCLUSIVE AND ADVANCED MODELS.

THE COLONEL MOTORS BACK TO OYSTER BAY

Says He Feels Well Again, but Refuses to Discuss the Political Situation.

TAKES A WALK IN MORNING

Leaders Eagerly Await His Expected Announcement in Support of Hughes's Candidacy.

After an automobile trip to Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon Colonel Roosevelt sent word that he was feeling well, but that he had not a word to say about politics. Before leaving the city he had conferred again with George W. Perkins, Governor Johnson, and others at the Hotel Langdon, but he refused to discuss the statement that he had decided to take a definite position in favor of Mr. Hughes early next week.

Mr. Perkins, who had previously refused to discuss his activity in holding a series of long conferences as a mutual friend of Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Whitman, said yesterday:

"Nothing can as yet be said with any degree of definiteness. Several people are holding conferences, and, from my standpoint, these conferences are working out in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Of course, there are a great many things to be considered and straightened out, and a number of conferences will have to be held."

Members of the provisional staff of Mr. Hughes at the Hotel Astor said they had heard of nothing new in the political situation since Mr. Hughes had gone to Washington, but that indications were Colonel Roosevelt would make his statement in favor of the Republican candidate with the least possible delay.

It is felt by the supporters of Governor Hughes that the earlier the statement is made by Colonel Roosevelt the more powerful its political effect will be. The danger in delay is believed to lie in the growth of factions and bitter feeling in the Progressive Party, which is following what is called the virtual withdrawal of Colonel Roosevelt from his leadership of the party.

A number of the most energetic members of the party in this city are in favor of a declaration by the National Progressive Committee at its meeting on June 26 that the Progressives, as a party, have no choice between the two candidates, and individuals are free to choose President Wilson or Mr. Hughes as they see fit.

The leaders of both the Republican and Progressive Parties have sought to convince Colonel Roosevelt that he would be satisfied with the stand of Mr. Hughes on Americanism and preparedness, and they want Colonel Roosevelt to deliver his indorsement early this week, in order to check the drifting of the leaderless Progressives.

Many Progressives who are now hesitating between Hughes and Wilson, or are cherishing the vision of maintaining a third party in the fight with a new candidate, could be saved for the Republican Party now by a strong declaration from Colonel Roosevelt, according to those who are working for harmony between Republicans and Progressives.

But, if Colonel Roosevelt should withhold his indorsement until after the meeting of the Progressive National Committee on June 26, it is feared it would have less effect, as it would be addressed to Progressives who had for the most part already made up their minds whether they would support Hughes or Wilson.

Colonel Roosevelt left the Hotel Langdon in the morning yesterday and called on Arthur D. Duel at 27 West Fifty-seventh Street, where he remained three-quarters of an hour. He walked both ways with a vigorous stride, swinging his arms as if he had entirely recovered. His color had returned and he said he would be perfectly fit again after a day or two in the country.

DENIES TEUTON VOTE IS TO BE ORGANIZED

Head of German-American Alliance Challenges President's Views of "Disloyalty."

The German-American Alliance as an organization will take no part in the Presidential campaign, according to a statement made by Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, the head of the association in New York State.

"The President," said Mr. Weismann, "has again made a grave mistake in questioning the right of those citizens who differ with his foreign policy to combine for the purpose of propagating their opinions in a perfectly legitimate way and of casting their ballots in accordance with their views. He seems to feel that to differ with him on his conception of neutrality is a mark of disloyalty, and that the fact that a citizen so differing with him happens to be of German birth suffices to impeach his motives and to deny him his rights as a citizen.

"This sort of thing is quite an innovation, and a mighty dangerous one. It arouses race feeling, if not hatred, and should be resented. I feel that the mass of our people do not agree with Mr. Wilson in these attacks on German-Americans, and that the good sense of our citizens of German extraction will not afford any one an opportunity to inject the question of a so-called divided loyalty of millions of our citizens into the campaign.

"German-Americans are absolutely loyal, and there will be no such thing as a political organization of German-Americans as such, separate and apart from the rest of our citizens. Nor will the theory work out that the German-American Alliance is to take a hand in the campaign as an organization. Its leaders will not enter upon political activities because of Mr. Wilson's foreign policies. They will do exactly the same thing as any other patriotic American—work for and vote for the candidate whose Americanism is of the highest and who regards our country's welfare as his chief aim."

McCORMICK WILL ACCEPT.

And Democratic Campaign Will Be Aggressive, New Chairman Says.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 17.—Vance C. McCormick, the new Democratic National Chairman, received a telegram today announcing his election to the Chairmanship, and said that he would accept.

"I shall confer with the President and the leaders within a short time and start an aggressive campaign," he said, adding that he had not yet made an appointment to see the President.

Mr. McCormick today resigned as Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of the Philadelphia district. He will go to Washington on Monday to see President Wilson and immediately afterward get in touch with party leaders to determine upon future action. Mr. McCormick plans to devote his entire time to the work of the campaign. He received this telegram from Fred B. Lynch, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee:

"Please accept my sincere and hearty congratulations. I feel that the party and its leader are fortunate in having you at the head of the organization. If I can help you in any way I sincerely hope you will call me."

To Deduct American Income Tax.

AMSTERDAM, June 17, (via London, June 18.)—Paying offices here, at which coupons on American securities are redeemed, beginning to-day, will deduct the American income tax of 1 per cent. from coupons presentable in America after June 30. The only exception will be those coupons which are specifically declared tax free.

BACK FROM ST. LOUIS.

Democrats Say Convention Spirit Presages Victory.

Democrats who were delegates or spectators at the St. Louis Convention began to return to New York in numbers last night, full of enthusiasm for their candidate and platform.

Thomas E. Rush, who reached the Grand Central Station at 8:40 o'clock, said that the enthusiasm at the convention was far greater than was expected in view of the fact that the renomination of President Wilson was a foregone conclusion, and that it gave the Democrats the finest kind of a fighting start for the campaign. Others who arrived last night and shared the views of Mr. Rush were Thomas F. McAvoy, Judge Robert E. Luce, Arthur E. Keating, and Borough President Maurice Connolly. Trains with returning Democrats arrived at the Grand Central Station at 8:40 and 8:50 and at the Pennsylvania Station at 7:36 and 10:15. A number of delegates also returned last night by the Erie Railroad.

EMBRACE COSTS HIM $10.

Law Student Is Fined on Woman's Charge.

Matthew G. Torrans, a law student, of 1,200 Simpson Street, the Bronx, was fined $10 yesterday by Magistrate Frothingham in Morrisania Court on a charge of embracing Mrs. Marguerite Wypler, who lives in the same apartment house. Torrans's fingerprints were taken.

Torrans rang the bell of the Wypler apartment yesterday, it was charged, and told Mrs. Wypler he had dropped a stickpin from his window upon her fire-escape. After a futile search for the pin, according to Mrs. Wypler, Torrans suddenly seized her and kissed her several times. When her husband returned Mrs. Wypler told him. Torrans's arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct followed.

GIRLS CONTRADICT WITNESS FOR ORPET

School Chums of Marion Lambert Called to Offset Testimony of Josephine Davis.

DEAD GIRL WAS HAPPY

Did Not Cry and Threaten Suicide, Declare Friends Who Attended Her Birthday Party.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 17.—The State today brought a number of young girls to court to contradict the testimony of Josephine Davis in the trial of Will H. Orpet for the alleged murder of Marion Lambert. The girls were all school chums of Marion, and attended her birthday party on Feb. 6, three days before her death in Helm's Woods, near Lake Forest.

The first of the girls to take the stand, Bernice Wells, testified that Marion seemed happy at the party. She did not see her cry, as Miss Davis testified, and did not see Miss Davis and Marion alone.

Florence Russell of Racine, Wis., testified that she and two friends spent the night of the party with Marion. Anna Paulson, who always had done so, was unable to stay.

"Did you see Josephine Davis take Marion aside into a room?" asked Mr. Dady.

"No, Sir."

"Were you on intimate terms with Marion?" asked Attorney Potter on cross-examination.

"Not particularly—just like others."

"Did Marion ever tell you of intimacy with any boy?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you and Marion talk of Orpet after the party?"

"Yes, Marion said she had heard that Orpet was engaged to Celestia Youker. She said Josephine had written Orpet about it but had received no reply. Marion didn't know what to think of the report."

The witness said she and Marion went to bed about 11 P. M., and talked till 12:30 largely about Orpet, but she recollected little about it.

"Did she say anything about Orpet's character, his temperament?" interrupted Mr. Dady.

"She said Will had a bad temper and that Mrs. Lambert had forbidden him to come to the house," answered Miss Russell.

"You have recollected quite a few things since you said there was nothing more, Miss Russell. Do you recall anything more?"

"Marion said that Jo Davis liked Orpet; that's why she was always coming to see her (Marion.)"

Mary Marshall, the next witness, said she considered Marion her best friend.

"Did she confide her troubles to you?"

"No; she did not."

"Did you know that she had a secret love affair?"

"I knew she received letters from Will Orpet, but she didn't make a secret of it."

In the Fall of 1915 Marion told the witness that she didn't care to see Orpet any more, and that her parents objected to him. The latter part of January, 1916, however, she said she expected to see him and to talk about his love affair with Miss Youker.

Miss Minnie Rumsey, Marion's Sunday School teacher, testified she had seen Marion practically every Sunday for three months and once a month at social gatherings at the church.

"Marion was unusually gay and happy at all times," said Miss Rumsey. "She was always the life of the party."

Frances Bishop testified that at the birthday party she saw tears in the eyes both of Anna Paulson and Marion because Anna could not stay all night.

"I never saw Marion when she wasn't happy, except at that moment," said Miss Bishop.

Miss Anna Paulson told of the night of Marion's birthday party.

"Did you see tears in the eyes of anybody at the party?" she was asked.

"Yes, in Marion's and my own. She said that she had taken it for granted that I would stay with her that night, because I always had. It had become a custom."

Miss Paulson said she had not seen a great deal of Marion in the last three months of her life, and they did not exchange confidences.

Court then adjourned until Monday.

OSBORNE PLANS TO RETURN

Thinks He Will Go Back to Duties as Sing Sing Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 17.—Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn expects to go back to his duties as Warden of Sing Sing. He made this announcement tonight in answer to a point-blank question. Mr. Osborne had made an address on the Mutual Welfare League, of which he is the founder. At the close he was asked if he was going back to Sing Sing.

"I refuse to answer," he said quickly. He reconsidered and then said: "I expect to go back, of course."

In his address Mr. Osborne made a scathing denunciation of a letter indorsing the work of Superintendent Markell of the Onondaga County Penitentiary, written by Rudolph Diedling after the State Prison Commission investigated the local institution and criticised its administration.

REPORT ELECTION REFORMS.

Honest Ballot Association Tells of Its Year's Work.

The report of the Honest Ballot Association for the two years ending with December 31, 1915, which was issued yesterday, recounted accomplishments and plans. According to the report, the following were some results of the Association's work:

Twenty-two election officials were convicted for frauds in the special election of 1914 on evidence furnished by the association.

Ten notaries public were convicted of falsifying names on designating and nominating petitions in the 1915 campaign, on evidence furnished by the association.

The association prosecuted charges of unfitness against more than 1,000 election officials in New York City in 1914 and 1915, more than 700 of whom were disciplined, many being removed from office and permanently disqualified from future service.

Approximately 500 school houses are now used in New York City for election polling places as a result of a campaign conducted by the association, and 1,000 election polls in school houses are promised for the Fall. This will mean a saving of about $50,000 annually.

The association prosecuted charges of incompetence and inefficiency against the State Superintendent of Elections, which resulted in a complete reorganization of that department and an approximate saving of $150,000 annually.

Mayor Mitchel directed the Commissioner of Accounts to investigate the administration of the election laws in New York City at the request of the association, and many constructive improvements in election conditions and administration resulted.

Amendments proposed by the association were enacted into the election law, with the result that New York City now has bipartisan election boards, the signature law, and other safeguards at the primaries, registration of voters in the evenings of an entire week, a consolidation of enrollment and registration books, and many minor improvements in election conditions.

The report of the Volunteer Watchers' League, which gave material assistance to the Association, was included in the report of the Association.

"CAN PAY WILSON BACK."

AMSTERDAM, June 17, (via London.)—Discussing the Presidential nominations at the Chicago and St. Louis conventions the Cologne Gazette says:

"German-Americans, on whose votes perhaps the decision of the election rests, are for the most part publicly on the side of Hughes. They now have an opportunity of paying President Wilson back for his false, hypocritical neutrality and for his unheard-of attacks on their American nationality."

ROOT OUTLINES THE ISSUE.

Americanism and Awakening, He Says at Utica Club Dedication.

UTICA, N. Y., June 17.—In his first public utterance since the Republican National Convention ex-Senator Elihu Root laid down the issues of the Presidential campaign at the dedication of the new home of the Utica Republican Club given by Thomas Redfield Proctor of Utica, and opened by Governor Charles S. Whitman tonight. Senator Root declared the campaign to be one for the revival of Americanism.

"It is a campaign," he said, "which is to strike off the shackles of the mind and wake up from the lethargy of mere business and leisure, the patriotic people of America, who had forgotten that to preserve their liberty and their justice they must be alive, vigilant, active, and self-sacrificing."

Describing the Democratic Party, he said: "For it the Government is a cow to be milked—and not a mistress to be served."

At the conclusion of the program he sprang to his feet and, waving his hat above his head, led a great crowd in three cheers for Charles Evans Hughes and Charles Warren Fairbanks.

HUGHES HAS PICKED CAMPAIGN MANAGER

Continued from Page 1.

matter up. Mr. Hughes, on his return from Providence, R. I., next Thursday, may go to the Long Island estate for a short time, and after a week or two decide whether to remain there or go to some other resort. He has decided not to return to Washington again this Summer, and does not want to remain in New York while arrangements for his permanent Summer home are being made.

Bridgehampton is ninety miles from New York on the Montauk branch of the Long Island Railroad. It is a quiet little village, situated between Southampton and Easthampton. Mr. Hughes spent a Summer there four years ago. There is a golf course nearby.

The "Prenedden" cottage is not far from the ocean front. It has about twenty-four rooms. The house was built by the Esterbrook family of writing pen fame. The property adjoins the Berwind place, a show place on the south side of Long Island.

After he had disposed of this report Mr. Hughes continued with his conferences. He found that most of the leaders were there to urge him to make a vigorous campaign which would carry him all over the country, but he would not intimate whether he had reached any decision. Such matters, he said, would have to be worked out after the campaign committees were formed.

Among his visitors, in the order that they called, were Congressmen E. B. Stephens, a Roosevelt Republican of Los Angeles, who predicted that the Progressives of his State would join with the Republicans and give Mr. Hughes 100,000 majority; Senator James H. Brady of Idaho, Representative Richard W. Austin of Tennessee, who promised to carry the State for Hughes if the nominee would make some speeches there; Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, with a promise of 75,000 majority; Senator Sterling of South Dakota, ex-Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, another who believed the Roosevelt men would go with Hughes; Congressman Madden of Illinois, F. B. Loomis of San Francisco, Assistant Secretary of State under Roosevelt; ex-Judge Frank H. Short of Fresno, Cal., ex-Governor Gillette of California, and John W. Dwight, who managed the Root boom for the nomination. They all said Hughes would win. All, apparently, are going to work their hardest for him.

The talk about the Chairmanship of the National Committee was persistent. The general feeling was that Hayward, if selected, would score competent. He was assistant to Hitchcock in the Taft campaign of 1908 and managed Whitman's campaign for Governor. His selection would bring about a close companionship between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Whitman and might soften the hurts of some of the Hitchcock boomers. Also he would not have an alarming effect upon the Progressives, it was felt. No other names were mentioned here prominently today, and if Mr. Hughes has selected another he is keeping the information very closely to himself.

Mr. Hughes has no definite engagements of a political nature for tomorrow, and expects to spend the day getting a bit of rest and preparing for his exit from Washington. He leaves Washington for New York with Mrs. Hughes at 12:40 o'clock Monday morning.

BALK AT HUGHES CANDIDACY.

Some Jersey Moose Favor Supporting Wilson or a Third Ticket.

TRENTON, N. J., June 17.—Just what will be the outcome of dissension in the Progressive organization in New Jersey, whether it will mean co-operation in a movement by one faction to put a third national ticket in the field, or a flocking to the Wilson standard by that faction, which is dissatisfied with events at the recent Chicago Convention, is keenly interesting State politicians.

A fight is brewing in the Progressive ranks over the Hughes candidacy. Interest in the situation was heightened today when a statement was made public from National Committeeman Irving K. Taylor and State Chairman J. A. H. Hopkins, which says that it is entirely too early to assume that the Progressives will support Hughes. Taylor and Hopkins interpreted a previous statement by Everett Colby as indicating that the latter intended to back Hughes, and, as expressing the opinion that Progressives generally would do so. They say that Colby has not been authorized to make any official statement in their behalf, and that at the present time indications do not support the opinion attributed to Colby. They say they are awaiting the action of the National Committee on June 26, when they will call delegates together to agree upon a future course.

"Until then we desire the public to understand that any statements which may appear are unofficial and unauthorized and cannot represent anything other than the author's personal views," they assert.

Mr. Colby declined to comment on the Taylor-Hopkins utterances. He said that his statement on returning from Chicago, in which he praised Hughes personally and said that a good candidate had been named at Chicago, covered the case for the present.



Business Hours During June, Daily. Including Saturday, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Will Close All Day Saturday from July 8th to Sept. 2d.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

OFFER ENTIRELY NEW MODELS

Mid-Summer Apparel

For Sport, street and formal wear; also attire specially designed for mountain and seashore resorts,

At Remarkably Low Prices

Exquisite Frocks of Silk

Correctly designed for all daytime or evening functions, town or country wear; Taffeta Silk, Crepe Georgette, Rajah Silk and Crepe de Chine in the new colors. In all sizes for Women and Misses.

16.50 19.75 24.50

New Dresses for Summer

Of pleasing designs, featuring the newest style innovations in striped, crossbar, flowered and novelty voiles, flowered and plain Organdie, Linen and Batiste.

6.95 8.75 10.00

Silk Dresses—*Reduced*

Former Prices to $29.50

Of Taffeta Silk combined with Crepe Georgette, and embroidered Crepe Meteor ..... *To Close at* 13.75

Tailored and Sport Skirts

Of awning striped Silverbloom, White Gabardine or Bedford Cord and Taffeta Silk, in solid colors or striped effects, fancy pockets and large pearl buttons.

2.00 3.95 5.40

Wide Wale Velvet Corduroy Skirts

Smart sport models of velvet Corduroy, in white, rose, Copenhagen and tan, beautifully tailored;

Specially Priced 2.95

Shopper's Column

What the Shopper selected for Special Mention at Stewart's

SWEATER COATS
of fibre silk with mercerized backing or of zephur wool, in a variety of solid colors and stripes. They are marked .... 4.95 to 14.75

NATURAL CROSS FOX ANIMAL SCARFS
Large handsome skins exquisitely marked; it puzzles me how they can sell scarfs of this fine quality for 35.00

SCOTCH MOLE COLLARETTE
Newest shapes marked at the low price of 22.50

TAILORED WHITE ORGANDIE WAISTS
Handsomely modeled blouses, all over fine tucks, just the thing for warm weather wear; marked at 2.00

GEORGETTE WAISTS
Of an extra heavy quality Georgette Crepe; they are in white, flesh and various desirable colors and have been reduced to 3.95

COLLAR & CUFF SETS OF VENISE LACE
There are so many beautiful designs to select from that it is difficult to choose; and the values—well, I have frequently come across sets that were marked $2.00 that I do not believe equal in quality or chic with these. All they ask here is 95c

Stewart & Co. Will Close Out Monday

Regardless of Former Prices

SPRING SUITS—Serge, Velour Checks, Mixtures, Pongee Silk, Wool Jersey 10.00
SPRING SUITS—Taffeta Silk, Poiret Twill, Serge, Gabardine 15.00
TAFFETA SILK SUITS—high cost models 19.75
SPRING COATS—Silk Faille, Mother of Pearl Velvet, Velour Checks, Mixtures 7.50
SPRING COATS—Gabardine, Serge, Velour Checks, silk lined throughout 10.00
WASH DRESSES—Laces, Organdie, Voile, Net 3.75

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Important Sale Offering Exceptional Values in

Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

Comprising a large assortment of exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* models featuring the latest fashion developments in the desirable materials in white and the colors and combinations now in vogue.

Attractive Dresses ..... at	5.90	8.90	10.75	13.75
More Elaborate Dresses .... at	15.00	19.75	25.00	35.00
Silk Dresses ..... at	19.75	25.00	35.00	45.00

Women's Sport Suits—*Special*

Silk Jersey Sport Suits, in blue, gold, white and green, striped collar bottom border and belt. } 18.00

Town and Country Suit of knitted jersey cloth, in rose, blue, brown and green. Norfolk coat. } 18.00

Superior Milanese Silk Sport Suits; coats cut extra long; in bright colorings, new sailor collar. } 29.75

Women's Sport Coats—*Special*

Jersey Cloth Sport or Beach Coat, three-quarter length; in sweater shades; smartly trimmed. } 9.75

White *Worumbo* Chinchilla Coats, in belted and flare models, sport pockets and convertible collars. } 15.00

Flare Model Sport Coat of Milanese silk jersey; collar and bottom border trimmed with Marabou. } 18.00

Women's Skirts—*Special*

Washable Sport Skirts
Pearl button front and other models of Russian cord, pique and corduroy. } 2.95

Striped Gabardine Sport Skirts
Of washable striped gabardine, white ground with stripes of rose, black, green and blue. } 3.95

Wool Jersey Sport Skirts
In blue, green, rose, gold and white, shirred model with belt, pockets and pearl buttons. } 8.90

Women's Sweaters—*Special*

Fibre Silk Sweaters (*with mercerized back*)
V neck or shawl collar with sash, in plain colors and two-tone effects. } 5.00

Norfolk Sport Sweaters
Of zephyr worsted in Rose, Copen, Gold and White; with collar, pockets and belt } 6.75

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Sweaters
Shirred back, with collar, sash and pockets; in rose, purple, gold, cerise, emerald, white. } 10.75

Women's Summer Blouses

Lingerie Blouses
Organdie, Voile, Linen and Batiste. 2.00

Organdie Blouses
Trimmings of fine lace and tucking. 2.95

Superior Lingerie Blouses
Embroidered Organdies, Linens and Voile. 3.95

Hand Embroidered Lingerie Blouses
New frill models with lace edging. 5.00

Women's Summer Kimonos

Cotton Crepe Kimonos
Several models of plain or novelty Crepe. 1.00

Imported Japanese Kimonos
Cotton Crepe, hand embroidered. 1.25

Crepe de Laine Kimonos
Hand embroidered Coatee with pleated skirt. 3.95

Crepe de Chine Kimonos
Pastel shades, lace and ribbon trimmed. 7.50

Will Place on Special Sale Monday

White Tub Silk Petticoats
Tailored flounce and lace trimmed model with shadow proof double panel front and back. } 1.85

Silk Poplin Bathing Suits
Princess model in Black and Navy Blue, trimming of satin in contrasting colors (no bloomers) } 3.90

Satin Bathing Suits
Empire Princess and belted models, with or without sleeves (no bloomers). } 6.90

Elastic Top Corsets
Of pink figured material, medium length skirts, especially adapted for athletic wear. } 2.00

Pink Broche Corsets
Pink Broche Corsets, Empire top, extra long skirts, Val. trimmed. } 2.95

Women's Milanese Silk Gloves
16 button length of superior White Milanese; Paris Point back; double finger tips, } 59c

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises
Pink crepe de chine, in tailored or lace and ribbon trimmed models. } 2.00

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Superior crepe de chine, in tailored or trimmed models, cut very full. } 3.95

Glove Silk Bloomers
Superior Glove Silk Bloomers, in pink and white, fully reinforced. } 2.00

Soft Satin Sport Hats
Superior corded satin in sweater shades of Gold, Rose, Green, Copen, Pink and White. } 3.95

LIGHTNING STORM STARTS MANY FIRES

Employes In W. 55th St. Factory Have Narrow Escape as Building Is Struck.

MAN KILLED BY LIVE WIRE

Steamer with a Brooklyn Republican Club Aboard In Collision at Hell Gate.

Heavy rainfall and lightning yesterday afternoon developed a destructive storm here and in New Jersey indirectly causing the death of one person, injuries to others, and damage to property by fire. In many places trolley wires were down and tracks flooded, adding to the general traffic interruption. The service of telegraph and telephone lines was also affected.

Carl Joergenson, an electrical engineer, employed at the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi, N. J., was killed by contact with an electric light wire. He saw the broken wire, a feed cable carrying 2,400 volts, suspended from a pole over the sidewalk at Union and Main Streets, and notified Chief of Police Robert Davis, who telephoned to the power house about it. Joergenson, fearing passersby would be injured, picked up a stick and tried to push the end of the wire toward the curb. The stick slipped and the wire struck the engineer on the hand. He dropped to the sidewalk unconscious. It was impossible to remove Joergenson until the current had been turned off at the power house. He was placed in a taxicab, but died on the way to St. Mary's Hospital. He was 35 years old, and leaves his wife and two children.

Dr. E. H. Grinnelly, a dentist of Trenton, N. J., his vision affected by the rain and lightning, did not see six persons walking ahead of him on White Horse Road and drove his automobile against the party, slightly injuring four of them. Two of the injured, Mrs. Jacob Baun and her son Walter, were taken to St. Francis Hospital with body and scalp wounds. Jacob Baun, the injured woman's husband, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDonald, all of whom live at White Horse, were taken to a farm house and their slight hurts attended to.

Lightning hit and ignited a corner of the roof of the five-story factory building at 637 to 645 West Fifty-fifth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, which burned out the two upper floors, occupied by Schloss Brothers, manufacturers of furniture and cabinets. One of the employes, Michael Sasso, 18 years old, of 2,030 Seventh Avenue, was burned slightly on face and neck by the lightning bolt. After receiving treatment at Roosevelt Hospital he was able to go home. Myron J. Schloss and ten other employes on the top floors made their escape without injury.

The flames spread rapidly and threatened the adjoining lumber yard of J. G. Patterson, owner of the building, who occupies the first three floors. On account of the great difficulty of reaching the fire from the street Battalion Chief "Smokey Joe" Martin called out the apparatus for two alarms at 3:40 o'clock and twenty minutes later sent in a third alarm. The firemen held the fire above the third floor. The damage was estimated at $25,000.

The apartment house at 1,075 Home Street, the Bronx, was hit by lightning, which dislodged bricks from the coping of the roof, fragments of which struck Mrs. Fannie Schaefer and her 15-months-old infant as she was walking along the sidewalk. The baby was taken to the Lincoln Hospital by Dr. Cramer, painfully hurt, with contusions on the forehead.

The forty-foot flagpole over Terrace Garden was shattered by a lightning bolt. A section of the pole, which was five inches in diameter at the base, fell six stories to the street.

Two houses at Paterson, N. J., were struck by lightning. The storm broke down the trolley service there, and traffic on all the lines ceased for two hours.

TUG HITS EXCURSION BOAT.

Collision in Storm on East River Imperils 500 on the Franklin.

The heavy downpour yesterday afternoon was responsible for a collision in the East River at Hell Gate, which, although not resulting seriously, endangered the lives of about 500 excursionists, members of the Congress Republican Club of 586 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, who were on their way to Witzel's Grove at College Point.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, when the downpour was at its heaviest, the tug Elmer A. Keeler, owned by the Keeler Towing Company of 1 Broadway, ran through the rain into the port side of the Benjamin Franklin, owned by the Benjamin Franklin Transportation Company, Pier 24, North River, which was carrying the excursionists.

A large hole was knocked in the side of the Franklin, but it was slightly above the water line. The damaged vessel at once put in to a pier at Astoria, where an inspection revealed that no serious damage had been done. The Franklin later continued on her way.

Several excursionists were injured in the crash, among them being James C. Van Zillio, 872 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, whose knees and legs were cut and bruised. Charles Gardner of Rodney Street and William McAneney of Ross Street, both of Brooklyn, also suffered injuries by being knocked to the deck.

Some of those on the steamer were Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee; Senator Charles C. Lockwood, James Shaw of the Kings County Republican Club, George A. Goldsmith, a member of the Kings County Republican Committee; ex-Congressman William M. Calder, Alderman John S. Gaynor; Floyd Adams, Clerk of the Gates Avenue Court and President of the Congress Club; William A. Halloran, Clerk of the Board of Elections, and former Assemblyman George Langhorst.

STORM SPOILS PARK PARTIES.

1,500 Children on June Walk Caught in Torrent.

The torrents that descended upon Manhattan yesterday afternoon caught two lage children's parties in full swing in Central Park. The larger included more than 1,500 boys and girls, who were enjoying the annual June walk of the Yorkville Social Centre on the Sheep Meadow, and the other was the annual June party of the Stage Children's Fund, attended by 150 boy and girl players.

The party of the Yorkville Centre had been postponed from the week before on account of the rain, so it was decided to take no chances yesterday, and arrangements were made for the use of the Lyceum at Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, in case of inclement weather.

Just as they reached the doors of the building at noon the sun mae its first appearance, and a hasty council of war was held, at which it was decided that, after all, the party might be held in the park. The ice cream was being passed several hours later when the heavens fell. There was a hurrying and scurrying as hundreds of youngsters dropped the cherished Neapolitan squares and ran shrieking to shelter to save their Sunday duds. They stood dripping under trees and soaked to the skin in the neighboring park buildings till the downpour was over. Some of the braver ones returned to finish the ice cream, but the majority hastened to get into dry clothes.

The stage children's fate was a happier one. They had devoured their ice cream and cake and had drunk the fifty quarts of milk provided for their picnic luncheon when the storm came. The park policemen rescued many budding Bernhardts and carried them from puddles to isles of safety. Later the children returned to their games, guarded over by Mrs. Mille James Thorne.

RAIN DELAYS MANOEUVRES.

Engineers Will Work Out Field Problem Today.

Elaborate field manoeuvres arranged as preliminary instruction for the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers before going into camp at Beekman, which had been planned for yesterday afternoon and today in Van Cortlandt Park, were delayed yesterday by rain. The afternoon was spent in pitching tents.

Six hundred men of the Engineers' Corps, sixty members of the Engineers' Training Battalion, in command of Captain George Perrine of the Seventy-first Regiment, and a battery of the Second Field Artillery bivouacked in the park to be ready early today to take part in the working out of a problem in the defense of New York against an attack directed from the shores of the Sound.

The encampment will be reviewed by Major Gen. O'Ryan this afternoon.

MUCH DAMAGE UP STATE.

Two Persons Drowned at Hornell—Railroads Abandon Schedules.

HORNELL, N. Y., June 17.—Two persons were drowned and property damage estimated at $150,000 was caused by the overflow of Canisteo River early today following a succession of cloudbursts within a radius of twenty miles of Hornell.

An automobile in which Mrs. John M. Saxton and her son were riding was overturned by a sudden rush of water from the overflow of a creek, and Mrs. Saxton was drowned. A house in which Peter Head and Levi Madison lived on the bank of Purdy Creek, a tributary of the Canisteo, was carried away. Head was drowned, but Madison was rescued four miles down stream.

Nearby towns reported high water, but no loss of life.

Cloudbursts in the Cowanesque River Valley, in Northern Pennsylvania, caused heavy damage early today. All trains on the Cowanesque Valley branch of the New York Central Railroad system have been annulled and the Pennsylvania division is blocked by landslides between Ansonia and Pines. The Erie Railroad's main line is blocked at Gang Mills, four miles west of here, and at Canisteo.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 17.—A cloudburst at Naples, Ontario County, early this morning carried away five bridges and damaged other property to the extent of $75,000. Live stock and buildings were swept down West Hollow and Reservoir Creeks, and thousands of acres of growing crops inundated. Vineyards are reported ruined.

SYBIL VANE'S SONGS STIR BAZAAR CROWD

Throng Joins in "Marseillaise," "Keep Home Fires Burning," "Star-Spangled Banner."

PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED

One Man Wins Motor Car and Another a Phonograph — Franck Wins Two 20-Franc Pieces.

The largest crowd that has attended the Allied Bazaar since the extension beyond last Wednesday, the date originally set for closing, filled Grand Central Palace yesterday. It was a crowd that came primarily to be entertained rather than to buy, as have been all of the crowds in the "hang-over" period. This may be due in part to the fact that the resistance of the volunteer workers has been worn down by the long grind until they are not so insistent as they were. They have given up pretty generally their slogan, "Thou shall not pass," practiced during the early days of the fair, and now, after three entreaties they allow the unwilling ones to proceed.

The end of a far from perfect day, so far as the weather was concerned, proved the climax of yesterday's session. At 10 o'clock Sybil Vane, standing on the platform elevated above the main floor, sang "La Marseillaise." When the curtains were drawn and she was disclosed standing there, with the tricolor in her hands, a mighty shout burst from several thousand throats. A few minutes later these same larynxes were singing the stirring strains of the refrain.

Next Miss Vane appeared with the British flag and led the big chorus in "Keep the Home Fires Burning." There were more cheers for this, but the loudest outburst came when the soloist waved an American flag and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." The crowd, being human, loved the sound of its own voice, and the singing was kept up for some time.

Many Amusing Incidents.

The fair, with its cosmiopolitan crowds, is teeming with incidents sentimental and amusing for those who keep their eyes and ears open. A young French woman called at the Melting Pot booth yesterday and gave Mrs. R. C. Taylor, its manager, a gold piece that had been given her by Mrs. William Howard Taft one Christmas when the latter was the First Lady of the Land and the young woman was in her service. She had determined never to part with the coin, but she said she had two brothers in the war and had made up her mind to sacrifice her dearest possession.

A salesman who didn't know his New York insisted on selling Rube Goldberg an original drawing by a rival cartoonist. Mr. Goldberg offered to draw him one on the spot, but the man thought he was "spoofing." Mrs. Irma Medley of the Tours booth asked a man to buy a chance on a tour, and when she suggested a trip to Havana he informed her he had donated that himself.

This will be Scottish Day, and at 4 and 10 o'clock on the main floor the Royal Scottish Quartet will sing. At 9 o'clock another moment of silence will be observed for the war's dead, and the service will be ended by "The Scottish Lament," played by the New York Scottish band of pipers.

W. Willey of 227 Hudson Street and G. C. Medill of Ogdensburg both won prizes — the former a case of whisky and the latter one of champagne — in yesterday's drawing. A. Zeal of 149 Broadway drew a motor car, and a phonograph went to Mr. Kainfield of 420 Convent Avenue. It was purely a coincidence that coupon 220 won two 20-franc pieces for Jacques Franck of 709 West 170th Street.

Bathers Discover Woman's Body.

Bathers at Huguenot Beach, S. I., yesterday afternoon discovered the torso of a woman, which had been in the water for a long time. Policeman Clarrus of the Tottenville Station was summoned, and the body was removed to the Staten Island Morgue to await identification. The head, one leg, and both arms were missing, and a report was circulated that the woman had been murdered, but the police, after an investigation by detectives from the Ninth Branch, said that the condition of the body was due to the length of time it had been in the water.

MILITARY IN SCHOOLS.

To be Discussed by Convention of Teachers.

Professor J. W. Searson, head of the Department of English in the State Agricultural College of Kansas, who is in charge of part of the arrangements for the annual convention of the National Educational Association, to be held in Madison Square Garden the first week of July, went to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday and reserved accommodations for some of the officials of the association. The hotel will be the headquarters of the Pennsylvania delegation and for the delegations from the South.

Mr. Searson said he expected more than 25,000 educators and their families to come to New York for the first gathering of the kind to be held here in fifty-four years of the existence of the association. There will be special trains from Chicago, Detroit, and points in Wisconsin, and the States in the extreme West are expected to be well represented. Idaho, according to Professor Searson, is sending twenty-five of her leading educators, headed by E. O. Sisson, State Commissioner of Education. President H. S. Aley of the State University of Maine has sent word that the full membership of the association in that State will come to the convention.

"Preparedness is bound to be a leading topic of the convention," said Professor Searson. "The action of the New York Legislature in making military training compulsory in schools has awakened general interest. Another theme is going to be the teaching of agriculture in city schools. One of the interesting figures at the convention will be John Conway, a native Mexican, Superintendent of Schools of Santa Fe County, N. M., who put up forty-nine school houses without a cent of appropriation by the State. He did it by a sort of 'school revival,' raising the money by contributions."

AUTO KILLS IN BROADWAY.

F. H. Frick of Bogota Locked Up After Accident.

Charles Kenien, 45 years old, a chauffeur, of 444 West 124th Street, was killed last night at Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street by being struck by an automobile driven by F. H. Frick of 102 Larch Avenue, Bogota, N. J. In the automobile with Mr. Frick were Dr. George L. Edwards of Bogota and Frederick Coughtry of 445 Riverside Drive.

According to Mr. Frick, Kenien stepped in front of the automobile during a playful wrestling bout with Anthony Kauff, a friend, of 489 Amsterdam Avenue. Kauff denied this, and his insistence that he and Kenien were walking quietly across the street when the latter was struck caused the police to lock up Mr. Frick on a charge of homicide.

GREGORY ESTATE $541,158.

Stamp and Coin Collections Worth $30,000.

Charles Gregory, who died on May 20, 1915, left an estate valued at $541,158, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller. Among the assets were a stamp collection, valued at $17,676, and a collection of coins appraised at $18,662. Mr. Gregory also had theatre bills worth $1,000.

Miss Helen Gregory, a daughter of the testator, received $281,451; Mrs. Elizabeth Callaway, and Mrs. Sarah G. Chumard, sisters, received $48,145 and $76,290, respectively. Mr. Gregory made bequests of $28,145 and $14,072 to Charles W. Gregory and G. Harry Gregory, his nephews. He made several smaller bequests to relatives and friends.

A seat in the New York Stock Exchange belonging to Mr. Gregory was appraised at $55,000. He owned stocks and bonds valued at $454,000. Other personalty amounted to $32,371. One item appraised was a packet of unused postage stamps and envelopes which was worth $1,390.

CRASH HALTS SUBWAY.

Two Empty Trains Collide in Upper Broadway Tube.

A switchman ran an empty six-car subway train from 137th Street and Broadway to 114th Street to leave it for the night at 8:41 o'clock last night, and because the rails were slippery where the heavy rain had driven water into the tube, or because of some other reason not established by the company, the switchman did not halt his train, and it crashed into another empty six-car train.

Windows in many cars were broken, and the cars were so shaken and strained that all were sent to the repair shops for an overhauling. No one was hurt, but the power from Ninety-sixth Street to 116th Street was shut off for four minutes while the glass and small debris was swept up from the tracks.

HERE TO AID ARMENIANS.

Noel Buxton, M. P., Accompanied by Rev. Rosslyn Bruce.

Noel Buxton, M. P., former British diplomatic representative to Rumania, arrived last night from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis, accompanied by the Rev. Rosslyn Bruce, who represents the Archbishop of Canterbury. The object of their visit is to consult with the Armenian refugees in New York as to the best method of relieving the distress and suffering of the Armenians who are left in their devastated country.

During their stay in New York Mr. Buxton and Mr. Bruce will make their headquarters with the Rockefeller Foundation officers, with whom they have been working in London for the relief of the Armenians. Mr. Buxton said that it was estimated that fully 800,000 Armenians had been killed by the Turks, who ransacked the villages and shot the men down in platoons, while the women and children were taken into the Turkish harems and forced to adopt Islamism.

"These women will probably never be found again," he said. "In the southern part of Armenia the Turks met warlike people who offered armed resistance to their attacks and repulsed them with great loss. Many of these southern Armenians escaped over the mountains to the shores of the Mediterranean, where they were rescued."

After the war started, in August, 1914, Mr. Buxton was sent to Bucharest to negotiate with the Bulgarians to persuade them to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

"I was followed everywhere by German and Turkish spies," he continued, "as the Turks were trying to get the Bulgarians on their side. On October 30, 1915, I was riding in an automobile in Bucharest with my brother Rodin and a friend when four Turkish spies tried to kill us at a crossing. The leader fired six shots rapidly at us. I was hit by three of the bullets, one striking me in the right jaw, the fourth got my brother in the lungs, the next went wide, and the last shot hit our friend. Fortunately none of us was killed."

FOR TUBERCULAR HOSPITALS

Appelbaum Praises Plank in Democratic Platform.

Misha Appelbaum, leader of the Humanitarian Cult, returned to his home at 309 West Ninety-ninth Street yesterday from the Democratic National Convention, elated at having been instrumental in inserting in the Democratic platform a plank calling for the establishment of Federal sanitariums for needy tubercular patients. This plank, he said, he offered to the Progressives and the Republicans, by whom he was disregarded. The Resolution Committee of the Democratic Convention, he said, allotted him fifteen minutes to urge his suggestions, and although it did not agree that a plank should be introduced calling for a Department of Welfare in the Federal Government, it did recognize the necessity of tubercular hospitals.

Mr. Appelbaum said that he had been told by various politicians that the founding of Federal sanitariums would necessitate the organization of a new department in the Federal Government.

Mr. Appelbaum said that the plank in the Democratic platform for tubercular sanitariums was "a mor ment which I have erected for my mother, who died shortly before the cult was started. Her death was caused by a bronchial affliction."

ANNAPOLIS BOYS OF '06 DINE

Navy Men, Ten Years Out of School, Have a Reunion.

After having been scattered to all parts of the world, 25 members of the class of 1906 of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis gathered yesterday at the Hotel Astor. Following a luncheon they went to the theatre and then reassembled for dinner. Many stories were told of experiences in the navy in different lands, and some who had retired from the service said that if the time came to prove its efficiency it would be found to be as good as any navy in the world.

Arthur C. Grady, President of the class, presided at the dinner. The Secretary of the class is R. L. Lowman, and the Treasurer is Stephen Decatur, a direct descendant of Admiral Decatur. Owen Bartlett, the class historian, who has collected data regarding the achievements since graduation of members, told what they had been doing.

BRITISH MAIL ON ST. LOUIS.

American Boat Brings 3,000 Sacks Taken from Cunard Line.

The American liner St. Louis arrived last night with nearly 3,000 sacks of mail from Liverpool, which is the first time the Saturday mail has been taken from the Cunard steamships.

This is due to the complaint made by British officials in New York of the unnecessary delay caused by placing the mails on slow vessels like the Carpathia, when much faster steamships are leaving Liverpool for New York on the same day.

DEMANDS NEW EXECUTOR.

Mrs. Estelle Dearborn Says Mother, Who Is 80, Is Unfitted.

Mrs. Estelle Dearborn applied yesterday to the Surrogates' Court to have Mrs. Louise N. Bristow, her mother, who is 80 years old, removed as executrix of the estate of her father, George F. Bristow. She asserts that her mother has not filed an accounting since 1901, three years after the death of her father. Mrs. Dearborn alleges that under her father's will she was to receive a farm at Orient, L. I., and the income from one-third of the residuary estate to be held in trust by the executors.

The other executor of the estate, Edward J. Biederman resigned several years ago, leaving the estate entirely in the hands of Mrs. Bristow, the petitioner asserts. She complains that her mother has been very irregular in her payments and that no account has been kept of the sums expended from the estate from time to time.

Recently Mrs. Bristow informed her daughter that she contemplated moving to Rhode Island, where she had purchased a home. The daughter maintains that she is unfit for the place of executrix by reason of poor health and is likely to cause future trouble by being outside of the jurisdiction of the courts in this State. Mrs. Dearborn states that the value of the personalty left by her father was $35,000. She has been unable to ascertain the value of the realty holdings of her parent.

6,000 Volts Don't Kill Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 17.—Ethan A. Hathaway, an electrician employed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, is in Nassau Hospital with severe burns received this afternoon when he came in contact with a wire carrying over 6,000 volts of electricity in the sub-station of the New York & Long Island Traction Company, Hempstead. He was saved from death by G. H. Smith, operator in the station, who heard his cries for help and shut off the power.

BOY HOBO IN TOWN.

Travels from Chicago on the Bumpers, to Jail.

When the Twentieth Century Limited pulled into Grand Central Terminal from Chicago yesterday morning the passengers saw Detective McCoy lift a boy from the bumpers of the baggage car. It was Vincent Scott, 17 years old, a negro of Chicago and other points throughout the country, where he has traveled by the hobo route in the last two years.

The boy was covered with mud. He was so stiff and sore from the cramped position in which he had been riding since the fast train left Chicago Friday afternoon that first-aid treatment was required before he could walk. He was weak from hunger. He said he had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours.

Arraigned before Magistrate Breen in Yorkville Court, Scott said he came East to visit friends in Plainfield, N. J., that he was used to riding bumpers, had toured the country that way and found it tiring but not very dangerous. He was committed to the Yorkville prison for two days.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

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UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES SUITABLE FOR COUNTRY AND SEASHORE WEAR

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All Shown on Third Floor

Dimity One-Piece Dresses	25.00
One-Piece Dresses (Of White and Striped Cotton Crepe)	40.00 and 45.00
Dainty Muslin Dresses	55.00
Radium Silk Dresses (In Plain Color Navy Blue and Black)	55.00
One-Piece Dresses (Of Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe In White, Flesh, Navy Blue and Black)	65.00
Net Emb'd Dresses	65.00 and 75.00
Figured Chiffon Dresses	75.00

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Established 1879 — *Phone 1234 Greeley*

Specials In Infants' Wear—*3rd Floor*

Babies' Shetland Wool Sweaters
Pink, blue, or all white; a cunning belted model with shawl-collar; sizes 1 to 3 years. *Special* 3.00

Babies' White Nainsook Dresses
A dainty little yoke-style with lace-insertion prettily run between embroidery on the skirt. Typical of Best's Better Values; sizes 6 months to 2 years. *Special* 1.40

Babies' Pique Tub Coats
A double-breasted box model with hand-scalloped turn-over collar. Beautifully hand-scalloped. *Special* 3.00

Babies' Pique Coats—Cape Model
Beautifully hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped. Sizes 1 to 3 years. *Special* 5.25

Most complete line of Country and Seashore Toys. —4th Floor

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.

Full assortments, Summer Go-Carts and Pullmans. —4th Floor.

Children's Summer Shoes—*3rd Floor*

Tan Barefoot Sandals
In tan calfskin; two straps; sizes from infants to misses; priced according to size. 1.60 to 2.45

Calfskin Play Oxfords
In tan calf; children's and misses' sizes; priced according to size. 2.45 and 2.75

Boys' Scout Shoes
Extra stout lace models in tan calf; children's and boys' sizes. 2.85 to 3.65

Girls' Cotton Crepe Middies
White, with collar, cuffs and band striped in rose-and-white, blue-and-white, and green-and-white. V neck, closing with white silk lace; sizes 8 to 18 years.—*1st Floor.* *Special* 1.50

Boys' Washable Suits
In best Summer weights and models—2 to 8 years.—*1st Floor.* 1.65 to 6.00

Children's Barber Shop—now greatly enlarged—4th Floor

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Close during June: Daily, 5:30. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M.

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Daily Motor Delivery to Suburban and Jersey Coast Points

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Important Sales Monday

Of New Summer Styles for Women, Misses and Girls

Women's Bolivia Cloth Coats

Handsome New Models Not Shown Elsewhere—2nd Floor

42.50 55.00 to 79.00

Belted or flare models in rich, dark tones or evening shades; richly silk-lined; copies of foreign models.

Three New Models in Women's and Misses'

Taffeta-and-Georgette Dresses

Special at 25.00

Model 1. Navy taffeta skirt with tunic-coat of Georgette, edged with taffeta. Novelty girdle sash; white taffeta vestee.

Model 2. Full-length navy taffeta skirt with novelty pockets embroidered in Poiret wool patterns; upper blouse of Georgette with surplice and collar of taffeta; white Georgette over-collar.

Model 3. All-taffeta costume with Georgette sleeves and white Georgette over-collar; novelty girdle embroidered in Poiret wool; finish of smoked pearl buttons. Navy only.

2nd Floor

Women's Crepe de Chine Sport Suits

29.50 *Special*

A stylish two-tone model, with pleated skirt and coat in contrasting shades. Choice of tan-and-purple, white-and-Copenhagen, white-and-gray, white-and-rose, white-and-navy, and other striking and distinctive combinations. Made exclusively for Best's.—*2nd Floor.*

For Women and Misses

Crepe de Chine Dresses
14.50 *Special*
A very smart new pleated model with finish of white organdie collar and cuffs. Choice of white or navy.—*2nd Floor*

Smart Summer Pumps
Daytime or Dress-wear
6.00
Gray, bronze, white or dull black kid; also patent leather. A beautifully made, hand-turned model, with light, moderately high heel; finished with ornament.—*3rd Floor*

Wash Silk Petticoats
Panel-front—Shadow-Proof
2.95 3.95 5.00
White habutai, with double panel back and front; 3 smart ruffles on flounce; sizes 14 to 38. Also extra size at 5.00.—*3rd Floor*

Imported Voile Dresses
12.50 *Special*
With hand-embroidered kerchief collar; full skirt with insertions of white to match collar. White-and-Copen, white-and-green, and other combinations.—*2nd Floor*

French Envelope Chemises
Hand-embroidered—Scalloped Edges
1.95
Cut fine and full in latest Summer model; sizes 36 to 42.—*3rd Floor*

Fancy Taffeta Petticoats
5.00
Regularly 6.50
Black-and-white checked and striped effects; smart deep flounce; finished with ruffle; all sizes.—*3rd Floor*

Women's and Misses' Separate Skirts

Latest Fashionable Models—Specially Priced—2nd Floor

Pongee Novelty Skirts
Cool, distinctive stripings of rose, blue, purple or green, combined with white relieved by black. Plain or shirred top; novelty patch pockets. *Special* 10.50

White Gabardine Wash Skirts
Shirred at back, with novelty crush belt; finish of pearl buttons. *Special* 4.50

Women's Blouses and Smocks

Charming New Summer Models—Exceptional Values—2nd Floor

Frilled Batiste Blouses
Three lovely new models showing a filmy fineness and beauty of detail seldom found under 7.50. *Special* 5.75

White Jean Smocks
With awning-striped collar and cuffs in various smart colorings. *Special* 2.25

White Linen Smocks
With collar and cuffs in contrasting shades; smocked in green, rose, blue or leather to match. *Special* 5.00

Trouville Cloth Smocks
In rose, green or blue, with white collar and cuffs. *Special* 3.00

Girls' and Misses' Apparel—*4th floor*

Voile Sport Dresses
White pleated skirts (on net foundations), with striped overblouse in blue-and-white or rose-and-white; also all-white. Sizes 10 to 16 years. *Special* 7.95

Smocked Chambray Dresses
A low-belted Russian model in colored chambray, hand-smocked in two contrasting shades; 2 big novelty pockets; 4 to 10 years. *Special* 3.95

Misses' Gingham Porch Dresses
Pretty striped effects in green, blue, lavender and pink; white pique collar and cuffs, color-stitched. *Special* 4.75

Also Clearance of Girls' and Misses' Tailored Suits and Coats—4th Floor

You Never Pay More at Best's

ONE LAND OBLIVIOUS TO THE WORLD WAR

Quaint and Placid Turkestan Remains the Same as It Was 2,000 Years Ago.

TRIP THERE IS PICTURESQUE

Russian Rule Is Beneficent, and Commercial Opportunity Awaits Development.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

BOKHARA, May 6.—At last I have discovered a country where the war is almost entirely unknown, where normal conditions reign, and where life is going on just as it has for the last 2,000 years, unmoved by what is passing over it. Not easy of access to foreigners at any time, Russian Turkestan, since the beginning of the war, has been a terra incognita to the traveler, and so far as I am aware I was the first to visit it since that time. The country is always under military rule and since its annexation by the Russian Empire has been administered as a military territory by the War Office. Through the necessary official channels I obtained permission to visit Turkestan, accompanied by my wife, and started off from Petrograd in the middle of a snow-storm with intense cold and every evidence of midwinter.

Owing to the general dislocation of the railway systems on account of the war traffic we were unable to take the usual express which formerly ran direct from Petrograd to Tashkent without change of sleeping cars, and instead had to get out at Tula, some hours beyond Moscow, and again at Samara and Orenburg. I do not know how we ever should have found accommodations on the other trains if the authorities had not given orders that they were to be supplied to us whenever needed. For the general public there was nothing to do except go down to the stations at intermediate points and wait there until the train came in and then ask if there was anything to be had. As there was almost always an excess number of passengers already on the train, many persons had to wait for days and weeks before finding places.

However, none of these hardships affected us, and we arrived after some five and a half days' steady traveling at Tashkent, the administrative capital of Russian Turkestan.

This is a new city built by the Russians after the occupation of the neighboring districts between 1865 and 1868. It is laid out in the manner of all new Russian places, with wide boulevards radiating from a centre as planned and running straight out into the country through fields and swamps, looking confidently to the future for growth and population to come, for in the Russian Empire, as nowhere else, the people follow the flag, and, indeed, sometimes precede it in this part of the world.

Capital Built for Future.

Tashkent is obviously and unmistakably a city of the future, and allowances must be made for its present straggling character. There are, however, many handsome administrative buildings and military and educational establishments.

There is a pleasant local Russian society composed chiefly of the families of the ruling officials and their staffs, the members of which seem to enjoy life even if their faces are always turned to Petrograd like those of all other Russian officials compelled to live outside the capital of the empire; or, as they expressively put it, "in the provinces," which means anywhere except Petrograd and Moscow.

The gradual expansion of the empire eastward and southward, the slow movement of the peasants and Cossacks in those directions, had brought official attention by the middle of the nineteenth century to the regions east and west of the Caspian Sea. From this time began the slow absorbing of the country by the soldiers sent out to protect the rights of the pioneers or to be there when pioneers should come and demand future protection.

There was international importance in the movement as well, for in those days the Russians had been alarmed by the similar advance of the British from India into Afghanistan and the Chitral region, or what are now called the Northwest Provinces of India. Each side was jealous of the strides already made by the other and wanted to get as much as possible for himself before the final partition. So for various reasons the Russian advance into Central Asia went on, and by 1885 had reached approximately its present boundaries. In many places there was severe and prolonged resistance by the native tribes and peoples, and the subjugation of the Khanate of Khiva especially was not accomplished without much loss of life and expenditure of money.

Conquered by Weight of Numbers.

However, all opposition was finally overcome by weight of numbers and superiority in armament, and the wandering tribes of the steppes and the city dwellers accepted the Russian dominion, and with a few exceptions have remained quiet. The whole country is now safe to travel in except perhaps on the extreme frontier of Persia in the mountains, where the Kurds are still to be feared if the traveler is without escort.

Turkestan is now reached from Petrograd and Moscow by railway via Orenburg to Tashkent, or across the Caspian by steamer, a sea trip of only about thirty-six hours from Baku to Krasnovodsk. The most interesting way to go is as we did, out by Tashkent and back through Krasnovodsk and Baku. At Tashkent I was joined by a Russian officer, who had been detailed to accompany me on my travels in Turkestan, and who proved to be not only a charming companion but of great help in arranging the details of the journey and in getting the necessary transportation and accommodations.

We had already begun to feel the coming of the Spring after leaving the Ural Mountains near Orenburg, and as we sped or rather crawled south and east the snow disappeared and the air became milder and balmier until as we stepped out of the train at Tashkent we were in the full glory of the early Spring. There are few lovelier sights than the coming of the Spring after the damp and unpleasant Winter of Turkestan. There is hardly ever any wind in Tashkent, and the calm day after day is curious to the stranger within its gates. The rains and warm weather rapidly bring on the vegetation, and soon everything is covered with a delicate green, which blends with the pink and brown mud walls, the clear blue of the sky, and the glittering gold and yellow of the Russian Orthodox Church edifices.

From Tashkent we started on a detour to Kokand, seeing en route the fertile cotton fields of the Ferghana and Kokand districts, of which the City of Skobelevo is the administrative centre. This town also is new and without interest. Some miles away is the old and ruined city which it has replaced, whose crumbling mud walls and deserted streets bear witness to the power of the railroad to draw people to itself.

The cultivation of cotton in the whole of Turkestan, and especially in Ferghana, is dependent on the water supply, and one of the problems of the Russian administration is to bring this in sufficient quantity and at the proper season of the year. The soil and climate of Russian Central Asia are claimed to be particularly favorable to the production of cotton, and with the solving of the question of water supply there will be an immense advance in the quantity of the crop produced.

With the exception of a small quantity produced in the Caucasus regions, nearly all Russian cotton comes from Turkestan, and, according to the latest statistics available, there were 756,599.4 acres under cultivation in the Ferghana district in 1913; 288,900 acres in the other Turkestan cotton regions, and only some 37,800 acres in the whole of the Transcaucasus.

Irrigation 2,000 Years Old.

It is curious to find that under the old civilizations nearly 2,000 years ago there were elaborate irrigation works on so complicated a scale and built with such skill that all the efforts of Russian engineers have been unable satisfactorily to repair the damage done to these works by the wars which for so many hundred years devastated these territories. Projects are now on foot which will cost about $5,000,000 to irrigate an area of 500,000 acres on the so-called "Hunger Steppe" of Turkestan which, it is hoped, will be of inestimable value in helping the cultivation of cotton and ultimately of rendering Russia independent of the rest of the world for her supply of this staple.

I frequently asked why the cotton grown and sold in Turkestan could not be moved northward in the many empty freight trains I saw passing daily which had brought to Turkestan German and Austrian military prisoners and supplies, and which returned without any kind of freight all the way to European Russia. I was always told that these cars could be employed only for military purposes, as they had the white cross, indicating army service, painted on the sides.

If the Russian Government were willing to allow foreign and especially American capital to come into Turkestan this whole country could in a short time be made one of the great cotton-producing centres of the world, and Russia might be entirely independent of a foreign supply. It is doubtful if the Russian companies which have been promoted for this purpose will ever accomplish their ends, for their object seems to be like so many other Russian stock companies, more to sell the stock to the public than to grapple seriously with the cotton situation.

The question of labor has not been found to offer much difficulty, as the natives of Turkestan, or at least the people known as Sarts, are fairly good agricultural laborers. The wandering Turkoman and Kirghiz tribes never seem to take kindly to continuous labor, but prefer to roam around over the steppes, caring for their herds and sheep and moving their camps whenever the pasture begins to get short. Some of them employ their spare time, of which they must have a great deal, in making the woolen rugs known locally as "Tekke," Turcoman, or Bokhara, some of which, especially the older specimens, are beautiful examples of the weaver's art. The designs are more or less conventional, but the old vegetable dyes give soft and lustrous colorings and are a great contrast to the aniline dyes which they later began to use.

One of the reasons for which lovers of art have to thank the war is that all importation of the German dyes has now ceased and the rugmakers have been forced to stop using the cheap colors and to return to the soft vegetable tints which are so beautiful.

The export of the carpets themselves has also been stopped and considerable stocks of the newer rugs are now on hand in the larger towns and in Tiflis in the Caucasus, the distributing centre for both Turkestan and North Persian rugs. Of the older weaves there is never any longer a large supply on hand at any one time, as the rugs are getting scarcer and scarcer, and the only method of buying them is to wait until they are brought to the towns by the nomads or sold by residents of the towns, who prefer the newer and brighter colors of the modern makes, and who will sometimes tell you that a rug is no good, for it is old and has been used.

Dead Age Is Revitalized.

From Andijan, near the border of Chinese Turkestan, the Transcaspian Railroad stretches to the port of Krasnovodsk, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, a distance of more than 1,100 miles, but the portion between Kokand and Andijan is without interest for the traveler except for occasional views of snow-covered mountains on the Chinese frontier. But on leaving Kokand for the trip to the Caspian, we leave the newer cities of the Russian occupation and enter regions of old civilization and historic and archaeological interest. After a dusty journey through unwatered plains we reach the old and delightful city of Samarkand, known to all students as one of the outlying seats of Greek culture. The present town of Samarkand is the third city to be erected on practically the same spot, although the oldest Greek settlement was laid out perhaps three miles from the present site. There is little to be seen of the place now except bricks and outlines of buildings covered for the most party deeply by the sand which has drifted and blown over them for so long.

Alexander the Great had made himself lord of practically the whole known world, including Persia, Asia Minor, and Central Asia, and had established the headquarters of his power in the latter regions at Samarkand. From that place he had dreams of penetrating further toward the unknown parts of Asia, which were never carried out.

The city gradually declined in importance after Alexander's death, and with the shrinking of the Greek domination in Asia it relapsed into the hands of its first owners and became once more an Asiatic capital pure and simple. But once again it became of great importance when, at the time of the triumphant advance of the hordes of the terrible Tamerane, it became one of his strongholds and was used as a base for later advances into what is now Russia. At this time it was a great seat of Moslem power and had its most flourishing years. Splendid mosques and theological seminaries were erected side by side with palaces and monuments to the grandeur of the Tartar lords, and Samarkand took its place as a world centre. Some of the mosques are well preserved today, and the beauty of their proportions is still striking. A lot of the intricate tile patterns in glowing reds and blues have fallen from the walls and domes, but enough is left to show what these structures must have been in their prime. The wonderful clear air and brilliant sunshine have had a preservative effect on them, which was helped to no small degree by the reverence of the inhabitants.

Some of the theological seminaries, with their small cells and curious balconies opening on the quadrangle surrounding the paved courtyards, are still inhabited by grave young students, carrying on their studies in the Moslem classics, unmindful of the world and the tumultuous interests of everyday life not far removed.

Bazaars Are Interesting.

But it is not alone for its memories of the past that Samarkand is interesting to the traveler. There is a busy but always sedate and grave business present in the city, and a stroll around the bazaars is full of surprises. The streets of the native town are only just wide enough for one carriage at a time, and traffic would be greatly blocked if there were more than a very few horse-drawn vehicles in the city. As it is, nearly all freight and farm products are brought in on camels or on donkeys. The latter are the same sturdy, gray, and intelligent little beasts seen throughout the East and in Mexico and South America. They take their duties solemnly and refuse to be distracted by noise and confusion. Whole processions of the little fellows pass through the narrow ways or stop to be unloaded in front of the shops, which are nothing more than platforms built at the side of the street and surrounded with shelves for merchandise. Some of the streets in the bazaar are so narrow that they are like corridors in a building and are covered from the houses on each side by arched roofs, so that one can walk around and keep dry even in the hardest rain.

On all sides there sit gravely sipping their endless cups of tea and eating sweetmeats and dried fruits the dark-faced merchants, many of them with long beards dyed red and with green turbans, showing that they have made the long holy pilgrimage to Mecca. The brilliance and charm of the scene are extraordinary. Men and women are clad in long, flowing gowns of the brightest silks in startling but always harmonious combinations—yellow, red, blue, and green. The system of buying is that followed all over the Orient. The purchaser arrives, is invited to be seated and served with some sweets or tea, and after a few remarks about the weather and matters of local interest he states his wants. The goods are slowly and almost reluctantly brought out by small boys and gravely examined and discussed. Finally a number are selected and a price for the lot is inquired. This is given, and after an hour's bargaining, in which it has been materially reduced, is accepted or rejected, always with ceremonial politeness and expressions of mutual regret.

Camels Bring in Cotton.

There is no loud laughter or conversation, as the Sarts, who make up the majority of the city dwellers in Turkestan, consider this a mark of the very lowest breeding. The buyer finally is bowed out and mounts his donkey or walks off, followed by a boy carrying his purchases.

Not infrequently the little streets are dwarfed by the appearance of a long string of camels bringing huge bales of cotton or the heavier kinds of freight from the country districts. These animals are picturesque, but so stupid and vicious that they have to be tied in a long line with one of the intelligent little donkeys in front to show them where to go. The camels can stand an extraordinary amount of cold if they are covered by big blankets, and they are used all over Central Asia in the bitterest kind of Winter weather. They are intelligent enough, too, to refuse to carry a load heavier than they consider right, and will simply lie down where they are and wait for the excess to be taken off. This kind of strike is always successful, for there is no way of overcoming the camel's obstinacy except by killing him. Beating is of no avail, and would be too dangerous to attempt with so vicious an animal.

There is a great future for the country around Samarkand for the production of apples, peaches, and other fine fruit for consumption in Petrograd and Moscow, where at present oranges cost anywhere from 50 cents up and pears from $1 up. The Government has given much attention to the possibilities of adequate cold storage warehouses and refrigerated cars, but little can be done unless suitable facilities are offered to private concerns for getting a fair remuneration for the capital involved. At present the fruit is grown almost entirely for local use and for drying. Nearly every house in the city has an interior yard with a few fruit trees, and in the suburbs and country the trees can be seen everywhere over the high mud walls surrounding the homes of the farmers.

Just at this time of year the sight is beautiful and the scent of the blossoms is wafted far, and often even into the hot and dusty railroad carriage.

You never know until you have had the experience how absolutely delightful it is to come to a country where the war is unknown. The natives have either never heard of it or have forgotten, and their life flows placidly on just as it did in the time of Christ. Their customs, dress, and occupations have changed little with the centuries and the people have been unspoiled by the tourist, for of that curious being they have seen almost nothing.

At the beginning of the war for a time the Russian Government feared there might be trouble with the Mohammedans on account of the German propaganda carried on by active agents in Persia and the neighboring countries against the cause of the Allies. But it soon became evident that with the exception of Persia and Turkey the Moslems were fairly well contented with their lot and had no active desire for a change. Especially was this noticeable in Turkestan, where the Russian Government under the form of suzerainty had allowed very full liberty of local autonomy.

Russian Rule Is Placid.

The native cities have been allowed to keep their own courts and police, their own city government and land systems, and for ordinary business there is practically no difference between the administration of the territory now and before the Russian rule. Of course, there is a Russian General at Tashkent and a strong Russian military force in Turkestan, but so far as keeping order is concerned it has been quite unnecessary since the outbreak of the war. The Kurds, who were expected to raise trouble among the people, have with rare exceptions remained on their own side of the mountains in Persia and have not tried to take advantage of war conditions. They have apparently had such a congenial and attractive occupation in killing Armenians that they have had scant leisure for other things.

In Samarkand, as in other places in Turkestan, once in a while one sees the light blue uniforms of Austrian military prisoners, of whom many thousands have been sent to this district from the front to be interned until the end of the war. They are allowed a great deal of liberty, especially those of Slavonic race, and seem to go about without any restraint except for the presence of one Russian under-officer with each detachment of prisoners on the streets. They are housed in the barracks formerly occupied by the Russian garrisons. Very likely some of these prisoners will remain in Turkestan after the war or go to Persia to get work in the many new enterprises which will spring up there as the result of the great extension of Russian prestige.

The next city of importance on the line of the railway on the way to Krasnovodsk is Bokhara. The old historic town is some five miles from the railroad, with which it is connected by a branch line and by one of the worst carriage roads I have ever been over.

New Bokhara or Kagan is the seat of a Russian political agent, who is the representative of the Imperial Government at the Court of the Emir of Bokhara, the most important native sovereign of this part of the world.

All the foreigners at Bokhara, who are few in number, live, or rather pass the nights, in new Bokhara, but have their places of business in the heart of the native city. The old town itself especially unhealthy except for malaria and fevers, but the absolute lack of sanitary arrangements and the awfulness of the water supply from small wells and pools in the courtyards of the mosques, which seem to be used for sewers as well, make the greatest care needful to keep one's health. It is impossible even to wash in unboiled water on account of the presence of singular parasites which cause the body to break out in blotches not unlike bad cases of ring worm, the so-called "Sartian sickness." There is another disease, the "resht" or filaria, which is a long worm breaking out in sores on the surface of the skin, and particularly at the knee, a year or more after infection.

If foreigners get this disease they are forced to return to Bokhara for its successful treatment, for, apparently, only the native medicine men have the knack of removing the creature in the right way without giving blood poisoning. Each day as the animal works its way out it is wrapped around a small stick, and this process is continued until the whole length is removed, which must be done without breaking it. The cure is said to be painful, and it must certainly be annoying to have to leave your occupation in some other part of the world and return to take a "cure" at Bokhara.

Bokhara Has Great Interest.

In its way Bokhara is the most interesting of all the old cities of Turkestan. It was for centuries celebrated as a theological centre of Mohammedanism. The remarkable theory that women have no souls, and consequently ought not to be allowed to pray, is said to have had its origin here. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that there is not up to the present any pronounced "feminist" movement in Central Asia. The women are practically treated as the slaves of their fathers and husbands. These poor things can be seen going around the city in high bullock carts or in queer little cabs, drawn by emaciated horses. The long black veils they wear and the way their clothes are hunched about their shoulders make them look positively headless and give the spectator an uncanny feeling.

The Kirghiz women from the steppes and plains who come into town, on the contrary, although they are also nominally Moslems, are not veiled at all, but they are so ugly that there is probably considered to be no danger. But of all the women one sees the handsomest are the Jewesses and gypsies. Some of them are models of regular features and lovely forms, with great melting black eyes and clear olive complexions unspoiled by sun and untouched by cosmetics. They are usually clad in the most gorgeous bright silks, and their picturesqueness as they stand in groups is undoubted.

On the whole, the traveler who is so fortunate as to penetrate into Turkestan with the proper letters of introduction will never regret his journey on the score of picturesqueness. The architecture and glorious coloring of the old mosques and minarets, the varied and glowing street life, and the brilliant sky and bright green foliage mingle in forming a remarkable picture of the unspoiled Orient.

The Emir of Bokhara was absent at the time of our visit, and we were met by his representative, clad in marvelous robes, with gleaming white turban, and sparkling with the insignia of Russian and Bokharan orders, who invited us to a dinner in the palace kept for official entertaining in the old city.

This consisted of native delicacies, largely fruits, both dried and fresh; a wonderful pilaff, and some dishes which we did not try. I inquired once whether any of the meats were horse flesh, knowing that this was one of the meats used by the Bokharans, and was told with genuine regret that unfortunately at that moment horse meat was impossible to get, or they would surely have had some for us. The whole scene and surroundings were irresistibly reminiscent of the Arabian Nights, and it was hard to imagine one's self in the twentieth century and in the midst of a world war. After the dinner we were invited to drive out and have tea at the Emir's Summer palace in the country, and did so. Another long series of sweets and fruits followed, with good Russian tea, and after a walk in the beautiful gardens of the harem (unoccupied, needless to say) we returned to New Bokhara to continue our journey and to come back to the world after three weeks' absence.

BOY ADMITS AUTO THEFTS.

Stalled Car Prevented Klein from Getting Away.

Philip Frankenstein, manager of a credit bureau at 1,241 Broadway, Brooklyn, went to the Adams Street Police Station last night shortly after 6 o'clock and reported that his automobile, left standing at Gallatin Place and Livingston Street, had been stolen while he was transacting business in a nearby office. Frankenstein supplied a description of the missing motor and left the license number.

Thirty-five minutes later Policeman Pasquale Danino, who has been in the department about three months, walked into the station with a boy, who said he was William Klein, 15 years old, living in New York Avenue, Huntington, L. I. Danino said that he had been standing at Washington and Nassau Streets when he noticed Klein ineffectually trying to start a stalled five-passenger touring car. The policeman engaged the lad in conversation and, not satisfied with his explanation of how he came to be operating the machine, took him around to the station, where the motor was recognised as Frankenstein's.

Klein readily admitted that he had waited until Mr. Frankenstein was out of sight and had then jumped into the car and started off. He confided to Lieutenant McCormick that Thursday last he had stolen a motor from the same corner and said that he would have got away with it only he ran into a pillar on the Williamsburg Bridge. Forced to stop by the accident, he said, he hailed a truckman, paid him $5, and was towed to a garage in South Sixth Street, Williamsburg.

Investigation disclosed that the boy's story was true, and that a car owned by L. Nelson, of 469 East Twenty-ninth Street, Flatbush, had disappeared from the corner at the time mentioned by Klein. The boy was released in January from the House of Refuge after a term of sixteen months for pocket-picking. He is now held on a charge of grand larceny.

MAJOR PRICE DEFENDS GUARD

Criticism of Regular Army Officer Prompts Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 17.—Major Winfield S. Price, Third Infantry, N. G. N. J., in declaring that the present agitation for military preparedness has developed into a sort of literary football game in which the National Guard is being used as the ball, has issued a statement defending the Guard against attacks contained in an article by Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, United States Army, entitled "The military system threatens our political life with a military party."

The article by Colonel Glenn is characterized by Major Price as "a boiler-plate editorial which was probably published all over the country on the same day." It is admitted by Major Price that there is room for improvement in the National Guard and he also maintains there is opportunity for betterment of the regular army service. It is suggested by him that the preparedness spirit should suggest co-operation between the army and the organized militia.

Major Price, concerning the question of politics, declares it is safe to conjecture that at least 75 per cent of the present officers of the regular army received their original commissions through political, social or army influence.

Woman Hurt in Panic on Car.

The blowing out of a fuse on a Flushing trolley car just after it had reached the Plaza on the other side of the Queensboro Bridge yesterday afternoon, and a sudden rush of yellow smoke from the controller box of the car, caused a panic among the passengers. Men and women ran for the doors, while others broke the windows. In the excitement Mrs. Josephine Meyer of 166 Percy Street, Long Island City, was knocked down and trampled on. After being attended for bruises she went home. There were many passengers in the car, but Mrs. Meyer was the only one reported injured.

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5 P. M.

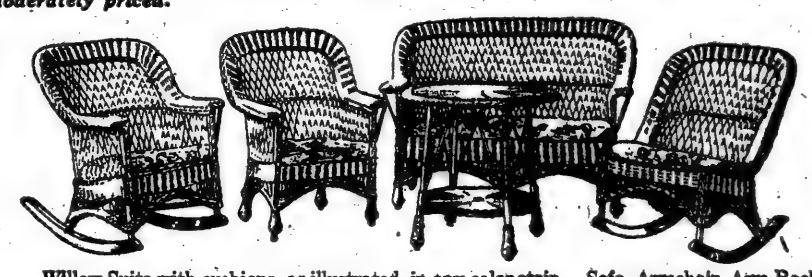
James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue | On Monday and Tuesday | 34th Street

Extraordinary Offerings

REED AND WILLOW FURNITURE

A varied stock of Reed and Willow Furniture, including Suites and Separate Pieces, especially adapted to Summer home use, in colors to harmonize with surroundings, moderately priced.



Willow Suite with cushions, as illustrated, in any color stain. Sofa, Armchair, Arm Rocker Sidechair, Side Rocker and Table. 65.00 formerly 82.75

Sold separately as follows:

Sofa	formerly 24.00,	18.25	Sidechair	formerly 8.50,	6.50
Armchair	formerly 9.00,	7.00	Side Rocker	formerly 9.25,	7.25
Arm Rocker	formerly 9.75,	7.75	Table	formerly 9.50,	7.25

Cushions for above pieces of Fine Egyptian Cotton, covered with cretonne..regularly 12.75, 11.00

Remarkable Sale "McCREERY LINENS"

2,800 Heavy Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths	
2x2 yds	each 2.75, 3.75 and 4.75
2x2½ yds	each 3.50, 4.25 and 5.00
2x3 yds	each 3.75, 4.75 and 6.00
2,400 dozen Heavy Irish Linen Damask Napkins to match	doz. 3.25, 3.75, 4.75 and 6.00
Hemstitched Pure Irish Linen Sheets	pair 6.75, 7.50, 9.50 and 12.00
Hemstitched Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases	pair 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00
Scalloped Linen Tea Napkins; hand-embroidered corners	doz. 3.75
Bungalow Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces	Set 1.00 and 1.50
French Cluny Lace Sets, 13 pieces	Set 4.75
French Cluny Lace Scarfs	each 3.75, 4.75 and 5.75

June Sale of Towels

1,500 dozen Bleached Turkish Bath Towels	doz. 2.25, 3.00, 4.50 and 6.00
1,200 dozen Hemmed Huck Towels	doz. 1.90, 2.50 and 3.00
1,800 dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels	doz. 2.50, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50 and 6.00
800 dozen Hemmed Dish Towels	doz. 1.45, 1.75 and 2.25
400 dozen Hemmed Glass Towels	doz. 1.95, 2.45 and 2.75
500 dozen Kitchen and Glass Towels, name woven in red	doz. 2.75
Turkish Bath Mats	each 50c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.25

Remarkably Low Priced Hemmed Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

1,200 dozen Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
	60c	70c	80c	90c	1.00	1.10 each

1,500 dozen Muslin Pillow Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
	17c	19c	22c	25c each

Pre-Inventory Sale ORIENTAL RUGS

Extraordinary values in choice Oriental Rugs of guaranteed qualities, selected from regular stock and

Greatly Reduced for Immediate Disposal

Room Size Rugs

Serapi Rugs,—fine wools; heavy, firm weaves. Sizes range from 9.6x6.1 to 10.1x13.1 ft. 79.00 to 175.00 formerly 145.00 to 225.00

Persian Mahal Rugs,—soft colors; close, firm weave. Sizes range from 11.6x7.11 to 12.9x11.7 ft. 90.00 to 195.00 formerly 125.00 to 250.00

Royal Kirmanshah Rugs,—most appropriate for parlor, drawing room or chamber. 167.00 to 245.00 formerly 275.00 to 350.00

Small and Medium Size Rugs

Beluchistan Rugs in rich, red colors; small sizes. formerly 12.75, 9.75

Mosul and Fine Iran Rugs,—exceptionally choice pieces. 22.50 to 55.00 formerly 30.00 to 75.00

Sarouk and Kirman Rugs in beautiful colorings and designs. Sizes range from 4x6 to 4.6x7 ft. 75.00 to 90.00 formerly 95.00 to 145.00

DOMESTIC RUGS—*Specially Reduced*

Extra Quality Axminster and Brussels Rugs,—(some seamless). Sizes 9x12 ft. and 8.3x10.6 ft. formerly 33.00 to 39.50

25.00

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Extraordinary Offerings

Boudoir Lamps made of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; 10-inch cretonne shade or silk lined bamboo shade. Complete, 1.65

Table Lamps, made of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; 28 inches high, 18-inch cretonne shade with fringe. Complete, 3.95

Floor Lamps, of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, French Gray, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column, two light fixtures; 22-inch cretonne shade with fringe. Complete, 7.95

DINNER SERVICES

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border with gold edge; 101 pieces. 12.00

English Porcelain Sets,—conventional border design with gold edge; 108 pieces. 18.00

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets,—dainty floral decoration; handles in coin gold relief; 103 pieces. 27.50

BED COVERINGS

at Reduced Prices

White Blankets—Summer weight, bound separately.
Single size.....pair 4.25 and 4.75
Full size.....pair 4.75 and 6.25
White Blankets,—medium weight.....
for single beds.....pair 3.75 and 4.50
for double beds.....pair 4.25 and 5.00
Comfortables,—cotton filled.....
each 1.65 and 3.00
Bed Spreads,—white satin finish, scalloped.
72x100 .....each 3.00
80x100.....each 3.50
90x100.....each 4.00

Exceptional Values

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

Armures, 50 ins. wide..form'ly 3.00, yd. 1.25
Brocatelles, 50 ins. wide.form'ly 6.50, yd. 2.75
Damasks, 50 ins. wide..form'ly 6.75, yd. 3.75

Special Prices for Reupholstering Furniture for a Limited Period.

Estimates given by competent representatives.

Dessau

BROADWAY at 78th Street

Clearance Sale

Commencing Monday, June 19,

Stupendous Reduction

50 Dresses
of Silk, Serge and in combination; also Crepe de Chine and Pongee. Including 18 Evening Gowns.
Former prices up to $35.00. 18.75

75 Blouses
of Georgette, Satin and Crepe de Chine.
Former prices up to $25.00. 5.50

42 Washable Skirts
of Repp, Gabardine and Fancy Cottons.
Former prices up to $7.50. 4.50

Our Entire Stock of Evening Gowns Will Be Sold Regardless of Cost

SOROSIS

The Best

SHOES

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Years of scientific and costly experiments combined with close observation of the needs of growing feet were required to bring Sorosis Shoes for children to their present high standard of perfection.

Sorosis Juvenile Shoes are so constructed as to properly train growing feet and help them develop naturally.

All Sorosis Juvenile Shoes are made of the most carefully selected and properly seasoned leather, and are offered at the regular prices notwithstanding the shortage and increased cost of leather.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

BOOK SALE INCLUDES ANCIENT AMERICANA

Two New England Primers to be Offered by C. F. Heartman on June 23.

MANY RELIGIOUS WORKS

"Annals of Yale College from the First Founding in 1700 to 1766" Will Also Be Auctioned Here.

Two unique New England Primers are in a sale of rare Americana by Charles F. Heartman, at 36 Lexington Avenue, on June 23. One of them was printed in Boston by John W. Folsom, without date. The year is supposed to be 1780. It is in the original boards, and contains also "The Assembly of Divines" and "Dr. Watts's Catechisms." The other copy was printed at Middletown by Moses H. Woodward in 1793.

Thomas Clap's "Annals, or History of Yale College from the First Founding in 1700 to 1766," New Haven, 1766, is a fine copy of an extremely rare book, and, as far as can be ascertained, the only uncut copy offered at auction. "Astronomy Improved, or a New Theory of the Harmonious Regularity Observable in the Mechanism or Movements of the Planatary System," by Nehemiah Strong, of Yale College, New Haven, 1784, is also a rarity. It contains two folding copper plates engraved by A. Doolittle, not mentioned in Stauffer. The book is dedicated to Ezra Stiles, President of the college. On the title page is the autograph of Philip Ketellos, the well-known divine. It is believed to be the only copy that has been offered at auction.

Another scarce book is "Yale College Subject to the General Assembly," New Haven, 1784. The author was Samuel Whittelsey Dana. "The Knight and Quack, or a Looking Glass for Impostors in Physic, Philosophy, or Government," an allegorical poem by David Hitchcock, Hudson, 1805, is a rare item. "The Art of Preserving Health," by John Armstrong, is an uncut copy of a Benjamin Franklin imprint, Philadelphia, 1745.

"The Statutes of California, Passed by the First Session of the Legislature at the City of Pueblo De San Jose" is the extremely rare first statutes of that State. Only four other copies are known.

A scarce French and Indian war item is the "Authentic Memoirs of the Life and Treasonable Practices of Doctor Florence Hensey, who received Sentence of Death June 14, 1758," octavo, London, 1758. "Reasonable Religion, or The Truth of the Christian Religion demonstrated," by Cotton Mather, Boston, 1700, is extremely scarce. Only one other copy seems to be located by bibliographers, and no copy has hitherto been sold at auction. There is also a copy of the rare first edition of Increase Mather's "Sermons Wherein Those Eight Characters of the Blessed, Commonly Called the Beatitudes, are Opened and Applyed in Fifteen Discourses," Boston, 1718.

"A Practical Discourse Concerning the Choice Benefit of Communion with God in His House," by Joshua Moody, Boston, 1685, is the first copy that has been offered at auction. An excessively rare book is "An Answer to a Book lately put forth by Peter Fratt, entituled 'The Prey Taken from the Strong, Wherein, by Mocks and Scoffs together with a great number of positive Falsehoods, the author hath greatly abused John Rogers, late of New London, deceased, since his death. In which answer there is a true and impartial Relation of the Sufferings of John Rogers, on which the author has built his abuses. As also many of the Said Scoffs, Falsehoods, Blasphemous Expressions, great abuses of Scripture together with many gross Contradictions and ignorant Speeches contained in This Book, all of which are discovered and plainly proved by John Rogers, (the Second,)" printed by William Bradford in 1725.

Only one other copy of this work has been sold at auction. That example was in the Brimley sale, and its title was imperfect. Owing to the violent prejudice against the Rogerites in New London, they could not get a printer there, and had to go to Bradford in New York and to Reynier Jansen in Philadelphia. John Rogers, the father, was one of the most remarkable characters in New England history, and appears to have had to withstand, on account of his religion, great persecution.

"The Present State of Hudson's Bay," by Edward Umfreville, London, 1790, is rare and important. An iron spectacle case, with edged inscription, "Presented to George Washington by Mother, Aug. 10, 1777," is an interesting relic of the first President. A rare Revolutionary broadside is "An Estimate of the Average Price in December, 1778, of the Different Articles of Clothing Allowed the Soldiers by the Act of Congress, Sept. 6, 1777."

PLAN PEACE SONG SERVICES.

Fourth of July Jubilee to be National in Its Scope.

A national song service as a "Thanksgiving for Peace" has been arranged by the National Choral Peace Jubilee Committee for July 4, according to an announcement by the committee yesterday. Ten peace songs have been selected and will be sung in all churches, regardless of denomination, it was said. Eminent ministers and musicians have donated their services in promoting the peace jubilee, the announcement added.

The plan of the committee was for the peace songs to be sung at the same hour. Cleofonte Campanini and Frank Damrosch are members of the National Choral Peace Jubilee Committee. Others are Angus S. Hibbard, Chicago; William L. Tomlins, New York; Lucy K. Cole, National Education Association; Mrs. Emerson Brush, Elmhurst, Chairman Philanthropic Committee National Federation of Musical Clubs; Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Boston, Secretary of the American School Peace League; E. H. Wortmann, Choir Master, Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago; Leopold Stowkowsky, Philadelphia; George B. Carpenter, Chicago; ex-Bishop John W. Hamilton, Boston; Dean P. C. Lutkin, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; the Rev. Charles S. McFarland, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and others.

Harry Edward Freund, National Commissioner of the committee, is in New York City completing arrangements for the peace jubilee. Clyde A. Mann of Chicago is Executive Secretary of the organization.

FRANK CASE AS AN ISSUE.

Will Figure in Dorsey's Campaign for Governor of Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—That the case of Leo M. Frank is to figure in the Gubernatorial election in Georgia this year was made certain today upon the issuance of the platform of Hugh M. Dorsey, who, as Solicitor General of Fulton County, was the prosecutor in that famous case. Although no names of officials or prisoners are mentioned, it is plain that Dorsey is referring to the action of Governor Slaton in commuting the sentence or the alleged slayer of Mary Phagan at the opening of the declaration of principles on which he seeks the Governorship.

A large part of his platform is given up to a discussion of the necessity of law enforcement and the abuse of the clemency power. In reference to this power to pardon and commute, Dorsey says:

"The Constitution bars the door of the jury room to the Governor when it makes the jury the sole judge of the facts in all criminal cases, and also bars the door of the courtroom to the Governor. The power of executive clemency should never be permitted to punish violators of our laws, and must not be thwarted by any aggregation of citizens who may seek to assume the functions which our whole people have delegated to the courts."

$1,979 JUDGMENT FOR GEMS.

Mrs. Trepel Wins Suit for Jewels Lost at Bathing Resort.

When Mrs. Jack Trepel deposited her jewels in an envelope provided by the Deanville Bathing Company on a hot day last Summer while hurrying to get into the surf, she neglected to read a warning printed on the face of it. Unlike most instances, her neglect proved an asset, for she recovered $1,979 instead of $25 when the valuables were lost.

Had she read the notice she would have learned that the proprietor accepted no liability for lost property beyond the sum of $25. Her property was lost, and she commenced suit for the value. Supreme Court Justice Erlanger yesterday granted a motion to award her the amount demanded, holding that there was no proof she had had any knowledge of the restrictive liability clause, as she had signed her name above the warning instead of below. Consequently there was no binding contract the court decided.

No C. O. D.'s
No Exchanges

Leonard's

Sale Commences Monday 9 A. M.

Makers of Distinctive Apparel for Women

24 West 39th Street (Just West of Fifth Ave.)

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE

At Prices Less Than Cost

Summer Apparel

Women & Misses
16 years to 44 bust
Distinctive apparel for the smartly gowned woman. Exclusive summer models, fresh and crisp, just from our workrooms.

Stout & Extra Sizes
35½ to 58 bust
Youthful Summer Styles especially designed for the Stout and Hard-to-fit woman, in accord with the present day modes.

Dresses
Voile, Crepe, Ponges, Organdie, Point d'esprit and Linen
NOW 6.50 to 16.50
were 14.00 to 29.50
Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Chiffon, Striped Silk Jersey, Beaded Net, Plaid and stripe novelties.
NOW 14.50 to 42.50
were 27.50 to 75.00

Tailored Suits
Gabardine, Serge, Poplin, Taffeta, Satin Pongee. Also Sport Suits.
NOW 10.50 to 33.00
were 30.00 to 75.00

Coats
Taffeta, Novelty Check, Serge, Gabardine, Silk Poplin, some lined.
NOW 16.50 and 24.50
were up to 50.00

Dresses
Flowered and Striped Voile, and novelties.
NOW 8.50 to 16.50
were up to 25.00
Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Silk Poplin, Silk Shantung, Pussy Willow and radium silk.
NOW 15.50 to 37.50
were 25.00 to 50.00

Tailored Suits
Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Serge, Mohair.
NOW 21.50 to 35.00
were 32.50 to 50.00

Coats
Faille Silk, Taffeta, Gabardine, Mixtures, etc.
NOW 19.50 to 33.00
were up to 50.00

Maternity Apparel

The Newest Summer Styles especially adapted for the Mother-to-be. Self adjustable features. Harmonize figure lines and conceal condition.

Dresses, 7.50 to 48.50 Suits, 18.50 to 40.00
Coats, 16.50 to 24.50 Skirts, 3.00 to 9.50

Also Waists, Negligees, Corsets and Brassieres.

Store Opens 9 A. M.—Closes 5 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *On Monday and Tuesday* *34th Street*

Specially Prepared Sale

WOMEN'S & MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES

Offering Extraordinary Values



Misses' Dresses, suitable for afternoon wear, in Voile, Crepe and various sheer Fabrics.

A—One model illustrated, in White, Pink, Pearl Gray, Light Blue, Lavender or Flesh Color Voile; white organdie ruffles; pleated organdie collar; finished with ribbon around neck. Size 14 to 18 years.
Special 9.75

Misses' Dresses of Voile in stripes, figures, plaid and floral designs.

B—One model illustrated, in fine quality Rice Cloth with black pin stripes and blue, pink, maize or lavender flowers; very attractive model. Size 14 to 18 years.
Special 7.95

Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—twelve new models in Navy Blue Taffeta. Size 14 to 18 years.
Special 18.50

Misses' White Dresses in Voile, Net, Crepe de Chine or Georgette Crepe. Size 14 to 18 years.
Special 18.50

Misses' Dresses,—smart models in Plaid, Striped, Figured or Flowered Voile. Size 14 to 18 years.
Special 6.50

Women's Dresses of Sheer Fabrics; very attractive styles.

C—One model illustrated, in fine Striped Cotton Voile,—Russian effect, sailor collar and bow tie. Rose, Green, Blue, Lavender or Black and White Stripes.
Special 7.50

Women's Dresses of Fine Voile in plain colors, stripes and floral effects.

D—One model illustrated, in Flowered Voile with white organdie fichu and cuffs; three-quarter sleeves; handsome ribbon girdle. Special 10.50

Women's Dresses of Cotton Voile in Persian and floral designs; three-tier effects.
Special 5.95

Women's Dresses of Linen and Voile in the season's best models and newest colors. Special 8.75

Women's Dresses in Plain White or Colored Voile, a variety of styles.
Special 10.50

Afternoon and Street Dresses in Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Foulards, Crepe de Chine, Net or Serge; chic models.
18.50, 25.00, 29.50 and 35.00



"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

The Finest Silks the World Produces

are shown in carefully selected colors representing a variety of entirely new style features from every fashion centre, suitable for bridal, reception, evening, fete, country, sport and travel wear.

The Largest Variety and Best Values in America in

White or Black China Silks.....yd. 48c to 3.50
Natural Ecru Pongee Silks.....yd. 48c to 2.00
New Summer Sport Silks.....yd. 85c to 3.50
Washable Shirting Silks.....yd. 95c to 2.00
Double Width Printed Foulard Silks..yd. 1.25 to 2.00

12,000 yards of the Newest

Novelty Taffeta Dress Silks

in a wide selection of this season's latest styles and fashionable colors, also Black and White yd. 95c to 1.50

SUMMER DRESS FABRICS

10,000 yards of Printed Cotton Voile in Pompadour styles; especially adapted for summer frocks.
Special, yd. 15c

Imported White Ramie Linen Suiting, 45 inches wide. Special, yd. 45c

White Golf Corduroy. Special, yd. 55c and 95c

White Gabardine Suiting, 36 inches wide.....
Special, yd. 40c

WOOL DRESS GOODS

3,000 yards of Summer Fabrics in Voile, Serge, Satin Gabardine, Black and White Checks and Plain and Fancy Mohairs, suitable for dresses, suits or skirts. 44 to 54 inches wide. Special, yd. 1.38

Imported Black Broadcloth,—sponged and shrunk; summer weight; 52 inches wide. Special, yd. 1.85

Imported Black All Wool Voile,—crisp finish. 54 inches wide. Special, yd. 85c

White Woolen Suitings

White Gabardine, 54 inches wide. Special yd. 1.85
White French Serge, 54 inches wide.....
Special, yd. 1.10

Excellent Values

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

Evening Wraps of Charmeuse trimmed with marabout; silk lined. 45.00

Smart Coats of Serge or White Chinchilla; prettily trimmed. 24.50

Sport Coats of Velveteen or Corduroy,—various colors; attractively trimmed. 8.50

Traveling Coats in new Fall Mixtures; mannish models. 19.50, 22.50 and 29.50

BATHING APPAREL

A complete stock of Women's and Children's Bathing Suits, Hats, Caps and Shoes in new materials and smart models, at moderate prices.

Women's Bathing Suits of Silk,—attractively trimmed. 5.95, 7.50 and 8.75

Women's Bathing Suits of Mohair,—smart models; trimmings in various color combinations. 2.95, 4.50 and 5.75

Women's Swimming Suits of Knitted Jersey, trimmed with self material in contrasting shade. 2.95 and 4.50

Absolute Clearance

WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS

Enormous Price Reductions

The remaining Spring Stock of Suits, including the season's choicest models in Taffeta, Serge and Taffeta Combinations, Gabardine, Serge, Worsted and Velour Checks, Tweeds and Striped Poplins. Prices range

12.50 18.75 24.50 35.00

formerly 32.50 to 125.00



Special Values

WOMEN'S PORCH & GARDEN FROCKS

(Fourth Floor)

1. Garden Frock of Fancy Stripe Voile,—double sailor collar of plain voile; silk moire tie and girdle; pleated skirt.
5.50

2. Lingerie Dress of White Voile,—full skirt with four large tucks; tunic and surplice collar of embroidery; net vestee.
5.50

3. Dress of White Splash Voile, — coat trimmed with fancy colored bands.
5.50

4. Garden Dress of Fancy Flowered Voile; vestee of white embroidery; satin girdle.
5.50

5. Porch Dress in Sport model, made of White Repp with coat of awning stripe material. 5.50

HOUSE DRESSES AND APRONS

(Fifth Floor)

Percale, Gingham and Chambray Dresses in a number of styles; low neck, short sleeves. Sizes range from 34 to 44; not all sizes in all styles. 95c, 1.35 and 1.95
regularly 1.25 to 2.50

Gingham Bungalow Aprons in Blue and White or Gray and White Stripes. regularly 95c 75c

Fine Lawn Aprons,—with or without bib.
Special, 25c, 50c and 75c

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

Specially Priced

Thread Silk Hosiery—fine gauge; some with hand-embroidered clox, Black or White. Pair 1.35

Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black or White. Pair 75c

Lisle Hosiery,—fine gauge. Black, White or Tan. Pair 35c, 6 pairs 1.95

Children's Socks in a large variety; White with plain or fancy tops. Pair 25c, 6 pairs 1.40

FEATHER NECKWEAR

Unusual Values

Recent importations of Marabout Novelties. 4.75 to 13.50

Also a large assortment of American-made Novelties. 3.75 to 12.50

Ostrich Boas.....2.25 to 8.25

No C. O. D.'s—No Credits—No Approvals.

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Attractive Values

Wash Blouses of Voile, Organdie and Novelty Materials; embroidered and lace trimmed. 2.95, 3.95, 5.00 to 15.75

Heavy Quality White China Silk Blouses in semi-tailored models; suitable for sport wear. 5.00, 5.50 and 7.50

Blouses in frill and jabot effects made of dainty Washable Fabrics. 5.00, 6.95, to 19.75

Complete assortment of Handsome Georgette Crepe Blouses in White, trimmed with Valenciennes or Filet lace, ranging in price 12.75 to 26.50

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Exceptional Offerings

Women's Cloth Sport Sweaters,—belted model; various colors. 8.50

Women's Sport Sweaters of Glove Silk, with sash and large collar. Plain White, Copenhagen Blue or Purple, and Striped effects. 12.75

Women's Shetland Weave Worsted Sweaters in a variety of colors and models. 6.90

HAIR GOODS

About 25% Reductions

Every article in the Hair Goods Salon is included in this clearance sale.

A few of the items are listed below:

First Quality Wavy Hair Switches....3.75 to 22.45
formerly 4.95 to 29.95

First Quality Wavy Gray Hair Switches.....
formerly 4.95 to 39.95 3.75 to 29.95

First Quality Wavy Hair Transformations.....
formerly 6.95 to 14.95 5.25 to 11.25

First Quality Wavy Hair Transformations.....
formerly 5.95 to 17.95 4.45 to 13.45

Large assortment of shades. Experts to insure perfect matching.

Hairdressing, Children's Haircutting, Manicuring, Shampooing and Facial Massage in charge of competent attendants.

INFANTS' WEAR DEPT.

Pique Carriage Covers,—machine embroidered.....
1.25 and 1.50

Hand-scalloped French Pique Carriage Covers.....
1.95, 2.50 and 2.95

Percale Pillow Covers,—hand-scalloped. Size 14x18 inches. 95c

Percale Sheets, Hand-Scalloped

Bassinette size.....

Crib size.....1.25

PENN. R. R. PREPARES FOR STRIKE DANGER

Issues Appeal to Loyal Employes to Volunteer for Service If Trainmen Quit.

STRIKE BALLOTS SENT OUT

Vote and Counting Likely to Take Forty Days—Conference to Reconvene About Aug. 1.

The feeling between the railroads and the "Big Four" brotherhoods, whose conference broke up in discord on Thursday, was further strained yesterday, when the labor chiefs were about to leave New York to take a strike vote, by a statement by General Manager S. C. Long of the Pennsylvania, telling the 146,000 employes of that system that a national strike would stop the pay of all of them and calling for volunteers to maintain the service if the "Big Four" should call a strike of engineers, firemen, and trainmen.

In reply Grand Chief A. B. Garretson of the conductors issued a statement accusing the railroad of using false arguments and of trying to intimidate its men.

The appeal of the Pennsylvania to its workers follows:

To the Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Your attention is called to the fact that a conference which has been in session in the City of New York between the General Managers of the railroads of the United States and the Presidents of the four trainmen's organizations has resulted in disagreement.

A strike ballot is being taken by the train employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The total cessation of train movement will result in stopping work in all departments, with consequent loss of earnings to all employes.

We do not believe the contemplated strike will be indorsed by any of our loyal employes.

Wages Jeopardized.

This company employs 146,000 men. Of this number only 25,000 are in the train service. It is not reasonable to expect that the wages of the remaining 121,000 employes not in the train service should be jeopardized or stopped by a strike of less than one-sixth of all the employes.

Shall these men, in defiance of right and justice, be permitted to stop the operation of the railroad and deprive it of the ability to serve the public?

Shall they also be permitted to deprive others of the opportunity to earn wages, producing suffering and distress not only among our employes and their families but the public as well?

The management, under the law, is required to operate the railroad in the interest of the public, and if a strike eventuates it will be incumbent upon all loyal employes to be faithful to their duty and operate the railroad.

For seventy years this company has served the public. Many of its men have served the company from twenty-five to forty years or more, and are still in its employment. Shall they be thrown out of work and be deprived of a livelihood by reason of a wage controversy among trainmen not connected with their departments?

Call for Volunteers.

If this strike of trainmen is carried on, our company will require engineers, firemen, conductors, and passenger and freight brakemen.

The management calls the attention of all faithful employes to the necessity that may arise to meet such emergency.

Those of you who feel and believe with the management that the traffic of the company must move, regardless of any wage controversy, and who are willing to volunteer their services to assist the company in doing its duty to the public, to the stockholders, and to the loyal and faithful employes will send their names to their immediate superior officer, stating for what service they volunteer.

The management gives assurances to those who may volunteer and whose services are accepted that they will be retained in the positions assigned them and receive the same protection that has always been afforded during crises of this nature.

In his statement Mr. Garretson said:

It is the old, familiar attempt to array one class against another. They are playing both ends against the middle. This method has the copyright of the Pennsylvania, which has always employed it. The railroad makes a really effective statement when it says that it has served the public for seventy years. It has not only served it in such a way that it profited the stockholders, but it has taken on itself the burden of having legislation made at Harrisburg and at Washington.

The facts are that in the last ten years the wages of the 146,000 men employed by the Pennsylvania have been forced upward by the efforts of the 25,000 union men engaged in train and engine service. The wages of the 146,000 men never would have been advanced had not the comparison with the wage betterments of the organized classes impelled action by the company.

There is nothing further from the fact than that a total cessation of train movements would stop the work of all departments. The greater portion of the employes would be retained in service regardless of whether or not there were train movements.

The fact remains that, until the vote is completed and the necessary majority of the train and engine employes have signified their desire, cessation of train movements will not be threatened.

There are various forms of coercion and intimidation, and this is the shining example of one of the many methods employed for that purpose.

Go to Distribute Strike Ballots.

The heads of the "Big Four" brotherhoods last night distributed to 600 delegates in the city the 500,000 ballots for the taking of the strike vote. They expect to come back to New York to meet the railroad managers about Aug. 1 equipped with the power to declare a strike of the 500,000 engineers, firemen, and trainmen in the United States if the railroads do not grant the workers' demand for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. The conference broke up in discord after the railroads had refused to grant the demands.

The form of the referendum ballot is being kept secret until they are distributed to the men next week. It will take about forty days to take the vote and canvass it, making the date of the next conference about the first of August. Grand Chief A. B. Garretson of the engineers said last night that while he would not reveal the wording of the ballot, it provided specifically for giving the leaders power to call a strike if the railroads did not change their minds about granting the demands.

The railroads have asked that the issues be submitted for arbitration to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This the workers' leaders refused to consider. When the next conference takes place the union leaders will be in position to talk compromise. But the railroad managers have not yet seriously considered the proffer of a compromise on the ground that it might mean a tactical loss in case of arbitration.

The railroads were the gainers by the recent conference, because they succeeded in putting on the record a series of demands on their part, which places both railroads and workers in the position of asking something if the issues get to arbitration. Before the conference arbitration would have been merely a question of how much of the workers' demands should be granted.

List of Lines Excepted.

A letter was sent last night by Mr. Garretson, Chief W. S. Stone of the Engineers, and W. G. Lee, President of the Firemen, to Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of Railways, telling which railroad lines the unions consider not to be included in their dispute with the managers. The letter said:

"This will advise you that we shall consider all the lines excepted by the various companies in their authorization to you, as transmitted to us, in exactly the same manner as though the companies excepting them had agreed to deal for them, and, in addition to this, any property where it develops that any of the companies represented by your committee actually controls the property, by majority ownership or lease, even though operated under a separate corporate name, we will treat likewise. If you can secure authorization for your committee to represent these properties we shall be glad to be advised as to the properties in which such authorization is secured, advice being given by mail to our respective offices."

STRIKE THREAT ALARMING.

Railway Supply Man Sees Danger of Starvation for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 17.—"New York City would be starved in three days," according to Oscar F. Ostby of New York, retiring President of the American Railway Supply Manufacturers' Association, today, discussing the threat of a railroad strike, "for 12,000 cars bring food into the terminals each day to supply New York's millions."

Western delegates and, in fact, all attending the congress here, are deeply concerned over the outcome, but feel sure that the employes will not be a unit for action. It was learned from an authoritative source that the engineers are not in sympathy with the movement.

Railroad men make no secret of their uneasiness, but say the things demanded are impossible.

The supply manufacturers report that trade is prosperous. Orders are offered that it is impossible to fill, and no contracts are considered that have any time clause.

Edmund H. Walker of New York was elected President this afternoon, and Le Grand Parish, also of New York, Vice President.

SEE END OF NEWARK STRIKE.

1,800 Metal Workers Have Returned to Their Jobs.

Union leaders said yesterday that of the fifty-four plants affected by the metal workers' strike in Newark, eighteen have granted the demands of the workers and as a result 1,800 men and women have returned to work. The strikers asked for the eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime up to four hours and double after that.

Timothy McElligot, Chairman of the Strike Committee, yesterday threatened that unless the other plants gave in there would be a general strike affecting 310 plants, employing 30,000 workers. The strike is in charge of the International Association of Machinists. Members of the Brotherhood of Metal Workers and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in the plants affected are striking in sympathy.

$10,000 FOR SPOILED SIGNS.

O. J. Gude Co. Gets a Verdict Against Newark Bill Posters.

The O. J. Gude Company, a bill-posting and sign-advertising concern of Manhattan, has won its suit against three Newark bill-posting concerns for alleged defacement of signs belonging to the Gude firm in Northern New Jersey. A jury in the Supreme Court in Newark late Friday night returned a verdict of $10,000 in favor of the ude Company, which had sued for $30,000. The trial of the suit was before Judge Cutler and lasted three days. The defendants announced yesterday that an appeal would be taken.

The defendant concerns against which judgment was returned were the Newark Sign Company, the Newark Bill-Posting Company, and the Newark Poster Advertising Company.

Officers of these firms, also named defendants, were Samuel Pratt, President; Hugh J. Kaveny, Superintendent of Construction, and Thomas F. J. Kelly, a former general manager. The testimony in the suit indicated that the three companies were really one concern.

Witnesses for the Gude firm testified that the defendant concerns sent out men to destroy and "cover up" signs and posters of the Gude Company. The alleged depredations took place, according to the testimony, during 1912, 1913, 1914, and part of 1915.

Boys Use Fishhooks to Rob Store.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 17.—For several months the storeroom in the basement of the Cleveland Company has been systematically robbed and, as the windows are heavily barred, suspicion pointed to some one in the employ of the concern. However, it developed today that three boys, with fishing poles, hooks and lines, were guilty of the thefts. Louis Basserman, one of the trio, who is only 10 years old, pleaded guilty and was held for the action of the Juvenile Court.

UNION ON LOOKOUT FOR HOME SEWING

Cloak Strikers' Wives Urged to Listen for the Whirr of Neighbors' Machines.

FEAR MAKING OF SAMPLES

Miss Dreier, Chairman of the Relief Committee of Women, Tells of Pressing Need of Aid.

The Cloakmakers' Union yesterday appealed to the wives and daughters of the 50,000 strikers to listen for the sound of neighbors' sewing machines to discover if they were working on cloaks and suits for the members of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, which is fighting the union. The union officials have heard that many samples, the present need of which is urgent, are being made in the homes of workers.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, last night issued this statement on this latest development of the seven-weeks' strike his organization has conducted against the manufacturers:

The Strike Committee was informed that some employers have resorted to sending out work into the homes of individual workers. Having failed in their attempt to lure the workers back into the shops, they are now trying to have their samples made in tenement houses, a practice which has long ago been done away with by the union, supported by an enlightened public opinion and the law.

The union has therefore issued an appeal to the public in general and particularly to the women of this city to be on the lookout for bundles of garments that may be taken into the homes of their neighbors and to see that no work is being made there. The housewives are in the best position to discover whether garments are being brought into the tenements they live in for the purpose of being made there.

The union is confident that the women will rally to assist the strikers in stamping out this evil, as the fight for the cloakmakers is the fight of the entire community.

Mr. Schlesinger said he felt confident the women of the strikers' families could persuade their neighbors not to imperil the chances of the union's success in the strike by making garments in their home. He asks not only the wives of the strikers but all other women to help. The union officials are confident that it will not be necessary to invoke the law to prevent the practice they charge is in effect.

Miss Mary E. Dreier, Chairman of the Emergency Relief Committee of the Women's Trade Union League, which is assisting in the distribution of milk for strikers' babies, made an appeal yesterday for public contributions.

"It is not enough," said she, "that the public pat these strikers on the back and tell them they are doing well. The public should do more; it should give, for there will be need of funds. There are many cases of emergency relief that could be attended to if additional funds were available. There is need for nurses, for many of the women are about to become mothers and need careful treatment.

"This milk distribution is a great thing, but it is costly and there are already heavy drains upon the union treasury. The public should contribute to save the lives of these babies in the next month or so, in which the heads of the families will probably be earning nothing. The union benefits help greatly, but that is not enough."

Charges and counter charges were made yesterday concerning efforts to end the strike. E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Association, said:

"We have had indirect overtures from the union. Their leaders are anxious for a conference. Only yesterday some one put the plan up to us. We didn't consider it, for we want a guarantee of the right to discharge. As soon as the union concedes that and ceases its agitation for a closed shop, we will be ready for a conference."

At the union headquarters it was denied that efforts were being made to have a conference with the manufacturers. It was said that the employers' association had tried to obtain a conference with the union officials.

Mr. Wile denied reports that there was much dissension in the ranks of the association.

"We have had some debates," he said, "but we are standing together. Five small manufacturers have left us because they couldn't stand the fight. The rest will stay in the fight until we win."

WOMAN ROBBED IN CROWD.

Youth She Accuses Pursued in Broadway and Caught.

Times Square was crowded at 6:40 o'clock last night, when a young woman outside of Claridge's raised the cry of "Stop thief!" and pointed toward a youth running south in Broadway. Policeman Fisher of Traffic Squad C started in pursuit, and the fugitive turned into Forty-third Street when he saw Policeman Shuhr of the West Forty-seventh Street Station preparing to head him off. The policeman overtook him at Sixth Avenue and led him to the station, where he said he was Joseph Snyder of 635 East Eleventh Street, a printer, 19 years old.

Two young women followed to the station. They said they were Miss Norma Gray of 233 West Forty-fifth Street and Miss Helen Armstrong of 13 West Eighty-second Street. Miss Gray, the one who called for help, displayed her handbag, swinging open at her wrist, and said she felt a tug at it, had discovered the loss of her purse, containing $10.23, and had seen Snyder running.

Miss Armstrong said some one—she had no idea who—had shoved something into her hand after the chase started. The "something" proved to be Miss Gray's pocketbook, with the money intact.

Snyder was locked up, although he protested his innocence.

W. F. GRINTHER INDICTED.

Secretary of Dr. Parkhurst's Candy Company Accused of Larceny.

One of the first indictments against a former official of the defunct American Candy Company, to which more than $300,000 was subscribed and in which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church lost $82,000, was presented yesterday, when William F. Grinther of 312 Dean Street, Brooklyn, former Secretary of the defunct company, was arraigned before Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court on an indictment charging him with grand larceny in the second degree. It is alleged that Grinther sold property belonging to the company and kept the money. He pleaded not guilty and was released on $1,000 bail.

Ever since the company went into bankruptcy about a year ago an unsuccessful search has been made to discover the books of the company, which are missing. A Queens County Grand Jury spent weeks in the quest, but without success. Several months ago the entire plant of the company in the Ravenswood section of Long Island City, was sold under foreclosure proceedings to satisfy a mortgage of $25,000. It brought a total of $45,000. It is understood that the investigation into the affairs of the company will be resumed by another Queens Grand Jury.

TO TEACH LOVE FOR FLAG.

East Side Protective Association Will Instruct Children.

In order to counteract the influence of the I. W. W. orators who, it is said, are attempting to lessen the East Side residents' respect for the national emblem and American institutions, the East Side Protective Association has begun a campaign of Americanization. It is planned to hold an American forum every Saturday afternoon in Seward Park, or in Hamilton Fish Park, if the former space be not available to stimulate the patriotism in the children of the East Side.

It is said that the merchants of the district are anxious to have a hand in the preparedness movement and, with that in view are canvassing for recruits to form a volunteer regiment. It is the object of those behind the plan to have the men camp in some park, where they could go through the same drill as at Plattsburg. It is planned to use the park only at night, as the men all work in the daytime.

MARSHALL ACTION PUT OFF.

Three Separate Reports Submitted by House Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Three separate reports were submitted by members of the investigating sub-commitee when the house judiciary committee met today to consider Representative Buchanan's impeachment charges against United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York. Action was postponed until Monday on account of the large number of absentees.

Tuesday has been set for a vote by the house on a report citing Mr. Marshall for contempt because of his criticisms of the investigating committee, and it is possible that both cases will be considered together. Representative Carlin, Chairman, and Representatives Gard of Ohio and Nelson of Minnesota, were the Committeemen presenting reports today. Several members said the committee would not do more than recommend censure.

Retirement Sale of Furniture

HAVING decided to *retire from the Retail Business*, confining ourselves to manufacturing our special lines of CRAFTSMAN and CHROMEWALD Furniture, which in the near future will be retailed by the leading Furniture Dealers of this and other cities, we are offering

Our Entire Stock of Furniture, Lamps, Draperies, China, Rugs At Unprecedented Reductions

Such *extraordinary values* as the following, in beautiful Mahogany, Oak and other Furniture, indicate the remarkable savings which this great Sale affords:—

Upholstered Chairs in a variety of Period and other designs. Regularly $10 to $144; at..... **$7 to $100**

Davenports upholstered in rich tapestries, velours and leather. Regularly $35 to $300; at..... **$26.50 to $200**

Jacobean Floor Lamps with beautiful Silk Shades. Regularly $40; at.. **$28.50**

Lamps in a great variety of other artistic styles. Regularly $4 to $75; at **$1.50 to $40**

Odd Dressers, Chiffoniers and Beds; Dining Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, China Cabinets; Living Room and Library Tables At Greatly Reduced Prices

Chinese Rugs of exceptionally fine qualities, in rare old designs and beautiful colorings. Regularly $150 to $800; at..... **$95 to $600**

Dainty Sets of China suitable for Tea, Coffee or Breakfast; in beautiful plain colors. Regularly $10 to $20; at..... **$6 to $12**

No goods sent on approval or exchanged

GUSTAV STICKLEY'S CRAFTSMAN SHOPS

6 EAST 39TH STREET ~ NEW YORK

PRINCIPAL SHOWROOMS, 3d—4th FLOORS

The biggest bargains offered this season by any house. A wonderful opportunity to procure high-class suits at a saving of many dollars.

Lane Bryant

25 West 38th St. Just West of Fifth Ave. N. Y.

Clearance Sale TAILORED SUITS

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES (13 years to 46 bust)

Hand-tailored models, reflecting the style and individuality that "ordinary" ready-to-wear suits lack. Novelty cloths; serges; velours; checks; taffeta and serge combinations. Also high-cost silk poplin and taffeta suits.

Formerly $22.50	Formerly $29.75	
9.85	14.50	
Formerly $34.75	Formerly $39.75	Formerly $44.75
19.85	24.50	29.75

Also tremendous reductions on Skirts and on Silk, Cotton or Linen Dresses.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street — *Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, New York* — *West Forty-third Street*

Open daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M. to July 3rd. July 5th to Aug. 31st; closed Saturdays.

An Unusually Important Clearance, Monday,

Women's Tailored Suits and Dresses

will include the following noteworthy values:

Tailored Suits — effective styles, faultlessly tailored in the favored silk and wool materials, *Heretofore $19.75 to 49.50.* $12.50, 16.50 to 29.50

Fashionable Dresses — for street and afternoon wear, of taffetas, serges, crepe de Chines and Georgette, *Heretofore $19.50 to 55.00.* $12.00, 19.75 & 29.50

Summer Dresses — both simple and elaborate models, made of voiles, tissues, crepes and linens, *Very reasonably priced at* $5.00, 6.50 to 12.75

Also an assortment of Women's Walking Skirts — Made of striped and checked worsteds, serges, cotton corduroys and taffetas, with novel pocket and belt effects, $4.75, 6.00 and 7.50

Women's Gloves — VERY SPECIAL—MAIN FLOOR.

White Glace Gloves — Overseam sewn; Summer weight; Parisian style; 8-button and one fine cord back; also 2-clasp with one row embroidered backs, at 85c

Women's Silk Gloves — 16-button length; heavy Milanese, white only; regularly $1.50, at 95c

French Blouses — AT RADICAL REDUCTIONS. Attractive models, of French batiste, handkerchief linen, plain and fancy voiles; hand-made and hand-embroidered. *now priced at* $6.85, 8.75 to 18.50. Formerly $11.50, 14.50 to 29.50

Hosiery Specials — ON THE MAIN FLOOR TABLES.

Women's Silk Hose — a serviceable weight, made with lisle thread tops and soles; in black or white; formerly 85c, at 69c

Women's Pure Silk Hose — in white and desirable colorings; with reinforced soles and heels; formerly $1.50, at 95c

Beach & Bungalow Dresses — AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, MAIN FLOOR

Women's Very Attractive Dresses — of striped and dotted lawns, ginghams and voiles, at $1.50, 2.95 and 3.50

Superior Striped Voile Dresses — Several smart models, with daintily embroidered collar and cuffs, Very Special $5.00

Cotton & Linen Fabrics — ADVANTAGEOUSLY PRICED ON MAIN FLOOR

Awning Striped Crepes, in attractive novelty effects, on white and colored grounds, yard 22c

Imported Dress Linens, 45 inches wide, pure flax; in a large line of popular shades, yard 42c

Women's Semi-made Skirts — in stylish models, of piques, gabardines, linens and corduroys, at $2.50 and 3.25

Entirely New Styles in Misses' & Small Women's Apparel

Made up specially for this occasion, will provide on the Third Floor, most attractive values, as follows:

Summer Dresses — featuring dainty color combinations of striped and fancy voiles, linens and ratine, $5.00, 6.95 & 9.50

Afternoon Dresses — Plaited and Russian blouse models, of crepe de Chine, taffetas and nets, some combined with Georgette, $11.75 and 14.00

Sport Dresses — Striking new models of crepe de Chine combined with Pussy Willow silk; smart new color effects, Special $16.50

Garden Smocks — of French linen and chambray; sleeves, front and back hand-smocked, $2.25, 3.00 & 4.25

Dance Frocks — of taffeta and nets; also Afternoon Dresses of Georgette crepe, Special $19.50

Sport Skirts — of pique, gabardine, velvet corduroy and awning stripe gabardine; novelty pockets $1.95 to 4.95

Women's Superior Underwear — in very choice assortments will be grouped on the Second Floor Tables. OFFERING REMARKABLE PRICE INDUCEMENTS

Nainsook Night Gowns, Petticoats and Envelope Chemises, Made of fine material, variously trimmed and designed, 98c, $1.30 and 1.85

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises $1.90

Crepe de Chine Night Gowns $3.90

Children's Imported Dresses — sizes 1 to 4 years; hand-made and hand-embroidered, will be closed out on the Second Floor, Formerly $3.50, 4.50, 5.95 and 9.50, Reduced to $1.95, 2.50, 3.50 & 5.95

ALSO EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN THE FOLLOWING:

Children's Pique Reefers — hand embroidered; sizes from 6 months to 2 years, $1.90

Children's Imported Dresses — hand-made and embroidered; sizes from 6 months to 2 years, $1.15

High Class Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens

At prices that provide worth while savings.

Hand Scalloped and Embroidered Pieces

Tray Covers,	at	25c,	30c,	35c	
Napkin Pouches,	"	50c,	65c,	75c	
Show Towels,	"	75c,	95c,	1.50	
Centerpieces,	at	$1.85,	2.25,	2.95	
Dresser and Buffet Scarfs,	"	1.50,	1.75		
Luncheon Cloths,	"	3.75,	3.95		

Luncheon Sets — Consisting of 13 pieces, at $3.75, 4.50, 5.75

Cocktail and Tea Napkins — Afternoon Tea Napkins, dz. $5.50, 6.50, 8.75; Rooster Cocktail Napkins, rose scallop, doz. 3.25

Irish Hand Embroidered — Linen Scarfs, at $1.65, 1.95

Also Hand Drawn Irish Linen — Scarfs and Squares, at 85c, 95c; Luncheon Cloths, " $1.75, 1.95

1,300 ROOKIES FIGHT SHAM BATTLE IN RAIN

Plattsburg Manoeuvres Centre In Holding of a Railroad 25 Miles Away.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY

Several Companies "Annihilated" and Private Hamilton Resists Capture in Vain.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 17.—The battle of Peru Road was fought today with 1,300 rookies engaged. For two hours the hills around Plattsburg echoed with rifle firing. Tonight each force is claiming a victory, but no decision was given.

The battle was fought with full equipment under hypothetical conditions stated in the orders given to the battalion commanders. The first battalion was supposedly a detachment from two brigades at Elizabethtown, twenty-five miles away. They were sent to hold the Chateaugay branch of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. The second and third battalions were enemy forces marching in advance of two brigades twenty miles north of Plattsburg to take the railroad.

The first battalion, Captain Wells commanding, left at 6 o'clock in a drizzling rain to take its position. The men intrenched themselves along the railroad line close to the Peru Road. The attacking forces, with Captain Roberts and Captain Stewart commanding the second and third battalions, respectively, left an hour later, with Company E acting as the head of the advance guard.

The defending forces had taken advantage of their spare time after intrenching to fasten tree branches in their hats so that they were effectively concealed. Some of them were moving, however, so that Company E sent back word: "Enemy in large numbers." When they were about half a mile apart the defenders opened fire, and the advance guard of the attacking force deployed quickly and returned the fire.

A field artillery detachment, under command of Captain Masteller and Lieutenant Turner, opened fire against the attacking forces from a position several hundred yards behind the line of defense. That is, they did theoretically, although they did not actually fire, and part of the attacking force did not know until after the battle was over that they had been annihilated. Several other companies were told afterward that they had been annihilated when, in the excitement of battle, they stood upon the crest of a ridge and made targets of themselves.

As the fight progressed the attacking forces tried to outflank the defenders on their left wing, but were unsuccessful. The battle was still centring on the left wing, with Company B holding its own, when the whistle blew for the battle to cease.

When the smoke of battle cleared away it was found that several men on each side were missing and there was a search of the surrounding country in the fear that some of them might have been lost or injured. Investigation disclosed that the missing ones had been taken prisoners. Private Clayton Hamilton of Company D was one of those captured after a hand-to-hand encounter with an enemy squad.

The manoeuvres were to have continued all day, but the difficulty of arranging for field cooking prevented this. The citizen soldiers were only too glad to get back to camp for a piping hot meal after floundering around in the mud and water.

HOLD AID OF WALLSTEIN.

Grand Jury to Hear Bribetaking Charge Against Boyle.

William H. Boyle of 985 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, an inspector in the office of Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who was arrested on June 7 charged with having accepted a bribe of $100 from Phillip Straus of 911 St. Marks Avenue, was held by Magistrate John Naumer in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

Representatives from the office of the Commissioner of Accounts testified that Boyle took the money with the consent and knowledge of his superiors in the office for the purpose of getting further evidence against the wholesale butchers who were charged with having bribed officials of the Health Department to permit them to sell unwholesome meat. Detectives Van Duzer and Bryan declared that when Boyle was arrested he told them he had taken the money as a loan and intended to pay it back.

In view of the conflicting statements Magistrate Naumer decided to hold Boyle. Straus is one of the butchers arrested on evidence mostly obtained by Boyle.

WIFE SUES DR. SOMMER.

Asks Separation and Alimony from Hungarian Bandmaster.

Mrs. Helen Sommer has begun a suit for separation against Dr. Leo Sommer, leader of the Official Hungarian Band, which played before the royalty of several European courts during a tour in 1914. Mrs. Sommer asked $100 a month alimony pending trial.

The couple were married in 1902, and have two children, a boy of thirteen and a girl of eight. Mrs. Sommer alleges that during the European tour her husband completely ignored her and contributed nothing to her support. She lived during his absence in a house which she says she owns, at 1,771 Madison Avenue. When Mr. Sommer returned, she alleges, he occupied a room in the house, but kept apart from her and the children.

Mrs. Sommer left the house a few days ago, according to her petition, and went to her country home, leaving her husband in possession.

HOLD 3 IN CUSTOMS CASE.

Two Drivers and Junkman Charged with Defrauding Government.

Charles Brodsky, a driver of 264 Cherry Street; William Flax, a driver of 154 Monroe Street, and A. Miller, a junkman of 493 Canal Street, were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Houghton, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to defraud the Government out of duty on imported merchandise. The arrests were made on information obtained by Edward J. Loud, an investigator in the Custom House. The complaint charged that, on May 23, a case of bristles from China, consigned to F. H. Cone, had disappeared between the Lehigh Valley Pier 37, North River, and a bonded warehouse at 276 South Street.

Investigator Loud said he had evidence to show that the case had been delivered by the drivers to the junkman. Brodsky and Flay were held in $1,000 bail, and Miller in $2,500, for further examination.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.
Estab. Jewelers & Importers 1856
1st floor. 38 WEST 34TH ST. Take Elevator.
We carry a fine stock of Watches, Diamonds, Solid Silver Table and Toilet Ware, French Clocks, Opera Glasses, and Cuckoos. Our prices are most reasonable.

ADVERTISEMENT.

If Hair's Your Pride Use Herpicide

Sale of MEN'S Straw Hats

See tomorrow morning's papers for announcement of an important sale of men's straw hats at $1.65, comprising the entire sample lines of R. Cinelli & Sons, of Italy.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street Telephone 2626 Greeley

Sale of Gray Hair Goods

Gray Hair Switches, 18 in. long.....$2.65
Gray Hair Switches, 20 in. long.....$3.45
Gray Hair Switches, 22 in. long.....$4.95
Gray Hair Transformations.....$5.45 and $8.45

In a Special Sale on Monday

95 Women's High Grade Lace and Net Dresses at $25

These exquisite dresses have been made up for us by a prominent Fifth Avenue manufacturer, from his remaining high-grade imported laces.

They are exact duplicates of garments we have been selling at much higher prices. In fact, we have included in this special event tomorrow dresses from stock selling regularly from $35 to $59.50.

Included are afternoon and evening dresses, made of craquette lace, embroidered batiste and embroidered lace and net.

In an Important Special Sale tomorrow

1,500 Women's Summer Dresses at $5.95 $6.95 $7.95 $10

In designs that are suited to every occasion and in materials that are summery both in appearance and weight. Sheer voile dresses, in colors or white, for afternoon or street wear with trimmings of embroidery; sport models with stripe ribbon collar and belts, and charming seed voile dresses in the very newest "sport" effects with striped coats and white skirts. All that is new in late foreign importations in dresses is reflected in these beautiful garments, and the price in each case is equally as attractive as the garments themselves. All sizes from 34 to 44.

New Redfern and Warner Corsets

For Women and Misses

The new designs for Summer express style in every line and curve. They are made to fit the figure beautifully and comfortably.

Redfern Corsets, $3.50 to $6.00
Warner Corsets, $1.00 to $3.50

For Monday, June 19th

Clearance of Boys' Norfolk Suits, $4.50

With extra knickers. Reduced from $5.95

All taken from regular stock. Made of wear-resisting fancy mixtures. Coats mohair lined. A good selection, and at this low price no Mother should fail to at least look them over. 7 to 17.

Boys' Pajamas at 69c

Very specially priced. Carefully tailored garments, made of good quality striped and plain color fabrics. Ages 3 to 18 years.

Children's Socks at 15c

Broken assortments of high-grade novelties. Made with fancy colored tops or all white. Sizes from 6 to 9.

Hot Weather Blouses for Boys, 59c

Remarkably priced. Made of imported fabrics in striped effects with V necks and in white with colored collars and short sleeves. FAST COLORS. Ages 5 to 10.

For Monday and Tuesday Only

An Important Sale of Toilet Requisites

At Remarkable Price Concessions

Sanitol Tooth Powder, 25c size...12c
Sanitol Face Powder, 25c size....12c
Sanitol Cold Cream, 25c size....12c
Dentacure Tooth Paste, 10c size.. 7c
Borichlor Tooth Paste.....14c
Pebeco Tooth Paste.....29c
Borine, including tooth brush, 50c size.....34c
Glyco Thymoline, $1.00 size.....65c
Listerine, $1.00 size.....52c
Odol Mouth Wash.....42c
Samurai Talcum Powder.....15c
Lysol, 25c size.....16c
Bourjois Java Rice Face Powder..25c
"Mum" Deodorant.....13c
Theatrical Cold Cream, 1 lb. tins..39c
D'Ormos Dews of Araby Toilet Water, reg. 50c.....39c
Benzoin and Almond Cream, 25c size.....19c
Wrinkle Eradicators and Frowners, reg, 25c.....19c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 15% alcohol, 15c size, 12c.; 25c size, 18c.; 39c size.....29c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, 25c size..18c
Baldpate Hair Tonic, $1.00 size...65c
Cando Silver Polish, reg. 25c.....18c
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, medium only, reg. 25c.....19c
Absorbent Cotton, hospital grade, 1 lb., reg. 39c.....29c
Metal Hot Water Bottles, regularly $1.25.....95c
Ivortus Dressing Combs, reg. 25c. 19c
Rubberized Cretonne Cases, with rubber sponge.....19c
Cretonne Traveling Cases, regularly 50c.....29c
Rubber Shower or Diving Caps, regularly 25c.....19c
Rubber Bathing Caps, regularly 75c.....50c
Shower Sprays, five ft. tubing, reg. 75c.....59c
Rubber Cushioned Hair Brushes, 75c kind.....45c
Ladies' Rubber Dressing Combs, regularly 50c.....25c
Ladies' Rubber Dressing Combs, regularly 25c.....15c
Ladies' Lamb's Wool Puffs, regularly 15c to 20c.....10c
Valvo Wash Cloths, six for.....25c
Tooth Brushes, with bone or celluloid handles, 25c kind.....15c
Hand Scrub or Nail Brushes, regularly 35c to 50c.....25c
Whisk Brooms, 25c kind.....18c
Johnson's Foot Soap.....16c
Resinol Soap.....17c
Packer's Tar Soap.....12c
Peroxide Bath Soap, 10c cake.... 7c
Babeskin Soap, box of 3 cakes...10c
Fratelli Castile Soap, 2½ lb. bars, regularly 35c.....29c
Armour's Toilet Soap, box of 3 cakes.....10c
Armour's Squares, six square cakes to box.....25c
Miona Bath Soap, cake 4c.; dozen cakes.....45c
Howard's Hair Brushes, regularly 75c.....45c
Steel Scissors and Shears, many with gilt handles, sizes 3½ to 8 inches.....25c
Professional Flexible Files, all sizes.....10c
Fine Steel Hollow Ground Razors, very special at.....50c

Du Vallen's Violet Sincera Toilet Articles—Reduced

Extract, ½ oz. bottle, trial size, regularly 35c.....29c
Extract, 1 oz. bottle, trial size, regularly 65c.....49c
Extract, 1¼ oz. bottle, cut glass, boxed, regularly 95c.....80c
Extract, 2¼ oz. bottle, cut glass, boxed, regularly $1.75.....$1.35
Toilet Water, 4 oz. bottle, glass stopper, regularly 75c.....49c
Toilet Water, 8 oz. bottle, glass stopper, regularly $1.40.....95c
Face Powder, box, regularly 50c..39c
Rouge or Face Powder, compact form vanity box, regularly 40c .29c
Cold Cream, 50c jar.....35c
Cold Cream, greaseless, regularly 50c.....35c
Sachet Powder, bottle, regularly 50c.....35c
Talcum Powder, can, regularly 15c.....10c
Talcum Powder, lb. can, reg. 25c..18c

We reserve the right to limit quantities.

None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders filled.

Of special interest to Misses on Monday

New Taffeta Afternoon Dresses, $18.50

In six new and distinct models

Copies of much higher priced garments, in coatee, Basque, ruffled and tier effects, fashioned of fine quality chiffon taffeta with vestee, collar and sleeves of Georgette crepe. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Pongee Sport Dresses, $16.50

Showing many new style innovations. Made with single or double-breasted coats of striped pongee, with plain skirts, collar, and cuffs. Also with plain pongee coats, striped skirts, collars and cuffs. Colors:—Rose, green, Copenhagen and navy blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

500 Summer Dresses for Misses Monday at $5.95

Ideal hot weather garments. In new sport, ruffled and tier effects. Made of all white, flowered, figured and striped voiles; also in plain colors, trimmed with stripes. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Washable Corduroy Skirts, $2.95

Button-front models, with new pockets and belts, made of fine quality white corduroy. Waistbands, 25 to 30 inches.

Sport Skirts for Misses, $3.95

Button front and side effects, with slit or patch pockets. Made of gabardine in college, candy stripe or awning stripes, and in Beach Cloth. Waistbands, 25 to 30 inches. *Second Floor.*

In the Saks Blouse Shop Monday

Smart Voile and Organdie Blouses at $2



$2

Illustrated at left is one of ten beautiful models prepared for tomorrow, showing the very newest conceits in lingerie blouses, reproductions of much higher-priced models.

Included in the assortment are blouses of plain and striped voile, sheer organdie or corded voile, with dainty colored stripes, in plain tucked models or pretty designs trimmed with laces and dainty panels of embroidery.

Attractive Georgette Crepe Blouses, $5

Remarkable values, offered for Monday only at this special price. In new Summer models, one of which is **illustrated** at right, showing the popular frilled front and flare collar, edged with pleated frill and finished with cording. To be had in white or flesh color.



$5

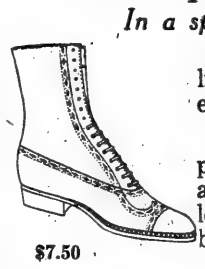
Also—Silk, Lace and Net Blouses

Formerly $3.50 to $17.95

Reduced Monday to $2.79 $3.79 $5 $7.95 $9.95

New Sport Shoes for Women

In a special presentation tomorrow



$7.50

We are now showing a most complete line of the new sport shoes for 1916, in entirely new models.

Illustrated at left is a new golf boot in pearl side leather, cleanable with soap and water. Also made in tan grain leather. Both styles unlined. An ideal boot for Summer. **$7.50**

White Buckskin Tennis Boots, $6

Made over beautiful lasts. Very carefully made. Same style shoe in Oxfords at $5.50.



Oxford $5.50



$7.00

White Buckskin Sport Boots, $7

Made with wing tip, in attractive design. Made also in Oxford style at $6.00.

White Buckskin Oxfords, $6.50

With wing tip. Trimmed with green, blue or brown Morocco leather.

Leather Sport Boots, $5

In tan, black or white, with white rubber sole and heel.

White Linen Oxfords, $3.50

Very attractive model, with rubber sole and heel. Made also in high lace effect at $4.00.

White Buckskin Sport Boots, $6

With white leather sole and heel. Also in Oxford style at $5.

High Lace Buckskin Shoes, $5

Very smart model. Made with white leather sole and heel.

White Linen Sport Oxfords, $2.95

Beautiful model. Trimmed with white or tan leather, as illustrated at right.



$2.95

New Buckskin Sport Oxfords, $3.95

Trimmed with white or tan leather.

At Extraordinary Reductions on Monday

300 Women's High-Grade Suits

Formerly Priced from $25 to $59

$12.50 $17.50 $20

This season's most favored models, in strictly tailored, semi-tailored, fancy dress models, and sport designs, in all colors, including navy. Made of the finest materials, and tailored to suit the most critical. Call and see them, one glance will convince you.

In a Special Collection on Monday

Charming Sport Suits for Women at $25

Reflecting the latest dictates of fashion as emphasized by leading European couturieres. Made of Kayser silk, with triple cape collar in contrasting color, patch pockets and tie girdle. In all colors and stripe combinations.

New Bathing Dresses at $5.95

One model illustrated



$5.95

The new bathing dresses are more charming than ever before, and at Saks the selection of both models and materials is delightful.

At $5.95 the materials include silk poplin, satin, taffeta and wool Jersey, in new Princess and dressy waist effects, with sailor collars. All sizes to 44.

In the Women's Coat Salon Monday

An Extraordinary Clearance

Sale of Women's Smart Coats

This is the most important event of the year in the Women's Coat Department, affording unparalleled economies in high-grade coats for every occasion. The following fabrics are represented:

Wool Velour | Worsted Checks | Vicuna Cloths | Bolivia
Eponge | Velour Checks | Soiree | Jersey Silk | Faille
Corduroy | Gabardine | Taffeta | Fancy Mixtures | Serges
Satin and Scintilla Cloth

Coats that were $85.00 to $135.00.....reduced to $50.00
Coats that were $65.00 to $75.00.....reduced to $39.50
Coats that were $49.50 to $59.50.....reduced to $35.00
Coats that were $39.50 to $45.00.....reduced to $29.50
Coats that were $35.00 to $39.50.....reduced to $25.00
Coats that were $29.50 to $32.50.....reduced to $19.50
Coats that were $25.00 to $29.50.....reduced to $15.00
Coats that were $19.50 to $22.50.....reduced to $10.00
Coats that were $12.50 to $15.00.....reduced to $7.50
Coats that were $8.75 to $11.50.....reduced to $5.95

Also for Monday, June 19th

Women's Sports and Dress Skirts Greatly Reduced

Made of plaid and striped silks, taffetas, silk poplin, satin, serges, gabardine, mixtures, wool checks and plaids.

Skirts.....formerly $25.00 to $29.50.....reduced to $15.00
Skirts.....formerly $15.00 to $22.50.....reduced to $10.00
Skirts.....formerly $9.75 to $12.50.....reduced to $7.50
Skirts.....formerly $7.50 to $8.75.....reduced to $5.00
Skirts.....formerly $5.75 to $6.95.....reduced to $3.95

None sent C. O. D., on approval or exchanged.

We have also prepared for Monday

Women's New Wash Skirts

at $1.95 $2.50 $2.95 $3.95 $7.50

In a most inclusive range of prevailing styles and fabrics, including gabardine, pique, honeycomb, Russian cord, ratine, crepe cloth and corduroy. Waistbands to 36. Exceptional value.

The NEW Parasols

in every style, color and combination will be found in our parasol department, on the Main Floor, at prices which will stand comparison with any in New York City. For tomorrow we have prepared:

Taffeta Silk Parasols, at $3

In black and white stripe effects, plain colors with fancy borders and insertions. Also in black, navy, green, red, white, and pongee, on 10-rib gilt frames. Long or short loop handles.

Superior Taffeta Parasols, $5

Japanese, shirred and regulation shapes, in all-over Dresden, black and white, tucked, corded, canopy and awning effects. Also in solid colors. Carved, loop and staple wood handles.

AWARDS ANNOUNCED IN NEWARK CONTEST

Judges Make Public Second Partial List of Winners of The Times Prizes.

PHOTOS TO BE PUBLISHED

All Those Receiving Medals Requested to Send Pictures—St. Charles Commencement Today.

The second partial list of winners of the Newark Historical Essay Contest conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, following the first, which appeared last Sunday, is published below. Those named for first and second prizes are from all the schools of Newark—high, grade, parochial, and private schools.

Those contestants who were disappointed in not seeing the winners of the classes in last Sunday's list probably will find what they are looking for in today's list. If not here, they will find it in the lists which will be published as fast as they are received from the judges. As there are more than 1,000 prizes to be awarded, there will be several more lists before all the winners have been announced.

The prizes for the contest are divided into two classes. All the high school winners will receive book prizes, the first being a selection of the works of standard authors, amounting in value to $10, with the same, to the value of $5, for second prize. In addition to these book prizes, the $10 selection of books will be the prize for the teachers in each grade in the high schools and grammar departments of the grade schools whose pupils produce the five best essays. Some of the choices allowed in the book prizes are the Portfolio of War Views, consisting of fifty-two copies of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, with leather binder; a year's subscription to the same; The New York Times Current History of the War, Volumes I. and II.; the same monthly and The New York Times Book Review, paid-up subscription for one year.

The first prizes for the grade, private and parochial schools of all classes lower than high schools consist of silver Tiffany medals engraved with the name of the winner, and the second prizes are engraved certificates of merit.

Winners' Photographs Requested.

In connection with these awards, THE TIMES wishes to publish photographs of the medal winners. It is requested that all medal winners who wish to have their pictures published in THE TIMES shall send their photographs, cabinet size preferred, as soon as possible to "The Newark Competition Department, THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York City.

The manner in which the essays were prepared is shown by a letter received by the judges from Miss Annie H. McClelland, teacher of 8B grade of the South Tenth Street School.

"The inclosed class papers were prepared in the following manner," she wrote. "Each morning the pupils brought into the classroom the papers containing Mr. Kennedy's article for that day. This was read in turn by the scholars as the reading lesson; it was discussed in the history period, and various outlines made in the language lesson. After the completion of the seven articles, each pupil chose his own subject and wrote upon it."

The complete list of winners in the Central High School, all of whom will receive book prizes, is:

First Grade—First, MARION V. ATHERTON; second, MARION MISSPAUGH.
Second Grade—First, SAMUEL AVIDON; second, GLADYS YALLE.
Third Grade—First, OTIS L. HEATH; second, SAMUEL BOMSE.
Fourth Grade—First, JOHN S. FLOCKHART; second, LOUIS AUERBACHER.

Awards in Elementary Schools.

Of the elementary schools, the only one in which all the winners have been decided is the Chestnut Street School. The winners will receive medals and certificates will be awarded to those in second place. The awards for this school are as follows:

CHESTNUT STREET SCHOOL.

Grade 5B, Miss Gerber's Class—First, Miss MARGARET LAUBE; second, ISIDORE EMEN.
Grade 5B, Miss McNichol's Class—First, MOLLIE NOWOSIELSKY; second, ROBERT SMITH.
Grade 5A, Miss Jane Watson's Class—First, ELLA RICHARDS; second, HELEN COHEN.
Grade 6B, Miss Clark's Class—First, MARY NICHOLAS; second, ELSA SCHOLFIELD.
Grade 6A, Miss Edna Watson's Class—First, ETHEL FRITSS; second, FRANCES SPIES.
Grade 7B, Miss Coats's Class—First, LILLIAN BIDEAU; second, MARY McKEE.
Grade 7B and A, Miss Smith's Class—First, RUTH WEIL; second, CARRIE VAN WISE.
Grades 7A and 8B, Miss Doremus's Classes—First EMMA REINHARD; second, ANNA REEVES.
Grade 8A, Miss MacBride's Class—First, ALMA ERNST; second, PAUL LANGDON.

Only partial lists of the winners in the other elementary schools are available and are published below:

BERGEN STREET SCHOOL.

Grade 5B, Miss Pringle's Class—First, MARIE LUDWIG; second, DOROTHY SPARROW.
Grade 6B, Miss West's Class—First, WILLIAM F. WOERNER; second, WALTER BRUEN.
Grade 6A, Miss Judge's Class—First, LILLIAN ZIMMERMAN; second, ESTHER CRANE.
Grade 6A, Mrs. Baldwin's Class—First, HELEN J. HOOKAYLO; second, JULIETTE SHERLAW.
Grade 7B, Miss Lantz's Class — First, PAULINE WEISSMAN; second, SARA GLICKMAN.
Grade 7A, Miss Gerhard's Class — First, BERNICE HATFIELD; second, HELEN PANTZ.
Grade 7A, Mr. Miller's Class—First, CECILIA STECHER.

BERKELEY SCHOOL.

Grade 5B, Miss Newman's Class—First, NITA HOWE; second, LOUISE KAUFMANN.

CAMDEN STREET SCHOOL.

Grade 5A, Miss L. A. Hill's Class—First, JOSEPH DE DEO; second, FRANCES MEHTA.
Grade 6B, Miss L. E. Hill's Class—First, JULIUS YADKOWSKY; second, ANNA HOFMANN.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

Grade 6A, Miss Hevery's Class — First, LEONARD DELANDER; second, LILLIAN TOWEY.

JOHN CATLIN SCHOOL.

Grade 6A, Miss Sinnott's Class — First, CAROLINE LEVANE; second, JOSEPHINE IUZZOLINO.
Grade 8B, Miss Atherton's Class—First, CLARISSE GRIFFES; second, FLORENCE SIEGEL.
Grade 8A—Miss Finn's Class — First, ARGYLE HUNTER; second, JEANETTE MILLER JACK.

MONTGOMERY SCHOOL.

Grade 5B, Miss Overgaa's Class — First, MORRIS COHEN; second, FRIEDA LEHRHOFF.
Grade 5B, Miss Precker's Class—First, FANNIE WEITZMAN; second, SYLVIA HOROWITZ.
Grade 5A, Miss Mick's Class—First, DINAH EPSTEIN; second, JACK BAUM.
Grade 6B, Mr. Bennes's Class—First, IDA ALTEN; second, WILLIAM STERNICK.
Grade 6A, Mr. April's Class—First, ADRAIN FRANKE; second, MAX BLOOMBERG.
Grade 7B, Miss Dynesky's Class—First, RUTH BLUME; second, REBECCA WEINSTEIN.
Grade 7A, Miss Shafer's Class—First, PEARL GREENBERG.
Grade 8B, Miss Shibb's Class—First, MAX WEINER; second, BESSIE MATLIN.
Grade 8A, Miss MacNutt's Class—First, ESTHER COLT; second, ISIDORE APTEKAR.

WASHINGTON STREET SCHOOL.

Grade 5A, Miss Mercy's Class—First, CATHERINE NEWMAN; second, DOROTHY WINTERMUTE.
Grade 7B, Miss Vanduing's Class—First, HILDA OSTLER; second, TILLIE FRIEDMAN.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Grade 1A, Miss F. G. McCaffrey's Class—First, OSCAR LASSER; second, THOMAS PREYYARA.
Grade 2A, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, OTTO BUTTERHASS; second, FRED SPEER.
Grade 3M, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First JAMES MURDOCH; second, PAUL HERR, Jr.

BRUCE STREET SCHOOL.

Grade 5A, Miss Anderson's Class—First ROSE CELIANO; second, CHARLES BURDICK.

CARTERET SCHOOL.

Grade 5B, Miss Coveney's Class—First, ALICE WOOKER; second, ANNA JERRY.
Grade 5A, Miss Echickson's Class—First, JOHN MORMORA; second, LENA SCHILLACHI.
Grade 6A, Miss Quinn's Class—First ANNA BENNETT; second, JAMES SCUORZO.
Grade 7B, Miss Foote's Class—First, JOSEPH PISARCIK; second KATHRYN KIERSTEAD.
Grade 7A, Miss Moore's Class—First, HERMINE MEDDEN; second, ESTHER SHANNON.

CHARLTON STREET SCHOOL.

Grade 5B, Miss Gleason's Class—First, MARION PERIN; second, MORRIS SOLOMON.
Grade 5A, Miss Veit's Class—First, ANN FARBER; second, SYLVIA GELBOND.
Grade 6B, Miss Mutcher's Class—First, LOUIS NISENSON; second, HARRY LEVY.
Grade 6A, Miss Hegeman's Class—First, EVA KRIEGER; second, JACOB TAUB.

FOURTEENTH AVENUE SCHOOL.

Grade 5A, Miss Mott's Class—First, ROSS SEILER; second, RUTH DRAKE.
Grade 7B, Miss Layton's Class—First, BERTHA E. HOCKEMAN; second, LEONORE MULLER.
Grade 8A, Miss Hasbrouck's Class—First, GUSTAVE SPIES; second, BERTHA FINK.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Power Machine Class, Miss Mabel V. McCaffrey teacher—First, JULIA REPETA; second, MARY CICCONE.
Dressmaking Class 2, Miss McCaffrey teacher—First, LILLIAN STOLL; second, ESTHER BROWN.
Sewing Class 1, Miss McCaffrey teacher—First, HELEN CONDON; second, MARTHA ALLEN.

HAWKINS STREET SCHOOL.

Grade 5A, Miss Walters's Class—First, LOUIS WAGNER; second, GERTRUDE GEHDE.

SOUTH MARKET STREET SCHOOL.

Grade 5A, Miss Higgins's Class—First, AMELIA KUBOWITZ; second, ETHEL MANN.
Grade 6B, Miss Buchler's Class—First, MORRIS MATE; second, FRED HAERLIN.
Grade 6A, Miss Weymouth's Class—First, KATHERINE HENRY; second, LYDIA RODEWALD.
Grade 7B, Miss Warrender's Class—First, BELLE JACOB; second, EMMA TANNEBERGER.
Grade 7A, Miss Vanderpool's Class—First, ANNA LAMOS; second, LILLIAN WESP.
Grade 8B, Miss Taylor's Class—First, BELLA COHEN; second, JOHN BYRNES.

WAVERLY AVENUE SCHOOL.

Grade 8B, Miss Fort's Class—First, MARGARET ARMBRUSTER; second, CHARLES MONTWID.
Grade 6B, Miss Shapiro's Class—First, GEORGE WIGERT; second, SOL KATZ.
Grade 6A, Miss Marsh's Class—First, LILLIAN TOOK; second, HANNAH SEIDMAN.

WEBSTER SCHOOL.

Grade 5B, Miss Treloar's Class—First, FREDERICK BREITHUT; second, FRANCES MAY.
Grade 5A, Miss Carlton's Class—First, LEO SHERMAN; second, GERARDO SPATOLA.

Awards for Parochial Schools.

There are twenty-six parochial schools in Newark, in which there are more than 13,000 pupils, making a total of 60,000 for the parochial schools in the Newark Diocese. There are 260 teachers, all of whom have been trained in the Catholic Normal School at Convent Station, N. J., and the schools grade similarly to the public schools, their graduates being admitted to the high schools on presentation of diplomas. These parochial schools are under the care of the Rev. John A. Dillon, and their equipment is valued in millions. Several of the schools cost more than $100,000 to build, and their equipment is of the most modern kind. Their showing in the contest has been exceptional, and a partial list of the winners appears below:

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL.

Eighth Grade, (Boys' Department)—First, GEORGE KIERNAN; second, JAMES GARRIGAN.
Sixth Grade—First, EDWARD L. O'NEILL; second, WILLIAM GRIFFIN.
Sixth Grade—First, JAMES MULVIHILL; second, AUGUST J. KROZSER.
Fifth Grade, A—First, VINCENT DE PAUL TORPPEY; second, EDWIN L. SMITH.
Fifth Grade, B—First, JOSEPH H. MEEHAN; second, JOHN H. GOLDEN.
Fourth Grade—First, WILLIAM CAIN; second, JOHN KEOUGH.
Eighth Grade, (Girls' Department)—First, MARY COLEMAN; second, ROSEMARY McDONALD.
Seventh Grade—First, ELEANOR G. DUNN; second, LUCY A. FENDL.
Sixth Grade—First, MARIE McENROE; second, STELLA BLUE.
Fifth Grade—First, ANNA WINKER; second, GERTRUDE REILLY.
Fourth Grade—First, ELIZABETH WASSELL; second, GENEVIEVE THOMAS.

The following lists of winners in the parochial schools are incomplete; the others will be published as soon as received from the judges:

ST. ANTONINUS'S SCHOOL.

Eighth Grade—First, AGNES FITZGERALD; second, HARRY BEISLER.
Seventh Grade—First, HILDA HAIG.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

Eighth Grade—First, ANNA HANNEBITT; second, JESSIE CRUMMY.
Seventh Grade, Room 27—First, GRACE JACKSON; second, THOMAS MOORE.
Grade 5A—First, MAY TAYLOR; second, CLARA WOOLEY.

ST. ROSE OF LIMA'S SCHOOL.

Eighth Grade—First, HELEN MCKENON; second, HELEN M. GILHOOLEY.
Seventh Grade—First, MARION WIRTH; second ISABELLE MURRAY.
Sixth Grade—First, MARGARET JENNINGS; second, HARRY BALL.

ST. ALOYSIUS'S SCHOOL.

Eighth Grade—First, JOAN O'LEARY; second, WALTER O'BRIEN.
Seventh Grade—First, MARY BURKIN; second, ELIZABETH HOGG.
Sixth Grade—First, AGNES COMER; second, JOHN A. LAWLESS.
Grade 5A—First, MILDRED CARLIN; second, AGNES FLANAGAN.
Grade 5B—First, AGNES BYRNE; second, MARGARET A. MURRAY.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Eighth Grade—First, MARIE BLUMBACH; second, AGNES ROERMAIER.
Seventh Grade—First, ALBERTE BLUDERMAN; second, LORETTA STEETS.
Sixth Grade—First, MARY LOSCANTI; second, BARBARA RING.
Fifth Grade—First, ANNA FREY; second, MAGDALEN PETER.

ST. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL.

Eighth Grade—First, JOSEPH LUTISAN; second, HELEN FELICH.
Grade 1A—First, JOSEPHINE WOEHL; second, HELEN KOEBLER.
Seventh Grade—First, HARRY KLEISSLER; second, CARL CLAUSS.
Sixth Grade, (Girls' Department)—First, ANNA BAUNLEIN; second ANNABEL CORRIGAN.
Sixth Grade, (Boys' Department)—First, E. HOLJAK; second, LEONARD SCHILLING.
Fifth Grade—First, ELIZABETH BERON; second, MARY STOECKEL.

ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

Seventh Grade—First, LILLIAN KEAMFINGER; second SOPHIA BURGER.
Fifth Grade—First, GEORGE LUCKING; second, MARY SCHIETZMANN.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL.

Eighth Grade—First, GERTRUDE F. SEIPE; second, IRENE V. McGOVERN.
Seventh Grade — First, WILLIAM L. SCHULSTER; second, ROBERT J. DONNELLY.
Sixth Grade—First, ALICE HERMON; second, CATHERINE DUNN.
Fifth Grade—First, MADLEY KING; second, HELEN GRIFFIN.

ST. BRIDGET'S SCHOOL.

Eighth Grade—First, HELEN TREACY; second, ROSE A. DONILY.
Seventh Grade—First, HELEN MONAHAN; second, IRENE GILLMAN.

ST. CHARLES'S SCHOOL.

Fifth Grade—First, ARTHUR LUTS; second, DOROTHY TAGGEE.
Sixth Grade—First, ALICE I. BUCKLEY; second, ROSE RYAN.
Seventh Grade—First, MARGARET M. MacBRYDE; second, VERONICA K. E. COSGROVE.
Eighth Grade—First, FLORENCE E. FLECKENSTEIN; second, MARY V. LAUER.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

Eighth Grade, (Boys' Department)—First, J. HARRY REILLY; second, EDWARD LEAMY.
Seventh Grade—First, WALTER CHADWICK; second, JOHN ALWELL.
Eighth Grade, (Girls' Department)—First, FLORENCE LAVELLE; second, MARGARET McBRIDE.
Seventh Grade—First, FLORENCE MURPHY; second, GERTRUDE QUAAS.
Sixth Grade—First, FLORENCE LUSARDI; second, MARIE PENDERGAST.
Fifth Grade—First, MARY MURPHY; second, MARY HEALY.

Distribution of prizes in the contest will take place at the various commencements, several of which have been announced. St. Charles's Parochial School will have its commencement this morning, while that of St. James's Parochial School will take place on June 21, with that of the Central High School on June 28. George McAneny of THE NEW YORK TIMES will distribute the prizes at St. James's Commencement and will make an address.

Further lists of prize winners will appear during the week, and the dates of presentation will be announced as soon as they have been arranged.

YALE MEN AS GREEK HEROES

Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida" Given as Satire on Trojan War

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 17.—Yale's commencement program opened to-night, when the Yale Dramatic Association gave, as its annual play, Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida." The performance was to have been given in an amphitheatre which was erected on the campus near Connecticut Hall, but because of a heavy rain today it was held in the Hyperion Theatre.

Tonight's production of the Shakespearean drama was its first in America and the first anywhere since the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The play, as produced, was essentially a satire. According to B. M. Woolley, Yale, '11, who adapted the drama to its use as a Yale commencement play, Shakespeare wrote it as a satire on the Trojan War. The Trojan heroes appeared tonight more in resemblance to Falstaff than to the heroic figures portrayed by Homer. Helen was represented as a fat, middle-aged matron, the explanation being given that this was the only realistic manner in which to represent her, because the Trojan War had lasted so long that even modern beauty aids would have been insufficient to preserve her face and form. Satire was also employed in the rôles of Priam, Paris, Menelaus, Aeneas, Agamemnon, Ajax, and Ulysses.

Till tonight "Troilus and Cressida" has never been presented except on a cramped Elizabethan stage, but modern stage art was employed by the Yale actors with brilliant success. Greek buskins, giving the actors an added six inches of height, were used.

Charles Taft, son of ex-President Taft, had the rôle of Aeneas, F. T. Tweddell played Ulysses, L. M. Loeb was cast as Ajax, W. S. von Bernuth as Achilles, H. M. Beldridge, the giant football star and heavyweight wrestler, as Hector; D. O. Hamilton as Troilus, D. D. Demarest as Agamemnon, J. E. Barber as Menelaus, D. D. Wilson as Cressida, and B. Hoagland as Helen.

DARTMOUTH FESTIVITIES.

Commencement Week Begins with Oratorical Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., June 17.—The one-hundred-and-forty-seventh commencement of Dartmouth College, seventh and last under the administration of President Ernest Fox Nichols, was officially opened with the oratorical contest for the Barge Medal tonight. Special trains from Boston, Springfield, and New York poured in a host of alumni from all parts of the country.

The exercises tomorrow open with the baccalaureate sermon in the College Church, which will be delivered by the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick of the Union Theological Seminary. The address to the President by L. R. Jordan of Joliet, Ill., will mark the opening of class day.

Immediately following the chapel oration by Joseph M. Larimer of Evanston, Ill., the graduating class, led by Head Marshal C. A. Pudrith of Detroit, Mich., will march to the traditional Bema, where the usual class day exercises will be held. The evening will be taken up by a band concert on the campus, the presentation of a "A Full House" by the Dramatic Association, and, finally, a promenade in the college yard.

Tuesday's events will include a meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the annual ball game on the alumni oval with Amherst, a meeting of the Alumni Association, and the President's reception in Parkhurst Hall. In the evening a band concert, followed by a torchlight procession, will precede the concert of the combined musical clubs in Webster Hall.

On Wednesday, class day, the various degrees, academic and honorary, will be conferred in Webster Hall in the presence of Governor Spaulding, the Trustees, Faculty, and guests of the college. The commencement ball in the alumni gymnasium the same evening will bring the festivities to a close.

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue at 36th St.

The following
Extraordinary Values
offered commencing
Monday, June 19th

Trimmed Hats
Tailored—Sports—Outing
$5.00

Faille Silk Coats
Full Satin Lined
$45.00

Tailored Suits
Serge—Gabardine—Covert
$25.00

Motor and Beach Coats
Desirable Colors
$25.00

Afternoon Dresses
Taffeta—Georgette Crepe—Foulard
$65.00

Wash Dresses
Linen and Voile
$20.00

Outing Skirts
Linen—Bayadere Stripe—Pique
$7.50

Summer Furs
Exclusive Models

Summer Business Hours
June 15 to June 30, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays to 1 P. M.
July and August, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays Closed All Day



The Store is closed at 5 P. M.
On Saturday, June 24th, it will be closed at 12 Noon.

B. Altman & Co.

Smart Bathing Costumes

that will add materially to the picturesqueness of surf and beach are an interesting part of the Summer display on the Third Floor. The piquant styles, featuring the newest color effects in satin, taffeta and tussah, will appeal equally to the woman or the miss who desires to be in the vanguard of fashion; while the quieter models will meet the requirements of the more conservative taste. There are also Swimming Suits, made of Milanese silk or wool jersey, that are the last word in smart form.

All the accessories of the bathing outfit are provided, including Wraps, Hats and Caps, Shoes and Hosiery; as well as attractive Bathing Suits for Children.

New Modes in Sweaters

for Women and Misses claim instant attention on the Second Floor. Never were Sweaters so attractive in style, color or material as those now being shown for the Summer season. The display is large and varied, comprising the best products of foreign and American makers. The newest Silk Sweaters are extremely handsome, adding a rich and colorful note to the warm-weather costume. Wool Sweaters are shown in many different weaves and colors, as well as in smart black-and-white effects; and there is an extensive assortment of Fibre Sweaters. Shawls for travel and veranda use are obtainable in wool or silk, the latter knitted or embroidered.

American-made Sports & Garden Smocks

in new and effective styles and the wanted materials, will offer unusual values to-morrow at these prices:

Silk Jersey Smocks . . $12.75
Washable Satin Smocks . 8.75
Linen Smocks 6.85

And a number of Cotton Smocks at $2.85

(Department on the Second Floor)

An Exceptional Sale of Women's Tailor-made Suits

at $17.50

will take place to-morrow (Monday).

These Suits are timely for travel, sports, country or general wear.

(Third Floor)

Some Pretty Styles in Little Girls' Dresses and Little Boys' Suits

(sizes ranging generally to 5 years) made of washable fabrics suitable for the Summer days, have been arranged in several lots and priced for early disposal.

Girls' White and Colored Dresses
at . . . 75c., 90c., $1.25 & 1.50
Boys' White and Colored Suits
at . . . . . $1.25 & 1.90

Also Little Children's Coats, in desirable weights and fabrics, $3.75, 5.50 & 6.75

And Straw Hats, in attractive shapes and combinations . $1.00, 1.50 & 2.25

(Second Floor)

Women's, Misses' and Juniors'
Vacation Outfits

including every essential of the Summer costume.

Suit Cases, Travel Bags and Kodaks.

Also Men's and Youths' Sports Wear.

Women's Milanese Silk Gloves

Mousquetaire, Sixteen-button Length,

in black, white, black with white embroidery and white with black embroidery, will be on sale to-morrow at

75c. & 85c. per pair

Table Linen and Bath Towels
SPECIALLY PRICED

will be a feature of interest to housewives to-morrow and Tuesday, the values offered being much in advance of prices asked.

Linen Damask Table Cloths
each . . $3.00, 3.35, 3.75 & 4.50

Linen Damask Napkins
per dozen . $2.75, 3.35, 3.75 & 4.25

Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed,
per dozen . . $2.40, 3.00 & 4.20

(Fourth Floor)

A Quantity of Sheer Printed Voiles

(including some of foreign manufacture)

in a large assortment of designs and colorings, will be placed on sale to-morrow at the greatly reduced price of

16c. per yard

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge, by mail, express or freight, to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

ATTACK OF HYSTERIA HALTS TANZER TRIAL

Defendant's Nerves Give Way as O. Osborne's Supposed Wife Is Testifying.

SLADE REFUSES TO GO ON

Mrs. Nye Describes Her Courtship and Marriage to Man She Is Sure Was the Real Oliver.

The trial of Rae Tanzer for perjury in the Federal District Court came to a halt yesterday, when the defendant became hysterical and had almost to be carried from the court, after her counsel, Benjamin Slade, had flatly refused to obey the order of Judge Wolverton to proceed with his cross-examination of a witness while his client was in a highly excitable condition.

The interruption came during the testimony of Mrs. Ethel Nye, the young woman who was believed to have married the missing Oliver Osborne at the time he was posing as Mazie Mason Nye. The coming of Mrs. Nye to the stand increased the tenseness of an already tense situation, for she not only refused to remove the heavy brown veil that concealed her features, but she absolutely refused, even in the face of possible punishment, to give in open court the address of the Brush Electric Company, where she was employed as a stenographer before she married Nye. She finally whispered the address to the foreman, and Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., told it to the Judge.

Mr. Slade objected both to the witness's keeping her veil down and to her refusal to testify openly. He said he especially wanted her to remove her veil because he wished the jury to observe the expression of her face and her demeanor on the stand. He objected, he said, to the witness's hiding behind a mask. He was sharply ordered to take his seat when, in protesting against what he considered interruptions, he exclaimed:

"This is about the worst farce of a trial I ever saw since I became a lawyer."

Mrs. Nye testified that she had met the man whom she later married as Nye in May, 1914, and that she had gone with him to various places of amusement. They were married after one week's acquaintance by a minister named Weber at a Dutch Reformed Church in Hoboken. She had come from Buffalo, she said; her parents were now dead, and she was living with her sister, Lillian Miller, at 436 West Twenty-fourth Street.

The Nye she married she described as a well shaped man having blue eyes, thin hair, a little bald spot, fair skin, soft hands, and a ruddy but not a coarse complexion. She added that he had a heavy jaw and a straight nose. She said James W. Osborne was not the man she married.

The effects left by Oliver Osborne in his boarding house and afterward taken by the Government were examined by her, she said, and confirmed her previous opinion that Oliver Osborne and Nye were the same. For instance, she told Mr. Rand, her husband took one of her stick pins when he left her, and this pin she saw afterward on a coat belonging to Oliver Osborne at the District Attorney's office. Mrs. Nye recognized, also, a black velours hat as being the property of her husband. She particularly remembered the hat because, she said, she remembered his wearing it one rainy day, not wishing, he told her, to soil his Panama hat.

During all the questioning of the witness Rae Tanzer, at her place beside the counsel table, had watched, with elbow on the table and with her hand supporting her head. She was visibly affected as Mrs. Nye told of having married the man believed to be Oliver Osborne. She began to sob quietly. As it was within a few minutes of 1 o'clock, the hour for adjournment, Mr. Slade asked that court be adjourned so that he might catch a train. Judge Wolverton directed him to go on with the cross-examination.

He asked one question and was framing another when Miss Tanzer began to sob violently and was soon so hysterical that she was assisted from the court. Mr. Slade was directed to go ahead with his examination, but he said emphatically he would not do so until his client was ready and conscious of what was going on in the court.

He was being admonished by the Court to continue when Miss Tanzer was borne into the room in the arms of a court attendant and placed on a couch just inside the railing. Slade was again told to continue the questioning of the witness. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who is assisting Mr. Slade in the defense, told the Court he did not think his client was in a fit condition for the trial to proceed. He asked that the objections of her lawyers be stated on the record. The Judge again ordered the examination to proceed, and Mr. Chanler asked that a mistrial be declared. He was overruled, and once more Judge Wolverton ordered the examination to go on.

"I refuse to proceed with the examination of the witness in the absence of my client," said Mr. Slade emphatically.

The witness was then excused and court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

During the examination of Mrs. Stewart Denham, the first witness, Mr. Slade said he expected to prove that James W. Osborne was the author of the plot that finally sent Rae Tanzer to trial.

Mrs. Denham was the keeper of the house in East Sixtieth Street near Third Avenue where Oliver Osborne roomed. She told of knowing Oliver under the names of Charles Bacon and of happenings during the time he roomed at her house. The Monday after he left, she said, Post Office Inspector Swain called and asked to see the trunks belonging to him, which were then in the cellar. Mr. Slade went into the particulars of Oliver Osborne's stay with Mrs. Denham at such length that Judge Wolverton protested at one of his questions.

"I am going to prove that these trunks were a plant," shouted Mr. Slade. Raising one hand above his head he continued: "I am going to prove that Oliver Osborne is a plant; that it was all part of a plant conceived by James W. Osborne to send this little girl to prison to save this hound Osborne and several other people. And I am going to prove it out of the mouth of this witness."

Once when the Court ruled against him, Mr. Slade threw his papers on the table and said he would give up the cross-examination entirely.

"I take an exception to your Honor's ruling, your Honor's observations, and your Honor's objections," he said sharply.

"The Court will permit no insinuations. I warn you to take your seat, Mr. Slade," the Judge retorted.

Mr. Slade sat down.

MEMORIAL TO CLYDE FITCH.

Will Be Incorporated in Library Now Being Built at Amherst.

AMHERST, Mass., June 17.—A unique memorial of Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, is to be incorporated in the new library of Amherst College that is to be built this year. This library has been made possible by an anonymous gift of $250,000 to Amherst, which was announced several months ago.

Mr. Fitch graduated from Amherst in the class of 1886, which included among its members Secretary of State Robert Lansing. Upon Mr. Fitch's death the contents of his library—decorations, furniture, and the major part of the books—were presented to the college and they will now be installed as they were formerly in the playwright's home in New York. The room will be long and narrow, of the same dimensions as the original, and will contain the carved Italian ceilings, the Della Robbia "Madonna and Child," and the great oak table at which the playwright worked.

The new library is to be built on the eastern side of the common, occupying the site of the present Hitchcock Hall, which was known to earlier generations of Amherst men as the Boltwood mansion. The general style of the library building is classic, with a leaning toward Colonial in its proportions. It is to be built of Indiana limestone and brick. It will have a capacity of about 240,000 volumes, and will be one of the finest college libraries in the United States.

NEW TRANSPORT LAUNCHED

Henderson First Warship Built at Philadelphia Navy Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. — The launching of the transport Henderson, the first to be held at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, was the principal feature of the annual Navy Day celebration here today. Members of the naval committees of both branches of Congress, Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations of the United States Navy, and Major General Barnett, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, attended the ceremonies.

The Henderson is 481 feet long, has a 61foot beam, and 20-foot draught. She is equipped with twin screws which will give her a speed of fourteen knots. Her displacement is 10,000 tons. She will carry eight five-inch guns and two three-pounders.

The vessel is capable of carrying 2,000 troops. A feature of the ship's construction is a stabilizer to overcome excessive rolling at sea.

Exhibitions of submarine diving, aeroplane manoeuvres, drills and other unique events were provided for the thousands of visitors to the yard.

ALABAMA JUDGE SLAIN.

Had Recently Been Renominated After Spirited Political Fight.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 17.—The body of Judge W. T. Lawler of the Probate Court of Madison County was found late today in a slough ten miles south of Huntsville with two bullet holes in the heart and the skull crushed. A heavy weight was tied around the waist.

Judge Lawler, who had been missing since Wednesday, recently was renominated after a spirited political fight.

Hickson INC.

A number of particularly effective models for the warmer months in town and country, including Georgette, chiffon, linen or lingerie.

GOWNS
from $35

A NUMBER OF NEW HATS RECENTLY ADDED TO OUR STOCK OFFERED At $5.00.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 52D STREET

Established 1900
Between 5th & 6th Aves. E. CHARLES *Our Own Building.*
62 West 47th St.
LAST TWO WEEKS
Of Our Final
CLEARANCE SALE
To effect the complete disposal of the Balance of Our Entire Stock. During the next two weeks
WE WILL CLOSE OUT
ALL OUR SPRING SUITS (Sizes 16 to 38 only)
VALUES UP TO $45
At from $8.75 to $16.75 up to $20.00
All Our Dressy Afternoon & Evening Gowns
VALUES UP TO $85.50
At from $12.50 to $18.50 up to $22.50
ALL OUR DAINTY SUMMER FROCKS
Fancy Voiles, Crepes and other fashionable and washable fabrics
VALUES UP TO $26.50
At from $2.50 to $5.50 up to $12.50
ODDS AND ENDS Including dresses, suits, coats, waists, etc., made of fine materials, will be closed out AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS SALE.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
Store Hours in June 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

***Ask* Mr. Foster**
Mr. Foster's representatives visit, every year, all the resorts. They travel from Alaska to Panama, from Newfoundland to the Rio Grande, looking up new routes, gathering information that will be helpful to you in planning your Summer or Winter trip. **No Fees**
Fifth Floor.

A Timely Offering
BLACK SATIN BATHING SUITS
Special $5.75



Slip-on model, in excellent quality lustrous black satin with revers, wide collar and sash in bright contrasting colors. A very picturesque Suit and practical as well.

Satin Bathing Suits
Special $7.25
Heavy quality black satin in effective waistline model, the bodice and skirt cleverly scalloped and piped with gay hued silks.
Third Floor.

Semi-Annual Remnant Sale
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, WASH GOODS
At ¼ to ½ Former Prices
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 19th, 20th, 21st.

Silks
Thousands of lengths of both plain and fancy
75c, 95c, $1.25 and $1.78 a Yard
Formerly $1.50 to $3.50
Ground Floor.

Dress Goods
in a large variety of weaves and colors
38c, 58c and 78c a Yard
Formerly 60c. to $2.00
Second Floor.

Wash Goods
Hundreds of lengths to be closed out at ⅓ to ½ former prices
An Opportunity to Secure Extraordinary Values
Ground Floor.

Store Your Furs
Before It Is Too Late
Your Furs and other damageable Wearing Apparel should be in the Lord & Taylor Cold Dry Storage Vaults before hot weather dangers accumulate.
Furs Repaired, Remodelled and Insured. Dry Cleansing at a moderate cost.
Third Floor.

Very Special Value
MILANESE SILK JERSEY SWEATERS
$9.50



A smart new model with wide collar, sash and cuffs in striped effect; rose, Copenhagen, green, white, black and white; shirred back corded at waistline.

Fibre-Silk Sweaters
Special $5.25 and $6.85
One model with sash and V neck; in two tone effects—blue and white, green and yellow, green and blue, cerise and green, Copenhagen and gold, black and white. The other in plain weave is in solid colors. Copenhagen, rose, green, amber or white; wide collar.
Third Floor.

A Remarkable Offering
WOMEN'S SUITS
Of Imported Shantung
Special $19.50
Two Smart Sports Models Made to Sell for $35.00
Superior quality of shantung silk in the natural color. Distinctive models with flaring, belted coats and smartest of skirts; well tailored.

***Ramie Linen Suits* $15.00**
White, Rookie, Copenhagen, Green, French Grey, Lavender. Sports models, the belted coats with novel pockets, pearl button trimmed; flaring skirts.

***Tailored Wool Suits* $19.50**
Light weight fabrics, finely tailored, and in the fashionable colors. Models with peau de cygne lined coats and fashionably wide skirts.

***White Tub Skirts* $2.50, $3.95 & $5.00**
Pique, cordeline, gabardine, honeycomb weaves and Bedford cords.

White Chinchilla Sports Coats
$17.50 & $19.50
Distinctive models, flaring or belted. Clever collars, some faced with bright colored velvets.

***New Motoring Coats* $12.50**
Mulford's Palm Beach Cloth makes these smart Coats in natural color. Full length belted models with convertible collars and excellent finishing details.

Linene & Linen Dusters
$3.00, $5.00, $6.00
Full length Coats in fine quality natural color linene and linen; unusually smart in their lines.

***Rainproof Tweed Coats* $15.00 & $16.50**
Scotch tweeds in heather and other smart mixtures for street, touring and motoring wear; practical and very modish.
Third Floor.

For Clearance—2100 Pairs
WOMEN'S LOW SHOES
Formerly $5.00 to $7.00 a pair
$3.45
(Incomplete range of sizes)
A varied assortment of lasts and leathers, including many novelties that we shall not continue later in the season. White Canvas and Kid, Patent and Dull combinations.

Smart High Boots
Of White Glace Kid
$10.00
Laced and buttoned Boots, fashioned of fine white kid and modeled on slender lines of unusual grace and elegance. Medium weight soles and covered Louis XVI heels.

Pumps and Colonials
In Newest Styles
$8.00
Fine colored Kidskin in smart models. Light Grey, Dark Grey, Ivory, White, Brown, Champagne; also in Patent and Dull leathers and Tan Calf.
Second Floor.

SUMMER LINGERIE
Of Adorable Simplicity
The fastidious woman will appreciate the daintiness of the details, the fineness of the fabrics, the effectiveness of the laces and the embroideries with which these pretty garments are trimmed. Prices are attractively moderate.

Night Gowns
Nainsook or Batiste...75c, 98c, $1.45, $1.95 and $2.95
Flesh Batiste.....$1.25, $1.45, $1.65, $1.95 and $2.95
Imported Gowns—hand embroidered—
$2.45, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95 and $5.95

Envelope or Regulation Chemise
98c, $1.45, $1.95

Lingerie Petticoats
98c, $1.45, $1.95 to $3.95
Second Floor.

For Sultry Summer Days
DAINTY NEGLIGEES
Models of charming style, fashioned of cool, sheer fabrics on lines of unusual grace and effectiveness. An especially attractive group of new styles at special prices.

White Voile Negligees
Empire model, the deep cape collar and cuffs filet lace trimmed; pleated skirt.....$3.95

French Challie Negligees
Flowered Challie in dainty colors; robe model, ribbon bound and ribbon run at waistline.....$3.95

Flowered Voile Negligees
White, pink, blue or lavender, floral patterned and striped. Organdie lace trimmed collar and cuffs, deep tunic skirt.....$4.95

Crepe de Chine Negligees
$8.75 and $10.75
Two models in fine quality crepe de chine; one in draped robe effect, caught with tiny rosettes; the other, Empire in effect, has elastic shirred waistline. Both feature deep cape collars of hand embroidered chiffon.
Second Floor.

SUMMER CORSETS
Two "Lord & Taylor" Specials
Batiste Corsets, $2.50
Fine quality batiste in medium bust model, well boned and with elastic inserts giving freedom over the hips. Sizes 22 to 30 inches.
Fancy Broche Corsets, $2.75
In pink and white, medium bust model, well boned; sizes 20 to 30 inches.
New Brassieres
Complete assortment of plain, lace and embroidery trimmed in various models.
50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.50
Second Floor.



An Important Sale
Semi-made SKIRTS
$1.98
A thousand smart semi-made skirts, fashioned of fine white pique wash fabrics. Flaring models, featuring novel patch pockets, belts or girdle tops, pearl button trimmed. All sizes and lengths.
Extraordinary Values
Ground and Second Floors.

Important Reductions!
Our Entire Stock of
Summer Furniture
Has Been Marked at
25 to 33⅓%
Less Than Former Prices
Reed, Willow, Fibre, Old Hickory, Decorated Upholstered Furniture, Canton and Garden Furniture, Maple Porch Chairs and Rockers.
Sixth Floor.

Important Reductions!
A Large Collection of
Summer Rugs
Has Been Marked at
25 to 33⅓%
Less Than Former Prices
The assortment includes Rugs of Grass, Japanese Rush and Cocoa Fibre, Rag, Cretonne and Hand Braided Cloth Rugs, round and oval.
Fifth Floor

ORIENTAL RUGS—EXTRAORDINARY SALE
Every Oriental Rug in our magnificent stock is being offered at "before the war prices" or better.
For instance: Large Reductions have been made on the old prices of a great variety of
Room Size Rugs, Small Scatter Rugs and Modern and Antique Hall Runners
Rugs of Guaranteed Qualities At Less Than Present Import Cost.
Fifth Floor.



Smart Novelties In Silk
SPORT SCARFS
$7.50 and $8.95
Gay-hued Scarfs in the very newest weaves, with striped, checked, blocked or rainbow borders and deep fringed ends. In every bright color and clever color combination, these add the finishing note of style to the Sports Costume.
Exceptional Values
Ground Floor.

AIRSHIP SCOUTING AS AID TO NAVIES

Dr. Junge Says the North Sea Fight Showed the Importance of Aerial Craft.

EASY TO GET INFORMATION

Marine Engineer Believes Superiority of the Dreadnought Has Been Demonstrated.

The most valuable lesson learned by naval experts from the recent North Sea fight between the English and German fleets, is the importance of a well-equipped aerial scouting service, said Dr. Franz Erich Junge, a German marine engineer, in discussing some of the results of that naval engagement yesterday.

Dr. Junge is a Director of the American Junkers Company, which is preparing to build gasoline motors of high horse power from the German patents for some of the latest United States submarines. He spoke highly of the success of the Zeppelin airships, which have been so clearly demonstrated during the present European war, and intimated that it probably would not be long before the United States Government would add to its limited aerial force one of the largest and newest Zeppelins.

"While opinion regarding the value of Zeppelins as instruments of attack and destruction is still divided," said Dr. Junge, "there is a general unanimity of opinion on the superiority of this type of air craft over every other known means of obtaining information of the position and movement of hostile forces. The most powerful fleet is impotent without adequate means of conveying intelligence concerning location and strength of the enemy. In fact, the success of the German fleet in the North Sea battle was largely due to the employment of Zeppelins as means of reconnoitring, while the British fleet was confined to the old-fashioned channels of distant scouting by fast vessels as well as by secret agents scattered over the European continent. So we may well expect to see other navies trying to establish similar branches of aerial intelligence service, as the Germans have employed with so much success in this war."

Dr. Junge also said that he believed the position of the naval experts who advocate the superiority of the dreadnought type of battleship as against the speedier but lighter-armed cruisers, as well as submarines, for an actual naval engagement, had been materially strengthened as a result of the North Sea battle.

"The big-gun calibre still occupies the prominent place of attention among naval constructors," explained Dr. Junge, "because it affords the maximum of effectiveness, as well with regard to accuracy, penetration, and rapidity of firing, as with reference to the adequate protection of personnel and machinery. The installation of small defense guns against aerial attacks and torpedo boats also becomes easier on such a ship. In view of the increased battle ranges and improvement in armor, it is probable that sixteen-inch will be the normal calibre of the big guns, six-inch of the torpedo defense movement, while for aerial purposes either automatic firing or three-inch guns will be used, covering an area up to 10,000 feet.

"In spite of the short life of the large calibre guns, owing to high service pressure, erosion, &c., which are being compensated by new methods of rifling, and, notwithstanding the increased droop or sagging of the heavy guns owing to their great weight, which involves new complexities and, finally, in spite of the increased weight and space occupied by armament, munition, hoists, &c., the big gun is bound to remain the principal and most formidable weapon of attack in future warfare. Especially for the reason that the greater shell capacity allows a greater weight of explosive charge to be inclosed and augments the destructive effect of the projectile after the latter has perforated the armor plate. One good shot from a modern large-calibre gun has similar disastrous effects as a torpedo, and may suffice to disable and blow up an enemy vessel, however powerful its protective armor may be.

"As for the submarine, it would be too much to say that it has no place in a sea fight. But its privileged sphere of usefulness certainly lies not in close co-operation with the main fleet. The development of the submarine will probably divide itself in two different directions: one of smaller boats for coast guard service, and the other of submersible cruisers for duty in distant waters and in the open sea.

"It would, however, be premature," added Dr. Junge, "for the expert to draw definite conclusions, just as it would be unwise for neutral navies to base their building programs on the results of the engagements so far available. Only after the termination of the war, when cumulative evidence is at hand and the various data are clearly analyzed and defined, can scientific deductions be made and disseminated for publicity, as far as publicity in naval matters is desirable."

CUBAN TAKES BICHLORIDE.

Garriga, Believed to be Dying, Says He Robbed Father-in-law.

A young Cuban, who said he was Louis J. Carriga and that he was stopping at the Hotel Wallick, was assisted into Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon by a man who left at once in the same taxicab in which he and Garriga had arrived.

To attendants, Garriga explained that he had swallowed sixty grains of bichloride of mercury in eight tablets a few hours earlier and hoped that he was dying. He was hurried to the operating room and doctors who examined him said it was likely his wish would be granted, as the poison had already begun its work.

Garriga had four letters which he deposited with the hospital authorities. One was to the manager of his hotel and the other a note to "Dear J. Brady," apparently an acquaintance whose forgiveness Garriga asked for some unspecified offense. This note closed, "I pay you with the only kind of money I have—my life."

The other letters were to the police and to Dr. Felipe Veranes, Chief of the Immigration Bureau in San Diego, Cal. To the police Garriga had written that he wanted to die and was committing suicide. The letter to Dr. Veranes was sealed, but Garriga explained Veranes was his father-in-law. He said he had stolen $615 from him and had come to this city a week ago. He had lost the money in a taxicab a week ago last Wednesday night, and, being penniless, he said he had decided to die.

There was also a letter to Porfiria Veranes de Garriga, supposed to be the daughter of Dr. Veranes and the young man's wife. This, too, was sealed, and the police did not open it.

Garriga said he was 25 years old, and his only occupation was that of a student.

GARDEN LIKE LINER'S DECK.

Hotel Majestic Roof Now a Nautical-Looking Amusement Resort.

The Hurricane Deck, a new addition to the Summer roof gardens, was formally opened last night atop the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. The entire roof of the hotel has been done over to represent the deck of an ocean liner, the idea being carried out in all the details. Even the hat check girls were in sailor costumes.

In the centre of the roof is a large dancing pavilion, and around the side a "promenade deck." Somewhere, hidden away, a large ship bell tolls off the hours.

FAKE INJURY CLAIMS WIN $150,000 A YEAR

Woman Charged with Getting Herself Hurt by Autos, Trucks, Trolleys, and Coal Holes.

LET SUBWAY CAR DRAG HER

Man Alleged to Have Directed Her Activities and Managed Collections Under Arrest.

Accused of swindling wealthy men, department stores, street railway companies, and rich estates through fake and prearranged accident damage claims in which a woman accomplice fell down coal holes, threw herself in front of automobiles, and permitted herself to be dragged by subway trains at his bidding, Abraham E. Gatner of 1,057 Faile Street, the Bronx, was arrested yesterday in Cleveland, Ohio, by direction of District Attorney Swann.

Mrs. Bertha K. Archibald of 1,038 Fifth Avenue, R. H. Macy & Co., the Union Railway Company, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and owners and heads of half a dozen or more corporations and business institutions whose names are in the possession of the District Attorney's office, are among those from whom Gatner and his accomplice either collected or attempted to collect damages in accident cases, according to the charges against him.

Gatner was arrested in Cleveland by Detective Lieutenant Bernard McConville of New York City, who, with Assistant District Attorney Moses R. Ryttenberg, in charge of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds, had been investigating the case for two weeks. Mr. Ryttenberg said last night that the case was one of the most remarkable ever brought to his attention. Gatner's chief accomplice, Mr. Ryttenberg said, was a woman known as Lillian Brown, who also went under the names of Susan Gordon and Lillian Gordon, although it was believed other persons acted as aids in the alleged swindling scheme.

Gatner made a statement to Lieutenant McConville after his arrest, in which he was alleged to have admitted that the accident cases netted him and his confederates more than $150,000 a year. The police are still searching for Lillian Brown and the others said to be implicated in the swindling conspiracies.

"Gatner was behind a suit for $2,000 damages brought against Mrs. Archibald because of an alleged accident in which Lillian Brown was the victim, at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, a short while ago," said Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg last night. "Miss Brown, it was alleged, was knocked down and injured by Mrs. Archibald's automobile while the automobile was out on a shopping trip. According to the available information, Miss Brown never figured in such an accident.

"Another suit also brought in Miss Brown's name was against R. H. Macy & Co., one of whose trucks was supposed to have run her down at Winfield, L. I. This accident also, so the latest of our information, was a fake. Miss Brown also was alleged to have been injured in a collision between two cars of the Union Railway Company, and $2,000 damages were asked.

"The case was originally brought to District Attorney Swann's attention by an accident insurance company which had been called upon to make good for many injuries said to have been sustained by Miss Brown. He turned the case over to me, and from what we learned it would appear that Gatner and his accomplice, or accomplices, had worked out an elaborate and a unique scheme for getting money.

"It was Miss Brown's practice, as directed by Gatner, to wait at some point near which a policeman was stationed and then to fall down in front of a private automobile, which looked as if its owner had money. She would arrange the fall so as not to be too severely injured, and she would always refuse to permit the policeman to call a physician or an ambulance. Her injuries would be diagnosed by a private physician, and the demand for damages would be asked on his diagnosis.

"There was apparently no limit to the activities of Gatner and his woman accomplice. She would fall down coal holes in front of buildings owned by prominent people or estates, and she even permitted herself to be dragged by a subway train, according to our information. In the last named case she entered the subway car by the middle door, and was yanked along the platform. She also fell downstairs in tenement houses, according to our information, and did other almost miraculous stunts."

Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg said Gatner disappeared from New York when he learned that his activities were being investigated and went to Cleveland, where he obtained employment in a department store. Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg learned of Gatner's whereabouts on last Thursday and at once sent Lieutenant McConville to put him under arrest.

Gatner, who is 30 years old and married, told Lieutenant McConville that he had been active in politics in New York City. He lived at 5,611 Scoville Avenue, in Cleveland. His wife arrived in Cleveland from New York a few hours before he was taken into custody.

BEGIN HONEYMOON IN JAIL.

Minnery and Bride Arrested Shortly After They Are Married.

James Minnery, a young clerk, whose home is at 247 Post Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y., met twenty-year-old Alma Heikkion a year ago, and fell in love with her at once. Every night that he could, he took a train from Mamaroneck to the home of Mrs. Annie Wells, 428 West 125th Street, where Miss Heikkion lodged and presently Miss Heikkion agreed to become Mrs. Minnery. Then they started to save money.

Railroad fares were an item they decided to cut out at once, so Minnery took lodgings with Mrs. Wells also, and the other day they decided they had money enough to get married and go to housekeeping at 11 Lawrence Street. Minnery got a day off yesterday, and at 1 o'clock he and Miss Heikkion appeared in Marriage Clerk Scully's office in the Municipal Building. When they left a few minutes later they were man and wife.

They hurried uptown, and Mrs. Minnery commenced to pack their belongings for removal to the new home, while Minnery went around to the Lawrence Street house to see that everything was ready for them there. When he came back, at 7 o'clock, he found the flat in an uproar. Mrs. Wells was accusing his bride of having packed the Wells silver spoons and forks along with her own goods and chattels, and Mrs. Minnery was cheerfully denying the charge.

Testimony differs as to what happened then, but Mrs. Wells told Policeman Ringeisen of the West 125th Street Station, whom she encountered as she ran screaming out of the house, that the Minnerys had attacked her with her own solid silver forks for weapons, so, with Ringeisen looking on, Mrs. Wells arrested the couple.

Despite their denials, they were held on her charges of petty larceny and attempted assault, and when a policeman started to lead young Mrs. Minnery to the West 123d Street Station, where there was a matron, a tearful parting took place. The couple will be arraigned in the Washington Heights Court in the morning, and, if luck is with them, they'll continue under happier auspices a honeymoon which began in jail.

FINDS TAPPING CASE JUDGE.

Crain Tells Swann He Is Willing to Sit as a Magistrate.

Judge Crain of General Sessions agreed yesterday to sit as a Magistrate and hear the charges growing out of the police wiretapping in the charities investigation. District Attorney Swann declared that Judge Crain would be "perfectly satisfactory." In speaking of the proposed investigation Judge Crain said:

"I fully agree with my associate, Judge Rosalsky, that the matter, for proper investigation, should be inquired into by the Grand Jury. Quite likely upon reflection the District Attorney will take this view. If, however, the District Attorney feels that it should neither be heard by one of the City Magistrates, who are constantly conducting examinations, nor in the first instance by the Grand Jury, and it is best to submit it to a Judge of a court of record, although at great personal inconvenience, I should feel it my duty to act if the parties to the controversy joined in asking me to do so."

The District Attorney will have a conference tomorrow with Mayor Mitchel and Corporation Counsel Hardy to decide upon Judge Crain's selection as a Magistrate in the case. If Judge Crain proves acceptable to all parties concerned in the investigation the hearing probably will be started next week.

GIVES $95,000 TO HOSPITAL.

Dr. Kenneth Dows Provides for Investigation of Tuberculosis.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Announcement was made today of a gift to Johns Hopkins Hospital of the sum of $95,000 by Dr. Kenneth Dows of New York.

The money is to be devoted to the investigation of tuberculosis and the better teaching of physicians and students in the recognition and management of the disease and the care of the patients who seek treatment for it at the hospital.

MRS. MILLS IN SANITARIUM.

Wife of State Senator Has a Nervous Breakdown.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills of 8 East Eighty-fourth Street learned yesterday that Mrs. Mills, who was Miss Margaret S. Rutherfurd, was in a sanitarium in Maine suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Mr. Mills is State Senator from the Seventeenth District, and is also Treasurer of the New York County Republican Committee. He married Miss Rutherfurd, who is a daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, in Normandy, in September, 1911. Before their engagement was announced in July, 1911, it was reported that she was to marry Kermit Roosevelt, a son of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and it was also said that she was engaged to marry Prince Francis Joseph de Braganza, a son of the Duke of Braganza.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills have a country place at Woodbury, L. I. Mr. Mills is a son of the late Ogden L. Mills. He is a member of many clubs and active in social welfare movement.

Mrs. Mills was one of the two daughters of Lewis Morris Rutherfurd, Jr., her sister being Miss Barbara Rutherfurd. She made her début in December, 1910, at the Vanderbilt home on Fifth Avenue.

SING SING BANK CLOSES.

Shortage of Convict's Token Money Causes It to "Suspend."

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 17.—The Bank of Sing Sing for inmates of the prison today closed its doors, and it is said will not open again. Shortage of token coin forced it to "suspend business."

The bank was founded by former Warden T. M. Osborne to encourage inmates to save their earnings in token coin. It was in charge of Cashiers Greene, Raines, and Dugan. For some time inmates have been passing out the metal coin to their friends outside of the prison for souvenirs and to work slot machines until there was not enough of metal coin inside the prison to do business.

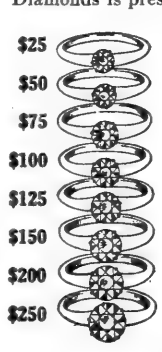
Lambert Gift Jewelry for All Occasions

Here, under one roof, in a store readily reached from anywhere, are all gifts of diamonds and solid gold jewelry for graduates. Something for every taste and for every purse. Saving of money and guarantee of quality with every purchase. Courteous attention to all comers.

Presents of guaranteed jewelry fashionable in design and strong in make, for June brides. Appropriate gifts for bridesmaids, ushers, best man. Special work in remodeling old jewelry; customers' ideas followed by expert workmen on the premises; Diamonds remounted, settings strengthened; charges moderate.

Simple Explanation of Low Diamond Prices

No fresh supply of Diamonds in sight; no prospect of reopened mines. Demand for fine, brilliant, perfectly cut Diamonds is pressing in this country. Yet



Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings from $10.00 to $1,500.00 cost no more at Lamberts now than two years ago. Big spot-cash direct importations of diamonds long ago, economical store management, low rents—and there you have the explanation of it. All Diamonds mounted in our own factory.



Wedding Ring History

We began selling Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings 40 years ago, and we have been selling them ever since. Guaranteeing them, too, in all shapes and styles and keeping up their high standard of durability and beauty.



14-karat, $3.30 up
18-karat, $4.00 up
22-karat, $5.25 up



14-karat, $4.40 up
18-karat, $5.50 up
22-karat, $7.00 up

Owl Class Rings and Others

The contemplative owl, bird of wisdom, figures in one of the many appropriate designs of Lambert Solid Gold class rings, from $2.00 up. Student committees are invited to call and select patterns for the class of '16.



Rose finish class ring, solid 14 karat gold; carved shank, $3.75.



Owl design, solid 14 karat gold, rose finish, $5.00.



Polished solid 14 karat ring, pierced figures, $3.00.



Extra heavy chased rose finished ring, solid 10-karat gold, rose finish, $4.50

LAMBERT BROTHERS

Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches

Third Ave., Cor. 58th Street

Store Open Daily Until 6, Saturday Nights Until 9.

Mme Irene

FRENCH MODEL GOWNS

500 Fifth Avenue

Semi-Annual Sale

SILK DRESSES

$7.50

VALUES EXTRAORDINAIRES

Regularly $16.50, $19.75, $24.75, $29.50

About 125 Stunning Dresses Taken from Our Regular Stock

For Evening, Afternoon and Business Wear

Materials:—Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Chiffon Taffeta, Novelty Silks, French Voile, Fine Nets, Shantung Silk.

Colors:—White, Navy, Copenhagen, Brown, Gray, Black.

Sizes for Women and Misses.

No C. O. D's. No Exchanges

ESTABLISHED 1872.

The Aimone Galleries

MADISON AVENUE AT FORTY-FIFTH STREET

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER

NEW YORK

An Unusual Sale

Highest Grade Period Bed Room and Dining Room Furniture

Appropriate June Wedding Gifts

Reductions of 10% to 50%

FROM WHOLESALE PRICES

MESSRS. AIMONE, having decided to discontinue their Retail business in Antiques, Objets d'Art and high grade Reproductions, are having a Sale of their entire collection now assembled in the Aimone Galleries.

This Stock Positively Must Be Sold

J. M. Gidding & Co.

504-506 AND 508 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

A FURTHER READJUSTMENT OF MANY LINES ENABLES US TO OFFER THE FOLLOWING

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

These sales—coming, as they do, so early in the season—afford VERY EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES to procure **women's most fashionable apparel** — at GREAT REDUCTIONS—while still in the height of style.

HANDSOME AFTERNOON AND EVENING WRAPS
FORMERLY $125, $150 to $175——$75, $95

Of rich crepe-charmeuse, satin, faille, taffeta and gros de Londres, many beautifully embroidered in gold and silver, and exquisitely lined with chiffon.

SILK AFTERNOON COATS OF TAFFETA, FAILLE AND SATIN
FORMERLY $95, $145, $165 to $225—at $45, $65, $95

Coats—at Half Price

$50 Coats at $25—$75 Coats at $37.50—$95 Coats at $47.50, etc.

STREET, RECEPTION AND DANCE DRESSES
FORMERLY $75, $95, $125 to $145—at $45, $65

Fashionable models, in serge, silk, satin, chiffon, tulle and smart combinations.

Gowns { STREET DRESSES / AFTERNOON GOWNS / DANCE FROCKS } FORMERLY TO $65—at $25

Miscellaneous groups from many lines, for immediate disposal.

NET, LINGERIE AND LINEN DRESSES
FORMERLY $35, $45 to $50——at $25

For graduation, beach, country and other Summer wear.

TAILORED CLOTH SUITS
FORMERLY $55, $65 to $95——$28

Of serge, gabardine, velours, checks, twills, etc., for street and semi-dress.

WHITE SERGE—LINEN AND SHANTUNG SUITS—$30, $45 and up.

HANDSOME COSTUME SUITS
Of silk and cloth—including IMPORTED MODELS
Formerly $95, $125, $165 to $300—at $45, $65, $95

Blouses COSTUME AND SEMI-DRESS STYLES FORMERLY $15 to $35— $5, $10, $15

Miscellaneous groups, for prompt clearance.

Clearance of Millinery

Hats—$5 & $10—FORMERLY to $35

Sports and Semi-Dress Hats—from remaining Spring styles.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HATS—$15 and $20

Flower-trimmed garden hats, and smart mid-season effects, in tulle, hair, Georgette crepe, leghorn and white satin

$20 to $30 Parasols—at $10 to $15

Summer Furs

PELERINES and SCARFS—of Fox, Mole, Kolinsky and Seal.....Special at $45

HANDSOME CAPES AND STOLES, IN SABLE, ERMINE, KOLINSKY, BLUE FOX and MOLE—AT $85, $125, $165, $325 to $750

Arnold, Constable & Co.

The Third Week in Our

JUNE SALES

Specials for Monday and Tuesday

Women's Summer Apparel

White Striped Cotton Voile Dresses cut on the newest lines, and becoming to nearly every type of figure. Specially priced. 5.75

White Dressy Frocks of Batiste or Voile, elaborately trimmed with embroidery; girdles of colored silk. Specially priced. 13.50

Separate White Skirts of imported Cordeline, in a new model, with deep pockets and belt. Specially priced. 4.25

Women's Summer Blouses in fancy striped Voile sport models, Handkerchief Linens and white Voiles. *Value $5.00.* 3.95

Women's Summer Blouses of embroidered Georgette Crepe and fancy figured French Voiles. *Value $6.00.* 5.00

Women's Summer Blouses—New models in Chiffon Voile, hand embroidered, and embroidered Swiss, with or without frills. *Value $8.75.* 7.50

Women's Black Satin Bathing Suits in princess or full skirt model, piped in white. *Value $6.75.* 5.75

Women's Beach Sweaters of Zephyr Wool, in fashionable plain colors, with striped collar and belt. *Value $8.75.* 7.50

Women's Embroidered Kimonos of Japanese Crepe, blue, pink, delft, and lavender, embroidered in white. *Value $3.95.* 3.00

Taffeta Silk Petticoats in various colors, with shirred flounce and plaiting at bottom; finished with frill. *Value $5.00.* 3.95

Women's Furnishings

White Silk Hose of superior quality, highly lustrous; double silk soles and tops. 6 pairs at 90c pair *Value $1.50 pair.* 95c

Colored Silk Hose of excellent wearing quality; cotton tops and soles; in forty of the leading shades. Specially priced. 95c
6 pairs at 90c pair

Nainsook Night Gowns—Unusually attractive models in fine Nainsook, Empire style; trimmed with lace or embroidery. Specially priced. 95c

Crepe de Chine or Satin Camisoles in new, full models, combined with fine lace. *Value $1.50* 95c

Knit Combinations of fine Lisle Thread, in a patented perfect fitting model; seamless at side; in regular and extra sizes. 6 at 50c each *Regularly 75c each.* 55c

Women's Two Clasp Silk Gloves of first quality, beautifully finished and perfect fitting, in black and white, embroidered in white; also embroidered in black. 6 pairs at 42c pair. Specially priced. 45c

16-Button Length Silk Gloves in white and black, with double finger tips and Paris point embroidery. Specially priced, pair 95c
3 pairs at 90c pair

Two Clasp Cotton Fabric Gloves of silky finish, smart in appearance; washable; in the newest castor shades; also black. 6 pairs at 70c pair Specially priced, pair 75c

Misses' and Small Women's Apparel

Smart Short Taffeta Coat, embroidered and beaded, standing collar, in navy, black and beige. *Reduced from $37.50.* 27.50

Tailored Suits in sport, semi-dress and street models, in the season's best fabrics, handsomely lined; 14 to 20 years. *Reduced from $37.50.* 16.75

Striped Percale Coat Blouse to wear with separate skirts; in wide two-inch stripes; white collar and cuffs; extremely smart. Specially priced. 4.50

Children's Summer Apparel

Children's Skirts of Khaki, white Galatea or striped Beach Cloth, with full plaited skirt and lawn waist; 6 to 14 years. Middies to match. 1.25 and 2.25

Children's Dresses of Chambray; box-plaited blouse and skirt, white Pique, hemstitched collars and cuffs in green and pink; sizes 6 to 14 years. 1.50

Misses' and Children's Smocks of Galatea, Beach Cloth and Linen, some with Cretonne inserts, and all hand smocked; sizes 6 to 20 years. 2.65 to 9.50

Children's Wool Sweaters, white with stripes of Copen., rose, pink and blue; sizes 2 to 6 years. Special at 1.95

Little Girls' Dresses of Dotted Swiss, Empire style, trimmed with dainty lace and feather stitching; sizes 2 to 5 years. *Value $2.95* 1.95

Children's Hats of Leghorn, Milan, and fancy straw, trimmed with ribbon and lace. *Formerly $5.00 to $15.00.* 2.95 to 8.95

Other Seasonable Merchandise

6,000 Yards Colored Taffeta—Chiffon finish and highly lustrous, in a variety of the most fashionable shades for day and evening wear; 35 inches wide. *Regularly $1.75 yard.* 1.25

High Grade Corduroy—The new wide wale Cheviot Corduroy, in white, peach, pink, Copenhagen, castor, and grey; 30 inches wide. Specially priced, yard 1.25

Outdoor Sleeping Blankets for camp or bungalow, in dark tan, specially woven to resist dampness. Specially priced, each 3.75

Couch Hammocks for veranda or lawn; full size, sturdily constructed and high class in every detail; equipped with windshields and mattress; upholstered in white, khaki or green. Specially priced. 6.95
Standard $2.75 Canopy $3.00

5th Avenue at 40th Street

NAVARRE WINGED 19 GERMAN AIRCRAFT

French Champion Daily Makes Five Flights to Altitude of 12,000 Feet.

ALL THE TIME IN TRAINING

Aviator Describes Death of Boillot in Fight, and Two of His Own Victories.

Sub-Lieutenant Navarre, the French champion air fighter, on the occasion of his mention in the official communication recently as having destroyed his eleventh enemy aeroplane got a two-day holiday in Paris, says Georges Prade in the Paris Journal. As he had brought down eight German machines before his record began to be recognized for the purpose of "army orders of the nation," the French newspapers give Navarre credit for nineteen enemy air machines destroyed.

His friends reckon his total as twenty, as, after his ninth official (seventeenth non-official) victory, he brought down a German machine, which fell into a low bank of mist just inside the German lines under conditions where its absolute destruction, however sure the observers personally felt regarding it, could not be proved for statistical purposes.

All who meet him are anxious to pay tribute to the extraordinary young man, and the newspapers eagerly seek personal statements from him. Navarre, however, shuns publicity and likes to escape the newspaper men and to roam about Paris, unknown and unrecognized, in the great multitude of those who now wear uniforms when every valid man in the nation is mobilized. And this he is generally able to do, despite his unusual appearance.

Navarre goes hatless, and the vigor of his every movement, showing the perfect health and notable strength in which he rejoices, the great hook nose—the true beak of the bird of prey; the sparkling yellow eyes, inscrutable, alert, ever in motion; the hair brushed back from his brow and seeming swept by a tornado of air, his whole person bespeaks the vigorous and is calculated to arrest attention.

M. Prade, who had known Navarre for some time, met him on his recent trip to Paris and asked for details regarding his latest victories. The air fighter began by protesting vigorously.

Champion Shuns Publicity.

"No, there has been quite enough spoken about me," he is quoted as saying. "In this war each one is doing his duty. If some are luckier than others and their effort is more conspicuous, that should not be any excuse for repeating the story. The only repeating we are justified in doing is in bringing down Germans."

M. Prade insisted on hearing the details regarding Navarre's tenth and eleventh (unofficially, eighteenth and nineteenth) victories, and the aviator said:

"There was no special merit in bringing down those two. They were both aviatiks, engaged in spotting and range-finding work for the German artillery. I had the luck to find the first one isolated, which rarely happens nowadays. I had just had a fight with a squadron of German chaser machines and I had almost exhausted my supply of cartridges when I saw this fellow at my feet, in the sun.

"It is a case of taking a chance. I pass between the sun and him, and I drop on him while he has the sun in his eyes. At close range I fire almost point blank my last shots and I see the aviatik descend slowly, very slowly. Evidently the pilot is still guiding it, so I follow him. Suddenly the fall increases in rapidity and the machine with its two passengers smashes onto the ground. I must have wounded the pilot seriously. He was able to control the machine for a moment and then fainted or died.

"The other was a more difficult task. In this case the range-finding Aviatik was guarded by a fighting Aviatik about 1,500 feet higher up in the air, one of the new single-shell machines. Two men were on board, and two machine guns, one fixed, along the axis of the machine, and the other, handled by the passenger, in the rear and movable. It had a supply of 2,000 bullets. I attacked first the chaser machine, and I must have wounded the pilot, for he fled after ten minutes and dived toward the ground. Then I dropped down on the other machine and fired at it point blank.

Motor Broke Loose.

"One of my special projectiles cut one of the forward supports carrying the motor. The motor broke loose and fell to the ground. The remainder of the machine followed, like a dead leaf ('en feuille morte,' a technical phrase of the French aviators.) The pilot and observer came down inside our lines and were made prisoners. That was all."

Navarre has received a number of military decorations, almost all that a fighter could hope for. After each new exploit at present he is consulted as to the form of recognition he would like to receive for it. He now invariably asks for forty-eight hours' leave in Paris. His purpose, however, is not to rest or to give himself up to indulgence, M. Prade continues. He lives absorbed in his work as an air fighter and he is constantly elaborating projects for increasing the efficiency of the French chaser squadrons and always hopes to obtain favorable opinions of them at the War Office. He has plans for the establishment of fighting squadrons to offset those of the Germans and to overcome the disparity of numbers under which the French aviators frequently battle.

Furthermore, he is always eager to see the new machines which are being constructed in the Government and private shops in and around Paris, and his holidays in the capital are spent for the most part in the air, trying out new machines.

Navarre is all the time in training, as the work he undertakes requires him to be in the pink of physical condition. He drinks no alcohol, not even wine; does not smoke, lives on a rigorous diet, and takes constant exercise. He spends ten hours daily in the air, hunting and fighting enemy aircraft. All this is done methodically. He makes five flights of two hours, each at an altitude of more than 12,000 feet. Five climbs, five descents, five sudden changes of atmospheric pressure every day in the week call for a remarkably vigorous physique trained to the minute.

Death of Boillot.

In his interview with M. Prade, Navarre told the story of the death at Verdun of Boillot, the famous automobile driver who had turned aviator. Boillot, already famous as the winner of the French Grand Prix of 1912 and 1913, became automobile driver for General Joffre at the beginning of the war, and many accounts have been given of his dashes from one end of the line to the other in the critical days before the battle of the Marne, and of his breaking all records in carrying the Commander in Chief to points where his presence was needed and in delivering messages and dispatches of the utmost importance. His hair-breadth escapes and his performances were as frequently discussed in the Paris newspapers as were those of General Joffre himself.

Boillot was ambitious to render to his country more valuable services than those which he could give as "king of the automobile," and the aviation fighting service attracted him invincibly. Even before the war he had taken an interest in air work and had learned how to handle an aeroplane. He received permission to make a detailed study of the special features of the service, and in a sort time he became an expert. One of his feats in the destruction of enemy aeroplanes near Belfort was mentioned in an official communication, and it was expected that Boillot would become a rival of Navarre, Guynemer, and other air fighters. Boillot, however, was recently killed at Verdun. Navarre thus narrated the circumstances:

"His death was a great loss. We had just been flying for an hour together, as was our custom, when my machine gun jammed, and I descended in order to repair it. He followed me down. On the ground Boillot saw that the repairs would require too much time, and he said: 'I am off again. I shall see you above.'

"Less than an hour later he fell in with a squadron of six German fighting machines and heroically accepted battle. He was surrounded and passed into a spray of projectiles and was struck down with a bullet between his eyes.

Favors Fighting Squadrons.

"As you are aware, I have long been advocating the organization of fighting squadrons on our side to cope with the German fighting squadrons. If we had a set of six men, all of the high calibre of Boillot, they could defy any combined attack of the German machines and would bar the way to an entire sector. But when six men are dispersed and are flying alone the Germans can bring them down one after the other by attacking them successively, six against one."

"Navarre then mounted the new machine which he desired to try out," says M. Prade, in describing the end of his interview. "He arose into the heavens and up there, almost lost in the immensity of space, he executed the most crazy slides backward with his machine, falling in a precipitous drop, which he suddenly changed into an 'escape' on the wing.

"'He is amusing himself,' some one among the spectators said.

"'No,' said another, 'he is working.'

"This is the hard training of the hunter of German machines, this constant trying out, this uninterrupted practice of pursuing the game which constantly hides and reappears in the unexpected and unforeseen moves of fighting in space. This he must do often before he actually drops on an enemy machine and puts into execution the knowledge and skill which he has acquired by this arduous practice."

BATHING AS CURE FOR ILLS.

Speaker for Drugless Physicians Urges Liberal Use of Water.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 17.—Dr. Roy Wilson Beal of New York City offered the prediction that "incurable diseases" would be things of the past as the result of the rapid strides made with the natural or naturipathic treatment in addressing the annual convention today of the National Association of Drugless Physicians. Dr. Beal asserted that the next few years would witness a great change in the method of treatment for such cases. He said that correct eating, breathing, thinking, bathing, and other care in living prevented many ailments.

"People die entirely too soon," he said. "The time has come when the public should be informed on the value of bathing. How many people know how to bathe properly, how many people know that it is not only necessary to cleanse the body externally but internally as well? How many doctors know that such diseases as Bright's disease, diabetes, and apoplexy can be not only permanently cured, but the sufferer's life very materially prolonged by such simple means as the internal administration of water in such manner as to rid the body of the poisons?"

UNION SQUARE LOSES ITS OLD RESIDENCES

Fifty Years Ago Prominent Families Lived and Entertained There.

EVERETT HOUSE, LANDMARK

Even Eilhu Townsend's Old Home at East Sixteenth St. Abandoned by Mutual Gas Light Company.

With the conversion into stores and apartments of the two old red brick houses at the corner of Sixteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, Union Square this month loses the last, save two, of the dignified, four-story houses which, up to ten years ago, preserved something of the former character of the Square.

No. 36 Union Square East, and its neighbor, No. 38, are about to be converted into stores, following the prevailing trend of the neighborhood. No. 36, which has been the home of the Mutual Gas Light Company since 1872, has preserved its outward aspect as a residence since the days of its former owner, Elihu Townsend, a wealthy Wall Street broker. Fifty years ago H. M. Schieffelin, members of whose family have been associated for several generations with the wholesale drug firm which bears their name, lived at 38.

At that time the commercial houses which were gradually moving uptown had left Union Place, as it was then known, almost untouched. Dignified houses surrounded the square on every side. On the west side, at Fifteenth Street, until its removal to Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, stood the Tiffany store. A few doors above lived Daniel Drew, a famous banker and broker. His neighbors were the Spingers and Van Beurens. In the back yard of the Van Beuren house, it is said, the family cow could be seen comfortably grazing.

At the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street stood the Everett House, in those days one of the best known hotels in the city, now replaced by a twenty-two-story office building. Until their removal a few months ago all the offices of the Century Magazine were in an adjoining building.

Dr. Doremus, a prominent leader in musical circles, who was a neighbor of the Townsends and Schieffelins, lived on the east side of the square. His elaborate parties for Christine Nilsson, the famous singer, were a memory in the square for many a year.

On the south side stood the Union Square Theatre, and a block below it the first Wallack Theatre, where Lester Wallack starred for many years. "Rosemary" was one of the most famous pieces produced at Wallack's. The Union Square stock company was considered second only to Wallack's in point of excellence. Among its famous runs was "A Celebrated Case." In 1888 the house was destroyed by fire, being rebuilt by the Cortlandt-Palmer estate, the owner of the property, the following year. Further to the west was the Fourteenth Street Theatre, built in 1866, and originally opened as the Théâtre Français, where Ristori made her first appearance in America in "Medea" in 1866.

Amberg's Theatre, as it was then known, the German playhouse of New York for many years, was in Irving Place at Fifteenth Street, opening under that name in 1888. Amberg's, now the Irving Place Theatre, occupies the site of Irving Hall, opened for balls, lectures, and concerts, in 1860. The old Irving Hall was famous for many years as the home of one faction of the Democratic Party.

At the corner of Fourteenth Street the Academy of Music, now given over to melodrama and the movies, was the Opera House of the city until competition with the new Metropolitan Opera House further north. The first Academy was opened in 1854 with a performance of "Norma." In 1868 the building was burned to the ground, and a new structure, the present one, took its place in 1867. As a theatre, the Academy of Music housed "The Old Homestead" from its opening there in August, 1888, till May, 1891. All the boxes of the opera days were removed in 1897, when the house took on its present appearance.

Prior to 1845 Union Square, a waste space on the old Bowery, was occasionally used as a Potter's Field, as was Washington Square, further to the south. In that year the ground was improved, the square laid out, and fine houses built about its sides. Only a few houses were to be seen to the north of the square when the improvement was begun.

In 1856 Union Square, which had before been graced with a fountain, was embellished further with a statue of Washington, which today remains one of the best in the country, and was the model of the one presented to West Point this month by an anonymous donor. The equestrian statue of Washington stands on almost the identical spot where he was received on Nov. 25, 1783, by the citizens of New York on its evacuation by the British. The statue is the work of Henry K. Browne, and cost $21,000. Mr. Browne was also the sculptor of the Lincoln Statue, in the opposite corner of the square.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Sun. and Mon., except probably thunder showers near the coast; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sun. and Mon.; moderate s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; light, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably fair Sun. and Mon.

Ohio—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.; moderate s. and w. winds.

Ind.—Probably fair Sun. and Mon.; moderate w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Sun. Mon., fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; warmer; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill. and Mo.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Sun. and Mon.

Wis.—Fair Sun. Mon., cloudy.

Minn.—Cloudy Sun. and Mon.; probably showers by Sun. night or Mon.

Iowa—Cloudy, with probably showers, Mon., and in w. Sun.

N. and S. Dak.—Unsettled Sun. and Mon., with probable showers.

Neb. and Kan.—Unsettled Sun. and Mon., with probable showers.

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THE PUBLIC QUICK TO PERCEIVE

Even in the days of iron heel governments, when "Might was right," the public never hesitated to make known its likes and dislikes.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has enjoyed the stamp of public approval for over half a century, and today this celebrated body nourisher is demanded and sold in practically every civilized country in the world.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is invaluable to men and women suffering from physical exhaustion, anaemia, or chronic indigestion, and nursing mothers will be greatly benefited by its use. Can be procured from any reliable druggist and cheap imitations should be firmly refused.

George Bernard Co.

At Their New Establishment, 673 Fifth Avenue, Announce a

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of SUMMER MODELS

Tailleur Suits serges, taffetas, failles, etc. $75 to $150, reduced to $25 to $75

Dancing & Dinner Frocks silks and voiles, regularly $75 to $125, reduced to $40 to $75

Evening Wraps regularly $85 to $225, reduced to $45 to $125

French Blouses hand embroidered voiles, $25 to $37.50, reduced to $9.50 to $15

Tub Dresses linens, voiles and lingerie, $60 to $125, reduced to $25 to $65

Sports Attire suits, coats and sweaters, formerly $40 to $65, reduced to $22.50 to $35

Motor & AfternoonCoats all novelty materials, $75 to $150, reduced to $40 to $75

French Hats extremely smart, $22.50 and $45, reduced to $10 to $15

All models were specially selected for the recent opening of this new establishment, and are, therefore,

All the Very Latest Mode.

Many articles in this sale are offered AT LESS THAN HALF regular prices.

673 FIFTH AVENUE at 53d Street NEW YORK

For Health, Comfort, Appearance

These Belts Should Be Worn by Every Man and Woman

CAMP PHYSIOLOGICAL BELTS

Weigh Only Few Ounces



Man's Belt

THIS new scientific belt for men provides the proper abdominal support and is the most easily and quickly adjusted belt made. If affords perfect comfort, does not constrict, the new adjusting feature making it instantly self-adjustable to any position of the body. This belt induces an erect posture, corrects round shoulders, promotes deep breathing and chest expansion and reduces superflous flesh.

In Light Ventilated Material, $3.00

In Coutil $2.00

Woman's Belt

IS so constructed in accordance with physiological and anatomical principles that it fits under the abdomen and supports it. A long comfortable back with hose supporters and the abdominal uplift in front suggests the grateful feeling of comfort and freedom of motion which are realized by the wearer. It is worn without a corset.

A single pull on a strap adjusts it quickly and evenly to the daily mood and the requirements of the wearer

In Light Ventilated Material, $5.00



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contains all of Quality that can be put into a soap, plus medication with Poslam, the healing remedy, making it doubly agreeable to the skin, doubly soothing and beneficial.

Truly TONIC for all having tender, sensitive skin or skin easily inclined to eruptional troubles.

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Science and Art Have Given the World a New and Greater Phonograph—The

AEOLIAN-VOCALION



"You may PLAY this wonderful phonograph. Each delicate, true tone is your own—you may mould it, shade it, as you will."

SILVERY tones, golden tones, velvet tones ring from the throat of this AEOLIAN-VOCALION—limpid, pure—truest replicas of the glorious sounds that left their images graven upon the record.

No tone so big, none so full-colored, no whispering pianissimo so exquisite but may find their perfect repetition in this new musical instrument, product of music's art and music's science.

Science alone has never been able to achieve the perfection of the phonograph. For a quarter century the talking machine has been slowly taking form in the laboratory. But science has its limitations. Science may analyze a Stradivarius, a mellow-colored painting, a Kipling tale—but it cannot re-create them. That is the task of art, and it has remained for art to give the talking machine its final form.

This Company, as the world's largest makers of musical instruments, has been ideally equipped to bring the new and perfecting element into the development of this wonderful machine, and we have created—as a result of this combining of art and science—an absolutely new instrument, *a true musical instrument*—THE VOCALION, a *phonograph* of *novel* and *greater powers.*

We want you to know this beautiful instrument and we invite you to come in to see it—to play it—to enjoy and become acquainted with its remarkable musical capacity. A visit to the VOCALION Salons entails no obligation. You are always welcome regardless of whether or not you come with the intention of purchase.

THE MARVEL OF COMPLETE TONE-CONTROL

It is too much to ask of you to analyze and appreciate in advance of personal experience the delightful pleasure of using the exquisite VOCALION tone virtually as if it were your own voice. Through the Graduola — the revolutionary VOCALION expression device — every tone responds to your thought, to your desire.

The pleasure of the musician as well as the pleasure of the listener — ALL the pleasures that music can give—are placed within your grasp by this marvel of complete tone-control.

Vocalion Prices, $35 to $2000. Convenient Monthly Payments. Catalogue and information upon request

New Complete Stock of the Famous Columbia Records

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

IN NEW YORK: 29 W. 42nd Street — AEOLIAN HALL — IN BROOKLYN: 11 Flatbush Ave.

Makers of the famous Pianola — largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world

100,000 INDUSTRIES REGISTER FOR WAR

Naval Consulting Board Receives Enthusiastic Responses to Preparedness Plea.

30,000 ENGINEERS AT WORK

They Are the "Field Force" Engaged in Compiling Information to be Used in the Time of Need.

The Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, which, under the Chairmanship of Howard E. Coffin, is organizing the industries of the country for national service in the event of war, is meeting with splendid success in its work, and a preliminary report of the committee, made public yesterday, stated that not a manufacturer had failed to respond to the call up to the present time.

The responses are so numerous and enthusiastic that it now takes a dozen clerks and statisticians to classify them for the Government files in Washington. The number of manufacturing and other plants which are being registered for possible war service totals at the present time about 100,000 in all parts of the country, as well as many in the insular possessions.

The mobilization of industries is in the hands of 30,000 engineers, organized in State divisions. They report to the main committee, under Mr. Coffin, in New York.

The 30,000 engineers who constitute the field force of the Naval Consulting Board in this part of its work serve without pay, and the great inventory, as shown by the reports of the State Chairmen, which are coming in by every mail, indicates that the work is moving swiftly and satisfactorily.

The information which is being furnished the Government is confidential, and the system of registry is such that in the event of war the War and Navy Departments could instantly get in touch with every industry in the country and would know at the start exactly what and how much those industries could be expected to accomplish in the way of aiding in the equipment and maintenance of the land and sea forces of the country.

The Committee Statement.

"The manufacturers of the nation," the statement issued yesterday read, "recognizing the highly qualified and non-partisan personnel of this movement, which has the strong support of the President, the military heads, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, have almost without exception responded with the most intelligent patriotism and the deepest interest in this close-knit movement for a thorough-going industrial preparedness.

"They were called upon to give very comprehensive information on the adaptability of their factories, mills, and mines to Federal uses from the hour of military mobilization, the data to be held in the strictest confidence for the sole scrutiny and benefit of the War and Navy Departments of the United States. The business men have met the Committee on Industrial Preparedness and the engineers at least half way in this far-flung effort to establish a backbone for the national defense.

"A few manufacturers have doubted the ability of their plants to aid the Government in war time. They have almost invariably changed their views when shown how little doubt there is that on the outbreak of war practically all concerns not engaged in lines of work essential to the national needs would be stripped of their labor, either for the army or for manning other industrial plants vital for the supply of such needs, and that in the event of hostilities probably 80 per cent. of the industries of America would of necessity be concentrated on producing the myriad elements of twentieth century warfare.

"It has been made very clear to such business men that in the last equation it will be to the material interest of every American manufacturer to have determined now, in time of peace and plenty, just what he can do for the republic in time of emergency. Finally, there has been made equally plain the necessity for having the least possible shock to economic and labor conditions on the advent of war, and the advantage, therefore, of having the greatest possible number of plants kept at work.

"In view of national defense legislation pending in Washington, Chairman Coffin calls attention to the reports of State Directors, to the effect that all elements of business life, in their respective regions unite on the wisdom and practicability of the committee's plans for establishing annual educational orders in small quantities for the manufacture of munitions of war. The idea is to teach American manufacturers now producing—say, farm machinery—how to turn out some one war commodity best suited to their output, and this in time of peace."

Munitions Trust Impossible.

"Not only," said Mr. Coffin, "will the adoption of this plan be a mighty protection to the nation, but, by actually creating hundreds of new sources for the skilled, swift, and abundant production of munitions of war, will lay for all time the ghost of a munitions trust. And this program will do more than that—it will spread the munition-producing units, which one day will be so vital to our continued existence as a republic, over the country and away from the unprotected seaboards.

"Moreover, it is equally vital that Congressional legislation for a sane and comprehensive industrial preparedness should make mandatory that such work as is now being done voluntarily by the engineers should be carried on systematically by the Government in the future.

"The great war has taught the astonishing adaptability of national industries when properly inventoried and organized. It has been learned, for instance, that a dye factory may be transformed within a week or ten days into a plant for the production of high explosives. The Committee on Industrial Preparedness, enlisting as it has the best scientific and commercial brains in the country, thoroughly understands all this and is guiding its labors thereby.

"In the State of New York alone some 35,000 firms are being inventoried. In no case so far has the New York Board met with definite refusal to give the desired information. The filled-in forms are already arriving at the office at the rate of several hundreds a day, although this board asked many of the large firms to sacrifice speed to accuracy.

"To gain preliminary information before the actual inventory work began letters were addressed to 350 of the leading manufacturers of the State. The response shows almost unanimous desire on the part of these business men, many of them of international reputation, to support the work of the committee, and a summary of their letters discloses in the most interesting and graphic way how the industries of the Empire State could adjust themselves to the needs of conflict.

"A large capacity sash-chain maker, for example, believed he could with little difficulty produce cartridge clips for rifles and machine guns, and a manufacturer of threshing machinery was sure he could make 600 six-inch shells a day.

Industrial Adaptability.

"A maker of underwear declared he could turn out bandages and other knit goods for the army and navy and Red Cross services, a button maker thought his machines could be used for small munitions work, and a company manufacturing drugs stated that it could turn a considerable portion of its product into an adjunct for making cordite for shells.

"One well-known foundry not many miles from Bowling Green said it was well equipped to turn out tools and machinery for small arms and ammunition, a maker of belting even suggested that he could produce webbing with which to fasten equipment on soldiers, and a famous producer of condensed milk thought he could be of use to his Government in time of war.

"On the theory that an army is as good as the feet of its men, bootmakers were queried and showed great interest, even enthusiasm, and a smart clothier of the metropolis saw no reason why he, too, could not help Uncle Sam with equipment at the proper time.

"A leading Buffalo manufacturer wrote: 'We look upon it as a patriotic duty to fill out the blank forwarded to us.'

"New York automobile manufacturers have offered every assistance in their power, several optical makers have pointed out where they could be of practical aid to armies in the field, and a crushed stone company saw where it could play a large part in maintaining good roads against the wear and tear of modern military transportation. An extensive tailoring concern emphasized that the production of uniforms should be standardized, one of the world's leading makers of printing presses placed himself wholly at the command of the State Board, and perhaps the greatest municipal transportation system in the United States appointed its Chief Engineer to serve the committee's purpose.

"The head of a great woolen mill wrote: 'The constructive policy of the committee is surely the only means by which true preparedness can be arrived at.' The leading American manufacturer of farm materials promptly offered to find out what military utilization could be made of its plants in a day of need, and a maker of chocolates, which are so important to modern armies on the march, had very definite views.

Other Offers Made.

"One concern, with its firm members bearing German names, wrote: 'We would be delighted, as American citizens, to do whatever we can do to take part in any industrial preparedness which may be planned.' One of the largest printing establishments in the State offered the services of its finely equipped map department, and a famous linotype company states that it has a large quantity of lathes, drills, milling machines, and other tools adapted for the production of shells, fuses, accurate machine tools, and small metal parts of any kind requiring extreme precision.

"The President of one of the world's chief railroad systems gladly offered his company's shops for the inspection of the State board, an up-State concern now making starting and lighting apparatus for automobiles was quite sure it could furnish small arms, and an elevator company known over two continents is devoting earnest study as to how it could help the Government with its mechanical equipment.

"The head of an automobile establishment writes: 'Your plan can do more for preparedness in an actual substantial way than can all the orators in the country, especially when we see that our soldiers would have to be armed with brooms and snowballs. We are with you for industrial preparedness and just want you to tell us how we can help.' From the President and general manager of one of the biggest iron works in the country came this: 'We are deeply interested in the work and, in case mobilization for war becomes necessary, I believe our company, individually and collectively, would respond to our country's call with our facilities.'

"One ore company, however, thought it very unlikely that its plant could be useful to the Government for the reason that its executives 'are all Americans and we would undoubtedly shut up the plant and go to war if necessary.' A celebrated firm of manufacturing chemists appointed its chief chemist, a man eminent in science, to assist the committee in every way, and a national sporting goods company wishes to cooperate to the fullest extent.

"A prominent maker of drop forgings wrote that he would waste no time finding out how his plants could be utilized for the military forces, and finally a fountain pen manufacturer whose name is a household word gladly offered to analyze his mechahical equipment, and, when necessary, to adapt it to the benefit of the Government of the United States.

The Committee on Industrial Preparedness started its campaign but a few weeks ago with a nation-wide constructive organization raised up almost overnight. The results so far achieved would seem strongly to confirm Chairman Coffin's initial statement to the country that in the twentieth century nations are defended not alone by fighting men but by fighting industries, and that the life of a Government in time of war rests more fully with the resources of properly organized industry as the foundation rock of a true national defense than with the marshaling of troops."

WAITING FOR ENGLAND.

French Officer Says She Will Enable France to Win Complete Victory

The following letter from an officer in the regular French Army describes a visit "on leave" to the Verdun front; its authenticity is vouched for by the editor of The London Daily Chronicle:

"I plead guilty to having remained silent for two months. During thirty days of them, however, I had the excuse of being in the thick of the fray—the mighty fray, I may say, seeing that practically the whole world now agrees that the fight for Verdun is really the most 'Kolossal' episode of the war. What a deluge of shells of all descriptions! What a systematic destruction of all points which might prove an obstacle to the advance of the infantry! What losses on both sides! * * * Our 'poilus' are admirable! One could embrace them! Our army corps has been particularly brilliant, and in all my company I have not noticed one case of faintheartedness. Among the Boches, on the contrary, it seems to me, there reigns a spirit of depression." (The writer speaks German fluently, and has questioned German prisoners himself.) "Their infantry does not come on. * * * I can really say that my sojourn at Verdun (eleven days of which were spent in the village of Bethincourt, which was captured two days after my departure) has done me any amount of good, and the eight days' leave which followed it was absoultely delightful. * * *

"At present I am in a sector near one of our most beautiful national forests * * * not Fontainebleau! * * * The lilies of the valley are in full bloom, and their perfume is wafted right up to our dugouts. Being in the trenches which were captured from the enemy, I have also passed a few days in a German shelter. The great idea of these gentlemen appears to be nibbling at us all along the line by means of reconnoitring parties and partial attacks, tactics to be encouraged because they invariably result in losses out of all proportion to any advantage gained.

"It seems to me that they have lost their nerve and do not know what to do for the best. I think that the battle cry, henceforth to become historic, 'We'll have them!' is truer now than ever.

"I have followed the trend of events where our English friends are concerned with great interest. There is just now a marked current of good feeling toward England in the army, and we have no difficulty in making our soldiers understand the absolutely extraordinary effort which has been accomplished by the British Empire. Where I am personally concerned, I admire, above all, the incomparable qualities of perseverance, resolution, and strong will shown by the English Government. France, by her supreme effort, has succeeded in checking the German hordes, and I think that England will soon be sufficiently strong to turn the balance completely in our favor, enabling us to secure complete victory."

ARMY BILL AMENDED FOR THE BOY SCOUTS

New Law, as Drafted, Would Have Made Organization's Uniform Illegal.

PROTEST HURRIEDLY MADE

Chief Scout Executive West Brings the Matter to the Attention of Congress Just in Time.

As a result of a series of telegrams sent to the members of the House and Senate Conference Committee protesting against the passage of Section 125 of the new Army bill, prompt action was taken to amend the reading of that section in order that the wearing of parts of the national uniform by the members of the Boy Scouts of America might not constitute an offense before the law, as would have been the case had the bill passed without the special amendment excepting the Boy Scouts by name.

Although the bill in all its parts had been discussed throughout the country, the attention of the Chief Scout Executive, James E. West, was not called to the fact that the language of the bill in its original form was capable of construction prohibiting the Scouts from wearing the uniform which they had come to consider their own until shortly before the vote had been taken on the bill.

Mr. West immediately sent a telegram to each member of the conference, protesting against the passage of Section 125. In a letter which followed his telegram Mr. West inclosed a picture of the regulation and common uniform of the Scouts. Mr. West wrote:

Mr. West's Letter.

You can see that this does not imitate or ape the regular army uniform, but under the phraseology of the bill it could possibly be construed that parts of this uniform are similar to the United States Army uniform. Some of our boys wear shoes of the type used in the United States Army. They also wear leggings, belts, and hats. The general makeup of the uniform, as a whole, gives quite a different result from that secured by the regulation army uniform.

The Boy Scouts of America cannot afford to be placed in the position of having any differences of opinion with the United States Army. We want to have all of our boys loyally support the Government and its department in all of its actions, and we do not wish to run any risk of misunderstanding or question of leadership in this respect.

I sincerely hope that you will feel that the work we are doing for the country in preparing boys for the responsibilities of citizenship and giving instruction in patriotism will lead you to include us in the list of exceptions which are noted in the bill.

It would seem to me to be better still, however, to eliminate all of the exceptions, and make the law very drastic, emphatic, and clear, with a provision giving the War Department entire supervision over the adoption of any uniform which might interfere with the discipline or service of the army. This would make it necessary for us to submit to the War Department for consideration the design of our uniform and compel us to follow its advice and wishes in avoiding the use of things which might be objectionable to it.

It is estimated that the money value of the uniforms now in use is well over $1,000,000. In many cases, to destroy these uniforms would impose a hardship upon deserving boys who have innocently acted in response to our leadership in a way which has not been found to be injurious to the army or navy, but has been conducive to great good for our country.

"Before the receipt of the letter, and upon the request contained in the telegrams," says Scouting, a magazine for the Boy Scouts, "the Senate Committee decided to include a provision specifically granting exception to the Boy Scouts of America."

The Law as Amended.

The section as amended now reads as follows:

Sec. 125—Protection of the Uniform.

It shall be unlawful for any person not an officer or enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any distinctive part of such uniform, or a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps: Provided, that the foregoing provision shall not be construed so as to prevent officers or enlisted men of the National Guard from wearing in pursuance of law and regulations, the uniform lawfully prescribed to be worn by such officers or enlisted men of the National Guard; nor to prevent members of the organization known as the Boy Scouts of America, or the Naval Militia, or such other organizations as the Secretary of War may designate, from wearing their prescribed uniforms. (Other provisions here follow.)

Any person who offends against the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $300, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"The official uniform of the Boy Scouts," says Scouting, "is very clearly and definitely prescribed. As a general rule scoutmasters, assistant scoutmasters, and other scout officials have shown a due regard for the importance of their wearing the official uniform and not wearing the National Guard uniform. In some cases, however, through carelessness, scout officials have not followed this course. They have felt free to wear the official army hat, and in many cases with the officer's cord; others have seen fit to wear the officer's coat and other parts of the prescribed uniform of the United States Army.

"The national office has been disposed to leave such matters wholly to local councils and to individuals, but from now on it will be necessary for the national office to insist upon Scout officials respecting the provisions of the new Army bill, and refraining from making use of equipment which is not prescribed as the official uniform of the Boy Scouts of America. There may be some exceptions to this in cases where men who hold Scout commissions also hold a commission in the National Guard, or some one of the organizations which are permitted by law to have a uniform similar to the army uniform.

"The co-operation of all men in the force is requested to give weight and effect to the provision of the new Army bill as soon as possible."

GERMANY EXILES PRISONERS

Switzerland to Act as Guardian Till End of the War.

The exchange of permanently injured prisoners has been going on for a year through Holland and Switzerland, and now the latter is to act as the guardian of certain comparatively able-bodied prisoners—French and British—until the end of the war, thus freeing Germany from the expense of their keep and making it possible for their former guards to go to the front.

The arrival of the first French contingent took place on May 25, and is thus described by the correspondent of The London Times at Neuchâtel.

I have just seen a batch of thirty French prisoners of war, who from now till the day when the pride of Prussia is humbled and peace is signed will exchange the distasteful restraint of a German camp for the comparative freedom of a hospitable Swiss villa, once a pension for young ladies, on the shore of the Lake of Neuchâtel.

Very few of the men were young. Many wore the white regimental numbers of Territorial battalions, and though all but one or two were able to walk, or at all events to hobble, their health and their bodies had obviously suffered severely from the fruitless of the war. Also they were still prisoners, as they had been since the fall of Maubeuge, far back in the Autumn of 1914. But for all that, in spite of what they had gone through and the long and weary time of waiting which they may still have to look forward to before they can really turn their faces homeward, they looked and were extraordinarily happy. Their long internment had not had the slightest effect in their nerves or their confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Allies.

But the main point was that at last they were once more among friends. Directly they entered on Swiss soil they knew it. The enthusiastic welcome and the masses of presents which they received at every stage of their journey—in the German-speaking cantons as well as in Suisse Romande—at once made them feel at home, and that was worth a great deal more than the mere fact of getting out of Germany.

At Neuchâtel, though the train from Berne arrived before 7 in the morning, the whole population seemed to have got up early in order to flock to the station to the French honor. Their progress through the town, and then for seven or eight miles along the north shore of the lake, was one long triumph. Everywhere there were cheering crowds in the streets, bombarding the tramcar in which they traveled with flowers and cigarettes and chocolates and other gifts, and bands playing the "Marseillaise" and selections of French and Swiss marching songs, and the flags and colors of France and Switzerland and Neuchâtel fluttering from the houses. Every one was happy and nearly every one émotionné, especially of course, the sprinkling of French people, including one or two families of refugees from Alsace, at present living in the town.

With one of these exiles I drove in a motor car alongside the triumphal flag-decked tramway car to Courtaillot, the peaceful little village where these war-worn soldiers of France will stay till the end of the war. On the way they stopped two or three times at different villages for more music, more flowers, and more chocolates and cigarettes and enthusiasm, which was especially marked at Serrières, where they were welcomed by some of the Swiss veterans who served in the Foreign Legion in the war of 1870, and at Colombier, where the troops quartered in the old château stood to attention as they passed.

They are not yet free men. Tonight, as they have done for many a weary month, they will still sleep in captivity. But at Courtaillot, with a beautiful garden right on the edge of the lake in which to sun themselves, where they can look across, when the sky is clear, on the whole line of the Alps from the Jungfrau to Mont Blanc, they will find their time of internment a very different thing from what it has been up to the present.

It so happens that one of the thirty in coming to Courtaillot, finds himself living in the same village as the marraine, or "godmother," by whom, like practically all French soldiers, he has been adopted for the period of the war. But it is only in a way that that chance makes him luckier than his fellow-prisoners, since Switzerland, as a whole, has long ago constituted itself the marraine of all French and German prisoners to whom it can in any way lend a helping hand.

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Smart, cool, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in warm weather Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Smart Semi-Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers and extra Trousers or Breeches. Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in gray.

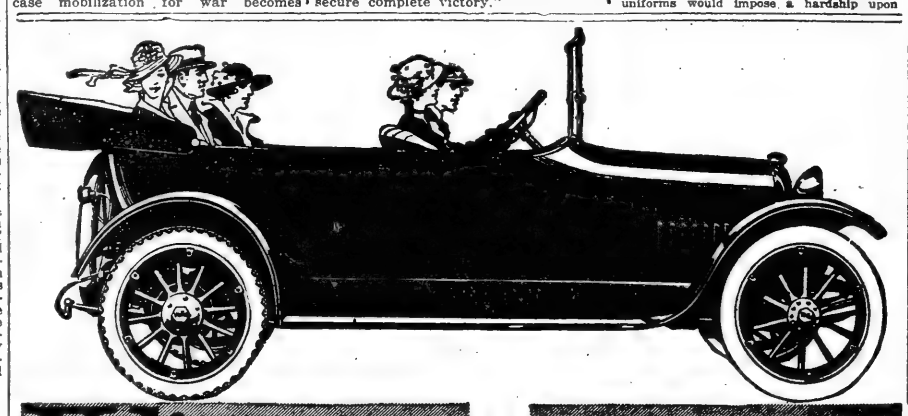
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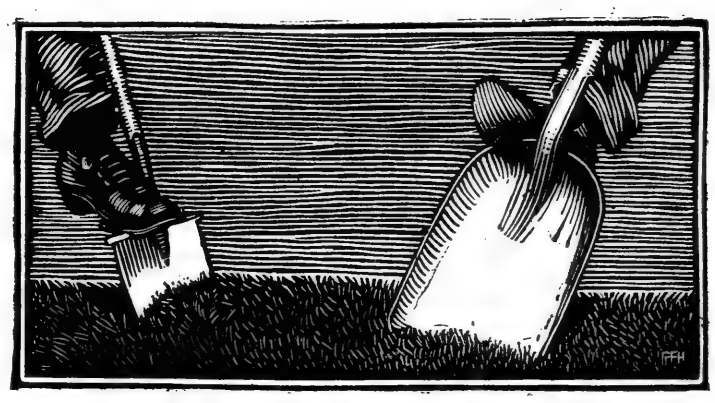
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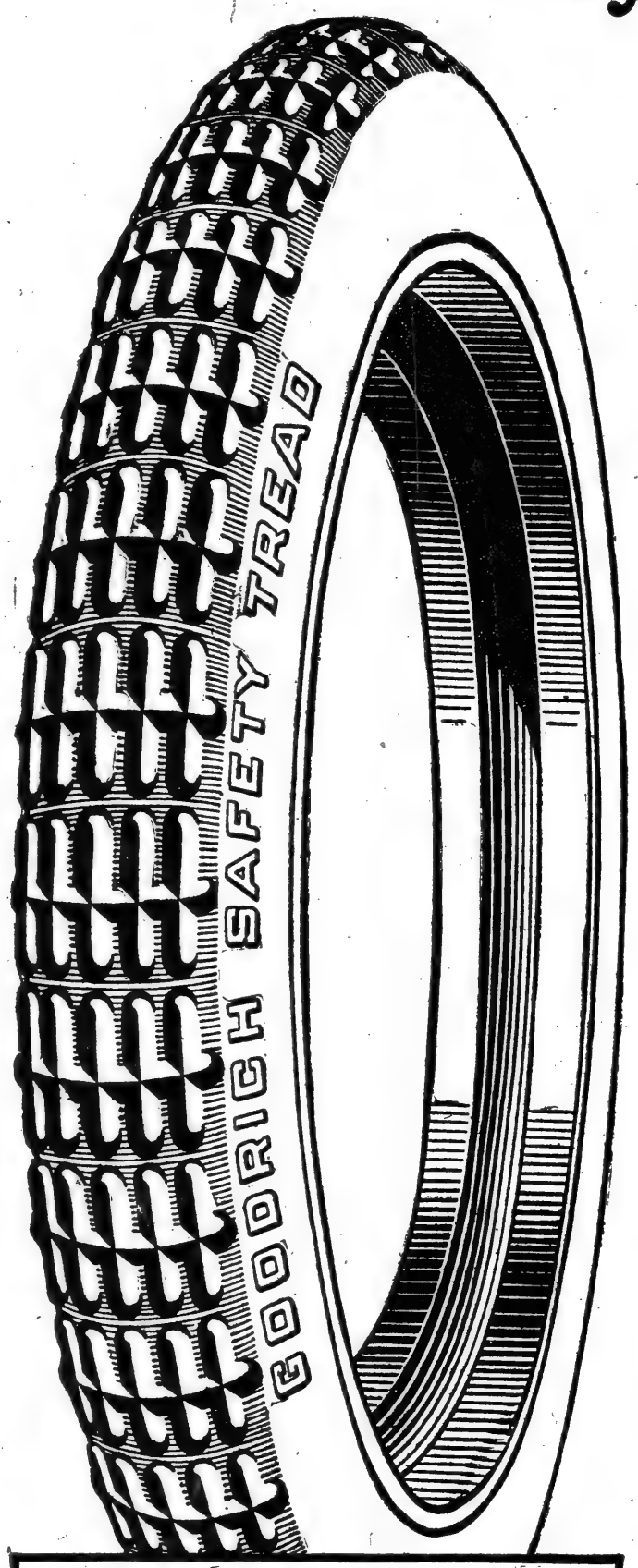
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NOTICE,—These Tires are as perfect as Fabric Tires can be made.

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THREE Million such Tires, made by Goodrich, in latest fiscal year of 1915!

—With a huge increase thus far for 1916.

Three Million Tires for Pleasure Cars, and Trucks, combined,—exclusive of all Motor-Cycle, Bicycle, and Carriage Tires.

A *million more* of such Tires than were made, sold, or even *claimed*, by any *other* Rubber Concern in America, during its latest fiscal year.

A Fifty Per Cent greater VOLUME than the next greatest.

One-fourth of ALL the Pleasure Car, and Truck, Tires made in America.

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Then divide the 199 (approximate) Makes and Brands, that *compete* with Goodrich, into the 9,000,000 residue.

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Double that if you wish!

Treble it!—QUADRUPLE it!

Even *then* you would have an IMPRESSIVE *Comparison* of Volume,—and all that Volume *means* to Cost-of-production, per Tire.

How this Concerns YOU!

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STUDY the Price-List publicly printed to left of this,—and See!

Compare with the List-Prices of other Tires *made in LESSER Volume*,—and See!

Observe that competing Prices are *higher* in almost the exact proportion that VOLUME of production is *smaller*.

This, when *Quality* approaches the *Goodrich* Standard.

Cut our present Tire Output to *One-third*, and it would *still* far exceed the Average of all Competing Makes or Brands.

But, that huge reduction in *Volume* MIGHT result in every Tire we made *costing you One-Third* MORE than present prices.

They would not,—and *could* not,—be BETTER Tires, all this necessarily higher-cost to *Us*, and *higher-price* to *you*.

Because,—Goodrich Tires are *not* made "up to a price,"—nor "down to a price."

We, first of all, make the BEST Fabric Tires that our 47-year Experience in Rubber-Working,—our huge Purchasing-Power, and the most Advanced Equipment, renders possible.

Then we let *Cost* fall where it will.

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The *more* Tires we *Make*, the LESS *each Tire COSTS us to produce*.

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TIRES

PUPILS PAY THEIR TRIBUTE TO BRIDE

Free Kindergarten Scholars Form a Lane of Flowers for Miss Dorothy Brown.

MARRIED TO JOHN HOAR

Many Features at Wedding in Dobbs Ferry of Society Girl Active in Philanthropic Work.

Several picturesque features marked the wedding yesterday of Miss Dorothy E. Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown of New York and Dobbs Ferry, and John Hoar of Boston, which was celebrated in Zion Episcopal Church at Dobbs Ferry at 4 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stanley Brown-Sermon.

When the bridal party left the church they walked down a lane of flowers formed by children of the village, who stood in line on both sides of the pathway from the church door to the automobile which was to whisk the young couple to Springhurst, where the reception was held.

The bride had been keenly interested in the philanthropic work of the village, of which her father is President. Her mother is also identified with the McKinley Free Kindergarten and the Dobbs Ferry Music School. It was the children from these two institutions and the alumnae who paid the pretty tribute to the bride. And while the 500 guests enjoyed the bridal collation at the country home of the bride, the young folks were treated to ice cream and cake at the kindergarten.

The bride wore a gown of the 1830 period of white satin with ruffles of tulle and rose point lace, and a Court train of satin lined with silver cloth. Her veil of tulle fell like a cloud of white about her, caught up at the coiffure by sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

The Misses Phyllis W. and Sylvia E. Brown attended their sister as maid of honor. Their wore frocks of pink silver cloth, draped with mauve tulle, and trimmed with silver lace. Their hats were of the same shade with touches of green. They carried lavender and pink sweet peas.

The bridesmaids included the Misses Katharine Fitch, Margaret Thomas, Esther W. Eldredge, Christine Snelling, Charlotte Bayliss of Boston, and Josephine Tunstall Smith of Baltimore. They appeared in frocks of pink silver cloth, veiled with green and mauve tulle, and topped with pink tulle hats wreathed with pink sweet peas. They carried bouquets of Ophelia roses and sweet peas.

Francis Q. Brown, Jr., and Dudley Brown, young brothers of the bride, acted as pages. They wore Eton suits.

Samuel Hoar was best man. The ushers were Irvin Bolton, Malcolm E. Peabody, Ernest Angell, James C. Trumbull, Richard B. Wigglesworth, S. C. Bennett, Chauncey Belknap, N. C. Bolton, Francis C. Gray, Clement Ford, George Harding, and Ralph Lowell, all from Boston.

After the reception the couple left on a motor trip through New England. They will reside in Boston. Mr. Hoar is the son of the late Samuel Hoar of Concord, Mass.

TURRELL—CONNETT.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. Connett, Jr., a Bride.

The marriage of Miss Helen Connett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. Connett, Jr., of Convent Stations, N. J., to Frederick F. Turrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Turrell of South Orange, took place late yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Philemon F. Sturges, rector of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., and the bride's father gave her in marriage. Miss Connett was attended by her sister. Miss Marion Connett, as maid of honor, the bridesmaids being Miss Barbara Boston and Miss Margaret Toby of South Orange, Miss Ellen Jewett of Babylon, L. I., and Miss Helen Enger of New York.

Mr. Turrell had as his best man his brother, George B. Turrell of South Orange, and the ushers were William B. Connett, a brother of the bride; Russell O. Ellis of New York, Francis Myers of Orange, and Andrew M. Underhill of South Orange.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a court train of white panne velvet. Her tulle veil was held in place by a circlet of pearls and orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. The maid of honor wore a gown of blue satin veiled with yellow net and a blue tulle hat trimmed with yellow roses and carried a bouquet of tea roses and forget-me-nots. The bridesmaids' gowns were lavender satin veiled with yellow net and they wore hats of lavender tulle trimmed with yellow roses, and carried tea roses and lavender orchids.

Following the ceremony there was a large reception at the home of the bride's parents.

MISS MANN, BRIDE IN TROY.

Daughter of Mrs. Francis N. Mann Weds Evelyn du Pont Irving.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., June 17.—The marriage of Miss Carolyn Mann of Troy, daughter of Mrs. Francis N. Mann of Troy, to Evelyn du Pont Irving of Sunnyside, Irving, N. Y., was solemnized this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Henry R. Freeman. The chancel was banked simply with palms and white peonies, and palms were on the altar.

The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Mann, a sister of the bride, and her cousin, Miss Helena Fitch of New York. The flower girl was the bride's niece, Miss Beatrice Clow of Lake Forest, Ill. Alexander Duer Irving of New York was his brother's best man, and the ushers were John Cutler, Eliot Cutler, and Fulton Cutting of Boston, and Meredith Blagden, Morgan Gilbert, Harold Tappin, J. P. S. Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Louis du Pont Irving, all of New York.

Out-of-town guests at the wedding included Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish of New York, Mrs. John Cutler of Boston, Miss Evelyn du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Irving of Sunnyside, Mrs. David Goodrich of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff of Somerset, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shields of Boston, Miss Dorothy Thompson of Garrison-on-the-Hudson, and Miss Jessie Mann of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving left on an extended motor trip and will take up their residence in New York in the Fall.

Milton-Lane Wedding.

Miss Katherine A. Lane of Morristown, N. J., became the bride of Ivan L. Milton of this city at 6:30 P. M. yesterday in the First Baptist Church of Morristown, N. J. Miss Edith Albinson of Bloomfield, N. J., acted as maid of honor, and Miss Lillian Louise Baird of Morristown was the flower girl. Elmer Griggs of Washington was Mr. Milton's best man, and the ushers were Arthur R. Lane, A. Vance Pierson, George H. Sherman, and Frank Baldwin. The couple will spend their honeymoon in the West, and upon their return will live in Orange, N. J.

Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Myer Dittenhoefer of 22 West Eighty-fifth Street, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday by giving a luncheon at Sherry's for their family and relatives. All the children and grandchildren, numbering fourteen, were present. Mr. Dittenhoefer is one of the pioneers of the rubber industry in this country, and was United States Consul at Mannheim, Germany, during the Franco-Prussian war.

MRS. JOS. H. CHOATE IS 80.

Her Birthday Celebrated with a Dinner at Naumkeag.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate gave a dinner last night in honor of Mrs. Choate, who celebrated her eightieth birthday. They had fourteen guests. The table was decorated with orchids. Mrs. Choate was Miss Caroline D. Sterling of Cleveland. She was married to Mr. Choate in All Saints' Unitarian Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, Oct. 11, 1861. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary five years ago at Naumkeag, Stockbridge. Mr. and Mrs. Choate are entertaining Mrs. Theodore Eldridge of Shanghai, China, at Naumkeag. She was Miss Henrietta Joy of Stockbridge before her marriage, an old friend of the Choates.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bok and Cary W. Bok of Philadelphia, who are touring, registered at Curtis Hotel. Also arriving at Curtis Hotel were E. Percy Bramwell, a guest of Mrs. James R. Jesup; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Knight, the Misses Knight, Miss De B. Barrow, and Miss A. Page Converse.

Frederick S. Delafield has gone to Boston to pass the week-end with Grafton D. Cushing.

Miss M. Symphrosa Bristed will have charge of the annual water sports at Lake Mahkeenac by the Lenox Junior Tennis Association. The sports will be held Monday, July 3.

Mrs. Henry H. Hollister has arrived to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease, who gave a dinner in her honor tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl de Gersdorff are entertaining Mrs. William Greer and Mrs. Clinton Gilbert of New York at Stockbridge.

John Shepard, Jr., is entertaining Francis Ouimet, former amateur golf champion, at Sheffield. They played over the Stockbridge course today.

The Hotel Aspinwall was opened today for the season. Many New Yorkers arrived for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Banyar Clarkson will entertain the Tryingham Valley Garden Club Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardner Gould of Orange have opened North o' Wood, their country place, on the Pittsfield Road.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, President of the American Red Cross Society, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, in Dalton.

Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge, was opened today. Mrs. Lewis Delafield, the Misses Charlotte and Emily Delafield, Charles William McCord, and Miss McCord are registered there.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pitney, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hawks, Miss Ballard of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. S. Lord, Mrs. G. T. Woodhue of Glens Ridge, N. Y., Dr. and Mrs. W. D. McKim of Washington, Mrs. Edwin Thorp, and Mrs. N. Pitry of Brooklyn arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mrs. George W. Carlton, Miss Ida B. Carlton, and Miss Pitney, who are at their country place in Saratoga, motored to the Maplewood for luncheon today.

ABANDON A BIG WEDDING.

Miss Beryl Hilburn and C. G. Baker Quietly Married at Harbourwood.

Instead of carrying out plans for a large wedding the last of the month, Miss Beryl Hilburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hilburn of 590 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, and a sister of Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, was quietly married yesterday to Charles Graham Baker at Harbourwood, Commodore Blackton's country estate at Oyster Bay, L. I. Mr. Baker is the son of Elwood T. Baker of Brooklyn.

The couple became engaged last March and had made plans for an elaborate church wedding, so when they announced a few days ago that they would be married at once they took their friends and relatives by surprise. Preparations were then hastened for the wedding.

The bride, whose mother gave her in marriage, wore a white lingerie frock topped with a large picture hat, and carried American Beauties. She was attended by her sister, Miss Jewel Hilburn, and little Miss Violet Blackton acted as flower girl. Donald Mitchell Baker was his brother's best man.

On their return from the honeymoon trip the couple will live in Brooklyn.

PAUL DOUGHERTY MARRIES.

Marine Artist Weds Miss Marian Averell Clark, Singer.

The marriage of Miss Marian Averell Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark, and Paul Dougherty, the marine artist, was solemnized yesterday at noon at the home of the bride's parents, 1,027 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland officiated.

Only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony. The bride wore a traveling frock. Shortly after the ceremony the couple left on a motor trip. Later they plan to tour China and Japan, returning by way of Honolulu.

Mr. Dougherty first met his bride in Paris, where she was studying singing. Late this Winter she made her debut in New York, appearing in concert. She is an expert horsewoman and a member of the Colony Club.

No formal announcement had been made of their engagement, and the first intimation their friends had of their approaching marriage was when they applied at the City Hall on Thursday for a license.

Miss Ella Graybill Weds June 21.

The wedding of Miss Ella A. Graybill, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. James Edward Graybill of 1,905 Andrews Avenue, to Hans C. Boos of this city, will be celebrated at All Souls' Church, St. Nicholas Avenue and 114th Street, at 4:30 o'clock on Wednesday, June 21. The Rev. Dr. George S. Pratt, rector of the church, will officiate. Owing to the illness of the bride's father only the nearest relatives and friends will witness the ceremony, and there will be no bridal attendants. Colonel Graybill is the Lieutenant Commander of the Confederate Veterans' Camp and was formerly President of the Georgia Society.

Weddings.

Mrs. Elizabeth Steven Woodard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Joseph of North Plainfield, N. J., and Carroll Trow Runyon of Plainfield were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. Birney S. Hudson of the Park Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Runyon is the son of the late Judge and Mrs. Nelson Runyon and a brother of Assemblyman W. N. Runyon. He was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, class of '02, receiving the degree of Mechanical Engineer.

Miss Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Williams, and Alan Fitz Randolph, son of Mrs. John F. Randolph, both of Plainfield, were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, on Hillside Avenue. The Rev. Dr. J. S. Zelie officiated. James Ormsbee was best man. Mr. Randolph was graduated from Princeton University, class of '13, and recently received the degree of Chemical Engineer from Columbia.

Miss Elsa Ruth Shenfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shenfield of 603 West 138th Street, will be married to George Maxwell Sachs on Thursday at noon at the home of her parents. The Rev. Maurice H. Harris is to officiate.

Miss Gertrude B. London, daughter of Paul London of Jacksonville, Fla., and David Arthur Shook of this city are to be married on Wednesday afternoon in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and 127th Street.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Keiffer of the Hotel St. Andrew, Seventy-second Street and Broadway, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucille Keiffer, to Herman Kahn of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Henry Brunhild of the Hotel Walton has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ethel D. Brunhild, to Oscar Riess.

Mrs. Nettie H. Baxter of Mohegan Lake, N. Y., announces the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Mary Evelyn Baxter, to Lyman B. Veeder of Alto, Ga. Mr. Veeder is a graduate of Princeton, class of '10.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Weller Payne of Hartford, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothea Payne, to Albert Dwight Briggs of New York.

CARD PARTY TO AID CHARITY

Catholics Hold Annual Reception on Blackwell's Island.

The annual card party and reception for the benefit of the Roman Catholic churches and chapels on Blackwell's Island was held on the island yesterday afternoon. Despite the opposition of the weather the affair was well attended and a substantial sum was realized. Those who went to the party played euchre, whist, and pinochle, and inspected the hospitals and prisons on the island.

The following persons had charge of the entertainment: Committee of Arrangements—Mrs. Arthur T. Delaney, Chairman; Mrs. D. Moloney, Treasurer. Prize Committee—Miss Mary O'Flaherty. Cards Committee—Bridge whist, Mrs. Charles Duffy; euchre, Mrs. P. J. Kearns. Refreshment Committee—Miss Jennie Norris, Chairman. Press Committee—John V. Judge, Chairman.

A Dance at Greenwich Field Club.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 17.—A supper-dance was held at the Field Club here tonight. Present were Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Hoeninghaus, Mr. and Mrs. Allen B. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin N. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Luke V. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Colby M. Chester, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rafferty, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Dominick, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James T. Soutter, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving last night on the St. Louis from Liverpool were:

H. S. Alexander, the Rev. and Mrs. D. Baron, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Boyle, T. W. Brigham, the Rev. Rosslyn Bruce, Noel Buxton, M. P.; H. G. Chapman, A. F. Combs, Miss Craig, Miss J. Davidson, Mrs. W. M. Douglas, W. H. Eastwood, Miss Rosamund Fay, Peter Fletcher, T. Furness, Miss F. M. Gill, J. Gilmore, Irving D. Good, M. Hawke, Joseph Hull, A. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Knowles, Wilfrid Lane, John Madden, R. N. Mahon, Mrs. L. Nash, Miss Mary A. G. Nicoll, E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Pope, Mrs. B. N. Rhine, F. M. Rogers, E. S. Sherwood, Mrs. L. M. Stedman, J. W. Stone, Mrs. A. B. Taylor, Mrs. I. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Warwick, Mrs. W. B. Woods, and George H. Smith.

Rich Man Held as Burglar.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 17.—William G. Zuber, a wealthy resident of Hasbrouck Heights, was arrested at 5 o'clock this morning by Policeman McHugh, charged with burglary. Justice W. J. Schweickert held him under $1,000 bail which was furnished.

Zuber, who is a retired butcher and once a candidate for Freeholder, was said to have been caught coming out of a grocery store in Hasbrouck Heights with a pound of butter and three cans of condensed milk. He had a number of skeleton keys. For a year goods have mysteriously disappeared from this store and five clerks have been discharged under suspicion.

Zuber owns considerable property, and is a Commissioner of Deeds.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—2d Lt. W. P. Jernigan, 11th Cav., now at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. E. D. Warfield, 14th Inf., from Douglas, Ariz., to Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska, for duty with First Battalion, 14th Inf.

Capts. E. B. Vedder, A. M. Whaley, and P. L. Freeman, M. C., will report to Col. W. H. Arthur, M. C., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Capt. F. Geere, Q. M. C., to New York City for duty as assistant to Depot Quartermaster.

Capt. C. S. Blakely, 5th F. A., will proceed about June 29 from New Orleans, La., to Indianapolis, Ind.; Columbus, Akron, and Cleveland, Ohio; Lansing, Mich., and Lafayette, Ind., in order named, to instruct the field artillery of the National Guard of those States, then return to New Orleans.

2d Lt. O. S. McCleary, inf., is assigned to 3d Inf.

Orders of May 9 announcing resignation of Chaplain J. A. Lenehan, 4th Cav., to take effect Aug. 1, revoked.

Capt. C. S. Babcock, 4th Cav., is detailed for service in Q. M. C., effective July 8, vice Capt. C. E. Hawkins, Q. M. C., relieved, effective July 7.

Lt. Col. G. McK. Williamson, Q. M. C., to Stockton, Cal., to inspect three Holt caterpillar tractors for immediate delivery and shipment to Columbus, N. M., then to his station.

Col. J. R. Keane, M. C., now on temporary duty in this city, is detailed for duty with Military Relief Division of the American Red Cross. He is relieved from further duty at Ft. Leavenworth.

Capt. A. Murray, M. C., will report to Col. C. Richard, M. C., President of an Examining Board at Governors Island, N. Y., for examination for promotion.

Capt. J. M. Wright, Corps of Engrs., is relieved from assignment to Third Battalion of Engineers, effective June 30.

Orders of June 8 relating to Col. G. F. Downey, Q. M. C., are amended to read as follows: Col. Downey is relieved from duty as Assistant to the Q. M., Eastern Dept., and will repair to this city not later than Aug. 15 for duty as Depot Q. M., and in charge of construction work at Walter Reed Hospital, relieving Maj. L. C. Scherer, Q. M. C., of his temporary charge of those duties. Maj. Scherer will assume temporary charge on July 15 of the depot of the Q. M. Corps in this city, also of construction work at Walter Reed Hospital, relieving Maj. J. Canby, Q. M. C., on that date of said temporary duty. Maj. Canby will then stand relieved, from duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster in this city and will proceed to San Francisco for duty as Assistant to Quartermaster of Western Dept., until time for him to proceed to the Philippines from San Francisco, about Sept. 8.

Leaves: Capt. C. E. Morton, 16th Inf., 3 months; Cadet A. B. Byrne, Corps of Cadets, Military Academy, 2 months and 15 days; Lt. Col. W. S. Wood, Q. M. C., 1 month; 1st Lt. H. S. Brinkerhoff, 3d Inf., 1 month's extension; 1st Lt. F. A. Prince, 5th F. A., 1 month; 1st Lt. G. H. Palmer, C. A. C., 17 month and 19 days; Dental Surg. J. G. Morningstar, U. S. A., 2 months, and Col. C. R. Noyes, 17th Inf., 20 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commander J. P. Lannon, Hydrographic Office, June 28, to Naval War College, July 1.

Lt. (j. g.) Asts. O. O. Hagen, the South Dakota, to Naval Academy, July 1; J. B. Glennon, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, June 30, to temporary duty the Alabama, July 8, and connection the Arizona and duty on board when commissioned; G. W. La Mountain, the Vermont, June 24, to the Fulton; R. S. Wentworth and F. E. M. Whiting, the Delaware, June 30, to the Montana; F. S. Stelnwachs, the Chester, June 30, to the Pennsylvania, the Chester, June 26, to the Montana; G. N. Beeman, the San Francisco, to receiving ship at Norfolk, and S. M. Kraus, Columbia University, June 30, to National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

Ens. W. J. Nunnally, the Birmingham, June 30, to the Montana; G. W. Nelson, the Baltimore, to the Rhode Island; A. C. Davis, the Florida, to the Baltimore; G. M. Tisdale, the Montana, to connection fitting out the Arizona, and on board when commissioned; T. M. Shook, the Delaware, to the Roe; L. Wild, the Tankton, to the Delaware.

Asst. Surgs. J. Harper, New York Yard, to the Minnesota, and A. Freeman, M. R. G., to New York Yard.

Asst. Paym. J. P. Ewald, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

Act. Chap. T. P. Riddle, the Maine, to connection fitting out the Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.

Chief Mach. J. H. Busch, the Salem, to receiving ship at New York.

Marine Corps.

Maj. H. L. Bearss, Philadelphia Barracks, to temporary duty with First Brigade.

Capts. R. B. Putnam, A. P. M., the Washington, to temporary duty, First Brigade; G. M. Kincade, Norfolk Barracks, to temporary duty with First Brigade, and J. A. Rossell, Philadelphia Barracks, to Port Royal Barracks.

1st Lts. C. E. Nutting, Pensacola Barracks, to Boston Barracks, and C. Ancrum, Norfolk Barracks, to temporary duty with First Brigade.

2d Lts. S. B. Kennedy, San Diego Barracks, to the Denver; C. A. E. King, to Philadelphia Barracks, then to temporary duty, Wakefield, Mass., and B. C. Murchison, Norfolk Barracks, to temporary duty with First Brigade.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1, B-2, and B-3, at Cavite; Brutus, at Tiburon; Connyngham, Cummings, Florida, Kansas, Marblehead, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Porter, Utah, and the Winslow, at Newport; Culgoa, at New York Yard; Fanning and Paulding, at Bar Harbor; Flusser, at La Romana; Alert, K-3, K-4, K-5, and K-8, at Lalsan, Portugal, at Boston; Neptune, at Santo Domingo City; Oregon, at San Francisco; Stewart, at Sausalito, and the Vulcan, at Lambert Point.

Sailed: Buffalo, San Diego for Mazatlan; Duncan, Rockport for Boston; Henley, Boston for Philadelphia; Hull, San Diego for San Pedro, and the Sterett, Monte Christi for Guantanamo.

The Drayton has been assigned to the Fifth Division of the Destroyer Flotillas.

The Warrington has been assigned to the Third Division of the Destroyer Flotillas.

The Vulcan, now at Lambert Point, Va., has been ordered to Boston, and return to Hampton Roads.

CONCERTS IN CENTRAL PARK

Community Chorus to Sing and Conway's Band Play Today.

The Mall in Central Park is to be a busy place this afternoon, for two concerts are scheduled there. At 2 o'clock the Community Chorus, under Harry Barnhart, will give one of what it calls its "outdoor sings," and at 4 o'clock there is to be a concert by Patrick Conway's band. The latter concert was made possible by the contribution of some one whom Park Commissioner Cabot Ward calls on the program simply "a public-spirited citizen," and this concert is another of those given with private funds after the Board of Estimate failed to appropriate money for the usual park concerts.

The Community Chorus will offer a chance to any one who happens by, regardless of his vocal perfections, to sing well-known music with an orchestral accompaniment. If the day should be rainy, the chorus will meet instead in the De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue.

The program for Conway's Band will be as follows: Scenes from "Aida," Verdi; Suite, "Yankiana," Thurban; cornet solo, "Inflammatus," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater"; overture, "Mignon," Thomas; Fantasie, "Songs of Scotland," Lampe; introduction to Act III. and bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," Wagner; two movements from the "Italian" Symphony of Mendelssohn; trombone solo, "Aereo," Leo A. Zimmerman; "Underneath the Stars," Spencer; "De Nuit," Gottschalk, and "American Fantasia," Herbert.

NAVAL MILITIA CELEBRATES.

Organization to Observe Twenty-fifth Birthday.

Several hundred members of the Naval Militia of New York will hold a preparedness and anniversary dinner Friday night at the Hotel Astor to celebrate the completion the first quarter century of the Naval Militia. Many of the veterans who saw service in the Spanish war on the Yankee will be present.

Herbert L. Satterlee is President of the Veterans' Association. Among others who will be present will be William Butler Duncan, first commander of the Naval Militia; William B. Franklin, and Justice Clarence J. Shearn. The present commander is C. L. Poor, who will preside. There are about 500 active members of the Naval Militia. First organized twentyfive years ago with a New York City battalion, there are now branches in Brooklyn, Ossining, New Rochelle, Rochester, and Buffalo. The entire membership, including veterans, is over 8,000.

Among the members of the Anniversary Committee are Stephen H. Payne, C. S. Langdon, Samuel Geiston, S. J. Hunter, J. H. Townsend, and W. S. Newhouse.

The celebration will close on Saturday with an outing at Whitestone.

PRINCESS WINS DIVORCE.

Decree of Evelyn Partridge Engalitcheff Made Final.

Almuth C. Vandiver, counsel to the Princess Evelyn Partridge Engalitcheff, announced yesterday that his client's interlocutory decree of divorce granted by Justice Bijur on Feb. 23 in the Supreme Court had been made final. The decision to make the divorce complete was filed yesterday, and the news was carried to the Princess, who is at St. Luke's Hospital recovering from an operation for appendicitis. It is understood that the Prince will not appeal.

The Prince, who claims relationship with the royal house of Russia, was formerly a Russian Vice Consul at Chicago. The basis of the divorce action was infidelity, Mrs. Jane Hathaway, of 200 West Fifty-fourth Street and other women being named. He vigorously contested the suit, and at one point made a request that the trial be transferred to Russia, where, he said, many of his witnesses resided. The Prince is now with the Russian forces under General Brusiloff.

RECLUSE LEFT $250,000.

William A. Peters, 80, a Religious Enthusiast, Found Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 17.—William A. Peters, an eighty-year-old recluse, who had lived for twenty years in a room in an office building that he owned in the heart of the city, was found dead today in the entrance to the building. Heart disease was said to be the cause.

Although he had large property holdings in the city and was worth about $250,000, as shown by bank books and other papers found, Peters did all his own cooking and caring for his room. No one was ever allowed in the place.

Peters was a religious enthusiast, and he wrote many books and pamphlets which he had printed at his own expense, and he distributed them free of charge. He was active in church work, particularly at "experience meetings." He wore long, flowing hair, which was jet black despite his age, and which he cut himself.

Peters had a daughter in Brooklyn and a sister in Kentucky, but neither had been heard from for many years, and it was impossible to get in touch with them. It is understood that he left all his property to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

PROF. ERNEST LACY DIES.

Dramatist's Plays Include "Chatterton" and "The Ragged Earl."

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Ernest Lacy, for many years Professor of English at a high school here, died at his home today. He had been ailing two years. Professor Lacy was an accomplished playwright, some of his principal works being "Chatterton," played by Julia Marlowe in 1894; "The Bard of Mary Redcliffe," in which E. H. Sothern starred in 1910; "The Ragged Earl," in which Andrew Mack was seen in the principal rôle in 1899, and "Rinaldo," played in Boston by the late Joseph Haworth in 1895.

Professor Lacy was born in Warren, Penn., Sept. 19, 1863, and was educated in Hasting's Academy in Philadelphia. In 1903 he received the unusual honor of being made a Doctor of Literature by the Board of Public Education here. Professor Lacy tutored, revised plays and did newspaper work until 1893, when he joined the faculty of the Central High Schol, where he remained until his death. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Hattie C. Dugan, and whom he married in 1885.

MRS. E. L. REDMOND DEAD.

Member of Old New York Family Prominent in Catholic Charities.

Mrs. Estelle Livingston Redmond, wife of Geraldyn Redmond and a member of one of New York's oldest families, died yesterday at her home, 701 Park Avenue. She was a daughter of the late Johnston Livingston and Mrs. Sylvia Livingston Livingston, and was directly descended from Robert Livingston, who received a grant of land from Queen Anne in what was then the Province of New York, and which became the Manor of Livingston. He came here in 1673, and was known as the First Lord of the Manor.

Mrs. Redmond's elder sister married the Count de Laugier-Villars. In addition to being a member of the Colony Club and active in society for many years, Mrs. Redmond was prominent in Catholic circles, being First Vice President of the Association of Catholic Charities and of the Ladies of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

Charles J. Allen.

Charles J. Allen, Secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Tenement House Supervision, died yesterday at his home, 72 St. Paul's Avenue, Newark, N. J., in his fifty-second year. He was formerly a newspaper man in that city, and was born here. During the Spanish-American War Mr. Allen served in the First Infantry, N. G. N. J., in which he was Captain of Company M. His wife, one son, and a daughter survive him.

JOHN A. STEVENS DEAD.

Once Prominent Actor and Playwright Had a Long Stage Career.

John A. Stevens, formerly widely known as a playwright and actor-manager, died here on June 2, in his seventy-third year, being later interred in his family plot in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore. He was descended from Revolutionary stock and was born in Baltimore. In his youth he devoted himself to literature, some of his poems, among which was "Old Love and I," being well known years ago.

At the age of 18 Mr. Stevens became interested in theatrical affairs, and in 1865 went on the stage in Norfolk, Va., four years later becoming a manager. During 1871-4 he was manager of the Memphis Opera House, and at the same time organized the old "Great Western Star Circuit," which included theatres in many Western cities.

After managing several theatres, he came here in 1879 and leased the old Stadt Theatre on the Bowery, which he renamed the Windsor. He was successful in this venture until Thanksgiving night, 1883, when the theatre was destroyed by fire. Then he leased the New York Theatre, later known as the Herald Square, but this enterprise was unsuccessful and he returned to his road tours as a star, retiring thirteen years ago.

Playgoers of the older generation remember him in many rôles, but the one in which he was the most famous was that of the title part in "The Unknown."

CAPT. WALTER BAXTER DEAD

Commodore of Anchor Line Fleet Succumbs in Glasgow at 67.

Captain Walter Baxter, Commodore of the Anchor Line fleet, and recently master of the Cameronia, died in Glasgow, Scotland, a few days ago, according to information received yesterday at the offices of the Anchor Line in this city. He was in his sixty-eighth year, and in April, 1914, suffered a stroke of paralysis while on the bridge of the Cameronia. After spending several weeks in a hospital, Captain Baxter returned to his home in Scotland.

Captain Baxter was one of the best known masters sailing from this port and it was his boast that during his fifty-three years at sea none of the ships he commanded every met with an accident. He had commanded in turn every vessel of the Anchor Line fleet, his last command being the largest, the Cameronia. In addition he had commanded the Caledonia, Columbia, California, and City of Rome. While master of that vessel he saved fifty-six men of the crew of the Jorea, for which he received the honorary medal of the Liverpool Humane Society.

CHARLES H. HOPPER DIES.

Actor of "Chimmie Fadden" Fame Expires After an Operation.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, June 17.—Charles H. Hopper died in the Ashtabula General Hospital at midnight from shock following a severe surgical operation performed Thursday. Mr. Hopper was for several years a popular stage favorite, reaching the zenith of his career in "Chimmie Fadden." He abandoned the footlights several years ago, and had been living in retirement at Drift-wood, his Summer home at Unionville. He was a member of the Hermit Club, Cleveland, and the Lambs Club, New York.

Mr. Hopper was 53 years old. He is survived by his wife, two sisters, Mrs. Fred Nicholas of Cleveland and Mrs. Winchester Fitch of Greenwich, Conn., and his mother, Mrs. Charles Hopper. He was a son of the late Charles Hopper, Standard Oil man.

The funeral will be held in Cleveland Monday.

Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham.

Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham, author of many poems and books published under her nom de plume of "Grace Le Baron," died on Friday at her home in Boston, Mass., in her seventy-second year. She was born in Lowell, Mass., and was a graduate of the Normal School in Boston. Her first book was an illustrated poem, "Under the Ban of the Golden Rod," and her last was "The Children of Bedford Court."

Mrs. Upham married Henry Macy Upham, a bookseller of Boston, in 1870. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and an honorary member of the American League of Pen Women of Washington, D. C.

Horace Rushby.

Horace Rushby, an old time minstrel singer, who died on Friday at the Actors' Home, was buried yesterday in Evergreen Cemetery. He was born in England in 1841, and first learned to sing as a boy in St. Paul's Chapel. When a lad he came to this country and sang in various troupe of ballad singers, but in 1873 became a minstrel. In 1885, under the management of William Foot and the late Charles Frohman, his troupe of minstrels made a tour of England. Mr. Rushby played with Richard Golden in "Old Jed Prouty," and in "The Old Homestead" he acted the rôle of Cy Prime.

Franklin H. Walker.

DETROIT, June 17.—Franklin H. Walker, millionaire distiller of Walkerville, Ontario, died at his Detroit home early today. He had been ill several weeks. Mr. Walker was 64 years of age and was President of the Distilling Company, which was founded by his father.

Obituary Notes.

NELSON COLE WILLIAMS, a lifelong resident of the Gravesend section, and one of the organizers of the Gravesend Exempt Firemen's Association, died on Thursday at his home, 2,645 Cropsey Avenue, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Williams was a fisherman of Gravesend Bay in his younger days, became a member of the police force of the old town of Gravesend. A few years ago he retired as a court officer in the Coney Island Court.

Mrs. SARAH McVICKER LEE, widow of James Lee, who was prominent in Republican politics in this city many years ago, died on Thursday at her home, 358 Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, from heart disease. She was 84 years old, and left a son and two daughters.

GEORGE A. PFEFFER, Jr., of Middle Valley, N. J., died on Friday in the Morristown Memorial Hospital in his thirtieth year. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Pfeffer of Arlington, N. J., and left also a widow and child.

ANDREW M. TERRIBERRY, senior member of the dry goods firm of Terriberry & Co., died on Saturday in Somerville, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his sixty-third year, leaving a widow and one son, Dr. William K. Terriberry of this city.

GEORGE STEWART GROVE, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Grove of Orange, N. J., died on Friday night in the Orange Memorial Hospital, leaving also a sister and four brothers.

WILLIAM R. QUADE, a pioneer merchant of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday at his store in that city.

STEPHEN H. VAN NOSTRAND, connected with the Consolidated Gas Company of this city, died yesterday at his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his sixty-ninth year.

HUGH GILMORE, a resident of Belleville, N. J., for the last twenty-five years, died yesterday at his home there, in his sixty-sixth year, leaving a son and three daughters.

The Rev. Father ROGER WARD, formerly in charge of a parish in North Creek, Warren County, N. Y., died on Friday in Syracuse, N. Y., in his seventy-third year. He was once pastor of churches in Syracuse, Troy, and Hudson.

THOMAS J. McKENNY, a stone contractor who superintended the stone work on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and many important public buildings, both here and in the South, died on Friday at his home, 503 West 135th Street, in his fifty-fifth year. His wife and five children survive him.

EDWARD WEED, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home on Palmer's Hill, Greenwich, Conn, yesterday, aged 74 years. He is survived by two daughters.

VICTOR COHEN, 46 years old, a member of the Brooklyn Lodge

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

SYRACUSE CREWS TWICE VICTORIOUS

Orange First in 'Varsity and Junior Races, with Cornell Next and Columbia Third.

QUAKERS A BAD FOURTH

Ten Eyck's Oarsmen Jump Into the Lead Early and Are Never Headed by Rivals.

WEATHER DELAYS CONTEST

Race Starts at 7:30, with Night Fast Coming On—Freshmen Event Is Postponed Until Tomorrow.

Order of Finish and Time.

'Varsity Race, Four Miles.—Syracuse first, time 20:15 2-5; Cornell second, time 20:22 4-5; Columbia third, time 20:41 1-5; Pennsylvania fourth, time 20:52 4-5.

Junior 'Varsity, Two Miles.—Syracuse first, time 11:15 2-5; Cornell second, time 11.20 3-5; Columbia third, time 11:32; Pennsylvania fourth, time 13:06 1-5.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17.—Through the purple haze which hung over the Hudson tonight could be seen the flash of eight orange oar blades as the Syracuse crew lifted its shell over the finish line, two lengths in front of Cornell in the intercollegiate regatta. Back of the Ithacans, seven lengths, struggled Columbia, and far in the rear of the Blue and White limped one of the worst defeated Pennsylvania crews that ever came out of Philadelphia. The time of the Syracuse boat was: time of the Syracuse boat was 20 minutes, 15 2-5 seconds. Cornell's time was 20 minutes, 22 4-5 seconds.

It was the biggest triumph in the history of Syracuse rowing. Through the streets tonight throngs of students marched, waving orange colors, and are roistering and shouting as they have never shouted before. Early in the afternoon the Syracuse junior 'Varsity crew triumphed over Cornell, Columbia, and Penn. This race was won under the worst of conditions, for the choppy river made the going hard, and the winners were lucky to get over the line without being swamped.

Then came a long, tedious delay, while the other crews waited nervously and impatiently for the wind to die down. It was 7:30 and dusk was gathering over the highlands when the river finally smoothed out and the big race started. The race between the freshman eights was put over until Monday.

For a day which opened with a teeming rainstorm and high winds, the warm June sun did its share and came out about noon in time for the usual crowd to flock to town to see the aquatic classic.

Syracuse Was Confident.

There was no doubt about the superiority of the Syracuse watermanship. Foxy old Jim Ten Eyck knew what he was talking about when he said he had some great oarsmen. From early morning the town was in possession of the thousands who flocked here from Syracuse, every son and daughter imbued with an arrogant confidence that the Orange would win. The orange pennants were everywhere. Young, loud-voiced young men wore orange hats and orange arm bands. Over their shoulders they carried orange flags. Automobiles rolled into town all day long, bedecked with mud and orange flags.

Pretty girls made the streets and the observation train a riot of orange color, and in spite of the dull and dreary effect of the weather it was one of the most picturesque occasions in Poughkeepsie rowing annals.

From the very start it was Syracuse's 'Varsity race. After a false start caused by Sengstacken, bow oar in the Columbia shell, jumping his slide, the crews were called back. The delay served to dispel much of the nervousness caused by the long delay.

On the second start Syracuse shot to the front, and over every foot of the long, nerve-racking grind she led the way. With every pull of the orange blades there was an accompaniment of yells from the Syracuse rooters on the river banks, the observation train, and the pleasure craft. It was singular, however, that no one did any yelling but Syracuse. Usually there is a lot of noise from the Cornell and Columbia followers at Poughkeepsie, but they all seemed to take it for granted that Syracuse was out to take everything in sight.

Syracuse Snapped Up Bets.

Syracuse men came here this morning with their pockets bulging with money, and they carried home twice as much as they brought. It was a fortunate thing for many of them that their crew showed that it was deserving of the confidence placed in them. The followers of the orange grabbed up all the bets they could get. They even went so far as to offer even money on Syracuse against the field, and every penny of it was snatched up. If anything had gone wrong with that Syracuse crew on the river this evening many of the Syracuse rooters admitted afterward that they would have had to walk home.

It was a bitter defeat for Cornell. There was a touch of sadness in the downfall of the last crew which Charley Courtney will ever coach. The old man hid himself away at the Oakes this evening, and from a secluded window, peering through field glasses, he watched with a pang of regret as his last crew crashed toward the finish, after hanging on the stern of the Syracuse boat for four hours-and-a-half miles. He saw his perfectly working Ten Eyck crew show a burst of reserve power at the finish and pull the boat away until it was two lengths in font. Courtney's nurse was with him in this trying hour, and tried to soothe the old man, for fear that the tense excitement would be a shock to his fading health.

Courtney has put the big red megaphone to his lips for the last time. No more will he get out in the launch and teach strong young men the secrets of rowing as he has done for thirty years. In his long successful career he has sent fifty-nine crews to the line and they have carried off thirty-nine victories.

Cornell Holds Records.

His Cornell crews hold all the records for the Poughkeepsie-Highland course in the 'Varsity, Junior 'Varsity and the freshman events. Now, against his will, the veteran fades from the game, leaving behind the indisputable reputation that he was the greatest teacher rowing ever knew.

The setting of today's regatta was a joy to the eye. After the rain the tree-covered hills which rise majestically from the river were a flashing bright green. The long streamers of yachting pennants which decorated the pleasure craft were unfurled in the bright sun. The crowd had come prepared for a day in raincoats and oilskins, but it turned out to be a gay looking crowd when the outer garments were peeled off.

All the old familiar figures were here, from George Washington Jackson, the old Tennessee darkey, who drums on his guitar and blows Southern tunes on a mouth organ, to Dominic Garibaldi, who grinds his hand organ while his trick monkey collects the pennies in a little red cap. The boat-race crowd was liberal and both entertainers made enough to give them a long Summer vacation.

The observation train rolled up and down the west shore, while the stewards aboard the Beaumere steamed up and down the choppy river waiting for the white caps to quiet down. For a long time it looked as if the 'Varsity race would have to be postponed because the coaches did not want to subject the crews to the dangers encountered by the shells in the junior 'Varsity. Pennsylvania was hopelessly beaten in this race, finishing last with their shell nearly filled with water. All the way down the course the river was so rough that all the shells shipped water.

Ready for the Start.

It was after 7 o'clock when a shout went up from the observation train as the Columbia shell was seen coming up the river to the starting line at Krum's Elbow. The sun had long since dipped behind the highlands, and dusk was settling over the river. Jim Rice, the Columbia coach, shouted a few parting instructions to his men, and then the observation train blazed alive with orange flags as the Syracuse shell hove into view. They pulled along at a sharp, snappy stroke, and were as cocksure a looking boatload of young giants as ever strained a shell. Pennsylvania came along next, and, as usual, the last crew to the starting line was Cornell, big, brawny, and full of power. They didn't have the aggressive style of the Ten Eyck lads, but their boat slipped through the water with beautiful precision.

The river was still rough, and there was a tremendous roll on it, which made the long, frail shells bound around like corks. From the stewards' boat came the shouts of the veteran referee, John Eustis: "Ready, Columbia?" "All right, Cornell!"

A hush fell over the observation train and there were a few seconds which seemed like an hour before the pistol cracked and the crews were away. With a jump, Pennsylvania went into the lead, hitting up a terrifically high stroke. Sengstaken, in the Columbia boat, jumped his slide, and little Thomas, the coxswain, lifted his hand and signaled for a halt. The whistle of the Beaumere emitted several shrieks before Syracuse and Cornell came to a stop and came back for another start.

Columbia Off First.

Columbia got away first, closely followed by Pennsylvania, but before the crews had taken half a dozen strokes, the Syracuse shell showed in front. From that time to the end it was Syracuse's race, for they were never headed. At the start Syracuse was rowing a twenty-nine stroke, Columbia twenty-eight, and Cornell was taking it easy with twenty-six.

Not once during the race was the Cornell boat able to lift its stroke above thirty, and that seemed to be the answer for their poor showing his season. Toward the end, when Kephart, the coxswain, called upon his men to hit it up for the honor and glory of Cornell and Courtney the response was not forthcoming, and the Cornell oarsmen, game to the end, just plugged along at the same monotonous pace. That final kick and spurt which a Cornell crew usually shows in the last drive were missing.

The race soon settled into a duel between Cornell and Syracuse. Before the mile was reached Syracuse was a length in front of Cornell, while Columbia and Pennsylvania were just hanging on as best they could. Just as the crews were pulling alongside of Coe's Cut at the two-mile mark Syracuse had a length to the good, and the other three crews were so closely bunched for second honors that there was little to choose betwe en them. Columbia, who had the inner lane, looked for an advantage by steering closer to the shore, where the going was smoother. Thomas steered his boat out of its course, but he gained little by the move.

As the crews approached the bridge Cornell was making a dogged attempt to pull up on Syracuse. The Ithacans at times seemed as if they were gaining on the flying Syracuse crew, but as soon as the Orange oarsmen saw them coming they just pushed on enough extra steam to shake their pursuers off.

Cornell Stroke Slow.

The stern of the Syracuse boat just lapped the bow of the Cornell shell and seemed to stick there. Syracuse was shooting along, with the boat varying from twenty-nine to thirty-two, while Cornell never raised the stroke above twenty-six or twenty-seven. They seemed unable to hit it up any faster. The two were making a beautiful fight of it, but Syracuse held on to their lead with exasperating tenacity.

When Syracuse raced under the bridge there was open water between the two shells, and the Syracuse rooters howled with glee. The Orange rooters called upon Captain Glass and Whiteside, the stroke, to rub it into Cornell for all they were worth, and it seemed that every time they yelled these words of encouragement the Syracuse shell would fairly lift itself out of the water and increase the lead.

As the two leading crews pulled into the last half mile there was open water between the two boats. Columbia was then four lengths behind and Pennsylvania was three back of Columbia. The whistles on the river boats began to blow, as it was easy to see that nothing less than an accident could prevent Syracuse from winning.

Then came one last pleading cheer from the rooters, and, namely did the crew respond, and for once in the race the Cornell stroke went up to 32. That great effort caused the crew to crack for after that Cornell began to fall back until there was a distance of two lengths between the crews when Syracuse shot over the finish line. All the oarsmen stood up well under the gruelling grind and no one went over in the boat.

The Junior 'Varsity.

Syracuse won the junior 'Varsity in another duel with Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania being completely out of it. The shells rocked around in the choppy water at 4:15 so badly that it seemed as if the oarsmen would be seasick. For half a mile Cornell and Syracuse were on even terms. At the mile Cornell still had a slight advantage, but the Syracuse eight was rowing a beautifully smooth stroke and was coming up fast. Columbia made a good showing for more than half the distance, but then fell back, as Cornell was fighting it out with the Orange crew.

Pennsylvania's Junior 'Varsity, which was the 'Varsity crew up to a short time ago, made a dismal showing. Captain Chickering of the 'Varsity was rowing in this boat, but at the finish the Pennsylvania boat was filled with water and it was about all they could do to get back to the float without capsizing.

Syracuse beat out Cornell by a length and a quarter, with Columbia three lengths behind Cornell. The blue and white crew led Pennsylvania over the line by more than ten lengths.

The crews rowed in the following order:

SYRACUSE.

'VARSITY.

Pos.	Name and Class.	Age.	Wgt.	Hgt.
Bow—	L. D. Sprague. '17	22	150	5.11
No. 2—	W. L. Glass, (Capt.)	22	166	5.11
No. 3—	P. L. Wallis, '18	23	170	6.00
No. 4—	A. Osmun, '17	23	178	6.02
No. 5—	E. E. Hopkins, '18	21	164	6.01
No. 6—	L. J. Worden, '18	19	180	6.03
No. 7—	F. R. Williams, '18	22	165	6.01
Stroke—	C. J. Whiteside, '18	22	172	5.10
Average		22	168¼	6.00⅜
Coxswain—	C. G. Jayne, '17	22	115	5.05

JUNIOR 'VARSITY.

Bow—	J. T. Port, '18	19	145	5.08
No. 2—	C. J. Gilmore, '17	21	155	6.01
No. 3—	W. C. Carr, '17	22	167	5.11
No. 4—	H. H. Hartwell, '18	20	170	5.11
No. 5—	W. C. Jordan, '17	21	163	6.02
No. 6—	C. D. Hoople, '16	21	170	6.02½
No. 7—	L. W. Fox, '17	21	170	5.11
Stroke—	O. R. Summerville, '18	20	174	5.11½
Average		20⅝	166¾	6.00
Coxswain—	K. E. Broadway, '17	22	106	5.07
Sub.—	J. H. Shetron, Jr., '18	23	150	5.00
Sub.—	F. R. Kniskern, '16	21	145	5.08
Sub.—	R. H. Hutchins, '18	24	156	5.09
Sub.—	L. S. Chambers, '18	22	147	5.08½

CORNELL.

'VARSITY.

Pos.	Name and Class.	Age.	Wgt.	Hgt.
Bow—	K. H. Fernow, '16	22	164	5.10
No. 2—	L. R. Lytle, '16	22	170	6.01
No. 3—	R. H. Bacon, '18	19	166	6.00
No. 4—	F. J. Nellms, '18	21	179	6.00
No. 5—	G. A. Wern, '17	24	173½	6.00
No. 6—	A. Cushing, '17	22	174½	6.00
No. 7—	L. G. Brewer, '18	20	170	6.00
Stroke—	J. L. Collyer, '17, (Capt.)	22	160	5.11½
Average		22¼	170⅝	5.11⅝
Coxswain—	G. S. Kephard, '17	21	119	5.00

JUNIOR 'VARSITY.

Bow—	F. W. Fitzpatrick, '17	20	163	5.11½
No. 2—	R. G. Bird, '16	23	168	6.00
No. 3—	J. T. Moir, '16	21	178	6.02
No. 4—	G. W. Bonney, '16	24	179	6.04
No. 5—	B. Kirkland, '18	23	179	6.01
No. 6—	J. E. Brinckerhoff, '17	21	171¼	6.00
No. 7—	W. G. Cowan, '17	20	161½	5.11
Stroke—	L. D. Kingsland, '17	20	187	5.10
Average		21¼	169¼	6.00⅝
Cox.—	D. H. Chandler, Jr., '17	21	113	5.08½
Sub.—	J. H. Vickers, '17	24	161	6.02
Sub.—	W. H. Courtney, '18	24	165	5.11
Sub.—	M. S. Russell, '18	22	164	6.00
Sub.—	T. H. Farnsworth, '17	20	176	6.03
Sub.—	S. C. Otbus, '18	25	183	6.10
Sub.—	H. S. Feroy, '16 (cox.)	19	112	5.06

COLUMBIA.

'VARSITY.

Pos.	Name and Class.	Age.	Wgt.	Hgt.
Bow—	C. W. Sengstaken, '17	19	150	5.11½
No. 2—	O. B. Myers, '16	21	152	5.11½
No. 3—	R. O'Loughlin, '18	19	158	5.10
No. 4—	R. W. Laney, '18	21	175	6.00
No. 5—	W. H. Dickmann, '16	21	169	6.02½
No. 6—	W. N. Bratton, '16, Capt.	25	180	5.11½
No. 7—	R. O. Peunell, '18	20	163	6.04
Stroke—	D. W. Leys, '18	19	158	6.02
Average		20¾	164	6.00⅛
Coxswain—	M. Thomas, '18	19	108	5.08

JUNIOR 'VARSITY.

Bow—	R. A. Piel, '17	23	156	5.08
No. 2—	F. J. Burghard, '17	19	183	6.00
No. 3—	R. E. Swinbourne, '16, 20		158	6.03
No. 4—	W. T. Hooven, Jr., '17, 20		160	5.11
No. 5—	R. Wurmser, '17	19	174	6.01
No. 6—	R. B. Jauss, '16	21	170	6.01
No. 7—	J. H. Trowbridge, '18	19	151	5.08
Stroke—	R. H. Loreas, '17	20	154	6.00
Average		20¼	162	5.11½
Coxswain—	A. K. Paddock			
Sub.—	F. R. Coudert, Jr., '18, 18		155	5.11
Sub.—	E. F. Brace, '17	23	161	6.01

PENNSYLVANIA.

'VARSITY.

Pos.	Name and Class.	Age.	Wgt.	Hgt.
Bow—	R. J. Breitinger, '16	21	168	5.11
No. 2—	S. G. Tilden, '18	19	171	6.00
No. 3—	F. Geis, '17	21	167	6.02
No. 4—	G. W. Pepper, Jr., '16	21	178	6.01½
No. 5—	M. J. Duryea, '18	20	183	6.02
No. 6—	C. Madeira, '16	22	170	6.03
No. 7—	A. Littleton, '16	20	169	6.00
Stroke—	F. R. Drayton, '17	20	158	6.00
Average		20	168¾	5.09
Coxswain—	A. A. Weircke, '16	22	109	5.07
Sub.—	J. F. Gosewich, '16	20	145	5.10
Sub.—	E. R. Woodruff, '16	21	174	5.11

JUNIOR 'VARSITY.

Bow—	C. Geis, '17	20	168	5.11½
No. 2—	E. Wirkman, '18	20	145	5.11
No. 3—	C. Glant, '17	19	173	6.01
No. 4—	I. C. Gunther, '16	22	170	6.00
No. 5—	A. Woll, '17	20	176	6.01
No. 6—	W. Jerauld, '19	22	166	6.00¼
No. 7—	E. Chickering, '16 (Captain)	21	162	5.09
Stroke—	H. S. Ross, '18	21	166	5.09
Average		20	168⅝	5.11⅛
Coxswain—	A. J. Foster, '16	22	112	5.08

LARGE CROWD SEES RACE.

Weather Fails to Diminish Splendor of Regatta on Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17.—There was none the less splendor at the twenty-second annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association today because of the bad weather in the morning. Whereas the crowds on the banks of the Poughkeepsie side of the river were thinner than in former years, there were several score more yachts anchored along the course and near the finish line, and the observation train was crowded to the capacity of its forty cars.

As for the finish of the race, it was described by many as the most picturesque in the history of intercollegiate racing on the Hudson. The four crews for the 'Varsity event did not pull into position until 7:10 o'clock and a slipped slide in the Columbia shell made necessary another start, so that the big race was not under way for ten more minutes. Some twenty minutes later, when the four eights crossed the finish line in a procession, the port-hole and masthead lights in the river craft were beginning to twinkle and the water was more calm over the famous racing course than it had been in two weeks.

A mist, augmented by the smoke from steam yachts, lay over the river like a blanket, and under this the heretofore motionless mass of anchored boats suddenly became alive, and for the next half hour passing across or up and down the stream was difficult.

The spectators were late in arriving. Until 10 o'clock a steady downpour of rain dispelled all prospects for a successful regatta, but when the sun first broke through the clouds just before noon the sidewalks in Poughkeepsie again took on the appearance of race day. Hotel lobbies and street corners became the congested points and the deferred betting began. Since the early placing of bets last night the Syracuse followers never lost their confidence, and in the afternoon money began to pass into the hands of stakeholders in the manner of the good old days.

James B. Ten Eyck, son of the Syracuse coach, was reported to be managing a pool of $5,000 at noon, and a half hour later a well substantiated rumor had the amount doubled. On the observation train betting on the race progressed in more volume than in previous years, and there were several score of wagers of $100 a side.

The favorite odds were Syracuse against the field at even money, although there were many bets more diversified. Using the press car for his headquarters, a Boston dentist placed several bets 50 to 40 that Syracuse would win by open water, and another agreement was that the Salt City crew would lead at the finish from one to two lengths.

After the race it almost seemed as if Syracuse adherents had had advance information on the outcome. Throughout the day the coloring in this city, on the river, and on the observation train was orange and blue, the Cornell light blue and the Columbia light blue, so predominant in former years, was only sprinkled among the colors of Syracuse arm and hat bands and pennants. Even the natives of the towns of Poughkeepsie and Highland renounced their allegiance to Charles E. Courtney and his Cornell crews this year, and instead flourished the colors of Syracuse.

More of a crowd would have lined the river banks today had it not been for an order from the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service patrolling the course between Krum Elbow and Yellow Point. Three extra ferries were in service between Highland and Poughkeepsie, but about 2:30 o'clock the commanders of the Mohawk, Tampa, and Calumet, Government vessels, stationed their craft in midstream and two ferry boats were ordered to put back to Poughkeepsie with the heavy loads of late arrivals. Efforts to cobble the services of the passenger launches failed when the dozen little Coast Guard motor boats refused to allow passage across the stream.

After a long wait permission was granted to the smaller boats to land passengers on the west shore several hundred yards below the finish line, but by that time the belated 'Varsity race was under way and several thousand spectators saw at the most only the last mile and the finish. Many had tickets for the observation cars, but were forced to stand along the narrow margin of the shore between the railroad tracks and the river's edge to watch the second victory of the Syracusans.

They missed the first race entirely, as the yachts obscured their vision while they waited on the eastern shore before getting across. Last year the revenue boats had a similar difficulty with late arrivals, and a large excursion steamer, which strayed out into the course after it had been closed to traffic, was punished by being stationed a mile below the end of the regatta distance.

By 1 o'clock this afternoon the eastern edge of the course was crowded with pleasure yachts, and two hours later a small lane for freight boats had been retained with difficulty. Among the first to get the favored positions were Vincent Astor's Noma, J. J. Mudock's Irvilla from Philadelphia, J. O. Paine's Big Dipper, John Hodrur's Dick, and Colonel Payne's Aphrodite. The Columbia University Club of New York, according to a custom of several years, chartered the excursion steamer Asbury Park, which was stationed opposite the finish.

With the sole exception of the stewards' boat and the coaching launches which followed the respective crews, there was no cross traffic on the river after 2:30 o'clock. It has been realized for some years that a boat's passage across the course results in swells for nearly an hour afterward.

Morton G. Bogue, Chairman and the Columbia representative, was the only official steward in charge of the race. Judge Frank Irvine of Cornell, a former steward, represented the Ithacans, and John Arthur Brown was the Pennsylvania delegate.

In the coaching launches were only the closest friends and confidants of the rowing mentors. John Hoyle had Ellis Ward, former University of Pennsylvania coach and one of the famous family of oarsmen and boat builders, in the Cornell coaching launch. Henry Lang, a familiar figure on the Columbia campus, accompanied Coaches James C. Rice and Fred Plaisted in the Columbia launch, and in the Pennsylvania launch with Coach Joe Wright were Dick Farris, and John Smith, his boatman. Coach Jim Ten Eyck of the winning crew, was alone with the exception of his mechanician.

The usual banquets at each training camp followed the race, and tonight in Poughkeepsie the Syracuse rooters made merry with street celebrations and parades. Most of the oarsmen left for their homes immediately, but the members of Syracuse's winning eight fell victims to the boyish pranks of old alumni and undergraduates and were the centre of large groups of admirers.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Storm Hampers Players, but Many Cards Are Turned In.

Golfers on courses of the Metropolitan district, who are ordinarily unmindful of rainy weather when making a round of the links were yesterday forced to seek shelter from the heavy storm, and in many instances the rain and accompanying thunder and lightning caused interruptions in the competitions.

At the Fox Hills Golf Club on Staten Island, the storm, probably, was most felt. Here, while the elements were raging at their worst, four members were forced to seek shelter under neighboring trees at the fourth hole. A tree about twenty feet from them was struck by lightning, but luckily all four golfers escaped without injury, although considerably shaken up. They were T. W. Tannock, W. P. Wheeler, J. Eugene Beck, and J. D. Barnhill.

Match play was held at Fox Hills in the second round for the Vice President's Cup and resulted as follows: W. Roy Barnhill defeated H. Irwin Moraff, 6 and 5; H. I. Bearman and A. A. Jenico, all even; Howell Wolley defeated W. Van Loan 1 up, and C. F. Franson defeated N. S. Paine 2 up.

The Class A medal play handicap was won by B. T. Allen with a card of 78—5—73. E. S. Powell headed the Class B field with a card of 96—24—71.

UPPER MONTCLAIR COUNTRY CLUB.

The storm reached such a violent stage at the Upper Montclair Country Club, where the second round of the club championship was being decided yesterday, that the golfers were forced to retire from competition for an hour and a half until the rain abated. Then play was resumed and some good scores were turned in. Following are the results:

First Division.—H. Moir defeated A. Bentley, 3 and 7; E. Clapp defeated C. H. Eypper, 4 and 3; H. Mackie defeated W. J. McLoughlin, 2 and 1; C. Fetterolf defeated C. W. Anderson, 4 and 2.

Second Division.—A. Fetterolf defeated G. Schepmoes, 6 and 5; S. R. Henderson defeated J. B. Kirkaldy by default; F. Carlan defeated C. R. Berrien, 2 and 1; J. E. Forsford defeated C. H. Peterson, 3 and 2.

Third Division.—H. Mander defeated W. S. McDonald, 5 and 4; E. Lord defeated F. J. Lindley by default.

Byes—J. B. Baer and W. Swenerton.

The Class A sweepstakes competition was won by A. H. Gregg with a card of 91—16, 75, and in the Class B play A. Amberg's card of 104—19, 85 showed best.

DUNWOODIE COUNTRY CLUB.

W. W. Harris's feat in beating W. S. Johnson one up in twenty holes in their match in the semi-final round for the club championship was the outstanding feature of yesterday's golf competition at the Dunwoodie Country Club. The performance is all the more worthy of praise when the conditions under which the match was played are taken into consideration, for the linksmen were bothered considerably by the heavy downpour of rain which came in the afternoon. The results:

Club Championship.—Semi-final Round—J. P. Downey defeated F. C. Aiken, 5 up; W. W. Harris defeated W. S. Johnson, 1 up, (20 holes.) Second Division—W. B. Halsey defeated James S. Mallis, 5 and 3; M. A. Curran defeated Harry H. Buckley by default. Third Division—K. L. Wedgewood defeated F. R. Higgs, 1 up.

Red Card Competition—Class A.—Won by C. M. Fish, 92, 5—75. Class B.—Won by W. F. Evans, 94, 19—75.

HACKENSACK GOLF CLUB.

Semi-final play for four prizes was held yesterday afternoon at the Hackensack Golf Club, and in two instances rain caused a cancellation in the competition of from two matches to one. The scores:

Vice President's Cup.—Semi-final Round—S. V. S. Williams defeated J. W. Holbertson, 3 and 2.

Tournament Committee Prize.—Semi-final Round—E. Palmer defeated W. Terhune, 5 and 3.

Green's Committee's Prize.—Semi-final Round—J. P. Headley defeated L. C. Bauer by default; L. W. Tomaras defeated W. H. Cane, 4 and 2.

Captain's Prize.—Semi-final Round—R. R. Smith defeated W. B. Smith, 1 up; C. H. Plenty defeated R. A. Belding, 5 and 3.

ARDSLEY CLUB.

Seventy-two golfers went out on the links of the Ardsley Club yesterday in an endeavor to qualify for the June Cup, but before they had completed the round more than half had been killed off by the heavy thunder storm and rain, and the result was that few scores were turned in. Following are the scores of the first eight to qualify:

H. S. Green, 84, 8—76; W. E. Lambert, 90, 14—76; L. G. Young, 87, 9—78; B. H. Harned, 92, 13—79; A. F. Robinson, 91, 11—80; D. W. Hewitt, 97, 16—81; J. S. Straker, 101, 19—82; G. Hoge, 98, 17—82.

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB.

H. A. Earle was the fifth man to qualify for the Irving K. Taylor Cup at the Baltusrol Golf Club, his card yesterday being 49, 41—90—16—74. The results in the first round of match play for the Duffield Cup were:

H. A. Earle defeated Dr. William Quivey, 4 and 5; R. S. Porter defeated W. G. Sparks, 6 and 1; T. S. Appleton defeated W. W. Pellett, 2 up; R. S. Foss defeated W. M. Ball, 4 and 2; Richard Ely defeated Charles H. Smith, 3 and 2.

Secretary's Cup.—W. H. Phillips defeated S. T. Mash; H. R. Townsend defeated F. M. Krimer, 3 and 1; A. T. Hutchinson defeated O. Woodruff, 2 up.

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB.

J. H. Bell yesterday won the handicap against par competition at the Wykagyl Country Club, finishing all even. The other scores were:

L. H. Freedman, 4 down; J. D. Bade, Jr., 6 down; W. M. Stout, 7 down; W. F. Stevenson, 7 down; W. W. Gile, 9 down; W. S. Gale, 10 down; H. McGuire, 13 down; A. E. Farnham, 14 down; G. M. Ferguson, 14 down.

MORGAN SAILS HIS YACHT TO VICTORY

Commodore's Fifty-Footer Grayling Is Winner in the Larchmont Regatta.

Racing through three thunder showers which followed each other in rapid succession yesterday afternoon, through light winds that came at times from all the different points of the compass and drifting through at least three short periods of absolute calm, Grayling won for Commodore J. P. Morgan, who sailed her in company with Harry Maxwell, the race for the New York Yacht Club fifty-footers, at the annual Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club. It was the first double victory for one of these big racing boats this season.

Jessica of the forties, of the same club's one-design boats, won her third successive race of the year, Eddie Fish being at the wheel, as he was in her two previous victories. All three of these victories were won by the narrowest of margins.

Addison Hanan's racing marvel, the Class P sloop Nahma, was the winner in her class against Aleda, and also showed her heels to all the fleet of thirties. She had no chance to try conclusions with the larger forties, as she sailed over the course of but 15½ miles, while the larger craft had a journey just five miles longer.

As there was not wind enough to get all the boats to the starting line at noon, the hour set for the start, there was a delay of an hour to allow the fleet to gather, while what little wind there was from the south-southwest was developing from a series of puffs into something that had the semblance of a steady breeze. When this did come up, at 1 o'clock, the three schooners, Irolita, Milady, and Katrina, went away without creating much of a commotion as they slipped through the water. Crossing the line on the starboard tack, they headed for Greenwich, the first mark being off Greenwich Point, with a broad reach for that leg.

Then out of the fleet of sixty-three starters in the regatta came the big forties with Grayling first across the line when the signal was set for the class. Barbara, Ventura, and Carolina followed close behind, none of them showing much speed even with the big balloon top-sails set and pulling for all they were worth in the light breeze. With Maisie at the weather end of the line and Shawara far to leeward and well to the rear, ten of the forties started on their race, Rowdy and Mistral having a lively little skirmish for the best position about in the middle of the fleet, which the former finally secured.

Then trailed along the rest of the smaller craft headed by Nahma, which in that usual skirmish for position which so delights Mr. Hanan managed to get the best of her particular rival, Aleda, although the latter had the weather berth. The wind had freshened quite a bit before the smallest of the yachts got over their shower runs, and there was prospect of a lively race for all the classes. But with the freshening wind there came rolling up from the southeast a lot of ominous clouds, which foretold the storm that would soon break. Just before the fleet reached the first mark, and while about a half mile away from it, the wind ceased altogether, and the yachts were in a pocket of absolute calm.

At that moment Barbara and Ventura were leading the fleet, having overtaken the schooners, Grayling being the first to have the wind fall her. The boats jibed then and, helped by the racing tide, made for the first mark. In five minutes time the area out of the calm came, and Grayling was fortunate enough to be the first to get the new breeze and fill her sails. Meanime Katrina of the schooners had overtaken her and was the first around the mark, with Irolita at her heels, and the four big fifties following. Grayling still having the best of it as they reached on the second leg to Mott's Point on the other side of the Sound, nine miles away.

That leg tried the sailing abilities of the skippers to the utmost, for they had hardly entered on their run to the second mark when the wind began to indulge in all sorts of gyrations, veered to every point of the compass, and from the gamut from violent puffs to periods of dead calm. The yachts beat and reached, and ran and drifted in making over to Mott's Point, and the skippers were kept on the jump in the blinding rain to make the best of the journey.

The squall scattered the yachts widely, but out of the scrap with the elements the Grayling came out victorious and showed the way around the second mark and started the lot on the run to the finish. There was no catching her after that, and she won the cup by 3 minutes and 36 seconds from Ventura, with Carolina 56 seconds behind Commodore Baker's craft.

Irolita of the schooners was the first across the line, Katrina being thirteen minutes behind her and Miladi less than two minutes away. The time allowance gave the victory to the latter, however, she being much the smaller of the two stickers.

The forties had one of the most peculiar experiences of any day's racing on the Sound in the remembrance of the oldest yachtsmen. They came bowling down to the finish line in a compact mass, and when but a quarter of a mile away the wind died down entirely and they were all in calm streak with sails hanging limply. In some way Eddie Fish, who sailed Jessica, then just behind Pampero and Rowdy, smelled that calm spot. He sent his craft wide of it and got headway enough, so that when he headed for the line the Jessica had enough momentum to carry her across the line just outside the calm pocket, and she won by 40 seconds from Pampero.

The latter headed a becalmed fleet which slowly drifted across the line in a jam, with barely headway enough to keep them from colliding with one another as they drifted over. Thus there was only 25 seconds between Pampero and Rowdy, 28 between the latter and Pauline, who limped across 3 seconds ahead of Maisie, who was 22 in front of Black Duck, with Jilbuh but 26 seconds behind her and 7 in front of Shawara. Such a finish at the end of a run of twenty-one miles makes a new record in the history of close finishes in yacht races.

PERIWINKLE IN THE VAN.

Wins Seawanhaka-Corinthian One-Design Class Race.

Threatening weather kept the fleet of starters in the weekly series of races between the yachts of the sixteen-foot fish class of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club down to seven starters yesterday, most of the run being during a downpour of rain which drenched the occupants and helmsmen of the yachts to the skin. Periwinkle was the winner of the race, the fourth of the first series, in which Manatee, Grunt, and Shrimp have been winners of the previous races. The question of superiority of the yachts is therefore still a mooted one, as no one of them seems able to gather the laurel in two successive races.

The race was over the seven-mile course, and as the wind, which was from the south at the start, was continually shifting and varying in force from gusts to calm, the brushes were lively ones and kept the question of winning in doubt up to the last leg of the triangular course. Then the Periwinkle got a bit the best of the puzzling winds and managed to edge in where the tide helped, and so came home with a rush at the end, to win from Shrimp by a trifle over five minutes. Volador and Sabalo had the sharpest brush of the day and were constantly alternating in the lead up to the very end of the run home, Volador finally winning by a half minute, with Skate only a minute behind the fighting pair.

The summary of the race, with the order in which the contesting yachts finished, is as follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Periwinkle, Henry R. Hayes	5:20:30	2:34:30
Shrimp, W. A. W. Stewart	5:24:45	2:39:45
Volador, Daniel Bacon	5:26:10	2:31:10
Sabalo, A. T. Whitney, Jr.	5:26:40	2:31:40
Skate, John Good	5:27:20	2:32:20
Manatee, Albert Strasser	5:26:20	2:33:20
Pompano, W. E. Appleton	5:26:55	2:40:55

Winners of Previous 'Varsity Races at Poughkeepsie.

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1895	Columbia	21:36
1896	Cornell	19:37
1897	Cornell	20:34
1898	Pennsylvania	20:47
1899	Pennsylvania	20:04
1900	Pennsylvania	19:44 3-5
1901	Cornell	19:53 1-5
1902	Cornell	19:06 3-5
1903	Cornell	19:37
1904	Syracuse	20:22 2-5
1905	Cornell	20:29 3-5
1906	Cornell	19:56 4-5
1907	Cornell	20:06 1-5
1908

CARDINAL ORDAINS 17 TO PRIESTHOOD

Twenty-five Others Take Orders as Deacons at the Cathedral.

ST. JOSEPH'S GRADUATES

Monsignor John P. Chidwick, President of the Seminary, Assists in the Ceremonies.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, was crowded yesterday when Cardinal Farley, following the solemn ceremonies of presentation, ordained seventeen priests and twenty-five deacons. The seventeen priests were until yesterday deacons, and the deacons ordained finished their course of studies at St. Joseph's Seminary only this week.

In the ceremony the Cardinal was assisted by Mgr. John P. Chidwick, President of the seminary. The Monsignor wore for the first time in public the purple robes and vestments of his new office in the church. Cardinal Farley himself blessed the deacons and the priests and anointed them with the holy oil as they stepped forward by twos and stood in a semicircle about him.

Most of those in the Cathedral were relatives and friends of the young deacons and priests on whom the rite of ordination was being conferred. The new priests will be assigned to their parishes next week. Those ordained to the priesthood were:

J. A. Dunnigan,	F. X. Scott,
J. P. Ryan,	P. J. Barry,
H. J. Kenny,	T. J Dugan,
L. W. Yarwood,	J. P. Hearon,
R. R. Murphy,	J. L. Harley,
J. J. Kiernan,	J. A. Wilson,
M. J. Lipinski,	J. W. Grundner,
F. J. Sullivan,	F. A. Ostermann.
J. A. McCafrey,	

Three deacons graduated from St. Joseph's Seminary last week will be ordained in the priesthood at other places. George E. Keefe and John A. McCarthy at Albany, and John E. Ryan at Hartford.

Those on whom was conferred the white stole of the diaconate at the cathedral were:

E. A. Giblin,	M. I. Lucey,
L. E. O'Connell,	D. F. Sheehan,
L. A. Jaudas,	J. A. Mulligan,
J. A. Kelly,	Bryant Gray,
T. F. Shea,	Hugh Harman,
J. V. McCain,	W. J. Cleary,
G. D. Reynolds,	J. B. Pastorak,
G. G. Murdock,	C. B. McCann,
W. E. Duffy,	J. J. A. O'Connor,
D. J. Sullivan,	W. J. Donnelly,
P. J. Buckley,	L. A. Keenan,
J. B. McCormick,	F. J. McLaughlin.
J. A. Heaney,	

The newly ordained priests left the seminary without breakfast at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, arriving at the Cathedral at 8 o'clock. They fasted, in accordance with the rite of ordination, until noon.

Assisting Cardinal Farley, along with Mgr. Chidwick, was the Rev. Dr. Gigot, the assistant rector of the seminary. After the new priests had each promised reverence and obedience to the Cardinal and Bishop, the Cardinal holding the hands of the new priests, each in turn, between his own and kissing each on the right cheek, said, "The peace of the Lord be always with thee. Amen."

After giving brief instructions the Cardinal blessed the priests kneeling before him, after which he went to the missal and continued the mass with those he had ordained.

BOY THREATENS HOSPITALS.

Messenger, 15, Held for Sanity Inquiry After Writing Letters.

Charged with writing letters to the Swedish Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital, in Brooklyn, threatening nurses and doctors with death for imaginary grievances, Lawrence Brown, a 15-year-old messenger boy, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Mayo in the Children's Court. He admitted having written the letters, and was committed by the Justice to a hospital for observation as to his sanity.

The boy was confined at the Swedish Hospital for seven weeks, suffering from blood poisoning, and was discharged ten weeks ago. The first letter was received on June 9. It was written in a scrawling hand in lead pencil and signed "Jack the Ripper." The letter threatened that within two weeks the writer would throw a bomb through the window of the hospital and kill all the members of the staff and the nurses.

A second letter, sent to the Police Department and addressed "Dear Police," reiterated the threats in the first letter and included threats against three members of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital. The boy's mother was in court with him and said she had known nothing of the letters until the boy was arrested by Detective Harry States.

APPEAL FOR FIELD GLASSES.

Joseph H. Choate Assisting Work Begun by Lord Roberts.

Joseph H. Choate, President of the Pilgrims, has issued an appeal for subscriptions to the field glass fund inaugurated by the late Lord Roberts and now headed by his daughter, the Countess Roberts. Lord Roberts, at the commencement of the European war, started a scheme for the supply of field glasses and telescopes for use of the British Army, and the response was considerable, 25,000 being sent. The demand has increased, and it is urged that every good glass lent means the saving of lives. The National Service League, 72 Victoria Street, London, will receive contributions. The following is the type of glasses desired in order of preference:

Prismatic glasses, x 6, by Ross, Zeiss, Goerz, Negretti & Zambra, Dollond, and other well-known makers; prismatic glasses, x 8 and higher powers, by the same makers; non-prismatic, by Dollond, x 5; good old-fashioned non-prismatic racing glasses.

In answer to many inquiries, the appeal said, ordinary opera glasses were hardly suitable for military purposes.

Large telescopes on stands, good deer-stalking telescopes, and any smaller telescopes, except toys, would be useful, it was said.

CITY BANK CLUB OUTING.

1,261 Members and Their Guests Go to Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 17.—Led by the Boy Scouts Band of Brooklyn and with American flags flying, 1261 members and guests of the National City Bank Club of New York came here by special trains this afternoon for an outing. They brought with them two orchestras, and from 4:30 o'clock until 9 tonight there was dancing in the new Monterey Hotel.

There was no formal program, but everything turned out on the boardwalk at a signal that the "movie" man was ready to make a special film. Hundreds of pretty girls in the party were photographed in "close ups" and in "mob scenes" along the esplanade. The dinner was served in three shifts, two at the Monterey and the third at the Columbia Hotel nearby.

The officers of the club, who had the outing details in charge are: C. T. Ayles, President; C. P. Storms, Vice President; P. T. Arzee, Secretary, and J. T. Cuchal, Treasurer.

Store Your Furs on GIMBEL Premises at Moderate Rates

Do not go away this Summer without providing rotepction for your Furs against theft, moths, and other parasites. GIMBEL Fur Storage Vaults are strictly modern and located in our own twentieth century building.

Telephone Madison Square 8200, Extension 34.

Gimbel Brothers

BROADWAY AT 33D STREET

Now Open for Inspection at the Astor Court Apartments

Eighty-ninth Street and Broadway

A Model Apartment completely furnished by the Interior Decoration Division of GIMBEL BROTHERS, as a suggestion to lovers of fine apartments everywhere. Furniture, Hangings and Floor Coverings.

You are cordially invited to enjoy this exhibit.

A Special Sale of Imported French Blouses

Just arrived in New York direct from GIMBELS, Paris, on the French Liner S. S. Rochambeau

$2 $2.95 $3.95 $5 $6.95 $8.95 $10.75 $12.75

Think of it! Quantities of French Blouses direct from Paris. There is no other store in America that has the facilities to bring such merchandise at this time from the country where our greatest fashion inspirations are created.

The French needlewoman has not lost her art in these arduous times, rather has it become more beautiful—"Imported Blouses as low as $2" seems almost impossible—and yet there are many very charming models, hand-hemstitched and with corded seams, at this little price.



A well-known society woman—and a criterion of fashion—was in one of the exclusive specialty shops recently where she was looking at Imported Blouses for her summer supply—"No, I can't decide till I see GIMBELS French Blouses, they always have the newest Paris models, and at the most reasonable price in the city."

The Blouse illustrated is hand-tucked, hand-hemstitched, and bound in delicate colors, with narrow hand-stitched hems. The collar at the back is pointed to conform with the V-shaped neck. $12.75.

Very special attention is directed to the almost unprecedented offering of Paris-made Blouses at $2, $2.95, $3.95 and $5.

GIMBELS—French Blouse Section—Third Floor

GIMBELS make a Specialty of

Satin Suits for Sea Bathing at $5

Salt-waterproof Satin fashions all of our Satin Bathing Suits—excellent wearing, lustrous, heavy quality of satin.

Six Smart Models at $5



Slip-on models, Smock models, Sailor models, and fitted waistline models.

Trimmed in many attractive ways with chic little touches in the collars, cuffs, pockets and belts.

One of these models *is pictured*, it is representative of the delightful suits in this collection.

Other Satin Bathing Suits at $6.50 up to $15

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Chinese Pongees

For mid-Summer suits, frocks and coats there is no silk more desirable than pongee, and we have been fortunate in securing this importation of Chinese Pongees in the following items:

Imported Chinese Pongee, soft finish, all silk, 24 inches wide, regular 58c quality, at 38c.

Imported Chinese Pongee, silk of heavy quality, 33 in. wide, regular $1.25 quality, at 85c.

33 Inch Imported Chinese Pongee, specially adapted for motor coats, good heavy cloth, regularly $2, at $1.35 yd.

Double Width Imported Foulards, $2.50 quality, at $1.55. Dark grounds with floral designs, stripes, polka dots—and plenty of navy blue. This is an exceptional opportunity to obtain a superior quality of foulard in the most desirable dark colors.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Silk Petticoats

Special at $2.95

In a season when full skirts are "en vogue" these special models in petticoats are particularly interesting.

Silk Jersey Top Petticoats with deep flounce of messaline, in black, and colors.

White Tub Silk Petticoats with wide flounce edged with deep scallops. Shadow-proof.

Peau de Cygne Petticoats with combination flounce. Black and colors.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Silk Gloves Specially Priced

Important purchases and special reduction on these excellent quality silk gloves make them one of the most important features of Monday's selling.

3,600 Pairs Women's $1 Milanese Silk Gloves, 16-button length, 68c; Paris point backs; white only.

1,800 Pairs Women's 2-clasp Milanese Silk Gloves, at 68c. Five rows heavy contrasting stitching, giving fancy effect. White only.

Women's 75c 16-button Chamoisette Gloves, 58c Pair. "Kayser" make. White only.

$1 16-Button White Chamoisette Gloves with 2 pearl clasps at wrist, 82c.

GIMBELS—Main Floor



Former $5, $6 & $7 Oxfords and Pumps in A Big Sale at $2.35

A Special Purchase of Discontinued Styles

3,000 pairs of smart Oxfords and Pumps—some last season's smartest styles, some conventional, and some very much in evidence this year. But, because they are to be discontinued next season and no additional stocks of the same styles can be obtained to fill out sizes, we have cut the price on perfectly good Oxfords and Pumps to $2.35. They must be seen to be appreciated.

36 Pretty Styles—All Sizes Included

Pumps, with patent coltskin vamps, gray ooze backs, hand-turned soles, covered Cuban Louis heels.

Gun Metal Vamps, with fawn or gray ooze backs, hand-turned soles and covered Cuban Louis heels.

Pumps—Patent coltskin vamps, with satin brocaded backs, black or brown. Light welted soles and leather Cuban Louis heels.

White Kid Pumps, with patent leather tips and patent leather backs; hand-turned soles and enameled Cuban Louis heels.

Gun Metal Oxfords, with gray ooze backs, light welted soles, covered Louis Cuban heels.

Champagne and Gray Kid Pumps, with simulated lacings, light welted soles and leather Louis Cuban heels.

Ivory Kid Oxfords, with patent leather diamond tip, hand-turned soles and Louis XV. enameled heels.

Genuine Morocco Colonial Pumps, in green, red and brown, with hand-turned soles and covered Cuban heels.

Champagne and Gray

GIMBELS—Second Floor

White Petticoats at $1

With Embroidered Flounces

This is a Real Opportunity to supply yourself with white petticoats for the coming season.

At least six different patterns are included in this special purchase of petticoats with embroidered flounces—and the embroideries used are the qualities that would have sold in $1.50 and $2 petticoats—but purchasing in great quantity makes it possible for us to offer them at this little price.

Deep flounces of eyelet or blind embroidery. Some flounces are attached with insertion. All models have underlays.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

For One Week Only! Special Prices for Re-Covering Umbrellas

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, covered with heavy quality American Taffeta, tape edge; reg. $1; at 65c.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, covered with extra quality Union Taffeta, tape edge; reg. $2; at $1.35.

A Picture Hat

for a Garden Party

in GIMBELS Summer Millinery, at $5 to $10



Fashioned of the favored straw for mid-summer wear, this wide-brimmed Leghorn hat is covered with double circular flounces of shell-pink Georgette crepe bound with ribbon to match. French blue ribbon binding the Leghorn brim is an attractive note under the Georgette.

A fluted band of blue ribbon around the crown contrasts charmingly with the three pink roses.

This collection of hats contains every style of importance of this season; many copies of imported models are included. There are few duplicates and our skilled milliners are daily supplying us with new productions.

GIMBELS Summer Millinery, $5 to $10

GIMBELS—Third Floor

White Costume Linens

Oyster white, ivory and plain white costume linens at very attractive prices.

Ramie Weave Linen, oyster white, 36 inches wide, 38c yard.

French Crepe Costume Linen, beautifully figured in cream white, 45 inches wide, regularly $1.35 yard, at $1 yard.

Ramie Weave Linen, pure white, 45 inches wide. At special sale prices. 75c yard.

Natural Flax Color Costume Linen, real Russian homespun weave effects, in several weights, 45 to 50 inches wide. Sale price, 85c yd.

GIMBELS—Linen Dept., Second Floor

A June Sale of

Framed Pictures and Mirrors

Savings Average Half

Thousands of beautiful pictures made exclusively for us and purchased prior to the 40% advance in cost of raw materials.

Included are color types, plain and colored carbonettes, colored platinums, juvenile subjects to suit every taste and every purpose.

The frames are in plain and burnished antique, Dresden, Venetian and novelty finishes.

30c, regularly 50c and 60c. 50c, regularly 85c and $1. 65c, regularly $1.30 and $1.35. $2.50, regularly $4.50 and $5.

$1, regularly $1.75 and $2. $2, regularly $3.50 and $4. 35c, regularly 65c and 75c. $3.75, regularly $6.50 and $7.50.

60c, regularly $1 and $1.25. 75c, regularly $1.40 and $1.50. $1.50, regularly $2.50 and $3.



Mirrors with pictures at top, framed suitably for any room, $1 to $5. Regularly $1.75 to $10.

A group of 18x40 bevel mirrors, in heavy burnished antique frames, $5. Regularly $10.

Oil Paintings and Frames—*Special*

One thousand picture frames, 35c, 50c, and 65c, including glass. Regularly 75c, $1 and up to $2.00.

Full burnished antique frames, with corners. Sizes 5x7 to 16x20.

Figure pieces and landscapes framed in full burnished antique frames,

$10	$15	$25	$35
Reg. $25	$35	$50	$75

GIMBELS—Main Aisle, Main Floor, and Sixth Floor.

Hand-Made

Baby Clothes

Examples of American Needlework

The daintiness and exquisite handiwork of these little garments prove that American needleworkers are quite as deft with their fingers as any French woman ever was.

And this is really the first evidence of their aptness in this work, and GIMBELS the first to bring it out. Our comparatively low selling prices of the garments make them greatly appreciated.

Long Slips—shirred, tucked fancy stitching, lace-edged neck and sleeves. $2 to $5.

Long Dresses, with hand-embroidered yokes. $3 to $5.

Infants' Sheets, hemstitched, $1.50.

Long Dresses, daintily hand-embroidered or tucked yokes with embroidered, scalloped or lace trimmed skirts. $4 to $8.50.

Bibs, hand-embroidered or prettily stitched. $1.

GIMBELS—Baby Shop, Second Floor

A Host of Mighty Values in This

June Sale of Silver Ware

Sheffield Reproductions and Sterling Novelties

Reductions Average 33⅓ to 50% Below Regular Cost

Rogers well-known knives, forks, spoons and serving pieces have contributed a goodly portion to the list of astonishing values.

For Example, we mention a few of the items offered:

Tea Spoons...$1.50 dz.	Bouillon Spoons, $3.00 dz.	Cheese and Cracker Dishes.....$4.00	Crumb Knife.....$1.15
Dessert Spoons.$2.75 dz.	Individual Salad Forks.....$3.00 dz.	Sandwich Trays, $3.00 and $4.25	Fish Forks.....$1.00
Table Spoons..$3.00 dz.	Des. Knives, H. H.....$7.00 dz.	Bread Trays.....$3.00	26 Piece Chests...$9.00
Soup Spoons...$3.00 dz.	Med. Knives, H. H.....$7.50 dz.	Tea Set and Serving Waiters, $15.00 to $34.50	**Thousands of pieces of sterling silver serving pieces 33 1-3 to 1-2 less than regular prices.**
Dessert Forks.$2.75 dz.	**Reproduction of Sheffield Plate on copper base in the grape and thread designs, 33 1-3 to 40% less than regular price.**	Cocktail Tray.....$9.00	Sugar Sifters, Sugar Spoons, Cream Ladles.....75c each
Med. Forks....$3.00 dz.	Meat Platters, 19 in., $9.75 each	Salad Spoons, Berry Spoons, Pea Spoons, 65c each	Cheese Scoops, Butter Knives....$1.25 each
Butter Spreads.$3.00 dz.	Meat Platters, 17 in., Well and Tree, $13.50 each	Tomato Server and Salad Fork...75c each	Pickle Forks, Olive Spoons.....$1.00 each
Lock Handle Vegetable Dishes.....$6.00	Meat Platters, 19 in., Well and Tree, $15.00 each	Jelly Spoon, Cream Ladle, Sardine Fork, Beef Fork, Small Cold Meat Fork, 35c each	Fish Knives.$2.50 each
Gravy Boats and Trays.....$4.50 each	Meat Platters, 20 in., Well and Tree, $16.50 each	Sugar Spoon and Butter Knife.....25c each	Gravy Ladles, Berry Spoons.....$2.50 each
Gravy Boats, no trays, $3.00 each			Cold Meat Forks, Sauce Ladles....$1.75 each
Chop Dishes, $7.50 each			Lettuce Forks..$3 each
Meat Platters, 15 in., $6.00 each			and many other pieces at the same reduction.
Meat Platters, 17 in., $7.50 each			

GIMBELS—Main Floor



Summer

Curtain Materials

Specially Priced

Are Conspicuous among a host of the approaching season's necessities in our

Upholstery Section

A fine quality of scrim curtain with Dutch Valances, insertion and edge of Barman lace, colors white and beige. $1.95 per pair.

The new effect in washable stencilled curtains, 2½ yards long, border on both sides and bottom edge. $3.75 per pair.

Table Covers to match, 54 in. x 54 in., $2.50. Table Covers to match, 72 in. x 72 in., $3.50.

Couch Covers to match, 60 in. wide x 2¾ yds. long, $3.75.

1,000 Porch Cushions, filled with a pure floss pillow and covered with dainty patterns of cretonnes. Special at 95c each.

Porch Screens

Natural color, narrow slats, outside bark, 6 ft. x 8 ft., $1.

Painted green, narrow slats, 6 ft. x 8 ft., $2. All sizes from 4 ft. wide to 12 ft. wide.

Mosquito Canopies

Full line in stock and ready for delivery.

GRADE No. 1.		GRADE No. 2.	
Single Bed	$2.50	Single Bed	$2.00
Double Bed	$3.25	Double Bed	$2.75

Metal Canopy, standard, $3.50 and $2.75.

Wood Canopy, standard, 75c.

Mosquito Nets

by the yard, 61 inches wide, 8 yards to the piece. Colors black, white and green. Price 70c per piece.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

The GIMBEL BARGAIN SUBWAY Announces

as the Result of a Most Remarkable Purchase from a Leading Fifth Avenue Concern, an Extraordinary Sale of

6,300 "WILLOW GRASS" Rugs

CREX Grass Rugs.

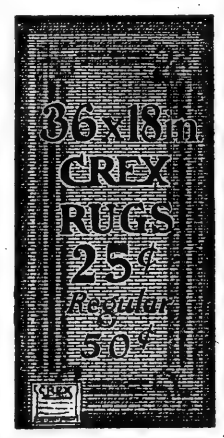
And, in Addition, an Important Sale of

2,500 Popular

CREX Grass Rugs.

Every Rug Absolutely Perfect. All at About ¼ Under Regular Prices.

Sale Begins on the Upper Floor of the GIMBEL Subway Store at 8:30 Monday Morning. Extra Salespeople. Quick Deliveries.



Purchasers for summer, seaside and country cottages, bungalows, hotels, boarding houses, camps, hospitals, public buildings, offices, clubs, etc., will find this a most fortunate opportunity.

9x12 Room Size Willow Grass Rugs $6.75

8x10 Room Size Willow Grass Rugs $5.25

6 x 9 Willow Grass Rugs $3.75

The Willow Grass Rugs are made from a tough, natural grass and retain their smooth, beautiful finish until worn out. The patterns, mostly in the much wanted Chinese designs and colorings, are in

GREEN, BROWN and BLUE

Crex Rugs in all advertised sizes, but not in a full line of colors.

		Regular	Special
9 x 15 ft.	Willow Grass.	$12.00	$8.00
9 x 12 ft.	" "	$8.25	$6.75
8 x 12 ft.	" "	$8.00	$6.50
8 x 10 ft.	" "	$6.25	$5.25
6 x 12 ft.	" "	$6.10	$4.75
6 x 9 ft.	Willow Grass.	$4.25	$3.75
4.6x7.6 ft.	" "	$2.75	$2.25
3 x 6 ft.	" "	$1.50	$1.25
27 x 54 in.	" "	$1.00	.75

Heralding the Arrival of Fine Foreign & Domestic

Dinner Services

The wonderful array of Domestic Porcelain Services include a feature that no woman can afford to overlook:

10 Distinctive Designs in 100-piece Services, all pieces gilt, $7.95, $10, $10.95 and $12.50 Set

Others among a Choice Collection, $8.95, $14.50, $18.75, $22.50, $27.50, $25

325 New Services, the Best Product of Famous Potteries of France, England and America,

Priced Below Any Figure Ever Offered in a Previous June Sale

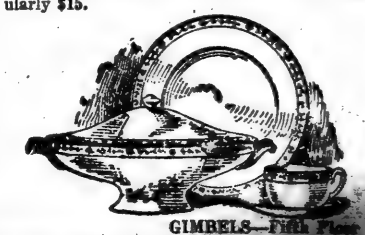
French China Services of 108 Pieces, $87.50. Reg. $125

Rich gold encrustations with rich border decorations, 106 and 108 pieces, $27.50, $39.50, $50 and $67.50.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 108 pieces, complete with bread and butter plates. All pieces gilt. $22.50, $23.50 and $25.

Very Special:

50 only English Porcelain Services, with neat border decoration, all gilt. $10.95. Regularly $15.



GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1916.

BETTER PAY FOR OUR HARD-WORKING CONSULS

Increased Allowances Granted in View of the Higher Cost of Living Through the World.

CHARLES E. HUGHES stipulated in his telegram accepting the Republican nomination for President of the United States that he desired "to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have those advanced * * * to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse"—an expression which followed by four days the passage by the House of Representatives of the Diplomatic and Consular bill calling for an increase of nearly $1,500,000 on behalf of a large number of American citizens who are doing the excellent work that all who are familiar with the service are willing to recognize.

The increased appropriations include a large sum as post allowances for the Consular Service, to enable the President, in his discretion, and in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, to make special payments by way of additional compensation to Consular officers, in order to adjust their official income to the ascertained cost of living at the posts to which they may be assigned.

Inquiry by the Government shows an increase of from 6 to 400 per cent. in the cost of certain articles of food, and an average increase in the general cost of food of from 25 to 154 per cent. according to the country. Detailed reports have been received from nearly half of the Consular officers in belligerent countries and contiguous neutral countries covering the period from July to December, 1915.

The reports are not limited to cost of food, but also cover rent, fuel, and clothing. The percentage of increase in the cost of living, based upon an average of the increase in the cost of rent, fuel, clothing, and food, ranges all the way from 15 to 128 per cent. over the prices for the period from January to June, 1914, before the outbreak of the war. The percentage of increase in the cost of food alone in some countries rises as high as 250 per cent. above the prices for January to June, 1914.

These figures are not mere expressions of opinion, but are based upon actual prices of food, clothing, fuel, and rent. It will readily be seen that the effect of the change in living expenses, even upon the higher salaried officers in the Consular Service, works great hardship, while the effect upon officers receiving $1,000 to $2,000 a year is serious.

"It will obviously be impossible for the latter class of officers to remain in the service unless they be granted some relief in the way of increased compensation," the Congressional committee reported to the House. "The condition described could not be met by any horizontal increase in salary because the percentage of increase in the cost of living not only differs in one country from that existing in another country, but there is considerable variation as between cities and considerable districts in the same country, due to many local conditions, such as impaired transportation facilities, decrease of production, and other causes."

Therefore, the only manner in which the condition could be remedied economically and effectively, in the opinion of the committee, was by empowering the Secretary of State to increase the annual compensation of each Consular officer affected by making a post or local allowance of an amount based upon the ascertained increase in his living expenses. It is impossible to make specific statements as to the cost of living in the belligerent countries, because the State Department cannot properly give out those facts. The representatives of the State Department, however, after careful consideration, decided that the appropriation should be not less than $100,000.

In view of the peculiar opportunities at the present time for the development of American commerce, a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a recent report strongly urged that Congress increase the Consular appropriations at once. The present statutory limitation of traveling expenses to $5 a day, exclusive of railroad transportation, says the committee's report, "is frequently inadequate and results in discrimination and unfairness to employes. There are many cases when Government officials, in the Consular Service and in the field service of the Department of Commerce, are obliged to pay considerable amounts out of their own resources to meet the expenses over and above $5 a day incurred in traveling in foreign countries."

This is not only a discouragement to good service, but it contains the elements of false pretense. Since living expenses vary considerably in different parts of the globe, the dead level of salary obviously works unfairly at times. The importance of a man's position, which is a consideration in determining his availability for new employment, is always judged in part by the salary which he receives.

By an actual calculation involving a great many cases, made by the Consular Bureau, the loss per mile for transportation (by promotion or transfer) to American Consuls abroad is 18 cents. That is to say, the Government allows a flat rate of 5 cents a mile when a Consul is promoted or transferred. This, in the majority of cases, does not pay the man's way, to say nothing of the expenses of moving his family and chattels. In fact, the cost of moving for each mile averages 23 cents, leaving a net loss of 18 cents.

European Governments generally recognize the situation better than our own, and provide their Consuls with adequate means for moving when they are promoted or transferred.

These Governments not only pay the expenses of the Consuls themselves when they move, but the expenses of moving their families and household goods, and, in many cases, their servants also. Moreover, they grant an allowance (a certain percentage of their salary) upon their arrival at a new post for the incidental expenses of moving into a new place. These expenses include new equipment, clerk hire, and other odd things.

The action of the Congress, in face of some opposition, (one speaker from Indiana said: "In my judgment, if this item gets into the bill now, it will never get out, but will grow larger and larger from year to year,") indicates that in the opinion of most people American Consuls are entitled to that peace of mind which comes with relief from the small worries over living and traveling expenses, the relief that makes so much for efficiency.

A list of salaries paid to lower-grade Consuls at posts where the cost of living is very high shows some startling things. In cities where the United States is one of the strongest competitors of Great Britain and Germany for the world's markets, the following figures of salary show how handicapped the American Consul is:

	Great Britain.	Germany.	United States.
Vladivostok	$4,865	$5,783	$3,500
Rosario	4,865	*	3,500
Tunis	*4,379	5,003	2,500
Petrograd	5,459	4,302	2,500

*And house.

J. J. Slechta, a New York shipping man, recently prepared a statement that has been printed as a Senate document, in which he points out that an expenditure of $8,000 a year additional by the Consul General at Rio de Janeiro would practically double the efficiency of that officer, who has had an experience in the service covering twenty years. The same is true, he asserts, even to a more striking degree of the Consul General at Buenos Aires. The present Consul General at that post has had an experience covering twenty years or more of service in the diplomatic and Consular field in various parts of the world. Yet, owing to the lack of official assistance and funds for necessary current expenses, his efficiency in the broader and more important work of his office is greatly curtailed by reason of the obligations imposed upon him for doing purely routine work.

A similar situation, says Mr. Slechta, exists at many Far Eastern posts, in a field where the latent possibilities for our trade expansion are unlimited. "Scores of highly efficient and well-trained Consular officers there are so restricted in their activities," he asserts, "by reason of insufficient help that an additional clerk at from $1,500 to $2,000 would double the efficiency of the whole staff in trade extension."

It will therefore be received by most persons, perhaps, as a gratifying tribute to our hard-working Consuls, that the Government should have decided to make less necessary the effort to keep the wolf from the door while representing Congress and Liberty. Consuls who went to the front before they knew there would be any, and who, now that the front is on all sides of them, stick to their posts in the face of greatly increased burdens and personal risk, should not be the last certainly to receive much-needed assistance from their countrymen. At least that is the view of the people who are in close contact with the Consular Service.

"We have," said William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, in a speech, "the Consular Service scattered all over the earth and greatly improved in the last few years in its efficiency. Every one who has read the Daily Consular and Trade Reports knows that they have practical value. It is remarkable that this work should be so well done and that it should be increasing in its practical value, when we consider how many other matters the Consuls have under their care.

"They must report upon the political affairs in the regions in which they reside, having thus important work of a national rather than a commercial character. They have to do with disputes between masters and seamen, and the relief of sailors in distress. They authenticate and legalize documents, grant various certificates, and deal with the registry of births, marriages, and deaths. They administer oaths and take testimony; act as protectors and in some cases as guardians of Americans, and even perform the duties of arbitrators or, in certain cases, exercise a judicial authority."

There can be no doubt that the Consular Service has been a great help to American exporters in recent years. It contrasts favorably today, well-informed students of the situation assert, with the English service, and bears comparison with Germany's infinitely more competent organization. Its general and special reports are disseminated daily among the business men of the country; its officers abroad are gradually evolving systematized plans for bringing foreign purchasers into closer contact with American firms. It has been estimated officially that in 1910 and 1911 the total export business that could be traced directly to the work of the Department of State amounted to more than $100,000,000.

A new dawning of national pride has helped forward the marked improvements in the Consular Service which have steadily been made under successive Administrations. "If we are in the diplomatic game—and we are—there is nothing for it but to play it according to the rules," is the way one advocate of less niggardly appropriations for the service puts it. Appointments and promotions of Consuls have now been placed, partly at least, upon the basis of merit ascertained by test examinations, and this tends to assure the continuity of service.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Abraham & Straus Private Subway Entrance
at Hoyt Street, is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:

From	
241th St. (B'way)	51 min.
180th St. (Bronx)	43 min.
96th St.	25 min.
72d St.	21 min.
Grand Central	17 min.
14th St.	13 min.
Brooklyn Bridge	9 min.
Bowling Green	5½ min.

Keeping Busy in Summer

This Store buzzes in Summer.

It takes active and alert care of the 95 per cent. of Brooklyn people who stay home the greater part of the Summer, as well as of the 5 per cent. who go away from home for a longer time.

It Is a Pleasant Place to Shop:—

Well ventilated
High ceilings and wide aisles
Subway floor artificially cooled, so that it is actually cooler than out-doors
Delightful Fifth-floor Restaurant in which to enjoy a good Mid-summer luncheon of afternoon tea at a moderate price.

Its Summer Stocks Are Well Maintained:—

Cool clothing for everybody
Comforts for the home
New books to read
Traveling helps of all descriptions
Goodies for the Summer larder — delicious candies, too
Summer toys for the kiddies
Trappings for every out-door sport
Victrolas—and records—for camp or cottage—and a constant influx of new styles, to keep stocks always fresh and interesting. Clearances, too, help to do this; and bring enjoyable bargains.

Wherever You Are, the Store Reaches You:—

Its fine Delivery System, expanded for the Summer, brings your purchases to you quickly, wherever you are. Long Island, New Jersey, Westchester, are brought practically within next-door shopping range.

Not a Vestige of the "Doldrums" Here:—

The Store Accommodating indeed is wide awake all Summer, for the service of stay-at-homes and out-of-towns.

9,000 Yards of This Desirable
$1.49 All-Silk Chiffon Taffeta, $1.12 Yd.

With the present demand for and scarcity of all-silks, this offering is about as sensational as can be imagined.

We have been at pains, for some time, to accumulate the liberal quantity to be sold Monday at this very low price.

Plenty of navy blue—white—black—gray and enough for desirable street and evening colors to make an assortment of about 20 shades; 36 inches wide, lustrous finish. None C. O. D.

Other Fine Silk News
89c. Dress Poplins, 36-in. wide, 59c. Yd.
$1.49 Yd. Foulard Silk, $1.24 Yd.
$2.49 Yd. Coin Spot Pongee, 42-inch, $1.49 Yd.
50-in. Navy Blue Taffeta, $2.00 Yd.

Specials in Black Silks
Black Bathing Suit Satin, $1.25, $1.49, $1.98 Yd.
Black Bathing Suit Taffeta, 35-in., $1.25 Yd.
$1.49; 50 inches wide, $2.00 Yd.
$1.69 Black Dress Taffeta, 40-in., $1.49 Yd.

Especially Fine Assortments of Georgette Crepe
Also Ninon Voile, Chiffon Cloth, Marquisette and other sheer fabrics. We are told that we have, by all odds, the best and largest stock in New York.
Street floor, West Building.

Those Who Need Furniture Can Save on These Offerings

One can economize in a substantial fashion and equip the house will all the necessary Furniture that will give satisfactory service and make handsome additions to a home.

Dining Room Suites at $67.00
10 pieces, consisting of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table, Extension Table and six Chairs; Butler oak, Jacobean period.

Dining Room Suites at $67.50
4 pieces, consisting of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table and Extension Table; fumed oak; Adam design.

Dining Room Suites at $90.00
4 pieces, consisting of Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table and Serving Table; antique ivory enamel; Adam design.

Bedroom Suites at $95.00
4 pieces, consisting of Bed, Dresser, Chiffonier and Toilet Table; American walnut and old ivory enamel.

Reed Suites at $39.00
4 pieces, consisting of Sofa, Rocker, Arm Chair and Table, with cretonne covered cushions for seats and back.

Telephone Stands at $1.75
With stool; fumed oak.

Rockers at $4.90
Fibre rush; finished in brown and natural.
Fourth floor, East and Central Building.

Women's Washable Skirts, $1.25 to $2.50

In Splendidly Wide Assortments

Women will find every material looked upon with favor for the Summer season. In each are the widest varieties of styles for pleasurable choosing. Whatever is new in line, in the dozens of new ways of handling pockets, in belts, is to be found in these groups.

White Cotton Gabardine *Awning Stripe Gabardine*
Khaki *Pique* *Rep* *Cordeline* *Oyster White Linen*

23 to 36-inch waist bands.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Dainty Pumps

$1.98, Regularly $3.50 to $4.95

This is the actual price in our regular stock of these graceful low Shoes, now reduced for quick clearance. Most of the lot are in patent leather and gun metal, with leather and Cuban Louis heels, medium and light soles. All sizes to start in these two styles; also a scattering of other smart styles in broken sizes.

Women's White Canvas Pumps, Special $1.65
Extremely well made and shapely. Cool and comfortable, with instep straps and flat ribbon bow. Light turned soles and covered Cuban heels.
In this season of white Shoes, this is a most attractive offering.
Second floor, West Building.

Women's Silk Taffeta Dresses

An Exceptional Offering at $9.98

There is nothing about them to indicate their low price. Every woman who wants a Silk Dress for the dozens of occasions when nothing else is so wholly appropriate should see these—and take advantage in the saving offered.

Colors Are Navy Blue, Black, Reseda, Old Blue, Rose, Hunter Green, Midnight Blue and Combinations

There are models in charming short-peplum style, with full-gathered skirts. Others in apron tunic effect. Most of them feature collars of Jeannette crepe—a few have sleeves of navy or white crepe.

Also Charming Dresses of Silk Crepe de Chine
and a few of silk poplin in sports styles. A complete range of women's sizes.

Very Lovely Silk Taffeta Frocks at $14.98
One model shows a corded overskirt, extremely bouffant. Two pear-shaped pockets to either side. The bodice has a fichu of self-colored Jeannette crepe to match collar and sleeves. A little vest of white Jeannette crepe for finishing.
Any number of others in styles that reflect the latest ideas in vogue. A complete assortment of desirable colors. All sizes.
Second floor, Central Building.

Silk Jersey Sports Coats, $7.95

That Have Sold Here at $12.95

This maker is selling out his Summer stocks—we were fortunate enough to be the first to obtain the offer.

Here are the coats—the most popular Mid-Summer garment of the hour—in our opinion, the best values that can be offered this season. In the jaunty sports length.

In the Monotone Shades of Rose, Green, Blue
Also Stripes and Sports Color Combinations
Fashioned with tailored collar and revers, the cuffs in turn-back style. All women's sizes, from 34 to 42.
Second floor, Central Building.

200 Net and Voile Robes

$3.98 to $9.98, Regularly $5.98 to $22

Exquisite embroideries, in delicate tints and bold colorings, designs of filet lace, tinsel effects, on grounds of fine Brussels net and voile. These are a few of the many charming styles in this wonderful offering of Semi-made Robes.

We have sold this season many of the identical patterns in our regular stock at their full prices. Now the prices are one-third to one-half less on Robes that are new, desirable and perfect.

Each Robe consists of 3⅓ yards, of two widths of flouncing.

$5.98 to $7.50 Robes, $3.98
Coin spots, Rose Buds, Fleur de Lis and other designs in colors and some in white or black on fine cotton voile.

$8.25 to $13.50 Robes at $5.98
Rose Bud and Leaf and other floral designs, appliqued on fine cotton Brussels net, in stunning two-tone embroidery.
Street floor, Central Building.

$2 & $5 **Exquisite Voiles, 98c. yd.**

With Hand-Loom Embroidered Borders

One hand washes the other—we are able to make this rare offering as a sort of "thank you" from the maker for doing so much business with him.

These beautiful embroidered flouncings are made here in New York on hand-looms, which assures the perfection of their workmanship.

There are nineteen distinctive floral and conventional designs, in three to five color combinations, heavily silk-embroidered on fine imported white voile. Each design comes in four or five different colorings. 45 inches wide.

We have sold actual duplicates of these Voiles regularly this season from $2 to $5 a yard. On account of their limited quantity, and great desirability, sold in dress lengths only.

Store Orders Only. None C. O. D.
Street floor, West Building.

Cut Glass—Four Fine Offerings

This season of June weddings is a time when the superb Abraham and Straus Cut Glass is in high demand. For that reason this quartet of sharp reductions from our regular price on beautiful pieces of Cut Crystals and brilliant cuttings will be more than welcome.

In each group there is a variety of new designs, including rock crystal, floral, foliage and Venetian cuttings, finely finished.

$2.98 Ice Cream Trays, $2.69
$1.98 Ice Tubs, $1.59
$3.39 Water Pitchers, 3½-pt., $2.98
$5.25 Flower Vases, 14-in., $3.98
Pressed Cut Glass, Special, 98c and $1.25
Over 600 pieces of this very effective Glass in the favorite Poinsettia design at very low prices.
60c Table Tumblers, 29c Dozen | **25c Table Tumblers, 15c Dozen**
Subway floor, Central Building.

An Overflow of Monday Bargains

Men's Blue Serge Suits at $10.50.
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Bldg.

35c. Stamped Linen Centre Pieces, 18 in., 19c.
Second floor, Art Embroidery Store, West Building.

5,975 Quires of Writing Paper at 5c. quire.
Street floor, Fulton St., East Bldg.

Log Cabin Rag Rugs, 24x36 in., 60c.
Third floor, East Building.

Brocaded Ribbons, 5c. yard; 1 in. wide; white satin faced, with a dainty woven rose design.
Street floor, East Building.

25c. to 39c. Photograph Frames, Monday at 16c.
Street floor, centre, Central Building.

Pure Linen Suiting, natural shade, 56 in. wide, is 69c. yard. Imported to sell for $1.25 yd.
Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

Boys' Wash Suits, exceptional, at 89c. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.
Second floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

$2.75 Solid 10k. Gold La Vallieres with Amethysts, $1.95.
Street floor, centre, Central Building.

24c. Montauk Chocolate Italian Creams, 19c. lb.
Street floor, centre, Central Building.

Couch Hammocks, $4.49 to $15.73. Were $5.98 to $20.98.
Sporting Goods Store, Fourth Floor, West Building.

Fancy Dust Caps, with elastic, usually 8c., at 5c.
Notion Store, Street floor, Central Building.

$2.50 Havana Blend Cigars, $1.75 box of fifty.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Men's Suits to Measure, $25.
Third floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

23c. Priscilla Brand Hams, 19c. lb. Limit of one ham to a customer.
Third floor, West Building.

$1 All-Wool Storm Serge, 69c. yard.
Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

Men's 59c. Nightshirts, 48c.
Street floor, Fulton Street, East Bldg.

Parasols at $1.79; regularly $3 to $4.50.
Street floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Men's "Ped Speed" Shoes, $2.95. Formerly $3.50 and $4 pair.
Third floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

98c. Voile Flouncings, 59c. yard.
Street floor, centre, Central Building.

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set, $9.98.
Subway floor, Central Building.

$4.50 Camping Blankets, $3.49.
Subway floor, West Building.

$7.50 B. & H. Gas Lamps, $5.98.
Subway floor, Central Building.

Muslin Sheets, special at 79c.
Subway floor, West Building.

Chambray Petticoats, special at 36c.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's Silk Gloves, white or black, 43c. Pr.
Street floor, Central Building.

Misses' Petticoats, with flounces of embroidery, 59c., 98c., $1.49 and $1.98.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's All-Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½c. each.
Street floor, Central Building.

Women's Bathing Suits, $2.94.
Second floor, Central Building.

3,500 Tub Dresses, 94c. and $1.25.
The Negligee Balcony, Entrance Street floor, Central Building.

Special in Undermuslins; Corset Covers at 12c. and 24c.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's $3.45 Panama Hats, $1.95.
Street floor, East Building.

Irish Satin Damask Napkins, $5.49 dozen.
Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

19c. Ramie Suitings, 15c. yard. Yard wide, cotton.
Street floor, Livingston Street, Central Building.

$2.50 Blouses, $1.29.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Silk Jersey Suits, with cotton crepe skirts, are $14.75.
Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Tailored Cloth Suits and Silk Costume Suits, formerly $24.75 to $57.50, at $16.50, $22.50 and $29.75.
Second floor, Central Building.

Sale of Fine Refrigerators

Bringing Worth-While Savings

A timely and most attractive sale that no one who needs a Refrigerator should miss. The reductions are made on regular stock of the best Refrigerators made.

THE "PURITAN" REFRIGERATORS
60-lb. ice capacity, regularly $32.49, at $24.69.
75-lb. ice capacity, regularly $35.49, at $28.98.
100-lb. ice capacity, regularly $42.98, at $31.98.

Solid oak case, porcelain; seamless, white enameled lined; granplated cork insulation, side icer style, all three doors opening in front.

Indiana Refrigerators, oak finish, dead air space, 135-lb. ice capacity, lift cover type; regularly $19.13, at $17.89.

Indiana Refrigerators, white enamel lined, 100-lb. ice capacity; regularly $17.98, at $16.49.

Indiana Refrigerators, lift cover type, white enamel lined, 143-lb. ice capacity; regularly $20.98, at $18.49.

Indiana Refrigerators, apartment house style, ice and provision door opening in front, 100-lb. ice capacity; regularly $17.10, at $15.98; 125-lb. ice capacity; regularly $19.24, at $17.98.

Indiana Refrigerators, white enamel lined, 100-lb. ice capacity; regularly $18.98, at $16.49; 125-lb. ice capacity; regularly $22.46, at $19.98.

"Ice Purifier" White Enamel Lined Refrigerators, ice capacity 50 lbs., lift cover type; regularly $16.50, at $11.98.

We are the sole distributors in Brooklyn for the famous North Star Refrigerators.

Garden Settees at Less Than Regular

3½ ft., 5-slat seat; colors: green and natural or red and natural; regularly 98c., at 89c.

3½ ft., heavy slat, 6 slats in seat; three colors; red, green and natural; regularly $1.19, at 98c.

4 ft., 8-slat seat, in green; regularly $1.48, at $1.29.

4½ ft., 9-slat seat, curved legs; regularly $2.49, at $2.19.

1-Pint Thermos Bottles, Reg. $1.25, at 98c.
Subway floor, East Building.

58,760 Pairs of Good Hosiery

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Samples—thousands of them—from one of the greatest Hosiery manufacturing and wholesaling concerns in the country.

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Altogether, a collection of good Stockings and Socks at prices so low that it will richly pay every family which expects to need any new Hosiery within the next year to lay in its supplies NOW. Beginning with

Women's Ingrain Thread Silk Stockings, 69c. Pair
"Run of Mill" of .98c. to $1.35 Qualities
In black, white and all desirable plain colors. The thick threads and other little shortcomings in these Stockings do not hurt either wear or looks—only the price. Silk or lisle thread, double garter tops. All sizes.

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35c. and 50c. grades. Fine lisle or cottons; black, white, tan, fancy, etc.; also some black silk boot.

Pure Thread Silk Stockings, 55c Pair
Duplicates have sold here for much more. Black, white and some plain colors; deduced from our own stock. Lisle tops and soles.

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French Silk Stockings, $1.39 Pair
Were $1.94. Black or white; gauze weight, with open work Paris clocks. Silk double garter tops and soles. All sizes; perfect.

Fibre Silk Stockings, 39c Pair
Slightly imperfect, otherwise would be 65c. From one of the best makers of this hosiery. Plain colors and black.

For Children

Sample Socks, 12½c Pair
19c. and 25c. grades. All sizes. Plain or roll tops; white cotton or lisle; plain or with fancy colored tops. Perfect.
Street floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

For Men

Sample Half Hose, 15c Pair
Lisle and cotton in fast black, white and colors; also fancy patterns; double heels, soles and toes.
Third floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

YOUTHFUL FASHIONS FOR THE MIDDLE-AGED

Girls of Sixteen Are Apparently the Dictators of Styles for Their Mothers and Grandmothers---New Summer Fancies of the Designers.

IT is quite absurd," said one of the leading dressmakers in New York, "to emphasize in any special way the clothes for young girls, because there are no clothes for the middle-aged or the old."

She was right in her statement, although it had the sweeping quality that all brief statements must have to be effective. Generally speaking, the young girl of 16 is the one for whom the fashions of all femininity are created, from the cradle to the grave.

In James Forbes's new play, "Sweet Genevieve," the star, Marie Dressler, says in that poignantly humorous way which only this actress can use, "All the world loves a broiler."

Miss Dressler is, as her admirers know, far from slim, and as she sits dejectedly on the steps of a flesh-reducing sanitarium which she runs, after soliloquizing on her chance of romance with any man at her age and with her figure, and makes this pungent remark, her audience shouts its approval of this biting truth.

Mr. Forbes is right. All the world does love a broiler. And this is especially true of the designers of clothes. No matter what age a woman may be, it is compulsory in some degree that she adopt the fashions that are intended for the dashing, attractive, buoyant, self-confident type of American youthfulness that does not mind in the least being called a "broiler" instead of "sweet sixteen," as she was in decades past.

The Struggle for Dignity.

At 16 and at 25 life does not demand a struggle for dignity. All that the world asks of a woman during this period of her life is a spontaneous outburst of joyous activity.

But there are women of other ages in this world. They are divided into three classes—those who look young, those who try to look young, and those who are content to look old. The majority feel like beating their fists against the doors of the temple of dressmaking and demanding that some kind of raiment be devised for them.



SUIT OF SERGE.

White serge suit with skirt and jacket pleated.

The dressmakers, however, are subtle in their way of handling the situation. They merely cajole and flatter and persuade a woman to believe that she is young enough to wear what they have.

What woman is made of such stern stuff that she can persistently turn a deaf ear to such persuasiveness? There is no woman who does not want to look young, although her superior rival in that field is a man, and men, in the clothes line, as in many other lines of life, have the advantage over women. They can wear at 50, without comment or criticism, the same clothes that their sons of 20 wear.

Man has ordained for men that their clothes shall not divert them from the main business of life; and they are standardized therefore, and require only the slight attention of a visit to the tailor and a visit to the haberdasher twice a year.

Any suggestion for the standardization of women's clothes is met with scorn and contempt, although they, too, have become a race of workers who pick up pleasure on the side. And yet, in this world of work, the real workers are as entranced over changing raiment as the idler who has nothing else to think of. It is their chief diversions and most pleasurable recreations after the nine hours spent in earning their salary.



FROCKS THAT WILL PLEASE LITTLE GIRLS.

(1) Little girl's frock of ruffled organdie. The straw hat has a crown formed of narrow velvet ribbon. (2) A Louis XVI. flowered silk for little girl. (3) Young girl's frock with little jacket of Nattier blue taffeta and lace skirt edged with the taffeta.

Another Youthful Fashion.

Looking into the near future, there is no hope for a revival of clothes for the middle-aged. Two or three of the authoritative designers in Paris have already given out a statement to the effect that straight, slim skirts for the street, and straight, Empire gowns for the afternoon and evening will be inaugurated in August.

Well, Josephine, Mme. de Staël, and Mme. Récamier were not young when they wore the high-waisted satin frocks and the wrapped turbans with which we have grown familiar through their portraits.

It is said that the Empress Josephine designed the Empire gown in order that she might look young in Napoleon's eyes, and this may make the idea of the Empire gown more alluring to those who have counted forty years.

There is no doubt that such a gown can be worn with entire dignity by all classes of women, but the truth stares one in the face that, carelessly handled, this style of garment on a large figure is apt to look like a nightgown.

Here is what I gather from Paris, in the way of information, in regard to the somersault from the Second Empire to the First:

The skirts will be longer than they have been for a year, and, true to type, they will hang straight to the ankles from the high waistline with a smoothly fitted surface over the hips, the front and the back slightly gathered to keep from showing the round of the figure. There is no trimming whatever on the gown, unless one wishes to add, as the Empress Josephine did, a narrow, brilliantly colored belt that passes under the bust and fastens in a small bow at the side.

The bodice of this type of gown will be negligible, but more modest than the kind that fashionable women have worn for twelve months—a gauze girdle held by a string of pearls over each shoulder.

An Empire bodice, as every one knows, has the short, puffed sleeves of lace or tulle and the slight, downward curve in the middle of the front and back, the material loosely drawn and edged with folds of white silk tulle.

The young girl will wear this gown in an alluring way, and the older woman who will copy her will find that it is better than the frivolous youthfulness of Watteau and Nattier.

No Hip Drapery, Says Paris.

The designers who have intimated that they will bring out the Empire evening gown in August also insist that they will also make the high waistline the prevailing fashion that runs through all clothes.

Joyful news this should be to the woman with the large waist, slender hips, and slight bust, which is the typical figure of the older American woman. She can arrange all her clothes to better advantage if this idea prevails.

As regards the street clothes, the French designers have let it become known that they intended to exploit the straight, moderately narrow skirt without any hip distension. The minority of well-dressed women in America and the better class of New York dressmakers will not be surprised if this comes true, for the latter have anticipated it with prophetic souls and have inaugurated a slim, narrow, street skirt that is guiltless of trimming, puffing, looping, or reeding. Its claim to high distinction is the sharp contrast it makes between itself and the mass of skirts that have been spread over this continent.

Jackets are to be moderately short, which is another youthful style. It is said that belts will not be used with them and that they will show a return to the mannish severity of three years ago.

Knife pleated and box pleated skirts will also be inaugurated, it is rumored, but these have had quite a winning way with them in America for the last four months.

Coat collars that rise high in the middle of the back and lie flat over the chest until they reach the first button of the single-breasted coat have been exploited by Callot in fur as well as in cloth, and it may be that they will be serious rivals to the flat, man's collar that is sure to be worn.

Straight coat sleeves that reach to the wrist, without trimming, are put into these short coats. There is a slight ripple just below the waist, just enough to give grace, but not enough to form a pannier effect.

Silk Jackets, Lace Skirts.

One of the fancies that the dressmakers have launched for the young girl this Summer is a combination of a silk sacque with a ruffled lace skirt. The idea has been taken up by older women with success. The combination is an admirable one for the woman who wants a practical gown for a Summer resort—something that is a compromise between a ball gown and an afternoon card party frock.

The sacque is made of taffeta, usually in an eighteenth century color, its edge outlined with nineteenth century ruching. It is slightly low in the neck and usually belted, with a piece of itself fastened with a bunch of pink roses in front.

The skirt is of that new kind of lace that is quite popular this season; there is a net foundation with a wide, sprawling lace design worked over part of the surface.

These skirts are made of one deep Spanish flounce or a series of graded ruffles placed at infrequent intervals. Lace skirts a-plenty are being advised by the dressmakers for women who are looking for something newer than chiffon and not as thick as voile.

This movement has brought in gowns of black lace—the kind women wore a quarter of a century ago. They are made of Chantilly, of Calliot lace, and of the large, figured silk, Spanish lace. The latter is especially attractive, as it comes in touch with a number of Spanish fashions which we have incorporated. The foundation is of net or thin chiffon—not of silk or satin, as in other days; therefore it is available for our hot Summers.

White lace is lavishly used for all kinds of frocks for the young girl this Summer. She even wears it in the morning, in the form of a Cherult shirtwaist, which drops over a skirt of white serge, belted in with two-inch ribbon of white taffeta, with a picot edge.

There is a durable variety of white tulle, which the smart dressmakers advise for young girls. The new frocks made of it are for the afternoon instead of the evening and are given an air of solidity by the lavish application of colored ribbon.

One gown of white tulle has six panels outlined by old rose ribbon reaching from bust to knees, passing under a folded belt of the tulle.

It is evident that the American dressmakers are determined to use up all the ribbon that the mills can supply during the Summer. Whether it is a fashion or an economic measure no one knows, but the result is the same.

The picot-edged silk ribbon probably leads all the others; it not only trims gowns, but hats and underlinen.

Little Girls in Ribbon Hats.

In the beginning of the furor for ribbon it was the women who wore it on their hats, but now it is the youngsters between 5 and 10 years old. These hats have the round crown and the downward dipping brim worn by adults, but the crowns are made entirely of criss-cross velvet ribbon and there are long streamers that hang from the back of the crown to the hem of the skirt, each finished with a pink rose. Usually when such a hat is worn there is a narrow cravat belt of velvet ribbon which is loosely knotted in front, its ends also finished with pink roses.

The way that children copy their mothers in clothes is laughable. The youngster has held for the Empire waist all through the period of the eighteenth century bodice worn by grown-ups, and now, if Paris prophecy be true, the latter will not only go to the fashions of the broilers for inspiration, but also to the cradle.

You know, the rumors of the return to the Empress Josephine gowns are really quite significant. On the face of it, it might be wise to have a little doubt as to whether the gowns that you are ordering at this moment will be available for next Autumn.

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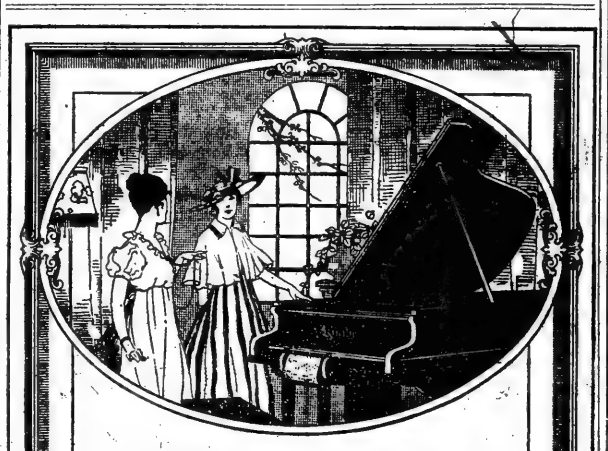
BEGINNING tomorrow morning, the assignee will place on sale the stock of the Ruszits Company at prices regardless of cost.

	Former Prices.	Sale Prices.
Evening Gowns	$75 to $175	$20 to $45
Afternoon Dresses	$65 to $175	$18 to $40
Cotton Frocks	$35 to $60	$20 to $22
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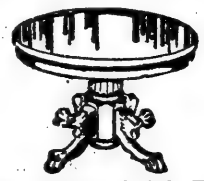
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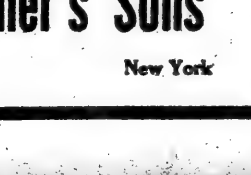
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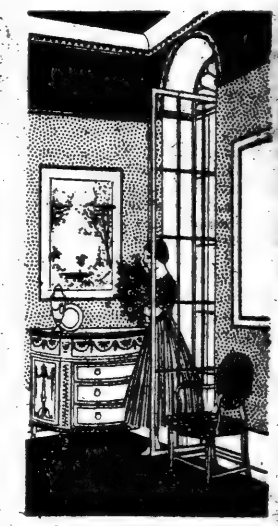
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NEW YORK AS A SUMMER RESORT FOR SOCIETY

Some Prominent Families to Remain in Town All Summer---June Weddings Still a Feature of the Waning Month of Roses---Several Interesting Engagements Announced During the Week.

SOCIETY, a large part of it, still lingers in town. The cold and backward season has something to do with its lingering, also the numerous town weddings and other social attractions. Several of the weddings last week were attended by a representative gathering that usually marks a mid-season affair.

Many who have closed their town houses are staying at the hotels. Others have placed themselves within easy motoring distance of Fifth Avenue. It looks now as if July, only a fortnight off, would find society still within the metropolitan zone.

Plans for the Summer, though, are completed, and if the weather man smiles this week, the exodus may begin in earnest. A visit through the social zone, however, shows that the majority of big houses have been boarded up for the hot months.

It may be that society is at last appreciating New York as a Summer resort. People who come from all over the country find it delightful. The hot part of the day may be spent by motoring to the near-by country clubs, then at night there are the roof gardens for cool dinners. Already several prominent families who have closed their houses have taken hotel apartments for the Summer. Apartments above the twelfth floor are always cool and airy, and when the wind is from the east they may be said to be swept by ocean breezes.

The outdoor attractions still serve to lure society to the green byways. Mrs. Payne Whitney's bazaar for philanthropic purposes, held last week at her country place at Manhasset, L. I., was a great success, the weather being propitious for such an event.

The end of the week promises to be an exceptionally lively one for the yachting set along the north shore of Long Island. The Oyster Bay colony in particular will hold several affairs in connection with the joint cruise that is to rendezvous Saturday at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

The cruise is something new this season, being a combined jaunt under the auspices of the more important yacht organizations of Long Island Sound. The itinerary promises a most enjoyable week. On Sunday, off Center Island, there will be divine service on board Robert E. Tod's big three-masted schooner, and on Monday the squadron of sail, steam, and power craft will proceed to the Indian Harbor Yacht Club at Greenwich, Conn. On the following days the runs will take the yachts to the Huntington, Black Rock, Stamford, and Manhasset Bay Yacht Clubs, where there will be dinners and dances.

Practically all of the racing yachtsmen have entered their craft. The Morgans, Vanderbilts, Whitneys, Astors, Wilson Marshall, Commodore Howard C. Smith, A. S. Cochran, Morton F. Plant, Commodore George F. Baker, George F. Pynchon, Commodore Edward Y. Weber, and others will have their yachts in the squadron.

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THE week will be marked by a certain let-down in the number of society weddings. They will continue, however, several each day, until the end of the month. Already announcements are being made for some early July weddings. So far, including the month of May, there has been an unprecedented number of matrimonial alliances. Only those of importance, of course, are mentioned. In a metropolis like New York, hundreds are being married every day, in every walk in life. The Marriage License Bureau at the Municipal Building this month has been as busy as a beehive.

Several reasons have been advanced for the rush of weddings. Some say it has come with the fever of national preparedness, and the young folks are hurrying their weddings in order to be better prepared for some calamity, for in union there is strength. Others refer back to ancient times to bolster up their theory that just as there was much marrying and giving in marriage before the flood, the present state of affairs points to some dire catastrophe. At any rate, if nothing happens and peace continues, all the newly married people will at least be happy.

One wedding of social interest so far has been set for Monday. Miss Doris Bissell, daughter of Mrs. Sanford Bissell, and Lavante Bigelow are to be married at the home of Miss Julia Chester Wells, 30 West Thirty-first Street, tomorrow afternoon. Miss Bissell is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Arthur Bissell, and her wedding is to take place at the home of Miss Wells because that of Mrs. Bissell has been leased.

The bridal attendants will include Miss Margaret Sumner Carson, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Sophia Langdon Mott, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott. E. Coster Wilmerding and Rutger Bleecker Jewett are to serve as ushers.

Tuesday promises to be more prolific in nuptials. The wedding of Miss Rosalind Harrison, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison of 175 West Seventy-second Street, and Thomas Hamilton Burch is to be celebrated at 4 o'clock in St. Stephen's Church in West Sixty-ninth Street, near Broadway. Mrs. James Lowell Hyman is to be her sister's matron of honor, and Miss Winona McBride will be the maid of honor. Kenneth Spence is to act as best man, and the ushers will include Lewis P. Downdney, L. Kimball Stone, Watson S. Anthony, and James Lowell Hyman.

A small bridal breakfast at Sherry's will follow the wedding of Miss Catherine Lawrence Richardson, daughter of Mrs. George H. Richardson of 17 West Seventy-fourth Street, and Victor Harris, which is to be solemnized on Tuesday at noon in the Church of the Messiah.

Mrs. Henry Hart Elias will be matron of honor and Charles W. Ogden is to be best man. Lancaster Morgan, Emilio de Gogorza, Charles H. Towne, Samuel Nelson Hinckley, William V. C. Ruxton, and Gilbert Demorest are to be the ushers.

Mr. Harris and his bride will go to Hawaii on their bridal journey, returning to town about Oct. 1. They will live at 140 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., of this city is to marry Miss Phyllis Sears, daughter of Herbert M. Sears of Boston, on Tuesday in St. John's Episcopal Church at Beverly Farms, Mass. Miss Sears is Boston's richest girl in her own right, and her wedding will be an event of prime social importance. Many New Yorkers are to journey over for the nuptials.

A musical program, in which Miss Maud Morgan, the harpist, will appear, is to precede the wedding ceremony of Miss Catharine Louise Terry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Appleton Terry, and the Rev. William Neeley Ross, pastor of the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, which is to be celebrated on Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary.

Miss Mary Peirce of Haverford, Penn, is to be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Gertrude Spry, Gladys Llewellyn and Jean Stirling of Chicago, Arabell Horton of New Haven, Julia Haines of Indianapolis, and Mary Scribner, all classmates of the bride at Bryn Mawr.

Mr. Ross is to be attended by his brother, Ogden J. Ross of Troy, N. Y. The ushers will include Watson Cady Terry, the Rev. Lyman Hartley of Philadelphia, Geddes Smith, Professor Arthur McMahon of Columbia University, Duffield Swan, and the Rev. William Ralph Hall.

On Wednesday, Miss Barbara Isabel Trego, a daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Albert R. Hilton of Port Chester, N. Y., is to be married to Howard Pierce Ballentyne of Grosse Point, Mich., in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The ceremony will be performed at 4:30 o'clock, and is to be followed by a reception at the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Trego will have her sister, Mrs. Howard Bissell, as her matron of honor, and two other matrons are to be Mrs. Frederick Tanner and Mrs. Lloyd P. Jones. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Dorothy and Elizabeth Davidge. Miss Elizabeth Terhune will act as maid of honor.

Ford Ballentyne will serve as his brother's best man. The ushers are to be Albert V. Trego, brother of the bride; Albert B. Hilton, Jr., C. Lambert Heyinger, Paul Dickey, J. Sidney Hammond, Grant Peacock, Lloyd Jones, and F. Kenneth Stephenson.

A country wedding of interest on Thursday will be that of Miss Katharine Eugenia Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of Brooklyn, and Burton Parker Twichell of Hartford, Conn. The Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, a brother of the bridegroom, is to perform the ceremony at the Pratt country home at Glen Cove, L. I.

Mrs. Frank Jefferson Frost of Joplin, Mo., is to be matron of honor. Miss Elizabeth French of Montclair, N. J., will be maid of honor. The other attendants will include Mrs. Theodore Pratt and the Misses Marjorie Kendig, Althea Gibb, Helen Wood, Martha Tipton, and Phyllis Williams.

Mr. Twichell is to be attended by Frank J. Frost, his brother-in-law, as best man. Theodore and Richardson Pratt, H. O. Wood, Jr., Frank L. Babbott, Jr., A. H. Richardson, W. H. Whaples, C. C. Russ, F. S. Goodwin, and Dr. G. M. Smith of St. Louis, Mo., are to be the ushers.

Saturday's weddings will be mostly out of town. Miss Ruth Wales, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Wales, is to marry Henry Francis du Pont on Saturday at the country home of her parents, Hyde Park on the Hudson. Miss Wales is a niece of Mrs. Elihu Root and has spent much of her time in Washington, D. C., where her parents have a house. Mr. du Pont is a son of Colonel Henry A. du Pont, United States Senator from Delaware. His sister is Mrs. Francis R. Crowninshield of Boston.

Stephen Birch of New York and Miss Mary Rand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus R. Rand, are to be married on Saturday in St. Mark's Church at Minneapolis, Minn., the home of the bride. Henry O. Havemeyer of this city is to be best man. Among the guests from New York will be Percy W. Rockefeller, Frederic C. Havemeyer, Ogden H. Hammond, John F. Talmage, and Mrs. Paul Scribner.

The wedding of Miss Alice M. Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Townsend Davies of Casa Rosa, Islip, L. I., to Henry Sellers McKee, 2d, son of Mrs. Wood McKee of 535 Park Avenue, takes place on Saturday. The ceremony will be performed in Emmanuel Church, Great River, L. I., and will be followed by a reception at Timber Point, the country place of the bride's grandfather, Julien Tappan Davies. Officiating will be the Rev. Dr. John M. Lewis of Waterbury, Conn., and the Rev. Mr. Webb, rector of the church. Miss Davies will be attended by the Misses Eugenie Rand, Phebe T. Davies, Nina Paris, Madeleine Carey, Nathalie Bishop, Nancy Richards, Elizabeth Cushman of Albany, and Marion Brown of Portland, Me.

Ralph Romaine will serve as Mr. McKee's best man, and among the ushers will be Paul Cushman, Reginald L. Whitman, Julien T. Davies, Jr., Alwyn Ball, 3d, Dewees W. Dilworth, Alexander H. Tomes, Luke Boyle of Boston and Richard Wood of Philadelphia.

Society was surprised to read in THE TIMES on Thursday of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth McEvers Cutting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting of 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, which took place on Wednesday at her home, to Dr. Stafford McLean, attending physician at the Minturn Hospital and assistant attending physician at the Willard Parker Hospital. There had been no public announcement of their engagement.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of members of the two families by the Rev. Cornelius Clifford of Whippany, N. J. The bride was given away by her father.

Mrs. McLean, who was introduced to society several years ago, is a sister of Mrs. Reginald L. G. Auchincloss, whose wedding took place last month, and of Robert Bayard and Charles Suydam Cutting. Dr. McLean was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1908.

Miss Anabel Chapman, daughter of Elverton R. Chapman of New York and Lakeville, L. I., was married on Wednesday in London to Captain Sir John Eardley-Wilmot of the Rifle Brigade, (the Prince Consort's Own.)

The wedding of Miss Helen McKee Munson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hallam Munson of 46 West Fifty-second Street, and Richard Manning Russell of Boston will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, July 1, at York Harbor, Me. The Right Rev. Thomas F. Davis, Bishop of Western Massachusetts, will officiate. Miss Carol Harriman, youngest daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, will be the maid of honor, and the other attendants are to be Miss Margaret Russell of Harrogate, England, a sister of the bridegroom; Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, the daughter of Colonel E. M. House; Mrs. Amasa Mather of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Sumner McKnight of Minneapolis.

The date for the wedding of Miss Gladys Josephine Capen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mackenzie Capen of Bronxville, N. Y., to Dr. Nathaniel Mills, is set for June 29. It will take place at the Church of the Ascension, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the Auditorium.

The maid of honor will be Miss Adelaide Capen of Montclair, N. J., and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Grace Grainger, Catharine Utz of Bronxville, Florence Ross and Lucile Beecher of Mount Vernon. Little Miss Helen Mills will be the flower girl.

Dr. Mills will be attended by Leroy Mills as best man, and his ushers will be P. Nelson, F. P. Bronson, Elbert Van Cott, and Dr. Brockway.

Dr. Mills is the son of Supreme Court Justice I. N. Mills.

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BESIDES the weddings during the week there were several interesting private affairs. On Tuesday evening McDougall Hawkes, who is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of French Art, which is growing every day in importance, gave a dinner at his house, 8 East Fifty-third Street, in honor of the Marquis de Polignac, the French official Commissioner to the Allied Bazaar.

The Marquis de Polignac is one of the interesting characters of the present war. He organized the first aviation meeting, which was held at Rheims, and is the founder of the College of Athletes at Rheims. He is also a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, a member of the Jockey Club of Paris, and speaks English like an American. There were many prominent guests at the dinner, including the French Consul General, Gaston Liebert, Samuel W. Fairchild, J. Otis Post, J. H. Freedlander, Dr. George F. Juns, Lloyd Warren, John W. Frothingham, Ernest Guy, and Charles Duvent.

Mrs. Imre Josika Hercseg gave a reception on Wednesday at her house, 28 West Tenth Street, for Mr. and Mrs. Nijinsky. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John P. Gilford, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mrs. George F. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold Thompson, Mrs. William Force, Mrs. Hubert Vos, Baron and Baroness de Meyer, Mrs. Cambridge Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Armour Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Bailey, Mrs. William Beals Kendall, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Frank Sturgis, and John Taokaberry.

Miss Anne Morgan, accompanied by Miss Elisabeth Marbury and Miss Elsie de Wolfe, plans to sail for France on Saturday. They will give their aid in taking care of the wounded French soldiers until October. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt expect to sail the same day. Mrs. Vanderbilt will continue her work with the American Ambulance Hospital.

Frank N. Hoffstot is to give a luncheon on Independence Day at his home at Port Washington, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt are to spend the Summer at the Japanese camp on Upper St. Regis Lake in the Adirondacks, which they purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt. Etienne de Markowski, who is well known in society, sailed yesterday for Europe. He goes to join the Russian expeditionary forces in France, to remain as Lieutenant of cavalry until the end of the war, when he hopes to return to New York.

Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, wife of the American Ambassador to Italy, has returned from Virginia, and after a brief visit in Boston, plans to sail with the Ambassador on Saturday for Italy. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Ina Kissel, and Miss Katherine E. Force were among the tennis amateurs taking part last week at the tennis tourney at the Ardsley Country Club. The committee in charge included Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. H. Stewart Green, Mrs. Louis du Pont Irving, Miss Elizabeth M. Hewitt, and Mrs. P. Coe Townsend.

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ENGAGEMENTS have been coming thick and fast during the month of roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Frances Baldwin of Lakewood, N. J., have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Marian Baldwin, to James Abram Garfield, son of James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior, and a grandson of President Garfield. He was graduated this year from Williams College. His parents live in Mentor, Ohio. Miss Baldwin is a granddaughter of the late Senator Washburn of Minnesota, and a niece of Stanley Washburn, chief war correspondent of The London Times with the Russian Army. Her father is one of the editors of The Outlook.

An interesting engagement just announced is that of Miss Sally Brigham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dana B. Brigham of Flushing, L. I., to Craig Colgate, son of Robert Colgate of this city. Mr. Colgate is a graduate of the Sheffield School, Yale, class of '97, and belongs to the Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet, Piping Rock, Nassau County, St. Anthony, and Yale Clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. S. Noble of 331 West Eighty-sixth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gwendolen Noble, to John Sheather. Mr. Noble is President of the New York Stock Exchange.

Another of the Winter's débutantes to become engaged is Miss Helen Dunham Haynes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Oliphant Haynes, who is to marry John Trevor Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Avon Franklin Adams of 375 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ross Browning of Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Browning, to Lieutenant Raymond Potter Campbell, U. S. A. The wedding is to be celebrated on June 29.



Mrs. William A. Hamilton.
From a Miniature by Robert Lee Keeling.

POLO PLAYERS AT NARRAGANSETT

Tournament Arranged for the Pier Will Last Four Weeks—Tennis Will Also Be an Attraction.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 17.—Narragansett is planning an unusually gay season with a round of outdoor sports at the Point Judith Country Club, where tennis opens on July 17, the event being the annual tournament, and on the same date comes the initial matches of the Point Judith polo tournament.

Polo is always a magnet for devotees of sports in the open, and the two big fields of Point Judith will soon be in readiness for practice games of polo, preceding the annual series of events listed in the senior, junior, and open championships, to be played this Summer at Narragansett. There will be silver trophies, as usual, offered to the winning teams and also four sets of additional cups as prizes for the winners of Point Judith matches.

The tournament is scheduled for four weeks this season at the Pier, and while it is early, perhaps, to anticipate the entries, it is safe to predict that the visiting teams of polo'sts will include some of the crack clubs of the country. The Pier is noted as a polo resort, and already a number of the villas here have been engaged by well-known polo players from New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

H. L. Herbert of New York is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Polo Association and William A. Hazard Secretary and Treasurer. Other members of the committee comprise August Belmont, Joshua Crane, John C. Groome, Alexander T. Primm, Jr., Dudley P. Rogers, W. Plunkett Stewart, and Harry Payne Whitney. It will be an American polo season, owing to the war.

Much of the social life of the Pier centres at the Casino, which is the scene of several large balls every season with picturesque settings. The first novelty announced is the ball of the Chapeaus, which will be given on July 27 for the benefit of the Emergency Hospital, and under the direction of Talbot Hanan, whose Black and White ball of last year is pleasantly remembered. A prize will be given to the woman who wears the smartest hat.

Cottagers are rapidly returning here for the Summer and villas have been in brisk demand. In fact, few desirable cottages are available at the Pier, which indicates a larger Summer colony than usual.

Shore Acres, the Narragansett estate of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan of New York, has been taken by Frank J. Mackey of Minneapolis, and a member of the polo clan at Narragansett. It is understood that Mr. Mackey contemplates bringing his horses to the Pier for the Summer, and undoubtedly he will take an active interest in the national polo tourney.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanan will open Castlewood, their new Newport home, about July 1.

Mrs. John C. Poor of Washington has returned here for the Summer and is occupying her villa on the Rocks.

Other recent arrivals in the cottage colony include Mr. and Mrs. Rush Sturges and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fletcher of Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Mauran of Providence have arrived at their country place, the Manor, in Wakefield, R. I.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske of Washington was a guest recently of Mrs. Ernest A. Wilkinson at her villa, Rosalind.

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STAGE AND SCREEN IN SUMMERTIME

"WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?"

IT will be a cause for rejoicing to those who find cerebral enjoyment in playgoing to learn that Grace George's repertory season was so successful that she will begin her second year at the Playhouse in September. It remained for an American actress to make a success of a venture that had baffled actors and managers of the widest experience.

Miss George's success did not end with her season at the Playhouse; Chicago and Philadelphia both manifested their interest in her venture so that when she finished a week ago in Chicago her books showed a profit for the season. It was not the profit that Mr. Belasco's "The Boomerang" has returned, nor did it equal that of the Hippodrome, but when it is recalled that Granville Barker's season a year ago at Wallack's showed a loss the importance of Miss George's achievement will be better appreciated. If she had economized in her company or productions the profits might have been larger, but she refused to do this. Her salary list was always between $2,500 and $3,500, while her productions were always adequate.

During the season which began at the Playhouse Sept. 28, after a brief preliminary tour, Miss George and her company gave a total of 316 performances of five plays. Two of these, Langdon Mitchell's "The New York Idea" and Henry Arthur Jones's "The Liars," were revivals, while the other three had never been acted here. They were G. B. Shaw's "Major Barbara," which was performed 125 times; the same author's "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," presented 38 times, and James Bernard Fagan's "The Earth," which was given 21 performances. "The New York Idea" registered 87 performances and "The Liars" 34. The box-office drawing power of the plays varied in about the same ratio, with the exception of "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," which was the last offering and which did not have a chance to demonstrate its popularity. "Major Barbara," it will be seen, was the backbone of the season and was the most profitable of the plays given.

Miss George's new season will open in September. Just now she is facing the problem of plays for the year, a problem more difficult than that of last year, since the number of available plays has been diminished by five. A paucity of dramas suitable to her talents has deprived her public of the pleasure of seeing her act for long periods in recent years, and now that she must find five plays instead of one her problem has become aggravated, to say the least.

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DAVID BELASCO is contemplating an interesting experiment with "The Boomerang," which refuses to cease being the year's most popular play. Since the première last August the Belasco Theatre has been sold out at every performance, including a series of special presentations given to accommodate the overflow.

Mr. Belasco's idea is this: To continue the piece throughout the Summer, and during July and August to eliminate the Saturday matinée and night performances. This would give the players the opportunity of spending their week-ends in the country, and as Saturday in Midsummer is a notoriously bad day, it would not seriously affect the receipts. Even if it did, Mr. Belasco would probably not worry much. It is said his earnings from "The Boomerang" have already passed the quarter-million-dollar mark.

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CYRIL MAUDE was greatly impressed on his last tour of this country with the recent progress made by American dramatists, and upon his return to London he wrote a piece about it for one of the London dailies.

"During the past three years," wrote the English actor, "I have come into intimate contact with the life, thought, and aspirations of the American stage. I am much impressed with the great effect the war has had upon American playwrights. English writers have been overwhelmed by the war.

"Numbers of our biggest dramatists have given us nothing for many months. That has furnished American playwrights with a big opportunity, and they are getting busy with typical Yankee push and go.

"At Minneapolis University, when invited to lecture on the drama, I found that the university had classes to teach the art and technique of playwriting. At Minnesota the drama was taught and studied in a similar way, while at Pittsburgh I found that at the Carnegie Institute budding playwrights could learn all about the grammar of acting for the sum of £8 a year. Harvard University is likewise hard at work along these lines; it was there that the man who wrote 'Romance' learned the technique of his craft.

"But I am shy at advocating again English schools for playwrights—although they must come. Three years ago I suggested something of the sort, and my chief reward was a column of concentrated jest and ridicule in Punch. But why should we go muddling along without any form of help from the educational world? Why should the art of essay writing be the only form of literary writing encouraged at our colleges and universities? Why not also witty dialogue, concise and crisp, and dramatic construction? Thousands of plays are written in England every year. Many of them teem with ideas and many contain good dialogue. But how much better they might be and how much more likely to be produced if the authors had graduated in the grammar of playwriting!

"Just think of the ridicule that was heaped upon the idea of a school for acting.

"'The actor is born, not made,' the critics yelled. But who today would dispute the innumerable successes that have come direct from Sir Herbert Tree's school? During the past year I have had wonderful confirmation of the practicability of the suggestion. America is not content to muddle along. And it is not chance but intelligently directed effort that is bringing the American author into the front rank today.

"But the English stage will change vastly after the war. The public will demand strong, human plays—plays of real strength with real men and women. The day of the flapper play is fast waning, and what I might call 'pap' plays will have gone for good. We are already tiring of the play that ends with a big query; problem plays have had their day. In New York I saw a really big thing, 'The Great Lover.' Curiously enough, the author was an Austrian, Leo Ditrichstein. Here were real men and women, characters capable of great emotions, of actions that convinced. I am waiting for a big play from Ian Hay, for instance."

Mr. Maude will return to New York early in the Fall, and in September will present a new play at the Empire. A comedy by Michael Morton and Stephen Leacock will probably be his first offering.

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FRED STONE, Dave Montgomery, Eddie, and all the rest of the "Chin-Chin" crew returned to town last week from Chicago, where they ended an engagement of twenty-one weeks last Sunday night. They will rest till August, when they will start out again to give the rest of the country a chance, because so far only Boston and Chicago have seen the piece, with the exception of Philadelphia, where "Chin-Chin" was born and spent the first two weeks of its life.

It will probably be many seasons before another musical comedy equals the marvelous record of "Chin-Chin." It was first presented at the Globe a year ago last September, and ran through till Summer, when a month's vacation was given the company. In August the run was resumed, and when the piece left the Globe in September it was still playing to capacity business. Fourteen weeks in Boston followed, and then came the Chicago engagement. The receipts for the two seasons have averaged more than $18,000 a week. Try that on your adding machine.

Charles Dillingham must be getting rather calloused to records. During the eight months the Hippodrome was open last season 2,116,110 persons saw its spectacle, an average of more than 5,000 a performance.

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MR. DILLINGHAM will have a chance to make another record next season—that of making the Century prosper—and, if he does, his accomplishment will be no less wonderful than was his resuscitation of the Hippodrome. Florenz Ziegfeld will be associated with him in managing the big playhouse, and while they do not take possession till July 1, they have begun to get their house in order.

The theatre world is awaiting with great interest the results of the association of these two most successful musical comedy producers in America. The two obtain similar results through entirely different methods. Mr. Dillingham leaves much of his preliminary work of production to his stage directors and puts the impress of his genius upon it when the final rehearsals begin. Mr. Ziegfeld, on the other hand, follows his productions through from the very beginnings and works out all of their details. Perhaps the very fact that their methods are so widely different will cause them to collaborate with even greater accord than they might if they both used the same tactics.

That Josef Urban is to do the settings for the Century productions augurs well for their visual side. He is eager to begin, realizing the possibilities the stage of the Century with its wonderful equipment offers. "Just wait till I get to the Century," he said the other day when a compliment was passed on the beauty of his decorations for the "Follies."

Heretofore all his work in this country has been done in a large studio near Boston, but it may be that he will transfer his plant to the Century and paint the production there.

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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS breezed into New York Thursday as fit as a pugilist on the eve of a championship bout. For a number of months he has been bounding through the movie fields of the Far West, riding, fighting, and smiling his way through five films, the central motif of all of which has been his winning personality. Some of the pictures have been shown here and the rest are still to be released.

One of the last ones for which he acted was a screen version of Bret Harte's story, "In the Carquines Woods." Scenically the picture is the most gorgeous he has ever seen, says Mr. Fairbanks. It was taken among the sequoia forests of California, and the great trees make such a beautiful background that Mr. Fairbanks marvels they have not been used before.

He played the rôle of Lo, the half-breed Indian who lived in a tree, and this modern Lo believes they discovered the identical tree in which his prototype lived. Mr. Fairbanks's first entrance is thrilling even for one of his pictures. From a point in a tree forty feet from the ground he makes an eight-foot leap to the top of a smaller pine which bends beneath his weight and the force of his jump to the ground, where it deposits him.

A string of real pugilists has been added to the Fairbanks company to play the numerous rôles of gunmen and various other kinds of bad men that abound in his pictures. When "Reggie Mixes In," a film which holds the record for thrilling fights, was photographed, a special hospital corps was needed to take care of the injured. The pugilists were told when they were hired that their work was to be the real thing, because Fairbanks was an amateur boxer of standing, a contemplation that pleased them mightily.

Mr. Fairbanks was in California when Sir Herbert Tree acted for his "Macbeth" picture, and the two became fast friends.

"It was delicious," the American actor said yesterday, "to see the distinguished English star, who is used to so much attention and homage at home, fraternizing with everybody in the picture colony. When he first arrived some of the cowboys approached him and said: 'Pardner, we don't know just what to call you. Some say it should be Sir Tree and others say Sir Herbert, and as a matter of fact we're up a tree ourselves.' 'Call me Oscar,' said Sir Herbert good-naturedly. After that they always slapped him on the back and joked with him and he loved it. Young Douglas Fairbanks, who can throw a rope with any cowboy now, asked him one day: 'Why do you lisp that way when you talk?' and Sir Herbert nearly died laughing."

Mr. Fairbanks has already begun work in the studios here on a picture half of whose action passes in the West and half in the East. He will remain here during the Summer, and in the Fall may head a troupe that will go to South America to make some pictures with the picturesque country of that continent for a background.



Marion Davies *in* "Ziegfeld Follies"
New Amsterdam
PHOTO BY SARONY



Florence Moore *in* "The Passing Show of 1916"
Winter Garden
PHOTO © STRAUSS PEYTON



Dolly Hackett *in* "The Passing Show of 1916"
Winter Garden
PHOTO BY SARONY

AS OTHERS SEE US IN "THE PASSING SHOW"

THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916," the fifth Winter Garden revue to bear this general title, will be seen for the first time Thursday night. Like its predecessors the entertainment is a combination of scenes travestying plays and events, past and present, and, like most of them, it is the work of Harold Atteridge. Sigmund Romberg, whose melodies have been heard at the Winter Garden before, composed some of the songs and Otto Motzan wrote the others.

The list of principals is a long one and contains some familiar and some new names. Ed Wynn, of last year's "Follies," will be one of the principal comedians, and Florence Moore, of the team of Montgomery and Moore, will be another. Frances Demarest, late of "The Blue Paradise," Swor and Mack, Fred Walton, William Philbrick, Elida Morris, Timberg and Darling, Hussey and Boyle, Dolly Hackett, George Baldwin, Mabel Ford, James Clemons, Ruth Randall, Stella Hoban, Dorothy Wahl, and the Countess Thamara Swirskaia will do their bits.

A ballet, of which Countess Swirskaia will be the première danseuse, will be a feature of the revue. Allen K. Foster staged the ballet and J. C. Huffman the remainder of the production.

Several thousand dollars were paid as premiums on seats for the opening night at an auction sale held last week. The premiums were donated by the Messrs. Shubert to one of the war charities.

THE GIRLS WHO USED TO LEAD THE CHORUS

WHERE are the chorus girls of yesteryear? What becomes of them?

Where, for instance, are the girls who tripped about so friskily on the little stage of the old Weber & Fields Music Hall? Where are those who trooped in and out in the dead and gone musical comedies of twenty years ago? Where are the chorus girls of yesteryear?

These burning questions were put to Lew Fields as one who ought to know. The questions were prompted by the sight of a sprightly pony ballet industriously adding ginger to "Step This Way," the revised version of "The Girl Behind the Counter," the old Herald Square success which has turned up this Summer at the Shubert Theatre. "Step This Way" may be said to revive the pony ballet, an institution which had rather been allowed to languish.

"Where are the chorus girls of yesteryear?" said Mr. Fields sagely. "Married and retired from the stage."

A bystanding cynic interrupted to say that he had been to a musical comedy not long ago and had seen them all still in the chorus, but he was properly ignored.

"I think you'll admit," continued Mr. Fields, "that the girls in the chorus at the old music hall were a comely lot. Nearly every one of them is happily married now. Many of them stepped off while they were still in our chorus and now every once in a while a very young and very pretty person will apply to me for a job and give as her credentials this simple statement:

"'My mother was in the chorus at Weber and Fields!'

"Every real girl in the chorus thinks she will end not as a wife but as a star in drama or opera, grand or comic. They all work toward that end. They all know that Elsie Ferguson and Pauline Chase were in the chorus once, that Lillian Russell was at Pastor's, that Virginia Earle, Edna May, and Madge Lessing sprang from the Casino chorus, that Alice Nielson and Lulu Glaser once tripped in the merry-merry. Many are called, but few are chosen and the rest get married. In England they marry titles. Here many of them have married particularly well.

"Where are the chorus girls of yesteryear? They're are at home rocking the cradle, watching the children at their homework or waiting for the pride of the family to come home from college."

"The Yankee Prince" Again.

The revival of George M. Cohan's musical play, "The Yankee Prince," at the Brighton Beach Music Hall has proved so popular that it will be continued this week, and "The Beauty Shop," announced for presentation, will be presented later. The cast includes Dave Mallen, Tyra Jeanne, William Sellery, Allan Ramsay, Ed Girard, Joseph Cary, and Will D. Howard. Matinée will be given Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Roof Top Fun.

The personnel of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic," the tabloid revue on the New Amsterdam Roof that begins after the theatres have dismissed their audiences, is constantly changing. William Rock and Frances White, Fred Nice and Ada May Weeks are among the latest additions to the list of entertainers. The Dolly Sisters have returned with some new dances.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Hit-the-Trail Holliday	Harris	Sept. 13
Fair and Warmer	Eltinge	Nov. 6
Katinka	Lyric	Dec. 23
Very Good Eddie	Casino	Dec. 24
The Cinderella Man	Hudson	Jan. 17
The Cohan Revue, 1916	Astor	Feb. 9
Justice	Candler	April 3
Hello, New York!	Columbia	May 15
A Lady's Name	Maxine Elliott	May 15
Molly O	Cort	May 20
How Britain Prepared (film)	Lyceum	May 22
Step This Way	Shubert	May 29
Civilization (film)	Criterion	June 2
Washington Square Players	Comedy	June 5
The Fall of a Nation (film)	Liberty	June 6
Macbeth (film)	Gaiety	June 12
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12

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PLUTO WATER

MR. ZIEGFELD AND HIS FOLLIES

THE fatigued broker, sitting in Centre-1 of the New Amsterdam, admiring the aesthetic lines of Mr. Ziegfeld's chorus and Mr. Urban's settings and laughing at the drolleries of Fannie Brice, doesn't realize that the frothy entertainment before him was prepared through endless sleepless nights. He only remembers that it was uncomfortably warm in the street in the afternoon, and, if he gives the matter a thought, merely reflects that the theatrical manager who can put on one Summer revue and make it earn a quarter of a million dollars has a pretty soft cinch.

But Florenz Ziegfeld, pacing back and forth in the foyer and planning switches and outs, knows better. He knows that the midsummer night's frolic that is making the audience gasp with wonder at its lavishness and gurgle with glee at its humor did not just happen over night, but that it is the finished product of a lifetime devoted to building these entertainments. He remembers his reputation and the $500,000 investment at stake, and he makes a mental note about the deletion of a song and sighs for the care-free life of a broker.

"I know it looks easy," said Mr. Ziegfeld the other day in the grill of the Knickerbocker, "making one production a year and concentrating most of my time and energy on that, but it is more difficult than it seems. The secret of the success of the 'Follies' is that I devote the year to it. As soon as one is out of the way I begin making plans for the next, and I never get out of touch with the current edition. About once every two weeks, no matter where the show is, I visit it, and the company never knows when I am coming. That keeps them up to the mark and a performance in San Francisco or Detroit is just as good as one in New York. And it is the same performance, too. From the beginning I have made it a rule that the original company be sent on tour, and that is one reason why the show has prospered so on the road.

"There are 118 principals and chorus people in the new show, and to take that many different personalities and blend them into an harmonious whole is not the easiest thing in the world. Each chorus girl wants to be on the end and in the front row, and as there are only two ends and one front row in the final analysis it requires the utmost tact and diplomacy to make each feel she is the most talented even if she has to go to the back row for some of the numbers. They don't hesitate to take advantage of you, either, and when they know you have bought seven or eight pairs of shoes and stockings and as many costumes for them their haughtiness increases. Your principals are recruited from vaudeville, musical comedy, burlesque, pictures and the legitimate drama, and things that are new and fitted to their special talents must be found for them to do.

"The foundation of the 'Follies,' is, of course, its beautiful girls, and I begin assembling them first. My revues are noted for their handsome women, and while there can be no doubt about their beauty, there is no reason why I should have prettier choruses than other managers, since the same source of supply is available to them. I think the costuming has a lot to do with it. I have taken girls from other shows who didn't give the impression of great pulchritude, and when they had been properly gowned they were quite wonderful. I pass upon every costume personally, and the gowns make up one of the biggest items of expense in a 'Follies' production. The silver brocade cloth in the gowns in the last scene was among the last goods to come out of Germany. Those dresses alone cost $200 apiece.

"It is not hard to assemble the necessary beauty, because the girls know the opportunities of advancement, of the chances of becoming principals if they show talent. The most difficult task is to get the right kind of comedy. We start with an idea for a comedy scene, and then build it up at rehearsals, the author, the player, every one, in fact, making suggestions. The songs are not so much of a problem, though it is no easy matter to get good songs.

"When the show has been put together we take it to Atlantic City and there the real job of whipping it into shape for New York begins. The finale of the second act is apt to become the opening scene and the third number the grand finale before we get through. There is no way of telling what an audience will like until you try it on an audience, and for the man who can say what the public will laugh at or applaud a million dollars a year is waiting. The people in these revues are pretty smart; they go about a lot and know the theatre. But I have always found it to be the rule that a song they thought was great or a line or scene they considered funny the audience wouldn't have anything to do with. That is why the 'Follies' is a much better show the third week of its engagement than the opening night."

Mr. Ziegfeld's success as a musical comedy producer is due in large measure to his ingenuity in giving variety to his productions. Thus the current edition of the "Follies," while suggesting its original prototype, is vastly different. When a feature proves popular he may retain it for a second season, but rarely longer than that. For a number of years a patriotic tableau of some sort was a regular part of the revue, and while he was importuned by all of his advisers to have such a number this year he omitted it for the very reason that it was not new. His appreciation of the genius of Josef Urban was an indication of his flair for the effective and courage to depart from the beaten path. Mr. Urban's art had been exhibited here on the grand opera and legitimate stages, but it remained for Mr. Ziegfeld to imagine how great an adornment the gorgeous backgrounds of the Viennese painter would be to musical comedy. The story of how Urban became linked with the "Follies" illustrates Mr. Ziegfeld's ability to pass quick judgment.

"When 'The Garden of Paradise' was playing its brief engagement at the Park," he said, "Gene Buck and I passed the theatre one night. He suggested that we go in and I replied that it seemed to be a failure, so there was no reason why we should. Buck said he had heard the scenery was quite unusual and might be worth looking at, so we went in.

"There were about thirty people in the audience, but by the end of the first act I knew I wanted the artist who painted the scenes. We went outside and asked about him and some one said he was in Pabst's next door. We found Urban in the cafe drinking a glass of beer, and after introducing ourselves I asked him if he had any work on hand. He said he had some orders ahead and I asked how much he would make between then—it was January—and June. 'About $10,000,' he answered. 'Here is a check for $10,000,' I told him. 'Consider yourself engaged by me to do the "Follies."'

"We went to Indianapolis to see the show on tour, and he caught the idea of the entertainment quickly. The failure of 'The Garden of Paradise' was largely due to the long waits between scenes' necessitated by the heavy scenery. There can be no waits in the 'Follies'; something must be happening every minute, and to do this there must be an alternation of 'scenes in one' and heavier scenes. He adapted his art to the new requirements, and the result was a great success. I can't imagine an edition of the 'Follies' without him now. I believe, and he thinks, too, that he has done his best work in the new show. And I might say the second act is the best act I ever turned out. Urban is not only a great painter; he is a genius in creating lighting effects. On the opening night at the New Amsterdam everything went badly because there hadn't been opportunity for lighting rehearsals, and Urban was broken-hearted. The next night I turned the stage over to him, with the crew, and he stayed there till 7 o'clock in the morning showing them how to get effects he had planned. The result is truly marvelous."

The "Follies" have undergone a complete transformation since the first revue of the series in 1907. It cost only $13,000 to stage that first show and the weekly upkeep was only $1,800. Before the curtain went up on the new series $100,000 had been spent and the weekly overhead is $14,000! But when the Summer's engagement plays to receipts of about $18,000 a week and the holiday weeks bring $25,000 each and the first night receipts are $18,000 there are still profits to be made. The record of the first show, which earned over $200,000, has not been broken, however.

Then the tone of the entertainment is perceptibly higher. Somewhere a few years back the revue lost some of its Parisian tang till now it is quite uniformly innocuous. Or is it that we are more sophisticated? Mr. Ziegfeld says it is a little of both.

"As the public of the revue became larger," said Mr. Ziegfeld, "it was no longer necessary to give it this flavor. The 'Follies' were never as wicked as they were painted and as we love to think they were. The thing the public flocked to see in 1907 was the girl lifting her skirt as she left the stage door and the blind man raising his shield to look. That seems tame enough now, but ten years ago it was considered most daring. We have come so far since then that if I wanted to give the public a thrill now I wouldn't know just how to go about it."

A Birthday Party.

The eighth anniversary of the opening of the New Brighton Theatre will be celebrated this week with a special program. Jack Wilson will give his "Impromptu Revue," Amelia Stone and Armand Kalisz will be seen in a miniature operetta, entitled "Mamzelle Caprice," and Nellie V. Nichols will sing some new songs. Marion Morgan's dancers will give a program of classical dances.

Out at Luna.

A country circus in which there are all of the favorite acts of the one-ring show is one of the free features at Luna. David Horsely's Bostock animal arena is one of the popular attractions.

Uptown 22-24-26 West 34th St.

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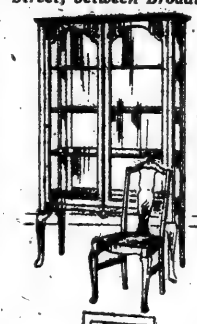
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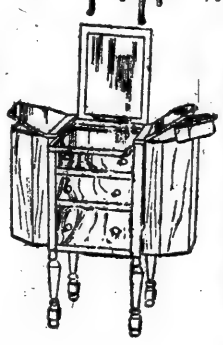


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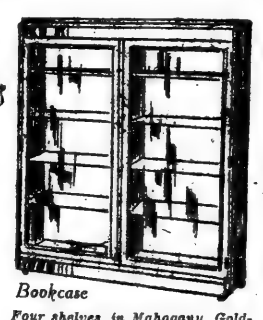
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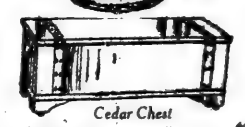
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SPEAR'S —OPEN— SATURDAY EVENINGS

Downtown Sixth Avenue at 16th Street

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN.



Lillian Read in "Civilization."—Criterion.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Theda Bara in "East Lynne."

STRAND—Victor Moore in "The Clown"; a star cast in "Diana the Huntress."

NEW YORK THEATRE—Monday, Alice Brady in "La Bohème."

RIALTO—Frank Keenan in "The Phantom."

BROADWAY—Louise Huff in "Destiny's Toy."

GLOBE—"Quo Vadis?" and Billie Burke in "Gloria's Romance."

81ST STREET—First half of week, William H. Thompson in "The Dividend"; second half, Lillian Gish in "An Innocent Magdalene."

AMERICAN—German war pictures.

STANDARD—"Ramona."

COLONIAL—"Where Are My Children?"

23D STREET—Monday, Dorothy Bernard in "The Sins of Men."

THE crying need of the movies is ideas. In their onward sweep they have devoured so many novels, short stories, and plays that the stock of available plots is about depleted and the more aggressive producers are casting about for stories for their pictures. Recently William A. Brady began a scenario contest for the World Film Corporation, of which he is now managing director, and now comes the Famous Players Film Company with an offer of $1,000 each for 100 scenarios suitable for the type of films made by its studios.

This company's campaign for fresh material is significant because the policy pursued during its three or four years of life has been to translate successful plays and novels into films. The fact that it is now in the market for original scenarios indicates that it can no longer depend on the drama and fiction shelves of the libraries for its celluloid fodder.

The campaign differs from the usual contest in that no prizes will be given, and that only ideas that meet certain definite requirements will be accepted. Those that measure up to this standard will be purchased at the set price of $1,000. The offer will hold good until 100 scripts have been accepted.

The story may touch upon almost any subject, though lurid melodramas or stories of a political or religious nature will not stand much chance. If they are particularly adapted to the company's stars—Mary Pickford, Marguerite Clark, Pauline Frederick, and Hazel Dawn—they are apt to meet with favor.

Meanwhile Mr. Brady's contest is speeding onward. A deluge of mail is swamping the World offices daily, and already nearly 50,000 manuscripts have been submitted. The world and his wife are quite sure that they have a great idea for a photoplay and are losing no time in submitting it. Some of those who have sent stories or synopses are telegraphers, a coal miner, a stone cutter, a United States Congressman, a librarian, a Secretary to a Cabinet member, a Secretary to a railroad President, students at Vassar, Dartmouth, Columbia, Cornell, Tuskegee, Notre Dame, and St. Mary's; several priests, a Unitarian minister, a Uruguayan diplomat, a member of the Canadian Parliament, a Corporal in the Northwest Mounted Police, the owner of a saloon at El Paso, Texas, an oil well driller, a glass blower, an undertaker, a life prisoner at the Michigan City, (Ind.,) prison, and an inmate of the Elmira Reformatory.

So far the contest has come up to expectations in the matter of available ideas. The manuscripts are read as soon as they are received and if they possess any merit are passed on for more thorough examination. If they survive a second reading they are sent to Mr. Brady. Out of 4,000 read more than 200 have been given a second reading. Sixty-six have been judged of unusual merit and ten have been selected as worthy of being produced without being rewritten. Over 1,000 have been returned as entirely unavailable.

The 2,500 feet of submarine scenes and battles which form one of the most interesting features of "Civilization," Thomas H. Ince's film spectacle at the Criterion Theatre, were actually made aboard real sea sharks of Uncle Sam's Navy. It was through the instigation of J. Parker Read, Jr., Mr. Ince's personal representative, that the United States Government agreed to co-operate in the taking of this portion of the film. It is customary for the Navy in its quarterly practise off Point Loma, San Diego, to use for target practice an old discarded steamer or freight vessel. Mr. Read agreed to furnish the battleship seen in "Civilization" for this purpose and on behalf of Mr. Ince to pay for the expensive torpedoes and shells used in the fray. The Government agreed to furnish two battleships, two torpedo boat destroyers, one cruiser, and two submarines, the latter of the H boat class.

The battle as fought for the movies actually lasted twenty-seven minutes. There were 600 shots fired by the navy men, and another 600 shots fired into the air, for the most part, by the hired motion picture soldiers. Of the real shots fired by the United States Navy men, each one carefully timed and placed, 92 per cent. were effective.

De Wolf Hopper, who has had charge of the subscription list at the Triangle-Fine Arts studio, has notified the Actors' Fund of America that his list has exceeded the twelve-hundred-dollar mark and that before the time expires for contributions to be made it will be considerably larger. Heading the list is David W. Griffith, and among others whose names appear on it are Sir. Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Hopper, Douglas Fairbanks, Norma Talmadge, Fay Tincher, Constance Collier, Wilfred Lucas, John Emerson, Allan Dwan, and Owen Moore.

For some of the scenes in the new Fox photoplay starring Bertha Kalich the entire company was transferred to Redbank, N. J. In a search for a good setting Director James Vincent discovered a beautiful estate on a hill. Inquiry revealed that the estate belonged to E. Drexel Godfrey.

Mr. Godfrey was extremely cordial to the Fox players, invited them to his home, and willingly gave his consent to their taking as many pictures as they liked on his grounds. He then announced to them that he had a projecting machine of his own set up in his house, and a small camera for taking moving pictures.

At nights, during the stay of the company, Mr. Godfrey invited them to his house, entertained them, and showed them moving pictures in which they themselves had acted. In the day he would follow them about the grounds, watching the camera work. Many of his friends came around, and a temporary camping outfit was arranged, consisting chiefly of a great supply of cushions. When scenes were shifted to other parts of the estate, the cushions followed on a large wagon, and the temporary seats for spectators were set up.

"Quo Vadis?" the first of the big feature pictures to be presented as a full evening's entertainment in a Broadway theatre, will be revived tomorrow at the Globe. George Kleine, producer of the Billie Burke serial, "Gloria's Romance," also produced "Quo Vadis?" and he has arranged to show the latter in conjunction with the former picture at the Globe. Since its original presentation at the Astor Theatre in 1913 it has been condensed so that now it is unreeled in an hour and a half.

The movies have discovered Greek mythology, and this week at the Strand the first film based on the legendary heroes and heroines of Hellas will be shown. It is called "Diana the Huntress," and for it Lionel Braham, Paul Swan, Grace Osborne, Mary Navarra, and Percy Richards, the Adonis of the white outing costume familiar to all who walk the avenue, acted. Francis Trevelyan Miller, who made the script for the camera, has this to say of the Greek Goddess as a film favorite:

"It is a pleasure to present the beautiful love story of Diana as an inspiring tribute to the nobility of virtue, dramatized from the adventures and exploits of the Grecian classics. The producers, I fully believe, have achieved an artistic triumph; every moment in this drama is an exquisite picture in itself. It is a series of several hundred little masterpieces in art and nature that unfold in perfect sequence the purest love story ever told.

"We have endeavored to preserve all the poetic beauty of Grecian mythology while interpreting its intense human passions. The nymphs in their classic dancing present a symphony in grace and motion which reaches its artistic climax in the mist dance and the poses from the old masters.

"This production claims distinction as the innovator of the 'color sense' in motion pictures. It is beautified by symphonic effects adapted from the color scale introduced by the Russian Symphony Orchestra. Every changing variation in tone is intended to interpret the human instincts as they are being unfolded in the drama; blue is virtue, red is passion, gold is intellect, green is regeneration. These colors weave their own psychological revelations through the drama, rhapsodies as exquisite as those of Rembrandt or Turner."

Rhapsodies is the word, Mr. Miller.

The ingenuity of the motion-picture producer sometimes can turn the most adverse weather into a blessing in disguise, as the Famous Players Film Company clearly demonstrated by adopting the recent wet spell to its own purposes. The producers were about to begin work [illegible] when, in sympathy's sake, was to live in a garret from which she crept forth every day to toil in the factory. Nothing was said concerning the condition of the roof over the child's head, but when the rain had persisted for three days the director in charge of the production had an inspiration. Why not have the roof a leaky one, with the water coming in on the girl? It would pile on the sympathy very effectively. No sooner suggested than adopted.

The scene representing the garret was moved to one corner of the studio, the glass roof over that portion was removed, and a canvas, with holes at the proper places to give the illusion of a badly neglected roof, was stretched over the scene. With the studio lights arranged at strategic points that were free from the descending rains the scene was photographed, and the heroine went through her daily suffering in the most approved manner.

Henry Ainley, whose splendid characterization of the rôle of the artist in Arnold Bennett's "The Great Adventure" contributed so much to the popularity of that comedy when it ran for more than a year at the Ringsway, London, will be seen here shortly as the star of a film version of Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau." Mr. Ainley acted the dual rôles of King Rudolf V. of Ruritania and Rudolf Rassendyll. The picture is a Bluebird production and was photographed in England with some of the most picturesque rural spots for the background.

Every time William S. Hart finishes a motion-picture play he regards it as fresh proof that the photoplay of the West must ring true to life. Hart was born in the Dakotas and knew the privations, struggles, and dreams of the pioneer period, because his parents were [illegible] the dangers, the dramatic [illegible] of the first photoplay makers for either not touching or distorting the fine human qualities, courage, and aspirations of the pioneers.

"Of course the real West had its gay, hard-riding cowboys, its Indian battles and stirring action in the open," said the Triangle star. "That is part of the romance, but not the heart of it. It was because the first picture makers made husks of souls that they lost their public, which tired, as it always will, of falsity.

"I can say with conviction that the real keynote of that day was not license and lawlessness, but the noble fight of the pioneers against those things. The early settlers were obsessed by the ambition for what we know as civilization, for an established order, for education and the clean living that those things bring. Though widely scattered, dreadfully poor and almost unaided by the Government they fought a magnificent fight and they won.

"That is the real story of the West, and it is far more romantic than the other."

"I believe that there is today an opportunity such as has never before existed for authors with real material for the cinema," says Thomas Dixon. "The prolific novelist must realize its possibilities. And the producer must realize the need of just such material as the novelist can furnish, and the only successful plan is to accept this material on a royalty basis. This adjustment is the crying need of the screen today."

There is a great deal of truth in Mr. Dixon's statement. Unquestionably the demand for good material is greater than ever before, and the production of Mr. Dixon's picture, "The Fall of a Nation," has emphasized that need.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

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Book and Lyrics by Geo. V. Hobart and Gene Buck. Music by Louis Hirsch. Jerome Kern and Dave Stamper. Scenery by Joseph Urban. Staged by Ned Wayburn.
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CINDERELLA MAN
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6TH MONTH
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John Barrymore
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MISS BILLIE BURKE IN "GLORIA'S ROMANCE"
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MISS BURKE in CHAPTER 8 "GLORIA'S ROMANCE."
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IMMORTAL PICTURE DRAMA
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THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
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In a comedy bill of one-act plays: Honorable Lover, Helena's Husband, Clod, Patsilin.

Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2.00.
CASINO
THE SMARTEST AND BRIGHTEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON
VERY GOOD EDDIE
7TH MONTH
Popular Matinee Wednesday, $1 and $1.50

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. 'Phone 1476—Bryant. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50
"Miss Tempest was irresistible. As a cook she is a scorcher." —Herald.
"Miss Tempest strikes it at last." —Tribune.
MARIE TEMPEST
"Unfailingly entertaining." —Times.
In a Comedy By Cyril Harcourt, author of "A Pair of Silk Stockings."
A LADY'S NAME
with W. GRAHAM BROWNE.

LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway 'Phone 3216 Bryant
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50.
7TH MONTH
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Presents
The Season's Musical Hit
KATINKA
with T. ROY BARNES
By Hauerbach and Frimi, authors of "High Jinks" and "Firefly."

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. of B'way. Phone 6459 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50.
"Zipped right up to the minute." —Herald.
"Full of gayety and laughter and summer melody." —Eve. Sun.
LEW FIELDS
"Funniest show in town." —Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
"Has snap and ginger. Sets a fast pace." —World.
STEP THIS WAY
"Lew Fields makes a huge success." —Tribune.

WEBER'S 29th St. and Broadway. Continuous 1 to 11 P. M.
THE ITALIAN JOURNAL Presents
Italian Official War Pictures
—25c, 35c, 50c. Box Seats $1.00—

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BRADY MADE
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ALICE BRADY
as "Mimi" in a Picturization of Henri Murger's Famous Story,
LA Vie Dle BOHEME
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LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE
BROADWAY AND 45TH STREET.
Also Playing:
MONDAY: Adelphi—Bedford—Costello—Folly—Loew's Circle—Loew's Broadway.
TUESDAY: Bay Ridge—Bedford—Jones Folly—Odeon.
WEDNESDAY: Arverne Strand—Bedford—Fulton—Jones Folly—Regun.
THURSDAY: 86th St. National—Avenue B—New Kingston.
FRIDAY: Jones Comedy—National—Riverside—Riverview—Sumner.
SATURDAY: Loew's National—Savoy—Morningside.

Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.00. EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Mon. Mat., June 19.
THE AMERICAN COMEDIENNE
IRENE FRANKLIN
with BURTON GREEN at the PIANO.
OFFERING CHARACTER TYPES IN SONGS.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—RECENT FEATURES OF ZIEGFELD FOLLIES.
GEORGE WHITE AND LUCILLE CAVANAGH
In a 1916 Presentation of Dances, Songs and Costumes. Scenery by Joseph Urban.
ADDED FEATURE. HARRY GREEN & CO. ADDED FEATURE.
In the season's greatest comedy playlet, "THE CHERRY TREE," by Aaron Hoffmahn.
THE 12 SPEED MECHANICS
INTRODUCED BY LONEY HASKELL—THE UNIQUE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
NAT NAZARRO & CO. AL HERMAN THE BLACK LAUGH. WHITE & CLAYTON
2D SENSATIONAL WEEK—RUSSIA'S SUPREME DANCING STAR.
THEODORE KOSLOFF
with VLASTA MASLOVA AND 12 BRILLIANT STARS OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN BALLET.
Coleman's Famous Russian Orchestra. New Artists, New Ballets, Leon Baker Settings.

STANDARD B'WAY & 90TH ST. Twice Daily 2 AND 8 P.M.
Beginning To-morrow Afternoon
(FOR ONE WEEK ONLY)
W. H. CLUNE Presents
RAMONA
Combined Photo Play, Drama & Opera. Adapted from Helen Hunt Jackson's Story of Early California and the Mission Indians.
Identically as Presented at the 44th St. Theatre.
AFTERNOONS 25c AND 50c
EVENINGS 25c, 50c AND 75c

NewBrighton Mat. Daily 2:30 Beg. June 19.
8th Anniversary—Programme of Stars.
JACK WILSON & CO.
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COLUMBIA B'WAY AND 47TH ST. TEL. 167 BRYANT.
6TH WEEK
LEW KELLY AND HIS ASSOCIATE PLAYMAKERS IN HE'S A NEW YORKER
All Fun. Melody. Beauty. Pretty Girls.
AND IT'S ALL BRAND NEW
It is unqualifiedly the BIGGEST HIT ON BROADWAY
A Tip to Those Who Have Saved Theatre Money
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE
Pop. Prices. Smoke if you want to.

F. F. PROCTOR'S BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
125th St. Nr. 3d Av. GUZMANI 3, FLO. KARL & CO., Gorman & Gorman, Holly & Hobin, Thurber & Madison, Crawford & Montrose, Theda Bara, in "Sapho."
58th St. At 3d Av. VICTORIA 4, McDevitt, Kelly & Lucy, Kerr & Burton, Jack Onri, Weir & Scott, Richie & Burt, Fam's Keystone com. Cont. 11 to 11.
23d St. Nr. 6th Av. Today: Vaude. Concert. 8 ALL-STAR ACTS. Mon., Dr. Guy Bernard, "Sins of Men"
5th Av. B'way & 28th St. EMMA CARUS & Harry Comer, Arthur Deagon, Baker & Janis, The Gascoigne's, The Bevans, Fisher & Wallen, and many others.
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX Continued Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. Finn & Rockwood & Zellon, "The Masked Rider."
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15 BEGINNING THIS MONDAY (MONDAY) JENNAWAY'S BATTLES AT VERDUN, BALLET CLASSIQUE, RESERVED SEATS, ALL SEATS NEIL McKINLEY & STRESS. 25c, 35c, 50c
PALISADES PARK OPPOSITE WEST 130TH STREET FERRY
Theatre Thos. Evs. Continuous Vaudeville. SURF BATHING NOW OPEN.

RIALTO B'way, 42d St. Mats. 15-25. Eves. 25-50. Continuous from Noon. Largest, Best Orchestra & Organ in any theatre in the world. FRANK KEENAN & Enid Markey in a Triangle Picture, "The Phantom" and Keystone Comedy.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. To-day and All Week. Tom Moore in "The Crown" A Lasky Paramount Picture "DIANA," a Motion Picture Classic Strand Orchestra & Soloists.

STEEPLECHASE Coney's Only Funny Place. Bathing Beach and 3 Great Pools. Day and Night Racing.

ALICE BAZAAR GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
For the Relief of the War Sufferers in the Allied Countries
NOW OPEN FROM 1 to 11 P. M.
UNTIL JUNE 24

LUNA THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND FREE
Band Concerts
BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL AND BONAVITA ARENA
Dancing Contests Wed., Thurs.



THE FALL OF A NATION
3RD WEEK
AMERICA'S GREATEST PATRIOTIC SPECTACLE!!
THOMAS DIXON'S THRILLING STORY,
VICTOR HERBERT'S ENTRANCING MUSIC.
LIBERTY THEATRE, WEST 42D ST.
To-day at 2:15. To-night at 8:15.
AND TWICE DAILY.
PRICES: DAILY MATINEE, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
EVGS. & SAT. MAT., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.
THE PICTURE THAT ROUSES THE SPIRIT OF 1776


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REQUESTS SUPPLIES FOR VERDUN VICTIMS

War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies Issues Appeal.

$50,000 FOR ARMENIANS

Richard Harding Davis's Last Story Was a Plea for Tobacco for Canada's Soldiers.

The War Relief Clearing House for France and her allies, 40 Wall Street, has received cable dispatches from France stating that the need for surgical dressings and other hospital and emergency supplies is urgent, as a result of the operations at Verdun. One cable message states that the most urgent needs at the present time are rubber gloves, sheetings, and cushions, adhesive plasters, thermometers, gauze, muslin and cotton bandages, compresses and dressings of all kinds. Money for the purchase of surgical instruments is also needed.

The War Relief Clearing House was organized a year ago, with the sanction of the French Government, and at the present time is co-operating with 4,826 relief organizations, societies, schools, churches, clubs, and individuals at the head of small circles, in various parts of the United States, Canada, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba, and Bermuda. Joseph H. Choate is the Honorary President and A. Barton Hepburn the active head of the organization in this country, while H. H. Harjes of Morgan, Harjes & Co. is in charge of the work in France. Among the members of the American committee are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry W. Taft, W. Forbes Morgan, Robert Bacon, Myron T. Herrick, William F. McCombs, and Ralph J. Preston.

Supplies Transported Free.

The French Line provides free transportation for shipments consigned to the War Relief Clearing House, and in order further to facilitate the work of the organization the French Government has waived all import duties and grants free transportation of the supplies over the railroads of France. The office of the Clearing House in New York calls attention to the desire of the French Line that shipments be packed in bags or wooden boxes not exceeding eight cubic feet in measurement, and that the boxes should be substantially built, and, when possible, bound with metal strips. All non-breakable articles, such as clothing, blankets, and rubber goods, should be strongly and compactly wrapped, preferably in burlap. Donations of such supplies should be sent properly packed, to the warehouse of the Clearing House, 133 Charlton Street. Cash gifts should be sent to 40 Wall Street.

The French branch of the organization has inaugurated a system of distribution whereby investigating committees carefully determine the needs of sufferers and supervise the distribution of all supplies. Shipments are always forwarded on the first available steamer after receipt at the warehouse.

The American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross War Relief Fund, in New York, was increased last week to $7,598,185.55. During the week the Red Cross shipped large consignments of supplies to Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Malta, Egypt, and Holland. Subscriptions should be sent to 120 East Twenty-second Street. Gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Sinderen	$200	Anonymous	$100
Sunshine Dahlia	110	man	69
Van Cortland Ch.		Westchester R. C.	55
Red Cross	100	Miss E. S. Underwood	10
Miss E. W. Frothingham	100		

For French Orphans.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund, of which Miss Lusita A. Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is the Chairman in this country, now totals more than $84,400. Of this amount $3,542 was received last week. The committee works under the patronage of President Poincaré of France. Subscriptions should be sent to Walter W. Price, Treasurer, 111 Broadway. New gifts acknowledged yesterday were:

Mrs. M. Alexander	$545	Mrs. E. C. Johnston	$36
Mrs. P. Baerwald	114	Mrs. L. S. Butler	150
Mrs. L. S. Butler	150	and Mrs. C. W. L. B. Epstein	100
Leavitt	15	Junior Committee	600
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. O. G. Jennings	250	Marsters	25
Mrs. I. A. Kip, Jr.	250	B. McGirkin	5
Dance, Montclair	162	Miss F. B. Nugent	36
A. D. Thomson	500	Mrs. J. W. Prevost	32
Mrs. F. A. Burlingame	15	Presby. Ch., Belle Vernon, Penn.	10
P. Beresford	10	Miss L. Simons	16
C. A. Cowles	36	Mr. and Mrs. T. W. H. Collins	72
Mrs. G. R. Dyer	36	Spellman	72
Mrs. W. Farrand	36	Mrs. H. T. Schriver	36
Misses Farrand	36	H. L. Tilney	36
Mrs. W. James	36	Mrs. G. J. Whelan	74

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, subscriptions to which should be addressed to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 52 William Street, continues to rapidly increase its fund, which now totals more than $4,100,000. New gifts follow:

Rio de Janeiro Committee	$1,546	Stockton Com.	$73
J. Wineburgh	1,000	Fort Wayne L. H. B. S.	10
Kansas City Com.	5,000	N. Brody	40
Cedar Rapids Com.	258	H. A. Scholle	25
Cumberland Com.	100	Dr. N. Krushal	10
Waco Com.	150	S. Wacht	50
Cornell University	91	H. Shevits	10
J. S. F.	318	Dr. I. H. Stalper	1
Cong. G. of Israel	250	J. Klein	44
Nashville Com.	200	J. Leavitt	10
Woodbine Com.	100	A. Breslauer	12
Hammond Com.	250	Hazelton C. of J. W.	44
Akron F. of J.	1,000	E. Schofield	10
H. S. Rosenbaum	50	J. H. Silverstein	17
Dr. A. L. Wolbarst	10	M. R. Ryttenberg	10
Natchez Com.	10	Miss E. Surtzer	10
A. Behal & Co.	10	H. Intermediate Schs.	26
Billings Com.	25	A. I. Esberg	50
D. Shapiro	25	M. Dettelbach	25
Alpena L. H. B. Society	25	A. Adler	10
Gary Com.	9	R. P. Lewis	25
C. Kline	50	I. Kommel	15
M. W. Benjamin	15	Rev. J. Blau	10
Marshall Com.	10	S. Blumenthal	25
G. Lubarsky	20	Bisbee Com.	20
P. Kramer	10	S. J. Hall & Sons	10

For Polish Scholars.

The Polish University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund, 33 West Forty-second Street, acknowledges the following donations for destitute professors, scientists, scholars, and students who are refugees in France and Switzerland:

Drs. W. J. and C. H. Mayo	$100	Alfred H. Cowles	$100
George L. Rives	25	Norman Criddle	20
Friend	50	Miss S. Masters	25
Miss H. Merrill	25	Dr. D. W. Ross	50
Col. R. B. Ricketts	25	Mrs. S. M. Milliken	50
Mrs. H. J. R. Edgar	15	Smaller gifts	145
		Various	1,500

For French Women and Children.

The Fund for the Relief of the Women and Children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals nearly $190,000. These new gifts are acknowledged:

Mrs. H. I. Barbey	$500	J. W. Moore	$10
H. O. Underwood	100	Mrs. R. Tower	10
L. C. Burr	100	Miss E. C. Larson	50
Alliance Fr. Norfolk	144	Cong. Ch., Cambridge	10
Mrs. A. P. Loring	100	C. E. Cotting	50
Dr. E. C. Streeter	100	F. S. Snyder	25
Miss E. Scovill	200	Mrs. L. Demgtre	10
Miss E. W. Watson	500	J. M. Hixon	25
E. D. Monfort	10	Mrs. F. L. Pratt	25
Misses Renwick	20	T. S. Hothany	25
Miss A. E. Beall	50	S. N. Bond	10
Miss J. H. Atwater	20	Dr. and Mrs. C. Dunham	20
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Beals	50	Mrs. E. S. Beck	25
J. E. Rothwell	10	E. Dizabeau	10
H. E. Goldschwalt	10	A. C. Burnham	10
C. J. Nichols	25	Mlle. D. Faure	10
Miss C. E. Comstock	10	W. M. Aikman	20
Mrs. C. A. Herter	25	C. R. Van Vorst	50
R. C. Allen	25	Mrs. G. C. Thomas	10
Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Hothwell	50	Mrs. J. Auerbach	10
Miss H. L. Satterlee	20	N. Y. Blue Print Co.	10
A. Willey	10	Miss M. L. Parkin	10
F. W. Mudge	50	Mrs. F. E. Guerin	10
F. K. Webster	10	Mrs. J. J. Chapman	25
Mr. and Mrs. W. Endicott	10	E. A. Day	13
J. P. Milliken	10	Mrs. M. E. Soper	50
		Mrs. R. S. Minot	10

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid, which devotes its work to the relief of war sufferers in France, has collected to date more than $25,500. Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the head of this fund, the executive offices of which are at 293 Fifth Avenue. The new gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

Anonymous	$100	Camp Fire Girls	$36
Mrs. A. E. Beall	50	C. R. Robinson	72
Miss M. L. Strang	12	Mrs. E. F. Bateson	24
Mrs. C. W. Chapin	72	Mrs. J. H. Robinson	18
Mrs. H. W. Chittenden	12	Mrs. A. H. Miller	12
Various	84	Mrs. G. F. Willcox	18

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, reports new collections totaling $8,440.61. Harry Fischel, 63 Park Row, is the Treasurer of the committee. New gifts follow:

M. Schwartz	$60	Newburyport Com.	$23
J. Hollman	15	C. Rosenberg	86
Lad. Fund, Baltimore	200	H. A. S., Gloversville, N. Y.	15
Binghamton Com.	125	Gloversville Com.	25
Rabbi A. Lippman	20	Rock Island Com.	176
I. O. B. S., Greensburg, Penn.	52	Cleveland Com.	570
Cong. Ahavas Chesed	42	Brighton Pk. Cong.	15
Mobile Com.	51	K. Friedman	200
B. Glasur	11	Adas Ier. and Chev. Cong.	12
Cong. Ohave Zedek	31	Kansas City Com.	273
Cong. E. C. M. H.	76	Cong. A. Achim	100
Pittsfield Com.	32	Lad. Soc., Mobile	50
G. Newman	10	Wmsbg. Staff	10
J. Rubinstein	10	Jacksonville Com.	31
Ahavath Z. G.	85	N. Gieser	20
Hebrew Lad. Mahanoy City, Penn.	20	Livingston & Travis	50
Amsterdam, N. Y.	24	M. M. Travis	50
Falmgold	81	Rabbi J. N. Rosenberg	70
Com. Biddeford and Saco, Me.	50	Gloversville, N. Y.	30
Yonkers Com.	72	Salem (Mass.) Com.	115
Fund, Birmingham, Ala.	150	J. W. S. R. Soc., Los Angeles	1,000
Rev. J. Baron	20	Dunkirk Com.	55
H. Sholiton	45	Rev. L. Ch. M. Kanter	45
Cong. Sons of Samuel	10	N. S. Handler	45
M. Federhand	31	J. Schetzer	80
Minsky Bros.	18	Rabbi B. Gittelson	50
Y. M. H. C., Sydney, N. S.	20	Rev. E. Edelson	50
F. Silberman	20	Rev. D. Kagesh	92
I. Clark	47	Smaller amounts	113
F. O. J. F.	40	Institutions, Palestine	1,222
		Individuals, Palestine	820

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which supplies comfort kits to the soldiers of France, has collected to date more than $140,000. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to Francis Roche, Secretary, Room 122, the Vanderbilt Hotel. New gifts follow:

Miscellaneous	$10	Entertainm't Com.	$35
Mrs. W. B. Cockran	25	Mrs. J. H. Metcalf	10
T. Hastings	50	B. M. Baruch	25
Mrs. A. E. Beall	50	Mrs. H. P. King	10
Mrs. H. S. Hyde	25	Anonymous	10
Mrs. L. B. Preston	10		

The British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, 542 Fifth Avenue, of which Major L. L. Seaman is President and Henry Clews the Treasurer, announced yesterday that the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen, who are now in this country, have become members of its Board of Patrons. Mr. Clews acknowledges these new donations:

Mrs. C. V. Barton	$125	M. H. Lloyd	$25
Mrs. G. W. Bacon	100	J. E. Switzer	20
A. de Bary	100	Mrs. M. N. Goold	25
Mrs. C. F. Macklean	75	E. P. Field	10
Miss L. F. Bliss	25	G. Clapperton	10
		Smaller donations	75

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, reports a total of contributions received, including funds raised in co-operation with allied committees, of $239,361.75. The following contributions of $10 or over have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

Rutgers Prea. Ch.	$124	Hamburg Pres. Ch.	$30
Dr. W. H. Nichols	100	St. John's Church	30
F. L. Stetson	100	Presby. Church	25
J. Dives	100	E. B. Adams	25
Miss A. R. Jones	10	James Dowdell	25
Trinity M. E. Ch. Nat. Allies' Relief Com.	75	Lillie O. Smith	25
Mrs. J. T. Terry	50	Mrs. J. L. Harriman	25
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	50	Presby. Church	20
F. W. Curtis	50	Presby. Church	20
Mrs. C. D. Dickey	50	Miss E. W. Putnam	15
Congregat'l Church	40	St. Thomas's Ch.	15
1st Presby. Church	38	C. D. Cheseman	15
		Lutheran Church	15

To Train the Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France received last week a check for $75,000 from Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia to support for one year a training school for 1,600 maimed French soldiers. The gift was made through the Pennsylvania branch. Mrs. Edmund L. Bayliss Room B, the Plaza Hotel, is the head of the committee in this country. Gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

E. T. Stotesbury	$75,000	Day	85
Ruff lo. Com.	535	Mrs. W. L. Hodgman	50
C. H. Kelsey	100	Mrs. E. C. Streeter	50
Mrs. F. W. Cheney	100	Mrs. M. N. Smith	50
Mrs. L. H. Kane	100	J. B. Ludlow	25
Anonymous	100	Verlong	112
W. L. Hodgman	50		

Given to the Allies.

The National Allied Relief Committee, Lee, Higginson & Co., depositories, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions received during the week:

H. Buhl, Jr.	$25	Mrs. R. Harding	$10
C. Mitchell	50	Mrs. W. Goddard	25
R. C. Campbell	10	Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cabot	1,000
J. Archbold	25	S. Twyford	10
Anonymous	500	Mrs. M. S. Greene	12
C. B. Eddy	10	Misses Willson	10
Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Carpenter	25	Mrs. G. Putnam	15
K. Ross	10	E. Smith	50
Cousens Stores Co.	15	E. Alford	50
A. W. Field	10	S. Sottonstall	200
S. D. Thomas	50	Misses Wilson	20
F. R. Thomas	6	J. A. Goddard	100
C. Saville	10	Mrs. H. Ware	20
Mrs. H. S. Underwood	50	Brookline Sec.	46
		Other contributions	82

International Reconstruction.

The International Reconstruction League; subscriptions to which should be sent to John Moffat, 200 Fifth Avenue, has been increased by these new gifts:

F. T. Ingraham	$10	C. M. Clark	$100
W. T. White	10	W. B. Cady	10
H. W. Pape	15	J. F. Harvey	10
A. Friend	50	Other gifts	221
Miss M. C. Crowell	10	T. T. Goff	10
E. K. Sober	25	W. H. O'Connell	25
Miss M. L. Stebbins	20	Mrs. N. Pomeroy	25
N. P. Hefleigh	10	Mrs. F. G. Darte	10
H. R. Smith	10	Isaac Denbo	10
Mrs. C. C. Smith	50	J. P. Bowman	10
W. H. Hagel	10	L. J. Moris	25
Mrs. R. Hale	10	H. C. Munger	25
Miss E. Gordon	25	M. Aikman	10
Lit Brothers	25	F. G. Swift	10
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Mills	25	Mrs. S. W. Duncan	20
Miss E. Tousey	10	J. M. Cadwallader	10
Miss E. H. Lockwood	300	Miss E. Tousey	10
Anonymous	15	Mrs. A. Buckner	25
Miss B. C. Ellwanger	25	O. Smith	10
R. Kauffmann	10	Rev. and Mrs. D. Goodwin	10
Miss J. B. Tweedy	10	Miss C. Eger	10
Mrs. W. Paterson	10	Toledo D. & T. Co.	10
Mrs. L. Vanderbilt	10	Mrs. F. J. Mather	25
Mrs. M. D. Benedict	25	Mrs. J. Binnee	25
Mrs. L. Vanderbilt	10	W. H. Simons	10
Mrs. M. D. Benedict	25	T. W. Johnson	25
Mrs. A. S. de Peyster	25		
Mrs. G. D. Lord	25		
E. N. Fenno	25		
Mrs. C. T. Williams	25		
Mrs. A. R. Pitou	50		
V. V.	50		
James Douglas	25		
Albion E. Lang	25		
E. C. Sovy	50		
N. Laidlaw	15		
James J. Child	50		
C. R. Lord	25		
Sarah L. Chubb	25		
H. L. Thompson	25		
A. C. Newby	100		
Mrs. H. A. Sherwin	50		
Various contributions	378		

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, 8-10 Bridge Street, of which the Rev. Father J. H. Stillemans is the head, now totals $1,466,965.11. New gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

Becours Belge, Woonsocket	$102	A. L. Esberg	$50
Anonymous	100	M. W. Gl. Co.	50
Providence J'nal	200	Salem, W. Va.	39
E. D. Hawkins	100	S. Lejeune	45
Pres. S. S. Bradford, Penn.	80	Fed. Cls., Richmond	50
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	25	S. Kauffman	20
V. V.	50	Various	17
		Bishop H. Hall	15

For Relief in Armenia.

The Armenian Fund, raised by the Armenian Committee, in co-operation with the Committee of Mercy, now totals $734,419.68. Charles R. Crane, Treasurer of the Armenian Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions received during the week:

Anonymous	$18,000	Richmond, Vt.	$20
B. Nubar, Paris	5,000	I. T. Beckwith	25
Am. Ar. Rel. Fd.	1,000	Ref. Ch., S. I.	43
Cent. N. Y. War Rel. Com.	1,300	Cong. Ch., Pharo.	300
Anonymous	5,991	Un. Meeting, Cambridge, N. Y.	30
Washington Com.	1,011	A. Stewart	25
Cleveland Com.	2,000	L. H. King	25
A. J. Borden	200	Three Oak Cong. S. S.	15
Mrs. D. Douglas	100	Pres. Ch., Marcellus, N. Y.	100
F. C. Partridge	100	Offering, Canton, N. Y.	26
Cong. Ch., Talcottville	70	Christ Ch., Delvan, Wis.	50
H. Ferguson	50	S. S., Dayton, Ohio	27
J. P. Elton	50	J. W. Haine	25
E. E. Wood	45	Pres. Ch., Kissimmee, Fla.	26
W. C. Hamilton	45	Johnston Un. S. S.	22
Mrs. S. G. Wilcox	35	Dallas Center, Iowa	50
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Nies	25	Cong. Ch., Collins, Iowa	41
Mrs. I. W. Elliott	25	Cong. Ch., Niles, Mich.	25
W. V. V. Hayes	25	Euclid Av. S. S.	148
S. S., Stroudsburg, Penn.	25	Service, Villisca, Ia.	25
A. C. Sager	25	St. Saviour's Epis. Ch., Bar Harbor	60
M. S. Cadmus	25	J. H. Dulles	20
Miss. Soc., Fertile, Minn.	22	Cong. Ch., Chicago	37
H. H. Khazoyan	500	Cong. Ch., Thomastown, Conn.	20
Entertainment, San Francisco	65	S. S. Pres. Ch., Glen Ridge	32
J. L. Shaw	50	Pres. Ch., Langdon, N. D.	72
W. R. Brown	50	Lafayette Av. Pres. Church	23
H. Richards, Jr.	25	Leonia Pres. Ch.	40
Cong. Soc., Washington	25	St. Mark's Ch., Orange	39
F. S. Caisey	25	Pres. Ch., Jersey City	37
G. W. Peterkin	20	Miss K. E. Whitman	20
F. H. Tuthill	100	Zion Ref. Ch.	25
M. L. Reid	50	Ascen. Ch., Ipswich, Mass.	58
A. D. Hepburn	25	Pres. Ch., Cowensville, Penn.	25
Dr. C. L. Minor	25	Church, Cheshire, Conn.	40
Miss S. Sharpe	100	Mrs. E. Frick	110
A. T. Van Santvoord	100	Pres. Ch., Syracuse	61
Anonymous	100	Service, Westford, Mass.	54
M. L. Ellis and R. A. Ellis	75	Mrs. Edna N. C. Wales	100
Rev. Chs. Seattle	45	Miss E. Switzer	20
Fellowship, Chicago	55	Hope Pres. Ch.	51
R. Sharpe	25	Mrs. W. P. Adams	45
Mrs. W. R. Taylor	50	Un. Cong. Ch., Newport	30
Miss E. O. Butler	50	Brotherhood Ch., Providence City	30
Hanson Pl. M. E. Church	55	Ida C. Moore	50
M. S. S., Carbondale, Penn.	34	Pres. Ch., Clay Center	50
Oswego	66	Dalton M. P. S. S.	25
S. S., Carbondale, Penn.	27	Mrs. C. S. Hood	25
Bap. S. S., Carbondale	36	Pres. S. S., Scranton	50
Ascension Memorial Church	63	Boulevard Pres. Church	75
H. W. Hill	51	Meth. Prot. S. S.	25
Anonymous	50	P. S. Royster S.	30
Mrs. E. D. Worden	50	Old Av. Pres. Ch.	20
West Grove Ch.	28	First Bapt. S. S.	15
Mr. and Mrs. Freeman	20	R. T. D. Post	100
Union Service	20	Services, Bethoud, Col.	36
First Ch. of Christ, Bradford	38	Pres. S. S., Maysville, Ky.	30
R. L. Christ, Tabernacle Ch.	34	J. M. Brown	25
Pres. Ch., Mifflinburg	30	Bap. Ch., Amsterdam	25
Pres. Ch., Corry, Penn	30	Pres. Ch., Wyalusing, Penn.	60
Emanuel Pres. S.S.	25	Cong. Ch., Madrid, N. Y.	52
Cong. Ch., Spencer, Iowa	34	Pres. Ch., Charlotte, Mich.	100
Pres. Ch., Lenox, Iowa	37	M. E. Ch., Johnston, Vt.	33
T. C. Moffett	25	Pres. S. S., Corinth, N. Y.	60
M. R. Welch	25	M. E. S. S., Forty Fort, Penn.	32
Kings Daughters, Rev. K. Pardee	20	Free Meth. S. S., Ontario, Cal.	34
Green Ridge Bap. S. S.	34	Pres. Ch., Olney, Ill.	41
Service, Skaneateles	26	M. E. Ch., Carbondale, Penn.	21
Rev. J. L. Sample	200	Cong. Ch., Ripon, Wis.	92
Rev. M. Burrows	40	Churches, Harvey, N. D.	22
Christ Ch., Winchester, Va.	100	Pres. Ch., Markle, Penn.	30
St. James Ch.	55	Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Morris	25
Cong. Ch., Everett, Mass.	28	Tabernacle S. S., Toronto	35
J. E. Hershberger	21	Ch., Schuyler, Kan.	27
V. S. Rabasinian	50	S. S., Newington, Conn.	41
Pres. Ch., Ashland, Wis.	28	Cong. Ch., Newington, Conn.	188
Miss F. L. Brainerd	20	Cent. Cong. Ch., Fall River	154
Floyd St. Church, Lynchburg	30	St. Andrew's, Norfolk	21
Rev. C. Macon	25	Churches, Berryville, Va.	60
Parma Pres. Ch.	26	S. S., Woodburn, Ind.	30
Parkersburg Ch'ch Association	21	"Anonymous"	25
Pres. Ch., Unadilla, N. Y.	20	Cong. Ch., E. Troy, Wis.	32
T. S. Johnson	100	Pres. Ch., Franklin, Penn.	270
		Cong. Ch., Danbury	135

For French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 5 East Thirty-seventh Street, has been increased by these new donations:

C. N. Flack	$10	Chicago Com.	$200
Anonymous	1,000	Mattie Morton	25
C. B. Lord	10	G. T. Perkins	15
Buffalo Com.	77	C. L. Blair	50
G. P. Ide	50	A. M. Newall	25
Bloomington Com.	24	G. R. Bunker	50
A. M. Young	10	Fenullo & Desapeaux	25
A. W. Warren	25	Charles Steele	100
M. D. Thompson	10	Dayton Com.	12
Great Neck, L. I.	100	Plymouth Fund	50
Orange Com.	50		

American Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, received the following new contributions:

Phila. Com.	$4,491	Colonial Dames	$25
Junior Com.	6,794	Mrs. L. Van Rensselaer	10
Anonymous	1,200	A. E. Beall	50
Harvard	1,500	Newport News Br. Relief Society	18
Grand Rapids	1,000	F. Winsor	50
H. T. Sloane, Bed.	600	Br. Club of R. I.	50
W. C. Pegton, Bed.	600	A. D. P.	50
Alumni, St. Timothy's School	600	Potter & Johnson Mach. Co.	25
Mrs. B. Thayer	1,000	R. Deering	50
F. L. Stetson	100	W. W. Cutler	15
Boston Com.	360	Mrs. F. I. Chase	25
Mrs. W. Straight	250	Laws & Florengi	50
E. D. Hawkins	100	A. W. Osmun	25
Mrs. G. Palmer stock	250	A Friend	25
N. Y. Stock Ex.	265	C. S. Bertron	100
Mrs. W. Reid	1,000	L. C. Wheeler	100
R. C. Pruyn	100	Mrs. H. L. Gibb	800
Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	75	M. F. Young	200
Mrs. J. T. Tower	100	A Friend	102
Mrs. R. I. Gammell	50	M. T. Hun	25
August Belmont	60	Mrs. E. G. Selden	20
G. G. Reynolds	30	W. C. Lansing	20
W. T. Brewster	25	J. Lamont & Son	50
J. C. Ritchey	25		

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 681 Fifth Avenue, of which Lady Herbert is the President and Henry J. Whitehouse, Treasurer, acknowledges these new gifts:

Mrs. E. F. Shepard	$250	Mrs. G. W. Forsyth	$25
Lady Herbert	100	Various	41

Polish Victims Fund.

The Polish Victims Relief Fund, 33 East Forty-second Street, now totals more than $386,000. A donation acknowledged yesterday was one of $35,000 from the Chicago Committee, representing the proceeds of an address and recital by Paderewski in that city. Other gifts follow:

Anonymous	$1,000	Brick Pres. Ch.	$20
Concert, Gary, Ind.	473	Miss M. Spahr	10
Ladies, Decorah, Iowa	261	Mr. and Mrs. L. Oudin	25
Delaware Assn.	220	Verona M. E. Ch.	100
H. E. Turner	23	A. E. Orr Munsell	25
Ch. of the Incarnation	503	J. W. Lane, Jr.	50
Trinity Ch., Concord, Mass.	25	V. V.	50
Churches, Montpelier, O.	18	J. L. Edwards	10
Mrs. D. C. McCormick	25	Pro-Cathedral, Grand Rapids	50
Phillips Ch., Boston	15	A. Butterfield	15
F. L. Hughes	50	H. L. Thomason	15
Pres. Ch., Corning, N. Y.	66	W. P. Todd	15
Ch., Woburn, Mass.	75	Pres. Ch., Latrop, Penn.	20
T. Hume	50	Junior Ch., Cedar Rapids	100
		J. W. Johnson	25

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

The Cardinal Mercier Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, was increased last week by the following gifts:

Literary Digest	$456	Misses Campbell	$20

For the Allied Blind.

The British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, 500 Fifth Avenue, has invited 100,000 clergymen in this country to join in a nation-wide movement, the purpose of which is training in suitable trades, and procurement of employment, for the soldiers of England, France, and Belgium who have lost their eyesight in battle. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has joined in the appeal.

The invitation to the clergymen is issued as a message from the Federal Council to the members of the churches included in the Council. At the present time the number of blind soldiers who need assistance is estimated at about 25,000.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is Treasurer of the "B. F. B. P. Fund, and subscriptions should be addressed to him at 500 Fifth Avenue.

The Blue Cross Fund.

The Blue Cross Fund, organized under the auspices of "Our Dumb Friends' League," of which Lady Smith-Dorrien is the head, has issued an appeal for additional funds to be used in the relief of horses injured or otherwise incapacitated in the European war zones. The following letter written by the Earl of Lonsdale, indicates the scope of the society's work:

But it is perfectly obvious to all lovers of horses that the greatest assistance and the greatest amount of kindness and interest in animals is required not in the English lines, but in the lines of the other nations, where the organization is not so magnificently done as it is in the British Veterinary Department and where very, very much larger numbers of horses have to be cared for, and I am sure that, if those who have kindly subscribed only knew the magnificent results that their money has done for the interest of suffering animals, they would be more than glad, and their feelings would be those of pleasure at having assisted in so really kind and generous a cause; and I should be extremely glad if it could be understood and made clear that the Blue Cross is a Society that provides far more for the suffering horses than does any other society that exists.

Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland, 820 Park Avenue, is the New York Secretary of the fund.

AID FOR TEUTONIC ALLIES.

American Physicians' Fund.

Contributions to the American Physicians' Expeditions to Germany and Austria-Hungary from June 8 to June 15 amount to $2,190. Herman A. Metz of 122 Hudson Street is Treasurer. Following are the latest contributions:

Elsener Ring Verein, Hoboken			$50
Nat. Aid Society Central Powers War Sufferers			1,000
Smaller contributions			55
Jacksonville, Fla., collected			200
John Tjarks			885

General German Relief Fund.

The General German Relief Fund for War Sufferers has received $525,886 to date. Among the donors are several churches. Hugo Kramer of the U. S. S. Maine, Brooklyn Navy Yard, sent $2. Charles Froeb of 531 Broadway, Brooklyn, is Treasurer. Small contributions for the last week amount to $21. Among large contributions are:

Zanesville, Ohio, (col.)	$25	Middletown, N. Y. (col.)	$123

Prisoners' War Relief.

The Relief Committee for German and Austro-Hungarian Prisoners of War, Adolph Kuttroff, Chairman; Wilhelm Knauth, Treasurer, announces a total received to date of $94,592. In addition to this the committee has received from the German Austria-Hungary Aid Society of Cleveland, Ohio, $5,000 for the prisoners in Siberia. The committee also expresses its thanks for forty-three lots of gifts, packages, boxes and barrels. Following is the list (No. 34) of contributions received during the past week:

Mrs. E. Poetzsch	$25	Mrs. O. Bruckner	$25
Mrs. A. Lurden	25	C. Bischoff & Co.	50
Rev. O. H. Kestin	25	Synod of Iowa	633
Ger.-Am. Nat Alliance, Baltimore	5,100	Jacksonville Com.	200
Rev. J. Matzat	80	Scranton col.	73
L. Schmidt	25	Glenville, Neb., col.	310
Morristown Cong.	52	Detroit col.	100
Dr. E. Kumvald	100	H. V. Putzel and H. W. Hochschild	50
In small contributions	281	Wheeling col.	25
		J. H. Haas	25

**Kolonial-

FLY CASTING IN NEW ENGLAND STREAMS

Story of a Trout Fishing Expedition Related by a Writer of the Realistic School—Good Angler He Was, Too.

Jim, you see Frank and wheedle him into owning up what fly he caught those trout on. He's probably bought every last one in stock at both the jewelry shop and furniture store, but we might have a few old ragged ones between us as it is."

"I am no corporation lawyer, Sam, and you know Frank is as superstitious as a grass widow with thirteen at the table. Why, he won't even look at a trout stream and hates to cross a bridge unless the moon comes into the sign of the Virgin on a Wednesday. But I'll give him a chance to do his noblest with the Ninth Commandment, for I'd like to hook on to a couple of racy speckle-sides myself."

"All right," replied Sam, with a parting salute, "I'll be waiting for you on the station platform when the 'hardly able' grunts in tomorrow morning."

Frank, be it known, was the most successful fly fisherman and wing shot in the county. No disciple of the rod or lover of the gun hesitated a second in taking off their hats to him. Some laid it to his supernatural eyesight, others to his woodcraft, but I pronounced his uncanny success due to his extraordinary ability to cover ground with those long legs of his, and my guess ought to be as good as another's.

I sauntered around to Frank's back door. Yes, I am sure saunter is the right word; one must approach a delicate question with a diplomatic stride.

"Hello! Frank," I called out as I saw him sitting on the sunny porch. "Warming your bones in the sunset glow of the last steps of day, as the poet says, are you? Lay aside your corncob and try one of my brand-new birthday cigars. They came from down country—Connecticut, where the cabbage rivals the rose."

"Darn my sock! is it you, Jim? I haven't hardly seen you since we moved that bunch of birds up back of Jep Chadwick's last Fall."

"I haven't stirred about much since snow went off. I haven't even been up the Little River yet," I hinted.

"Well, don't lose another day. I was on the river day before yesterday and the way they chewed my flies up made me almost scared," jerked out Frank, as he pumped the fire from his corncob into one of my cigars with spasmodic throbs of his Adam's apple.

"I don't doubt it, but I can't catch 'um in my hands, the way you do," I teased.

"Catch 'um in my hands? Look-a-here, son, I catch 'um on the artificial fly. Did you ever see one of them things?" he snapped, rising beautifully to the one I had cast.

"If I saw the one you made that catch on I might believe you, just this once," I snapped back just as loud.

"I don't believe in giving away trade secrets, but I'm just mad enough to break over this once, since I have gone so far. I can't believe it yet, myself, but it was on a Queen of the Water," muttered Frank, as he looked sharply through the half-open kitchen door. "Yes, Sir, one of them little gold and gray, brindle whiskered bugs. I have been trying to figure out how I came by the two I found in my book."

"Well, I believe I'll put your discovery to the test," I suddenly broke out. "Only this afternoon Sam Hayward was hounding me to go up the Little River with him tomorrow. I guess I'll skin over street and buy a couple cards of those flies. If I don't catch any I'll make you go up with me next week."

"I'm glad to say I know enough not to wish you 'good luck,'" spoke up Frank, with some heat. "It's got so a feller can't leave an old shaggy fly on his hat brim but what every foot of his way will be measured off by a lot of yapping idiots wishing luck on him. Just one yelp, 'good luck!' and it's no use to go. The worst of it is there is no antidote. I've tried going back and backing out of the door while I threw nine beans over my left shoulder, and I've read Longfellow's 'The Day Is Done' backwards, but it don't make a particle of difference."

"How do you figure it out?" I inquired, beginning to believe it myself.

"You can't; it's like religion, it's based on faith and not on reason."

"I guess it wouldn't make any difference in my case, or Sam's either; the most we will bring back is two pair of wet feet," I replied.

"You'll get some if you tie on a Queen of the Water," slowly announced Frank, as he arose from his chair and came to the piazza steps to see me around the ancient lilac bush at the corner of the house.

"Whoop-e-e! I just made it, didn't I?" I yelled at Sam, the next morning, as the little train and I whistled up to him together.

"If you make as close connections on your strikes today you'll get 'um all," Sam shouted back in a relieved voice. "I thought I'd have to make it alone."

"I saw Frank," I panted, as soon as we were both seated in the car on the side that would give us dainty vistas of the Little River as the engine tugged us toward the height of land.

"Did he say what fly?" questioned Sam with a hopeful look, his flybook already out and open.

"Yep, opened his heart like a deacon at a church sociable. The little yellow-bellied insect called the Queen of the Water is the most succulent thing that wears wings, according to Frank's tell. Got any of 'um?"

"Nary a one. I know without looking. Don't tell me you didn't find any at the store," wailed Sam, with a frightened look.

"Here's a card for you and one for me," I said, holding them up. "If we catch one fish with each fly, I'm satisfied."

"Look!" yelled Sam, flattening his nose against the cold window pane, "there's the Nigger Hole, black as ever, isn't it? Gee! I could sit all day and watch that white water tumble down those green rocky stairs. See; the fog is still hanging on the lower end of the pool. I'll bet there's some old 'lingers' lying there, wiggling their tails and rolling their eyes."

"Look-a-here, did any one wish you 'good luck'?" I broke in, happening to think of Frank's warning for the first time.

"Why, certainly," replied Sam, "the whole family followed me clear into the street, all yelling 'good luck' at the top of their voices. Why, what's wrong?"

"We'll never even see a fish, then," I sorrowfully announced. "Frank told me to look out about that. He said he would as quick think of going fishing with a rabbit hound as go after any one wished him 'good luck.'"

"Oh, you make me laugh. Frank's an old maid," scoffed Sam.

"If we make our usual catch we'll have something to lay it to anyway," I laughed back.

"Brookdale! Brookdale!" yelled the brakeman, as he staggered along the aisle of the car, which was coming to a stop with a series of back kicks.

"He must think we never saw Brookdale, judging by the way he yelled in my ear," said Sam, as we dropped off the tail car. "If there's anything I hate it's this half-mile walk back to the bridge. I ought to know just how many ties there are to the bridge, I have fallen over them enough times."

Arrived at the old covered bridge, we both scrambled down over the fern hidden rocks to the river side and fell to feverishly stringing up the rods.

"Ho-how many guides are there on a pole, I mean rod?" stuttered Sam as he blindly jabbed the end of his line at a ring guide that insisted on laying flat against the rod.

"I've counted up to three hundred and I am only half done," I sputtered back.

"Miss Queen of the Water and I are all ready," suddenly jerked out Sam.

"Me too," I said almost in unison as I picked up my rod and we both waded out in the broad pool.

Swish, went our lines backward and forward, lengthening in distance as we stripped the reels. At length the flies fluttered by the tips of the nodding ferns on the far bank of the pool and tickled the water. Spank, went a trout against Sam's tail fly.

"Ah there! my highland daisy, come to mother," grinned Sam as he laid the fly in the centre of the fast widening ripples on a second cast.

Splash! came the trout again in a shower of diamond drops.

"I've got him!" yelled Sam, reeling in, his eyes glued to the spot where the taut line sought the water.

"Got him to get," I hurriedly replied as I got myself and line out of the way.

The trout darted back and forth as only a trout can, but Sam led him in with a firm hand, in fact, with such a firm hand that, of a sudden, out of the water popped the trout as the spring of the rod got the best of him. Past Sam he swung, fluttering like a scared woodcock. Out came Sam's hand net, and with each passing of the trout pendulum Sam made a pass at him till, becoming disgusted, he walked ashore carrying the whole outfit, holding the rod high over his head.

"He's only a little feller; too small to net," apologized Sam.

"Don't tell me. I know how he is. I get overtaxed on the first one, too," I laughed.

At the foot of the pool and somewhat below Sam I hooked a nice one. Sam came hurrying down on us, his net in one hand, his rod clutched in the other, the rod tip trailing in the water behind him.

"Hang to him; I'll net him. Lead him to me," he ordered.

"Go at him easy; he's a good one," I cautioned.

Upstream the trout plowed. I could see him plain as day in the clear water. Right between Sam's legs he darted. Sam scooped up the gravel, roiled the water, and lifted one leg just in time to keep from fouling the line.

"What in thunder ye doing, Sam? Why don't you get him?" I wailed.

"Bring him around again; darn his old backfin," cussed Sam.

After the trout had gone into the net partly on his own account Sam brought the flopping net ashore. "Isn't he pretty?" we both said together as we laid him in a little bed of spearmint. Look at those spots and the pink fins with the white border forward. Give me a trout. Every time I see the backfin on a bass it makes me think of a sign I once saw in a sawmill: "Please don't sit on the saw when in motion." We didn't know what we were saying, anyway. Of course we had to pick ferns to bed the basket for such a beauty, pick the triumphant Queen of the Water and the two other flies from the soaked mesh of the net, and untangle things in general. It was like beginning all over. Frank had guessed right on the fly even if he had not on the "good luck."

All morning we whipped the Little River, catching some, losing many, but forever lost in the beauty of the meadows starred with waving daisies, the alder-fringed shores that led to the dark forest's mouth, shadowed for the moment by a white fleecy cloud sailing the blue of the Summer sky high over the green plumes of the maples and birches. In the forest, of a sudden, the golden sunlight, freed from its curtain of cloud, floods the Little River, turns the spatter of the falls into amber, turns the pools into shades of green and emerald. Each season has its blessing. This side of nature never fails us.

At noon we came to a great boulder, familiar to us both, guarding the approach to the black pool we had seen from the car window, and on its top sat an ancient fisherman. "It's Jonah Brown," we said together as we recognized the twenty foot sapling with which the old gentleman steered his "minnie" around the bends of the Little River. "Let's eat lunch with him and find out what's on his mind," we mutually agreed as we stole down on the lonely fisherman.

"Hello, boys!" voiced the old man as he caught sight of us. "Come on up," he cried, his face breaking into a happy smile.

"Well, Jonah, we're all just in time for lunch, aren't we? Suppose you've taken a dozen old granddads out of this pool?" We fired the questions at him, allowing him no time to answer till we were out of breath.

"Hardly a dozen," modestly answered the old man. "But I have one nice one; I seldom get more than one or two, but fishing with a 'minnie,' as I do, I am sure of a big one if I get anything. And I am thankful to say," he went on, as he reached for his prize, "it's an old-fashioned native trout. The rainbows they have turned loose in the Little River jump around lively, but their flesh is as dry and coarse as a piece of rope."

"Give me an old-fashioned trout," remarked Sam, feasting his eyes on the two-pounder, "they're as full of fun as a fiddle of tunes and their meat is as tender and sweet as a toasted marshmellow."

"I put up two woodcock in the alders, spryer than crickets, both of 'um, when I broke through to the river," remarked the old man.

"We heard an old drummer pounding back in the woods," swapped Sam, not wishing to be outdone.

"Jonah, we'll leave the next five pools alone so everything will be all quiet when you come along," we said with a "good-bye" as we finished the last mouthful of the lunch and slid off the boulder.

"'Good luck,' boys," cried the old man.

"I guess he isn't superstitious, Sam," I remarked when we were out of earshot.

"We aren't scientific enough for it to take on us, Jim," Sam smiled back. "The old feller's the right sort. I wish there were more of them. Let's make straight for the millpond. It will be sundown by the time we get there and there is a chance of getting more in ten minutes than on the stretch of river that is left."

Surely enough, just as the sun sank and left the mountain ridge standing out sharp and black against the rosy flush of the sunset sky, Sam and I planted ourselves, one on each side of a waterlogged elm, which had fallen by the wayside in its youth and was undergoing a tardy burial with each additional covering of gravel brought down by the yearly freshets. Ghostly it looked, stripped of its bark, against the jet void of the black water of the millpond. A big yellow birch leaned out toward us from the far bank as though in benediction, its thick thatch of leaves whispering to each puff of air down the valley.

We had been busily disturbing the placid surface under the birch without result, till, of a sudden, on a swell of air the mosquitos seemed to sing the louder, the rising trout slapped the water with more startling persistence; a few burnished spots on the ragged trunk of the old yellow birch struggled half heartedly to reflect the dying brightness of the western sky, that fleeting few minutes we all love and know had come. Almost every cast, the flies seemed to hook fast in an unseen something that splashed and tugged and raced around.

As suddenly it all ended. Night had come. Sam's voice seemed to shatter the air, when it came, after a long silence: "It's all over, we'd better make back to the shore."

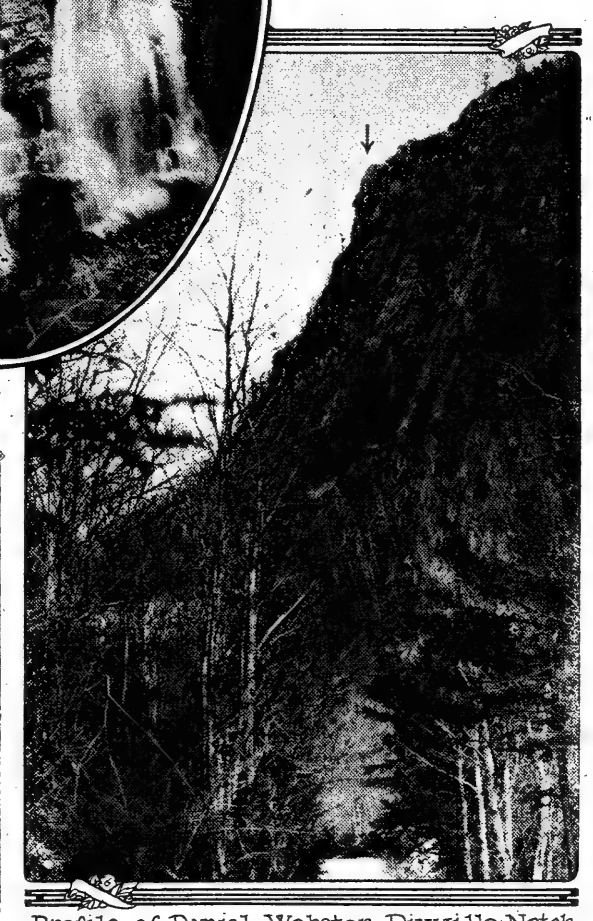
From a cottage window on the river road a light began to twinkle as though to guide us through the deep seas of meadow grass that lay between.

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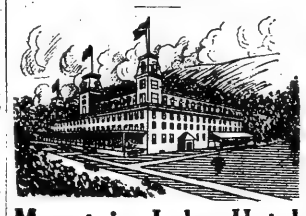
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SUMMER JOURNEY TO OLD NEW BRUNSWICK

Here One of New Jersey's Historic Mansions Is Being Preserved ---Rooms Cornwallis Occupied

By Sarah Comstock.

IT may have taken men to make history—at least, the sort of history that is recorded in books—but it certainly does take women to preserve it. They were men, to be sure, who held a council of war in the great old mansion of Buccleuch, and they were men who stamped its attic floor with the ring-shaped mark of their muskets, and they were men who fought a duel in one of the chambers. But if a little group of fifty busy women in the town of New Brunswick, N. J., hadn't gone to work to ferret out all these facts and then to restore and preserve the noble old roof under which all these events took place, most of us wouldn't know they had ever occurred. Women have a sort of wifely way of picking up the poor old history that men have worn out and discarded, like a suit of clothes, and taking a stitch here and there, hunting up a lost button and putting it in place, patching a bit where there is a gap—and, presto! you have it restored as good as new.

It's worth a pilgrimage this June day just to see Buccleuch itself, to say nothing of the other historic points in and around the town of New Brunswick. In fact, it would be enough if you went only to see the Jersey country. It is fairly a-riot with its new Summer bloom and foliage. Our slow, cold Spring, which we bore so impatiently, has suddenly burst into a tardy but doubly wonderful green, catching and reflecting the gold of the Summer light in every cleanly washed leaf. Old-fashioned roses, the flat, lemon-colored ones such as we knew in our grandmothers' gardens, and the small crimson ones, fat and round, that grew beside them, are racing to put out their petals. The fragrant, droll little brown blossoms of the Carolina allspice, or sweet shrub, that we used to pick and put in our handkerchief drawers are pouring forth aromatic whiffs on the June air. New Jersey is at its height, and a day of it will give you another worth-while packet to stow away in your memory budget.

Somewhere back in the sixteen hundreds, when narrow trails wound where roads are now broad, and when, instead of the whirr of the automobile, they knew only the tread of moccasined feet, or occasionally the hoofs of some lonely white traveler's horse, two of these snaking trails through the New Jersey forests met at a spot near the Raritan River which, according to some historians, was known as "Prigmore's Swamp." Not very much more is known about it than that it belonged to one Prigmore and that the land was damp. Later on, a certain Daniel Cooper, seeing that travelers were growing more frequent, and being of a thrifty mind, set up a ferry and turned an honest penny now and then by carrying one across. John Inians now settled here, and the spot came to be called Inians's Ferry, and it is said that not until 1724 is there a record of the settlement being called New Brunswick.

It is New Brunswick history, however, that we are going to visit, for the earlier memories are practically blotted out. This town, you will remember, was for six months a stronghold of the British, and it is with that hostile occupation that most of its tradition deals. Its history during the Revolution was full of distress, for it lay in the path of both armies as they repeatedly crossed back and forth through the State. It passed from the hands of the Americans into the hands of the enemy, and during the Winter of 1776-7 it was occupied by the British under Cornwallis.

For six months the British owned the town, and the citizens were subjected to all the misery of such a situation. All their schools, churches, and businesses had to be closed; many had to surrender their homes; barns in the surrounding country were torn down to furnish timber for a temporary bridge across the river, and the farmers were compelled to hand over their stores to the greedy enemy. It was at this point that the history of the town, including that of the great mansion Buccleuch, began to stir to a lively tune.

Take the Pennsylvania Railroad, or, if you start early and be a thorough-going trolley tripper, you may travel there all the way by trolley via Bound Brook. Upon reaching New Brunswick take an Eastern Avenue car out to Buccleuch Park, and there you will walk only a short distance to the old mansion, which stands on a high point overlooking the Raritan. As yet it is nominally open to the public only on Sunday afternoons and holidays, but the caretaker is willing to admit the pilgrim at almost any time he may arrive.

It is a wonderful new-old treasure house—older than the Revolution, but new in being set apart for restoration and as a museum. Not a museum, however, in the dreadful sense of the word, a word calling up appalling rows of glass cases and careful labels. But a dwelling refurnished with precious heirlooms, a collection brought from near and far, and promising to rival, in time, those of the best-known similar houses. The mansion was built about 1743, was associated with many an event in history, and it is now being restored under the charge of the Jersey Blue Chapter of the D. A. R., with Mrs. M. B. Vail at its head. They have rummaged every grandmotherly attic they could find, every chest and old secretary, and have brought to light treasures which range all the way from a pair of sugar nippers used to break lump sugar to an autograph letter of Aaron Burr.

The house was built by Anthony White, father of Brig. Gen. Anthony White of Washington's staff, and was known as "The White House." From his hands it passed into those of William Burton, who, since he "offended against the form of his allegiance," had his property confiscated when trouble arose between the United States and her mother country. It was advertised for sale, and described as "the Famous House and Land, Late the Property of William Burton." It was now in the hands of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, and so it came to shelter a vigorous rebel of distinguished family, namely, Captain George Janeway of New York.

So assertive a rebel had he been that he had caused a red letter "R" to be painted upon his front door in that city, and the upshot was that it was made so unpleasant for him by British and Tories there that he came to New Brunswick, rented this mansion from the Commissioners, and took up his residence in it.

So a Tory had abandoned it, a rebel took possession of it, and it was soon to see its tables turned again. When the British descended upon New Brunswick and seized houses right and left in order to make themselves pleasantly at home in a foreign country, the Inniskillings, a crack cavalry regiment, caught a glimpse of the splendid Colonial mansion upon the hill, and found it an attractive headquarters. They therefore advanced, and out went the patriot Janeway, his family following after. The scars on the floor of the upper story hall are supposed to have been made by their swords and bayonets, and buttons with the stamp of their regiment have been dug up on the grounds.

The first thing that catches your eye as you enter the broad Colonial hall is the gorgeously colored wall-paper of olden times. It is one of those pictorial papers which resemble the stage setting of a melodrama, a long vista of French buildings, and boats plying on a very blue river, and elegant persons of leisure strolling up and down. Thanks to the proprietors of former years, this paper has been preserved, and its colors have now been restored for permanent delight. You may recognize the Porte St. Denis, Notre Dame, the Arc du Carrousel, the Tuileries, and many another familiar outline.

The east parlor, now furnished with old mahogany, has its romantic lore. Here, says tradition, a marriage took place between a patriotic little American damsel and a British officer, it being ever the way of love to quarrel with loyalty. The west parlor was the scene of a council of war, Lord Cornwallis and Earl Grey being present. Both war and romance look very far from the quiet shuttered parlors today, stately in their array of fine old furniture and portraits. A cabinet in one corner displays a delightful collection of coquettish poke bonnets, an exquisitely carved tortoise-shell comb and other hair ornaments, a fragrant sandalwood fan, and a pair of tiny satin slippers that may have tripped many a measure to minuet time.

The dining room, at the rear, is said to be the room where the British officers, at dinner, received news that General Washington was marching upon Princeton and that New Brunswick was threatened. If any expletives broke loose at that moment their echoes have long since died from the quiet walls.

Upstairs one may see the room—above the dining room—where it is supposed a duel was fought, the outcome being the killing of an English Colonel. The front bedroom, over the east parlor, is said to have sheltered Washington for a night at another period. Some excellent specimens of old mahogany are in these bedrooms—four-posters, tiny cradles, one with the infant occupant's initials wrought in brass-headed tacks—"J. N., 1760." One of the most interesting and unfamiliar relics is a wig-stand, the model of a human head in wood reared upon a post, and ready to receive the wig during hours of retirement and undress.

And the subject of hairdressing brings us to the tale of Colonel Joseph Warren Scott, who bought this mansion in 1821 and gave it the name it is now known by, his ancestors belonging to the family of the Scotch Dukes of Buccleuch. It was his grandson, Anthony Dey, by the way, who inherited the place and deeded it to the City of New Brunswick in 1911, so that the public owes Mr. Dey an enormous debt. Colonel Scott served in the War of 1812, and since he was born and brought up in the days when gentlemen wore wigs, he saw no reason for departing from that custom.

So the old New Brunswickites of today remember well when he used to stroll forth upon the street, a picture of dignity and stately leisure, with his snow-white queue either hanging, or tucked up at the back of his head with a tiny tortoise-shell comb. Colonel Tunis Craven, a contemporary and friend, kept to the same custom, and his granddaughters now living remember when it was their duty to climb on a chair behind him to comb and dress the queue.

Near Buccleuch stands a rickety barn of Revolutionary period, showing the curious roof line of the barn of that day. It is soon to be removed, but at present it is intact, even to the bullet holes made in its side and roof by British guns. Across the river from Buccleuch stands Ross Hall, built by Edward Antill in 1739. William H. Benedict, who has made himself an authority on local history, relates how the two were built as homes for two sisters, Mrs. White and Mrs. Antill, daughters of Governor Lewis Morris, and the sisters used to descend from their homes to the river and row themselves across when either wanted to make a neighborly visit on the other. Ross Hall was used for a while as the country club. The old "Fox Hunt" wallpaper still survives in its hall.

On the way back to the heart of town you may stop for a call upon Rutgers College, which dates back to Revolutionary times. Fraternity boys now saunter in modern tweeds and checks under its venerable trees, and elevate their dapper tan feet to the porch rails, and collect sofa cushions embroidered by girls, and theatrical photographs—all under the dignified nose of history. Probably they don't stop very often to reflect that they are there today, cramming for Greek "exams" or rooting for their favorite heroes, all because this institution was chartered by George III. in 1770. It was then named Queen's College in honor of his consort, and was to be launched with éclat, but the want of funds delayed the opening till 1781. It was under tutors until 1786, after which a President was chosen. The site was presented to the college by the Hon. James Parker of Perth Amboy, and the first building, of dark red freestone, was completed in 1811.

Through the heart of town runs Albany Street, supposed by some to have been the original post road, although there is much debate on this point. It is no doubt true that a main post road did run through the town, but its line is hard to define. Albany Street received its name from a group of Dutch families who came here from the town of Albany about 1730, brought their building materials along with them, and set up two rows of houses along the street. Kalm, the Swedish traveler, wrote about the middle of the eighteenth century:

"About noon we arrived at New Brunswick, a pretty little town. * * * Some of the houses are built of bricks and wood * * * have only the wall toward the street of bricks, all the other sides being merely of planks. This peculiar kind of ostentation would easily lead a traveler, who passes through the town in haste, to believe that most of the houses are built of bricks * * * small balconies, on which the people sat in the evening, in order to enjoy the fresh air, and to have the pleasure of viewing those who passed by."

Thus we see that two of our present foibles, namely ostentation and curiosity, were not unknown in the seventeen hundreds.

On this main street, just beyond George Street, you will come upon the Mansion House, once a fine old residence, built by the Bayard family. It has long since passed into other hands and is now a popular resort, altogether modern in its tone, but the old walls are well preserved. Next door to it is another old-time dwelling, which, too, has passed from the line of descent.

The various houses long noted as being the headquarters of British officers have for the most part vanished. They were down near the river in what was the original centre of town, and is now the turbulent and sordid section of warehouses and commerce. On Burnet Street was the Neilson house which Howe occupied, and on Queen Street the Van Nuys house, headquarters of the Hessian commander—both gone. The old Vanderbilt Hotel is likewise a memory, but its sister hostelry, "the Widow Keyworth's," still stands at the foot of Sonman's Hill, on Burnet Street. For years Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Keyworth, two estimable ladies, took in lodgers when New Brunswick was young. In 1822 Cornelius Vanderbilt petitioned to keep a public house, and the Common Council granted the request.

The so-called "Washington Headquarters," whether true or false, has likewise become a memory. It was a quaint old building in the heart of the city, and its site is now marked by a tablet. A clever miniature of the house with its twelve-paned windows and its high doorstep is to be seen in Buccleuch, but the historians of New Brunswick differ in opinion as to whether Washington ever had a headquarters in this city, although it is well known that he visited it more than once. The building which was popularly alleged as his stopping-place was used as a restaurant for many years and gained much patronage for its tradition. It is said that the baked beans of one Pop Haggerty made themselves famous on the strength of their historic roof.

One British post was erected at Raritan Landing, another on Bennet's Island, two miles below the city; there were fortifications built on the hill beyond the theological seminary, which you have passed today; and the soldiers' encampment was made on William Van Deursen's property, below New Street.

But the fun was not all the enemy's. Several American officers with high-spirited patriots under them caused the British considerable disturbance. At one time, during the latter part of the Winter, the enemy became cut off from supplies, the base being at Amboy. They looked for relief from a fleet loaded with provisions which it was planned to send up the Raritan River. But the Americans planted a battery of six cannon on the shore, and just as the fleet was rounding the point in the morning the cannon opened fire—to the end that five boats were disabled and sunk, the remainder sent back, a sadder and a wiser fleet, to Amboy.

Captain Hyler, that famous, gallant old whaleboater, commanded several large whaleboats and a gunboat, the Defiance. He made a business of troubling the enemy's trading vessels and plundering parties, going forth to any spot where he knew them to be—off Sandy Hook, near Staten Island, down the Raritan, and so on. One of his excursions resulted in the capture of five vessels in a quarter hour's work.

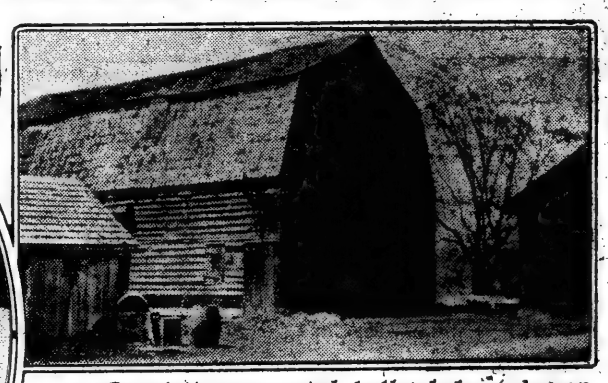
Turning into Livingston Avenue you will pass a tall, old-fashioned building close to the street marked "Shore House." This was once the Janeway home, and so distinguished were its occupants that it was a sort of social headquarters for Revolutionary officers. Kosciusko was at one time a visitor there, and the second-story front room in which he stayed is still honored.

Still further along this street, at the corner of Carroll Place, you will come upon the home of M. B. Vail, its plate, "1760," shining in the front wall. The date of this house has been verified by figures found carved in the original keystone. Not only is it a fine type of early New Jersey architecture—I am told that Mr. Lars de Lagerberg, who has made a study of this matter, calls its doorway one of the best now existing—but it is haunted by delightful tradition as well. It lays claim to being the oldest house in New Brunswick, (that is, within the town itself, Buccleuch and Ross Hall being in the outskirts,) was built by Henry Guest and occupied later by Captain Moses Guest, who captured Colonel Simcoe two miles from town. Simcoe was headed for Amboy when Guest, with about twenty-five soldiers, halted him and he was taken captive.

There is also a story that Tom Paine was hidden here for several days and that there was an attempt to tear down the house in order to get him, but Henry Guest's musket held off the intruders while Paine made off by way of a back window and, by means of a fast horse, to Trenton.



Bedroom in Buccleuch mansion



Barn of Revolutionary period, bullet holes to be seen in wall near Buccleuch mansion.



Rear entrance to Buccleuch mansion



House where Kosciusko visited

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Eastern Avenue trolley to Buccleuch. See also Ross Hall across the river. Return to town; see Mansion House, Shore House, home of M. B. Vail, Rutgers College.

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Castle Inn,	——	300
The Central,	Jos. H. Graves	150
The Oaks,	Chas. Barget	35
The Bellevue,	H. W. Blair	150
River View House,	——	150
Karamac Inn,	——	90
Delaware House,	Jno. Yarrick	60

Name	Prop.	Capacity
Forest House,	A. L. Marsh	65
Riverside House,	L. M. Ace	75
River Farm House,	H. A. Crossdale	50
Courtenay Lodge,	H. Courtenay	35
Laurel Ridge, Mrs.	W. Shellenberger	35
Bridge View,	Grant Edinger	30
Pokono,	H. Shellenberger	35
The Stratford,	E. Shellenberger	25
Edgewood House,	C. Newhart	25
The Howard,	Chas. Howard	25

Name	Prop.	Capacity
The Far View,	H. H. Edinger	25
Valley View,	S. M. Shima	25
The Caldeno,	Frank Edinger	25
Cherry Valley House,	A. A. Cable	25
Willow Dell (P.O. North Water Gap)		60
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Buckwood Inn,	Murphy Bros.	200
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Maple Dell (P.O. Slateford, Pa.)		60

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The Old Inn	50
Maple Lawn	40
Cliff View	40
The Anglers	35
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Spruce Cabin Inn	100
The Pines	60
The Pinehurst	54
Mountain Lake House	40
Pine Knob Inn	35
Laurel Grove	35

Name	Capacity
Pine Grove House	—
Spruce Mountain House	35
Willow Cove	25
Canadensis House	40
The Belvidere	25
The Overlook	25
Levis Falls House	25
Glen Cairn Villa	25
Wildwood Cottage	25
The Gleamere	25

MOUNTAIN HOME, PA.

Monomonock Inn	80
Pleasant Ridge House	60
Heller's Mount Airy	50

HENRYVILLE, PA.

Panther Hill Cottage	25
Lake View Cottage	25
Echo Farm	25
Halsted Farm Cottage	25

SO. STERLING PA.

The Sterling	40

LAANNA, PA.

The Glenwood	30

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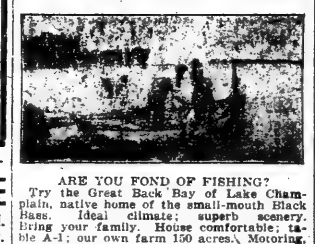
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TAXES DOWN AT LENOX.

Berkshires Alive with Interest in Red Cross Membership Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 17.—Miss Ruth Church's wedding, in Great Barrington, to Delano de Windt of Winnetka, Ill., was the most important social feature in the Berkshires this week. G. Willis Peters of New York, who is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. Dodge Peters, gave a dinner for fifty at Berkshire Inn, after which was dancing. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. John H. C. Church, parents of the bride-elect and Heyliger de Windt, father of the prospective bridegroom. The entertainments began on Monday, when Miss Church gave a dinner at Bonny Bank for her bridesmaids, and Mrs. William B. Nesbit gave a luncheon at Lone Pine Farm for the bridal party; Thursday Mrs. Frederick Darlington gave a luncheon for the bridal party and friends; Friday Mrs. Clark T. Durant gave a dinner for them, and today Miss Franklin Engs, a bridesmaid, gave a luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker who gave a musical at Brookside on Thursday in Great Barrington, invited the guests who had arrived for the wedding to a dance on Friday night.

One of the philanthropic enterprises in the hills which are supported largely by the cottagers is Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan, N. Y., just over the Massachusetts border. Wayward boys are trained to manual work and agriculture. Announcement of the recent contributions to the support of the farm contains the names of Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, the largest contributor, Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Swann, Miss Kate Cary, Miss Sophia P. Curtiss, Robert Walton Goulet, Richard Lathers, and H. R. Munger.

Mr. and Mrs. David Ives Mackie are at their new home, Pine Cliff, in Great Barrington, one of the new villas there.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques will soon move to their new villa on Yokun Avenue, Lenox.

B. Lindsay Fairfax, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, will soon be married in England to the daughter of an Oxford professor. He and his bride will then come to the United States and, after a visit in Lenox, go to Virginia to live at the Fairfax estate.

The assessors have declared a tax rate of $14 on $1,000 valuation, which is a reduction of $1.50 on last year's tax. The State Tax Commissioner had held the valuation of Lenox at $10,500,000, and after many hearings reduced the value to $8,000,000. Many thousand dollars in personal property had been removed from Lenox because of the high valuation and tax rate.

The week's campaign for members of the Red Cross Society has been the most important activity. Miss M. Civilise Alexandre was director of the campaign, and the final meeting will be Monday night. Miss Anita Delafield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Delafield, captained a team. Her workers were Mrs. Henry P. Jaques, Misses Gertrude Parsons, Kate Cary, Beatrice Clarke, M. Symphrosa, and Grace Bristed. Meetings and suppers were held nightly at the Lenox Brotherhood Club rooms, where Mrs. Frank C. Hagyard, Mrs. Edward P. Hale, and Mrs. George W. Ferguson were the committee that arranged the suppers. Miss Katherine Loring of Boston was one of the speakers at the meetings. According to the outlook the campaign will net 600 members.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wolcott Griswold of Erie, Penn., who came up to Lenox for the silver wedding of Mrs. Griswold's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, have been visiting their friends in the colony.

Several additions to the Berkshire colonies have been noted this week. Dr. and Mrs. Warren Buttrick of New York have taken the Stockwell cottage in Stockbridge. Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren Archer the Gilmore cottage in Lee. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Connell, Oakshade, in Lee. Nathaniel Holmes and Miss Holmes of Pittsburgh will be at Sunnyridge, in Lenox, and Miss Anna Cottrell at the Satterlee cottage. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Crabbe of New York have leased a cottage at Great Barrington.

Among the arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig at Thistlewood, Miss Adele Kneeland at Fairlawn, Mr. and Mrs. Norman H. Davis in Stockbridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Farnum at Boulder farm, in Stockbridge.

Mrs. W. Murray Crane, who was in Chicago with former Senator Crane for the Republican National Convention, returned home at the end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. George D. MacCracken of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson Kennedy of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Robert E. Bonner and Miss Kate Bonner of New York, who have been touring in the hills, returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick returned to the Mansion from Chicago. While they were absent Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Sedgwick were at the Sedgwick house, and later in the week went to Dublin, N. H., for the season.

Miss Katherine K. Farnum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Farnum, and student at Vassar College, entertained a party of her friends at Boulder farm in Stockbridge this week. In the party were Miss Anne Hall, Miss Edith Hiles, Miss Margaret Armstrong, and Miss Margaret Cushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gourlay arrived during the week to visit Mrs. Gourlay's mother, Mrs. Thomas H. Redman, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Grannis are visiting with Mrs. Oscar Iasigi at Clovercroft, in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Albert Flake, Miss Helen Flake, and Mrs. Flake Manning came up this week for the early season. Miss Flake is receiving instruction in golf during her stay.

The Pittsfield colony is beginning to arrive. Major Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke are at Maplewood, Brig. Gen. John D. C. Hoskin at Wendell Hall, and Mrs. Alfred P. Morewood at her South Street cottage. Mrs. Miguel R. Martinez, Mrs. Charles C. Delmonico, Miss Josephine Delmonico, and Mrs. Thomas Denny will soon arrive at the Maplewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Pearson, who came to Great Barrington for their honeymoon at Edgewood, the 8,000-acre Pearson property, returned to New York at the last of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray Crane returned this week from Chicago. They have opened their country place in Windsor, where they will pass a part of the season.

Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Boston talked on "Preparedness" at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, in Stockbridge, Thursday afternoon.

John Martines returned to New York this week after a visit with Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Flournoy in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Eliot are in Pittsfield for the early season. Mr. Eliot has been assisting in staging open-air performances of scenes from Shakespeare's plays which are to be presented in Pittsfield. Mr. and Mrs. Eliot are going to the Maine coast for the midsummer.

Spencer P. Shotter and Miss Isabel D. Shotter are at Shadow Brook, their country estate.

Thatcher M. Adams arrived at Sundream House for the season.

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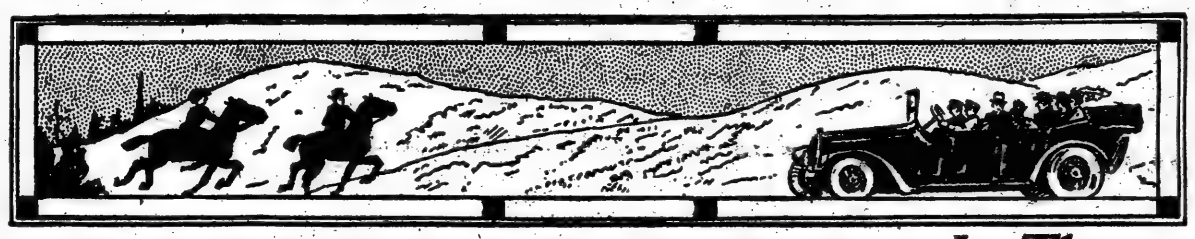
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Draws an Attractive Picture of Its Delights as She Spins Along Through Plymouth Woods.

If you will join me in my little motor car as it purrs along through the Plymouth woods, I will try to show you a new Cape Cod. In no part of the country has Spring more subtle attractions. It is here it hesitates, and seems to love to linger. The warm sun calls forth the vegetation but a step, when the cold sea winds halt it, and we can enjoy the opening buds for days, and so have opportunity to learn that their beauty is even greater than the fading brilliancy of Autumn, for on nature's great palette green is the color of hope.

This day was made for Maying, and all the little roads that lead to right and left are full of song and incipient bloom. Mile after mile we spin along, until at a sudden turn we leave this woodsy life behind. There is the yellow sand, great wastes of it, broken by the blue waters of the canal winding its gentle way toward Buzzards Bay, banked with pine-topped hills and spanned by the great drawbridge that takes us to the Cape.

Here the monotonous refrain of machinery gives a discordant note; but this town of Sagamore is the only industrial region we shall find.

The village street quickly becomes a country road that unwinds itself between quaint houses neatly kept, then curving and twisting through a bit of woodland, all too short, with oaks just opening their pink-tipped buds among the dark pitch pine, and here and there a maple in full leaf.

The scattering houses soon become a fine old town, with houses typical of long ago, but well preserved and grounds well kept. This town of Sandwich was once the centre for the manufacture of glass, and the ruins of the old brick buildings are still there beside the railroad tracks.

This is the beginning of the Cape to farms with everhanging trees, and to a border road where, looking across great marshes and beyond the harbor, we see the dunes of Sandy Neck; great white wave-like hills, rooted in beach grass and thatched with low pitch pine or beach plum, dark against the bay beyond.

This is West Barnstable, a spot where patriots and statesmen lived, the Otis family's dwelling place.

Again the motor gathers speed and rushes on till, with a sudden lurch, it passes underneath a railroad bridge, and round again and up a hill, to where the first suggestion of the outline of the Cape is caught. This perfect day the eye can follow where the land swings off, in northern curve, to Provincetown, with its needle point of monument.

Here is the first evidence of a Summer colony, with many of the old houses renovated, but all unspoiled. This colony laps over and down into the village street of the county town of Barnstable, with its fine old Court House. This road leads on past a hillside church and its burying ground, where sleep the earliest fathers of this neighborhood. This town was the dwelling place of Governor Hinckley and many men who distinguished themselves in the colony. A little further is a gray old house beside the road, nestling among its bushes of flowers, where 200 years ago there lived a Harvard man who was treasurer of the county.

On we go through Yarmouth, with its elm-shaded village street, and all about are signs of thrift; down past a roadside brook, and then along a road of bobbing hills, pine bordered, for a mile or more. Through Dennis, with its great white poplars, called in this locality the silver hole. The huge, rough trunks and reaching limbs are pencilled through a mass of tiny, opening leaves of shimmering silver, like cherry blossoms, but more magnificent. The swelling hills that rise beside the road look unproductive, but there, in contradiction, are fruit trees, full of healthy bloom.

Scargo Hill looms, spot-like, against the open sky, the highest land on all Cape Cod, and nestling at its foot the lake, one of the many beautiful bodies of water fed by a thousand springs in which the Cape abounds. The road curves around the hill, and dips along between more marshy ground and brackish ponds, with misty willow borders.

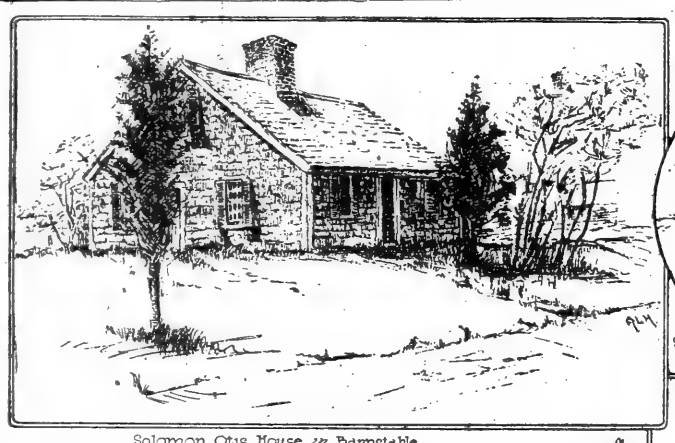
The motor leaves the main road at the suggestive sign of "Stone Bridge Road" and climbs a hill, and then another, each revealing new beauties of rugged crest and distant bay, and then it drops into a pastoral little valley. This must have been the road the stage took in early days, for here is what must have been an old inn. Across the road is a little, tumbling brook that might be on a mountainside. Willows are growing up among the rocks and flowers are running riot everywhere. This detour is less than a mile, and we are back upon the main road at Brewster, with its fine old residences behind their well-kept hedges and all the vegetation flourishing.

In all the villages we have passed the architectural type has been so well preserved that it has been difficult to tell whether the houses were occupied by old Cape families or Summer visitors. But here, beyond the town, is a place built on modern lines and which, although new and handsome, jolts the eye as a trimmed bay tree would do if set among lilacs.

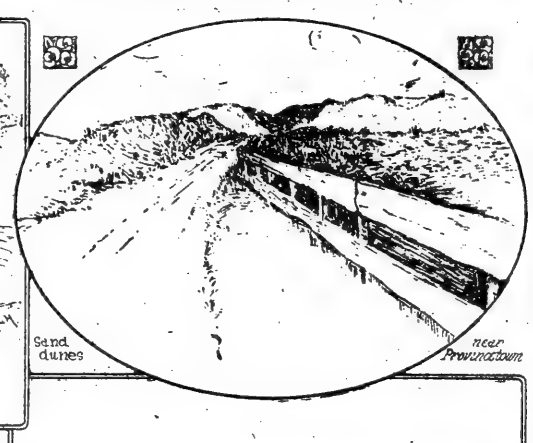
In this surprising country the whole face of nature will change in half a mile. We pass through a dusty, barren tract at Orleans Cross Roads and before us lie long reaches of meadow, with cranberry bogs in the foreground. The road dips, disappears to the left, and we have an outlook which includes a neck of land that outs in from the north, severing the town, and around this bend the road climbs the hills again. We pass through Eastham, and find ourselves traveling over roads that resemble nothing so much as a roller coaster, with fifteen curves to each mile, each curve unwinding new scenery.

What a contrast to the varied scenery of bay or ocean, broken by low-lying hills or sand dunes, white against the sky. Here, before us, from these headlands, is the whole sweep of the Atlantic Ocean. Today the prospect is ineffably serene as the sun shines and the free winds blow, but the jagged bluffs, with overhanging edge, tell of fierce Winter storms.

Provincetown, with its narrow street that wanders on along the water's edge till it can go no further, and then turns around and wanders back, is like no other place that man has built. It was here the Pilgrims first landed, and the place is marked, and it was here they did their washing on that November day. The town in many spots resembles a bit of Holland. Across the street it's pure New England, with great trees in sunny yards before some of the houses and with others opening almost upon the wooden sidewalk. Over all there stands the beautiful church tower of old Colonial days.



Solomon Otis House in Barnstable



Sand dunes near Provincetown



Great fresh pond, with harbor and sand dunes in the distance, Barnstable

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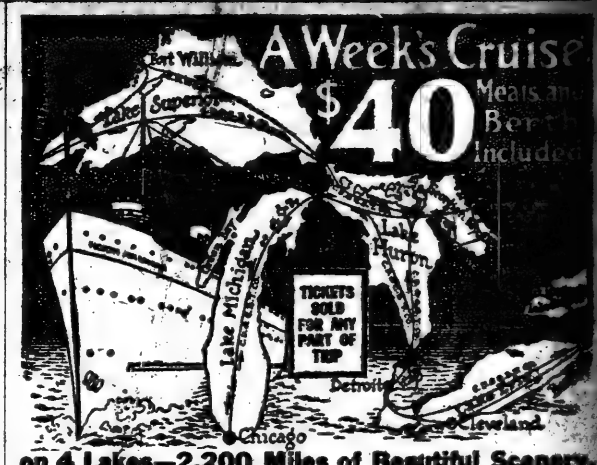
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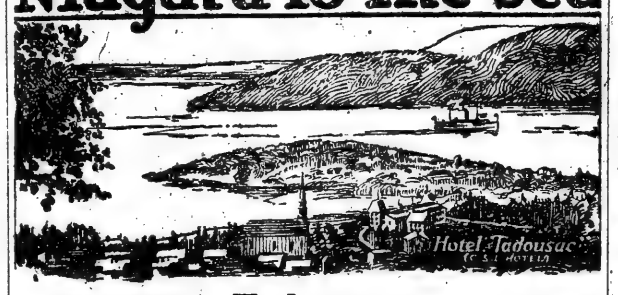
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QUERIES ON THE WAR

German Concessions.

E.—Is it a fact that every submarine attack which has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Germany or Austria has been followed by a disavowal, an expression of regret or an offer of payment, with the exception of that of the Lusitania?

Yes. But it is not accurate simply to state that there has been no disavowal in the case of the Lusitania. Negotiations between this country and Germany in the case of the Lusitania reached a point last February where Germany expressed her willingness to grant the main demands of the United States and to "recognize" (instead of "assume") liability for the liner's sinking. But just at this time the entire issue was complicated and a settlement made impossible by the precipitation of the armed liner discussion, and Secretary Lansing told Count von Bernstorff that the United States would not accept any proposal for settlement of the Lusitania matter without written assurances with regard to the future conduct of submarine warfare.

The Audacious.

E. A. B.—Has the British Admiralty admitted the loss of the Audacious?

No.

Expatriation of Soldiers.

M. P.—In regard to the question as to whether—to quote your inquiry—"a man who offers his services to fight in the army of another country loses his citizenship" in the United States, the Department of State issues the following statement:

"The department has received a number of inquiries from people in the United States asking whether enlistment in a foreign army by a citizen of the United States is evidence that he has expatriated himself, and whether it is a breach of his duty as a citizen of the United States to enlist in a foreign army.

"The law relative to expatriation (Section 2, Act of March 2, 1907,) says:

"That any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign State in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign State.'

"Therefore, when service in a foreign army involves taking an oath of allegiance to a foreign State, an American citizen who enters such service must be deemed to have expatriated himself.

"Service in some foreign armies and in some branches of some foreign armies does not require an oath of allegiance to a foreign State. On the other hand, an oath of allegiance is required as a condition of service in other foreign armies. The department cannot give authentic information on the subject of the foreign requirements in this respect, because of their variation, and because they are subject to changes.

"The department does not undertake to prescribe the duty of an individual with reference to his citizenship. It is of opinion, nevertheless, that the observance of neutrality in the conflict now engaging certain European powers requires American citizens to avoid participation in those conflicts."

Home Rule.

S. R.—British opposition to home rule for Ireland, in 1914, centred in the problem of Ulster. Briefly, Ulster did not want home rule; the other three provinces of Ireland did. The problem was to arrange a home rule program that would grant "home rule to Ireland" without arousing rebellion in Ulster and among the Ulster supporters.

Belgium and Greece.

B. C. SCHMITT.—Is the allied occupation of Greek territory any more defensible, technically, under the articles of international law, or morally under the code of human ethics, than the German invasion and occupation of Belgium?

"Technically under the articles of international law" the situation in regard to the Allies in Greece and the occupation of Saloniki is entirely different from the German invasion of Belgium. At the close of the second Balkan war Greece made a treaty with Serbia, under which Serbia acquired certain leasehold rights in Saloniki. In pursuance of these rights the Allies, in Serbia's behalf, applied to the Greek Minister Venizelos, and were given permission to use that port. Some of the things they have done since have not been strictly in accordance with that treaty, but the Allies certainly had a special right of occupation, granted, first, by the treaty, and, second, by the expressed consent of the Greek Prime Minister. The cases of Greece and Belgium are, therefore, not parallel. "Morally under the code of human ethics," the attempt to compare the allied occupation of Greek territory with the German invasion of Belgium is not within the province of this department.

Irish Riots in 1914.

S. R.—By your reference to an "outbreak" in Ireland we assume that you refer to the actual riots in the summer of 1914. There was, of course, unrest in Ireland, and great disturbance over the disagreement between Ulster and the rest of Ireland, all through the various steps of procedure that brought about at last the passage of the modified Home Rule bill. But the "immediate cause of the outbreak" in Dublin in July, 1914, was the attempt of the police to intercept a cargo of rifles landed by the National Volunteers at Howth. As to "what was accomplished" by the riots, feeling in Ireland the Home Rule bill was of necessity postponed.

A Threat from the Kaiser.

Dr. H. L.—The quotation from the German Emperor, concerning which you ask, "If any man oppose me I will crush him," is evidently a translation from the speech of March 5, 1890, which can be found in the first of the three volumes of the Kaiser's speeches, (in German,) edited by Joseph Penzler. The context is as follows:

"He [the Emperor's grandfather, William I.] regarded his position as a task set for him by God, to the accomplishment of which he dedicated himself with all of his strength until the last moment. As he thought so do I. And I see in the people and country come to me by inheritance a talent intrusted by God. To increase this—as it is expressed in the Bible—is my task, and concerning the use of which I shall some day have to give accounting. I mean, in so far as I am able, to employ this talent in such a manner that I shall add many others thereto. Those who will help me in this work, no matter who they are, I heartily welcome; but those, however, who will oppose me in this work I shall smash to pieces." (Diejenigen jedoch, welche sich Mir bei dieser Arbeit entgegenstellen, zerschmettere Ich.)

The Kaiser's "Divine Right."

Dr. H. L.—The information you ask concerning the statement by the German Emperor that he holds his power "not from the German people but from God Himself" may be summed up as follows:

When William I. ascended the throne he made a speech at Koenigsberg Oct. 17, 1861, in which he stated that "the sovereigns of Prussia receive their crown from God literally." The present Emperor, like his grandfather, is a firm believer in the doctrine of Divine Right. This doctrine is an outgrowth of the struggles between the Holy Roman Empire and the Papacy. The divine right of the Emperor was asserted against a similar claim of divine right by the Pope. In England the Stuarts were distinguished by their strict adherence to the spirit and letter of the doctrine. The theory of divine right has played its part also in the history of Russia. As an instance we have the statement of Alexander I., who, when he organized the Holy Alliance, spoke of himself as the "chosen instrument of God." In France the doctrine became of importance upon its assertion by Henry III. against the claim of the Pope to interfere in the government and change the succession as established under the Salic law. The utterances of the present Kaiser on the question are unmistakable. It is to be noted, however, that the claim of rule by divine right is made only in the speeches delivered by the Kaiser in his hereditary provinces of Prussia and Brandenburg, and that, although certain ideas are continually repeated, of recent years the Kaiser has avoided any mention of rule by divine will.

The first instance we have of the assertion of the doctrine is in the speech of March 5, 1890. "He [William I.] regarded his position as a task set for him by God. * * * As he thought so do I."

Feb. 20, 1891, (Penzler, I., 171): "You know that I regard my whole position and my task as one set me by God."

March 1, 1893, (Penzler, I., 229): "The sacred figure of our great, dead Emperor, William, is ever before us with its remarkable achievements. Whence came these accomplishments? Because my grandfather had the most unshakable belief in the mission intrusted to him by God, which he tried with tireless energy to carry out. * * * In these traditions, gentlemen, I grew and was reared by him. The self-same belief have I."

Feb. 24, 1894, (Penzler, I., 265): "* * * The Hohenzollern ruling family is armed with this feeling of duty, * * * that it was placed here by God and is accountable to Him alone. * * *"

Aug. 25, 1910, at Koenigsberg. This, we believe, is the last utterance on the subject of divine right. "* * * And here my grandfather, again; by his own right, set the Prussian crown upon his head, once more distinctly emphasizing the fact that it was accorded him by the will of God alone and not by Parliament or by assemblage of the people or by popular vote, and that he thus looked upon himself as the chosen instrument of heaven [the phrase here is identical with that employed by Alexander I. of Russia] and as such performed his duties as regent and sovereign. [The occurrence is very much like that of Napoleon Bonaparte, who crowned himself King of Italy, May 26, 1805. Napoleon, so the story goes, entered the church where he was to be crowned. As the Pope, Pius VII., blessed the royal chair and reached forward for the crown of the Romans which Charlemagne had used, Napoleon, the everwatchful, took the crown out of the Pope's hands and crowned himself. In this way Napoleon could claim that he held the crown by the grace of God and not from the Pope.] * * * Looking upon myself as the instrument of the Lord, without regard for daily opinions and intentions, I go my way, which is devoted solely and alone to the welfare and peaceful development of the fatherland. But in this work I need the co-operation of every one in the country and to this co-operation I would like to invite you also."

Anglo-French Entente.

E. A. K.—Is it true that England had an alliance with France before the outbreak of the present war?

It is true that England and France were closely bound together by friendship, an "exchange of notes," and a treaty engagement with each other whereby the French fleet would be mobilized in the Mediterranean in consideration of the British fleet guarding the French coasts and the North Sea. It is definitely stated, however, that these were defensive agreements only.

England and Russia.

E. A. K.—The alleged "English alliance with Russia" to which you refer is mentioned in a book recently published in Berlin, called "A Slander: Notes on the History of the Period Preceding the World War," written by Professor Theodore Schiemann, an eminent German historian and friend of the Kaiser. The object of his book is to prove that Germany has been the victim of a conspiracy between France, England, and Russia. He states that the "plot" began with King Edward's entente with France, but first became dangerous "when England and Russia got together in 1907 and divided Persia between them." He adds: "This was designed above all else to make of Persia the booty by means of which Russia should be led to an understanding with England over the great questions of European policy." After the crisis of 1908, he adds, in writing of the meeting between King Edward and the Czar:

"Iswolsky declared himself ready to proceed with England against Germany as soon as Russia should have sufficiently strengthened itself in a military way. Six or eight years was the longest period contemplated for this purpose, that is to say, till between the years 1914 and 1916."

So much for Dr. Schiemann's view of these matters. The most important of the comparatively new evidence, however, which he cites in regard to a secret naval convention entered into between Great Britain and Russia about two months before the war broke out. This is probably the precise matter to which you refer in your questions. As the actual signing of this convention admittedly took place only after hostilities had begun, little has been said about it. Dr. Schiemann, however, gives it several pages in his book, with details which are said to be taken from the minutes of an Admiralty conference held at St. Petersburg May 26, 1914, agreeing upon concerted action of the British and Russian Navies.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

MURRAY J. MARTIN.—In answer to your question as to the attitude of the Government of Austria-Hungary toward the implication of "high Serbian officials" in the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo, we quote the American Year Book for 1914:

"An investigation of the crime at Sarajevo satisfied the Austro-Hungarian Government that the plot to assassinate the Archduke was planned and promoted in Belgrade with the co-operation of official Serbian individuals, and was carried out with weapons furnished by the Serbian Government."

British Colonial Revenue.

A. M. L.—England does not levy tribute on her colonies, but she does derive revenue from her colonies. The exports to and imports from British possessions, including India, represent between one-fifth and one-fourth of the whole trade of the United Kingdom. The profit derived by England from her colonies comes from enlarged opportunities for her citizens, rather than in the form of tribute.

The Court of St. James's.

A. M. L.—Why is the Ambassador to the English Court said to be accredited to "the Court of St. James's"? Is not St. George the patron saint of England?

The British Court is known as the Court of St. James's not because of any designation in relation to a patron saint, but because the London residence of the British sovereign was for many years St. James's Palace. Court levees and drawing rooms are still held there, and although the palace ceased to be the royal residence with the accession of Queen Victoria, the official designation of the British Court has remained "the Court of St. James's."

The name is explained by the fact that the present Palace of St. James, the royal residence from the time of William III. to Victoria, was originally a hospital dedicated to St. James. It was made a manor by Henry VIII., who added St. James's Park to connect the building with Whitehall, then the royal residence, and inclosed the whole in a high wall.

French Republics.

M. B.—The present French Republic, which dates back to 1871, is the third. The first was from 1792 to 1804, and the second from 1848 to 1852.

Religious Freedom in Germany.

H. L. W.—The Constitution of the German Empire states that religious beliefs shall be no bar to preferment in any walk of life. After the establishment of the North German Confederation all restrictions then existing upon the followers of different religions were, by the law of July 3, 1869, abolished; this decree was extended to all provinces of the German Empire upon its formation.

The League of the Three Emperors.

H. L. W.—The attempted alliance between Russia and Germany, concerning which you inquire, was the so-called "Dreikaiserbund," or "League of the Three Emperors" of Austria, Germany, and Russia, a scheme of Bismarck's which fortune appeared to favor for a time, but which rapidly fell through. The "league" was formed almost immediately after the Franco-Prussian war and the establishment of the German Empire. Strictly speaking, it was less an alliance than an entente. Russia and Germany, in 1871, had a traditional friendship of generations, (which had, to be sure, been interrupted,) and there seemed at that time little prospect of any understanding between France and Russia. In September, 1872, the three Emperors met at Berlin to pledge the stability of the new European situation. But the understanding concluded between Russia and Germany in that year rapidly lost its strength and finally went to pieces in 1876 over the question of German neutrality in the event of Austria's intervention in the impending war between Russia and Turkey. Bismarck made it plain that German sympathies were with Austria; Russia in indignation made overtures to France, and Bismarck concluded an alliance with Austria-Hungary which was converted into the Triple Alliance by the adherence of Italy a few years later.

Rear Admiral Evans.

G. C.—Was Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans a graduate of Annapolis?

Yes.

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN PIANO HOUSE
ONE PRICE—NO COMMISSIONS

IF YOU HAVE
an
OLD PIANO

You will want to change it some time for a new one.
When you can get the most for it now, why wait until it decreases in value?
We can allow you more for it this time of the year because we have a special seaside demand for just such pianos.
Not only will we allow you more for it in exchange for a new

STERLING

Piano or Playerpiano, but we will make unusually attractive terms to enable you to care for the balance. Or we will give you a due bill for its full marketable value—this due bill being acceptable at our store at any time thereafter as part payment on any new instrument we make.

If you have a Piano that needs to be overhauled, the actual cost of repair work done in the summer is a saving, because we make special prices for this work in order to keep our workshop busy during the dull months.

VICTROLAS
$15 to $400

We extend an unqualified welcome to the public generally to make use of our Victor Talking Machine Department, just a step off the street. Victors and Victrolas from $10 up to $400—a complete library of records and every accessory that anyone may require.

The Sterling Piano Co.

Telephone 1600 Main — Manufacturers — Open Evenings by Appointment

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms: STERLING BUILDING
518-530 Fulton Street, Corner of Hanover Place, Brooklyn

Boys' 50c Tapeless Blouses, 39c

UNUSUALLY attractive in every way — good materials, pretty patterns, new styles. Some are the sport Blouses which have become very popular this summer; others are the usual Blouse with attached collar.

We hardly think it probable that we will be able later to repeat this offering. It is very unusual. The opportunity for saving is one which no mother can afford to neglect.

All the Blouses are tapeless models—no strings to lose.

Boys' Wash Norfolk Suits, $3.75

Made of Palm Beach cloth and other durable wash fabrics in the newest Norfolk models, including some of the "pinch back" styles which have become almost as popular with boys as with young men. Many with two pairs of trousers.

$2 and $3 Wash Suits at $1.65

Still good variety among these handsome Suits which we secured at an exceptional advantage. Well made and of good fabrics. Russian, Tommy Tucker and Norfolk styles; some plain white, some with colored trimming, some allover colored. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

Fulton Street / Bond Street — Frederick Loeser & Co. — Livingston St. / Elm Place
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

The Life of the Store

GROWTH is the evidence of life. Whether a plan or a man or a store—the rule holds.

If it is ALIVE it GROWS.

The evidences of a healthy growth will be seen by anyone who walks about this Store from day to day. Many are so impressed by it that they take the trouble to tell us the Store has never been so fine, in its breadth and quality of merchandise; in its convenience of arrangement; in all the elements that go to make up a first class Store service.

The holiday season is almost here.

Next week — on July first — we shall begin as usual to shorten the Store hours for the summer.

Vacation time, the "off" season, and with many stores the "dull" season, is beginning.

You will not find one dull day at Loeser's.

This Store's ALIVE in every fibre. There is work to be done. There are thousands to be outfitted for summer holidays and for hot weather comfort and it must be done "Loeser-wise"—which is quickly, pleasantly, economically, rightly and with permanent satisfaction on both sides.

There will be no place on the hemisphere more ALIVE than Loeser's as the summer days slip by. Today's news gives a hint, a fair promise of more.

Extra Summer Sales

On the Main Floor

Men's Summer Suits, special at $13.50
Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, some "seconds," at .....5c. to 12½c
25c. Writing Paper, Dresden fabric finish .....17c. pound
Envelopes to match....3 pkgs. for 17c
$1 Table Damask, 62 inches wide, 75c. yard
15c. to 35c. Turkish Bath Towels, 12½c. to 29c
$1 White Dress Linen, 45 inches wide, at .....69c. yard
$4 to $18 Gold Scarf Pins at...$2 to $11
$7 to $10 Gold Lavallieres at.....$4.35
$7.50 to $12 Gold Filled Bracelet Watches.....$5 to $7.50
Women's 25c. to $1.25 Combination Suits.....19c. to 79c
Men's 39c. to $1.39 Combination Suits, values $1 to $2.50.
Women's 50c. to $2.50 Silk Hosiery, 35c. to $1.89
Men's 50c. to $1.35 Silk Socks, 2 pairs for $1 to $1 a pair
Great Sale of Men's Pajamas at 79c., 98c., $1.50, $1.85 and.....$2.98
Women's 16-button Silk Gloves at..98c
Gold Filled Handy Pins, 22c. pair, regularly 49c.

On the Second Floor

Another Splendid Budget of Undermuslin Values.
White Renaissance Lace Cloths, at $1.89, $2.29 and $4.39
Silk Petticoats at...$2.95, $3.98 and $5
$1 Cotton Petticoats at.....69c
Corsets at...69c., 95c., $1.95 and $2.98
$1.35 to $1.50 Checked Suitings at $1.00 yard

On the Third Floor

500 Colonial Rag Rugs at 65c. each. (25x50 inches.)

Sport and Porch Frocks, $7.50
Values Are $10 to $15

Four styles chosen from twenty and more to convey an idea of the prettiness of these Frocks. Yet they cannot show you the charm of the colorings or the excellence of the making.

Of those pictured: One is trimmed with soutache braid and comes in gray, lavender, Copenhagen, maize, rose or white. It is a Coatee Dress with plaited skirt, copying a $35 silk dress in its design. Another is a long tunic model with double collar, hemstitched, plaited sleeve and trimmed with buttons. A third combines striped and plain color voile in a three-piece model, yoke, coatee, belted, sailor collar, plaited skirt; some plaids. The last is a Sport Dress of ramie linen in oyster white, blue, gold, lavender, ecru, etc. The skirt has the new "sling" or chatelaine pocket, panel front and back, collar and cuffs of organdie, picot finish.

Many other styles in plain and striped voiles, embroidered voiles and printed voiles, many in all white. Sizes for misses, 14, 16 and 18, and for women, 34 to 44.

Probably Last Sport Coats at $3.75

Several hundred more, but probably the last at this low price.

Of fine corduroy in tan, gold, white and blue; belted, with patch pockets; full 33 and 34 inches long. Lined with handsome silk-warp brocades.

All sizes for women and misses.

Girls' $2.50 and $3 Wash Frocks, $1.50

Twenty styles, including some of the new coatee and smock Dresses; some middy styles, some sport models.

Of plain chambrays, ginghams, linenes and similar summer fabrics, in all the pretty colorings and patterns of the season.

Most hand smocked in white or contrasting colors, a very effective decoration. Others have white collars and cuffs.

Smartest Dresses ever sold at this price, to our knowledge. All sizes from 6 to 14 years.

Second Floor.

Women's $5 Summer Pumps, $3.65

WE COUNT THIS as timely and as interesting a sale as has happened in the Loeser Shoe Store this season.

There are two smart styles of Pumps for choice. Of patent leather and dull calfskin with inlay of gray and tan suede. Small tongue effect. Welted soles. French heels.

These Pumps are of the good Loeser style and character, and have sold here all season at five dollars a pair.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

$2.50 to $5 Untrimmed Hats, 49c
This Season's Shapes and Colors

A CLEARANCE of all the straw Hats a leading manufacturer had, mostly in medium size Turbans, a great variety of shapes.

ALL LISERE and MILAN HEMP, all perfect braids, and in black and a variety of the sought-for shades.

Intended to sell at $2.50 to $5—and earlier in the season fully worth every cent of those prices. Even now at *49c.* they are a value unapproached in any sale of Millinery in Greater New York this season.

Though any Hat in the collection is worth many times its present price, earlier comers will secure the best values—a hint for the more critical to come without avoidable delay.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

Sheer, Summery Voiles and Marquisettes

29c. Sport Stripe Seed Voiles, 19c

Seed Voiles, 38 inches wide, in the new sport stripes and in excellent floral designs. Some have woven self-colored stripes. All new patterns made for this season.

$1.25 Embroidered Bordered Voile, 50c

White and tan Voile with deep borders embroidered with lustrous artificial silk in pink, ceil, Copenhagen, rose, maize and green. Full 44 inches wide. The earlier season's price was $1.25 a yard. Sold only in five-yard lengths at *$2.50* the length.

Printed Seed Voiles, Special, 12½c

Single width seed Voiles, printed in flowers and stripes. Many smart designs, all in very charming shades.

50c. Imported Woven Voiles, 25c

Woven in hairline and Pekin stripes, also fine hairline overchecks. In black, blue, heliotrope and tan on white. 39 inches wide.

39c. Imported Striped Voiles, 15c

Woven striped Voiles, 38 inches wide, black, blue or heliotrope hairline stripes on white. Imported to sell at 39c.

29c. Printed Marquisette at 19c

Organdie finished Marquisette, 40 inches wide, in pink, blue, maize, heliotrope and white with pretty floral printings. All new and desirable designs, intended to be 29c. a yard and a good value at that price.

Voiles, Remnants and Dress Lengths, Reduced

Hundreds of lengths, suitable for waists, children's, misses' and women's dresses. In printed and woven stripes, floral and embroidered designs. All this season's weaves and designs and marked at prices that will hurry them into usefulness. None sent C. O. D.

50c. Printed Voile, 25c

Forty inches wide with woven ribbon stripes of self color. Tinted grounds of pink, blue, maize, green, heliotrope and gray with dainty flowers in colors that harmonize. Also white grounds with pink, blue, maize and heliotrope flowers. One of the season's most successful fabrics.

Second Floor, Elm Place.

300 Photograph Frames
With Hand Carved Base
$1.50 to $3.75, Were $3 to $6

MANY PEOPLE have pictures they wish to have framed, and this is the specially favorable occasion, because we are offering a large and choice assortment of Photograph Frames in rose powdered gold finish, all with hand carved base, at greatly reduced prices.

A variety of pretty designs. Sizes include 5x7, 6x9, 7x9, 8x10, 7x10, 8x11 and 9x12.

Odd Lots and Discontinued Lines of Frames At 35c. to $2, That Were 75c. to $7

An exceptionally fine lot of Frames in sizes from 5x7 to 16x20 and many odd sizes. Some are styles not to be reordered and others represent odd lots which have accumulated.

A Limited Number of Painting Frames $2.50 to $5, Were $5 to $15

Sizes 11x14 to 25x30, including many attractive gold leaf Frames. Clearance from our stocks and workrooms. But one of a kind.

Third Floor.

New Blouses, $1.95, Simple Styles

Copying the costly simplicity of high-class Blouses, and doing it well, these are as charming Blouses as have been seen this spring at this small price.

A white voile Blouse has sailor collar and double rever frill hemstitched and with fine pin tucks. Another of voile in porcelain blue, gray, rose or flesh pink, has collar, wide revers and fancy cuffs of white; one button closing. A deep-yoke model of organdie has half-inch tucks back and front from a double hemstitching on the yoke, collar and cuffs hemstitched, eyelet embroidered and with narrow picot frill.

Charming Sheer Blouses, $2.95

A very fetching model of fine white organdie—corded armholes. Gibson plait, hemstitched front plaits—has round collar and cuffs of colored organdie, finished with picoted plaiting. The collar and cuffs are pale blue, lavender and rose.

Another organdie Blouse has rose, blue or flesh color organdie appliqued in leaf design with embroidery on front panels, hemstitching, fine tucks and Valenciennes lace. A new model of white voile with pointed rolling collar and wide rever frills has insertions of filet lace in cream color on collar, cuffs, revers, epaulet yokes and down front and back.

Second Floor.

$3 All Silk Fleur de Jeunesse Chamois Taffeta Silk, $1.79

A Silk of rare quality, smooth and lustrous in finish, rich in appearance, all pure Silk, soft as a kid glove. Guaranteed to give satisfaction in wear, both by the makers and the Loeser Store. In good colors, and plenty of navy, white, ivory and black and other good tones.

A similar quality and kind of Silk sells under a copyrighted name at $3 a yard.

40-Inch All Silk Colored Crepe Voiles / 40-Inch All Silk Colored Crepe de Chine } *$1.50*

All the scarce shades, and all the staple colors, as well, in these popular Silks. White, ivory, black, etc., included.

Silk Remnants, 69c

Hundreds of yards, all kinds of Silks included in this clearance of short ends and pieces of Silk left over from our May and early June sales. Marked down to 69c. a yard to close them out quickly.

Silk Store, Main Floor, Bond Street.

French and German Valenciennes Laces
10c. to 49c. Piece Instead of 29c. to $1.49

6,000 Pcs. An Importer's Discontinued Sets

THESE ARE NOT the ordinary Valenciennes Laces, but are of the lovely French and German, round and square meshes, and splendid qualities.

The lot represents an importer's entire stock of discontinued sets which we captured under the regular prices.

Edgings and Insertions from ½ to 1½ inches wide. Some to match, the majority in odd widths.

In pieces of 12 yards for 10c. to 49c. piece.

Main Floor Table. None Sent C. O. D.

Thousands of Yards of American Cretonnes
Handsome Designs and Colorings, 10c. Yard

FINEST COLLECTION of American-made Cretonnes that has ever been offered for such a low price.

They are of fine quality in wonderfully wide and varied assortment of patterns and colorings. Unmatched values at *10c.* a yard.

English Cretonnes at 19c. Yard

Many are worth double this price. Scores of pretty colorings and designs.

Curtain Scrims and Marquisettes, 19c. Yard, Values to 30c

Thousands of yards are concerned. Plain, hemstitched and openwork bordered Scrims and Marquisettes; also a quantity of printed double bordered Scrims. White, cream and ecru.

Scrim and Madras Summer Curtains 89c. Pair, Values to $1.35 : : $1.45 Pair, Values to $2

Eight hundred pairs. The Scrim Curtains include white and ecru and are mostly in the popular Dutch style with valance. The Madras Curtains are of ecru tint and of excellent Scotch manufacture.

Brussels and Filet Nottingham Lace Curtains—Near Half

Fifty beautiful patterns.

95c. instead of $1.50 and $1.75 | $1.35 instead of $2.25 and $2.50 | $1.75 instead of $2.75 and $3

Third Floor.

Another Handsome Lot of Those
White Semi-made Pique Skirts at $1.98 Instead of $3.50

LAST MONDAY nearly five hundred of these semi-made Skirts were quickly sold—the greatest value of the kind ever known for $1.98 each.

Tomorrow we have the good fortune to have another lot, including some new styles, and women who desire to share in this offer should make it a point to come promptly.

All are made of fine white pique and it requires but little stitching to complete them into attractive, smart summer skirts.

One model is three-gored with yoke; shirred in back and finished with half-moon, slashed pockets; trimmed with four pearl buttons; semi-belted.

Another model is three-gored with belt and loops; patch pockets with cuffs, trimmed with four pearl buttons.

Main Floor. None sent C. O. D. No Mail or Telephone Orders Filled.

$1.45 to $2.98 Ice Cream Freezers $1.25 to $2.75

1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 quart sizes of the noted "Fresco" Freezer, which is swift, economical of ice and makes good cream.

Gem Freezers, $1.49 to $3.29
1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 quart sizes; easy to operate and economical.

Twin Freezers $2.23 to $4.75
2, 3, 4 and 6 quart sizes. Makes two kinds of cream at once.

Auto-Vacuum Freezers $2.50 and $3.50
6 and 12 plate sizes. Makes smooth, good cream without any turning of a crank.

Ice Cream Salt, 10 lbs., 12c

Thermos Bottles, $1.39 Up
½-pint $1.39 and $1.95; 1-pint, $1.39 and $1.79; 1-quart, $2.25 and $4.50.

Thermos Food Jars, $2 Up
½-pint, $2; 1-pint, $2.50; 1-quart.....$4 to $18

$2.50 Rollaway Window Screens, 98c
Clearance of our remaining stocks of these convenient, well-made, patented Screens. Operates like a window shade; all metal; wire cloth and roller. We will install free of charge within city limits where order is for six Screens or more.

Vacuum Bottles, $1.25 Up
½-pint, $1.25 and $1.74; 1-pint, $1.25 and $1.75; 1-quart, $2.25 and $2.63.

Cases, 75c. to $7.50
Sizes for thermos and vacuum bottles, from 1 pint to 2 quarts.

Matting Bags, 19c. to 35c
For bathing suits, lunches, &c. Three sizes.

Fitted Auto Cases $5.98 to $30
With lunch box containing space for two pint bottles or two quart bottles.

Sherwood Adjustable Metal Screens
Black wire, very durable and absolutely fly-proof.
12 in. high, extends to 22 in..31c
24 in. high, extends to 22 in..39c
24 in. high, extends to 37 in..45c
30 in. high, extends to 22 in..49c
30 in. high, extends to 37 in..55c
30 in. high, extends to 42 in..60c
32 in. high, extends to 22 in..55c
32 in. high, extends to 42 in..69c

Basement.

June Brides' Sale Cut Glass

THOSE WHO HAVE NOT as yet taken advantage of this annual offering will find that its values have not been lessened by the two weeks of heavy sales just ended. In the beginning the sale was planned to continue for a full month, in accordance with our custom, and the majority of the values are still to be had.

Cut Glass for Wedding Gifts

$2.98 floral cut Sugar and Cream Sets $1.98
$2.98 floral cut Flower Vases, 10-inch $1.98
$2.98 floral cut Nut Bowls..$2.98
$2.98 floral cut Water Pitchers, 2-quart $2.98
$4.98 combination cut Orange Bowls $3.98
$4.98 floral cut Water Sets..$3.98

Cut Glass, Special at 98c
Butter Tubs, Olive and Bonbon Dishes.

Cut Glass, Special at $1.49
Flower Vases, 8-inch; Handled Baskets, 6-inch; Compartment Relish Dishes, Handled Jelly Dishes, 6-inch.

Cut Glass, Special at $1.98
Water Pitchers, Nut Bowls, Fruit Bowls, 8-inch; Footed Compotes, Celery Trays, Spoon Baskets, Butter Tubs, Sugar Baskets, Vinegar and Oil Bottles, Mayonnaise Bowls and Plate.

Cut Glass, Special at $2.98
Water Sets, 7-piece; Fern Dishes, Flower Vases, 12-inch; Sugar and Cream Sets, 3-footed Nut Bowls, Fruit Bowls, Water Pitchers, Cake Plates.

Cut Glass, Special at $3.98
Ice Cream Trays, Flower Baskets, Sugar and Cream Sets, Fruit and Salad Bowls, Flower Vases, 3-footed Nut Bowls, Bread Trays, Banana Dishes.

Cut Glass, Special at $4.98
Water Sets, Orange Bowls, Ice Tubs, Sugar and Cream Sets, Water Pitchers, Punch Cups, Vases.

Hand Embroidered Jap Silk Kimonos, Special, $5

VERY HANDSOME in material, making and model. Colors, Copenhagen blue, rose, pink, light blue and lavender. The embroidery is beautifully done and the Kimonos are silk lined. Very unusual indeed at this price.

Hand-Loom Crepe Kimonos, $1.25
Made with mandarin sleeve and sash, heavily embroidered. Also at this price, a Kimono of Delft blue and white in a shaded pattern with stenciled floral design. Also of sheer voiles in pretty light colors.

Breakfast Dresses Special, $1.95
Most desirable for hot Summer mornings. Made of white dotted Swiss or crossbar crepe, plain white. Also of sheer voiles in pretty light colors.

Kimono Gowns Special, $5.95
Of crepe ll—a fine, dainty quality—in ite with apple blossom design. Regulation slip-on model, lined all through with China silk and with wide silk border all around.

Housedresses, 95c
Percale in lavender, blue, pink, tan, yoke waist, hand embroidery on collars, one with white pique collar edged with embroidery, white pique cuffs and vestee of white cambric. Others of pin check in black and white.

Dressing Sacques Special, $1
Seven models in crepe, dotted Swiss, flowered lawns and similar fabrics. Trimmed with laces and ribbon. Some fitted models, others kimono styles. A few have high necks and three-quarter sleeves.

Second Floor.

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1916.

WHERE WOMEN CAMP THIS SUMMER AT $3.50 A WEEK

Bluefields, on the Side of South Mountain in the Interstate Park, Appeals to Those Whose Pocketbooks Are Slim.

If you have been working steadily for fifty-one long weeks in shop, office, or factory, there is apt to be a great longing in your soul to get away somewhere—it doesn't make much difference where—when the fifty-second week comes around. You hate the hard unyielding pavements and the sun-burnt walls, the stifling hall bedroom and the whirl and whirl of trade; even the Island with its blare of raucous noises, its orgy of hot dogs and ice cream cones, has ceased to be a place of the blessed; you want to get away, away, away.

If your wages amount to $5 or $6 or $7 a week (it doesn't seem to make much difference what you make, the surplus is apt to go for movies, or dancing, or ice-cream soda, or other extravagance to relieve the monotony of existence) you may find nothing of intrinsic value, except possibly a carefully hoarded $5 or $10 when the warm weather arrives. And of what avail is $5 or $10? The cheapest Summer boarding house that you can find—and they are fearsome places—will charge a minimum of $5 or $6 a week, and when you include railway fares and incidentals, your precious savings acquire a negative value.

Somewhere you may have heard that camping is an economical and healthful way of spending a vacation. True, you don't know anything about camping; you have observed, perhaps, in some paper or magazine some advertisement of a girls' camp. You may even have squandered two cents in writing for information. When it arrived it proved mildly illuminating, may be, but scarcely of practical value. The camp, you were told, was in the Adirondacks or in the Maine woods or somewhere; the transportation expenses were anywhere from $15 up, and the charge for board for the season $125 or more—considerably more quite often. Have you heard of the camp out at Greenwood Lake which Miss Anne Morgan and Miss Elisabeth Marbury established last year for self-supporting women? But here, too, disappointment awaits many when they discover the board to be $8 a week.

Perhaps you have noticed in the Interstate Park, across the Hudson River, rows of white tents which look cool and inviting, but then you haven't got a tent, and if you had one you wouldn't know how to pitch it, or what to take with you. This problem of the Summer vacation is a serious one, and when you think that you have arrived at a solution of the major question a thousand minor ones crop up. It may be that some girl who works with you and who lived formerly, perhaps, in Philadelphia or Los Angeles, has told you of wonderful municipal camps maintained by those towns, and you remark, with some asperity, that you live in neither Philadelphia nor Los Angeles. Then, just as you become discouraged as to how to spend a vacation on $5, another girl tells you a wonderful, almost unbelievable tale of a camp in a section of Interstate Park, up among the hills of Rockland County, some twenty miles from New York.

It was some two decades ago that a few far-sighted employers of labor started what is known as welfare work among their employes. At that time the majority of their fellow-employers regarded them as impractical idealists. It is much more recently that the public has come to realize that this welfare work is a branch of what may be designated by that much over-worked phrase, an efficiency system. Today you and I know that the average toiler will do more work and better work in fifty weeks than she will in fifty-two—a few years ago we passively doubted or actively disbelieved.

This season an increased number of business organizations are giving vacations and closing their establishments on Saturdays; the question then of how the girl shall spend the time accorded her for recreation assumes magnified importance. It was to meet the condition promised that the Working Girls' Vacation Society was organized in New York after all, the most important phase in any preparedness program. For the rest the morning is given up to sports: baseball, basket ball, tennis, croquet, and folk dancing under the direction of a competent instructor.

Dinner at 1, and then a "quiet hour" from 2 to 3, during which a girl may read, write letters, sleep or just lie off and loaf, secure in the assurance that there is not something doing that she would like to be in on. The remainder of the afternoon is occupied with exhibition games, perhaps between different companies, or between the employes of various large commercial establishments, which happen to be well represented in camp, walks to points of interest, summering parties, hay rides, or some other kind of a "bat." Supper at 6. Then the girls dance the short evening away, or, it may be, build a great campfire on the large bare rock in front of the mess hall. "Taps" at 9:15, and quarter of an hour later the day is done and the camp is in darkness.

Sometimes there is a play; mostly these have been performed in the mess hall, but there is a picturesque natural theatre which has been used on a few occasions. As yet its possibilities have not been appreciated, but with the increasing vogue of the outdoor dramatic performance and the pageant it should surely come into its own.

And singing—always there is music; reveille has scarcely ceased when you hear the sound of singing—hearty, spontaneous singing—coming up from the tents, and this continues intermittently throughout the day and until long after every bird note, except perhaps that of the owl, has been stilled, while before each meal the girls, standing beside their chairs, raise their voices in "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," producing an effect of remarkable impressiveness. The camp has its own song book, and while the songs mostly fall below the level of the average college effusion, they are nevertheless of value as affording a means of self-expression.

Occasionally, too, we find some verses which rise above the mean level of mediocrity; as, for instance, a song of Company C, sung to the tune of "Clementina." These are the words; unfortunately the lilt and swing accompanying their rendition cannot be here reproduced:

Near Bug Alley in Camp Bluefields
Is the home of Company C.,
Always ready for a frolic,
None are half so gay as we.

From our table in the mess-hall
You can always hear a song,
Captain Green commands our company
May she live and prosper long.

We will challenge you in baseball,
Or in any sport you choose,
We will play our best and fairest
What the odds then if we lose!

CHORUS:

Oh, oh, Camp Bluefields, Camp Bluefields
Can't forget her Company C.,
She could never live without her
True to her we'll ever be.

Each Saturday evening The Camp Echo, the weekly paper, is read. This paper has far greater significance than you, carelessly handling the typewritten sheets, might imagine. It is another means of self-expression. It reflects the spirit of the camp. For the camp is to these girls more than a place of Summer sojourn. As I have already tried to show, it has become an institution, a thing to be loved and revered. Its spirit is one of intimacy and loyalty; it stands in loco alma mater for many girls who have known no college life and only a brief school career.

The rules are few and simple, and there is no obtrusion of religion or authority. The government is vested in a Director and Assistant Director, employed by the Y. W. C. A., and the governing body is augmented by a play director, who under the military system prevailing bears the title of Colonel, and a number of counselors, most of whom are college girls, and whose rôle is that of companion and adviser rather than governor.

The table is not "supplied with every luxury which the market affords," but the food is excellent in quality, ample in quantity, and not lacking in variety. Here is what is offered to sustain the inner girl during a single day, which may be taken as typical: Breakfast—Oatmeal, eggs, bread and butter, coffee or milk (all you want to drink.) Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes, corn on cob, bread and butter, apple pie. Supper—Rice and tomato, bread and butter, cake, sliced peaches, tea or milk. And the girls' appearance, after a week in camp, is sufficient proof that they are amply sustained.

Beyond the railway fare, which is less than $15, and the board of $3.50 a week, the girl has small opportunity to spend. There is a charge of from 10c. to 25c. for rides, bathing parties, and similar expeditions, and the plutocrats may indulge in reckless extravagance for lollypops, ice cream cones, and other dainties at the Camp store.



Twice a week there is military drill at Camp Bluefields.

The focal point of Camp Bluefields is the mess-hall surmounted by a tower, the most important feature in Camp Bluefields life. (In the foreground is the rock on which the camp fires are built)



The day opens with reveille at half past seven at Camp Bluefields (At the right is the hospital tent, in charge of a trained nurse, whose services, however, are rarely required)

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Look for "Not Advertised" Special Signs
Very Often They Point to the Day's Best Values.

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Monday or Tuesday with Purchases of $1 or More

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It Is Good on Monday or Tuesday

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Monday, June 19, or Tuesday, June 20.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

GREENHUT'S.

N.Y.T.-6-18-16 174

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Don't Miss This Sale of Women's & Misses'

SILK DRESSES

Regularly $7.95, $9.75 and $11.50

To Be Sold Tomorrow at $5.95



The price argument is appealing, but the style argument and the fabric argument are very much more so.

Understand clearly that even if trade conditions were normal (and they are not) this would be an exceptional sale. Under existing conditions the sale is extraordinary. In many instances the sale price of these beautiful dresses is LESS than the cost of the material alone.

At $5.95 you have a choice of dresses made from the most correct fabrics of the season, including CREPE DE CHINE, TAFFETA, FAILLE SILK, POPLIN, FOULARD, PONGEES, NOVELTY AND SELF-STRIPED SILKS—and all of these in the most attractive Summer colors—with plenty of Navy, White and Black.

Every one of these dresses is tastefully trimmed with Georgette Crepe or contrasting color silks. Every dress is in a correct style, cleverly designed and trimmed. No Mail, Telephone, C. O. D. or Approval Orders.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR.

Summer Floor Coverings

Disregarding market conditions, we offer the following exceptional values in

"Bozart" Fibre Rugs

These are truly bedroom rugs de luxe,—and it is only because this is a sample line that we can offer them at a reduction in price.

Sizes.	Regularly,	Sale.	Sizes.	Regularly.	Sale.
9 x 12 ft.,	$9.75	$8.25	3 x 6 ft.,	$1.75	$1.29
6 x 9 ft.,	4.75	3.50	2.6 x 5 ft.,	1.25	98c
4.6 x 7.6 ft.,	3.50	2.25	2.3 x 4.6 ft.,	1.00	69c

Fibre Matting

36 inches wide; choice colorings and pretty designs.

Regularly.	Sale.	Regularly.	Sale.	Regularly.	Sale.
28c	23c	34c	28c	39c	32c

Japanese and China Straw Matting

Regularly.	Sale.	Regularly.	Sale.	Regularly.	Sale.
35c	28c	40c	32c	55c	47c

China Matting

Regularly.	Sale	Regularly.	Sale
15c	10c	35c	26c

Persian Mahal Rugs—average size 9 x 12; regularly $115 to $125; sale $85.00

Persian Mahal Rugs—size 9 x 12 ft. to 12 x 14 ft.; regularly $150 to $175; sale $125.00

Persian Gorevan Rugs—sizes 8.6 x 9.6 ft. to 11.6 x 12.6 ft.; regularly $150 to $175; sale $125.00

Greenhut's "Big Store" Is Dedicated to You

It is out with the frank purpose to SERVE YOU IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE.

It realizes that the prices of everyday necessities have risen, BUT THESE EVERY-DAY NECESSITIES MUST BE OBTAINED SOMEWHERE. Why at Greenhut's? you ask.

Simply because nowhere in New York can your needs in honest, modest-priced merchandise be supplied for so little money. One-fifth of a century devoted to the service of the great masses—20 years' study of their ways—their means—should assure you that

You Must Shop at Greenhut's If You Want to Get the Uttermost Value for Your Money.

SECOND FLOOR

Let Us Store Your Furs

They will be preserved in dry, cold storage vaults and will be insured from loss by fire, burglary or theft.

Charge is moderate—2% of the valuation. Minimum charge $1 per article.

Repairing and Remodeling at Special Prices.

Call Chelsea 4000 or send us a postal card and we will call for your furs.

FIFTH FLOOR

A Victrola in Your Home for a Month Free of Charge

Come tomorrow—take your choice of the newest 1916 models, any Victrola you want, and we'll send it to your home free of charge for a whole month. If you decide to keep the Victrola you may pay for it in instalments of

50c a Week

for the lower priced Victrolas. Somewhat more for the more expensive ones.

We Have Introduced Pleasure and Melody Into Many Homes in This Economical Way

All you have to do is to buy any records you may want to give the Victrola a trial—a thirty days' trial, and be convinced whether you can afford to be without this entertainment in your home.

Victrolas are priced from $15 to $300. No S&H Stamps with Victor goods.

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

BUY GROCERIES HERE

You will find it as convenient and more economical than if you traded locally. If you cannot come to the store in person, mail your order or telephone Chelsea 4000. Prompt City, Suburban and Seashore deliveries. Freight charges prepaid to all railroad stations. Groceries forwarded by Parcel Post to all States and to Europe. Grocery orders for shipment by freight or express carefully packed in barrels or boxes.

Teas for Icing or for serving hot. FORMOSA OOLONG TEA, English Breakfast, Fragrant Ceylon, Japan, India, Hyson, Gunpowder, India-Ceylon; blended special to order; 5-lb. caddy, $2.65; lb. 60c

QUEEN OLIVES — Fountain quality; 6 jars, $2; large 20-oz. jar 35c

Corn Starch Kingsford's Oswego, for puddings, desserts, etc. Case, 40 pkgs., 6 pkgs., $2.25 35c reg. 9c package, 6c

Flour FOUNTAIN PREMIUM PATENT HECKER'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR PILLSBURY'S BEST XXXX— ½-bbl. bag ..... 89c Sold at this special price in bags only

Lenox Soap P. & G.; reg. $3.45 box, 100 bars, $2.95; 5 reg. 4c bars 25c

Sugar Best refined granulated; 10-lb. cotton bag, 63c; 25-lb. cotton bag ..... $1.95 Sold only at these prices with Grocery Orders.

Oatmeal Special P. S. BRAND ROLLED OATMEAL—packed by the Quaker Oats Co.; 6 packages, 40c; reg. 10c package 7c

DRY AMMONIA— 6 boxes, 29c; reg. 10c box 5c

Cereals F. S. PARCHED FARINOSE—doz., $1.14; reg. 14c package ..... 10c WASHINGTON WHEAT FLAKES— 6 packages, 40c; reg. 10c package 7c

COCOANUT—freshly shredded; 5 lbs., $1; lb. 21c

Babbitt's Specials 10 bars Babbitt's Best Soap and 1 reg. 10c can Spic and Span Metal Polish, at 40c

PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality; imported from France; gallon, can, $2.90; quart can 80c

Educator Biscuits Dr. Johnson's Wafers, Toasterettes, Sweet Graham, Kremox, Butter Thins; 6 reg. 10c pkgs. ..... 50c FREE — One reg. 10c package Educator Ginger Snaps with purchase of 6 packages Educator Biscuits at 50c.

Fresh Fruits MESSINA LEMONS —doz. ..... 18c PINEAPPLES—ripe, sweet and juicy; crate of 36, $2.50; doz., 9c; 3 for 25c

VIRGINIA CUT HERRING— 6-lb. pail, 60c; 6 herrings 15c

ICE CREAM SALT— No. 56 bag 60c

Smoked Meats CANVASED HAMS —lb. ..... 24c SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb. ..... 22c WESTPHALIA STYLE BACON— lb. ..... 27c MILD-CURED BACON—lb. ..... 22c SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb. ..... 22c SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb. 18c

IMPORTED SARDINES —doz., $1.14; can 10c

APPLE CIDER VINEGAR— gallon jug, 35c; large bottle 10c

BABBITT'S CLEANSER— 6 boxes, 40c; reg. 10c large box 7c

Macaroni Imperial brand Macaroni or Spaghetti; 6 packages, 47c; reg. 10c package ..... 8c MACARONI or Spaghetti; 10-lb. container 45c

New Potatoes The best selections in the market; bbl., $6.50; bu., 60-lb. bag, $2.30; peck, 15 lbs. 58c

GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

MUSCATEL RAISINS— 2 lbs. 25c

Soup Flour THOMPSON'S BEAN Yellow Pea, Barley or Sugar Pea Soup Flour; dozen, 60c; reg. 10c box 5c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
BEST FARINA	55c	28c
CORNMEAL	35c	18c
PINEHEAD OATMEAL	55c	28c
BEST HEAD RICE	95c	48c
SMALL GRAIN RICE	57c	29c
ROLLED OATMEAL	39c	21c

CIRCLE BLEND COFFEE—5 lbs., $1.10; lb. 22c

BEST LAUNDRY STARCH—50 lb. box, $2.10; 5 lbs. 23c

EVERGREEN CORN — Sunshine brand; tender, sweet corn; doz., $1; 3 reg. 10c cans 25c

Lamb Legs of genuine spring; lb. 26c

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Women's $3 Pumps, $1.98

White kid Colonial pumps, perfection of stylish grace, with medium long vamp, last tongue and buckle effect now so popular. Flexible leather soles, Cuban Louis heels. All sizes, 2½ to 7. C to E widths.



$3 Sport Shoes for Growing Girls, $1.98

Shaped and made to suit the young girl's foot comfortably and gracefully. Have the very stylish Havana brown or grey kidskin vamps with golf strap. Uppers of white canvas. Medium low heels. All sizes, 2½ to 6.

GREENHUT'S—FIFTH FLOOR

A $50 Three Piece Suite $42

(As illustrated) Special tomorrow,



Suite consists of 3 pieces—settee, arm chair and rocker; upholstered in leather, tapestry or velour. The frames are made of Birch, finished in a rich mahogany color. (Suite will be made up to your order.)

Suites, Living Room and Library Chairs and Rockers at Lowered Prices.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

SCRIM CURTAINS $2.95

Worth to $4.50—pair .....

The surplus lot of a prominent manufacturer—all very heavy quality and trimmed with linen lace insertions.

In this immense lot you can choose from the season's best and most novel designs.

White or Arabian color. The kind that give long service and always look well.

The housewife will appreciate their value at our sale price, $2.95.

Lowest Prices on Slip Covers

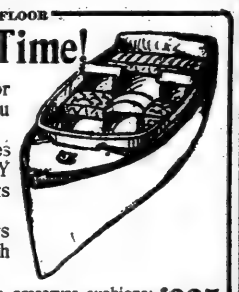
No time should be lost in securing Summer covers for furniture and draperies.

Awnings also should have prompt attention.

'Phone or send us a card and our workmen will call and take care of the work skillfully and at the lowest cost.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

This Is Motor Boat Time!



If your outdoor taste runs to motor boats, we are in a position to serve you and to serve you well.

We are the exclusive representatives of the CAPE COD POWER DORY CO.—makers of the best Motor Boats and Skiffs in the country.

We have a number of motor boats ready for immediate delivery, of which we instance two.

17 Foot Family Launch—complete with life preserver cushions; 2½ H. P. Palmer motor; at $325

20 Foot Fisherman's Dory—fitted with 3½ H. P. Palmer motor 'make and break engine; at $295

See Our Fine Line of Old Town Carlton Canoes and Flat Bottom and Round Bottom Rowboats.

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT.

CHINA and GLASSWARE

Just a Handful of Tomorrow's Specials:

$10.95 American Porcelain Dinner Sets—conventional border decoration $8.95

$15 American Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces; neat border decoration $12.50

$19.50 English Porcelain Dinner Set—open stock; 2 different decorations $14.95

Sale of Beautiful Cut Glass

$1.95 Comports—7 in.; assorted cuttings $1.65

$2.25 10-Inch Cut Glass Vases—floral cuttings $1.95

Cut Glass Bowls—8 inch $2.25

$4.50 Cut Glass Round Fruit Bowls—9 inches in diameter; choice cutting $3.49

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT

A Special Offering of

BEST REFRIGERATORS

Refrigerators bought at Greenhut's give you the best value for your money to be found in New York. Those named here are practically air-tight, substantially constructed, sanitary and ice-saving.

"Leader" Apartment House Refrigerators—height 50 inches; width 22 inches; depth 18½ inches; ice capacity 65 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber; at $9.75

"Leader" Apartment House Refrigerators—height 54 inches; width 25 inches; depth 19 inches; ice capacity 90 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber; at $12

"Universal" Side Icer Refrigerators—height 45 inches; width 33 inches; depth 19 inches; ice capacity 90 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $16.90

"Universal" Side Icer Refrigerators—height 49 inches; width 37 inches; depth 21 inches; ice capacity 125 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber; at $20.50

Summer Home Necessities

Adjustable Window Screens—easy sliding; natural finish frame; fitted with best black wire cloth.

Height.	Extension.	Price.	Height.	Extension.	Price.
24 inches	21 to 33 inches	30c	30 inches	23 to 37 inches	45c
24 inches	23 to 37 inches	35c	30 inches	29 to 45 inches	55c
28 inches	23 to 37 inches	40c	36 inches	29 to 45 inches	60c

Screen Doors—walnut stained frame; 4 inches wide; ⅛ inch thick; fitted with best black wire cloth; assorted sizes; at 98c

Screen Doors—natural finish frame; doubly varnish coated, fitted with best black wire cloth; assorted sizes; at $1.49

Please bring exact measurements with you, as we do not exchange screens or screen doors, nor do we send them C. O. D.

Woven Cotton Garden Hose—exceptionally strong; rubber lined, 25 ft., $3; 50 ft. $6

"Freeze" Ice Cream Freezers—all steel parts; cannot rust; will make delicious cream with very little labor; see it demonstrated.

1 Quart, $1.65 2 Quart, $1.85 | 3 Quart, $2.40 4 Quart, $2.75

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S&H Stamps Thereafter

RUSSIANS TRYING TO DESTROY THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

Their Tremendous Sweep Forward on the Line Between Czartorysk and Czernowitz Has Disposed of Perhaps 350,000 of the Enemy's Effectives and May Change the Whole Aspect of the War—Chances of an Allied Attack on the West Front.

By a Military Expert.

BEFORE taking up the Russian offensive, which has been the sensation of the week in the war theatres, I wish to return to the Verdun fighting, to which more important events prevented me from referring in last week's review.

The net result of that week's fighting was the capture of Fort Vaux. Had the Germans been able in the fighting of February to capture this position, it would undoubtedly have been of the greatest importance to them. It is the eastern extremity of the French main position along the ridge of Louvemont. If taken in a surprise attack it would have turned the entire French line east of the Meuse in such a way that the forces there would have been faced with the necessity for a rapid retirement, and possibly with disaster. Now, however, the situation has changed owing to the fact that the extreme slowness of the German advance has made it possible for the French to prepare for and discount it.

It became obvious on Saturday, June 3, that Vaux was to be the scene of the next German effort. On that day the Germans attacked the small strip of ground between the pond of Vaux (a small pond just south of the main street of the town) and the village of Damloup. They succeeded in gaining a foothold in the latter village and, what is more important, advanced their position to a shallow ditch just north of Fort Vaux. Sunday the German attack was concentrated on the narrow Damloup-Fort Vaux front. It did not meet with success at once, but was maintained until Wednesday, when the Germans finally rushed it and took possession.

The remarkable thing about this success is the small number of prisoners captured. The German report states that the "remains of the French garrison surrendered," and that the number of prisoners captured was 700. Nothing that has happened in this battle better illustrates the theory of the French defense, as it was set forth in one of these reviews some time ago. The French realise frankly that no matter how strong their defense may be, the Germans can take any point in their lines if they are willing to sacrifice enough men to do it. As the French see the problem, Verdun is but a geographical area, the possession of which is not vital to their plan of campaign, but which they do not propose to let the Germans take without inflicting on them the greatest possible punishment. In other words, the French problem is not to hold Verdun but to kill as many Germans as possible.

Therefore, the French have adopted the tactics of holding any given point with the minimum number of men with machine guns, instructing them to hold out as long as possible, and surrendering only when further resistance cannot be made. It has been so in every case—with Haucourt, Malancourt, Bethincourt. It seems incredible that the few men the French left in Vaux could have made such a terrific defense. It is simply a question of the great strength of modern defensive, if it is adequately equipped with the all-important machine gun.

In a consideration of the value of Fort Vaux it must be realised that there are really two lines of permanent fortifications. Of the more important points on the advanced line are Fort Douaumont and Fort Vaux. The latter is of especial importance, as it is the higher of the two and exercises a certain command over the country immediately surrounding it. This, however, will be of little value as long as the French can prevent the Germans from bringing up their artillery.

The French have a certain advantage in knowing to a yard the exact range of every position the Germans occupy. Judicious use of artillery will then make such a position of doubtful value as an artillery vantage point. The Germans have attempted to make use of their capture of Vaux by pushing attacks against Le Chaptire, to the south, and Thiaumont Farm, to the west. No success in this effort has as yet been recorded. It is not evident, therefore, that the surrender of Vaux has endangered the French position or caused serious embarrassment.

It might be said in passing that the mystery of the German attack still continues. Military writers in America, as well as in Europe, have been groping around in the dark, searching for some plausible military reason why the Germans are still so willing to undergo the heavy sacrifices that the nature of the attack makes necessary for the insignificant gains they are able to report, when complete success can only bring the possession of a few additional square miles of French territory.

There is no more talk to the effect that the fall of Verdun means the end of the war, at least among thinking men. More and more clearly every day Verdun is being seen merely as a geographical area. Perhaps there is an excellent military reason for it all; perhaps the political situation is the controlling factor. No one is in a position to tell. But one thing is certain: The German General Staff is an exceptionally able group of men. Their method in this attack seems madness, but method and reason there almost certainly are. The answer to the puzzle will only be found when the French position falls.

Another minor German offensive has also been made in the last two weeks, the scene of which was the British front near Ypres and the point where the British and the Belgian lines join. This effort, however, is not serious, and cannot be so regarded. It met with some measure of local success, but the ground gained was almost immediately wrested away by a British counterattack. The German object was not to do anything more than to occupy the British so that it would be impossible for them to send help to the Verdun sector.

There are intimations to the effect that a great offensive by the British has been planned and will soon be under way. This is an oft-repeated prophecy, but it has not materialized. The chances against it are now very strong. In the first place, the question of the supply of shell is vital. The British most certainly will not institute an offensive operation until they are assured that the supply of shell is sufficient to give them good reasons to expect success. The demands put on this supply by the fighting at Verdun are such as to make it unlikely that any additional drain will be placed upon it at this time.

Again, the recent German success east of Ypres does not indicate that the British are themselves concentrating for an attack. Finally, it is not the habit of military councils to advertise beforehand just when they are ready to begin operations, but rather to conceal their plans to the last possible moment, and then to strike quickly and hard. The element of surprise is almost, if not quite, an absolute necessity as the western line stands at present. Give the defense but a short time to prepare, and the chances of success go glimmering.

There is one other consideration which has a distinct bearing on this expected or projected attack. It has been demonstrated pretty clearly that the situation in the west is one approaching very nearly to a stalemate. The German defenses are strong, and extend far in the rear of their first line, so even should that line fall the problem would be just as great as before the first attack. The strategical possibilities are limited. Flanking movements are impossible, as both armies have their flanks adequately protected. The only possible move is that followed in every attack for the last eighteen months. A point is selected in the rear of which runs some necessary line of communication and supply. A frontal attack is made at this selected point, in the hopes that success will carry the attacking troops to the line in rear of the defenders. If this is accomplished and the line cut, a much greater portion of the enemy's front is affected than that under direct attack, and a retirement becomes necessary. This has been the reasoning behind all of the great attacks since the present line was established, after the battle of the Marne.

It was so in the Artois, in Champagne, it is so in Verdun. All have been unsuccessful because the line of communications in rear has never been reached. The first-line trenches have been reached and taken, but there the offense was halted. This is why the British press has said that the western allies will be the anvil and Russia the hammer. If this conception of the situation in the west is correct, an offensive by the allied troops as an independent operation is extremely unlikely.

Such an offense may be inaugurated, but the probabilities are it will have a purpose subsidiary to some other movement and will not, of itself, be the main object. For example, we have frequently seen a movement started with the sole view of distracting the enemy's attention from a major operation of his own elsewhere. In the case of Verdun, should the German pressure become too severe and the Allied War Council decide that Verdun should be held at all costs, the strategy of a heavy British attack on the Ypres line is apparent. For no other reason is an attack in force by the British probable.

The line in Russia is much more prolific in strategical possibilities. It is, in fact, not a line at all, as its continuity is broken in a number of places by the wide marsh areas characteristic of this part of Russia. Instead of a line it is more accurate to consider the forces facing each other as existing in large groups, each more or less detached from its neighbors, but generally in communication, even though not in contact. The result is naturally greater mobility, greater flexibility, and greater scope.

The difficulty of the Russian situation from the viewpoint of a prospective offensive lay simply in this: The retreat of the Russians carried them over narrow strips of ground between the marshes and thus separated their armies. The exit from these marshes naturally had to be made by the same route, which was guarded by the Germanic allies. For the most part the German forces themselves are the opponents at these points, for this condition prevails largely in the Polesse region. In an offensive about two months ago Russia corrected this situation somewhat in the region of Czartorysk by forcing a passage across the Styr at this place and for some little distance north and south of it. A general offensive against such readily defended positions does not hold but a very good prospect. Further south, where the ground is high and quite hilly, the situation is different. The prospects are excellent for an offensive on the immediate front, and by exposing the flanks of the German line to the north it would be compelled to retire. The Russian forces in the marshes would thus be liberated and free to move in any direction.

Due to the successes of the past week the Russian line has taken a peculiar form, which contains elements of danger alike for the Russians and the Austrians. It will be remembered that the front of the Russian attack is almost entirely between Czartorysk, or Northern Volhynia, and the Pruth River in Northern Bukowina. In the Volhynian sector the attack centred about Lutsk. Here the Russians have swept forward with but little resistance. Their front, comparatively small at first, has extended as the action developed, until now the base of the salient that has been created is nearly seventy-five miles across.

The objective in this sector is the railroad centre of Kovel. If the Germans can hope to retain their positions in front of the Pripet marshes, they must retain this town. Even if they succeed in doing this their line is threatened, but if they lose it the line simply must retire. There is no other alternative. During the past week the Russians have reached the last good defensive position west of the city, the Stochod River, which is but twenty miles east of Kovel. Naturally the resistance stiffens as they approach the town, and it is noticeable that the percentage of Germans among the prisoners is increasing. As Kovel and the vicinity is some distance south of the junction point of the German and Austrian armies, it is evident that not only the Austrians but the Germans as well are going to do all in their power to check the onward rush of the Russian troops. Kovel, too, is nearer the base of supplies for this part of the field. Every element contributes to make it an exceedingly difficult point to take. When the Russians reach the city the force of their blow will be put to a severe test. If it is successful, nothing can prevent the crumbling of the Teutonic line.

South of Kovel, about twenty-five miles, is the town of Vladimir-Volynsk, the two towns being connected by a railway. Toward this town the Russians are also driving, apparently with the idea of taking the termini of the railroad and thereby making its use by the Austrians impossible. This short stretch of road is an admirable example of the advantage of lateral lines of communications in rear of an army. From it several good highways feed up to the present Austrian lines, which are concentrated heavily in defense of it. It is therefore a great asset to the Austrians, and should it fall to the Russians will be an equally great asset to them in their future advance to the Bug River.

The danger to the Russians in their present position is in a smaller way the danger of the Warsaw position a year ago. They have created another "fist in a pillow" effect; another huge salient projecting far into the Austrian lines, about forty miles deep and seventy-five miles across the base. If either the Germans or the Austrians can concentrate sufficient men and guns against one side of this salient to beat it in there is nothing left to the Russians but a retirement with heavy losses.

That this should happen is entirely improbable. In the first place, the Russian advance is so rapid that their opponents are gaining no time for a concentration. Again, if such a concentration could be effected, it would seem an unwise move, for should it prove ineffectual, the resultant loss in men and guns would be hugely augmented. The line before them is retreating, and seems much more interested in getting the guns out of harm's way than in bringing more of them up to the firing line.

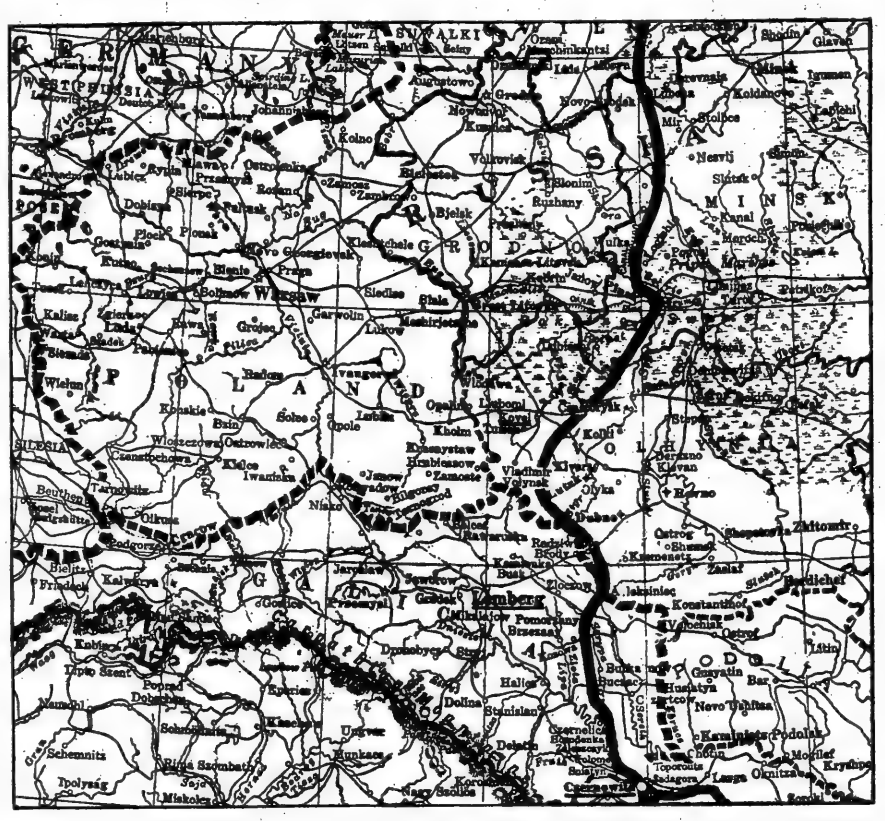
The Russians have captured an enormous number of prisoners in this district, and, at the same time, by driving such a deep and broad salient into the Austrian line, have lengthened that line by about forty miles. It depends on the number of Russian losses and the strength still remaining to the Russian artillery whether the Austrians, with at least 100,000 less men, will be able, with such little assistance as Germany can render, to hold them back on a line that has been lengthened as described.

The Russians do not propose that the Germans shall weaken their front further north for the purpose of helping the Austrians out of the extremely dangerous situation into which they have been put. As soon as it was reported that the Germans were coming south the Russians inaugurated a series of heavy attacks about Lake Naroc with no other purpose than to force the Germans to stay where they were. Any weakening of the German line at any point is sure to be met with a heavy attack that will force back the troops which have left. At the same time, it is worth remembering that the Russians have almost invariably been successful against the Austrians, whereas the Germans have almost always beaten them. It remains to be seen whether, under the present Russian leadership, with the vast supply of shell that Russia seems to have, this condition will continue to prevail.

South of Volhynia the resistance has been much more effective and the Russians do not seem to have made any material gain during the week over any great length of line. Their attention has been almost entirely concentrated against Czernowitz, and it is reported unofficially that the town has fallen, although no mention has been made of the fact in the official reports. The forces, however, does appear to be about to cut off, and if it has not fallen, it does not seem possible that its defense can be much prolonged. It has one single line of supply open, that coming from the south through Bukowina. Elsewhere its life lines have been cut and the Russians are fighting in the very outskirts of the city.

Czernowitz has changed hands many times in this war, and still remains a point of great interest and importance. It is the capital of the Austrian crown lands, one of the richest parts of all Galicia. It is, moreover, the strongest bridgehead along the Pruth River. If taken, the entire Austrian position along the Pruth will be turned, and the Austrians compelled to retreat to the Carpathians. The large section of Austrian troops would, by such manoeuvre, be cut off from the main army and be placed in a precarious position. Large captures of prisoners may be expected here, and possibly a deathblow given to Austrian hopes. Between Dnono and Czernowitz the Russians have been pretty well checked along the line of the Pruth River. They have crossed it at various points, but generally it still appears that the defensive screen behind which the Austrians are still fighting.

The main thing in all the Russian fighting, however, is not the territory which they have regained, but the terrific losses they have inflicted upon the retreating Austrians. So far they have reported about 166,000 prisoners, which translated into terms of total casualties must amount to at least 350,000, or over one-third of the entire Austrian force known to have been engaged. Territory makes no difference. It may have a temporary moral effect, but it is, as a general rule, negligible. The opposing army is the only thing to consider, and it is in this that the Russians are rapidly destroying. It is beginning to appear that the rejuvenation of the Russian forces has been so complete that the whole aspect of the war is about to change.



The heavy black line indicates the approximate position of the Russian forces in their offensive against the Austrians. The Russians have created a deep salient west of Lutzk and are endeavoring to cut the lateral communications between Kovel and Vladimir Volynsk, two important strategic points.

IRISH BISHOP TO MAXWELL.

LONDON, May 29.—The activity of some of the priests in Ireland prior to and during the recent rebellion, notably in Counties Clare, Cork, Limerick, and Galway, was exerted on the side the revolutionaries to such an extent that General Sir John Maxwell, in the case of two priests, appealed to the Right Rev. Edward T. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, to suppress them. He received a scathing reply, as appears from the correspondence between them made public in the press.

The General, in his first letter, wrote:

I have the honor to request your Lordship's co-operation in a matter connected with the present deplorable situation in Ireland, the settlement of which I am confident you desire no less keenly than I do.

There are two priests in your diocese, Father —— of —— and Father —— of ——, County Limerick, whose presence in that neighborhood I consider to be a dangerous menace to the peace and safety of the realm.

Had these priests been laymen they would have already been under arrest.

In this case I would be glad if your Lordship would obviate the necessity for such action by moving these priests to such employment as will deny them having intercourse with the people, and inform me of your decision.

To this the Bishop's Secretary replied, saying that the Bishop considered the action suggested a very severe punishment, which the Bishop had no right to inflict on these priests except on a definite charge, supported by evidence. If this was forthcoming the Bishop would investigate the matter.

Sir John Maxwell then wrote and gave the following particulars:

Father —— has been reported as on Nov. 14, 1915, speaking in his church at —— against conscription.

He is said to have attended a lecture by P. H. Pearse on "The Irish Volunteers of '82," and blessed the colors of the Irish Volunteers at —— on Jan. 2, 1916, also speaking at a meeting at —— on March 17, 1916.

Father —— is said to have been active with a certain E. Blythe, organizing Irish Volunteers. In November, 1915, he got printed a large number of leaflets appealing to young men of the Gaelic Athletic Association to join the Irish Volunteers.

He is said to be President of the Irish Volunteers at —— and ——. He is said to have been present at the Irish Volunteer meeting at ——, when a certain John MacDermott delivered inflammatory and seditious speeches on March 17, 1916.

If these reports be true, it should not be necessary for me to make definite charges, supported by evidence, against these priests, who, I imagine, will not deny their participation in the Irish Volunteer movement, which has led to such deplorable events all over Ireland.

It should not be difficult for your Lordship, under such disciplinary power as you possess, to prevent at any rate priests from mixing up with and inciting their flock to join an organization such as the Irish Volunteers have proved themselves to be.

The Bishop, so far from investigating, replied as follows:

I have read carefully your allegations against Rev. —— and Rev. ——, but do not see in them any justification for disciplinary action on my part.

They are both excellent priests, who hold strong views, but I do not know that they have violated any law, civil or ecclesiastical.

You appealed to me to help you in the furtherance of your work as military dictator of Ireland. Even if action of this kind was not outside my province, the events of the past few weeks would make it impossible for me to have any part in proceedings which I regard as wantonly cruel and oppressive.

You remember the Jameson raid, when a number of buccaneers invaded a friendly State and fought the forces of the lawful Government. If ever men deserved the supreme punishment it was they, but officially and unofficially the influence of the British Government was used to save them, and it succeeded.

You took care that no plea for mercy should interpose on behalf of the poor young fellows who surrendered to you in Dublin. The first information which we got of their fate was the announcement that they had been shot in cold blood.

Personally, I regard your action with horror, and I believe that it has outraged the conscience of the country. The deporting by hundreds, and even thousands, of poor fellows without trial of any kind seems to me an abuse of power as fatuous as it is arbitrary, and altogether your regime has been one of the worst and blackest chapters in the history of the Government of this country.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

EDWARD THOMAS,
Bishop of Limerick.

THESE FAMILIES NEED YOUR HELP.

Mrs. A. is a widow with 4 little children, 9, 8, 6, 4 years old. The children are well, but their mother has heart trouble and can only do light work for which she earns only a small sum. $100 is needed immediately for milk, food and rent.

Mr. H. has tuberculosis and is in the hospital. His wife and four children, under 10 years of age, are free from tuberculosis, but her earnings are almost nothing. It is the kind of a little family we should keep together while the father is away. $75 will do this for several weeks.

Large and Small Gifts Welcome.

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail check with clipping to Room 8.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,

66 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide.

The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. It takes the friction from the shoe and rests the feet. Foot Powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet, emphasizes the testimony of the millions of people the world over, who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment to ease and prevent sore feet. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.

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For five years the Stewart Motor Corporation has built motor trucks that have, by sheer merit, won a reputation for reliability not surpassed by any other motor truck manufactured today. As a result of this, Stewart Motor Trucks are now produced in quantities that have made drastic reductions in price possible.

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Most popular of the Stewart trucks is the 1000-pound model. It is the first delivery truck in the United States of this capacity to be equipped with the now famous internal gear drive axle. Every part in this model is a truck part. Motor truck men throughout the world approve of it, as is shown by the fact that during the past week alone trucks of this type have been shipped to such widely separated countries as England, Siam, Venezuela and Denmark.

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SHORE ACRES CLUB
MAMARONECK, N.Y.

June 6, 1916.

New York Times,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

Permit me to inform you of the wonderful results of our advertisement in last Sunday's edition of The New York Times concerning Shore Acres, our waterfront development at Mamaroneck-on-the-Sound.

This one advertisement brought us more inquiries, better results and actual sales than any other advertising we have done in all other mediums.

More than one hundred automobiles visited the Shore Acres Club on Sunday morning and during the day over three hundred machines were counted at the Club House.

The results from this advertisement have been so satisfactory that we have decided to use only The New York Times hereafter.

Very truly yours,
Mason Peters
Secretary, SHORE ACRES CLUB.

QUERIES FROM TIMES READERS AND ANSWERS TO THEM

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Roosevelt's Inauguration Escort.

CAPTAIN J. G. B.—The following roster of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) who formed the escort of honor to President Roosevelt at his inauguration is compiled from lists furnished by several members of the escort and by the officer in command, Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie: Captain W. E. Dame, New Mexico, Adjutant; Chaplain Henry A. Brown, Arizona, Aid; Corporal Granville R. Fortescue, New York, Aid; Captains Frederick Muller, New Mexico; James H. McClintock, Arizona; George Curvy, New Mexico; W. H. H. Llewellyn, New Mexico; J. L. B. Alexander, Arizona; Woodbury Kane, New York; Lieutenants George B. Wilcox, Arizona; John C. Greenway, Arkansas; David J. Leahy, New Mexico; David M. Goodrich, New York; C. I. Ballard, New Mexico; J. A. McIlhenny, Texas; R. H. M. Ferguson, New York; Horace R. Devereux, Colorado; Sergeants Charles E. Hunter, Oklahoma; George L. Bugbee, Arizona; M. L. Mattock, New Mexico; E. E. Jordan, Arizona; Corporals W. S. Simpson, Texas; E. C. Cowdin, New York; J. B. Tailor, New York; Troopers Joseph Ogden Wells, Michigan; Sherman Bell, Colorado; Anthony Garin, New York; Edgar Knapp, New Jersey; W. E. Crockett, Georgia; B. F. Daniels, Colorado.

Bryan in New York.

A. N. V. D.—William Jennings Bryan spoke in Madison Square Garden Aug. 10, 1896, in accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The speech contained in condensed form the arguments offered in support of the restoration of bimetalism.

The Stamp Act in South Carolina.

C. W. S.—Will you please give me the name of the South Carolina Stamp Collector in 1765 and the circumstances attending the destruction of the stamps?

Caleb Lloyd was Distributor of Stamps, George Saxby, Inspector. The stamps were not destroyed, however. Feeling against the imposition of the tax was very high in South Carolina, as in the other colonies, and when the ship bearing the stamped paper arrived in Charleston Harbor Oct. 18, 1765, a mob of excited men gathered with the intention of destroying the stamps. But Lieut. Gov. Bull had the stamps sent to Fort Johnson, and reinforced the garrison there. The stamps were thus removed from the possibility of attack, and the mob, to quote a historian, "directed their fury against the stamp officers." Mr. Saxby was away, but they attacked his house and damaged it badly. When Saxby returned by ship from England Oct. 27 he took the precaution of leaving the boat at Fort Johnson, where Lloyd had also retired for safety. Here the two stamp officers signed an agreement Oct. 29 to suspend the duties of their offices until Parliament could take action on the united remonstrance of the colonies. Business was thus brought almost to a standstill; the harbor was as if under an embargo; the law courts were closed, and no transactions requiring the use of stamps were carried on. The virtual embargo was later raised, but an attempt to have the courts opened failed. Unofficial news of the repeal of the obnoxious Stamp act reached the colony May 3, 1766.

New York State Electors.

THOMAS DIXON.—How many Taft electors were there from the State of New York in 1912? Will New York have the same number of electors in 1916 as in 1912?

There were forty-five Taft electors in 1912 from New York State, properly forty-three and two at large. New York will have the same number of electors at this election as in 1912. According to the election law, Section 54, Act 4, electors are nominated by State Committee, one for each Congressional district and two at large.

Electors in 1912.

THOMAS DIXON.—The names of the New York State electors in 1912 were as follows: 1, Edward E. Buhler; 2, August Kupka; 3, Stephen J. Burrows; 4, L. W. Schwenk; 5, William Berri; 6, William P. Rae; 7, R. Ross Appleton; 8, John H. Boyce; 9, William H. Wade; 10, Howard O. Wood; 11, Edward R. Stettinius; 12, Louis J. Frank; 13, Leopold Stern; 14, Herman L. Schrader; 15, William Henkel, Jr.; 16, Beverley R. Robinson; 17, Samuel J. Bloomingdale; 18, Gordon Knox Bell; 19, Samuel I. Felber; 20, George B. Benjamin; 21, William H. Rose; 22, Alfred B. Dimonds; 23, William H. Birchall; 24, William B. Thompson; 25, Ogden Mills Reid; 26, Silas Woodell; 27, W. T. B. Van Orden; 28, Edward N. McKinney; 29, E. Harold Cluett; 30, Willis T. Hensen; 31, Frank S. Witherbee; 32, Stuart R. Lansing; 33, William H. Roberts; 34, George A. Kent; 35, Alan C. Forbes; 36, Frederick E. Griffith; 37, Ray Tompkins; 38, Clinton Rogers; 39, Albert L. Swett; 40, Ansley Wilcox; 41, John Reiman; 42, Bayard T. Couch, and 43, Henry E. Rich. Alternating—44, Charles A. Schieren, and 45, Frederick C. Stevens.

A New York Mayor.

C. W. S.—The Mayor of New York in January, 1770, was Whitehead Hicks. He served from 1768 to 1776.

A Clyde Fitch Comedy.

"Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" is the full title of the comedy to which you refer. It was written by the late Clyde Fitch and was first produced by Charles Frohman at the Garrick Theatre Feb. 4, 1901. This play, which introduced Ethel Barrymore as a star, ran throughout the season, and she was long identified with the rôle of Mme. Trentoni. It was revived at the Empire six years after its first performance with the original cast save that Bruce McRae had taken the rôle created by H. Reeves-Smith. Edwin Stevens was another favorite in the original cast.

The atmosphere of "Old New York," for which this play was praised, was a re-creation. Fitch was born in '65, his comedy looks back to the early seventies. The use of old songs, the study of old newspapers, the costumes taken from Godey's Ladies' Book, supplied the color. He greatly enjoyed such tasks and attempted them more than once.

Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

CHARLES W. CROOK.—The grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine occupy three city blocks. The finished choir is 125 feet long and has a capacity of 500. The crossing, now being used, is 100 feet square, and seats 1,350 persons. The nave will be 250 feet long, with a capacity of 7,000 or 8,000. The cornerstone was laid Dec. 27, 1892. The eight granite pillars of the choir, among the earliest gifts to the Cathedral, have each a height, between pedestal and capitol, of 55 feet. The donors were, beginning with the southern end of the sanctuary and proceeding in order: 1, Bishop H. C. Potter; 2, Mrs. Ellen S. Auchmuty; 3, Georgia E. Morris, in her will; 4, family of Dean Hoffman; 5, Colonel John Jacob Astor; 6, Mrs. Josephine K. Jones; 7, Mrs. George W. Collard; 8, Mr. Sebastian D. Lawrence.

The seven Chapels of Tongues open into the ambulatory close about the sanctuary. One of these—the Spanish Chapel of St. James the Great—is a memorial to Bishop Henry C. Potter, the offering for the purpose having been made by Mrs. Potter; it is Gothic of the fourteenth century; the dimensions are, length, 96 feet; width, 39 feet; height, 41 feet. St. Saviour's Chapel, representing the Oriental rite, is a memorial to Bessie Morgan Belmont, the gift of her husband, August Belmont; the architecture is Gothic. The Scots' Chapel, to St. Columba, representing the British rite, is Norman; it is the gift of Mrs. Edward King in memory of her daughter, Mary Le Roy King. The Italian Chapel of St. Ambrose, in Renaissance design, is the gift of Mrs. George L. Rives in memory of Augustus Whiting, Sarah Swan Whiting, Jane Whiting, Amelia Whiting Davis, Augustus Whiting, Jr., and Natica Rives Burden. The Holland Chapel, dedicated to St. Boniface, represents the German rite; it is erected by George Sullivan Bowdoin, his wife, Julia Grinnell Bowdoin, and their children, Temple Bowdoin, Fanny Hamilton Kingsford, and Edith Grinnell Bowdoin; the architecture is English Gothic of the fourteenth century. The Chapel of St. Martin of Tours, the Huguenot Chapel of the Gallican rite, is Gothic of the early part of the thirteenth century, and more specifically French than holds elsewhere in and about the cathedral; it is erected by Miss Clementina Furniss in memory of William P. Furniss and his wife, Sophia Furness, and their daughter, Sophia R. C. Furniss. The seventh chapel is the Swedes' Chapel of St. Ansgarius, representing the Scandinavian rite; it is in memory of William Reed Huntington; the dimensions and architecture are the same as in St. James's Chapel; the altar and reredos are presented by Mrs. Julia Grinnell Bowdoin; the chapel itself is given by a long list of donors.

The value of the chapels, for which you also ask, may be estimated from the statement of the Huntington Memorial Chapel Fund, to which the gifts amounted to $195,882.22 to Oct. 1, 1915.

The great organ was given by Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton in memory of their daughter, Lena Kearny Morton; the Bishop's throne and choir stalls were given by Mrs. Morton in memory of her mother; Mr. and Mrs. Morgan gave $150,000 for these and other furnishings of the choir. By the statement to date of Oct. 22, 1915, which included endowments, legacies, contributions, &c., the endowment and maintenance funds of the Cathedral—the gifts of many donors—had a grand total of $1,281,117.86.

William Madison Wood.

H. J. C.—William Madison Wood, President of the American Woolen Company, was born in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. He is not, as you suppose, of foreign birth, but his father was of English and Portuguese parentage. His mother was, before her marriage, Amelia Madison. He began work in the office of the Wamsutta Mills as a youth; he became Superintendent of the Washington Mills in Lawrence, Mass., and in 1900 joined in a woolen mill merger. His residences are in Boston and Andover, Mass.

Time for Voting.

D. V. LYNCH.—In regard to the time allowed each voter to cast his vote, Section 358 of the election law states that "No voter shall be allowed to occupy a booth more than five minutes in case all the booths are in use and voters wish to occupy the same."

United States Soldiers' Aid.

T. B.—The United States Soldiers' Christian Aid and Library Association, which was organized in 1861 and incorporated in 1863, exists "for the promotion of Christianity in the United States Army; also to collect and forward books for soldiers' libraries, and good literature to army posts." Its New York office is at 5 Beekman Street. Its officers are: President—Colonel Henry Alton; Secretary and Treasurer—Major John B. Ketcham; Recording Secretary—Professor D. S. Martin.

United States Naval Progress.

H. H. E.—In answer to your detailed inquiries as to the naval appropriations and naval progress during the Wilson and Taft Administrations we have received the following statement from the office of the Secretary of the Navy:

During the Wilson Administration two Naval Appropriation bills have been passed, and a third has passed the House and is now before the Senate.

In the two bills which have been enacted there were authorized 5 dreadnoughts, 12 destroyers, 3 seagoing and 23 coast-defense submarines, and 1 fuel ship. Work has been under way on all of these vessels for some time, with the exception of two seagoing submarines. The department could obtain no bids for the construction of these vessels in accordance with the requirements stipulated by Congress. The department was obliged, therefore, to refer the matter to Congress, and stipulations have been somewhat modified and bids will be asked for shortly.

With the exception of these two vessels and the two battleships authorized in the latter of the two bills, the keels have been laid and construction pushed on all the other vessels. The department was unable to obtain acceptable bids for the construction of the two battleships, and has been obliged to construct them itself. The keels will be laid this Fall, but in the meantime contracts for the structural material, armor, and guns have been awarded, and materials are being manufactured and will be ready in quantities to enable the rapid completion of the work when the ways are cleared for the laying of the keels.

In answer to your inquiry as to how the number of vessels authorized by this Administration compares with those authorized by the Taft administration, allow me to point out that this Administration has passed only two bills and has yet two more to pass, while, of course, four bills were passed in the Taft administration.

As compared with the first two years of the Taft administration, the Wilson Administration has authorized five battleships to their four; twelve destroyers to their fourteen; one fuel ship to their four, and twenty-six submarines to their eight. There were also authorized in the first two years of the Taft administration, two gunboats, two tugs, and one submarine tender.

If we take into consideration the total already authorized by the Wilson Administration and the number authorized by the present bill, which has passed the House, the Wilson Administration has, in three years, authorized ten dreadnoughts and battle cruisers to four authorized in the first three years of the Roosevelt administration, and five in the first three years of the Taft administration; twenty-six destroyers to fifteen in the first three years of Roosevelt's, and twenty in the first three years of Taft's; four scouts to none in Roosevelt's second administration, and none in Taft's administration; and seventy-six submarines, twenty-five more than authorized in the preceding sixteen years.

Grace George.

H. J. C.—Grace George is the wife of William A. Brady, the theatrical producer.

The Mohawk Trail.

S. S.—The Mohawk Trail, as at present understood by motorists, starts in Williamstown, Mass., and runs to Greenfield in the same State. The counties through which it passes are Franklin and Berkshire.

The Military Training Camps.

R. F. S.—The Army Reorganization bill, which became law June 3, authorizes the Secretary of War to maintain camps for the military instruction and training of civilians, and among other things authorizes him to furnish at the expense of the United States uniforms, subsistence, and transportation for civilians enlisting for the training. Whether the appropriation will be effective by September, as you ask, is altogether problematical. In more detailed reply to your questions we quote a statement from the office of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States:

"To put this training camp measure into effective operation an appropriation is required, since the law is not self-executing in that regard. So far the Secretary of War has merely been enabled to establish the camps; it is now necessary that funds be provided for the operation of them. This will be done by the Army Appropriation bill, which has not yet been reported from the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. We are informed that this bill will probably not come up for consideration in the House much before the 15th of July. When it will go to the President for signature we cannot tell.

"The Secretary of War has asked for an appropriation for the training camps of approximately $2,250,000 to cover the expenses of a minimum of 50,000 men in the camps this Summer.

"We are informed that the Appropriation bill as now framed carries only $500,000 for the camps, or less than one-quarter of the estimate submitted by the Secretary of War. This sum would not cover the present enrollment for the Plattsburg camps alone.

"As you will observe it is almost impossible to predict when an appropriation will be granted, how it will take thereafter for it to become effective, and if such an appropriation would be adequate. These camps are a Summer proposition since they are available only when the vacations of the men going to them are available."

A Nineteenth Century Singer.

W. P. HALL.—Euphrosyne Parepa-Rosa was born in 1836, died in 1874. She was the daughter of Georgiades de Boyescu, a Wallachian nobleman, and Elizabeth Seguin, and was born in Edinburgh. She studied under Crescentini, Panseron, and Bordogni, and made her first appearance as a singer in Malta under the name of Parepa. She made her début in London in 1857, and in 1863 she married Captain Carvell. He died two years later and she went to America; in 1865 she appeared at Irving Hall, New York City. In 1867 she married Carl Rosa, the violinist and operatic manager and conductor. In 1868 she organized an English opera company with him. Her voice was remarkable for its purity and flexibility and had a compass of two and a half octaves. She died in London.

Hydroaeroplanes.

HOWARD HERRING.—The idea of the hydroaeroplane was suggested in patent specifications by Hugo Matullath of New York in 1898, but it had its practical origin in Glenn Curtiss, who added floats to the aeroplane with which he was experimenting over Lake Keuka in 1908. These were placed under each wing, so that in case of accident the machine would not sink. Langley and others had "made their experimental flights over bodies of water for like reasons." Probably the first to make the floats an integral part of his machine was Fabre, who, on March 28, 1910, made the first flight with a practical hydroaeroplane at Martigues on the Seine. Curtiss soon abandoned floats and built boat bodies, and for this accomplishment he received the Aero Club of America Trophy in 1911.

Independent Republicans in 1884.

F. M.—The National Committee of Independent Republicans, named at the Independent Republican Conference, July 22, 1884, to conduct the Independent Republican campaign in the stirring Blaine-Cleveland battle, was as follows: Carl Schurz, Theodore Bacon, John D. Cowing, Charles P. Miller, R. R. Bowker, George H. Folsom, Ethan Allen Doty, George Walton Green, William H. Forbes, Joseph Tucker, Joseph H. Walker, Samuel Hoar, George S. Leverett, Winslow Warren, C. P. Armstrong, Simeon E. Baldwin, H. W. Farnum, Daniel Drake Smith, Simeon Hunting-ton, W. G. Peckham, Francis B. Reeves, Stuart Wood, and Joseph Parrish. The committee at the time of its appointment was given power to add to its numbers.

Affairs with Mexico in 1914.

E. D. L.—The outstanding events of our "brush with Mexico," to quote your question, in 1914, were the Tampico incident and the occupation of Vera Cruz. On April 9 United States Navy men from the S. S. Dolphin were arrested by a Mexican officer at Tampico and marched into the city under an armed guard. Rear Admiral Mayo, in command of the American Naval Squadron at Tampico, demanded formal disavowal and apology, with a salute to the American flag, and the Administration supported his demand; Huerta, however, refused to salute the American flag. On receipt of his defiance, President Wilson ordered the whole of the active North Atlantic fleet to Tampico. Huerta then offered to salute the American flag if the Mexican flag be saluted reciprocally and simultaneously. But the United States demanded unconditional compliance with its terms, and on April 19 additional naval vessels were ordered to Tampico. On April 20 Congress passed a resolution declaring the President justified in the use of the armed forces of the United States against Huerta. But just at this time the occupation of Vera Cruz by American bluejackets was forced by the arrival in Mexican waters of the German ship Ypiranga with a cargo of arms from Hamburg. To prevent the landing of the arms and to avoid complications with Germany, the United States seized the Custom House at Vera Cruz, on the morning of April 21. The Mexican commandant demanded the surrender of the port; the American officer, Admiral Fletcher, refused, and, (this answers your second question,) an engagement took place. Eight Americans and 126 Mexicans were killed, twenty-five Americans and 195 Mexicans wounded. "With the occupation of Vera Cruz the Administration halted its aggressive program," but continued to prepare against eventualities. General Funston was sent to Vera Cruz, American authority was transferred to the army, and the marines were withdrawn to the ships. By that time, however, the "A B C mediation" was already under way, having been proposed on April 25. The conference of representatives of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, with delegates of the United States and Mexico, held its first session at Niagara Falls May 20. Funston withdrew from Vera Cruz Nov. 23.

Taxation in Japan.

G. B. M. C.—The revenue of Japan is derived from many sources. Ordinary revenues include taxes on land, incomes, business, liquor, sugar excise, textile fabrics, the customs duties, public undertakings and State properties, stamps, posts, and telegraphs, forests and monopolies. The land tax was raised after the war with Russia.

Woman Suffrage.

S. S. S.—The States in the Union in which women vote upon equal terms with men at all elections and the date when the franchise was so extended are: Wyoming, 1869; Colorado, 1893; Utah, 1896; Idaho, 1896; Washington, 1910; California, 1911; Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon, 1912; Nevada and Montana, 1914. In 1913 the Territorial Legislature of Alaska granted full suffrage to women and the State Legislature of Illinois extended to women all the franchise rights within its power—that is, for all offices not created by the State Constitution. Women have school suffrage in Connecticut Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin. In Iowa women vote at all school or municipal elections upon any proposition to vote bonds or increase the tax levies.

In foreign countries, concerning which you also inquire, women have full Parliamentary suffrage in Australia, New Zealand, the Isle of Man, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Iceland. They have municipal suffrage on equal terms with men throughout the British Isles and in Sweden. They also have a certain measure of municipal franchise rights in nine of the Provinces of Canada, and in the cities of Belize in British Honduras, Rangoon, in Burmah, and Baroda and Bombay in British India. In certain districts in Russia, Germany, Austria and Hungary women vote own property have the right of franchise on various communal matters. Either in their own persons or through proxies. In Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Rumania, and Switzerland women are permitted to vote for certain administrative boards of educational, philanthropic, correction-or industrial—although they have no political rights.

The "principle" of the woman suffrage movement, for which you ask, may simply that women should have on equal terms with men at all elections, the right of the franchise.

Stefansson and the Karluk.

A. J. O.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson was given up for dead in 1914, but months later reappeared. The main facts of the wreck of the Karluk and the rescue on Wrangell Island, for which you especially inquire, are quoted from the American Year Book for 1914: "On Sept. 20 the Karluk was believed to be frozen in for the Winter, about fifteen miles north of the Colville River. She had on board most of the expedition and the larger part of the stores. Stefansson left her to hunt on shore, when, on Sept. 23, a fierce gale drove the ice and the imprisoned Karluk to the west and she was not seen again in Alaskan waters. She drifted to the northwest and southwest for 110 days, and was finally crushed in the ice to the northeast of Wrangell Island. A large quantity of supplies, placed on the ice, was loaded on sledges, and the retreat to Wrangell Island began. Two parties of four men each never reached the island. Fifteen persons, including Captain Bartlett, commander of the Karluk, reached Wrangell Island. Bartlett, with a seaman and an Eskimo, set out across the sea ice for Siberia on Feb. 18, and three months later reached St. Michael, Alaska, bringing news of the disaster. On Sept. 14 the ten survivors on Wrangell Island were brought to Nome, Alaska, having been rescued by the gasoline schooner King and Wing, the only vessel that has ever reached the island; three men had died on the island." Stefansson, meanwhile, had been trying to carry on his work with his crippled force. His party landed on Banks Island in June, 1914. In February, 1915, he started north again.

Jury Qualifications.

GEORGE FAULKNER.—Will you kindly settle the following: A maintains that in a murder case a juror is never accepted who says he is opposed to capital punishment; B says that he is if he answers in the affirmative such a question as, "If the evidence in this case, supposing you are accepted as a juror, convinces you beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant, would you render a verdict of 'Guilty' even if the penalty was death?"

The question is the usual one put to a juror called in a murder case, and if he answers in the affirmative he is accepted. He is subject to peremptory challenge by either side, but this does not affect his qualification as a juror.

In explanation of any answer to your question several points must, however, be kept in mind. One is that most capital cases are tried by special jurors. These jurors have been examined very carefully by the Commissioner of Jurors, pursuant to the provisions of the special jury law. One of the requisites prescribed by this law is that "no person shall be selected as such special juror * * * who possesses such conscientious opinions with regard to the death penalty as would preclude his finding a defendant guilty if the crime charged be punishable with death * * * or who avows such a prejudice against any law of the State as would preclude his finding a defendant guilty of a violation of such law."

It must be remembered, too, that, as the court always charges and instructs, the jurors have nothing whatever to do with the punishment of the crime for which a man is tried before them. All they do is decide whether or not the man is guilty of that crime. The court metes out the punishment. And it is only persons who are so set in their opposition to capital punishment that they would not in any circumstances convict where the penalty is death that are disqualified on that account.

Legal Change of Name.

N. J. G.—The courts of New York State have held that a change of name, made in good faith and thus held to, without any intention of fraud, is legal, even if it has not been applied for and registered in the courts.

Castle Garden.

A. A.—Castle Garden was ceded by Congress to the City of New York in 1823. Beginning in 1824, it was used as the place for receiving distinguished guests, and as a place of amusement. Jenny Lind sang there in 1850. In reply to your question as to the date when it was connected with the mainland, a map of 1854 shows a bridge from Castle Garden to Battery Park, and a map of 1858 shows the district solid, with made land.

An English Title.

W. E. C.—What would be the title of the English nobleman signing himself simply "Lincolnshire"?

Marquess of Lincolnshire. Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, first Marquess, created 1912.

Eligibility for the Presidency.

A. C.—The Constitution of the United States, in regard to the eligibility for the office of President, states simply: "No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-six years, and been for fourteen years a resident within the United States."

The Pharos of Alexandria.

In reply to the appeal of Mary Sense to Times readers, D. D. C. sends the following:

For a picture of the Pharos of Alexandria I wish to refer the questioner to a book entitled "The Seven Wonders of the World and Their Associations," published by Carlton & Phillips in 1854. She will find an excellent picture of the Pharos on page 246.

E. K. S. writes:

Miss Mary Sense, who appeals for a picture of the Pharos of Alexandria, will find illustrations of it in the following volumes: Breasted's "Ancient History," page 228; "The Book of History," volume I., page 232. The illustration in Breasted's short ancient history is especially good.

Phenomenal Summer Weather.

D. A. D.—In answer to your questions, dealing especially with the phenomenally cold Summer of 1816, we quote one of the United States Weather Bureau bulletins concerning that remarkable period 1811-1817. The abnormally cold weather of the years 1812 and 1816 was confined, however, practically to the warmer half of the year, and there was nothing especially remarkable about the Winters.

"1811-1817—During this period the most remarkable depression of temperature in the Summer months known to all history of thermometric measurements occurred, and of these 1812 and 1816 were the coldest, the reduction in both cases having continued over all the months in each year in a greater or less measure, but of no considerable amount in Winter. Eighteen hundred and twelve and 1816 were memorable as 'cold Summers' for all of the northern United States. From May to September of 1812 each month was from 3.6 degrees to 7.2 degrees below the average, a most unprecedented refrigeration, and equalled for two months only, June and July, in 1816, which were 5 degrees and 5.8 degrees below.

"In the Northern States snows and frosts occurred in every month of both Summers; Indian corn did not ripen, fruits and grains of every sort were greatly reduced in quantity or wholly cut off. Professor Dewey, at Williamstown, Mass., remarks that "there was frost in every month of this Summer, (1816;) on June 7, a light snow." (Mem. Am. Acad. Vol. IV.) In Thompson's History of Vermont, similar facts are stated: "It is universally conceded that the year 1816 was the coldest ever known in Vermont. Snow is said to have fallen and frosts to have occurred in every month of the year. On the 8th of June snow fell in all parts of the State, and on the highlands and mountains to a depth of five or six inches. It was accompanied by a hard frost, and on the morning of the 9th ice was half an inch thick on shallow, standing water, and icicles were to be seen a foot long. The weather continued so cold that several days elapsed before the snow disappeared. Corn and other vegetables were killed to the ground, and very little Indian corn came to maturity, &c."

"In 1816 snow fell at Norway, Me., on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of June." (Boston Am. Almanak.) Frost occurred even at Philadelphia in July, 1816. (Darby.)"

United States Army and Navy.

W. F. L.—Statistics of the United States Army and Navy covering the period for which you inquire are as follows:

1905—Army, 3,865 officers, 60,385 enlisted strength; navy, 2,297 officers, 31,000 men, 265 vessels fit for service, 47 vessels under construction or authorized.

1910—Army, 4,453 officers, 76,911 enlisted strength; navy, 51,296 officers and men, 362 vessels, in service, authorized, and under construction.

1915—Army, 4,827 officers, 87,248 enlisted strength; navy, 55,389 officers and men, 420 vessels, in service, under construction, and authorized.

The navy in the year 1900 numbered 1,662 officers and 17,229 men.

March 4 on Sunday.

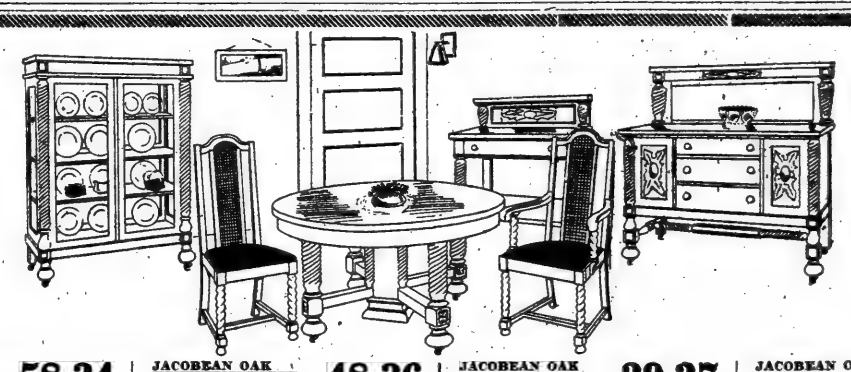
E. F. S.—The problem of a Presidential "interregnum" when March 4 falls on a Sunday has, for its solution, the precedent set by the inauguration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, whose public inauguration, with all the attendant ceremonies, took place on Monday, March 5, 1877, but who privately took the oath of office as President on Saturday, March 3. It will be remembered that Hayes's election had been a matter of dispute, and there was on that account especial anxiety to avoid an "interregnum" and to fulfil all the requirement of custom and formality. We quote the dispatch from Washington, under date of March 4, 1877, published in THE TIMES Monday, March 5:

"The quadrennial here have been busy all day trying to find out whether President Hayes has taken the oath of office or not, and if not whether he is President, or whether the country is to be without a President until noon tomorrow. The truth of the matter is this: President Hayes preferred not to take the oath of office on Sunday unless it was absolutely necessary, and so stated to those who consulted him on the subject. It was not deemed essential by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or by others who had investigated the law, that the oath should be subscribed at 12 M. today rather than at any other hour. They were of the opinion that the requirements of the law would be fully met by taking the oath of office either before or after that date. * * * It was deemed advisable that President Hayes should take the oath on season to prevent an interregnum of a day. It was accordingly subscribed at the White House last evening."

Justice Brandeis.

A. H. D.—Louis Dembitz Brandeis was born at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13, 1856, the son of Adolph and Fredericka (Dembitz) Brandeis. He was educated in the Louisville public and high schools, the Annen Realschule, Dresden, and at Harvard University, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1877. He was admitted to the bar the following year. Since 1879 he has been in practice in Boston, being a member of the firm of Warren & Brandeis until 1897, and of Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter since then.

In 1910 he was counsel for Louis D. Glavis in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation; in 1911 counsel for shippers in the advanced freight rate investigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission; in 1913-14 special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the second advanced freight rate case. Last year he was special counsel for the Government in the Riggs National Bank case. In 1914 he was counsel for the people in the proceedings involving the constitutionality of the "women's hour" laws in Oregon and Illinois, the California eight-hour law, and the minimum wage law in Oregon. He was also counsel for the people in the preservation of the Boston municipal subways system, and the establishment of the Boston sliding scale gas system, and the Massachusetts savings bank insurance. In the years between 1906 and 1913 he was people's counsel in opposing the New Haven monopoly of transportation in New England. This answers your request for the citation of "some of his more important cases." He was Chairman of the Arbitration Board in the New York garment workers' strike in 1910. In 1914-15 he was Chairman of the Provisional Committee for General Zionist Affairs. His writings, concerning which you also ask information, include articles on public franchises in Massachusetts, life insurance, workmen's compensation, scientific management of labor problems and the trusts, and Zionist and Jewish problems.



JACOBEAN OAK CHINA CLOSET Reg. Price $75 **58.34**

JACOBEAN OAK EXTENSION TABLE Reg. Price $62.50 **48.36**

JACOBEAN OAK SERVING TABLE Reg. Price $48.75 **29.27**

JACOBEAN OAK BUFFET Reg. Price $90 **65.87**

This handsome 10-piece Suit consists of Buffet, China Closet, Sewing Table, Extension Table, 5 Side Chairs, and 1 Arm Chair. The chairs have cane panel backs and genuine leather seats, and can be purchased separately; Side Chairs at $6.98 each and the Arm Chair at $10.75. The Suit will grace the most elaborate home. The workmanship is fully up to the high standard set by America's foremost manufacturers. The regular price of the 10 pieces is $346.24, very special at $247.49, CASH OR CREDIT.

SALE OF HIGH-GRADE PERIOD SUITS

This sale includes 428 suits for Bedroom, Dining Room, and Library. The price reductions show you a saving of from 33% to 50%. Every desirable pattern is represented in Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, Maple, Golden Oak, Jacobean Oak, Fumed Oak, and Ivory. There are 105 Library Suits in Genuine Leather, Tapestry, and Velours. Every article in this sale is guaranteed absolutely perfect. We invite you to visit any one of our three stores and inspect these wonderful bargains. You are not obligated to buy. Should you desire credit, we will gladly open a charge account for you. You can pay the following month in the regular manner, or you can arrange to pay in small weekly or monthly amounts. Pay $10 on a $100 purchase and the balance $1.50 weekly or $6 monthly. Larger amounts in the same proportion. There are no extra charges of any kind for this service.



This Beautiful Three-Piece Library Suit (WITH 2 CUSHIONS AND 1 ROLL) **112.34** CASH OR CREDIT

This suit is an exceptionally beautiful one and typifies the marvelous bargains offered in this great sale. The suit consists of Sofa, Arm Chair and Arm Rocker. The handsomely carved figures are mahogany finished and highly polished. The sides and back are of finely woven cane. The seats are covered in fine quality striped velour. The cushions and roll are covered in the same material. The workmanship throughout is of the highest degree of excellence. Regular price $150. Very special at .....

Sale of Porch, Lawn and Cottage Furniture and Floor Coverings

This great Clearance Sale includes all Hickory, Willow, Reed, Prairie Grass, Rattan, Brush White Enamel, and Mission Furniture. Odd pieces and complete suits have been reduced 33% to 50%. You can refurnish your bungalow now and save about one-half.



Porch Rockers Reg. Price $2.00. **1.49** CASH OR CREDIT

This large size Rocker has hardwood frames, high back, broad arms, deep roomy seat. Seat made of double woven cane. Hundreds of other Rockers at proportionately reduced prices.

ACCOUNTS OPENED FROM $5 to $5,000 On Small Weekly or Monthly Payments.



REED CHAIR Reg. Price $4. **3.84** | Reed Settee Reg. Price $15 **12.67** | REED TABLE Reg. Price $8. **5.24** | REED ROCKER Reg. Price $5. **4.84**

This suit made of finely woven reed, natural shellac finish. It is extremely well built, and will withstand outdoor weather. Reg. Price of the four pieces is $40. Special at $26.59. Cash or Credit.

Sale of Genuine **CREX GRASS RUGS** TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

9 x 12 RUGS **7.64**

Size 9x12 feet. In every color and combination of colors. Either Grecian or scroll borders. Other sizes at proportionate prices. Cash or Credit.

This is another proof that we sell standard articles on credit for the same prices or less than you must pay cash for elsewhere.

SMALL ACCOUNTS ESPECIALLY INVITED.

You can open an account with the purchase of a single advertised article or as many as you wish to buy without any extra charges of any kind.

Open an Account with any style **VICTOR VICTROLA** From $15 to $350 or with Records and pay in small weekly or monthly payments.



Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Send your order for any Victor Goods—or anything else in this advertisement—with your full name and address to Dept. T-18, and we will make prompt delivery. You can make first payment on delivery.



This $85 Victor Victrola Outfit Consisting of *$75 Victor Victrola No. X* Choice of Mahogany, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak, or Mission. *$10 Worth of Records* (Your Own Selection) **Pay For It $5 on Delivery And the Balance $1.50 a Week**

Open An Account with Records



If you already have a machine and want to buy records only, we will gladly open an account for you with the purchase of as many records as you want. You need not buy a machine or any other goods. We carry every Victor Record made. Call at our store and our Victor salespeople will play whatever records you would like to hear. You are not obligated to buy. No Stamps with Victor Goods.

Open an Account with Our Carriage or Refrigerator.

Pay One Dollar on Delivery and the Balance 50c A WEEK.

RHINELANDER REFRIGERATOR Reg. Price $22.50



Hyams-Wahrhaft REED PULLMAN YOUR CHOICE **14.97** CASH OR CREDIT

Reg. Price $22.50



50 other styles of Refrigerators and Carriages at savings of from 33⅓ to 50%.

EXTRA LARGE SIZE

48 in. high, 23 in. wide. These high-class sanitary Refrigerators are constructed of hardwood, beautifully finished in Golden Oak and highly polished. Fitted with best quality heavy nickeled hardware. Two lever locks. The white enamel in food chamber is of the finest quality. Two sanitary wire shelves.

Like illustration; complete with windshield; exceptionally well constructed; natural reed, finely finished, sanitary upholstery, steel springs and strong body pushers, 12-in. wheels and heavy rubber tires.

You Can Order Any Refrigerator or Carriage by Mail. Pay $1 ON DELIVERY and the balance 50c A WEEK.

Sale of Brass Bungalow Beds Reg. Price $15. **9.89** CASH OR CREDIT



3 FOOT SIZE ONLY. Heavy posts with large caps. Bright finish only.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT BY MAIL

Any article in this advertisement ordered by mail will be delivered promptly. Address Dept. T-18.

YOU CAN PAY FIRST PAYMENT ON DELIVERY

$1 delivers any article up to $35. You can pay the balance 50c a week or $2 monthly.

Our guarantee is your protection. We not only guarantee everything we sell to be durable and well made but to give lasting satisfaction. Our guarantee is without time limit and holds good as long as you have the goods.

"J. & N." Trading Stamps with all purchases. Both Cash and Credit.

PHILIP MORRIS "The LITTLE BROWN BOX" HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH **CIGARETTES**



Save Your Hair With Newbro's Herpicide

144-146 **WEST 125 St.** Between 7th and Lenox Aves.

Ludwig Baumann & Comp'y America's Greatest Furniture House **Newark** Store 49-51 Market St.

THE ARTICLES IN THIS ADVERTISEMENT ARE ON SALE

TO GO AFTER OWNERS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHAUFFEURS' SPEEDING

TO SUMMONS EMPLOYERS TO NEW TRAFFIC COURT

Magistrate House Intends to Inflict Punishment on Owner If It Can Be Proved That He Ordered Speeding.

Magistrate Frederick B. House, who presides over the new Traffic Court, which will handle all traffic violations in the Borough of Manhattan, places much confidence in the speedometer records of the traffic policemen. On the opening day of the court, last Wednesday, one of the cases heard was that of a chauffeur charged with breaking the speed ordinance on upper Fifth Avenue. There were five persons in the automobile when it was stopped by a traffic policeman. The chauffeur and the man who sat beside him swore that the car was not going faster than fourteen miles an hour. The other man, who sat with his back to the front seat and who said that he had had considerable experience in judging speed, testified that in his opinion the car was not traveling at a greater speed than fourteen miles an hour; also that for some distance before they were halted they had passed no car, but that several cars had passed them. The women gave testimony to the same effect.

"How long since you had your speedometer tested?" asked Magistrate House of the defendant.

"Three months."

The traffic policeman swore that he had timed the car for several blocks and that it was moving at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour. In answer to a question he said that he had his speedometer tested a few hours before he made the arrest.

The only evidence of the defense worth considering, said the Magistrate, was the testimony of the chauffeur and that of the man who sat beside him on the front seat.

"The chauffeur," commented the Magistrate, "admits that his speedometer had not been tested for three months. The man who sat beside the defendant testified that he had been watching the speedometer closely for some time before the car was stopped. That sounds hardly plausible to me. I don't think a man riding in a car would spend his time watching the speedometer."

The magistrate ordered a fine of $50. The defendant had been tried for a similar offense some time before and the sentence suspended.

An owner charged with exceeding the speed testified that his speedometer only registered fourteen miles an hour; the arresting officer swore that his recorded twenty-five.

"How is one to tell which is right?" asked the defendant. "It is one opinion against the other, one speedometer against the other."

Magistrate House answered:

"We had a case in which the defendant testified that his speedometer had not registered more than fifteen miles an hour against the officer's twenty-five. We decided to hold a test of the two speedometers and did. We found that the defendant's speedometer would not register more than fifteen miles an hour no matter how fast the car was going; something had slipped in the instrument so that it would not record anything above that point. The traffic policemen have their speedometers tested regularly and at short intervals. How often do owners have theirs tested?" The defendant was fined $25.

At the same session, two chauffeurs, up for speeding, testified that they were hurrying in obedience to employers' orders. When the second chauffeur gave this excuse the Magistrate said:

"The ordinance provides that an owner, if it is proved that his orders caused the chauffeur to exceed the limit, is equally guilty." The Magistrate added that he intended to have owners summoned to court in such cases and see if inflicting the penalty of the law on them would not have the effect of lessening speed violations.

A traffic policeman who heard the remarks said to his partner:

"It would surely have that effect."

In opening the court Chief Magistrate McAdoo said:

"This court will give in concentrated form each day the full result of the police activities in this borough. Later on, we hope to extend its activities to the Bronx, and in due time to Brooklyn. These special courts are established not because of any lack of faith in the Magistracy in general, but for the reason that one or two Magistrates sitting continuously and dealing with special cases gain by experience and are vast aids to the executive branches of the government in enforcing the law. They, moreover, save the time of police officers and witnesses.

"We hope to establish by this court a consistent treatment of those violating the ordinance so that those breaking the law will know exactly what to expect, and accordingly be deterred from violating the regulation. All the cases in Manhattan coming here to a given centre will permit analysis and careful study of the causes of accidents in our streets."

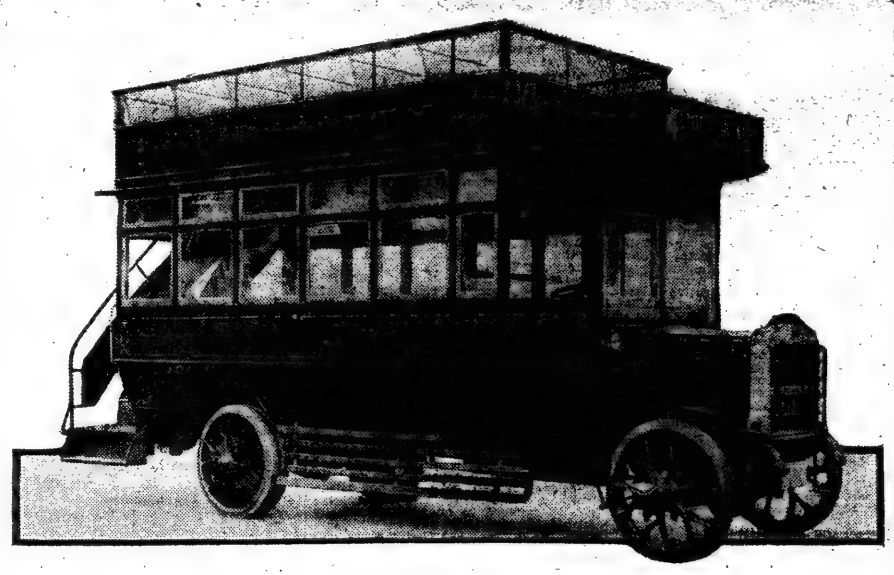
As to more care on the part of pedestrians in crossing streets Chief Magistrate McAdoo said:

"Complaint is often made by drivers of cars that the pedestrians themselves are careless, which accounts for many of the accidents. There is something to be said in favor of this position, and I believe the time is coming when the pedestrian will require restricted regulation, especially as to his mode of crossing the street. The man or woman who crosses a public street here, especially in this borough, at other than a regular crossing takes all the risk and invites all the possible dangers of such a course. Then, too, pedestrians in our crowded thoroughfares seem to ignore entirely the law of the road—of keeping to the right. Both lines of people insist on keeping close to the building line.

"Many thoughtless and selfish pedestrians walk in groups and obstruct the whole sidewalk. Others at crossings make wild and heedless rushes without regard to any regulation, running into those coming from an opposite direction. Some appear to invite a collision by assuming an air of 'touch-me-if-you-dare,' and walking very slowly through crowded vehicles and dangerous crossings. Some pay no attention at all to their personal safety, being entirely oblivious to surroundings. Others are nervous and excited, and this is added to by the pernicious habit of many of the motor vehicles sounding their horns only when within a few feet of the pedestrian.

"Out of this, two things should be made plain: First, that the pedestrian must cross only at the regular crossing. Second, that the pedestrians themselves should be made to observe the rule of keeping to the right, and that groups should not be permitted to block up the entire sidewalk."

Rolland Sheridan has been appointed Chief Clerk of the court.



NEW BUS BUILT BY THE FIFTH AVENUE COACH COMPANY.

Above is shown the first complete "A" type of bus built by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for operation in New York streets. It is equipped with a Moline-Knight motor. The company will install this motor in all its new equipment, following a series of tests of the engine.

MOTOR CRUISER FOR COMMUTING SERVICE

Speed of Better Than 30 Miles an Hour Expected from Bache's New Boat.

Speed in excess of thirty miles an hour is expected from a new express cruiser building for Jules S. Bache of 8 East Sixty-seventh Street and head of the brokerage firm of J. S. Bache & Co. of 42 Broadway.

The yacht is 58 feet 1½ inches over all, with 10 feet 10 inches beam and draught of 3 feet 6 inches. The designers of the launch, Tams, Lemoine & Crane, have made a radical departure in appearance from the usual express launch, as she will have a reversed sheer, good freeboard forward, a plumb stem and a V-shaped stern. Built with a V bottom, she is double planked of mahogany and cedar with a light canvas laid between. Under her turtle deck will be the crew's quarters. The 17-foot cockpit is amidships, so that the owner will have a good view forward and on both sides when the yacht is under way. Under it are installed the gasoline tanks. The saloon, just aft, is 7½ feet long with transom seats on either side which can be extended into berths, and opening from this on the port side is a small galley and opposite a lavatory. The small after cockpit has a taffrail seat at the end. Power is furnished by two eight-cylinder 6 by 6 200 horse power Van Blerck motors with electric starting equipment, electric lights and searchlight. Frames of rock elm, decks of white pine and trim of mahogany give her stanchness and smart appearance. Shafting, struts, &c., are of bronze, and the propellers are the three-bladed, right and left hand, about 25 inches in diameter, specially planned by her designers. It is a craft that will be handy for commuting service, such as bankers and brokers have affected within the last year, as well as for short cruises. A feature of the craft which specially attracts notice is her adaptability for naval dispatch work or submarine chasing in case her services might ever be needed for more serious work than pleasure cruising.

Want State Highway Commission.

Georgia is one of the few States without a State Highway Commission. The Central Georgia Automobile Club is starting a movement to have the next Legislature establish a commission.

ART AND THE MOTOR CAR; DESIGNING TO BE STUDIO TASK

W. B. Stout of the Society of Automobile Engineers, in a paper on "Art and the Motor Car," read at the last meeting of the Mid-West section of the Society of Automobile Engineers, says:

"This self-respect or pride-value in a car depends upon the authority of the vehicle's design, its social standing, and the degree of art involved in its make-up; the appeal of its appearance. The art of motor-car building is thus resolving itself more and more into a studio task for the artist and for the coach builder in his atelier working to produce into the new models a new appeal of the eye, a new attraction of beauty.

"If a car is designed for a certain excellence or standard of mechanical performance, then its body lines and contours must be so disposed as to proclaim and suggest that performance to the observer and to the prospective buyer. If a car is designed primarily for comfort, then the art lines should suggest comfort; if the main feature of the design is the motor, then special attention should be given to the lines to emphasize in the observer's mind the importance of what is under the hood.

"There are certain definite rules and principles to art which rarely have been applied to motor car design, but which are vitally important. These principles may be used by the designer with as much authority as the engineer assumes in the use of his slide rule, or the teacher in his statement that 2 and 2 make 4; yet these very rules have not been made use of in motor-car layouts until the past two seasons. Even yet few companies are employing artists on their engineering staffs.

"The day will come when bodies will be designed by artists of national reputation in this line who spend all their art study to make motor-car bodies express in their lines, contours, and arrangement the individuality and performance that the car possesses and that the sale and advertising departments want to express to the public in handling that car commercially. If the car in body lines backs up, in its appeal, the statements of the advertising, and if the performance and life of the car back up the appearance, then will that car be a success, and the marketing of it to the people be accomplished along lines of least resistance and cost."

MUCH ATTENTION TO AUTOS.

San Diego Exposition Will Give Medal to Long-Distance Tourists.

The San Diego Exposition will give much attention to motors and motorists during its second season. The exposition offers a bronze button to all tourists driving more than 500 miles to the exposition; a New York magazine is giving a Tiffany silver medal to each transcontinental tourist checking in at the exposition grounds, and the officials of the 1916 exposition are permitting automobiles to enter the grounds for 25 cents and occupy free parking space on the motor field.

MAKING GASOLINE AT COST OF 7-13 CENTS

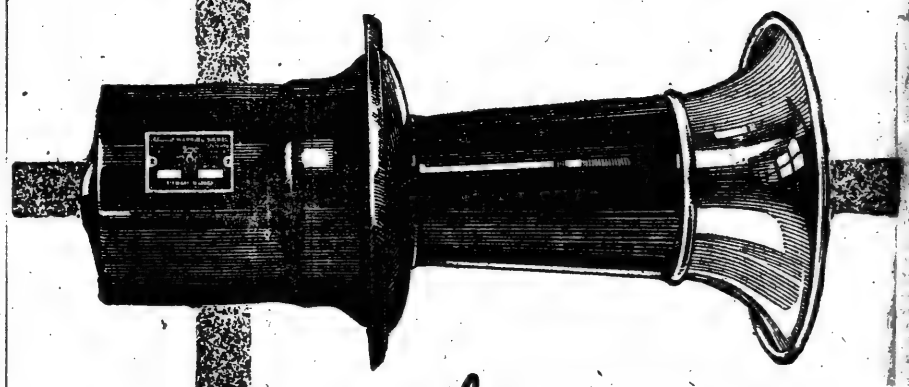
Bureau of Mines Issues Estimates Based on Rittman "Cracking" Process.

Estimates made by Bureau of Mines officials upon the first returns from the new Rittman process plant at Corapolis, Penn., indicate that the cost of producing gasoline by this method ranges from 7 to 13 cents a gallon, according to the price of crude.

In a communication addressed to Dr. M. D. Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining of the House of Representatives, Director Van H. Manning of the bureau says:

"You will note that using fuel oil from which the gasoline had already been removed by ordinary methods, and paying for this fuel oil as high a price as $2.10 per barrel, the cost of producing a gallon of gasoline by the Rittman process is 12.8 cents, while with a cost for fuel oil of 50 cents per barrel, the cost of producing a gallon of gasoline by the Rittman process is 6.9 cents. In other words, results obtained in this five days' run indicate not only that the Rittman process can be operated with financial success at the present high price of crude oil and gasoline, but that its use will bring profitable results with the lower crude oil and gasoline prices prevailing in the past."

Twenty different concerns have taken out licenses from the Government for the installation of the Rittman process, which by "cracking" the heavier residuum oils of petroleum distills them into volatile ones. Two of the licensees are already producing oil by the process.



Stewart

Warning Signals

Motor Driven $6

Hand Operated $3.50

Life Saver

Any warning signal—even a weak little buzzer or an old time bulb horn—will sound big and penetrating when it is demonstrated to you indoors.

But when you buy a warning signal buy one that sounds safety and commands instant heed out in the roar of present day traffic where your safety—your life—depends on its voice.

When you buy a warning signal don't weigh the few cents you can save on a cheap, weak signal against the value of your life and the lives of those dear to you.

Pay the price of certain safety—the Stewart price—but you need not pay more.

The Stewart (hand) Warning Signal at $3.50 puts a modern warning signal capable of protecting you and others in modern traffic conditions within every car owner's reach.

The Stewart Motor Driven Signal at $6 gives you every quality, every feature, every protection you could get in any motor driven signal at a price possible only because we make and sell more than all of our competitors combined.

Put a life saver—a Stewart Warning Signal on your car at once.

When you buy a new car be sure it is fully equipped with Stewart Products. A nation wide chain of service stations backs up the quality and service built into every Stewart Product. Insist on a Stewart Tire Pump, Stewart Vacuum System, Stewart Speedometer and Stewart Warning Signal. They will cost you nothing extra.

For Sale by Accessory Dealers, Automobile Dealers and Garages—Everywhere

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER COR'N

233 West 58th Street. Phone Columbus 6322.

No car is better than its accessories



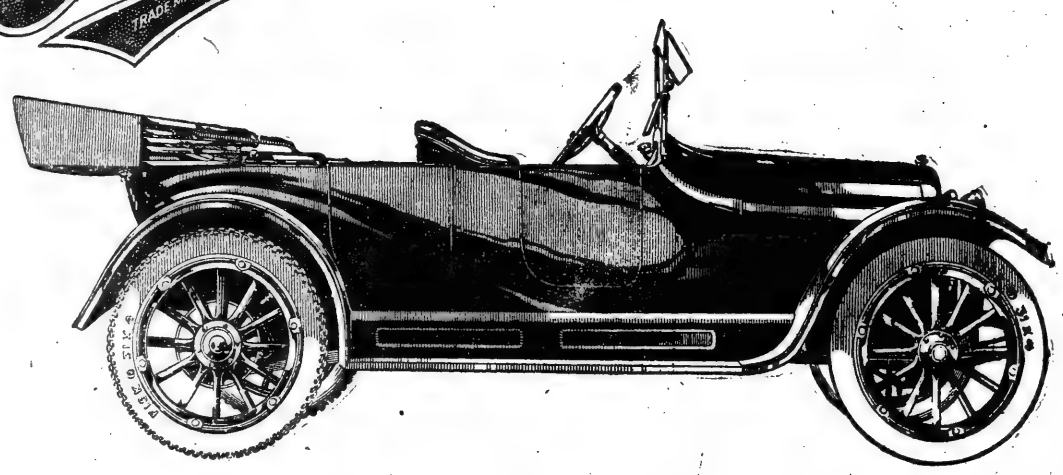
Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

$615

Roadster $595

Model 75 - f. o. b. Toledo



Everybody's Automobile

It was a great day when Overland organization, experience and facilities were lined up to establish new low cost automobile standards.

The accomplishment was far beyond what most people thought possible.

To produce a small, light car that would make new economy records was one thing.

But to accomplish that and at the same time produce a comfortable, easy riding car with dash and style was a far greater achievement.

Yet all that was attained in the $615 Overland.

And the car is fully equipped—has every up-to-date feature.

Such a combination of low first cost, low operating and upkeep costs, comfort, convenience and style stands absolutely alone—the great unmatched automobile achievement of the day.

We expected instant appreciation and demand from those to whom economy is of prime importance.

It came with a rush and grows in volume as the car's performance exceeds public anticipation.

But the demand among those who already own big luxurious cars is also large and ever increasing.

Economy with comfort and with no sacrifice of pride has made the $615 Overland everybody's automobile.

Small wonder, really, when you realize that this snappy small car

—has four inch tires and cantilever rear springs

—gasoline tank in cowl with gauge and filling spout on dash

—Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting system with control buttons on steering column

—magnetic speedometer and full equipment in every particular

—and all for $615.

See the Overland dealer now if you would make sure of prompt delivery.

C. T. SILVER MOTOR CO.

1760 BROADWAY AT 57TH ST. Tel. 700 Circle.

YONKERS: 1 Manor House Sq. Tel. 5240 Yonkers.

BROOKLYN: Bedford Ave. & Prospect Pl. Tel. 9195 Prospect.

BRONX: 149th St. & Third Ave. Tel. 5812 Melrose.

NEWARK: Broad & Commerce Sts. (Opp. Post Office). Tel. 6480 Market.

Trade-In Department, 1739 Broadway.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

"Made in U. S. A."

MOTORING FOR PLEASURE IN ENGLAND SHARPLY REBUKED

ROUTES TO NEW LONDON FOR YALE-HARVARD RACE

Two Courses to Aquatic Event Outlined, One by Way of Hartford, the Other Via New Haven —Along the Way.

Automobile routes to the Yale-Harvard boat race at New London, which will be the most prominent touring destination of the present week, are described by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America in the following:

Of the various exits from New York to resorts on Long Island Sound, the most satisfactory route proceeds from the clubhouse on Fifty-fourth Street by way of Van Cortlandt Park to White Plains and via Armonk, Bedford, and Ridgefield to Danbury. Owing to detours and rough surface, the Bureau of Tours advises motorists not to attempt the Shore Road at the present time.

Between Danbury and Bridgeport connection is available over a hard surface road via Newtown and Stepney, a means of reaching the Shore Road without using the poor section west of Bridgeport. Long Island motorists will find the ferry from Port Jefferson convenient for joining the route at Bridgeport. Following the main road across the Pequonnock, the route continues east to Milford on the Wepowaug River. Two routes are available from Milford, one direct, following the trolley, and the other by way of Savin Rock along the shore with finer views but poorer surface.

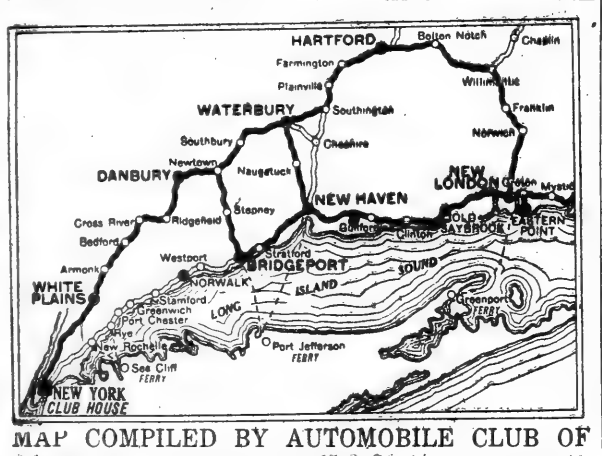
New Haven is ninety miles from New York by the above route, and is connected by steamer with New York, Boston, and places along the Sound, and with Port Jefferson, Long Island, by ferry. Yale University, whose college buildings are just west of the Green, is well worth visiting. Crossing the river, East Haven, Branford, and Guilford are passed. Two miles further is East River, followed by Madison and Clinton, typical New England villages. At Clinton the first scholars of the newly founded Yale College used to attend class lectures under the Rev. Abraham Pierson, Rector of Killingworth, the University's President for the first six years of its existence.

Beyond the Menunketesuck and Patchogue Rivers the route approaches Old Saybrook, near which, at Saybrook Point on the Connecticut River, was Yale's first home before its removal to New Haven. In Saybrook the route turns north and crosses the river to Old Lyme by the toll bridge where the old ferry formerly plied. From Old Lyme are two routes, the one generally followed turning inland and passing through East Lyme and Flanders, where the Niantic River is crossed twice in succession; the alternative turns south through South Lyme to Niantic. Eastward of the river the two roads converge and enter New London, fifty-four miles from New Haven, and 144 from New York.

New London on the Thames River estuary possesses one of the finest harbors in New England. Steamboat services are maintained to nearby places of interest as well as to Greenport, Long Island, from which motorists at Long Island resorts may connect with New London.

In 1645 John Winthrop, Jr., founded a settlement on Pequot Harbor called Naumeag, a name changed later to New London. The place was subjected on several occasions during the war of independence to attacks by the British, the most disastrous of these actions taking place in September, 1781, when a force under Benedict Arnold captured the forts and destroyed most of the town. Many of the inhabitants were put to death, and in memory of this event the monument that is so conspicuous an object on the Groton side of the river was erected on the spot where the tragedy occurred. The River Thames, a pleasingly picturesque stream in its upper reaches, broadens out at New London into a fine expanse of water, which, with its pleasant surroundings, provides an ideal setting for the Harvard-Yale boat race. This popular contest rivals in importance the classic Varsity boat race, which, before the European war, used to be rowed each Spring over the Putney-Mortlake course on the Thames near London, England, and "Boat Race Week" at New London has become one of New England's prominent society functions, just as "Oxford and Cambridge" and "Henley" are by far the most important aquatic events on the other side of the Atlantic.

An alternative route suggested by the club from New York to New London runs via White Plains and Danbury to Waterbury, an ideal stop ninety-three miles from New York, continuing over Southington Mountain to Hartford, another thirty miles, and thence by way of Bolton Notch and Andover to Willimantic. The route follows the Shetucket River to South Windham and drops south to Yantic and Norwich, finally entering New London from the north with a distance of eighty-seven miles from Waterbury and 180 from New York.



MAP COMPILED BY AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA, SHOWING ROUTE TO NEW LONDON.

MOTOR TRUCK CLUB MEETS.

Discussion on "Preparedness from Standpoint of Motor-Truck Owner."

The June meeting of the Motor Truck Club will be held at the Automobile Club of America, 247 West Fifty-fourth Street, Wednesday evening, June 21, at 8 o'clock. The subject of the meeting will be "Preparedness from the Standpoint of the Motor-Truck Owner."

Since the last meeting of the club Secretary of War Baker has appointed as members of the consulting committee to co-operate with the General Staff the following: Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Quartermaster Corps; Captain L. P. Williamson, Medical Corps, U. S. A.; Alfred Reeves, Manager of National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; Elon J. Arnold, Chairman Transportation Committee, Naval Consulting Board, and Roderick Stephens, President of Motor Truck Club of America.

All the members of this committe have been invited to address the club at the June meeting, and it is expected that several of them will do so. Another interesting speaker will be A. Edward Meaden of the Wolsey Motor Company of London.

GOING INTO TRUCK MAKING.

New Company Formed and Will Build Factory on Long Island.

John T. Rainier and Paul N. Lineberger, who have been associated in the automobile business in New York City for the last fifteen years, have organized the Essex Motor Truck Company, incorporated in Albany with an authorized capital of $600,000.

The company will produce only one model chassis—a light truck to carry 1,000 pounds, which will retail for about $750. The organizers of the company say the truck will be composed of high-class standard units, including worm-drive, and that it will have several new and original features. The engineering department is in charge of Carl Neracher, formerly Chief Engineer of the Willys-Overland Company. J. T. Rainier is President and Treasurer and Paul N. Lineberger Vice President and Secretary.

The offices and engineering department are at present located at 220 Madison Avenue, pending the completion of the factory, which is being erected in Long Island City. It is expected that deliveries will be made during the month of September.



A NEW TOURING CAR MODEL.

This is the 1917 model of the McFarlan Motor Company. It is four inches lower than the previous model. This has been accomplished without lessening the road clearance. The McFarlan Company will centre attention in 1917 production on one chassis and motor size—six cylinders.

DR. H. M. ROWE HEADS A. A. A.

Succeeds John A. Wilson, Who Served as President 2½ Years.

Maryland supplies the tenth President of the American Automobile Association in the person of Dr. H. M. Rowe, succeeding John A. Wilson, who served as the head of the organization for two and a half years. At the recent meeting of the association in Washington Stedman Bent of Pennsylvania served as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, which unanimously reported Dr. Rowe for the Presidency, and added to the list of Vice Presidents David Jameson of Pennsylvania, C. C. Janes of Ohio, and Frank S. Fishback of Indiana. H. A. Bennell, Treasurer, and John N. Brooks, Secretary, were continued in the positions which they have held for many terms. A. G. Batcheider was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Board, Secretary John N. Brooks reported the present grand membership total in excess of the 100,000 mark.

Several additions were made to the membership list, these being the Automobile Club of Waterville, Waterville, Wash.; the Escambia County Automobile Association, Pensacola, Fla., and the Florida East Coast Automobile Association, Daytona, Fla.

AUTOS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

More Than 2,000 Motor Vehicles —Many New Machines Sold.

According to a recent report of the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, 3,163 automobiles and other motor vehicles have been registered in the province since the act requiring the registration of such machines went into effect, of which number 266, mostly new machines, have been registered since September, 1915. It is estimated, however, that there are considerably more than 2,000 automobiles and motor vehicles at present in use in Nova Scotia. Many new machines are being sold in spite of war conditions.

RESTA'S BIG LEAD FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Has 1,200 Points the Better of Rickenbacher, Who Holds Second Place.

The 300-Mile Chicago Derby Race brought the list of drivers competing for the coveted title of champion motor car driver of America up to twenty-two contestants. The competition will run for the entire year and includes all big and officially sanctioned automobile events. A predetermined number of points are apportioned by the A. A. A. for each race in accordance with the mileage of the contest, together with other factors. The Chicago race completes the third of the Spring series of championship award events, while the 500 mile contest at the Motors on June 30 starts the Summer series.

The list of the drivers and the points that they now hold is as follows:

Driver.	Points.
1—Dario Resta	1,600
2—E. V. Rickenbacher	400
3—Barney Oldfield	370
4—Ralph De Palma	370
5—J. Christiaens	310
6—Julius Davigne	300
7—Ira Vail	260
8—Ralph Mulford	250
9—[illegible] Boyle	90
10—Barney Oldfield	80
11—Eddie O'Donnell	80
12—George Adams	65
13—Galvin	60
14—Howard Wilcox	60
15—Bert Watson	55
16—Art Johnson	50
17—McCarthy	50
18—Billy Chandler	35
19—Goble	35
20—F. Henderson	35
21—O. Haibe	30
22—Lewis	30

In addition to the Bosch Silver Trophy there are cash awards to be given to the winning drivers. These have now reached the sum of $13,000, of which the Goodrich Tire Company has given $10,000, and the Bosch Magneto Company the balance, in addition to the big trophy.

Ohio Road Making.

The Ohio Highway Commission has awarded contracts for the improvement of 267 miles of highway. With these contracts the amount of road work awarded reaches $4,000,000.

RACEGOERS IN AUTOS SCORED IN ENGLAND

Countryside Aroused by Long Procession of Cars Filled with Pleasure Seekers—Flailed in Letter to London Times.

Automobiles in England which are not obviously on some errand of necessity are attracting more and more adverse comment from the general public. This is especially true of the rural districts, and the disapproval appears in its most militant form when the passengers in a car make the impression that the trip is one for pleasure. The use of an automobile for recreation is regarded, it appears, as the waste of a substance much needed in the national crisis—gasoline—and as a cynical disregard of the propaganda in favor of economy by all citizens of England.

There is no doubt that this sentiment is often misdirected and falls upon those who are using automobiles on some business of a public or a semi-public character, but public opinion when excited is not remarkable for discrimination. An interesting reflection of this feeling among the people in the rural parts of England is shown in the following letter to The London Times, signed "An Incumbent of a Parish on the Bath Road," and inspired by an instance where there was no doubt cars were being used for mere pleasure:

"Sir: You call attention to the disgraceful scenes on the Bath Road last week—I refer to the motor cars going to and returning from the Newbury races. A long procession of more than 200 cars passed along the road filled with people—some passing the time playing cards, some amusing themselves with throwing remarks to our girls—little pleasantries, do they call them? We country folk regard such as insults from which we have a right to be defended—and all bent on selfish pleasure, while our lads are enduring hardships in the trenches and many have laid down their lives for God, country, and King.

"Now, Sir, I am not concerned with the question of racing as such—and it is idle to tell us that race meetings are to be encouraged for the sake of the horses, for we, in the country, know that breeding can be served in far better ways and at far less a cost than the bill for repairing the wear and tear of the roads caused by the unnecessary traffic—but I am deeply concerned for the welfare of our nation, and I venture to think that the Government, when it decided that racing should be continued, and race "specials" discontinued on the railways, overlooked a great danger—namely, the opinion of the countryside, for the sight of the cars well filled with men, many of whom should be serving, filled us with an intense loathing and an indignation which those in authority will do well not to disregard. The Government is continually urging upon us the absolute necessity for economy.

"Why such a needless waste of petrol? I have before me an appeal, issued by the National War Savings Committee, indorsed by four Bishops, urging incumbents to impress the duty of economy upon their parishioners: 'Work hard! Spend little! Save much!' is written very large on a tract called 'Saving for Victory.' How can we urge people to save when we see and hear and read what is happening all around us? Does the Government think country people are fools, or that they alone have no eyes with which to see or minds with which to think? Does the Government not know that the country lads who have joined the navy and the army so willingly from a sense of duty are the backbone of the nation, and that the parents of the lads were disgusted by seeing a racing crowd let loose on our roads? Is it for such as these our men go to suffer and die?"

ELOQUENT FOR GOOD ROADS.

Money Spent for Improvements in Michigan Shows Large Returns.

From National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Money spent in road improvement of the right kind is making a profit of 125 per cent. a year in Wayne County, Mich. The county spent $2,000,000 on construction and maintenance during the eight years from 1908 to 1914, inclusive, and in this period the assessed valuation of property in the county, outside of the City of Detroit, increased from $62,707,000 to $114,548,120, or 82.6 per cent.

Of this increase 35 per cent., or $12,000,000, is credited to road improvement, because the assessed valuation of Detroit increased only 47.7 per cent. The increase in the county valuation above the rate of increase in the city was eleven times the cost of the road work, or 1,000 per cent. profit in eight years on the total investment in improved roads.

More than 125 miles of concrete road have been put down by the Wayne County Commissioners since the county system was adopted in 1906, and the roads built with the $2,000,000 bond issue are still in good condition and give every promise of more than outliving the bonds.

Every mile of durable roads laid is cutting down the cost of upkeep. Last year the Commissioners had forty-five miles more roadway to care for than the year before, yet they spent $5,170 less for maintenance, notwithstanding they have supervision over 1,245 miles of other types of road, such as macadam and gravel, outside of incorporated cities and villages.

Buying Cars in Iowa.

Registration of automobiles in Iowa is already greater than for the whole twelve months of last year. It is expected that the registrations in Iowa in 1916 will go to 175,000. Iowa seeks the distinction of being the most "automobiled" State, per capita, in the Union.



GEOGRAPHY

All over the map, from Buffalo, N. Y. to Bangor, Me., you'll find the most reliable garages and supply stations selling

POLARINE

the friction-proof, carbon-proof oil for all motors.

LOOK for THIS SIGN

STANDARD OIL CO. of N.Y.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

The Nordyke and Marmon Company has moved into a new building at 42 and 44 West Sixty-second Street. It is five stories in height and was designed with a view of concentrating all the departments of the organization under one roof. The first floor will be used as a salesroom, the second for used cars, the third for painting and body construction, the fourth for accounting and service departments, and the fifth for repairs.

Bryant Dykes, late of the Daimler Company, Coventry, England, has joined the forces of C. H. Washburne, Inc., Moline-Knight distributors. Mr. Dykes ran in the twenty-four-hour Knight engine endurance contests in England and is a mechanical expert with wide experience.

In an announcement of plans for the coming season the Chalmers Motor Company says: "At the end of May our dealers had delivered $22,000,000 worth of cars into the hands of owners. We have gained not only 782 per cent. sales for the past seven months, but have added 631 new dealers to our representation in that period. For the coming season the 3,400 R. P. M. Chalmers will be produced in two lengths of wheelbase; a 115-inch five-passenger car and a 122-inch seven-passenger car."

George C. Stevens has taken over the New York management of the motor truck department of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, makers of the "Little Giant" truck. Mr. Stevens comes to New York from Washington, where he was Southern District Manager of the company.

H. Lauterbach, Manager of the New York sales of the Chevrolet Motor Company, has resigned to associate himself with a new company which has been organized to take over the control of an automobile plant in the Middle West. Mr. Lauterbach says the company will shortly announce a car suitable for pleasure and light delivery purposes which would sell for under $700. Later the full details of the organization will be made known.

A $5,000,000 increase in the stock of the Packard Motor Car Company has been authorized by the stockholders in a meeting at the Detroit offices of the company. With the additional stock there is $13,000,000 of authorized common stock. The $8,000,000 of authorized preferred stock was not changed. The assets of the company are $33,000,000. Earnings of the company for the current fiscal year are estimated by it at 60 per cent. on the $8,000,000 of common stock now issued and outstanding after allowing $1,700,000 for depreciation. The company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock.

MAKE HASTE!

Just a few more left!

Save $335

The Remaining 4-Cylinder

1916 Imperial

STANDARD $1085 PRICE

Now Being Closed Out at the Sensational Price of $750

40 H. P. 4 Cyl. Red Seal Continental Motor, Westinghouse Starting, Stromberg Carbureter, Standard Equipment Throughout.

Clearing out at this low price, as we are now making 1916s only. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Deferred Payments Arranged

Automobile Warehouse Co.
1700 Broadway, at 54th Street
Open Evenings. 'Phone Circle 6157.

TIRE-FILLER

NEWMASTIC—The Original.

30x3	$4.30	34x4	$9.45
30x3½	5.40	34x4½	10.80
33x3½	6.30	36x4½	11.35

Satisfactory substitute for air. Sample and Catalogue on Request.
9 Years at 151 West 68th St., N. Y. City.

Manufacturer Wanted

FOR LIGHT METAL AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY. FACILITIES FOR STAMPING, SCREW MACHINE WORK, ASSEMBLING. X 348 TIMES ANNEX.

SAXON "SIX"

A big touring car for five people

5000 Spectators See Saxon "Six" Win Against Higher-priced Cars at San Diego Exposition

Before 5000 enthusiastic spectators, a stock Saxon "Six" captured two firsts and a third place, and won the most points in the demonstration contest just held at the San Diego Exposition Motor Demonstration Show. Although exceeded in both power and number of cylinders by higher-priced entries, the Saxon was the only car which won the trophy in two events. The performance of the Saxon was so convincing that a spectator bought and paid for the victorious "Six" on the Exposition Grounds and, without waiting to get it cleaned up, drove the winning car home.

The hill climb, which the Saxon won, was one of the most gruelling ever staged. Contestants in this event were required to drive down the fifty-five per cent grade of Exposition hill and up the thirty-five per cent pitch. Then the drivers were obliged to turn around and reverse the order of descending and climbing. The Saxon not only made the best time, but was one of the few cars able to reach the top of the fifty-five per cent grade.

More expensive cars were defeated by the Saxon in the relay race. The Saxon romped around the track in fast time, winning the award of the judges, the applause of the assembly and five additional points.

Then, just to demonstrate its flexibility in the quick "get-away" event, the Saxon won an even break with a higher-priced machine for third. The time of one twelve-cylinder and two eight-cylinder cars was bettered by the Saxon.

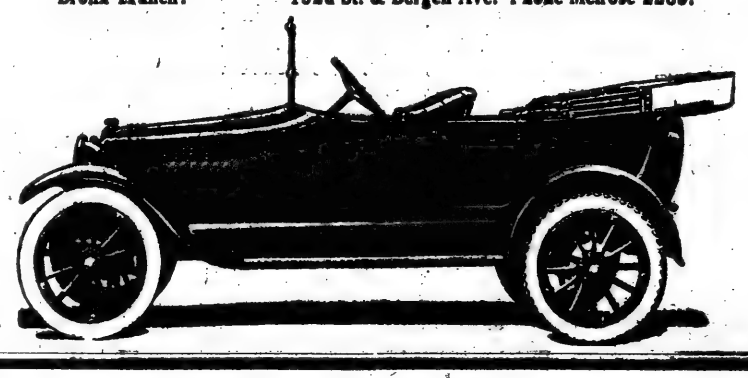
Probably no stock car has ever given a better demonstration than the Saxon gave at the San Diego Exposition—First in the hill climbing, proving ample power; second in the relay, showing high speed, and third in the quick "get-away," completing the remarkable showing of the car.

Let us arrange a demonstration at your convenience. Saxon "Six" $815, f. o. b. Detroit.

The above is an Associated Press report of the San Diego Exposition, and the performance of the Saxon "Six"

SAXON MOTOR CO. OF N. Y. (Factory Branch)
251 W. 57th St. Phone Col. 2240

Brooklyn Agency: 1270 Bedford Ave. Phone Prospect 8941.
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Velie Trucks

WORM GEAR DRIVE

Model 25, 1½-2 Ton, $2250
Model 26, 3½ Ton - $3350

Values-Service

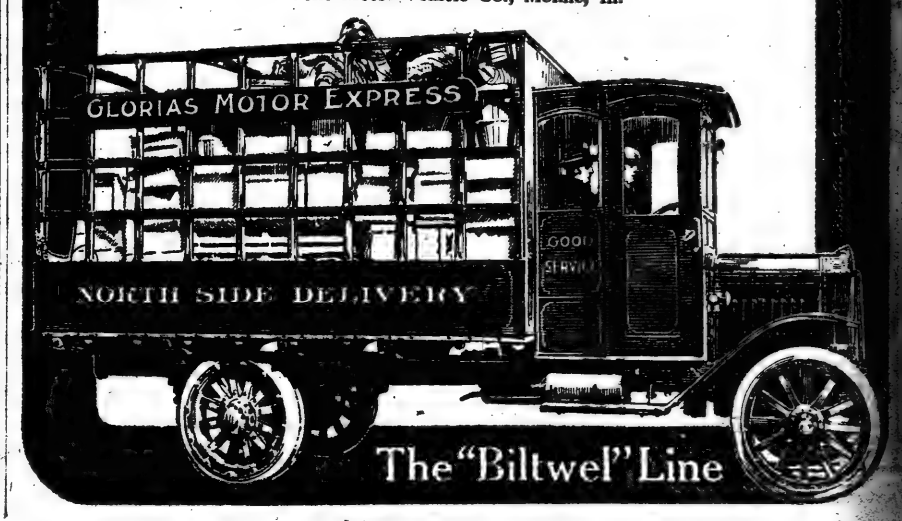
That Count Big With Every Experienced Truck User

MANY years of the hardest kind of service—in every line of transportation—have shown the stuff Velie Trucks are made of—the enormous service they are capable of. And back of all this is the Velie prestige which experienced owners know. Half a century of manufacturing experience and the untarnished reputation of one of the most substantial organizations in America. This spells Responsibility, Satisfaction, Economy, and accounts for the good name of the Velie everywhere. It explains why a great factory has to be devoted entirely to the production of Velie Trucks.

Two sizes: Model 25, 1½-2 ton, $2250; Model 26, 3½ ton, $3350. Both Worm Gear Drive. Heavy-Duty Continental Motors. Four-Speed Transmission. Extra heavy, heat-treated, pressed-steel frame, unusually heavy springs, large wheels and powerful brakes. Driver's seat and cab included with chassis. Gas headlights and Prest-O-Lite tank besides the regular oil lighting equipment. Ask for full descriptive literature.

We are prepared to make a liberal deferred payment arrangement if you wish. Full stock of parts. Service day or night. Advice of our transportation experts—free—for the asking.

Garland Automobile Co., 1888 Broadway, N. Y.
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Velie Motor Vehicle Co., Moline, Ill.



AMERICA'S OLDEST HOUSE AT GUILFORD

Was Erected by Company Which First Settled the Connecticut Town About the Year 1639.

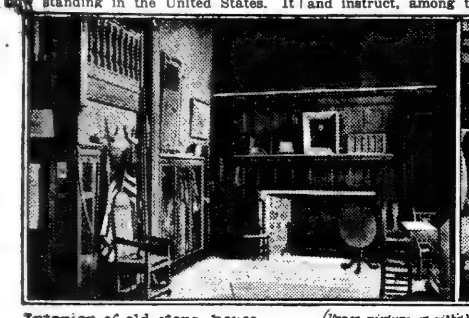
GUILFORD, one of the interesting historical spots of the Connecticut coast, is among the towns on the shore road to New London from New York or New Haven. In driving through, automobile parties frequently stop to inspect the Old Stone House of Guilford, believed to be the oldest house now standing in the United States. It was erected by the company that first settled the town about the year 1639. Henry Whitfield was the leader of the little colony, and was one of the principal planters and a minister of the Church of England, a Nonconformist.

The house was built for him of stone brought on hand-barrows from a ledge some considerable distance away, and the stone cement in the walls is at the present time harder than the stones. Whitfield returned to England in 1649, and the house was used as a kind of fort for some years. The first marriage which took place in the town of Guilford, or Menunkatuc, the Indian equivalent, was solemnized in the stone house, and the wedding supper consisted of pork and beans.

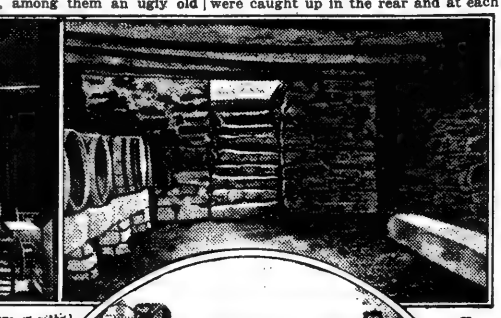
Within the last few years the building, which is sixteen miles east of New Haven and thirty-six miles southeast of Hartford, has been taken over by the State, and is now in use as a State museum. The walls have been plastered, the floors repaired, and the grounds improved and laid out like a Colonial garden, and here may be found many relics of early New England days to interest and instruct, among them an ugly old pine armchair which was made in England and brought to this country in 1639. It belonged to Governor William Leete, whose son, John, was the first white child born in the town of Guilford.

There is also a chair which was owned by John Hart, the first graduate of Yale University, the oldest of the most interesting of the three floors, for here are to be found a dozen spinning wheels, wool cards, sad-irons, a wolf trap, grain fans, a collection of army saddles, cradles, a pewter communion set, and baptismal bowl, an adze, a pottle, and a corn sheller. Until 1840 corn was shelled by the simple process of tying a long-handled frying-pan over a tub and drawing the ear of corn across the sharp edge. Later a cumbersome device was invented with several blades set in a wooden roller which rested in a trough.

The queerest of all the relics are three cornered, rough, wooden hat-boxes and the original town clock, which had only one hand. The boxes were fashioned to accommodate the cocked hats, which were originally round, but as their great circumference made them extremely difficult to handle, the style was changed to suit masculine convenience and the brims were caught up in the rear and at each side. The clock is a wooden structure which was presented to the town in 1726 by Ebenezer Parmalee, who built it. Its one hand told the hour and every night, excepting Saturday, curfew rang from the clock tower at 9 precisely.



Interior of old stone house Guilford, Conn.

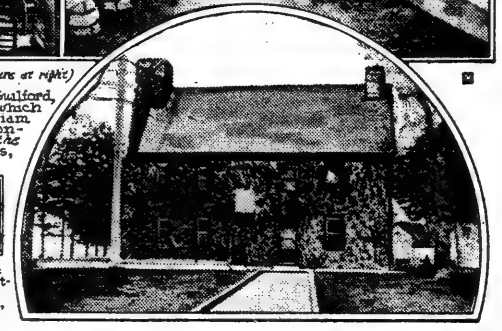


(Upper picture at right)

Cellar of Guilford, Conn., in which Gov. William Leete concealed the regicides, in 1661.



Old stone house erected 1639. Guilford, Conn.



HUNTING WITH CAMERA.

From Bruin to Berries, White Mountains Offer Charming Subjects.

WHEN the Red Gods call, and the lure of the camp and of the Great North Woods is strong, there are many who may not have the luxury of a holiday sufficiently long to extend into the hunting season on the mellow days of October. The drumming of the partridge, the whirr of the grouse's wings, and the startled crashing through the underbrush of the deer speak of a canny fear of rifle shot, but in Summer the feathered and furred creatures seem to know instinctively that they are protected by the law and their appearance is much more frequent, while they themselves are daring in the extreme.

Hunting with the camera takes the place of rifle and shotgun, and once one becomes a devotee of this form of bloodless hunting with its many pictorial rewards, he often loses interest in the sanguinary sport and takes up photography in the forest in earnest.

The vacation outfit should always include a camera, and the faster the lens the better, although its cost may mount to a figure that seems ridiculously high. But, given a fine camera and the necessary patience, one has not long to wait in the dim forest aisles for results. The use of the tripod is almost always necessary, but the camera may be mounted and stationed at a convenient point, and there in the quiet of a Summer afternoon, with the sun making little flickering shadows on the pine needles and green moss, or early in the morning, when the grasses are festooned with spider's webs and the dewdrops glisten like so many diamonds in Titania's diadem, one may lie in wait, the bulb of the camera lying ready in his hand for instant pressure once the subject appears upon the finder. It needs unlimited patience and a quick eye, but these may be cultivated amid such alluring surroundings. The child who is trained by his parents to wait in silence the advent of the woodchuck from its hole, the long-eared rabbits who gambol and frisk about in the grass, the saucy chipmunk whisking his striped tail, and the woodpecker busily engaged in pecking some promising tree trunk for insects, will be building character and learning the lesson of the patient waiter and his certain reward at the end.

Many visitors to the White Mountains in Summer bring along the bird and butterfly books and encourage nature study among the children. Several small children already have their tiny cameras and are beginning on their long walks through the forests and over the wooded trails to seek the opportunity. At Bretton Woods, where the deer come out of the forest to steal the lettuce from the garden of the Italian workmen when they are busy with their labor, the children have many an opportunity to snap the marauders who, secure in their protection by the State game laws, revel in their stolen salads and tender young peas. At the Balsams in Dixville Notch, where there is a deer park with several deer more or less tame, there is ample opportunity to catch them with the camera, and occasionally, if one is very patient, to catch a fawn and doe who come calling, on the forest side of the wire fence, taking courage from the fact that all appears still.

One may find on the shores of some lake the salt lick where the deer come at daybreak, or the tender rushes and grasses which they eat when they come down to the water's edge to drink. Their tracks may be followed and the camera set upon its tripod near their trail, ready for action. The visiting card of the woodpecker upon the tree trunk announces his return, and sometimes one may snap as many as three or four in a day.

Occasionally a beautiful butterfly poised above a purple thistle may be caught with the camera, and again a flight of white butterflies. Or perhaps a robin's nest, with the young birds waiting to be fed, is caught, and once in a while Mr. Woodchuck, emerging from his hole.

Hunting with the camera opens up many new experiments. One youngster spent the entire Summer in endeavoring to photograph the trout of Lake Gloriette being fed, but succeeded only in getting the splash. A rare opportunity comes now and again at Jefferson, Twin Mountain, or on the State Road to Profile, or in some of the mountain notches, of photographing a bear. Bears love raspberries and they are so plentiful in the White Hills that they make an ideal Summer resort for Mr. and Mrs. Bruin and all the little bruins. But unless one may catch Mr. Bruin crossing the road or little cub in captivity, from the safety of a motor car, this is rather dangerous sport, and should not be overencouraged.

Hunting with the camera need not necessarily be confined to birds and beasts, for a clump of perfect brakes, a rare fern, the lovely Indian pipe, and other orchids, photographed as they grow, will be interesting additions to the photographs. One young woman made an interesting collection of photographs of white birch trees during her Summer in the White Mountains; another photographs berries and has in her collection beautiful prints of blackberries and raspberries, enlarged to life size; clumps of elderberries, branches of choke cherries, bear berries, dogwood berries, branches of scarlet Solomon's Seal, sumach, and other plants and shrubs yielding berries up to September, when the thorn plums begin to ripen in the hedge rows along the stone walls and the mountain ash berries are scarlet in the forest.

Diplomatic Touch to Summer Colony —Crowded by End of Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 17.—Before the middle of next week Newport will be in full swing. With the Russian Ambassador, George Bakhmeteff, Mme. Bakhmeteff, and the embassy staff; Señor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador, Mme. Riano, and the staff; Colville Barclay, Councilor, and the Hon. Murrough O'Brien, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, Newport is well represented in the diplomatic field.

The new ballroom that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are constructing will be finished in time for the coming-out party of their daughter, Miss Flora Whitney, in August.

Mrs. Burke Roche and her sons, the Messrs. Maurice Roche and Francis Roche, are at Elm Court.

Mrs. William Grosvenor of Providence and Newport and her daughter, Miss Anita Grosvenor, are at Roslyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg and family have gone to their place at Bar Harbor until the Fall, when they return here.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal of New York are at Sunnylea, the Cramp cottage.

Former Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard and Miss Muriel Morris have settled at Sunset Ridge.

Mrs. William P. Douglas of New York, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, is occupying the Eldridge place on Ochre Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan of New York, who have not occupied their cottage, Gull Rock, in many seasons, are there for the Summer.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt with her daughter, Miss Kathleen Vanderbilt, arrived on Thursday at the Gill cottage, on Bellevue Avenue, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull of New York and Miss Adele Bull have come to their pretty cottage near the One Mile Corner.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest of New York and Newport, who were absent last Summer, have arrived at the Halcyon cottage.

Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt of Philadelphia comes to Mid-Cliff on June 29.

Former Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry came up from New York Saturday to take possession of Seaverge. The Commodore is just as fond of yachting as ever, taking daily trips in the large steam launch of the former flagship Electra, so well remembered by the yachtsmen.

When Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. P. Gilbert of New York purchased the Gibert cottage it was believed they would take immediate possession, but instead they cleared the house of everything but the bare floors and walls to permit of extensive improvements which will keep them away from their new residence for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis of New York will come to Faxon Lodge from Tuxedo July 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt of Philadelphia will arrive next month.

Colonel and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are located at Beaulieu for the Summer.

After three months of extensive alterations and improvements Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont of Washington have moved into Belcourt, on Lake View Avenue.

Colonel Howard A. Stevenson, with his daughter, Mrs. Augusta Rosalie Stevenson of Germantown, Penn., are at Hawthorne Villa, and will remain until Fall.

Miss Edna Barger is at Edna Villa, where she will be joined by her brother, Milton S. Barger.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Webb and Miss Maude G. Shepherd have returned [illegible] Mrs. Adrian Iselin, formerly Mrs. Frederic Bronson, visited Mrs. Vanderbilt at The Breakers on Monday.

Miss Dorothy Bigelow of New York is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren have come to Sunnyfields Farm.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore arrived at Whiteholme Thursday for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Rose B. Dolan, and the children arrived at Sea Weed Wednesday.

Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Frank D. Berrien have arrived at The Moorings, which they have taken for a year. The former has been assigned to the Naval War College.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry of New York are at The Poplars.

Mrs. Robert R. Hitt and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Reynolds Hitt of Washington, arrived at the Fearing cottage on Annadale Road during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Jr., of New York and Tuxedo are at the Wood cottage on Everett Street.

Mrs. Worthen James, formerly Mrs. Huntington Wilson, is spending the remainder of June in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Olmsted and Miss Theodosia H. Olmsted have arrived at Wild Acre on Ocean Avenue, which [illegible] Miss Inger Dunscombe has opened her beautiful gardens at Hammersmith Farm to visitors each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon in June.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. K. Van Reypen of Washington are at their Jamestown cottage.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. Murrough O'Brien, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, and the Hon. Mrs. O'Brien arrived Thursday for the Summer at Price's Neck.

Mrs. Dorothy Emery of Boston has rented the Mathers cottage on Hunter Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Bruen of New York are occupying the Bookstaver estate.

Kenneth's "Comeback."

Kenneth, returning from a visit over Thanksgiving with his grandmother, announced almost immediately upon his arrival home: "Grandma, let me have three pieces of pie."

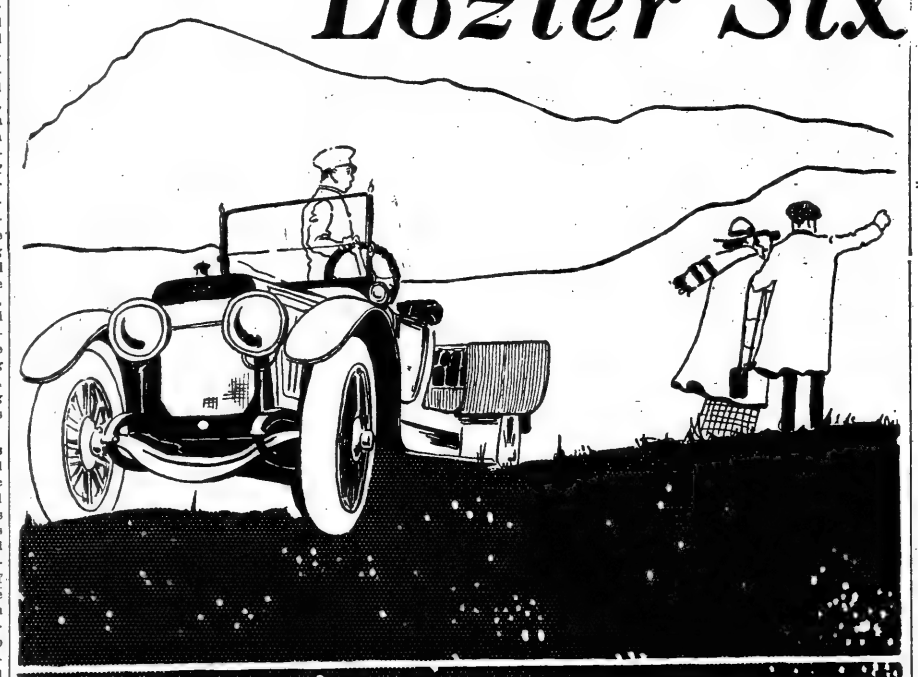
"She ought not to have done that," said mamma, "and you shouldn't have eaten it. It isn't good for you. Mamma is older than you and she understands such things better."

"Well, then, mamma, if that's so, it is all right, because grandma is older than you, isn't she?" queried little "comeback" Kenneth. And on her own argument, mamma was "stumped."—Boston Traveler.

Some kind person left us something turnip on our table, and it made a fine Thanksgiving dinner for the editor, his wife and the little printers.—Hardy (Kans.) Herald.

Bread is now sold in many places by weight, notes the Winfield Courier, thereby offering a rare opportunity to Mrs. Newlywed and her mother.—Kansas City Star.

Lozier Six



King of the Mountains

On practically every worth-while road out of New York City the motorist is certain to encounter not only steep hills, but even in some cases actual mountains.

Therefore the pleasure of driving a car in this locality is dependent to a larger degree than is generally realized upon the reserve power of your car and its ability to take steep hills on high gear without racing up the grades.

The Lozier Six long stroke motor, made in our own plant according to Lozier designs, develops fully 65 snappy, velvety horse power. It is known as the famous hill-pulling motor. There is more power per weight of car than in any car of its class.

In the Lozier Six the driver has that unusual pleasure of taking the bad hills and turns at a leisurely or fast gait on high gear—while the other fellows are either racing dangerously or making their way up on intermediate gears.

Don't forget the service—Free Service Book has 100 coupons, each good at any Lozier Station in the country for work on your car. Lozier Service is an actual fact—not a promise.

Immediate Delivery—No waiting or promises while the driving season slips away. You can have your Lozier Six the day you buy. This is a fixed Lozier policy and part of our service.

LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY

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1916 8-Cyl. Demonstrator

Just overhauled; looks new, runs new, everything but new. Sold with new car guarantee.

1915 Cabriolet

Newly painted. Gray and black, white hair line stripe. Manufacturer's equipment. Gray & Davis lighting and starting left-hand drive, centre control, cantilever springs; ideal summer or winter car. New car guarantee.

1913 5-Pass. Light 4 Touring

Stearns-Knight, thoroughly overhauled, now in paint shop. Exceptional demand for this type car. First deposit takes it.

Other Cars at DEALER'S Prices

1915 Chalmers Coupe

Mechanical condition. Newly painted. Make offer.

F. B. Stearns Co. of New York

J. H. DRISCOLL, Mgr. Used Car Dept. 417 W. 55th St. Columbus 7600.

On Their Toes



BATAVIAS glide along with just the right amount of rubber touching the ground—just like a runner on his toes!

THAT'S WHY

BATAVIA SECURITY TIRES

give honest miles of speed for every gallon of gas—minimum friction surface but maximum strength and wear. Good idea, those indentations—weren't they?

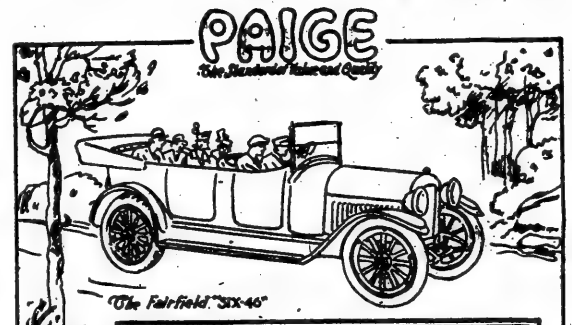
Is your car tired —or are you? Try BATAVIAS

BATAVIA SECURITY TIRES

THE BATAVIA RUBBER CO.,
1928 Broadway, New York
587 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn

Ask to see Batavia Gray Tubes

PAIGE



The Fairfield "SIX-46"

TOURING can be one of the most delightful experiences of your life or a dismal failure—and one hundred per cent of the responsibility rests with the car.

If you tour in a Paige Fairfield "Six-46", you will return home contented, refreshed and eager to plan the "next trip"

There will be no regrets—no painful reminiscences of tedious waits by the sweltering roadside.

The Fairfield has an uncanny knack of "going through"—and any Paige owner knows the reason why.

Fairfield "Six-46" $1295.

Fleetwood "Six-38" $1050.

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Co. Detroit, Michigan

Paige-Detroit Co. of New York

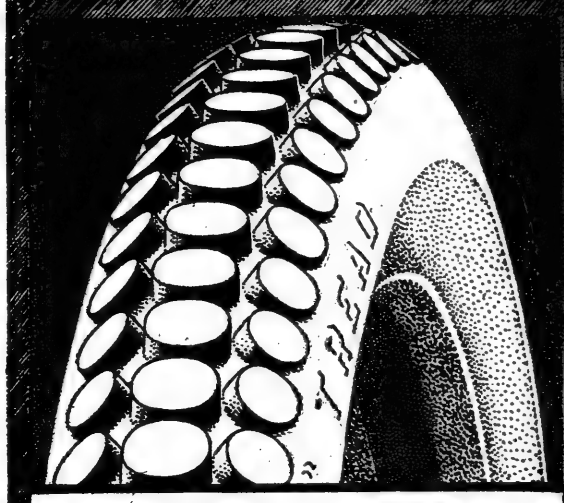
Sixty-third Street and Broadway.

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Open Evenings.

Paige-Detroit Co., of Newark, 588 Broad St.
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PROTECTION TIRES

Complete skidding protection, perfect traction and extra service, combined with our Double-Cable-Base safety feature, are the selling points of

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"RUGGED TREAD" TIRES

No other tire possesses all of these necessary protection qualities. That's why we recommend them. Made in all styles and sizes for standard rims.

THE FEDERAL RUBBER CO.

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FACTORIES: CUDAHY, WISCONSIN

Mfrs. of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods.

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Colonial Rubber Specialty Co., 33 Murray Street

James J. Fero, Inc., 792 7th Avenue

Est. of J. Kane, Bronxville, N. Y., Pondfield Road

King Tire Company, 1985 Broadway

Oriental Rubber & Supply Co., 1166 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Terrace City Sporting & Auto Goods Co., 55 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

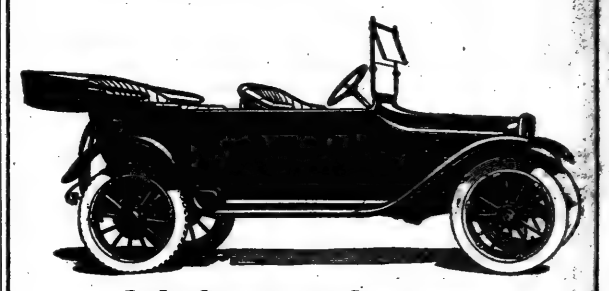
DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

One of the sincerest compliments paid the car is the eager demand for it at second-hand.

You will rarely see it mentioned in the second-hand advertisements. There is a constant waiting market and the price is always high.

It will pay you to examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)



Colt-Stratton Company

Broadway at 57th St. — Phone Circle 1600

Open Evenings

CAMPING IN AUTOS HAS BECOME POPULAR

Latest Devices Promote Comfort and Add Little to the Ardent Motorist's Expenses.

A WEEK, a month, or even all Summer can now be lived in comfort in an automobile—a runabout or roadster—the discomforts and expenses of country hotels avoided, and a cargo of robust health and energy acquired by a pair of human beings that will add roses to their cheeks, bronze to their complexions, years to their lives, with but a modest impression left upon their purses. And, besides, it will bring them into a close and constant communion with nature and her appealing beauties—not the silk dress and piano brand of out-of-town existence, but instead a novel and enjoyable life beside broad, sweet-water lakes, singing water brooks "where the trout hide," in the shade of the forest trees, among rare and beautiful flowers and plants of primitive nature.

And at this moment not a few good men and women, with rich, red blood coursing in their veins, are living and enjoying this exhilarating existence, imbibing strength, health and endless pleasure in hundreds of sequestered beauty spots that might never be seen but for the aid afforded by the friendly and obedient little roadster.

To fulfill its full duty in this regard the roadster requires a little trimming, free from frills and embroideries, but with such inexpensive accessories as will serve to supply the creature comforts to meet the daily necessities.

To this end a most compact outfit may be obtained, in which two persons can dwell for months in comfort. In a few moments they may pack up snugly and sail away for another sojourn a hundred or more miles distant.

This equipment is embraced in a round case constructed of thin steel, which, when packed and closed, measures a trifle less than four feet square, with a door at one end hinged at the bottom. This case is secured to the car readily, and when a snug retreat is selected the door at the back is let down upon folding legs. This supports a comfortable bed of the usual width and length, part of which rests upon the bottom of the case and part upon the flat door, and is returned to the case when the door is closed again. A roof to cover the open part is drawn from the top of the case when desired, a shield let down to protect the sides and end if wanted, and perfect security is thus afforded against inclement weather, while windows on each side supply ample ventilation.

The case also contains a complete housekeeping outfit, with cooking utensils, gasoline stove, dishes, drawers for clothing, fishing tackle, folding table and chairs. China and tin dishes are discarded, while plates, cups, and saucers made of wood pulp are used, and, having served once, are thrown into the river and oblivion at an expense of twenty-five cents per hundred for always clean and sanitary paper dishes.

Another new device, which is merely a folding bed intended solely for outdoor sleeping, is carried on the running-board, and has springs and a mattress that can be rolled into a compact form. This bed is four feet wide, six feet and four inches long, and opens outward [illegible] lever above the ground by fitting legs of iron. A waterproof cover with slots of khaki fastens under the top of the car and covers the entire bed, being held in place by an iron frame, while the sides can remain up if full exposure to the air is desired. This affords an extremely comfortable out-door bed, while simply stepping over the pillows into the car brings one into a dressing room. With this outfit upon the running-board a fine night's rest is assured anywhere in the country by merely anchoring under a tree, and involves only the adjusting of the bed and "turning in."

But the most complete device for an extended camping trip is a two-wheel trailer about eight feet long and four feet wide, which weighs about six hundred pounds, and with "all on," or "all off," as the case may be, embraces a waterproof tent with two full-size beds, and a complete equipment for enjoying all the comforts of home for any length of time, regardless of weather conditions. This trailer can also be used for commercial purposes, and can be readily attached to any car and operated without annoyance to car or trailer.

Last August a party of four business men left this city with such a trailer for their mainstay. They camped for four days on the shore of the Neversink [illegible] abundant many upon brook trout—the real thing, not the Long Island liver-fed imposture—while bread, butter, eggs, cream, and milk were secured from a nearby farmer at about one-half the usual city price, with the added virtue of being deliciously fresh and palatable.

From here the party journeyed in a few hours to the Delaware River, and long before sunset their camp was in working order on a pretty plateau close by the mouth of that famous trout stream, the Mongaup River. Here they remained for two weeks, while the farmers in the vicinity supplied all wants, excepting coffee, tea, sugar, and tobacco, and the Delaware yielded numberless black bass and all the trout required came freely from the Mongaup. Fish of these fine fibres and under such conditions afford the most nutritious and healthful food the human being can absorb, while the river presented bathing facilities equaled only, as one old sport declared, by the popular Atlantic. And any adventurous fish exploring the waters in the vicinity of the camp was swimming in extremely dangerous surroundings.

The party enjoyed a splendid outing, and found that the living expenses covering three weeks amounted to exactly $24, each being assessed $6 for his [illegible] the cost of trailer or gasoline or the expense involved in operating the car.

For health-bringing, upbuilding qualities, an outing like this has no equal, yet to make it perfect such a party must be companionable. The most essential feature in such an adventure is congeniality, for a grouch or a "kicker" is capable of breeding all sorts of disagreeable annoyances. Many residents of New York spent the Summer months of last year in tents located in shady nooks and picturesque spots along the Palisades, the Sound and the seashore, and far more will do so this Summer. These leave their airy homes in the morning and return after business to enjoy pure air and a night of refreshing sleep.

This is a sensible method of living during warm weather, since, aside from the escape from hot and stuffy rooms to the invigorating open-air life, in itself a pleasing and exhilarating daily experience, the expense involved is so small that it can be enjoyed by people of very moderate incomes. A roomy waterproof tent, completely equipped, involves an expense of less than $100, and can be used for several seasons, while living expenses will always be less than in the city.

STATION SIGNS ADORNATE

Stockbridge Beauty Association Protests to Railroad Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 17.—The Laurel Hill Association of Stockbridge which, for half a century, has done its part to conserve the beauties of the Berkshire Hills and to promote the development of Stockbridge, has made a protest to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company against the defacement of the scenic beauty of the countryside, the chief asset of the region, by allowing advertising signs to be raised at Stockbridge station. The association has greatly beautified the station at Stockbridge, and the vicinity, by planting trees and shrubs, and it is noted as the most attractive of all stations on the Berkshire division of the railroad.

More attention is being given to golf in the Barkshire resorts than ever before. The Lenox course has been rebuilt under the direction of David T. Dana, and has been greatly improved. At Pittsfield an added nine holes are being built, which will give that place a course which, for scenic beauty, lake hazards, woodland borders, and long distant vistas of the hills, will probably [illegible]

At Williamstown James W. Pellock, N. Henry Sabin, J. W. Morwood, Robert Cluett, James B. Ide, E. Cortland Gale, Howard Doughty, and Henry N. Teague are backing a proposition to build a new nine-hole course at the Taconic Country Club. William C. Freeman of New York, William Y. Marsh, editor of Golf, and Arthur G. Lockwood of Boston have been in Williamstown as special committee on golf links, to advise with the Williamstown men. At Lee the Greenock Country Club has reorganized. Its new officers are: President, Wellington Smith; Vice President, L. C. Van Trump; Treasurer, Mrs. Edward F. Rogers; Secretary, Edward F. Rogers.

Mrs. George Winthrop Folson will pass the season with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Bigelow in Cohasset. Her villa, Sunnyridge, has been leased to Nathaniel Holmes of Pittsburgh. Mr. Holmes has passed two seasons in Lenox, having had the Bacon and the Poplars cottages in other years.

CANADA INVITES VISITORS.

Don't Let Fear of Conscription Lead You Elsewhere This Vacation.

Many disturbing and unfounded rumors are current in the United States [illegible] by visitors visiting Canada, and [illegible] of the Interior at Ottawa, has just issued a vigorous statement of the views of the Dominion Government on the subject.

"The Canadian Government," says Mr. Scott, "views sympathetically the tourist traffic, and out of the thousands who visited various parts of Canada last year I think very few had any reason to complain of their treatment. We shall continue to welcome bona fide tourists and visitors as in other years, but I may say that there are people of certain nationalities that we cannot encourage to visit Canada while the war is in progress.

"Passports are entirely unnecessary. They have never been called for in the past, are not now, and are not likely to be so far as travel between the United States and Canada is concerned. Conscription does not exist in Canada, and is not contemplated, although it has been much talked of in the United States, especially by certain interests unfavorable to Canada. No one need, therefore, miss visiting Canada through fear of conscription. This may be accepted as final, and I trust that American tourists who this year desire to visit Canada will not be deterred by false rumors spread by thoughtless or mischievous persons."



A Social Register

THOSE whose discrimination is pronounced, have chosen *Scripps-Booth* as their personal motor car. For them, perfect unity of outward design with superior power and comfort, are essentials—not luxuries.

Fulfillment of these qualities, in light-weight structure, is so perfectly exampled in *Scripps-Booth*, that its ownership from Washington to Bar Harbor forms a strikingly complete Social Register.

Scripps-Booth

A description of the *Scripps-Booth*, and a listing of its patronage will be gladly mailed to intending purchasers.

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY

2 West 57th Street — *Branch* 1677 Broadway

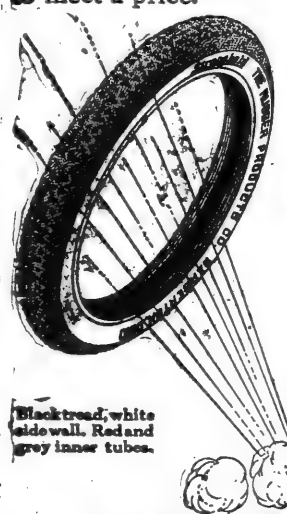
Newark, 23 Sussex Ave. — *Washington*, Dupont Circle

4 cylinder Roadster $825 — *8 cylinder, 4 pass.* $1175

VICTORIOUS!

"STRONGHOLD" TIRES WIN because they have been amply *prepared* at the factory to withstand the severest road service.

Built by hand—the expensive but careful way—ensuring close inspection and freedom from flaws and weak places which cut short the service of so many tires made in immense quantities to meet a price.



Black tread, white sidewall. Red and grey inner tubes.

Extra strong—built with heavy treads, extra thick in the center to resist wear and protect against puncture. This extra strong tread is made 100% efficient because the tire body is built of the right strain-resisting quality of rubber and fabric to *back it up*.

Wear resisting—made in a factory with 18 years of experience in manufacturing a famous line of wear-resisting rubber goods.

NO MATTER WHAT

tires you have been using, call and let us put a "Stronghold" on your car and show you what an *extra good* tire will do.

The Rubber Products Co.,
H. B. NIBLETTE, Manager,
1777 Broadway, Room 312,
NEW YORK.

Stronghold TIRES & TUBES

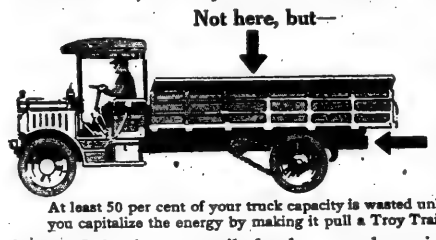
Your Truck can carry its full rated capacity, and Pull as much, and MORE, at the same time

Quit Piling and Start Pulling

The average truck owner figures, that when his truck is carrying its RATED CAPACITY, it is working at 100% efficiency, and that in order to carry double the amount at the same time, he must use another truck of the same capacity.

The fact is, when your truck is full it is nearly

Not here, but—



Here is the real capacity of your truck

At least 50 per cent of your truck capacity is wasted unless you capitalize the energy by making it pull a Troy Trailer.

EMPTY, for it can easily haul as much again as it can carry—and at less cost.

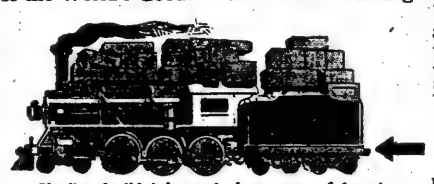
We KNOW that YOUR truck, on your particular job, will pull on a Troy Trailer more than the rated capacity of your truck, and carry its full rated capacity at the same time.

This is because every truck has, in addition to its carrying capacity, another and far more important power—DRAW-BAR PULL, or PULLING power.

It is Draw Bar Pull that Moves the World's Goods

When a man pulls a ton-load on a truck, he does not exert a ton of pull. Put your load on wheels, and for every pound of pull you exert you can move about 8 pounds—eight times as much as your pull-power.

This is why the pack load of the mule has been transfered to a wagon, and multiplied many times without injury to the animal.



If railroads didn't know the importance of draw-bar pull, locomotives would look like this, and the present volume of freight would be impossible.

Think of a railroad company having a locomotive for every car it owned, instead of using a single locomotive to draw trains of 50 or more cars at one time.

Think of employing a tug boat for pulling only one barge at a time, instead of towing them in fleets of a dozen or more.

Hauling 2½ Tons for Cost of One

Read what the Saxon Motor Company, Detroit, say as to the economy they have found since their purchase of Troy Trailers:

"Our Troy Trailer has greatly cut down our Trucking costs. The average daily truck load was 3150 pounds. With truck and Trailer it is 17,421 pounds. The only additional expense is 6% more gasoline."

Kastner Brothers Cartage Company, of Detroit, found that their two-ton truck handled 8 tons of tile 30 miles at a cost of $1.06 a ton. Since buying a Troy Trailer this same truck and a Trailer delivered 16¼ tons 30 miles a day at a cost of 47c a ton—less than half.

The Ford Motor Company, Detroit, write: "Since putting into operation the two Troy Trailers, we have been able to do the work with three trucks that formerly required 5."

You cannot pile more on your truck than it is rated to carry without violating your guarantee. But you CAN take advantage of its unused Draw-Bar Pull, by hitching a Troy Trailer to it.

Reducing Cost Two Ways at Once

In addition to increasing your hauling capacity, a Troy Trailer will provide great flexibility in transportation, and increase your truck's actual operating hours.

One of the principal losses in truck operation is the time lost in loading and unloading. By employing Troy Trailers this loss can be almost eliminated. One of the trailers is always traveling with the truck, while the other is being loaded or unloaded.

Where Troy Trailers make Money

Troy Trailers manufactured by The Troy Wagon Works Co., Troy, Ohio, are made in various capacities and with any type of body. They are built for use as a single Trailer, or in trailer trains. They are reversible, and therefore can be backed up to any loading platform, or backed into any alley, as easily as if they were being moved forward.

Breweries, Cement Works, Coal, Builder's Supplies, Lumber, Mining, Wholesale and Retail Groceries, Industrial Plants, Ice and Water, Asphalt, Brick, Chemicals, Municipal (Street Cleaning and Garbage Disposal), Government Hauling, Road Contracting, Interurban Express Service, Paper Mills and all lines of general business, are using them.

What Trucks Do YOU Use?

An entire list of users will be furnished if you desire, or we can give you the names of other concerns using Troy Trailers with the same kind of truck you may be operating.

How Troy Trailers are Sold

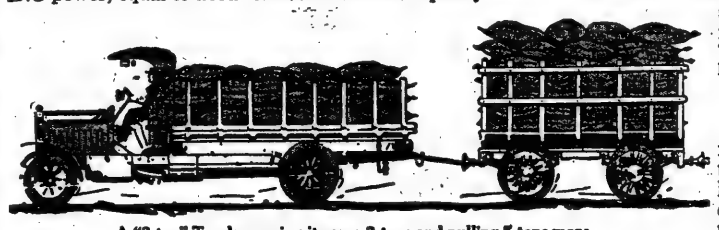
Troy Motor Truck Trailers range in capacities from 1 to 5 tons. We also make a complete line of trailers of smaller capacity to be operated with small trucks or pleasure cars.

Put it up to us. Use the coupon below and tell us just what your hauling problems are; what material is transported; what trucks you now operate and we will investigate your precise situation and advise as to the best way to solve your delivery problems. We are experts in transportation and hauling propositions, and our advice therefore cannot be other than of advantage to you.

"Troy Trailers" will cut your delivery costs in ½

The motor truck is just now coming into its own—it is just now being emancipated from the primitive idea of carrying only, to that of CARRYING and PULLING.

The average motor truck loaded to its rated capacity develops in addition, a Draw-Bar Pull or PULLING power, equal to about one-half its rated capacity.



A "3-ton" Truck carrying its own 3 tons and pulling 5 tons more at the same time, and cutting delivery costs 60%.

That is, a 3-ton truck fully loaded can exert a Draw-Bar Pull of about 1½ tons.

And tests have proven that for every pound of Draw-Bar Pull you can haul as high as 8 times that much, under ideal conditions, and on a properly constructed vehicle like the Troy Trailer.

THE TROY WAGON WORKS CO.

C. H. QUEREAUX, Manager

Sales Rooms **1876 Broadway** New York City

Telephone "Columbus 8020"

Home Office and Factory, Troy, Ohio

We Want Dealers

The greatest opportunity is open to live men in all cities where we now have no dealers. Some one in *your* City is going to see the money-making possibilities in this proposition. Are you the man? Write or Wire.

Come in and See the Troy Trailer

We want an opportunity to go over it thoroughly with you and then show it to you in actual operation.



Murtha & Schmohl, New York:
"The Troy Trailer we purchased of you is giving entire satisfaction. We find it particularly adapted for long hauls, and in such deliveries is equivalent to an extra motor truck." (In use with a Pierce-Arrow Truck.)

Riker-Hegeman Co., New York:
"We figure that the Troy Trailer saves us one automobile which means somewhere about $100 a week. We expect to put on another trailer and do away with another automobile. In our estimation the Troy Trailer is the coming means of transportation as far as economy is concerned." (In use with a 5-ton Packard truck.)

Ford Motor Co., Detroit:
"Since putting into operation the two Troy Trailers, we have been able to do the work with three trucks that formerly required five. There is no question but what trailers are a great saving."

Cadillac Motor Co., Detroit:
"We have purchased the second Troy Trailer on the strength of the efficiency of the first one. We are using this 5-ton trailer in connection with a 3½-ton Reliance truck."

Saxon Motor Co., Detroit:
"We have been using a 5-ton Troy Trailer with a 3½-ton G.M.C. truck and are handling from seven to nine tons a trip with this outfit, and find it very cheap way to reduce the cost of freight handling."

Send for this—— TODAY

The Troy Wagon Works Co.
1876 Broadway,
New York City

Without any obligation to us, please send full information about your TROY Trailers.

Firm Name.....

Individual Name.....

No.....Street

City.....State.....

We operate.....trucks, made by.....

Capacity of trucks.....tons. Material hauled.....

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Investor Buys Newly Completed Apartment House in the Dyckman Section.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

Berkeley School Leases New Quarters in West 83d Street—Deals in the Bronx.

The realty market after an active week closed in quiet fashion yesterday. The Dyckman section, which has been the scene of considerable activity recently, furnished a good investment deal in the sale of the new five-story apartment house at 645 and 647 Academy Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Broadway. It covers a plot 50 by 100, and was sold by the builders, the Loyal Building Company, Jacob Frankel, President, to an investor. The Leonard Morgan Company and Frank Holz were the brokers in the transaction.

Tenement Investments.

Edward H. Burger of Burger & Burger, attorneys, has purchased the five-story tenement house at 72 East 121st Street, on lot 25 by 100.11, between Madison and Park Avenues.

The four-story tenement at 41 Avenue A, southwest corner of Third Street, 20 by 80, an Astor leasehold property, has been purchased by Max Bierman from Samuel Maszwinski.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story lot at 423 Brook Avenue, 25 by 100, has been sold by Paul Weber and I. Hillmann for the Benenson Realty Company. The same brokers also sold for Mrs. E. Little the four-story flat at 1,115 Washington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.

The Wilker Realty Company sold the dwelling at 238 Marion Avenue to a buyer for occupancy.

The three-story dwelling at 1,004 Trinity Avenue, 20 by 100, near 165th Street, has been purchased by C. Kraft from Dr. A. C. Butts.

Brooklyn.

The three-story and basement brick dwelling at 101 St. James's Place, near Greene Avenue, which has been owned and occupied by the same family since 1867, has been sold by the Burling Realty Company and A. J. Waldron to a client for occupancy.

Henry Rockmore has sold the following one-family two-story brick houses, size 18 by 100, to the following persons: 323 Eldert Lane to Edwin C. Schmidt, 325 Eldert Lane to James F. McBeath, 228 Forbell Avenue to Michael Laitner, 232 Forbell Avenue to Henry C. Sommer, and 236 Forbell Avenue to Morris A. Pearlman.

New Jersey.

L. Covert sold for Gilbert Elliott a completely furnished twenty-three-room house with two and one-half-acre garden at 186 Indiana Avenue, corner Bath Avenue, Long Branch, N. J., to L. La Rue.

Sales of houses at Lyndhurst, N. J., have been made by L. N. Nicholson & Co. to A. P. Pentz, George Fuller, Joseph P. Juley, J. P. Thomas, and Mrs. C. Jensen. The prices with plot ranged from $2,500 to $7,500.

Buys Long Island City Home.

Hammond & Fay have sold the one-family frame house at 266 Thirteenth Street, Long Island City, for Miss F. R. Graham to David J. Coughlin for occupancy.

Long Island.

The Von Sholly Agency has sold a plot of property fifty feet on the north side of State Street, between Whitestone Avenue and Parsons Avenue, Flushing, for Baron Blosveren to a client for residence improvement.

The Meister Builders, Inc., has sold to a client for immediate improvement the southeast corner of Edgemere and Hudson Avenues, Edgemere, L. I., 65 by 100.

Westchester County.

Burke Stone, Inc., has sold for Robert C. Hart, Secretary of the Harlem Savings Bank, a residence on an acre of ground in Prospect Park, White Plains, to E. W. Bedford of New York City.

Plots at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, have been sold by the Robert E. Farley Organization to Charles Bungay, Mrs. Anne Weatherall, George Brower, and H. W. Purcell.

Berkeley School's New Home.

Pease & Elliman have leased the four dwellings at 309 to 315 West Eighty-third Street, 66 by 100, for Paul A. McGolrick to Berkeley School, now at West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street. The houses will be altered and a swimming tank and gymnasium installed at a cost of $15,000. The property is owned by John R. Slattery and was recently leased to Mr. McGolrick.

Commercial Leases.

The five-story loft building at 453 West 164th Street has been leased by Barnett & Co. for J. M. Cohen.

The Durosa Company has leased for August Sils the property at 254-256 West Seventeenth Street to M. Barnett, for Frank J. Faherty the property at 190 Seventh Avenue to Charles J. McGovern, for Philip Schuyler the store at 75 Eighth Avenue to George Baker, and for John D. Shea the store at 803 Greenwich Street to Philip Hano.

Private House Leases.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the estate of Charles Garneau the two four-story dwelling at 161 and 163 West Sixty-fourth Street to Elizabeth Mulcahy.

The Houghton Company has leased for the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company the four-story dwelling at 132 West Seventy-eighth Street to Ora N. Childress.

Country Dwellings Leased.

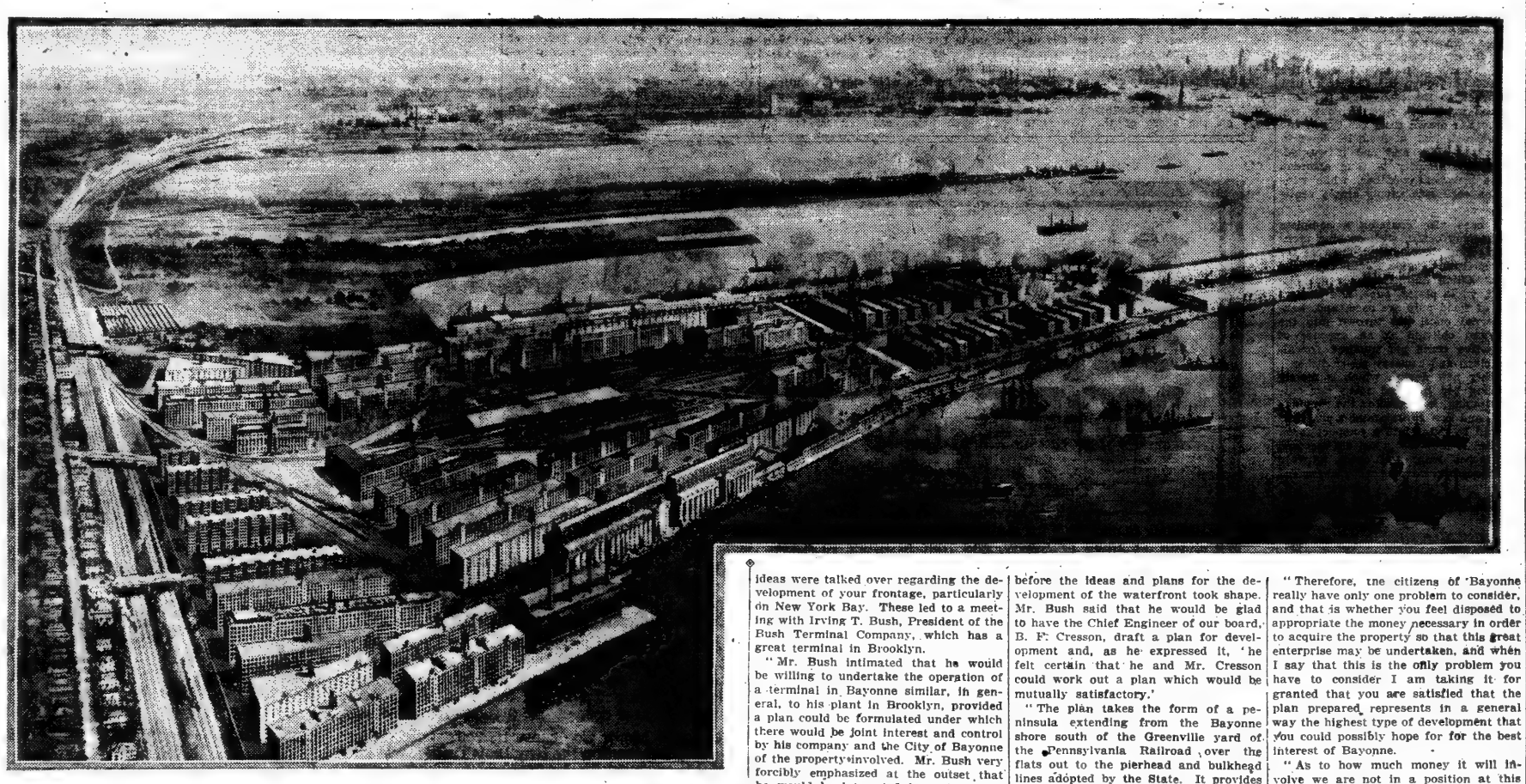
Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented for E. S. Ullmann his estate on the Sleepy Hollow Road, Scarsborough-on-Hudson, to Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey. It contains about 224 acres overlooking the Hudson.

Heckscher & de Saulles have rented the residence of A. R. Howell at Rye to Henry Kryn.

Fish & Marvin have rented for the Scarsdale Estates the Greenacres Tea House near the Hartsdale station to G. Stanley Eldredge, and for D. B. Lawrence his house in Lawrence Park to Deputy Attorney General Marshall McLean.

PROPOSED $10,000,000 MARINE TERMINAL AND INDUSTRIAL CITY IN NEW YORK BAY AT BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY

Plans Prepared by the New Jersey State Board of Commerce and Navigation Indorsed by City Officials—Designed to Meet the Demand for Additional Modern Commercial Facilities in the Port of New York.



The proposition to build a $10,000,000 marine terminal and industrial city in New York Bay at Bayonne, N. J., took definite form last week when a plan prepared by the engineer of the New Jersey State Board of Commerce and Navigation was presented to the public for its approval.

The meeting at which the plans were presented was held in the Horace Mann School in Bayonne. Ex-Mayor Cronin presided, and, with the exception of several individual property owners, the plan, which has the indorsement of the State Board, the City Commissioners, and the Chamber of Commerce of Bayonne was heartily approved.

According to the pending proposition the City of Bayonne is to furnish the land and Irving T. Bush of the Bush Terminal Company of Brooklyn is to build the terminal and divide profits with the city.

Discussing the proposition at last week's meeting J. Spencer Smith, President of the New Jersey State Board of Commerce and Navigation, said:

"It is evident that the City Commissioners of Bayonne, the Chamber of Commerce of Bayonne, and the citizens of Bayonne have come to a realization of the fact that they have one of the finest opportunities for waterfront terminal development that exists anywhere.

"The Board of Commerce and Navigation looks upon the waterfront of the State as a public asset, in which the public at large has a direct interest, and believes that the public has a right to know in advance and to discuss the character and kind of development that is taking place, or is proposed along the waterfront.

"People are awakening to the fact that the amount of desirable waterfront available for commercial purposes is limited. This is particularly so within the confines of the Port of New York, and for this reason, perhaps more than any other, the people have a right to be heard and to express their opinion as to any contemplated improvement or development of the waterfront. Of course in the Port of New York there are many miles of undeveloped waterfront, but the particularly desirable and available waterfront is limited, and when we consider that the waterfront facilities in the Port of New York have got to take care of more than 50 per cent. of the business of the millions of square miles of the United States, it can be realized just how vital it is to the welfare and prosperity of the people, not only of this generation, but of future generations, to make sure that the few miles of undeveloped waterfront which are now available should be used in such a manner as to secure for the localities and for the people of the country the greatest amount of benefit.

"It is a splendid testimony to the Commissioners of Bayonne that in their handling of this great problem they have viewed it in this light, and it is a pleasure to have this opportunity to testify to the broad-minded as well as the very practical way in which your city officials have approached this problem.

"It is proper and fitting at this time to tell you of the successive steps which have led up to the present situation and the present meeting. Your Chamber of Commerce, under the energetic leadership of De Witt Van Buskirk, some time ago invited the Board of Commerce and Navigation to inspect your waterfront. The invitation was gladly accepted by the board, and as a result of the inspection it became more than ever apparent that Bayonne possessed wonderful possibilities for industrial and commercial growth, if your waterfront should be properly developed.

"A number of conferences were held by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the board, at which plans and ideas were talked over regarding the development of your frontage, particularly on New York Bay. These led to a meeting with Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company, which has a great terminal in Brooklyn.

"Mr. Bush intimated that he would be willing to undertake the operation of a terminal in Bayonne similar, in general, to his plant in Brooklyn, provided a plan could be formulated under which there would be joint interest and control by his company and the City of Bayonne of the property involved. Mr. Bush very forcibly emphasized at the outset that he would be interested in such a plan only providing the people of Bayonne desired it, and he thought that it was possible to come to an operating agreement with the City of Bayonne under which the profits of operation might be divided on a "fifty-fifty" basis, but that he would insist that negotiations should be carried on in the open so that the citizens of Bayonne would know what was being done and would realize that they were partners in such an enterprise.

"At each of the subsequent conferences with Mr. Bush he has emphasized the fact that he was not seeking this, but that if Bayonne was interested and wished to work out an operating agreement fair to him as well as to the city, he would be glad to endeavor to work out such an arrangement and agreement with the city.

"As you can readily understand, these expressions on the part of Mr. Bush of his ideas as to how negotiations should be carried on were particularly agreeable to your city officials as well as to the members of our board, because it is distinctly in line with the policy of the board that the waterfront, regardless of individual ownership, is an asset of the public at large and should be treated as such.

"It did not take many conferences before the ideas and plans for the development of the waterfront took shape. Mr. Bush said that he would be glad to have the Chief Engineer of our board, B. F. Cresson, draft a plan for development and, as he expressed it, 'he felt certain that he and Mr. Cresson could work out a plan which would be mutually satisfactory.'

"The plan takes the form of a peninsula extending from the Bayonne shore south of the Greenville yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad over the flats out to the pierhead and bulkhead lines adopted by the State. It provides for the dredging of channels and for the reclamation of some 250 acres. On this reclaimed land are to be constructed bulkheads, platforms, piersheds, buildings for storage of freight in transit, warehouses, factories, cold storage warehouses, grain elevators, coaling plant, power house, apartments, administration buildings, ferry houses, transfer bridges, railroad yards, &c.

"Every one of these pier sheds and every building has a rail connection to it on which freight can be delivered from each one of the railroads having their tidewater terminals in the New Jersey portion of the harbor, and that means practically every railroad in the country; and each of these buildings is practically on deep water within the commercial activities of the great Port of New York.

"In the judgment of many no such ideal location for such a terminal can be found anywhere. The plan as prepared represents an ideal condition, and it now remains for the engineers to work out a program of development—a program that will state just what facilities should be provided at the outset, just what these will cost, what the probable growth will be from year to year, and the moneys involved, as well as the returns which may be expected.

"Therefore, the citizens of Bayonne really have only one problem to consider, and that is whether you feel disposed to appropriate the money necessary in order to acquire the property so that this great enterprise may be undertaken, and when I say that this is the only problem you have to consider I am taking it for granted that you are satisfied that the plan prepared represents in a general way the highest type of development that you could possibly hope for for the best interest of Bayonne.

"As to how much money it will involve we are not in a position at this particular moment to say, but it seemed to your city officials, as well as to Mr. Bush and the members of the Board of Commerce and Navigation, that enough progress had been made to warrant the holding of this meeting in order that the people of Bayonne might give an expression of opinion as to the policy of undertaking this enterprise, because you can safely take it for granted that while the cost of acquiring the property might run into several millions of dollars, yet this outlay will be more than justified by the further investments which will be made by an operating company and because of the service which such a company will be able to render to the commerce of the port.

"This is bound, in my judgment, to be a self-supporting and paying enterprise and, therefore, while you may be bonding yourselves for what might appear to be a large sum of money, you are simply laying a very deep as well as a very strong foundation for the erection of what is bound to be one of the most prosperous communities in this part of the country."

Six of the eight members of the State Board of Commerce and Navigation were present at the meeting, and at its close it was announced that Irving T. Bush had accepted an invitation to give his views on the subject at a meeting to be held next Wednesday evening.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK ON SIXTH AVENUE

Conditions Improving Above 32d Street, but Blocks Below Need a Cleaning Up.

CONTRASTS IN 38TH STREET

Few Modern Buildings in Upper Retail Centre—Small Stores There Well Rented.

Sixth Avenue business activity in the blocks above Thirty-fourth Street is steadily improving, as judged from the recent commercial leases closed by brokers on that thoroughfare. Many leases are for short terms, indicating on the part of the owners, hopefulness for future improvements of a more substantial character. Several of these prospective changes are in the air, where, as a matter of fact, they have been ever since Stern's moved up to Forty-second Street. As is usual with a big move in a new place predictions were made that Sixth Avenue immediately north and south of the new store would speedily witness a radical change. Some slight improvements have been made but outwardly the avenue, except for the Lewis & Conger Building at Forty-fifth Street, and the adjoining one just taken over by that firm at foreclosure sale, remains about the same as a generation ago.

"Things are picking up," said J. Arthur Fisher. "While nothing big has materialized the demand for store space is growing, and you will notice that practically nothing is vacant in the blocks immediately below and above Forty-second Street. If rentals have not gone up, neither have they deteriorated. I think the next two or three years will show evidences of the awakening so long looked for."

The new four-story loft building on a small plot on the southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, erected last season, is still untenanted. An offer, it is said, was declined to take the entire building at $25,000 a year, an evidence of good rental values. It is in a good locality and its occupancy would undoubtedly benefit the business tone of the avenue. The Thirty-eighth Street corner is the centre of one of the most motley groups of stores to be found on the avenue. With its Busy Bee lunchroom near the corner, its cafés and other curiosities, it presents a strange contrast to the Fifth Avenue end of the same block. Two more tall buildings are under construction, which, with the number already there, will speedily make this Thirty-eighth Street block one of the most characteristic canyons for public use in the upper part of the city. It is a marked illustration of the rapid invasion of loft structures into the retail district.

Within the last few years small Greek merchants and restaurants have made the Forty-second Street section of the avenue a favorite resort, and if the college graduate has not forgotten his Greek alphabet, he will find many opportunities for reviving his memory of the Hellenic language in the numerous signs brilliantly displayed.

Above Forty-second Street the Burns restaurant property, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, has lately been altered for stores, improving the appearance of that block. Opposite Stern's, however, the same aggregation of small shops that have been fixtures there for years, remain, several of which are always selling out attractive lines of haberdashery at sacrifice or clearance sales from one end of the year to the other.

Bryant Hall still remains, opposite Bryant Park. It is somewhat better known to the public than the other ancient landmarks, and continues to add to its distinguished career by occasional political meetings of more or less interest, particularly of the Republican committees.

Evidences that radical improvements are urgently needed in the Sixth Avenue blocks from Twenty-third to Thirty-second Street were expressed at the luncheon last week of the Broadway Association. Oscar Oestreicher, a merchant of that thoroughfare, revealed briefly but very convincingly the conditions there in his remarks on the building-zone plan which, in the final report of the commission, has modified its earlier report to the extent of eliminating all industrial buildings hereafter from the avenue north of Twenty-third Street. Mr. Oestreicher said that such action in the two blocks from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-first Street would be a hardship to owners of unimproved property, inasmuch as those two blocks from Broadway westward to Seventh Avenue were virtually established in their buildings as a manufacturing section.

Mr. Oestreicher painted a gloomy picture of the physical conditions of the avenue below Thirty-first Street. The pushcart nuisance is a severe handicap to the merchants, he said, and in this respect, as well as in the archaic type of many of the old buildings, he called the avenue, in those blocks, worse than the Bowery. The President of the association evidently agreed that things were not as they might be, and said that the Sixth Avenue situation would be taken up for general discussion at a future meeting.

CITY PLAN EXHIBIT OPENS.

Maps and Photographs Show Zones for Buildings.

An exhibit was opened last week of maps and photographs showing the final plans of the Commission of Building Districts and Restrictions, on the ground floor of the City Club, 55 West Forty-fourth Street. The exhibit is under the auspicies of the Women's City Club combining with the men's club. It will be open daily from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The maps and charts show the restrictions that are proposed in the height of buildings and in keeping business places from the residential districts. One interesting chart shows the extent to which the smaller city parks are becoming social centres with the libraries, swimming baths and public play grounds, suggesting the desirability of keeping big business buildings away so that the streets may be free for both children and grown people who visit the institutions.

Photographs, which tell the story more lucidly to the average person, show what may be done by throwing the back yards of tenements together and planting shrubs and vines in them, with the Park Commissioner co-operating to furnish the shrubs. There is one of these attractive co-operative yards with a summerhouse made by some Italians in one of the most densely populated tenement districts of Brooklyn. Another photograph shows the children playing in a yard that is opened back of several houses, but where nothing has been planted.

Maps of Germany show how the regulations have improved Cologne, Munich, and other cities, where they have been in force for years.

Miss Marcia Mead, Chairman of the City Planning Section of the Women's City Club, Mrs. Steven B. Ayres, Chairman of the sub-Committee on Districting, with Miss Marjorie Driscoll, Executive Secretary of the club, have been working for weeks bringing together the exhibits, assisted by Edward M. Bassett, Chairman of the Commission, and John P. Fox and George B. Ford, who were the consultants in the commission's work.

To Sell Northern Bank Realty.

Judge Hotchkiss of the Supreme Court recently signed an order authorizing Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of Banks, to sell the remaining assets of the Northern Bank at auction. The sale, including seven parcels of real estate and fifteen mortgages, will be held on Tuesday by Henry Brady as auctioneer.

Bridgeport Factory Sold.

Joseph P. Day has sold the Star Shirt Manufacturing Company's plant to William B. and Archie Wheeler, on Golden Hill, Bridgeport. The new owners will remodel the factory and rent it for light manufacturing.

OWNERS' CLAIMS $4,000,000 ABOVE CITY'S ESTIMATE OF AWARDS

Condemnation Commissioners Complete Testimony in Seventh Avenue Widening.

The taking of testimony in the largest street opening proceeding in the Borough of Manhattan, the extension of Seventh Avenue and widening of Varick Street, has been completed and the Condemnation Commissioners are now in executive session.

About 256 parcels of real estate are affected, in addition to which there are leases and machinery and fixture claims. The property owners' claims aggregate $9,000,000, against the city's estimate of $5,000,000.

The Commissioners are former Borough President Jacob A. Cantor, Harry N. French, and Henry Brady. The city took title to the property on the day the Commissioners took their oath of office, Sept. 3, 1913, and the awards for damages will be fixed from that date.

At the beginning of the proceeding the Commissioners called together all the attorneys representing the property owners and informed them that, contrary to the usual procedure, the commission was going to sit every day of the week and was prepared to stay as long as there was evidence to hear, and not for one hour a day.

At no time were the Commissioners able to get attorneys to consume a greater time in any one day than three hours.

To date 13,500 pages of testimony have been taken. The city took about one year and a half to put in its direct testimony and cross-examine the property owners' forty witnesses. The city offered only three witnesses. The property owners took ten months to put in their testimony of forty witnesses.

In a great many instances the city only took parts of lots and buildings, which made the testimony very intricate, as not only the value of the entire parcel had to be computed, but the part taken and the damage to the remainder and the cost to reconstruct that portion of the building remaining so that it could be used for tenants after the street was widened.

Many property owners were deprived of the use of the property and the income pending the completion of the proceeding, the city having sold the parts taken to a wrecker immediately after it took title.

A great many owners suffered from the loss of rents which cannot be recovered for in this proceeding, resulting in foreclosure proceedings. They were unable to get new mortgages on account of the buildings being cut in two and then only an amount sufficient to cover the part remaining.

During the proceeding a bill was passed by the Legislature designed to give relief to owners in this position, whereby 60 per cent. of the value of the city's real estate expert could be advanced to the owner.

This offered very little relief, as most of the property was mortgaged for that amount, so that the owner had to pay it to the mortgagee, and the owner was left without principal or income for four or five years.

The Commissioners' fees will be about $5,000 each when they are finished, as against a fee of $15,000 each for the Court House Site Commissioners, who took one year to complete their work of only fifty-five parcels, the whole of which were taken.

In the Court House proceeding the fees were taxable by the courts under a special act, whereas the Seventh Avenue Commissioners are paid under the Charter, which provides for street opening proceedings at the rate of $10 per day whether they work one hour or eight hours.

The awards are looked for with a great deal of interest on account of the unusual wide difference in value between the city's and owners' real estate experts, after which, no doubt, the owners in the assessed area, which runs north as far as Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, will be heard from.

BIG INCREASE IN SALE OF TICKETS ON INTERBOROUGH LINES

For the month of May the Interborough Rapid Transit Company reports an increase of passengers carried by over five millions, or nearly 10 per cent. That is the eighth successive month of maximum records. For May the subway averaged two and one-half times its calculated capacity, and the increase for the incomplete fiscal year is already nearly five times the population of the greater city.

The record of the other half of the dual subway system is similar.

May showed for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines one of the greatest increases for the last half dozen years, or also nearly 10 per cent.

The system will earn this current year nearly $1,600,000 new revenue.

The following detailed report for the month of March, just issued by the Public Service Commission, shows the sale of tickets at the various important stations of the system compiled from reports filed by the company:

SUBWAY DIVISION.

Line or Station.	March, 1915.	March, 1916.
Lenox branch	6,252,094	6,664,274
Broadway branch	4,217,426	4,593,359
Ninety-sixth Street to South Ferry:		
Ninety-sixth Street	536,605	586,906
Seventy-second Street	453,520	516,495
Grand Central	1,988,135	2,203,566
Fourteenth Street	1,314,928	1,421,336
Brooklyn Bridge	1,516,675	1,902,454
Fulton Street to South Ferry	2,972,075	3,324,236
Local stations	9,382,042	10,421,588
Brooklyn stations	4,057,272	4,092,426
Queens Borough Subway:		
Lexington Avenue	.....	71,424
Transfers collected at Lexington Avenue	.....	(178,180)
Grand Central	.....	(212,852)
Jackson Avenue	.....	258,940
Hunters Point Avenue (opened Feb. 15, 1916)	.....	19,171
Miscellaneous	17,957	14,759
Total Subway Division	32,678,729	*38,151,132

*All tickets are sold at 5c. with the exception of 238,106 (at 4c.)

ELEVATED DIVISION.

Line or Station.	March, 1915.	March, 1916.
Second Avenue (Chatham Square to 125th Street):		
Express stations (a)	(b) 628,806	(c) 1,092,202
Other stations	3,106,184	3,102,365
Miscellaneous	1,908	1,204
Third Avenue:		
Whitehall Street to Franklin Square	568,719	593,525
City Hall to 125th Street:		
Express stations (d)	3,796,986	3,989,904
Other stations	4,038,226	4,223,843
129th Street to Bronx Park:		
Express stations (e)	1,078,784	1,155,919
Other stations	3,216,545	3,389,150
Miscellaneous	6,388	103,677
Sixth Avenue:		
Rector Street to Fifty-eighth Street	3,974,028	4,402,883
Fifty-Ninth Street to 155th Street:		
Express stations (f)	1,483,855	1,663,121
Other stations	2,054,712	2,189,365
Miscellaneous	27,684	26,157
Ninth Avenue (South Ferry to Fifty-ninth Street):		
Express stations (g)	1,170,510	1,384,425
Other stations	1,385,356	1,547,622
Miscellaneous	1,274	800
Total Elevated Division	26,539,962	**28,866,242

**All tickets are sold at 5c. with the exception of 103,171 (at 4c.)

NOTE.—Stations classed as "express" in this summary are listed in foot notes. The commission has not yet made a determination as to the dates of operation of express stations in the meaning of Article VIII. of the certificate of March 19, 1913, to the Manhattan Railway Company for additional tracks.

(a) City Hall, Chatham Square, Fourteenth Street, Forty-second Street, Eighty-sixth Street, and 125th Street. For 1915 the 127th Street trains entered City Hall station.

(b) The City Hall figure is included with Third Avenue express stations, as in February, 1915, no Second Avenue trains entered City Hall station.

(c) Includes City Hall, upper level station figure.

(d) City Hall, Chatham Square, Canal Street, Grand Street, Houston Street, Ninth Street, Twenty-third Street, Forty-second Street, 106th Street, and 125th Street.

(e) 135d Street, 138th Street, 143d Street, and 149th Street.

(f) 66th Street, 116th Street, 125th Street, 145th Street, and 155th (or 157th) Street.

(g) Cortlandt Street, Warren Street, Desbrosses Street, Christopher Street, Fourteenth Street, and Thirty-fourth Street.

MURRAY HILL REALTY.

Conditions Better, but Improvement Possible in the Restricted Zone.

Some interesting facts regarding realty conditions in the Murray Hill restricted residential zone are presented in the second annual report of the Murray Hill Association. Despite the fact that mention is made of some properties recently selling for much less than the assessed valuation, these being public sales, the more encouraging comment is made that in recent private transactions some parcels have brought close to the assessed figure and in one instance more than the property is said to be worth.

"It is encouraging to find," adds the report, "that persons are still willing to pay a good price for a home on Murray Hill."

On the subject of signs as indicative of the desire to sell or rent the report says:

"Real estate men say that conditions on Murray Hill are better than they have been for a long time. The reduction in the number of signs is an indication of this. On June 16, 1915, the number of signs on the residential streets of Murray Hill was 65. On May 3, 1916, there were 45 signs."

It is wisely pointed out that signs are not an exact criterion of the amount of property on the market. The report also gives some good advice to owners who are anxious to maintain the high-class character of the neighborhood:

"It is unfortunate that a number of owners allow their property not only to remain idle but to exist in a condition of disrepair which is a positive injury to their neighbors and to the whole Hill. When the city has finally restricted Murray Hill and thus assured the future residential character of the entire district, it might be well for the association to take up with the owners of unrented property the possibility of making their houses more salable or rentable by a moderate expenditure for interior improvements and a more attractive exterior. A good example is being set by a number of the permanent residents, who renovate their own dwellings from time to time. In one recent case several thousand dollars was spent just to show that the owner proposed to stay on Murray Hill and as a notice to real estate agents to keep away."

Savings and Loan Convention.

At the twenty-ninth annual convention of the State League of Savings and Loan Associations held last week at Elmira, N. Y., Secretary Archibald W. McEwan reported that savings and loan associations in the State had advanced again last year in both membership and assets, there being 251 associations with assets aggregating $72,500,000 and a membership of 173,000.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.

Realty Board Co-operating with Building Superintendent.

The Real Estate Board of New York is co-operating with Superintendent Ludwig of the Bureau of Buildings in trying to reduce the number of accidents in elevators. Last year the Board of Aldermen considered the enactment of an ordinance requiring the installation of interlock devices. It was pointed out that these devices were in the experimental stage, and if proper care were exercised accidents would be reduced without the adoption of devices which would entail additional expense to owners of buildings.

"It is believed that fully 90 per cent. of the fatalities in connection with elevator operation are preventable and wholly unnecessary," said Superintendent Ludwig. "Experience has shown that a majority of the fatalities in connection with elevator operation are caused by failure to close the shaft doors or the inside safety car gates. One of the most essential and necessary rules that should be observed by elevator operators is to close the shaft doors and the inside safety car gate before the elevator leaves its landing."

With [illegible] to the sale of [illegible] estate party at the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 282, s e corner of 17th St, 22x60; Bennett Levy to B. L. Holding Co., 230 Grand St, ½ part, all title, all liens; attorney, Abr. N. Levy, 120 Broadway.....$100

AVENUE B, 288, e s, 82 ft s of 17th St, 20x86; Bennett Levy to B. L. Holding Co., 230 Grand St, ½ part, all title, all liens; attorney, same.....$100

BRADHURST AV, 4, e s, 27.8 ft n of 142d St, 27.4x59.2x26.10x61.10; Moses D. Moss to Annie Moss, 305 Fort Washington Av, mtg $15,000, June 1; attorney, Samuel Bittermann, 280 Broadway.....$100

BROOME ST, 270, n e corner of Allen St, 90 and 82, 22.4x75; Sarah R. Mann (Rosenthal) to David Aronson, 1,381 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, all liens, April 15..$100

BROADWAY, s e corner of Academy St, 162x126.6x121.8x125, foreclosure April 12; Samuel Orr, referee, to Rose D. W. Post, 2 East 55th St, June 16; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$42,500

CHRISTOPHER ST, 181, n s, 56.11 ft e of Washington St, 23.8x63.3; D. Lincoln Griffen to Edward Monghekian, 444 West 164th St, mtg $3,500, June 13; attorney, V. Z. M. Bogadian, 149 Broadway.....$100

MONROE ST, s s, 153.4 ft w of Montgomery St, 25.4x98.5, Bernard L. Shientag, 357 West 118th St, to Samuel Stone, 988 Simpson St, Bronx, mtg $28,500; address 60 Wall St.$100

JANSEN AV, s e corner of 227th St, 50x100; Irene B. Morgan et al. to Loyal Building Co., 383 East 149th St, June 15; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$6,250

4TH ST, 309 West, 79.6 ft n of Bank St, 20x76; Henry Roisby to Mary E. Molony, 311 West 4th St, mtg $6,000, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

8TH AV, 286 and 288, w s, 112.10 ft s of 28th St, runs w 125x s 28.2x e 25x s 28.2x e 100 to avenue x n 56.4 to beginning; Meichel E. de Young to Castilla Corp., 1,178 Broadway, mtg $600,000, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

3RD ST, 18 East, s s, 117 ft w of Madison Av, 24x100.5; Cornelia L. Marshall to Frederick W. Barker, Syracuse, N. Y., April 26, 1900; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

9TH ST, 549 West, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x80 to s s of Verdant Lane x—x87.6; Mary E. McSorley and another to Emil Rudolph, 120 West 123d St, June 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3RD ST, 407 West, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x184.4x25.11x127.1; Barnett Levy to B. L. Holding Co., 230 Grand St, ½ part, all title, all liens, June 17; attorney, Abr. N. Levy, 120 Broadway.....$100

56TH ST, 411 and 413 East, n s, 174 ft e of 1st Av, 40x94.7x40.1x97.2; 56th St, 415 East, n s, 214 ft e of 1st Av, 40x91.11x40.1x94.7; 153d St, 111 and 113 West, n s, 133.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.4x99.11; Zurich Realty Co. to Archibald Palmer, 1,108 East 17th St, Brooklyn, assignee for creditors of Bloch Brothers, all liens, June 14; address, 320 Broadway.....$1

96TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.8; same to same, Nov. 29, 1912; attorneys, same.....$1

96TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.8; Anna Hess to Elizabeth V. S. Winthrop, 235 West 86th St, Nov. 29, 1912; attorneys, MacKellar & G., 43 Cedar St.

109TH ST, 160 East, s s, 106 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Anna Harrison, 2,010 7th Av, mtg $5,580; attorneys, Otterbourg, Steindler, Houston & R., 200 5th Av.....$100

115TH ST, 11 and 13 West, n s, 159.3 ft w of 5th Av, 39.3x100.11; same to same, ½ part, all title, all liens; attorney, same.....$100

119TH ST, 5 to 9 West, n s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 39.3x100.11; Barnett Levy to B. L. Holding Co., 230 Grand St, ½ part; all title, all liens, June 17; attorney, Abr. N. Levy, 120 Broadway.....$100

121ST ST, 322 and 324 East, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Barnett Levy to B. L. Holding Co., 230 Grand St, ½ part, all title, all liens; attorney, Abr. N. Levy, 120 Broadway.....$100

131ST ST, 40 East, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; 131st St, 51 East, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; John M. Molter, Providence, R. I., to Minnie Grossman, 451 East 140th St, Bronx; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

141ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Johanna Pieper to Stephen O. Lockwood, trustee will Emily D. Speir, May 22; attorneys, Lockwood & L., 120 B'way.....$1

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Hy. B. Hess to Elizabeth V. S. Winthrop, 235 West 86th St, mtg $30,000, Aug. 30, 1912; attorneys, MacKellar & G., 43 Cedar St.....$1

Bronx.

EASTCHESTER LANDING RD, n e s, 514.7 ft s e of rd from New York to Boston —x—; [illegible]

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

With [illegible] to the sale of [illegible] estate party at the second part.

Manhattan.

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Bronx.

EASTCHESTER LANDING RD, n e s, 514.7 ft s e of rd from New York to Boston —x—; [illegible]

CRESTON AV, n w corner of 184th St, 100x100; Louis E. Nahrman to Joseph Schmidt, 69 West 168th St, June 15; attorney, Louis H. Nahrman, 382 West 47th St, June 15; attorney, same.....$1

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, s one-half of Lot 71, map of William O. Giles, 24 x—x23.9x116.3; Thorsworth Realty Co. to Anna Jackson, 957 Tiffany St, mtg $1,000, June 15; attorneys, Goldsmith, R., M. & B., 35 Nassau St.....$100

LOT 40, block 2,510, tax map; Winter Russell, referee, to City of New York, June 16; attorney, Corporation Counsel.....$1,000

LOT 92, Map 93 lots at So. Mt. Vernon; William H. Bell, Jr., to Andrew F. Lilly, 4,524 Baron Av, mtg $500, June 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 37, Block 49, Map Morris Park; James W. Thompson to Philip E. Thompson, 2,025 Mattheus Av, 1-3 part, mtg $4,150, June 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Arabella Thompson to same, 1-3 part, mtg $4,150, June 6; attorney, same.....$1

LOTS 325 to 333, map Adee Park; Peter A. Kuerzi and another to Francis J. Kuerzi, 978 Woodycrest Av, mtg $3,000, June 9; attorney, Francis J. Kuerzi, 32 Nassau St.....$2,000

LOTS 25 to 30, Parcel 1, Map 1,233; Hillcrest Building Co. to Otto Kronmuller, 143 Trenton Av, Lakeview, N. J., mtg $25,500, June 14; attorney, N. Jones, 30 East 42d St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Otto Kronmuller to Hillcrest Building Co., 950 Ogden Av, mtg $22,500, June 12; attorney, same.....$1

PLOT begins at its n w corner on Riverdale Av, contains 13.458-1,000 acres; also Tyndall Av, w s, 330.9 ft north of 261st St, 435x—; David Stewart to John C. Rodgers, 34 Lexington Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

OAW TREE PLACE, n s, 95 ft w of Hughes Av, 16.8x115; Bernhard F. Punke to Kath. Punke, 617 Oak Tree Place, mt $4,337, June 8; attorneys, Prince & Co., 19 Cedar St.....$100

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x99.10; Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. to Nealon-Sullivan Realty Co., 941 Bway., mtg $38,250, June 17; attorneys, Beardsley, H. & T., 64 Wall St.....$1

178TH ST, s s, 8 ft w of Cedar Av, 20x98; also 178th St, s s, 100 ft w of Cedar Av, 98x22x98.7x27.3; Erasmus D. Garney to William J. Gabel, 772 East 175th St, mtg $8,000, June 12; attorney, William J. Gabel, 772 East 175th St.....$100

235TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Oneida Av, 150x43x151.5x22; Linna Anderson to Joseph O. Okstrom, 68 East 235th St, April 15; attorney, N. A. Karlson, 216 East 57th St....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

35TH ST, 507 and 509 West, all; Ellen Downey to Harvey & Gurney, Inc., 130 West 52d St, 5 2-12 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Maxwell Civic, 51 Chambers St.....$5,000

64TH ST, 209 to 215 East, the land; Jane Sanders and another to Black's Garage Co., Inc., 10 years from May 1, 1910, 9 years' renewal at $2,625 and taxes, &c.; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row, 1st five years, $1,800, thereafter.....$6,450

65TH ST, 206 and 208 East, the land; Jane Sanders and another to Black's Garage Co., Inc., 15 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row, taxes, &c., and $1,200

13TH ST, 513 East, east store and basement; Antonio Dirosario to Giuseppe Barbella, 513 East 13th St, 3 8-12 years from April 24, 1916; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$480

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

GRAND ST, n s, lot 2, 10th Ward, 25.4x25; John F. Poppke against Herman A. Goetze et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, G. F. Alexander.

Bronx.

LOT 158, block 3,343, section 12, on tax map; Spuyten Duyvil Real Estate Co. against Mary Winifred Coffey et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. C. Ferris.

LOT 638, block 3,407, section 13, on tax map; Spuyten Duyvil Real Estate Co. against John J. Kennedy et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. C. Ferris.

LOT 734, block 3,402, section 13, on tax map; Spuyten Duyvil Real Estate Co. against Thomas Kenney et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, C. C. Ferris.

Absolute Executors Auction Sale

By Order of the ORPHANS' COURT of Bergen County, N. J.
To close Estate of EMILIE de LOOSEY HAVEMEYER, Dec'd.

Friday, June 30th

AT 4 P. M. ON THE PREMISES, RAIN OR SHINE,

MAHWAH, N. J.

Bet. Ramsey, N. J., and Suffern, N. Y.

Located in the heart of the Ramapo Hills, on the main line of the Erie Railroad, one hour from Jersey City.

PARCEL A—Consisting of about 105.254 acres with villa, lodge and two cottages.
PARCEL B—Consisting of about 170.24 acres, with main dwelling, boarding house, bull barn, carriage house, stable, cow barn, dairy and 11 poultry houses.

CHAUNCEY G. PARKER, ESQ., Atty., 836 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.
Messrs. PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, ATTYS., 52 William St., N. Y. City.

Administrator's Auction Sale

By Order of the SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF BRONX,
PATRICK LENIHAN, Esq., Adm. Estate of ELIZABETH A. DEMPSEY, Dec'd.

Tuesday, June 27

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

427 & 429 West 38th St.

(Bet. Ninth & Tenth Avenues.)

A 5-story and cellar brick stable; electric light and electric freight elevator. Size of plot 53.3x98.9.

Wednesday, June 28

at 12 o'clock noon, at Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3,208 Third Ave., N. Y. C.

749 & 751 Tinton Av.

(Near Corner of Westchester Ave.)
To be sold separately.

Two 4-story and basement brick tenements; hot water supply. Size of lots 27x117.50 and 27x135, respectively.

3548-3550 Park Ave.

(Bet. 168th & 169th Streets)

Two 2-story and basement frame 2-family houses. Size of plot 50x150.

JOSEPH H. HAYES, Esq., Atty., 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

Public Auction Sale

Tuesday, June 27

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

BELLE HARBOR, N. Y. CITY

East Side Brighton Ave.

(About 250 Feet from Ocean.)

A 3-story frame cottage. Size of plot 60x100.

Public Auction Sale

Tuesday, June 27

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

YONKERS, N. Y.

N. E. Cor. Cliff Avenue & Radford Street

(Known as 62 Cliff Street.)

A 2½-story frame dwelling; steam heat and electricity; stone garage in rear. Size of plot 113x150x irreg.

Phone 744 Cort.

Joseph P. Day

Auctioneer

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

IN FURTHERANCE OF AN ORDER

County Court, Kings Co.,

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO.

HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED AND EMPOWERED TO SELL AT

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMIT

Tuesday, June 20th, 1916

At 12 o'clock noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.,

115 VALUABLE LOTS

Ocean Ave., Aves. U & V

Neck Road and Kenmore Place (E. 21st St.)

SHEEPSHEAD BAY

31st Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.
Particular attention is invited to the
40 LOTS FRONTING ON OCEAN AVENUE.
one of Brooklyn's most important and attractive thoroughfares.
OCEAN AVE., AVENUE U AND NECK ROAD MACADAMIZED.

65% May Remain on Mortgage

TITLES INSURED by THE NEW YORK TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TO REACH THE PROPERTY take or transfer to an Ocean Avenue (Rogers Ave.) trolley direct to property; or take any Brighton Beach elevated train and get off at Avenue U or Neck Road and walk to the left four short blocks to the property. Fare on all lines, 5 cents. Map and full particulars from

TIMOTHY J. LINANE, Esq., Attorney for Special Guardian, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., Auctioneers, 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Must Sacrifice Fine Manufacturing Site

EAST RIVER Between 94th and 95th Sts. PUBLIC DOCKAGE

12 city lots, more or less. In the Heart of the Labor District. Convenient Power. Permanent East Light.

Will accept reasonable mortgage on completed building. 70% purchase money can remain.

Full Commission to Brokers.

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day

Sole Agent.

'Phone 744 Cort.

EQUITABLE SALE

OF

The Northern Bank of New York

PUBLIC AUCTION

Under Order of Supreme Court by

EUGENE LAMB RICHARDS, Superintendent of Banks

STATE OF NEW YORK

7 Parcels of Real Estate—15 Mortgages

BOROUGH OF BRONX

Tuesday, June 20th

12 o'Clock Noon, Real Estate Exchange, 14-16 Vesey Street.

Real Estate to Be Sold

N. E. Cor. Marion Ave. and 195th St.
4-story brick apartment, 46.9x100x irregular.

N. W. Cor. Hughes Ave. and 178th St.
Vacant, 28x101.

Westchester Creek, Hermany and Turnbull Aves.
Vacant plot, 200x126x400x431.

S. W. Cor. Davidson Ave. and North St.
5-story brick apartment, 25x100.

East Side Maclay Ave., 48 ft. so. of **Overing St.**
Vacant plot, 40.57x129x irregular.

S. E. Cor. Maclay Ave. and Overing St.
Vacant strip, 5x48.43.

S. W. Cor. Bristow St. and 170th St.
51.876x105.5, 5-story apartment & store.

Mortgages to Be Sold

First Mortgages

A first mortgage of $3,500, at 5%, expiring Nov., 1916, on EACH of the following properties, to be sold separately:

Nos. 1354 1356 1358
1332 1334 1336
1338 1342 1348
COLLEGE AVENUE.

$3,750 at 5%, west side Maclay Ave., 75 ft. south of Montgomery Place.

Second Mortgages

$450 at 5½%, west side Van Buren St., 225 ft. south of Van Nest Ave.

$3,750 at 5%, on 112 W. 69th St.
$5,000 at 5%, on 812 E. 170th St.
$350 at 6%, on 1350 College Ave.
$400 at 6%, on 1352 College Ave.

This is a real liquidation sale, and everything must be sold. The first mortgages are purchase money mortgages, made with exception of Maclay Av. mortgage, under the authority from the SUPREME COURT and STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS.

A Further Auction Sale of 450 Items, Consisting of

Sundry judgments, notes, claims, stock, bonds, etc., of THE NORTHERN BANK of NEW YORK, will be held on Thursday, June 22nd, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 14 Vesey Street. No reservations. Highest bids accepted.

Catalogue with detailed information regarding either of above sales on request from

Henry Brady
AUCTIONEER
200 West 23rd St.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS
61 Broadway, or
Messrs. Breed, Abbott & Morgan, Attorneys, 32 Liberty Street

Easy Housekeeping Homes

20 just finished and sold—24 more under construction in the same block—no two alike.

Private Driveway and Garage Space for 2 cars

Take your choice of Brooklyn's finest offering from the standpoint of *accessibility, appearance, construction and price.*

Seven large rooms and bath; living room 20 ft. x 20 ft., main bed room 20 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in., superior selected trim throughout, parquet floors, hot water heat, electric brackets, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens.

LOTS 20 FEET WIDE BY 120 FEET DEEP.

Price $8,750—$1,500 Cash

BALANCE $55 MONTHLY TO COVER PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST. OTHER EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co. policy, insuring title to the premises, free to the purchaser.

Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., and reached by Rogers Av., Nostrand Av., St. John's Place, Ocean Av. or Franklin Av. cars to Crown St. Subway (now building) only two blocks away. Representative on the property. Tel. Main 6460.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn



On the Highest, Coolest Point of Long Island

The Glorious Hills of the North Shore,

the most beautiful part of one of Long Island's most beautiful developments. Beautiful trees, shrubs, flowers.

A few minutes' walk from the Long Island Sound.

SO NEAR NEW YORK THAT YOU CAN SEE THE CITY SKYLINE ON A CLEAR DAY.

225 Ft. Elevation. 15-Mile View.

YOU CAN BUY A HOME

—At—

LITTLE NECK HILLS

3rd Ward, Borough of Queens,

27 Minutes from Penn. Terminal,

with a small initial payment, balance like rent—ready to move into.

HOME SITE PLOTS

in new section, now opening, at $400 and $550 a Lot.

Well built homes on good sized lots for $4,750, or $6,350, or $8,500. COME OUT AND SEE THEM FOR YOURSELF, or write for booklet.

THIS ALL YEAR ROUND HOME

$8,500 Small initial payment. Balance like rent.
Other homes,
$4,750 to $6,350
ready for you to move into.

OR you can build from your own plans on a plot that costs only $400 to $550 a lot.

Write for booklet, photos, &c.

Joseph P. Day

Sales Agent,
31 Nassau St., N. Y.

Office on property, open every day.



GET OUR SPECIAL HOME OWNING PLAN
and live under your own roof at

Howard Beach Estates

The Thriving Home Community on Jamaica Bay within the City.

COMFORTABLE ALL-YEAR HOMES

$3,900 to $5,800

City conveniences—near the Station and Waterfront. Unexcelled Summer Advantages. No assessments.

Get Our Special Home Owning Plan at Once.

Sales Managers, SMITH & RICHMOND, Inc., 51 Chambers St.
Phone, Worth 3556.

NOTICE: Trains to Howard Beach Estates every few minutes, via L. I. (Electric) R. R.—39 minutes from Pennsylvania Terminal in Manhattan—30 minutes from Atlantic Avenue Station in Brooklyn. The name of the station, now called "Ramblersville," will be changed on June 21st to HOWARD BEACH.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development"

The company has published a booklet of facts not only interesting and readable, but containing information of real value to any one contemplating now or in the future investing in a home or building plot.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS

Is a suburban development in a class by itself; represents the best type of construction and improvements.

In point of time, it is nearer the centre of the city (15 minutes from Penna. Sta.) than any other suburban development, and the prices of houses and plots compare favorably with other high-class developments much further from the city.

Booklet mailed upon request. Address Dept. T.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY,
47 West 34th St., New York.

15 MINUTES FROM PENNA. STATION

FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

WILL SELL AT AUCTION SEPARATELY

Wednesday, June 21st, 1916

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

ABSOLUTE SALE

Without Reserve to the Highest Bidder

6 CHOICE BRONX LOTS

SOUTH SIDE GRAND BOULEVARD 315 ft. East 198th St. Two lots, size 25x72 each.

WEST SIDE COMMONWEALTH AV. 256 ft. south of Gleason Av. Two lots, 25x166x irreg. each.

EAST SIDE ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT 149 feet north of E. 206th St. Choice lots, 25x103x irreg.

WEST SIDE LONGFELLOW AV. 150 feet north of Oak Point Av. Choice plot, 50x100. Water, gas, electricity, and sewer in all streets.

12 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, size 20x100 each

WEST SIDE ROCHESTER AVE., 100 feet south of Edgemere Ave.

EDGEMERE, L. I. Queens Borough, New York City.

60% may remain on mtge. 3 or 3 yrs. at 5½%.

84 ACRES OF LAND,
SOUTH SIDE BEDFORD STATE ROAD,
In Town of New Castle, N. Y., Between
MT. KISCO AND CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.

ALSO

14 ACRES AND DWELLING,
EAST SIDE ARMONK STATE ROAD,
In the Town of New Castle, N. Y.
2 MILES SOUTH OF MT. KISCO, N. Y.

The magnificent plot, with the 2½-story frame dwelling, barns and outbuildings, &c.

740 West 7th St., Southwest Corner Darrow Av.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The 2½-story frame Colonial Dwelling, 12 rooms and bath, butler's pantry; also 2-story brick stable, with 3 stalls and living room above, size 194x306.

Saturday, July 1, 1916,
at 2 P. M., on premises, rain or shine,
CLOSING OUT AUCTION
WEST END,
LONG BRANCH
NEW JERSEY.

40 Choice Plots
INCLUDING
Ocean Av. Frontage
CORNER Brighton Av.,
facing Takanassee Hotel and Atlantic Ocean.
7 One-Story Brick Stores
and
1 Three-Story Apartment Building
with two stores on Brighton Ave., also
Corner 2d Av. and Brighton Av.,
DIRECTLY ON THE TROLLEY.
Property is only two blocks from WEST END RAILROAD STATION.
SEND FOR BOOKMAP.

Tuesday, June 27, 1916,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.,
Supreme Court Partition Sale
Under the Direction of
GEORGE E. WELLER, Esq., Referee.

10½ Acres & Dwelling,
West Side King St.,
crossing the
NEW STATE ROAD
to the New York City line, affording an
Excellent View of Rye Lake,
In the Township of North Castle, Near
Purchase, N. Y., & Greenwich, Conn.
The choice plot of land with Dwelling, Barns, Outbuildings, &c.
DEERING & DEERING, Attorneys
FOR PLAINTIFF, 135 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys or at Auctioneer's Offices,

156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Telephone Cortlandt 1547.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

$2,600,000—4½%

Will divide for centrally located Manhattan SPECIAL 2ND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP.

S. A. Israel - R. M. De Leeuw Co.
35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

Attractive 2nd Mortgage Loan

Wanted by corporation, $25,000, on high-class, fireproof Riverside Drive corner apartment building, behind conservative savings bank first.

FREDERICK L. HURT, 38 West 42d St.

Mortgage Money to Loan.
Large Sums.
Prompt Decisions.
Low charges, no publicity.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.
148 West 72d St.

SAFE ELECTRIC WIRING
LORD ELECTRIC CO.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Ave. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.

MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY
149 Church St.

CORNER BRONX PLOT.

Two exceptionally well located Bronx Lots, corner lot and key lot, two blocks from the Boston and Westchester railway station, at MORRIS PARK, Bronx; would make wonderful residential location; can be had at a genuine bargain for quick cash. Mrs. M. T. Harper, 223 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

A REAL BARGAIN.

Northwest cor. Boston Road & DeReimer Av. 3 full lots; 2 blocks from Baychester Av. Station (N. Y., Westchester & Boston Rapid Transit Line.) Only $5,800; part cash.

REID & LOWERY Tel. 850 Cliffside, PALISADE, N. J.

FACTORY BUILDINGS.

Kent Av., Keap and Rodney Sts., manufacturing section of Brooklyn; sizes, one 30x97, four story; one 40x80, three story; two 40x80, four story; one 50x100, four story; one 50x125, one story; one 20x100, one story; light four sides; steam heat, elevator, electric power; 5 minutes Williamsburg Bridge; 20 minutes City Hall; convenient shipping points; sell together or separately; rental capacity $28,500. KENT AV. FACTORY CORPORATION, Flatiron Building, N. Y.



$5,700 8-room bungalow, with garage; easy terms; restricted section; all modern improvements; sewer connections; near new subway station; others from $4,500 to $6,500. J. D. RANCK, 1400 AV. J, Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Midwood 4504.

236 West St., Near Church Avenue.

One family, 7 rooms and bath, frame and stucco house; steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors; handsome decorations. Unusually Good Transportation.

Price $4,000 Reasonable Terms.

LAWYERS REALTY COMPANY,
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES
MAPLETON PARK

24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 5 cent fare; brick and stone construction.

Prices $4,000 to $7,000

$500 to $750 cash; balance to suit purchaser. OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.

Alco Building Co.

OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION. Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22d Av., Brooklyn.

$5,800

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a lot to

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

SEND FOR PHOTOS

today of old English dwellings, block from Kings Highway Station of wonderful new 4th Ave. Sea Beach Subway. Price $5,000, only 10% cash; balance like rent. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ENGLISH COTTAGE

A dainty little home of 7 rooms, complete, ready to move into tomorrow; on a large plot of land at Addisleigh, less than ½ hour from Penn. Sta. or Flatbush Av., Bklyn., can be purchased for only $5,750 on easy terms. In a highly developed, restricted locality, convenient to schools, churches, markets, and almost adjoining a splendid golf course and tennis courts. Write or 'phone me for particulars. Curtis Smith, 442 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn. Tel. 9857 Prospect.

COZY COLONIAL COTTAGE

25 Min. from Penna. Sta., Manhattan. 26 Min. from L. I. R. R. Sta., Bklyn.

In the country, yet within Greater New York; fine train service; exceptional restricted surroundings; new, eight rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; adjoins golf course; large plot, trees, lawn, flowers.

READY TO LIVE IN NOW.

$800 secures title; balance easy terms. Write or 'phone for photo and plans. R. L. Kilby, 347 Fifth Av., N. Y. C. Tel. 5037 Vanderbilt.

OVERLOOKING LAKE

Beautiful cottage, just finished, built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 6 large rooms, bath, open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; full cellar; hot water heat, new model range; abundance of shrubbery; price $8,850, worth $5,000; responsible party can take possession for $450 cash, balance very easy terms; 25 minutes from city. B. Browne, 849 E. 14th St.

MODERN COTTAGE.

$150 cash buys my 7-room cottage with all modern improvements; plenty of ground for poultry and vegetables; balance can be paid off at the rate of $16 per month; 30 minutes' out. B. Klots, 849 E. 14th St.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE

of 9 rooms and bath, near Long Island Sound large open fireplace; sleeping porch; tiled bathroom; sewer, water, gas, electricity; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; shorefront privileges; deep water anchorage, etc.; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. B. Stephenson, 248 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.

Two attractive year-round modern homes; exclusive district; plot of four acres in beautiful lawn and trees; will divide to suit; will make liberal concessions; mortgage 5%. Address "Emory Park," Irvington-on-Hudson. Brokers recognized.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS

FURNISHED for the Summer—UNFURNISHED by the year; 6 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths. Prices from $35.00 to $200 monthly.

BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

R Purchase St.
RYE

43 acres. Farm house with 10 rooms, extensive views; outbuildings; fine orchard; brook.

TO SETTLE ESTATE.

Price $30,000. For particul

Rah! Rah! Rah!
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Manhattan Beach! **Manhattan Beach!**
Siss! **Boom! Ah!**

Get in while it's **sissing**

Don't Wait for the Boom

Buy at **MANHATTAN BEACH NOW** and own a piece of water front property—that can always be turned into cash at short notice. There is an immediate demand for every residence erected at Manhattan Beach.

All improved lots south of Oriental Boulevard have advanced $100 per lot. The rapid sales in this section will force the price still higher within a few days.

MAKE YOUR DECISION TO-DAY. We made a very low price on the lots in this development to start off the campaign this summer. They are going very fast and every lot that is sold makes the market just that much scarcer. These lots have macadam streets, granolithic sidewalks and curbs, gas, electric lights, a modern sanitary sewerage system and a magnificent esplanade on the ocean front.

Easy to Reach **Manhattan Beach**

No Time Table Required

Elevated Trains and B. R. T. Trolleys All Day and All Night

You Can Buy for Cash or on Easy Terms. The Property Is Restricted until 1935, with Titles Guaranteed.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE LIQUIDATING PRICES; EVERY LOT IS A BARGAIN

Offices on Property Open Every Day. 'Phone Coney Island 158

Joseph P. Day
Sales Agent

Address Your Communication for Booklet to 31 Nassau Street

31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C. TELEPHONE 744 Cortlandt.

HANDSOME SHADE TREES

Twenty Years of intelligent tree planting at

BRIARCLIFF MANOR

is now beginning to yield its full benefit of ornament and shade. These can be enjoyed by buyers of quarter-acre plots near the station equally with those who desire larger parcels.

Full particulars and prices will be cheerfully furnished by

Briarcliff Realty Company

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Or FISH & MARVIN, 527 Fifth Ave. **OR ANY BROKER**

HOWELL ESTATE

Properties at Larchmont-on-Sound

THE HOMMOCKS

A heavily wooded peninsula on beautiful Larchmont Harbor. A few plots still left of an acre or more, some with water front, all with water view; bathing and boating privileges on this exclusive established point—less than one hour from 42d St. by motor. Price, $6,000 up.

HOWELL PARK

Seven minutes' walk to Larchmont station, sidewalks all the way; trolley to station, beaches, and subway; a delightful, restricted neighborhood, with large plots—50x175 to 100x250—at $980 a plot up; this is at the rate of $280 a city lot—25x100; plenty of land for garden, chickens, tennis court, garage, &c.; low water rates. Gas and electric light.

Also houses for sale. For full particulars inquire of the agents,

HOWELL C.. PERRIN } 5 East 42d St.
CHARLES L. PERRIN } Tel. 2422 Murray Hill.

AN ALL-YEAR COUNTRY PLACE IN THE BEAUTIFUL POCANTICO HILLS

We have for rent along the Bedford Road on one of the highest elevations in Westchester County, about 3½ miles from Tarrytown station with its excellent train service, an Old English house, outbuildings, and twelve acres of land. The house has twenty rooms, eight baths, big open fireplaces, and is very well planned. The views of the Hudson and surrounding country are unexcelled, and within easy motoring distance are the Sleepy Hollow Country Club and Briarcliff Manor. Please communicate with us for a permit to inspect the premises. The rental is reasonable.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., Tel. John 5700



Wouldn't YOU Like To Be a Member of the Charming Club at

Shore Acres

"On the Sound, at Mamaroneck N.Y."

The Choicest Water Front Property Near New York.
20 Miles from Grand Central—40 Minutes by Electric Trains.


On Bathing Float at Shore Acres.

New Club House and Boat Dock—Bathing Beach.
Beautiful Residences on Magnificently Located Plots.
All Land and Water Sports


New Club House at Shore Acres.

and this is what SHORE ACRES looks like from LONG ISLAND SOUND

See this Eden for Home-Seekers before you decide on YOUR Home Site —You will never have another opportunity to duplicate the value now offered in SHORE ACRES—Present Prices are LOW and on EASY TERMS.

Motor Out Today and call, write or phone NOW to the Club Secretary for PHOTOS and Full Particulars.

SHORE ACRES, 51-A East 42nd St., New York Telephone Murray Hill 2226.

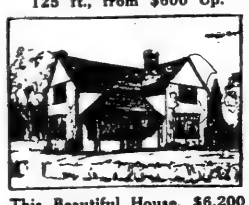
WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Easy to Own Your Own Home at

Larchmont Gardens

One of the most desirable suburban parks, 37 minutes by electric trains from Grand Central Station.

Beautiful New Houses from $5,500 Up.
Splendid Building Sites, 50 ft. x 125 ft., from $600 Up.



This Beautiful House, $6,200

On excellent plot, 50 ft. x 125 ft., 7 rooms and bath. Small amount of cash down; balance, including all charges and reduction of mortgage, **$50 per Month—Same as Rent**

Or Our Construction Department Will Build a House to Suit You.

Office on Property Open Every Day
Write for Beautiful Book of Views.

George Howe, Sales Agent,
527 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

Larchmont On The Sound

Restricted Bungalow Colony
36 Minutes Out

Larchmont Centre, situated on the Sound side of R. R. between the station and water in the village of Larchmont, the residential section for all-year homes; with water, sewer, gas, electricity; fine old trees, etc. Near station, and only a short walk to schools, bathing beach, yacht club, etc. For $5,500 we can give you an up to date 6-7 room house with every modern improvement, on good sized plot; $500 cash and balance on payments like rent. For further information

Larchmont Dept. "T."
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.
11 East 42d Street, N. Y.
Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

Wonderful Acreage Bargain

60 Acres in All or May Subdivide

Situated on Central Park Ave. (corner Park Hill Ave.), Yonkers. About 1¼ miles from Scarsdale Station. 37 minutes by electric trains from Grand Central Station. Beautiful view of Palisades, Hudson and Long Island Sound. Splendid site for gentleman's estate, an institution or residential park.

Send for Maps and Photos.

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

BRONXVILLE

For November Occupancy.

Colonial house, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, plot 100x120, best section; 10 minutes' walk station, 29 minutes to Grand Central; price $16,000 complete. $8,000 cash required, balance yearly. Send for plans.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY Inc.,
18 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.

PEEKSKILL

Bungalows, Houses and Building Plots, Large and Small.

NELSON ESTATES, INC.,
Robert E. Farley, Vice-President.
Country Life Permanent Exposition, Grand Central Terminal, New York, and Peekskill, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOW PLOT

100x286 feet, for sale at Great Neck, L. I. Excellent situation; exclusive neighborhood; near water, with right of way to private beach on Long Island Sound; 26 minutes from Manhattan by electric train; auto bus to station. Reasonable terms.

Owner, 180 Times Downtown.

GREAT FARM BARGAIN.

6-room house, full cellar, outbuildings, large plot of excellent soil; just the place for poultry and small farming; near big markets, stores, schools, churches of all denominations; 5 minutes to station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating, bathing, fishing; plenty of work for the asking; will sell to responsible party on terms as low as $200 cash, balance $12 monthly; only one hour from city. THOMAS, 849 E. 14th St.

COMMUTER SHOREFRONT HOME

Large shade trees; cozy, old-fashioned 9-room house, with improvements; fine beach, water views; a foreclosure price within the means of any one; must be sold this week. Write for photos and complete description. Specialty Farms and Shorefronts. L. B. GILDERSLEEVE, 1 WEST 34TH ST., N. Y. C. Greeley 2344.

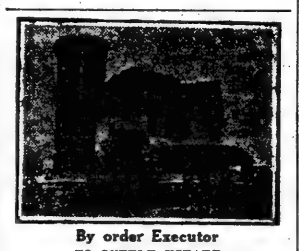
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Furnished home for season; restricted section, near Atlantic Yacht Club. Boating, bathing, tennis; yet only 9 miles from City Hall. Many trains, also private boat to Battery. For permit inquire of

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Cottage with five master sleeping rooms, two baths, two maids' rooms; full view Great South Bay; backs on water and has a private dock; $800 class house reduced to $600 owing to late season; a number of other cottages at reduced rentals.

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The best buy in this attractive Long Island community; eight rooms, two baths, stucco construction; plot 50x100; must sell, as business calls me to another city; inspect with owner on Sunday.

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at LYNBROOK, L. I.; electric train service; 6 rooms with bath; steam heat, gas and electric light; on fine plot; bought in at foreclosure sale; will sacrifice at $2,700; free and clear; terms, $600 cash, balance on installment mortgage of $25 per month. Write FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Rockville Centre, L. I.

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Awixa Ave., 700 feet from bay, 16-room house and stable; beautiful site for health resort or club; sale or lease on long term if required to alter; 200 x 412; water rights. WM. R. MURPHY, attorney, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn. 119 Main.

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LAWNS
$5 DOWN, $3 A MONTH
TOTAL PRICES ONLY.
$200, $250 and $300.

Government reports show this section of Nassau County to be one of the most fertile. Best for chicken raising, market gardens, etc. WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE OF MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

For those who have been looking and wishing for a small farm in a nearby suburb, this is a most unusual offer, that will be remembered for generations to come. Just what every man and woman, every home-seeker and investor, has been waiting for. Small farms at low prices and on easy terms. Free Title Policies.

For full details call, write or phone Worth 4657. Send for copy of plan shown above; tells you how to start a Little Farm.

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Sacrifice for Quick Sale

Ten-room stucco house, on plot 100x100; cost $12,000; your own terms for only $8,000; on parked boulevard in restricted Laurelton; red tiled roof, two baths, steam heat, open fireplace, parquetry floors, oak trim, electric railroad service; half hour to Manhattan or Brooklyn; 15 minutes to ocean; tennis and golf.

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New home 10 rooms, sleeping porch and 3 baths; all improvements, including gas; shore front privileges; plot 100x180 ft.; 7 minutes from station. Price $12,500.

PLOTS ON GREAT NECK ESTATES ARE A GOOD INVESTMENT.

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Houses, furnished and unfurnished, by the season or year. Also new houses just completed or in the course of completion at moderate prices.

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CHEAPER THAN RENT. **HOMES** $1,580, $2,950

4-room Bungalow, 50x100. 7-room Colonial, 50x100. Improvements, 36 minutes out; 12½c. commutation.

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Mineola, L. I. Sidewalks, water, gas. Free Title Insurance; $5 down, $3 monthly.

When you have paid half the purchase price of your plot **I will build you a home**

You can pay the balance as rent.

DO NOT PURCHASE

a home or home site until you investigate what I offer.

Special trains every Saturday and Sunday. Send for free tickets and house plans.

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$15 A LOT IN **Acre Plots**

EVERY ACRE HIGH AND DRY, CLEARED OR WOODLAND. BEST SOIL FOR FARMING. NEAR 3 BIG TOWNS. ON MAIN ROAD. STORES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES. TITLE GUARANTEED. NEAR R. R. STATION.

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EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION.

WILL GIVE WARRANTED DEED.

$2 Down, $1 A Month
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15 acres, high elevation, frontage on Long Island Sound, part or whole at $5,000 per acre.

52 acres, highest elevation, large old colonial house, other outbuildings, Great Neck's best section, price $2,250 per acre.

1 acre, 3 street frontages, house 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage, wonderful shrubbery, sewer, water, gas, electricity, property in excellent condition, price $37,500.

Colonial house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, property well shaded, beautiful lawn, price $12,500.

Tel. Greeley 38. **Baker Crowell, Inc.** 47 W. 34th St. N. Y. City.

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Beautiful shore front property, ten acres, fine old trees, abundance fruit, four hundred feet shore front.

Substantial house. First floor: Billiard room, living room, 30x18; hall, dining room, 30x18; breakfast room, butler's pantry, kitchen and creamery. Second floor: Four bedrooms, one 30x18; two baths. Extension: Double room with bath for servants.

Electric light, hot and cold water, furnace heat, entire interior recently decorated and modernized. Hardwood floors throughout.

Large, roomy barn. Garage. Chicken house, icehouse, carpenter shop, greenhouse, children's playhouse, old-fashioned flower and rose garden. Ten minutes' walk from station. Easy terms. Inquire Walter I. Hess, 107 West 13th St., New York.

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ON SHINNECOCK BAY.
FURNISHED COTTAGES.

Eight bedrooms and two baths, $400, on water's edge; nine bedrooms and two baths, $300; five bedrooms and bath, $250; four bedrooms, $150; all water sports, golf, tennis, country club. WILLARD S. FRENCH.

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Every improvement now; no future assessments; restricted to high grade residential development to the year 1935; can be bought right if bought now; exceptional investment or home opportunity. Mrs. M. P. Harper, 235 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

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TO RENT FOR SEASON OR SHORTER PERIOD

Beautiful Country Estate

NEAR ISLIP AND BAYSHORE.

An unusual offering of a gentleman's home.

FINE COLONIAL HOUSE with 10 master's bedrooms, 11 servants' bedrooms, 7 baths; open fireplaces; electric light and all improvements. Handsomely furnished.

GROUNDS contain about 100 acres, with wonderful old trees, pretty lake, gardens, garage, stable and numerous outbuildings. Unobstructed view of Great South Bay. Grounds cared for by owner. Tenant supplied with vegetables, fruits, &c.

Rental $5,000. For particulars apply

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GREAT NECK WATERFRONT—SIX ACRES—BARGAIN. Excellent location—beautiful view—two building knolls and old trees—Real bargain.

GREAT NECK—TWO ACRES—OLD HOUSE—BARGAIN—Big, old trees—water view—10 minutes to station. House has fourteen rooms—two baths. Price very low.

PLANDOME—¾ ACRE AND NEW HOUSE—right of way to water—beautiful view—excellent surroundings. House has nine rooms—three baths—modern in every detail. Owner anxious to sell.

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Fine house and nearly 2 acres of fine soil, suitable for raising poultry, vegetables, etc.; $300 cash, balance easy payments. Farm, Box 111 Times Downtown.

ACTUAL WATERFRONT.

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks, etc.; 40 minutes from city; will dispose of considerably less than their real value for cash if bought at once. Bald, Box 115 Times Downtown.

$150 CASH BUYS

my 5-room rustic bungalow, with improvements, in beautiful location among hills on North Shore, near station and bay; makes fine all-year home; balance on easy terms to responsible party. North, Box 131 Times Downtown.

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Farm Bargains, Hopewell, N. J.

GARDEN SPOT OF JERSEY.

180-acre dairy farm for $6,000.
11-acre general farm for $5,800.
110 acres with stock (16 head) $8,500.
62 acres, with crop, $3,000.
120-acre farm, 1,000 trees, $3,500.
Batson Farm Agency, 489 Fifth Ave.

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Elegant residence; fine location; large grounds, with fruit trees, garden, flowers, and shrubbery; garage for autos and carriages; 4 blocks from Lackawanna.

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96 ACRES. SACRIFICE $12,000.

Beautifully situated on elevation overlooking Saddle River Valley, convenient Ridgewood or Allendale, (Maine Line Erie); modern dwelling, large barns, poultry houses, farmer's house; 20 acres hard meadow fronting Saddle River. Walter Dewsnap, 208 Broadway; New York.

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92 acres, 15 woodland; high elevation; beautiful views; healthy; stone house, usual outbuildings; young apple orchard, 1,000 trees, choice varieties; spring; brook; sacrifice to quick buyer; Farm Agency, 20 Schwed Building, Elizabeth, N. J.

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RUTHERFORD NEW HOUSE, $8,250. Plot 50x147.

Parquet floors throughout; tiled bath, 8x8; sleeping porch; attractive fireplace in large living room; fruit trees in bearing; gas kitchen, electric, steam; decorated throughout; $1,000 cash; balance mortgage.

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CLIFTON, N. J.

To close the Estate of Charles J. Finn, (deceased), by order of Annie A. Finn, Executrix; H. L. Wolbert, Auctioneer, will sell separately at public auction on Saturday, June 24, at 2:45 P. M., on the premises, a corner 2-family house, with 3 lots, containing 6 rooms, bath, and all improvements to each apartment; rented at $384 yearly. Second—Private dwelling, with 6 lots, containing 10 rooms, bath and all modern improvements, inc. hot water system for heating; rented at $300 yearly; on rear are barns, garage, chicken houses, gardens, &c.; only 14 miles from New York, main line Erie R. R.; 30-minute ride or trolley; 7 minutes' walk from station; adjacent to schools, churches, theatres, &c.; the sale is imperative; for terms, descriptive circular, photographs, trains, &c., address Auctioneer, office 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Auctioneer's Representatives will meet all trains on day of sale.

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10 rooms, 3 baths, corner plot; all imp'ts.

MAPLEWOOD Fine brick, one-family house, every appointment. On half-acre plot; high elevation.

FOREST HILL 10 rooms, 3 baths; large plot; all imp'ts.

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95-Acre Farm, $5,500.

Cuts 80 Tons Hay.

45 acres smooth, level tillage; none better for potatoes, corn, market gardening crops and alfalfa; cuts 80 tons hay, 40 acres pasture, 10 acres wood; 95 acres in all; house 7-room, 2 piazzas, fine maple shade; 125-foot barn; all buildings in excellent condition; could not be replaced for $7,000; complete set outbuildings; peach orchard 450 trees, 55 apple, 8 cherry, lots pears, plums, and grapes; a real money maker and a beautiful home; only $5,500; terms can be arranged; see catalogue describing this and other excellent farm bargains in New Jersey; commuting zone. Matheson Farm Co., Dept. 5,003, New York City. Tel. 5676 Rector.

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COZY SUMMER BUNGALOW.

Overflowing with health, comfort, and Summer joys; contains living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace, rubblestone chimney, large latticed piazza; finest water in State; on splendid ¼ acre plot; beautifully shaded; high elevation; just finished, ready to live in, at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony of congenial people, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from N. Y.; 30 trains a day; ideal for small family this Summer and every Summer; easily worth $1,000; will sell for $625; terms, $300 cash, balance $10 monthly. W. B. Camp, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

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We offer rarest bargain ever listed.

Charming, modern 9-room residence; two acres cultivated land; 26 miles out; ½ mile station Northern Jersey; beautiful views, shade; main highway; barn, chicken houses, fruit; model house, built by cabinet maker owner; family troubles; price $6,500; half cash. Photo here.

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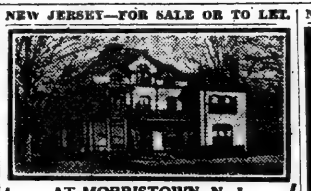
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of magnificent appearance and surroundings, which was secured by the present owner in such a manner that he can offer it at

⅓ Its Actual Value

Located in the most desirable residential section, the exclusive Normandy Heights, and close to the Country Golf Club; station within a short walk; a large, airy brick Colonial residence with all modern improvements; garage and outbuildings; grounds artistically laid out in lawns, Italian gardens, fine walks, old trees, &c.

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H. KING CONKLIN,
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House, 9 rooms, 2 baths; lot 70x200; Park near	$65
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House, hillside, 11 rooms, 3 baths, garage	$133
Commanding stucco residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths, huge living room, sun porch; all improvements. Beautiful plot 90x157 ft., flowers, garden. Price only $16,500.	

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Real Estate Brokers
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The ideal farm and district; less than 30 miles New York; good auto roads; 15 acres wooded; balance tillable or superior upland pasturage; 80 acres now in grain showing fine; never-failing brook courses ¾ mile through farm; fine springs; best watered farm in county; splendid fine land; capable of supporting 100 head stock; 25 head (some thoroughbreds) now on farm; these and 80 acres grain, full machinery, implements, wagons, carriages, poultry, etc., all included for $20,000; urgent sale, consequently great opportunity. Easy terms.

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14-room house, furnished, excellent condition, all modern improvements, on **FOREST CIRCLE SECTION**, near railroad station and boat landing on the Shrewsbury River; high elevation, large plot; will sell at a sacrifice to quick buyer; terms to suit.

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Attractive English style, half timber, stucco residence; 7 rooms; hot-water heat; electricity; fireplace. Modern, almost new; plot, 102x120 feet. Near river canoeing. Worth $7,000; will sacrifice for $5,750; easy terms. E. A. Leach, 20 Schwed Bldg., Elizabeth, N. J.

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New, modern 7-room house; ideal location; near station; large plazza; sleeping porch; baloony; tile bath; open fireplace; hardwood floor and trim; real bargain; owner must sell. L. Sisselbaugh, Rutherford.

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One of the prettiest 8-room homes in Leonia, all improvements, excellent condition, fine neighborhood; convenient to everything; fine old trees. See this before buying.

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Thousands have used it. It's open to you.

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Unfurnished	Per Year
House, 10 rooms, 2 baths	$900
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Modern residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; garage	$1400
Brick residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths	$2000

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NOTICE
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FOR SALE
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F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers. Montclair, N. J. Opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

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Buys This Craftsman House



7 large rooms and tiled bath; large fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; all city improvements; on beautiful residential street in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 7 minutes from express station; 5 minutes from clubhouse and golf course; purchasers must be socially eligible for membership in country club.

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NEW MODERN DWELLING, 7 large rooms, bath, toilet, washstands, hot water heat, city gas, hot and cold water, 2 gasoline engines, one at house and barn; large barn, cement floors, carriage houses, brooder, poultry and pigeon houses; 10 acres fine garden land, 1 acre wood; running stream; peaches, pears, apples, cherries, plums, berries, and grapes; fine grove and shade. Price for this up-to-date place only $4,500; $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage. BRAY & MacGEORGE, 1,017 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA, PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for details and handsomely illustrated FARM CATALOGUE.

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Furnished or Unfurnished.

North Bath Avenue, near the ocean; 18-room Cottage, 2 baths, electric light, gas; furnishings of the best; plot 115x200; cottage sits back 100 feet from the road. For particulars apply

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Beautiful home; select residential section formerly home of New York business man; lost by foreclosure; 11 rooms, 2 baths; completely redecorated throughout; about ¼ acre ground, with beautiful shade and fruit trees; barn and chicken house; convenient to stations, trolley, school, library; to be disposed of at bargain price of $9,500; terms. For inspection and fuller particulars, see

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At Brick Church Station, East Orange.

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Main residential street, beautiful plot, 15 rooms, two baths; French glass windows, costly woodwork; built for stability; garage for two automobiles; electric light and all improvements; convenient to depot; cost $30,000; easy terms. Further particulars write J. WEBSTER, Room 163, 62 Broad St., New York, or broker.

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$9200; delightful home; new residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage, excellent condition. Beautiful grounds, shrubbery and shade; opportunity.

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In the Country by the Sea



This handsome bungalow is finished like a high-class apartment.

6 ROOMS AND TILED BATHROOM

on beautifully wooded and landscaped plot, 100x120, five minutes' walk to station, convenient to Bathing Pavilion, Yacht Harbor, Club House, Lakes and other attractions. A home you will be proud to own and show your friends.

Price $4,500

A little cash, balance like rent. See beautiful

Brightwaters
Bay Shore, Long Island

Illustrated booklet No. 3 of Brightwaters mailed upon request.

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$3,400 on Easy Terms

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New English Villa—On Water
49 Minutes on D., L. & W. R. R. Express Station.
High and Healthy. 800 Feet Elevation.



Schools, Churches, Stores, Country Club, Golf, Boating, Bathing and Fishing.
GROUNDS 120x230 FEET. PRIVATE DOCK.

After the $5,400 Is Paid, **$36.46 Monthly** *Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.*

A fine, well built, livable house of 9 rooms and 2 baths, with Craftsman interior; beamed ceilings and walls panelled in hard wood. Huge open fireplace. All city conveniences.
FULL INFORMATION AND APPOINTMENT TO SEE HOUSE FROM
Raymond F. Barnes, 170 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephone 1521—Cortlandt



"Breakwater" Southport Connecticut

For Sale or for Lease

A notably attractive house and about ten acres, all shore front, with ledges, bathing beaches, moorings, brook and grove at mouth of river and facing Long Island Sound, fifty miles distant from Grand Central on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Ready for immediate occupancy.

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Efficiency Management

APARTMENTS NOW LEASING FOR FALL

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Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Phone Schuyler 3800
Branch Offices:—280 Madison Avenue; Broadway at 144th St.
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106 Central Park West,
South Corner of 71st St.
10-story modern Apartment, situated on one of the highest points on Central Park West, with an unobstructed view of Central Park and the reservoirs.
6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
10 Room Apt., 3 Baths, for Doctor.

DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
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Magnificent structure. Unusually sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigerator.
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401 West End Av.,
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9 and 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
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Including refrigeration and exceptionally low rate for electricity. Subway one block distant. Ground floor suitable for doctor.

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Broadway, Corner 80th St.
225 West 80th St., Northeast Corner.
10-story fireproof Building; light on four sides; every room an outside room, with excellent view of the Palisades and Hudson River.
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STETSON
262 West 83d St.
6-story modern Apartment, adjoining corner of West End Av.; outside rooms; bedrooms have southern exposure, facing on private yard.
8 Rooms and Bath
Rentals $1,300 to $1,500

VERSAILLES
250 W. 91st St., cor. B'way
Near West End Ave.
Large, light and airy rooms; every modern convenience; only two apartments to a floor; subway station right at the door.
8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths
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THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.
8-story fireproof modern Building, adjoining Central Park West; convenient to "L" station at 93d St.; apartments comprise
6 and 7 Rooms
1 & 2 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $1,300

STRATFORD AVON
210 Riverside Drive, Cor. 93d
12-story fireproof and soundproof Building; three elevators; every modern convenience; every room an outside room, with an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and Palisades.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
Every Room an Outside Room
Rentals $2,400 to $3,000

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
Modern, up-to-date Building with all conveniences; apartments one block from 96th St. subway express station.
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, } Rentals $1,050 to $1,600

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
12-story fireproof and soundproof Building, with three elevators; large and light rooms; excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River; 12 story, 3 elevators, southwestern exposure.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,500 to $2,500

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest Corner 100th St.
12-story fireproof, soundproof Building, with every modern convenience; three elevators; subway at 103d St.; extra large rooms with handsome tiled baths; apartments comprise
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,000

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
High-class Apartment, situated on a residential street adjacent to Riverside Drive, convenient to subway and Broadway car line; apartments comprise
High Class Apartments, 8 Rooms and Bath
Rentals $1,100 to $1,300

EVERETT PARK

New York's charming suburban development, habited by refined American families. Only one-family private residences, of brick construction, with every modern convenience, situated in a beautiful garden spot, within 18 minutes of the heart of the city.

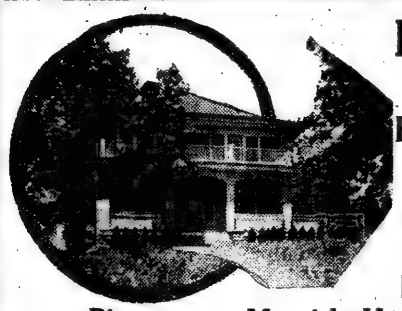
You can purchase with as little as $500 Cash, if you can pay in addition $50 Monthly.

Take any Long Island R. R. Train for Jamaica from Manhattan or Brooklyn; walk two blocks north.

LEON NOEL
76 Middletown St., Jamaica.

Bargain $2,000 Easy Terms

Balance $4,000 Can Remain on First Mortgage.
BUYS THIS



Picturesque Moorish Home
Near Large, Beautiful Lake.
Grounds 100 by 150 Feet.

A most alluring real country home near city. High in the healthy hills, with charming walk and drives in every direction. Few minutes to country club and golf course; ideal water sports. House has 7 rooms, tile bath; all modern conveniences; hot and cold water; steam heat; hardwood trim; parquet floors, etc. Will gladly send photos on request.
ATTORNEY, Box G 306, Times Downtown, N. Y.

A Plain Statement of Fact

On a Connecticut hilltop overlooking the Sound, several responsible business and professional men built country homes. The location was selected after inspection covering practically all the territory within reasonable commuting distance of New York.

To protect themselves against undesirable conditions—or neighbors—they acquired about thirty acres of land adjoining and lying between their respective properties. This is offered in plots of from two to eight acres to acceptable purchasers.

Every plot has a view of the water. Golf and country clubs nearby. Excellent train service. Just over one hour from Grand Central. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure a real country home where every city convenience is available.

This is not a "Bargain Sale" and the owners are not "COMPELLED to SACRIFICE," neither is it a real estate scheme nor "DEVELOPMENT." The owners are not in the real estate business; they have more land than they have use for, and are interested in securing several more acceptable neighbors rather than a profit on the land.

Discriminating people will find this an extraordinary opportunity.

For detailed information address W. D., Box 91 Times.

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MONTCLAIR.

For $7,200 we offer a comparatively new stucco house on a large plot near D., L. & W. Railroad. The first floor of the house contains the large living room, with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, pantry, maid's room, maid's semi-bath, and a good-size front porch and a large private rear porch. The second floor has 3 bedrooms and bath, and the third floor is an open sized front porch and a large private rear tion, with slate roof. The size of the lot is 45 ft. front x 200 ft. deep, with large shade trees. The property is subject to a first mortgage of $4,000 at 5%. The owner will take back a reasonable second mortgage. Possession can be had October 1st

SIMPSON-MERRITT CO.,
Opp. Lackawanna Sta. (Phone 4040 Mtc.)

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

FOR RENT, ½ USUAL PRICE
Because of lateness of season
DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME
ON WATER — LARGE GROUNDS —IN MOUNTAINS—BOAT DOCK.
has ten rooms, two baths, completely furnished; ideal boating, bathing and fishing; all outdoor sports, tennis, golf; convenient commutation to city; express service; rent for season, $500.
Address B. S. C., BOX A
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HIGHLANDS, N. J.
For Rent for Season
Gentleman's country residence, all improvements, fully furnished; private dock fronting on Shrewsbury River. Large grounds, garage and stable. Caretaker on place. Further particulars address J. S. W. Thompson, 916 Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
NEW, MODERN, 8-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE.
Near Bathing Ground. $400 for season.
P. O. BOX 102, BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE
Pearl River, Rockland Co., N. Y., 50 Minutes by Express.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
2⅛ Acres, Including House, Bungalow and Garage.
¶ House built of rubble stone; living room width of house, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms and bath; attic suitable for servants' quarters; steam heat; concrete cellar.
¶ Bungalow in rear of house, excellent in appointments for servants' quarters or overflow guest rooms.
¶ Garage of rubble stone, space for two cars. Tennis court, fruit trees and vegetable gardens; electric light and water in all buildings; artesian well and town water supply. For particulars apply
WM. LUSTGARTEN,
68 William St., New York City.

Farm Bordering Sparkling Lake
Nearly 30 Miles Long.

It would cost $5,000 to replace the buildings, as the barn alone cost $2,500 a few years ago. Aged owner retiring makes a surprisingly low price to insure sale before haying. The grand lake which this 60-acre farm borders enjoys the reputation for having the greatest pike and pickerel fishing in the East; scenery charming beyond description; grand old shade trees. On main road, daily mail, telephone; 2 miles to 2 depots, and only one hour's drive to city. Splendid lot of apples, pears, peaches; convenient cottage house, with 2 piazzas; furnace heat, running water. Big slate roofed barn, with basement; poultry house for 500 hens. Live stock, wagons, tools, harnesses, and growing crops included for only $2,500, part down. It is a peach for a Summer home. For full details and picture of the noble buildings see Page 15, "Strout's Money-making Farms," copy free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Dept. 2026, 150 Nassau St., New York. Tel. Beekman 3472.

North White Lake, N. Y.
Finest Hotel Around the Lake.
THE KENMORE
North White Lake, New York
NOW OPEN. All Improvements.

Beautifully located, 200 feet from shore; large, bright, and airy rooms; excellent cuisine; tennis, croquet, bowling, and canoeing are among the amusements. Orchestra, dancing.

Special Rates for June & Sept.
Booklet on request.
Wilbur Devendorf,
Manager.

Hudson River Estate!

A beautiful modern home and 125 acres, viewing the Hudson River and surrounding country for miles; hour out by train or motor, will be sold at an extreme sacrifice owing to financial reverses; apply
Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

INCOME FARM—MODERN HOUSE

221 acres; without question best farm Dutchess County; 50 miles Manhattan; river runs through; cuts 175 tons hay; city owners; modern residence; a beauty; fully equipped; worth $28,000; price $18,000; terms; investigate.
PATTON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Ave.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

ON LAKE GEORGE.

This delightful property can be secured advantageously.

200 feet on lake front, 10 room house with six sleeping rooms, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, hardwood finish, large open fireplaces. Additional bungalow 50 feet in rear of house containing four rooms. Both houses in perfect condition and completely furnished. 12 horse power gasoline launch, four rowboats.

Apply CLARK T. CHAMBERS,
853 Fifth Av. Murray Hill—7520.

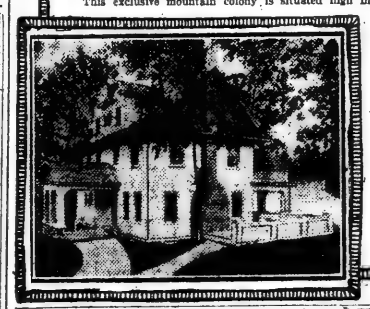
$2,500 on Easy Terms

AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS
New English Villa—Close to Water
GEOUNDS 100 BY 183 FEET.
CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

A beautiful, finely built house of 11 rooms and 3 baths, with Craftsman interior; beamed ceilings; parquet floors; walls panelled in hard wood. Huge open fireplaces. All city conveniences. Situated on high ground in—

MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK

This exclusive mountain colony is situated high in the Healthy Hills of Northern New Jersey. 800 feet elevation.



Its wise restrictions guarantee every protection, city convenience and country advantage to your family.

Other homes with every convenience, on plots 100x150 feet, $6,000. Larger homes, with plots of one acre or more, priced up to $25,000. Unusually easy terms. Thirty homes open for your inspection—ready to live in now, or will build from your plans at 25 to 40% lower than prevailing prices elsewhere.

Two beautiful lakes; country club, golf, schools, churches. Ideal boating, bathing, fishing. Photographs and full particulars from

Mountain Lakes, Inc.,
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

FOR SALE

Pearl River, Rockland Co., N. Y., 50 Minutes by Express.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
2⅛ Acres, Including House, Bungalow and Garage.
¶ House built of rubble stone; living room width of house, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms and bath; attic suitable for servants' quarters; steam heat; concrete cellar.
¶ Bungalow in rear of house, excellent in appointments for servants' quarters or overflow guest rooms.
¶ Garage of rubble stone, space for two cars. Tennis court, fruit trees and vegetable gardens; electric light and water in all buildings; artesian well and town water supply. For particulars apply
WM. LUSTGARTEN,
68 William St., New York City.

MUST BE SOLD.
Hastings-on-Hudson

Attractive 2-story stucco house containing 8 rooms and bath. Open fireplaces, all improvements, large porch. Corner plot 86x123. High elevation; attractive surroundings. OWNER WILL SACRIFICE FOR QUICK SALE.

Write for Further Information.

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At head of Carlton Island in St. Lawrence, 4 miles from Cape Vincent, N. Y.; about 85 large rooms; built with best material and workmanship; all improvements; sanitation; water supply. Fronts opening of Lake Ontario, coolest location, elevated with rocky shores—no mosquitoes or marshes. Finest bass, muskallonge and pickerel fishing in river. Lake Ontario bays within hour's reach. Ideal home; May to November. Especially suitable for select fishing club. Very low price.

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S. Osgood Pell & Co. 15 & 17 West 44th St., New York City.
Telephone Bryant—8616.

Magnificent Country Home

must be sold at a sacrifice to close an estate. New City, county seat of Rockland, New York, main State road; 21 acres, 16-room mansion; electric lighting, hot-water heating throughout; parkways, lawns, pond, stable, orchard, gardens, hennery, &c.; complete, excellent condition; no encumbrances; valid title; write photo; no reasonable offer refused. Owner.
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Telephone 3200 Evergreen.

Beautiful Orange County

WARWICK, N. Y.—Gentleman's estate; on principal avenue; convenient to "Red Swan Inn," golf club, and railroad station; 18 acres, beautiful lawns, gardens, orchard, pasture, large forest trees; 15-room mansion, conservatory attached; all improvements; suitable outbuildings; $25,000; open to offer. Room 801, 10 East 43d St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE

Below cost; 250 acres, Northern Conn.; charming views, near country club; Colonial type 11-room residence; built by wealthy city man; cost $10,000; trout pond, stream, deer and game on farm; owner's wife deceased; offers all for $6,000; reasonable terms.
Batson Farm Agency, 489 Fifth Ave.

MRS. BERRELL REAL ESTATE WESTPORT CONN.

YALE-HARVARD RACE

As you sail up New London Harbor look at finest estate on Connecticut Coast. For sale, low price, easy terms. Address,
HENRY C. ROWE,
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New Canaan

Completed Country Estate on Hill-top; of RARE BEAUTY; 20 acres; 1½ miles Wilton Station; State road; very high; overlooking vast amphitheatre of country. Long Island and Sound; field stone and shingle; 10 rooms; hardwood floors; large stone fireplaces; 2 baths; porches 60x12 feet; artesian; Kewanee; electric light; garage; barn; ice house; all fruits; $25,000.

FINE OLD TYPE COUNTRY HOME—42 miles N. Y.; 65 acres; State road; 500 feet elevation; commanding wonderful vista Long Island (New York to Pt. Jefferson); the Hudson Valley (New York to West Point), over intervening Hills and Dales within sweep of 20 miles; near fine lakes.

Charming MODERN Country Estate; crest of fine ridge overlooking Long Island, the Sound and beautiful valley of the Silver Mine; 14 acres, 13 rooms; State road; large front; near country club; heavy shade; artesian; garage, &c., &c.; refined social centre; $25,000.

25 ACRES; high; healthy; wide view; near State roads and two large lakes; 10 rooms; barn; garage; orchard; all fruits; large old shade; $8,000. (will divide.)

11 ACRES; attractive home site; high ground; southeastern exposure; fine Sound and country view; State road; four miles; $5,500.

58 ACRES; 700 feet elevation, wide outlook; choice site; main road; $12,000.

SIX ACRES; overlooking Sound. Lake and extensive country; State road; no buildings; A GEM.

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OVERLOOKING THE SOUND

Modern house, 14 rooms, 4 baths, hardwood trim throughout; hot water heat. Eight acres, well kept lawns, garden, shrubs, flowers, etc. Unobstructed view of the water. Fireproof, 4-car garage with living quarters and bath. Owner will sacrifice.

Also a house of eight rooms, bath, small garage, two acres; $9,000.

Both places are near S. Norwalk, Conn. Neighborhood is exceptional. Particulars upon request.

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Broadway and 80th St.

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For sale, attractive farm containing 25 acres; 17 acres tillable; fine orchard; beautiful site for a house, overlooking the Sound; about 2¼ miles from the station; two small dwellings new on the property. Price $9,000. Rare bargain at this figure.

William S. Meany,
MEANY BUILDING.
Office Tel. 108 Greenwich. Res. tel. 293 Greenwich.

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Farms, Country Homes, &c., for Sale or Rent. Rentals Furnished or Unfurnished. Prices Reasonable.
THADDEUS CRANE,
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So. New Hampshire Properties

12,000 Acres—Surrounding lake 1½ miles long, **Price $75,000**
1000 Acres—Good farm bldgs., **Price $15,000**
500 Acres—With camp on lake, **Price $20,000**
400 Acres—Modern brick house, etc., farm bldgs., **Price $50,000**
300 Acres Gentleman's estate, on lake, **Price $75,000**
250 Acres—Gentleman's estate, **Price $45,000**

POOLE & BIGELOW
REAL ESTATE,
70 KILBY ST., BOSTON

Galloway Stock Farms

342 acres of very fertile farming lands on the far-famed Eastern Shore of Maryland within two miles of the town of Easton. Excellent shipping facilities both by rail and water. Herd of exceptionally fine high-grade Guernsey cows, registered Yorkshire and Berkshire hogs, and about 800 pure bred Leghorn chickens. BRICK COLONIAL MANSION and 60 model farm buildings for accommodating all kinds of live stock. For price, terms and illustrated booklet apply to

Peninsula Farm Agency,
EASTON, MARYLAND.

Long Lake, Maine

FOR SALE—FURNISHED CAMP in beautiful pine grove; 200 ft. frontage on Long Lake, Naples, Me. On main highway Portland to White Mountains. Over acre of land; eight rooms; spring water piped to both floors; large verandas, fireplace; garage, icehouse, boathouse, motor boat, rowboat. Price reasonable. Address M. A. MITCHELL, 23 Maple Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., or telephone 536W, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Massachusetts Lake Farm

165 acres; head large lake; many cottages. Fine for Summer home; great for boys' camp. Easy terms.
HAWLEY & LOCKE, Springfield, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL BERKSHIRES.

Farm 165 acres, near Canaan, 100 tillable; worth $6,000; buildings cost more; insured for $8,000; mortgage $2,000; $1,000 cash will buy this. Got to be sold. 200 farms for sale among the Berkshires. Many rare bargains.
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SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

COTTAGE RIGHT ON THE OCEAN FRONT AT FAR ROCKAWAY, 1433 SEA GIRT AVENUE, NEAR THE OSTEND AND TACK-A-POUSHA HOTELS, FOR RENT, $600 FOR SEASON. OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE PREMISES TO-DAY. TELEPHONE 1174 FAR ROCKAWAY, OR ANY LOCAL BROKER.

Large Furnished Houses AT BABYLON AND WEST ISLIP
SEVERAL TO RENT.
Also good selection of small Cottages and Bungalows.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I.

For Rent at Blue Hill, Maine.

for the season, two cottages, fully furnished, facing Blue Hill Bay, with beautiful surroundings; two hours from Bar Harbor by automobile or motor boat; shore privileges for bathing and boating; one cottage has ten rooms, with bath, steam heat, open fireplace, garage accommodations; the other cottage has eleven rooms and two bathrooms, also steam heat, electric lights, and open fireplaces, with garage; references required. For terms and full particulars apply E. J. Brooks, 227 Fulton St., New York City.

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Hour out; easy commuting; finest location on Sound; best beach; beautiful view; large Houses, all improvements; city water; tennis; casino, hotel; $900 up. OWNER, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

CALDWELL CEDARS.

Very desirable eleven-room house with garden and trees. Attractive sun parlor, grand piano, Oriental rugs, silverware, etc. July to October, $185 month. Address
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'Phone—Caldwell 406.

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House newly furnished, 8 rooms and bath; 128 miles from New York; fine water and shade; ice and fuel included; $200 for season. P 106 Times.

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LAKE GEORGE (*Near Huletts*)

Newly remodelled cottage on wooded bluff, with rocky shores and bathing beach. Eleven rooms, 2 sleeping porches, 2 bathrooms, butler's pantry; laundry facilities; spring water; $800, with motor boat.
ARCADY, 64 W. 86th St., NEW YORK

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2 acres; large house, 12 rooms, 6 master bedrooms, 2 baths; 3 servants' rooms, 1 bath; garage with 2 rooms; private beach. Reduced rent; possession at once. Open for inspection.
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A Camp with bungalows is available for FAMILY or HOUSE PARTIES for weekends or longer. Absolute privacy. Very exceptional table. Fine tennis courts and swimming, boating, canoeing, and fishing. Early application advisable. Reservations now booking. Season, June 19 to Sept. 8. Address P. O. Box 81, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

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LOFTS TO LET WITH POWER
MEINKEN BUILDING
12TH TO 14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.
Light on Four Sides.
First loft, 160x50, $2,000, including 10 h. p.
Third loft, 200x50, $2,500, including 10 h. p.
Live steam or additional power if required.
Apply Engineer, basement, 427 W. 13th St., or owners, 44 W. 39th St. 'Phone Greeley—8789, or Morningside—5186. Brokers protected.

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Near New York, with R. R. Siding, Plant, etc. Full particulars on request from principals.
Address N. O. R., Box 107 Times Sq. Sta.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING, 5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100, 1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.
Suitable for manufacturing of
Cigars, Shirt Waists, Tailoring, &c.
Will rent in part or entire.
Steam heat, elevator, & all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.
PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.,
2305 Broadway, Cor. 81st St. Tel. 5490 Schuyler

FOR RENT
STORE, 929 6TH AVE.,
between 52d and 53d Sts.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
36 W. 21ST ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LARGE,
LIGHT STORES
25x95
Parlor and Grade,
416 MADISON AV.,
near 48th St. Apply to
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Attractive Store 42nd St. 449-453 West

Size 60 x 95
Clear Floor Space with large, dry concrete basement.
Steam heat, electric light, excellent light front and rear.

Suitable for Any Business
Moderate Rental
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
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Light, Airy, Attractive Loft
In the new, restricted building,
1562 BROADWAY
NEXT TO KEITH'S
FAMOUS PALACE THEATRE,
Between 47th and 48th Sts.,
In the heart of the Great White Way. Ideal for show room for sample lines, or similar purposes. This new building is modern in every respect, and its architectural beauty makes it a conspicuous feature of upper Broadway.

LOFTS
STORE AND BASEMENT
5 EAST 17TH ST.
BET. 5TH AV. & BROADWAY,
Store, 37 Ft. by 112 Ft.
REASONABLE RENTAL
OWNER, Room 905, 30 East 42d St., or your broker.

LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR.
New Subway Stations, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
247-253 WEST 19TH STREET
Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 783—Worth; or your own broker.

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At No. 36 East 58th St.
POSSESSION OCT. 1, 1916.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
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Manufacturing and Mercantile
Lofts, Stores, Buildings.
Innes & Center, 30 East 20th St.

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NONHOUSE-KEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location City. RENTAL, $1,000 TO $1,800 (YEARLY.) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3168.

TERRACE COURT
203 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Southeast corner 81st St.
7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.
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Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Discriminating Tenants Appreciate Exceptional Apartments.
An Inspection Is Invited of
The CLEBURNE
924 West End Ave., 105th St.
8-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths.
New—Ready for Occupancy.
Enclosed driveway—Roof garden
Exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co.,
158 Broadway.

BEST VALUE IN
Elevator Apartments
"GARFIELD,"
200 Claremont Ave., 127th St., 5 & 6 rooms, $50, $65
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"COURT REBELLE,"
419 West 122d St., 7 & 8 rooms, $65 & $75.
Superintendents on premises.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
100TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Alwyn Covrt

182 West 58th Street.

For October 1 rental we can offer two of the finest suites in the building; one of fourteen rooms and five bathrooms; one of twelve rooms and five bathrooms. In these two suites practically every room faces directly upon the street. Entertaining space unsurpassed. May be inspected now.

203 W. 81st St. Next to B'way
New 5-story fireproof and soundproof elevator apartment house.
3-4-5-6 Rooms, 1 AND 2 BATHS.
Exceptionally large rooms and foyers.
Rent $600 to $1500 per Annum
Convenient to elevated and subway stations; immediate possession.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Ready JULY 1ST
Palisades Apartments,
Northeast Corner
Haven Ave. & 170th St.
A few blocks west of B'way.
Situated in a delightful residential section; every window of these high-class houses commands a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and the surrounding country.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
AT MODERATE RENTS.
These houses contain every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone in each apartment, white enamelled woodwork throughout, parquet floors, and perfect service, including hall service.
Renting man on premises, or
Nehring Brothers,
1278 St. Nicholas Ave. Phone Aud. 9090.

NORTHDALE

830 W. 179th St.
Elevator and Telephone Service
3 ROOMS $25 to $28
4 ROOMS $32 to $40
all light rooms.
Ownership Management
Ask for Mr. Deane or Mr. Gibson, on premises.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
THE NORTHERN,
N. W. Cor. 181st St. and Northern Ave.
3 Blocks West of Broadway.
3 large rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry.
6 large rooms and bath.
5 large rooms and bath, butler's pantry.
FLORENCE COURT,
500 W. 170th St., S. W. Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
5 very large rooms and bath.
4 large rooms and bath.
3 very large rooms and bath.
Onondaga, Riverside Dr., Cor. 168th St.
6 and 7 rooms.
THE LINCOLN,
120-126 Claremont Ave., north of 122d St.
4 and 5 rooms.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors, Dining Rooms, Bedrooms

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

MOVING?

Under ordinary conditions—a most trying ordeal. With the Berlin Service—a delightful relaxation.

BERLIN RENTING AGENCY

has high class Apartments for rent

'ALL OVER TOWN'

Elevator and Non-Elevator
2 to 9 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths

Information on Request.

3883 BROADWAY,
Corner 162d St.
Phone Audubon 7478.

The Umbria

465 West End Avenue,
Northwest Corner 82d Street

Sunny corner. Attractive modern and fireproof, with all improvements. Apartments of 7 to 12 rooms and 2 to 4 baths. Best residential section of the city.

Rents $2,300 and upwards.

Horace S. Ely & Co.
Uptown Office
489 Fifth Avenue
Bet. 41st and 42d Streets

70 Morningside Drive

Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded, no dogs allowed.

7 Rooms, Bath, $900.
6 " " 780.
4 " " 420.

400 West 118th St.

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets. $1,200
7 " " " " 900
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
508 5TH AV. TEL. 2716—MURRAY HILL.

BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.

7-9 ROOMS } $2,200 TO $3,900
2-3 BATHS }

Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
547 WEST 147TH ST.
five, six, seven rooms and bath; all improvements, &c., rents $50 to $65.

THE LAFAYETTE,
320 MANHATTAN AV.,
southeast corner 114th St.; beautiful apartment, facing Morningside Park; seven large, light rooms; elevator and all improvements; rent $70.

THE CYNTHIUS,
3,136 BROADWAY,
CORNER 125TH ST.,
elevator; all improvements; six large, light rooms and bath; rent $45.

THE ROSE RITA
2,441 7TH AV.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 142D ST.,
and seven rooms and bath; rents $40 to $60.
Apply on premises or
SHAW & CO.,
1 WEST 125TH ST.

BUCKINGHAM COURT

310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be had for some of these Suites.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

Highest Class Fireproof Apartments

8 ROOMS

174 West 79th St.
309 West 110th St.
315 West 110th St.
15 Claremont Ave.
25 Claremont Ave.
445 Riverside Drive.

Descriptive Booklet and Circular with Price List on Application.
Earle & Calhoun
S. W. Corner 72d St. & Broadway.
Telephones 5116-7-8 Columbus.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class Fireproof Building
251 Central-Park-West
N. W. Cor. 86th Street
Apply to Superintendent on premises
9 Room Aparts, $2,000 & Up.

The Braender

N. W. Cor. 103d St., Central Park West.
TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
6-7-8 & 12 Rooms,
1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
PHILIP BRAENDER, 315 4th Ave.

2-3-4-5 ROOMS.
The Lavalette, new elevator apartment, Arden St., one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station; plenty hot water. Rent $20 and $25. On premises, or E. S. Willard & Co., 45 William St. Tel. Hanover 5080.

Apartments of Highest Character
Under Personal Management of the Owners.
These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS

5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Two 8-Story Buildings,
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,250.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $360 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
SEE THE MORNINGSIDE

The Belnord

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

When you live in this famous Apartment House you have everything at your door. A location unsurpassed; transit facilities unexcelled. Large, private house rooms, with abundant closet space; every modern, up-to-date appointment and largest open air garden in the city.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS. Rental $2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

A Comprehensive Selection of Very Attractive Apartments
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms
With 1-2-3 Baths
at Moderate Rentals
in the following High Class Fireproof Apartment Houses.

*174	WEST	79TH STREET
315	WEST	97TH STREET
509	WEST	110TH STREET
515	WEST	110TH STREET
606	WEST	116TH STREET
616	WEST	116TH STREET
620	WEST	116TH STREET
*431	RIVERSIDE	DRIVE
15	CLAREMONT	AVENUE

*Represents 7-story Elevator Houses.
UNUSUALLY HIGH CLASS SERVICE.
Descriptive Booklet and Circulars with price list sent free on application.
EARLE & CALHOUN
S. W. Cor. 72d St. and Broadway.
Telephone 5116-7-8 Columbus.

—The Riviera—

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$660 to $750	PER ANNUM
7 rooms	$1000 to $1200	PER ANNUM
8 rooms	$1200 to $1500	PER ANNUM
9-10 rooms	$1600-$2000	PER ANNUM

Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager on Premises,
Audubon 5400,
or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel., 6390—Barclay.

8 Rooms—3 Baths
5 Rooms and Bath
Very high class elevator house; most moderate rents.
530 WEST 113TH ST.

ROCK FOREST

255 Fort Washington Ave.
Southwest Corner 171st St.
Beautiful High Class Elevator Apartments.
6 & 7 Rooms, large and light, perfect service.
and 9080 **Nehring Brothers,** St. Nicholas Ave., Corner 174th St.

THE INVERMARK,
525 West 182d St., cor. Audubon Ave.
TWO BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY; APARTMENTS, 5, 6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; TELEPHONE, &c.; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; RENT $30-$35.

FINLEY MANOR,
574 St. Nicholas Ave., Corner 139th.
New High Class Elevator House.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS.
Rent very reasonable.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Aves. Express "L" Stations.
4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Large Corner Apartment.
Apartments for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply 175 West 58th St.

6, 7 and 8 Room Apartments
$1,000 to $2,000
for occupancy October 1
LASANNO COURT
307 West 79th Street
Leases from Oct. 1st.
Earlier possession when feasible. Apply Superintendent on premises, or to
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., Inc.
51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1936

TO SUBLET
in THE LORRAINE, 5th Ave. at 45th St., a very desirable unfurnished apartment of 5 rooms and 3 baths. Can be arranged as 3 rooms and 2 baths and 2 rooms and 1 bath.

605-607 WEST 113TH ST.,
Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.
VERSAILLES PALACE.
Very desirable, large, light convenlently arranged.
6-7 & 8-room apartments.
Modern house, unexcelled service, reasonable.
Supt. or Jos. Atz, 30 Church St.

NEW RIVERVIEW APTS.
Take street car at 181st St. Broadway Subway station to Tremont Av., go one block west.
4 large, light rooms, bath, $27 to $29. Best modern improvements. On premises, or J. G. SCHROEDER, Owner, 9 E. 42d St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

FOR RENT FROM OCT. 1.
In some instances possession may be ad at an earlier date.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.,
Southeast Corner 7th Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof Apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Convenient to subway, elevated and street car lines.
3 Rooms & Bath, $1,000
4 Rooms & Bath, 1,200 & 1,300
5 Rooms & Bath, 1,200 to 1,300
6 Rooms & Bath, 1,400 to 1,700

The Luxor
600 West 115th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500
5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,300
4 Rooms & Bath, $1,000
3 Rooms & Bath, $900

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartments. Subway station at the corner.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000 to 1,100
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, 1,300 & 1,400
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, 1,600 to 2,000
One apartment, first floor.
4 Rooms & Bath, $780

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Av.
Modern Apartments, well arranged and artistically decorated; every up-to-date convenience. Near subway station at 86th St. and Broadway.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,200 to 1,400

4 and 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
Convenient to elevated station 93d St. and Columbus Ave. Elevator and all modern improvements.
1st Floor, 7 Rooms, $900
2nd Floor, 7 Rooms, $1,000

375 Central Park W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable, spacious Apartments. Convenient to transit lines.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $840
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,100

Lynden Arms
524 Riverside Drive,
Near 127th St.
Close to subway station. Splendid outlook. Very attractive Apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $900 & $950

The Bonair
601 West 142d St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
Exceptionally attractive Apartments, with large, light rooms and every convenience. Close to subway stations.
5 Rooms & Bath, $660 Per Annum
7 Rooms & Bath, $900 Per Annum

The Vanell
656 West 178th St.,
Near Broadway.
Up-to-date Apartments of 5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath. Convenient to subway station. Broadway surface cars, and the beautiful parks and playgrounds along Fort Washington Ave.
5 Rooms & Bath, $456 & $468
6 Rooms & Bath, $504

The Kishawanna
554-556-558 West 181st St.,
So. Side 181st St., Bet. St. Nicholas and Audubon Avenues.
Very attractive Apartments, situated on a high elevation. Near 181st St. subway station, crosstown cars, and Ogden Ave. cars. Electric lights and telephone service. Per month.
6 Rooms & Bath, $36 to $38

The Halsworth
645 West End Av.,
Southwest Corner 93d St.
One of the latest new type 12-story Apartment Houses in the exclusive west side residential section. Exceptionally convenient to the subway, elevated and street car lines.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,100 to $2,000
NOTE.—Two corner Apartments connected with stairway.
14 Rooms, 6 Baths, $4,000

782 West End Avenue
Northeast Corner 98th St.
High-class, 12-story fireproof Apartments for small, refined families; every apartment faces on street or West End Ave.
4 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 to $1,200
5 Rooms & Bath, $1,100 to $1,300
6 Rooms & Bath, $1,600

Stanley Court
301 West 106th St.,
Northwest Corner West End Ave.
Close to Broadway surface line and subway station. Abundance of light and air; splendid outlook.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200 & $2,400

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy Apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,600

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.,
Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the west side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels and all the great transit lines.
3 Rooms & Bath, $780 to 1,000
4 Rooms & Bath, 1,000 to 1,100
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600

The Woodmere
561 West 141st St.,
Northeast Corner Broadway.
Ten-story fireproof Apartments, large, light rooms. Near subway and surface car lines.
Per Annum
4 Rooms & Bath, $600
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 & $900

202 & 212 West 85th St.
Near Broadway.
Located in a convenient neighborhood, one block from subway station at Broadway and 86th St.; steam heat and hot water.
7 Rooms & Bath, $630 & $660

57 West 84th Street
N. E. Cor. Columbus Av.
Centrally situated and near Central Park; abundance of light and perfect ventilation. Convenient to "L" stations.
4 Rooms & Bath, First Floor, $25
6 Rooms & Bath, $45 & $50

131 & 133 West 61st St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
Large, light rooms with all modern conveniences. Convenient to 59th St. elevated and subway station; also surface cars.
7 Rooms & Bath, $600 Per Annum
6 Rooms & Bath, $540 Per Annum

558 & 562 W. 189 St.
Near St. Nicholas Av.
& Subway Station at 191st St.
New house, telephone and electric lights.
Per Month
4 Rooms & Bath, $384 to $396
5 Rooms & Bath, $492 & $516

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story Apartment House of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions. Convenient to subway and street car lines.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Large Reception Room, $1,700 & $1,800
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Large Reception Room $2,200 to $2,400
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, Corner Apartments, Southern and Eastern Exposures, $2,000 & $2,400

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive,
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof Apartment, overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,300

590 West End Ave.
S. E. Cor. 89th St.
New Apartments; two on a floor; 10 rooms, 4 baths; extra large.
$2,800 to $4,200
First floor especially suitable for doctor.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths, $3,500
8 Rooms, 4 Baths, $2,500
1 Apt., 9 Rooms, 4 Baths, $2,800

105 West 72d Street
Bet. Broadway and Columbus Av.
A new 12-story, fireproof Apartment; accessible location, with southern exposure.
5 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,800 to $2,000

304 West 92d Street
Near Riverside Drive.
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class, 8-story fireproof building; near bus line and subway.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500

Westover
391 West End Av.,
Near 79th St.
All outside rooms, east, south and west exposure.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,700

The Olga
42-44 West 120th St.,
Opposite Mt. Morris Park.
Elevator and all modern improvements; ready for immediate occupancy.
8 Rooms & Bath, $780

58 & 60 Manhattan Av.
Near 103d St.
Convenient to "L" station at 104th St.; telephones, &c.
8 Rooms & Bath, $40 & $42 Per Mo.

182 West 88th Street
Situated in a block composed mostly of private houses, near Central Park. Two blocks to "L" station and three blocks to 86th St. subway station.
7 Rooms & Bath, $40 Per Month

574 West 182d St.
S. E. Cor. St. Nicholas Av.
One block from subway station at 181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave. Extra large rooms; steam heat, hot water, electric lights. Per month.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $25 to $34

21 and 23 Nagle Ave.
and 2 Arden St.,
Near Dyckman St. Subway Station.
New Apartments, with all improvements. Telephone and electric lights; large, light rooms. Stores, schools, &c., in the immediate neighborhood.
Per Month
3 Rooms & Bath, $21 to $23
4 Rooms & Bath, $26 to $30

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Near Broadway. 162 West 72d Street. Tel. Columbus 7240.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner
6, 7, 8 and 9 ROOMS
with 2 to 3 Baths
Best Values on the West Side
Service Unexcelled
Chas. E. Hames
Resident Manager



LAROCHELLE
57 West 75th St.
7 Large and Bright ROOMS
¶ Situated in a very exclusive residential section, yet most convenient to the best markets and all lines of transportation.
¶ The building is fireproof and exceptionally well constructed, with two passenger and one service elevators.
¶ Commodious laundry on top floor equipped with latest gas dryers.
Separate Maids' Bathroom.
Superintendent on premises
Rents $1200 to $1800

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81ST West End Ave
A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT
of 7-8 and 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant.
RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

Particular persons seeking a high-class apartment should inspect "The Loring Apartments" adjoining New York University, just completed. Equal in construction and finish to the highest class Manhattan apartment house, located in the most exclusive and restricted section on University Heights.
3-4-5 ROOMS & BATH at 2226 Loring Place between 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.
University Av. cars from 181st Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.
LORING CONSTRUCTION CO.
507 W. 113th St. Phone Morningside 8349.

HIGH-CLASS MODERN HOUSES—OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

THE BORCHARDT,
220 W. 98th St., Cor. B'way
5 ROOMS, Bath, $1200-$1350
Extra Maid's Room if Desired.
7 ROOMS, Foyer, 2-3 Baths. $1,600 to $2,000.
8 ROOMS, Foyer, 3 Baths. $1,800 to $2,000.
Abundant Closet Room.

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
3 ROOMS, $600-$720
4 ROOMS, $650-$900
5 ROOMS, $750-$950
6-7 ROOMS, $900-$1200
Exceptional Elevator and Hall Service—Apply Superintendents on Premises.

WEST END HALL,
840 West End Ave.
CORNER 101ST STREET
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Southern Exposure, $1400-$1700

STUART ARMS,
226 W. 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Exquisite Apts. Extra Large Living Room.

THE WILMINGTON
230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Large Corner Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, $1200—$1500

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

GLEN CAIRN
270 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Northeast Corner 99th St.
Most complete fireproof building, select residential section.
One Duplex Apartment,
7 Rooms—2 Baths
Suitable for Physician
6 Rooms—2 Baths
8 Rooms—3 Baths
9 Rooms—3 Baths
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY,
Broadway, Corner 162d St.

Romsay Ap'ts
667 West 161st St.
at Riverside Drive
3-4-5-6-7-8 Rooms
with 1 and 2 baths
New High Class Elevator Apartments Ready for Occupancy
Rents $38 to $125
Open for inspection day and evening.
Renting Agent on premises.
Telephone Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 B'way

320 WEST 87TH ST.
High Class Fireproof Apartment.
10 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, 15 closets; $2,500 to $3,000.
8 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, 12 closets, $2,300 to $2,500.
Most refined and delightful Apartments.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
145 West 72d St.

An Exceptional Opportunity On Wide 57th St.
Six extra large, light rooms and bath; high ceilings, hardwood trim and newly decorated; private hall; rent $42. Apply on premises, 428 West 57th St., or
GOODWIN & GOODWIN,
546 West 57th St. Phone 3262 Circle

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

119 West 71st Street
ONE APARTMENT
5 Rooms and Bath, $1100
ALSO
One Doctor's Apartment
5 Rooms and Bath, $1000
INQUIRE ON PREMISES, OR TO
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d Street

JUST COMPLETED.
Overlooking Hudson River
in beautiful Washington Heights, high class houses; spacious light rooms; every newest improvement.
The Rembrandt Apts.,
Haven Ave., 179th to 180th St.,
a few blocks west of Broadway.
3-4-5 Rooms, $28 to $42
OWNER ON PREMISES.
PHONE ST. NICHOLAS 9144.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1550
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

4-5-6-7 Rooms
$660-$1,400.
317 W. 99TH ST.

FAIRVIEW COURT
3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.
FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
FIVE ROOMS AND BATH, $45.
Large and light rooms; elevator. Apply Superintendent on premises or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY,
100 Broadway. Tel. 355 Rector.

80TH, 210-212 W. 6 Rooms, $32-$35
ADJOINING BROADWAY; CHOICE APTS.; BATHS; STEAM HEAT; HOT WATER; OPEN PLUMBING.

Ormonde-Seminole

2020-2030 BROADWAY,
From 69th to 70th Street.
Most Convenient Location in New York.
Suites of 8, 9 and 10 Rooms
With 2 and 3 Bathrooms.
Rooms are large, light and airy, with high ceilings and spacious closets.
RENT $2,500 TO $3,500.
Includes Electric Light and Refrigeration.

The Arbutus

641 WEST END AV., N. W. COR. 91ST ST.
One Block from Subway Station.
Suite of 9 Rooms and 2 Baths
All outside rooms with large closets.
RENT $2,000, Including Electric Light.
Apply to Resident Superintendents, or
Direct Realty Co., Cor. Broadway and 70th St. Telephone—Columbus 6314.

NEW APARTMENTS TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST

570 Park Avenue
Corner 63d Street
ADJOINING COLONY CLUB
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—$3,500-$4,200
8 Rooms, 3 Baths— 3,300- 3,900
7 Rooms, 3 Baths— 2,800- 3,500
6 Rooms, 2 Baths— 2,000- 2,250

1000 Park Avenue
Corner 84th Street
12 Rooms, 4 Baths—$4,400-$5,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths— 2,750- 3,350
6 Rooms, 2 Baths— 1,400- 2,100
Floor plans on application.
119 W. 40th St. **BING & BING** Tel. 6410 Bryant

Astor Court Apartments

Broadway, 89th & 90th Sts.
VINCENT ASTOR, Owner
Housekeeping Apartments—6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, two and three baths.
Renting particulars can be obtained on the premises or at the office of the Owner, 23 West 26th St.

771 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 66th St.
ONE APARTMENT FOR RENT
11 Large, Light, Airy Rooms and 4 Baths, $4,500.00.
A MODERN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT
STRICTLY HIGH CLASS IN EVERY DETAIL
Ample Servants' Quarters
AT 42 EAST 66th ST.
WE ALSO HAVE AN OFFICE SUITE
3 Light Rooms. Suitable for Physician or Dentist. $1,500.00
Tel. Plaza 7735
JACKSON REALTY CO.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

BACHELOR
APARTMENTS
1, 2, 3 ROOMS
and Bath, $720 Up.
Valet Service and Meals.
416 Madison Av.,
near 48th St. Apply to
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.,
414 Madison Av.
Tel. 5600
Murray Hill.

NEW BUILDING
129 EAST 82D ST.
Cor. Lexington Av.
To Lease from October 1.
4-6 ROOMS } $900 TO $1,600
1-2 BATHS }
Apply on premises.
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

Desirable East Side Apartments
Rentals $42.50 to $52.50
1246 Madison Av., Near 90th St. } 7 Rooms, Bath, Single flats, $50.
20 East 97th St., Near 5th Ave., Choice Single Flats. } 7 Rooms, Bath, Elevator; $52.50
64 East 96th St., Near Park Avenue. } 7 Rooms, Rent $42.50.
Phone Lenox 3900 **Duff & Conger** Madison Av. & 86th St.

THE PALACIO,
59 & 61 EAST 65TH ST.
Northwest corner Park Av.; 8 rooms, 2 baths; choice residential section; all large rooms; $1,800. Superintendent.

34 GRAMERCY PARK 34
Seven-room Apartment; electric light; hardwood floors; moderate rent; facing Park; also one Bachelor Room.
F. C. HALL, Supt.

THE SUSSEX,
55 EAST 65TH ST.
From Oct. 1, seven or eight room apartment, $1,600; extra maids' rooms; private house blocks. Apply on Superintendent's

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.,
2 Minutes to Botanical Gardens
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St.,
3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms . . $26-$34-$42

JUST COMPLETED
2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.
BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, $21-$39
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
Padula Realty Corp., Owner,
ON PREMISES.

YONKERS.

JUST COMPLETED
Lease from Oct. 1st.
Immediate possession
"THE TERRACE"
Southwest Cor. South Broadway and Valentine Lane, Yonkers.
Modern, high-class elevator Apartment House, equal in finish to any New York City apartment; every modern convenience, tiled baths, shower, servants' rooms, telephone, refrigerators, sleeping balconies, &c., &c. Every apartment is outside, leaving an unobstructed view of the finest section of South Yonkers, the Hudson and Palisades. Built in the exclusive section of Van Cortlandt Terrace. An ideal blending of city and country life.
3 Rooms & Bath, - $33 to $35
4 Rooms & Bath, - 45 to 55
5 Rooms & Bath, - 55 to 75
6 Rooms & 2 Baths, - 60 to 85
Living Room, 12.4x20. Dining Room, 12x18. Chamber, 12x18.
8 minutes' ride from Van Cortlandt Park. 40 minutes from 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
2 & 4 Room Apartments
in a high-class, fireproof building.
Inquire office,
507 West 113th St.

DUPLEX APARTMENT
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Attractively Furnished.
Rent June 15th to Sept. 15.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
145 West 72d Street.

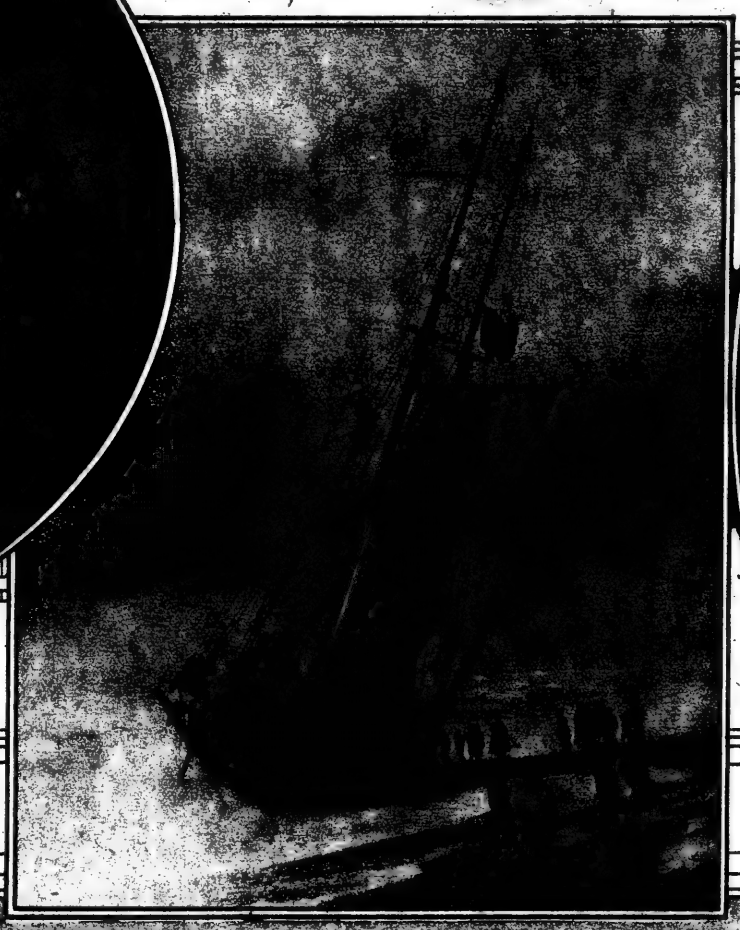
The New York Times



PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSING THE GRADUATING CLASS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT ON LAST TUESDAY



A DAILY SCENE
AT CAP MARTIN
Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul Are Here Shown Guiding French Soldiers, Blinded in Battle, on Their Daily Walk Through the Park of the Little Resort Town in Southern France
(Photo from Paul Thompson)



THE SCHOONER VIRGINIAN CRUSHED AND TOSSED ASHORE
On Plum Island, Mass., by High Winds and Seas a Week Ago, the Crew of Five Narrowly Escaping Death *(Photo by International Film Service)*



Photo © by Wide Studio

MRS. WOODROW WILSON AT THE WEST POINT COMMENCEMENT.
On Her Right Is Col. W. W. Harts, the President's Military Aid.

Photo © by Underwood & Underwood

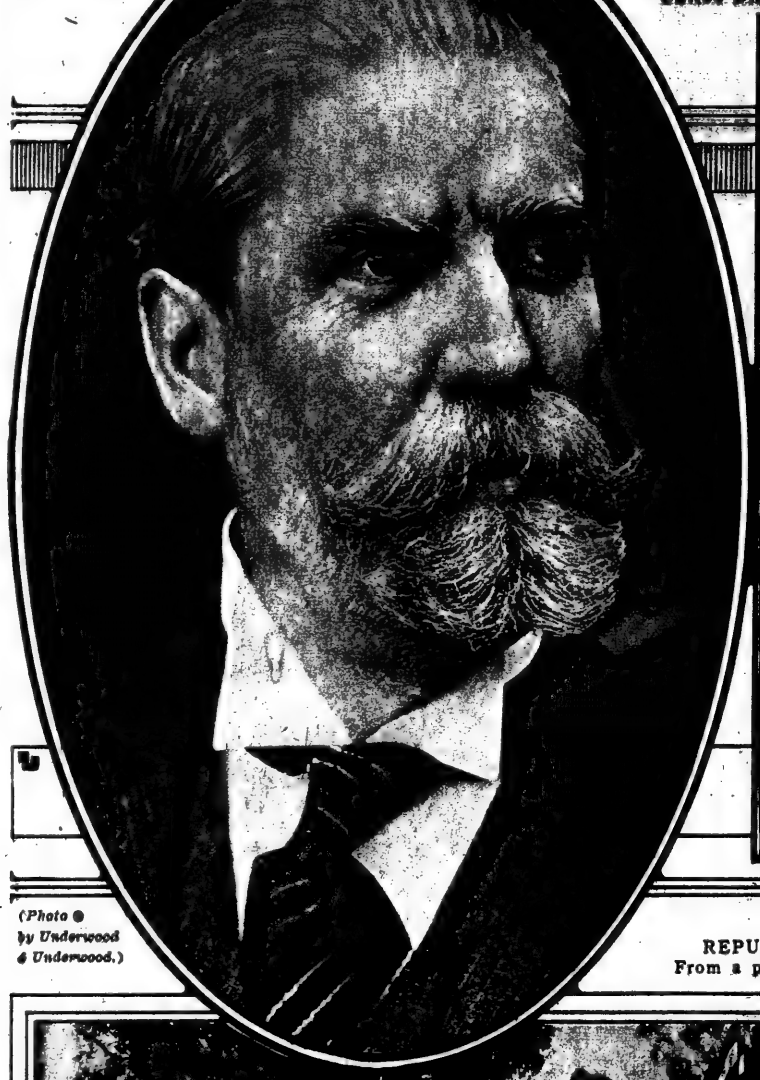


PRESIDENT WILSON REVIEWING THE WEST POINT CADETS AT THEIR DRESS PARADE HELD IN HIS HONOR ON LAST TUESDAY.
(Photo © American Press Assn.)



CLASS DAY EXERCISES AT VASSAR; THIS YEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME ALL THE SOPHOMORES, INSTEAD OF TWENTY-FOUR OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL MEMBERS OF THE CLASS, CARRYING THE DAISY CHAIN.

(Photo © by F. de Wolfe.)



(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.
From a photograph taken in this city on last Monday.



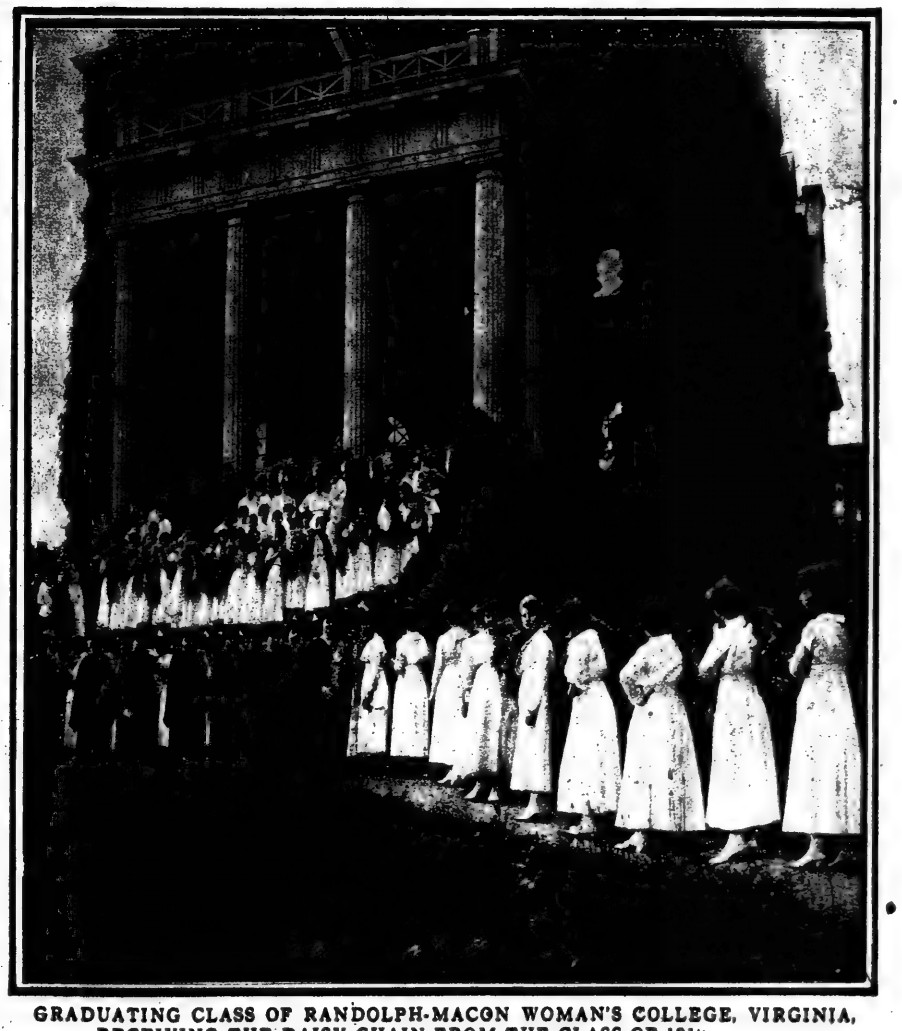


MISS CECILIE M. BRADSHAW,
Marshal, Leading This Year's Graduates of Vassar.

MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES, WIFE OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.
From a photograph taken in the Hughes home in Washington.
(Photo © by Harris & Ewing.)



FORMER JUSTICE HUGHES AT THE FLAG DAY EXERCISES HELD BY THE NATIONAL CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, WHEN, ON THE EVE OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, HE GAVE FIRST PUBLIC UTTERANCE TO HIS VIEWS ON NATIONAL ISSUES. (Photo © by G. V. Buck. From Underwood & Underwood.)



GRADUATING CLASS OF RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE, VIRGINIA, RECEIVING THE DAISY CHAIN FROM THE CLASS OF 1917.
(Photo by Abbe, J. P. Bell Co., Photographer.)

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

Fifth Ave. at 38th St., New York



Fantaisie

"FANTAISIE"—MISSES' DANSANT FROCK of white or flesh net with triple pointed skirt of net over taffeta. Taffeta pipings and rose garniture. Sizes 14 to 18. 20.00

Mail Orders Filled
Phone 7300 Murray Hill

RUSSEKS

562 Fifth Ave.
OPPOSITE ALTMAN'S



The Vogue for Summer

Extraordinary Sales

Special Reductions

New Summer Dresses of Organdie, Flowered and Striped Voile, Linen, Point d'esprit. Special 12.50

New Summer Dresses of Taffeta, Soiree Silk, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine. 22.50

New Summer Dresses Georgette Crepe, Beaded Silk Soiree and Marquisette. 29.50

New Summer Suits Striped and Natural Pongee, Kayser Silk, Jersey Cloth and Sport Velour Suits. 18.50

Sport Coats The Newest Ideas 12.50 UP



THE POINCIANA

This exclusive summer model of imported figured voile with a large imported French Organdie hemstitched collar. The new fashioned Organdie sleeves terminate with bands of self material. The flare skirt sets beneath the well plaited belt. Crochet buttons and novelty ribbon trim the garment. Copy of original $30.00 model. Colors: Blue, Black, Pink, Green. Sizes 14 to 40.

Prepaid..... $5.95

Mail orders filled the same day we receive them.

Du Barry

Fifth Ave., cor. 36th St. } N. Y.
B'way, cor. 40th St. } City.

Franklin Simon & Co.

PARIS
4 Rue Martel

LONDON
69 Jewin Crescent

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York.



78 80 82 84 86

Women's, Misses' and Girls'

Bathing Dresses

78—**Women's and Misses' Hand-Smocked Bathing Dresses**, of Duchesse satin or taffeta silk in black or navy, collar and cuffs of white satin, hand-smocked front, tucked back. 32 to 44 bust. *Special* 7.95

80—**Girls' Bloomer Swimming Suits**, one piece model of black or navy mohair, piped in white, detachable belt slips through straps of pockets, elastic at knee. 6 to 12 years. *Special* 4.50

82—**Women's and Misses' Convertible Collar Bathing Dresses**, of black or navy taffeta striped in gray, collar and cuffs of white satin, collar to be worn open or closed at neck. (See illustration in circle). 32 to 44 bust. *Special* 9.75

82A—Same model of black or navy satin. *Special* 7.95

84—**Women's and Misses' Satin Bathing Dresses**, of black or navy satin, collar, revers and cuffs of white pique. 32 to 44 bust. *Special* 5.00

86—**Misses' and Girls' Smocked Bathing Dresses**, of black or navy mohair, hand smocked back, front and sleeves; collar and belt of white taffeta. 8 to 16 years. *Special* 4.75

Bathing Accessories

78—**Rubberized Silk Bathing Cap**, in navy, black or green. 1.95

78—**Pure Thread Silk Hose**, in black or navy with white stripes, also white with black stripes, assorted styles. .95

78—**Sateen Bathing Shoes**, in white, navy or black. 1.95

80—**Close-Fitting Rubber Diving Cap**, in black, red or blue. .35

82—**Rubber Jockey Cap**, white with green, rose or blue 1.45

Pure Thread Silk Hose (on 82 and 86), black, white and colors. .95

82—**Crepe Rubber Bathing Pumps**, white trimmed with green or blue crepe rubber. 1.45

84—**Rubberized Silk Cap**, in black, navy or white, silk pom-pom. 1.75

84—**Novelty Plaid Silk Hose**, in black and white. 1.50

84—**Satin Bathing Pumps**, in black, purple, green or navy. 1.45

86—**Rubberized Silk Bathing Cap**, in white-and-black, black-and-white or navy-and-white. 1.25

86—**Sateen Bathing Pumps**, in white, black or red. .95

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled. Phone 6900 Greeley.

This Genuine
Palm Beach Suit
$7.50

A wide variety of plain and striped Palm Beach and "Silverbloom" Suits. A particularly good looking Beach Cloth Suit for $5.00.

A Splendid Assortment of Wash Dresses in the Newest of Summer Styles
$3.75 up

RADICAL REDUCTIONS
on
SILK DRESSES
(as low as $5)
Sport and Beach Coats
(as low as $3.75)
Cloth and Silk Suits
(a wide variety at $7 each)

BE CURIOUS!
Visit Our Showrooms
You will not be urged to buy—the values speak for themselves!
Catalog mailed out of town upon request.

The HAMILTON GARMENT Co
Address Dept. K-6 for Free Catalog
307 FIFTH AVE., Near 31st St. N. Y.



No. 548—Suit of Genuine Palm Beach Cloth
$7.50



Before Waving



Nestlé Waved

The Nestlé Permanent Hair-Wave

THE pleasure of your Summer can be enhanced by a freedom from worry over the condition of your hair. Before you leave the city have your hair Nestlé Waved, and, no matter what the climate, you may be assured of delightfully wavy hair for the entire Summer.

Mr. Nestlé was the original inventor of permanent waving, and over 50,000 heads of hair have been waved by him and his staff.

The process is comfortable and quick and involves absolutely no risk of injuring the hair in any way. About two hours are needed for the treatment, including the two required shampoos, and no fee is taken unless the test shampoo after the treatment reveals perfect success.

Mr. Nestlé is in personal attendance in New York and supervises all work.

Apply for illustrated and descriptive booklet.

C. NESTLÉ CO.
657-9 Fifth Avenue, Corner 52nd Street, New York
Telephone 6541 Plaza.
London, 48 South Molton St. and 45 Dover St.

Summer Apparel for Stout Figures

Youthful Summer Styles
especially designed for the STOUT and HARD-TO-FIT woman.
Sizes 35½ to 56 Bust



Smart Summer frock, fashioned in handsome plain and corded stripe imported voile. Organdie collar in dainty contrasting color trimmed with Val. lace. Note odd cut of sleeve and front. Skirt is loosely plaited and hangs in long graceful lines. All colors.

Very special.
16.50

Fashion Book Free. Write Dept. R-9.

Leonard's
24 West 39th St., Just West of 5th Av. N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1857
Solid Mahogany
NEST OF TABLES
Height, 28 in. Top, 13x13 in.
$17.50
Can also be had in Fumed Oak.
A luxurious and useful article, suitable for cards, etc.
Low operating expense and advantageous wholesale connections make prices lower here than elsewhere.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & Co
Carpets, Rugs, etc.
WHOLESALE 16-41 West 32nd St. RETAIL

THE VALUE, QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP OF
Mattresses, Box Springs, Pillows, Etc.
BEARING THIS TRADEMARK
Are Guaranteed by the Maker
NO MATTER WHERE YOU PURCHASE THEM
The SOMELASTIQUE BEDDING CO.
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OFFICES	NEW YORK	FACTORIES
301 EAST 22nd STREET		303, 305 & 307 EAST 22nd STREET
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Telephone or Written Advice Will Bring Prompt, Able and Cheerful Attention
Our thorough methods warrant our making this broad guarantee and selfishness is back of our determination to see that you are at all times satisfied with our products.
IT MEANS OUR SUCCESS.
This patented edge supporting spring used exclusively by us in the manufacture of our box springs; adding years of wear.

PETER THOMSON
New York—634 Fifth Ave. at 50th St.
Philadelphia—Walnut at 12th St.

Summer Skirts



The ever-welcome addition to the Summer wardrobe is a natty skirt of linen or other warm-weather fabric.

We are prepared to make to order at short notice your choice of numberless fetching models of our exclusive designing.

We offer at reduced prices an inviting variety of display models that are already made up.

From Maker to Wearer at Wholesale Prices



Florestelle Costume Co.

No. 561—This handsome frock of silk and serge combination, with white broadcloth collar and cuffs. Georgette vestee, hand painted buttons. Retailers' price, $22.50; our wholesale price to you $12.50

Also a wonderful variety of styles in
Dresses, $7.75 Up
Suits, $10.00 Up
Mail orders filled.
Write for Free Style Prints.

FLORESTELLE COSTUME CO.,
19 West 38th St., N. Y.
Few doors west of Lord & Taylor's.
UPSTAIRS—TAKE ELEVATOR.

Lane Bryant
is the largest maker and retailer in the world of maternity apparel and

Lane Bryant MATERNITY CORSET

is the ONLY one built for the true maternity figure and shaped as a shallow bowl to hold child securely.
Retains Stylish Figure; Supports Abdomen; Relieves Fatigue



Don't endanger your health and child's by risking inferior imitations!
Phone 6418 Greeley **Lane Bryant** 39 W. 38th St., N. Y.
Write Dept. L-8 for "Mater Modes," showing photographic illustrations.

Electric Light for Country Homes.



Write for our new bulletin "LV" describing our "Meridite" individual electric light plant which costs only $218.00 complete. Costs only about 1c. a day to operate. We also supply complete WATER SYSTEMS. Ask for details.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY.
30 Church St., N. Y.

LUX 10¢
Won't injure even chiffons



Kayser Silk Gloves
More sold than all other silk gloves combined



THE HARDMAN FIVE FOOT GRAND



Exquisite in form and occupying no more space than an upright. And Caruso says its *tone* is wonderful!
$650 Easy terms of payment
After September 15th, $675.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
FOUNDED 1842
433 Fifth Ave. New York City
Brooklyn Store: 324 Fulton St.



Peggy Paige's Message

THE popular new fragrance in a complete assortment of toilet requisites:
Extract, 75c and $1.75; toilet water, $1.50 and $2.75; cold cream, 50c; face powder, 50c; rouge, 50c; talcum, 25c and 50c; sachet, 75c. At all toilet goods counters.
Liberal quantities of six Peggy Paige toilet specialties for 50c. Send for them to-day.
Peggy Paige, Inc., Dept. E
587 Broadway
New York

Bathing Suits for Extra-Size or Stout Figures



L-220001—*Plaits, set in at center back (below belt) giving graceful fullness, make this suit particularly desirable for Stout Figures. Lustrous, fast black mohair, with fine striped black-and-white silk collar, revers, back-belt and piping. 42 to 50 bust, Special, 4.95. 52 to 56 bust, Special, 5.95.*

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE now in progress, offering big bargains in every other item of
Apparel for Extra-Size or Stout Figures
from the simplest kimono to most exquisite evening gowns—
Suits Coats Dresses
Skirts Waists Negligees
Corsets and Underwear
Photographic illustrations sent free. Write Dept. L-4 for "MODES."

Lane Bryant
38 West 38th St., N. Y.

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Annoyed by perspiration?

Nonsense!



No need to let it stain your frocks, hose, and gloves, wilt your collars, and spoil your shirts, or cause you discomfort and embarrassment another day

Another old-fashioned idea has been exploded!

Into the junk heap of false beliefs and unfounded prejudices the medical profession has cast our childhood teaching that it is harmful to stop perspiration even in one small part of the body.

And thousands of men and women who have suffered, summer and winter, from perspiration annoyance, have set themselves free and learned to be really dainty and fresh-looking, even in the hottest weather.

What one physician said

A prominent Chicago physician was asked whether it would be harmful to stop excessive perspiration in the feet. He answered, Yankee fashion: "If you had your feet cut off, would the general health of your body be affected because you couldn't perspire in your feet?"

But here is an even better answer. In the Journal of the American Medical Association for Sept. 18, 1915, you will find on page 1050 this question and answer:

Q. "*What harm will come of stopping perspiration which naturally comes under the arms?*"

A. "*No harm comes from stopping the perspiration under the arms; that is, there is no damage in the failure of this limited excretion of sweat.*"

But isn't it "healthy" to perspire?

Of course it is when the perspiration is natural and normal over the entire body.

But excessive perspiration in one small part of the body, such as the armpits, is an unnatural perspiration usually caused by nervous over-stimulation of the sweat glands. To control such perspiration by gentle, local treatment ODO-RO-NO, the toilet water for excessive perspiration, was formulated.

Applied to armpits, neck, feet, forehead, etc., it not only does away with all perspiration odor, but eliminates the moisture as well, leaving the part to which it is applied naturally dry and dainty.

Makes dress shields unnecessary

Here, women tell us, is one of the greatest boons ODO-RO-NO has brought them. Read these typical letters from the many in our files:—

"*There was not a trace of perspiration on my gown after using Odo-ro-no, and I threw away my shields as one would throw away a crutch, and have had no use for them since.*"

"*For years I had been obliged to use the largest size dress shields. A year ago last July I began using your preparation and have absolutely no use for the shields now.*"

"*My case was a rather difficult one, as I was compelled to wear, at the time I commenced using your Odo-ro-no, heavy cotton shields in addition to the rubber protectors, and of course my skin was highly sensitive because of the excessive moisture. After a few applications of Odo-ro-no I used no shields.*"



What! Dance without perspiration annoyance? Yes!

Think of the joy this would mean to **you**—to find relief from dress shields, from all the annoyance of excessive perspiration—and yet always to keep your gowns, gloves, and hose unstained, fresh and dainty! Will ODO-RO-NO actually do this for you, too? Try it tonight and see.



"It's perspiration that makes your feet so tender."

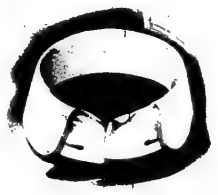
It's perspiration that causes tender, aching feet!

Every one who has been troubled with excessive perspiration of the feet knows that this condition is uncomfortable in itself—but more than that, it keeps the feet in such a tender, sensitive condition that walking produces pain, and inflammation and soreness are often the result.

ODO-RO-NO is just as effective in correcting this extreme perspiration of the feet as in other parts of the body. Try it tonight if you are troubled in this way. One man writes:

"*Received your sample yesterday and notice a decided difference in the condition of my feet after one application.*"

Three applications a week of ODO-RO-NO will give you **complete** relief from this annoying condition.



Think of it, men, **no more wilted collars!**

No more wilted collars or stained silk shirts

That's hard to believe, men, but it's true.

A touch of ODO-RO-NO to your neck three times a week will end the wilted collar bugaboo that has detracted from your clean-cut business appearance, and made your dancing partners ashamed of you.

Men who travel tell us, too, that ODO-RO-NO has solved the question of keeping fresh-looking through a hot day on the Pullman. Others tell us how it has relieved their greatest embarrassment—a beaded lip or forehead.

In short—

Wherever, whenever, perspiration annoys you ODO-RO-NO will stop it harmlessly.

Two or three applications a week will give you complete relief. How we envy you that joyful feeling when first you try it and realize its benefit!

Get a bottle today. You will find it wherever toilet goods are sold in New York or elsewhere. **50c** and **$1**. Trial size **25c**.

In Canada, **70c** and **$1.40**. Trial size **35c**.

By mail postpaid if your dealer hasn't it, with booklet explaining fully the cause of excessive perspiration and how to correct it. The Odorono Co., 505 Blair Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

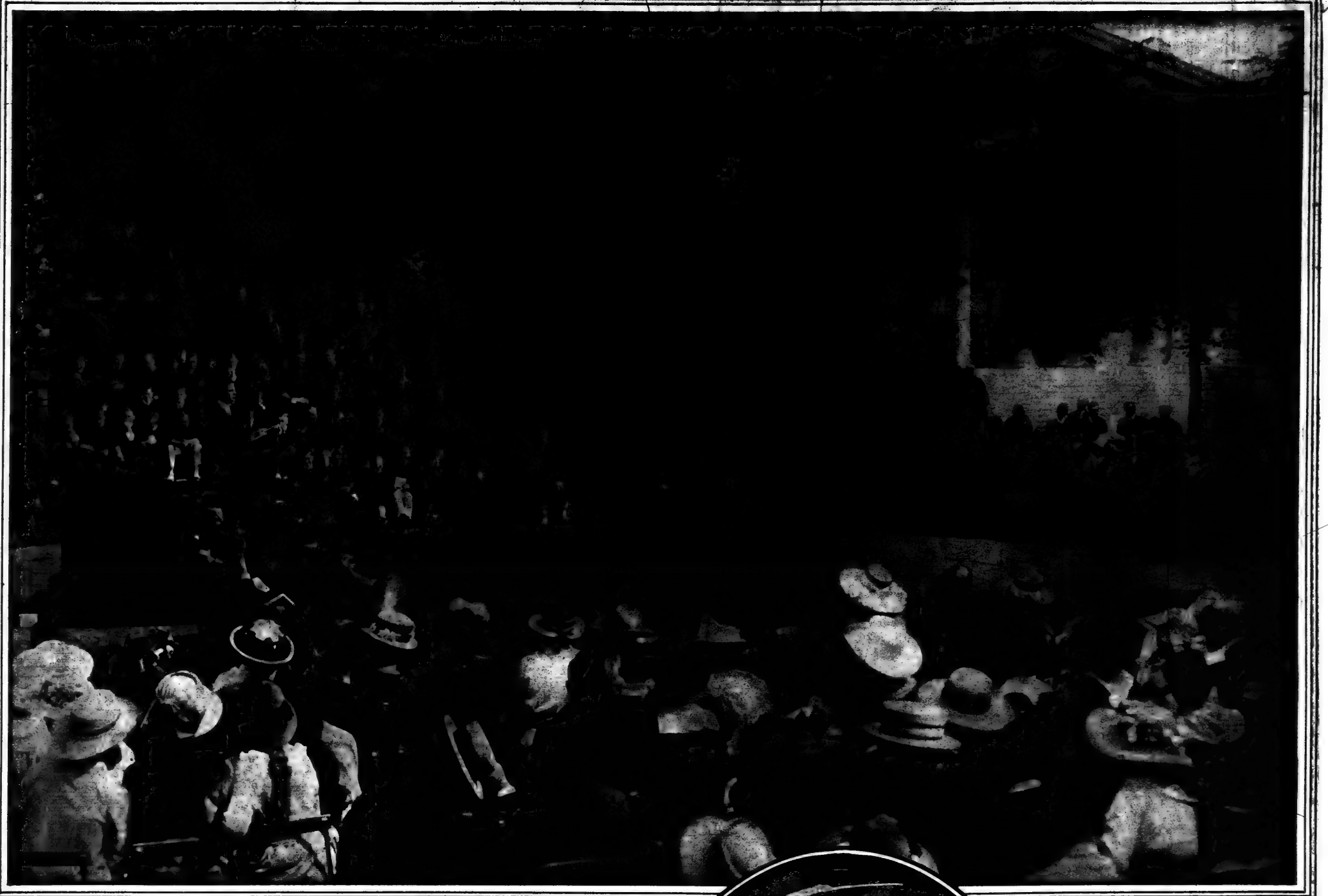
Dress shields become unnecessary and perfect summer daintiness is realized at last under the gentle influence of this toilet water for excessive perspiration



ODO-RO-NO

50¢ and $1. Trial Size 25¢
Wherever toilet goods are sold

The New York Times



JAMES ROOSEVELT STOCKTON OF FLORIDA READING THE CLASS HISTORY. A CLASS DAY FEATURE OF PRINCETON'S COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES LAST WEEK.

(Photos © by American Press Assn.)

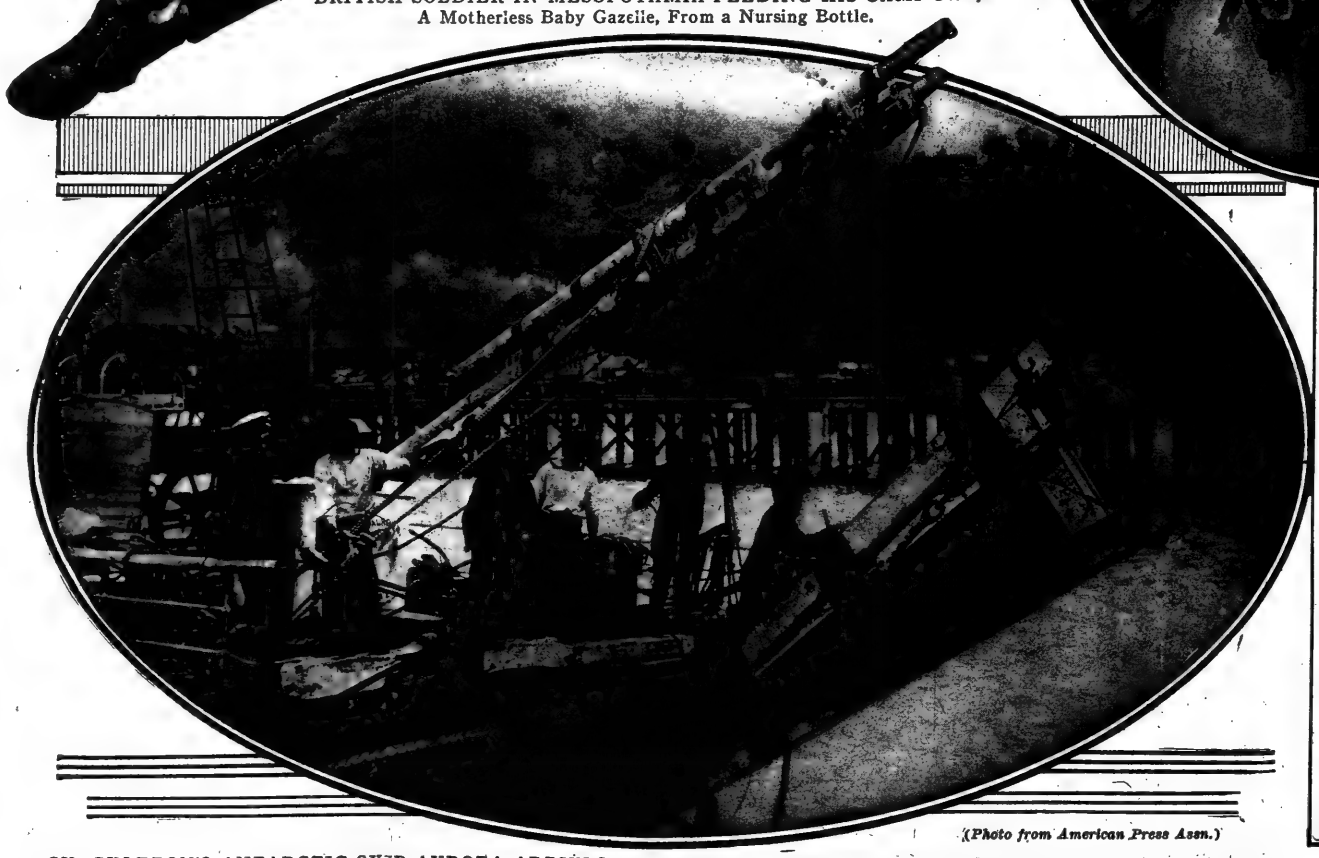


BRITISH SOLDIER IN MESOPOTAMIA FEEDING HIS CAMP PET, A Motherless Baby Gazelle, From a Nursing Bottle.



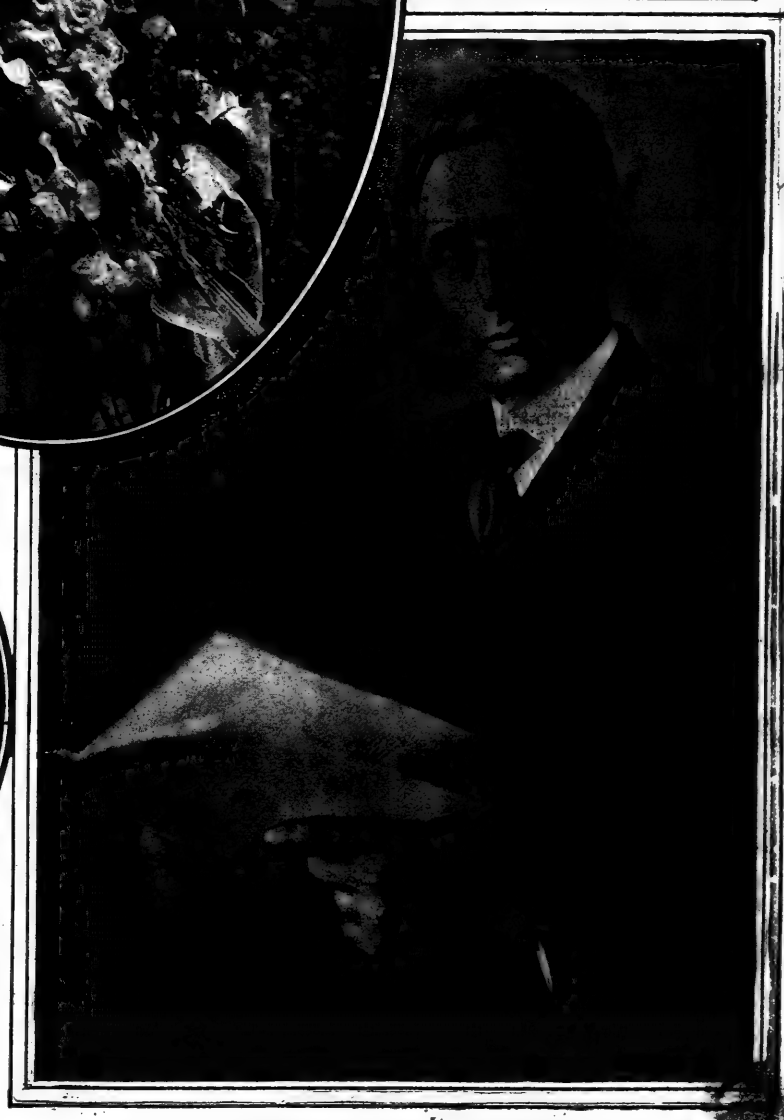
MISS CATHERINE HUGHES,
Second Daughter of Charles E. Hughes, Republican Candidate for President, Just After She Had Received Her Diploma of Graduation a Week Ago From the National Cathedral School, Washington.

(Photo © by G. V. Buck, From Underwood & Underwood.)



(Photo from American Press Assn.)

SHACKLETON'S ANTARCTIC SHIP AURORA ARRIVES AT PORT CHALMERS, NEW ZEALAND, FROM McMURDO SOUND, WHERE FOUR MEMBERS OF THE EXPEDITION HAD TO BE LEFT BEHIND, MAROONED BY THE ICE.
The Jury Rudder, Whic' Was Rigged Up After the Ship's Rudder Had been Jammed by the Ice, Has Just Been Hoisted Out of the Water.

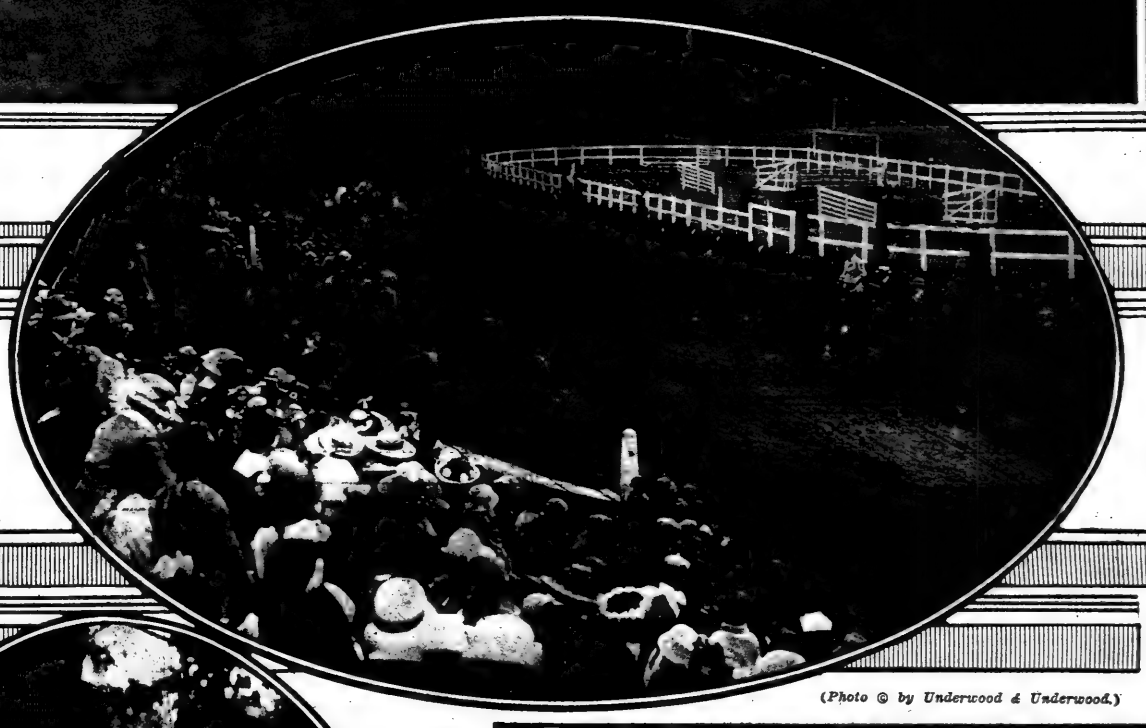


JUSTICE LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.
From the First Photograph of the New Member of the Supreme Court in His Judicial Robes.

(Photo © by Harris & Ewing. From Paul Thompson.)



WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, INSPECTING THE MUNITION WAGONS OF HER ARMY.
From a Recent Photograph Which Has Just Been Received in This Country.
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

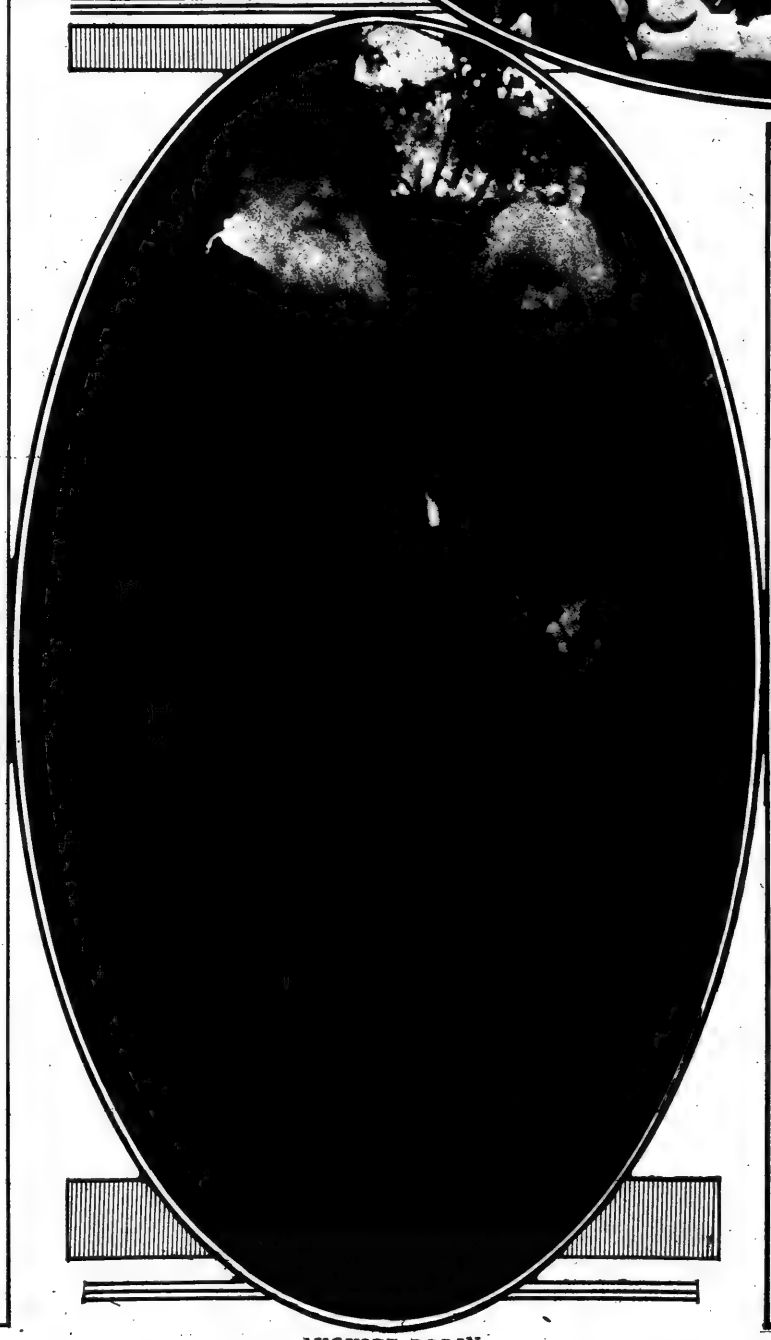


JUDGING THOROUGHBRED SADDLE HORSES AT THE TUXEDO HORSE SHOW, TUXEDO PARK, NEW YORK.

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
A Chicago Visitor During the Republican National Convention.
(Photo by Burke & Atwell, Chicago.)



AUGUSTE RODIN,
From an Intimate Photograph of the Famous French Sculptor, Who Has Recently Donated His Works and Collections to France, Taken in the Grounds of His Home at Meudon.



LORD CURZON AND LORD NORTHCLIFFE
On Their Way to Attend the First Meeting of the New Military Air Board in Carlton House Terrace, London.
(Photo from American Press Assn.)



FRENCH SOLDIERS ON THE VOSGES FRONT BRINGING UP SHELLS FOR USE IN THE FIRST-LINE TRENCHES.

(Photos © by Medem Photo Service.)



BRITISH SOLDIERS OPERATING A HEAVY HOWITZER ON THE FIGHTING LINE IN WESTERN FRANCE.
Branches Overhead Shield Men and Gun from Aircraft Observation.

(Photo © by Intern'l Film Service.)

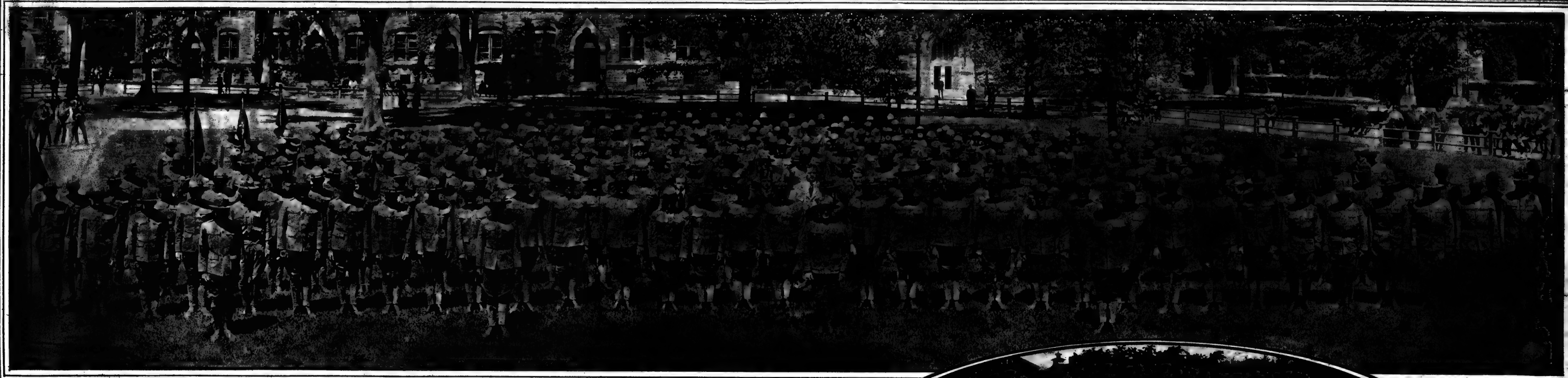


LITTLE IVAN PAVLOWICH IGNATOS,
Mascot of the First Contingent of Russian Soldiers to Arrive in France, and the Little Daughter of the Chief Surgeon of the French Ambulance Corps at Camp de Mailly, Who Have Early Become Fast Friends.

(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

M. AND MME. GUSTAVE DESMUL, A BELGIAN FATHER AND MOTHER, GIVE THEIR SEVENTH SON TO THE BELGIAN ARMY.
The Seven Soldier Boys of This Family, All Volunteers, Are Here Grouped About Their Parents, with Two Other Lads, Now Training as Boy Scouts, Who Will Enter the Army as Soon as Old Enough.
(Photo © by American Press Assn.)

FRENCH ARTILLERYMEN ON THE VERDUN FRONT ABOUT TO LIFT ONE OF THE BIG 155 MM. SHELLS INTO THE GUN CHAMBER.
The Locket on the Right Artilleryman's Wrist Is Worn by Every French Soldier. It Contains His Photograph and Identification Papers, and Is Riveted On So That It Cannot Readily Be Removed Or Lost.



YALE BATTALION, THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY, NATIONAL GUARD OF CONNECTICUT, DRAWN UP BY ORDER OF MAJOR DANFORTH, U. S. A., SUPERVISING OFFICER, TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD ON THE WORK AT PLATTSBURG.

(Photo © by Pach Studio.)



Business Men's Battalion on Parade in Front of the Plattsburg Barracks.



COMPANY F, CITIZEN SOLDIERS AT PLATTSBURG,
Already Hiking Under Arms.



ROOKIES IN A BATTLE WITH MUD AND WATER
In One of Their Camp Streets.



MISS FRANCES MOFFAT
On Lookout Duty at Miss Candace Hewitt's Camp, Erskine, N. J.

(Photos © by International Film Service.)



PLATTSBURG "ROOKIES" OUT FOR PRACTICE DRILL OVER WEED-GROWN FIELDS.

(Photos by Bigelow Studio.)

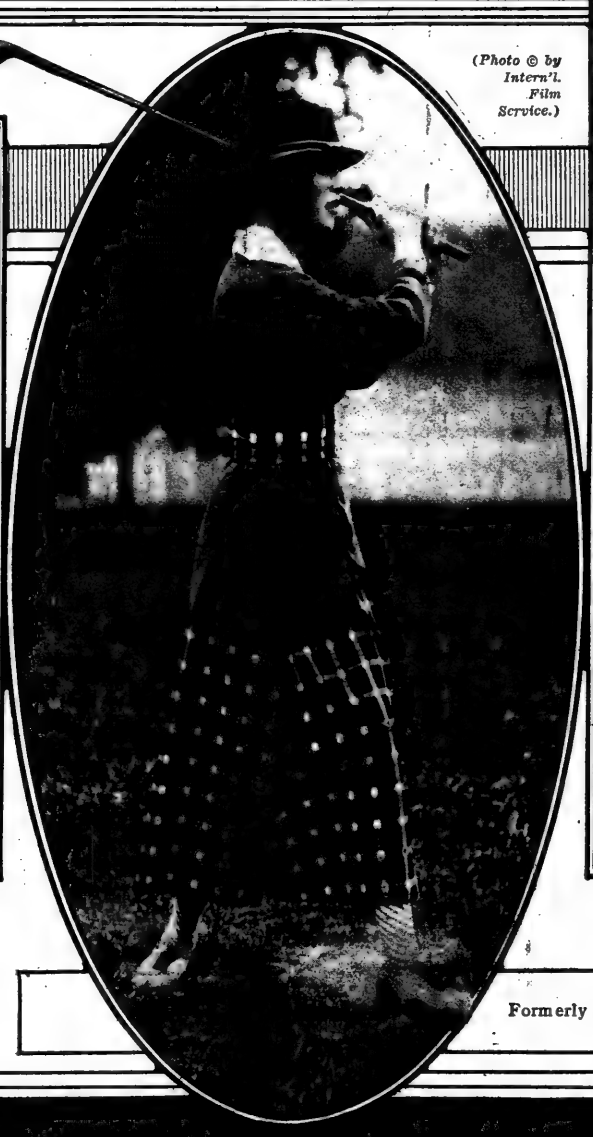


MRS. HERBERT CARPENTER OF NEW YORK, LEADING THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE PARADE IN CHICAGO, DEFYING WIND AND RAIN TO DO THEIR WORST.

(Photo © by Intern'l. Film Service.)



LITTLE HOPE ISELIN,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, at the Private Dog Show Given by Mrs. Thomas Hastings at "Bagatelle," the Hastings Summer Home at Old Westbury, L. I.





Oswald Kirby Driving in His Contest With Fred Herreshoff on the Links of the Nassau Country Club Which Gave Him the Metropolitan Amateur Championship.
(Photo by Kellar & White.)

MRS. ERIC WINSTON,
Formerly Miss Maud Kennedy, Driving in the Ladies' Handicap Tournament for Members of the Piping Rock Club.
(Photos by Edwin Levick.)



LI YUAN-HUNG,
The New President of the Chinese Republic.
(Photo from George Grantham Bain.)



THE COURT ROOM SCENE FROM THE "MERCHANT OF VENICE," PRESENTED BY MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS OF WELLS COLLEGE.
In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Tubal, Impersonated by Miss Pauline Morgan, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, New York; Gratiano, Miss Margaret Hayden; Shylock, Miss Ruth Coggeshall; Antonio, Miss Elizabeth Martin; Portia, Miss Margaret Tichenor, and Bassanio, Miss Margaret Scott.
(Photo by Ernsberger.)



PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS PRESENT CABINET: FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS IN SESSION SINCE THE RESIGNATIONS OF JUSTICE McREYNOLDS, MR. BRYAN, AND MR. GARRISON.

On the President's Left Are: Secretary McAdoo, Attorney General Gregory, and Secretaries Daniels, Houston, and William B. Wilson. On His Right: Secretaries Lansing and Baker, Postmaster General Burleson, and Secretaries Lane and Redfield.

(Photo © by G. V. Buck, from Underwood & Underwood.)



Miss Elsie Ferguson,
The Actress, Now the Bride of Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., Presenting Diplomas to the First Graduates of the Stage Children's School. In the Group, Left to Right, Are: John Drew, Bishop Greer, Miss Ferguson, George Edwards Price and the Misses Sidney Reynolds, Minnie Hexter and Margaret Brown. *(Photo from Press Illus. Ser.)*



KING ALFONSO XIII. OF SPAIN AND QUEEN VICTORIA EUGENIA
In the Coach of State on Their Way to the House of Parliament for the Opening of the Spanish Parliament.

(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



WELLESLEY GIRLS DANCING IN THE TREE DAY PAGEANT.

They Are Miss Florence Parmley as "Botany" and Miss Madeleine Blake as "Music."

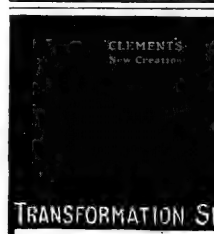
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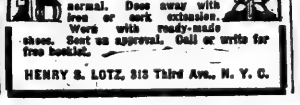
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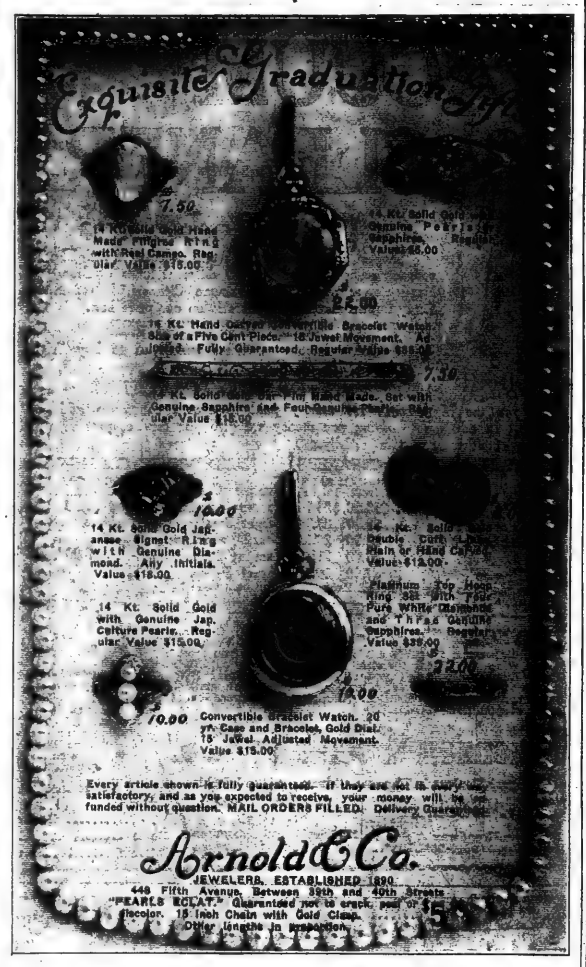


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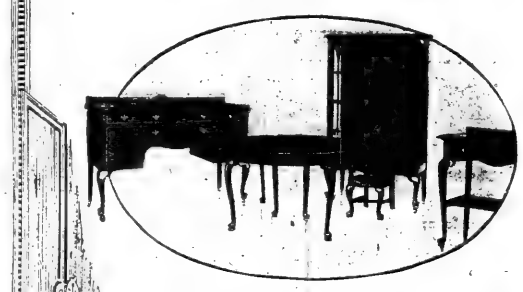
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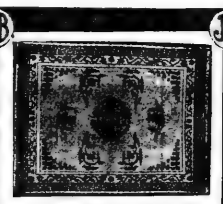
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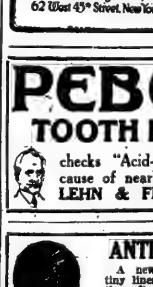
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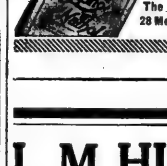
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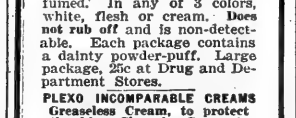
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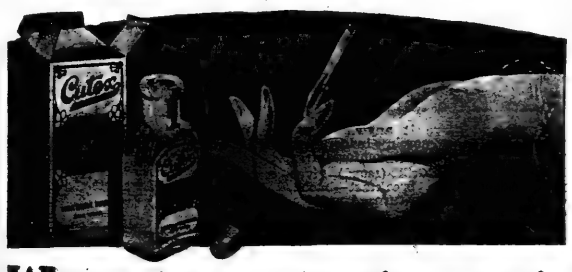
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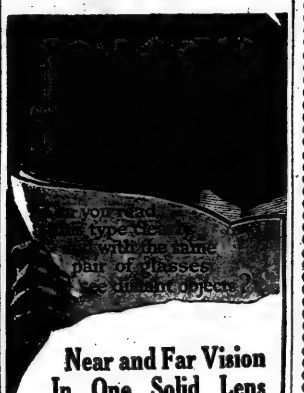
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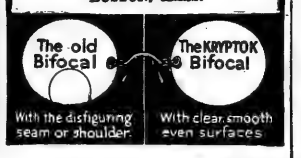
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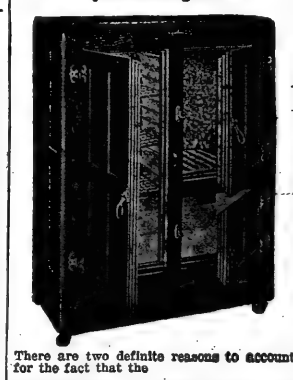
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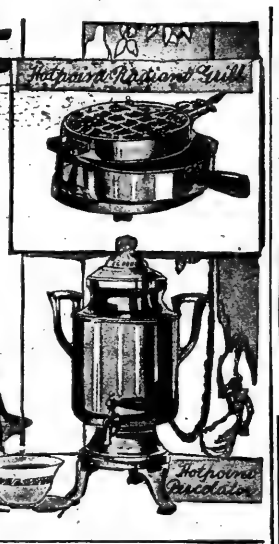
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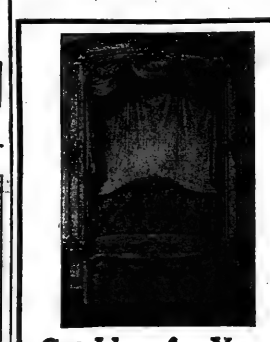
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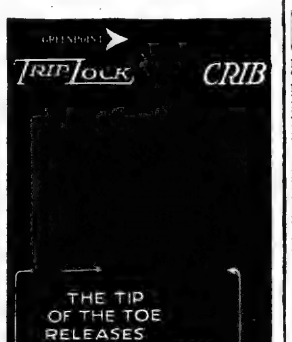
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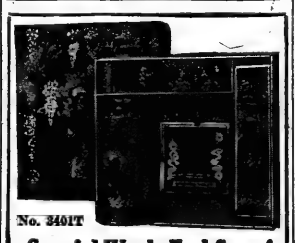


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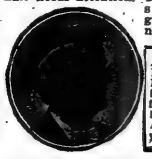
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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SECTION FIVE SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1916 TWENTY PAGES

Says Carranza Wants War With Us

Ex-Senator Beltran of Mexico Believes United States Must Intervene to Save His Country from Anarchy

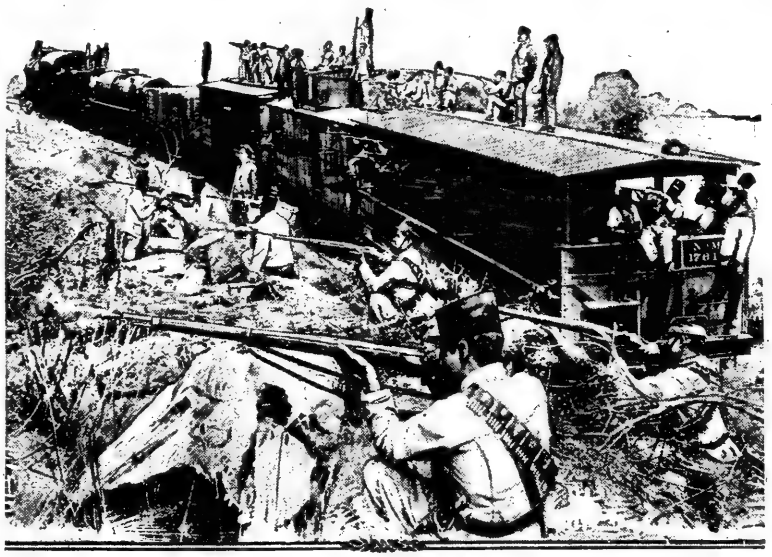
In the following article, which is particularly timely in view of renewed threats against the American military forces in Mexico, Señor Joaquin F. M. Beltran, who served nineteen years and seven months in the Mexican Senate, under the Administrations of Porfirio Diaz, Francisco I. Madero, and Victoriana Huerta, contends that only friendly intervention on the part of the United States will put an end to the anarchy which has so long existed in the southern republic. Señor Beltran also declares that Carranza, the First Chief, knowing that he cannot pacify Mexico, is actively trying to bring on war with the United States, and he shows how large bodies of Carranzista troops, with artillery and machine guns, have been distributed at strategic points in the northern part of the country and also between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. After the downfall of Huerta, Señor Beltran practiced law in Mexico City until he became convinced that neither Carranza nor any other Mexican could put the southern republic in order. He has just brought his family to the United States, and expects to settle here.

By J. F. M. Beltran.

MEXICO is a sick nation, sick of that illness which has proved most fatal to nations—anarchy. All the thin gloss of civilization which Porfirio Diaz in thirty-five years laid with sabre and rifle on my country has been washed away in the blood of six years of almost continuous revolution, until today, so low have the leaders fallen that one who has been recognized by the United States is preparing to plunge his own country into war with the northern republic as a last effort to maintain his hold on the Presidential chair.

And the worst of the terrible fall which Mexico has taken from the peace and prosperity of 1910 to the loot, rapine, and murder of 1916 is that there is not a Mexican in sight who gives the slightest promise of being able to cure his native land of its malady. In the last six years Mexico has gone back to the state of semi-savagery which existed in 1821, when Agostin de Yturbide, sensing in a small way the love of freedom which permeated the hearts of Mexicans of that day, repudiated the last of the Spanish Viceroys and founded the short-lived Mexican Empire. Repugnant as it is to me to say it, it appears that that patriotism which drove the Spaniards and the French from Mexico, and later enabled Porfirio Diaz to establish the second republic in 1876, has departed forever from my country. That is the situation as I view it.

In the place of that patriotism I can see only the ambitions of a dozen leaders, some mere bandits, others revolutionists actuated by the ease with which they can secure riches through plunder, and still others, political demagogues, whose one idea is to foist themselves into power over the heads of the ignorant lower classes. Of all of these the worst is Venustiano Carranza, who, in the hope of furthering his own ends, has laid all his plans, conducted his diplomatic actions, and distributed his troops in such a manner as to produce, if possible, war with the United States.



Mexican Armored Train, Devised by Minister of War General Alvaro Obregon, and Used with Much Success.

Unable to borrow the $300,000,000 he needs to put Mexico on a sound financial basis and to redeem at least a part of the 750,000,000 worthless paper pesos he has forced the people to accept, Carranza realizes that his Government cannot persist, even though recognized by the United States. Surrounded on all sides by bandits, rebels, and a people who, at best, merely tolerate him because he has the largest army, Carranza knows that he never can have internal peace in Mexico. Backed only by politicians, most of whom have belonged at different times to every party in Mexico, Carranza faces the fact that his supporters will leave him at the first sign of failure, at the first falling off of their financial gains, for any leader who is able to show strength enough to threaten the leadership of the so-called "First Chief."

In this extremity, financial, physical, and political, with the stubbornness that has characterized him for the last two years, Carranza is preparing with his right hand all his resources for war with the United States, and, with his left hand, endeavoring to provoke that war, but to provoke it in such manner that he can persuade his countrymen the United States is at fault. Thereby, the aged First Chief hopes to unite Mexico under his standard, and, having united it, make peace with the United States—which, he knows, prefers peace to war—and then find himself in command of a solidified nation.

Whether the ungrateful head of the de facto Government will be allowed to succeed in this plan is in the hands of the United States, and I do not wish to discuss the action of the northern republic, except to say that recognition of Carranza was the last step in the ruination of my country. The bandit Zapata, had he been recognized instead of Carranza, could not have done more damage to Mexico, or been more dishonest with the United States than the Old Man of Cuatro Cienegas has been.

But, whatever may be the outcome of the schemes of Carranza and the politicians behind him, it is certain that he has done everything possible with the resources at his command to prepare Mexico for war with the United States. During the last year in Mexico City, I have had particularly good opportunities to observe the workings of this project, for Carranza looked forward to conflict with the northern republic long before he was recognized, even before he and Francisco Villa severed relations.

When the United States goes into Mexico—and I say when, not if, advisedly, for sooner or later the task must be done—the forces will start, according to the opinion of Mexican army officers, from two fronts, the Texas-Mexico frontier and the Gulf of Mexico Coast. On the frontier it is considered most probable that the expeditions would go in from Laredo and El Paso; on the Gulf Coast from Vera Cruz and Tampico, with seizure of Matamoros, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and Puerto Mexico, at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos River, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, as matters of secondary importance. In other words, the advance of the American armies will take the same courses, practically, as those of Scott and Taylor in the forties.

But Carranza, knowing that some power other than his own must restore Mexico to order, has put himself in much better position to make a show of resistance to the northern invader than was the case with the unfortunate Santa Ana sixty-odd years ago. On the northern border, starting at Matamoros, with an unusually heavy garrison of more than 1,500 men, and widening until a strip nearly seventy miles in width is covered, running clear to a point opposite Columbus, N. M., Carranza has placed nearly 60,000 men, under the command of General Alvaro Obregon, who recently compelled the First Chief to name him Secretary of War. In the eastern sector, General Lerdo is in direct command; in the central part, including the forces at Juarez, opposite El Paso, General Gabriel Gavira commands; further west General P. Elias Calles is at the head of the forces, and in the interior General Jacinto Trevino, an intimate personal friend of Carranza, has charge of all the 30,000 or more troops which are being massed so as to be able to strike General Pershing's column at a moment's notice. All these four leaders report to Obregon, who is responsible to Carranza, but who frequently has repudiated Carranza's authority.

Obregon is the best soldier in Mexico, and he hates the United States and Americans with a deeper hatred than any other Mexican. Not even the notorious Zapata would do as much harm to the northern republic as would Obregon, if he had the opportunity. The strongest of all these northern forces of Carranza is around Namiquipa and Colonia Dublan, the posts now held by General Pershing. It is needless for me to say that General Pershing has had absolutely no aid from Carranza in the pursuit of Villa, and that all these 60,000 Mexican soldiers massed within seventy miles of the border are not there to catch one lone bandit. They are not attempting to patrol the country on which they are quartered, but are held in large bodies at Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo, Juarez, Villa Ahumada, Piedras Negras, and other towns throughout that section.

In other words, the American Army

Tolstoy's Diary Creates Sensation in Russia

Tchertkov, His Literary Executor, Begins Publication There of Valuable Document, Which Is Replete with Profound Philosophy

RUSSIA has just experienced a genuine literary sensation through the publication of the first volume of the diary of Leo Tolstoy, a copy of which recently reached this country. It was not generally known that Tolstoy had kept a diary, and tremendous interest was therefore aroused in Russia by the announcement that the famous author's lifelong friend, Vladimir Grigorevitch Tchertkov, who is also Tolstoy's literary Trustee, was preparing this personal record for publication. Tolstoy, it will be remembered, in his letters and his will, expressed the wish that all manuscripts which might be left at his death should be turned over to Tchertkov, who had suffered exile for his Tolstoyan views and was one of the stanchest supporters of the great philosopher.

The first volume of the diary embraces a period of five years, 1895-1899, and several more volumes are in preparation. In the preface Tchertkov says: "This edition of the diary of L. N. Tolstoy was undertaken by me for the purpose of carrying out the definite charge given to me personally by L. N., and which is confirmed not only by explicit written statements, but by an affidavit which he thought necessary to supply me with in order to escape any misunderstandings that may possibly arise."

Most of the diary was written in fragments. Tolstoy used to jot down ideas rather than a record of happenings: For this reason the diary provides an almost priceless source of interest to the disciples and critics of the master. Having Tolstoy's full authorization to be guided solely by his discretion in the matter, Tchertkov decided to leave untouched all the philosophical matter with which the diary abounds.

The excerpts used here were translated by Isaac Don Levine.

One of the early entries, dated Oct. 28, 1895, alludes to the mental and moral struggle of mankind.

"One may look at this world," wrote Tolstoy, "this way: There is in existence a world ruled by certain, known laws. And in that world there are creatures subjected to those laws, but at the same time harboring in themselves a law different from the general laws of the world, a higher law, which must inevitably triumph in these creatures and vanquish the lower laws. And in this struggle and gradual victory of the higher over the lower laws, therein only is the sense of life of man, and of the whole world."

Two brief entries in November follow:

November 9, 1895.

Confirming the fact that the mind brings out the love for justice latent in man is the saying: Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner. If you forgive a person, you also begin loving him. To forgive means to cease to condemn and hate.

November 15, 1895.

I passed a sleepless night, and could not work. * * * Am reading "Aphorisms" of Schopenhauer. Very good. But to substitute "Service to God" for his "Understanding the vanity of life"—and we agree.

Another entry shows how Tolstoy became aware of a "firm, calm faith in God":

December 7, 1895.

I was thinking long about God, about the sense of my life and, it seemed, that I had my doubts concerning the one and the other, and was verifying my deductions. Then, a short while ago, I suddenly felt the need of leaning against faith in God and the imperishableness of the soul, and, to my wonderment, I became aware of a firm, calm faith such as I had never before felt. So that all my doubts and verifications not only failed to weaken me, but, evidently, even strengthened to a large degree the faith within me.

Went to the theatre, to the rehearsals of the "Power of Darkness." Art, originating in play, still remains a play for adults. Music, which I had heard a great deal, confirms it. No impression, to the contrary, only distracting. * * *

Education: It is but necessary for you to try to do some teaching in order to discover your own defects. Having discovered them, begin mending them. Improving your own self is the best way to educate your own and other children as well as grown-up people.

To love means to desire that which the beloved desires.

Life is the enhancement of love, the expansion of its boundaries. Such an expansion is taking place in each of the different lives. In the present life this expansion appears to me in the form of love.

Mind is not given for the purpose of selecting what one should love. This it won't do. It is given for knowing what one must not love.

As in every work the main art is not in producing correctly certain things forever, but in repairing the unavoidable mistakes made in a damaged, wrong product, so in the business of life the main wisdom is not how to lead originally a righteous life, but how to correct blunders and free yourself from errors and temptations.

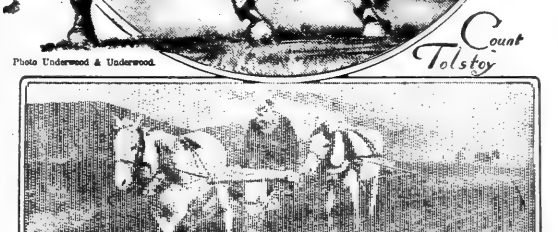
Happiness is the satisfaction of the desires of the being living in man from his birth to his death in this world only; bliss is the satisfaction of the wants of eternal entity living in man.

The substance of the teaching of Christ is in that man know what he is; that he understand that he is not a mortal animal dependent upon the conditions surrounding him in this world, but like a bird that lives on earth and makes no use of its wings, though cognizant of their power and full of confidence in them, so he is not born nor does he die here, but lives in eternity. * * *



Photo Underwood & Underwood.

Count Tolstoy



On Dec. 23, 1895, Tolstoy tells how he was walking along a street and was accosted by a beggar. "I forgot what I was, and passed by," he wrote. "And then I suddenly remembered, and as the hungry goes after the food, the tired after his seat, so I went back and gave."

Then he goes off on another line of thought:

"Take your material pleasures, all that happens to cross your path, with gratefulness, if they are only not sinful, i. e., if they are not averse to your conscience, making it suffer. Use the demonstrations of your will, your freedom, only in the service of God.

"So long as man lives unconsciously he does no evil. If there is a struggle, it is an unconscious struggle, which ends as soon as the struggle against circumstances ends. Man either adapts himself to them or perishes, and it is not cruel nor is it an evil. A struggle becomes cruel only when man directs his conscience at it, prepares it, strengthens, decuples, centuples its force.

"As Pascal said, there are three kinds of people. Those who know not and are peaceful. Peaceful are also those who know. But there are those in the middle who know not and think they do; from these comes all the evil on earth. These are the people in whom consciousness is awakened, but who know not how to make use of it. * * *

Finally, he says that he has just written a letter to Crosby. "He works in America." This reference undoubtedly relates to the late Ernest Howard Crosby, who promulgated Tolstoy's views on universal peace in the United States.

There is another reference to Crosby in the next entry:

January 23, 1896.

Have not written for a month. In this time I wrote a letter on patriotism and a letter to Crosby. For two weeks now have been working on a drama. Have written three acts—poorly. * * * Have little hope for success.

The genuine artistic production, the contagious, is produced only when the artist seeks, yearns. * * *

From the path of art there are two digressions—obscenity and artificiality. Between the two is a very narrow path. This path is found only when there is an impulse and purpose. Then only will one escape the two dangers, of which artificiality is the more horrid.

It is impossible to force the mind to analyze and clearly examine that which the heart wants not.

Jaguary 26, 1896.

I am alive, but I live not. I went to bed, but could not fall asleep, so clear and lucid became to me that view of life which regards us as travelers. There is before us only one station, under the old, known circumstances. How then can we go through that station but valiantly, cheerfully, amicably, in a spirit of co-operation, without feeling sorry for our being compelled to pass on, and for those who have already passed out, into that world where we will all meet together again.

"Ah," writes Tolstoy on Feb. 13, 1896, "if one could but every minute of his life remember death, where one is liable to glide at any moment. If we could but remember that we do not stand on a flat surface, but we are rolling, incessantly rolling, colliding, outrunning some and leaving others behind us, all toward that beyond which screens from us those who were once ahead of us and will soon screen us from those who are now behind us. If we could always remember that, how light and joyous it would be to live, rolling all together along the same slope into the realm of that same God whence we once came, under whose domination we are at present, and will be after and forever. I feel it all so vividly.

"The possibility to kill yourself is a liberty given to men. God wanted no slaves in this life, only free workers. If you stay in this life, it means that its conditions are acceptable to you. And if they are acceptable, then work. If you leave this life by killing yourself, you will find facing you *there* similar conditions. So—there is really no place to escape."

There is a highly interesting discussion of art in the following:

February 27, 1896.

I have made a note to the effect that there are two arts. Now, as I am thinking it over, I am unable to find a clear expression for my thought. The thought was that there is an art which is the evolution of play, of the desire in each living creature to play. The play of a calf is jumping, the play of man is symphony, painting, poetry, romance.

This is one art, the art to play and invent new plays, the art to perform and to compose the new. This is good, useful and valuable work, for it promotes human happiness. But, it must be understood, that one can occupy one's self with play only when his stomach is full. Society will give its attention to art when its members are satisfied in matters material. And so long as not all the members are satisfied, there can be no real art, only an art for the satisfied—an ugly art, and an art for the hungry—a vulgar, pitiable art. And this is precisely how it is actually. It follows, that in this kind of art—that of play—there is value only when it is accessible to all, adding to the joys of everybody. In that case it is not a bad thing, especially if it should not demand any additional labor from the poor, as it does not. [Labor as the equivalent of money—if admission and accession to all art were free.—*Translator's Note.*]

It is possible and necessary to express it better.

But there is also another art, that which arouses in man better and loftier feelings. * * * These latter words, which I have just written down, and which I had repeated many a time before, are, I think now, untrue. Art consists exclusively of that which seeks to advance sinless pleasure, and make it general, accessible to all, for the happiness of mankind. A fine building, a cheerful painting, a song, a tale—give us some happiness; the awakening of the religious feeling—the love of good which is caused by a drama or a song or a painting—gives us great bliss.

A second thought on art was that in no other field does conservatism do as much harm as in art. Art is one of the phenomena of the spiritual life of man, and as breathing in an animal is a sign of life, so art demonstrates life in humanity. And, therefore, art must always be living, contemporaneous. Only we must know where to find it (not in decadent music, poetry, novels;) one must not look for it in the past, but in the present. The people who want to show themselves connoisseurs in art and who glorify for that purpose the classical art of the past, condemning the contemporaneous, only show that they are not responsive to art.

At dinner today we talked about a boy who had been discharged from school for his bad habits, and about the need of sending him to a reform institution.

It is like a man that leads a bad life and acquires a disease, who goes to a doctor for cure, but thinks not that the disease had been given to him as a helpful suggestion that the ways of his life are wrong and are to be righted. The same with the disease of society. That the whole order of our social life is not right and should be changed no one seems to see. We think that for every ill member of society there is hard labor must be a place in an institution which serves to save us from that individual member, and even to reform him.

Nothing hinders so much the progress of mankind as false convictions. The sicker a society is the more are the institutions for curing its diseases, and the lesser thought is given to the necessary change of the whole life.

March 6, 1896.

I feel weak all the time, and a mental apathy. Am working very slowly on the drama. Much has become clearer. But there is not a single scene to satisfy me.

The following extracts cover a wide range, and through them one glimpses the remarkable mind of Tolstoy:

May 17, 1896.

A slowly aging man experiences that which a growing seed, unconscious of its passing from the stage of seed to that of sprout, may experience. He feels that he is ebbing, and he is not conscious of the realm in which he is growing—the other life.

I am beginning to feel it.

It seems to man that his animal being is all that is in him, and his spiritual life is the product of his animal life. It is the same the man on a moving boat feels, that he is not moving but the shore and the bank are.

There is a good that wants to have all the advantage that good carries with it, but none of its disadvantages. This is the good of the animal.

One of the most painful spiritual torments in your life is being misunderstood, when you feel yourself hopelessly lonely with your thoughts. The consolation for it is in know-



American Expeditionary Force Crossing Arid Deserts of Northern Mexico. ● Underwood & Underwood.

which advances into Mexico from Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico will immediately have to face an army nearly 30 per cent. larger than the combined forces, which the United States now has on the border or with General Pershing in Mexico.

And this army is no lot of untrained youths, hurriedly gathered from farms and towns; it is composed of the best men in the Mexican revolutionary armies of the last six years, men who have been fighting continuously since the end of 1910, and who know all northern Mexico as well as I know the streets of my country's capital. In it are incorporated 15,000 men of Villa's former army, which won all the battles that put Carranza in as head of the de facto Government. Seventy-two per cent. of this army is mounted; in other words, General Obregon has at his orders more than 43,000 cavalrymen, mounted on the best horses in Mexico, and trained by years of guerrilla fighting. That is to say, he has nearly as many cavalrymen as the United States has soldiers on the border and with General Pershing.

On May 15, this year, there were eighty-seven machine guns in the army of 30,000 men under the command of General Jacinto Trevino in the interior, and Carranza was constantly shipping him more. He has twenty-seven field pieces —three-inch guns—and twelve French guns of smaller calibre, which Carranza took from the defenses of Mexico City to send northward for use against the Americans. At least, they could hardly have been for use against the elusive Villa.

From Matamoros westward along the border, where the remaining 30,000 men of Obregon's various commands are scattered, there were approximately thirty-five machine guns at the same date, with seventeen three-inch pieces and eleven mountain howitzers, the latter being not of much importance because Mexican gunners have not shown in any of their battles that they know how to use them effectively. Practically all the battles in Northern Mexico, however, have been won with machine guns, and of these the Mexican army has, I believe, nearly twice as many as the United States. Their gunners, however, are not nearly so efficient as those of the northern republic, but the preponderance of numbers, in artillery as well as in men, is not to be ignored.

With the exception of Obregon and Gavira, every commander in this North Mexican army has had military training outside Mexico, and all have served through the revolution of the last half decade. Most of them have had much more actual war experience than any of the American officers who will lead troops against them.

In addition, Mexico is protected on the north by a series of fortified towns, extending in a line across the continent, and reaching southward in rude triangular shape to Mexico City, which owing to the very nature of its location, in a valley in the mountains, is impossible of more than local fortification, and extremely difficult of defense, as General Santa Ana's men learned to their cost in 1847.

The first town of importance south of Matamoros, and one which an invading army must capture before it proceeds further into Mexico, is Monterey, capital of the State of Nuevo Leon. This city has a population of more than 65,000 and is garrisoned by about 7,000 men under Colonel Trevino, a nephew of General Jacinto Trevino. Monterey is the family home of the Trevinos, a rich and powerful family, many of whose men have devoted their lives to the army. The town was fortified in 1914 to withstand a siege, and these fortifications have been extended by the Trevinos, under direction of Carranza, until none of the rebel bands has dared attack it.

Three lines of trenches surround the town with heavy barbed wire entanglements, and the Hill of the Bishop, which commands the city, has been provided with masked batteries of artillery. Near this hill a battle was fought between the American and Mexican forces in 1846 or 1847, and one of the hottest parts of the engagement was the storming of Cerro del Obispado by the invaders. The railroad from Monterey also runs northward to Nuevo Laredo, opposite Laredo, Texas, and it is probable that expeditions from both Laredo and Brownsville (opposite Matamoros) would converge there, as the city is the centre of the railroad system of the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas.

With Monterey in the hands of the invader, as, of course, it will be eventually when the United States sends in its army, the next objective point will be Saltillo, a city of 24,000 inhabitants, capital of the State of Coahuila. It is about 40 miles westward from Monterey. Capture of this place would be essential to prevent attacks on Monterey by Mexican forces driven from the latter city. But Saltillo is as well fortified as Monterey. The terrific battle waged at Torreon between the Carranzistas and the Federals of the Huerta Government taught the northern commanders the value of trenches, embankments, and concealed batteries, and they have used all this knowledge to prepare Monterey, Saltillo, and Torreon for an inhospitable reception to any troops from the northern republic.

From old Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, in the State of Coahuila, opposite Eagle Pass, Texas, the Mexican National Railway runs southward, through Allende, Sabinas, Hermanas, and Monclova, to a junction with the cross-country line of the National at Reata. All five of these towns were fortified by trenches, and the walls of their cuarteles (military posts) strengthened during the Madero revolution, in 1910-11. Since then the defenses have been kept in good condition by order of Carranza and Obregon. All these must be taken before the desert section of Coahuila can be crossed by American troops, and the taking of each will require time, giving the Carranzista forces between the advancing American army and Mexico City the opportunity to "dig themselves in" even better than they have done so far.

About eighty or ninety miles south of Juarez, through which one of the American armies would probably enter, is the small town of Villa Ahumada. Here General Jacinto Trevino has established his headquarters, and here fortifications more than two miles in length, crossing the line of the Mexican Central Railroad, are being erected. Here the Carranzistas are preparing to attempt to give the Americans their first check on the way to Chihuahua City, which, it is conceded, must be taken before the State of Chihuahua, now overrun by bandits, can be policed. Nearly 150 miles south of Ahumada is Chihuahua City, probably the best fortified town, with the exception of Torreon, or Celaya, of any in Northern Mexico.

The cuartel in Chihuahua City is the strongest building of its kind in Mexico; the streets are cut with trenches; machine guns and even heavier artillery have been mounted on the roof of the State Palace and in the towers of the cathedral; barbed wire entanglements and blinds for artillery cover all the approaches to the city and trenches have been dug and breastworks thrown up for a radius of nearly two miles around the capital. The Mexicans will have the opportunity of putting up a fine defense there.

From Chihuahua City the trail of an invading army lies east of south, still along the tracks of the Mexican Central, to Torreon, which is almost on the line between the States of Coahuila and Durango. Torreon, if properly defended, will be the hardest point for the Americans to take in all Northern Mexico.

Further west is Nogales, Ariz., and, across the line, Nogales, Sonora, with the Southern Pacific in Mexico running south to Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, and thence southwest to Guaymas, the Gulf of Lower California port. At Nogales, as at other border towns, there is little opportunity for defense against troops thrown across the line, but at Hermosillo, nearly 140 miles south of Nogales, General P. Elias Calles and other leaders have industriously thrown up fortifications until the city looks like a fortified camp.

Guaymas, sixty miles further south and west, was first fortified by General Pedro Ojeda and his Federals in 1913, and has since been protected by artillery posted on the mountain, which rises directly above the city and harbor. It seems to me that it would be impracticable to attempt to seize Guaymas without the aid of a warship in the harbor, which is one of the largest and finest south of San Francisco. There are now about 7,000 Carranza troops in Guaymas and nearly 3,000 in Hermosillo, while about 5,000 more are scattered through Sonora and the northern part of the adjacent State of Sinaloa.

Southward from Torreon and Monterey the routes to be followed by an invading force converge rapidly as they rise through the mountains, the railroad from Torreon climbing to Zacatecas, capital of the State of that name, and the line from Monterey running to San Luis Potosi, likewise a State capital. Both of these towns have been so well fortified since Madero began his revolution against Porfirio Diaz in the Winter of 1910-11 that not one of the rebel leaders has attacked them. Neither Zacatecas nor San Luis Potosi ever officially gave their allegiance to Huerta, and Carranza had been in Mexico City some weeks before either declared its loyalty to his Government. Each contains today about 10,000 Carranza troops; at San Luis Potosi are four batteries of six four-inch guns and a number of mountain howitzers, while the troops have eleven or twelve machine guns to each regiment of 1,160 men. At Zacatecas are five batteries of six six-inch guns and twelve mountain howitzers, while each regiment is supplied with the regulation number of machine guns.

An order was issued that four of the five-inch guns which were in the arsenal at Mexico City should be sent to each of these towns, but, so far as I can learn, this has not been carried out, though there is a large amount of ammunition for these cannon in Mexico City.

Between Zacatecas and Mexico City, on the old Mexican Central, are Aguascalientes, capital of the State of that name, where, for a time, Carranza had his capital; Leon, capital of Guanajuato and Queretaro, capital of that State. All of these towns are in the mountains, and each is garrisoned with from 5,000 to 6,000 men. Carranza had been busy shipping artillery to them for two months prior to my coming to the United States on May 15. All will have to be taken before an invading army can come into Mexico City from the northwest.

Between San Luis Potosi and Mexico City there are only two towns, Guanajuato and Celaya, where trouble may be expected. Guanajuato, set in a bowl in the mountains, can hardly be defended from artillery fire, but Celaya was well-fortified by Obregon prior to his celebrated battle with Villa there. These fortifications have been increased during the last few months.

With the exception of a single, dilapidated old fort at Ajusco, on the south side of Mexico City, and Chapultepec Castle, on the north, the capital is practically defenseless, and should offer little obstacle, other than street fighting, to the invader.

It is on the Gulf of Mexico Coast, however, that Carranza has expended much of his energies and resources in preparing for the American invasion. At Vera Cruz he has renovated and strengthened the island prison of San Juan de Ulua, and mounted thereon the largest of his artillery, bringing one gun from Salina Cruz, on the Pacific side, for that purpose. This, with seven other cannon, makes a rather formidable battery. On the mainland, the Carranza commander has repaired and strengthened the old fortress of Santiago, and mounted several smaller cannon in its embrasures.

Whichever way the American troops elect to go to the capital from Vera Cruz, three towns—Cordoba, Orizaba, and Puebla—must be taken before the trail can be called clear. Cordoba, which has been tentatively selected as a new capital by the de facto Government, is so situated in the mountains that it is naturally fortified. Orizaba was one of the old, solidly-built towns of the Spaniards, and is practically a fortification in itself, while Puebla has been made into an armed camp recently in fear of an attack by General Felix Diaz and his allies, the State troops of Oaxaca.

Carranza's southern and central army, which consists of nearly 90,000 men, widely scattered in many posts from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Chihuahua City to the Guatemala line, is under the direct command of General Pablo Gonzales, whose headquarters are at Mexico City. His garrison in the capital consists of 15,000 men, mostly raw recruits who are being whipped into shape as rapidly as possible.

With all these preparations by Carranza the American people should bear in mind that he is not seeking to defend Mexico from the United States, but to produce a war with the United States, at the end of which he believes he will find himself at the head of a united Mexico, a thing he never can accomplish under present conditions.

Premier Okuma Says Japan Wants Justice

Aged Statesman Declares in Outspoken Interview That It Is Time for the American People to Throw Over Racial Prejudice

Count Okuma, Premier of Japan, gave two American women journalists, Elsie F. Weil and Gertrude Emerson, the following outspoken interview just after the Burnett Immigration bill, to which he objects, was introduced in Congress.

NO one in Japan is satisfied with the attitude of racial discrimination against us in the United States. We are not foolishly sentimental about it, but we are not satisfied.

"The indirect reference to Japan in the Burnett bill is insulting.

"It is time for the people of the United States to wake up to a sense of justice and throw over racial prejudice."

These are some of the statements Count Okuma made in an interview he gave us at his private residence in Tokio on May 3. At the present moment Tokio is rather hotly discussing the Burnett Immigration bill of Washington. The newspapers are filled with denunciations of America. Public men proclaim the attitude of the United States as insulting. Schoolboys, always at blood heat in Tokio, are nursing a new grudge, added to the list they already consider as chalked up against the United States. But public sentiment is by no means at such ostensible height as at the time of the California anti-alien land legislation three years ago, when the boys threw inkwells against the stone wall around the American Embassy, and the mobs that gathered outside placarded the street with war slogans.

The general consensus of opinion is that Japan is a gentleman and the United States is not. Feeling is intense, but it has not become violent, because every one is quite sure that the unpleasantness will soon be settled—to Japan's satisfaction.

Count Okuma, the aged Premier and statesman of Japan, is the President of the Japan Peace Society, and discourages the more aggressive utterances of the press.

"We are willing to wait and let time settle everything," said Count Okuma. "We do not want to settle the matter by force. We believe that by and by America will come to understand us, and cease to uphold an anti-Japanese prejudice. As a matter of fact, it was the United States that came over to us and explained through Admiral Perry that according to traditional ideas of the American people it was not right to exclude foreigners, and in 1857 we opened our country at the persuasion of the United States. It is rather funny that now the situation has been changed, and that it is the United States that has adopted the exclusion policy."

"What is it that Japan really wants?"

Count Okuma settled back in his big armchair. "You must excuse me," he said, as his secretary lighted his cigarette for him. "I am too old to change all my bad habits."

He smoked energetically for a minute, and then went on:

"If you ask me what we want, then I must say frankly that we want equal treatment with the European nations. We want you to cease to exercise racial discrimination. We might claim equal treatment if we wanted to, but we do not wish to force our rights. We prefer to see the United States do the fair and just thing of its own accord. Any attempt to force the issue at the present time may lead to very undesirable results, and we made the so-called 'gentlemen's agreement' just because we wanted to keep the matter from leading to serious consequences.

"In my view it is not strange that the American Government should be apprehensive about the immigration question. There are many different elements in the population at the present time, and if the people of the United States do not pay attention to the situation there is apprehension that the old traditionary principles will be lowered.

"The Burnett bill, I am sure, was originally intended to regulate the immigration from Europe in order to preserve the basic ideals upon which the United States was founded, but it was not originally intended to apply to the Japanese.

"There is no reason to insert a Japanese exclusion clause in the Burnett bill, because we have come to an understanding with the United States about this matter some time ago. We have kept the promise we made about restricting



Count Okuma in His Garden.

our own emigration to the United States, and no one can question that we have carried out our share of the bargain. I am afraid this uncalled-for agitation against Japanese immigration has arisen on political campaign grounds of some sort."

Count Okuma was asked why America was singled out for bitter attacks by the Japanese people and press on account of its anti-Japanese campaign when Canada and all the other English colonies maintained a policy of total exclusion. He did not answer satisfactorily, but simply made the statement that the attitude toward England was exactly the same as that toward America.

"Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and particularly Cape Colony have very extreme exclusion laws," he admitted. "By and by the Japanese will be understood by these colonies. Though they may not welcome us, they will give us the same treatment that they accord the nationals of other countries. For the present we want to maintain the friendship of all countries and hesitate to make any struggle for a change of attitude toward Japan. As a matter of fact, as long as they do not want Japan to come, we do not permit Japan to go. But racial discrimination is not right for any nation. In the future, such ideas must and will be discarded by America and the British and European colonies.

"The capital of the Jews is very important for the development of great enterprises in the world; therefore we must not be averse to the Jews. In the same way the labor of immigrants will be good for the development of lands, and Japanese immigration labor should not be despised. Once the Irish, Italians, and Balkan peoples were considered as unwelcome to America as the Japanese are now."

One could not help wondering what lay back of the force of Count Okuma's conviction that time will show all other nations how wrong they have been in their attitude toward Japan. Japan does not ask itself if there is any underlying reason for the discriminatory attitude assumed by all countries where Japanese immigration has become a question of any proportion.

"In what ways do you feel that Japan is misunderstood by the Western nations?" we ventured.

"For one thing, that it is a warlike or aggressive people. The Japanese are peaceful, and no nation hates war more than we do," he announced firmly. "During the whole Shogunate age of Japanese history 400,000 samurai were wearing two swords every day, and yet for two centuries there was perfect peace. Is there any nation on earth that has kept peace so long?

"Some American alarmists accuse us of warlike and imperialistic ambitions, and quote Korea, Manchuria, and Formosa as proof. Formosa and Korea have merely been restored to us, after a period of confused history. Formosa was discovered by a Japanese explorer four centuries ago and colonized, and it was after this that it was successively occupied by the Portuguese, Chinese, and Dutch. As for Korea, the Japanese Joan of Arc, the Empress Jingo, led the army through Korea 1,800 years ago, and established control over the country, and Hideyoshi again subjugated it toward the close of the sixteenth century."

"Why do the Japanese not colonize in these countries more extensively, then, instead of trying to force colonization in the Western Hemisphere?" one of us asked him.

"The Japanese have colonized extensively in the Hokkaido and Korea. The climate of Formosa is too hot to permit successful emigration from Japan. But the standards of living in all these territories are lower than those of Japan. If the Japanese laborers emigrate to Manchuria or Korea or Formosa, they must compete with native laborers whose wages are only one-half or one-third those that the Japanese can earn at home, and consequently the Japanese can only go to those countries in the capacity of landowners or employers of native labor, and the necessary outlet for the increasing population is not presented. Of course we could adopt the old methods of colonization, the policy of exploitation pursued by most of the European nations, oppressing the natives, plundering their land, and even killing and massacring them, as the early settlers of America did in the case of the Indians, but we do not care to adopt such a policy.

"If you compare the conditions in the Philippines and Korea, for instance, you will see that we treat the Koreans much more mildly than the Filipinos are treated. As a rule we adopt a kind policy. Even the matter of our treatment of the Formosans"—we reminded Count Okuma of the policy of exterminating the natives that has been put into practice, according to reliable sources of information, in that country during the past year—"has been very much exaggerated by people hostile to Japan.

"America entertains needless anxiety of our territorial aspirations," he continued. "Japan does not want the Philippines, even if the United States gave them up. It would be a very unwise policy to take such a country as long as it is friendly to us. For one thing, it is too expensive; and for another, the Japanese do not like the climate. When the Philippines first became an American colony, Japan welcomed it. If a European power had taken it, we should have been uneasy, but as long as the islands remain an American colony there is no danger for us, because the United States is a country of peace.

"The old-fashioned policy of colonization on land already occupied is at an end, or at least it is coming to an end. We have no idea of making colonization under the Japanese flag. If our people make a fortune in other countries we are satisfied. It is true that the population of Japan is increasing very rapidly, and it is also true that our people wish to go where they can make a better living. I am sure there is plenty of room for the yellow and white races to increase together, without war between them."

In a leading article in his own magazine, the Shin Nippon, for May, Count Okuma enters into an exhaustive explanation of Japan's new policy of expansion, which throws further light on his attitude. He says that the Japanese are not like the Chinese, who cling to their ancestral homes. On the contrary, the Japanese are destined to set forth everywhere over the world, and he urges them to "bury their bones in every land."

We asked him if he was convinced that the Japanese would make good citizens of other countries, and particularly of America; if the Japanese Government really wanted its citizens to become citizens of another country and renounce allegiance to the Emperor and the Japanese flag. Professor Shiozawa, head of the Political Economy Department of Waseda University, was acting as our interpreter, and he answered for Count Okuma.

"The Japanese are excellent material for American citizens," he contended. "I myself am in the closest sympathy with American ideals. At Wisconsin University I trained with all the students at the time of the Cuban war, and I should have been only too glad to carry a gun for America if our volunteer regiment had been called to the front."

Count Okuma made the statement that the Japanese are willing and ready to assimilate. He also thinks that would be a valuable asset to the United States, because the Japanese are intensely loyal

ing that, if people don't understand you, God does.

Force cannot weaken nor strengthen spiritual life. To act upon spiritual activity with force is like catching the rays of the sun. With whatever you may cover them they will always be on the top.

To him who leads a fully spiritual life, life here becomes so uninteresting and dull that it is easy for him to part from it.

It would be well to begin my article on art with a discussion of the fact that for a painting which cost the artist, say, 1,000 working days, he will receive 40,000 working days; for an opera or a novel—still more. And, then, some will say about these works that they are beautiful; others—that they are very poor. And there is no absolute criterion. There is no such disagreement about water, food, good deeds. Why not?

The sense of life is revealed to man when he acknowledges himself a heavenly creature confined in a bodily shape. The sense is in that this creature, seeking to be released, expands the boundaries of love, thereby performing the heavenly mission which consists of establishing the Kingdom of God on earth.

Nothing will so affect our religious attitude toward the world as our view of it: whether it be limited by a beginning and an end, as it was regarded in olden times, or infinite, as it is now acknowledged. In a finite world one could find a rational function for the individual, mortal man; in an infinite world the life of that being has no sense.

May 28, 1896.

Have been struggling with my work for several days, and made no headway. Wanted to finish it, but it is impossible. Am in a nasty mood, dissatisfied by the hollowness—poor, selfish, cold hollowness—of surrounding life.

June 7, 1896.

There happened yesterday an amazing event. About three times before a young civilian from Tula came to me and asked for books. I gave him some of my articles, and we conversed openly. He was by conviction a nihilist and atheist. I spoke my mind freely to him. Yesterday he came and handed me a note. "Read it," he said, "and tell me what you think of me." The note said that he was an underofficer of the gendarmerie, a spy sent to me to find out what was happening here, that he became ashamed of himself and decided to confess his errand to me. I felt sorry and nasty and pleased.

June 19, 1896.

What is beauty? Beauty is that which we love. • • • Why do we love? To say that we love because it is beautiful is like saying that we breathe because the air is pleasant. We find the air pleasant because we must breathe; and in the same manner we find beauty because we must love. And whoever is unable to see the spiritual beauty may see beauty in the body and love.

July 19, 1896.

Love for the enemy. It is difficult, seldom possible. • • • There is a wonderful delectation in such love, even in attempting it. And this delectation is in reverse proportion to the attractiveness of the object of your love. Truly, there is a spiritual passion in love for an enemy.

There was a discussion about the good of falling in love. To me the thing is plain: If a man lives a human, spiritual life, falling in love, love and marriage will be a fall for him; he will have to give part of his power to his family, at least to the object of his love. But if a man belongs to the animal category—eats, drinks, works, serves, writes, plays—then falling in love will be an uplift for him.

Prayer. It is said prayer is necessary for the bliss derived from service, singing, reading, exclamations, and icons. But what is prayer? Union with God, feeling man's relation to God, the loftiest state for the human soul. But can such a state be reached through appealing to the man's external senses? Is it not more probable that the state of prayer can be reached only in rare extraordinary moments, and only in seclusion?

Evening. There is beauty, happiness, and bliss around. But in the world of men? Greed, anger, envy, cruelty, lust, prostitution. When will man become like nature? There is a struggle in nature, but an honest, simple, beautiful struggle. And among us—base, vile.

September 14, 1896.

One of the most powerful means of hypnotization, of impressing through extraneous mediums the spiritual entity in man, is dress. People know it well. Hence—the dress of the monk in the monastery, the military uniform in the army.

Barbarism hinders the unification of humanity. So does too exquisite refinement, void of a religious basis. There the physical disintegrates, here the spiritual.

Man is the tool of God. At first I thought that this tool was destined to apply itself in life. Now I understand that not man but God works with it. The task for man is only to keep himself ready. It is like an axe—that would have to make itself clean and sharp.

October 10, 1896.

• • • I finished the declaration of my faith. There were here some Japanese, with a letter from Konissi. The Japanese are doubtless nearer to Christianity than our Christians of the Church. I like them very much indeed.

October 30, 1896.

In a work of art the main thing is the soul of the author. That is why of the mediocre works those by women are better and more interesting. Woman, one way or another, will break through and disclose the very secrets of her soul. • • • Women cannot conceal.

In art exquisiteness and force are diametrically opposed.

Tolstoy found much consolation in prayer. For instance:

December 2, 1896.

My feeling: I discovered on myself a horrid, decomposing tumor. I was promised a cure, and was bandaged. The thing is so repulsive, so hard to get used to. I made an effort to forget it, to convince myself that there was nothing. Some time passed, the wound opened, it heals, but it is here still. It is intolerably painful, and I reproach my own self—the physician. • • • Ah, this luxury, this wealth, this lack of any worry for the material life! It is like an excessively manured field. • • • And it is difficult. I am old and almost unfit. Yesterday I roamed about, thought, suffered, and prayed, and, it seems, not in vain.

Here he compares society to a crystal and also discusses the degeneration of art:

January 5, 1897.

However you may press and break and melt a crystal, it will at the first opportunity assume its original form. Likewise with the composition of society—it will always remain the same, to whatever tests you may subject it. The form of a crystal will only then be changed when it will have undergone a chemical, inner transformation. The same with society.

December 17, 1896.

Nothing will so confuse understanding art as the recognition of authorities. Instead of determining through a clear and certain conception of art whether the works of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Beethoven, Bach, Rafael, Michael Angelo could be classified under true art and how, art is being defined through the given works of authors recognized as great. There are many works of famous authors that are below any criticism, many named accidentally become famous: Dante, Shakespeare.

Faith in authorities makes models of the errors committed by those authorities.

Folk music, music, and generally art have degenerated because all that is talented is being bought over into entertainers of the rich and the nobility.

Besides money, the degeneration of folk poetry and music is due to, first, the slavery of the people, and, second, to printing. • • •

After death in importance and before death in time there is nothing as important and as irreparable as marriage. And as death is only good when it is unavoidable and bad when it is intentional, so is marriage. Marriage is not an evil only when it is inseparable.

In the entry of Feb. 24, 1897, the philosopher says that public opinion is stronger than law and armies, and that it lies in the hands of women.

"After all," says Tolstoy, "the dominators are those who are the objects of force, i. e., who answer to the law of nonresistance. Thus women seek rights and they have the power. The institutions are in the hands of men, but public opinion is at the command of women. And public opinion is a thousand times stronger than laws and armies.

"Proof of the statement that public opinion is in the hands of women is furnished by the fact that women control the housing and food organization, that they spend the wealth, thus dominating the labor of men, and that they determine the success of books and works of art. • • • Well was it said that men ought to seek emanicipation from the women, and not the contrary.

"Poets, versemakers, groom their tongues to express any thought by any possible combination of words, and to be able to form through any selection of words the likeness of a thought. Such exercises can occupy only people who are not serious."

Here is a caustic comment on Christians, and an uncomplimentary statement regarding woman's reasoning powers:

April 4, 1897.

A very common mistake: To imagine that the purpose of life is to serve humanity, and not in the service of God. Only by serving God, i. e., by doing what He desires, can one be sure that he does the right thing.

The Christians of the Church do not want themselves to serve God, but want God to serve them.

People began to glorify Shakespeare only when they lost the moral criterion.

August 9, 1897.

Aesthetics and ethics are two arms of one lever: in the measure in which one arm grows longer and lighter, the other becomes shorter and heavier. As soon as a man loses the moral sense he becomes responsive to the aesthetical.

People know two gods: one whom they want to serve them, demanding of him by prayers the fulfillment of their desires; and another god whom we ought to serve, and to the fulfillment of whose will all our desires should be directed.

October 14, 1897.

You get angry with woman that she understands not, or does understand, but will not do what reason dictates her to do. She cannot do it. As a magnet attracts iron, but remains inactive at the contact of wood, so deductions of reason remains ineffective with woman.

The record of November and December includes numerous topics:

November 17, 1897.

Science, losing the religious foundation, turned to the study of nonsense and, mainly, ceased to study the important. Since then there came into existence the experimental science. • • • Bacon.

I also thought today very unexpectedly of the charm, yes, the charm of a germinating love, when on the ground of joyous, pleasant, sweet relations the little star of love suddenly begins to glimmer. It is like the first breaking-out of the aroma in a lime tree, like the first shadow of the moon. There is no full bloom, no clean-cut shadow and light, but there is joy and fear of the new, the enticing. It is good, but only when it is so for the first and last times.

November 28, 1897.

Often, it happens, you talk with a man, and suddenly his countenance grows mild, blissful. He begins to tell you something in a way that makes you think he is about to communicate to you some very happy news for you. And then it appears—he is talking of himself.

December 2, 1897.

I met Duschan. He asked me how he should act, since he had involuntarily become my representative in Hungary. I was glad of the opportunity to tell him and make it clear to myself that to speak of Tolstoyism, to seek my leadership, is a big and gross mistake. There is no such thing as Tolstoyism or a teaching by me, and there will be none. There is one eternal, universal teaching of truth for me, for all of us, especially clearly expressed in the Gospels. As soon as one understands this teaching he enters into a union with God, and there is nothing that I can tell him.

It is like a man swimming in a river that has overflowed into large tracts of land near its course. So long as the man is not in the midst of the current he may ask the direction of other swimmers. There I can also be a leader, myself directed toward the current. But once the current is reached there can be no leadership. All are carried along by the same force, all in the same direction.

Those who cling to one leader, trust him, and obey him, doubtless walk in darkness with their leader.

December 29, 1897.

There are people, mostly women, to whom speech is but the medium for reaching a certain goal, quite free of its fundamental purpose to express actuality. • • •

We say the soul is heavenly, spiritual, bound in us by our bodies. The body gives it form as a vessel gives form to a liquid or gas it contains. And we know only that form. Break the vessel, and its contents cease to have their former shape, they overflow and spread. Whether they join other substances, receive other forms, we know not; we know only definitely that they lose the shape they had because that which gave them the shape is broken. The same with the soul. The soul ceases to be soul after death; remaining spiritual, heavenly, it assumes a different form, of which we cannot judge.

When people yawn in my presence, and I know that it is contagious, I say to myself: I do not want to yawn and will not. I have learned to do so for yawning, and am only learning it for evil.

It is especially disagreeable to me when people who have lived and thought little do not believe me, and, not understanding me, quarrel about some moral question. It is like discussing with laymen conclusions reached by a veterinary doctor. The difference is that veterinary, culinary, and any other art is recognized as an art or science, and only those who have studied it are held competent to pass judgment; in the realm of morality everybody holds himself competent, for everybody must justify his life, and it is so convenient to justify it by special theories in morals. Everybody makes his own.

There is much common sense in the following:

January 13, 1898.

Organization, any organization, is not pervaded with any humane, personal, moral ideas. From this comes all the evil in the world. • • •

The Christians aim at unity and try to bring about universal unity through purely Christian agencies, as meekness and love. But there are men who know not these methods and who believe not in them, trying to accomplish the same end through external mediums, as violence, threats. One cannot demand of those who know not and understand not the Christian methods to give up their own ways. But it is very wrong and unwise for these un-Christian men to impose upon humanity their low methods of materializing universal unity among men instead of the loftier methods of Christianity.

February 3, 1898.

It is a common mistake to divide men into good, bad, foolish, wise. Man is changing, and he contains many possibilities. The foolish become wise. The bad good, and vice versa. Therein is the greatness of man. That is why it is impossible to judge man. You pass judgment, and he has changed already. You say, "I don't love him," and he is already different.

March 21, 1898.

Socialists will never abolish poverty and the injustice of the inequality of ability. The strongest, the wisest, will always take advantage of the weakest and the foolish. Justice and equality of happiness can be achieved by nothing less than Christianity, i. e., by self-abnegation and acknowledging the sense of life in serving others.

All agree that we do not live as we should. The cure of some is religious; of others, scientific, evolutionary fatalism. Some find consolation in the belief that gradually all will improve of itself. Others claim that life will become right when things reach their extremes, when the possessions of the rich will pass to the workmen, who will be faultless, unselfish, self-denying, and will manage everything without sin or error. Still others claim that in order to make things right it is necessary to exterminate all that is bad, corrupt. But where the bad ends and the good commences, and if not the good, the harmless, at least, no one can tell. To judge strictly—they are all wrong. There is but one way—the religious transformation of the human soul.

June 28, 1898.

People standing on a lower religious and moral plane cannot understand those who stand on a higher plane. But in order that there may be unity between the two divisions, those who are on the lower plane are endowed with a sense of good and respect for that good. When that sense is absent it is bad. And this sense is growing less and less in so-called "society."

A brief reference to the American people follows:

June 30, 1898.

How great and firm seemed the happiness of the American people, and how infirm it appeared to be in reality, as every happiness not based on a life led according to Christ must be. The Spanish-American war, jingoism. • • •

It seems to many that if personality, and love for it, be excluded from life nothing will remain. Without personality, think many, there is no life. This may seem only to people who have not gone through any self-sacrifice. Cast out personality from life, renounce it, and what will remain will be the real substance of life—love.



Tolstoy's Home at Yasnaya Polyana

Photo Underwood & Underwood

"They're Off!" at the Hughes Headquarters

Improvised Here Over Night by Enthusiastic Adherents of the Republican Candidate, It Has Genuine Campaign Atmosphere

THE completeness with which Charles Evans Hughes kept out of politics up to the moment of his nomination for the Presidency, in spite of himself, was no more remarkable than the celerity with which he got into politics the instant he received the word from Chicago that he was It. As he received this word in the library of his home in Washington, the chances are that he was not wearing his Supreme Court robe at that moment. But if he had been he could not have shed that garment more quickly than he broke away from the attitude which it symbolized.

His first act was to send a sixteen-word resignation of his place on the Supreme Court bench to the President he hopes to succeed. His second act was to wire the delegates at Chicago that he would accept, catching them before they had adjourned. And his third act, no less significant, was to ask the friends and correspondents who had rushed to his home to please not address him as Justice any more.

The next day was Sunday, and of course Charles E. Hughes went to church.

On Monday he arrived in New York City at 6:15 in the morning. Forty-five minutes later he had finished breakfast, taken possession of his headquarters at the Hotel Astor, and the national campaign of 1916, so far as the Republican nominee was concerned, was under way.

That long and persistent silence of Hughes, a nine days' wonder in American politics, was equaled by the remarkable manner in which his headquarters came into existence over night. Neither Hughes himself, nor anybody with the remotest connection with the Republican National Committee, nor the delegates who had been fighting for him at Chicago, had the slightest thing to do with the creation of this headquarters, which came fully equipped apparently out of nothing and at nobody's bidding.

The long since forgotten Hughes Alliance of 1908 did this thing, or, rather, it was done by a small group of men who were the leaders of that alliance when it first came into existence—Travis H. Whitney, Robert Fuller, Major F. M. Crossett, John P. Gavit, Walter T. Arndt, and a few more. None of these men had had any communication with the nominee, and certainly were not asked by him or anybody else to get things started for him. They learned on Sunday, as did everybody else who read the newspapers, that Mr. Hughes expected to come to New York the next day. They also realized that no plans had been made for his reception, and so took a chance to start something on the strength of old friendship and former service in the Hughes forces at Albany.

The organization of the Hughes headquarters was really effected by telephone on Monday morning about sunrise, when Travis Whitney had Central jangle Walter Arndt's telephone bell until it woke him up. Whitney told Arndt to rush down to the Hotel Astor, engage a string of rooms, and walk up and down through them looking as much like a campaign committee as he could. Arndt manipulated his safety razor with his right hand, while fishing with his left among the trinkets and odds and ends in the jewel box on his chiffonier until he found an old Hughes button of 1908 for the lapel of his coat. Thus adorned, he went to the hotel and got that string of rooms, one fight up, overlooking Broadway.

In the meantime Whitney, who was the first Secretary of the Public Service Commission created by Hughes, and Fuller, who was secretary to Hughes during his four years in the Governorship of New York, went to Jersey City and met the nominee's early morning train. Forty-five minutes later Mr. Hughes was in his headquarters.

In the six days that have elapsed since the unusual beginning of this remarkable campaign, the Hughes suite has acquired all the atmosphere and earmarks of any political headquarters. The rooms are crowded all day long with the merely curious, with the sincere and disinterested volunteers who really want to help, and with those who hope to get something as soon as may be convenient after the 4th of March, 1917.



Charles E. Hughes—Taken a Few Days Ago.



Mr. Hughes on the Move.

The place has, even in its first week, that touch of the pouting women without which no headquarters in these days is complete. Two of them called on the first day to demand a declaration from the nominee as to just where he stood on the matter of suffrage.

It is the most cheerfully cocksure and confident headquarters from which a campaign was ever directed. The casual visitor would think that it was all over except the inauguration. And also, without any thought of irreverence, it might be said that there is something almost worshipful about the attitude of the workers. They have a candidate whom they have canonized, his virtues have been remembered in all details, if not magnified; his faults, if he had any, have been forgotten in the course of his six years of retirement.

In those six years Hughes, in the memory of those who worked with him in New York before he became a Justice, has become a saint or a myth. And now, once more in political flesh and blood, he can be to them only a crusader without blemish. On a much larger, country-wide scale the atmosphere of the Hughes headquarters is not unlike that which pervaded the surroundings of William Travers Jerome in the year he invented the whirlwind campaign.

Needless to say, the real campaign will be directed from this personal headquarters, no matter where the National Committee may establish itself and its branches when it gets to work. Hughes dominates the whole situation as absolutely as he dominated the insurance inquiry. Committees and sub-committees and Old Guards seem to be merely incidentals. So far his immediate personal following in the campaign work has been made up of the revived Hughes Alliance. That organization has not only been brought back to life, but is now in process of expansion from a State into a national body. It will work independently of the National Committee, and its campaign specialty will be to urge the voters throughout the country that this is the year for non-partisanship, in so far as non-partisanship consists of a Democrat voting for a Republican.

The Hughes Alliance will make its chief bid for votes on the issue of the country's foreign relations. They will revive the old proverb, "Politics end at the coast line," and this, as already foreshadowed in his telegram to the convention, will be the thing that Mr. Hughes will dwell upon chiefly while stumping the country.

Mr. Hughes has lost nothing of his methodical ways. He sleeps eight hours a day and works sixteen. Of course, the longer period includes time for meals and a short daily motoring trip, but he always has William R. Willcox or some other political companion at table and in the car, and nobody supposes that they talk about the high cost of the food before them or the high cost of the gasoline in the tank beneath their seat, unless perchance those subjects can be linked up to the present "ruin" of the country and the Underwood tariff.

During this first week Mr. Hughes has devoted himself chiefly to consideration of the formal letter of acceptance and to pondering his selection of a Chairman of the National Committee, who, nominally at least, will direct the campaign. In his choice of this man lies the possibility of the first embarrassment, not so much embarrassment for Mr. Hughes perhaps as for the so-called Old Guard, which has got to work for his election.

If any of the candidate's mental activity and preparations for contingencies have been due to the uncertainty of Roosevelt, there is nothing to indicate it. In fact, a surprising thing about the Hughes headquarters has been the absence of talk about the Colonel at Oyster Bay and lack of interest in what he may or may not do. The only time that mention of the Moose leader's name caused a ripple among the Republicans and the apostate Progressives at the Hotel Astor was on Wednesday, when word reached there that the Colonel was ill.

In the outer rooms of the headquarters, where waiters and workers have ample time for speculation and gossip, the talk has got many months beyond the elimination of Roosevelt, and is about what Hughes will do in 1917, and guesswork as to what names will be good names in the next Administration, if Hughes wins. There are those who can't help wondering, for example, if William R. Willcox isn't wondering where the best place would be for him to open an embassy in London. There are others who are not satisfied even with that as a speculation, and like to have a little more detail. They amuse themselves by assuming that James W. Gerard will come home, hoping to take the Governorship away from Whitman, and that Mr. Willcox will succeed him in Berlin.

But, of course, the real leaders who are in the confidence of the nominee, beyond predicting sure victory, are not talking of the future. In fact, they still like to talk about the recent past and emphasize the point that the nomination came to Mr. Hughes without a word from him and without organized effort of theirs. "As long and as intimately as I had known him," said Travis Whitney, "I never ventured, in letter or conversation with him, to refer to his possible candidacy, directly or indirectly. I would have considered myself guilty of an impertinence had I done so."

But now that such a thing is no longer an impertinence, the friends of Mr. Hughes declare that his campaign of 1916 was really begun in 1908 when he stumped the West for Mr. Taft. Colonel William R. Hayward, now Public Service Commissioner in this city, and one of the three or four men who have been recommended to Mr. Hughes for the Chairmanship of the National Committee in the present campaign, was Secretary of the National Committee in 1908, when he was called to that job by Frank Hitchcock from the Republican State Chairmanship of Nebraska.

"Hughes," said Colonel Hayward the other day, "was really our second choice out West in the Republican National Convention of 1908. Our real first choice was Roosevelt himself. Most of us in the West were for him first, last, and all the time in those days. We wanted him to run for the third term. Failing that, we wanted Hughes because of the record he had made in New York as Governor. But the Colonel insisted upon our nominating Taft as the most radical man available and as the man best fitted to continue the Roosevelt policy. So we nominated Mr. Taft.

"The next thing we heard was that the Republican machine in New York State was planning to defeat Hughes for renomination to a second term as Governor. That was the most discouraging thing that came to us in that campaign. Defeat of Hughes in the State Convention of 1908 would have meant to the people throughout the country, and especially in the West, that the party had gone to smash. Hitchcock, the National Chairman, and Mr. Taft, the national

and have a keen sense of obligation, and, according to Count Okuma, would fight bravely for their adopted country. All they demand is the opportunity to be adopted.

When we asked him bluntly if Japan would go to war if that opportunity were not extended to her, he insisted again that Japan was for peace, and that time would settle the difficulty. "But what about the statement on Page 483 of the Japan Year Book?" we asked. "That statement declares that the "object of expansion of national armament is primarily to guard our interests in Manchuria, and China, and next to be prepared against a possible emergency with the United States of America."

Count Okuma waved his little hands in a deprecatory fashion and laughed very heartily. "Nonsense! Nonsense!" he exclaimed.

"But the Japan Year Book is an official publication, is it not?"

"The Japanese Government does not assume any responsibility for the statements of the Year Book," he declared with finality. We gave up the point grudgingly, in view of the open belligerency of papers like the Yamato, and more guarded hostility of the Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi, and we also had quotations from the writing of statesmen like Prince Ito and even of Count Okuma himself, that might indicate that the feeling of Japan is anything but friendly toward America.

"But that is just silly talk," Professor Shiozawa announced. "Just for fun, you know!" We did not ask if statesmen often talked of wars "for fun."

"It is America's talk of war that we are wondering about," he added.

Count Okuma explained that the extensive army and navy increase in Japan is merely for the purpose of defense. "A nation must have authority in order not to be disgraced by other nations. Japan does not want to be disrespected by the powers. If we do not have a strong armament, stronger nations are apt to insult Japan."

He took two cigars from the box on the table and held them at his side like two swords.

"You see," he laughed, "there are my two swords. All the old samurai carried two swords, but the first principle was not to unsheathe them, only keep them always ready. When they were unsheathed, the samurai had to strike hard, and if he used the two swords without reason or improperly, he had to commit hara-kiri. It is this old samurai spirit that Japan has preserved in her dealings with other nations.

"Why, then, is there all this talk of war with Japan in the United States? The President of the United States is a scholar, a democrat, and a man of high personality and has always maintained the principle of peace. Why is the Democratic Government urging military extension? We do not believe that the United States intends to come to us with her navy. If they came over here with a great squadron, we would welcome them not with weapons, but with flowers, and form a commission for their entertainment. On the surface it seems that there is no reason for military and naval extension programs in the United States, which does not intend to invade Europe or Japan.

"But there is a great reason for it. Now Europe, after two years' warfare, is accustomed to plundering. If the United States is not well armed the European powers will insult America. The United States, to keep its integrity, must arm. Simply for the sake of defense, military extension is justified. I read the messages of President Wilson, and the reasons he gave for increased armament seem quite justifiable. In a like manner Japan feels the necessity of maintaining her position in the eyes of the world. Both Europe and America will have to recognize this position in the course of the next half century!"

Whether any covert threat can be read in the statements of Count Okuma it is hard to say. At any rate, as the first representative of Japan, he wishes it to be understood that he is strongly for peace, and that war talk is the work of yellow journalism in both countries. At the same time, he gives his seal to the policy of an extended army and navy program, which is undoubtedly all out of proportion to the needs of defense in the country. Count Okuma is a polished gentleman, he is an Oriental and, like all aristocratic Orientals, he has none of our Western bluntness of speech. He is not willing to give offense for the sake of frankness. Everything must be smoothed over gracefully. And yet he has admitted that Japan is not satisfied with the treatment accorded her by the United States and will not be satisfied until she receives the same privileges in America as England, France, Germany, or any other European country.

Yuan Shih-kai's Last Words on Chinese Reform

China's Late President, Shortly Before His Death, Wrote That American Educational Methods Were Exerting Great Influence



The Late Yuan Shih-kai.
Photo Copyrighted by Rio V. de Sienx.

A short time before he died Yuan Shih-kai, late President of China, wrote the following article on educational reform in his country at the suggestion of two American women journalists, who submitted eleven questions to him. President Yuan answered all save one, which he did not fully understand. It will be seen that China has, to a large extent, taken the American educational system as its pattern, and is planning to provide vocational training for the working class.

By Yuan Shih-kai, Late President of China.

THE Government is carrying out its educational reform along the line of pedagogic training. There are in the country more than one hundred and forty normal schools. Since last year the High Normal School in Peking has increased the number of students, and students from the provinces are being assembled there with a view to effecting uniformity in the method of teaching and training.

As to technical and scientific education, the policy is to give importance to industrial training. But, owing to the lack of funds, no energetic advance has been achieved. The Government is planning to provide the working class with a vocational training somewhat after the American method of combining schools and factories into one, in order to improve the minds of the working men.

Confucianism may be considered to be the spirit permeating the old form of literary education, which has affected the quality of mind in students today. But owing to resultant evils of the ancient literary examination, and the sense of vanity obtaining in the régime of absolution, universal education as a duty due to the nation has been woefully neglected. This may be said to be the evil traceable to the old form of literary education.

As regards the Chinese language and writing, owing to the difficultics of Chinese writing and the lack of uniformity in the spoken language, the distribution of courses of study in the schools has been difficult and complicated. The Ministry of Education has recently caused to be assembled a conference on the unification of the pronunciation, and has adopted a system of phonetic signs which may in future revolutionize the written and spoken language of the country. Training in this new system is being first carried out in the metropolis, and it is hoped that the practicability or otherwise of the system may be ascertained.

Domestic economy forms the essential of the education of girls and women, and a general education in science and art is co-ordinated therewith. The prohibition against foot binding in the provinces had been ordained by imperial decree in the Chang dynasty, and the campaign has been generally successful with the exception of remote regions and country places where the Government is exerting its utmost to stamp out this evil practice.

The question of woman's education is considered to be of immense importance, because woman is the mother of the nation.

Heretofore students educated abroad have not taken up influential positions after their return to the country and have therefore not played an important part in the progress in China. In recent years returned students have been accorded a higher valuation, and the people of the nation at large are much influenced by them. Consequently, the influence of the old is gradually diminishing, while that of the new is correspondingly increasing to a surprising extent.

The vocational education in the educational system of America will be the most desirable one to be incorporated in our own. Any one with a vocation will be able to elevate his own standard. Recently those who have been sent to America to study the vocational education there have made their reports, and educationists in China have been much favorably impressed thereby. Of all the educational systems, that of America has exerted the most influence in the Chinese educational world, for the American sentiment for fraternity and liberty has been able to create the deepest feeling among the Chinese.

The Government estimate for expenditure on education is on a progressive scale each year. But since the revolution the economic condition in China has not yet been fully restored, and as a result the funds devoted to educational purposes have been much limited in amount. However, when effective reforms are being carried out in the near future, great sums will be required. If we compare the proportion the educational expenses of other nations bear to their annual income, we may have some idea of the actual amount necessary. With the introduction of financial reform and the development of industry, it will not be difficult to raise the requisite funds.

Education in China does not seem to bear any close relationship with the form of government, for even under a monarchical form of government the axiom has always been vox populi vox dei.

袁世凱題

Yuan Shih-kai's Signature and Seal.



A Schopenhauer Letter Discovered

INTRODUCED by an article by Dr. Max Brahn of Leipsic in which it was noted that such finds were very rare, because of the fact that the great philosopher's correspondence was almost incredibly scant, a hitherto unpublished letter of Arthur Schopenhauer, the famous philosopher, was published in the Berliner Tageblatt of April 18. The letter was in reply to a request by Ottilie von Goethe, daughter-in-law of Johann Wolfgang Goethe, that Schopenhauer aid her in trying to prevent the publication of some letters and diaries left by his sister Adele to Sibylle Mertens, which were liable to contain some data not exactly to the honor of the Goethe family. It was written only a few months before Schopenhauer's death and read, with the omission of some unimportant parts, as follows:

Dear Ottolie:

We are getting old and are drawing together. Everything has died away around us, especially in my case, as I am ten years the older. We are living more and more in the memories of the past. In you I have one of the very few who knew me when I was young, and besides you have never lost sight of me and now bear witness that I have striven from my youth up to become what I now am, and you kindly observe, "How many try to do that and how very few succeed." This is due to the fact, in my opinion, that sensible deliberation and a firm will are not enough, but in the case of such as I there is an instinctive impulse, like a demoniacal urge, that guides them and keeps them at their post, careless of everything else. Thus we may live to see something in the end, if we know how to live to be very old.

That I should demand Adele's letters and diaries seems to me to be a matter surrounded with many formalities and not even entirely justified, as they certainly belonged to Sibylle, and indeed I should not know to whom to turn, as the heirs are strangers to me. If, however, you can get them through Gustave Mertens, I shall not regard it as any infringement of my rights. On the contrary, I hand them over to you, whatever they may be, and empower you to demand the manuscripts in my name, if you think that will be of any aid.

In regard to the letters and diaries of Adele, I should think you could console yourself. Any abuse of them is hardly to be feared, as they have been offered to the book dealers long ago. The flood of time sweeps over us, covers everything, and oblivion swallows it, with the exception of scattered reminiscences.

You know that I never was very sociable, and now I live more retired than ever. A couple of friends drop in now and then to see how I am and in Summer I receive many visits, "visite de curiosité" Michael Angelo called them. In the meantime, I still take my meals at noon and evening at the "Englishen Hof," where many persons see me who are satisfied with staring, although some introduce themselves to me. It brings the house a good many guests.

As you do a great deal of traveling, I hope that your route will bring you through Frankfort again sometime. Until then, think once in a while of your old friend.

ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER.

Frankfort, April 27, 1860.

Dr. Brahn writes that the letters and diaries that Ottilie sought never have been found and published.

means to reach this goal is conquest through the banana! This figure of speech seems strange; and yet nothing is more easily explained. For many years North Americans in these coast districts have been acquiring the best agricultural lands, and everywhere they have cultivated the banana.

Since the cultivation of this fruit proved extremely profitable they built improvements and houses, in which their managers and workmen were placed. Railways were built to connect the most remote settlements with the harbors on the coast. Mighty docks were erected to receive the enormous shipments and to deliver them upon the big ships, which were to transport the valuable harvest to all countries of the world.

The United Fruit Company has become an institution which must be called as magnificent as the famous companies known as the "East India Company" and the "Hudson's Bay Company," which acquired the most precious transoceanic possessions for Great Britain, that is, the Empire of India and the Dominion of Canada. The tradesmen who sold calico, and the beaver hunters proved to be most forceful conquerors.

The United Fruit Company plays a rôle quite similar in Central America, but the public's knowledge regarding this mighty institution is very limited. The work goes on without creating any particular sensation, and therefore proceeds without creating jealousy. In the meanwhile, however, the expansion of the territory of which the company takes possession continues. New harbors are opened and shipping on dangerous waters is carried on more and more exclusively by the fleet of this company.

Whoever visits the republics of Central America will indeed be surprised. From the south, past blossoming Costa Rica, and past Port Limon, everything seems to belong to the Fruit Company; on the big packet boats everywhere the flag of the company is seen. On the wharves enormous sheds have been erected; further on we see the beautiful administration buildings and the fascinating homes of the officials.

Railway station and railway are, in a measure, company property. Even in the interior of the country it owns extensive areas upon which magnificent banana plantations are found. Everywhere little towns have arisen which are inhabited by the workmen and in which, of course, only the English language is heard. In a word, we see here a State that is independent even if it does belong to the larger State. The company, with its unlimited landed properties, its railways, telegraph and telephone lines, possesses an administrative system like a nation apart. Its resources are inexhaustible; its influence is unlimited. Of course, the small republics, with their weak armies and their empty Treasuries, can do nothing against this seizure by the foreigner. In the last analysis they have nothing against it, as great blessings are brought to the natives by the Yankees. On the other hand, the invaders very wisely respect the so-called independence of these peoples and remain quite calm in the face of their hot temperament, which is ever prepared to start a revolution to weaken itself and deliver itself for destruction.

The entire population of Costa Rica barely exceeds 200,000. The number of the original inhabitants of the forest, the Indians, never was very great, and now amounts to about 6,000. These peaceful, unvigorous people, with their well-formed features, give clear evidence of the decline of an old civilized people.

The workmen in the banana plantations and in the harbors of the fruit company come from the islands of the Caribbean Sea. In hordes they come from Jamaica and from the Bermuda Islands. In the majority they are, moreover, citizens of Great Britain. They have attended excellent schools and live in the best-regulated circumstances. They are people of great self-control and rare personal qualities.

A greater difference than that between the English negro and the North American negro is hardly conceivable. The former wins our sympathy through his goodheartedness, paired with a naive frankness. The latter, frequently punished by extreme laws and degraded, in certain parts of the United States, is looked upon as a sort of pariah and is exposed to pitiless hate.



In America, the vaunted land of freedom, even unto our day the privilege of appearing in public places, in the theatres, or even in the adjoining waiting rooms is denied to the negro; they are entirely excluded from society. In the English colonies, on the other hand, the aim is to develop their qualities without sacrificing their self-respect. They receive the most careful education, which gives them a feeling of respectability. For that reason they are given positions in the army and in the administration, in which they can give evidence of considerable qualifications. An example of this is the police of Kingston, which give a brilliant example of what these people are capable of doing.

Immigration of the negro to the shores of Central America increases every year. From Jamaica alone more than 80,000 negro workmen have come. From all the neighboring islands the numbers are not less. All ships which leave these coasts are overcrowded with able-bodied workmen that wish to earn their bread at the Panama Canal, or in the banana industry, or at other points of export to the United States.

The dollar has an irresistible power of attraction. The most inexperienced workman usually earns three times the wage he could get in his native land. To attract new immigrants the owners of these enterprises gladly pay high prices. On the other hand they furnish food and other necessary articles likewise at very high prices. While the workmen may, therefore, be earning a great deal of money, this nevertheless immediately flows back into the pockets of the capitalists.

To invest money in this country is evidently a very profitable business. The geographical position as well as the favorable climate permit of the cultivation of the most valuable grains. Coffee, tobacco, rice, as well as the cocoa bean, grow in abundance. The most sought for fruits thrive perfectly. On the plantations and on the banana trade itself one could write a large volume. Not only from the economical point of view, but also with regard to its importance for colonization this enterprise is most interesting. After the Yankees had been the first to recognize the fruitfulness of the plants and the possibility of keeping the fruit it did not take long to make it popular everywhere in the United States. By a remarkable advertising campaign general attention was directed to it, and the shipping of bananas in great clusters by sea and by land was brought about.

In order that the enterprise might be opened up to the entire world, the fruit had to reach the working classes. In this manner the smallest cities received wagon loads of bananas. In the most modest market place they were sold by men from pushcarts. After this exotic fruit had become known among the northern peoples thousands of inventive methods were employed to sell it at the lowest possible prices. In time the banana became in America the most widely distributed fruit. Just as bread is the most indispensable nourishment of the rich as well as of the poor, the same statement applies today with regard to the banana.

It may be mentioned as a sign of particular value that the little Republic of Costa Rica has without question kept itself free from revolutionary movements, which was all the more difficult for the reason that all the neighboring nations are in continual turmoil. Since the Spanish colonies of the preceding century have declared their independence a number of free nations have been formed. Revolutions followed. Mexico at present is the scene of continuous uprisings and bloody warfare, disturbances are taking place in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and other neighboring republics.

Opponents of the United States maintain that these internal disturbances are caused by their agents; to what extent these accusations deserve to be credited is hard to say, but it is evident that the country which draws its profit from these uprisings is the United States. Without question, the revolution in Colombia has created the Panama Canal Zone and a territory of ten kilometers for the cutting of the Isthmian Canal. The revolutions in Cuba yielded the rich lands of Porto Rico and valuable harbors. And was not the Mexican revolution the cause of the war of 1848, which, as we know, ended with the cession of the Territories of California, Texas, and all New Mexico?

The conquest by means of the banana is certainly a method which is not only much more peaceful, but also in other respects more profitable. The fruit company misses no opportunity to take firm root in San José. It pays high salaries to its officials, therefore they can live expensively and keep open house. They are everywhere in close touch with the Government, and frequently play the rôle of diplomats. Their influence is indeed very great. The Yankees are not only becoming the masters of these people, but also their model. Every one appears to imitate the invaders from the north; dresses, speaks, and acts like the American.

In the shops goods are shown that come from Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and other industrial cities. Central America is becoming the most profitable market for the commerce of the United States. Where formerly France had a special privilege with regard to every article, now all trademarks in the most striking manner read, "American styles" and "American industry." In the place of the French language, which the parent still masters so well, the children are learning English. Instead of the Sorbonne, to which San José sent many students, the Universities of Yale and Harvard and the technical universities are now the choice of her students. New York becomes more and more the centre of intellectual activity, and Paris, which once exercised a powerful attraction for these people, is looked upon only as a centre for diversion.

The Americans are becoming increasingly the unlimited masters, until some day the land will have fallen into their hands like a ripe banana. When we see the banana dealers at the street corners, peacefully pursuing their trade, we ask of ourselves whether perhaps this dealer has any inkling of what an enormous labor and what an admirable organization it required in order to make it possible to offer this tasty fruit at the modest price of a few pennies—very probably just as little as the far-reaching effect of events is recognized before they have receded into the past.

The Gentle Cynic

A woman's way is generally the other way.

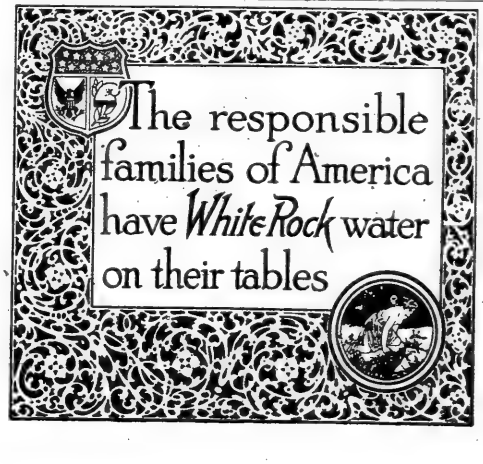
It's all right to have plenty of go, but a man should also have some staying qualities.

Unfortunately the people who are satisfied with themselves are seldom satisfied with anything else.

We sometimes wish the fellow who knows it all would forget some of it.

The only thing many a man has done in the past is to dream of the future.

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candidate, insisted that Mr. Hughes be renominated, and then it was that the Hughes Alliance was organized in New York State to compel the renomination in spite of the machine.

"Having done its bit to win this renomination for New York's Governor, the National Committee and Mr. Taft asked that Hughes be sent out through the West to stump for the national ticket. The New York party leaders said 'No'—even Mr. Hughes's personal friends were afraid that he would impair his chances for re-election if he left his own State. But they were finally convinced that Hughes was absolutely needed and that he could not help the national ticket through without helping himself in New York; so he went out to Youngstown, Ohio, and made a speech that became a classic in political oratory.

"Following that, he made the grand tour of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Missouri, Nebraska, and other States of the Middle West, winding up his tour for Taft as a great meeting in the Chicago Coliseum under the auspices of the Hamilton Club. That was the greatest political meeting ever held in this country. Hughes, after his introduction by Governor Deneen, spoke uninterruptedly for one hour and a half, without making a single gesture, without removing his thumb from his waistcoat pocket. He didn't waste one of those ninety minutes in the telling of a story, but devoted the entire time to tearing William J. Bryan to pieces. That is the sort of campaigning we are going to have in the next five months.

"It was in those two trips to the West in 1908 that Hughes, already possessed of a big reputation made in New York City and State, became personally known to the people of the country. What we saw and heard of him then made us regret more than ever that we had not been able to select him for the head of the national ticket that same Summer. It was what made all of us want him in 1912 and what made us insist upon having him in 1916.

"Of course, Hughes absolutely squelched the effort to make him the candidate in 1912, because of a personal consideration which did not exist in 1916. He had been appointed to the Supreme Court by the President who was running for re-election. But in spite of that Hughes would have been nominated in 1912 by consent of Taft and Roosevelt if they had dared to enter into a compromise; but they didn't dare to do that. Each was afraid to release a delegate for fear that that delegate would go not to Hughes but to the enemy.

"Coming down to the present campaign, it is a safe bet that Hughes will sweep the country. He is as strong in any State as the favorite son of that State would have been if nominated. He will carry those traditionally doubtful States—Missouri, Colorado, Nevada, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Indiana. And plus that, Oklahoma, which we never have carried."

The Banana Called a Weapon of Conquest

Count Von Vaya, Famous Hungarian Traveler, Says United States Is Absorbing Central America Through This Fruit

Writing in a recent issue of the Deutsche Rundschau, Count Vay von Vaya und zu Luskod discusses "North American imperialistic aims" and talks of "conquest by means of the banana" in Central American countries where enterprising fruit companies have penetrated. Count von Vaya, a member of a wealthy and distinguished Hungarian family, is Lord Abbot of St. Martin's. As Pontifical Prothonotary he has traveled all over the world to study the missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church. He has also traveled extensively in immigrant vessels to minister to the needs of the people in the steerage, and is popularly known as "The Shepherd of the Seas." Count von Vaya visited New York in 1911, coming here in a steamer which carried a large number of immigrants. The translation, published below, contains the main features of his interesting and unusual article.

By Count Vay von Vaya und zu Luskod.

WHILE old Europe is involved in the disturbances of a disastrous war, the most terrible which history has ever recorded, young America is enriching itself, gaining strength and moving toward its goal with steadfast steps. In the measure that the nations of our hemisphere are injuring and weakening each other, the United States is from day to day gaining in prosperity and in importance.

The financial undertakings of the Yankees have of late years exceeded every calculation. Even for specialists, it would be difficult to name with any degree of certainty even approximately a sum equivalent to the earnings of the important banking houses of New York City. The latest big English loan, with its almost usurious rate of interest and brokers' commissions, shows sufficiently how the United States controls the money market of the world. Moreover, the extraordinarily high value of American securities may serve as a proof of its favorable situation. The dollar itself was never rated higher than at present.

It is to be deplored, however, that this unexpected advancement is in the main caused by the world war. The banks, without any reservations, make loans to the powers to enable them to continue their warfare, and the shops and factories are night and day making bombs, arms, and all kinds of murderous munitions in order that humanity may continue to kill and destroy itself.

How infinitely sad—I even dare say, "What a sin!"—that America, instead of choosing the rôle of the impartial mediator toward peace, is acting from motives of material selfishness. Seldom has a Government been given a better opportunity to render service to peoples blinded by hate and war. How much misery might have been spared the world, now groaning under the miseries of warfare, if the Government in Washington had been able to rise to the height of its obligations.

The ambitions and the ambitious plans of the United States seek, however, a different direction. Since a number of years back it is clearly to be seen that a considerable portion of the nation desires, at all costs, to play the rôle of the conqueror. The Spanish colonies have been annexed after extraordinarily cruel and unjustifiable wars, and this work of purloining the property of others seems still to be far from having reached its end. Long since Central America has been condemned to absorption.

Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, all of the rich and extensive dominions down to the Panama Canal are already looked upon as territory subject to annexation, and opinions differ only upon the ways and means of carrying out this purpose. Many politicians desire a declaration of war; others demand military seizure of revolutionary Mexico; while the calmer spirits prefer to watch and wait indefinitely or even to give support to the continued revolutions and exploit the neighboring republic to a point of exhaustion during the reign of terror under which it has to suffer.

Roosevelt is the chief spokesman of the war party. If, today, he had the power, the American troops would long since have entered Mexico and, I fear, even with regard to the European war, the so-called neutrality would long ago have been abandoned for active intervention in the world conflict.

Fortunately, the statesmanship of President Wilson is a more peaceful one, or, better said, a more deliberate one. There is no reaching for arms of war, and yet a policy of expansion is pursued. In Mexico Carranza is, recognized and consequently becomes, out of gratitude, the most zealous protagonist for the interests of the United States in Central America, while toward Europe the so-called neutrality is maintained, and yet the struggle is prolonged through a most exhaustless supply of munitions.

From the American point of view this doubtful attitude is exceedingly profitable. The Government above all things wishes to enrich itself by every means. As a matter of fact, money is the first necessity in the realization of these far-reaching plans. In the threatening struggle, which by all signs is only a question of time and will take place upon the other hemisphere, victory is certain to be given to the richest power. Supremacy upon the waves of the sea will unquestionably be won by that people which controls the greatest resources.

The United States has for a long time seen the coming of a war with Japan. The ultimate aims of both powers are the same and in many instances hinder each other. The rapid growth of the population of Nippon demands expansion. When we visit the shores of the Pacific Ocean we are surprised at the number of continually increasing Japanese settlements. In spite of all the severe legislation we find the yellow workmen, from Canada as far as Central and South America.

The numerous islands are likewise overrun. In the Philippines or among the South Sea Islands, everywhere this tenacious race finds a foothold and establishes itself. Since the Japanese retain their habits and national customs they soon feel themselves at home and as masters.

It is easy to understand that the Americans follow this unwelcome expansion with jealous eyes. Neither do they lose any opportunity to express their opinion with regard to it. On frequent occasions, hitherto, they have deemed it needful to oppose it energetically in spite of all the protests of the Cabinet at Tokio.

So far, at least, a more serious step has been carefully avoided; the moment for open hostility has not yet arrived. Japan, it is easy to understand, does not dare to attack. After having been seriously bled in the late wars, her finances are rather disorganized and the country does not feel itself able to engage in an enterprise that is more than doubtful. Therefore, peace in the other hemisphere for the present still seems assured. War, with all its cruelties and horrors, is avoided. Nevertheless thoughts of expansion of power have not been surrendered, though the effort is made to make conquests less by force of arms than by commercial enterprises. Financial enterprise and exploitation of the soil serve as means to this end.

Activity in these fields is as many-sided as it is inventive, but the manner in which Central America has been seized is surprising. The inventiveness of the Yankee indeed seems exhaustless. The variety of methods for placing capital seems to be incalculable. There is no enterprise of any importance that is not in American hands. Railways, mines, foundries, and factories in most instances belong to North Americans.

For the placing of capital these little republics are most remarkably situated. Even legal rates of interest frequently reach a height that approximates usury. We can comprehend, therefore, that more and more Yankees appear upon the scene to make their fortunes. From the modest huckster to the powerful dollar-king they aim at obtaining a firm hold. The little tradesman's booths as well as the mighty bank palaces are increasing in a surprising manner.

In spite of its remarkable resources Central America remains one of the least known corners of the earth. Conceptions of these republics in general are as limited as they are vague. The public is almost entirely satisfied with a few vague pieces of information. The opening of the Panama Canal considerably extends our vision. How many countries which hitherto were visited but rarely, and which might be considered as lost, are touched by the great ocean routes, as the result of which resources of wealth that had remained completely hidden will now be thrown into world trade!

The conquest of Central America by North America is certainly one of the most important facts of our time. The rapid growth of the United States during the last 100 years is almost unique to the history of nations. The manner in which the nation spread from ocean to ocean, and conquered enormous stretches of territory that formerly belonged to the Spaniards and French, gives proof of extreme hardihood and determination. This conquest, however magnificent it be, is regarded as being far from complete. Interference in the affairs of neighboring peoples is continually taking place, by force of arms or in peaceful ways. All the affairs of life receive attention; whether they have a friendly or a hostile character, the final result is always a concession—subordination under the Capitol of Washington.

The Monroe Doctrine is one of very convenient flexibility. Its principles may be interpreted in every conceivable manner. Its declarations permit the United States to lay its hands upon unlimited areas. We find its flag planted in the Philippines as well as in Porto Rico. In the archipelago of Hawaii it floats as lustily as along the Panama Canal.

American imperialism is the natural result of this dizzy growth. A nation which during one century has grown to almost a hundred million, and the wealth of which becomes so to say unlimited, is also capable of vigorous colonization and conquest. Its resources cross every boundary and subject the weaker neighbors.

In war, as in peace, conquest resolutely follows its course. While the battles of the army of the United States and its sea power within recent times have been very glorious, we must by no means underestimate the peaceful factors. The commercial and financial expansion have probably created less sensation, yet they have been none the less decisive.

Even a short visit to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea reveals to us a surprising state of affairs. In El Paso or at Laredo everything seems to be under North American control; everywhere the same railway system; only the English language is heard. At all market places commerce is in the hands of the Yankees.

Mines of incalculable value, as well as promising agricultural lands, have one after the other been acquired by Americans from the north. In ever greater numbers they have come in, pressing ever further forward to the south. Whatever there was of value has passed into their possession. The various countries may be called independent republics; what name they bear upon the geographical maps for the time being is, of course, quite immaterial.

Moreover, it seems that the United States was the first to recognize the so-called independence of these various republics. Probably after their hard experiences in Cuba and in the Philippines, and after the fortunes of their wars, they have preferred peaceful conquest to every kind of harsh economic measures and exploitation.

In this connection their means are just as varied as their method is inventive. It is really very interesting to observe in how varied a manner the unvarying goal may be reached. The means adopted vary, of course, according to the country and its people. If the conditions are different, the methods adopted are immediately adjusted thereto, so that we cannot too much admire the practical sense and enterprise of the United States. One of the most recent and, without question, one of the most surprising

ribed Intimately by One Who Knows Him Well



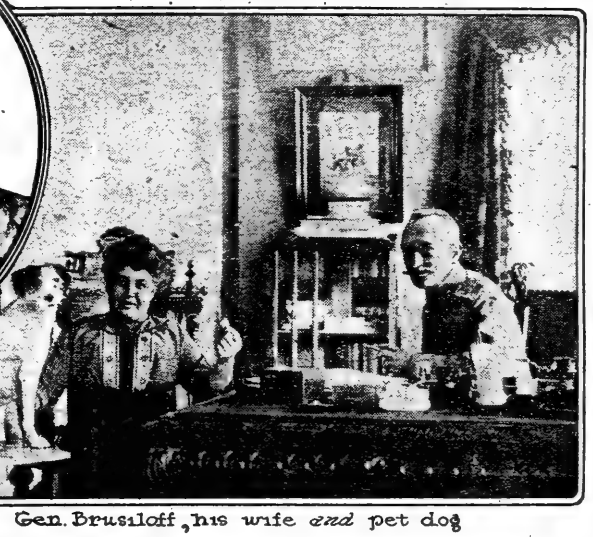


Gen. Brusiloff and Russian officers



Gen Alexei Brusiloff





Gen. Brusiloff, his wife and pet dog

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Mme. Brusiloff has worked like a Trojan since the beginning of the war, particularly in hospital and Red Cross work; at Easter this year she visited her husband and brother at the front, and brought with her from Moscow, Kieff, Odessa, and Vinnitza, four carloads of Easter gifts for the Russian soldiers of her husband's army.

The nucleus of the Fourteenth Army Corps, as of each of the twenty-seven corps of Russia's European army, (the Caucasus and Siberian armies are quite distinct from the European army,) consists of two divisions of infantry, each numbering 16,000 and each commanded by a General of Division. Each of these divisions, in its turn, is divided into two infantry brigades, commanded by Brigadier Generals and numbering 8,000. A brigade is built up of two regiments, each commanded by a Colonel; while a regiment is formed of four battalions, each numbering 1,000 men, and commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel or a Major; the battalion is divided into four companies of 250 each, commanded by Captains, the sub-divisions of the company being commanded by Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants.

The nucleus of 32,000 infantry (who should be counted as so many "bayonets," rather than so many "rifles," according to the Russian soldier's pet saying, "the bullet is a fool, but the bayonet is all right!") is supplemented by artillery, cavalry, engineers, sappers, and so forth, and thus brought up to 40,000; as a corps commander, therefore, General Brusiloff was head of a complete little army, officered by half-a-dozen Generals. He had, however, wider opportunities to study the practical art of war, in the yearly manoeuvres, in which he always gained a decision from the umpires. It was his plan to "watch the other fellow's game," to divine what he would be likely to do, and then to counter him; this subtle sensitiveness, almost second sight, is one of the things that make him so great a commander; in Wellington's fine phrase, "he can see what is going on at the other side of the hill."

General Brusiloff did such fine work in many ways at Lublin that he was soon transferred to Warsaw, which was the advance post of the Russian army toward the west. At that time, General Skalon was in command there; General Rennenkampf, who had added to a high reputation in the Manchurian campaign, and had written a book about his work there, was in command of the military district of Vilna, further north, which faces East Prussia; General Ruzsky was commander of the military district to the south, which faces Galicia, with his headquarters at Kieff.

Of these three great Russian army centres, Warsaw was the most considerable, and there General Brusiloff had the opportunity to think in terms of armies, rather than corps, and to handle considerable bodies of troops. He had, however, two desires which his important post at Warsaw failed to satisfy: the wish for an independent command and the desire to be close to the frontier. Warsaw does not fulfill this latter condition, in a military sense, because there is no main railroad leading directly to the west; nor, if one goes directly west, is there any important objective beyond the German frontier, at least, until one reaches Berlin. So, from a military point of view, Warsaw is very badly placed and essentially weak, being threatened from both north and south, from East Prussia and from Galicia. It is, indeed, questionable whether the Russian army was wise to hold Warsaw from the outset.

Be this as it may, General Brusiloff—who, as has been said, was entirely confident that the war was coming—obtained a transfer to Vinnitza, southeast from Warsaw, in the Province of Podolia, as Corps Commander of the Twelfth Army Corps, his military standing making it certain that, if war broke out, he would be put in command of an army which might consist of five or six corps. And at Vinnitza he was, at the end of July, 1914, when the Russian Emperor began to mobilize his army to meet the already far advanced Austrian mobilization.

Austria had put in command of two Galician armies General Dankl and General Auffenberg, whose orders were to be ready to invade and attack Russia instantly; to carry out, in fact, the movement which was only realized some ten months later. It was not realized, in the first instance, because General Brusiloff, at Vinnitza, and General Ruzski at Kieff, were far more completely prepared than the Austrian General Staff imagined. General Dankl, then, as soon as war was declared, struck northward across the frontier of Galicia against Lublin and Kholm; while General Auffenberg struck northeastward toward the now world-famous "Volhynia triangle," the triad of forts: Lutsk, Dubno, Rovno, which formed Russia's defense against precisely such an invasion, just as the group, Epinal-Toul-Verdun, form France's defense against an attack from the Rhine.

But Auffenberg never got across the frontier; for Ruzski and Brusiloff, moving on centres some sixty miles apart, came rapidly forward to Galicia, got into touch with Auffenberg's advance guard, drove it back upon his main force, and attacked him with tremendous vigor, forcing him rapidly back on the line from Lemberg to Halicz. The decisive battle was fought on this line in the opening days of September—before the battle of the Marne—and was splendidly won by the Russians, being the first great allied success. Ruzski captured Lemberg; Brusiloff at the same time captured Halicz; and the victory was complete. Indeed, the Austrian Army never recovered from this blow; unless stiffened by German troops it never afterward made any real headway against the Russians.

Ruzski fought westward toward Cracow, the capital of Galicia, while Brusiloff fought on a line running parallel, some seventy miles further south, being the extreme left wing of the entire Russian forces which, on the right, touched the Baltic. Przemysl was invested, but not assaulted, because the Russians were already feeling the lack of guns and shells, and the Russian army swept forward, round the fortress, toward the Carpathians, locking up three army corps in Przemysl.

A strong Austrian force was gathered in Eastern Hungary, to attempt to relieve the beleaguered garrison; but, as it made its way through the Lupka Pass of the Carpathian chain, Brusiloff, with his base at Baligrad, met and smashed the Austrian rescue force, with the result that Przemysl surrendered.

Then, as Brusiloff fought his way into the Carpathian passes, Mackensen gathered on the little Dunayets River to the east of Cracow the vast weight of guns and ammunition with which he was to carry out his famous drive. He did not try to push back the whole Russian line; he simply sawed at it, at a single point; and, by threatening to cut it through there, compelled the whole line to move backward, which it did, unbroken and undislocated.

Brusiloff had to take his part in the general retreat; but, as along the whole Russian line, the withdrawal was finely carried out, and he himself never wholly relinquished Galicia. He was, in fact, on enemy soil for the first twelve months of the war, an honor shared with him by few allied Generals.

Now he begins again, with higher command, with far larger and more vigorous forces, with vastly greater supplies of guns and ammunition, with riper experience, with indomitable faith and hope, with the enthusiasm of a great, united nation behind him. One may illumine the situation by asking in what way, in what regard, the position of his adversaries is better than it was in August, 1914.

Brusiloff, Hero of the Hour in Russia, Describe

American, Married to Sister of Russian Leader's Wife, Tells Striking Personal Traits of the Man in Command of Great Offensive of the Czar's Armies

The fact that the wife of Charles Johnston, author of this article, is the sister of Mme. Brusiloff, wife of General Alexei Alexeievitch Brusiloff, enables the author of the following unofficial study of the great Russian commander to present a portrait not merely authentic but intimately tracing his progress from youthful ambitions to his remarkable accomplishments of the last few days. Mr. Johnston has contributed numerous articles to THE NEW YORK TIMES, *and is therefore well known to readers of this newspaper.*

By Charles Johnston.

ON Monday last a charming and ingenious writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES declared that General Brusiloff was fast becoming a solar myth; that men are telling of him the time-old tales they told of Hannibal, of Caesar, of Alexander; that he seems to be, like the King of Salem, devoid of authentic biography—without beginning of days or end of years.

Let me hasten to supply somewhat of the element that appears to be lacking, the element of authentic biography. Alexei Alexeievitch Brusiloff was born, nearer sixty than fifty years ago, in the Russian Caucasus, in the little, semi-Oriental city of Kutais, which lies about halfway between Poti, the Black Sea port, and the icy summit of Kazbek, some 3,000 feet higher than Mont Blanc. The second element in the Russian General's name—Alexeievitch—means the son of Alexei; the elder Alexei Brusiloff was also a soldier, a General, trained, like so many Russian warriors, in the century-long Caucasian wars. The Brusiloffs have for generations been distinguished in Russian military and political history, and the present General Alexei Brusiloff has a curious packet of ancient documents, each of which conveys the thanks and esteem of a sovereign of Russia to a former member of his house. One may add that the collection has been recently enriched by several autographs.

Born at Kutais, Alexei Alexeievitch Brusiloff went to school in Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus; thence to one of the Russian military schools, where he greatly distinguished himself and laid the foundations of future staff appointments; thence once more to the wild, magnificent, semi-Oriental Caucasus, as a Lieutenant in the dragoon regiment which bears the name of Tver, an ancient town on the railroad between Moscow and Petrograd.

As a subaltern Alexei Brusiloff entered thoroughly into the daring and adventurous life which was traditional with regiments quartered in the Caucasus, in the midst of some of the grandest scenery and some of the wildest, most warlike tribes on earth; the life that both Lermontoff and Tolstoy have depicted; he had a heart for every adventure, but, most of all, perhaps, loved the wild and rather perilous boar and bear hunts in the mountain forests, which are a part of the regular training of officers and men stationed there. Alexei Brusiloff earned a reputation as one of the best riders in that whole region, whether after hounds or in regimental steeplechases.

In a sense that reputation determined his future destiny. In the late Spring of 1877, Czar Alexander II. declared war against Turkey, and sent his army southward to deliver Bulgaria from oppression. His brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas—father of the present Grand Duke Nicholas—was put in command of the Russian armies operating in European Turkey, while another brother, the Grand Duke Michael, commanded against the Turks in Asia, fighting southward by way of Ardahan and Kars toward Erzerum.

Though taking part in the war on this front, Alexei Brusiloff saw little or no actual fighting, but, after the war, when the Grand Duke Nicholas the elder undertook to reorganize the famous Cavalry School for Officers at Petrograd, which had been founded by his uncle, the Emperor Alexander I., he chose to head the school Colonel Vladimir Sukhomlinoff, (later to be War Minister,) and Sukhomlinoff in his turn chose as his right-hand man the brilliant young cavalry officer who had the name of being the best horseman in the whole of the hard-riding Caucasus, Alexei Brusiloff.

Thus transferred from the sunny south to the rather forbidding climate of Petrograd, Alexei Brusiloff was brought, by the same fact, into close touch with the elder Grand Duke Nicholas and with his sons, who were deeply interested in the Cavalry School, both as a scene of the finest military training and as a field for the brilliant social functions for which the crack regiments of the capital are famous.

Alexei Brusiloff rose steadily, until he came to command a section of the Cavalry Guard, which is the corps d'élite of the Russian Army. He had developed the theory, then novel in Russia, that the training of an officer in time of peace should conform as closely as possible to the conditions of war,



Mme Brusiloff, who was at the front with her husband

and he put his theory into practice, demanding from the officers under him very rigorous tests in the way of horsemanship, including long, hard cross-country rides at night and in bad weather.

There were remonstrances from the mothers of darling sons threatened with pneumonia and broken necks; and these remonstrances, carried to Court, made their way at last to the Emperor. At a Court function he took Alexei Brusiloff to task. Brusiloff answered: "Very good, your Majesty. I will discontinue the rides if you will guarantee that the enemy will attack us only in sunshine!" I wonder, by the way, whether this has been told of Caesar or Hannibal? It has, indeed, a touch of solar myth; nonetheless it is quite authentic.

During the Japanese war, in which Kuropatkin seemed to lose a great reputation, (which he is now in the way of restoring to full lustre on the Dvinsk-Riga battle front,) the brunt of the conflict was carried on by the Siberian Army under General "Grandpa" Linévitch, who later superseded Kuropatkin as Commander in Chief. The single-track Siberian railroad could bring East only about one army corps a month, so that the bulk of the Russian European army was never involved.

So it came that Brusiloff, unlike Rennenkampf and Ruzski, for example, did not see service against Japan. He was one of a group of able, trusted commanders who remained in Europe, in case Russia's neighbors to the west might feel inclined to take advantage of her Manchurian difficulties. This they did, in fact, three years later, when Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kaiser Wilhelm "stood beside his ally in shining armor." To that incident the present war is directly due. The impression made by Austria's thus turning the Berlin Treaty into a "scrap of paper" sank deep into many Russian minds; among others, into the mind of General Brusiloff, who thenceforth began to look forward to inevitable war.

Brusiloff laid an excellent foundation for the great movements of modern warfare by the knowledge and experience which he gained, in association with the Grand Duke Nicholas, by visits to the grand manoeuvres in France. Speaking French perfectly, as do so many Russians of his class, he loves everything French, and has long heartily admired the French Army, the French theory and practice of the science of war. Naturally, since France was the ally of Russia—a result which the elder Grand Duke Nicholas had worked for enthusiastically—the Russian war leaders took a profound interest in the French Army and everything which concerns it. It was thus that both the Grand Duke and Brusiloff came to know both the French battlefields of the present war and the present war leaders of France, and to understand, what the whole world now knows and recognizes, the magnificent spirit and quality of the French armies. General Joffre, by the way, returned these visits, being present at the grand manoeuvres in Russia in 1913.

Two or three years before that date Alexei Brusiloff, having served first as General of Brigade and then as General of Division, in both cases with the highest distinction, was promoted to the rank of corps commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps, with headquarters at Lublin, a quaint old world town in Southern Poland, about half way between Warsaw and Lemberg. The last-named city, by the way, took its name from a Ruthenian Prince in 1259; Leopolis is the Greek form of the name; Lvoff the Slavonic; all from variants of the name of Prince Lion. Lublin was once a great centre of the Roman Catholic life of Poland, with several convents and monasteries.

In one of the latter General Brusiloff had his headquarters. Married early, General Brusiloff has a soldier son, likewise Alexei—the third, in this narrative; though the name has been traditional in the family for many generations. Early left a widower, he married a second time, not long before his transfer to Lublin, Nadejda, ("Hope,") the second daughter of the late Mme. Jelihovski, the well-known Russian novelist, one of whose sons—for many years a close friend of Alexei Brusiloff—is also fighting on the Galician front, with the rank of General.





Brusiloff's headquarters when war broke out in town of Vinnitza



Brusiloff on the field of battle taken recently on the Russian front.



Gen Brusiloff (X) at a Rus

Our Many Educational Fads and Fancies

Professor Ladd of Yale Says That School Teachers Are Always Experimenting, But Do Not Seem to be Getting Anywhere

By Prof. George Trumbull Ladd
of Yale University.

FROM near the very beginning, the American people have themselves taken an active interest in the matter and manner of public education; and they have quite habitually manifested pride, and sometimes a not altogether just spirit of boastfulness, in the success of their peculiar system of education. In early New England, and in the States largely influenced by emigration from New England, this interest was fostered by the conviction that the welfare of the churches demanded an educated ministry, and that the secure foundations of the State could be laid only in intelligent citizens, and not in ignorant subjects. This source of interest was later reinforced, though somewhat modified, by admiration for the writings and deeds of the French enlightenment, the influence of which fascinated not a few of the more active minds during the last half of the eighteenth century. Nowhere else in the modern world, to the same extent as in the United States, have educational methods and institutions been inspired and shaped by the popular will rather than by governmental control.

Out of the former of these two sources grew the typical district school. In this laboratory many of the sons and daughters of the most cultivated and socially select of the New England families learned, if at all, by unsupervised experience to triumph over the difficulties which always hamper the teacher's function.

In the interests of the higher culture there arose later the academy, the college, and that somewhat unique educational compound, the female seminary. These more serious means of educating the people were by and by supplemented by the lecture bureau, on the platform of which the most highly gifted and thoroughly cultured men of the nation did not hesitate to appear. Meanwhile, in the individual communities, the reading of the Bible at family prayers, the appreciative study of a relatively small number of the best books, and the numerous debating and literary societies which arose spontaneously supplied much of that "general information" in which it is so desirable that every member of the Republic should have a considerable share.

That this system, in spite—or perhaps because—of a lack of elaborate and standardized method and of external control, made men and women of strong individuality, serviceable in the family, in society, and in the State, no one who knows the type can reasonably entertain a doubt.

Such a system of education, however, was not adapted to the exigencies of a great Republic, especially after it began to receive an enormous annual crowd of foreigners, a large and growing percentage of whom were ignorant or had been educated under systems differing from its own in quite material ways. And when the daughters of these same immigrants displaced the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses as framed after the earlier type, other important changes became imperative in the system itself. These disintegrating influences were further intensified by the rapid growth of knowledge, the shifting of the balance of educational values, and above all by the increased demand for a so-called "practical education." No wonder, then, that the entire system of public education in this country is now in a state of flux, a period marked by nothing else so plainly as by this, that it is a period of transition.

I am not going to assert that the present system—so far as we have any semblance of a system—is not so good on the whole as was that which it has displaced. But if the task of proving such an assertion were forced upon me I should undertake it stubbornly, if I did not finish it triumphantly. The patent fact, however, is: We are experimenting, always experimenting, and by the experimenting we do not seem to get anywhere in particular. The hum of the grindstone on which the school boards, the Superintendents, and the crowd of busy workers under them, are everlastingly whetting their knives resounds through the air from every side. How many of these knives are carving out the character of youths of both sexes who are going to revive and purify the American home, be themselves, and beget and rear children who are going to be, honest and useful citizens, helpful members of society and of the State? We are being bountifully informed as to methods for accomplishing these most desirable results by means of the science of pedagogy, so called, and by pedagogical journals innumerable.

Now experimenting in a matter like that of the best system of public education is a pretty serious piece of business. The material upon which the experiment is expended, the "raw stuff," so to say, is very precious, if not costly. For it is the minds and souls of the youth of the nation. Doubtless through the mistakes and misadventures made in the process of experimenting something, perhaps much, will in the long run be learned. But it is sure to involve many years of waste in blundering both by those who set authoritatively the pace for others and by those who are given by these authorities to understand that they must follow the pace set for them, whether they can do this approvingly or not. We raise then the question whether so large a use of the experimental method is wise or likely to lead to the best practical results, and whether there are not some psychological principles that may be accepted as relatively unchanging, and so fit under all circumstances to guide and to limit the restless spirit of always seeking for new devices. We believe that there are such principles.

Of sins against fundamental psychological principles, one of the most pervasive and mischievous results is the determined effort to "standardize" everything, to reduce the practice of every teacher to the same formulas, to test the work of all the pupils by the same examination paper—in a word, to destroy individuality by weakening personal initiative, and so to defeat and degrade the very supreme end of all education, which is to strengthen and enrich the personal life.

It is in this connection that we notice fads and fancies which grow out of an exaggerated estimate of the value of methods. To come at once to the most commonplace matters I find myself quite unable to compare the method by use of which I learned the "fundamentals" with the method approved for the same subjects at the present time. This is for the very good reason that I do not remember how I learned to read, to write, to pronounce, to spell, to do sums, or even the elements of grammar and geography.

There is a vague memory of picking up blocks with letters and words upon them, and taking them to my mother as she sat sewing or mending, to find out how to pronounce them and what they meant. There is credible tradition that I read in a large-print New Testament at morning prayers before I was four years old. There is not a trace in memory of the trials which accompanied the beginnings of arithmetic. Latin grammar is the first work of that character with which began instruction in the simplest principles that regulate the usages of correct speech; but to speak and write grammatically was only to imitate the only models which were near and habitually present to copy. Later on, weekly essays and orations were required studies in the district school: they did not make great writers or orators, of course; but they helped to form the practice of using fairly correct English.

The matter of spelling, however, stood on a quite different plane. The method of solving this mystery was, in fact, the very sanest and most effective possible. By spelling, you were to learn to spell; just as by climbing you learn to climb; and by shooting you learn to shoot straight. This method trained both eye and ear; the former by study of the spelling book, and by the written exercise; the latter by the "spelling-down" contest, in class, or between rival classes, or rival schools. There was a direct drive at the result.

Judged by their results the modern methods, after endless discussion and prolonged elaboration, do not so well accomplish the desirable end. These fundamentals in the system of a public school education are scarcely better, if they are so well, attained now as they formerly were. Reading and reciting English aloud is a discontinued, if not discredited, piece of culture—all the more so since the oral translating of the classics without the use of "ponies," and without incessant prompting from the teacher, has ceased to be required for even the college-bred man.

As to correct spelling, whether by eye or ear, the case is at present so hopeless that the high school or even the college graduate who can spell correctly is, to the reader of examination papers, a somewhat rare phenomenon. That the lack of the phonographically cultivated eye is the cause of blunders which occur in the publications of educational institutions, where the proofs are read by professors of other subjects rather than professional proofreaders, I am not prepared to say. But it might well be in the case of such blunders as that in the catalogue of a certain college in Texas: "It will require four years to complete this curse"; or that of a college in Ohio which, in its anxiety to show how well its "female" students were protected, announced that in the buildings in which they were housed "All the widows had blinds."

But this is not half so bad as the more deliberate work of misspelling which every college professor is destined to find in a goodly proportion of the examination papers which he reads. The writer has just had experience of what a fine product may result from the Teutonic spirit when developed by American culture, in the shape of a letter addressing him as "Vanitas," signed "Neutralis," and consigning him as a "fosyle" to the museum of his university.

The discussions, experimenting, and changes of method in the teaching of mathematics by the public schools of the country have occupied years of time on the part of the teachers; and the achievements thus resulting have wasted manifold more years on the part of the pupils taught. Yet in the comprehension and practical handling of the simplest principles of the science, both employers and customers know how disappointing has been the net gain. Some years ago, in a New England city which was particularly proud of its public schools, a bright boy of 7 or 8 came home one day, whimpering and much depressed because he had failed in his arithmetic. "What was it, Tommy?" the mother asked. Some simple thing, like three times four. "Why, Tommy, you know that," was the comforting rejoinder. "Of course I do," said the boy, "but I can't get the method."

Several years afterward, in the same city, an older boy who was fitting for college was being kept back from beginning Latin because he was deficient in English. One evening the father took upon himself the search for the correct answers to questions which his son had brought from school for home study; an hour and a half of diligent work served to pick out from pages of "exceptions" the apparently proper selection. Next day the question paper was taken to the highly cultured teacher of Greek in the university, but he could not answer any of the questions as the public-school teacher wished them to be answered. It was then shown to one of the world's greatest linguists and grammarians; but his indignation was too violent to permit his taking particular notice of the individual curiosities of this examination paper.

Meanwhile the boys and girls who had been trained in their homes to speak good English in correct form were having all their practice corrupted by the language actually in use, not only by their fellow-pupils, but, in not a few cases, by their teachers also. By the way, did you ever hear the talk, when by themselves, of a group of teachers selected, for the most, from the daughters of uncultured foreign families? If not, you may have been examined as I was when I came to qualify as a voter in the State of Connecticut, to see whether I could read its Constitution, by a German who could scarcely speak a sentence of intelligible English!

Now, against the necessity of these fads and fancies deemed essential to the teaching of mathematics and the English language, (to spell, write, speak, and in all respects use it correctly,) we may confidently enter the protest of psychological principles and the practice of the most successful teachers of both subjects. Their method is the simple one of thorough discipline in the fundamental principles, until they produce their sure and legitimate result in an unconscious skill in giving these principles their application to all manner of concrete cases. All mathematics of the arithmetical branch is provided for in learning thoroughly the truly rational process of counting—counting on and counting off, whether by units, (addition and subtraction,) or by groups of units, (multiplication and division,) or by parts of units, (fractions.) It accords with this psychological fact that the most successful teacher of mathematics I have ever known testified that having drilled his pupils in these four forms of the application of the one mental operation, he never had any further difficulty; and he accomplished as much in one year as the public schools are accustomed to accomplish in four years.

The case of grammar is somewhat essentially different. Beyond the very simplest principles, grammar should not be made a study in the public schools—and even to this extent it should be taught as illustrated by an enforced correct use of language. How shall this be done when so large a proportion of the teachers themselves are neither users nor lovers of good, plain English; or readers, except as compelled by their school duties, of the best English literature?

But the evils which flow from the repression of personal initiative and the obscuring of the end of education, as contributory to the values of personal life, are by no means all of this lower and negative character. The excessive use made of the written examination as a "pass" to promotion, operates in a yet more disastrous way. This is true of both teachers and pupils. The former have their own rating fixed, not by their own personal qualifications so much as by their success in constructing, periodically, a net that shall be coarse enough to meet the favor of the lazy pupils without letting too many such pupils through.

The evils of the fad of the examination paper are by no means confined to the public schools. In academical circles a class of coaches has sprung up whose not highly honorable, if not positively dishonorable, business is to "post themselves" on the questions which the forthcoming paper is likely to ask, and to drill the intending candidate sufficiently in a somewhat parrot-like way to answer just those questions.

There is another but allied class of fads and fancies current in the prevailing system of public education which has its origin in another reversal of correct psychological principle. This reversal may be described in the following terms: It aims at discipline solely or chiefly through the arousing of in-

League of Foreign-Born Citizens Growing

Will Soon Move Into New Quarters and Develop Work Which Encourages the Immigrant to Become an American Citizen

GUGLIELMO FERRERO, the Italian historian, says that Americans are the mystics of the modern world because they sacrifice their welfare to a sentiment; because they believe in the miracle of the melting-pot, which, like Medea's magic caldron, will turn the old and decrepit races of Europe into a young and vigorous people, newborn in soul and body. Agnes Repplier heard told with glee—the glee which she believes expresses pure American unconcern—a story of a public school in one of our large Eastern cities. A visitor of an investigating turn of mind asked the pupils of various nationalities—Germans, Poles, Russian Jews, Italians, Armenians, and Greeks—to stand up in turn. When the long list was seemingly exhausted, he bethought himself of a nation he had overlooked, and said: "Now let the American children arise!" Whereupon one lone little black boy stood up to represent the native-born.

There probably never was a time in the history of the country when there was more need than now for an organization such as the League of Foreign-Born Citizens, which will move into new headquarters at 138 Second Avenue on June 20. Nathaniel Phillips, President of the organization, and his associates are making a serious effort to unravel the infinitely complex problems that arise during the Americanization process of those immigrants who have herded in the inclosures of Ellis Island, and are now in factories and sweatshops. The effect of racial intermixture upon national character is receiving a large share of the attention of citizens at present, due to the war and Presidential year; but it is owing to the gift of $1,500 from Mrs. Vincent Astor that the League of Foreign-Born Citizens is enabled to move into a new clubhouse having an auditorium seating 500 persons from the old headquarters with only one-fifth that capacity at 82 Second Avenue.

The league is a non-racial, non-sectarian organization, founded in October, 1913, for the purpose of interesting the immigrant in civic affairs and inspiring those who had not been naturalized to take steps toward making themselves American citizens. Its membership now exceeds 2,400. Good moral character is the only qualification necessary.

"Our league is accomplishing a unique result," said Mr. Phillips, who is a lawyer, at his office, 261 Broadway. "We realize that a lack of sympathy and understanding soon grows up between the older generation of immigrants to these shores and their sons. It is not among immigrants only that sons are prone to get out of harmony with the views and feelings of their parents. We have aimed to produce that inward unanimity among immigrants who to begin with have perhaps nothing more in common with one another than they have with this country."

Mr. Phillips deserves a word before he is quoted further. He arrived in this country from Russia about thirty-five years ago, when he was less than one year old, and has been a New Yorker ever since. He attended Public School 75 on Norfolk Street, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1903. While attending law school in the afternoons at the New York University he taught day school and night school classes. One of his pupils at night school, Demosthenes Liakos, is now Vice President of the league.

Less than three years ago the league was started, with five members, in Third Street. They paid the first month's rent, but did not have a chair, table, or "a human article in the place." They had a sign painted on credit, and this read:

Are You an American Citizen?
If Not, Why Not?
We Will Help You Free to Become a Citizen.
Come In. You Are Welcome.

This sign was hung out in three languages. The founders sat in the window for days, but no men yearning for citizenship stepped inside. They simply refused to take something for nothing; they had been fooled too often. But there came a time when a man went into the cramped quarters of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens. When he departed he carried with him the same sum of money he had brought with him, and then it was rumored that the league was honest. By the end of the first month eleven members had joined at $1 a year. Dues remain at this figure, payable, if more convenient, at the rate of 25 cents each quarter. It is now regarded as a poor month when from 125 to 150 new members do not join the organization.



Naturalization class league of foreign born citizens



Nathaniel Phillips
(Photo by Spiess.)

Samuel W. Levine is Secretary of the league, and Arnold Binger, Royal Dixon, Timothy Healy, G. Carl Lotz, M. D., Demosthenes Liakos, and Jacob Weiss, are Vice Presidents. Herman Glauberman, the Executive Secretary, was one of the founders and, as Director of the Bureau of Naturalization, deserves much credit for the league's success. Raphael Perlman, the Treasurer, has been indefatigable in advancing the work, as have also Dr. L. J. Wronker, who has handled the open-air Americanization campaigns; Dr. Henry J. Blumensohn, Director of the Bureau of Social Welfare, and William Kaufman, Director of the Lecture Bureau. The honorary Vice Presidents include George Gordon Battle, Charles L. Bernheimer, George E. Blackwell, Louis W. Fehr, George McAneny, Marcus M. Marks, John Purroy Mitchel, William Fellowes Morgan, and George W. Wickersham.

"There had existed many organizations formed for the purpose of aiding those newly arrived at our shores," said Mr. Phillips, "but their efforts were centred upon facilitating the immigrant's entrance into America and rendering easier his first days in the new country. But there their labor ceased, and it is at this point that the League of Foreign-Born Citizens takes up the problem with the definite aim of encouraging the immigrant to become an American.

"We found an appalling inertness on the part of a vast number of immigrants in the matter of taking the necessary steps. The reasons were, of course, largely due to the inaccessibility of the naturalization Court Houses and the time required for making out the preliminary blanks. But more important than these tangible objections was the vague belief on the part of immigrants that the process in itself included rites and so forth tremendously difficult to understand.

"Through the efforts of the league arrangements have been made with the County Clerk and with the United States District Court whereby the State and the Federal courts will be open three evenings each week for the issuance of first papers to applicants. This means, of course, a big saving in time to the applicants.

"We hope to bring about in New York a method which is proving successful in Los Angeles, whereby a great saving in time both for prospective citizens and the courts is being effected. We are planning that the members of our naturalization classes shall receive diplomas from the league, which shall be accepted by the courts as evidence of the possession of knowledge in a satisfactory degree of the Constitution and the history of our Government, thus doing away with the examinations that are now necessary. Some work yet remains to be done before this development can be accomplished.

"The people are getting to know of the existence of the league. They are understanding that, quite without hope of financial reward, as no officer or other person receives a penny, the league welcomes prospective citizens. We solve, free of charge, of course, doubtful problems with regard to eligibility. We save the people all the time we can and a lot of needless worry. In short, the very existence of the kind of organization we are striving to be, against financial odds that are quite burdensome at times, has aroused citizenship activity among the people. Our records contain the names of a number of applicants who have come to the league, after having been in this country for fifteen or twenty years, without taking any step toward becoming American citizens. They are now on their way to become citizens."

It was at one of the league's free naturalization classes, such as are held each night, that Mrs. Vincent Astor became interested. She attended a meeting last January, in the company of Miss Anne Rhodes of the Conference on Unemployment, and Miss Frances A. Kellor. Mrs. Astor sat on a bench crowded with immigrants. In the club that night were Russian Jews and Russians who were not Jews, Germans, Austrians, Rumanians, Greeks, Italians, Polacks, Norwegians, two free-born citizens from Australia, a few Bulgarians, some Englishmen, a small group from the West Indies, some Spaniards, and a few Frenchmen. Mr. Phillips has refused to permit the holding of, say, an Italian class one night and a Russian class another night. They are not separated, because the league wants race differences forgotten. The league is a place for all to go to be fused into loyal Americans, he says, with the opportunity for free discussion—except as pertains to the war. War talk is not allowed.

Mrs. Astor entered into the discussion on the night of her visit, and asserted that she believed the league's method to be the true Americanization process; that she had often wished there might be some one place where foreigners might get together for the purpose of learning the first principles of American government, and where they might feel that they were welcomed by the nation. Within a few hours after her visit, Mr. Phillips received from Mrs. Astor the following letter:

I really cannot tell you how very interested I was tonight in your league!

Anything like that, that is run without the city's help, appeals to me far, far more. I want to come down very often, and talk to you some more; in fact, I want myself to be connected with the League of Foreign-Born Citizens.

I am inclosing a check for you to use as you think best.

But first, I want you, please, to take out of it an ample amount for the dance. Let me give the first party, and don't charge any admission.

Remember my advice about not leaving the ladies entirely to their own devices!

You have my greatest admiration, and we must make something even more wonderful out of the enterprise you have so successfully started. Most sincerely,

HELEN ASTOR.

That check was for $500, and it has been followed by one for $1,000, but the league is now in need of money, owing to the fact that its activities will increase at the new clubhouse.

The naturalization work is divided into three grades, in the first of which applicants are assisted in the preparation of their citizenship papers. They are taught to read and write English. By arrangement with the County Clerk's office their blanks are stamped with the signature of the league, and the naturalization clerks readily issue the official first papers to applicants presenting the stamped blanks.

"Young men are encouraged," said Mr. Phillips, "to prepare for a life of service to the city. They are taught to feel that a Government position is more than a mere 'job'; that upon the character of such work largely depends the welfare of those dwelling in our city."

Public lectures by the heads of municipal departments are given at the headquarters of the league on the first and third Sunday evenings of each month.

Such speakers as Mayor Mitchel, George McAneny, formerly President of the Board of Aldermen; Marcus M. Marks, Borough President; Controller Prendergast; Cabot Ward, Park Commissioner; Robert Adamson, Fire Commissioner; in fact, practically all the heads of the City Government have appeared before this organization to explain features of our Commonwealth and to welcome its members to full enjoyment of its privileges.

Lajpat Rai Tells of Great Hindu Renascence

Famous Indian Lawyer Says That Present-Day Trend of His Country's Art, Literature, and Religion Is Toward Nationalism

By Joyce Kilmer.

FOR years there has been in progress in India a movement strikingly analogous to the Celtic renascence in Ireland. According to Lajpat Rai, a distinguished lawyer of Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, now on a visit to New York City, the renascence of India's ancient poetry, art and crafts, drama and religion, is inevitably producing a revival of India's national spirit. England is not blind to the significance of this renascence, but her efforts to hinder the literary and artistic expressions of India's soul are unavailing.

For years the New Nationalist movement has claimed much of Lajpat Rai's time and energy. The New Nationalist movement has as its goal to obtain for India self rule, not necessarily severance from the British Empire, but partnership in it—home rule, in fact, like that now enjoyed by Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

Although Lajpat Rai is an uncompromising advocate of the Nationalist cause, he has always counseled procedure by evolutionary and not by revolutionary measures, by agitation and education and not by bomb throwing. On the platform and in the newspapers he has endeavored, he says, to prevent revolution, in what he believes the only possible way to make this endeavor, that is, by urging the British Government to inaugurate and carry out honestly a policy of justice to the Indian people. He believes that if the British Government complies with India's just demands there will be no revolution.

In 1907 Lajpat Rai was seized and sent to prison in Burmah. There he was held for six months, without a trial and without being told the nature of his offense. He was suspected of sedition, but no evidence was found, his real offense having been, he says, that he was a Nationalist and was working openly and legally to secure greater liberty for India. After his release he brought suit against two newspapers, one in India and one in London, that had accused him of sedition, and in both suits he was victorious.

I asked Lajpat Rai to tell something of the intellectual and spiritual renascence which is so closely identified with Indian Nationalism. He said:

"I do not think that I would say that the religious and literary renascence in India is merely a companion of the Nationalist movement. Rather, the present Nationalist movement arose from the religious and literary renascence.

"About 1830 there came into being a passionate desire for a re-establishment of the ancient literary, social, and religious ideals of the Indian people. One of the first leaders of thought to be prominently identified with this movement was a Bengali gentleman named Raja Ram Mohan Rai. He founded a new church called Brahmo Samaj.

"Raja Ram Mohan Rai was followed in his work by the father of the now world-famous Rabindranath Tagore and others. Rabindranath himself has played no small part in the renascence by means of his songs and stories.

"The next step toward the renascence was the Arya Samaj movement. This was founded by a scholar named Daya Nanda Saraswati, an ascetic of the highest order. Daya Nanda Saraswati knew no language but his mother tongue and Sanskrit. Then came the school of Swami Vivekananda.

"There have been several minor movements with similar effects so far as the renascence is concerned. The aim of all these movements has been to place before the people the ancient Indian ideals, and to show them that not only politically but also intellectually they have had a glorious past.

"You see one of the first effects of contact with the West was to put into the minds of the people educated under modern conditions the idea that India had no achievements to her credit, and must depend entirely upon what the British Government might condescend to teach her.

"As a result the British Government Anglicized practically every department of life. Methods of education, ideals of art and architecture, social standards, and religious conceptions of a thoroughly British kind were imposed from without. The theory of the renascence is that the old order is in many respects more suited



to the genius of the people and is fundamentally more sound than the new.

"For example, take the matter of government. From time immemorial the village had been the unit of government in India. The villages were small republics, administering their own affairs, levying their own taxes, regulating their own educational system, and holding their land in common for the benefit of the community. The right of property was not in the individual but in the village; the land was divided for cultivation according to the needs of the different families.

"These villages had few dealings with the Central Government. They paid the Central Government lump sums on account of revenues, and when great crimes occurred within their precincts they were called upon to give up the criminals to justice. Similarly, most of the internal affairs of the large towns and cities were managed without direct reference to or interference by the Central Government.

"In the arts and industries, India, before the establishment of British rule, was for the most part a country of cottage industries. The artisans and craftsmen manufactured their own wares, and sold them at their own prices, resorting to the capitalist only for occasional help.

"The British Government changed all this. The Government centralized the whole system of administration, removing from the villages and towns every vestige of self-government."

"But how has this affected India's intellectual and artistic life?" I asked. "What has been done in regard to the cottage industries and the literature of the people?"

"Indigenous arts," said Lajpat Rai, "were practically destroyed. Cheap art of various kinds was imported from Europe. The nobility and the wealthy people began to purchase European art products and to look down upon the native artists. Shakespeare, Milton, Shelley, and Tennyson took the place of the classic Indian poets, and the English language came to be regarded as the hall-mark of civilization and culture. Similarly, our religious and social ideals were being gradually supplanted. In every form of thought and life, the Western ideals were gaining the supremacy."

"But what was becoming of the large number of Indian writers?" I asked.

"What were they doing?"

"They were starving," said Lajpat Rai. "You see, the writers of India always had been maintained by donations and patronage. They had been well provided for, and the fact that they were dependent was not thought to be to their discredit; indeed, they had the highest place in the social hierarchy. From the point of view of property, they were poor, but they were held in the highest esteem by all the Indian people. They were the makers as well as the dispensers of laws. It is true that in time they converted themselves into a priestly class, and so sometimes abused their status. Nevertheless, when they perceived literary genius outside their circle they at once recognized it. Latterly there was no organized theatre, but there were numerous frequent public recitals of ancient epics, with occasional dramatic representations.

"All this culture was destroyed by the advent of English rule. The Western ideas of literature and of the position of the writer were introduced, with the result that the native poets were ruined."

"Then it was the introduction of the printing press," I suggested, "that ruined the literature of India?"

"The introduction of the printing press," Lajpat Rai answered, "in company with a foreign system of government and education. Under a native Government, the introduction of the printing press might have been beneficial.

"In the Government schools all higher education is in English. Throughout India English is given first place, it being impossible for any one ignorant of English to obtain a decent Government position. While the teaching of the native languages is not forbidden, the university examinations are of such a character that the pupils preparing for them have little opportunity and time to study the classical tongues on which the vernacular is based. The classical languages of India occupy only a secondary position. So, before the renascence all scholarship was English in character, and consequently not of first class. English opens the door to all decent positions; it is necessary in trade and in commerce.

"So there came about the disappearance and degradation of native schools of literature. The native writers lost their high position and the patronage upon which they depended for a living. Ostensibly the Government tried to restore the vernacular, but it was a half-hearted attempt and foredoomed to failure. Poets flourish only where there is appreciation of them, and a language and a literature cannot be restored by Government decree.

"One of the most important phases of the renascence is the Swadeshi Movement—that is, the 'country-made movement.' You see, heavy export duties were put on home-made goods, and English goods were imported practically free of duty. Of course, this crippled the native craftsmen. In the eighteenth century India was a great manufacturing country, with an extensive shipping industry. In those days, millions' worth of goods, especially silks, fine cottons, and woolens, were sent to Europe, and the products of the Indian hand looms were purchased by royalty. Now these products have disappeared, for they could not compete with the cheap products of English mills brought in free of duty. Furthermore, nothing was done to introduce into India modern systems of industry."

With reference to the literary aspects of the renascence, Lajpat Rai said:

"Indian scholars are trying to construct a history of Hindu culture and literature based upon their own investigations, instead of, as heretofore, on the authority of European scholars.

"Similarly, many objects of Indian art have been unearthed and exhibited. A new school of indigenous art has arisen, with independent lines of thought and work. The effort of the Nationalist artist is to bring forward and keep in evidence the distinctly national character of Indian art. A brother of Tagore is one of the leaders of the new indigenous art movement.

"Another significant occurrence is the revival of the Indian theatre and Indian music. In Calcutta, in Bombay, in Gujerat, and in other cities there have been established theatres in which the old Hindu dramas are presented. A new dramatic literature is springing up which takes as its theme the ancient literature of the country, or the country's customs and needs. In this connection I may mention the recitals of Indian music which are being given by Ratan Devi to American audiences.

"There has also been a revival of Indian ideals of architecture. There is a great agitation going on as to the style to be adopted for the architecture of Delhi, the new capital of India.

"Of course, you have heard of the 'Bavgad Gita.' The theme of this classic is that if it is a duty to fight war should not be eschewed. It should be indulged in not for worldly rewards, but out of a sense of duty alone. Now, it happens that most Nationalists who have been brought into court have had this book in their possession. As a result, the 'Bavgad Gita' is under suspicion, and when a Nationalist is arrested his house is searched for a copy of the suspected book to be used in evidence against him.

"All efforts to write or reproduce biographies of eminent patriots or revolutionists of the West are discouraged. Some years ago I wrote in the vernacular a brief biography of Mazzini. When this is found in the house of a suspect it is made an exhibit in evidence against him."

terest rather than the cultivation of interest as a means to the end of education through the preparation of the mind by discipline.

Much fault was found—and by no means without a large measure of justice—with the old-fashioned system of education, because it made the teacher chiefly a taskmaster, under no particular obligation to lighten the task by creating satisfaction or even enthusiasm in its easy and successful performance; and, on the other hand, it relieved the pupil of all effort to secure the reward of joy in work for its own sake, so to say, if only he could somehow plod or shuffle through with his unwelcome task. Now the beneficial influence of interest in one's work, as looking toward the more successful accomplishment of that particular work, is what no one acquainted with the simplest of the principles that underlie and control the actions of all men could possibly deny. It is hard, if not quite impossible, to be a really good craftsman in any kind of craft, without joy in that craft. Perhaps it is not strictly true that all really good cooks like to cook; but it is pretty nearly true that any one who persistently loathes cooking can never make a good cook.

All this, however, affords absolutely no warrant for the effort to lose the end of education in devices for making the path to that end an unnaturally pleasant one. The effective interest must be established in the pupil's mind; it should be made a genuine and permanent thing; otherwise it may serve to defeat rather than secure the end of education. The average human being is in his youth a lazy animal. He is properly inclined to play; but to work at play in order to rival or surpass his mates or gain the approbation of his seniors. He needs to be educated to make his work his play.

Even in all kinds of sturdy games the principle just enunciated holds true. It is not the languid onlooker or the uproarious "rooter" who plays the game or who takes the most intelligent interest in having the game played well. What university teacher does not share the wish of a popular teacher that he might be able to handle his men in the classroom with a fraction of the severity of discipline with which they were handled by the coach of 'Varsity crew and teams. "But should I attempt that," he said, "they would all jump out of the window."

Barring the language employed, why should not those who have in charge the discipline necessary for playing well the difficult game of life have all the authority to enforce work until interest follows the attainment of skill that is freely accorded in the athletic field? But at the present time in this country any genuine and severe discipline in work is to be found, for the most part, only in a few medical schools and a few of the best preparatory schools.

The psychological fallacy, which reverses the relations of interest and mental discipline, admits of varied illustration from every grade of education from the kindergarten to the university, and even to the professional school. To this fallacy are due most of the fads and foolish fancies of the kindergartens in the United States. But the true thought underlying all successful instruction of the kindergarten order is not to substitute play for the work of observation, attention, and constructive energy. The true thought is to make play a discipline in work—no matter how early the so-called kindergarten age is supposed to begin. This, too, was the essential idea of those who founded this system. It was to organize for the youngest minds their employment, so as "to draw out their capacities of feeling and thinking, and even of inventing and creating."

"Froebel," so we are told, "sought to teach the children not what to think but how to think—in this, following in the steps of Pestalozzi, who had done for the child what Bacon had done nearly 200 years before for the philosopher."

Excesses of this kind of fad make intellectual roués out of six-year-old infants. To make play into educative work is, even for the very young, quite a different thing from trying to convert the work of education into mere play. But the child who by his own efforts, stimulated and guided just enough and no more by the teacher, finds out for himself, may experience something of the joy which a great scientist experienced when, on making a notable discovery, he compared his joy to that of the Creator in the act of creation.

On inquiry of the Faculty of Oxford University some years ago as to the standing of the Rhodes scholars from the United States, the writer was given this estimate of them as a body: They were deemed enterprising, likable fellows, and some of them were gifted fellows. But almost without exception they proved to have received in this country no thorough training in the very elements of the subjects in which they wished to specialize, and, what was more to their discredit, they resented all attempts to put them under the discipline of the university, whether with respect to their daily habits or their bearing toward their fellow students and the officers of the university. Who that knows the American public today can doubt that one of the chief causes of our public shame and of fear for the public security is the prevailing lack of discipline of our young, and that this lack of discipline pervades the educational institutions, lower and higher, and, as well, the homes of the country?

How this same psychological fallacy has operated to degrade our educational system by encouraging the fad of exaggerated "option," and its result in overcrowded "snap courses," there is scarcely need to remark. In both the undergraduate and the graduate courses of our leading universities its baleful influence has made itself powerfully felt. Even the courses in the positive sciences are not exempt from this influence. "Our teachers," a distinguished professor of physics said recently, "made us do the work and so taught us how to work. These young instructors make themselves popular by showing their pupils how to do the work or actually doing it for them; and so really teach them little or nothing."

The bid for numbers, and the assumption that the rank and value of the institution are to be tested by the numbers which it attracts to itself by successes in athletics or by other ingenious means of advertisement, is another fad which follows the same psychological fallacy. To try to secure the results of discipline through exciting the sensation of interest rather than to secure a permanent and intelligent interest by requiring the discipline which must precede and support it, is a fallacy which infects even our professional schools—especially the schools of divinity. If one examines the catalogues of these schools, one finds a great deficiency in courses that require hard professional work, and a corresponding superfluity of courses on so-called "practical" subjects for the handling of which, if the student's own tact and good judgment cannot fit him, he has no call to the ministry at all. This spirit, encouraged in the school for professional training, is carried over into the pulpits of the land, which, in their futile and not infrequently uncouth efforts to interest their hearers in a sensational way, are robbed of confidence and respect as teachers of religion.

There is another fallacy which, although more subtle, is not less deceptive and injurious in its effects upon the culture of the American public. It is the assumption that the improvement of the public morals can be secured by passing laws, offering resolutions in public meetings, spreading information as to the consequences of wrongdoing, while neglecting the cultivation of the conscience of the individual—especially of the young, under the power of definitely moral and religious principles and emotions. That law and learning can make good men and women is not true; but it is the ethical fad and fancy of a large proportion of the American people, especially if enough associations and societies are formed, enough clerks employed, and circulars sent out, &c. For everything must bear the aspect of being socialistic, and there must be much talk about "social service," and "social uplift," and other engaging terms.

Meanwhile our schools and colleges and universities are not turning out a proper crop of strong and sturdily upright men and women. The vices of cheating, lying, stealing, and sexual immorality are becoming appallingly frequent among the children in our public schools. Some of the doctors are advocating eugenics with a vengeance. Our legislatures are beginning to consider the passage of laws which, if rigidly enforced, would condemn some of their own number to prison or to sterility. Textbooks are being introduced into the public schools, the effect of which is as likely to be the excitement of a prurient curiosity as the deterrent of wrongdoing; or the exaggerations of which too often react, when the truth of fact becomes known, to the increase of the very evil they are intended to repress.

These efforts at reforms are for the most part well meant; and some of them are to be highly commended. But no reforming can take the place of the forming of the character of the individual under the influence and strict discipline of moral and religious principles and emotions.

Of course, parents and teachers do not now warn the young in the old-fashioned way as to what becomes of liars and licentious persons when they die. Nor are they fond of substituting for this post-mortem form of threatening the injunction: "Remember that God sees you."

It would be too censorious to accuse the teachers of the positive sciences in our high schools, colleges, and universities of discouraging that spirit of reverence which is so essential a safeguard of the morality of the nation's children and youth. But there is a way of teaching the physical and chemical sciences which tends to deepen the reverence and awe with which man's moral nature should invest the universe. And there is another way which leads to shallowness and frivolity. But particularly detrimental to the interests we are now considering is that form of treating the sciences of economics, sociology, and history which minimizes the moral forces or leaves them entirely out of the account.

We return to our main contention. In our present system of education, in its lower and its higher circles, we have lost out of sight—or at least we have too little regarded—the end of education in our ceaseless and largely futile experimenting with the nonessentials of the means. Our great need is an improved personnel among our teachers, and thus an enlarged personal freedom for them in their difficult and too often thankless task. Our need is also for a stricter discipline—however kindly and sympathetic—over the children and youth of the nation; and, above all, a return to the task of breeding individual men and women whose value can be estimated on the basis of their moral character and their moral conduct in the life of citizen and member of society. This alone will realize the end of a truly "practical" education.



"Millions of folk will not go back to their commercial life when they lay down their arms, but to the land. Never will the call of the land have been so insistent as after the war."—John Masefield in recent interview.

IT throbs through the noontide crushes
Where the gaunt street canyons yawn;
It thrills in the traffics' hushes
In the dark before the dawn;
Now vibrant and tense with pity,
Now ringing with sharp command,
Summoning souls from the city—
Hark to the Call of the Land!

"I have fed your mouths from my bounty
Since the days when you toiled alone,
And turned up my virgin meadows
With your spades of wood and bone.
I have watched your eyes grow restless,
I have seen you pause and part,
Drawn from your ancient mother
By the lure of the court and mart.

"Engulfed in the sordid city,
And deaf to my warning cry,
I have seen you reel and stumble,
I have seen you faint and die;
I have heard your sobs and anguish,
I have heard your groans of pain,
And I raise my voice to warn you,
I reach you my arms again.

"Are you broken in heart and body?
Are you shrunken in mind and soul?
Hasten back to me, your mother,
And my touch will make you whole.
Are you shaken in faith, discouraged?
Are you buffeted, bruised and sore?
Creep out to me from the gutters
And I'll make you men once more.

"Come out to me from the trenches,
From the dark where you cringe and grope;
Let your thews grow hard with labor,
While your hearts grow great with hope.
You shall stand with your heads in the sunshine,
You shall stand with your feet on the sod,
And your faith in me shall lead you
To a surer faith in God."

tenth floor of 49 Lafayette Street, with windows on all sides, Miss Ake was found disposing a group of students for an exposition of some new device in office machines by the manufacturer's demonstrator. Typewriters clicked busily under fingers earnestly engaged in "capitalising unemployment time." In one corner girls were gathering for the weekly lecture by Dr. Maude Glasgow, the Health Department's Medical Examiner for City Employes. "Health as an Industrial Asset" was the subject of the day, particular emphasis being given to points of hygiene especially applicable to those engaged in sedentary occupations. Dr. Glasgow is the author of many medical works, as well as a series of "Keep Well Leaflets," which the Vocational Clinic furnishes to workers. Her services are voluntary and of the greatest assistance to the teachers, who must keep before the attention of office workers the need for that regard for the rules of bodily well-being from which springs the personal appearance which the business man looks for in his office help.

"This very question of personal appearance was such a problem to the poor, dejected creatures who were so numerous during our early days," said Miss Ake, "when business depression was at its worst. I used to find it difficult to infuse a semblance of hope into the calculations of a mind oppressed by the consciousness of shabby shoes or an empty stomach. Nevertheless, I had to try to be sure we distributed the stipend and could draw in cases of extreme need still further upon the fund, even to the extent of a new pair of boots; but we do not admit officially that any circumstances justify an application for work with other than a mentally alert manner."

"Is a student marked in your report for personality as well as technical ability?" Miss Ake was asked.

"Certainly," she replied. "I am fond of saying that we apply two systems of three items each to our applicants. Though we did not aim to teach, in opening this bureau, we have developed a course, consisting of business English, business arithmetic and general office practice. According to the worker's equipment we rate her to the employment agencies and business firms co-operating with us. But besides this I apply a system of measurement of my own in which I give first place to personality, say 50 per cent. personality, 30 per cent. to business English and 20 per cent. to technical skill, though I may add that that 20 per cent. ought to be 100 per cent. perfect. Out of this latter test I build my psychological estimate of individual fitness, but as our course is very flexible, and as daily experience adds something to our knowledge of what it ought to be if it is to fill a real need, I hope to see personality taught to workers, who, after all, have nothing but their services to sell."

"Do you mean that an office worker must also be a good salesman?"

"Yes; all the qualities that make for good salesmanship are essential to success in business of any kind; or, to put it another way, the opportunity to earn a living by the exercise of technical skill depends upon how well you understand how to display what you have to sell, when making your application for a position."

"What is your definition of personality?"

"I should call it that indefinable quality arising from the habit of thinking consciously about every thing one is doing. In the business man's lexicon personality stands for something more than the outward attractiveness which his mere office furniture must possess. Personality begins in the brain.

"For example, in the dictation classes the average run of stenographers are taking notes with their fingers; their brains either are not working or are busy with something extraneous. That is fatal to the aspirant for convincing personality. I try to make the subject matter of the dictation classes as general as possible, and to this end solicit literature from legal and business firms, also using trade papers, telephone companies' magazines, and others. We like sometimes to keep to one subject with a certain group in order to develop the habit of looking for more than one aspect of it. For example, one day we take up an article on sheep raising, and follow with any description of Western lands or of methods of transporting cattle that we can find. Thus we hope to develop vision.

"This is what was lacking in a young woman who thought she knew something about an article merely because she had written its name thousands of times. I stopped in the dictation exercise on the term 'iron winch.' It was a new one to me, so I asked if there was anybody who could tell us what an iron winch was, and one young woman immediately responded. She said she had worked for years with a firm in whose factory they were made. This was promising. So I asked her to tell us something about the article. She couldn't. She could spell the word winch, and beyond that she had never thought. Now I ask you, what sort of inspiration does a live business man get who dictates letters or documents to a brain like that?

"And so I say to the girls: 'Try to believe that you owe something to life besides the work of your fingers which yields you so much per week. Your integrity demands that you put your brains at your employer's disposal. You are not living up to your responsibilities unless you do so.'

"Our work is not straight teaching," continued Miss Ake. "Psychology plays a great part, especially in the classes to which we send a girl who makes our real problem, the girl in no way fitted for commercial work—perhaps of peasant stock—who can't spell, who knows nothing of current English, much less of technical business English, but who has spent years in trying to be a typist because she is clever with her hands and because she thinks she is being a 'lady'! Wholly lacking in the faculty of adaptability, she has been earning $4 a week, and most of the time out of employment. She would make, perhaps, a good domestic. So we put her into the observation class, we get her confidence, and succeed finally in diverting her into another kind of work. This is our way of attempting to meet the great problem of maladjustment.

"We now send letters to all Principals of commercial high schools in the city, suggesting that before applicants are enrolled for admission they be sent to us during the Summer months, that they may get some idea of what office duties are before they begin a three or four years' course at work for which they may lack one conspicuous essential. Perhaps they have never been good in English. Then we say, commercial success is impossible without a thorough background of English. Try the trades, we say to the boy, which pay much better, and to the girls, why not domestic service?

"Our students, among whom are boys and men, vary in age from 14 to 60, and we have several Barnard graduates; married women seeking to find a means of helping their husbands are frequent applicants, and at luncheon hour a score of girls from neighboring offices come for a little extra practice or for the opportunity to continue to drive at the English requirements."

Miss Ake then spoke of the bureau's co-operation with employers.

"As the time for our birthday party drew near," she said, "we began sending out letters, in an effort to get a view of ourselves as we looked to the 'others.' So we selected about thirty-eight of the employers with whom we had placed girls and asked them what they thought of us. All but three replied. In each case we had outlined the requirements by which we ranked the worker, asking the employer to designate his own estimate of her right to be graded A, B, or C and the salary her capability should yield her. In almost every instance his grading coincided with ours, and rarely did we differ as to fair salaries.

"I may say that in this work we have met with the same co-operation from business men with whom we dealt which the Julia Richman Placement Bureau found of such inestimable value. We consider the representative business man our stanchest supporter, in that his interest must lie in the direction of better office workers for the future."

Since December the special observation class has tested eighteen cases of unsuitability to office work. They were sent by the Vocational Guidance Association, (United Hebrew Charities Association,) Children's Court, Mental Hygiene Committee, and the Federated Employment Bureaus. Their average age is 14. Hampered by faulty English, haphazard arithmetic, or lack of personal qualifications for commercial success, a mistaken choice might make of any one of them the "odd-job girl," chronically out of employment because she is unfitted for a particular post.

The tenor of replies to the "birthday letters" from the girls is that of intelligent appreciation.

"I could not hold this position if I had not increased my speed at the trade annex," said one letter.

"I want to thank you and all the teachers," says another, "* * * They certainly took great pains in helping me and gave me much more ambition to look for a position."

"I am sure that the training I have received has fitted me better to do the work," is the conviction of a third.

Random Bits

WHAT is described as "the most important task of the German Empire" — the building of a navigable Rhine-Danube canal — was recently brought to the attention of the Imperial Chancellor by the Central Association for German Inland Navigation. Projects are now being considered for two important canals, viz., the Danube-Oder Canal and the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal. A navigable Rhine-Danube waterway would assure to Germany a commercial route which cannot be blockaded or cut off in war, and one which, in peace, would effectually strengthen Central European commerce, according to those advocating the work.

Postal savings banks were inaugurated in Spain on March 12 last, the anniversary of the official organization of the Spanish postal system on March 12, 1889. Deposits may be made from $0.18 upward, not to exceed $900 on any private book, and interest will be paid at the rate of 3 per cent.

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City May Support Trade Extension Bureau

Here Girls Out of Work Are Tested for Ability While Using Typewriters and Office Appliances to Retain Their Skill

At the present time the City Controller has under consideration the desirability of recommending an appropriation to continue the work of the Trade Extension Bureau, and if his report is favorable it will mean, to the initiated, that a novel experiment in problems of unemployment will have justified itself and its originators. Official recognition, carrying with its funds for development, has been the acknowledgment most ardently desired by the bureau's organizers, who recently celebrated the first anniversary of their work.

As it stands today, the Trade Extension Bureau, having outgrown its early homes—the first at 395 Fourth Avenue, the second at 54 West Seventeenth Street—is domiciled, at the city's expense, on the top floor of that haven of the man out of work—49 Lafayette Street. It is reached by passing successively the City's Intelligence Office, the License Bureau, the Health Department, and the Vocational Clinic, with all of which it is affiliated. It offers the city's unemployed commercial workers a place where they may gather between the hours of 1 and 5 in the afternoon for the purpose, primarily, of maintaining that trade speed and skill which is immediately threatened when the worker is thrown out of employment, and whose gradual loss diminishes efficiency and adds to the difficulty of obtaining a new position.

Its equipment was secured through the courtesy of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, at a time when the business depression which followed the outbreak of the war had thrown more than 30,000 girl office workers out of employment. It consists of typewriting and multigraph machines, filing cabinets, and other office appliances still on temporary loan, after a year of use, from the manufacturing companies whose cooperation was essential to the experiment.

The touch of novelty is added to the project by the presence of three high school teachers, besides the organizer, Miss Virginia F. Ake, who for twelve years past has been organizing commercial schools in various States. Miss Ake and the other teachers were assigned to the post by the late Dr. Bardwell, a District Superintendent of the Department of Education, upon consultation with Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, Principal of Julia Richman High School.

To the uninitiated mind, the public school has perhaps not presented itself in the light of a possible link between the worker and his "job," and the Board of Education's program of a "method of training that would tend to conserve the skill of commercial workers during unemployment" is sufficiently puzzling to call for investigation.

It was found that the whole project grew out of a visit by Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, President of the National Federation of Working Girls' Clubs, to Dr. Wolfson, in his office at No. 60 West Thirteenth Street. Mrs. Ollesheimer was prompted by the success of the Julia Richman Placement Bureau, then newly organized with the view of bringing employer and employed into direct industrial relations. Through the co-operation of hundreds of the city's representative business firms this bureau system had been inaugurated for the purpose of placing before prospective employers a list of workers and their qualifications, compiled from teachers' notes of their three years' progress through the commercial school. On the other hand, the girl graduate was promised not less than $7 initial wage, and a guarantee of sanitary and other desirable conditions of work. If the public school could launch such a project, why not appeal for a measure of assistance to its organizers? This was the sum of the sentiments of the directors of charitable organizations then engaged with the problem of unemployed girls.

Accordingly, after consultation with Miss Anne Morgan of the Vocation War Relief Committee, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Henry Street Settlement, the United Hebrew Charities and kindred associations, Mrs. Ollesheimer besought the aid of the school authorities in establishing some system by which stenographers and other workers might be kept up to trade pitch or skill.

"A year ago last December," said Dr. Wolfson, when asked for an account of the inception of the Trade Extension Bureau idea, "during a conversation with Mrs. Ollesheimer, we mapped out a course of action to which she promised to contribute the necessary office machinery if I could arrange to deflect for a part of the day three or four of my commercial course teachers. We heard nothing further for several months until one day, Feb. 1, a telephone call summoned me and I heard for the second time from Mrs. Ollesheimer.

"I learned that she had secured fifty typewriters with tables and chairs, filing and other business appliances, and that seventy-five girls were ready to begin work. Shortly afterward, Dr. Bardwell, our District Superintendent, called upon me to consider a plan which would offer forty commercial workers a workshop wherein they might practice the technical subjects which form the basis of their vocation. A fund to be distributed in the form of stipends, where needed, was also to be contemplated, and the plan must furthermore permit the development of a system by which those unfit for commercial work might be diverted into other lines of employment. Dr. Bardwell expressed a wish to see the experiment begun at once, and asked if I could be ready tomorrow morning."

Dr. Wolfson's reminiscent expression took on a touch of humorous despair at this point, but he went on to say that "tomorrow morning" saw the opening of the Trade Extension rooms at 395 Fourth Avenue, the installation of the office machinery, and the enrollment of 81 applicants for admission. Since that day, Feb. 2, 1915, the average daily attendance has been 75, the average period of enrollment ten days. During the year ending Jan. 31, 1916, 1,518 girls were admitted to the classes, and more than 500 received special instruction though not regularly admitted.

"It soon became clear to me," said Dr. Wolfson, "that a certain responsibility devolved upon us toward the fund furnished by the Scholarship Committee of Vocation War Relief Committee, of which Mrs. Ollesheimer is Chairman. If these girls were drawing the 60 cents a day allowed to unemployed commercial workers, it was plainly a part of our duty to develop a system of tests which would disclose in a few days whether the applicant was drawing a stipend while preparing for work for which she was hopelessly unfitted, and thereby depriving one justly entitled to both forms of help.

"From this necessity has grown the five-day test, of which I may say in passing the applicants are unconscious, by which we determine whether they have the requisite grounding in English, business English, and the general adaptability required in office practice to warrant their continued efforts toward a doubtful goal.

"In the beginning we discriminated against no one. We found that the seventy-five or eighty office girls out of work had been sewing or serving in some way in various war relief work rooms, (notably for the Belgians,) growing more hopeless and down-at-heel daily, and slowly but surely losing their grip upon the salability of their trade services. And we took them in, asking only who and what they were and requiring that they must have been in office work of some sort. We distinguished three types, the skilled worker out of a job because of a business crash, the beginners dropped when the commercial contraction came, and the unskilled office worker, the girl who answers the telephone, the order writer—in other words, the $4 and $5 a week girl.

"We started in with no idea of increasing the trade efficiency of these workers, with no plan to make a $10 stenographer into a $15 one. We were aiming solely to maintain the standard of skill possessed by the worker before the loss of her position brought her to us, and for that reason ten days is the average period of enrollment, not necessarily because the limit has been made, but because we are in touch with all the employment agencies in town, and it is part of the teacher's work to visit them and the typewriter companies—activities which, with the girl's own hunting expeditions, take up the morning hours and result in the constantly changing personnel of the student body."

In the large and airy quarters on the

Miss Virginia F. Ake.
(Photo by E. Brunel, Philadelphia.)



Girls at Work in the Commercial School for Unemployed. (Photo Underwood & Underwood.)

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A Source of Innocent Merriment

Unfortunately Worded.

Artist (pointing to his very successful picture, "A Donkey")—What do you really think of it, anyhow?

Enthusiastic Lady—Lovely! And you have put so much of yourself into it, too!

On the Safe Side.

Mother—If I give you a dime, Charlie, will you keep it to put in the plate Sunday, or spend it selfishly on yourself?

Charlie—I will let you know, Mamma, after you have given it to me.

Looking Ahead.

Neighbor—If your boy is so very ill, why don't you send for a doctor?

Mrs. Mulligan—Oi be goin' ter, mum, soon as he's well enough to go fer one.

Unexplored Realms.

Actor—There is such a thing as eating too much.

Poet—So I have heard. I wonder what it is like?



"Darn it! I'll get blamed for that!"

Necessary Information.

Willie—What's vers libre, dad?

Crabshaw—Something you wouldn't know was poetry unless you were told.

Stark Realism.

Mother (entering the nursery)—Children, why do you sit about looking so solemn and unhappy? Why not play a game of some sort?

One of 'Em—We are playing. We're grown-up ladies making a call.

In Russia.

"He who steals my good name"—

"Gets a load."

Suspicious.

Laura (as her lover is about to start on a tour around the world)—My dear Robert, promise that you will write to me from every town you visit.

Robert—Laura, is it love that prompts you to say that, or are you merely collecting postage stamps?

Two Is Company.

AFTER saying his prayers at night the 7-year-old son of parents in Larchmont announced that he was so tired of the kind of life he was compelled to lead that he believed there was nothing for it but for him to run away. The father considered the matter thoughtfully and then said:

"George, if that is the way you feel there is money in my purse here; you may take it all."

The boy packed his grip, got to the front door, came back on the ground of having forgotten his tooth brush, and went downstairs again. The parents were much disturbed to know what he would do. He opened the front door, went out on the veranda, and all was silence. The father and mother looked at each other, but thought the course they had adopted the best, and hence did not make a move.

After fifteen minutes of intense anxiety the door opened and a boy's voice called out: "Say, dad, if I'm going away alone I'd better take mother along, don't you think?"

A Delicate Instrument.

TWO men were in the dining car ordering breakfast. The first one said to the waiter:

"George, you may bring me two fried eggs, some broiled Virginia ham, a pot of coffee, and some rolls."

"Yassa."

The other said:

"You may bring me the same."

"Yassa."

The second man then called after the waiter and remarked:

"Just eliminate the eggs."

"Yassa."

In a moment the waiter came back.

"Scuse me, boss, but jest what did you all say erbout dem aigs?"

"I said just eliminate the eggs."

"Yassa." And he hurried again to the tiny kitchen.

In another moment he came back once more, leaned confidentially and penitently over the table, and said:

"We had a bad accident jest afo' we leave de depot dis-mornin', boss, an' de liminator done got busted off, right at de handle. Will you take 'em fried same as dis byar gemmen?"

The Only Way.

TRADE was bad. At the end of another bleak day the discouraged salesman called on another prospective customer and asked to show his samples.

"No, there is nothing I want today," said the customer.

"But will you just examine my line of goods?" the salesman persisted.

The customer would not.

"Then," said the salesman meekly, "will you let me use a part of your counter to look at them myself, as I have not had the opportunity for some time?"

Political Note.

Looks as if America would have to choose between a watchful waiter and a dumbwaiter.

THE FOOLISH DEER

By McLandburgh Wilson.

A FOOLISH deer once missed his guess
Because of unpreparedness.
Said he "I don't believe in such;
I think they praise it overmuch.

"The forest is so very wide
No enemy could reach my side.

"And if they did I have my horns.
A weapon no one ever scorns.

"And should that fail I have my heels:
A single glance my speed reveals."

Alas, the deer who proudly spake
Was soon a hatrack and a steak!



The Cock: "Hullo, Billy! What's the matter?"
The Goat: "Matter? I've eaten a lot of recruiting posters and a packet of peace pamphlets, and the row going on inside is something awful!" —The Sketch.

A Fine Record.

A PEACEABLE looking Irishman had been brought into a suburban police station on some petty charge. He pleaded innocence.

"Is there anybody here who can vouch for your respectability?" said the examining officer.

Patrick singled out the head of the small police force.

"He can," he said.

"Me?" exclaimed the policeman, "Why, I don't know the man."

"Exactly," said the accused. "I have lived in this place twenty years and the police don't even know me, so I can't be such a bad lot."

Not He!

She—If you had a million dollars what would you do the first year?

He—I wouldn't live that long.

Getting the Wrong Man.

"There is something wrong with the social system," remarked the thoughtful woman.

"What makes you think so?"

"That bandit who made all kinds of trouble is still roaming the world a free man, and my husband, who is as conscientious and law-abiding a citizen as you would want to meet, is locked up on jury duty."—Washington Star.

Precautionary.

"Can you accommodate myself and family for Summer board?"

"What's your politics?" inquired Farmer Corntossel.

"Does that make any difference?"

"Yep. I'm not going to take another chance on havin' the whole place stirred up with arguments day an' night. All the folks that board here this Summer has got to have the same politics."—Washington Star.

A Good Judge.

Ethel—I was taken in to dinner by that Western gentleman you introduced to me. He was quite gallant and remarked upon my bird-like appetite.

Her Friend—Well, he should be a good judge on that point, dear; he runs an ostrich farm in California.—Boston Transcript.

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Summer Exhibitions in Art Galleries

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE Summer exhibition has become a feature of New York picture galleries, whose proprietors are well aware of the interest felt by out-of-town visitors in the objects they have to display. Often some of the best work of the season is brought together for this Summer showing, when leisure and freedom of mind permit a pleasant browsing on the part of the casual public.

At the Montross Galleries one finds the good fortune of again seeing John La Farge's "Water Lily," not the pallid blond of the conventional flower painter's herbarium, but a rich brunette of exotic aspect, the thick petals flushed, the leaves warm and embracing, the waters on which they float dark and romantic. It is a beautiful piece of color, and has the reality and look of material substance common to the artist's masterpieces, which never soar so high as when they frankly acknowledge their relation to the good brown earth.

Another painting in the gallery shown "on request," but reserved for formal exhibition until the Autumn, is Mr. Dewing's latest and, quite incontestably, his loveliest painting. A single figure in a room of distinguished arrangement—so much is in line with his usual choice. But his figure is more than usually graceful in pose and appealing in type, and the blues of the long robe are more than usually subtle in their gradations. The sitter is reflected in an oval mirror, and on the left of the composition hangs a Chinese painting that echoes the dominant blue of the color scheme. This painting was bought because it was needed in the picture, and the fine old mirror was another of the spontaneous purchases for which artists are famous. The high, carved comb in the charming hair of the sitter is another happy find of the days when Europe afforded a peaceful hunting ground. The whole picture breathes of personal selections and fastidious pleasure. Tact and delicacy and discretion—these ancient virtues are abundantly present in Mr. Dewing's "Lady in Blue," who wears her blue with so much ease that no one suspects it of vulgar newness. One thinks of Alfred Stevens and his gowns from the great modistes of his day, gowns that were modeled by the form of the wearer before they were an hour old, gowns that accentuated the human personality and kept an elegant character of their own. It takes an artist of fine feeling to paint a gown as Stevens painted it, and a still finer and richer sensitiveness is needed for such a gown as that which triumphs in Mr. Dewing's picture.

The other pictures in the outer galleries show a lively heterogeneity. For poetic vision, dainty execution and color as fair as Spring flowers, we have Karl Anderson's "Wistaria." The heavy clusters of the vine and the figure of a girl in white make a faintly discernible pattern, as though the ghost of a living scene had fluttered across the canvas. It is the last whisper of the romantic school wheedling the mind toward intimations of the unseen.

Then we have Ben Foster's literal landscape, which brings with it ideas of plowing and planting and the dutiful life of the husbandman devoid of intimations of any kind yet full of savor and wholesomeness. Betram Hartman shows pictures that look like printed silk, and a strip of silk batik that has a picture value. Eugene Higgins struggles between his natural sense of silhouette and his desire to express ponderable substance, yielding finally to the former, making striking patterns of dark against light and letting his billowing forms remain empty. Max Weber's "Still Life" represents the extreme left in modernism, but there is no sign in the Summer exhibition of this progressive gallery that the government is with the radicals. There are, to be sure, good examples of such advanced thinkers as Maurice Sterne, Joseph Stella, Walter Pach, and Allen Tucker, but they are examples conspicuous for their moderation. There are brisk beach scenes and landscapes by Gifford and Reynolds Beal, pastels by Jerome Myers, T. W. Dewing, Henry C. White, and others. J. Alden Weir's figure in a landscape suggests a combination of the sweetness and comfort of home and the spaciousness of large horizons. James Preston strikes his sharpest staccato in a snow scene, there is



"The Mirror." From a Painting Recently Completed by Thomas W. Dewing. (On View at the Montross Gallery.)

work by Horatio Walker and Jonas Lie, George Hart, Howard Caluzzi, Elliott Daingerfield, Elmer MacRae, A. P. Proctor, Alexander S. Schilling, Charles R Sheeler, D. W. Tryon, as various a group as very well could be made up from the habitués of the gallery.

The exhibition at the Macbeth Gallery is somewhat more united. At least certain dominating talents determine its character. There are three very beautiful examples of the not too recent work of Arthur Davies, who already has had as many styles and periods as Greek vase painting, and yet has remained himself. These panels, thick sown with classic images, record, perhaps, the noblest moment of his day up to its present hour. Each patch of color, each determined space and soaring line has its decorative significance. Youths are wrestling and their lifted arms and bent bodies are Gothic architecture in pictorial form. White nude women are seen against dark foliage like statues in the Villa Medici Gardens, blue hills dart upward like the spires of a cathedral, great swinging lines of men and women cross the canvas like garlands in a triumphal procession. Here one sees in a strange verdure of thick blue leafage the figures of golden youths stretching up their arms. The faces of two only are visible, and there is the hint of Hindu gods in the multiplied arms.

These haunting, elongated, muscular figures, this opulence of winged design, this cold yet passionate color—it is all as remote and alone in the American painting of the twentieth century as were the drawings of Blake in the early nineteenth. In the work of both Blake and Davies it is perfectly possible to trace influences and derivations, the candor of their methods makes this easy, but the compound product in each case is a completely personal art, as impossible to imitate as it is difficult to analyze.

On a wall opposite the Davies group hangs a little picture by George Fuller, girls hoeing a tobacco field. Here also is romance, honeysweet and languorous, instead of pungent, athletic, nervous, its atmosphere that of dreams in which the dreamer feels himself powerless and drugged.

A very different temper of mind and type of vision is represented by Martha Walter's painting of a child lying out of doors under an umbrella, and the idea represented—the idle moment of a child's life in the evanescent shadow and sun of a Summer day—would not lend itself to an interpretation in the slightest degree solemn or slow. Miss Walter's brush has passed over her canvas hardly less lightly than the clouds across the Summer sky. There has been no time for the impression to evaporate or diminish in intensity. The method perfectly fits the subject, and the mood in which the artist has become aware of the subject. In this close adjustment of means to end lies the secret of the strange congruity existing in a collection containing works of such opposite character.

In the lower galleries are pictures most of which have been seen and commented upon on former occasions. One, however, by George de Forest Brush, is an unfamiliar example of the artist's early style, when his Indian subjects formed his chief preoccupation. A remarkably warlike brave flourishing what appears to be a tuft is borne madly through a mountainous landscape by a conventionally seen horse. Several artists are now celebrating the drama of the rapidly changing West, with its galloping horsemen and its Indian hunters, and a number of these are expert in rendering the spirit of adventure. Mr. Brush in addition renders the spirit of beauty. His manuipulation of his pigment is as fine as that of the good Florentine painters when they painted marriage chests.

At the Summer exhibition in the Knoedler Galleries is another painting by Mr. Brush, a work of the past year, in which he has reverted to the favorite subject of his much younger days. In this recent painting he shows his Indian peacefully engaged in cleaning a fish. By his side lies a bird of rosy plumage. His hunting has been fortunate. The physiognomy is carefully considered, and the classic nobility of the features is emphasized by the clear cutting of the profile against the background. Tawny yellows, a dusky rose, a silvery blue are mingled in the color plan, each filling definite spaces and shapes and producing a tone by the justness of their relation to one another. The tone is mellower than that of the early picture, and the vision is more distinguished. The ugly pattern made by the galloping horse would not have happened in the later work. But the two pictures, apart from their similar subject matter, would be known by the most casual as the work of one man. Character thus maintained through changing influences and interests counts in art. It makes the artist for future generations more than the painter of this picture or that. It makes him a personality and the master of a style. There may be greater artists who will not be so recognized and remembered.

The special dish at the Knoedler feast is provided by Mr. Sargent, who contributes "A Tyrolese Crucifix" to the generally excellent collection. In this painting the subject is picturesquely seen, all its values noted, its human quality not disdained, and in execution it shows the finest freedom of hand, the easy rightness and completeness with which few living painters can invest the work of their brush. A woodcarver is at work, children are playing on a stairway. Against a wall hang some carved figures, among them a mottled crucifix, playing the title rôle and drawing the eyes to its gray projection from all the richly colored life passing beneath it. Blue is everywhere in the picture. It is present as a burning square of sky at the left, it appears through the opening in the wall, it lurks in the dark hair of the children, it holds together the brilliant color scheme, making a finely ordered weaving of what in less accomplished hands would have dropped to the level of patchwork. Here also we get a certain note of fresh interest in the scene portrayed more characteristic of the artist's youth than of his middle years. After a certain age is reached every man of genius begins to be young again, and young with a kind of gay authority which in his earlier youth he could not assert. Nothing is more invigorating than to see this rebound from the accumulating weariness of middle age before middle age is over, as one counts in the rather absurd classification of life's periods. Then we see buoyancy of feeling reinforced by undiminished skill in craftsmanship; we see the zest which only can be expressed haltingly in the twenties clearly interpreted in a mature and vigorous idiom. "The Tyrolese Crucifix" bears its date. If it did not, the experts of the twenty-first century would have a hard time with it, and ever so many of them, in spite of its learned execution, would call it the masterpiece of the painter's first brilliant period.

At the Folsom Gallery a collection of pictures already familiar to the gallery public is reinforced by some studies for stage decorations by John Wenger, well conceived in color for practical effectiveness at little cost. At the City Club is a group of paintings by Carroll Brown, R. M. Shurtleff, F. J. Waugh, Max Bohm, William H. Howe, Ben Foster, W. G. Bunce, James Knox, C. W. Hawthorne, F. C. Frieseke, C. F. Ryder, and Ivan G. Olinsky. At the Brown Galleries are paintings by A. G. Warshawsky, James Preston, Content Johnson, Edith Shearn Oland, Ossip L. Linde, and Charles P. Gruppe.

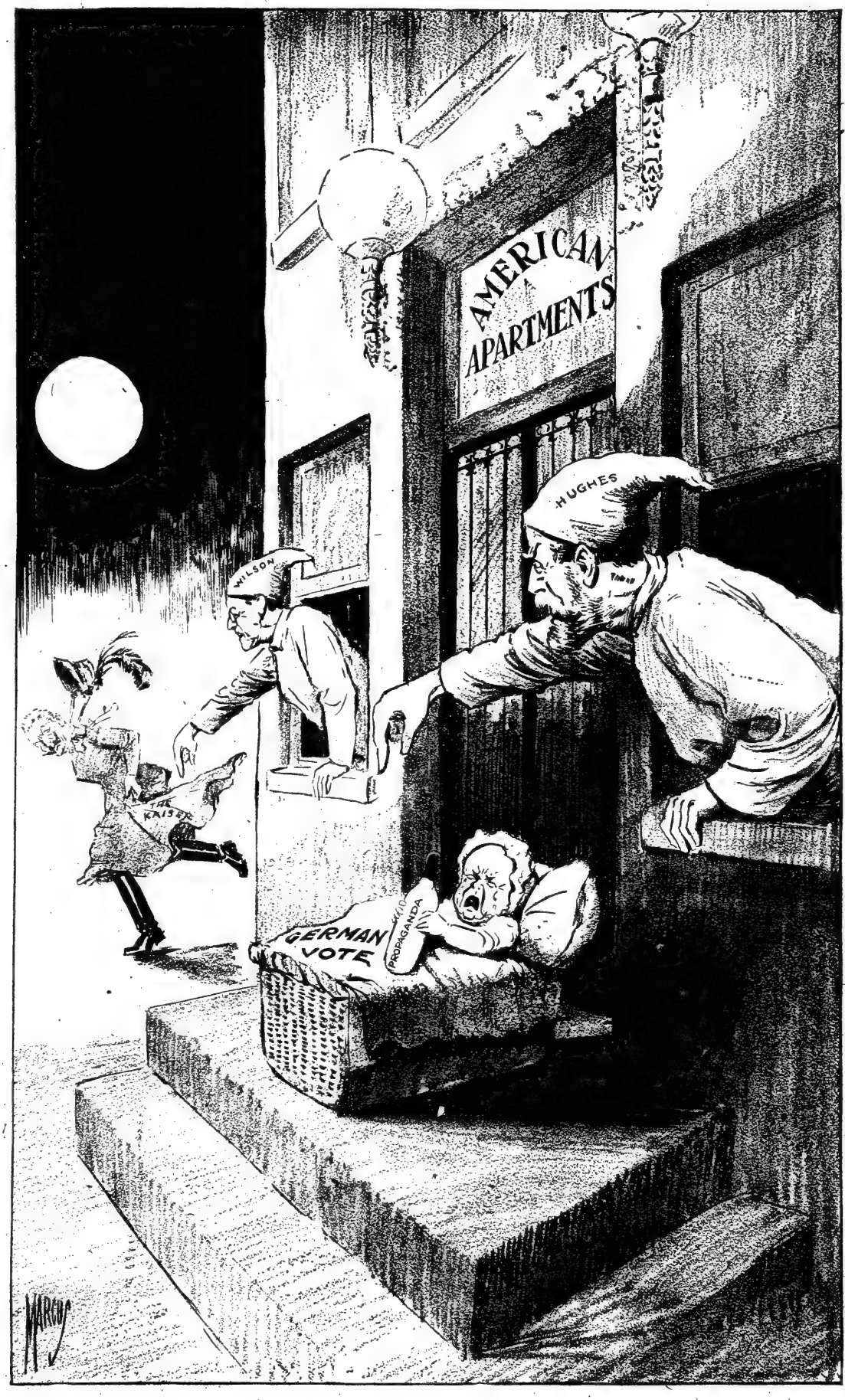
The Montclair Art Museum also sends out an announcement of a Summer exhibition of paintings lent by the artists of the vicinity, among them F. Ballard Williams, F. J. Waugh, C. W. Eaton, George Inness, Jr., Henry R. Poore, W. J. Baer, Thomas R. Manley, James King, W. H. Hasler, Gustave Cimiotti, R. Sloan Bredin, William J. Aylward, William Couper, and Richard H. Couper.

Mr. Gallatin's Notes on Contemporaries.

Another little volume of notes on contemporary artists by A. E. Gallatin recently has been issued by the John Lane Company. Rich in illustration, casual and unpretentious in style, these thin, beautifully made books strike a note of real distinction in the multitudinous literature of art. The subjects covered by the new volume are William Glackens, Ernest Lawson, the graphic work of John Sloan with a concise iconography, certain masters of the water-color medium, Walter Gay's paintings of interiors, a French Salon des Humoristes in New York, (with a note on Steinlen,) and Boardman Robinson's cartoons. It is pleasant to find an American collector so sensitively aware of Steinlen's high merit and wholesome outlook.

The Foundling

Both---"Take It Away!"



The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, JUNE 18, 1916 | 12 PAGES

WAR AS PORTRAYED BY THE HUMAN BOY

Eden Phillpotts Takes Up a Mighty Subject from a Novel Viewpoint—Miss Alice Brown's Remarkable Story of New England and Other Works of Current Fiction

THE HUMAN BOY AND WAR. By Eden Phillpotts. The Macmillan Company.

WE have had the war from many viewpoints, and in this book we get it from yet another—the most unexpected, yet surely the most logical. With what one cannot but believe to be a piercing irony, Mr. Phillpotts gives us the boy's point of view. Here, among the youngsters in a boarding school, we meet the arguments, the emotions, the reasonings, accusations, and excuses that the last two years have made so familiar in this world.

However, whether or not there is any ironic intention, the book is extraordinary in the skill with which it gets into that world of the boy, so shut away from the adult world. Each story or episode is told by a different boy, and told as a boy tells things to other boys, not to his elders. Once in a while one of us has the chance to hear real boy talk, that is, to hear a boy actually explaining his philosophy of life. He has it, even though he doesn't know it by name. And he discusses it, fluently and often, with another boy. If you have the memory or the perception you can step again within the magic circle that let you out in the late teens, not to return in the flesh. But few, indeed, can ever get back, even in that shadowy way. Eden Phillpotts is one of the few.

The book is in simple, straightforward English, the English of well-brought-up lads from good families. There is a singular sort of maturity about it, that special kind of reflected maturity belonging to boys, mixed with an immaturity and inexperience natural and expected. It is the appreciation of this oldness of youth that makes the book so wonderful. A boy to himself and his chums is not young, except relatively to others.

To himself he feels as old as anything in the world, however he may think everything older. And this is what Phillpotts has caught.

Which all goes to make the book so deliciously amusing that you are in a constant state of chuckling as you read. The story told by young Briggs about "Travers Minor, Scout," the said Travers being his particular pal, for instance, will set you laughing so that even the coldest and wettest day of this chill June seems warm and sunny. Yet it is a solemn enough tale from Briggs's or Travers's viewpoint. They were chums because, as Briggs explains, "We had the same opinions about things, and agreed about hating games and preferring a more solitary life."

So the two joined the Boy Scouts, partly because of the enthusiasm roused by the fearful war, partly because of the opportunities for solitariness and adventure. The first adventure was with an old tramp, who told the boys he was the brother of Baden-Powell, working in disguise on the trail of German spies, and that he needed money, being for the moment far from his base. They had six shillings between them, which they gladly handed over. But a bit later they met an excited policeman, who had seen the three conversing and had been waiting to get something on the tramp. After the adventure was entirely over, and the boys, much against their will, had been shown that the old man was only Soapy Williams, and not a brother to Baden-Powell, they went back to the school.

> "Travers Minor didn't speak one single word, going back to Merivale, till we were at the gates; then he said a thing which showed how fearfully he felt what had happened.
>
> "He said:
>
> "'It makes me feel almost in despair about going into the church, Briggs, when there's such wickedness as that about.'
>
> "And I said:
>
> "'I should think you would want to go in all the more.'
>
> "And afterward, when we had changed, and had tea, and we were in school, he got calmer, and admitted I was right."

But the terrific adventure that follows later makes the real story, only it cannot be told here, as it must be done in the same detail and without cuts, or it would be spoiled.

Very real the war is to the school, to the boys, to the masters. Most of the latter had volunteered at the first call, and those left were either too old or incapacitated from active service. There was Fortescue, "who had an aorta," which the boys desperately hoped he might recover from. "Fortescue really was a sort of weather glass of the war, and chaps in his class said that, after a reverse, you could simply do anything with him, and he didn't seem to have the slightest interest in work, and didn't care if you were right or wrong. And in a way it was equally all right for his class after a victory, for then he was so hopeful and pleased that he never came down on anybody."

So, when one of the masters at the front is wounded, the great idea comes to the boys to present a memorial to him. There is some dispute as to which boy first thought of it, but it was Barrington, the head boy, who made the speech of proposal. And it is a precious and splendid speech. But the great trouble came when the decision as to what should be bought was to be made;



not to speak of the difficulty of getting the necessary money. Both these difficulties are satisfactorily settled, however, and the brave master is so pleased that he gets the boys a half holiday. Unluckily, it poured heavily all that day, but it was successful in every other way.

There is a discussion concerning the relative value of strategy and might that no one will care to miss reading, followed by the great battle of the Sandpit, where it is proved that all is fair in war, however false it would be thought in the ordinary existence of war. And there is the story of the German boy who makes a remarkable map and spends every minute working for the Fatherland and extolling its greatness. And the more you laugh at the boys the more you wonder at the amazing mystery of the war and the curious actions of men.

Possibly the story of the prize poem is the best of all this fascinating group, if one must have a best. Of course, the poem is to be on the war, and the boys are given a month to write it in. But some, as is frankly admitted, have no gift in that line, can, indeed, only write comic verses, as, for instance, this effort by Abbott:

> The Hun, the Hun, the footling Hun
> Most certainly doth take the bun.

But there are some among them who can produce stirring results, and do so, even to the extent of greatly shocking old Dunston, head master of the school.

The book is entirely unlike anything else by Phillpotts, equal as it is to his other volumes in charm, character study, humor and interest. It is one of those books that every reader will want to recommend to his friends, and which he will only lend with the express proviso that it must be returned.

THE PRISONER

THE PRISONER. By Alice Brown. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

GOOD as Alice Brown's fiction has always been, in her new novel she has done far and away the best, the largest visioned, the ripest work that has ever come from her pen. Throwing off the loads that have heretofore held her down to a limited environment she steps out with a free stride, able to see the large, human significance of the events in a single community and fearlessly weaving out of them a story that is not only true to the New England life and character it depicts, but would be equally true of any other part of the country, because it is true to the essentials of universal human nature. Merely as a story it is an unusually good piece of work, cunningly contrived, with a plot that keeps the reader interested and puzzled to the end. Heretofore Miss Brown's plots have been rather prone to fragility and her story interest has been subordinated to the development and rich portrayal of character. In this new novel there is plenty of story interest, but the characters themselves weave the plot. It is the inevitable outgrowth of their souls. And a complicated tale they make of it, with a necklace serving as its nucleus, a necklace whose glittering stones have a history and whose strands, once the possession of a royal personage of Europe, can still fatefully tangle up lives in a New England city.

In a way, the story deals with the readjustments of the life of a man after his release from prison, where he has spent a term of years as a defaulter. But it is too big in its scope and too far-reaching in its vision to be ticketed as a "prison reform" or an "ex-convict" story, or, indeed, as any special kind of a story. Jeffery Blake has learned much that is good for him during the years he has spent in the penitentiary, and, although he could just as well have learned it all outside prison walls, he knows that he never would have done so and recognizes that those years, after all, have gone to the making of a better man than he would ever have been without them. He comes home to his old father and the two young stepsisters he has never seen, with the idea that he will go away, somewhere out West, and work out a new life. The prison years have not taken away a tithe of his energy, his bodily and mental vigor, his instinct for seizing and dominating the moment. There is a delightful humanness and a touch of genial humor in the disappointment of the two young women because they cannot soothe and comfort and coddle him, as they have for years been planning they would do. He is so virile and self-sufficient and direct, so insensible to sympathy, and so intolerant of pity that their attitude toward him must be revolutionized at once. But Jeffery Blake discovers before long that he can put his hard-earned knowledge to better use than by going West to build a new house of life.

Addington, the New England town where he had grown up, married, and broken the law, is in need of eyes that can see, brains that can plan, and hands that can execute. Addington is the United States in little and Jeffery Blake sees that if either or both are to be saved to American ideals and the hopes of democracy from alien floods it can be only by the constant work and care of those to whom those hopes and ideals are precious. So, he plunges in and does a variety of things that mean the gift of personality. But he does other things too. He has begun to write a book about a man he had known in prison that would throw light upon the psychology of crime, but after a while he sees further and clearer and he says to Lydia, his step-sister:

> I'm going in to tear up the stuff I'm writing about that man I knew there in the prison. What does God Almighty care about him? I'm going to write a book and call it "Prisoners," and show how I was a prisoner myself to money, and luxury, and the game, and how I got my medicine. And how other fellows will have to take theirs, these fellows Weedie is gulling, and Addington, because it's a fool wrapped up in its own conceit and stroking the lion's cub till it's grown big enough to eat us.

Small city though it is, for Miss Brown, Addington is big enough to furnish the stage for the essential drama of the nation's life, with its menace of alien hordes and

(Continued on Following Page)

WITH THE ZIONISTS IN GALLIPOLI

Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson Gives an Account of the Unique Experiences of the Zion Mule Corps—Recent Books on the War

WITH THE ZIONISTS OF GALLIPOLI. By Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

WHEN a civilian writes about war—and most of the books about the great war have been by civilians—he writes with all the civilian's feeling. The horror, the loathing, the tense emotion, all get more or less into his pages. But when a professional soldier writes about it, the whole atmosphere is changed. His nerves continue normal, no matter how shocking to another may be the deeds and scenes of battle and sudden death. The human outcroppings here and there in a field of measureless inhumanity are the things that appeal to him, and he keeps his mental ease and his sense of humor—which is apt to become a bit grisly—through it all. Doubtless what seems to the civilian the soldier's callousness is only nature's method of protecting him and saving his sanity. And at least it gives to what he writes about war an entirely different kind of interest and feeling. In no volume concerned with the present conflict has that difference been more strongly marked than in this book by Colonel Patterson about his experience at the head of the Zion Mule Corps that did useful service in Gallipoli for seven or eight months last Spring and Summer.

This was the first Jewish military unit formed in 2,000 years, since the days when Judas Maccabaeus led his legions against the Roman soldiers. It was recruited in Egypt among the Russian-born refugees from Palestine who had preferred to go back to the land of bondage of their ancestors rather than serve under the Turks. They were, indeed, glad of a chance to fight against the Turks, and, wearing the famous Shield of David as the badge of the corps, 500 officers and men joined the unit, they and the mules doing most necessary service in the carrying of water, food, and ammunition from the rear of the lines to the trenches, even under the hottest fire.

Colonel Patterson tells the detailed story of the whole of this service from its inception until he fell ill, and offers also a first-hand account and criticism of the Gallipoli campaign from the viewpoint of a lifetime of military service and study. It is his conviction that the "terrible losses and disastrous failure in the Dardanelles" gave at the same time "invaluable aid" to Russia. For the British Peninsular campaign held fast in Gallipoli a Turkish army that would otherwise have been free to take part in Enver Pasha's push in the Caucasus just at a time when Russia, short of munitions, would not have been able to hold her own in that region. Instead of getting out of Gallipoli, he thinks an overwhelming force of Anglo-French troops should have been sent there to catch the Turks when they were short of ammunition and could have been crumpled up, "thus accomplishing our main object in the Near East." Colonel Patterson indorses enthusiastically the purpose of the Dardanelles campaign, saying that "for once our politicians were right," since "the fall of Constantinople was of vital importance." In several chapters he discusses the general policy, the strategy, and the tactics of the Dardanelles campaign, coming to the conclusion that the expeditionary force would have been sufficient to carry out the plan if it had been differently handled.

The main part of the book is devoted to the story of the Mule Corps, how it was recruited, its experiences and its achievements. It is all told with great good nature, with humor, appreciation, and the zest of a man whose interests centre in the life of armies and the work of war. The author is a bit garrulous sometimes and he has little sense of selection, but he tells no end of incidents and anecdotes that are always interesting and often amusing. Once, after "an orgy of work and want of sleep," came opportunity of rest, and while he was asleep a high explosive shell dropped within eight feet of his head and exploded, blowing a great hole in the ground, and he did not even hear it. Another man, who found himself lame when he wakened from a sleep following a similar period of work and staying awake, discovered that he had been shot in the foot while he was asleep. In moments of relaxation some of the officers played Bridge, with Turkish shells screaming a few feet over their heads, less interested in these menaces of death than in who should make the odd trick.

Colonel Patterson has been much in America, where he has studied the battlefields of the civil war and closely observed the army, of which he says:

> For its size, I should say it is one of the finest in the world. Never have I seen more efficiency anywhere, more keenness among officers and N. C. O.s; and certainly never in any army have I eaten such delicious food as is supplied to the American private soldier.

WAR EXPERIENCES

AN eerie kind of realism that nips one's nerves and curls up and down one's spine characterizes the terse and vigorous sentences of Edward Morlae's "A Soldier of the Legion," (Houghton Mifflin Company, $1,) which tells of the experiences of an American member of the famous Foreign Legion of France during the battle of La Champagne. The author was born in California, the son of a Frenchman, who had himself fought and won a Captain's commission during the war of '70 and afterward had settled in this country. Young Morlae had seen service in the American Army in the Philippines and had otherwise had experiences that fitted him for service in the Legion Etrangère. He was made first a Corporal and later a Sergeant, when, with his French blood burning in his veins, he offered himself as soon as he could reach Paris from Los Angeles after war was declared. He tells the story of those last days of September and of the part the Legion had in the brilliant but bloody offensive with an intimacy, a detail, and a singularly simple and graphic quality that seem to set the reader down in the midst of the chaffing battling men and carry him across the zones of hell into the German trenches. There are pages in it that will make the civilian shudder, but it is one of the books about the war that no one can afford to miss who wants to know what war is like to the man who does the fighting. Of the section that the author commanded, numbering sixty men, twelve survive, most of them wounded. The regiment, similarly cut to pieces throughout its lines, ceased to exist last October. The book is illustrated from photographs.

Mr. and Mrs. Jan Gordon appear to be two very likable people as they merrily set forth on their wanderings through Montenegro and Serbia in "The Luck of the Thirteen," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50.) They had been serving for six months with Dr. Berry's hospital mission in Serbia, and were then sent home to England to recuperate. They were far up in Serbia, in the valley of the Morava, and the map of their wanderings as for one reason or another they went up and down the hither and yon shows Serbia and Montenegro gridironed with red lines that trace their journeys. They were eventful weeks filled with all sorts of adventures and misadventures, but the couple rarely failed to get amusement out of whatever happened, and they tell the story with quizzical humor and never failing buoyant good nature. There are illustrations in color by Mr. Gordon, tail-pieces in line drawings by Mrs. Gordon, and many half-tone plates from photographs.

J. P. Kay Robinson writes a little book, "With Botha's Army," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25,) describing his experiences during the campaign in German Southwest Africa, that leaves on one's mind a weird and fearsome impression of desert stretches, sandstorms, a God forgotten land, mirage beguiling distances. But little has been published about that portion of the war, and Mr. Robinson's book, which has an introductory letter from General Botha, contains not only a faithful account of the campaign and what it achieved, but also graphic and impressive descriptions of the conditions under which it was carried on, and of the spirit of the troops.

THE GREAT NEWS

THE GREAT NEWS. By Charles Ferguson. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

DURING the year preceding the outbreak of the European war Mr. Ferguson traveled in Europe, under the authorization of President Wilson as a special agent of the Bureau of Corporations, to investigate in the capitals of the chief nations the relations existing between their Governments and their big business interests and methods. After his return he visited a number of business communities in the United States to suggest means for the developing of a more scientific spirit within the body of our business organization in order that the promotion of commerce might serve better the general welfare.

This book is the outcome, perhaps one should say the crystallization of his observations and studies. For it is more the setting forth of a social and economic philosophy than it is a definite statement of things done and methods of achievement. Much of it is devoted to earnest arguments and pleas for radical changes in the general attitude toward business organization and in the principles of that organization itself. Sometimes his ideas approach nearly to and again diverge from the principles of Socialism. In general, his contention is that immeasurable ills have resulted, and still worse calamaties will result from the present dualism of the social body, which he sees as a two-headed monstrosity with the rival brains of politics and business struggling for its control. These two warring systems, he thinks, must be fused into one harmonious organization working democratically for a more efficient and prolific production of things both material and spiritual.

The European war he considers to be "at bottom not a conflict of races or of political ambitions," but "the explosion of a bad business system," the same system that will lead the United States into disaster if it is not speedily reformed. Primarily, he holds the trouble to lie in a sort of inversion of the whole system of capitalization, a development along a false line that has gone with accelerated pace ever since the birth of the modern worldwide business organization half a century ago. The result has been to subvert more and more the machinery of production to the machinery of credit. In consequence the whole business organization has grown topheavy and must have its centre of gravity shifted "from the holders of securities to the creators of the values upon which securities depend." "It is," Mr. Ferguson declares, "absurd and socially suicidal that a continental democratic society shall resign itself to be administered solely for the benefit of its creditors."

The Federal Reserve system, he thinks, supplies credit machinery admirably fitted "for the working of credit centres devoted not to business milking (if the word may be tolerated) but to business-making," although it would be possible to turn it "into a gigantic engine of social subjugation."

The solution of the problem, he feels sure, will be found by transferring the control of the production of wealth "from the agents of those who own things" to the agents of those who do things," and this can be done by displacing banks, or credit centres, "formed mainly to promote the interests of security holders" with those "formed expressly to foster production." The latter, he thinks, in any contest between the two would quickly win the predominant economic power. "If the banks of Western Europe," he says, "had shown more of a talent for developing the human and material resources of their own countries and other lands, and less of a talent for piling bonds and mortgages upon a shrinking base of values, they could have established a community of interest across frontiers—and there would have been no war."

Mr. Ferguson makes an interesting comparison of the differing development of business system in the countries now at war and finds in the strength with which Germany has surprised the world a certain degree of proof of his contentions. For that strength is due, he thinks, mainly to the democratizing and systematizing of her machinery of production which, under its semi-feudal limitations and directions, made of the German Empire "a huge economic monopoly," whose "spirit was grasping and exclusive," and "paid little heed to the interests of civilization at large."

If we are to have an end of war Mr. Ferguson argues that there must be political recognition of the new social forces that the last half century has developed. The worldwide, intricate organizations of industry and of the credit system and the swift dissemination of news together form the predominant political power of the modern world. If that world would not break up in disaster it must recognize them as such and, instead of trying to keep its political fabric separate from them, it must weave them into the fabric itself. All the people who are now talking about world-federation and basing upon it hopes of per-

(Continued on Following Page)

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

of love of luxury and of worship of material success. It is big enough, too, to embody those conserving forces of human nature that operate alike upon all humanity, that deference to community standards, that "decent respect to the opinions of mankind" that are always strong upon men's souls. And in all the dangers that threaten Addington the one who most clearly perceives the evils and their remedies is the man who has been a "prisoner"—prisoner first to his own turbulent, dominating desires, and then prisoner of the law he had broken—and had won freedom from both these bonds. To him the latter form of prison means little. It is the former that counts.

This wide, clear vision and deep insight give to Miss Brown's novel a significance that enhances greatly its interest as fiction. Of nearly equal importance are the variety, truth, delicacy, and vigor of the character portrayal. The stage is full of people who furnish strong contrasts, although each is limned with life-giving strokes. Among the most striking is the old harridan, Madame Beattie, once famous as singer and siren, now in her seventies, but still full of guile and able to stir up mischief until she gets what she wants. It is she who owns the famous necklace that makes all the trouble, and in its manipulation Miss Brown gives to her hand a virtuoso mastery of cunning. Jeffery Blake's wife, Esther, a lover of ease and luxury and admiration and as able to pose to herself as to others, seems more a type than an individual, and, although her picture is wonderfully drawn in some parts, it is, perhaps, the least successful in the book. The two girls, Anne and Lydia Urenh, are both exquisitely painted. Alice Brown, who, it will be remembered, won a \$1,000 prize a year or so ago with her play, "Children of Earth," has written in "The Prisoners" a novel that deserves to be ranked with the best, most significant American fiction of recent years.

THE ROUND-ABOUT

THE ROUND-ABOUT. By J. E. Buckrose. George H. Doran Company. \$1.25 net.

LIKE Ellen Glasgow's "Virginia," "The Round-About" is not merely nor chiefly a story of young love. Both novels touch the life of three generations; both accentuate the wide chasm between the one now in its maturity and their children, whose sole demand of an idea seems to be that it shall be modern; to whom parental standards and views are musty old-fogyisms, to be treated with a kindly and somewhat amused tolerance; who have slipped so far from the ancient moorings that the slogan "I must live my own life" has taken the place of response to Duty's "Lo! thou must." The two stories note what Mrs. Buckrose aptly terms "that queer, humble sense of gratitude which many modern parents know when their children turn from the gay business of living to pay them some attention." It is interesting to observe the parallelism between books in many ways widely unlike; and to perceive the omnipresence of the Zeitgeist on both sides of the sea.

The English tale as drawn upon a larger canvas than the American. More even than the changed attitude of the younger toward the older generation does it take note of the changed social estimates of the present—how the former narrow pale outside of which association was forbidden has been replaced by a wide democratic inclusiveness. As its title indicates, it hints that in some directions seeming progress arrives at the old starting points, and it gives a glimpse of the cause, unconsciously to itself, governing the new generation in its avid grasp upon life. The eschatology of its elders taught that to lose life here in self-sacrifice was to find it more abundantly in a vast Beyond. "Where is it now, the glory and the dream?" Lost is "the vision splendid," and what remains but to make the most of the life that is, a life rich as never before in opportunity and adventure? Yet, as Mrs. Buckrose feels, the vision, after all, is not lost but obscured only. Let the great occasion arise, and "God's creatures can still give life for an idea—they are, whether they know it or not, still sure of the life to come."

We are, however, putting into clumsy words what Mrs. Buckrose scarcely suggests. She tells her story of middle-class English families from mid-Victorian days to the outbreak of the great war. It is "rich in veined humanity," every character becoming as real to the reader as though they all walked in the flesh among us. There is the dull usedness taking the place of married happiness; there is the glow of young love; there is the arid middle age of the unmated; there is the disappointed and wounded mother heart gallantly defending her children so unthinkingly cruel; there is a beautiful sisterly friendship, a love of middle life fairer than the passion of youth, and, finally, the call of England, in response to which so much dross is burned away. It is, in very truth, a wheel of life. What we read into it is what that life itself has taught, not that the author pauses to impress it. The simple question and answer which close the tale complete its circle, and need but the touch of the reader's own thought to spring into illuminating significance.

To those alike who ask from a novel entertainment only and to those who look below the surface for a criticism of life, "The Round-About" will appeal. The former will find it a story finely told and full enough of variety and of romance to satisfy the most exacting, while the less casual reader will discern in it very much more than is written, giving him food for thought, and, even in regard to the unspeakable woe of Europe, food for hope as well.

OF ONE BLOOD

OF ONE BLOOD. By Charles M. Sheldon. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.25.

IN this new story the author of "In His Steps" weaves into a dramatic tale the effort of a number of noble-minded young men to do something toward the overcoming of race prejudice and the knitting together of the nations of the earth in race solidarity by recognition of their common human brotherhood. Over half the story takes place in a college located apparently somewhere in the Middle West and its actors are mainly young men students. Among them are representatives of a dozen nationalities, and as the outcome of some trouble over an oratorical contest in which the first prize has gone to a negro a Cosmopolitan Club is formed. It embraces all the races and nationalities among the students and its purpose is to bring them into closer fraternal relations and to learn about and to appreciate the good qualities and the fine achievements of all their racial stocks. After graduation it comes about that their principles of brotherly love prove of great moment to some of their number. The young Jew and the American lad who had once "hated a nigger," for instance, save their negro fellow-member from being burned alive. Later comes the great war, wherein some of them have experiences, and finally, while they have not yet made sure of any great achievement, they have set in motion tendencies and influences that promise important results.

Like Dr. Sheldon's previous fiction, the story is to be considered less as a novel than as a sermon, or, rather, a great spiritual desire put into fictional form. His characters are all mere puppets and the construction a jumbling together of incidents. But he knows how to strike the note of elemental human feeling; most of his incidents are invested with a strong emotional appeal of one sort or another and his incidents are almost always dramatic. He can, also, and frequently does in these pages, write with eloquence and persuasive force. Coming as it does when so many people are sick with the horrors of war and of international hatreds, the book, with its earnest plea for the laying down of such hatreds and for the better appreciation of human worth wherever found, has especial timeliness. It will make a strong appeal to young men.

FACT OR FICTION?

MY LADY OF THE MOOR. By John Oxenham. With frontispiece. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.35 net.

IT is difficult to say whether this new book is fact or fiction. Not because it conveys any exceptionally strong impression of reality—and even if it did, the fact that many novels seem more real than most biographies is one generally admitted—but because of the way in which it is presented. The volume is dedicated "To Beatrice, My Lady of the Moor," and it is made perfectly clear that this "Lady of the Moor" is the Beatrice Chase whose own books are advertised on the fly-leaf. The greater part of it consists of a narrative purporting to be the narrative and confession of "Noel Daunt," later known under the pseudonym of "Ian Carril," these two, we are told in an author's note, being the only "adopted names" in the book. Were it not, indeed, for the many literary hoaxes which have been perpetrated on a more or less credulous public, we would be inclined to accept the statements here made at their face value.

The main theme is the history of "Noel Daunt," a would-be murderer, prevented by accident from accomplishing his purpose, who spent more than five years in Dartmoor Prison as punishment for an assault with intent to kill, and came forth still resolved to have the life of that man, high in place and power, who was—so Daunt thought, and the reader is inclined to agree with him—a blot on the fair surface of the earth. But all the time he was in prison the spirit of the great moor and his own intrinsic nobility had been waging a mighty fight against the powers of darkness within his soul, and it is to these and to the love which his starved heart lavished upon her, rather than to his meeting and friendship with the saintly Beatrice, that the reader is inclined to attribute his ultimate redemption and the heroism of his superb death. For to speak the whole truth, "My Lady" seems a good deal like a carefully posed, stained-glass saint, and when at the very end, having received the thing she most wanted, the thing which was her happiness and which was bought by Daunt at the price of his own sacrifice and agony and death, she writes, "God is good, and it is a good, glad world," she wears, to the reader's fancy, something of the expression often seen on the countenances of stained-glass saints. It is "Noel Daunt" who holds one's sympathy, not "Beatrice." If this book be indeed fact and not fiction, it is an interesting record of a fine man's struggle, however questionable the taste shown in thus giving it to the world may appear to the fastidious.

A HONEYMOON EXPERIMENT

A HONEYMOON EXPERIMENT. By Margaret and Stuart Chase. Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1 net.

ANY worthy man that wants a job can get it.

The authors of "A Honeymoon Experiment" do not believe this. And they have good reason not to. For in the Fall of 1914 they devoted the time of their honeymoon to the task of finding out by personal experience some of the problems of the unemployed, or of the employed in the average family that lives on \$600 a year.

Brought up in Boston, children of well-to-do families, they nevertheless revolted against "things-as-they-are." By their friends they were termed theorists-dreamers. They escaped the obloquy of those terms through the knowledge of personal experience.

Going to Rochester as a "homeless, jobless, friendless" couple, they told their first acquaintance—a woman connected with the "Travelers' Aid"—that the husband, Mr. Chase, had been employed as a bookkeeper, but had lost his job, due to the dull times, and had come to Rochester in the hope of securing work.

So, fortified with the addresses of two factory foremen, and of some boarding places given them by this representative, they started in with a feeling that Rochester had welcomed them.

This book—divided into two parts, one, the story of the Bridegroom, the other the story of the Bride—gives their experiences. They are interesting because they are startling. They are startling because they are convincing. For nine weeks Mr. Chase tramped the streets and was unable upon application to secure work at a wage that would keep him alive. He made ninety-two applications for specific jobs; he visited all the institutions that are generally regarded as aids to the unemployed.

He got work finally, but not by applying for it. It came to him as a personality.

In the same time Mrs. Chase applied in person for eighty jobs. She did find some six jobs, but never one that paid a living wage. Perhaps that was the reason that it was easier for her to find work.

In such an experience it is impossible, for-

(Continued on Page 253)

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HARPER BOOKS

A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico
By Edith O'Shaughnessy
Here for the first time—written from the inside—is the truth of what went on behind the scenes before the breaking off of relations between the United States and Mexico. What Americans in Mexico City feared; what diplomats thought of our policy; accounts of personal relations with statesmen, soldiers and sailors, with Huerta, Lind, Admiral Fletcher and others, in hours when a diplomatic slip might mean war—all these make the book, written, at the time the events took place, by the wife of the American Charge d'Affaires, a contribution to American history, a book to arouse much discussion.

The Plunderers
By Edwin Lefevre
A new book by the author of "Wall Street Stories"—the story of a secret band of shrewd and fearless men. By ingenious dramatic ways they relieve New York plutocrats of their superfluous wealth. Mr. Lefevre is a past-master of vivid story-telling and of insight into character and the individualities of High Finance. In this book he is at his best. He is dealing with a battle of riches, a motive of universal appeal.

The Border Legion
By Zane Grey
"A picture of the wild life that found an appropriate setting in the Western deserts and mountain trails and gulches in the early 'gold-strike' days is painted in blazing colors in Zane Grey's latest novel."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.* "Grey never forgets his mountains, his canyons, his wonderful scenery; his descriptive work is strictly first-class, while his love story is gripping, one of the sort that makes the reader forget the time."—*Detroit Free Press.*

People Like That
By Kate Langley Bosher
"Gentle, helpful, and kindly in its sympathy is this little story by the author of 'Mary Cary'."—*The Outlook.* "The author of this book has used fiction as a garb in which to clothe a passionate conviction and as the most effective means of bringing home the truth of her doctrine to the rest of her sex."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.* "Save that it is never displeasing, however far it may follow humanity into the mire (always with a disinfecting purpose of saving plainly in view), this novel by the much-loved author of 'Mary Cary' would be called Russian in its faithful detailed realism."—*Hartford Courant.*

A-B-C of Home Saving
By Lissie C. Farmer
Filled with suggestions of a practical nature for the woman who wishes to increase her income by cutting down her expenses. While written especially for the woman with a small income, it contains valuable advice for her richer sisters. The author shows that there are hundreds of ways in which the housekeeper can be economical.

Seventeen
By Booth Tarkington
"Mr. Tarkington has written some very amusing books in the past, but none of them can equal this. It is really a book that, to use a hackneyed expression, 'you can't put down until you've finished it.'"—*Boston Times.*

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World

GEORGE W. RUSSELL'S POEMS AND ESSAYS

A Study of the Mind of "A. E.," the Well-Known Irish Writer, Whose Books Cover Diverse Fields of Interest

COLLECTED POEMS. By A. E. New York: The Macmillan Company.

IMAGINATIONS AND REVERIES. By A. E. New York: The Macmillan Company.

GEORGE W. RUSSELL (A. E.) By Darrell Figgis. In the Irishmen of Today Series. Dublin: Maunsel & Co.

CO-OPERATION AND NATIONALITY. By George W. Russell (A. E.) Dublin: Maunsel & Co.

IF one wanted to write about A. E. in the manner of Gilbert Chesterton, one might begin by saying that he presents the unusual spectacle of a two-armed man. Most of the world's workers are one-armed: they have grasped the sword or the portfolio; the pen, the brush or the chisel with one hand or the other and their right or left hangs limp because it has been trained to no service. George W. Russell, more widely known as "A. E.," stands with the world's few two-armed workers: with one hand he sketches the outlines of a philosophy vast, cosmic, and inclusive and with the other he leads or pushes a farmer or an artisan toward the co-operative commonwealth. He owes the training of the second hand to his Socratic sense of citizenship—"My temperament would only allow me to be happy when I was working at art." He writes in the preface to the latest of his published books, "My conscience would not let me have peace unless I worked with other Irishmen at the reconstruction of Irish life." A. E. is a poet, a painter, and a mystical teacher; he is also a great editor, an organiser of national co-operation, an able economist, and an adviser to a labor movement.

Four years ago his book on rural economy, especially on Irish rural economy, "Co-operation and Nationality," was published. Last year the Macmillans published his "Collected Poems" and this month they have issued his collection of essays, "Imaginations and Reveries." In the meantime Messrs. Maunsel of Dublin have published in their Irishmen of Today Series a short estimate of his life and work, written by Darrell Figgis. There is now sufficient material for those who are not A. E.'s familiars, helpers or intimates to know the man's mind and his various works.

A. E.'s poems have not a wide range of subject; like all mystics he desires only to express a single thought, vision, or intuition. This thought is implicit in every poem—indeed one might say in every editorial he has written. Men, in his reveries, are the strayed Heaven-dwellers; they are divine beings who have descended into chaos to win a new empire for the spirit; they are the angels who "willed in silence their own doom"; the gods who "forgot themselves to men." Before Nietzsche made known his notion that the universe was creation designed by an artist for the aesthetic pleasure of artists A. E. was speaking of it as romance—The Adventure of the Spirit Errant.

This strayed Heaven-dweller sang not only of the stars above but of the earth under his feet. The earth was alive, the earth was a great being, the earth was divine. Poetry of mystical vision seems empty if it be without the heroic element—the element that Saint Teresa and Michael Angelo and William Blake put into their reveries. This element is present in A. E.'s poetry. Heroism is praised. The will is dwelt upon as well as the intuition—"the sword of will," "the imperial will."

In 1902 A. E. wrote an essay on W. B. Yeats that is now included in "Imaginations and Reveries"—"A Poet of Shadows." In that essay he said: "We, all of us, poets, artists, and musicians, who work in shadows, must some time begin to work in substance, and why should we grieve if one labor ends and another begins? I am interested more in life than in the shadows of life, and as Dâthach* grows fainter I await eagerly the revelation of the real nature of one who has built so many mansions in the heavens." He was then working in substance. As an organizer for the Irish Agricultural Organization Society he was addressing meetings of farmers and laborers in Connaught and Ulster, in Munster and Leinster, and the voice that spoke so alluringly to philosophic coteries and with such authority to young poets was speaking as eloquently, as earnestly, and as logically about rural credit and co-operative creameries.

A. E. is one of the directorate of the Irish Agricultural Society. He helped as an actual organizer to found co-operative centres all through the country. He now edits the organ of the society, "The Irish Homestead," and he has made it the wisest and the most entertaining economic journal in English. What hopes does A. E. hold out to his country's population in his editorials and his published book? First of all, the ideal of co-operation as against the devastating illusion of competition. Make your rural communities independent through co-operative production and distribution; give them a chance to make themselves strong enough to resist the social and political pull of the towns; help them to develop their own entertainments and their own intellectual and artistic leanings. The new social order has its beginnings in Ireland already; the nucleus is the co-operative centre for rural credit or for the collection of eggs or the production of butter. The development of such a centre has been described by A. E. in the passage I have already quoted. One might state his economic program and make it bald and local. But in the essay in "Imaginations and Reveries" he states it with the eloquence and the general application of a prophecy.

And now A. E. has brought his prophecies and his propaganda from the Irish countryside into the Irish city. This side of his work, with his activities during the Dublin strike, or rather lockout, of 1913, is recorded by Mr. Darrell Figgis in his interesting study of A. E.'s life and work. A. E. would have the workers in the factories form co-operative guilds. But he advises a different procedure from that which he advocated for the countryside. The farmers begin with co-operative production. But he would have the artisans begin with co-operative distribution. Having created their distributive stores they must then create their guild factories. The distributive stores can discriminate against goods that do not come from guild-owned factories. If trade unions, instead of conducting a series of strikes that are often unsuccessful, and which even when successful only erect a temporary new platform of wages that will soon be submerged as competition advances to a new level, were to employ their funds in creating co-operative stores and in compelling their members to deal exclusively at them, they would soon create a new economic dignity for workers. In times of strikes they would consume their own funds, because inasmuch as trade union tickets would only be available at the trade union co-operative stores, the separate funds of the trade unions, instead of being depleted in favor of middlemen who are usually opposed to the demands of the workers, would pass to the financially distinct trade union store.

It may justly be said that the best approach to A. E.'s mind is through "Imaginations and Reveries," which is a collection of essays written last year and twenty years ago—mystical and philosophical reveries, essays on nationality, on heroic literature, on "Ulster," on ideals of the new rural society, on various Irish writers and Irish painters, with his single play, "Deirdre." It is only on the subject of a national literature that he shows any noticeable change of mind. In the far days before September, 1914, he was showing us that literature was becoming more and more subjective and personal; that the poets were singing solitary songs about nature, love, twilight, and the stars; that novelists were dealing with the lives of private persons and enlarging individual liberties of action and thought. When he wrote what might be called prefaces to the Irish literary movement in "The Character of Heroic Literature" and "The Dramatic Treatment of Legend" he would have had the coming Irish writers create typical figures in literature which would be reflected into the lives of the people, thus helping to create a civilization in which social life and politics would be ultimately harmonized. But his prophecy about the present war, "The Spiritual Conflict," shows that he does not believe that the artists of today or tomorrow will have that fine freedom of creation. The State is about to become an omnipresent overlord, organising and directing life and industry. The individual imagination must be directed to that collective life and power. For one writer today concerned with high politics we may expect to find hundreds engaged in a passionate attempt to create the new god in their own image.

A. E. perceives in the present war a spiritual conflict—it is between the highly organized State which imposes on its subjects a discipline that connects them continuously in thought to something greater than themselves, and so ennobles the average, and the nations which permit a personal freedom that quickens the intelligence and the will. Each policy, says A. E., has its own defects; with one a loss in individual initiative, with the other self-absorption and a lower standard of citizenship or interest in national affairs. But in the end he affirms his belief in a human fullness in which these opposites may be reconciled.

*The Celtic otherworld.

LAW OF PROMOTERS

THE LAW OF PROMOTERS: A Treatise on the Law of Promoters of Private Corporations, Covering the Rights and Liabilities of Promoters, and Also the Rights and Liabilities of the Corporations and the Subscribers for and Purchasers of Its Shares, the Rights and Liabilities of Persons Selling Property to the Corporations, and the Rights and Liabilities of All Other Persons as Affected by the Acts or Omissions of the Promoters. By Manfred W. Ehrich of the New York Bar. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co.

IN his exposition of the law relating to promoters Mr. Ehrich deals with a subject of wide interest, for, as he remarks in his preface, practically all large business enterprises in these days are in corporate forms, the organizations of which are effected by promoters. Lawyers, bankers, business men, law students, to say nothing of the promoters themselves, will find good use for this comprehensive work. In it the author handles every phase of his subject with notable intelligence and adequacy.

That there are a great many problems connected with the promotion of large corporations is well known to everybody who has had anything to do with the establishment of concerns of that sort. Innumerable questions of law that have grown out of the acts and omissions of promoters have come before our American courts, and many important decisions have been rendered with respect to these questions, knowledge of which is absolutely indispensable to men who aim to be experts in corporate promotion. A praiseworthy feature of Mr. Ehrich's work is the fullness of his lists of cases. In many instances he has carefully and clearly analyzed divisions that without explanation would be puzzling to inexpert persons, and throughout his work he has endeavored to "state the underlying principles upon which the cases of promoters' law depend."

There can be few problems confronting those engaged in promotion work upon which Mr. Ehrich's work will not throw light. It is a valuable work of reference and an admirable law school textbook.

PUBLISHED TODAY

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RECENT BOOKS ON THE WAR

(Continued from Preceding Page)

manent peace are, he says, thinking "in political terms that are, or ought to be, obsolescent," because they are all depending for final sanction upon overwhelming military force. An international organization of business would, he believes, offer an unmilitary and more dependable basis. He compares the possible powers of such a system with the ecclesiastical polity of the Middle Ages and finds a profound likeness between them in the fact that the main reliance of the latter for keeping order was "simply the attractiveness and desirability of being on good terms with the system."

An appendix contains a discussion of the capital principle and an account of the way it has been worked out in Germany, together with some consideration of the subject of distribution of products in this country which is scheduled to come before the approaching session of Congress.

VICTORY IN DEFEAT

VICTORY IN DEFEAT: The Agony of Warsaw and the Russian Retreat. By Stanley Washburn. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

MR. WASHBURN'S little book gives a clear idea of the movements of the Russian armies, of the reasons for those movements, the aims that were sought and the results that came about from last April until November. He was at the Russian front during that time and also from the previous October, and he reviews what was done during the earlier months sufficiently to give a background of the preceding operations, but for the most part he confines himself to the events of that half year. He deals almost entirely with the strategy and tactics of the campaign, and pays less attention than perhaps any other correspondent has done to the scenes of war. Nevertheless, it is a humanly interesting book, and the fact that it takes the birdseye view of the operations of large armies will enable many a reader to untangle and set clear before himself the problems of war that are being fought out on the Russian front. It is part of his purpose also to show how the Russian campaign of last Summer, although it ended in defeat and retreat, was in reality a victory for the Russian Nation and how it won more out of it than did the Teutonic Allies. He says in his introduction:

> It has seemed to me that the world has not appreciated the fact that there can be victory in defeat, but this is none the less true, when, as happened in Russia, reverses have provided time in which the character of the nation has asserted itself, and the empire has been able to repair its lack of vision before the war by preparing itself after the blow has fallen. This is what has happened in the empire of the Czar, and it is for this reason that I am calling this little book "Victory in Defeat," for I believe that the Russian reverses have been so costly and demoralizing to their victors that history will judge them as the greatest single source of the German downfall which, in my opinion, is inevitable, whether it be in six months or two years.

Mr. Washburn tells some interesting things about the lack of morale in the Austrian Army during the Galician campaign as observed among the prisoners captured by the Russians, a condition so remarkable that it even led the Austrian troops to cheer when they heard of the fall of Przemysl. He has a good deal to say also of the effects of a propaganda of German interests in Petrograd which spread through the country and even reached the army. He thinks that evil results were prevented by the fact that the Czar took command of the army and proceeded to the front with the Czarevitch. He explains the reasons for the shortage of ammunition which so handicapped the Russian forces for many weeks. A chapter is devoted to analysis of the character, achievements, and methods of work of Alexieff, who is now, under the Czar, the supreme commander of the Russian Army. Mr. Washburn thinks him "the cleverest and most capable General the Russians have ever had in their history."

Of especial interest to American readers, and particularly to business men, is a chapter on the commercial opportunities that Russia now offers to this country, opportunities which he thinks the greatest and most important the United States has ever had set before it for the taking. He explains how the "peaceful penetration" of the Germans before the war, who then enjoyed almost a monopoly of Russian trade, carried with it such an amount of spying and of harmful social and administrative results that the Russians will not willingly permit the former trade status to be renewed. The Russians claim, he says, "that for ten years this subtle Teuton influence, moving through a thousand hidden channels and acting in devious ways," had interfered with and prevented or delayed every move looking toward enlightenment and reform and had crept into the Government itself. The nation wants trade that will bring with it no such sinister methods and purposes and the author quotes Sazonoff, the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, as having said to him:

> We are determined to rid ourselves of this influence. Why are you Americans doing nothing to take advantage of this extraordinary condition in the Russian market? Russia wants American trade, and anything which the Government can do legitimately to encourage this trade will be done and gladly.

The chapter is well worth the study of every one interested in the extension of American trade.

Although Mr. Washburn presents the Russian side of the campaign he treats their opponents fairly and impartially, and endeavors to make his book a judicial statement of the events of last Summer. He marshals his facts and statements with notable ability to take the large view, to see beyond the immediate event, and to understand and keep in mind the ultimate purpose of army movements. But his work suffers deplorably from the haste with which it must have been written and put through the presses, for its often clumsy and sometimes even ungrammatical sentences and inaccurate phrasings not infrequently obscure his meaning.

PREPAREDNESS

THE DANGERS OF HALF-PREPAREDNESS. By Norman Angell. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

PREPAREDNESS. By William I. Hull, Ph. D. Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

THESE two very interesting books are the vigorous enunciators of a shibboleth in common—great national peril lies in great national preparedness. Published simultaneously they afford convenient and profitable reading in one intermingling perusal. Both authors agree that some preparedness may be necessary, but just how much is left in uncertainty.

Mr. Angell's contention is that national preparedness is dangerously incomplete unless, after an honest, open fashion, the other nations of the earth are frankly informed just what such preparedness is to accomplish or guard against. To prepare without comprehensive and definite reason is a menace—the greater the undefined preparation the greater the menace. To build a big navy and to establish a mighty army is but a part of what must be done to preserve peace. Increased armament for unknown purposes only provokes tit-for-tat increase of armament by the other nations. And if this increase cannot be attained alone by one nation, then such nation will arrange an alliance that will neutralize or cancel the armament of the nation feared or suspected.

Of course, the arguments of Professor Hull, who occupies the chair of History and International Relations at Swarthmore, constitute an ardent advocacy of Hague Tribunal methods for the preservation of the world's peace. He believes that the United States has the opportunity of the centuries to take the first step by absolutely refusing to adopt a policy of greater preparedness. He maintains that the United States cannot attend the next session of The Hague and consistently offer mediation if it has just taken up a scheme of preparedness on a large scale.

Professor Hull insists that preparedness invariably injects the virus of militarism. Every time there is a dispute of any sort in Europe, even though the dispute may be easily settled in amicable manner, the nation that has attained the highest degree of preparedness rattles the sword first and begins to act rationally afterward. As to the motives for preparedness—aside and apart from honestly convinced patriotism—the author devotes a chapter to data showing what manufacturers would be most benefited and bringing together an exhaustive assemblage of facts. The cost of preparedness is declared to be so ruinously enormous that it would be absurd to begin it, and we could not, the author asserts, attain the preparedness peak desired in several years.

Neither Mr. Angell nor Professor Hull believes that there is the remotest danger to the United States from a suddenly launched attack by a foreign power. Professor Hull points to a century of non-attack during which this country was never prepared. "All things are possible," says he, "even that Mars may make an attack on the earth by way of the moon." Mr. Angell cannot credit wanton, unprovoked war when the policy of talking the situation over as a 50 per cent. corollary of preparedness is adopted. Says he:

> The simple fact is that no community of people that has reached the point of maintaining a civilization at all can definitely flout principles that are essential to human life in the world.

WITH A FRENCH TROOPER

IMPRESSIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF A FRENCH TROOPER, 1914-1915. By Christian Mallet. Frontispiece. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

THIS unpretentious little volume stands out among the multitude of war books with strong individuality and with its own distinct quality of interest and value. It makes a picture of war as it looks on the inside of the scenes to the individual soldier. Such a personal experience is worth more as description of the objective side of war than the books of correspondents who are carried about in automobiles under military permission and guided across battlefields and through trenches just whither and so far as military authorities think it best for them to go. M. Mallet's little book is "the real thing" in experience and description of war. Its pages cover the first nine months of the conflict, although frequently a considerable space of time will be disposed of in a sentence or two. Only to memorable hours, important incidents, does the author pay much attention. These he describes from memory and with the help of his daily notebook, from which every now and then he makes extract.

Perhaps the most striking, continued impression the reader gets is that of the utter overwhelming of the individual. On Aug. 1 M. Mallet's squadron marched out of Rheims as advance guard "to an unknown destination." On May 10 he was sent back, with other wounded, from the field hospital "by train for we knew not where." And between those two dates the times were few when he or his comrades knew any more as to their probable movements than would fill the next few minutes. They march forward and back, hither and yon, spend twelve, fifteen, twenty hours out of the twenty-four in the saddle, once covering in that time seventy-eight miles. They get lost in a wood, they are surrounded by the enemy, they have an almost miraculous escape from destruction, and they take part in the battle of the Marne. And all the time they know little or nothing as to the purpose of their movements. M. Mallet is entirely frank. When he was afraid he says so and when superstitious panic gripped his nerves he does not attempt to explain or excuse. In his unvarnished account of his sensations and emotions on various occasions the psychologist will find rich material and the ordinary reader highly interesting passages. His squadron was in the advance guard that followed the Germans in their retreat after the battle of the Marne, and his simply told descriptions reveal with almost unprintable accuracy the conditions in which the retreating army left villages, châteaux, and people. Later he has some very dramatic and thrilling experiences. And finally there is such a vivid account of the battle at Loos, where Lieutenant Mallet, the only officer left of his company, led the charge upon the enemy's trenches, as to make it intensely real.

Like everything else that has come from French pens since the war began, even if no more than a brief note from the battlefield to friends at home, the book is admirable for the author's clear and firm conception of the ideas which he wished to express and the facility, and, at the same time, the simplicity of his language. M. Mallet was at first a trooper in the ranks, with presumably no more education or practice in writing than that of any well-to-do young Frenchman. But his work excels in literary qualities the writing of most of the English and American correspondents trained in the art of words. It is only another proof of the efficiency with which the French teach the use of their language. Lieutenant Mallet is the son of that M. Mallet who visited this country last Winter as the head of an industrial commission to arrange for closer relations between the United States and France.

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TENNYSON AND VICTORIAN LITERATURE

Professor Lounsbury's Posthumous Work an Appreciation of the Poet and a Survey of Adverse Criticism Directed Against Him

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF TENNYSON, (from 1809 to 1850.) By Thomas R. Lounsbury, LL. D., L. H. D. New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1915. $2.50 Postpaid.

THE late Professor Lounsbury's "Life and Times of Tennyson" is, we think, unique. The "Life" covers less than half of the poet's adult years; and the discussion of "The Times" is confined almost wholly to the dealings of the periodical press with Tennyson and his work, and to such personal opinion as has come down to us in published correspondence. The large volume—there are some 640 pages of it—is a work of love, since it is inspired by deep admiration for Tennyson, conceived in boyhood, nourished for long years by the habit of "collecting" his verses when that was not an easy process, and by the equally persistent habit of committing great quantities of them to memory. It is also a work not, certainly, of hate, but at least of hot and sustained indignation toward the professed critics who, from 1830 to 1850, misjudged, maltreated, or willfully neglected Tennyson.

Toward Tennyson the tone of the book is by no means that of bald eulogy; on the contrary, it is always candidly and sometimes severely critical. Toward those who failed to see or chose to deny that Tennyson was not merely a "gifted" and "true" poet, but a great, a very great, poet, the tone of the book is one of cordial dislike, occasionally of contempt. Thus it comes about that the greater part of the bulky volume is devoted to a very animated polemic, not at all less lively or even less personal because the victims of the author's wrath are long since dead and the greater number of them forgotten. Not infrequently Professor Lounsbury takes grim pleasure in reminding us of critics who are remembered only on account of the fame of him they attacked; and he might have added that they would not now be known at all had not the professor dragged them out for castigation.

The outcome of this long and minute study of the criticism of Tennyson and his work is an extended and exceedingly interesting review of the whole literary situation in England in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, with some informing sidelights upon that of America as well. Two impressions remain: One is that contemporary criticism of works of imagination is almost necessarily of but slight value; another is that the criticism of this sort at that time in England was worse than worthless. Most of it was ignorant and stupid; much of it was spiteful and violently prejudiced; much of it flowed from the writers' feeling upon matters not at all connected with literature. Politics, class passions, social animosities tended to determine professedly critical judgment. Professor Lounsbury seems never to weary in disentangling these half-hidden motives and influences, especially where they worked injustice to Tennyson. The result is that personalities of prominence or unusual activity emerge very distinctly from his study. This is even more remarkably true of the friends of Tennyson and the upholders of his reputation. The little group that included the poet at Cambridge and adhered to his fortunes in after life are engagingly portrayed. Curiously enough the character and personality of Tennyson himself receive no systematic treatment, but are revealed by numerous incidental allusions. The one fact these bring out in strong relief is the poet's gift of winning extraordinary and loyal affection. On the other hand, they reveal his extreme and quite absurd sensitiveness to unfavorable comment, written or spoken. It may indeed well be that this abnormal sensitiveness was a condition to his rooted belief in the originality and integrity of his genius; but it showed itself in forms that lent themselves to ridicule and rejoiced the spite and sharpened the darts of his "foes" in the periodical press.

It is, we think, to be regretted that Professor Lounsbury did not complete his work by an adequate and reasoned statement of the grounds for his belief that Tennyson was a great poet. That may have been his purpose when this arduous and elaborate study was out of the way. If so it is another reason for grief for the untimely close of his labors—untimely because age had not lessened the vigor of his thought or the vital freshness of its expression. The task would not have been easy, even for the trained veteran; but it would have been uniquely valuable.

It cannot be doubted that Professor Lounsbury, in his long and eager study of English literature, must have evolved a standard of "greatness" in poetry, the adequate statement of which in the discussion of the rank of his favorite poet would have been a substantial and lasting contribution to serious criticism. It would have been a bulwark against the recurrence of the shallow, prejudiced, and futile comment which he so warmly resents. As it is, the work that he has left for us is instructive and helpful. No one, we think, can candidly consult this volume and be content to share, or even tolerate, the senseless depreciation of "Victorian" literature of which much current comment on Tennyson is the product.

RUSSIAN FOLK-TALES

RUSSIAN FOLK-TALES. By Leonard A. Magnus, LL. B. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

THE popular Celtic, Teutonic, and Norse tales are for the most part well known; but there are few readers of English who have any extensive acquaintance with the limitless wealth of Russian folk-lore. The collection of Afanasev, who, with others, gathered the traditional chronicles, epic songs, and folk-tales from all parts of Russia, remains almost unknown. Mr. Magnus has found his principal sources in this vast collection and has translated the seventy-five folk-tales chosen as literally and accurately as possible in order to preserve their unpolished and elemental beauty.

These Russian folk-tales are unlike those of any other country. The most noticeable dissimilarity is found in the absence of magic, giants, and fairies. Nature is alive and always impressive, but there are no personifications of nature. There are supernatural beings such as Baba Yaga, the baleful witch, who lived in a white stone palace thirteen countries away, and there are animals who perform marvelous feats; but on the whole, the tales are concerned with human begins of flesh and blood and the events and experiences that beset them. The prevailing color is one of melancholy and resignation, though not a few of the tales sparkle with the most irrepressible fun and good humor. "A Cure for Story-Telling," for instance, relates how the wife of a porter was cured of an extraordinary fondness for stories. She finally got to the place where she would let only those people come who could tell interesting stories. As this habit of his wife begun to lose friends and guests, the porter made a bargain one cold Winter night with an old man who had knocked at their door for lodging. The old man agreed to tell stories all night long if he were permitted to come in by the fire. The porter informed his wife that the best story teller in the world had come to see them and that he was going to tell stories all night long provided she would not interrupt him once. So the old man began: "There was an owl flying across a garden, and it sat over a well and sipped the water." And he went on repeating the same line over and over. At last the wife broke out: "What sort of a tale is this? Why, it is a mere repetition." Whereupon the porter immediately reminded her of her promise not to interrupt, and forthwith set to beating, whipping, and slippering her, "until the wife at the end hated stories, and was in despair ever afterward at the sound of them."

There are tales about Czars who make journeys into a far country, attended by their gorgeous suites; about Princes and Princesses; about speaking birds and singing trees; about the rich man who falls into a burning cauldron because of his arrogance and cruelty; about the devil and about death. The variety is large and representative. Considered in their entirety, the outstanding feature in these tales is their endeavor to give a faithful transcription of life as it exists. Facts flow along in succession as they take place, with no moral, no judgment, no philosophy about them. Everything seems natural and real. The vitality and energy of every fact is inherent and does not depend on something from without.

Among the many increasing translations from the Russian, this work by Mr. Magnus justly merits consideration, and its value cannot be placed too high. Each folk-tale he has selected is a gem, and has been left practically intact in its original, simplicity and primitive character. For this intimate introduction to the genuine Russian folk-tale, as handed down from age to age by the peasants, we owe Mr. Magnus a peculiar debt of gratitude.

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POPULAR LIBRARIES

MR. J. M. DENT, the London publisher, is quoted as having made the statement recently that 14,000,000 volumes of the Everyman's Library have been sold since the first publications in that remarkable series of books were made some ten or more years ago. The estimate includes, presumably, the total sales in this country as well as in Europe and elsewhere. We are ignorant of the comparative rate of distribution of this imposing number of volumes among the various countries where the Library is known, but we are under the impression, judging from other figures put forth at different times in the past, that the series achieves its principal conquests in the United States. At any rate, the fact that a publication has reached a sale of anything like 14,000,000 copies is incontestable proof of its amazing popularity, and, remembering the character of the Everyman books, we are further justified in concluding that a wonderful demand for classical literature is made as real and active by the press as it ever has been in the past. There are now some seven hundred titles in the Everyman list, but these are very far from exhausting all that may be done in bringing within reach of all classes of readers the best of our literary heritage. Doubtless the editors of this particular enterprise have planned many additional voyages into lands of the unforgettable past before reaching a termination of their labors. In the meantime it is interesting to note that there are other publishing ventures, similar and no less worthy in character, whose aim it is to cultivate a knowledge and love of the classics. One of these, the Loeb Classical Library, has made a noteworthy place for itself during the comparatively few years of its existence. That it contemplates a further enlargement of its field of activities is suggested by the fact that it has recently undergone a change of publishers and is now appearing with the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons, who have just added six new volumes to the Library, thus bringing the total of the latter to more than fifty volumes.

AS the Loeb Classical Library is restricted to the republication of Greek and Latin authors and as each volume includes the original text as well as the English translation of the subject chosen, it may be said to occupy a less popular field, perhaps, than such libraries as Everyman's, Wayfarer's, Home University, and others of the kind. The presence of the Latin or Greek text, however, side by side with its modern version should not detract from the enjoyment of the reader, although the latter may not include a knowledge of the ancient languages among his acquirements. For those who have even small Latin and less Greek the advantage in having the original text for purposes of occasional comparison is obvious enough. Taking up each volume merely for the entertainment it offers to the modern reader, and quite aside from its purely classical aspect, will be found eminently profitable. It is astonishing to discover sometimes how really modern, or at least connected with modern thought and literature, are some of these ancient authors. In the present installment, for instance, we have the first six books of the "Aeneid" and the whole of OVID's "Metamorphoses." Whoever enjoys the tales of faery, mixed with humor and the daintiest of imaginings, will find them here at their best in this treasure house of mythology. OVID and VIRGIL appealed especially to SHAKESPEARE, who draws upon them more than upon any other author of antiquity, as ROBERT KILBURN ROOT notes in his "Classical Mythology in Shakespeare":

> Though the number of definite allusions in SHAKESPEARE is smaller than that of the vague ones, they are yet sufficiently numerous to admit of satisfactory conclusions. Of those allusions for which a definite source can be assigned, it will be found that an overwhelming majority are directly due to OVID, while the remainder, with few exceptions, are from VIRGIL. . . . Throughout, the influence of OVID is at least four times as great as that of VIRGIL; the whole character of SHAKESPEARE'S mythology is essentially Ovidian.

Another author—five of whose famous "Lives" fill one of these volumes—to whom SHAKESPEARE was indebted for the scaffolding of more than one play was PLUTARCH, and here again, fraught with the same enduring association for the English reader, is a volume containing five of the plays of that immortal writer of comedies, PLAUTUS. All these volumes furnish reading for which the often misused word "entertaining" is eminently applicable. The same term hardly applies, in all strictness, to the sixth volume of these new Loeb Classical Library books, containing the "Meditations," "Speeches and Sayings" of MARCUS AURELIUS. Nevertheless, who can afford to forego the pleasure and profit to be derived from a few hours spent with this famous philosopher-emperor!

MRS. JAMESON is best known—perhaps one might safely say only known—for her study of Shakespeare's heroines contained in her "Characteristics of Women: Moral, Poetical, and Historical." Even this book, popular enough some decades ago, is rapidly being crowded out of its niche in our libraries of Shakespearean literature; hence, the appearance of a thick volume bearing the title "Anna Jameson: Letters and Friendships, 1812-1860" (Dutton) does not at first strike the note of recognition. Mrs. JAMESON, however, was a well-known woman in her day, intimate with literary celebrities whose fame is not likely to die out for more than one generation to come, and this record of her travels and friendships is well worth reading. She was by birth an Irishwoman, daughter of an unsuccessful miniature painter. She had her romance, of course, of the typical early Victorian kind, in which the impecunious governess employed in a wealthy family attracts the admiration of one outside her own social station, to whose offers of marriage she yields after a period of virtuous, heart-breaking resistance. Miss MURPHY'S marriage appears to have been somewhat of a loveless one, in spite of its romantic prelude—but as to this the present volume is not altogether definite. Her talents, however, from the time when she first became Mrs. JAMESON until the end of her long life were abundantly occupied in contributing to the literature of the period work that brought her a satisfactory eminence among her contemporaries. She traveled far. The present volume even records certain "rambles among the Red Men" in the vicinity of Niagara Falls and later in Canada. Among her friends she numbered the BROWNINGS, SAMUEL ROGERS, ADELAIDE PROCTOR, HARRIET MARTINEAU, MARY RUSSELL MITFORD, SCHLEGEL, Mrs. GASKELL, BARRY CORNWALL, GEORGE HENRY LEWES, LANDSEER, W. E. CHANNING. The book, edited by Mrs. STEUART ERSKINE, is valuable, of course, for the glimpses afforded of these people—especially of the BROWNINGS, with whom Mrs. JAMESON appears to have been decidedly intimate—and for its sketch, too desultory in many places, of the life and activities of a literary woman of average abilities in the mid-Victorian period. One reads enough to regret that Mrs. JAMESON failed to write the volume of reminiscences for which she had such excellent material at command.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

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MAURICE MAETERLINCK: POET AND PUBLISHER. By MacDonald Clark. 8vo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.
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MODERN EUROPE: 1789-1914. By Sidney Herbert. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.
Historical sketch from the beginning of the French Revolution to the Great War.

A DIPLOMAT'S WIFE IN MEXICO. By Edith O'Shaughnessy. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.
Letters from the American Embassy covering the period Oct. 5, 1913, to April 23, 1914.

GAUDIER-BRZESKA. By Ezra Pound. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $3.50.
A memoir of the sculptor, who was killed at Neuville in June, 1915, and a study of the Vorticist movement in sculpture.

MEMORANDUM. Written by William Roteh. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50
The author's reminiscences of the Revolutionary War and the years immediately following it, 1775 to 1794. William Rotch was a Nantucket Quaker.

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THEIR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE. By Gustavus Ohlinger. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.
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THE RESURRECTION OF EUROPE. By Dr. Alfred H. Fried. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.
Discusses the cause of the war. The author is an Austrian, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1911

THE LUCK OF THIRTEEN. By Mr. and Mrs. Jan Gordon. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50
Describes the "wanderings and flight through Montenegro and Serbia" of the authors in wartime.

ENGLAND OR GERMANY? By Frank Harris. 12mo. New York: The Wilmarth Press. 133 West 36th St. $1.
Essays on subjects connected with the war written in favor of Germany.

A SOLDIER OF THE LEGION. By Edward Morlae. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.
Relates the author's experiences with the French troops.

TRAINED CITIZEN SOLDIERY. By Major John H. Parker. 12mo. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Company. $1.25.
Outlines a military system for the United States.

WITH THE ZIONISTS IN GALLIPOLI. By Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.
The story of the "Zion Mule Corps."

WAR AND CIVILIZATION. By Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
Refutes the defense of Germany put forth by Professor Steffen of Stockholm.

WITH BOTHA'S ARMY. By J. P. Kay Robinson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.
Relates military experiences in German Southwest Africa during the first year of the war. There is an introductory letter by General Botha.

THE KING'S INDIAN ALLIES: THE RAJAS AND THEIR INDIA. By St. Nihal Singh. 8vo. London: Sampson, Low, Marston & Co.
Illustrated account of India, principally political in character.

MODERN GERMANY IN RELATION TO THE GREAT WAR. By Various German Writers. 8vo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $2.
A translation of a collection of essays by leading Germans, published in Germany in 1915.

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PRIVATE GASPARD. By Rene Benjamin. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.35.
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WILD LIFE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. By George Frederick Ruxton. 12mo. New York: The Noble Publishing Company. $1.
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THE GATE OF ASIA. By William Warfield. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
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THE BOYS' BOOK OF HUNTING AND FISHING. By Warren H. Miller. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25
Tells how an expert on hunting and fishing, editor of Field and Stream, taught his boy the lore of the woods. There is a foreword by Dan Beard.

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Information as to the working together of various branches of the Government.

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A book of practical information and suggestion, published in the Rural Science series.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF VASSAR COLLEGE. 12mo. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: Vassar College.
A record of the inaugural ceremonies and speeches, October, 1915.

College Bookplates

In a handsome volume entitled "Some American College Bookplates" Harry Parker Ward, member of the American Bookplate Society and the California Bookplate Society, makes an interesting display of plates, old and new, used by American educational institutions, individuals, clubs, fraternities, and learned societies. Theodore Wesley Koch, Librarian of the University of Michigan, contributes an introduction to the volume, and Winward Prescott contributes a check list of bookplate literature. (Columbus, Ohio: Champlin Press. $3.)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 246)

mately, to get one's own angle only. The people they met—the conditions under which they lived—are vividly portrayed.

Necessarily the readers, as well as the writers, must come to some conclusions and opinions. In spite of the fact that this book was written at the beginning of the war—at a time when unemployment naturally was increased, the fact remains, as the authors point out, that in the best of times this army of the unemployed is great—not because men are shiftless, but because "modern industry demands a roving, mobile, easily liquidated working population." In Mr. Chase's opinion it all comes down to a matter of economics—distribution. Unfortunate as is the book in the title, it will be, in its matter and in its presentation, of interest, not only to the specialist, but to any reader, for the question of this phase of economics is vital to every one.

THE FALL OF A NATION

THE FALL OF A NATION. By Thomas Dixon. Illustrated by Charles Wrenn. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35.

THE photoplay which tells in moving pictures the story of Mr. Dixon's new novel is already drawing its large audiences. But, however much the latter enjoy its thrilling scenes, they miss the ornate and opulent splendors of the author's style in fiction, and doubtless the book will therefore have as many admiring readers as have pored over the pages of his previous novels. They will find his sentences still wearing the same gorgeous panoply of adjectives, as these samples will show:

> The liveried flunkey entered the stately library and bowed. * * * The machine shot gracefully up the steep, winding roadway and stopped beneath the vaulted porte cochère. * * * Vassar lifted his eyes and caught the majestic lines of the granite tower thrusting its grim embattlement into the skies.

But if the author's style glows and flames in uncurbed opulence, still more does the matter of the tale open the reader's eyes with wonder as the author pours out with reckless prodigality the treasures of his imagination. The story is about an enormously rich American who conspires—the time is either the present or the immediate future—with the monarchies of Europe to deliver the United States, bound, gagged, and helpless, into their hands to become a province of an Imperial Federation, for which he is to be made a Prince and its Governor General. He plans secretly to wrest it afterward from their hands and become its King or Emperor. The story tells, in a galloping style that never stops to consider such small things as probability, or human nature, or logical sequence, of the subsidizing and smothering of the press, the buying and influencing of Congress, the manipulating of the women's vote, the complete paralyzing of public opinion, the drilling of regiments of foreign residents, the coming of armies and fleets, and the collapse of the country, with the multi-millionaire, now become Prince von Waldron, sitting atop its ruins. A Congressman from the east side of New York and a young woman, a "gentle, brilliant, exquisite girl," undertake the saving of the country. The former trains aviators and soldiers among the peaks and gorges of the Sierras, and the latter, who had been a suffrage leader and a power in the peace party, pretending to fall in with the plans and purposes of the country's master, secretly organizes a mighty band of attractive women, "Daughters of Jael," who train themselves in the use of firearms and daggers, and fascinate the officers and soldiers of the conqueror's army. And so, after some years of exploitation and humiliation, comes the day of reckoning. It is possible to discover among the characters the lineaments of several well-known people.

THE SIGN OF FREEDOM

THE SIGN OF FREEDOM. By Arthur Goodrich. Illustrated by William Hotlinger. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

Mr. Goodrich rightly calls his new story "A Romance of Patriotism," the sign of freedom being our country's flag, and the book closing with a stern condemnation of the "peace-at-any-price" men and an eloquent tribute to the flag and all it represents.

It opens with the pathetic tale of the cruelties inflicted upon a little "bound out" boy of heroic as well as of gentle birth, but left orphaned and penniless. How his spirit rose above all attempts to break it, how he was influenced by two girls of his own age, and by the friendships he formed, and what befell him in the army of the Union, the author relates in the person of his hero—who modestly disclaims the rôle. Let the dictionary concede what it will, "glimpsed" and "sensed," especially the latter, tweak painfully one's English loving nerve. For the rest, the tale is well told with plenty of action and romance. In spite of its ardent fealty to the cause of the Union, it has a gentle word for the crazed fanatic, John Wilkes Booth, as he was before he became one of those "whom the gods destroy."

The story will command the interest of young readers, and will, no doubt, fulfill its purpose of stirring their love of country and loyalty to its symbol.

AN INDISCRETION

THE TRAGEDY OF AN INDISCRETION. By J. W. Brodie-Innes. London: John Lane Company. $1.25.

Here's a novel that upheaves the trite crust of plot right from the first chapter. Eulalie Greville starts on a two weeks' vacation with a gentleman of whom she is fonder than she is of her brusquely unsentimental, matter-of-course husband. She dies of heart disease right on the threshold of her indiscretion. She is buried incognito by a loyal friend of her lover.

Greville takes his wife's prolonged absence as nothing more than a prolongation of an uncommunicating whim. Unlike other fiction wherein husbands by the score mourn missing wives as dead, Greville merely mourns his dead wife as missing. He is finally shocked into handcuffs through being charged with her murder. A body found in the Thames is declared by Mrs. Greville's friends to be hers. As she has never been heard from, certain suspicious circumstances are sufficient to warrant Greville's arrest and trial.

In the way of sustained interest Mr. Brodie-Innes's novel is much to be commended. It is entertaining from its initial paragraph, and while not sounding any unexplored depth is nevertheless a very ingeniously built and cleverly told tale. In spots it is a bit overdialogued, but as generally constructed and carried along is of a very praiseworthy grade. The author evidences a mastery of the little initiative incident, here and there, that is to be interwoven into logical sequence, necessary to plot results planned. It is so cleverly done—especially in the instance of preparation for the plausibility of Eulalie's death—that an ordinarily improbable incident is bound to be accepted as a matter of course. The book is well worth the reading.

A SENTIMENTAL DRAGON

A SENTIMENTAL DRAGON. By Nina Larrey Duryea. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

American women of vast wealth who exploit their daughters among the foreign nobility are not rare in fact or in fiction, but an American woman who has made her fortune by an invention of her own, as did Mrs. Bradish, is unique. It was after her husband's death that the idea came to her which resulted in a fortune only equaled by her ambition for her only child, the pretty Sylvia. So, having educated Sylvia in a Parisian convent, the next step is to penetrate the sacred circle of the most exclusive society, with the ultimate aim of capturing for Sylvia one of its most exclusive members. But the Duc is elusive and the young lady contumacious, and many things happen to thwart the diplomatic mamma, things in which the Sentimental Dragon plays an unexpected part. This dragon, by the bye, is not, as set forth upon the "jacket," the Princess, by means of whom Mrs. Bradish gains the coveted entrée into the carefully guarded shrine of the old families of Paris, but is Mme. Petan, dame de compagnie of the charming Sylvia, and unconsciously the crystallizing agent of a most satisfactory romance.

The tale is pleasantly told, with lightness of touch and many clever observations. It is, however, complicated by needless episodes which add nothing to the interest of the story and impede its movement. Shorn of these, it is an original and sparkling narrative, with the fascinating Parisian atmosphere pervading its pages. The author writes as one who knows, and seems to have caught well the tone of the society she portrays.

THE WISER FOLLY

THE WISER FOLLY. By Leslie Moore. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

In "The Wiser Folly," the author of "The Peacock Feather" demonstrates anew that it is not so much the what as the how that gives a tale its interest and charm. The bare outline of the plot seems commonplace enough—a noble estate of which the owners are in danger of dispossession by a claimant from the wilds of America; the almost miraculous restoration of a long-lost paper; a pretty love story, of which the fair daughter of the endangered castle is the heroine, &c.—we all know how it goes.

But in spite of its being laid upon these familiar lines, "The Wiser Folly" is in its characters and treatment wholly original. The claimant is an exception to all obnoxious claimants, a very dear fellow, although born in Philadelphia, and "riz there, as they say in the States" (!) There is an interesting theosophist and artist, unfortunate in looking like "a benign and grown-up baby"; the most genial of Irish priests; Mrs. Trimwell, the raciest of landladies; two thoroughly nice little boys; and, the gem of the whole collection, a gray-haired Lady Mary, grande dame to her finger tips, treating the obtruding claimant as never obtruding claimant was treated before, and meeting his final renunciation with one only less great and even more beautiful. The hero and hesoine are less unusual, but what can one do with heroes and heroines? The artist is a little boring with his karma, and the piety pervading the story is sometimes almost too mystic to follow; but the novel is a delightful one, with a distinctive quality of its own—a wholesome, sunny, thoroughly companionable romance, which we lay aside with the feeling of having kept good company.

THE BYWONNER

THE BYWONNER. By F. E. Mills Young. John Lane Company. $1.35 net.

A Bywonner is the South African name for a poor white man who becomes a hired laborer, one who works on land belonging to another, and is regarded by the Kaffirs as being almost on a level with themselves. For "to be a poor white in South Africa is to lose the prestige accorded the superior race." Ransom, the particular "Bywonner" of the title, is an Englishman of birth and education who has fallen through drink to this very humble position—a position so very humble indeed that the children of the Boer farmer whose employe he is look down as from a great height upon his own son and daughter, Tom and Adela. These two are the principal characters of the book, the girl's tragedy and the young man's successful love affair forming the main threads of an entirely conventional plot.

The most interesting thing in the book is the picture it gives of the monotonous, hard-working lives of the women whose lot is cast on the lonely farms of the veldt. Outside prison walls it would not be easy to imagine a more utterly drab existence. A few of the characters are sketched with cleverness.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. By Burton Kline. John Lane Company. $1.30 net.

Aubrey Birney expected great things of his bosom friend, Worthington Fellowes. And not without justification, for, although still a young man, Fellowes was Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, extremely popular, and apparently on the high road to the Governorship, if not to the Presidency itself. But there was one factor which had not yet played any important part in Fellowes's career, and of which Birney, much the elder of the two, was exceedingly afraid—woman. In Birney's opinion, "She's either dynamo or thunderbolt. I want that boy to pick a dynamo and not get struck by lightning." But, of course, the latter was what happened, and happened the first evening that Fellowes met Micheline Maquard, the beautiful and irresistible.

If this is a first book, it is one of some promise. For its principal faults are those to be expected in the work of a novice. The character of Micheline, for example, though drawn with some cleverness, is too exaggerated to be credible, and, moreover, there comes a time, about two-thirds of the way through the book, when the author apparently does not know what to do either with her plot or his people; from that point the tale limps along to its foreseen conclusion. On the other hand, the picture of Boston and the Bostonians is amusing, the friendship between the two men is appealing, the scene of the quasi-riot is told well and with a good sense of values, there are a few clever bits of dialogue, and in many places the style is easy and agreeable. Fellowes is not badly done, and the comments on political matters are amusing.

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SOVEREIGNS AND STATESMEN OF EUROPE

Books That Describe Those Who Are Taking Leading Parts in International Affairs Today

SOVEREIGNS AND STATESMEN OF EUROPE. By Princess Catherine Radziwill. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.50.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE MARKET OF EUROPE. By Princess Catherine Radziwill. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3.

MY YEARS AT THE AUSTRIAN COURT. By Nellie Ryan. New York: John Lane Company. $3.

NEITHER hidden behind, nor boldly replacing, but existing directly alongside of our interest in places and policies and events in wartime Europe, is our new human sense of Europe's personalities, the statesmen, the Princes, the Empresses, and Archduchesses of European Courts. We wish these signers of multicolored papers to become something more than names. We want to visualize and personify these diplomats, these sovereigns great and small. We are eager to know what all those human people are like.

In three books—by the Princess Catherine Radziwill, who needs no introduction, and one by an English woman who was for several years attached to one of the royal households of Austria—we have a fascinating gallery. Scarcely one figure of importance among the Princes and statesmen of Europe but lives, most vividly, in these pages. The records are personal, of course—and it is interesting to note what totally different pictures the two women have drawn of the Emperor Francis Joseph—and they are, naturally, all the more entertaining on that account.

"Sovereigns and Statesmen of Europe" is a study of nearly all the outstanding personalities in the diplomacy and conduct of the war. With the exception of General Joffre and Grand Duke Nicholas, Princess Radziwill does not take up the fighters. Her book is a portrait gallery of the movers in the game. It is a series of brief, telling, unforgettable sketches. And it begins with the Kings.

Princess Radziwill believes that with this war, royalty is coming into its own; she is convinced that the days of puppetings are past. "I venture to put forward the opinion that in one respect at least the peace congress, when it comes, will be totally different from any which has preceded it," she says. "It will not remain confined to the decisions of politicians; royalty will assert itself. The sovereigns who, together with their subjects, have borne the brunt of the battle and have identified themselves with the cause of the countries over which they rule, will certainly express their desires and opinions and defend the interests of their countries. In the better and happier world which we all expect to see when things have settled down after the war the prestige of royalty will most certainly recover some of its lost ground, owing to the spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by Kings and Princes. The influence of monarchs in this historical moment will prove far more beneficial than the cleverness of the cleverest Minister."

With this introduction she begins her book with her own country, Russia, the ruler of which, for so long unpopular in his own land, has been, she says, cruelly misunderstood. This general misconception in regard to the character of Nicholas II. is largely due, she points out, to the circumstances under which he was brought up. Inexperienced, he was thought to be timid; shy, he was considered not only cold, but lacking in decision and self-reliance; devoted to his wife and children and fond of the solitude of his own home, he was set down as a recluse who cared nothing for his people. Both kind and sensible, he was accused of being neither. She sums him up: he loves his country, not always wisely perhaps, but well.

There follows the gallery of Russian statesmen: Sazonoff, serious, earnest, cautious, reserved, not a leader, but wonderfully gifted for the trifles and details of statecraft; Kokovtsov, profoundly learned in the economic affairs of his country, but with an intelligence "like his clothes, too well brushed," Princess Radziwill adds. "It is the saddest part of M. Kokovtsov that he is middle-class, in spite of all his efforts not to appear so." Then there is the cosmopolitan and able Krivoshein, the veteran statesman Goremykine, the honest, patient, "curious figure"; Grand Duke Nicholas, and the others. Princess Radziwill has given a living portrait of each.

To republican France this Princess from autocratic Russia pays full tribute. France, curiously enough, follows Russia in the order of chapters. She gives us Delcassé, the "type of a great Minister"; Viviani, the "great patriot" who was expected by aristocrats to eat with his knife, but who is so wonderfully able not only to adapt himself to small circumstance, but to act with unerring decision in great matters as well; Jules Cambon, one of the great diplomats of France; Clémenceau, "one of the most original personalities of his time"; Poincaré, Briand, Joffre. In the Serbian gallery M. Pashitch stands out, "gifted with Eastern keenness of perception wedded to an Occidental culture," though the author has high praise for the young heir to the Serbian throne.

There is especial interest, too, in her comment on M. Emile Vandervelde, the Socialist Minister of Belgium, who, she says, is "one of the few men in Europe who have grasped in its extent this problem at which several generations of men have worked without result—the problem of conciliating all the different parties in a country into one great feeling of love for it and for its dynasty."

Princess Radziwill is possibly a little hard on the statesmen of Germany and Austria, although her interesting chapters on those countries bear no impress of actual prejudice, and she keeps, on the whole, a level balance of impartiality. Her summing up of Turkish diplomacy is delightful: "In all the vast Ottoman Empire I can find but one individual who truthfully could be designated as a statesman. He is in a prison, and his name is Abdul Hamid."

To her personal love and admiration for England Princess Radziwill gives full rein. She believes English diplomats to be the only really eminent diplomats, "of transcendent genius," to quote the book. She looks for England to be "the savior of the civilization of the world." And of the English sovereign she says, "The King is a rare character. He has contrived to set the seal of his personality on the whole attitude of the British people." This last chapter of personal enthusiasm is far less interesting than the rest of the book; there is less judgment, description, differentiation of character and mind, more largess of praise. But by that very token it emphasizes the vitality of the other portraits throughout the volume.

***

ALL the world may or may not love a lover, but there is something about the romances of royalty that is fairly sure to arouse a thrill of interest in every honest, democratic heart. Kings and Queens and Princes remain heroes and heroines of fairy tale in a country that has always been a republic. And the true chronicles of the marriages of the royal folk of Europe offer to us American grown-ups almost the same sort of interest that the veriest fairy stories gave us all in our nursery days. A dash of young romance, a goodly stock of politics, a bit of the intrigue of statecraft, and perhaps a pinch of more gossipy intrigue of a personal sort—all these blend together to serve a very delicious entrée among the solider portions of a prosaic modern feast. We like to read about the loves and the marriages of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern, Ratkan Princes, and lordly Romanoffs. And if the book is well written, chatty, and, furthermore, neither scurrilous nor risqué, it may well find a permanent place on our shelves.

"The Marriage Market of Europe" is this sort of book. On the whole it is written very well indeed. The Princess Radziwill strays now and then into the fogs of sentimental utterance and romantic platitude; but for the most part her style is clear and readable, her portraits humanly realistic, her pictures of Court life vivid and interesting. And remaining sprightly, frank, and sometimes amusingly vigorous, the book is quite free from scandalous superfluities and from vulgar personal gossip or conjecture. It is a bright, and sometimes a dramatic, chronicle of the loves of practically all the important royalties of Europe, the courtships of those who have already been married, and the probable alliances of those who are still unwed.

Here and there the Princess Radziwill very interestingly lays a ghost, or tells us things that run counter to our preconceived ideas. Her reference to the marriage of the Greek Duke of Sparta with the sister of the German Emperor is an instance of this. After quoting the diplomats' worried prophecies of German dominion in Greece, the author records the action of the Duchess in becoming a member of her husband's church, and adds: "This step infuriated her brother, who, after having written violent letters to her and done his best to dissuade her from the step, declared that he would have nothing more to do with her. He forbade her ever to come back to Berlin, or to dare set foot in any of his houses again; and though the Empress Frederick pleaded the cause of her favorite daughter, it was of no avail; he would not retract the severe sentence that he had pronounced. For nine years or so the brother and sister did not set eyes on each other. Then at the deathbed of the Empress Frederick a reconciliation took place between them." Since then, the Princess remarks, the Emperor of Germany and the present Queen of Greece have been on better terms, but the prophecy of "the end of Russian influence in the Hellenic kingdom" as a consequence of the German marriage is, the present writer insists, quite groundless.

The Emperor Francis Joseph Princess Radziwill briskly characterizes as a selfish father and a "short-sighted simpleton." She details the various tragic, romantic, and commonplace marriages of the Hapsburgs with a great deal of interest, but she sticks to the warning that she issues at the beginning of her book—that she will deal only with love affairs that have really had some political or national importance. She recounts no vulgar and insignificant intrigues.

To present-day readers the chapters that tell of the various marriages of the Hohenzollerns and of the dramatic love story of Elizabeth of Bavaria, Queen of the Belgians, are probably of the most intrinsic value. The Princess Radziwill is very candid in her criticisms, very outspoken and generous in her praise. She views youth with hopeful and smiling eyes, and she allows personal romantic affection a larger place than we had supposed it could claim in these marriages of modern statesmanship and international alliance. But one is left with an impression of frankness and common sense—at the end of a very interesting book.

***

MISS RYAN'S book is the most personal, of course, of the three. Princess Radziwill, who has lived among Princes all her life, gives us her opinions but rarely her experiences. What gives "My Years at the Austrian Court" its value is that it is a volume of experiences first of all. Going as an outsider to join, as English companion in the household of the Archduke Karl Stefan, cousin of Franz Josef and Admiral of the Austrian fleet, Miss Ryan offers an entertaining picture of "how royalties live." It is not by presenting pen pictures of familiar personalities, but by telling the story of her life under unfamiliar circumstances, that she adds to our store of knowledge and affords us a most readable book. Not as pertinent as the Princess Radziwill's two volumes, not approaching so near to a place of permanent importance, "My Years at the Austrian Court" is no less entertaining.

It is Miss Ryan's initial contention that as a family the Hapsburgs are by no means mad. On the contrary, she has found most of them brilliant, charming, full of individuality, to be sure, and sometimes eccentric, but not at all degenerate or insane. Her picture of the household of Archduke Karl Stefan is that of a delightful family group. The Archduke himself, impulsive, outspoken, self-willed, but generous and charming, is a vivid bit of portraiture.

Archduke Karl, it seemed, was always doing strange and amusing things. He went himself to Miss Ryan's sitting-room one day to rearrange the furniture, and when he had pushed everything into the centre of the room, some one called him and off he went. He made a rule, on a certain cruise on his yacht, that no trunks should be taken to the cabins, and all the ladies of his household had to unpack their elaborate gowns on the lower deck. He is passionately fond of music, and as eagerly devoted to games. And almost alone among the Hapsburgs, he loves the sea. But he is, as Miss Ryan found him, a very clever man, and a very kind one—anything but mad!

Her picture of the little Archduchesses, too, is charming. They are all married now, but in the days when Miss Ryan was a member of the household they were sprightly, happy girls in their teens. Archduke Karl is one of the "wealthy Hapsburgs," and there is much that is interesting in the author's record of the household happenings—of the Christmas season at the old castle in Galicia, where each child's present was so magnificent, and there were such great feastings for the poor; of the life on the Archducal yacht; of the beautiful island in the Adriatic where the "family" spent much time. Save for some extra formality of splendor these pictures are not unlike those of exceedingly well-to-do households in America. And one is left with the impression that these "royalties" were very fond of each other and that they had a tremendously good time!

Not the least interesting part of Miss Ryan's book is taken up with the romantic story of the unhappy Empress Elisabeth, and of her youngest daughter, to whom this volume is dedicated. The story of Caroline, Countess Zanardi Landi, is a "Zenda tale" indeed; and Miss Ryan tells it with both conciseness and sympathy.

In contrast to Princess Radziwill's characterization of Franz Josef, Miss Ryan's picture is quite piquant. Franz Josef was forced into the war, she says, by the German Emperor. "Peace-loving, sad, and weary," the Emperor of Austria is, she says, "the most really beloved ruler in the world, and is always ready to help his poorer subjects. In his eighty-fifth year, his mind is as clear and alert as ever, and beyond some few follies and mistakes of early youth no acts of cruelty, madness, or egotism can be attributed to him."

"My Years at the Austrian Court," is written in an entertaining, brisk, style. Frankly personal and partisan, it is none the less good reading. And it is not without value in its sketches of these curious and romantic Hapsburgs, and the way they live.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Dr. Newton, Author of "The Mysticism of Music"—Work of a New England Poet—Unknown Authors of Poems

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

K. D. W.—I would like to know something about Dr. Newton, author of "The Mysticism of Music."

The Rev. R. Heber Newton was a well-known Episcopal clergyman, and was born in Philadelphia Oct. 31, 1840. He was the son of the Rev. Richard Newton and brother of the Rev. William Wilberforce Newton of Brookline, Mass. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and subsequently studied for the ministry at the Episcopal Divinity School at Philadelphia. His first charge was as assistant to the rector of St. Paul's P. E. Church in Philadelphia. In 1863-64 he had charge of the Church of the Epiphany in that city, and from 1864 to 1866 was in charge of Trinity Church in Sharon Springs, N. Y. He was rector of St. Paul's in Philadelphia for three years, and from 1869 to 1902 was rector of All Souls' Church in this city. He was noted for the radical liberality of his religious views, which he frequently expressed in the pulpit and in writing for periodicals. After leaving All Souls' Church Dr. Newton was appointed select preacher to Leland Stanford University. He was Vice President of the Congress of Religion, and was the author of a number of works of a religious character. One of them was on "Christian Science" and another on "Parsifal." He died on Dec. 19, 1914.

Sir John Franklin

G. L.—I am anxious to find the "Ballad of Sir John Franklin," and by whom it was written. The only lines I can recall are as follows:

Sir John, Sir John, 'tis bitter cold,
The scud drives on the breese,
The ice comes looming from the north,
The very sunbeams freeze.

The lines quoted by our correspondent form the tenth verse of "A Ballad of Sir John Franklin," written by George Henry Boker. It consists of thirty-three four-line verses, and is printed in full in "Stedman's American Anthology," and in "Choice Selections No. 1," published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

Shakespeare Gallery

A. C. G.—I have a bound volume of fifty-nine Shakespeare engravings published by J. & J. Boydell, as the Shakespeare Gallery, Pall Mall, between the years 1791 and 1803. There are also two other engravings bound with them, "The Tempest" and "As You Like It," painted by G. B. Cipriani and G. Barrell, and engraved by S. Middleman. I would like to know their value.

Boydell's collection of prints to Shakespeare, London, 1803, is worth from $41 to $150. Boydell's "Graphic Illustrations of the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare," London, 1803, 100 plates, is worth from $10.50 to $83.75.

Picturesque Palestine

B. F.—Will you kindly inform me of the value of "Picturesque Palestine," published by Appleton, 1881-82? There are forty numbers, uncut, in perfect condition.

This work has brought at auction from $3 to $8.

Ballou's Pictorial

ALBERT POGGI—Can you tell me the value of Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion, Volume XI., July to December, 1856, and also of Mitchell's School Geography, published in 1847?

The Ballou Magazine is worth about 50 cents. The geography is not of special value.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

H. E. DABOLL.—Answering the appeal of "J. G. D.," under the caption of "Few and Weak," in your issue of May 28, he can undoubtedly find what he is looking for in Stedman's "Anthology." Its title is "New England's Dead," and its author was Isaac McLellan, a native of Portland, Me., who was born in 1803 and died at Greenport, L. I., in 1899. He was a graduate of Bowdoin and a lawyer by profession, and was long a contributor to the current literature of his time—mostly in the sporting field, though some of his poems attracted considerable attention. The acknowledged tribute in the one in question was the eloquent tribute to Massachusetts paid by Webster in his famous "Reply to Hayne." It was widely read and quoted at the time, and was to be found in one or more of the popular school readers, as I well remember. It was, however, a somewhat pathetic attempt to paint the great orator's rhetorical lily, and is almost forgotten today. The first six lines given by "J. G. D." are not accurately quoted, and fail to do the poem justice, while the last four do not belong in it at all, and it is hardly possible that McLellan could have written them.

This appeal was also answered by Louella D. Everett, Boston, Mass.

When You'll Forget

GLENN E. MOORE.—In answer to the inquiry of Paris A. Magee in today's issue, beg to state that I have the poem set to music under the name of "The Day When You'll Forget Me," an old-time ballad. Words by Morgan and music by J. R. Thomas. Copyright, 1897. Published by Oliver Ditson Company.

Answers to this appeal were also received from M. H. Kimberly, New York; Mrs. Jennie Creighton, New York; John H. Baxter, Peekskill, N. Y.; Willis Wildwave, N. Y.; Katharine von Saltza, New York, and Edwin Nye, Prpvidence, R. I.

Morning

C. L. B.—The poem "Morning," for which "H. C. F." inquired in your issue of April 16, was written by Jane Taylor and is as follows:

The lark is up to meet the sun,
The bee is on the wing,
The ant her labor has begun,
The woods with music ring.

Shall birds and bees and ants be wise,
While I my moments waste?
Oh, let me with the morning rise,
And to my duties haste.

Why should I sleep till beams of morn
Their light and glory shed?
Immortal beings were not born
To waste their time in bed.

A copy of the poem was also received from S. A. Vedder, Caldwell, N. J.

Life's Mirror

EMMA G. BRADNER.—In answering the request of "K. J. A." for the poem, "Life's Mirror," by Madeline S. Bridges, in your issue of May 14, one verse was omitted. The missing verse is as follows:

Give truth and your gift will be paid in kind,
And honor will honor meet;
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

A Correction.

We have received a letter from Mrs. Gertrude A. Collier, the mother of the late Price Collier, correcting mistakes which appeared in the brief biography of her son printed in THE BOOK REVIEW of May 28. Mrs. Collier writes that her son "did not receive a B. A. degree at Harvard University, but a S. T. B. at the Harvard Divinity School, after which he became the Unitarian minister of the First Parish Church at Hingham, Mass., and for a few years was the minister of the Church of the Saviour at Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1886 Mr. Collier married Miss Gertrude A. Dame of Boston, by whom he had one son. He received a decree of divorce in South Dakota in January, 1893, and in August of the same year he married Mrs. Katherine Delano Robbins. He died in November, 1913, in Denmark and not at Tuxedo Park."

APPEALS TO READERS

PAMELA B. LERSCH.—I am desirous of ascertaining the authorship of the inclosed poem, and will be grateful for any information in regard to it.

Not all the chains that clank in eastern clime can fetter time,
Nor all the vials in the doctor's store make youth return;
No drug on age's wrinkled cheek renews life's early hues,
Nor all the tears by pious mourners shed can wake the dead;
He walks on ice whose dallying spirit clings to earthly things,
And he alone is wise whose well-taught love is fixed above;
Pray, reader, that at last the minstrel's strain be not all vain,
And when thou bend'st to God the supliant knee remember me.

Fight for Peace

A. C.—I wonder if any of your many readers can assist me in finding the title and name of author of a Western story written some years ago. It had to do with a Western town, where there was the usual amount of unrest and fighting going on. One day there arrived a man, who said he would have peace. He was very determined. Obstacles to him were nothing. To secure his purpose he himself was willing to fight any one in town. This is all I know of the story.

There's a Land

C. H.—Where can I find the poem containing the following lines:

There's a land, oh, it beckons and beckons,
And I want to go back, and I will!

I wanted the gold, and I got it—
Came out with a fortune last Fall.
Yet somehow life's not what I thought it,
And somehow the gold isn't all.
No! There's the land. Have you seen it?

I believe it is a Canadian poet.

Angel and Shepherd.

E. V. M.—Can some reader tell me where I can find anything about the old shepherd who was tending his flock fell asleep and dreamed that an angel appeared to him and promised him to write. When asked what he should write, the angel replied, "Tell the world of the creation."

The Modern Baby

H. M.—Can any of your readers assist in finding a poem about the "modern baby"? The baby that is never taken up when it cries, is never kissed for fear of germs, and has all food sterilized? Reference is made to Lincoln, Grant, and other great men, and the question is asked as to what they would have become had they had such care in babyhood.

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THE following statement recently appeared in THE BOOK REVIEW:

> Fortunes are believed to have been won, among our contemporary writers, by Rudyard Kipling, Hall Caine, Robert Chambers, Joseph Conrad, Marie Corelli, and Mrs. Barclay.

Joseph Conrad will smile philosophically, I fear, to learn of his elevation to so gilded a company. Would it not be kind to correct the impression that he is a plutocrat, or, pardon me, a plutographer? Otherwise, a current misconception will gain weight and further injury may be done the man, the breadwinner. The artist would continue to shrug his shoulders.

Some facts! Until Conrad was starred as a popular favorite—this was done when "Victory" appeared in a popular monthly—he was never what is called a "seller." Nor was he really well-known, or read, outside of a small circle of writers, critics, lovers of the sea, of art; a handful of epicures and faddists. Publishers, English and American alike, issued his work because they recognized genius. One might almost say that they printed him for their own pleasure. A tribute indeed! In proof of this the late Robert McClure, one time London agent for the firm of McClure-Phillips, once told me that Conrad was retained on their list in spite of the poor showing of one book after the other. What reviewers would term "a new masterpiece by Conrad" seldom reached a sale of 5,000 copies, I am sure. Professor William Lyon Phelps, who has visited Conrad, might dispel any illusion as to the novelist's opulence.

His success in England can hardly have been more remunerative. When I began collecting first editions of Conrad some thirteen years ago it was still easy to secure fresh copies of many of his earlier works direct from the publishers. The other day I saw "Tales of Unrest," his fourth book, quoted in a book dealer's catalogue at £3 5s. It was on the 5s. that Conrad received his royalty of—10 cents, perhaps.

Not many years past England included Conrad among her literary pensioners. The sum granted him, £100, I believe, was intended as something more than a nosegay. It has ever been suggested that the object was philanthropic, the desire to prevent the struggle for life from handicapping too severely a faithful master of the merchant marine. At any rate, the stipend was accepted. The Order of Merit should follow. England would be honoring herself, but Russia might frown.

As for ourselves, if our generous American public would transpose its present system of recognition and praise Mrs. Barclay, let us say, while buying Joseph Conrad, it might learn in time the emptiness of flattered words and something about the real value of gold. But Mr. Conrad, the shyest yet proudest of men, the most modest yet most distinguished of artists, will not thank me for this suggestion.

RICHARD BUTLER GLAENZER.
St. George's, Bermuda, May 22.

SORDELLO

The New York Times Book Review:

HAVING seen in today's number of THE BOOK REVIEW that a new edition of Browning's "Sordello" is just published, I thought it might interest some lovers of that poet to read the inclosed skit from so able a pen as that of Dean Stubbs, who at times drops into humorous verse by way of recreation from his severer tanors:

> And did you once find Browning plain?
> And did he really seem quite clear?
> And did you read the book again?
> How strange it seems and queer!
>
> And you were living before that,
> And you are living after,
> And Red Nightcap Country," think of that,
> It almost moves my laughter.
>
> I read it once, or was it? No!
> Sordello —that was it, no doubt;
> The History of a Soul," you know,
> Six thousand lines or thereabout.
>
> But thoughts I picked up as I read it,
> And one, indeed, should be confessed,
> If Guelph you put in Ghibeline's stead, it—
> Well, I forget the rest.

To those familiar with Browning these lines may recall the poem "Mesmerism."

Another amusing story about that much-abused poem "Sordello" is told in connection with the well-known humorist of England, Douglas Gerrold, who at the time that "Sordello" was first published was just recovering from a severe illness. Some one had laid the new book by his bedside and during the moments of convalescence he picked it up and started to read. Very soon he began to call excitedly for his family, who hurried into the room. Wildly he begged them each in turn to read the opening lines of "Sordello." They did so, after which he asked if it was clear to them what they meant. They none of them had the slightest idea what it was all about, and the sick humorist breathed a deep sigh of relief and confessed that his fear was at first that during his illness his mind had become impaired, since he failed to understand a few lines of poetry written in English. So much for "Sordello," and though your present scribe confesses to a deep appreciation of its author, she has never been able to tackle that poem with any interest.

A BROWNING STUDENT.
New York, June 11.

REVIEWING BOOKS

The New York Times Book Review:

I HAVE found THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS able and interesting and consider most of its articles of great value to both the reading and writing public.

Serious and constructive criticism is a thing that authors should not be willing to forego, and THE NEW YORK TIMES certainly furnishes that sort of criticism in its REVIEW OF BOOKS. The only criticism that disgusts me is the facile, facetious kind that is so easy to reel off, and, when written, is of no use to any one. When one reads that sort of jocose, spiteful stuff, with its array of impudent personalities, one feels that a very important and sober office has been undertaken by a clown. It is so easy to be "funny" at the expense of another if one makes use of personalities and insolence. Dramatic critics are the worst offenders in this type of so-called criticism, but too often the reviewer of books is guilty of the like offense.

Even so brilliant an essayist as Macaulay yielded to the temptation in his review of the poems of poor Robert Montgomery. The so-called poems were bad enough, but Macaulay's cruel review was worse.

I have been told on good authority that he regretted having written that article in after life, and I like to believe that he did.

The dramatic critic has a greater opportunity for being impudently personal, and I am sorry to say that in America, at least, he often takes full advantage of his opportunity. I refer to the fact that his criticism often includes the most offensive remarks on the members of the company acting in the play that he reviews. In one review that I read this Winter, for example, the critic said of a well-known actress, "She is going the way of all flesh."

Another remark by a well-known critic in regard to a certain actor and actress has been quoted as very witty, but to me it seems only cruel. It runs as follows: So-and-So were like "two grasshoppers pursuing their stridulous loves in the hollow of a cabbage leaf."

It is a fine, manly rule that of "not hitting a man when he's down," and an author is always "down" as regards a reviewer. In other words, the critic has him at the disadvantage of "cold print," which it would often be undignified for a writer to reply to. One doesn't attack a gnat with a sword, but all the same, gnats are great nuisances.

Now it seems to me that THE NEW YORK TIMES in its book reviews does, for the most part, follow the ideas of Dryden, as they are set forth in the following paragraph from the preface of one of his books:

> In the first place, I must take leave to tell them that they wholly mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is principally to find fault. Criticism, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant to be a standard of judging well; the chiefest part of which is to observe those excellencies which should delight a reasonable reader.

AMELIE RIVES, (Princess Troubetskoy.)
New York, May 31.

BOOKS WORTH READING

THERE is an untamed nerve in the quietest of us that thrills response to the call of the wild. We may not be sensible of it, but at sight of something that lives the free, joyous life of the open, that spurns control and the lash of conventionality, our eyes open and our hearts answer. Such a call sings out from the preface of Ernest Thompson Seton's new book, "Wild Animal Life," (Doubleday, Page & Co.) It is alive. Despite the fact that so many books of similar nature have come from his pen, he has managed to preserve that enthusiasm, that fire and sparkle that seldom characterize after-efforts in one line. And it is because he evidently loves his work, because the wild animals whose history he writes are his friends, his intimates, that they become dear to us. Of "Cosy-Bay," the outlaw horse who slipped the leash of his imprisoning harness and found out the power that lies in a horse's revolt, something very enthusiastic must be said, if anything is said at all. One cannot speak coldly of so vital a personage. Then, there is the queer razor-backed hog, whose romance reads like a fairy tale, and Way-Atcha, the coon-raccoon, who lived in the hollow tree and had experiences similar to those of human beings. We forget that we are learning what animals did; surely, these creatures are reasonable, thinking, imaginative beings!

It is a gay flight to take, that of the wild geese of Wyndygoul, who soared over the blue and green wilderness of Canada, shrilling their strange "honk" above the waters of the wonderful blue lake. In a burst of inspiration the author rises above the very simple, sometimes trite language he deems suitable in general, and thrills us with this: "The ice-bell of the Winter is gone, the warm bright heaven of the green and perfect land is here. This is the tidings it tells, and when I hear the honker-clang from the flying wedge in the sky, that is the message it brings me with a sudden mist in the eyes and a choking in the throat. So I turn away, if another be there, unless that other chance to be one like myself—a primitive, a 'hark back' who, too, remembers and understands."

A pretty tale is told of how the house in the woods was built and how peopled with friendly wildlings. Nothing prettier has been related in its way than the chapter of the Fifth Commandment and what happened to the disobedient brood. There are moments when one fancies that these are child's stories, and again, moments when they seem, like Summer wind songs, to arouse sentiments "too deep for tears." Lore of the wild inevitably touches upon the poetical, and Mr. Seton follows his genius in brushing the borderland of poetry in such touches as this: "The long, slow test of time has given a minor place to the valiant, fearless fighting male; his place the last of all, his mode of open fight the latest thing they try. And by a law inscrutable, inexorable, the young obey the matriarch. Wisdom their guide, not force. Their days are long on earth, and the homeland of their race grows wide while others pass away."

There is wisdom as well as beauty in this volume, and the tales would hold attention unadorned by the excellent sketches. But when the text is enriched by numerous wonderful pen-and-ink pictures, almost impudently unstudied, so full are they of wild life, then the reader goes to the book with genuine thrills of hope and liking. Nor puts it down until he has at least pondered the entire biography of one animal hero and gleaned unconsciously the lesson it bears for him. It is to be hoped that Mr. Seton will live to make the world his debtor by other volumes as good as this.

NEW YORK'S OLD TAVERNS

OLD TAVERNS OF NEW YORK. By W. Harrison Bayles. New York: Frank Allaben Genealogical Company.

Mr. Bayles has written an interesting book because he himself evidently enjoyed writing it. Some of the joy he felt in delving into the records of old-time conviviality is transferred to the reader. There is a quaint charm about the volume in spite of its formidable size.

It is astonishing how much of the history of New York is told in the story of "Old Taverns of New York." From the Dutch settlement to the early part of the last century every event of importance was celebrated, apparently, in some way at one of the old inns, with the jolly landlord much in evidence. In the absence of newspapers, the tavern served as a medium of news, and its influence was widespread.

There are many allusions to the celebrated Fraunces's Tavern, now standing at the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets. Washington issued his farewell address to the officers of the United States Army in the Long Room, and divers great occasions were commemorated in that historic inn. Vauxhall Gardens was a pleasure resort where, "from 8 in the morning till 10 at night, at four shillings each person, could be seen at the garden a group of magnificent wax figures." The descriptions of the old coffee houses show very clearly the charm and simplicity of the life of long ago. Each type of man had his place of meeting. The Shakespeare Tavern was famous for the actors and literary men who came there, and later for its military coterie; the Seventh Regiment was organized there. Other taverns attracted merchants, sailors, or politicians. Clubs met in the "Long Rooms."

Christian Belief

Professor Francis L. Strickland of the University of West Virginia presents some interesting studies in the philosophy of religion in a volume entitled "Foundations of Christian Belief." He aims to show that a "gradually unfolding revelation of God in human life" is in constant progression and that, in spite of changes wrought in human thinking by modern science and philosophy, "the foundations of God stand fast." (Abingdon Press. $1.50.)

Glimpses of the Cosmos

Volume IV. has been published of Lester F. Ward's "Glimpses of the Cosmos," a work which has been described as a mental autobiography. The essays contained in this volume were written in the period between 1885 and 1893, and deal with a wide range of social, scientific, and religious topics. The executor of Dr. Ward's estate authorizes the announcement there will be four more volumes of the work. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.)

Costumes and Scenery

A great deal of information that will be useful to those who take up with private theatricals is to be found in Constance D'Arcy Mackay's "Costumes and Scenery for Amateurs." The book contains designs for scenes and costumes for a variety of plays, pageants, masques, and festivals, the presentation of which either adults or children or both adults and children are concerned. (Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.)

The Issues of Life

An attempt is made by the Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester, in a volume entitled "The Issues of Life," to apply the principles of the Christian religion to the physical, moral, and spiritual needs of men. The author thinks it is very silly to talk about the world having "outgrown and exhausted Christ"; his view is that there never was a time when men could profit more than now through study of the life and teachings of Jesus. (Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.)

How to Get Rich in the Natural Wealth of Health Pull Yourself Together

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Mr. Mac Levy has received the congratulations upon this book of such eminent scientists as Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Prof. Farnam of Yale (Dept. of Economics), Prof. Winfield Scott Hall (Dept of Physiology of Northwestern University Medical School), Mr. Charles S. Townsend, New York Sanitarium expert, and Dr. Marlow Brooks, New York heart specialist.

Four Lectures by Maria Montessori, M. D.

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3—My System of Education.
4—The Organization of Intellectual Work in the School.

Last Summer Doctor Montessori delivered lectures before the National Education Association at Oakland, Cal., dealing with the subjects above mentioned. These lectures were discussed and commented upon by leading educators from all parts of the world. We have printed them in attractive booklets. They are the latest contribution by this world-famous educator and scientist. Every person who is interested in children should read and re-read them.

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WHAT AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS ARE DOING THIS SUMMER

JAMES MARCHANT'S "Alfred Russel Wallace: Letters and Reminiscences," which the Harpers have ready for immediate publication, will have wide interest. The family of the great English scientist put at the author's disposal a mass of correspondence from which he has chosen the most significant in the development of the life, work, and aims of his subject. Among these letters will be published for the first time in full the historic correspondence between Wallace and Darwin relating to their simultaneous discovery of the theory of natural selection.

Ellen Key's new book, "War, Peace, and the Future," which the Putnams announced some time ago for Spring publication, has been postponed until next Fall in order to permit the publication of one of its chapters on "War and the Sexes" in the Atlantic Monthly, in which it appears in the June number.

"The German Republic," by Walter Wellman, is ready for issue by E. P. Dutton & Co. The book deals with the possible ending of the war and with the greater things that may come after the close of the conflict. This house has ready also a new book by Boyd Cable, "Action Front," which is somewhat similar to his previous volume, "Between the Lines," as it contains everyday experiences of the men in the trenches.

Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, author of "American Ideals," "The Modernizing of the Orient," and other books, recently sailed with Mrs. Cooper for a world-girdling journey which, starting with Cuba, will go on with a trip down the west coast and up the east coast of South America and proceed from Brazil to South Africa. They will spend the Summer of 1917 in northern India. Persia, Palestine, Constantinople, the Balkans, and southern Russia are on their later itinerary, and if war conditions permit they will return by way of Europe and arrive in New York some time in 1918.

Mrs. Wharton's book on war conditions in France, called "Fighting France," has been translated into French and published in Paris under the title "Voyages au Front." It will be remembered that the French Government last year awarded to Mrs. Wharton the Legion of Honor decoration for her services to that country.

A study of "Nationalism, War, and Society," by Edward S. Krehbiel, Professor of Modern History in Stanford University, is announced for this week by the Macmillan Company. It analyzes the sentiment of nationalism and its consequences, sketches the history of the peace idea, shows the difference between the older idealistic and the newer practical pacifism, and devotes a chapter to the effect of the war on the peace propaganda.

Sir Ernest Shackleton attributes the influences which chiefly led him to the career of an explorer to the books of Dan Beard, which early in his life inspired him with love of the outdoors and made him captive to the fascinations that first-hand study of nature can exercise over a boy's mind.

"The Bright Eyes of Danger" is the romantic title of a novel by John Foster which the Lippincotts will publish this month. It is a historical romance dealing with the Stuart rebellion in Scotland in 1745.

A new edition of Julia Henderson Levering's "Historic Indiana," brought down to date and largely rewritten, has been brought out by the Putnams in consequence of the celebration by that State of the one hundredth anniversary of its admission to the Union.

The Harpers have had an order from China for a number of copies of Kate Langley Bosher's "People Like That."

Walter Alden Dyer, author of "Early American Craftsmen" and many other books, has established his home, after several years of living at Hempstead, Long Island, upon a sixty-acre farm in the middle of Massachusetts, five miles from Amherst College, his Alma Mater, and will henceforth devote much time to the raising of apples.

Houghton Mifflin Company have postponed until next Fall the publication of Ian Hay's new book, "Carry On," a sequel to his popular war book, recently published, "The First Hundred Thousand."

Cosmo Hamilton, author of the successful play and book, "The Blindness of Virtue," has married an American wife and is now settled in this country. He will spend the Summer on Long Island.

"An Introduction to the Study of Organized Labor," by John Gorham Groat, which the Macmillans have ready for immediate publication, presents a history of the labor movement, an analysis of the structure of labor associations, and chapters on the inter-reactions and relations between labor and social, economic, and political movements.

The moving picture film, "The Making of a Book," which was taken at the plant of Doubleday, Page & Co., and was recently shown at the Lord & Taylor bookshop in New York, has been enlarged and improved and will be exhibited in the Pathé educational service.

Henry Holt & Co. will bring out, later on, a volume by George Middleton containing his new four-act drama of American life, "The Road Together." Its main theme is the conflict between vagrant emotions and the bond which is forged in marriage by the habit of life together. This will be Mr. Middleton's fifth volume of plays.

HOW MONEY IS MADE

HOW MONEY IS MADE IN SECURITY INVESTMENTS. By Henry Hall. New York, Fifty-two Broadway. $2.50.

The book upon finance which exhausts a first edition is an exception. Few indeed are the issues which reach a sixth edition, as is the case with Mr. Hall's book. As it was commended when it first appeared it is now only necessary to say that it has been enlarged to include the events of the five years since it last was published. It would be hard to pick out a more important five years than those just passed, or than the next five probably will be. We are in the progress of a cycle, and the man who knows when it will culminate has no need of other worldly knowledge. Mr. Hall does not undertake to prophesy. He deals with the past and leaves the application to the future to his readers. That is his safety and their danger. Fencing may be practiced with buttons on the foils, but there is no way of removing the buttons from financial commitments. Mr. Hall's book may be commended, but with a caution that it is easier to write wise rules than to apply them.

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We do not desire the complete scenario—merely submit the idea in a detailed synopsis. We do not want stories of crime, war, woman suffrage, capital and labor, politics, local subjects, costume periods or foreign settings.

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Write for $100,000 booklet telling how to sell photoplay ideas to the Famous Players Film Co., and giving more detailed information about our productions and stars. It may help you develop an idea to meet our requirements.

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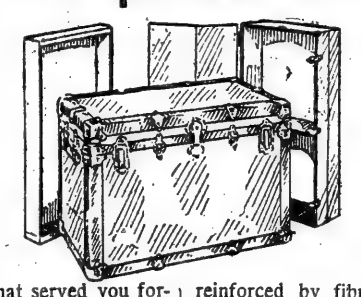
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Black or Navy Poplin makes an attractive slip-on style as *illustrated* at left in cut. V-neck and pockets piped with green, gold or red. **$3.79**

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Prices start at **$4.89** for a Crepe or Challis Kimono—up to **$94.75** for a handsome ceremonial robe of embroidered Silk, with the traditional Obi, richly embroidered and fringed to match.

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French Voile Blouses, $3.89

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Organdie Blouses, $2.79

Simple model of self-striped white organdie, trimmed with clusters of fine tucks and rows of hemstitching; sailor collar, turnover cuffs, tucked and hemstitched to match; finished with fancy pearl buttons.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

June Days Bring Thoughts of

Summer Frocks

A charming array of models in sheer voiles or crisp linens in all white or colored effects; dainty collars and cuffs, smart belts and pockets, ribbons, laces, etc., all contribute to the charm of these chic Summer Frocks.



Linen Coat Dresses, $9.74

Excellent quality French linen in Copenhagen, rose, tan or white. Box coat effect with broad belt and patch pockets. Hemstitched collar and cuffs of white linen. Flaring skirt. *Illustrated* at left in cut.

White Voile Dresses, $13.74

Sheer quality, combined with corded voile, giving the effect of tucks. Waist pleated from yoke; sailor collar with net frill. Leg-o'-mutton sleeves with deep cuffs and corded voile belt to match. Pleated overskirt with band of corded voile, as *illustrated* at right in cut.

Printed Voile Dresses, $5.49

White grounds with novel designs in two-toned colorings. Full blouse; sailor collar and cuffs, edged with net frill. Full flaring skirt with broad band of novelty voile. *Illustrated* in centre of cut.

Striped Voile Dresses, $8.49

Combination of black and gold, lavender and green, Copenhagen and gold, or black and rose. Long coatee effect; collar and cuffs of white organdie, lace trimmed. Side panel of black velvet ribbon, pearl button trimmed. Full pleated skirt with stripes running horizontally; black velvet ribbon belt.

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway, Centre.

Embroideries and Laces

Attractively Priced

Charming dresses that suggest crisp coolness, even in summer's hottest days, may be fashioned from these dainty embroideries. The assortment is extensive and the prices unusually low.

White Voile Flouncing, 29c yd. Embroidered in Copenhagen, old rose, pink, sky blue, Nile green, gold, lavender, or all white; 38 inches wide.

Corset Cover Embroidery, 29c yd. Pretty eyelet patterns, on serviceable cambric; 16½ inches wide.

Swiss Muslin Flouncing, 74c yd. Finished with six-inch embroidered, pleated ruffle, and headed with wide ribbon beading. Suitable for children's dresses; 26 inches wide.

White Voile Flouncing, 98c yd. Full skirt width. Pretty floral designs; 42 inches wide.

Valenciennes Laces, piece of 12 yards, 39c

Round or diamond mesh, ½ to 1 inch wide. Pretty designs in edgings and insertions; also edging with ribbon beading at top.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Clearance Sale of 85 Women's Taffeta Silk Suits

Reduced to $19.74

Macy's Original Prices were $26.75 to $38.75

High-grade suits, featuring the newest style notes of the season. Navy blue and black; models include Russian blouse effects, the popular ripple coats, Etons and flares; skirts are circular, flaring, full shirred or gored models; with or without pockets; adjustable belts. A varied assortment taken from our regular stock; all sizes in the group, but not in every style.

125 Women's Wool Suits, $13.74

Macy's Original Prices were $22.74 to $38.75

Men's wear serges, gabardines, novelty fabrics and Shepherd Checks. Attractive models in a variety of styles. Reduced owing to incomplete size range.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street, Broadway.

Linens of Quality

Linens of serviceable quality, for seashore or country use, at our usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Table Damask, $1.19 Yard. All linen, snow white, extra heavy table damask in five attractive designs, 70 inches wide. At about today's wholesale cost. Napkins to match, 22x22. $3.79 Doz.

Hemstitched Damask Sets, $4.96. Snow white linen hemstitched damask tea sets, consisting of one hemstitched cloth, 56x78 inches, and one dozen 16x16 hemstitched napkins, neatly boxed.

Table Damask, $1.49 Yard. Superior quality, fine snow white pure linen satin damask, in several choice, up-to-date designs, 70 inches wide. Dinner Napkins to match, 24x24. $4.49 Doz.

Huck Towels, 19c Each. Snow white, union hemmed huck towels, woven of long staple heavy yarns, with neat red or blue borders, 18x36 inches.

Bath Towels, 46c Each. Extra heavy, snow white Turkish towels that sell regularly up to 74c. each, sold at this price on account of slight imperfections in the weave.

Odd Table Cloths, $3.69 Each. Heavy pure linen satin damask cloths of fine, even weave, for which we have no napkins to match. Our own direct importation, 2x2 yds., also 2x2½ yds. $4.69 each; 2x3 yds., $5.69 each.

Hemstitched Damask Cloths, $1.39. Pure linen, cream bleached hemstitched damask tea or lunch cloths. Good serviceable quality; will bleach white after a few washings, 54x60 inches.

Odd Damask Napkins, $3.79 Dozen. A large assortment of all linen, heavy weight, snow white damask napkins, no cloths to match, in a large variety of attractive floral designs, 22x22 inches.

Individual Turkish Towels, 97c Dozen. Woven of fine, long clean yarns, with neat colored borders, soft and absorbent, sold by the dozen only.

Bungalow Cloths, 54c Each. Japanese two-tone blue and white bungalow or breakfast cloths in many quaint Oriental designs, 48x48 inches.

Macy's—Second Floor, Centre, 35th Street.

White Tub Fabrics

The advent of summer brings thoughts of white. This sale includes a range of weights and weaves of fabrics designed for all summer needs.

Skirting Fabrics

Gabardine Skirting, 29c Yard. 36 inches wide. Soft finish gabardine with a raised cord effect. Particularly adaptable for skirts and dresses.

Pique Skirting, 24c Yard. Strong, durable quality in three sizes of popular wide wale effects, 27 inches wide. Very stylish for sport skirts.

White Cotton Eponge, 49c. High grade imported cotton eponge in homespun weave effect; strong and durable quality. Very popular for sport skirts and coats. Extra width, 44 inches.

White Dress & Blouse Fabrics

Striped Summer Crepes, 12c Yard.

Macy's usual price 24c.

A great variety of pretty stripes and flakes on sheer white grounds; 36 inches wide. Also a limited quantity of plain rice cloth, 36 inches wide.

Novelty White Voiles, 19c Yd.

Macy's usual price 23c.

Large assortment, offering a choice selection of striped voiles and lace voiles, in very pleasing effects; 36 inches wide.

Macy's—White Goods Dept., Second Floor, Centre.

Nickel and Silver Plated Tableware

Fruit Dishes *Pie Plates* *Vacuum Carafes* *Vegetable Dishes*



Simplicity and quality are the main features of the tableware *illustrated* above. Any one of these pieces will please the most exacting housewife. The quality of the workmanship and the excellence of the material make them worth while purchases at Macy's very reasonable prices.

Nickel Plated Quart Carafes, $2.97

Macy's usual price $3.96.

Only 125 of these high-grade vacuum Carafes. Heavily nickel plated. Guaranteed to keep fluids hot 24 hours or cold three days, regardless of outside temperature. *Illustrated* at right in cut.

Quadruple Silver Plated Fruit Dishes, $3.74 Each

With stand, in new, pierced design, 8¾ inches across. Gold lined. 50 pieces in this style. *Illustrated* at centre left in cut.

Silver Plated Vegetable Dishes, $4.69

Macy's usual price $6.24.

Sheffield quality, silver plate on copper, lock handle covered dish, 11¾ inches long, oval shape. Bright finish, plain or grape border. By removing handle, cover may be used as a dish. *Illustrated* at centre right in cut. 50 pieces in all.

Quadruple Silver Plated Pie Plates, $1.88 Each

Pierced design with four ball feet. 9½ inches across. Pottery lining, brown with white inside. 25 pieces in all. *Illustrated* at left in cut.

The Sale of Chippendale Tableware Continues

Notwithstanding the demand for this beautiful silverware throughout the past week, there is still a good assortment to choose from. The prices are particularly advantageous.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

Linoleums and Summer Floor Coverings

At Substantial Savings

Linoleums belong to the year round floor coverings which call for renewals from time to time. The large assortment now offered at specially reduced prices gives an exceptional opportunity to those who are in need of this class of floor covering.

Figured Cork Linoleums Specially priced 54c pr sq. yd.

Numerous designs in combination color tile effects, purchased at a low figure because of some slight imperfections in printing of the designs. These are hardly noticeable and do not affect the wearing qualities in the least. All 4 yards wide.

Algerian Porch Rugs

A high-class porch rug with design woven through. Reversible. Made of cocoa fibre yarn in combinations of natural, brown, green, red, tan, with a little dark blue or black in semi-Oriental, Indian or semi-Chinese effects. Very serviceable.

36 in. x 72 in.,	$3.48
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$6.48
6 ft. x 9 ft.	$9.74
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$13.48
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	$16.24
10 ft. x 14 ft.,	$26.25

Prairie Grass Rugs

May be had in Chinese and Egyptian effects. Some with modern borders. Also floral, Grecian key and band borders. Stenciled one side, reverse side plain. Splendid for interior use; light blue, silver gray, light tan, dark brown or medium green predominating in each rug mixed with other harmonizing colors.

21 in. x 45 in.,	54c
27 in. x 54 in.,	89c
36 in. x 72 in.,	$1.39
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	$2.48
6 ft. x 9 ft.,	$3.94
6 ft. x 12 ft.,	$5.24
8 ft. x 10 ft.,	$6.24
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	$7.89
9 ft. x 15 ft.,	$9.74
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.,	$11.14
10 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft.,	$12.24
12 ft. x 15 ft.,	$13.89

Inlaid Linoleums at Reduced Prices.

These linoleums were selected from our regular stock and reduced because the designs will no longer be manufactured. Some designs in half rolls. Others in 1 to 1½ rolls each. Perfect goods, 2 yards wide. Macy's usual price $1.09. **Now 89c sq. yd.** Macy's usual price 84c. **Now 69c sq. yd.**

Cocoa Fibre Porch Rugs

Made in plain solid colors with plain shaded band borders. The colors include green, brown, dark blue, gray, and tan. Reversible with same color on both sides.

3 ft. x 6 ft.,	$2.97
4 ft. x 7 ft.,	$4.74
6 ft. x 9 ft.,	$8.89
6 ft. x 12 ft.,	$11.89
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	$12.89
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	$17.74
9 ft. x 15 ft.,	$22.24

Japanese Stenciled Grass Rugs —Herringbone Weave.

Heavier and more durable than the average grass rug because of the herringbone weave. Each rug has two designs, one on each side. Reversible. Plain centres of dark blue, brown, or dark green with borders stenciled all around.

18 in. x 36 in.,	45c
30 in. x 60 in.,	$1.14
36 in. x 72 in.,	$1.64
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	$3.24
6 ft. x 9 ft.,	$4.79
6 ft. x 12 ft.,	$6.34
8 ft. x 10 ft.,	$7.14
9 ft. x 12 ft.,	$9.24

Velvet Carpets

Figured and Oriental designs for halls or stairs. 27 inches wide. Full rolls. Standard quality wool yarns. $1.14, $1.24, $1.44 per yard.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St

Groceries

Special Sale of Macy's "Vienna" Brand Coffee—Roasted daily in our own laboratory, 25-lb. bags, beans only, $5.24; 5-lb. cartons, beans only, this sale, $1.07; 1-lb. cartons (our regular price, 23c lb.), this sale, beans, granulated or pulverized, 22c

"Lily White" Chop Teas—Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder and Mixed; Macy's usual price, 65c lb; sale, 5-lb. caddy, $2.84; lb. carton, 59c

"Mayflower Chop" Tea—Mixed and Formosa Oolong only; 2-lb. cartons; usual price, 64c carton; this sale, 52c

"Durbar" Brand Tea—India and Ceylon Tea, in lead sealed cartons; usual price, 48c pound; this sale, 39c

A Special Sale of Macy's Celebrated "Red Star" Brand Quick Lunch Chocolate—Our reg. price 5-lb can, $1.59; this sale, $1.48; 1-lb. can, 31c; ½-lb. can, 17c

Vanilla Extract — "Red Star" brand; made in our own laboratory; absolutely pure; 4-oz. bottles, usual price, 39c; this sale, 34c; 2-oz. bottles, usual price, 21c bottle; this sale, each, 18c

Lemon Extract — "Red Star" brand; 4-oz. bottle, 29c; 2-oz. bottles; this sale, each, 15c

Wheatsworth Flour — Whole wheat flour, containing all the rich properties of the entire wheat grain; this sale, 12¾-lb. 64c; 7-lb. bag, 36c; 3½-lb. bag, 19c

A Special Sale of "Lily White" Brand Broken Spaghetti and Macaroni—10-lb. boxes; regular price, 54c; this sale, box, 39c

Quaker Oats—Regular 10c carton; this sale, carton, 8c

Chester Barley—Large, perfect grains; pound carton, 6c

Green Split Peas—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 24c

Yellow Split Peas—Best quality grown; 2-lb. carton, 15c

Pearl Tapioca—1-lb. cartons, 10c

New York State Beans—2-lb. carton, 18c

Cracked Wheat—Packed in Our Factory; 2-lb. package, 10c

California Dried Lima Beans—2-lb. carton, 15c

Seeded Raisins—Best quality California; full weight cartons, 11c

Worcester Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt—Bushel bag, 57c

French Block Sugar—Carton containing 2 1-5 lbs. 29c

Gelatine—"Lily White" Brand; unflavored; granulated form; this sale, package, 10c

Finest Louisiana Unpolished Head Rice—Packed in 5-lb. cotton bags; for this special sale, bag, 39c

Southern Samp—In 2-lb. cartons; usual price, 9c each; sale, carton, 7c

Sale of "Red Star" Hams—We never sacrifice quality to make a low price. All hams offered in this sale and at any time at Macy's are first quality. Weights range from 9 to 12 lbs; this sale, lb., 21c

Macy's Famous "Red Star" Brand Boneless Bacon — Only the highest grade and choicest selection; weights 3 to 6 lbs.; this sale, lb., 23c

Armour's "Star Bacon"—Selected stock and mild cure; weights 3 to 5 lbs.; regular price, 29c; this sale, lb., 26c

A Special Sale of Choice Fat Mackerel—Fancy, large fish, in 5-lb. pails, containing 4 to 8 mackerel; this sale, 89c pail

A Special Sale of California Green Asparagus, "Mennalita" Brand—In No. 2½ square cans, containing 45 to 50 stalks; reg. price, 19c can; dozen, $1.74; each, 15c

A Special Sale of California Green Asparagus, "Jessamine" Brand—In No. 1 tall cans; this sale; dozen, $1.18; can, 10c

Richardson & Robbins' Tomato Soup or Chicken Broth—With rice, in sanitary cans; dozen, 87c; can, 10c

Preserved California Fruits—"La Forge" brand; the finest quality packed; absolutely pure; in 16-oz. glass jars, including strawberry, raspberry, Loganberry, blackberry, peach, red cherry, fig, white cherry, apricot and pear; dozen, $2.74; each, 24c

A Special Sale of California Crawford Yellow Free Peaches—"Semi-tropic" brand; No. 2½ cans; dozen, $1.18; can, 10c

California Apricots, "Rose" Brand—In heavy syrup; cans containing 14 ounces; our reg. price, 10c can. this sale, dozen, 92c; each, 8c

Tomatoes—"American Beauty" brand, jersey stock; large size cans; dozen, 1.67; can, 15c

Corn—"Westminster" brand, Maine style; No. 2 can; doz., 89c; can, 8c

Grated Maine Cream Sugar Corn—"Lily White" brand; can, 10c

Sifted Early June Peas—"Lily White" brand; No. 2 can, doz., $1.69; can, 15c

Miniature Peas—"American Beauty" brand; No. 2 can, 22c; dozen, $2.53

French Peas—Petit Pois Très Fins; prepared in juice with onion; dozen cans, $2.74; can, 24c

Small White Lima Beans—"Arena" brand, No. 2 can; doz., $1.14; can, 10c

Zap—Washes clothes without rubbing; doz. pkgs., 54c; each, 5c

Fancy Cut String Beans—"Jessamine" brand, No. 2 can; doz., $1.14; can, 10c

Jersey Pears—"West Side" brand; No. 3 cans; doz., $1.33; can, 12c

California Royal Anne White Cherries—In extra heavy syrup; "Jessamine brand, No. 2½ can; doz., $3.31; can, 29c

Extra Fancy Cape Cod Cranberry Sauce—No. 2 can, 15c

California Artichokes—Can contains two club size artichokes; dozen cans, $2.31; can, 22c

Imported Herrings—Fancy stock; No. 10 kegs, mixed, each, $1.39

Mushrooms, "Marceau" Brand—Our own importation, sur. Ex. Choix; reg. size can, each, 44c

"Lily White" Starch—None better; 50-lb. wood box, $2.44; 6-lb. wood box, 46c; 3-lb. carton, 19c

Armour's Lighthouse Cleanser—For cleansing, etc., dozen, 44c; can, 4c

A Special Sale of "Red Star" Brand Borax—Guaranteed absolutely pure; this sale, 5-lb. carton, 44c; 1-lb. carton, usual 12c; this sale, 10c

A Special Sale of Macy's Home Use Ammonia for the laundry, toilet and bath. A quality that generally retails at 25c a quart bottle; our price this sale, $2.04 a doz.; each, 18c; 15-oz. bottles, this sale, doz., $1.12; each, 10c

A Special Sale of Macy's Famous "Red Star" Brand Laundry Soap—Large cakes, each weighing from 14½ to 15 ounces. Our regular price for a case containing 60 cakes, $3.49; for this sale, $3.29; case of 30 cakes; this sale, $1.69

A Special Sale of Johnson Educator Crackers.

Toasterette Wafers — Dainty Whole Wheat wafers, salted, buttered and toasted. Usual price, 24c tin; this sale, 19c

Educator Wafers — Whole Wheat wafers, large cans containing about 275 crackers. Usual price, 44c tin; this sale, 39c

Johnson's Animal Crackers—A nourishing food for the little folks. Made from Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats. Carton containing 50 to 60 crackers; this sale, each, 8c

Macy's—Fifth Floor

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1916.

CARRANZA'S THREAT.

Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the Administration in keeping General PERSHING'S command in Mexico after the impossibility had been demonstrated of the accomplishment of the purpose of the punitive expedition without Mexican aid, which was not forthcoming, there can be no two opinions of the necessity of keeping the troops just where they are, now that TREVINO, as mouthpiece of CARRANZA, has uttered his threat. They may not for the present move southward or eastward or westward, but they will assuredly not move northward. It is a perplexing situation, but its perplexities cannot be decreased by submission to the dictation of the Mexican authorities, whose authority at best is questionable. The people in Northern Coahuila welcome our troops, when they cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of bandits, with the utmost cordiality. They, too, have suffered from the depredations of the Chihuahua outlaws and the marauding rascals from the Laguna country. But probably the hatred of America and distrust of our intentions are widespread throughout Mexico. CARRANZA has been fanning the flame of hatred. The indications are that he has decided that his only chance of strengthening his dubious hold on his country is to assume a warlike attitude against the Government which has befriended him and treated his obvious defects with patience and forbearance since the beginning of his career as a revolutionary leader. He hopes to unite all the Mexicans in a common cause. That he underrates our military strength and has been misled by the tales he hears of the pacifist spirit in the United States is likely.

OBREGON has many more troops than General FUNSTON. The forces of the Carranzistas are estimated at 120,000. These, as Mr. BELTRAN points out in his illuminative article in the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES today, are advantageously placed for action against a possible invasion from the north. If he can persuade his people that American invasion is imminent, CARRANZA can largely increase his forces by drawing in the Zapatistas and the unattached outlaws throughout Mexico. Many of his troops have been seasoned in action. They are ill-fed, and many of them are mere boys. But they have the rifles and machine guns and ammunition we have permitted American dealers to sell to them.

We can only hope that the present trouble will be overcome as other troubles that menaced us have been. The Administration, of course, is not thinking of invasion. But it must be firm, and it must maintain a stern attitude. CARRANZA'S plans may go astray. The menace has come quickly, it may disappear as quickly. The outlook was encouraging at the time of the conference between General SCOTT and General OBREGON. The Mexican commander made a favorable impression on all who met him. He is a soldier and not a scheming politician. He can have no illusion as to the real intent of the United States Government. He knows that neither that Government nor the people it represents would favor intervention. The dangerous factor in the situation is CARRANZA himself, a weak, vain, crafty, and suspicious politician who ought never to have received formal recognition as the head of a Mexican Government. There is no real Government in Mexico today except by the sword, and OBREGON wields the sword.

Doubtless the President has much authentic information about the situation in Mexico that is necessarily withheld from the public. He will act according to his knowledge and judgment, and we must rely on both. Whether or not there is danger of hostilities, the forces along the border must be augmented. By the first of July the federalization of the National Guard will be operative, and the full control of that military body will be in the hands of the President. But, if necessary, troops from the States distant from the border can be ordered southward without delay. Complications are unlikely. The effect of the military law can be anticipated. The commanders of the organized militia in all the States have had ample warning of the work they may be called upon to perform in the nation's defense. New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Illinois would respond quickly to any call, and would make a good showing. Doubtless some of the other States are well prepared. Intervention is not imminent. Even if CARRANZA'S foolish hopes are doomed to disappointment, preparation for the worst that can happen should not be delayed.

AGAINST PARK INVASION.

Park Commissioner WARD should be strongly upheld in the attitude he has taken against the invasion of Morningside Park by the engineers who are building the new aqueduct and its connections. It is plain, now, that the building put up on park land was intended from the first to be permanent and that the promise that it would be removed some time this Summer was misleading. Some part of it might have been removed to make way for the masonry. Commissioner WARD has discovered that the structure is similar to other permanent buildings erected by the Board of Water Supply on shaft sites, except for its temporary sheathing. That it was erected under a permit for a temporary building indicates that the board and its engineers were quite conscious of the public indignation that would be aroused by their park invasion and decided to stave off the disturbance until their building was an accomplished fact. Now they have the building, but cannot obtain a permit to build the electric conduits necessary to make it a pumping station.

They have had ample warning. Their complaint that the Park Commissioner is obstructing the aqueduct work is, therefore, unwarranted. They were restrained by the decision of Judge FINCH from erecting a permanent structure on park land, and they have not only defied the court and the authority of the Park Commissioner, but also the will of the people of New York, who are determined that their few parks shall be protected from all encroachments for any purpose whatever. The original plan to put a building for a pumping station in Morningside Park was unwarranted and the plan was withheld from public knowledge until the work of building was well under way. Competent engineers have declared that the pumping station at this spot can be built entirely underground.

LIFE AND WAR.

At the end of two years the European war will have cost between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 lives, as nearly as one can estimate the toll, not counting the hopelessly disabled, which would add perhaps 40 per cent. more. The maimed who will still be able to produce their own sustenance are a separate number. Never before has human material been used up at such a rate as this. During the whole nineteenth century the cost of the world's wars in male life probably did not exceed 5,000,000 men. That includes the ten Napoleonic years, in which the total loss of life must have been between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000, or from 1 to 1¼ per cent. of the population of Europe at that time. When you think of it in percentages it is not so terrible, at least not at first. Thus, a toll of 1 per cent. of Europe's population for the Napoleonic wars is a reckoning which in its statistical interest seems almost unimportant. And, likewise, the population of Europe having much more than doubled in the meantime, it is surprising to find that the toll of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 lives chargeable to the present war at the end of its second year will be less than 1 per cent. of the people inhabiting Europe. It is even comforting, and one will prefer to think of it statistically, saying that though actually the wastage of life is staggering, relatively it is not so.

But to destroy out of a whole population 1 per cent. of the strongest manhood may have, is almost bound to have, consequences which cannot be expressed statistically at all. The people now surviving in the world are the progeny of but an extremely small fraction of the number living a few generations ago. There is a constant elimination of the less adaptive, or a running out of the unchosen lines which have not the qualities naturally preferred for perpetuation. This process has been thought to account for perhaps 5 per cent. of each generation. Thus, one does not have to go back many generations to find the apex of the existing racial structure. Consider, therefore, the consequences to the future of marking at any time even 1 per cent. of the population for premature destruction, and of selecting for this fate, as war does, the most virile part of that population. When you think of it in that way, the percentage which in the present seems so small multiplies itself rapidly into the future of the race, and causes one to wonder whether the price the living generation will have to pay for this war is remotely comparable to the price posterity will pay.

War makes a remorseless selection of human material for its own purpose and destroys it without taking the trouble even to count it carefully. If the loss in this war is ever accurately determined, it will be the first time that has been done in the history of warfare. Apparently human life, the essential material consumed in war, is the material it cares least about. It is impossible, for instance, to know exactly what the loss was in our own war between the States. In the books of military history the knowledge required for tacticians is exact, as, for example, the strength of the opposing forces in all the great battles, the ratio of mounted to foot forces, the number of guns, and the proportion of officers killed, but the actual cost in human life is left to be very roughly estimated. It has been so down even to modern times, and will probably be true of the present war. It is partly for military reasons, of course, that the belligerents report their casualties so imperfectly. The German list is perhaps the best, but has to be taken with reservations. France publishes no list at all. The Russian lists are incomplete. The English report accurately the casualties among officers, but the aggregate losses of all ranks are only roughly stated from time to time. The latest British statement shows a total of 26,304 officers lost since the beginning of the war. In the ten years of Napoleonic wars the French lost 50,000 officers. Therefore, in nineteen months England alone has lost more than half as many officers as were lost in ten years of NAPOLEON'S campaigns. That is a terrific comparison.

From 1618 to 1905, according to GASTON BODART'S "Militar-historische Kriegs-Lexikon," the number of land battles in each of which more than 2,000 men were engaged was 1,044, and the number of sea battles 122; besides, there were 490 sieges and 44 capitulations. In these three centuries, therefore, there has been in man's adjustments with his neighbor one major military event in each sixty days. That seems almost to say that war is man's favorite occupation; at least that no other kind of emotional enterprise has engaged him so continuously. And, of course, the further back one goes the more constant that occupation was, wherefore there is hope, for in spite of its toll upon human life, and the consequences entailed thereby upon posterity, the human affair has been tending to improve, though slowly.

SUFFRAGE IN THE CONVENTIONS.

The extreme Left of the suffragists, assuming the altisonant name of the Woman's Party, played what it must have thought a clever trick on both the Republicans and the Democrats. The Republicans were willing victims. A good number of Democratic delegates took seriously the joke, for it is nothing more. In 1912 the Progressives committed themselves to woman suffrage, without reference to State or Federal action. Their reiteration of their position in 1916 was natural. The Republicans, seeing woman suffrage in twelve States, felt that there could be no harm in saying a fine, colorless, indefinite, good word for it in their national platform. They had also the malicious satisfaction of making trouble for their Democratic friends, and especially among the Southerners. The Woman's Party folks had a plan of campaign founded on an impossible assumption, which, naturally, found credence. "Favor suffrage, or we will throw the women's vote against you in the twelve suffrage States."

Of course the threat was absurd. There is no such thing as a women's vote, no solidarity of sex. If there were, it would be another sufficient argument against woman suffrage. The women divide politically as the men do. Senator WALSH of Montana, with a delightful candor and simplicity, stated the case from the politician's point of view:

> The women control ninety-one votes in the Electoral College. Every other party contending for the Presidency in this election has declared for woman suffrage. It becomes a simple question—whether we should incur enmity that will be declared against the nominee of this convention. There is no possibility whatever of your losing a vote if you adopt this majority resolution, because every other party has declared for this plank in one form or another, and there is no place out of the Democratic Party for a man who doesn't like it to go.

Precisely. You can't lose any votes, and you may gain some. The Progressives and the Republicans have stuck a declaration for suffrage in their gallimaufry platform. Why shouldn't the Democrats do as much? And they did, after superfluous excitement on the floor and in the galleries. Everybody consented to be buncoed. Woman suffrage remains exactly as before, a matter for the States to decide for themselves, and, therefore, impertinent in a national platform. Both Republicans and Democrats took good pains to leave woman suffrage to the several States. Some delegates were unnecessarily frightened. The wiseheads know a political comedy when they play it. The Woman's Party and the suffragists in general are glad, with reservations. Who grudges them their happiness? The hollow and confessedly hypocritical convention approval doesn't help the Cause a straw.

THE NEED OF BUILDING RESTRICTIONS.

The choice residential neighborhood of Murray Hill must succumb to the invasion of business. The court of last resort has sanctioned the erection of a sixteen-story commercial structure, despite the strenuous resistance of the owners of residences in that district. On the other hand, a Brooklyn court has sustained the objection of property owners to the erection of a business structure within a residential district. The two cases illustrate the uncertainty of the law in its application to voluntary agreements for the preservation of the character of any quarter. Always there is a question of the interpretation of the language of the agreement, and always there is danger that the alteration of conditions may annul language beyond dispute. At best such arrangements are incomplete, and primarily in private interest.

There are public considerations not covered by them even when they are effective from the private point of view. These two cases are timely in view of Monday's hearing by the Board of Estimate upon the plan for the zoning of the city. As to the popularity of the plan there can be no doubt. There have been requests for the extension of it to other districts, and for the increase of the restrictive features in all districts, far exceeding the limited criticisms from individuals considering themselves aggrieved and unwilling to subordinate their interests to the general good. Fortunately there is no doubt of the legality of enforcing the restrictions upon the remonstrants. The Federal Supreme Court has upheld Los Angeles in establishing residential districts, and sustained Boston in restricting the heights of buildings. Such laws are based upon the police power, in maintenance of the city's public policy regarding the welfare of citizens, and its own financial interests in the supply of public utilities. As between private owners, there is a valid consideration for the restrictions in the guarantees for the protection of light and air of all.

The proposed ordinance is less severe than others which have been sustained in that it is not retroactive. Blemishes upon the perfection of the plan are not removed, as they were in Los Angeles, where profitable enterprises were required to be removed to establish the residential character of certain districts. Perhaps hereafter there may be imposed discriminatory taxation upon such undisturbed invasions of the common interest, which impose unusual burdens upon the city's resources. That, however, is a question apart. As the matter stands, the proposal rests upon its merits, and the general sanction of public opinion, the various neighborhoods having been consulted at each step before action. There is no better basis known to our method of government.

CHAIRMAN M'CORMICK.

The selection of VANCE C. MCCORMICK as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee is a portent of good fortune for the Democratic Party. Mr. WILSON, exercising the usual privilege of a candidate for President, could not have made a better choice. VANCE MCCORMICK plays the great game of politics as pluckily, as honorably, and as skillfully as he played football for Yale twenty-five years ago. The ink on his sheepskin was barely dry before he plunged into politics at Harrisburg, then a microcosm of ways that are dark and tricks that are often successful for which the local and State politics of Pennsylvania have long been famous. Mr. MCCORMICK'S aims, politics, and methods were not of the traditional Pennsylvania school. He is a man of high ideals who sticks to them, fights for them, never gives them up.

Ordinarily your ardent young reformer loses his illusions, sees, or thinks he sees, that only by compliance with the cynical, easy ethics of the politician is the way open to ambition. Young reformer, old boss. Mr. MCCORMICK went into politics to promote better government, not to sacrifice his convictions to party "regularity." The path of duty proved the path of honor. An independent City Councilman, a reformer, he was the reform Mayor of his city at 29; and his performance exceeded his promises. He didn't backslide. He was just as much of a reformer by his acts in office as he was by his words during his candidacy. A few years later he bolted the Democratic nomination for Governor on the ground that it had been corruptly made, and supported an independent candidate. The reconstruction of the Pennsylvania Democratic Party, the liberation of it from boss control, is largely his work. Democratic nominee for Governor in 1914, he made a brilliant campaign. His independence, his honesty, his strong sympathy with reform, brought him the support of the Progressives.

Some, or most, idealists flounder and trip hopelessly when they have to put their ideas into practice. VANCE MCCORMICK is an accomplished man of business, an organizer and administrator of the first rank. His business capacity may be judged from the fact that he is a member of the Yale Corporation and of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank. He is as admirable an executive as he was a football player; and that is saying a good deal. A clean, thorough, forcible campaign, fought to the last minute and with the last ounce of energy and resource, is assured to the Democrats by his selection.

New York Without Its Drawbacks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot understand how "Wishmarg" attributes the exodus of many of the Manhattanites to the many reasons he has given in his recent letter. If he thinks that because of the crowded subways or unnecessary noises, this exodus is taking place, what would happen to our great city if these things did not happen? You may easily foresee the doom of the greatest finance centre in the world. Further, "Wishmarg" should not forget that if it were not for those people who cannot speak English as fluently as he, this city might not have been what it is today. It is an undisputed fact that Americans will not consider labor for a moment. If this assumption is exaggerated, I might say that there are so few of us who would do that labor that we might be found by means of a microscope only. The foreigners have made our country what it is and the Germans in particular.

N. COLONNA.

New York, June 10, 1916.

HYPOCRISY IN HISTORY.

We Have Not Always Been the Dove in a World of Hawks.

Richmond, Va., June 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your columns of yesterday an account of Mr. Glynn's address to the Democratic Convention. As an American, proud of his country, but recognizing the grave evils which are bound to ensue from so gross a distortion of historical facts as that made by Mr. Glynn, I must protest against the inaccuracy of his stated precedents. It is only necessary to consider a few of his so-called precedents to expose his fallacies.

The question of American tolerance was in no wise involved in the case of the Canadian revolution, which he cites as proof of our pacific spirit. In that instance over 200,000 citizens of the United States violated the neutrality of the United States, and so gross was the breach that the United States was everywhere recognized to be in the wrong. The existing Administration at the time actually co-operated with Great Britain to prevent further depredations upon British territory by American citizens. (See any work on International Law.)

As to the case of Chile, this country had absolutely no just ground upon which to go to war. It would have been an outrageous case of unnecessary violence to a helpless neighbor had we done so. To claim credit for tolerance in such a case is as absurd as it is unwarranted.

In the case of the Maine boundary controversy, the United States was utterly in the wrong in its high-handed dealing with Great Britain. The matter was arbitrated and we refused to abide by the decision. Maine actually threatened to secede from the Union, and thus compelled this country to repudiate the finding of the arbitrator to whom it had submitted its case.

The conduct of our Government in its dealings with Spain and Mexico, over Cuba and the repeated raids of Walker and Lopez, and the outrageous performances of General Quitman and Soulé, was a veritable travesty upon our self-professed tolerance and spirit of respect for foreign rights. The only reason wars did not result from our violations was because Mexico and Spain "were too proud to fight."

The attitude of the United States toward Austria during the period from 1848 to 1851, and on other occasions, was as intolerant of Austria's rights as Webster could make it. Peace resulted from Austria's tolerance, not from ours.

In the case of Venezuela in 1895, this country threatened to go to war with Great Britain over a claim of Great Britain which fell short of the ultimate award. The people fairly shrieked and cried for war. Nothing but the tact of the British diplomatic agent averted a conflict. And yet, it is claimed that this Government has been tolerant in all its dealings with foreign countries!

Mr. Glynn seemingly has never read American history except in the perverted form in which it is written for school children. If he has really studied our history he must have studied it with a peculiar bias in order to have been able to derive from it the distorted precedents he has cited in support of American forbearance.

In conclusion, let me say that it is the popular ignorance of the real facts of our history that constitutes for us the gravest danger of war. If our people were honestly taught that the United States had not always been a white dove in a world of hawks, we would be more tolerant of the rights of others and less apt, in our conceit of unblemished national virtue, to disregard those rights in the future. Truth, not untruth, makes for peace. Facts, not false claims, must constitute our justification before God for our national course. Of all offenses of which a public man can be guilty, the falsification of history is one of the most injurious to his country. National hypocrisy is the forerunner of certain decadence.

JENNINGS C. WISE,
Late Professor of Political Science and International Law, Virginia Military Institute.

Mexico Needs Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A lot has been written as to whether the Mexicans should or should not be punished for their crimes on the border. But none of the writers apparently ever thought of educating them so that they will not commit these crimes. A Mexican steals, burns, commits murder, &c., because he does not know better, and he does not know better because he has never been taught better. So why punish him? Why not change the teachings?

If instead of the gun we send the pen, instead of the bullet we send the book, instead of the military tent we send the school house, and instead of the soldier we send the teacher, we will be able to educate them by reason, (not by force,) that it is wrong to commit crime. We will teach them a lesson in morality that can be handed down to each generation and one that will grow stronger each time it is passed on. When we teach them by reason it will not be necessary to punish them.

The objection may be raised that it would take too long to educate them by reason. But which would be the longest way, using force on every generation or teaching a few generations by reason and education to do right and have them in turn teach the succeeding ones? We have no trouble on our Canadian border because the people there know better because they have been taught better, not by force but by reason. And until we teach the Mexican better by substituting the pen for the gun and books for ammunition we will have no lasting peace on our southern border.

W. ERNEST RINGOT.

New York, June 10, 1916.

Untidiness in Washington Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have observed with pleasure lately several admirable letters protesting against the squalid and stupid barbarism that maltreats and disfigures the public parks and squares. On the south side of Washington Square is one of the five beautiful European elms, the pride of the square. This, perhaps the shapeliest, with its widespread lower branches, if unmolested, would soon sweep the turf. As I passed, about 9:30 on Sunday night, I saw three young ragamuffins swinging from the ends of the boughs, doing their best to break them down. When I shouted at them and threatened them with the police they ran, carrying such branches as they had already broken with them. By the time I had traversed half the square and found an officer and made my complaint, needless to say, they were beyond observation. Some neighbors who saw me told me the same thing had been going on during the afternoon, only by bigger children—both boys and girls. Any one passing through the square early in the morning sees a filthy sight—paper, printed and unprinted, from discarded newspapers to torn-up letters; banana and orange skins and nameless debris of all sorts, while the whole pavement is scrawled and disfigured with figures, inscriptions, pictures, or what passes for them, in chalk. The litter of one day is no sooner cleared away than the littering begins afresh.

The public pays heavily for the up-keep of the square as a beautiful and health-giving object in the city, also for its protection and guardianship. Without these, better furnish the barbarians with the cinder court they are fit for, instead of degrading them still more by encouraging them to defile and ruin beautiful things that they cannot appreciate.

New York, June 5, 1916. R. T. H.

A VOICE FROM THE DESERT.

Experiences of an Artist Who Tried to Paint What He Saw.

New York, June 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a letter from Captain C. B. Hudson, a well-known artist, the author of "The Crimson Conquest," "King David, the Outlaw," and a veteran of the Spanish war. It is seldom that a hard-working artist takes time to write with so much feeling and at such length to a friend, and his wonderful description of the desert may interest others as it has.

G. O. SHIELDS,
President The League of American Sportsmen.

[The Letter.]

Berkeley, Cal., June 7, 1916.

Dear Shields: Am just home from the desert—the sure enough desert, near Salton Sea, back some twenty-six miles in the coppery hills; dried up, arid, shimmering hills—and wish I were there again, with no houses, no jitneys, no electric cars, and no yahoos to contemplate. Nothing worse than lizards and rattlesnakes, with appropriate cactus, yucca, sand, and rocks.

The handiwork of God sure does lay over the handiwork of man. In the desert you feel, somehow, that you are looking on the handiwork of God straight from His factory and without any modern improvements.

No wonder the Arab and the old-time Hebrew developed a theology. In Riverside County, Cal., there is an atmosphere of theology, hazy, maybe, like the distance; yet borne in on you by the wind that makes no noise; by the mountains that never budge and remind you forcibly that they do not budge, nor have ever done so, nor ever shall. They wear no trees, no shrubbery or grass or any kind of trimmings to suggest growth, decay, and change; only the scars of erosion, ancient and slow beyond conception. You get an idea of permanence as nowhere else; and yet, also, a whisper that you are only 6 feet high or less, weigh something under 200 pounds, have a contemptible power of locomotion on your hind legs, and an allotment of life that might amount to one-twentieth of a second.

There is a chastening influence in the desert, an influence that lifts the sane; and yet you had a mile, you look around, and wish you had a bottle of beer. You walk another mile and wish you had a barrel of beer. Presently you can look on the barren peaks and sweeping, stupendous slopes and fancy how hostile and diabolical they might seem to a man if there were no beer anywhere, nor even water, nor even ginger pop. Impressive, the desert!

We came on a canyon, and up some 2,600 feet a spring, flowing crystal-clear, lukewarm water. Cottonwood trees about, and birds and butterflies, and frogs that must be the descendants of frogs that dwelt there a million years ago, before the desert uncrouched; for a modern frog that could hop across the intervening hot sand from the nearest puddle would deserve mention in the sporting section, and bring his missus and the kids? He couldn't do it. They are old-timers. Have an evensong, too; musical beyond compare, and different from any other frogs.

Gold there, too. Panned out a color myself. And bees. Old prospector drifted in and gathered honey. Gave us some wild honey. And rattlesnakes! Same old prospector, reclining against his tent roll, heard a rustle at his elbow, arose and killed a big rattler. Killed one myself, out on the plain, and wished the next moment I hadn't. Wish so now fervently. He showed no fight, tried to get away, and probably never would have met another man. And he belonged there, and I didn't. He wanted to go about his own business, and I should have gone about mine. Tried to hide his poor old head. Dammit! If he was pizen, he wasn't as pizen as the average man. Wish it had been an average man instead. I don't kill snakes, nor yet average men, if that's a virtue.

But, oh, Shields, avick, the color! The delicacy and subtlety of tints and shades in those huge masses of rock and boundless levels! Brilliant, too, in the sunlight, yet always delicate. Paint! Paint is mud. The painter, a futile lump of mud. And when you sit down out in the middle of the waste and try to paint what you see and hear the ticking of your watch in the desert's silence, you want to cry. It pretty nearly makes me cry even to recall it—the beauty, the majesty, the sense of eternity of time and space. For the sky is bigger there than anywhere else, and deeper, and bluer; and the mountains seem everlasting.

You paint with enthusiasm, with elan. You get up to see what you've done, and back into a cactus—inevitably. The cactus is there, or if it isn't there, it gets there. Curious circumstance, and always of interest to the painter, however callous and sophisticated.

Sincerely, HUDSON.

The Use of Liquid Fire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of THE TIMES had an interesting article on the use of liquid fire, which in the present war was inaugurated by the Germans. On Oct. 20, 1861, one G. Huff, M. D., of Philadelphia, wrote the United States War Department that he had discovered that missiles might be conveyed among the rebels in a shell from a mortar, and by the concussion that would follow liquid streams of fire would spread most fearfully in all directions. This communication was referred to General McClellan, who returned same with the following indorsement:

> I do not think such means of destruction come within the category of those recognized in civilized warfare, and prefer not to try the invention.

JOHN C. STILES.

Brunswick, Ga., June 12, 1916.

Record of Colored Troops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on the admission of a negro regiment into the New York National Guard was, on the whole, well written; but you thought Governor Whitman went a bit too far in saying "History shows that our negro soldiers have always rendered distinguished service to the country." As an officer of United States colored troops in the civil war, and having made the subject a study ever since, trying over and over again to have such a regiment admitted to the National Guard, I side with Governor Whitman, for I yet have to know of their having shown the white feather from the Revolution to the present time. They were, and are, true Americans. If admitted to the National Guard the noted Seventh will have worthy competitors in drill and discipline, and the city will be proud of its colored troops.

CHAS. N. SWIFT.

New York, June 5, 1916.

FOR K. OF K.

Let all mermaids in their bowers
Weave him garlands of sea flowers—
Purple leaves and golden bells
Of the ocean's asphodels!
Let the wonders of the deep
Guard the hero in his sleep!

Some bring coral,
Some bring pearls,
Some bring amber,
And one furls
Round his eyes a tattered slip—
Flag that flew on some lost ship.
So he lies—so he lies,
With England's colors on his eyes!

All the brave who died at sea—
Such a gallant company!—
Pharaoh's army and the prince,
Who went down on that white ship,
And was seen by no man since,
Men of the Armada, men
Who once fought with Nelson when
Word was sent from shell to shell,
From brig to bark and caravel,
Came to stand beside the bier.
Many a valiant cavalier
Paid him honor. Minstrels came
And filled the ocean with his name.
'Twas a noble company
Gathered in the far North Sea!

Now let mermaids in their bowers
Weave him garlands of sea flowers—
Such bright buds of fire and snow
As Ulysses's sailors know!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

A FLAW IN GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Allegiance to the German Emperor Strictly Never Existed, and Cannot, Therefore, Be Renounced in Form.

By T. M. R. VON KELER.

Montclair, N. J., June 13.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I understand that an attempt is to be made to challenge several hundred thousand votes of naturalized German-Americans on the grounds cited in this article. If this challenge takes the shape of a Federal lawsuit shortly before election, involving an injunction pending decision, an incalculable amount of harm might be done. Lawyers of considerable experience have voiced their doubts as to what the courts would hold in case the question was brought before them.

According to the generally accepted theory that "in a written contract the whole contract is illegal if one of the clauses is illegal," there are several hundred thousand naturalization papers of the United States issued to citizens of "Germany" null and void. Should this theory, as now seems very likely, be threshed out in the courts this Fall there are a few surprises in store for the large number of German-Americans who have fondly believed that their second papers were incontestable evidence of their citizenship. Perhaps they are—and perhaps they are not!

In his application for admission to United States citizenship the former German subject who has settled in this country make several statements which have the deciding influence on his admission. He declares that he is no anarchist, Mormon, or whatever else is objectionable to the United States authorities, and he then proceeds to renounce his allegiance to any "sovereign, potentate, ruler, or State" in particular, and especially to William II., German Emperor. This renunciation sounds very pompous, very legal, and very impressive. But—how can anybody renounce an allegiance which he never owed?

There is no such thing as a "citizen of the German Empire," except in the case of a foreigner who settles in one of the German colonies and applies for citizenship; a foreigner who enters the Imperial German Government service and makes a similar application for citizenship, and a former German-born citizen who has lost his citizenship and who later applies for reinstatement and settles in one of the German "protectorates."

No German living in Germany is legally a citizen of Germany, or a "subject of William II., German Emperor." He is, to all intents and purposes, a citizen of the particular Federal State of the German Empire in which he was born. In matters pertaining to international diplomacy, army, navy, and customs, such citizens of the Federal State may be considered also "citizens of the German Empire," and the Foreign Office will support them abroad. They, however, owe no allegiance whatever to William II., German Emperor! If the citizen in question was born in Prussia, he owes allegiance to William II., King of Prussia; if born in Saxony, to Frederick August, King of Saxony; if born in Bavaria or Württemberg, to the rulers of those States. The individual States of the German Federated Empire are exceedingly jealous of their individual rights, and no Bavarian or Saxon will admit that he is, or ever will be, a "subject of William II., German Emperor."

This being the case, how can he renounce an allegiance he never owed? And how can a document be legal which is based on a declaration of which an impossible and illegal renunciation forms one of the important prerequisites?

The impression prevails among Americans, that the German soldier is absolutely and irrevocably bound to William II., German Emperor, Supreme "Kriegsherr," (commander in chief,) This, too, is incorrect. When the recruit in Leipsic, in Munich, or in Stuttgart takes the oath of allegiance (the Fahneneid) he takes first the oath of allegiance to his own sovereign—the King of Saxony, Bavaria, or Württemberg, respectively! After he has pledged his faith to him he then takes a second oath which takes into account the position of the three kingdoms in the German Federation of States, and which names the German Emperor as commander in chief of the army—in time of war with a foreign foe! Should there be a rupture in the Federation the soldier of Bavaria is not bound to serve the German Emperor, he need recognize no authority but that of his own sovereign! How important this difference is may be gathered from the fact that even the Prussian soldier actually takes both oaths—the first to William II., King of Prussia, and the second to William II., German Emperor!

There may be a hidden significance in the new series of naturalization laws of Germany, which went into effect shortly before the war began. In this series of laws are a few interesting paragraphs:

> No. 17—Nationality is lost by the acquisition of a foreign nationality; by non-fulfillment of military service, &c.
>
> No. 25—A German does not lose his nationality if before acquiring a foreign nationality he has applied for, and received, the written permission of the competent authorities of his home State to retain his nationality.

(Note carefully: His home State—and not the Imperial Government!)

The question has been raised by a very shrewd German-American lawyer that it would be an exceedingly simple matter for a dissatisfied citizen of German descent, in case of emergency, to call attention to the illegal wording of his application for citizenship, and to claim that he never renounced allegiance to the particular ruler to whom he actually owed it!

What influence, for instance, would it have on the treatment of a man detected in an act of "treason" in case of hostilities between the United States and Germany. A "citizen" of the United States certainly would be considered guilty of "high treason"—but a citizen of Germany in the United States would merely be "an enemy within the lines!" The faulty naturalization paper may, under such circumstances, decide the question of life and death, or the manner of death, should it be inflicted!

And should the question of legality be raised with the casting of several hundred thousand "German-American" votes this Fall—as some one has threatened to do—there's plenty of food for reflection and speculation!

T. M. R. VON KELER.

OUR CONSULS IN EUROPE.

Instances Wherein They Have Brought Credit to Their Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comment about our hard-working Consuls deserves credit, for you have spoken of a class of Americans whose usefulness has brought much credit to the growing fame of the American diplomatic service. I have seen a great deal of the Consular work at Tiflis, where the American Consulate has been transferred for good from Batum to Tiflis in the Caucasus, and where Consul Smith has done conspicuous service by his great mastery of the Russian language. He is a great favorite with the Russian officials all the way from Niklai, the Grand Duke, to the agents at the railway station. His handling of the delicate situation of so many German and Austrian problems has won him the respect of all, and his untiring work in behalf of the suffering refugees has been most welcome.

But you make no mention of our Consular service in Persia, where it is probably hardly known that we have a Consul. It may interest your readers to know that it is greatly due to the tact and diplomatic skill of Gordon Paddock, the American Consul at Tabriz, in Northern Persia, that that city was saved from plunder. It passed in the beginning of the year 1915 from Russian to Turkish hands, and after a few weeks again from Turkish into Russian hands, with only one Christian killed and hardly any plundering. When one thinks of the coffers of the Imperial Bank of Persia with 750,000 tomans, (that many dollars,) the great wealth of the Christian merchants, the lust of Turkish officials, the thirst of the Kurds, and what they did at Urumiah, Salmas, and elsewhere, one thinks it almost miraculous that Tabriz, with its fabulous wealth, should escape. We all felt at the time that it was due in no small measure to Gordon Paddock of New York. He sheltered the German Consul General under the American flag during the early days of Turkey joining the war against the Allies, and helped to preserve their property, so when the Turks came they looked upon Gordon Paddock and the German Consul for leadership. But it took only a few days at the utmost before the Russians smashed the Turkish resistance at Sophian, when they fled so precipitately that they hardly went back into Tabris at all, but "fled another way." I think it is betraying no secret to say that the Turkish Consul with his family and children had just arrived at Tabriz when he sent word to the American Consul to know the truth and the exact situation of the battle raging some twenty to thirty miles west of Tabriz. When he was informed of the real situation, without any rest whatsoever he fled the same way he had come and fell exhausted on the road toward Urumiah Lake; so that had the tired Russians gone only a few steps further they would have caught him and his. Probably it would have been better for the name of Turkey, if Turkey really does care for a good name, if that Consul and his later comrades had been captured, for only they and those who have seen the horrors of the Urumiah Winter can tell what the Turkish officers left undone to get money out of the dying native Christians, who were noncombatants and subjects of a neutral country.

The world has seen but few horrors more fiendish than the American missionaries and their people suffered in that city under the Turkish flag and committed by Turkish officers. Our little innocent children in their delirium cried aloud, "Oh, save me from Nazim Affendi, Badir Affendi; they are coming to kill us." PAUL SHIMMON.

New York, June 14, 1916.

Good Work at Warsaw.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial entitled "Our Hard-working Consuls" will meet with the approval of all who have had official relations with our Consuls in the countries involved in the European war since its outbreak. You omit, however, any reference to our Consuls in Russia. My work last Winter and Spring in the part of Russia now under German and Austrian occupation brought me into frequent and close contact with Hernando de Soto, the American Consul at Warsaw. Mr. de Soto is still accredited to Russia, although his Consular district is now under German occupation. He was transferred from his former post to Warsaw, reaching there on the day of the outbreak of the war between Germany and Russia, and found himself at once burdened with the care and protection of the subjects of the Central Powers residing in the Warsaw Consular district. The subsequent German occupation put upon Mr. de Soto the care and protection of the subjects of the Allies. The very large number of residents of Poland having relatives in America with whom they sought communication and from whom they asked financial aid, and the very large number of residents of our country who sought to learn of the welfare and whereabouts of their friends and relatives in Poland, added an additional burden to his Consular duties. To all of these tasks Mr. de Soto brought his long experience in the Consular service an appreciation of the importance of these new labors and their prompt attention, patient care, earnest sympathy, and practical humanity.

As Warsaw was my headquarters for my work in Poland, much opportunity was afforded me of watching this splendid American Consul handling well his almost superhuman task. The consent of the German authorities to open a direct mail to America so that the needy people in Poland could write to their friends and relatives here for assistance was obtained very largely through the efforts of Mr. de Soto. He deservedly

SERVICE THE SLOGAN OF THE GIRL SCOUTS

Second Annual Conference in This City Hears of Work and Aims from the Founder.

ORDER GROWING RAPIDLY

To Prepare Women to be of Use to the Country One Object That Is Held Pre-eminent.

The second annual conference of the Girl Scouts, founded by Mrs. Juliette Low, adapted from Baden Powell's Boy Scouts, was held yesterday morning in the rooms of the National Aid Headquarters, 259 Fifth Avenue. Officers were elected, a constitution was adopted for use in local bands, and the work was discussed. There were representatives from Washington, which has a large organization, Massachusetts where the work is strong, and Philadelphia.

The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Juliette Low, (re-elected;) Vice President, Mrs. Arthur Choate, Jr.; Commissioner, Mrs. Theodore Price; Deputy Commissioner, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll; Chief Executive of Girl Scouts, Montagu Gammon.

Returning to this country from England a few years ago Mrs. Low organized the Girl Scouts very quietly in her native city, Savannah. The movement grew rapidly, many substantial people have become interested in it and it is now a national organization. The headquarters, previously at Washington, were moved to New York this Spring and are now at 17 West Forty-second Street. There are 10,000 girls in the order in this country, organized in 828 cities, State councils have been formed and one in Massachusetts is already in working order. The Scouts go into camp in the Summer and a new step to be taken was announced yesterday by Miss Olive Leslie of Cambridge, Mass. She is to open a camp for leaders near Cambridge this Summer and a number of society women have asked to be allowed to join and take the course. Mrs. Snowden Marshall is one from New York.

Mrs. Low told of the 492 new scouts who were registered in May and June, and said:

"One of the reasons for the remarkable growth of the movement lies in the fact that the Scouts have lived up to their motto of being 'prepared.' They were organized in America three years in advance of the present preparedness movement, and this general movement is reacting favorably upon the Girl Scouts' organization. American women now wish to make themselves useful members of society, and look with admiration and respect upon the troops of young girls who always know things they should know in order to help their country."

She described the exhibition given by the Girl Scouts at Washington at the Service School, where 300 Girl Scouts demonstrated first aid work and camping activities. General Wood, Admiral Wainwright, Admiral Schroeder, and Mrs. Dewey were among those who expressed warm admiration.

Mrs. H. G. Rafter of Washington, who is the local Scout Commissioner at Washington, and who was in charge of the girls who demonstrated at the Service Camp, gave an account of the general work of the Washington scouts. There are now in the District of Columbia 27 troops, with 356 members.

"I had been working among the poorer districts of the city," she said, "and my niece asked me why I went so far away from home when the girls of my immediate neighborhood needed help. I did not think they did, but she insisted, and among my first girls were two daughters of Admirals, two daughters of Senators, two daughters of very rich parents, and two daughters of Congressmen."

She told of one work they had done, 500 dinners and a party given to 500 school children, white and colored, and the girls themselves waited on the tables.

"It was a new experience to them," she said. "They had never known social service before."

There was laughter at the response given by Mrs. Low when a leader asked what should be done when Scout Captains were not up to the highest standards of the movement.

"They are volunteer workers," said Mrs. Low, "and you must wait and be patient. We had some of that kind in Savannah, but they married and faded away."

Another leader told of a Girl Scout who was married at 16 and anxious to continue a scout, asked if she might.

"She will make one of the Senior Scouts," said Mrs. Low. "We have one girl of 17 who is married and her baby is the mascot of the troop."

There are more than a dozen organizations of Girl Scouts in New York City.

BRONX SCOUTS GET A HOME.

Franz Sigel Mansion Turned Over with Ceremonies.

The Bronx Council of Boy Scouts of America was installed in its new home yesterday afternoon, when it received the key of the General Franz Sigel mansion, at 158th Street and Mott Avenue. The ceremonies were attended by more than 900 Boy Scouts and a number of prominent residents of the Bronx.

Elaborate exercises were planned to take place on the lawn in front of the house, but the rain interfered with these and it was necessary to hold them indoors. Thomas W. Whittle, Park Commissioner of the Bronx, who made it possible for the mansion to be turned over to the Scouts, was ill and was unable to attend. Frank Hamilton, acting as his representative, presented the key of the house to Father Francis P. Duffy, one of the Vice Presidents of the Bronx Council, who made a speech of acceptance.

Scout Executive Lorne W. Barclay made an address in which he dwelt upon the mission of the Boy Scout movement and said that the new headquarters was "a factory—a factory for the manufacture of men." He explained the work now being done by the Bronx Council, of which he was the chief organizer, and told of the plans for future work. He ended by paying a tribute to Mr. Whittle for granting the use of the old mansion.

In his letter of gift, Mr. Whittle, after commenting on the historical associations of the mansion, concluded by saying: "I know of no movement with which I would rather be connected than the Boy Scout movement, and this department is glad to turn over to you the building, to be used as your headquarters for the Borough of the Bronx."

After the rain ceased the Boy Scouts deployed in a hollow square on the lawn, all facing the flagpole, and while the Catholic Protectory Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" the flag was raised. Then came the singing of the first and last verses of "America," after which the Scouts drilled and gave an exhibition of life-saving.

One of the most impressive features of the afternoon was when the Scouts, more than 900 of them, raised their hands and took the Scout oath. In addition to the officers of the Bronx Council, there were a number of others present, among whom were W. J. Brennan, James McManus, Franklin S. Bailey, Robert B. Rogers, James O'Hara, William O'Donnell, C. A. Dickerson, W. T. Waldeyer, and John H. Auborn. The officials included Vice Presidents Goold H. Bull, Rev. Francis P. Duffy, Dr. C. H. Levy, and Dr. C. W. Petty; Secretary Eugene Delafield, Treasurer Alexander S. Webb, Scout Commissioner Gilmore D. Clarke, Deputy Scout Commissioners Andrew G. Clarke, Irving Lackenbruch, David M. Bull, Norman R. Edgrah, Frederick Breese, William Chambers, and William Stumpp. The committee in charge of the dedication included Herman W. Merkel, Chairman; Angelo Patri, and Dr. C. H. Levy.

The new headquarters contains nineteen large rooms and will house all the executive offices of the Bronx Council, the Scoutmasters' Club and Training School, the District Commissioners' offices, a Scout training school, and all other branches of the Scout movement.

MISS MARY CHAPIN TO WED.

Engaged to Shepard Krech, Son of President of Equitable Trust Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin of 135 East Sixty-second Street, are announcing today at their Summer home in Bernardsville, N. J., the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Mary Stevens Chapin, to Shepard Krech, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin W. Krech of 17 East Seventieth Street and Hedgerows, Southampton, L. I.

Miss Chapin made her début in the Winter of 1915 at a large dance, which Mrs. Chapin gave at Sherry's, and took part in the Junior League activities of the season. Her mother, before her marriage, was Miss Esther M. Lewis, a descendant of the Custis family of Virginia, and a cousin of the Stevenses of Castle Point, Hoboken.

Mr. Krech is a Yale graduate, class of 1915. His father is the President of the Equitable Trust Company, a Director in many large corporations and a member of many clubs, including the Royal Thames Yacht of London, as is also Mr. Chapin. His sister, Miss Angeline Krech made her début a year ago, and Misses Helen and Margaret Krech are his sisters. His younger brother, Gerald Krech, is at school.

The wedding will not take place before the Autumn.

BRIDE TO RETAIN OWN NAME

Lucile Davidson of Municipal Research Bureau Weds S. Middleton.

The marriage is announced of Miss Lucile Davidson, daughter of Samuel Davidson, President of the North Texas Trust Company, and Scudder Middleton, brother of George Middleton, the dramatist, which took place on Friday afternoon at 14 Central Park West.

Only the immediate relatives, including Senator and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Marie Jenny Howe.

The bride graduated from Bryn Mawr this month, and is connected with the Bureau of Municipal Research. Like her sister-in-law, Miss Fola La Follette, she will retain her own name. Mr. Middleton is the advertising manager of the publishing house of Macmillan Company.

Mr. Middleton and Miss Davidson will reside at 82 Washington Place.

DE WINDT-CHURCH WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. C. Church a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., June 17.—Delano de Windt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Heyliger de Windt of Winnetka, Ill., and Miss Ruth Church, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. C. Church of Great Barrington, were married tonight at 8 o'clock in St. James Episcopal Church by the Rev. Joseph Russell Lynes, rector.

James A. Garfield of Mentor, Ohio, whose engagement to Miss Marian Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert F. Baldwin of Lakewood, N. J., was announced this week, was best man. The ushers, who led the bridal party to the chancel, were George Church, brother of the bride; Donald C. Shepard of Buffalo, Henry W. King of Alma, Mich.; George D. Finley, Jr., of Montclair, N. J.; Douglas C. Crawford of Kent, Conn., and Gordon H. Michler of Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Mary Loop Church, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Hayes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Hayes of Jackson, Mich.; Miss Helen Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Smith of Neenah, Wis.; Miss Franklin Engs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Franklin Engs of New York; Miss Louise Durant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Clark T. Durant of Great Barrington, and the Misses Josephine and Helen Darlington, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Darlington of New York. The maids were in pink tulle gowns and carried Killarney roses; the maid of honor in flesh-colored tulle over silver cloth and carried Killarney roses and lilies of the valley. The bride's gown was of white satin, en train, with ornamentation of tulle and silver bands. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her father gave her in marriage.

A reception followed at Bonny Bank, home of Mr. and Mrs. Church.

Mr. de Windt is a member of the class of '16 of Williams College. The couple will live in New Bedford, Mass.

MISS BERNICE KALISH WEDS.

The Bride of Solan B. Mandell at the St. Regis—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Bernice Rich Kalish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Kalish of 1 West Eighty-fifth Street, to Solan B. Mandell of this city took place at 7 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle, with a girdle of pearls. Her tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her cousin, Miss Elaine Rosenthal, was her maid of honor and only attendant. She wore a gown of pink over taffeta, and carried an arm bouquet of sunrise roses.

Irving Mandell was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Raymond Mark, David Newman, and Charles A. Kalish. Mr. and Mrs. Mandell will spend their honeymoon at their camp in New Brunswick, Canada.

KATHLEEN HOWARD'S WEDDING

Opera Singer Is to Marry Edward Kellogg Baird on June 27.

The marriage of Miss Kathleen Howard, who is to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House next season, and Edward Kellogg Baird of this city is to take place on Tuesday, June 27, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Ernest M. Stires is to officiate.

Miss Marjorie Howard is to attend her sister and Charles Corson Matchett is to act as best man.

The couple's engagement was announced several weeks ago. Miss Howard is a contralto, and sang in the Royal Opera House at Darmstadt several seasons. She also sang here with the Century Opera Company, of which Mr. Baird was President.

Miss Margaret Arnold Betrothed.

Mr. and Mrs. Bridgewater Meredith Arnold of 529 Scotland Road, Orange, N. J., announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Hunter Arnold, to Charles Harris Bryant of Baltimore, Md., at a tea yesterday at their home. The occasion also marked the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold.

Miss Arnold is the granddaughter of the late Judge John Ford Arnold of New Jersey, and the late Dr. Alexander S. Hunter, former President of the New York County Medical Society. Mr. Bryant is a graduate of Princeton, class of '15, and is now in the University of Maryland Law School. No date has been set for the wedding.

Marry at Columbia University.

Miss Frances G. Vaughan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Latimer Clarke Vaughan of this city, was married to Theodore Kiendl, Jr., at noon yesterday in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University.

Owing to the recent death of the bride's sister, the wedding was a quiet one. Mrs. Clarence Dauphinot, sister of the bridegroom, acted as matron of honor, and Everett Rich was best man.

Mr. Kiendl is a graduate of Columbia, class of '10, and also of the Columbia Law School. He is a well-known athlete and a member of Squadron A and the Sigma Nu Fraternity.

EQUITABLE MOTHERS ITS WOMEN WORKERS

Appoints Miss McComb to Care for the 2,000 Employed in the Skyscraper.

ROOMS FOR AMUSEMENTS

Courses in Study and Doctors Provided and Dances Arranged by Welfare Department.

To be responsible for the comfort of all the women employes of a forty-story New York skyscraper, from heads of departments to scrubwomen, is the task of Miss Marie Louise McComb, the Welfare Secretary of the Equitable Building. This huge building, where, it is estimated, there are about 1,600 women employes among the hundreds of office forces, and soon will be at least 2,000, is the first to maintain a welfare department. While there are some concerns which maintain a welfare department for their employes, this is the first time a company controlling a skyscraper has provided such service as a part of its equipment.

The "plant" Miss McComb uses consists in the first place of five suites of rooms on floors so selected that they best meet the distribution of the women employes over the building. It is estimated that the rent of the floor space used in these rooms would amount to about $7,500 annually. This is the first contribution of the company to the comfort of the women working in the building.

Each suite has a large "rest" room. It is comfortably furnished with chairs and lounges, and these, with the rugs, pictures, and window curtains, all harmonize in one color scheme, either green or brown. One room, for instance, is furnished in the craftsman style, while another has green wicker furniture, with trimmings to match. Near the rest rooms are what are called "silence" rooms, though that term does not fully describe their function. They might better be called "collapse" rooms, for they are meant to restore women who are ill, faint, or nervous and have had to leave their work to seek relief.

Cure For "Nerves."

In a building employing so many women there are many cases of this sort, of various degrees of seriousness, during a day. When one of the girls in an office has for some good reason, or for no reason at all, got into such a state that she "just can't stand it any longer," she leaves her office and seeks one of the silence rooms. Each has four or five cots on each of which there is a blanket. The room is almost totally dark, and a restful silence embraces it. The girls lie on one of the couches, take their hair down, and cover themselves well. Perhaps they take a nap, perhaps not. At any rate, after half an hour or so they rise, primp in the manner beloved of women, and then sail off to resume their duties.

What they used to do in similar cases was to go home to bed, losing a day's or half a day's work for themselves, and causing annoyance and inconvenience to their employers.

The welfare matrons are pretty well experienced in taking care of sick cases of all kinds, and Miss McComb herself is a graduate of first aid courses and can take care of ordinary cases. If anything serious develops, and there have been many cases of serious illness or accident, Miss McComb immediately sends for a doctor. Her list of doctors with their telephone numbers is one of the few things she allows to encumber permanently her very businesslike-looking desk. During the last month there have been 8,500 visits to the rest rooms and 325 first air treatments.

The welfare work is not confined to the mere administration to physical well-being, however. The girls come to her for comfort and advice on matters intimately connected with their lives, whether it be trouble at home, the obtaining of positions, or even protection from annoying attentions. There is nothing that can enter the life of a working girl that Miss McComb has not learned. That phrase "working girl" rather annoys her, however.

"I sometimes feel like saying to the society women who like to patronize 'poor working girls': 'They're just the same as you or I, except perhaps that they are a little nicer and more capable,'" said Miss McComb. "The majority of the girls live at home. A few are married, a few are taking care of their parents. I have the greatest respect for them, and it is a privilege and a joy to know them."

Recreation Room Dances.

The Equitable Building recreation rooms are also used as the basis for a certain intramural social life. Recently there was a dance. A hundred or so of the young women of the building participated in it that evening and it was a great success.

A great deal of fancy sewing is done in the rest rooms and recently the girls held an exhibition of fancy work. There were no prizes, the only stimulation being an interest in their work. There were 179 exhibits of needlework, for the most part embroidery done in the rest rooms. One girl has been known to make a new hat and a new dress for herself during her noon hour visits to the rooms.

Classes in gymnastics and folk and social dancing were started by the welfare department. They were especially designed for the girls who have long hours of office work, like the stenographers. The classes are well attended and have flourished exceedingly.

An opportunity for the girls to add to their business effectiveness and social culture is offered to them without the necessity for their leaving the building by the language classes established in connection with the work. At present French is the only language taught, but the classes have proved so successful that arrangements are under way to provide instruction in German and Spanish next Fall. Most of the lessons are given during the noon hour, but many girls find it possible to attend at other hours during the day.

Concerts during the noon hour in the rest rooms have also proved a popular feature.

When new tenants arrive in the building Miss McComb visits their offices and makes the acquaintance of the new girls. They are then invited to call at her office on the fifteenth floor and to make use of the facilities that have been provided for their comfort.

MARSHALL FIELD, 4TH, BORN

A Son in the Home of Grandson of Late Chicago Merchant.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, 3d, are being congratulated on the birth of a son at the home of Mrs. Field's mother, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, 6 East Seventy-seventh Street. The child has been named Marshall Field, 4th.

Mrs. Field was formerly Miss Evelyn Marshall, and her marriage to Mr. Field took place during the Winter of 1915. Mr. Field is a son of Marshall Field, Jr., and the grandson of Marshall Field, who built up the great dry goods business in Chicago.

ADVERTISEMENT.

If Hair's Your Pride Use Herpicide

NO PASSPORTS TO CANADA.

None Required and No Danger of U. S. Citizens Being Asked to Enlist.

Apprehension on the part of some Americans that if they go to Canada they may be conscripted into the army has been indicated in inquiries to the Canadian Government. To clear up the matter it was announced here yesterday from semi-official sources that there is no conscription in Canada. Furthermore, no measures taken for recruiting the Canadian forces either have been or will be applied to any persons not ordinarily resident in the Dominion, nor is it the intention to ask for volunteers except from among British subjects resident in Canada.

The Military Service act, under which conscription is applied in Great Britain, affects only persons ordinarily resident there. Americans and British subjects residing in the United States who wish to visit Canada will find no more trouble on the border than they have experienced in the past. The immigration authorities suggest, however, that naturalized Americans whose country of origin is at war with the British Empire should bring along their naturalization papers.

MRS. WHITELAW REID SAILS.

Wife of Late Ambassador to Visit Her Daughter in England.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday for Liverpool on the American liner Philadelphia was Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the late United States Ambassador to Great Britain, who is going to spend the Summer with her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. John Ward. She was accompanied by Lady Evelyn Ward, a relative of her daughter's by marriage, who is returning to England after spending several months in the United States and Canada.

The Marchioness N. Mayeda of Japan was also a passenger on the liner with two secretaries, two maids, six servants, and thirty-five trunks and twenty pieces of hand baggage. She is going to London to join her husband, who is attached to the Japanese Embassy there.

1,000 CHILDREN IN FIELD DAY

Playground Groups of Brooklyn Meet in Prospect Park.

For the first time the children of the various playgrounds in Brooklyn were brought together for a central celebration yesterday afternoon in Prospect Park. About 1,000 boys and girls took part in the field day exercises, which were held on the Long Meadow. The program consisted of folk dances, drills and singing, which the children had been practicing for some weeks.

The children rode to the park in automobile trucks, which were loaned by various local business houses. They represented the Rood Hook, New Lots, McCarren, Bushwick, McKibben, Betsy Head, and McLaughlin Playgrounds. Following the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by all the children, there were calisthenics, dumb bell, flag and Indian club drills by the boys from the Red Hook, New Lots, McCarren, Bushwick, McKibben, and McLaughlin Playgrounds, and folk dances by the girls from all the playgrounds.

After the exercises the children enjoyed candy, crackers, pop corn and ice cream, which had been donated by manufacturers.

BOWERY MERCHANTS WORK FOR NEW NAME

Organization Settles on Cooper Avenue as Designation of Famous Thoroughfare.

TELL OF BUSINESS TROUBLE

Bridge Transit Improvement Association Issues Statement of Grievances.

The fight for a new name for the Bowery is on again. Undeterred by the criticisms of the old New Yorkers, who, at a safe distance, opposed the movement started a few months ago to change the name of that historic thoroughfare, its merchants have organized an association to work in a stronger manner for what they believe is necessary for their own business interests.

This organization is the Manhattan Bridge Transit Improvement Association, and in what might be termed a statement of grievances issued yesterday argument is advanced to honor the memory of Peter Cooper by wiping the name of the Bowery from the map and substituting that of Cooper Avenue. They have abandoned several names formerly suggested, such as Central Broadway, Hewitt Roadway, and Parkway South. Calling attention to the fact that Cooper Union is directly at the head of the Bowery, with Cooper Square facing that institution, the Bowery merchants say:

"We believe it would be a grateful tribute to the memory of Peter Cooper to call our street Cooper Avenue. It would have a historical precedence in the number of other streets in the city which bear the names of famous citizens reminiscent of great historical happenings. Cooper Avenue would add lustre to the historic value of the earlier events of our street, and would be an added reminder to the many thousands of our citizens who have received valuable training in the arts and sciences of the institution which bears the name of Peter Cooper."

The Sentimentalist Assailed.

Lovers of old New York who adhere strongly to sentiment, whatever its effect may be upon modern-day conditions, have no favorable standing with these Bowery merchants, for their booklet of grievances is boldly headed: "Sentimentalism as a Bar to Business Prosperity."

"The sentimentalist," it is said, "shout not count. He means well, but he is not on the ground. And it is always those who are furthest away from a thing who are most ready to criticise. Rather let us give weight to the opinion of the men who have been devoting more than a quarter of a century to rehabilitating the Bowery.

"The sentimentalist prates about associations. It is pleasant being sentimental, but where the Bowery is concerned would these well meaning dissenters to a change in name permit their daughters to work or shop on the Bowery or will they wear clothes bearing a label carrying a Bowery address?"

To show the aversion of Bowery merchants to the use of the word the cases are cited of one member in business there who manufactures a theatrical face preparation but does not use the name of the Bowery on the box and of another large merchant with a store running through to Elizabeth Street who uses the Elizabeth Street number as his New York City business address.

A sharp reproof is administered to those historians and writers who persist in recalling the dark and unsavory deeds of what they call the picturesque days of the Bowery. They still cling to the hoary fiction, says the booklet of grievances, that the Bowery is the standard by which all other wordly wickedness is judged.

Goods Made on Bowery Refused.

Customers from distant cities have even refused to buy goods made on the Bowery or having the name on them, and have given their orders to merchants whose address it is believed would be more pleasing to the public. On this phase of business depression, the Bowery merchants say:

"Maybe it is not fair to blame the buyer, for to him, as to countless thousands of others, the Bowery is associated with everything that is sordid, uninviting, and immoral in New York's history. This buyer does not know the Bowery of today, a busy, bustling, prosperous thoroughfare; he does not know that what he thinks is the real Bowery is merely a tradition, a memory that has not existed, in fact, for decades."

The officers and directors of the Manhattan Bridge Transit Improvement Association, who have determined to make a strong fight for a change of name, include some of the leading merchants and bankers on that thoroughfare. Charles H. Shulman is President, Nathan Marks and Henry A. Bade, Vice Presidents; John H. Jube, Treasurer, and Jacob Finkelstein, Secretary, while among the Directors are Harry A. Clinkunbroomer, Vice President of the Bowery Branch of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank; Charles Gulden, George Adrian, Morris Jacoby, Max Singer, Edward C. Schaefer, President of the Germania Bank; Henry C. Miner, Max Mandel, the Rev. William H. Hubbell of the Mariners' Temple; Henry Hasler, President of the Citizens' Savings Bank; Robert S. Ferguson, Henry Dahnke, and M. Garfunkel.

"We want the name of the Bowery changed for the betterment of the neighborhood," said Mr. Finkelstein yesterday. "The name is the greatest handicap under which we labor. Our residents are alert and aggressive, but at every step they are faced with the tangible and insurmountable handicap of the fixed and universal idea that immorality and lowness attach to the name Bowery."

Mr. Finkelstein said that plans were being made to hold one or more mass meetings to urge the change of name, and resolutions to that effect will be presented at an early date to the Board of Aldermen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

What's Going On AT THE ALLIED BAZAAR

TODAY—For Scotland

Main Floor, at 4 and 10 P. M.
Royal Scottish Quartette In Scotch Songs

THEODORE MARTIN
EDITH HALLETT FRANK
FLORENCE MULHOLLAND
EMERSON WILLIAMS

At 9 P. M. One Minute of Silence for the War's Dead, Signaled by Buglers on Each Floor, Followed by "Flowers of the Forest" by New York Scottish Pipers Band.

Main Floor, Afternoon and Evening, in Margaret Mayo's Theatre
Continuous Entertainment, Provided by

MARIE DRESSLER
ELIZABETH NEWBOLD
LEE HARRISON
LONEY HASKELL
SAM BERNARD
SHELLY HULL
FELIX ADLER
BABY COYLE & MR. HEWITT
HAZEL COX
PHOEBE FOSTER
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Second Floor Cafe de Paris Tea Garden Afternoon and Evening

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IVY TROUTMAN and others.

RECEPTION TO THE VOLUNTEER WORKERS.

All who have helped during the Bazaar are invited to the Cafe de Paris Tea Garden to-day, 3 to 10 P. M.

Sale of Paris Gowns and Hickson Models

at Secours National Booth, Mezzanine Floor. Models by Premet, Helene Bion, Drecoll, Buzenet, etc.

IN B-F-B BLIND FUND GARDEN, 3rd Floor.

The Blind Scotch Hero, Sergeant-Major Middlemiss of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, will tell his experiences, 4 and 9 P. M.

MONDAY—ALSACE-LORRAINE DAY—See To-morrow's Papers

BEGINNING OF THE CLEARANCE SALES.

Nearly $100,000 Worth of Goods—Principally of the Expensive Sort, at 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, $2 and $5. Actual values double, treble and tenfold.

Big event next Tuesday night—Latin Quarter, "Quatz Arts Ball" —in Cafe de Paris.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 1 TO 11 P. M.
Will Remain Open Until Wed. Night, June 21

BOWERY MERCHANTS WORK FOR NEW NAME

Organization Settles on Cooper Avenue as Designation of Famous Thoroughfare.

TELL OF BUSINESS TROUBLE

Bridge Transit Improvement Association Issues Statement of Grievances.

The fight for a new name for the Bowery is on again. Undeterred by the criticisms of the old New Yorkers, who, at a safe distance, opposed the movement started a few months ago to change the name of that historic thoroughfare, its merchants have organized an association to work in a stronger manner for what they believe is necessary for their own business interests.

This organization is the Manhattan Bridge Transit Improvement Association, and in what might be termed a statement of grievances issued yesterday argument is advanced to honor the memory of Peter Cooper by wiping the name of the Bowery from the map and substituting that of Cooper Avenue. They have abandoned several names formerly suggested, such as Central Broadway, Hewitt Roadway, and Parkway South. Calling attention to the fact that Cooper Union is directly at the head of the Bowery, with Cooper Square facing that institution, the Bowery merchants say:

"We believe it would be a grateful tribute to the memory of Peter Cooper to call our street Cooper Avenue. It would have a historical precedence in the number of other streets in the city which bear the names of famous citizens reminiscent of great historical happenings. Cooper Avenue would add lustre to the historic value of the earlier events of our street, and would be an added reminder to the many thousands of our citizens who have received valuable training in the arts and sciences of the institution which bears the name of Peter Cooper."

The Sentimentalist Assailed.

Lovers of old New York who adhere strongly to sentiment, whatever its effect may be upon modern-day conditions, have no favorable standing with these Bowery merchants, for their booklet of grievances is boldly headed: "Sentimentalism as a Bar to Business Prosperity."

"The sentimentalist," it is said, "shout not count. He means well, but he is not on the ground. And it is always those who are furthest away from a thing who are most ready to criticise. Rather let us give weight to the opinion of the men who have been devoting more than a quarter of a century to rehabilitating the Bowery.

"The sentimentalist prates about associations. It is pleasant being sentimental, but where the Bowery is concerned would these well meaning dissenters to a change in name permit their daughters to work or shop on the Bowery or will they wear clothes bearing a label carrying a Bowery address?"

To show the aversion of Bowery merchants to the use of the word the cases are cited of one member in business there who manufactures a theatrical face preparation but does not use the name of the Bowery on the box and of another large merchant with a store running through to Elizabeth Street who uses the Elizabeth Street number as his New York City business address.

A sharp reproof is administered to those historians and writers who persist in recalling the dark and unsavory deeds of what they call the picturesque days of the Bowery. They still cling to the hoary fiction, says the booklet of grievances, that the Bowery is the standard by which all other wordly wickedness is judged.

Goods Made on Bowery Refused.

Customers from distant cities have even refused to buy goods made on the Bowery or having the name on them, and have given their orders to merchants whose address it is believed would be more pleasing to the public. On this phase of business depression, the Bowery merchants say:

"Maybe it is not fair to blame the buyer, for to him, as to countless thousands of others, the Bowery is associated with everything that is sordid, uninviting, and immoral in New York's history. This buyer does not know the Bowery of today, a busy, bustling, prosperous thoroughfare; he does not know that what he thinks is the real Bowery is merely a tradition, a memory that has not existed, in fact, for decades."

The officers and directors of the Manhattan Bridge Transit Improvement Association, who have determined to make a strong fight for a change of name, include some of the leading merchants and bankers on that thoroughfare. Charles H. Shulman is President, Nathan Marks and Henry A. Bade, Vice Presidents; John H. Jube, Treasurer, and Jacob Finkelstein, Secretary, while among the Directors are Harry A. Clinkunbroomer, Vice President of the Bowery Branch of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank; Charles Gulden, George Adrian, Morris Jacoby, Max Singer, Edward C. Schaefer, President of the Germania Bank; Henry C. Miner, Max Mandel, the Rev. William H. Hubbell of the Mariners' Temple; Henry Hasler, President of the Citizens' Savings Bank; Robert S. Ferguson, Henry Dahnke, and M. Garfunkel.

"We want the name of the Bowery changed for the betterment of the neighborhood," said Mr. Finkelstein yesterday. "The name is the greatest handicap under which we labor. Our residents are alert and aggressive, but at every step they are faced with the tangible and insurmountable handicap of the fixed and universal idea that immorality and lowness attach to the name Bowery."

Mr. Finkelstein said that plans were being made to hold one or more mass meetings to urge the change of name, and resolutions to that effect will be presented at an early date to the Board of Aldermen.

7,000 JOIN COLUMBIA FOR SUMMER STUDY

Practically All Departments Will Be Open for Six Weeks' Courses.

MANY MORE WOMEN ENROLL

Efforts Are Made by Professor Egbert to Open the Law School to Them.

Columbia University is now making preparations for 7,000 students at the coming Summer session, which opens July 10. The session has grown with remarkable strides in the past few years until now the Summer session, actually rivals the Winter session. Practically all departments of the university will be thrown open this Summer and for six busy weeks the university will take on the appearance of the full mid-Winter academic session.

All the facilities of the university will be taxed to take care of the hosts of students, who will come from all over the world. All of the university dormitories will be open, and Furnald Hall, one of the men's dormitories, will be devoted this Summer to the use of the women students. In addition, Brooks and Whittier Halls will be available to the women students.

Within the past year Columbia has made several important changes in its educational policies in opening up various departments to women students. Following the announcement last Spring that the university had decided to permit women to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Professor James C. Egbert, director of the Summer session, has decided to admit women to all the medical courses offered for the term. Efforts are also being made to open the Columbia University Law School to women, and in the meantime the entering wedge to this important step will be taken by Professor Egbert, who has arranged the Summer law courses so that women students may enter them.

Two important conferences will be held in connection with the Summer session. The first of these is on classical studies, and President Nicholas Murray Butler has invited two of the leading classical students of the world to lecture for two weeks at the Summer session and to hold conferences during that time. One of these students, Professor Gilbert Murray, of the University of Oxford, is leaving important work in England to come to America solely for this conference. Professor Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago has also consented to assist in the conference, and, with the aid of these two distinguished students, President Butler is aiming at what he terms a great revival of the classical languages. The conference will be held from July 11 to July 24.

A conference will also be held on religion from July 11 to July 21. Many leading theologians have been called to the university for the conference, which will be held in conjunction with the Union Theological Seminary.

An elaborate program for the entertainment of the students in the Summer session has been planned. Concerts, dances, receptions, excursions and lectures will be held to break the monotony of the six weeks of study. Four band concerts by the New York Military Band will be held in the grove.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

The Rev. Dr. Francis K. Brooke, Bishop of Oklahoma, will preach today at All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, and will continue in the pulpit during the absence of the rector, Dr. Townsend.

The annual convention of the Federation of Russian Polish Hebrews of America will begin at 9 o'clock this forenoon at Lexington Avenue and 111th Street.

A field mass for the Knights of Columbus will take place at 10 o'clock today on the campus at Fordham University under the auspices of San Salvador Council.

Exercises for the laying of the cornerstone of Mount Neboh Temple, 150th Street, near Broadway, take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

"Moving Pictures and Public Morals" will be the subject of an address by Orrin G. Cocks of the National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures, at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Manhattan College will be preached tonight by the Rev. James R. Bartley, '96, at the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

"Hellenic Pioneers of Our Civilization" is the subject of an address tonight at 36 West Thirtieth Street by Dr. I. B. Stoughton of Oxford University for the benefit of the Greek-American Institute.

The National Editorial Association will begin its thirty-first annual convention at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow in the McAlpin Hotel. The session will continue five days.

The annual meeting of the members and officers of Beth David Hospital will take place on Tuesday night at the Educational Building, 111th Street and Lexington Avenue.

The Tarrytown Horticultural Society will open its annual June exhibit on Tuesday, from 2 to 10 o'clock, in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. at Tarrytown. The exhibit comprises thirty-two classes.

A meeting in the interest of the movement for political and economic rights of Jews in Europe, will be held in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday night, in which 1,000 organizations have been invited to take part.

Hunter College will have its commencement exercises on Thursday, at 10:30 o'clock, in the college hall.

The Bowling Green Community Playground, 64 to 74 Washington Street, will be opened to the public at 3:30 o'clock on Thursday under the auspices of the Parks and Playgrounds Association.

The annual meeting of the Eugenics Research Association takes place on Friday at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and on Saturday at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Naval Militia of New York will be celebrated with a dinner on Friday at the Astor and an outing with athletic games on Saturday at Whitestone Landing, L. I.

Members of the Police Battalion, now in camp at Fort Wadsworth, are to take part in the police carnival at the Sheepshead Bay track on Saturday.



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RIGGS SCHOOL.
An agricultural school to train boys for self-support and country life; will open Thursday, July 13th; tuition, board, and lodging, $

BUCKET SHOPS RAN DUMMY EXCHANGE

Pittsburgh Clearing House Had Fake Buyers and Sellers, Witnesses Explained.

FAST WIRE USED IN FRAUD

Beat Ticker Quotations Which Customer Watched—"Decently" Stealing $200 a Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 17.—Before Richard W. Martin, Commissioner to take testimony, witnesses formerly engaged in bucket shops operated in this region and in the Pittsburgh Consolidated Stock and Produce Exchange, which was the bucket shop clearing house, have recently testified that in their efforts to evade the law the bucket shop men went through all the motions of real brokers, imitating in every respect the machinery of the New York Stock Exchange.

Orders from the bucket shops in other States would be sent by wire to houses here, who would transmit them to the floor of the so-called exchange. Brokers would then shout loudly around posts of the floor. Dummy buyers and sellers would exchange tickets. Sheets would be made up for the clearing house and balances would be settled by the payment of checks, which the payee would immediately indorse and return to the maker. Altogether the testimony revealed a duplicate of Stock Exchange machinery as nearly perfect as if it were a moving-picture scenario rehearsed by an expert director.

The testimony was taken in a mandamus proceeding brought by R. L. Edwards, a Detroit broker, to compel the Western Union Telegraph Company to supply him with Stock Exchange quotations. Though not designed for that purpose, the hearings brought out evidence useful to A. Bruce Bielarski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, and the other Federal officials whose energetic campaign against the bucket shops, following the statewide raid by the Pennsylvania authorities last March, led to more than a score of indictments here a month ago.

Exchange President Heard.

F. L. Fast, who was President of the Pittsburgh Consolidated Stock and Produce Exchange for more than two years, testified that while acting as President of the exchange, he also ran a brokerage office and acted as correspondent for Paul Lambert & Co., the Buffalo house with many branches in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The head of that house was Henry Tucker, who died last Winter at about the time his offices closed their doors.

The Lambert firm, Mr. Fast testified, put into the office direct wire connecting with the firm's headquarters in Buffalo. Another wire not so fast, was used to transmit orders for customers and give them quotations. The direct wire brought the quotations from the Buffalo house, which had a Stock Exchange ticker, and enabled the brokers to execute orders away from the market as they came to them on the slow wire. The orders were filled in Buffalo and then sent to Pittsburgh to go through the fiction of execution on the floor of the exchange. Whenever orders accumulated, the operators sent messages to the dummy brokers of the exchange.

"They (the brokers) would come in there in squads," Mr. Fast added, "a whole bundles of them would come in, to buy or sell that stock and when the price went down, and these operators telephoned a number on each transaction and that number represented some man on the floor."

Q.—What do you understand the purpose of that to be? A.—So that Tucker in Buffalo could run the ledger account and know which man to credit or charge with the transaction. The ledger would have to correspond with the one kept in the clearing house of the exchange.

Q.—Do you mean to say the purpose of Paul Lambert was to get a fictitious name to further his operations in these trades? A.—That is all there is to it.

Elaborate Bookkeeping.

The witness explained the elaborate system of books kept on the exchange. Sheets were made out as if the entire amount of the purchases and sales of stocks was to change hands. Revenue stamps were attached to memoranda of sale, so that the Federal officers might have no reason to complain. Debit and credit balances were made out to the members of the exchange. Mr. Fast was asked how these balances were adjusted, and replied:

"On Saturday they had what we call an adjusting day—went through and took the balances off—and took the stock standing open in that account, of course, figuring in an offset to that balance and running them through the borrowed and loan account to get that balance worked down as low as possible before the following Tuesday, which was settlement day.

Q.—Was there any forcing of a balance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Putting them through the borrowed and loan account was forcing the balance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A forced balance to the minimum figure. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When it was reduced to that, what happened? A.—Then it was taken off. Munn would put down just those names. McWilliams owed so much, or had a credit, and somebody else owed so much, or had a credit, and then he would figure up how much money it would take to clear these accounts, and Tucker would deposit enough money in bank to square those balances. McWilliams was the cashier for Tucker, and he would go out and get the money. A check was drawn and put through.

Q.—How would Tucker get back his money? A.—If those balances showed $1,000 coming to me, for instance, Munn would bring me a check for $1,000 to my order, and I would indorse it, and he would take it back and put it in the bank.

Q.—No real money passed in those transactions? A.—Not in the exchange. Tucker and I settled every day.

Q.—I mean so far as the exchange was concerned, no real money passed? A.—Only Tucker put it in the bank for the clearing house account. Checks would go through, and the checks were simply indorsed and turned over to the account. No money passed between the parties, real money.

Q.—None of those trades where the names were inserted. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean that the trading was fictitious trading? A.—Yes, Sir.

Won Paper Profits.

But though the trades were fictitious the exchange kept on in business for more than three years, so elaborate were the precautions against detection, and a customer would occasionally win paper profits, badly as was the market rigged against him. When the customer showed signs of wanting his profits in cash, Mr. Fast said, the Lambert firm resorted to "spotting the board" against him.

Q.—What do you mean by "spotting the board"? A.—Played right on the board.

Q.—Filled the order off the board? A.—The market on the board—buy or sell ten of this and fill up the ticket.

Q.—Did Paul Lambert ever send anybody here to "spot the board," as you say, to make immediate execution of orders? A.—I recall one time I had a party that was trading pretty heavy and had three or four thousand dollars in the market, and he sent George Tucker down here.

Q.—Who sent George Tucker down? A.—Lambert & Co. sent him here from Buffalo to handle this fellow's orders. He would take them in the back room and they would flash him a fast wire market. He called one morning and was trading pretty heavy in 200 share lots, buy or sell 200, and placed two of them. George said we would not handle that business. They got scared. That fellow made two or three thousand dollars. Tucker took some of those orders in the back room and they flashed them on the fast wire and scooped it when it was under two points margin. In other words, he just decently stole $200 on every hundred shares.

Q.—What was the customer doing? A.—Watching the ticker. The market came over the ticker and the ticker is slower than the fast wire.

Q.—So George Tucker would know in advance of the customer what the market was? A.—Whether against the ticker or in favor of the customer.

Q.—Then if a purchaser wanted to buy or a customer wanted to sell at the price named on the ticker what would George Tucker do? A.—He would be governed by the fast wire whether he would let the fellow have the trade.

Q.—If the market had gone against the customer as shown by the fast wire there would be a trade? A.—Yes.

Q.—If in favor of him there would not be anything done? A.—Yes.

1,051 Orders In One Day.

D. W. Lewis, a telegraph operator employed by J. M. Holland & Co., a Buffalo house, which controlled another big chain of brokerage offices, and which was at one time owned in part by the late John Mack, the Albany gambler, told about the magnitude of the business.

"I was the busiest man you ever saw," he testified. "One day 1,051 orders came in and I repeated them back."

Testimony of interest to the Federal authorities was also presented by Ralph J. Bowler, who was an employe in the office of Spuhler & Co., one of the firms whose partners were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury. Mr. Bowler testified that the concern was a bucket shop. "They dealt in stocks and kept them themselves," he said. "There were never any transactions." Names were only entered on the books, he declared, when the firm was putting on revenue stamps, and then the names of two employes were "switched back and forth."

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Braden Mines Produced 3,882,000 Pounds Last Month.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 17.—The May product of the Braden copper mines was 3,882,000 pounds of the metal, against 4,166,000 pounds in April, and 2,364,000 pounds in May, 1915. The Miami Copper Company in May produced 4,596,338 pounds of copper, compared with 4,050,000 pounds in April and 4,192,000 pounds in March.

Shipments of ore have been begun by the Rilla Mining Company and the values are said to be high.

During May the Shattuck-Arizona Copper Company produced 1,333,063 pounds of copper, compared with 1,366,830 pounds in the previous month. In addition, the company turned out 25,865 ounces of silver and 326 ounces of gold—an increase of 6,016 and 281 ounces, respectively. No lead was produced in May; in April 130,570 pounds were reported.

The management of the Boston & Arizona Company expects that the ore bodies in the tunnel will be cut before the end of the month. The surface showing was rich, some smelter returns being as high as 20 per cent. copper. A flotation unit is being installed in the Boston & Corbin mill.

EXPORTS LESS, BUT STILL BIG

Week's Outgo $57,074,110, Against $91,541,624 the Week Before.

Exports at this port for the week ended yesterday showed a big decline from the week before, their value being placed at $57,074,110, against $91,541,624 in the week preceding, and $51,285,406 in the week before that.

Exports in the corresponding week last year amounted to $29,992,043, and in the same period of 1914 they were set down at $11,920,039. The shipments put down for yesterday alone totaled $10,384,806, thus coming within $1,535,234 of the entire week's exports in 1914 and 1915.

Total exports from New York to date for the calendar year now aggregate $1,187,532,038, compared with $638,982,704 in the same period last year, and $456,787,959 in 1914.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Tone Is Good, Though Consols Decline Under Realizing.

LONDON, June 17.—The money market has settled down to the changed conditions and a fair business was transacted in discounts today at the higher level.

The stock market was quieter, but the tone was generally good, though consols declined again under realizing. The bulk of the business was in Japanese and Russian bonds, home rails and oil shares at steady prices. Marconi was a feature and advanced to 2¾. American securities were quietly supported at a lower level and closed steady.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—Twenty-two corporations with aggregate capitalization of $770,000 were chartered today. They include:

E. L. Barnett, Inc., realty, brokerage, $300,000; C. F. Kinsman, C. G. Witherspoon, E. Slosson, 45 East 17th St.

Linco Refining Co., Inc., Jamestown, oil, gas, mining, petroleum, chemicals, $100,000; G. O. and J. F. Lunberg, C. H. Colton, East Aurora.

M. Paetzold Co., Inc., incorporating, exporting, $100,000; H. Tafter, D. Pichell, M. Paetzold, 11 Broadway.

Chicago Motor Car Co., Inc., autos, auto trucks, iron, steel, metals, 1,500 shares, 1,000 no par value, carry on business with $55,000; E. Bluthardt, O. C. Heffinger, M. J. Budlong, 140 Broadway.

Latin-American Exporting Co., Inc., merchandise, mining, 1,000 shares, 700 being of no par value, carry on business with $35,500; H. P. Teare, E. Rabassa, E. N. Yuturbide, 15 Broad St.

Public Coal Co., Inc., Brooklyn, coal, wood, ice, $50,000; H. Tepman, J. Taleisnik, J. Shoenbaum, 304 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

The Club Lumber Co., Inc., Kingston, lumber, coal, $50,000; S. H. Merritt, G. E. and E. L. Taylor, 139 23d St.

Metropolitan Sales Co., Inc., phonographs, records, cabinets, $30,000; H. L. Williamson, M. Stires, D. R. Spence, 440 Riverside Drive.

New York and New Jersey Realty Corp., realty, construction, $20,000; J. Jervis, J. D. and J. D. Campbell, Jr., 200 Broadway.

Parkview Real Estate Co. of Broome County, Inc., Binghamton, realty, construction, $10,000; J. F. Loughlin, T. and W. W. Farley, Binghamton.

Consolidated Lace and Embroidery Works, Inc., $10,000; S. Schuster, P. G. Savage, C. D. Guth, 47 Fort Washington Av.

Seneca Lake Limestone Corp'n, Geneva, limestone quarries, 2,000 shares no par value, begin business with $10,000; E. M. Stanton, G. S. Goodale, M. D. Goodale, Albany.

John Torr, Inc., advertising, printing, publishing, devices, novelties, $10,000; J. Schonberg, P. Crichton, J. M. Torr, 42 Broadway.

Erion & Gilbert Co., Inc., Rochester, realty, construction, $8,000; J. Muir, A. J. Gilbert, J. H. Erion, Rochester.

A. J. Hutter, Inc., machinery, hardware, textiles, lumber, $10,000; R. W. Malloney, W. J. Bushwaller, A. J. Hutter, Manhasset.

Aborn Princess Co., Inc., theatrical, $5,000; S. and M. Aborn, A. Weiss, 1,482 Broadway.

Wolfer Waste Co., Inc., waste, $5,000; B. Wolfer, T. and S. A. Jaffee, 807 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

Varnum Panama Hat Co., Inc., Esopus, headgear, bleaching, cleaning, $5,000; J. T. Katz, P. L. Darrah, H. Cohen, 145 West 111th St., Manhattan.

Accounting and Tabulating Corp'n, adding machines, devices, capital no par value, begin business with $500; H. M. Durning, F. P. Ferguson, D. J. Ely, Smithtown.

Capital increases: Mutter Export Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000; Goodman Machine and Tool Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000; Barrington Mfg. Co., Inc., New York, $1,200 to $27,000

Voluntary dissolution: Canaan Lake Farms, Inc., Manhattan; Edgemere Park Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 17.—Charters filed: Fidelity Mortgage and Loan Co., to loan money, to take, hold, and own collateral, other securities, personal property, and real estate; $6,000,000; Clarence J. Jacobs, M. L. Rogers, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Omar Oil and Gas Co., to prospect for, mine, and produce petroleum oils, minerals, metals, &c.; $5,000,000; George F. Jebbett, New York; C. L. Rimlinger, Harry Farrow, Wilmington, Del.

Subway Central Building Corp., to carry on a general real estate business; $1,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, E. S. Wright, George G. Steigler, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Pan-American Motors Corp., to manufacture motor cars, automobiles, aeroplanes, &c.; $1,000,000; Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, C. L. Rimlinger, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Exposition Photoplay Co., to produce and manufacture motion picture films and equipment; $10,000; S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York.

Rich Man Poor Man Co., to conduct places of amusement of all kinds; $10,000; Joseph F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, all of New York.

Five Fridays Co., to conduct places of amusement; $5,000; incorporators same as above, all of New York.

RAILROADS IN FEAR OF SHORTAGE IN ORE

Metal Is Now Being Consumed as Fast as It Is Delivered at the Furnaces.

STEEL PRICES DECLINING

Quotations on Pig Iron, Plates, and Billets at Low Ebb—Foreigners Still in the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 17.—In spite of the large shipments of iron ore from the upper lakes, railroad interests centring in Pittsburgh fear an ore famine will become effective about September. Ore is being consumed as rapidly as it is being delivered at furnaces, and a number of these are already shy on some grades. In spite of the high rate offered lake freighters, there is no possibility of handling enough ore to make both ends meet.

Pig iron consumers have not taken this into consideration, and it may not become accepted as a fact until the ore shortage is actually upon the furnaces. Railroads have not cars enough to handle the 60,000,000 tons which it is proposed to haul from the Lake Superior region during the season.

While pig iron prices are declining now they are liable to advance before Winter is over. Warrant iron in the South has been sold at $14, Birmingham. This is a drop of $1.50 a ton within the past few weeks. This iron is known as resale iron. Southern furnaces having pig iron for sale continue to hold for $15, but there have been no contracts made at this figure during this month. Bessemer sales are being freely made for export, and inquiries are out for at least 100,000 tons, in addition to the large amount already disposed of. Italy and France are taking all the bessemer offered. The M. A. Hanna Company, which recently disposed of 12,000 tons for Italian delivery, has taken another order of a similar amount.

Bessemer continues around $21 a ton, valleys. Inquiries have been more numerous during the week and include 8,000 tons by the General Electric Company of various grades, 5,000 to 10,000 tons by the American Locomotive Company and 10,000 to 12,000 tons of basic by the American Steel Foundries Company. Japan is seeking steel-making iron. Inquiries for foundry iron in the West aggregate 15,000 tons. Basic and foundry No. 2 are quoted at $18.50, valleys.

Prices of Plates Are Low.

While inquiries for plates are coming from all quarters of the globe, and domestic demand of shipbuilders is as keen as ever, plate mills are offering to accept business for prompt delivery at 4c. Sales are reported as low as 3.75c in a few instances. The Pennsylvania Railroad has contracted for a quantity of plates with an Eastern Pennsylvania mill at 3.75c. A Nova Scotia car building company is seeking 5,000 tons. A Pacific Coast shipyard requires 8,000 tons. Owing to the high cost of plates boilermakers all over the country are threatening to close their plants rather than contract for additional steel at existing prices. For delivery at convenience of the mill, plates are quoted at 2.75c to 2.90c, Pittsburgh.

As an indication of the enormous output of steel works is quite a sag in premiums offered for rapid delivery. This is true even of large rounds for shell manufacture. Agricultural implement makers, who have been offered a supply after July 1 at 2.50c, demur against this price. Their last contract was filled at 1.90c. Steelmakers remain firm and will not lower quotations. It looks as if they would have to pay 3c to get the minimum offered. Steel bars are being held at 2.75c, and makers consider they are making quite a reduction to the agricultural implement trade.

Contracts for large rounds have been made as low as 3c. This is quite a comedown when it is considered the same grade and size of steel sold as high as 4.50c in more feverish days. Agents of foreign interests instead of having to seek mills to accept contracts are now being hunted up for business.

Billets and sheet bars are being offered at $40, Pittsburgh. Crop ends, which have been selling as high as $40 a ton, have declined to $30 and 4.50c, British interests have inquiries among Eastern mills for billets, offering $55, delivered. Steelmakers have refused this offer, as they can do better in supplying domestic demand around $40. Some interest has started in the direction of supplying shell steel for 1917 delivery. One Youngstown mill has taken a contract for delivery that far ahead. Most of the contracts booked heretofore run to January 1, 1917.

Russia Buys Barbed Wire.

Russian interests are reported to have closed for 165,000 tons of barbed wire in this country. Large quantities of wire held in stock because of lack of ocean freighters have been released by Russian buyers. The American Steel and Wire Company will furnish the bulk of the wire order referred to. Specifications from domestic buyers have fallen off at wire mills owing to the approach of the usual dull season.

Structural shapes have declined, and deliveries are much more rapid than earlier in the Spring. Shapes are now freely quoted at 2.50c. Eastern Pennsylvania mills that have been demanding 3.50c. are now content to accept 3c. Outside of the rapid transit projects in New York, there are no large building operations under way. The extension of manufacturing plants for the making of war material has ended. Some exports of shapes continue, and a few inquiries are out from abroad. French interests want 1,750 tons of beams.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is inquiring for sheets to be used in car building. Sheet buying continues light and there is not much prospect of a betterment unless the European war lasts until the Winter months. Galvanized sheets are down to 4.65c. Tin plate continues to range around $6 a box, and it is anticipated that after July 1 that will be the ruling price.

Pipe mills claim their order books are filled to capacity almost to the close of the year. Locomotive boiler tubes are in great demand. Seamless tube mills cannot promise delivery short of twelve months.

The Russian State Railways continue to dangle an order for 800 to 1,000 locomotives and a large number of cars before American and Canadian manufacturers. The Tonopah Utilities Company permitted the Big Four Railroad to purchase twenty-five Mikado engines and fifteen steel passenger coaches which will cost approximately $2,000,000. Car buying is very slack and railroads will try to get through the year without contracting for additional rolling stock.

The blast furnace at Temple, Penn., purchased by the Seaboard Steel and Manganese Corporation is being prepared to make ferromanganese and spiegeleisen. Ferromanganese is down to $225 and $250 at furnace for prompt delivery.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Albert H. Marckwald has resigned as a Governor of the Stock Exchange. J. S. Halle has been elected to succeed him as a member of the Committee on Admissions.

R. M. Grant & Co. are offering $1,280,000 4½ per cent. bonds of the City of Buffalo, maturing serially from June 15, 1917, to the same date in 1966, at prices to yield from 3.90 to 3.95 per cent.

J. P. Morgan & Co. raised the total of gold imports on the current movement from Canada to $61,625,000 yesterday by the deposit of $4,000,000 more in bars at the Assay Office. Total imports last week from Ottawa amounted to $17,650,000.

The issue of $4,000,000 Kansas City Railways Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds offered by N. W. Halsey & Co. have all been sold.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., continuing the 4 per cent. per annum rate which has been maintained since the bank was established.

ROBERTS DENIES WAR WILL RUIN EUROPE

Ex-Director of the Mint Asserts Property Destruction Is Comparatively Small.

KNOWLEDGE WILL REMAIN

Financier Refutes Popular Belief That Gigantic Struggle Will Be Settled by the Bankers.

The popular belief that the European war will be settled by the bankers through the inability of one side or the other to continue to make expenditures at the present rate has been upset, according to George E. Roberts, assistant to President Vanderlip of the National City Bank. Nor is it true that the destruction of property is going to mean an economic loss anything near as great as would be indicated by the figures showing the daily expenses of the belligerents.

"If anybody had told us at the beginning of the war that it would be going on at the end of two years, at a cost of nearly $100,000,000 per day, few would have believed him," says Mr. Roberts, who was formerly Director of the United States Mint.

"But we have learned that the conduct of war is largely a matter of industrial organization. If a people can restrict their wants, or curtail their consumption of some things, and organize the women and children and men above military age to supply the necessities, and can produce all they require at home, they can keep the fighting men on the firing line as long as they last. We see that the war is not likely to come to an end from mere financial exhaustion; that 'finance' is only a name for a process in the organization of industry. Productive industry is the substantial thing.

"We see that the amazing figures of expenditures and indebtedness are not as significant or appalling as at first they seemed. People have said that all the gold accumulations of the past were being swept away, but this is not true even in the warring countries.

"The wealth of the world is in the land, the forests, mines, water powers, and other resources of nature, and in the plant of buildings, machinery, railways, and equipment of every kind that has been gradually acquired for working those resources, and for converting them into the commodities of trade and for distributing them in the exchanges. Besides these the gains of the past are in the stock of knowledge, the progress that has been made in the arts and industries, in command over the resources of nature, and in the organization that has been developed for carrying on the work of the world. In short, the wealth of the world is in its productive properties, and the gains of the past are not so much in what has been accumulated as in the knowledge of how to produce it.

"The general position which society has attained in the arts and industries will not be lost, and the amount of productive property destroyed, as compared with the total amount of property, is comparatively small, even in the countries at war, and in the leading industrial countries. Great Britain and Germany, are practically untouched. The class of productive property that is suffering most is shipping, and the world is building ships almost as fast as they are sunk.

"The greater part of this enormous destruction is in equipment and supplies of current production. It is a consumption of powder, shells, guns, motor cars, gasoline, food, clothing, shoes, and stores of many kinds, for the armies and ships. And all over the world, in neutral as well as in the warring countries, we see tremendous activity in the production of these things. Thousands of factories are converted from other purposes, and vast new works are constructed for the making of war supplies. Everywhere men are working long hours, women literally by millions are entering shops and offices, new machinery and new methods are invented and installed, and industry is speeded to the limit to meet the emergency.

"Furthermore, the demand and scarcity causes a rise of prices throughout the world, and a restraint upon trade and consumption and normal enterprise, which helps to supply the war's requirements. It is these things, which all the world is working night and day to produce, that are being destroyed, while the productive capacity in many lines is being actually enlarged.

"But it will be said that the most important factor in production is the able-bodied and skillful workman, and that millions of these are being killed or disabled. This is true, and it is the most depressing factor in the situation but there is a possibility in this that the effect of the war upon the men and women who survive. The efficiency of a people, the capacity of a given population for production, is not always the same. The most profound and important truth in the world is the fact that that capacity is subject to unlimited development.

"Lloyd George has said that the improvements in industry and the more effective control of the liquor traffic, resulting from the war, will compensate for all the economic losses. And then there is the entrance of women into industry, and the effect of this stirring experience upon millions. The greatest forces in the world are the invisible ones; a single invention may revolutionize an industry, and these peoples may be more fertile, more versatile, more enterprising and capable than ever before.

"But what about the debts? Is it true that these countries are drawing on the future, that they are expending capital before it is created, and heaping burdens upon generations yet unborn? There is very great exaggeration about that. If you say that they are wasting capital which should be passed down to the future and that the progress of the world is retarded, I will agree, but that is a different thing.

"In the first place, there is no such thing as expending capital before it is created. Capital must exist in tangible form. There are no economic losses except in tangible things. The war, as we have seen, is carried on with tangible things—with equipment and supplies—and these must be furnished now, not after the war is over. The armies are not being fed this year from next year's crops, nor are they using supplies of next year's make. Whatever else may be obscure about the incidence and effects of this body of indebtedness, one thing is clear, viz., that all of the production of the future will belong to the future, and none of it will belong to the past. A popular speaker is quoted as saying that 500 years after the war is over the people will be toiling to pay the interest on these loans. That may be so, but if it is, it is certain that the payments will be made to people then living, and that their use of the capital will react upon the entire community.

"In discussing the indebtedness the fact is commonly overlooked that the payment of indebtedness does not extinguish the capital transferred or involve an economic loss. If we were to 'owe ourselves' these payments as required to be somehow made to the inhabitants of another planet, with whom no other intercourse was possible, or of the products of the country to the value of these payments as regularly heaped up and burned, then we would have the idea that is generally accepted as to the burden of this indebtedness. But nothing of this kind will occur. The capital raised by taxation will flow from the public into the treasury, and from the treasury back to the people, practically undiminished."

What Will British Labor Do?

Discussing the extension of manufacturing capacity in Great Britain, as a result of the war, and the problem it will present after peace is declared, in a report to the Department of Commerce, Commercial Attaché A. H. Baldwin, London, says in part: "The great unknown factor in Great Britain after the war is the attitude of labor. Will it be content to accept a reduction of wages and the retention of thousands of women employes in the shops? Will it also listen favorably to appeals for greater efficiency and materially increased output? The millions of workmen who will return from the war with a broadened outlook on life and with a greatly increased initiative will also be factors in the problem that may modify the industrial conditions here (in England) materially."

INDUSTRIAL METALS ALL SHOW DECLINES

Buyers Find All Markets, from Steel to Silver, Easier Both in Prices and Delivery.

COPPER STILL NEAR THE TOP

Tin, Zinc, and Antimony Slump from High Levels—Great Production Marks All Lines.

The steel market has given many indications of late that the peak of high prices has been reached for the current movement, while in several of the important metals decided slumps in recent days have brought concern to buyers who contracted for round amounts three or four months ago. Silver looked in the early part of May as though it might swing rapidly upward to the neighborhood of $1 an ounce, and predictions that it would came from well-informed quarters. Yesterday silver sold at a price close to 63 cents, compared with the year's maximum quotation of 77¼ cents, established less than two months ago.

The drop of silver has been no more accentuated than the declines of certain other metals of great importance in the industries. Take quicksilver as an example of the sharpest market change, perhaps, that has occurred. Last February the metal touched $300 for a flask of 75 pounds; on Friday it was reported that sales had been made at $65 a flask. Quicksilver supplies have been increased, because of higher production in the mines of California, but more particularly through the improvement of ocean transportation facilities which has enabled importers to avail themselves of the production of Spain.

It is reported in the steel trade that the market for Chinese antimony has brought sleepless nights to speculators who were persuaded in January and December that supplies would not be large enough to fill the demand in a long time. They helped to bid the market up from 30 to 45 cents a pound, the maximum being reached in December, and since then freer imports have reduced the price to the neighborhood of 20 cents. It is said to be difficult to do business even at the last named figure, inasmuch as the steel companies, which are heavy users of antimony, are not anxious to purchase supplies on future contracts. They argue that purchases of the day to day variety will give them whatever advantages may lie in a market which has fallen far from the top, and they recall that before the war antimony was thought to command a good price when it sold as high as 6 cents a pound. The normal price over a period of years has been 5¼ cents.

The paralysis of shipping on the Pacific in the early months of the war did not disturb steel makers so much, as far as the antimony situation was concerned, as later, because the steel industry was then in the doldrums. When shell contracts began to appear in force a different complexion came over the market. The metal comes chiefly from China, and during the Spring and Summer months of last year it looked at times as though there might be a famine in this highly necessary component of hard steel. There were steel men then who lamented more their lack of foresight in buying up great quantities of antimony in China in the Winter, which could have been done under 10 cents a pound, than their failure to see the potential market value of some of the war stocks.

It would have been rather difficult to get large amounts of the metal through from Shanghai, the near-speculators said, but considerable could have been kept moving and on this there would have been a fat profit. Developments show that even if the antimony could not have been imported during the Summer of 1915, channels were opened up in the Autumn by Japanese steamers, and in these months prices ruled highest.

The spelter (zinc) market shows clearly the result of forced production under the impetus of an extraordinary demand last year. The metal was quoted yesterday at 13 cents a pound, with the market sluggish at this level, against a high price of 26 cents in 1915. The decline of zinc has had considerable bearing on the decline of certain steel prices in recent weeks. Galvanized plates and other materials requiring the use of spelter have softened as the spelter market sagged.

When the war began there were many mines in the Joplin zinc fields which had been neglected for years because the product commanded a price no higher than 4½ cents a pound. Zinc began to jump with the purchases of tremendous amounts of war material and the expansion of the demand for commercial steel. These mines, before unprofitable, became suddenly enormously profitable, and the Joplin boom which resulted has become a matter of history. At one time such active properties as the New Jersey Zinc Company, the Butte & Superior Mining Company, and others less widely known, expanded their output.

Tin is something of an exception to the rule, as heretofore described. The metal is selling at 42¾ cents a pound, compared with about 30¾ cents just before the outbreak of the war. The quotation has continued high, but even at better than 42 cents tin shows a decline of 27 cents a pound from the level which prevailed when the Suez Canal was closed to merchant vessels last year. Experts predict that tin and copper will continue to be the subject of tremendous buying when the war ends. Germany, France, England, the Scandinavian countries, and South America are expected to return to the market when commercial conditions approach a normal stage, and it is believed that impaired finances will not prevent the warring nations from purchases wherever the metal can be found.

Copper has not yet receded far from the record level established in March, being quoted around 28 cents for delivery in the third quarter. The "nearer positions" are quoted even higher, and spot copper is reported scarce. The copper producers have increased production to a point never known before in this country, and it would be natural to look for lower quotations as soon as there are signs of the exceptional demand from munition makers falling off.

GOVERNS ENEMY CARGOES.

British Government Will Enforce Rule for Licenses at Hongkong.

The British authorities at Hongkong have issued a notice in respect to the bringing of cargoes to that place which are found on board enemy ships sheltered in neutral ports. According to a report sent to the Department of Commerce by Vice Consul A. E. Carleton, at Hongkong, this notice points out the great need of obtaining licenses from the British Government before any of this cargo can be brought to that port. Importers and others are warned, the report says, that if they bring forward any such cargo without a license they are liable to be proceeded against under the trading-with-the-enemy ordinances, and that the cargo will be liable to be condemned to the Crown on arrival there. It continues:

"Licenses will be granted to bring forward cargo of the following classes: Cargo which is British property—cargo which is enemy property, but which is under lien to some approved bank, and cargo which is enemy property, but which was, at the outbreak of the war, under lien to some approved bank, the lien of which has since been satisfied by the consignee.

"The Governmental notice points out that cargo is not necessarily British property because it is consigned to a British firm. Where the cargo has been financed by bills which have been negotiated by a bank and the bank holds the shipping documents, the property almost certainly remains in possession of the shipper, and if the shipper has become an enemy by reason of the outbreak of the war the cargo is enemy property. The acceptance or payment of bills by consignees after the outbreak of war has not the effect of passing the property from the shippers to the consignees, so that even if the bills have been paid the cargo is still enemy property."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FIFTY CENTS AN AGATE LINE—COUNT SIX WORDS A LINE

RECEIVER'S SALE
OF
PARFUMERIE RIVIERA
11 E. 30TH STREET, NEW YORK

Owing to circumstances which it seemed impossible to adjust fairly in any other manner, a Receiver has been appointed to liquidate and dissolve the Perfumes Riviera, Inc., who own and operate under the authorized trade name as above. The business is valuable and includes a most complete line of toilet preparations. Many of the formulas were obtained from noted specialists in Europe, and all formulas, manufacturing costs and materials are carefully recorded.

The inventory of the Temporary Receiver estimates the value of office and shop furniture and fixtures, laboratory furniture, fixtures and apparatus, raw materials, packages and finished productions, advertising supplies, private moulds, dies and designs for bottles, labels and packages, formulas, cost records and manufacturing reports, lists of about 12,000 mail and shop customers, etc., etc., at $40,178.09. No estimate has been made of the "going" value, although about $50,000 has been expended in advertising and many *Produits Riviera* have earned high reputation and steady patronage.

Notwithstanding that the business has never had any selling organization, the sales during 1914 and 1915 averaged $22,500 per annum, and it seems reasonable to expect that under good management the business could be made a very profitable and important help to any concern whose salesmen visit the Drug and Department Stores, and especially one which has a Mail Order Department.

"Parfumerie Riviera" is a trade name, and the entire business can be sold and transferred free and clear of debt, with the material assets. Negotiations are subject to final approval of the Court, but the Receiver invites correspondence and will be glad to furnish further information on written request.

THE RECEIVER OF PERFUMES
RIVIERA, INC.,
11 EAST 30TH ST., NEW YORK.

Old-established New York house, handling steam, electric, iron, and wood working machinery, has an opening for one or two capable young men, preferably technically educated, wishing to enter such a line and making a success of it; must be willing to buy a small interest as a guarantee of good faith, as we do not wish any changes in the firm; will be interested in hearing from those who would like to see a son started in a good business with a good house, where loyalty and application will be appreciated; this is the chance of a lifetime for those leaving college this Spring having practical experience in this line who wish to better themselves. Address Opening, 128 Times Downtown.

OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS
of the
NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
to be opened in all cities; gasoline, oil, tires, tubes, and supplies furnished the members at a substantial rate. Several cities opened this month. The most practical and legitimate proposition ever offered to a man with $750 to $1,500 cash available. A real business worth $3,000 to $10,000 annually. Automobile experience not essential. Call or write
NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION,
2,010 Broadway, New York.

CHEMICAL FACTORY.

A company is being formed for the manufacture of chemicals and intermediates that show extremely large profits at the present time; the process has been and can be thoroughly demonstrated; the plant and equipment have been arranged for and the sale of the product at the present market price means an enormous return on the investment; negotiations are invited from principals only; this proposition will stand the strictest investigation. Factory, A 302 Times Downtown.

For $2,500 cash and $2,500 to be paid out of future profits I will sell half interest in good business established here about ten years; no merchandising; done from office; mostly commissions; unlimited possibilities for enormous profits to man who can qualify with me; business a safety, and his full time to office management; must be young or middle-aged; others don't answer. Big Opportunity, P 171 Times.

Investment opportunity in land and agricultural development proposition for capable business man, with $10,000, where five times the principal interest is carried in profits and active services paid for on salary basis; proposition invites careful investigation to prove merit; principals only. P 100 Times.

Corporation requested to provide foreign buyer with minimum monthly demand of moving-picture productions aggregating $20,000 needs reliable, active partner, executive ability for management essential and $5,000 or one-third interest in the business; splendid future for man that can fill the bill. G 317 Times Downtown.

CONTROLLING INTEREST, ACTIVE OR SILENT.

Established manufacturing business with development possibilities on moderate capital as large as many famous nationally known products; low overhead and manufacturing costs; large profits; open to any investigation; in answering state amount available for investment. P 152 Times.

A man of ability and brain, with $50,000 cash, to associate himself with an assembling manufacturing company; profits definite and assured; minimum business $500,000 first year; large future possibility; investigation by principals only; the man fulfilling these requirements may occupy an executive position in same. P 65 Times.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.—Beautiful tea shop, fashionable neighborhood, upper west side, for sale; weekly receipts over $200; with expenses not over $108.50; owner leaving city; tempting proposition; cash only; no brokers considered; write particulars. J 87 Times.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay—7394.

American Exporters.—$30,000 additional capital wanted to finance increasing business; a good opportunity for the right party; will consider consolidation with party now doing export business alone. Address G 297 Times Downtown.

STOCK, BOND ISSUES SOLD.

Must be legitimate; on commission; we are an established financial house; extensive connections; no publicity; will consider the sale of securities. A 378 Times Downtown.

Eleven years' brilliant record, present employers, manufacturing dry goods, credit, confidential, accountant, seeks sound proposition; aggressive, resourceful, educated young man. Integrity, P 61 Times.

Capable young women with high-class, splendidly paying business, who like to borrow money to start similar enterprises; references. J 80 Times.

Party with $5,000 to $10,000 wanted, to take active part in established incorporated manufacturing concern; worth investigating. Confidential. Box B 250 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business requires honest partner; old established, mercantile rated; all responsibility on my shoulders; investment required. X 268 Times Annex.

Established aeroplane manufacturers operating aviation school, offer exceptional opportunity to party making investment with services. B 307 Times Downtown.

Partner, $5,000 or over to increase established, profitable manufacturing business; staple and orders on hand. J 116 Times.

A bargain, mechanical invention, staple commodity, construction work. Suite 1,400, 256 Broadway.

$5,000 to $50,000 wanted; very attractive business investment; very small risk; very large profits; investigate. M 26 Times.

Hebrew bachelor will invest $10,000 and services, established mercantile business. "

$9,500,000 GAIN IN BANK DEPOSITS

Acceptances on Hand in Reserve Banks Now Total $65,000,000 —Increase in Assets.

$179,802,000 IN NOTES OUT

Against This Is Held $170,875,000 in Gold and $10,766,000 in Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Board shows increases in both gold and total reserves. Net bank deposits increased $9,500,000; Government deposits, $4,200,000; acceptances on hand total about $65,000,000, having nearly doubled within the past three months.

With the exception of Dallas, which reports gains of ninety-day and six-month paper, the banks show but few changes in their holdings of discounted bills. Agricultural and live stock paper matured after ninety days totals $4,613,000 and constitutes over 22.5 per cent. of the total discounts held by the banks. This share runs as high as 63 per cent. in the case of the Minneapolis Bank, 36 per cent. for Dallas, about 29 per cent. for Kansas City, and about 26 per cent. for Chicago, these four banks reporting about three-quarters of all the six-month paper on hand.

The amount of acceptances held by the banks increased $6,760,000 during the week, the increases affecting more or less uniformly all the banks active in this field. Of the total bills on hand, over 35 per cent. mature within thirty days, and over 33 per cent. after thirty but within sixty days.

Four banks report additional purchases of United States bonds, the total owned showing an increase of $684,000 since the end of the preceding week. The amount of one-year Treasury notes held by the banks remains unchanged at $4,190,000. Municipal warrants on hand decreased over $1,000,000; Philadelphia and San Francisco reporting liquidation of this paper on a large scale.

The total earning assets of the banks increased $6,700,000 during the week, and constitute now about 300 per cent. of the aggregate paid-in capital, compared with 288 per cent. the week before, and 237 per cent. about three months previous. Of the total earning assets acceptances constitute 39.4 per cent.; United States bonds, 32.2 per cent.; warrants, 13.4 per cent.; discounts, 12.4 per cent., and Treasury notes, 2.6 per cent.

Substantial increases for the week in Government deposits are reported by all the banks, except Richmond. The largest gains in member bank deposits are shown for the Chicago, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia banks.

There has been practically no change in the amount of Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation. Federal Reserve agents report a total of $179,802,000 of Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks. Against this total they hold $170,875,000 of gold and $10,766,000 of paper. The banks report $154,459,000 of Federal Reserve notes in circulation. Their aggregate net liabilities on notes issued to them by the agents are given as slightly in excess of $8,000,000.

A detailed statement follows:

RESOURCES.

Gold and certificates in vault	$362,052,000
Gold settlement fund	104,101,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,833,000
Total gold reserve	367,986,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	13,622,000
Total reserve	381,608,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	450,000
Bills discounted and bought—Maturities:	
Within 10 days	10,050,000
From 11 to 30 days	19,551,000
From 31 to 60 days	25,727,000
From 61 to 90 days	21,434,000
Over 90 days	4,613,000
Total	85,375,000
Investments:	
United States bonds	52,875,000
One-year U. S. Treasury notes	4,190,000
Municipal warrants	22,097,000
Total earnings assets	164,307,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	24,410,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	21,585,000
All other resources	5,338,000
Total resources	$597,887,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,864,000
Government deposits	35,731,000
Reserve deposits, net	477,283,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	8,003,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation	1,726,000
All other liabilities	260,000
Total liabilities	$597,887,000

Gold reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 70.9 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit and note liabilities, 73.4 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 74 per cent.

The statement by districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT. (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$20,796,000
Total reserve	20,997,000
Bills discounted and bought	11,575,000
Reserve deposits, net	30,397,000

SECOND DISTRICT. (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$160,752,000
Total reserve	166,570,000
Bills discounted and bought	22,490,000
Reserve deposits, net	184,776,000

THIRD DISTRICT. (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$21,353,000
Total reserve	21,620,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,803,000
Reserve deposits, net	35,150,000

FOURTH DISTRICT. (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$24,272,000
Total reserve	25,361,000
Bills discounted and bought	14,438,000
Reserve deposits, net	35,722,000

FIFTH DISTRICT. (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$19,204,000
Total reserve	19,497,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,119,000
Reserve deposits, net	14,899,000

SIXTH DISTRICT. (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$11,455,000
Total reserve	12,253,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,448,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,444,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT. (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$48,760,000
Total reserve	51,415,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,743,000
Reserve deposits, net	65,258,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT. (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$9,022,000
Total reserve	10,054,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,012,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,943,000

NINTH DISTRICT. (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$11,020,000
Total reserve	11,716,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,559,000
Reserve deposits, net	18,938,000

TENTH DISTRICT. (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$12,671,000
Total reserve	12,888,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,075,000
Reserve deposits, net	21,560,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT. (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$12,873,000
Total reserve	13,717,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,202,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,973,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT. (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$15,583,000
Total reserve	15,591,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,941,000
Reserve deposits, net	23,183,000

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.52	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.25
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.15	4.70
C., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.65	4.38
Del. & Hudson	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.28
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.28	4.12
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.70	4.90
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.65
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.28	4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'25	6	4.52	4.25
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.40

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. W. G. Mach.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
35	Am. W.G.Machpf.	139	139	139	139
40	Am. W. Glass pf.	104	104	104	104
200	Columbia Gas	15⅞	16	15⅞	16
30	Ind. Brewing pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½
45	Mfrs. Lt. & Heat	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Nat. Fireproofing	9	9	8¾	8¾
580	Ohio Fuel	45	45	44¾	45
246	Ohio Fuel Oil	16	16⅛	16	16
10	Pittsb'h Brew. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
850	Pure Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½
135	UnionSwitch & S.	118¾	118¾	119	119
20	Union Gas	147½	147½	147½	147½
190	Westingh. Air Br.	144½	144½	144½	144½
125	Westingh. Elec	61	61	61	61

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Ship	44	45	44	45
270	Booth Fish	32	32	32	32
120	Chi. Pneu. Tool	72	72	71¾	71¾
10	Illinois Brick	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,170	Lindsay Light	20½	20½	20	20½
184	Mont. Ward pf.	114¾	115½	114¾	115½
55	People's Gas	102	102	102	102
20	Public Service	110	110	110	110
20	Sears-Roebuck	184¾	184¾	184¾	184¾
2,050	Stewart War.	98½	98½	96½	96¾
20	Swift	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼
10	Carbide	183	183	183	183
103	Paper Board	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
80	Paper Board pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞

BONDS.

$4,000	Chi. City 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅛	99¼
4,000	Chi. Ry. Inc.	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
20,000	West. Elec. 5s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	A. C. L., Conn.	117	117	117	117
10	Arundel S.& G.	39	39	39	39
60	Balt. Tube	127	127	127	127
160	Balt. Tube pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
251	Consol. Power	110½	111½	110½	111½
48	Cons. Pow. pf.	109	110	109	110
520	Cosden Ref.	25⅝	26½	25¼	25⅝
1,865	Cosden O. & G.	14⅞	15	14⅜	15
3,190	Cos. O. & G. pf.	5½	5½	5⅜	5½
100	Dav'son Chem.	52¼	52¼	52	52
100	Equitable Tr.	42	42	42	42
1	Mt. Ver. Mills	10	10	10	10
7	Mt. V. Mills pf	50	50	50	50
14	North. Central	88½	88½	88½	88½
100	Okla. Prod'ing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Penn. W. & P.	74	74	74	74
55	Poole	121½	121½	121	121
60	Sapulpa Ref.	12	12	12	12
210	W'land O.& G.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜

BONDS.

$3,800	City of Balt. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
8,000	City of Balt. 4s, 1958	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
10,000	Cosden Ref. 6s.	127	127	127	127
1,000	Knox. Trac. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Lex. St. Ry. 6s	90	90	90	90
5,000	Mer. & Miners Trans. 6s.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1,000	Unit. Ry. & El. income 4s.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amer. Rys. pf.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼
3	Baldwin Loco. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½
40	Buffalo & Susq.	55	55	55	55
130	Electric Storage	65⅝	65⅞	65¾	65¾
40	Gen. Asphalt pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½
8	Ins. Co. of N. A.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
10	Keystone Tel. pf.	69	69	69	69
830	Lake Sup. Cop.	11¼	11¼	10¾	11
20	Lehigh Valley	82	82	82	82
35	Lehigh Navig'n.	76	76	76	76
20	Leh. Val. Transit	22	22	22	22
20	Northern Central	89	89	89	89
214	Penn. R. R.	58¼	58¾	58	58¼
167	Penn. Salt Mfg.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
875	Phila. Electric	29¼	29¾	29¼	29½
60	Reading	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
530	Tonopah Belmont	4½	4½	4⅜	4½
3	Union Traction	43½	43½	43½	43½
20	Warwick I. & S.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Penn. Con. 4s, 1948	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,000	Phila. E. 4s.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞

American Toys for Canada.

Western Canada, especially the Winnipeg, Manitoba, market offers an opportunity for American-made toys, according to Consul General F. M. Ryder, who is stationed in that city. Attractive lines of celluloid articles are also wanted. English and French manufacturers furnish some of these lines, and a considerable quantity comes from this country and Eastern Canada. The duty on toys brought in from this country is 30 per cent., plus a war tax of 7½ per cent. While Canadian retailers are inclined to favor toys of home manufacture, Mr. Ryder says that, as a general rule, the buyers are ready to take up new lines and admire the superior class of goods made in this country.

COTTON HOLDS WELL, WITH CABLES WEAK

Market Closes with Net Loss of Only Five Points, in Spite of Liverpool Slump.

CROP NEWS MOSTLY GOOD

Ocean Freight Rates Now Down to $1.25 and Shipowners Seeking Cargoes for Single Trips.

In spite of a sharp decline at Liverpool yesterday's cotton market showed steadiness, and the close represented a net loss of only about 5 points. The opening was irregular at a loss of 4 points on the near positions and a gain of 3 points on the later months as the first call progressed. It was naturally assumed that Liverpool's weakness was due chiefly to selling for straddle account, which gave the likelihood of a proportionate demand in New York for the undoing of straddles.

Crop reports made a good showing on the average, although one message from Alabama said that reports were coming in of cotton being badly in the grass and that boll weevils were making their appearance in increasing numbers.

There was some scattering July liquidation, although this position did not increase its discount materially below the later months. The ring observers thought they detected some Southern selling against spots, but transactions were not in important volumes.

The decline in ocean freight charges is extending further. Quotations on the New York-Liverpool rate were $1.25, compared with the recent rate of $1.50. It is said that owners of vessels are now seeking cargoes, but they appear to be willing to contract only for single voyages, and thus indicate that they believe the fall in rates to be temporary and only incidental to Summer dullness.

According to The Financial Chronicle, the amount of cotton on shipboard not yet cleared is 122,000 bales, against 94,000 bales for the same week last year.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged. Middling was 12.85. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	12.81	12.71	12.73@12.74	12.77@12.78
Oct	12.95	12.88	12.88@12.89	12.92@12.93
Dec	13.11	13.05	13.07@13.08	13.08 flat
Jan	13.19	13.11	13.13 flat	13.13@13.16
March	13.32	13.25	13.27@13.29	13.29@13.31

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,423	1,999	3,151
New Orleans	3,712	624	283
Mobile	1,516	364	24
Savannah	1,034	1,909	1,130
Charleston	...	9	124
Wilmington	225	162	94
Norfolk	1,056	1,170	827

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	12	85	176
Memphis	216	451	564
St. Louis	1	58	735
Houston	1,468	1,720	643

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
765	Galveston	13.30	171,313	188,570
2,410	New Orleans	12.90	206,996	178,389
..	Mobile	12.63	25,499	17,103
924	Savannah	12.62½	112,717	69,176
..	Charleston	12.50	41,281	54,738
..	Wilmington	12.25	99,140	37,530
809	Norfolk	12.75	50,658	54,465
494	Augusta	12.56	50,342	91,447
200	Memphis	13.00	72,006	102,559
..	St. Louis	12.87½	12,921	24,085
164	Houston	13.20	52,000	70,509

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a neglected business in spot cotton with middling 6 points decline at 8.16d. Sales, 2,000 bales. Receipts, nil. Market closed barely steady.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Canada So.	½	S	Aug. 10	June 30
Chi., Ind. & L.	3¼	—	June 29	June 19
Do pf.	2	S	June 29	June 19
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼	Q	July 20	June 27
Conn. Ry., Phila.	2	S	June 30	*June 20
Cuba R. R.	5	S	Nov. 1	*June 15
Do pf.	5	S	Aug. 1	*June 30
Det., Hills. & S.	2	S	July 5	June 20
Fitchburg pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 1
H., P., Mt. J. & L.	3½	S	July 10	*June 20
H., P., Mt. J. & L.	½	Ex.	July 10	*June 20
Joliet & Chi.	1¾	Q	July 3	June 23
Kan. & Mich.	1¼	Q	June 30	*June 26
K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	Q	July 1	June 16
Louis. & Nash.	3½	S	Aug. 10	July 20
Mahon. C. R. R.	$5	—	Aug. 1	*July 15
Do pf.	$1.25	—	July 1	*June 19
Mich. Central	2	S	July 29	June 30
N. Y. Central	1¼	Q	Aug. 1	July 7
Ph., Balt. & W.	2	S	June 30	June 14
Reading 2d pf.	1	Q	July 13	June 29
Vermont Valley	5	—	July 1	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Am. Cities pf.	1½	S	July 1	June 22
Boston & Worc. Elec. pf.	$1.50	S	July 1	June 23
Cleveland Ry.	1½	Q	July 1	June 14
Col. R., P. & L.	1	Q	July 1	June 15
Columbus (Ga.) Elec. pf.	3	S	July 1	*June 16
Com. P., R. & L.	1	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Elm. W., L. & R. R. 1st pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 15
Do 2d pf.	1¼	Q	June 30	June 15
Kest., M. & F.	$1	—	July 1	June 17
Do pf.	$1.50	—	July 1	June 17
Mohawk Valley	1½	Q	July 1	June 22
N. Y. St. Rys. com. & pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 22
Reading Trac.	75c	—	July 1	June 21
Ridge Av. Pass. (Phila.)	$3	Q	July 1	June 15
W., B. & A. pf.	1½	Q	June 30	June 17
W. Ohio 1st pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	*June 22
West Phil. P. R.	$3	S	July 1	June 15

BANK STOCKS.

Ch. & Ph. Nat.	2½	Q	July 1	June 20
Chemical Nat.	2½	BM	July 1	June 26
Coal & Iron N.	2	Q	July 1	June 14
First National	7	Q	July 1	*June 30
First Security	3	Q	July 1	*June 30
Liberty Nat.	1½	Q	July 1	*June 30
Metropolitan	2	Q	July 1	June 17
Mutual	7	—	July 1	June 22
N. Side, B'k'n.	3	—	July 1	June 14
People's	5	—	July 1	June 24
Seaboard Nat.	3	Q	July 1	*June 23
Yorkville	6	—	June 30	June 21

TRUST COMPANIES.

Columbia	5	Q	June 30	June 22
Columbia	2	Ex.	June 30	June 22
Franklin, B'k'n.	3	Q	June 30	*June 29
Fulton	5	—	July 1	June 19
Transatlantic	3	—	June 30	*June 28

FIRE INSURANCE.

Hanover	2½	Q	July 1	June 24

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Am. B. S. & F. pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 23
Do pf.	2	Q	June 30	June 23
Am. Cyanide pf.	3	S	July 1	June 20
Am. Gas & El.	2½	Q	July 1	June 19
Am. Gas & El.	2	Stk	July 1	June 19
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Am. Typefdrs.	1	Q	July 15	July 10
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	July 10
Am. Transp'n.	20	—	June 30	June 20
Ansco Co.	2½	Q	July 1	June 19
Ark. L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Arlington Mills	1½	Q	July 1	June 15
Armsby Co. (N. Y.) pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 16
Arnold. C. & Co.	2½	Q	July 1	June 15
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 15
Ash. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	*June 19
Associate Oil.	1	—	July 15	June 30
Balt. Elec. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 15
Barnhart Bros. 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 27
Bell T. of Can.	2	Q	July 15	June 30
Boston Belting	$2	Q	July 1	June 15
Bliss (E.W.) Co.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 22
Bliss (E.W.) Co.	11¼	Ex.	July 1	June 22
Do pf.	2	Q	July 1	June 22
Brier Hill Steel.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
B.-Balke-Col. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1	*June 19
Can. Cottons	1	Q	July 4	June 20
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 4	June 20
Cal. Petrol. pf.	2½	Q	July 1	June 25
Card.-Am. S. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Carey Mfg. pf.	1½	—	July 1	June 20
Car. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 19
Case (J. I.) Th. Machine pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 12
C. Aguirre Sug.	$2½	—	July 1	June 26
Cen. C. & C. pf.	1¼	Q	July 15	June 30
Chalm. Oil pf.	2	Q	July 1	June 27
Cheseb'h Mfg.	3	Q	June 29	.....
Cheseb'h Mfg.	½	Ex.	June 29	.....
Chi. Ry. Equip.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 21
Colo. Power pf.	1¾	Q	June 15	*May 31
Columbus E. pf.	$3	S	July 1	June 16
Com.-Tab.-Rec.	1	Q	July 10	*June 24
Consumers Pwr. (Mich.) pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 19
Cuba Co.	10	—	July 1	June 15
Do pf.	5½	—	Aug. 1	*June 30
Det. R. Tunnel	3	Q	July 15	June 30
Dom. Text. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	*June 30
East. Tex. El.	$2	—	July 1	June 16
Do pf.	$3	S	July 1	June 16
Edmunds & J.	$1	Q	July 1	June 20
Electric Boat.	15	Ex.	June 30	June 30
Do pf.	15	Ex.	June 30	June 30
Emp. S. & P. pf.	3	Q	July 1	June 20
Gas & El. Sec.	12	—	July 1	June 15
Do pf. (accu.)	14	—	July 1	June 15
Gas Securities	12	—	July 1	June 15
Do pf. (accu.)	12	—	July 1	June 15
Goodrich (B.F.) Co. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Gould Mfg. Co.	1¼	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Gray & Davis.	1¾	Q	July 1	.....
Guant. Sugar.	12	A	July 1	June 20
Guant. Sugar.	9	Stk.	July 1	June 20
Gulf S. S. 2d pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 1	July 1
Hedley Mining.	3	Q	June 30	June 24
Hedley Mining.	2	Ex.	June 30	June 24
Hous. G. & F. pf.	1¾	Q	June 30	June 12
Hupp. M. C. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Int. Harv. pf.	1¼	Q	July 15	June 24
Joplin Ore & S.	5¾c	M	June 22	*June 15
Kauffman Dep. Stores pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Kayser (Jul.) Co.	1½	Q	July 1	June 20
Kresge, S. S. (Mich.)	15c	—	July 1	June 26
Do pf (Mich.)	17½c	Q	July 1	June 26
Laurentide Co.	2	Q	July 3	June 22
Lib. Bureau pf.	2	Q	July 1	June 20
Do accum.	2	—	July 1	June 20
Linde Air Prod.	2	Q	June 30	June 20
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 20
Lit. Schuylkill N. & R. R.	$1.25	S	July 15	June 12
Lone Star Gas.	1½	Q	July 1	June 24
McA. & Forbes.	2½	Q	July 15	June 30
McA. & Forbes. pf.	2½	Ex.	July 15	June 30
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 15	June 30
McCrory St. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Man. Shirt pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 22
Maverick Mills.	1½	Q	July 1	June 16
Do pf., accum.	3	—	July 1	June 16
Mich. Light pf.	1½	Q	July 1	*June 15
Midwest Oil pf.	2	Q	July 30	.....
Nat. Casket.	1½	Q	June 30	June 20
Nat. Fuel Gas.	$2.50	Q	July 15	June 30
N.G., E.L. & P.	1	Q	July 1	June 23
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 23
N. Licorice pf.	1½	Q	June 30	June 26
N. Paper & T.	1½	Q	July 15	June 30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
Nat. Refin. pf.	2	Q	July 1	*June 15
Nat. Zinc & L.	1	M	June 30	June 22
Nat. Zinc & L.	1	Ex.	June 30	June 22
Nipe Bay.	$2	Q	July 15	June 24
Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf.	3	—	July 15	July 1
N. States Pwr.	1½	—	July 20	June 30
N. W. Elec. pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 24
N. W. Pwr. pf.	1½	—	July 1	June 20
N. West. Yeast.	3	Q	June 15	June 12
N. West. Yeast.	3	Ex.	June 15	June 12
Oglivie Fl. M.	2	Q	July 3	June 26
Okla. Pr. & R.	2½	Q	June 30	June 26
Om. E.L. & P. pf.	2½	—	Aug. 1	*July 20
Otis Elevator.	1¼	Q	July 15	June 30
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 15	June 30
Owl. H. & R. pf.	1½	Q	July 1	June 20
Pack. M. Car.	50	Stk.	Aug. 1	.....
Pan-Am. Pet. & Trans. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 17
Prairie O. & G.	$3	Q	July 31	June 30
Prairie O. & G.	$2	Ex.	July 31	June 30
Prairie Pipe L.	$5	Q	July 31	June 30
Prairie Pipe L.	$5	Ex.	July 31	June 30
Pub. Ser. Nor. Ill. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
Sapulpa Refin.	1½	M	July 1	June 20
Shattuck-Ariz.	50c	Q	July 20	June 30
Shattuck-Ariz.	75c	Ex.	July 20	June 30
Shawmut S.S. pf.	1¾	—	July 1	.....
Sil. King Min.	10c	—	July 1	June 22
Sl.-Sh. S. & I.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 19
South. Wheel. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 17
Spgfd. Body pf.	3	—	July 1	June 22
Standard G. L.	1½	—	June 30	June 19
Do pf.	3	—	June 30	June 19
Submar. Boat.	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
Sulz. & Sons pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Taylor (H. P.) & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 28
Underw'd Type.	1	—	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Do pf.	1¾	—	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Union Ferry.	2	S	July 15	*July 3
Un. S. & Sig.	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 15
United Fruit.	2	Q	July 15	June 24
Un. Gas Imp.	2	Q	July 15	June 30
Un. Shoe Mach.	50c	Q	July 5	June 22
Un. Shoe M.	$1.50	Ex.	July 5	June 22
Do pf.	87½c	Q	July 5	June 22
Utah P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 25
Washburn Wire.	2	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
West. Pwr. Co. pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	June 30
W. Pwr. Corp. pf.	1	Q	July 15	June 30
West. Un. Tel.	1¼	Q	July 15	June 20
Willys-Ovd. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 21
Wisc. Edison.	$1.75	—	June 30	June 15
Youngstown Sh. & Tube.	2	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20

*

Foreign Securities

Our Statistical Department will supply detailed information on

Central Argentine
Buenos Aires & Pacific
Buenos Aires & Great South.
Buenos Aires & Western
Cordoba Central
Argentine Cedulas
Buenos Aires City Bonds

Write for Booklet No. 20 on

Argentine Railways

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(Investment Department)
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Established 1873
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25 Broad St., New York
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

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75 New Jersey Zinc
100 Eastern Steel Com.
100 Worth. Pump & M. Com.
59 Trenton Potteries Pfd.
25 P. B. Kirschbaum Com.
50 Babcock-Wilcox
100 Ward Baking Com.
25 Royal Bkg. Powder Pfd.
30 Du Pont Powder Com.
50 Barn't Bros. & Spind.1st
100 Havana Tobacco Com.
25 Am. Typefounders Pfd.
50 Singer Mfg. Co.

McCRORY STORES.

¶For every $1 which the McCrory Stores Corporation pays in dividends on its 7% Preferred Stock, it earns $4.

¶If you have funds to place in a sound investment security yielding a liberal income return, your request for circular on the McCrory 7% Preferred Stock will bring data of value to you.

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.

May we forward this circular, T-186, to you?

7 Wall St. New York

1916 Calendar of Approximate Dividend Dates

Shows Dividend Meetings; Ex-dividend Dates; Dividend Payable Dates of Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series "A."
Equitable Trust Company, Trustee, is prepared to deliver permanent definite bonds in exchange for temporary certificates.
H. S. SWIFT, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading More Active; Prices Lower—Bank Return Reflects Large Gold Arrivals.

Mexican news assumed larger proportions yesterday as a market factor. It was the chief discernable influence in shaping the course of prices so far as the decline was due to anything else than the discontent of traders with the dullness into which dealings had fallen. The fact that the sales yesterday were considerably larger than those of the corresponding hours of Friday's session indicated that bearishly inclined speculators were adopting a more aggressive attitude. They had material enough, they thought, to make a venture on the short side attractive.

Those who were first to take that position were helped by the selling of long stock by other traders who disliked the idea of remaining long over Sunday with the possibility that the Carranza threat might assume more alarming aspect. There were those who also laid stress on the railroad wage situation, but only the forehanded borrower of trouble is likely to assume that a country-wide railroad strike is probable. It is at most a remote possibility, too remote to be a sufficient cause of grave concern.

The arrival of another $4,000,000 gold consignment gained added interest from the showing made in the bank satement. This week the gold has been added to the reserves here. The cash held by the Clearing House members increased more than $19,000,000, and the surplus was enlarged by more than $21,000,000. This increase in surplus was accomplished without any decrease in deposits, but it was accompanied by a reduction of $20,000,000 in loans. The previous week's addition to surplus was due to a shifting of loans. The growth in surplus reported yesterday came about as the result of the paying off of loans with cash. It is known that some borrowing for foreign account had been done against the arrival of gold shipments. It seems probable therefore that the improved money position reported yesterday was the result of the arrival of gold and the liquidation of call loans made in anticipation of its arrival.

Nearly $40,000,000 has been added to the surplus reserve of the Clearing House institution since the low point of $55,000,000 was touched two weeks ago. During this fortnight loans have decreased $81,700,000 and deposits $61,600,000. These changes have placed New York institutions in improved position to participate in further foreign financing. This is one of the immediate results of Europe's surrender of a large amount of gold. It supplies reserve against which new advances can be made without drawing on the reserve resources previously at the disposal of our banks. Taking the period since the outbreak of the war as a whole, foreign markets have sent us more than enough gold to provide the required reserve against the entire amount of financing which has been done here for foreign account, even including the credits needed to take up the American securities resold to us by foreign holders.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	3	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Comm. modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank; 60 to 90 days.....2¼@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Time.	Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
	3	3	3	3
60 days	3½@3¾	5 months		3½@4
90 days	3½@3¾	6 months		3¾@4
4 months	3½@4			

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3@3½
4 to 6 months.....3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅞	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76½	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91⅝	5.91⅝	5.91¾	+.00⅛
Cables	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.91⅜	..
Marks—				
Demand	75.68⅜	75.68⅜	75.68⅜	—.31⅛
Cables	75.75	75.75	75.75	—.37½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8635 London	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.91⅝	5.91¾
95.2% Berlin	76.03⅛	75.75
20.20 Austria	13.00	13.05
26.70 Scandinavia	20.70	20.80
19.90 Spain	20.10	20.15
40.19 Holland	41.62½	41.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.26	5.25¼
19.223 Greece	19.35	19.40
51.45 Russia	30.65	30.70
5.1826 Italy	6.39⅜	6.39
China—		
Hongkong	49.00	49.10
Shanghai	69.00	69.12½
India—		
82.44 Bombay	33.00	....
82.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.16	42.22
82.40 Rio	24.12½	24.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69⅜	$4.71¼	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $478,521,907; balance, $22,694,340; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,520,481.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50 @$2.8125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30½d premium, up 5-16d; in New York, 63⅞, up ⅝c. Mexican dollars, 49½@50½c.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	227,998
Same day last year	119,845
Year to date	79,245,739
Same period last year	59,172,731
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.72 — .47
Same day last year	70.96 + .14

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 8	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
17	18	400	Advance Rumely	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
20⅜	20¾	5,700	Alaska Gold Mines	21	21	20	20¾	— ½
8½	8⅝	7,200	Alaska Juneau	8⅝	8¾	7¾	8½	— ¼
26¼	27	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
68½	69	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	69	69	69	69	— ½
90⅞	91	9,200	Am. Beet Sugar	90½	91½	90	91	+ ¾
103½	106	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	103¼	104	103¼	104	+2
170	188	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	174⅝	174⅝	174⅝	174⅝	— ⅛
56⅛	56½	2,300	Am. Can	56⅞	56¾	55	56¼	— ¼
59⅜	60	200	Am. Car & F'dry	59½	59½	59½	59¾	— ¼
55½	56½	50	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	55½	55½	55½	...
10	10⅛	3,000	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	— ¼
51	52	300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	51½	51½	51	51	—1
29½	30½	300	Am. Ice Securities	29½	30	29⅞	30	...
21¼	22	500	Am. Linseed	21½	21½	21	21	—1
71¾	71½	4,400	Am. Locomotive	71¾	72	71⅛	71¼	— ½
96	96½	2,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97¼	97⅛	96	96	—1½
94	96	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	—1½
..	..	300	Am. Steel F'dries	51	51	51	51	+ ½
130⅜	130¾	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130½	130½	129¾	130¼	— ⅛
205	207	20	Am. Tobacco	206½	206½	206½	206½	— ½
45	45½	500	Am. Woolen	44⅝	45	44¾	45	— ⅛
96	97	200	Am. Wool. pf.s 30 f.	96½	96¾	96⅜	96½	...
96	97	50	Do., odd lots	97	97	96	96	...
52	52¼	3,200	Am. Zinc L. & S	51⅝	52⅛	51⅜	52	+ ⅛
71	71½	1,000	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	71½	71½	71¼	71⅜	...
84⅝	84⅞	6,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	84⅞	84⅞	84⅛	84½	— ¼
105¼	105½	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	105½	105½	105⅛	105⅛	— ½
100⅝	101	50	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
116¼	117	200	Atlantic Coast Line	116¼	117	116¼	117	+1
88½	88¾	3,000	Baldwin Loco	88⅝	88⅞	88⅛	88⅛	—1
90¼	90½	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	90¾	90⅞	90⅜	90½	— ⅜
76¾	77	100	Baltimore & O. pf	77	77	77	77	...
2	2¼	400	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
86	87	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86½	86½	86½	86½	— ½
73	80	100	Burns Brothers	74	74	74	74	— ½
78¼	78½	4,900	Butte & Superior	79¼	79¼	77	78⅝	— ⅞
175⅜	176⅜	200	Canadian Pacific	175⅝	175⅞	175⅜	175⅜	— ⅜
54⅜	54½	1,300	Central Leather Co	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅜	— ⅛
110½	111½	2,800	Chandler Motor	110⅝	111½	109½	111	...
64½	65	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	64	64¾	64	64¾	+ ⅛
38¾	37	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	37⅛	37⅞	37	37	— ⅜
98½	99	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98⅜	98⅞	98	98⅝	— ⅜
21	21⅛	3,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20⅞	21	20	21	+ ⅛
21¼	21½	200	Chile Copper	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
52	52⅛	500	Chino Copper	52	52⅛	52	52	— ⅛
43⅛	43½	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
59	60	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	59	59	59	59	— ½
45	47	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ½
137	138⅛	200	Consolidated Gas	137½	137½	137½	137½	—1
99	100	100	Continental Can	99	99	99	99	...
20¼	20¾	900	Corn Products Ref	20¼	20¼	20	20⅛	...
97	97⅜	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅛	— ⅛
83⅜	83¾	12,600	Crucible Steel	84	84¼	82½	83⅜	— ⅞
117	118	100	Crucible Steel pf	118	118	118	118	—1
26⅜	27	200	Cuyuna Mines	27	27	27	27	— ¼
37⅝	37½	5,200	Erie	37¾	37⅞	37¼	37½	— ½
53	53½	500	Erie 1st pf	53½	53½	53	53⅛	— ⅜
45	46	200	Erie 2d pf	45½	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	—1⅛
38	39¼	100	Federal M. & S. pf	39¾	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
169	171	200	General Electric	171	171	169½	169½	—1¾
76¼	76½	2,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76⅜	76⅝	76	76⅛	— ⅞
89½	90	600	Granby Consol	90¾	91	90¼	90¼	...
121	121½	100	Great Northern pf	121⅜	121⅝	121¼	121¼	— ¾
37½	37⅞	300	G. N. certs.ore prop	37⅝	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
45	47	500	Greene-Cananea	46⅜	46⅜	46	46	—1⅜
85	87	100	Gulf States Steel	85¼	85¼	85¼	85½	—2½
105	105⅜	300	Illinois Central	106	106	105⅜	105⅜	—1½
49⅛	49¾	7,100	Inspiration Coper	49⅜	49⅝	49	49¼	...
183¼	184⅛	100	Interb. Con. v.tr.cfs	181¼	183¼	181¼	181¼	— ½
52	52¾	700	Int. Agricultural pf	52	52¼	52	52¼	+ ⅛
113	114	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	113¾	115⅛	114	114	—1
25⅞	26¼	1,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	25½	26	25¼	26	+ ¼
95⅜	95⅞	6,400	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	95⅜	96¼	95¼	95⅞	+ ⅛
47	47½	1,400	Int. Nickel	47½	47½	47	47⅜	— ⅜
57⅜	57½	200	Int. Paper pf	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
85	85¼	200	Jewel Tea	85¼	85¼	85	85	—1
73	77	100	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	73	73	73	73	...
25⅜	25¾	200	Kansas City South	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
94	96	500	Kayser (J.) & Co	94⅜	95	94⅜	95	+ ⅝
94	96	90	Do., odd lots	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	...
51⅞	52	4,100	Kennecott Copper	52⅜	52⅜	51⅜	52	¼
70¾	71	300	Lackawanna Steel	71	71	71	71	...
18¼	18½	400	Lake Erie & West	18½	18¼	18½	18½	— ⅝
51⅛	51½	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	51¼	51¼	51	51⅛	— ⅛
81⅝	81⅞	2,800	Lehigh Valley	82⅛	82⅛	81¼	81⅜	— ⅛
38	39	200	Long Island	37	38	37	38	—1
117	121½	10,700	Lorill'd, (P.) Co. pf	119	119	119	119	...
133⅜	136	200	Louisville & Nash	133⅜	134½	133⅜	134½	...
82	83½	100	Mackay Cos	83	83	83	83	—1
86¼	86⅞	3,200	Maxwell Motors	86½	86½	85⅞	86½	— ½
88½	90	300	Maxwell M. 1st pf	89¼	89¼	89	89	— ⅝
58⅜	59⅜	500	Maxwell M. 2d pf	58½	58⅝	58½	58½	—1
64	65¼	300	May Dept. Stores	64	64	64	64	—1
102⅜	103	10,700	Mexican Petroleum	104	104¼	102	102⅜	—2
35⅞	36	1,500	Miami Copper	36⅜	36⅜	35⅞	36	...
12¼	13½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
6⅝	6¾	100	Mo. Pacific t. r.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
67	67½	500	National Lead	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
17⅛	17⅝	500	Nev. Con. Copper	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
137	138	3,500	N. Y. Air Brake	137	137	135½	136½	—2½
106	106½	3,500	N. Y. Central	106	106	105⅜	105⅞	— ⅜
43⅜	44¼	300	N. Y. Ch. & St. L	43⅜	43⅜	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
62½	63	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	62⅝	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
131½	132	1,400	Norfolk & Western	131½	132	131½	131½	— ⅛
114⅜	114½	500	Northern Pacific	114½	114½	114½	114½	— ⅛
7½	7¾	700	Ontario Mining	7½	7½	7½	7¼	— ⅛
38	38	200	Pac. Tel. & Tel	38	38	38	38	...
57⅜	57⅝	800	Pennsyl. Railroad	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅝
101½	102⅜	100	Peo. Gas, Chicago	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	— ⅛
40¼	40¾	208	Philadelphia Co	40¼	40¾	40¼	40½	+ ¼
85	85	100	P., C., Cin. & St. L	85	85	85	85	...
50⅛	50¾	800	Pressed Steel Car	50⅜	50⅝	49	49⅜	—1½
164	164	100	Pullman Company	164	164	164	164	— ½
38	38	100	Quicksilver	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
5¼	6½	700	Quicksilver pf	5¼	6½	5¼	6½	+1
22¼	22⅜	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
102⅜	103⅜	22,900	Reading	103¾	103⅝	102⅝	103	— ⅝
47	47	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	47	47	46½	46⅞	— ⅛
107⅜	108	100	Rep. I. & Steel pf	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅛
17	17	300	St. L. & San. Fr. w. i.	17	17	17	17	...
7½	7¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	7½	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16	16	100	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	—1
38⅜	38⅝	100	Seaboard A. L. pf	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ¼
32	32	200	Shattuck-Arizona	32	32	32	32	...
98⅜	98⅝	1,800	Southern Pacific	98⅜	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜	— ⅛
22¼	22⅜	800	Southern Railway	22¼	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
69	69⅛	600	Southern Ry. pf	68¾	69	68½	69	+ ⅛
139½	138½	4,800	Studebaker Co	139½	139½	138½	139	— ½
110	110	100	Studebaker Co. pf	110	110	110	110	—1
43⅜	44⅜	1,300	Tennessee Copper	43⅜	44⅜	43⅜	44¾	+1⅛
188	190	200	Texas Co	188	188	188	188	—2
64⅜	64⅞	200	Third Avenue	64⅜	64⅞	64⅜	64⅞	...
102¼	103⅜	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	—2½
137¼	137¾	3,000	Union Pacific	137¼	137¾	137¼	137¾	— ⅛
96	96⅛	100	United Cigar Stores	96	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
166	166⅜	4,100	United Fruit	162⅜	166	162⅜	165¾	+2½
156	157	2,200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	157½	157⅝	156	156½	— ⅝
1¼	1⅝	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	400	U. S. Rubber	55	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
75¾	76	1,600	U. S. Sm. R. & M	75¾	76	75½	75½	— ⅛
51⅞	52¼	100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
85¼	85¼	21,100	U. S. Steel	85⅝	85⅝	85⅛	85¼	— ⅛
117½	118¼	200	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅛
70	70¼	1,100	Utah Copper	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
18¼	19	100	Utah Securities	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
108	110	100	Va.-Caro. Ch. pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	+ ⅝
50	51	100	Va. I., Coal & Coke	50	50	50	50	...
14⅛	14⅜	200	Wabash	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	1,400	Wabash pf. A	49¼	49⅜	49¼	49½	— ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	200	Wabash pf. B	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ¼
30⅜	31	300	Western Maryland	31	31	31	31	— ¼
94½	94¾	150	West. Un. Tele	94⅝	94⅝	93⅝	94⅝	— ⅜
60⅝	60¾	2,500	Westingh. E. & M	61	61	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅞
282	285	600	Willys-Overland	286	286	282¼	282½	—2⅝
108½	109½	100	Willys-Overland pf	109	109	109	109	— ½
136½	137	200	Wool., (F. W.,) Co	136⅜	136⅜	136½	136½	— ½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Mexico again overshadowed the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices opened generally down from Friday's closing figures. There were further declines later on, and such rallies as occurred were of a minor character.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Alaska Gold	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20½
30	Alaska J	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
770	Am. Beet Sug.	90¾	91½	90¾	91
110	Am. Can	56⅛	56⅜	55⅞	56¼
90	Am. C. & F	59⅜	59⅜	59¼	59⅜
140	Am. Ice Sec	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
320	Am. Locomotive	71½	71⅝	71¼	71½
210	Am. Smelting	97	97	96	96
70	Am. Zinc	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
20	Am. Zinc pf	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
520	Anaconda	84⅜	84⅜	84¼	84⅜
30	At., T. & S. F.	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
70	Bald. Loco	88⅜	88⅜	88¼	88½
70	Balt. & Ohio	90⅛	90⅝	90⅛	90⅜
270	Butte & Sup	79	79	77¾	79¼
50	Can. Pacific	175⅞	175⅞	175⅝	175⅝
20	Cent. Lea	54½	54½	54½	54½
120	Ches. & Ohio	64	64¼	63⅝	64¼
120	C., M. & St. P.	98⅛	98⅛	98	98¼
30	C., R. I. & P.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜
80	Chino Copper	52	52	52	52
50	Col. F. & I	43¼	43¼	43	43¼
90	Cora Prod	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼
1,680	Cruc. Steel	84¼	84⅝	82¾	83⅝
520	Erie	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
10	Erie 1st pf	53	53	53	53
20	Greene Can	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
70	Good. & Co	76¾	76¾	76⅜	76⅜
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
870	Insp. Cop	49⅝	49½	48⅞	49
30	Int. Mer. Mar.	25½	25½	25½	25½
870	Int. M. M. pf	96½	96½	95¾	96
40	Int. Nickel	47	47¼	47	47¼
70	Kennecott Cop	52¼	52¾	51⅝	52
270	Lehigh Valley	82¼	82¼	81¾	81⅝
170	Maxwell Motor	86⅛	86⅛	86	86
1,470	Mexican Pet	104¼	104¾	102¼	103
30	Miami Cop	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
20	N. Y. Central	106	106	106	106
10	Pennsylvania	57⅝	57⅝	57⅞	57⅝
150	Pressed Steel C	50	50	49¼	49⅝
80	Ray Copper	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
1,510	Reading	103⅜	103⅝	102⅝	102⅞
20	Southern Pac	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
50	Southern Ry	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼
15	South. Ry. pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
270	Studebaker	138⅜	139¼	138⅜	139½
30	Tenn. Copper	43⅞	44⅜	43⅝	44⅛
340	Union Pac	137¼	138⅝	136⅝	137¼
150	United Fruit	163⅜	165¾	163⅜	165¾
90	U. S. Rubber	54⅝	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞
2,480	U. S. Steel	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85¼
140	Utah Copper	79	79	78⅞	78⅞
270	Westingh. El	61⅛	61⅛	60⅝	60⅝

MINING STOCKS.

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 201,265 shares of stocks and $125,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 51,820; oil, 49,065, and mining 100,380. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	‡Aetna Expl..	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
100	‡Am. Drug S.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
6,975	A. G. & W. I. S. S.....66¾-67	67¾	68	65	67½
1,000	A..G.& W.I.pf.	59	*59¾	59	59½
600	‡Butler Chem.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	Can. Nat. Gas	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	‡Car. Lt. & P.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	7	7	6¾	6¾
500	Char. Iron pf.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½
1,100	Chevr't M.247-248	248	242	243	
2,500	‡Cuba Cane S.	60½	60½	59¾	60¾
300	‡Cuba C. S. pf	94½	*95	94½	94½
10	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs...	49	49	49	49
50	Driggs-S. 120	132	130	132	
900	‡Edmunds & J.	42	*47½	*46	47
7,200	‡Emerson Mfr.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
1,000	Em'sn Phono.	13½	13½	13	13¾
500	‡Flemish-Lynn Phono.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
8,100	Haskell & B. Car Co.	36¼	41	36¼	39
900	Holly Sugar...	54¾	54	53½	53¾
300	‡Hupp Motor..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	‡Joplin Ore Sp.	5	5	5	5
5,500	‡Kapo Mfg. Co	6	6	6	6
600	Kath. Br. pf.	26	26	25½	25½
250	S. H. Kress, pf., w. i.....102	102½	102	102½	
300	Marconi of A..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,500	‡Midvale Steel.	67	67	65	65½
1,750	‡Motor Prod...	58	70	58	58
205	‡Poole E. & M.	120	121	120	120
120	Spr. Body pf.	119	120	119	120
200	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
800	‡Stutz Motor..	57½	57½	56	57
800	Sub. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	39	39	38¼	38½
100	‡Thomas Aero.	28	28	28	28
100	‡Tob. Prod....	42½	42½	42½	42½
3,000	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
200	‡U. S. L. & H.	8	8	8	8
3,500	‡U. S. Light & Heat pf....	8	6¼	6	6¼
300	U. S. Sh'ship..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000	‡Un. Mot., w. i.	76½	76½	75	76
1,000	Utah Metal....	8¾	9	8¾	9
1,000	White Motors..	57½	57½	57½	57¾
250	‡Zinc Concen..	4½	*4¾	4¾	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	S. Oil of N. Y.	209	209	209	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,200	††Al. Pet. Co., (a prospect)..	52	54	52	53
300	Am. Oil & G..	½	⅝	½	⅝
925	‡Bar. Oil & G.	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	3¾
1,500	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.).....	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25¼
3,000	‡Cosden O. & G	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅞
2,000	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅝
100	‡Federal Oil....	½	½	½	½
700	‡Int. Petrol'm	10⅜	10½	10⅛	10⅛
4,800	†Kenova Oil...	86	87	85	86
850	Met. Petrol'm..	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼
3,000	††Midwest Oil..	50	50	49	50
135	‡Midwest Ref..	66	66	65¼	65½
600	‡Muskogee Ref.	2½	3	2½	3
800	†N. Y.-Okla. O	73	73	73	73
15,000	††Okla. Oil....	13	15	13	15
350	‡Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	1	⅞	1
800	Ok. P. & Ref..	7½	7½	7⅜	7½
1,500	‡Penn. Gas'e	1⅛	1	⅞	⅞
3,500	‡Pru. Oil & G.	31	32	30	31
300	‡Sap. Oil & R..	12¼	12½	12	12
900	‡Sinclair Oil...	47⅝	47⅝	47¼	47¼
3,000	‡U. Western O.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
2,500	‡Victoria Oil..	2	2	1⅞	2
1,200	Way. Oil & G..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

MINING STOCKS.

4,870	††Alaska-W. ..	55	56	55	55
2,000	††Atlanta	12	12	12	12
5,000	††Adanac Silv.	62	65	61	65
4,000	†A.-B. C. Met., a prospect....	72	73	72	74
2,000	††Booth	16	16	16	16
7,000	Bos. & Mont..	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Butte & N. Y..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	‡Calaveras C..	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,500	Caledonia	69	70	69	70
100	Canada Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	C. Nev.-Utah...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Crystal Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	D.-Ariz. Cop., a prospect....	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,450	‡Dupont Cop...	1⅝	*2⅛	1⅝	2
100	‡Eagle & B. B.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	††Emma Cop..	54	54	54	54
400	First Nat. C..	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
100	‡Fortuna M.C.	2	2	2	2
1,500	†Goldfield C...	91	91	90	90
1,500	††Goldfield Mr.	9	9	8½	8½
210	Hecla	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
800	I. & L. M. & R.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
500	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
600	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a prospect)..	2	2	1⅞	2
1,000	††Jim Butler..	96	95	95	95
4,700	†Jumbo Exten.	85	85	82	83
1,600	La Exposicion Min. Co. (a prospect)	57	58	57	58
1,000	La Rose Cons..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	†Louisiana Con.	18	18	18	18
3,500	††Marsh Mining	16	16	15½	15½
3,500	†Montana G. M.	73	77	73	75
1,100	Monitor Silver	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
5,500	††Mother Lode..	30½	30½	29½	30
100	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario M. C.	16½	16½	16½	16½
875	Nipissing M. C.	7¼	7¼	7	7
600	†Oat. Lex'gton (a prospect).	60	60	60	60
500	†Oat. Southern (a prospect).	35	37	35	37
3,000	†Peterson Lake	23	26	25	26
2,800	‡Rilla Copper.	1	1	1	1
1,500	††Rex Cons.M.	19	19	18½	18½
600	†Rochester M..	70	70	69	69
200	†Scratch G. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stan. Silver-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,600	††Success Min.	81	*88	*80	81
1,000	††Temiskaming	65	65	65	65
800	Tonopah Ext..	5⅛	*5⅞	5⅛	5⅛
8,000	Tri-Bullion....	½	½	½	½
500	†Tuolumne C..	½	½	½	½
650	United Eastern	3⅛	4	3⅛	4
4,000	††U. S. Con. M	10	11	10	10
5,000	‡Un. V. Ext...	33¼	33½	32	32¼
480	Un'y G M. Co.	3	⅜	⅜	⅜
8,275	‡White O. M..	5¼	6¼	5¼	6
800	‡Yuscar. Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$20,000	Adams Ex. 4s	82¾	82½	82¾	82¾
40,000	‡C. & O. 5s...	95¼	95½	96½	95½
10,000	‡Mid. Steel 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
15,000	‡Sulzberger & Sons Co. 6s..	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot.

Note.—Friday high sale in Submarine Boat was 39½ and 1,200 Cosden pfd. at $5.

* * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Ajax Rubber	68½	69½	68½	69½
Am. Int. Corp.....	28	29	28	29
British-Am. Tob., ord.	17	18	17	18
Gaston Will. & Wig..	50½	51½	50½	52½
S. H. Kress, w. i....	68	70	70	73
Lynn Phonograph..	10¾	11	10½	11¼
Maxim Munitions.....	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Perlman Rim 130	140	130	140	
Peerless Tr. & Motor.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
United Drug	71½	73	71	73
United Drug 2d pf....	91	93	91½	93
United Drug 1st pf...	52	53	52	53½
World Film	1	1¼	1	1⅛

OIL STOCKS.

Century Pet.	60	62	60	62
Empire Petroleum....	6¼	7¼	6¼	7¼
Houston	16	18¼	16½	18½
Midwest Refining.....	85½	86¼	85½	86½
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Cashboy	7	8	7	8
Carro de Pasco.....	36½	37½	36½	37½
Kewanaa	11	12	11½	12
Mojave Tungsten	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Montana Con.	½	½	½	½
Murdock Mining	42	44	42	44
Newray	88	89	88	89
Oatman Big Jim.....	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

Con. Arizona 5s.....	42	44	42	44
Pierce Oil 6s.....	81	83	81	83

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	70	74	70	74
American Brass.....	295	297	295	296
Atlas Powder.....	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox..	113	115	113	115
Bliss, (E. W.).....	605	615	610	625
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	75	81	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	198	208	198	208
Canadian Explosives.	800	850	800	850
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	840	850	840	850
Du Pont Pow., new..	300	303	299	302
Du Pont Powder pf..	102½	104	102½	104
Hercules Powder.....	370	380	370	375
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	115	116
International	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	173	176	173	176
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	590	600	595	600
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1775	1850	1775	1850

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....127	130	127	130	
American Cigar pf....	99	100	99¾	100½
Cosley Foil	323	340	325	340
P. S. Young.....	150	155	150	155
P. S. Young pf.....	105	110	106	112
Johnson T. F. & M..	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F....	173	180	173	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	225	235	225	235
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	480	500	480	500

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, June 17, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis'ts, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,844,500	$33,538,000	$1,988,000	$1,121,000	$571,000	$1,000	.....	$2,282,000	.....	$29,915,000	$1,843,000	$798,000
Mer. National.....	2,000,000	2,336,700	27,019,000	913,000	673,000	1,497,000	32,000	$5,000	1,836,000	.....	25,898,000	.....	1,841,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,522,000	120,202,000	10,790,000	3,700,000	4,371,000	84,000	28,000	9,131,000	.....	125,881,000	2,633,000	4,967,000
National City.....	25,000,000	†39,109,100	388,844,000	65,213,000	9,138,000	7,893,000	100,000	710,000	84,406,000	.....	420,183,000	9,080,000	1,799,000
Chemical National....	3,000,000	8,079,700	37,077,000	1,245,000	921,000	2,415,000	43,000	.....	2,396,000	.....	32,778,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National....	1,000,000	787,900	12,695,000	1,166,000	81,000	305,000	17,000	43,000	975,000	.....	12,888,000	136,000	50,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	83,400	2,540,000	44,000	39,000	131,000	5,000	.....	173,000	.....	2,309,000	.....	48,005
Am. Exch. National..	5,000,000	4,987,500	77,069,000	2,455,000	1,955,000	3,010,000	108,000	31,000	7,925,000	.....	73,855,000	4,181,000	4,843,000
Nat. Bank of Com...	25,000,000	18,250,800	229,051,000	19,489,000	6,278,000	2,460,000	.....	9,000	18,165,000	.....	232,642,000	730,000	135,000
Chat. & Phanix Nat...	3,300,000	1,970,600	66,531,000	3,642,000	1,762,000	3,110,000	362,000	165,000	5,450,000	.....	68,506,000	5,820,000	1,778,000
Hanover National....	2,000,000	15,840,300	120,930,000	22,259,000	2,022,000	2,671,000	15,000	22,000	10,227,000	.....	139,416,000	.....	130,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,481,200	27,114,000	1,178,000	291,000	1,123,000	36,000	5,000	2,161,000	.....	24,602,000	1,808,000	1,026,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	1,081,100	10,139,000	849,000	406,000	698,000	114,000	.....	741,000	.....	9,756,000	.....	180,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,704,900	31,955,000	1,453,000	1,407,000	504,000	14,000	.....	2,118,000	.....	28,169,000	.....	51,000
National Park.....	5,000,000	15,625,100	141,877,000	6,585,000	5,463,000	6,218,000	60,000	58,000	11,355,000	.....	143,287,000	1,505,000	8,563,000
East River National..	250,000	72,700	2,209,000	126,000	34,000	219,000	8,000	.....	218,000	.....	2,461,000	.....	20,000
Second National.....	1,000,000	3,358,600	17,761,000	1,117,000	270,000	413,000	42,000	34,000	1,123,000	.....	15,100,000	.....	895,000
First National.....	10,000,000	23,337,500	154,163,000	13,228,000	1,270,000	3,533,000	51,000	.....	12,163,000	.....	147,394,000	125,000	4,940,000
Irving National.....	4,000,000	3,922,900	68,976,000	3,903,000	2,349,000	3,883,000	23,000	19,000	5,647,000	.....	76,293,000	174,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat....	500,000	1,295,400	10,236,000	544,000	137,000	499,000	102,000	22,000	765,000	.....	10,320,000	.....	193,000
Chase National.....	5,000,000	10,468,900	185,077,000	11,279,000	3,160,000	5,925,000	54,000	690,000	15,231,000	.....	197,032,000	13,473,000	450,000
Lincoln National.....	1,000,000	1,950,700	18,908,000	1,403,000	361,000	434,000	82,000	46,000	1,338,000	.....	18,948,000	9,000	894,000
Garfield National.....	1,000,000	1,273,300	9,412,000	786,000	141,000	636,000	30,000	109,000	853,000	.....	9,414,000	.....	899,000
Fifth National.....	250,000	416,100	4,973,000	123,000	123,000	339,000	2,000	5,000	403,000	.....	5,051,000	148,000	246,000
Seaboard National....	1,000,000	2,890,500	40,521,000	2,623,000	1,331,000	1,783,000	15,000	15,000	3,925,000	.....	46,393,000	.....	24,000
Liberty National.....	1,000,000	3,376,100	47,235,000	2,485,000	940,000	1,548,000	15,000	.....	4,097,000	.....	45,786,000	3,200,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National.	1,000,000	728,800	9,224,000	539,000	154,000	211,000	21,000	2,000	733,000	.....	9,217,000	200,000	413,000
Union Exch. Nat.....	1,000,000	1,096,100	12,424,000	847,000	897,000	492,000	24,000	.....	994,000	.....	12,203,000	21,000	898,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,134,400	10,005,000	867,000	154,000	515,000	30,000	.....	675,000	.....	9,592,000	32,000	50,000
Broadway Trust.....	1,500,000	920,900	20,111,000	1,650,000	187,000	560,000	60,000	22,000	1,523,000	.....	21,188,000	801,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,930,600	41,340,000	5,577,000	1,407,000	805,000	115,000	9,000	2,805,000	$578,000	45,284,000	900,000	.....
Bank of America.....	1,500,000	6,808,100	31,280,000	3,405,000	1,776,000	946,000	89,000	.....	.....	.....	29,672,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,503,900	11,503,000	991,000	195,000	406,000	331,000	.....	533,000	.....	12,131,000	42,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,008,200	6,882,000	389,000	558,000	90,000	140,000	.....	.....	.....	5,791,000	225,000	.....
People's	200,000	447,600	2,303,000	146,000	97,000	122,000	4,000	2,000	157,000	107,000	2,613,000	5,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,015,200	14,702,000	992,000	1,043,000	742,000	48,000	22,000	.....	.....	13,446,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,026,400	85,924,000	6,253,000	2,477,000	4,759,000	720,000	.....	3,954,000	6,046,000	100,878,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	797,400	4,266,000	372,000	86,000	49,000	30,000	.....	225,000	.....	3,860,000	10,000	.....
German-American	750,000	758,300	5,804,000	662,000	208,000	63,000	10,000	.....	215,000	.....	5,861,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,293,600	16,891,000	1,873,000	384,000	1,150,000	29,000	.....	.....	.....	17,734,000	.....	.....
German Exchange....	200,000	826,900	4,934,000	462,000	55,000	129,000	43,000	.....	218,000	.....	4,635,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,077,000	6,389,000	643,000	40,000	123,000	80,000	.....	331,000	.....	6,387,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop..	1,000,000	2,154,100	14,877,000	964,000	383,000	428,000	50,000	20,000	843,000	1,124,000	14,067,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	520,000	4,639,000	317,000	132,000	265,000	33,000	.....	190,000	.....	4,061,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,048,400	17,521,000	1,629,000	853,000	406,000	90,000	.....	1,137,000	185,000	19,239,000	.....	.....
State.....	1,500,000	581,500	28,141,000	2,016,000	670,000	503,000	167,000	.....	1,550,000	747,000	25,582,000	68,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,817,400	37,090,000	1,888,000	290,000	573,000	233,000	28,000	1,496,000	2,223,000	29,923,000	6,457,000	.....
Bankers Trust.....	10,000,000	15,914,200	224,101,000	20,724,000	12,000	73,000	21,000	19,000	10,896,000	4,306,000	207,911,000	24,006,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,627,900	62,476,000	3,669,000	305,000	787,000	163,000	7,000	2,448,000	5,579,000	48,369,000	14,120,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,632,200	31,042,000	2,189,000	18,000	154,000	84,000	.....	1,184,000	115,000	24,538,000	7,161,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	12,295,300	43,067,000	2,249,000	418,000	147,000	147,000	18,000	1,444,000	549,000	28,875,000	776,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	30,538,600	$53,539,000	29,542,000	3,956,000	1,373,000	606,000	.....	17,598,000	1,785,000	$57,962,000	$6,880,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,230,800	9,790,000	612,000	48,000	99,000	33,000	.....	888,000	728,000	7,667,000	982,000	.....
Lawyers Title & T...	4,000,000	5,378,000	26,202,000	1,483,000	441,000	77,000	26,000	14,000	904,000	970,000	18,075,000	1,841,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	7,779,100	56,265,000	5,627,000	175,000	702,000	135,000	100,000	3,844,000	2,055,000	56,878,000	19,468,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,622,500	21,021,000	1,598,000	126,000	$89,000	32,000	16,000	2,013,000	1,198,000	20,247,000	1,214,000	.....
New York Trust.....	5,000,000	11,248,600	72,402,000	4,627,000	588,000	207,000	37,000	47,000	2,946,000	2,474,000	58,802,000	7,657,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,311,400	21,177,000	1,333,000	250,000	279,000	54,000	5,000	915,000	585,000	18,805,000	3,409,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	514,800	12,769,000	724,000	80,000	353,000	60,000	8,000	628,000	496,000	12,459,000	641,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust...	2,000,000	6,416,700	64,897,000	8,239,000	1,160,000	329,000	822,000	7,000	2,966,000	1,194,000	59,329,000	8,130,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$115,350,000	$189,627,500	$1,936,782,000	$169,989,000	$48,280,000	$53,267,000	$1,553,000	$2,044,000	$159,019,000	.....	$1,999,516,000	$44,419,000	$31,560,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	15,450,000	33,109,600	291,843,000	26,671,000	9,794,000	10,909,000	1,979,000	53,000	12,233,000	$3,782,000	312,081,000	1,245,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	104,447,000	1,096,078,000	81,544,000	8,147,000	5,582,000	1,940,000	269,000	47,955,000	24,257,003	959,835,000	131,731,000	.....
Agg., 60 members....	$185,550,000	$327,184,100	$3,824,708,000	$278,184,000	$66,221,000	$74,758,000	$5,472,000	$2,366,000	$219,207,000	$33,039,000	$3,271,432,000	$177,445,000	$31,560,000
Change	.....	.....	—46,981,000	+10,092,000	+3,165,000	+3,969,000	—9,000	—212,000	—1,396,000	—6,083,000	—37,508,000	+4,718,000	+86,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$1,937,435,000	$177,018,000	$51,756,000	$59,127,000	$1,489,000	$1,786,000	$160,154,000	.....	$2,011,092,000	$46,158,000	$31,628,000	
State banks, not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	289,997,000	27,070,000	9,109,000	11,042,000	1,960,000	42,000	14,448,000	$6,750,000	311,490,000	1,250,000	.....	
Trust cos., not members of Fed. Res. Bank..	1,083,912,000	83,060,000	7,858,000	5,846,000	1,912,000	251,000	47,050,000	18,792,000	945,764,000	132,977,000	.....	
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,311,344,000	$287,157,000	$68,723,000	$74,515,000	$5,311,000	$2,079,000	$221,652,000	$25,551,000	$3,268,346,000	$180,385,000	$31,628,000	
Change	—20,155,000	+15,022,000	+6,200,000	—1,582,000	—66,000	—809,000	+1,769,000	—11,454,000	—3,143,000	+4,359,000	+86,000	

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $3,000,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on: Net demand deposits	Net time deposits	Excess.	Changes.
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$276,516,000	$159,019,000	$359,912,880	2,220,930		
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	49,353,000	12,233,000	Net demand and time dep.	$362,133,830	$73,401,170	+$22,523,340
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	97,213,000	47,955,000	Net demand deposits.....	56,174,580	5,411,420	— 530,800
			Net demand deposits.....	148,975,250	1,192,750	— 488,000
Total.....	$423,082,000	$219,207,000	Total net deposits....	$562,283,660	$80,005,340	+$21,554,540

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits.....	$361,906,560		
			Net time deposits.....	2,307,900		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$286,901,000	$160,154,000	Net demand and time dep.	$384,304,460	$82,750,540	+$23,822,820
State Banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	49,181,000	14,448,000	Net demand deposits.....	50,008,200	7,560,800	+ 521,620
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	98,185,000	47,050,000	Net demand deposits.....	141,864,600	3,370,400	— 2,436,000
Total.....	$434,267,000	$221,652,000	Total net deposits....	$562,237,260	$93,681,740	+$21,408,440

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, June 17, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

| Banks. | Loans. | Gold

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

With the approach of the period for inventory taking has come a seasonable lull in many lines of trade. In the primary markets of the textiles and among wholesalers, the first half of this year will show up to advantage. Business has been undeniably good, and the commitments and prospects for the remainder of the year indicate a continuance of favorable conditions. The European war ceased to be a cause of uncertainty long ago because its sudden close is not to be considered. What matters of doubt are arising relate wholly to domestic conditions. Perhaps the most serious of these is the labor question in one form or another, which is likely to have an effect on all kinds of business from transportation to the weaving of cloths and the making of garments. In some industries it is not so much the matter of wages and hours of labor as it is the unwillingness of the workers to keep in continuous employment. It is an exhibition of the spirit that used to be shown by certain classes of colored help in the South, who would only work as many days in the week as were necessary in order to secure money enough to provide for their very limited wants. The lateness of the season, also, is becoming more of a factor both in trade and agriculture, but the country is so large and its conditions are so diversified that untoward weather is rarely apt to be general. Thus, during the past week, while the cold rains have been a setback in the Central and Northeastern States, the weather conditions have been rather favorable than otherwise in the wheat and cotton-growing sections.

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Working Toward Preparedness.

While much has been said and printed recently concerning industrial preparedness in this country to meet conditions that may possibly arise when the fighting abroad stops, one element of the problem has not received the attention which it demands. This is the matter of placing industrial plants in localities where producing costs and transportation facilities are most favorable to economy in manufacture and distribution. There are too many instances in this country in which the controlling factor in locating a plant has been the allurement of some real estate speculator or the offer of a cheap or free site, or the waiver of taxation by a small city. Enterprises so placed are rarely successful, and the owners and managers of them are the ones most vehement in demanding constantly increasing rates of duty for "protection." They would have the Government insure them against their error of judgment and tax the entire population to pay the premiums. Instances of this kind, as reports of the Department of Commerce on certain special industries investigated show, make it almost impossible to determine the production costs of many manufactured articles. Even the price of labor in the same industry varies very materially in different portions of the country. This condition does not obtain abroad in countries like Germany, France, or the United Kingdom, nor should it be allowed to be continued here. It will act as a bar to extending the foreign markets for American goods because one factor in such extension must be economical production.

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Location as a Factor.

A striking recognition of the value of location is shown in the progress of manufacturing in the Southern States. Of old the products there had been those derived directly from the soil, cotton then as now predominating. Things changed quickly, however, once the idea grew that it would pay to put the cotton mills alongside the fields where the cotton was growing. Nowadays they are adding more looms yearly to those mills than to those in the Northern States, and they are consuming in them a much larger quantity of the raw material. Since Aug. 1 last the Southern cotton mills have taken over 700,000 bales more of cotton than have the combined Northern and Canadian mills, and their takings for the year will be much over the 4,000,000 bale mark. Aside from the matter of nearness to the source of the raw material, these Southern mills have little or none of a labor problem to deal with. This latter consideration has prompted a number of the New England mill men to urge the enactment of Federal legislation to make uniform labor conditions throughout the country so as to equalize conditions. It has also put into the minds of Pennsylvania knitting mill owners the notion of transferring their plants to Southern States. There is more than a possibility that Northern mill men may find competition with their brethren of the South to be a more serious matter than competition from abroad.

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Cotton and Its Fabrics.

What changes the quotations for the past week showed in cotton were not material. It is beginning to be recognized generally that the end of the season will not show any inordinate quantity to be carried over and a record crop from this year's planting is not to be expected. Meanwhile the easing of ocean freights is tending to increase the exports, and the lowering of the supply in Great Britain, where cotton goods manufacturing is increasing, will make necessary shipments to that country up to the end of the cotton season. So far as the next crop is concerned one factor is said to be the large orders placed down South by German interests for cotton to be delivered thirty days after the declaration of peace. These are said to be based on January contracts in this city and the prices are to be fixed on the purchase of these contracts. In the goods end the past week has shown few purchases of printcloths. There has been some shading of prices and not wholly by second hands. Sheetings also have not been in as good demand as recently. But the market has been well upheld in bleached and colored goods, with rising prices in the latter where dyes are guaranteed. Fine and fancy fabrics are not moving as freely as retailers hoped, because of the lateness of the season and this is having its effect in the wholesale end. In knit goods the orders for next Spring at the advanced prices are very satisfactory to the mills. The hosiery business seems a kind of continuous performance without any regard to the seasons and is only limited by the ability of the mills to produce.

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Wool and Woolen Goods.

Despite the restriction of the wool sales in Australia to Great Britain and her allies, the auction opened at Sydney the other day showed prices higher than before. An attempt is being made in the United Kingdom to fix maximum prices there which may or may not prove successful. No result has yet been announced of the wool census in Great Britain, but that there is no surplus of the article would seem to be indicated by the fact that the Government is arranging to take possession of this year's clip in England and Ireland. The tendency everywhere is for higher prices for wool, and this has resulted in the substitution of cotton for it whenever practicable. It is shown in the number of manipulated fabrics for use by clothing manufacturers, a larger quantity of which will be on sale next Spring than ever before. It still seems a question whether there has been an overbuying of goods for the next heavyweight season. Certain cancellations appear to indicate that this is the case. But the ordering for next Spring and Summer has been on a large scale in spite of the great advances made in price. Some use will be made of dress goods in garments for men's wear. The situation in the cloak, suit, and skirt trade remains about as it was, with neither side showing signs of yielding, and this keeps up the uncertainty regarding dress goods. The cancellations of orders have, however, been few, and there will be no embarrassment in getting rid of the production of the mills for these fabrics.

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Exports of Cottons.

In a general way it is known and understood that the large exports of manufactured cottons have had much to do with stiffening prices for such goods in this country. But even persons in the trade are not conversant with the details of such exports. It was in the fiscal year ended with June, 1908, that outbound shipments of manufactured cottons reached a low point, falling to $25,177,758. Exports of them have increased each year since with the exception of a slight drop in 1914. In 1912, for instance, the exports of cotton goods were more than double in value those of 1908, and there was a jump in 1915 which brought the figure up to $71,973,497. The present fiscal year will establish a new record, the exports of cotton goods for the nine months ended with March having risen to the total of $78,085,410, an increase of about $27,000,000 over those in the corresponding period last year. The indications are that the present fiscal year will show an aggregate of cotton goods exports much exceeding $100,000,000, or four times those in the low year of 1908. There have been no such wide fluctuations in imports of cottons. In 1908, these imports were, with the exception of those of the year before, the greatest in the history of the country up to that time. Since then, 1914 made a new record for imports but the increase then over those of 1908 was only about 2 per cent. The domestic output has, of course, kept on increasing, but so also has the domestic demand due to the increase in population, while in the export field certain outlets for the goods—notably China—have been closed or curtailed to American trade.

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Grievances of the Grocers.

At the convention of the wholesale grocers in Boston during the past week their President voiced some of their difficulties. One of these concerned the chain stores which obtain their goods at jobbers' prices. The belief was expressed that the manufacturers would find it to their best interest not to favor these stores, which only dispose of about 5 per cent. of their product, and antagonize other dealers who handle the other 95 per cent. A greater grievance referred to was with regard to the mail order houses. As to them it is claimed that they not only offer certain goods at less than their known value in order to sell others for more than a fair price, but that they take advantage of the inadequacy of the postal rates for certain classes of mail. As the grocers' President put it: "There is no justice in requiring the people of this country to pay two cents to send a letter when at one cent the service would show a profit, while the large mail order houses are charged five cents for a carrying service that cannot be performed at a profit at ten cents." He suggested an appeal to the Federal Trade Commission to remedy this evil and, if that body were unable to afford relief, to seek it by legislation. The convention adopted a resolution urging this matter on the attention of Congress and the Post Office Department.

CLOTHING MAKING ON A NEW SCALE

Changes in Price and Otherwise Caused by the Advance in Cost of Woolens.

That the clothing industry is having many new problems thrust upon it by the record advances made in the cost of woolens is well illustrated by the number of concerns that have had to reorganize their factories. The peculiar difficulty that attaches itself to clothing manufacturing is that a full range of merchandise cannot be produced by the same grade of labor. In other words, the factory organization that is equipped to turn out a line to wholesale at $10.50 or $11 is not able at the same time to make a line priced at $16.50. For this reason most clothing plants producing goods to retail from $15 to $25 must have two distinct factory organizations, one to turn out the minimum priced line and the other to manufacture the medium and high-priced merchandise. So it is that one manufacturer has installed a force suitable to make the low-priced line, while another nationally known concern has dropped its minimum price from $12.50 to $11.

Frequently the mill-selling agent has been heard to say to the clothier, "What does an advance of 20 cents a yard mean to you? All you've got to do is to add the 60 or 70 cents additional to the cost of the suit and pass it along to the retailer."

The answer is, first of all, that the clothier has to meet certain fixed retail prices, but, more important than this and a point that the mill agent does not take into consideration, is that the amount to be added is not 60 cents, or the mere advance on the woolens, but is the 60 cents advance plus the selling cost, overhead charges, labor and the full list of items recognized in the manufacturer's mark-up system. In quite a number of cases this mark-up amounts to 50 per cent., in some few cases even higher.

The chief thing the clothier has to keep in mind is that the big advances in the price of materials have come on cloths that go into the popular-priced suits, constituting the bulk of the clothing sales of the country. Increases on these woolen lines have frequently been as much as 50 cents a yard, and a 40-cent advance has been a common occurrence.

If the clothing manufacturer followed the advice of the mill agent and merely counted in such advances without instituting any other changes he would soon be up against big losses. The problem has many ramifications, and the simplest part of it seems to be that of adding the advance and the usual percentage of doing business. The clothier will take the 40 cents a yard advance, amounting to $1.40 for the suit and, figuring his usual operating charges and profit at 40 per cent., get what the advance means to him, an increase of $1.96.

The figuring goes further. That sum, $1.96, has its disturbing effect on his manufacturing scale. It brings the suit that formerly sold at $10.50 into an entirely new classification. The labor charges before probably amounted to $2.25, divided approximately as follows: For making the coat $1.40, the vest 45 cents, and the trousers 40 cents. Brought under the new classification by the advanced cost of woolens, the manufacturing price increases to approximately $3.20, divided as follows: For making the coat $2, the vest 60 cents, and the trousers 60 cents. The difference, then, between the former labor charges for making the $10.50 suit and the $13.50 suit under the approximate costs given is 95 cents. The 40 per cent. mark-up is applied to the labor increase as well. In the case being considered, it amounts to 38 cents, bringing the total labor advance up to $1.33.

From the above figures it can be easily seen that the clothier must do more than merely add the advance in woolens to the cost of his product. Besides estimating his new costs, however, there is another question of the utmost importance that comes up for the manufacturer to solve. It is the matter of policy. For the last few years there has been an increasing insistence laid upon standards of materials and workmanship or tailoring. There have been houses producing goods of an unvarying quality at certain fixed price levels. What to do under the abnormal conditions prevailing is something the clothiers have approached from many different angles.

One concern, for instance, has determined to keep up its tailoring standards upon which it has established a country-wide reputation. The final result of this policy has yet to come, but competitive houses claim that, while the firm's product is good value at the prices quoted, the woolens being used suffer very much by comparison with those offered by the rest of the trade.

In direct contrast with this policy there is noted a rapid growth of the smaller manufacturers who let out their work to contractors. They have bought about the same grade of fabrics used before the woolen advances came, but are putting an inferior grade of workmanship into the garments. In other words, they have maintained fabric standards and skimped the tailoring.

The success achieved by the manufacturers who have installed lower-priced lines in order to keep them apart from established standards has, in some cases, proved a Pyrrhic victory. They have been overwhelmed with orders on the minimum-priced lines, on which little or no profit is to be made. Many houses, in fact, have about decided to discontinue such lines rather than face further losses. The necessity, however, of having merchandise to supply the great demand for a $15 suit is something that keeps such manufacturers constantly figuring how they may produce garments to retail at that price.

The evolution of the clothing industry has been responsible for many of the problems now coming to the fore. In the past cost figuring was a simple matter because the same style of garment was produced throughout the trade and there were no manufacturing scales to cause trouble. If there was a difference between one manufacturer's price and another's it could be traced to the ability of the low-priced man to get his contract work placed cheaper. The chief factor in the success of a house in the old days was the efficiency and personality of the sales force.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

A Feature Has Been the Decline in the Japanese Variety.

The Japanese raw silk market, contrary to expectations and in the face of a quite active market, has declined somewhat. It is reported, however, that the low point has been reached and that the trend of the market is toward better prices. The visible stock is estimated at 5,000 bales unfit for exportation.

Reelers in the Canton market are reluctant to make firm offers at present in expectation of an early advance. The third and fourth crops are reported damaged by the bad weather, which has had a bullish influence on the market. In Shanghai, according to cables received by A. P. Villa & Brothers, there has been a revival in the demand for steam filatures and tsatlees. Prices have improved all around, and holders are hoping for still better figures. Tussahs are not so active.

Reports from Milan indicate that the Italian market is quite active, so far as the demand from European manufacturers is concerned, but that there is little business coming from this country. As current exchange rates make prices rather attractive, an early resumption of American buying is expected. Business continues good in this city.

ARE SALESMEN NEEDLESS?

Advertising Alleged Better Than Personal Solicitation.

The elimination of the salesman by the use of printed matter in the form of circulars or of advertising in periodicals, which is now being tried out in some lines, has its advocates as well as opponents. One of the former, Arthur J. Steinfeld of Steinfeld & Co., who is testing out his theory by actual experience, gives his views in the subjoined communication, which is in response to an article that recently appeared in this paper:

"You show that, while casual opinion consigns to the waste basket much of the advertising matter sent to buyers, there are, nevertheless, many instances where proper advertising is producing better results than the old method of personal solicitation—larger volume at lesser cost. You tell only of the advertising matter that goes to waste, but you make no mention of the tremendous and wasteful time and money extravagance of the traveling-salesman system. The traveling man adds considerable to the cost of goods without adding to its value or selling qualities. His range of territory is relatively small, and therefore relatively costly. While he visits one, advertising reaches thousands. True it is, that he often puts over sales through samples, plus personality, persuasion, and perseverance, that his merchandise alone could not. He talks the buyer into the purchase, and the passing of the order copy marks the finality of the sale. Merchandise sells through advertising strictly because of its own intrinsic worth, ungarnished by the spoken word. The goods must talk for themselves and the sale is not concluded until the buyer is satisfied, not just with samples, but with the actual merchandise delivered.

"The economy and the efficiency of the printed word need no eulogy from me. Retailers recognize their need for the daily newspapers by their increasing use of them.

"Things were different once upon a time before the railroads turned farms into cities. Then the original retailers were traders and carried their wares 'cross-country seeking out buyers one at a time. Now the retailer draws the customers to his store in crowds, and advertising is the magnet. Representative retailers are very particular about the goods they advertise; very careful as to the exactness of their printed word. So are representative wholesalers. Buyers know this. That is why they are paying careful attention to advertising matter they receive.

"The traveling salesman's mission is to sell goods. To accomplish this he often employs methods that would not look well in print. On the other hand, an advertising statement must carry the unqualified backing of the concern behind it, and is therefore virtually a guarantee in bold unchanging type.

"The traveling man is a middleman, and the evolution of business is gradually eliminating the middle man.

"Even now, traveling men's organizations are endeavoring to discourage the retailer from buying direct. The buyer who must meet the competition of the store across the street that buys direct will himself be compelled to buy direct. The personality of the traveling salesman is rapidly losing its effectiveness. Formerly, the buyer would say, 'I buy from So-and-So.' Now the buyer says, 'I buy to the best advantage of my concern regardless of from whom.' Economic efficiency is bringing the retailer to the store of the wholesaler just as it brought the consumer to the store of the retailer."

GRAY GOODS DEALINGS.

Fair Amount of Business Done in This Market Yesterday.

A fair amount of business was done in the local gray goods market yesterday, considering the short day and the general dullness. It was, however, confined very largely to transactions in which printcloths figured. For instance, some limited first-hand business was reported on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5½ cents for quick delivery, which is an eighth above the general market for this construction. Nearby business was done on 27-inch 64-60s at 3⅞ cents.

For delivery in July, August, and September there were sales of 38½-inch 60-52s at 4⅞ cents, while spot and nearby 60-48s in that width could be had for 4¾ cents. August-October deliveries of 60-48s, however, were sold during the day at 4⅞ cents. Sheetings and other coarse goods were quiet but firm. Closing mill prices for printcloths, most of them nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

IMPORTS OF TOBACCO.

Details to be Required in Shippers' Invoices of Them.

The Treasury Department, in a circular letter to Collectors and other officials just issued, calls attention to the need for greater care in the preparation of shippers' invoices covering tobacco. Assistant Secretary Peters stated in the letter that invoices of imported tobacco must specify in detail the character of the tobacco, its origin and grade, and, if purchased, the time when, place where and from whom purchased, and the price paid or to be paid for each bale or package, and if obtained otherwise than by purchase the actual wholesale market value.

"Packages or bales when containing filler leaf only," said the order, "shall be invoiced as filler; when containing both filler and wrapper, but not more than 15 per cent. of wrapper, shall be invoiced as mixed, and when containing more than 15 per cent. of wrapper shall be invoiced as wrapper. Collectors will not permit entry of tobacco unless the invoice conforms to the above requirements.

"If any tobacco is found not to agree with the invoice specifications, the Collector will withhold delivery of the particular package not agreeing and report the facts to the special agent in charge for investigation. If the investigation discloses fraudulent invoicing, the tobacco should be seized and the facts reported by the Collector to the United States Attorney for prosecution."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Spruce Gum, Glassware, and Other Articles.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals, in a decision by Judge Martin, has decided that spruce gum cannot be regarded in any sense as a drug within the general or commercial meaning of that word. The case before the court involved importations made by Leavitt & Co., the Collector having assessed duty on the gum, which was imported in a cleaned condition, at 10 per cent. as a drug, advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing or other like process. The gum was claimed by the importers to be free of duty as a drug not advanced in value or condition. Although both the Collector's assessment and the provision claimed by the importers were wrong the board sustained the protestants. The Government then appealed. Judge Martin, reversing the board, held that, as the importers failed to make the right claim, the Collector's classification would have to stand, although incorrect. The court failed to say under what provision of the law the gum in question fell.

The latest of many controversies regarding the classification of rattan reeds ended in a victory for the Government. The Graser-Rothe Company went to the Customs Court with the contention that its reed importations should be given free entry under the provision in the present law reading "rough rattan sticks cut in lengths only." The Board of General Appraisers found against this contention and affirmed the Collector in taking 10 per cent. duty as "chair canes." An appeal followed to the court, which affirmed the board's ruling.

Fondeville & Von Iderstine of this city imported plain stemmed glassware, some of which was entered under the Tariff act of 1909, and some under the act of 1913. It was classified by the New York Collector of Customs as glassware composed wholly or in chief value of blown glass. As required by the date of importation, a portion of the goods was taxed 60 per cent. under the old law, and the balance at 45 per cent. under the Act of 1913. The importers protested that the merchandise was not composed in chief value of blown glass and claimed duty under both acts as "manufactures of glass not specially provided for." This called for duty under the old act of 45 per cent., and under the present law at 30 per cent. Judge Smith, for the Customs Court, affirmed the Board of General Appraisers in sustaining the importers.

The Schaefer Alkaloid Works lost before the court in the claim that denatured tea sweepings were drugs. The court also denied entry to them as waste not specially provided for, or as an unenumerated article. The Collector returned the merchandise as tea sweepings and took duty at 1 cent per pound under the specific provision for such commodity. The board affirmed the assessment. Judge Smith, in finding against the importing firm, held that tea sweepings when mixed with lime and assafetida to make them unfit for beverage use, and imported for making caffeine, did not cease to be tea sweepings.

EXPORTS TO ARGENTINA.

A Theory as to the Drop in Shipments of Woolens There.

There has been an important change noticed recently in South American export business which many of the woolen mills have been getting since the war put a stop to supplies from the customary European sources.

Several months ago quite a few of the factors in the woolen trade were jubilant over the results they were getting from the new markets opened up to them. A day that went by without three or four orders from South American buyers was rare. Lately, however, the domestic sellers are beginning to believe there is "something in the air down in Argentina." The customary orders have dropped off, and buyers from South American countries are by no means such frequent visitors as they were.

The explanation occurring to one woolen man has its bearing on export trade in general and, if his deductions in the case turn out later to be true, the great commercial conflict promised to come upon the conclusion of the war has already begun.

"England is now taking much of the wool produced in the empire for her own use and her obvious purpose is to keep it out of the hands of Germany. The prices of our woolens now are suposed to be under those manufactured in Great Britain, according to all published accounts. At the same time we find we can do no business with the South American buyers. The only way to explain this is that these buyers are getting their woolens cheaper somewhere else. They certainly didn't come near supplying their needs in the short time they have been in this market. Now the only place they can get woolens at present is from England. I have come to the conclusion that prices in England are not as high as they have been reported, at least not above ours, and that furthermore the Latin-American buyers are now drifting back to English sources for their supplies.

"Of course, the question crops up what is to become of Canada and Russia. Both of these countries seem to be in urgent need of woolens. The number of buyers from Canada who are coming here is on the increase, and the orders sent down are for larger quantities. Russia, too, is requiring materials. It may be a little early to jump to a decision of what England's plan is, but all indications up to the present point to a campaign on her part to go after the markets that have been partly or wholly dominated by German products. She seems willing enough to let the friendly countries or allied countries be actually in want for goods, depending upon them to continue their trade when conditions have become more settled."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Sales Have Been Small, with Some Recessions in Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, June 17.—Conditions remain quiet in the cotton goods markets this week and sales have been relatively small. While concessions have not been general, still some buyers have succeeded in securing lower prices than those prevailing in the open markets. It is apparent that buyers have no interest in market conditions and they prefer to await developments rather than make extensive purchases at this time.

While the major portion of business consisted of wide styles, still the narrow end of the market was not wholly neglected, and, where lower prices prevailed, the volume of business accomplished was small. The demand for fine count goods has been rather quiet, but manufacturers of these styles can afford to be unconcerned about conditions because they have contracts which will keep their machinery busy for several weeks to come.

The call for cotton yarns is good and mills are doing a very good business in various counts used in weaving. Some of the big cloth mills have a surplus amount of yarns for which they find a ready market. Advices from strictly yarn mills are to the effect that business is good but deliveries are unavoidably slow, this being due to the fact that buyers were very much in need of yarns some time ago.

The sales of cloth for the week are estimated at 75,000 pieces, of which about 35,000 pieces are spots. Contracts which were accepted call for deliveries during the next four weeks. The week closed with the demand for practically all makes rather quiet and prices unsettled for some styles.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Rubin will look at lines of Fall dresses, up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber buying Fall children's, infants' dresses Monday, Tuesday. 127 West 17th St.

UNDERWEAR, &c.—Buy for cash all jobs of ready-to-wear dry goods and hosiery, underwear, furnishing goods, &c. Call mornings only, 9 to 10. Art Fern & Novelty Co., 117 Spring St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

KHAKI CLOTH for sale. Salwen Bros., 128 Bleecker St.

We specialize in logwood lots, roots, chips, coarse, medium fine; extracts liquid, solid and paste. Bernard Mendes & Co., 271 Broadway. Tel. Barclay 6143.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; A. J. Fish, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—Livingston, Rosen & Co.; A. Rosen, sweaters, fancy, colored shirts; Woodward.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; L. B. Lehman, fabric, leather gloves, mittens; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hillman's; M. H. Mayer, silks, dress goods; 315 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Lindner Co.; A. B. Canning, petticoats, hosiery; 1,140 Broadway.
DALLAS, Texas—The Kinsella Hat Co.; F. Fay, hats; Collingwood.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
ELKINS, West Va.—People's Hardware & Furniture Co.; J. R. Kemper, furniture, hardware; Waller.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess, Nash Co.; W. M. Burgess, dry goods; 1,138 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, ready-to-wear; 11 W. 27th; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Kauffman Mfg. Co.; B. Kauffman, manufacturer's waists, dresses; Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; L. G. Miller, furniture; 230 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros.; M. Hale, dry goods; 50 Union Square.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Conde Cloak Co.; J. A. Applebaum, cloaks, suits; M. R. Cohn, cloaks, suits; 1,133 Broadway.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Upholding a Duty Rate.

According to an order received from Washington by Collector Malone, quinine glycerophosphate will continue to be assessed with duty at the rate of 25 per cent. as a salt or compound of glycerophosphoric acid under Paragraph 18 of the Tarrif act. The Board of General Appraisers recently made a ruling upsetting the department's practice in the return of this article, the lower Customs tribunal holding that free entry accrued as a salt of cinchona bark under Paragraph 384. Assistant Secretary Peters said that, in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the record in the case, no appeal would be taken. The department has been informed, however, by Assistant Attorney General Hanson that he has another case in preparation raising the same issue, but with a stronger record. This will be submitted to the board later. Pending a judicial settlement of the issue the former regular duty will be taken at all ports.

To Readmit Exported Animals.

Following the recommendation of the last conference of collectors of customs to facilitate the free entry of animals for breeding purposes reimported in the district of original importation, regardless of the district from which taken, the Treasury Department has amended T. D. 31,147 by the insertion of the following paragraph: "When animals which were originally admitted free of duty under Paragraph 397 are exported, and then reimported and entered in the district of original importation, they may be passed free on their identity, and the citizenship of the importer being established to the satisfaction of the Collector by affidavit of the importer or his agent, without requiring the reproduction of the evidence filed on original entry."

Novelty Pumps Sell Well.

Novelty pumps appear to be doing unusually well this year, in spite of the bad weather that has been experienced. Among the newest things offered in this line is a pump made of black kid, with a circular vamp, plain, narrow toe, and two-inch Louis heel. It has large perforations around the vamp, underlined with white and stitched with white silk. While it bears some resemblance to last season's white stitched high shoes, it is said to be pretty and taking well with the trade.

40 Brand New NORTH SHORE WASH DRESSES Don't fail to See them! Royal Mfg Co 35 W 35th St. New York

EXPORTERS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SKINS, COPRA, FERTILIZERS, BY-PRODUCTS
J. W. H. TURNER & CO., LTD.
Brisbane, Australia.
Cable address: (Head Office.) "Nirvana," Brisbane. And at Sydney. Lieber's code used.

Zeecss
We specialize in High School and Gym. Middies. Some extremely smart models in Silverbloom fabrics.
Z. & S. MIDDY CO., 1,270 Broadway.

Ready To Be Shipped Today
From $1.25 SPORT DRESSES To $3.25
Also Navy Taffetas for prompt delivery.
LOUIS COHEN, 132 West 22d St.

THAT SOMETHING IN NEW WOMEN'S NECKWEAR TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.

REGAL FABRICS HENRY GLASS & CO. 44-46-48 White St.

WORMSER & COMPANY, Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Ave. Tel. Stuyv. 3360. Manufacturers' and Jobbers' Accounts financed. Liberal advances made on merchandise.

Universal Discount Co. JACOB ROSENTHAL 100 Fifth Ave., New York

Burroughs Adding Machines
REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.
John E. Ranson, Auctioneer, 30 Church St., N. Y.
Acceptances, notes, accounts financed. Levison & Co., 141 5th Av. Gramercy 27.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

EASTERN MERCHANDISE CO.
Stocks and Plants Bought. 456 BROADWAY.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

STOCKS AND PLANTS FRANK JACOBVITZ BOUGHT—10 Lispenard. Tel. 2590 Franklin.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4296.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 404 Broadway.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds misc., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 284 Franklin.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 338-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

ORIENTAL RUGS ORIENTAL RUGS
In the Matter of William F. Donnelly against Francis F. Murphy, Receiver.
Removed from The Chatsworth, 72d Street and Riverside Drive.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.
Sells by Public Auction on Tuesday, June 20th, 1916, at 2 P. M., at Salesroom, No. 115-117 Spring St., City: A valuable collection of SAROUK, MESHED, IRAN, CHICHI, KAZAK, KABISTAN, SHIRVAN, FARAGHAN, MOUSOUL and other Rugs, in various sizes from 3'6x5'4 to 12'9x24'2.
To be sold strictly without reserve.
EXHIBITION ON MONDAY, JUNE 19TH, 9 TO 5 P. M.
AT 11 A. M. AT 11 A. M.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
Estate of Elizabeth L. Nelson, Deceased. Messrs. Bowers & Sands, Attorneys.
Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom furniture; solid silverware and plated ware. Elaborate dinner set, ormolu mounted mirror, carpets, etc. Paintings and steel engravings. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry; watches, chains and pins. French and German carved ivories; clocks, ornaments, bric-a-brac, plaques, vases; antique lamps and other curios. Also wearing apparel, linens and office furniture.
Sale Arranged and Conducted by Philip Smith.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Suite 2120-26 Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 6911-12—7004-05 Barclay. Salesrooms, 115-117 Spring St. Tel. 5382 Spring.

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at the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave. At 25th St.
Choice Furnishings
Suitable for City & Country Home.
The property of
Estates and Individuals
consisting in part of Furniture for every department of the Household. Oriental Carpets and Rugs, European and Chinese Porcelains, Books, Suit of Armor, upright case Piano, Electroliers and Table Lamps, Silver, Silver Plate.
A large number of
OIL PAINTINGS
by artists of note and many other objects of adornment and utility.
Days of Sale: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Afternoons, June 20, 21, 22 and 23, from Two o'Clock Each Day.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

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Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.
GREAT COMPULSORY SALE BY AUCTION
45 BALES OF
Oriental Rugs
AND CARPETS
In Many Sizes, Weaves and Colors.
Tomorrow (Monday), June 19
and following days at 2 P. M. each day.
By order of a Foreign Rug House.

JOHN E. RANSON ANNOUNCES
the Most Remarkable Sale of
NEW ADDING & LISTING MACHINES
Ever Offered
Regular $325.00 Machines Reduced to $189.00 Each
Stand Included
CAPACITY $9,999,999.99
Wide Carriage for Sheet Paper Work—Visible Printing
The Following Exclusive Features
Positively Not Found On Any Other Machine:
Total and Subtotal Key on right side of machine.
Total and subtotal printed with one hand.
One pull of handle for totals, instead of two as on other machines.
Guaranteed for One Year Unconditionally
JOHN E. RANSON, Auctioneer
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Miss F. Muriel Ranson is now associated with this organization exclusively.

Witchtex TRADE MARK The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

FIBER SILK SWEATER COATS for Immediate Delivery.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc., 140 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 19th Street.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5410.
LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS, Commercial Bankers. 100 Broadway.

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ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay.
LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

COATS, CORDUROYS, $2.00. HINCHILLAS, $3.50. TO CLOSE OUT. Frank & Frank, 143 W. 28th St.

COATS Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments. H. B. RUBIN, 36-46 West 25th Street.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 BROADWAY.

COATS Watch for our pile fabric announcement. LEVITMAN & FEIN, 33 West 34th St.

Corduroys & Velveteens. Immed. Deliv. Spring Shades. Bacher, 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 8644

DINNER FAVORS AND PAPER HATS. Selling Novelty Co., 10-12 East 23d St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest Fashions always on hand. William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House. 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HOUSE DRESSES $9.00 per dozen up. —STOUTS— Waldorf Bldg., Sizes 39 to 51, $10.50 doz. up. 2-10 West 33rd St. SHAPIRO BROS.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 25 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 98

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

MATERNITY SKIRTS The Best in the Market. $2.25 to $8.75 Gustave Baer, 540 Sixth Ave. (near 31st St.)

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS. $3 to $2.60. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $3; Silks $10.50 to $27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Green St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St. and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

S. CHARLES, Inc., designer of original Models for high-class Coat and Suit trade. 7 W. 45th.

SILK WAISTS Largest popular priced silk waist house. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & HOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

5c, 10c, & 25c GOODS. THE FIVE AND TEN CENT EXCHANGE 10-12 West 20th Street

The New York Times.

YANKEES ASSAULT INDIAN PITCHERS

Pipp Leads In the Attack on Bagby and Coveleskie for a 5 to 3 Victory.

SHAWKEY HOLDS OPPONENTS

Wabbles at Outset of Game, but Tightens In Pinches, and Cleveland Trails After the Fifth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—While Bob Shawkey was looking after the pinches, the Yankees today batted their way to a 5-to-3 victory over the Indians, landing on Bagby for six hits, good for four runs, and hitting Coveleskie for two more blows, good for another run.

The Indians displayed a changed lineup, Chapman and Roth replacing Wamsganss and Smith. Both of the latter got into the game before it was over, as pinch hitters. When manager Fohl broke up his winning combination in this manner, it seemed to put the jinx on the outfit, as the Indians put up a rather weak defense, their three errors all figuring in the Yankee runs.

Shawkey was wabbly in the first inning, his two passes turning into Indian runs, but after that he kept the hits well scattered, except in the seventh and ninth. In the seventh the Indians scored, but they failed in the ninth. The Yankees tied up the game by getting a tally in both the second and third, and then took the lead in the fifth by bunching two doubles and a triple. They added another in the eighth. Pipp, for the Yanks, carried off the batting honors, getting a double and two singles in four times up.

Indians Start Fast.

The Indians got away to their usual flying start in the first inning. Graney opened with a pass and went to second on a wild pitch. Turner was an easy out, and Speaker walked. Roth singled sharply to right, scoring Graney. Speaker taking third, from where he scored on Gandil's fly to Magee.

Indian errors figured largely in the first Yankee tally, which came in the second inning. Pipp drove a long single to left, which Graney fumbled long enough to allow Walter to get to second.

A moment later O'Neill threw wild to Chapman in an effort to catch Pipp off second. Chapple hung on to Pipp and the latter trotted to third as a result of the interference and scored easily on Baker's hard grounder to Howard.

Still another Indian blunder gave the Yanks the opportunity to tie it up in the third. Speaker and Roth both set sail for Nunamaker's long fly to right centre, and when Roth got his hands on the ball he made a beautiful two-base muff. Shawkey's fly to Speaker sent Nunamaker to third, from where he scored on a sharp single past Turner by High.

Yanks Take the Lead.

In the fifth the Yanks took the lead and sent Bagby to the showers. With one down, High slammed a double to deep centre and scored when Peckinpaugh slammed a triple against the centre field wall. Roger also crossed the pan when Pipp dented the right field wall for a double. Coumbe then took charge and the run making ended.

The Indians came back for a score in the seventh. After Smith had ineffectually batted for Coumbe, who pitched two innings without allowing a hit, and Graney had skied out, Turner, although suffering from a wrenched knee as a result of trying to dodge one of Shawkey's shoots, banged out a double. He limped across the pan when Speaker doubled over first base. That ended the Indian scoring.

In the eighth the Yanks added to their lead with Coveleskie on the firing line. With two down, Magee smashed a double to right centre and scored the final run when Gedeon singled over second base.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	5	0	0	0	0	Graney,lf	3	1	0	2	0
High,lf	6	1	2	4	0	Turner,3b	4	1	1	0	1
Peck'gp'h,ss	4	1	1	4	1	Evans,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Pipp,1b	4	1	3	8	0	Speaker,cf	3	1	2	2	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Roth,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Magee,cf	3	1	1	5	0	Gandil,1b	3	0	0	12	1
Gedeon,2b	3	0	1	8	2	Chapman,ss	3	0	1	2	5
Nu'maker,c	4	1	1	2	2	Howard,2b	4	0	0	4	6
Shawkey,p	4	0	0	0	2	O'Neill,c	4	0	2	2	1
						Bagby,p	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	36	5	9	27	8	Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Coveleskie,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
						bBillings	1	0	1	0	0
						cWambsg's	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	3	8	27	15

a-Batted for Coumbe in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Coveleskie in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Evans in ninth inning.
Errors—Graney, Roth, O'Neill.

New York	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	

Two-base hits—Turner, Speaker, High, Pipp, Magee. Three-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice hit—Roth. Sacrifice fly—Gandil. Double play—Baker and Pipp. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New York, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 2; off Shawkey, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 7 hits, 2 runs in four and one-third innings; off Coumbe, none, no hits in two and one-third innings; off Coveleskie, 2 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Shawkey, 8 hits 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—by Coumbe, 1; by Shawkey, 2. Wild pitch—Shawkey. Time of game—Two hours and eleven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hildebrand.

TIGERS GET THIRD IN ROW.

Pile Up Runs Through Myers's Wildness and Beat Athletics 7 to 3.

DETROIT, June 17.—Detroit made it three straight from Philadelphia today, Myers's unsteady pitching and six costly errors behind him aiding the Tigers to a 7 to 3 victory. Myers issued nine bases on balls, three of which became runs. Cunningham pitched excellently after the second inning. Crawford, who has been out of the Tigers' regular lineup for some time, got a three-base hit in the seventh, when he relieved Hellman, who was suddenly taken ill. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	2	2	1	3	2	Witt,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Vitt,3b	3	1	0	2	2	Oldring,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Cobb,cf	3	1	1	2	0	Strunk,cf	3	0	0	3	1
Veach,lf	2	1	2	3	0	Schang,c	4	1	1	3	5
Heilmann,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Lajoie,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Crawford,rf	1	0	1	0	0	McInnis,1b	4	1	1	9	0
Burns,1b	4	1	1	10	0	Walsh,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Young,2b	3	0	1	2	5	Pick,3b	3	0	0	4	0
Stanage,c	4	0	1	5	1	Myers,p	4	0	1	0	0
Cun'gham,p	3	1	1	0	1						
Total	33	7	8	27	11	Total	33	3	8	24	15

Errors—Witt, (3,) Schang, (2,) Myers, Vitt.

Detroit	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0		—7
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		—3

Two-base hits—Myers, Burns, Stanage. Three-base hits—Schang, Crawford, Cunningham. Stolen bases—Pick, Bush, Cobb, Young. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Double plays—Strunk and Pick; Witt, Lajoie and McInnis; Young and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Myers, 9; Cunningham, 4. Earned runs—Off Myers, 1, off Cunningham, 1. Struck out—By Myers, 2; by Cunningham, 8. Wild pitch—Cunningham. Passed ball—Stanage. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 3.
(Eleven innings.)
Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis at New York.
(Postponed, wet grounds.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
(Two games postponed, rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Cleveland, 3.
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	29	16	.644
Philadelphia	27	20	.574
New York	24	21	.533
Boston	22	23	.489
Chicago	25	27	.481
Cincinnati	23	27	.460
Pittsburgh	21	27	.437
St. Louis	21	31	.404

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	32	20	.615
Washington	28	23	.549
Detroit	29	24	.547
New York	26	23	.531
Boston	26	26	.500
Chicago	25	25	.500
St. Louis	22	29	.431
Philadelphia	15	33	.312

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

URGING SUNDAY BASEBALL.

Efforts Being Made to Bring Question Before Legislature.

A movement is under way in this city and State to bring about the submission of the question of Sunday baseball to the Legislature, with a view to the passage either of a measure legalizing the game on Sunday throughout the State, or of a law permitting each city and town to make its own decision through local option voting. The proponents of the proposition are said to have received encouragement from law-making sources, leading to the belief that such a move would be by no means devoid of friends at Albany. The following petition is being circulated:

"We, the undersigned citizens, believing in majority rule, which is the basic principle of our Government, declare in favor of a local option vote on Sunday baseball, or a bill legalizing same for the entire State of New York, such games to take place between 1 P. M. and sundown.

"We favor a decent observance of Sunday. We believe our national game on Sunday is in the interest of good morals and conducive to the physical and moral betterment of our citizens, and is not, when properly conducted, an interruption of the peace and religious liberty of the community. We request our representatives in the Legislature to act accordingly."

SENATORS DEFEAT BROWNS.

Get Early Lead and Maintain It to the End.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Washington won from St. Louis today 5 to 2. The visitors started after Groom in the first, getting a run on three successive singles. Weilman then went in and stopped the scoring until the fourth, when two singles and a double netted two more runs. A balk by Weilman in the sixth scored Rondeau from third, and in the ninth a single, a sacrifice and a double gave the visitors another.

Harper was a puzzle to the locals until the sixth, when three straight singles netted a run and forced him to give way to Gallia, when Hartley, first up, walked. In the seventh. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,2b	4	0	1	2	3	Shotton,lf	5	1	2	2	1
Foster,3b	3	1	1	1	4	Austin,3b	4	0	1	2	3
Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Miller,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Rondeau,lf	4	1	2	4	0	Borton,1b	3	1	2	10	1
Judge,1b	3	1	1	9	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Shanks,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Marsans,cf	4	0	3	1	0
Henry,c	4	1	2	4	1	Johnson,ss	3	0	0	1	4
McBride,ss	4	0	2	2	2	a-Severeid	1	0	0	0	0
Harper,p	3	0	0	0	1	Gavan,ss	0	0	0	2	0
Gallia,p	1	0	0	0	0	Hartley,c	3	0	0	6	0
						Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	11	27	11	Weilman,p	1	0	0	0	2
						bTown	1	0	0	0	0
						McCabe,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cSisler	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	2	10	27	20

a-Batted for Johnson in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Weilman in seventh inning.
c-Batted for McCabe in ninth inning
Error—Foster.

Washington	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1		—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		—2

Two-base hits—McBride, Morgan, Shotton, Henry. Stolen base—Rondeau. Sacrifice hits—Shanks, 2. Double plays—Johnson to Pratt to Borton; Foster to Morgan to Judge; Marsans to Hartley; Weilman to Lavan to Borton. Left on bases—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 11. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 5; off Gallia, 1; off Groom, 1; off Weilman, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 5 and 1 in 6 innings, none out in seventh; off Gallia, 5 and 0 in three; off Groom, 3 and 1 in 2; off Weilman, 6 and 3 in 6 2-3; off McCabe, 2 and 1 in 2. Balk—Weilman. Struck out—By Harper, 3; by Groom, 1; by Weilman, 2; by McCabe, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and O'Loughlin. Time—Two hours and ten minutes.

WHITE SOX BEAT BOSTON.

Champion Red Sox Are Blanked by Chicagoans.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Chicago bunched hits off Ruth today and shut out Boston 5 to 0. The locals outbatted the visitors by ten hits to five, Jackson leading the attack with three hits and a walk in four times up. Benz weakened in the sixth inning, and with men on second and third and none out, Danforth took the mound and retired the side. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	1	0	4	McNally,2b	2	0	0	2	2
E.Collins,2b	4	0	0	3	2	aCady	1	0	0	0	0
Fournier,1b	3	2	1	15	0	Scott,2b	1	0	0	0	2
Jackson,lf	3	0	3	1	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Leibold,cf	4	0	4	1	0	H'ltzel,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Schalk,c	4	0	0	5	1	Walker,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Terry,ss	3	0	0	2	5	Gardner,3b	2	0	2	0	1
Benz,p	2	0	0	0	0	Janvrin,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	1	Thomas,c	2	0	1	7	0
						Agnew,c	1	0	0	2	0
Total	32	5	10	27	13	Ruth,p	3	0	1	0	3
						Total	32	0	5	24	12

a-Batted for McNally in sixth inning.
Errors—Fournier, Thomas, Ruth.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0		—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		—0

Two-base hit—Weaver. Three-base hits—Gardner, Fournier. Double plays—Janvrin, McNally, and Hoblitzel; E. Collins and Fournier; Ruth, Janvrin, and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 1; off Danforth, 1; off Ruth, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benz, 3 hits and no runs in 5 innings, (none out in sixth;) off Danforth, 2 hits and no runs in 4 innings; off Ruth, 10 hits and 5 runs in 8 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth, (Fournier.) Struck out—By Ruth, 7; by Benz, 1; by Danforth, 2. Balk—Danforth. Wild pitch—Benz. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

DODGERS AGAIN OUTGENERAL CUBS

They Score 4 to 3 Victory in Eleventh Inning on a Soggy Field.

For the second time in two days Manager Joe Tinker of the Chicago Cubs has been double-crossed by the Brooklyn Dodgers. On Thursday Mike Mowrey, the Brooklyn third baseman, hit a double after Wheat had been purposely passed, and won the game. Yesterday Tom Seaton, the ex-Brookfed, was ordered to pass Chief Meyers in the eleventh inning to get Coombs at bat, and the latter sent a screaming single to centre field, which sent Olson over with the winning run. Score: Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 3.

For seven innings Big Jim Vaughn, the ex-Yankee, held the Robins in the palm of his hand. In that time he allowed only three hits, two of which were infield taps. He had a lead of three runs when the eighth started, and made O'Mara and Chief Meyers hit infield grounders, both being thrown out at first. Then things happened. Otto Miller, batting for Rube Marquard, who had relieved Larry Cheney in the seventh inning, sent a single past third. Hy Myers was hit by Vaughn, Miller taking second. Daubert hit a deep one to short, and Mulligan, who made a pretty stop, was unable to get Myers at second, and the bases were filled. Lew McCarty, pinch-hitting for Stengel, sent a hard hit to short. Mulligan again made a wonderful stop and threw to Archer, but the latter dropped the ball and Miller and Myers scored. Wheat hit a short fly to centre, but Cy Williams dropped the ball after a hard run, and Daubert came across the plate with the tying run. Mowrey ended the inning by flying out to Mann in right field.

The Dodgers started right in to pound Vaughn again in the ninth inning, but after Olson, the first man, had singled, the big port-sider was taken from the box and Tom Seaton replaced him. The ex-Federal leaguer did good work in this inning. O'Mara sacrificed Olson to second, Coombs flied out to right field, and Hy Myers struck out.

The Robins sewed up the game in the eleventh inning. Mowrey, the first man up, lined one to left field that looked like a three-base hit, but Frank Schulte raced over and speared it with his gloved hand. Olson drew a free pass. O'Mara sent a hot liner down the third base line, and Zimmerman made a pretty stop and threw to first, nailing the runner by inches. Olson slid into second and was slightly injured. He continued to play, however, as the Dodgers did not have any one to replace him. Chief Meyers was at the bat. Seaton put one in the groove and Meyers hit it past third. Olson had already crossed the plate when the ball was returned to the field, but Umpire O'Day declared the ball a foul. Meyers was then purposely passed. Coombs sent the crowd into an uproar when he sent Olson home with the winning run.

Chicago scored its runs in the third, fourth, and sixth innings. Mulligan started the third inning by walking. Vaughn doubled to right and sent Mulligan to third. Mulligan was held at third while McCarthy was being thrown out by Cutshaw. Flack walked, filling the bases. Williams struck out on three pitched balls. Schulte walked, forcing in Mulligan. Zimmerman hit to Cheney, who threw to Meyers and forced out Vaughn. In the sixth Saier singled and scored on two wild throws by Cheney. Chicago was presented with another run in the sixth when Olson forgot that he was playing second base and let Archer's hit roll to right field after Saier had singled. O'Mara then made an error on Mulligan's grounder and Saier scored.

Of the four pitchers used by the Dodgers, Larry Cheney, the ex-Cub, was the only one who allowed any hits. Marquard, Appleton, and Coombs, the relief men, were invincible. Manager Robinson had seventeen men in the line-up. Jeff Pfeffer, the leading pitcher in the National League, played left field for the Robins in the last four innings. The field was wet and soggy after the rains of Friday night and yesterday morning, and as a result the players had a hard time in fielding balls. In the fifth inning a storm broke and the game was called by the umpire. It was resumed after a minute's delay.

George Cutshaw, who has played in every game this year, was injured in the fifth inning when he collided with Vaughn after he made an infield hit. He had to retire from the game and Olson took his place. As a result of yesterday's victory and the defeat of the Philadelphia Nationals, the Brooklyn team has a lead of three games. Philadelphia will come to Brooklyn on Monday and play a double-header. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers,cf	4	1	0	4	0	McC'thy,2b	5	0	0	2	3
Daubert,1b	5	1	1	9	1	Flack,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Stengel,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Mann,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Pfeffer,lf	1	0	0	0	0	Williams,cf	5	0	0	1	0
Wheat,lf,rf	5	0	1	4	0	Schulte,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	0	0	Zim'man,3b	5	0	0	0	3
Cutshaw,2b	2	0	1	3	1	Saier,1b	4	2	2	15	0
Olson,2b	2	1	1	2	1	Archer,c	4	0	1	6	2
O'Mara,ss	4	0	0	4	4	Mulligan,ss	3	1	1	3	3
Meyers,c	3	0	1	7	2	Vaughn,p	3	0	1	0	1
Cheney,p	1	0	0	1	2	Seaton,p	0	0	0	0	1
Marquard,p	0	0	0	0	1						
Appleton,p	0	0	0	0	1						
Coombs,p	2	0	1	0	1						
aMcCarty	1	0	1	0	0						
bJohnston	1	0	0	0	0						
cMiller	1	1	1	0	0						
Total	39	4	9	33	13	Total	40	3	4	*32	15

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Stengel in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Cheney in the sixth inning.
c-Batted for Marquard in the eighth inning.
Errors—Olson, O'Mara, Cheney, McCarthy, Mulligan.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1		—4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		—3

Two-base hit—Vaughn. Sacrifice hits—Archer, O'Mara. Double plays—A. McCarthy, Mulligan, and Saier; McCarthy and Saier; Meyers and Cutshaw. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 5; off Coombs, 1; off Appleton, 1; off Vaughn, 1; off Seaton, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Cheney, 4 hits and 1 run in six innings; off Marquard, no hits and no runs in two innings; off Appleton, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Coombs, no hits and no runs in two innings; off Vaughn, 8 hits and 3 runs in eight and a third innings; off Seaton, 1 hit and 1 run in two and a third innings. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, (H. Myers.) Struck out—By Cheney, 5; by Coombs, 1; by Vaughn, 3; by Seaton, 2. Wild pitch—Cheney—Time of game—Two hours and twenty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE

First Game.

Baltimore	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	..—	5	9
Richmond	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	3	4

Second Game.

Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0—	7	8
Baltimore	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1—	6	1

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	3	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	2	2

Second Game.

Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	3	1
Rochester	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	7

Newark at Providence, (postponed, rain.)
Toronto at Montreal, (postponed, wet grounds.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	27	14	.650
Baltimore	23	21	.523
Buffalo	21	20	.512
Newark	21	21	.500
Montreal	21	21	.500
Richmond	21	22	.488
Toronto	15	20	.429
Rochester	18	25	.390

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Providence.
Toronto at Montreal.

CORNELL DOWNS QUAKERS.

Captures Deciding Game of Series by Score of 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 17.—Both the Cornell and Pennsylvania ball teams were decidedly unkind to the old grads of Ben Franklin's university in the annual alumni day game on Franklin Field this afternoon. The Ithacans were rude enough to shame the Red and Blue lads before their graduates by winning the struggle 3 to 2, and the Quakers made their error in helping to humiliate themselves by many mistakes of omission and commission.

Today was one of the poor days for Captain Sam Moore of Pennsylvania and his teammates. They put up the worst brand of the national pastime that has been seen within the walls of the historic stadium in recent years. They cast golden opportunities to the four winds by stupid base running and coaching, while on the attack an array of four errors tells better than words their lack of ability on the defense.

Johnny Spielman started in his twirling for Pennsylvania in a blaze of glory by fanning the first man to face him. And then came the disaster. A hit batsman sandwiched between two singles, a wild throw and another base blow sent three Ithacans scooting across the scoring platter. They were the only counts registered by the invading team, but they were enough to give them the victory and the series, each team having previously won one game. The score:

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Budd,rf	5	0	1	0	1	Kane,2b	3	0	2	1	2
Mellen,6b	4	1	1	1	0	Moore,3b	3	0	0	5	2
Clary,c	8	1	0	9	2	Berry,ss	2	0	1	3	5
O'Connell,cf	4	1	3	2	1	M'Nichol,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Eckley,ss	4	0	0	2	6	Hinkson,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Sutterly,1b	4	0	1	8	2	Bennis,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Sauters,2b	4	0	2	4	2	Murdock,rf	3	0	0	0	1
Whitney,lf	4	0	1	0	0	Gilmore,c	8	0	0	6	0
Russell,p	4	0	1	1	2	Spielman,p	1	0	0	2	3
aBurpee	0	0	0	0	0	bSwigler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	10	27	15	Total	26	2	4	27	15

a-Ran for Whitney in ninth.
b-Batted for Murdock in ninth.
Errors—Russell, Moore, 2; Berry, Spielman.

Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		—3
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0		—2

Left on bases—Pennsylvania, 6; Cornell, 9. Two-base hit—Kane. Three-base hit—Kane. Sacrifice hit—Melien. Double play—Sauters to Eckley to Sutterly. Struck out—By Spielman, 5; by Russell, 6. Bases on balls—Off Spielman, 1; off Russell, 8. Wild pitch—Russell. Hit by pitched ball—By Russell, (Kane,) by Spielman, (Clary.) Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Fletcher and MacGowan.

SMITH STILL INVINCIBLE.

Columbia Pitcher Allows Wesleyan Three Hits and No Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 17.—Smith's clever work in the box won today's game for Columbia before a Wesleyan commencement crowd. The final score was 6 to 0. The Columbia pitcher struck out sixteen of the Wesleyan batters, two in each inning, with the exception of the second. Westcott, who was in the box for Wesleyan, was wild. He issued seven passes and allowed nine hits. Buonguoro scored three of the visitors' runs. The field was wet and soggy, but only two errors were made. The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WESLEYAN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt,2b	5	1	2	2	1	Chapin,c	4	0	1	10	4
Hoskins,cf	5	1	0	0	0	Webb,2b	4	0	0	2	3
B'nguoro,ss	2	3	1	2	0	Wilbur,lf	4	0	0	1	0
M'stein,1b	4	1	2	2	1	Beeman,3b	2	0	0	0	3
Beck,rf	4	0	1	3	0	M'haler,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Rouch,3b	3	0	0	1	1	Stookey,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Benson,lf	4	0	1	0	0	Johnson,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Lane,c	4	0	1	8	2	Lawson,ss	3	0	1	3	3
Smith,p	3	0	1	0	1	Westcott,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	36	6	9	27	6	Total	27	0	3	27	16

Errors—Mernstein, Westcott.

Columbia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2—	6	
Wesleyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	

Two-base hit—Haskins. Three-base hit—Markehaler. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; off Westcott, 7. Struck out—By Smith, 16; by Westcott, 9. Left on bases—Columbia, 3. First base on errors—Columbia, 1; Wesleyan, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy, Hartford.

WILLIAMS NINE WINNER.

Defeats Dartmouth, Her Old Rival, by a 6 to 5 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 17.—Williams defeated Dartmouth in baseball here today by a score of 6 to 5. Debevoise pitched a steady game for the visitors and allowed only five scattered hits. Radley, the Williams right fielder and the most consistent hitter, singled twice with men on third. The winning run was scored in the ninth inning when Keddie walked Worcester with the bases full. The score:

WILLIAMS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Statler,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Osborne,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Seibert,cf	5	2	1	3	0	Reese,cf	4	2	1	2	0
Clark,ss	5	1	2	2	1	Murphy,c	4	0	0	10	2
Jones,2b	3	1	0	1	4	O'Donnell,rf	3	1	0	0	0
Radley,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Eskeline,3b	4	0	0	1	3
H'land,3b	3	0	1	0	3	Th'lacher,ss	3	1	1	1	3
Howell,c	2	0	0	6	1	Duhamel,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Debevoise,p	3	1	0	1	2	Perkins,2b	3

SPUR WINS AGAIN IN BIG HANDICAP

James Butler's Colt Adds the Southampton to His List of Racing Victories.

YANKEE WITCH'S ROSEDALE

Glen Riddle Farm's Filly Runs Away with Rich Stake for Two-Year-Olds at Jamaica.

Having the Withers to his credit, which he won two weeks ago at Belmont Park, Spur, James Butler's handsome colt, again demonstrated that he is in a class by himself in the three-year-old division, when he defeated a representative field in the Southampton Handicap, which was the feature of an attractive card offered yesterday by the Metropolitan Jockey Club at its Jamaica track.

By far the largest crowd of the season at this course was present. In fact, according to Secretary Edwards, it was the best Saturday outpouring since the old days. With two races won by a nose and one by a scant head, there was no end of opportunity for the crowd to be enthusiastic, and at times, when the horses came down the stretch stride by stride, the spectators yelled themselves hoarse and the excitement was intense. Many women were present, and they displayed almost as much enthusiasm as the men.

The program was well balanced, and, in spite of the heavy rain of Friday night, the scratches were less numerous than expected. The track was slow and heavy, and, while fast time was oue of the question, the figures in which the races were run, under the conditions, were considered exceedingly good. The fields were fairly large and the entries generally of a higher class than have been out before at Jamaica.

Without taking away any of the honors from Spur, a large share of the victory is due to the fine ride he received by Jockey Loftus, who had the same mount in the Withers. The rider attended strictly to business and nursed the son of King James along until he was ready to make his final effort, and when the opportunity came he rushed the colt along and gave one of the finest exhibitions of riding seen in many a day.

Chicle Makes Early Pace.

There were six starters, the good colt Churchill, belonging to Foxhall P. Keene, and the Cleveland Stable's Whimsy being withdrawn. The start was opposite the grand stand, and they were not more than a minute at the post. The instant the barrier was raised Chicle, bearing the Whitney colors, was away winging, and the imported son of Spearmint soon had daylight between himself and the remainder of the field. At the quarter he was four lengths in the lead. But the pace was beginning to tell, and he was rapidly being overtaken by Mustard, who was showing all kinds of speed in the early part of the race.

At the half-mile pole W. R. Coe's entry had almost caught the leader. There was hardly a head between them, with Achievement in close attendance. While racing along with the leaders, but in fourth position, Loftus made no effort to send Spur to the front, but waited his time. At the turn for home an opening presented itself, and he shot the winner through, and the Butler colt, under a strong ride, went after the front horses. Chicle and Mustard into submission, and Achievement was the only real contender left. These two came up the stretch together, but inch by inch Spur drew away, to pass the officials' stand with a length to spare. Celandria, while off well, was pocketed, and had to be taken back to last place at the half-mile, but she fully responded gamely under punishment and made a fine run for home.

Spur was a strong favorite, and his victory was received with much applause. When the colt and his rider returned to the judges' stand they were greeted by round after round of plaudits. Mr. Butler, who watched the race from the clubhouse, received congratulations on all sides. Trainer McCormack received many words of praise for the fine condition in which he sent the colt to the post.

Yankee Witch Wins Rosedale.

The next race of importance was The Rosedale, a stake for two-year-old fillies, in which $2,000 in cash was guaranteed. This event, which was first run in 1903, has been won by some of the best fillies in recent years, including C. T. Henshall's Dollie Dollars, J. R. Keene's Frizette, G. M. Odom's Trance, and numerous others. Last year the Quincy Stable's Bonnie Tess carried off the honors.

Yesterday the name of Yankee Witch was added to the roll of winners. The filly, running in the colors of the Glen Riddle Farm, after once getting started, made a runaway race of the affair and defeated her field with three lengths to spare. The favorite, Schuyler L. Parsons's Koh-i-Noor, which, many thought, could not lose, basing their opinion on the previous fine showing this filly had made, was unplaced. The daughter of Doctor Leggo had a hard road to travel. While still in the back stretch she appeared to step into a hole, and on recovering her stride met with considerable interference. After these misfortunes Koh-i-Noor had all the racing taken out of her, and she virtually stopped.

Yankee Witch was off in front of her field and raced around the turn with a comfortable lead to spare. She easily disposed of Solveig and the other contenders. Jamoo Buthar's Wistful began slowly, then lost much ground at the turn, and, although closing in a thoroughly game manner, she did not threaten the winner. The Star Shoot filly came in second, a length and a half in front of Artemis, which, had she not cut up so many capers at the post, would have been seen to much better advantage.

Winner Sold Before Race.

Eleven faced the starter in the opening event, which was for three-year-old selling platers, over a six-furlong route. The winner, the bay gelding Brooks, entered by Mrs. J. Shilling, was sold to J. E. Davis before the event and ran in his new owner's colors.

Brooks raced in California last Winter and met with some success. This was his first start in the East, and the son of Leonid demonstrated that, even with top weight, 115 pounds, he was better than his field. Schoolboy and several others made things lively at the post before the field was finally sent away.

Brooks was on the outside throughout the race, in fifth position, with Little Dipper and Dolina leading the procession. Coming to the last furlong, H. Shilling went to the whip and the winner shot out to catch Dolina and James Butler's Grasp, which, in spite of a poor start, came up with the contenders. He nipped the former in the last few strides to beat her by a head. Excelsior, finishing tenth in the race, was quoted at 100 to 1 and backed down to sixty, illustrating that many fell for the alluring price.

Republican and Illuminator raced neck and neck in the one-mile-and-seventy-yard race, for three-year-olds and upward, which was won by the former. The Austin entry bore out at the turn for home and carried the winner with him, but this little digression made no difference in the result, and the pair, when once straightened out, came up the course together. Illuminator had a head on the winner at the last furlong, but Lyke applied his baton and Republican once more forged ahead. There was never daylight between them and it was one of the most exciting finishes of the afternoon, Republican finally winning by a nose. Transit, who was third, was fifteen lengths ahead of Jesse Jr., the only other starter.

Tumbler Takes Last Race.

Another nose finish occurred in the fifth race, when Daingerfield defeated a field of five other four-year-old selling platers over a mile and a sixteenth. M. Foster's Balgee was the contender throughout the race, while the early pace was set by Royal Meteor, who showed in front for the first half mile. After this the Star Shoot gelding fell away, and the lead was assumed by Balgee, who led the field a merry chase before he was finally caught almost at the Judgess' stand, where Daingerfield nosed him out. Royal Meteor slipped into third place, where he finished.

Tommy McTaggart did not start to make his run on Tumbler in the last event, which was for two-year-olds which have not won $700, until well by the stretch. Previous to this the Whitney entry had been back in the bunch. But the rider saw an opening and drove the winner through it, to beat out W. B. Burch's Alvord, who had made most of the pace, by a length. Andrew Miller's Ticket, who was starting for the first time this season, came in third, six lengths in front of Sponster, the only other starter.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse $500; six furlongs. Time—1:15 2-5.
Brooks, J. E. Davis's br. g., 115 pounds, by Leonid-Insolence, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, (H. Shilling).....1
Dolina, C. W. Gasser's ch. f., 107, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5, (E. Haynes).....2½
Grasp, James Butler's ch. f., 107, 16 to 5, 6 to 5, 8 to 5, (R. McDermott).....3
Edna Kenna, Little Lady, Little Dipper, Garnet, Glomer, Schoolboy, Excelsior, Ataka also ran. Dancer, My Donnie, Lily Heavens, Stellarina scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; with $500 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 3-5.
Republican, Mrs. G. L. Peine's b. g., aged, 113 pounds, by Stalwart-Miss Canale, 8 to 5 and out, (L. Lyke).....1
Illuminator, W. P. Austin's b. c., 3, 110, 7 to 1, 6 to 5, and out, (M. Garner)....2
Transit, Mrs. J. Shilling's ch. g., 5, 113, 9 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (H. Shilling)....3
Jesse, Jr., also ran. Kilkenny Boy, G. M. Miller, Pandean, and Saratoga scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Rosedale, with guaranteed cash value of $2,000, for fillies two-year-old, five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.
Yankee Witch, Glen Riddle Farm's br. f., 104 pounds, by Ogden-Event, 13 to 5, 4 to 5 to 3, (A. Schuttinger).....1
Wistful, James Butler's ch. f., 104, 13 to 5, 9 to 10, 1 to 3, (R. McDermott).....2½
Artemis, Oneck Stable's ch. f., 104, 8 to 1, 2½ to 1, 4 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....3½
Cheer, Koh-i-noor, Soldeig also ran. Wide Eyes scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Southampton Handicap, with $1,500 added; for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.
Spur, James Butler's b. c., 125 pounds, by King James-Auntie Mum, 3 to 2, 3 to 5, 1 to 20 to 100, (L. Lyke).....1
Achievement, W. Viau's ch. c., 116, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, (E. Taplin).....2
Celandria, Elkwood Park Stable's ch. f., 113, 7 to 2, even, 1 to 5, (J. Butwell).....3
Chicle, (imp.,) Mustard, and Pielone also ran. Churchill and Whimsy scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $500; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 2-5.
Daingerfield, R. Newman's ch. g., aged, 103 pounds, by Dolce Far Niente-Cherry Wild, 9 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (E. Campbell).....1
Balgee, M. Foster's ch. h., 6, 115, 8 to 1, 5 to 2, and even, (L. Lyke).....2
Royal Meteor, Mrs. Mahon, Jr.'s ch. g., aged, 11 to 10, 1 to 3, and out, (E. Taplin).....3
Trovato, Day Day, and Monmouth also ran. Monocacy and Cliff Haven scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, which have not won $700, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01.
Tumbler, H. P. Whitney's ch. c., 110 pounds, by Old Gold-Flip Flap, 3 to 5 and out, (T. McTaggart).....1
Alvord, W. P. Burch's blk. g., 115, 13 to 10 and out, (R. Troxler).....2
Ticket, A. Miller's b. c., 110, 20 to 1, 4 to 1, and out, (J. Butwell).....3
Spinster also ran. Amalgamator, Cheer, and Priscilla scratched.

ENTRIES FOR TOMORROW.

FIRST RACE. — For two-year-old maiden fillies; selling; five furlongs. Old Drury, 110 pounds; Christabel, 115; Rose Finn, 115; Miss Tipperary, 110; Alona at Last, 110; Melting Moments, (imp.) 115; Jitney, 115; Vixen, 115; Safe and Sane, 110.

SECOND RACE. — For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a furlong. Old Broom, 109 pounds; Trovato, 109; High Tide, 109; G. M. Miller, 114; Shyness, 114; Bertodano, 109; Day Day, 109.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Richmond Handicap; six furlongs. Startling, 97 pounds; Conning Tower, 113; Harry Shaw, 119; Ormesdale, 103; Hanson, 114; Comely, 125; Marse Henry, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Newtown Selling Stakes; six furlongs. Sir William Johnson, 115 pounds; Startling, 113; Queen of Paradise, 100; Finalee, 108; Feminist, 106; Plaudito, 110; Peaceful Star, 102; Bonnie Tess, 103; Etruscan, 108; Dervish, 115; Murphy, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Aimee T., 107 pounds; Willy Boy, (imp.,) 110; Marblehead, 110; Riposte, 112; Eden Park, 107; Bendlet, 105; Running Shot, 112; Nonesuch, 120; Doc Meals, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Narnar, 97 pounds; Queen of Paradise, 104; Good Fair, 102; Ronkus, (imp.,) 102; Alberta True, 101; Beau of Menlo, 109; Excelsior, 102.

BROOKLINE RACES ENDED.

Favorite Horses Win as Meeting Is Closed in Downpour of Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKLINE, Mass., June 17.—In a downpour of rain the Country Club of Brookline continued and finished its thirty-fifth annual race meeting today. The course was in wretched condition and the crowd was small, but the contests were good in almost every event. The six races on the card were run off on schedule, and as a rule the favorites came through. The main exception was the failure of A. H. Higginson, again riding Mr. Chetland's Prophet, to beat Frederick H. Prince's Fattnata for the Middlesex Hunt Club steeplechase.

In the fifteenth running of the Country Club Grand Annual for 4-year-olds and upward, Mrs. G. Ambrose Clark's Hibler was the winner over J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s, Dixon Park. The winner of the Down East Handicap for hacks, hunters, and horses was A. Ludlow Kramer's Cloud, with J. Tucker up, who beat John Heard's Four Aces, with Mr. Higginson riding a splendid race.

The National Hunt Club Steeplechase Handicap for registered hunters with a $1,000 purse, and which must be won twice by the same owner, was taken by Archibald Barklie's Royal, who was remarkably well driven by Harry Lee to beat F. Ambrose Clark's Knight, ridden by Mr. Barbazon. The first race, the Manchester, for 3-year-olds, was won by Charles R. Fleischmann's Ahara, while the second race, the Brookline Handicap, was taken by J. C. Ewalt of Glen Ridge Farms.

WEIGHTS IN THE BROOKLYN.

Event to be Run at Aqueduct on Saturday, June 24.

Weights for the Brooklyn Handicap of $5,000 to be run for on the opening day, Saturday next, of the Queens County Jockey Club's Summer meeting at Aqueduct, have been announced.

The event is for three-year-olds and upward. Winners of a race of the value of $1,000 after the announcement of the weights to be taxed five pounds extra. The distance is one mile and a furlong. The entries and weights follow:

Roamer, 131 pounds; Borrow, 126; The Finn and Ed Crump, 124 each; Pennant, 123; Regret and Stromboli, 122 each; Trojan, 119; Trial by Jury, 118; Short Grass, 117; Allumeur, 115; He Will, 114; Capra and Flying Fairy, 112 each; Slumber II. and Sharpshooter, 111 each; George Smith and Xylon, 110 each; Gunbearer, Buskin, and Roly, 100 each; Indiscreet, Sandmarsh, and Friar Rock, 108 each; Star Hawk, 107; Tetan, 106; Dominant and Boots, 105 each; Magnet, Clapperbill, Kingly, Spur, and Bromo, 104 each; Neville, 2d, and White Hackle, 103 each; Double Eagle, 102; Iron Duke, Churchill, Tartar, Heather Moon, and Achievement, 100 each, St. Isidore and Celandria, 99 each; Old Koenig, Gillies, and Haubeck, 98 each; Tea Caddy and Woodward, 97 each; St. Rock, Lena Misha, and Skeer Face, 96 each; Miss Puzzle and Tipperary, 95 each; Eagle and Holiday, 92 each; Delancy and Ghetto Girl, 90 each.

JACK TAR THE FLEETEST.

Wins the Ten-Mile Motor Boat Race on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., June 17.—With a fine motor boat race on the North Shrewsbury River, the racing season of the Red Bank Motor Boat Club was officially opened this afternoon. The Regatta Committee which arranged today's events is planning the usual Fourth of July regatta.

J. P. Andrews's Jack Tar won the ten-mile handicap motor boat race, A. E. Russell's Gaddix finishing second. Frank O. Grattan's Jean and E. E. Perine's Mohawk also finished the race, but owing to engine trouble were left far behind. Cups were awarded to first and second. John Morrow, Jr., acted as official starter, and I. H. Wood as timer. A sailing race for canoes was postponed until the Fourth.

DODGE IS WINNER OF LATONIA DERBY

Is Eased Up at Wire, with George Smith, Victor in Kentucky Derby, in Second Place.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Weber & Ward's great horse Dodge, with Murphy up, won the thirty-third renewal of the classic Latonia Derby at the Latonia (Ky.) race track today. George Smith, the winner of the Kentucky derby at Louisville, finished second and Dick Williams, third. Dodge's time was 2:37.

A perfect day greeted the large attendance, but after the running of the first race a heavy rain fell, turning the track from good to sloppy. The rain also turned the betting from George Smith, a heavy early favorite, to Dodge, and near post time the heaviest play centered on the eventual winner. There were thirty-five pari mutuel machines in the betting shed which were in constant operation, while three machines had been placed on the lawn for the derby race only and were opened to the public at 1 o'clock.

Seven horses came from the paddock to the barrier in the derby event. Gipsey George caused a delay at the post of about ten minutes by bad acting, but when the field was sent away it was to a good start. Gipsey George immediately went to the front and opened up a gap of five lengths. Dodge was second, with George Smith running easy three lengths back.

They ran in this position until the far turn was reached, the balance of the field being strung out almost the entire race. Here Dick Williams moved up strongly, while Gipsey George tired badly and dropped out of the race. Dodge then immediately went to the front, and won eased up. George Smith held on gamely for the place, stalling off the determined rush of Dick Williams through the stretch. The other starters were Big Smoke, Votary, and Ellison. King Gorin, Franklin, and Captain Rees were scratched just before post time.

In the pari mutuels Dodge paid $5.80 on a $2 ticket to win, $3.10 to place, and $2.60 to show. George Smith paid $5 for a $2 ticket for place and $3.30 to show. Dick Williams paid $3.20 to show.

The attendance was a record breaker. Mayor Buschmeyer of Louisville, Colonel W. H. Haldeman, and Speaker Long headed a large delegation from the Falls City. Governor A. O. Stanley of Kentucky and his staff stopped over from the St. Louis Convention and were present to see the running of the race.

POLO FRAY IN QUAKER CITY.

Intersectional Tournament to Begin in Philadelphia Sept. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Through the efforts of the Philadelphia members on the Executive Committee of the National Polo Association, Major John C. Groome and W. Plunket Stewart, the first of a series of annual intersectional championship tournaments has been awarded to this city.

The dates have been fixed for Sept. 15 to 25, and the Philadelphia Country Club grounds at Bala have been chosen for the contests. The tournaments, which are expected to bring all the best teams of the country together, promise to rival any series of matches ever decided in America, not even excepting the international contests.

Major Groome, Robert E. Strawbridge, and William H. Tevis Huhn have been chosen by the polo clubs to serve as the Philadelphia committee. The national body has a reserve fund to be used for further popularizing the game in this country, and it will finance the project. Teams and mounts will be brought from all over the United States to Philadelphia at no expense to the clubs.

As the National Polo Association is now constituted, the country is divided into sections, as follows: The Army, the Eastern circuit, the Mid-Western circuit, the New England circuit, Pacific Coast circuit, and the Southeast circuit. Tournaments are being held in these sections, and the best team in each will come to Philadelphia and compete in the American polo classic.

FOOTBALL TIE UNSETTLED.

Metropolitan League Will Decide Disputed Game This Week.

Owing to a protest by the Visitation Football Club of Brooklyn the question of supremacy in the cup tie competition of the Metropolitan Football League will remain in abeyance until the protest is heard at a meeting to be held this week.

In the match in the final round between the Greenville Football Club and the Visitations, the former won by two goals to one, but the last goal was allowed by the referee under conditions that were not wholly acceptable to the losers, because the crowd on the goal line had encroached on the field while the goal was being shot. In addition, the protestants assert that the ground was not in good condition.

A soccer match will be the feature of the program at the fourth annual outing and games of the St. George's Field Club to be held this afternoon at Dal Hawkins's Road House, Walker and Westchester Avenues. There will also be a place-kick competition and, besides the regular field events, races for women, as well as boys and girls.

MILLER TO COACH AT TOME.

Eleven Retains Gridiron Tutor Who Has Built Strong Teams.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., June 17.—Albert C. Miller of Philadelphia, a former Penn star, has been reappointed coach of the Tome School football team. In each of the last two years that Miller has had charge of Tome's eleven he has built up remarkably strong machines. Year before last the team won the five most important games on its schedule of seven, defeating, for the first time in the history of the school, Tome's old rival, the Hill School. Tome's score for that season was 122 points won against 50 lost.

Last year, starting with only three veterans, Miller developed a team that won laurels almost without break from start to finish. The boys were beaten in one game, that with Lawrenceville, and piled up 227 points to 26 made by their opponents. In recognition of their splendid work, the graduating class of 1916 dedicated their year book, the "Trail," to the football team. Many of last season's stars will again play their old positions on the eleven in the coming Fall, and prospects on the gridiron look exceedingly bright for Tome.

A Record Tarpon Season.

USEPPA ISLAND, Fla., June 17.—The season which closed this week established a number of records in tarpon fishing. The total take at Useppa amounted to 1,169 tarpon. Lewis Bremer of Philadelphia took 149, Joseph Livingston of New York, 130; Benjamin Crowinshield of Boston, 110; Frank Crowinshield of Boston, 86; M. M. Sternberger of New York, 57; David Auld of Cleveland, 45; J. G. Sternberger of Boston, 39; Joseph Stray of Brooklyn, 39; Dr. Stewart of Philadelphia, 33. Lewis Bremer, Jr., took the largest tarpon, which weighed 184 pounds. The smallest tarpon, weighing 13 pounds, was taken by J. M. Williams, Ravenna, Ohio.

RECORDS OF TWO LEAGUES.

Batting and Pitching Averages in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of these leagues. They include games played on June 15.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Daubert, Brooklyn	44	176	27	62	8	9	.348
Doyle, New York	45	181	29	61	13	3	.337
Robertson, N. Y.	40	156	31	52	1	3	.334
Zimmerman, Chi.	51	201	33	66	9	6	.328
Schulte, Chicago	39	134	21	44	5	1	.328
Wagner, Pitts.	46	169	21	52	4	2	.308
Hinchman, Pitts.	43	153	22	47	3	4	.307
Williams, Chi.	51	180	31	57	2	10	.308
Chase, Cin'nati	46	168	24	57	8	3	.303
Hornsby, St. L.	52	181	17	54	6	7	.298
Wheat, Brooklyn	42	161	18	48	4	3	.298
Gonzales, St. L.	30	57	8	17	2	0	.298
Cravath, Phila.	43	146	22	43	3	4	.295
Groh, Cincinnati	50	178	32	52	4	5	.292
J. Smith, Boston	45	155	13	45	4	7	.290
E. Burns, Phila.	28	83	6	24	1	1	.289
T. Clarke, Cin.	32	77	6	22	4	2	.286
Neale, Cincinnati	43	160	18	45	8	8	.281
Flack, Chicago	49	164	30	46	10	17	.280
Whitted, Philadelphia	45	146	24	41	4	14	.280
Fitz'k, Boston	21	50	3	14	0	0	.280
McCarthy, Chi.	30	90	7	25	1	3	.278
A. Wilson, Pitts.	25	54	5	15	2	2	.278
Stock, Phila.	44	177	27	49	8	2	.277
Paskert, Phila.	41	141	13	39	6	2	.277
Fletcher, N. Y.	45	179	19	49	5	7	.274
Konetchy, Boston	45	168	21	46	5	6	.274
Rariden, N. Y.	42	121	10	33	2	1	.273
Kauff, New York	44	163	22	44	16	4	.270
Howell, Boston	42	141	12	38	2	2	.270
Costello, Pitts.	19	37	2	10	1	0	.270
G. Burns, N. Y.	45	187	31	50	8	4	.267
Archer, Chicago	35	109	7	28	1	3	.257
Viox, Pittsburgh	21	60	6	16	2	3	.267
Merkle, New York	45	163	22	43	5	4	.264
Niehoff, Phila.	46	172	22	45	9	6	.262
Saier, Chicago	51	173	18	45	7	2	.260
Cutshaw, B'klyn.	44	167	15	43	5	11	.257
Schultz, Pitts.	36	118	8	30	3	5	.256
Mollwitz, Cin.	29	86	8	22	3	5	.256
J. Meyers, B'klyn.	26	78	8	20	0	3	.256
Carey, Pittsburgh	44	177	27	45	20	3	.254
O'Mara, Brooklyn	30	93	11	24	4	2	.233
Griffith, Cin.	50	196	20	49	7	2	.250
Wingo, Cincinnati	39	120	9	30	3	5	.250
Jas. Smith, Pitts.	17	40	2	10	0	0	.250
Egan, Boston	17	32	3	8	1	2	.250

Club Batting Records.

Clubs.	G.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	S.H.	Av.
Chicago	51	1,666	200	440	38	63	.264
New York	45	1,553	193	399	60	45	.257
Cincinnati	50	1,728	188	437	59	55	.253
Brooklyn	44	1,495	158	377	43	63	.252
Boston	47	1,494	152	384	34	47	.257
Pittsburgh	46	1,583	136	388	53	48	.245
Philadelphia	46	1,485	156	348	37	52	.234
St. Louis	52	1,695	150	381	49	42	.225

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Moseley, Cincinnati	8	2	0	14	19	35	1000
Allen, Boston	2	1	0	11	6	19	1000
Rucker, Brooklyn	2	1	0	4	1	13	1000
Pfeffer, Brooklyn	12	9	3	38	23	80	.750
Alexander, Phila.	15	11	3	59	13	101	.786
Mamaux, Pitts.	17	9	3	54	52	78	.750
Rixey, Philadelphia	12	5	2	33	28	52	.714
Hughes, Boston	13	5	2	39	21	51	.714
Vaughn, Chicago	15	9	4	64	31	108	.692
Anderson, N. Y.	6	3	1	6	27	9	.750
Cheney, Brooklyn	11	6	3	51	37	48	.667
Coombs, Brooklyn	7	4	2	12	12	39	.667
Tyler, Boston	8	4	2	30	17	46	.667
Benton, New York	9	4	2	25	11	58	.667
Packard, Chicago	12	6	3	10	14	54	.667
Cooper, Pittsburgh	12	2	1	24	10	48	.667
Demaree, Phila.	11	5	3	40	18	64	.625
Mitchell, Cincin.	11	5	3	22	16	75	.625
Tesreau, New York	12	5	3	22	14	75	.625
Perritt, New York	11	6	3	39	21	67	.600
S. Smith, Brooklyn	10	4	3	28	14	70	.571
Ragon, Boston	10	4	3	35	17	42	.571
Sallee, St. Louis	16	6	5	28	23	73	.545
Toney, Cincinnati	14	5	5	26	40	73	.500
Harmon, Phila.	14	4	4	17	17	56	.500
McConnell, Chicago	13	4	4	46	19	61	.500
Doak, St. Louis	13	4	4	30	26	67	.500
Bender, Phila.	9	3	3	11	5	46	.500
Mathewson, N. Y.	8	2	2	11	4	46	.500
Jasper, St. Louis	11	2	2	23	21	56	.500
Dale, Cincinnati	11	2	2	11	29	60	.500
Prendergast, Chi.	6	1	1	7	3	18	.500

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Boland, Detroit	18	2	1	1	0	1	.500
Speaker, Cleveland	34	201	43	77	11	6	.383
Burns, Detroit	46	161	18	57	6	3	.354
Jackson, Chicago	49	185	29	61	9	3	.330
Ness, Chicago	15	46	3	15	1	1	.326
Nunamaker, N. Y.	34	108	9	35	1	0	.324
Cobb, Detroit	48	184	37	59	14	3	.320
Myers, Athletics	16	53	5	12	0	2	.316
Hellman, Detroit	52	188	24	59	4	4	.314
Smith, Cleveland	41	119	14	36	1	4	.303
W. Miller, St. L.	47	129	19	39	7	13	.302
Roth, Cleveland	34	99	17	29	1	7	.293
Ruth, Boston	21	47	8	14	0	0	.298
McMullin, Chicago	30	88	3	26	1	0	.295
Hoblitzel, Boston	47	163	22	48	7	6	.294
E. Johnson, St. L.	42	138	20	40	13	9	.290
Sisler, St. Louis	51	204	31	59	11	3	.289
Milan, Washton.	53	185	22	53	11	3	.287
Strunk, Athletics	47	167	24	48	6	6	.287
Bauman, N. Y.	22	60	12	17	3	1	.283
Dubuc, Detroit	23	39	3	11	0	2	.282
Crawford, Detroit	23	64	7	18	2	1	.281
Veach, Detroit	48	180	33	50	10	7	.278
Stellbauer, Ath.	25	47	2	13	0	4	.277
Shotton, St. L.	30	203	27	56	8	1	.276
Walters, N. Y.	15	51	5	14	1	2	.274
Turner, Cleve.	49	184	34	50	11	13	.272
Gardner, Boston	49	175	17	47	9	4	.268
Ehmke, N. Y.	41	166	23	42	9	1	.269
Jamison, Wash.	17	45	4	12	1	3	.267
Felsch, Chicago	48	177	27	47	3	3	.266
Wambsg's Cleve.	48	163	21	43	3	12	.264
Shanks, Wash.	45	144	14	38	4	7	.264
Oldring, Athletics	35	122	14	32	2	2	.262
W. Johnson, Wash.	21	53	5	14	0	2	.264
Morgan, Wash.	53	172	24	45	6	12	.262
H. Cov'saskie, Det.	17	42	2	11	0	0	.262
Moeller, Wash.	30	77	11	20	4	2	.260
Terry, Chicago	37	73	7	19	1	4	.260
Young, Detroit	30	174	23	45	5	7	.259
Marsans, St. L.	48	170	22	44	9	9	.259
Graney, Cleve.	54	218	42	56	5	4	.257
Witt, Athletics	46	175	17	45	3	4	.257
Washington, Cleve.	47	158	16	40	8	6	.253
Gandil, Cleveland	54	196	13	50	6	16	.253
Pipp, New York	46	166	18	42	2	5	.253
Peck'paugh, N. Y.	38	139	12	35	7	4	.252
Harper, Detroit	21	28	2	7	0	0	.250

Club Batting Records.

Clubs.	G.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	S.B.	S.H.	Av.
Detroit	52	1,765	222	457	56	59	.259
Cleveland	54	1,776	241	454	47	96	.256
Washington	47	1,705	183	412	47	59	.242
St. Louis	52	1,730	201	417	70	71	.241
New York	49	1,642	185	393	63	42	.239
Chicago	49	1,584	170	376	53	61	.237
Boston	50	1,606	168	381	50	59	.237
Athletics	47	1,498	139	337	41	47	.225

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Cullop, New York	11	5	0	28	11	45	1000
Koob, St. Louis	3	1	0	2	5	8	1000
Baumgardner, St. L.	3	1	0	4	2	8	1000
Dumont, Wash.	8	1	0	13	9	20	1000
Morton, Cleveland	15	10	2	75	22	98	.833
H. Coveleskie, Det.	17	8	2	47	32	99	.800
Mogridge, N. York	4	3	1	12	10	24	.750
S. Coveleskie, Cleve.	18	8	3	44	22	102	.727
Coumbe, Cleveland	11	5	2	18	10	53	.714
Faber, Chicago	15	7	3	42	30	75	.700
Ruth, Boston	14	9	4	57	48	70	.692
Dauss, Detroit	16	9	4	37	27	73	.692
Leonard, Boston	13	8	3	43	16	82	.667
Boland, Detroit	18	2	1	14	23	35	.667
W. Johnson, Wash.	18	10	6	93	23

EXPECT 40 TO START IN GREAT AERO RACE

Conditions of Coast-to-Coast Flight and the Objects Hoped to be Attained Announced.

PRIZES OF $150,000 OFFERED

Interest in Contest Shown by Cities Along the Way—Two Routes Under Consideration.

Conditions governing the transcontinental aeroplane race for which prizes aggregating $150,000 are offered, and which will start on Sept. 2, were announced yesterday by the Aero Club of America, under whose auspices the race will be conducted.

In announcing the contest the Executive Committee of the Aero Club said there were fifty civilian and militia aviators training and that there would be as many more trained during the coming two months. Further, it was said that about 100 aviators who won their pilot licenses in the last two years had not kept up their training owing to lack of inducement. For this reason the Aero Club has decided that nothing better could be done to promote interest in flying than to inaugurate an annual transcontinental aeroplane contest, starting from this city and ending on the Pacific Coast.

In addition to the $20,000 first prize offered by the Aero Club, the winner will receive the Pulitzer Trophy, offered by Ralph Pulitzer, which will be competed for annually until won three times by the same aviator.

There will be fifteen controls on whatever route is selected and each city which is constituted a control is giving prizes. There will be eight place prizes, starting with the first of $20,000, the second will be $15,000; third, $10,000; fourth, $7,500; fifth, $5,000; sixth, $2,500; seventh, $2,000, and eighth, $1,500. There will also be prizes for the best time between controls and for the first five or six aviators arriving at each control.

Thirty-two Aviators Entered.

Twenty-two aviators have already entered the contest, and more than forty starters are expected.

The Administration, through the Secretaries of War and the Navy, members of the General Board of the Navy and the General Staff of the Army, the various leaders in the House of Representatives and Senate, and the Governors of the various States have indorsed the contest.

Among the important aims of the contest are to establish the first transcontinental aerial highway, and to build up the aerial reserve of the country. Each aviator will be an official mail carrier for the Post Office, and prizes will be offered for mail carrying. The militia of a number of States, the various aero clubs, and a number of cities are expected to enter, and special military maps of the entire route are to be made for the War Department. Prizes will be given for the best maps. Photographs are to be taken of the entire route to be used in making an accurate nautical map of the first aerial highway for the use of aviators hereafter, and prizes are offered for the best negatives. Prizes are to be given for the best demonstrations with radio from aeroplanes sending messages to land stations, and landing stations for the aircraft are to be established hereafter every fifty miles along the route.

The contest is to start on Saturday, Sept. 2, and will finish, at the latest, on Saturday, Sept. 30, the starting point to be from the flying field at Garden City, Belmont Park, or the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, and to end at some point on the Pacific Coast, to be announced later.

The contest is open to competitors of any nationality holding an aviator's certificate issued by the International Aeronautique Federation, and the annual license of the Aero Club of America. In addition the militia, aero clubs, cities, and other organizations wishing to compete may enter properly equipped aircraft and licensed aviators.

The entrance fee is $200, and entries will be received up to noon on Aug. 1. The fee may be paid in two installments—$100 by noon on Aug. 1 and $100 by noon of Aug. 15. Late entries will be received up to noon Aug. 25, in which case the fee will be $500. The entry blank, which must accompany the fee, must be sent to the Secretary of the Aero Club of America, 297 Madison Avenue.

Two Routes Considered.

Either the Lincoln Highway or the Southern route will be chosen. On each the aviators will spend twelve hours in the controls; that is, twelve hours must elapse between the landing and starting times.

The Lincoln Highway route starts here and goes to Washington or Baltimore, where the first control will be located. From there the aviator will proceed by way of Pittsburgh or Dayton or Columbus, Ohio. The next control will be Chicago, and then the fliers will go by St. Louis, Kansas City, or Topeka, or Lincoln or Omaha; Cheyenne or Laramie, Wyo.; Green River or Rock Springs, Wyo.; Salt Lake City or Ogden, Utah; Eureka or Ely, Nev., and will finish in San Francisco. This route may be extended to Los Angeles and San Diego. There are about twenty-five large cities and 200 towns along this route, many of which are taking great interest in the contest, and which may offer prizes to aviators to land or fly over them.

The Southern route goes from here to Washington or Baltimore, and from there to Kansas City, or Topeka, or Lincoln, or Omaha, and at this point either of two routes may be followed. One is by way of Muskogee, Okla., Dallas, Waco, San Antonio, Marathon, El Paso, Tex.; Tucson, Yuma, Ariz., to San Diego or Los Angeles. The other by way of Wichita and Liberal, Kan., to Dalhart, Tex., to Torrance, N. M., to El Paso, Tex., to Hachita or Bisbee, to Maricopa, to Yuma, Ariz., to Niland and Los Angeles.

On this side of Kansas City the greatest distance between controls will not exceed 350 miles. From Kansas City, in desert and mountainous districts, the distance will be from 175 to 275 miles.

This limitation is proposed by the Contest Committee to prevent excessive flying, making it possible for every aviator to fly with safety, and to approximate the flying conditions to be met in every-day practice, in aerial training, and in mail and passenger-carrying. It also aims to have a large number of controls, so that the population of many regions may become familiar with the competing aeroplanes, and understand the possibilities of aerial transportation, and to keep the contestants as close together as possible.

Penalties for Repairs.

In regard to repairs, individual replacements and repairs to the aeroplane or motor may be made, but the competitor making them will be duly penalized according to conditions outlined by the Contest Committee. Unbroken propellers and undamaged wings may be changed without penalty.

Each competitor must carry a passenger weighing not less than 145 pounds, and he may equip his machine with the dual control, so that the passenger may assist in operation. Every aeroplane is required to have as part of its equipment, a compass, chart holder and fire extinguisher.

A list of the penalties for the replacement of engine parts as adopted by the Contest Committee, range from a half hour penalty for replacing a valve spring or other minor part to a four-day penalty for replacing the whole engine. Penalties for replacement of aeroplane parts have not yet been decided upon and the Contest Committee announces that it will welcome suggestions either by contestants or aeroplane constructors.

LEWIS MAKES WAR ON FILM.

Kings Prosecutor Opposes "Where Are My Children?"

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings County has declared war on the moving picture film, "Where Are My Children?" Yesterday Mr. Lewis went to the Flatbush Police Court and obtained summonses from Magistrate Reynolds calling for the appearance in Court on Tuesday of Harry Gainsborg, President of the Universal Film Exchange, and Robert Robinson, manager of the Rialto Theatre, at Flatbush Avenue and Cortelyou Road, where the film has been exhibited during the past week.

This is the first step in a campaign which the District Attorney has started to do away with pictures that deal with sex problems. The campaign has been started by Mr. Lewis on his own initiative and does not come as the result of any complaint. In speaking of his plans yesterday, District Attorney Lewis said:

"If I never do anything else in my life, I will see to it that the morals of youths and young girls are afforded every protection the law allows. I am bitterly opposed to both plays and films that portray the sex relations, and also exhibit the hidden crimes of society for the curious mind of the young."

Borough Inspector James Dillon of Brooklyn recently received a complaint against the same feature film. He turned the matter over to Captain John Barnes of the Fifth Avenue Police Station. The latter after an investigation laid the facts before Magistrate Voorhees, in the Fifth Avenue Police Court. Manager Masaud of the Prospect Theatre, where the picture was also being shown, went of his own accord to Magistrate Voorhees and explained the features of the film. The Magistrate then declared that he saw no reason for issuing a summons.

It is expected that the film exchange people will put up a strenuous fight to be permitted to continue to show the picture, as it has been widely advertised and booked.

SET TAUSCHER TRIAL DATE.

Krupp Agent, Gadski's Husband, to Face Plot Charge on Tuesday.

Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood announced yesterday that the trial of Captain Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in this country and the husband of Mme. Gadski, had been set for Tuesday before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court. The other defendants named in the indictment charging a conspiracy to destroy the Welland Canal were Captain Franz von Papen, the dismissed German Military Attaché; Wolf von Igel, his former Secretary; Alfred A. Fritzen, and Constantine Covani, alias Covani Gonzales.

The principal witness for the prosecution is Hans von der Goltz, alias Bridgeman Taylor. John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, will also be called by the Government. A demurrer interposed by Tauscher on the ground that there was no organized military expedition formed against Canada has been overruled. Von Igel probably will be placed on trial on Tuesday also. His pleading has been postponed from time to time, that the State Department might decide whether he was entitled to immunity as a member of Ambassador von Bernstorff's retinue.

No ruling has as yet been made by Secretary Lansing, but it is the contention of Attorney General Gregory that the former Secretary to von Papen was amenable to prosecution because at the time of the alleged conspiracy his name did not appear on the list of the German Embassy.

Capt. Tauscher and von Igel when arrested gave bail. The other defendants are not in the United States.

STUDENTS IN PULLMAN JOBS

Company Goes to Colleges to Get Conductors for Vacation Season.

Many persons going to the White Mountains this Summer, or to Atlantic City or points in New England, will have their Pullman tickets inspected and punched by young men who, after Sept. 15, will be found in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania. About seventy-five students from these institutions have been employed to act as Pullman conductors on the great Eastern lines, where the annual travel from the cities in the hot season is especially heavy.

This is the first time in sixteen years that the Pullman Company has gone to colleges for help. The move, it is explained, is not due to a scarcity of applicants, but to the fact that undergraduates are peculiarly fitted for Summer employment and can return to their books when the rush is over. A representative of the Pullman Company visited Princeton to engage students. The other universities have their own employment agencies through which applications were received. The seventy-five began work the first of June, and will receive about $77 a month.

"There is always a demand for extra Pullman conductors during June, July, August, and up to the middle of September," an official of the Pullman Company explained yesterday. "Many conductors who work in the South in the Winter are brought North each season, but there are not enough of them to meet the demand. By engaging students who want to earn money during the vacation season the company will escape having a large number of men on its hands after the Summer travel is over. Most of the students who have been engaged reported at New York City, Philadelphia, and Boston, which are known as the Summer offices. There is very little travel in the Summer, comparatively speaking, in the Middle West, and there was no need to employ students there. Students from colleges and universities were employed as conductors sixteen years ago, but this is the first time since then that the experiment has been renewed."

CRICKET HERE AND THERE.

Brooklyn Team Victor Over Manhattans at Prospect Park.

Phenomenal bowling by Harry Rushton and Hal Poyer, coupled with heavy hitting on the part of H. Meyer and Jack Poyer, proved too much of a handicap for the Manhattans yesterday in their Metropolitan League match against Brooklyn at Prospect Park, and they were defeated by 69 runs. Rushton captured 7 wickets for 15 runs, H. Poyer took 3 wickets for 6 runs, while Meyer in his innings of 53 hit no less than eight boundaries, and he, with J. L. Poyer, who scored 21, carried the score from 10 to 78. Not a man on the Manhattans reached double figures, but Miller bowled well and got 5 wickets at a cost of 31 runs. The totals: Brooklyn, 100; Manhattan, 31.

Lacking nineteen runs of victory, the Bensonhurst Rovers managed to play out time against Richmond County at Ulmer Park and the result goes on record as a draw. This was the first meeting of the teams in the association series, and was noticeable for heavy batting on both sides. Top score of the game was made by E. G. Hull in a capital innings of 55. A. S. Durrant scored 37, and with Hull put on 76 runs in partnership. Double figures were added by O. Turville and B. Kortlang, and when the total reached 140 for 7 wickets Richmond County declared their innings closed.

The Bensonhurst Rovers played well, F. Pirie heading the batsmen with 37, but it was the fine defensive tactics of D. G. Birkett and O. Smith that prevented the home players being defeated. The total was 121 for 9 wickets when time was called. B. Kortlang kept wickets in splendid style, and only two extras were scored, one of which was a leg-bye.

The West Indians had no difficulty in defeating the United team at Prospect Park, the margin being 64 runs, with 5 wickets to spare. The West Indians batted first and four men got into double figures. L. Springer was top man with 35, O. Layne followed with 23, R. Cook scored 21, and O. Hope added an even dozen. Only O. Gittings, B. Legall, and D. Lashley were able to stand against Layne and Clark, and the side was out for 64. The West Indians' total was 128 for 5 wickets.

CRITICISES THE ARMY FOR FEWER RECRUITS

Sergeant Condemns Practice of Asking Men to Volunteer in Front of Offices.

IN FAVOR OF ADVERTISING

Average of Thirty Enlistments Eighteen Months Ago Now Reduced to Five.

The "inside man's" version of the reason men are not responding in sufficient numbers to the call of the United States Army for volunteers was set forth last evening by Sergeant Henry J. Pearl, U. S. A., in charge of the recruiting district between Eighty-sixth Street and the Harlem River and Fifth Avenue and the East River.

"It may be that what I say may not meet with the approval of my superior officers," said Sergeant Pearl to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the recruiting office at 150 East 125th Street, "and I can only justify my action by my interest in the army and the desire to serve it. But the fact is that the army is itself to blame very largely for the failure of applicants to respond. In my own office, where until a year and a half ago we used to average thirty enlistments a month, only five men have been admitted to the service this month so far. I have not had a single application in the last two days. It has been said that there is something wrong, and this would indicate that there is.

"It is my conviction, in the first place, that the present method of appealing for recruits is undignified, and gives many persons an excuse for assuming a contemptuous attitude toward the private. What do you think of a great Government that adopts methods brought into disrepute by second-hand dealers long ago? I mean the practice of going out on the sidewalk and personally soliciting passersby? I've been sixteen years in the army and five years in the recruiting service, and I am really loyal to the service. But I say the system of personal solicitation is a mistake and should be abandoned. Whenever an employer begs some one to accept a job that some one is very likely to entertain the suspicion that there is something wrong with the job.

"I believe the practice of approaching men on the sidewalk and the entire practice of personal solicitation should be abandoned. Much more could be accomplished by an intelligent campaign of advertising carried on somewhat along the lines adopted by the navy. Advertisements should be placed in the newspapers, and each advertisement should take up and explain some particular advantage of the service. Many persons mistakenly believe that $15 a month is the limit of earning capacity of a man who enters the army as a private. They do not know that this sum is merely the minimum; that, as a man advances in grade and service, he continually receives more; that he is eligible for examination to West Point under conditions open to few boys in private life; that he is cared for and clothed and looked after.

"An advertising or a publicity department should be started, with a real organization behind it, and there should be only one large recruiting station in the city, and that station properly equipped. I know there are army officers who contend that personal solicitation counts for more than advertising, but I have known only one man to succeed in that work, and he was a 'booze-fighter,' who obtained applications from bar-rooms, and who, finally, was discharged because of being addicted to drink.

"The efforts of the branch recruiting stations have been handicaped also by insufficient equipment. You go out on the sidewalk and you approach some man who looks as if he is out of employment and you solicit him to join the army. If he isn't a drunkard, whom you discover you don't want, or a banker who merely dresses poorly and laughs at you, he comes slinking into your office and he gets a bad impression if he finds himself in a recruiting office that consists of a bare room and an old wooden table and a woden chair or two. I am pot permitted a telephone in this office, for example, and I paid for the lettering on the window out of my own pocket.

"Most of the men who have come into this office as applicants have come sheepishly. Some have applied for patriotic reasons, but the most have been rather ashamed of what they were about to do. This should not be the case with an important branch of a great Government. I am too fond of the service and too loyal to it not to resent this. The campaign of newspaper advertising should be backed up by distribution of handbills and literature really explaining the army. Congress should pass a retirement law such as has recently been introduced before it, and provision should be made for the man who has served his country fifteen and twenty and twenty-five years.

"If recruiting on a voluntary basis is to be successful the untruthful charge that the army is made up of bums, that is, men who join because they cannot find work, should not be possible."

$300,000 GARBAGE WAR SUIT.

Contractors Ask Damages of Fourteen Staten Island Leaders.

A summons was filed yesterday in the office of the New York County Clerk by Frederick T. Kelsey, attorney for Gaffney, Gahagan & Van Etten, contractors for the erection of the garbage plant on Staten Island under the incorporated name of the Metropolitan By-Products Company, against Borough President Calvin D. Van Name, William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, and other prominent residents of the Borough of Richmond to recover $300,000 damages for losses alleged to have been suffered by the company. The suit was an outgrowth of the activities of the Staten Island Vigilance Committee in its fight to prevent the erection of the plant.

Mr. Kelsey said yesterday there had been a conspiracy to interfere with the rights of his clients to fulfill the terms of a contract and that they had been threatened with violence of a criminal character.

"We want it distinctly understood that this action is not a bluff," he said with emphasis. "Through trickery and delay caused by certain Staten Island people, my clients have suffered an actual money damage in the amount of $300,000 and somebody has got to pay the fidler."

He declared that, despite the assurance that the contractors had given the residents that the plant would be sanitary and free from odors of any description, the so-called crusaders refused to permit them to work in peace.

"We don't care whether one man pays it all or they all pay it together, but we intend to collect the amount," Mr. Kelsey added.

Besides Van Name and Willcox the other defendants are Edward P. Doyle, Roger Doyle, William Wirt Mills, E. C. Bridgman, William J. McDermott, Robert T. Cone, Louis Hugot, Dr. Louis A. Dreyfus, Edward W. Brown, Azel F. Merrell, George W. Cole, and Anning S. Prall.

William G. Willcox, when asked about the suit yesterday, made the following reply:

"I don't know much about it. I believe I have some sort of a paper which was served on me."

William Wirt Mills became very indignant when a TIMES reporter informed him of the projected action against him and others. He said:

"It is a stupid attempt on the part of Mr. Gaffney to intimidate the garbage fighters, but it will not succeed. By the time Mr. Gaffney gets through with it he will be sorry he ever heard the name of Staten Island. The fight will go on just the same as ever."

Edward P. Doyle was inclined to view the latest move of the contractors merely as a threat. He, like Mr. Mills, said it would have no influence on the future action of the Vigilance Committee.

Edward C. Bridgman, President of the Staten Island Savings Bank, said he thought the contemplated suit would never come to trial, and his view was shared by Dr. Louis A. Dreyfus who referred to the contractor's action as "a confession of weakness."

BAR HARBOR POPULAR.

The Larger Cottages Already Leased and Fifty Occupied.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 17.—There has been an early influx of Summer sojourners here, and already about fifty of the cottages have occupants. Daily arrivals continue to supplement the colony of visitors, which promises to be unusually large this season. The greater number of the larger cottages have been leased and, with few exceptions, only small places are available.

Among the early arrivals was Mrs. Burton Harrison of Washington, who is back in Sea Urchin, where she has spent almost every Summer for the past thirty years. She was absent last year on account of illness. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, and children are expected shortly to occupy Greenway Court, which has been leased to Mr. and Mrs. Warner Mifflin Leeds since Mr. Harrison's appointment to the Philippines. It is Mr. Harrison's first visit since leaving Bar Harbor three years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Leeds have taken one of the Vanderbilt cottages which last season had as occupants Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and little son, John Jacob Astor 4th, arrived this week to take possession of Isle Cote, also a Vanderbilt cottage.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has again leased the Jacques cottage at Schooner Head and is expected here soon.

Mrs. John S. Kennedy and Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Schauffler are located in Kenarden. They made the journey from Portland this week in Mrs. Kennedy's yacht, Cherokee.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green of New York are back in Greenlawn. Mr. Green is President of the swimming club, succeeding Edgar Scott of Philadelphia. Mrs. Green has always taken an active interest in the club affairs and this season has arranged an interesting program for July and August. The cabaret teas, which she inaugurated last season, will be continued and will be supplemented by special dances, moving pictures, chamber recitals, and other features to be planned.

Acquisitions to the cottage colony are Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thomas. They have taken one of the William Lawrence Green cottages.

Mrs. Hunt Slater of Washington arrived at her cottage this week and has as house guest Mrs. Newell Tilton of New York. Mrs. Tilton spent last season at the de Gregoire and is an addition to the artistic as well as the social life of Bar Harbor. Her posters, contributed to the various charity affairs last season, were greatly admired.

Among the first of the legation to arrive was Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister, who has the Clover cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall, who purchased the Elm cottage last season, are having the interior remodeled from modern to the early Italian period. They have planned to entertain house parties during the month of August.

Mrs. John I. Kane of New York has arrived at the Breakwaters for the Summer.

Mrs. M. A. Hanna has opened her cottage, Sea Cliff, at Seal Harbor.

Miss Celestine Eustis of Washington is located at Mara Vista, on the Shore Path, and is entertaining her niece, Miss Lydia Eustis, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri of New York, as usual, opened their cottage, Buonriposo, early.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris arrived at Bogue Chitto this week from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin of New York are at Tranquility Farm, their cottage at Asheville across the bay. This trio of sisters, Mrs. Fabbri, Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. Schieffelin, are always among the first to visit Mount Desert.

Other New Yorkers here include Mrs. Alfred Anson, who is at The Turrets. Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, Rockhurst; Miss Edith Bowdoin, La Rochelle; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Silver Birches; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Livingston and Miss Alida Livingston, and Mr. and Mrs. John Auchincloss.

The Cassatt cottage has been leased to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who spent several weeks here last season.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrington Moore of New York are at The Barnacles.

Mrs. Gardiner Sherman has arrived from New York and has taken possession of Kiewaydem.

Arrivals from Chicago include Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, who are in Mizzentop.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer of New York have leased a cottage and are expected shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Coats of Providence, R. I., are located in Tanglewood, Kebo Street.

Mrs. George Gordon Meade Large of Philadelphia has rented the cottage, Blue Point.

Mrs. Herbert Parsons of New York is at Honfleur House, Hulls Cove, for the season.

OIL OUTPUT BREAKS RECORD

Daily Production Now Nearly 800,000 Barrels, Relieving Shortage.

The output of oil from the wells of the country has reached the total of little less than 800,000 barrels a day—the largest daily average production in the history of the United States. These figures have been arrived at from a study of the statistics of runs and deliveries of the pipe lines of the country for May, taken with the weekly reports from The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's correspondents in all the oil fields of the country. The production and consumption of oil have reached a parity.

The banner producing districts at present are the mid-continent, Louisiana, and Gulf Coast fields, with a total daily output of nearly 510,000 barrels. The mid-continent operators are drilling at the rate of nearly 1,400 wells a month, with more than the average number of gushers and large producers among the completions. This week's reports indicate that more crude is going into storage than has been possible under the conditions of stringency of supply, which marked the period prior to the opening of the Spring drilling season.

Already the warning has gone out that producers should proceed a little carefully and not break the market by pouring out a flood of new crude oil. The banner mark in the mid-continent field, as far as the output of crude oil was concerned, was attained in the Spring of 1915, with a total of 400,000 barrels of new oil daily. So much has been said of late of increased demand and poverty of supply that it has not been generally realized just what the mid-continent field had been doing during the last few weeks.

The production there is now 380,000 barrels a day—within 20,000 barrels of the highest ever attained—and any week may surpass this total.

DAVIS REACHES THE FINAL.

Puts Out Tilden in Pennsylvania Tennis Title Play.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—June 17.—A sensational finish marked the victory of Willis E. Davis of California over William T. Tilden, 2d, of the Germantown Cricket Club, in the semi-final round of the Pennsylvania State tennis championship tournament at the Merion Cricket Club this afternoon. Never before has a more thrilling battle been seen o na turf court in this region.

Davis, who represented the Philadelphia Cricket Club, won from Tilden in two out of three sets, after an uphill fight, the score being 3—6, 6—3, 13—11. Tilden was once within a point of winning the match.

Davis's victory brought him into the final round, in which he will meet Craig Biddle Monday afternoon.

Biddle qualified for the final by defeating Rowland Evans, Jr., in the other semi-final match today. Although the crowd's interest centred on the Davis-Tilden match, the battle between Biddle and Evans was also hard fought, and attracted a large gallery.

ENGLAND TO ASSIST TRADE WITH GREECE

British Embassy at Washington Plans to Issue Letters of Assurance.

WILL STOP LONG DELAYS

With Freight Rates Advanced Tenfold, Exports Are 20 Times Greater Than Before the War.

America's expanded commerce with Greece and Spain, the only neutral countries in the Mediterranean, has also suffered by the British blockade's inspections, restrictions, and consequent delays complained of by the Scandinavian countries, according to Greek importers and exporters interviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It was said yesterday in the Trade Department of the British Consulate General here that England was making efforts to facilitate commerce with Greece, and that it was possible the Embassy at Washington would soon authorize the issuance of letters of assurance now used in making shipments to the northern neutrals. A bulletin sent out to all the Consuls by the Embassy on June 9 said it was the intention to provide for the issuance of such letters at once, but a few days later a telegram was sent out saying that the plan had been postponed so that further arrangements could be made.

Exporters said that the letters of assurance would aid them in getting foodstuffs to Greece by insuring that most shipments would be delivered directly at points of consignment without delay in transit for examination. But it was said in the Trade Department of the British Consulate General that a letter of assurance was not a guarantee that shipments would not be stopped for inspection.

Shipment Held Up Three Months.

Those who make shipments to Greece stated that under the present system of making affidavits that shipments contained no contraband, and were destined for consumption by neutral countries, goods were detained at Gibraltar or Malta from fifteen days to three months before being forwarded to the consignee. Georges Crassopoulos, New York representative of the Crassopoulos companies in Constantinople, Piraeus, and four other cities, said one of his shipments of sugar had been detained at Malta from February to May.

Shippers expect that this time will be shortened by the letter of assurance, for the embassy will communicate with Consuls in Greece and satisfy itself about the status of the consignee before it issues the letter allowing the shipment to leave this port.

Despite the restrictions and delays in the blockade and despite the tenfold increase in shipping rates, the value of American exports to Greece is now more than twenty times what it was at the beginning of the war. These figures from the reports of the New York customs officials show the increase for the last six years:

	Imports.	Exports.
1910	$3,157,443	$513,167
1911	3,412,135	547,301
1912	3,739,559	966,156
1913	3,250,038	1,102,239
1914	4,054,919	8,796,142
1915	5,410,807	27,165,197

That the total imports, and perhaps exports, for 1916 will be even greater than that in the previous year is shown by a comparison of the reports of the Custom House for the first three months of the years.

	1915—		1916—	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Jan.	$912,817	$3,743,072	$585,469	$3,052,065
Feb.	235,056	3,303,167	1,070,858	3,408,949
March	349,158	4,734,299	538,060	3,082,187

Most of the export shipments are foodstuffs, such as beans, sugar, wheat, rice, and coffee, commodities Greece once imported from Austria, France, and Germany. Most of the Greek mercantile houses had branches in Italy and in Austria and with the beginning of the war and the operation of blockades and embargoes on food supplies these houses were forced to establish branches in the United States or enlarge old organizations here.

No Munitions Dealt In.

None of the Greek houses deals in munitions, and all say they are sure all foodstuffs are consumed in Greece.

"Why, if Greece was not able to get these commodities from the United States she would not have enough to feed her for a week," said Andrew Megalos, manager of the New York branch of Fullas & Co. of Piraeus.

Rates have risen until they are now about ten times what they were at the beginning of the war. In 1914 the rate varied between eleven and fifteen shillings, or between $2.65 and $3.60 a ton, Mr. Megalos said, while rates in schooners are now about 150 shillings, or about $25. Other exporters reported even higher rates than 150 shillings, varying with the character of the cargo and with the vessel.

Exporters as well as the daily Greek newspaper, Atlantis, reported that mails had been detained by the British and French, and that the usual course of business had been retarded in that way. Mail expected on the Vasilefs Constantinos, arriving here on June 14 from Piraeus, did not come, and it was said the reason was that the French seized forty bags at Algiers.

One merchant asserted that three cable messages he had directed to Athens had not reached their destination, and the Greek newspaper said that its cable dispatches were always two days late.

Militiades D. Christophides, one of the editors of Atlantis, as well as several of the exporters, said they thought Greek sentiment was pro-Ally, despite the assertions that the nation was friendly with the Central Powers and despite the relationship of the royal families. But Greece wishes to select her own time for entry into the war, Mr. Christophides says, and she wishes to get territories in Asia Minor and adjacent provinces where the population is mostly Greek.

It was because Greece wished to select her own time that she demobilized her army and allowed the Bulgars to occupy Grecian fortresses in the East, Mr. Christophides thought, while Atlantis characterizes the action of the International Financial Commission in protesting against an additional issue of currency as a political move to encourage the country to enter the war.

Do Not Like the Increased Price.

Women who make their own or their children's garments, and who, therefore, are in the market for snap fasteners, do not look with a great deal of favor on the higher prices the retail trade is now asking for them in view of the scarcity that has grown out of the interruption of imports from Germany by the war. It is said that, where the stores used to sell cards containing a dozen fasteners for five cents each, these cards are now cut in two and the price advanced 100 per cent. thereby. Even the "jitney emporiums" are doing it, from all accounts. This puts the cost of the snaps at 10 cents a dozen, or $14.40 a great gross. While they have advanced sharply at wholesale in the last year, it is complained that this price seems high to pay for the fasteners at retail.

CASES OF PRICE CUTTING

Often Happen Where Cost Accounting Methods Are Loose.

In lines where there is a strenuous competition, a manufacturer or retailer will frequently cut his price to a point where there is no profit in an article for him in order to meet the figure of another concern. Competition seems to demand in the nature of things a certain amount of price-cutting. It is frequently discovered, however, that the individual who is rather uncertain in his cost accounting methods is more apt to cut his price to meet competition than the well-informed person.

One of the city's leading merchants when he is told that an article is being offered by a competitor at a price below his, asks the question, "What kind of man is he?" or "Who are they?" If he is informed that the price-cutting house is small his rejoinder is, "So I thought. They will always be small."

In the manufacturing line it is more difficult to get accurate figures on costs, and considerable worrying is done in the trade when an article comes out priced below the usual figure. Very frequently the price cutter finds out to his loss that his calculations have been wrong. He has either mistaken the actual amount of an item here or there, or he has forgotten to include some expense. Those who have come down to his figure in order to get business are losers along with him.

When a manufacturer is sure of his figures, however, he is not bothered by the price-cutting around him. An instance given by one manufacturer shows just how he benefits by the operations of price cutters.

If he hears of an extremely low-priced article being offered in the market he informs his customers of the fact. In one case he related another manufacturer, one of his strongest competitors up to the time, was forced to retire from business after a disastrous season. A tremendous volume of orders had been taken by him upon a low-priced article, the price of which was afterward found not even to cover the cost. A lot of the business taken was sent to him by the manufacturer who refused to cut his price.

Customers Also Want to Know.

In order to prevent delays in transacting business and the expense which these delays incur, Consul G. H. Scidmore, Yokohama, suggests in a commerce report that firms in this country, prior to sending a representative to Japan, have their bankers send a letter to some bank in Japan, or have the representative himself bring a letter from his firm's bankers telling the object of his trip and the responsibility of the house for which he is traveling. This suggestion is made in view of the fact that, while it is comparatively easy for an American salesman to obtain information concerning any prospective Japanese customer on his arrival in that country, the fact has apparently been lost sight of that the Japanese firm also requires some information before entering into business transactions with him.

MAYO TO COMMAND THE ATLANTIC FLEET

Many Changes in Staff When He Succeeds Admiral Fletcher Tomorrow.

ADMIRAL COFFMAN GOES UP

Commander Jackson to be Fleet Chief of Staff—Pennsylvania to be Flagship.

The Atlantic Fleet will have a new Commander in Chief tomorrow, when Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, in command of the fleet since the early Summer of 1914, will haul down his four-starred pennant and transfer the command to Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo. The transfer will take place at the New York Navy Yard, where the fleet flagship Wyoming is now being overhauled, and will be a simple naval ceremony with a salute to the retiring and another to the new Commander in Chief.

Immediately his flag is hoisted Vice Admiral Mayo will assume the rank of Admiral, while Rear Admiral DeWitt Coffman, now commanding the Sixth Division of the Third Battleship Squadron, will become second in command of the fleet with rank of Vice Admiral. Admiral Coffman will transfer to the Eighth Division and hoist his three-star red pennant on the superdreadnought Arkansas.

With the transfer of the supreme command Captain J. T. McDonald, now Fleet Chief of Staff, will relinquish that position to take command of the new superdreadnought Arizona, now nearing completion at the navy yard. The new Fleet Chief of Staff is to be Commander O. P. Jackson. The fleet flagship Wyoming will also have a new commander in Captain Henry A. Wiley, who succeeds Captain Thomas Snowden. The dreadnought Florida also draws a new commanding officer in Captain Thomas Washington, who succeeds Captain H. P. Jones, who is ordered to the Naval War College at Newport. Commander T. A. Kearney, now fleet gunnery officer on the staff of Admiral Fletcher, is also ordered relieved and will be succeeded by Lieut. Commander D. C. Bingham. Lieut. Commander E. J. King is the new fleet engineer, while the new flag lieutenant is Lieutenant Russell Willson. Lieutenant H. W. McCormick is the new fleet radio officer, while Lieutenant Leigh Noyes is ordered to the Wyoming as aid on the staff of the Commander in Chief.

The Chief of Staff of Vice Admiral Coffman is Commander Leigh C. Palmer, now the executive officer of the superdreadnought New York. Captain H. F. Bryan is relieved of the command of the battleship Kansas, and his successor is Captain B. F. Hutchinson, now of the Naval War College staff.

Admiral Fletcher, after he transfers command to Admiral Mayo, will proceed to Washington to become a member of the General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is the President.

The new superdreadnought Pennsylvania, which is to take the place of the Wyoming as fleet flagship, was accepted by the Government last week. This vessel, the biggest and most powerful ever built for the United States, is commanded by Captain Henry B. Wilson, late of the Bureau of Inspection and Survey in the Navy Department. The Arizona, the sister ship of the Pennsylvania, is now more than 90 per cent. completed, according to the latest report of the navy yard staff.

SUGAR SCARCE IN ANTIPODES

Consul General Says United States Supplies Little There.

There is a marked shortage of sugar in New Zealand, according to Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, at Auckland. Prices have materially increased, he says, and the future is not promising "if one is to rely on the press and the trade." The wholesale price fixed by the Food Price Commission in New Zealand for the best sugar, for the period ending June 30, is $102.19 a ton, but this does not, according to Mr. Winslow, prevent the retail grocer from making up prices. It is expected that there will be a sharp advance about July 1.

New Zealand's sugar supply, Mr. Winslow adds, comes very largely from the islands of the Pacific, and amounted in 1914 to 48,655 long tons. Of this amount the United States supplied only four tons. There is no preferential duty on sugar.

Grape sugar brought into New Zealand pays 2 cents a pound, plus an ad valorem war tax of 1 per cent. All other sugar enters free, he concludes, save for the 1 per cent. war tax.

Many Cases of Infantile Paralysis.

Twenty-four cases of infantile paralysis have been reported to the Board of Health during the last few days by Brooklyn physicians. While the health officials are not unduly alarmed over the outbreak, they are taking active steps to stamp out the disease. During the Summer of 1915 more than 2,500 cases were reported to the Health Department and they wish to prevent a repetition of that. Most of the cases have been reported from South Brooklyn, Bay Ridge, and Williamsburg. The families of the victims will be quarantined for six weeks.

Be Patient, Says Greek General.

Le Matin of Paris of June 1 prints a telegram from Athens, which states that just before the demobilization orders were issued to the Greek Army, General Yanakitza, on the conclusion of a field day, made a speech to his men, in which he said:

"Soldiers, be patient. The time will come when the Greek Army will show once more its valor, and will cover itself with laurels under the command of its King."

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS AN AGATE LINE—COUNT SIX WORDS A LINE

Buick.

Buick 1916, large runabout; excellent condition; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK ROADSTER "C36" 1915, like new; 3 passenger; must sell; bargain. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

For Sale.—Buick 5-passenger touring; newly painted and in first-class condition; $275. 300 East 64th St.

BUICK roadster; first-class condition; good tires; $235. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Cadillac.

Cadillac 8, 1915, five-passenger touring; condition and appearance like new; includes brand new seat covers, extra shoes, and all equipment; cost $2,300; owner going on cruise will sacrifice $1,250. E. B. Levy, 200 5th Av., City.

Cadillac 5-passenger, (late model;) has full standard equipment; self-starter, electric lights; perfect condition; great sacrifice. 148 East 39th. Phone 8779 Murray Hill.

Cadillac, 1914; perfect condition; Westinghouse shock absorbers; bargain. Phone Grossman, Cortlandt 2093.

Chalmers.

AN IMMEDIATE SACRIFICE.
Practically new Chalmers Six Roadster, absolutely mechanically perfect. $575; also Hudson Six touring

LESS VICE HERE NOW THAN IN TEN YEARS

Social Workers Give Police Credit for Having Made New York a Much Cleaner City.

SAY "LID IS ON" TO STAY

Reports Show Underworld Is Constantly Growing Smaller—Big Grafting Stopped.

As the result of a "silent" vice crusade, according to the police and social welfare organizations, there is less vice in New York now than at any time in the last decade. The clean-up is not complete, but it is nearer completion than it has been in a generation. The clean-up has been made quietly, especially recently, and to the administration of the Police Department under Arthur Woods is given much of the credit.

It is in making traffic in vice unpopular that the police and social workers take the greatest pride in their achievements. The murder of Rosenthal and the exposé of conditions that followed gave an impetus to the clean-up movement.

Vice Has Been Curbed.

First Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham, who has immediate charge of the police in Manhattan, likes to tell of how the Department has cleaned up New York's streets.

"The lid is on," said the First Deputy, "and it is going to stay on. New York is the most decent of cities. It's a big city and has got a lot of humans in it and we haven't made any attempt to change human nature. But we have curbed commercialized vice. There aren't any more disorderly resorts to speak of, the traffic on the streets has lost most of its brazenness and we are working on this greatest problem the police of any big city have to solve. New York has no apology to make. It is a clean city, the cleanest of cities. The underworld is growing smaller each day. Chinatown as a wicked resort is only a piece of fiction now. The Tenderloin is getting better all the time and because there is improvement to be made, there will be more improvement.

"The practical end of any flaunting of the vicious element in the streets is perhaps the greatest gain that has been made. It is really true that fewer disorderly women are seen here. Many of them have reformed because theirs was made such a hard way to make a living. Others have gone, no one knows where. And recently there has been an almost extraordinary exodus to other cities, some nearby and some in the West. I prefer not to mention their names, but 400 women recently went from New York to one city in the East.

"The use of the imposition of the maximum two-year sentence and parole has worked well. With a heavy sentence contingent on their rearrest the offenders have become much more careful. I know of nothing that better summarizes what has been done in this direction than the recent report of the Bureau of Social Hygiene."

Credit to City Administration.

The introduction of the bureau's report says:

"Though the situation is still far from being wholly satisfactory, tremendous gains have been made—gains the credit for which belongs partly to civic organizations concerned with different aspects of the problem, partly—perhaps it would be fair to say largely—to the city administration. No Police Commissioner has ever before grappled with the difficulty as energetically, as intelligently, and as persistently as Police Commissioner Woods, and the police force has responded to his leadership. A new standard has been set and public opinion is being educated to demand and sustain it."

The report praises the breaking up of the "vice ring" and estimates that the number of disorderly women in Manhattan in 1912 was 14,926 and at the close of 1915 3,896.

"Data collected in 1912 showed clearly a state of demoralization in the Police Department," the report concludes; "abundant evidence was obtained pointing to organized graft."

Of the present condition, the report says:

"Collusion between exploiters of vice and officials in the Police Department has ceased. Petty grafting still occurs. The man on the beat may take a small bribe to overlook a breach of the law, but protection can no longer be purchased. This is the largest and most prominent gain that can be reported; New York possesses a police administration absolutely honest at the top."

Officials of the Committee of Fourteen said that the present conditions were largely due to the clean-up movement started by Police Commissioner Cropsey under Mayor Gaynor and continued under Commissioner Woods.

Gambling Evil Reduced.

The Police Department is also proud of the work that has been done in cleaning up gambling since the days when "Canfield's" was in its glory. Deputy Dunham said yesterday that a "wheel" couldn't be found in Manhattan. Recent raids are a reflection of what Commissioner Woods is trying to do. The chief gambling evil in New York today is the bookmaking on the races. This week the Police Department plans a series of raids and arrests on establishments which make books on races.

The department is also proud of its claims to lessening the drug evil. Much of the troubles of two or three years ago was due to the introduction of heroin as a non-habit forming sedative. Physicians jumped at it, for good doctors are always looking for a sedative the administration of which is not liable to create the habit. But heroin proved the worst sort of habit-forming drug, and it was not until the passage of the Boylan act in 1914 that the police were able to cope with the heroin evil. With the Federal Harrison act and the Boylan law, Deputy Commissioner Scull has made long strides.

Secretary Sumner of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, successor to the late Anthony Comstock, said New York is better than ever before. Mr. Sumner's activities are concerned primarily with the protection of the morals of the young.

"New York doesn't have to take off its hat in apology to any community in the world," he said. "I have heard more vile talk among the rustics assembled in the corner grocery store than I have heard in the lowest groceries in New York. There are cities abroad—and in this country—where books and pictures are sold that would never be tolerated in New York."

Mr. Sumner has recently undertaken a fight against the distribution of the pamphlets on birth control to boys and girls.

Besides these crimes which are generally included in the term "vice," it is common knowledge that for its population New York is far down the list in the number of murders per 100,000, and the same is true of thefts and kindred crimes.

Livingstone Left Less Than $10,000

Meyer Livingstone, for many years general auditor for Klaw & Erlanger, left an estate of less than $10,000, according to his will, filed for probate yesterday. Mitchell and Maurice Livingstone of Cleveland, Ohio, brothers, received $500 each. A similar amount was given to Carrie Livingstone Cramer, a niece, of New Castle, Penn. The residuary estate passes to Mrs. Augusta Livingstone of 251 West Eighty-ninth Street, the widow.

INSTALL 50 SHIP LIBRARIES.

American Seamen's Friend Society Is Increasing Its Work.

Dr. George Sidney Webster, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society of 76 Wall Street said yesterday the young Americans now in the mercantile marine sailing out of New York were evincing keen interest in good literature to read on board.

As a result, Dr. Webster said, the society was now placing fifty new "loan libraries" on fifty ships from New York, and would make every effort to get additional libraries to meet the demand.

Since it was incorporated in April, 1833, the society has shipped more than 12,000 libraries on 27,000 voyages, and these have been open to seamen of every nationality in every part of the world. Rear Admiral Peary carried a library from the society on the steamship Roosevelt on both of his north pole expeditions. The books contained in the libraries sent out numbered 641,986 and were accessible to 470,000 seamen.

McGovern Sneden Estate Committee

Justice James C. Cropsey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed John T. McGovern, a lawyer, of 26 Court Street, as the committee for the estate of Miss Julia T. Sneden, who was declared incompetent in 1878 and who has since been in Dr. Band's sanitarium in Philadelphia. Mr. McGovern succeeds George A. Quinby, who died a month ago. While Mr. Quinby had charge of the estate of Miss Sneden it grew in value from $300,000 to $900,000. Justice Cropsey also designated the Hamilton Trust Company as the depository for the large sums that have accumulated in the income account of Miss Sneden.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, June 19.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

139th St, 205 West, n s, 99.1 ft w of 7th Av, 19.2x99.11, four-story dwelling; Selma Stern against Annie Levy et al.; Goldman, H. & U., attorneys; due, $10,855.14; taxes, &c., $216.30.

By Henry Brady.

111th St, 174 East, s s, 187.8 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; Clara Dellac against E. S. Wiberley et al.; H. A. Vieu, attorney; due, $6,514.23; taxes, &c., $242.16. Montgomery St, 5s, w s, 25 ft s of Monroe St, 23x53.4, five-story tenement; German Savings Bank against Annie Levy et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; due, $17,212.17; taxes, &c., $975.20.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

118th St, 403 East, n s, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 28x50.5, four-story tenement and stores; L. A. Rogers against V. Garofalo, Inc., et al.; S. M. Richardson, attorney; due, $13,144.50; taxes, &c., $797.35.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Franklin Av, 1,211, w s, 90.5 ft s of 169th St, 17.9x90.6x16.8x94, three-story frame dwelling; Thomas Stokes against A. A. Ritchie et al.; Hastings & G., attorneys; due, $1,145.82; taxes, &c., $147.15; subject to prior mortgage of $3,000.

ON PREMISES AT NOON.

By John A. Rogan, Referee.

214th St, East, n s, 100 ft w of Tilden Av, 25x100; Municipal Liens Co. against Saverio Cutolo et al.; E. C. Smith, attorney.

Tilden Av, w s, 50 ft s of 215th St, 25x100; same against Rosario Terrusa et al.; same attorney.

Tuesday, June 20.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Hughes Av, n w corner of 178th St, 101.3x28, vacant; also

Block bounded by Zerega, Turnbull, and Hermony Avs and Westchester Creek, vacant; also

Maclay Av, e s, 48.4 ft s of Overing St, 40.5x 129.4x irregular, vacant; also

195th St, 345 East, n e corner of Marion Av, 102.3x46.7x irregular, four-story flat; also

Dividend Av, 2,033, s w corner of North St, 100x25, five-story apartment house; also

Maclay Av, s e corner of Overing St, 48.4x5, vacant; also

Bristow St, 1,395, s w corner of 170th St, 52.6x105x57.6x105.6, five-story apartment house; also

Nine first mortgages of $1,500 each on 1,332 to 1,338, 1,342, 1,348, 1,354 to 1,358 College Av; also first mortgage of $1,750 on 2,511 Maclay Av; also

Second mortgage as follows: $3,750 on 112 West 69th St, $250 on 1,350 College Av, $400 on 1,352 College Av, $5,000 on 812 East 170th St, and $450 on 1,621 Van Buren St; liquidation sale of the Northern Bank of New York, by order of Superintendent of Banks.

108th St, 223 West, n s, 155 ft w of Broadway, 20x100.11, five-story dwelling; C. A. Haig against Jacob Scheer and another; J. H. Hickey, attorney; due, $51,417.20; taxes, &c., $720.55.

141st St, 212 and 214 West, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; W. A. Butler and another, trustees, against Herald Realty Co. et al.; Butler, W. & J., attorneys; due, $61,509.78; taxes, &c., $787.35.

Lenox Av, 414, e s, 49.11 ft s of 131st St, 25x 85, five-story flat and stores; New York Life and Trust Co. against Henry Williamson and another, administrators, et al.; Emmet & P., attorneys; due, $18,185.42; taxes, &c., $1,156.91.

119th St, 142 West, s s, 532.7 ft w of 6th Av, 26.3x92.7x irregular, four-story building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, and interest which John McCann had on Jan. 21, 1916, or since; Winslow, K. & B., attorneys.

By Joseph P. Day.

98th St, 42 West, s s, 400 feet w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story flat; E. W. C. Arnold against Creszens Thomas et al.; Curtis, M. P. & C., attorneys; due, $17,29-; taxes, &c., $600.

98th St, 44 West, s s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story flat; same against same; same attorneys; due, $10,855.14; taxes, &c., $216.30.

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108th St, 223 West, n s, 155 ft w of Broadway, 20x100.11, five-story dwelling; C. A. Haig against Jacob Scheer and another; J. H. Hickey, attorney; due, $51,417.20; taxes, &c., $720.55.

141st St, 212 and 214 West, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; W. A. Butler and another, trustees, against Herald Realty Co. et al.; Butler, W. & J., attorneys; due, $61,509.78; taxes, &c., $787.35.

Lenox Av, 414, e s, 49.11 ft s of 131st St, 25x 85, five-story flat and stores; New York Life and Trust Co. against Henry Williamson and another, administrators, et al.; Emmet & P., attorneys; due, $18,185.42; taxes, &c., $1,156.91.

119th St, 142 West, s s, 532.7 ft w of 6th Av, 26.3x92.7x irregular, four-story building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, and interest which John McCann had on Jan. 21, 1916, or since; Winslow, K. & B., attorneys.

By Joseph P. Day.

98th St, 42 West, s s, 400 feet w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story flat; E. W. C. Arnold against Creszens Thomas et al.; Curtis, M. P. & C., attorneys; due, $17,29-; taxes, &c., $600.

98th St, 44 West, s s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story flat; same against same; same attorneys; due, $10,855.14; taxes, &c., $216.30.

By Henry Brady.

111th St, 174 East, s s, 187.8 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; Clara Dellac against E. S. Wiberley et al.; H. A. Vieu, attorney; due, $6,514.23; taxes, &c., $242.16. Montgomery St, 5s, w s, 25 ft s of Monroe St, 23x53.4, five-story tenement; German Savings Bank against Annie Levy et al.; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; due, $17,212.17; taxes, &c., $975.20.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

118th St, 403 East, n s, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 28x50.5, four-story tenement and stores; L. A. Rogers against V. Garofalo, Inc., et al.; S. M. Richardson, attorney; due, $13,144.50; taxes, &c., $797.35.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Franklin Av, 1,211, w s, 90.5 ft s of 169th St, 17.9x90.6x16.8x94, three-story frame dwelling; Thomas Stokes against A. A. Ritchie et al.; Hastings & G., attorneys; due, $1,145.82; taxes, &c., $147.15; subject to prior mortgage of $3,000.

ON PREMISES AT NOON.

By John A. Rogan, Referee.

214th St, East, n s, 100 ft w of Tilden Av, 25x100; Municipal Liens Co. against Saverio Cutolo et al.; E. C. Smith, attorney.

Tilden Av, w s, 50 ft s of 215th St, 25x100; same against Rosario Terrusa et al.; same attorney.

Thursday, June 22.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 778 to 780, w s, 60.5 ft n of 68th St, 40x80; ten-story apartment house; 780 Madison Avenue Co. against Hanover Improvement Co.; D. F. Goodnow, attorney; due, $59,545.95; prior mtge $145,000.

86th St, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x102.2; four-story dwelling; W. P. Fogarty against M. A. Stange et al.; Frayer & A., attorneys; partition.

By Henry Brady.

Undivided one-third part of tract bounded by east lines of Dyckman St and Speedway, centre line of 10th Av and Sherman Creek; G. C. Smith against F. W. Seybel et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $22,777.43; taxes, &c., $3,906.68; prior mtg $43,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

202d St, s s, 343.4 ft e of Marion Av, 44.7x 100; also 202d St, s s, 848 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; also 202d St, s s, 673 ft e of Marion Av, 50x100; A. C. Warner against A. C. Hyland et al.; I. N. Williams, attorney; partition.

Beck St, 680, s s, 326 ft e of Avenue St. John, 54.2x125, five-story flat; Samuel Hummer against American Land Credit Corporation et al.; A. W. Levy, attorney; due, $6,364.24; taxes, &c., $1,400; prior mtg $40,000.

209th St, e s, 256.3 ft n of Steuben Av, 28x 82.3x irregular; Hy. Hahnenfeld and another against Ida Hillman and another; Elfers & A., attorneys; due, $3,041.07; taxes, &c., $110.

By J. H. Mayers.

Ogden Av, n w corner of 161st St, 75x95, five-story flat; Germania Life Insurance Co. et al.; Dulon & R., attorneys; due, $73,258.23; taxes, &c., $3,737.25.

By James J. Donovan.

142d St, 356 East, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; three-story frame house; J. L. Baker against Teresa Tenore et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $6,583; taxes, &c., $374.15.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

Hunt Av, 1,002, s s, 225.1 ft s of Bronxdale Av, 24.10x100; Herman Lange against H. F. Post to F. de P. Foster, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., 3 years, 4½ p. c.; address, 44 Wall St.....$5,900

Bronx.

HERSCHEL ST, s w s, 177.3 ft s e of Halsey Place, 23.4x98.10; John Schroder to John Claven and another, Beacon, N. Y., June 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

KELLY ST, w s, 252.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 87.6x100; Mott Av Realty Co. to Joseph H. Schwartz, 77 West 113th St, June 14, due Feb. 14, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$8,000

LOTS 23 to 30, Parcel 1, Map Knickerbocker Trust Co. against Webster Realty Co, et al. Hillcrest Bldg. Co. to Tillie Eckert, 576 East 141st St, Jan. 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Jones, 30 East 42d St.....$1,000

LOT 26, Parcel 1, same map; same to Rosalea Deser, 96 West 163d St and another, July 1, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$1,000

LOTS 25 to 30, Parcel 1; same to Louise V. Gresler, 160 Prospect Av, Jan. 14, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$2,000

FORDHAM ROAD, s e corner of Elm Place, 57.7x144.11x115.6x94; Elm Holding Co. to Tillie Wacht, 790 Riverside Drive, June 14, due as per bond; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 74 Broadway.....$5,000

LOT 87, Block 49, map of Morris Park; Philip E. Thompson to Union Square Permanent Co-Op. B. & L. Ass'n, 1 Madison Av, June 10, installments; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way..$2,600

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 196th St, 200x 100.11; Bedford Park Amusement Corp'n to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, June 16, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$65,000

JEROME AV, n w s, 517.5 ft s w of 190th St, 21.6x90x18.7 to Fordham Road x64.6x 58.8; Patrick J. Quilty to Ellen J. Dougherty, 2,352 University Av, prior mtg $45,000, July 1, 1914, due July 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Mutual Life Ins. Co., 34 Nassau St, June 14, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$7,500

PLOT begins at its n w corner on Riverdale Av, contains 13 958-1000 acres; also Tyndall Av, w s, 330.9 ft of 261st St, 485x—; John L. Rodgers to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, June 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$80,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DYCKMAN ST, s e corner of Sherman Av, 100x100; Osinoff Flooring Co., Inc., against J. B. C. Building Co., Inc., owner; Jacob Zimmerman, contractor.....$100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 83d St, 32x 79; Simon I. Schwartz against West End Eighty-third Corporation, owner; William L. Sutphin, contractor.....$375

36TH ST, 23 West; Abraham Pomerantz against John Stevens, owner; Samuel Simon, contractor.....$25

47TH ST, 604 West; Pietrowski & Konop, Inc., against D. J. Schueter, owner; Murphy & Son, contractors.....$100

181ST ST, 605 West; Rudolph Ungelbach against Peter J. Devine, owner; Frieda M. Baumgartner, contractor; renewal.....$254

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n e corner of 179th St, 67.6x 59.3; E. George & Co. against Harkness Holding Corporation, owner and contractor.....$350

DAVIDSON AV, s e corner of 183d St, 15x 100; John W. Farrell against W. S. A. Building and Construction Co., Inc., owner; Jessup Building and Construction Co., Inc., and W. S. Auld, contractors.....$2,700

DAVIDSON AV, n e corner of Buchanan Place, 15x100; John W. Farrell against W. S. A. Building and Construction Co., Inc., owner; Jessup Building and Construction Co., Inc., and W. S. Auld, contractors.$684

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50.4 ft n of 182d St, 50x100; Sam Slobodin against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., owners and contractors.....$107

WEBSTER AV, 2,735; Globe Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Infantino Realty Co., Inc., and Raffaele Mancuso, owners; Infantino Realty Co., Inc., contractor..$1,175

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 175 ft s of 150th St, 25x100; A. C. Blechner Co., Inc., against Frank Betraglia, owner; Frank Liquori and Frank Betraglia, contractors.....$21

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 175 ft s of 150th St; Albert Blechner's Sons, Inc., against Frank Betraglia, owner; E. M. Liquori and Frank Betraglia, contractors.....$74

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

18TH ST, 327 to 337 West; Manhattan Sand Co., Inc., against St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church et al., June 13, 1916, canceled.....$606

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

195TH ST, n w corner of Webster Av, 112.1x 200; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. loans Bedford Park Amusement Corp., to erect a theatre and office building with stores..$65,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, s e corner of Stanton St, 25x100, June 16; Bernard A. Ottenberg et al., executors, &c., of Adolphus Ottenberg, to German Savings Bank, 100 East 14th St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$30,000

WEST END AV, 710, e s, 58.8 ft s of 95th St, 20x95, June 16; L. Estelle Corner to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 5 years; address 100 Broadway.$20,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 180th St, 100x100, June 15; Wilhelmina Brekmann and another, executors, &c., of August Brekmann, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 31 Chambers St, prior mtg $170,000, 5 years; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$15 000

CLINTON ST, 45, w s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, June 15; Emilie Macher, Ruth Penfold, Mary J. Lee to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 30 Wall St.....$20,000

109TH ST, 166 East, s s, 106 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x100.11, June 4; Anna Harrison to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,200

109TH ST, same property, June 14; same to same, prior mtge $4,200, due June 1919; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,340

131ST ST, 49 and 51 East, n s, 175 and 200 ft w of Park Av, 2 lots, each 25x99.11, June 16; Minnie Greenman to Excelsior Savings Bank, 70 West 23d St, 5 years, 5½ p. c., 2 mtgs, each $10,000 gold; attorney, John C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St.....$20,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to James J. Fine, 104 Brown St, Providence, R. I., 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of Academy St, 102x126x121.8x125, June 16; Rose D. W. Stone to F. de P. Foster, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., 3 years, 4½ p. c.; address, 44 Wall St.....$5,900

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LOT 26, Parcel 1, same map; same to Rosalea Deser, 96 West 163d St and another, July 1, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$1,000

LOTS 25 to 30, Parcel 1; same to Louise V. Gresler, 160 Prospect Av, Jan. 14, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$2,000

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LOT 87, Block 49, map of Morris Park; Philip E. Thompson to Union Square Permanent Co-Op. B. & L. Ass'n, 1 Madison Av, June 10, installments; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way..$2,600

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 196th St, 200x 100.11; Bedford Park Amusement Corp'n to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, June 16, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$65,000

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THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Washington Square South, s e corner of Thompson St, for a fourteen-story apartment and hotel, 70.7x154; Elena Realty Co., 226 Lafayette St, owner; C. W. Buckham, 307 5th Av, architect; cost, $400,000.

Marmion Av, n w corner of Crotona Park North, for a five-story brick tenement, 45x 84.7; Lindo Buildings Co., John W. Cornish, 104 East 177th St, President, owner; Frank J. Schefcik, 4,168 Park Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Creston Av, s w corner of 189th St, for a two-story brick church, 58x99; New York City Baptist Mission Society, H. M. McKinney, 600 East End Av, President, owner; Stoughton & Stoughton, 96 5th Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

Fieldstone Road, w s, 448 ft s of 250th St, for a two-story and attick brick dwelling, 77x41; Delafield Estate, 27 Cedar St, owner; Dwight J. Baum, 246th St and Waldo Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Brady Av, s s, 50 ft w of Radcliffe Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25x55; Michael Nering, 667 West 131st St, owner; Otto Zschoche, 1,280 Clay Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Washington Av, e s, 161.50 ft s of 164th St, for a one-story brick garage, 58.9x180; Yockel Brothers Corporation, 1,060 Washington Av, owner; Samuel J. Kessler, 272 East 165th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

2d Av, 108, to a four-story store and office building; Hebrew Free Loan Society, premises, owner; R. Prager, 149 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

31st St, 14 and 16 West, to two five-story stores and dwellings; E. P. and D. Cohen premises, owners; C. H. Gillespie, 1,12 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

7th Av, 711, to a four-story dwelling and store; A. Welnig, 2,068 Broadway, owner; B. H. and C. N. Whinston, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

Crescent Av, w s, 11.74 ft s of Hughes Av, to a two-story frame dwelling, 28.3x20.3; Joseph Barizers & Brothers, 168 East 206th St, owners; William A. Faiella, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

St Ann's Av, w s, 100 ft n of 139th St, to a one and two story stone church and parish house, 40x70.4x140; St. Ann's Church, the Rev. W. B. Stevens, 140th St and St. Ann's Av, rector, owner; James & Cordes, 124 West 45th St, architects; cost, $8,000.

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With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

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ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 180th St, 100x100, June 15; Wilhelmina Brekmann and another, executors, &c., of August Brekmann, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 31 Chambers St, prior mtg $170,000, 5 years; attorney, Edw. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$15 000

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Manhattan.

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36TH ST, 23 West; Abraham Pomerantz against John Stevens, owner; Samuel Simon, contractor.....$25

47TH ST, 604 West; Pietrowski & Konop, Inc., against D. J. Schueter, owner; Murphy & Son, contractors.....$100

181ST ST, 605 West; Rudolph Ungelbach against Peter J. Devine, owner; Frieda M. Baumgartner, contractor; renewal

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Forty-five minutes out by electric trains at Hempstead, L. I.; 7 rooms, new house on quiet, attractive street; built solidly of carefully selected materials by day's labor under owner's supervision; refined decoration; every modern city convenience with country environment; large yard; this house will stand the test of time; close inspection and comparison invited. Price $4,850, favorable terms. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799

Thirty minutes out on north shore Long Island, attractive Colonial house on large plot, beautifully landscaped; two large verandas; large hall, living room, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen; five large bedrooms, two baths; two maids' rooms; golf, tennis, and yacht clubs; good view Manhasset Bay; beach rights; very little cash needed. W. B. Westerfield, 45 West 34th St. Tel 186 Gresley.

Owner, moving away, will sacrifice attractive country estate of five acres, hour from New York, in the hills of the North Shore, near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms; every improvement; two-car garage; garden, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout. Price and photos from THEO. S. HALL, 47 WEST 34TH ST.

Ideal home of 7 large, light, airy rooms and a fine bath; lower part stucco; spacious porch around house; Summer kitchen; plot 75x150; variety of young fruit trees and berry patch; hot water heat; large attic and full cement cellar; convenient to depot, trolley, and bathing beach; owner must have $500 cash, and will arrange balance to suit. A. Donton, Box 114 Times Downtown.

A gentleman's house, large plot, 10 rooms, 3 baths, in Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., 15 minutes to New York; 70 trains daily; large French bedroom, Louis XVI. paneled walls, French mirrors, red-tiled roof, tiled flooring on porch, and open terrace in front of house. Edward F. Wynne, 55 Liberty St., New York City. Cortlandt 4467.

Private party wishes to sell swell six-room, all-year home; dining room, beamed ceiling, paneled walls, open fireplace, gas, electric lights, handsome bath; best neighborhood; shrubs, hedge; 45 minutes from city; house two years old; $300 cash required, balance $20 monthly; price $2,900; worth $3,000; must act quick. H. B., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

BUY WHERE VALUES ARE REAL.
At Freeport, L. I., (Bayview section;) with all street improvements installed; fine homes, highly restricted; large lots; parked streets; a few houses at bargain prices.
A. A. SEARY, 2 RECTOR ST., N. Y.
Tel. 370 Rector.

$13 monthly buys my fine little poultry farm in a big town, one hour out; good six-room house and plenty of ground to raise chickens, vegetables, and berries, which can be sold in town; small amount down to a reliable family. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Three-story brick building, suitable garage or factory; basement and first floor, 25x100, light and dry; elevator, electric lights; second and third floors, six large rooms, bath and pantry; all improvements; splendid location. Witt, 141 6th St., Long Island City. Telephone 1892 Hunterpoint.

Private residence on shore front, with 14 rooms, 2 baths, and all improvements; magnificent view of Manhasset Bay and Long Island Sound; 20 miles from New York; best electric train service. Apply to owner on premises, G. W. Feiter, corner of Main and Prospect Sts., Port Washington, L. I.

For sale, bargain, beautiful seven-room house, first-class condition; over one-half acre; 55 feet frontage on main road; five minutes from station; progressive town, one hour from city; must sacrifice; price very low. Mrs. A. E. Crook, Box 24, Seaford, L. I.

Fine 7-room house, all improvements, steam heat, artistic interior, mantels, large porch windows, fine lawn, shrubery and trees; decorate to suit; 30 minutes out; $200 cash and $16 a month buys this bargain home. Mrs. K. Paton, Box 125 Times Downtown.

There's a remarkable opportunity open to careful buyers to secure building lots sure to rise much in their value in the near future; this section of Long Island is right in the line of advance; easy terms; look into it. Address Opportunity, B 205 Times.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,
bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine shade trees, large grounds; near bathing beach; only 30 minutes out; make offer. R 71 Times Annex.

AMONG THE HILLS.
Five-room bungalow; needs a few repairs; water, electricity; 50 minutes out; terms, $200 down; balance, $20 per month. B. Gien, 243 West 34th St.

Sixty-acre farm at Manhasset, L. I.; high elevation, partly wooded; high-class neighborhood; suitable for country estate; price $2,250 per acre; terms. Write to Box F 284 Times Downtown.

Cedarhurst.—New modern home, Cedarhurst Park; 9 rooms and 2 baths; 7 rooms and 1 baths; price, $1,050 and $1,100; agent on property or through local brokers. Telephone 457 Far Rockaway.

Owner must sacrifice new home, garage, Hempstead, complete in every improvement; $5,700, worth $8,000; sewers. Roddy, Hempstead, L. I.

For rent, Shelter Island, N. Y.; beautiful summer home within three minutes of the water; eight bedrooms, bath, gas; large porch; shade trees; garage; $550. B. P. Cook.

For Rent—Fine old farm house, furnished; all modern conveniences; shade trees; near private bathing beach; forty minutes from Pennsylvania station. Doncourt, 246 West 34th St.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 80x100; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. Head, Box 144 Times Downtown.

For sale or rent, Rockwell Centre, L. I., 8 acres, large house, and barn; gentleman's place. J. Wettach, foot 47th St., East River, N. Y.

Free.—Beautiful illustrated map and bird's-eye view of Long Island and vicinity, showing best place to live or invest. O. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

$1,800 on easy terms buys my 3-room cozy bungalow, artistic design, open fireplace and large porch, shady ground for chickens, &c. B. Welch, Box 130 Times Downtown.

Great Bargain.—200 town lots, Westbury, L. I.; on trolley and railroad lines; growing, attractive town. Write 52 Broadway, Room 1,121.

Cheap water front, Peconic River, Calverton; 154 acres, all high; near station; $40 acre; terms; splendid investment. Bowen, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Forest Hills, L. I.—Sage Foundation; unimproved plot, 50x107; excellent location. P. 70 Times.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4080

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new furnished cottage, restricted neighborhood; fifty minutes from New York; for rent, July and August; $40. Address for appointment Lock Box 39, Millburn, N. J.

At Far Hills, near Bernardsville; great bargain to quick purchaser; in beautifully situated tract; several hundred acres, all or part; buildings complete; in perfect condition. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St.

ATTRACTIVE California bungalow; modern improvements; three acres fruit; garage; running brook; sacrifice; $8,800; terms. Nicholson Co., Lyndhust, N. J.

At Hackensack. — Beautiful 8-room house; modern in every detail; choice neighborhood. For price and terms address B. B. Lethbridge, Hamilton Place, Hackensack N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot, $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

FARM, rent unfurnished; 40 acres; near Bernardsville; fine buildings; modern chicken plant; improvements. Owner, 52 West 39th St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Ijnbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Cresskill.—8-room house, with all improvements; large plot; 35 minutes Erie. H. Le Gendre, Cresskill, N. J.

All-year home near New York; ten rooms, three baths; clubhouse; golf; $9,000. N 166 Times.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 20-24 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

UPPER MONTCLAIR.
Sell beautiful, shady lot, 100x185; sacrifice. Box 66, Route 2, Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d

EAST ORANGE.—94 Sandford St.; 7-room house; $30; all improvements. Apply 52 Carleton St., East Orange.

Rutherford, N. J.—For sale, several good building lots, Orient Way to Ridge Av. Proal Judson, Deep River, Conn.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for Booklet B. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co. Illustrated.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

ALL ABOUT RUTHERFORD, N. J. Address Publicity, Box 87, Rutherford, N. J.

Choice bungalow plots; gas, water, electric lights. E. B. Westervelt, Cresskill.

For Rent—Modern house, 8 rooms, bath; ½ acre. E. B. Westervelt, Cresskill.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, COUNTRY
540 5TH AV., (43TH.,) PROPERTY.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Hackensack, N. J. For $3,500. Approximately 5 acres rich level upland, (no buildings,) located on Hackensack Av. with big frontage on Hackensack River; 16 miles from New York, 10 minutes' easy walk from Fairmount Av. Station of Erie R. R. In addition to the high land there are also several acres of low land, and the commercial possibilities are great, as the river is now being dredged to admit steamers by this land; low commutation, good neighborhood. Would make ideal suburban estate, or can be cut into building lots; there is a fringe of timber, balance in cultivation. Write to owner, W. D. Callender, 538 S. Clark St., Chicago, or for inspection, apply to Wm. Shaffer, real estate, cor. Main and Elm, Hackensack, N. J.

15-ACRE ESTATE
AT 60c. ON DOLLAR.
Beautifully located in heart of
SUMMIT.
Wonderful views; landscaping, lawns, shade, shrubs, gardens, fruit, berries. Substantial 14-room residence, stables, cottage, greenhouses, complete outbuildings. No exchange. EUGENE JOBS, office in Lackawanna Sta., Summit, N. J.

For sale or rent in the celebrated Rumson Park, furnished cottage, 5 master's rooms, 4 servants' rooms, 3 baths; all modern conveniences; water, electric light, &c.; water fronts on property; 2¼ acres of ground; garage and stable, with housekeeping apartments; property adjacent to golf course. For further particulars apply to William Hintleman, Rumson, N. J.

HERE is your opportunity! Extraordinary poultry and fruit farm, near Princeton; 130 acres, well fertilized; several large buildings, modern improvements; three dwellings; high-grade stock; five horses, forty-two pigs, 2,500 birds, implements; southern slope; stream; best equipped poultry farm in State; all new; cost $50,000; price $23,000. Geo. Rule, Princeton, N. J.

Unusually attractive suburban place; three-acre corner plot, with handsome residence, 13 rooms; steam heat, electricity, independent water supply; all in first-class condition; abundance of beautiful shade and fruit trees, flowering plants, and shrubs; best location in Park Ridge; train service 45 minutes. C. S. Merton, 310 Broadway, New York.

Beautiful Hillside Terrace, Plainfield, N. J.—Eight new Colonial houses now building; large building plots at moderate prices; highly restricted section; surrounded by beautiful homes; all city improvements; easy terms. Call or write for particulars, B 202 Times Downtown.

Half-Acre Corner Plot.—Shade and fruit trees, lawns, garden; high, rolling country, beautifully wooded; extensive, picturesque views; 7 rooms; sleeping porch; open fireplace; city improvements; 40 minutes out; near station, country club, and river; only $4,800. Personal, Room 505, 200 Broadway.

OWING TO DEATH WILL SACRIFICE for less than $9,000 real home; value, $14,000; East Orange, near Lackawanna and Erie Stations; 10 rooms; all improvements; 50x210; barn, hennery, garden, fruit, shade; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable terms. Owner, A 329 Times Downtown.

Owner will rent at sacrifice high-class modern Colonial residence, spacious grounds, eleven rooms, three baths, living porches, screens, hardwood floors, and garage; eight minutes' walk station; twenty-five minutes on Erie. F. C. Wolff, 5 Elliott Terrace, Rutherford, N. J. Telephone 577.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J. double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Jos. M. Murphy, owner, Randsburg, Cal.

For sale or to let; Montclair, N. J.; ten-room house; bath; steam heat; furnished or unfurnished; lot 70x200; fine neighborhood; ten minutes' walk two railroads; fruit trees; vegetable garden planted. Y 214 Times Annex.

FOR SALE IN NORWALK.
A sightly 35-acre tract of land, 90 minutes from New York; fine view of L. I. Sound and surrounding country; large barn, brook, ravine, and grove. Chas. N. Adams, 14 Livingston Place, Bridgeport, Conn.

Two-acre plot; picturesque country; beautiful lawns, shade trees, fruit, garden; 14-room house, perfect condition; every improvement; garage; 37 minutes Jersey Central; near station; bargain, $12,000; sacrifice to close estate. Executor, Suite 505, 200 B'way

BARGAIN.—Mountain Station, N. J., opposite Orange Lawn Tennis Club; house, stable; acre of land; a sacrifice for quick sale. Tel. 362J, South Orange.

A nicely located farm, two acres; excellent house, eight rooms, bath, improvements; large porches; lawn; privet hedge; fruit, shade; barn; poultry house; 40 minutes out Lackawanna; $5,200; easy terms. Evans, Lincoln Park, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements, large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section, ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

STUDIO BUNGALOW in Ramapo Hills; this picturesque stone house, embowered amid shrubs and trees, with its winding paths and rustic pergolas, has six fine rooms and bath; all improvements; hour out in hills. Artist, Box 6, Mahwah, N. J.

INCOMPARABLY ATTRACTIVE.
Hill Top all-year bungalow sites; rare views, town water, electric lights, refined section, near station, hour out, big plots 50x200. Only $360 now. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

OWNER offers seven-room stucco house, large plot, sun parlor, open fireplace, steam heat, garage, screens, $6,250; Roselle, N. J.; couldn't be duplicated now for $7,000. Opportunity, 129 Times Downtown.

For Sale—At Long Branch, 12 acres land, frontage on Shrewsbury River; all in lawns and gardens; house of 20 rooms; other buildings; a gentleman's place at bargain. L. W. Valentine, 373 4th Av. Phone 1953 Mad. Sq.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

RUBBLESTONE semi-bungalow; eight rooms and tile bath; magnificent view; steam heat; hardwood trim; small payment down; balance like rent. Address Cragmere, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Lady must sell all-year home, North Jersey hills, 42 minutes Manhattan; seven rooms, bathroom; every improvement; sleeping porch; large plot; convenient; very low price. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Summer home of 4 acres, in small village. One of the finest locations on the upper Hudson. Three miles river view. Ten-room house with large porch, many shade trees, garage, poultry house, storehouse. For particulars address Owner, Harry Thorne, New Baltimore, N. Y.

For Sale.—14-room boarding house, with large verandas, fine garage, 4 acres land, orchard, various kinds fruit; good shade and water; little over mile from beautiful Windham in the Catskills; price $1,500; $500 down, balance on mortgage. Address GEORGE L. RIFENBURGH, Owner, 50 State St., Albany, N. Y.

For sale in Catskill Mts., at Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y., a farm, 170 acres; house large enough to accommodate 20 city boarders; nice lake; must be sold; price low; easy terms. Inquire Ceo. A. Neher, Box 63, Woodstock N. Y.

For Sale.—Pine Court, Nyack on Hudson; ground 1½ acres, well shaded, large fir trees; in beautiful restricted section; house brick and frame, 12 rooms; modern improvements; large garage; will sell very reasonable. Address for further particulars, Estate, G 245 Times Downtown.

Beautiful country estate of 60 acres cultivated land, spacious modern mansion, 17 rooms, farm houses and buildings; exceptional opportunity to secure ideal country home with splendid neighbors; Orange County. J 72 Times.

CHARMINGLY located building site, Ossining, N. Y.; seven acres; beautiful views; surrounded by wealthy estates; delightful home site for commuter; $6,000. S. J. McCORD, Peekskill, N. Y.

Fourteen acres, with large house; all modern conveniences; lodge-cottage and barns; beautiful trees, garden and fruits; 2¼ hours from N. Y.; Orange Co.; price $12,000. X 324 Times Annex.

At $125,000, beautiful estate of 900 acres, east bank of Hudson; numerous buildings, in perfect condition; two miles river frontage; easy motor ride New York; bargain. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St.

VALUABLE FARM OF 120 ACRES,
fronting on lake; income from camping privileges; good buildings; fruit; near trolley; five miles from Peekskill; asking price $16,000. S. J. McCORD, Peekskill, N. Y.

For Sale—Handsome 8-room cottage with large attic; all improvements; garage, with large plot of land, fruit; owner offers at a bargain. Call or address Box 148 Congers, N. Y.

Suffern, N. Y.—Twenty-acre farm; seven-room house and building; fruit; stream; high elevation; price $3,500; $800 cash. James J. Brown, Suffern, N. Y.

Village home, 8 rooms, two fireplaces, all modern improvements, best street; $900, $300 cash. J. E. Hardenbergh, Ossining, N. Y.

Country Inn, eight bungalows, garage, 90 acres; low price; high, ideal country, 36 miles N Y. Box 25, Oscawana-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Poultry farm; 12 buildings; 6,000 capacity; 12 acres; living house; modern improvements; $5,500; photos and particulars. EMIL STEFFENS, Centre Moriches, N. Y.

Morris Park Estate, N. Y.—Morris Park property; 3 lots sold at sacrifice to settle estate. Apply A. Farme, attorney, 192 Bowery.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

A WONDERFUL STOCK FARM,
LINCOLN HIGHWAY at LANGHORNE, Pa.

280-Acre Stock Farm, fully equipped except breeding stock; direct road Philadelphia to New York, Lincoln Highway, Langhorne, Pa., 9 miles Trenton, 22 miles Philadelphia, 70 miles New York; Pennsylvania R. R. and Reading Jersey Central, New York main line. A commercial proposition unequaled anywhere for location, railroad facilities, main highways, &c. Excellent farming and pasture lands rich in fertility, growing corn, wheat, oats, hay, clover, and 40 acres of luxuriant alfalfa. Two stone residences and tenant houses; nearly new half stone and timber barn; necessary outbuildings; large brook and springs. Everything perfect condition and repair. Non-resident owner orders quick sale; long-time credit if desired.
ARTHUR P. TOWNSEND, Langhorne, Pa.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

To Rent—Large stock farm in Saskatchewan, situated five miles from railway, consisting of 1,920 acres; over 1,000 acres under cultivation; 200 acres in grass and alfalfa; 40,000 bushels of grain hashed last year; all fenced and cross fenced with woven wire; farm only six years old; splendid buildings with every up to date convenience; good water supply and electric light; land and buildings first-class condition; tenant to have option to purchase. For further particulars apply to William Alton, Jr., Bigelow Block, Chicago, U. S. A.

A beautiful 100-acre farm, one hour from the City of Toronto, Canada; well watered, drained, and fenced; buildings modern; a twelve-room house; large bank barn with horse and cow stables underneath; a roof house, piggery, a straw and implement shed and carriage house; will sell for $12,000. Apply to J. A. Selby, 541 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Court sale Western Canada farm lands, approximately 150,000 acres; tenders received up to 31st July, 1916. Particulars on application to offices in Regina, Saskatchewan, or Toronto, Ontario, of National Trust Company, Limited, receiver of North Saskatchewan Land Company, Limited.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want to buy same as rent, about $1,000 annum, handsome large, modern country dwelling; must have all improvements, gardens, and garage, on bay or Sound, about 1 hour out; must be bargain; photographs. A. L., 160 Times.

I want to rent or buy on easy payments 5 to 7-room cottage. Must have all improvements and be within 50 miles radius of city. M. N. Frankel, care of Mediator, 121 Canal St., City.

House or bungalow within easy reach of New York; eight rooms, bath, electric light, steam heat; pleasant surroundings; part cash, balance monthly; only full particulars answered. A 349 Times Downtown.

Wanted, country place in Westchester County in exchange for high-class apartment house with stores.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 W. 72D ST.

Wish to purchase a gentleman's estate or high-grade farm with stock; not over 60 miles from Manhattan; price about $60,000. Estate 129 Times.

Desire up-to-date, nine-room house, Westchester County, near railroad; rental, $46. B 296 Times Downtown.

Wanted for cash buyer, fine country place with acres, within hour; best bargain under $25,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Wanted.—Furnished cottage on ocean; small family; moderate rent. 514 West End Av.

Wanted.—Six or seven-room house, all improvements; near city; about $3,000. P., 143 8th Av., New York.

A small or large acreage, with or without buildings, near station and city; owners only. Address A 342 Times Downtown.

Client wants to buy property Herald, Times Squares sections. Tate, 110 West 40th.

Real Estate for Exchange.

11-ROOM HOUSE, all improvements, for sale or exchange, or rent. What have you to offer? Apply 58 Manning Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Income property wanted; exchange for Flushing corner lots; equity $4,000 and cash. H. P. Ball, 160 John St., Brooklyn.

FINE OFFICE BUILDING,
Hoboken, one mortgage, equity $50,000; want exchange offer. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME, 83 ACRES.
Beautifully situated; 1,100 feet elevation; fine, large trees; trout stream; house especially sunny and cheerful; broad piazzas; practically on State road; finest spring water entering house by gravity; open fireplaces; three baths; gas; cost a fortune; sacrifice for $12,500. Walter L. Kent, Stephentown, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

For sale on easy terms, beautifully located Sullivan County property; near station, Post Office; 7½ acres of land; southern exposure; near trout stream; main building 75x28; also seven-room cottage; carriage house 30x40, two-story, also suitable for garage. Write or phone for particulars, Charles Stontisch, 457 Himrod St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Barclay 7500.

FOR SALE.
COUNTRY HOME.
Old English house, 16 rooms, bath, electricity; large fireplaces; wide porches; maple shade; broad driveway; 16 acres; barn; 6-room cottage; 55 miles from N. Y., Orange Co.; price $10,000. Owner, Box Y 235 Times Annex.

Ideal 8-room cottage, large porch, chicken house, large lot, fine well and cistern, nice shade, hedge fence, high ground, magnificent view, near station; good condition, one of the best located properties in Ulster County; $1,000, $300 cash. Box 74, Rosendale, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

At Noroton, Conn.—For sale or rent, 15-room house, 3 baths; all modern conveniences; 5 acres; beautiful old shade trees, fruit, shrubbery; good stable, used as garage; chicken house; near trolley; churches of all denominations; railroad stations; good bathing beach within 10 minutes; house opposite golf course; express trains. Mrs. H. H. Seely, 38 West 52d, or telephone Darien 127.

Very attractive furnished shore residence at Pine Orchard, ten miles east of New Haven, on Shore Line Railroad; 13 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; fine beach and yachting dock; high quality; low price; easy terms. Address for particulars and pictures, Henry C. Rowe, Groton, Conn.

Stamford, Conn.—92 acre hilltop farm; excellent land; beautiful views; 3 orchards; lake, spring water piped to all buildings; large farm house, 2 cottages, all outbuildings; sold to settle estate; 9 miles to Stamford, 5 miles New Canaan. Jones Realty Co., Hotel Davenport, Stamford, Conn.

For Sale.—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high, ten-room house, bath, fireplaces, shade, trout brook, barn, other buildings; ice, fruit; 13 acres, 8 woodland; adjoins fishing club; water power; $3,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.—New house, eight rooms, three baths; sale, $13,500; season, furnished, $1,200 Scofield Estate, Shippan Ave., Ralsey Road. B 227 Times Downtown.

Westport, Conn.—Highest elevation in town; sixty acres, house, and buildings; unobstructed view every direction, including Long Island Sound. Apply Box 94, Westport, Conn.

A ten-room house, a charming home; 7 minutes from station; piazza and grounds well shaded; good garden. H. B. Jacobs, 246 Millbank Av., Greenwich, Conn.

For Sale.—14 acres for $5,700, George S. Weston, Wilton, Conn., Tel. 36-3.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For sale, country estate, 60 acres; large trout stream; 5-acre pine grove; beautiful 12-room house, all modern improvements; stable and garage all new; price low, easy terms. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

Bordering river, near station, 8 acres; choice fruit; two-story house, bath, furnace, &c.; stable, hennery; grand views; price $6,000; catalogue postpaid. Chapin Farm Agency, Boston. G. A. Coolidge, Hudson, Mass.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location; $150 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

IN JACKSONVILLE, FLA., to close estate will sacrifice modern three-story brick building on principal business street; now conducted as hotel and cafe; accommodating terms to purchaser. For particulars address ZAHM'S HOTEL, Jacksonville, Fla.

Exclusive tropical island, Florida, cocoanut trees, hunting, fishing, railroad; bargain. 121 Times.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful bay front estate, 200 acres; a bargain to quick buyer. Owner, P. O. Box 4,415, Nicetown Station, Philadelphia, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Offices.—Large or small, to sublet at saving in rental; all parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 43d.) Bryant 5786. Let us before renting anywhere. No charge for the service. NOTE.—We have no branch office anywhere.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, (bet. Broadway and 7th Ave.)—STORE and BASEMENT and 2nd floor front OFFICE, with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

FIREPROOF, 12-14 WEST 16TH ST.
Loft—About 2,400 Sq. Ft.
2 Elevators. Low Rent.
WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC.,
87 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 1638.

CORNER STORE and Basement,
14TH STREET AND 7TH AVE.
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

Young man with furnished office wishes to sublet same to desirable party; rental $15 per month, with unlimited local use of telephone. R. S. Pearson, 447 West 35th.

For Rent.—Store; best location in City of Troy, N. Y.; next door to Kresge's and Woolworth's stores. Full particulars, Manager Plaza Theatre, Troy, N. Y.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n e cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20; possession May 1st. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Offices and lofts to sublet at big reduction; all parts of city; long or short lease; furnished or unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 135 B'way, N. Y. Suite 1,012. Tel. 4031 Cortl.

Sublet suite two spacious outside offices in Rogers-Peet Building, 258 Broadway, until May 1, 1917. Apply Bothanley Chemical Color & Extract Co., 366 Washington St.

52D ST., 348 WEST.—Lofts suitable for real estate offices, contractor, tailor, light manufacturing; one to eight rooms; rent $5 to $50 per month.

Offices, Large and Small.—Attractive offices, $17.50, $30; suitable wholesale business; modern conveniences. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

To Rent.—Large studio; also small, attractively furnished office; 40th St., near 5th Av. Phone Bryant 8042.

2 furnished offices for cloak and suit business, for sale and sublease. Inquire Superintendent, 116 West 32d St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business property, sale, rental, management.

125 Feet East of 5th Ave.
and South of 42nd St.
Well-located 25-ft.
BUILDING FOR LEASE.
Will improve for reputable tenant.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 5th Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6020.

52d ST., s. w. cor. SEVENTH AVENUE, corner STORE and BASEMENT, $75. Apply to SUPT., or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Tel. JOHN 5700.

LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.
Light, 27x100; adjoining Broadway; $1,200. AMES, 26 West 31st. Brokers protected.

STORE.
820 WEST 111TH ST.
Apply premises, or 16 Lawrence St.

Office to Sublet.—One-half, very desirable. Room 418, 149 Broadway. References required.

Loft, 40x90; light, modern; steam heat; big freight elevator; manufacturing or business. 327-329 East 34th St. Lennig.

LOFTS AND STORES.
West 19th and 25th; 50x90; low rents.
SHARUM, 170 Broadway, New York.

Light, new loft, about 4,000 feet; conveniently located, Long Island City. X 362 Times Annex.

416 Madison Av.—Grade and parlor store. Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Portion of completely furnished office, reasonable. Room 901, 171 Madison Av., at 38d.

Deskroom, with desk; with or without facilities; reasonable. Room 430 27 Cedar St.

Desk room, small offices, storage space to let. Tredway, 45 Barclay St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madiron Av.

Desk room, in small private office; rent $7 month. Room 1,220, 140 Nassau St.

Desk room wanted, $5 monthly, below Beekman St. B 234 Times Downtown.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Show-rooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

Brooklyn.

Busiest Spot on 5th Av., between 9th and 10th Sts.—Elevated, subway, and transfer station; first floor, beautiful, all glass front; great opportunity for shoe store or any respectable business. Apply owner, 454 5th Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—East Side.

To sublet, unfurnished, two-room apartment; 7th floor, front, corner; unobstructed view north, south, and east; large bath, kitchenette; all modern improvements; elevator; splendid service; good restaurant; beautiful roof garden; immediate possession; $25. Call Apt. 779, 180 East 91st St., Sunday afternoon, or evening after 7:30. Telephone Lenox 2430, weekdays, 9 to 5. Telephone Gramercy 838, Extension 14.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS,
32d St. and Madison Av.
Bachelor apartment.
Two light rooms and bath;
all night service;
elevator and telephone.
Special rates June to October.
References required.

MADISON AV., 158, between 32d and 33d Sts., three rooms, kitchen and bath, duplex, roof garden; $1,500; possession at once. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

570 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club,
6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

715 Madison Av., (near 63d.)—Bachelor apartment, $60; three rooms, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat, VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE; references required.

588 Park Av., Near 65th St.
6 rooms, bath; very nice, large rooms; decorated to suit; rent $30 to $40. Apply janitor, on premises.

East Forties, Near Madison Av.—3 large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; also suitable for business. Telephone 5801 Madison Square.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 78th St.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 32d to 33d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

11th St., 25 East.—Parlor floor apartment; all conveniences.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.
Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. William A. White & Sons, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

Unfurnished—West Side.

141ST, 313 AND 315 WEST.
Near "L" station 8th Av. and 140th St.; 4 and 5 rooms, $11 to $14. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7682.

75th, 101 West.—7 rooms, elevator apartment, outside rooms, modern improvements, southern exposure; rent, $55. Superintendent on premises.

For Rent.—Five-room elevator apartment; all outside rooms and all modern improvements; rent $40. Inquire 477 West 140th, Apt. 32. Speller.

72 West 93d St., Corner Columbus Av. 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; electric light, steam; rent $38; newly decorated, large, light rooms; janitor on premises.

Unfurnished.—Sublet corner apartment, six rooms; eleven windows on street; all improvements. 140th St. and Broadway. Phone 1442 Columbus.

Apartment to sublet, $150, until October 1; 6 rooms, all light, near Riverside Drive. 311 West 97th St., apply Rosenblatt & Tachna, 55 Liberty St.

Five outside rooms, beautiful location, near Grant's Tomb; near subway and surface cars; convenient to "L"; concession to Oct. 1. Muller, 528 Riverside Drive.

In Greenwich Village.—Large, artistic one-room-bath front; newly decorated; every convenience. Apply janitor, 124 Waverley Place.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117TH.)
Select apartment, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity; hall attendance; rent $55. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

To let, furnished or unfurnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths, duplex studio apartment; West 57th St., near Carnegie Hall; seen by appointment. Circle 2013.

Unfurnished—West Side.

19 WEST 69TH ST.
New fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Ready for occupancy October 1.
One room and bath.....$35 to $50
Two rooms and bath.....$55 to $85
Two rooms and two baths.....$90 to $135
Maid service included.
Apartments leased, one to five years, unfurnished. Representative on premises.
WAITT REALTY CORP.,
2 West 45th.
Telephone 4041 Bryant.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

117th St., 112 and 114 West, between Lenox and 7th Ave.—Six rooms, bath; large and light; all improvements; efficient service; select tenants; rent $34. Superintendent, on premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. BRYANT 7632.

BARGAIN—8-ROOM SUBLEASE.
Account of change of plans, sublet 8 rooms, 7th floor, magnificent modern building; 72d subway; all outside; free rent to October; to be redecorated throughout; practically immediate possession; bargain on three-year lease. Particulars Columbus 3074.

113th St., 535 West.—Two splendid, homelike elevator apartments; two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; modern fireproof structure; beautiful view over Columbia College; $45 and $50 per month.

$70 apartment for $50 monthly until Oct. 1; Apartment 31, 225 West End Av., corner of 70th St., 6 rooms and bath; all outside rooms. Phone Bryant 8111.

Unusually attractive apartment; 6 sunny rooms; 3 rooms facing Morningside Drive; possession July 1 to 10. Apt. 33, 50 Morningside Drive.

Unfurnished six-room Riverside Drive apartment at about half regular rental. Telephone Mr. Martin, Broad 4451.

118th, 405 West, (Near Columbia University.) —5 large rooms and bath; $50; vacant July 1. Apartment 24.

284-288 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

130 WEST 34TH ST., ADJ. BROADWAY.
Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35, $45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

To Sublet.—Cool,

The average daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times exceeds 330,000—which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

SUMMER HOMES--CITY AND OUT OF TOWN

The New York Times is the best medium in New York for Real Estate and To Let advertising. In five months of 1916 The Times printed nearly 5,000,000 lines of advertising—a greater volume than any other New York newspaper. Help and Situations Wanted excepted.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Sullivan County, New York; elevation 2,500 feet, on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, which is two miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide; colony of six new bungalows connected by boardwalk; each bungalow completely furnished ready for housekeeping; everything brand new; six rooms, lavatory, running water, electric lights; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown; season $250. Crowley Farms, Tennanah Lake, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE IN TWILIGHT PARK, Catskill Mountains, near Haines Falls, 7 bedrooms, bath, well furnished, linen, silver, large piazza; near Twilight Inn; golf, tennis, &c.; restricted neighborhood; $400 season. Apply A. C. Lawrence, 60 Broadway, New York.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills. 9 large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage. $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

A spacious residence to let for Summer, furnished; high, dry; wide verandas; beautiful mountain views; electricity and all conveniences, including hot water heater; one hour from New York, Greenwood Lake Division, Erie R. R.; per month, $125. 67 Overlook Road, Caldwell, N. J.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Admiralty Group, small island, modern stone house, 9 rooms, bath; boathouse, pier; fully furnished, including motor and rowboat; reasonable rent for season. Von Ostermann, 504 West 134th St. Tel. 627 Stuyvesant.

Attractive 12-acre lake; boating, bathing, tennis, country, mountains; furnished cottages, 4 to 7 rooms, $100 to $200; piped spring water. Mrs. Tuthill, Hotel Collingwood, 45 West 35th St., Monday noon to Tuesday noon, or B. F. Todd, Burlingham, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Will rent until about Sept. 15 well-furnished home in Maplewood; 40 minutes via Lackawanna Road; 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; electric lighting; large piazza; beautiful flower gardens; $75 monthly to small family. Box 288, Maplewood, N. J.

Very pleasant home; handsomely furnished; grand piano; ten rooms; bath; parquet floors; electric light; fruit, shade; large tenthouse furnished for sleeping; rent moderate; Middletown, N. Y. Address or 'phone Mrs. Taylor, 300 West 107th St.

POCONO MOUNTAINS.—Attractive Bungalow, fully furnished. Henryville, Penn., 1,200 feet elevation; surrounded by trees; 15-mile view, overlooking Paradise Valley; write for views and particulars. H. J. Jaquith, 11 Thomas St., New York.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—Completely furnished residence, restricted locality; all modern improvements; for rent, select family only, up to Oct. 1; immediate possession; moderate terms. William E. Selph, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cortlandt 1810.

ALLENHURST, N. J.

For rent, furnished, beautiful Colonial house, 302 Allen Av.; best location; corner plot, 110x150; modern improvements; 10 rooms; rent $900. Apply C. P. Coll, Cedar Av. and Lake Drive, Allenhurst, N. J. City telephone 2183 Columbus.

Furnished house, with all conveniences, situated on a farm at Pawling, N. Y.; fine view; mountain air; no mosquitos; deep spring water, &c.; to small family. For particulars, L 158 Times.

Colonial home, furnished or unfurnished; vegetable and flower garden; seven minutes from station; Hempstead, L. I.; also furnished house and garage, Monmouth Beach, N. J. E. F. Harper, Vanderbilt Hotel, N. Y.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—Furnished 7-room semi-bungalow, July and August; large living room, open fireplace, screened porch, shade, electric light, gas cooking; near station and trolley. Rent $60 monthly. Phone 3832 Montclair, 31 Marion Road.

Furnished 7-room cottage; bath, electric light; wide verandas; salt water three sides; private dock, bathing, boating; use of garage between New London and Watch Hill; inspection invited. E. A. Pond, Lord's Point, Stonington, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL Summer home at Nyack-on-Hudson; 12 rooms, modern improvements; large garage; grounds 250x200 ft.; large kitchen garden now planted; moderate rent for entire Summer season. Address PINELAWN, G 244 Times Downtown.

LAKE GEORGE.

For rent, fully furnished house; silver, china, glass; 11 master's bedrooms; three baths; ice; boats; $350 per month; small camp adjoining, fully furnished, $75. Apply T. J. White, Garrison, N. Y.

OWNER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

Nine rooms, two baths; all modern improvements; large garden; veranda; ten minutes from station, for rent from July 1, $100 a month. Telephone 508 Jamaica. A. S. Wyckof.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house for Summer months; ten rooms and two baths; excellent locality; 353 Mountain Av.; plenty shade, fruit and vegetable garden and garage. Apply owner, R. U. Delapenha, 17 Jay St., New York.

CHATHAM, N. J.

Furnished house to rent for Summer; 11 rooms, all modern improvements; corner lot, high, ample grounds, shade trees; height minutes depot; 28 miles out; Lackawanna; $100 month. Telephone 660M, Chatham, N. J.

AT SOUTHOLD, L. I.

To let for the season, furnished cottage, (10 rooms,) pleasantly situated on slight elevation, in best locality; barn, garage, &c.; near water; very reasonable. C. J. Lewis, Southold, L. I.

July and August.—Seven-room bungalow, completely furnished; huge screened-in veranda; large lawn; garage; sleeping porch; an ideal place 24 minutes from Penn. Station; must be seen to be appreciated. A. R. Lordly, Warren St., Hollis, L. I.

At Grantwood, N. J.—Furnished house, grand piano, splendid river views, every convenience; July, Oct.; convenient three ferries; reasonable rent, small family adults; seen any time. Grant Av.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Finely furnished ten-room house, Rochelle Heights; plot 75x200; season, $500; five minutes station and links, ten Sound. Phone 3005 Franklin or 1277 N. R.

Overlooking Klamesha Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Furnished cottage, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine shade and porch; boating, fishing, &c. Y., 312 Macon St., Brooklyn.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Beautifully furnished house, 15 rooms, large verandas, sleeping porch; best residential section of Flatbush; terms reasonable. Y 205 Times Annex.

For Sale or Rent.—Stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, also 8-room frame cottage, at Bradley Beach, N. J. Particulars J. S. Fenrich, 51 West 28th St. Phone 1623 Madison Square before 2 P. M.

BEACH FRONT, Upper Ventnor.—Elegantly furnished, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; billiard room, garage, large porches; exceptional opportunity. O'Neill, Preston Apts., Atlantic City.

For rent, July, August, splendid house, seven rooms, bath; artistically furnished; all improvements; garage; large grounds; Wantagh, L. I.; $50 per month. P 151 Times.

Brightwaters, L. I.—Nicely furnished eight-room house; all improvements; large veranda; good tennis court; ideal for children; reasonable. Phone 255W Bay Shore, or write P. Glerasch, Brightwaters.

To three or four adults, substantially furnished house, all requirements, screened porch, shaded surroundings, best location, near station at Maplewood, N. J., July and August. B 225 Times Downtown.

For Rent.—My furnished house at Haworth, N. J., for July-August only; seven rooms and bath, all improvements; golf, tennis, &c.; easy commuting distance. Box 72, Haworth, N. J.

South Orange, N. J.—Furnished house to rent for Summer, 10 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements; overlooking golf links. For particulars and terms telephone 377W, South Orange.

Furnished house with all conveniences, situated on a farm at Pawling, N. Y.; fine view; mountain air; no mosquitos; deep spring water, &c.; to small family. For particulars, L 158 Times.

To let for season, large cottage, fully furnished, all improvements; shady lawn; large porch; at Far Rockaway, L. I. For particulars write to Mrs. R. Atkin, 284 Broadway, Far Rockaway, L. I.

Completely furnished Adirondack camp on Cranberry Lake; seven rooms, open fireplace, rowboat; for rent by week or month, with or without motor launch. P. O. Box 122, Cranberry Lake, N. Y.

At Patchogue, cottage, eight rooms and bath, fully furnished, sun parlor; one of Patchogue's prettiest houses, in restricted locality, 10 minutes to village and depot; price $350 for season. Inquire Everard Cochrane, Patchogue, L. I.

For Rent—Attractive furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Penn.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn.—For rent, attractive furnished Cottages and Bungalows. E. E. MERVIN, Mount Pocono, Penn.

Five-room bungalow, furnished, $100 season; option of purchase; near river, near station; commutation, 13c. Box 75 Times Downtown.

Owner fine fruit farm, 65 miles New York, would rent greater part large, attractive house, furnished; hilly; beautiful views; verandas; spring water in house; bathroom; modern plumbing; abundant fruit, vegetables, milk, and poultry products for sale on farm; photos; $150 season. Albert J. Potter, Danbury, Conn.

Business reasons prevent me occupying my Summer home at Patchogue, 12 rooms, bath gas, electricity, beautifully furnished; barn; 2 acres; directly facing the Great South Bay; no reasonable rental offer refused. Clark, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica. Phone 551 Jamaica, or Rider Ave. and Great South Bay, Patchogue, L. I.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—Elegantly furnished; 8 rooms; bath; servants' room; laundry and toilet in basement; all modern improvements; garage; high location; 12 minutes' walk to R. R. station and water. Rent for season or year. Apply E. H. Griffin, care O. B. Bank. Tel. 99.

Catskill Mts.—For rent furnished at Palmville, N. Y., attractive 9-room Summer cottage and 6-room bungalow; all improvements; electricity. For photos, &c., address F. Hill.

MOUNT ARLINGTON, N. J.

Furnished cottage, 9 rooms and bath. C. M. Chaplin, Mount Arlington, N. J., or A. H. Lamson, 180 5th Av., New York.

CHATHAM, N. J.—For 3 months or longer new 7-room semi-bungalow; water, gas, electricity; player piano; 5 minutes to station, trolley, &c.; $50 month. James Whitton, Phone 661 W. Chatham, N. J.

Six-room furnished cottage; open fireplaces, running water; near Post Office and station; boating and fishing; garage; $150 for season. Brink Brothers, Lake Katrine, Ulster County.

If you are seeking handsomely furnished bungalow in mountains, let me send particulars of my house at Shandaken, in Catskills. Address 440 60th St., Brooklyn. Tel. 1023 W. Bay Ridge.

Exceedingly well-furnished house to rent at Freeport; all improvements; five minutes' walk to water; most desirable location; rent $400. La Masa, Freeport, L. I.

Lake Hopatcong.—8-room cottage; waterfront; beautiful woodland; running water, open fireplace; rent $250. Charter, 6 Bay Ridge Place, Brooklyn.

Country home, furnished, within New York City limits, on the New York Central; garden already planted; to rent from June 30 till Sept. 1; exceptionally low rental. J 38 Times.

Cottages, bungalows, furnished; beach, trees, open Sound; hour; no annoyances; $175-$350 season. Connecticut Shore, 286 West 40th St.

Mt. Pocono, Penn.—Very desirable house, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porches, large grounds, vegetable garden, pure spring water. Telephone Tremont 1338.

Adirondack Forest Cottage, Lake Pleasant; furnished; 6-7 rooms; farm produce; select, private. Mrs. Hays, 207 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Bungalow at Miller Place, L. I., N. Y.; surf bathing, boating; view of Sound; 7 rooms; electric light; fireplace; large, cool veranda; $250 season. Write M. J. Hopkins.

To Rent.—Adirondacks; new 10-room cottage; electric lights, bath, hardwood floors; all modern conveniences; furnished. A. A. Radell, Old Forge, N. Y.

Madison, Conn.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage, country club, golf; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

On the Maine Coast in exclusive social community, fully furnished cottage, attractive design, 11 rooms, 2 baths, to rent for Summer. For particulars, Mrs. L. B. Walker, 561 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Monterey, Mass.—$350 Summer rental to private family; beautifully located, 9-room cottage; improvements, spring water, barn, boat house, ice and wood. Phone before 12, Madison Square 7942.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE.

Adirondacks; Lakes George, Champlain; Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Berkshires; rentals, $100-$10,000. Adirondacks Co., 35 Nassau, Manhattan.

Lake George.—Handsome 7-room cottage, fully furnished; rent for season $250. John Clifferaugh, Elizabeth, N. J.

To rent or sell, three 12 and 14 room houses, furnished, near bay, Sayville, L. I. Dr. Hulse.

Furnished seven-room cottage; veranda; running water; no bath; Berkshire Hills; $100 season. Box 84, Cornwall, Conn.

Long Beach—Cottage, furnished; $1,500; ocean; garage. Inquire Byrne, 229 East 41st St.

New Rochelle; residence park; large dwelling, handsomely furnished; moderate. Leney, 39 East 42d.

Seaside cottage, furnished; all improvements; rent moderate. Rossiter Johnson, Amagansett, L. I.

Catskills, Lake Bungalow, Fleischman's furnished, season, monthly. 313 Albany Av., Kingston, N. Y.

Furnished house for rent, July and August, on river at Cranford, N. J.; adults preferred. Mrs. F. R. Bourne, 101 Holly St.

$285 season; charming decorated, furnished stone bungalow; overlooks ocean. P 95 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Shore front furnished bungalow, in or near Rockaway; season. B 201 Times Downtown.

Newport.—Fifteen rooms; shore front; private pier; swimming, fishing; $900. E. K., 14 Central Park West. Columbus 935.

Monmouth Beach.—Ocean front; fishing, boating near by; $400; 14 rooms. E. K., 14 Central Park West. Columbus 935.

Bungalow in Berkshires; 4 rooms, furnished; near station; season $45. Crome, 368 West 110th.

Furnished house for Summer; modern improvements; half hour from city. Dithridge, Hollis, L. I.

Furnished bungalow on beautiful lake, Northern New Jersey, boat included, $15 per week. Briggs, 479 9th St., Brooklyn.

Seven-room house to let, completely furnished; all improvements. Mr. Chas. Dibble, 17 Sunset Av., Lynbrook, L. I.

Cape Cod.—Very pleasant cottage, all modern improvements; garage; good bathing; pine woods. M. Smith, South Harwich, Mass.

Furnished bungalow, 6 rooms, all improvements; high ground; $300 season. Fred Berg, Stamford.

7-room cottage, all improvements, at Shandaken; three minutes' walk station; fine trout stream. G. H. Gulnick, Allaben, N. Y.

Couple want small furnished house, with garage, for Summer near city; give full particulars; lowest price. J 96 Times.

Forest Hills Garden, L. I.—House to rent for Summer; reasonable rent for good tenants. 29 Slocum Crescent.

Bellport, L. I.—To rent completely furnished cottage, 8 rooms, and garage. Apply to Mrs. L. M. Brigham.

Beautiful Spofford Lake, N. H.—House, 14 rooms, bath; garage; cottages, 6 rooms, bath; reasonable. Hawkins, Spofford Lake, N. H.

Sparta, N. J.—Furnished bungalow, 5 rooms, $85, season. Berkan, 315 West 97th St.

Furnished camps to let on Crooked River, Harrison, Me. William McCann.

At Lake Manopac.—Bungalow, 6 rooms and bath. N. W. Walker, 489 5th Av.

Upper Montclair.—Attractive small house; two months; $40 monthly. Phone 2496.

Attractive cottages at Lawrence Beach, L. I.; forty minutes from N. Y.; rent, $750. Glave.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Staten Island.—Exceptionally modern tile-stucco nine-room detached houses nearing completion; beautiful, select, and convenient location; near golf club, trains, trolley; half hour from city; rents $55 to $65. Errington, 24 Norwood Av., Clifton. Telephone 885 Tompkinsville.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

A country home wanted in Westchester from Aug. 1 to Oct. 10, containing at least 5 master's bedrooms, with three baths, and four servants' rooms and bath; also garage, with living quarters for chauffeur. X 368 Times Annex.

For July and August, by a family of adults, small furnished house within reasonable distance of New York; rent must be moderate. Address P 133 Times.

Summer residence wanted, 5 or 6 room bungalow with bath, near beach, for July-August; reasonable. M. O'Dwyer, 801 East 158th St. Melrose 4340.

Furnished house, easy commuting distance, Westchester preferred; 2 months, reasonable rent; quiet, responsible family; references. W. J., 343 Times.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—Rent for season, 12 rooms, bath, furnished; best location; improvements. J. M. Thompson, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies. COUNTRY PARSONAGE, S 95 Times.

New York City.

The Woodbury, 555 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th St. Subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail Manhattan. Lovely furnished rooms, suites; all comforts. Excellent chef and service; separate tables. Exclusive clientele; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AVE., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WADSWORTH HALL, Arrochar, S. I.—Open all the year; 40 minutes to New York; accessible train or trolley; adjoining tennis court.

HALCYON HALL, GRYMES HILL. Private residence; beautiful, shady grounds, gardens, and tennis; very high, cool. Lewis St. and Howard Av., Silver Lake car.

The Stuyvesant.—Superior rooms with bath, also single; excellent food and service; homelike; one block from ferry.

Long Island.

Arverne, N. Y., on ocean, 30 min. from Broadway, (Penna. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 mo.; mile long ocean boardwalk; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (10) guests, young folks, no babies); luxuriously furnished; bountiful table, dainty cooking; room and board, $10-$20 each. Phone 415 Hammels. The Stafford, 108 Beach 66th St., (Gaston Av.)

Family living Long Island would take as paying guests three or four gentlemen who would appreciate home life with club privileges; extensive grounds, with tennis court, garage, stable; chickens, squabs, eggs, milk, fruit, vegetables. P 65 Times.

BONNIE VIEW INN.

Wading River, Long Island, N. Y., situated on L. I. Sound, high and healthful; splendid bathing, delicious pure drinking water, fresh milk, eggs, and vegetables; good cooking and good beds; just the place to rest and build up for the Winter's work or pleasures; send for circular; terms, $12.50 up. Mrs. L. Antoinette Smith.

COTTAGE HOTEL.

on water Gravesend Bay; boating, bathing; 40 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge; home cooking; very reasonable; 22 rooms, nicely furnished. Thomas Lewers, Prop., 186 Bay 26th St., Bensonhurst, N. Y. Telephone Bath Beach 520.

Private family, owning colonial seashore home, water's edge, private bathing beach, tennis, garage, offer accommodations few select guests; home cooking, terms moderate; references; 40 minutes from lower Manhattan. Particulars address Beston, foot Bay 16th St., Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Phone 3220 Bath Beach.

PRIVATE FAMILY, where no other boarders are, would take couple or business man; boating, bathing, tennis, golf; convenient to station; only half hour from New York, fast electric trains; $25 for couple, $15 for one; best of everything; lovely surroundings; references required. Phone Bayside 2022-W.

Excellent home cooking, large house, private grounds and bathing, water's edge, 27 minutes out on Long Island electric; $9 and $10 per week, adult. E. Hubert, 13th St. and North Boulevard, College Point, N. Y. Phone Flushing 441-W.

At Freeport.—An ideal place for comfort; abundance of fresh vegetables and eggs; excellent table; 5 minutes to depot, 10 minutes to bathing; a few people only. Address Mrs. H. C. Lutz, 53 Pearsall Av., Freeport, L. I.

Beechhurst, L. I.—White House, on Sound, 25 minutes P. R. R., 2 minutes to station, bathing from house; boating, fishing; elegant accommodations, excellent meals. Phone 711 Flushing.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—Small private family will rent to gentleman nice, comfortable room, (without board;) three minutes from railroad station. Address Gornstein, 149 5th Av.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Smith, 16 Boulevard, Bellerose, L. I.—Attractive; on Sound; 25 minutes Penn.; sylvania; 3 minutes station; excellent meals; references required. Telephone 3674 Flushing and 2715 Columbus.

Sheepshead Bay, 2,621 East 26th.—Delightful Summer home; boating, bathing, fishing; good home cooking; moderate terms. 755 R Coney Island.

Far Rockaway, (Kingston Cottage, 1 Chandler Av.)—Large, cool rooms, handsomely furnished; superior board; large porch; moderate prices.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 113th. Comfortable front rooms; balconies overlooking ocean; special season rates; excellent board; reasonable.

PRIVATE FAMILY; all conveniences; refined neighborhood; commuting distance; can accommodate two adults. Box 716, Lynbrook, L. I.

Rockville Centre.—Private family will accommodate couple or gentlemen for Summer; commuting distance; conveniences; excellent table; reasonable. 60 Main Av.

Bayside, L. I.—Private family can accommodate gentlemen or couple for Summer months, with or without board; garage; easy commuting. J 8 Times.

OCEAN VIEW HOUSE, Far Rockaway, L. I. —Choice rooms, overlooking ocean; families, bachelors, transients; moderate rates. Mrs. Martin.

Amityville; waterfront, few adults accommodated; garage, bathing, fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

At Far Rockaway.—Block from beach; best accommodations; refined guests. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th, formerly Central Av.

Seagate, N. Y. Harbor.—Accommodation for few exclusive people of means; beautiful large private home. P 131 Times.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 24 Beach 118th St.—Room; private porch; other rooms; board; telephone.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Private family will rent rooms to refined people. B 282 Times Downtown.

SEAGATE.—Handsomest and cheapest furnished rooms in colony; make reservations now. X 866 Times Annex.

NURSE, having beautiful home, will take a few patients or guests; fine location. H. S. Hosley, Shelter Island, New York.

Sea Gate.—Surf Av. and Beach 46th; large, small rooms; table guests.

All country and city advantages; private family. Bayside 2999. P 85 Times.

Westchester County.

Trained nurse will board and care for invalid, aged nervous cases, convalescents, in large house; spacious grounds; large, airy rooms; high elevation; all modern conveniences. The Knolls, 260th St., west of Broadway, Riverdale, N. Y.

PEPPERDAY INN.

New Rochelle, N. Y., notable as most comfortable family hotel; moderate rates; 35 minutes Grand Central Terminal. Phone 2065.

LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE. Private family will take two people to board; all the comforts of a refined home. Phone 575-W.

A few children under 10 in the country, within New York City limits; rates very moderate. Miss L. Fridrich, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

Colonial, 7 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large rooms; excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL, 43-45 South Walnut St., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms. Thirty minutes from Broadway. Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $18 to $30. Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $10 to $15.

SPECIAL.

Special reductions from above rates to those leasing by the year, thus making prices equal to those of ordinary boarding houses, although accommodations are those of first-class hotel.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange, Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York. Cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Massachusetts.

THE PINES,

Monterey, Berkshire Co., Mass., 9 miles from Great Barrington; stage daily; accommodates 40; home table; good beds; open fires; spring water; three baths; large piazzas; telephone; piano; tennis, fishing, boating; 1,400 feet elev.; terms, $10 up. Mrs. Henry Clapp.

Boarders wanted on a farm on Springfield electric; modern conveniences; not far from several pleasure resorts; $8, $9 per week. Mrs. Alden N. Curtis, Westfield, Mass.

Vermont.

Glenburnie Farm.—Among the green hills of Vermont; elevation, 1,800 ft.; charming views and drives; modern farm house; all conveniences; telephone; table supplied from own farm and garden; references furnished. Address for particulars, Box 42, Middletown Springs, Vt.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Pa.—Woodleigh and Bungalows.—Enlarged and renovated; attractive surroundings in beautiful country; refined home for vacation or rest. Excellent table. Owner trained nurse. Fishing, automobiles, horses; double rooms, $16 and $18; single, $9; large rooms, one person, $12 to $25. Booklet. Address Miss ELIZABETH LAMB.

The Fennhurst, Mount Pocono, Penn., now open; unexcelled view; superior table; special Spring rates; booklet. Miss Mary Price.

Canada.

Laurentian Mountains, Canada.—Highest point; 75 miles from Montreal; Hillside Cottage is now open for guests, facing on Square Lake; three minutes from Post Office and station; good fishing, boating, and bathing; first-class board; terms $10 per week. Address Hillside Cottage, St. Faustin Station, Provence of Quebec, Canada.

Connecticut.

THE LOOMARWICK, LAKE WARAMAUG, NEW PRESTON, CONN.

Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful LAKE WARAMAUG; ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health; good bass fishing, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, canoeing; our own farm products; elevation 1,200 feet and only 90 miles from New York; moderate rates; write for descriptive booklet.

Mountain Spring Farm.—Few accommodated; Christian home; quiet farmhouse; boating, fishing, shade, bath, milk, cream, eggs, chickens, honey; $8, $8.50; adults; phone. Box 14, Kent, Conn.

In foot hills of Berkshires; private, restful cottage for eight persons; special home cooking and service; garage. Box 807, New Canaan, Conn.

Beachside Inn, Green's Farms.—Directly on Sound; 47 miles out; shade, verandas, fishing, bathing, tennis, pool, orchestra; $12.50 up; booklets.

Large, pleasant room for two with board with private family, select section, for Summer; terms $10. 417 Summer Street, Stamford, Conn.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

44 West Putman Av., Greenwich, Conn. 'Phone 1415 Greenwich.—In private house, few guests accommodated.

New Hampshire.

Widow, Colonial home facing lake, New Hampshire, will take paying guests; fishing, boating, bathing; 16 acres. Telephone Warren, 3502 Morningside. Write 414 West 118th.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Family of four would like accommodations, with board, for July, August, and September; private family having three spare rooms and within commuting distance preferred; please give full particulars. Cohn, P. O. Box 1,241, New York.

Young couple with baby would like to secure board within commuting distance, where there is a golf course, in private family only, preferably another young family where no other boarders are taken; garage desirable. B 274 Times Downtown.

High-class business woman desires accommodations July to October, Long Beach, Belle Harbor, Edgemere, or Sea Gate; private family preferred. 1,004 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Board with private family or small apartment for light housekeeping by couple with baby; one hour from Wall St., five minutes' walking distance bathing beach, ocean, or sound. J 117 Times Downtown.

Married couple, writers, want rooms and board; private preferred; high ground, near water; commuting distance; terms. L 150 Times Annex.

Young couple with refined private family; commuting distance; seashore; with board preferred. J 74 Times.

Will exchange first-class printing for accommodations, (August.) Miller, 785 6th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

25TH, 52 EAST.—Excellent Southern table; single, en suite; Summer rates; references; table guests.

8 EAST 45TH ST.

Table board; room with bath; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th St. subway.

SINGLE gentleman looking for something entirely removed from the ordinary can secure Room and Board with small private family; no other Boarders. Duplex Apartment, near 103d St. subway and "L"; private phone; table and appointments of the best. Telephone 2065—River.

West Side.

17TH, 421 West, opposite Columbia University.—Broadway subway, 116th; rooms, with board.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; quiet home atmosphere, excellent table; telephone; reasonable.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; table exceptionally good; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet rooms, near bath; superior table; telephone; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; table guests.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; Summer rate; references.

58TH, 140 WEST.—Small, large rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Large and single rooms in homelike house; Summer rates.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second story; private bath; hot water; room telephone; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Single rooms, also one suite; excellent cuisine; Summer rates.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Third-story front room; private bath; hot water; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—HIGH CLASS BOARD; LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS, RUNNING WATER; REASONABLE.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, double room, private bath; electricity; excellent table.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, single room, well appointed house; near subway, "L," surface.

72D, 263-265 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; single rooms; superior cuisine; $12-$15 per week.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations; moderate rates; electricity. 6941 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D ST., 267-308 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; excellent table.

72D, 122, 131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, baths; also single; fine table.

73D, 260 WEST.—Ideal Summer location, near Riverside Park; up-to-date establishment; lovely drawing and cool dining rooms, separate tables; large, double, cool front rooms, running water, hot and cold, baths adjoining; twin brass beds, box springs, hair mattresses; suitable for two gentlemen or couple, at $20 to $25; table d'hote dinners, 50 cents; breakfasts, luncheons, 35 cents; table guests, $5 to $6 per week; cuisine a specialty; inspection invited.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequaled French cuisine; table guests.

73D, 256 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; private bath; one single; unsurpassed table; Summer rates; table guests.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway; absolutely clean, cool; vacancies; American family; Summer rates.

74TH, 102 WEST. — Large rooms, private baths; hotel conveniences; electricity; table board.

75TH, 18 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined Jewish house; easy access; car lines; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms, with board; table board; references.

West Side.

76TH, 129 WEST. — Attractive, homelike rooms; superior table; moderate price; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive, large front parlor, excellent cuisine; reasonable. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Select Pension; superior accommodations; second floor, ensuite, single; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices.

79TH, 114-132 WEST (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 100-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August. References.

80TH, 134-128 WEST. — Newly decorated rooms; electricity; good home cooking; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 29 WEST.—Elegant second floor suite, furnished, unfurnished; would furnish to suit refined, permanent party; other freshly decorated rooms; references.

82D, 66 WEST.—Handsome suite, private bath; refined Jewish home; moderate.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

83D, 17 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; refined Jewish family; superior table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couples, appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small front rooms, newly decorated, with board; reasonable.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium, small rooms; electricity; board. Schuyler 5441.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with private bath; excellent board; references.

91ST, 17 WEST.—Elegant room, with private bath; excellent cuisine; Jewish family.

92D, 60 WEST.—Suite rooms, seven baths; large dining room.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath, electricity; refined house; references.

102D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegantly furnished; excellent table. Aarons.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte; opposite Columbia University grounds; 2 blocks subway express station; delightfully cool; outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding house rates.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined neighborhood; home cooking; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive rooms, with private baths; with or without board; special Summer rates. Tel. Schuyler 9967.

WEST END AV., 279, (cor. 73d St.)—Opposite Schwab mansion; handsome corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room, singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Comfortable, airy double and single rooms in exclusive residence with excellent board; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 815, (75th.)—Beautiful cool rooms; subway, bus; exceptional table.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

BUSINESS MAN wants one-two rooms, private house or high-class apartment; convenient neighborhood; references exchanged. P 72 Times.

Wanted—By young man room and board with refined family; state particulars and rate. P 94 Times.

BACHELOR desires room, with breakfast, for Summer, near 59th St. P 78 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 East, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant, small room.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

15TH, 106 EAST.—Attractively furnished suite; every comfort; all conveniences. Apt. 72.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized room; private house.

19TH, 319 EAST.—Private house; single rooms; neat, clean; gentlemen; American family.

80TH, 123 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; running water, telephone, sun parlor.

81ST ST., 112 EAST.—Large front; bath adjoining room; twin beds; private house.

35TH, 20 EAST, (Near Madison.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; gentleman.

38TH AND PARK AV.—70 Park Av.; handsome rooms, $6 upward.

West Side.

11TH, 421 West, opposite Columbia University.—Broadway subway, 116th; rooms, with board.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; quiet home atmosphere, excellent table; telephone; reasonable.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; table exceptionally good; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet rooms, near bath; superior table; telephone; moderate; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; table guests.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; Summer rate; references.

58TH, 140 WEST.—Small, large rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

68TH,

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

146TH, 427 WEST, (Convent Av.)—Wonderful rooms; phone, electricity; suitable one, two; reasonable.

147TH, 402 WEST.—Private house; room, bath, two single beds. Address Mayer.

158TH, 630 WEST.—Furnished room, near Riverside Drive; 1 block subway. Audubon 7952.

160TH ST., 638 WEST, Phone 3413 Audubon, Apt. 4-C.—Two single large, light, beautifully furnished rooms, adjoining bath; private family; refined surroundings; references.

160TH, 655 WEST.—A large, small room in private family; gentleman only.

180TH, 719 WEST.—Elegant room, next to bath, shower; elevator; electricity. Mrs. White.

190TH, 607 WEST, (191st Subway.)—Outside airy rooms, one flight; shower, electricity, telephone; breakfast optional; family two adults. Gerst.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished living room, 17x26; private bath; five windows; river view; 96th subway; breakfast. Telephone River. 1848.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Will rent for the Summer very large living room, bedroom, and lavatory; also large single room; well furnished and most desirable. Telephone 3903 Morningside, Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d.)—Large, airy, attractive, outside room; high-class elevator apartment; refined surroundings; Summer rates. Apt. 51.

BROADWAY, 102D ST.—Newly-furnished, exclusive apartment; running water; gentlemen, business women. Tel. 4989 River.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98th.)—Attractive room; shower bath; homelike; gentleman; $5. Blackwood.

BROADWAY, 2,731, (103d subway.)—Large room; reasonable; private; elevator. Riverside 10129. Lindsay.

CALL—RIVERSIDE 992.

A private family will rent elegant, homelike suite; two private baths; gentlemen. RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 102D ST.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, opposite Park, rent delightful corner room; lavatory. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 189.—Desirable large, airy room; shower, electricity; Riverside, subway. Apt. 23.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478 (cor. 108th.)—Beautifully furnished, cool, comfortable rooms; $3-$4; modern, elevator. Apartment 1 A.

GENTILE will share his beautiful 5-room apartment with refined man about 30; rent $30 each; 986 St., near Drive; state reference. J 107 Times.

HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with lavatory, at 116th St. subway, for gentlemen. P 76 Times.

LADY WILL RENT ROOM and bath in elegant home. Telephone 8698 Schuyler.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Handsomely furnished outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; all conveniences. Apt. 21.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Single or double, handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences. 3-A.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, Apt. 53, (Corner 116th.)—Beautiful front room; Summer home.

ON LOWER FIFTH AVENUE.—Large room, bath, lavatory, open fireplace, steam heat; references. M 5 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, 98TH ST. EXPRESS STATION.—TWO ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; ALL CONVENIENCES; SUITABLE TO MARRIED COUPLE; PRIVATE FAMILY. DITTO, PHONE 3287 RIVER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful suite, private bath, overlooking Hudson; also single rooms; private house. 79th St.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Large, nicely furnished room; all conveniences; near subway. Apt. 46.

WEST END AV., 309, (at 78th St.)—Large room; also suite, with bath; Summer rates; opportunity; investigate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 894, (157th subway.)—One or two cool outside bedrooms overlooking river, beautifully furnished, private bath, with refined family; high class elevator apartment; references. Apt 3 B. Audubon 8807.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private Christian home. Gentleman. Large, modern, clean. Twenty minutes Grand Central. $6. Audubon 8076, Apt. 56.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th St.)—Spacious front room; private family. Mrs. Clark.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Outside room, bath; gentleman; exclusive, private family; reasonable. Apartment 8A.

ROOM FOR RENT in attractive apartment, 11th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.; best references required. P 127 Times.

SHIRLEY HOUSE, 336 WEST 21ST ST.
For Business Women Exclusively.
Open-air garden; $2 and $3; references required. Phone Chelsea 10201.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY offered; large, light room, lavatory; ten-room apartment. Phone 3903 Morningside, Apartment 20.

206 WEST 71ST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractively furnished single rooms, with lavatories; couple considered; parlor suitable dancing, &c.

WEST END AVE., 782.—Beautiful room, private apartment; refined business man, women. Apt. 53.

WEST END AV., 782.—Corner room, private bath, beautifully furnished; no roomers. Blanchard.

New Jersey.

Rooms, en suite, for light housekeeping in country, 1 hour out, or single; furnished or unfurnished; extremely refined atmosphere; large, sunny rooms, with hot and cold water; Summer or permanent. Estate, Y 212 Times Annex.

Two rooms, with private bath; all conveniences. Cole's Real Estate, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Mother and son, a well-trained lad of 12, would like about two rooms, with bath and kitchen privileges in congenial, substantial surroundings. Particulars, terms, Content, 14 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires light, airy, well-furnished room, with private bath, in good vicinity with private family. A 871 Times Downtown.

Gentleman desires home with refined and educated private family in pleasant location; with or without board; no other roomers; references exchanged; full details requested. Address Box P 12 Times.

Young man desires furnished room, with or without board; private, refined family; cleanliness essential; upper west side. P 49 Times.

Physician desires accommodations, private house, 70th-106th; give terms. L., Times Harlem.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

94th, 32 West.—Large room, with alcove; electricity; furnished or unfurnished. Riverside 1224.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ADEPT STATISTICIAN AND COST CLERK.
Young woman, 21, three years' experience statistical work, assistant bookkeeper, knowledge stenography, typewriting; operate any accounting machine; well educated; good personality; references. B 253 Times Downtown.

A REFINED LADY with little girl seeks position in a widower's home. M. B., 51 Court St., White Plains.

ARTISTIC French dressmaker-designer wishes engagements in families, $4 per day. 9639 River. Mlle. Marguerite, 302 West 102d.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry, controlling accounts, financial statements; ten years' experience; knowledge of accounting; desires position with a firm where there is opportunity for advancement; best reference. B 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Seven years' experience; capable taking charge; $15. B 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Neat appearance; thoroughly capable; $10. A 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, 5 years' experience, thoroughly capable, $12. B 251 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes to place her Irish cook for the Summer. Call or telephone Monday morning, Mrs. J. R. Nilsen, 37 West 88th St.

COLLEGE GIRL desires position during July and August, teaching any elementary school or any high school subject or clerical work preferred; details upon request. E. B., 2,060 8d Av.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, experienced in library work, teaching, writing, editing, research, wishes work from July 1 to Sept. 17. E. W. A., 642 High St., Pottstown, Pa.

COLLEGE GIRL, nursery governess, tutor; competent mathematics teacher; sewing; faithful, interested service. Morningside 8138. Randell, 265 West 129th.

COMPANION.—Desire position as companion to lady or couple; speak several languages; am used to extensive traveling both here and abroad; personal references exchanged. N 144 Times.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—College girl; country for the Summer. 2,753 Webster Av.

COMPANION.—A capable, refined, educated young lady desires position as companion to little girl; references. P 148 Times.

CULTURED WOMAN, experienced, wishes office position of trust; reference. M 28 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with Lucile, Ltd., and Hickson; highest class patronage desired; perfect fitting and finest workmanship guaranteed; interview at your residence; town or country. Miss D. E. Loehn, 141 West 111th St.

DRESSMAKER to sew in country July; unusually competent and reliable; from fine establishment; right style; beautiful work; exclusive family only; best reference. P 149 Times.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter; street, reception gowns, linens, remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, evening, tailor, gowns, remodels; city or country; home, out. Ryan, 76 West 50th.

DRESSMAKER, experienced; home, out; $2.50; references. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., (West 12th.)

DRESSMAKER, just arrived from Paris; dresses, wraps; by day or at home; finest work; Parisian chic. Armande, 300 W. 93d.

DRESSMAKING.—Reasonable; home preferred; out; $3.50. Longmate, 153 West 97th. Riverside 4587.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced remodeler, fitter, designer; work by day; references. Cahill, 179 West 93d.

DRESSMAKER, by day $2; will make-over; city, country. P 154 Times.

FANCY GOWNS, tailormade; out; home preferred. Mme. Juliette, 166 East 61st.

GOVERNESS, SECRETARY, or COMPANION.—Refined, educated young lady desires position for Summer months. X 300 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS, linguist, musician, exceptional college, city references, desires position; takes entire physical, mental care. Kurth, 50 West 86th.

GOVERNESS. — Graduate teacher; French, German, English, music; highest recommendations. Geneva, 126 Times.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION.—Swiss-French; piano, sports; references; wants immediate position. P 65 Times.

GOVERNESS, experienced in coaching elementary English, French, German. Reliable. 267 West 24th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady of refinement, energetic, accustomed to managing and directing servants, perfect in housekeeping, desires position where executive ability and experience will receive fitting remuneration. A 358 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Is there not somewhere a kind-hearted man or woman who would appreciate the services of a capable widow as housekeeper? Would like to have with her two refined girls, ages 14 and 10; highest references given and required. Address K. S., 402 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle aged, refined English woman would care for home of business couple or other small family. A 280 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Scotch; good cook, laundress; small family; references. Wilson, 203 West 66th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Middle-aged woman, no children, washing. Care of J. Drechsler, 415 East 154th St.

INTELLIGENT woman (38) of unusual ability and with a fund of general information, desires position as saleswoman in a book shop or specialty store where brain aids salesmanship; would consider also position of doctor's or dentist's assistant; moderate salary. P 63 Times.

KINDERGARTNER wishes to accompany a family with small children to the country. P 42 Times.

LADY desires to place 2 maids, one as chambermaid and assist waiting, other chambermaid, assist sewing; together or separate; country. 22 West 82d.

LADY desires to place her cook; country. Call 22 West 82d.

Lady's or valet maid; experienced; good references. Box J 110 Times.

LAUNDRESS, German, takes family and ladies' wash home. Arnold, 805 West 127th.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. 329 East 51st St.

MOTHER'S ASSISTANT. GOVERNESS.—Successful experience; Summer or longer; any location. X 345 Times Annex.

NURSE and MASSEUSE, German of refinement and experience, likes to care for semi-invalid or convalescent; best reference; city or country. Phone 4234 Schuyler, or write Nurse, 351 West 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or companion to children, 3 to 10 years; young woman, refined, experienced; best references. B 240 Times Downtown.

NURSE, experienced, wishes position with children over 2 years of age; first-class recommendations. P 91 Times.

NURSE, experienced, wishes position with invalid or convalescent for Summer months; city or country; references. Phone 1316 Hamilton.

NURSE.—Hospital training; exceptional references; reasonable; city or country. L. M., Times Harlem.

NURSE.—Trained; desires position; housekeeping experience; generally useful; moderate. P 79 Times.

NURSE, practical, or companion, for aged woman, wishes engagement. B 288 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Trained; middle-aged; infant, invalid; country. 139 East 63d. Plaza 4428.

POSITION AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION BY REFINED YOUNG LADY, 24, SPEAKING FRENCH AND GERMAN PERFECTLY; ALSO EXCELLENT VIOLINIST AND PIANIST. P 45 TIMES.

SEAMSTRESS.—Remodel all dresses at residence. Mme. Rouquier, 106 West 106th St.

SECRETARY.—Competent, energetic young lady desires position; 11 years' experience stenography, bookkeeping, and general office work. B 259 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL position wanted in the country by well educated stenographer-bookkeeper, having hotel and literary experience. B 279 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, trained in first-class secretarial school, desires position with reliable firm; willing to demonstrate ability. M. T., 37 E. 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER. HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, FAST, ACCURATE, NEAT; TAKE FULL CHARGE SET OF BOOKS; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; EXCELLENT REFERENCES; 9 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; $18. AGNES SEEHUBER, ROOM 1,605, CANDLER BUILDING. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, educated, competent, able to take rapid dictation or handle correspondence without dictation, several years' experience, good personality, desires position that offers opportunity to ambitious worker. B 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—Young woman with several years' secretarial experience would like to devote a few hours daily to work of this character or any stenographic work or typing. B 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION, FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; PLEASING APPEARANCE; $9. GRACE FARRELL, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, age 28, highly educated, efficient, prepossessing, capable assuming responsibilities; 6 years' technical experience; tough typist; $15; excellent credentials. B 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—(23;) five years' experience; neat appearance; good education; accustomed meeting people; alert, wide-awake; not afraid hard work; $15. B 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) American, 5 years' mechanical experience, quick, accurate, reliable, excellent speller, grammarian, mathematician, high school graduate; $12; highest credentials. B 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate, seven years bonding, editorial, &c.; Christian, age 25; executive ability; highest credentials; $20. A 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience, thoroughly capable, desires secretarial position with busy lawyer; very well recommended; $20. P 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Above ordinary; nine years with last employer; thoroughly familiar with all mercantile office details; salary, $18. B 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; experienced; exceptional ability; rapid; highest references. A 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, will make concession in salary to prove ability for permanent position. P 90 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearance; willing to work; office assistant; $7. B 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced; possessing initiative; $15-$18. B 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; good education; initiative; neat appearance; $15. A 341 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; familiar with office work; accurate; $12. B 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; good references; neat appearance; $10. A 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, 3 years' practical experience; $10. B 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (Spanish-English,) translator; agency not wanted. F. H., 392 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate; office details; salary, $12; references. R. F., 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate; experienced translator, French, German; desires permanent position. P 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Office assistant.—Bright, willing, and accurate; $8. B 239 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, general office assistant; capable handling busy board; reference; $10. B 229 Times Downtown.

TRAINED NURSE, Protestant, wishes for Summer nervous case or companion to invalid; best references from New York doctors. B 212 Times Downtown.

TRAINED ATTENDANT or nursing companion with invalid or elderly person; generally useful; any location; references. Telephone 338-J Jamaica.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, — Capable American; generally useful, refined family, or mother's helper. Call or address present employer, 126 Claremont Av., Apt. 64, Telephone Morningside 8014.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6273.

ACCOUNTANT—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward. Books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St., Telephone John 8655.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St. Madison Sq. 3780. Books opened, written up, closed and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED PUBLIC, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH WELL-KNOWN ACCOUNTING FIRM, DESIRES CHANGE, MANUFACTURING OR FINANCIAL. X 350 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT.—University graduate wants to connect with an accounting firm; C. P. A. preferred. B 295 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT.—Really efficient men competent to take full charge are few. If in need address B 230 Times Downtown.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ADVERTISING MAN
WHO CAN MAKE GOOD.

TWELVE YEARS OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; CAN "SIZE UP" A PROPOSITION, PLAN, AND EXECUTE A COMPLETE CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFULLY AND ECONOMICALLY. AM OF BEST EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND SOUND BUSINESS JUDGMENT; HAVE A CLEAN RECORD OF RESULTS WHICH CAN BE PROVEN. AM OPEN FOR FULL OR PART TIME ENGAGEMENT. TALK IT OVER WITH ME.
J 68 TIMES.

ADVERTISING.

Get in touch with this young man, 24, college graduate, who writes forceful, sales &c.; sound merchandising ideas; experience 2 years; capable, dependable; assistant to advertising manager; now employed. G 316 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Young man desires position as assistant to advertising manager; six years' experience printing, engraving, layouts, general details; good correspondent; salary moderate. P 29 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Experienced solicitor, successful record, aggressive, constructive worker, seeks opening on general or class publication; best credentials. P 103 Times.

ADVERTISERS, ATTENTION. — American, 24, now with agency, desires position as advertising manager or assistant. M 24 Times.

ADVERTISING, or ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.—Experienced business man desires connection with established firm; college man; highest references. J 62 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Experienced man on trade paper, desires change; can write copy. B 280 Times Downtown.

A GENTLEMAN, 21 years with the largest business of its kind in the world, has resigned owing to the war; was Colonial representative, traveling through Canada, China, Malay States, Burma, Ceylon, India, and South Africa; desires to associate himself and to devote all his time with a reputable American manufacturer as sole representative in South Africa, where advertiser is well known; highest credentials possible. Address J 85 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT to executive, 26; thoroughly competent bookkeeper, correspondent, and systematizer; knowledge of credits; positively a hustler. P 117 Times.

A CREATIVE MAN
FOR YOUR BUSINESS.

A Young Man with a record as a business-builder stands PREPARED to make the upbuilding of some healthy growing business his life work. Creative Advertiser, Sales Manager, Executive. Invites your acid test. G 307 Times Downtown.

A MAN with an experience covering a period of 10 years, (4 of them as an executive,) with a university education, with a training in selling, accounting, finance, management, credits, correspondence, statistics, of proven executive capacity and possessed of the ability to grasp and analyze large masses of detail, would consider a position as an executive or as assistant to an executive; now employed, but desires larger opportunities than present situation affords. B 284 Times Downtown.

Artist.—Young man, exceptional ability, wishes to secure position as assistant to commercial artist or with good, reliable art firm; lettering, figure work, illustrations, &c. George A. Picken, 309 Columbus Av.

BARITONE wishes position; thoroughly experienced in ballad singing. R. S. Pearson, 254 West 88th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER and office man, 24, desires position with advancement; six years' experience; best references; Christian. B 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Fifteen years' broad thorough experience controlling, cost, corporation, chain stores, and other modern systems; seven years one position; educated, forceful correspondent; capable full office charge; moderate salary; unquestionable references. M 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(25,) five years' experience in office and soliciting trade in Kansas City, Mo., hardware or building lines preferred; excellent references; want to connect with some reliable firm permanently. P 144 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Office Manager. —Thoroughly reliable, 20 years' experience; competent to take full charge of office; salary $35; best of references. M Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young, clean cut college man, 24, forceful correspondent, knowledge bookkeeping, beginning stenography, possesses faculties for successful salesman. B 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, (22,) office man, good at correspondence, High School of Commerce graduate, four years' experience, desires position with a future. B 252 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Sixteen years' experience; speed and accuracy unexcelled; married; good habits; capable managing office; best references. J 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, 25; accountant, correspondent, credits; eight years' experience; capable taking full charge; very competent references. B 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accountant, systematizer, office manager, 17 years manufacturing, mercantile, corporation experience, modern methods; financial reports; A1 references; $30. Auditor, 1,511, 41 Park Row.

BOOKKEEPER; OFFICE MANAGER.—Capable of taking full charge; financial statements, trial balances, &c.; salary $30. P 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office executive; capable of taking charge; costs, financial statements, trial balances; systematizings; salary moderate. Conscientious, 214 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—22; double entry; five years' experience; reference; controlling account. J 108 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wants position in accountant's office; earnest worker; excellent recommendations. E. E. M., 38 West 39th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Efficient credit, collection man, corespondent, office executive, modern methods, wants position; will leave city. B 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; capable of taking entire charge; salary $18. P 100 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Full charge, credit man, correspondent, (26,) seven years' experience large mercantile houses; highest credentials. B 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Accountant desires position; take full charge trial balance and other financial statements; 18 years' experience. A 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (33,) office manager, wide experience, well educated, highly recommended, character, ability. F. Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (28;) six years' experience; familiar with modern accounting methods, cost accounts; take full charge. P 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Canadian experience; efficient modern accounting; good credentials; salary reasonable. X 336 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, office man; 20 years' experience; references; bond; moderate salary. P 130 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25;) 5 years' experience; college education; thoroughly competent; first-class references. C 211 Times.

BOY, 16, seeks position with electrical concern affording advancement; actual experience desired; reference, Wm. Warnecke, 23 East 88th St.

CAPABLE young man, (23,) college education, training in selling correspondence, some knowledge bookkeeping, enthusiastic, loyal, will accept modest compensation for opportunity to establish self with reliable concern. B 292 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man desires private position; city or country; acquainted with roads in and out of city; employed at present; five years' experience on all high-class cars; does not drink or smoke; careful driver; well recommended; willing to be useful. Box 61 Scarsdale, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR-SECRETARY.—American, 28, collegian; competent driver, mechanic, stenographer, typist, correspondent; 6 years' experience; exceptional credentials. M 25 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, experience eight years; good mechanic; careful driver; desires position with private family; honest, no liquor; wages moderate; reference. Goro, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, five years' experience, first-class references, honest, sober, careful driver, wishes position with good private party; city, country. P 120 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—White, any car, mechanic; eight years' experience, can give best of references as to character and driving, both in city and country; clear record. M 18 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 24, single, six years' driving experience, careful driver, good character, desires position with private family; city or country. Robert O'Brien, 565 West 181st St. Phone Audubon 5638.

CHAUFFEUR. — A1 references, reliable, temperate, careful driver, 4 years' driving experience, 1 year shop. Clark, 496 East 162d.

CHAUFFEUR or assistant, experienced, 20, strong, honest, sober; city or country; willing to do all-around work; good references. Jasinczuk, 302 East 14th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Man, studying for license, desires work in private garages, chauffeur's helper; six years' reference. B 236 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, Mechanic, Japanese, five years' experience, wishes position; careful driver; willing, trustworthy. Maru, 23 West 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Scotch, 7 years' experience; sober; age 25 years; city or country; own repairs. B 267 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 10 years' experience, wishes position with private family; best references; willing man. Maning, 1,828 Webster Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, Pierce expert, wishes permanent position, preferably out of city; capable of secretarial work. Rhine, 623 W. 207th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; private; city, country; careful driver; best references. J 103 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; good references. Frank, 1,636 Av. A.

CHAUFFEUR.—Useful, makes repairs; good driver; single; reliable; reference. P 147 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN studying law, experienced bookkeeper, stenographer, attractive personality, executive ability, excellent education, would like position as confidential clerk in law firm, with experience, regular routine; excellent references. J 112 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL, refined, apt, nice personality, graduating from high school, would like position. P 24 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN to relieve tutors, chaperon, governess, secretary; excellent musician. Address C., 1,161 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 6022. Established 1890.

The Young Women's Hebrew Ass'n, 31 West 110th St., can recommend several competent girls for Summer work as nursery governess, companion, and hotel bookkeeper. Write or call Monday, between 9-12.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$40; German couple, $70; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CALL Murray Hill 2071 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 138d. 6016 Morningside.

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Noel Agency, 841 6th Av. Bryant 9264.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

CHAUFFEUR; 14 years' experience; German-American; references. Carle, 491 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, good mechanic, careful driver, with references. Call William Dixon, 228 West 41st St.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; 6 years' experience; furnish best references. J. Walter, 69 East 89th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored; private; careful driver; shop experience. William Thomas, 47 West 66th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wants position; five years' experience; reference. P 122 Times.

CHEF.—Young man, 25, Scandinavian, desires position, high-class family; excellent French cooking; not under $75; go anywhere. Write K. S., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

CHEF.—A lady desires to place her French chef, whom she can thoroughly recommend in every particular. Call at present employer, 39 East 150th St. Telephone 2048 Plaza.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER.—4th year Columbia student desires Summer employment in chemical line; salary no object. P 161 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, with ten years' varied experience in field and office, accustomed to designing, estimating, laying out, and supervising construction work, desires opportunity to prove usefulness; now in charge of construction contract; best references; age 28. A 284 Times Downtown.

COLLECTING RENTS, making out leases, position desired; law school student. B 237 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN wishes Summer position; yacht man, all-round man; liking for children; speaks German. Schueler, 227 East 124th.

COLLEGE STUDENT, age 20, studying architecture at C. I. T., desires position with architect or builder. N 172 Times.

COMPANION.—Young man, long, varied experience in treatment of nervous disorders, traveled extensively here and abroad in that capacity, open for engagement; educated, good address; familiar with outdoor sports; highest credentials; indorsed by prominent neurologists. N 120 Times.

COMPANION.—Young man, educated, gentleman's companion; clerical work; can drive car. J 101 Times.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY. — Wanted, situation requiring real and careful service as private or confidential secretary, by single man, 28, two years university work; has been secretary to Congressman, and is on administrative staff of large university; beginning salary secondary; references on request. Address Y 209 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT-SECRETARY.
Ten years' experience; well educated, executive ability, pleasing personality; English expert; accounting knowledge; stenographer; highest references. Y 204 Times Annex.

COUPLE, (German.)—Chauffeur, mechanic; 7 years' experience; any car; wife, cook; clean, neat; go anywhere; references. P 98 Times.

CREDIT MAN, expert, chief accountant and all-around managing executive, experienced in large concerns, seeks engagement. Reasonable. P. O. Box 402, New Rochelle, N. Y.

CUSTOM CUTTER, A1, large following, desires to make change. Cutter, P 101 Times.

DESIRE responsible position where application, discretion and untiring zeal command attention; successful as business getter and investigator; highest credentials furnished as corporation executive; American, 38 years old. Address "Thorne," Room 620, 18 B'way, N. Y.

DIAMOND SALESMAN.—A fine chance for a good diamond house to obtain the services of an experienced road salesman of good address and character; one willing to pay the right party a good price. Address Box 307 Times, 2 Rector St.

DRESSMAKER. — Excellent fitter; Summer dresses $5; remodeling like new; references. Melrose 4600.

EDITOR.—Graduate engineer; broad, thorough experience in preparation of technical, industrial, commercial news, and advertising material. P 177 Times.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER. — University graduate; engineering, business, publicity training; practical experience; selection and supervision of industrial workers. P 84 Times.

ENGINEER EXECUTIVE, 20 years in the electric lighting and power field, offers whole or part time services to those interested in such properties; expert in the design, construction, and management of public utilities, and in putting run-down or poorly-managed properties on paying basis. For particulars and interview address X 355 Times Annex.

ENGINEER with extended practical experience in highway construction and maintenance, city and country, desires permanent, responsible position with firm engaged in such construction or manufacturing products so used. P 104 Times.

ENGINEER. — All-around mechanic, steam fitting, plumbing, refrigeration, elevators; best references, wishes to connect with apartment, factory, or office building. Mallon, 362 Flushing Av., Astoria.

ENGINEERING EXECUTIVE. — Technical training, civil, mechanical, electrical engineering, building experience; knowledge of men, materials, and methods. P 162 Times.

ENGLISHMAN, 32, rejected Canadian Army, wants position; 7 years financial broker, 1 year produce exchange, 3 years' travelling salesman; N. Y. references. J. B. 35, 1,864 B'way.

ENTRY CLERK, billing, ledgers, stock records; now employed, desires change. B 280 Times Downtown.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER.
Office executive and credit manager, desirous of changing his present position, is open on short notice; 33 years old, married, with long, practical experience in wholesale and manufacturing lines, expert accountant and systematizer; ready to take charge of entire office and financial affairs; salary reasonable; bond for any amount if required. P 168 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER; capable executive, languages; travel; good references. J 111 Times.

EXECUTIVE,
15 years' excellent record; management, purchasing, sales promotion, advertising, of executive ability, initiative and demonstrated capacity to plan and execute and shoulder responsibilities, schooled in detail and practiced in principles of system and efficiency; could profitably manage department or render valuable service as right hand man to a big man; age 34. P 139 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE
OR ASSISTANT.
Capable man of 35 seeks position as executive or assistant to executive.
Experience covers actual management of plant, erection of buildings, laying out machinery, installation of cost system, organizing of help.
A specialist in production and costs; has initiative, energy, and brains; record proving results. Address J. R., Y 207 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.—(30,) six years' Pacific Coast buying, selling, accounting, wants opening; highest references. B 210 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, (33,) widely experienced accountant, manager, desires responsible position with established firm; highest references; college man. J 91 Times.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT. — Chemical engineer, at present employed, desires change; 4 years' factory experience in the manufacture of soaps, disinfectants, and specialties. P 165 Times.

FARM; capable man, single, open for position July 1; comfortable home desired; kindly state particulars and wages; no cards. L. Hart, Oak Tree, N. J.

FIRE INSURANCE MAN, fifteen years' experience, wants position in N. Y. office. J 116 Times.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.—Young man of 28, married, of good appearance, who speaks, reads, and writes German, French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Bohemian, and some Russian, and also has executive ability, wishes to connect with large export firm as foreign correspondent; party was educated in Germany, France, and Italy, and has traveled half of the world; all replies treated confidential; state salary, &c. Apply to L. L., 217 Times.

FORCEFUL, original advertisements written by expert, part of my time on fair basis. Box 47, Station G, New York.

GARDENER AND FOREMAN.—Swiss, married; long, practical experience, greenhouses, hotbeds, vegetables, landscaping; good experience in farming, horses, cows, chickens, &c., wants position in a private place; good references. C. Klose 410 Charles St., West Hoboken, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married; Swede, 25; understands garden, horses, cows; also caretaking automobiles; excellent reference. Write W. Peterson, 321 East 49th St.

**GENERAL OF

The censorship of Want Advertisements, in common with all advertising admitted to the columns of The New York Times, gives to Help Wanted announcements in The Times an additional value.

HELP WANTED--MALE AND FEMALE

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS AN AGATE LINE—COUNT SIX WORDS A LINE

The Times does not publish Help Wanted advertisements which do not clearly state the character of employment and whether the compensation is based on salary or commission.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

MME. LICHTENSTEIN, 734 5TH AV. First-class millinery saleswoman; only those accustomed to high-class clientele need apply.

MILLINERY DESIGNERS.
KURZMAN,
5TH AV. AND 36TH ST.,
ARE NOW READY TO ENGAGE
THE SERVICES OF
DESIGNERS,
WITH EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY
FOR THE BEST
FIFTH AV. TRADE.
PERMANENT POSITIONS,
HIGHEST SALARIES.
APPLICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MILLINERY SALESWOMEN.
KURZMAN,
5TH AV. AND 36TH ST.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
SALESWOMEN
FOR
TRIMMED HATS;
MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND ACCUSTOMED TO SERVE THE BEST 5TH AV. CLIENTELE.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Good salary offered to woman as mother's helper in Adirondack camp during the Summer; must have satisfactory references. Apply at 115 East 59th St. between 10 and 11 A. M.

MOTHER'S HELPER, in country, where three maids are kept; one who understands and can help a nervous person; some knowledge of French and music desirable. X 374 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Southern family, spending Summer East, wants nurse for child, age 4; references required. Call or address Mrs. L. L. Sanger, care Hellmans, Woodmere Boulevard, Woodmere, L. I.

NURSE.—White, for baby girl 15 months old; good references and neat appearance essential. Reply to Mrs. R. Holland, 419 West 118th St., city.

NURSE for two-year-old child; pleasant location; no extra duties; good references required; $25 to $30; state experience in answering. P 166 Times.

OPERATOR wanted on Remington-Wahl typewriter, to start immediately; must be capable of accurate and rapid work. Apply personally Monday morning to Louis K. Liggett Co., 840 West 4th St., New York.

OLIVER TYPIST, over 17, in addressing department of publishing house; hours, 9 to 5; state age, education, nationality, and experience; $6, $7. B 221 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Lady wanted; good penman. Room 35, 97 Warren St.

PERFUMERY.
Wanted, experienced girls to put up perfumes; will also take on a few learners; steady work; pleasant shop. Tappan Perfume Co., 314 Lafayette St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN.—American women, 30 to 50, possessing tact and ability to meet people of refinement, to represent us in Massachusetts; small salary to start; rapid advancement if capable. M 9 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner, able to work up to a good position; willing to spend Summers in Maine. Y 210 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—YOUNG LADY, 19 OR OVER, AS STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE OF AT LEAST ONE YEAR A NECESSITY; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS FIGURING, BILLING, AND SIMPLE BOOKKEEPING; SALARY $12; WITH CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT TO AMBITIOUS GIRL; HOURS, 8 TO 5:30; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, AND EXPERIENCE. WRITE OFFICE, 8 GREENWICH AV., CITY.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be neat, accurate, and competent to perform work with little or no supervision and possess considerable commercial experience. In reply, please state specifically kind and length of experience. Address Box 367, Bound Brook, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent position with Brooklyn manufacturing concern for a bright, intelligent girl, neat in appearance; give references and salary desired. B 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted at once, first-class stenographer for legal work; permanent position; send typewritten letter, giving references, age, and salary expected. Mr. Rothchild, 150 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; good position for bright, energetic young lady, with chance for rapid advancement; state salary expected; give phone number if possible so can arrange appointment. P 69 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, familiar with Spanish or French; state age, nationality, experience, and references. B 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, in office of a large Brooklyn manufacturing company; state experience and salary required. G 410 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced law stenographer; neat, rapid, and accurate; please state full particulars. Refined, B 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—An experienced stenographer, with a good knowledge of English, some high school training, wanted by large corporation. R. M., Box 70, Station D.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be quick, neat, and obliging; liberal salary. Urquidi, 111 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; good prospects bright girl; state experience, salary. Box American, 37 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office. Call Room 8, 180 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; state experience and salary. J 103 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SPORTING GOODS Department wants a young man that has had experience selling sporting goods; must be familiar with the full lines. Apply to Superintendent, Sixth floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT—By accounting and engineering firm; must have manufacturing cost and general accounting system experience; capable of assuming complete charge of work and interview clients; to the right man an opportunity is offered which will lead ultimately to a resident partnership; give in confidence full particulars detailing experience, age, salary, nationality, &c. B 309 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Qualified senior assistants required by firm of public accountants; must be competent and have had experience as a senior in public accountant's office, no other need apply. Reply, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. P 307 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED
ADVERTISING SALESMEN
AND HIGH-CLASS
SUBSCRIPTION SALESMEN.
Commission basis.
Sam'l H. Blank, Room 308, 36 Warren St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. Big, new medium; chance for big money; those having had experience on programs preferred; commission basis. Apply by letter, stating age, experience and references. M 21 Times.

ADVERTISING AND CIRCULATION MANAGER for live monthly publication; good commissions and opportunity for advancement. Call Room 209, American Circle Bldg., N. Y. Columbus 810.

A LARGE CORPORATION has opening for a young man, preferably one who is just out of college, in a position where the salary at first is small, but the opportunities for development tremendous; the corporation deals in a necessity, its success is largely dependent upon the character of its men; the result is that efficient men are paid large salaries; answer in own handwriting, give full details of yourself and telephone number if you have one. P 156 Times.

ARCHITECT.—A graduate or otherwise qualified; must be young, of good address; perspective rendering and designing of mausoleums and memorials; moderate salary to begin; city office. Write A 393 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT PRODUCTION ENGINEERS. Two, 20-30, fine duplicate tool manufacturing; one, 30-40, large plant, metal stampings, novelties, assembling articles; hustlers; Tech graduates preferred. Employers' Reference & Bond Ass'n, Inc., Lapham Bldg., Providence, R. I.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced on card sales ledgers; good writer and accurate poster; excellent opportunity; salary, $9 to start; state references. Import and Export, G 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wholesale house wants neat, attractive, young lady; must be able to take charge of correspondence and understand filing; salary, $15. P 125 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling positions; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHERS.—Exceptional opportunity normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling positions; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year; position open. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

YOUNG LADY who has had good schooling, apt at figures, and some experience at clerical or bookkeeping work, for general clerical work in downtown office; state age, experience, education, salary wanted. B 273 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15; we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above-the-average" applicants.
STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of Spanish, able to write good letters in Spanish and to translating, $20-$25.
LAW STENOGRAPHERS in first-class law offices; salaries from $10-$18.
DICTOPHONE OPERATOR; prefer one who can operate Oliver typewriter; $18.
TYPIST and TELEPHONE OPERATOR, $12.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly trained and experienced, pleasing personality, to take full charge; $20.
Also several positions for bookkeepers and stenographers, $10-$15. These calls are mainly from firms that fill their higher positions by promotion, and the positions, though low at the start, offer real opportunities to ambitious workers.
Office employes who contemplate changes in positions during the Summer or early Fall should register this month; no charge for registration.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENT, INC.,
ROOM 511, 30 CHURCH ST.
CALL BETWEEN 10 AND 3.

STENOGRAPHERS, Brooklyn, $15-$12; real estate, Harlem, $12; theatrical, $12; billing clerk, knowledge stenography, $12; law stenographer, $10; assistant bookkeeper, $8; office assistant, $7; telephone operator, $8; beginner, stenographer, $6.
No registration fee.
Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey St.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, Agency, 10 East 43d.—Bookkeepers, $18-$25; bookkeeper-stenographers, $12-$15; assistant bookkeeper, (typist,) $14; stenographers, $10-$18; typist, (long carriage,) $12; addressers, $1.50 day. Miss Budenbender, prop.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS for stenographers and clerks. Stenographers—Spanish, $25; electrical, $12; others, $8-$18. Elliot-Fisher comptometer and dictaphone operators. Mighill, (Exchange,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHER, $10-$20; inexperienced, $6-$8; bookkeeper-stenographer, $20; assistant bookkeeper-typist, $12; typists, $8-$10; desirable positions; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, $15; bookkeepers, stenographers, switchboard operators, office assistants; permanent positions. Call 8:30. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton St.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS for stenographers and clerks. Spanish stenographer, $25, (electrical.) Mighill, (Exchange,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS; desirable positions unfilled; no advance fee. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $8-$15; competent Americans; others. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Our "woods full" splendid positions; law, commercial. Jupp Agency, 7 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists; register free. F. X. Gogin Agency, 209 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

A—A—A—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES.
At an institution known throughout the country for thorough work. Registered by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Summer session.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course: individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term. Aeolian Hall, 35 W 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

$10
Monday, June 19—Day or Night pays for Summer course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884.
GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, fast typewriter; understands plumbing supplies preferred; age, salary, reference; good opening. Address W., 90 8th Av.

ATTENTION!—Position of trust in old established company; prospects for advancement for keen, ambitious man of good appearance; ability to meet and talk with men essential; commission. Address Box 355, Mad. Sq. P. O.

AN ADVENTURE IN
BUSINESS.
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)
Mr. Mc—— (32 years of age), who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us over $1,400 in cash commission, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.
This is a human document, open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt edge references. Drawing account against commissions. L. A. Cerf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

AUTOMOBILES.
Blacksmiths and helpers,
trimmers, cushion-makers,
and body assemblers.
Brewster & Co.,
Bridge Plaza,
Long Island City.

AUTOMOBILES.—Man able to assemble body work, fenders, &c. E. O. Dalzell, 224 West 57th St., New York City.

A SKILLFUL CLOSER WANTED.

Salesman of strong personality, not a "call-back" man, with experience in books, specialty advertising, or similar lines; big money for a big man willing to travel anywhere on a commission basis. X 359 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKBINDER.
Salary, $1,140 to $1,320.
Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, to June 23 at 4 P. M. Subjects: Experience, 2; practical test, 4; duties, 4. Requirements: Five years' practical experience "forwarding and finishing" in blank book, map, and commercial bookbinding. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building.

BOOKKEEPER Wanted—Bright young man in large mercantile house; must have had experience in ledger work, trial balances, &c. Apply, giving age, salary expected, and full particulars to R. G., Box 187 Madison Square Station.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Capable, experienced, with knowledge for stock clerk work and shipping; good opportunity; apply personally. Bulls Ferry Chemical Co., Shady Side, Edgewater, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER capable of taking charge of retail business having several branches; give full particulars, experience, and salary expected. M 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—General office man; good opening for energetic, efficient man, with high-class references. Apply Astrom Wagner Hat Co., 1 Bond St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Two or three hours daily between 8 and 6; salary moderate. M 20 Times.

BOY, about 15 years of age, wanted by downtown mortgage corporation; $5 weekly to start; must be well-mannered and reside with parents, preferably on upper west side; state, in own handwriting, age and experience, if any. Industrious, B 275 Times Downtown.

BOY.—An opportunity is afforded a bright boy with high school education, living at home with parents, to enter employ of large fire insurance company where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2,129.

BOY, with high school training, to do general office work; insight will be given to modern business methods; splendid training and opportunity. Apply only by letter, giving age, schooling, salary expected, and references. A 269 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—By large insurance company, offering opportunity to learn business; good openings for bright boys; must be well educated, of good address, and ambitious; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. G 306 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted between 16 and 18 years of age; one having some office experience preferred; must be careful of appearance; advancement for right party. Address, stating age, references, experience if any, and salary expected. P 122 Times.

BOY about 18 or 19 years old, who is strong, willing, and of good character, to act as chore boy in Adirondack camp; railroad fare paid; salary $20 monthly. Address, giving references, X 361 Times Annex.

BOYS for office work; must be over 16; good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY, bright, energetic, not under 16, wanted in office of large steamship concern; salary to start, $5 per week. G 311 Times Downtown.

BOY in large publishing house; must be public school graduate; good chance for bright, clean-cut boy; Christian firm. David Williams Co., 239 West 39th.

BOY, (American,) about 15 years of age, in downtown commercial house; references. A 376 Times Downtown.

BOY.—A bright boy of neat appearance, some high school training, wanted by large corporation. A. M., Box 70, Station D.

BOY, 16, for office; $6 to start. P 153 Times.

BOYS.—Bright and strong; beginners preferred. Zimmern & Levi, 828 Broadway.

BOYS, age from 15 to 17 years, in wholesale notion house. B 246 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN wanted, good family, 18-20, for opening in Wall St. bank; give particulars, salary required. Box 36, Wall Street Post Office.

BRIGHT BOY, 16, for large hardware concern; excellent opportunity for advancement. Sterling, 86 Times Downtown.

BUYER OF STATIONERY.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS MAN ABOUT 35 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE AS MANAGER OR BUYER FOR STATIONERY DEPARTMENT IN DEPARTMENT OR STATIONERY STORE; SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS WILL BE GRANTED PERSONAL INTERVIEW; APPLICATION CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS S. B., A 361 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUYER OF FANCY GOODS, NECKWEAR, JEWELRY, AND KINDRED LINES, THOROUGHLY POSTED IN RETAIL DEPARTMENT EXPERIENCE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF THIS DEPARTMENT FOR LARGE NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE OUT-OF-TOWN MERCHANTS. WRITE, GIVING EXPERIENCE, PREVIOUS, PRESENT CONNECTIONS, SALARY CONSIDERATION; REFERENCES: ONLY HIGH-CLASS MEN NEED APPLY. N 170 TIMES.

BUYER AND MANAGER wanted by a large Southern department store for small wares, laces, embroideries, vellings, leather goods, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs; must have progressive ideas and be a disposer of merchandise; an unusual opportunity. Address, full particulars, correspondence confidential, B 269 Times Downtown.

BUYER-SALESMAN WANTED.
Experienced general merchandise, also woman's wear, to solicit consignments for auction commission house making advances; commission basis; excellent opportunity for reliable hustler. Box M 4 Times.

CANDY BUYER.

REPUTABLE CONCERN WITH CHAIN OF STORES HAVING CANDY DEPARTMENT HAS OPENING FOR BUYER OF CANDY. QUALIFICATIONS — FAMILIARITY WITH THE MANUFACTURE OF CANDY AND NOVELTIES AND SOURCE OF SUPPLY, ALSO KNOWLEDGE OF COSTS, AND CAPABLE OF PRODUCING SATISFACTORY RESULTS FROM THIS DEPARTMENT. MUST BE OF EXEMPLARY HABITS AND HAVE THOROUGH EXPERIENCE. STATE AGE AND PAST EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS C. B., A 359 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHIEF INSPECTOR.
Machine shop manufacturing small intricate parts; must have distinctive executive ability and experience. Employers' Reference & Bond Ass'n, Inc., Lapham Bldg., Providence, R. I.

CLEANERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require for their department of building several men to do cleaning and make themselves generally useful. Apply to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Bldg.

CLERK, competent, wanted for order and traffic department, experienced in iron and steel, particularly tool steels and alloy steels and specialties preferred; to receive attention state age, experience, and wages expected. "Opportunity," B 231 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE.—Opportunity offered to man just out of college, with good connection, to learn advertising business; salary and commission. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars, Advertising Opportunity, J 66 Times.

COLLEGE MEN, over 21, good address, selling ability, represent commercial school; salary and commission. Call Saturday and Sunday, Manhattan School, Houston St. and 2d Av.

COLLEGE MAN for private instruction, rhetoric and composition. Address Student, 130 Times.

CUTTERS, markers, lining cutters experienced on young men's clothing; good pay. Levy & Rosenthal, 23 Washington Place.

DRAFTSMEN Wanted. — Several, familiar with factory building construction; immediate employment; state experience, references, and salary. G 300 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—State experience. Richman, 660 South Crotona Park.

DRAUGHTSMAN, mechanical, on special machinery; write age, experience, salary. Opportunity, B 243 Times Downtown.

DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS WANTED, FOR TOOL DRAFTING DEPARTMENT; SHOULD HAVE EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN THE DESIGNING OF JIGS AND FIXTURES FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS; GIVE PARTICULARS AS EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, AGE AND NATIONALITY. P. O. Box 22, BRIGHTWOOD, MASS.

EGG AND BUTTER SALESMEN to sell on commission. Call between 9 and 11 Monday. 176 Chambers St.

EMPORIUM
REQUIRES MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF WOMEN'S ALTERATION DEPT.; MUST HAVE RETAIL EXPERIENCE AND BE VERY CAPABLE. ONLY FIRST CLASS MEN NEED APPLY, IN PERSON OR BY LETTER, ROOM 901, OPPENHEIM-COLLINS BLDG., 33 WEST 34TH.

ESTIMATOR and ENGINEER wanted, experienced large work general contracting, reinforced concrete buildings, &c.; state experience, salary expected, and references. B 215 Times Downtown.

FILING CABINET SALESMEN.—Two young men having some experience in selling filing cabinets in Greater New York; salary and commission, or commission, with moderate drawing account; good opportunity to become identified with high-class, growing concern; give particulars about yourself; application considered confidential. A 306 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN wanted for finishing and fitting department in factory producing light ornamental cast-iron and steel work; must be educated, competent, and know how to handle help to advantage; references. Manufacturer, 792 Times Downtown.

FURRIER.—Attractive proposition to man capable of taking charge of fur factory in high-class store; good salary to right party. Nolin's, Rochester, N. Y.

GENERAL SALES MANAGER,
STATE DISTRIBUTOR
for
AUTOMOBILE TIRES.

Automobile tire manufacturing company, makers of high-grade standard tires, want man as General Sales Manager and Distributor for State, who can meet following requirements:
He must be a general office executive.
He must be thoroughly reliable and financially responsible.
He must know the selling business and be a systematizer.
He must have a proven record, but tire experience not essential.
Excellent opening.
Address P. O. Box 784, Trenton, N. J.

GENERAL FOREMAN,
assistant to night manager of large factory; must be a mechanic with thorough experience in plant operation and handling people; excellent opportunity; state experience, age, and salary desired. B 208 Times Downtown.

HALFTONE OPERATOR.—Permanent position; must be union man; state salary expected. Y 206 Times Annex.

INSPECTOR.
Man with thorough knowledge of wood finishing and cabinet work, willing to take up residence at any point; must be aggressive and thoroughly experienced; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. M. W., Box 143, Times Downtown.

INSPECTOR, MECHANICAL. — Accustomed to use of micrometer and special gauges; experienced on machine tool parts; state age, experience, salary. B 242 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN.

Salary $900 to $1,200.

Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Bldg., to June 29, at 4 P. M. Subjects: Technical, 8; Experience, 2. Requirements: Training or experience as draftsman. Minimum age 18 years. For further particulars see The City Record, published daily, or apply to Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building.

LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY desires the services of a few high-grade men with experience in planning work and making study of manufacturing of machinery and parts; must be able to plan work for shop from drawings; no others need apply; give age, past experience, and salary expected. J 83 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE Solicitor by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given beginners; commission. Apply Branch office, 18 East 42d St.

MACHINISTS.—Large factory organization, Western New York, requires services of first class tool makers and machinists; in application state age, experience, and if married; employment manager will be in New York during week for interview. X 373 Times Annex.

MAIL ORDER MAN.
A large, progressive mail order concern, located in another city, requires the services of a young man, 22 to 30 years of age, with experience in mail order correspondence, complaints, billing, shipping, and packing; this is an excellent opportunity for man now holding minor position in large mail order house; give full details in application, including age, experience, married or single; also names of concerns formerly employed by; application considered confidential. M. C., A 367 Times Downtown.

MANAGER AND BUYER.—Millinery department manager and buyer wanted; man of experience who can handle $150,000 to $200,000 retail business, located in the East; attractive financial arrangements to right party. Address or call on J. R. Anthony, Tuesday or Wednesday, New York office, 621 Broadway, Cable Building, Emporium-World Millinery Company.

MAN with general experience in building and selling of houses; able to meet and handle people successfully; knowledge of building materials, estimating, and quoting of prices; state age, experience, and salary expected; replies strictly confidential. Manager, P. O. Box 1,248, New York City.

MAN of executive ability, familiar with the commercial end of the chemical business; preferably also with technical experience is offered an exceptional opportunity with established, successful concern; state experience and salary desired. G 296 Times Downtown.

MAN, about 50 years old, sober, intelligent, and industrious, light clerical work; bond required; permanent position. P 71 Times.

MANAGER.
Man under 35 years of age who has had mercantile store experience, comprising window trimming and interior displays; must have exemplary past record, good health, and executive ability; permanent position with attractive future arrangements for right man; state entire past experience in application, which will be treated as confidential. Address M., A 362 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, cloak and suit; must have highest references, for retail stores for out of town. S. M. Braunstein, 15 West 34th, Room 806.

MECHANICS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.
TURNERS, FITTERS, COPPERSMITHS, and BRASS FINISHERS, accustomed to heavy engines; six months' contract; must be native British subjects and union men. Address G. B., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Graduate engineer to assist in designing chemical equipment; state age, experience, salary. Address M. E., Box 162, Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN. — Preferably those experienced in designing small tunnel lathe tools, jigs, fixtures, &c.; no detailers wanted; give age, references, and full particulars, also salary expected. Y 201 Times Annex.

MERCHANDISE MANAGER.

MAN, BETWEEN 33 AND 35, WITH EXTENSIVE DEPARTMENT STORE OR MERCANTILE EXPERIENCE AND WITH SUFFICIENT EXECUTIVE ABILITY TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR PLANNING SELLING DISPLAYS, THE REGULATION OF STOCKS, AND INTRODUCING CO-OPERATIVE MEASURES THAT WILL STIMULATE THE SALES FORCE TO INCREASED EFFORTS AND RESULTS. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO CAN MEASURE UP TO THESE REQUIREMENTS. APPLICATION CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS M. M., A 365 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MIDDLE AGED MAN services wanted at good salary; state age; no money needed. Write quick, W. Webb, Brighton Sts., Rochester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

MORTGAGE MAN.
An old-established, prominent mortgage corporation in financial district has an exceptional opening of responsibility for a high-grade man, around 30 to 40, with a clear record and successful experience in Manhattan realty or mortgage work; drawing account and commission; only those accustomed to large transactions and substantial earnings and desiring to connect permanently with a strongly organized house please reply in confidence, giving experience and age. Mortgages, B 278 Times Downtown.

NOTION BUYER.
MAN UNDER 40 WHO HAS HAD WIDE EXPERIENCE IN SELECTING AND PURCHASING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MADE STAPLE AND FANCY NOTIONS, PREFERABLY A MAN WHO HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SELLING OF SAME AT RETAIL; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN APPLICATION, WHICH WILL BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS N. B., A 363 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Man, 22 to 26 years of age, neat penman, accurate, careful, anxious to work hard to succeed, and references beyond reproach; must have bookkeeper's knowledge of accounts, and at least two years' experience in one position; should be able to handle correspondence and the details that arise in an accounting department; advancement based on results accomplished; state age, if married or single, previous positions, with wages. O. A., A 366 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man for general office work; knowledge of bookkeeping and correspondence essential; opportunity for bright, energetic man; salary $15. Address, stating full qualifications, B 261 Times Downtown.

RELIABLE MAN WANTED,
who likes flowers, to talk our ornamental and fruit trees and shrubs in his own locality; permanent position; no collecting or delivering; established 30 years; references; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Brown Bros. Company, Rochester, N. Y.

RELIABLE MAN needed to show our line to home owners; state age, experience; salary weekly; quick; permanent. First National Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

RENTING AGENT for high-class apartment house; must have previous experience; salary. Reply, giving full information, T. B. 98 Times.

REPRESENTATIVES for Baltimore, Cleveland, Rochester, Chicago, and other territories to sell mercerized and cotton thread to manufacturers of men's and ladies' wear; commission basis. "Rep," 214 Times Downtown.

REPORTER, &c.—Young man wanted as reporter and assistant to editor of prominent trade journal. P 128 Times.

SALARY.
Commissions
Traveling Expenses.
to large personal producers
to organize District Agencies
in New York State, Pa., & N. J.,
and to teach inexperienced
Agents, NOW IN THE FIELD.
HOW TO WRITE LIFE INSURANCE
HOW TO CLOSE LIVE PROSPECTS
for a Progressive Company
having an Exclusive Field
of operation & no Competition.
Exceptional opportunities
to men who can make good.
Give record and references.
Correspondence confidential.
Address B 268 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Every automobile owner, garage, and supply store your ready customer; 25 per cent. commission, with permanent arrangement of salary and commission if you qualify. Efficiency Gas Oil, sold on an absolute guarantee to make two gallons of gas do for three and to keep a motor forever clean of carbon deposits. Not a stimulant, but a scientific motor economy. Call 11 o'clock Monday. Efficiency Oil Corporation, 1,716 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Bright, active young man, between the ages of 25 and 35, as furniture salesman on retail floor, chance for advancement to the right party; $20 per week; state references and last place employed. M 10 Times.

SALESMAN wanted with an established trade on a fine line of children and misses' ready-to-wear hats; on commission basis only; only experienced need apply. G 315 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN FOR SOUTH AMERICA.
A New York exporting house wants high grade salesman on a salary and commission basis, to sell general line of merchandise and shoes in South America; previous and successful selling experience in South America, and references required; if you can qualify write in detail giving complete facts, which will be considered confidential; an exceptional chance for an exceptional salesman. Y 203 Times Annex.

SALESMAN
wanted by an established misses' and ladies' suit house for city and vicinity trade, who can properly represent us, acquainted with better stores and big following, whose business in this territory amounts to $75,000 and up; wonderful opportunity for right party; on commission basis; all communications strictly confidential; give full particulars and references. Address M 15 Times.

SALESMEN to locate large cities and cover surrounding territory, representing leading house manufacturing line of great merit; this is an exceptional opportunity that is offered to aggressive sales producer; mention previous line and territory in detail; salary and commission. G 302 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — High-grade stock salesmen wanted by manufacturing company to sell $7,000,000 preferred stock, with a liberal bonus of common stock; liberal commission arrangement to men who can show past results; successful selling agencies will be considered. Address, with references, J 30 Times.

SALESMEN.
Resident men wanted, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, and San Francisco, to sell Whitex sport caps, boudoir caps, and ladies' neckwear; commission basis. Freydberg, 160 5th Av.

SALESMAN
wanted by an established misses' and ladies' suit house for the Pacific Coast, acquainted with better stores and having big following in territory; can carry line not conflicting; good opportunity for right party; give full particulars and references; all communications strictly confidential; commission basis. Address M 16 Times.

SALESMAN.—For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, to sell nettings and laces for large domestic manufacturer to the large retail trade on commission basis, (no advances;) must be personally acquainted with lace buyers of above cities and be able to produce results; full particulars as to age, former employment, &c., to W. L. S., J 73 Times.

SALESMAN.—A high-class stock salesman to sell stock in the best "baby" copper mine in America; an unusually attractive proposition for investors as well as the salesman; mine has passed the "prospect" stage; will begin shipping in ten days. P 114 Times.

SALESMEN to cover Eastern, Western, and Southern territory with exceptionally attractive lines in great demand; salary and commission advanced; give full details about yourself, past; two lines handled and territory covered; mention age. G 319 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—SILK WAISTS.
RESIDING IN UPPER NEW YORK STATE, to represent well-known Boston house making popular priced silk waists, in above territory and Pennsylvania on a commission basis. Caro's Waist House, 125 Kingston St., Boston.

SALESMEN wanted by manufacturing company to sell knitted face cloths, wash cloths, dish cloths, bath mitts, children's bibs, and other knitted novelties in all parts of the United States as a side line on commission; state experience and territory. Address S.-N. Mills, 143 Remsen St., Cohoes, N. Y.

SALESMAN to travel for large conservative house selling standard article to the printing trade; prefer man with both sales and practical experience; must speak German; only typewritten replies considered; salary. G 308 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Well-established real estate house has an opening for an ambitious salesman, with a proved record in selling suburban property, or a man whose personality is such as to warrant confidence in his ability to sell; only a man who is seriously ambitious considered; liberal commission. W. H. Noble, 1,270 Broadway.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED, WITH A1 RECORD.—Best references, ability, character, 30-38, by old-established company; a steady twelve months line; no season; must be able to earn $2,000 and over; commissions, expenses advanced; one who knows Middle West, willing to make his home in the territory; preference given to applicant now employed. J 84 Times.

SALESMEN wanted by domestic manufacturer of novelty laces and trimming for department store and cutting-up trade outside of New York City; commission basis only; no objection to handling other lines. Manufacturer, M 2 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, having experience in tool steel and alloyed steels preferred; opportunity for advancement; in order to secure attention application must positively state age, experience, and salary expected. "Permanent," B 232 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN TO CALL ON STATIONERY AND TOY TRADE IN NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, AND NEWARK; QUICK SELLING, SEASONABLE ARTICLE; BIG COMMISSIONS. ROSE-STRAUSS CO., 209 WEST 48TH ST.

SALESMAN, HIGH CLASS, TO SELL LINE OF CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS TO PRIVATE TRADE; SALARY AND COMMISSION; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY BUT WIDE ACQUAINTANCE ESSENTIAL. BOX G 304 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN. — SUCCESSFUL SPECIALTY SALESMEN on commission basis, by corporation whose salesmen are making $4,000 a year and over; write for interview, giving details of experience. Address B 299 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (Specialty.)—Straightforward, energetic, forceful, productive; commission; opportunity with young, growing concern; state qualifications and experience. J 100 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wonderful new low-priced adding, subtracting, multiplying machine; liberal commissions; tremendous demand; want district managers Eastern territory. Box 47, Station G, New York.

SALESMAN to sell petticoats in Pennsylvania and Ohio; commission; can offer a good proposition to the party that has good following; A1 references required. Petticoats, 251-253 West Water St., Elmira, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—An opportunity for a capable salesman to sell mining stock; salary and commission; must have good conections; experience desired, but not essential. B 272 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell leather belting; must thoroughly understand power and transmission; state references and salary desired. Address Belt, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN can make $5 per day in spare time with our Personal Greeting Card Agency; complete outfit free to reliable men; commission basis. Write Manufacturers, 35 Church St., Toronto, Canada.

SALESMEN.—Auto truck salesmen; live wires only; experienced, hard workers for Manhattan and surrounding territory; salary or commission. P 62 Times.

SALESMAN.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair today and tomorrow; moderate southwest and west winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,331. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WILSON CALLS MILITIA FROM ALL STATES FOR MEXICO; 100,000 MEN TO MOBILIZE; WARSHIPS ALSO GOING; BORDER DISORDERS CONTINUE AS BANDIT CHASE ENDS

RUSSIAN ARMY STORMS ITS WAY INTO CZERNOWITZ

Cavalry Follows Up Austrian Forces in Flight Toward Carpathian Passes.

GERMANS ROUTED ON STYR

Kaiser Rushes Troops from the French Front in Effort to Check the Disaster.

ARMY RALLIES IN VOLHYNIA

Hindenburg's Works and Trenches in Dvinsk Region Smashed by Deluge of Shells.

LONDON, Monday, June 19.—After hard fighting in the suburbs and on the River Pruth, where the Austrians fought desperately with a view to gaining time for the evacuation of Czernowitz by their army and the removal of military stores from the city, General Lechnitzky, it is announced officially, has finally entered the capital of Bukowina.

The capture is an important one, as it entails the command of several important railway lines. The city had been untenable for several days because of the tremendous Russian bombardment, which compelled the flight of the civil inhabitants and evacuation of the place by the Austrian forces. It is expected that further details of the capture will show that both sides suffered sanguinary losses.

The recapture of Czernowitz by the Russians comes at a dramatic moment, it happening only a few days after the Austrians, with imposing ceremony, had unveiled on the city hall a double-headed Austrian eagle, such as the Russians had removed during their occupation of the city last year.

Cavalry in Hot Pursuit.

Russian Headquarters announces the capture of Czernowitz in the usual laconic terms. It gives no description of the desperate fighting known to have occurred for the crossings of the Pruth River after the Austrians blew up the bridges, but adds the interesting fact that the Austrians are being pursued into the Carpathians, which is the only alternative to being driven into Rumania, where they would be interned.

This pursuit appears to show that the Russian cavalry is still active, but the military critics here are beginning to wonder how long the Russians can maintain the rapid advance, which must be tending to attenuate their lines of communication.

Austrian Headquarters has admitted the loss of Czernowitz with alacrity, but at the same time claims that the Austrians are holding the Russians in Volhynia and, with the aid of the Germans, north of the Torya River, which is an affluent of the Pripet, joining the latter river north of Kovel.

The Russian official account makes the interesting revelation that German reinforcements have already been brought from the French front to the assistance of the hard-pressed Austrians.

Kovel, while it remains in Austrian hands, is an ideal base for operations against the Russian flank in Volhynia, and it remains to be seen whether Germany can afford to bring enough troops from the Verdun enterprise, or the Austrians from their operations against Italy, to save the situation and hold the salient formed by the resistance they have maintained on their centre, while the Russians thrust in on the two flanks, through Lutsk and Czernowitz. What seems clear is that the Russian drive must have a tremendous influence in all the theatres of the war.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"The net strategical result of the fortnight's fighting is that the Russians hold practically a straight line between Lutsk, Buczacz, and Czernowitz. The military critics point out that the capture of Radzivilloff, and the driving of the enemy forces to Brody, and, in all likelihood, further in the direction of Lemberg will almost inevitably compel the withdrawal of the Austrian centre from the Tarnopol region.

"The Russians advancing across the Volhynian-Galician frontier are, according to the latest dispatches, less than sixty miles from Lemberg. The fact that Russian cavalry has been able to occupy Radzivilloff shows that the Austrians recognize the futility of endeavoring seriously to oppose the Russian passage of the frontier.

"The recapture of the Potchaieff Monastery causes much rejoicing among Orthodox Russians."

Russian Official Version.

PETROGRAD, June 18.—The capture of Czernowitz, capital of the Austro-Hungarian Crownland of Bukowina, was made known officially today in the following announcement:

On the front of General Brusiloff's army, the enemy maintains his resistance, making repeated counter-attacks, which our troops repulsed successfully, pressing the enemy more closely in various directions and taking prisoners and booty.

Yesterday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, General Lechnitsky's troops captured by assault the bridgehead at Czernowitz on the left bank of the Pruth. After desperate fighting for the passage of the river, where the enemy had destroyed the bridges, we occupied Czernowitz. Our troops are pursuing the enemy, who is retreating in the direction of the Carpathian passes. In the course of the capture of the bridgehead we took

Continued on Page 3.

Germany Calls to Colors All 17-Year-Old Boys

LONDON, June 18.—According to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, all the 17-year-old boys in Germany have been ordered to report themselves to the military authorities.

In Germany liability for military service begins at the age of 17 years, but in peace time actual service begins at 20.

VON MOLTKE DIES IN THE REICHSTAG

Succumbs to Heart Apoplexy During Service of Mourning for von der Goltz.

FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF

Retirement as Active Head of Army Said to Have Followed Disagreement with the Kaiser.

AMSTERDAM, June 18.—Lieut. Gen. Helmuth von Moltke, Chief of the Supplementary General Staff of the Army, died of heart apoplexy this afternoon during a service of mourning in the Reichstag for Field Marshal von der Goltz, says a Berlin telegram tonight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 19.—F. W. Wile, writing in The Daily Mail of von Moltke, says:

"I can testify to the literal accuracy of a piece of history not generally known which identifies von Moltke with a clique which compelled the Kaiser to abandon his remaining doubts as to the immediate wisdom of war.

"On the afternoon of Saturday, Aug. 1, 1914, the General's wife paid a visit to a certain home in Berlin. She was in a state of irrepressible excitement.

"'Ach! what a day I've been through,' she said to my informant. 'My husband came home just before I left, almost the first I've seen of him in three days and nights. He threw himself onto a couch, a complete physical wreck, and said he had finally accomplished the hardest task of his life. He had helped to induce the Kaiser to sign the mobilization order.'"

During the Fall of 1914 there were repeated announcements of General von Moltke's illness, and it was said that he had been removed as Chief of the General Staff. These, however, proved to be false, but in December of that year he retired, his failing health, it was said, preventing him from returning to the front. General von Falkenhayn was then appointed Chief of the General Staff, while General von Moltke, during the following January, was appointed Chief of the Supplementary General Staff.

General von Moltke was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and was in his sixty-seventh year. He was a nephew of the late Field Marshal von Moltke, the great strategist, who was known as the "Organizer of Victory," and who directed the movements of the German armies during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. He served as Adjutant to his distinguished uncle on the General Staff from 1881 until the Field Marshal's death in 1891.

While escorting the Field Marshal to the grave, Emperor William informed the then Major von Moltke that he had decided to elevate him to the rank of personal aide-de-camp, and he served for five years in this position. Following this, General von Moltke held regimental and divisional commands in the Guards until 1904, when the Emperor created a Quartermaster Generalship on the General Staff, hitherto filled only during war, and designated General von Moltke to fill the post.

On Jan. 1, 1906, General von Moltke succeeded Count von Schlieffen as Chief of the General Staff. His career in the army up to that time had been exceptional. As a young man he had won his Lieutenancy and the Iron Cross during the Franco-Prussian war, and had acquitted himself with distinction until he was made a Lieutenant General in 1902. When appointed to succeed von Schlieffen, both those in the army and in civil life criticised his elevation. They said he owed it primarily to the Emperor's passion for the picturesque, and his desire to have the magic name of Moltke at the head of the "brains department" of the German Army.

His critics had their eyes opened at the first "Kaiser Manoeuvres" held under his orders before he had been Chief of the General Staff for ten months. This great Autumn campaign had been distinguished by operations that the oft-quoted Marshal of France would have called "magnificent, but not war." The Kaiser had a passion for thrilling cavalry charges over bare fields, which made splendid moving pictures, but which would cost the lives of a battalion in real war. With the taunts of his critics ringing in his ears that he was a "Kaiser Staff Chief," von Moltke's first innovation was to obliterate ruthlessly the picturesque from the manoeuvres. He substituted what is now real war, the tactics of the German armies. He gave the troops gruelling, spectacular operations—night fighting, forced marches, and all those exercises that have made the German Army formidable.

Count Schlieffen, who had attempted to oppose the Emperor's will and substitute "real war" for the picturesque, had been finally forced to leave the General Staff. Von Moltke, with a will of steel, succeeded where he had failed, and his growth in the esteem of the army was rapid thereafter. As an example of the power he eventually held, it was through his insistence that $250,000,000 was spent on the army during the year before the war.

At the time General von Moltke was retired as Chief of the General Staff, the German newspapers made guarded comments on the appointment of General von Falkenhayn, and said that there had been a disagreement between von Moltke and the Emperor.

It was said that while General von Moltke favored energetic operations against the French centre, the Emperor was strongly in favor of pushing the advance in the direction of Calais. The plan of campaign as originally outlined by General von Moltke was to advance on Paris as rapidly as possible, and this led to the swift movement toward the French capital by Generals von Kluck and von Hausen during August and September, 1914, which was ended by the forced retreat to the position now occupied by the Germans in Flanders. It is said that friction de-

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BROWNSVILLE TROOPS BACK

Cavalry Recrossing Rio Grande Kill Officer in Carranza Uniform.

FORCE RICAUT TO BACK DOWN

Many Army Men in San Antonio Criticise Quick Withdrawal, but Funston Defends It.

MANY OUTBREAKS IN SONORA

Railway Seized, Wires Cut, and Anti-American Meetings Held Near the Arizona Line.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 18.—Having accomplished its object, the dispersing of Mexican bandits who Friday night raided Texas ranches and attacked a detachment of the Twenty-sixth Infantry east of San Benito, Texas, the fourth American punitive expedition to enter Mexico was withdrawn today. There were no American casualties, though a sharp engagement preceded their safe return here. The expedition was the Third Squadron of the Third Cavalry, under Major Edward Anderson.

Promises were given by the Carranza commander at Matamoros that he would run down and punish the outlaws. Two bandits were killed and two wounded in an action with a detachment of about sixteen Mexicans when the Americans began to withdraw.

Armed Mexican soldiers tonight were stationed behind a barricade of steel rails on the Mexican side of the International Bridge here but they made no demonstration. Throughout the day they held positions behind the grade leading to the bridge. Heavy guards were also being maintained tonight by the Mexicans at the Mexican end of the International Ferry.

The withdrawn expedition tonight camped at San Pedro, Texas, about twelve miles west of Brownsville, awaiting developments after having, according to General James Parker's official report, "cleaned out a nest of bandits on ranches opposite the San Pedro-Ranchito district." These ranches included the Tahuachal Ranch, about ten miles west of Matamoros, which has been notorious as a bandit haven.

Military authorities tonight regarded the situation as fraught with the gravest possibilities. This was occasioned by the possibility that it was a detachment of de facto Government troops, commanded by a young Lieutenant, who led the attack on the Americans as they were leaving Mexico. This officer was killed, and his costume was found to be composed partly of the uniform of a Carranza soldier.

Mounted Men Open Fire.

The attack on the rear guard was made after two troops and a machine gun troop of the Third Cavalry had recrossed to the United States. Troops E and F, commanded by Lieutenants John Read, Jr., and George H. Peabody, were back from the river, covering the retreat to the Rio Grande.

The outpost reported the appearance of a small band of mounted men who, on seeing the Americans, opened fire. Troop E quickly replied and was joined by Troop F. The firing continued for ten minutes at a range of approximately 500 yards. Two men were seen to fall from their horses. The supposed Lieutenant went to the aid of one of those wounded, but was struck by two bullets, one in the back of the neck.

The cavalry then charged the Mexicans, who fled in the direction of Matamoros. The chase continued three miles, when Major Anderson ordered it halted, on orders from headquarters here to recross the river.

The first section of the fourth punitive expedition, commanded by Lieutenant A. S. Newman, crossed the Rio Grande yesterday morning in pursuit of a "hot trail." His command comprised Troop H of the Third Cavalry. A second section crossed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, headed by Major Anderson. The entire expedition, which swam the Rio Grande, took a position on the Mexican side two miles from the ford and sent out scouting parties.

The bandits fled before the American forces. Last night Major Anderson's outpost was fired upon from a Mexican house. The house was charged by the Americans, but the occupants were too quick for them and had fled into the bushes. The entire section opposite San Pedro was thoroughly searched and while there was occasional sniping none of the Americans nor their horses were injured.

The retirement of the expedition began early today upon instructions from General Parker, commanding this military district, who had exchanged messages with General Alfredo Ricaut, Carranza commander of the Matamoros district, Mexican Consul J. Z. Garza acted as intermediary.

Learns Cavalry Could Stop Them.

General Ricaut, according to the messages, promised he would capture and punish the bandits who raided the American side of the Rio Grande. The Matamoros commander demanded the immediate withdrawal of the troops on making this promise and its acceptance by General Parker, threatening to attack

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Washington Expects 100,000 To Respond to Militia Call

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—No compilation has been made by the War Depratment indicating the exact number of men that will be produced by the militia call. The best estimate available is that it should produce about 100,000 men, when skeleton organizations are recruited up to their minimum enlisted strength.

Exclusive of the Coast Artillery, there were on Jan. 1, 1916, 7,790 officers and 117,862 enlisted men in the National Guard, making an aggregate of 125,652. There were an additional 451 officers and 8,320 enlisted men in the militia coast artillery service, which would make a grand total of 134,423. If the Guard were recruited up to its minimum strength it would aggregate about 145,000 men.

Some of the organizations called out are not up to their required minimum enlisted strength. These are to be recruited up to minimum strength in the mobilization camps if possible. Through such enlistment it is estimated that there should be in the neighborhood of 100,000 men produced by the call.

CARRANZA HOPES TO AVERT WAR

Tells Crowd in Mexico City He Is Trying to Arrange Matter Diplomatically.

HIS MEN FOUGHT OURS

In the Clash Below Brownsville —Shouting Crowds of Mexicans Parade Capital Streets.

MEXICO CITY, June 18.—General Carranza, addressing a mass meeting in front of his residence tonight, urged the citizens to refrain from hostile acts against Americans, and declared that he had hopes of peacefully arranging the difficulties between Mexico and the United States.

The First Chief said, in part:

"This is not the time for hasty action. I am trying to arrange our difficulties with the United States pacifically and have hopes of succeeding. I want you to aid me.

"The encounter between American soldiers and Mexicans near Matamoros has been temporarily solved with the withdrawal of American troops from that region. The matter is now being taken up diplomatically. There was some trouble in Mazatlan, caused by the intrusion of an American sailor, and that has also been adjusted for the time being.

"Go to your homes and be good Mexicans, remembering also that I will do my utmost to preserve the dignity of the Mexican nation. If we are forced to resort to arms I will lead you in person."

A crowd composed of several thousand people cheered the remarks of the First Chief.

The metropolis is calm late tonight, and General Carranza's words are expected to have a good effect in maintaining this condition.

CAPITAL GREATLY EXCITED.

Crowds Parade After Hearing Our Troops Crossed Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, June 18, (via Galveston.)—Mexico City was aroused today over the crossing of American cavalry near Brownsville. The manifestations started early this afternoon, crowds parading the streets of the capital and crying "Viva Mexico!" Several automobiles crowded with young men of prominent families dashed wildly through the streets, with their occupants repeating the cry.

Late this evening the bell of the Cathedral started to ring, calling the attention of the people. A large crowd gathered in front of the National Palace, awaiting the arrival of First Chief Carranza. The crowds have been orderly and have done no damage as yet.

A delegation of workingmen visited General Carranza in the palace today, offering their services "against the Yankees," and asking for military instruction. General Carranza said in reply:

"We do not wish war with the United States, but we will not tolerate the presence of American troops on Mexican soil. Intervention means war to the last."

General Ricaut in his official reports of the Brownsville fight says that "at the town of Tehuacal an advance guard of Constitutionalist soldiers met the American troops who had crossed. The Constitutionalists opened fire, he reports, which was returned by the American cavalry. He reports further that after a few shots the American soldiers returned to American territory. The Mexican loss is placed by General Ricaut as one killed and one wounded. He added that he had ordered his guards doubled to avoid any other crossing by Americans.

The Government officials here show confidence that the situation can be settled without war, while remaining

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NEW YORK TO SEND 22,000

Whitman Says 15,000 Will Respond at Once to President's Call.

THEN FULL WAR STRENGTH

Gen. O'Ryan Sends Midnight Order to Troops to Assemble at Beekman.

OFFICERS ENTHUSIASTIC

Great Interest Shown by Members of Guard Over Prospective Service.

ALBANY, June 18.—President Wilson's call for the citizen soldiery of New York to perform military service on the Mexican border was received by Governor Whitman shortly before 11 o'clock tonight. The Governor immediately communicated with Major Gen. O'Ryan in Peekskill by telephone and ordered that the mobilization be begun.

"We are ready and will respond at once," the Governor said to callers at the Executive Mansion tonight.

"Major Gen. O'Ryan informs me," he continued, "that the mobilization will be completed within three days. So far as men and equipment are concerned New York is able to comply with the request of the War Department. We are asked to send nine regiments, we have thirteen. We will put in the field at once 15,000 men, which is the peace strength of the draft called for. This, when recruited to war strength, will comprise a force of 22,000 men."

Throughout the evening Governor Whitman had consistently refused to discuss the matter, pending receipt of a telegram from Secretary of War Baker.

After receipt of the telegram the Governor sent the following reply to the Secretary of War:

"Your telegram calling for a mobilization of New York State troops received at 10:45 P. M. Have given proper directions to the Major General commanding division."

Adjt. Gen. L. W. Stotesbury, Colonel E. V. Howard, Assistant Adjutant General, and Colonel Chauncey P. Williams, Adjutant General of the staff of Major Gen. O'Ryan, the only administrative militia officers permanently situated in Albany, were absent from the city tonight, and none of their subordinates had any information about the situation further than that contained in the press dispatches from Washington.

BAKER TO THE GOVERNOR.

Order for a Division Including All Arms of the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The call to the various States was issued according to a set form.

Here is the text of the telegram which Secretary Baker sent to the Governor of New York:

June 18, 1916.

Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, Albany:

Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States, and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws and call out the organized militia and the National Guard necessary for that purpose. I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to call into the service of the United States forthwith, through you, the following units of organized militia and the National Guard of the State of New York, which the President directs shall be assembled at the State mobilization point, New Dorp, (or at the place to be designated to you by the Commanding General, Eastern Department,) for muster into the service of the United States:

New York:

One division, including three brigades of three regiments each, of infantry.

One regiment and one squadron and one machine troop of cavalry.

Two regiments of field artillery.

Two battalions of engineers.

One battalion of signal corps.

Three field hospital companies.

Four ambulance companies.

Organizations to be accepted into the Federal service should have the minimum peace strength now prescribed for organized militia, the maximum strength at which organizations will be accepted, and to which they should be raised as soon as possible if prescribed in Section 2, Tables of Organization, United States Army. In case any regiment, battalion, or squadron now recognized as such contains an insufficient number of organizations to enable it to conform at muster to regular army organization tables the organizations necessary to complete such units may be moved to mobilization camp and there inspected under orders of the Department Commander to determine fitness for recognition as organized militia by the War Department. Circular 19, Division of Militia Affairs, 1914, prescribes the organizations desired from each State as part of the local tactical division, and only these organizations will be accepted into service. It is requested that all officers of the Adjutant General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, and Medical Corps, duly recognized as pertaining to State Headquarters under Table 1, Tables of Organization, Organized Militia, and not elsewhere required for duty in State administration, be ordered to camp for duty as camp staff officers.

Such number of these staff officers as the department commander may determine may be mustered into the service of the United States for the purpose of proper camp administration, and will be mustered out when

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Secretary Baker Announces President's Call; Says Funston Will Determine Use of Militia

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Baker's statement today announcing the calling out of the National Guard is as follows:

In view of the disturbed conditions on the Mexican border, and in order to assure complete protection for all Americans, the President has called out substantially all the State militia, and will send them to the border wherever and as fully as General Funston determines them to be needed for the purpose stated.

If all are not needed, an effort will be made to relieve those on duty there from time to time, so as to distribute the duty.

This call for militia is wholly unrelated to General Pershing's expedition, and contemplates no additional entry into Mexico, except as may be necessary to pursue bandits who attempt outrages on American soil.

The militia are being called out so as to leave some troops in the several States. They will be mobilized at their home stations, where necessary recruiting can be done.

Mexicans Trying to Raise Army of 500,000 Men

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 18.—General Francisco Gonzales, in Juarez, admitted tonight that he had received an order from General Obregon, Minister of War, calling upon all Mexicans to enlist under the flag for service against foreign invaders. He said he would post the call to arms on the bulletin board in front of the Custom House and would muster in the 200 men who enlisted in the volunteer corps which was formed recently by Jesus Mendez, a civilian of Juarez.

This order is understood to have been sent to every military commander and every city and town in the republic, and an effort would be made to enlist an army of 500,000 men to oppose any efforts at invasion, General Gonzales said.

PERSHING CALLS SITUATION TENSE

His Patrols Defy Threats by Carranza General and They Travel East and West.

HAS MIDNIGHT CONFERENCE

Steps Are Taken to Guard Against Sudden Attack by Forces of Gen. Trevino.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

TEMPORARY FIELD HEADQUARTERS, GENERAL PERSHING'S EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, MEXICO, June 18, (via Army Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—Carranza soldiers, it is reported, are arming Mexican civilians in the vicinity of Casas Grandes, Pearson, and Madera, in preparation for hostilities with the American troops. General Pershing and his staff remained up after midnight going over the situation last night. Reports were received here this morning of the increased gravity of the situation, which General Pershing described as "tense," without going into details.

Two of our cavalry troops left headquarters early this morning on a reconnoitring trip, east and west, respectively. This is a violation of the Carranzista demand. The camp here is heavily guarded, and the outposts have been doubled. The entire command is ready for eventualities.

The strength of the nearest Carranza garrison at Casas Grandes is unknown here, but it could be reinforced by rail from both the north and south. Carranza officers there have sent their women from the town as a precaution. There is no confirmation here of a reported Mexican force of 1,800 moving into Chihuahua from Sonora. The expected rain has not fallen hereabouts, and work on the roads is being rushed. General Pershing is not worried about the transportation problem.

The Carranza demand that General Pershing should not move his troops east, west or south of their present position reached the General at 3 P. M. Friday in a telegram from General Trevino at Chihuahua City. Four hours later three Carranza officers rode into the camp here and in a conference by lantern light in front of General Pershing's tent explained that at General Trevino's orders they would attack any American forces seeking to leave our line of communication in any direction but north. General Pershing called an interpreter to the tent, gave him the message the courier had brought and bade the Carranza officers good-night without comment.

Orderlies brought the officers their horses, and afterward they rode away through the Mormon village and into Casas Grandes, where there is a Carranza garrison under Colonel Samuel Gonzales. General Pershing made it plain that despite the warning this expedition will not change its front one iota.

"If there is a fight with the troops of the de facto Government it will be of their starting," he said. "Cavalry patrols for the safety of our forces must be sent out daily and nightly, and if there is a fight it will likely start over these patrols."

LOWER CALIFORNIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Will Take No Part in Case of War With Americans, Military Governor Announces.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 18.—Lower California will remain neutral in the event of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, according to advices received here today from Colonel Esteban Cantu, Military Governor of the Territory.

Cantu made a similar announcement at the time of the American occupation of Vera Cruz. He is reported to have about 1,000 soldiers on the peninsula.

16 WARSHIPS SENT TO MEXICO PORTS

Daniels Orders Seven Destroyers and Nine Other Craft as a "Precaution."

REINFORCES FLEETS' UNITS

Vessels Will Be Ready to Rescue Americans if a Native Outbreak Occurs.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — Secretary of the Navy Daniels tonight ordered additional gunboats and other craft on both the east and west coasts of America to Mexican waters.

The Secretary described the movement of warships to Mexico as "precautionary." He directed Rear Admiral Winslow, commander of the West Coast Division, to make a selection of several available vessels and dispatch them to join other vessels at ports which he is now watching.

Rear Admiral Benson, Chief Aid for Operations of the Navy Department, was called into conference with Secretary Daniels tonight to select the ships to be sent from the East Coast. These probably will be dispatched to Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Mr. Daniels ordered seven destroyers and nine other small war vessels to join units of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets already stationed on the east and west Mexican coasts. On the east coast orders were issued to the transport Dixie, which sailed from Philadelphia for Key West early today; the scout cruiser Salem, at Guantanamo, Cuba; the gunboat Dolphin, en route to Guantanamo from Santo Domingo, and the transport Hancock, at Santo Domingo. Three destroyers will be selected from the fleet of six now en route to Key West from Santo Domingo.

Rear Admiral Winslow, commander of naval forces on the west coast, will choose four destroyers and five other small vessels to be dispatched under his authority.

No additional ship movements were contemplated at present, Secretary Daniels declared. It was explained, however, that more might be sent if any future developments indicated they were needed.

Vessels stationed on the east coast of Mexico now are the battleship Nebraska, at Vera Cruz; the gunboats Machias and Marietta, at Tampico, and the gunboat Wheeling, at El Carmen. On the west coast are the protected cruiser Cleveland, at Guaymas; the supply ship Glacier and the cruiser Albany, at Manzanillo, and the gunboat Annapolis and the transport Buffalo, at Mazatlan. The cruiser Raleigh is stationed at Corinto, Nicaragua.

In former Mexican crises United States gunboats, because of their shallow draft, have been able to enter small rivers along the coast and rescue American refugees. There still are many Americans at the Mexican ports or near the coasts who will have to be taken off if there is a general outbreak.

ATLANTIC FLEET EAGER FOR SERVICE

News of Militia Mobilization Causes Excitement Among Crews at Narragansett Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18.—Interest over the Mexican situation was intense in the major portion of the Atlantic fleet at Narragansett Bay tonight over the news that President Wilson had ordered the militia of the entire country to the Mexican border.

The battleships with destroyers and other units of the fleet received the news, and later came many inquiries from officers and men, many of whom believe their orders will come soon for service in Mexican waters.

The flags of Rear Admirals Dewitt Coffman, F. F. Fechteler, Herbert O. Dunn, and Charles F. Pond, the former three changing tomorrow, are flying tonight in Narragansett Bay.

In the morning when Rear Admiral Coffman lowers his flag from the New York he will board the destroyer Wadsworth with his staff and go to New York to hoist his flag of Vice Admiral on the Arkansas at the New York Navy Yard.

44 STATES GET SUMMONS

Militia Will Strengthen Patrol But Is Not to Cross the Border.

RELEASES 30,000 REGULARS

Gen. Funston Will Requisition the Guardsmen as the Need for Them Arises.

APPEALS TO CONGRESSMEN

Towns on the International Line Ask Protection in Fear of Further Raids.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson today called out substantially all the State militia of the country for use in connection with the Mexican situation. The announced purpose of the President's action is the protection of the frontier against further aggression from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

In a telegram sent late this afternoon to forty-four Governors of the Union to make the President's call effective, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, informed them that the use of the organized militia and the National Guard was necessary, "in view of the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States."

100,000 Men to Respond.

It is estimated that 100,000 of the nation's 125,000 citizen soldiers will answer the call. The militia will be mobilized at forty-five designated points throughout the Union. From these points the National Guard units, after inspection and muster into the Federal service, will be sent to the border as rapidly as possible. They are to go to the frontier as fast as Major Gen. Frederick Funston, at San Antonio, calls for border reinforcements.

In view of the feverish conditions along the border, the prairie fire of anti-American sentiment that has been sweeping Northern Mexico for the last few weeks, the almost nightly repetition of bandit attacks on American army camps and villages along the border, and General Carranza's open threats to have the troops of the de facto Government resist and fire on any American regulars moving into Mexico, it is the conviction of high officials here tonight that the bulk of the National Guardsmen of the country soon will be on duty along the border.

The militia will be utilized in strengthening the border patrol, and in filling the gaps in the line of the army following the dispatch of other troops into Mexico, as occasion arises.

Release 30,000 Regulars.

Mobilization of the National Guardsmen will pave the way for releasing some 30,000 regulars for immediate service in Mexico in the event of open hostilities. The guardsmen themselves could not be used beyond the line without authority of Congress and until they had volunteered for that duty, as they are called out under the old militia law. The new law which would make them available for any duty under the Federal Government goes into effect July 1.

The entire mobile regular army in the United States, several provisional regiments of regular coast artillery serving as infantry, and the National Guard of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona now are on the border or in Mexico. Definite figures have never been made public, but it is understood General Funston has about 40,000 regulars and probably 5,000 or more guardsmen. Of these troops, 10,000 regulars are with General Pershing or scattered along his line of communication from Namiquipa, Mexico, to Columbus, N. M.

By the new orders there will be placed at General Funston's disposal two Major Generals and twenty-one Brigadier Generals of Militia, with their complete infantry commands. The infantry divisions from New York and Pennsylvania are called out, as are fifteen full brigades from other States. In all eighty-eight regiments of infantry, with thirteen separate battalions and many separate companies are affected, giving a total of 1,148 companies, each of which must have a minimum strength of sixty-five men when mustered into the Federal service. The total enlisted force of infantry, therefore, would be not fewer than 85,000 men.

Ample Equipment on Hand.

Fewer than 500 companies, scattered throughout the country, will not be mustered, and the National Guard coast artillery companies have not been summoned. All of the field artillery, cavalry, engineer and signal corps will be employed, as will many of the militia field hospitals and ambulance companies. The War Department has on hand ample equipment and clothing to outfit and maintain this force. The call applies to 79 batteries of field artillery, 9 troops of cavalry and 1 New York cavalry machine gun troop, 23 engineer companies and 20 signal companies, all with full equipment already issued to them. Twenty-six ambulance companies and 37 field hospitals also have

been ordered made ready for entrainment.

Should General Trevino carry out his threat to attack the expedition already in Mexico, regulars could be rushed to the reinforcement of the forces already south of the Rio Grande and their places could be filled by National Guardsmen. It is the intention of the Administration to protect both General Pershings forces and any additional regulars sent into Mexico, even if it should be necessary to supplement the calling out of the militia by a call for volunteers.

The issuance of the call for the militia followed Secretary Baker's conference of last night with President Wilson at the White House. Feverish activity enlivened the War Department after that conference. On his return to the War Department last night Secretary Baker had a conference with Major Gens. Hugh L. Scott and Tasker H. Bliss, respectively Chief and Assistant Chief of the General Staff of the army, and with General Mills.

Baker and Generals Confer.

There was another long conference at the War Department this morning by Secretary Baker and Generals Scott, Bliss, and Mills, and a further conference between Secretary Baker and the President. In the afternoon the militia division, under directions from General Mills, prepared the individual telegrams to be sent to the various Governors, and put the machinery in motion for the first call ever issued in the history of the Government for the utilization of all, or part, of the National Guard of every State, not as volunteers, but in tactical units as National Guardsmen, for the defense of American territory against invasion.

In the afternoon Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, President of the Army War College, was in conference at the War Department, as well as Adj. Gen. Henry P. McCain and Quartermaster Gen. Henry G. Sharpe.

Secretary Baker returned to the War Department at 4 o'clock, and an hour and a half later announced the decision of the President to call out the militia.

In the conference the entire situation was canvassed and the number of desired militia units determined. From some States all of the guardsmen were sought, from other States, among them New York, substantially all the militia units were called for, a small fraction of the units from those States not being called, as it is the desire of the national authorities that some of the National Guard shall be excluded from the call for use in any emergency in local districts.

To carry out the President's call, forty-four telegrams had to be prepared for immediate dispatch to the Governors of each State. These telegrams were ready for Secretary Baker's signature shortly after 6 o'clock, and before 7 o'clock they started from the telegraph offices of the War Department. Each telegram indicated the number of troops desired for service, and the point of mobilization to which they were to be sent.

The War Department received a large number of telegrams from Major Gen. Funston today. These went thoroughly into the situation along the border, and the need for more troops. They pointed out the imminence of other attacks being made on American border points, and the possibility that American forces sent over the border in pursuit of bandits might be attacked at any moment by Carranza troops. None of these telegrams was made public, but they were of such a character as to confirm the determination of the President, virtually reached last night, to call out practically all of the militia of the country.

No indication was given at the State Department tonight of the course to be pursued with regard to the reply to General Carranza's note demanding the withdrawal of the American troops now in Mexico. It was presented last week by Secretary Lansing, and is still in President Wilson's hands. It had been intended to dispatch it to Mexico City tomorrow by special messenger, but recent developments may change this plan. Secretary Lansing's response, as drafted, is understood virtually to restate the Mexican plank in the Democratic platform.

Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's Ambassador-designate, received a telegram tonight from General Carranza, at Mexico City, making a vigorous appeal for information regarding the status of the Mexican situation. The telegram was sent prior to the announcement of the calling out of the militia for use along the border. It asserted that while conditions were quiet in Mexico City, telegrams received from Mexican points along the border indicated there was intense excitement in the northern States. Carranza indicated that he was at a loss to understand "what it all meant."

Replying to the Carranza telegram, Señor Arredondo sent a message that on account of border raids and threatened border raids the Washington Government had issued a call for substantially all the militia of the country to concentrate at mobilization camps for use along the border.

"The excitement to which General Carranza alluded in his message could not have been occasioned in the Mexican border States by the mobilization order, because the Carranza Government was informed of the disorder before President Wilson issued the call to the militia. Conditions are understood to be such that any part of the border, except the stretch east and west of Columbus, protected by the Pershing expedition, may be attacked at any time.

The Mexican situation is certain to come up in Congress when the two Houses resume active business this week. To defray the expenses of mobilizing the National Guard and maintaining it in the Federal service emergency appropriations will be needed immediately. Congress granted the War Department liberal emergency funds because of the border situation some time ago. These are virtually gone now, and Secretary Baker probably will submit a largely increased estimate within a few days. No official would hasard a guess as to the sum that might be needed.

Members of Congress have been deluged with telegrams calling for better protection along the border. Among the telegrams received by Senator Sheppard of Texas, today, was one from Mayor Richey and Postmaster Crawford of San Benito, asking the Federal Government for the use of 100 rifles and 50,000 rounds of ammunition, for protection and "not for practice." The message stated that all the regulars at San Benito had gone across the Rio Grande into Mexico in pursuit of bandits who raided the camp near that place early yesterday morning, and that the Texas militiamen left behind patrolling the border were ready to go at a moment's notice.

The message stated that Colonel Bullard, on duty at Harlingen, Texas, had advised the citizens at San Benito to take steps for their own protection, and there was a fear of a repetition of raids like those of last Fall in the Lower Rio Grande country when the activities of the Mexican branch of the I. W. W., known as Magonistas, created a reign of terror in that region in an effort to start a revolution under the plan of San Diego.

Senator Sheppard's message was only one sample of the many telegrams received in the last forty-eight hours demanding more protection along the border.

ROOSEVELT HEARS OF CALL.

Refuses to Comment on Mexico—Stays in House All Day.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 18.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt remained in his house on Sagamore Hill nearly all day and did not attend the morning service at the Episcopal Church. The family pew was occupied by Mrs. Roosevelt and her son Quentin. The Rev. George T. Talmage, the rector, called on Colonel Roosevelt in the afternoon, and conversed with him on the porch.

When he received the reporters later the Colonel appeared to take great interest in the Mexican situation and calling out of the National Guard, but declined to make any comment of any kind. He repeated his previous utterance that he was a private citizen, and had nothing to do with public affairs.

Colonel Roosevelt will spend the next few days resting in the house. He admitted that he expected to be visited by some of the Progressive Party leaders this week.

STOTESBURY BEGINS TO MOBILIZE GUARD

Adjutant General Speeds Here from Peekskill as Soon as Order Is Issued.

MUSTER TO BE AT BEEKMAN

All Militia Forces in State Except One Infantry and Three Coast Defense Regiments Called Out.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard Division of New York, telegraphed orders from his headquarters near Peekskill, at 11:20 o'clock last night, to the commanding officers of the mobile units of the National Guard in this city affected by the President's call, to assemble their men in the various armories, and to make all preparations to transfer their commands to the State training camp at Beekman, near Poughkeepsie.

The text of General O'Ryan's order was not obtainable last night, and so it was not known which four of the thirteen infantry regiments in the State are not included in the order. Under Secretary of War Baker's order three brigades of infantry, of three regiments each, are to be furnished by this State in addition to other forces.

The official order to General O'Ryan to mobilize the guard was received at Peekskill at 11 o'clock, and ten minutes later the order to the regimental commanders was ready for General O'Ryan's signature. Ten minutes later it was in Peekskill and on the wire to the regimental headquarters in all parts of the State. By Thursday, at the latest, it is expected that the entire division will be at Beekman and ready for muster into the Federal service.

Just fifty minutes was required for Governor Whitman officially to receive the President's order from Secretary Baker, then to transmit that order to General O'Ryan at Peekskill and for General O'Ryan to telegraph the mobilization order to the commands throughout the State.

During the last week preparations have been making for the execution of the order which the Governor issued tonight, so all that remained was to put the machinery in motion.

General O'Ryan said yesterday afternoon, just a short time before the War Department issued its order calling into active service the organized militia of the country, that there were about 16,000 mobile troops in this State ready to answer the call of the President. Furthermore, General O'Ryan stated that if the call came every man in the guard of this State who was a member of an organization called into the service would have to respond or stand trial by court-martial and run the risk of being branded as a shirker in the hour of national peril.

In the event sufficient men do not volunteer to increase the New York National Guard division to its war strength of 22,000 men, Governor Whitman has the authority, under a law passed by the last Legislature, to resort to conscription to bring the various units to war strength. The section of the law which confers this authority on the Governor reads:

Section 9. Drafts or volunteers from the militia. Whenever it shall be necessary to call out any portion of the reserve militia for active duty in case of insurrection, invasion, tumult, riot, or breach of the peace or imminent danger thereof, or when called forth for service under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Governor may call for and accept as many volunteers as are required for such service, or he may direct his order to the Mayor of any city or the supervisor of any town, who upon the receipt of the same shall forthwith proceed to draft as many of the reserve militia in his city or town, or accept as many volunteers as are required by the Governor, and shall forthwith forward to the Governor a list of the persons so drafted or accepted as volunteers.

National Guard officers said last night they were certain this law would not have to be applied and that more than enough men to bring the division to the required strength of 22,000 would enlist immediately.

The entire mobile militia organization of New York, with the exception of the regiment which will be left behind to care for the property of the guard and to handle the recruitment problem which will be created, is called out by the President.

The two field artillery regiments are both in New York City, the First Regiment in New York and the Second in Brooklyn. In the last two weeks the State has purchased 1,500 artillery horses for these two commands. For the transportation of the infantry and other arms the State has also purchased 500 Missouri mules.

Despite reports to the contrary, the equipment of the National Guard not only of New York but of the entire country is good, according to a statement made last night by Captain Charles E. Kilbourne of Major Gen. Leonard Wood's staff.

The one big problem which will need immediate attention, said this officer, was transportation. He did not have in mind railway transportation from one point to another, for that is all that can be desired, but automobile and animal transportation for field service where there were no railroads.

Not a Serious Problem.

"This problem of transportation, however," said the Captain, "is one which we can solve in comparatively short order. Whether the Government will order the taking over private autos, trucks and other motor vehicles is, of course, a question that can be answered only in the War Department. As for blankets, uniforms, and other supplies needed for the individual equipment of the men ordered into service, that has all been arranged for and will cause no trouble to the officers who will have charge of the equipment of the various units effected by the President's call."

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer commands the Manhattan brigade, while Major F. L. V. Hoppin is the Brigade Adjutant General. The regiments in this brigade are the Seventh, under Colonel Fiske; the Twelfth, under Colonel C. S. Wadsworth; the Sixty-ninth, under Colonel Louis S. Conley, and the Seventy-first, under Colonel W. G. Bates. The Brooklyn brigade is made up of the Fourteenth Regiment, under Colonel John H. Foote; the Twenty-third, under Colonel Frank H. Norton, and the Forty-seventh, under Colonel E. E. Jannicky.

The First Field Artillery of New York is commanded by Colonel Henry H. Rogers, a son of the late H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, and this command is admittedly one of the crack guard organization of the entire country. It is Maj. Gen. O'Ryan's old command, and the work began by General O'Ryan has been carried forward by Colonel Rogers. The Second Regiment in Brooklyn is another crack organization, and rated one of the best in the country. Colonel George A. Wingate commands the Brooklyn artillerymen.

Artillery in Fine Shape.

Captain D. W. Hand of the Fifth Field Artillery, U. S. A., last night made the following statement on conditions as they referred to the New York field artillery commands, with which he has been in close touch in an official connection:

"It is very fortunate that this order has come at the present time. The staff officers have been preparing for such a situation for several weeks and planning how to take their men into camp. All figures and rations have been completed. Equipment is in splendid condition. The two New York regiments are all in fine condition to mobilize.

"Another thing which is very fortunate is that the field artillery has 1,200 horses en route from Oklahoma City. These horses had been ordered for a foreign Government and the order was later canceled. Thereupon the United States Government took them over. This is a fortunate coincidence which might not be duplicated again in twenty years. This branch has often suffered from a depleted supply of fresh horses.

"All the regiments are in as good shape as could be expected. The officers' roster is nearly complete, and the regiments are recruited almost to war strength."

The cavalry organizations called into service are the First New York Cavalry, under Colonel Charles I. De Bevoise, and Squadron A, under Major William R. Wright. Both these commands are in fine shape, it was said last night. Squadron A has for years been considered the crack militia cavalry command of this part of the country. The First Regiment comprises the troops in Brooklyn as well as those in other parts of the State.

Medical Units to Go.

The First and Second Field Hospital organizations are commanded, respectively, by Majors J. F. Dunseith and Louis H. Gaus. The headquarters of the First Hospital is in New York, while the headquarters of the Second is in Albany. The four ambulance companies, also summoned into the Federal service, are located in this city, Binghamton, Rochester, and Syracuse, and are commanded by Captains Frank W. Sears, Charles O. Boswell, L. H. Shearer, and J. B. Latta.

The Twenty-second Corps of Engineers is another of the highly rated units of the New York Division of the National Guard. Colonel E. W. Van C. Lucas, formerly of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and an honor graduate of West Point, commands the corps, and last night Colonel Lucas said the two battalions in the corps number about 700 officers and men, and that the command was fairly well equipped. There was no doubt, he said, that the men would respond enthusiastically to the Government's call.

Owing to the fact that four of the infantry commands will not be affected by the call, officers of that arm were somewhat reluctant to discuss the call last night. However, everybody was hoping that his regiment would be one of those called into service, and that somebody else's "outfit" would be among those left behind. The order naming the regiments, it was said last night, would be made public the first thing this morning.

The mounted machine gun troop, which is an independent cavalry organization, is a New York City unit and is commanded by Captain Henry Sheldon. Major William L. Halahan commands the New York Signal Corps.

Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury and Colonel Henry A. Bostwick, Assistant Adjutant General, began the work of mobilization last night a few hours after receipt of the order from the Governor. General Stotesbury was at Camp Whitman yesterday, and went from there to the Peekskill Camp, where he received the order from Governor Whitman over the telephone. General Stotesbury came here by automobile and went to the Arsenal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, where Colonel Bostwick was awaiting him.

The mobilization order issued last night by the Adjutant General, which will be sent to all the armories and regiments throughout the State immediately, calls for the mobilization of all the militia forces of the State with the exception of one regiment of infantry, which will probably be the Binghamton Regiment or one at Albany, and the three coast defense regiments, the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth.

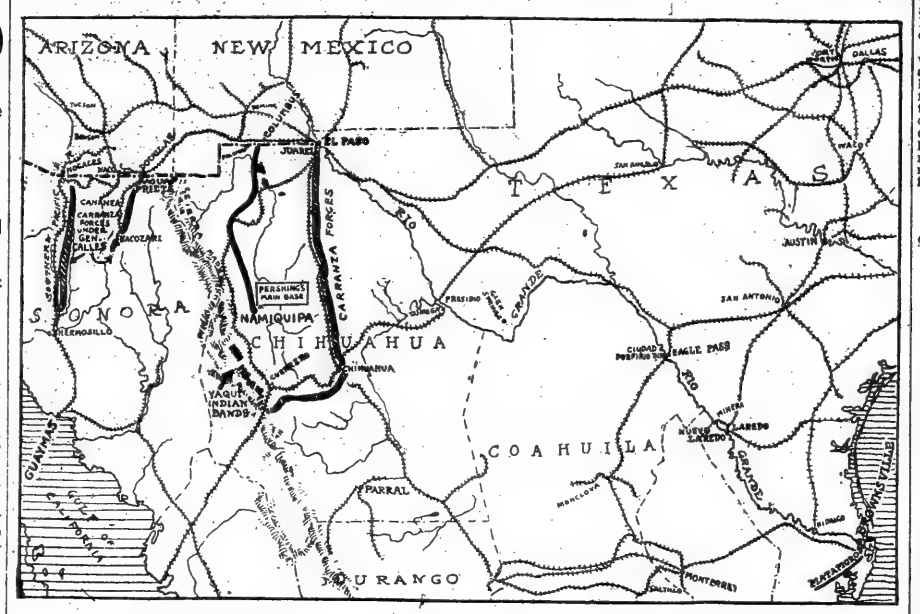
The Forces Called Out.

The forces included in the mobilization will include twelve regiments of infantry, although only the infantry force of a division, that is nine regiments, is called for in the Washington order, two regiments of field artillery, one of cavalry, Squadron A troopers and the Squadron A machine gun company, First and Second Battalions of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, two signal corps, three field hospitals, and four ambulance detachments.

These various forces are located as follows: Infantry, Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments, Manhattan; Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh, Brooklyn; First and Second Regiments, Troy; Third Regiment, Rochester; Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth, Buffalo, and either the First of Binghamton or the Tenth Regiment of Albany, making up the four brigades of the State.

The First Field Artillery consists of Company A, Syracuse; C of Bingham-

Where Mexican and United States Troops Are in Northern Mexico



BROWNSVILLE TROOP BACK FROM PURSUIT

Continued from Page 1.

unless this was done. Consul Garza told the American officer that General Ricaut might not be able to stop the Mexican troops in the brush who might attack. He was told the United States cavalry could stop them.

General Ricaut last night demanded the immediate withdrawal of the expedition, and threatened to attack unless this was done. Ricaut was told, it is understood, such an attack meant war. Today's exchanges between the two commanders resulted in a promise being exacted from Ricaut that he would capture and punish the bandits who raided the American side. General Parker accepted this promise, and ordered the withdrawal through Colonel R. L. Bullard of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, who had joined the expedition during the night, of the troops that recrossed the river on pontoon bridges.

General Parker's report to General Funston on the expedition, filed before the expedition began withdrawing and was attacked, follows:

Major Edward Anderson and his squadron of the Third Cavalry, supporting Lieutenant Newman's detachment, which had followed the bandits across the river, cleaned out a nest of bandits on ranches opposite the San Pedro ranchito district. On the appearance of our command at the ranches the bandits scattered and sniped during yesterday afternoon and occasionally until midnight, since which time no Mexicans have been seen nor has there been any further firing at our troops. There were no casualties on our side.

Camp yesterday was made some two miles back from the crossing to which the command returned this morning. No Carranza troops were encountered. The object of the crossing having been accomplished, in consequence of promises made by the Mexican commander, General Ricaut, to capture and punish the bandits, I have ordered Colonel Bullard, commanding, to withdraw Major Anderson's command to this side of the Rio Grande and go into camp at San Pedro with the entire command, consisting of the second squadron of the Third Cavalry, plus a machine gun troop, plus one machine gun company of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, one battalion of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, and a detachment of the Fourth Infantry.

The report adds:

"It is believed that the prompt and vigorous action taken in hot pursuit and following across the border to safe refuge of these notorious raiders will have a salutary effect on conditions along this part of the border.

ASTONISHED AT RETURN.

San Antonio Army Men Expected Cavalry to Stay Longer.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 18.—Unconcealed astonishment was shown at General Funston's headquarters tonight when it was learned that the fourth expedition into Mexico was back on this side of the line, although there was displayed no disposition to criticise General Parker for his action. It was realized that a longer stay on the Mexican side probably would have caused a clash between the Americans and the troops of the de facto Government.

General Funston tonight issued the following statement regarding General Parker's action:

"General Parker carried out the orders which he had received in a manner entirely satisfactory to me and in accordance with instructions which have been received from the War Department. He had pursued the bandits that raided American territory, driven them from our soil, followed them to the other side of the river, dispersed the band, broke up the rendezvous and remained in the vicinity while search was being made for any further signs of bandits. There being no further sign of them, this morning he withdrew his troops to the American side.

A report received by General Funston late tonight from General Parker giving the latest information on today's fighting, said one bandit was killed, two wounded, two captured, and two horses captured in the rear-guard action as the Americans were withdrawing from Mexico.

Bandits attacked Major Anderson's men, it was said, and the Americans returned the fire, driving the Mexicans into the brush. That ended the affair.

"Of course, there are those who will criticise, but they are not fully informed and do not realize the consequences that would have followed had General Parker taken any other line of action."

It had been assumed here that General Parker would not regard the task of Major Anderson completed so quickly and also it had been assumed that General Ricaut would carry out his threat to attack the Americans. Convinced that a clash would occur, General Funston and his staff had made all preparations to back up the expedition and to meet such other contingencies as might arise at other points along the border.

The withdrawal of the American troops was regarded by most army officers here as having warded off a clash, but it was feared that the precedent so quick a withdrawal might make more difficult similar operations along the border when it became necessary to chase bandits across the line into Mexico.

Whether the early termination of the chase would have a salubrious effect on bandit organizations that infest the border for hundreds of miles was one of speculation among army officers. A majority of them expressed the opinion that the effect would be to encourage them to make fresh raids, believing that if they could regain a footing on the Mexican side they would be safe from long pursuit.

Few, if any, of the officers here believed that the raids had ended and General Funston and his staff were studying carefully all reports affecting the situation in which General Pershing has been placed, the reports of anti-American demonstrations in Mexico, unexplained movements of Mexican troops and the news of disturbances along the Arizona border. The military machinery was gone over carefully today by staff officers and if any overt act of Carranza troops should make it necessary, it could be set in motion without loss of time.

News that President Wilson had called out the State militia was received in press dispatches by General Funston.

It was understood that General Funston suggested to General Scott that in the event the militia was called upon, all organizations not ready for service be held at their home stations until equipped and ready for the field. This plan would not prevent the dispatch immediately, however, of the militia of at least three or four States which are now comparable to regular troops so far as equipment and organization are concerned.

GENERAL DISPERSES CROWD.

Rebukes Mayor Who Harangued an Anti-American Meeting.

LAREDO, Texas, June 18.—Five hundred infantrymen and 250 artillerymen of the Mexican Army arrived in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, opposite here, today and paraded through the streets of that town. The parade of the troops was witnessed by a large but orderly crowd.

An anti-American demonstration is reported to have been prevented in Nuevo Laredo last night by General Reynoldo de la Garza, who, after Eusabio Gonzales, Mayor of that city, had addressed a crowd, stating that Mexico was on the verge of war and urging all to show their patriotism, informed the crowd that Gonzales's statements were premature and dispersed them under threat of punishment if they congregated in the streets.

In dispersing the crowd General de la Garza said patriotism would not be lacking when the proper time arrived.

Eight Americans, employes of mining companies, arrived here tonight. They complained of mistreatment recently at the hands of Mexicans.

It was reported during the day that Consul J. J. Silliman would probably arrive here tonight from Saltillo.

AMERICAN REFUGEES HURRY OUT OF SONORA

Carranza Authorities Refuse a Train for Them—Troops Active Near Border.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 18.—All telephone and telegraph wires leading from the American to the Mexican side of the border have been cut in Sonora. Americans are being brought to the border in automobiles from Nacozari, where an anti-American demonstration occurred today. Carranza authorities previously had refused a train for the refugees. Cananea, Sonora, experienced exciting scenes last night, when hundreds of Mexicans, excited by news of the tense situation at Matamoros, paraded the streets, shouting against Americans and shooting into the air. The demonstration was said to have been participated in by civil authorities. The town was again quiet today.

Conditions on both sides of the international boundary were in a state of excited anticipation here. Few Mexican servants employed in American families reported for work today, while from Nogales, Sonora, Mexican women, children, and noncombatants were being rushed south over the line of the Southern Pacific of Mexico to Magdalena.

Permits were issued by military authorities today allowing no railroad rolling stock to cross from Mexico, while the military and civil guards were prepared for "any eventuality," especially close watch being kept upon the large Mexican population in this city.

All rolling stock of the Southern Pacific of Mexico Railroad, it is reported, has been confiscated by Mexican soldiers. A switch engine was boarded and seized by Mexican soldiers as it crossed the border here to Mexican Nogales last night. Reports received here today said Mexican officials at Guaymas had said they had been ordered by General Carranza to seize all railroad equipment. It was said Mexicans who last night signed what they believed to be receipts for guns and ammunition issued by Mexican officials learned today they had in reality signed enlistments in the Mexican Army.

An unconfirmed report was that between 4,000 and 5,000 Mexican troops had arrived at Lomas, four miles south of Nogales.

An anti-American demonstration lasting an hour was reported at Naco, Sonora, today. Several shots were fired, but no one was injured. The demonstrators were then reported to have joined the military in evacuating the town. The town was reported quiet at noon.

The garrison at Agua Prieta forming part of the command of General Arnulfo Gomez, consisting of 3,000 men, was reported to have moved south last night, carrying eight cannon. General Gomez was quoted as saying the civilian population was becoming unduly excited, and that he was doing all in his power to control the situation until General Calles arrived. Gomez is said to have made threats against Americans frequently since the Columbus raid. At a speech in San Xavier, Sonora, in March, he is credited with having said: "I will make the Americans call me 'Black Gomez' before I have finished with them."

CUT WIRES INTO SONORA.

Mexicans Destroy Communication and Rail Against Americans.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 18.—Advices from Nogales, Ariz., state that all telephone wires between that town and Nogales, Sonora, have been severed by Mexicans. All Mexican State and Federal officials have left with their books and funds for Hermosillo. Federal and State officials have also left Agua Prieta and Naco.

Demonstrations occurred today in Nacozaro, Moctezuma, and other points in eastern Sonora, directly south of Douglas. In each place speeches were made against Americans, and inflammatory sentiments expressed by the orators, who are reported to have been cheered.

The situation then became calmer. Reports tonight from along the Nacozari Railroad and mining camps in more isolated localities indicated that the civil population of Sonora was arming to aid the troops in the event of an American invasion.

It is reported, but unconfirmed, that Americans south of the border will endeavor to leave the mining camps tonight or tomorrow morning for the border. The fear that opposition may develop on the part of Mexicans is felt here.

The arrival in Agua Prieta of General P. Elias Calles, military commander of Sonora, who is expected late tonight, will mean that the guarantee he has given to Americans in eastern Sonora will be carried out, according to the prediction of mining men here. The 5,000 American soldiers here are quietly awaiting any eventuality in the Mexican situation.

A few new troop movements were ordered today, infantry replacing cavalry at some of the permanent stations in the district in order to increase the cavalry forces.

Immediate arrangements for bringing out American employes of mines in Sonora met with opposition from General P. Elias Calles, Military Commander of the State of Sonora, who arrived at Agua Prieta tonight. To American mining men here, apprehensive for the safety of their employes, the General said:

"I give you my absolute personal guarantee that in the event of hostilities I will go in person to special train to Nacozari and see that every American there reaches the border in safety."

Admitting the situation is critical, General Calles expressed hope that this crisis might, "in some unforeseen manner," be bridged.

SEIZE THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Sonora Authorities Give Rifles to Boys 13 Years Old.

TUCSON, Ariz., June 18.—Sonora military authorities have seized the Southern Pacific of Mexico system and cut all telegraph wires at the border, according to private advices here late today. The Mexican Custom House records have been transferred from Nogales, Mexico, to some point south of the international line.

A demonstration of armed civilians in Nogales, Mexico, ended early this morning. Boys 13 years old there have been armed by the military authorities. Eighteen carloads of Mexican families have been sent south. Several Americans arrested there last night were released this morning.

General P. Elias Calles, commanding in Sonora, arrived at the border early this morning and left immediately for Naco. A strict censorship of all messages to the interior is in force at Nogales.

Fear is felt for the safety of Americans at Empalme, Sonora.

PART OF RAILROAD IDLE.

Southern Pacific Has About 1,000 Miles of Line in Mexico.

L. J. Spence, Director of Traffic of the Southern Pacific Railroad, said last night that the mileage of the road in Mexico was nearly 1,000 miles. On account of the war the southern portion of the line has not been operated for nearly two years. The northern section, running through Sonora from Nogales to Empalme, has been in operation and is the best-paying part of the company's property in Mexico under normal conditions, Mr. Spence said.

The value of the railroad's property in Mexico is about $48,000,000, and the capital of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico is $50,000,000, he said. In his opinion the value of the railroad seized by the Mexican Government in Sonora was roughly about $15,000,000. During the past two years the company has not added to the rolling stock nor taken any of it away from the road into Arizona.

The headquarters of the company is at Empalme, 268 miles from Nogales. Four of the American officials of the line who live there are H. J. Temple, General Superintendent; J. B. Finley and H. M. Taylor, Assistant General Superintendents, and M. J. Kingsbury, Superintendent.

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Vafiadis CIGARETTES

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O'RYAN IN PEEKSKILL PHONES TO WHITMAN

Commander of the Guard Gets in Touch with Governor on Hearing of Order.

CONFERS WITH HIS STAFF

Expect 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th and 71st, Each Having 1,200 Enrolled, to be First Regiments Ordered Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 18.—Immediately after unofficial information regarding the President's call for National Guard forces had reached the officers camp here, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the New York National Guard, talked over the telephone with Governor Whitman in Albany. Nearly every member of the staff was here, and all were present later at a conference with General O'Ryan, pending receipt of the official order for the service of part of the State Militia forces.

A member of the staff said the various regiments were in shape to respond instantly to the call. They could be assembled well within a week, and the necessary recruiting to war strength, he thought, could be completed quickly.

"At least five of the regiments are each 1,200 men strong," said he. "These are the First, Second, Third, Seventh, and Seventy-first infantry regiments."

The First Regiment is at Binghamton, the Second at Troy, and the Third at Rochester. The Seventh and Seventy-first are Manhattan regiments. There are several other regiments approximately as strong in numbers. War strength is 1,800 men.

"I do not think it would take long to put all the regiments on a war footing," the staff officer added. "As to numbers, we could probably get more recruits than wanted. In addition a few physically unfit for a hard campaign it would be necessary to recruit to fill the places of those who would be excused from active service for exceptional reasons. Both of these classes are small in the National Guard today.

"Examinations for enlistments in recent years have been rigid."

It was not known here tonight pending receipt of official orders for the mobilization, which regiments and other forces would be designated to respond to the call. Unofficially it was thought natural that the strongest regiments numerically would be the first ordered out.

No time will be wasted in mobilizing the necessary forces, as this will be done according to plans already prepared for such an emergency. The equipment will also be provided in the same way, so that the work of assembling men and materials and commissary is considered merely a matter of detail.

Among the men who may be excused from service with their respective regiments are married men who have exceptional responsibilities, whereby active service would entail hardship or probable suffering upon their families through lack of support.

BROOKLYN GUARD ALL READY.

Second Brigade Only Awaits the Order to Mobilize.

Official notice of the calling out of the National Guard did not reach the armories in Brooklyn last night. Up to 10 o'clock no word from higher officials had been received at the headquarters of the Second Brigade, at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues. Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, Colonel Frank H. Norton, and other officers attached to headquarters, who received word from newspaper men that the order had been issued, hurried to their offices and began to make preparations to mobilize as speedily as possible as soon as the order was received.

National Guard officers said that the mobilization of the militia in Brooklyn would take only a few hours.

One company in Flatbush and three companies from Westchester County, which were called out for strike duty at Hastings-on-Hudson a few weeks ago, completed their mobilization within four hours.

AEROPLANES ON WARSHIPS.

Pensacola Activity Indicates They Will Be Sent to Vera Cruz.

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 18.—Activity at the naval station here tonight was noted in connection with a report that the cruiser North Carolina had received orders to proceed at once to Vera Cruz, taking as many aviators and machines from this station as possible.

While there was no official verification of the reports that the airmen would go to Mexican waters, it was known that several gunboats had been ordered there, and it was said machines were being rolled out of their hangars tonight, with the purpose of loading six of them on the North Carolina tomorrow. Others, it was said, would go on other vessels later. Ten aviators were expected to sail on the North Carolina. The latter vessel was said to be loading stores tonight.

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The duties of a Trust Officer

THE Trust Officer is charged with the management of all property turned over to a Trust Company in any trust capacity.

The Trust Officer must have the following qualifications:

1. A general working knowledge of the law relating to the administration of estates.
2. Long experience in the care and investment of Trust funds as regulated by law.
3. Knowledge of the management of real estate.
4. General business experience.
5. Knowledge of values of stocks, bonds and other investments.
6. Knowledge of and experience in the reorganization of Corporations.

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IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 148TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

CARRANZA HOPES TO AVERT WAR

Continued from Page 1.

firm in their demand that the troops must be withdrawn. They feel sure that Washington will see the justice of their claim and will withdraw the American troops without delay. All the Constitutionalist officers have ordered not to permit the passage of American troops without a fight.

The newspapers here in seven-column heads and red ink announced today that General Ricaut, with the men, women, and children of Matamoros accompanying his forces, had left to attack a new force of American invaders who had crossed the border. The effect of the news was to create additional excitement, but Mexico City is so accustomed to cries of "Wolf!" that the morning passed fairly quietly. At 7:30 o'clock tonight, however, orators made addresses from downtown balconies, calling on the people to stand by the Carranza Administration and to resist the invaders to the last. The orators were applauded.

A MEXICAN ULTIMATUM?

El Paso Has a Story That Carranza Ordered Us Out in a Week.

EL PASO, Texas, June 18.—The news from Washington of the calling out of the militia was spread over the city by extra editions of the newspapers.

A report that General Carranza had served an ultimatum on the United States, demanding the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition within a week, spread over Juarez tonight, and was discussed at military headquarters.

But it is said to have no other foundation than an El Paso rumor, printed by mistake in a newspaper extra as part of a Washington dispatch that gave the news of the mobilization of the National Guard.

PREPARING FOR CLASH ALONG THE TEXAS LINE

Mexicans and Americans Are Expecting Trouble and More Troops Arrive.

EL PASO, June 18.—Apparent preparations were being made on both sides of the international border here tonight for possible hostilities. The Juarez Garrison was reinforced by the arrival of about 100 troops from Chihuahua City, while Battery A of the New Mexico National Guard, 140 men, and four three-inch field guns and the First Battalion of the Twentieth Infantry arrived from Columbus, N. M., to take station at Fort Bliss, Texas, on the outskirts of El Paso. The battery is the first of the State organizations recently mustered into Federal service to cross into another State for duty.

General George Bell, Jr., commanding the El Paso military district, announced tonight that, in any eventuality, the fullest possible protection would be afforded to all law-abiding Mexicans on the American side of the frontier. The announcement did much to quiet the fears expressed by the large Mexican population of the city.

General Bell also reiterated a public warning to all persons in El Paso to stay off the streets in the event of trouble.

Added precautions were taken today to prevent the smuggling of ammunition across the Mexican line after the arrest at the International Bridge of Luis Correr, charged with attempting to take 2,500 rounds of small arms ammunition across the border in motor cars. Correr, who was taken into custody by military authorities, declined to discuss his case.

A heavily loaded passenger train arrived from Chihuahua City today carrying two of the seven Americans who were left there, and 1,000 Mexican refugees from the Torreon district. The refugees said that, in their opinion, the Americans remaining in the State were in no danger, their Mexican friends being amply able to protect them. In accord with orders received today from General Obregon in Mexico City, none of the Mexicans was permitted to cross the American frontier.

Reports from various towns in Chihuahua and Sonora indicated that citizens generally are being armed and that a furore of anticipatory excitement prevails throughout northern Mexico. On the Mexican side of the river tonight only thirty-four men turned out for the citizens' military drill, as compared to threescore yesterday. Military men here continued to express confidence in the ability of General Pershing's command to protect itself in any emergency, even though private dispatches quoted the expeditionary commander as admitting that the situation is tense.

It was pointed out that General Pershing is prepared to send columns in any direction frim his line despite General Jacinto Trevino's recent ultimatum. If he considers his flank imperiled. The dispatches said also that heavy guards had been thrown about all American camps in Mexico and the temporary field headquarters at Colonia Dublan, 120 miles south of the border.

AERO CLUBS OFFER SERVICES FOR ARMY

Thirty National Guard Officers in Training Will Be Speedily Available for Air Duty.

On learning that the President had ordered the militia to the Mexican border, the Aero Club of America, and its thirty affiliated aero clubs, placed their services at the disposal of the Government, and are awaiting orders.

"The Aero Club of America will gladly give all possible aid in furnishing aviators and machines," Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, said last night, "we are in close touch with all aviation pilots and place our services at the disposal of the Government.

"We notified the Secretary of War to that effect last March when Villa made his first raid on Columbus. At that time the Secretary in thanking us stated that the expedition that was going into Mexico had all the aeroplanes that was necessary. We did not agree with the Secretary on this point and therefore made every effort to train National Guard officers and civilian aviators. Thirty officers of the National Guard of as many States have been sent to aviation schools to receive training at the expense of the National Aeroplane Fund of the Aero Club of America and some are ready to pass the tests for their aviator's certificate. Many of them only need a few weeks of training at the army aviation schools to make suitable military aviators. As they are, they would each be worth at least 300 soldiers for the Mexican campaign.

NEW YORK MILITIA READY TO MOVE

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their services are no longer required. Where recognized brigades or divisions are called into service from a State, the staff officers pertaining to these units under Tables of Organization, United States Army, will be mustered into service, and also the authorized inspection of all arms practice pertaining thereto. Except for these two purposes of mobilization camp service and of the prescribed staff service with tactical units, officers of State headquarters, under Table 1, above mentioned, will not be mustered into service at this time. If tactical divisions are later organized the requisite additional number of staff officers with rank as prescribed for division staff will, as far as practicable, be called into service from those States which have furnished troops to such division. Acknowledge.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

STATES PROMISE SWIFT RESPONSE

Call for Border Service Received with Enthusiasm in the Various Capitals.

SOME COMMANDS ARE READY

Most Officials Expect to Have Force Mobilized Within 48 Hours at Latest.

RANKS WILL FILL QUICKLY

Report of the Government's Action Starts Enlistment Fever in Some States.

Dispatches received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from a large number of States indicate that the call for militia will be answered quickly and with enthusiasm. These dispatches are given below.

MAINE.

Men Can Leave for the Front at Any Time.

AUGUSTA, June 18.—"We are prepared in this State," said Adjt. Gen. George McL. Presson of Farmington, referring to the President's call for the militia. "We have been busy for months, and we can leave for the front at any time."

There are 1,800 men in the National Guard, including the Second Regiment of Infantry, which has been ordered to mobilize at Augusta, and the Coast Artillery Corps, which will be held in reserve.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Regiment Now 1,300 Can Be Recruited Quickly to 2,000.

CONCORD, N. H., June 18.—Adjt. Gen. Charles Howard, when he learned tonight of the President's call for the militia, said New Hampshire's contingent could be mobilized at Concord in a day. There are at present 1,300 men enlisted in this State, and he felt sure from his recent investigations that if necessary the command could be recruited to the full war strength of 2,200 in a very short time.

"There are immediately available," he said, "tents, uniforms, rifles, and other necessary equipment, as well as a full complement of field pieces and machine guns, all of the most modern kind."

The call from the War Department takes all of the New Hampshire National Guard except the two coast artillery companies, numbering 260 men, at Portsmouth and Dover.

VERMONT.

Students to Join the Mobilization of State Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, June 18.—The Vermont militia is in readiness, and, according to the officers, can be mobilized within thirty-six hours at the most. The troops are all anxious and ready to go, and have been in readiness for such an order for months. The Vermont militia consists of one regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, made up of the students of Norwich University, which has been in the field for the last two weeks, and only broke camp last night. The troops are recruited up nearly to full peace strength, which means between seven and eight hundred men for the infantry, but the officers anticipate no trouble in raising the regiment up to war strength, which means nearly double that number. In the First Vermont is a company made up entirely of University of Vermont students.

On learning the news of the mobilization, many young men announced their intention of enlisting.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Famous Regiments Included in the Troops Called Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 18.—When the news came from Washington tonight that the citizen soldiery had been called to the border Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Cole was in New Hampshire on an automobile ride, and there was wild scurrying to get in touch with him. Governor McCall was in Hartford, Conn., and the first step taken by Massachusetts toward getting her 5,000 militiamen out was an order sent from the Governor directing the Adjutant General to issue the necessary mobilization order at once.

Adjt. Gen. Cole hurried back tonight, and within half an hour had communicated with the commanders of the various organizations of the State Militia. These will begin to move toward Framingham, the mobilization point, tomorrow.

The entire Second Brigade, comprising the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Regiments; First and Second battalions of field artillery, comprising six field batteries; the First Squadron of Cavalry, a signal corps, the ambulance corps, the field hospital, and the sanitary troops, and one additional regiment of infantry, are the troops that will soon be on the move.

It is probable that the regiment, in addition to the Second Brigade, to be sent, will be the Second Regiment, headquarters at Springfield, due to the fact that Colonel Hayes, Commander of that regiment, is the senior officer.

RHODE ISLAND.

Crack Battery Recalled from a Practice March.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, June 18.—Adjt. Gen. Abbott said tonight that there could be mobilized at a few hours' notice three troops of cavalry, one ambulance company, and one battery of light field artillery. Battery A, which stands high in the War Department records, is at present off on a ten-day hike through Rhode Island and Connecticut, but will be called to the rendezvous at Quonset Point. The battery includes five officers and 133 men. The ambulance company has five officers and 113 men, and the three cavalry troops are recruited at present only to minimum peace strength and include nine officers and 195 men.

The call for the troops was received with considerable elation among the militiamen who are included in the commands to go, but with disappointment by the National Guardsmen who are left out.

CONNECTICUT.

2,000 Horses Must Be Bought by Federal Government.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 18.—Governor Marcus H. Holcomb and Adjt. Gen. George M. Cole, field commander of the Connecticut National Guard, first learned of the general call for State troops tonight through press dispatches, and their statements were therefore tentative.

General Cole said he would have his men ready in twenty-four hours, but it would take much longer to obtain 2,000 or more horses which are required and which the Federal Government must purchase. The General believes all his men will respond except those who are ill or absent from the State. The officers tonight were enthusiastic over the prospect of active duty.

NEW JERSEY.

Mobilization Machinery Set in Motion at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Monday, June 19.—The New Jersey National Guard is ready to mobilize at Sea Girt within forty-eight hours. Governor Fielder and Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., have everything in readiness.

General Sadler returned to this city last night from Sea Girt, following a conference with Governor Fielder, and went to his office in the State House.

The Adjutant General at once put in motion all the necessary machinery to comply immediately with whatever order might be issued from Washington.

General Sadler said that approximately 5,000 men were available and that he thought there would be a general response. Practically at once, according to General Sadler, the places of any of the guardsmen not responding could be filled.

SEAGIRT, N. J., June 19.—Governor Fielder issued at 12:25 o'clock this morning an order to Brig. Gen. Edwin Hine to break the camp of instruction here and directed the officers to go to their homes, there to await the mobilization order.

The mobilization order will include the First Regiment of Newark, the Fourth of Jersey City, and the Fifth of Paterson, the First Squadron of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, the field hospital, the ambulance company, and the signal corps.

General Hine made the announcement from his headquarters, and it was followed by prolonged cheering.

PENNSYLVANIA.

One Division Will Begin Mobilization Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Adjt. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart announced late tonight that he had received orders for one division of the Pennsylvania National Guard to be mustered into the United States Army. This includes all regiments except the Ninth and Thirteenth and a separate battalion of infantry located at Williamsport. The mobilization will begin tomorrow and the troops will assemble at Mount Gretna.

Inquiry at the armories elicited the information that there was a sufficient supply of ammunition to issue to the men in case of emergency. Besides this there are hundreds of thousands of rounds of cartridges at the Essington Rifle Range available for issuance to the guardsmen.

The Third Regiment, a Philadelphia organization, known as the "Fighting Third," is looked upon by local militiamen as a great body of men. In its ranks are officers who held commissions in other regiments during the Spanish-American war. Under the personal training of Lieut. Col. Kemp, second in command, himself one of the greatest rifle shots in the country, there has been developed a proficiency in marksmanship which has brought to the organization the reputation of a "regiment of sharpshooters."

DELAWARE.

State's Quota of One Infantry Regiment to Assemble on Rifle Range.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 18.—Adjt. Gen. I. P. Wickersham of the Delaware National Guard tonight had not received official orders from the War Department relative to the mobilization of the Guardsmen, but unofficially he had heard that the order was on the way. In advance of its receipt, however, he would not discuss any plans for the mobilization.

As constituted, the State militia of Delaware consists of one regiment of infantry, its present strength being about 600 men.

MARYLAND.

Concentration of Troops Will Be Carried Out Swiftly.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Maryland is ready to contribute 4,000 men, including officers, for border duty, if required.

All is in readiness to mobilize the militiamen at Laurel on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Washington, instead of Halethorpe, as announced by Washington, within twenty-four hours.

The plans of mobilization were drawn up months ago and the work of concentration will be smooth.

Five minutes after the call for Maryland troops was received at Annapolis tonight, Major Hugh Riley mustered in John W. Hyde, the first volunteer under the new call. His name was enrolled in the First Regiment.

The officers and most of the men are ready and anxious to go. Business men, bankers, and others by whom many guardsmen are employed are willing to give their employes the time and hold their positions for them.

VIRGINIA.

National Guard in Excellent Shape, Commander Says.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, June 18.—With complete mobilization plans ready to be dispatched to the commanding officers at a few minutes' notice, Adj. Gen. W. W. Sale and his staff waited until late tonight for official orders from the War Department to set in motion the Virginia military machine which is prepared to place at the country's service 3,600 men, fully armed and ready to take the field.

General Sale said tonight:

"The State Militia is fully equipped and in excellent shape. The officers and men are ready to take the field at a few hours' notice. In an emergency we would mobilize in forty-eight hours."

Major J. Fulmer Bright, Commander of the Richmond Grays, said:

"The Grays can move in four hours if necessary."

"That is good," said General Sale, "You may have to."

If a general State mobilization is ordered Richmond in all likelihood will be the point of mobilization, the State Fair Grounds being used for the purpose. Governor Stuart tonight is "somewhere in Wyoming on a train," and during his absence his private Secretary, Alexander Forward, is in hourly communication with General Sale.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State's Two Regiments Have Been Getting Ready for Just Such a Call.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 18.—West Virginia is in a position to mobilize a National Guard force of 1,800 officers and men within forty-eight hours and to start them to the border within three days. There are two regiments of infantry, the first containing ten and the second twelve companies, all well trained in a National Guard sense, and a well-drilled machine gun company officered by experienced men.

The necessary equipment is nearly all on hand, as the Guard has been making preparations for the State encampment which is set for a date in July, extending into August. Adj. Gen. Bond and other officers have said that the coming encampment would show the West Virginia Guard to be stronger numerically and more efficient than at any time during its history.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Call to Mexico Had Been Expected Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, June 18.—Governor Craig and Adj. General Young are hurrying to Raleigh tonight to get the State troops ready for mobilization and training at Camp Glenn, Moorehead City. At midnight communication with either had been impossible.

The North Carolina National Guard has not received its official call, but General Young was apprised at the Moorehead Camp tonight of the Mexican trouble, and immediately left. Subordinate officers say 3,800 soldiers are ready, thirty-six companies of infantry, six coast artillery, and two troops of cavalry comprising the force. General Young has been expecting the call daily and is well organized.

In addition to the State troops, two prominent colored men have volunteered to raise negro companies.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Adjutant General Can Move His Men Within Forty-eight Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 18.—Although the call for South Carolina troops is thus far only for two infantry regiments and a troop of cavalry, Adjutant General W. W. Moore says that this State has available also five coast artillery companies and a division of the Naval Militia. Governor Manning has issued orders for mobilization of the militia through Adjutant Gen. Moore. The Adjutant General said tonight that within forty-eight hours his men may be moving toward the mobilization point, Styx, in Lexington County, just across the river from Columbia. More than 5,000 men are expected to be available under the call. In less than two hours after news of the President's action reached Columbia, one company commander had received a score of applications for enlistment.

GEORGIA.

Some Organizations Fought in Mexican War.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 18.—President Wilson's order calling out the National Guard for service on the Mexican border was favorably received by the Georgia Guardsmen. The Guard has been expecting such a call for some time, and has been preparing for it.

Adjt. Gen. J. Van Holt Nash states that there are 3,000 troops available in Georgia, and that of that number at least 80 per cent. will go.

Just how long it would take to mobilize he did not know, stating that he had no means of knowing what requirements would arise in the emergency.

The Georgia troops will mobilize at Macon, which is centrally located, and the officers say that the men can soon be in readiness to serve the Government. In the Georgia Guard are some organizations which took part in the war with Mexico in 1846-48.

FLORIDA.

The Entire Strength of National Guard Will Respond.

JACKSONVILLE, June 18.—The Florida National Guard can be mobilized and ready to leave for the Mexican border within twenty-four hours, Guard officers said here tonight. The organization consists of two regiments of infantry at peace strength of about 2,000 officers and men. The entire strength, it was said, will respond.

ALABAMA.

The Call to Mexican Service Had Been Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, June 18.—Alabama National Guardsmen have been ready for the call for a year. Practically every one of the 2,500 is willing to serve. The call orders out one brigade of three regiments, two batteries of field artillery, and one company of signal corps. Orders were issued tonight for the mobilization of all Alabama troops at Montgomery.

The developments of the last two days had prepared Alabama for the call. All day here the members of the Montgomery militia were at their armories, hoping that the call would come. Business men employing members of the National Guard will willingly work shorthanded in order that Alabama's full quota of militia may take the field.

Adjt. Gen. Hubbard stated tonight that Alabama could entrain within five days with her whole force.

LOUISIANA.

Call Was Expected and Men Will Soon Mobilize.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—The call of the National Guard was expected here, and evoked no great excitement. The Guard will mobilize at the State camp ground at Alexandria Monday and Tuesday.

MISSOURI.

Guard Eager to Go to Border at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Governor Major, who was at the Executive Mansion in Jefferson City, was informed over the telephone that President Wilson had issued a militia mobilization order, and said:

"I will issue the necessary mobilization order to Adjt. Gen. O'Meara as soon as I get word from Washington."

Adjt. Gen. O'Meara departed tonight for Jefferson City to consult with Governor Major.

"We will have 4,500 officers and men ready almost at once," he said. "We can assemble the greater part of them well within three hours. We can use many more men if they wish to enlist, and I know there will be no lack of enlistments in a situation like this. Our equipment includes a signal corps, a hospital corps, artillery, and infantry. eW also have one troop of cavalry."

MISSISSIPPI.

Three of Five Battalions Will Mobilise for Service.

JACKSON, June 18.—The present strength of the Mississippi National Guard, according to Adjt. Gen. Scales, is 1,475 officers and men, divided into five battalions of infantry, three of which were ordered out in today's call from Washington. The companies, he said, show average quotas of from seventy-five to eighty men each.

Adjt. Gen. Scales said mobilization of the militia could be accomplished within a few days.

KENTUCKY.

Brigade in First-class Shape and Will Be in Readiness Quickly.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 18.—Preparations are going forward rapidly all over Kentucky tonight for the mobilization at once of the Kentucky brigade at Fort Thomas. The news was received with relief by the public tonight and with joy by the soldiery when extras told of the call of the President for the mobilization of the militia.

The three regiments have been hard at work for the last two years getting ready for an emergency, and commanding officers tonight declared that the brigade would be ready in short order. The First Kentucky is under the command of Colonel W. A. Colston, and he held a meeting tonight of his officers, and as soon as Adjt. Gen. Ellis is ready for the regiment to start to Fort Thomas the regiment will be ready.

TENNESSEE.

Unfit Men Weeded Out of the Guard Last Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, June 18.—The Adjutant General of Tennessee when communicated with by long distance telephone, stated that in case mobilization was begun tomorrow 1,800 physically fit men can be ready in ten days. These men were all examined at last Summer's encampment and the unfit mustered out. The peace strength of the Tennessee Guard is 2,000 and 5,000 during war. The Third Infantry is complete, but the First Regiment lacks one company, which, however, can be mustered in at once, as two companies of experienced militiamen have applied for admission to this regiment. Tennessee troops are all infantry, except one cavalry troop and one sanitary detachment. Nashville will doubtless be the mobilization point.

ARKANSAS.

Recruiting Is Expected to Bring Militia Up to War Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 18.—Late tonight staff officers of the Arkansas National Guard were awaiting mobilization orders. Telegrams to all company, battalion, and regimental commanders were ready to be sent as soon as the order was received, ordering them to recruit to the strength designated in the War Department's order, and to mobilize immediately at Fort Logan, near Little Rock. Blue prints of the mobilization camp have been prepared and the mobilization will probably begin tomorrow. The Arkansas guard consists of two regiments of infantry, two bands, two detachments of sanitary troops, and a Quartermaster's corps comprising 3,754 men and officers at war strength. Few companies now have more than 100 of the 144 needed, but officers said tonight the companies could be recruited within three days.

OHIO.

Troops Will Mobilise Within Twenty-four Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, June 18.—The order of the President calling for mobilization of the Ohio National Guard, or all of it save the two infantry regiments and a battalion of colored troops, reached the authorities tonight.

For five years the guardsmen have been expecting the call, and there is scarcely a man who has not made his preparations to go quickly. Commanders in all parts of the State telephoned in that they had made every arrangement to mobilize and can have their forces here in twenty-four hours.

INDIANA.

Action Can Be Completed in 24 Hours, State Officials Assert.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—Indiana's militia can be mobilized at Fort Benjamin Harrison, on the outskirts of Indianapolis, in twenty-four hours, according to Adjt. Gen. Frank L. Bridges, who conferred with Governor Ralston tonight concerning action to be taken. The official order, sent out from Washington, had not been received by the Governor or the Adjutant General up to a late hour tonight, but was expected momentarily. Until then only unofficial orders have been sent out to the different units all over Indiana, preparing them for the final order to come at once to the fort.

The Indiana National Guard comprises twenty-two companies of the Second and Third Infantry Regiments and three separate companies, composing a peace time complement of 2,367 officers and men. If the order is not a hurry-up one, General Bridges and the Governor declared tonight that the different units would be held in readiness in their armories for ten days and in the meantime recruit from their present strength to full strength.

ILLINOIS.

National Guard Prepares to Concentrate at Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Illinois militiamen are in readiness to respond to the call for troops to be sent to the border, and are as well equipped as any State in the nation, in the opinion of officers who discussed the situation briefly today.

Governor Edward F. Dunne up to this evening had received no word that the Illinois militia would be called out, but the troops are equipped to move on short notice and merely await orders from Springfield.

In Chicago the National Guardsmen tonight thronged the armories. When the order to mobilize is received approximately 4,200 men and officers in this city will be prepared to move, fully equipped, to a point of mobilization and there receive their orders. The number that Chicago can contribute is included in three regiments of infantry, eight companies of another regiment of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, three batteries, two field hospitals, an engineer corps, a signal corps and an individual company of infantry.

Immediate steps will be taken to bring the enlistment of the Illinois National Guard up to 23,000 men.

This telegram was sent tonight to Secretary Baker by Governor Dunne:

"Illinois has eight infantry regiments ready and eager for duty. Can you amplify your call so as to include all eight, instead of the six already requisitioned for? I urgently request that you include all eight infantry regiments in your call."

MICHIGAN.

Guard Receives the President's Order with Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, June 18.—"Mobilization ordered." This message went out over the wires at midnight tonight to every commanding officer in the State of Michigan as a response to the call of President Wilson for the Guard for Mexican duty. The official orders from Washington reached Lansing at 10:15 o'clock.

Beginning Monday morning the members of the various companies, troops and batteries will be assembled in their armories and await further orders. These orders will within the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours be to entrain for the Grayling military reservation.

Although the order for mobilization was no surprise to Michigan National Guardsmen, it was received with enthusiasm and everything is in readiness. All surplus equipment has already been loaded on a car and will be started for Grayling tomorrow morning.

Coincident with the gathering of men in the armories tomorrow, recruiting up to war strength will begin. Under the orders from Washington peace strength is necessary for mobilization, but war strength is to be recruited.

WISCONSIN.

Governor, Though Ill, Prepares to Issue Needed Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—The Wisconsin National Guard will answer the call to Mexico to a man. During the last few months the officers have conducted a personal canvass of every company to get the assurance of every soldier that he will not be found wanting. The guard will mobilize at Camp Douglas, near the Minnesota line. Orders mobilizing the Guard had not been received officially at 9 o'clock tonight, but officers of the different regiments were all at work preparing their commands as though the orders already had been received.

Governor E. L. Philipp is in a hospital here, recuperating from an operation for appendicitis, but he asked tonight that his physician be called, to be with him while he directs the issuance of all needed documents. A proclamation has been signed for days, awaiting only the insertion of the date.

KANSAS.

Funston's State Glad to Aid in Mexican Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, June 18.—The call for the Kansas National Guard contemplates mobilization at Topeka. The officers of the Guard have awaited a call hourly far the last two days. As General Funston is a Kansan much interest by guardsmen has been shown, and generally the troops will be glad to take a hand in the Mexican campaign.

Three thousand National Guardsmen will mobilize here, and 10,000 more will be ready to join the Guard from Kansas.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Governor Hanna Says Regiment Can Take the Field in Forty-eight Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

BISMARCK, N. D., June 18.—North Dakota's regiment of the National Guard is fully equipped and ready to go to the front. Officials expressed their belief tonight that the entire regiment could be mobilized at Fort Lincoln in forty-eight hours. There are 800 men enrolled. Because of the unusually high requirements demanded by the State the regiment is up to the regular army standard.

NEBRASKA.

Motorcycle Company and Aviation Corps Ready to Serve.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., June 18.—The official order calling out the Nebraska National Guard was not issued tonight, but is expected Monday, according to Major Sterricker of the Omaha regiment. Nebraska's quota can be ready to entrain Monday afternoon, but the officers would prefer three days to recruit certain companies to full strength and to eliminate individual men who will be unable to stand the strain of a Summer's campaign in Mexico.

Governor Moorehead returned this afternoon from St. Louis, where he attended the National Convention, and will turn to military work immediately.

COLORADO.

Didn't Wait for the Official Order to Mobilize.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, June 18.—Adjt. Gen. Harry Gamble at 8 o'clock tonight ordered the entire National Guard of Colorado to mobilize at the State Rifle Range at Golden, near Denver. General Gamble stated that he had 1,300 men, fully equipped and prepared to take the field within twenty-four hours, and could double that number within ten days' time. No official order to mobilize had been received here at 9 o'clock tonight, but the mobilization of the State troops was made on the strength of the press dispatches from Washington.

The various commands will assemble at their home armories for the first two or three days, recruit as many men as possible during that time, and then mobilize at the State Rifle Range.

The news of President Wilson's intention to mobilize the entire National Guard forces of the country was quietly received by the public here.

IOWA.

All Regiments Ordered to Report at Camp Dodge.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, June 18.—Adjt. Gen. Guy E. Logan, head of the Iowa State Militia, was informed of the President's call while at Camp Dodge, west of Des Moines. He immediately got in touch with the commanders of the Iowa Regiments, informing them to be prepared to call the various companies.

Adjt Gen. Logan stated that Camp Dodge, west of Des Moines, would be used as a mobilization camp for the entire Iowa militia. It will be possible to have every organization at camp within twenty-four hours, he said.

The Iowa Guard at present is made up of 3,500 men, being at peace strength. Before going into service the companies will be recruited to 150 men each. This will mean practically doubling the present number of men. Brig. Gen. H. A. Allen of Cedar Rapids will be in command.

OKLAHOMA.

Officers Report 1,000 Men Are Ready to Answer the Call.

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 18.—Commanding officers of every unit of the Oklahoma National Guard, approximately 1,000 men, reported tonight that their troops could leave their armories in twenty-four hours.

Some companies have not obtained full equipment, however.

IDAHO.

Officers Are Eager to See Service in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

BOISE, June 18.—The Idaho National Guard is to mobilize at once at Boise on the Gem State grounds. Adjt. Gen. P. H. Crow says 1,000 men can be mobilized in three days, but some of the twelve companies are isolated and may take longer to report. Militia officers in Boise are eager to go to Mexico for real action. The Governor is out of the State.

WYOMING.

Cowboys and Ranchmen Anxious to Go to the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, June 18.—The Governor expects the order calling out the Wyoming National Guard tonight. Two battalions will respond, and will mobilize at Fort D. A. Russell, three miles from Cheyenne.

A report is current here that the Wyoming militia will be sent immediately to the border, and become part of General Funston's command.

The militia has been anxious to go, and will respond cheerfully to the call. The Guard is largely made up of cowboys and ranchmen, who are eager to do some fighting.

UTAH.

Forty-eight Hours Needed to Mobilize the State's Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, June 18.—Seven hundred and sixty-two men, comprising Utah's militia, are impatiently awaiting the official word from Washington to be off for the Mexican border. Major W. G. Williams, in command of the militia can be mobilized and ready to start within forty-eight hours. Adjt. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood says the troops are fully equipped except the cavalry, which is not fully supplied with mounts.

The news from Washington was received with enthusiasm in Sale Lake City, and President Wilson's action is indorsed by practically every one, regardless of political affiliation.

WASHINGTON.

More Recruits to Bring Regiments to a War Footing.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, June 18.—There is much interest in the developments of the Mexican situation as they may affect local militiamen, but no excitement.

The call to the Washington Guard will be answered by the Second Regiment of Infantry, Troop B of Cavalry, and Company A Signal Corps. Of these the Second Regiment is recruited at present up to only 975 men, Troop B to 65 men, and Company A, Signal Corps, to 117. Adjt. Gen. Thompson says that in ten days' time he can recruit the Second Regiment up to 2,000 or full war strength. Troop B is below half strength, but the Signal Corps is on war footing.

OREGON.

Recruiting Necessary to Bring State's Contingent to Full Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 18.—Oregon's quota under President Wilson's call for the assembling of the militia forces of the State consists of one regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and one battery of field artillery. Adjt. Gen. George A. White said tonight that 980 men of the infantry regiment, the Third Oregon, under command of Captain Clenard McLaughlin, U. S. A., commanding as Colonel, were practically ready to move. Recruiting up to full regimental strength, it was thought, would require only a few days. The Oregon National Guard will mobilize at Clackamas, ten miles south of Portland.

The Oregon militia includes only one troop of cavalry organized. This is Troop A, commanded by Lieutenant Cicero Hogan. An additional troop, said Adjt. Gen. White, will have to be recruited at once. The battery of field artillery is recruited up to its peace strength of 135 men. Additional recruiting will be necessary to put it on a war footing.

In addition to the quota called for from Oregon, the Oregon National Guard consists of one machine-gun company, one sanitary detachment, and eight companies of coast artillery. The total strength of the militia at present is 1,700 men.

CALIFORNIA.

Guardsmen Are Anxious to be Sent to Border.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The news that the President had called the militia was received with enthusiasm. At the armories officers and men said that their only hope was that they would be summoned to the front, and not be left behind to garrison army posts in the absence of regular troops.

"We are ready," said Colonel Henry G. Mathewson of Alameda, Chief of Artillery for the National Guard of California. "The strength of the militia of this State is approximately 4,000. Our equipment is modern and complete, and in a couple of days we can entrain on the way to Mexico.

"The first move on receiving the official call will be to assemble the men, and fill up the ranks to war strength. From the office of the Adjutant General in Sacramento there was issued a month ago rules and regulations for the mobilization of organized militia and volunteers when called into service, and these rules and regulations will be followed closely."

Although Captain George W. Bauer of the California State Naval Militia said that he had received no orders to hold his command in readiness for service on the Mexican border, no small amount of speculation was evident when it became known that the battleship Oregon was being coaled.

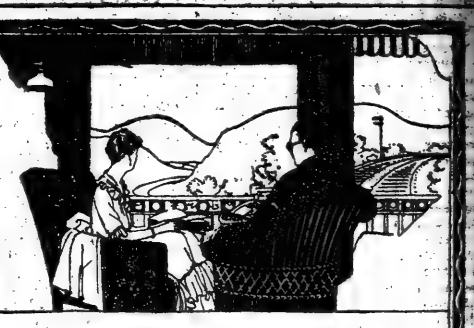
While Captain Bauer and his command of 900 citizen sailors have received no orders from Washington, they are ready for duty. In the event that the California Naval Militia is ordered to the border for duty it is very probable that the battleship Oregon to carry Captain Bauer and his command. Whether the Oregon will transport the Oregon State Naval Militia of 800 men and the Washington Naval Militia numbering 400 is problematical.

How Each State Is to Respond to Call for Militia.

State.	Total Militia Strength.	TROOPS CALLED UNDER BAKER'S ORDER.	Place of Mobilization.
Alabama	2,931	3 regiments inft., 2 batteries art., 1 Sig. Corps co.	Montgomery.
Arkansas	1,660	2 regiments inft.	Fort Logan H. Roots.
California	3,632	3 regiments inft., 1 squadron cav., 1 battalion art., 1 Sig. Corps co., 1 amb. co., 1 field hosp.	State Camp Grounds.
Colorado	1,860	2 battalions inft., 1 squadron cav., 2 batteries art., 2 eng. cos., 1 Sig. Corps co., 1 field hosp.	Rifle Range, near Golden.
Connecticut	2,905	2 regiments inft., 2 troops cav., 1 battalion and 3 batteries art., 1 Sig. Corps co., 1 amb. co., 1 field hosp.	Niantic.
Delaware	502	2 battalions inft.	Newcastle.
Florida	1,261	1 regiment inft.	State Camp, Duval County.
Georgia	3,078	3 regiments inft., 1 squadron and 1 troop cav., 1 battalion art., 1 field hosp.	Macon.
Idaho	914	1 regiment inft.	State Fair Grounds, Gem.
Illinois	6,334	6 regiments inft., 1 regiment cav., 2 battalions art., 1 eng. co., 1 Sig. Corps co., 2 field hosps.	Springfield.
Indiana	2,586	2 regiments, 2 separate battalions, and 3 separate cos. inft., 1 battalion art., 1 Sig. Corps co., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Fort Benjamin Harrison.
Iowa	3,253	3 regiments inft., 1 squadron cav., 1 battalion art., 1 eng. co., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Des Moines.
Kansas	1,776	2 regiments inft., 1 battery art., 1 Sig. Corps co.	Fort Riley.
Kentucky	2,481	3 regiments inft., 1 Sig. Corps co., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Fort Thomas.
Louisiana	1,151	1 regiment inft., 1 troop cav., 1 battalion art.	Camp Stafford, Alexandria.
Maine	1,398	1 regiment inft.	Augusta.
Maryland	2,127	3 regiments inft., 1 troop cav., 1 battery art., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Laurel.
Massachusetts	5,937	4 regiments inft., 1 squadron cav., 1 regiment art., 1 Sig. Corps co., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	South Framingham.
Michigan	2,620	3 regiments inft., 2 troops cav., 2 batteries art., 1 eng. co., 1 Sig. Corps co., 1 field hosp., 2 amb. cos.	Grayling.
Minnesota	3,253	3 regiments inft., 1 regiment art.	Fort Snelling.
Mississippi	1,507	3 battalions inft.	Jackson.
Missouri	4,146	3 regiments, 2 sep. battalions, and 1 sep. co. inft., 1 troop cav., 1 battalion art., 1 Sig. Corps co., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Nevada.
Montana	684	1 regiment inft.	Fort William H. Harrison.
Nebraska	1,659	2 regiments inft., 1 Sig. Corps co., 1 field hosp.	Lincoln.
New Hamp.	1,366	1 regiment inft., 1 troop cav., 1 battery art., 1 Sig. Corps co.	Concord.
New Jersey	4,576	3 regiments inft., 1 squadron cav., 2 batteries art., 1 Sig. Corps co., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Sea Girt.
New York	17,474	9 regiments inft., 1 regiment and 1 squadron cav., 1 machine gun troop, 2 regiments art., 2 eng. battalions, 1 Sig. Corps battalion, 3 field hosp. cos., 4 amb. cos.	Beekman.
North Carolina	2,914	3 regiments inft., 2 troops cav., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Camp Glenn, Morehead City.
North Dakota	810	1 regiment inft.	Fort Lincoln.
Ohio	6,361	6 regiments inft., 1 squadron cav., 1 battalion art., 1 eng battalion, 1 Sig. Corps battalion, 3 field hosps., 2 amb. cos.	Columbus.
Oklahoma	1,174	1 regiment inft., 2 troops cav., 1 eng. co., 1 field hosp.	Chandler.
Oregon	1,577	1 regiment inft., 1 troop cav., 1 battery art.	Clackamas.
Pennsylvania	10,889	9 regiments inft., 1 regiment cav., 1 regiment art., 2 eng. cos., 1 Sig. Corps battalion, 2 field hosps., 2 amb. cos.	Mount Gretna.
Rhode Island	1,423	3 troops cav., 1 battery art., 1 amb. co.	Quonset Point.
South Carolina	1,698	2 regiments inft., 1 troop cav.	Lexington County, near Columbia.
South Dakota	1,044	1 regiment inft.	Redfield.
Tennessee	1,816	1 regiment, 2 sep. battalions, 3 sep. cos. inft., 1 troop cav., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Nashville.
Utah	485	1 squadron and 2 sep. troops cav., 1 battery	Fort Douglas.
Vermont	837	1 squadron and 2 sep. troops cav., 1 battery art.	Fort Douglas.
Virginia	2,936	1 regiment inft., 1 battalion and 1 sep. battery art., 1 Sig. Corps co., 1 field hosp.	Richmond.
Washington	1,280	1 regiment inft., 1 troop cav., 1 Sig. Corps co.	American Lake.
West Virginia	1,909	1 regiment inft.	Terra Alta.
Wisconsin	3,087	3 regiments inft., 1 troop cav., 1 battery art., 1 field hosp.	Camp Douglas.
Wyoming	625	2 battalions inft.	Cheyenne.

The total paper strength of the militia of these States is thus 125,606, and of these about 100,000 are summoned under the call issued by the President.

The National Guard of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico have previously been called out for border service.



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MANY THINGS TO DO BEFORE CAMP OPENS

Gen. Stotesbury Gives Details from Medical Examination to Finding Hydrant Faucets.

NO ITEM LEFT TO CHANCE

Every Requirement of Man, Beast and Equipment Supposed to be Set Down and Provided For.

Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury recently prepared a memorandum describing the procedure to be followed in the event that the New York Division of the National Guard was called into the Federal service. This memorandum tells how the men are to be mobilized and indicates the plan to be followed in the organization of the mobilization camp, the care of State and Federal property which will have to be left behind, and gives a list of the various orders or directions that must be issued for increasing to war strength the various commands and other details.

"The general plan of procedure to be followed," the Stotesbury memorandum reads, "in ordering out the organized militia in response to a Federal call will be the same as when the National Guard is ordered by the State into an ordinary encampment or manoeuvre or when ordered out for strike or riot duty; but the nature of the service to be performed by the guard in case of a Federal call will necessitate numerous new and additional requisites not required in State service.

"Thus it must be borne in mind that members of the organized militia must respond to the call or be tried by court-martial; that the men so responding will be absent from their homes for a long period; that much extra equipment will be necessary; that the organized militia will leave the State for an indefinite period, (thus necessitating provision for State police purposes;) that physical examinations will be held, property transferred, provision made to care for armories and for property left behind, provision made for recruiting, &c. It must also be borne in mind that in the matter of organization there must be absolute conformity with the regular army, except in the matter of Inspectors of Small Arms Practice.

Call for Medical Officers.

"The State medical officers will assemble at some designated rendezvous preparatory to being examined by regular army surgeons and mustered into the Federal service. After this occurrence they themselves would be available for the examination of the organized militia as an incident to its muster into the regular service. Staff officers would assemble at some designated rendezvous to receive instructions from the Adjutant General as to the preparation of the mobilization camp and the maintenance of the organizations which would be sent there.

"The Governor or the Adjutant General, acting in the Governor's name, will issue an order directing the assembly of the designated troops at their home station. In case the organization includes a general officer, and the laws of the State permit it, the general officer might be designated to perform the duty, and supervise the details of mobilization and preparation of the organizations for muster into the Federal service. If this procedure be followed more or less of the details and powers herein prescribed for the Governor or his Adjutant General would be delegated to the commanding General."

The directions to govern the mozilization and the transfer of the Guard from State to Federal control as outlined by General Stotesbury in his memorandum will include the following:

Directions for the utilization and transfer of such State property to the United States as is to be taken into the service of the Federal Government.

Directions for care and preservation of all State or organization property that will not be taken into the Federal service. Provision for caring for armories and any property that may be left therein, whether Federal (dress uniform, &c.) or State, when the troops leave.

Directions for organizing missing organizations in the case of incomplete units that may be included in the call, (as, for instance, if a regiment containing eleven companies is included in the call it will necessitate the organization of a twelfth company.)

Directions for the immediate recruitment of all organizations to war strength specified in the instructions from the Secretary of War.

Directions covering the care and maintenance of organizations while at their home stations.

Directions for the movement of troops to the mobilization camp.

Winter and Summer Plans.

Directions to prepare the mobilization camp to receive, shelter, subsist, and maintain the organizations that will be sent there, the camp to be as far as practicable prepared in advance of the arrival of troops, so as to contribute to the comfort and healthful maintenance of men and animals. This will in turn suggest the desirability of having two plans in mind—one for use during the outdoor season, when camp is appropriate, and the other for use in the Winter, when troops cannot be kept under canvas.

If the State law provides for depot battalions or other organizations serving a similar purpose during the absence of the organized militia for the State, the organization and equipment of these should be provided for.

If the State laws provide supernumerary or reserve officers whose use is contemplated during the mobilization period disposition should be made of them.

The assignment of departmental staff officers to appropriate duties should be provided for.

If armories are inadequate for housing, cooking, and sleeping for the organization provision should be made therefor covering the time prior to the departure of the organization to the mobilization camp.

A comprehensive scheme of instruction, drill, and training should be provided so that a day may not be lost in this most important work.

If the Secretary of War has authorized transfer into and out of and discharge from the organizations called, the details of these operations must be provided for.

Steps should be taken to locate as many as possible of the necessary and suitable animals for the equipment of the troops, and options to purchase should be obtained.

Method of obtaining funds and making all purchases and for the payment of all authorized expenditures on the part of subordinates should be clearly set forth.

Detailed instructions should be issued to recruiting officers for war covering their duties within the State.

Recruit to War Strength.

Examine physically and recruit as nearly as possible to war strength at company rendezvous, (armories.)

Proceed to mobilization camp and there complete recruitment to war strength. If not already complete, perfect organization, muster into United States Volunteer service, and receive equipment for difference between peace and war strength.

Whether the mobilization camp is to be under canvas or to be a cantonment, the water system should be platted on the map, and all material composing the system tabulated. This would include, among other items, the number of wells, pumps, (kind, capacity, supplies for operating,) number of feet of pipe of each size, unions, couplings, faucets, tanks, hydrants, troughs, &c., together with a small reserve supply. Information should be on file as to where and how quickly these supplies can be obtained; the length of time necessary to install the system should be determined, since troops cannot be placed in camp until the water system is installed. The purity and adequacy of the water should be determined before the camp location is even decided upon.

In case of tents being used company streets should be laid out so as to provide for the companies from the minimum strength to the maximum, but at the same time ground should not be wasted, making unnecessarily long distances to sinks, &c.

In the case of cantonments, the Quartermaster General should determine in advance whether the work will be done in whole or in part by contractors, and if necessary prepare the contracts, &c. If to be done by day labor, the number of carpenters, masons, laborers, &c., should be determined in advance, and a camp made to locate the necessary number of men, bills of materials, and necessary papers gotten ready to provide lumber, hardware, sashes, doors, &c.

It is of the utmost importance that a suitable detraining system be installed at or in the immediate vicinity of the camp. There should be a sufficient interval between tracks to admit of unloading trains simultaneously. Detraining tracks should be at least 400 yards in length.

Fuel, Forage, and Ice.

In addition to the above features, which go only to the extent of establishing the camp, proper arrangements must be made to feed, equip, and supply the troops from the day of their arrival. This will involve having on hand when the troops arrive rations, fuel, forage, bedding, (for both men and animals,) and ice.

After the camp has been established the following should be done:

Medical officers and hospital corps men should precede the troops, arrange the hospital for the reception of patients and treatment of sickness and injuries. Other necessary staff officers should also be on the ground.

General Stotesbury calls attention to the fact that the United States Army regulations require that the Government shall ship without requisition, when the militia is called into the Federal service, to the mobilization camps, the supplies necessary to equip the various units to war strength, and he adds that immediately upon the issue of the order to mobilize the Governor should telegraph to the Secretary of War the names of such officers of the regular army as he may desire to commission for service with the New York State troops.

GARCIA IS COMING HERE.

Carranza Consul in El Paso Received Villistas' Surrender.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 18.—Andreas Garcia, who has been Consul here for two years, has been made financial agent of the de facto Government at New York, and will leave at once for his new post.

Mr. Garcia, who is a native of Monclova, Coahuila, and has been in the Consular Service three years, is a relative of Minister Arredondo at Washington.

His greatest work for the Carranza Government was to obtain the surrender of the Villa forces in the State of Chihuahua, numbering 5,000. This he arranged by paying the men their money, and giving them tickets to their homes, amnesty, and a bonus of $5 each.

Today's Newspapers on Order to Mobilize Guard

NEW YORK CITY.

Will Mean Carranza's Finish.

From The Herald.

Short of the act that means the beginning of war, the situation seems about as bad as it could well be. And yet the American people do not want war with Mexico, nor do the Mexican people want war with the United States.

At Washington the popular pastime just now is hurling recrimination at the First Chief's head, to charge him with ingratitude and give vent to expressions of surprise at what is termed his double dealing. What excuse can there be for surprise? Every person familiar with conditions in Mexico has expected nothing else than that which has come.

The plain truth is that the present crisis is the inevitable consequence of the misunderstanding of Mexico which has dictated American policy since March 4, 1913. This does not excuse Carranza, however. In forcing a breach with the United States he is committing a crime against Mexico. War will mean more suffering for a people long harried and preyed upon by bandits of one stripe or another, some wearing the mask of constitutionalism, the less hypocritical wearing no mask at all. And Carranza has nothing to gain. Once this country is compelled to put its shoulder to the Mexico wheel there will be a "clean up" in all directions, and one sure result will be the elimination for all time of Venustiano Carranza.

The Crime of It; the Shame of It.

From The World.

If force must be used against General Carranza, it will be a pleasure for Americans now and forever to reflect that the compulsion was his own. A vain and obstinate man, he is as much the victim of political intrigue on this side of the boundary as of cut-throat opposition at home.

The President has said, and his deeds have proved it, that his one aim in Mexico is to befriend its people and to assist them in their struggle for liberty. He is both just and powerful. Nothing but bad advice at home and abroad, nothing but lies and suspicion, nothing but the plots of jingoes and war-makers hating both Governments, can account for the fear and anger mixed with contempt that large numbers of Mexicans entertain for a man who would like to be their helper and deliverer.

In spreading these falsehoods the two Chicago conventions were active. Both wanted war and conquest. In both the President was denounced and his policy ridiculed.

Assuming that this wicked assault upon a high-minded Chief Magistrate shall at length lead General Carranza mistakenly into war, the crime of it and the shame of it will not be altogether his.

Says Wilson Is Too Late.

From The Press.

Mr. Wilson has called the National Guard troops to the Mexican frontier months after he should have put them there if they were to be of much use in the emergency with which this country may now have to grapple.

Mr. Wilson is always too late. He sent the regular army to the danger zone in force long after the time when it was needed.

If we face serious trouble along the border Mr. Wilson will not get the National Guard troops down there for weeks and months after they are wanted. He will not have adequate arms and munitions for them either. He will not have anything that makes a military organization an effective fighting machine as well as a big numerous crowd.

If we do go to war with Mexico Mr. Wilson will be too late with his volunteers for whom he will call—some time. As the National Guard will be worse off than the regular army was in equipment, rations, and transportation, the volunteers will be worse off than the National Guard.

Mr. Wilson never does, never can do, anything in time for it to count at its best and surest value. His policy is watchful waiting while the storm brews; his practice as well as his policy is watchful waiting after the storm has burst, the earth rocks, and the havoc is beyond control by the man who is always too late.

The Guard's Day Arrives.

From The Tribune.

For the first time in its history the organized militia of the United States has been drafted into the Federal service by a mere stroke of the President's pen. It has been drafted also for possible service outside the limits of the United States—a duty from which State troops, as such, are exempted by the Federal Constitution. Yesterday's call, therefore, signalizes a novel departure in American military methods, and the mobilization and employment of the State organizations for use as such, but under complete Federal control, except in the matter of naming officers, will furnish a prompt and searching test of the "Federalization" experiment which Congress recently authorized.

The Guard is to have its day. May it live up in efficiency to the roseate promises of the militia lobby which had so much to do with passing the Hay Army Reorganization law!

Must Intervene Without Delay.

From The American.

The National Guard has been ordered to mobilize and it begins to look as if watchful waiting had come to its miserable end.

It begins to look as if Washington had found a backbone.

For that let us thank God.

Both national conventions wrote into their platforms futilities about Mexico of which it can only be said that either one you read last seems to be more cowardly than the other.

How many American lives and how much American treasure it will take to pay for the stupid blundering and watchful waiting of these three months just passed, nobody can now say. But the toll will be heavy.

And, citizens, the toll will be heavier every day that our troops are held in leash.

This cowardly, evasive, cheap political platform declaration which assures Carranza that armed intervention is "revolting to the American people" simply means the deaths of hundreds of Americans.

For this declaration is precisely what Carranza needs to convince his peons that it is safe to attack our troops, because our people will not fight.

We must intervene. There is no possible question of that necessity.

Then why, in God's name, continue to make the task bloodier and more costly by inexcusable and indefensible delays?

Sees Result of "Pussy-Footing."

Bernard H. Ridder, in the Staats-Zeitung.

A policy of "pussy-footing," of "watchful waiting," has led us from one evil to another, until now it seems impossible to avoid that war with Mexico which Mr. Wilson has always declared he was most anxious to avoid.

The American people have not forgotten the assertion of President Wilson that certain malign influences were being brought to bear upon the Administration in the interest of intervention in Mexico. They were described as coming from "the border." It was intimated that they had to do with American and other foreign concessions in Mexico, and the protection of these concessions solely.

When American men are being slaughtered in Mexico, American women violated by Mexican bandits, and American babies spitted on Mexican bayonets the people of this country do not wish to listen to an excuse so hollow.

Time and time again, specific lists have been given to Mr. Wilson of the murders and other outrages that his "watchful waiting" policy has allowed, and invited the Mexicans to perpetrate upon American citizens legitimately domiciled in Mexico.

The answer has been: "Only the 'interests' demand intervention."

BUFFALO.

Urges an Immediate Blockade.

From The Express.

The statement from Washington that no additional troop movement into Mexico is contemplated, except in pursuit of bandits, is ominous. It is virtually a notice to Carranza not to be afraid that the United States means business, similar to the assurance which Mr. Bryan gave to Ambassador Dumba at the time of the first Lusitania note. Even if the President has no intention of moving the troops into Mexico, he should have known enough to keep still about that and allowed Carranza to think that we were really starting after him. So long as he led him to believe otherwise, the chances are about ten to one that there will be more outrages and further defiance until we are forced to move into Mexico.

Meanwhile, cannot the President overcome his pacifist ideas sufficiently to order a blockade of the Mexican coasts in order that the supplies of guns and cartridges which are still going into the country may be stopped?

BOSTON.

Risky and Expensive Venture.

From The Globe.

If the Government contemplates continuing its present policy regarding Mexico, if it intends to keep Pershing on foreign soil and hopes by assembling a large militia army at the border to cow Carranza into becoming a gracious host to our visiting army, Washington has embarked, it would seem, upon a risky and expensive venture. The Mexicans would probably overthrow Carranza if he bowed to Wilson, and attack our forces.

We could still withdraw without serious loss of pride, since we have killed many Mexicans, disbanded many bandits, and driven Villa at least to cover, if not to the grave. We could have more easily withdrawn last week than we can now. Our chances of extricating ourselves gracefully when the news of our mobilization reaches Mexico are manifestly slight. It will probably have somewhat the same effect as the news of the mobilization of one big nation had on another in Europe two years ago. It made even the postponement of hostilities impossible.

PHILADELPHIA.

Blames Democrats for Delay.

From The Public Ledger.

Daily increasing tension along the Mexican border, the recurrence of bandit invasions of American soil, and the consequent necessity of pursuit of the marauders by United States troops, and now the calling out of the militia of the country to support the regulars bring nearer the hour when President Wilson will be obliged to throw aside all subterfuges and disguises and to assume the obligations and duties required by the grave emergency confronting the Washington Government. Carranza may decide that he has carried his bluff too far. But whether he is playing a game of bluster or is bent for reasons of his own upon provoking a conflict with the United States troops, the situation is sufficiently serious to cause grave anxiety.

We already have been at war in Mexico for months. Yet the President's party, which is in entire control of the machinery of national legislation, is only at this late day getting ready to meet the situation. The St. Louis platform talks bravely and resolutely about our duty to Mexico and about preparedness. But the American people would be far better satisfied if preparedness had begun when the clouds first threatened, instead of waiting until a show of preparedness could be made a useful bid for political support in the Presidential campaign.

PITTSBURGH.

A Thorough Job or None.

From The Dispatch.

This country is in no mood for a repetition of the Vera Cruz business, in which the lives of nineteen Americans were sacrificed. For what? If the Guard is needed and we are about to intervene in Mexico it should be with a definite aim and purpose to clean up the situation there. The nation will support to the uttermost a decisive course of action, while it will have no toleration for mere opportunism. If Americans are going to risk their lives in Mexico it should be for something worth while—for concrete results.

Most persons have foreseen that intervention was going to be necessary sooner or later, largely as a result of our own intermeddling. If it is to come now, there will be regret that wiser statesmanship did not reach that decision long ago. Earlier action would have kept out of Mexico the supplies, the arms, and ammunition that have been sent from this country which may now be used against our own troops.

CHICAGO.

Must Not Play Into Raiders' Hands.

From The Herald.

The United States has been extremely patient with Mexican turbulence and lawlessness. Merely to stand on the border and wait for the raiders would be to play into the raiders' hands.

We must at least have security for our own people on our own soil. If Carranza cannot pacify northern Mexico and stop border raids, then others will have to do it. There is no other to do it except the United States. If Mexicans insist on regarding our necessary proceedings in self defense as war and attempt a general attack upon our forces, then we may be obliged to look at the situation as President Polk did seventy years ago and declare that war exists by the act of Mexico, or rather by the acts of Mexicans.

ST. LOUIS.

A Phantomlike Enemy.

From The Republic.

There is more border than there are patrols to guard it and the damage of raids is increasing, rather than diminishing. Hence the President has called out the militia. There was nothing else to do.

This experience casts a lurid light on the wisdom of those gentlemen who have been advocating an On-to-the-City-of-Mexico policy. Mexico has no Government exercising authority throughout the country. The country could therefore not be subdued by capturing the capital or by vanquishing the forces of a single leader. We could not take over from Carranza an authority he does not possess. The country would have to be conquered piecemeal, and, even if the ethics of such a proposal were right, how could we carry it out with an army so little that it loses itself in mostly police duties on the border and has to involve the militia to help it perform them.

RICHMOND.

Virginia Will Respond.

From The Times-Dispatch.

President Wilson's call will strike a chord of patriotism and will be responded to with fervor by thousands of men eager to serve their country, for this is not a move toward militarism, as the President pointed out in his speech before the graduating class of West Point the other day, but an appeal to the citizens of this country who are trained to arms to preserve the lives of their fellow-countrymen, in short to repel invasion.

Virginia has always answered, and proudly, when the call to arms has sounded.

ATLANTA.

Intervention Inevitable.

From The Constitution.

The bandit Villa appears to be upon the threshold of achievement of his ambition, indicated in his murderous border raids—the intervention of the United States in Mexico. And as if sanctioning the course of Villa, which he has never made any serious effort to interfere with or punish, Provisional President Carranza now invites it through the unreasonable attitude he has assumed toward the American punitive expedition, there for no other purpose than the just punishment of the bandits.

Any attack by the Carranzistas with official sanction upon General Pershing's troops or the necessary withdrawal of General Pershing in order to avoid a disastrous battle will mean that we must go into the country, pacify it, disarm it, restore it to order, and teach it a salutary lesson. Mexico will be brought to her senses, a quality in which, under present rule, she is evidently seriously lacking.

If intervention, apparently now unavoidable, is brought about, Mexican thick-headedness must bear the responsibility for it. We may as well make up our minds that it has got to come, and get ready for it as speedily as possible.

NEW ORLEANS.

Justifies Further Precautions.

From The Times-Picayune.

Washington has tried scrupulously to avoid giving offense or cause for suspicion to Mexico's de facto Government, by restricting its military preparation on the frontier. Additional troops have been sent to service there only after events proved they were needed for defense purposes, but Trevino's message to Pershing, sent under direct instructions from the First Chief, justifies and requires preparation for a bigger and a graver task than policing the border and running down bandits. No precaution may any longer be wisely omitted.

PLATTSBURG CAMP GREATLY EXCITED

Rookies Crowd Telegraph Offices —May Rush to Join the National Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 18.—The news of President Wilson's order mobilizing the National Guard threw the business men's military training camp into a state of wild excitement tonight. Large groups of the citizen soldiers quickly gathered about the regular officers to ask them what the probable effect on the camp would be. The telegraph offices, both in the camp and the town, were filled with rookies, some of them asking for additional news about the mobilization orders and others sending messages to Guard commanders asking when they would be wanted.

About 100 commissioned officers and 150 noncommissioned will be needed for the July camp, in addition to other regular troops for instruction and construction purposes. These men would be of great assistance in putting a large force in the field to send into Mexico, and the officers said there was a question as to whether they could be spared to train men who were not necessarily going into service immediately. One of the officers, however, pointed out that most of the instructors here had been selected from details from which they could be spared.

Should the regulars be called away there is a possibility that the camps will be conducted by former Plattsburg men and others who have had previous military training. No orders to halt the construction of three additional regimental camps, which will be needed for July, have been given.

As far as could be learned none of the recruits left last night to join State organizations. Few of the New York men in camp are guardsmen, inasmuch as the National Guard has its own camp at Fishkill Plains. A rush of Plattsburg men to join the National Guard was predicted, and many declared their willingness to serve.

Archie Roosevelt, one of Colonel Roosevelt's sons, was one of the first to send off a message. He would not tell what it was. In a statement issued several weeks ago Colonel Roosevelt said that he and his sons were ready to serve in case of war.

Rhinelander Waldo, former Police Commissioner of New York, who is now a battalion Adjutant, was also among those who took steps to get detailed information by wire. Mr. Waldo has expressed his wish to go to Mexico as an officer of volunteers, but under the conditions of the President's order and the Army bill the Guard would go in as organization and its officers could not be superseded.

Theodore Rousseau, Mayor Mitchel's secretary, is a Lieutenant in the guard. Mr. Rousseau was trying to get in touch with some one last night who could tell him just what the terms of the order were.

This is what it amounts to

WHO are you more interested in, your executor or your beneficiaries?

Which are you more concerned to please, your agents or your heirs?

An executorship may flatter a relative or a friend, but your choice of the Astor Trust Company for that office, with its corporate equipment and experience, will be a tribute to your judgment.

See our officers about it.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

VON DER GOLTZ HITS BACK AT CRITICS

Baron Accused of Welland Canal Plottings Analyzes German Attacks on Him.

TO WEAKEN HIS TESTIMONY

Promises to Lay Bare His Most Secret Thoughts on the Stand and Confute His Enemies.

Bitterly attacking the German newspapers of this city for their attitude toward him, Baron Horst von der Goltz, now detained on Ellis Island charged with complicity in the conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal, after having spent seventeen months in English prisons, yesterday gave his first statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES. In this he explains that his activities were only "legitimate war" against the enemies of his country. His statement follows:

"Following my arrival here on board the steamship Finland, my mission appeared subject to much speculation on the part of the newspapers. Before any statements of mine had been published THE NEW YORK TIMES brought a message by its Baltimore correspondent stating that Mr. Luederitz, German Consul there, had stated during an interview that he did not know me, had never seen me, and that anything I might say in relation to him would be a lie.

"The New York Staats-Zeitung published an interview alleged to have been given by me on my arrival. As a matter of fact I had not spoken to any reporter of The New York Staats-Zeitung or any other paper at the time, being in the care of agents of the Department of Justice.

"Then the New York Staats-Zeitung published an interview which had never been 'printed,' alleging that in November, 1914, I had received a reporter of the paper at my hotel. I was described as being a small, emaciated man of about 35-41 years of age. It is not necessary to say more than to state that in November, 1914, I was already a prisoner in the hands of the British in England and that I am 5 feet 10 inches tall.

"Following the indictment of Captain Tauscher other attacks were made upon me with the intention of influencing the public mind against me. Madame Gadski and others were reported to have branded me a liar and the new York Staats-Zeitung promptly appeared with an article stating that during the year 1915 I had conducted an anti-German propaganda in South America. English prison records show that during that year I had been the inmate of several English prisons, being held also for a time at Brixton Prison, together with a prominent Germans, one of whom has been living at New York for some years and whose wife was informed of the fact.

Cites Further Instances.

"Seeing that this cock and bull story did not 'catch on,' The Staats-Zeitung brought another one, alleging this time, giving names and dates, that fifteen years ago I had cheated a worthy inhabitant of Pittsburgh, Penn., of money due to him for board and lodging. It was alleged that at that time I had been about 24 or 25 years of age and had worn a mustache. Proofs in the hands of the Department of Justice show that the story is an invention from beginning to end.

"The New Yorker Herold, another German paper, not to be outdone by its rival, appeared with an editorial, calling me a scoundrel and a traitor—in willful misconception of the real facts of the case.

"When Field Marshal von der Goltz was reported to have died The New York Staats-Zeitung printed the following, showing the vehemence of animosity which has been brought to bear against me: 'Von der Goltz dead! Heaven has made a mistake. It did let the wrong von der Goltz die.'

"Is it necessary to call the attention of The Staats Zeitung to the fact that Heaven makes no errors, and that as I still live with Heaven's sanction there must be a reason why?

"Then several notices appeared in the German press of this country tending to show that I had been an agent provocateur acting for British interests, while, as a matter of fact, already before the war in Mexico I had risked my life more than once fighting the same interests I am now accused of having aided. Is it likely that the British Government would have me in prison under terrible conditions for months if this was true?

"Then it was said that no such personage as Baron Horst von der Goltz existed and that I was probably an American or Englishman. After that they alleged that he had existed but that he had been killed in Mexico and that I had probably stolen his papers.

"Articles of this kind have been published all over the United States of America, and they have been so frequent that their mere numbers prevent their insertion even should their importance demand it.

"It is clear that all these stories, each one of which is contradictory of the other, can have been published with but one object, the object being to influence the public mind against me, to stamp me as a scoundrel of the worst type, so that they might be enabled to say that one should not have indicted the defendants in those various plots on my evidence.

Attacking His Integrity.

"Knowing that they are unable to attack my evidence itself, it being nothing but the truth, they are trying to attack my integrity of character so that in the event of conviction the public would be in favor of the defendants, imputing sinister motives to my acts.

"They know that their allegations are not true, but they believe that if you throw dirt some of it will stick to the cleanest surface, provided you throw enough of it, and they are anxious to be on the safe side in measuring the amount.

"Their attacks have also had another object, as they were intended to provoke denials on my part, denials which would enable them to gain information as to the character my evidence would probably assume, and, should I remain silent, they would be enabled to say that their allegations were true, as I was confessing my guilt by my silence, recognizing the futility of attempting any defense.

"They did not consider it very difficult to attain their object, well knowing that I could not state the real facts of the case in their true relation to each other before the trial without making myself guilty of divulging Grand Jury secrets.

"But they made a mistake in assuming that the majority of the people reading those articles would believe them to be true, forgetting that any sane person would recognize that no Jury would have indicted men of their standing on my evidence, were I really what they allege me to be.

"Their attempts to injure my character show that they are playing their last card; that, unable to contradict my evidence by facts, they are forced to attack me in this base manner before the facts of the case in all their importance have been made public, so that it may influence public opinion in favor of the men indicted by making them appear my victims.

"It is impossible to say to what lengths they may go in order to prevent the real facts of the case from reaching the public. Considering what they have to lose they may safely be assumed to be in a frame of mind inducing them to do anything likely to prevent the truth from leaking out. And their attacks upon me are only one instance showing their anxiety.

Painted as Coward and Traitor.

"Taking in account the few disjointed acts known to the public, they think that the curiosity naturally aroused by my recent acts may easily be turned to account by making me appear a coward and a traitor. If this was true I would most certainly deserve to be held in contempt by everybody and, by hiding certain facts and misrepresenting others, or simply by lying, they have, and are, trying to create in the public mind an unfavorable impression against me.

"An impression of this kind, they thought, would be easy to create, considering the circumstances of the case, where a man who had brought all his abilities to bear against a cause and had gained confidence by virtue of his acts, faltered in his opposition to it, threw his own friends into perplexities and their proceedings into confusion, and ended by passing over to the side of those whom he had so vigorously denounced.

"Sensible as I have been of those imputations which from this particular source have so freely been cast upon me, I have never felt much impatience under them, but even if I would find it consistent with my duty to my own reputation to leave such an elaborate impeachment of my character unanswered, my duty to humanity and justice forbid me such a course.

"In exculpating myself it is plain I am pursuing no mere personal quarrel, I am making my protest in behalf of those things I believe to be superior to my obligations to the country within the limits of which I was born.

"I cannot be sorry to have forced my accusers to bring out in public their charges against me, it is far better that they should discharge their thoughts upon me in my lifetime than after I am dead. Under the circumstances I am happy in having the opportunity of reading the worst that can be said of any man by writers who have taken pains with their work and appear to be satisfied with it.

"I account it a gain to be surveyed from without by some who hate the very principles I am fighting for, some who have no personal knowledge of me to set right their misconceptions and others who have some reason or other to be as severe with me as they possibly can be. But I really feel sad for what I will be obliged to say.

Hard to Hate Strangers.

"I am at warfare with them, but some of them at least I wish no ill—it is very difficult to get up resentment toward persons whom one has never seen; it is easy enough to be irritated with friends or foes vis-à-vis; but although I will be protesting with all my heart against what has been said of me, I am not conscious of any personal hatred against them.

"I think it necessary to act as I do for my own sake and the sake of my principles, but I wish to impute nothing worse to them than that they have been furiously carried away by their feelings.

"I am at war with them, but there is such a thing as legitimate warfare; war has its laws, there are things which may fairly be done, and there are things which may not be done, and they have attempted a great transgression, they have attempted to poison the public mind against me, they have called me a liar and a traitor.

"Now these accusations I shall answer when the time comes. What I protest against here is this unmanly attempt of theirs to cut the ground from under my feet, to poison by anticipation the public mind against me and to infuse into the imagination of the public suspicion and distrust of everything that I may say.

"I can only say that if their taunts are to take effect I am but wasting my time in saying a word in answer to their calumnies; and this is precisely what they know and intend to be their fruit. I can hardly get myself to protest against a mode of attack so base and cruel, lest in so doing I should be violating my self-respect and self-possession. We all know how our imagination runs away with us, how suddenly and at what a pace the habitual prejudice, the humor of the moment is the turning point which leads us to accept a defense in a good sense or bad.

"We interpret it by our antecedent impressions—the very same sentiments, according as our jealousy is or is not awake, or our aversions stimulated, as tokens of truth or of discriminations and pretense. Matters of this kind should be settled by proofs; is it legitimate to appeal to the misgivings of the public mind and to its dislikings?

"If I am convincing they will say I am an able logician; if I show warmth I will be acting the indignant innocent; if I am calm I am thereby detected as a smooth hypocrite; if I clear my difficulties I am too plausible and perfect to be true. But, whatever judgment the public may eventually form of me, I am confident that it will believe me in what I say. I have no misgivings at all that it will be ungenerous and harsh toward a man in such a trying position before the eyes of the world.

"Of all the imputations against which I shall throw myself I mean to confine myself mainly to one, for there is only one about which I much care—the charge of untruthfulness. They may cast upon me as many other imputations as they please. They will fail to the ground by themselves.

"Indeed, I think the same of the charge of untruthfulness, and if I will combat it before the rest it is not because it is more formidable, but because, to my mind, it is more serious. How am I now to be trusted when formerly I was trusted and found wanting? It is this which is the strength of the case of my accusers against me, not the framed-up charges which I shall easily crumble into dust, but the bias of the public.

Says It's in the Act.

"It is the state of the atmosphere, it is the vibration all around which will echo their bold assertion of my dishonesty; it is that prejudice against me which takes it for granted that when my reasoning is convincing it is only ingenious and that when my statements are unanswerable there is always something put out of sight or exaggerated; it is that plausible but cruel conclusion to which men are apt to jump, that when much is imputed much must be true, and that it is more likely that one should be to blame than that many should be mistaken in blaming him.

"It is this that I have to fight. Well, I must break through this barrier of prejudice against me if I can, and I think I shall be able to do so.

"When I first read what had been said of me I almost despaired of meeting effectively such a heap of misrepresentations and such a vehemence of animosity. What was the good of my fighting first one point and then another and going through the whole circle of unprecedented abuse? All those separate allegations are having their force in being illustrations of one and the same great imputation.

"I imagine what I will have to do, though I shrink from both the task and the exposure which it will entail. I must show what I am that it may be seen what I am not. I will give the key to my whole life. False ideas may indeed be refuted by arguments, but by facts alone are they expelled.

"This is my state of mind while I find myself publicly put upon my defense, and shortly I will be furnished with an opportunity of pleading my cause before the world with a fair prospect of an impartial hearing. That opportunity will never occur again; not to avail myself of it would be virtually to give up my own cause, so I must take advantage of it.

"However, I will have many difficulties in fulfilling my designs. I have no autobiographical notes to consult, and will have to rely upon my memory. I intend to be strictly personal. I will do no more than explain myself and my actions. I will, as far as I am able, simply state facts, whether they are ultimately determined to be for or against me.

"It is not pleasant to reveal to everybody what has gone on within me from my early years. It is not pleasant to be giving to every shallow or flippant disputant the advantage over me by acquainting him with my private thoughts.

"But I do not like to be called to my face a liar and a knave, nor should I be doing my duty to my name if I were to suffer it. I know I have done nothing to deserve such an insult, and if I prove this, as I hope to do, I must not care for such incidental annoyances as are involved in the process."

PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

ST. LOUIS PLATFORM PROVIDED FOR CRISIS

Preliminary Discussion There Foreshadowed Calling Out of National Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson's action in calling out the National Guard for Mexican service was forecast in the preliminary discussions in St. Louis over the Mexican plank in the Democratic platform. The platform, as finally drafted, states that intervention, "implying as it does military subjugation, * * * should be resorted to only as a last resort."

An earlier draft of the Mexican plank was even stronger than that finally adopted. This earlier draft was understood to have been written with the President's approval by Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Chairman in St. Louis of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. This draft declared it to be the duty of the United States to protect Americans—presumably in Mexico—and to hold the troops there till order was restored and protection guaranteed to both individual and religious interests.

There was a sharp clash in the Committee on Resolutions over the Mexican plank. As it was presented by the subcommittee, the name of Mexico was omitted, and the subject was completed under a general phrase promising protection to Americans everywhere. This language was materially strengthened by the whole committee. It is known that at the time there was talk in St. Louis of a definite kind looking to an early enlargement of American operations, which seemed almost inevitable in the face of the recalcitrant Mexican attitude. A successful effort was made to keep out of the platform anything that would tie the hands of the Administration. The Mexican plank read:

The Monroe Doctrine is reasserted as a principle of democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two American continents against aggression from another continent. It implies, as well, the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. We want a stable, responsible Government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country but have insolently invaded our soil, made our name hated and rendered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly State. Until, by the restoration of law and order therein, a recurrence of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue. Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great, and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

It has been recognized from the beginning that the longer the expedition remained in Mexico the greater the chances of friction would be. This friction recently has been steadily increasing.

TURKS' CLAIMS DENIED.

London Says Euphrates Encounter Was a Punitive Expedition.

LONDON, June 18.—The following official communication with regard to the operations in Mesopotamia was issued this evening:

General Lake reports that on the night of June 16-17 the enemy unsuccessfully undertook a counter-bard our saps on the front of Sannayat.

The description in the Turkish communication of June 17 of an attempted English landing on the north bank of the Euphrates was either imaginary or a distorted version of the successful punitive expedition mentioned in the British communication June 16.

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This is the greatest straw hat offering we have ever made, both as to variety and price. The values are most extraordinary.

GERMANS REPULSED AT DEAD MAN HILL

Heavy Attacks Launched on Both Sides of the Meuse—New German Divisions Brought Up.

SHELLS FIRE CHALLERANGE

French Airmen Raid Military Establishments — Berlin Reports Activity on British Front.

LONDON, June 18.—Attacks on both sides of the Meuse were again made last night by the German forces, particular violence being displayed against the new French positions at Dead Man Hill. These attacks were repulsed in every case, according to the Paris statement of today.

In addition to this infantry fighting, there was considerable activity at other places and on the part of the aerial squadrons. Long-range artillery set fire to the important Challerange railway station behind the Champagne front, and aeroplane bombs were dropped on several German military establishments.

It is officially announced today that two fresh German divisions have been identified at Verdun with the presence of young Germans of the 1917 class.

The Berlin official statement reports "lively artillery and patrol activity" on the British front, from the Belgian border to the Somme. A French attack on the east bank of the Meuse broke down, the report adds.

The French official statement of the afternoon says:

South of the Somme a strong enemy detachment in a reconnoissance on our trenches before Fay, was compelled to retreat, leaving some prisoners in our hands.

In the Argonne there was rather lively fighting with hand grenades in the region of Vauquois. The explosion of one of our mines at La Fille Mort produced a vast crater, which we occupied the southern edge. The fire of our long range artillery caused flames to break out in the station of Challerange, where train movements had been noticed.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the Germans, after a bombardment of extreme violence, attacked several times our new Dead Man Hill positions. The enemy, who used jets of flaming liquid, was repulsed, suffering serious losses in each of his attempts. We have entirely maintained our preceding gains.

On the right bank of the Meuse a series of enemy attacks on our trenches to the north of the Thiaumont works also resulted in a sanguinary failure. A little further to the east, in the neighborhood of Hill 320, we repulsed shortly afterward a hand grenade attack.

The artillery struggle is still very lively in the sector north of Souville.

In the Vosges our rifle fire stopped a German troop, which attempted a surprise attack on one of our works, 1,200 meters southwest of Carspach.

On the Verdun front our aviators made numerous attacks on German machines which came to bombard Bar-le-Duc. During these engagements two enemy aeroplanes were brought down, one near Malancourt and the other Samogneux. Three other German machines were hit at short range by our machine gun fire, causing them to descend vertically, the first at Fresnes, the second at Septsarges, and the third near Bethincourt.

In Lorraine four of our machines engaged four Fokkers above the enemy lines. Two of the Fokkers, of which one fell in flames, were brought down east of Bezange. One of our aeroplanes was compelled to descend.

Our bombarding squadron also has displayed great activity. Twenty-four bombs were dropped on enemy dépôts near the Semois station, (in the region of Vouziéres), and twenty bombs of large calibre on factories at Thionville, where two explosions were noticed; about twenty projectiles on the aviation establishments at Tergnier and Etain.

During the night, enemy aeroplanes threw bombs on Pont-à-Mousson, Nancy, and Baccarat. The material damage was insignificant. One person was wounded at Baccarat.

We have identified by prisoners taken two fresh divisions on our Verdun front. The proportion of men belonging to the 1916 class brought up as reinforcements by the Germans has increased considerably. We are able to ascertain the presence of young soldiers belonging to the 1917 class.

The communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

On the front north of Verdun the artillery action took on a certain intensity in the region of Hill 304 and in the sector north of the Thiaumont fortification. There was no infantry attack.

The day was calm on the rest of the front except in the Argonne, where mine fighting continued actively in the regions of Bolante, Vauquois, and La Fille Morte.

The Belgian communication says:

During the morning the Belgian batteries and trench artillery carried out a destructive fire on the German works north of Dixmude.

Official German Statement.

The German statement says:

At various points on our front between the Franco-Belgian frontier and the Somme there has been lively artillery and patrol activity.

During the night on the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was patrol fighting for advanced trench sections on the southern slope of Dead Man Hill.

On the right bank of the river a French attack on German positions in Thiaumont Wood, preceded by artillery fire lasting several hours, broke down. A small first-line trench taken by the enemy was cleared during the night.

Air attacks against military works at Bar-le-Duc were again repeated. A French biplane was brought down near Lassigny by our anti-aircraft guns and smashed to pieces. In the region of Bezange la Grande, south of Château Salins, Lieutenant Wintgens shot down his sixth and Lieutenant Höndorf his fifth aeroplane. The occupants of one machine were killed. On the evening of the 16th the wreckage of a French biplane, brought down in an aerial battle, was observed in flames northeast of Hesse Wood.

British Report Aerial Activity.

The British official communication, issued today, says:

In the better weather conditions yesterday a great deal of flying was done. There was a marked increase in the activity of hostile aircraft. One of our machines attempted to intercept a hostile reconnoissance consisting of eight machines, driving one machine down close behind the enemy trenches. Our machine was trying to cut off the remainder, and engaged the rear machine and drove it down a few miles behind the enemy's lines. In all there were thirty air combats, but no other decisive results.

Except for aerial activity, the last twenty-four hours have been quiet. During the night one of our patrols east of Armentières broke up a German working party by a bomb attack. The enemy exploded three small mines at various points between Arras and La Bassée Canal. No damage was done. There were no particular artillery engagements to report, and there has been no infantry action.

HOLLAND TO GUARD FOOD.

Riots Result in an Order Forbidding Further Exports.

LONDON, June 18.—As a sequel to rioting in Holland resulting from a shortage of food, the Dutch frontiers will be closed next week and the export of foodstuffs prohibited until the supply reaches normal, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

ITALIANS FIGHT HARD TO KEEP FOE BUSY

No Austrian Troops Shifted to Russian Front, Rome War Office Says.

ROME, June 18.—The Austrians are maintaining their original plan in pressing their offensive in the Trentino and have not withdrawn troops from that front because of the Russian offensive in the East, it is declared in tonight's official War Office statement. Belief is expressed that such a withdrawal will become more difficult because of the counteroffensive which the Italians are now maintaining. Further Austrian attacks have been repulsed, and in the Frenzala and Sugana sectors the Italians have made further advances. The statement is as follows:

Continued severe fighting around our positions on the southern edge of the Asiago Basin shows that the enemy is stubbornly persisting in his original scheme. His offensive indicates that events on the eastern front have not materially affected his activity in the Trentino. No withdrawal of any forces has taken place from the latter, and this will be all the more difficult as time goes on, in view of the counteroffensive we are now engaged in.

Yesterday, between the Adige and the Astico, our artillery and detachments were active. The latter assaulted and dispersed advanced enemy posts, taking some arms and ammunition.

Southwest of Asiago the enemy renewed his violent efforts to break through our lines, particularly between Monte Lemerle and Monte Magnaboschi. On each occasion he was driven back with very heavy losses.

Between the Frenzala Valley and Marcesina our infantry continued to advance, but was impeded by an intense fire from the hostile artillery and by the strength and disposition of the enemy, who was in a difficult, wooded country, and had many machine guns.

Later information regarding the engagement of the 16th shows that our Alpine troops took 306 prisoners, including seven officers, and also twelve machine guns, in addition to the guns already reported.

In the Sugana Valley we made further progress on the left bank of the Maso.

In the Isonzo there were artillery duels. In the Monfalcone sector on the night of the 17th we repulsed counterattacks on positions we had recently taken.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH POPULAR WITH ARMY

Heir to Throne of Austria Visits Trenches Under Fire of Italian Guns.

By LEONHARDT ADELT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, June 16.—On a height affording a splendid panoramic view the war correspondents with the Austrian Army had the unexpected honor of being introduced to the heir to the Austrian throne, Field Marshal Archduke Karl Franz Joseph. His 100-horse power motor car took the sharp curves easily at a speed that made it hard for the accompanying car to keep up. Beside the Archduke sat his chief of staff. In a second automobile were the gentlemen of the Chamber on duty.

Climbing out and handing his red-lined general's overcoat to a servant, the heir to the throne at once proceeded to examine some captured Italian howitzers and small Krupp mountain mortars lying beside them. Two fifteen centimeter howitzers were still standing behind the barricade of rocks and sandbags, and an abandoned automobile searchlight. Pointing over toward Priarfora, whence the tenfold echoes brought the noise of battle to us, the heir to the throne said:

"Sharp fighting appears to be in progress there. It is too bad that it's so foggy today. Otherwise we could observe the details better. You should see this region from an aeroplane. For our fliers the treacherous winds and the cross-currents from the valleys must be very unpleasant. The Dolomite front is much more beautiful than the mountains there, which are more like the stony Krn region. On the Krn front our Thirty-fourth Regiment, the Kaiser Wilhelm, has particularly distinguished itself. It is the same regiment that took Pretikau and afterward covered the first retreat from Serbia."

The Archduke also spoke of the east front, and particularly of the hard fighting in Bukowina. He mentioned with warmth the time that he spent as the Kaiser's guest on the west front.

The Archduke wore a field gray uniform. His general's cap was decorated with the edelweiss of the Kaiserjäger and his breast with the decorations of the Golden Fleece, and both classes of the Iron Cross.

His utterances were confined within the limits of strict ceremonial, but his soft, musical voice and lively expression, animating his regular features, betrayed a sprightly spirit. The persons of his immediate suite said that the heir to the throne took his job as commandant very seriously, that he made important decisions, and that he conscientiously concerned himself about small details.

Toward the officers of his staff the Archduke's attitude is one of open comradeship. Before the offensive began the heir to the throne was to be found in all the trenches, visiting among his soldiers, for whose welfare he is jealous, and who have come to love him.

VON MOLTKE DIES IN THE REICHSTAG

Continued from Page 1.

veloped between the Emperor and his Chief of Staff during this time, the "War Lord" taking the ground that the movement against Paris was futile.

After the capture of Antwerp, it was von Moltke's desire, according to the German papers, to concentrate efforts on the Verdun-Toul line, while the Emperor, pointing to the possibility of an enveloping movement by the Allies or a break through the wedge von Moltke proposed to advance, favored the continuation of operations against the forces of the Allies in Flanders. This was the situation which finally led to General von Moltke's retirement, and the installation of General von Falkenhayn as Chief of the General Staff.

General von Moltke was often mistakenly called "Count," for that title conferred on his great ancestor in 1870, on the day Metz fell, was inherited by his elder brother, General Count Wilhelm von Moltke, and ceased with his death a few years ago. He was one of the most accomplished musicians in Germany, and at a dinner shortly before he was appointed Quartermaster General he led the band while it played an old march composed in 1403, and resurrected by General von Moltke as a musical curiosity. His intimate affiliation with the Christian Science movement was regarded as a weakness wholly out of place n an army leader.

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KING VISITS FLEET; LAUDS ITS SUCCESS

Driving Germans Home with Severe Losses All That Could Be Done, He Tells Men.

NATION'S PRIDE UNABATED

Sovereign Inspects Whole of the Grand Fleet and Visits Wounded from the Skagerrak Engagement.

LONDON, June 18.—An official communication issued this evening gives an account of a recent visit by King George to the Grand Fleet and an address by the monarch to the representatives of the units of the fleet on parade. In his address King George said:

"Admiral Jellicoe and Officers and Men of the Grand Fleet: You waited nearly two years with most exemplary patience for the opportunity of meeting and engaging the enemy's fleet. I can well understand how trying was this period, and how great your relief when you knew on May 31 that the enemy had been sighted. The unfavorable weather conditions and approaching darkness prevented that complete result which you all expected, but you did all possible in the circumstances. You drove the enemy into his harbors and inflicted on him very severe losses. You added another page to the glorious traditions of the British Navy. You could not do more. For your splendid work I thank you."

At the conclusion of his visit the King sent the following message to Admiral Jellicoe:

"I am thankful that I had the opportunity of congratulating you and the Grand Fleet on the result of the recent engagement in the North Sea. Assure all ranks and ratings that the name of the British Navy never stood higher in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen, whose pride and confidence in their achievements are unabated. Good luck and godspeed. May your future efforts be blessed with complete success."

King George left London Tuesday evening to visit the fleet, and returned to London today. During the course of his tour he inspected the whole of the Grand Fleet and visited all of the wounded men from the Skagerrak fight in the various hospitals.

COPENHAGEN, June 18, (via London.)—The Kieler Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says the Mayor of the City of Regensburg has received a letter from the commander of the new German cruiser Regensburg, informing the Mayor that his vessel participated in the Skagerrak naval battle. The ship and crew, said the commander, behaved excellently under the heaviest fire of the British, and the losses on board the Regensburg were not to be regretted.

SAYS GREECE REJECTS DEMANDS OF ALLIES

Statement of Minister Indicates That a Stand Has Been Taken by Athens.

LONDON, Monday, June 19.—The Daily Mail prints the following dispatch from Athens:

"'Strong in the confidence shown by its sovereign and Chamber of Deputies which represents the people, the Greek Government has no intention of giving way under the pressure exercised by the Allied Powers, of which, moreover, the object has never been explained to them.'

"This dispatch has been authorized to me by M. Rallis, Minister of Communications.

The Daily Mail, in publishing the foregoing, after pointing out it is signed by its special correspondent in Athens and sent at "urgent" rates, says:

"It is in French, which our special correspondent has not used for telegraphing for many months. There are two slight errors in French which he would be unlikely to make, but if the telegram is genuine, the use of French would indicate a remarkable stiffening in the Greek censorship. If the purport of the message is genuine, it implies that the Allies' demands on Greece are much stronger than has even been indicated, and that the Greek Government is showing itself recalcitrant."

The Daily Chronicle, under date of Athens, Saturday, prints the following dispatch:

"The powers have not yet made known their intentions to Greece. This attitude has given rise to doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the Greek people as to the objects which the powers are seeking to achieve by enforcing their commercial and financial restrictions.

"Greece finds herself faced with a commercial and economic boycott. France is in favor of stringent coercive measures. Silence is maintained by the Entente Powers, and Greece construes this as a sign of weakness and want of unity of purpose. The present policy of the Entente Powers is calculated to strengthen this view, for they do nothing and say nothing."

Another dispatch to The Daily Mail from Athens says:

"The shadow of the Allies' naval restrictions is beginning to overhang Greece today, (Saturday.) Individuals are beginning to get in stores from the larger shops and the newspapers are all calculating how long the provisions will last. The medium estimate is that, after the necessary quantities have been sent to the country, there will be left in the capital and at Piraeus grain and flour sufficient until next Friday. Four days' margin may then be allowed for, but if by that time 28,000 tons of corn now detained in the Mediterranean ports have not reached Greece, recourse will have to be made to certain stores of flour which will last perhaps for five or six days or a week. Then will occur a period of complete want. The first week of July should bring things to a head."

WIN HALF-HOUR BATTLE.

Italians Defeat Austrians in One of Briefest Fights of the War.

PARIS, June 18.—One of the shortest engagements of the war appears to have been that between the Italians and the Austrians recently at Monfalcone, as described by the correspondent of the Milan Secolo.

The Italian guns destroyed the barbed wire entanglements and leveled every yard of the enemy trenches in exactly ten minutes. The action which followed lasted half an hour and was entirely hand-to-hand fighting, the correspondent says.

The Austrian losses in their first line trenches along a front of about a mile in length are estimated at 2,000.

RUSSIAN ARMY GETS INTO CZERNOWITZ

Continued from Page 1.

over 1,000 prisoners and also seized guns in Czernowitz.

The following details have been received of the fighting on the remainder of the front; the troops of General Kaledines have repulsed desperate enemy counterattacks in which German troops from the French front were engaged. In the region of the village of Gadomitche, on the Styr, a hot engagement occurred. Thus far the German and Austrian prisoners amount to 70 officers and 2,000 men, and we have also taken eight machine guns. The Germans furiously attacked the village of Svidniks, on the north bank of the Stokhod. We repulsed the attack, despite the fire of the enemy's armored train. Our Cossacks, headed by their Colonel Smirnoff, charged twice on the flank against the enemy forces which had assumed the offensive. The Cossacks captured five machine guns, put a great number of Germans to the sword and the others to disorderly flight, and took as prisoners two officers and many German soldiers.

According to the latest particulars of the fighting from the 5th to the 17th, General Kaledines had taken as prisoner 1,309 officers, 10 surgeons, and 70,000 men and 83 guns, 236 machine guns, and an enormous quantity of material.

In the region of the right bank of the Stripa River, north of Buczacz, the enemy took the offensive, but, being received by our concentrated fire, he retreated to his trenches.

On the northern front, in the forest region, and on the Dvina front there has been violent artillery fire on various sectors. Our artillery seriously damaged the enemy's trenches and works fronting our Dvinsk positions and southwest of Lake Narocz.

Admit Loss of Czernowitz.

VIENNA, June 18, (via London.)—The evacuation of Czernowitz by the Austrians after the Russians had forced the passage of the Pruth and penetrated the city was announced by the War Office today. The official statement says:

Yesterday the garrison of the bridgehead at Czernowitz withdrew before superior enemy fire. During the night the enemy at several points forced a passage of the Pruth and penetrated Czernowitz, which we evacuated.

The statement claims the repulse of Russian counterattacks in Volhynia, and the gaining of ground north of Gorochoff, north of the Lipa, with the capture of 900 Russian prisoners and three machine guns. It reports the Germans successful to the north of the Torya. There 11 Russian officers, 3,446 men, 1 gun, and 10 machine guns were taken. Russian attacks between Sokul and Kolki are declared to have been repulsed.

BERLIN, June 18, (via London.)—German troops under General von Linsingen are holding in check the Russians advancing toward Kovel from the southeast, army headquarters announced today. The announcement says:

General von Linsingen repulsed Russian attacks on the Styr on both sides of Kolki. Between the Kovel-Lutsk road and the Torya sector our troops, in successful engagements, captured 11 Russian officers, 3,446 men, 1 cannon, and 10 machine guns.

Before General Count von Bothmer's army enemy attacks north of Przelowka broke down under our curtain of fire.

ENDED FOES' JOLLIFICATION.

Russians Spoiled Fete in Honor of Archduke Frederick.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The advance of General Brusiloff's Army, according to prisoners, coincided with a great celebration in the enemy's line in honor of the Commander in Chief on this front, the Archduke Frederick. It was this occasion which brought the Archduke to Lutsk, which was decorated with flags and illuminated in the evening.

In the square opposite the town hall an inspection of troops took place and the Commander in Chief addressed them in a grandiloquent speech in which he exhorted them to show once more the valor that already had given them so many victories and would now lead to an early and lasting peace. After the inspection a banquet was served in the open air in the Lutsk Park and gallons of champagne, liquers and choice wines were drunk.

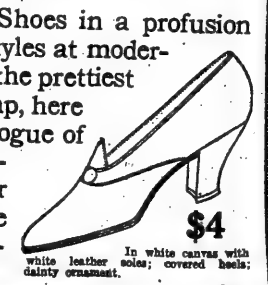
When it was announced to the Commander in Chief that the Russians had opened a bombardment which appeared to be the prelude to a general advance he roared with laughter and shouted: "We know their advances. They fire a little and then stop. Better give my soldiers a mug of wine to prevent them from being bored by the firing."

The Archduke's tone changed, however, when he received news that the whole of the Austrian front line had been swept away. He is said to have torn his hair with rage and mortification. To save the situation, he called on the strategic reserves, of which the Thirteenth Landwehr Division was flung into the gap at Lutsk, only, however, to share the fate of the former holders of that part of the line.

Congratulations to Czar from Serbia

PETROGRAD, June 18.—The following official bulletin has been issued:

The Emperor has received a congratulatory telegram from the King of Serbia on the overwhelming success of the brilliant Russian troops, with warm wishes for continued success. A similar telegram was received from the Serbian Crown Prince, stating that the Serbian troops were filled with warm admiration and joy over the Russian victories.

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In white canvas with white leather soles; covered heels; dainty ornament.

CALLS GERMANY IMMUNE TO FAMINE

Dr. Helfferich Says Nation's Economic Organization Is Practically Complete.

650 MEASURES IN FORCE

Mass Feeding Not an Emergency Step, but a "Brilliantly Successful" Experiment.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 18. — Vice Chancellor Helfferich has given THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent the following survey of the general food situation prepared by the Interior Ministry.

"The last few months have indicated the pleasing fact that the number of new economic ordinances promulgated by the Bundesrat was steadily decreasing, which at the same time is evidence that the economic organization of Germany may now be considered practically completed. The total number of the Bundesrat's economic ordinances has now reached 400, the incidental executive measures promulgated numbering nearly 250.

"The most important of the new Bundesrat creations undoubtedly is the War Food Department, absolute power being given to the Chancellor over all existing food supplies and food throughout the German Empire, as well as all necessary raw materials, and also over importation, transportation, exportation, and price regulation, which power the Chancellor has conferred on the President of the new Food Department —popularly, though inaccurately, and despite his lively protests, christened 'Food Dictator.'

"This new department has already begun work, principally through conferences with all the authorities and organizations concerned with the food question. Individual measures regarding bread, potatoes, and meat had already been newly regulated or amplified. In certain cases, for example, pure wheat flour is again permitted to be used for making white bread, and an increased bread ration for the hard-working portion of the population has been granted. To determine our potato stocks a census has been taken from which we know that even after the deduction of the quantities necessary for seed purposes we are sufficiently supplied with potato products. Finally, stock is being taken of all canned and smoked meats, sausages of every kind, and bacon, throughout the empire, except of present supplies in private households.

Some Maximum Prices Abolished.

"Maximum prices for vegetables, onions, and sauerkraut have been done away with, thereby giving a not-to-be-underrated incentive to production, and experience has shown that even without maximum prices the cost to consumers has not risen unbearably above the normal. Latterly an imperial bureau for vegetables and fruit, on the model of the imperial grain and potato bureaus, has been organized, whose purpose is to encourage the production and preservation of fruits and vegetables for the Winter.

"The regulation of fish prices is in the hands of the Chancellor. New maximum prices for fresh water fish are imminent. For sea fish, for which Germany mainly is dependent on importation, maximum prices are hardly practicable. Here price regulation is proposed by means of local commissions at ports of import.

"Finally an Imperial sugar bureau has been organized, which will apportion sugar among the various communities, who, in turn, are to regulate prices to consumers."

"The ordinances regarding coffee, tea and cocoa have proved satisfactory. The coffee and tea stocks having been first confiscated for the army, considerable quantities have been released for home consumption on condition that coffee may not be sold without the simultaneous sale of an equal quantity of chicory or grain coffees. As substitute for foreign tea a lively propaganda is in progress for native berry teas. The importation of eggs is now monopolized by the Central Purchasing Corporation. Until Aug. 31 petroleum may not be sold to consumers for illuminating purposes. On the other hand the sale of alcohol for cooking purposes is again permitted. New maximum prices have been introduced for benzine, also for soda of all kinds, while soap, soap-powder and other fatty washing media have been rationed. To complete the picture it must be added that all these measures have been introduced without friction and have without exception proved practical.

"Since the Food Dictator has been nominated and started work no other question today is so prominent in economic-political discussion throughout Germany as mass feeding, or, to be more exact, community cooking. To obviate any erroneous impression it must be emphasized that this is not an emergency measure, despite all enemy hopes and prophecies. There is still no famine in Germany and the assurance that if our enemies have not so far succeeded in starving out the women and children of Germany they will never succeed is proved beyond all doubt by our statistics.

Canned Goods in Plenty.

"As for bread and potatoes, vegetables and canned goods of all sorts, there is now, as before, far less shortage in the German Empire than in most of the warring countries. The prices for these most important necessities are almost unchanged compared with peace times, and in regard to flour and bread today, at the end of the second economic war year, we command such plentiful supplies that we have been able to increase the bread ration for the hard physical workers. A certain shortage exists in regard to fat and meat, but not as regards canned and preserved meats, of which our supply, as indicated by the stock-taking now in progress, promises to exceed the expectation of even the keenest optimists. Our live stock, which was successfully 'starved' through the Winter and which is wisely being spared for the present, is gaining weekly in weight and money and food value, while the lowering of the meat ration during the Summer makes possible the maintenance of the valuable capital represented by Germany's live stock.

"Now that the most important and urgent part of the problem, namely, the ascertaining and apportioning of available stocks by means of stock taking and centralization, has been solved, the next thing is to determine the simplest and most economical forms of converting and distributing the available food stocks, and this idea of community cooking arose quite spontaneously. In several cities valuable experience in mass feeding has been gained since the beginning of the war. In Hamburg since September, 1914, large central kitchens and dining rooms have been in operation, which daily supply cheap and irreproachable food to more than one hundred thousand persons. The Frankfurt municipal kitchens furnish meals to soldiers' wives at 4 cents, and to other persons at cost price, which at present amounts to 8 cents. In Karlsruhe two municipal kitchens dispense two thousand quarts of food daily at 5 cents per portion. These few examples point out the way of future development for feeding the poorer classes at a low cost and in an economical way, while saving time for busy housewives.

"Home life will not be impaired by mass feeding, but family life through consumption of meals at home and the saving of time will be strengthened. For the present there is no occasion for compelling all citizens to participate in community feeding from the central kitchens. So far the problem has been in the experimental stage, though in many cases on a large scale and with brilliantly successful results, to be sure. The great interest in the problem evinced in all circles of Germany's population guarantees that German organization will be energetically active and successful in this field, too."

ALLIES ADOPT TRADE PLAN.

Resolutions of Economic Conference to be Made Public Wednesday.

PARIS, June 18.—The Economic Conference of the Entente Allies, before adjourning yesterday, adopted unanimously resolutions which it was decided to make public next Wednesday in the Allied countries. Baron de Broqueville, the Belgian Premier, in the closing address, declared the purpose of the conference had been entirely realized. The intimate collaboration for which a basis had been formulated marked the opening of a new era, he said.

It was a profound error, Baron de Broqueville declared, to admit that the conference had been working for war, while in truth it was a preservative and beneficial union against war. Liberty, honesty, and justice would be safeguarded, he asserted, and the conference ignored any other motive. The decision taken was a new gauge of continuity, said the Baron, whose words were formally approved by all the delegates.

GERMANY TO PARTITION ALSACE-LORRAINE

Former French Province May Be Divided Up Among Bavaria, Baden, and Prussia.

BERLIN, June 16, (via London, June 18, delayed by Censor.)—The Province of Alsace-Lorraine as a "Reichs-stand" (State of the Empire) will cease to exist after the war. It has been virtually decided that the annexed provinces will be absorbed in some manner into the general unity of the empire and no longer administered under the abnormal conditions prevailing since the war of 1870, according to high administrative officials here. What form this change will take is as yet uncertain. The discussion of the problem was one of the seasons for Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's recent visit to the south.

The project at present most favored is a division of the provinces into three parts, with annexation to Bavaria, Baden, and Prussia—Bavaria getting the lion's share. The Chancellor's discussions with South German rulers and statemen led to no definite decision, however, and while it may be stated that a change in the status of the "Reichsstand" has been determined upon in principle no solution of the highly complicated problem has been decided upon in detail.

The general lines upon which the question will be settled seem fairly obvious, however, from geographical and ethnological considerations, the authorities declare. Bavaria, whose province of the Palatinate borders Alsace-Lorraine on the north, probably would receive the northeastern section, including lower Alsace, large parts of which formerly were included in the Bavarian Kingdom and inhabited by the same stock as the Palatinate.

Southern Alsace, it is thought, would be joined to Baden, while Prussia would receive that portion of Lorraine which adjoins the Prussian Rhineland.

While this is considered the obvious solution, certain strong objections have made themselves manifest, not the least of which is the reluctance of the Baden Government to have added to the Grand Duchy, the population of which is largely Evangelical and moderately liberal, a province overwhelmingly Catholic and largely Social Democrat. Baden statesmen fear this might change the complexion of the Grand Duchy's Parliament and administration.

Military considerations also figure to a certain extent in the consideration of the subject. Military circles here are opposed to the fortress town of Strassburg passing from their direct control. Every one, even the Prussian leaders, is united in the conviction, however, that some change must be made. The negative results of the Chancellor's conferences at Munich, Karlsruhe, and Stuttgart leave the question "up in the air" for the present.

TWO BRITISH SHIPS AND ONE SPANISH SUNK

Lloyd's Reports Steamers' Loss— One Last Reported on Her Way to Savannah.

LONDON, June 18.—The British steamer Sardinia, of 545 tons, has been sunk, Lloyd's shipping agency announced today.

The British steamer Gafsa also has been sunk, according to a report to Lloyd's.

The Spanish steamer Mendibil-Mendi has also been sunk.

The Gafsa was a vessel of 3,922 tons, which left Manchester for Savannah on May 23. Maritime records do not report her movements since that time.

The Mendibil-Mendi, formerly the Claverburn, measured 4,501 tons gross. She was built at Sunderland. The steamer was last reported as having sailed from Buenos Aires April 17, and from St. Vincent May 10.

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MOVE TO AID BRITAIN IN HASTENING MAILS

Merchants' Association Tells Importers How to Obtain Prompt Action by Censors.

ASK NEUTRAL POSTAL AID

Shipping Documents, Sent in Separate Marked Bags, to Receive Immediate Consideration.

The progress of the Merchants' Association in its fight to have shipping documents for imports sent by mail free from interference by the British censorship is reviewed in the association's bulletin, "Greater New York," published today. The association reports the cooperation of the United States postal authorities and the promise of Great Britain to grant their request if shipping documents are sent in separate bags. But the association finds serious difficulty because of the failure of the postal authorities in foreign countries where the documents originate to forward them in separate pouches.

"The Department of State, at the suggestion of the Merchants' Association, recently took up with the British Government the possibility of bringing about more rapid transportation of shipping documents referring to goods imported into the United States," the bulletin says. "These documents, in common with other mail, have been much delayed as a result of the British censorship.

"The Department of State finally secured an agreement from the British Government that it would be willing to give immediate attention to shipping documents if forwarded in special mail bags, clearly labeled so that their character was apparent. This attitude on the part of Great Britain has not brought about a solution of the problem, however, chiefly because the cooperation of the postal authorities in the foreign countries in which the shipping papers originate has not been obtained. The documents have not been forwarded in separate, clearly identified mail bags.

"The Merchants' Association has received a letter from William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State, pointing out the difficulty. It is sending copies of the letter to about 225 firms, suggesting that they urge their correspondents in neutral countries to attempt to persuade local postal authorities to forward the mail in that way. Mr. Phillips's letter said:

The British Government state that up to the present time the arrangement has not been adopted by any of the neutral countries concerned, "although it has been urgently brought to the notice of the Governments in those countries, and although his Majesty's Government have for some time past held themselves in readiness to deal expeditiously with such special mail bags as soon as the arrangement comes into force." The British communication states further that advices have been received that the Danish Government has made arrangements for the introduction of the proposed arrangement so far as the United States Shipping Company is concerned, and that every effort is being made to induce the other Governments concerned to take similar action.

The British Government concludes their note to the Ambassador with the statement that the "introduction of the system, however, does not depend upon his Majesty's Government alone, however keenly they desire to see it established."

For your information it may be stated that the proposed arrangement has been agreed to by this Government, and that the Post Office Department has already made arrangements for the transmission of shipping documents in special bags.

In its appeal to the 225 firms, the Merchants' Association said:

May we take the liberty of calling your attention to the fact that the efforts of our Government and the interest of the Government of Great Britain to comply with our Government's suggestion have been nullified by the failure of the foreign Governments in which such shipping documents originate to give their postal authorities the necessary instructions. It occurred to us that you might desire to bring this fact to the attention of firms with which you are in correspondence in these countries, urging them to undertake whatever action may be appropriate to bring about the necessary action on the part of their respective Governments.

The bulletin says the association continues to send to the Department of State letters and envelopes showing the delay in international mail as the result of British censorship.

It also describes the association's method of giving assistance to members who are working to build up their foreign trade.

LANSING NOTE IN ENGLAND.

Text of Protest on Mails Now Published with German Comments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 19.—The Times publishes today the full text taken from American papers on Secretary Lansing's note protesting against British and French treatment of neutral mails. Hitherto only cabled extracts have appeared in London papers. The Times says:

"The German press makes a great play with the note. The Berliner Tageblatt finds that 'the tone and form of the note recall the notes to Germany on the submarine question.' The Cologne Gazette says that 'the United States have with this note earned the entire gratitude of neutrals, but also the gratitude of everybody else who welcomes the fight for the freedom of the seas.' The Frankfurter Zeitung, while deprecating 'the mistake of overestimating the step at last resolved upon by Herr Wilson and Herr Lansing,' says that it would also be 'a mistake to allow one's self to be persuaded by the English that nothing happened.'"

2,200 GERMANS AID TURKISH CAMPAIGN

Directed the Gallipoli Defense and Reorganized the Ottoman Forces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—For the first time since the war began the full facts are now made known as to the number, and nature of service, of the German officers and men in the Ottoman Army. At the present time 360 officers and 1,867 noncommissioned officers and men of German origin are serving with the Turkish Army, navy, and coast defense system.

Of this number, 253 officers and 517 noncommissioned officers are attached to the mobile army and interior fortifications; while 107 officers and 1,350 noncommissioned officers and men serve in the Ottoman Navy and the coast batteries.

There are in Turkey at this time the officers and men of several Austro-Hungarian heavy batteries. These, however, do not form an intrinsic part of the Ottoman Army in the sense the Germans do. In that case the organization has been loaned for a specific time and purpose. Neither the number of batteries nor that of the personnel may be given here. The statement must suffice that the Austro-Hungarians with the Turkish Army are comparatively few in number.

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THIS CITY MAY LOSE GARMENT INDUSTRY

Manufacturers Assert That Practically Entire Skirt Business Is Gone.

125 SHOPS HAVE MOVED

Protective Association Announces That Union Has Made Conditions Intolerable.

The cloak, suit and skirt making business, an industry involving a quarter of a billion dollars a year, is about to go from New York not to return, according to a statement issued yesterday by the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, which is fighting the cloakmakers' union in the present strike. The association says that because buyers will continue to come to New York the manufacturers will maintain show rooms here, but that the garments will be made and the wages paid in other cities.

In reply to the association, Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garments Workers' Union, said the statement was untrue; that the manufacturers had made similar assertions in the 1910 strike, but that the shops which moved out of town came back when the strike was over, because the manufacturing centre of the industry must remain in New York.

"The intolerable condition which the unions have forced on the manufacturers have reached such a stage that a great number of the members of the association have decided to open shops out of the city under conditions where peace and the prosecution of their industry is guaranteed to them," the manufacturers' statement said. "A number of others, finding it impossible to continue, particularly at this time when no protection is forthcoming from the city authorities for the old employes, who are not only willing, but anxious, to get back to work, have decided to go out of business entirely, and have so notified the association.

"What the passing of such an enormous industry means will be understood by anyone who cares to give it a moment's thought, for there is not the least doubt that the unions have forced this issue, and that our members have taken up the gage and are ready to adopt the means of salvation at hand.

125 Factories Gone.

"Today there are open and running in adjacent cities in four States more than 125 factories which are turning out all the garments they need at this time of year.

"They have gone away from New York never to return, and they have so arranged their plants that they can increase their output at any time. They have offers of more help than they need, union and nonunion help, and they have pledged themselves in these various communities in which they have taken up quarters to maintain the scale of wages that the association agreed to pay last year, to keep to the standard of hours and particularly to the sanitary and safe conditions that have for years existed in the shops of association members in this city.

"Apart from what this will mean to the community at large—the loss of the big payrolls that were circulated weekly by the manufacturers; the loss to the workers, who, if they wish to stay in the industry, will have to give up their residences here and take up homes in other cities—let the interested persons figure up the loss in rents and real estate values that will follow the exodus of the trade from New York.

"Of course, this city will be still the mecca for buyers, for nearly all the houses will have elaborate show rooms here where their lines will be displayed, but the industry itself will be gone from here in a short while as completely as if it never existed. New York, so far as the cloak, suit and skirt industry is concerned, will be but the show room, and it is quite as true as it is of this industry that if the union continues its oppressive tactics other industries allied with ours will also take up quarters outside of New York.

Shops Welcomed Elsewhere.

"Now, do not think that this has been undertaken without due consideration, and that there is anything haphazard about the action of the manufacturers. Not one of our members moved his factory until he had been assured by the authorities in the community in which he took up his activities that his business was going to be protected as far as it lay in the power of these communities to protect it.

"It has been said that one man's loss is another man's opportunity, and its truth has been amply demonstrated in this instance. We have on file here a great number of offers from Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in many communities offering to manufacturers every facility for pursuing their activities. They have been offered free factory sites, low rents in buildings equipped for their purposes and built for manufacturing plants, excellent transportation facilities, and, in fact, every inducement that would appeal. The leading men in these communities, as in this city, make up these boards, and they pledge themselves to see to it that the manufacturer is guarded against interference by agitators.

"It would be well for the meddlers who are able to solve every problem to ponder this situation. They cannot make objects of charity of the competent men and women who prefer to take the good pay that is assured them rather than stand in line to have their pittances of charity doled out to them. If these people are not allowed to work in this city out of fear for their personal safety they have shown that they are willing to break up their homes here and go to other cities where they can work unmolested.

Skirt Industry Has Gone.

"Already practically the whole skirt industry has moved out of New York. Their season is earlier and they are busy when the cloak and suit people are just beginnig their season. So far nearly all our members who wished to do so have made up their sample lines, and many of them have taken orders. As soon as they are ready to make up their stock they will have places in which they can work, but they will not be in this city.

"Charles Isaacs & Scheer, one of the large manufacturers of high-grade suits and cloaks, announced on Saturday to the association that they were going out of business, as they found it impossible to continue and put up with the conditions that the union is trying to force on them. They have announced that their plant at 65 West Thirty-sixth Street is for sale, and they will turn their activities into other channels. G. Pinsky, a prominent skirt manufacturer, has closed his plant here at 76 Madison Avenue, and has opened a big shop in Red Bank, N. J., where 150 persons are now working. These are but a few.

"Any fair-minded person who reads the barefaced falsehoods that are given to the public by the sob-sisters, who reads, according to these writers, of the continual condition of starvation that exists among the cloakmakers will be surprised that the unions should fight so hard to keep people in such an industry, and will be surprised as well to learn that thousands are willing to abandon their homes here and go to other cities to still remain cloakmakers. That is as good an answer to all the starvation lies as could be made in a volume. No man or woman courts continual starvation and then fights to be deprived of its delights."

STRIKE IS TEXT FOR SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Welch Blames Church for Garment Workers' Trouble.

The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Welch, pastor of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, told his congregation last night that the cloakmakers' strike was the reflection of an evil relation in New York between employer and employe, for which he said the church was to blame. Dr. Welch took his text from Nehemiah, i. 4: "I sat down and wept."

"The crying need of this city," said Dr. Welch, "is for men and women in every walk of life who are willing to sit down and calmly and dispassionately analyze this city's life. The strike of the cloakmakers, which smells to Heaven, is only a sporadic demonstration of the real condition existing between the city's employers and the city's employed. That is a condition underneath all such outbreaks which no casual observer can possibly understand.

"It is not only the employer who is to be censured in this seemingly unequal contest; nor is the working man alone to be praised. Both sides are at the bottom to be censured for their failure to enter upon a relationship which would be destined to be constructively powerful. The interests of both are alike; the tactics of both are alike. Both have stooped to do diabolical things, and the city which hasn't been energetic enough to analyzse the situation and inaugurate some program of amelioration is caused to suffer and to witness a spectacle which is nauseating to the extreme.

"The religion of New York City had been established here to make such conditions as these impossible. It is, therefore, due to the churches' failure that such a dismal prospect of starving thousands comes to light. I speak not of Gentile or Jew, Protestant or Catholic, but of the body religious which, if sent to do anything specific at all, was sent to make conditions for living and working pleasurable, and also to inspire in the hearts of the employer of labor the desire to make splendid the life that looks to him for sustenance.

"The mission of the church is also to the man who works, that he might be taught that if he is to expect fair play at the hands of his employer he must himself also be fair."

ROADS WILL APPEAL TO MEN.

New York Central to Call for Volunteers in Case of a Strike.

The heads of the "Big Four" railway brotherhoods, together with 800 delegates, who attended the conference between the railroads and the unions, left New York yesterday carrying 500,000 ballots on which the railroad strike vote is to be taken. The vote will be taken and canvassed, and another conference held about Aug. 1, at which the labor chiefs expect to have power to declare a strike if the railroads continue to refuse their demands of the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime.

Following the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Saturday in issuing to its 146,000 employes a warning that a national railroad strike would mean the cessation of all train movements and the stopping of all salaries, and calling for volunteers to conduct transportation if the strike is called, other railroads are expected to take similar action in the near future. The New York Central will make an appeal to its employes within a very short time, it was said last night by an official of the road.

MACHINISTS TALK STRIKE.

Demand Eight-Hour Day in Philadelphia and Threaten Walkout.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Notice that an eight-hour day without any reduction in wages must be established in Philadelphia machine shops before July 1 was served on manufacturers today by officers of the International Association of Machinists as the result of a big mass meeting held in the Broad Street Theatre. That strikes would be called in all shops that failed to grant the demand was the assertion of several speakers.

Edward Keenan, President of the Central Labor Union, said there were 35,000 machinists in Philadelphia, and that more than a third were organized. He announced that the next two weeks would be devoted to organization work, and that another mass meeting would be held at the theatre on Sunday, July 2.

"At that time," said he, "we will announce the names on the black list."

Charles Nicholson of the National Executive Board expressed the opinion that by July 20,000 men would be enrolled in the union, and that strikes would be called on Monday, July 3, in all shops where manufacturers had failed to establish the eight-hour schedule.

ZIONISTS TO CONVENE.

Annual Convention at Philadelphia Opens Next Sunday.

Seven hundred delegates from all parts of the country will attend the annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists which will open next Sunday in the Metropolitan Opera House, Philadelphia. Among the speakers will be United States Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Louis Edward Levy of Philadelphia, Dr. S. Levin of Russia, who has been in this country since the war; Dr. Mossinsohn of Palestine, who will describe current conditions in his native land; Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore, and possibly Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago.

All of the speakers will urge upon the Jews of America the necessity of lending their support to the Zionist movement, and reports will be read setting forth the progress and probable future of the plan to persuade the people to return to Palestine. It was planned to call yesterday "Zionist Fund Day" and to hold a number of mass meetings and collect funds in the streets, but it was decided to postpone the work until the date of the convention. After the street collections are counted the delegates in Philadelphia will be notified by wire of the amount realized.

To Scrap Ferryboat Westfield.

One the eve of her fiftieth anniversary the old Staten Island ferryboat Westfield, which blew up while leaving her slip at the foot of Whitehall Street, several years ago, was taken last night to the foot of Twenty-ninth Street and East River, and this morning will be broken up for kindling wood. As soon as the Coakley life guards had cast off lines at the foot of Jackson Street, and the Westfield had pointed her nose up the East River, passing tugs and ferryboats saluted the Westfield. The Helen C. Julliard takes the place of the Westfield.

$100,000 MEMORIAL TO MRS. A. R. GORGAS

University of Alabama to Honor the Mother of the Surgeon General.

LIBRARIAN FOR 20 YEARS

Alumni Association Is Raising Funds for New Library as Devoted Woman's Monument.

A new library is to be built at the University of Alabama as a memorial to the late Mrs. Amelia R. Gorgas, mother of Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, according to an announcement just sent out by the Alumni Association of the University to all its members. The library will be the largest in the State, and is to be completed at a cost of $100,000.

The honor to be paid to the memory of Mrs. Gorgas is perhaps the most signal ever accorded to a woman of Alabama. This is to be explained by the fact that the family of Mrs. Gorgas, who was librarian at the University of Alabama for twenty years, was very intimately connected with the growth of that institution. From the State University have been turned out many of the eminent men of Alabama, and these as alumni are actively interested in the movement to raise the funds for the memorial.

Mrs. Gorgas became librarian at the University of Alabama, succeeding her husband, Brigadier General Josiah Gorgas, who was President of the institution from 1878 to 1879. General Gorgas had been Chief of Ordnance in the Confederacy. Soon after he became President of the University he was forced by ill health to retire. The trustees made him librarian following his retirement, and a year later he died. His widow then was selected for that place. She was the daughter of John Gayle, sixth Governor of Alabama, and was married to General Gorgas in Mobile in 1853.

Throughout the long period when she was librarian of the university Mrs. Gorgas assumed what she considered to be a more important and more pleasing task, and that was the care of sick students. During her incumbency the university was not equipped with a regular hospital. Students who fell slightly ill or homesick were transferred to rooms set aside for them in the home occupied by Mrs. Gorgas and her family on the campus. Here she ministered to their wants, and in time she established herself almost as a mother to the hundreds of students. Those who did not have the good fortune to be sick soon learned that Mrs. Gorgas was glad to have them call at her home, where she entertained them in the most delightful manner.

In her declining years Mrs. Gorgas relinquished her duties for the most part to her daughter, Miss Mamie Gorgas. Nevertheless, she still expected "her boys" to call at her home, and when they made their visits less frequent in deference to her feebleness she let it be known that she noticed it. It always was the custom of the Glee Club before starting on its tour of the State first to try itself out by giving a serenade to Mrs. Gorgas. A frail little woman, with silvery hair, she never failed to come out on the balcony of her home to listen to the college selections and give her approval.

The new library which is to be built in her memory is to be erected on a unit system. The first unit will cost $40,000, and the University has given half this amount, while the other half has nearly been raised by the alumni. Professor George G. Brownell of the Department of French and Spanish is Chairman of the Memorial Library Committee, having its headquarters at University, Ala.

D. A. White Killed by Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, N. C., June 18.—David A. White, General Manager of the White Furniture Manufacturing Company of MMebane, N. C., was instantly killed this afternoon when his automobile turned turtle and fastened him under the car. He was returning from services at a rural church. He was 55 years old.

CAPT. HARTLEY TO TESTIFY.

Race Discrimination Inquiry Scheduled to Go On Today.

The inquiry being conducted by Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury on the order of Governor Whitman, into the alleged discrimination in the National Guard against Jews was scheduled to be continued today. Most of the evidence tending to show discrimination has been gathered from the Second Field Artillery, from which Max I. Klein asserted he was turned away because of his race. The Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, and the Eighth Coast Artillery have also been mentioned at the hearing.

Captain George B. Hartley, who resigned from the Eighth Coast Artillery last April because of differences he had with Colonel Loesser, was expected to go on the stand today and tell of conditions which he did not think should be permitted to exist in the guard, and which he said he found in the Eighth Coast Artillery.

SHUBERT HIT COLLEGIAN.

J. J. Objected to Hartley Accosting a Winter Garden Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18.—The case of J. J. Shubert, theatrical manager, of New York, and of Francis Hartley of Belmont, Mass., a junior in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, will come before the police court tomorrow morning, but will be continued till Friday by agreement. It is alleged that Shubert struck Hartley over the eye after the collegian had accosted Miss Nancy G. Williams, a member of the chorus of the Winter Garden company, which appeared at the Shubert Theatre here last night.

The incident occurred about midnight in the crowded lobby of the Hotel Taft. Hartley attempted to apologize and Shubert walked away. A policeman took both Shubert and Hartley to the police station, where they were released under small bond.

PRESS CLUB TO DINE WILSON

President Accepts Invitation to Speak at Waldorf on June 30.

The New York Press Club, which at one time or another has had as its dinner guests every occupant of the White House since President Grant, will have President Wilson as its guest of honor at the annual dinner to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, June 30. The President's acceptance of the invitation comes so close upon his renomination that it is expected his speech to the newspaper men will constitute something of an "opening gun" in his campaign for re-election. The banquet, however, will in no sense be a partisan affair.

In recognition of the non-partisanship nature of the dinner, a number of prominent Republicans and Progressives have requested that their names be placed on the reception list. The seating accommodations will provide for about 800 men, and, in addition, the Press Club has decided to invite women, who will be permitted to occupy boxes above the dining floor.

WOODCRAFT GRAND COUNCIL

Ernest Thompson Seton Presides at Celebration on His Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 18.—Boy Scouts and Woodcraft Boys and Girls from Greenwich, New York, Brooklyn, and Staten Island in large numbers attended a grand council at the Finchery, the estate of Ernest Thompson Seton here, tonight. Many Summer sojourners witnessed the festivities. The Columbia Park boys of San Francisco, forty-three in number, who are spending the week-end in Greenwich, were the guests of honor. The ceremonies, which took place on the shores of Lake Peequo, consisted of council fires, tub tilting, one-legged chicken fights, challenges, singing, moving pictures, and the claiming and bestowing of honors.

Mr. Seton, Chief of the Woodcraft League of America, occupied the Council Rock and told campfire stories.

PRIESTS NOT AGREED ON DANCING DECREE

Some Fear Loss of Income and Young Members Through Enforcement of Edict.

MGR. BRANN BLAMES RICH

Says Poor and Ignorant Are Loyal to Church—Tells of Shocking Dances in Hotels.

Mgr. Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Church, in Forty-third Street, spoke yesterday concerning the decree of his Church on the subject of dancing.

The decree was generally read in Catholic churches of the whole country yesterday, and in this city a letter was also read from Cardinal Farley explaining it.

"The decree is justified," said Father Brann, "and it was brought on by the immoral dances of the last few years. I am no prudist, and I want our young people to enjoy themselves. But I have myself seen in New York hotels, expensive in charges and frequented only by the well-to-do, dances that were shocking.

"The poor and the ignorant are loyal, but the well-to-do and the educated, who ought to realize their responsibility, are always the people who lead in wrong-doing in these respects.

"I have no fear for the financial income of Catholic parishes, nor have I fear that young people will not be held."

At St. Joseph's Church, in lower Sixth Avenue; the Ascension, on the west side, and in All Saints, Harlem, it was said yesterday that the decree against dancing, read at all masses yesterday, would hardly affect the finances, but fears were expressed for the young people and the Church's ability to hold them.

In the Bronx it was said that conditions are more serious than in Manhattan. There, it was said, many parishes are in debt, expecting to pay from proceeds of entertainments. At St. Athanasius's Church it was said that two big fairs a year would be ruined, it was feared, and upon them depends much of the parish income.

St. John Chrysostom's and St. Augustine's, two big Bronx parishes and typical of all New York suburbs, expressed fear for ability to hold the young people. It was said that without dancing the young people would not go to church entertainments. Some entertainments have been tried in Advent and Lent without dancing and they failed. A priest said the church must depend on young people. He felt sure the expenses would be met some way, but he was not so sure of the young men and young women.

As read in Catholic churches yesterday, Cardinal Farley's letter said:

"In your experience you have noted the gradual but steady lowering of moral standards; the loosening of ties that formerly bound all right-thinking people to ideals that were the power and strength of the community. We say it with deep regret that pleasure in its most alluring and degrading forms has entered into the homes of the land, and we cannot in loyalty to our conscience and God stand by and do nothing against this stream of easy morality which is daily becoming broader and more menacing.

"The Church has always been the open enemy of the world in all its errors and vices, and the strong defender of truth and conduct against which the world rebels. The present decree, therefore, is a natural protest to the spirit of worldliness which finds full expression in the modern dances."

The Catholic Church's prohibition of dancing at church entertainments was praised by the Rev. Christian F. Reisner in his sermon last night in the Grace Methodist Church. He compared the Catholic edict with similar action taken by the Methodist General Conference.

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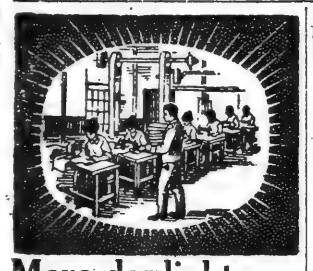
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Wool Bathing Suits, $2.50, $3.50, $5

CHAIN OF ARSENALS IN DEFENSE PLAN

Chamber of Commerce Moves to Eliminate War Profits on Gigantic Scale.

TO MARSHAL RESOURCES

Repositories for Material Would Be Located All Over the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — Having polled the business interests of the nation and resolved from the result that the industrial element in the United States is for preparedness by votes ranging, in various ratios, of from 15 to 1 to 120 to 1, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will start a new movement tomorrow with the avowed idea of wiping out war profits in case of war between the United States and Mexico. Not only are war profits to be eliminated, but a system of co-ordination of industries will be worked out by members of the chamber, so that the Government will be able, with maximum efficiency and minimum cost, to obtain war munitions, transportation, mobilization of supplies, expert technical counsel, and co-operation with the army and navy on a scale which the world hitherto has not seen.

These plans follow in detail the general plan of industrial mobilization, recently proposed by Howard E. Coffin, a member of the Naval Consulting Board. Mr. Coffin and his associates are already taking an industrial survey of the country, with the idea of mobilizing the manufacturing interests for defense.

What the Chamber of Commerce of the United States proposes to do, through its members, is to take up the work where the Naval Consulting Board leaves off, and present the results to the War and Navy Departments for quick action in case of international complications.

The plan is set forth in detail in the current number of The Nation's Business, which is out tomorrow. This publication is the organ of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. That leading manufacturers of every commodity used in time of war should voluntarily relinquish large profits and marshal their resources for the benefit of the Government at the minimum cost, rather than the maximum, is said by members of the Chamber of Commerce to mark a new departure in industrial preparedness.

Would Cut Down Profits.

The Nation's Business gives this practical illustration:

"For example—Plant 'A,' having reported its equipment and facilities to the Staff of Industrial Mobilization, is inspected by an officer of the staff and told that it can make fuses for shrapnel shells better than anything else which the Government might need in time of war. Plant 'A' then enters into contract with the Government agreeing to make from drawings and instructions furnished by the staff a complete set of tools, dies, jigs, &c., necessary to turn its entire productive capacity to the making of shrapnel fuses. The Government agrees to give a minimum annual order for fuses to Plant 'A' in peace time sufficient to educate the working force of the plant and its managers in the production of fuses, together with profit enough to repay the investment in tools.

"The same contract further specifies the lease price at which the plant could be taken over with its personnel by the Government in time of war. The Government also issues an insurance policy to the owners of the plant that the physical property will be returned after the war in as good condition as it was before, less ordinary depreciation.

"The lease price should be large enough to constitute a 'living wage' to stockholders, but not large enough to create a profit interest in war."

In addition to this economic phase of the Chamber's plans, those who are behind the movement have worked out a system of "industrial arsenals," to be located on the principal traffic arteries of the United States. These arsenals, instead of housing ammunition and ordnance, will be repositories for working plans for mass-production of munitions on a large scale. The Chamber of Commerce committees who have discussed this matter have formulated the "industrial arsenal" plan as a result of observation of the difficulties in England at the outbreak of the European war.

Use of "Industrial Arsenals."

It took England, they say, a full year to overcome difficulties which the "industrial arsenal" system would obviate completely. Concerning this matter The Nation's Business says:

"The experimental, educational, inspection and assembly of functions necessary for any complete system of quantity production should be carried on in district United States arsenals located in or convenient to the great industrial centres.

"The principles of this system of munitions production will not only permit the peace time production of munitions at a less cost than under the present system, but will provide an industrial organization that can be at once expanded in time of war to at least 100 times the peace requirement and at a moderate cost. In this way not only would the current needs of the army and navy be met by drawing on such a wide range of industry as to prevent any combined profit interest in war supplies, but the immense potential resources of the country would be tapped and fitted, without economic loss, to the maximum demands of a great crisis.

"In the opinion of the committee which framed the report which formed the basis of the referendum, such a system is sound insurance against war and aggression. To be peaceful is an ideal democracy. But to be potentially strong for the defense of its ideals should be a cornerstone of policy."

Chamber's Answer to Wilson.

At the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States here communications are still being received regarding the recent poll in the organization's referendum on preparedness. The advocacy of the "industrial arsenal" system, and industrial mobilization with a view to cutting out excessive war profits, are regarded as the Chamber's answer to President Wilson's recent comment on its referendum, in which the President intimated that permission to their employes to undergo training at the various volunteer camps would be a practical way of demonstrating the soundness of the Chamber's members' sentiments for defense. The Chamber has let it be known through its official organ that as an organization it will strive to fulfill industrially the same functions which the camps like that at Plattsburg are performing for the individual citizen.

WANTS UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

Dr. Billingsley Argues at Y. M. C. A. for Compulsory Service.

Andrew Carnegie as a pacifist was ridiculed by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Billingsley in an address on "Preparedness for What I Saw in the War Zone" at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Billingsley asserted that the pacifist doctrine was so peculiar that it was difficult for the normal mind to follow it. After describing some features of his visit to France, Italy, and England, and of the fine national spirit of preparedness he had found in Switzerland, and the misfortunes that had come to some of the Allies because of nonpreparedness, he said:

"Look at our little fiasco down in Mexico. Preparedness! It is a travesty on the word. And now, after two years' warning of trouble and time for preparedness all the men we can get there do not exceed fifty thousand."

After a criticism of the policy of President Wilson and Secretary Daniels on preparedness, Dr. Billingsley said:

"Do I believe in compulsory military service? I certainly do. I believe in universal compulsory training and universal military service when needed. I believe any man who lives under the Stars and Stripes and enjoys all the benefits of this great country should be made to fight in defense of the flag and the country when he will not do so voluntarily."

MAYOR TO BE A FLIER.

Sunderland of Danbury, Preparedness Enthusiast, Enters School.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—Mayor Anthony Sunderland of Danbury, Conn., said to be the first city executive in the United States to be designated to take a course in aviation in connection with the national preparedness movement, has entered the Thomas Brothers Company aviation school in this city. He has a leave of absence from his official duties for this purpose. The Mayor, who is 31 years old, and is serving his fourth term as Danbury's chief executive, is a member of the Connecticut National Guard, and also of the Coast Artillery. He intends to learn aviation in all of its branches. He is a Democrat, and is enthusiastic for preparedness.

Mr. Sunderland is serving under a scholarship founded by the Aero Club of America in the Thomas school.

Gypsies Driven from Morgan Estate

STONY POINT, June 18.—A controversy in which a band of gypsies headed by Eli Marks encamped alongside Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan's Summer estate at Fort Montgomery became involved forced them out of town today. The gypsies trespassed on the Morgan estate and other property in the vicinity. William Smith charged that one of the band stole $20 from him, and had three leaders before Police Justice Winfield of Highland Falls. They agreed to get out of town, so the case was dropped.

FINGERPRINT RECORD IS NO CRIME STAMP

Magistrate Simms's Action Defended by Correction Commissioner Lewis.

IDENTIFIES THE OFFENDERS

Experience Has Shown Youths Drift Into a Life of Delinquency When Not Brought to Book.

The action of Magistrate Simms in taking the fingerprints of three boys convicted of disorderly conduct in playing baseball in the streets was defended in a statement yesterday by Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis. Commissioner Lewis does not think the filing of one's fingerprints is as embarrassing as having one's name on the court record, for the reason that few can read fingerprints. He calls the fingerprint system the greatest deterrent to repetition of offenses.

"Much of the criticism of Magistrate Simms's action in fingerprinting three boys convicted of disorderly conduct because they were playing ball in the street is really directed against calling baseball a crime," said Commissioner Lewis. "All men with red blood in their veins will sympathize with this point of view.

"On the other hand, much of the opposition to taking fingerprints of those convicted of disorderly conduct misses the point. The taking of fingerprints, as a matter of fact, is the least objectionable part of the whole proceeding. The indignity of the arrest, the experience in a police station, the experience in court, and the taking of written records, all of which are kept as a part of the records of the courts, are serious indeed compared to the mere taking of fingerprints. The fingerprint is the most scientific record that can be kept. It cannot be placed in the Rogues' Gallery, where it may be seen and recognized. Unlike handwriting it cannot be read by the average individuals; it can only be read by an expert.

"Even our sympathy for these boys is likely to mislead us. Nothing can be more harmful to any community than to spread among young men and young girls the idea that no serious results will follow from their breaking the law. Our experience with the young offenders committed to the New York City Reformatory shows that they have drifted into a life of delinquency because they were not brought to book and made to feel that the results of continued minor offenses would be serious.

"Had the City of New York ten years ago taken the fingerprints of every young fellow summoned to court and filed them away, not to show that he was a criminal, but in order to identify him, we would have a very different situation in New York today.

"Fingerprints should be lifted from the category of crime. They are being used as a positive means of identification in the army, in the Labor Bureau of the Civil Service Commission, and by some of our best banks."

HENRY COMMITTEE NAMED.

Will Erect Monument in Albany to Inventor of Magnetic Telegraph.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 18.—The Honorary Committee to carry out the plans for the erection of a monument to Professor Joseph Henry, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph, in Academy Park, this city, beneath the window of the room in the academy in which the professor made his successful experiments, has been selected by Dr. Henry P. Warren, headmaster of the Albany Academy, and Dr. John M. Clark, Director of State Museum, who are the Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively of the Joseph Henry Statue Committee.

The Honorary Committee includes Dr. Charles D. Wolcott, Secretary Smithsonian Institution, Washington; Dr. William H. Welch, President National Academy of Sciences, Washington; Charles B. Alexander, regent State University, New York; Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Washington; Theodore N. Vail, President American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York; Thomas A. Edison, Orange, N. J.; E. W. Rice, Jr., President General Electric Company, Schenectady; Dr. Michael I. Pupin, Columbia University; Dr. John J. Carty, President American Institute of Electrical Engineers, New York, and Robert C. Pruyn, President National Commercial Bank, Albany.

Light-Fingered

gentry work in dark places. But there is one place too dark for the lightest fingers—the inside of a safety deposit box at

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
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ESTABLISHED 1879

TO BETTER CITY'S HARBOR.

Congress Committee Asks for Survey and Suggestions.

Plans for improving New York Harbor are under consideration by the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House. The Central Mercantile Association has just been asked by Congressman Murray Hulbert, a member of the committee, to present recommendations, and announcement was made yesterday that the organization's engineers would prepare a complete report for the committee. The association recently made an extensive industrial survey of New York and vicinity and urged extensive harbor development to enable the city to take advantage of expected industrial opportunities.

"New York's growth is largely a product of its great natural harbor," Secretary Joseph Kean of the association said yesterday, discussing the need for improvement, "and the city has assisted these natural advantages only slightly by the construction of such modern combined water and rail terminals as have enabled ports such as Hamburg to advance at an amazing rate in late years. When New York procures a modern terminal system a tremendous step will have been made. No one undertaking could increase New York's industrial progress as much as a thoroughly scientific port and adequate terminal development program."

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MADAME CHAUTARD-ARCHAIMBAUD
MADAME JEANNE MAUBOURG
MR. PAUL CAPELLANI
MR. ORPHEE LANGEVIN
MR. EMILE VILLEMIN
MR. HENRI STURM

Madame Maubourg of the Metropolitan Opera House, Will Sing "La Marsellaise."

JOHAN VON HUMMEL of Royal Opera de la Hague Will Sing at 4 P. M.—MAIN FLOOR

Main Floor, Afternoon and Evening, in Margaret Mayo's Theatre
Continuous Entertainment, Provided by

MARIE DRESSLER, VIOLET HEMING, JULIA ARTHUR, JACK HAZZARD, RUTH SHEPLEY, GRACE FILKINS, FRANK TINNEY, LEE HARRISON, MARGARET GREEN, RAY COX, CHRISTINE NORMAN, JEANNETTE BEECHER, BABY COYLE & MR. HEWITT, WILL MORRISSEY, LEONORE HARRIS, ARTHUR DALY, HAZEL COX, DAISY WATERMAN, LITTLE MORIA

Second Floor Cafe de Paris Tea Garden Afternoon and Evening

CONSTANCE COLLIER, CATHLEEN NESBIT, PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY, LYN HARDING, FRANCES FAIRCHILD, CLIFFORD BROOKE, ELSA MAXWELL, JULIAN L'ESTRANGE, LIONEL ATWILL, ADA ANDROVA

IN B-F-B BLIND FUND GARDEN, 3rd Floor
AT 9 P. M., ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE

MAURICE LA FARGE, PAULINE BARRY, ROSA MUNDE, LAURA BIRCH, HARRIET McCONNELL, HARRY ALLEN, ANNA HELD, ORPHEE LANGEVIN, MARY FABRE

Dances by Florence Topham and Her Pupils.

SPECIAL FEATURE—SIDE-SPLITTING DANCES BY THAT FAMOUS TEAM MARIE DRESSLER AND MAURICE

Third Floor, Evening

Folk Songs by RUSSIAN CHOIR under direction of Evon Belousoff
Old Russian Dance by Miss BEATRICE WOOD
Entertainment Given by Russian Section of Booth of Nine Allies

Have You Seen Stella?—Remarkable Painting—3rd Floor.
French War Relics and Verdun Films—3rd Floor.
See the Wonderful War Paintings—3rd Floor.

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Nearly $100,000 Worth of Goods—Principally the Expensive Sort, at 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, $2 and $5. Actual values double, treble and tenfold.

Big Event Tomorrow Night—Latin Quarter, "Quatz Arts Ball" —in Cafe de Paris.

Entire Cast of Ziegfeld Follies—Secure Tickets at Booths 21 and 31.

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Will Remain Open Until Wed. Night, June 21



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A Fourth of July bristling with patriotism

With a Victrola and Victor Records you and your family can have the "best Fourth ever." You can have a celebration in your own home that is right in keeping with the spirit of the day.

You can hear patriotic speeches and national songs and stirring band music that will renew the fires of patriotism and instil a greater love of country.

You can easily arrange a program like this from the many patriotic selections listed in the Victor Record catalog:

		Number	Size	
American Patriotic Airs America	Pryor's Band Sousa's Band	16137	10	$0.75
Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death	Harry E. Humphrey	35377	12	1.25
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Stars and Stripes Forever March	Sousa's Band	16777	10	.75
Declaration of Independence (Part I) Declaration of Independence (Part II)	Harry E. Humphrey Harry E. Humphrey	35291	12	1.25
Songs of America, No. 1	Victor Mixed Chorus	31854	12	1.00
America Forever	Pryor's Band	35112	12	1.25
Wake Up, America!	Frederick Wheeler	17991	10	.75
Fourth of July in Jayville Center	Harlan, Stanley and Chorus	16328	10	.75
Star Spangled Banner Hail Columbia	Victor Military Band Victor Military Band	17581	10	.75

Go today to your nearest Victor dealer's and arrange for your Fourth of July celebration. He will gladly play any music you wish to hear and demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

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New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

WHY INDEPENDENTS SUPPORT WILSON

Statements from Eleven Prominent Men Given Out by Newly Organized League.

WISE, PRUDENT, FAR-SEEING

Has Allayed Hurtful Antagonisms, Says Jacob H. Schiff—Created a National Spirit, Fuller Points Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The newly organized Woodrow Wilson Independent League tonight gave out statements from eleven prominent men setting forth their reasons for supporting the President for re-election. Most of the statements lay stress upon his domestic legislation—the tariff law and the Federal Reserve act, with references also to recommendations yet to be enacted, including his Ship Purchase bill. Most of the statements praise the President for his handling of the foreign situation and his success in keeping the country out of war.

The statements are from Jacob H. Schiff, President Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, banker; Isidor Jacobs, President California Canneries Company, San Francisco, and President Napa Canning Cmopany, Napa, Cal.; Richard Lloyd Jones, editor Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis.; Rathbone Gardner, lawyer, Providence, R. I.; Charles H. Jones, President Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company, Boston; Norman Hapgood, editor, New York City; Paul Fuller, Jr., member of Coudert Brothers, New York; Joseph M. Price, manufacturer, New York; B. N. Baker, President Atlantic Transport Company, Baltimore; John J. Murphy, Tenement House Commissioner, New York, and Ray Stannard Baker, publicist, Amherst, Mass.

Mr. Schiff's statement follows:

Hurtful Antagonisms Allayed.

"President Wilson's Administration has been almost throughout a conservative one. The enactment of a new and just tariff law, based mainly upon revenue requirements, and the establishing of the Federal Reserve Bank systems are momentous achievements, from the benefits of which the country should profit after the European war is over even more than at present. But what I consider President Wilson's greatest accomplishment is that he has in a great measure succeeded in bringing about a rapprochement between the producing and the consuming classes, so that the great and hurtful antagonism which before the present Administration came into power had made itself felt almost in every substantial interest, has now almost ceased.

"The President's foreign policy has been prudent and safe, has vouchsafed the country's dignity, and has prevented the great harm which might have come to it through a more brilliant policy."

Charles H. Jones said in part:

"The Federal Reserve act was, so far as I can now judge, one of the greatest acts of constructive statesmanship passed during this generation. It has given stability and confidence in the financial and commercial world and encouraged the new enterprises and fresh undertakings which are the basis of our present national prosperity.

"President Wilson has preserved his poise during a period of most serious international complications. He has not been misled by Bryan and the peace at any price faction; neither has he been bullied by the jingoes, but has held the policy of our country true to the highest ideals of international comity. If he is willing to assume again the burden which he has so patiently borne, it seems to me right-minded citizens, regardless of party affiliations, should be glad to support him."

Norman Hapgood said, in part:

Republicans Lack an Issue.

"Reading the Republican platform, I can recall, in the entire American history, no election in which a great party was more obviously bankrupt for an issue. What document is more flat, timid, and conventional?

"Facing the President's triumphs in securing neutral rights at sea, without involving us in war, the Republican platform is compelled to say something, but as it can think of no single weakness in our masterly foreign record, it merely lets off cheap noise about being respected abroad.

"It makes no mention of compulsory service or of any other preparedness measure differing in any way from the Democratic program. Its most supreme courage is shown when it puts forth a Jewish anti-Russian plank, as an offset to the desperate attempt of the Senate Republicans to prevent the best fitted of all Jews from taking his seat on the highest judicial tribunal in the world.

"Cowardice and emptiness are equally marked in its treatment of domestic economic questions."

Paul Fuller, Jr., said in part:

"All unbiased judges, of whatever political faith, must recognize the great forward stride of the present tariff law and the Federal Reserve act. While the machinery of the Federal Reserve act was still new and untried the banking centres of the country were forced to meet a crisis almost unprecedented in our history, and the results speak most eloquently for the wisdom of the Federal Reserve legislation.

"The racial prejudices and sectional hatred which must of necessity exist in a country made up of such heterogeneous elements as ours have been fanned into flame by the titanic struggle across the seas. The one great task of our President at such a time is to create a strong national feeling, where this is wanting, which shall be paramount to all considerations of ancestry, race, or creed. In this the President was confronted with a task which called for a deep knowledge of our history, a catholic sympathy for all parties, infinite patience, and ever-ready tact. One ill-considered step, inspired by anger or pride or bombast, might have resulted in the most serious consequences to our nation.

"President Wilson has so far succeeded in creating such a national spirit, so that when he found it necessary in order to uphold the dignity of the United States to present passports to the Ambassador of a great empire across the seas, not one word of protest was raised even by the nationals of that country in America. The patient and dignified attitude of the President in his diplomatic correspondence with Germany has resulted in a great victory and the abandonment of Germany's submarine policy, which his enemies said was impossible."

John J. Murphy said, in part:

"When what we jocosely call Christendom is ablaze with racial hatreds, which have found their echoes here, statesmanship demands the pursuit of a course which unites safety and honor. He has shown the strength of character to resist the 'easiest way' to popularity, the cheap and tawdry glory of the 'war hero.'"

MAINE PRIMARIES TODAY.

Republican Party Contests for Nominations to Chief Offices.

PORTLAND, Me., June 18.—Contests in the Republican Party for nominations for Governor and United States Senator, furnish most of the interest in the outcome of the primary election in this State tomorrow. The renomination of Senator Charles F. Johnson and Governor Oakley C. Curtis by the Democrats is a foregone conclusion, as they are unopposed, while the Progressive Party vote is expected to be light in view of th eeleventh hour withdrawal of some of the candidates.

Republican candidates for United States Senator are former Governor Bert M. Fernald of this city, Ira G. Hersey of Houlton, formerly President of the State Senate, and Frederick Hale of this city, son of former Senator Eugene Hale. The contest for the Gubernatorial nomination is between Frederick H. Fankhurst of Bangor, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Carl E. Milliken of Island Falls, Edward W. Wheeler of Brunswick, and Timothy F. Callahan of Lewiston.

On account of poor health, Congressman Asher C. Hinds, former Parliamentarian of the National House, will not stand for re-election in the First District, and five candidates are in the running to succed him as the Republican nominee. In the Second District, represented by Congressman D. J. McGillicuddy, there are three candidates for the Republican nomination.

Congressman John A. Peters and Frank E. Guernsey, Republicans, of the Third and Fourth Districts, respectively, have no opponents for renomination.

TWO DROWN AT ROCKAWAY.

Youth Dies in Effort to Save Helpless Friend.

Jacob Shapiro, 20 years, of 282 South Second Street, Brooklyn, was swimming in the ocean off Rockaway Point yesterday afternoon when he was seized with cramps and called for help. Moses Levy, 20 years, of 269 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, went to the rescue and was attacked with cramps just as he was nearing Shapiro. He shouted for help, and a number of young men on the bank plunged into the water and swam out but failed to reach the spot in time. Both young men were drowned and their bodies were washed ashore later.

Shapiro and Levy were friends and had come down for the day to visit friends who had a bungalow at Rockaway Point.

WILLCOX SUGGESTED AS HUGHES MANAGER

Board of Education President Called the Best-Equipped Man for the Place.

HE AND CANDIDATE FRIENDS

Plans to Reorganize, in This and Other States, Hughes Alliance Which Was Active in 1908.

William R. Willcox, President of the New York City Board of Education, and a close friend of Charles E. Hughes, is strongly favored for the position of manager of the Hughes campaign by many members of the Sub-Committee on Organization, which will hold a conference in this city with Mr. Hughes to select a man for the post.

S. A. Perkins of Tacoma, Wash., one of the members of the sub-committee, said last night that Mr. Willcox was, in his opinion, the best equipped man for the place.

"He has three advantages," Mr. Perkins said. "He is a personal friend of Mr. Hughes, he has the ability, and he is in a position to unite all branches of the party."

Most of the members of the sub-committee arrived in this city last night. Several conferences were held yesterday afternoon and last night in the rooms of Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania at the Waldorf. Senator Lodge is due to arrive here this morning for a conference with Mr. Hughes.

Plans have been made by a number of members of the old Hughes Alliance of 1908 to revive the Alliance for the present campaign. Meetings will be held during the week to reorganize the Alliance and to start similar organizations in other States. A great many of those who belonged to the old Alliance in 1908 are prominent men who seldom appear actively in politics. With Mr. Hughes out of town there were comparatively few callers at his headquarters. Among those who did call was one Progressive, E. A. Dickson, a Los Angeles editor. He said the strength of the Progressives, who were still the leading party in California, would go to Hughes. The following letter has been sent to Mr. Hughes by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage:

Dear Mr. Hughes:

Permit me to offer my congratulations upon your nomination as the Republican candidate for President.

Press reports state that suffragists will request that you give them a hearing. We trust that at this time, when so many grave issues demand your attention, this question of woman suffrage may be kept in the background. If, however, the advocates of woman suffrage are granted a hearing at any time during the campaign, we who are opposed to this measure must request, though reluctantly, that a similar courtesy be extended to us.

Respectfully yours,
JOSEPHINE DODGE, (Mrs. Arthur M.)

Another delegation of suffragists is expected to seek an interview with Mr. Hughes today in the hope of putting him on record in favor of suffrage.

HUGHES HAS QUIET SUNDAY.

Confers with Weeks and Burton—Will Return to New York Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, spent Sunday at his home. His only political visitors were Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and ex-Senator Burton of Ohio. Senator Weeks expressed himself as confident of the election of Mr. Hughes, and so did Mr. Burton. Mr. Weeks was of the opinion that Colonel Roosevelt would get behind Hughes with enthusiasm before the campaign was many weeks old.

Mr. Hughes will leave for New York at 12:40 o'clock in the morning and will go to the Hotel Astor to prepare for his conference with the Crane steering committee. He has selected a National Chairman and an Executive Committee, and will ask the steering committee to ratify his choice. Mrs. Hughes will not accompany the ex-Justice to New York.

It was learned tonight that the nominee had decided to go to Bridgehampton, L. I., for a few weeks at least, upon his return from Providence, where he will attend the Brown University commencement. He will get back from Providence Thursday night or Friday morning, and will go to Bridgehampton Saturday. He may go to the hills later, but will remain in Bridgehampton at least until the middle of July.

Mr. Hughes tonight refused to comment on the calling out of the National Guard in connection with the Mexican crisis.

FAVORS SHIPPING BOARD.

Produce Exchange Condemns Government Ownership of Ships.

The appointment of a Federal Shipping Board to aid in the up-building of the American merchant marine is recommended in the report of the Special Committee on American Merchant Marine of the New York Produce Exchange, made public yesterday.

The report recommends that the Shipping Board have general supervision of the merchant marine and take over the duties and powers of the Steamboat Inspection Service and the Bureau of Navigation and have the enforcement of the navigation laws in charge.

The committee condemns government ownership and operation of merchant vessels and says that the restoration of the merchant marine can best be accomplished through private agencies. There is also favored the building up of a naval reserve of officers and men under the Navy Department and the providing of retainers for Americans who shall volunteer for this service.

SLAIN AT DANCE HALL.

Stranger Shot Edward Maher, but There Was No Quarrel.

Edward Maher, 20 years old, of 31 Broome Street, was shot below the heart last night while coming out of a Brooklyn dance hall at North Henry Street and Driggs Avenue. He was taken to the Greenpoint Hospital, where he died. The slayer is unknown.

Maher left the hall at about 10 o'clock. At the foot of the stairs leading to the street a man fired at him with a revolver. Those in the dance hall heard a shot and a cry, and hurrying to the street found Maher lying unconscious at the foot of the stairs. Before he was removed to the hospital he revived sufficiently to tell his name and that he did not know who shot him.

Those in the dance hall said there was no fight or quarrel of any kind on the floor. Detectives of the Seventh Branch are on the case, but say they have no clue or suspicion as to the assassin.

WEIGHT WEEK OPENS TODAY.

Commissioner Hartigan Has Program to Last Six Days.

"Weight Week" begins officially today under announcement of Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures. Today is School Children's Day, when more than 300,000 buttons and badges will be distributed among the children in the public schools. On Tuesday tradesmen have been asked to display placards provided by the Bureau of Weights and Measures.

On Wednesday, which is officially designated Housekeepers' Day, there is to be a meeting in Craftsman Hall of the Home Economy Committee of the Women's Federation. Thursday is to be Commercial Day in Brooklyn and Queens, and Friday Commercial Day in Manhattan and the Bronx. On Saturday 100,000 short measures seized by the bureau in the city limits will be burned with appropriate ceremonies in South Brooklyn, near a fire house.

$165,000 TO MT. SINAI FROM GUGGENHEIMS

Gift to Hospital Supplements $500,000 Already Donated for Building Purposes.

A MEMORIAL TO PARENTS

Fund of $665,000 to be Used for the Erection of a Seven-Story Pavilion for Private Patients Only.

A gift of $165,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital has just been announced by the Guggenheim brothers of the American Smelting and Refining Company. This supplements previous gifts of more than $500,000 by the Guggenheim brothers.

The purpose of the present donation was to enable the hospital to build a larger pavilion for private patients than was originally contemplated. It was originally intended to build, as a memorial to the parents of the Guggenheim brothers, a private pavilion, to occupy the Fifth Avenue block from Ninety-ninth to 100th Street, with a capacity of eighty-eight private rooms, or 50 per cent. more than the present hospital affords.

The recent demand for private rooms at Mount Sinai Hospital has been such as to show that the contemplated building would have been far from adequate. The hospital authorities laid the facts before the Guggenheims, with the result stated. The additional donation of $165,000 will enable the hospital to erect a pavilion having accommodations for 122 private patients, making it the largest building of this kind in New York City.

The building will be seven stories high, and will have a frontage of 200 feet on Fifth Avenue, overlooking the Park. The main, or carriage, entrance will be in the middle of the block on the Fifth Avenue side. There will be a separate entrance for patients in the rear, which will be approached through a gateway on the Ninety-ninth Street side. Among the distinctive features of the building will be small private balconies overlooking the hospital grounds. There will be seven of these balconies on each floor.

SYNAGOGUE CORNERSTONE.

Mount Neboh Congregation Soon to Have Place of Worship.

The cornerstone for a new Jewish synagogue, to be known as the Mount Neboh Congregation of Washington Heights, was laid yesterday afternoon in West 150th Street, near Broadway. Abram I. Elkus laid the stone, and addresses were made by Rabbi A. S. Anspacher, Adolf Lewisohn, Dr. Nathan Stern, and David E. Goldfarb.

The new synagogue, which will be completed in January, will be a Jewish community centre, as well as a religious one, and will have a gymnasium on its roof. During the ceremony yesterday the band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum furnished music. As designed, the new synagogue will seat about 1,000 persons.

WILL FIGHT DUEL TODAY.

Cuban Senator Challenges Ex-Congressman Over Political Row.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 18.—If the police do not interfere a pistol duel will be fought in the morning between Senator Maza Artola, author of the bill depriving President Menocal of office during the electoral period, and ex-Congressman Armando Andre, an Administration supporter.

Maza challenged Andre for alleged insults Saturday night when the Conservatives read Maza out of the party on account of his bill.

TO ENLARGE BETH DAVID.

Russian-Polish Jews Federation to Raise $50,000.

Plans for the enlargement of the Beth David Hospital, at Lexington Avenue and 113th Street, were formulated yesterday at the opening of the eighth annual convention of the Federation of Russian-Polish Jews of America at the Harlem Hebrew Educational Institute, 13 East 111th Street. As an addition to the hospital building erected three years ago the federation purposes to build a six-story fireproof structure next door which will increase the capacity of the institution from 65 to about 200 patients.

President Jacob Garlinger made an appeal for a building fund of $50,000, and received the checks of several members in immediate response.

The President reported that the hospital last year treated 1,670 patients, of which 680 were free cases. In the dispensary 24,952 cases were looked after at an expense to the patients of only 10 cents each for medicine. Mr. Garlinger said that Beth David Hospital is the only institution which takes care of Hebrews who have not been in this country more than three years, while other hospitals, he said, report such persons who have become public charges to the authorities, with the result that they are deported.

A resolution was adopted approving of the Congress for obtaining equal rights for Jews in Europe at the conclusion of the war. The Secretary was directed to write a letter to Justice Louis D. Brandeis congratulating him upon his appointment to the United States Supreme Court bench. The delegates will meet this evening and tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock.

MRS. GREEN TENNIS VICTOR.

Defeats Mrs. Le Roy in Straight Sets in Ardsley Final.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green won the women's invitation tournament at Ardsley yesterday when she gained an easy victory over Mrs. Robert Le Roy in the final round, 6—0, 6—2. She was also a winner in the doubles final. Paired with her sister, Miss Katherine Browning, she defeated Mrs. Chapman and Miss Marion Chapman, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2. The doubles contest was played just a short time after the conclusion of the singles match, and the loss of the first set in the doubles was probably in part due to this.

In the singles event both Mrs. Le Roy and Mrs. Green played a baseline game, with deep driving the dominant factor. Both were steady, but Mrs. Green was able to put a little more dash in her play, her strokes having the speed and direction to score frequent passes.

NEW S. P. C. C. PLAYGROUND.

Organization Gets Use of a Vacant Lot Near Headquarters.

The other day a little fellow in the kindergarten class of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children went to the window of the society's building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street and, pointing to a vacant lot on the opposite corner, said to his teacher: "I wanna go and play out there."

The society announced yesterday that as a result of his request it would soon install in the lot teeter-boards, sand heaps, slides, swings and all other things that go to make a good playground. Ernest K. Coulter, Superintendent of the society, obtained the use of the lot from the estate of the late Joseph Milbank, who was an enthusiastic supporter of the work of the organization.

Finds $16,000 Necklace in Gutter.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18.—The $16,000 diamond necklace, purchased in Paris by Mrs. William McGraw of New York City, which she lost yesterday, was found this afternoon by a delivery man in the gutter in front of her cottage. Mrs. McGraw missed the jewelry on returning from New York.

GREECE'S PLACE IN WAR.

Dr. Holborn Tells Audience Here She Should Join the Allies.

I. B. Stoughton Holborn, Professor of Aesthetics at Oxford University, last night addressed a Greek audience at Pan-Hellenic Hall, 56 West Thirtieth Street, on "I enic Pioneers of Our Civilization." The lecture was under the auspices of the Greek National Herald. After telling of the debt which modern civilization owes to Greek culture, he took up the question of modern Greece's attitude in regard to the war.

He said that modern Greece should turn to ancient Greece for her example. He said that the war was a struggle for the elevation of the higher side of life as against the lower, and that the example of ancient Greece in such a case was clearly to strike for the better things, boldly and regardless of consequences.

If Greece does this, he said, she can still make herself one of the greatest nations of modern times.

SINN FEIN AND POLICE CLASH

Struggle Over Republican Flag in a Dublin March.

DUBLIN, June 18.—The Sinn Feiners and police came into contact in Westmoreland Street today when a procession of 3,000 members of the Sinn Fein, after a celebration of mass for the repose of the souls of the volunteer leaders shot in the recent rioting, marched through the city with the colors known as the Republican flag.

The flag was carried by a woman, and a soldier who tried to seize it was roughly handled. Policemen then captured the flag and a struggle ensued, in which the Sinn Feiners wrested their standard from the police and marched back to Hibernian Hall with it and dispersed. The mass was held in the Franciscan Church on Merchants' Quay.

KING'S SON IN SEA BATTLE.

Prince Albert Served as Sub-Lieutenant in British Navy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 19.—The Daily Mail says:

"We understand that Prince Albert, the King's second son, took part as a sublieutenant in his ship in the recent naval battle off Jutland. The Prince is twenty years old, joined the Royal Navy as a midshipman in 1915, and has proved a keen sailor. In September, 1914, he underwent an operation for appendicitis. His slow recovery caused him great disappointment for he was most anxious to resume his naval duties. Recently he was able to rejoin his ship and on May 15 he was promoted from acting sublieutenant to sublieutenant."

300 CHASE A STOWAWAY.

Scarpia Twice Takes to Water, but Patria's Boat Gets Him.

Giovanni Scarpia, 20 years old, who was one of six Italian stowaways arriving from Naples on the Fabre liner Patria, made a determined effort to escape by jumping overboard at the Thirty-second Street pier, Brooklyn. As the stowaway started swimming toward Pier 33 a cry was raised on the Patria of "Man overboard!" in which the 884 steerage passengers joined. The Captain of a lighter lowered his ladder and Scarpia climbed up and then jumped to the pier.

A crowd of more than 300, including members of the crew of the Patria and the Fabre Line pier police, chased the fugitive and he jumped into the water again and swam out into the bay. Eight seamen with the Patria's third officer in command put out in a boat and hauled him aboard. He will be taken to Ellis Island this morning with his five companions.

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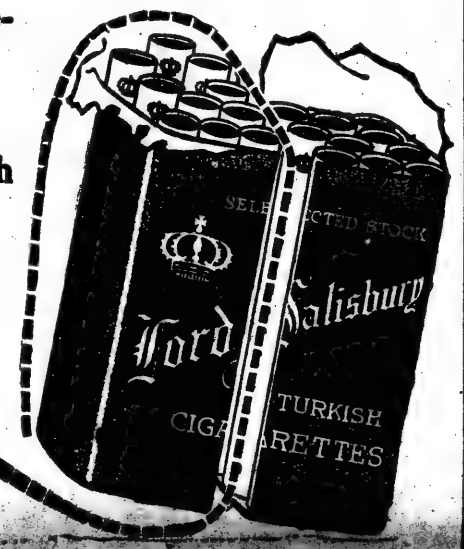
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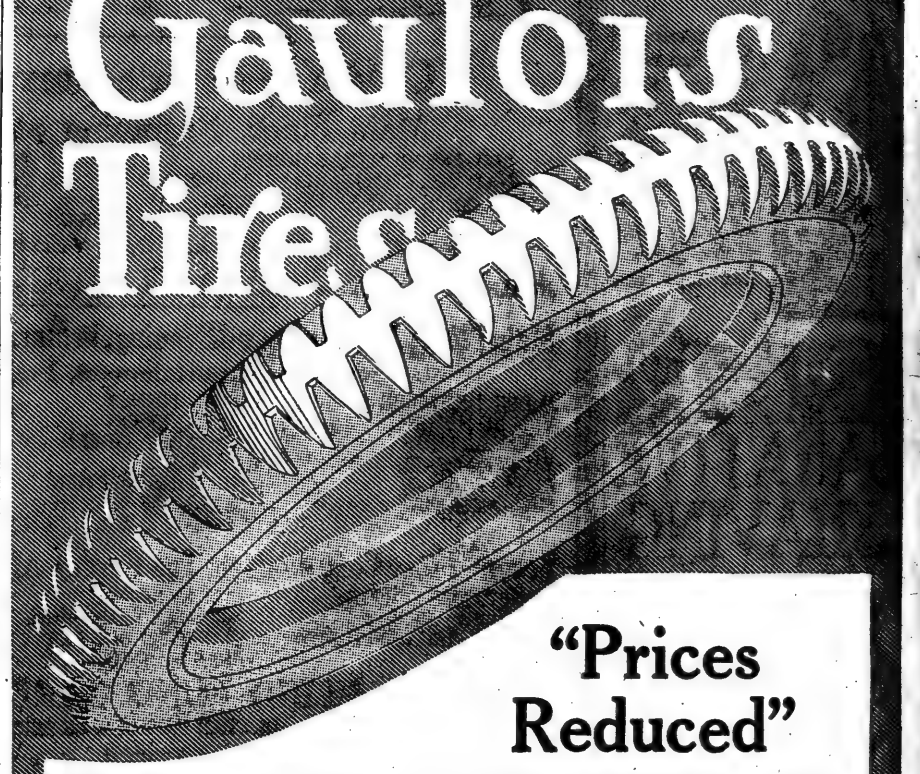
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35x4½	24.75	None	None	6.20
36x4½	26.00	30.45	None	6.40
37x4½	26.10	31.75	33.90	6.60
35x5	27.25	None	None	None
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PROBLEMS OF TODAY TOLD TO GRADUATES

Defense and Social Conditions Arising from War Discussed in Baccalaureate Sermons.

HADLEY ON SELF-CONTROL

That More Efficacious Than Laws, He Says—Lowell Points to Role of Educated Men After the War.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 18.—President Hadley of Yale University today delivered his annual baccalaureate sermon in Woolsey Hall, the members of the graduating class of 1916 in all departments of the university occupying seats in a body and wearing the academic cap and gown, while the rest of the auditorium was filled with alumni who are back at Yale for their class reunion.

Dr. Hadley chose for his theme the superiority of self control to public control in achieving reforms. He pointed out that example and self control, rather than compulsion of law or statute, constitute the means by which the regeneration of society is achieved. Temperance cannot be inforced by statute, he said, nor family life purified by divorce laws, poverty abolished by act of the Legislature, or wars made impossible by the establishment of courts of arbitration. Something more than governmental machinery, he said, is necessary to make people temperate, moral, prosperous or peaceable. He warned the Seniors that discouragements would face them in their efforts to better world conditions, but that they must believe in society, even if society and humanity deserted them. Through failure they must see the success beyond and trust to the slow force of character and example to do the things that organized society has failed to do.

"We see great evils about us," said the speaker, "against which we are anxious to lead our crusades. What is going to be the Christian method and the practical method of dealing with problems like those of intemperance or divorce, of avarice or of war?

"First, we must take home to ourselves the lesson of the Sermon on the Mount that virtues like temperance and morality, industry and peacefulness, have their chief source and support in men's hearts. They do not consist in abstinence from certain acts which can be prohibited by law, or performance of other acts which can be compelled by law. They mean self-restraint and self-devotion.

"Second. We must ourselves be prepared to set an example of this kind of restraint and devotion. We must not be content with the negative sort of virtues that simply avoids offenses against the moral code of the community. We should not regard ourselves as temperate when we simply abstain from excess in drink. We must face the harder task of avoiding excesses in word and thought and feeling. We should not regard ourselves as moral when we simply abstain from violation of the marriage contract, or of commercial law, or of the rules for keeping the peace between men and nations. We must learn to think of marriage, not as a relation entered into by two people for their own pleasure, but as a partnership in the serious work of life, to be entered into with the same intelligence and the same devotion that we enter upon any other serious work.

"We must not regard our money as our own, to be used in any way that the law allows, but must stand ready to be at once more scrupulous in its acquisition and more generous in its use as we get further away from the pressure of immediate need and have greater opportunities to decide for ourselves. We must not be deluded by false visions and theories of peace, but must set our hands to the work of lessening the actual danger of war, by understanding other people and other nations, avoiding boastful or self-complacent speech, and preparing to take our part in national defense if a fight is forced upon us.

"Third. We must make it clear to others that they have to take the same sort of personal responsibility. We must not yield to the fatal temptation of being flatterers of democracy. We must be willing to forfeit consideration and influence and office which might be ours if we would sacrifice or suppress our convictions.

"Fourth, and perhaps hardest of all, we must believe in humanity when humanity deserts us."

MUST BUILD MEN FOR DUTY.

President of Middlebury Sees Task of "Real Preparedness."

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 18.—The Mead Memorial Chapel, the gift of former Governor John A. Mead to Middlebury College, was dedicated here this afternoon. The sermon was preached by Dean Charles A. Brown of the Yale Divinity School, and the dedicatory prayer was by Bishop Arthur C. A. Hall of Vermont. A large student choir sang a Te Deum and "Lift Up Your Heads, O Ye Gates."

President John M. Thomas preached the baccalaureate sermon, his theme being "Real Preparedness."

"If our eyes are really open, we shall be stirred to something far more serious, far more radical than a burst of naval and military enthusiasm," said he. "There is a superficiality in the present preparedness movement that is all too characteristicaily American. If we are threatened by one or more of the empires of the world, we shall not meet the situation by the military training of a few thousand more and the building of a few dreadnoughts.

"It is a time for deep searching of heart as to the national character, on which alone eventually the national preservation must depend. We can no longer plunder our way to prosperity; we must earn and deserve it. The drift of the future years will not be toward the wealth of the boundless prairies and the treasurers of the golden hills, but if we drift, it will be down through steady periods of national weakness and decadence.

"We must purpose where we will go. We must build the men we would have defend and protect us. We must produce by intention and resolve the character we need to hold our own against the nations of the world."

FAUNCE SCORES UNTHINKING.

President of Brown Sees Opportunity for Youth in America.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—In his baccalaureate address today President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University censured the irresponsibility and "unspirit loins" of college youth and of all America as contrasted with the "girded minds" of the warring nations of Europe.

"When our young people enter college," he said, "we find the trouble with them is not that they have bad habits, but that they have no habits at all; not that they think badly, but that they do not think. All this is in the college simply because it is in our whole generation. It is the inevitable outcome of a life that has never known national disaster and has made material prosperity the goal of its desire.

"Shall the European nations emerge from the awful conflict disciplined, coordinated, accustomed to the service of the State, and shall we in America be found vacillating and irresolute, lovers of ignoble comfort, desiring above all things the full dinner pail and the fat purse? Shall Europe come forth purged of selfish individualism by the tremendous contest, while we, sitting on the 'bleachers' of the world, make no sacrifice and win no inner victory?

"God forbid that America should ever share in the frightful war; God forbid that America should fail to share in the worldwide sacrifice. We need deep and earnest study of the issues that underlie the struggle and the ideals for which America stands."

ROLE FOR EDUCATED MEN.

Needed for Settlement of Problems After War, Says Lowell.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 18.—The need of educated young men for the settlement of problems that will come with the close of the European war was referred to by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University in the baccalaureate sermon to the senior class today.

"This war will in all probability be followed by social problems insistent and difficult in the highest degree," he said, "and the question whether they will be met in a mutual spirit of fairness or with an exasperating temper will have a serious effect upon the future of mankind. In that issue, educated young men will play an important part. It is in this spirit that the college sends her sons forth into the world to fight the battles of life for righteousness, for justice, and for good will toward men."

MANHATTAN GRADUATES 23.

Baccalaureate Sermon in Church of the Holy Name.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Manhattan College was preached last night in the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, by the Rev. Father James R. Bartley of Rhode Island, who is a member of the class of '90.

The graduates included nine Bachelors of Arts and ten Bachelors of Science, as well as four others, who will receive the degree of Master of Arts. The graduates wore cap and gown in church, and Mgr. John J. Keane, rector of the church, presided at the benediction service.

The commencement exercises will be held tomorrow evening in Carnegie Hall, when honorary and other degrees will be conferred.

GLYNN AT CITY COLLEGE.

Ex-Governor Delivers the Baccalaureate Address.

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn came from St. Louis yesterday to deliver the baccalaurate address at the College of the City of New York. In opening Mr. Glynn spoke of his strenuous work in the campaign just begun. By way of introduction, he recalled his first attempt at speaking in a little red school house at Kinderhook.

"It is good advice to hitch your wagon to a star," the speaker said, "but citizenship belongs to the earth, not the heavens. And on earth the way to score a bull's eye is to aim at the centre of the target. The centre of the target of public duty is to be a good citizen and let the saints who come along in the course of time corner the crown and monopolize the glory of being ideal citizens."

PARK CONCERTS CONFLICT.

Community Chorus May Have to Seek Another Place to Sing.

Unless Elkan Naumburg, a banker who has contributed funds for a series of free orchestral concerts in Central Park, relents the Community Chorus may have to find another place to sing on the Sundays when his concerts are given. The second in the Naumburg series is scheduled to take place on the Mall next Sunday afternoon, and it is said Mr. Naumburg has expressed his displeasure at the thought of any other music but that provided by his largess being given in the same band stand the same afternoon, so when the chorus was dismissed after yesterday's rehearsal the place for holding the next meeting could not be announced.

Several thousand persons filled the benches around the Mall band stand between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock for yesterday's singing practice. Harry H. Barnhart, who organized the chorus, conducted, standing first on the platform with the orchestra and then on a bench in the midst of the crowd. Printed slips containing the words of many familiar songs were distributed, and after a trained choir had sung a verse to familiarize every one with the melody the assemblage was invited to join in. The songs with which they were familiar, particularly the patriotic ones, were sung with great enthusiasm.

Arthur Farwell is President of the chorus, and after the singing both he and Mr. Barnhart made brief addresses in which they told of the democracy of art and the decay that was certain to follow in any art reserved for the wealthy, and from which the masses were excluded. That was the nearest allusion to the effort to exclude their organization from the stand.

Mr. Farwell would not discuss the matter beyond saying the Park Department had not yet arranged its schedule of dates for the season. It is said he is going to call upon Mr. Naumburg and see if the latter will not withdraw his objection.

Following the singing there was a concert by Patrick Conway's band. This concert was made possible by funds donated by an anonymous, public-spirited citizen.

Masque for Hospital Benefit.

An entertainment for the benefit of the new hospital in Mount Kisco will be given next Saturday afternoon and evening in Martia Leonard's open air theatre, the Brookside, near that place. A Shakespearean masque, in which famous eulogies to the poet will be spoken by players impersonating their authors, will open the program. Scenes from "Twelfth Night," "The Tempest," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will complete the program. The players will include Martia Leonard, Eleanor Towne, Robert Hamilton, Ruth Eastly, Rupert Hamilton, H. E. Varney, Gertrude Carpenter, Vere Menders, and Hooper Trask.

To Produce "The Amber Empress."

A new musical play, entitled "The Amber Empress," will be produced by Corey-Williams-Riter, Inc., tonight in the Shubert Theatre, New Haven. The score of the piece is by Zoel Parenteau, and the libretto by Marcus C. Connelly. The cast includes Percival Knight, Irene Bawloska, Hugh Allan, Vivian Wessell, Forrest Winant, Marie Horgan, Colin Campbell, Harold Merriam, Andrew Higginson, and Joseph Martel. George Marion staged the production, and the orchestra is in charge of Max Mendix. The operetta will play a Summer engagement in the Colonial Theatre, Boston, and is scheduled for presentation here in the Fall.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Francis E. Reid has been appointed general business manager of the Charles Frohman Company, to succeed John D. Williams, who resigned recently to become a producer himself. Mr. Reid has been associated with the firm for several years, and before that was a member of The Herald staff.

"The Fall of a Nation" will be presented in Los Angeles tonight, and by the middle of next month the picture will be on exhibition in four cities. The Alexander Battalion of Boy Scouts will give a large theatre party at the Liberty tonight for the showing of the film.

D. W. Griffith has sent a long telegram to his offices here from his Los Angeles studios to disavow any connection with any other motion picture now on view than "The Birth of a Nation." Mr. Griffith states he has turned the profits from that film back into another production called "The Mother and the Law." The picture is now nearing completion, and will be shown here early in the Fall.

Henry Kolker will be seen the coming season in a romantic drama called "Hello," adapted from the Hungarian and originally produced in Budapest. Mr. Kolker has been acting for the screen in support of Billie Burke recently.

The box office receipts for the opening week of the Ziegfeld "Follies" at the New Amsterdam were several thousand dollars in excess of the receipts of any previous week in the history of the revue.

Charles Cherry has been engaged for an important role in H. M. Harwood's comedy, "Please Help Emily," in which Ann Murdock will be seen at the Lyceum in August.

COST OF EDUCATION FOUND TO BE RISING

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching Gives 10-Year Figures.

TUITION CHARGES INCREASE

Exhaustive Special Reports Made on the Work Done by Law and Engineering Schools.

The cost of education, in the matter of tuition, is increasing, according to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, which made public its annual report yesterday. It has been just ten years since the Foundation was established and, in the statistics it has kept of the charges made for tuition by representative universities and colleges of the country, it has been found that the charge has increased by about one-fourth. The report said:

The tendency to increase was active ten years ago, but it was checked by the general financial disturbance of 1907. Since that time it has developed steadily, so that the last four years represent more than half of the advance during the decade. During the past year, following the recent examples at Columbia and Yale, the fee at Princeton has been increased from $160 to $175, and next year the Harvard fee of $150, which has remained unchanged since 1869, will be increased to $200. It may be said that the representative or median fee of our institutions has increased, during the decade, from about $80 to approximately $100 a year, and that the tendency to advance fees is progressing.

The report stated that $674,000 had been spent by the Foundation during the last year in retiring allowances and pensions. Twenty-three retiring allowances and twenty widows' pensions were granted, the average grant being $1,550. The total number of allowances now in force, the report said, was 327, the widows' pensions 118, and the total disbursements for the two, since the Foundation was established, have amounted to $4,225,000.

Study of Law Schools.

A study of legal education undertaken by the Foundation at the request of the American Bar Association has been in progress, and nearly every law school in the United States has been visited and conditions studied at first hand. The report presented what was said to be the first complete list of law schools in this country, showing that there were 137 resident schools conferring degrees, 10 resident schools not conferring degrees, and 17 correspondence schools, a total of 164 institutions where legal instruction was given.

The study of legal education has enlisted the active—and at times continuous—co-operation of nearly twoscore deans and professors in the schools, and also a number of members of the bar. The investigation has not yet been completed, and it has proved a difficult task to get all the information the investigators sought. However, a great deal of important data has been gathered relating to the standards of law school work and the requirements for admission to the bar in the several States. The report said:

We hope, by progressing slowly and inviting comment and advice from many different sources, to make a few fruitful clearings among the deadwood and tangled growth, the maze of formula, precedent and rule with which this field is at present incumbered.

The study of engineering education, begun at the request and with the co-operation of the six national engineering societies, the report went on, would soon be finished. The experience and judgment of several thousand engineers have been drawn upon to estimate present conditions in the profession, as these might affect the schools. The records of student apprentices in large corporations have been compared with the school records of the same men; some twenty schools have been studied minutely, and a group of psychologists and engineers has endeavored to develop a series of tests to provide an improved means for judging engineering ability at the student's entrance upon and completion of engineering training.

Public School Teachers.

The development of pensions for public school teachers has shown remarkable progress, according to the report, and State after State has come to realise that it could not lag behind its neighbor if it would retain its teachers.

An education census has been taken of the 18,000 teachers in Missouri, with a view to inquire into the training they had received. The investigation was made at the solicitation of the Governor of Missouri, but the inquiry has not been completed.

The report further presented a summary of the legislative results of the Foundation's study of education in Vermont, made at the request of an Educational Commission of that State in 1913, and in conclusion stated: The ability to consider measures for the public welfare in a large, unselfish way was abundantly displayed, and the resulting mass of legislation constitutes a really distinguished proof of the perspicacity and public spirit of the representatives and people of Vermont."

BALLET RUSSE TO RETURN.

Tour Arranged for This Fall Will Be from Coast to Coast.

The Serge de Diaghileff Ballet Russe will return to America in the Fall, it was announced yesterday. When the organization sailed for Spain at the close of its four weeks' engagement at the Metropolitan last Spring, it was undecided whether it would be brought back or not. Warslav Nijinsky, who remained in New York, will head the company with a première danseuse of international reputation.

The tour, which will be under the direction of the Metropolitan Musical Bureau, will start with a three weeks' engagement in New York, probably at the Metropolitan, in October, and will extend to the Pacific Coast.

Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has received the following cable from M. de Diaghileff relative to their season in Spain:

Season ended yesterday admirably. Their Majesties assisted every performance. Lopokova, Tschernichowa, Bolm, Massine were introduced by me to the King, who spoke enthusiastically to them. He wishes us to return next Spring. Has twice received Strawinsky; asked him compose Spanish ballet. His Majesty wants us for a few gala performances at San Sebastian in August.

Last season's tour took the ballet only as far West as Kansas City, and Nijinsky did not join the company until it returned to New York.

Not So Bad as It Seemed.

It sounded like a small revolution, but the sophisticated Topekans on the outside of the shoe-shining shop concluded it was only a riot among the Greeks, and they felt sure the police could handle it without the aid of the militia. There were six or seven of them, headed by a particularly fierce-looking Athenian, who gesticulated wildly and seemed about to strike his opponent with his fist. A bystander dashed away to call the police and prevent bloodshed. Just then one of the rioters came outside and was asked what the row was about.

"Alexipolos say he believe he'll buy a shoe-shine shop," he explained. "We all say it's a good thing—make good money. Go ahead."—Kansas City Star.

LEGENDS TOLD ON FILM.

Gods of Olympus Are Characters in "Diana the Huntress."

A movie director with more imagination than most of his confrères has discovered the myths of the Greeks, and the first result of his discovery was in evidence yesterday at the Strand. It was a motion picture called "Diana, the Huntress," based on some of the legends of Greek mythology and having the gods and goddesses of Olympus for its characters.

The legend of Diana and Acteon consumes the greater portion of the film. Diana and her nymphs come to the pool to bathe and Acteon, peering through the bushes, is turned into a stag by one of Diana's arrows. The rôle of Acteon was played by Lieutenant Percy Richards, whose fine form clad in spotless white is familiar to all who walk Fifth Avenue.

The nymphs were impersonated by pupils of Miss Noye's outdoor dancing school, and Paul Swan and Lionel Braham appeared as gods. Mr. Swan's skill as a dancer enabled him to romp gracefully through the scenes as Aurora, while Mr. Braham's great bulk made him an imposing Jupiter.

From a photographic standpoint the picture is excellent. Some of the cloud effects in which Aurora is shown plunging in a chariot to the sun and Diana to the moon give the illusion of space. The scenes in which the nymphs appear dancing through dewy meadows are splendid.

Another feature at the Strand is "The Clown," for which Victor Moore acted the title rôle. Mr. Moore is a clever screen artist, and he is particularly happy in comedy scenes. Unfortunately, he hasn't much chance to demonstrate this skill in "The Clown," for it is a sort of a "Pagliacci" picture, in which the things that happen to Piffle, the clown, are far from joyous. The star suggests the pathos of the character, however, quite as well as he has the humor of other rôles he has played. "The Clown" is interesting, but it is full of inconsistencies and will not bear the most superficial analysis.

Reaching back into the past, though not quite as far as mythology, the Fox studios unearthed "East Lynne." They placed Theda Bara in the principal rôle, and yesterday that clever screen artist's shadow was seen at the Academy of Music for the first time in the rôle of a good woman.

"Destiny's Toy," with Louise Huff as the star, was the new offering at the Broadway. "The Phantom" showed Frank Keenan in one of his typical characterizations at the Rialto. William H. Thompson in "The Dividend" will be today's offering at the Eighty-first Street Theatre, and at the New York Alice Brady will be seen in a picture version of "La Bohème."

$10,000 GIFT TO RED CROSS.

Mrs. Willard D. Straight Aids Fund for Base Hospitals.

The American Red Cross announced yesterday the gift of $10,000 by Mrs. Willard D. Straight, to be applied to the $100,000 fund now being raised by the Red Cross for the equipment of four base hospitals. Of the sum needed to equip these hospitals $80,000 has now been raised.

The personnel for these hospitals for use in time of war has already been largely recruited. Many of the most prominent surgeons and doctors connected with New York institutions have volunteered for the service.

Corresponding to the four units being organized in New York, thirty others are being planned for other cities. These will give the Red Cross 15,000 beds for emergency use, but a small percentage of the hundreds of thousands required in all the belligerent countries when the war began. The decreasing proportion of medical officers in the army, however, which now number only four per thousand, instead of the ten per thousand required abroad, has made it necessary for the Red Cross to prepare to supplement the army's deficiencies if necessary.



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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1916.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

The call for the National Guard may not mean that war is actually at hand, but the organized militia is to be subjected to a severe test of its fitness as an arm of national defense nearly a fortnight before the time fixed for its complete Federalization under the Hay law. That fact indicates how serious the Mexican situation has become. Although Secretary BAKER, in his statement, expressly declares that the National Guard is not to join General PERSHING'S present command in Mexico, the work of guarding the long frontier from Brownsville westward will be soldiering of a kind to develop the quality of the citizen troops and show how much they have profited by the rigorous training they have received under the Dick law. The National Guard of today, though it has obvious and inevitable defects as a military body, is in a vastly different condition from that of the Guard of 1898; in every State in which the requirements of the regular army regulations have been observed it has had the advantage of training under the eyes of army officers, and of practice in company with regular troops. In New York State the organized militia has reached a degree of efficiency never before attained, and, naturally, the demand upon this State for military help in the present crisis is in proportion to its size and relative importance. A full division, comprising three brigades, is called for. Infantry, cavalry, field artillery, the engineer, signal, hospital and ambulance corps, and machine gun squadrons must be mobilized strictly in accord with army regulations. Upon only one other State, Pennsylvania, will so heavy a demand be made but from all, we are confident, the response will be prompt and patriotic.

The chance to show their capacity as soldiers in action will be generally welcomed by the members of the National Guard. Many of them have been chafing under the widespread criticism of the military law which constituted them a first line force in preference to the proposed body of Federal volunteers. They will now have an opportunity to show that the doubts of their fitness were not well founded. If they meet their responsibilities as the Government expects them to, they will conquer all prejudice against a Federalized militia. The call should be answered by at least 100,000 men, which, with the regulars already in service either in Mexico or on the border, and the small contingent of militia already on duty, will increase General FUNSTON'S immediate force to about 135,000. It is none too large. Whether there is to be real war or not, there is no further doubt that the Administration is facing a very serious and annoying situation, and must exert its authority with compelling force.

It is a question for immediate and grave consideration whether we ought not now to make an end for all time of the Mexican menace to our peace and security, first by taking such measures, following the Cuban precedent, as will establish in Mexico a government capable of maintaining order at home and fulfilling obligations abroad; second, by thereafter maintaining an armed force sufficient at any time not merely to defend our border, but to give meaning and authority to any demand which we may have occasion to make upon our unstable neighbors to the south, should they again fall into evil ways of turbulence and lawlessness.

For more than half a century, save for the respite afforded by the dictatorship of DIAZ, we have been subject to alarms about Mexico. The people of that country have destroyed the property and lives of Americans within its borders to whom they owed protection, they have made forays across the border and slain our citizens and our soldiers on our own soil. We went to war to end the hell on earth that prevailed in Cuba, with immeasurable benefit to the people on that island. The time has come to consider whether we ought not for our own peace and tranquillity to take like measures with the Mexicans. They are incapable of setting up a government that can enforce the laws and maintain order. The adventurers who come to the fore as a result of their outbreaks and revolutions are weak and worthless. We have learned to our cost that there is not one among them who can be trusted. To postpone stern action, to dally with the Mexican situation, is the sure way to have it always with us.

The first thing is to assure the safety of PERSHING and of the troops we have in Mexico. It is possible that the immediate dispatch of naval expeditions to take possession of Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other Mexican ports, to be occupied and held as hostages for the security of our troops, if through the cutting of communications or otherwise they are in serious peril, might be deemed advisable. But whatever other measures of preparation are taken, the President should by all possible means hasten recruiting and by a call for volunteers begin at once the creation of a force of not less than 250,000 men, to be put immediately under training, in order that before the end of the year we may be prepared to undertake whatever task confronts us. There will be an outcry, of course, but only from that small class whose counsels even now are hindering our too long deferred measures of preparation for national defense. The training and maintenance of such an army will cost money. Whatever the bill of expense, it will be the cheapest way, because it is the only sure way. Mexico aside, there are reasons enough why we should even now have an army of not less than 250,000 fighting men. There were no alarming new developments in Mexico yesterday, but the people across the border have been put in a hostile mood, and they are making a show of preparation for defense against the nation that has befriended them through all their years of trouble.

THE DEMOCRATIC SHIPPING PLANKS.

"We heartily indorse the purposes "and policy of the pending Shipping "bill." While the Democratic Convention was formulating that declaration there was organizing opposition from a fresh point of view. Under the leadership of New York the harbor interests of all ports will protest to the Senate against the bill in its entirety, and especially the sections affecting them in particular. As the matter stands, towboats and lighters are in danger of being regulated as common carriers, although they do no such business. It is one thing to regulate the rates of railways, which have no alternative but to obey, and with results now in evidence. It is another thing to regulate water craft, which simply will cease to ply if they do not like the rates.

It is no answer to presume that the regulation of the water craft will be more reasonable than the regulation which has brought embarrassment to the railways. They are monopolies in the nature of their business. Water carriage is competitive in its nature, and there could be no advantage in making it less so. There is no possibility of reducing the lighterage business to anything like regularity of rates or service. The lighters have no timetables or routes, and their work varies with shipping conditions and the weather. It is the same with tugs, docks, warehouses, and other waterside facilities, all of which are included in the bill, and all of which are protesting.

These characteristics are common to all ports, but are most considerable here. At New York there are 2,000 lighters, some of them costing $20,000 each. The Interstate Commerce Commission unexpectedly poked into a hornets' nest when it proposed to separate the railways from their lighter service. It appeared that the alteration of lighter rates would affect all rates throughout the continent, because of the relation of basic rates through the differentials. Also the disturbance of lighterage rates would affect all real estate values around the harbor, very much as the values of residential realty throughout the city depend upon whether the fare is one or two nickels. The Shipping bill blunders into the same hornets' nest as the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the difference that the Shipping bill directly concerns all ports, whereas the Interstate Commission's blunder affected only New York directly.

On the same day that the Senate hearing is held on the Shipping bill, Thursday, the House will be asked to modify the Seamen's bill by the lake interests, which are bound hand and foot and put at the mercy of their Canadian competitors. Upon that the Democratic platform says: "We declare our faith in the Sea-"men's act passed by the Democratic "Congress and we promise our earn-"est continuance of its enforce-"ment." Nobody else has faith in the law or wants it enforced. Even the seamen beneficiaries of the law have petitioned the Washington authorities against the hardships of its application to unexpected cases, and the Department of Commerce has done as much to ameliorate it as to enforce it. In these abnormal days protests against a law affecting contracts made outside the United States are suppressed. When Europe is in less need of what we alone can supply it may be supposed that the London Shipping Conference will take action like that announced last week respecting conditions which it disliked at Montevideo. The brief announcement runs: "No more steamships "will call at Montevideo until the "port regulations regarding employ-"ment of stevedores and kindred "matters are changed." The rude awakening regarding the maritime legislation in which the Democrats take such pride is less conjectural on the Pacific than on the Atlantic. Facts were published on Saturday indicating that in two years Japan's control of the Pacific would be complete and undisputed. That is a high price to pay for the benefit of 8,467 American seamen, native and naturalized, being all that were registered under the Seamen's bill on June 1. If the title of the bill had read, "A bill for the benefit of the "International Seamen's Union and "of foreign shipping," it would have been more truly descriptive, while the law itself would have been just as much entitled to Democratic indorsement.

REBELLIOUS PROGRESSIVES.

The Bull Moose bellows and kicks. The doors of the Hughes corral stand wide open in invitation, but a lot of the "pesky critters" can't be driven in. Cheers for WILSON at the meeting of the Progressive County Committee. This is flat blasphemy and lèse-majesté. "It is the sense of this "meeting that if Colonel ROOSEVELT "should not accept the Progressive "nomination the National Progressive "Party should nominate candidates of "its own faith for the offices of Presi-"dent and Vice President": such is the spirit of disobedience, of rebellion, among the Progressives. Until June 26, when the Progressive National Committee meets at Chicago, Mr. HUGHES is on probation, so to speak; but there can be no doubt of the result. Among Mr. ROOSEVELT'S virtues—and they are many, and may he display them, in the soundest of health and the best of spirits, for long years to come!—CATO'S leaning to the vanquished cause is not included. He loves company. He needs the kindling ardor of crowds. His most eager followers have more of the martyr spirit. They would follow him gladly on a forlorn hope, but it is a good deal too much to expect them to troop meekly back into the camp of their old enemies because their chief and hero has no stomach for minorities. Not everybody has the mental elasticity and the forgiving disposition required for that.

Back to the reactionaries of 1912, the "crooks" of 1912, to Mr. SMOOT and Mr. CRANE and Mr. PENROSE, and the rest of the accursed ones who "stole" the Republican Convention of 1912, who are close to the business and bosom of the Republican candidate of 1912! SAUL spares the whole tribe of Amalekites and asks his people to take bread and salt in the black tents of the sons of ESAU, seeks to incorporate the faithful into the tribe of unbelievers.

The Democratic Party under Mr. WILSON must be more congenial to Progressives than reactionary Republicanism. Besides, a higher loyalty to Mr. ROOSEVELT commands them to disobey him now. If he is to have a political future, if the man of action that he is may ever hope to translate his ideas into action, his fate rests upon the defeat of Mr. HUGHES. In 1920 his chance may come. No doubt the thought is in the Progressive mind.

THE KEY TO RUSSIA'S HOUSE.

At Tilsit, on a raft in the middle of the Niemen River, 109 years ago, NAPOLEON and Czar ALEXANDER I. met to discuss how they should divide up the world. ALEXANDER wished more than anything else "the key to his house." That was his figure of speech for Constantinople. NAPOLEON did not say so then, because he wanted peace with Russia, but what he thought was that to ask for Constantinople was to ask for empire of the whole world. He would not promise. There was a vague undertaking between them to partition Turkey; and then it never happened.

Russia's desire to possess the key to her house has been only intensified by time. Her determination ultimately to have it has never faltered. And now the fulfillment is in sight. There is an element of fatality in it. At the beginning of the war there was much speculation as to what Russia could get out of it for herself. It seemed very unlikely that England would ever consent to her having Constantinople, control of the Dardanelles, and access across Persia and Mesopotamia to the warm water at the bottom of Asia. If England herself had forced the Dardanelles, as she set out to do, and had captured Constantinople from Turkey without any Russian assistance, why, then, of course, Russia could hardly have had the presumption to ask for the key. But England failed to force the Dardanelles, failed with her Gallipoli campaign on land, and failed, thirdly, with the rush from India up the Tigris River through Mesopotamia to capture Bagdad.

In the meantime, Russia has been steadily and very rapidly increasing her part in the war. Inferior in equipment and superior in man power, she has twice in a most opportune manner held the offensive attitude on the eastern front, to the amazement and discomfort of the Teutonic enemy. It is possible to argue that her invasion of Galicia and East Prussia at the very first was what saved Paris. On a battle line 2,000 miles long she now has more men in more places than any one of her allies. She is conducting an invasion of Asia Minor, or an offensive against Turkey, from three directions at once. She is making headway toward Constantinople, and at the same time toward the Indian Ocean, which were the two directions in which she had been always blocked before. And she knows perfectly what she wants. Professor PAUL MILYUKOFF, a member of the Russian Parliamentary Deputation in England, is quoted in The Manchester Guardian:

"We think that our supreme aim in "this war is to get possession of Con-"stantinople. Moreover, we have no "longer any doubt that the problem "of the Dardanelles is already de-"cided between the British and Rus-"sian Governments in the sense de-"manded by Russia."

This is an unpleasant reminder of the fact that England is not in possession of Constantinople, but what can be said to the argument added by Professor MILYUKOFF: "It is not a "question, as it was before, as to "Constantinople remaining Turkish or "Russian, but a question as to "whether it will be German or Rus-"sian"? That seems unanswerable. Why shouldn't Russia take Constantinople if she can, where her allies failed? And if she can, why shouldn't Constantinople be Russian? There are no reasons that could be made to seem valid to Russia. All the same, it would change the world in many ways.

Already, in her imagination, Russia turns the key, not to be unfriendly, but to see how it feels to have one's own key at last, with the power to turn it back and forth. Professor MILYUKOFF was asked if Russia, having control of Constantinople, would claim complete possession of the Dardanelles. Perhaps she would consent to their being "internationalized"? "No, never shall we consent to internationalization," said Professor MILYUKOFF. "Russia must have the "right to build up fortifications and "forbid the passage of warships at "her discretion." He thought they should be neutralized for purposes of trade, and suggested that in time, as people progressed in understanding, the principle might hold in war time. He cited the Panama Canal.

If, as a result of this war, the economic repression of Russia should end, the consequences in the world could not be rationally foretold. Her forces are so vast and deep that they can hardly be estimated. The labor with which to convert raw materials into exchangeable wealth is proportionately abundant. The danger is, indeed, that with the sudden liberation of her mighty forces conditions of instability might be created. No people have yet been restrained enough wholly to be trusted with such a power upon the economic terms of civilization as Russia might exert, by knowing how. She is pressing out against her barriers, physical, political, and economic. In the midst of a war which occupies the whole resources of the other belligerents, a war in which she supplies more men than any other power, she is yet able to proceed with the extension of her railroads. She has just pushed one into Persia. She has just opened the Atlai Railway, which takes off from the Trans-Siberian and runs for 500 miles into the part of Siberia richest in minerals and agricultural fertility. She has concluded arrangements for a loan of $24,333,000 to China for a post-bellum program of railroad construction in Manchuria.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Victory Without a Conflict.

Woman suffrage was not the only "movement" or "cause" of a politico-sociological character to receive serious attention in party platforms this year. Yielding to an influence which, unlike that of the suffragists, has been exerted without attracting any public attention, the Democrats "demand," quite as though it were a matter needing no further argument, that "the modern principles of prison reform be applied in our Federal penal system." And they proceed to explain these principles—a training of convicts that will at least enable them, if they choose, to earn honest livings after release, instead of turning them out, as under the old methods, equally incompetent and unwilling to be anything except professional criminals. Their prison earnings are to go to their dependent families, they are to have the benefit of probation laws and an extension of parole regulations, and there is to be recognition of the fact that the prisoners themselves, as well as society, have interests deserving of attention.

This is a wide departure from the prison system that, almost avowedly, and in practice fully, abandoned the task of rehabilitation as one impossible of performance. That system was punitive enough to satisfy the bitterest thirst for vengeance on the lawbreaker, but there is next to nothing in the experience of the ages during which it has been tried to hint that it had deterrent efficiency, and everybody knows that it wasn't and isn't reformative.

Yet Mr. OSBORNE'S recent application in Sing Sing of just the principles thus commended by the representatives of millions of American voters brought upon him a very hurricane of mingled ridicule and indignation. He was subjected to both persecution and prosecution, and he is still excluded from the prison which in a few months he changed from one of the worst to one of the best in the whole country! That the Democratic delegates accepted as sound "the modern principles of prison reform," and that they "demanded" their application in the Federal prisons—this is almost as surprising to everybody as it must be distasteful to the friends of the old system and encouraging to its enemies. The action taken indicates — apparently proves—that the new penology has won its fight, and that it now has for foes only here and there a county ring of patronage-mongers working in congenial harmony with old-school grafters.

He Offers a Great Opportunity.

Both wonder and respect are deserved by the young man who has had the courage to put in The Wisconsin State Journal the following advertisement—an advertisement so remarkable for so many reasons that in recognition of its merit it shall have from THE TIMES one gratuitous "insertion" in a "position" that will make innumerable other advertisers sick with envy:

WANTED—What home, incomplete in its membership or otherwise, will exchange board and room for companionship of a large and growing personality while attending the university the next two years? Randall J. Condon, Lock Box 34.

It is to be hoped that when Mr. CONDON gets out of college he will know more about the construction of sentences than he does now. The phrasing of his question is equally inelegant and illogical, but that is hypercriticism, for without any real difficulty the interested reader can gather from it just what the golden youth wants, and though what he offers in return for it cannot be weighed or measured very definitely, or go far toward meeting the household expenses of his landlady-to-be, yet assuredly she will have in later days the magnificently compensating privilege of getting into the papers as the woman who once boarded RANDALL J. CONDON.

For RANDALL J. will go far. With such cool self-confidence as his, he will ask much of life and get much.

And observe that he is modest withal! Unlike too many young men, he realizes that his personality is not yet full-grown!

MAN IN THE MOTH PERIOD.

Ultimately He Will Settle Down and Become a Subway Grouch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few mornings ago I read an article in the editorial section of THE TIMES which commented woefully on the New Yorker's taste for amusements. Cabarets, with gaudy glare of colors, and dressed-up painted doll dancers were taboo as the undermining influence among our average amusement seekers. If one follows the rush and pellmell rate of velocity at which the average American mind travels, then the underlying cause of why these foolish places of amusement exist is plainly discernible.

The average mind of the business man is ground down to hard work during the day. "Rush! Rush! Rush!" seems to be his motto. Consequently when the busy mechanical mind looks for amusement at night it cannot be expected to turn from the turmoil of the day and be put at rest with some calm amusement. It must continue at the same pace only on other themes.

This diversion is not found in the sedate restaurant or theatre of excellent drama, but more often at these foolish places of amusement, where everybody present thinks it part of his evening to act like a clown or laugh at the clown's doings. Yet the majority of men do not persist in this amusement after a certain age. The moth period of a man's life is from 18 to 30. From 30 to 40 he visits places not quite as gay, while from 40 on he seeks out places that have a long-established name and are most proper. Of course, there are exceptions even in men—those who never can settle their long worn-out nerves, who are generally among the chronic grouches. Just trip over their feet in the subway and you can size them up immediately. And not until our commercial madcap rush slackens can we expect to reform the American minds to acting sanely when it comes to their choice of amusements.

E. M. M.

Brooklyn, June 14, 1916.

Too Many Men Behind the Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in the letter of "E. B.," a member of the American Legion, which appeared in a recent number of THE TIMES. I, too, am proud to wear the emblem of this organization of loyal Americans, and, contrary to "E. B.'s" experience, have not failed to notice an increasing number of those who wear its insignia.

Every true American must be in sympathy with the aim and object of the American Legion. Its marshaled numbers, carefully classified, at the disposal of the Government in time of need, will form a bulwark of strength and protection for the nation. There is one point, however, that I fear "E. B." and many others whose patriotism is undoubted have overlooked. It is a fact that two men are required to support every soldier on the line of battle, but there are so few Americans equipped to take their places in the first line that the rear supports would probably outnumber them five or six to one, and it becomes the duty of more competent individuals to equip themselves with the necessary knowledge to take their places in the front line, prepared to lead others if necessary. To accomplish this purpose there has been organized the Business Men's Military Instruction Camp, with headquarters at 41 Park Row, a purely voluntary organization for the study and practice of military science. There are no dues or obligations, except attendance at least once a week at drill and instruction. The work is so very interesting and attractive, however, that very few find it hard to attend two and three drills a week. The prime object of this organization is the training of officers, and some hard study is necessary or embarrassment will ensue when the student is called from the ranks to drill a squad or platoon under the eyes of the Major. We are endeavoring to supplement and carry to a logical conclusion the work of the American Legion, and are looking for patriotic men like "E. B."

P. L. ANDREWS.

Brooklyn, June 11, 1916.

Promotions in the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article calling attention to the difficulty experienced in securing recruits for the enlarged army prompts me to make a suggestion. The new army bill, I understand, provides for the immediate promotion of seventeen hundred officers and the appointment of fifteen hundred additional officers. It would be silly to make these promotions before any additional soldiers have been obtained and while there is grave doubt as to the possibility of obtaining any. Would it not be a good plan to amend the bill so that the promotions and appointments should only be made in proportion to the increase in the number of privates?

J. G. WILSON.

New York, June 18, 1916.

THE PRACTICAL PACIFIST.

With these warlike preparations,
Going on in all the nations,
There's a feeling through me stealing
that I cannot quite restrain.
I was once a peaceful fellow,
Heart and spirit sweet and mellow,
With no burning and no yearning to
give anybody pain,
But if somewhere on this planet
There's a ship, with men to man it,
That is aching and is making to blow
up my native land,
Or if regiments are coming,
With their bugles and their drumming,
To annoy us or destroy us, I'll get up
and take a hand!

It's no time for exaltation
Of pacific aberration
When some stranger threatens danger
and the plot of war is laid.
Those who come will find me ready,
Will and muscle strong and steady,
For a fellow may be mellow and not be
the least afraid.

I'm for peace, the same as ever,
But dear peace and I must sever
While the rattle of the battle keeps me
dodging some one's lead.
All I want is ammunition
And I'll see that my position
Is defended when war's ended and I'm
sure I am not dead!

LURANA SHERIDAN.

THE BRITISH IN FRANCE.

Hold One-quarter the Line and Nearly One-third of the Enemy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite true that the British in France, as intimated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, are perfectly "prepared to strike" as soon as the allied powers, now acting in complete harmony and co-ordination, give the word. To strike before would be to fulfill one of the strategic objects which the Germans sought to accomplish when they focused their efforts in a desperate drive against Verdun; in other words, it would be "playing the other fellow's game," a fact realized by the Allies from the very start.

It would, of course, be a great mistake to assume that the British in France are not rendering splendid aid to their French comrades in the defense of Verdun. Five weeks ago competent authority estimated the total German strength on the western front at 2,000,000 men, and it was the special task of the British to keep at least 800,000 very busy every day. In this they succeeded admirably, as the Germans, if they could disclose their casualty list, would be obliged to admit.

A few weeks ago I was at the British front in France, and at that time the British had taken over a total mileage a little in excess of one-fourth of the entire distance from the North Sea to the Alps. Fresh troops were arriving from England daily, and there is no doubt that the British have lately still further increased the length of their front. It is no secret that the Germans, well knowing the formidable strength of the British in men and ammunition, have massed one-third of their total effectives on the western front against the British lines, and somewhat more than one-third of their total artillery. No better tribute could be paid to the value of a force whose action at the time of the assault upon Verdun in taking over new sectors of the front from France released over two French army corps for service elsewhere.

The British Army in the present war does not require any special pleading, but I may be permitted to say that in the opinion of military experts the test of the total mileage covered by troops is not the only test of service rendered. There are sectors of the front where trenches are occupied by a few sentries only, and there are others of such strategic and tactical possibilities that the presence of large numbers of troops and material is compulsory. Those of your readers who followed the operations of the Germans when, in the presence of the Kaiser, they massed every available man for the "dash to the Channel ports," will know how vastly important are the sectors of Ypres and Arras, the gates to the Channel ports. Arras, as well as Ypres, is now manned by Tommy Atkins. The British for months have been prepared to resist any other "dash" for the Channel ports which the Kaiser's advisers might desire to adventure, and the only reason that the "dash" has not been attempted is because the Germans have been under the impression that the French at Verdun were an easier nut to crack. Despite the spectacular and terribly costly drive against Verdun, the Germans have never relaxed their daily bombardment of the British trenches in France, and the figures published indicate that while the losses of the British have been heavy, the losses of the Germans have been still heavier.

In Washington recently I noticed that a section of the local press was asking, "Where is the British Army and what is it doing?" It is true that the British Army is not speaking much for publication just now, but the facts I have recited will give some idea of the course of events, and other facts as they develop will equally speak for themselves.

PERCY S. BULLEN.

New York, June 15, 1916.

A DUTY THAT IS HIRED.

Voluntary Military Service for Pay Criticised as Undemocratic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "Getting the Recruits," is good evidence of your desire for adequate military preparedness. If I am not mistaken you urge the stimulation of recruiting for the army by every means from moving pictures to holding up to the prospective recruit the advantages of vocational training and the possibilities of a commission.

You say that army service should not be regarded as a competitor in the labor market with civil employment, and then emphasize the personal advantages to be derived from such service. Just as long as military service is voluntary the army will have to compete as a means of livelihood with civil employment, and our hired soldiers will have to receive sufficient pay and allowances to make it worth their while to take a military job instead of a civil one.

Military service is a tax and nothing else; it should be so considered and levied equally on all. Voluntary service is the most undemocratic institution we have, as it necessarily sets apart one class of citizens, those who serve, from another class, those who do not. Why should military service, the most important duty which our laws and those of every other country lay upon the citizen, be made a matter of personal choice or economic advantage? Do we get children to go to school by telling them how attractive the schoolrooms are? Do we advertise for citizens to pay their taxes by holding up the personal advantage they will gain by doing so? Do we select volunteers for jury service by informing the citizen that he will acquire distinction by serving? No! We use the only sensible method, the only method possible of succeeding, the only fair and democratic one—compulsion.

There are thousands of men who would gladly serve an enlistment in the army or the navy if they knew that every other man had to do the same thing, but who can see no reason why they should do so while other thousands of their fellow citizens with no less obligation to their country will not serve. If we wish the United States to be a real nation, our people must be brought to think less of their rights and privileges and more of their duties and obligations. We shall never be a real nation until every American citizen as a part of his job as a citizen has to sacrifice something for his country.

AZEL AMES.

New York, June 14, 1916.

Germs on Car Straps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said and written regarding the spreading of contagious diseases by means of germs. Seldom does there pass a day when some progress is not made toward the safeguarding of the public from exposure to transmissible diseases. The abolition of the public drinking cup and roller towel, the enforced sterilisation of barbers' equipment, are indications that the health of the community is the subject of much legislation by the city fathers.

But in spite of these efforts by the Board of Aldermen, we still have that which is not only a hothouse for the propagation of germs, but is a most efficient distributor of the same. Other evils may go, but the car straps are with us always. What germinal dangers may lurk in these porous incubators seem to cause but little concern to those who have supervision over them. I would suggest that the members of the Public Service Commission take a ride to Coney Island on the Brighton Beach "L," imitating, during the trip, the long suffering strapHanger. Let them cling for forty minutes to a warm, moist, greasy and filthy strap. Then let them consider that there are thousands of their fellow-men who suffer daily from that which they have experienced but once.

E. O. S.

Brooklyn, June 16, 1916.

THE TWO RADICALS OF EDUCATION.

One Boy Is Born Positive, Another Negative, and Teaching to Succeed Must Treat Them Separately.

By H. MANNING CARPENTER.

New York, June 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The human being has a natural dread of characterization. Every employe knows the discomfort of being "sized up" on the day he is employed, and every employer knows how important it is to determine his characteristics beforehand; so a game begins in which the "prospect" hides his weak spots and the employer tries to find them out. If an open analysis of an individual's character is to be made it will have to be done before he is old enough to resent it.

A school of growing boys offers greater opportunity for the study of characteristics than is to be found in professional or business life, for boys have neither tact nor judgment, nor experience that teaches them how to hide permanent traits that strengthen with age; also their development may be studied in after years, though some may retire discreetly beyond the range of their former teachers.

Certain characteristics are common to all children. Naturally they are honest and sensitive, capable of assuming modest duties, and respond quickly to appeals to their conscience and to religious sentiment. Any honor system is easy of accomplishment. All can do elementary school work, but the moment they become involved in abstract reasoning they either balk and stop or diverge in either one of two directions. Pressure is necessary, as a rule, for the human being is mentally lazy. It is this separation into two distinct attitudes toward work and toward life in general to which I wish to call your attention.

Children other than the mediocre, that is, those who exhibit strong character, have distinct characteristics that group themselves in two ways; and these I choose to call positive and negative.

Of all boys entering school for the first time, the negative types first attract attention because of their quickness of comprehension and their wit.

These tend to learn through audition, that is, they find it easier to use their ears than to study things out through observation. They are appreciative students, diligent and attentive, and pass examinations.

Presently another group asserts itself through its ability to ask questions; sometimes they are from a boy who is merely curious; he tends to learn through experiment. Other questions are spurious, calculated to create excitement or discussion, or to display mere egotism, but in either case, they arise from the desire to experiment. Genuine questions come from the same group. They have poor command of speech and comprehend but little of what has been said; this is because they are naturally observant, and prefer to use their eyes for their information.

An observant boy is "resourceful," accustomed to depend upon his own judgment, and assumes "responsibility" easily because he feels sure of himself. He is optimistic by nature, and is plausible but not dependable. He is full of "initiative" because he experiments, and his "common sense" is derived from it. He is positively "industrious," and his "knowledge of fundamentals" comes from experience rather than from a study of them. His mental impressions are distinctly photographic, and he is able to carry location, plans, or pictures with accuracy.

A boy who is scholastic is naturally "accurate," for he is sensitive by nature and dreads criticism and "responsibility," and will take seriously and even tragically only that which is thrust upon him. His mental impressions are "intuitive," and the combination produces foresight and "perspective." Although sensitive and retiring he is "thorough and efficient" when he has decided to take action. This boy learns through being taught, and, if it be wrong or neglected, he makes failure after failure, indicating that he learns little or nothing from experience.

Each type is complicated by the possession of one or more characteristics that belong to the other one. For example, a boy of the positive type, "aggressive and resourceful," may have great pride. Pride is negative, and when it is hurt the boy retires; then we wonder at his actions, because they are wholly opposed to his natural inclinations. Occasionally a "negative" boy has great initiative, a positive quality; in which case he seems to have a negative interior and a positive exterior. Lacking "executive ability," he is likely to become a promoter.

A little experience in teaching will show that children who balk at material mental effort are restricted by their limited mental capacity, but they have available the common instinct of trade. This is a form of wit, dependent upon no great mental stress, yet it is capable of producing great wealth. Boys who show great capacity for it also appear to have a satisfactory substitute for mental effort, which does very well ordinarily, but in a crisis they require leadership. They are always ready to compromise because that does not require mental opposition; but they balk absolutely at argument of worth and fall back upon their emotions for support, or upon any one in whom they have placed confidence, regardless of his ability.

Certain characteristics are inborn, namely, "scientific attitude" and "executive ability," and these gifts are developed according to environment and opportunity. Once I attended the opening of a roller skating rink in Turkey. No one expected to be taught, and they had a riotously good time learning through experience. It seems that there is nothing so conducive to learning as a few good bumps, and 50 per cent. of the population approves of it. But this year skating specialists have saved us all those bumps, and have also taught us "good form." Too much teaching tends to destroy "initiative" and "self-assurance," yet there are many who will never take the initiative unless it be through gentle means. It should be clear, therefore, that there are two ways of learning to skate; there are likewise two ways of learning everything else.

We have a number of able men who understand this twin standard, including Dr. Charles Eliot, Dr. Quakenbos, and Professor Münsterberg, and these men could add to public knowledge on the subject, and should be able to formulate a practical educational program based upon it. Until it is admitted that there are at least two types of student, having two widely separated conceptions of life, and their basic principles understood, education will never be caught, tamed, and harnessed.

H. MANNING CARPENTER.

THE CASE OF THE ADELA.

The Supreme Court's Opinion of Our Seizing Her Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 18 you print in the last column of the editorial page a letter from A. Maurice Low, an Englishman. The article bears the headline, "Seizure of Neutral Mail. Britain's Right Argued from Precedent Set by the United States in 1862." Mr. Low would lead your readers to believe that the United States was guilty in one instance of seizing British mail. The seizure of the mails by Great Britain has become a "practice" and not a single instance, and I think it due to your readers that the truth in this matter be revealed by quotations from the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The case cited by Mr. Low is that of the Adela, captured off Great Abaco Island, West Indies, in 1862. The Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision in this case on Feb. 10, 1868, and the facts are stated in the opinion rendered by Mr. Chief Justice Chase. (The steamship Adela and cargo v. the United States, 6 Wall, 266-268.) The opinion reads:

This is an appeal from a decree of the District Court for the Northern District of Florida, condemning the Adela and her cargo as prize to the Quaker City, a war steamer of the United States.

The ship and cargo were, apparently, neutral property. The condemnation was for an attempted breach of blockade. * * *

We come, then, to the grounds of condemnation in the District Court.

The evidence of neutral destination in the preparatory proof was contradictory. The Master and several other witnesses declared that her destination was Nassau and that they knew of no ulterior destination. The credibility of their statements was much impaired by their evasive character. The Master, particularly, professed himself entirely ignorant of the nature or ownership of the cargo; declared that he had no bill of lading or any other document relating to the merchandise on board, and knew nothing of the ownership of the vessel except what he derived from the ship's register. He was appointed Master by one Burns of Liverpool, who shipped the goods, whether for himself or as agent for other parties, and on whose real account, risk, and profit, he did not know. On the other hand, the chief officer stated distinctly that the Adela was intended to run the blockade, and would have entered Nassau as her first port and, as he believed, Charleston as her next.

The character of her cargo, of which much the largest part consisted of Enfield rifles and other goods clearly contraband of war, and the destination of the letters found on board, many of which were directed to Charleston, Savannah, and neighboring places, strongly confirm the testimony of the chief officer.

Upon the whole evidence we are satisfied that the Adela, and her cargo were, in fact, destined for a blockaded port, and that the decree of the District Court was correct.

JOHN G. HAAS.

Hartford, Conn., June 13, 1916.

Reckless Auto Drivers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last night, about 10:15, a taxi almost ran into twenty people waiting for an oncoming car at 120th Street and Broadway. The driver was driving very recklessly and cut in between three cars going north and the approaching street car which the people wished to board, taking the only space left for the people. It was only the low rate of speed of the other vehicles that allowed the people to seek refuge in front of them.

B. J.

New York, June 12, 1916.

Getting Sneezed On.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot something be done to stop people from coughing and sneezing into the hair and down the neck of those sitting in front of them at the theatre—particularly at the "movies"? Why not project a notice on the screen two or three times during each performance reading, "Do not cough or sneeze over your neighbor"?

SANITAS.

New York, June 16, 1916.

MUSIC IN CITY PARKS.

Concerts That Have Been Arranged for the Coming Season.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen so many different suggestions from individuals and organizations, in various newspapers, looking to the establishment of more free park music in New York this Summer, that I write this letter to call attention to the successful efforts of the Music League of America and Park Music Committee in this direction. The knowledge of these facts may help in the enlisting of the efforts of others who are interested in the same cause and may help to prevent overlapping of work.

As a result of the work of the committee, which consists of the Metropolitan Opera artists, Amato, Kurt, Martinelli, and Sembach, and the American pianist, Ernest Schelling, twelve free park concerts have already been arranged for this Summer. These concerts are given by vocalists and instrumentalists of recognized ability, who sing or play with proper accompaniment. The first concert of this season has been postponed by the Park Department from June 12 to Wednesday evening, June 21, at the Mall in Central Park. No compensation is asked by the artists assisting.

The committee has the support of Cabot Ward of the Park Department, who has done all he can to make these concerts a success. The co-operation of the two musical weeklies, Musical America and the Musical Courier, has been most public-spirited in its publicity in securing artists.

The work is well under way. That the public is also responsive is shown by the great numbers who attended the league concerts last year and who will undoubtedly come this year. It would be most gratifying to the committee to enlarge its work, but financial support is lacking. Under these conditions the committee is doing what it can to give the people of New York these concerts. The committee will be glad to co-operate with any individual or bodies who can assist it in providing the people with park music, which is of right theirs.

THE MUSIC LEAGUE OF AMERICA.
EDWARD L. BERNAYS.

New York, June 15, 1916.

Shopping Before 9 A. M.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to a letter by "E. D." regarding department stores being open longer hours for the benefit of working women not employed in department stores who wish to shop early in the morning, would "E. D." like her hours made longer so as to accommodate a very small percentage of

MAINE LAW DELAYS DICK-ASTOR WEDDING

Couple May Come to New York and Be Married to Avoid Five-Day Notice of Intention.

CARDS PRINTED FOR TODAY

License Application on Saturday Gave Principals First Hint That They Must Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 18.—Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor, widow of John Jacob Astor, and William K. Dick filed notice of their intention to marry with the Town Clerk of Eden on Saturday, it became known here today. In accordance with the provisions of the Maine law that five days must elapse between the filing of intention and the marriage ceremony, the wedding cannot take place before Thursday. It is possible that the wedding will be solemnized in New York before that day.

It was said that the original intention was to have the wedding at the Astor country home here on Monday, and that announcement cards bearing that date had already been printed. Discovery of the provision of the Maine law requiring five days' intermission between the filing of intention and the ceremony made a postponement necessary.

Plans for the wedding were indefinite, it was said, but there is a possibility that Mrs. Astor and Mr. Dick will leave for New York before Thursday to avoid the Maine law's restriction and have the ceremony before that day.

Mrs. Astor today confirmed through her social secretary the report hat she was to marry Mr. Dick, but said that no definite plans for the wedding had been made.

Mrs. William H. Force of New York, mother of Mrs. Astor, and Miss Katherine Force, whose engagement to Henri C. Harnickell, a New York broker, was announced in 1912, arrived here today and went at once to Isle Cote, Mrs. Astor's home.

Although Mrs. Astor had taken great interest in the tennis tournament on the Swimming Club tennis courts and in golf on the Kebo Valley golf links in previous seasons, it was noticed last year that she became an infrequent visitor there. It was said that she and Mr. Dick with other friends were using private tennis courts and links on the Astor estate for their games.

Summer residents here often saw her riding to the Inn at Jordan Pond with Mr. Dick and other friends, but it was not suspected that Mrs. Astor was engaged.

It was learned in Newport today that the provisions of the will of the late John Jacob Astor as published were correct. It was said that lawyers familiar with Mrs. Astor's plans knew of no intention to contest the will nor had they heard of the engagement to Mr. Dick until they had read it in the newspapers, it was said.

CAPT. J. J. ASTOR TO WED.

His Engagement to Lady Charles Mercer Nairne Announced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 19.—The engagement is announced here of Captain, the Honorable John Jacob Astor and Lady Charles Mercer Nairne.

Captain Astor is the youngest son of Baron Astor of Hever Castle, who before being elevated to the peerage was William Waldorf Astor, an uncle of Vincent Astor of New York. When he joined the British Army in 1906, Captain Astor was appointed to probationary rank in the First Life Guards.

He remained in the army and went to the front with the Guards and took part in the fierce fighting of the early months of the war, when his regiment was one of those which stopped the German rush on Paris. Captain Astor's name appeared in the casualty list of Oct. 27, 1914, when he was reported as among the wounded.

On July 2, 1915, it was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES that his father had transferred to him property in this city which aggregated about $7,000,000 in value. Among the pieces of property were several on Barclay Street, Vesey Street, Broadway and Exchange Place, Wall Street and Broadway. Captain Astor's brother is Waldorf Astor, member of Parliament since 1911 from Plymouth.

Milton—Lane.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 18.—Miss Katherine A. Lane, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Lane of this town, and Ivan A. Milton of New York City were married last evening in the First Baptist Church of this place. The Rev. Harold B. Drew, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the home of the bride. The bride was attended by Miss Edith Albinson of Bloomfield as maid of honor. The best man was Elmer Griggs of Washington, D. C. The ushers were Arthur R. Lane, A. Vance Pierson, and George H. Sherman of this town, and Frank Baldwin of East Orange.

Beck—Blum.

The marriage of Miss Julia D. Blum, daughter of Mrs. Theresa Blum, to Irving Beck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Beck, took place yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Bon Ray. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Aaron Robison, and the bride's brother gave her in marriage. Miss Blum was attended by her sister, Miss Mabel L. Blum, as maid of honor.

Miss Alice Pentlarge Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pentlarge of 375 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter Alice to Arthur S. Kleeman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kleeman of Terre Haute, Ind.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bergen on the Bergensfjord were:

Mrs. Louise Arndt, J. F. L. Barth, L. M. Bick, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Claudel, Miss Claudel, Mrs. Ruth B. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Day, Miss Margaret Day, Miss Isabella Day, Albert Halstead, Mrs. Olivia Hille, C. L. Hoover, Martinius Knutson, F. A. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. S. U. Lothe, Mrs. Lothe, Mrs. S. Loughborough, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. M. McCandless, Miss Helen McCandless, Miss May McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Miller, Mrs. Marie Ober, Mrs. Minnie Pavitt, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Smirnoff, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wieland, Mrs. Myrtle Wieland, Harold Wieland, Miss Helen Cook, Captain K. Lied, Miss Ella Nielson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Vogler, Miss Emily Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, Miss Alice Johnson, and Miss Matilda Johnson.

NOTES OF NEWPORT SOCIETY

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18.—Miss Marguerite S. Mason, daughter of A. Livingston Mason of Newport, and Lieutenant Robert T. Merril, 2d., U. S. N., commanding the submarine tender Tonopah, will be married tomorrow afternoon at the home of her father, Halidon Hall, with only immediate relatives attending. Mrs. Arthur L. Keller of New York, sister of the bride, will be matron of honor, and Earl P. Mason, her brother, will be best man. Earl Gardiner Mason, Lionel Margaret Keller, Arthur Livingston Mason, and David Gardiner Keller, as pages, will precede the bride. The bride and bridegroom, in addition to numerous other gifts, received a silver service from the crew of the Tonopah and an automobile from the bride's relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanan, with their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Hanan, are settled at Castlewood for the Summer, making frequent visits to their place at Narragansett Pier, where they have many interests, and where their estate, Shore Acres, is under extensive improvements.

Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman of New York are expected at their Summer home, July 4.

General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson of New York have opened their cottage.

Countess Gizycka of Washington arrives next Thursday at the Pinard cottage.

The Misses Ellen F. Mason and Ida M. Mason of Boston are at the Mason cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Reynolds Hitt of Washington, who are visiting Mrs. Robert R. Hitt, return to the North Shore tomorrow.

W. Earl Dodge of New York has arrived at Clover Patch, where he will be joined by Mr. and Mrs. John McCullough this week.

Marsden J. Perry joined his family at Bleak House today.

Miss Ethel M. Huhn of Philadelphia is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews.

The bathing season at Bailey's Beach was opened today for the first Sunday of the season, with many Summer residents gathered. Eighteen bathed in the sea for the first time this year. The temperature was 52.

TUXEDO WEEK-END GAYETIES

Country Club Arranges a Series of Saturday Musicales.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., June 18.—The first of the afternoon musicales with teas was held at the clubhouse yesterday afternoon and in spite of the wet weather there was a large gathering. Motor parties arrived yesterday to attend the week-end gayeties, and the dance at the clubhouse was preceded by numerous dinners.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff entertained a large party at dinner and bridge at Ledgelands. Later the guests returned to the club for dancing. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Weld, Miss Marie A. Almirall, Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Jed Ward Davis, William MacN. Rodweld, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tiffany Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Noel, Leo Everett, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, G. M. Miller, Jr.; Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Lucius Wilmerding.

Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, R. D. Wrenn, and Christopher R. Corning entertained at dinner at the Club.

The Entertainment Committee announced that there will be a musicale at the clubhouse on Saturday afternoons during the next three weeks, followed by informal dancing in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley had a week-end party at Garnwill this week and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander have arrived at their Tuxedo home for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Melville Brown have moved into the Lord cottage just vacated by Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossetter Betts, who will go to Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Spencer have arrived at their cottage from Washington.

Other arrivals include G. Hanvette Michelin of Paris, M. Hornberg, Bruce Price Post, J. de Neuflize, Robert C. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Block Laine, Lindsay Russell, Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, Miss Coddington, A. Gould Hennings, Mrs. Henry Knowlton, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robinson.

SIR HERBERT AT GREENBRIER

English Actor and His Daughter to Spend Week at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 18.—Mr. and Mrs. George J. Patterson of New York have joined the honeymoon colony here. Mrs. Patterson is the granddaughter of the late Charles Broadway Rouss.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., Oliver Harriman, and Donn Barber motored to Hot Springs for luncheon today. Mrs. Junius Parker drove with a party of friends to Elmhurst for luncheon, and Mrs. Mark Skinner Willing and her sister, Miss Helen McFadon, rode to the Allegheny Mountain. Dr. and Mrs. Carl T. Grayson rode to Harts Run. Thomas Harris Powers and party motored to Union, returning by way of the Loop. Mrs. Louis Hammerling rode around Oakhurst. Mr. and Mrs. B. Lawrence motored to Lewisburg and Mrs. Emma R. Allen, and her daughter, Miss Mabel L. Allen, drove to Elmhurst for luncheon.

Sir Herbert Tree of New York and his daughter, Miss Iris Tree, arrived this morning, and will spend a week or more.

Some very interesting games of golf were played today. Oliver Harriman, DeSoto Fitzgerald, and Colonel James R. Branch played a threesome. Mrs. Wirt Robinson and her son, James Wirt Robinson, played a twosome, and C. A. Rockwood and Joseph Epps Brown played a twosome. Others on the links were Miss Mabel Hays, Miss Daily Gibbs, Jerome O. Eddy, E. L. Carpenter, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Aldrich.

CENSOR PRAISES MOVIES.

O. C. Cocks Says Films Are Cleaner Than Modern Spoken Play.

Orrin G. Cocks, Secretary of the National Motion Picture Board of Review, in an address on "The Motion Picture and Public Morals," yesterday afternoon at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, said "there was a great necessity for a public policy for motion pictures.

"The theatre has had 1,500 years in which to develop its customs," he said, "whereas the motion picture has had but fifteen years in which to build up its policies in view in connection with the people. It is not fair to expect absolutely final forms in the motion picture when it is so young, and to my mind, the motion picture at its worst is better and cleaner and more wholesome than the modern spoken play. It is the only successful saloon substitute.

"There are 12,000 motion picture houses in the United States, 6,000 film subjects a year, about $350,000,000 was spent on them by the public last year, and between 9,000,00 and 12,000,000 persons attended the motion picture houses last year. More than one-seventh of the population of New York attends every day.

"I am very much in favor of selected family programs for motion picture houses and some means whereby the public will be told in advance of the nature of pictures ought also to be devised."

WAR BAZAAR TO END WITH AUCTION SALE

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Merchandise to Go at Bargain Prices.

SCOTTISH DAY AT THE FAIR

G. T. Cummings, Who Fought with Allies, Describes Air Battle with Two Taubes.

The Allied Bazaar enters the last three days of its existence at the Grand Central Palace today, and from now until the closing Wednesday night great bargains in merchandising will be offered its patrons. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods of every description remain on hand, in spite of the great success of the fair, and as no articles will be returned to their donors, reduced prices will be introduced to encourage buying. An auction sale will be held Wednesday night, and it is probable that goods unsold Wednesday midnight will be disposed of at wholesale.

Two German Taube aeroplanes that hang suspended above the main floor have attracted the attention of all who have visited the fair. No one, perhaps, has been more deeply interested in the trophies than Glenn Tremaine Cummings, for he had never been as close to a Taube before, although he had helped to bring one down back of the German lines in France.

Cummings was one of the Harvard students who joined the British Army early in the war. He crossed with the first Canadian contingent on the same ship with the Canadian General Staff and after two months in the convoy service joined the Royal Flying Corps. A few weeks later he received his wings and was assigned to an aerodrome back of Hill 60.

As a pilot Cummings did every kind of duty from scout work to participating in raids. On March 2 he was ordered to go with an observer to locate a certain staff headquarters back of the German lines.

Describes Battle in the Air.

"Some distance across," said Cummings last night at the tours' booth, where he was selling shares, "we ran into a cloud bank and when we finally emerged, a few hundred feet below us there was a Taube, while an equal distance above there was another. We knew the one above was after us so I took a nose dip at the machine below and at the same time my observer opened fire. He hit the enemy, whether a bullet got the pilot or his engine we could not tell, but the Taube dropped to earth.

"Immediately I took a right bank up and began climbing rapidly, and the Taube above, being unable to catch himself quickly and come up after us, dashed below. But as he passed I heard a cry from my observer, and simultaneously felt something sting my leg. I glanced over my shoulder and saw my companion was dead and I knew a bullet had got me.

"I made straight for home and faintly remember passing our first line trenches. I landed my machine and my silent passenger, but I don't remember anything from the time I crossed the first trenches until I found myself in a hospital."

Cummings received the D. S. O. for his feat, but when he had recovered he decided he had had excitement enough and returned to this country.

Mr. Cummings advocates dual control for all aircraft so that if one man is incapacitated the other can run the machine. Under the present system if a pilot is killed his observer plunges to death with him. He says there is a certain camaraderie among all fliers, so that if a German airman brings down an enemy he returns the next day and drops a wreath and letter on the spot.

Pin Bills to Scot's Jacket.

It was Scottish day at the fair yesterday and plaids and bagpipes were in evidence. At night Sergeant Major Middlemiss of the King's Own Scottish Borderers was escorted by the pipers to the B-F-B tea garden where he told of the work being done to aid the soldiers blinded in battle, of whom he is one. A collection was taken and the bills received were pinned on his jacket and then, like another Pied Piper, he was led to Margaret Mayo's booth on the first floor where he made another talk. By the end of the evening his uniform was concealed beneath several hundred dollars worth of bills.

Another moment of silence was observed at 9 o'clock in honor of the dead, and the Royal Quartet sang and made a great hit with "Tipperary."

Today is Alsace-Lorraine Day, and French artists will appear in the various places of entertainment during the day.

GOLFERS AT HOT SPRINGS.

L. C. Hamilton, Champion of the Advertisers' Club, Among Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 16.—Mrs. Seth Barton French has returned from a lecture trip through the South in the interest of the American-Serbian Relief Fund, and has opened Fearn Cottage here, where she will spend several weeks resting before starting on a lecture trip through the West.

Mrs. Fritz Hoeninghaus gave a luncheon today at the Four Seasons Cottage for Miss Thorpe of Greenwich.

A luncheon for ten was given at Fassifern by Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Lasher, who had with them Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Eldred, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Matteson, Miss Caroline Schofield, and Miss Martha Lasher.

Mrs. Frederick Story and the Misses Prudence and Virginia Story of New York have opened the Pillars, and will spend some weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Thacher and family of South Orange arrived here today, and are occupying one of the Homestead cottages.

E. Robbins Walker joined the group from New York at the Homestead, and others to arrive were J. M. Hart of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fred Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Harris, and Miss Marian Harris, of Philadelphia.

The hundred or more members of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests, who will spend this week at Hot Springs, where they will be in their annual mid-Summer tournament Tuesday, filled the ballroom of the Homestead Hotel last night, and later attended the cabaret performance in the Japanese Room, where there was informal dancing. Among the dancers were Mr. and Mrs. Erman J. Ridgway of Montclair, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McIlroy, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Sisson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Treadwell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown, A. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Mailinson, S. Keith Evans, W. A. Thompson, and L. C. Hamilton of New York, the latter being the winner of the championship here in 1914.

SAYS CHURCH 'MARKS TIME.'

Rector Who Wouldn't "Pussyfoot" Sees Religion's Force Wasted.

The Rev. Mercer Green Johnston, who was asked by members of the vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church in Newark to resign the rectorship because, as he said, he was against "pulpit pussyfooting," expressed the opinion last night in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, that organized religion was "marking time."

In speaking on the "Relations of Organized Religion and Organized Labor," Mr. Johnston said that organized religion was like the electric sign of the squirrel in the cage—"A lot of apparent motion, but no progress."

"We march out to the battlefield in full dress, and there we stand, marking time, hardly touching the problems of the day with the tips of our fingers. It is almost enough to make one ashamed of the church.

"'But haven't you seen the resolutions passed by the Federated Churches of America?' they ask. 'What more do you want?' And I say we want perhaps nothing more if those resolutions mean anything, but most of them are scraps of paper. The problems of America are not to be solved with the tips of pens, and as it is now, much of the great power of organized religion is going to waste.

"We make a lot of noise with our mouths. We have millions of sermons—sermons without end, and fortunately most of them disappear."

The speaker said that if the great power of organized religion, with its $1,500,000,000 invested in churches and charities, with its 150,000 paid workers, and its billions in contributions, could be moved, there would be no stopping it in its impetus for bringing righteousness, justice, fraternity, and fair dealing. He said the church ought to move so fast that "you would not have to use a tree to sight it by to see it move."

Labor and the church ought to be in relations closer, he said, for organized labor and organized religion were striving for the same thing, and labor could not struggle along with the power of organized religion retarding it.

EVANGELIST ATTACKS UNION

Declares Seminary's Theology Is Rationalism Enthroned.

Tent Evangel's opening yesterday was the signal for a blast at religious liberals in general and the Union Theological Seminary in particular. The evangelist, the Rev. G. W. McPherson, who has been in charge of the tent for some years, gave what he said was an explanation of Union Seminary's theology.

The speaker classed Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Chicago Universities with liberal and, according to his view, false theology.

"Union Seminary stands for the new theology," said the evangelist. "That theology gets rid of the supernatural and interprets all life from the standpoint of the natural. It is rationalism on the throne. It teaches that all life must be interpreted from the standpoint of evolution. As taught at Union, it rejects the infallibility of the Bible, that God cannot inspire a book, but only men; that God never comes to man from without, and that there are no revelations to men save what come from men's struggles and experiences."

CARNEGIE CHARTERS YACHT

Narragansett Pier Hears He Will Cruise in J. H. Hanan's Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 18.—Announcement has been made that Andrew Carnegie of New York has chartered John H. Hanan's steam yacht, Surf, for the present season. It is not known where Mr. Carnegie intends to cruise during the Summer months. Mr. and Mrs. Hanan made a trip several years ago around the world on the Surf, afterward the yacht returned to American waters. It has often dropped anchor in Narragansett Bay and in Newport Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Ives Goddard, Jr., of Providence will occupy a villa they have leased for the Summer, on Ocean Road. Among other recent arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. C. Coburn Darling of Providence, who have taken a cottage for the season.

The Villa by the Sea, on Ocean Road, has been rented to John C. Norris of Philadelphia. The Anchorage cottage, owned by Mrs. C. H. Pope, has been taken for the Summer by W. Fraser Harrison of Philadelphia.

The Lodge, the Summer home of Mrs. Alfred C. Norris of Philadelphia, has been rented to Captain Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore. Anowon Farm, on the Boston Neck Road, the property of W. P. Jensks, has been rented to E. W. Browning.

Miss Caroline Butler of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. George Biddle at her Saunderstown villa. Mrs. H. K. Cortright and family of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottage in Saunderstown for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lewis of Providence have arrived at their country place in Matunuck, R. I.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EVELINE DINKEY RICHARDS, wife of Lieutenant George I. Richards, U. S. A., died suddenly on Saturday in Easton, Penn.

GUSTAV M. BRAUNSCHWEIGER, general manager of the Colonial Art Metal Works, died suddenly on Saturday in the German Hospital, in his thirty-fourth year.

FRED CANDEE, sexton of the Friends Meeting House at 144 East Twentieth Street, was found dead there yesterday morning by Emil Klinger, the janitor.

HENRY E. OGDEN, head of H. E. Ogden & Sons Company of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-second year.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, a retired farmer of Mendham, N. J., died on Saturday night at his home there, in his eighty-seventh year.

PHILIP JENKINS, a retired business man, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter in Butler, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year.

JAMES KEENAN, a veteran of the civil war and one of the oldest residents of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his daughter there, in his eighty-eighth year.

Sister MARY BLASIUS, superior of Morris Hall, Lawrenceville, N. J., died there on Saturday. She formerly taught school for thirty-four years in Pennsylvania.

EDWARD MONROE OSBORNE, a veterinary surgeon for many years, died on Saturday at his home in Easthampton, L. I., in his seventy-fourth year.

HENRY C. DUNKLEY, chief engineer of the vessel that carried the first troops from this city to Washington in the civil war, died on Friday at the home of his daughter in Elizabeth, N. J., in his eighty-seventh year.

Mrs. GILBERT A. PIERCE, mother of the wife of the Rev. Dr. Robert Scott Inglis of the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark, died yesterday at the parsonage, 393 Ridge Street, there, in her eighty-sixth year. She was the widow of Colonel Gilbert A. Pierce, formerly editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean.

DAVID JACKSON, formerly an Inspector for the Department of Health, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital, in his forty-seventh year. He lived at 534 Mitchell Avenue, Flushing, L. I.

Miss ANNA EWBANKS of 104 Washington Street, Flushing, L. I., died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital, in her eighty-fourth year.

WILLIAM J. TRIPLER of 163 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, and a haberdasher in that city, died on Saturday in the Long Island College Hospital.

WILLIAM JOHN KIDD of Passaic, N. J., and formerly widely known as a soccer football player, was killed in action in France.

Professor GEORGE H. QUAY of Rensselaer, N. Y., dropped dead on Saturday while addressing the Alumni Association of the New York State College for Teachers at its annual outing in Albany. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

WILLIAM A. PETERS, worth $250,000, and who had lived for years in a room in an office building he owned in the centre of New Brunswick, N. J., was found dead on Saturday from heart disease, in his eighty-first year. It is understood that all his property is left to the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL LEDERER, founder of the firm of S. Lederer & Son of New Brunswick, N. J., died there in his ninety-third year. Seven years ago he retired from active business and came here to live, making his home at 565 West 156th Street. Mr. Lederer leaves six sons, three daughters, twenty-six grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

Protect Yourself!

AT STORES AND FOUNTAINS

ASK FOR and GET

HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

Buy it in the sealed glass jars.

The Best is always the Cheapest Substitutes cost YOU same price

TOBACCO PLEASES BELGIANS

Soldiers Thank Organization Here Which Sends It to Them.

At the offices of the Belgian Soldiers' Tobacco Fund in the Flatiron Building there have been received recently several thousand postcards from the trenches voicing thanks for the gifts of the fund. The translations of several fellow. One read:

I have the honor to thank you for the tobacco and cigarettes received. I am an orphan and a volunteer, and, never having received anything from any one, it gave me great pleasure to know that some one in America remembers us.

CHARLES DELMOTTE,
B 277, 3-4 Armee Belge.

Another, signed by F. Mahaley, B 264, 1-2 Armée Belge read:

Infinite thanks for your gracious gifts. A thousand expressions of gratitude from myself and all my comrades. With sincerest salutations.

Many of the postal cards refer to "the first gift I have received." Sergeant Nicolas Oberwein, 1 B, 2 Cie., B 228, Armée Belge, wrote;

Thanks to your generous donations, we have received here at the front gifts of tobacco and cigarettes which have greatly comforted our unhappy soldiers. For the men of my section I wish to extend our sincere thanks.

The fund directors issued an appeal in which it was said:

Surely there are 200,000 smokers in the United States who, knowing how they value a smoke themselves, will guarantee to send $1 a month while the war lasts, so that the need for tobacco may not be added to the discomforts of these men cut off from friends and home.

Contributions may be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co. or direct to the fund's headquarters, Room 1,310, Flatiron Building.

KILLED BY RESCUING LAUNCH

Swimmer, in No Danger, Struck by Swift Boat in Harlem River.

After his boat had been capsized by a passing steamer, Andrew W. Manley, 23 years old, a clerk, who lived at 3,291 Park Avenue, was drowned yesterday in the Harlem River when he was run down by a launch which was going to rescue him.

Manley, who was a member of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, was an exceptionally strong swimmer. He was rowing opposite 170th Street when the swell caused by a sightseeing steamer upset his boat. Hundreds of persons on the Speedway and scores in boats on the river saw Manley strike out for the shore, apparently not in the least danger. He had made good progress when a small, fast launch cut across his path, and a cry of horror went up from spectators as the boat was seen to strike the swimmer and the water became discolored with blood as he disappeared.

The police are said to have a description of the launch which ran Manley down.

Woman's Body Found in River.

The body of a woman, identified as Mrs. Mary Van Wagner, 43 years old, of 508 West 180th Street, was found floating in the Hudson, off the foot of West 180th Street, last evening by H. J. Dittmer of 334 West Fiftieth Street, who was walking along the shore. Gibbons Van Wagner, a nephew of the woman, made the identification. Mrs. Van Wagner's husband died six months ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FELBER.—June 17, Surgical Sanatorium, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Felber, a son.

HIRSCHFELD.—June 14, Huntington, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hirschfeld, a daughter.

KLEIN.—June 17, 875 West 180th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Klein, a daughter.

LEVY.—June 15, Jamaica, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Levy, a daughter.

Engaged

ALTMAN—SECKLES.—Martha Seckles to Gustave Altman.

ANHALT—MEYERS.—Harriet Meyers to Milton Anhalt.

BARNETT—FENSTEN.—Dorothy M. Fensten to Edward A. Barnett.

BROONES—TILLIS.—Roslyn Tillis to Arthur Broones.

FISHER—LEVIEN.—Lulu L. Levien to Benjamin Fisher.

FRANK—ENGEL.—Betty Engel to Jacob Frank.

FRANKFURTHER — GOLDSTEIN. — Anna Goldstein to Bernie Frankfurther.

GLATTSTEIN — WEINBERGER. — Lottie Weinberger to Dr. Isidore J. Glattstein.

HAMERSCHLAG — SAMISCH. — Beatrice D. Samisch to Julius Hamerschlag.

HELFER—JACOBS.—Blanche Jacobs to Herman S. Helfer.

HELLER—SCHWARTZ.—Belle Schwarts to David Heller.

KRAUS—SACHS.—Lillian M. Sachs to Max Kraus.

LEDERMAN — LOWENBAUM. — Florence Lowenbaum to Henry Lederman.

LEVY—LEVY.—Bella Levy to Alfred A. Levy.

MAYMON—STERN.—Pearl Stern to Albert Maymon.

MOSKOWITZ—WESENFELD.—Emma Wesenfeld to Dr. H. L. Moskowitz.

SHOENTHAL—KELLER.—Emily A. Keller to Dr. Sydney Shoenthal.

WERTHEIMER — BROOKSTEIN. — Sadie Brookstein to Morris M. Wertheimer.

WHITESTONE—GOLDSTEIN.—Lillian Goldstein to Irving Whitestone.

Married.

DOUGHERTY—CLARK.—On June 17th, 1916, at her home, 1,027 Fifth Avenue, Marian Averell Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark, to Paul Dougherty.

KERNER—HUTNER.—Martha Hutner married to A. N. Kerner, June 16, 1916.

BERG—LAPE.—June 11, Jane Lape to Henry H. Berg.

BIEDERMAN — EICHENBERG.—June 14, Pearl Eichenberg to Fred Biederman.

CADY — SILVERBERG.—June 15, Bessie Silverberg to Robert J. Cady.

FEUERSTEIN—BENEDICT.—June 15, Ruth Benedict to Rudolph J. Feuerstein.

HELFAT—SHLANOWSKY.—June 14, Betty Shlanowsky to J. Nathan Helfat.

HYMES—SCHWEIGER.—June 14, Kathryne Schweiger to Milton Hymes.

KURTZ—FALKENSTEIN.—June 11, Jessie Falkenstein to Arthur Kurtz.

LEVY—HEYMAN.—June 14, Helen Heyman to Louis L. Levy.

LEWIS—BORN.—June 11, Carrie K. Born to Charles H. Lewis.

ROTHEROSEN — ALKUS.—June 14, Eva Alkus to Adolph Rotherosen.

SOLOMON—LEVY.—June 11, Mathilde Levy to Louis H. Solomon.

WEINBERGER—HECHT.—June 11, Rita Hecht to Harry H. Weinberger.

Long Island.

TANNENBAUM—NORWALK.—June 18, Sea Gate, Anna Norwalk to Sam Tannenbaum.

Newark.

DAY—REISS.—June 17, Clara Reiss to William F. Day.

GERHARDT—ELLIS.—June 15, Lucretta I. Ellis to Philip L. Gerhardt.

Died.

AITKEN.—At his residence, 169 Bergen St., Brooklyn, Sunday, June 18, Lawrence T. Aitken, M. D., beloved son of Mary and the late Thomas Aitken, and brother of the Rev. Ambrose S. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANTHONY.—Suddenly, at Madison, N. J., June 18, 1916, Frances Brown Anthony. Funeral services will be held at the home of her sister, Mrs. Alexander Cash, 334 Woodland Road, Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, June 20, at 2:15 P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

BACON.—At the Polyclinic Hospital, on Sunday, June 18, of heart disease, Charles Putnam Bacon, in the 38th year of his age. Interment at Rochester, N. Y.

BANNIGAN.—On Friday, June 16, 1916, Edward Bannigan, beloved husband of Annie Bannigan, (nee Gorman.) Funeral from his late residence, 125 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Monday morning, 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Francis Xavier's Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St. Where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BEDELL.—Suddenly, at Lake Mohonk, Saturday, June 17, Ida E. Bedell, widow of Charles H. Bedell and mother of Mrs. Alexander R. Peacock. Funeral service in the chapel of the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 57th St., today, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

BRAUNSCHWEIGER.—On June 17, Gustav M., beloved husband of Sylva M., (nee Reiss.) Funeral private, from the Chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., Tuesday, June 20, 10 A. M. Knox, Ind., papers please copy. Members of Civic Lodge No. 853, F. & A. M., respectfully invited to attend.

CONDIT.—Mary Josephine, widow of Stephen Hobart Condit, at Troy Hills, N. J., June 18, in her 81st year. Funeral Tuesday, June 20, 2:30 P. M., at her late residence. Autos will meet surface cars in Caldwell at 2 o'clock and carriages will be in Morristown to meet Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 12:15.

CRAW.—Sunday, June 18, 1916, Antoinette Ella Craw, wife of the late Clarence E. Craw and mother of N. Geneva and Dr. Nelson A. Craw. Funeral services at her late residence, 450 East 141st St., Tuesday at 8 P. M. Interment private.

DE KERNAY.—Leon A., member of La Sincerite Lodge No. 813, Consistory of New York, 32d degree, and Mecca Temple, died at the Polyclinic Hospital June 17. Members are requested to be present, Masonic services, Monday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, at Leon T. Stowe Undertaking Parlor, 307 West 51st St., City.

DONEGAN.—On June 16, James English Donegan, aged 62 years. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Monday, 10 A. M., and at 227 West 46th St., White Rats Club, at 11 A. M.

GARDNER.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Sunday, June 18, Thomas Wheeler Gardner, formerly of New London, Conn. Funeral at convenience of family. Interment at New London, Conn. Hartford papers please copy.

HURLEY.—Patrick, beloved husband of the late Ann Murray, on June 18 at his residence, 95 Robinson Av., Flushing, L. I.; father of Joseph, Francis, Mrs. A. E. Bellemare, and Mrs. C. Sullivan. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M., on 21st; thence to St. Michael's Church, where a Requiem Mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

ISAACS.—On Sunday, June 18, 1916, Eugenia Kellinger, widow of Gustavus Isaacs, in her 81st year. Funeral from her late residence, 788 Riverside Drive, Wednesday, 21st inst., 11 A. M. Interment private.

KEEFER.—On Tuesday, June 13th, 1916, at her late residence, 238 St. Georges St., Toronto, Canada, Alice Eugenia, wife of Major W. Percy Keefer, U. S. A., retired, daughter of the late Matthew and Eliza Astor Wilks of New York, U. S. A.

KELLOGG.—On June 18, Gertrude E., beloved mother of James R. and daughter of the late James M. and Catharine G. Read, in her 67 years. Services at her late home, 1,175 Dean St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 11 A. M.

KILBURN.—At South Orange, N. J., on June 18, 1916, Margaretta D. Kilburn, age 84 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 511 South Orange Av., on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. Interment convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

LEAKE.—Hewlett P., son of Hewlett P. and Mary Gedney Leake, on June 17, 1916, in the 50th year of his age. Interment Bound Brook (N. J.) Cemetery, June 20, at 3 P. M. Service at the grave.

LIDDLE.—On Saturday, June 17, 1916, John M. Liddle. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 29 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, on Tuesday evening, June 20, at 8 o'clock. Rooms of Lodge No. 746, F. & A. M., invited to attend.

LITTLE.—On Sunday, June 18, 1916, at her home, 5th St. and Hilton Av., Garden City, L. I., Julia Whiton Little, in the 73d year of her age, widow of Robert F. Little and mother of Robert Forsyth Little and Julia Little Faulkner. Funeral service will be held at her late residence on Tuesday, June 20, 1916, upon the arrival of train leaving New York City at 2 P. M.

OGDEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, June 17, 1916, Henry Ellis, husband of Ella St. Carter Ogden, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 13 Hillside Av., Newark, on Tuesday, June 20, at 2:30 P. M.

PENTZ.—Margaret Colt, widow of George Bergh Pentz, daughter of the late William and Rachel Shannon. Services Chantry Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th, June 20, 3 o'clock. Interment Trinity Cemetery.

REDMOND.—At her residence, 701 Park Av., New York, June 17, 1916, Estelle Livingston, wife of Geraldyn Redmond and daughter of the late Johnston and Silvia M. Livingston. Funeral mass will be said on Monday, June 19, at the French Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d St. and Sixth

YANKEES BURY INDIANS UNDER AVALANCHE OF HITS—SCORE 19 TO 3

YANKS INDULGE IN AN ORGY OF HITS

Rap Five Cleveland Pitchers for 19 Safe Ones and Score as Many Runs.

INDIANS' PORTION JUST 3

Cullop and Russell Do Good Work in the Box and the Leaders of the League Are Humbled.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—The New York Yankees literally slaughtered the Indians today, slamming out nineteen hits and counting nineteen runs to the Clevelands' three.

Whenever the visitors failed to slam the offerings of the five pitchers who faced them, the local men kindly obliged with bobbles in the field or the pitchers issued passes. The game became such a farce that toward the close the 20,000 fans present were rooting for the Yanks to make it an even twenty runs. Cullop was a tower of strength for the Yanks, the Indians getting five scattered hits off him in five innings, good for one run. Russell, who replaced him, allowed four hits, Cleveland scoring twice in the ninth.

The Yanks scored in every inning excepting the eighth, pounding out a lead of six runs off Coumbe and Mitchell in the first. Mitchell, who replaced Coumbe, was ineffective in the pinches and gave way to McHale in the second. Gunkel, one of Fohl's latest acquisitions, was tried out for one inning and Lowdermilk finished the game.

In the opening inning Gilhooley started hostilities by batting out a bunt. Bauman slammed a single to left, and Graney's throw to Wamby at third nipped Gilhooley trying to take two bases on the hit. Bauman went to second on the play. Peck walked and Pipp's single to centre scored Bauman.

Baker slammed a double to the right field wall, scoring Peck and Pipp and causing Coumbe to be derricked in favor of Mitchell. Magee welcomed Bill by slamming a triple over Speaker's head, Baker counting. Gedeon walked and advanced on a wild pitch. Nunamaker's single scored Magee and Gedeon counted on Cullop's grounder to Howard.

The Yanks, still unsatisfied, added two more in the second. Bauman singled, Peck walked, and Pipp was safe on Wamby's fumble, filling the bases. Baker's effort was a foul to O'Neill, but Magee slammed a long single to centre, which scored Bauman and Peck. The visitors filled the bases when Gedeon was safe on Wamby's fumble, but Nunamaker hit into a double play ending the scoring.

The Indians got a run in their half of the second and wasted opportunities to score further by bad base running. With one down, Chapman and Howard singled. O'Neill singled, Chapman scoring and then Howard and O'Neill were doubled trying to advance on the throw in.

The Yankees added another tally in the third on a double by Gilhooley, a single and a sacrifice fly, and two more in the fourth on Magee's hit, Baker's double by Gedeon and Cullop's single. Three more markers were made by the visitors in the fifth, when Pipp knocked out a home run over the right field wall, scoring Bauman, who was hit by a pitched ball, and Peck, who had doubled, ahead of him.

Two more runs were scored by the indefatigable Yankees in the sixth without a hit. Gunkel being on the mound for the Indians. With one out, Gilhooley walked and Bauman was hit by a pitched ball. On an attempted double steal, Gill scored and Bauman went to third when Wamby let O'Neill's throw roll into the ground around third base. Bauman tallied on Pipp's sacrifice fly.

In the seventh, with Lowdermilk pitching for the Indians, Donovan's men counted another pair. Baker singled and Magee was safe on Wamby's fumble. Both advanced on Gedeon's out, and both scored when the whole Indian infield watched Nunamaker's single dribble into deep short.

The visitors got their nineteenth and final run in the ninth. Magee singled and stole. Gedeon slammed a single to right, and Magee scored when Billings let Roth's perfect throw get by him.

The Indians perked up a bit in the ninth and scored two runs. Roth was hit, went to third on Gandil's single and scored on Chapman's sacrifice fly. Howard singled and Billings's single scored Gandil. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PoA
Gilhooly,cf	4	2	2	2
Bauman,rf	4	4	3	4
Peck'ugh,ss	2	3	1	1
Pipp,1b	5	2	2	11
Baker,3b	6	2	2	1
Magee,lf	4	3	3	0
Gedeon,2b	5	2	3	1
Nun'm'k'r,c	4	0	1	5
Alexander,c	2	0	1	1
Cullop,p	4	0	1	0
Russell,p	2	0	0	0
Total	43	19	19	27

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PoA
Graney,lf	6	0	1	3
Wamb'ns,3b	4	0	0	1
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	0
Roth,rf	3	1	1	0
Gandil,1b	4	1	2	13
Chapman,ss	3	1	1	3
Howard,2b	4	0	1	0
O'Neill,c	1	0	1	2
Billings,c	3	0	1	5
Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0
Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0
McHale,p	1	0	0	1
Gunkel,p	0	0	0	0
La'd'milk,p	1	0	0	1
aBradley	1	0	0	0
bDaly	1	0	0	0
Total	43	3	9	27

a-Batted for McHale in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Lawdermilk in ninth inning.

New York	6	2	1	2	3	2	0	1	2	—19
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Gandil, Roth, Pipp, Baker, Gilhooly, Gedeon, Peckinpaugh. Three-base hit—Magee. Home run—Pipp. Stolen bases—Graney, Gilhooly, Bauman, Alexander. Sacrifice hit—Pipp. Sacrifice flies—Chapman, Peckinpaugh (2.) Double plays—Wambsganss, O'Neill, and Gandil; Gilhooly, Nunamaker, Baker, Gedeon, and Pipp. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 8. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 1; off Mitchell, 2; off McHale, 2; off Gunkel, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coumbe, 4 hits, 3 runs in 1-3 inning; off Mitchell, 4 hits, 5 runs in 1 inning; off McHale, 7 hits, 6 runs in 3 2-3 innings; off Gunkel, no hits, 1 run in 1 inning; off Lawdermilk, 4 hits, 1 run in 3 innings; off Cullop, 6 hits, 1 run in 5 innings; off Russell, 4 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By McHale, (Bauman;) by Gunkel, (Bauman;) by Russell, (Roth.) Struck out—By McHale, 1; by Gunkel, 1; by Lawdermilk, 3; by Cullop, 5; by Russell, 1. Wild pitch—Mitchell. Passed ball—Billings. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Connolly.

TIGERS BAT OUT VICTORY.

Athletics on the Losing End of an 8 to 2 Score.

DETROIT, June 18.—Clean hitting coupled with the visitors' fielding errors gave Detroit the final game of the series with Philadelphia here today, 8 to 2. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R.	H	PoA
Bush,ss	5	0	0	3
Vitt,3b	5	1	1	1
Cobb,cf	4	2	2	2
Veach,lf	4	1	3	1
Heilman,rf	1	0	1	0
Burns,1b	4	2	1	14
Young,2b	4	2	2	3
Stanage,c	4	0	3	8
Hamilton,p	4	0	0	7
Total	35	8	13	27

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PoA
Witt,ss	5	1	0	3
Oldring,lf	5	0	1	1
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	1
Schang,c	2	0	1	3
Murphy,c	2	0	0	2
Lajoie,2b	4	0	1	3
McInnes,1b	3	0	1	6
Walsh,rf	3	0	0	1
Pick,3b	2	1	1	3
Sheehan,p	2	0	0	1
aMeyers	1	0	0	0
Total	33	2	6	24

a-Batted for Sheehan in ninth inning.
Errors—Young, Witt, Schang, (3,) Walsh, Pick.

Detroit	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	—8	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Oldring, Stanage. Three-base hit—Veach. Stolen bases—Cobb, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Heilman. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sheehan, 3; off Hamilton, 5. Earned runs—Off Sheehan, 6 runs; off Hamilton, none. Struck out—By Sheehan, 2; by Hamilton, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 4; Birmingham, 0.
New Orleans, 10; Little Rock, 3, (first game.)
New Orleans, 1; Little Rock, 0, (second game.)
Mobile, 5; Nashville, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 19; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.
Detroit, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	29	16	.644
Philadelphia	27	20	.574
New York	24	21	.533
Boston	22	23	.489
Chicago	25	27	.481
Cincinnati	24	27	.471
Pittsburgh	21	27	.437
St. Louis	21	32	.396

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	32	21	.604
Washington	29	23	.558
Detroit	30	24	.556
New York	27	23	.540
Boston	27	26	.509
Chicago	25	26	.490
St. Louis	22	30	.423
Philadelphia	15	34	.306

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Two games.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

(No games scheduled.)

ERROR BEATS WHITE SOX.

Weaver's Wild Throw Plays Part in Red Sox Victory.

CHICAGO, June 18.—George Weaver's wild throw of Janvrin's grounder gave Boston a 3 to 2 victory over Chicago today in the final game of the series. After two men were out, Janvrin grounded to Weaver, who threw to the stand, and Janvrin reached third before the ball was recovered. Hendriksen batted for Cady, and walked, and Thomas, who hit for Shore, doubled and gave the visitors the game. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PoA
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	0
McNally,2b	3	0	0	6
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	1
Hobiltzel,1b	4	0	1	17
Walker,cf	2	1	1	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	2	1
Janvrin,ss	3	1	2	3
Cady,c	2	0	0	2
aHendrik's'n	0	1	0	0
Mays,p	0	0	0	0
Leonard,p	0	0	0	0
Shore,p	2	0	0	1
Thomas,c	1	0	1	2
Total	28	3	6	27

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PoA
J.Collins,rf	3	0	0	3
Weaver,3b	5	0	2	2
E.Collins,2b	5	0	0	2
Fournier,1b	3	0	1	15
Jackson,lf	4	1	3	1
Leibold,cf	4	0	0	2
Schalk,c	4	0	3	1
Terry,ss	3	0	0	2
bLapp	0	0	0	0
cLynn	0	0	0	0
Scott,p	2	0	1	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0
dMurphy	1	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	1
eFelsch	1	0	1	0
Total	37	1	10	27

a-Batted for Cady in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Terry in ninth.
c-Ran for Lapp in ninth.
d-Batted for Russell in seventh.
e-Batted for Cicotte in ninth.
Errors—Janvrin, Weaver.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Hobiltzel, Jackson, Walker, Thomas, Scott. Three-base hit—Weaver. Stolen bases—Leibold, Schalk, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Walker, Janvrin, McNally, Gardner. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Chicago, 11. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 1; off Cicotte, 1; off Mays, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 7 hits and 1 run in 6 innings; off Mays, 3 hits and no runs in 2 1-3 innings; off Leonard, no hits and no runs in 2-3 inning; off Scott, 6 hits and 1 run in 6 2-3 innings; off Russell, no hits and no runs in 1-3 inning; off Cicotte, no hits and no runs in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (Fournier.) Balk—Scott. Struck out—By Shore, 2; by Scott, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

JOHNSON PUZZLES BROWNS.

St. Louis Yields to Washington by Score of 5 to 1

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—St. Louis could not hit Walter Johnson today when hits meant runs, while Washington hit Park and Davenport hard, winning 5 to 1. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PoA
Morgan,2b	4	1	1	0
Foster,3b	5	2	3	1
Milan,cf	5	0	0	1
Rondeau,lf	5	0	2	4
Judge,1b	3	0	1	7
Jamieson,rf	4	0	0	2
W.J'hson,p	4	0	0	1
McBride,ss	4	0	1	3
Ainsmith,c	4	0	0	7
Total	37	5	10	27

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PoA
Shotton,lf	5	0	1	2
Austin,3b	4	0	1	2
Mulder,rf	3	1	0	0
Borton,1b	3	0	0	10
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	0
Marsans,cf	3	0	1	2
E.J'nson,ss	3	0	1	1
Severeid,c	3	0	0	3
Chapman,c	1	0	0	3
Hartley,c	2	0	0	1
Park,p	0	0	0	0
aTobin	1	0	0	0
Davenport,p	1	0	0	0
bSisler	0	0	0	0
Koob,p	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	27

a-Batted for Park in third.
b-Batted for Davenport in seventh.
Errors—Austin, Severeid, Park.

Washington	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Foster, Judge, Rondeau. Three-base hit—Morgan. Stolen bases—Milan, Judge, (2.) Ainsmith, Rondeau. Double play—Ainsmith to McBride. Left on bases—Washington, 9; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 7; off Park, 1; off Davenport, 1; off Koob, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Johnson, 6 hits and 1 run in 9 innings; off Park, 4 hits and 4 runs in 3 innings; off Davenport, 5 hits and 1 run in 4 innings; off Koob, 1 hit and no runs in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Park, (Morgan;) by Johnson, (Sisler.) Struck out—By Johnson, 6; by Park, 3; by Davenport, 4. Passed ball—Severeid. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Owens.

American Association.

Kansas City, 3; Columbus, 2.
Minneapolis, 6; Louisville, 5.
Minneapolis, 4; Louisville, 3.
Toledo, 4; Milwaukee, 1.
Milwaukee, 2; Toledo, 1.
St. Paul, 5; Indianapolis, 3.
St. Paul, 1; Indianapolis, 1.

New York State League.

Scranton, 7; Elmira, 1.
Syracuse, 11; Wilkes-Barre, 2.

Eastern League.

Portland, 5; New Haven, 3.
Bridgeport, 9; Lynn, 3.



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UNEXPECTED DEFEAT FOR TRACK STARS

Eller and Stephenson Fall Victims to Lesser Lights in Elizabethport Meet.

Surprises were the rule in the postponed open games of the Singer Employes' Athletic Association, held on their own field at Elizabethport, N. J., yesterday. Jack Eller of the Irish-American Athletic Club, once leader of American hurdlers, and Frank L. Stephenson of the Trinity Club, military sprint champion, were among the stars who fell victims to the form reversals which prevailed in the meet.

William F. La Rose of the Knights of St. Antony, winner on Saturday of the junior metropolitan 100-yard championship, proved the greatest surprise of the games when he defeated Stephenson and Eller in a special century sprint in figures announced as 10 seconds. The boy has never run as fast before, and unless the time is wrong he has added nearly two-fifths of a second to his speed this season.

The first of the unexpected occurrences took place in the 120-yard low hurdles, when Eller was defeated by Arthur L. Engels, unattached, whom many regard as the coming champion.

In the 100-yard special La Rose and Stephenson almost breasted the tape together after a pretty flight down the straightaway. Eller pulled up when he was sure of defeat, and was beaten five yards.

Although he won the junior mile title on Saturday, Jim Plant of the Long Island Athletic Club went to the line in the two-mile run with the liberal handicap of 100 yards. He was not long in passing all his rivals, and won easily with 75 yards to spare.

The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by William Goldman, Brooklyn A. A., (4½ yards); J. Higgins, Irish-American A. C., (4 yards,) second; A. Pendleton, unattached, (3½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-3.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. F. Divver, Ozanam A. A., (50 yards;) Wilson Adams, New York A. C., (scratch,) second; Herman Browser, Trinity Club, (26 yards,) third. Time—1:58 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Dillingham, unattached, (37 yards;) M. F. Hickey, Knights of St. Antony, (15 yards,) second; A. Dougherty, Mohawk A. C., (7½ yards,) third. Time—0:53 2-5.

120-Yard Low Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by Arthur Engels, unattached, (scratch;) John Eller, Mohawk A. C., (scratch,) second; J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C., (7 yards,) third; K. B. Baker, unattached, (9 yards,) fourth. Time—0:15.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by W. H. Goodman, Long Island A. C.; J. Manning, unattached, second; Edwin Anderson, Sprague Electric Co., third. Time—5:01 1-5.

One-and-a-Half-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Fred Keiser, Morningside A. C., (55 seconds;) J. Aronson, New York A. C., (55 seconds,) second; William McFadden, New York A. C., (35 seconds,) third; William Plant, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) fourth. Time—13:57 3-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by James W. Plant, Long Island A. C., (100 yards;) George Carson, Mohawk A. C., (50 yards,) second; E. J. Garvey, Knights of St. Antony, (65 yards,) third. Time—9:58 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Loughlin Lyceum, (12 yards,) with P. Nalley, J. Nicholson, R. W. McDonald, and P. Hauser; Mohawk A. C., (51 yards,) with H. Biddle, L. John, C. James, and C. Pinckney, second; Brooklyn A. C., (62 yards,) with W. Goldman, Henry, W. Shanahan, and J. Rubenstein, third; Jersey Harriers, fourth. Time—3:30 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by L. Lavinsky, Finn A. C., (4 feet 11 inches,) with 5 feet 8 inches; B. Lasnovsky, First Bohemian A. A., (2 inches,) with 5 feet 8 inches, second; W. De Bank, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) with 5 feet 7 inches, third.

PLAY FOR LYNNEWOOD CUP.

Most Valuable of Golf Trophies at Stake This Week.

This is still another busy week for the golfer. Today sees the beginning of play for the most valuable golf trophy in this country, the Lynnewood Hall Cup, over the links of the Huntington Valley Country Club of Pennsylvania. This trophy is solid gold and becomes the permanent possession of a three-times winner.

The victor each year is given a smaller replica of the large cup. The tournament annually attracts some of the best golfers in the country. By his victory last year, with Max Marston runner-up, Jerry Travers won permanent possession of the valuable trophy, and consequently a new one has been purchased for this season's play.

The end of the week will be taken up by the Fox Hills invitation tournament and the Hudson River Golf Association championship. The Shawnee Country Club will also hold its annual invitation tournament for women this week. The Hudson River championship is rather a family affair, an old-established tournament, where every one has a good time and the best player wins. The tournament this year will be played over the remodeled links of the Hudson River Country Club, just above Yonkers.

REDS ARE GOOD MUDDERS.

Take Game on Sloppy Field from Cardinals, 5 to 2.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—On a muddy field Cincinnati won from St. Louis here today, 5 to 2. Rain started during the first inning, but play was not called until the end of the third. The rain ceased in about a half hour, but the field was sloppy. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PoA
Groh, 3b	5	1	2	2
Herzog,ss	4	0	2	2
Killifer,cf	4	0	2	2
Griffith,rf	5	1	2	1
Wingo,c	4	1	1	6
Neale,lf	4	0	1	1
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	10
Louden,2b	4	1	1	1
Mitchel,p	0	0	0	0
Schulz,p	4	1	1	0
Total	36	5	14	27

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PoA
Betzel,2b	5	1	2	4
Bescher,lf	5	1	1	0
Long,rf	5	0	2	1
Miller,1b	2	0	0	8
Hornsby,3b	3	0	1	1
Wilson,cf	3	0	0	1
Smith,cf	0	0	0	0
Snyder,c	4	0	1	7
Corhan,ss	3	0	0	1
Meadows,p	3	0	0	0
Hall,p	0	0	0	0
aButler	1	0	0	0
bHuggins	1	0	0	0
cGonzales	1	0	0	0
Total	33	2	9	24

a-Batted for Wilson in eighth inning.
b-Ran for Snyder in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Hall in ninth inning.
Errors—Bescher, Herzog, Louden.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	—5	
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Neale, Snyder. Three-base hits—Long, Groh, Wingo. Stolen base—Griffith. Sacrifice fly—Hornsby. Double plays—Wingo, Herzog, and Wingo; Herzog and Mollwitz; Miller, Snyder, and Betzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 11. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 2; off Hall, 1; off Mitchell, 1; off Schulz, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 13 hits and 5 runs in 7 innings; off Hall, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning; off Mitchell, 2 hits and 2 runs in no inning. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows, Killifer. Struck out—By Meadows, 4; by Hall, 2; by Schulz, 2. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	2	0	0	2	1	2	3	2	2	—14	21	1
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	1

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2	8	2
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	8	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

											R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5	16	14	0
Newark	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—3	7	4	

AT BALTIMORE.

											R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	8	4	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	8	1	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	28	14	.667
Baltimore	24	21	.533
Buffalo	21	20	.512
Newark	21	22	.488
Richmond	21	23	.477
Montreal	21	23	.477
Toronto	17	20	.459
Rochester	14	25	.390

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Rochester at Baltimore.


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Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Victory of the Orange Crew.

The delight of Syracuse, the disappointment of Cornell, the despair of Columbia, and the disgrace of Pennsylvania have been wrought upon the Hudson River as a result of the twenty-second annual regatta of the intercollegiate Rowing Association. Practically speaking, Jim Ten Eyck's phenomenal freshman crew of 1915 has won its second victory, this time in a guise which entitles its sturdy units to wear the orange letter "S" upon their muscular bosoms. Certain of the members of the winning Syracuse aggregation did not row upon the class of '18 crew last year, but that shell furnished not only the nucleus, but the greater portion of the power which darted the up-State craft over the line two lengths ahead of its most formidable rival, and long stretches of water in the van of the hopelessly beaten oarsmen of this city and of Philadelphia.

Ten Eyck's prestige as a coach will be greatly enhanced as a result of the Spring rowing season of 1916. His crew is and must remain the only unbeaten 'Varsity eight representing any of the great institutions of the East, for Harvard and Yale, still to meet, have each succumbed in previous tests of speed. Ten Eyck is highly deserving of the credit he will receive. His task this year was not formidable, for his athletes, strong and skilled, were at hand. But he developed them last year, and his keen vision saw in them the potential winners of 1916.

It is unfortunate that Charles E. Courtney, king of coaches, must close his active career—for there seems little doubt that it is closed—with a defeat. The vitality and the energy of Cornell crews have for many years depended upon the vitality and the energy of Courtney. When he had been psychically unable to give the oarsmen the smallest measure of his attention they have suffered correspondingly. It is quite possible that a little more Courtney this year would have meant a little more Cornell power and speed. However that may be, the Ithacan rowing men can hardly consider his season a failure, for Cornell's achievement on Lake Cayuga will remain, under the conditions, the spectacular rowing feature of this Spring.

***

The Polo Grounds Jinx.

A most persistent gnome is this which has strayed from the nether regions to take up its habitat at the Polo Grounds. To the ever hopeful gatherings of spectators it is invisible, but to the harassed Giants it is visible, tangible, horrible. Its grimace tangles their fingers, its breath obscures their vision, and its accolade turns their spinal marrow into mineral water.

The favorite abiding place of the goblin appears to be the home plate—often referred to less respectfully as the pan, the platter, or the slab. There it loiters while the hostile team is in the field, and each individual Giant sauntering forward with his bat finds this uncanny reception committee awaiting him. In his ear the afrit whispers, "Say, can't bat, you big rummy," and, lo and behold, he can't! Massive and powerful creatures, accustomed to mar distant fences at Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati with crashing drives, whiff, pop, or dribble here. Do the Giants take the jinx off? So does Jerry Jinx. He has a roving commission which takes him all over the infield and out as far as the sign which warns you that if your undergarments do not bear a certain label they are hardly valid. Gliding hither and thither, he reminds the stricken athletes that it is hardly worth while to play good ball, since, in his adopted domain, and their legitimate one, they can't win anyhow.

Now, this demon must be exorcised. Let the straying goats of the Giants be slain and the entire Polo Grounds be sprayed with their blood. Perhaps he will flee then. Or let Mr. McGraw, instead of making the fiend feel at home by exhausting his powerful vocabulary upon him, bribe him with a dozen pails of his favorite fodder, fresh sulphur, to cross the Brooklyn Bridge.

***

Fine Sailing by Nahma.

Quite the outstanding feature of the yacht racing last week was the performance of Addison G. Hanan's Class P yacht Nahma. She was designed and built by Mr. Hanan, one of the most enthusiastic as well as competent of amateur sailors, as defender of the Manhasset Bay Cup, and as such will fly the pennant of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club in August. A year ago Mr. Hanan took the Josephine to Lake Michigan, and with her won back the cup originally donated by the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, and ruthlessly won away from salt water yachtsmen of the East by the fresh water sailors of the Great Lakes. After her victory yachtsmen were stunned by the announcement that Josephine had been sold to a Massachusetts Bay yachtsman. Mr. Hanan's experience with her had led him to believe that a faster yacht could be designed that would make the retention of the much sought after cup by a Long Island Sound yachting club a certainty.

His idea seems to have worked perfectly. In the New York Yacht Club regatta of Thursday that he gave Nahma a trial race in a fairly steady breeze of about twelve knots. Before the race he intimated to some of his friends his belief that Nahma was good enough to beat the new Herreshoff-designed forty-foot boats of the New York Yacht Club's one-design class. His confidence was deemed overconfidence by veteran sailors who pinned their faith largely to the wisardry of Herreshoff as a designer. But in that race, with his two sons yet in knickerbockers acting as a crew, and with but one professional sailor aboard, Nahma, under Mr. Hanan's skillful handling, literally sailed rings around the big craft of the New York Yacht Club's fleet, beating every one of the forty-footers over a fifteen-mile course, the best of them, Jessica—handled by that past master of Sound waters yacht sailing, Eddie Fish—by a minute and 56 seconds, with sailing conditions absolutely identical. Yet the Nahma carried some 900 square feet of canvas less than did the forties.

Starting last in the fleet she actually overhauled about half the yachts, beat all but the schooners and fifties in actual time, and on her handicap allowance defeated everything that sailed. Her victory was nothing less than startling to followers of this sport, as much as would be the defeat of a Derby winner by a two-year-old to racing men, or the defeat of a Travers by some unknown schoolboy in a national golf championship, to a golfer.

Mr. Hanan's real test is before him, however, for with Nahma he must outsail Charles Francis Adams, generally considered the premier yachtsman of the country, who will handle one of the thirty-one rating boats in the race for the cup on Sound waters next August, as a challenger for the trophy. It will be the first meeting between these two, who are usually conceded to be at the forefront of amateur skippers.

***

Uncertainties of Golf.

Golf is many things, but most of all it is uncertain, and perhaps in this fact lies the greatest charm of the fascinating game of the links. In the week just past, playing over the famous Baltusrol course, Mrs. Q. F. Feitner of South Shore won her fifth metropolitan championship. It is true that this was the expected rather than the unexpected, but it was the manner and the method by which the former Lillian Hyde attained her fifth and latest title which emphasizes the uncertainties of the royal and ancient game.

The champion is supposed to be, and usually is, far longer off the tee and through the green than any of her opponents, while on the putting green she is credited with being as accurate as a blind man playing croquet. Her maximum has never been accurately determined, but three putts are what she usually requires, two putts are noteworthy, and if she goes down in a single putt, the by-standing experts are in need of resuscitation. Yet it was precisely by being strongest in her weakest department that Mrs. Feitner gained her victory over Miss Georginna Bishop at Baltusrol last Friday. She was confidently expected to outdrive her opponent consistently and she failed to do it. She was still more confidently expected to take three putts for two for Miss Bishop, and when the totals were footed up, it was found that the results were just the other way.

The annual invitation tournament at Apawamis last week also added a few oddities to the long list that go to make up golf history. Gardiner White won the low score qualifying medal with a 78 and a 75, yet a 74 that he made in the semi-final round left him 1 down at the home hole to T. V. Bermingham, the ultimate winner of the tournament. Hamilton K. Kerr, Connecticut State champion; Henry J. Topping, winner of the Ardsley and Garden City tourn

RECORD SET GOES TO BULL AND MAN

First Tilt of Tennis Contest, in Which They Defeat Davis and Johns, Ends at 19—17.

VICTORS WIN THE TOURNEY

Capture First Place in Doubles at Richmond County After Beating Davis and Johns Again.

One of the most remarkable tennis matches that have ever been contested between well-known players occurred yesterday morning in the invitation round robin doubles at the Richmond County Tennis Club on Staten Island. It brought into opposition Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Alrick H. Man, Jr., on one side of the net, and Willis E. Davis and H. Van Dyke Johns, the California doubles team, on the other. Any competent between such players would hold a high degree of interest, but the particular feature of yesterday's contest was not brilliancy alone, but rather the length to which brilliancy was carried, for Bull and Man were the victors only after the first set had been extended to 19—17. In the second set the decision was quickly reached, for Bull and Man won this tiem at 6—1.

The contest brought to the mind visions of that match of two years ago, when Maurice E. McLoughlin won a set from Norman E. Brooks in the Davis Cup play at 17—15. This first set yesterday was four games longer. It ranks as one of the record performances in this line between strong players. In that set 215 points were played, and the totals for each side in the thirty-six game contest showed only a difference of 7 points. The match was one, too, of excellent tennis. Bull and Man played together like veteran doubles partners, and by steadiness combined with brilliancy, were able to stand off the furious attack of the Californians.

That the play of Bull and Man was a true measure of their ability is shown by the subsequent record of the day. This team in a later match lost to Fred C. Inman and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and the defeat created a tie for first place with the opponents of earlier in the day, Davis and Johns. In the play-off Bull and Man were again the victors. There was no long set this time, though three were necessary before the decision was rendered. Bull and Man won at 7—5, 3—6, 6—2, and fortified themselves thereby against any presumption that they had been playing above their form in the first match of the day.

The strange part about the first match was that the breaks in the opening set came early in the match. On the third game the Californians broke through the defense of their opponents in a deuce game. Johns was the next to try his hand at service, and this time Man and Bull rallied and evened the set by breaking down his attack. With this squaring of accounts the set became a fierce encounter in which neither side allowed its service to be broken through. For the most part the games were won decisively, few deuce contests interpolating themselves.

Game after game passed, each server winning with regularity. There were many sharp rallies at the net, but seldom prolonged ones, the men driving and smashing with such accuracy that there was no opportunity for long volleying. Bull and Man had always had the vantage game, and Davis and Johns had been forced to play up hill to bring it back to deuce. On the thirty-sixth game Johns served, and Bull and Man made a determined effort to check the match and earn a victory. They broke through the Californians by brilliant play, aided by errors by Johns, and the set closed at 19—17, Bull and Man having made 111 points and their opponents 104.

The strain of this set weakened Davis and Johns, and they were easy for their opponents in the second encounter.

The summary:

Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Alrick H. Man Jr., vs. Willis E. Davis and H. Van Dyke Johns.

FIRST SET.

Bull and Man—4 0 3 4 4 1 6 2 4 1 4 4 2 2 4 4 4
1 4 2 6 1 4 1 4 3 4 0 4 1 4 4 4 1 4 4—111—19.
Davis and Johns—2 4 5 0 0 4 4 4 0 4 0 6 2 4 1
0 2 4 0 4 4 4 1 4 2 5 2 4 1 4 2 6 1 4 2 2—104—17.

SECOND SET.

Bull and Man.....4 7 6 4 4 2 4—31—6
Davis and Johns.....1 5 4 2 0 4 2—18—1

R. Lindley Murray and Harold A. Throckmorton vs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Fred C. Inman.

FIRST SET.

Murray and Throckmorton—
6 2 1 2 4 4 7 2 3 3 4 0 5 0 5 2 4 0 0 2—60— 9
Pell and Inman—
4 4 1 4 2 1 5 4 5 5 2 4 3 4 3 5 1 4 4—69—11

SECOND SET.

Murray and Throckmorton—
4 4 4 2 9 4 4 0 4—35—6
Pell and Inman—
2 2 1 4-7 6 2 4 1—28—3

THIRD SET.

Murray and Throckmorton—
1 4 4 4 1 9 4 2 4 4—37—6
Pell and Inman—
4 2 0 4 1 1 0 4 1 0—26—4

Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated Willis E. Davis and H. Van Dyke Johns, 19—17, 6—1; R. Lindley Murray and Harold Throckmorton defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Fred C. Inman, 9—11, 6—3, 7—5; Inman and Pell defeated Man and Bull, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3; Davis and Johns defeated Inman and Pell, 6—3, 7—5; Davis and Johns defeated Throckmorton and Murray, 6—3, 6—2.

Play-Off of a Tie.—Bull and Man defeated Davis and Johns, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

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SWEDES LEAD FOR TITLE.

Almlof Star of Scandinavian American League Championship.

Through the fine performance of A. Almlof, who took a third place in the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912, the Swedish American A. C. yesterday gained a decided advantage in the first half of the annual Scandinavian American Athletic League championships, contested at Ulmer Park before 5,000 people. The Swedes tallied 43 points, and far outdistanced the Kaleva A. C., of which Hannes Kolehmainen and Willie Kyronen are members in the fight for the Lagerlof trophy. The Kaleva representatives captured only 13 points, and stand second, with the Norwegian Turn and A. C. third with 7, and the Star A. C. of Bridgeport fourth with 6 points.

Almlof captured the 120-yard high hurdles in 16 4-5 seconds, annexed first place in the hop, step, and jump with 44 feet 5 inches, and finished second to S. Petander, his clubmate and present junior metropolitan champion, in the running high jump.

Hannes Kolehmainen and Willie Kyronen renewed their rivalry in the one mile run, and this time it was Kolehmainen who broke the tape, Hannes, who is again under the care of his brother Willie, the professional, won by fifteen yards from Kyronen in 4:40. He did not go away until the final 220 yards, but in that furlong Kyronen was badly outdistanced.

The 100-yard record was lowered from 11 seconds to 10 3-5 seconds by Edward Bergquist of the Swedish-American A. C. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by **Edward Bergquist**, Swedish-American A. C.; **George Anderson**, Norwegian Turn and A. C., second; H. A. Kalin, Star A. C., third. Time—0:10 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by **C. H. Reimerth**, Swedish-American A. C.; Ted Ellertsen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., second; Edward Bergquist, Swedish-American A. C., third. Time—0:54 3-5.

120-Yard High Hurdles Race.—Won by **A. Almlof**, Swedish-American A. C.; H. Lund, Norwegian Turn and A. C., second; G. A. Aronsen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., third. Time—0:16 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by **Hannes Kolehmainen**, Kaleva A. C.; Willie Kyronen, Kaleva A. C., second; J. Pietila, Kaleva A. C., third. Time—4:40.

Running High Jump.—Won by **S. Petander**, Swedish-American A. C., with 5 feet 7⅛ inches; A. Almlof, Swedish-American A. C., second, with 5 feet 6½ inches; V. Winjansen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., third, with 5 feet 5¼ inches.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by **A. Almlof**, Swedish-American A. C., with 44 feet 5 inches; V. Winjansen, Norwegian Turn and A. C., second, with 41 feet 6½ inches; S. Petander, Swedish-American A. C., third, with 41 feet ⅛ inch.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by **G. F. Holmquist**, Star A. C., with 45 feet 8½ inches; I. Hansen, Swedish-American A. C., second, with 42 feet 1¼ inches; J. Arvidson, Swedish-American A. C., third, with 41 feet 9½ inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by **I. Hanson**, Swedish-American A. C., with 115 feet 7½ inches; V. Ahala, Kaleva A. C., second, with 112 feet 3 inches; M. Peterson, Swedish-American A. C., third, with 111 feet 9½ inches.

A KNOCKOUT, SAYS DILLON.

Boxer, Training Before Crowd, Asserts He'll Beat Moran.

A good sized crowd of boxing enthusiasts gathered at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon as the guests of Jack Dillon, and watched him go through his training schedule for the fight with Frank Moran on June 29. Dillon insisted that there be a free gate during all his training for the fight.

Dillon punched the bag yesterday, skipped the rope, worked at the pulleys and finished up with several rounds of boxing with his sparring partners. After his workout he made the classic declaration that he never felt better in his life, and again said that he would win the bout by a knockout. In talking of the match, he said, "I accepted $10,000 less than Moran is to receive, for I wanted to prove my right to a fight with Willard and that I can knock out Moran, something that Jess Willard failed to do."

Kings County Defeats Parkside.

The Kings County Tennis Club second team defeated the Parkside Tennis Club team on the Kings County courts yesterday by taking four out of five matches.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Demand.		
June 12	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝
June 13	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
June 14	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
June 15	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
June 16	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
June 17	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛
	Cables.		
LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
June 12	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅝	$4.76⅝
June 13	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
June 14	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
June 15	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
June 16	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
June 17	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
Week's range—		Demand.	Cables.
High		$4.75⅞	$4.76⅞
Low		4.75⅝	4.76⅝
Same week last year—			
High		4.78	4.78½
Low		4.76¼	4.76⅝
Year's range to date—			
High		4.78	4.78⅞
Low		4.73⅛	4.74⅛
Same period last year—			
High		4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low		4.76¼	4.76⅝

	Paris.				
	Demand.		Cables.		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
June 12	5.91⅝	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.91⅛
June 13	5.91¼	5.92¼	5.92	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.91⅛
June 14	5.92¼	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.91⅛
June 15	5.92	5.92	5.92	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.91⅛
June 16	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.91⅛
June 17	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.91⅛
Week's range—			Demand.			Cables.
High			5.91¼			5.91
Low			5.92¼			5.91⅛

	Berlin.					
	Demand.			Cables.		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
June 12	75.96⅜	75.87½	75.87½	75.96⅜	75.96⅜	75.96⅜
June 13	75.87½	75.68⅜	75.75	75.81¼	75.75	75.81¼
June 14	75.87½	75.81¼	75.81¼	75.87½	75.81¼	75.87½
June 15	76.12½	76.00	76.25	76.12½	76.00	76.12½
June 16	76.12½	76.00	76.00	76.12½	76.00	76.12½
June 17	75.75	75.68⅜	75.75	75.75	75.68⅜	75.75
Week's range—			Demand.			Cables.
High			76.87½			76.50
Low			75.68⅜			75.75

	Switzerland.		Holland.		Italy.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
June 12	5.24½	5.23¾	41.75	41.87½	6.38⅜	6.38¼
June 13	5.24½	5.23¾	41.75	41.93¾	6.40	6.39¼
June 14	5.24⅝	5.24	41.68¾	41.87½	6.41½	6.41
June 15	5.25	5.24¼	41.68¾	41.81¼	6.41¼	6.40
June 16	5.25¼	5.24¼	41.62½	41.75	6.40¼	6.39¼
June 17	5.26	5.25¼	41.62½	41.75	6.39¾	6.39

	Russia.		Austria.		Greece.	
	Cables.		Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.
June 12	30.65		13.05	13.06	19.20	19.34
June 13	30.65		13.00	13.03	19.20	19.34
June 14	30.65		13.00	13.03	19.35	19.40
June 15	30.70		13.20	13.25	19.35	19.40
June 16	30.70		13.10	13.15	19.35	19.40
June 17	30.70		13.00	13.05	19.35	19.40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Julia	.01
Con	.05	Justice	.03
Andes	.12	Mexican	.19
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.35
Caledonia	.40	Overman	.08
Challenge Con	.07	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.06	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.36
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con	.34
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah Con	.01
Jacket Con	.06		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	.40	D'field B. B	.03
Halifax	.80	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.97	G'field Consol	.90
McNamara	.07	G'field Merger	.08
Midway	.24	Jumbo Exten	.82
Montana	.25	Kewanas	.11
North Star	.17	Lone Star	.06
Rescue	.48	Red Lion	.23
Tonopah Exten	5.75	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Nevada	.06	Spearhead	.05
West End	1.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.10
Atlanta	.11	Nevada Hills	.21
Booth	.18	Nevada Packard	.39
C. O. D.	.09	Rochester Mines	.67
Comb. Fraction	.08	Round Mountain	.64
		White Caps	.24

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	.10	10⅛	Isabella	17¼	17½
Elkton	18⅝	19	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso	78	82	Granite	67	72
Findlay C.	3½	4½	McKinney	37	43
Goldfield Con.	208	210	Portland	167	175
Gold Sov	3½	4½	Vindicator	235	245

THAT SOMETHING IN NEW
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BLACK PERCALINE.—Fast color; quantity. J. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

BOLIVIA CLOTH Wanted. Will pay cash. Phone Madison Square 1330.

CHINCHILLAS.—Open for large quantity in navy, gray, and brown; submit samples and best cash prices. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 114 East 23d St.

CLOTH DRESSES.—Curtis, Miller & Co. looking at cheap cloth dresses, 9 to 11 A. M., 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,420.

COATS, strictly; jobber placing orders on Fall cloth coats. Call all week, 3d floor, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at coats and suits all week from 12 to 3. P., B. & D., 1,161 Broadway, Room 402.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing Fall orders on suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

COATS.—Looking at Fall samples all week. Fifth floor, 12 West 31st.

COATS.—Jobber looking at pile fabric and cloth coats, 8-10, 4-6, Room 501, 41 W. 21st.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 and 35 West 24th St.

CORDUROY.—Are open to buy for cash wide and narrow wale, any width. G 313 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses contractors, must have own style, also serge combinations, from $5 to $7.50; will place stock orders on right goods. 5th floor, 108 West 29th St.

DRESES.—Our Mr. Ruben will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 423 W. 55th.

DRESSES.—Jobber will see samples of serge, silk, and evening dresses; orders given, 8th floor. 32 West 27th.

MACHINES.—Am open to buy plant of 100 machines, Wilcox & Gibbs, and tables; spot cash. Call up Gramercy 2517.

PLUSHES AND AMERICAN POPLIN wanted; will pay cash. Myer Cohen, Farragut 9138.

PLUSHES.—Cash paid for any quantity and make. King Milton Co., 1,133 Broadway.

POST CARDS, Pictures, Booklets, Calendars, and Novelties, quantity no object, wanted for cash. Have you any over stock or dead stock that you desire to dispose of for cash? Send samples and particulars. Karwitz & Deutsch, 139 Chrystie St. Tel. Orchard 9687.

SERGES.—Will buy for cash Julliard Serges, 54,249-54,221. Piece Goods, P 87 Times.

SILK WAISTS contractor wanted; splendid opportunity for some one with plant capable of turning out from 1,000 to 2,000 waists per week; will finance and make good arrangements with right party. Write Chelsea Adv. Agency, Box 11, 353 6th Av.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples of skirts. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

SUITS, &c.—Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Lloyd will buy for spot cash jobs of cloth and silk suits, cloth and silk coats, silk and cotton dresses, wash and cloth skirts, raincoats; will look at all jobs Monday morning, June 19, between 9 and 12 o'clock. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Jobbers looking at suits call all week, 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits, dresses continually. 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at ladies' Fall lines. 129 West 35th, 6th floor.

SUITS.—Looking at Fall samples. 122 W. 26th St., 7th floor.

SUITS.—Jobbers looking at Fall suits and coats. 31 W. 21st St., 10th floor.

SUITS. — Jobber buying better grade Fall samples. Third floor, 11 West 25th.

SUITS.—Jobbers looking at Fall suits, Room 1,912, 15 East 26th.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2930.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 434 Broadway, 4 Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CAMBRIC.—For sale, 36-inch cambric, about 14,000 yards blues, blacks, browns, and salmon; 100,000 yards mercerized and plain sateens and cambrics, various colors, for shoemakers, shirtmakers, linings, &c.; 60,000 yards white canvas remnants, ½ to 5 yards long, 9 to 18 ounce goods; 100,000 yards silkalines, sateens, dotted muils for quilts, comfortables, pillow cushions, furniture coverings, &c. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 43 Leonard St. 'Phone 135 Franklin, New York City, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

COATS AND SUITS.—See the Philadelphia and New York lines we show for jobbing trade from manufacturers who can make good deliveries; popular-priced suits, cloth and pile fabric coats. Adams, Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing suits; poplins, garbadines, navies, black colors. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS.—300 corduroy sport coats in all shades to close out at $2.25. Triangle Coat Co., 13 West 20th.

COATS.—150 better plaid, blue, tan, check; all sizes; closing out. Loewy & Co., 31 East 28th.

DRESSES.—Jobs Summer dresses, also silk dresses, cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses and silverbloom suits to close out. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES, white and colored, to close out. Deiches, 43 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Job net dresses to close out. Grand Dress Co., 28 West 23d.

DYESTUFFS for sale; Chrysophenine, Indanthrene, Benso Purperine, direct and acid colors; reds, blues, blacks, browns, yellows, &c.; logwood extract, hematine, blue vitriol, oxalic acid, tin crystals, methylene, victoria green crystals, sumac, fustic, quercitron extracts, sulphur blacks, and 500 other lots of various colors. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 43 Leonard St. 'Phone 135 Franklin, New York, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

FURS.—Blue fox scarfs, $16.50; cross fox scarfs, $15; white cross fox, $20; half coat, Daniels, 226 West 23d St.

LACE CURTAINS.—Ecru, 50 inches wide, imported; about 2,000 yards. J. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist & Dress, 124 West 37th St.

SKIRTS.—1,500 wide wale corduroy; assorted colors and styles in all sizes to close out cheap. H. B. Schwartz, 13 West 20th.

SKIRTS AND COATS.—To close out, mostly navy. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap Fasteners Co., 47 West 24th. Greeley 2613.

SUITS.—Original Palm Beach; 300 in stock to sell at a cut price. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th St.

WAISTS.—1,000 dozen silks to close out; also 2,000 dozen trimmed voiles, prices from $4.50 to $6.50 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 31st St.

WASH DRESSES.—To close out, 1,000 stylish wash dresses; also silver bloom suits and wash skirts. Excello, 127 West 17th.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY
For Men, Women and Children.
Albertson, Bockhard & Allen, Inc.
140 Fifth Avenue.

Witchtex TRADE MARK
The Modern Crinoline
For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated, Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

SILK DRESSES WASH
From $2.75 Messaline—Poplin—Taffetas. to $4.50 IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 23D STREET. From $9.00 Dozen to $2.75 Ea.

Ready To Be Shipped Today
From $1.25 SPORT DRESSES To $5.95
Also Navy Taffetas for prompt delivery.
LOUIS COHEN, 139 West 23d St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; L. J. Hofmayer, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 48 Leonard.

ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard, hats, trimmed, untrimmed; Ereslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Poatley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Mullikan, drug sundries; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Son's Co.; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; 116 W. 32d.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—C. Misch; H. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraisy; C. E. Jauch, furn. goods, laces, umbrellas, gloves, women's neckwear, infants' wear, muslin underwear, corsets; 470 4th Av.

CADILLAC, Mich.—Cadillac Shirt and Neckwear Co.; W. M. Shewry, mfrs. shirts; care C. W. Sharry, Lynbrook, L. I.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; N. Neuman, domestics, toweling, linens, bedding, wash, white goods; Miss L. A. Griffin, jobs, white cotton waists; H. Silverman, ready-to-wear, bargain basement; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; M. H. Meyer, silks, dress goods; 315 5th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, sport skirts, dresses, jobs wash waists; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—F. Dessauer & Co.; F. Dessauer, gen'l mdse.; Woodstock.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 27th.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. R. Anthony, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, ready-to-wear, white goods, linens; 114 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Mr. Keske, boys' clothing; 72 Madison Av.

COLORADO SPRINGS—C. A. Hibbard & Co.; Mr. Hibbard, pongee, silk, sport dresses, jobs cloth suits; 470 4th Av., 5th floor.

DALLAS, Texas—A. Harris & Co.; T. Doherty, ready-to-wear; 148 West 23d.

DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; J. C. Curie, fur goods; 43 Leonard.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fanoies; 621 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, silk cloth, suits, coats, silk and cotton dresses, wash, cloth skirts, raincoats; 72 Madison Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; J. W. Ether, mfg. dept., shirts, overalls; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; W. Silberman, silk dresses, waists, skirts, women's sweaters, children's dresses, furs; 23 East 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; D. Barclay, Jr., domestics; 72 Leonard.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Leader Mercantile Co.; H. M. Higgins, jobs Palm Beach, sport suits, dresses, muslin underwear; 38 W. 32d.

MONTREAL, Can.—Alphonse Racine, Ltd.; J. Mitchell, linens, towels, white lawn; D. R. Campbell, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Prince George.

MONTREAL, Canada — Paul Sacks; Mr. Sacks, pictures, frames, gifts, novelities; McAlpin.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—New York Store; C. Karrick, general mdse.; 116 West 32d; Flanders.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; P. L. Gladman, men's furn. goods; 23 East 26th.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Brother; Mr. Samuels, general mdse.; 15 E. 26th.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—D. Hamburger & Co.; A. Hamburger, coats, suits; Room 608, 303 5th Av.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; H. Fishgall, cloaks; 1,261 Broadway.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; S. G. Nash, dry goods; 223 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, jobs dresses, ready-to-wear, basement; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Edw. Daily & Walker D. G. Co.; W. E. Doody, dress goods, flannels; 395 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Lindell D. G. Co.; S. Rubin, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; R. E. Tilles, shoes; 353 4th Av.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; C. Hoffheimer, mdse. mgr.; M. E. Cohen, suits, dresses; A. N. Wolfe, men's, boys' clothing; 43 West 23d.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Elias, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown D. G. Co.; B. Dickenson, Mr. Kemper, ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—A. E. Starr Co.; A. J. Baernstein, women's garments; 684 Broadway.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues. Moderate s. w. winds.

Fla.—Probably thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; light to moderate, variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues., light n. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate w. winds.

Ind.—Fair in n., showers in s. Mon. Tues. fair; light n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer; moderate n. winds.

La., Okla., Ark., E. and W. Tex.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; probably showers in s.

Mo.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., with probably showers.

Wis.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Minn.—Fair Mon. Tues. probably unsettled, with showers by night.

Iowa—Unsettled, with probably showers, Tues. in w.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with showers.

Skirt Manufacturer.

A PROMINENT MANUFACTURER OF WOMEN'S DRESSES, WITH OVER A THOUSAND ACCOUNTS, DESIRES TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SEPARATE SKIRTS AND IS OPEN TO FORM A PARTNERSHIP WITH A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED MANUFACTURER WITH SOME CAPITAL AND A RUNNING PLANT. AMPLE FINANCING AND FULL FACILITIES FOR SELLING THE PRODUCT. WHITE CHELSEA ADV. AGENCY, BOX 10, 352 6TH AVE.

Acceptances, notes, accounts financed. Levison & Co., 141 5th Av. Gramercy 87.

ACCOUNTS CASHED We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5410. LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS, Commercial Bankers. 109 Broadway.

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ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 29 Exchange Place.

COATS, CORDUROYS, $2.00. HINCHILLAS, $3.50. TO CLOSE OUT. Frank & Frank, 143 W. 28th St.

COATS Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments. H. B. RUBIN, 36-40 West 25th Street.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 BROADWAY.

COATS Watch for our pile fabric announcement. LEVITMAN & FEIN, 35 West 34th St.

Corduroys & Velveteens. Immed. Deliv. Spring Shades. Basher, 334 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 5444

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FURS, pelts of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House, 99 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

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LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

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MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $2.60. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $3; Silks $10.50 to $37.50 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Green St.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:26|Sun sets..7:30|Moon rises..10:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:32	10:49	4:23	4:34
Governors Island	11:08	11:14	5:00	5:18
Hell Gate	11:38	1:09	5:41	6:54

Arrived—Sunday, June 18.

SS Bergensfjord, Kirkwall, June 11.
SS Patria, Oran, June 6.
SS Wieldrecht, Oporto, June 4.
SS Canopic, Boston, June 16.
SS Caracas, San Juan, June 13.

$125,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Debenture 4s, due 1934

Included in official lists of bonds legal for Savings Banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Secured by direct mortgage lien on the entire railway, subject to prior bonds outstanding at the rate of only about $18,000 per mile.

Price 92 and Interest
To Yield 4.65%

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Conservative investment bonds have as their security property values well in excess of the outstanding issues, and earnings largely beyond interest requirements. Such investments are worthy of your entire confidence.

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Their Safety, Yie'd and Market Stability

The contents of this new booklet which we have just issued include:

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2—The stability of earnings of bonds favored by banks.
3—Their higher average yield.
4—The growing appreciation of Public Utility Bonds by banks.
5—A chart showing the relative increase in the percentage of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds held by banks in 1915.

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We own and offer various odd lots of municipal and railroad bonds which are, or have been made, tax exempt in New York State. Prices to yield from
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

One of the phenomena of the present financial situation which trouble speculators is the failure of the stock market to show activity and strength comparable with the known activity in industry and in trade. In many respects conditions would seem to favor large scale speculation in stocks, yet nothing of the sort is going on. In trading circles this causes a certain amount of distrust. Actually, it should be the source of satisfaction for all save those who make their living out of market fluctuations. For them it is a hardship, but their interests are slight compared with the broader business and financial interests which are served by the very condition of which the professional speculator complains.

Wall Street gave proof last week that it is not inclined to lose its head over the exceptional prosperity of the present time. It was because bankers frowned on it that the most venturesome scheme of company consolidation yet undertaken was abandoned. The failure of the scheme for merging a number of automobile concerns into a giant corporation with a capitalization which would have been regarded as absurdly high in any period of less inflationary tendencies was proof of financial sanity. Much as speculative enthusiasm may be checked by the abandonment of such an ambitious scheme to put many shares where many fewer shares had been before the banking community and the business community generally are to be congratulated upon this and the other signs which current events are supplying that the danger of inflation is recognized and that responsible leaders in banking and business are aware of the need of forestalling that danger.

Stock market speculation is regarded as peculiarly the product of Wall Street, and as its favorite creation. Yet it is literally true that, save for the restraints which Wall Street itself put upon speculation in stocks since the revival of confidence following the upheaval caused by the war, the gambling which has been done on the Stock Exchange would have been carried to much greater length, and might even now have brought about a disastrous condition. Were the facilities of New York's great credit-granting institutions offered to those gambling operations to one-half the extent to which such facilities were granted by some institutions in the great stock market speculation of fifteen years ago there is no telling to what heights the favorites of speculators would have risen nor to what length the piling of stock upon stock would have been carried.

No small service was performed for the banking situation and for the business of the country as a whole by the restrictions which Wall Street institutions put upon speculation in the stock market, particularly upon the war stocks, upon which so much speculative interest centred. By discouraging the disposition of company promoters to capitalize the assumption that what a company earns in one exceptional year it can be counted on to earn in all years to come bankers are adding to the good work already done. That is an assumption which is close to the essence of the spirit which is responsible for inflation and for the dangers which lurk in its wake. It is well that our bankers have set themselves against the recrudescence of the gambling mania which last year had to be and was effectually checked in the war stocks.

Conservatism, always an asset, is a particularly valuable one in a time of great expansion. Courage is not incompatible with conservatism; recklessness is, and recklessness is harmful in proportion to the material upon which it feeds. Only individual harm can come from recklessness in a time of depression; in a time of expansion it may undermine the whole financial and business structure. It is of happy augury that the banking community and the business community, too, are set in their purpose to keep recklessness at a minimum. The abandonment of the automobile merger which figured so prominently in last week's news and the repression under which the stock market has labored are part of the evidence of the sanity to which the banking community is adhering. Such let-up as there has so far been in prices, notably in the steel trade, is evidence of a similar attitude in the business world. Nor has politics failed to make its contribution to the general recognition of the need of tempering hopefulness with good judgment.

It is because Wall Street finds little ground for concern in the business policies of either of the great parties as exemplified in current opinion in those parties that we have entered upon the Presidential campaign without any feeling of misgiving concerning the outcome so far as that bears on the relations of Government to business. Will labor be any less sane? It is because the responsible leaders of organized labor are also expected to keep their heads that the railroad labor situation is regarded so calmly. A country-wide railroad strike is accepted as a probability only where a disposition exists to make capital out of a possible, but improbable, misfortune.

What of the effects of an attitude of caution which, while not belittling the prosperity which the country is so happily enjoying, recognizes the need of preventing ventures based on that prosperity being carried to extremes? Very plainly it puts a check upon mere speculation. Business which rises above that plane is not adversely affected at all. A necessary corollary is that the intrinsic value of securities is not adversely affected by the disposition on the part of bankers to frown on extravagant corporation schemes as well as on extravagant price movements. The existence of this attitude serves as insurance against part if not all of the disadvantages which customarily accompany or follow upon a great expansion in business.

American banking and American business are less than ever isolated from the rest of the world. The very fact that we must take cognizance of conditions elsewhere that we are forcibly reminded of them in the routine of our daily transactions, is one of the chief reasons why existing prosperity is accepted more calmly than similar prosperity in the past and with better judgment. We see the rest of the world looking to us for loans and we realize that much of the business we are doing with other countries is dependent upon our willingness and our ability to help finance their requirements. That is one of the best of reasons for not dissipating our resources in a mania for speculative profit.

We are getting much gold from abroad, but it is likely that for every dollar of gold we get we shall be called down upon to advance credits to the full extent to which the gold we receive will serve as reserve against those credits. That is a necessary part of our function as an international money market during a period such as that through which the world is passing. If we took Europe's gold and refused to grant the credits which the possession of that gold puts us in a position to extend, we would be handicapping our own customers, and that would be the most certain way of handicapping our own trade. That is a truth with which the country is more familiar than it was when the late James J. Hill took up the work of showing the public that in making foreign loans we were but promoting our foreign trade. It will be needed to be borne in mind, for the demands upon us are likely to reach much larger proportions before the rest of the world shakes off the burden of Europe's awful war.

BUOYANT WEEK IN LONDON.

Plenitude of Funds and Russian Successes Chief Factors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 18.—Stocks were again active and buoyant last week. The chief influence was the continued addition to the investment fund by sales of American securities to the Government, but sentiment was also greatly helped by the Russian rout of the Austrian armes and the generally favorable character of other military and naval events. Considerable hope is also built on the Paris economic conference.

All first grade investment securities were keenly bought and prices moved forward rapidly until Wednesday, when the rise was interrupted by sales to secure profits, the selling movement being influenced by some increase in the volume of stock offerings. The advance was resumed Thursday, but was checked again at the end of the week owing to the increase in value of bankers' money.

The dealings in American railroads were rather heavier in the earlier part of the week, the Denver issues changing hands with considerable freedom, but business in these issues slowed down near the close, and as yet the Presidential nominations have exercised little influence on the market here. In the speculative groups the outstanding incidents were the big spurt in Courtalds to nearly £7, and the jump of British Oil and Cake Mills, partly due to the recommendation to impose a tax of £2 per ton on palm kerneis exported from West Africa to countries other than Great Britain and British possessions. It is expected that this step will put the crushing industry in British instead of German hands. The shares were also affected by an extension of the business due to the absorption of another company.

Shipping securities failed to retain the best prices recently established, but oil shares rose, especially Lobitos, reflecting the increased dividend and the reported attempt to acquire control by Standard Oil interests. Russian mining shares responded to Russian military successes and substantial trading in Charterreds carried the quotation up to the pre-war making-up price of 14s 3d, at which speculative positions then existing can be liquidated.

It is announced that foreign holders of American securities, held in this country, are not liable to the penal income tax of 2s in the pound.

The money market was disorganized by the intimation that necessity existed for raising the value of bankers' funds. The rate on advances was raised 1½ to 4½ per cent.

RUSSIAN SECURITIES GAIN.

Military Successes on Eastern Front Important Market Factor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 18.—The Bourse was firm this week, Russian military successes favorably influencing the market. Rentes closed at 62.25, ex coupon, the July payment of 75 centimes coming off the price. The war loan also made progress, with the last quotation at 88.60. Appreciable gains were made in the Russian groups, particularly the industrials. There was a renewed demand for shipping shares, war industrials, and gold mining shares. Rio Tintos were weak, but American coppers were firm.

The midmonth settlement was facilitated by cheaper carry-over money, which was to be had at 4 per cent. Prewar positions are being substantially reduced.

Sterling exchange was harder, closing at 28.17 in the open market, despite the official quotation of 28.15½ and heavy Treasury selling at that price. The Bank of France has advanced £1,000,000 in exchange daily for the last four days against proved commercial requirements. The subject is under discussion at the present economic conference. Dollars closed steady at 5.91.

The Chamber carried those clauses of the tax bill increasing the impost on alcohol and suppressing private distilling during the war, despite the opposition of the representatives of the localities interested, the vote being 292 to 160.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows an increase of 110,000,000 francs in war finance.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
June 12	3	3	3	3
June 13	3	2½	3	3
June 14	3	2½	3	3
June 15	3	3	3	3
June 16	3½	2½	3	3
June 17	3	3	3	3
Week's range— High	3½			3
Week's range— Low	2½			3
Same week last year— High	2			1½
Same week last year— Low	1½			1½
Year's range to date— High	4			3½
Year's range to date— Low	1½			1½
Same period last year— High	3			2½
Same period last year— Low	1½			1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 12	3 @3½	3 @3½	3½@3½
June 13	3½@3¾	3 @3¾	3¾@4
June 14	3½@3½	3½	3¾
June 15	3½@3½	3½	3½
June 16	3¼@3¾	3½@3¾	3¾@4
June 17	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	3¾@4
Week's range— High	3¾	3¾	4
Week's range— Low	3	3	3½
Same week last year— High	2½	2¾	3¼
Same week last year— Low	2¼	2¼	3
Year's range to date— High	3¾	3¾	4
Year's range to date— Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year— High	4	4	4
Same period last year— Low	2¼	2½	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 12	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*20c
June 13	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*20c
June 14	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*20c
June 15	Par	†15c	†15@10c	*20c
June 16	Par	†10c	†15@10c	*20c
June 17	Par	†10c	†15@10c	*20c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	—Discounts.— Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
June 12	3½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	....
June 13	3½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	28f 18c
June 14	3½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	28f 18c
June 15	3½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	28f 18c
June 16	3½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	28f 18c
June 17	3½	4½@4¾	4½@4¾	28f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British Rentes, 4½%.	Paris.
June 12	61	96⅞	....
June 13	61½	96⅞	63f
June 14	61⅜	96⅜	63f
June 15	61	96⅜	*62f
June 16	60⅞	9-⅝	62f 25c
June 17	60⅞	96⅜	62f 25c

*Ex coupon.

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 12	31d	64⅞c
June 13	30½d	64⅞c
June 14	30⅝d	63c
June 15	30½d	62½c
June 16	30⅝d	63⅛c
June 17	30½d	63⅞c

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 6, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 19, 1914
Denmark	5	July 16, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 17, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$22,970,500	$509,124,450
Same period last year	15,109,500	374,924,200

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.43	87.27	87.43	86.19
Same period a year ago	83.65	83.43	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS	84½	84½	84½	1
Alabama Central 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	101½	101½	101½	½
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B	102	102	102	23
Albany & Susq. 3½s	87	87	87	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	102⅝	102	102½	10
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97½	97⅜	97⅜	4
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97¼	96¾	97⅛	11
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	104	104	5
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	86	86	86	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	107⅛	106½	107	50
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92	91⅜	91⅞	82
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	109	108¼	109	388
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	102½	102⅜	102½	39
Am. Tobacco 4s	83½	83⅜	83½	4
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	80½	79	79	41
Ann Arbor 4s	68⅛	68¼	68⅛	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	94	93⅝	93⅝	33
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93½	92⅝	93⅛	330
A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '55	107	105	105	91
At., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '60	107⅛	105⅝	106⅝	230
At., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	8
At., T. & S.F. adj. 4s, sta.	85¼	85	85¼	75
A., T. & S.F., C. & A. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	14
A. & C. A. L. 5s, Ser. B	102⅜	102½	102½	10
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	92⅜	92	92	30
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86	85¼	85½	13
A. C. L. gen. un. 4½s	91½	91½	91½	52
BALT. & O. pr. l. 3½s	92⅞	92¾	92⅞	43
B. & O. P. l. 3½s, reg.	92	92	92	10
B. & O. gold 4s	91¼	91	91	76
B. & O. conv. 4½s	96	95⅝	96	259½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	91½	90⅞	90⅝	16
B. & O. S. W. 3½s, r.	90½	90¼	90¼	3
B. & O. ref. 5s	101	100⅝	100⅞	336
B. & O., P., J. & M. Div. 3½s	91	91	91	1
B. & O., P., L., E. & West Va. 4s	87½	87½	87½	11
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	67
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	21
B. R. T. 5s, '18	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	101
B. R. T. gold 5s	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	2
B. R. T. ref. 4s	80	80	80	10
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s	101¼	100¾	100¾	9
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	100	100	100	10
Buff. & S. inc. deb. 5s	93	93	93	15
B., R. & P. con 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Bush. Term. 4s	87¼	87½	87¼	1
Bush Term. 5s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	4
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87	87	87	2
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98¼	98⅛	98¼	20
Can. South. cons. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	95½	94⅝	95	16
Carthage & Adir. 4s	88	88	88	5
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s	80	80	80	1
Central Leather 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	38
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	101	100⅜	100⅞	10
Cent. of N. J. 5s	117½	117½	117½	26
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	5
Central Pacific 4s	89⅞	89⅜	89⅜	70½
Cent. Pac. 3½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	20
Ches. & O. fd. 5s	97½	97½	97½	2
Ches. & O. con. 5s	106	106	106	5
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	85¾	85¼	85¾	133
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	91	90⅜	91	9
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d con. 4s	81½	81½	81½	2
Chi. & Alton 3½s	49⅝	49¼	49¼	22
C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	93¼	93¼	93½	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93⅜	93½	93⅜	28
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	98⅝	98¼	98⅜	424
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	89⅝	90⅜	89⅝	4
C., B. & Q. Ia. Div. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	4
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98⅜	98	98	31
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85¼	85½	85¼	2
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	86½	86½	86½	1
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s, U. S. mtg & tr cfs., stamped	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	1
Chi. Get. West. 4s	71	71	71	54
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	91⅝	91	91	15
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, series B	78¼	78½	78⅛	3
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92⅜	91½	91½	50
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	94½	94⅜	94⅜	52
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	94	93½	93½	9
C., M. & S. P. gen. 4½s	102¾	102	102¾	12
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, series B	108¾	108	108⅜	192
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	102¾	102¼	102¼	258
C., B. & Q., Dub. 6s	106½	106½	106½	1
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81¾	81	81¼	18
C. & N. W. S. F. 5s, reg.	104¼	104¼	104¼	5
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	94¾	94	94⅜	10
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	97½	97½	97⅝	15
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	104¼	104	104	4
C. & N. W. S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	10
Chicago Rys. 5s	97⅝	97	97	20
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85½	85	85	24
C. R. I. & P. g. 4s, reg.	83	83	83	1
C., R. I. & Pac. col. 4s, Series O	95¼	95¼	95¼	10
C., R. I. & Pac. col. 4s, Series P	95	95	95	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75¼	72⅝	75	341
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	59½	56⅝	59¼	257
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., stamped	57	56	57	96
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	10
Chi. & W. Ind. c. 4s	77½	76⅝	76⅝	8
Chile Copper 7s	130	127½	128	206
C., C., C. & I. gen. 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	20
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80½	80	80½	37
C., C., C. & St. L. d. 4½s	89½	89⅜	89½	36
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80¾	80½	80½	2
C., C., C. & St. L., Spring Div. 4s	88½	85	86½	6
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	77½	77½	77½	3
Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Col. & So. 1st 4s	91⅜	91¼	91¼	9
Col. Industrial 5s	75⅞	75½	75½	4
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84¾	84⅝	84⅝	53
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	100¾	100	100⅝	7
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	85½	85	85	9
Con. Coal, Md., ref. 5s	92	91¾	92	2
Consol. Ga. Cos 5s	123⅜	122	122⅝	98
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '34	98¼	98⅜	98¼	6
Cub.-Am. S. co. tr. 6s	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	17
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	20
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	98¼	98⅛	98¼	7
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	107¼	107¼	107⅛	28
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	70⅜	70	70¼	70
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78½	78	78¼	19½
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	86	86	86	4
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s	84¼	84½	84½	3
Det. City Gas 5s	101⅝	101¼	101¼	3
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	1
Det. & Mack., g. 4s	75	75	75	5
Det. R. Tun. 4½s	91	91	91	19
Dist. Securities 5s	78	77½	77⅝	132
D. & I. R. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s	103	101½	103	49
E. T., VA. & G. con. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Erie 1st con. 7s	110	110	110	26
Erie 1st con. 4s	85½	85⅝	85⅝	59
Erie gen. 4s	75	74⅜	74⅜	38
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	71⅝	71½	71⅝	80
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	86¾	86¼	86¾	279½
Erie, Pa., Col. t. r. 4s	89	89	89	3
FLA. E. C. 5s	103	103	103	2
Flint & P. M. 6s	105	105	105	7
Ft. W. & Den. C. 6s	105⅝	105½	105½	11
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s	121	121	121	3
GA. R. & EL. 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
Gen. Elec. deb. 3½s	82½	82½	82½	7
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104¾	104½	104½	15
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	102½	102½	102½	6
Georgia Pacific 5s	107¾	107¼	107¾	4
Granby Con. cv. 6s	106	104⅝	106	13
Granby Con. cv. 6s	106	106⅝	106	8
Gt. Northern 4½s	99½	99¾	99½	16
Green Bay deb. B	13	13	13	1
HAVANA ELEC. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	10
Hud. & Manh. ref. 5s	73	72¾	73	284½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30	29⅝	30	234½
ILL. CENT. 4s, '52	89	89	89	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	86¼	86	86	14
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	89½	89	89⅝	30
Ill. Cent., Caro Div. 4s	90½	90½	90½	1
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div., 3½s, reg.	71½	71½	71½	1
Ill. Cent. & C. St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101½	101⅜	101½	46
Illinois Steel 4½s	90¾	90½	90¼	44
Indiana Steel 5s	103½	102⅝	103	56
Interboro. R. T. 5s	93⅝	93½	93⅝	255
Inter.-Met. 4½s	75	74¼	74⅝	147
Int. & G. N. 5s	98	98	98	15
Int. Mer. Ma. 4½s	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	104⅞	103¾	103¾	264
Int. St. Pump 5s	71	71	71	3
Int. Paper 1st 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Int. Paper con. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	58	56	57½	25
KANAWHA & M. 2d 5s	98½	98½	98½	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110	110	110	7
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76¾	76½	76¾	7
Kan. City So. 5s	91⅝	91¼	91⅜	23
Kan. City Term. 4s	88½	87⅝	87⅞	33
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s	60	60	60	2
King Co. El. 4s, sta.	84	84	84	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	99½	98½	99½	20
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	92⅞	92	92	32½
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	99	99	99	2
Lake Erie & W. 2d 5s	83	83	83	23
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95½	95¼	95⅜	38
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93	94¼	94⅝	9
Lehigh V. Term. 5s	111⅜	111¼	111¾	1
L. V. of N.Y. gtd. 4½s	101	101	101	10
L. V. con. 4½s	101½	100½	101½	3
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Liggett & Myers 7s	125	125	125	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	102½	101⅝	101⅝	2
Long Island cons. 5s	94½	94½	94½	2
Long Island ref. 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	5
Lorillard 5s	102	101¼	101¼	6
Lorillard 5s, reg.	102¼	102¼	102¼	½
Lorillard 7s	126	125¾	125¾	9
L. & N. gen. 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	10
L. & N., So. Ry. jt. 4s	78½	78½	78½	7
L. & N. unif. 4s	94⅞	94½	94⅝	27
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st 6s	115¾	115	115	4
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	87½	87½	87½	3
L. & N. & M. & M. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
MAN. CONS. 4s, t. ex.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Sr. C.	113	110	110	19
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	88	88	88	3
Mich. Cent. 3½s	88	83¾	83¾	3
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Milwaukee cons. 4s	93	92⅞	93	5
Mil. El. Ry. & L. c. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Mil., St. P. & N. W. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	5
Minn. Union 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	7
Minn. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	61	56	61	19
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	92¾	92⅝	92⅞	42
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s	98	98	98	1
Mo., K. & East. 1st 5s	84	83	84	9
Mo., K. & Okla. 5s	62¾	62¾	62¾	3
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	76¼	74⅜	76¼	34½
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	48¾	45	48½	26
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	59	57¾	59	10
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	50	45½	46½	20
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	45	40	45	51
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s, 1st	40	40	40	1
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	73	64	72¾	26
M. Pac. 5s, '17, G. T. R.	86½	86½	86½	1
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	102	101¾	101¾	11
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	48	46½	48	37
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	47¾	46¾	47½	49
Mo. Pacific 4s	49¼	48¾	49½	2
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r.	47	47	47	10
Montana Power 5s	98	97¾	98	32½
Montreal Tram. 5s	96	95¾	96	3
Mortgage Bond 5s	94	94	94	1
N. Y. C. & H. R. L. c. 4s	87¼	87¼	87½	8
Nat. Enam. & Sta. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Nat. Tube 5s	101	100½	100½	10
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	103	102⅝	102⅝	5
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	94	93¾	93⅝	37
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	91½	91⅛	91⅛	45
NY.C.deb.4s, '34, reg.	90	90	90	3
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	90
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114½	113½	113½	388½
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	85¼	84½	84⅞	25
N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	76	75½	76	27
N.Y.C., M.C. col. 3½s	77	77	77	1
N. Y. C

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

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Buckeye Pipe Line
Illinois Pipe Line
Indiana Pipe Line
New York Transit
Ohio Oil
Prairie Oil & Gas
Prairie Pipe Line
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S. O. of Indiana
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Cincinnati-Northern R. R.
Hag. & Fred. R. R. Com. Stock
Int. Rys. of Cent. Amer. Stks.
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 17, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,811,959	79,245,730
Same period a year ago	2,253,051	59,172,781

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	89.60	87.51	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	72.17	70.54	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	141	139	141	+ 2	700
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely.....	18½	18	18	— ⅞	900
43	Apr. 28	38	June 12	Adv. Rumely pf.....	39	38	38	— 1½	300
26¼	Jan. 7	17¾	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines††	22½	20	20¾	— 1¾	11,500
10¾	Jan. 7	7¾	June 17	Alaska J. Gold M.††	9	7¾	8¼	— ⅜	7,900
33¾	Mar. 14	28½	Apr. 22	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ⅝	2,800
84½	May 16	72½	Apr. 22	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.....	83	82¾	83	..	1,000
72¾	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical..	70	68¾	69	..	2,900
100	June 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf..	100	99⅞	99⅞	+ 1⅛	800
94½	June 14	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar.....	94½	83¾	91	+ 7¼	181,000
100	June 13	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	100	98	100	+ 3½	4,900
104	June 17	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F..	104	102	104	+ 2	900
195¼	Jan. 3	135	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf..	174⅝	174⅝	174⅝	—10⅜	200
65⅝	Mar. 16	52¼	Apr. 22	Am. Can.....	56⅝	55⅞	56¼	— ⅜	25,300
113⅞	Jan. 26	109	Apr. 22	Am. Can pf.....	111½	111½	111½	+ 1½	150
78	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 22	Am. Car & Fdy....	61½	59¼	59¾	— 1½	7,150
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	..	..	118⅝	..	....
..	.....	.....	.....	Am. Cities pf.....	..	..	46	..	....
..	.....	.....	.....	Am. Coalt	..	..	25	..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	140	Apr. 24	Am. Coal Products..	162½	160	160	— 3	1,000
117½	June 1	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	..	..	117	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	57⅝	53¼	56½	+ ¼	9,850
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	99½	98¾	99½	+ 1	1,092
140½	Jan. 4	124⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Express	126	125⅛	126	+ ½	200
12	Jan. 3	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10¼	10	10	..	2,500
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf..	52¼	51	51	— ⅝	2,100
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities..	30⅞	28	30	+ 1½	15,100
25⅜	Jan. 28	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	22¾	21	21	— ⅞	8,400
53¼	Apr. 25	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.....	49½	48	48	— ⅝	700
83¾	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	74¾	71½	71¾	— 2	20,000
104¾	Apr. 3	99¾	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	103	102½	102½	+ ⅝	690
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n....	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛	500
37⅞	May 13	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	36⅞	35	35	— ½	1,900
113⅜	Jan. 4	88¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	96⅜	96	96	— 2	25,116
114⅝	Feb. 3	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf..	113⅝	113⅛	113⅝	+ ⅝	515
96½	June 14	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A...	96¼	93¾	93¾	— ⅛	1,500
98	May 25	85	Apr. 20	Am. Smelt. pf. B...	96⅞	96⅛	..	..	200
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 22	Am. Snuff.....	..	..	149½	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.....	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	52	50¾	51	— ½	2,200
116½	Jan. 8	103½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	113⅝	111½	112⅝	+ 1⅝	8,500
119	May 25	115⅛	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	..	..	117½	..	....
68	Feb. 14	63	June 12	Am. Tel. & Cable...	63¼	63¼	63½	..	110
131⅛	June 16	126¾	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	131⅛	130	130½	+ ⅝	8,140
209¾	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	206½	204¾	205	— ⅜	1,470
108½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new..	108	106¾	106½	— ⅛	475
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	48¾	44¾	45	— 2⅞	11,400
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.....	98⅞	98⅜	98⅝	— ½	1,575
26½	June 12	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf..	26½	24½	24½	— 1½	2,100
97⅜	Apr. 10	49½	June 16	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	87⅞	49½	52	+ 1½	22,400
71¼	June 16	70	June 16	Am. Z., L. & S. pf‡	71¼	70	71¾	..	2,900
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†.	86⅜	84½	84⅝	+ ½	75,235
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization..	5	4	5	+ ⅛	900
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil.....	66¾	66	66¼	+ ¼	200
108¼	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F..	107½	106¼	106⅝	— 1⅞	36,850
102	Feb. 28	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	100⅝	101	+ ⅛	3,500
117¼	June 13	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line.....	117¼	116	117	+ 2	1,200
118⅝	Jan. 3	83½	May 5	BALD. LOCO. WKS	92	88¼	88¼	— 2⅝	19,900
110	May 24	105½	June 15	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	105½	105¼	105½	— 1	1,600
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio.....	92⅝	90⅝	90½	— 1½	12,300
80	Jan. 15	75	May 4	Balt. & Ohio pf....	77	76⅞	77	+ ⅛	1,720
8⅝	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2½	2	2	..	1,800
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel....	444	440	442	+ 4½	500
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf..	..	..	135	..	....
..	.....	.....	.....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	.....	.....	.....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf..	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr....	87⅛	86¼	86½	— ½	800
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	130	130	130	+ 4½	300
60½	May 10	50¼	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	..	..	57	..	....
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.....	100	100	100	— 1	550
14	Jan. 12	8	May 10	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	8	8	8	— ½	100
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P....	..	..	93	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf...	115	115	115	..	35
87	Jan. 3	74	June 17	Burns Bros.	74	74	74	— ½	100
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.....	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	29	29	29	..	25
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superior‡‡..	96	77	78⅜	— 4⅛	47,900
42⅝	Jan. 3	20⅝	Apr. 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	22¾	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅝	500
80⅝	Jan. 3	45	Apr. 22	Cal. Petroleum pf..	49	47⅝	48	— ½	1,000
58⅝	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern....	..	..	58⅝	..	....
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific....	179½	175¾	175¾	— 1⅛	6,280
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	..	..	88	..	....
66⅝	Mar. 20	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	55⅝	54¼	54⅝	— ½	14,710
112¼	June 8	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf..	112¼	111	112¼	..	700
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.....	..	..	290	..	....
*141½	June 9	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	140	140	140	..	72
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	117	109½	111	— 5½	9,000
67⅜	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio.....	67¼	64	64⅜	— 1⅞	24,100
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton....	10	10	10	— ⅛	100
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	20	20	20	..	100
15⅜	Jan. 3	11¾	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13½	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅝	200
39¾	Jan. 3	23	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	39	37	37	— ¾	3,900
102¼	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	101⅝	98	98¾	— 1¾	28,025
136⅛	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	+ ⅝	1,000
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	131	130	130	+ ½	1,200
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf....	172½	172½	172½	+ 3½	200
22¼	May 9	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	21⅜	20	21	+ ⅞	14,893
123	May 15	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	122½	..	....
136	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf...	..	..	133	..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	20¼	June 8	Chile Copper†	22⅜	20¼	21¼	+ ⅝	8,700
60	Feb. 10	51	Apr. 22	Chino Copper††	51⅞	52	52	+ ⅝	16,700
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L....	59	56	56	— 2⅜	1,500
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	86	84	85	+ 1¼	1,900
*70	May 10	*70	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts...	..	..	70¼	..	....
..	.....	.....	.....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*43½	..	....
78	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co....	76	74½	74½	— 1	1,300
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	108	108	108	— 1	300
53	Jan. 3	33¾	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron....	45⅜	43¾	44⅛	— ⅝	22,200
38½	June 13	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern....	36½	35	35	— ¼	1,500
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf..	60	58½	59	— 1	900
57¾	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	57¾	..	....
52⅜	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co...	47½	45¾	46½	+ 1⅜	900
115	Jan. 4	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal..	..	..	110	..	....
144⅜	Jan. 8	130¾	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas ...	139	137½	137½	— 1	1,000
104½	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	101¼	99	99	— 2	1,900
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf..	..	..	111	..	....
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.† ..	58	58	58	..	100
25¼	Jan. 25	17⅜	Apr. 22	Corn Products Ref..	20⅜	19	20¼	+ 1¼	22,600
101½	Jan. 14	91	Apr. 24	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	97¾	95	97½	+ 2½	2,900
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.....	..	..	50	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent..	..	..	50	..	....
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	....
89½	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 5	Crucible Steel.....	87¼	82¼	85¾	— 2¼	81,550
119½	June 16	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf....	119½	118	118	..	1,600
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar ...	230	227¾	227⅝	— 2⅜	200
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	110	..	....
96½	June 8	95½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95½	..	....
98⅛	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.....	92½	92	92½	+ ¼	400
155⅜	May 23	149⅛	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson.	152⅜	152⅛	152⅜	— ⅝	200
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	235	235	235	..	100
16¼	June 13	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr....	16¼	14⅜	15	+ ⅛	8,200
34½	June 13	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	34½	28⅝	31¼	+ 8	26,560
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	136½	136½	136⅝	+ ¼	194
..	.....	.....	.....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	116	116	116	+ ¼	100
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	111⅜	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n..	40⅞	48	48	+ ½	6,425
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines††	27¼	26⅜	26¾	— ½	4,000
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 22	Dul., S. S. & Atl...	..	..	5¾	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼	800
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	.....	.....	.....	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	100	..	....
..	.....	.....	.....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat...	66	65	66	+ 1	550
43⅜	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	39¼	37¼	37¾	— 1⅜	88,900
59⅜	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	55⅝	53	53¾	— 1⅜	5,800
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	47¾	45½	45¾	— 1⅞	1,600
..	.....	.....	.....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	14⅞	Apr. 19	FED. MIN. & SM...	40	37	17	..	....
57¼	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	..	..	39¾	+ 4⅝	700
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL..	310	310	310	..	22
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf....	115¼	115¼	115¼	..	200
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	174½	169½	169½	— ½	8,880
560	June 5	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	..	..	560	..	....
120½	May 2	110⅜	Feb. 4	General Motors pf...	114½	113¼	114	..	1,000
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	78⅞	76	76¼	— 1⅝	13,825
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	..	..	116½	..	....
99	Feb. 10	84	Apr. 22	Granby Consol.	91¼	86¾	90¼	+ 3⅝	5,950
127¼	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Great Northern pf...	122½	121¼	121¼	— ⅝	6,713
50⅝	Jan. 3	36¾	Apr. 22	G.N.ctfs.for ore prop.	38⅞	37½	37½	— ½	3,900
53⅜	Mar. 9	41¼	Apr. 22	Greene-Cananea....	48⅛	46	46	— ½	5,000
90¼	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel....	89	85¼	85¼	— 1½	1,700
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	98	98	98	— 2	200
90	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	90	89	89½	—	1,800
96	Jan. 11	93	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P..	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co..	..	..	180	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	.....	.....	.....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126¼	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining..	134	134	134	..	8
109¼	Jan. 3	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT...	108	105¾	105¾	— 2¼	3,100
800	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	800	..	....
50⅞	June 14	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.†† ..	50⅞	45¾	49¼	+ 3¼	202,800
21½	Jan. 3	15¾	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.sh.	19¼	18¼	18¾	— ⅝	9,100
19	June 12	18¾	June 12	Interb. Con., new..	19	18¾	19	..	600
77⅛	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf...	76¼	75¼	75¼	..	800
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs...	..	..	17	..	....
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	15	Apr. 25	Int. Agricultural	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛	200
74	Jan. 6	47	May 5	Int. Agricultural pf.	52¼	51½	52¼	+ 1¼	1,100
119⅜	June 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J....	115¼	114	114	— 4	925
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	118¾	..	....
84½	May 18	63⅛	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n..	83	82	82	— ½	600
109	June 14	104½	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	109	109	109	+ 1	200
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	26⅜	25¼	26	..	17,400
100⅝	June 5	61¾	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	97¾	95⅛	95⅞	— ¾	87,350
56¾	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	48⅝	45½	47⅛	+ 1⅝	88,325
113⅜	Feb. 23	106	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	106	105	106	+ 1	100
17⅜	June 12	9¼	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	12¾	12	12	— ⅝	1,900
59½	June 8	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.....	58½	55¼	57⅜	— ¾	8,400
6	May 16	2½	May 11	Iowa Central	..	..	4¼	..	....
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	10	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	87½	85	85	+ ½	1,400
118	Apr. 4	106	Mar. 9	Jewel Tea pf.....	107½	107½	107½	— ¾	100
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	73	73	73	+ 1	800
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern.	27¼	26	26	— ⅛	5,600
64⅞	Jan. 3	58¼	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	61	61	61	..	100
93	June 17	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co...	93	93	95	+ 4½	1,740
117	June 9	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf....	117	116¾	117	..	700
76⅞	Mar. 20	68¾	Apr. 22	Kelly Spring Tire‡..	74⅞	73	73⅜	— ½	1,400
97½	Mar. 14	95⅞	Apr. 24	Kelly Spg. Tire pf...	..	..	96	..	....
59	Apr. 3	51¾	June 17	Kennecott Copper...	54⅜	51¾	52	— ⅛	51,400
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M....	..	..	5¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf..	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 23	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	127	127	+ ¼	185
88	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO..	73¼	71	71	— ⅝	6,800
107⅞	Feb. 9	105½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106¾	106	106½	+ ⅛	900
20¼	June 16	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West..	20¼	14¾	18½	+ 2⅜	12,900
43½	June 16	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf..	43½	39	43½	+ 1⅜	5,975
56½	June 15	46¾	May 19	Lee Rubber Tire....	53¾	51	51½	— 1⅛	6,900
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	84	81¼	81¾	— 1⅜	20,400
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers....	250¾	250¾	250¾	— ¼	200
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	120	120	120	+ 1½	100
81½	Jan. 13	73	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	86	+ 2	120
88	Jan. 25	80	Mar. 1	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	84	..	....
224	June 8	176¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co....	222¼	220	222½	+ 2⅜	400
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	119	119	119	..	100
135⅞	June 13	121⅞	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.....	135⅛	133	134½	+ 1⅛	1,900
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS. ...	84	81¾	83	+ 1	600
68⅜	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.....	68	68	68	— ⅛	800
1¼	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach....	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅝	Jan. 28	122⅞	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. Rd....	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	+ ⅛	100
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	67	67	67	..	100
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	118	..	....
89¾	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors....	86¼	85	86⅛	+ ⅝	30,600
93	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf..	90	88	89	..

We Will Buy

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Crocker-Wheeler Pfd.
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Kansas City Ry. & Lt. 5s & 6s
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Standard Screw Com.
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Babcock & Wilcox
Bucyrus Co. Com.
By-Products Coke
Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
Flannery Bolt
Ingersoll Rand Com.
Laconia Car Com.
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation June 17, 1916. Bid.	Quotation June 17, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$3,500,000	..	..	.....	24½	25
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78½	79
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	146	148
Do pf. ($50).	1,681,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	50	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,300	2½	Q	May 1, 16	383	385
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	119½	119½
Am. P. & L.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	69	71
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	85	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	45	46½
Do pf.	3,014,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	76½	78
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	7¼
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	54	55½
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14½	15½
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33..	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	88	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, 42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & ref.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,367,000	2½	S	J. & D.	70	75
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89½	90½
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57...	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	98½
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. Gen. E. 1st 5s, '39..	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39.....	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	300,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	92	95
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	84	84⅞
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107½	108¼
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	46	50
Do 5s, '99...	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922..	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103½
Cities Serv...	17,218,380	½	..	July 1, 14	205½	208
Do pf. 6% s.	31,184,428	3	M	June 1, 16	86	86½
C.La. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,485,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	24½	25
Do 7% pf...	425,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	99½	101
Do 5s, '53...	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
C.R. G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	65	66
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	84	85
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	..	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	72	73½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
El. Ind. U. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	85	..
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	100	103
Emp. District. Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	87½	92
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 5s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	96
Ev. G. & El. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Ex. Sps. W. G. & E. 1st 6s, 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97½	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	47	47½
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s, G. & E.1st 5s, 1953	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
Do deb. 6s..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	91
Harwood El. 5s, '59	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Ida. R. of R.	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101⅛	..
Ill. R. of R. B. Div.5s, 61	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	65½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '39..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,243,080	..	..	.....	..	25½
Do pf.	9,460,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	50	52
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	100
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	100½
K. C. El.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	72
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	95
K. C., Met. S. R. con. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	102
L. A. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'36	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20..	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s...	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	336,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97	99
Mootle Elect. 5s, 1949	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89½	92½
Do pf.	852,000	1½	Q	Mar. 15,16	85	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s, 46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	..
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	73½	76
Do con.5s,'33	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Do ref. 5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932.....	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 1916	102	102½
Do rf. 6s, '52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107	108½
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24..	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '25..	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	86
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Do pf	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	60	62
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	92	93
Do pf.	10,652,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	96¼	97
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
N. Y., West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	45	..
O.E Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	47	49
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	59	59¼
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	May 15,16	90	91
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	89	90
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'22	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Penn. W. Pr. 5s, 1940.....	8,505,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91¾
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106¼
Do cn. 6s,'36	5,929,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¼
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.....	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	39	39¾
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	76½	77
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	101¾
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'45	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	82
StJo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	108,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Scrn. Ity($50)	2,960,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32...	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '23.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49.....	4,525,300	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1¼	Q	May 15,16	90	91
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	105	106
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
S.W. & L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	98	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Splitdorf El. (Newark) ..	.....	..	..	.....	75	..
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	50	..
Spfd. (O.) L. H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98¼	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	16¼	16½
Do pr. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,16	42¼	43
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	86
Do rf. 5s, '29	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	..
Sup.W.,L.& P	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Do pf.	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Syra. L. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	12½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	51½	52
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83¼
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	.....	52	54
Do 1st pf....	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	77¼	78
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Wash.R. & E.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	81	85
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 16	81½	82¼
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & J.	80½	81½
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s.....	.....	..	..	.....	107	108
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	22	22½
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	70	70½
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	87½	92
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	46	48
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96½	98

†Also 2½% in common stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation June 17, 1916. Bid.	Quotation June 17, 1916. Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)...	4,495,710	1	Q	May 15,16	38	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	50½	51½
Am. Chicle...	8,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	40	42
Do pf.....	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	67	70
Am. Graph's.	2,827,550	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	140	141
Do pf.....	2,036,630	1¾	Q	May 15,16	142	142¼
Am. Graph. 6s, 1130....	1,374,900	3	S	J. & D.	100	101
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	*5	Q	Jun 10,16	178	185
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	113	114½
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	610	615
Do pf.....	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	84
Bord. C. M...	21,304,200	4	S	Feb 15,16	118½	119½
Do pf. ($50)	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	108	108
Bush. Term..	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	105	115
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Mar 31,16	300	350
Do pf.....	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	$1½	Q	Mar 31,16	175	180
Childs	3,000,000	1	Q	Jun 10,16	69	73
Do pf.....	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 10,16	95	98½
Colt's Arms..	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Jun 10,16	840	850
Con. Cl.4½s, 1934	4,982,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	..	93½
Do cv. 6s,'23	6,500,000	3	S	F. & A.	103	103½
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2½	Q	Apr 13,16	300	305
Draper Co., Hopedale, Mass.	6,000,000	1.25	Q	Apr 1, 16	285	295
Do pf.....	.....	..	..	.....	135	140
Herc. Powd. Co. pf....	5,350,000	1	Q	May 15,16	114	116
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,585	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	100	102
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	.....	24	27
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	.....	77	78
Lima Loco C 6s, 1932....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3¼
Merg. Lino...	12,799,600	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	163	165
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	54	62
N. J. Zinc...	10,000,000	5	..	Jun 10,16	316	318
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Apr 15,16	56	58
Do pf.....	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	89	91
Pierce Oil....	13,857,500	..	..	.....	13¼	13⅝
Pr. & Gam...	13,498,160	4	Q	May 15,16	810	..
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	14¾
Do 1st pf...	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 15	74	74¾
Do 2d pf...	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 15	41	42
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Mar 31,16	139	143
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	101	103
Saf.C.H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	103	105
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	234	239
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,16	105	107½
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s..	2,056,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Wm. R.Arms	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1775	1850

*Ex div. ‡Also 11½% extra. §Also 10% extra payable Apr. 15. ¶Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 3½% extra. b—Also 10% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. &F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	18	22
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,16	160	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,16	18¼	18⅝
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	290	325
42d St &Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	235	260
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	.....	140	150
2d Av. stock	1,882,000	..	..	.....	..	2
2d. Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	4½	6
4th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	110	117

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation June 17, 1916. Bid.	Quotation June 17, 1916. Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	530	535
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	210	212
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*..	S	Jan 3, 16	155	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	630	635
Ch.-P. N....	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	230	236
Chelsea Ex...	400,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 16	397	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	177	182
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	430	435
C't & L. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	169	172
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	315	319
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	74	80
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av.....	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 16	4300	4800
Fifth Nat....	250,000	8	Q	Apr 1, 16	280	290
First Nat. ...	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 16	995	1005
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	190	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	135
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 3, 16	355	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	305
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	645	655
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	355	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	500	513
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	188	193
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	725	..
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	303	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	230	240
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10,16	267	270
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	188	..
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	170	179
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	395	400
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	740	800
Pacific ($50).	500,000	7	Q	May 1, 16	274	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	190	205
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	478	485
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	225	..
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	415	435
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	410
Sherman Nat	100,000	..	..	.....	120	130
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	105	120
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,13	141	145
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	275	..
West Side...	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	400	410
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Mar 31,16	540	575

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

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CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transaction by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	133,830	79,343	231,305	$540,000
Tues.	106,120	105,775	208,140	245,000
Wed.	147,563	108,649	214,030	160,000
Thurs.	127,222	115,809	229,935	288,500
Fri.	103,018	106,945	219,620	216,000
Sat.	51,820	49,085	100,380	125,000
Total	729,573	563,286	1,201,200	$1,373,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
800	Acme Tea	54½	53¾	53¾	— 1¼
1,000	Acme Tea pf.	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
100	Asolian Web.	25	25	25	..
8,700	*Aetna Explo.	19	18¼	18¼	— ⅝
800	Ajax R., Inc.	69	68½	68½	— ⅛
800	*Am. Drug S.	13½	13	13¼	..
835	Am. Zinc	70⅝	69¾	70	— 2½
220	Am. I. Corp., ($30 paid)	28½	28	28½	..
71,285	A., G. & W. I.	69⅝	58	67½	+ 9
17,850	A., G. & W. I. pf	90½	55¾	59	+ 2
48	Atlantic Steel	62½	60	62½	+ 2½
100	B.-Am. T. Co., ord. bearer	17	17	17	..
3,170	*Butler Chem.	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
10,300	C. N. Gas C.	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
2,875	*Car L. & P.	6	5¾	5⅝	— ⅛
2,700	C. I. Co. of A.	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
1,300	C.I.Co.of A.pf.	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
7,300	Corp. R. & H.	5¼	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
30,800	Chev. Motor	262	230	245	—10
80,950	*C. Cane Sugar	63¾	58	60¼	+ 2¾
6,155	*C. Cane S. pf.	96⅞	94½	94½	— ⅛
810	Driggs-Sea	135	129	132	+ 3
4,070	*E. & J. Corp.	49¼	44	47	..
17,287	Emerson Phon.	14	12	13¼	+ ⅝
7,200	Emer. Motor	3⅞	3½	3⅝	..
250	Electric Gun	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
600	Fajardo Sugar	117	115	117	+ 6
8,000	*F.-Lynn Pho.	7⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
4,800	*G., W. & W.	52½	50¾	51	— ⅛
6,000	Grant M. Car.	14	11½	13½	+ 2
1,578	Guan. Sugar	86	80½	84	+ 1
200	Hart. Corp	72½	71¾	71¾	— ¼
4,900	H. & B. C. Co.	41	35	39	+ 3½
7,085	Holly S. Corp.	54	45¼	53¾	+ 7⅝
405	H. S. C. pf.	97	97	97	..
15,000	*Hupp M. Car.	10⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
300	Int. C. Rubber	12⅝	12	12⅝	..
2,800	*Joplin Ore S.	5½	5	5	— ¼
14,655	*Kapo M. Co.	6⅝	5¾	6	..
7,900	K. Bronze pf.	27	21	26	+ 5
300	S.H.Kress, w.i.	72	70	70	— 2
1,000	S.H.K. pf., w.i.	103	102	102½	..
17,200	*S. S. Kresge	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
900	*Lake T. B.	7⅞	7½	7⅞	..
1,600	*Lynn Phono.	11	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
4,600	Marc. of Am.	3½	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
2,000	Manh. Trans.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
800	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	25	23	23	..
25	Marlin Arms v. t. ctf. pf.	74	74	74	..
2,500	*Maxim Munit.	7	6¾	6½	— ⅜
57,650	*Midvale Steel	83⅝	65	65½	+ ⅞
2,400	*Motor Pr. Co.	70	68	68	— 7
8,000	*Perlman Rim	147	131	135	— 7
8,490	P. T. & M. C.	27⅝	26	27½	+ ⅛
1,959	*P.E. & M.Co.	121	110	120	+ 9
8,800	*St. Joseph L.	16¾	15½	16⅜	— ⅛
2,686	*S. M. C. Co.	87	81⅝	83	+ 2
1,800	Stutz Motor	63	55	57	..
420	Sp'f'd B. Co.	78½	76	77	..
215	S. B. Co. pf.	120	118	120	+ 1
5,450	Sub. B. v. t. c.	40	38	38½	+ ⅝
900	*Tho's Aeropl.	28⅛	27½	28	..
1,100	*Tob. Prod. com.	43	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
3,500	Triangle Film.	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
5,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1	⅞	1	..
10,650	*U.S.L. & H.C.	3⅞	3	3	— ⅝
17,200	U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅝
2,500	U.S. S'ship Co.	7	6⅜	6½	— ⅜
123,200	*U. Mot., w. i.	82	72½	78	— 5
1,000	Univ. Motors.	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
60,150	White M. Co.	59⅞	57¼	57⅝	— 1⅝
1,100	W.F. Cor.v.t.c.	1	1	1	..
4,050	*Zinc Con. Co.	4⅞	4½	4⅝	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

10	Galena Sig. O.	156	156	156	..
1	Indiana P. L.	93	93	93	..
120	Illinois P. L.	167	164	164	— 3
30	Northern P. L.	96	96	96	..
113	Ohio Oil	233	227	233	+ 6
404	Prairie P. L.	223	215	221	+ 6
10	S. Penn Oil	362	362	362	..
165	St. Oil of Cal.	251	249	250	..
290	St. Oil of N.J.	534	522	530	+10
230	St. O. of N.Y.	209	208	209	+ 1
283	Vacuum Oil	252	252	290	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

10,450	*Alberta Pet., a prospect.	54	51	53	..
1,850	Am. Oil & G.	⅝	½	⅝	— ⅛
8,775	*Barnett O&G.	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	..
1,700	†Century Pet., a prospect.	62	61	61	..
13,700	*Cosden & Co., Oil Ref.	26	25	25¼	+ ⅛
115,585	*Cos. O. & G.	15¼	13⅝	14⅞	+ 2⅝
25,950	*C. O. & G. pf	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
37,800	*Federal Oil	1¼	⅞	1	+ ⅛
4,550	*Internat. Pet.	10¾	10¼	10½	— ⅛
31,040	†Kenova Oil	87	78	86	+ 7
2,250	Met. Petrol.	22½	20¼	20¾	— 1⅝
32,300	*Midwest Oil	52	45	50	+ 3
3,300	Midw. Oil pf.	97	79	88	..
335	*Midwest Ref.	66½	65½	65½	— ½
13,500	*Muskogee R.	3	2⅞	3	..
3,750	N. Y. & O. O.	73	70	73	..
114,500	†Oklah. Oil	18	10	15	+ 2
3,700	*Okla. Oil pf.	1	⅞	1	..
11,800	Okla. P. & R.	1⅞	8¼	7½	+ ⅛
6,710	*Penn. Gaso.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
40,200	*Prud. O.&G.	34	30	31	..
10,400	*Sinclair Oil	48¾	47¼	47¾	— ⅞
14,900	Sapulpa	12⅝	11½	12	..
58,000	*United W. O.	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
13,335	*Victoria Oil	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5,700	Way. O. & G.	5⅝	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
200	Ventura	10⅞	10¼	10¾	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS

33,840	†Alaska-W.	56	54	55	+ 5
18,400	†Atlanta	12	11	12	+ ⅛
35,000	*Adanac Sil.	65	61	65	+ 3
3,000	Amer. Comm.	8½	7½	7½	..
500	Alta Cons.	56	56	56	..
25,200	†Ala.-Br. C.M., (a prospect).	79	72	74	— 5
17,600	**†Booth	17	16	16	— 1
25,000	Bost. & Mont.	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
1,000	Beaver Cons.	42	42	42	..
1,600	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	7¼	6½	6¼	— ⅛
2,500	Butte & N. Y.	2⅝	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
650	Calaver. Cop.	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
27,200	Caledonia	70	64	70	+ 3
7,500	Can. Copper	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7,000	Cashboy	8	7⅞	8	..
2,700	Cerro de P. C.	38½	36½	37	..
7,100	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	1½	1⅜	..
9,800	Con. Nev.-Ut.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
6,900	Crystal Cop.	1½	1½	1½	..
2,000	Crown Res.	½	½	½	— ⅛
5,075	Dun.-Ar. Cop., (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	..
3,750	*Dupont Cop.	2⅝	1⅝	2	— 1⅛
14,400	Dome Ext.	36	33	33	— 1
2,000	Dome Lake	38	35	35	..
3,000	Eagle & B. B.	2½	2	2⅛	— ⅛
18,300	†Emma Cop.	64	52	54	—11
1,800	*Fortuna Min.	2¼	2	2	..
1,600	Find Nat.	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
400	Florence	45	43	45	..
10,450	†Gold. Cons.	95	89	90	— 4
13,700	†Gold. Merg.	11	8½	8½	— 1⅝
700	**Gran. G. M.	38	35	35	..
2,000	Green Monster	⅞	¾	¾	..
1,000	Gold Hill	20	20	20	..
1,800	Hecla Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
6,300	I. & I. M.& R.	2½	2	2⅛	..
2,500	**Inter. Mines	16	12	16	..
7,875	*Iron Blossom	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7,450	Howe Sound	5	4⅜	5	— ⅛
1,000	Hull Copper	25	25	25	..
101,200	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
5,300	*Jerome Victor Extension	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
2,850	*Jim Butler	98	95	95	— 3
3,000	Jupiter	40	40	40	+ 7
21,200	†Jumbo Ext.	91	82	83	— 8
6,700	†Kewanas	12	11½	11½	— ½
200	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7,200	La Exposicion Min.Co.(a p.)	58	55	58	+ 2
2,000	†La Rose Con.	1	⅝	⅝	..
18,000	†LouisianaCon.	18	15	18	..
6,000	La Jarve	18	12	15	— 3
500	Magma Cop.	15⅝	15	15½	+ ⅝
60,100	**Marsh Min.	16½	15	15¾	+ ⅛
5,500	McIntyre	1¼	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
3,400	Majestic Cop.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
1,600	McK.-Darragh	57	55	55	— 4
7,085	*Mojave Tung.	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	..
100	*Montana Con.	½	½	½	..
53,500	†Mont. Gold M.	77	64	75	..
8,300	Monitor Silver	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
128,000	**Mother Lode	34	28	30	+ ½
15,200	Murdock Min. (a prospect)	45	41	44	— 1
2,600	N. Y. & Hon.	16⅝	15⅝	16½	— ⅛
50,000	Newray Mines	39	34	39	..
2,375	Nip. Mines Co.	7½	7	7	..
1,800	Oat. Big Jim	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4,200	**Oat. Lex'ton (a prospect)	60	60	60	..
9,000	†Oat. South'n (a prospect)	40	35	37	— 2
3,000	Oro	6	5½	5⅝	..
13,200	†Pet'son Lake	28	24	26	— 1
19,600	*Rambler Cooper	1⅛	⅛	1	..
100	*Ray H. Min.	3½	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
24,050	**Rex Con. M.	20½	18½	18½	— 1½
17,500	†Rochester M.	70	68	69	..
9,400	†San Toy	16	15	16	..
6,700	†Scratch Gravel Gold Min.	⅝	⅝	1⅛	— ⅛
9,200	**†Silver Pick.	10	8½	10	+ 1
1,400	Stand. S.-L.	1⅝	1½	1½	..
18,500	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
39,260	**†Success Min.	83	78	81	+ 2
10,500	**†Temiskam'g.	68	63	65	+ 1
10,100	†Tonopah Ext.	6¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1,480	Tonopah Min.	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
1,050	Tono. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
800	Tono. Mizpah	24	24	24	..
2,500	†Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5,000	†Tuolumne C.	½	½	½	..
2,890	Un. Eastern	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
17,000	**U. S. Con. (mental Mine	11	10	10	..
68,280	**Un. V. Ext.	35⅛	27⅝	32¼	+ 4⅝
8,375	Unity, G.M.Co.	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
1,400	Virginia Mines	7⅛	6½	6¾	..
5,500	West Dome	41	38	38	+ 1
16,700	†W. Ind. Con.	135	95	96	+ 1
4,015	**W. Oaks M.	9	5½	6	— 5½
2,300	**Yuscaran Con	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛

BONDS.

$10,000	Adams Exp.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	..
981,000	*Ches. & O. 5s	96⅞	95⅝	95½	— ⅛
47,000	*C. Un. S. 4½s	100	99⅞	99⅞	..
25,500	Con. Ariz. 8s	44	44	44	+ 1
122,000	*Midvale S. 5s	97¼	96½	96⅝	— ⅛
153,000	Sinclair Oil 6s	99½	99¼	99½	+ ⅛
35,000	Sulzberger 6s.	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	..

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. ‡Ex dividend.

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Steel and Peace

In the current issue starts the first of a series of thirteen articles and it deals with the Steel Industry on a Peace Basis. The writer of this series of articles, embarcing all the important steel companies, has more in mind than the temporary prosperity the war has gotten for them; he is endeavoring to reach through a study of the business a conclusion regarding how these corporations will stand up when Peace is again restored. **Investors in all classes of steel securities, and shares of kindred corporations, will find this series of reviews pertinently valuable to them.**

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The Shipping Situation

In our special review of Business Conditions for the current month we have made an exhaustive analysis of the outlook in the shipping industry. At this time when very erroneous ideas on this subject are prevalent, a discussion of this subject should prove of unusual interest.

A few copies are available for free distribution.

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(FIRE)

German American Insurance Company.

New York

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916.

CAPITAL

$2,000,000

RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES

10,146,941

NET SURPLUS

10,217,685

ASSETS

22,364,626

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80 BROADWAY

Fifth Av. & 58th St Fifth Av. & 60th St.

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IS

RAILROAD CREDIT RETURNING?

IS

UNION PACIFIC

Relatively the Cheapest Railroad Investment?

See the

Dow, Jones & Co. Financial News Bulletins

(In every well equipped financial office)

To-day, Monday, June 19, and later during the week.

1. **How far may the Union Pacific earnings fall?**
2. **How high may they climb?**
3. **U. P. outside investments**
4. **The $128,000,000 surplus and its future**

The financial news and reviews that are in the DOW, JONES & CO. BULLETINS can be read later in the afternoon and morning editions of

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

America's leading financial daily, and carrying more railroad news than any other publication.

The circulation of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL as well as of the DOW, JONES FINANCIAL NEWS SLIPS has grown more rapidly in 1915 and 1916 than ever before.

Financial news is financial insurance

Pittsburgh Coal Company

(of New Jersey)

Plan of Readjustment

To the Holders of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of the Pittsburgh Coal Company (of New Jersey):

Holders of more than 90 per cent. in amount of preferred stock and 85 per cent. in amount of common stock having assented to the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated February 1, 1916, the Readjustment Committee has determined to declare the Plan operative and to proceed to carry the same into effect, and therefore calls for the deposit of certificates of stock as provided in the Plan and Agreement.

Stockholders who have already assented to the Plan and Agreement must deposit, with one of the Depositaries of the Committee, certificates for all stock now owned by them.

Stockholders who have not heretofore assented to the Plan and Agreement may become parties thereto by depositing their certificates of stock with one of the Depositaries of the Committee.

All certificates of stock deposited must be endorsed in blank, or assigned by proper assignments and powers of attorney in blank, and be accompanied by executed Assents and Proxies and Dividend Orders, for the payment and delivery of all dividends thereon to or upon the order of the Committee, in the forms prepared by the Committee. In event of deposited certificates of stock standing in a name other than that of the depositor, the deposit thereof must be accompanied by the necessary stock transfer stamps, or cash in lieu thereof, in respect of the same.

All deposits should be made as promptly as possible, and not later than July 15th, 1916.

Interchangeable certificates of deposit, application for the listing of which on the New York Stock Exchange has been made, will be issued for deposited stock.

Depositing stockholders will promptly receive all cash dividends declared and paid by the Company.

Address all communications to

F. J. LeMOYNE,
Secretary of the Committee.
Henry W. Oliver Building.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

or to

EDWARD C. BAILLY,
Assistant Secretary,
24 Broad Street,
New York, N. Y.

J. D. LYON
A. W. MELLON
GEORGE T. OLIVER
J. B. FINLEY
HENRY R. REA
JOHN I. BISHOP
A. J. MILLER
HARRY BRONNER
Readjustment Committee

DEPOSITARIES

Bankers Trust Company, New York, N. Y.
The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

United States Steamship Company

Par $10.00

The earnings of the United States Steamship Company are running into large figures; the continued increase puts the stock in a strong market position. The stock is now on a dividend basis. Stock is listed on the New York Curb and actively traded in. We recommend the stock for conservative investment.

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PROPOSALS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—I am instructed by the Attorney General to procure for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, and ending June 30, 1917, bids, as follows:

1. For the printing of briefs and records for the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York in cases in the U. S. District Court and U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in which the United States is a party or has an interest. (30 copies of briefs and 40 copies of records must be furnished in each case.)

2. For the printing of briefs only for the Assistant Attorney General at New York in cases on appeal from the decision of the Board of U. S. General Appraisers to the U. S. Court of Customs Appeal. (30 copies of briefs must be furnished.)

It is approximated that, for the use of the two offices, between $2,000 and $3,000 worth of printing will be required.

Bidders under the foregoing are also requested to quote prices for copies of briefs and records when required in excess of the number above specified.

Apply to H. Snowden Marshall, U. S. Attorney, Room 853, Old Post Office Building, New York City, for specifications and samples as to briefs and records required in the U. S. District Court and U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Apply to Robert Stanson, Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Appraisers' Stores, 641 Washington St., New York City, for specifications and samples of briefs required in his office.

The right to accept the best and lowest bids or to reject all bids is reserved by me. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond covering the character of the work to be done, which should be up to the standard heretofore maintained, and for the full and faithful performances of the terms of the contract. Submit bids in duplicate to me on or before June 23d, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New York, Room 307, Old P. O. Building, New York, N. Y.
Dated June 17th, 1916.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., July 12, 1916, for furnishing Buoy Supplies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, consisting of Bell Buoys, Whistling Buoys, Can and Nun Buoys, Iron Spar Buoys, Ballast Balls, Iron Sinkers, and Bottom Castings for Buoys. Information upon application to above office.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY.
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
June 14, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company, on July 1st next, to holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 22d. Transfer books will be closed June 23d to 30th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY.
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
June 14, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. and an extra dividend or 1¼ per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company, on July 1st, next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 22d. Transfer books will be closed June 23d to 30th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank

330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on June 13th, 1916, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1916. Transfer books to close June 19th, 1916, reopen July 1st, 1916.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANHATTAN HARDWARE AND BICYCLE COMPANY for the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place at the office of the Company, 497 ST. ANDREWS, on Monday, June 26, 1916, at 10 A. M.

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REORGANIZATION

OF

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of the following Bonds, Notes and Stock Trust Certificates of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company:

New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Division First Mortgage Bonds.

Five Per Cent. Two-Year Secured Gold Notes.

Six Per Cent. Two-Year Secured Gold Notes.

Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

Stock Trust Certificates for Common Stock of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

The undersigned, as Reorganization Managers under the Plan and Agreement, dated November 1, 1915, for the reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company (hereinafter called the Reorganization-Plan), have entered into the following Settlement Agreements, all dated November 1, 1915, for the adjustment of the indebtedness and liabilities of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company on or in respect of the above mentioned bonds, notes and stock trust certificates;

(1) With the Committee of holders of the above-mentioned New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Division Bonds under the protective agreement dated May 28, 1913, and under the Plan and Agreement dated August 25, 1915, for the reorganization of New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railroad Company;

(2) With the Committee of holders of the above-mentioned Five Per Cent. Notes under the protective agreement dated June 18, 1913;

(3) With the Committee of holders of the above-mentioned Six Per Cent. Notes under the protective agreement dated June 18, 1913; and

(4) With the Committee of holders of the above-mentioned Stock Trust Certificates under the protective agreement dated May 28, 1913.

Holders of said bonds, notes or stock trust certificates may participate in the benefits of said Settlement Agreements by depositing their bonds, notes or stock trust certificates **on or before August 1, 1916,** as follows:

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division Bonds (with September 1, 1913, and subsequent coupons) with Columbia Trust Company (New York City) as Depositary under said protective agreement dated May 28, 1913, and under said Plan and Agreement dated August 25, 1915, for the reorganization of New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railroad Company;

Five Per Cent. Notes (with June 1, 1913, and subsequent coupons) with Old Colony Trust Company (Boston) as Depositary under said protective agreement dated June 18, 1913;

Six Per Cent. Notes (with September 1, 1913, and subsequent coupons) with The Equitable Trust Company of New York (New York City) as Depositary under said protective agreement dated June 18, 1913;

Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company with The Equitable Trust Company of New York (New York City) as Depositary under said protective agreement dated May 28, 1913.

Holders of any of said bonds, notes or stock trust certificates not desiring to deposit them under any of said protective agreements may participate in the benefits of said Settlement Agreements by depositing their bonds, notes or stock trust certificates (with coupons as aforesaid) **on or before August 1, 1916,** with Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under the Reorganization Plan. For securities so deposited certificates of deposit or receipts in such form as the Reorganization Managers may determine will be issued.

All bonds, notes or stock trust certificates deposited must be in negotiable form and be properly stamped for transfer.

Copies of the Settlement Agreements and of the Reorganization Plan may be obtained from the respective Depositaries under the various protective agreements above mentioned or from Central Trust Company of New York.

Dated New York, June 19, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., SPEYER & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION

OF

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

To General Creditors:

The undersigned, as Reorganization Managers under a Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Comp anv. have executed a Creditors Settlement Agreement dated June 1, 1916, counterparts of which have been filed with Central Trust Company of New York and Mississippi Valley Trust Company. Creditors of the Railroad Company who have presented their claims in accordance with the orders of the United States District Court for the

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended June 17.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
230	Alaska G. M..	22	22	20½	20½
150	Alaska Juneau	9	9	7⅞	7⅞
550	Allis-C. Mfg..	27⅜	27⅜	25½	26½
20	Allis-C.Mfg.pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82½	82½
13,810	Am. Beet Sug.	94⅝	94⅝	83⅜	91
1,330	American Can.	57½	59⅛	55⅞	56⅛
410	Am. Car & F..	61⅛	61⅞	59½	59⅝
150	Am. Cot. Oil..	55½	56⅞	55½	56⅝
60	Am. H. & L....	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
230	Am. H. & L. pf	51⅜	52	51⅜	52
1,450	Am. Ice Secur.	28⅝	31	28¾	29⅝
50	Am. Linseed...	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
20	Am. Lin. pf...	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1,020	Am. Locom....	74	74¼	71¼	71½
8,520	Am. Sm. & R..	98	98⅝	96	96
100	Am. Steel F...	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝
170	Am. Sugar R..	111⅝	113½	111⅜	112⅝
130	Am. T. & T...	130¼	131	130½	130⅝
60	Am. Woolen...	48⅝	48⅝	46¾	47⅜
500	Am. Zinc.....	87	87	49⅞	51⅞
11,910	Anaconda Cop.	84⅝	86½	84⅛	85⅜
25	Am. Zinc pf...	35½	71⅝	35½	71⅝
390	A., T. & S. Fe.	106½	107½	105⅞	105⅞
1,875	Baldwin Loco..	92	92	88	88½
872	Balt. & Ohio..	92½	92½	90½	90⅝
60	Batopilas Min..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
50	B. R. T.....	87⅜	87⅜	86⅞	86⅞
2,505	Butte & Sup..	94½	96¾	77⅜	78½
40	Calif. Petrol...	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
260	Canadian Pac.	179⅝	179⅝	175⅜	175⅜
910	Cent. Leather..	55	55⅜	54½	54½
1,330	Ches. & Ohio..	67	67	63⅜	64⅛
1,830	C., M. & St. P.	101½	101½	98	98⅛
430	C., R. I. & P..	20⅝	21⅜	20	20⅜
120	Chile Copper...	21	22½	21	22½
570	Chino Copper..	54⅜	55⅜	52	52
2,380	Colo. Fuel & I.	45⅞	48½	43	43⅛
820	Corn Prod. R.	19	20½	19	20⅛
12,000	Crucible Steel.	87½	87⅝	82⅝	83⅜
20	Den. & Rio G.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
234	D. & R. G. pf.	29	33⅜	29	32⅝
4,3	Dist. Secur...	48½	49⅜	48½	48⅞
3,950	Erie	39⅜	40	37⅜	37⅝
280	Erie 1st pf....	55	55⅜	■	53
20	Gen. Electric..	173⅜	173⅜	173⅛	173⅛
150	Goodrich	77⅝	77⅝	76⅝	76⅝
310	Gt. North. pf..	121⅝	122	121⅝	121⅝
180	Gt. Nor. Ore..	38⅜	39	37⅜	37⅜
100	Greene-Can....	46⅝	47⅞	46⅜	46⅞
5,480	Inspiration C..	46	50⅞	45⅞	49
110	Interboro Con..	19	19	18¾	18¾
280	Inter. Met. M.	26	26¼	25⅜	25¼
9,200	Int. M. M. pf.	97½	97½	95	96
920	Inter. Nickel...	48⅝	48⅛	46¼	47⅛
110	Inter. Paper...	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
190	K. C. Southern	27¼	27½	26¾	26¾
270	Kennecott	54	54⅜	51⅜	52
190	Lack. Steel....	72¼	73½	71⅜	71⅝
1,110	Lehigh Valley.	83½	84⅜	81½	81⅝
20	Louis. & Nash.	135	135	134⅞	134⅞
1,460	Maxwell Mot..	85¼	89¼	85¼	86
10	Max. M. pf...	60⅝	60⅝	60¼	60¼
10,300	Mexican Pet...	108¾	108¾	102½	103
280	Miami Copper.	35⅜	37	35¾	36¼
140	Mo., K. & T..	5	5	5	5
220	Mo. Pacific...	6	6	6	6¼
70	Nat. Lead....	67⅜	68⅝	67⅜	67⅜
90	Nev. Con. Cop.	18⅝	18⅝	17¼	17½
100	N. Y. Air Br..	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝	140⅝
1,780	N. Y. Cent....	107⅝	108¼	106	106
1,100	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	61⅞	64½	61⅞	62⅜
50	N. Y., O. & W.	28	28	28	28
440	Norf. & West.	135⅝	136	131⅞	131⅞
210	North. Pacific.	115	116	114⅝	114⅝
150	Ontario Min...	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝
60	Pacific Mail...	24½	24½	22⅝	22⅝
765	Penn. R. R....	58⅝	59⅜	57⅜	57⅝
90	Pittsburgh Coal	30¼	30½	29¼	29¼
880	Pres. Steel Car	48⅞	51⅜	47⅞	48⅜
130	Quicksilver ..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
240	Ry. Steel Spring	47¼	47¼	44⅝	45¼
370	Ray Con. Cop..	23⅜	23⅝	22¾	23⅛
22,980	Reading	105¼	107½	102⅝	102⅞
500	Rep. Iron & S.	48⅞	48⅞	47¼	47¼
50	Sea. Air. Line pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
60	Shattuck-Ariz..	33	33½	33	33¼
5	Sloss-S. S. & I.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼
420	Southern Pac..	99⅝	100	98¾	98¾
230	Southern Ry...	23⅞	23⅞	22½	22½
15	Southern Ry.pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
1,980	Studebaker Co.	143⅞	143⅞	138⅝	139½
1,913	Tenn. Copper..	43½	47⅝	42⅜	44½
70	Texas Co	192⅜	194½	192⅜	194¼
330	Third Av	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
4,630	Union Pacific..	139½	139⅝	136⅜	137⅜
930	United Fruit..	167⅜	167⅜	163½	165⅜
70	U. S. I. Alco..	160⅝	163⅜	159⅛	158⅛
490	U. S. Rubber..	53⅜	53⅜	54½	54½
30	U. S. Smelting.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
97,690	U. S. Steel...	86⅝	87⅛	85¼	85⅝
51	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118	118	118
1,010	Utah Copper...	82⅜	84	78¾	78¾
180	Va.-Car. Chem.	43½	44⅝	43⅜	44⅛
25	Wabash	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
20	Wabash pf. A..	51¼	51¾	50½	51⅛
875	Western Md..	32½	32⅞	31⅝	31⅜
1,490	West. E. & M.	62⅜	63¼	60¼	60⅝
260	Wis. Central..	43	43	41½	41½

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.	Last.
WHEAT.					
June 12	$1.04	$1.02⅜	$1.05⅜	$1.04⅜	
June 13	1.04⅜	1.02½	1.06⅜	1.04⅞	
June 14	1.04⅝	1.02⅝	1.06⅝	1.04⅝	
June 15	1.03½	1.01½	1.05⅜	1.03⅝	
June 16	1.03½	1.01⅝	1.05	1.03⅜	
June 17	1.01⅝	1.00¼	1.03⅜	1.02⅜	
Week's range	1.04⅝	1.00¼	1.06⅝	1.02⅜	
	Dec. High.	Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Low.	
June 12	$1.08⅝	$1.07¼	$1.04⅝	..	
June 13	1.08⅞	1.07	1.04	..	
June 14	1.08⅞	1.07	1.04½	$1.03½	
June 15	1.08¼	1.06½	1.03⅝	..	
June 16	1.08⅜	1.07	1.03½	..	
June 17	1.07	1.06¼	..	..	
Week's range	1.08⅞	1.06¼	1.04⅝	1.03½	
	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.	Low.
CORN.					
June 12	70½	69⅝	70	69¾	
June 13	71⅝	69⅞	70¾	69½	
June 14	71⅝	71	71⅝	70⅝	
June 15	72⅝	71¼	71⅝	70⅝	
June 16	72⅝	71⅜	72⅛	70⅞	
June 17	71½	70⅞	70⅝	70¾	
Week's range	72⅝	69⅞	71⅜	69¼	
	Dec. High.	Low.	Cash—No White. High.	Low.	
June 12	60⅝	60¾	71¾	71	
June 13	61⅜	60¼	..	..	
June 14	61⅝	61¼	74¼	..	
June 15	61⅞	61⅛	..	..	
June 16	62	61⅝	74	..	
June 17	61⅝	61¼	73½	..	
Week's range	62	60¼	74½	71	
	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.	Low.
OATS.					
June 12	39⅝	38¾	38½	38¼	
June 13	39¼	38⅜	38⅝	38⅛	
June 14	39⅝	39	38⅝	38⅛	
June 15	39⅝	39	38⅝	38⅛	
June 16	39⅝	38¾	38⅝	38⅜	
June 17	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	38⅛	
Week's range	39⅝	38¾	38⅝	38¼	
	Dec. High.	Low.	Cash—Standards. High.	Low.	
June 12	39¾	39¾	40½	..	
June 13	40	39½	..	..	
June 14	40¼	39¾	41½	40¾	
June 15	40	39¾	41¼	40½	
June 16	39⅞	39¾	40¾	39¾	
June 17	39⅞	39⅝	40	39½	
Week's range	40¼	39½	41½	39½	

Provisions.

	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
LARD.				
June 12	$12.70	$12.52	$12.82	$12.65
June 13	12.85	12.72	13.00	12.87
June 14	12.85	12.75	13.00	12.87
June 15	12.85	12.75	12.95	12.90
June 16	12.85	12.75	12.97	12.90
June 17	12.85	12.75	13.00	12.90
Week's range	12.85	12.52	13.00	12.65
	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
RIBS.				
June 12	$12.02	$12.35	$13.00	$12.65
June 13	13.12	12.90	13.17	13.00
June 14	13.00	12.85	13.10	12.90
June 15	13.10	12.95	13.20	13.00
June 16	13.10	12.95	13.20	13.02
June 17	13.25	13.02	13.35	13.10
Week's range	13.25	12.35	13.35	12.65
	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
PORK.				
June 12	$22.50	$21.90	$21.95	$21.20
June 13	23.10	22.25	22.50	21.85
June 14	23.00	22.10	22.25	21.70
June 15	22.95	22.75	22.55	22.15
June 16	23.05	22.62	22.75	22.40
June 17	23.00	22.97	22.85	22.20
Week's range	23.10	21.90	22.85	21.30

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.
June 12	12.82	12.73	12.97	12.88	13.13	13.05
June 13	12.77	12.68	12.91	12.83	13.07	12.99
June 14	12.72	12.61	12.86	12.77	13.01	12.94
June 15	12.84	12.66	12.98	12.83	13.14	13.00
June 16	12.81	12.74	12.98	12.80	13.14	13.05
June 17	12.80	12.71	12.95	12.84	13.11	13.05
Week's range	12.84	12.61	12.99	12.77	13.14	12.94
	Jan. High.	Low.	Mar. High.	Low.		
June 12	13.18	13.11	13.31	13.28		
June 13	13.15	13.06	13.28	13.22		
June 14	13.10	13.01	13.26	13.17		
June 15	13.22	13.07	13.36	13.23		
June 16	13.19	13.12	13.34	13.28		
June 17	13.18	13.12	13.32	13.32		
Week's range	13.22	13.01	13.36	13.17		

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 17, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	698,936	664,518	91,985
Tuesday	572,999	481,285	150,685
Wednesday...	555,237	311,798	111,636
Thursday....	409,048	335,128	82,010
Friday	347,741	340,477	78,440
Saturday	227,998	119,845	59,671
Total week..	2,811,959	2,253,051	573,827
Year to date.	79,245,730	59,172,731	36,225,757

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$5,248,500	$2,315,500	$1,806,500
Tuesday	4,282,000	3,017,000	1,879,500
Wednesday...	3,810,000	3,061,500	1,509,000
Thursday	4,713,500	3,146,500	1,808,000
Friday	2,933,000	2,730,500	2,743,000
Saturday	1,983,500	838,500	1,634,000
Total week..	$22,970,500	$15,109,500	$10,880,000
Year to date.	509,124,450	374,924,200	354,296,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	June 17,'16	June 19,'15.	Change.
R. R. & mis.	2,811,947	2,235,366	+576,581
Banks	12	15	-3
Mining	.....	17,650	—17,650

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$16,538,000	$13,665,000	+$2,873,000
Gov't	6,088,500	76,500	+5,982,000
State	83,000	1,248,000	—1,195,000
City	261,000	120,000	—201,000
Total all..	$22,970,500	$15,109,500	+$7,881,000

COURT CALENDARS

(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Wolf, Sanger & Heller ‹Friedenberg.
Glitter‹Penn RR.
Siegel‹Schuylkill Silk Mills.
O'Halloran‹Int Mero Marine Co.
Walsh‹Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Badger Bag, &c, Co‹ Republic Bag,&c,Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room No. 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. —Admiralty.

Scouten‹Tug Eureka.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Adelaide P. Durant, Henrietta B Fagan, Max L Groseman, S L Schnitzer, Frederick Beyer, Samuel Geer, Albert S Moore, Jacob Gomprecht, Davis & Green, Abraham Preger, Leopold Morton, Eugene von Bach, Morris Schulman, Jas J Treanor, Louis Compagna, Marcus Markowitz, Virginia Page, Oswald H Hermberg, Wm J Noble, Nathan Rotman, Max Wasserman, Wall Art Novelty Co.

Under objections: Frank Mandel, David Wasser, Abraham P Perlstein, Samuel Bleunstein, Hyman Himmelstein, Sam Krulewitch, S Dessus Sons, Abraham B Morrison, Michele Benedetto, Nathan & Dittenhoefer.

Adjourned cases: Chas E Gilbert, Michael Gerstel, Joseph Gartner, Jacob P Adler, Chester Bertolette, Karf & Hill, John Applegate, Tannenblatt & Dolish.

Involuntary case: Petition‹P C Eckhardt.

Motions: Paul J Soners, Herman L Roth, Sarah Arons, Wall Art Novelty Co, Nahoum Hatem, W B Waldo, Klein & Missbaum, Adolf Mandel, Pollock & Greenberg, Frank Greco, Arkin & Guild, John G Lyman, Philip Rensberg, Eugene F Lambert, Henry Pols, Abraham S Price, Chas Rosner, US Hair Co, Livingston & Turk, Sadie Sternhell, Wills & Janklets, Chester Bertolette, J McBride & Co, Twisted Wire & Steel, Aetna Cont Corp, Morris Edelman, Tear-Off Bottle Seal, Geo P Hammond, B & L Cohn, E P Knowles, A D Hitch & Co, Altman & Sokoloff, Feeney & De Vany, Barnet L Abrams, John G Lyman (2,) Joseph Welssman, Robert Rosenfeld, Louis Shapiro (4,) Skapardas & Co, 41 St Realty Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Aunt Jemima Mills Co‹Rigney.
Bankruptcy at 2 P. M.:
Williamsburg Steam Laundry Co, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy at 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Re Ernest A Rettmer.
Criminal at 10:30 A. M.:
U S‹Koppell.

DISTRICT COURT — Veeder, J. — At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Admiralty day calendar.

Case on—Hatfield‹ Black Diamond.
Antieselskabet Skogland‹SS Antoinette Accame.
Chiarello Bros‹Certain Cargo of Lumber.
Higgins‹Yacht Eros.
Hansen‹SS Campanello.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Criminal calendar.

Case on—U S‹Rocco.
U S‹Micari.
Same‹Carfagno.
Same‹Santaniello.
Same‹Mehrtens (2).
Same‹Coppola.
Same‹Vyse.
Same‹Gavetty.
Same‹Hanley.
Same‹Atlantic Macaroni Co.
Same‹Weinstein.
Same‹Trager.
Same‹Horenstein.
Same‹Tarnkowske.
Same‹Yukolis.
Same‹Miller.
Same‹Laitman.
Same‹Kotshlk.
Same‹Grayefsky.
Same‹Kaufman.
Same‹Eisenstat.
Same‹Berenson.
Same‹Atkins.
Same‹Rosen.
Same‹Kamener et al.
Same‹Zuls.
Same‹London.
Same‹Tillotta et al.
Same‹Tabbi et al.
Same‹Corrao.
Same‹Gambino.
Same‹Trankowske.
Same‹Paduano.
At 1 P. M.
U S‹Goodman.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department —Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Re Ha Koun,
Re Nullen,
Dunn‹Stern Selling Service, Inc.
Sussman‹Bogin.
Libby‹Libby.
Howard‹Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Re Dickstein & Sons.
Bunzelman‹Bunzelman.
Finkelstein‹CNY.
Ringel‹Taylor Const.
Re Dwyer,
Alcock‹Frost.
Foter‹Pulsifer.
Kermochan‹Pollock.
Seymour Realty Co‹ Stamm.
State of Yucatan‹ Argumedo.
Emigrant Industrial Sav Bank‹Naughton
Champlin‹Hutter.
Re Chesser (People‹ Miller.)
Re 40th St & Madison Av.
Guild‹Guild.
Lloyd‹Lloyd.
Altheimer‹ E C Riebe & Co.
Lehman‹Morgenthau.
Simions‹Simions.
Forster‹Muller.
Bofysal‹Hanira.
Balism‹same.
Zimmer‹Merchants & Traders Realty Co.
McCarthy‹CNY.
Buckley‹Buckley.
Robertson‹Reilly.
Wright‹Ackerman.
CNY‹Kaufmann.
Kennard‹Brandreth.
Gens & Co‹Frankel.
Beattie‹N Y Stock Yards Co.
Cohen‹Michelson.
Klefer‹Klefer.
Cole‹Braun.
Gold‹Weinstein.
Heil‹Sussman.
CNY‹Strauss.
Feldstein‹Goulding.
Maglione‹Gabre Line.
Durrazzo‹N L Munro Estate.
De Rosa‹Taylor.
Goldstein‹Zweig.
Speer‹Heller.
Kolmer‹Stern.
Levingston‹Beer.
Goodman‹Ruppert (2).
Puminaro‹Williams.
Mullane‹London.
Carrie‹de Aguero.
Reichard‹Stearns & Foster Co.
Hudson Nav Co‹ Eastern Forwarding Co.
Same‹Federal Ins.
Same‹Un Marine Ins.
CNA‹Truckinsky.
Kovacevich‹Pupich.
Newman‹Stein (2.)
baker‹Kean.
Heid‹Heid.
CNY‹Sneider.
Martin‹Thomey Automotive Service, Inc.
Hadginska‹Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Rosenwald‹Friedman.
Haberman‹Haberman.
Mollenhauer‹ E A Strout Farm Agency
De Witt‹Vogenstein.
Leigh‹Leigh.
Mereminsky‹Clover Farms Co.
Dunn‹Dunn.
Pollock‹Sacks.
People‹Chieca.
CNY‹Ortner.
Tranter‹Tranter.
Re Inslee Photo Co.
Re Cook.
Penn Cotton Manifold Co‹Ditmars.
Wetherill & Co‹Whitehead Varn & P (2.)
Chung‹Bue.
Lanzetti‹Lanzetti.
Van Sostrand & Co‹ V Dalton.
Michaelis‹Dry Dock Sav Inst.
Strauss‹Strauss Helper.
Skatz‹Skatz.
Zimmerman Co‹ Sader.
Petry‹Malz.
Laxer‹Sanford Rub'r.
Roth‹Crindle.
Tkoch‹Steinbuchler.
Re Columbia Towel Supp & Laundry.
Higgins‹Toledo & O Central Ry (5.)
Greenwald‹501 W 113th St, Inc.
Duffy‹Crannis.
Re Kohn.
Goetz‹Goetz.
Halperin‹McAllister Steamboat Co.
Stoll‹Stoll.
Re Radical Boring Head Corp.
Re Wulp.
William‹Oliver Monroco Photo Play.
Alden‹Wright.
Re Markowitz.
Prudential Ins Co‹Nat Bank of Commerce.
Monfredo‹Prendergast.
Levy‹same.
State of Yucatan‹Argumedo.
People, &c‹Shenk.
Peters‹Peters.
Manheimer‹Kuhn.
Murray‹Ehret.
Riegelmann‹Wideen.
Re CNY.
Janssen‹Atled Realty.
Solotorefsky‹Weintraub.
Cushing Perlne Co Inc‹ Knick I & E Film.
Re Keepnews.
Rogal‹Leff.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. General calendar:

Motions:
Gellman‹Gellman.
Crawford‹Dexter.
Meisel‹Cent Trust Co of NY.
Cook‹Cook.
Wolf‹Duncan.
Schein‹Rinsler.
Magnus‹US Rubber Co
Hachtmann‹Hachtmann.
Giannini‹Giannini.
Herman‹Herman.
US Fidelity & Guar Co‹Carnegie Tr Co.
Low‹Low.
Zissblatt‹Zissblatt.
De Gonzalez‹Gonzalez
Preferred causes:
CNY‹Lauchheimer.
Re Marshall‹Green.
Germain‹Maslansky.
US Trust Co of NY‹ Mowry.
Same‹Geddes.
Caplin‹Sagrist.
Meyer‹Meyer.
Edlin‹Edlin.
Bretthoix-Krumholz Co‹Rosenthal.
Smith‹Goldsborough.
Ablowitz‹ Blowitch.
Moran‹Vreeland.
Phinney‹Phinney.
Nass & Silverman‹ Sussman.
Herrmann‹Herrmann.
Frank‹Isaacs.
M G Frank Co‹Isaacs
Bloom‹Levison.
Golod‹Freeman.
Powers‹Golden.
Freedman‹Townsend.
Landes‹Landes.
Conlon‹Marsh.
Russo‹Furman.
Kopp‹Bragg.
Van Tuyl‹Ammerman
Harvey‹N Y Assets Realization Co.
Holmes Elec Pro Co‹ Williams.
Paul‹Kathodian Bronze Works.
Stoller‹Franken.
Case on.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. —Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.

Cases on—Norwood Pk Co‹Purdy, (2.)
Bway & 7 Av Ry‹ State Bd of Tax C.
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry RR‹same.
Cent Crosstown Ry‹ same.
Christopher & 10 St Ry‹same.
8th Av Ry‹same.
Ft George & 11th Av Ry‹same.
42 St, &c, Ry‹same.
NY & H RR‹same.
NY Rys‹same.
8th Av Ry‹same.
6th Av Ry‹same.
34 St Crosstown Ry‹ same.
23 St Ry‹same.
Bway & 7th Av Ry‹ same, (2.)
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry RR‹same.
Central Crosstown Ry ‹same.
Ft George & 11th Av Ry‹same.
42 St, &c, Ry‹same.
NY & H RR‹same.
NY Rys‹same.
8th Av Ry‹same.
6th Av Ry‹same.
34 St Crosstown Ry‹ same.
23 St Ry‹same.
Bway & 7th Av Ry‹ same, (2.)
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry RR‹same.
Central Crosstown Ry ‹same.
Christopher & 10 St Ry‹same.
8th Av Ry‹same.
Ft George & 11th Av Ry‹same.
42 St, &c, Ry‹same.
NY & H RR, (City Line)‹same.
NY Rys‹same.
8th Av Ry‹same.
6th Av Ry‹same.
34 St Crosstown Ry‹ same.
23 St Ry‹same.
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Re Mitchell.
Kobre Assets Co‹ Levy.
Elliot‹Cort, (2.)
Castelberg‹Young.
Rhoades‹Haire.
McCloat‹Floral Park Villa Co.
McElroy‹same.
Wachman‹Travelers Ins Co.
Re Humphrey.
Mariner‹Burt.
Graham‹Scott.
Williams‹Wupperman.
O'Donnell‹O'Donnell.
Watts‹Mannesovitch.
Walker‹Colwell Land.
Northern Bank‹ Sproesing.
Same‹Dwyer.
Van Beuren‹Schuler.
Same‹Schwab.
Kaufman‹Smith.
Beveridge‹Dunham.
Scholz‹Marine Trans S Corp.
Singer‹Goltz.
Pearson‹Rock.
Beveridge‹Dunham.
Chelsea Realty Co‹ Byrd.
West‹Rosofsky.
Goldstein‹Dollard.
Cross‹O'Keefe.
McCoy & Co‹Tucker.
Clear.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Int'l Trust Co‹Gow.
Hensle‹Edison Elec Illum Co.
Burkhardt‹Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Lembert‹So Bklyn Ry
O'Connor‹City Inv Co.
Shea‹Gregg (2).
Hogan‹Kings County Lighting Co.
Liebowitz‹L I RR (2).
Hohleder‹Leh Val RR
McCarthy‹Ansonia.
Mullaney‹NY Rys.
Lund‹Dittrich.
Shell‹Schnaier.
Packales‹Barrett.
Rinando‹Weeks & son
Hatzfeld‹Perlman.
Cicero‹N Y C RR.
Northern Bank‹ Sproesing.
Same‹Dwyer.
Van Beuren‹Schuler.
Same‹Schwab.
Kaufman‹Smith.
Beveridge‹Dunham.
Scholz‹Marine Trans S Corp.
Singer‹Goltz.
Pearson‹Rock.
Beveridge‹Dunham.
Chelsea Realty Co‹ Byrd.
West‹Rosofsky.
Goldstein‹Dollard.
Cross‹O'Keefe.
McCoy & Co‹Tucker.
Clear.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Ing—Walker‹Maloney.
Meutsani‹Ehret.
De Vito‹Wells, Fargo.
Markowitz‹CNY.
Merenda‹Penn RR.
McGuire‹NY Rys.
Sona‹Prosser.
Natitzky‹Donnelly.
A Honigman‹Spiro.
E Honigman‹same.
Pettiford‹Cohen.
Nasko‹Reinhard.
Farrant‹Cent RR, N J.
Perlstein‹Blankstein.
Henderson‹Int R T.
Battistella‹Century Bank.
Webber‹Pickard.
Weber‹Rothschild.
Holzworth‹B Halle.
Riess Mfg. Bottlers & Mfg Supply Co‹Frank Brewery.
Am Woolen Co‹Davis
United Distillers Co‹ Reiser.
Young‹Erb.
Ulanor‹Morris.
Potter‹Pulsifer.
Quincy‹Emery.
Nonnell‹Bishop.
Watson‹L M Newgass Co.
St Nich Airdrome Co‹ Hebron.
Murphy‹McEnlry.
Dobka‹J Goldberg, Inc
Int'l Trust Co‹Gow.
Hensle‹Edison Elec Illum Co.
Burkhardt‹Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Lembert‹So Bklyn Ry
O'Connor‹City Inv Co.
Shea‹Gregg (2).
Hogan‹Kings County Lighting Co.
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Nasko‹Reinhard.
Farrant‹Cent RR, N J.
Perlstein‹Blankstein.
Henderson‹Int R T.
Battistella‹Century Bank.
Webber‹Pickard.
Weber‹Rothschild.
Holzworth‹B Halle.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.

Krebs‹Atwood (2.)
Slinchik‹Kapian.
Hotaling‹Cook.
Lewis‹Galewski (2.)
Lahey‹Int R T Co.
Perretta‹Malatesta.
McNair‹Maygren.
Preston‹Hobbs.
Amory‹NY Times Co.
Keaney‹86 St Amuse
Glenn‹same.
Allen‹O Daniels Co.
Spiridon‹Chatin.
Mullaney‹Taylor.
Mantel‹Munden Const Co.
Witte‹Weimann.
Condon‹White Sew Mach Co.
Byrnes‹Int R T Co.
Appel‹Security Bank.
Birrltella‹Int R T Co.
Raymond‹N Y Rys.
Jones‹L I RR.
A Woodward‹Delany.
S Woodward‹same.
Stenzler‹Stand Gas Lt Co of CNY.
Wiseglass‹Draper.
Lichtenstein‹Galewski
Mazzer‹Man Holding.
Goldsmith‹Denniston.
F Goldberg‹Int R T.
J Goldberg‹same.
Haberman‹Asch.
Maiori‹NY Rys.
Lichtenstein‹Schechter.
Case on.

PART VI.—Delehanty,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — Temperatures have risen over the Southern half of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and readings are now near the seasonal average throughout the South Atlantic and Gulf States and over the Rocky Mountain region. There were scattered showers and thunderstorms in the last twenty-four hours in the New England States and in New York. The indications are that the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday over States east of the Mississippi River, although thunder showers are probable in the Florida Peninsula, Tennessee, and the lower Ohio Valley. The temperature will rise in North Michigan and it will change little elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Monday and Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic—Fresh southwest and west winds; probably fair weather. Middle Atlantic—Moderate southwest and west winds, and generally fair weather. South Atlantic and East Gulf—Light to moderate variable winds and generally fair weather.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, Eastern and Western New York, Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Probably fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	68	65	4 P. M.	77	78
9 A. M.	70	65	5 P. M.	72	77
10 A. M.	73	74	9 P. M.	66	71
12 M.	76	76	10 P. M.	65	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.87 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.84 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
A. M.		
1:30—1,239 3 Av.;	Leonard Carpenter	Slight
7:20—2,056 7 Av.;	Oppenheimer estate	Slight
7:45—221 Mercer St.;	C. Silberstein	Slight
		Not given
10:35—1,321 3 Av.;	Philip Chafer	Slight
11:40—601 W. 177 St.;	F. Lowerose	Slight
P. M.		
1:15—282 W. 114 St.;	Cathedral Park Laundry	Slight
2:15—Pier 30, East River;	North & East River SS. Co.	$5,000
3:25—863 E. 58 St.;	Vetta Kabsack	Slight
6:35—2,866 Grand Concourse;	Isabel Kiramsky	Slight
7:45—1,794 Lex. Av.;	H. Derman	Slight
8:05—605 E. 136th;	A. Grossman	Not given
8:25—944 Intervale Av.;	J. Lindowitz	Slight
8:50—55 E. 104th;	Max Skop	Slight
10:00—124 W. 82d;	William Stuss	Slight
10:30—75 Broome St.;	not given	Slight

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1916.

FREDERICK KRAUSE,
CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER,
Executors.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PICTURE PLAYHOUSE FILM COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—No. 23,256.

Please take notice that the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of motion-picture films, two motion-picture projectors, desks, chairs, typewriters, safe, and other office furniture and equipment, will be sold at public auction through Charles Shongood, official auctioneer, on this day, Monday, June 19th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of said bankrupt, No. 71 West 23d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the undersigned as Receiver in Bankruptcy of the said company. The assets of the said bankrupt located in its various branch offices in Syracuse, New York; Detroit, Michigan; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois, and San Francisco, California, consisting of motion-picture films, office furniture, etc., will be offered for sale by the Receiver at the same time and place. Bids will be received for the entire business as a going concern, and if not so sold, then in separate parcels. Bids may be made for any or all of the branch offices.

The property may be inspected between the hours of 9:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

FRANCIS R. APPLETON, Jr.,
Receiver, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WILLIAM F. CARELL, Attorney for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID ISRAEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 19, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 300 West 48th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, tools, sheet metal, metals, office furniture, fixtures, &c., also the trustee's right, title, and interest in and to certain securities, &c.

HOWARD H. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for Trustee, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL JULY 3RD, SAME TIME AND PLACE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. COUGHLIN, Bankrupt. —Chas Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 19th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 217 Columbus Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of butcher fixtures, such as ice box, blocks, marble counters, showcases, &c. HUGER W. JERVEY, Receiver.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. C.

LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,028 in Bankruptcy.—MORRIS PERLSZWEIG and HARRY PERLSZWEIG, individually and as copartners, doing business under the name of UNION HAT COMPANY, Bakrupts.

Morris Perlszweig and Harry Perlszweig, individually and as copartners, doing business under name of Union Hat Company, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on April 4, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on June 29, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23549.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES SCHIPPER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles Schipper are hereby given notice that on June 9, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 30, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ZUFLACHT, Bankrupt.

Louis Zuflacht was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 29, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on June 29, 1916, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COX,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 16, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,903.

Notice is given that ISIDOR GELB, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 19, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23,104.

Notice is given that HENRY POLS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 19, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,976.

Notice is given that CHARLES W. GRAHAM, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 19, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1916.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Four-story and basement brownstone front, 323 East 17th St., (opposite park.)

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Scarsdale.—Exceptional residence plot, 1½ acres; high, fine location; has peculiar advantages. Owner, private party, must sell. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Only 30 minutes' ride from City Hall, N. Y., pretty home of 6 rooms and swell bath; all improvements; open fireplace; half block from trolley; good neighborhood; at a sacrifice, take $275 cash and $24 a month; possession at once. Bodd, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

TWO JAMAICA LOTS for $115 cash, on easy terms, or $200 cash if sold this week; at depot and trolley; perfect title. B., owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Three-story brick building, suitable garage or factory; basement and first floor, 25x100, light and dry; elevator, electric lights; second and third floors, six large rooms, bath and pantry; all improvements; splendid location. Witt, 141 6th St., Long Island City. Telephone 1892 Hunterpoint.

$2,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 36 minutes out; 15 minutes' transportation 1234c. Small payment, balance as rent. J. Madden, 335 E. 31st St., N. Y. C.

Will sacrifice a new, modern bungalow in refined seashore community, 45 minutes from Penn. Station. Private beach. Your own terms. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

Sixty-acre farm at Manhasset, L. I.; high elevation, partly wooded; high-class neighborhood; suitable for country estate; price $2,250 per acre; terms. Write to Box F 284 Times Downtown.

$1,300 on easy terms buys my 3-room cozy bungalow, artistic design, open fireplace and large porch; shady ground for chickens, &c. B. Welch, Box 130 Times Downtown.

Small, fertile farm; homestead, barn, fruit, and shade trees, well of water; Box 35, Lake Grove, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Jos. M. Murphy, owner, Randsburg, Cal.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.—Desirable plots on new ocean boulevard for sale at reduced prices; fully restricted Dutch Colonial house and garage on half acre plot, now building, for sale at actual cost. Address Navesink Park Co, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Binger Company.

For sale or to let; Montclair, N. J.; ten-room house; bath; steam heat; furnished or unfurnished; lot 70x200; fine neighborhood; ten minutes' walk two railroads; fruit trees; vegetable garden planted. Y 214 Times Annex.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, & 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Very attractive furnished shore residence at Pine Orchard, ten miles east of New Haven, on Shore Line Railroad; 15 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; fine beach and yachting dock; high quality; low price; easy terms. Address for particulars and pictures, Henry C. Rowe, Groton, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Bordering river, near station, 8 acres; choice fruit; two-story house, bath, furnace, &c.; stable, hennery; grand views; price $6,000; catalogue postpaid. Chapin Farm Agency, Boston. G. A. Coolidge, Hudson, Mass.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Sublet suite two spacious outside offices in Rogers-Peet Building, 258 Broadway, until May 1, 1917. Apply Bethaniey Chemical Color & Extract Co., 366 Washington St.

STORE.
320 WEST 111TH ST.
Apply premises, or 16 Lawrence St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—East Side.

East Forties, Near Madison Av.—6 large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; also suitable for business. Telephone 5861 Madison Square.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Unfurnished.—Sublet corner apartment, six rooms; eleven windows on street; all improvements. 140th St. and Broadway. Phone 1442 Columbus.

Apartment to sublet, $130, until October 1; 6 rooms, all light, near Riverside Drive. 311 West 97th St., apply Rosenblatt & Tachna, 55 Liberty St.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

To sublet, one 5-room and bath, one 6-room and bath, 626 West 136th St. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and 2 baths, one 5-room and bath, 615 West 162d St. Agent on premises.

To baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, 305 West 72d St., one 5-room and 2 baths, suitable for doctor. Agent on premises.

To sublet, one 7-room and bath, 180 Claremont Av. Agent on premises.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; block from subway; full hotel service, $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 57th.

Gramercy Park Neighborhood.—Two small apartments, unusual artistic furnishings; French widows, balcony; service; very cool. $25, $75. Tel. 5487 Stuyvesant, 122 E. 17th St.

Two rooms and bath, kitchenette apartment, overlooking Gramercy Park, to rent until Oct. 1, $100 a month. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

East 49th St., near Madison Av.—6 large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; reasonable rent. Telephone 5861 Madison Square.

Furnished—West Side.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Lady leaving city for Summer will let comfortably furnished five-room apartment; suitable theatricals; elevator, electric light, private phone, player-piano, parquet floors, linen, silver, &c.; $60 per month. Greeley 2755. Apt. 10, 229 West 35th.

Apartment to sublet for the Summer, 5 rooms and 2 baths, at 260 West 72d St.; completely furnished; piano; reasonable rent to desirable party; high-class apartment house. Apply to Superintendent.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS. GMONTHLY OR WEEKLY. AROOMS AND CATHEDRAL PLAZA, DBATHS. 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 618. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

WILL RENT SUMMER OR part thereof, furnished duplex apartment, Brooklyn, corner location, twenty minutes' subway; highest and coolest part borough. W. M., Box 210 Times Downtown.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished
high-class elevator house;
most moderate rates.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

Delightful for the Summer.—First floor, two large rooms, sun parlor, bath, porch front, and back yards; artistically furnished; cool and quiet; pension service; $70. Norton, 122 West 11th St.

104th, 214 West.—Newly decorated, well-furnished three rooms, housekeeping; Summer, $35. West Side subway, "L". Riverside 4612. Lewenhaupt.

Furnished, six-room modern apartment, excellent neighborhood; accessible to subway and surface cars; call any time. 547 Riverside Drive, Apt. 4A.

For Rent—Four-room furnished apartment; elevator, electric light, shower bath, &c.; leaving city; will rent cheap. Kuehn, 200 Cathedral Parkway.

57th, West.—Unusual 5-room outside apartment, completely furnished; exceptionally cool; Steinway grand piano; $65 until October. J 125 Times.

Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; ideal for Summer; reasonable. Fountain, 314 West 100th. River 7584.

Two rooms, kitchenette, and bath; southern exposure; special price, $52 monthly till Oct. 1. Dearborn, 354 West 55th. Apt. 9R.

Riverside Drive, 468, (Cor. 119th.—Most beautiful section on Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths, sublet, completely furnished. Brodrick.

Exceptional corner, seven rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; reasonable. Kelsey, 550 West 157th St.

78th, 205 West.—Two and three-room housekeeping suites, attractively furnished; high-class house; $40 and $45 monthly.

121st St., 414 West.—Attractive five-room front elevator apartment; unusually cool; reasonable for Summer months. Apt. 21.

Two rooms, bath; cool, 8 windows; electricity, phone, maids service. 52 West 39th.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 80 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

60th, 225 West.—Handsomely furnished four-room apartment; $65 month. 6 Northwest.

119th, 433 West.—Two-room suite, kitchenette, bath; most desirable. Apt. 6-M.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies. COUNTRY PARSONAGE, S 95 Times.

New York City.

The Woodbury, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th St. Subway; wonderful grounds.

Long Island.

Sheepshead Bay, 2,621 East 26th.—Delightful Summer home; boating, bathing, fishing; good home cooking; moderate terms. 7.5 R Coney Island.

Amityville; waterfront, few adults accommodated; garage, bathing, fishing. Box 457. Telephone 245.

Westchester County.

A few children under 10 in the country, within New York City limits; rates very moderate. Miss L. Fridrich, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Glynn House, Warrensburg, N. Y.—Adirondack Mts., village suburbs; near P. O. and Church; fine table; cream, milk; fresh vegetables; clean, airy rooms. B. F. Glynn, Prop.

Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th St. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."

Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Olled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna or Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.

W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Northern New Jersey country home for few guests; on the Lackawanna; five minutes from station; aged people preferred, or business men; $8 to $10 per week with board. Address Box 117, Stirling.

Massachusetts.

Boarders wanted on a farm on Springfield electrics; modern conveniences; not far from several pleasure resorts; $8, $9 per week. Mrs. Alden N. Curtis, Westfield, Mass.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Pa.—Woodleigh and Bungalows.—Enlarged and renovated; attractive surroundings in beautiful country; refined home for vacation or rest. Excellent table. Owner trained nurse. Fishing, automobiles, horses; double rooms, $16 and $18; single, $9; large rooms, one person, $12 to $25. Booklet. Address Miss ELIZABETH LAMB.

Connecticut.

Beachside Inn, Green's Farms.—Directly on Sound; 47 miles out; shade, verandas, fishing, bathing, tennis, pool, orchestra; $12.50 up; booklets.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Board and rooms, July and August; family of four; two boys, 7½ and 3; within commuting distance. J 127 Times.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Sullivan County, New York; elevation 2,500 feet, on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, which is two miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide; colony of six new bungalows connected by boardwalk; each bungalow completely furnished ready for housekeeping; everything brand new; six rooms, lavatory, running water, electric lights; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown; season $250. Crowley Farms, Tennanah Lake, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills. 8 large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage. $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

Ten rooms, overlooking Farmington River, Pleasant Valley, between New Hartford and Winsted. Two acres; broad verandas, shade; rent $150 July to November. A. H. Pomeroy, Box 165 Hartford.

Seven-room stucco house, sleeping porch and verandas, July and August. Forest Hills Gardens; 15 minutes to Herald Square; two months, $160. 'Phone McCulloch, 9890 Madison Square.

Madison, Conn.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage, country club, golf; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Long Beach—Cottage, furnished; $1,500; ocean; garage. Inquire Byrne, 229 East 41st St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,350 in Bankruptcy.—MAX KISELGOFF, Bankrupt.

Max Kiselgoff was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 9, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on June 29, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 23,358.

Notice is given that PHILIP CHORNA, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 19, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, June 15, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 21,758.

Notice is given that LOUIS NIEDLE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhttan, New York, on Monday, July 19, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,036.

Notice is given that SADIE ISAACS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, July 19, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DESIGNER ON FANCY WAISTS BY A LARGE MANUFACTURING HOUSE; ONE THAT HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AND IS EMPLOYED AT PRESENT TIME; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS BOX B 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LADY, refined, middle age, of good appearance, who has experience in social outside work, for Jewish institution; references required. Apply today and tomorrow, 57 East 7th St.

STENOGRAPHER, over 20, in high-class shop. Pierre, 18 East 46th St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

TYPISTS,
With and without stenography.
BOOKKEEPERS.
Full charge; also assistants.
Credential Employment Agency, 253 B'way.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

85TH, 20 EAST, (Near Madison.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; telephone, electricity; gentleman.

88TH AND PARK AV.—70 Park Av.; handsome rooms, $6 upward.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Very lowest Summer prices; elegant single, double rooms; privileges.

57TH, 28-25 EAST. — Attractive furnished double, single rooms; private bath; kitchenette; electricity, telephone; $4, $6, $8, $10.

117TH, 52 EAST.—Magnificent front parlor, also hall room; reasonable; references. Barnett.

124TH, (1,989 Madison Av.)—Exceptionally fine room; unusually low-priced; others smaller.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Doctor's office; two small rooms, bath. Telephone 728 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—2 rooms and bath, unfurnished; furnished and unfurnished rooms; music allowed to be taught in room.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, renovated single, double rooms; elegant bathrooms; continuous hot water; electric light and telephone; exceptionally clean; Summer rates.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming bachelor accommodations; modern; shower baths; hot water plant; references.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; conveniences; back parlor with extension for housekeeping; telephone.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Beautiful suite, nicely furnished, private bath; gentlemen only; telephone; references.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also hall room; telephone; reference.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Magnificent large front room; private bath connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th St.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, cool room; every convenience.

52D ST., WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Furnished room with private bath; gentleman only; references. M 114 Times.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool rooms; running water; elevator; suite; Summer rates. Sewell.

58TH, 40 WEST. — Beautifully furnished suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also single room.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room, all conveniences; private home; continuous hot water; gentlemen only.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool rooms; perfectly kept house; very moderate; references.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, elegant room in private house; telephone.

68TH, 68 WEST.
Large rooms, private bath; all conveniences.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room, private bath. Telephone Columbus 3447.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

72D, 268 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, kitchenette; medium room; select house.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room, with bath and kitchenette; also suite.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath; quiet; electricity; near Park.

73D, 153 WEST.—Fine large room and bath; others smaller; low price to September; electricity; near stations.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; board; near Riverside.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large rooms, with and without private bath; one small; reference.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room and bath, for couple or gentleman, in private family; exceptional.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Elegantly furnished suite or separately; bath; southern exposure; electricity; gentlemen.

74TH, 107 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also single; breakfast optional; references.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Sitting room with bedroom; other rooms; $3, $6, $10.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large and medium rooms; private bath; $4 to $12.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful suite; kitchenette; other nice rooms; select house; phone.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, small rooms; single, en suite; privilege practicing music. Schuyler 2528.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Double and single rooms, board optional; references.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; southern exposure; gentlemen; reference.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive suite with bath; also small room; out-of-town people accommodated.

78TH, 205 WEST.—8-room housekeeping suite; attractive, clean; high class; $45.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful back parlor; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

80TH, 123 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large and small room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS; desirable positions unfilled; no advance fee. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A—A—A—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. At an institution known throughout the country for thorough work; registered by the Regents of the State of New York; individual instruction; Summer session.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term. Aeolian Hall, 35 W. 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

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80TH, 123 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large and small room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

West Side.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Convenient "L" subway, park; large rooms, connecting bath; electricity; $9.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Beautiful location; large and small rooms; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Second floor connecting rooms; private bath; small rooms; references.

82D, 78 WEST.—Comfortable suite; parlor, bedroom, bath; private family; phone, electricity; reasonable. Darcey.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private baths; reasonable rent; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; electric light; references.

83 WEST 84TH ST.
Attractive, cool, large, small rooms; moderate

85TH, 210 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath; telephone. Taylor.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Front room, twin beds; back parlor, kitchenette; telephone, electricity; reasonable.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Conveniently located private house; large, airy rooms, $5; electricity, telephone.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Newly decorated, comfortable rooms, private bath; teleph

THE MAYOR LAUDED FOR CHARITY STAND

Thirty-nine Prominent Men Call Mitchel Courageous in a Joint Letter to Him.

MAY FORM AN ORGANIZATION

Perkins, Choate, Schiff, Wickersham, Straus, Gary, Lewisohn, and Others in the Movement.

Thirty-nine prominent citizens have signed a letter sent to Mayor Mitchel commending his stand on the question of city supervision of child-caring institutions receiving city aid. Among those who signed the letter were Joseph H. Choate, Jacob H. Schiff, George W. Wickersham and George W. Perkins.

The letter did not refer to particular issues before the Strong Commission or discuss the indictments of Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss for wire-tapping in connection with the charities investigation. It did, however, deplore the effort to make it appear that the city government and the Catholic Church were in a quarrel. The letter was as follows:

New York, June 6, 1916.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel,
Mayor of the City of New York,
Municipal Building,
New York City.

Dear Sir: The reports which from time to time you have made of your administration of the city government have shown that you have been striving to improve the condition of the 23,000 dependent child wards of the city committed to the care of private charitable institutions, by insisting that as a condition to the receipt of public funds those institutions shall maintain a proper and decent standard of physical care and maintenance of those wards.

In the testimony recently given by you before the Thompson Legislative Committee, you set forth with some detail the opposition encountered by your administration in the effort to compel all private charitable institutions receiving moneys from the city treasury, irrespective of religious creed, to comply with those requirements. The extent of the existing neglect of this duty is, we understand, involved in the pending investigation before the Governor's Commissioner, Mr. Charles H. Strong, and questions relating to alleged interference with that investigation and the use of the telephone service in connection therewith are the subject of pending criminal proceedings.

We do think it important to express our belief in the principle that the city government is charged with the duty of insisting that all private charitable institutions to which public moneys are paid to defray the expense of caring for the city's child wards be required to conform to proper standards of cleanliness, nourishment, and care of those children prescribed by the public authorities, and we commend you for the courageous stand you have taken in the maintenance of this principle.

We condemn the attempt of any and all representatives of such private institutions, of any religious denomination whatsoever, to interfere with the impartial and thorough application of that principle, and we especially deplore the attempt of a certain group of persons interested in some of these institutions to force the appearance of an issue on this subject between the Catholic Church as a whole and the civil government of the city. The subject has no proper relation to religious matters, but properly involves merely the performance of a civic duty, and in our opinion the attempt of any one claiming to represent a religious organization to obscure the issue by an appeal to sectarian prejudices deserves emphatic condemnation.

Very truly yours,

E. H. Gary, Geo. W. Wickersham, Jacob H. Schiff, John G. Milburn, Victor Morawetz, James M. Beck, Bronson Winthrop, Eugene H. Outerbridge, A. Barton Hepburn, Edward M. Bassett, Ludwig Nissen, R. Fulton Cutting, J. G. White, Irving T. Bush, Cleveland H. Dodge, F. W. Whitridge, Amory G. Hodges, Alfred E. Marling, Albert Strauss, Adolph Lewisohn, Willard Straight, Learned Hand, Walter Lippmann, William M. Chadbourne, Elmer G. Sammis, Frank Harvey Field, Felix Adler, Joseph H. Choate, Herbert C. Croly, George W. Perkins, Wm. E. Harmon, C. C. Burlingham, Albert Shaw, Franklin H. Giddings, Haley Fiske, Mark Sullivan, George Haven Putnam, Hamilton Holt, A. S. Frissell, Oscar S. Straus.

The movement to express moral support of the Mayor in this letter was organized by George W. Wickersham. The signers may form an organization and take further steps as further developments occur in the charities situation.

Mgr. Dunn, Chancellor of the New York Archdiocese, last night gave out the following statement as a reply to the citizens' letter commending Mayor Mitchel:

The Mayor, who at this time seeks commendation for his various activities, including wiretapping, will soon be placed in a position to defend himself and his practices in open court. A Mayor who was right, and knew he was right, would not find it necessary to go out securing signatures to a letter of recommendation.

It would appear that the signers of this particular paper are the same gentlemen who were active in placing Mr. Mitchel in the Mayoralty. For every one of Mr. Mitchel's "sharked-up" friends, who now commend him, there are 10,000 indignant citizens who condemn him and his eavesdropping accomplices. The people who read this belated commendation should read again the indictment and presentment filed by the Grand Jury of Brooklyn.

Mgr. Dunn has been an active critic of the Mayor since the wiretapping controversy began.

MAYOR ASSAILED IN SERMON.

Charities Row Priest's Theme—Heat Overcomes 12 at Field Mass.

It was estimated that more than 20,000 persons attended the solemn high field mass held yesterday morning on the campus of Fordham University as the closing exercise of the silver jubilee ceremonies of the San Salvador Council Knights of Columbus, the largest body of Knights in this State. It was, too, the second field mass celebrated on Fordham University grounds since the opening of the institution in 1842. Besides thousands of Knights of Columbus, many other Catholic society delegations were present.

The Rev. Owen Hill, S. J., Professor of Ethics at Fordham, was the preacher of the occasion and devoted his introduction to what he called a widespread anti-Catholic movement. This was followed by specific condemnation of the charities investigation, wiretapping, Mayor Mitchel and the municipal government.

Mayor Mitchel received the greater part of his early education at Fordham Preparatory School of Fordham University.

"We Catholics," said Father Hill, in part, "must take a bolder and more active part in the affairs of our country. To silence God's enemies we must set in motion every energy at our disposal and, as citizens of this country, we must scorn to degrade the ballot to the vile use of the foes of God and foes to religion. As Catholics we must unfurl our banner and take an heroic stand on the questions affecting the affairs of the Church. We must fill the public eye with reminders of God, of virtue and religion, and we must keep the trumpet of God's glory to our lips ready to blow every where tidings of His law and mercies.

"Our enemies pretend to clamor for peace, but they approach us with clubs behind their backs, and they are doing all in their power to check the growth of God's kingdom. Witness Europe! Witness America! Here in our own country, universities, colleges, and schools are the engines of war in iniquitous hands. Politics are turned to unholy uses and secret societies make the dark work of the wicked most effective.

"There are tendencies abroad in this free country against which we must raise our voices as long as we enjoy the gift of speech. There are traffickers in men's souls who must be whipped from public notice with knotted scourges set with iron, and the ballot is the ready weapon. Without at all aspiring to become the Church of the State we Catholics have a constitutional right of exemption from persecution on account of our religion. We have been martyrs long enough. It is high time to put on the heroism of soldiers and assert ourselves and take a more active part in the management of affairs, as we are the descendants of crusaders as well as martyrs.

"The late investigation of Catholic charities was set on foot by the enemy to discredit us with the public, cut off State aid, cripple our efficiency, and, if possible, close up our institutions. The result would be that the multitudes of poor Catholic children would find their way into State homes and asylums to be robbed of their religion and to lose their immortal souls. The State has a duty toward the Catholic poor as well as toward others. Whatever the State pays Catholic institutions is their due in strict jusice.

"The man at the head and front of the investigation poses as a Catholic, and he was put in power largely by Catholic votes. The whole thing proves that some Catholics here in New York are Democrats and Republicans, but Republicans first and Catholics afterward. As soon as this attitude becomes general the fate of the Catholic Church in France and in Mexico will inevitably overtake the Catholic Church in the United States. Here and there a traitor may arise within our Church and do momentary havoc. But when the tragedy happens we Catholics are not panicky about the result.

"The betrayal of the Master by Judas did not disrupt the infant Church, it did not break up the College of Apostles, but it tied the rope of self-murder around the neck of the traitor, and, in the graphic language of the Scriptures, 'he went where he belonged.' Here in America the army of Knights on guard will save our Church from harm. The history of the Church is not entirely done. Some chapters are yet to be written."

The celebrant of the mass was Mgr. J. J. Connolly of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel. He was assisted by the Rev. T. Rummell of the Church of St. Anthony as deacon, and the Rev. Joseph Kelly, S. J., as sub-deacon. During the services a choir from Sts. Peter and Paul's Church sang, directed by Dr. J. F. Boulton.

At one time during the ceremony five women, exhausted by the heat, fainted simultaneously and were carried to the shade of the trees behind the forum. Dr. Frank McGovern, who was summoned from Fordham Hospital, remained in attendance until the conclusion of the mass, as there were in all nearly a dozen heat cases.

The most serious was that of Miss Irene Masterson of 2,815 Decatur Avenue, the Bronx. After fainting three times she was taken to Fordham Hospital.

Two of those overcome by the heat were men.

BULLOCK ASSAILS MAYOR.

City Inquiry Bureau Director Criticises Appointment of Rhame.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, has written a letter to Mayor Mitchel charging him with violating the civil service law and breaking a pledge he had made in writing by appointing John F. Rhame of Wantagh, L. I., as Assistant Electrical Engineer of the Police Department at a salary of $2,700 a year, when Rhame was not on the civil service list of fifty-one who had passed examinations for the place.

Mr. Bullock said the appointee was on the civil service list for "fire alarm experts," but that men on the latter list were not eligible or qualified for the position of Assistant Electrical Engineer. Mr. Bullock wrote:

"When Mayor Gaynor took office in 1910 he found this identical method of civil service manipulation one of the sore spots of city employment, one which made the city employes victims of the spoils system and the prey of political office grabbers. One of Mayor Gaynor's first acts, therefore, was to order that appointments to all city departments be made in consecutive order from proper civil service lists. He gave his Commissioners the option of observing this order or resigning. The order was obeyed without an exception during his administration.

"The result was the greatest step in civil service progress in many years; the spoils system was overthrown, the office-grabbing politicians defeated, while, for the first time, the city employes were given a sense of security in their positions free of the need of political sponsors or backers."

BISHOP GREER ORDAINS.

Elaborate Ceremony at Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The sanctuary of the cathedral of St. John the Divine had in it yesterday morning more than thirty clergy, some of them wearing rich vestments, in an unusually elaborate service of ordination, it being Trinity Sunday in the ecclesiastical calendar. Bishop Greer officiated, and was assisted by Dean Grosvenor, who preached the sermon. The Rev. Dr. G. F. Nelson, the Rev. Dr. R. E Jones, and others presented the candidates for holy orders.

Clergy to be advanced from deacon's to priest's orders were the Rev. Charles A Woodward, the Rev. Philip W. Hull, and the Rev. L. P. F. Vauthier. The new men to enter holy orders were Allan R. Chalmers, C. C. Corbin, C. B. Coykendall, J. C. McA. Shrewsbury, Vincent L. Bennett, James T. Carney, Maurice Picard, and Charles T. Bridgeman.

Yesterday afternoon most of the new deacons joined Bishop Greer in his annual visit to Blackwell's Island, where in the Episcopal chapel there he administered the rite of confirmation.

In Grace Church, Jersey City, yesterday morning, Bishop Lines of Newark ordered deacon J. Frederick Hamblin, who was reared in that parish.

In the Church of St. John Chrysostom, the Bronx, yesterday morning, the Rev. James J. Dunnigan, who was advanced to the priesthood at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Saturday by Cardinal Farley, officiated at his first mass. In St. Augustine's Church, the Bronx, the Rev. Joseph C. Ryan, also ordained a priest on Saturday, sang his first mass.

TWO KILLED BY MOTORS.

New York Motor Cyclist Hit by Auto Dies in Peekskill Hospital.

Automobile accidents yesterday caused the death of two men. Among those injured in other accidents are several who are not expected to recover. Maurice Lipman, 23 years old, of 22 East 118th Street, Manhattan, riding a motor cycle on the Albany Post Road between Peekskill and Cold Spring Harbor, collided with the car of Robert C. Lent of Ossining. Lipman died in the Peekskill Hospital.

Joseph J. Messer, a cabinet manufacturer, 55 years old, of 463 Central Avenue, Newark, died in the City Hospital there from injuries suffered when his car hit a telegraph pole at Eleventh Avenue and Seventh Street, Newark. His son, George, driving the car, turned to avoid running down an automobile in which were several children.

Albert Hilbert, a merchant of Egg Harbor, N. J., was hit last evening by a car driven by Charles Creig. Hilbert's leg and nose were broken, and his condition is critical because of internal injuries.

Miss Cora Zamarie, 17 years old, of 159 North Fifth Street, Williamsburg, and Frank Stein, a telephone operator of 94 South Ninth Street, were hit by an automobile at the Williamsburg Bridge. Both are severely hurt. They are in the Williamsburg Hospital.

Gustave Gallus of 65 South Sixth Street, Williamsburg, was said to be dying last night in the Eastern District Hospital from injuries suffered when an auto near the bridge hit him.

Theodore Rohman, driver of the car which hit Gallus, was arrested and held in $1,500 bail in the Bedford Avenue Court.

Seven-year-old Charles Schwark of Fresh Kill Road, Great Kills, was walking in the street near his home last night when he was struck and probably mortally injured by an automobile driven by George Erbert of 109 South Avenue, Mariners Harbor.

BOARD NEVER MEANS TO MOVE PARK PUMP

President Strauss Says Permanent Structure Is to Replace Morningside Building.

ARCHITECTS NOW AT WORK

Declares Suggested Plans for Drainage Chamber Elsewhere Have Been Found Impractical.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 18.—President Charles Strauss of the New York Board of Water Supply announced tonight at the home of a relative here, where he is spending the weekend, that a permanent structure in Morningside Park to house the pumps in connection with the Catskill Aqueduct system will be requested by the board.

This decision, Mr. Strauss said, had been reached by the board not as an act of defiance to public opinion, but as a concession to engineering necessity. The present temporary structure, Mr. Strauss said, will be abandoned as soon as the architects have finished the design for the new building and the controversy between the Water Supply Board and the Commissioner of Parks is settled.

The determination of the Water Supply Board to insist on a permanent structure in Morningside Park is the latest development of a long agitation in which many persons have protested against what they considered an unnecessary invasion of a city park. The station which the board hopes to supplant with a permanent building is near 121st Street, and was erected on a permit issued by Park Commissioner Ward on the understanding that it was to be "temporary."

Investigation after the structure had been partly completed led the Park Commissioner to believe that permanent occupancy was intended, which was also the conclusion reached by many other persons, among them Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor. Mr. Borglum brought a taxpayer's suit in last March, and Supreme Court Justice Edward R. Finch granted an injunction restraining the board from erecting a permanent pumping station. Park Commissioner Ward asserted that an examination of the walls of the present structure had convinced him that a permanent building was contemplated, and when the board recently asked him for a permit to lay a conduit for electrical power with which to operate the plant he refused to grant it.

Permanent Structure Next.

Mr. Ward wrote the Water Board a letter, in which he called atention to the decision handed down by Justice Finch and demanded that the board make a statement setting a definite time the "so-called temporary structure" was to remain.

President Strauss, in his statement tonight, said Park Commissioner Ward's "attitude in his letter, describing the present structure as permanent, was without the slightest justification in view of our repeated statements that the structure is temporary and will remain only so long as may be necessary to protect the Hillman tunnel."

Mr. Strauss added, however, that some other structure to take the place of the present one, and one which would not be unsightly but an ornamental addition, was necessary and that as soon as the design was finished the proper application for a permanent structure would be made.

"The Board of Water Supply has employed York & Sawyer, architects, to make plans for a beautiful structure to house the pumping station and one that is consistent with the surroundings in Morningside Park," said Mr. Strauss. "This firm is now engaged on the work and until the design is finished no application, of course, can be made to the Park Board and the Art Commission for its erection.

"The application will be for a permit to erect a permanent structure to house the machinery already installed. The design is for an octagonal building of granite, twenty-five feet high and forty feet in length at the base. I cannot tell how much it will cost, but a fair estimate is between $40,000 and $50,000. The design should be finished some time this Summer. It will be a distinct ornament to the park, aside from a monumental accommodation to the people of the city. Its construction should not be stayed."

Calls Other Plans Worthless.

Mr. Strauss asserted that the Water Supply Board had given the subject careful study before reaching its conclusion that a permanent pumping station, or as he called it, a drainage chamber in Morningside Park was necessary.

"A number of plans have been suggested by various engineers to place the pumping station, or drainage chamber, under ground," he said. "Our engineers investigated all of these suggestions with the greatest care and came to the conclusion that the plan was not feasible, and that there was no effective method of moving the station out of the park unless we also moved the northern section of the aqueduct tunnel which would involve an expenditure of $6,000,000. If the tunnel were moved it would also mean several years delay in serving the public with water. These difficulties represent considerations that, in the mind of the board are ridiculous to contemplate."

Mr. Strauss asserted that the suggestion had been made also that the tunnel under Morningside Park be connected with a pumping station outside of the park by a lateral tunnel. This plan also was considered inexpedient and expensive by the Water Board. Such an arrangement, Mr. Strauss said, even if workable, would cost $1,500,000 and would not do the work as well as the present arrangement. He said the Water Supply Board was confronted by engineering problems and not sentiment, and that it would not be doing its duty if it did not decide on the best method of serving the people of New York City.

The tunnel in the Catskill aqueduct system had been run under Morningside Park because it was necessary to contain it in solid rock, and the pumping station had been erected on the present site because it was the only place where the tunnel could, in case of need, be properly drained, he said.

"The lowest point had to be selected for drainage if the work was to be done," he said. "How else could we empty the tunnel in the particular section in which Morningside Park is? We have installed in Morningside Park the machinery necessary to carry on this work. It is up to others to take the responsibility of delaying the work and of causing inconvenience to the people.

Puts Cost at $25,000 a Day.

"If we do not get the electrical power for which we asked in our application to Park Commissioner Ward, we cannot operate the machinery. If we cannot operate the machinery we cannot drain the tunnel and we will not attempt to distribute water as a permanent arrangement until we can do this. Do you know that unnecessary delays means losing about 4½ per cent. interest on an investment of at least $150,000,000? The most conservative estimate will show you that each day the work on the aqueduct is held up it costs the people at least $25,000. This is to be regretted, especially if it is unnecessary."

Mr. Strauss said the Water Board was about ready to distribute water from the Catskill supply all over the city, and was already distributing between 26,000,000 and 27,000,000 gallons a day in the Williamsbridge section of New York City, as a beginning.

"We are ready to go ahead if we are permitted," he said. "We do not intend to defy Justice Finch in his ruling. We are public officials, and it is our business to obey the law. His ruling was that we should not erect a permanent structure until we had received a permit from the Park Commissioner and the Art Commission, and we will ask for this when the time is ripe.

"Mr. Ward, unfortunately, did not tell THE NEW YORK TIMES, when he made his letter public refusing the permit for an electrical conduit that the Water Supply Board had replied to his letter, and that we told him in that letter that the present structure for which the electricity is needed is not permanent.

Calls Original Idea Right.

"We asked him in that letter to reconsider his action, telling him that the responsibility for delay in distributing water would rest on him, but to this letter he did not reply.

"The Park Commissioner had the correct idea originally when he consented to the drainage chamber in Morningside Park and applied to the Water Board that it construct comfort stations for the public in connection with the building. These comfort stations would meet a very great need and would be welcomed by the people.

"I want to repeat that the Water Supply Board is not taking a defiant attitude in this matter. If the lowest drainage point had happened to be on private property, the Water Supply Board would have located the drainage station there, and it would have had to buy the property to do it. If the lowest drainage point had happened in the middle of a street the drainage chamber would have been placed there. The Water Supply Board cannot escape from doing its duty to the people and of meeting the situation as it finds it."

HIT BY AUTO AND WOMAN.

Car Knocks Him Down and Woman Breaks His Skull with a Bottle.

The warm, bright weather drew a crowd, estimated at 800,000, to Coney Island yesterday, where they thronged the beach all day and taxed the transportation lines.

An ambulance was called at 10 o'clock last night to West Thirty-third Street and Surf Avenue to take John J. Sullivan of 314 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, to the hospital. He was crossing the street with his wife and a friend, Miss Gladys Keniston, when an automobile knocked him down. Sullivan was not seriously hurt by the automobile and was regaining his feet when a woman got out of the car, which had stopped a few yards away, and struck him over the head with a bottle, fracturing his skull.

The car got away in the confusion, but the number given to the police by witnesses was 87-010, New York, the license number of Edwin Whitehorne of 2,052 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Shortly afterward a message was received by telephone at the Coney Island Police Station to send to the Whitney Hotel, near the scene of the accident, for a 6-year-old girl who had been left behind by an automobile party. The child said her name was Rosie Whitehorne, and that she had been in an automobile with her cousin Eddie, who was driving a party of her relatives. The little girl said there was a fight in the hotel, and her cousin went away and forgot all about her.

Detectives were sent to look for Whitehorne, but at midnight the automobile party had not returned home to Bergen Street.

Mrs. Esther Posner and her husband, who have a photograph gallery in the Bowery, near Kensington Walk, were locked up last night on a charge of assaulting a blind man. Samuel Cohen of 60 St. Nicholas Avenue, Manhattan, the complainant, went into the gallery with ten friends to have their pictures taken for 10 cents each. He said that when they got inside the woman demanded 25 cents each, and struck him when he protested. His friends cried shame because he was blind and tried to rescue him, and the husband joined in the fight until the police came.

BLACK HAND BOMB AT DOOR.

Letter Demanded $500 from Saloonkeeper Who Found It.

Giuseppe Lione, part owner of a saloon at 226 Chrystie Street, carried a bomb into Police Headquarters at midnight last night, which, upon examination by Inspector Owen Egan of the Division of Combustibles, proved to be one of the most dangerous of its kind ever handled by the police. Had the bomb exploded in the building, Inspector Egan declared, it would have killed all the men in the Detective Bureau room and wrecked part of headquarters.

Lieutenant Haaerle was at the desk with Lieutenant Hornbustle of the First Branch Detective Bureau when Lione arrived with the bomb. He said he found it in the hallway outside his apartment on the third floor of 219 Chystie Street when he got home after midnight on Saturday. He said he had kept the bomb, not knowing its nature, all day Sunday, pondering over it and discussing with his partner, Phillippo Simineriq, as to what he should do with it.

Simineriq said he believed the bomb was placed by members of the Black Hand. He said he had received two letters demanding money, the last on May 24, when he was directed in vague language to appear at the Manhattan Bridge at a specified hour ready to hand over $500 to somebody who would meet him.

Simineriq will be examined further today. Inspector Egan said the bomb contained a stick of dynamite, encased in zinc, and carrying a cotton fuse, attached to a regular fuse, and the whole connected with a percusion cap. It is of home construction, the Inspector said. When he found it, Simineriq said, the bomb was wrapped in paper.

UTAH MOOSE WON'T FUSE.

For a Third Ticket and Against Indorsing Republican Candidate.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 18.—At a mass meeting of the Utah Progressives last night resolutions were adopted calling for complete national, State, and local Progressive tickets, and declaring that the Utah Progressives were unalterably opposed to any indorsement of the Republican candidates.

A copy of the resolutions was wired to Colonel Roosevelt.

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VETOES INCREASE IN CENTRAL FARES

Permission to Readjust Passenger Tariffs in State Denied by Service Board.

HOLDS REVENUE SUFFICIENT

Points to 11.11 Per Cent. Earned on Capital Stock—Dissenting Opinion Filed by Commissioner Emmet.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 18.—Holding that the New York Central Railroad has not proved need for the increase in passenger rates which it sought to put into operation on Jan. 1 last, the Public Service Commission of the Second District, in an opinion written by Commissioner James O. Carr, has refused to permit the increase.

The railroad desired to put into effect tariffs on a uniform basis of 2½ cents a mile. The commission determined that the effect would be an increase in rates in most instances. With the exception of Commissioner Emmet, all the commissioners concur in the decision. Mr. Emmet in dissenting holds that on the ground that the proposed new schedules would afford greater uniformity of rates they should be allowed.

In the order denying the proposed schedule the commission holds that the need for the increases affecting the Hudson River Division is clearly unproved. With regard to changes on other divisions, the commission calls the attention of the railroad to obvious discriminations in the present rates on these divisions and suggests that they be modified. The schedules now proposed the commission finds do not equitably effect this modification. The commission says that while it is possible some of the minor divisions of the road are not paying, so far as passenger traffic is concerned, there is no just reason why this burden should be imposed through generally increased rates on the patrons of the main line, where passenger business seems on the record to be clearly profitable.

The commission unanimously declined to permit the New York Central to increase its fares between Albany and Troy, on the ground that, while it has been shown that the revenue from the operation of belt line trains is less than the cost of the operation of these trains, the railroad does not take into consideration in its application for an increase the fact that the belt line is a part of its general system and that to it is chargeable a proportion of revenues and expenses of through trains operating over this particular stretch.

Commissioner Carr, discussing in his opinion the effort of the railroad to prove that it needs additional revenue from passenger business, says that in view of the fact that the railroad earned in 1915 above all charges, 11.11 per cent. on its capital stock, such increased revenue is clearly not needed on the railroad's operation as a whole. It is also clearly not proved to be needed on intrastate passenger business. In reaching this conclusion, he finds that, in determining the cost of intrastate passenger business, the railroad should have charged to intrastate passenger business from 29 to 31 per cent. of the total of passenger operating costs within the State, instead of 6 per cent.; this position being taken because the railroad's 6 per cent. allocation depended on the proportion of interstate to intrastate passengers carried; the higher percentage which the commission determines to be correct being based on the proportion of interstate to intrastate passenger miles within the State of New York.

The railroad contended that no portion of fares received from interstate passengers should be credited to intrastate revenue for the portion of the interstate journey within the State of New York. Commissioner Carr finds that a due proportion of these fares must be credited to intrastate revenues and that when they are so credited the intrastate revenues are increased by 50 per cent.

Speaking of the railroad's contention that, inasmuch as the Interstate Commerce Commission has permitted roads competing with the New York Central to increase their rates to a two-and-a-half-cent-per-mile basis, Commissioner Carr says:

"We do not understand that it is our province to approve increased fares merely for the purpose of making the rates of all carriers equal or even substantially uniform. To justify approval of the proposed increases there must be established the necessity for additional revenue in order to enable the company to earn a fair return upon its investment."

Then, distinguishing the present case from the Western passenger fare and other cases, in which it was contended that the railroads concerned were not making a fair return on their total investment, freight and passenger business combined, and hence should be permitted to increase passenger rates, Commissioner Carr says of the New York Central case:

"Here we are met with a situation where the only real contention for the increased rates is the claim that the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Supreme Court have decided that each class of service should stand by itself, and therefore, inasmuch as the passenger business is not earning as large a return as the freight business, the passenger fares ought to be increased."

Though recognising that items of cost for interest, taxes, steel cars, heavier motive power and rails, block signals and labor have increased in accordance with a very general tendency during the last few years, Commissioner Carr says that the commission is not in a position to know just how these advances will affect the New York Central, and says that the commission cannot grant an increase for this reason alone. Of increased labor costs he says:

"The question of wages which confronts the railroads is a serious one and there must be a certain point beyond which the demands for increased wages must cease, because, if granted, the result may be equivalent to a confiscation of the property. Wages cannot be steadily increased unless additional earnings are obtained which will provide therefor, and there is a limit beyond which the patient and long-suffering public will probably be disinclined to go, because it, in the final analysis, pays all these labor costs."

Commissioner Emmet in his dissenting opinion indicates that were the question of needed additional revenue the only one to be considered in this case he would concur with the majority finding. He nevertheless believes that there are other considerations to be weighed.

"The present proposal," he says, "impresses me rather as an attempt to readjust than as an attempt to raise existing tariffs."

He refers to the fact that it provides for many decreases as well as increases in existing rates.

Chairman Van Santwoord filed with the order an opinion taking issue with Mr. Emmet on the points over which Mr. Emmet dissents. The opinion is particularly important because Mr. Van Santvoord seems to enunciate most definitely the doctrine that the Public Service Commission has the power to make rates irrespective of special or general legislative enactments thereon.

Representatives of the railroad at the hearing said that the question at issue resolved itself into this: "Shall we be permitted to do what the Interstate Commerce Commission told us to do, after its exhaustive inquiry; permitted to do what was determined to be fair, wise, and necessary to good public service—that is, arrange to have our passenger business pay its just proportion of the cost of operation, which it is not doing at present." This refers to the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in denying the application of the Eastern railroads for a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates.

BURGLAR SHUNS VALUABLES

Passes Over Cash and Jewelry to Steal Box of Cigars.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 18.—Metuchen's eccentric burglar, who for a week has been making nightly visits to Summer homes there, without taking anything of value, made another strange call early this morning at the home of William Grecian. About 3 o'clock Mrs. Grecian, awakened by a noise, barely made out the figure of a man standing over her bed.

The man flashed his pocket light on her and said: "Pardon me, Madam, I am merely having a smoke." He then displayed a box of Mr. Grecian's cigars which he had taken, and calmly lit one. He then left the house.

Jewelry, silverware, and about $100 in cash were found in their places when an investigation was made, and the only thing missing was the box of cigars. Three other houses have been entered this week, but in each case valuables have been left untouched and articles of little value taken.

Mrs. Grecian said that the man was about 35 years old, smooth shaven, had a ruddy complexion, spoke with an English accent, and appeared to be intoxicated.

KAISER'S DENTIST ARRIVES.

Federal Officials Question Ohio Man, for 12 Years at Berlin.

Arthur Newton Davis of Picqua, Ohio, who has been the dentist of the German Emperor at Berlin for twelve years, received considerable attention from the representatives of the United States Passport Bureau when he arrived in Quarantine yesterday morning on the Norwegian-America liner Bergensfjord from Bergen.

His passport was issued to him by the State Department last October, when Mr. Davis left on his return trip to Berlin after spending two months in this country. It was good for six months, and had been extended by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. The inspectors retained Mr. Davis's passport, as customary on the arrival of Americans from abroad, and he may have some difficulty in obtaining another from the State Department.

When the Bergensfjord arrived at Pier 4, Bush Docks, South Brooklyn, a special officer from the Department of Justice appeared and questioned several of the passengers regarding Mr. Davis, but did not talk personally with him. The passport officials asked Mr. Davis about his trip to America last August, also the object of his present visit. While no attempt was made by the Federal officials to prevent his departure from the pier, it is understood that his movements will be watched during his stay in this country.

"I will not discuss the Emperor nor Germany in any way whatever," was all Dr. Davis had to say to the reporters.

Another passenger was Charles L. Hoover, who has been United States Consul at Prague, Bohemia, for three years without a vacation.

PRAISE AMERICANS' BRAVERY

Canadians Tell of the Daring of Two Officers in Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 19.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, describing incidents during the recapture by the Canadians of the lost ground in the Ypres salient, says:

"Throughout the counterattack fine things were done and great character was shown at every juncture. I liked the tale of an officer who claimed to be half a MacDonald.

"He was an officer in the American Army when the war broke out, but resigned his commission and enlisted with the Canadians. His zest for battle was invincible. He would not stay in the trench, but rushed forward, flourished his cap in the air, and shouted encouragement to the men. He had only one complaint. He had been shifted to the left company, and objected humorously, on the ground that 'MacDonalds always have been in the right company since 1745, and, anyway, one of them was in it now.'

"No one in the fighting is spoken of more highly by the Canadians than another American Captain. He was shot while advancing against all advice with the first wave of the attack."

BRITONS ADOPT BASEBALL.

Introduced by the Canadians, Game Is Finding Popular Favor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 17.—Baseball has at last obtained a firm foothold in England and is being played to such an extent in and around London by Canadians whom the war has brought over that a league has been formed among teams drawn from the army pay office and other Colonial units, the staffs of the various Canadian military hospitals and munition workers.

The Canadians having intimated that they would welcome the entry of an American team into the league, one is now being formed by J. G. Lee of Central Buildings, Westminster. In addition to the London district, four teams have been organized at Taplow, while at Epsom, Hampton, Bramshot, and many other centres farther afield, the game is being played.

With the football season extending from Sept. 1 to April 30, and cricket occupying the Summer months, baseball has never been seriously considered, but since the outbreak of the war, when county cricket was abandoned, the Canadians have succeeded in arousing such enthusiasm in baseball that its future seems assured. Several of the professional soccer clubs in the South of England—Fulham, Arsenal, Clapton Orient, Tottenham, Hotspur, Millwall, and West Ham United—have played the game for several years. It enabled the players to keep in good training between the football seasons.

MERCER REPORTED KILLED.

Canadian General Was at First Listed as Missing.

LONDON, Monday, June 19.—Brig. Gen. M. S. Mercer of the Third Canadian Division in France, heretofore reported missing, is now unofficially reported killed.

General Mercer and General Williams, both of the Third Canadian Division, were inspecting the front lines trenches on June 2 when the Germans delivered a powerful attack. Fighting of a very severe nature was carried on for some hours, and both Generals were named in the casualty lists as among the missing.

FUND FOR IRISH VICTIMS.

Speakers at Bronx Meeting Denounce "Butchery" of Patriots.

Five hundred men and women assembled last night in St. Anselm's School, 155th Street and Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, where an appeal was made for the relief of widows and orphans of victims of the Irish rebellion. It was announced that this was the first of a series of meetings to be held throughout the country, under the auspices of the Irish Relief Fund Committee of America.

Martin Dwyer was Chairman and the speakers were P. J. Moynahan, Michael O'Brien, the Rev. Father R. V. Dwyer, pastor of St. Luke's Church in the Bronx, and Professor Thomas Lonnegran. All dwelt upon the conduct of the British soldiers toward the Irish rebels, and said that accurate accounts of the shooting of the patriots had not yet reached this country. They declared that the "butcheries" were in line with the policy of the British Government toward the Irish people, and that the big question in the little island is one of an economic, rather than of a religious or political nature. A large sum was subscribed at the meeting.

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THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate temperatures; gentle south winds.
For full weather report see Page

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,332. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS Elsewhere.

WILSON WILL FLATLY REJECT MEXICO'S DEMANDS TODAY; CARRANZA TELLS TIMES AMERICANS MUST NOT ENTER; STATE GUARD QUICKLY BEGINS MOBILIZATION IN FORCE

RUSSIANS EXPECT SPEEDY COLLAPSE OF AUSTRIA'S WAR

Say Dual Monarchy's Armies Cannot Now Withstand the Czar's Crushing Blows.

CONSIDER BUKOWINA LOST

General Retirement of Germans from Line Long Held in North Is Predicted.

DOUBLE DRIVE AT LEMBERG

Teutons Fighting Desperately and with Some Success to Hold the Front Before Kovel.

PETROGRAD, June 19.—With an average Austrian retirement of twenty-five miles over the entire Volhynian and Galician front, except in the immediate region of Tarnopol; with the Russian seizure of Czernowitz and the flight of the Southern Austrian Army toward the Carpathians, and with the Russians closing in upon Lemberg from two directions, the operations on the southwestern front have reached the crucial point where, it is believed here, the Austrian armies must either make a final stand, or by their further retreat automatically compel a general retirement of the German Army from positions which they have held against the Russians for nearly a year.

Such a stand, in the unanimous opinion of military officials here, will be an impossibility, as the separated Austrian armies are unable to communicate with one another, and, all available troops and reserves having been called up, a quick rehabilitation of the crippled armies of the Austrians is manifestly unlikely.

See Beginning of End.

The prevailing confidence in the speedy consummation of a Russian triumph over Austria is reflected in all the comments of the newspapers. The Petrograd Gazette says: "The thought we have all lived with since the beginning of the war—a final victory over Austria—is now at hand. Soon, the last notes of the swan-song of the Dual Monarchy will be heard."

The Austrians are concentrating their forces in an attempt to ward off a Russian advance on Lemberg, but, according to the latest dispatches, the Russian troops pressing along the Dubno-Lemberg railway, with Radziviloff well in their rear, are close upon the Galician frontier town of Brody, which is nearly half way to Lemberg.

The other Russian advance on Lemberg is being directed from a point north of Buczacz, toward Hallez, from which latter town the road to Lemberg is an easy one, and almost unfortified. The effect of the advance of these two lines is to place the Austrian centre, near the Tarnopol extended position, in great danger, and an Austrian collapse here is considered inevitable by the military observers.

The occupation of Czernowitz by the Russians has completely severed connections between the northern and southern armies. It has also enabled the Russians to establish direct connections from the frontier to Sniatyn by the shortest and most convenient route, which will greatly facilitate the Russian progress toward Kolomea, and, by obviating further the necessity of a turning movement, allow the Russian southern forces to advance solidly from the Czernowitz region westward.

According to Colonel Shumsky, the military critic of the Bourse Gazette, the taking of Czernowitz means the Russian occupation of the whole of Bukowina, since there are no defensive lines on the way to the Carpathians. The writer says that it is apparent from all recent reports that the first shock of the Russian attack has subsided, and that the period of lightning assaults, terminating in the wholesale capture of prisoners and the penetration of the Austrian lines, will now be succeeded by a steady and stubborn struggle, in which the shaken Austrian forces, aided by considerable German reinforcements, have sufficiently recovered themselves to be capable of sharp counterattacks, which are becoming more and more frequent.

Upon the success of this resistance, Colonel Shumsky adds, depends not only the fate of Lemberg, but the situation of the German armies, which, with Lem-

Continued on Page 5.

New Russian Gas Carries Three Miles; No Antidote Avails

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, June 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—General Brusiloff's great push opened with a gas attack. Over a section thirty miles in extent the new Russian gas was projected into the enemy positions, and was followed up by a hurricane fire from a tremendous weight of artillery.

The composition of the new Russian gas is, of course, a secret, but I am informed there is no antidote, and it is not subject to the uncertainties attendant on the German methods of gassing. The gas is launched in a definite direction and carries for miles, thanks to the propelling force, which is employed in a special manner. For use at greater distances than three miles it can be combined with explosive charges of big shells.

No form of mask hitherto in use is of the slightest avail when it is used, but the Russians have a specially constructed helmet which gives immunity from it without certain drawbacks attendant upon the wearing of ordinary masks.

Allies Decide to Take Strong Action Against Greece

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I have direct authority for saying that very stern and strong measures are to be taken almost at once by the Allies in Greece. It is not advisable to specify yet what these measures will be, but they will be adequate, and should the Greek Government not comply they will be drastic.

These measures have been decided on in complete agreement by the French and British Governments, and were planned the other day when Premier Briand was in London.

BRUSILOFF TELLS HOW HE WON VICTORY

His Great Offensive Based on Experience Gained in Two Years of the War.

TRENCHES A TRAP FOR ARMY

Kovel the Present Key to German Front—General Situation Aided by British Naval Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 20.—Stanley Washburn, special correspondent of The London Times at Russian Headquarters on the southwestern front, telegraphs the following interview with General Brusiloff:

"The sweeping successes attained by my armies are not the product of chance or of Austrian weakness, but represent the application of all the lessons we have learned in two years of bitter warfare against the Germans.

"At the beginning of the war, and especially last Summer, we lacked the preparations which the Germans had been making for the last fifty years. Personally I was not discouraged, for my faith in the Russian troops and in the Russian character was an enduring one. I was convinced that, given the munitions, we should do exactly as we have done in the last two weeks.

"The main element of our success is due to the absolute co-ordination of all the armies involved. On our entire front the attack began at the same hour, and it was impossible for the enemy to shift his troops from one quarter to another, as our attacks were being pressed equally at all points.

"The most important fighting has been in the sector before Rovno, and here we have made our greatest advances, which are striking more seriously at the strategy of the whole enemy front in the east. If we are able to take Kovel there is reason to believe that the whole eastern front will be obliged to fall back, as Kovel represents a railway centre which has been extraordinarily useful for the intercommunications of the Germans and Austrians."

The correspondent asked General Brusiloff how he was able to make such huge captures of prisoners. He replied:

"The nature of modern trenches, which makes them, with their deep tunnels and maze communications, so difficult to destroy, renders them a menace to their own defenders once their position is taken in rear or flank, for it is impossible to escape quickly. Besides, we, for the first time, had sufficient ammunition to enable us to use the curtain of fire for preventing the enemy retiring save through a scathing zone of shrapnel fire, which renders surrender imperative."

In regard to the situation as a whole, General Brusiloff said:

"It is difficult to estimate just yet what will be the political effect of our advance, but it will certainly be far reaching in Austria-Hungary, and this year it is improbable if not impossible that the Germans will send a huge force to support the Austrians. The fall of Czernowitz must create a profound effect in Rumania and the Balkan States. These first few weeks have been extremely successful, but they are I believe only the beginning of our Summer campaign. Though the Germans may have small successes before they are finally defeated, we shall, I hope, be pressing the war against them increasingly. The general situation is further improving by the British fleet's action."

PEACE CRIES IN MUNICH; MUST HOLD OUT, KING SAYS

Reminds His People After Riot of Hungry Women That Suffering Is Worse Around Verdun.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 19.—King Ludwig of Bavaria, in a speech at a celebration of the Bavarian candle day at Munich yesterday said:

"The German empire, with its allies, is fighting almost the whole world, and it is clear that one cannot get done with it in six months. Since our enemies are unable to conquer us by force of arms, they now seek to compel us through hunger and need to make a shameful peace. It is the task of those remaining at home to endure this heavy time of trial. At that, they will have far less to undergo than those standing before the enemy, particularly those fighting around Verdun.

"We must hold out. It necessarily involves great difficulties to adjust the interests of the individual States and of the several circles of population, but it must and will be done. Above all, patience and endurance is required. One's courage must not be allowed to sink by those at home any more than by our brave comrades facing the enemy.

"This great and burdensome war has at least taught us one lesson. We must see to it that we can in future feed ourselves without any outside help. That will only be possible by encouraging farming. As you know, I myself have for a long time been engaged in farming, and from my own experience it can only prosper when practiced intensively."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 20.—A Milan dispatch to The Daily Telegraph quotes the Münchener Nachrichten for an account of a food riot in Munich on Saturday. A number of women who were unable to obtain provisions in the morning swarmed the Marienplatz and at the Rathaus began a noisy demonstration, asking for bread. Toward evening the police found it necessary to disperse them. Other mobs immediately gathered, joined this time by soldiers, and the police were obliged to effect numerous arrests.

The mob smashed the windows of the Rathaus and bierkeller. Police and finally soldiers came upon the scene and hustled the crowd brutally.

Among the cries heard from the mobs were: "We are starving!" "We want bread!" and "We want peace!"

CANADIAN-ALASKAN BUREAU. Hotel Biltmore. Reasonable trips.—Advt.

UNITS REPORT PROMPTLY

Troops Assemble at Armories and Prepare to Go to Beekman.

NEW RECRUITS POURING IN

Gen. O'Ryan in Command at Concentration Camp and Ready for Assembly.

SIXTY-NINTH REGT. FIRST

Troop Trains Under Orders to Carry Contingent to Peekskill—Equipment a Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19.—Governor Whitman said tonight that it would not be necessary to call an extra session of the Legislature to meet the expense of sending the National Guard to the Mexican border. The State, he said, already had $600,000 available for the purpose.

Governor Whitman, Major Gen. O'Ryan, and Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury are expected to decide after a conference that so-called depot battalions for home duty shall be recruited, despite the fact that four full regiments will remain in the State after the division requested by the State Department has left for the Mexican border.

The members of the National Guard for border duty began assembling at their armories today. The State medical officers will be examined at Beekman by regular army surgeons as to their fitness for being mustered into the service. Staff officers also will assemble at Beekman for instructions.

It was announced at the office of the Adjutant General today that New York's National Guard will be recruited to full war strength of 30,000. The present total strength is 18,500.

The strength of the various commands in officers and men at the time of the call is shown in the following table:

Signal Corps	155	7th Reg't Inf.	1,109
Engineer Corps	653	10th Reg't Inf.	1,007
First Cavalry	854	12th Reg't Inf.	750
Squadron A, Cavalry	310	14th Reg't Inf.	695
Machine Gun Tp	69	20th Reg't Inf.	781
First Field Art.	869	47th Reg't Inf.	771
Second Field Art.	844	65th Reg't Inf.	640
8th Coast Defense Command	950	69th Reg't Inf.	781
9th Coast Defense Command	818	71st Reg't Inf.	1,150
13th Coast Art.	960	74th Reg't Inf.	776
1st Reg't Inf.	1,096	1st Field Hosp.	72
2d Reg't Inf.	1,191	1st Ambul'ce Co.	79
3d Reg't Inf.	1,112	2d Ambulance Co.	70
		2d Field Hosp.	64
		3d Ambulance Co.	81
		4th Ambul'ce Co.	85

When the full war strength is reached it is planned that each infantry regiment will have 1,916 officers and men, the cavalry regiment, 1,307; the cavalry squadron, 423; the machine gun troop, 71; the field artillery regiment, 1,102; the battalion of engineers, 514; the signal corps battalion, 176; each field hospital, 73, and each ambulance company, 84.

Optimistic reports concerning recruiting from all parts of the State were received at National Guard Headquarters here throughout the night.

Members of the Tenth Regiment assembled at the armory promptly at 8 o'clock, and it was said the regiment would be prepared to move at short notice when orders were received, a half hour later. When the recruiting office was opened many volunteers were on hand. The office was open two hours, during which time 125 applications were received and forty-three men were accepted.

Banks and many of the larger business concerns of the city have offered leave of absence and full pay to such of their employes as wish to enlist.

GEN. O'RYAN RUSHES WORK AT NEW CAMP

Hundreds of Tons of Food Supplies Ordered and Train Service Arranged.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 19.—The first definite move to mobilize the New York National Guard was made this afternoon following a conference between Major Gen. John O'Ryan and the commanding and brigade officers of all the regiments in the State. A telegram was dispatched to every armory directing the Guardsmen to assemble ready for service at 8 o'clock tonight.

With the Sixty-ninth Regiment ordered to report at the Beekman Mobilization Camp on Thursday, it is expected that by Monday the camp will be in readiness to receive the 16,000 who will begin to move toward Beekman within the next few days.

It can be stated definitely that the speed of mobilization will depend entirely on the quickness with which the regiments are recruited up to war strength. The plan of mobilization is this:

Every regiment will assemble in its armory and the entire equipment will be examined, with a view to determining just what is lacking. After the equipment has been thoroughly gone over and any deficiencies made up, the men will be questioned as to the condition of their affairs, business and personal. Men who cannot arrange for immediate departure will have an opportunity to do so with the understanding that they are to join their command as soon as possible. It is

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Two Mexican States Declare War on Us

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 19.—The Governor of the State of Sinaloa has issued an announcement that is practically a declaration of war on the United States, according to a radiogram received here today from Commander Arthur Kavanaugh of the gunboat Annapolis, now at Mazatlan. No further details of the alleged declaration of hostilities were given in the message, which was directed to Admiral Winslow of the Pacific Coast Fleet here.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 19.—The Mexican Government in Yucatan has issued a proclamation ordering all Americans out of Mexico and declaring a state of war existing between the two countries, according to passengers arriving here today on the Norwegian steamer Nils from Progreso. Americans and other foreigners are being taken on board an American gunboat at Progreso. Great excitement is said to prevail.

RUSH PACIFIC FLEET TO MEXICAN WATERS

All Available Vessels, 17 in Number, Will Protect Americans on the West Coast.

OUTBREAKS PROMPT HASTE

Warlike Measures Taken by Sinaloa and Sonora Governors Instantly Met by Admiral Winslow.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 19.—News of serious anti-American outbreaks at Mazatlan and other Mexican points yesterday was followed today by rush orders to practically all the American war vessels on the Pacific Coast to proceed at full speed to the Mexican west coast.

Besides a clash between American bluejackets and Mexican soldiers at Mazatlan, resulting from the reported declaration of war on the United States by the Governor of Sinaloa, anti-American outbreaks are reported to have occurred at Guaymas, according to messages sent here from the cruiser Cleveland. Messages received here tonight said that Americans were being taken aboard the Cleveland, and the supply steamer Glacier under cover of the guns of the cruiser. Members of the Richardson Construction Company's mining camp have been stripped of their arms and ammunition by Mexican soldiers, and have been ordered out of the Yaqui Valley. They are reported as taking refuge on the Glacier.

The Governor of Sonora has called every male Mexican to the colors, according to a radiogram received here by Admiral Winslow. Admiral Winslow has arranged to leave early tomorrow morning on his flagship, the cruiser San Diego, for southern waters. That he contemplated action was indicated by the fact that all bluejackets and officers owning motor cycles were requested to bring their machines aboard. It was believed that a scouting motor cycle squadron was planned.

Every available bluejacket and marine on this coast will be taken South on the warships, to fill up their complements. Coal will be taken to Mexican waters by the colliers Mars, Nanshan, and Nero.

The cruisers Denver and Chattanooga were ordered tonight to accompany the San Diego from this port. The Chattanooga left first, steaming fast for Acapulco. Four hours later the Denver steamed out. She went in such haste that her decks and her men and officers were still grimy with dust from the coal which was rushed aboard. The Denver's destination is Salina Cruz.

Admiral Winslow announced that the San Diego's destination would be either Guaymas or Mazatlan. The blowers will be kept under the San Diego's battery of sixteen boilers during the entire voyage, and it is expected that the flagship will average close to twenty knots an hour during the run.

At 8 A. M. tomorrow the armored cruiser Maryland will steam from Bremerton, Wash., direct for Mexican waters. The cruiser South Dakota, now in dry dock at Bremerton, will be released tomorrow, and after taking stores and coal, will speed south. The cruiser Milwaukee and destroyers Truxtun, Hull, Hopkins, and Stewart are expected to receive orders tomorrow to steam to Mexican waters, thus giving Admirals Winslow and Fullam a fleet of seventeen cruisers, gunboats, and destroyers for blockading, patrol, or other duty on the west Mexican coast.

The cruisers Colorado and Pittsburgh also will join the ships under Admiral Winslow.

BRIDGE NEAR LAREDO DESTROYED BY FIRE

Mexican Bandits Reported to Have Burned Small Structure on International Line.

LAREDO, Texas, June 19.—A small bridge on the International & Great Northern Railway, thirty miles east of Laredo, was burned tonight.

Texas rangers and military authorities are investigating. It is reported that it was the work of Mexican bandits or their sympathizers.

The night train into Laredo is being delayed pending reconstruction of the bridge.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 5fc. The case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

CARRANZA DEFENDS ORDER

Declares That No More American Troops Must Cross Border.

MAKES CHARGE OF BAD FAITH

First Chief Says Expedition's Hunt for Bandits Cloaked an Ulterior Purpose.

NOT SO GRAVE, HE ASSERTS

But Mexicans Will Perish Ere They Will Permit an Invasion from the North.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 19, (via Galveston.)—First Chief Carranza in an interview this afternoon with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent said:

"I have ordered the military leaders of our forces near the border not to permit the further passing of any American forces into Mexican territory. If they attempt to pass they will be attacked by the Constitutionalist forces. The instructions given by General Trevino to General Pershing not to advance further were issued by me to the War Department, which transmitted them to General Trevino."

The First Chief was emphatic in his statement that the first American expedition was not an attempt to catch bandits.

"In spite of friendly words," said the General, "there has been no real cooperation on the part of the Americans. They took their heavy cannon and all their impedimenta for a campaign into Mexico. It was not alone for bandits. The Mexican people, who have waited patiently for three months, believing the words of the United States, now believe that these words were not sincere and are becoming indignant."

General Carranza repeated again that Mexico does not want war, and that no attempt has been or will be made by Mexico to cross into the United States, but he stated the sovereignty of Mexico must be respected. "We will resist any attempt at invasion. We are weak while the United States is strong, but we will fight until the last."

Minister of Foreign Relations Aguilar stated to THE TIMES: "We do not want war. We are trying to control our people, whose temper is rising rapidly. They will not tolerate the presence of American troops in Mexico any longer. Today they are peaceful, yet full of indignation. Tomorrow perhaps it will be impossible to restrain them. The United States will be to blame, as the Mexican people have waited patiently for their retirement. The entire country has protested against the presence of foreign troops upon our soil. If war comes we will try our utmost to protect all foreigners here."

Minister of War Obregon today repeated his recent statement that all orders from the War Department to his military chiefs instructing them not to permit the passage of American troops were issued by him with the authorization of First Chief Carranza himself. General Obregon told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the Mexican Government does not want war, but will not permit the entrance of United States troops into Mexican territory.

Speech to Students.

General Carranza today delivered the following speech to several hundred students who had called on him to offer their services in the case of war with the United States:

"Regarding the international situation, it affords me satisfaction to inform you that conditions are not as serious as we judged yesterday. American troops that crossed the border near Matamoros retired after an unimportant engagement with General Ricaut's troops. Up to now there has occurred no new incident to aggravate the situation, and I repeat it is not so grave as it was in the beginning.

"It is impossible for me to forecast what will be the outcome, for that depends upon the United States, not upon us. We have no desire to precipitate war, but if unfortunately we are obliged to enter into an unequal contest, I have faith that we all know how to comply with our duty, and we will perish before we see our national territory conquered. If unfortunately we engage in war, you are young and probably will survive and continue to fight on to regain our independence in the event it should be lost temporarily. You will remember that we are descendants of two great races, Spaniards and Indians, and that the Spaniards first succeeded in regaining their independence after fighting against the Moors after a hundred years of war, and at the same time began their efforts to discover America. I repeat that if unfortunately we succumb to war, which we don't seek, but which we will sustain with dignity, you will continue to fight until you have obtained a new national independence."

General Obregon, Minister of War, also spoke to the students as follows:

"In all contests of honor the contestants first take the measure of their arms in order that they may be able to fight on equal terms. If the United States desires to defend its honor unquestionably it should take the same

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DEWEY'S WINES GRACE ANY TABLE. Pure, wholesome, delicious, yet inexpensive. 138 Fulton & 61 Nassau Sts., N. Y. Cable Phone 6001 Cort.—Advt.

"I Take Orders Only From My Government; Make That Plain to Carranza"—Pershing

By FRANK H. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL PERSHING, NEAR CASAS GRANDES, Mexico, June 19, (via Army Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—The detachments of our cavalry, which were working east and west of General Pershing's main communications in defiance of the Carranza order not to advance or deploy, met no opposition. Supplies continue to reach Colonia Dublan by rail from Juarez uninterrupted either by natives or the de facto troops.

Reports continue to be received here of the natives being armed, but there is no reliable information available of the concentration of any considerable force of Carranzistas within striking distance of our lines. This may be due to the fact that General Pershing has sent word to the Carranza leaders in no uncertain terms that any such movement would be taken on their own responsibility. The Carranza garrison at Casas Grandes, from which General Pershing's headquarters today was only three miles distant, has not been reinforced.

News that the entire National Guard had been called out was reported to the camp last night. General Pershing made no comment on it. The situation hereabouts remains at a hair-trigger stage, but the fact that General Carranza has made no move to enforce his demand that our troops move north if at all caused the belief in some quarters that he is merely bluffing. General Pershing's emphatic retort to General Trevino, "I take orders only from my Government; please make that plain to General Carranza," elicited no reply. The troops here are now enduring the hottest days of the campaign. A few drops of rain fell yesterday, but the rainy season has not yet arrived.

SAILORS IN FIGHT WITH MEXICANS

Annapolis Landing Party, Attacked by Soldiers at Mazatlan, Return Fire.

A BO'SUN'S MATE WOUNDED

Several Mexicans Hit—Two Americans Captured, but Released—Mexico Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19. — Further complicating the Mexican situation, there has been a virtual repetition of the Tampico flag incident of the Huerta régime—on the west coast of Mexico, at Mazatlan, where Mexicans fired upon American naval officers and bluejackets in a landing party from the gunboat Annapolis.

The incident occurred early yesterday morning, but on account of difficulties of radio communication from Mazatlan was not reported to the Navy Department until late this afternoon. When Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, at San Diego, Cal., sent a dispatch reporting casualties on both sides.

The clash was called to the attention of the Washington Government today by General Carranza's Ambassador here, with a request that, in the existing tense situation, no men be landed in Mexico from American warships under any circumstances.

The incident resulted in the capture by the Mexicans of two American officers, who, after an explanation, were released, according to the report presented by the Ambassador. The dispatch from Admiral Winslow announced the capture of the men, but made no mention of their release. Officials assumed the release occurred after the message was sent. The only American injured was Boatswain's Mate I. M. Laughter, who, the Admiral reported, was "gravely wounded."

Admiral Winslow sent only a brief account of the incident, and Navy Department officials immediately requested a more detailed report. Late tonight it had not been received. Meanwhile there was no indication that the Ambassador's protest would in any degree modify the Government's plans for protecting Americans in Mexican coast towns, which would involve sending marines and bluejackets ashore to bring off refugees should any emergency require it. More than a score of American war vessels already are in Mexican waters, en route there, or being held in readiness to go as refugee ships.

Admiral Winslow's dispatch follows:

"The Annapolis, at Mazatlan, reports that a boat went inshore for parleying with Mexicans. Ensign O. O. Kessing and Assistant Paymaster Andrew Mowat taken prisoners. Boat fired on. Boatswain's mate, second class, I. M. Laughter, gravely wounded. Crew returned fire and report killing or wounding about six Mexicans."

The Mexican Embassy presented a report from the military commander at Mazatlan, General Mezto, telling of the incident, accompanied by instructions from the Mexico Foreign Office urging that the Americans be kept aboard their ships. The Mezto report told this story:

"A boat from the warship approached a Mazatlan wharf and was warned to keep off until permission to land could be obtained from the military authorities. It went back to the ship, and several hours later returned with its crew armed. The officer in command was told permission for landing had not been given and an argument ensued. A crowd of soldiers and civilians had gathered on the wharf, and in the midst of the discussion a drunken Japanese fired a shot at the Americans, who promptly replied with a volley into the crowd. Carranza soldiers returned the fire, and the boat withdrew, leaving behind two officers, who were arrested. Explanations then were exchanged by the commander of the warship and the Carranza General and the American officers were released."

The report makes no mention of

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DURING HOT WEATHER.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Delightfully refreshing. Satisfies thirst and aids in heat exhaustion. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

NOTE IS UNCOMPROMISING

Carranza Must Yield or Conflict Is Likely Washington Thinks.

POPULACE THE CHIEF FEAR

Carranzista Proclamations Have Fanned the Flame of Anti-American Fury Everywhere.

HOPE OF PEACE IS NOW FAINT

Plans to Blockade Both Coasts Have Been Prepared—5,000 Americans in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Wilson's reply to General Carranza's demand for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico will go forward tomorrow. Instead of being forwarded through James Linn Rodgers, Special Agent at Mexico City, as was intended at first, it is likely that the note will be handed by Secretary Lansing to Señor Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the Carranza Government, to be forwarded to his Government.

The note, which is about 6,000 words long, finally and flatly refuses to meet the Carranza demand for immediate withdrawal of the American troops, reiterates this Government's stated reasons for their presence in Mexico, rebukes the Carranza Government for its insulting statements in the recent demand, and defends the motives of the United States. It will be made public tomorrow.

War with Mexico and consequent American armed occupation of the country hang almost in the balance tonight on the eve of the delivery of the note. These contingencies depend on the attitude of the Carranza Government after receiving the American refusal to withdraw its troops and the frank statement that this Government intends to defend its border and send punitive expeditions across whenever necessary, pending the restoration of order and a demonstration of control over the situation in northern Mexico. Carranzista protests and threats of resistance to the contrary notwithstanding.

As it shapes itself tonight, the situation is one in which only a complete backdown of General Carranza and his advisers will prevent an armed clash between military forces of the two Governments, armed intervention and war. Even a retreat by the Carranza Government from its position of insisting upon the withdrawal of the American forces, and opposing the further crossing of the line by the border patrol in pursuit of bandits, may not save the situation.

Official reports reaching Washington show that all of Northern Mexico is seething with hatred for everything American, excitement and irritation. The trend of this Government's information is that the feeling of resentment has spread beyond the ability of the Carranza Government to check it, even should he now adopt a conciliatory policy in an effort to prevent the clash which his attitude has threatened. There is apprehension here that when the contents of the President's note to Mexico become known in Northern Mexico, the American forces will be attacked and the border subjected to a series of raids.

Unofficial reports tonight that the Governors of the Mexican States of Sinaloa and Yucatan had declared war on the United States and ordered out Americans were interpreted here as meaning that the hatred of everything American was spreading at an alarming rate in Mexico.

Yucatan is the sisal hemp State in the extreme southeastern part of Mexico, and Sinaloa is a west coast State, of which Mazatlan and Topolobampo are the leading ports.

The State Department had no official confirmation of the reports that these Governors had declared war, but the reports caused no surprise in view of the general trend of confidential reports disclosing the spread of the anti-American spirit throughout Mexico.

Carranzistas Fan the Flame.

One dangerous element in the situation is the appeal which is being made by Carranza military and civil officials to Mexicans to unite in "driving out the Gringoes." Proclamations are being issued, calling upon all able-bodied Mexicans for military service against the "invaders from the north," and Carranzista leaders are boasting that within sixty days they will have an army of 500,000 for use against the United States forces.

Chaotic conditions prevail everywhere, it is said. Clashes such as that between Mexican troops and American bluejackets at Mazatlan yesterday show that relations are strained to the breaking point. The act of a subordinate commander anywhere may bring on fighting that will result in war.

While Secretary Lansing said today he had no official copies of the Carranzista proclamations, it was evident today that in Government circles and among military officers the conviction was strong that every precaution necessary

HEARS MEXICANS NOW PLAN ATTACK

Funston Gets Report of 1,500 Marching on Del Rio and Sends Reinforcements.

KEEP WATCH ALONG BORDER

Patrols Are Active as Large Body of Mexicans Assembles Near Texas Line.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 19.—Mexican Government troops were reported tonight to be marching toward Del Rio, a border town about 100 miles up the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, with the announced intention of attacking the Americans there. This information was the most notable that reached General Funston today. It was brought to the border by a Mexican, who said the force was 1,500 strong. According to his report, the Mexican troops said they intended to attack the Americans tonight or tomorrow night. It was estimated that late today they were about forty miles south of Del Rio.

Colonel Frederick W. Sibley of the Fourteenth Cavalry, who commanded the expedition that entered Mexico after the Glenn Springs raid, is in command at Del Rio. It was believed here that he was prepared to take care of his position, but to make his position more certain General Greene sent from Eagle Pass in motor trucks a battalion of the Third Infantry. The battalion should arrive at Del Rio before morning.

The Mexican force reported moving north is believed to be the same force sent north by Gustavo Morales Espinoza, Governor of Coahuila, with instructions to drive Colonel Sibley's force from Mexico, when he was operating south of Glenn Springs.

While 100,000 members of the militia were being mobilized today General Frederick Funston anxiously studied the border for an indication of hostility on the part of Carranza's troops. Officers commanding patrols along the Rio Grande, from Brownsville to El Paso, secured what information they could concerning the movements on the Mexican side both of bandits and Government troops.

General Pershing's reports indicated that General Jacinto Trevino's troops had not yet made any advance move, and army officers believed it improbable that they would unless Trevino received special orders from Mexico City. Such information as reached General Funston concerning the movement of Mexican troops indicated the adoption of a plan not to maintain heavy garrisons at border points, but to hold the bulk of the border army some miles south of the Rio Grande.

The garrison at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, was strengthened by a mere handful of men, but at Lampazos, between Laredo and Monterey, there were held 5,000 or 6,000 troops. The garrison at Laredo tonight was less than 1,000. At Piedras Negras, the Mexican town opposite Eagle Pass, the Mexican garrison was busy leaving all day. Tonight a considerable force remained, but the larger part had moved to points south, where they were incorporated with bodies of troops. Before leaving Piedras Negras the Mexicans dismantled the machine shops, removing large quantities of the material to the interior.

General Parker's reports from Brownsville stated that all was quiet in his district. Traffic over the International Bridge, interrupted by the Mexicans on the day the Americans crossed the river in pursuit of the bandits, was not yet resumed, but the possession of pontoons would make communication simple should General Parker have occasion to send another force into Mexico.

General Funston tonight had not indicated to the War Department just what units of the militia he wanted first or where they would be placed, but it was believed that he would ask for those of New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania first, and because of their superiority in organization and equipment they would be placed at border stations without loss of time.

Gustavo Mireles Espinosa, Governor of Coahuila, has ordered the seizure of about 160,000 head of American-owned cattle and sheep in Northern Mexico as a "military necessity," according to information given to General Greene at Eagle Pass late today by American ranchers and forwarded by him to army headquarters here.

Governor Espinosa is said to have ordered that the sheep be taken first, and already thousands have been run off from the Rose-Meyer ranch near Eagle Pass.

In the region where the order is effective there are a dozen or more big ranches owned and operated by Americans.

The Peer of the imported. LUNDBORG'S RHEINISH COLOGNE At Drug and Department Stores.—Advt.

ure should be taken by this Government to meet the situation impending.

The first step in this direction, following the President's call yesterday for the militia, was taken today, when preparations were made to obtain the enactment by Congress of an emergency joint resolution, authorizing the President to draft the State militia, as National Guardsmen, into Federal service, so as to make them available for use across the Mexican border whenever and wherever necessary.

The Government is contemplating a blockade of both coasts within a week at least and possibly within three days. The warships are already at the principal ports or within striking distance, and will be used for this purpose the moment a clash comes that forces this Government to take military measures on a scale commensurate with armed intervention. A high official indicated today that such a blockade was in contemplation, and that the Government would be ready to act immediately. Only a sudden and complete reversal of the present trend of affairs will halt the plans for a blockade, which will shut off supplies to the Carranza Government and bar the exit of Mexican products, wherever their exportation would aid the de facto Government.

Location of Warships.

This list of war vessels in Mexican waters or on their way there or held in readiness to go was given out today by the Navy Department, based on latest reports to the department:

East coast: Battleship Nebraska, at Vera Cruz; gunboat Wheeling, at Puerto; gunboats Machias and Marietta, at Tampico; tender Dixie, en route Philadelphia to Tampico; scout cruiser Salem, en route Guantanamo to Tampico; transport Hancock, en route San Domingo to Vera Cruz; three destroyers, en route Key West to Vera Cruz.

West coast: Gunboat Annapolis, at Mazatlan; gunboat Yorktown and supply ship Glacier, at Topolobampo; cruiser Cleveland, at Guaymas; cruiser Albany, at Manzanillo; armored cruiser San Diego, cruisers Chattanooga, Denver, Milwaukee and four destroyers held in readiness at San Diego; transport Buffalo, en route to Mazatlan.

American Consular officers are leaving Mexico and are urging all Americans to do likewise. The departure of Consul General Hanna from Monterey Saturday has been followed by that of Consul Silliman from Saltillo. The only Consul now in the interior is Hostetter at Hermosillo, Sonora. The other Consuls still at their posts are stationed at coast points like Vera Cruz and Tampico, or along the west coast and the northern border.

5,000 Americans Still in Mexico.

Increasing uneasiness over the plight of some 5,000 American civilians was manifested today in official quarters. About 1,200 are in Mexico City, despite warning after warning sent through Consuls and other officials. Another emphatic message advising them to leave Mexico immediately was sent by the State Department through Special Agent Rodgers a day or two ago.

On account of breaks in rail communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz and the activities of Zapatistas along that line, it would be impossible for these Americans to leave Mexico City, even if permitted by the Carranza authorities after the delivery of the note tomorrow. The dispatch of the note has been purposely held up, it was asserted today, to enable the Americans to leave Mexico in safety.

Officials do not believe the Carranza Government would sanction an attack upon American residents. A weapon of terrible possibilities is being forced in Mexico, however, with the attempts to incite the ignorant peon population to a warlike feeling against the United States. Mobs formed by half-starved natives who have been told that all of Mexico's accumulated troubles are traceable to the Americans might precipitate a situation that would get beyond the control of the Government.

Careful preparation has been made for the protection of the large American colony residing near Tampico. In numbers it exceeds that in the capital, but it is near the sea, and navy gunboats and light craft have been designated to offer prompt aid. If necessary, small landing parties would be sent to open a way to the boats.

For the Mexico City problem, however, no such solution presents itself. It was suggested to one official today that an expeditionary force might be rushed to the relief of Americans there. He added, however:

"It would take at least two months for an American military expedition to go from the coast to Mexico City."

After a pause, as if weighing his words, this official went on:

"Aside from that, it would require 50,000 men for such an expedition, perhaps 100,000 men."

This statement of a high official is given as an evidence of the seriousness of the situation.

Neither State Department officials nor members of the Diplomatic Corps here have been able to satisfy themselves as to General Carranza's motives. There are some, however, who believe he hopes to ride into popularity on a diplomatic triumph over his powerful northern neighbor, or upon a war wave, which might establish his tottering Government in popular estimation. Once the war was on and the certain defeat of his armies foreshadowed, these observers say, General Carranza might sue for peace, trusting to the magnanimity of the Washington Government to leave him in power.

Militia Call a Warning.

The action of President Wilson in calling out substantially the entire militia of the country for use along the border, and most probably in Mexico, in support of the regular army, was meant not only as a precaution in the event of further aggression by Mexican raiders and troops, but also as a solemn warning to Carranza himself, and Mexicans generally, that the United States Government, while not seeking war with Mexico, has reached the end of its rope and is determined to prepare for whatever may come.

Should war come, it is virtually certain that the remainder of the mobile troops of the National Guard, probably 30,000 strong, would be ordered out. This force might be supplemented by a call for volunteers unless the department found it possible to recruit the regular army up to the increased strength authorized under the new army bill. In any event, President Wilson will probably fix the size of the regular army under that act at the full strength authorized by law, giving a total of nearly 300,000 regular troops.

Another stpee taken at the War Department today was the preparation of orders calling out doctors of the Medical Reserve Corps to examine Guardsmen for muster into the Federal service. The department will insist upon the high physical standards of the regular army. In some States that is already required, and there will be little delay.

Mobilization Expense Small.

The expense of the mobilization of the militia involves no special action yet by the Government officials. Unless a situation should develop that would require the transportation of a large part of the militia to the border no large amount of money would be required. The subsistence of the militiamen in camp during temporary mobilization will be paid for from funds provided in the annual appropriations.

WARSHIPS TAKE AMERICANS.

Cruiser Cleveland and Supply Ship Glacier Harbor Those at Guaymas.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, June 19, (by Radio to San Diego, Cal.)—Many Americans employed on the Southern Pacific Railroad in this vicinity are taking asylum aboard the Unted States cruiser Cleveland and the supply ship Glacier, which are anchored in Guaymas harbor. According to reports, Mexican authorities have ordered all able-bodied Americans taken prisoners, and intend to disarm all foreigners in the Yaqui Valley. Trouble was reported today at Culiacan, capital of the State of Sinaloa, but details were not available here.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., June 19.—The United States destroyers Hull, Hopkins, and Truxton sailed from here late today to accompany the flagship San Deigo, which is to sail at midnight for ports on the west coast of Mexico. The cruiser Milwaukee will follow in a few days when necessary repairs are completed.

GOVERNORS RESPOND TO THE CALL QUICKLY

New York's Answer to Summons Is the First to Reach the War Department.

PLEAD TO SEND MORE MEN

Pennsylvania and West Virginia Ask That Their Full Militia Be Called for Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Virtually every State called on by President Wilson for the mobilization of its militia for service in the Mexican crisis has responded with a telegraphic acknowledgment and declarations that prompt action will be taken. The War Department is transacting business day and night and its building is never closed, but when the technical closing hour of 4:30 arrived today Secretary of War Baker had in his possession replies from thirty-nine States.

Making allowance for the fact that the National Guard organizations of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico were not embraced in yesterday's call, because previously called into service on the border, the responses left only five States to be heard from. These were Alabama, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and New Jersey. Telegrams from their Governors presumably are on the way.

New York—the Empire State—from which the largest quota of State militia is called, was the first to get its telegram of acceptance into the hands of the War Department. Although Governor Whitman did not receive the call from Secretary of War Baker until 10:45 o'clock last night, the reply of the Governor was in the hands of officials of the War Department at 12:46 o'clock this morning, as follows:

Albany, June 18.

Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War.

Your telegram calling for mobilization of New York State troops received at 10:45 P. M. Have given proper directions to the Major General commanding division.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
Governor.

Offered More Troops.

In several instances the Governors of the States were not satisfied with the calling out of part of their troops, but indicated a desire to have other regiments included. This was notably true of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The first seventeen States heard from today were New York, Oregon, Georgia, Maine, Indiana, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, North Dakota, Ohio, Virginia, Washington, Mississippi, Vermont, Tennessee, and Missouri. Some of the telegrams follow:

HARRISBURG, Penn.—I acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of June 18, 1916, ordering into the service of the United States certain units of the organized militia and National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania. The necessary steps have been taken to comply with the instructions contained in the telegram. In the organizations named the Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments of Infantry are not included. These are located in very important sections of the State. The people of these sections are protesting most earnestly against the omission of these regiments.

It will be very helpful to the entire situation and inspire the people with a spirit of patriotism and loyalty if these two regiments can be taken into the service together with those already ordered. We earnestly request that all the organizations of the National Guard of this Commonwealth be included in your order and mustered into service. The people of the whole State are interested in this matter and would loyally welcome such action on your part.

M. G. BRUMBAUGH,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

RICHMOND, Va.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of June 18, calling into service of the United States the following units of the Virginia National Guard, two regiments of infantry, one battalion and one separate battery of field artillery, one company of engineers, and one field hospital. Immediate steps are being taken to comply.

H. C. STUART,
Governor of Virginia.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your telegram conveying order of the President for mobilization of certain named organizations of the Ohio National Guard at Columbus. This order promptly compiled with. FRANK B. WILLIS,
Governor of Ohio.

South Carolina's Request.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Recalling with pride the glorious record of the Palmetto regiment of South Carolina in the war with Mexico I hereby request that the South Carolina troops now ordered into service be also known as the Palmetto Regiments. Orders for mobilization have already been issued.

RICHARD I. MANNING,
Governor of South Carolina.

MADISON, Wis.—Your telegram of 18th received this morning. Wisconsin troops of organization and branch of service as specified therein are now being assembled at local armories. All will be mobilized at Wisconsin rendezvous on Thursday, June 22, unless otherwise ordered by department commander.

E. L. PHILIPP,
E. T. PHILIPP,
Governor of Wisconsin.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Your telegram re mobilization received. Orders will be carried out. State will use every effort to put organization in reasonable state of efficiency. WILLIAM SPRY,
Governor of Utah.

HARTFORD, Conn.—His Excellency, the Governor of Connecticut, directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of June 18, directing the mobilization of the National Guard of Connecticut. Your wishes will be carried out. Orders will be issued at once directing mobilization at Niantic.

COLE,
Adjutant General of Connecticut.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Your telegram 18th received. Battery A, Field Artillery, 5 officers, 140 men, now on practice march, ordered to Quoinset Point. Will arrive tomorrow. Troops A, B, C, cavalry detachment, 7 officers and 210 men, and Ambulance Company 1, 3 officers and 58 men, go to Quoinset Point this afternoon.

R. LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN,
Governor of Rhode Island.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The Governor directs me to advise you that he has received your telegram directing the mobilization of one regiment of infantry, West Virginia National Guard, for Federal service, and that the same will be complied with. He further directs that I call your attention to the fact that this State has two regiments of infantry, both anxious to serve their country, and to urge you to include both regiments in the call for service.

BOND,
Adjutant General of West Virginia.

SEA GIRT PREPARED FOR MOBILIZATION

New Jersey Militia Hurries Arrangements to Go Into Camp There Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—Except the Second Infantry, with headquarters in this city, and the Third Infantry, with headquarters in Camden, all of the New Jersey National Guard has been ordered to Sea Girt to be ready for service on the Mexican border. On their arrival at the encampment grounds Wednesday the troops will be mustered from the State to the Government service. The guardsmen are to report to their armories at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Orders for mobilization were received by Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., from Governor Fielder this morning. The General and Quartermaster C. Edward C. Murray immediately began hurried preparations.

Officers of the Second Infantry are disappointed by not being included in the first orders, and forwarded the following telegram to General Sadler:

"In call for troops we hope that in view of the last Federal inspection the Second Regiment will be given due consideration."

The Trenton men to be mustered into the Government service at Sea Girt are Adjt. Gen. Sadler, Colonel John M. Rogers, Colonel David S. Hill, Major Nelson B. Gaskill, and Captain Charles W. Stark. It is a question if they would be called upon to leave the State.

The troops that will be sent under the call are First Infantry of Newark, Fourth of Jersey City, Fifth of Paterson, First Artillery, Company A, Orange; Company D, Camden; Cavalry, Troops A and C, Newark; 2d. Red Bank—Engineers, Plainfield; Signal Corps, Jersey City; Field Hospital, Plainfield; Ambulance Corps, Red Bank.

The commands ordered to Sea Girt muster 3,574 men. Work will be started at once to muster them up to the full 6,844 men, which is their war strength.

More than a year ago New Jersey prepared for the call which has come. The camp grounds at Sea Girt were seen to be too small, so adjoining flat lands were obtained and plans made for their utilization. Engineers laid out the streets and locations for the regimental centres. Pipes are ready for fitting which will extend the present water system into all parts of the new extension. These pipes can be laid down in a few hours as they will not be buried. The hydrants and other fixtures are ready. Every tent was made ready for use.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., June 19.—The make-up of the brigade of infantry to go from New Jersey in answer to the call of President Wilson has opened a controversy among the State's five regiments. It was announced last night that the First Regiment of Newark, the Fourth of Jersey City, and the Fifth of Paterson were selected, but no sooner was this announced than the Second Regiment of Trenton and the Third of Camden began to lay plans to be included in the infantry quota.

The Second Regiment, commanded by Colonel Horace M. Reading, got the highest rating in the State at the last Federal inspection, and the Third also is rated higher than are the Fourth and the Fifth. All of the officers of the Second and Third contend that the regiments chosen should be selected according to efficiency records.

Information received here today indicates that all are to be ordered out. If this is true there is little doubt that the highest three regiments in Federal rating will be taken to compose the First Brigade, and that the remaining two will join with the Delaware outfit of an eight-company regiment, which could be recruited up to a fuller strength and form a second brigade.

The command of the First Brigade, according to a rumor which persisted here today, is not positive. Brig. Gen. Edward W. Hine, one of the most popular men in the service, is said to be considering dropping his command in favor of a younger man.

News of the gift to the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City of an armored truck by George Brensinger of that place has been received.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 19.—So numerous were the enlistments in the National Guard today that the military authorities tonight expressed the opinion that every company of the Second Maine Infantry, which is under mobilization orders, would be recruited to its maximum war strength of 150 men within a few days. The companies remained tonight at their local armories, awaiting orders to concentrate at the State camp here.

New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 19.—Rapid work in recruiting the National Guard up to its maximum strength was reported to Adjt. Gen. Charles W. Howard tonight. The companies asked for by the War Department were assembled tonight in their home armories, fully equipped and awaiting transportation. All the force, with the possible exception of the Berlin contingent, will be in camp here by tomorrow night.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—Governor Beeckman wired the Secretary of War today that the Rhode Island militia would be at camp late today, except Battery A, which will reach there tomorrow morning. The camp is in readiness, with three days' rations on hand. John J. Richards, Captain of Troop B, senior cavalry officer, assumed command at the camp.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 19.—Recruiting for the full war strength of the Massachusetts militia is proceeding so rapidly that Adjt. Gen. Cole said tonight fully 6,000 of the 9,000 men needed had been obtained. In the western port of the State the Twenty-second Regiment alone has recruited 200 men. Members of the Sixth Infantry Regiment, the Naval Brigade, and the Coast Artillery Corps—units not included in the mobilization call—sent requests by the hundreds to the Adjutant General's office today asking that they be transferred to the organizations called out. An appeal to allow the Sixth Regiment to mobilize with the Second Infantry Brigade was telegraphed to Washington tonight by Governor McCall.

Adjt. Gen. Cole said that it would take at least three months to train the men for the battlefield, but that they would be sufficiently hardened for field service within a few weeks. The troops will move on to Framingham tomorrow. City employes of Boston who are militiamen will receive full pay during their term of enlistment under a special appropriation by the council.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 19.—Adjt. Gen. Cole reported late tonight that everything was ready for the mobilization of the Connecticut National Guard tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. Nearly 3,000 men have been called to arms—virtually all the land forces except the Coast Artillery and a colored company. The Adjutant General was not certain tonight when the troops would go to the State reservation at Niantic.

Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 19.—General orders calling practically all of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to mobilize at Mount Gretna for Mexican border service will be issued before daylight tomorrow. Owing to a misunderstanding regarding the strength of commands the issuance of the orders was delayed. Mobilization will begin Saturday.

The Pennsylvania units must go to camp with at least minimum peace strength, recruiting to war strength to proceed at home stations until all organizations are filled. The First Lieutenants will remain at home stations to recruit until the units are filled. Only batteries which have received horses from the United States Government will take mounts to the mobilization camp.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., June 19.—Preparations for the mobilization of the Pennsylvania National Guard here next Saturday were being rushed today by Colonel L. V. Rausch, Deputy Quartermaster General, who has been here since early Spring getting the camp ready for the regular Summer encampment. Colonel Rausch today sent rush orders to Lebanon for lumber, carpenters, and laborers to erect the extra storage and other buildings to accommodate 10,000 troops who are expected to answer the President's call. The tracks of the Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad were being cleared for the handling of trains carrying equipment which is expected to arrive from the State Arsenal tonight or early tomorrow.

West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 19.—Adjt. Gen. John C. Bond announced tonight that the Second Infantry of the West Virginia National Guard, which has been called out for service on the Mexican border, will mobilize at Kanawha City, three miles from Charleston, instead of Terra Alta, as indicated in the order received from Washington. Governor Hatfield protested the War Department that because of the altitude of Terra Alta, 2,500 feet, the men would be seriously affected by heat when transferred for duty to Southern Texas. Enlistments in the Second Infantry showed a large increase when it became known the command had been selected for border duty.

Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—Illinois troop movements begin tomorrow night. By nightfall Wednesday, according to Adjt. Gen. Frank S. Dickson, all Illinois National Guard troops, except the Fifth and Sixth Infantry, will be encamped here at the State Fair Grounds. General Dickson expects at fewest 13,000 men. It is expected nearly 3,000 mounts and draught horses will be needed. Three of the State Batteries have options on suitable horses. The Virginia National Guard was reported tonight to be dickering for the animals. One hundred graduate nurses from charitable institutions in Illinois have been tendered to Governor Dunne for service, in the event of a call to Mexican service, by Fred A. Kern, President of the State Board of Administration. The Governor accepted the offer.

Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 19.—Kentucky's brigade of National Guardsmen today began assembling at the armories of the three regiments in Louisville, Lexington, and Hopkinsville for mobilization at Earlington or Fort Thomas. The latter place has been designated but its facilities are regarded as inadequate. The paper strength of the brigade is 2,000 officers and men, with about 2,200 effectives, a field hospital, and an ambulance and signal corps. Recruited to its full strength its personnel would be increased to 5,400. Adjt. Gen. J. Tandy Ellis has indicated that the brigade could not be assembled at the mobilization camp within less than a week.

Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., June 19.—Thirty-five hundred Michigan militiamen will be assembled not later than Thursday at the State's permanent reservation at Grayling. State militia authorities have received orders to increase the force to 5,697 men, and recruiting was begun this morning to bring the force to war strength. Adjt. Gen. Bersey issued an order to all company commanders, instructing them to entrain at their home stations next Saturday for the State camp. Reports to militia headquarters here told of brisk recruiting throughout the State. Soldiers who have returned from the trenches in Europe are among those who have offered to join the militia.

Wisconsin.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 19.—Adjt. Gen. Orlando Bolway announced that the Wisconsin National Guard, numbering 8,295 men, had been ordered to mobilize at Camp Douglas Thursday.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., June 19.—Adjt. Gen. Hall said today that within ten days or two weeks Nebraska could have 4,000 members of the militia ready for service. About 2,600 can concentrate at Lincoln within a week.

Oklahoma.

Special to The New York Times.

GUTHRIE, Okla., June 19.—The Oklahoma National Guard ordered out this morning by Governor Williams, will mobilize at Chandler. Colonel Roy W. Hoffman is actively in charge. Adjt. Gen. Frank Canton estimates that all troops will be mobilized by tomorrow night. The State has one regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, one Engineers' Corps, and one field hospital. The militia has recently been recruited to full strength, and enthusiasm runs high, 95 per cent. of the people favoring intervention. Word that full strength is ready has been received from Guthrie City, Enid, Muskogee, and Tulsa. The available strength is 2,500.

Location of Units of Our Force of 35,918 Men, Now on Mexican Soil or Stationed on the Border

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The strength of the forces of the regular army and militia now on duty along the southern border and in Mexico today is 1,326 officers and 34,592 men, a total of 35,918. Of these there are under General Pershing's command, extending from Columbus, N. M., to Namiquipa, Mexico, 385 officers and 11,250 men, a total of 11,635.

Composition of Pershing Expedition

The following units comprise General Pershing's expedition, the location of each being kept secret for military reasons:

Headquarters and Troops F and H and Machine Gun Troop of 12th Cav.; also 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 13th Cav., (except Troop I.)
Companies A, B, C, and D of 20th Inf.; also 6th, 16th, 17th, and 24th Inf.
Batteries B and C, 6th Field Art.; Headquarters and Batteries A, B, and C, 4th Field Art.
56th, 122d, and 167th Cos., Coast Art.
Companies E, G, and H, Engineers.
Ambulance Cos. 3 and 7.
Field Hospitals 3 and 7.
First Aero Squadron.

Locations of the Border Troops

The stations and strength of the troops on the border are as follows:

LOCATION AND COMMANDS.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Alpine, Texas.—Co. A, 14th Cav.	3	56
Bisbee, Ariz.—Cos. E and F, 14th Inf.	3	134
Bliss, Fort, Texas.—8th Cav., less I. K, and M; Bats. A and E, 5th Field Art.; 7th Inf.; Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, and M, 20th Inf.; 103d Co., Coast Art.	86	2,142
Boquillas, Texas.—Troops A and B, 6th Cav.	5	146
Brownsville, Texas.—Troops E, F, G, and H, 3d Cav.; Bat. D, 4th Field Art.; 4th Inf., except Co. M.	45	1,161
Calexico, Cal.—Troops B and M, 1st Cav.; 3d Bat. and Machine Gun Co., 21st Inf.	15	467
Clark, Fort, Texas.—Co. F, 19th Inf.; Det. 20th Co., Coast Art.	5	99
Comstock, Texas.—Det. 127th Co., Coast Art.	1	48
Crook's Tunnel, Ariz.—Det. 11th Inf.	1	34
Del Rio, Texas.—Troops B, C, and D, 14th Cav.; 3d Bat. and Cos. E and H, 19th Inf.; 20th, 31st, 74th, 77th, 112th, 145th, and 164th Cos., Coast Art.	30	1,206
Dick Love's Ranch, Texas.—Troop E, 6th Cav.	2	78
Dolores, Texas.—Troop K, 14th Cav.	2	78
Donna, Texas.—Cos. A and C, 28th Inf.; Troop B, 3d Cav.; Cos. A, B, C, and D, 2d Texas Inf.	19	481
Douglas, Ariz.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, K, and L and Machine Gun Troop, 1st Cav.; Headquarters and Bats. A, E, and F, 6th Field Art.; Headquarters and Cos. A, B, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, and M, 11th Inf.; 18th and 22d Inf.; Headquarters, Cos. G, H, and 3d Bat., 14th Inf.; 1st Arizona Inf.	122	4,468
Dryden, Texas.—Det. 127th Co., Coast Art.	1	50
Eagle Pass, Texas.—Troops E, G, and H, 14th Cav.; Bat. D, 3d Field Art.; 3d Inf., except Cos. A and M.; 30th Inf.	80	1,931
El Paso, Texas.—23d Inf.; Cos. H, I, K, and L, 20th Inf.; 69th Co., Coast Art.	45	1,129
Fabens, Texas.—Troop K, 8th Cav.; 41st Co., Coast Art.	4	144
Forest Station, Ariz.—Troop D, 1st Cav.	2	53
Hachita, N. M.—Troops I and K, 12th Cav.	4	134
Harlingen, Texas.—Headquarters and Cos. B, D, E, G, and I, 26th Inf.; Headquarters, 1st Texas Brigade; Headquarters and 1st Bat., 3d Texas Inf.	47	779
Hermanas, N. M.—Troop E, 12th Cav.	2	68
Hot Springs, Texas.—Troop F, 6th Cav.	2	72
Hot Wells, Texas.—Co. A, 4th Texas Inf.	3	62
Huachuca, Fort.—Arizona Guard, 10th Cav.	1	132
Indio Ranch, Texas.—Co. A, 3d Inf.	2	53
Kingsville, Texas.—Cos. K and M, 26th Inf.	4	121
Lajitas, Texas.—Troop D, 6th Cav.	3	78
Laredo, Texas.—9th Inf.; Headquarters, 2d Bat., and Cos. E and F, 3d Field Art.; Squadron, Texas Cav.	54	1,452
Las Cienegas, N. M.—Troops L and M, 12th Cav.	3	135
Lehman's Ranch, Texas.—Co. M, 3d Inf.	1	60
Lochiel, Ariz.—Troop H, 1st Cav.	2	59
Lyford, Texas.—Co. C, 26th Inf.	3	68
Madero, Texas.—Co. F, 28th Inf.	1	66
Marathon, Texas.—Headquarters and Troop F, Machine Gun Troop, 14th Cav.; I, K, and M, 4th Texas Inf.	18	326
Marfa, Texas.—Headquarters and Cos. I, L, and M and Machine Gun Troop, 6th Cav.; Headquarters and Cos. E and G, 4th Texas Inf.	29	543
McAllen, Texas.—Co. G, 28th Inf.	3	67
McIntosh, Fort, Texas.—Troop L, 14th Cav.	3	73
Mercedes, Texas.—Co. L, 26th Inf.; Headquarters and Troop C, 3d Cav.; 2d Bat., 3d Texas Inf.	20	486
Mission, Texas.—Headquarters and Cos. I and K, 28th Inf.; Troop D, 3d Cav.; Headquarters and Cos. F and H, 2d Texas Inf.	26	532
Mount Riley, N. M.—Troop G, 12th Cav.	3	65
Naco, Ariz.—Troops E and G, 1st Cav.	6	124
Nogales, Ariz.—Troop F, 1st Cav.; Co. D, 6th Field Art.; 12th Inf.; 1st Bat., 21st Inf.	46	1,398
Olmito, Texas.—Co. M, 4th Inf.	2	70
Penitas, Texas.—Co. L, 28th Inf.	2	62
Pharr, Texas.—Co. H, 28th Inf.; Cos. G, K, L, and M, 2d Texas Inf.	13	347
Presidio, Texas.—Co. H, 4th Texas Inf.	3	82
Progresso, Texas.—Co. B, 28th Inf.	2	66
Quitman, Fort, Texas.—Troop G, 6th Cav.	2	65
Rabbs Ranch, Texas.—Troop A, 3d Cav.	1	79
Rio Grande City, Texas.—Troops I and K, 3d Cav.; Headquarters, 2d Bat., and Co. I, 2d Texas Inf.	9	187
Roma, Texas.—Troop M, 3d Cav.	2	55
Sam Fordyce, Texas.—Co. M, 28th Inf.; Troop L, 6d Cav.; Co. E, 2d Texas Inf.	7	218
San Bernardino, Ariz.—Co. F, 11th Inf.	2	51
San Benito, Texas.—Cos. A, F, and H, 26th Inf.; 3d Battalion, 3d Texas Inf.	17	461
Sanderson, Texas.—Co. L, 4th Texas Inf.	3	70
San Juan, Texas.—Cos. D and E, 28th Inf.	4	128
San Ygnacio, Texas.—Troops I and M, 4th Cav.		142
Sierra Blanca, Texas.—Troop M, 8th Cav.; 1st Bat., 4th Texas Inf.	14	324
Slaughter's Ranch, N. M.—Troop I, 1st Cav.	3	66
Terlingua, Texas.—Troop C, 6th Cav.	2	80
Valentine, Texas.—Troop K, 6th Cav.; Co. F, 4th Texas Inf.	...	155
Victoria, Texas.—One company inf.	2	83
White's Ranch, Texas.—Troop H, 6th Cav.	2	60
Ysleta, Texas.—Troop I, 8th Cav.	16	323
Yuma, Ariz.—Headquarters and 2d Bat., 21st Inf.		
Total	1,326	34,592

SAILORS IN FIGHT WITH MEXICANS

Continued from Page 1.

American casualties, but says two Mexican soldiers and one civilian were wounded.

Clash After "Declaration of War."

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 19.—News of serious trouble at Mazatlan, on the west coast of Mexico, has been received here in radiograms. One message, received at the Point Loma wireless station today, came from Commander Arthur Kavanagh of the gunboat Annapolis, which was at Mazatlan yesterday. The Governor, of Sinaloa, according to that message, declared war on the United States on Sunday. Following the receipt of that news Commander Kavanagh sent a boatload of bluejackets ashore to parley with the Mexican officials. As the cutter was preparing to tie up to a wharf at Mazatlan a group of Mexican soldiers opened fire. Boatswain's Mate I. M. Laughter, acting as coxswain, was shot down. He is reported to have been mortally wounded.

Ensign Kessing, commanding the cutter, then ordered the bluejackets to open fire. The reports say that six Mexicans fell wounded or dead. Only one volley was fired. The Mexicans did not reply. After the firing ceased, Ensign Kessing went boldly to the Governor's quarters, where he was arrested and held. It was reported today, however, that he was soon released. His release may have been due to a threat by the commander of the Annapolis to turn his guns on the town. That was a belief expressed here tonight.

According to additional advices received by Admiral Winslow, an ultimatum amounting practically to a declaration of war against the United States was served Sunday on Commander Kavanagh by General Elores, Carranza Governor of the State of Sinaloa. It was this that resulted in the clash. The exact substance of his ultimatum has not yet been received.

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NEW YORK FORCES REPORT PROMPTLY

Continued from Page 1.

understood that married men and those who have others dependent upon them will be the first to be excused.

Men Kept at Armories.

During the time that it will take to get regiments up to a war footing the Guardsmen will be required to stay in the armories. They will be under pay while there, and amenable to the regulations of the regular army. As soon as a regiment is in shape it will be moved to the 600-acre reservation set apart at Beekman, where the work of preparation for border service will begin.

When all the regiments are in camp they will be known as the Sixth New York Division. It was announced that the State would be the only one to give to the service of the Government a full division. The regiments that will go comprise nine, and the four that will be left as a protection to the State will be designated by the Governor. While division headquarters declared tonight that they had no idea as yet which regiments would be left behind, it was learned on good authority that the organizations to be excepted will be the Tenth Infantry of Flushing, two Buffalo regiments, the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth, and the Twenty-third of Brooklyn.

The first regiment to go to Beekman will be the Sixty-ninth, which has been ordered to leave either Wednesday or Thursday. To the Sixty-ninth will fall the task of getting the uncompleted mobilization site in condition for the men who will follow. They will pitch in and dig the hundreds of sanitation trenches that will be needed, and will be assisted by part of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.

One big task that faces the men is the laying of some seven miles of pipe to supply water to the troops. According to Lieut. Col. Ward it will cost about $100,000 to maintain the camp for two weeks with 16,000 men there. He said that while a contract had already been placed for the delivery of 5,000 horses and mules, it was likely that nearly 7,000 animals would be required. He declared that satisfactory arrangements had been made with the railroads two weeks ago to transport the men, as the mobilization had been forecast nearly three weeks ago.

In anticipation that 500,000 men in the State will offer themselves for enlistment in the next month, it was stated at headquarters that those who have had experience will be accepted first. This step is taken in order to be able to get one regiment out of the mobilization camp before another is ready to take its place.

Major Gen. O'Ryan and his staff will remain at Peekskill for about a week and direct the work from headquarters as the present facilities at Beekman are inadequate. So soon, however, as the regiments begin to pour in he will motor thirty-two miles north, to Beekman and assume direct command.

It was stated today that in some of the regiments there is serious shortage of equipment, particularly in blankets, but those who are in charge are confident that this will be speedily remedied. At present the only men at Beekman are about 200 of the Twenty-second Engineers, a force of State laborers, and twenty-five members of the officers' school, who went there this afternoon after the school was broken up.

Confers with General Wood.

After a night of wakefulness, during which he was in almost constant communication with the Guard organizations throughout the State Major General O'Ryan got General Leonard A. Wood on the long-distance telephone and went over the situation with him. After the consultation it was stated that the Government would leave the work of getting the New York troops entirely in the hands of Major General O'Ryan.

It was about 8 o'clock in the morning when the first of the officers who had been wired to attend the conference began to arrive and from then afterward they arrived in a continuous stream.

General O'Ryan issued this notice to the newspaper men:

"I shall not give interviews to any one until next Wednesday. We are facing a big job here and have our sleeves rolled up for work. Remember, this is not a talk-factory."

At the conclusion of today's conference a statement was given out by Lieut. Col. Franklin Ward, Intelligence Officer, in which he said:

"The biggest task in the country in connection with the mobilization of the National Guard of the United States is that falling to the lot of Maj. Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the division of New York troops.

"While most of the States are confronted with the task of assembling from three to four hundred to a couple of thousand officers and men, General O'Ryan is required to mobilize 16,000 troops, including every arm of the service—infantry, field artillery, cavalry, engineers, signal troops, field hospitals, ambulance companies, field bakery; also armored batteries and wagon trains.

"To mobilize a force of this strength means the establishment of a camp on the basis of a model city. To illustrate one of the problems such a command with its horses and mules requires for its working and drinking about 320,000 gallons of water daily. The water problem alone involves the driving of wells, the erection of tanks, and about seven miles of piping for distribution throughout the camp. This work is now under way at Camp Whitman at Greenhaven, Dutchess County, where there is one company of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers on duty in charge of the work.

"Some idea of the magnitude of the work involved in establishing the mobilization camp may be gathered from the following table of a few of the more important articles of food supply which have been contracted for and which cover a supply of two weeks only.

"150,000 pounds of beef, (75 tons;) 200,000 pounds of fresh meat, (75 tons;) 150,000 pounds of potatoes, (75 tons;) 35,000 pounds of sugar, (17½ tons;) 20,000 dozen eggs, 40,000 pounds of bacon, (20 tons;) 40,000 pounds of ham, (20 tons;) 30,000 pounds of mutton, (15 tons;) 12,000 pounds of butter, (6 tons;) 12,000 pounds of beans, (6 tons;) 10,000 pounds of dried fish, (5 tons;) 25,000 pounds of onions.

"The field bakery will turn out 15,000 pounds of bread daily. There will be approximately 5,500 horses and mules. The forage provided for these animals for two weeks amounts to 840,000 pounds of oats, 400 tons of hay, and 12,000 pounds of rock salt. These vast quantities of supplies, as well as the necessary transportation of the troops, is being made by Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster."

TROOPS TURN OUT HERE IN QUICK TIME

Mobilization

CALL OF THE GUARD HITS WALL STREET

Nearly 2,000 Men in Financial District Subject to Orders to Go to the Front.

MANY BANKS AFFECTED

Employes Will Receive Full Pay While in the Service and Their Places Will Be Kept.

Many officers and employes of banks and brokerage firms in the Wall Street district spent yesterday putting their books and desks in order for quick departure to join their regiments when the call comes. In case of members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the Twenty-second Engineers, the summons reached them before they had got far along with their morning's work, and they made preparations to be away from the Street for an indefinite period. It was estimated by canvassers for information that between 1,500 and 2,000 men employed in the financial district were subject to call.

The Stock Exchange has about seventy-five men in the National Guard. These are some of the officers and non-coms among them:

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the First Brigade; General Oliver B. Bridgman, who was prominent in the Preparedness Parade; Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster, in charge of transportation and equipment of troops; Colonel Thomas Denny, and Major Rene A. de Russy of the Twelfth; Major Harrison K. Bird of the Ordnance Department of New York; Lieutenants William Starr and William M. Wright of the newly-formed Automobile Machine Gun Company; Lieutenant Stanton Whitney of Squadron A; Sergeant Colgate Hoyt of the Machine Gun Troop of Squadron A, and First Sergeant Alfred Fosner of the Seventy-first.

Curb Men Called.

The National Guard members of the Curb include Captain Henry Hildreth and Lieutenant P. L. Bigelow of the Twelfth Infantry; Lieutenant F. H. Brown of the Ninth Coast Artillery; Sergeant Jerome Sullivan of the Signal Corps, New York; George Breen, and Francis Wood of the Seventh Infantry; Reginald Rives and Harold Hatch of Squadron A; Louis Williams of the Essex Troop, New Jersey; Hyland Murphy of the Second New Jersey Infantry; Sheridan Ogden, and Charles Josephs of the Second Field Artillery, New York; William Johnson, Twenty-second Engineers; W. V. Austin of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia.

The Guaranty Trust Company has fifty-five men in the National Guard, the largest representation for any banking institution as far as could be learned. President Charles H. Sabin said yesterday that if the men were called out their salaries would be continued as long as they were away, and their places would be waiting for them when they returned. At the National City Bank twenty-five men were found on the roster of the National Guard, and it was said that they would not lose either salary or jobs while away.

The Guaranty Trust has these officers in Squadron A: Lieutenant F. H. Ryan and Sergeants J. C. Sargo and A. H. Fox. R. H. Cox, assistant to Mr. Sabin, is a member of Troop D of New Jersey. Dudley Olcott, a Vice President of the Central Trust Company, is a Lieutenant of the First Field Motor Artillery. There are four Central Trust employes in the Seventh, three in the ranks of the First Motor Artillery, and others in Squadron A and the Twenty-second Engineers. The Bankers Trust Company has several men in the Coast Artillery and infantry regiments.

At the home office of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company it was said that about fifty employes were in the National Guard in this State and New Jersey. The American Exchange National Bank has nearly a dozen enrolled, and practically every other bank and trust company was considering the possibility of losing several of their men if all the organizations are called out.

Bank Will Pay Its Men.

The American Exchange National Bank will be represented by half a dozen and possibly ten of its employes, one of them being a Lieutenant. The bank declined to give any names. Following the custom inaugurated at the time of the Spanish-American war, this bank will not only hold open all positions for its men who go to the front, but also will carry them on the payroll the entire time they are away.

The Chase National Bank has five employes in the Guard. The Hanover National Bank has eight men who are expecting to go to the front. At the Bank of New York one employe has received notice of mobilization, but several others who are members of the Guard have not yet been called.

At the International Banking Corporation it was said that the chief accountant had already gone and others were expected to go.

The Steel Corporation is represented by R. C. Bolling, a member of the legal staff, who has been interested in aviation for a long time; H. E. Duffield of the Seventh, Walter Clark of the Sixty-ninth, George N. White of the Depot Battalion, Seventh Regiment Reserve, and one or two men in Squadron A.

Owing to the many vacancies which appeared likely to occur in the clerical forces of the banks a rumor spread in the Street that some institutions would find difficulty in conducting their work if the mobilization became general. Bank officers said late in the day that there would be small difficulty along this line because something in the way of mobilization was being conducted by their department heads. Men who might be called out were directed to instruct their assistants about their labors as far as possible, beginning at once, and a few days' interim, it was said, would prepare office routine for smooth running when the Guard members drop out.

Exchange Men Subject to Call.

In Stock Exchange houses preparation of this sort was particularly noticeable, especially where two or more men were liable to a call. The firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Taylor, of which Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is a member, it was learned, faced the prospect of losing ten men from the New York and Philadelphia offices, but the firm members appeared not to be disturbed by the possible development. Augustus T. Barnard, with the house of Dominick & Dominick, is a Captain in the Seventh, while E. W. Fisher and Albert Copper, with Merrill, Lynch & Co., are members of this regiment.

In some of the brokerage houses whose employes were expecting a summons, it was said that salaries would continue to be paid. In banks, besides those mentioned, the impression was general that the Directors, as a patriotic duty, would assure their men that they would lose nothing financially by going with their regiments.

HAS RIGHT TO SEIZE WIRES.

Southern Pacific Official Explains Carranza's Power.

At the Southern Pacific Railway offices in this city yesterday no word was heard either in confirmation or denial of the report that the company's Mexican lines had been seized by the Carranza Government. That there was no telegraphic communication with points on the lines caused the officers of the company no surprise, for the company's franchise permits the Government to take over the telegraph lines whenever so disposed, and it has manifested such a disposition several times in the last five years.

Hugh Neill, Secretary of the company, explained that the Southern Pacific had no large amount of rolling stock on its Mexican lines. It has been operating 981 miles of road in Mexico since the revolutions began, but on the greater part of this route only one composition freght and passenger train has been operated a week. On the northern part of the route three trains a week have been run. Trains have been operated only by day as a precaution against bandit gangs, and business along the line has been so upset that the few trains in operation have been sufficient to handle the traffic.

STOCKS FALL OFF IN UNEASY MARKET

Bid Prices for Government Bonds Showed a Slight Decline.

Nervous holders of stocks let go of some of their shares on the Stock Exchange and the Curb yesterday, persuaded that the serious turn in the Mexican situation might disturb prices considerably. The result was a sharp pitch downward after the opening of business, which caused losses extending from 1 to 5 points in prominent issues. Later a rallying tendency developed, but weakness appeared again before the end of the day and there were few issues which failed to close near their minimum levels.

A feature of the day was a loss of a half point or more in the bid quotation for Government bonds. The 2s of 1930, for instance, were quoted at the Stock Exchange "calls" at 99 bid, against 99½ Saturday. The several Panama issues carried the declining tendency further than the others, dropping in the bid 1¼ points in the case of the 2s and 1 point in the Panama 3s.

The market was influenced by apprehension lest the supply of bonds be suddenly greatly increased through a fresh sale, the proceeds to be used to conduct operations south of the border. Brokers who specialize in Government securities kept the wires hot between this city and Washington for a hint as to the Treasury's attitude. The information received was to the effect that the Government had $40,000,000 cash available for use at this time, through income tax collections partly, and that a bond issue was not being contemplated for the near future at least.

The movement of stock prices after the early unsettlement was not accompanied by any sudden dips and dives, such as occurred the day the navy was ordered to Vera Cruz in April two years ago. Declines then of 5 and 6 points were common, whereas yesterday's average net loss was not much in excess of 2 points in the more prominent shares. The subjoined table shows what occurred in the more active issues:

	High.	Low.	Net Decline.
Amer. Smelting	96⅜	92½	2⅜
Amer. Zinc	51⅞	47⅞	3½
Baldwin Locomotive	88¼	84⅝	3½
Butte & Sup	77⅛	70⅞	6¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	64½	61⅜	2⅝
Crucible Steel	83¾	79¼	4
Mexican Petrol	101⅞	96⅝	5
N. Y. Central	105⅛	103¼	2½
New Haven	62¼	60⅝	1⅝
Southern Pacific	97¾	96⅛	1⅝
Union Pacific	137	135	1½
U. S. Steel	85¼	83½	1½

It was noticeable that the railroad stocks suffered nearly as severely as the industrials, reflecting perhaps some profit taking by persons who participated in the recent rise of the carriers. The opinion of some close observers of the day's business was that short sellers had an active part in the downward swing, working to make the most of the tension which hung over the Street all day. It could not be said, however, that either bankers or brokers did a great deal of worrying as to the effect a real invasion of Mexico would have on our financial structure. It was pointed out in some quarters that events had plainly been shaping themselves for the present situation, and that the civil and Governmental financial interests had been making preparations.

AGAIN TEAR UP TRACKS.

Mexicans Opposite Brownsville Renew Bridge Barricade.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 19.—Tenseness in the international situation along both sides of the border in the Brownsville district, recently looked on as the possible point of contact of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, rose and fell today with the arrival of each bit of news along the American side of the river.

After Brig. Gen. James Parker announced he was confident General Alfredo Ricaut would carry out his promises of assistance in exterminating the bandits along the lower Rio Grande border, Mexicans began repairing the damaged tracks on the International Bridge, torn up during the excitement Saturday night.

Then came the news of the calling out of all the State National Guard and the recall of Consul J. H. Johnson, at Matamoros. Promptly Mexicans operating from the south side of the river again tore up the railroad tracks and for the second time built a barricade of steel rails at a commanding point just off the south end of the bridge.

A number of American ranch owners in the State of Tamaulipas asked permission to visit their property on the Mexican side. It was granted, with the provision that they go unarmed. A few made the trip, but shortly after returned to the American side. It was reported here tonight that two Mexicans, wounded in the rear guard actions with the Americans while withdrawing from Matamoros on Sunday morning, died in the Matamoros Hospital today. That would bring the total number of dead in the engagement to four.

OPPOSES ENLISTMENT OF MUNITION WORKERS

Official of Navy Consulting Board Warns Us Against "England's Mistake."

Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Industrial Preparedness Committee of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, announced yesterday that he was going to call the attention of the War Department to the inadvisability of calling for military duty skilled workmen who were engaged in industrial plants manufacturing war munitions.

The matter was called to his attention, Mr. Coffin said, by the apearance before his committee of a representative of one of the largest manufacturers of munitions in the United States.

"This representative told us," Mr. Coffin said, "that the call to arms of the National Guard would cause them to lose between 500 and 600 skilled workmen. Part of these men we were told were already members of State militia and others had announced their intention to enlist.

RED CROSS HURRIES BORDER EQUIPMENT

Recruits Busy Packing Boxes with Surgical Supplies for Shipment West.

ENROLLING NEW MEMBERS

Various Branches Making Efforts to Reach a War Footing at an Early Date.

There was great activity yesterday at the West Side Branch of the American Red Cross, 2,158 Broadway, corner of Seventy-sixth Street, because of the possibility of war with Mexico. Workers were busily engaged in filling boxes to be sent to the border, and enrollments in the branch's classes of instruction were accelerated. These classes are under the general direction of Miss R. C. Wilson, and the first of them will probably begin tomorrow.

Classes for women in first aid and home care of the sick have been conducted for some months at several of the various branches of the Red Cross, but, in most cases, were recently discontinued for the Summer. In view of the Mexican situation, however, the classes at the West Side branch will be continued all Summer, and in addition a class for men in first aid instruction will be begun. The women's classes in first aid will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. and similar instruction for men will be on the same days at 9 P. M. A course of ten lessons for either men or women will cost the pupil $5. At the completion of the course, and upon passing a satisfactory examination, a graduate will be furnished with a Government certificate which will make the holder eligible to service in the field with the Red Cross.

The classes in home care of the sick are open to women and will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. A course of fifteen lessons will cost $8.55. Graduation will also be rewarded with a certificate.

While women will be admitted to the classes for either first aid or home care of the sick, and while the classes are distinct, applicants for active service who have completed both courses will receive the preference, as the authorities want women who, if necessary, can give first aid on fields and in hospitals, and also nurse sick soldiers. All of the classes will meet at the branch. The women will be instructed by Miss Cotter and the men by Dr. David H. M. Gillespie. Talking yesterday of the classes, Miss Wilson said:

"I don't wish to anticipate war with Mexico, but even the most conservative person will admit that war is possible, and if we go to war we shall need many more nurses, both men and women, than the country is at present able to provide. I think the Mexican situation has rightly stimulated applications for membership in our classes and already we have been justified in continuing the classes through the Summer.

"Our idea is to equip men so that they can be of material assistance to the doctors on the field and in hospitals, and to provide competent women nurses. In the three months that our branch has been open we have had 175 pupils in the women's classes, most of whom have graduated in both of the courses offered. In view of present conditions, we should have a better record for the next three months."

BANKS EXPECT BOND ISSUE.

Believe Government Will Take That Step to Finance War Measures.

Officers of national banks and partners in bond houses discussed the chances of a Government bond issue yesterday, expecting that one would be necessary to finance military operations and preparations. Except for a general agreement on the ability of the Government to sell bonds at a low rate of interest and general willingness to participate in such financing, the discussion was academic.

None of the large banks had received an intimation from Washington that a bond issue was forthcoming, and it was said in one of the bond houses with which Secretary McAdoo has business relations as a private citizen that no announcement need be expected for several weeks at least.

In the event that the Government does decide to sell bonds, it was the prevalent opinion that the Treasury would offer Panama 3s to reimburse it for expenditures on the canal. There are $240,000,000 of these bonds available in the Treasury. They were quoted yesterday at 102½ bid and 103½ asked, and in banking opinion could be easily sold above par to the amount of at least $50,000,000 and, very likely, $100,000,000.

MEXICANS IN TEXAS WARNED BY GOVERNOR

Must Obey the Laws and Refrain from Plotting and They Will Be Protected.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 19.—In a proclamation Governor Ferguson today warned the 150,000 Mexicans who make their home in Texas as to how they must conduct themselves in order to receive the protection of the State authorities. The Governor says:

To Texas Mexicans: At this time I want to say a word to citizens of Mexican parentage residing permanently or temporarily in Texas.

The State of Texas demands of all persons while in her borders absolute obedience and respect to her laws and constituted authorities. If Texas Mexicans will aid, by words and deeds, the various peace officers in Texas to carry out this demand, they need have no fear of bodily harm, and they will receive the protection of our laws. If they do not in some manner show their loyalty to this State and nation they will bring trouble upon themselves and many crimes will be committed which cannot be prevented.

There are thousands of Mexicans in Texas employed in many different occupations. This employment will continue so long as Mexicans remain loyal to Texas.

If these people were left alone there would be little alarm with the Americans. But unfortunately the prejudice of many Mexicans, who might otherwise remain loyal to Texas, has been aroused by bandit leaders from Mexico, and a feeling of hatred exists along our Texas borders, which should not be.

In the future when one of these bandit leaders from Mexico comes among you and tries to tell you that Americans want to mistreat you and wants you to join some secret movement, report him at once to the first officer you can get to. Report the names of Mexicans who are mixed up in the gang. Show that you are loyal to this country, and, as Governor of Texas, I guarantee that you will be protected from all harm. In addition to this I will pay a very liberal reward in gold to any Mexican who will furnish to the Sheriffs and Ranger Captains reliable information and names of those who are seeking to arouse the Mexicans of Texas to take up arms against the Americans or to destroy their property.

I earnestly invite the help and co-operation of all law-abiding Mexicans in keeping down any race hatred and strife. If you do not want to confer with the officers write me direct at Austin. But the better plan is for the good Mexicans to get in close relation with the officers and show them that you are loyal citizens, and there will be no trouble in Texas.

I appeal to the Mexican press and Mexican leaders to warn their people against the strange Mexican who comes to this country to stir up trouble. By so doing you can render a great service to your people and you will be the means of promoting peace and good-will between Texas and Texas Mexicans. JAMES E. FERGUSON,
Governor of Texas.

This proclamation is to be circulated generally throughout Texas.

LEGALIZES THE USE OF GUARD IN MEXICO

House Will Get Resolution Today at Instance of Secretary Baker.

HANDS OF PRESIDENT TIED

Present Law Provides for Service of the Militia in United States Only.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A resolution authorizing the President to use the National Guard for service "on foreign soil" is scheduled for adoption by the House tomorrow, and will be offered at the request of the War Department by James Hay, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. Hay held himself in readiness to present the resolution today, but it did not reach the Capitol from the War Department before the adjournment of the House. At a conference between Secretary Baker, Mr. Hay, and Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, it was decided that there should be legislative action of this sort "as a precautionary matter."

It is understood that the resolution now being prepared at the War Department does not refer by name to Mexico, but is designed solely to meet any emergency that may occur on the border. Mr. Hay explained that under existing law the President may draft the National Guard "to repel invasion," but that the specific authority of Congress is required if the National Guard is to be called out for service on foreign soil.

Secretary Baker is understood to have informed Representative Hay that there is no present intention to send the National Guard outside the United States. Nevtreheless, the War Department desires to have general authority which will enable the President to order the guardsmen into Mexico if such a step should be necessary.

Special Rule May Be Asked.

An effort will be made to obtain unanimous consent for consideration of the resolution in the House. If this effort fails Representative Hay will go to the Committee on Rules for a special rule making the War Department resolution in order.

It is possible that Representative Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, may block a unanimous consent agreement, Mr. London was engaged today in reviewing the debates incident to the Mexican war of 1848. He said he had discovered that, as a member of Congress, Abraham Lincoln had vigorously protested against the Administration's course at that time, and had assailed President Polk for precipitating hostilities with Mexico.

That there would be an early call for volunteers if actual hostilities arise between the United States and Mexico was predicted by a military authority at the Capitol today. He estimated that more than 300,000 men would be required if the United States should enter Mexico, and that from 100,000 to 150,000 volunteers must be raised if a state of warfare should develop.

George W. Wickersham, when Attorney General, held that the President has no constitutional right to order the State militia into Mexico or anywhere else outside of the continental United States. He may call them out only to uphold the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

To become available for use in Mexico the members of the militia called out yesterday must first be drafted into the service of the Federal Government. But under the law as interpreted by Brig. Gen. Crowder, Adjutant General of the army, they cannot be drafted until Congress gives its assent. This assent is being sought in the resolution to be introduced tomorrow.

Provisions of New Law.

Before it can be drafted into the Federal service under the resolution the militia of the States must be reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the new Army Reorganization law. In this reorganization each militia officer and enlisted man would be required to take the new double oath of allegiance to serve both the State and the Federal Governments, and also would subscribe to the new contract of enlistment in the National Guard. This contract calls for three years' active service as a National Guardsman and three years in the National Guard Reserve.

The highest law officers of the Government have held that enlistment in the proposed new units is optional with each member of the militia. The new Army Reorganization bill provides:

SECTION III.—National Guardsmen drafted into Federal service:

When Congress shall have authorized the use of the armed land forces of the United States, for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the regular army, the President may, under such regulations, including such physical examination as he may prescribe, draft into the military service of the United States, to serve therein for the period of the war, unless sooner discharged, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserve. All persons so drafted shall, from the date of their draft, stand discharged from the militia, and shall from said date be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the army of the United States as may be applicable to members of the volunteer army, and shall be embodied in organizations corresponding as far as practicable to those of the regular army, or shall be otherwise assigned as the President may direct.

The commissioned officers of said organizations shall be appointed from among the members thereof, officers with rank not above that of Colonel to be appointed by the President alone, and all other officers to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States under the terms of this section shall have the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men of the regular army of the same grade and the same prior service.

Border Service Compulsory.

It is feared that some individual State militiamen will refuse to take the new oath and become National Guardsmen. In that event they would not be ordered over the border, but this would not excuse them from serving the Federal Government inside of the border under the President's call. It was made plain by army officials today that all the State militia would and could be sent to the border, even if through failure to enlist in the proposed reorganization of the State militia into National Guardsmen they could not be ordered outside of the country.

The War Department received many inquiries today as to what immunities would be granted married men who are members of the National Guard. While most officials were inclined to believe that leaves should be granted those who can show that their absence from business would be a privation to dependent families, it was pointed out that each case must be presented separately and would be decided on its merits.

MANY FIRMS WILL GIVE GUARDSMEN FULL PAY

In Addition Men Sent to the Front Will Not Lose Their Chances of Promotion.

Many employers in New York announced yesterday that those of their men who went to the front with the National Guard would not lose their pay. Some of the employers announced that the pay would be in full and in addition to that given by the Government, while others announced that they would make up the difference between the pay their men receive in civil life and that which they would receive as soldiers. The City of New York was the first big employer to announce that its employes who were in the Guard would receive leaves of absence with pay.

One of the first things that Mayor Mitchel did on his arrival at the City Hall yesterday morning was to ascertain if he had the power to release the city employes with pay. The Mayor found that Section 245 of Chapter 103 of the Laws of 1911 granted that authority to him. The Mayor's secretary, Theodore Rousseau, is a second Lieutenant in the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced yesterday that any of its employes who are in the National Guard in any part of the country and who are called into service, and who have been in the service of the company for more than a year, will be entitled to half pay during the period of their service in the army, unless half pay plus the Government pay exceeds their full salary, in which event they will be entitled to whatever amount is necessary to bring their total compensation up to the level of their full salary as employes of the company.

"Every man who is called out of the Wanamaker stores in New York or Philadelphia to respond to the President's call for troops in the Mexican trouble will continue on our rolls with full pay during his term of service," John Wanamaker said yesterday. "Whether the President's policy is right or wrong," added Mr. Wanamaker, "is no longer a subject for discussion. We must all stand by him without criticism. The President is the responsible head of this Government, and his responsibility must be recognized and supported. He has called for troops, and the call will be answered.

Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, sent the following telegram to all division headquarters of that system yesterday afternoon:

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has in its employ men who are members of the militia, which has just been called out by the President.

The management desires to support this effort to restore peace and order in Mexico. The officers of the company have been instructed to give all militiamen leave of absence. So far as agreement with various organizations employes will permit, no employe who was the service of the company to join the militia will lose his right to re-employment upon his return.

Employes of the New York Edison Company and of the Consolidated Gas Company who are members of the Guard will receive "vacations with full pay" during the time they are in the Government service and their places will be held open for them until they are mustered out of the Federal service.

In nearly all of the big department stores are employed many members of the National Guard. At one store about seventy-five men were called out yesterday and at another forty received orders to report for duty. Whether these men will receive pay while absent was not announced by the management of these stores. One of the stores, however, let it be known that the places of their employes who were members of the Guard would be kept open for them until their return.

TO GET PAY ON GUARD DUTY.

Employes of Firms Will Be Rewarded During Service.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The citizen soldiery of this city slept on their arms tonight, awaiting orders to entrain for Camp Lincoln at Springfield. There was a rush of enlistments at each of the armories. Examining surgeons had all they could do to take care of the applicants. By nightfall nearly 5,000 men were prepared to march.

All the patriotism in Chicago, however, was not shown by the men who are going to the border. Their employers are doing their share. Many firms announced that employes absent on military duty would receive full pay. Some will receive half pay. Others are to receive the difference between the pay they drew in the army and their average wage in order to bring the amount up to what they normally would earn at home. The head of every firm who was asked his attitude toward employes in the present situation declared not a man would be deprived of his job because of his service to his country.

QUIETUDE PREVAILS IN EL PASO AND JUAREZ

Half-starved Mexicans Cross Into United States, Violating Order of Obregon.

EL PASO, Texas, June 19.—A trainload of approximately 1,000 half-starved Mexican peons arrived in Juarez today from southern Chihuahua, and almost immediately crossed into the United States in search of work. Military officials in Juarez declined to comment on the crossing, which was in direct violation of recent orders issued by General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, in which he apparently trying to force such men into the army, forbade the emigration of large bodies of Mexican citizens. It was asserted, however, that the Mexican officials took the only door open to them in view of the shortage of food, which is becoming noticeable in Juarez.

Both El Paso and Juarez were quiet tonight, the military and civilian population of both cities apparently having settled calmly to await the next development in the Mexican situation.

Private advices told of continued anti-American demonstrations in several cities of Chihuahua and Durango, none of which resulted in violence. Supplementing these were copies of several Mexican newspapers, which bitterly attacked the American Mexican policy.

General Francisco Gonzales, commanding the Juarez garrison, announced today that he had received a message from General Gabriel Gavira, recently reported executed in Mexico City after being called for a conference with General Obregon. In his message General Gavira said he expected to return to Juarez within a week.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 19.—An American refugee who arrived here today from Chihuahua City said there were not more than 500 troops left in the State capital. The bulk of the Mexican troops have moved around General Pershing's American army, he said, while along the Mexican Central Railroad to within a few miles of Juarez 3,000 troops are scattered in small camps, he said.

CONSUL ARIAS HOPEFUL.

Mexican Official, Who Looks for No Break, Says Villa Is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Consul Arias, Mexico's representative at Baltimore, today predicted diplomatic relations would not be severed. He regretted the President's act in calling out the State militia. He said:

"Villa is dead, Zapata is no longer a factor, Diaz is in Havana, most of the bandit leaders have been captured and executed, their bands have been scattered, and Mexico is today on the eve of a great commercial and political awakening."



Standard Oil Co., Baltimore.
60 x 200 ft., 2 stories.

"Turner for Concrete"

Isn't it significant that the Standard Oil Company has had Turner erect 23 concrete buildings, one after another?

Turner work is 46% repeat orders.

TURNER
Construction Co

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC R. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

THREE GOOD THINGS FROM CALIFORNIA

CRESTA BLANCA WINES | PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE OF 1908 | NAPA SODA WATER

CRESTA BLANCA WINE CO. 41 E. 49th St.

Close During June: Daily 5 P.M., Saturday 1 P.M.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

To-day at Special Prices

Men's Unlined Flannel Suits

Coat, Vest and Trousers—Sleeves Silk Lined

For Men and Young Men—33 to 44 Chest

New, three-button, unlined model, soft front model of extra quality plain blue or gray summer flannel, without padding or haircloth. Special 19.00

Men's White Flannel Suits

Sack or stitched belted back; coat and trousers. 33 to 44 chest.

Special 16.50

Shantung Silk Suits

Hand Tailored—Sleeves Silk Lined

For Men and Young Men—33 to 44 Chest

Of genuine imported shantung silk. New three or one button belted back model; coat and trousers. Special 20.00

Men's "Cool Cloth" Suits

For Men and Young Men—33 to 44 Chest

Of genuine washable cool cloth in tan, olive or gray mixtures; sack or stitched belted back models; coat and trousers.

Special 8.50

Men's Unlined Norfolk Coats

Of Blue Flannel or Knitted Fabrics

For Men and Young Men—33 to 42 Chest

New custom tailor model of blue flannel or heather brown or green knitted fabrics. Special 10.00

White Flannel Trousers

27 to 44 Waist; All Lengths

Of white English tennis flannel, also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs. Special 3.75

CARRANZA REPEATS WE MUST NOT ENTER

Continued from Page 1.

number of men as we have and have them equally armed and fight on a field selected by mutual consent. But the United States does not intend to do this. It has designs to crush us with brute force and to defile our soil with the feet of the invader. Before this prospect we are determined to sacrifice the last drop of our blood to avoid it. It gives me the greatest satisfaction to see the attitude of the students, for in the north as well as in the south of the republic all Mexicans are agreed to sacrifice themselves before they will consent to submit to oppression."

General Obregon also said that in case of war the bad Mexicans who sought to create difficulties for the Government and the country would be placed in the vanguard of the fight. As always, he said, he was ready to sacrifice himself to the land of his birth, and that the present was not the time for Mexicans to protest loyalty to their Government unless they worked in a manner to ratify their protestations.

Demonstration All Day.

Public demonstrations, with official speechmaking, were features of the day, beginning with a large parade of students of preparatory and professional schools, railway men, and workmen. In the early morning crowds cheered Carranza, Obregon, and Mexico, some yelling "Death to the Americans!"

Carranza personally addressed a parade which drew up in front of the National Palace this morning. Obregon also addressed the crowd. The authorities gave military bands to the paraders, who marched through all the principal streets of the capital.

Carranza and Obregon again addressed crowds this afternoon. Obregon said he had the satisfaction of Carranza's permission to resign the Ministry of War in the event of war becoming a certainty, and would lead the troops to the front. Demonstrators continue parading the streets tonight.

The authorities have promised American Agent Rodgers to resume the train service to Vera Cruz tomorrow, and probably of the north also, allowing Americans who wish it to leave the country. Rodgers has not arranged yet for special trains for Americans, and awaits the announcement of the arrival at Vera Cruz of transports which will take the Americans away. Several autos full of Americans and their families from the mining district at Pachuca arrived safely today.

Chancey M. Rathbun, an American dentist, was arrested today and imprisoned on political charges.

Rodgers has received no news from the United States since Sunday morning.

AMERICAN CONSULATE IN MEXICO CITY STONED

Rodgers Protests to Foreign Office—10,000 Hear General Carranza's Speech.

MEXICO CITY, June 19.—The streets and public squares of the capital were thronged all the afternoon with patriotic paraders, who marched to the various public offices, led by bands and carrying the national emblem as evidence of their willingness to defend the country's honor and dignity in case of a foreign war.

More than 10,000 persons gathered in the great square bounded by the cathedral and municipal palaces, where they were addressed by General Carranza and War Minister Obregon and other members of the Government.

General Carranza told the assembled throngs that Mexico was not seeking war, but would not avoid it at the cost of national dignity.

"Mexico," said General Carranza, "will not declare war on the United States, but will know how to do her duty if hostilities are forced upon her."

A meeting of the Mexican workingmen's organizations was held today, and it was decided to send a commission of workmen to Piedras Negras tomorrow to confer with a committee from the American Federation of Labor and to use every effort to prevent war between the United States and Mexico. It was announced tonight that no restrictions would be placed on Americans desiring to leave Mexico.

In answer to an inquiry made by an emissary of J. Lind Rodgers, representative of the American Government before the Carranza Government, the Foreign Office said that every assurance would be given foreigners of protection on their trip to the coast.

A general exodus among the American colony has begun, and all who are able to do so are leaving for Vera Cruz or northern border points. Mr. Rodgers called at the Foreign Office tonight for the purpose of arranging for a special train to leave here Wednesday to carry Americans to coast ports. The result of his mission had not been made public up to a late hour tonight.

During the demonstration today the American Consulate was stoned. The stoning occurred while Vice Consul Rowe was in the building and only ten minutes after Special Representative Rodgers had left the place. Mr. Rodgers tonight protested against the stoning.

Late this afternoon a commission of engineers called on General Carranza and offered a plan for national defense in case war with the United States became a reality. The First Chief promised to give their plan careful consideration. No American has been molested during recent demonstrations.



"Camp Comfort" In Summer Suits

FOR weeks I've been mobilizing troops of Stein-Bloch Summer Suits, for Summer, according to Hank Hornyhand's Almanac, *starts to-morrow.*

$25 for Regular or Pleated-and-Tucked Back; ½, ¼ or ⅛ lined; as beautifully finished inside as out, with silk sleeves, silk-sewn seams, silk facing, silk piping.

Smart style to the "issimo" degree, added to Cool Comfort so complete, that it hints of the awninged stern of a private yacht.

Town-and-Country Suits and Topcoats

$20 to $45

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

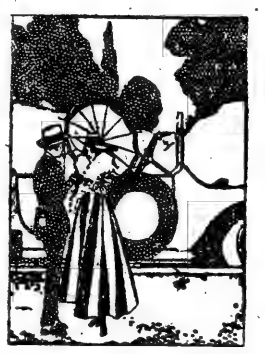
MAKE fun of the sun in one of my cool, crisp, cleanly Tropic-Weight Suits of Crash or Homespun, tailored to your individual measure, for only $20. Not slinky, sleazy fabrics, but full-bodied stuffs, with style TAILORED, not "buzz-sawed," in.

If your clothes crumple easily—some men are that way—I have some special-weave Hard-Twist Summer Worsteds at $25 that roll right out of their wrinkles. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

$20 for my Golf Suit, to measure, with Cap free

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
17 Years On This Corner

Those Whose Society Gives Us Pleasure



THOSE who perfectly fit the picture, city or country—who are appropriately dressed with no apparent effort—are our pleasantest acquaintances.

★ ★

Without striving—without so much as investigating—you can follow every precedent set by the New York tailors, at prices easily within reach.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner's assortment of Summer suits, topcoats, flannel trousers, golf suits and light-weight evening clothes include just those models and fabrics presented by the best tailors this season.

★ ★

Ready to wear—and priced at $20 to $40.

Weber and Heilbroner

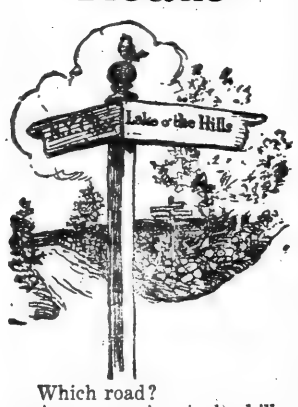
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The Fork of the Roads



Which road?

Are you going to be hill-men for a season and sleep in the lap of Nature?

Or will you stay with the people and the parks?

Which road?

With the duffle slung to the running-board and the cooking kit under the seat—out where the birds are singing and the fox trots along the field-stone fence?

Or all Summer long in the tired town?

It's time to choose—it's late in June—the tent and the canoe await you at the great Outdoor Headquarters.

When Day Breaks Over the Camp

That's when the story's told—the completeness of the preparation—the comfort of the sleepers—the readiness of the fish and the bacon and the eggs and the coffee.

Abercrombie & Fitch tents are planned and made from the accumulated experience of thousands of sportsmen.

Time-tested cooking kits of aluminol and steel.

Pussy-foot sleeping bags—blankets that are exactly right—axes and knives—packs and carryalls.

Borden, Morris and Mastigouche canoes—tackle for bass and trout—rifles, shotguns and revolvers.

For the Boys Answering the Call



Appropriate, useful articles which wives and sweethearts may give militiamen called for service on the Mexican frontier.

Camp Knife, $1.25.
Army and Navy Knife, $2 and $4.
Knife, Fork and Spoon Combination, $1.25 and $1.50.
Knife and Fork Combination, 50 cents.
Alarm Watches, $9.50 up.
Metal Flasks, $2 up.
Electric Pocket Lights, 85 cents up.
Sewing Kits, 75 cents.
Army and Navy Officer's Toilet Kit, $11.50.
Swiss Wrist Watch, unbreakable crystal, $9; with radium hands and dial, unbreakable crystal, $12.
Fitch Binoculars, $70.
Aluminum Field Glasses, $54.
Drinking Cups, 15 cents up.
Bedding Rolls.
Wool Socks, 50 cents to $1.25.
Army Flannel Shirts, $3.50.
Bandana Handkerchiefs, silk, $1.50 to $2.50.
Duffle Bags, 95 cents up.
Unfitted Dressing Cases, khaki, $4.25.
New Spiral Puttees, $3.
Camp Moccasins, $1.75 up.

Brogues and Boots for Summer Sports



Brogues, with or without the kiltie tongues, for golf.

Semi-Brogues—not the ordinary semi-dress shoe, but one with walking power; $8.50 in tan, or $8 in white buck with rubber soles.

White buck shoes with tan or black saddles and tips—A. & F. designs, $8.

The largest men's and women's sporting shoe department in the world.

Most Complete Assortment Ever Shown of Men's and Women's Sport Clothes, Hats, Shirts and Hosiery.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

FIGHTING SPREADS ALONG WEST FRONT

Germans Active Against French Left and the Line Held by the British.

VERDUN STRUGGLE INTENSE

Both Paris and Berlin Tell of Enemy Attacks Repulsed in the Meuse Sector.

LONDON, June 19.—In addition to keeping up their long offensive against Verdun, the Germans have made brief attacks on the left of the French line and are engaged in fighting along the British front. The Paris reports today tell of German attempts against the French lines between the Avre and the Oise and south of the Somme at Lihons. These actions, whatever their significance, were stopped by the French.

In the Verdun sector there have been bombardments on the west bank of the Meuse, and a large attack by the Germans on the east bank. The intensity of the Verdun fighting is testified to by the Berlin communication, which reports that French attacks were repulsed and 100 French prisoners taken in the last two days.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

Between the Avre and the Oise two enemy detachments, after a spirited bombardment, attempted to approach our lines. They were repulsed by grenades.

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery action was intermittent. On the right bank there was a violent bombardment north of the Thiaumont fortified work and in the sectors of Vaux, Chapitre and Souville.

An enemy air squadron dropped numerous projectiles on a village south of Verdun, where a camp of German prisoners was located. Several of these prisoners were killed or wounded.

The day was calm on the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement from Paris follows:

To the south of the River Somme an unexpected attack on the part of the enemy in the vicinity of Lihons has resulted in complete failure.

On the left bank of the River Meuse the enemy has been engaged in an active bombardment of the southern slopes of Dead Man Hill and of the country around Chattancourt. Our artillery everywhere responded with curtains of fire, and preparations against further activity were made.

On the right bank of the river a pronounced German attack against our positions north of Hill No. 321 was repulsed by our fire.

During the night of June 18-19 two of our air squadrons bombarded the barracks and the railroad station at Vouziers. At the station there had been reported the movement of trains. One squadron threw down thirty-six shells of large calibre, and the other one twenty-five.

The following statement was issued today by German Army Headquarters:

South of the Belgo-French frontier, as far as the Somme, fighting continues.

A French hand-grenade attack near Chavonne, south of Vailly, was repulsed.

Explosion of a German mine on La Fille Mort height in the Argonne gave good results.

In the Meuse region (Verdun front) the firing increased appreciably toward evening, and during the night it attained great intensity on Dead Man Hill and to the west of the hill, as well as in the sector of the front from Thiaumont Wood to Fort Vaux. As previously reported, during the night of the 17th an enemy attack at Thiaumont Wood was repulsed. Yesterday further attempted attacks were frustrated by our fire. In the fighting of the past two days 100 French were made prisoner.

Several attempts at night attacks by the enemy in Fumin Wood were completely repulsed by hand-grenade engagements.

One British biplane fell near Lens and another north of Arras after aerial battles. Two of the occupants were killed. One French machine was shot down west of the Argonne. A German air squadron attacked the railway and military factory establishments at Baccarat and Raon l'Etape.

Many Air Battles on British Front.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

During last night and today the German infantry carried out no enterprises along our front. Except for some heavy shelling of our trenches southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, the enemy artillery was fairly quiet.

Arras was shelled last night, and during the day there has been some shelling about Becourt, Thiepval, and Hulluch. East of Souches there have been reciprocal trench mortar actions. Today our artillery dispersed enemy working parties west of Hulluch, and in this region the enemy blew a small mine, which destroyed one of his own posts, but did us no damage.

The chief point of interest to record is the aerial report of yesterday, when there was a marked increase in the work of hostile aircraft. In all there were twenty-seven combats, in which the enemy suffered the following losses:

One hostile aeroplane was brought down in our lines near Doullens; the occupants were made prisoners. Two of our fighting aeroplanes encountered two Fokkers in the vicinity of Lens. One hostile machine was driven down damaged; the other, shot down, crashed to earth from 4,000 feet. In other air fights two more German machines were driven down in a damaged condition and another was brought down near Wingles.

Hostile reconnoissances, which crossed our lines in force, were attacked and dispersed by our aeroplanes. One of our pilots reports seeing two hostile machines hit by anti-aircraft fire.

As a result of the air combats two of our machines were brought down in the enemy's lines.

ITALIANS BEAT FOE BACK.

Lines in Trentino Unshaken, Despite Heavy Attacks by Austrians.

ROME, June 19.—Heavy attacks are being delivered by the Austrians between Magna Boschi and Boscon in the Trentino. The War Office announced tonight that all the assaults had been repelled and that the Italian line remained unshaken. Progress was made northeast of Asiago and north of the Franzela Valley. The official statement follows:

The battle continues fiercely on the Sette Comuni plateau.

To the southwest of Asiago the enemy made repeated efforts against our positions. To the northeast our counteroffensive is making good progress.

Yesterday morning, after heavy artillery preparations, strong columns of the enemy made renewed attacks on the front between Monte Magna Boschi and Boscon, but each time they were repulsed back with heavy losses. This was followed by an intense bombardment by a large number of hostile batteries of all calibres, in spite of which we remained firm on the line between Magna Boschi and Boscon.

To the north of the Fransela Valley the enemy tried yesterday to relieve our pressure by counterattacks, which were everywhere defeated, thus enabling our troops to continue their slow but sure advance. The best results were attained on the right wing, where the Alpine group, which had already distinguished itself on the preceding day, carried the summit of Mount Isidoro, taking 100 prisoners and two machine guns.

On the remainder of the front there were artillery duels.

BERLIN, June 19, by Wireless to Sayville.)—Italian troops are on the offensive in many sections of the front, but are being held in check by the Austrians, the official statement issued in Vienna on Saturday says. The statement follows:

The enemy maintained spirited artillery fire between the Adriatic and Dei and Seibusi Mountains. Italian attacks on our positions were repulsed.

On the ridge south of Monfalcone there was fighting with mines and hand grenades. An attack of the enemy on Mrzlivhr failed, as did repeated assaults on our positions in the Dolomites. In the latter sector, near Rufedo and before Groda del Ancona, attacks delivered by the Italians broke down. Strong assaults in the sector of Primolano made on our positions, near Grenzeck and against Monte Melitta, met with the same fate.

Italian forces in considerable strength attacked our front southeast of Asiago and were repulsed. We captured 13 officers, 354 men, and five machine guns.

EIGHT ITALIAN SHIPS SUNK IN WAR ZONE

Three Steamers Among Vessels Destroyed, One by Two Austrian U-Boats in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 20.—The Italian steamers Rondine and Tavolara and the sailing vessels Francesco Padre, Era, Antonia V., Annetta, and Adelia have been sunk, according to dispatches received by Lloyd's Shipping Agency today.

TOULON, France, June 19.—The Italian steamer Le Provedita has been sunk in the Mediterranean by two Austrian submarines. The crew has been brought here.



"Good-by, And *Keep* That Grouchless B.V.D. Grin"

YOU go away with a light heart, if B. V. D. is on your back and in your bag. Be sure it is.



If it *hasn't* This Red Woven Label — MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE — It *isn't* B. V. D. Underwear

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

Loose fitting, light woven B.V. D. Underwear starts with the best possible fabrics (specially woven and tested), continues with the best possible workmanship (carefully inspected and re-inspected), and ends with complete comfort (fullness of cut, balance of drape, correctness of fit, durability in wash and wear).

B. V. D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A.) $1.00 and upward the Suit.

B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c. and upward the Garment.

The B.V.D. COMPANY, *New York.*

GERMAN FOOD CRISIS IS REPORTED ACUTE

British Correspondents in Neighboring Countries Tell of Alarming Conditions.

BERLIN MEAT RATION CUT

Potatoes Also Fall Short of the Fixed Allowance—Disorder in Aix-la-Chapelle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 20.—Evidence of increasing economic pressure in Germany and Austria, due to the Allies' blockade, comes from various sources. The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says:

"The Berlin meat ration for the week beginning yesterday is 10½ ounces a head, as compared with 12½ ounces last week. The official explanation is the number of cattle at its disposal will be smaller this week than last, but the truth is that in the latter period very many people were unable to obtain the quantity to which their meat cards entitled them.

"The shortage of potatoes continues. The ration allotted for the period June 12 to June 23 was 5 pounds per head; but the authorities now admit the available supplies are not adequate to this allowance, and announce that those unable to obtain potatoes may claim an extra quantity of bread.

"Serious disturbances took place in Aix-la-Chapelle Saturday. Thousands of people gathered in the streets and marched in procession. Afterward they assembled in large crowds which had to be dispersed by police charges. Almost complete absence of foodstuffs was the cause of the outbreak.

An American who was in Berlin about the middle of May, writing in The Daily Mail, says:

"I found fats of all kinds and oils and butter are not to be had, at least so far as the common people are concerned. Eggs are plentiful. It is not exaggerating to say that over two-thirds of the butcher shops of Greater Berlin are closed on account of the lack of supplies. Potatoes were still to be had in small quantities, at about three times the normal cost. Onions practically are unobtainable. Other vegetables are scarce and dear. Tinned fruits and vegetables and marmalades are still plentiful but frightfully dear. Sugar is almost unprocurable. At the time I was there very little coffee was for sale. Tea, cocoa, spices, and other similarly imported articles were either extremely dear or not to be had at all.

"There is a dearth of milk everywhere. In Berlin and other large cities cream is absolutely unobtainable. Dutch and Swiss cheese can still be had, but German cheese has entirely disappeared. Undoubtedly the most plentiful and least expensive article of food in Germany at the present time is fish.

"Such, in brief, were the conditions of food supply which I found in the enemy's capital about the middle of May."

The Daily Mail's Amsterdam correspondent says that, according to the Vienna Reichspost, Queen Wilhelmina sent several wagonloads of condensed milk as a present to the women and children in Vienna, in response to an imporing telegram from the wife of the Viennese Burgomaster Weisskirchner.

The Morning Post's Amsterdam correspondent says:

"In several German towns the price of milk has again increased. At Leipsic and other towns in Saxony there is an almost a total dearth of potatoes, the situation being even worse than in Berlin. In Saxony popular feeling is very excited and discontent is universally increasing. At Leipsic only three pounds of potatoes are available per week for each person.

REPORT BULGAR ADVANCE.

Paris Gets News That Troops in Florina and Monastir Are Moving.

PARIS, June 19.—The Havas correspondent at Saloniki telegraphs that news has just been received there that Bulgarian troops in the region of Florina and Monastir have begun an advance.

SALONIKI, May 28. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Allied offensive in Macedonia, originally scheduled for mid-May and postponed on account of the condition of the Serbian Army on its arrival at Corfu, is now confidently anticipated toward the end of June, or, at the latest, early in July.

The activities of the Bulgarians east of the Struma the last week and a gradually increasing extension of artillery operations have led to the assumption from time to time that General Sarrail's plans might be hastened, and the Allied attack begun at once. This is possible, but the general opinion is that the activities of the Bulgarians are merely in the nature of taking up the slack in their line, and that they will not precipitate an attack.

There are now some 180,000 first-class Serbian troops in Macedonia. All the old and the unfit have been weeded out. What is left is an army tried and capable. Roughly, there are some 350,000 British and French in Saloniki today. The major portion are British. Now that the transportation of the Serbs has been completed, transports are beginning to arrive every day with new contingents of French troops—despite Verdun. General Mahon has gone to Egypt to superintend the selection and embarking of the larger part of the British armies concentrated there when a German attack on Egypt was regarded as possible. According to expert estimate, 200,000 men should be available from this quarter. Their transportation has already begun.

By mid-June, therefore, there will be some 680,000 men on the ground here ready for the Macedonian offensive. Expert estimates hold 600,000 to be more than sufficient for every purpose of attack.

When the Macedonian offensive was first discussed it was assumed that a certain number of Turks would be available to assist the Bulgars. But since that time the Turks have accumulated troubles of their own at home and have no stomach for widely extending their line. The Austrians need every possible man for the offensive against the Italians; there are no Austrians in front of Saloniki. The Germans, little by little, have withdrawn their forces from Macedonia to fill up the holes in the home lines made by the losses before Verdun. Only four German divisions remain in the neighborhood of Saloniki. Even the Bulgars cannot give their entire attention to General Sarrail's armies, as they have to keep a watchful eye on Rumania. They have, therefore, according to belief here, only some 300,000 men at most to be counted on to repel an attack form the south launched by the 680,000 Allies.

BRITISH AT THE FRONT EXPECT 1916 VICTORY

Soldiers Point to Signs That the War Can Be Won by Hard Work This Year.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 20.—The Times military correspondent in France writes that the opinion on the British front is most optimistic that the war will be brought to a successful conclusion during the year 1916. The feeling of optimism, he says, is based largely on the following factors:

"Continually growing numbers of men and quantities of munitions on the entente front, the extraordinary success of the Russian armies, the arresting of the Austrian offensive in Trentino, the silencing of the German Navy through the sea battle off Jutland, the exhaustion of the German reserves, as indicated by the calling up of seventeen-year-old youths, and the use of prisoners in German munition factories.

"The task before us," the correspondent adds, "remains a hard one, but conditions are favorable to us, and it only remains for generalship and hard fighting to take advantage of them.'"

Carefulness

in the selection of tenants and in the making of leases is a vital point in the management of real estate. This is a part of our service to the owner that receives serious attention, and our system and forms of leases embody the results of long experience.

Wm. A. White & Sons
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46 Cedar Street
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PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

KOLYNOS Dental Cream

Now Used and Indorsed by 31,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

Why is it better to use Kolynos *on a dry tooth-brush?*

Because a wet bristle hasn't the backbone to get into the crevices and cracks, where germ-breeding food-particles are secreted.

Brush-makers go to Africa and China to get the best bristles, with just that stiffness required for an efficient tooth-brush.

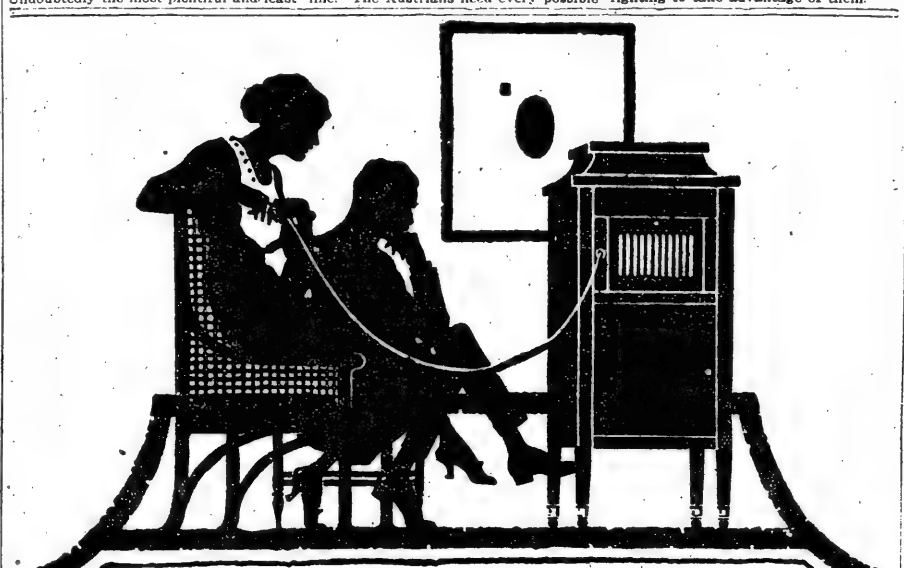
To wet these bristles, temporarily makes them limp and lifeless.

Kolynos saponifies gradually on a dry brush, which it lubricates sufficiently while cleansing the teeth, the tooth crevices and the mouth membranes.

It destroys and washes away great quantities of the injurious germ life in both mouth and tooth-brush.

The Kolynos Company . . . New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"



THE VOICE OF THE MAJORITY NOMINATES THE VOCALION

THE pubic has endorsed the Aeolian-Vocalion. Hundreds of the city's most prominent men and women—leaders in society, in business, finance and the arts—thousands of plain citizens from every walk of life, have heard and *played* this remarkable new phonograph at Aeolian Hall. Some are won by the exquisite Vocalion tone—a tone that is rich with every subtle beauty retained in the record.

Some find particularly pleasing the quiet elegance of the Vocalion cabinets—their refined simplicity, their depth of color, their silken perfection of finish.

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Height	Extension	Price
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24 inches	23 to 37 inches	35c
28 inches	23 to 37 inches	40c
30 inches	21 to 33 inches	40c
30 inches	23 to 37 inches	45c
30 inches	29 to 45 inches	55c
36 inches	23 to 37 inches	55c
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Freezo Ice Cream Freezers—now demonstrated in our House Furnishing Department; all inside parts heavily tinned on steel; outside parts galvanized to prevent it from rust; the tub is made of the best cedar; electric welded hoops:



1 quart...$1.49	3 quart...$2.29
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LINCOLN CONFESSES; DUPE OF AMBITION

Forger, in London Court, Says It Was Germany, Not England, That He Betrayed.

EXPLAINS GREAT SCHEMES

Destruction of Kaiser's Navy One of Them—Prisoner Is Committed for Trial.

LONDON, June 19.—Ignatius T. Lincoln, the former member of Parliament who was arraigned for preliminary hearing in the Bow Street Police Court on the charge of forgery, established the fact today that it was the British Admiralty which indirectly was responsible for his extradition from the United States.

Lincoln, who is conducting his own defense, brought this out in cross-examining Seebohm Rowntree, whose name the prisoner is charged with having forged. He asked the witness whether he was not surprised that the Admiralty, which ordinarily has nothing to do with criminal prosecutions, had interested itself in this matter. Rowntree replied in the negative, adding:

"They thought that if these charges were pushed and you were punished for forgery you would no longer be a danger to the British Empire."

The defendant questioned Rowntree regarding what he was told at the Admiralty concerning Lincoln's transactions. The witness replied that he had been informed Lincoln had told the Admiralty he had been at Rotterdam, where he had obtained by purchase certain information which might be valuable, and that Lincoln had made extravagant demands for payment for this information. At this point in the testimony Lincoln cried out:

"It is a lie."

Suspected by Admiralty.

Rowntree continued that the Admiralty considered Lincoln's general conduct suspicious. Sir John Dickinson said to Lincoln:

"The preliminary examination is being made to determine whether you should go for trial on the charge of forgery. Political matters have nothing to do with the hearing of this case. If you choose to go into them I am not going to prevent you if you think it in any way advantageous to your case."

Lincoln addressed the court for two hours. Toward the close of his speech he said:

"I was driven on by ambition, lured by the deceptive prizes of life. Having lost nearly all my money, I did forge those documents."

The prisoner added that while he was in the employ of the British Government he devised a scheme to destroy the German Navy, but that Great Britain declined to adopt his plan because it would involve disclosure of the whereabouts of the British Navy.

Describing the manner in which, he said, he obtained valuable information about the German system of espionage, which he placed at the disposal of the British Government, Lincoln said it was "a devilish lie" to accuse him of treason. On the contrary, he had betrayed Germany. He concluded his address with an expression of the hope of mercy.

Committed for Trial.

The Magistrate remarked that he had only two legal points to decide, and was against Lincoln on both of them. Accordingly, he committed him to await trial by the higher court at the next session.

At the conclusion of the preliminary hearing, before he decided to plead guilty, Lincoln made a statement to the court summing up his case in which he defied the Government to proceed with the trial. He contended no evidence had been put before the court to prove that the forged signatures had been written by him, and declared the prosecution had been undertaken by a vengeful and vindictive Government.

If he cared to fight the case, Lincoln declared, the Government would not have an easy conviction. He asserted the proceedings represented an attempt to punish him, not for forgery, but for a political offense, and that under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain the case could not proceed. Furthermore, he said, the British Government should have honored and regarded him instead of seeking vengeance upon him. He defied the Government to proceed with the case in the face of the treaty, saying the Secretary of State at Washington would demand his immediate surrender, because the courts of the United States had been deliberately deceived.

Lincoln proceeded to tell the story of his life, mentioning the fact that he was born in Hungary of Jewish parents. He spoke with emotion, and both the prisoner and Mrs. Lincoln wept repeatedly.

ADMIRAL'S SLAP AT WILSON.

Von Koester Regrets Curb on U-Boats, Sees "Better Times" Ahead.

LONDON, June 19. — Admiral von Koester, former Grand Admiral of the German fleet, speaking at a meeting of the Flottenvereins in Berlin Sunday, coupled a defense of Germany's submarine warfare with a slap at President Wilson, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Admiral is quoted as saying:

"We are entitled to use our submarine weapon against an enemy who uses mines and aeroplanes and when the advocate of humanity and justice—President Wilson—provides our enemy with the munitions without which he could not continue the war we are entitled to use our U-boats in the most daring way.

"Political and commercial circumstances forced us to give up reckless submarine warfare, but there are better times coming for the German fleet."

RUSSIANS EXPECT AUSTRIA'S COLLAPSE

Continued from Page 1.

berg in Russian hands, would necessarily be forced to retire along the whole of the northern front.

Thousands of New Prisoners Taken.

Following is the text of the War Office report of latest operations, given out today:

On the front of General Brusiloff's armies the enemy tried by counterattacks to arrest our advance toward Lemberg. In the region of the village of Rogovitchs, southwest of the village of Lokatchi, six versts, (about four miles,) south of the main road from Lutsk to Vladimir-Volhynski, the Austrians in mass formation attacked our units and, breaking through one sector of the fighting front, captured three guns belonging to a battery which resisted bravely to the last cartridge. On receiving reinforcements we overthrew the enemy, recapturing one gun, and taking 300 prisoners and two machine guns.

In the region of Korytynitzky, southeast of Swinioukhi southeast of Lokatchi, one of our valiant regiments launched a counterattack and put the enemy to flight. Meanwhile a section of our light battery, posted in a wood in advance, cannonaded the fugitives pointblank. We took in this action three officers, 100 soldiers, and four machine guns. East of Borohoff, south of Swinioukhi, we seized, after a desperate resistance, a wood near the village of Bojeff, taking 1,000 prisoners and four machine guns.

During attacks in the region of the southern edge of Radziviloff, the enemy received our troops with jets of liquid fire. We took in this region yesterday 1,800 prisoners.

Our troops having occupied Czernowitz and crossed the Pruth at many places are advancing energetically toward the River Sereth. General Letchitzky made prisoners 49 officers and more than 1,500 men and captured near the town ten guns. In the course of the pursuit of the enemy we took prisoner near the village of Koutchournare 400 soldiers and captured two heavy guns, two gun carriages, numerous caissons full of munitions and over 1,000 wagons loaded with provisions and forage.

Near the village of Storozynetz we took two officers and eighty-five men prisoners and captured some machine guns.

The total prisoners made in the course of the day amounted to about 3,000.

At Zoutchka Station, north of Czernowitz, we captured a depot of engineering material.

On the front north of the forest region and on the Dvina front the artillery duel continues.

Prisoners from Italian Front.

LONDON, June 19.—Among the Austrian prisoners captured in Galicia were many who had recently been fighting on the Italian front, says a Reuter dispatch from Kiev. They were weary and ragged.

A portion of the Austrian forces from Czernowitz has retired westward toward Kolomea and Kuty, and the remainder southward in the direction of Dornavatra, telegraphs Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. General Pflanzer's army is now isolated, he adds, and must depend upon its own resources.

As a sidelight upon the unexpectedness of the Austrian collapse, only ten days ago Czernowitz University conferred diplomas and doctors' degrees upon several Austro-Hungarian Generals, it is recalled.

Heavy fighting between the Russians advancing toward Kovel and the Germans under General von Linsingen is reported by the Berlin Tageblatt's correspondent at Austrian headquarters, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Russians are in superior numbers, and the dispatch asserts that the Tageblatt account of the fighting is worded so as to prepare Berlin for the news of another Teutonic retreat.

The Tageblatt says that the Austrians have taken up fresh positions between Czernowitz and the Dniester, where they are awaiting further Russian attacks. In the middle Stripa sector, on the direct line to Lemberg, the German General, Count von Bothmer, is reported to be maintaining his resistance against heavy pressure by the Russians.

Russians "Partially Repulsed."

BERLIN, June 19.—Heavy fighting is in progress between the Russians pushing toward Kovel and the Teutonic forces opposing them in the Stokhod-Styr sector, the War Office announced today. The Russian attacks have been partially repulsed by means of successful counterattacks. The statement reads:

As regards the army groups under General von Linsingen on the Styr, west of Kolki, and on the Stokhod, in the region of the Kovel-Rovno railway, Russian attacks have been partly repulsed by means of successful counterattacks.

Northwest of Lutsk our troops are engaged in a battle which is going in our favor. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty have increased. Southwest of Lutsk the Russians are attacking in the direction of Gohochov.

As regards the army of General Count von Bothmer the position is unchanged.

BERLIN, June 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — Heavy fighting in Galicia and Volhynia is reported in the official Austrian statement of June 17, which says:

On the Pruth there were no events of special importance.

A Russian attempt to cross the Dniester north of Niezuriska failed. Russian attacks against our positions east of Visnovcyk were repeated with undiminished violence.

In Volhynia fighting began again at Alpa and in the districts of the Wocaczy, Stokhod, and Styr Rivers.

PFLANZER'S ARMY IN PERIL.

Partly Cornered in Bukowina by Capture of Czernowitz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Czernowitz was taken by General Lechitsky's troops, after four days of hard fighting at the bridgehead on the Pruth.

General Pflanzer's army, consisting mainly of Hungarian regiments, occupied a strong line of positions in Bukowina, a few miles from the Russian frontier. The front of Pflanzer's army was linked up with that of General Bothmer's army to the east of the town of Stripa. By a sudden and neatly calculated blow the Russians flung the Austrians beyond the lower Stripa and at the same time broke through Pflanzer's front between Okla and Dobrunovice west of Kotin, capturing 20,000 prisoners and opening a clear way down the Pruth. A parallel advance from Boyan carried the Russians to the outskirts of Czernowitz, and the left bank of the Pruth was cleared of Austrians, first as far as Niejkolouc and then as far as Sniatyn.

The Russian troops that forced the passage of the lower Stripa pursued their victorious way across the Dniester, took Zaleszczyki, and pressed on to Borudenka on the Zaleszczyki-Kolomea Railway. Thus the connection between Pflanzer's and Bothmer's armies was cut, and Pflanzer, who, it is said, was himself on leave in Vienna at the beginning of the operations, was reduced to scanty and very roundabout communication through the high Carpathians. The Austrians blew up the bridges on the Pruth near Czernowitz, and their main force retired southward along the railway to Dornavatra.

The Austrians defended Czernowitz for four days in order to give time to parts of their main force to elude the Russian pursuit, but on Friday the bridgehead was stormed, and after fierce fighting, during which Austrian batteries on the heights did their utmost to sweep away pontoons and bridges which the Russians kept obstinately flinging across the river, Lechitsky's splendid troops forced their way to the opposite bank and entered the town.

The seizure of Czernowitz, which was strongly fortified, is of great importance for the development of the Russian offensive. Part of Pflanzer's army may get out by the railway leading from Czernowitz to Kuty, which is connected by a cross-country line with Kolomea, but the rest of his army is cornered in Southern Bukowina without any possibility of receiving reinforcements and supplies except by a long, roundabout route through Transylvania. It is only from the Balkan front that reinforcements could be thrown up here with the slightest hope of producing an effect, and everything points to the probability that the Russians will be able without great difficulty to complete the occupation of Bukowina and extend the sphere of their conquests in Southern Galicia.

The Austrians are throwing all available reinforcements to their centre, which defends the approaches to Lemberg, but despite their fierce counterattacks here the Russians are gradually making progress on the Autrian left centre, where they have taken Pochalev and advanced to the Austrian frontier station of Brody, on the main line to Lemberg and fifty-four miles from that Galician capital.

The chief efforts of the Germans are directed to prevent the development of the Russian advance beyond Lutsk, which threatens a complete severance of the German and Austrian front.

PARIS LOOKS TO RUMANIA.

Pro-Allies at Bucharest Active Following Russian Success.

PARIS, June 19.—"What will Rumania do?" is the keynote and the headline on all comment in the morning newspapers on the capture of Czernowitz by the Russians. Although forecast some time ago, the news has been received with enthusiasm.

All the newspapers agree that the diplomatic results of the fall of Czernowitz far exceed its strategical value. They point out that the city is the capital of Bukowina, the irredentist province of Rumania which was promised to the latter country in the event of her joining the Allies.

Bukowina has twice formed a part of Rumania, and the possibility of its return to the kingdom for a third time has been eagerly seized upon by the leaders of the pro-Ally party in Rumania. The interventionists have lost no time, and dispatches from Bucharest say that they opened a vigorous campaign yesterday and are confident that they will be able to bring Premier Bratiano over to their side.

COMPLETE $50,000,000 LOAN

New York Financiers Extend Credit to Russia, Secured by Bonds.

PETROGRAD, June 19, (via London.)—A $50,000,000 banking credit was completed today between representatives of five New York financial houses and the Russian Government. The credit was secured by the deposit by Russia in a local bank to the order of American banks of 150,000,000 rubles. In addition the American banks received an option to purchase 100,000,000 rubles in Russian Government 5½ per cent. bonds at 94¾.

The American parties to the transaction were the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Announcement was made in New York on June 13 of the negotiation of a $50,000,000 loan to the Russian Government by the New York interests named in the Petrograd dispatch, which announces the completion of the transaction in the Russian capital.

ASK AUSTRIAN APOLOGY FOR PETROLITE ATTACK

State Department in New Note Will Also Ask Reparation for Damage to Oil Ship.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A second note to Austria regarding the attack by an Austrian submarine upon the American tank steamer Petrolite was coded at the State Department today for immediate transmission to Vienna. It is understood to demand an apology for the attack and reparation for the damage.

The Petrolite, a Standard Oil tanker, was shelled by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean several months ago and relieved of a quantity of provisions. In reply to a note from the American Government, Austria said her commander mistook the Petrolite for a disguised enemy ship and that the master of the tanker voluntarily furnished provisions for the submarine. Since then the State Department has received the report of the Petrolite's Captain asserting that he was stopped by shell fire and forced to give up a part of his supplies.

The note did not get off tonight and it was understood it would be dispatched tomorrow.

BATTLE IN BLACK SEA.

Turkish Units Attack Russian Warship Without Decisive Result.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 20. — Four units of the Turkish fleet attacked a Russian warship in the Black Sea off Sulina, Rumania, while the Russian ship was convoying lighters to Odessa, says The Times's Bucharest correspondent.

A lively battle followed; but the combatants eventually parted without a decisive result being reached.

EARL LONGFORD IS KILLED.

Previously Reported Wounded in Fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula.

LONDON, June 19.—It was announced officially today that Brigadier-General Earl Longford, previously reported wounded and missing, has been killed.

Earl Longford was reported last year to have been wounded in the fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula. He was the fifth Earl of Longford, and was born in 1864.

DENY RUSSIAN SEA CLAIMS.

Germans Say No Torpedo Boats Were Sunk in Baltic Encounter.

BERLIN, June 19, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Russian claim of sinking two German torpedo boats in the Baltic on May 31-June 1, is denied in a semi-official announcement today. An auxiliary steamer was destroyed, but German craft rescued its crew, says the statement, issued by the Overseas News Agency, as follows:

"A Russian report of June 16 claims the sinking of two German torpedo boats and one auxiliary cruiser, the crew of which was captured. Competent German authorities state that no German torpedo boat nor any other warship was sunk by the Russians, while the crew of the destroyed auxiliary steamer Hermann was rescued by German boats."

An official announcement in Petrograd on June 15 stated that Russian torpedo boats, on the night of May 31-June 1, (Russian calendar,) had attacked a convoy of hostile steamers sailing under escort, and that during the engagement with the escort the Russians sank "two steamers of a small torpedo type and one auxiliary cruiser, whose crew we captured." A statement issued in Berlin last Wednesday said the German auxiliary cruiser was attacked by four Russian destroyers, and was blown up by her crew, most of her men being saved.

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Today's Sale of

Men's Bathing Suits and Beach Accessories

Firmly knitted suits of all-wool yarns. Fast colors and unshrinkable. Will not hold the water, and dries quickly. In the following styles:

Professional two-piece swimming suits—Regulation sleeveless suits. Plain or trimmed—Short sleeve two-piece suits. Plain or trimmed—Pacific suits. Trunks joined under shirt; one-piece. Indoor or tank one-piece suits. — **2.85** Real Value 3.50

NOTE—Colors are navy, black, oxford grey, and maroon; plain or with neat contrasting trimmings knitted in.

Other 1916 Summer Styles

An Innovation Suit—White wool sleeveless shirt with loose fitting blue flannel trunks. Specially priced — 5.00

Suits of Heather Mixtures—Good weight, firmly knitted suit of excellent appearance. Specially priced — 4.50

Finest Wool Suits—Soft finished yarns that will not irritate the skin. Black and navy grounds only. Specially priced — 5.00

All-Wool Beach Sweaters

Just the correct weight for beach lounging. A protection against sunburn or for warmth over a wet suit; 2 pockets, and in all the principal plain colors. Real value 4.50 — **3.25**

Beach or Bath Robes—Plain colored ratine and fancy cheviots and madras. Medium and light weights. *Real value $5.00 and $6.00* — 3.95

Men's Beach Sun Shades—Pongee silk with dark green lining. Crook handle and natural wood shank; imported. Special — 6.50

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Afternoon and evening styles; of very rich materials; many exquisitely embroidered with gold and silver, and handsomely lined with charmeuse or chiffon.

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$75 to $145 Dresses and Gowns—$45, $65

fashionable models, of serge, silk, satin and chiffon; for street, reception and evening wear.

$55 to $95 Tailored Suits - - - - $28

Smart and serviceable styles—for town, country and sports wear

$125 to $300 Silk Suits—$45, $65, $95

Beautiful Summer Hats—$15, $20

Flower-trimmed garden hats, and smart mid-season effects, in tulle, hair, Georgette crepe, leghorn and white satin.

$20 to $30 Parasols—at $10 to $15

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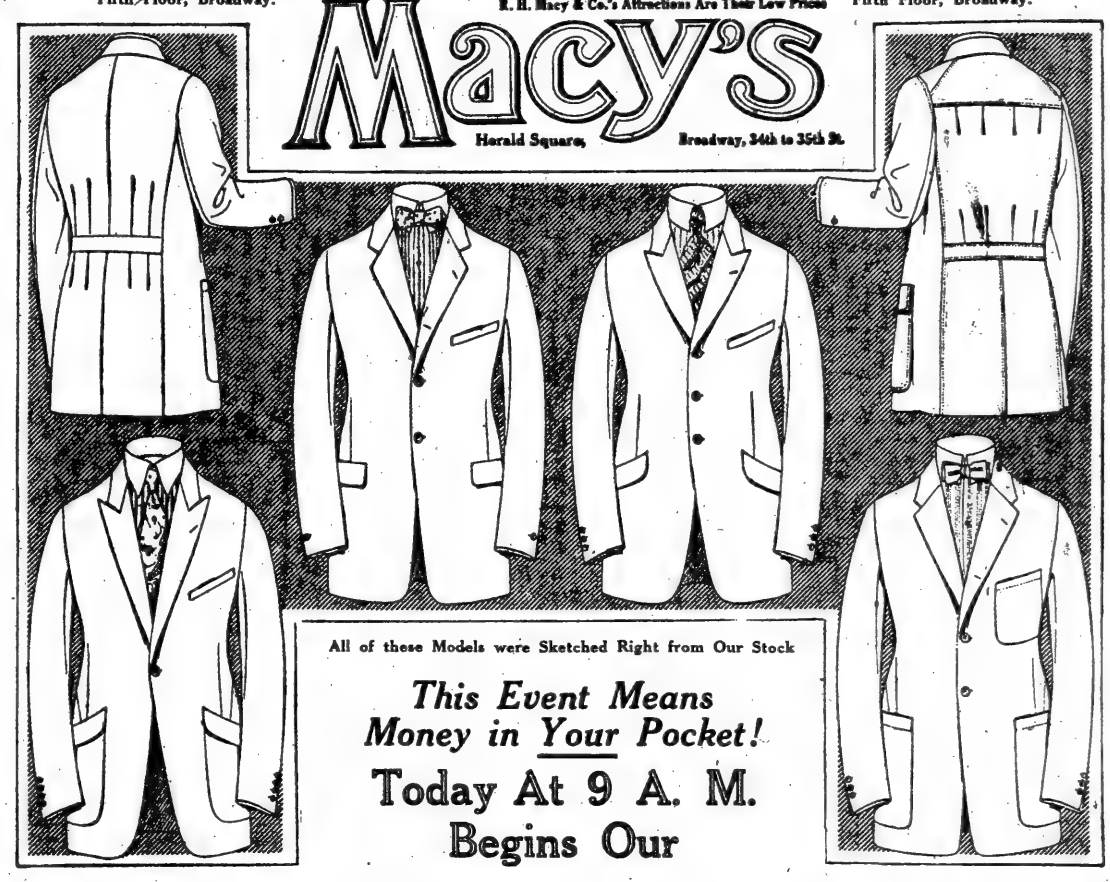
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BY supplementing brilliant merchandising with immense cash resources, we have bought timely styles at pre-timely prices, and the quality of the goods is such that you will be agreeably surprised. Every suit is a well-paying investment.

$13.75 Suits that were $16.75 and $18.50

$15.75 Suits that were $19.75

Higher Priced Suits That Were Up to $38.50 at Proportionate Savings

$18.75 Suits that were $22.50 and $24.75

$23.50 Suits that were $27.50, $29.75 and $32.50

Hand Tailored Clothing--Elegant and Distinctive

CLOTHING produced by prominent tailoring organizations only is included in this Sale. *The suits are all taken right from our stock and are not special purchases bought merely for sale purposes.* A few of the many popular models are *illustrated* above, prominent among them being the "Pinch-Back," the high waisted and graceful Soft Roll Sack, and more conservative styles. The elegance and smart appearance of these suits will appeal to the most discriminating dresser.

OF materials and colorings there is an abundance from which even the particular man may be satisfied. There are Cheviots, Worsteds, Cassimeres, Flannels, Homespuns, and other fabrics, in attractive browns, grays, greens and fancy mixtures. The patterns are club checks, stripes of various widths, plaids and many other smart and distinctive effects. Good wear is in every fabric and snap in every color. No blacks or blues included in this sale.

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Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, usually stops itching *instantly*. It quickly and easily relieves distressing cases of tormenting skin or scalp eruption, and clears away pimples, redness, roughness and dandruff, even when other treatments have been useless.

Physicians have prescribed the Resinol treatment for over 21 years. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. Trial free, Dept. 16-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



THEY are carefully tailored to fit the leg. They do this so comfortably, so easily, you will forget you are wearing them.

25 and 50 cents

To insure getting such satisfying garters, look for the name PARIS on the back of the shield.

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Low Shoes at $2.85

Discontinued Lines Russet & Black. Regularly sold at $4 and $5.

Dark Mahogany Cordovans, $5

Bought before the "rise"

The smartest shoes of the season.



No Scarcity—No Higher Price

Dark Russet Oxfords, $2.97, $3.98

With Rubber Heels

Unusual quality, worth $4 & $5

White Canvas Yacht Shoes, $1.98

Baseball Shoes, $2.97

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GIANTS TO-DAY WITH BOSTON. 2 games; 1:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

James J. Hill

The last article from the pen of the Empire Builder pertains to the future of the Federal Reserve System and appears in this week's issue of

THE ANNALIST

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LODGE SEES HUGHES, THEN THE COLONEL

After Conference the Senator Is Confident Roosevelt Will Join Republicans.

MANY FLOCK TO OYSTER BAY

Chairman of Republican Committee to be Named After Progressives Meet on June 26.

LEADERS SEEK HARMONY

Charles S. Dawes Mentioned for Treasurer—Hitchcock Calls on Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 19.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who was named by Roosevelt as a compromise candidate for the Republican nomination in Chicago, came to Sagamore Hill today to see the Colonel and spent most of the afternoon in a conference with him. It was the first time that Senator Lodge had seen Colonel Roosevelt since the convention, and he admitted that their conversation had dealt chiefly with two topics, the situation in Mexico and the candidacy of Mr. Hughes.

"Will the Colonel support Mr. Hughes?" he was asked.

"That is my impression," replied Senator Lodge.

Regarding the chances of war with Mexico, Senator Lodge seemed hopeful that it would be averted.

"It's hard to tell whether we shall fight Mexico or not," he said. "If they attack, then of course war will follow. But don't pay too much heed to all these stories about Obregon's calling out a half million or even a quarter million Mexicans to serve against this country. It's easy enough to call, but in my opinion Mexico is deficient in munitions, supplies, and finances."

Hurries to See Colonel.

The Senator hurried out here to see Colonel Roosevelt just after a New York conference with Mr. Hughes and W. Murray Crane. Asked if he thought the Colonel would take an active part in the campaign if Hughes came out more clearly for an out-and-out American policy, he turned the question aside rather abruptly.

"I thought Mr. Hughes's statement was excellent," said the Senator, jabbing the ground with his umbrella. "It was explicit enough for anybody."

"But what does the Colonel think," he was asked.

"I think that Mr. Hughes is all right," he answered shortly.

Senator Lodge said he was going back to Washington tonight, as there is to be an important meeting of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Senate tomorrow in which the Naval bill will be discussed. He declared that it was a most agreeable surprise to him to find Colonel Roosevelt looking so well, because from the reports of his illness he had been led to expect that the former President was a much sicker man.

Besides Senator Lodge, Colonel Roosevelt entertained several prominent Progressives at Sagamore Hill during the day. The politicians came out to Sagamore Hill in two parties, and it was learned afterward that their visit had been mainly concerned with the question as to whether Roosevelt would support Hughes or take the nomination offered him by the Progressive Party.

C. P. Conley and A. J. Hopkins, both of New Jersey, and of the extreme radical wing of the Progressive Party, urged that he consider only the leadership of the Progressives and forget anything else in the approaching campaign.

Favor a Merger.

Shortly after they left another party came out, who were in favor of uniting with the Republicans. This second group included E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor of the Philadelphia North American; William Flinn, James R. Garfield; William Draper Lewis, who drew up the Progressive platform; Arthur L. Garford; Everett Colby of New Jersey; O. K. Davis, Secretary of the Progressive National Committee, and the Colonel's Secretary, John MacGrath. Both Mr. Garfield and Mr. Lewis urged a merging with the Republicans.

Colonel Roosevelt received the newspaper men late this afternoon, but declined to make any comment on politics. "I am out of it," was his smiling answer to all questions. Regarding the state of his health he was optimistic.

"I haven't had a doctor since I came here in the country," he said. "Nature and time are healing me, and I am feeling better every day."

The Colonel has improved so much in health that, contrary to his expressed intention when he left New York last Saturday of not returning for several weeks, he will motor to the city the latter part of this week.

LODGE SAW HUGHES FIRST.

Naming of Chairman Deferred Until After Progressive Meeting.

There is little likelihood that a Chairman for the Republican National Committee will be selected until after the Progressives have taken formal and final action on the "conditional refusal" of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to accept the third party nomination for President. A meeting of the Progressive National Committee will be held in Chicago next Monday for that purpose.

That there would be further delay in picking a man to conduct the Republican campaign became known after a conference between Charles E. Hughes, the Republican Presidential nominee, and a steering committee of the Republican National Committee which called upon him at his headquarters in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon.

The conference was held behind closed doors and was brief. When it was over the only statements forthcoming were issued by Mr. Hughes and former United States Senator from Massachusetts, W. Murray Crane, Chairman of the committee, who said no conclusion had been reached at the conference, but that another meeting would be held soon.

From other sources it was learned that Mr. Hughes strongly impressed the Republican leaders with the desirability of selecting a man who would be acceptable to the Progressives in the expected event of the indorsement by them of the Republican ticket.

Seek Colonel's Suggestions.

While not generally admitted it became known yesterday that suggestions from Colonel Roosevelt were being sought. Mr. Hughes and the Colonel have not met so far in the campaign, but Mr. Hughes has been in close conference with men who before they came to see him had visited Colonel Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill.

One such intermediary was W. Murray Crane, who, after talking with the Colonel at Sagamore Hill one day last week, hurried to the Hotel Astor, and had a long talk with Mr. Hughes. Yesterday Mr. Hughes conferred with United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who is one of Colonel Roosevelt's close personal friends. Senator Lodge later went to see Colonel Roosevelt.

In connection with the conference it was stated that the prospective head of the Republican National Committee would in all probability be a man who would have the indorsement of Colonel Roosevelt as well as the Republican leaders throughout the country. Two names mentioned in whispers about the Hughes headquarters yesterday were William Loeb, who was Colonel Roosevelt's secretary when the Colonel was President, and George Bruce Cortelyou, who was Secretary to President McKinley and President Roosevelt successively and afterward became Secretary of the Treasury in the second Roosevelt Cabinet.

Following yesterday's conference it was intimated that the earlier reports that the selection of a Republican National Chairman would be made from three names which have already figured in newspaper accounts—William R. Willcox, Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, and Public Service Commissioner William Hayward—might be discounted.

There are eight members of the Steering Committee. One, Ralph E. Williams, the National Committeeman from Oregon, was absent. Those attending were W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, United States Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, United States Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, Charles D. Warren of Michigan, John T. Adams of Iowa, former United States Senator James A. Hemenway of Indiana, and Alvah T. Martin of Virginia.

Indorsement Is Expected.

The Colonel's indorsement of Mr. Hughes, if it is forthcoming as expected, will, it is believed, determine the course of the conservative element in the Progressive Party which at all times during the recent crisis in Chicago proved amenable to the Colonel's suggestions.

The radical Bull Moose element, headed by Governor Hiram Johnson of California, must be reckoned with, too. Some fear was expressed yesterday that, enraged by Colonel Roosevelt's refusal to lend prestige to a Progressive campaign this Fall, they may seek to stampede the committee meeting in Chicago next week into launching out on a new third party adventure for the purpose of keeping alive their party organization.

Mr. Hughes, who returned from Washington, where he has been attending to personal affairs, yesterday morning, put in a busy day at his headquarters, and received many callers before he left for Providence, R. I., late yesterday afternoon, to attend the commencement at Brown University. He is expected back Thursday evening or Friday morning.

Among his callers was Frank H. Hitchcock, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who is credited with "putting Mr. Hughes across" in Chicago.

"I do not aspire to become Chairman of the Republican National Committee," said Mr. Hitchcock. "I shall work hard to aid any man Mr. Hughes may select for that post."

Former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, former Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee, former State Senator Frederick M. Davenport, who was the Progressive candidate for Governor two years ago but since has returned to the Republican fold, and former Governor Walter S. Dickey of Missouri were other callers.



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GRACE FIELD & DONALD CRANE, and Others

Theatre Francaise—Main Floor, 9 P. M.

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Second Floor

CAFE de PARIS TEA GARDEN

MARY PICKFORD, ELSIE JANIS, WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, JULIAN L'ESTRANGE, CONSTANCE COLLIER, LAURETTE TAYLOR, LYN HARDING, CATHLEEN NESBIT, MARIE TEMPEST, PHYLLIS NEILSEN-TERRY, LIONEL ATWILL And Others

BIG EVENT TONIGHT—Latin Quarter Quatz Arts Costume Ball, 10 P. M.

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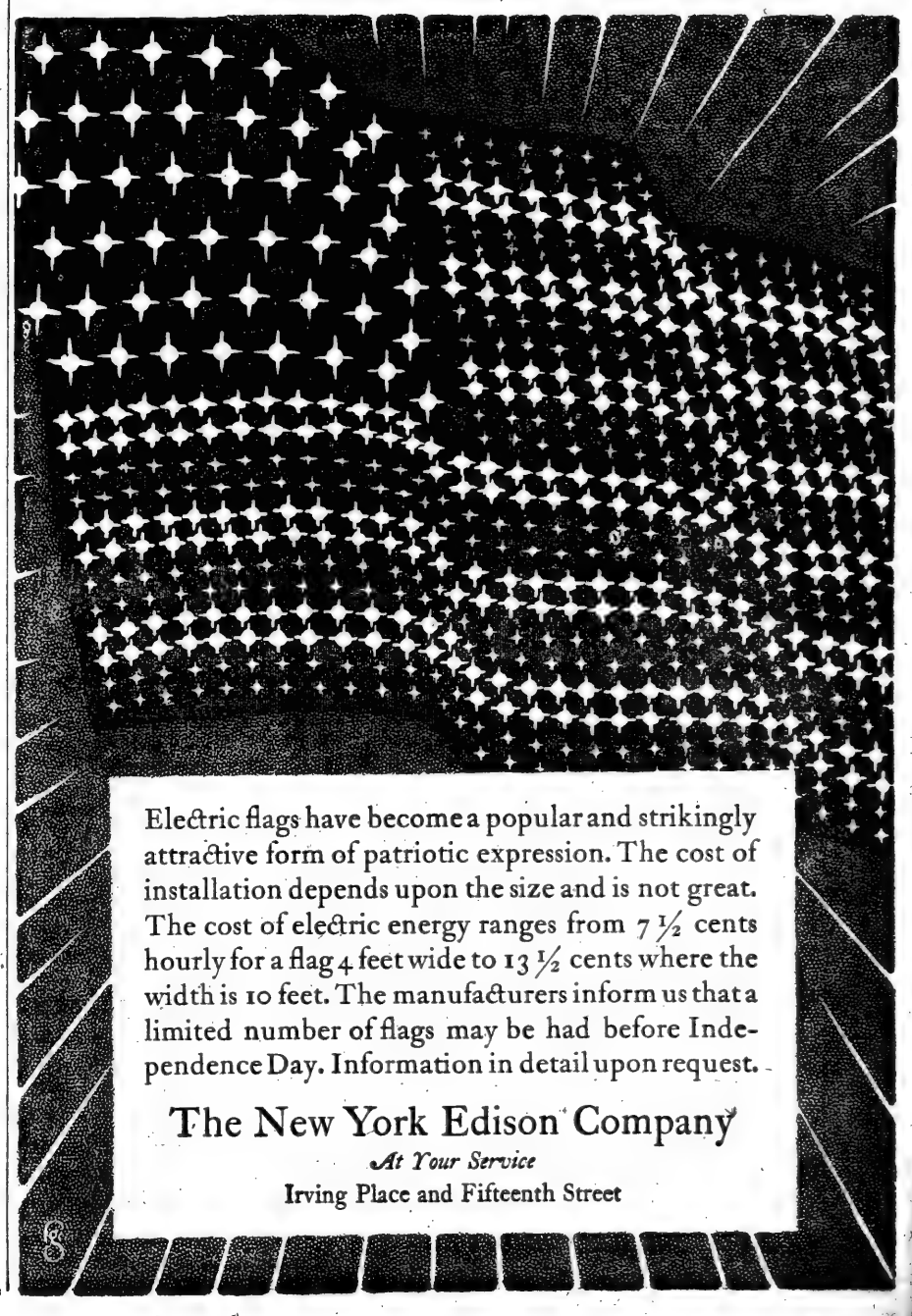
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M'CORMICK STARTS CAMPAIGN WORK

Sees President and His Advisers and Plans Early and Aggressive Activities.

MAIN HEADQUARTERS HERE

Wilson to be Notified at New Jersey Summer Home—Now Preparing Speech of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Plans for an aggressive campaign, to begin immediately, were laid by Vance McCormick, newly elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at conferences today with President Wilson, Representative Glass, the new Secretary of the committee; Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary Tumulty, and several other Democratic leaders.

Mr. McCormick arrived early today from his home in Harrisburg, Penn., and spent three hours with the President. Later he visited most of the members of the Cabinet now in Washington, and went to the Capitol to see Congressional leaders who will take an important part in the campaign.

"I have begun my work and from now on will devote my entire time to pushing the Democratic campaign," said Mr. McCormick tonight. "With a united and harmonious party, the prospects for victory in November are very bright. The plans have not been put in shape yet, but I expect to see the President again in a few days, and soon we will have everything in working order."

The main headquarters of the Democratic National Committee will be in New York, but much of the work will be done here and in Chicago. Mr. McCormick expects to be in New York tomorrow to confer with leaders. The first work, he says, will be to select a Campaign Committee of about eleven members, of which he will be ex-officio Chairman.

The date for formally notifying President Wilson of his renomination probably will not be fixed until after the Republican Committee announces plans for the notification of Mr. Hughes. It has been practically decided, however, that Mr. Wilson will receive the Notification Committee at "Shadow Lawns," his Summer home in New Jersey. The President already has begun preliminary work on his speech of acceptance. While it will follow the general lines of the Democratic platform, it will emphasize particularly the issues on which the President expects the campaign to be fought—Americanism and peace, preparedness, and prosperity.

Simultaneously with the beginning of the active Presidential campaign, the Democratic Congressional Committee, headed by Representative Doremus of Michigan, will begin work to secure the re-election of a Democratic majority in House and Senate. Mr. McCormick and Mr. Doremus plan to work in co-operation.

Vice President Marshall returned here today from Indianapolis and said that he would be at the disposal of the President for campaign purposes.

TO MANAGE WILSON LEAGUE.

Campaign for Independent Vote Put in Sub-Committee's Hands.

The organization committee of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League held its first meeting yesterday afternoon at 30 East Forty-second Street and appointed a sub-committee of five to arrange for headquarters and make plans for the beginning of an active campaign in favor of President Wilson among independents, Progressives, and Republicans.

Joseph M. Price, a manufacturer of this city, was appointed Chairman of the sub-committee. The other members are Charles R. Crane of Woods Hole, Mass.; Cleveland H. Dodge, Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, and Norman Hapgood.

Mr. Price said last night that headquarters would be opened and work begun about July 1.

"ROOKIES" WORK HARDER.

Effects of Mexico Crisis Seen at Plattsburg Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, June 19.—While the National Guardsmen who are attending the training camp here were leaving today to join their companies at the mobilization centres, the 1,200-odd "rookies" who remained were stirred to the greatest effort as a result of recent developments. They seemed to work more earnestly today, as if to take advantage of every moment to learn to play their part if needed.

The first thought which the news of the mobilization aroused in the camp was fear that the camp would be discontinued. Reports from Washington in the morning newspapers tended to dispel such fears. Later in the day it was learned that General Wood had issued an order for two more companies of coast artillery to come here and join Major Harrison Hall's command, which has been at work for several weeks preparing the camps. The extra companies were made necessary by the large enrollment for the July camp.

Another indication of the spirit which the Mexican situation seems to have aroused was the beginning of night classes in some of the elective courses. The target practice would prevent the men taking electives from continuing this week, but the men went to the commanders of some of the courses and told the officers that they were willing to give up their nights off if the officers would do likewise. Captain Masteller held the first night session in artillery tonight.

In his talk tonight Captain Halstead Dorey, General Wood's aid, spoke of the possibilities of the men joining the regular army or the reserve corps under the new Army bill, and offered to advise them as to what steps they could take.

The New York Guardsmen who left today were J. B. Cummings, S. W. Mason, and V. M. Locke, Squadron A, and W. M. Bootay and William J. Granger of Troop C, Brooklyn. Among the others who left were Guardsmen from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Boston, and Vermont.

The July camp may run over four regiments, it was learned today.

KELLOGG LEADS THE FIELD.

Running Ahead for Minnesota Senatorial Nomination.

ST. PAUL, June 19.—First scattering returns tonight from the State primary election give Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, a lead over three opponents in the contest for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Former Governor A. O. Eberhart was running second on returns received up to 11 o'clock.

In the Republican Gubernatorial contest, Governor J. A. A. Burnquist was leading the field by a fair margin up to a late hour.

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COOKING NOT CRITICISED.

Inspection of Restaurant Kitchens in Theatre District Today.

The Department of Health's inspection of restaurants in Brooklyn began yesterday, Supervisor-at-large Kearney taking two district supervisors with him. They completed five inspections in the Borough Hall section, but the results of their work were not made public. The department has twelve inspectors working in Manhattan—in the Broadway, Seventh and Eighth Avenue district, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets. These men hope to begin inspections in the theatre district today.

On Saturday, it was said at the offices of the department, most of the inspectors were engaged in making reinspections, and they found the proprietors of restaurants making genuine efforts to comply with the regulations. Only seven new inspections were made on Saturday, most of the restaurants visited being in Eighth Avenue. All of them lost the "good" and "fair" ratings on one or more essential points. According to the department's regulations, failure to comply with any one of a number of items starred on the inspection card automatically rates a restaurant as "bad" until compliance is made actual.

In a bulletin issued by the department yesterday there was the following:

"The department wishes to emphasize that its inspections and resulting grading have nothing to do with good or bad cooking. Its rating relates solely to sanitary and hygienic conditions obtaining to the kitchen, storerooms, ice boxes, etc. Inasmuch as the public has access only to the dining room, and is usually not permitted to peep behind the scenes, such a system of grading is bound to make for health and cleanliness.

"An encouraging sign in the present movement is the support which the department is receiving from the restaurant men themselves, for they realize the immense value to them of such sanitary certificates."

Brooklyn Municipal Term Opens.

The new Municipal Term of the Magistrates' Courts in Brooklyn was formally opened yesterday in the Butler Street Court. There were speeches by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Magistrate Dodd, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas F. Magner. The court will be devoted to the consideration of complaints of violations of city ordinances. It will be presided over by Magistrate Dodd.

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There are also first recordings by Rothier, the great basso of the Metropolitan Opera; Helen Stanley, the Chicago Opera prima-donna soprano, and Orville Harrold, the operatic tenor, in exquisite duets with Lydia Locke, which make an *event* of this announcement of the

New Records for July

There's a sparkling list of new popular hits; Al Jolson's singing of his Winter Garden success, "Down Where the Swanee River Flows" and song-successes like "The Kid Is Clever" and "Come On to Nashville, Tennessee" included among the new

Popular Hits of the Day

A 2003 10 inch 75c. — ARE YOU HALF THE MAN YOUR MOTHER THOUGHT YOU'D BE? Campbell and Burr, tenor duet. / I'VE GOT THE BLUES FOR HOME SWEET HOME. Oscar Shaw, baritone

A 2004 10 inch 75c. — I CAN DANCE WITH EVERYBODY. BUT MY WIFE. Dan W. Quinn, tenor. / WAY DOWN IN BORNEO-O-O. Collins, baritone, and Harlan, tenor.

A 2001 10 inch 75c. — BABY SHOES. Henry Burr, tenor. / I LOVE YOU—THAT'S ONE THING I KNOW. Henry Burr, tenor.

A 2002 10 inch 75c. — MY DREAMY CHINA LADY. Grace Nash, soprano, and Henry Burr, tenor. / SHADES OF NIGHT. Sterling Trio.

New Instrumental Triumphs

In the orchestral field, there are master-recordings like the four parts of Grieg's "Peer Gynt Suite" recorded complete on Double-Disc Records A5806 and A5807; four favorite selections by Prince's Orchestra; four patriotic and popular airs superbly rendered by Prince's Band and ten brilliant records of dance-music, including two by society's favorite Blue and White Marimba Band.

Then there are two side-splitting laugh-duets (one well named "Laugh and You'll Never Feel Blue") by Al H. Weston and Irene Young; two fine old ballads by Judson House; instrumental trios, patriotic songs, Hawaiian music and great quartettes—all recorded with the excellence that marks Columbia Double-Disc Records. By all means see your dealer *today*—he has a *treat* in store you won't want to miss!

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International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston
Max Mandel, 61 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co. 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Liberty Phonograph Co. 50 Canal St.
14TH ST. TO 42D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Spear & Co., 253 Sixth Ave.
Columbia Commercial Co. 325 E. 14th St.
Weser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Cort Sales Co., 230 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Sta.
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. and B'way.
43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Naumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1988 B'way—780 Ninth Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 328 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros. Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.
ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 558 W. 181st St.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
The Phonograph Shop, 2945 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Krunich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St & 3rd Ave
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
R. E. Elliot, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Twa. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 394 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 803 Westchester Ave.
M. G. Smith, 136 E. Fordham Road
A. Grossbandler, 1337 Sou. Boulevard
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.)
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1387 St. Nicholas Ave.
BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 80 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
F. Gelst, 265 Bridge St.
Royal Flab, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 928 Flatbush Ave.
James F. Mullin, 891 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. R. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1787 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3123 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 1099 Broadway
Otto Adler, 1674 Broadway.
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 331 B'way
J. Racow, 203 Grand St.
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hindermann, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 3313 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros. 1535 Pitkin Av.—234 Utica Av.
Leon Brick, 1806 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
Duckman's Music Store, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 918 St., 4th Ave.
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C. A. Hannsen & Bros. 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
Neapolitan Phonograph Co., 321 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 13th Ave.
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Goldburg Furn. Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway, 37 Palisades Ave.

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Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Buckatuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junctions Phona. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Sarbolina Music Co., 1824 Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
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Otto Wissner, Inc, 903-905 Sou Broad St.
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Weser Bros., 585 Broad St.
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John Mullins & Sons, 213 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co., 157 Springfield Ave.
Phona.-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.
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Horace Ex., 615 Sprihg St., West Hoboken
610 Bergenline Ave., West New York
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Buckatuhl Co., Inc., 372 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
Marshall Music Store, 436 B'dway Bayonne
S. Wolfson, 277 & 279 C. Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Estrin, 170 3d St., Elizabethport
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New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack
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Philip Prayder, 9 Lawton St. New Rochelle
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
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Hartman Piano Co., 4118 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, L. I.

ASSOCIATED ADVERTISING CLUBS OF THE WORLD — TRUTH

On To Philadelphia!

GO TO THE GREAT

Advertising Convention

June 25th to 30th via the

ADVERTISED ROAD

The

New Jersey Central

Special Rate $3.60

Round trip, going June 24th and 25th—return until July 4th
Regular rates other dates.

Every business man who attends this convention will get a valuable insight into the great subject of advertising.

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIMETABLE
As a Fast Train Leaves
EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR



Leave Liberty St. 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8:15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays, midnight train daily; sleepers ready 10 P. M. Leave 23d St. 10 minutes earlier for all trains.



Hard Coal—No Smoke—Comfort

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW-WALKER



Climb! Climb up the front of this Shaw-Walker Steel Letter File. It takes more than that to hurt it. All drawers still run slick and smooth after such a test.

SHAW-WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

DRAWERS will run silent, smooth, and speedy for 100 years, without repair or attention. Stay closed without superfluous mechanism—non-rebounding.

Strength and rigidity come from skyscraper steel girders, sills, etc., electric spot-welded into one-piece steel—no nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

Highest awards San Francisco and San Diego Expositions. Examine a Shaw-Walker File against your old ones—you'll understand why. Money back if it isn't the best file you ever owned. 'Phone us to send you one. Franklin 2261.

SHAW-WALKER
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Complete Catalog of Steel Files, Wood Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all Files, on request.

We can use several experienced filing cabinet salesmen. Call or write us at above address.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"
SHAW WALKER
STEEL LETTER FILES

WANTS AN APPEAL FROM GUARD'S BAN

Simmons Proposes Board of Officers Should Pass Upon Enlistment Rejections.

STOTESBURY INQUIRY ENDS

Counsel for Men Who Charge Discrimination May Ask for Another Investigation.

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury ended the public hearings at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday in the investigation to determine whether discrimination had been shown against Jews in the National Guard. Maurice Simmons, who has been presenting the case for the Jews, asked for a postponement sine die, but General Stotesbury said he thought sufficient testimony had been taken for him to form an opinion and present a report to Governor Whitman.

Mr. Simmons offered two suggestions which he thought would remedy to some extent the condition which he believed to exist. He suggested that there should be kept a list of all men who applied for enlistment in a National Guard Regiment, and if a man were rejected the reason for such action should be stated on a record card, a duplicate of which should be filed with the Adjutant General. He also wanted a committee of three prominent officers appointed, each a representative of one of the predominating religious faiths, to act on appeals of those who were not satisfied with the reason for their rejection. Mr. Simmons suggested that Colonel Henry Sternberger be appointed to represent the Jews.

Sentiment Being Wiped Out.

In pressing his request for further hearings after the Mexican situation might have quieted down, Mr. Simmons called forth a warning from General Stotesbury that it might be possible to prosecute the investigation too vigorously.

"We must be very careful, you and I," said General Stotesbury, "that by the too lively pursuit of such an investigation we build up a sentiment which does not now exist."

Mr. Simmons reported that he would be closing his eyes to conditions if he were to think that discrimination did not exist, and that he would not be doing his duty if he did not fight as hard as he could to have it wiped out.

"I believe it is being wiped out," replied General Stotesbury.

Mr. Simmons wished to call a man who had advertised in November, 1914, calling for recruits in the Hospital Corps of the Eighth Coast Artillery Command, in which advertisement it was stated that Christians were preferred.

"All that you are called upon to do," said General Stotesbury to Mr. Simmons, "is to present the cases of persons who have been discriminated against."

"I shall temporarily limit myself," replied Mr. Simmons, "to the lines laid down by the Adjutant General, but I shall appeal to the Governor to go into the matter more thoroughly. To bring the men who were discriminated against in this advertisement, I would have to bring here one and a half million people."

The advertisement was admitted to the records, however, and General Stotesbury said that he thought it spoke very plainly for itself without any corroborative testimony.

Hartley Attacks Major Loeser.

Captain George B. Hartley, formerly of the Eighth Coast Artillery, repeated assertions already made in an affidavit that Major Paul Loeser had discriminated in regard to the admission to the command of Joseph Kaufman in 1913.

"It was said that Major Loeser had only two ways of maintaining discipline," said Captain Hartley. "One was to 'bluff it, and the other was to buy good beer. That is common talk in the regiment up to this time." This testimony the Adjutant General considered irrelevant.

When Major Loeser was called to the stand he said it was his theory that the most efficient regiment was one in which no racial element dominated, but one in which a balance of all elements was maintained.

"I have never believed in recruiting on a neighborhood basis," he said. "I have always attempted to draw recruits from over a large area, and that principle has always been followed as far as I am concerned in the Eighth."

Major Loeser could not remember having refused to permit Captain Hartley to enlist Joseph Kaufman in his company, and said that he would be ready to swear that the incidents stated by Captain Hartley had never occurred.

He said he had understood that Captain Hartley did not want any Jews. This Captain Hartley later denied.

Toward the end of the hearing Mr. Simmons said his principal motive was not to have certain specific cases of discrimination punished, but to reveal a condition, and then to try to work out some means by which the standards of the Guard might be raised.

WILL MELT FALSE WEIGHTS.

100,000 Short Measures to be Burned as Object Lesson.

"Weights and Measures Week," which began on Sunday with sermons in many churches on the subject of honest selling and buying, was marked by "School Day" yesterday. Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, had 800,000 buttons and tags distributed among pupils of the public and parochial schools. On the tags was printed: "Sixteen ounces to the pound. He who first serves best profits most. Honesty is the only policy." On the buttons was: "I am for honest weights and measures."

Special instruction in methods of computing from scales, in distinguishing measures, and in judging accurately from the buyer's point of view was given in many of the schools, the most elaborate teaching being in Public School 45, in the Bronx, where regular classes in weights and measures are held.

Today will be "Tradesmen's Day." Hundreds of merchants, according to Commissioner Hartigan, have agreed to wear buttons like those distributed yesterday, and customers in many shops will be instructed in the methods of correct weighing and measuring.

Tomorrow will be "Homemakers' Day," and organizations affiliated with the Federation of Women's Clubs will give demonstrations. Thursday will be "Commercial Day" in Brooklyn and Queens, and Friday will be "Commercial Day" in Manhattan, Richmond, and the Bronx. Saturday will be "Civic Day" in the five boroughs.

False weights and measures seized by the bureau last year will be melted on Friday and the metals sold. On Saturday 100,000 wooden measures confiscated in the year will be burned in Brooklyn. Commissioner Hartigan said yesterday that the public had responded to the appeal of "Weights and Measures Week" in a gratifying manner.

FATHER POWER A MONSIGNOR

Pope Benedict Honors Rector of All Saints' Church Here.

The Rev. James Power, rector of All Saints' Church, at Madison Avenue and 129th Street, has been made a Monsignor by Pope Benedict, according to an announcement made in the Catholic newspapers. In addition Mgr. Power becomes a member of the papal household, with the title of domestic prelate.

Mgr. Power entered the priesthood more than forty years ago, and has more than 10,000 parishioners in his present charge. In addition to the church and rectory All Saints' has a school. As parish priest Mgr. Power aided in the establishment of the All Hallows Collegiate Institute in Harlem.

MORNINGSIDE PLANS WERE NEVER FILED

Commissioner Ward Says Water Board Did Not Get His Consent for Pump House.

REPLY TO CHARLES STRAUSS

Park Head Maintains Only a Verbal Understanding Was Had with His Predecessor.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward yesterday replied to the statements of Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply, concerning the disputed matter of building a pumping station in Morningside Park for service in connection with the Catskill aqueduct system. Mr. Strauss's statements were published in THE TIMES yesterday morning, and when Commissioner Ward was asked whether he cared to discuss them, he said:

"I regret that Commissioner Strauss in his statement did not make public the letter sent by the Board of Water Supply in reply to the most recent communication of this department on the subject of the Morningside Park pump house. When the newspaper representatives asked me whether I had issued a permit, requested by the board, I felt that the best way to make the matter clear was to furnish a copy of my letter, at the same time stating that they would have to request the Board of Water Supply for a copy of their reply. (I am informed that a copy of the board's letter was requested and was not furnished.) Mr. Strauss's implication, therefore, that I am responsible for both letters not having been given out would seem entirely unwarranted.

"In my judgment, the board's reply fails to meet the needs of the situation. Furthermore, I cannot remain satisfied with the suggestion that this department will be in any way responsible for the delay in the completion of the Catskill aqueduct system.

"In the first place, it appears that some years ago the Water Board decided on plans which provided for a structure in Morningside Park. These plans they now say were material to the whole aqueduct system. But at that time they neglected to file in the regular way required by law the plans for the buildings which they had decided were necessary within the park. Consequently no consideration or approval was obtained from the Park Department. On the contrary, the Water Board proceeded in an indirect way to obtain what they regarded as a verbal commitment from one of my predecessors agreeing that a building might be erected at that point. There has not been found in the files of this department or produced by the Board of Water Supply any such consent, nor was the matter called to my attention at the time of the application for a permit to erect a temporary structure.

"Commissioner Strauss is well acquainted with the subsequent proceedings, including the fact that during my absence one of my assistants, after informal conference with a representative of the Water Board, wrote to the said board suggesting that if a building was to be erected in Morningside Park there should be comfort stations included. This action on his part was entirely unwarranted, and was based on the incorrect assumption that the Water Board had submitted plans to this department. I am sure the board would not desire to base their attitude on a misunderstanding due to their receipt of this letter. For, as soon as I learned of its existence, I immediately repudiated it in a letter which has been published as a part of the correspondence. The Water Board at once replied, stating that no steps had yet been taken by the board in connection with the supposed comfort station suggestion from this department, and they would thereafter consider it as never having been received, since it was made plain that as a matter of fact the suggestion had been forwarded during my absence and without my knowledge.

"It is perfectly clear from the statements of the Water Board that as far as they are concerned, their plans for the permanent structure were completed many months ago. Further, the decision of Justice Finch clearly called to their attention that they were not exempt from the laws of the city in regard to securing approval for structures proposed to be placed in the public parks. They have, nevertheless, failed thus far to submit the plans in question. In view of this it would seem that what Commissioner Strauss said with respect to interest charges only emphasizes further the responsibility of the Board of Water Supply in any delay that may ensue."

When asked if he had anything further to say in connection with the matter of the pumping station, Mr. Strauss said:

"I refuse to involve the Board of Water Supply and the Department of Parks in any undignified controversy. The issues are of too much importance and interest to the people."

Mr. Strauss said that the dispute must be settled by agreement between the departments and not by public discussion.

Burns's Hearing Set for Friday.

William J. Burns appeared before Magistrate McAdoo yesterday in answer to the complaint made by Frederick Seymour of Seymour & Seymour that he had unlawfully caused the publication of private papers which were seized by him in a raid on the Seymour office. On the request of Francis L. Wellman, who succeeded James M. Beck as counsel for Burns, Magistrate McAdoo postponed the hearing of the complaint until Friday. Assistant District Attorney Black appeared for the State against Burns, but did not oppose the adjournment.

NEEDLE UNIONS DENY EXODUS OF INDUSTRY

Head of the Ladies' Garment Workers Calls Employers' Statement "Bluff."

SAYS MOVE IS NOT FEASIBLE

Strike Leaders Argue That Only in This City Can Clothing Manufacture Hope to be Successful.

Members of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, which has locked out its union employes, insisted yesterday that the declaration of E. J. Wile, President of the association, that the manufacturers of clothing were moving out of town and would continue to move, was a serious statement of fact. President Benjamin Schlesinger of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union said the statement was a bluff which indicated that the manufacturers were begining to realize that they were losing the fight.

Louis Stern, representative of the association, said yesterday that, since the first days of the protocol in 1910, more than 30 per cent. of the New York manufacturers had established plants elsewhere, in Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia and small towns in New Jersey and New York State.

M. R. Silverman, a large manufacturer, said yesterday that the association had been offered a modern factory of vast extent, not far from this city and capable of employing several thousand garment workers. He said that a number of large manufacturers had practically agreed to take the plant and would begin moving in and accumulating a supply of labor within a short time. He said that the factory had been built for an enterprise which had been intended for the manufacture of munitions.

Other manufacturers at the headquarters of the association said that, within a few months, the clothing trade could get at low rents a number of factories near New York which had been engaged in the munitions business. They predicted that, when the war ended, the majority of the clothing manufacturers would leave New York. The reply of President Schlesinger on behalf of the unions was as follows:

"The threat of the cloak manufacturers to move their factories out of New York is no more than a bluff intended to scare the workers. If cloaks and suits could be made in small towns the manufacturers would have moved from New York long ago and not waited for this lockout.

"No, the gentlemen of the association do not mean to part with Hester Street. Indeed, the sooner some of them move the better it will be for New York and for the workers. Other and more enlightened men would come and take their places. These fibs about 125 shops out of town or a shop at Red Bank, N. J., with 150 machines, where in fact only three lonely girls have been sitting for the last six weeks, do not impress us. The only significance this 'moving' threat has for us is that, whenever it is made, we know that the association is on its last legs."

Mr. Schlesinger pointed out that many associations had sought to induce immigrants to leave this city and settle on farms or in smaller cities in order to obtain better living conditions, but that they had always failed, because the people of one race wanted to stay with others of the same race.

A union official said workmen had been coming up from the ranks and establishing their own shops in considerable numbers until the association had sought to effect a monopoly for the existing shops. Manufacturers who left New York, he said, could not take their employes with them, but would leave their plants and working staffs behind to enable new firms to enter the field.

In order to get more exact data on this question, however, Joseph P. Cohen, Chairman of the Picket Committee, sent out eleven men on motor cycles and a number on bicycles yesterday in order to trace moving vans and wagons carrying finished clothing to wholesale dealers. The purpose of this was to discover new plants established in New York where employes had been able to go without running the gauntlet of pickets. Another purpose was to find out if clothing was being manufactured in any quantity in new shops out of town.

President Schlesinger said yesterday 40,000 garment workers on strike or locked out would parade on June 28 or 29 to show their willingness to continue the fight.

CITY BREVITIES.

The League of Foreign-Born Citizens will hold a reception in its new clubhouse, at 138 Park Avenue, this evening.

The American Jewish Congress will hold a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening at 8:15 o'clock.

The cooking teachers whose names are on the eligible list will hold a meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Public School 91 in Room 205 to discuss measures for securing their appointments.

ROLL CALL
of WHITE TRUCKS
In the Service of Big Fleet Owners Year after Year

NOTE who these truck owners are and then observe how their fleets of White Trucks *grow* year after year. There is no truck roll call in America like it. It includes owners who stand for the highest efficiency in business and who purchase their trucks, as they purchase every other operating unit, on the basis of actual performance expressed in terms of low eventual cost.

Fleet owners and the number of White Trucks in their service each year. The last column includes only the first four months of 1916.

OWNER	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	To-day
B. Altman & Co.	0	0	8	8	33	67	79
American Express Co.	0	0	0	7	8	8	18
Ammen Transportation Co.	0	0	2	7	8	9	11
Anheuser-Busch Brew. Assn.	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
Armour & Co.	0	4	30	51	63	84	108
Associated Bell Telephone Co.	0	1	6	30	46	84	146
City of Atlanta	0	3	6	8	10	10	11
Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp.	0	0	0	15	15	15	20
Atlantic Refining Co.	1	4	9	31	67	86	92
The Bailey Co.	0	1	3	6	6	13	16
City of Baltimore	0	3	4	7	14	14	15
The Bell Co.	0	1	2	6	11	12	13
Bellevue & Allied Hospitals	0	0	0	1	3	9	12
Robert W. Blake	0	0	0	1	6	6	10
Boggs & Buhl, Inc.	0	8	10	18	23	25	25
Henry Bosch Co.	2	8	8	9	10	10	11
City of Boston	0	2	9	12	17	18	25
Bradford Baking Co.	0	0	0	9	20	25	26
Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.	0	0	0	2	9	9	11
City of Chicago	0	0	0	1	4	10	16
Chicago Fire Insurance Board	0	0	3	11	13	13	13
City of Cleveland	0	2	7	14	15	19	19
Cleveland-Akron Bag Co.	6	7	9	14	15	19	19
Cleveland Builders Supply Co.	0	1	1	3	4	7	10
Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.	0	0	0	0	0	6	16
Coca Cola Bottling Cos.	0	3	6	12	26	38	47
Cons. Gas, El. Lt. & Power Co.	2	3	6	8	11	12	12
Cudahy Packing Co.	0	0	2	6	8	10	11
T. Eaton Co., Ltd.	0	5	13	14	15	15	18
Foster & Kleiser, Inc.	0	2	4	4	8	10	10
Georgia Railway & Power Co.	0	0	1	3	7	7	10
Gimbel Brothers	0	20	26	46	59	59	60
Glacier Park Trans. Co.	0	0	0	0	10	20	20
B. F. Goodrich Co.	4	6	9	11	12	17	19
Great Northern Paper Co.	0	0	0	1	1	11	12
Greenfield El. Lt. & Power Co.	0	3	6	9	10	11	13
Gulf Refining Co.	0	1	9	29	81	172	214
The Higbee Co.	2	4	5	6	10	10	10
Joseph Horne Co.	5	12	15	24	33	39	42
J. L. Hudson Co.	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Independent Brew. Co. of Pitts.	1	1	2	5	5	11	19
Jones Store Co.	0	2	2	5	6	10	11
Kaufmann Bros.	0	0	10	16	24	44	44
Kaufmann & Baer Co.	0	0	0	1	40	45	48
Theodor Kundtz Co.	3	7	8	9	10	11	12
Leyte Land Trans. Co.	0	0	3	6	10	12	12
Los Angeles Brewing Co.	0	0	2	7	13	14	15
McCreery & Co.	6	6	8	8	8	11	12
G. M. McKelvey Co.	0	0	1	1	6	8	15
Mandel Brothers	0	9	10	15	16	17	17
The May Co.	0	0	0	4	11	15	23
Michelin Tire Co.	0	1	2	3	3	9	11
National Casket Co.	0	0	2	10	14	15	16
City of New York	0	1	7	11	12	13	13
N. Y. Bd. of Fire Underwriters	0	0	2	6	8	16	18
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	0	0	0	0	20	21	25
Pacific Mills	0	0	3	4	4	7	11
Frank Parmelee Co.	0	0	0	9	9	18	18
C. G. Parsons Co.	0	2	3	6	8	12	19
Pike's Peak Auto Co.	0	0	0	0	0	12	13
City of Pittsburgh	0	2	9	14	14	15	15
Public Service Corp. of N. J.	0	0	0	0	0	4	11
The Rosenbaum Co.	1	1	2	11	12	33	34
Saks & Co.	0	0	0	0	10	10	10
Schulze Baking Co.	1	1	9	15	17	22	22
Franklin Simon & Co.	0	0	0	3	6	10	10
W. & J. Sloane	13	14	15	15	15	17	19
Southern Express Co.	0	0	0	2	9	11	17
Spear & Co.	0	0	1	9	13	14	16
Standard Oil Co. of Cal.	1	3	4	6	7	26	31
Standard Oil Co. of Ind.	1	4	5	9	59	122	135
Standard Oil Co. of Ky.	0	1	2	4	5	9	10
Standard Oil Co. of Neb.	0	0	0	0	5	11	13
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	2	6	18	35	68	113	135
Standard Oil Co. of Ohio	0	1	1	1	10	17	19
Stern Brothers	0	0	8	18	18	19	19
Stroehmann Baking Co.	0	0	0	2	2	2	10
Swift & Co.	0	0	0	2	2	10	28
Telling-Belle Vernon Co.	0	3	4	4	9	11	11
The Texas Co.	0	0	0	0	0	9	11
Union Oil Co. of Cal.	0	0	0	1	10	22	25
U. S. Post Office Department	0	0	0	21	27	104	111
John Wanamaker	0	0	0	0	0	6	27
Ward Baking Co.	0	0	0	0	0	12	45
Raphael Weill & Co.	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
White Transit Co.	0	1	1	2	6	9	11
	51	170	365	744	1262	1989	2443

THE WHITE COMPANY, *Cleveland*

Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Motor Vehicles in America

New York — *Broadway at Sixty-Second Street*

JUST A REMINDER

Before closing your house for the summer, disinfect all waste-pipes, drains, etc., with a solution of

Platt's Chlorides

The Odorless Disinfectant

Sold Everywhere in Two Sizes, Quarts and Pints.

For Pimply Faces
Try Cuticura
Soap and Ointment



Samples Free by Mail

A simple, easy, speedy treatment. Smear the pimples with Cuticura Ointment, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Use night and morning.

For pimples, redness, roughness, itching and irritation, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair; red, rough hands and baby rashes, itchings and chafings these fragrant, supercreamy emollients are wonderful.

For free sample each address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

7-20-4

R. G. SULLIVAN'S

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Important Notice to Importers.

THE STIRLING BONDING CO., LTD., Glasgow and Stirling, Scotland, Distillers and Bonders of Scotch Whisky, owners of the old-established brand so well-known as "OLD SMUGGLER" (10 years old) of Pure Highland Whisky, are open TO APPOINT AGENTS in all the large cities of the United States where not already represented.



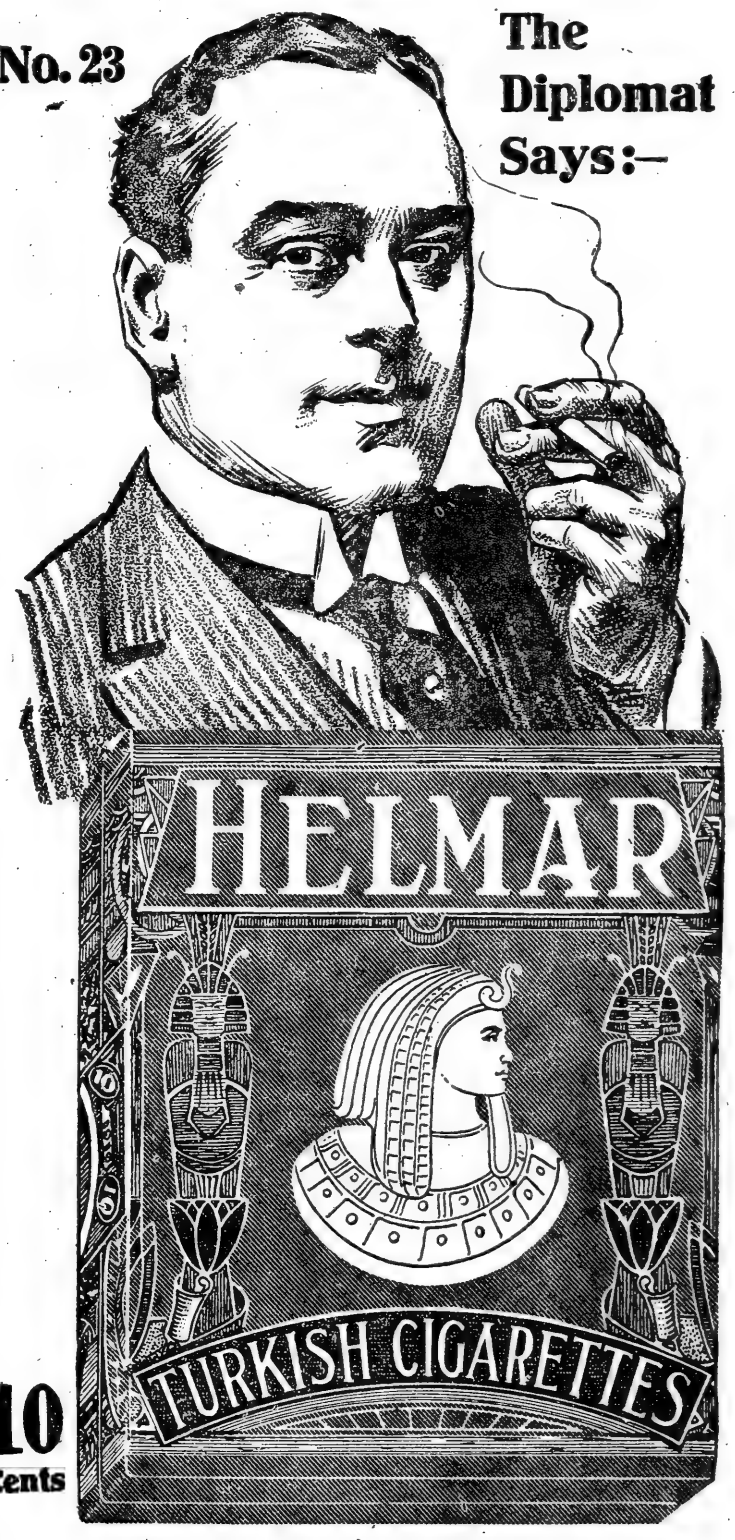
OLD SMUGGLER
10 YEARS OLD

Owing to the scarcity of Fine Old Whiskies, together with the difficulty, due to War conditions, in meeting the large demand for this Brand, preference will be given to orders with prompt cash.

For Terms, apply

Stirling Bonding Co.
Limited,
GLASGOW AND STIRLING, SCOTLAND.

No. 23



10 Cents

The Diplomat Says:—

I am in the diplomatic service.

I have to be extremely particular about my cigarettes. They must be just right.

I smoke "Helmar" Turkish Cigarettes.

Not only do they absolutely suit me but they appeal especially to the cultivated and exacting taste of the people with whom I associate.

"Helmar" is a cigarette fit for an Ambassador.

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

The best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.

Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

Anargyros *Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World*

Quality Superb

COUNTRY EDITORS FOR DECENT PAPERS

National Editorial Association Also Goes on Record for American Loyalty.

VISITORS SEE TIMES PLANT

President Rountree Denounces Bill Aimed at Muzzling of the Newspapers.

Two hundred and fifty country editors from all parts of the United States, specially "assigned" to New York City and vicinity for a five days' visit, went on record for American loyalty and decency in journalism yesterday. The editors are members of the National Editorial Association, which convened in New York City for the first time since the organization was formed, thirty-one years ago.

They "interviewed" Mayor Mitchel in what he said was his first wholesale interview, cheered the American flag, and delivered addresses unanimously admitted to be worthy of the first page of any newspaper. They will remain in New York and neighboring territory until Saturday evening, when they will return to their home offices and report on their assignments.

Their first day's "beat" extended from the McAlpin Hotel, where the speaking took place, to 110th Street, where they were guests at night at a reception given in the School of Journalism at Columbia University. They also visited THE NEW YORK TIMES in the afternoon, where they saw other editors and reporters at their tasks, and inspected the mechanical facilities for getting out the paper.

One of the addresses, in which there was no attempt at humor, was delivered by Lee J. Rountree of Georgetown, Texas, President of the National Editorial Association, who asserted that the war in Europe had added a heavy financial burden on the newspapers of the country.

Condemns "Muzzling Bill."

"The last year has been a crisis-hour for the great newspaper profession," he said. "If present conditions and the increased cost of producing our newspapers continue, it will mean disaster, unless revenues are materially increased." President Rountree said he had spent a few days in Washington on his way to New York City, and obtained a list of some of the measures introduced in Congress which he considered dangerous to the interests of the press. He said he considered as especially menacing the bill passed by the House and now pending in the Senate which seeks to give the Postmaster General the right to send "any publication by freight or mail to any part of the United States."

"This law is referred to as the 'press-muzzling' law during political campaigns," said President Rountree. "If it is passed by the Senate and signed by the President it will enormously increase the cost of sending metropolitan newspapers and smaller publications through the mails."

The Legislative Committee of the National Editorial Association, of which George E. Hosmer of Denver, Col., is Chairman, will fight the measures considered inimical to the newspapers, it was announced.

Mayor Mitchel welcomed the editors in a humorous address, in which he congratulated himself on having the editors in a position where they could not "hit back" until they returned to their desks. Other welcoming speeches were delivered by H. L. Bridgman, Chairman of the Publishers' Association of New York City; President Edward Percy Howard of the New York Press Club, John Clyde Oswald of the American Printer of New York City, and President Charles H. Retts of the New York State Press Association, who lives in Lyons, N. Y.

Preparedness and Americanism were the features of a speech responding to the addresses of welcome made by Joe Mitchell Chapple of Boston, Mass., editor of the National Magazine. Mr. Chapple said the need for patriotism and loyalty was especially great when the nation was facing a grave problem in Mexico and while conflicting opinions were being developed by the conflict in Europe. The editors rose and sang America when one of those on the platform waved an American flag over his head.

Address by Woman Editor.

The temper of the audience was not entirely militaristic, however, and several women started to applaud at the afternoon session when Mrs. C. H. Hotaling of Mapleton, Minn., one of the editors, referred to the benefits of peace in her address. There was still greater applause when President Rountree, in introducing Mrs. Hotaling, said that however much he was in favor of an efficient army and navy, he was equally inclined toward "walking the shackles" from women so as to permit them full participation in political affairs.

Congressman Louis C. Cramton of Michigan was down on the program for an address on "The Country Weekly as an Influence," but sent word that he was compelled to go to Maine on a mission intrusted to him by Speaker Champ Clark. The editors were also disappointed in not hearing Melville E. Stone, manager of The Associated Press, who could not attend yesterday. The delegates had had some hope of having Charles E. Hughes address the convention, but were informed that he had declined on the ground that he had promised not to deliver any speeches anywhere until after he was formally notified of his nomination for President by the Republican Party. The editors were to have visited President Wilson at the Summer capital at Long Branch on Friday, but learned that the President had canceled the engagement because of the troubles in Mexico.

John A. Sleicher of Leslie's Weekly sent a representative to read a paper prepared by him on "The Press and the People."

In a plea for accuracy by newspapers Mr. Sleicher wrote that the "sensational headline and the sanguinary story may captivate the imagination, but they will not win the admiration nor the lasting respect of the reader." The newspapers that are winning their way in the community, Mr. Sleicher wrote, are those that print the news just as it is, without shading, exaggeration, or political bias. "The winning newspapers are those that do not overlook the great churchgoing and God-fearing constituency that cares little for stories of startling crimes or shocking divorce cases," said Mr. Sleicher in the paper. "The Bible still has a place in the best of our homes."

He referred to "one of the most prosperous New York dailies and another in New England" whose growth and influence have been phenomenal because they told the truth and catered to decent readers.

Dietrick Lamade of Williamsport, Penn., publisher of Grit, explained the way to build up successful features in a newspaper. John Temple Graves made a strong plea for preparedness, and ex-Lieut. Gov. William H. Mayes of Austin, Texas, Dean of the Texas School of Journalism, asserted in a strong address that "higher journalism" produced real literature.

Inspect The Times Plant.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the editors left their convention rooms in the McAlpin to visit the plant of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Nor were the members of the association the only persons to visit the Times Annex. Their wives and children, particularly the small boys, came in great numbers.

Charles R. Miller, editor in chief, welcomed the 250 visitors to the building when they reached the assembly hall on the eleventh floor, and gave them the keys to every room in the eleven floors and the basements, together with "white paint" to cover up all the "No Admittance" signs everywhere.

Mr. Miller spoke of the metropolitan press as the blood, bone, and sinew of the newspaper business, and described the plant of THE NEW YORK TIMES as modern, at least, if not model. He told the visitors they could have anything or any new idea they saw except the building and the presses. He spoke of the value of the exchange of ideas between the country press and the metropolitan press, and told the visitors there were no secret ideas about THE TIMES plant. "If you see an idea you like and want to know more about it, ask for the information," he said.

Mr. Miller asked Louis Wiley, business manager of THE TIMES, and George McAneny, executive manager, to say a few words. Mr. McAneny told the country editors that THE TIMES was "a great metropolitan newspaper built up on the principles of the small town newspaper."

About fifty guides had been assigned in all departments of the paper to show the visitors from the eleventh floor to the sub-basement, where 25,000 miles of paper are used in the double-sextuple presses in thirty-three hours of running time. They saw everything from the new "offset" process for printing Sunday sections to the automatic devices carrying the papers from the presses to the mailing room, and the steel supports for a new double-sextuple press.

"Say, George, this is no newspaper office," said an editor wearing a Minnesota ribbon to another wearing a Texas ribbon, as they were leaving the rotogravure press room, where a humpbacked press was converting a flying band of paper into the Mid-Week Pictorial. "I say this is no newspaper office. It's just fifty newspaper offices and ten magazine shops rolled up. Our guide doesn't even know the name of the foreman of this room, and says we'll have to forgive him because he says 'There's only a thousand of us work here, and I don't get around much.'"

At the reception at the Columbia School of Journalism the speakers were: Dr. Talcott Williams, the Director; Don C. Seitz of The World, Bradford Merrill of the Hearst publications, and S. S. McClue of The Evening Mail.

Those expected to address the editors today are Homer D. Wade, Mrs. George E. Hosmer, Courtland Smith, Herbert S. Houston, James Melvin Lee, A. O. Bunnell, William H. Ukers, John Redmond, Alonzo D. Moffett, and A. Gideon. In the evening the editors will be the guests of The Country Life Press at Garden City, L. I.

E. H. Tomlinson of Morristown, N. J., Vice President of the association, will be elected President at this session, it was said. H. C. Hotaling of Mapleton, Minn., is a candidate for Vice President, and Buck Bragdon of Monroe, Mich., for Treasurer.

Most of the plans for entertaining the editors were made by John Clyde Oswald, President of the Oswald Publishing Company of New York, who is an ex-President of the National Editorial Association, and by the New York Press Club. The New York Press Association is holding its annual session in New York City at the same time as the National Editorial Association.

REVUE FOR THE WAR-WEARY.

Much of London's New Production Comes from America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 19.—What London had been informed was a "super-revue" produced at the well-advertised cost of $150,000 came to the Drury Lane Theatre tonight under the name of "Razzle Dazzle." A good deal of it was originally American, including the scene "Scotland Forever," which had been seen at the New York Hippodrome, and which was the chief success of the evening. Miss Shirley Kellogg, whose husband, De Vourville, is the producer of the piece, was the star performer in most of the show scenes.

When the production has been treated with the pruning knife and shaped into a more orless artistic ensemble it may appeal to people who want to go to the theatre in war time in order to forget the war.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Guy Bolton has completed the libretto for Emmerich Kalman's music, which was the score of "Miss Rabbit Foot" when it was originally produced in Budapest. Klaw & Erlanger have accepted the new book and will produce the piece in Atlantic City Aug. 28 under the title of "Little Miss Springtime." The principals already chosen are Georgie Robson, Mary O'Rarney, George MacFarlane, Jack Hazzard, Charles Meakins, Harry Llewellyn, Flavia Arcaro, Jed Prouty, Maurice Cass, H. Percy Woodley, and the dancing team of Fred Nice and Ada May Weeks.

A new play by Max Marcin called "Cheating Cheaters" had its first performance in the Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park, last night under the direction of A. H. Woods. The cast included Marjorie Rambeau, Cyril Keightley, Robert McWade, William Morris, Anne Sutherland, Winifred Harris, Edouard Durand, and Gypsy O'Brien.

A number of prominent players have volunteered to appear in special acts at the matinee performance of "A Lady's Name," to be given by Marie Tempest next Monday afternoon at the Maxine Elliott Theatre for the Fund for Permanently Crippled French Soldiers.

The new Bartholomae-Sipe farce, "All Night Long," was produced by the Messrs. Shubert in the Broadway Theatre, Long Branch, last night with a cast that included Cathryn Rowe Palmer, Carlotta Monterey, Ruth Allen, Calvin Thomas, Albert Brown, Allen Atwell, J. Hooker Wright, and Edward F. Nanary.

"The company that has been appearing in 'Experience' in Boston and Chicago for the last forty-four weeks returned to New York yesterday. Ernest Glendinning will play the role of Youth again next season, opening in Philadelphia. Usher Day. Marie Horne, a member of the company, will sail for England Saturday to take charge of the estate of her husband, Captain Cyril Morton Horne, who was killed fighting in France last January.

John S. O'Brien has left the cast of "Justice," in which he played the role of the Doctor, because of the death of his father. Joseph A. Sterling has succeeded him in the part and will continue in it for the remainder of the season.

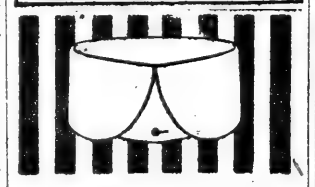
"The Amber Princess Empress," a new musical play, was produced last night in the Shubert Theatre, New Haven, by Corey-Williams-Ritter, Inc. Percival Knight was the principal comedian and Irene Pavloska the prima donna.

Cohan & Harris presented a new play by Rida Johnson Young, entitled "Buried Treasure," in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, last night. In the cast were Zelda Sears, Adele Rowland, Josephine Stevens, Otto Kruger, Ernest Stellard, Charles Browne, and Charles Dow Clark.

The second film, "How Britain Prepared," the motion pictures on view at the Lyceum, was shown in the Shubert Theatre in Boston last night.

Beginning tonight, the New York Roof will remain open till 1 o'clock every morning for the benefit of night workers.





MEN WANTED.

Ex-U. S. Army Blacksmiths and Saddlers for service with Squadron A Cavalry, N. G. N. Y. Report to Sergeant Bigelow at Squadron A Armory, 94th St. and Madison Ave., at 3 P. M., June 20, 21, 22.

COMMUNITY DRAMA TO BE YEARLY EVENT

400 "Caliban" Associates Organize to Keep Alive Shakespeare Tercentenary Spirit.

MAYOR FAVORS PROJECT

Park Commissioner Ward, President Mezes of City College, and Others Want Festival Continued.

A permanent organization to keep alive the community spirit created by the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival and to give a community festival of some sort every year was formed at a meeting held last night in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. The meeting was attended by about 400 persons who were associated in different capacities with the community masque, "Caliban."

Before the last performance of the masque in the City College Stadium a committee was appointed to formulate plans for crystallizing the community spirit and the report of this committee was adopted by last night's meeting. A constitution had been drawn up and a large committee named by the Committee on Organization. This new committee will become the Council of the Community Drama Association as the organization has been named, and from its members will choose officers to serve during the first year. The purposes of the organization are outlined in the following clause of the constitution:

> The purposes of the association shall be to further the conscious awakening of the people to self-government in the activities of their leisure by means of a non-commercial organization of the arts of the theatre for performances, in which the community shall participate, under the direction of qualified artists, and to co-operate with any effort made in the City of New York apt to further the purpose of the association. To achieve these objects the association shall organize at least one annual festival on a community basis.

Miss Mary Porter Beegle opened the meeting, outlining its purpose and referring to the success of the Shakespeare celebration which culminated in the masque. Howard Kyle then took the platform as Chairman of the evening and read letters from Mayor Mitchel and Miss Lillian D. Wald. Both expressed their interest in the project and their belief in the good that had come from the masque.

Miss Wald suggested that a performance once every five years would be more advisable than one every year. Mr. Kyle then read a letter, the name of whose author, he said, he would withhold till he had finished, but by the end of the fourth page the audience began to suspect that it was from the pen of Percy MacKaye, who wrote "Caliban." They were right.

There were speeches by Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Sidney E. Mezes, President of the College of the City of New York; Dr. William E. Bohn, John Collier, Arthur Farwell, and O. J. Merkel. All agreed that the Shakespeare festival had been a fine thing for the city, and that its resultant community spirit should be perpetuated. Commissioner Ward said that it had served to bring home to him the possibility of each park becoming a rallying point of community endeavor.

Mr. Mezes said he had been a believer in the community drama for twenty years, and that now it seemed the city was about to be given the opportunity of getting active drama, as opposed to receptive or sedentary drama. Dr. Bohn said it was the most important revival of outdoor performance since the days when Greece was great.

Membership in the association is open to all individuals or societies in New York. The membership dues are $1 a year, and this entitles a member to a ticket to the dress rehearsal of the annual festival. A representative of the Chelsea, Gramercy, and several other neighborhood associations was present and asked that representatives of these be added to the council. His request was granted.

The nature of the next festival will be determined by a contest. The second and third prizes will be cash, while the first will be the honor of determining what form the festival shall take. The conditions of the contest and the amount of the prizes will be announced shortly.

NOVEL ACT AT THE PALACE.

Mechanics Race In Putting Together Parts of Two Automobiles.

Loney Haskell, who will talk from a stage about almost anything from talking dogs to carburetors, introduced a novelty as a feature of the new bill at the Palace yesterday. Mr. Haskell presided over two crews of six mechanics each, who fell upon the parts of two automobiles at a given signal and ran a race to see which crew would have its machine in running order first. The machines were all apart, with the exception of the engine and wheels, which remained in place, and in the the afternoon one crew finished its work in 1 minute and 50 seconds.

This was the most novel feature of a program that included dancing numbers by Theodore Kosloff and his company of Russian dancers and by George White and Lucille Cavanaugh, late of the "Follies." These two have not forgotten the things they did in that revue, and, with a characteristic urban setting as a background, they offer an attractive dance number. Harry Green is amusing in a crude but funny sketch called "The Cherry Tree."

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If you wish to master Commercial Spanish or Spanish Conversation quickly and thoroughly, do not waste your time and money by attending large classes, where you learn how to repeat a few words like a parrot. If you wish to speak Spanish intelligently, take a Summer course where success is guaranteed of the celebrated studios of Prof. Prunera of Madrid. Classes are small and limited to six students. Also hour or half-hour lessons given privately at either studio, 80 Wall St., from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M., and 166 West 90th St., until 9 P. M. Phone 6278 Hanover.

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Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.
During June, July and August Lessons will be given on the Jersey Coast. Hours may be reserved at any Berlitz School.

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Cooking, Millinery, Dressmaking, Accounts, also English and French. One or all subjects may be taken. 8th year. Catalog.

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U. S. Home Study music lessons. Any instrument 15 cents. Music Department Gimbel Brothers.

VERDICT ASSAILS P. S. BOARD

Criticises Commission for Allowing Dictation After Wreck.

After considerable deliberation, the Coroner's Jury in the Bronx yesterday decided that Frank Kerrigan, the motorman who lost his life in the elevated train accident on June 8, at 151st Street and Third Avenue, had been killed by accident. Together with the verdict the jury submitted to Coroner Flynn, a list of eight recommendations which were as follows:

That a comprehensive signal system on both local and express tracks be immediately installed.

That Signal No. 16, at 150th Street, the scene of the wreck, be operated during the entire twenty-four hours.

That the Bronx be represented on the Public Service Commission by a resident of that borough.

That the Public Service Commissioners be severely criticised for permitting the Interborough to tell them what a railroad will or will not do. Instead the Jurors' recommendation reads: "The Commission should issue positive orders to the Interborough for immediate installation of signals."

That the Public Service Commission take immediate steps to reduce the danger of accident at the crossover at Westchester and Third Avenues and 150th Street.

That the Interborough's practice of storing trains during non-rush hours on the middle or express track be condemned, as the vision of motormen on local tracks is likely to be obstructed.

That the railroad be compelled to remove shades from signal towers and, instead, install awnings.

That, owing to the difference of opinion between employes of the railroad as to the rules and regulations imposed by the road, the Interborough should be compelled to compile a set of rules for the guidance of all employes, copies of which should be given to each employe.

Elevated train service near the scene of the accident was held up for half an hour yesterday while Coroner Flynn and a committee of the jury went over the ground. A train exactly like that in charge of Frank Kerrigan was sent over the tracks.

Following the inspection the inquest was resumed, and Inspector James Connor of the Public Service Commission testified that in his opinion Kerrigan was at fault, but that the use of Signal 16 might have averted the accident. The signal now is used only when southbound Westchester and West Farms trains take the crossover at this point.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough, however, was of the opinion that the use of this signal would lessen the rush-hour carrying capacity at least 36 per cent. and increase the existing confusion at this point.

At the conclusion of the hearing Coroner Flynn discharged Edward P. Grove, the towerman, who has been under bonds of $2,500 on a charge of homicide.

LUSTGARTEN ASSAILS G. O. P.

Loyal American League Head Charges Catering to Hyphen Vote.

William Lustgarten, President of the Loyal American League, issued a statement last night accusing the managers of the Republican Party of catering to the so-called hyphen vote. The attack made by the President against the small, mischievous element among the foreign-born Americans, he said, must not be construed as an attack upon the genius, the institutions, and traditions of the people who have come to America from other lands. He said:

The unanimity with which foreign language newspapers and professional foreign-born politicians are supporting Mr. Hughes is possible of but one interpretation—that the managers of the Republican Party have given assurances to the hired agents of European feudalism that their nefarious and traitorous conduct will be tolerated under a Republican National Administration.

The subsidized newspapers printed in foreign languages and the conscienceless and catering politicians who court the hyphenated vote have misled many honest foreign-born Americans whose hyphen was not at all prominent before the war began. That America's adopted children are as loyal to her as her native sons cannot and must not be questioned; nevertheless, there has been a small element among the foreign-born, who have carried on in these United States the propaganda of their foreign sympathies, not as Americans participating in open public debate, but secretly in alliance with the agents of foreign monarchies. No one can doubt that this element has through subsidized organizations been guilty of acts designed and executed to embarrass the President in the troubled hours of this European war.

No mere pronouncement on "undiluted Americanism" can purge Mr. Hughes and the Republican Party of the charge that they are catering to these royalists parading under the cloak of American citizenship. He must repudiate the support of these foreign language newspapers, the fake truth societies and leagues, and the representatives of autocratic feudalism.

Mr. Lustgarten added that the President was entitled to and deserving of the support of all loyal-minded Americans regardless of their origin, particularly in all matters of foreign policy, "as it is incumbent upon foreign citizens to support the President as the mouthpiece of the American people."

MILLIKEN AND HALE LEAD.

Probably Nominated by Maine Republicans for Governor and Senator.

PORTLAND, Me., June 19.—Carl E. Milliken of Island Falls was in the lead for the Republican nomination for Governor and Frederick Hale of Portland for the Republican nomination for United States Senator on the face of returns received from the primary election two hours after the polls closed tonight. The vote of 133 out of 635 election precincts gave for Governor: Carl E. Milliken, 3,238; Frederick H. Parkhurst, Bangor, 1,954; Edward W. Wheeler, Brunswick, 1,402; Timothy F. Callahan, Lewiston, 455. For Senator: Frederick Hale, 2,843; Ira B. Hersey, Houlton, 2,014; Bert M. Fernald, Poland, 1,853. Congressmen John A. Peters and Frank E. Guernsey, Republicans, were renominated without opposition.

In the Democratic primaries Governor Oakley C. Curtis, United States Senator Charles F. Johnson, and Congressman Daniel J. McGillicuddy were not opposed for renomination.

$1,500,000 RECEIPTS OF ALLIED BAZAAR

This Estimate Conservative, but Total Not Likely to Reach $2,000,000.

ATTENDANCE WAS 750,000

Breaks Record for Grand Central Palace—3,500 Bohemians on Floor—Close Comes Tomorrow.

The Allied Bazaar will close tomorrow night, after having established a new record for attendance at Grand Central Palace. Since the bazaar opened on June 3 approximately three-quarters of a million persons have visited it, a figure that no other exhibition in this building has ever equaled, according to a statement made yesterday by R. G. Hollaman, President of the International Exposition Company, which manages Grand Central Palace. Heretofore the Automobile and Flower Shows have attracted the largest crowds. These are held earlier in the year before the exodus to the country, which makes the success of the bazaar all the more remarkable.

The bazaar directors are still chary about giving out figures as to the receipts. They are known to have passed the million-dollark mark some days ago, so a conservative estimate of the total would be in the neighborhood of $1,500,000. The attendance has been smaller and the buying less during the period the bazaar has been kept open after the date originally set for closing, so it seems hardly probable that the earnings will reach the $2,000,000 mark.

One of the most interesting features of the bazaar to date was the presence last night of 3,500 Americans of Bohemian birth or descent. Practically every Bohemian and Slovak society in New York was represented, some of the delegations marching en masse to the Palace. They made no demonstration and mingled as individuals in the crowd. This plan was adopted, according to B. G. Gregr, one of the leaders of the party, to demonstrate the sympathy of Americans of Bohemian blood for the cause of the Allies and by refraining from any demonstration to refute any charge of hyphenism that might be raised against them.

The oppression of Bohemia and her peoples by Austria through several centuries, Mr. Gregr said, had alienated the sympathies of all friends of that race and enlisted it with the Allies.

Special features will keep the bazaar lively until the finish tomorrow night. Miss Helen Keller will appear at the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief tea garden this afternoon and tell of some of the many ways in which Europe's battle-blinded can reconstruct their lives. Sergt. Major Robert Middlemiss, who lost his sight in battle, will also appear.

Tonight in the tea garden Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" will be given just as it is every midnight on the New Amsterdam Roof. This performance will begin at 9 o'clock. In the Café de Paris tonight a costume Quatz Arts ball will be held. Mary Pickford, Marie Tempest, Elsie Janis, Laurette Taylor, Billie Burke, and other actresses have promised Constance Collier to attend, and at midnight members of the "Follies" will come from the New Amsterdam in their costumes to join in the festivities.

Tomorrow night all goods that remain unsold will be auctioned off. Several sales will be held on each floor, and the auctioneers will be the helpers who have worked to make the fair the success it has been.

Among the prizes awarded yesterday were a Maxwell car to Mr. Stralan of 5 Nassau Street, an amethyst brooch to Miss Alice Wright of 15 Macdougal Alley, a pearl necklace to Mrs. N. Taylor of 490 Park Avenue, and a diamond studded cigarette case to Thomas J. Cunningham of Woodhaven, L. I.

President Sees "Peace and Quiet."

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Wilson, who has devoted nearly all his time for several days to the Mexican situation, tonight attended the opening performance of a play, "Peace and Quiet," by Edwin Milton Royle, based almost entirely on his handling of the question. The audience applauded him when he entered, and clapped frequently during the performance when his name occurred in the lines of the play.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE Gala Performance
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
DOLLY TWINS, WILL ROGERS.

LIBERTY West 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TONIGHT—EDITORS' NIGHT—Get Seats Early.
THE DIXON-HERBERT GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Grand Orchestra of 50

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. TWICE DAILY, incl. SUNDAY, 2:30 and 8:30. Orch. 50c.; 1st & 2d Balc., 25c. Box Seats, $2
THE MASTER PHOTO-SPECTACLE—
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LAST 15 TIMES THIS SEASON.
JOHN BARRYMORE in JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE, JUSTICE

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TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
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HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & June 27 at 2:20.
The Boomerang

HOW BRITAIN PREPARED
A Motion Picture Lesson in Preparedness.
LYCEUM Twice Daily (Inc. Sun.), 2:15 & 8:15
Nights 25c to $1. Mats. 25 & 50c.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP
Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

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Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
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GLOBE BROADWAY & 46TH ST. CONTINUOUS DAILY FROM 2 P.M.
BILLIE BURKE in "GLORIA'S ROMANCE."
Motion Picture Novel, Chapter 8, and GEORGE KLEINE'S "QUO VADIS"
Immortal Picture Drama.

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At Three O'Clock This Afternoon
An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:
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Free Attractions—Dancing Contest Wed., Thurs., Fri. Nights.

RIALTO B'way & 42d St. 15-25-50 FRANK KEENAN & Enid Markey in a Triangle Picture, "THE PHANTOM," Orchestra of 33 Soloists and KEYSTONE COMEDY

OLYMPIC EAST 14th St. Matinee Daily
PARISIAN BEAUTIES 3d Big Week
KYRA

STRAND B'way & 47th Street Noon to 11:30 P. M. VICTOR MOORE in "THE CLOWN," and "DIANA," a Motion Picture Classic.

NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON BEACH Jack Wilson & Co., Stone & Kallus, Nellie V. Nichols, Morgan's Dancers, others.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Daily Mat. 25-50. Irene Franklin & Burton Green, Theod. Kosloff and Vissia Maslova, Geo. White & Lucille Cavanaugh, Harry Green & Co., Others.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR
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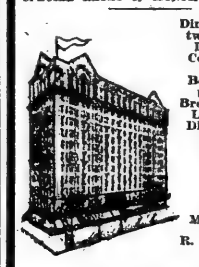
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916.

MEXICO AND THE MILITIA.

There is nothing in the latest developments in the Mexican situation inconsistent with the belief that the call for the organized militia is merely a defensive measure made necessary by the continual raids on our border settlements by the northern bandits whom CARRANZA has thus far been unable to control. That there are men wearing the uniform of CARRANZA'S troops among these murderous outlaws signifies nothing more than his lack of control. Yet there is reasonable assurance in the tone of his address in Mexico City Sunday night and in his message to the State Department in regard to the little incident at Mazatlan, in which some of our marines were involved, that CARRANZA is as anxious as all reasonable American citizens are that there shall be no hostilities between Mexico and the United States. If CARRANZA is really trying to arrange the difficulties between the countries pacifically, he can do so; if he strongly hopes to succeed, as he says, he will succeed. That President WILSON is as strongly opposed to intervention as he was in 1913 is not to be doubted, and most of his compatriots are heart and soul with him in this matter. But recent events have compelled the Government at Washington to take a firm stand on the Mexican question, so far as it relates to us. We cannot submit to dictation on matters in which we are obviously in the right. We cannot permit ourselves to be bluffed or to be used as pawns in a political game.

Our sincere wish is to have Mexico provided with a free and stable Government, and all that we have done in the last three years clearly proves that we have no other object in view. We do not covet a foot of Mexican territory, and if we are ever compelled to intervene with military force in the affairs of that country it will be with no other purpose than to place the Mexican people in a position to govern themselves. Provocation to intervene, as the St. Louis platform declares, has been frequent, but intervention has been avoided, and with the well-directed assistance of CARRANZA it can be avoided now.

In the circumstances, the interest in the situation centres upon the call of the National Guard as a defensive measure. With provision made by Congress to put into effect immediately Section 111 of the military law, which in the ordinary course would have been inoperative until July 1, there is no obstacle to the use of the citizen soldiers beyond the border if their services are needed. But that is unlikely at present. The response to the call has been prompt. The preliminaries of mobilization have begun in nearly all the States. The co-operation of employers has not been withheld, and many large establishments have signified their intent to pay the salaries of their employés who are members of the National Guard. Under the Stivers law the Governor of this State has the power to compel citizens who are liable to military duty to serve in the Guard, but there is no present indication that he will be compelled to exert his authority in this respect. No difficulty in filling the ranks of regiments ordered to service is apprehended. Indeed, it seems likely that more men will be anxious to serve than will be required. Within a week the camp at Beekman will be occupied by a full military division. Encouraging reports of the willing response of the organized militia to the call for national duty come from many other States.

From the militia point of view the summons to service is more than welcome. The country may be stirred to grim forebodings by the admission of the need of 100,000 more troops for immediate defense, but to the National Guardsmen it means only an opportunity to prove their quality, to show that the burden of responsibility placed upon them by the new military law was well placed, to exhibit the measure of efficiency they have acquired under the supervision of army officers, and to get new and valuable training in actual service. A few months of such exacting service on the frontier as the regular army troops have been subjected to for some years will greatly increase the value of the organized militia as a national asset. There is strong ground for the hope that they will be compelled to perform no more perilous service. But the present perils of that are sufficient to make the outlook for the citizen soldier sufficiently exciting.

NEW YORK CITY'S FINAL FORM.

The saying that in America family fortunes shift from shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves in three generations is surpassed by the account in THE TIMES on Sunday of the changes about the city's residential parks. It required only one generation to alter the Washington Square neighborhood from a potter's field to a residential character. The same was true of Union Square. Another generation sufficed to change them from a residential to a commercial character. Union Square and Madison Square are surrounded by business buildings, usurping the park areas provided for private families, and which are not needed or appreciated in their present uses. These changes have not occurred alone. In other parts of the city large population centres have grown up without the park privileges which are practically wasted in the regions named.

Fortunately, there is reason to believe that these changes will be less frequent in the future. The shifts in character of use of real estate in New York City correspond to the development of the art of transportation. That seems to be in its last stage. Marvelous as the development of flying has been, and yet may be, imagination fails to picture the carriage of millions and billions of passengers through the air. If the machines had the capacity, the air itself would lack it, unless the air were to be mapped and routed far more minutely than the seas for traffic of infinitely smaller volume. The car lines which now occupy the streets, and the lines above and below them, must continue to do the business. The city is now assuming its final form, with the finality of the art of transportation and the solidity assured by the legalized plans for the regulation of buildings.

Never again will the question be raised of shifting the financial centre of the city. New business centres will be formed as needed, in the manner illustrated by the motor trade. Uses certainly will be found for the Broadway districts which were ruined by the shift to the subway route. But we shall not see again such wholesale making of new values by the ruin of old values as is illustrated by the alterations of use around the city's parks.

AMALEKITE GUESTS.

Mr. CRANE conferred several times with Mr. HUGHES last week. Mr. SMOOT and Mr. PENROSE were among his callers yesterday. Mr. CRANE, Mr. SMOOT, Mr. PENROSE, used to be mistered contemptuously by Mr. ROOSEVELT before he had deserted or almost deserted the Army of Armageddon. It was his theory, and was passionately believed by his Progressives, that these three, and their accomplices, were "crooks" and "burglars" who "robbed" him of the nomination at Chicago in 1912.

There are Progressives so faithful to their chief that they will vote for the candidate of the men that "robbed" him in 1912, but are there many of them? Captains and men of conspicuity, near to the presence, but how about obscure, earnest, say, if you will, a little fanatical Progressives? If, Mr. ROOSEVELT chooses to forgive his despoilers, it is his privilege; but his Progressive enthusiasts are likely to be less placable. With the highest respect for SAUL, they had rather smite the Amalekites than unite with them.

NEW JERSEY RAILWAY TERMINALS.

New Jersey would be entitled to congratulations if the railways entering the Bayonne region should unite in the development of terminal facilities resembling those on the Brooklyn side of the harbor, and such as might be the result of the west side improvement. New York has no disposition to play dog in the manger, and keep from its neighbors any facilities which they are willing to provide for themselves. The Bayonne project might well profit by the obstacles which are put in the way of the Brooklyn and Manhattan projects.

There can be no objection to delay for the purpose of perfecting any details capable of improvement. But there is danger in not taking advantage of a favoring tide. All these projects have good points, and it would be well if all could be executed. But there is danger lest they should develop undesirable antagonisms. The Bayonne project is brought out as the west side and Brooklyn plans are meeting obstacles upon which the Bayonne project thrives. Why should the west side improvement be delayed in tenderness for the participation of New Jersey railways, which so plainly manifest unwillingness to participate? Why should there not be found in the Bayonne project added reason for removing the obstacles to the completion of the plans for the Brooklyn Marginal Railway?

How this particular pot is bubbling appears from the formulation of a fourth plan, proposing to bring four New Jersey railways from Communipaw to the Battery by tunnel. New York would object to that even less than to the development of facilities in New Jersey. That plan also has a bearing on the objection to the west side improvement in that it indicates a preference on the part of these New Jersey railways to enter Manhattan below Canal Street, where the west side improvement ends. That would further reduce the New Jersey railways' objections that the west side improvement made insufficient plans for their accommodation. Mention also may be made of a fifth plan, for the connection of Newark and Jamaica Bays by tunnel via Staten Island. The cost would be only $300,000,000, estimated, with the usual allowance for excess over original estimates. Incidentally the spoil of the excavation would be used to convert three million acres of marsh and water into factory sites. It is not necessary to question the motives of the projectors. Their application for a certificate of convenience and necessity puts them on the record as seeing it first. Serious attention may be deferred until the source of the cash is disclosed. Meanwhile the other projects may better each promote the other than be allowed to prove mutual obstacles.

PERSHING'S POSITION.

Army officers do not believe that General PERSHING and his command are in any danger at Namiquipa. Although Carranzista troops are posted in superior numbers to the east and west and southwest of his position, it is believed that he could defend himself against any attack. That there is danger of unforeseen and undesired clashes, arising from trivial incidents, is obvious. CARRANZA did not post his troops in that vicinity for the purpose of destroying the bandit gangs. They were put there to oppose any further advance by PERSHING into the interior, and since General TREVINO has served notice that the Mexican troops were under orders to attack should our men seek to move in any direction save the north, there is no little probability that minor collisions will occur.

General PERSHING will avoid them if possible, for during the continuance of strained relations an exchange of shots or the killing or wounding of a few men on either side might precipitate an open break, which it is the sincere desire of President WILSON and of the First Chief to prevent. Very likely it can be prevented. CARRANZA'S address to the mass meeting in Mexico gives encouragement to that view.

The President is said to be firm in his intention not to withdraw PERSHING'S force. The arrogant tone in which CARRANZA'S orders were delivered through General TREVINO is responsible for that. Nevertheless, we should be in a better position if PERSHING were nearer the border, not primarily because of military considerations, but for moral reasons. If we are to have trouble with Mexico, we want to be in the right of the quarrel, not in the wrong of it. There is a belief amounting almost to a conviction that VILLA is dead, certainly his marauding bands have been pretty well broken up. It is not quite easy, therefore, to state any sufficient grounds why PERSHING and his men remain so far within Mexican territory. It may fairly be assumed that the object of his expedition has been substantially accomplished. He would have returned to the border long ago if CARRANZA had in good faith given aid in the suppression of the bandits. He has done nothing of the kind, he has not even made use of his troops to prevent raids across the border. The fault lies with him, but that would not necessarily prevent the recall of PERSHING, if such a move were deemed advisable.

The troops now at PERSHING'S headquarters can give no protection to the border. For that purpose they would have to move northward. Since the original reason for their southward march no longer exists, the way would seem to be open for some negotiation with CARRANZA involving on his side effective measures to prevent raids upon our territory and on our side the withdrawal of PERSHING'S force. That would at least be evidence of our willingness to give CARRANZA every chance to establish a Government and preserve order in Mexico. If he should fail and if further measures were necessary, it would not be said that his troubles were due to the "invasion" of his country by American soldiers.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

A few years ago, when Alsace-Lorraine was manifesting its unquenchable passion for autonomy and the Prussians were engaged in one of their characteristic campaigns of repression, the Kaiser said in a speech that became famous, "Hitherto you have seen only the good side of me. It is possible that now you will see the other side." And he went on to threaten Alsace-Lorraine with annexation to Prussia, a threat entirely beyond his right to make or power to carry out, and which drew from a Socialist Deputy in the Reichstag the bitter comment that now it was known by the testimony of a competent witness that the worst punishment, corresponding to imprisonment for life with hard labor, that could be visited upon a people was annexation to Prussia.

According to a Berlin dispatch in yesterday's TIMES, a part of this punishment may be inflicted after the war, if the war fulfills German hopes. "It has been virtually decided" that the Reichsland, the two annexed provinces, shall be divided among Bavaria, Baden, and Prussia. A discussion of the plan is said to have been the reason for BETHMANN HOLWEG'S recent visit to the south. Whether the project is a myth or a ballon d'essai, it is a confession of the hopeless failure of Prussia in fifty-five years to deal either humanely or competently with the Alsace-Lorraine question, or to win anything but an increasing hatred from a large portion of its inhabitants. In the first years of the German Empire the relations between the component States and cities were still too uncertain. Prussia and Bavaria were too jealous of one another to permit the incorporation of the annexed provinces in the latter kingdom. One feels that the kindlier and more democratic South Germans would have done better than the Prussian martients. Worse they could not have done.

To make Alsace-Lorraine a State of the Empire, with a Hohenzollern or member of some other German royal house on the throne, would have satisfied many of the people of the annexed provinces. Prussia would never consent. Their great grievance was that they were not represented in the Bundesrat; that they were not allowed to govern themselves. They were subject to a Statthalter appointed by the Emperor, who retains under the deceptive new constitution of 1911 the initiative in legislation. It is Prussia's fault if many Alsace-Lorrainers have turned toward France, if she has created a disloyalty where she might have had a loyal people. She encouraged the emigration of Francophiles and persons of French descent. She encouraged the immigration of Westphalians and other Germans. She tried to buy French sympathies and memories, and her proscription and persecution of the French language were absurdly vigorous. The second generation was to be thoroughly German, docile, satisfied. The fatal Prussian inability to understand any other than the Prussian mentality was shown again. The problem in Alsace-Lorraine is not one of language or race. Many of the descendants of the German immigrants have been eager for self-government, restive under the continual naggings of the police and the brutality of the Prussian garrisons. The leaders of the movement for autonomy are in large measure German. By the simple process of giving Alsace-Lorraine representation in the Bundesrat and a reasonable share of self-government it could have been made a more contented State. Prussia has done everything in her power to make it discontented and to turn its natural desire for equality with the States of the Empire and to manage its own affairs into a feeling of outraged nationality.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Inaccuracy Can be Survived.

JENNINGS C. WISE, late Professor of Political Science and International Law at the Virginia Military Institute, characterized with extreme severity, in the letter we printed Sunday, the illustrations of American forbearance under provocation that were presented by ex-Governor GLYNN in his speech at the St. Louis Convention. Professor WISE is not alone in thinking some of the ex-Governor's ancient and modern instances rather unhappily selected, but whoever criticises another with such vigor should be sure of his own ground, and the Professor laid himself open to attack on at least one point.

The Venezuela incident, for example, did not arise, as he clearly implied, over the amount of territory claimed by Great Britain, but over the way in which the validity of the claim should be established, and the size of the ultimate award was not relevant to the controversy. That concerned not what Great Britain should get, but her method of taking.

As for our school histories, of course it is true, as Professor WISE wrote, that they convey a good many false notions to the children who study them, but that is a peculiarity of all school histories, not of ours, and, not long ago, it was the peculiarity of all histories, and still is of the great majority. That such should be the case is regrettable and reprehensible, but there is no need to get excited over it or to expect the downfall of the nation as its consequence. The historian with no other object in view than the setting down of exact facts, either when writing about his own country or about other countries, is a very recent development and still a rare bird. Almost invariably he has been something of a politician, something of a partisan. It is more than doubtful, however, that any nation was ever wrecked, or even much hurt, through the exaggeration of its virtues and its achievements by its historian, or by his minimizings and concealments of its vices and its defeats. Perhaps the effects were, on the whole, good, or at least advantageous, in that thus an ideal was set up for each nation.

Anyhow, the writing of inaccurate history has been a "folkway" all over the world, ever since there was any history, and somehow humanity has survived and progressed in spite of it.

Unpleasant, but Not Frightening.

Examination by the Health Department of New York's public tables, and of the kitchens whence they are supplied, shows that only in instances so rare as hardly to be worth counting do these establishments come near enough to the department's standard to deserve the not very enthusiastic characterization of "good." Even those found deserving to be called "fair," under the tests applied, are far from numerous.

This is not a pleasant showing, of course, but neither is it the dreadful one for which it might be taken, and already the department officials are advising the public not to get frightened. The majority of the restaurants thus far visited are convicted in the verdicts that have been passed on them of nothing much worse than failing somewhere below perfection in the way they are run, and the probability is that in most of them the handling of the food is better and safer than it is in the homes of the patrons that each of them serves.

The most surprising outcome of the investigation is that, in spite of fair warning, given well ahead, more care was not taken betimes to remedy faults which it was certain the inspectors would note down and report. It looks very much as though the restaurant folk did not read the papers, for they could easily have learned what was coming, and as easily have gained the excellent advertisement of a "good" card. That, in these days when so many people are interested in sanitation and hygiene, and know something about both, would have been a decided help in a business where competition is fierce and success depends on popular favor.

After a period of leniency not too long, it would be expedient, perhaps, for the Health Department not only to permit the display of "good" cards, but to compel that of cards marked "fair" and "bad." That would exert the strongest kind of pressure on both ignorance and carelessness, for a restaurant branded as "bad" could hardly survive in any part of the city.

Marrying Under a Penalty.

When a widow gives up a great income and a great house in order that she may marry again, it is evident, even when the new husband is himself a man of wealth, that the second marriage is one of sentiment. As such it will meet with general approval, even from people who might themselves not be unwilling to keep at least half an eye on the main chance in the selection of their own mates.

Whether or not marriages should be made costly in this particular way is a question at least of interest. On general principles, it does not seem generous or admirable for either a husband or a wife by will to penalize the following of an innocent inclination on the part of his or her surviving partner, but it has been so often done as to show that the desire is instinctive and, therefore, presumbaly at least justifiable. Thus an unsophisticated widow may be protected from fortune hunters, to mention one possible excuse, and again property may be considered as belonging to a family, rather than to an individual.

The old idea that anything making marriage difficult or expensive is against public policy has been much weakened of late years, and it is rarely contended nowadays that any marriage is a good marriage and better, always, than none. The law which delayed the marriage prompting these remarks is a product of the new antagonism to marriages contracted on impulse, and it is a commendable law, though in this instance its application is decidedly unnecessary, and, therefore, rather absurd.

WHO RULES IN INDIA.

A Reply to the Contention That Britain Holds All the Reins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fear that Lajpat Rai has only told half of the truth, which is almost worse than utter falsehood, about the administration of India. He is perhaps right when he maintains that the Government services which he has listed are preponderantly manned by Europeans, but he has forgotten to mention other services, such as the judicial, in which the Indian element preponderates! The fact of the matter is that the branches of the services which he has mentioned are all technical departments of the Government of India, to which Indians have not so far made themselves eligible by knowledge and experience. In the mad rush for western learning Indians took entirely to the literary and philosophical aspects of western culture and utterly neglected the technical side of it. Hence the desideratum of Indian talents in the technical departments of the Government of India.

Speaking of the Viceroy's Council, Lajpat Rai says: "When you finally come to the popular electorate you find that all elections in India are very greatly influenced by Government nominees and Britishers, and the genuine representation of the people is reduced to a vanishing point." I do not think this is a correct statement of the case. My answer to the contention is the simple question, Who have been the men returned by the unofficial members of the Provincial Councils to the Viceroy Council? Did they represent the people of India or did they not? The Presidency of Bombay returned the late Mr. Gokhale, who is now succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad. Bengal has sent Babu Sundernath Bannerjee. Madras and other Provinces can tell a similar tale. Surely Lajpat Rai will not have the effrontery to say that these men were influenced in any way by the "Britishers" and that they did not represent the people of India. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and the provincial unofficial members who returned their representatives to the Viceroy Council must be judged by their "fruits."

It is easy to throw stones at the British Government of India from a safe vantage ground and try to demolish its fortress. It is difficult to examine the whole edifice and to find out its substantial as well as its weak points. No Government has been, and the Indian Government is not, perfect. It is not a Kingdom of Heaven established on this earth. Its agents are but men and not angels. But I venture to say that their motives are unimpeachable and their intentions bona fide. They mean well to India. And without them there would be anarchy and bloodshed. As Babu Sundernath Bannerjee said at the outbreak of the hostilities in Europe, "The future prosperity and advancement of India are bound up with the British Empire."

RUSTOM RUSTOMJEE.
New York, June 14, 1916.

According to the Map.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The German Chancellor tells the Allies that if they would only be reasonable and take a little time to study the map they would, after a little figuring, give up the struggle. The Chancellor forgets, however, that if one had studied the map when Napoleon was sweeping across Europe he would have found that the Emperor covered a great deal more ground than the Kaiser has.

Napoleon overran practically every country in Europe, and also Egypt and Palestine. He, moreover, penetrated twice as far into Russia as the Kaiser has done, but was only four months doing it, whereas it took the Kaiser fourteen months to go one half the distance. But in spite of the vast extent of territory brought under his sway Napoleon was finally conquered. The Chancellor seems to think that the Allies are conquered, but that they are not aware of it. It must be extremely annoying to him that their lack of Kultur prevents them from seeing things as they are. He had better try another of his characteristic, tortuous, German arguments, especially as the Teutonic map is beginning to shrink on the Austrian border.

GEOGRAPHER.
New York, June 14, 1916.

PERDITA.

Young Laughter calls the blackbird to the hill,
Young Love strays murmuring where the wood-thrush flies;
And, yonder, 'neath the starling's nest, I hear
His lullabies.

I bow my head to catch sweet echoes, blown
As light as fairy hoops that children roll,
Whose burden is of mirth and dreams that were
My heart, my soul.

O voice, that fairy ring and trysting-path
And little doors of blessed home can claim—
I strive to hear you call a welcome to
My luckless name!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

ASPIRING FROM THE BENCH.

Members of the Supreme Court Who Have Appeared in Politics.

St. Louis, Mo., June 16, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of the 15th and a previous comment upon the nomination of Justice HUGHES by the Republican Party as its Presidential candidate, permit me to cite some of our history bearing upon the situation.

It is quite true that no member of the Federal Supreme Court bench has ever before been chosen as the standard-bearer of any of the large political parties, but it is interesting to recall that in 1796, at the close of Washington's second term, two members of the Supreme Court of the United States, including the Chief Justice, and his immediate predecessor, were put forward against John Adams. These were Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice, and James Iredell, an Associate Justice, and John Jay, who retired as Chief Justice in 1795. Ellsworth received eleven electoral votes, Jay five, and Iredell three. Jay's name was again before the electors in 1800 as an opponent to Jefferson.

It is a recorded fact also that the Federalists attempted to draft Chief Justice Marshall as their candidate for the Presidency, and that his name was put forward as a candidate against Monroe in 1816.

When Justice Joseph Story was besought as a candidate in 1828, his declination was based on no ground of the impropriety of such a step, but rather that he desired to return to private life, which he did in 1829, accepting the Dane Professorship of Law at Harvard.

The activity of Justice John McLean of Ohio in Presidential politics is perhaps the most conspicuous of any of the cases involving members of the Supreme Court. By reason of his dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case his name was before the "Free Soil" Convention at Buffalo in 1848, and, as the slavery question became more acute, he was the leading competitor of John C. Fremont for the Republican nomination in 1856. His name was again prominently before the convention in 1860 in which Lincoln was nominated.

Many are living today who recall clearly the Presidential ambition of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, who was appointed to the court by Lincoln in 1864. The story is related that Chase exerted his powerful influence with the Democrats to nominate Horatio Seymour of New York with the understanding that Seymour would withdraw in his favor; and that Seymour declined to do so. This story may or may not be a fact, but there is no doubt that Chase aspired to be President while on the Supreme bench.

As late as 1872 another member of the Supreme Court appears as a Presidential candidate in the person of Justice David Davis, for whom a nomination was sought as an independent candidate.

In none of the instances cited have I been able to find any contemporary criticism to the effect that the nomination of a member of the Supreme Court would constitute an attack upon the independence of that great tribunal.

It is conceivable, of course, that an able and unscrupulous Judge might some day color his decisions with an eye to personal ambition. Such a situation, if it should ever arise, I believe, might well be left to the sober common sense of the people to deal with.

STERLING E. EDMUNDS.

German-American Citizenship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the understanding revealed by Mr. von Keler, to whose communication THE TIMES gives prominence today, of the effect of the oath of allegiance which every applicant for American naturalization must take is typical of that of the average German applicant, there undoubtedly is trouble ahead, as he intimates. He knows that the applicant renounces allegiance to any and every foreign "sovereign, potentate, ruler, or State," but supposes that all-inclusive clause to be void because of an additional clause that it covers, particularly (in the case of a German applicant) "the German Emperor" instead of the particular ruler of the German State from which the applicant happens to come, who, however, is necessarily covered by a clause inclusive of any and every foreign "sovereign, potentate, ruler, or State." And Mr. von Keler forgets that the oath contains a further clause solemnly pledging the applicant "to support and defend the Constitution of the United States," which, being unconditional, allows of no reservation whatsoever.

It were well that Mr. von Keler and the "very shrewd German-American lawyer" on whose opinion he relies (apparently a pupil of von Treitschke) should be told before it is too late that in the event of what Mr. von Keler calls "emergency" every German naturalized here who, relying upon the existence of a "loophole" or "flaw" in the oath of allegiance taken by him as warranting his applying to it the "scrap of paper" theory, and keeps on siding with the Kaiser against Uncle Sam, is liable to have his legal notions overruled by a court-martial. Nor will it help him that there are in Germany's citizenship law of July, 1913, provisions expressly designed to create a nucleus of traitors in every other country.

MAURICE LEON.
Irvington-on-Hudson, June 18, 1916.

Solidarity of Sex.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's editorial on suffrage in the conventions you quote the woman's party as saying: "Favor suffrage, or we will throw the woman's vote against you in twelve suffrage States."

Your comment is: "Of course the threat was absurd. There is no such thing as a woman's vote, no solidarity of sex."

Our comment on that is: There wouldn't be a distinctively woman's vote if there wasn't a distinctively man's vote. Woman's inclination is to work with, not against, man. But when man as a sex acts against woman as a sex, then it may become the duty of woman as a sex to prove:

1. Her power of acting in concert with women to make clear the woman's point of view.

2. Her power—having established that view—to lay aside sex distinction in regions where it is irrelevant and to show that public work may be done on the broader human ground of our common need and our united aspiration.

The women of America are in sight of their greatest victory.

To win it—if men will have it so—women must prove their power to make use of a woman's political solidarity for the instructing and chastening of a man's political solidarity.

ELIZABETH TOBIN.
Greenwich, Conn., June 17, 1916.

Inconvenient Money Units.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It does not seem that Steven T. Byington's argument against the half-dollar is sufficient. The benefits of uniformity would greatly outweigh the disadvantages. Between a cent and a dime we have a nickel; between $1 and $10 we have a $5 bill or piece; between $10 and $100 we have a $50 bill. Why lightly discard the advantages of the 50-cent piece growing out of its uniformity with the other three fives? The denominations to dismiss are the $20 bill and piece, the $2 bill, (the 2-cent piece is already out of the way and the 20-cent piece already rejected by the public,) the $2.50 piece, (not matched by a bill,) and the 25-cent piece. This last spoils the convenience of the 10-cent pieces, as neither two nor three dimes make a quarter. Systematizers know that the adoption of uniformity nearly always surprises by bringing unlooked-for as well as anticipated benefits.

EDGAR D. BRINKERHOFF.
Fall River, Mass., June 19, 1916.

NATION-WIDE TRAINING IN AVIATION.

How at Small Cost the Air Service Now Could Be Put Where It Belongs in the Scheme of Preparedness.

BY REAR ADMIRAL R. E. PEARY,
Chairman National Aerial Coast Patrol.

Washington, June 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are three fundamental features of national preparedness which, were they in actual being today, would cause a universal feeling of peace and security throughout the country that does not now exist.

(1) A fleet of 35-knot battle cruisers, eight on the Atlantic and eight on the Pacific, with all their accessories of destroyers, submarines, and hydro-aeroplanes, (construction to be begun at once and completed in three years,) to put the navy of the United States in unquestioned second place among the naval powers of the world.

(2) A separate independent aeronautical department with a seat in the President's Cabinet, having under its control a comprehensive system of aero coast defense; a system of aviation training schools located in each of the principal geographical divisions of the country, and the civil and commercial possibilities and developments in aeronautics.

(3) A system of citizen military education and training similar to the systems of Switzerland and Australia, which will train every young man and able-bodied male in the country, yet without making them a permanent burden upon the finances of the country or taking them from their ordinary occupations or professions.

Of these three, the question of the country's air service is of the most immediate importance, partly because of our present utter lack of everything in that line, and partly because of the simplicity and moderate expense of one of the first and most important steps in his field.

We need a broad plan for the formation and development of air service and system for the country, and we need, just as rapidly as it can be formed, an aviator class throughout the country similar to our present chauffeur class. I do not presume to touch upon the aeronautical needs of our army and navy establishments, but I may be permitted to say something about two adjuncts of these regular establishments—the naval militia under the Navy Department and the National Guard under the War Department.

In these two bodies there has grown during the past year a wide and deep interest in aeronautics, and there is now an insistent demand from both for instruction in aeronautics and for equipment with which to form in the various States aviation sections of the naval militia and aero companies of the National Guard.

By meeting this demand in the appropriation bills for the year beginning July 1, 1916, which are now in process of consideration and formation in Congress, this vitally important work can be set going at once.

An appropriation of $1,500,000 added to the present Navy Appropriation bill, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for the establishment of the aero coast patrol system, gives a pro rata allowance of $30,000 for each State, sufficient to provide a hydroaeroplane and a station with necessary accessories for the formation and training of an aviation section of the naval militia (twenty-eight to thirty-four men according to the naval militia regulations as already issued by the Navy Department) in every State and the District of Columbia.

An appropriation of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 added to the present Army Appropriation bill, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, will give a pro rata allowance of $80,000 to $100,000 to each State, sufficient to provide military aeroplanes and a station with necessary accessories for the formation and training of an aero company of the National Guard, (forty-five men according to the National Guard regulations as already issued by the War Department.)

Five to six million dollars judiciously expended in training the naval militia and National Guard will thus give us forty-eight aero companies in the National Guard and forty-eight aviation sections in the navy militia, a total aviation personnel of 2,200 in the National Guard and 1,500 to 1,700 in the naval militia, or nearly 4,000 in all. In no other way can more immediate or better results be secured for an equal expenditure of money.

A year from now, when the appropriation committees again take up the consideration of the Government aeronautical needs, it will be of inestimable value to have as a de facto factor in their considerations such a body of aviators. With a total navy appropriation of $250,000,000 and a total army appropriation of $150,000,000, aviation appropriations of $5,000,000 each for the army and the navy, including the National Guard and the naval militia, will be a small amount relatively for one of the most vital features of our military establishments and national defense.

The present status of the Navy and Army Appropriation bills is as follows: The House Naval Committee reported out a bill containing an item of $2,000,000 for aeronautics for the navy. This item was increased on the floor of the House to $3,500,000.

The Navy Appropriation bill containing this item is now under consideration by the Senate Naval Committee, which will soon report it out to the Senate.

The Military Committee of the House has reported out a bill containing an item of $1,220,000 for aeronautics in the army. This item will be under consideration on the floor of the House this present week.

It would seem, in view of present conditions, and contingencies which may materialize at any moment, that $5,000,000 each for the aeronautic needs of the army (including the National Guard) and the navy (including the naval militia) will not be too much.

The Sixty-fourth Congress, under the leadership of Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee, will go down in history as having given the United States Navy its first battle cruisers.

There is before Congress at present a bill introduced by Congressman Lieb of Indiana providing for an independent air department of this country similar to the organizations that exist or are being perfected abroad.

There is before Congress at present a bill introduced and urged by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, providing for the inauguration in this country of some general system of military training similar to that of Switzerland.

The Sixty-fourth Congress may therefore yet take its place on the historical record of the nation with the triple credit of giving the navy its first battle cruisers, the nation an independent air service department, and inaugurating a system of universal military training.

R. E. PEARY.

FINGERPRINT RECORDS.

The Psychological Reasons for a Popular Prejudice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the recent wide discussion of Magistrate Simms's action ordering fingerprint records to be taken of the boys convicted of playing ball, a very important fact seems to me to have been overlooked by the general public.

In order to understand the need for fingerprinting in connection with minor offenses, it should first be made clear that this means of identifying offenders is the only one proven absolutely reliable both in theory and in practice. The need for a system possessing reliability is made increasingly strong by the recent enactment of the statute which provides that in the cases of persons who have been convicted three or more times for disorderly conduct or vagrancy within one year, the Magistrate shall have the power to commit the offender for an indeterminate period not to exceed two years. This enactment provides a much needed check upon habitual offenders. The identification is in every case made positive through the use of the fingerprint system.

The need for fingerprinting having been made clear, it is now necessary to determine what is actually meant by the taking of the prints. A court record is being taken and nothing more. It is just as legally and morally wrong to fingerprint an individual as it is to write his name in the book records of the court.

The difficulty lies here: There is a psychological association in the public mind between fingerprints and criminality. While it is perfectly true that every criminal has his fingerprints taken, yet the converse of the proposition, i. e., that every one who has been fingerprinted is a criminal, does not hold good; no more than that every one who goes before a Judge is a criminal, although every criminal is arraigned before the Judge. It is just as absurd to regard one as a criminal because he had his fingerprints taken as it is to regard the infants as criminal that have their fingerprints taken at a Chicago institution.

AARON M. BLATTMAN,
Fingerprint Expert, City Magistrates' Courts.
New York, June 17, 1916.

Precision.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to point out a mistake in the article by Samuel Harden Church. He says: "As for England, all the political and religious liberty which the world enjoys today—save only for Ireland—has had its birth in that much-hated island." England is not an island, but forms part of an island. I am afraid Mr. Church never studied the geography of the British Isles. We hear a great deal at present in the United States papers about the English Army and English Navy. These terms were lost to England in 1707. She forms part of the Kingdom of Great Britain. In this present war England's part in comparison to the whole is a small one.

WILLIAM STEWART.
Mount Kisco, N. Y., June 3, 1916.

A Way to Help.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As my husband and I have no son to send to the training camp at Plattsburg, we are sending a check of $50 to General Leonard Wood so that we may feel the satisfaction of having trained a boy for the defense of his country. I am sure there are many other people who would like in this way to have the satisfaction of sending some deserving young man to Plattsburg—parents of girls, couples without children, those who have lost a beloved son. Indeed, I should think that the idea might appeal to many spinsters, who can thus feel that they have directly and personally served the nation.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.
New York, June 18.

TOO MANY SUBSTITUTES.

A Plea to Give Regular Teachers the Vacancies in Turn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The flimsy reasons given by the Board of Superintendents in favor of retaining substitutes in the schools when vacancies remain unfilled for months and years should not have met with the approval of any Board of Education who has the interests of the children at heart. There can be no reason and no justification in retaining a substitute who perhaps is at the bottom of the list or perhaps was unable to qualify in her examinations at all. To have such a substitute in charge of a class, while one fully capable and at the head of the list should remain shut out of the school system, is a practice which only by perversion of facts and arguments can be considered to be in the interest of the school children. There should be no vacancy on the teaching staff left unfilled for any appreciable length of time as long as there are qualified candidates on the list. It is understood that the ones who have passed their examinations are those who are qualified to teach in the elementary schools; but to put one who has no License No. 1 in charge of a class is only excusable as a temporary makeshift when duly licensed teachers are not obtainable. To have a teacher recently licensed given preference to one who has been on the list for some time is an injustice which should not be tolerated.

This system of employing substitutes in place of regular teachers has to a general extent abolished the rule that teachers be appointed in order of their passing the examination, and has given way to the highly objectionable and pernicious practice of personal preference and favoritism.

Unless Principals and Superintendents in schools are not human, and are absolutely nonentities, they cannot help exercising their power of appointment in giving employment to friends or their proteges. Any outsider who has not even a single acquaintance among those connected with the school system will readily understand that a great many recent licentiates or such that have failed in one or more subjects, but have a substitute license, can easily obtain employment if a Superintendent or Principal so wishes.

If one should take the arguments of the Board of Superintendents seriously, one must come to the inevitable conclusion that the greatest calamity that can befall our children is to have the licensed teachers appointed to the places to which they are entitled. The surprising feature of it all is the apathy and indifference with which the public observes such a state of affairs instead of rising in a storm of indignation and protest and forcing the Board of Education to consider the welfare of the children first, and economy last.

ZACH

MRS. J. J. ASTOR TO WED IN BAR HARBOR

Her Marriage to William K. Dick Is to be Held on Thursday Afternoon

AT ISLE COTE OR CHURCH

Bridal Party and Guests to Leave After a Luncheon for New York—Honeymoon in West.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 19.—It was announced here today that the marriage of Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor, widow of John Jacob Astor, and William K. Dick, will take place in Bar Harbor on Thursday afternoon. It will not be definitely decided until tomorrow whether the ceremony will take place at Isle Cote, Mrs. Astor's cottage, or at St. Saviour's Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. A. C. Learned, rector of the church, is to officiate.

Miss Briggs, Secretary to Mrs. Astor, said today that all the details had not been definitely arranged. Mrs. Astor is to wear a traveling dress of blue, and the ceremony is to be followed by a luncheon. At 3 o'clock, on Thursday, the bridal party and guests will leave on the train for New York. Mr. Dick and his bride continuing West on their honeymoon. Mr. Dick has already engaged by wire reservations consisting of seven sections and a drawing room and compartment adjoining.

The guests will arrive from New York on Thursday, and will include Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick, the parents of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Havemeyer, and Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsland Macy, the two latter being his sisters; also Adolph M. Dick, his brother; Mrs. Seth Barton French, Miss Dorothy Sturges, Scott Hoyle, and Lyman N. Hine. Others present will be Mr. and Mrs. J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Force, Miss Katherine Force, and Victor Cushman.

Mrs. Astor motored twenty miles to Ellsworth this morning to meet her father, William H. Force, who was delayed, and will probably arrive tomorrow. Mrs. Force and her daughter, Miss Katherine Force, arrived here on Sunday.

As the application for the license was made on Saturday, the Maine law stipulates that five days must elapse between the application and the granting of it. This was made a law in 1915. It was said that the original intention was to hold the wedding today, which happens to be Mrs. Astor's twenty-fourth birthday.

MISS FISHER ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher to Wed James L. Banks, Jr.

The engagement of Miss Vieva Fisher, the only daughter of Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher of New York and Oyster Bay, L. I., to James Lenox Banks, Jr., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks of 19 East Ninety-second Street, has been announced.

Miss Fisher is a daughter of the late Joel F. Fisher and sister of J. Ellis Fisher. She is a direct descendant of Governor Welles, a Colonial Governor of Connecticut, and also of a Colonel William Pynchon, who, with Governor Winthrop, in 1630, brought from England the Charter to the Massachusetts Colony. Her maternal grandfather, the late Henry M. Partridge of Elmira, N. Y., was the founder and first President of the Second National Bank of that city.

Mr. Banks was graduated from Yale in the Class of 1911 and from Columbia Law School in 1914. He is a grandson of the late Judge Joseph P. Barnard of Poughkeepsie and a great-grandnephew of James Lenox, founder of the Lenox Library. He is a member of the Yale and Union Clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

MARRY AT HOTEL GOTHAM.

Miss Thelma R. Minzie the Bride of Leslie H. Fishel.

The marriage of Miss Thelma Rose Minzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lossie Minzie of 839 West End Avenue, and Leslie H. Fishel took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Gotham. The Rev. Maurice H. Harris officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle and taffeta and a veil of lace, which formed the train. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Beatrice G. Minzie was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a frock of pale blue and silver lace, with a leghorn hat.

Milton A. Fishel acted as best man for his brother, and M. Sanford Weil, Louis J. Dreyfus, Harold L. Ehrich, and Harry C. Michaels were the ushers.

After the reception the couple left for Lake Champlain and Ausable Chasm on their honeymoon.

Miss Dorothy Wade Weds Tonight.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Aymar Wade, daughter of Joseph H. Wade, District Superintendent of Schools, and Mrs. Wade of 454 West 153d Street, to John Wiarda, son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wiarda of Brooklyn, will take place at 8 o'clock this evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Lynch, who officiated at the wedding of the bride's parents, will perform the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends.

Miss Alliene Wade will be her sister's maid of honor and Jean Wade, another sister, will act as flower girl. Mr. Wiarda will have as best man Clifford Reynolds of Brooklyn. The ceremony will be followed by a reception.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAFAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—Ralph Benoit, Miss L. Brien, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, M. Chevalier, Dulany Hunter, Mrs. A. Dougherty, H. Dodge, E. Davis, Mrs. A. Ferrys, Miss Ferrys, Alphonse Fabre, Mrs. H. Hyde, Mrs. M. Johnson, Miss Johnson, E. Lundy, T. Miller, Mrs. Morton Mitchell, Miss L. McManus, Miss E. Monkhouse, A. Tucker, Miss E. Norcott, I. Robinson, Mrs. and Mrs. C. Wagner, Dr. and Mrs. R. Wells, Miss Anna W. Wilson, A. Whaley, A. Yates, J. Walsh, H. Ball, E. Derre, Edmond Foy, Harry Low, J. Thierry, Miss Anna Vogler, August Charriere, and Mrs. E. Wiltsee.

PANNONIA, (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Allert, Mrs. A. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. J. Collienne, Miss M. A. Griffith Davies, Arthur C. Harland, John S. Henry, T. W. E. Kenward, T. N. Pickett, Miss Adelaide R. Poole, and L. H. Hardingham.

Some of those booked to sail today for Gothenburg on the Stockholm are:

K. Alquist, Count and Countess C. Armfelt, Julius I. Baer, the Rev. J. B. Berlin, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Clemenson, Mrs. D. R. Geery, Captain C. A. Hailing, G. Hill, Consul L. Laurin, Mrs. Anna Larsen, Mme. Marie Mattfield, Harry Whitefield, Henry C. Zaro, the Rev. Magnus Ahgren, Mrs. Olga M. Salomon, Mrs. J. E. Anderson, Harry Anderson, Miss E. T. Doty, Mrs. M. S. Elmore, Miss Clara T. Johnson, Mrs. Helen Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Holmer.

Passengers from Panama.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Panama and Havana on the steamship Calamares were:

J. Martin Carmody, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hersey, Nell Turpin, Miss Dorothy Holmes, F. F. Baldwin, W. M. Cross, H. W. Chittenden, G. H. Hepburn, Mrs. A. L. Davis, L. A. Hess, William McCormick, Mrs. Jane Taylor, E. B. Bailey, Miss Ethel Hamilton, E. N. Bee, J. C. Leddy, Mrs. Helen Lee, Charles T. Ritter, S. M. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCready, Miss Marie B. Cranston, Miss Margaret Lee, and Wallace R. Lee.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 17th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 18.86 cents per pound.—Advt.

BRITISH CABINET SPLIT ON IRISH QUESTION

Some Members Said to be Opposed to Lloyd George's Proposals to Factions.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 20.—The negotiations for a provisional settlement of the Irish situation, which appear to have made hopeful progress in Ireland, have produced an acute division in the British Cabinet, according to The Times.

"A section of the Cabinet," says The Times, "must be regarded as utterly opposed to the proposal put forward by David Lloyd George on behalf of the Government. Divergence of opinion was first apparent a week ago, but it has come to a head in the last few days. Informal meetings of the Unionist Ministers took place yesterday and will be resumed today. Unless an agreement can be reached the Government is likely to meet Parliament this afternoon in a state of profound difference of opinion on a question which is the cardinal feature of its immediate policy. In this case resignations may follow.

"The opposition to the Government's policy is headed by Walter Hume Long, President of the local Government Board, and the movement is directed to suggesting that the Cabinet as a whole is not responsible for the Irish scheme. This would virtually mean repudiation of Premier Asquith's authority and a nullification of all the efforts he has made in Ireland."

R. L. BIGELOW MARRIED.

Banker Weds Miss Doris W. S. Bissell in Home of Miss Wells.

The wedding of R. Lavante Bigelow and Miss Doris W. S. Bissell, the only daughter of Mrs. Sanford Bissell, was solemnized at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of Miss Julia Chester Wells, 30 West Thirty-first Street. The ceremony took place in the long drawing room before a temporary altar of white satin and white peonies, the space for the bridal party being outlined and banked with palms. An aisle outlined by white posts capped with white peonies and connected with satin ribbons was formed for the bride and her attendants to pass through; and the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church, officiated.

The bride, whose mother gave her in marriage, wore a trailing robe of white satin and chiffon, the skirt flounced with point applique lace, and the white tulle of the corsage was edged at the neck with pearls, and pearls also edged the long sleeves. The satin court train was embroidered in pearls and the tulle veil was held with orange blossoms in diadem effect. She wore the bridegroom's gift, a diamond and sapphire brooch, and carried a shower of lillies of the valley and white orchids.

The bridesmaids, the Misses Margaret Sumner Carson, a cousin of the bride, and Sophia Langdon Mott, a daughter of Dr. Valentine Mott and Mrs. Mott, were in Marie Antoinette frocks having full skirts of cream net and lace appliqued with tiny pastel tinted flowers, and Nile green taffeta corsages with fichus of cream lace. Their large leghorn hats were wreathed with green taffeta ruches; a single large pink rose was placed at one side and a single long green streamer fell from the brim and down the back. Their flowere were arm bouquets of sweet peas and larkspur.

Chester Bigelow was his brother's best man, and the ushers were E. Coster Wilmerding and Rutger Bleecker Jewett.

None except relatives and a few close friends witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception. Mrs. Bissell, who received, was in orchid colored taffeta veiled with cream Spanish lace and lavender chiffon, with touches of yellow, topped by a hat to match.

Mr. Bigelow, who is of old New England descent, is the head of the banking firm of Bigelow & Co., at 25 Pine Street, and Mrs. Bigelow is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Arthur Bissell and Mrs. Bissell of 69 East Fifty-sixth Street. The engagement was announced on May 19.

The wedding took place at the residence of Miss Wells, an old friend of the bride's mother, as Mrs. Bissell's own town house is leased. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow will make their home in town next Winter.

THRONG AT GOLF TOURNEY.

Association of Advertising Interests Begins Contests Today.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 19.—Arrivals yesterday and today for the Summer tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests at Hot Springs make this the largest tournament held since the association was formed. More than eighty members are here from New York and the East, while Chicago has an attendance of sixty. All the officers are here, including R. L. Whitton, Chicago, President; Walter B. Lasher, Bridgeport, First Vice President, and Guy S. Osborn, Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer. There is also a large attendance of the wives and daughters of the members.

A two-ball foursome for men and a blind bogey contest for women was today's program. Seventy-two players were entered in the former, showing the interest taken in the special event, though the regular tournament does not begin until tomorrow. As the players were allowed to choose their own partners interest was added to the game and an opportunity given for friendly visiting. Handicaps of three-eights of the combined handicaps of each pair were allowed.

In the men's foursome, low gross prize was won by Z. T. Miller, Apawamis, and T. R. Brown, Scarsdale, who brought in a card of 79. L. A. Hamilton, New York, and H. B. Lewis, Merrimack Valley, won the first net with a score of 82, 4—78.

There was a tie for second and third net between K. McIlroy, Governors Island Golf, and A. S. Moore, North Fork Country, and W. S. Bird, New York and F. L. Wurzburg, Bronxville, and Erman J. Ridgway, New York and G. S. Osborn, Westmoreland Chi. In a draw second net was awarded to Moore and McIlroy, and third net to Ridgeway and Osborn.

In the blind bogey contest for women Mrs. J. H. Appel, Mrs. F. L. Wurzburg, and Mrs. A. S. Moore of New York tied for the prize, which was drawn by Mrs. Wurzburg.

There is a large display of handsome prizes in the Homestead for the golfers and bridge trophies for the women.

Miss Du Bois to Wed R. Y. Barkley.

Mrs. Cornelius Delafield Du Bois of 14 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ethel Du Bois, to Robert Yates Barkley, a son of Mrs. Richard C. Barkley of Washington, D. C. His father, who died many years ago, was a retired officer of the United States Navy. Mr. Barkley is a member of the Essex County Troop and until recently was the United States Vice Consul at Catania, Sicily. Miss Du Bois is a sister of Miss Allson Du Bois, who a few months ago married Deacon Murphy, a former Assistant District Attorney of New York.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Alfred Hewitt Left $279,381.

Alfred Hewitt, who died on Jan. 15, 1915, left a personal estate amounting to $279,381, according to an accounting filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by Joseph H. Hewett, who lives at the Plaza, and Horace H. Smith of Bloomfield, N. J., the executors. The greater part of his money was invested in railroad stocks and bonds. Part of the estate has been turned over to the Metropolitan Trust Company as trustee of a fund of $150,000, created for the benefit of Maraquita B. Bangs. Administration expenses totaled $22,186, and securities worth $58,983 are in the hands of the executors.

WEDDING PARTY SEES FARRELL HOME BURN

Guests Who Were Celebrating Marriage of Steel Man's Daughter Help Fight Blaze.

VALUABLE PRESENTS SAVED

Summer Residence Destroyed with Furnishings Worth $100,000—Ceremony Had Once Been Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 19.—The marriage of Miss Theresa Farrell, daughter of James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and Joseph Bradley Murray of Brooklyn, which was postponed from last Wednesday morning because of the death of the bride's grandmother, was attended with further misfortune today.

The wedding party had just returned to "Rock Ledge," the Summer home of the steel king at Hickory Bluff, and the festivities were at their height when the house was discovered to be on fire. The bridal party and guests turned out and fought the flames, and after futile efforts at checking them called out the Fire Departments of South Norwalk and Rowayton.

The bridal party of sixty saved most of the wedding presents, which are valued at $30,000, and scattered them about the spacious lawn. Vehicles of all kinds were brought into use and the presents and other effects were taken to the home of W. J. Kent, which adjoins the Farrell home.

The Fire Departments could not check the blaze until the entire mansion and most of its contents, valued at $100,000, were destroyed. President Farrell personally directed the work, and when the walls began to crumble he forbid either firemen or guests to enter the house. He said the house was insured.

The wedding took place at 11:30 o'clock this morning at St. Joseph's Church here. The service was performed by the Rev. Father Daniel J. Hickey of St. Francis Xavier Church of Brooklyn, assisted by the Rev. Richard J. Carroll of St. Joseph's.

The costumes, attendants and music at the affair were the same as planned for last week, music being furnished by artists from New York, while Miss Owens sang. It is thought that the extraordinary amount of cooking overheated the flue and set fire to the woodwork of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray intended to start on a six week's automobile tour this afternoon, but the fire today has so upset their plans that their departure is now indefinite.

WHITE-CHANLER WEDDING.

Architect, Son of the Late Stanford White, Marries Sculptress.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., June 19.—Lawrence Grant White, son of the late Stanford White, one of New York's most noted architects, and Miss Laura Astor Chanler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, were married here today at the bride's home. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George T. Jones and was attended by a few friends and relatives, some of whom came from New York and others from Washington, D. C.

The engagement of Mr. White and Miss Chanler was announced last April, and it was said then that their romance grew from their common interest in art. Miss Chanler being a sculptress. Miss Chanler is a distant cousin of Vincent Astor, being a descendant of the first John Jacob Astor.

Mr. White is already well known in New York as an architect, and is a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He is a member of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, of which his father was formerly the active head.

CALL JEWISH CONFERENCE.

Organizations to Discuss Congress Plans Here on July 16.

A conference of representatives of the leading Jewish national organizations of the United States will be held in this city on July 16 next, the purposes of the conference including, says the advance notice, "the discussion of propositions that may be presented relative to the organization of a Jewish congress, to secure full rights for the Jews of all lands and the abrogation of all laws discriminating against them, it being understood that the phrase 'full rights' is to be deemed to include civil, religious, and political rights, and in addition thereto, wherever the various peoples of any land are recognized as having separate group rights, the conferring upon the Jews thereof of such rights, if desired by them."

The conference has been called jointly by eight national Jewish organizations, namely, the American Jewish Committee, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Council of Jewish Women, the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, Order B'rith Abraham, National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the United Synagogue of America.

In addition to these organizations, the others to be represented will include the American Jewish Historical Society, Jewish National Workers' Alliance, United Orthodox Rabbis, Order of Sons of Zion, the Jewish Socialist Federation, the Federation of Rumanian Jews, Federation of Jewish Farmers, Federation of Galician and Bukowinean Jews, Federation of Oriental Jews, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Theological Seminary, Federation of Russian-Polish Hebrews, the National Conference of Jewish Charities, and the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods.

BUSH TO VISIT BAYONNE

To Tell Chamber of Commerce of Plans for $20,000,000 Terminal.

An invitation from the Bayonne Chamber of Commerce to attend a mass meeting tomorrow evening in Philip G. Vroom School, Bayonne, for the purposes of further discussing the proposal of the Bush Terminal Company to cooperate with the city in the construction of a $20,000,000 terminal plant on New York Bay off Bayonne, was accepted yesterday by Irving T. Bush, President of the company. He will outline the financial plans and the problems regarding the issuing of bonds to meet the cost of the initial construction and developing work. One plan which has been suggested requires the city to acquire before property and riparian lands by direct purchase with money secured by bond issue and enter into contractual relations with an operating company, by the terms of which the interest on the bonds will be guaranteed by the company. Another plan is to have the city obtain legislation to issue bonds to finance the project and lease the property to an operating company which will guarantee to pay the interest and establish a sinking fund for retiring the bonds when they mature. The city and company, under the latter suggestion, would equally divide profits. Mr. Bush is willing to take the operating end of the proposition, but wants the approval of the citizens of Bayonne first. Before any definite action is taken by the City Commissioners, who believe the project an excellent one for the city, the question will be placed before the people at a referendum election.

SAILORS CHEER MAYO, NEW CHIEF OF FLEET

Simple Ceremony Marks Change in Command as Admiral Fletcher Is Relieved.

With very simple ceremony yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Admiral Henry T. Mayo, who gained international fame by demanding of General Huerta that Mexico salute the United States flag, succeeded Admiral Frank F. Fletcher in command of the Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy. The transfer took place on the deck of the superdreadnought Wyoming, the flagship of the fleet. Admiral Fletcher will go to Washington to become a member of the General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is the President.

The crew of a thousand men of the Wyoming were piped on deck and stood at attention along both sides of the vessel as Vice Admiral Mayo came on board. He was received by Admiral Fletcher and the officers of the Wyoming. The orders from the Navy Department were read and at the conclusion a brand-new Admiral's pennant, consisting of four white stars on a blue field, broke out from the fighting top of the foremast and at that instant the Vice Admiral became an Admiral.

The crews of the battleships Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas stood at attention along the sides of their vessels at nearby berths. As the pennant flew in the breeze, the crews of the four ships cheered their new commander in chief lustily. While they were still giving vent to their enthusiasm the roar of guns broke forth, and the men listened while the salute to the new Admiral, consisting of seventeen guns, was fired from the Wyoming.

YALE CLASS DAY INDOORS.

Many Graduates Back in Startling Costumes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 19.—Yale senior class day exercises today were driven indoors by a heavy shower at noon, which compelled the members of the academic class to give up their hope of listening to the program in the amphitheatre on the campus. The class day guests adjourned to Woolsey Hall, where Curtis Burton Munson of New York City read the class history, Howard Swazey Buck of Chicago the poem, and Charles Rumford Walker, Jr., of Concord, N. H. the class oration. Morris Hadley, son of President Hadley of the university, had been elected class orator, but he was selected three weeks ago as a member of the Yale crew, and could not leave the rowing squad at Gales Ferry to deliver his oration.

Costumes of Yale alumni here for commencement partook of a military hue and design. The class of 1906, Sheffield Scientific School, caught the spirit of the day in its khaki costume, with a German helmet of a bluish gray. They carried guns, and this morning went through a dress parade in Sheffield Square in front of the people. They are living in tents on Sheffield Square during the four days they will remain here.

The sexennial class of the Sheffield Scientific School are carrying spears. They will wear during their stay here high yellow turbans, with a flowing piece over one shoulder, a blue satin coat, and black and gold trousers. The academic class of 1910 will roam around New Haven attired as knights, wearing white helmets, a tunic that reaches to the knee, and tight black trousers. The class of 1913 has returned for its triennial in black and white outfits, one leg adorned with a white trouser, the other with a black, and the shirt equally divided between black and white pieces. The class of 1891 has returned dressed as sailors in a combination of blue and white.

The honor of being the oldest alumnus here went to William S. Kerrnish of Cleveland, a member of the class of 1855. Next is Chauncey M. Depew of the class of 1856, and Hugh Wynn, 1906, a member of the American Embassy in the Argentine Republic, claims to have come the greatest distance.

Thirty members of 1886, the oldest class here for reunion, registered. They included William J. Sloan of New York, donor of the Sloan Laboratory; Dr. Lucius B. Allen of New York, and Judge George Holt of New Jersey.

Members of the class of 1876 registered included the Rev. James J. Rogers, a Presbyterian missionary from Shanghai; the Rev. F. A. Gaylord, who has charge of the Y. M. C. A. work in Petrograd, and Robert J. Cook of Paris. John Hays Hammond and President Arthur Twining Hadley are members of this class.

Of the class of 1886 about forty-five are present. Austen Colgate of this class, who is Adjutant General of the New Jersey National Guard, was called home by a telegram summoning him to take charge of the military enrollment of the New Jersey National Guard.

HUGHES AT HIS COLLEGE.

Candidate Will Avoid Politics at Brown Commencement.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, June 19.—Charles E. Hughes arrived here at 9:30 o'clock tonight not forget politics for a few days, if his admirers will let him, and have a good time at the Brown University Commencement.

He made a pretty bad start if that is his program, however. A crowd of alumni met him at the railroad station and they were all talking about Hughes the nominee and not Hughes the alumnus. They all wanted to shake hands with him and congratulate him.

J. Henry Reuter, secretary to Governor Livingston Beeckman, made his way through the crowd to extend the greetings of the State's Executive and invite Mr. Hughes to a luncheon at the Governor's home tomorrow. Mr. Hughes accepted.

Then he jumped into a motor car and went to the home of Benjamin Barker, friend and classmate of the class of '81, at Tiverton. There will be a reunion of the class there tomorrow.

Mr. Hughes got his first taste of campaigning on his way here, when the train reached New London. A crowd of 500 was waiting in the station and cheered him. More than 100 boarded the train, and Mr. Hughes left his stateroom and shook hands. The delegation in New London was headed by Mayor Ernest E. Rogers.

Mr. Hughes will spend most of the day tomorrow at Tiverton. On Wednesday he will march in the academic parade, attend a reception tendered by the Republican Club, and in the evening, if no engagements, be a guest at a dinner given by Governor Beeckman.

Mr. Hughes may address a meeting of the students Wednesday afternoon, but none of his utterances will be of a political nature.

Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City, Republican candidate for Senator in Missouri, rode in the train from New York to New Haven with Mr. Hughes. He said:

"I don't know whom Mr. Hughes will select as Chairman of the National Committee, but it will be a man who has been successful in business life, and not a professional politician or dispenser of patronage."

CLASS DAY AT DARTMOUTH.

Rain Forces Indoor Celebration—Alumni Witness Annual Play.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., June 19.—Although interrupted somewhat by showers, Dartmouth's one hundred and forty-seventh annual commencement is proceeding successfully. This afternoon the class day exercises were held in Webster Hall, and Lester R. Jordan of Joliet, Ill., delivered the address to President Nichol, in which he assured him that Dartmouth undergraduates appreciated his work and wished him eminent success in his new field of activity at Yale University. The eulogy to the old chapel, which followed, was delivered by Joseph M. Larimer of Evanston, Ill.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up by fraternity reunions, and in the evening the alumni and their guests attended the Dartmouth Dramatic Association's presentation of "A Full House" in Webster Hall.

SPEEDERS' EXCUSES FAIL IN NEW COURT

Streets Should Be Made Reasonably Safe, Magistrate House Announces.

$25 HIS MINIMUM FINE

Disposes of 107 Cases and Ten Defendants Who Cannot Pay Are Sent to Prison.

There were 107 cases yesterday before Magistrate Frederick B. House in the new traffic court which handles all traffic violations in Manhattan. In not a single instance of breaking of the speed ordinance was there a fine of less than $25. The total of fines for the day was $1,320, and fines for speeding contributed by far the largest amount. Ten defendants, in default of payment, were sent to jail.

All the old excuses which, when the traffic violations were disposed of by the various Magistrates of the city, frequently got the accused off with a reprimand, proved unavailing yesterday. One after another of these well-worn and hitherto serviceable pleas for extenuation was swept aside by Magistrate House.

"The streets of this city are not reasonably safe now," said the Magistrate. "All we can hope for is to make them reasonably safe. While accidents cannot be altogether eliminated, this court is going to enforce the law with the aim of making the streets reasonably safe. The least penalty under the law is a $25 fine."

Speedometers Are Fallible.

Many defendants proffered the old excuse that they had no thought of violating the speed ordinance—that they were dumbstruck when stopped by a traffic policeman.

"Intent has nothing to do with the case when the speed is above twenty miles an hour," said Magistrate House. "I have no choice but to enforce the law," and it was $25 or $50, according to the circumstances of the violation.

There were several elaborate defenses on the ground that the speedometer in the automobile in question did not register more than fifteen miles an hour as against twenty-five, or thirty, miles charged by the policeman who issued the summons. Several witnesses for defense testified on this point, sometimes from observation of the automobile speedometer, sometimes merely from opinion as to how fast the car in question was going.

In each of this class of cases Magistrate House brought out that the automobile speedometer had not been tested for some time and that the speedometer of the accusing traffic policeman had been tested only a short time before, usually within twenty-four hours of the time of arrest.

"These traffic policemen keep their speedometers right up to date," said the Magistrate, in passing on a case of this kind, "and my experience with them is that they are dependable. As for a man judging how fast a car is going, men of experience who have driven automobiles as fast as 100 miles an hour tell me that they cannot make reliable estimates when the car is traveling faster than seven or eight miles an hour."

Jail for Two Chauffeurs.

Thomas M. O'Rourke, a chauffeur of 347 West Forty-ninth Street, offered an excuse colored with timely patriotism. He said he was a member of the Naval Militia and that he was hurrying to respond to a mobilization call.

"Look this man's claim up," ordered the Magistrate of Lieutenant McKinney, who is attached to the court. It turned out that O'Rourke had not been a member of the Naval Militia for two years. He was fined $50, it being his second offense in speeding, and in default went to jail for fifteen days.

Arthur Moore, a chauffeur employed by Dr. Gustave Fischlowitz of 1,298 Madison Avenue, received the heaviest penalty of the day, a fine of $100, and in default of fault was committed to prison for thirty days. Magistrate House will also request the Secretary of State to suspend Moore's license for six months.

Four times previously Moore had been up for traffic violations. This time he was charged with operating a car while intoxicated. Dr. Fischlowitz testified that Moore had his car out without permission yesterday morning. While giving a ride to two men and a woman Moore ran into the rear of another automobile at Eighty-third Street and Riverside Drive and badly damaged his own car.

Ruth Shipley of 104 West Seventieth Street, a member of the "Boomerang" company, was among those fined for speeding. She did not appear in court, an attorney pleading for her.

All of the fines were not for motor violations. There were several in which horse-drawn vehicles were concerned.

GREELEY STATUE MOVED.

Editor's Likeness Stands in Front of Hall of Records.

The statue of Horace Greeley, which has stood for a generation in front of The Tribune which he founded, was moved yesterday to its new site in City Hall Park. Shortly before noon several husky draymen appeared, pried the statue loose from its foundation and placed it on rollers. As if in a final protest against its removal, the statue refused to budge at first until finally it became loose with a start. One of the large windows was shattered by the impact. It was slowly pulled up onto a heavy truck and hauled away.

The new location is directly in front of the Hall of Records, on the park side of the street. The foundation has not been laid, so the statue will remain for a few days in the pathway. The face will be turned toward the south.

GALLIENI ASSASSINATED?

Paris Report Says Former War Minister was Killed by Accused Officer.

Passengers arriving yesterday by the French liner Lafayette from Bordeaux said there was a rumor current in Paris that General Gallieni had not died a natural death but had been killed in his apartment by a French officer of high rank whom he had charged with treason.

The officer was supposed to have been ordered to Paris by the War Department to answer a charge that he had been negotiating with the enemy to give up one of the fortresses at Verdun under his command.

The sentry on guard outside the door of General Gallieni's rooms where the officer was being interrogated, according to the rumor, heard a shot fired and on rushing into the room found the General on the floor dying with his assassin standing over him with a revolver in his hand. The officer who had committed the crime was hurried away, it was said, and locked up in one of the military prisons until his fate was decided.

Agnes McNamara Munson.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 19.—Agnes McNamara Munson of New York died at the home of her sisters here late last night. Mrs. Munson was a native of Binghamton and a graduate of Cornell University. She was admitted to the bar and later became connected with the New York State Board of Statutory Consolidation at Albany, from where she went to Washington as associate editor of the Index of Federal Statutes. In 1911 she married F. Granville Munson, a New York lawyer, and offices were opened at 2 Rector Street under the name of Munson & Munson. She was interested in settlement work, having classes among the Italian girls in Elizabeth Street, and the Italian boys in Cherry Street, New York. At the time of her death she was teaching a large class at St. Joseph's Church, State Island. She was Assembly District leader of the Woman's Suffrage Party, Staten Island.

ROOT REBUKES STRYKER FOR ALUMNI SPEECH

Hamilton President Scores Both President and Hughes—Hissed by Audience.

UTICA, June 19.—When President Stryker of Hamilton College, speaking at the annual alumni dinner following commencement exercises today flayed President Wilson, attacked Charles E. Hughes, and declared he would vote for Wilson against his personal conviction, members of the alumni hissed him.

Elihu Root also spoke, and his address was taken as a bit of rebuke for the utterances of Hamilton's head when he deplored the "great temptation that encompasses the Faculty in public speaking to state things because of their sound, to say things that will stir, and to run into superlatives."

Following the gathering Samuel Hopkins Adams resigned as Trustee, indicating he did so because of President Stryker's attitude.

Charles P. Bacon.

Charles P. Bacon, for many years a lawyer here and the confidential adviser of the late David B. Hill, died on Sunday in the Polyclinic Hospital in his fifty-eighth year. He was a native of Rochester, and was graduated from Cornell College in 1879. Mr. Bacon then went to Elmira, where he was editor of The Elmira Gazette for some time and became a close friend of Mr. Hill.

Later, when Mr. Hill was elected Governor of New York, Mr. Bacon became his confidential adviser. During the years following he became confidential adviser to the late James R. Keene and several other prominent men. During the noted Fiske will case Mr. Bacon was attorney for Professor Daniel W. Fiske.

Louis B. Cohn.

Louis B. Cohn, a teacher in the Morris High and Evander Childs High School, and writer, died on Sunday at his home, 1,632 University Avenue, the Bronx, in his thirty-third year. He was born here and was a graduate of City College and a graduate student in Columbia University. Under the nom de plume of Eugene Wood he was a frequent contributor to the Century, Everybody's, Good Housekeeping, and other magazines. Mr. Cohn was a member of the Emile Pedagogical Society and the Maimonides Benevolent Association.

Louis Henry Seubert.

Louis Henry Seubert, an architect who superintended the first three years' construction of the Grand Central Terminal, died yesterday in his apartments at the Marseilles Hotel in his fiftieth year. He was born in Alton, Ill., and, after studying architecture in St. Louis and Paris, came here seventeen years ago. In addition to his other work, Mr. Seubert superintended all the interior work of the New York Public Library and built the homes of De Varbasse at Woods Hole, Mass., and of the late Senator Aldrich at Warwick, R. I. He is survived by his wife and son.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN HAND, veteran of the civil war, died yesterday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearny, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year. He served with Company H, Sixth New York Infantry, during the war, and was admitted to the home in 1902.

ELIAS BERLA, for many years in the plumbing business in Newark, died yesterday at his home, 141 Howard Street. He was best known for his charitable work, and was connected with the Board of Managers of the German Hospital for about fifty years. He was 70 years old. Mr. Berla was born in Bocholt, Westphalia, Germany. He was President of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, at High Street and Waverly Avenue, for more than thirty years.

JOSEPH A. WEIANT, a retired brick manufacturer, is dead at his home in Haverstraw, N. Y., in his seventy-fourth year.

Miss EDITH H. FITZSIMMONS, a graduate nurse, died at her home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. She was born in St. Thomas, Ontario, and was graduated from the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, in 1906. There survives a sister, Miss Alice Fitzsimmons, also a graduate nurse.

WILLIAM L. COOK, founder of the firm of Cook & Co., grocers, of Sag Harbor, L. I., died on Sunday afternoon at his home there, in his eighty-sixth year, leaving three sons.

GEORGE D. MARCY, a former Mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., died at his home there on Sunday, in his fifty-first year. He was born in Portsmouth.

Mrs. JULIA W. LITTLE, widow of Robert F. Little, died on Sunday at her home in Garden City, L. I., in her seventy-third year, leaving a son and daughter.

WILLIAM LEWIS, for sixty years a gold and silver refiner here and said to be the oldest in the business, is dead at his home, 231 West 136th Street, in his eighty-eighth year. He was President of William Lewis & Son, formerly for fifty years on the site of the Municipal Building. A son survives him.

LEONARD D. WARD, associated with the real estate firm of George D. Halleck, Jr., Sons here, is dead at his home in Elmhurst, L. I.

ANDREW A. SLAWSON, a member of the Sheffield Slawson-Decker Company, milk dealers, died yesterday at his home in Waverly, N. Y., in his seventy-third year.

H. M. PHILLIPS, formerly a resident of this city, died on Sunday at his home in Newburg, N. Y.

JAMES K. FOLKNER, one of the oldest residents of Andover, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there, in his seventy-fourth year, leaving three children and four brothers.

CALEB NICHOLS, a retired farmer of Dover, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home there, in his fifty-ninth year, leaving two daughters and a son.

Mrs. FRANCES ANTHONY, widow of Scott Anthony, formerly a business man in Madison, N. J., died suddenly from heart disease in her home there on Sunday night, in her fifty-ninth year, leaving a sister and a nephew.

Mrs. JANE LOUISE VALENTINE, widow of James Valentine, died on Sunday at the home of her son-in-law, Divine H. Van de Water, 3d, in Flushing, L. I., in her ninety-third year, leaving a son and a daughter.

The Rev. FRELINGHUYSEN CHAMBERS of Dover, N. J., chairman of the Educational Committee of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, died yesterday morning in the German Hospital here in his seventy-eighth year. He was at various time pastor of Presbyterian churches in New Jersey.

JAMES REILLY, formerly for forty-two years a keeper in the Department of Correction, died on Sunday at his home, 339 Hermkimer Street, Brooklyn, aged 78 years. Mr. Reilly joined the United States Navy at the beginning of the civil war and was promoted to Master of Arms and assigned to the United States ship Saginaw. He was a member of Tefft-Odell Post No. 443, G. A. R.; Brooklyn Council, No. 74, R. A., and the Keepers' Mutual Benefit Organization.

WASHINGTON W. WEEKS, a veteran of the civil war and retired builder, of Brooklyn, died on last Saturday at the home of his son, Arthur H. Weeks, in Rockville Centre, L. I. Mr. Weeks was the first Superintendent of Public Baths of New York City. He was 75 years of age, and left a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. GERTRUDE E. KELLOGG, a descendant on her mother's side of the Rev. James Tennant, a founder of Presbyterianism in this country

YANKEES TAKE GAME FROM LEAGUE LEADERS, HOME RUN BY BAKER ADDING TO THE GAYETY

BAKER'S HOME RUN HELPS YANKS WIN

League Leaders Lose Another to New York Sluggers After Tying Score.

CALDWELL DRIVEN FROM BOX

Yankees Get Five-Run Lead in the Opener by Bunching Hits After Baker Brings in Two Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—The Yankees slammed out another win today over the Indians, hammering their way to the front, 7 to 6.

Baker's smashing home-run hit over the right-field wall with two men on bases, and the bunching of two more hits gave the Yanks a five-run lead in the first. The Indians came within one run of tying the score after the Yanks had added another tally in the second, but in the seventh the Yankees put over the winning run and the Indians were unable to advance.

Caldwell pitched fair ball for four innings, but was replaced by Fisher, who was a puzzle at all times. The Indians got only one hit off him. Coveleskie was stung for ten bingles. Bagby pitched the final inning.

Gilhooley started the Yank movement in the first with a single past Chapman. He went to second on High's out and to third on a passed ball. Peck swung at three wide ones, and Pipp watched four balls go by. Baker straightened out one of Cove's slants for a homer, sending the ball over the right-field wall, clearing the screen by at least ten feet. Gilhooley and Pipp counted ahead of him.

However, that wasn't the end, and the Indian fans began to see visions of another score like yesterday's when Magee shot a long single to centre and took second when Speaker made a wild throw in. Gedeon scratched a single off Chapman's shins, and then ne and Magee scored on Nunamaker's double to right. Caldwell ended with a hot grounder to Chapman.

In the second the Yanks gathered another tally. Gilhooley walked. High sacrificed, and Gil stole third as Peck whiffed. Pipp's single to centre scored Gil. The final Yank run came in the seventh. With one down High doubled to left centre and scored on Baker's single to right.

The Indians got two in the first. Graney walked and Evans singled, both advancing on Speaker's hard grounder to Gedeon. Smith nailed the ball to deep right centre for a single, Graney and Evans scoring. Two more Indian runs came in the third. Evans drew a pass and Speaker singled, Evans going to third. Evans scored and Speaker took second on a passed ball, and Gandil's single later scored Tris. The Indians tied the score in the fifth and chased Caldwell. With one down Smith singled and scored on Gandil's triple to the left-field fence. Chapman slammed a long fly to deep centre which scored Gandil. In the eighth, Billings was sent in as pinch hitter to start a rally, but he whiffed. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	2	2	1	0
Higbe, 1.	1	1	0	2	1
P'paugh,ss	5	0	1	0	3
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	14	1
Baker,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Magee,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	2	5
N'maker,c	4	0	1	5	1
Caldwell,p	2	0	0	0	0
Fisher,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total	33	7	11	27	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Evans,2b	3	2	1	1	0
Speaker,cf	5	1	1	1	0
Smith,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Gandil,1b	5	1	2	14	1
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Coumbe,2b	3	0	0	4	0
O'Neill,c	4	0	1	6	1
Coveleskie,p	3	0	1	1	2
Bagby,p	0	0	0	0	1
aBillings	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	9	27	14

a-Batted for Coveleskie in eighth inning.

Errors—Speaker, Peckinpaugh, (2.)

New York	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—7
Cleveland	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Graney, High, Nunamaker, Magee. Three-base hit—Gandil. Home run—Baker. Stolen bases—Evans, Gilhooley, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Graney, High, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Chapman. Double plays—Howard and Gandil; Gandil, Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; New York, 6. First base on error—Cleveland. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 4; off Bagby, 1; off Caldwell, 2; off Fisher, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 11 hits and 6 runs in 8 innings; off Bagby, no hits no runs in 1 inning; off Caldwell, 8 hits and 5 runs in 4 1-3 innings; off Fisher, 1 hit and no runs in 4 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 4; by Bagby, 1; by Caldwell, 5; by Fisher, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill, Nunamaker. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hildebrand.

CARDINALS TRIM THE REDS.

Timely Hitting and Double Plays Give St. Louis a 3 to 1 Victory.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—St. Louis captured today's game 3 to 1 by opportune hitting and several fast double plays. In the third inning, with one out, Ames singled, but was forced by Betzel, who scored the first run on Bescher's double. Bescher scored on Long's single. In the eighth Long doubled and scored on Miller's single. The Reds tallied in the same inning, when Clarke, batting for Louden, doubled. Fisher ran for Clarke and scored on Herzog's single. Fisher then finished the game at second. In the first inning, with the bases full and none out, Ames struck out Griffith, and Wingo hit into a double play. The score:

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel,2b	4	1	1	2	5
Bescher,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Long,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Miller,1b	4	0	2	17	0
Hornsby,3b	4	0	0	0	5
Wilson,cf	3	0	2	1	0
Snyder,c	4	0	1	6	1
Corhan,ss	4	0	0	1	5
Ames,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	34	3	10	27	19

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Herzog,ss	3	0	2	2	4
Killifer,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wingo,c	4	0	1	9	2
Neale,lf	4	0	2	3	1
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	6	0
Louden,2b	2	0	0	4	0
Fisher,2b	0	1	0	0	0
Schneider,p	2	0	0	0	2
Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0
aClarke	1	0	1	0	0
bChase	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	8	27	10

a-Batted for Louden in eighth inning.

b-Batted for Schneider in eighth inning.

Errors—Corhan, Mollwitz.

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Bescher, Long, Clarke, Neale. Three-base hit—Snyder. Double plays—Betzel, Corhan, and Miller; Neale and Mollwitz; Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller; Betzel and Miller; Herzog and Mollwitz. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on ball—Off Ames, 1; off Schneider, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 8 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Schneider, 2 hits, 3 runs in eight innings; off Knetzer, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Ames, 5; by Schneider, 7; by Knetzer, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigley.

Clarke to Lead Williams Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 19.—William Bernard Clarke, 1917, of Litchfield, Conn., was elected Captain of the Williams baseball nine for next season at a meeting of this year's "W" men in the Lasell Gymnasium this afternoon. Clarke has been a member of the Varsity nine for three years at shortstop. This year he led the team in batting. The Holy Cross-Williams game today was called off because of rain.

SALESMAN in retail sporting goods store; young Englishman, experienced, good presence, knowing tennis and other sports. Give reference and salary in own handwriting. Box M 85 Times.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
(First game; second postponed.)
St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Cleveland, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	29	17	.630
Philadelphia	28	20	.583
New York	24	21	.533
Boston	22	23	.489
Chicago	25	27	.481
Cincinnati	24	28	.462
Pittsburgh	21	27	.437
St. Louis	22	32	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	32	22	.593
Washington	29	23	.558
Detroit	30	24	.556
New York	28	23	.549
Boston	27	26	.509
Chicago	25	26	.490
St. Louis	22	30	.423
Philadelphia	15	34	.306

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Two games.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.

MAHAN, SICK, OUT OF GAME.

Harvard's Star Pitcher Will Not Face Yale Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19.—Eddie Mahan, the Harvard all-round athlete, football Captain, and baseball pitcher, was taken ill this evening at the Hotel Shoreham in Morris Cove, where the squad is stopping. A physician was called, and asserted that Mahan was suffering with a severe cold with symptoms of grip. He advises Mahan to keep out of the game here tomorrow and in Cambridge on Wednesday.

Mahan will positively not play here tomorrow, it was stated at the Harvard quarters tonight, and it is unlikely that he will play at Cambridge on Wednesday. At the practice at Yale Field this afternoon Mahan did not work, because he felt unable to practice. He grew worse toward evening, and late tonight had developed a severe cold.

Rain today prevented the Yale and Harvard nines from taking final field practice before tomorrow's game, which opens their annual series. Both teams were out in force at Yale Field and between showers indulged in light practice, but kept off the soggy diamond. It was tonight considered doubtful whether Catcher Mudge would be able to play for Yale. His injured ankle is still lame and Munson, the former left fielder, will probably be found behind the bat tomorrow. Whitney is expected to twirl for Harvard.

AMHERST BEATS DARTMOUTH

Takes Slow Game in Rain by Score of 6 to 3.

AMHERST, Mass June 19.—Amherst won its commencement day baseball game from Dartmouth by a score of 6 to 3 today. Rain made the contest slow. The home players settled the game in the sixth inning by bunching hits and taking advantage of the wildness of the visiting pitcher. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Amherst	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	9	3
Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	10	1

Batteries—Goodridge and Sec; Kenney, Holmes, and Murphy.

LAST GAME FOR COLUMBIA.

New York Collegians Have Second Meeting with Cornell Tomorrow.

Columbia's baseball team will try to redeem its one defeat of the season in the last game of the year tomorrow at Ithaca on Cornell's commencement day. The New York squad will leave this morning for Cortland, N. Y., where they will hold practice this afternoon and remain overnight.

The 4-to-3 victory by Cornell six weeks ago has been the only blemish on Columbia's otherwise perfect season's record, and since this game Columbia has defeated Lafayette College, which, in turn, has defeated the Ithaca men. In last week's trip the Columbia team scored three shutouts against Union, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Wesleyan, and two of these were credited to "Old Reliable" George Smith, the veteran Columbia pitcher who is reported to be pledged to the Giants after the college baseball season is finished. Smith will pitch tomorrow.

Baseball Injury Proves Fatal.

MOBILE, Ala., June 19.—Johnny Dodge, third baseman of the Mobile Southern Association team, died here tonight from injuries received when struck in the face with a pitched ball Sunday. Dodge formerly played in the National League.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	5	2	2	0	3	0	1	0	—13	20	2
Buffalo	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0—	7	4	1

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—5	12	1	
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—3	4	4	

Toronto at Newark—Postponed.
Montreal at Providence—Postponed.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	28	14	.667
Baltimore	21	21	.500
Buffalo	21	21	.500
Richmond	22	23	.489
Newark	21	23	.488
Montreal	21	23	.477
Toronto	17	20	.459
Rochester	17	26	.315

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Rochester at Baltimore.

American Association.

Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 2.
St. Paul, 8; Toledo, 0.

RACING AT JAMAICA
LONG ISLAND
TODAY
$2,500 Youthful Stakes
Montague Handicap
And 4 Other Good Races
BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 1:58 P. M. Course also reached by trolleys.
GRAND STAND $3. LADIES $1.50.

WET, ANGRY MOB SEES ROBINS LOSE

Phillies Take First of Series While Bleacherites Bother the Police.

They staged a baseball game over at Ebbets Field yesterday as a side show to a deluge, a near riot, and a number of other more or less important occurrences, but the league-leading Robins were overtaken by the ravages of defeat and lost the first game of the most important series of the season to the champion Phillies by a score of 3 to 2. The schedule makers planned two games for the Robins and Phillies yesterday, but Charles Ebbets is thanking his lucky stars today that the teams got safely through one. Maybe he will get out 10,000 more spectators this afternoon with another scheduled dual bill.

At 2:15 yesterday afternoon, after holding off a decision for three-quarters of an hour, the umpire decided that there was to be a baseball game at Ebbets Field. And there was, despite a revolt by some 500 bleacherites in the fifth inning, and their subsequent charge across the diamond which nearly caused Brooklyn to forfeit the game.

Complacently, and altogether good-naturedly, the 50-cent boys stood up under the torrential downpour in the opening inning, but the limit of their endurance was reached at the start of the fifth inning, when, regardless of the fact that the skies were pouring down all the rain they held, Byron declined to call the game with the Phillies one run in the lead.

The boys in the bleachers tried to make a dash for the covered stands, but were thrown back for a big loss by some seventeen special officers. Then an unknown generalissimo, soft-shirted, collarless, and with a badger, or, in other words, a bush league haircut, mobilized his forces, 300 strong, and the cops were taken by storm. Across the field the mob paraded, believing, undoubtedly, that if they held up the game long enough they could save the Dodgers from impending defeat.

In this they made a sad mistake, for immediately Umpire Byron pulled out his watch and ordered the field cleared, under penalty of forfeiting to Philadelphia. Force was necessary, and it was used with such good effect that the gang was driven back into the grand stand. They had gained one point—a covering—but were not satisfied, and continued to yell for the cancellation of the game, and when they could not prevail, the attack was shifted to the western front. Before they could get beyond control again two regular policemen were called into the grounds, and they accomplished more in a minute in reestablishing peace than the private bluecoats could do in an hour.

With the mob once again under control the game was resumed, but the field was nothing more than a marsh, and real baseball was out of the question. Alexander was pounded much harder than usual, but had good support. Pfeffer pitched good ball, after the Phillies had scored once in the opening inning, but after the score had been tied Luderus, the fence buster, popped a four-base drive over the right field fence in the seventh, scoring Whitted before him and putting the game beyond reach of the Robins.

Zack Wheat had hard luck in the first inning when he took a two-base hit by Bancroft, after having the ball in his mitt. He made a hard run for the blow, but the ball was slippery and slid out of his hand. Stock then got a lucky single and Bancroft tallied.

A three-base hit to the centre field fence by Wheat and a two-bagger by Mowrey in the sixth scored Daubert. Then in the seventh came Luderus's big wallop, which put the Phils two to the good. A double by Meyers, Pfeffer's single, and a sacrifice by Myers gave Brooklyn its second run in the seventh. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Niehoff,2b	2	0	1	1	0
Stock,3b	4	0	1	3	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Good,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	1	3	0
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Killifer,c	3	0	2	8	1
Alexander,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	31	3	9	27	4

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Daubert,1b	3	0	1	4	0
Stengel,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Mowrey,3b	3	0	1	1	0
Olson,ss	3	0	1	5	0
Mara,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Meyers,c	3	1	2	7	3
Pfeffer,p	4	0	1	0	2
Total	34	2	9	27	5

Error—Myers.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Bancroft, Mowrey, Meyers. Three-base hit—Wheat. Home run—Luderus. Stolen bases—Niehoff, Olson, (2;) Daubert. Sacrifice hits—Niehoff, Mowrey. Sacrifice fly—Myers. Double play—O'Mara, Olson, and Daubert. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 10. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 2; off Pfeffer, 2. Earned runs—Off Alexander, 2; off Pfeffer, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander, 1. (Meyers.) Struck out—By Alexander, 5; by Pfeffer, 3. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

VERMONT BUNCHES RUNS.

Makes 14 Tallies on Middlebury Nine in Last Three Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 19.—Middlebury played Vermont to a standstill today for seven innings, when Vermont started to collect fourteen runs. Palmer of Vermont featured with his pitching and hitting. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Vermont	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	4	5—15	12	2
Middlebury	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	7

Batteries—Palmer and Sunderland; Garrison, Crippen, Robinson, and Mott. Umpire—Mr. Keegan of Pittsfield, Mass.

Hahn Retained as Brown Coach.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—Archie Hahn, former Michigan athlete, twice winner of the dashes at the Olympic games, and coach of the Brown University track team this year, has been re-engaged for a long term, according to today's announcement by Professor F. W. Marvel, head of the athletic department. Mr. Hahn came to Brown last Fall from Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. Norman Taber, holder of the world's record for the mile run, is to assist in the coaching.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 9; Birmingham, 4.
Atlanta, 1; Nashville, 0.
Mobile, 6; Memphis, 4.

MORAN AMONG THE ELITE.

Pittsburgh Boxer Trains for Dillon Bout at Saratoga Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 19.—Frank Moran, who is to box Jack Dillon in Brooklyn on June 29, has opened a training camp de luxe on the smooth, green lawn near Tom Luther's White Sulphur Springs Hotel and has started in earnest to get into shape for his bout with the aggressive Indianapolis boxer. Moran is striving to get down to about 197 pounds, which will be five pounds under his weight when he boxed Jess Willard.

Moran is working and playing under ideal conditions and has already become a daily attraction for the fashionable gathering of Summer visitors at the Spa. Moran's camp has set a new standard in the boxing world and is far different from the usual fighting camps. Not since years ago, when Kid McCoy came to Saratoga in his prime, has a professional boxer received the flattering attention that the big Pittsburgh blonde scrapper is receiving in his daily workouts.

Moran has erected a new pavilion on the velvet-like lawn. About the ring are settees on which may be seen each day women in their Summer finery of many colors and men in Panama hats and flannels. None of the rough atmosphere which usually pervades fighters' camps is evident here.

Moran has given the boxing game quite a shock by beginning his day with a game of croquet on the hotel courts. With Willie Lewis, his trainer, the heavyweight has become a proficient player. Lewis, at first, tried to swing his mallet like a golf stick, but he is learning the fine carrom shots of croquet rapidly.

In the afternoon Moran boxed with Zulu Kid and Frank Kendall. Zulu Kid is fashioned much after the type of Dillon and has all the vicious looks and rapid footwork of the Indianapolis boxer. Moran used big gloves, and while Lewis forced Zulu to go at Moran with all the aggressiveness that was in him, Moran kept the smaller man at bay with a stiff left jab. Kendall went after the Pittsburgh boxer at top speed and slugged Moran for all he was worth. Some of the women at the ringside were shocked for a moment, but when they saw both fighters smiling they realized that no one could be badly hurt with the blows from the large pillows on the boxers' hands.

Moran is developing faster and shorter blows for Dillon than he did for Willard. He has already cultivated a sharp right uppercut which is expected to attract Dillon's undivided attention when he comes tearing in with wild abandon. Moran will have an advantage of about six inches in height and about twenty-eight pounds in weight, and also considerable advantage in reach. Francis is training with a view of developing a good way to stop Dillon's whirlwind attack.

With the fair visitors Moran's bag punching, skipping the rope, and his reducing exercises on the floor win much applause. The few days at the sulphur springs has given Moran a lot more aggressiveness and speed than when they called for the Willard bout. He walks and runs about the beautiful wooded countryside like a boy on his Summer vacation.

When his arduous boxing and training labors are over, Moran swims in Saratoga Lake, and his luck at fishing has become the talk of the town. The other day he came in with a string of thirty fish. Moran predicts that he will beat Dillon at his own game, that is, with speed and aggressiveness, and Trainer Lewis has mapped out his work with this sort of a campaign in view.

Moran's appetite has assumed remarkable size. His trainer says that if he goes after Dillon as he does the fried chicken, vegetables, and the chops it will not be a long fight on June 29.

DARCY COMING TO U. S.

Australian Contender for Middleweight Title May Meet Gibbons.

It seems probable now that Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight who is hailed by many as the next middleweight champion of the world, will pay a visit to this country. The source of this information is Fred Dyer, another Australian, who has received a letter from a friend in Australia, in which it was said that Darcy would "sail next week for America." According to this authority Darcy is already on the water on his way to this country. The letter also contained the news that Darcy was leaving Sydney, Australia, for San Francisco, where he would meet Jack Kearns, his American manager.

Many boxing promoters in this country have implored Kearns to get Darcy to come to the United States and some good offers have been made. The Australian's feat in twice knocking out Eddie McGoorty, who was looked upon as a legitimate contender for the world's middleweight honors, convinced promoters on this side of the ocean that he was a boxer of ability.

All attempts, however, to induce the Australian to come to this country have failed because of the war and the fact that he is eligible for military duty. The last heard from Darcy was that he had enlisted and was training in the aviation corps. It was understood recently that a heavy bond, guaranteeing Darcy's return to Australia after he had contested in a series of bouts in this country, had been refused consideration by Australian officials.

If the information contained in the letter to Dyer is authentic American enthusiasts of boxing can look forward to a match between Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul boxer, and Darcy. Attempts by promoters on both sides of the ocean to obtain a match between these two boxers have failed. It has been announced several times that the St. Paul boxer was intending to make the trip to Australia for a match with Darcy, but the Australian promoters have failed to come up to Gibbons's requirements.

SAYLOR IN BROOKLYN BOUT.

Conqueror of Leach Cross Matched for Ten-Round Battle Tonight.

Milburn Saylor, the Indianapolis lightweight, will appear at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn this evening in the feature ten-round bout against Harry Pierce of Brooklyn. Saylor was matched for a bout in this city shortly after his knockout victory over Leach Cross, but because of illness he was forced to cancel the engagement. Local fans, therefore, will have their first chance to see the conqueror of the east side dentist-boxer in action tonight. In another ten-round bout Joe Daly of Williamsburg and Frankie Wilson, a South Brooklyn boxer, will be opponents.

The Harlem Sporting Club of Rockaway, at Hammils, will also hold a show this evening, featuring ten-round bouts between Young Rector, the Jersey City boxer, and Young Drummie, and Kid Murphy and Willie Andrews.

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CORNELL FRESHMAN CREW VICTORIOUS

Prevents Syracuse from Sweeping Regatta by Capturing Postponed Race.

Order of Finish and Time.
Freshman eight-oared race, two miles—Cornell, 11:05 4-5; Syracuse, 11:15 3-5; Pennsylvania, 11:16 1-5; Columbia, 11:20 2-5.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 19.—Cornell's freshman crew, by winning the postponed freshman race of two miles held here today by three lengths from Syracuse, prevented that confident combination from sweeping the river at this regatta, a record which Cornell alone has been able to make. It was a decisive piece of rowing which sent Cornell first over the line and a result which was never in doubt after the first mile mark was passed.

At this point Cornell was three-quarters of a length ahead, having just passed Penn., and was moving with such show of power that interest was thereafter centred in the struggle for second between Syracuse and Penn. The two crews fought it out for the last quarter of a mile in a seesaw struggle, which was by all odds the best bit of competitive rowing seen here this year. At the line Syracuse got the nose of its shell over just a foot or so ahead of the Quakers, solely because their oars were pulling through a stroke, while those of the Red and Blue were recovering for the next catch. Columbia came in some six lengths back of the winners, never figuring after the first mile.

The winners made the two miles upstream in 11:05 4-5. Syracuse was caught in 11:15 3-5, Pennsylvania in 11:16, and Columbia in 11:20 2-5. The cause of the slow time was due to the conditions. Indeed, these were as poor as during the races Saturday afternoon. A strong head wind blew down the river, which tossed the surface about in angry whitecaps, and it rained torrents all morning.

The race started at noon, and Penn caught the water first, holding its lead until the three-quarter mark, with Cornell, Columbia, and Syracuse following a quarter of a length behind, even terms. Here Cornell took advantage of better water in shore by going in search of it, and immediately moved into the lead with a thirty stroke.

At the mile mark Cornell was three-quarters of a length ahead of Penn. Syracuse was a length back of Penn and having a fight to shake off Columbia, which here made its last effort to get into the race. After disposing of Columbia the Orange crew settled down to business and went after the Quakers, who were having difficulty handling their oars in the rough water.

Near the mile and a half mark they were within half a length of Penn, with Cornell two lengths in the lead and Columbia that distance back of them. Cornell was moving along in great style, still holding its thirty strokes to the minute, with the Quakers and Syracuse fighting each other with a thirty-two, each varying the pace in frantic efforts to dispose of each other.

When the crews entered the last half mile Syracuse jumped its stroke to thirty-six and slowly moved up on Penn. Tittle, the Penn pacemaker, raised the beat to thirty-four and then to thirty-five, but all in vain, for the Orange crew caught his eight a quarter of a mile from home. A hundred yards from the finish Syracuse was an eighth of a length ahead of Penn, with both crews rowing a thirty-seven stroke, desperately striving to beat out each other.

The Quaker youngsters were fighting hard through the whitecaps, and they began overtaking Syracuse. As the crews came down the line, three lengths back of Cornell, it was a question if the Quakers could regain the boat, ground, but hope came to them when Grubb, the Syracuse stroke, caught a crab on his last stroke. Before the boat checked and before Penn could get its oars in for another beat up went the judges' flag, and Syracuse was across the line just ahead of the Quakers.

After the eights had finished cheering, the Syracuse youngsters paddled over to Cornell's shell and tossed them their rowing jerseys. Next the Quakers threw theirs into the Syracuse boat. Columbia's youngsters had worn theirs, so had to arrange to mail them to the Quakers.

The race was the first ever rowed upstream on this course, and the slow time was due to the poor water and head winds. All the crews left Highland during the afternoon except Columbia. The New York boys have to remain in their boathouse to pack their shells, and will tow them back to New York in the morning.

There were but a few spectators on the bank at the starting line and one launch other than those carrying the officials, coaches, and newspaper men. Coach Courtney did not see his crew win, having gone to Ithaca with the defeated Varsity and junior crews yesterday.

The crews rowed in the following order:

CORNELL.			
Bow—H. B. Hoffman	19	158	6.01
No. 2—F. H. Pincoffs	19	167	6.01
No. 3—W. L. Webster	19	162	6.00
No. 4—O. W. Jefferson	21	183	6.03
No. 5—P. B. Chase	21	165	6.02½
No. 6—H. A. Short	21	172	6.02
No. 7—F. E. Quick	19	154	5.10
Stroke—L. C. Kirkland	21	167	6.00
Average	20	170	6.00⅞
Coxswain—C. F. Hendrie	17	105	5.03½
Sub.—A. S. Pierce	21	175	6.00
Sub.—C. Campbell	20	154	5.10½

SYRACUSE.			
Bow—C. Schutt	19	162	5.10
No. 2—C. F. Strife	19	161	5.11½
No. 3—E. Davis	20	160	6.00
No. 4—V. J. Rogers	19	171	6.01
No. 5—C. H. Shaw	19	170	5.11
No. 6—W. D. Jennings	20	170	6.03
No. 7—L. D. Marinus	21	170	5.11
Stroke—C. D. Grubb	19	172	6.00
Average	19⅝	167⅝	6.00
Coxswain—A. J. King	15	118	5.06
Sub.—P. P. Yuli	20	163	5.11½
Sub.—B. Resnick, (coxswain)	17	105	5.04
Sub.—H. E. Sutter	21	148	5.09

PENNSYLVANIA.			
Bow—T. Massey, Jr.	19	158	5.11
No. 2—R. L. Hadley	19	163	5.10
No. 3—P. Newton	20	172	6.04
No. 4—P. Glendenning	19	158	5.08
No. 5—W. J. M. Turner	21	194	6.05
No. 6—D. R. Hinkley	19	175	6.00
No. 7—M. C. Wilson	19	154	5.11½
Stroke—E. E. Little	21	155	6.01
Average	19⅝	167⅝	6.00⅛
Coxswain—O. M. Pollard	17	115	5.08
Sub.—H. A. Fetzer	19	164	5.08
Sub.—V. A. Welzer	21	165	6.00

COLUMBIA.			
Bow—H. D. Dow	20	150	5.11
No. 2—G. Griswold, Jr.	19	146	6.00⅛
No. 3—R. B. Haines	19	158	5.11½
No. 4—R. A. Curry	19	162	6.01½
No. 5—H. Shilliday	20	169	6.03½
No. 6—P. W. Gallico	18	168	6.01½
No. 7—M. L. Hall	21	156	6.01
Stroke—W. B. Brown	18	157	6.00
Average	19½	158	6.01
Coxswain—W. Neale	17	105	5.06
Sub.—J. S. Renwick	20	150	5.06
Sub.—R. C. Hawkins	19	160	5.10
Sub.—J. M. Lott	19	149	5.10
Sub.—F. C. Hettling	19	154	6.02
Sub.—A. A. Cree	16	149	6.01
Sub.—R. Steinschneider	18	151	5.11
Sub.—F. Dhis (coxswain)	17	110	5.05

WAR CALL ALARMS CREWS.

Both Harvard and Yale Affected, but Race Will Be Rowed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 19.—Harvard's 'Varsity crew pulled down stream over the four-mile course this evening, starting a few minutes before 6 o'clock. Coach Herrick instructed the oarsmen to row the first mile, paddle the next two, and row the last mile. The time given out on the return was 22:20. A fair wind helped the boat along, but the tide was nearly slack on the ebb.

The second 'Varsity and freshman crews were on the river an hour previous to the 'Varsity's trial, but confined their practice to mile st

MATHEY AND CHURCH CAPTURE TENNIS TITLE

DOUBLES TITLE CHANGES HANDS

Dean Mathey and George M. Church Are New Metropolitan Champions.

HACKETT AND HALL FALL

Last Year's Title Holders Dethroned at Bronxville in Two Straight Matches That Were Never Close.

Harold H. Hackett and W. Merrill Hall, metropolitan doubles champions of a year ago, were dethroned yesterday at Bronxville in the final round of this year's events by Dean Mathey and George M. Church. The new titleholders won the postponed event with remarkable ease by a score of 6—1, 6—3, the brilliant play that had been expected being buried under the one-sided victory. It was the semi-final round which produced the thrills of the event, and in this Church and Mathey gained the decision over Theodore Roosevelt Pell and James S. O'Neale, Jr., at 7—5, 6—4. After finishing this contest Church and Mathey took on the one-time champions and ran away with the match, even though they had been forced to a hard contest in the semi-final.

In gaining the victory Church and Mathey showed the benefit derived from long association as a double combination. They worked together so smoothly that their opponents could not find the openings for winning shots, and from the first it was apparent that new champions were to be heralded at the conclusion of the contest. The victors played with their old-time dash and aggressiveness, each crowding in at the net for smashing strokes which held their rivals on the defensive. It was a contest in which steadiness was the big factor. Aside from being brilliant Church and Mathey at all times held control, and the attack was too strong for Hackett and Hall to withstand.

Hackett was steady, but the veteran internationalist could not match the pace demanded by either Church or Mathey. Hall had a decidedly off day. It was his work which counted materially to the benefit of the new champions. He was not sure on his drives and his play overhead was faulty to an astonishing degree. It was not by any means a true measure of his ability, for Hall has been playing some excellent tennis. Whether it was the enervating atmosphere, the heavy courts, or what not, he could not bring his strokes to command, and this weakness was soon apparent to Church and Mathey, who proceeded to take full advantage of the situation.

The only game which the losers gained in the first set was the third, taking this on Hackett's service. Aside from the first game, which Church and Mathey won at 8—6 on points, and the third game, which Hackett and Hall won, there was not a notable contest against the victors. In the other five games of the set the former champions gathered only five points, and some of these were the product of their opponents' errors. Winning strokes seemed to have completely left the jurisdiction of Hackett and Hall.

In the second set there was a bit more of a fight. Toward the last Hall was beginning to show the recovery from his slump of the early part of the match and a closer struggle ensued. But even then the best that the vanquished could gain was three games, and it was Hall's service which was broken down in the final game of the match. The point score and stroke analysis of the final match follow:

George M. Church and Dean Mathey vs. Harold H. Hackett and W. Merrill Hall.

FIRST SET.

Church and Mathey	8	4	0	4	4	4—28—6
Hacket and Hall	6	2	4	0	1	2 0—15—1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Church	5	0	3	0	0		
Mathey	2	1	7	0	1		
Hall	7	3	3	0	0		
Hackett	2	4	3	0	0		

SECOND SET.

Church and Mathey	4	3	4	5	8	2	1	4	—35—6
Hackett and Hall	1	5	1	3	6	4	4	2	2—28—3

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Church	8	3	9	0	0		
Mathey	4	2	3	0	1		
Hall	11	6	4	1	0		
Hackett	5	5	5	0	0		

DEFAULTS MAR TOURNEY.

Few Matches Actually Contested in New Rochelle Tennis Play.

Defaults marred the continuation of the New Rochelle Tennis Club tournament yesterday, numerous examples appearing in both the second and third rounds. R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., was one of thise to forfeit his match, but his father came through the third round by the default. Elliott Binzen of Fordham advanced to the fourth round by a default. Dr. William Rosenbaum attained a fourth round bracket by defeating G. Walker, Jr., 8—6, 6—4, and A. Augur moved up when he scored a victory over W. F. Lacey at 9—7, 1—6, 6—3. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round—G. G. Brinckerhoff won from H. Stiles, by default; R. C. Van Vliet defeated J. Watson, 6—0, 6—2; Dr. Wallace Kr...ier won from F. W. Meegan, by default; H. Swain won from A. A. Marr, by default; Allen Behr defeated W. Bishop, 10—8, 6—0; L. H. Crowley won from J. Brady, by default; R. Rothstein won from A. Lock, by default; F. Fox defeated L. Lamb, 6—3, 9—6; A. Augur won from W. H. Baldwin, by default; W. F. Lacey won from Blur, by default; G. Stadel won from H. Forster, by default.

Third Round—A. Augur defeated W. F. Lacey, 9—7, 1—6, 6—3; Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated G. Walker, Jr., 8—6, 6—4; E. Binzen won from H. Steinkampf, by default; R. Rothstein won from R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., by default; R. C. Van Vliet won from Dr. Krugler, by default.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—First Round—Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. R. V. Hiscoe, 6—0, 6—0.

GIRLS IN LONG MATCH.

Miss Herron Wins Three-Hour Tennis Battle in Pacific Tourney.

DELMONTE, Cal., June 19.—The spectacular feature of the Pacific States tennis championship tournament today was furnished in the women's singles by Miss Laura Herron of Palo Alto and Miss Marjorie Wale of San Francisco. After a court battle lasting three hours, Miss Herron captured the honors, 10—8, 11—9. Both girls were exhausted at the end of their match.

Miss White Wins in Final at Nets.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 19.—Miss Susanne V. White of Baltimore defeated Mrs. William Newhall, Philadelphia, today in the final round of the women's Delaware State tennis tournament, 6—2, 6—1. Miss White will meet Mrs. J. Saunders Taylor of Wilmington in the challenge round tomorrow for the State title.

DAVIS WINS PENN TITLE.

California Tennis Star Beats Biddle in Fine Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—In one of the finest tennis matches ever played on the Merion courts, not even excepting the famous Church-Williams intercollegiate final two years ago, Willis E. Davis, playing from the Philadelphia C. C. and holder of the California State championship, today defeated Craig Biddle of Merion in the final round of the singles section of the Pennsylvania State tennis championship. His margin was three sets to one, at 5—7, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

The first set particularly was brilliant. Biddle played better tennis than ever before, and the Gatling gun service of the young Californian seemed to hold no terrors for him. On many of Davis's terrific serves Biddle not only got the ball over the net, but also passed his opponent along the line. After losing the opening set, Davis settled down to hard playing, and although Biddle kept up his hard fight the other gradually wore him down.

Biddle staged the biggest surprise of the season by winning the first set, holding Davis even until the game score was 5 all, then breaking through the Californian's service for the vantage game and winning the game on his own service for set score, 7—5.

Davis grabbed an early lead in the second set by breaking through Biddle's service in the second game, and, by winning the first and third games on his own serve, got the edge by 3 games to none. Biddle came back and won his next three serves, but as Davis also won his next three services in succession the Californian crack carried off the second set, 6 games to 3.

Biddle rallied in the fourth set and, though he had to work his hardest to do it, held Davis down on even terms until the game score stood at 3 all. Twice the point score went to deuce on Biddle's serve, but each time he managed to pull the game out of the fire. He placed beautifully in this set and several times outclassed Davis at critical moments.

Biddle's backhand was his greatest weakness. If he had been able to get any speed into his backhand drives he might have beaten Davis.

THROCKMORTON IN DANGER.

Passes Opening Rounds of Middle States Tennis with Difficulty.

The annual Middle States tennis championships began yesterday on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club with a noticeable dearth of prominent contestants. The leading men in the tournament are Harold Throckmorton, W. Merrill Hall, Fred C. Inman, Nathanial W. Niles, T. R. Pell, and Dean Mathey, the others of the metropolitan district having apparently forgotten about the tournament. Karl Behr, the victor last year, will play only in the challenge round.

Three players came through the second round yesterday—L. Wood, Fred C. Inman, and Harold Throckmorton—and the latter had rather a stiff argument before he attained the next round bracket. He was opposed by F. G. French and won after a three-set match at 6—1, 7—9, 6—1. French had some neat strokes at his command and frequently he slipped passing shots by Throckmorton as the latter came to the net. It was this which gave French the second set victory.

Had Throckmorton been at his best there would probably have been no necessity for the three-set contest. Throckmorton was suffering from the strain of overwork, and court strategy and placing showed it. His drives were wild and his service was not as severe as usual.

Fred C. Inman, whose steadiness is always a powerful factor of his game, had little difficulty in the two matches which he played. In the first he defeated J. F. Hubbard 6—0, 6—1, and in the second triumphed over R. M. Kirkland, 6—3, 6—0. The summary:

Singles.—First Round—W. L. Pate won from S. M. Swenson by default; C. L. Russell won from S. E. Palmer by default; R. J. Davison from B. Holden by default; R. Stevens won from M. Peabody by default; L. W. Dunham defeated George Throckmorton, 6—2, 6—2; W. M. Hall won from R. H. Rogers by default; R. M. Kirkland defeated E. S. Scudder, 6—3, 6—2; F. C. Inman defeated J. F. Hubbard, 6—0, 6—1; R. H. Kissel, Jr., won from H. S. Haskins by default; R. P. Bennett defeated W. C. Dunn, 6—2, 6—1; H. Balch defeated Gardiner Colby, 6—4, 6—1; Dr. L. Woodbury defeated R. C. Rand, 6—2, 6—4; C. F. Watson, Jr., defeated F. T. Frelinghuysen, 6—0, 6—3; Harold A. Throckmorton won from R. S. Emmet by default.

Second Round—L. Wood defeated L. W. Knox, 4—6, 6—1, 9—7; F. C. Inman defeated R. M. Kirkland, 6—3, 6—0; H. A. Throckmorton defeated F. G. French, 6—1, 7—9, 6—1.

WRITERS HAVE BIG SCORES.

Hackensack Golf Course Is Attacked by N. Y. Newspaper Men.

The New York Newspaper Golf Club held a one-day tournament over the links of the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday, and as a result of the assaults of the Fourth Estate players and several thunder showers the course suffered a severe relapse. Handicap best ball four-ball contests were on the program of the day, and the best low gross was an 82, turned in by Fred Flaugh and J. Munro. Their handicap of eight entitled them to second low net prize, first place having been usurped by F. Benzinger and P. L. Campbell, with a card of 97, 24—73.

There is a mystery about the day's work that must be cleared up by investigation. The players explained their high scores by pointing to the condition of the course, while the greenkeeper explained the condition of the course by pointing at the players. The tournament was at its height when a heavy shower struck the links, and some of the golfers forgot all rules about medal play and scurried for cover. The scores speak for themselves.

F. Benzinger and P. L. Campbell, 97, 24—73; F. K. Flaugh and J. Munro, 82, 8—74; A. Hedley and A. Gifford, 86, 11—75; A. Murray and D. Hall, 90, 15—75; O. E. Butler and E. B. Davis, 93, 18—77; H. B. Martin and C. L. Fletcher, 89, 11—78; W. J. Haywood and O. L. Guth, 109, 27—82; C. Laux and W. W. Burge, 98, 17—81.

WOMEN AT PIPING ROCK.

Home Club Golfers Take First Three Places in One-Day Match.

The one-day tournament at the Piping Rock course yesterday under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association was much of a family affair for the home club players. Three Piping Rock women—Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Jr., Mrs. W. G. Loew, and Mrs. H. C. Phipps—finished in the order named in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap. Mrs. Phipps had the best gross of the day with a 90. Mrs. Webb's winning card was 107, 20—87.

The ten leading scores were as follows:

Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Jr., Piping Rock, 107, 20—87; Mrs. W. G. Loew, Piping Rock, 102, 12—90; Mrs. H. C. Phipps, Piping Rock, 99, 5—94; Miss Eleanor Gates, Nassau, 104, 10—94; Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau, 103, 7—96; Miss Julia Breed, Essex County, 105, 9—96; Mrs. F. S. Steinhardt, Fairview, 102, 5—97; Mrs. D. G. Geddes, Nassau, 103, 5—98; Mrs. J. Gibben, Fairview, 123, 20—103; Mrs. Irving Brokaw, 121, 13—108.

Miss Bjurstedt Is Defeated.

NORFOLK, Va., June 19.—W. V. McMillan and Eli Whitney won the Old Dominion men's doubles tennis championship here today, defeating Richard Tunstall and Hugh Whitehead. Carlton Smith and Miss Florence Ballin defeated Whitney and Miss Mollie Bjurstedt in the mixed doubles.

MOBILIZATION WILL HIT TRACK SPORTS

Many Local Athletes to Respond to Call of Their Regiments.

The mobilization of the National Guard of New York State is likely to have a serious and detrimental effect on amateur track and field competition during the Summer. Many of the best athletes in the United States, and a few crack bicycle riders, are numbered among the guardsmen of the State, and inasmuch as they are expected to be in the best of physical condition, they will undoubtedly be required to accompany their commands to Beekman or to the Mexican border.

The Seventy-first Regiment, which recently won the championship of the Military Athletic League, includes in its ranks some of the best men in the Millrose A. A., New York A. C., and a scattering few from smaller clubs. In the Fourteenth Regiment are Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American A. C., world's premier distance runner, and Frank Stephenson of the Trinity Club, a sprinter who has few equals.

Not only are the athletes represented in full strength in the guard, but many of the men who officiate at local meets hold commissioned ranks in the local regiments. Charles J. Dieges, one of the best known clockers in the country, is a Captain in the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, while John J. Donovan, another prominent official, holds the rank of Major in the Fourteenth Infantry.

A few of the guardsmen-athletes who will soon be in Beekman are the following, enlisted in the Seventy-first Infantry: Hugh Honohan, New York A. C., crack distance runner; Homer Baker, now unattached, former international half-mile champion; Joseph Pearman, New York A. C., former mile metropolitan walking champion; Fred Safarowic and T. Hussey, Millrose A. A., sprinters; Willie Anderson, New York A. C., middle distance runner; Eugene Sanger, New York A. C., sprinter and hurdler; Alfred O. Lake, New York A. C., champion indoor bicycle rider; Henry Ludtke, St. George's Club, high jumper; Sterling Graham, New York A. C., jumper; Teddy Matsukes, Greek-American A. C., weight thrower; Myles McHugh, middle distance runner, former Captain of the Pastime A. C., and Nick Glanakopulos, Millrose A. A., metropolitan senior cross-country champion.

In the Fourteenth Regiment, in addition to Kolehmainen and Stephenson, are Dave Politzer of the Irish-American A. C., ex-champion jumper and sprinter, and J. B. Mackin of the Trinity Club.

The list of stars in the Thirteenth Coast Defense Corps is long, and includes Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., and his brother William, both distance runners; Lawrence Gaffney, crack bicycle rider; Frank Plant, Long Island A. C., one of the leading walkers in this district; Casper Scheffer, Long Island A. C., distance runner, and Antony Attardi, another good bike rider.

There are only two prominent athletes in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. These are Pat Flynn, Irish-American A. C., junior indoor three-mile champion, and Tom Kelly, also of the I.-A. A. C., a middle distance runner.

The Second Battalion Naval Militia looms up with W. R. McDonald, and P. Hally, Louglin Lyceum, and Dave Noble of the New York A. C. Squadron A has on its roster John R. Kilpatrick, one of the great ends in Yale's football history.

Dick Remer of the New York A. C., once holder of the national walking championship, is in the Twenty-second Engineers, and Roy F. Horse, the colored boy who won the 100-yard junior and the 220-yard senior national championships at San Francisco last year, is probably the only big athlete who sports the Eighth Regiment colors. Practically the entire athletic contingent of the Millrose A. A. is enlisted in the Seventy-first Infantry.

CREWS ELECT CAPTAINS.

R. R. O'Loughlin, Brother of 1906 Captain, Will Lead Columbia Eight.

Only the Cornell crew failed to elect a Captain after the Poughkeepsie regatta Saturday. Robert R. O'Loughlin of New York City, rowing at No. 3, was chosen Captain of Columbia for next year. He is in the 1918 class and is the first man chosen in several years who will not be a member of the senior class during his Captaincy. O'Loughlin rowed on the freshman eight last year. He is a brother of Gerald S. O'Loughlin, Columbia crew Captain in 1906.

A. Wolf will be the Pennsylvania crew Captain next year. He was picked from the junior 'Varsity eight, although previous to Coach Joe Wright's changes a week before the Poughkeepsie regatta he had been a member of the 'Varsity combination.

It is expected that John L. Collyer will again lead the Cornell crew. Incidentally this was the first season Cornell has had a crew Captain, and since Collyer has another year at college he will probably succeed himself.

MADE ELEVEN COACHES.

Folwell of W. and J. Produced That Many from One Football Squad.

Bob Folwell, who has been coach at Washington and Jefferson, has a few notches on Percy Haughton's record as a developer of football players in demand as coaches. That eight Harvard men from Haughton's 1915-16 teams should have been placed as coaches for next year was noted as phenomenal, but Folwell turned out eleven men in the W. and J. teams of 1914-15 who have been engaged to coach at other institutions this Fall.

They are Si Moser, quarterback, who goes to Wofford College at Spartanburg, S. C.; Fred Heyman, end, who goes to Bethany College; Reginald Bovill and Vic Younkins, who go to Greensburg, Pa., High School; Ralph Young, who is at Depauw University; Russell Goodwin, who is at Franklin, Ohio, College; Johnny Spiegel, who is at the University of Tennessee; Brit Paterson, now at the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College; Burleigh Cruikshank, who is assistant coach at Princeton; A. A. Wesbecker, now assistant coach at W. & J., and M. D. Fleming, who has offers from three different colleges under consideration.

Baseball Man to Coach Eleven.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., June 19.—Earle Neale of Parkersburg, centre fielder for the Cincinnati National League team, has signed a contract to coach the football team at West Virginia Wesleyan next Fall, according to an announcement here today.

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HEPBURN SETS NEW RECORD

Golf Professional Cuts Four Off Par on Southampton Course.

News has made its way up from Southampton that last week Jimmie Hepburn, last year's famous acquisition from abroad, to the ranks of American golf professionals, made the record-breaking score of 69 on his home course, the National Golf Links of America, at Southampton. The lowest score ever recorded previous to this was a 72, turned in by Nelson Whitney, former Southern champion. Par for the course is 73, and the links is recognized universally as the stiffest golf proposition in this country.

Conditions were not particularly favorable for a low score, as there was a stiff wind blowing, but Hepburn's putts started slipping into the cup with astonishing regularity and proved the deciding factor in the card. He took three putts on one green, two putts on eleven greens, and one putt on six greens. His only serious trouble was a jigger shot on the first hole that fell short of the green into a trap. His card follows:

Out .....6 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4—35
In .....3 5 4 3 4 3 4 4 4—34—69

TEXAN GOLFER WINS MEDAL.

Rotan Takes Qualifying Round from Anderson and Marston.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—G. V. Rotan of Waco, Texas, won the qualifying round in the Lynnewood Hall golf tournament today on the links of the Huntington Valley Country Club, with a card of 76. J. G. Anderson and Max Marston, both of New York, were tied for second with 77 each. C. B. Buxton of the home club was fourth with 79.

F. W. Dwyer of Mount Clair covered the course in 80, Maurice Risley, Atlantic City, and H. B. McFarland and G. W. Elkins of the home club in 81. D. Clarke Corkan of Baltimore, G. S. Lyon of Toronto, and N. H. Maxwell, Rowland Lippincott, and C. E. Atherton of Philadelphia had 82 strokes each.

PIANO MEN PLAY GOLF.

Theodore Cassebeer Wins Low Gross Prize at Oakland with a 78.

The National Piano Trade Golf Association started its seventh annual tournament on the links of the Oakland Golf Club yesterday. Interest in the tournament is centred on the playing of W. V. Swords and Theodore Cassebeer, the former having won the title four times.

The championship will be at seventy-two holes. Thirty-six were played yesterday, Swords and Cassebeer leading, with 162 each. H. B. Morenus had 175, James Hume 176, and F. E. T. Hallenberg 179. Despite the rain, Cassebeer's 78 in the morning was the feature of the day, and he won the low gross prize. There was a tie for the best net score in the morning between W. T. Brinkerhoof, 98, 23—75, and J. De Moll, 95, 20—75. There was also a tie for third between J. A. Coffin, 110, 34—76, and J. Seeburg, 124, 48—76.

Harvard Loses Best Golfers.

J. G. Heyburn, Captain; G. A. McCook, and W. P. Hunt, who have represented Harvard in golf this Spring, will graduate this week, the two first named being the best players in the university. Five men left of the team will play golf all Summer and be ready to represent Harvard at the Oakmont Club tournament at Pittsburgh in September. They are Hubbell, Canan, Amory, Wylde, and Lombard, all of '17. Flagg of '19, who won the college championship this season at Oakley, and Wainwright, '10, are two youngsters who are expected to make the team this Fall and add materially to its strength. Bassett, who was unable to play this season, is expected to be out this Fall once more.

Women's Golf Tourneys Put Off.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association that the one-day tournaments scheduled for Montclair tomorrow and at Sleepy Hollow on Friday have been put off, but that a tournament will be conducted at Montclair on Friday.

J. JOHNSON, BULLFIGHTER.

Former Heavyweight Champion Cables He Is in Toreador Class.

T. S. Andrews of Milwaukee has made public a cablegram received several days ago from Jack Johnson, one time heavyweight champion of the world, in which it is asserted that Johnson is soon to enter the ring again. This time, however, it is the bull fighter's ring. The message follows:

Barcelona, June 17.

T. S. Andrews, Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.:
Wish you would state that I am fighting a bull here June 26. No bull story, but fact. Also state that I will fight Sam Langford, Sam McVey, Willard, or any one who may be selected, in Mexico, Cuba, or any place. Best regards to all my friends.
JACK JOHNSON.

After the fight with Jess Willard in Havana Johnson went to Spain and later to England. Since returning to Spain he has fought two battles with minor heavyweights.

BARNETT TO REFEREE BOUT.

Selected as Third Man in Ring for Leonard-Moran Match.

The argument about the selection of a referee, which nearly caused the calling off of the Leonard-Moran bout on Friday night at the Harlem Sporting Club, lifted yesterday with the selection of Florrie Barnett, who will officiate as the third man in the ring. Reisler and Gibson could not agree on a choice. Reisler wanted Dan Tone or Charley White, while Gibson held out for Kid McPartlandt. Finally the name of Florrie Barnett was suggested, and he proved acceptable to both Gibson and Reisler.

Leonard will enter the ring much lighter than when he fought Dundee. Benny is not taking any chances with Moran, and will keep up his training until the morning of the bout. Moran has a handicap of three weeks on Leonard and will report for action in better shape than he has enjoyed since his arrival here.

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The Balsams, DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 250	Fabyan House, FABYAN, N. H. CAPACITY 300
The Sinclair, BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 225	The Mount Pleasant, BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 250
Mountain View House, WHITEFIELD, N. H. CAPACITY 300	The Kearsarge, NO. CONWAY, N. H. CAPACITY 175
Upland Terrace, BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 150	Intervale House, INTERVALE, N. H. CAPACITY 125
Twin Mountain House, TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H. CAPACITY 150	Flume House, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 100
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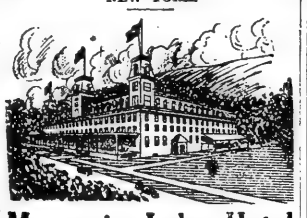
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Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first-class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week. Now open.

Hotel Marion
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The summer playground of the cultured and refined.
Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people.
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FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
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Seashore and Country. Sound and Ocean. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating. Music and Dancing.
Booklet on Request.
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On Lake Walton, Monroe, N. Y.
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Quiet, homelike; on very shore Lake George. Offers everything desired in summer pleasures to lovers of woods and waters. In delightful, healthful climate of Adirondacks. Noted for home cooking. Write for Booklet.
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200 rooms, 75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions; bathing, outdoor sports, dancing.
SPECIAL RATES DURING JUNE
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Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; new owners; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

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Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
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Capacity 600. *Shanstein, Propr.*

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Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department.

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Marlborough-Blenheim
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ATLANTIC CITY
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has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIRE-PROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.

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Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

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Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.
Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always.
American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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SUPERB LOCATION ON OCEAN FRONT.
Sea water baths. Orchestra. Building operations not affecting comfort of guests.

Leading High-Class, Moderate-Rate Hotel.
ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Capacity, 300. Special—$2 up daily; $10 up weekly. Private baths, elevator, extensive porches, etc.; excellent table. (Evening dinners.) Booklet. J. P. COPE.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Propr. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

PHILLIPS HOUSE
Massachusetts Av. and Beach. F. P. PHILLIPS.

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HOTEL BRUNSWICK
Asbury Park, N. J.
Opens June Twenty-fourth.
Renowned for its high standard of excellence for the past thirty years.
MORGAN & PARSONS

VISIT ASBURY PARK NOW.
The all-year resort by the sea.
First-class hotels. Cottages for rent.
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THE BROCKHURST SEVENTH ON PARK AVENUE.
Family Hotel. $10 up. M. F. EBERHART, Owner.

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100 yards from ocean. H. B. SMITH.

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SAG HARBOR, L. I.
Open for the 18th successful season with all modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the New York and New London Boat.
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STAR LAKE INN IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Opens June 25th.
All improvements. Tennis, boating, bathing, fine fishing. Positive relief for hay fever. Orchestra, fine cuisine.
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THE KENMORE,
North White Lake, N.Y. Accommodates 100.
All Improvements. Tennis, Boating. Orchestra and Dancing.
Cuisine Unexcelled. Booklet.
WILBUR DEVENDORF, Manager.

ADIRONDACK INN Elevation 1500 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; boating, golf; no flies or mosquitos. Write for booklet. C. T. Chamberlin, Mgr.
Sacandaga, N. Y.

GRANT HOUSE The Hudson's finest resort, now open. Capacity 300. All outdoor sports. Booklets.
CATSKILL, N. Y.

SUNSET PARK INN HAINES FALLS, N. Y.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Orchestra. Dancing.
Algonquin Hotel.—Saranac chain of lakes, Adirondack Mts.; opens June 10; booklet. Post Office address, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

STAMFORD NEW YORK Premier Resort of Catskills
See large advt. Sunday papers. N. Y. Off. 1180 B'way.

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Edgemere Club Hotel
AND COTTAGES
Edgemere, Long Island
OPENS JUNE 29
Directly on the ocean; private bathing beach; all outdoor sports; 35 minutes from Wall St. or Penn. Station.
Club open for inspection daily.
Phone Far Rockaway 346.
MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager.
Booking Office, 40 W. 58th St., N. Y.
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"The World-Famed View"
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Most modern equipped hotel in the Catskills; extensive improvements; many additional private baths; lavatories with running hot and cold water and other features for comfort of guests; electric lights, steam heat, pure spring water, 9-hole golf course, tennis, boating, garage, new bowling alleys, billiards, magnificent ballroom 65 x 40 feet, dancing, daily concerts; afternoon tea served free to guests.
On application Automobile Road Map will be mailed.
GEORGE H. BEACH } Managers.
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Whiteface Inn
DESIRABLE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE PLACID
ADIRONDAC

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Operating in 74 communities located in 6 States, and serving a population estimated at 659,000, has a tremendous diversity of investment risk. The stability of the company's business, serving such a growing territory, is obvious.

Net earnings are equivalent to over 5 times the dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

Descriptive circular on request.

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We recommend writing for our illustrated booklet,

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why you should purchase the First and Ref. Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Twin State Gas & Electric Company to yield.

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Ask for this Booklet, T-201.

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Great Western Power Co.

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Due Nov. 1, 1925

Yielding over 6%

An investment protected by earnings over three times the amount necessary to pay interest charges. Convertible from November 1, 1917, to November 1, 1920, into 7% cumulative preferred stock of the Company on an attractive basis.

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The annual tax on personal property in Greater New York for the past five years has averaged $18.56 per $1000. For 1916 it varies from $20.40 per $1000 in New York County to $21.30 per $1000 in Richmond County.

There are many well secured bonds which may be made permanently exempt from this tax by a payment of only $5.00 per $1000.

Our new pamphlet comprising a list of bonds which may be made exempt and excerpts from the present Secured Debt Law will be mailed on request.

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Members New York Stock Exchange.

Equitable Building, New York

June Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our June General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

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$500,000 Minneapolis, Minn. Coupon 4s

1937 to 1946

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline After Early Firmness—Mexican Situation Dominates.

Wall Street was confronted yesterday with the seeming proximity of war with Mexico. At first the market seemed more or less indifferent to the news, but in the afternoon stocks lost a good deal of ground in active trading. The declines in the active issues, with very few exceptions, ranged from one to six points. The stocks most directly concerned with Mexican matters were weak, but hardly weaker than the stocks of some other companies less immediately under the influence of possible events in Mexico.

The firmness of prices at the outset of the day's trading was a surprise to most people in the Street. It is not improbable that what was regarded as an illogical stand by the market had a good deal to do with the degree of weakness displayed later on. Many who were led by the early firmness to the belief that the market had already discounted the possibility of war with Mexico were disillusioned by the weakness which later developed, and their selling emphasized the decline. The personal equation entered into the matter to some extent, for among the many who are going from the financial district to the mobilization camps are not a few who were speculative holders of stocks and who cleared their books before responding to the call for military duty. There was enough selling from this and from other sources to give the bears material upon which to work to good advantage. They did not miss the opportunity to help the decline.

It cannot reasonably be argued from the action of the market yesterday that the prospect of a conflict with Mexico is looked upon in the financial district as something likely to upset American business seriously. The fact of the matter is that the public was still uncertain just what course events would take in our relations with Mexico, and uncertainty over such a matter is more calculated than the event itself would be to upset stock market sentiment. With the issue once clearly drawn, the chances would favor a new market attitude which would no longer seek to discount the adverse effects of possible war, but would undertake to appraise the probable economic and more specifically the financial and market influence of the sum total of factors which would be called into being by armed intervention in Mexico. At that stage thought of probable war orders would play their part and other elements taken into consideration which would be looked upon as helpful rather than as hurtful to the stock market. These were some of the reasons why a good many people in the financial district yesterday felt that the decline would hardly run beyond the time when certainty takes the place of uncertainty in respect to the situation with which the public was confronted yesterday.

There was a good deal of discussion of the possible effect war with Mexico might have upon politics this year, but this did not lead to any sufficiently clearly defined conclusion to give it any force as a market factor. The forces controlling the market were general rather than specific, as was suggested by the fact that among the active stocks there were practically no exceptions to the decline. European war news, money market considerations, and practically all other market influences were subordinated to the effect of the confused sentiment caused by the news which pointed to an early conflict with Mexico.

Some consideration, however, was given to the money market in reference to the possible flotation of Government obligations to provide funds for the conduct of army operations on a large scale. It was felt that any amount which might be needed could easily be raised under existing provisions for Government issues. It was also believed that no amount which was likely to be taken out of the market would have any great effect upon the standing of ordinary investments. One of the chief reasons for this belief was that resort to the issue of other 3 per cent. Panama bonds or 3 per cent. one-year Treasury certificates would draw on money reserves which are not available for investment in ordinary securities.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen., Govt.6		Dec. 15,'16	100½	101⅛	3.70
Argen.Govt.Disc.	Feb.	21,'17	95⅞	96⅜	5.25
Argen. Govt.6		Dec. 15,'17	101	101⅜	4.95
Argen. Govt.6		May 15,'20	100½	101⅛	5.62
City of Mont.		Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.52
City of Q'b'c.5		Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	3.95
Dom. of Can.5		Apr., 1921	99⅜	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.5		Apr., 1926	100	100⅜	4.97
Dom. of Can.5		Apr., 1931	101	101⅛	4.53
Italian Govt.6		Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100¼	5.35
Norweg. Gov.6		Feb., 1923	103¾	107	4.75
Norweg. Gov.6		Oct. 15,'16	100⅜	101⅜	2.00
Norweg. Gov.6		Oct., 1917	101⅛	102⅛	4.12
Swedish Gov.6		Dec., 1916	101	101⅛	3.25
Swiss Gov....5		Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.80
Swiss Gov....5		Mar., 1920	99¾	100⅛	4.95

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.48
Am. Locomo..5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	99½	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.5	Jan. 15,'19	96	98¼	5.95
Am. T. & T.4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.23
Am. Thread..5	Jan., 1919	98½	98¾	4.55
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	100⅞	3.80
A. T. & S. F.5	June, 1917	101	101⅛	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
Brklyn. R. T..5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.80
Can. North...5	Sept., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.80
Can. Pacific..6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅞	102⅛	5.50
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1918	102⅛	103⅛	3.50
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
C. S. & Gr..4	July, 1917	99¼	99¾	4.35
Chicago Elev.5	July, 1916	95	97	..
Cities Service.7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E..6	Apr., 1917	101	101½	..
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18	96½	..	..
Erie R. R.....5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.00
Gen. Rubber..6	Dec., 1918	100	100⅜	4.85
Great W. P...6	Nov., 1925	98	99½	6.12
Gd. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	99	99⅜	5.20
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100½	101	4.20
Inter. Harv..5	Feb.15,'18	101⅛	102⅛	5.70
L. Gas & El..6	Apr., 1918	100½	101⅛	5.75
Mid. W. Util.6	Jan., 1925	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1917	101	101⅛	5.45
*Mint. Gen. E.6	June, 1919	101	..	5.00
Mo. Pacific...3	June, 1918	97	97⅜	..
Mont. T. P.5	Apr., 1927	98	99¼	..
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	100½	100⅝	4.83
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	99½	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.6	May, 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Nor. S. Pow..5	Apr. 1,'41	98⅝	99⅛	6.10
Nor. S. Pow..6	Apr. 1,'26	98½	99¼	6.12
Penn. Co....4½	June 15,'21	100⅞	101⅛	4.25
P. S. C., N.J.5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..5	Feb. 19,'19	97⅜	98¼	5.65
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.25
U.Ry.,G. & E.5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S.S.R. & M.6	Feb., 1926	112	114	4.25
U.S. P. S. Co.6	Apr., 1918	98¼	100⅛	5.75
United Fruit.5	May, 1918	100⅛	101	4.45
W'house El. & Mfg. Co...5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	3.85
W. P. Trac..6	Mar., 1917	100½	101⅛	4.90
Win. R.Arms.5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99½	5.55
W. V. T. & E.6	June, 1917	98	100	6.00
W.S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Wis. E. R.6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	4.45
W. West. Ut.6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	June 17, 1916.	Week's Changes.
Circulation	$6,310,000	$3,000
Loans, discounts and in.	428,822,000	5,139,000
Ind. deps. includ. U. S.	341,969,000	10,043,000
Due to banks	135,521,000	*344,000
Time deposits	31,797,000	646,000
Exchange clearances	20,725,000	4,558,000
Due from banks	40,939,000	3,617,000
Cash reserves	24,633,000	102,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bk.	21,468,000	751,000
Res. with other banks.	45,047,000	*6,735,000
Reserve excess	451,000	*248,000
N. Y. excess	31,947,000	*3,967,000
Excess with F. Res. Bk.	1,341,000	461,000
Total excess	33,769,000	*3,754,000

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	735,600
Same day last year	413,792
Year to date	79,981,380
Same period last year	59,586,523
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.20 −1.52
Same day last year	71.59 + .63

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 5	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	78.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16½	18	100	Advance Rumely	17	17	17	17	−1
19⅞	20	2,300	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅜	20⅜	19⅝	19⅞	− ⅛
8	8¼	500	Alaska, Juneau	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
25¼	25⅝	2,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26⅞	26⅞	25	25¼	−1⅛
81½	82	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82½	32⅞	82	82	−1
66¾	67	800	Am. Agri. Chem.x d.	67½	67⅞	67	67	−1
98	99	100	Am. Agri. C. pf. x d.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
88⅝	89	19,300	Am. Beet Sugar	90	91	88⅝	88⅝	−2¼
90½	100	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	103½	103½	103½	103½	−7
54½	55	4,800	Am. Can	55¾	55⅞	54½	54½	−1⅜
109¼	110¼	100	Am. Can. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	...
57⅞	58	2,200	Am. Car & Fdry	59	59	57⅞	57⅞	−1⅜
155	159	400	Am. Coal Products	161	161	159	159	−1
117	119	300	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
54	54⅝	850	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	54	54	−1½
123	126	200	Am. Express	125	125	125	125	−1
9⅝	9¾	700	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
49¾	50	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	50½	50½	49½	50	−1
28¾	29	1,400	Am. Ice Securities	29½	29⅝	28½	28⅝	−1⅛
20⅝	22	600	Am. Linseed	21½	21½	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅝
46⅝	47	300	Am. Linseed pf	46½	47	46⅞	47	−1
69½	69⅝	11,170	Am. Locomotive	71	71	68⅝	69⅝	−1⅞
35	87	200	Am. Malt pf	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35½	+ ½
92⅞	93	17,700	Am. Smelt. & R.	96	96⅜	92½	93½	−2⅜
111½	112	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112	112,	111⅜	111⅜	−1½
92¾	93	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	−2
140	148	100	Am. Snuff	144	144	148	148	−6
49¾	50	600	Am. Steel Fdries	50¼	50¾	49¾	49½	−1½
110¼	110¾	700	Am. Sugar Ref.	111½	111¾	110¾	110¾	−2½
130	130⅜	1,050	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	130⅝	130⅝	130	130	− ⅞
203½	206	300	Am. Tobacco	205	205	204½	204½	− ½
106⅝	108	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅞
43⅞	44	1,200	Am. Woolen	45	45¼	43⅝	43⅝	−1¼
23	24¼	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
48¼	48⅝	7,700	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	51½	51⅝	47⅝	48¼	−3½
67⅞	68½	1,950	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	71	71	69	69	−2⅝
82⅝	82⅞	15,800	Anaconda Copper	84	84	82½	82⅜	−1⅝
66½	67	500	Associated Oil	66½	66½	66½	66½	+ ⅛
103⅞	104	3,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105	105⅛	103⅞	104	−1⅛
100⅝	101	1,100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅞	101	100⅝	101	...
112½	114½	200	Atlan. Coast L. x d.	113⅝	114	113⅝	114	−3
85	85¼	10,000	Baldwin Loco	88½	88¾	84⅝	85	−3¼
104	105	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	105	105	105	105	− ½
88⅞	89	4,700	Baltimore & Ohio	89½	90	88⅜	89	−1½
76	77	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76¾	76⅝	− ⅞
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	169	169	169	169	...
1⅞	2	300	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	...
86	86¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
..	71	200	Burns Brothers	73	73	70	70	−4
72	72⅝	26,100	Butte & Superior	76	77¼	70¾	72¾	−6½
29	29⅜	200	Butterick Co.	29	29	29	29	− ⅛
17	18⅛	900	California Petrol.	21	21	18¾	18¾	−3⅜
45½	46	100	California Petrol. pf.	46	46	46	46	−2
175	175½	2,100	Canadian Pacific	176½	176¾	175¼	175½	− ¼
53½	54	2,825	Central Leather Co.	53⅞	54	53⅜	53½	− ⅞
107¾	108⅛	2,500	Chandler Motor	108⅜	108⅜	107¾	107¼	−3⅝
62	62⅜	4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	64¼	64½	61⅝	62	−2⅜
13	13¼	300	Chi. Great West	13	13	13	13	− ⅜
36¾	37	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	37	37	37	37	...
96¾	97¼	5,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98	98⅛	96¾	97	−1⅛
129½	130¾	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	− ⅝
129	130	200	Chi. & Northwest	129¾	129¾	129	129	−1
21¾	21½	18,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	20⅞	21¾	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
20⅞	21	1,700	Chile Copper	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	− ½
50½	50¾	2,700	Chino Copper	51¾	51¾	50	50⅛	−1⅞
50	53	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	55	55	54	54	−2
72½	73	200	Cluett, Peabody Co.	73	73	72¼	72¼	−2⅝
41	41¾	4,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	43½	43¾	41	41	−2½
57½	60	100	Col. South. 1st pf.	57½	57¾	57¾	57⅝	−1½
134½	135	1,000	Consolidated Gas	137	137	134¾	134¾	−2⅝
96¾	96	700	Continental Can	99	99	96	96	−3
19	19½	1,200	Corn Products Ref.	19⅞	19⅞	19	19¼	− ⅛
79⅝	79⅞	29,000	Crucible Steel	83½	85⅜	79¼	79¾	−4
118	113⅜	800	Cruc. Steel pf. x d.	118⅞	114	113⅞	114	−2
28¼	29	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	−2⅜
46¼	46½	2,500	Distillers' Secur.	47½	47½	46	46	−2
26¼	26½	200	Dome Mines	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	− ¼
35⅞	36	11,400	Erie	37	37⅛	36	36	−1¼
51⅝	51⅞	2,950	Erie 1st pf	53½	53½	51¾	51¾	−1⅞
36½	39	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	−3¼
295	300	10	General Chemical	300	300	300	300	...
168	169	400	General Electric	169	169	167¾	168	−1½
74⅞	75	8,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	76	76	74⅝	75	−1⅛
88	90	200	Granby Consol.	89	89	88¼	88¼	−2
118⅝	120	1,700	Great Northern pf.	121	121	120	120	−1½
36⅝	37	2,700	G. N. certs.ore prop.	37½	38¼	36⅝	36¾	− ⅝
42½	43	1,800	Greene-Cananea	44⅞	45	43	43½	−2¼
80	85	500	Gulf States Steel	86	86	81	81	−2½
35	89	200	Gulf States Steel pf.	88⅝	88⅝	57	87	−2½
103¼	103⅝	500	Illinois Central	105½	106½	103⅝	103⅝	−2½
47⅞	48	24,000	Inspiration Copper	48⅞	49¼	47⅞	47⅞	−1½
17⅝	17⅞	1,100	Inter-b. Con. v.tr.cfs.	18⅞	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	−1
74½	75½	400	Interb. Consol. pf.	75½	75½	74½	75¾	− ½
114	114	400	Int. Harvester, N.J.	114	114	113½	113½	− ½
81	81	100	Int. Harv. Corp.	81	81	81	81	−1
71	71	400	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	22⅞	25⅜	24¼	24¼	−1½
93	94⅜	22,500	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	95	96½	93½	94	−1½
46⅞	46½	4,400	Int. Nickel	46⅞	46⅞	45⅜	46¼	− ⅞
107	112	100	Int. Nickel pf	108	108	108	108	...
11½	11⅝	1,100	Int. Paper	12	12	11½	11½	− ½
55	55⅞	400	Int. Paper pf	56	56	55½	55½	−2¼
83¼	84	200	Jewel Tea	84½	84½	84	84	−1
25¾	25⅝	1,000	Kansas City South.	26½	27	25⅝	25⅝	− ⅜
98	98½	1,600	Kayser (J.) & Co.	95	99½	96	99½	+4½
98	98½	120	Do. odd lots	94	96½	94	98½	...
112	117½	20	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	117	117	117	117	...
72	73	100	Kelly Spring Tire	72	72	72	72	−1⅝
50¼	50⅞	20,220	Kennecott Copper	51⅜	51⅜	49⅞	50¼	−1⅝
69	69¼	1,600	Lackawanna Steel	70½	70⅝	69	69¼	−1⅝
105¾	106½	200	Laclede Gas	106½	106½	106	106	− ½
17⅞	18	700	Lake Erie & West.	18	18½	17⅝	18	− ⅛
39½	41¼	500	Lake Erie & W. pf.	40	41	40	40¾	+ ¼
48¾	48⅞	4,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	51	51	48	48¾	−2⅝
79⅝	80	7,000	Lehigh Valley	81	81½	79⅝	79⅝	−1⅞
246	260	200	Liggett & Myers	250	250	250	250	− ½
36	37¼	300	Long Island	38	38	36¼	36¼	−1½
133	133¼	600	Louis. & Nash	133½	133⅝	133	133	−1½
82	84	100	Mackay Cos.	83	83	83	83	...
65	67⅛	100	Manhattan Shirt	66	66	66	66	−1
82⅜	82⅞	9,200	Maxwell Motors	85½	85⅝	82⅝	82⅝	−3⅜
87⅜	87⅞	400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	88½	88½	88	88¼	− ¾
57¼	57⅞	2,700	Max. Motors 2d pf.	58	58	57	57⅜	−1⅞
62½	64	100	May Dept. Stores	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	− ⅛
96½	96⅞	85,800	Mexican Petroleum	101¼	101⅞	96¼	96⅜	−6
35	35½	2,700	Miami Copper	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	−1
125	126¼	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	126	126	126	126	−1½
135	137½	100	M.,St.P.& S.S.M. pf.	136½	136½	136¾	136¾	+11½
4½	4¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
6¼	6⅜	300	Missouri Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
6¼	6½	400	Mo. Pacific tr. rcts.	6½	6¾	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
81	85	100	Montana Power	83¼	83½	83½	83¾	−1⅝
140	145	150	Nash., C. & St. L.	140	140	140	140	...
74½	75	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	74½	74½	74½	74½	−2⅝
23	23½	1,800	Nat. En. & St. Co.	24¼	24¼	23½	23½	−1
64½	65	800	Nat. Lead Co.	66½	66½	64	64	−8⅛
16½	16⅝	2,800	Nevada Con. Cop.	17⅜	17⅜	16½	16½	− ⅞
132½	133	900	N. Y. Air Brake	137½	137½	132	132	−4
103⅝	104	13,200	N. Y. Central	105½	105½	103¼	103¾	−2⅝
42⅜	44¼	100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	...
80	84	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.1st pf.	84	84	84	84	+6
60⅝	61¼	3,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62	62¼	60¼	60⅝	−1⅝
27	27⅝	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	27½	27	27	−½
130⅜	130⅝	7,500	Norfolk & Western	131¼	131¼	130	130⅛	−1⅝
63⅝	66⅝	100	North American	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	−3½
115	113⅝	2,400	Northern Pacific	114	114½	113	113⅝	−1½
..	800		Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ¼
57⅛	57½	2,200	Penn. R. R.	57⅞	57½	56⅞	57	− ⅝
101	102	200	People's Gas, Chi.	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
39¾	39⅝	600	Philadelphia Co.	40	40	39¼	39⅝	− ⅜
27¼	28	400	Pittsburgh Coal	27¾	27¾	26¾	26¾	−1⅝
46⅞	47	8,200	Pressed Steel Car.	47½	48	47	47	−2⅜
128½	129½	200	Public Service N. J.	129½	129½	129	129	−1
163	163½	700	Pullman Co.	168¾	168¾	163½	163½	− ⅞
43¾	44½	4,500	Railway Steel Sp.	44	44	43½	44	− ⅛
21½	21⅝	2,100	Ray Con. Copper	22	22	21½	21½	−1⅛
101¼	101⅝	82,600	Reading	102¼	103½	100⅝	101½	−1⅝
42⅞	43½	200	Reading 1st pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	− ⅞
45	47	400	Reading 2d pf.	45¼	45¾	45	45	−1
45¼	45½	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	46¼	46¾	45¼	45¼	−1⅝
107	107⅜	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	107	107⅜	107	107⅜	...
48¼	48¾	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	48¼	48¼	43¼	43¾	− ⅜
16	16	100	Seaboard Air Line.	16	16	16	16	...
38⅜	38⅝	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅛
181	184⅜	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	182	182	182	182	−8½
30⅝	31	900	Shattuck-Arizona	31¼	31¼	30⅝	31	−1
96¾	96⅝	7,300	Southern Pacific	97⅜	97⅜	96½	96⅝	−1⅝
22½	22⅝	2,500	Southern Railway	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	−1⅜
88	89	800	Southern Ry. pf.	89	89	88½	88½	− ⅞
138½	139	11,900	Studebaker Co.	138½	139	135¼	137	−2
45	45	2,100	Tennessee Copper	45	45	44¾	45	+ ¼
182½	183	2,300	Texas Co.	186¼	186¼	183	183½	−4½
12	13	900	Texas & Pacific	12	13¼	11¾	11¾	− ⅞
64⅞	65	500	Third Avenue	64½	64⅞	63½	63½	−1⅝
10	12	100	T. St. L. & W. pf.	12	12	12	12	−1½
136⅝	135¼	13,800	Union Pacific	136⅝	137	135	135¼	−1⅝
82½	82⅝	150	Union Pacific pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	− ⅝
95¾	94⅞	800	United Cigar Stores	95¾	95¾	95	95	− ½
166	168⅜	10,600	United Fruit Co.	166	168⅜	163⅜	163¼	−2½
8½	8⅝	800	United Rys. Invest.	8½	8⅞	8	8¼	− ⅛
18½	19	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	− ⅞
21¾	21⅝	1,000	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	22½	22½	21¾	21⅝	−2
153⅝	154¼	7,215	U. S. Indus. Alco.	155⅝	156½	153¼	154	−2½
1⅛	1⅜	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
54	54¼	2,600	U. S. Rubber	54

Foreign Securities

Our Statistical Department will supply detailed information on

Central Argentine
Buenos Aires & Pacific
Buenos Aires & Great South.
Buenos Aires & Western
Cordoba Central
Argentine Cedulas
Buenos Aires City Bonds

Write for Booklet No. 20 on

Argentine Railways

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Bonds and Stock
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Ottumwa R'way & Lt.
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Telephone 5565 Broad

FORM A STUDEBAKER TRUST

Family Creates a New Corporation for Investment Purposes.

The problem of investing income which has bothered several of the wealthiest automobile manufacturers in the last year has prompted members of the Studebaker family to organize the Studebaker Brothers Trust, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill. The capital of the trust is not given out, but it is announced that it is furnished entirely by members of the Studebaker family of South Bend, Ind., and that its business will be to hold and deal in investment securities exclusively on its own account.

The President and Vice President of the trust are Clement Studebaker, Jr., and George M. Studebaker, sons of the late Clem Studebaker, who was one of the founders of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, one of the pioneer vehicle concerns and predecessor of the Studebaker Corporation, manufacturer of automobiles. Clement Studebaker, Jr., is Vice President and Treasurer of the automobile company and George M. Studebaker a Director and member of the Executive and Finance Committees.

Scott Brown, who was formerly general counsel and secretary of the Studebaker Corporation, will be a Director of the trust, and have charge of its offices. Other Directors are George M. Studebaker, Jr., and Clement Studebaker, 3d.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	....	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	..	3	..
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	..
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days.....2½@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2⅝@3⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3¼	3	3	3

Time.

60 days.....3½@3¾ | 5 months.....3¾@4
90 days.....3¾ | 6 months.....3¾@4
4 months.....3¾@4 |

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....3¼@3¾
4 to 6 months.....3¾@4
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¾	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	—.00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.91¾	5.91¾	5.91¾	—.00⅛
Cables	5.91	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	..
Marks—				
Demand	75.50	75.25	75.25	—.43¾
Cables	75.62½	75.37½	75.37½	—.37½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.75¾	4.76⅞
Paris	5.1826	5.91¾	5.91⅛
Berlin	95.28	75.25	75.37½
Austria	20.30	12.95	13.00
Scandinavia	26.70	29.58	29.65
Spain	19.90	20.10	20.15
Holland	40.19	41.56¼	41.68¾
Switzerland	5.1826	5.28	5.25¼
Greece	19.225	19.35	19.40
Russia	51.45	80.65	80.70
Italy	5.1826	6.39¼	6.38½
China—			
Hongkong	....	48.00	49.10
Shanghai	....	69.00	69.12½
India—			
Bombay	....	33.00	....
Calcutta	....	33.00	....
Japan—			
Kobe	....	50.50	50.62½
Yokohama	....	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.25	50.37½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	42.16	42.22
Rio	32.40	24.12½	24.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $300,554,226; balance, $23,701,133; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,810,755.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.8125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30 15-16d prenium, up 7-16d; in New York, 64¾c, up ⅝c.; Mexican dollars, 49¾@55c.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	690	695	690	695
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	87	90	87	90
Chesebrough Mfg.	310	320	310	320
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	320	330	320	330
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line	202	207	202	207
Galena S. Oil	153	157	156	158
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	142	138	143
Illinois Pipe Line	160	163	162	165
Indiana Pipe Line	87	90	88	92
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10¼	10¾	10½	11
National Transit	15	17	15	17
N. Y. Transit	185	190	183	195
Northern Pipe Line	93	96	93	96
Ohio Oil	230	232	232	234
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil	12¼	13	13	13½
Pierce Oil cv. 5s, 24	80	88	81	83
Prairie O. & G.	400	405	403	407
Prairie Pipe Line	216	219	217	219
Solar Refining	270	275	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	185	190	188	192
South. Penn. Oil	345	350	355	357
So. W. Penn.	104	108	104	108
Stand. Oil of Cal.	248	250	246	251
Stand. Oil of Ind.	555	580	560	565
Stand. Oil of Kan.	430	450	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	400	410	400	410
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	523	527	528	532
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	206	208	208	210
Stand. Oil of Ohio	620	630	625	630
Swan & Finch	85	100	95	100
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	253	257	258	262
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	127	130	127	130
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99½	100½
Conley Foil	325	340	325	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	112	105	112
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F.	175	180	173	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	230	240	225	*235
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	480	500	480	500
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	121	123	..	..

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Day. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	....	42.00	....	42.00
Lead	....	6.85	....	6.90
Spelter	12.75	....	13.00	....
Antimony	....	20.00	....	20.00
Quicksilver	$68.00	....	$68.00	....
Aluminium	$62.00	64.00	$62.00	64.00
Iron, No. 2 X Foundry	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Prev. Day. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	110 0 0	113 0 0
Copper, futures	106 0 0	110 0 0
Tin, spot	178 0 0	178 0 0
Tin, futures	178 5 0	178 10 0
Spelter	68 0 0	68 0 0
Lead	31 7 6	31 7 6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices opened generally lower on the Consolidated Exchange and, after rallying slightly, again declined, with many of the subsequent losses of substantial proportions. Naturally, selling focused upon stocks having property interests in Mexico. Commission houses handled a large business in odd lots, distributed over a broad list, seventy-seven different issues being represented by transactions.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
240	Alaska Gold	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝
340	Allis-Chalmers	26	26¼	24⅞	25¼
1,590	Am. Beet Sug.	91	91	85⅝	89
370	Amer. Can	55⅜	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝
270	Am. Car & F'y	59½	59½	57⅜	57⅜
20	Am. C'sed Oil	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
110	Am. H. & L. pf	50½	50½	49⅜	49⅜
190	Am. Ice Securi	29¼	29⅝	28½	29
320	Am. Locom	71	71	69⅜	69½
1,020	Amer. Smelt	95⅝	98¼	92⅝	93¾
20	Amer. Sugar	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
220	Am. Tel. & T	130⅜	130⅝	129⅞	129⅞
3,220	Anaconda	84½	84½	82⅞	83
240	Amer. Zinc	51⅝	51⅝	48	48⅜
160	A., T. & S. F.	105	105	104½	104½
1,170	Baldwin Loco.	88½	88½	84⅝	85⅜
140	Balt. & Ohio	89⅜	89⅜	88⅝	88⅝
1,430	Butte & Sup	76	77¼	71¼	72⅝
30	Calif. Petrol	20½	20½	18⅜	18⅝
70	Can. Pacific	175⅝	175⅝	175⅜	175⅝
275	Cent. Leath	54	54	53½	53⅝
380	Ches. & Ohio	62⅜	63	62¼	62¼
520	C., M. & St. P.	97⅞	98⅛	97	97
960	Ch., R. I. & P.	20⅝	21⅜	20⅛	21⅛
1,020	Col. Fuel & I.	43	43	40⅝	41½
20	Consol. Gas	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
340	Corn Products	20	20	19¾	19¾
4,120	Crucible Steel	83¼	83⅝	79⅜	80⅜
20	Den. & R. G. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
590	Dist. Securities	47⅜	47⅜	45⅝	45⅝
2,450	Erie	36⅞	37¼	35⅞	36
50	Erie 1st pf.	52⅞	53	52¼	52¼
120	Goodrich Co.	75⅜	75⅜	74½	75⅛
20	Gr. Cananea	45⅛	45⅛	43¾	43⅞
40	Gt. Nor. Ore	38	38	37⅛	37⅛
50	Gt. Nor. pf.	120⅜	120⅜	120⅛	120⅜
370	Inspir. Copper	48⅜	49	47⅝	48⅛
180	Inter. Met.	18⅜	18⅜	17⅜	17⅝
110	Int. Mer. Mar.	23¼	23¼	23¼	24⅞
2,490	Int. Mer. M. pf	96⅛	96⅝	93⅜	94
50	Inter. Nickel	46¼	46¼	45⅞	45⅞
570	Kennecott Cop.	51⅜	51⅜	49⅞	50¼
60	Lack. Steel	69⅜	69⅜	68⅜	68⅜
50	Lee Rubber	49½	49½	48½	48⅝
340	Lehigh Valley	81	81¼	80	80¼
370	Maxwell Mot.	85⅝	85⅝	82⅞	83½
6,180	Mexican Pet.	101½	101⅞	96⅞	96⅞
240	Miami Copper	35½	35½	35¼	35¼
50	Mo. Pacific	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
10	Nat. En. & St.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
40	Nat. Lead	64⅜	64⅜	63¼	63¼
110	Nev. Cons.	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
390	N. Y. Central	105⅞	105⅞	104	104
180	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62	62	60¼	61
140	N'rf. & West.	131¼	131⅜	130⅜	130½
60	Nor. Pacific	113⅞	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝
90	Pennsylvania	57¼	57⅜	56⅞	56⅞
10	Pr. Steel Car	48	48	48	48
50	Ry. Steel Sp.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
70	Ray Copper	22	22	21⅝	21⅝
3,460	Reading	102⅜	102⅞	100⅞	101¼
110	Rep. I. & Steel	46½	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝
290	Southern Pac.	97½	97⅝	96¼	96½
40	Southern Ry.	22¼	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
490	Studebaker	136⅛	138½	135⅜	135⅝
175	Tenn. Copper	44⅞	44⅞	44	44
70	Third Avenue	64	64	63⅝	63⅝
1,590	Union Pac.	137	137⅛	135	135¼
370	United Fruit	165⅝	168½	163⅜	163⅝
890	U. S. Ind. Alc.	156⅛	156⅛	153⅞	153⅞
520	U. S. Rubber	54⅞	54⅞	53⅜	53⅜
50	U. S. S. R. & M.	72½	73	72⅜	73
8,280	U. S. Steel	85	85¼	83⅜	83⅜
150	Utah Copper	78⅜	78⅜	77⅜	77⅝
130	Wabash pf. A	48¼	49	48⅛	49
1,020	Westing. Elec.	60¾	60¾	58½	59
20	Wis. Cent.	40½	40½	40½	40½

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.12	.12	.12	.12
800	Jumbo Ext.	.84	.88½	.84	.89½
400	Mexican	.22	.22	.22	.22
450	Ophir	.39	.40	.39	.40
300	Portland	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
500	Rescue Eula	.48	.48	.48	.48
400	Sierra Nev.	.32	.32	.32	.32
1,000	Silver Pick	.10	.10	.10	.10
600	Tono. Ext.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
400	Union Cons.	.93	.96	.95	.96
400	West End	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$11,250,067	$203,800,896
Ord. int. rev. rcts.	19,165,123	366,399,024
Income tax	10,502,416	39,501,732
Miscellaneous	7,993,538	51,199,300
Total receipts	48,221,146	660,400,953
Excess of ord. rcts. over ord. disburse.	9,774,580	.....
Excess of ord. disbur. over ord. rects.	.....	36,775,095
Excess of total rects. over total disburs.	6,674,857	.....
Excess of total disbur. over total rects.	.....	17,709,601
Expenditures	38,446,566	697,176,049

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
40	Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
945	Alaska Gold	20½	20½	19⅞	20
150	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1⅞	1⅞
220	Allouez	66½	66½	62	63
2,465	Am. Zinc	51⅞	51⅞	48	48⅜
1,530	Am. Zinc pf.	71	71⅛	69	69⅛
105	Anaconda	83⅞	83⅞	82¼	82¼
350	Arizona Com.	8⅝	8⅝	8	8⅛
50	Butte-Balak	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
1,070	Butte & Sup	76	77⅛	71½	72⅝
880	Calumet & A	71	71	69	70
32	Calumet & H	540	540	530	530
10	Centennial	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜
85	Chino	51¼	51¼	49⅝	49⅝
1,111	Copper Range	62	62	61	61
40	Daly-West	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
555	East Butte	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜
50	Franklin	7½	7½	7½	7½
415	Granby	90	90	87½	89¼
80	Greene-Can.	44¼	45	43½	43⅜
60	Hancock	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
150	Indiana	3¼	3¼	3	3
195	Inspiration	48⅜	49	48½	49
450	Island Creek	49½	49½	49	49
65	Isle Royale	28	28	27½	27½
220	Keweenaw	5	5	4½	4½
20	Lake	15	15	14	14
175	Mass Con.	12½	12½	12	12
40	Miami	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
200	Michigan	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜
587	Mohawk	100	100	97	97½
20	Nevada Con.	17¼	17¼	16⅜	16⅜
335	New Arcadian	7	7	7	7
50	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
1,245	North Butte	23	23¼	22	22
10	Old Colony	2	2	2	2
244	Old Dominion	68½	68½	66½	67
60	Osceola	94	94	92	92
10	Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
85	Quincy	92	92	90	90
80	Ray Con.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
705	Santa Fe	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
380	Shannon	9	9	8½	8½
15	Shattuck	30½	30½	30½	30½
25	South Lake	7	7	7	7
500	South Utah	25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
505	St. Mary's L.	78	78	78	78
965	Sup. & Bost.	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
90	Tamarack	47	47	47	47
280	Trinity	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
50	Un. Cop. Land	1	1	1	1
10,360	U. S. Smelting	74	74	70⅜	71⅛
997	Do pf.	51⅜	51⅜	50	50
295	Utah Apex	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4½
250	Utah Con.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13½
230	Utah Copper	78⅜	78⅜	77½	77⅝
200	Vinona	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
75	Wolverine	55	55	55	55
210	Wyandot	2	2¼	2	2¼

RAILROADS.

40	Boston Elevat.	73½	73½	73½	73½
14	Boston & Me.	47½	47½	47½	47½
25	Bos. & Me. pf.	68	68	68	68
5	Boston & Prov.	230	230	230	230
60	Fitchburg pf.	77	77	77	77
35	Maine Central	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
50	Mass. Electric	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
32	Mass. Elec. pf.	84	84	84	84
365	N.Y., N.H. & H.	61	61⅜	60½	60½
20	Rutland pf.	26½	26½	26	26
5	West End St.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

110	Am. Ag. Ch.	67	67½	67	67⅛
6	Am. A. C. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
40	Am. Pneu. Sv.	2½	2½	2½	2½
10	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118	118
884	Am. T. & T.	130⅛	130⅝	130¼	130⅜
162	Am. Wool. pf.	97⅛	97⅛	94⅝	95
11,728	A., G. & W. I.	86	88½	83	83½
855	A., G. & W. I. pf.	58½	58⅝	57½	57½
900	Cuban C. 2d pf	14½	15⅝	14½	15¼
10	East Boston L.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
14	Edison	239	239	238	239
1	Gen. Electric	170	170	170	170
8	Mass. Gas pf.	94½	94½	94	94
26	Mergenthaler	165	165	163	163
195	Nipe Bay	156⅛	156⅛	152	152
25	Pullman	164	164	163½	163½
80	Swift & Co.	134½	134½	134	134
100	Torrington	56	56	56	56
495	United Fruit	165	167⅞	164	164
1,950	United Shoe	56	56½	55⅝	56
35	Un. Shoe. pf.	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅞
300	U. S. Steel	84⅞	84⅞	83⅝	83⅝
535	Ventura Oil	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
200	Western Union	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼

BONDS.

$1,000	A.T. & T. col. 4s.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
13,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	83½	83½	82⅝	82⅝
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s.	97	97	97	97
1,000	New River 5s.	75	75	75	75
2,000	Swift 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
17,000	U. S. Smelt. 5s.	113	113	113	113
4,000	West. Tel. 5s.	101	101	101	101

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.51	Houghton	1⅝	2
Am. Oil	.30	.33	Humboldt	2	2⅜
B S Gas	.12	.13	Iron Cap.	4	4½
Begole	.70	.90	Iron Cl pf.	6	6½
Bingham	12⅜	13	Iron Blos.	1⅜	2
Bohemia	1⅝	2	J Verde	2	2⅛
Bost Ariz.	2⅜	3	Majestic	.75	.80
Bost Cor.	.70	.75	Mex Met.	.32	.34
Bost Ely	.64	.67	Mojave T.	6¼	6⅜
Bost & M.	2¼	2⅜	N L & Z.	1⅛	1⅜
Butte & L.	.78	.80	Nev Doug.	1⅞	1⅞
Cal Corbin	4	4½	N Cornelia	13½	13⅝
Calaveras	4¼	4½	New Balt.	2¼	2⅜
Champion	.11	.12	New U B.	1⅞	2⅛
Chief Cons	1⅛	1⅛	Nixon	.30	.32
Cons Ariz.	1⅛	1⅜	Ohio	.14	.16
Cons Cop.	2¼	2⅜	Oneco	1	1⅛
Cortes	.50	.60	Onondaga	1⅛	1⅜
Cr Res	.45	.55	Rilla	.85	.92
Davis-D	1⅛	1⅜	S W M	1⅜	1⅝
E & B	1⅞	2⅛	Truro	4	5
Fortuna	1⅞	2	U V Ext.	51	51½
Gold Lake	.30	.32	Yukon G'd	2	2⅛
Homa Oil	.90	.98			

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Balto. Tube	126½	126½	126¼	126½
30	Con. Coal	100	100	100	100
50	Con. Power	110½	110½	110½	110½
110	Con. Power pf.	110	110	109	109
2,440	Cosden Ref.	25½	25½	24⅜	24⅜
3,497	Cos. O. & G.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
5,859	C. O. & G. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5⅜
25	Dav. Chem.	52	52	52	52
200	M. & M. Bk.	28	28	28	28
45	Mt. V. C. D. M.	10	10½	10	10½
40	Un. Ry. & El.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
105	Way. O. & G.	5½	5½	5½	5½

BONDS.

$1,000	An. & Poto. 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1,000	B. Sp. Pt. 4½s	96½	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Aro Cent. 4s.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
11,000	City of Balto. 4s, 1958	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	94	94	94	94
10,000	Cos. Ref. 6s	127½	127½	125	125
50,000	G. B. S. Br. 4s	25	25	25	25
1,000	M. & M. T. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1,000	Mt. V. Mills nts.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Pa. W. & P. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½
5,000	Un. Ry. & El. inc. 4s	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
500	Un. Ry. & El. fdg. 5s	87	87	87	87

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rad. pf.	135	135	135	135
60	Am. Ship'g.	44½	44½	44½	44½
50	Chi. P. Tool.	71	71	71	71
50	Chi.

United Motors CORPORATION

controls through stock ownership the following companies manufacturing automobile accessories:

New Departure Company of Bristol, Conn.
The Hyatt Company of Harrison, N. J.
The Dayton Engineering Lab. Co. of Dayton, Ohio.
The Remy Company of Anderson, Indiana.
The Perlman Rim Corp. of New York.

It is estimated that earnings from these companies for the year 1916 will approximate $16 per share on the stock of this company.

Detailed information furnished on Request

GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Amer. Sumatra Tobacco Com.
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
200 Caro., Clinch. & O. Com. & Pfd.
25 Crocker-Wheeler Pfd.
50 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
25 Continental Insurance
15 Columbia Trust
56 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
50 Great Northern Paper
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
50 Porto Rican American Tobacco
25 Thompson-Starrett Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Amer. Sumatra Tobacco Com.
25 Associated Merchants 1st Pfd.
50 Alaska Steamship
20 Bond & Mortgage Guarantee
100 Bronx National Bank
40 Buckeye Pipe Line
200 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
100 Fifth National Bank
10 Freeport Texas Co.
10 German American Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
50 Southern Pipe Line
3 Winchester Repeating Arms
10 Washington Steel & Ordnance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Amer. Graphophone
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar

C. C. Kerr & Co.
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Peerless Motors
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Information & Markets

On active or inactive securities furnished on request.

Our facilities are such that we can often supply data not otherwise obtainable.

Inquiries Invited

C. W. Pope & Co.
15 Broad St., New York
Telephone Hanover 6050

For Sale

100 Federal Sugar Pfd.
100 N. Y. State Rys. Com.
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25 Fisk Rubber
300 American Thread Pfd.
25 Locomobile Co. of America
50 Guaranty Trust

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Dayton Power & Lt. Securities
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Reo Motor Car
Standard Screw
Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel
Virginian Railway

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Consumers Co. Pfd.
Amer. Power & Lt. Com.
Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank
Sulzberger & Sons Co. Pfd.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Break in Prices in Most of the Curb Stocks—Trading Moderate.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 350,914 shares of stocks and $264,000 of bonds: The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 90,305; oil, 80,944, and mining, 179,665. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Acme Tea	5½	53½	52½	52½
1,600	†Aetna Explo.	18¼	18½	17¾	17¾
150	Ajax R., Inc.	68	68	67½	67½
300	†Am. W. Paper	2½	2½	2½	2½
9,000	A., G. & W. I.	86½	83¼	83¼	83¼
2,000	A., G. & W. I. pf.	59	59	56	57
65	Atlantic Steel	60	62¼	60	62½
400	†Butler Chem.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	C. Nat. Gas C.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
55	Charcoal Iron	6½	6½	6½	6½
9,250	Chev. Motor	238	238	222	225
1,500	Cor. of R. & H.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
5,000	†Cuba Cane S.	59	59⅜	57½	57½
800	C. C. S. pf.	94½	94½	93½	93½
450	Driggs-Sea	132	133½	130½	131
400	E. & J. Corp.	48	48	43½	45½
1,500	†Emerson Mot.	3½	4	3½	4
500	Emerson Phon.	12½	13¼	12½	13
100	†F.-Lynn Phon.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
700	†G., W. & W.	50½	50½	49	49
9,200	Hartman Corp.	71½	71½	71	71
350	H. & E. C. Co.	38	38	36½	36½
600	Holly Sugar C.	55	55	53	53
250	H. S. C. pf.	96½	97¼	96⅜	96⅜
1,200	†Hupp M. Car.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼
100	†Jop. Ore Sp.	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,730	†Kapo M. Co.	6	6	*5¾	5½
800	Kath. Br. pf.	26	*27	25½	25½
500	Marconi of A.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
1,800	†Maxim Munit.	6⅛	6½	6	6¼
10,300	†Midvale Steel	64½	65	63	63⅜
1,300	†Motor Pr. Co.	65	68	65	65
400	†P'le E.&M.Co.	120	122	118	119
400	†Sax. M. C. Co.	87	88	81	81
20	Spr. B. Co. pf.	122½	122½	122½	122½
800	†St. Joseph L.	16	16	16	16
600	†Stutz Motor.	57	57	56	56
2,000	Su. B., v.t.ctfs.	38¾	39	37	37
400	†Tob. Prod.	42	42	41½	41½
6,285	Tr. F. v.t.ctfs.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
700	†U.S.L.& H.Co.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,000	†U.S.L.&H.C.p.	6¼	6¼	6	6
900	U. S. Stea. Co.	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
15,700	†Un. M., w. i.	74½	74½	72½	73¼
200	Un. Prof. Sh.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,100	White M. Co.	57½	57⅝	56¾	56⅞
400	W.P.C.V.t.ctfs.	⅞	1	⅞	1
700	†Zinc Con. Co.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	Prairie P. L.	220	218	220	— 1
44	St. Oil of N. J.	535	525	530	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alberta Pet. (a prospect).	53	53	51	51
200	Am. O. & G.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
720	†Barnett O.&G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
1,000	††Century Pet. (a prospect).	60	60	60	60
1,000	†Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	25¼	25¼	24⅜	25
8,000	†Cos. O. & G.	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅜
3,500	†Cos. O.&G.pf.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜
300	Empire Pet.	6½	6½	4⅜	4½
25,000	‡Federal Oil.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	†Houston Oil.	16	16	15	15
800	†Hur. Pet.	10¾	10½	10⅜	10½
5,300	†Kenova Oil.	87	88	86	88
500	Met. Petrol.	20¾	20⅝	20¼	20¾
7,000	††Midwest Oil.	50	50	48	49
1,800	††Midw. Oil pf.	87	87	85	85
390	†Midwest Ref.	66	66	64	64
8,000	†Muskogee Ref.	3	3¼	3	3¼
3,700	††N.Y.-Okla.O.	73	75	73	75
6,500	††Okla. Oil.	14	15	13	15
800	†Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,700	†Okla. P. & R.	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼
1,200	†Pa. Gasoline.	1	1	1	1
100	†SapulpaO.&R.	12	12	12	12
600	†Sinclair Oil.	47	47⅝	47	47
8,000	†Un. West. O.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,200	††Victoria Oil.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
600	Way. O. & G.	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜

MINING STOCKS.

4,300	†Alaska-West.	55	56	55	56
3,500	†Atlanta	12	12	11½	11½
17,000	†Adanac Sil.	65	65	65	65
6,500	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a pros.)	74	74	70	72
600	Bing. Min.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼
2,000	††Bonanza	17	17	16	16
3,000	Bos. & Mont.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
900	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	6¼	6¼	6	6
550	†Calav. Cop.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
2,000	Caledonia	71	72	70	72
1,300	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	†Cash Boy.	7½	7½	7½	7½
5,000	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,350	Crys. Cop. M.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,000	Dome Ext.	35	35	35	35
4,250	Dund.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect).	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
820	†Dupont Cop.	1⅜	*2	1⅜	2
500	Crown Reserve	½	½	½	½
2,500	†Emma Copper	54	54	50	51
1,000	First Nat. Cop.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
750	†Goldfield Con.	89	89	87	87
3,500	††Goldf'd Merg.	9	9	8½	8½
750	Hecla Mining.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Int.&Int.M.&R.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	†Int. Mines	12	12	12	12
20,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	2½	2½	1⅞	1⅞
845	‡Jerome Victor Ext., (a prospect).	2	2	1⅞	2
2,500	††Jim Butler.	95	95	93	93
4,700	†Jumbo Ext.	84	84	81	82
1,000	††Kewanas	12	12	12	12
1,500	La Exposicion, (a prospect).	58	58	58	58
12,000	††La Rose	16	17	16	17
100	Magma Copper	15½	15½	15½	15½
2,500	††MarshMining	16	16	15	15½
100	McIntyre	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	†McKin.-Dar.	50	50	50	50
500	†Mojave Tungs.	6½	6¾	6⅝	6¾
5,300	Montana Gold.	73	75	75	75
500	Monitor Silver.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
12,000	††Mother Lode.	29	31	28½	28½
5,000	Murdock Min. (a prospect).	42	43	42	43
700	N. Y. & Honduras Rosario	16½	16½	16½	16½
1,000	NipissingMines	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
600	†OatmanLex'g. ton.(a prosp't)	60	60	60	60
800	†Oatman So.(a prospect)	37	38	36	37
1,000	†Peterson Lake	27	27	27	27
7,000	‡Pilla Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,700	††Rochester M.	69	69	66	66
200	††Round Mtn.	66	66	66	66
2,500	†San Toy	15½	15½	15	15
800	Stray Dog	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	††Success Min.	81	82	80	80
1,000	††Temiskam'g.	65	65	65	65
1,500	Tono. Ext.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
100	Tono. Mining.	6½	6½	6½	6½
200	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	†Tuolumne Cp.	½	½	½	½
3,000	††U. S. C. M.	10	10	10	10
7,600	††U. Verde Ex.	32	32	31	31
400	Unity G. M. C.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
2,500	†W. End Con.	98	1.00	97	97
200	†Yus. Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	†West Dome.	40	40	40	40

BONDS.

$150,000	‡Ch. & O. 5s	95¾	95¾	94⅞	95
10,000	C. O. 6s, w.l.	105	105	105	105
58,000	‡Mid. St. 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	96¼
1,000	Sinc. Oil 6s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
15,000	Sulzberg. 6s.	99⅜	99⅜	99½	99½

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Ajax Rubber	68½	69½	68¼	69¼
American Drug	13	14	13	13½
Am. Ink Corp.	26	28	26	29
British-Am. Tob., ord.	17	18	17	18
Car Light & Power	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Guantanamo Sugar	82	85	82	85
Intercont. Rubber	12	13	12	13
Lyon Phonograph	10¼	11	10¼	11¼
Perlman Rim	130	140	130	140
Peerless Truck & M.	27½	27½	27¼	27½
Thomas Aeroplane	27	28	27	28
United Drug	70	72	71½	73
United Drug 2d pf.	91	96	91	92
United Drug 1st pf.	52	58	52	56

OIL STOCKS.

Houston	15	17	16¼	18¼
Pierce Oil	12½	13	13	13½
Prudential Oil & G.	29	30	29	30

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Butte & N. Y.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Cerro de Pasco	36½	37½	36½	37¼
Eagle & Blue Bell	2½	2¾	2¼	2¼
Fortuna Mines	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Twin Blossom	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	80	88	81	83

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	70	74	69	74
American Brass	295	297	295	300
Atlas Powder	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox	113	115	113	115
Bliss, (E. W.)	605	610	605	615
Bliss, (E. W. pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	198	208	198	208
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	830	840	840	850
Du Pont Pow., new	295	302	300	302
Du Pont Powder pf.	102¾	104	102¾	104
Hercules Powder	370	380	370	375
Hercules Powder pf.	115	116	115	116
International Arms	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	173	175	173	176
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	106	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	590	600	590	600
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1775	1850	1775	1850

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist gives bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents; $4 a year. High-class financial weekly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Circumstances Affecting Rates of Duty in Special Cases.

In overruling a contention made by C. Bischoff & Co. of this city the United States Court of Customs Appeals has laid down general principles to govern the classification of imported merchandise in instances where one of two competing paragraphs of the tariff law contains the provision "not specially provided for," and the other does not. The merchandise responsible for the ruling consisted of pocket cigar lighters. As the lighters were of metal and designed to be carried on the person, the court held they were within Paragraph 356, specifying "articles such as cigar cutters, holders," &c., and also within Paragraph 381, enumerating "all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this section." Judge Barber, affirming the Collector's assessment at 60 per cent. that by virtue of Paragraph 386, ("if two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates,") held the pocket lighters were dutiable under Paragraph 356.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained a claim filed by Adolph Strauss & Co. relative to the classification of pencils in the shape of a gun having means for projecting and withdrawing the lead point into the barrel, so that when withdrawn into the barrel the point is protected. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. under the provision referring to articles carried on or about the person, while the importers claimed entry at 20 per cent. as metal manufactures not specially provided for. Judge Sullivan, in sustaining the protestants, said that the pencils were not adapted for common use as pencils by reason of their shape, and were more particularly suitable for use as souvenirs or favors on festive occasions, or for use by a school child.

R. H. Macy & Co. and other importers lost before the board in protests involving the classification of woven fabrics in the piece composed in chief value of silk, the face of the fabric in each instance being partially covered with a pile surface. The Appraiser returned the goods as "velvet" in chief value of silk, duty being taken at 50 per cent. The importers relied on the claim that the merchandise was dutiable at 45 per cent. as woven silk fabrics. The testimony showed that the goods were known at the time of the framing of the present tariff act as pile fabrics, and were still so known. Judge Howell accordingly affirmed the Collector.

In a reappraisement made by Judge Brown difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the actual market for mohair shipped by J. W. Whittall & Co., Constantinople, to New York. The merchandise appeared on the invoices as "mohair, 4,931½ net ekos entered at 75,513 gold piasters for all. Freight from Ineboli and commission added and deducted." The items referred to were claimed to be non-dutiable. Appraiser Sague, however, added them back to make market value. Against this action the importers protested. In a memorandum Judge Brown said:

"The evidence is rather unsatisfactory on account of the difficulty of obtaining information from Turkey, but I find on the weight of the evidence that the market is Constantinople and not in Ineboli, and, consequently, on this record, it must be held that the item of freight is a dutiable charge and part of the market value. On the other hand, I find that the shipper is a commissionaire and the commission is non-dutiable accordingly."

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	Increase.
2d week June	$256,229	$38,994
July 1-June 14	12,505,986	2,803,950

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

2d week June	550,400	476,900
July 1-June 14	31,557,900	7,970,900

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

2d week June	2,629,000	1,008,000
July 1-June 14	132,140,820	38,289,989

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

2d week June	954,146	153,862
July 1-June 14	45,688,291	8,359,888

CHI., INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

2d week June	160,006	35,199
July 1-June 14	7,343,456	1,086,382

GRAND TRUNK—

2d week June	1,113,418	164,105
July 1-June 14	50,635,460	4,403,242

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

2d week June	551,056	4,855
July 1-June 14	30,871,003	*753,503

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

2d week June	221,000	44,000
July 1-June 14	11,619,000	1,592,000

*Decrease.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$942,685	$491,283	$465,841
Net	414,365	153,011	129,095
11 mos. gross	8,226,282	4,885,150	7,120,183
Net	3,203,383	1,175,195	2,130,331

Public Utilities.

COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$658,907	$557,016	$101,891
Net aft. taxes	315,149	247,089	68,060
Total income	359,697	283,059	76,638
Surp. aft. chgs	20,334	*54,368	74,702
5 mos. gross	4,136,445	3,798,574	337,874
Net aft. taxes	2,201,646	1,984,864	216,782
Total income	2,399,828	2,176,405	223,223
Surp. aft. chgs	710,585	489,471	221,114

*Deficit.

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	558,591	514,007	44,584
Op. ex. & tax.	314,758	294,428	20,330
Net aft. tax.	243,832	219,578	24,253
Five mos. gr.	2,860,605	2,566,996	293,609
Op. ex. & tax.	1,617,076	1,563,316	53,759
Net aft. taxes	1,263,529	1,083,379	180,149

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER CO. AND SALMON RIVER POWER CO. combined earnings for four months ended April 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	555,424	448,642	106,782
Net aft. tax.	330,181	224,089	106,092
Total income	336,047	229,102	106,945
Bal. for int. & sink. fund	280,889	205,580	75,359

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT (and constituent companies) for May—

	1916.	Gain Over 1915.
Gross	$1,328,070	19.80%
Net after taxes	606,308	13.74
Surplus after charges	200,061	23.27
Balance after pref. div.	115,711	40.61
Five mos.' gross	6,765,537	18.18
Net after taxes	3,567,561	18.22
Surplus after charges	1,110,656	25.34
Balance after pref. div.	706,906	45.30
Twelve months gross	15,630,910	11.45
Net after taxes	8,175,209	12.11
Surplus after charges	2,520,154	14.38
Bal. after pref. div.	1,558,784	25.13

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
1st w'k June	$198,771	$175,652	$23,119
Year to date	4,304,165	3,962,839	341,326

WISCONSIN EDISON, INC., for May—

	1916.	% Gain over 1915.
Gross	$10,676	20.49
Operating expenses	505,090	19.28
Net after taxes	305,583	22.53
Bal. avail. for. Wisc. Edison and depreciation	170,392	52.15
12 months gross	5,264,397	8.46
Operating expenses	2,442,163	7.71
Bal. avail. for Wisc. Edison and depreciation	2,199,127	18.15
Net after taxes	1,522,238	9.55

INDEXING OF IMPORTS.

Value Records to be Kept by Examiners of Merchandise.

The Treasury Department has approved the recommendation of the Appraisers Efficiency Committee relative to the plan of Examiners' value records to be adopted by all Examiners and acting Examiners of imported merchandise. Appraising officers were instructed in the order to secure through the Collectors of Customs the necessary forms for the purpose.

The indexing to be made under the name of the manufacturer will embrace the majority of purchased lines of merchandise imported into the United States. The new rules provide that merchandise, the wholesale selling price of which within a given area of production or distribution is generally uniform by a certain established trade standard and commonly sold under a trade name, is to be indexed under the commodity, while merchandise the product of various manufacturers, where brand or trade requirements do not entirely fix the price, are to be indexed under the name of the manufacturer.

The new system of indexing is to be carried out on an elaborate scale covering every character and peculiarity of imported merchandise. In addition to the Examiner's comparative value record, all information in the nature of letters, price lists, catalogues, &c., are to be arranged and indexed in the same manner as the value record sheets.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position June 17, 1916.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT—CITY TREASURY.

Balance June 10		$45,954,514.79
Receipts—		
Revenues	$2,076,688.14	
Miscellaneous	58,457.58	
		2,135,095.97
		$48,089,611.76
Payments—		
General administration	$3,340,474.22	
Repayment of temporary loans—		
Corp. stock notes	500,000.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	1,983,615.07	
	2,483,615.07	
Redemption of city debt	3,470.00	
Interest on city debt	53,221.10	
		5,780,780.39
Balance June 17		$42,308,831.37
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance uninvested June 10		$16,335,496.52
Receipts		205,568.28
		$16,541,066.75
Payments		36.37
Balance uninvested June 17		16,541,030.38
Aggregate balances June 17		$58,849,861.75

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
72	Am. Lt. & Tr.	386½	379½	379	383
2,943	Cities Service	.312	294	301	303
580	Cities Serv. pf.	86¾	86	85¾	86¼
492	Commonwealth	G—	64	64	65
454	Commonw'h pf.	84	84	84	85
100	El. Bond D. pf.	86½	86½	86	88
300	Northern S. P.	91	90¼	90½	91½
50	Ozark P. & W.	47½	47	47	48
200	Rep. Ry. & L.	39¾	39½	39	39¾
115	Tenn. Ry. & L.	13	12¾	12¾	13
775	Toledo Trac.	46¾	45¼	46	46½
90	Tol. Trac. pf.	83¾	83¾	83¼	84

BONDS.

$150	Commonw'th 6s.	108	102¼	102¼	103¼

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	75	80
Adirondack Electric Power	24	26
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E.	50	52
‡American Gas & Electric	142	147
American Light & Traction pf.	110½	112½
American Power & Light	69	71
American Power & Light pf.	85	86½
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110¼	112½
American Public Utilities	45½	46½
American Public Utilities pf.	76½	79
American W. W. & E.	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. Participating pf.	14	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	56
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	94
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	98	100
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.	95	97
Cen. Miss V. Prop. pf.	77½	81
Colorado Power	24½	25
Colorado Power pf.	99¼	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	74½	77
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Consumers' Power pf.	96	98
Dallas Electric notes	98½	99¼
Dayton P. & L.	80	84
Dayton P. & L. pf.	96	97½
Denver Gas & Electric ref. 5s.	97	99
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	103
Eastern Texas Electric	62	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s.	91¼	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric ex dividend	123	126
El Paso Electric col. 5s.	97	99¼
Empire G. & F. 6s.	99¾	100
Empire Dis. E. pf.	87½	92
Federal Light and Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	50
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	90	94
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Galveston-Houston Electric 1st 5s.	91	94
‡Gas & Electric Securities	275	..
‡Gas & Electric Securities pf.	100	..
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-38	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90	91
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	97½	100
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98	99
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	41
Mississippi River Power 1st 5s.	77	78
Mississippi Valley G. & E. 5s.	91½	93½
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	96½
Northern States Power notes	98¾	99¼
Northern Texas Electric	61

OIL CO. CREDITORS SEEK W. R. HAYNIE

Bankruptcy Suit Reveals Disappearance of Marine Company's President.

POLICE ASKED TO SEARCH

Court Petition Charges Money Was Transferred to Concern's Head While It Was Insolvent.

William R. Haynie, President of the Marine Oil Company of 30 Church Street, disappeared two weeks ago today, it was learned yesterday, when a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company. Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, who represented the creditors, alleged that money had been transferred to the President while the company was insolvent.

Mr. Haynie lived at Great Neck, L. I., with his wife and four children. Mrs. Haynie said last night that she had neither seen nor heard anything of her husband for two weeks, and the last information regarding him was contained in a telegram from him in Philadelphia two weeks ago today, saying that he would return to New York on the following Thursday. Mrs. Haynie said that she had never heard from her husband that he was in financial trouble, and that she could not account for his disappearance. His absence has been reported to the police and a general alarm sent out. The hospitals in and near New York have been covered in the search for him.

The creditors who caused the petition to be filed are J. H. Hansen & Co. of San Francisco, $10,000, for money advanced, and the General Drafting Company, $200. Judge Mayer appointed Benjamin Schwartz receiver. Liabilities of the company are placed at $50,000 and assets at $1,000, in office furniture.

Mr. Haynie was also President of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company of 30 Church Street. He came to New York five years ago, after residing previously in Dallas, Texas, and St. Louis. He formerly represented an engine company in Stockholm, and another in Ghent, Belgium.

Aid Beth David Hospital.

President Jacob Parlinger announced last night at the annual convention of the Federation of Russian-Polish Hebrews of America at the Hebrew Educational Institute, at 132 East 111th Street, that the 600 persons attending the convention had subscribed $5,000 toward the building of an addition to the Beth David Hospital maintained by the federation at Lexington Avenue and 113th Street. The convention voted to build a six-story addition costing $50,000. The Beth David Hospital Convention will be held tonight at 8:30 o'clock at the Hebrew Educational Institute.

OYSTER BAY FIGHT UP TODAY

Arguments on L. C. Tiffany Order Against Bathhouse to be Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 19.—The question of the legal right of the town of Oyster Bay to build a public bathhouse on the shore of the bay fronting Laurelton, the Summer home of Louis C. Tiffany, may be determined tomorrow when arguments will be made before Justice Cropsey in the Brooklyn Supreme Court on an injunction order. This injunction, a temporary restraining order, obtained a week or more ago by Mr. Tiffany from Justice Callahan at Mineola, prohibits the town from using the site as a bathing place.

For ten years there has been litigation between the town authorities and Mr. Tiffany over the title to this part of the shore front under water. The owner applied to the Commissioner of the Land Office at Albany for title to the land under water in front of his property, which was granted, after the town had opposed it. The building of breakwaters and jetties and the filling-in of about four acres of land then followed by Mr. Tiffany. The Town Highway Commissioner obtained a restraining order on the plea that this section of the shore was a part of the Oyster Bay Harbor and not lands of the State. Justice Marian, at Mineola, decided in favor of Mr. Tiffany, and this decision was sustained by the Appellate Division.

But in 1912 the Court of Appeals reversed these decisions and decided that the right and title to the shore property under water vested in the town of Oyster Bay, under patent from Colonial Governor Andrews of Sept. 29, 1667. When Mr. Tiffany attempted to restore the shore front as he had found it, the town opposed and objected to his removing the filled in land, jetties, and breakwaters.

In November the taxpayers of the town appropriated $500 for a public bathhouse, and selected as the site the Tiffany filled-in land. A few days ago William E. Kunz, a contractor, who had been authorized to build the bathhouse, and his workmen were driven from the property when they began work, pending a hearing on the injunction.

Lewis A. Salomon's Will Filed.

Lewis A. Salomon, a member of the firm of L. A. Salomon & Brother, who died on June 10, left an estate of "more than $10,000," according to his will, which was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Salomon bequeathed 30 per cent. of his property to each of his two brothers, Gustav Salomon of Boston and Heinrich Salomon of Mecklenburg, Germany. Charles Salomon, another brother, of 114 East Seventy-first Street, receives the remainder in addition to an option on the testator's share of the business.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35	4.10
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.32	4.15
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.55	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.55	4.25
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.55	4.25
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.28	4.05
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.20	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.40	4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.65	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1916-'22	4½		4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.52	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.45	4.15
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.30	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.80	4.05
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.80	4.95
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.80	4.95
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.55	4.25
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½		4.30	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'23	4		4.58	4.25
Pennsylvania Freight	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.25	4.05
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.25	4.75
Seab'd Air Line	1916-'23	5		4.70	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.32	4.15
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.53	4.35

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS, strictly; jobber placing orders on Fall cloth coats. Call all week, 3d floor, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber buying better grade Fall samples. Third floor, 11 West 20th St.

COATS, SUITS, Dresses, and Waists.—Jobs wanted; will pay spot cash; Texas jobber will look at samples Wednesday all day. Max Rubenstein & Co., 39 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at coats and suits all week from 1 to 3. P., B. & D., 1,161 Broadway, Room 402.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exclusive jobber looking at samples of Fall coats and suits. Rubin & Ulius Bros., 50 West 17th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Strictly jobbing; will furnish or use your own material; bring samples. 137 West 35th, 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 and 35 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses contractors, must have own style, also serge combinations, from $5 to $7.50; will place stock orders on right goods. 5th floor, 158 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Ruben will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 423 W. 55th.

DRESSES.—Jobber buying Fall children's, infants' dresses Tuesday and Wednesday. 127 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy serge and silk dresses for the Fall, 118 West 29th St., 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Open for serge and silk dresses; call with samples; 10th floor, 6 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk dresses. Call, Room 303, 22 East 21st St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses; orders given. 6th floor, 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders for Fall; all kinds. 1,500, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES AND WAISTS.—Contractors on dresses and waists; bring own samples of Fall models. Call afternoons, 9th floor, 3 West 35th.

JOBBER placing orders for Fall suits. 14 and 16 East 33d St., 4th floor.

PEAU DE CYGNE and Satins will be bought for spot cash. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th.

PIECE GOODS.—Pile fabrics, suitings, coatings, satins. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

PLUSHES.—Cash paid for any quantity and make. King Milton Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for any quantity of plush. M 31 Times.

SERGES.—Will buy for cash Jutiliard Serges, 54,249-54,221. Piece Goods, P 87 Times.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples of skirts. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

SPORT STRIPES.—Open to buy for cash a quantity of cotton "sport stripes" in colors. Beck's, 40 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits; $5 to $15; Tuesday and Wednesday. 19 East 24th St., 12th floor.

SUITS.—Large jobber placing orders on Fall suits; bring samples. 127 West 26th St., 7th floor.

SUITS.—Open for 100 Spring suits, all colors, cheap. Epstein & Mazur, 27 West 27th.

SUITS.—Jobbers looking at suits call all week, 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobbers looking at Fall suits and coats. 81 W. 21st St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobbers looking at Fall suits, Room 1,102, 15 East 26th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber will look at Fall suits and coats all week. 9th floor, 63 West 36th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at; all week. Sartorial Garment Co., 115 West 30th.

SURPLUS STOCKS COTTON CLOTHS wanted; drills, khakis, denims, corduroys, and other plain and fancy fabrics; also manufactured goods, regular and job lots; better unload surplus stock. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, No. 43 Leonard St. Phone 135 Franklin, New York City; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

TAFFETA.—Navy, 60 pieces, spot cash, 75c to 85c. 134 West 26th. Gross & Leibowitz.

WAISTS.—Jobber is open to buy Fall waists. Call with sample all week, Elgin Waist Co., 27 West 24th.

WAISTS.—Jobber placing orders for Fall, 1,504, 45 East 26th St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH.—Silk manufacturers' attention. Can use quantity wool jersey cloth; white, gray, and gold. Monarch Waist & Dress Co., 6 West 32d St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—300 corduroy sport coats in all shades to close out at $2.25. Triangle Coat Co., 13 West 20th.

COATS.—150 better class, blue, tan, check; all sizes; closing out. Loewy & Co., 31 East 28th.

COATS, silk jersey; best shades; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing suits; poplins, garbadines, navies, black colors. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, checks, jerseys, Palm Beach, silverblooms. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—We have live wire navy taffeta dresses, from $10.75 to $15, in stock for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—To close out 1,000 stylish wash dresses; also silver bloom suits and wash skirts. Excello, 127 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Jobs Summer dresses, also silk dresses, cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs of silk dresses. Bromner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES, white and colored, to close out. Deiches, 43 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Job net dresses to close out. Grand Dress Co., 38 West 33d.

GABERDINE.—Attention, manufacturers! For sale or exchange, Garfield gaberdine No. 4,983, black and navy; Dobson's gaberdine, No. 513; corduroy, 36 in., Summer shades; knitback chinchilla, several grades; blanket cloth, 72 in. wide, for coats, caps, blankets, &c. 12th floor, 141 West 28th St.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.—Jobs to close out; call all week. Gold, 703 Broadway.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist & Dress, 134 West 37th St.

ORGANDIE.—10 pieces copen and rose. Superior Waist Co., 129 West 27th.

PLUSHES.—100 pieces; immediate delivery. A. Berger, Farragut 9123.

RAIN COATS for sale; 150 for girls 5 to 14 years old; handsome styles; red gros grain silk; job lot to close. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 43 Leonard St. Phone 135 Franklin, New York City, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

SKIRTS.—1,500 wide wale corduroy; assorted colors and styles in all sizes to close out cheap. H. B. Schwartz, 13 West 20th.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap Fasteners Co., 47 West 24th. Greeley 2682.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and Silverbloom suits, $3.75; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and Silverbloom suits on hand. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Plenty checked suits at $7.50; good bargain. Louis Solinsky, 45 West 25th St.

SUITS, Palm Beach, 500 to close out at a price. S. Mitchell & Co., 31 West 21st.

SUITS AND COATS in different materials to close out. Greenberg, 141 West 26th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—To close out, mostly navy. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

TAFFETA.—We have 40 pieces of black taffeta. Branson & Kutner, best quality, to close out. Brous Bros., 115 West 30th St.

TRUNKS FOR SALE.—125 second-hand salesmen's trunks. W. S. Freeman, Richmond, Va.

VOILE.—75 pieces plain and fancy voile; 15 pieces French linen; cheap. M 30 Times.

WAISTS.—1,000 dozen silks to close out; also 2,000 dozen trimmed voiles, prices from $4.50 to $6.50 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WAISTS.—40 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. 'Phone Chelsea 8028.

WASH SKIRTS to close out. Fishman Bros., 5 East 17th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¾@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday..3½@3¾ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Wholesale-Retail Question.

Manufacturing clothiers have been quick to co-operate with the retailers who are trying to put an end to the practice of selling goods at wholesale to retail customers. When the retailers' organization showed it was truly representative, many of the manufacturers who in the past were willing to oblige "friends of the house" shut down on such favors. Several of the principal offenders, however, are still holding on to their wholesale-retail business, and in some cases they show no tendency to give it up. For the most part they are houses that do very little business in the city and see no harm in selling to retail customers.

Lace Business Still Off.

The last week or so has not brought about any marked change in the demand for laces in this market, either from the retail or manufacturing trades. Local buyers are said still to be taking metal effects well, but that is about all. The out-of-town demand is said to run largely to such goods as Orientals and narrow venise edgings. For Fall, the outlook is said to be very bright for nets in all degrees of elaborateness, wide black Chantilly lace flounces, &c. In the higher-priced goods, metals are expected to repeat their success of the last Fall season, especially gold and silver laces. Lace effects are well thought of. Combinations and various color effects are also expected to be factors in the new season's business.

Lightweight Burlaps Scarce.

Recent trading in this market, coupled with lessened receipts from Calcutta, is rapidly producing a scarcity of lightweight merchandise here. Some weights are so low in supply now that importers are said to be trading with one another in an endeavor to fill orders they have taken. Business was pretty good yesterday, a number of single carload lot sales being told of, which in the aggregate represented a tidy yardage. Heavies did not fare so well, it appears. Spot and close-by goods were quoted yesterday at these levels for forty-inch cloths: Seven and one-half-ounce, 6¾c; 8-ounce, 6.85c; 10-ounce, 8c, and 10½ ounce, 8.10c. Reports from Dundee indicate that manufacturing conditions there are rapidly subsiding to a normal state.

Discounts Going by the Board.

The existence of a sellers' market in so many lines has had one good effect that may be lasting. Complicated systems of discount have been wiped out, and in their place net terms have been adopted. This is a step forward that sellers in all lines hope will be held even when the unusual conditions that now prevail have disappeared. The change has come about in many branches of trade, but the dry goods lines are understood to be the ones that have benefited chiefly because, perhaps, the discount abuse was especially active in those branches. With the many advantages that have come as a result of eliminating discounts, it is generally believed they will scarcely be restored even when normal times have come again.

English Houses Represented Here.

From reports given by representative clothiers, the English piece goods manufacturers are beginning to get after business here. A number of their salesmen are now going the rounds in the clothing trade showing goods and giving assurances of delivery. In regard to deliveries, however, they have difficulty in convincing the clothiers all will run smoothly. Orders that were given for the last lightweight season failed in many instances to be shipped, leaving the clothing manufacturers with orders on hand that they could not fill. One instance is related where a retail clothing buyer refused to purchase a certain line of goods from a clothier because he knew the material was imported and might or might not be delivered.

Veils and Veilings.

Sellers of veils and veilings in this market apparently have little reason to complain of current business, though the volume is naturally limited by the lateness of the wholesale season. Shetland effects, particularly in white, are said to be doing well, as are hexagon meshes in both plain and bordered veils. With the coming of larger hats of the sailor order the position of loose, flowing veils has become much stronger, but the close-fitting veil for motoring means dropped out. Novelties are good generally, from all accounts, both for street and sports wear. The popular patterns run largely to elaborate scroll and floral motifs, in working out of which chenille and velvet dots are used to more or less extent. In the higher-priced goods hand-run effects are popular. The sale of veilings by the yard, both in staples and novelties, is good.

Out of Town for Garment Trade.

Dress goods sellers do not see how the threat of the garment manufacturers to move their factories out of town will in any way affect them. The opinion commonly expressed in the dress goods trade yesterday, when the subject was mentioned, was that the movement out of town may be a good thing for the industry. If carried out, the mill agents see lower overhead charges and many other savings that will guarantee more stability to the garment manufacturing trade. The decision to move out of town, however, is not taken very seriously, as it always has been one of the threats used by the manufacturers during a strike. With the industry scattered in adjacent States the salesmen will be the only ones to be inconvenienced. They will not be able to make the rounds of the trade as easily as they now accomplish that task.

Gray Goods Movement Fair.

There was a fair movement of printcloths in the local gray goods market yesterday, featured by the sale of all the 38½-inch 64-60s that could be had for any delivery under 5½ cents. Sales of this kind were made both by first and second hands, but the deliveries did not run beyond the remainder of this month and through next. While there was some business done on the other constructions, it had little feature. Coarse goods continued relatively firmer than printcloths. There was not much doing on them, however, nor was there much activity in fine goods. Closing printcloth prices, more or less nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

Sweater Demand Is Good Enough.

Reports from the sweater trade tell of a continued call for their offerings, the main trouble being in supplying the demand. In the wool end there has been a picking up in demand after some slump, buyers apparently realizing that this is no time to lag if they intend to cover their needs, or even a part of them, for the new season. As in several other lines of merchandise, it is said that there will not be enough sweaters to go around by a good deal, and a steady uptrend in prices is predicted in sympathy with the rising cost of yarns. Shetland effects continue good. The call for real silk sweaters has tapered off some, apparently more as a result of the between-seasons period than anything else, but there is still a nice business being done on them. Fibre silk sweaters are also slowing up, and in certain quarters they are not overlayered for the future.

DEFAULTS IN $150,000 SUIT.

J. S. Ralston Charged with Alienating Mrs. Demarest's Love.

A default has been entered in the suit of George F. Demarest, who charged alienation of his wife's affections and demands $150,000 damages from Joseph S. Ralston of Columbus, Ohio, President of the Ralston Steel Car Company, which has offices at 2 Rector Street, this city.

The entry of the default was learned yesterday when a Sheriff's jury met to assess damages against Ralston. Great effort had been made to keep the matter secret, and the papers in the case did not appear on file until yesterday. The hearing was adjourned until Monday because of the failure of Francis G. Symons, manager of Mr. Ralston's New York office, to respond to a summons which had been served on him.

From the papers it was learned that Demarest commenced a suit for divorce against Periabelle Parker Demarest, on Jan. 3 of this year, alleging misconduct with "one Ralston" at several places in the city. An affidavit of Christopher J. Hickman, attached to the papers, stated that he had had a conversation with Mrs. Maude Hackett Demarest, living at the Hotel Netherlands, in which she said Mrs. Demarest, her sister-in-law, had been taking auto trips with a man during the absence of the plaintiff in the West. Hickman asserted, in his deposition, that he had traced the license number of the automobile and learned that it was registered in the name of George E. Smith, an employe of Ralston's in New York. He also told of a raid on an apartment at 1,690 Broadway, where Mrs. Demarest and the defendant were alleged to have been found.

It was further stated that Ralston had filed a notice of appearance through an attorney, but had not filed an answer. The default was taken on April 7 and allowed on April 28, Supreme Court Justice Donnelly signing an order directing the Sheriff's Jury to determine the amount of damages due the plaintiff.

Mr. Ralston, who was born in Hamilton, Canada, in 1865, is married and has three children. He is a member of the Illinois bar and practiced for some time in Chicago, resigning in 1904 to organize the Ralston Steel Car Company, a million-dollar corporation. He is a member of the Railway Club of New York, and stops at the Vanderbilt when in the city.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 19.—"It is absolutely false," said Joseph S. Ralston, President of the Ralston Steel Car Company here tonight, when told a default judgment had been entered against him in Demarest's suit. "I am not involved in any litigation. If it is anybody by that name it is not me."

AWARD MRS. DALE $15,000.

Former Wife Gets a Verdict Against Francis Colgate Dale.

A jury in Justice Platzek's division of the Supreme Court awarded a verdict of $15,000 yesterday to Mrs. Lillian Patterson Dale in her suit to recover $150,000 from Francis Colgate Dale, her former husband. Mrs. Dale alleged in her complaint that Dale, before she commenced suit for divorce, had promised orally that he would support her in luxury for the rest of her life if she would not ask for alimony or the sole custody of their child, Francis Colgate Dale, Jr.

It was learned that the jury wrangled for several hours yesterday over the amount to be allowed Mrs. Dale. All but one of the men were in favor of granting her $40,000, but the one juror held out for a smaller sum. The award was finally decreased until $15,000 was voted. Mrs. Dale lives at the Sherman Square Hotel. Her former husband inherited $1,500,000 in trust from his father. Dale ran for Congress at one time, but was beaten.

Too Few Pile Fabrics for Fall.

If there is one thing that is certain in relation to the pile fabric situation for Fall it is that there will not be enough merchandise to meet the demand for it. Full deliveries of business now on the books of the leading producers, who have for some time not been in a position to take further orders, are said to be doubtful, a condition that is not being helped any by the quantities of velvets, velveteens, &c., that are being taken now by the millinery trade for immediate and future use. The garment strike has not hit the pile fabric trade to any extent, and the manufacturers, while not seeking cancellations, are not afraid of them because of other outlets. This applies to all pile fabrics, including corduroys, in spite of the supply of white and light-colored corduroys the backward season has left on hand. In the darker shades these goods are expected to go big for Fall. Black, navy, dark green, and similar colors are favored in all pile fabrics.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MARINE OIL ENGINE CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Marine Oil Engine Company, Inc., seller of marine engines, 30 Church Street, by Blau, Zalkin & Cohen for J. H. Hansen & Co. of San Francisco, $10,000, money advanced; Boschen & Wefer, $200, and General Drafting Company, $200. It is alleged that while insolvent the company had transferred money to President William R. Haynie or prefer him. Judge Mayer appointed Benjamin Swartz receiver, bond $500, on application of J. H. Hansen. Liabilities of the company are $50,000 and assets $1,000. The Marine Oil Engine Company was incorporated on Sept. 29, 1915, with capital stock $200,000.

RIESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by the Riess Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of auto tire valves, 1,690 Broadway, with liabilities of $19,121, and assets $5,706, consisting of a claim for $5,450 against R. H. Henemier, and accounts $233. Among the creditors are: Charles E. Riess, East Orange, $15,888, money loaned; Robert H. Henemier, $2,833, for salaries, and State of New Jersey, $112, corporation tax. Judge Mayer yesterday restrained Mr. Henemier from proceeding with a suit against the company in the Supreme Court for one year. The company was incorporated in 1914, with capital stock $200,000, and Jerome J. Broderick is President.

D. & E. DRESS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the D. & E. Dress Company, Inc., manufacturer of dresses, 251 West Fifty-fifth Street, by A. Cohen, $50; A. Storch, $51, and Nathan Ries, $520. Liabilities are stated to be $10,000 and assets $5,000. It was incorporated on Sept. 1, 1913, with capital stock $3,000.

NORMAN SEYMOUR, bookkeeper and cashier, 80 Broadway, who was a stockholder in the failed Northern Bank, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday to get rid of a judgment obtained against him as a stockholder by Eugene Sands Richards, Superintendent of Banks, for $12,533. His total liabilities are $29,813 and assets $150. Among other creditors are Mary B. Seymour, Yonkers, $4,489, for money loaned and household supplies, and Daniel Seymour, $5,762.

JOHN KELLOCK, Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $18,608, and no assets. The largest creditor is Agnes C. Bigelow, $11,025, on a deficiency judgment.

SAMUEL N. GREENE, Yonkers, formerly a salesman in Greene & Polensky, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with firm liabilities $1,565, and assets $1,129, in accounts and individual liabilities, $318.

FEDERAL MAIL AND GENERAL EXPRESS CO., INC.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Harry Zalkin receiver of the Federal Mail and General Express Company, 805 East Sixth Street; bond $5,000, with authority to carry on business for twenty days. The company had a contract with the United States Government for delivery of mail in this city and the good will of the business is said to be worth many thousand dollars. All the horses are covered by chattel mortgages for $7,000.

MATIS HARRIS.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Walter L. Bryant receiver for Matis Harris, dealer in woolens, 102 Bleecker Street, bond $200. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $500.

MAX WASSERMAN.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Max Wasserman, manufacturer of corset accessories, 24 East Twenty-first Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar cash.

AETNA IMPORTING COMPANY, wholesale dealer in canned goods and Italian products, 432 Canal Street, has made an assignment to Albert C. Bonaschi. It was incorporated on March 5, 1910, with capital stock $10,000, and Rosario Alia is President.

LOUIS SAMUELS, doing business as the Globe Wine and Liquor Company, 2,169 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Isadore Linkler.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

Mrs. ADELAIDE P. DURANT, 507 Madison Avenue, whose marital troubles are before the Supreme Court; liabilities, $3,956.

VIRGINIA POPE, a hired doctor, 127 West Sixty-fifth Street; liabilities, $2,700.

HENRIETTA B. FAGAN, theatrical performer, 226 West Forty-sixth Street.

SAMUEL GELLER, carpenter, 367 Bronx Park Avenue; liabilities, $52,880.

NATHAN TURK of Livingston & Turk, cloaks, 14 West Seventeenth Street; liabilities, $29,585.

Dr. CHARLES E. GILBERT, 35 West Ninety-sixth Street; liabilities, $127,341.

S. LOUIS SCHNITZER, writer, 510 West 112th Street.

JACOB GOMPRECHT, barkeeper, 552 West 163d Street.

ABRAHAM PREGER, 511 West 148d Street.

EUGENE VON BOCH, liveryman, 541 West 124th Street.

JAMES J. TREANOR, Building Inspector, 2,873 Bainbridge Avenue.

LOUIS CAMPAGNA, wholesale fruit, 210 West Twenty-first Street.

MARCUS MARKOWITZ, jeweler, 525 Sixth Avenue.

OSWALD H. HARNEY, 72 West 106th Street, formerly a Wall Street broker.

WILLIAM J. NOBLE, traveling salesman, 532 West 186th Street.

ABRAHAM B. MORRISON, agent, 208 Stanton Street, formerly liquors.

J. TANNENBLATT & CO., umbrella handles, 411 East Eighth Street.

GEORGE P. HAMMOND, Pearl River.

PAUL J. SOMERS, policeman, 353 East Eighth Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—David Hennis and George H. Kelly, two of the three partners in the Musgrave Machine Company of Boston, filed a voluntary partnership petition in bankruptcy today, declaring that the whereabouts of the third partner, William H. Musgrave, were not known to them. They scheduled liabilities of $19,197 and assets of $5,600.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19.—Charles S. Fisher, farmer, of Watkins, filed a petition in bankruptcy today; liabilities, $68,709.15; assets, $53,925.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Blitz, Bar—L. J. Strauss.....$581.91
Bodenheimer, Bertram—S. Wachsman.....$81.57
Bergkamp, George B. and Harry—Lion Brewery of N. Y.....273.16
Bonnano, Giulio—Colleson Horse Co.....125.71
Bonizzi, Mary A.—O'Neill-Adams Co.....192.85
Chamberlain, Arthur B.—A. B. Chamberlain.....247.47
Daniels, Morris—Plymouth Rubber Co.1,085.98
Dixon, Laurence P.—O. S. Brumback.....242.56
Dohrenheimer, Sigmund — Laco Philips Co.....318.13
Frowein, Oskar—Hover Incubator Mfg. Co.....126.32
F. F. Proctor Twenty-third St. Theatre Co., Inc.—A. Solomon.....6,165.03
Fitzgerald, M. D.—G. Morrison.....571.28
Fleishman, Louis—Y. Fleishman.....574.65
Fifth Av. Coach Co.—Z. L. Titus.....400.00
Giorziades, Alexander S.—H. Dreyer et al.....112.91
Same—W. Kessler.....357.71
Hoyt, Reynolds B.—R. H. Donnelly.....116.42
Harby, Abrons & Mellus, Inc.—C. W. McDonald, costs.....118.44
Hartigan, Catherine—Aquilar Corp.....109.12
Heatter, Daniel—N. Y. Telephone Co.....159.12
Hinners, Fred—H. T. Schachne.....219.26
Highway Engineering Co. — Standard Scale & Supply Co. of Pittsburgh, Penn.....384.08
Hess, Oscar and Hermine—K. Kantor..288.93
Kimball, Francis—Queens County Machinery Corp.....594.61
Long Island Foundation Co., Inc.—L. Contessa.....258.41
Lucius Engineering Co.—J. F. Hagerty.....1,907.16
Lanes Amusement Co., Inc.—City of N. Y.....572.00
Levin Bros., Inc., Morris Levin and Isaac Singer—A. Kutner et al.....222.81
Lansing, Leonard—L. L. Hyde.....121.19
McJenkins, John—M. Febel et al.....353.25
Minska Realty Co.—Manhattan Fire Alarm Co.....138.16
McKenzie School—Desparquet, Huot & Moreuse Co.....188.07
McAtemney, Hugh—O. J. Gude Co., N. Y.....5,180.92
Michel, David—C. J. Holland.....206.46
Matthews, Wm. H.—H. J. Luce.....220.91
McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—J. F. Healy.....429.91
Same—M. R. Healy.....1,634.59
Mann, David F.—H. W. Hendricks.....153.65
Same—Same.....436.60
Nickells, Samuel—Denholm & McKay Co.....514.49
O'Neill, Henry G.—Brookfield Construction Co.....347.93
Overington, Maud—Lord & Taylor.....120.60
Pardee, Kirby C.—Rockfall Apartments, Inc.....1,138.41
Pincus, Sarav—M. B. Geyer.....804.55
Polard, Theresa—Rowland Read & Co., Inc.....603.08
Pendelton, Walter—Washington Pump and Machinery Corp.....615.82
Phreno Dress and Waist Co.—A. Cohen et al.....113.58
Quinn, Eugene J.—A. Miller.....102.03
Rasmussen, Anton—H. Harburger et al.208.59
Rosenthal, Chas.—M. Dinick et al.....205.27
Socal, Nathan—W. Salberg.....542.91
Shumer, Sam—King Garment Co., Inc..176.91
Scofield, Geo. S.—T. Tiedemann.....137.06
Sprague, Harry C.—R. H. Donnelly.....246.54
Singer, Fred—J. C. Weinstock.....107.86
Strickler, Frank D.—U. S. Addressing and Printing Co.....162.07
Shapiro, Benjamin—M. Plattner.....196.13
Stickler, Peter—Nassau Electric R. R. Co.....112.40
Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp.—Levenson Wrecking Co.....8,148.24
Van Dusen, Charles—O. Ahlert.....4,628.88
Winderbaun, Isidore—M. Poplitsner et al.....114.54
White, Charles A.—R. Gennerich et al..180.32
Zwillinger, Bernhard—A. Mirkin.....100.86

In Bronx County.

Arrigoni, Anthony and Mary—E. Fleischi et al.....$119.72
Abramson, Abram G.—A. Gissel et al.1,926.79
Chelsea Public Market and Irving Rosenfeld—C. Frankel et al.....154.61
Ditchett Realty Corporation — Title Guarantee & Trust Co.....689.94
Gold Hill Bldg. and Leasing Co., Inc.—J. W. Geary.....19.22
Hertz, Emanie!—M. Paltrowitz.....158.86
Hinners, Fred—H. T. Schachne.....219.26
Lockwood, Mary A. and George W.—A. B. Beith et al.....468.28
Spadaccini, Antonio—Tremont Garage Co., Inc.....61.77

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Angusm, Addison C, and Elsie B.—L. H. Hendricks, April 13, 1916.....$226.77
Harrington, James E.—R. L. Fornell, Aug. 4, 1915.....300.00
Hunter, Paul C.—L. A. Thompson Scenic Ry. Co., Feb. 2, 1916.....530.96
Hanscom, Cornelius T., and Abraham Kalisky—Packard Acme Garage, Inc., Mar. 2, 1916.....135.85
Jacobs, Barney—S. Goldfarb, May 18, 1916.....171.33
Kassel, Samuel, and Philip Kassel Co.—Security Bank of N. J., June 2, 1915..449.42
Massachusetts Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—W. F. Kenneally, May 29, 1916.....628.77
Schultz, Henry—Baker Sales Co., Inc., Nov. 15, 1911.....1,791.49
Wallach, Jacob—M. Rubenstein et al., June 28, 1915.....339.85
Sell, Frederick J.—Francis H. Leggett & Co., July 9, 1913, cancelled.....369.41

In Bronx County.

Bottenus, Ralph E.—H. M. Witt, Oct. 27, 1915.....$189.11
Bortner, Harry—S. Hess et al., April 10, 1916, vacated.....296.42
Nelson Black Const. Co., Nellie Burnop, P. Joseph Heaney, and Ida Heaney—Mayo Const. Co., Inc., Jan. 21, 1914...361.75

WHERE DELAY WAS COSTLY.

A Vessel's Stop Causes Higher Duty on Belfast Linens.

The circumstance that a British vessel which had taken on a shipment of linen goods at Belfast for delivery to New York importers stopped at Liverpool for more than a fortnight, proved costly in customs duties to local merchants. The steamer left Belfast Feb. 28 last and stopped at Liverpool, from which port it finally sailed for the United States March 18, the goods being entered at the New York Custom House eleven days later.

The merchandise, it appeared, was shipped to New York by William Ewart & Son, linen manufacturers of Belfast. It was conceded that the invoice prices represented full foreign market values as of the date when the vessel left Belfast. Appraiser Sague held that the market advanced before the ship left Liverpool and, acting on his report, the Collector exacted duty on higher values. When the importers' appeal came up for hearing before Judge Fischer, it was acknowledged that the appraised prices were correct if the valuation was to be taken as of the steamer's departure from Liverpool. The importers insisted, however, that duty should have been levied on the goods at the date they left Belfast.

"The question presented," said Judge Fischer, in his decision, "

COURT CALENDARS

(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Wolf, Sanger & Heller vs Friedsamberg.
Ritter<Penn RR.
Siegel<Schuylkill Silk Mills.
O'Halloran<Int Mero Marine Co.
Walsh<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Badger Bag, &c, Co<Republic Bag, &c, Co.
Farbwerke, Hoechst Co<Lowe.
Barbara<NY C RR.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gieckler<J Chr G Hupfel Brew Co.
Galliano<Bradley Cont.
Beatty<Lewis.
Maglione<Gabre Line.
Durrazzo<N L Munro Estate.
De Rosa<Taylor.
Sperber<Heller.
Kolmer<Stern.
Levingston<Beer, Goodman<Ruppert (2).
Tumininro<Williams.
Mullane<London.
Reichard<Stearns & Foster Co.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Pilchronis<Bear Lithia Spgs Co (2.)
Lehman<Block.
Label<O'Daniels Co.
Ryan<Bubser.
Shattuck<Perkins, Cognetta<Fishel.
Johnson<Kahn.
Brothschneider<Rosenblum.
M Brothschneider<same.
Murphy<McGrath.
Wohlgemuth<Ranekn.
Stamp<86th St Amuse.
Mollenan<Korber.
H O'Callaghan<CNY.
E O'Callaghan<same.
Kimble<Barrett.
Monahan<CNY.
Sommer<Rosenbaum.

PART XI.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Seaman<Maguire.
Factor<Burns Bros.
Walsh<Kohn.
Herman<NYC Int Ry.
Coleman<NY Tel Co.
Smith<Shearns.
Waxman<Burtis.
Held<Lee.
Lee<H E Taylor & Co.
Caldwell<same.
Tully<CNY.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Berkowitz<Moore.
Case on—Adkins<Bonwit.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Witteman<Riviera Realty Co.
Ditto<Paterno Con Co.
Hollander<Kauffmann
Goldbatt<Washor.
Feldman Con Co<Waller.
Richards<Aetna Accident, &c, Co.
Same<London & Lan, &c, Co.
Nat Nassau Bk<Earl, Lyall<Salvin.
Wilson<Salomon.
Halbe<Adams (2).
Conway Co<Cumiskey.
Shelling<Byars.
Giles<E Langer Pr.
Wright-Barclay, Inc, Co<McIntyre.
Fiscaro<Gulley.
Fuchs<Hannel.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Woodland Lumber Co<Milke.
Carbone<Teele.
Degnon Cont Co<CNY, Conroy Bros, Inc<US Fid & Guar Co.
Lorillard<Golde & C.
Same<Order of U C T.
Same<Trav Ins Co.
Sachs<Kanowitz.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.
Case on—Dascal & Co<Bayer Co.
No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Karnes<Carlson, Loper<Horan.
Stockum<Lambert Hoisting Engine Co.
Buchan<Gallagher.
Hudson Bldg<Compagnie Gen Transatlantique.
Kamber<Walker.
Pease & Elliman<39 & 41 W 55 St Rlty Co.
Dodson<Stillman.
Weil<Comodiea Vertrieb von Buhnenwerken.
Arbib<Weil, Feather.
Melken<Jorn.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Jerrfey Co<Wellborn.
Sixsmith<Ford M & A S Co.
Englander<Ortelg & Landay Co.
Nat Fuel Saver Corp<Plunkett.
Oppenheimer<M K & T Ry.
Smedley<Lamport.
Abeloff<Epstein.

Watson<Ross, Rodgers<CNY.
Herbst<Goldfarb.
Atterbury Motor Car Co<Atterbury Com'l Truck Co.
Price<Rentner.
Steltzer<Sullivan.
Wilson<Ill Surety Co.
Weiss<Baldwin & Co.
Landay Bros<Mandel.
Baby Show Ex Co<Crowell Pub Co.
Salasnow<Schnurmacher.
Case on.

Impimba<Fried.
Leone<Stevens Exp.
Weinhaus<Baxter.
Bernheim & Co<U S Realty & Imp Co.
Cusick<Nat Coal & Coke Co.
Guszerdi<Am Dist Water Co.
Samson<Mattes.
Armson<Am Auto supply Co.
Ballon<Bauman, J Brady<Bonner.
S Brady<same.
Moss<NY Polyclinic, &c, Hospital.
Same<Schultze.
Anker<Rupprich.
Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Elisa F W Clapp, Albert Plaut.
Morris S Siegel, Elizabeth F Kane, Henry Lichtig, Ernest Radiochi, Henrietta Wallan, Savely Wasutin, Dora S Horwitz, Fred S Willson, Colin McDougall, John E Smith, Laura A Smith, William D Carrow, Bertha Heller, George Whelan, Thomas O Barnes, Phineas C Kingsland, Henry J Welch, Margaret Weir, Albert Plaut, Mary D Daly, Louisa C Miller, Mattia Perniciaro, Alexander Zeiga, Louise Meiser, Minnie Megrue, Mary A Bendel, James K Mott, Joanna M Neustadt, Henry Freeman, John Agnew, Harris Frost, John Fleming, Jr., Louis E Koster, John Fox, Henry Pasinsky, Maggie Mealy, Mark S Holmes, Mary J Keating, John Schnugg, David Bush, &c., Nicholas Copsomenos, Annie Schneider.
Giuseppi Bozzo, William N Blakeman, Alice D W Chauncey, Julia A Miller, Richard S Bryant, William C Lesster, Otto Neustadt, Mary Carey, Joseph R Megrue, Joseph F O'Gorman, Isi Fischer, James W McLaughlin, Charles Donohue, John Dowling, Walter S Johnston, Jacob Stahl, Jr., Henry Truberg, Louis E Koster, Ellen Egan, Catharine T Smith, Maria F McKean, Isaac H Perrine, Jane Burke, Joseph Horwitz, &c., Henry Corse, Henry C Marquand, Maria N Benedict, James K Mott, Mary L Fitzgerald.
Estates of, (issues of fact):
John E Burns, Rachmiel Finkel.
Wills for probate:
Celeste Dellofiora, Charlotte W Guest, John T Post, William Eisler, Joseph F Darling, Thomas Clarke, Mary Straw, James Young, Mary A Crocker.
TRIAL TERM—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 2 P. M.—Contested will.
Case on—Amos F Eno.
TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills.
C. H. Goldsmith.
Estate of:
Joseph Jirout.
At 11:30 A. M.
F. L. Leland.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Blauner<T. J. Brady, Jr. Const Co.
Conti<Rhind.
Green<Benton.
Dreyer<Loeb.
Mason<Dahlberg.
Northern Bank<Sormani.
Tomback & McPhee<Fleischer.
Van Buskirk<Haight.
Appel<Rendel.
Murray<Henig.
Labarre<Black.
Blumenthal<Mayer.
Hutzler<Stokes.
Same<Eccles.
Raul<Quiroli, (2.)

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I. — Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Gould<Lebolt.
Lubliner<N Y Rys.
Eigen<Mandel.
Gertner<I R T Co.
Goldberg<Fredeen.
Hecht<Katz.
Abbate<London Guar, &c, Co.
Krowing<Pearlman & Goldsmith Co.
118 E 54 St Co<Lawlor Caneano<Pease, (2.)
Demorest<Albright, Marmer<Piper (2.)
Fant<Foster & Reynolds Co.
Messina<Rexton Rlty.
Levine<Zubrinsky.
Scardy<Schwartz.
Wyckoff Schneider.
Voelckel<Rogers.
Rosenberg<Leibowich.
Bragin<Int R T Co.
Pasin<NY Rys.
Randell<same.
Blickstein<Int R T Co.
Dedomenico<Postal Transfer Serv, Inc.
Goldberg<Bricken.
White<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Rosenstein<Sarner, Strager<Turetsky.
Holohan<I R T Co.
Fleisher<Fjob.
Zeitlich<Baker.
Gershon<Bagdonowsky.
Goldberg<N Y Rys.
Solmer<same.
Siegel<Gruber.
Susser<Goldberg.
Kohn<Greenbaum.
Abrahamson<Bradley Cont Co.
Berkowitz<Haas Bros, &c, Co.
Szukany<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Seligman<Internat'l Bakery Co.
Rapid Del Exp Co<Whitridge.
Schwartz<same.
Schuster<Schwartz.
Brandler<Ludewig.
Schosberg<Hickson.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Tosti<Frenall Co.
Pollock<Levine.
Weinberg<Altman.
Patsevitch<Carbolite Chemical Co.
Rosen<Intner.
Abelson<Kaplan.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Calendar.
Cohen<Sperber.
Kemp<Able Rlty, &c.
Cohen<Samuels.
Rich<Corn.
Union Nov Braid Wks<Grabelsky.
Woodruff<Lembeck & Betz E B Co.
Hunter<Kleine.
Barnet<Ratkowsky.
Shapiro<Greenstein, Ernst<Stahl.
Wrenn<Guest.
Burgess<Rosenberg, Glayser<Lifshitz.
Atlas Press<R Findlay Mfg Co.
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Hathaway Mfg Co.
Rakowitz<Rosenfeld.
Equity case:
Hing<Lucker.
Rosen<Progressive Lunch.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Shearn, J.—Wolf<Duncan—Joseph P. Sloan.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Carter<Miller—Maurice Deiches. Re Hamilton—Algernon S. Norton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Lincoln Trust Co<Loon Goldenberg—Alex Rickard. Francis M. Hoyt<Ellen F Finlay, Thomas F Garrety, Minnie Rottenberg<Lee Realty Co—Max Altman.
SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Catherine Naughton—Alex Rickard.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J.—Ex part, business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERMS—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Sheridan<Donnelly.
Lewitz<Lewitz.
Hagen<McLaury Marble Co.
Lewitz<Lewitz.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Openhym<Mayhew.
Kaplan<Mirsky.
Fried<O'Brien.
Globe Indemnity Co<Farrell.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Rubin<Levy.
Same<Prospect Av Realty Co.
Fickthorn<Strunsky.
CNY<Gleason (2.)
Fish<Flat Bldg Corp.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Case on—O'Connor<Cons Tel & Elect Sub Co.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Cape<Fusco.
Dexe<Sapinsky.
TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.
Spelzman<Brown.
Geller<Bromberg.
McGann<Jackel.
Incardi<Wharemberger.
Armstrong<McDonald.
Claasen<Int R T Co.
Tonnelly<same.
Levine<Armstrong.
Same<Niemand.
Spanadino<Union Ry.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Rabell<Halpin—Samuel F Moran, Stiefel<Wendover & Bronx Co—Louis J Schwarts.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.
Barker<Barker.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:
Horton<McNally Co.
Heinze<Sigmond Co.
Hutchins<Parks.
Silverman<Althouse.
Re McCabe.
Cupples Co<CNY.
People<Heffron.
Blumenberg<Fyn (2.)
Goldinger<Baumann.
People<Zimmer.
Same<Calabrese.
Murdock<CNY.
Madden<Macdonald.
Daly<Bklyn Eagle.
Rockland Co Trust Co<Comesky.
Schnitbe<Hauck Co.
Kennedy<Morse Dry Co.
D'Hont<Nat Sugar.
Hirsch<Giles.
Corner<Olim.
Ives<Merrill Co.
Mattulich<Amato, Guinary<Guinery.
Sledzinska<Pillar.
Elmhorst<Masiroff.
Nolan<Nassau RR.
Martiff<Kalbride.
Flannelly<Edison Co.
Balzer<Ocean S S Co.
Van Sallsbury<B H RR.
Van Kesteren<Clark.
O'Dare<B & M RR.
McDonald<Nas El RR.
Fiack<Moser.
Hilch<B H RR.
Feldman<same.
Firstenberg<Rubinstein & Co.
Gordon<B H RR.
Usian<Dwarshuy.
Powell<Paddock, Jr.
Weiner<Nassau RR.
Wallach<B H RR.
Lubartowsky<same.
Koenig<same.
Hamilton<C I & B RR
Ospiski<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M. in Part I.
Lurken<Barany.
Levine<Knetz.
Smith<N Y, W & B RR, (2.)
Hepburn<Long.
Buchanan<Houghton.
Kunze<Rosenzweig.
Klein<same.
Doscher<same.
Lafayette Holdg Co<Irving Nat Bk, NY.
Carpenter<Carpenter.
Jenkins<Jenkins.
Nolte<Utano.
Wood<The Halstead Land & Dev Co.
Neville<McGuire.

The following causes may be answered ready or marked over to another day.
Thorne<City of Yonkers
The Travelers' Ins Co<Walker.
Earle<Earle.
Lyon<Lyon.
Best<Best.
Goerck<Goerck.
McNally<Adams.
Govers<City of New Rochelle.
Highest number reached on call, 183.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Ellis<Rubin.
Gallelo<West El RR.
Powers<Brewer (2).
Featherstone<Cornell & Co.
Newell<Pratt.
Capano<Eggleston.
Dolano<Ellis.
Luciano<Lawrence Park Realty Co.
Krupilis<P & R C & I Co.
Wilson<Waite.
Ranft<Eisele.
Petitte<NY C & H R. Rie<West El RR.
O'Keefe<Yonkers RR.
Fersick<P & R C & I.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Willenborg<City of Yonkers.
Schulman<Gordon.
Haight<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Mulvey<Williamson.
Tutino<Pennell.
O'Brien<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Fitzona<Crane.
Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Goldman<Schlesser.
Doern<Olcott.
Koch<Ryttenberg.
Williams<Mullen.
Dunn<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Nason Mfg Co<McDonald.
Boyd<Wilson Pub Co.
Fyksznski<Mackey.
Morabito<Damop.
Powers<West El RR.
Quinn<Bugden.
St Cartier<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Ferns<Guiffra.
Morris<Wett.
Barrett<Conklin.
Interstate Tree Treating Co<Pratt.
Limonge<Pennell.
Marino<Crimmins Con.
Alexander<Arlington Chemical Co.
Cseppi<Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Haight<Sutherland.
Same<Sentinel Print.
Same<P Chester Pub.
Smith<Reynal (2.)
Volpino<NY C & H R RR Co.
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
Hatten<Clause.
Roode<Union Ry. (2.)
Lyons<City of New Rochelle.
Pace<West St Ry.
Giara<B H RR.
Glick<Manh Steam.
Chalfant<City of Yonkers.
Ede<West El RR, (2.)
Tschantre<same.
Moran<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Michaelson<Ebling Brewery.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Duffy<West St Ry Co.
Rios<Union Ry, (2.)

Highest number reached on regular call, 1835.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Short cause calendar.
Bryan<Perner.
Donovan<NY C RR.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Mary A Fowler, J Hatfield Brown, Henry Thau, Clarissa Mead Shay, Susan Marshall Haight
Adm'r's Acc't'g:
Rosetta M Rosell.
Executor's acc't'g:
Welcome G Hitchcock, Frances A Hackley.
Accounting:
C J. Hite.
Re estates:
Ancenetta Stevens, Pamelia Hyatt, Frances A Hackley.

At Yonkers tomorrow.
Wills for probate:
John Mooney, Mary Lisewski.
At Peekskill Thursday.
Re estate Gerd Martens.
William Clooney.
To hear claim:
Jules Fehr.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
The answer must be "ready" or "off." No cause on this calendar will be set for a day. Cases must be ready for trial when reached.
Kopp<Kopp.
Metropolitan Dredging Co<Norton et al.
Martin<Baumann.
Reilly<Reilly.
Prendergast<Degnon Realty & Terminal Improvement Co.
Highest number on the calendar is 261.
Gusa<Richardson.
Holden<First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Flushing et al.
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
Hegeman<Fleet.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Guhrens<Hueblein.
Shatsky<CNY.
Rogers<Ladew, as admr.
McKeon<N Y Rys Co and Standard Dairy.
Brennan, an infant<Man & Q Traction Corp et al.
Roth<B H RR Co.
Luban, an infant<same.
Sankaitis, as admx<Cass et al.
Twombly<Flosek et al.
Henderson<B H RR.
Watts<same.
Hoth<F Lohsmann & Sons, Inc.
Rooney<B H RR Co.
Scott Sannacher<Connolly.
Atwood<Pollard.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Schoenfeld, an infant<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Burke<same.
Lehmann, an infant<Lake.
Karpinsky<L I RR.
Wance<B, Q C & S RR et al.
Yale<L I Electric Ry.
Kennedy<N Y Cons RR Co.
Ross<Keene.
Droege<Jergenson.
Vail<Rathbun.
Krawcyak, an infant<Cook.
Skinner<Wilton Building Co et al.
Hopfe<Avolin.
Croke<Manhattan & Queens Traction.
White<Thomas Roulston, Inc.
Haipern<Valentine.
Van Houten<Salmon.
Giuliano<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Eutner<Pure Oil Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1006.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cope<Behrens.
Burke<Mass F & M Ins Co.
Waldeck<Geist.
J Herskowits, an inf<Schimmel.
M Herskowitz<same.
Mears<Rich L & R.
Jones, an inf<same.
Elliott, an inf<Burchell.

Post Office Notice.

Better knowledge of postal conditions and requirements on the part of the public means improved service rendered by postal employes. A copy of the Official Postal Guide, issued in July annually, should be a part of the necessary equipment of every business concern, of every school or institution, and, in fact, of all who may use the postal service. The guide is especially essential to users of the parcel post, as the list of Post Offices arranged by States contains the unit numbers. Zone keys are obtainable from local Postmasters.

Heretofore the Postal Guide has been sold to the public by the publishers at $3.50 for the cloth and $3 for the paper bound copies, including monthly supplements. Beginning with the issue for the month of June, 1916, the guides will be sold to the public by the Post Office Department at greatly reduced prices.

As the price of any single copy is so small, it is suggested that, where possible, clubs be formed, one remittance covering the combined subscriptions.

Remittances should be made by money orders. Currency is sent at sender's risk. Postage stamps, foreign or defaced, or smooth coin will not be accepted. All orders for the Postal Guide, in its various forms, together with remittances covering subscriptions, should be made payable and addressed to Disbursing Clerk, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

The guides will not be ready for distribution until the latter part of July, but subscriptions should be forwarded as soon as possible to enable the department to place orders for the publication.

Transatlantic Mails.

Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Netherlands, and Switzerland, via Gothenburg, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.),—SS Stockholm. June 20
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.);—SS (see post)—SS Baltic ..... June 21
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 12 A. M.)—SS United States ..... June 22
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Vasilefs Constantinos ..... June 22
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (see post)—SS St. Louis ..... June 24
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer.) at 9 A. M.—SS Canopic ..... June 24
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Bergensfjord ..... June 24
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (see post)—SS Lafayette ..... June 24

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:24|Sun sets..7:30|Moon rises..11:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:27	11:43	5:17	5:35
Governors Island	12:00	12:20	5:53	6:12
Hell Gate	1:30	2:06	7:34	7:58

Arrived—Monday, June 19.

SS Lafayette, Bordeaux, June 11.
SS Pannonia, London, June 6.
SS Vestnorge, Jamaica, June 14.
SS Carolina, San Juan, June 14.
SS Calamares, Cristobal, June 12.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah, June 16.
SS Berwind, Boston, June 18.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, June 13.
SS El Rio, Galveston, June 13.
SS Montebello, Hull, May 30.
SS Siddons, Glasgow, June 5.
SS Nordland, Cardenas, June 12.
SS Venus, Charleston, June 15.
SS Basse Terre, Bordeaux, June 4.
SS Alexandrian, Hull, May 27.
SS Nordland, Cardenas, June 13.
SS Mundale, Matanzas, June 12.
SS Matanzas, Havana, June 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Oscar II	Christiansand	June 10
*Dante Alighieri	Naples	June 3
Moreni	Copenhagen	May 28
Tanafjord	Bergen	June 2
Anglo-Patagonian	St. Nazaire	June 6
Floreston	Leghorn	June 7
J. Jover Serra	Barcelona	June 4
Orion	Oran	June 2
Chalkydon	Savona	June 1
A. A. Raven	Barbados	June 11
Lampasas	Mobile	June 13
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Mexico	Havana	June 18
Dorington Court	Havre	June 6
Mandeville	Jamaica	June 16
Vulcan	Bordeaux	June 4
El Occidente	Galveston	June 15

DUE THURSDAY.

Bermudian	Bermuda	June 20
Epsilon	Kirkwall	June 8
Eggesford	Havre	June 6
Carrillo	Kingston	June 17
Advance	Cristobal	June 15
Philadelphia	San Juan	June 17
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 19
Proteus	New Orleans	June 17

DUE FRIDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	June 14
*Noordam	Falmouth	June 13
Atherstone	La Pallice	June 8
Larne	London	June 8
King Bleddyn	Havre	June 6
San Jacinto	Galveston	June 17
Apache	Jacksonville	June 20
El Siglo	Galveston	June 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Kroonland	Liverpool	June 14
Andania	London	June 14
Italia	Gibraltar	June 10
Carpathia	Liverpool	June 13
Walton Hall	Oran	June 6
†Lygenfjord	Kirkwall	June 10

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	June 17
Cedric	Liverpool	June 17
Miguel Jover	Buenos Aires	June 11
Monadnock	London	June 10
Morro Castle	Havana	June 11
Barendrecht	Seville	June 11
Esperanza	Nassau	June 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 22

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Atlas, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Valeria, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	11:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Munwood, Manzanas	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Norden, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasilefs Constantinos	——	3:00 P.M.
Firsenus	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
†United States, Christiansand	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Canopic, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pangonia, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Berkudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Justin, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
American Inca, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Edith, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Mobile	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 19.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 440 miles E. at noon; due 20th, late, or early 21st. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, was 996 miles S. at 8 P. M. 18th.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 215 miles N. of Turks Island at 7 P. M. 18th.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 282 miles S. at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 202 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Munamar, Antilla to New York, was 962 miles S. at noon.
SS New York, Port Arthur to New York, was 80 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 92 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 270 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 294 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 240 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Toplis, Galveston to New York, was 445 miles S. at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 295 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 384 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Bacoi, Baltimore to New York, was 98 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 137 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 127 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 146 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Kamakura Maru ..... June 22
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... June 23
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan ..... June 24
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... June 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, May 24; Kobe, May 30, and Yokohama, May 31—which arrived per steamer Kamakura, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 15, and mails dated Hongkong, May 19; Kobe, June 1, and Yokohama, June 2, which arrived per steamer Teucer, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 16, and mails dated Melbourne, May 17; Sydney, May 18; Auckland, May 24, and Wellington, May 25, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Maitai, were dispatched east on June 16. The mails from the steamer Kamakura, and those from the steamers Teucer and Maitai are due in New York today.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 190 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 5th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated June 13, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Liverpool, June 19.
SS Bantu, at Swansea, June 16.
SS Europa, at Esbjerg, June 17.
SS Regin, at Bordeaux, June 19.
SS Antar, at Hull, June 18.
SS Francisco, at Hull, June 18.
SS Celtic, at Liverpool, June 19.
SS Ingleside, at Hull, June 19.
SS Zyldyk, at Kirkwall, June 16.
SS Eemgate, at Havre, June 15.
SS Strathspey, at Havre, June 15.
SS Waaldyk, at Rotterdam, June 18.
SS St. George, at Liverpool, June 19.
SS Henrik, at Genoa, June 7.
SS Nordland, at Gothenburg, June 9.
SS Meuse, at Bordeaux, June 13.
SS Strathdene, at La Pallice, June 13.

Sailed.

SS Chicago, from Bordeaux, June 18.
SS Wentworth, from St. Nazaire, June 15.
SS Cameronia, from Liverpool, June 17.
SS Cedric, from Liverpool, June 17.
SS Hindoo, from Hull, June 18.
SS Manin, from Palermo, June 8.
SS Monviso, from Palermo, June 8.
SS Alexandrian, Hull, May 27.
SS Elizabeth Maersk, from Malaga, June 10.
SS Milazzo, from Gibraltar, June 13.
SS Radna, from Batavia, June 13.
SS City of Madeira, from Delagoa Bay, June 14.
SS Andyk, from Rotterdam, June 14.
SS Brunswyk, from Rotterdam, June 14.
SS Northern, from La Pallice, June 12.

Passed.

SS Algertino, New York for Cette, passed Gibraltar.
SS President Bungs, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Oswego, for New York from Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 24, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 24, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 26, SS Tamele.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 22, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. June 24, SS Cadogan.
Sweden—Close at 9 A. M. June 20, SS Stockholm, and at 9 A. M. June 22, SS United States.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 22, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. June 22, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. June 24, SS Bergensfjord.

BERMUDA


COTTON IS STEADY DESPITE WAR SCARE

Possibility of Mexican Clash Not Seriously Considered as Market Factor.

PRICES RISE 2 TO 4 POINTS

Attempt to Give Bullish Construction to Imminence of Hostilities Falls—Crops in Good Shape.

Cotton was dull and steady yesterday. Liverpool was lower, but the local market showed a disposition to ignore the suggested weakness abroad. The possibility of a clash with Mexico received much attention, but it was given no serious consideration as a market factor. The close was steady at an advance of 2 to 4 points.

There was an effort among some of the bulls to give a bullish construction to the imminence of hostilities with Mexico. It was urged that some of the crops in counties adjacent to the Mexican line would have to be abandoned, and the point also was made that the labor situation in the State might be affected through the exodus of Mexican workers. These arguments, however, were not seriously considered.

Crop accounts are generally favorable. Advices from Texas state that cotton is clean and in good condition, although rain is needed in some places. In the eastern part of the State rain has been more abundant, and there is some complaint of damage from weevils. The weather over Sunday was favorable with only a few scattered showers. The forecast calls for unsettled conditions except in the Central Belt and West Texas.

The following interesting comment is forwarded by a Liverpool firm from one of its agents in Russia, regarding the cotton situation in that country: "Judging by the position in Russia, the demand for cotton, when peace is concluded, will be really enormous. All our spinners have secured, during the last two years, incredible profits, and they will be able to work much more intensively. Reserves of cotton goods are exhausted. Demand from consumers does not diminish, especially from the agricultural population, which from various causes, and in spite of the war, has increased resources."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, middling 12.80d. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	12.77	12.69	12.76@12.77	12.73@12.74
Oct.	12.94	12.87	12.92@12.93	12.85@12.89
Dec.	13.09	13.01	13.07@13.08	13.03@13.06
Jan.	13.17	13.10	13.15@13.16	13.13
March	13.31	13.26	13.30@13.31	13.27@13.29

Total port receipts, 10,724 bales. Last week, 5,781 bales; last year, 8,946 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,140	2,046	1,337
New Orleans	1,053	1,058	931
Mobile	389	103	12
Savannah	780	591	438
Charleston		135	25
Wilmington	1,411	433	193
Norfolk	584	991	836

INTERIOR RECEIPTS

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	10	126	236
Memphis	230	418	828
St. Louis		38	66
Houston	1,392	1,577	1,820

Exports, 21,477 bales. Total thus far this season, 5,275,909 bales. Total last season, 3,069,038 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,490	Galveston 13.30	185,375	178,944
455	New Orleans 12.69	210,086	178,892
	Mobile 12¾	17,000	17,000
952	Savannah 12¾	112,437	69,334
	Charleston 12¾	40,423	54,763
	Wilmington 12¾	47,834	37,720
298	Norfolk 12.75	58,010	53,360
163	Augusta 12.56	79,570	91,416
825	Memphis 13.00	71,068	102,687
	St. Louis 12¾	12,779	24,657
800	Houston 13.20	51,493	71,455

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a dull business in spot cotton with middling 1 point advance at 8.17. Sales 5,000 bales. Receipts nil. Market closed easy.

WOULD WRITE FROM HEAVEN

Valet Says Eno Promised to Send Him a Postal Card.

In the contest of the will of Amos F. Eno, in which he left the residue of his estate valued at $5,000,000 or more to Columbia University, Edmond Bigaut, for many years Mr. Eno's valet, told Surrogate Cohalan and a jury yesterday how his employer acted on the night he signed his will.

Hearing strange noises issuing from the bedroom of Mr. Eno, Bigaut said that he investigated and found his employer in a kneeling posture in bed, with his hands folded as in prayer.

"Do you think I will go to Heaven?" he quoted Mr. Eno as having asked in a childish manner."

Bigaut said that he expressed a pessimistic view, telling him he had been unkind to his employes and others and that he had been unduly stingy. To this Mr. Eno replied, according to the witness:

"Well, if I do go there I will send you a postal."

The witness testified that he was compelled to treat Mr. Eno like a child, and admitted calling him "Baby." "Old Man," and "Papa." Quite frequently Mr. Eno would fall asleep in his bathtub, Bigaut said.

Cross-examined by Austen G. Fox of counsel for the proponents, Bigaut admitted that Mr. Eno donned a dinner coat when entertaining guests on several occasions on his last Summer visit to Saratoga. He said his employer was able to keep up his correspondence while abroad.

Andrew J. Welsh, for twenty-five years the superintendent of the Amos R. Eno estate at Simsbury, testified at length concerning the latter day peculiarities of his employer, the father of Amos F. Eno. The trial will be resumed today.

SHUBERT CASE POSTPONED.

Lawyers Agree to Have Hearing in New Haven on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 19.—The cases of Jacob J. Shubert, the theatrical manager, and Francis Hartley, the Yale student whom he struck in the Hotel Taft Saturday night, did not come up in the police court today, under an agreement between the lawyers to continue the case until Friday.

Although only a nominal case of breach of the peace is on the books of the court, it is understood that Hartley will prosecute the case against Shubert, who, he says, attacked him Saturday night after Hartley had spoken to a chorus girl.

FIRST AUTO SPANS ISTHMUS.

Government Employe Makes Trip —Driver of Following Car Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, June 19. — Samuel Grier, Superintendent of Motor Cars of the Panama Canal, yesterday accomplished for the first time the feat of driving an automobile across the Isthmus.

Owing to lack of roads, twenty-three of the forty-seven miles' distance was run over railroad ties. The actual running time was five hours and forty minutes.

M. Hodges, a Government chauffeur, in a following car, was killed when his machine tumbled over a railroad embankment.

COMMEND BUILDING REPORT

Realty Man Favor Restrictions Findings as a Whole.

The Board of Estimate held a public hearing yesterday on the final report of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions. There was no opposition to the report as a whole, but several sections were criticised. The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests declare that there had developed a remarkable unanimity of opinion among real estate interests in favor of the commission's plan and forwarded resolutions which were signed by representatives of financial institutions interested in real estate.

The resolutions set forth that through haphazard construction and by inappropriate uses the capital values of large areas have been greatly impaired, not only in the commercial and industrial sections of Manhattan, but also throughout the residential sections of the five boroughs, thus affecting the market value of real estate for investment purposes and creating an economic depreciation. Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club, told the board that the adoption of the commission's recommendations would be one of the most important acts in the history of the city.

"The exercise of community control over private building," said Mr. Binkerd, "is just as advantageous to private owners generally as it is to the city. Without the exercise of such control the restraints which the conscientious and intelligent private owner puts upon his own building is merely an asset to be capitalized by some unscrupulous owner near by. It is of great importance that these plans should be adopted as promptly as possible. Building is on the increase and any unnecessary delay means depriving the city of a certain amount of the proposed regulations."

Laurence M. D. McGuire, of the Real Estate Board, advanced the objection that if the use of land was restricted its value would likewise be restricted, together with restricted taxation and limitation on the city's borrowing capacity. Chairman Bassett of the commission replied that the report under discussion did not embrace limitations as much as it did protection.

On Wednesday discussion of the six Brooklyn districts will be heard and on Tuesday, June 27, there will be a discussion of areas in the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, together with the terms and provisions districting resolution applying to the whole city.

PIANO MEN MEET HERE.

Gen. Wood to Speak at Annual Dinner in Hotel Astor Tomorrow.

Piano manufacturers, dealers and salesmen from all over the country began to assemble at the Hotel Astor yesterday for the three annual conventions scheduled for tomorrow and Thursday.

The organizations are the National Piano Manufacturers' Association, whose membership includes makers of player-pianos; the National Association of Piano Merchants, and the National Association of Piano Travelers. Supply dealers and music publishers hold their annual meetings the same two days. Most of the visitors went to the Oakland Golf Club at Bayside, L. I., yesterday, where they participated in the annual tournament of the Piano Trade Golf Association. The tournament will be continued today.

The trade bodies are expected to take final action on the so-called "Klugh plan," which contemplates an amalgamation of the interests in the musical instrument business of the country into a central organization, to be known as the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce.

Tomorrow night the annual banquet of the National Association of Piano Merchants will take place at the Astor, with Major General Leonard Wood as the principal speaker. Alexander McDonald, a member of the Dinner Committee, yesterday said that nearly 700 reservations had been made. Each diner will have a telephone receiver at his place and listen to greetings and music from Pacific Coast cities.

U. S. WILL AUCTION 5 BLOODED HORSES

Animals Valued at $30,000 to be Sold Tomorrow to Cover Unpaid Duty.

DISPUTE OVER FREE ENTRY

Treasury Department Holds, Because Importer Is Not American, Customs Charges Must Be Met.

For the first time in many years, the United States Government is in possession of five thoroughbred horses which it will sell to the highest bidder. The animals are in the custody of Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, and since their arrival from England on the steamship Minnehaha on March 29 last have been boarded at the expense of the Government.

The animals were consigned by T. J. Benson of London to S. L. Frank of this city for sale. The most valuable animal in the consignment was Battler, a chestnut stallion, which, as stated in the invoice, was out of Rhoda B. This mare was dam of Orby, owned by Richard Croker, which won the Derby in 1907. Mr. Frank, it was understood last night, valued the horses at around $30,000.

The usual customs examination was made, Mr. Frank claiming free entry under the regulations relating to the admittance of recognized breeds of animals for racing and breeding purposes. At this point Mr. Frank's troubles began, for, although the customs men passed the horses as thoroughbreds, the Treasury Department raised the objection that the horses were not owned by the "importer" within the meaning of the law. As the animals had been consigned for sale, the department decided full duty at the rate of 10 per cent. would have to be paid.

The department based its refusal of duty exemption on the ground that the words "any animal imported by a citizen of the United States" in the tariff law showed the intent of Congress to restrict the privileges of the act to importations by American citizens, and that Mr. Frank could not be regarded as the "importer" within the meaning of the law, since the horses were owned and shipped on consignment by a subject of England. Mr. Frank declined to pay the duties, amounting to about $3,000, and surrendered the animals to the Government as "unclaimed merchandise."

Mr. Frank was of the opinion that the real purpose of the law would be served if the consignment had been admitted free of duty, regardless of the technicality of foreign ownership.

"What difference does it make who owns them when they land," he said, "if they are pure bred and are to be sold for breeding purposes? They are certainly of just as much benefit to the horse-breeding interests of the United States the way they came as if I had actually purchased them from Mr. Benson and afterward sold them to breeders here instead of selling them for Mr. Benson from the same room."

The Washington authorities, while recognizing the force of the arguments advanced by Mr. Frank and his attorneys and agreeing that the primary object of the law was to improve the breeds of domestic animals in the United States, nevertheless were of the opinion that the law as it stood intended that the importer must be the owner and an American citizen. The department indicated that the animals could be shipped back to England, and, if bought outright by Mr. Frank and reimported, could receive free entry. The suggestion, however, did not commend itself to the consignee.

It was said in some quarters yesterday that the Treasury Department not so long ago gave a broad interpretation to the law in admitting horses shipped from England to Harry Payne Whitney. In that case, however, the horses, while born in England, were bred from American dams in this country. The Secretary of the Treasury held that the animals were merely coming back to their native country.

The horses consigned to Mr. Frank will be auctioned off tomorrow at 11 o'clock, the sale taking place at Stoddard's U. S. Bonded Stables, 508-600 Greenwich Street, near Houston Street. The animals' board bill for the period of their stay now closely approximates $500.

Collector Malone's official notice sent out to horse breeders and racing men described the animals as follows:

The Battler, chestnut stallion, 9 years old, by Lesterlin or Cloiwell, out of Rhoda B; Royal York, dark bay gelding, 4 years old, by Margandale, out of Flirty. Pillo Colt, light bay gelding, 2 years old, by Pillo, out of Samfoin. Prisoner's Leap, bay mare, 5 years old, by Dumbarton Castle, out of Run, and Myopia, bay mare, 3 years old, by Myram, out of Villa Vista.

It was said yesterday at the Custom House that after advertising, auction fees, duties, and other charges had been paid, the Government would turn the balance of the proceeds of the sale over to Mr. Benson, the English shipper of the animals.

URGE NEW RAILWAY LAWS.

Congress of Transportation Men Say State Measures Are Bad.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 19.—Congress was urged to replace varying and conflicting State laws by uniform legislation affecting railroads at the congress here today of the Master Car Builders, American Railway Mechanics' Association, and other railroad industries. Delegates declared that the chaotic condition of State laws impeded traffic, produced freight congestion and caused large unnecessary expense to the railroads.

Representatives of railroads said that confidential reports they had received in the last few days showed that the movement started by railroads to pledge their employes to help in the operation of trains in the event of a strike had met with considerable success already, although many employes refused to go on record. Delegates said that they were pleased by the action of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which adopted a resolution asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the causes of the threatened strike of the four brotherhoods.

Speakers at the congress said that the day of complete electrification of the railroads was remote. A Chicago committee said that an investigation had proved that the cost of replacing steam with electricity on roads running into that city alone would cost $275,000,000 in the minimum. The greatest problem connected with the use of steam—the smoke nuisance—is going to be solved, according to the report of an investigating committee, by the pulverization of fuel. Powdered coal of various kinds, it was reported, had been used with a high degree of success. It was reported that this kind of fuel did away with smoke and cinders, lessened the labor of firemen, saved time and maintained the maximum boiler pressure.

GATNER NAMES 15 LAWYERS.

Grand Jury to Investigate Fake Damage Suit Charges.

Abraham Gatner, a lawyer's "runner," who had been brought from Cleveland on a charge of attempted grand larceny, was held in $2,500 bail for examination on June 28 by Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court yesterday. Gatner made a full confession to Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg that he had manufactured fake accident cases. He named fifteen lawyers who, he said, shared with him the fees resulting from his practice.

As to these lawyers, a Grand Jury investigation will be begun at once to ascertain whether they had violated Section 278 of the Penal Law, which prohibits a lawyer from dividing his fees with one not admitted to the bar, as was the case with Gatner. According to Gatner's confession he brought cases, real or manufactured, to the lawyers for whom he acted as a runner, with the understanding that he was to receive one-third of the fees.

Gatner told Mr. Ryttenberg that he had been employed by one lawyer who ordered him to bring in two or three cases a week or lose his job. While many of his cases were illegitimate, Gatner admitted that on several occasions, to save his job, he had found himself compelled to "fake" cases with the assistance of a woman named Lillian Brown. The firms for which he was working as a runner, according to Gatner, realized about $150,000 a year as the result of business he brought in.

23 NAMES OFF VOTING LIST.

Justice Cropsey Acts in Dispute Over Long Beach Election.

Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey, in Brooklyn, heard two petitions yesterday brought before him by Henry F. Cochrane, a lawyer, requesting that he issue orders compelling the election officials of Long Beach, L. I., to strike certain names from the list of eligible voters at the election to be held there today. The first petition contained thirty-nine names. Justice Cropsey ordered twenty-three of these off the list. The second petition contained fifteen names and the Justice decided that these were all legal, as it had not been shown that any mistake had been made in their case.

Mr. Cochrane read a number of affidavits to the effect that the men whom he demanded stricken from the voting list lived at addresses in Manhattan, New Jersey, and other places outside the village of Long Beach. C. Walter Randall, who appeared for the faction led by ex-State Senator William H. Reynolds, declared that the Board of Directors of the village had investigated the names of those on the lists and he believed that the statement of the Chairman of the board that he thought the men were entitled to vote was sufficient.

MAYOR FOR PATRIOTIC 4TH.

Wants This Year's Celebration a Real Evidence of Civic Spirit.

Mayor Mitchel wants this year's celebration of the Fourth of July to be the most patriotic in the history of the city, and a real mobilization of civic spirit. To this end the Mayor has been

To the People of the City of New York:

The approach of the 140th anniversary of the independence of the United States again reminds us of our privileges and duties as members of the Republic, and with a view to the suitable observance of the day I have appointed an Independence Day Committee to assist in the arrangement of appropriate exercises in various parts of the city. I therefore call upon the men, women, and children of the city to co-operate in every way possible with this committee, to assemble at places to be designated by the committee, and with reverent remembrance of the sacrifices of our forefathers and of the gratitude for the blessings we enjoy as a nation, to take part in a rational and patriotic celebration of the Fourth. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

The Mayor will make known the names of the committee he has chosen within a few days.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

7TH ST, 64; Morris Kalish against Rebecca Spielberg, owner; William Sinkewitz, contractor $178

37TH ST, 35 and 37 West; Architectural Cornice and Skylight Works, Inc., against Seventh Avenue Security Corp., owner and contractor $423

38TH ST, 72 East; Architectural Cornice and Skylight Works, Inc., against Improvement Co. of New York owner and contractor; $438

39TH ST, 318 to 326 West; La Spina Morris Cut Stone Co., Inc., against A. Fink & Son, owner; E. Brooks & Co., Inc., contractor $845

Bronx.

WALTON AV, n e corner of 170th St, 75x100; Nooman Building Material Co., Inc., against Notaw Realty Corp., owner and contractor, renewal $800

176TH ST, 273 East; Albert Anderson against Henry Cleland and Cleland Realty Co., owners; Henry Cleland, contractor $75

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat trade placed a bullish interpretation on the Mexican developments, and trading was more active and prices at the close of the day were firm at the top, with net gains of 1⅜c to 2 from the final of Saturday. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.13¾; No. 2 hard, $1.13¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.22¾.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.02⅝	$1.00⅝	$1.02⅜	$1.00⅝	$1.02¼
September	1.04⅛	1.02	1.04	1.02⅜	99⅞
December	1.06⅛	1.07	1.08	1.06⅛	1.02⅝

CORN.

The corn market was active and firm, closing with net gains of 1⅜c to 1½c. The advance in wheat and the Mexican situation caused a more active demand. Sales were reported of about 400,000 bushels, of which about half were done on Saturday. The visible supply showed a decrease of 2,266,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 884,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	72¼	71	72¼	71¼	72
September	72	70½	72	70½	72½
December	68	67½	68	67½	68¾

OATS.

The oats market was a trifle easier early in the day under scattered selling prompted by favorable weather, but subsequently prices advanced with the other markets and closed ⅜ to ⅞c net higher. The visible supply decreased 1,064,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,326,000 last year. Export sales for the day were estimated at 280,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm, standard being quoted at 46½c; No. 3 white, 45 to 45½c; No. 4 white, 44 to 44½c; fancy clipped white, 46 to 47¼c; ordinary clipped white, 44½ to 46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	39¼	37¾	39¼	38¾	45⅞
September	38⅝	36¾	38⅝	38¼	38½
December	40⅜	39¼	40¼	39¾	

PROVISIONS.

A decline of 10 points in the hog market caused an easy opening in provisions, but subsequently the whole list developed strength and a sharp advance. This was based on active buying in anticipation of war orders, and the Mexican situation was looked upon as a strong bull factor. Hog receipts at Chicago, 51,000; estimated for Tuesday, 17,000. Kansas City had 13,000 hogs and Omaha 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	13.05	12.90	13.02	12.95	9.27
September	13.20	12.90	13.15	12.97	9.55
Ribs—					
July	13.60	13.10	13.60	13.17	10.25
September	13.72	13.20	13.70	13.37	10.55
Pork—					
July	23.65	22.70	23.65	22.90	16.80
September	23.80	22.85	23.80	22.80	17.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The Mexican situation had an indirect influence on the market for cotton oil, and prices advanced sharply, with an active trade. Houses with Western connections were heavy buyers, and this started a general covering movement and final quotations were at the best of the day, with total gains of 16 to 25 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			10.85@11.00	10.85
June			10.90@11.00	10.90
July	10.57	10.70	10.56@10.58	10.61
August	10.50	10.61	10.70@10.81	10.60
September	10.51	10.60	10.80@10.83	10.68
October	9.80	9.92	9.79@9.80	9.84
November	8.90	8.97	8.00@ 8.91	8.85
December	8.79	8.85	8.79@ 8.84	8.89
January	8.80	8.70	8.78@ 8.85	8.82

COFFEE.

There was a further advance in the market for coffee futures here yesterday. The steadier tone which appears to have developed in Brazil at prices which are still above a parity with the local market, is believed to have encouraged some investment buying, and after opening at a decline of 1 point to an advance of 6 points, active months sold about 9 to 13 points above Saturday's closing figures. The local spot market remained quiet, with quotations on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June			8.15@8.17	8.07
July	8.21	8.20	8.19@8.21	8.12
August			8.27@8.29	8.19
September	8.38	8.26	8.35@8.37	8.27
October			8.40@8.42	8.32
November			8.45@8.47	8.37
December	8.54	8.47	8.50@8.51	8.43
January			8.56@8.58	8.48
February			8.61@8.63	8.53
March	8.70	8.69	8.66@8.68	8.57
April			8.71@8.73	8.62
May	8.79	8.73	8.76@8.77	8.67

SUGAR.

Trading in futures was quiet, due to lack of interest shown by refiners in raw sugar offerings, coupled with the fact that granulated for export was at a standstill, and that the local demand for refined was quiet. After opening 1 point lower to 1 point higher, trading became irregular, the market closing easy, 2 points net lower to 3 points net higher, with total sales 2,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	5.46	5.44	5.40@5.42	5.40
July			5.44@5.45	5.46
August			5.48@5.50	5.50
September	5.54	5.52	5.52@5.54	5.53
October			5.47@5.48	5.48
November			5.37@5.39	5.36
December	5.20	5.19	5.19@5.20	5.18
January	4.85	4.85	4.84@4.86	4.81
February			4.58@4.61	4.54
March			4.59@4.61	4.58
April			4.62@4.64	4.61
May			4.65@4.67	4.64

No change was made in raw sugar quotations, and no fresh business was reported. Cuba centrifugals, spot, at 6.46c, and molasses quoted at 5.66c. Cost-and-freight Cuba were more or less nominal at 5¾c. The local demand for granulated was quiet, with quotations unchanged at 7.30@7.65c, regular terms, basis fine granulated.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,895 packages. Demand very moderate, and market for most grades of fresh creamery without material change. General sales of extra creamery are at 29½c, though exceptionally long lines of this score butter bring 29¾c, and the higher scoring lots sell ½@1c above extras. There is an increasing supply of both firsts and seconds, and pressure to sell is strong; prices are quite unsettled. State dairy unchanged without material change, but dull. Ladles and packing stock barely sustained. Creamery, extras, 93 score, 28½@29¾c; higher scoring, 30¼@30¾c; firsts, 89 to 92 score, 28@29c; seconds, 84 to 88 score, 26½@27¼c; creamery, thirds, 25@26c; creamery, mixed, salted, extras, 30¼@30¾c; higher scoring, 30¾@31¼c; firsts, 28¼@29¼c; seconds, 26½@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 28¼@29c; good to prime, 26½@28c; common to fair, 24@26c; rancy-tated, extras, 27c; firsts, 25@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23@23½c; No. 2, 22½c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,953 cases. There is a somewhat better demand for medium to fine qualities of fresh-gathered receipts and the market has a slightly firmer tone, with some narrowing in prevailing values on the various grades. Fancy nearby henmery whites are in lighter supply and some few sales reported in fancy large whites up to 33c. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 24½@26c; extra firsts, 23¼@24c; firsts, 22¼@23c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds and poorer, 18½@20¼c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@19½c; undergrades, 16@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 27@28c; ordinary to good, 25@26½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@26c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@25½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery browns, 26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23½@25c; duck eggs, State, and nearby, Indian Runner, 28@29c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Probably thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. and s. winds.

Fla.—Probably thunder showers Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ky.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. probably showers.

Ohio—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle, variable winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. probably showers; light, variable winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; warmer; light, variable winds.

La., E. and W. Texas—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Okla.—Probably fair Tues and Wed.

Ill.—Cloudy in n. e., showers in s. and w. Tues. Wed. probably showers.

Mo. and Iowa—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues.; showers Wed.

Minn.—Cloudy with showers Wed., and in s. and w. Tues.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Unsettled Tues. and Wed., with showers.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

East Eighty-third Street Residence Purchased for Investment—West Side Deals—Bible Institute Buys to Enlarge Building—Church Purchase at Dobbs Ferry—Business Leases.

Residence deals in different parts of the city formed the bulk of the trading in the realty market yesterday. In the upper east side home centre, near Fifth Avenues the four-story private dwelling at 20 East Eighty-third Street, on lot 20 by 102.2, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, was purchased by Gilbert H. Montague for investment from the Van Dyck estate. The property has been held at $60,000 and is under lease to Sept. 1. It is the third house sold in the block within the last two months

William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the sale.

West Side Dwelling Sales.

The four-story dwelling at 324 West End Avenue, 18 by 75, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets, has been sold by Slawson & Hobbs for William H. Parsons. The same brokers have also sold for Ancell H. Ball the four-story residence at 139 West Seventy-fourth Street, 22 feet front.

The three-story dwelling at 111 West Seventy-eighth Street, 17 by 102.2, has been sold by the Dexter Realty Company.

Lower West Side Deals.

William H. Archibald has sold for John McNiece to a client of Goodale, Perry & Dwight the four-story dwelling at 462 West Twenty-third Street, on lot 22 by 98.9, about 80 feet east of Tenth Avenue.

Van Vliet & Place have sold for Henry Rousby the dwelling at 309 West Fourth Street, 10.11 by 75.2, between Bank and Twelfth Streets.

Mission Buys to Enlarge Its Quarters.

The National Bible Institute has purchased the three-story stable at 212 West Thirty-fifth Street, 18.6 by 98.9, adjoining its present building at 214 and 216, which is also the headquarters of the McAuley Cremorne Mission. The additional plot will be improved to meet the growing demands of the institute. It was bought from Agil H. Cantor, executor of the estate of Caroline A. Wilson.

Recent Buyers.

The Van Dyck estate was the buyer of the dwelling at 712 Madison Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Sixty-third Street, sold by the Granby Corporation through William A. White & Sons.

Edward H. Burger was the buyer of the dwelling at 72 East 121st Street, sold recently by Derschuck & Co. for Ella S. Chase.

Richard Trimble was the buyer of the residence at 1,020 Madison Avenue, which he has been occupying under a lease, sold recently through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. It adjoins the southwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street.

Brooklyn.

Herbert F. Pratt has sold his Brooklyn home at Clinton and Willoughby Avenues, 200 by 187, to the Ridgewood Realty Company, which gave in part payment 200 lots on Fresh Pond Road. The deal involved $500,000.

The Sinnacros Realty Company sold for the estate of James McGlynn the two-family cottage on plot 25 by 100, on the north side of Ninety-first Street, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Long Island.

The Woodmere Holding Corporation, Edward S. Brickner, President, has sold fifty acres of water front property at Woodmere Bay. The buyer will develop it for residential use.

A. C. Cronin has purchased from the McKnight Realty Company a villa plot on Cedar Drive, Great Neck Estates, Great Neck.

Meister Builders have sold to Sabina Schatzlein two lots on their property at Lucia Avenue, Edgemere.

Purchase by Dobbs Ferry Church.

The South Presbyterian Church, Dobbs Ferry, has purchased from Harry De W. Wilde the latter's residence, with one acre of ground, at the northeast corner of Oak Street and Broadway. The property adjoins the church. It has been held at $30,000. Bryan L. Kennelly was the broker.

Factories Leased.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has rented on a long term net lease the six-story factory building on the northwest corner of Avenue A and Sixty-eighth Street for the Presbyterian Hospital to a manufacturing concern. It covers a plot 55 by 150.

The five-story factory at 507-509 West Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, has been leased by Crosby & Biemly for Ellen Downey by Harvey Engraving, Inc., for the manufacture of automobile bodies.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schultz Cigar Company to Henry and Frank Forst a part of the ground floor and basement at the northwest corner Eighth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

Henry Hof has leased for L. Napoleon Levy the three-story stable at 193 Lexington Avenue to the Second Avenue Railroad Company for an emergency station.

Ira A. Lurie has leased for the Times Square Auto Company the top floor of the building at 228 to 232 West Fifty-sixth Street, running through to 237 to 241 West Fifty-fifth Street, to Charles E. Rieas & Co., (Hupmobile Auto Company), for use as a service station and repair shop.

Morris Rose has leased the store at 1,167 Broadway to Louis Rosenberg & Son, tailors. Lewis L. Rosenthal was associated broker. He has also leased the store at 42 to 46 East Twenty-eighth Street to Herman Hirsch.

The two six-story flats at 203 to 209 East Ninety-sixth Street have been leased by Smith & Blau for Esther Hermann to the Seigal Leasing Company for five years at an aggregate rental of $36,300.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased the Carpenter estate at Locust Valley to James S. Clews.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for James S. Morgan, trustee, the country estate known as Bel Air at Lenox, Mass., to Mrs. M. J. Kingsland.

L'Engle, Washburn & Co. have leased the Hewlett homestead at Roslyn to Frank C. Henderson. It is one of the oldest homes on Long Island.

Fish & Marvin have rented for J. G. Phelps Stokes his cottage on Caritas Island, Wallack's Point, Stamford, to John O'Hara Cosgrove, and for E. C. Pomeroy his property at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, to George Hunter Smith.

Baker Crowell has leased for the estate of Mary Fraser the plot of four acres on Hempstead Harbor, Port Washington, to Charles H. Pope.

Loans Placed.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has arranged a loan of $625,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the apartment house at the northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, and also a new first mortgage loan of $50,000 on the property at 218 West Sixtieth Street.

Sheepshead Bay Lots at Auction.

Adjoining the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, on Ocean Avenue, the Jere Johnson Jr. Company will sell at auction today in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, 115 lots, of which forty are on Ocean Avenue, comprising the entire block front from Avenue U to Avenue V and from Avenue V to Neck Road.

Sell Havemeyer Country Estate.

Joseph P. Day will sell at auction on Friday, June 30, to close the estate of Emilie de Loosey Havemeyer, the former Theodore A. Havemeyer country estate at Mahwah, N. J. It will be sold in two parcels containing 106.254 acres and 170.34 acres, respectively. The sale will be held on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

New Apartment Houses.

Plans were filed yesterday for a fourteen-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Park Avenue for the Trauts Realty Corporation, Samuel Borchardt, President, to cost $400,000. The architects are W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone. The same architects also filed plans for a twelve-story house on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street for the E. A. L. Apartment Management Company, Edgar A. Levy, President, to cost $500,000.

Andrew J. Thomas has completed plans for a six-story apartment house at 92 and 94 Grove Street for Horace D. Forman, Jr., and others. The cost is $40,000.

Realty Notes.

State Senator James A. Hamilton of the Bronx delivered an address recently before the Taxpayers' Alliance on "Torrens Title Registration." He spoke of the introduction of the plan into New York State almost a decade ago and the deficits which made it unworkable, and he explained that the bill recently signed by Governor Whitman should tend to make real estate as quick an asset as a share of stock or a Government bond.

The United States Real Estate Owners' Association will start today a two-week campaign to secure 1,000 new members.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold last Saturday 103 lots and three houses at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., for $66,460.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

189th St, 205 West, n s, 98.1 ft w of 7th Av, 19.2x99.11, four-story dwelling; Selma Stern against Annie Levy et al.; Goldman, H. & U., attorneys; due on judgment, $10,830.14; taxes, &c., $216.80; to the plaintiff for $5,600.

By Henry Brady.

111th St, 174 East, s s, 187.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; Clara Delisc against E. S. Wiberley et al.; H. A. Vieu, attorney; due on judgment, $6,514.23; taxes, &c., $243.16; to Frances M. Engels, a party in interest, for $7,000.

Montgomery St, 53, w s, 25 ft s of Monroe St, 25x

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development"

The company has published a booklet of facts not only interesting and readable, but containing information of real value to any one contemplating now or in the future investing in a home or building plot.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS

Is a suburban development in a class by itself; represents the best type of construction and improvements.

In point of time, it is nearer the centre of the city (15 minutes from Penna. Sta.) than any other suburban development, and the prices of houses and plots compare favorably with other high-class developments much further from the city.

Booklet mailed upon request. Address Dept. T.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY,
47 West 34th St., New York.

15 MINUTES FROM PENNA. STATION

FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Auction Sale of Houses & Properties
SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916.

We will offer for the Westchester & Bronx Title and Mortgage Guarantee Co. properties taken by them under foreclosure. This will be an opportunity never before offered to secure the best property at your own prices. Each parcel will absolutely be sold to the highest bidder.

THE PROPERTIES:

No. 16 Read Ave., Crestwood—5 minutes' walk from Crestwood Station. Well-built house of 9 rooms, bath, hot air heat and electric light. Plot 50x110 feet, with service right of way in rear.

Yonkers—Northwest corner of Carlyle and Euclid Aves. Private residence, 13 rooms, 2 tile baths, hot water heat, gas and electric light, hardwood floors and trim. Plot 75x110 irregular.

Yonkers—22 plots on beautiful Hudson Terrace, with unexcelled views of Hudson. The plots are ripe for building. Approved building loan will be made by the selling company. Policy will be delivered free to each purchaser. Terms: 10% of sale price on day of sale, 20% on delivery of deed in 30 days. Balance of 30% on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 5½% Interest.

The sale will be made on the premises rain or shine. The Crestwood property will be offered at 2:30 P. M., the Yonkers properties at 3 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916.

For further particulars and maps apply to the auctioneers.

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East 41st Street, New York.

Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y.; White Plains, N. Y.; Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guarantee Co., 22 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.; or White Plains, N. Y.

All-Year-Round Home ON THE SOUND

Best Section of Westchester County.

$1,000 Down, Balance Easy Terms.

40 minutes from Grand Central. 19 miles by motor. New house, four large master bedrooms, two baths, large living room with open fireplace, dining room and kitchen, butler's pantry, maid's room and bath. Large size plot. Price $10,500.

SHORE ACRES, Room 302,
51-A East 42nd St., N. Y.
Tel. 2326 Murray Hill.

Gentleman's Beautiful Country Estate

On Hudson; 50 minutes from city; eight acres; gardens, lawns, fruits, flowers, tennis, swimming pool, icehouse, chickens, pigeons, cows; dwelling, 25 rooms, 5 master suites with baths; gardener's cottage; large garage with apartment; greenhouse; other outbuildings; everything modern; own water system; residence luxuriously furnished. Will sell; terms to suit. P 102 Times.

New House—Georgian Colonial.

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation; accessible to depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, attractive sleeping porch; living room 33x14; beautiful Colonial fireplace; built by private gentleman for own home; photograph and description on request. H. E. Wilson, Room 1,118 Tribune Bldg.

HUDSON RIVER BARGAIN.

25 ACRE ESTATE must be sold; large dwelling, two baths; cottage, stable, garage; splendid stream; shade trees; beautiful views; easy commuting distance; near station.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
51 East 42d St. 2875 Murray Hill.

SELL—MIGHT RENT.

Villa Alta, most attractive fireproof house in Westchester; 12 rooms, also reception and billiard halls; 3-car concealed garage; every city improvement and advantage, including gas and sewers; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 5 minutes' walk from depot; photograph and description on request. George H. Mills, Colonial Heights, Yonkers.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Tish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS

FURNISHED for the Summer—UNFURNISHED by the year; 6 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths. Prices from $35.00 to $200 monthly.

BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out Restricted Residential Community Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.

Detailed information upon request.

NEPONSIT REALTY CO.
Suite 530, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

HUNTINGTON

$30 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES, 10,000 POPULATION. WILL GIVE WARRANTED DEED.

$2 Down, $1 A Month

LOTS DAILY EXCURSIONS, 10 A. M.
B. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

STUCCO BUNGALOW

at LYNBROOK, L. I.; electric train service; 5 rooms with bath; steam heat, gas and electric light; on fine plot; bought in at foreclosure sale; will sacrifice at $2,700; free and clear; terms, $500 cash, balance on installment mortgage of $25 per month. WILLIAM FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Rockville Centre, L. I.

BEAUTIFUL WATERFRONT FARM

96 acres, 1,200 feet Long Island Sound frontage; sandy beach, wooded bluff, fertile, mostly cultivated; convenient station; farm buildings; views, excellent neighborhood, $225 acre.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Building, New York.

$150 CASH BUYS

tiny 5-room rustic bungalow, with improvements, in beautiful location among hills on North Shore, near station and bay; makes fine all-year home; balance on easy terms to responsible party. North, Box 131 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM.

Fine house and nearly 2 acres of fine soil, suitable for raising poultry, vegetables, etc.; $300 cash, balance easy payments. Farm, Box 111 Times Downtown.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING LAKE

Beautiful cottage, just finished, built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 6 large rooms, bath, open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; full cellar; hot water heat, new model range; abundance of shrubbery; price $3,950, worth $5,000; responsible party can take possession for $450 cash, balance very easy terms; 25 minutes from city. B. Browne, 349 E. 14th St.

REAL ESTATE.

Gentleman's Country Place

11 Acres, Large House, Stable, Fine Views,

FOR SALE

at great sacrifice. Fifty miles out, Erie, one mile to station. Electric light, steam heat, private water supply, all in good order. Will exchange.

HOWELL, Salisbury, Conn.

Bear Rock Fall

A Broken Cascade in the Berkshires, 300 feet high.

FOR SALE

by executors to close estate. Valuable buildings, on State Road 2½ miles to station; 260 acres. Suitable for country place, game preserve, cottage colony or farm.

HOWELL, Salisbury, Conn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE $6,200.

Terms to Suit Responsible Purchaser.

Beautiful Colonial Home

BEST OF COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.



Delightful all-year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, and well-fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bedchambers and tiled bath on the second floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club golf; ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

ATTORNEY, Box H 324 Times Downtown.

$2,500, Easy Terms

and 1st Mtge. of $5,000 Buys This

ARTISTIC HOME

Near Water.

49 Min. on Train; Ex. Service. Sacrificing to sell now. Send for photo.



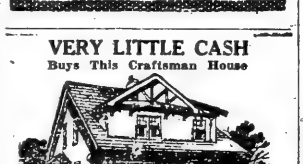
9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Shaded Grounds; 100 by 187 Feet. Fine neighborhood, high elev., charming water views. House is new; has tremendous open fireplace, six master bedchambers; finely equipped baths; with sleeping porch; huge return veranda; every facility for outdoor sport; golf, country club.

E. A. MANCHESTER.
170 B'way. Tel. 1321 Cort.

VERY LITTLE CASH

Buys This Craftsman House



7 large rooms and tiled bath; large open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; all city improvements; on beautiful residential street in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 7 minutes from express station; 5 minutes from clubhouse and golf course; purchasers must be socially eligible for membership in country club.

Chairman, M. C., P. O. Box 416, N.Y.

Long Branch—For Sale or Rent

Furnished or Unfurnished.

North Bath Avenue, near the ocean; 13-room Cottage, 2 baths, electric light, gas; furnishings of the best; plot 115x200; cottage sits back 100 feet from the road. For particulars apply

WM. LUSTGARTEN,
68 William St., New York City.

HANDSOME HOME

at a bargain; business necessitates removal to California; house contains 10 large rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience; handsome fixtures, &c.; garage; large corner plot nicely laid out; flower and vegetable garden all well cared for; a big bargain for quick sale; good transportation; 30 minutes out. F. W. Waggoner, Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

PLAINFIELD COTTAGE,

638 West 7th, Corner Stoomer Ave.

11 rooms, garage of newest improvements; beautiful grounds, 113x300; choice section. Rent, sell or exchange. Brokers note. GILBERT ELLIOTT, 2 Rector St., N. Y.

SUBURBAN HOME BARGAIN.

At Plainfield, N. J., 10 rooms, bath; handsome finish; all improvements; plot, 60x176; 28 miles out; special club car service on C. R. R. of N. J. At $7,000; a bargain seldom found. Owner, Room 706, 141 Broadway.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YALE-HARVARD RACE

As you sail up New London Harbor look at finest estate on Connecticut Coast. For sale, low price, easy terms. Address, HENRY C. ROWE, Groton, Conn.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

Farms, Country Homes, &c., for Sale or Rent. Rentals Furnished or Unfurnished. Prices Reasonable.

THADDEUS CRANE,
Ridgefield, Conn. Phone 1.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.

For Rent for Season

Gentleman's country residence, all improvements, fully furnished; private dock fronting on Shrewsbury River. Large grounds, garage and stable. Caretaker on place. Further particulars address J. S. W. Thompson, 916 Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

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NEW, MODERN, 8-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE.

Near Bathing Ground. $400 for season. P. O. BOX 102, BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING, 5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100, 1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.

Suitable for manufacturing of Cigars, Shirt Waists, Tailoring, &c. Will let in part or entire.

Steam heat, elevator, & all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.

PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.,
2255 Broadway, Cor. 81st St., Tel. 5480 Schuyler

LOFT

7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732 Worth; or your own broker.

DESIRABLE STORE
At No. 36 East 58th St.

POSSESSION OCT. 1, 1916.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
710 Madison Av., Cor. 63d St.
TEL. PLAZA 4951.

STORE
240 MANHATTAN AVENUE

Excellent location, near L station. Between Manhattan Ave. and 8th Ave. Apply premises or 13 Lawrence St.

Manufacturing and Mercantile
Lofts, Stores, Buildings.
Innes & Center, 30 East 20th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Large Corner Apartment.

Apartments for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

Apply 175 West 58th St.

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at Riverside Drive

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
3-4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $38 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
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The REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

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PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
THE HIGHWINDS

Apartments of Highest Character

Under Personal Management of the Owners. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Two 8-Story Buildings,
Two Blocks from Subway Station.

Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.

Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
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THE HIGHWINDS

FAIRVIEW COURT

3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.
FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
FIVE ROOMS AND BATH, $45.

Large and light rooms; elevator. Apply Superintendent on premises or owner.

MARCY REALTY COMPANY,
100 Broadway. Tel. 855 Rector.

The CLEBURNE

924 West End Av.—105th St.

New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.

Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.

Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.

INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Aves., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

JUST COMPLETED
2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.

BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, $21-$39
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
Padula Realty Corp., Owner,
ON PREMISES.

Ready JULY 1ST
Palisades Apartments

N. E. Cor. Haven Av. & 170th St.

A few blocks west of B'way.

These high-class houses command a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and surrounding country.

3, 4 and 5 Rooms

AT MODERATE RENTS.

Every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone, etc.

Renting man on premises, or

Aud. 9080 **Nehring Brothers,** St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 174th.

6-8 ROOM APARTMENT
Roxborough, Broadway & 92d St.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
185 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY

New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
RENTS $600 TO $1,800.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments

14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue

Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.

Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Aves. Express "L" Stations.

4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms

RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1550
310 W. 94th STREET NEAR WEST END AVE.

NONHOUSE-KEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY.) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3994.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class Fireproof Building

261 Central-Park-West

N. W. Cor. 86th Street

Apply to Superintendent on premises 9 Room Aparts, $2,000 & Up.

TERRACE COURT

202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Southeast corner 93d St.

7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building, and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or

J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.
Phone Columbus 3957.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, Real Estate, 1 West 34th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages, 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate, 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A detached house, new, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; less than cost; near Sea Beach subway. Cost you nothing to have me show it to you. Pickard, 15 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Eight-room brick; all improvements; bargain; terms; $3,800. Box B 321 Times Downtown.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Only 30 minutes' ride from City Hall, N. Y., pretty home of 6 rooms and swell bath, all improvements; open fireplace; half block from trolley; good neighborhood; at a sacrifice, take $275 cash and $24 a month; possession at once. Bedd, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

A few lots on Atlantic Ocean in New York City for sale very cheap; highly developed section; no assessments; terms. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, New York.

IDEAL HOME,
7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; $250 cash, easy payments for the balance. Home, Box 120, Times Downtown.

TWO JAMAICA LOTS for $115 cash, on easy terms, or $200 cash if sold this week; at depot and trolley; perfect title. B., owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

In most beautiful section of Staten Island; twenty minutes from N. Y. Ferry; magnificent view of harbor; seven rooms, $600, including heat. T. M., P. O. Box 63, New York.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—11 and 12-room cottages, overlooking Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from station; rents, $480-$800 per year. Remco, Broadway, 98th.

Scarsdale.—Exceptional residence plot, 1½ acres; high, fine location; has peculiar advantages. Owner, private party, must sell. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Private party wishes to sell swell six-room, all-year home; dining room, beamed ceiling, paneled walls, open fireplace, gas, electric lights, handsome bath; best neighborhood; shrubs, hedge; 45 minutes from city; house two years old; $900 cash required, balance $20 monthly; price $2,800; worth $3,000 mortgage quick. H. B., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Three-story brick building, suitable garage or factory; basement and first floor, 25x100, light and dry; elevator, electric lights; second and third floors, six large rooms, bath and pantry; all improvements; splendid location. Wilt, 141 8th St., Long Island City. Telephone 1892 Hunterpoint.

$9,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 36 minutes out L. I.; commutation 12½c. Small payment, balance as rent. J. Madden, 325 E. 21st St., N. Y. C.

Sixty-acre farm at Manhasset, L. I.; high elevation, partly wooded; high-class neighborhood; suitable for country-estate; price $2,250 per acre; terms. Write to Box P 284 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. F. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 31 Chambers St., New York.

$1,300 on easy terms buys my 3-room cozy bungalow, artistic design, open fireplace and large porch, shady ground for chickens, &c. E. Welch, Box 130 Times Downtown.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.
Phone Gramercy 5800. 1 West 34th St.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies. COUNTRY PARSONAGE, 5 96 Times.

Board for three people; sea bathing; easy commuting; reasonable terms. Y 219 Times Annex.

New York City.

The Woodbury, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th St. Subway; wonderful grounds.

Long Island.

Arverne, N. Y., on ocean, 30 min. from Broadway, (Penna. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 mo.; mile long ocean boardwalk; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests, young folks, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table, dainty cooking; room and board, $10-$20 each. Phone 415 Hammels. The Stafford, 106 Beach 96th St., (Gaston Av.)

Sheepshead Bay, 2,421 East 26th.—Delightful Summer home; boating, bathing, fishing; good home cooking; moderate terms. 7th R Coney Island.

Amityville; waterfront, few adults accommodated; garage, bathing, fishing. Box 467. Telephone 245.

Westchester County.

A few children under 10 in the country, within New York City limits; rates very moderate. Miss L. Fridrich, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR.
Refined; convenient location; at moderate prices, 124 Bruce Av. Tel. 3544 Yonkers.

New York State.

Grand View Stock Farm, New Paltz, N. Y. Mile station; modern house; improvements; mountain air; excellent table; own farm products; auto service. Booklet. Mrs. Baldwin.

Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th St. Telephone 34 Bryant.

SUMMER HOMES.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Sullivan County, New York; elevation 2,500 feet, on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, which is two miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide; colony of six new bungalows connected by boardwalk; each bungalow completely furnished ready for housekeeping; everything brand new; six rooms, lavatory, running water, electric lights; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown; season $250. Crowley Farms, Tennanah Lake, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills. 8 large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds; shady; fine boating river; near lake; macadam roads; garage. $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

Ten rooms, overlooking Farmington River, Pleasant Valley, between New Hartford and Winsted. Two acres; broad verandas, shade; rent $150 July to November. A. H. Pomeroy, Box 165 Hartford.

Attractive furnished home, best part of Bronxville; 7 large, cool rooms, 2 baths; veranda; spacious grounds; attractive rent for July and August; immediate action necessary. Telephone 976-W Bronxville.

Rockaway Beach.—Ideal Summer home on Jamaica Bay; seven rooms and bath, completely furnished, for private family; rent $450; sale $5,000. Paul, 67 Hollands Pier, Rockaway Beach.

Madison, Conn.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage, country club, golf; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Furnished, 11 rooms, 3 baths; on lake; tennis court; $400 July and August. J 147 Times.

Long Beach—Cottage, furnished; $1,500; ocean; garage. Inquire Byrne, 229 East 61st St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal home of 7 large, light, airy rooms and a fine bath; lower part stucco; spacious porch around house; Summer kitchen; plot 75x150; variety of young fruit trees and berry patch; hot water heat; large attic and full cement cellar; convenient to depot, trolley, and bathing beach; owner must have $400 cash, and will arrange balance to suit. A. Dontop, Box 114 Times Downtown.

POULTRY FARM, worth while; new, modern appliances; fully stocked, complete, successful; used as a demonstration plant to sell adjoining land; market for output is close by; having accomplished purpose of demonstrating soil and other favorable conditions, this farm and poultry plant can now be acquired at an attractive price on favorable terms. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Jos. M. Murphy, owner, Sandsburg, Cal.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.—Desirable plots on new ocean boulevard for sale at reduced prices; fully restricted Dutch Colonial house and garage on half acre plot, now building, for sale at actual cost. Address Navesink Park Co, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

For sale or to let; Montclair, N. J.; ten-room house; bath; steam heat; furnished or unfurnished; lot 70x200; fine neighborhood; ten minutes' walk two railroads; fruit trees; vegetable garden planted. Y 214 Times Annex.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2 & 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, On. Brick Church Station.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for Booklet B. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co. Illustrated.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, COUNTRY PROPERTY.
546 5TH AV., (45TH.)

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 439 5TH AV.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y. For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Very attractive furnished shore residence at Pine Orchard, ten miles east of New Haven, on Shore Line Railroad; 13 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; fine beach and yachting dock; high quality; low price; easy terms. Address for particulars and pictures, Henry C. Rowe, Groton, Conn.

For Sale.—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high, ten-room house, bath, fireplaces, shade, trout brook, barn, other buildings; ice, fruit; 13 acres, 9 woodland; adjoins fishing club; water power; $3,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

FOR SALE IN NORWALK.

A sightly 35-acre tract of land, 90 minutes from New York; fine view of L. I. Sound and surrounding country; large barn, brook, ravine, and grove. Chas. N. Adams, 14 Livingston Place, Bridgeport, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Vermont Summer Camp.—Furnished, 9 rooms, (refined home,) on lake; 1,050 ft. elevation; extensive porches, garage; miles unobstructed view; sacrifice. Richardson, 11 Broadway. Telephone.

Bordering river, near station, 8 acres; choice fruit; two-story house, bath, furnace, &c.; stable, henmery; grand views; price $6,000; catalogue postpaid. Chaplin Farm Agency, Boston. G. A. Coolidge, Hudson, Mass.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location; $150 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

A gentleman's estate with modern house, in good condition, either on North Shore of Long Island, Westchester, or Connecticut. Will pay up to $250,000 for the right place. Edward, F. Wynne, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

Wanted for cash buyer, fine country place with acres, within hour; best bargain under $25,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, 1916, the Hoboken Ferry Company, as owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as lessee and charterer, of the Ferryboat "Ithaca," filed their petition and libel praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 17th day of March, 1914, from a collision between the said Ferryboat "Ithaca" and Car Float No. 82, in tow of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Steam Tug "Roselle," which occurred in the North River, in the State of New York, in said Southern District of New York, on said 17th day of March, 1914; that the petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this court, in the sum of $50,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commission, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated New York City, June 8d, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; block from subway; full hotel service, $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Gramercy Park Neighborhood.—Two small studio apartments, sublet; artistic furnishings; French widows, balcony; service; very cool. $25, $75. Tel. 6487 Stuyvesant, 122 E. 17th St.

Two rooms and bath, kitchenette apartment, overlooking Gramercy Park, to rent until Oct. 1; $100 a month. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

East 49th St., near Madison Av.—3 large rooms, kitchenette, and bath; reasonable rent. Telephone 5861 Madison Square.

Unusually attractive three-room, kitchenette; sublet reasonably. Tel. 5196 Murray Hill. 22 East 45th St.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.

R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA, R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, N
$30, $40, $50, $80 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Lady leaving city for Summer will let comfortably furnished five-room apartment; suitable theatricals; elevator, electric light, private phone, player-piano, parquet floors, linen, silver, &c.; $60 per month. Greeley 2755. Apt. 10, 229 West 35th.

6 large, light rooms and 2 baths, elaborately and fully furnished, in fireproof building; every modern improvement. 250 West 104th St. Mrs. Post's apartment. Apply Supt. Will sublet for less than rent.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished
high-class elevator house;
most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

Hotel apartment sublet for Summer; 5 rooms, fully furnished; maid services free; will let whole or part moderate. For appointment telephone Columbus 6700. Apartment 506, 146 Central Park West.

CONVENT AV., 436, (149TH.)—TWO-ROOM KITCHENETTE APARTMENT COMPLETE; LINEN, SILVER; HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR; $40. SUPERINTENDENT.

Very attractive furnished apartment of 3 rooms and 2 baths for rent until September 15th at $125 per month. Apply to Superintendent on premises, 307 West 79th St.

315 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Corner 91st St. 5 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500.
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co.,
505 5th Av. 6960 Murray Hill.

63d St., 324 West.—Newly and completely furnished six-room apartment; off Drive; all conveniences; cool; very reasonable. Inquire Superintendent, or Worth 1720.

309 West 93d.—Sublet scrupulously clean, beautifully furnished five rooms, bath, elevator building; exclusive neighborhood; adjacent Riverside; $55. Ferry.

Furnished, six-room modern apartment, excellent neighborhood; accessible to subway and surface cars; call any time

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Temperature is above the seasonal average throughout the South and below the seasonal average in all the North.

Scattered showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the last twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the Rocky Mountain region, and the North Pacific States. Fair weather prevailed in other regions.

Pressure is low in nearly all districts, and disturbances cover the Rocky Mountain region and the St. Lawrence Valley.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled, probably with showers, in the South Atlantic States and the Lower Ohio Valley. It will be generally fair elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Tuesday and Wednesday.

No decided temperature change is indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west, with overcast weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west to northwest, with showers, followed by fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest, probably with local showers.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Western New York — Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	65	67	4 P. M.	73	72
6 A. M.	65	70	6 P. M.	74	69
9 A. M.	67	72	9 P. M.	71	64
12 M.	73	07	11 P. M.	70	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average tempefature yesterday was 65; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three yekrs, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximdm temperature, 74 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 56 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.76 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

8:18—6 Av. & 20 St.; (auto.) Met. Distributing Co ..... Slight

P.M.

1:58—323 Riverside Drive; Miss E. B. Holden ..... Slight

3:15—1,713 Carter Av.; Jacob Balansky. Slight

3:20—285 Lafayette St.; not given. ..... None

3:30—1,338 Minford Pl.; Fannie Posner. Slight

3:25—1,352 1 Av.; Rudolph Becan..... Slight

8:10—14 E. 113 St.; George Wolff..... Slight

8:30—315 E. 58 St.; Catherine Assaro. Slight

10:30—401 B'way; Jefferson Collar Co.. Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. R. O'Flaherty, 157 to 283, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 20; J. T. Conway, 283 to 157, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 20; H. F. Maguire, 283 to 279, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 20, motor cycle duty; F. W. Voelbel, 276 to 274, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 20, bicycle duty.

Patrol. W. G. Stretton, 277 to 283, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 20, bicycle to mounted duty; W. H. Hoeft, 283 to 277, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 20, mounted to bicycle duty; A. V. Pitt, 277 to 283, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 20, bicycle to mounted duty; M. J. Brown, 283 to 277, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 20, mounted to bicycle duty; J. Larkin, 279 to 283, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 20; A. Hill, 283 to 279, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 20.

Full pay, while on sick report: Patrol. B. Maskiel, 26, 2:25 P. M., May 30, to 12 noon, June 4; H. J. P. Lussen, 38, 1:05 A. M., June 11, during disability; T. F. Diskin, 74, 3:20 P. M., June 9, during disability; G. Grosberger, 276, 10:20 P. M., May 22, to 12 P. M., June 12.

Sick leave: Sergt. W. E. Voss, 39, 60 days, 8 A. M., June 29; Patrol. C. Burkhardt, 29, 15 days, 4 P. M., July 5.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. C. M. Kotschau, 28.

Fire Department.

Capt. M. F. McCann, H. and L. 39, has been designated as Acting Chief of the 15th Battalion, to take effect 8 A. M., June 20.

Company officers have been instructed to see that dogs attached to quarters are muzzled in compliance with city ordinance.

Special leaves: Fire. 1st Gr. J. J. Butler, Eng. 70, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 21; Eng. of Steamer J. J. Hughes, 2, Eng. 93, 36 hours, 8 A. M., June 20; Fire. 1st Gr. W. F. Hartmann, H. and L. 6, 36 hours, 8 A. M., June 26; Eng. of Steamer J. H. Dougherty, Eng. 299, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 20.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for watershed inspector has been ordered.

The old test for chief probation officer has been canceled and another examination has been ordered.

An examination has been ordered for marine engineer. There is one vacancy in the Police Department at $1,560 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for July 11 an examination for radio draftsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and several vacancies at the New York and other navy yards, at salaries ranging from $3.04 to $6 per diem, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee. The duties require the origination and design of apparatus, switchboards, machines, and appliances used in radio communication, plans of their installation, estimating, checking plans, &c.; writing up descriptions of the apparatus indicated. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and training, experience and fitness. Applicants must have had the equivalent of a high school education and three years' experience as a draftsman, at least one year of which was upon the design of radio apparatus and radio installations. Applicants must have reached their twenty-second but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HUBER, LOUISE, (Jan. 16, 1916;) net estate, $133,078. Daniel Huber, Jr., husband, given $67,045; Louise Daisy Schlacter, daughter, $8,720; residue to relatives and friends. Assets—348 West 49th St., $28,000; 69 West 9th St., $29,000; 161 West 10th St., $28,000; 410 West 35th St., $21,000; 421 West 58th St., $21,000. Deposits, $3,420; stocks, $5,275.

MOORE, PATRICK, (Nov. 10, 1915,) net estate, $114,365. Katherine J. Moore, widow, given one-third the personalty and $20,874, Laura Josephine Moore, daughter, one-sixth of residue, $15,581; remainder to four other daughters and one son. Assets—Equip. 11th Av. and 24th St., $51,588; 22 West 47th St., $32,000. Personalty, $2,076; stocks, $525; interest in partnership of Moore Brothers, lumber dealers, appraised at $74,863.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A board of officers of the Ordnance Dept., to consist of Col. W. S. Peirce, Lt. Col. J. E. Hoffer, Maj. E. P. O'Hern, L. T. Hillman, and W. L. Wantenvelt, is appointed to meet at Sandy Hook, June 26, to make recommendation for detail of officers to the Ordnance Dept., in the grades of Major, Captain, and First Lieut.

Lt. Cols. C. F. Mason and J. D. Glennan, M. C., will report to Col. W. H. Arthur, M. C., President of an examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion.

Lt. Col. C. S. Riche, Corps of Engrs., upon arrival at Chicago will, in addition to his other duties, report to Commanding General, Central Dept., for duty as engineer of that department, relieving Lt. Col. W. V. Judson, Corps of Engrs.

Lt. Col. W. V. Judson is relieved from station at Chicago, and will proceed to and take station at Baltimore, Md., for duty.

A board of officers to consist of Cols. W. H. Arthur, H. P. Birmingham, and W. O. Owen, all of M. C., is appointed to meet at Army Medical School, Washington, for examination of M. C. officers for promotion.

Maj. H. Page, M. C., will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination for promotion.

Capt. J. A. Clark, M. C., will report to Col. W. H. Arthur, M. C., President of the Examing Board appointed in orders of Feb. 21, to meet at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

2d Lt. S. B. Lane, C. A. C., from duty as Assistant to Disbursing Officer, Torpedo Depot, Ft. Totten, N. Y., about July 1, and upon expiration of present leave report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, for assignment.

2d Lt. K. T. Blood, C. A. C., from assignment to 24th Co. and placed on unassigned list, about July 1, then report to Disbursing Officer, Torpedo Depot, Ft. Totten, N. Y., for duty as his assistant.

Orders of Jan. 19 relating to Col. G. Carleton, Cav., Acting Inspector General, and orders of Feb. 25 and orders of May 18 relating to that officer revoked.

Orders of May 19 are so amended as to direct Lt. Col. J. B. McDonald, Inspector General, to report to Commanding General, Western Dept., for duty as Assistant to Inspector of that department.

Following officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., General Staff, President of the examining board at Washington, D. C., appointed in orders of June 12 for examination for promotion: Lt. Cols. G. M. Cameron, G. W. Read, and R. E. L. Michee, Cav.; W. H. Johnston, W. M. Wright, A. W. Brewster, and W. F. Martin, all of Infantry, and Majors D. E. Aultman, 6th F. A., and W. S. Graves, Inf.

Maj. P. J. Lochridge, Cav., (General Staff,) will report to Col. C. G. Treat, President of the Examining Board at Washington appointed June 12, for examination for promotion from Lt. Col. to Col.

Orders of June 19 relating to 1st Lt. J. C. Henderson, C. A. C., revoked.

Capt. A. B. Warfield, C. A. C., from temporary duty as Assistant to Depot Q. M., San Francisco, and will proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., in July for duty as Q. M., and in addition assume charge of construction work at Ft. Leavenworth, relieving Capt. H. E. Comstock, Q. M. C.

Maj. W. S. McNair, F. A., (Inspector General,) will report to Col. C. G. Treat, President of Examining Board at Washington, appointed June 12 for examination for promotion to Lt. Col. and from Lt. Col. to Col.

2d Lt. J. T. McNarny, 21st Inf., to Lieutenant for examination, Cal., for examination for fitness for detail in Aviation Section, then to his station.

Maj. F. M. Hartsock, M. C., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Governors Island, N. Y., appointed June 1.

Capt. H. C. Rexach, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, now on leave at San Juan, is relieved from further duty at the Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, and upon expiration of leave will join his regiment.

Capt. C. E. Hawkins, Q. M. C., is assigned to 5th Cav., effective July 8.

1st Lt. M. C. Donlin, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Strong, Mass., and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Capt. K. B. Harmon, Ord. Dept., from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as Assistant to Ordnance Officer of Southern Dept.

Brig. Gen. C. H. Ernst, retired, is detailed a member of the board appointed June 10 to consider question of persons entitled to medals of honor, vice Brig. Gen. J. N. Allison, retired, relieved.

Capt. D. Buckner, C. A. C., to service in Q. M. C. He will report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

1st Lt. F. F. Black, Signal Corps, (Inf.,) from detail in Signal Corps, June 16, and assigned to Inf.

1st Lt. J. E. Green, 25th Inf., is relieved from that regiment.

Leaves: Capt. H. Olin, Q. M. C., 3 months; Capt. E. H. Andres, 18th Inf., 1 month; Capt. R. Shelton, M. C., 1 month; Maj. A. S. Conklin, C. A. C., 2 months extension; Lt. Col. C. F. Mason, M. C., 4 months; 1st Lt. W. T. MacMillan, Inf., 3 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commander F. T. Evans, Newport, R. I., from 30 connection recruiting, to Naval War College, July 1.

Jr. Grade Lt. H. D. McGuire, the K-6, to Mare Island Yard.

P. A. Surgs. J. A. Rielly, the Kentucky, home, wait orders; W. A. Bloedorn, Washington Yard, to the Kentucky, and P. T. Dessese, to Washington Yard.

Assistant Nav. Cons. J. C. Hunsaker, Mass. Institute of Technology, July 6, to Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Mach. G. C. Martin, the Columbia, to the Fulton.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Ajax at Shanghai, Colorado at San Diego, Dolphin, Eagle, and Sterett at Guantanamo, Dupont at Fall River, Glacier at Guantanamo, Hancock at San Domingo City, Henley and Kentucky at Philadelphia, Hull at San Pedro, Kanawha at Norfolk, McCall at Rockland, McDougal and Tucker at Newport, Rodgers at Boston, Wainwright at Delaware Breakwater, and the Wheeling at Puerto Mexico.

Sailed: Benham, Portland for Bangor; Celtic, New York for Hampton Roads; Cyclops, Newport for Eastport; Delaware, Boston for Newport; Dixie, Philadelphia for Key West; Duncan, Boston for Rockland; Flusser, San Domingo City for Key West; Hawk, Buffalo for cruise; Hector, Guantanamo for Norfolk; Jason, Carmen for Cristobal; Lamson, San Domingo City for Key West; Macdonough, Newport for New London; Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, Culebra for Guantanamo; Panther, Monte Christi for Key West; Peoria, Tunas de Zaza for Guantanamo; Rhode Island, Boston for Philadelphia; Salem, Sanchez for Guantanamo; Saturn, St. Paul for St. George; Reid and Walke, Caldera Bay for Key West.

The flag of the Commander, Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Dolphin to the Memphis.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The teachers of old P. S. 117, Manhattan, tendered a luncheon to their former Principal, Miss Elizabeth C. O'Rourke, on Saturday at the Hotel McAlpin. Miss O'Rourke is now Principal of P. S. 103, at 119th Street and Madison Avenue.

The New York City Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at 302 Madison Avenue at 4 P. M. today.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that an item of $4,800 be inserted in the budget for 1917 for the employment of three additional assistant directors of kindergartens.

Anthony J. Pugliese has been appointed to the position of supervisor of opportunity classes in the vacation schools for 1916.

The Board of Education has approved plans for fire protection work in P. S. 5, 10, and 12, the Bronx, and P. S. 87, 113, 117, and 118, Brooklyn.

A leave of absence without pay for three months has been granted John J. Brady, a clerk in the Audit Bureau, for restoration of his health.

The Acting City Superintendent has been authorized to continue the temporary service in the statistical division of his office of six persons, holders of license as substitute teachers, until Sept. 30.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; room with bath; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Small and large front rooms; first-class people.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; quiet home atmosphere, excellent table; telephone; reasonable.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; table exceptionally good; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; Summer rates; references.

66TH, 146 WEST.—Small, large rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, double room, private bath; electricity; excellent table.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive pension; delightful Summer location, opposite Riverside Drive; large and small rooms; singly or en suite; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

72D, 263-265 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; single rooms; superior cuisine; $12-$15 per week.

72D ST., 267-308 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; excellent table.

78D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequaled French cuisine; table guests.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; board optional.

77TH, 801 WEST, (844 West End Av.)—Select Pension; superior accommodations; second floor, ensuite, single; best home table; electricity.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

83D, 17 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; refined Jewish family; superior table.

84TH, 87 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couples, appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small front rooms, newly decorated, with board; reasonable.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium, small rooms; electricity; board. Schuyler 5441.

100, 314 WEST.—Large front room in private residence; all conveniences; meals optional.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with, without private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large, small, airy rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; refined neighborhood; home cooking; table guests.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN wants sitting and bedroom; or small furnished apartment with board. J 152 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

For sale by private owner for $500,000 cash, 5,000 shares, $100 par, 7 per cent. first preferred stock, all represented by cash assets, together with bonus of $100,000 6 per cent. bond and mortgage, 10 years to run, last issue of total $400,000 on valuable city property, about 15 acres, including river front and riparian rights, with private Penn. R. R. sidings; large, modern, going plant and perfect equipment, owned and operated by corporation $4,000,000 capital; registered trademark; superior staple product; no commissions. X 364 Times Annex.

Exceptional opportunity to lease fully equipped 600-seat motion picture theatre, now under construction, thickly populated section of city; reasonable rent; cash security required. Call Fitzer & Fleming, Times Building.

American Exporters.—$30,000 additional capital wanted to handle increasing business; a good opportunity for the right party; will consider consolidation with party now doing export business alone. Address G 297 Times Downtown.

Young Man, 28, clean-cut, with good, active business ability, will invest $400, with services, in established, legitimate business. P 2 Times.

Wanted—To buy, cheap for cash, moving vans, in good condition; give price, age, and maker. J 153 Times.

Reliable firm to underwrite an issue of $500,000 preferred stock in a company organized to take over two established concerns manufacturing and distributing in the United States and embarge producing and manufacturing plant in Newfoundland; the business is canned, preserved, salted, smoked, frozen, and fresh fish; all established brands and necessary food products; also biproducts medicinal cod and tanners oil, fish, glue, and fertilizer. G 322 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing business, solid; profitable, desires active partner; references; investment required. X 370 Times Annex.

MESSRS. KOPPENHAGEN & CO., LTD., 100 Broadway, New York, are prepared to finance and develop any sound business proposition, domestic or foreign, or the handling of any good stock or bond issue; kindly give full particulars in first letter or by personal interview.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay—7394.

Moving picture place for sale in Connecticut; no opposition; good reason for selling; cash required $3,500. J 154 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.
1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 8-38, 7-pass. Touring & Limousine.
Packard, 1915, Runabout, wire wheels.
Packard, 1914, "4-48" Touring.
Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. Runabout.
Cadillac, 1916, Touring.
Cadillac, 1915, Touring, Landaulet.
Mercer, 1914, Touring; 1912, Raceabout.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
We have a reputation for selling good used trucks at low prices; who, but us, can show Packards, Whites, Macks, Saurers, Krebs, (worm drive) &c.? We have trucks to suit your business and your price. See us.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.
Tel. Circle 190. 136 West 52d St.

MUST sell my 1913 48 Packard limousine, equipped with electric lights, demountable rims, speedometer, clock, extra tires, weed chains, Klaxon horn, first-class mechanical condition; demonstration any time. F. H. Miller, 616-A 3d Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. South 3513-J.

A BIG SACRIFICE.
My 1916 Willys Knight Brougham, upholstered in embossed plush, with gold mountings, wire wheels, one spare wheel and tire; run 2,900 miles. All conditions. E. H. Stephens, 612 West 178th St. Phone 9172 Audubon.

Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet.
Mercer (1915) runabout.
Packard (1915) phaeton touring, 3-"38."
Packard (1915) runabout; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Hudson 6 touring automobile, absolutely perfect condition throughout, electric starter, light, &c.; sacrifice, $550. Dahlman, 32 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Studebaker light 5-passenger touring automobile, exceptionally fine condition; luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c.; $375; many extras. Mrs. McLean. Phone 2664 Astoria.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
High class, late model, 1914; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500 for quick sale. Garage, 305 West 79th.

BARGAIN.
Late model shaft-drive Panhard roadster, completely overhauled and repainted; excellent condition; cost $4,000; sacrifice $500. Palmer, 324 West 103d. River 3600.

A GENTLEMAN'S LIGHT SIX ROADSTER.
Late model; electric starting, lighting, wire wheels; fully equipped; big reduction for immediate cash. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Practically new Oakland, light 5 passenger; electric starter, lights, &c.; very little used; bargain at $600. For particulars 'phone Folsom, 2,664 Astoria, evenings.

Mercer, practically new; used short while; electric starter, light, &c.; $975; guaranteed absolutely perfect. Phone Shilwachter, 2385 Astoria.

Chandler 1916 runabout, brand new; price right; no dealers. Tel. 8813 Bryant for demonstration.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Packards, all styles, latest models. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Packard twin 6, seven-passenger touring car. L. J. McCracken, Telephone 4180 Columbus.

Mercer 1915 Touring; also Mercer Raceabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

HUDSON 1915 CAR, 6-40, for sale; good as new. Phone 5668 Madison Square.

Simplex, 7-passenger, up to date, $2,000. Du Charme, Netherland Hotel.

Pierce Arrow 12-36 touring; good shape; $800. Dr. Goldwater, 141 West 121st.

Packard 1914 48 touring. E. P. Staples, 209 East 64th St.

Exceptionally fine Peerless 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; many extra accessories, only used four months; automobile is practically new; sacrifice, $750; inspection, demonstration. Plaza Storage, 108 Prospect St., opposite Brewster's, Long Island City.

Buick, two seasons, worth $400; take less; evenings; sacrifice. Lippert, Morningside 5288.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates, Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
125 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

For hire, Packard seven-passenger, by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9062.

PACKARDS FOR HIRE.
SIXES AND TWIN SIXES.
Hourly, daily, weekly, monthly.
Packard Garage. Tel. Bryant 2760.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. A. Franklin. Telephone Columbus 8580 and 2138 Gramercy.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 45th St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 5322.

Pierce-Arrow limousine, six cylinder, 38 H. P., fine condition, for hire by the month. Telephone Columbus 6397.

For Hire.—1915 Classy Packards; hour, monthly, preferred; reasonable. Tel. 3682 Plaza.

Packard 1910-30, Touring Car, with extra Packard limousine body in first-class condition. Norman, 133 East 53d.

A seven-passenger Packard with chauffeur by hour; special rates for trips. 886 Madison Square. 15 East 30th.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly, upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

For rent, Packards; day, week, month. Bushman-Findlay, Bryant 2760.

Fine Packard touring car for rent; weekly, monthly; reasonable. Reinhardt, Circle 4034.

For rent, elegant Packard limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

Private Packard monthly; very reasonable. Ben Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Schuyler 6600.

Automobiles Wanted.

We are in the market to buy second-hand limousine automobiles; must be in good condition; write us and give full specifications what you have to offer.
J. LEVY & BRO.,
2,216 Church St., Galveston, Texas.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

5,000 shoes, $5, $7, $8, $10; odds and ends; Goodriches, Firestones, Falls, Kelly-Springfields, McGraw, etc. 203 West 59th.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.
Largest and best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

58TH AND PARK AV.—70 Park Av.; handsome rooms, $6 upward.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Unusually cool rooms, with bath; bachelors; Summer rates. Tel 6195 Murray Hill.

53D ST., 31 EAST.—Rooms for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished; electricity; references.

57TH, 23-25 EAST. — Attractive furnished double, single rooms; private bath; kitchenette; electricity, telephone; $4, $6, $8, $10.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Doctor's office; two small rooms, bath. Telephone 728 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—2 rooms and bath, unfurnished; furnished and unfurnished rooms; music allowed to be taught in room.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; quiet; high class; bachelors; reference required.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; elevator; Summer rates. Sewell.

58TH, 40 WEST. — Beautifully furnished suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also single room.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; electricity, telephone; kitchenette; conveniences; excellent location; gentleman preferred; $7.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large airy room, running water, $6; small room, $2.

68TH, 78 WEST.—Handsome, large room, with private bath; electricity; southern exposure.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Attractive, large front room; running water.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room, private bath. Telephone Columbus 3447.

72D, 272 WEST.—Large, cool room, one medium; Summer rates; shower; electricity; references.

73D, 153 WEST.—Fine large room and bath; others smaller; low price to September; electricity; near stations.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; board optional.

139 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Sitting room with bedroom; other rooms; $3, $6, $10.

75TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable, large and medium rooms; private bath; $4 to $12.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, small rooms; single, en suite; privilege practicing music. Schuyler 2528.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Double and single rooms, board optional; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful back parlor; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

80TH, 123 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS.

82D, 78 WEST.—Comfortable suite; parlor, bedroom, bath; private family; phone, electricity; reasonable. Darcey.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front parlor and front bedroom; suitable two. Koenig.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private baths; reasonable rent; references.

West Side.

82D, 83 WEST.—Beautiful suite; also small room, newly furnished; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Medium rooms, adjoining bath; $6; gentlemen only.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Conveniently located private house; large, airy rooms, $5; electricity, telephone.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, medium rooms; shower baths; reasonable; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Airy room, adjoining bath; moderate; business woman; telephone; conveniences.

94TH, 90 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive, large, small rooms; all conveniences; reference.

95TH ST., 310 WEST.—Pleasant front room; Weber grand piano; elevator, telephone; near Riverside, subway; private family; breakfast optional. Apt. 62.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family, single room, large closet; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant large, cool, airy room; Summer rates. Apt. 4D.

99TH, 248 WEST.—Well-appointed room, opposite bath; two windows facing Broadway; suitable one, two; sixth floor; elevator apartment.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished; cool, comfortable rooms; bath.

103TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Academy 1240. Clinton.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large and single, cool front rooms. Apartment 4 East.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Front room; high-class apartment. Phone Morningside 7696, Apt. 2B.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Large outside rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; elevator. Inquire Manager, dining hall.

137TH, 608 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; piano; board optional; homelike; reasonable. Earle.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator; evenings. Turner.

BROADWAY, 102D ST.—Newly-furnished, exclusive apartment; running water; gentlemen, business women. Tel. 4935 River.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st subway.)—Large, attractive room, bath, 2 closets; elevator; telephone; $4. Engel.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, opposite Park, rent delightful corner room; lavatory. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

HANDSOME SUITE.
70th, (2,030 Broadway.)—In exclusive apartment; living room, bedroom, alcove, bath. Johnson, 5 E.

LARGE room in apartment near Broadway; private home. Tel. 6238 Audubon.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Two beautiful front rooms, facing park; ground floor, suitable studio, doctor's office, residence; child no objection; improvements; mail service. Telephone Bryant 7228.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, Apt. 53, (Corner 116th.)—Beautiful front room; Summer home.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 883.—Large, nicely furnished room; all conveniences; near subway. Apt. 46.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Delightful, large, southern room; Hudson view; twin beds. Apt. 31.

WEST END AV., 782.—Corner room, private bath, beautifully furnished; no roomers. Blanchard.

Long Island.

Furnished room in private cottage, Edgemere, L. I., for season; near ocean; no board; terms reasonable. Write Cigar Stand, 11 Broadway, city.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

JEWELRY WORKROOM.—Require in our jewelry workroom a thoroughly competent jeweler on repair work. Only those with first-class credentials as to ability and character need apply to Superintendent, subway floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT.
High-class man with extensive experience, familiar with all branches of cost and general accounting; one between 35 and 40 preferred; excellent and unusual opportunity; give full particulars, salary. Address M. A., 172 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—CAPABLE SENIOR, FAMILIAR WITH STOCK BROKERS' ACCOUNTS, WANTED FOR PERMANENT POSITION BY FIRM OF C. P. A.'S. B 326 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, about 16 years old, to start as office boys with large corporation; bright prospects with opportunity for learning business and advancing; through intelligent and conscientious application to position; give complete information regarding age, education, nationality, religion, experience, &c. J 141 Times.

ACETYLENE WELDERS, experienced; permanent position, good pay to first-class men. Call at plant, American Synthetic Dyes, Inc., north transfer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS wanted; good proposition; commission basis. Write 2,002 Flatiron Building, making appointment.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.
Large, growing Wall St. stock house wants efficient stenographer-dictaphone operator, who is capable of rapidly working into correspondent's position; salary depends upon the man. J 156 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Young man, hustler, active and bright, for banking office; good prospect. G 325 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILES.
Blacksmiths and helpers, trimmers, cushion makers, and body assemblers.
Brewster & Co.,
Bridge Plaza,
Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young man, experienced double-entry bookkeeper; state age, salary, and references. Apply by letter only. Address Partola Mfg. Co., 180 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER capable of taking charge of retail business having several branches; give full particulars, experience, and salary expected. M 19 Times.

BOY, with high school training, to do general office work; insight will be given to modern business methods; splendid training and opportunity. Apply only by letter, giving age, schooling, salary expected, and references. A 259 Times Downtown.

BUYER wanted, general merchandise experience and women's wear, acquainted with manufacturers, to buy on salary or commission basis; state qualifications, experience, references, &c. M 33 Times.

BY DOWNTOWN BANK.—Men experienced in transit department and check desk. 400 Times, 2 Rector St.

CHAUFFEUR wanted for a Cadillac car; must be careful, experienced, and reliable. Address, with references, Y 226 Times Annex.

DESIGNER.—The Manhattan Shirt Company are open to engage the services of a first-class shirting designer who has had experience in a cotton converting goods concern. Apply by letter only, stating former employers and wages expected. 95 Madison Av.

CLERK.—Young man wanted in publisher's office as clerk; must be able to operate typewriter; one with advertising experience preferred. Address, stating age, references, salary expected, and telephone number, Y 224 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Young man for clerk in office of construction company in Brooklyn; state age, salary expected, references. Y 218 Times Annex.

CONTRACT SALESMEN.
One or two live-wire, experienced contract salesmen, with following among hotel, club, railroad, and steamship trade; those having necessary qualifications and able to secure results will be paid accordingly. Y 222 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.
One familiar with all branches manufacturing, cost and general accounting, for important and responsible executive position; must be all-around man with administrative ability; one between 35 and 40, with experience as secretary of corporation preferred; give salary details information. Address A. L., Box 173 Times Downtown.

FEED SALESMAN for horse and cattle specialties on Long Island; accustomed to highest class trade; car and chauffeur furnished; salary and commission. J 146 Times.

GENERAL SALES MANAGER,
STATE DISTRIBUTOR
for
AUTOMOBILE TIRES.

Automobile tire manufacturing company, makers of high-grade standard tires, want man as General Sales Manager

NO CHANGE OF FRONT, PRENDERGAST SAYS

Controller Defends Subway Vote in 10,000-Word Statement to Thompson Committee.

J. P. MORGAN HEARD AGAIN

Knows Nothing of "Commitments and Obligations"—Declines to Ask Lane Executors.

Controller William A. Prendergast explained at length before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday his connection with the dual subway contracts which the committee has been investigating for so many months. At times Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, and Chairman Thompson made insinuations and asked questions which the Controller hotly resented, and he always gave back as good as he received.

Mr. Moss went at length into the visit the Controller paid to the office of The New York American in July, 1911, when he wrote out a statement explaining his opposition to the offer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to build subways, and also into the Controller's change of front when he afterward voted in the Board of Estimate for the Interborough's proposal.

The Controller explained the visit by saying that he was a close friend of Clarence J. Shearn, then counsel to Mr. Hearst, and frequently went to The American office, and he justified changing his vote by saying that the dual contracts were simply the evolution of many propositions, and not a reversal of a plan previously agreed upon.

J. P. Morgan was also a witness again yesterday.

Controller Reads 10,000 Words.

Controller Prendergast began his testimony by reading a statement containing about 10,000 words, and it covered the entire history of the dual contract negotiations from 1909 until the contracts were signed.

The city officials who went into office on Jan. 1, 1910, he said, had before them several transit questions, and there was a great division of opinion among officials and citizens regarding the best method. The Controller said that the platform pledges on which he was elected that year had been absolutely respected.

A study of the city's debt-contracting power in 1910, he said, would show that it would not have been possible to have entered upon anything like the extensive scheme of rapid transit development which is now nearing completion if all the funds had to be furnished by the city itself, and, at the same time take care of the great number of other much-needed municipal improvements.

The Controller told how, early in June, 1910, President Shonts submitted directly to the Mayor a proposal for extending the Interborough's routes, the construction to be financed with the city's money. He said he thought it irregular for such a proposal to be made to the Mayor rather than to the Public Service Commission, and Chairman Willcox of the commission wrote a strong letter and the offer was practically withdrawn.

History of Negotiations.

The Controller told of the offer of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, through President William G. McAdoo, to equip and operate a portion of the triborough system if it was constructed, but the offer was not acted upon and was withdrawn. The offer, he said, did not contemplate operating any extensions or lines which might be regarded as being of questionable producing character at that time. The Controller then told of the offer by the Interborough on Dec. 5, 1910, to build and equip certain lines and to pay toward the cost of the work $75,000,000, the city to pay $53,000,000. The offer was voted down in the Board of Estimate, but later Mayor Gaynor submitted a minority report favoring its acceptance.

On June 13, 1911, the Controller said, the Transit Committee submitted to the Board of Estimate a joint report from itself and the Public Service Commission dealing with all phases of the subway problem. The board voted unanimously to offer a new proposal to both the B. R. T. and the Interborough. The Interborough then declined to accept the city's proposal and withdrew its offer of 1910 and subsequent offers. The Controller told of many conferences and of his visit to the newspaper office when a copy of a statement that had just been issued by Mayor Gaynor denouncing the Interborough's last offer was handed to him. The Controller said that then and there he prepared the statement which appeared in The American the next morning, in which he said he also would vote against the Interborough's offer. Later that evening he said he telephoned to Mr. McAneny and told him he had made up his mind not to support the Interborough's offer.

He said he met Mr. McAneny the next morning, and it was agreed that Mr. McAneny should offer a resolution in the Board of Estimate providing that the lines which had been assigned to the Interborough and which could be operated by the B. R. T. should be awarded to the B. R. T. On Friday, July 21, he said, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The next October, he said, President Rea of the Pennsylvania Railroad wrote a letter to Mr. Mitchel, in which he called attention to what he believed to be the very unsatisfactory and unsettled condition of the transit problem in New York City. The Controller told of a conversation he had later with Mayor Gaynor, when both agreed that the adjustment of the transit problem which had been made left the Pennsylvania Railroad in a very unhappy condition.

Represented Mayor Gaynor.

The Controller said Mayor Gaynor did not want to attend any of the conferences and that he, Prendergast, agreed to represent him. He said:

"I told him I would be very glad to do this and would report to him regularly. He said not to bother making any reports unless something of great importance transpired, and that as far as he was concerned he wanted me to understand that whatever I agreed to he would agree to. Nearly a year and a half afterward, after the subway contracts had been signed, at a very largely attended public dinner of New York business men, held to celebrate the signing of the contracts, Mayor Gaynor made the statement that I had represented him at the conferences. This had not been understood at the time, as I had said nothing whatever about it and neither had he."

The Controller said that during December, January, and February following the whole proposal was reviewed, not only regarding financial terms, but many other questions as well. The Controller said a new proposal was sent to the Interborough on Feb. 27, 1912, and was approved by the Public Service Commission and sent to the Board of Estimate. He told at length why he agreed to accept the new proposal.

In questioning the Controller Mr. Moss read several letters he had sent to Mayor Gaynor severely criticising him in regard to the proposed new charter. Mr. Moss wanted to know how it was that the Controller was willing to act a few months later as Mayor Gaynor's representative in the subway negotiations. The Controller replied that the Mayor had asked him to represent him, and he did so for the purposes of harmony.

At times the debate between the Controller and Mr. Moss was so acrimonious that both were shouting at the tops of their voices and shaking their fingers at each other. Once the examination assumed the semblance of a political argument, Mr. Moss accusing the Controller of deserting the Republicans for the Progressives and going back to the Republicans again. The Controller reminded Mr. Moss that he had left the Republican Party himself only last Fall.

J. P. Morgan Testifies.

When Mr. Morgan took the stand, Mr. Moss read at length the testimony of George W. Young that both he and Gardiner M. Lane had drawn up memoranda of what had taken place at President Shonts's office when the Stevens contract was under discussion and that Mr. Lane had gone to Mr. Morgan's office and made a statement of just what had occurred at the Interborough meeting.

"I certainly do not recall any such statement as that," said Mr. Morgan. "It would be my opinion that if such a thing was said to me that way I would recall it, but I don't. I'm pretty sure that such a statement never got to me."

Senator Thompson then reviewed Mr. Young's testimony and told how he had tried to obtain the Lane memorandum from the Lane estate.

"Mr. Lane is dead," said Mr. Morgan, "and I cannot contradict him, but I certainly do not recall ever hearing such a statement."

Senator Thompson then asked the financier for his help in getting the Lane memorandum from the executors of the Lane estate.

"I don't think it's for me to butt in in that way," said the witness. "I have no objection whatever to the Lane executors doing exactly as they see fit, but I don't see why I should interfere."

Senator Thompson suggested that it would be better for all concerned if the Lane memorandum was before the committee, but Mr. Morgan shook his head.

"No, I can't help you," he said. "I personally don't care one way or the other whether the paper is made public, but that's up to the executors."

"You wouldn't ask Mr. Cotting, the executor of the Lane estate, to come to New York and bring the memorandum," coaxed Senator Thompson.

"No," replied Mr. Morgan, with finality, "that is none of my business."

The committee will continue its hearing this morning.

PLUMBING SUPPLIES HIGHER

National Association Sees No Relief from Increase in Materials.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 19.—Delegates to the National Association of Master Plumbers asserted today that the price of materials had advanced from 50 to 500 per cent. in the last year, and is going higher. They saw no relief for several years, saying that should the war possibly conclude in the near future, the demand would be so great on the foreign market that the cost would soar even higher for an indefinite period.

Delegates are experiencing many hardships, according to reports. The inability to obtain raw materials is one of the problems. Wholesalers are buying discreetly, with the belief that the break in prices seems imminent.

New Trials for Roosevelt Men.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—The Court of Errors and Appeals today ordered new trials for James Bavier and eight other so-called strike breakers, convicted of manslaughter for shooting two strikers at Roosevelt, N. J., two years ago. The men were under sentence of two to ten years in prison.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—A new trial was denied yesterday to Dr. John H. Young of Montclair, convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of Mrs. Emma C. Truesdell, wife of a Montclair dentist, by Judge Martin. Sentence will be imposed next Monday.

BAYONNE.—Lundy Cannon, an astrologer of 207 Broadway, was held in $500 bail yesterday by Recorder Cain, on the complaint of Mrs. Mary L. Thorpe, a widow, of Avenue C and Third Street, who charged that he had threatened to kill her because she refused to marry him.

BAYONNE.—Joseph Lapinsky, 24 years old, of Bayway, died in the Bayonne Hospital yesterday after having been run over at the East Twenty-second Street station of the Central Railroad. He had been to a wedding and went to sleep on the tracks.

ELIZABETH.—Thomas Ziegler, 54 years old, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in his home here while despondent over the death of his wife. He was an employe of the Department of Public Works.

ELIZABETH.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leuser celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage and departure from Germany yesterday, and the sixty-fifth year of their birth. Leuser has worked for the Singer Sewing Machine Company for nearly fifty years.

PASSAIC.—Louis Sanburgo of 25 Chestnut Street is in a serious condition in the General Hospital here. He was shot by an unknown assailant at midnight on Sunday night.

PASSAIC.—Walter Chudzile of 74 Fourth Street was fined $100 yesterday for keeping his saloon open on Sunday.

MONTCLAIR.—There will be a "baby parade" on Saturday on the grounds of the home of Mrs. Louis K. Comstock, at 195 Fernwood Avenue, for the benefit of the Montclair Fresh Air and Convalescent Home, which takes care of children from New York's east side.

HACKENSACK.—Charles Lewis Frick, 19 years old, of 243 Cambridge Street, Jersey City, was drowned yesterday while swimming near Little Ferry. His body was recovered by the police of that town.

HACKENSACK.—William Smith, 19 years old, of Maywood, is in the Hackensack Hospital with a fractured leg, suffered when his motor cycle collided with the automobile of Herman Trion of New York on Sunday night at River Edge.

HACKENSACK.—Margaret O'Connor, the eleven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O'Connor of Maywood, disappeared on Sunday night, and it was believed that she was kidnapped by a woman whose name the police said they would announce unless the girl was returned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—After knocking William Holman from his motor cycle yesterday Andrew C. Rice of South Amboy ran into Nicholas Tripkowitch, who is now in the hospital with a broken rib and internal injuries. He is said to be in a serious condition.

GLEN RIDGE.—Murray P. Horowitz, a graduate of the Department of Biology and Public Health of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been engaged by the Board of Health to make a sanitary survey of this borough.

BELLEVILLE.—Police Chanceman Charles Hahn of the Police Department here is in St. Michael's Hospital in Newark with a bullet wound, suffered when his revolver slipped from its holster and was discharged.

EGG HARBOR.—Henry Gries, editor of The Pilot-Tribune here, suffered a broken kneecap and strained muscles yesterday when the control wire broke on his motor cycle and he was thrown to the ground.

Carter's
KNIT
Union Suits

Buy Carter's at Wallach's—That's the surest way to get full value for your money.

Carter's has no seams to chafe; fits snugly; is light as a feather and most comfortable—and will withstand many trips to the laundry.

$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.50.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Personal Correspondence Supplants "Form Letters"

Many business houses, rather than bear the odium attached to "form letters," are making two sacrifices—they are cutting down their lists to a size that can be handled by typists, and they are increasing their staffs of typists extravagantly.

The HOOVEN AUTOMATIC TYPEWRITER

saves at both ends—it spares the list and saves the pay roll.

Send for booklet or call Barclay 5434.

THE HOOVEN, OWENS, RENTSCHLER CO.
Woolworth Building,
NEW YORK CITY.

ADVISES MARSHALL BE NOT IMPEACHED

But House Sub-Committee Criticises District Attorney, and Especially His Aids.

CONDUCT OF OFFICE "LAX"

Cruel to Rae Tanzer, and Marshall Did "Aid His Friend Osborne"—No Evidence of "Corruption."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A report criticising the administration of the office of the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, but refusing to recommend impeachment of District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall on charges preferred by Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, was filed with the House Judiciary Committee by the Carlin sub-committee today. The report will be considered by the Judiciary Committee next Friday, at which time Representative Buchanan and Mr. Marshall have been invited to make statements.

The investigation was instigated by Representative Buchanan after a Federal Grand Jury, before which Mr. Marshall and his assistants introduced witnesses, had indicted the Congressman and several others on charges growing out of the revelations regarding the alleged activities of Labor's National Peace Council, described as a pro-German organization, to foment strikes in plants manufacturing arms and munitions for the Allies. The indictments charge a conspiracy to restrain trade.

The sub-committee report is more critical of certain assistants of the District Attorney and of the general atmosphere of the office than of the District Attorney himself. Many of Mr. Buchanan's charges are declared to have been disproved, but in its report the sub-committee finds fault with the general administration of Mr. Marshall, saying that "the conduct of his office through his assistants is lax and not calculated to inspire public confidence."

Mr. Marshall's course in the Rae Tanzer case is criticised, and the report refers to "unusual and cruel treatment administered to Miss Tanzer through the District Attorney's office." The sub-committee says that it believes that "he did use the power of his great office to aid his friend, James W. Osborne."

The report closes with the suggestion that the House may order further investigation if it likes.

"The whole atmosphere" of Mr. Marshall's office, the report says, "is bad."

The report says, however, that there was no evidence of "corruption," as charged by Mr. Buchanan.

The report filed today is independent of contempt proceedings against Mr. Marshall for alleged defiance of the investigating sub-committee, comprising Representatives Carlin of Virginia, Gard of Ohio, and Nelson of Wisconsin. A select committee found Mr. Marshall in contempt of the House, and this separate report is scheduled for consideration in the House tomorrow. The contempt case may go over pending action by the Judiciary Committee Friday or on account of other business before the House tomorrow.

The sub-committee's report says, in part:

Alleges Oppression in Office.

"Charges 5 and 6 of Group B follow:

"No. 5—I charge him with corruptly inducing and procuring grand juries to return into the District Court for the Southern District of New York indictments charging crimes without there being evidence before said Grand Jury which would in any degree justify the finding and filing of such indictments.

"No. 6—I charge him with being guilty of oppression in corruptly procuring indictments from the Grand Jury in said district charging reputable citizens with crime, although there was not evidence before the Grand Jury which would in the least warrant such charges.

"These charges are pointed out as having reference to the indictment which was found against Representative Buchanan with others, charging a conspiracy to restrain trade," says the report. "It was the view of Representative Buchanan, as gathered from his statement to the full Judiciary Committee and statements made upon the floor of the House, that the indictment was found against him subsequent to the making of his charges in the House of Representatives against H. Snowden Marshall, and it has been contended that this indictment was a matter of reprisal.

"Realizing that the House was necessarily interested in knowing the truth as to whether a member had in reality been challenged elsewhere for utterances upon the floor of the House, your committee gave very careful consideration to the testimony, so far as it related to the finding of this indictment, and has concluded that, while there is evidence before the committee to show that testimony was taken by the Grand Jury relating to the indictment and the persons against whom it was found, ranging over a period of several months prior to the finding of the indictment, yet there was no testimony before us showing either the relevancy of the evidence before the Grand Jury or the sufficiency thereof, and we were denied the right to examine the minutes of the Grand Jury proceedings, we are unable to say whether charges five and six are true or not; and in view of the fact that delay of the trial of these cases may result from further investigation at this time and unusual delay would be occasioned by the taking of the legal steps necessary to procure the Grand Jury minutes, we have concluded that there be no further testimony taken upon these charges at this time."

Difference in Zeal.

Referring to the litigation brought by Miss Rae Tanzer against James W. Osborne, the report says:

"Your sub-committee also feel that they should call attention to the fact that the prompt action of the District Attorney's office in indicting Miss Tanzer for the alleged crime of using the mails for the purpose of defrauding is in marked contrast with the conduct of District Attorney Marshall in another case which was presented to his office, where the charge was made that a certain newspaper in the City of New York was using the mails for the purpose of defrauding, &c. In this case there was a report made to the District Attorney, Mr. Marshall, by two special officers of the Government, who have testified before your sub-committee that they made a report to Mr. Marshall and expressed the opinion that the law had been violated. Notwithstanding this rigid investigation made at the expense of the Government, the matter has not been given to any Grand Jury for consideration, and it is in evidence that Mr. Marshall has said that it will not be given to the Grand Jury.

"We can not find that Mr. Marshall acted corruptly, as the specification charges, but the conduct of his office, through his assistants, is lax and not calculated to inspire public confidence in the administration of public justice. There is testimony before this committee showing that the conduct of his assistant, Samuel Hershenstein, while conducting investigation in the presence of a Grand Jury, is ofter vulgar and profane, and we feel that the conduct of Roger B. Wood, in the case commonly known as U. S. v. Bard and Keen, is reprehensible to say the least. The facts in these cases, as they appear in the testimony, are to the effect that Roger B. Wood, an assistant to Mr. Marshall, who is also an attorney practicing on his own account, was engaged by the Pike's Peak Film Company and the Pike's Peak Photoplay Company to recover from David Keen and Arthur Bard, who were doing business under the firm name of Bard & Keen, certain films; the said Roger B. Wood appeared at the place of business of Mr. Keen and demanded of him the return of the films, which was refused, Mr. Keen taking the point that he had legal right to the films and would not give them up unless he were compelled to do so by an order of the court."

"According to the testimony of Keen, the conduct of Wood was boisterous and threatening and suggestive that he was also District Attorney. About three months after Mr. Wood's visit as private counsel to Keen a warrant was sworn out before the United States Commissioner, charging them with having used the United States mails for the purpose of defrauding, &c. Bard was arrested late one afternoon and was compelled to remain in the Tombs until the following day. Keen dodged process until Monday, in order to avoid being kept in jail, and then appeared with his bondsman. Both were released on bail.

Referred to a Referee.

"Mr. Henry A. Wise appeared as their counsel, and subsequently in an interview with the District Attorney advised him of the facts in the case, and called Mr. Marshall's attention to the fact that these men could not be held for a violation of any United States statute and that the remedy against them, if any, was a civil one and not a criminal one. By reason of Mr. Wood's private interest in the matter Mr. Marshall referred to a referee, William L. Wemple, a practicing attorney in the City of New York, all of the facts and papers in his office for him to determine whether there had been an infraction of the Federal statutes, and Mr. Wemple, after examining into the case, fully reported back to Mr. Marshall that no Federal law had been violated. Whereupon a conference was held by H. Snowden Marshall, Roger B. Wood, and Samuel Hershenstein, the result of which was that the Federal proceedings were dismissed, and Roger Wood telephoned to the District Attorney's office for the County of New York the facts in the case and turned over to them the documentary evidence and memoranda in the District Attorney's office, suggesting that they should be prosecuted by the State.

"Mr. Swann, the District Attorney for the County of New York, after fully investigating the matter, decided that they had not violated any criminal statute of the State of New York, and so it appears that Bard & Keen, who had not been guilty of violating any criminal statute either of the Federal or State Government, had been passed along down the line by the activities of Wood, Assistant District Attorney, their business disarranged and destroyed, public notoriety given through the newspapers to the criminal proceedings against them, and every inconvenience that a citizen could be subjected to, by reason of such proceedings, was suffered by them. The facts relating to this case and Mr. Wood's interest therein were well known to Mr. Marshall, District Attorney, and yet Roger B. Wood is still a confidential and chief assistant in the office of the United States District Attorney at a salary of $5,000 a year.

Case of Frank D. Safford.

"The sub-committee feels it should also call attention to the fact that the very first procedure against Frank D. Safford was an affidavit by one Mayhew, a Post Office Inspector, as to which the testimony of Hon. Martin W. Littleton, formerly a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the State of New York, was as follows:

"'Mayhew admitted he made a positive affidavit as to a state of facts which he did not know of and which, in my opinion, under the law of the State of New York, amounts to false swearing, or perjury; and he stated, when crowded on the question as to why he did it, that he was directed to do so by Mr. Roger Wood, Assistant District Attorney.'

"There is other testimony before your sub-committee relating to those named and other assistants, all tending to show the unfitness of these men for the high and responsible places they hold. Mr. Marshall, according to the testimony, has knowledge of the incidents referred to relating to the conduct of his assistants. It is now a matter of public knowledge, and we believe the usefulness of the office very largely impaired and public confidence therein shaken.

"There is much testimony in the record which your sub-committee has not referred to, disclosing inefficiency in the general management of the office. The whole atmosphere which has been created by the arrogant and unfair administration of those who have charge of the conduct of the office is bad.

"Your sub-committee submits with this statement for your consideration the printed record containing the testimony taken and all exhibits filed, which have been indexed for ready use, and having completed its work of investigation, recommends that it be discharged, and that no further proceedings be had under House Resolution 90. In view of the facts stated the House of Representatives may later, if it so desires, by another resolution, direct further investigation.

"Respectfully submitted.

"C. C. CARLIN,
"WARREN GARD,
"JOHN M. NELSON."

SLADE ATTACKS MARSHALL.

Shouts in Court That Judge's Illness Did Not Stop Trial.

At the trial of Rae Tanzer in the Federal District Court yesterday, Benjamin Slade, counsel for the defendant, charged in open court that the trial of David and Maxwell Slade on an indictment charging those lawyers with an attempt to obstruct justice in connection with Rae Tanzer's case, was not declared a mistrial because of the illness of Federal Judge Russell. It came to an end, he shouted, because the Government "realized where it stood."

The incident happened during the testimony of Edwin W. Willcox of James W. Osborne's office, who said he had made a mistake in identifying an Oliver Osborne letter.

Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., read Mr. Willcox's testimony at the Slade trial as tending to prove that the mistake had been an honest one.

Mr. Slade protested, telling Judge Wolverton Mr. Rand had volunteered the information that the Slade case was declared a mistrial because Judge Russell had been taken ill.

"It was not because of the Judge's illness," said Mr. Slade springing to his feet.

Holding his glasses in one hand he advanced to Mr. Rand's side.

"The trial ended because the Government realized where it stood," he said.

"This is impeaching the good faith of Judge Russell and should not be passed by," said Mr. Rand. "Some explanation is due. The remarks should be stricken from the record."

The Government rested its case in the late afternoon and Mr. Slade moved dismissal of the indictment, which was denied.

The trial goes on today.

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This, as against 5 to 7 layers in all *Fabric* Tires, and all *Thread* (so-called "Cord") Tires.

It is *Friction* and *Heat*, (between layers) that WEARS OUT Tires internally.

Therefore, when you *reduce* that Friction and Heat to but ONE Friction-Centre (between 2 layers only) instead of FOUR to SIX Friction-Centres (between 5 to 7 layers) you *reduce* these Tire-destroying influences to about ONE-FOURTH, or ONE-SIXTH.

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THIS TWO-LAYER feature is feasible, however, in NO OTHER Tires than those of the strongly-patented SILVERTOWN Cord construction,—in which *each* single Cord is STOUT enough, and STRONG enough, to *lift a Man's* weight.

Because,—

No *other* Tire construction would "stand up" under the tremendous strains of Load and Speed,—with LESS than the *usual 5 to 7 layers* of Fabric, or Thread.

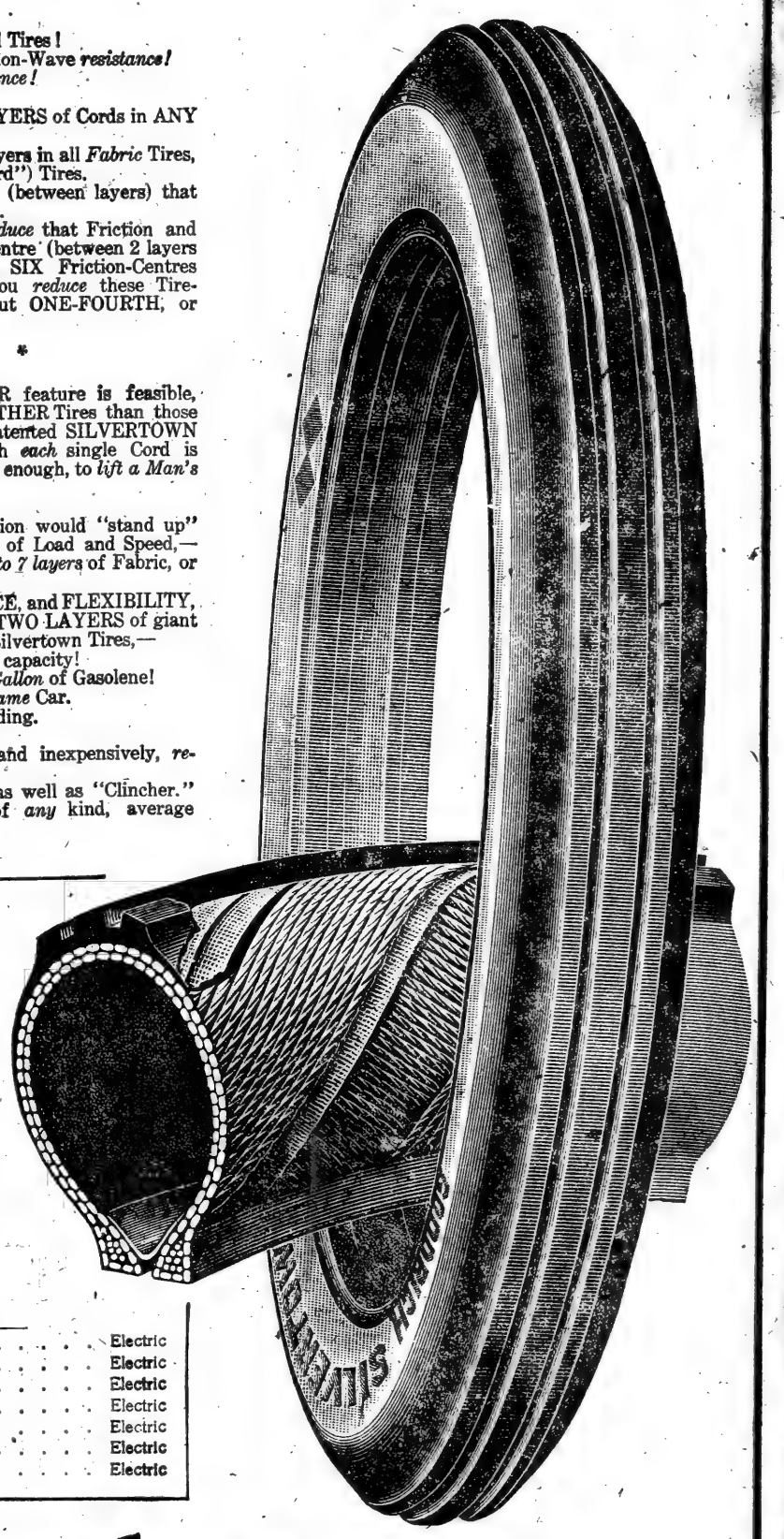
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PEUGEOT	Gasolene
PIERCE-ARROW	Gasolene
SIMPLEX-CRANE	Gasolene
STANLEY (Touring)	Steam
STUTZ (Bull-dog)	Gasolene
WHITE	Gasolene
WINTON, Model 48	Gasolene
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WAVERLY	Electric
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Silvertown—

GOODRICH Cord Tires

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Thursday showers; moderate north to northwest winds, becoming southeast by Thursday.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,333. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA DEMANDS REJECTED; CONFLICT BELIEVED NEAR; PERSHING'S FORCES MAKE READY FOR EXPECTED ATTACK; NEW YORK GUARD OFFERS TO START FOR BORDER AT ONCE

RUSSIANS SMASH GERMAN LINES IN VOLHYNIA

After Temporary Check, Take 1,360 Prisoners and Recover 3 Guns Lost on Monday.

STILL DRIVING AUSTRIANS

Advance on Southern Flank Toward Kolomea and Halich Goes Swiftly On.

SWEEP THROUGH BUKOWINA

General Pflanzer's Army, Split in Two, Is Trying to Escape by Precipitate Flight.

PETROGRAD, June 20.—On the northern flank of General Brussiloff's front the Austrian resistance, considerably stiffened by the arrival of a large number of German reinforcements, succeeded in checking the Russian drive between Lutsk and Kovel, which, directed against Vladimir-Volynski, aims at destroying the Austrian communications between Kovel and Lemberg. But in spite of the violent Austro-German counterattacks, one of which broke through the Russian lines, the latest reports are to the effect that the Russians have resumed progress in this sector, after taking the usual toll of prisoners and recapturing three guns lost when the Germans overwhelmed a battery on Monday.

On the southern flank the Austrians have been unable to check, even momentarily, the Russian advance toward Kolomea and toward the final Dniester fortification of Halich.

Pflanzer in Precipitate Flight.

General Pflanzer, the Austrian commander, apparently is paying the penalty for having too long delayed his retirement from Czernowitz, and his army, now cut in two, is reported to be in precipitate flight, one part along the Rumanian frontier and the other into the Carpathians.

Turning from Czernowitz, General Letchitzky's forces are pressing their flank attack further north and have reached a point on the Zlota Lipa some miles to the northwest of Czernowitz. Russian military critics consider it unlikely that the Austrians will be able to hold the Zlota Lipa line, but that they will be forced back upon Halich.

The separate Russian movements are now showing a strongly centralized tendency. There are three converging lines of advance, the common objective of which is Lemberg. The first of these lines is approaching Vladimir-Volynski, the second Brody, and the third Halich. The capture of any one of these towns would place the Galician capital in a position of grave danger.

The total number of prisoners taken by the Russians is now estimated at 170,000.

Following is the text of the official statement issued today:

The King of England, the first to learn of our victories, has telegraphed the Czar congratulations couched in exceptionally warm and cordial terms.

On several sectors of the front occupied by the armies under General Brussiloff, the enemy continues to make desperate counterattacks.

The enemy offensive begun in the vicinity of the village of Voronchine, northeast of Kiselin, seven versts north of the Lutsk-Vladimir-Volynski road, supported by German troops recently transported thither, has broken down under our fire.

Second Defeat of Germans.

According to reports just received our troops, after a counterattack in the region from the village of Rogovitchi to the southeast of the village of Lokatchi, repulsed the enemy and captured sixteen officers, 1,200 men, and eight machine guns. In this decisive action the clever handling of a Russian rifle battalion, which took the enemy by both flank and front, is particularly mentioned. This battalion, forming part of a crack rifle regiment, not only put the enemy to flight, but recaptured the three guns whose loss was announced in yesterday's communication. Moreover the battalion took 300 prisoners and three machine guns.

Further reports of the fighting in the region north of Gadomitchi, on the Styr, and west of the village of Kolki show that we on the 17th captured 66 officers, 3,137 men, and 17 machine guns. In the region of Okhotnikovo, east of Sarny, we captured a German aeroplane, with pilot and observer. In the region of Gaivoronka and Vienruvitchiki, north of Buczacz, on the Stripa, the enemy is offering stubborn resistance.

On our extreme left wing the enemy is retreating in disorder. We are pursuing and have occupied the towns of Zadova, Stroginetz, and Gliboka, on the Sereth line.

On the Dvina front we bombarded enemy positions. On the night of the 19th, in the region north of Siagla and east of Lake Vishnevskoie, the enemy attempted to approach our trenches, but was repulsed by our rifle fire.

A supplementary headquarters report describes an action which followed an engagement on the 10th, when the enemy, driven from organized positions near Okna, southeast of Zale Szczycky, began a precipitate retreat in the direction of Zastavna, (north of Czernowitz.) Our infantry, encouraged by the success obtained and without a moment's rest, continued the pursuit of the Austrians, preventing them from securing intermediary positions previously prepared.

Horse Artillery's Dashing Exploit.

Under these circumstances one of our regiments advanced to Zastavna with a battery of horse artillery. The commander of this division, perceiving parties of enemy infantry passing in disorder through Zastavna, while an enemy battery also was fleeing by the main road, and that this battery would inevitably escape, as no cavalry was available, decided to send his gun teams in pursuit. Sixty mounted men, led by their officers and the commander of the battery, Colonel Shirinkine, dashed into the town, and forty horsemen were immediately dispatched in pursuit of the enemy infantry, while

Continued on Page 6.

Must Beat France First, Says Berlin Newspaper

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—The Berliner Tageblatt in a recent issue sets forth a new theory in regard to the Entente's refusal to discuss peace on the basis of the German terms. The Tageblatt says:

"So far as we are concerned our conscience is clear. We have repeatedly made offers of peace to our enemies. They have been obstinately refused by France in particular, the others merely following suit.

"The fact is that France is the dominating power of the Entente, the head and soul of the resistance. We must, therefore, beat France first of all and finally.

"That done, our hands will be free to deal with England, for there can be no end to the struggle until the soil of England herself, also, is saturated in the lifeblood of its people."

KIPLING ILLUMINES SUBMARINES' WORK

Plain Tales from the Baltic as Drawn from British Admiralty Records.

ADVENTURES OF THE E-9

Sinks Two Warships—D-1 Torpedoes a Transport—Further Attack Prevented by Light That Failed.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Written from Official Reports in the Possession of the British Admiralty.

Copyright, 1916, by Rudyard Kipling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—Let us take, almost at random, an episode in the life of H. M. Submarine E-9. It is true she was commanded by Commander Max Horton, but the utter impersonality of the tale makes it as though the boat herself spoke.

Some time ago the E-9 was in the Baltic, in the depth of Winter, where she used to be taken to her hunting grounds by an ice breaker. Obviously a submarine cannot use her sensitive nose to smath heavy ice with, so a broad-beamed, pushing chaperon comes along to see her clear of the thick harbor and shore ice. In the open sea apparently she is left to her own devices, putting confidence in the ice breaker.

Then the E-9 "proceeded." Next day she reports: "As circumstances were favorable I decided to attempt to bag a destroyer." Her "uncertain position" must have been near a well-used destroyer run, for shortly afterward she sees three of them, but too far off to attack, and later, as the light is failing, a fourth destroyer, toward which she manoeuvres.

"Depth keeping," she notes, "is very difficult," owing to the heavy swell. An observation balloon on a gusty day is almost as stable as a submarine "pumping in a heavy swell," and since the Baltic is shallow a submarine runs a chance of being let down with a whack on the bottom.

None the less the E-9 works her way to within 600 yards of the quarry. She fires and waits just long enough to be sure her torpedo is running straight and the destroyer holding her course, then she "dips to avoid detection." The rest is deadly simple. "At the correct moment after firing, 45 to 50 seconds, I heard the unmistakable noise of the torpedo detonating."

Four minutes later she rose and "found the destroyer had disappeared." Then, for reasons probably connected with the other destroyers, who, too, may have heard that unmistakable sound, she goes to bed below in the chill dark till it is time to turn homeward.

When she rose she met a storm from the north, and logged it accordingly. In the senior service two words, "as requisite," cover everything that need not be talked about. The E-9 next day "proceeded as requisite" through a series of snowstorms and recurring deposits of ice on the bridge till she got in touch with her friend, the ice breakers, and in her company plowed and rooted her way back.

We know that was in Winter. In Summer it is quite the other way. The E-9 had to go to bed by day very often under the long-lasting northern light, when the Baltic is as smooth as a carpet and one cannot get within a mile and a half of anything with eyes in its head without being put down. There was one time when the E-9, evidently on information received, took up "a certain position" and reported the sea "glassy." She had to suffer in silence while three heavily laden German ships went by, for an attack would have given away her position. Her reward came next day when she sighted—the words run like Marryatt's—"an enemy squadron coming up fast from eastward and proceeding inshore of us."

They were two battleships, with an escort of destroyers, and the E-9 turned to attack. She does not say how she crept up in that smooth sea within a quarter of a mile of the leading ship, "a three-funnel ship of either the Deutschland or Braunschweig class," but she managed it and fired both bow torpedoes at her.

"The torpedo was seen and heard to strike her just before the foremost funnel. The smoke and débris appeared to go as high as the masthead."

That much this E-9 saw before one of the guardian destroyers ran at her. "So," says she, "observing her, I took my periscope off the battleship."

This was excusable, as the destroyer was coming up with intent to kill, and the E-9 had to flood her tanks and get down quickly. Even so, the destroyer only just missed her, and she struck bottom in forty-three feet.

"But," says the E-9, who, if she could not see, kept her ears open, "at the correct interval, 45 or 50 seconds, mentioned in the previous case, the second torpedo was heard to explode, though not actually seen."

The E-9 came up twenty minutes later to make sure. The destroyer was waiting for her a couple of hundred yards away, and again the E-9 dipped for her life, but "just had time to see one large vessel approximately four or five miles away."

The D-1, also a Baltic boat—her commander is F. N. Laurence—had her experiences too. She went out one Summer day, and late—too late—in the evening sighted three transports. The destroyer hailed. While she was arranging for the second the third inconsiderately tried to ram her before her sights were on, so it was necessary to go down at once and waste whole minutes of precious, scanting light. When she rose the stricken ship was sinking and shortly afterward blew up. The other two were patrolling near by. It would have been a fair chance in daylight, but darkness defeated her and she had to give up the attack.

It was the E-1 who, during thick weather, came across a squadron of battle cruisers of the Moltke. But the destroyers were very much on the alert and she had to dive at once to avoid one, who only missed her by a few feet. Then the fog shut down and stopped further developments.

NEAR WAR STRENGTH NOW

Mobilize Without a Hitch and Equipment Quickly Assembled.

NEW 3-INCH GUNS AT CAMP

Rapid Firers Similar to French 75s Will Be Tested by the State Forces.

ADVANCE GUARD ARRIVES

Sixty-ninth Regiment Will Entrain This Morning and Leave for Camp Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20.—"The entire Guard, save the Coast Artillery, is now mobilized, and we are ready to meet any orders from the Federal authorities," said Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury tonight. He added that the troops were ready at a moment's notice to go direct to the Mexican border, at the call of the War Department.

General Funston's demand for the immediate shipment of additional troops, coupled with the recruiting of the guard to its full war strength, has given rise to rumors that the State troops will be sent direct to the border. Regarding these rumors, Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury was silent, although he admitted he was expecting orders at any moment. He would not disclose the nature of the expected orders.

Governor Whitman, who was at Northampton, Mass., today, where he delivered the commencement address to the graduates of Smith College, will go to Williamstown tonight to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to be conferred on him by Williams College tomorrow. He will then motor to Albany, and expects to meet General Stotesbury shortly after his arrival here. During his absence the Governor has been kept in constant touch with the situation by his secretary, William E. Orr.

The movement of the troops will be at the expense of the State funds, the State to look for reimbursement from the Federal authorities after the trouble is over.

Troops Ready for Service.

Military men here say that the Guard is in excellent shape, and should the Federal authorities desire to call on separate commands for immediate use, as has been indicated in dispatches today, they can be entrained at once. The railroad companies have sufficient facilities at different points to meet the emergency. If the Federal Government desires to waive the physical examination of the individuals of any command they will be furnished with the medical examination of every man upon his enlistment in the Guard.

Should certain commands in this State be selected to proceed directly from their headquarters the order for their transfer first to Beekman would be rescinded. It is known positively here that the State authorities are ready to execute orders of the Federal Government without the least delay.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered after the call for troops from Washington was obtaining sufficient number of horses, as 7,000 will be necessary. The military authorities are easy on this score tonight, for the desired number has been obtained and are held in different localities awaiting shipment as the orders from Washington may dictate.

This evening the Adjutant General's department spent several hours figuring out the cost of mobilization of troops and their movement to the custody of the Federal Government.

The draft on the various State Departments for the National Guard is heavy in some instances, and should the men be absent any length of time others must be put in their places. The question of whether this can be done and the pay of the absent ones by the State continue has been put up to the Attorney General by the State officers.

Question for Banks.

In some instances savings bank Trustees have passed resolutions to continue the pay of all employes in the military service during their absence. It is questioned whether under the law this can be done by a savings bank whose fund belongs to the depositors. This is also to be settled by the Attorney General.

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury prepared an order tonight, which he will issue tomorrow, relative to the movement of the troops. This will contain the information that the enlisted men will be allowed 75 cents a day for subsistence, instead of 40 cents under the State law, while at their home station, and that where sleeping accommodations are not provided in armories the men will be allowed to sleep at home. The order provides also that the war strength must be: Companies, 150 men; troop of cavalry, 100; battalion of light artillery, 170; company of engineers, 164; company of signal troop, 77; ambulance corps, 79; field hospital, 67; regiment of infantry, 1,836; regiment of cavalry, 1,236; regiment of field artillery, 1,128;

Continued on Page 4.

More Warships Dispatched To West Coast of Mexico

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 20.—The cruisers Pittsburgh and Colorado sailed from here tonight to join other units of the Pacific Fleet along the west Mexican coast. Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, was aboard the Pittsburgh. Both vessels will proceed direct to Manzanillo, State of Colima.

The cruiser San Diego, flagship of Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, sailed earlier in the day for an unannounced Mexican coast destination, but believed here to be either Guaymas or Mazatlan.

The destroyers Hull, Truxtun, and Hopkins, the only war vessels remaining in the harbor, are under orders to sail southward at the earliest moment possible. It was expected tonight they would leave early tomorrow.

The Hopkins made a quick dash to Ensenada, Lower California, before daybreak today to investigate conditions there. On the vessel's return, shortly before noon, its commander reported everything quiet there.

TEUTON BANKER HELD AT MEXICAN BORDER

Arrested by Federal Officers as Suspected Violator of Neutrality Laws.

SAID TO BE GERMAN AGENT

Frederick Griese Formerly Was Clerk in German Consular Service at Juarez.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 20.—Detained by Department of Justice officers under a heavy guard in the Federal Building, Frederick Griese, a German banker from Mexico City, who arrived on the border yesterday, is being held pending an investigation of neutrality violations in Mexico and along the border. Secrecy was maintained by United States officials here regarding the arrest of Griese, and no one was permitted to see him. No formal charges have yet been filed before the United States Commissioner.

When Griese arrived here last night he was taken in charge by Department of Justice agents, his baggage was seized and he was locked up in jail. Today he was transferred to the Federal Building.

The investigation which is being made by Chief Inspector Stone and others of the Department of Justice is said to deal with alleged violations of neutrality in Mexico in the interest of the German Empire.

Griese was formerly a clerk in the German Consulate in Juarez, and for the past three years has been connected with the South American Bank of Mexico City, a German institution. He is well known among bankers on the border who do business with Mexican institutions. While he was being held in the Federal Building a number of pro-German residents of El Paso called and offered to furnish bond for Griese in any amount, but as there had been no formal charges filed against the German no bond could be arranged. He will be detained over night. It was hinted tonight by Federal officers that letters had been found in Griese's baggage which had a bearing on the activities of Germans in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Frederick Griese, the German banker who was arrested at El Paso today, has been under surveillance for several weeks. Department of Justice agents have made several reports on his activities, and there has been a strong suspicion that he was involved in operations calculated to violate the neutrality laws. The department for the present will not give out the facts in the case, but it is known that specific charges were made against Mr. Griese in a report received at the department this morning, and it is believed that the evidence finally obtained is of sufficient importance to justify the steps taken.

Griese has lived for several years in the City of Mexico and has been identified with large foreign investments there. He was a staunch supporter of Huerta and tried to bring about his recognition as President of the Mexican Republic.

What meagre information is to be had from the Department of Justice tonight indicates that Mr. Griese is not involved with others in a general German plot to draw the United States into trouble with Mexico, but in a business project which would violate the United States neutrality laws.

ARRESTED AS A DESERTER.

Private Seized in Mother's Home After Entry Is Forced.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 20.—Private William H. Smith of 135 Madison Street, this city, a member of Company B, Fifth Regiment, National Guard, was arrested today on charge of deserting and placed in the guard house in the armory. He will undergo court martial tomorrow, and if found guilty is liable to a sentence of eight months imprisonment.

Smith left his home when he received the call to report at the armory and went to the home of his mother in another part of the city. A Corporal and four privates found him and with the assistance of two policemen broke down the door and removed him to the armory.

PERSHING NEAR A CLASH

His Motor Supply Trains in Peril of Attack by Carranza Troops.

EXPECT MEXICANS TO FLEE

Army Men Along Border See Little Chance of Them Making a Stand.

IDEAL POSITION OF OUR BASE

Namiquipa Location Gives the Expedition Virtual Control Over Two Railroads.

Release American Soldier When Pershing Threatens

COLONIA DUBLAN, Chihuahua, June 20, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—An American soldier was captured today by Carranza troops of the Casas Grandes garrison and held prisoner several hours.

He was released only when General J. J. Pershing, expeditionary commander, sent a demand, in which he warned the Mexican commander that if the soldier was held an hour longer American troops would attack the town.

The soldier, an enlisted man of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, a negro regiment, straggled from his command, which was marching north toward Dublan, and was captured by a small detachment of Mexicans. Taken to the cuartel, he was divested of his arms and questioned closely as to the strength and positions of American artillery. However, the Carranza commander complied with General Pershing's demand immediately.

The situation here tonight, while noticeably tense, remained quiet.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 20.—Carranza troops and soldiers of General Pershing's expeditionary command south of Namiquipa are on the verge of hostilities, according to reports from the field tonight. A wireless dispatch from Colonel D. C. Cabell, General Pershing's Chief of Staff, said that the attitude of the Carranza soldiers was such that American motor truck supply trains are in danger of being fired upon.

The Mexicans are said to have mounted artillery in positions menacing the Americans and dispatches indicated that with the two commands in close proximity the danger of a clash was increasing. Persistent rumors were current here tonight that General Pershing had split his command into three columns, each prepared to move in the event of hostilities, while others said that truck trains had been fired upon. No confirmation of the reports could be obtained at military headquarters here.

Lieutenant David H. Scott, son of General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, arrived here today from the field suffering from tropical fever. He will be taken to the Military Hospital in Washington for treatment.

EL PASO, June 20.—In military circles here it was agreed today that the American defense against the slightest Mexican aggression will be a swift and sharply executed move. Indications which piled up from various Mexican towns along the border pointed to the probability that the first clash of American regulars over the international boundary, if they do go over, would meet with only a slight resistance. Men, women, and children in these centres are being ordered southward, while merchants have been instructed to move their goods to interior points. There has been no preparation of trenches or other fortifications.

American military men say that the Mexican officers who crossed over into El Paso when the Scott-Obregon conference was on and witnessed the display of United States regulars, realize well that the poorly equipped and ill-drilled peons under the Mexican banner would have no chance in an engagement with the Americans. They predict the Mexicans will make a retreating fight, should a clash occur.

Strategists here point out the splendid military position of General Pershing's forces at Namiquipa. Southeast of this point is the Santa Clara Cañon, which cuts through a spur of the Sierre Madre Mountains and provides a comparatively short route to Laguna, on the Mexican Central Railroad. Laguna is about 140 miles from Juarez and 90 miles from Chihuahua. By using the Mexico Northwestern to send another column into Chihuahua City, General Pershing could speedily control both the Mexican Central and Mexico Northwestern from Juarez to Chihuahua and be in a position to dominate the situation south of Chihuahua City.

A trip through Juarez today showed no attempt there at fortification. The exodus of Americans from Chihuahua and Sonora continues. Men making their way to El Paso say that practically the only Americans who have married Mexican women and raised families remain in the interior, and these will make no attempt to leave.

Admission that Carranza soldiers, not

Continued on Page 3.

American Troops Likely to Move South From Border, And Occupy Northern Mexico if Carranza Starts War

WASHINGTON, June 20.—There was much speculation here tonight as to the probable course of the President should Carranza order an attack on General Pershing's men, in the face of the American Government's solemn warning. It was generally believed that the hint contained in Secretary Lansing's note that military occupation of Northern Mexico had been considered as an alternative at times when the situation beyond the border appeared critical indicated the plan of action should war now be forced on the United States.

As a preliminary step to such occupation, and pending the organization of an army of the size which such an undertaking would require, it was regarded as possible that a general advance from the border to a line paralleling the head of General Pershing's column at Namiquipa might be undertaken. With American forces disposed along such a line, holding important towns and strategic points from the Pacific to the Gulf coasts, there could be no fear of serious hostilities at the border. Any advancing Mexican force would be liable to attack from the rear should it move northward of this advanced line.

There is no fear here for the safety of General Pershing and his men. The exact disposition of his command is kept secret, but it is known that he has 11,635 men posted at the advance camps or along the line of communications. Relief expeditions are said to have been organized at various border points, ready to dash forward in flank attacks on any large Mexican force which might attempt to assault General Pershing's intrenched camps or cut him off from his border base of supplies. One column, with strong artillery support, is said to be ready to cover Pulpit Pass, the military highway through the mountains between Chihuahua and Sonora, through which the Sonora forces under Calles might seek to strike at Pershing's rear detachments. Establishment of a general line across Mexico south of Pulpit Pass would close that route to hostile forces.

Another argument in support of this plan of action was that the railroads could be quickly repaired and made use of to supply the troops, making it possible to shift the entire scene of hostilities to Mexican soil.

Some officials think that, with the prompt repulse of any attack on American forces and the maintenance of a blockade against military supplies entering the country, complete occupation could be carried out with little fighting after the lapse of a few weeks. While roving bands of outlaws would make vigilance essential it was thought that organized resistance could be quickly broken up as the advanced columns were reinforced with volunteers and moved slowly southward.

AMERICANS LEAVE MEXICAN CAPITAL

Flee in Special Cars for Vera Cruz and Others Are Called from the Interior.

CITY REMAINS PEACEFUL

Special Freight Train Will Take Another Exodus to the East Coast Today.

MEXICO CITY, June 20.—Many Americans left Mexico City today in special cars for Vera Cruz. Calls have been sent to Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Puebla, and other cities requesting Americans to come to the capital for the purpose of taking trains for Vera Cruz or to reach other coast ports directly, if that be possible.

The Mexican Foreign Office today again gave assurances that no obstacles would be put in the way of Americans desiring to leave the country. Americans have been treated with courtesy by the officials having to do with the transportation system, but the shortage of rolling stock is making the matter of carrying those who desire to leave a difficult one.

James Linn Rodgers, representative of the United States Government before the de facto Government in Mexico, met a committee of Americans today and outlined arrangements for obtaining sufficient cars to accommodate them. The Pachuca mining companies have offered a special train of eleven box cars and caboose, and if the Government officials will permit this to run a great majority of the American colony here will leave for Vera Cruz tomorrow.

The city is absolutely quiet, and there have been no hostile demonstrations of any kind against Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 20, (via Galveston.)—General Mujica, Governor of the State of Tabasco, reported today that a majority of the Americans residing there expressed willingness to remain in case of war between Mexico and the United States. General Mujica informed the Government here that the Americans declared they did not approve of the attitude of their Government toward Mexico.

Minister Aguilar telegraphed to General Mujica ordering him to allow the Americans to remain in Tabasco and to give them full guarantees, the same as other foreigners.

MILITIA OFFICERS IN LONDON.

Americans Ask Embassy Whether Their Presence Is Required.

LONDON, June 20.—The American Embassy and Consulate received several inquiries today from American National Guard officers, who desired to know whether their presence was required at home. Several of these officers already have been instructed by cable to return by the first available steamship and join their regiments. Some of the delegates of the American Commission for Relief of Belgium in Northern France have been ordered to return immediately.

A number of officers of the Seventh New York Regiment are employed in English branches of American firms. No official information has been received thus far at the Consulate in regard to these cases.

Officials here state there will be no difficulty in regard to orders to return, as the officers concerned are ready to go. It is stated that passports for the protection of the American Government might be refused to those who decline to respond to the call, but this is merely academic, as there is no indication of any such

SHARP NOTE GOES TO MEXICO

Carranza's Attitude May Decide Peace or War in 48 Hours.

DOUBLE DEALING CHARGED

Our Army Will Stay, Lansing Says, but Our Sole Purpose Is Still to Guard Our Border.

RECITES BORDER OFFENSES

And Declares First Chief Fanned Popular Ill-Will—Washington Rushing All Preparations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The United States today put squarely before General Carranza the choice of peace or war.

In a note couched in the plainest terms, which was handed to Mr. Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate, the demand for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico is flatly rejected. Carranza is informed in so many words that protection of its own borders is the only object sought by the United States, and is told that that object will be pursued, whatever the consequences may be.

The American Government charges that the First Chief has watched indifferently while conditions of anarchy spread throughout Mexico; that he has maligned the motives of the United States, though those motives were known to him; that he or his officers have given shelter and encouragement to murderers and bandits that invaded American soil, and that he has shown himself unable and unwilling to assume the obligation of pursuing these offenders.

"If," concludes Mr. Lansing's note, "the de facto Government is pleased to ignore this obligation and to believe that 'in case of a refusal to retire these troops, (the American expedition,) there is no further recourse than to defend its territory by force of arms,' the Government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto Government that the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequences."

When the note was handed to Mr. Arredondo for delivery to his chief a summary was telegraphed to Special Agent Rodgers in Mexico City that he might counsel Americans living there. He will not communicate it to Carranza officials.

The note was forwarded by telegraph this afternoon by Mr. Arredondo to Mexico City. Officials here think that forty-eight hours may settle what the relations between Mexico and the United States are to be in the immediate future.

Mr. Arredondo had arranged early to see Secretary Lansing today, but withdrew his request for an appointment after the note was handed to him. He made no explanation of the object of his projected call or his reason for canceling it. It was believed, however, that he was anxious to learn the attitude of General Carranza after reading the American note before having any further formi interchanges with American officials.

Admit Conflict Seems Imminent.

The words, "gravest consequences," which Mr. Lansing used in the concluding paragraph of the note, has but one meaning in diplomatic usage, and the eventualities connected with it were discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet and by officials privately today. Army officers and high officials admitted privately the feeling that war seemed imminent, since Carranza had given every indication of a determination to force the issue, but all were disposed to refrain from making statements that might serve to inflame the minds of the Mexican people.

For the same reason the proposed resolution to put into immediate effect the militia draft provisions of the new Army bill was not presented in Congress. The section contains the statement that the men shall be called under the draft "for the duration of the war" unless sooner discharged. Because of this phraseology and also because adoption of the resolution would be only a matter of a few minutes when needed, leaders in Congress determined to hold it up until events showed what was to be expected beyond the border.

While the United States awaits Carranza's next move, steps to make the border secure against whatever may come are going steadily ahead. Mobilization of the National Guardsmen is proceeding in all States, and plans for sending some of them southward in response to a request from General Funston are under way.

The Navy Department for its part was working to get into commission ships that have lain idle in reserve for many years. An agreement has been reached between the department and leaders of Congress for putting the navy on a footing, which will make possible an effective blockade of both Mexican coasts if it becomes necessary. For this purpose it was decided to authorize an increase in the navy's personnel by 20,000 men, which could be increased by executive order to half as much more. These additional men will be needed before the many ships lying in reserve can be put to sea, and put to sea they will as soon

WANT 20,000 MEN TO ADD TO NAVY

Congress Asked to Vote Immediate Increase to Commission Ships in Reserve.

FOR MEXICAN BLOCKADE

Plan Calls for 13,000 More Men in Case of War—Move for More Dreadnoughts Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—In a letter which Secretary Daniels sent to Senator Tillman, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, late this afternoon, the Administration urged Congress to authorize a sufficient increase in the enlisted personnel of the navy to enable Secretary Daniels to man every war vessel now in reserve or out of commission.

The increase called for is approximately 20,700 men, with discretionary authority to the President to enlist an additional 13,000 men in the event of war or other emergency. The present authorized enlistment for the navy is 51,500, including prisoners, but not including recruits. The number now enlisted, including recruits and prisoners, is 54,000 enlisted men. The Administration asked for an actual increase to bring the total up to 74,700 men, and in the event of emergency to raise the total, by Presidential order, to 87,000.

For Additional Dreadnoughts, Too.

The decision to call for Congressional action authorizing a large increase in the number of enlisted men of the navy followed a conference held by President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, and Senators Tillman and Swanson of the Naval Committee. At this conference it was also decided that the Administration should urge the Senate to increase the naval program embraced in the Naval bill as passed by the House. The House bill, in addition to numerous other units, called for the construction of five battle cruisers, to cost approximately $100,000,000. The Administration has decided to throw the weight of its influence and recommendation in favor of the addition of dreadnought battleships to the battle cruiser program of the House. Not less than two, and possibly three, dreadnought battleships, in addition to the five battle cruisers, are now favored by the Administration.

To hasten the work of preparing the Naval bill, the Naval Committee of the Senate today appointed a sub-committee to have charge of the preliminary drafting of the measure, consisting of Messrs. Tillman and Swanson, Democrats, and Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican.

In order to obtain higher ranking officers for the commissioned personnel of the reserve vessels when placed in active service it will be necessary to make a large number of promotions of officers. The Navy Department, with the approval of the President, is now working out plans for legislation to bring about these promotions. The project will be ready in time for Secretary Daniels to send the necessary recommendation to Congress on Thursday.

The letter written by Secretary Daniels to Senator Tillman recommending an increase in naval personnel follows:

The Call for More Men.

My Dear Mr. Chairman: Owing to the immediate and unexpected need for enlisted men to keep in commission and to place in commission ships which are ordinarily kept in reserve with reduced crews, and to fully man all such ships, I recommend that there be incorporated in the pending Naval Appropriation bill a provision establishing the enlisted strength of the navy as 74,700 men, and authorizing the President to increase the number to 87,000 when, in his judgment, it

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as possible after a clash so as to form a cordon around Mexico's thousands of miles of coast.

This plan gains significance when considered in connection with a remark by a high official of the State Department today that there could be no blockade without a war. It is rather expected that if an open clash comes it will be without declaration of hostilities, and that the area and scope of operations will simply spread as the situation unfolds. But it is probable that, when these hostilities reach a stage from which drawing back by either party is impossible, a state of war will be declared to exist. By that time it is expected warships will be in position to begin the blockade.

The State Department, too, went forward with its work of getting Americans out of Mexico and studying the situation for a possible peaceable solution.

Mr. Rodgers at Mexico City reported during the day that he had arranged for a train to carry Americans and other foreigners to Vera Cruz. He expects to see it off tomorrow, but will remain at his post himself unless a declaration of war or a deliberate act of war by the de facto Government should make it necessary for him to leave.

This was the situation confronting the Cabinet when it met this morning. Every member at the meeting was asked to state how a rupture with Mexico would affect that part of the Government's administration which is directly in his hands. Steps already taken by the State, War, and Navy Departments were gone over and approved.

At the Cabinet meeting the opinion prevailed that the chances were overwhelmingly in the direction of war. The one hope was that General Carranza would be impressed by the military preparations of the United States and make no further effort to have American troops withdrawn. There has been no indication, however, that Carranza's intentions are peaceful, and every move now is being planned in the belief that hostilities may begin at any moment.

The Final Word to Carranza.

The note delivered today is viewed here as President Wilson's final word to General Carranza. It makes no overtures for further discussion and leaves virtually no question to be settled except one—whether the de facto Government will suppress outlawry against Americans.

In sharpest terms it accuses General Carranza of having brought matters to the verge of war by open hostility toward the United States and failure to safeguard even the lives of Americans in Mexico or on the border from the lawless elements among his countrymen.

It rerites that General Carranza, as far back as March 12, publicly told his people that war with the United States was imminent unless the American troops were withdrawn. The note states emphatically that American troops will not be withdrawn and that additional troops may be sent into Mexico, unless and until order is established in the southern republic.

Referring to the Mexican Government's failure to protect life and property, the note says:

"This is the paramount obligation for which Governments are instituted, and Governments neglecting or failing to perform it are not worthy of the name."

The note arraigns Gen. Carranza for having permitted bandits to roam at will through territory contiguous to the United States," while he has seen fit to recite "groundless sentiments of hostility" toward the expedition sent after Villa, and "to impute to this Government ulterior motives for the continued presence of American troops on Mexican soil."

Secretary Lansing points out in the note many evidences of Carranza's hostile attitude as contained in official reports, and asserts that the steps toward clearing up the situation in northern Mexico promised by General Obregon at the conference with General Scott actually constituted a display of military force directed at the American expenditions and designed to impede its operations.

The note says that from the first American efforts to catch Villa "have been obstructed at every point" by the Carranza Government, finally culminating in active opposition. The note specifically condemns the "inactivity of the Carranza forces" and the "lack of co operation in the apprehension of the Villa bandits."

Mr. Lansing then says that he is forced to the conclusion that "in spite of the crimes committed and the flagrant designs of Villa and his followers" the Mexican Government "did not and does not now intend or desire that these outlaws should be captured, destroyed, or dispersed by American troops, or, at the request of this Government, by the Mexican troops."

The first chief's charge that the hostility of the American Government was evidenced by incendiary articles in the American press is met by the statement that the Mexican press, under a full censorship, was more incendiary than the American. In view of the censorship that General Carranza could at any time have imposed, Mr. Lansing takes the position that the inflammatory articles in Mexican newspapers must have reflected the official views.

Concerning Carranza's insinuations of bad faith on the part of the United States, Secretary Lansing says:

"The Government of the United States, if it had designs upon the territory of Mexico, would have no difficulty in finding during this period of revolution and disorder many plausible arguments for intervention in Mexican affairs. Hoping, however, that the people of Mexico would, through their own efforts, restore peace and establish orderly government, the United States has awaited with patience the consummation of the revolution. * * * In spite of increasing discouragements, in spite of repeated provocations to exercise force in the restoration of order in the northern regions of Mexico, where American interests have suffered most seriously from lawlessness, the Government of the United tates has refrained from aggressive action and sought by appeals and through moderate though explicit demands to impress upon the de facto Government the seriousness of the situation and to arouse it to its duty to perform its international obligations."

Notice of Complete Embargo.

In addition to refusing to withdraw the troops and warning that execution of the threat to attack them will be followed by the gravest consequences, the note serves notice that as long as the Carranza forces continue their present attitude, no arms or ammunition, or machinery for their manufacture, will be permitted to reach Mexico from the United States. Little has been allowed to cross the border for several months.

Plans have been laid by the Navy and Treasury Departments to aid in stopping such shipments by water, while the military patrol of the border will close that route.

The note throws a flood of light on the relations between the American and the Mexican Government, even before the Carranza Government was recognized. The public impression was that with the recognition of Carranza by the United States, the A B C powers and the three minor Latin-American countries, the United States entered into cordial relations with the Mexican régime. This note, published today, shows by how slender a thread the show of friendship was sustained.

Official statements, issued here, have given encouraging statements of conditions in Mexico. They told of the success that accompanied General Carranza's efforts to enforce order and the co-operation existing between the two Governments. The note, however, discloses that as far back as September American towns and garrisons were attacked by Mexican raiders and that "in these attacks on American territory Carranzista adherents and even Carranzista soldiers took part in the looting, burning and killing."

This Government has been loath to admit the failure of the Carranza régime. President Wilson in public addresses has referred sympathetically to the slow struggle toward freedom of the Mexican people. But in the face of Carranza's open defiance, that attitude is materially modified. The note says bluntly that "it would be difficult to find in the history of Mexico conditions more deplorable than those which have existed there during these recent years of civil war."

In the midst of the tense situation tonight War Department officials were somewhat amused at a message from the border saying that a Carranza military commander, posted near the line, had sent his son into the United States for safety while he himself prepared to lead his forces against the American Army if war came. They also noted border advices that Mexican civilians, fleeing to the American side in expectation of war, had been halted for service in the Mexican army.

Text of American Note to Mexico, Rejecting Carranza's Demands

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The text of the American note to Mexico is as follows:

The Secretary of State to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the de facto Government of Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 20, 1916.

SIR: I have read your communication, which was delivered to me on May 22, 1916, under instructions of the Chief Executive of the de facto Government of Mexico, on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexican territory, and I would be wanting in candor if I did not, before making answer to the allegations of fact and the conclusions reached by your Government, express the surprise and regret which have been caused this Government by the discourteous tone and temper of this last communication of the de facto Government of Mexico.

The Government of the United States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the revolution in Mexico. Continuous bloodshed and disorders have marked its progress. For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice. It would be difficult to find in the annals of the history of Mexico conditions more deplorable than those which have existed there during these recent years of civil war.

It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed. During the last nine months in particular the frontier of the United States along the lower Rio Grande has been thrown into a state of constant apprehension and turmoil because of frequent and sudden incursions into American territory and depredations and murder on American soil by Mexican bandits, who have taken the lives and destroyed the property of American citizens, sometimes carrying American citizens across the international boundary with the booty seized. American garrisons have been attacked at night, American builders killed and their equipment and horses stolen, American ranches have been raided, property stolen and destroyed, and American trains wrecked and plundered.

The attacks on Brownsville, Red House Ferry, Progreso post office, and Las Peñales, all occurring during September last, are typical. In these attacks on American territory Carranzista adherents, and even Carranzista soldiers, took part in the looting, burning, and killing. Not only were these murders characterized by ruthless brutality, but uncivilized acts of mutilation were perpetrated.

Our Complaints to Carranza.

Representations were made to General Carranza, and he was emphatically requested to stop these reprehensible acts in a section which he has long claimed to be under the complete domination of his authority. Notwithstanding these representations and the promise of General Nafarrete to prevent attacks along the international boundary, in the following month of October a passenger train was wrecked by bandits and several persons killed seven miles north of Brownsville, and an attack was made upon United States troops at the same place several days later. Since then attacks leaders of the bandits, well known to both Mexican civil and military authorities as well as to American officers, have been enjoying with impunity the liberty of the towns of Northern Mexico. So far has the indifference of the de facto Government to these atrocities gone that some of these leaders, as I am advised, have received not only the protection of that Government, but encouragement and aid as well.

Depredations upon American persons and property within Mexican jurisdiction have become still more numerous. This Government has repeatedly requested in the strongest terms that the de facto Government safeguard the lives and homes of American citizens and furnish the protection which international obligation imposes to American interests in the northern States. Numerous Texans, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Sonora, and also in the States to the south. For example, on Jan. 3 troops were requested to punish the bands of outlaws which looted the Cusi mining property, eighty miles west of Chihuahua, but no effective response came from this request. During the following week the bandit Villa, with his band of about 200 men, was operating without opposition between Rubio and Santa Ysabel, a fact well known to Carranzista authorities.

Meanwhile a party of unfortunate Americans started by train from Chihuahua to visit the Cusi mines, after having received assurances from the Carranzista authorities in the State of Chihuahua that the country was safe and that a guard on the train was not necessary. The Americans held passports of safe conducts issued by authorities of the de facto Government. On Jan. 10 the train was stopped by Villa bandits and eighteen of the American party were stripped of their clothing and shot in cold blood, in what is now known as the Santa Ysabel massacre."

General Carranza stated to the agent of the Department of State that he had issued orders for the immediate pursuit, capture, and punishment of those responsible for this atrocious crime, and appealed to this Government and to the American people to consider the difficulties of according protection along the railroad where the massacre occurred. Assurances were also given by Mr. Arredondo, presumably under instructions from the de facto Government, that the murderers would be brought to justice, and that steps would also be taken to remedy the lawless conditions existing in the State of Durango. It is true that Villa, Castro, and Lopez were publicly declared to be outlaws and subject to apprehension and execution, but so far as known only a single man personally connected with this massacre has been brought to justice by Mexican authorities.

No Effort to Check Villa.

Within a month after this barbarous slaughter of inoffensive Americans, it was notorious that Villa was operating within twenty miles of Cusihuiriachic and publicly stated that his purpose was to destroy American lives and property. Despite repeated and insistent demands that military protection should be furnished to Americans, Villa openly carried on his operations, constantly approaching closer and closer to the border. He was not intercepted nor were his movements impeded by troops of the de facto Government, and no effectual attempt was made to frustrate his hostile designs against Americans. In fact, as I am informed, while Villa and his band were slowly moving toward the American frontier in the neighborhood of Columbus, N. M., not a single Mexican soldier was seen in his vicinity. Yet the Mexican authorities were fully cognizant of his movements, for on March 6, as General Gavira publicly announced, he advised the American military authorities of the outlaw's approach to the border, so that they might be prepared to prevent him from crossing the boundary.

Villa's unhindered activities culminated in the unprovoked and cold-blooded attack upon American soldiers and citizens in the town of Columbus on the night of March 9, the details of which do not need repetition here in order to refresh your memory with the heinousness of the crime. After murdering, burning, and plundering, Villa and his bandits, fleeing south, passed within sight of the Carranzista military post at Casas Grandes, and no effort was made to stop him by the officers and garrison of the de facto Government stationed there.

In the face of these depredations, not only on American lives and property on Mexican soil, but on American soldiers, citizens, and homes on American territory, the perpetrators of which General Carranza was unable or possibly considered it inadvisable to apprehend and punish, the United States had no recourse other than to employ force to disperse the bands of Mexican outlaws who were with increasing boldness systematically raiding across the international boundary.

The marauders engaged in the attack on Columbus were driven back across the border by American cavalry, and subsequently, as soon as a sufficient force to cope with the band could be collected, were pursued into Mexico in an effort to capture or destroy them. Without co-operation or assistance in the field on the part of the de facto Government, despite repeated requests by the United States, and without apparent recognition on its part of the desirability of putting an end to these systematic raids, or of punishing the chief perpetrator of the crimes committed, before they menaced the good relations of the two countries, American forces pursued the lawless bands as far as Parral, where the pursuit was halted by the hostility of Mexicans, presumed to be loyal to the de facto Government, who arrayed themselves on the side of outlawry and became in effect the protectors of Villa and his band.

Justified in Our Action.

In this manner and for these reasons, have the American forces entered Mexican territory. Knowing fully the circumstances set forth, the de facto Government cannot be blind to the necessity which compelled this Government to act and yet it has seen fit to recite groundless sentiments of hostility toward the expedition and to impute to this Government ulterior motives for the continued presence of American troops on Mexican soil. It is charged that these troops crossed the frontier without first obtaining the consent or permission of the de facto Government. Obviously, as immediate action alone could avail, there was no opportunity to reach an agreement (other than that of March 10-13, now repudiated by General Carranza), previous to the entrance of such an expedition into Mexico if the expedition was to be effective. Subsequent events and correspondence have demonstrated to the satisfaction of this Government that General Carranza would not have entered into any agreement providing for an effective plan for the capture and destruction of the Villa bands.

While the American troops were moving rapidly southward in pursuit of the raiders, it was the form and nature of the agreement that occupied the attention of General Carranza, rather than the practical object which it was to obtain—the number of limitations that could be imposed upon the American forces to impede their progress, rather than the obstacles that could be raised to prevent the escape of the outlaws. It was General Carranza who suspended through your note of April 12 all discussions and negotiations for an agreement along the lines of the protocols between the United States and Mexico concluded during the period 1882-1886, under which the two countries had so successfully restored peaceful conditions on their common boundary.

It may be mentioned here that, notwithstanding the statement in your note that "the American Government gave no answer to the note of April 12," this note was replied to on April 14, when the department instructed Mr. Rodgers by telegraph to deliver this Government's answer to General Carranza.

Shortly after this reply the conferences between Generals Scott, Funston, and Obregon began at El Paso, during which they signed on May 2 a project of a memorandum ad referendum, regarding the withdrawal of American troops. As an indication of the alleged bad faith of the American Government, you state that though General Scott declared in this memorandum that the destruction and dispersion of the Villa band "had been accomplished," yet American forces are not withdrawn from Mexico. It is only necessary to read the memorandum, which is in the English language, to ascertain that this is clearly a misstatement, for the memorandum states that "the American punitive expedition has practically destroyed or dispersed many of the lawless elements and bandits * * * or have driven them far into the interior of the Republic of Mexico," and further, that the United States forces were then "carrying on a vigorous pursuit of such small numbers of bandits or lawless elements as may have escaped."

The context of your note gives the impression that the object of the expedition being admittedly accomplished, the United States had agreed in the memorandum to begin the withdrawal of its troops. The memorandum shows, however, that it was not alone on account of partial dispersion of the bands that it was decided to begin the withdrawal of American forces, but equally on account of the assurances of the Mexican Government that their forces were "at the present time being augmented and strengthened to such an extent that they will be able to prevent any disorders occurring in the future which would in any way endanger American territory," that they would "continue to diligently pursue, capture or destroy any lawless bands of bandits that may still exist or hereafter exist in the northern part of Mexico," and that it would "make a proper distribution of such of its forces as may be necessary to prevent the possibility of invasion of American territory from Mexico." It was because of these assurances and because of General Scott's confidence that they would be carried out that he stated in the memorandum that the American forces would be "gradually withdrawn."

It is to be noted that, while the American Government was willing to ratify this agreement, General Carranza refused to do so, as General Obregon stated, because, among other things, it imposed improper conditions upon the Mexican Government.

Carranza's Word Not Kept.

Notwithstanding the assurances in the memorandum, it is well known that the forces of the de facto Government have not carried on a vigorous pursuit of the remaining bandits, and that no proper distribution of forces to prevent the invasion of American territory has been made, as will be shown by the further facts hereinafter set forth. I am reluctant to be forced to the conclusion which might be drawn from these circumstances that the de facto Government, in spite of the crimes committed and the sinister designs of Villa and his followers, did not and does not now intend or desire that these outlaws should be captured, destroyed, or dispersed by American troops or, at the request of this Government, by Mexican troops.

While the conferences at El Paso were in progress, and after the American conferees had been assured on May 2 that the Mexican forces in the northern part of the republic were then being augmented so as to be able to prevent any disorders that would endanger American territory, a band of Mexicans, on the night of May 5th, made an attack at Glenn Springs, Texas, about twenty miles north of the border, killing American soldiers and civilians, burning and sacking property, and carrying off two Americans as prisoners. Subsequent to this event, the Mexican Government, as you state, "gave instructions to General Obregon to notify that of the United States that it would not permit the further passage of American troops into Mexico on this account, and that orders had been given to all military commanders along the frontier not to consent to same."

This Government is of course not in a position to dispute the statement that these instructions had been given to General Obregon, but it can decisively assert that General Obregon never gave any such notification to General Scott or General Funston, or so far as known, to any other American official. General Obregon did, however, inquire as to whether American troops had entered Mexico in pursuit of the Glenn Springs raiders, and General Funston stated that no orders had been issued to American troops to cross the frontier on account of the raid, but this statement was made before any such orders had been issued and not afterwards, as the erroneous account of the interview given in your note would appear to indicate. Moreover, no statement was made by the American Generals that "no more American troops would cross into our territory. On the contrary, it was pointed out to General Obregon and to Juan Amador, who was present at the conference, and pointed out with emphasis, that the bandits de la Rosa and Pedro Vino, who had been instrumental in causing the invasion of Texas above Brownsville, were even then reported to be arranging, in the neighborhood of Victoria, for another raid across the border, and it was made clear to General Obregon that if the Mexican Government did not take immediate steps to prevent another invasion of the United States by these marauders, who were frequently seen in the company of General Nafarrete, the Constitutionalist Commander, Mexico would find in Tamaulipas another punitive expedition similar to that then in Chihuahua.

American troops crossed into Mexico on May 10, upon notification to the local military authorities, under the unpublished agreement of March 10-13, or in any event in accordance with the practice adopted over forty years ago, when there was no agreement regarding pursuit of marauders across the international boundary. These troops penetrated 168 miles into Mexican territory in pursuit of the Glenn Springs raiders without encountering a detachment of Mexican troops or a single Mexican soldier. Further discussion of this raid, however, is not necessary, because the American forces sent in pursuit of the bandits recrossed into Texas on the morning of May 22, the date of your note under consideration—a further proof of the singleness of purpose of this Government in endeavoring to quell disorder and stamp out lawlessness along the border.

During the continuance of the El Paso conferences, General Scott, you assert, did not take into consideration the plan proposed by the Mexican Government for the protection of the frontier by the reciprocal distribution of troops along the boundary. This proposition was made by General Obregon a number of times, but each time conditioned upon the immediate withdrawal of American troops, and the Mexican forces were invariably informed that immediate withdrawal could not take place, and that, therefore, it was impossible to discuss the project on that basis.

An Answer to Other Charges.

I have noted the fact that your communication is not limited to a discussion of the deplorable conditions existing along the border and their important bearing on the peaceful relations of our Governments, but that an effort is made to connect it with other circumstances in order to support, if possible, a mistaken interpretation of the attitude of the Government of the United States toward Mexico. You state in effect that the American Government has placed every obstacle in the way of attaining the pacification of Mexico, and that this is shown by the volume of diplomatic representations in behalf of American interests, which constantly impede efforts to reorganize the political, economical, and social conditions of the country; by the decided aid lent at one time to Villa by American officers and by the Department of State; by the aid extended by the American Catholic clergy to that of Mexico; by the constant activity of the American press in favor of intervention and the interests of American business men; by the shelter and supply of rebels and conspirators on American territory; by the detention of shipments of arms and munitions purchased by the Mexican Government, and by the detention of machinery intended for their manufacture.

In reply to this sweeping charge, I can truthfully affirm that the American Government has given every possible encouragement to the de facto Government in the pacification and rehabilitation of Mexico. From the moment of its recognition it has had the undivided support of this Government. An embargo was placed upon arms and ammunition going into Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the armed opponents of the de facto Government. Permission has been granted from time to time, as requested, for Mexican troops and equipment to transverse American territory from one point to another in Mexico in order that the operations of Mexican troops against Villa and his forces might be facilitated.

In view of these friendly acts, I am surprised that the de facto Government has construed diplomatic representations in regard to the unjust treatment of recorded American interests, private assistance to opponents to the de facto Government by sympathizers in a foreign country, and the activity of a foreign press, as interference by the United States Government in the domestic politics of Mexico. If a denial is needed that this Government has had ulterior and improper motives in its diplomatic representations, or has countenanced the activities of American sympathizers and the American press opposed to the de facto Government, I am glad most emphatically to deny it.

It is, however, a matter of common knowledge that the Mexican press has been more active than the press in the United States in endeavoring to inflame the two peoples against each other, and to force the two countries into hostilities. With the power of censorship of the Mexican press, religiously exercised by the de facto Government, the responsibility for this activity cannot, it would seem, be avoided by that Government, and the issue of the appeal of General Carranza himself in the press of March 12, calling upon the Mexican people to be prepared for any emergency which might arise, and intimating that war with the United States was imminent, evidences the attitude of the de facto Government toward the publications.

It should not be a matter of surprise that after such manifestations of hostile feeling, the United States was doubtful of the purpose for which the large amount of ammunition was to be used which the de facto Government appeared eager to import from this country. Moreover, the policy of this de facto Government in refusing to cooperate and in failing to act independently in destroying the Villa bandits and in otherwise suppressing outlawry in the vicinity of the border so as to remove the danger of war materials, while passing southward through this zone, falling into the hands of outlaws of law and order is, in the opinion of this Government, a sufficient ground, even if there were no other, for the refusal to allow such materials to cross the boundary into the bandit-infested region. To have permitted these shipments without careful scrutiny would, in the circumstances, have been to manifest a sense of security which would have been unjustified.

An Embargo on Munitions.

Candor compels me to add that the unconcealed hostility of the subordinate military commanders of the de facto Government toward the American troops engaged in pursuing the Villa bands and the efforts of the de facto Government to compel their withdrawal from Mexican territory by threats and show of military force instead of by aiding in the capture of the outlaws constitute a menace to the safety of the American troops and to the peace of the border. As long as this menace continues and there is any evidence of an intention on the part of the de facto Government or its military commanders to use force against the American troops instead of co-operating with them, the Government of the United States will not permit munitions of war or machinery for their manufacture to be exported from this country to Mexico.

As to the shelter and supply of rebels and conspirators on American territory, I can state that vigorous efforts have been and are being made by the agents of the United States to apprehend and bring to justice all persons found to be conspiring to violate the laws of the United States by organising to oppose with arms the de facto Government of Mexico. Political refugees have undoubtedly sought asylum in the United States, but this Government has vigilantly kept them under surveillance and has not hesitated to apprehend them upon proof of their criminal intentions, as the arrest of General Huerta and others fully attests.

An Indictment of the De Facto Forces

Having corrected the erroneous statements of fact to which I have adverted, the real situation stands forth in its true light. It is admitted that American troops have crossed the international boundary in hot pursuit of the Columbus raiders and without notice to or the consent of your Government, but the several protestations on the part of this Government by the President, by this department, and by other American authorities, that the object of the expedition was to capture, destroy, or completely disperse the Villa bands of outlaws or to turn this duty over to the Mexican authorities when assured that it would be effectively fulfilled, have been carried out in perfect good faith by the United States.

Its efforts, however, have been obstructed at every point; first, by insistence on a palpably useless agreement which you admit was either not to apply to the present expedition or was to contain impracticable restrictions on its organization and operation; then by actual opposition, encouraged and fostered by the de facto Government to the further advance of the expedition into Villa territory, which was followed by the sudden suspension of all negotiations for an arrangement for the pursuit of Villa and his followers and the protection of the frontier, and finally by a demand for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops. Meantime, conditions of anarchy in the border States of Mexico were continually growing worse.

Incursions into American territory were plotted and perpetrated. The Glenn Springs raid was successfully executed, while no effective efforts were being made by General Carranza to improve the conditions and to protect American territory from constant threat of invasion.

In view of this increasing menace, of the inactivity of the Carranza forces, of the lack of co-operation in the apprehension of the Villa bands, and of the known encouragement and aid given to bandit leaders, it is unreasonable to expect the United States to withdraw its forces from Mexican territory or to prevent their entry again when their presence is the only check upon further bandit outrages and the only efficient means of protecting American lives and homes—safeguards which General Carranza, though internationally obligated to supply, is manifestly unable or unwilling to give.

Expression of Our Good Faith.

In view of the actual state of affairs as I have outlined it above, I am now in a position to consider the conclusions which you have drawn in your note under acknowledgment from the erroneous statements of fact which you have set forth.

Your Government intimates, if it does not openly charge, that the attitude of the United States is one of insincerity, distrust, and suspicion toward the de facto Government of Mexico, and that the intention of the United States in sending its troops into Mexico is to extend its sovereignty over Mexican territory and not merely for the purpose of pursuing marauders and preventing future raids across the border. The de facto Government charges by implication which admits of but one interpretation that this Government has as its object territorial aggrandizement even at the expense of a war of aggression against a neighbor weakened by years of civil strife.

The Government of the United States, if it had had designs upon the territory of Mexico, would have had no difficulty in finding during this period of revolution and disorder many plausible arguments for intervention in Mexican affairs. Hoping, however, that the people of Mexico would through their own efforts restore peace and establish an orderly Government, the United States has awaited with patience the consummation of the revolution.

When the superiority of the revolutionary faction led by General Carranza became undoubted, the United States, after conferring with six others of the American republics, recognised unconditionally the present de facto Government. It hoped and expected that that Government would speedily restore order and provide the Mexican people and others who had given their energy and substance to the development of the great resources of the republic opportunity to rebuild in peace and security their shattered fortunes.

This Government has waited month after month for the consummation of its hope and expectation. In spite of increasing discouragements, in spite of repeated provocations to exercise force in the restoration of order in the northern regions of Mexico where American interests have suffered most seriously from lawlessness, the Government of the United States has refrained from aggressive action and sought by appeals and moderate though explicit demands to impress upon the de facto Government the seriousness of the situation and to arouse it to its duty to perform its international obligations toward citizens of the United States who had entered the territory of Mexico or had vested interests within its boundaries.

In the face of constantly renewed evidence of the patience and restraint of this Government in circumstances which only a Government actuated with unselfishness and a sincere desire to respect to the full the sovereign rights and national dignity of the Mexican people would have endured, doubts and suspicions as to the motives of the Government of the United States are expressed in your communication of May 22, for which I can imagine no purpose but to impugn the good faith of this Government, for I find it hard to believe that such imputations are not universally known to be without the least shadow of justification in fact.

Can the de facto Government doubt that, if the United States had turned covetous eyes on Mexican territory, it could have found many pretexts in the past for the gratification of its desire? Can that Government doubt that months ago, when the war between the revolutionary factions was in progress, a much better opportunity than the present was afforded for American intervention if such had been the purpose of the United States, as the de facto Government now insinuates? What motive could this Government have had in refraining from taking advantage of such opportunities other than unselfish friendship for the Mexican republic?

Our Sole Purpose.

I have, of course, given consideration to your argument that the responsibility for the present situation rests largely upon this Government. In the first place, you state that even the American forces along the border whose attention is undivided by other military operations "find themselves physically unable to protect effectively the frontier on the American side," obviously, if there is no means of reaching bands roving on Mexican territory and making sudden dashes at night into American territory, it is impossible to prevent such invasions unless the frontier is protected by a cordon of troops. No Government could be expected to maintain a force of this strength along the boundary of a nation with which it is at peace for the purpose of resisting the onslaughts of a few bands of lawless men, especially when the neighboring State makes no effort to prevent these attacks.

The most effective method of preventing raids of this nature, as past experience has fully demonstrated, is to visit punishment or destruction on the raiders. It is precisely this plan which the United States desires to follow along the boundary without any intention of infringing upon the sovereign rights of her neighbor, but which, although obviously advantageous to the de facto Government, it refuses to allow or even countenance. It is, in fact, protection to American lives and property about which the United States is solicitous, and not the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished. If the Mexican Government is unwilling or unable to give this protection by preventing its territory from being the rendezvous and refuge of murderers and plunderers, that does not relieve this Government from its duty to take all the steps necessary to safeguard American citizens on American soil. The United States Government cannot and will not allow bands of lawless men to establish themselves upon its borders with liberty to invade and plunder American territory with impunity, and, when pursued, to seek safety across the Rio Grande, relying upon the plea of their Government that the integrity of the soil of the Mexican republic must not be violated.

The Mexican Government further protests that it has made every effort on its part to protect the frontier" and that it is doing "all possible to avoid a recurrence of such acts." Attention is again invited to the well-known and unrestricted activity of de la Rosa, Ancieto Piscano, Pedro Vino, and others in connection with border raids, and to the fact that, as I am advised, up to June 4 de la Rosa was still collecting troops at Monterey for the openly avowed purpose of making attacks on Texan border towns, and that Pedro Vino was recruiting at other places for the same avowed purpose. I have already pointed out the uninterrupted progress of Villa to and from Columbus and the fact that the American forces in pursuit of the Glenn Springs marauders penetrated 168 miles into Mexican territory without encountering a single Carranzista soldier. This does not indicate that the Mexican Government is doing "all possible" to avoid further raids; and if it is doing "all possible," this is not sufficient to prevent border raids, and for that reason, therefore, why this Government must take such preventive measures as it deems sufficient.

It is suggested that injuries suffered on account of the bandit raids are a matter of "pecuniary reparation," but "never the cause for American forces to invade Mexican soil." The precedents which have been established and maintained by the Government of the Mexican Republic for the last half century do not bear out this statement. It has grown to be almost a custom not to settle depredations of bandits by payments of money alone, but to quell such disorders and to prevent such crimes by swift and sure punishment.

The de facto Government finally argues that "if the frontier were duly protected from incursions from Mexico there would be no reason for the existing difficulty." The de facto Government attempts to absolve itself from the first duty of any Government, namely, the protection of life and property. This is the paramount obligation for which Governments are instituted, and Governments neglecting or failing in the performance of this duty are not worthy of the name. This is the duty for which General Carranza, it must be assumed, initiated his revolution in Mexico and organized the present Government, and for which the United States Government recognized his Government as the de facto Government of Mexico. Protection of American lives and property, then, in the United States is first the obligation of this Government, and in Mexico is, first, the obligation of Mexico, and, second, the obligation of the United States. In securing this protection along the common boundary the United States has a right to expect the co-operation of its neighboring republic; and yet, instead of taking steps to check or punish the raiders, the de facto Government demurs and objects to measures taken by the United States.

The Government of the United States does not wish to believe that the de facto Government approves these marauding attacks, yet, as they continue to be made, they show that the Mexican Government is unable to repress them. This inability, as this Government has had occasion in the past to say, may excuse the failure to check the outrages complained of, but it only makes stronger the duty of the United States to prevent them, for if the Government of Mexico cannot protect the lives and property of Americans, exposed to attack from Mexicans, the Government of the United States is in duty bound, so far as it can, to do so.

A Final Warning.

In conclusion, the Mexican Government invites the United States to support its "assurances of friendship with real and effective acts" which "can be no other than the immediate withdrawal of the American troops." For the reasons I have herein fully set forth, this request of the de facto Government cannot now be entertained. The United States has not sought the duty which has been forced upon it of pursuing bandits who, under fundamental principles of municipal and international law, ought to be pursued and arrested and punished by Mexican authorities. Whenever Mexico will assume and effectively exercise that responsibility the United States, as it has many times before publicly declared, will be glad to have this obligation fulfilled by the de facto Government of Mexico.

If, on the contrary, the de facto Government is pleased to ignore this obligation and to believe that "in case of a refusal to retire these troops there is further recourse than to defend its territory by an appeal to arms," the Government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto Government that the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequences.

While this Government would deeply regret such a result, yet it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long with patience and forbearance. Accept, &c.

ROBERT LANSING.

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PERSHING'S TROOPS NEAR A CLASH

Continued from Page 1.

bandits, fired upon the retiring American expedition at Matamoras was contained in a message received at the Mexican Consulate today from H. Perry Abreau, director of the de facto Consulate service.

T. D. Edwards, American Consul in Juarez, established a desk in the American Custom House for the transaction of diplomatic business. He denied that the Consulate is to be closed, but said that it is to remain in charge of a clerk, open at specified hours for the transaction of commercial business.

Detachments detailed by General Francisco Gonzales, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and General George Bell, Jr., on the American side, to investigate reports that the body of an American, killed in Texas, had been found on the Chihuahua side, reported they were unable to find any trace of such a body.

FUNSTON ASKS MILITIA QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

Men Sent in Response to Request of American Commander Will Give Him Force of 70,000 Men.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 20.—Facing General Carranza's armies in Northern Mexico there will be stationed along the Rio Grande within a week or ten days an American force that will total; it was stated today, almost 70,000 men.

General Frederick Funston has requested the War Department to send him as quickly as possible a large part of the National Guardsmen, and advices received late today indicated that entraining of the first troops would begin tomorrow. As fast as they arrive in the South they will be sent to the stations chosen. A part will be brought to San Antonio and held here as reserve, but a part of them will be within sight of Mexico when they get off the trains.

General Funston did not announce how many men he has asked for, nor the stations to which they will be sent, but it is known that he expects more than a division, and it was said that not less than 25,000 men would be sent.

Secretary Lansing's note to Mexican Minister of Affairs Aguilar was read carefully by General Funston and members of his staff.

Officials familiar with the temperament of the Mexican officials regarded it as a communication almost certain to sweep aside the barrier holding apart the two armies. Already the border army, made up of troops of the regular establishment and the militiamen of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, comprises more than 40,000.

General Funston's request for the guardsmen was for "a number sufficient to give adequate protection on the border." Officers felt that with this increased force operations in Mexico on a big scale might be undertaken, but, in the event of intervention or any other action making necessary a general forward movement into Mexico, General Funston explained that he would ask immediately for the remainder of the 100,000 guardsmen called to service this week.

General Pershing has been successful in avoiding a clash with the troops that are drawn across his rear and that cover his flanks. The Mexican troops so far have contented themselves with assuming such strategic positions as to give them some advantage in the event they are ordered to carry out General Trevino's threat to attack General Pershing "if he moves east or west or south or in any but a northerly direction."

Army officers here do not regard the quiet prevailing all along the line today as indicative of any peaceful solution. Reports continued to indicate that bandits were operating just south of the international line and that new incursions might be expected at any time.

T. R. Beltran, Mexican Consul General here, sent today for publication throughout Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona a proclamation calling on all Mexicans to "maintain a serene and unprejudiced attitude in order not to complicate the situation."

Some anxiety has been felt on account of the large percentage of Mexicans in many of the border towns, but army officers have little fear that residents of such towns as Laredo, Eagle Pass, El Paso, and San Antonio would participate in any movement to hamper the American military, even in event of war.

It was expected that newspapers tomorrow would publish advertisements issued by the Quartermaster Department for bids on horses and mules, for which the army must pay at the prevailing market price more than $10,000,000. Instructions that were received today announced that the army was in the market for 26,500 cavalry horses, 15,100 artillery horses, 8,000 wheel mules, 8,100 lead mules, and 8,000 pack mules.

150,000 Men Under Carranza.

Reports believed to be reliable reached here today that J. R. Silliman, American Consul at Saltillo, was on his way to the border.

Accurate information as to the exact number of men Carranza now has under arms or the number he could count on in the event of an international war is not known. Army officers believe it not improbable that he could and would equip 150,000. The best estimates obtainable indicate that Carranza's army now is about 100,000.

In the northern tier of States the Mexican force was estimated at approximately 45,000, the greater part of which is in Sonora and Chihuahua, within striking distance of General Pershing's column.

Additional details about the bandit attack on the San Ignacio garrison were contained in General Mann's weekly report to General Funston. Revised figures showed that nine bandits were killed, four wounded, and five captured, one of the wounded being included in the list of those captured. The Americans killed six horses, captured an equal number, and took fifteen rifles. When the outlaws were driven off they abandoned thirty-two bombs and forty-five pounds of dynamite near camp. All of the Mexicans killed were found to have 100 rounds of ammunition in their belts.

Major Beach, commanding troops of the Third Cavalry in the vicinity of Fort Ringgold, said in his weekly report that six shots had been fired at members of Troop M, Third Cavalry, at Roma June 15. The men were fired on by Mexican snipers while bathing in the river. Four shots were also fired at a detachment of the Third Cavalry between Roma and Arroya del Tigre.

Florencio Valdez and Manuel Lopez, American-born Mexicans, were taken from their homes, sixteen miles west of San Antonio, today by six armed Mexicans and forced to accompany them. The Mexicans declared they were organizing an expedition to kill "Gringoes." The Sheriff's posse pursued them into the wild country of Atascosa County, adjoining this county, where the trail was lost.

SHOT AT CONSULATE FLAG.

Crowd in Cananea Tried, but Failed, to Shoot It Down.

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4 BASE HOSPITALS READY FOR BORDER

This City's Red Cross Chapter All Prepared for Intervention Signal.

DOCTORS, NURSES, SUPPLIES

Aim Is to Care for National Guard—500 Beds in Each Unit, and More Will Follow Rapidly.

In the event of American intervention in Mexico, the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross will send four base hospitals to the border at once, with an attendance of fifty physicians each and the required complement of nurses and orderlies. This was announced yesterday by Charles D. Norton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the local Red Cross Chapter and Vice President of the First National Bank, after a meeting of the committee at the Red Cross headquarters, 122 East Twenty-second Street.

Mr. Norton said these four base hospitals were originally planned and recently organized for New York, but that the committee had authorized such increase in the number as emergency might necessitate.

An urgent appeal for $11,000 has been made to the public by the committee to add to the $89,000 already on hand. The committee needs $100,000 or more, as each hospital of 500 beds costs approximately $25,000. Local hospitals have offered additional units, it was said, including a naval unit which is to come from Brooklyn.

Henry Morgenthau, who was a witness to the many burdens shouldered by the Red Cross in Europe, and especially in Turkey, from which country he recently returned, related to the Executive Committee some of the difficulties encountered and mastered there, and at his suggestion ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was made Chairman of the Military Relief Committee. Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was elected Vice Chairman, with John Bassett Moore Secretary. The wires of the Western Union system, it was said, would be placed at the disposal of the Red Cross to help in the collection of supplies from various parts of the country.

At the Executive Committee meeting were Robert Bacon, H. P. Davison, George Blumenthal, Robert W. de Forest, Ogden L. Mills, F. C. Walcott, Mrs. Leonard Wood, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman among others. A women's committee to aid in the equipment of one hospital unit was formed under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Mary Parsons. This committee will be assisted by Mrs. Leonard Wood and others to volunteer today.

To Care for National Guard.

Chairman Charles D. Norton said last night:

"This Mexican crisis emphasizes the value of the work of preparation which has been going on within the American Red Cross for nearly a year. Much remains to be done, but we are not caught unprepared as we were when the Spanish war broke out. New York City alone, if the $89,000 already contributed can be increased to $100,000, can offer at once, if needed, four hospital units with 2,000 hospital beds fully equipped with personnel of doctors and nurses. Brooklyn offers a naval unit of 500 beds. If we had money New York could organize and equip at once at least two more units of 500 beds each. War or no war, these units should be ready. They cost $25,000 each.

"We shall endeavor to secure this Summer a vacant residence in the Murray Hill section, hoist the Red Cross flag over it, and consolidate there under competent supervision the large number of classes now taking training in nursing and first aid.

"New York and Brooklyn alone have added, within forty-five days, through Seward Prosser's Membership Committee, over 60,000 members—nearly twice as many members as there were in the whole United States six months ago. We seek 100,000 members in New York City, as an incentive to the whole country to secure, as Japan and Germany have done, 2,000,000 Red Cross members. With our National Guard marching out of their armories, what citizen will care to refuse to pay at least $1 to join his Red Cross? If these neighbors and friends of ours now called to the border are wounded, they are dependent upon our Red Cross for permanent treatment and care. The great mortality in our Spanish war was behind the firing lines. Is it fair to ask our young men to wear our uniform, let them march off, and then forget them? The American Red Cross needs 2,000,000 members to do its work at all properly."

Many Physicians Volunteer.

In charge of the four New York hospital units at the border will be Drs. George E. Brewer of Presbyterian Hospital, Nathan Brill of Mount Sinai, Charles L. Gibson of New York and George David Seward of Bellevue. Dr. Gibson told the Executive Committee yesterday that many more than the required number of physicians and surgeons to the staffs of the units had volunteered and that there would be no difficulty experienced on the score of volunteers among medical men.

The problem, he said, would not be the recruiting of medical units, but rather the furnishing of funds and supplies. To this end work was pushed yesterday at 411 Fifth Avenue, where nearly 100 women were busy all day under the direction of Mrs. Leonard Wood and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, preparing bandages and dressings. These will be shipped to the border if intervention is declared.

Recruits to act as nurses' aids were mustered in for instruction at the headquarters, and it was said that because of the Mexican crisis the number of volunteers had doubled in a week.

At the West Side Branch of the American Red Cross, Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway, there were many busy workers, packing cases to be held ready for shipment to the border. One case containing smoking articles, games, socks, and other things for the convalescents at Fort Bliss was sent yesterday. This is the only branch which remains open at night. Many of the workers have found it convenient to sew and roll bandages in the evenings. Here, too, a large number of volunteers came yesterday, attracted by a typical Red Cross window display. This branch is in charge of Mrs. Richard Aldrich.

NEW YORK MEN TO GO IN FIRST LOT CALLED

Five Other States Reported to be Chosen to Send Their Troops to Border.

FUNSTON TELLS HIS NEEDS

Secretary Baker Receives Details from General—Consults President Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Although no orders have been issued to militia troops of various States to go to the Mexican border, the statement was made in an authoritative military quarter here tonight that the first troops to be sent would be those of New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Reports received at the War Department today from Federal officers at the mobilization camps indicated that the troops of these six States came nearest to fulfilling the requirements of organization along regular army lines stipulated by the call for militia. The call of the President requires that the various units must be organized on the basis of the army tables, with a specified minimum and maximum number of officers and men.

Secretary Baker today had numerous telegrams from State Governors asking that the entire militia organization of their respective States should be called into service. A very long telegram came from Governor Willis of Ohio urging that the First Regiment of Infantry be also called into Federal service. Ohio has two brigades and a regiment of infantry. The call for militia asked only two brigades of infantry, and this would leave out the First Regiment of Infantry unless the Administration should ask for an additional regiment of infantry from that State. Virginia has two regiments of infantry, only one of which has been called into Federal service. Several regiments in Pennsylvania also have been overlooked.

In preparing the call, the War Department authorities did not consider it wise to strip the States entirely of militia. In an emergency a part of the militia might be needed in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, and some other larger States. It was mainly for that reason that more units were not sought. However, in view of the pressing demand of various States that more of their units be utilized, it is probable that the Administration may find it convenient to assent to the appeal for the calling out of the units not embraced in the request for State militia.

Baker Consults President.

Secretary of War Baker late tonight refused to confirm or comment on reports from San Antonio that Major Gen. Funston had called for the immediate dispatch to the border of approximately 65,000 of the militia troops, which have been ordered mobilized.

After a conference with President Wilson late tonight at the White House, Mr. Baker, however, made the positive statement that no order had gone forward tonight from the War Department for the movement of any State troops to the border. The Secretary went to the White House at 10:30 o'clock to acquaint the President with the military situation as reported by General Funston. At the time Mr. Baker arrived the President had gone to a theatre with members of his family. Returning to the White House at 10:30 o'clock he found Secretary Baker awaiting him. Less than ten minutes later the Secretary emerged from the White House and went to the War Department, where he remained half an hour.

The brevity of the conference at the White House gave the impression that Secretary Baker reported that the border situation was unchanged. While there was no official admission that General Funston had asked for immediate movement of militia forces to the border, the impression is strong that such a request has come to the War Department, and that troops will be moved from State mobilization points to border points at an early date.

General Funston sent a long code dispatch to Secretary Baker today indicating what part of the guardsmen ordered under arms he needs immediately. The points at which he wishes the men mobilized and the proportions of infantry, cavalry, and artillery he desires to have at each place were included. Preliminary arrangements were discussed today with railroad officials looking to prompt transportation to the points selected by General Funston.

None of the guardsmen summoned under President Wilson's call were ready tonight for marching orders. It may be a matter of several days before the first regiments are mustered in, as the men will have to be examined physically, additional camp equipment assembled for them, and the trains to carry them to the border arranged for. The entire guard of the District of Columbia will be under canvas tomorrow at Fort Myer, Va., ready for muster. Several States also are expected to complete their mobilization by tomorrow night. Telegrams were rushed to the Governors of States tonight asking them what units would be ready soonest to entrain for the border, and these units will be rushed south as fast as possible.

The cost of the mobilization of the militia from the moment of call will be borne by the Federal Government. Special appropriations will have to be made to meet these expenses, along with the additional appropriations for the regular army. Estimates for the militia items probably will be ready for inclusion in the Army Appropriation bill. If necessary, special joint resolutions will have to be passed to provide funds for purchases that soon will be needed.

What the cost of the use of the militia will be cannot be approximated until it is definitely determined how many men respond to the call and the extent to which they will have to be equipped with horses, as well as the amount of transportation. It is estimated that it will cost approximately $9,000,000 to fully equip the militia with horses, especially if the situation so develops that the State soldiery has to be used in actual hostilities with Mexico. It is estimated that about 36,000 horses will be needed.

The minimum pay for each man will be $15 a month, this being the base pay for an enlisted man. To the officers and men will be paid the base pay of regular army officers and men. A Brigadier General of Militia will get $500 a month; a Colonel, $333; a Lieutenant-Colonel, $291; a Major, $250; a Captain, $200; a First Lieutenant, $166; a Second Lieutenant, $141 a month. Sergeants of artillery, cavalry and infantry will get $30 a month, and corporals $21 a month. The cost in pay cannot be determined until it is ascertained how many officers and men of the various ranks are obtained.

For Twelve Divisions.

The militia law was so framed as to enable the War Department to work toward the formation of the National Guard into a military force of twelve whole infantry divisions. Each infantry division would consist of headquarters, three brigades of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one brigade of light artillery, a pioneer battalion of engineers, a field battalion of signal corps, four ambulance companies, and three field hospitals. Only two States have the tactical formation for complete divisions—New York and Pennsylvania. To form the twelve complete infantry divisions units from groups of States in most instances will have to be amalgamated and the units recruited up to the required army organization table strength.

If the various units called for were assembled in division and recruited up to the minimum strength required by the call the total number of officers and men would approximate 152,172, or about 145,766 men and 7,416 officers. If the units embraced in the militia mobilization call were recruited to maximum-war strength, it would produce an army of 264,540 men and 7,440 officers. These figures show that the maximum to which the National Guard units covered by the call can be swelled by recruiting is more than a quarter of a million of officers and men, but to obtain such a force more than half of the men would have to be rookies, enlisted after the calling out of the State militia.

Reports to the War Department today indicated that the desire to recruit in the militia units being mustered into Federal service was strong throughout the country, and that recruiting offices already were opened in many States. These recruits will be used first in endeavoring to fill out skeleton units to the maximum required by the call.

In States whose standards of physical examination for militiamen conform most nearly to that of the United States Army, the militia will be mustered in, and afterward subjected to the regular army physical examination test. In other States the physical examination will come first and the muster afterward. In the regular army about one applicant for enlistment in every four is accepted. Records of the State militia show that on an average more than half of the applicants for enlistment in the militia are accepted. This about marks the difference between the rigidity of the test applied for regular and militia recruits. All will now have to pass the rigid physical test of the army.

MILITIA MEASURE HELD UP.

Action Toward Service on Foreign Soil Considered Unwise Now.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Fearing that such action at this time might be misconstrued, both in this country and in Mexico, Secretary Baker and Chairman Hay of the House Committee on Military Affairs, agreed today not to ask for the immediate consideration of a resolution in Congress authorizing the use of the National Guard on foreign soil. Mr. Hay announced that the proposed resolution "probably will not be offered for a week or ten days. We hope it may be unnecessary."

It was planned yesterday that this resolution should be offered in the House today by Representative Hay. In the event that unanimous consent could not be obtained for its consideration, Mr. Hay made plans for a special rule to expedite its adoption.

After reflection, however, a doubt arose regarding the wisdom of hurried consideration of such a resolution. That Mexico might construe such action as tantamount to a declaration of war, or to a declaration of the United States to send the National Guard across the Mexican border, was feared.

It was decided this morning that there was no immediate necessity calling for passage of this resolution, inasmuch as the National Guard was yet to go to the border, and if the necessity should arise prompt consideration could be obtained and adoption of the resolution at a later date would not cause such comment as might obtain now.

Another reason underlying the change in plans is the text of Section 111 of the recently passed Army Reorganization bill, which provides that the President may draft the National Guard "for the period of the war." Inasmuch as no war exists, the adoption of a resolution authorizing a draft at this juncture might be misconstrued.

READY TO EVACUATE JUAREZ.

Carranza Commander Orders Four Trains Kept with Steam Up.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 20.—Juarez will probably be evacuated in the event of a break between the United States and Mexico. This was made known to an American railroad official in Juarez today. He was asked to have four trains made up and engines under steam night and day. While no reason was given for the order, the fact that it came direct from the military commander in Juarez, General Gonzalez, was taken by him to indicate the intention of the garrison to retire at least fifteen miles out of Juarez in order to be without the range of the big 6.7 artillery pieces which are parked downtown in El Paso. Intrenchments have been undertaken along the river bank, and an effort made to rehabilitate the old trenches which General Francisco Castro, the Huerta commander, had dug along the river front at right angles to the river when it was thought that Villa would attack from the west when the bandit leader first started his revolution against Huerta.

The thing that is causing military and civil authorities in El Paso the most concern is the possibility of wholesale sniping both on the Mexican side and in the Mexican quarter on the American side. The distribution of guns on the Mexican side to civilians and possession of arms by practically every Mexican resident of the South Side and smelter districts have

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OUTING SHIRTS | FOULARD HANDKERCHIEFS | SPORT HATS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

List of the Americans in Mexico City Yesterday, Many of Whom Are Now Making Efforts to Get Away

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 20.—The following is a list of Americans residing in Mexico City:

A.

ALDRICH, H. J.
ALDRICH, Mrs.
ALLISON, J. C.
ALLISON, BERTHA A.
AMBROSIUS, CARL E.
AMBROSIUS, Mrs. CARL E.
ARNOLD, C. J.
ARNOLD, Mrs. C. J.
ARNOLD, four children.
AGRAMONTE, C. H. M.
AGRAMONTE, Mrs.
AGRAMONTE, two children.
AGRAMONTE, CLARENCE.
AKERS, WILEY B.
ALBRIGHT, HUGH E.

B.

BAKER, F. C.
BARRETT, E. S.
BECRAFT, F.
BEERS, H. W.
BEERS, Mrs. H. W.
BEERS, two children.
BOLGER, E. T.
BROWN, HOWARD L.
BROWN, Mrs. HOWARD L.
BROOKE, CHARLES.
BROOKE, Mrs. CHARLES.
BROWN, MARTHA E.
BROWN, R. A.
BROWN, Mrs. R. A.
BROWN, four children.
BURNETT, CHARLES D.
BURNETT, Mrs.
BURNETT, child.
BURTON, U. R.
BABB, PERCY A.
BECKWITH, M. W.
BECKWITH, Mrs. M. W.
BEDDROE, P.
BELT, JOHN W.
BERTHIER, EMILE.
BERTHIER, Mrs. EMILE.
BERTHIER, child.
BOULET, ROSENDO.
BUTLER, JOHN W.
BERRY, JAMES P.
BERRY, Mrs. JAMES P.
BERRY, child.
BRATT, GEORGE W.
BRATT, Mrs. GEORGE W.
BOSWORTH, HOMER C.
BLAND, ARTHUR W.
BLAND, GLADWIN.
BLAND, Mrs. GLADWIN.
BLAND, two children.
BUTTNER, RUDOLPH H.
BETANCOURT, M. Z.
BUSH, J. C.
BUSH, CHARLES J.
BASHAM, HARVEY.
BERGENS, G. S.
BROWN, PIERRE.
BEGENS, JESSIE
BRASCHI, VICTOR M.
BROWNING, ELSIE.
BROTHERS, ELTON W.

C.

CALLAND, D. C.
CALLAND, Mrs. D. S.
CAMPBELL, F. J.
CARHART, R. A.
CARHART, Mrs. R. A.
CARHART, two children.
CARBOUCHE, L. F.
CARSEN, JAMES.
CASTELLO, F. J.
CHILD, ARTHUR H.
CHRISTEN, CHARLES.
CHRISTEN, JOSEPH H.
CHRISTEN, Mrs. JOSEPH H.
CHRISTIAN, LOUIS.
CLARK, A. S.
CLARK, brother of A. S.
CLIFTON, J. B.
COCKREL, W. S.
COCKREL, Mrs.
COCKREL, four children.
CORACEVICH, M.
CORACEVICH, Mrs. M.
CORMACK, C. M.
CORMACK, J. LOUIS.
CORMACK, Mrs.
CORMACK, three children.
CRAWFORD, W. E.
CRAWFORD, Mrs. W. E.
CROSSHWAIT, J. L.
CURLIN, F. F.
CARNES, Mrs. MINNIE C.
CARNES, Miss LOUISE.
CAVAL, LOUIS.
CHERMSIDE, ARTHUR.
CHISM, RICHARD S.
CLARKE, FLORENCE.
CLAXTON, JAMES C.
COCKRELL, WILLIAM S.
CUMMINS, CHARLES.
CUNLIFFE, ADELINA.
CLARK, P. E. S.
CONN, Mrs. ANNA S.
CONN, Son.
CAMP, H. C.

D.

DAVIS, J. E.
DAVIS, Mrs. J. E.
DAVIS, three children.
DECKER, F. S.
DECKER, J.
DEGRESS, W. A.
DEGRESS, Mrs. W. A.
DEGRESS, two children.
DEVINE, A. J.
DILLON, DANIEL.
DONATH, H. R.
DONATH, Mrs. H. R.
DONATH, two children.
DOUGAL, JAMES R.
DOYLE, J. R.
DOYLE, Mrs.
DOYLE, two children.
DRENNAN, RALPH.
DRENNAN, Mrs.
DUNN, MRS. H. A.
DUNN, MRS. H. A., family.
DUREELL, JAMES.
DUREELL, MRS. JAMES.
DUREELL, 2 children.
DYER, ALEX B.
DYER, HELEN H.
DYER, S. ALLEN.
DANLEY, R. J. M.
DEVOTRE, FRANK W.
DEVOTRE, Mrs.
DEVOTRE, two children.
DAWSON, JOHN C.
DIEFFENBACH, H. M.
DIEFFENBACH, Mrs. H. M.
DUNKERLY, F. T.
DUNNING, CLAUDE.
DIX, FORD.
DENNISON, JAMES E.
DARNIELLE, EDWARD E.
DE LIMA, ARTHUR.
DE LIMA, CLARENCE.
DE LIMA, S. A.
DUVAL, J. MACKEY.

E.

EDDY, C. L.
ELLIOT, REV. R. C.
ENGLISH, DR. EDWARD G.
EMBURG, GEORGE S.
EWER, HERMAN H.
FRISBIE, LOUIS P.

F.

FELL, V. A.
FERGUSON, W. A.
FERGUSON, Mrs. W. A.
FIRSINGER, H. J.
FORD, W. F.
FORD, Mrs. W. F.
FOX, EDWARD L.
FOX, JOSEPH L.
FOX, Mrs.
FOX, eight children.
FITZGERALD, C. E.
FUNSTON, EDWARD N.
FISH, CHARLES W.
FREEBORN, DANIEL D.

G.

GALBRAITH, J. N.
GALBRAITH, T. C.
GERIKEN, H.
GLEEN, J. S.
GLEEN, (family.)
GILLIAM, Miss NELLIE.
GODIN, L. B.
GODIN, Mrs. L. B.
GRANAT, J.
GROSS, Dr. JOHN J.
GUERNSEY, FREDERICK R.
GODEFROY, ADOLPH F.
GRIFFEN, STANLEY D.
GIFFEN, Mrs.
GLENN, JOHN B.
GLENN, Mrs.
GLENN, two children.
GAITHER, NAT B.
GONZALES, JOSE.
GAVIN, WILLIAM P.
GREEN, RICHARD D.
GENERAL, W.
GLEASON, J. M.
GLEASON, J. M., Jr.
GUILBERT, EDWARD.
GUILBERT, (son of Edward.)
GLASSCOCK, G. C.
GRENSHAW, GEORGE L.

H.

HALL, HENRY R.
HALL, HENRY R., family.
HAMMOND, Mrs. E. S.
HARRIS, C. C.
HARRIS, Mrs.
HASSAM, P. R.
HAUGH, A. J.
HAWE, WILLIAM F.
HAWKINS, H. C.
HEAD, H. C.
HEYER, VICTORIA.
HOMESTADT, L. F.
HOOK, E. F.
HUGHES, J. E.
HUNT, A. P.
HUNT, H.
HUNT, Mrs. L. H.
HUNT, child.
HUNT, J. L. STARR.
HUNT, Mrs. J. L. STARR.
HACKENBERGER, O. B.
HACKENBERGER, Mrs. O. B.
HACKENBERGER, four children.
HABLS, LOUIS G.
HALL, HUBERT L.
HALL, MRS.
HALL, three children.
HAMILTON, HAROLD W.
HAMMETT, G. C.
HAMMETT, MRS. G. C.
HAMMETT, two children.
HAMMOND, MRS. ELY SHELBY.
HANEY, W. E.
HARD, DR. JAMES B.
HARD, MRS. JAMES B.
HAUSEN, HORACE L.
HEINEMANN, ARTHUR B.
HICKMAN, H. E.
HICKMAN, MRS.
HICKMAN, two children.
HIRSCHFIELD, JULES M.
HITCHINS, CHARLES.
HOEFLICH, EDWARD.
HOEFLICH, Mrs. EDWARD.
HOEFLICH, two children.
HOFFMAN, E. L.
HOFFMAN, Mrs. E. L.
HOFFMAN, child.
HOFFMAN, (mother of E. L.)
HOSKINS, ALBERT.
HUBB, GUSTAVO P.
HULL, W.
HULL, Mrs. W. B.
HARRELL, F. L.
HERNEMAN, A. B.

J.

JAGGI, F. E.
JENSON, JAMES.
JOHNSTON, THOMAS.
JOHNSTON, Mrs. THOMAS.
JOHNSTONE, W. P.
JOHNSTONE, Mrs. W. P.
JOHNSTONE, two children.
JACOBS, H. I.
JAGGI, FREDERICK P.
JAMES, ADONIS.
JENNITES, RANDOLPH P.

K.

KAYSER, M. H.
KAYSER, Mrs. M. H.
KAYSER, two children.
KELLY, Mrs. MAY.
KERR, W.
KLEINSCHMIDT, Mrs. EMILIE.
KLEINSCHMIDT, one child.
KINNON, J. M.
KRULL, W. F.
KRULL, Mrs.
KUHN, LEONARD.
KUHN, VIRGINIA C.
KYLE, W. J
KATZE, MARK B.
KEEFE, PHILIP M.
KERR, GRAHAM M.
KINEHAN, HENRY A.
KIFF, WILLIAM H.
KNEELAND, WILLIAM O.
KOFFROTH, CHARLES G.
KOOSIS, MASON F.
KUHN, LEO S.
KUHN, LEONARD.
KUHN, Mrs. LEONARD.

L.

LAFITTE, L. B.
LA MONTAGNE, R. W.
LA MONTAGNE, Mrs. R. W.
LA MONTAGNE, child.
LAUGHLIN, GEORGE A.
LAWSON, FRANK W.
LEWIS, F. J.
LANTZ, C. A.
LANTZ, Mrs. C. A.
LEWIS, E. J.
LEWIS, Mrs. E. J.
LEWIS, child.
LIGHT, CLAUDE V.
LOEB, JACOB.
LOEB, MAX.
LOEVY, SAMUEL.
LOEVY, Miss THERESA.
LYTH, N. L.

M.

MACPHERSON, E.
McAFEE, WILLIAM B.
McAFEE, Mrs. WILLIAM B.
McAFEE, two children.
McAULIFFE, D. A.
McCALLOUGH, C. H.
McCALLOUGH, Mrs.
McCALLOUGH, two children.
McCARTY, GEORGE J.
McCOY, P. O.
McGUIRE, W.
McPHERSON, A.
MALLORY, C. A.
MALLORY, Mrs.
MARR, E. W.
MASON, Mrs. MARY L.
MECKEL, F. J.
MILLER, F. W.
MOHLER, A. B.
MOHLER, Mrs. A. B.
MOHLER, three children.
MOHLER, J. F.
MOHLER, Mrs. J. F.
MURPHY, JOHN A.
MURRAY, ROBERT.
MYERS, A. B.
MYERS, Mrs. A. B.
MYERS, one child.
MYERS, W. H.
McCHESNEY, H. B.
McCLOSKEY, E. L.
McCLOSKEY, (family.)
MACPHERSON, W. E.
MACPHERSON, Mrs.
MACPHERSON, three children.
MAIN, A. F.
MAIBEL, JOHN.
MAIBEL, Mrs. JOHN.
MARFEL, D. C.
MEADER, C. E.
MURPHY, Dr. ST. CLAIR.
MAXON, OSCAR.
MITCHEL, MARIA.
MOATS, WALLACE P.
MONROE, PARLEY M.
MOORE, FRANK E.
MOSS, F.
MOSS, HENRY A.
McCANN, WARREN.
McCLOSKEY, LOGAN W.
McCULLOUGH, CHARLES H.

N.

NEER, PAUL.
NEWELL, J. J.
NOEL, ALBERTO.
NIVEN, WILLIAM.
NIVEN, Mrs.
NIVEN, three children.

O.

ORRIN, EDWARD C.
ORRIN, Mrs.
OSBORN, CHARLES.
OLIVERAS, JOSE.
OLMSTEAD, LORING.

P.

PETRAN, CHARLES.
PINNEY, KYLE.
POUND, GEORGE H.
PINTHER, A. HOFFMAN.
PAINE, SILAS.
PARRAGA, CHARLES FREDERICK.
PASCHAL, HAROLD A.
PATTERSON, THOMAS G.
PETIGREW, JESSE E.
PHILIPS, HOBART.
PFLUGGER, FREDERICK M.
PLACE, ADOLPH E.
PRESTLEY, FRANK W.
PRUDHOME, J. A.
PRUDHOME, Mrs.

Q.

QUIRK, ELEANOR K.

R.

RELY, ROBERT.
RELY, Mrs. ROBERT.
RELY, two children.
ROBERTSEN, GUY.
ROBERTSEN, Mrs. GUY.
ROBERTS, four children.
ROBINSON, CLIFFORD H.
ROBINSON, Mrs. CLIFFORD H.
ROBINSON, L.
RUFF, ISIDORE.
RUSSEY, M. W., Jr.
RYDER, P. H.
RYDER, (family.)
RAMOND, M. S.
RHOADS, H. R.
RHOADS, Mrs. H. R.
RHOADS, child.
RAB, HARRY.
RICH, Mrs. L. DEGREES and sister.
ROBERTS, J. P.
ROBERTS, MRS. J. P.
RANDOLPH, EUGENE.
RANK, HARRY P.
RICHL, GEORGE L.
RICHL, MRS. GEORGE L.
ROBINSON, CLIFFORD K.
ROBINSON, MRS. CLIFFORD K.
ROWE, JOSEPH W.
RATTO, LEO V.
RYDER, THOMAS S.
RYDER, THOMAS S.
ROBINSON, C. W.

S.

SCARFE, R. E.
SCHULTZ, H. M.
SEMMIS, F. J.
SEMMIS, Mrs. F. J.
SINGER, ERNEST.
SINGER, Mrs. ERNEST.
SINGER, one child.
SHANKS, C. C. C.
SHANKS, Mrs.
SKOIEN, A. B.
SHEEHAN, C. M.
SMITH, J. E.
SMITH, Mrs.
SMITH, K. L.
SMITH, Mrs. K. L.
STEINBACH, F. W.
STEINBACH, MRS.
STEINBACH, MRS., Senior.
STONE, J. C.
STRANSBURY, S. S.
SWAIN, F. W.
SWAIN, MRS. HARRY L.
SANCHEZ, MRS. JOSE.
SMITH, JOHN W.
SMITH, EDWARD K.
SCALES, EVA M.
SCHLATTMAN, HENRY F.
SHANKLIN, T. ARNOLD.
SHANKS, WILLIAM.
SHOAF, GROVER C.
SLADE, JAMES J.
SOURS, EDWIN W.
SOURS, Mrs. EDWIN W.
SOURS, five children.
STEPHENS, WILLIAM.
SWAIN, CLEMENT.
STEPHENS, W. B., and family.
STROUD, HENRY C.

T.

TAYLOR, W. C.
TENNENT, MRS. GEORGE W.
THORNE, HARRY L.
TRAGGER, GUSTAVE E.

U.

ULFELDER, OSCAR.
ULFELDER, SIDNEY.

V.

VALENTINE, MRS. E. E.
VAN MOURICK, G. P.
VAN ZANDT, Mrs. K. M., Jr.
VAN FREESE, J.
VAN LAW, CHARLES W.

W.

WALLACE, WILLIAM.
WAM, JOSEPH P., Jr.
WASENICH, FRANK W.
WATSON, W. V.
WILEY, J. W.
WILSON, J. E.
WILSON, Mrs. J. E.
WILSON, J. R.
WIMBERLEY, GEORGE.
WILLIAMSON, R.
WEBBER, C. B.
WAITE, CHARLES.
WEIMER, ADAM.
WOLTERSDORFF, JULIA E.
WOOD, WILLIAM P.
WESTON, THOMAS.
WHISTLER, WILLIAM H.
WAYNE, ALLISON WHITE.
WHEELER, JENNY.
WHITE, RUSSELL M.
WILKINSON, PAUL.
WILLIAMS, PIERCE M.

EMPLOYERS URGED TO PAY GUARDSMEN

Merchants' Association Says Burden of Serving Nation Should Be Distributed.

MANY PROMISE FULL WAGES

Macy's to Give $500 to Heirs of Any of Their Men Who Meet Death—Bandsman Going for a Rifle.

About twenty-five department stores, railways, and other business institutions yesterday notified their employes who are members of the National Guard that while serving their country they would still remain in the paid employ of those corporations, and that when the period of service was over their jobs would be open to them. Many made direct provision for those dependent upon members of the militia, thus expressing the unanimous opinion of the President of one company: "An employe should not be penalized for serving his country, and we will see that neither our employes nor their families suffer."

Coincident with the announcements of individual concerns, the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Association unanimously adopted these resolutions praising the spirit of the militiamen and recommending that all members of the association give them leaves of absence with full pay:

Whereas, the National Guard of the State of New York and other States has, by order of the President of the United States, been called to the colors for active service; and,

Whereas, actuated by patriotism and a sense of duty, the members of the National Guard, in responding to the President's call, not only offer themselves to the service of their country, but also forego their usual employments and the means of livelihood of themselves and their families, and,

Whereas, the sacrifice thus demanded of and unhesitatingly accepted by the few is for the benefit of all; and,

Whereas, the burdens incident to military service should not be permitted to rest exclusively upon those who render it, but should, as far as possible, be distributed among the people, in order that those who respond to the call of patriotism shall not suffer from loss of employment and earnings, nor their families be deprived of support;

Resolved, that the Merchants' Association of New York indorses the proposal that the payment of wages or salaries of employes engaged in such military service be continued during the period of such service, and that upon its termination they be reinstated in their former positions; and,

Resolved further, that this proposal is hereby earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of the members of this association and of all other employes, subject to adjustment of details to conform to the conditions of individual cases.

Full Pay on Traction Lines.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, announced yesterday that the Directors of those corporations had voted to retain all their militiamen on the payrolls at full pay during the entire period of their service, regardless of the amounts the men were to receive from the Government as soldier wages. It was said last night that a complete census of the men affected had not yet been completed, but it was expected that the number would reach several hundred.

In announcing the usual privileges to all militiamen in all its branches the American Tobacco Company, through its President, Percival S. Hill, urged the men to support the flag. The letter read in part:

It is our earnest desire that all of our employes who belong to military organizations affected by the orders of the President, the Secretary of War, and the Governors of their respective States, with reference to the mobilization of troops on account of the Mexican situation, respond to such orders. We desire all of such employes, in making that response, to have the assurance, in the first place, that upon their return the positions they left will be waiting for them, and in the second place, that full salaries will be paid during their absence from their employment on account of this, their performance of their patriotic duty.

It is expected that this letter will reach several hundred men in the factories and salesrooms of the company.

Life Insurance at Macy's.

R. H. Macy & Co. yesterday sent a letter to its forty-two employes who are members of the National Guard promising not only the payment of their salaries to relatives or dependents, but also guaranteeing the payment of $500 to a designated heir if the militiaman meets death. The managers will consider the problem again on Jan. 1, 1917, the letter says, but all those in good standing in the army will receive the benefits of the plan until then. All jobs will be held open.

Details of John Wanamaker's plan to pay all employes called to the service of the Government were announced yesterday by the manager of the store. A worker may have his salary sent to his relatives, or the company will put it in a bank and turn it over to the soldier, with interest, at the end of the period of service. It was said that this house had encouraged service in the militia, and that Company B, a machine gun corps in the Seventy-first Regiment, was composed entirely of men in the Wanamaker store. Twenty-five other men belong to scattered regiments and will receive the same benefits as do those in the Wanamaker corps.

Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co., said the forty-five militiamen in the employ of that store would receive similar privileges and benefits, with leaves of absence, full pay, and the guarantee of re-employment at the end of service.

Benedict J. Greenhut, President of the Greenhut Company, gives his twenty-five soldiers pay also, as do Butler Brothers in its stores in all cities, Best & Co., and Frederick Loeser & Co. of Brooklyn. Abraham & Straus of Brooklyn said they would lose between 150 and 200 men in the call to arms, but that they would give all the privileges of full pay and leaves of absence.

Many mercantile houses have not yet completed their census of guardsmen, and others have not yet completed plans for aiding the families of men who leave their jobs to serve the flag. Not a place visited yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES failed to report a plan or tentative plan for aiding the men whose duty it is to serve the country in the present crisis.

Ready to Trade Horn for a Gun.

Captain Anthony Fiala, the polar explorer who was with Colonel Roosevelt on his South American expedition, will leave his work for the Rogers, Peet Company, together with twenty-five other militiamen, and Charles W. Halsey, Vice President of the company, said yesterday that plans for aiding those dependent upon their employes were being considered. Captain Fiala is Captain Quartermaster in Squadron C, Brooklyn. Lieutenant Michael F. Carroll of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and several of Gimbel Brothers' thirty militiamen have left their work, and, as in all the other Fifth Avenue and Broadway stores, the managers are working on plans to aid the men in their duty to the flag.

An elevator runner in the store of Saks & Co. was whistling "The Star-Spangled Banner" on his trips up and down yesterday. In reply to a question he said:

"Yep, I'm going to Mexico tomorrow with the Seventy-first band, but, believe me, I'm going to flop the horn and grab a rifle when we get down among the chili con carnies."

H. A. Saks, Secretary of the company, said the managers had given leave of absence to twelve men, and that provision was to be made for those dependent upon them.

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, said yesterday that 100 men had left the Custom House upon the mobilization order. Each man is entitled to thirty days' vacation and thirty days' leave of absence for vacation, giving them in all sixty days with pay. After that the question of wages will be considered by the Treasury Department.

Many Bank Employes Going.

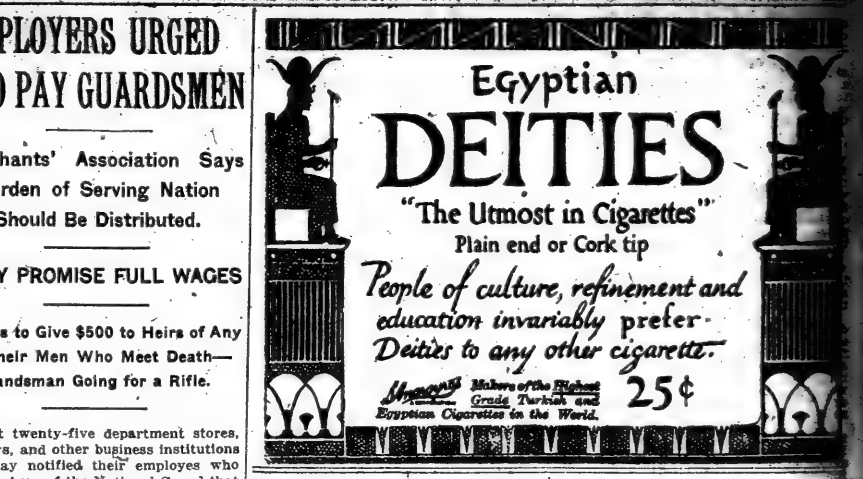
There was much craning of necks in the financial district as brokers and clerks passed associates whom they had seen on Monday in plain clothes, but who looked like ulars yesterday in their new National uard uniforms. The Wall Street contingent had most of the day off to settle their affairs, and they made a holiday bidding friends good-bye.

A canvass of the banks and trust companies showed that every man who leaves with his regiment will have his full pay continued while he is away and will find his place waiting for him on his return. Substitutes who get the jobs of the guardsmen are being taken on with the understanding that their places are not to be permanent.

The National City Bank will lose 25 men, or 2¼ if the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn remains at home. The National Bank of Commerce loses 20; the Guaranty Trust Company, 50; the Bankers Trust Company, 14; the Columbia Trust Company, 20; the State Bank, 35, and the Corn Exchange Bank, 20. The First National Bank has 2 members of the guard, the Chase National 5, the Hanover National 8, Mechanics and Metals 5, Irving National 6, National Park 6, American Exchange National 5, Liberty National 6, Central Trust Company 5, Equitable Trust 20, Title Guarantee 8, Bank of Manhattan 3, Produce Exchange 4, Bank of New York 4, Union Trust 1, United States Mortgage and Trust 6, Empire Trust 6, New York Trust 8, Harriman National Bank 15, and the Gotham 1.

In some institutions inquiries as to the number of men who would be called out were met by expressions of regret on the part of officers that there were not more of the employes in the National Guard. In no bank is the proportion leaving large enough to embarrass the force.

Among the twenty men who are leaving or who expect to be called from the Columbia Trust Company are George E. Warren, Vice President and trust officer, who is in Squadron A; V. P. Baker, assistant manager of the Harlem branch; John J. Dean, Captain of Company L, Twelfth Regiment, and S. L. Bateman, Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry, New Jersey. Vice President James E. Miller is a First Lieutenant in the Aviation Corps.


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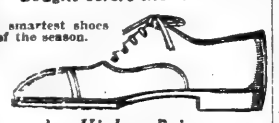
THE LUCILLE pump, as illustrated, has distinctive style features which accord happily with the current modes. With medium or large buckles, the complete effect is very lovely. Made of white calfskin or ivory and gray kidskin, nine dollars; patent leather or black mat kidskin, eight dollars. Buckles from one to fifty dollars.

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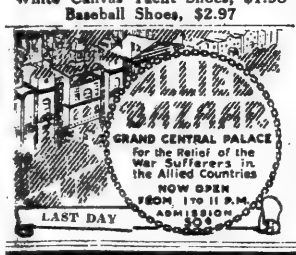
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CALL TO THE COLORS HASTENS MARRIAGES

Weddings Planned for Summer and Fall Take Place on Eve of Mobilization.

TROOPER MERLE SMITH WEDS

Leslie B. Cooper, Son of the Late Rear Admiral, Among the Other Bridegrooms.

President Wilson's order mobilizing the National Guardsmen throughout the country for possible duty on the Mexican border, or even in Mexico itself, changed the plans of many young couples who had arranged to be married in the immediate or near future. The prospect of weeks in camp, and then possibly more weeks far away to the south, sent prospective bridegrooms scurrying about yesterday convincing bride-to-be that the ceremony must not be delayed and then attending to the details of a license and a clergyman. Several heroes in the making accomplished all these things, however.

Van Santvoord Merle-Smith and Miss Kate Grosvenor Fowler of Pasadena, Cal., were married last night at the home of the bridegroom's parents, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wilton Merle-Smith, 29 West Fifty-fourth Street. Van Santvoord Merle-Smith is a Corporal in Squadron A, and is under orders to leave with the squadron tomorrow morning for Camp Whitman at Beekman.

The wedding of the young couple was to have been held at the home of the bride in Pasadena, on Aug. 1. Miss Fowler, with her mother, Mrs. Eldredge M. Fowler, widow of a Chicago merchant, arrived in the city a few days ago to purchase the trousseau for the wedding. When the call to mobolize the National Guard came from Washington early in the week, there was a hasty consultation between the young couple and their parents and when news was received yesterday that Squadron A would leave for Camp Beekman tomorrow, it was decided yesterday morning to hold the wedding in the evening.

It was a small family wedding, as it was only possible to send invitations to a few of the immediate friends of the families in this city. It was, however, strikingly characteristic of military activity, as a number of Corporal Merle-Smith's friends from the squadron were present.

The marriage ceremony was conducted by Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith, who is pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, of which his son is a member. Miss Marjorie Fleming from Pasadena, a cousin of the bride, acted as flower girl. Among those present were Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, an aunt of the bride; Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. James McAlpin Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. David H. McAlpin Pyle, Mrs. Charles W. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Eben E. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, Warren Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Barclay, and ex-Judge Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira, twin brother of Dr. Merle-Smith.

The bride has been staying with her mother at the Hotel Lorraine, and it was said last night they would remain in the city for a few days, until more definite news is received about the Mexican situation.

Van Santvoord Merle-Smith is the only son of Dr. and Mrs. Wilton Merle-Smith. His two sisters, Mrs. James McAlpin Pyle and Mrs. David H. McAlpin Pyle of Morristown, were married a few years ago. Van Santvoord Merle-Smith is 27 years of age, and his bride a few years younger. He was graduated from Princeton in 1911 and from the Harvard Law School in 1914, and is the New York representative of the Boston law firm of Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, at 5 Nassau Street. Last year he was one of the first to join the military training camp at Plattsburg.

John F. Crotty, a writer on a Brooklyn paper, who had expected to be married in the Fall to Miss Elsie Blanche Smith of Lake Grove, L. I., persuaded his fiancée to advance the date of the wedding after he had been ordered to report for service with his regiment, the First Cavalry. They were married quietly yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Crotty left immediately for the armory at Carroll Street and Bedford Avenue.

Miss Clara Gross of 159 Orange Street, Bloomfield, N. J., and Ernest L. Anderson, attached to the mounted orderly section of the First Infantry of Newark, had planned to be married on June 28 in the First Baptist Church, Bloomfield, but as Mr. Anderson will leave for Sea Girt today the wedding ceremony was performed yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Potter, pastor of the First Baptist Church, in the parsonage on Franklin Street in that town.

William E. Muller, a private in the National Guard, and Miss Mae E. Scholling of Yonkers were to have been married yesterday when Muller was summoned to the armory Monday night for duty with his company. He obtained an hour's leave of absence, however, from Captain Bogert and was married and back to his post within the hour.

Vilmer E. Philipsen, a private in the Seventh Regiment, and his fiancée, Miss Agnes L. Apel, decided to be married yesterday and not await the uncertainty of the bridegroom's long absence from the city. Mr. Philipsen at noon obtained a few hours' leave of absence from the Seventh Regiment Armory, and the wedding was held at the Calvary Baptist Church. Immediately after the ceremony he returned at 5 o'clock to the armory, and his wife of a few hours went to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave E. Apel, at 161 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Philipsen is an electrical engineer. His home is at 414 Dean Street, Brooklyn. The wedding under normal conditions would have been held in September.

Leslie Bradford Cooper, son of the late Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U. S. N., and of Mrs. Cooper of Morristown, and Miss Katharine Trumbull Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Thomas of Morristown, N. J., were married at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Mr. Caswell.

Invitations had been issued for a large church wedding on July 1 at Morristown, with a number of attendants, but as Company K of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G., of which Mr. Cooper is a member, had been ordered to Camp Whitman at Beekman, N. Y., it was decided to have the ceremony take place at once. Only members of the immediate families were present at the wedding. The bridegroom wore his uniform, as did also the bride's brother, W. Trumbull Thomas, who gave her in marriage. There were no attendants, not even a best man.

The order to the Seventh Regiment necessitated a change of program for the wedding of Edward Bancker of Company E, which was to have taken place in West New Brighton on July 5. Clara Louise Martin, daughter of Alexander Martin of Dongan Street, West New Brighton, was the bride. They had planned to be married July 5, and in a few days the invitations were to have been sent out, but the call on the members of the National Guard caused the couple to arrange on Monday night for their wedding yesterday at the home of the bride's father. The Rev. Father Hafey of Sacred Heart Church of West New Brighton performed the ceremony.

Walter S. Logan of the law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, with offices at 40 Wall Street, who is a private in Troop B of Squadron A, notified Major Wright of his marriage last night, but gave no details.

NEW YORK'S TROOPS NEAR WAR STRENGTH

Continued from Page 1.

battalion of engineers, 494; signal troop, 163.

The matter of depot stations, created since the Spanish-American war and for the first time put into operation, is considered at length. Under the law every organization which goes into the service is authorized to create a new unit to take charge of the organization's property, both physical and personal, and to recruit a new organization in the place of that in the service. The recruits are of two classes. Class A is to feed the parent organization and make up for casualties, and Class B for recruits for service at home.

Free use of the service of the Postal Telegraph Company was offered to every man in the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night by Mr. Spree of the traffic department of that company. The offer, made to Colonel Conley, provided that as soon as the officers of the regiment forward the roster to the telegraph company for purposes of identification the men would be permitted to telegraph friends or relatives in any part of the United States free of charge.

GEN. O'RYAN'S AIDES PUSHING CAMP WORK

Hustling Early and Late at Beekman and Preparing to Test New Three-Inch Guns.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 20.—The members of Major Gen. O'Ryan's staff busied themselves all day with working out the innumerable problems that have grown out of the mobilization. Although General O'Ryan was absent most of the day in New York, he kept in touch with his aides over the telephone and late in the afternoon, after he had gone over the situation in New York City, he telephoned that he was delighted with the efficiency displayed at the armories of the city. General O'Ryan returned to the State camp tonight.

The reports from throughout the State indicate that the guard will mobilize much sooner than was at first expected. Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston, chief ordnance officer; Colonel William H. Chapin, Inspector General, and Colonel Franklin W. Ward arose at 5 A. M. and after breakfast immediately plunged into the mass of telegrams and reports that had piled up during the night. When they sized up the work that had gone forward during the night they said every detail of the mobilization and the work the men will do at Camp Whitman had been arranged.

Beginning tomorrow and probably terminating Monday troops from the four brigades in the State will begin arriving at Camp Whitman. The First Brigade, which is made up of New York City regiments—the Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first—will contribute the largest number of troopers. Next will come the Third, with headquarters in Albany, which, with the Tenth, First and Second Infantry, will rank second in point of numerical strength. The Second Brigade of Brooklyn will rank third and will be composed of the Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Infantry.

The fact that the Brooklyn brigade is rated behind the Albany outfit indicates that one of its four regiments will not be called out. The Fourth Brigade of Buffalo and vicinity will send the Third, Sixty-fifth, and Seventy-fourth, and at headquarters is rated last as regards numbers.

Under an order issued late today the First Field Hospital, Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway; the Third Ambulance Company of Brooklyn, and the Seventy-first Infantry will proceed to Camp Whitman on Thursday. The details of transport will be arranged by Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Townsend of the Quartermaster's Corps. He resigned Jan. 1 as Chief of the department, and is now assistant. Colonel Townsend is President of the American Rubber Company.

While it has not been officially given out, there will be no mustering in of the National Guardsmen by United States officers until after July 1, when the national law federalizing the militia will go into effect.

Colonel Franklin D. Ward today made public some of the things the guardsmen will be required to do in order to get themselves in shape to stand the rigors of border service. As soon as General O'Ryan removes his headquarters to Camp Whitman he will issue an order that the infantry regiments will be required to take practice marches from Camp Whitman down to the Peekskill rifle range, a distance of thirty-two miles. It is planned to allow the men three days to get over the distance. When they arrive at the range they will pitch camp for three days and practice rifle shooting. More than 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition will be expended in this way.

T. J. Sloat, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, had a consultation with Major Allen Reagan at noon in regard to the mail delivery service to be established at the camp. It is anticipated that the mail will be heavy, and to prevent the letters from going astray Major Reagan suggested that all letters should include the company, troop, or battery, as well as the regiment to which the soldier belongs. He gave this as a model form:

"Private John Doe, Company B, Twentieth Regiment, Camp Whitman, Greenhaven, Dutchess County, N. Y."

Two cablegrams that were received at headquarters today show how widespread is the response to the nation's call. One came from Berlin and the other from Liverpool. Captain Nathaniel C. Shiverick, Troop M, First Cavalry, who lives in Avon, N. Y., cabled that he was leaving Liverpool yesterday to join his troop. Captain W. J. Donovan, a member of Troop I, First Cavalry, who lives in Buffalo, cabled that he had left Berlin and was on his way back. Captain Donovan went to France some time ago to work with the American Ambulance Corps. It is surmised that he was captured lately and obtained his release upon representation that he wished to return to American to fight. Within the last month he had notified his wife to join him in Paris, and she is now on her way there.

While no direct word has yet come to headquarters, it is understood that H. H. Rogers, one of the executive officers of the Standard Oil Company, who was last reported to be in Japan, is now en route home. Mr. Rogers is Colonel of the First Field Artillery.

ADVANCE GUARD OFF FOR BEEKMAN

Two Companies of Twenty-second Engineers Depart — Sixty-ninth Will Go Today.

Two companies of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers departed for the State Camp at Beekman yesterday afternoon, and were shortly followed by a detachment of twenty-one men from the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn, these units being the advance guard of the New York organizations which in the next few days will mobilize at Beekman.

Today the first complete command will go forward, this being the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under the command of Colonel Louis D. Conley. It will assemble at its armory, Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, at 7 A. M. for the last time perhaps for many months. At 9 sharp the regiment will leave the armory and march to the New York Central yards, at the foot of West Sixtieth Street, where special trains will be in waiting to take the regiment to the mobilization camp.

The route will be from the armory through Twenty-sixth Street to Fifth Avenue, thence north to Fifty-seventh Street, west to Twelfth Avenue, and thence to the railroad yards. Cardinal Farley, it was said last night, will review the regiment as it passes St. Patrick's Cathedral between 9:20 and 9:30. Late yesterday afternoon Colonel Conley issued his final order for the departure of the regiment. This marching order may go down in history as the first issued to a New York City command in a second Mexican war.

300 Recruits in Line.

At 8 o'clock last night the Sixty-ninth reported a total of about 300 recruits enlisted since the President issued his order on Sunday calling the Guard of the States into the Federal service. The regiment is still about 600 short of the maximum war strength, but at the rate recruiting is proceeding the war total will have been recruited before the end of another week.

"The regiment is in fine shape," said Colonel Conley last night, "and to a man stands ready to do its best for the Government."

All day long crowds of men and women and children stood in front of the armory on the Lexington Avenue side, watching the warlike preparations. In Twenty-fifth Street the wagon trains were "anchored," while enlisted men busied themselves loading them with tentage, mess equipment, blankets, and other camp requisites. By 7 o'clock the wagons were all loaded and half an hour later the first of them appeared in Broadway on their way to the baggage train at Sixtieth Street and North River.

The two companies of the Corps of Engineers that went to Beekman yesterday were Companies B and D, under command of Captains H. C. Woodward and Ernest F. Robinson. Captain Woodward is the inventor of a now famous high explosive, and is one of the most widely known of the younger officers of the National Guard. The two companies left the armory at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue shortly after noon. Each company numbered about seventy-five men. Just before the command to march was given the companies were paraded in front of the armory, and then dismissed for a few minutes to give officers and man a chance to say a farewell to the relatives and friends who had assembled.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Batteries E and D of the First Field Artillery, under Captains John D. Delaney and Sylvester Simpson, left the armory at Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway and proceeded up Broadway to Van Cortlandt Park, where they joined Battery F, which had marched to the preliminary mobilization camp in the storm of Monday night. Battery B has been at the park several days. Batteries A of Syracuse and C of Binghamton will be waiting for the four New York batteries at Beekman, when the entire command assembles at the State camp early next week.

Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, who is in command of the regiment in the absence of Colonel Henry H. Rogers, said last night that the delay of the regiment in getting to Beekman was due entirely to a lack of horses. The deficiency has been corrected by the purchase of several hundred fine animals in Oklahoma, which are now being rushed on special trains to New York and are due to arrive tomorrow. Horses for the Second Field Artillery of Brooklyn and the Bronx are also on the way to New York from the West.

Battery Turns Out.

The departure of Battery E was not marked by any special demonstration. There was a big crowd present, and they clapped their hands as the horses galloped out into Broadway, drawing the heavy caissons and cannon. The battery made a warlike picture as it proceeded up Broadway.

Late last night Battery C of the Second Field Artillery, Brooklyn, received orders from Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury to mobilize at Van Cortlandt Park today, and the command will get under way about noon. The other batteries in Brooklyn and the Bronx will follow tomorrow and Friday.

The Seventy-first Regiment will leave for Beekman at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. The regiment is mobilized in its armory at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and, with the recruits enlisted in the last two days, now numbers more than 1,300 men, only 500 short of war strength.

Seventy-first Parades.

The regiment assembled at 8 o'clock last night, and a few minutes later, under command of Colonel William C. Bates, left the armory, more than 1,200 strong, for a four-mile "hike" through the streets. At 7:30 o'clock last night the regiment received orders to be ready to start for Beekman tomorrow morning. Immediately afterward Colonel Bates gave the order for the final parade through the streets.

The regiment marched through Thirty-third Street to Eighth Avenue, thence north to Fifteenth Street and east to Madison Avenue, and down that avenue to Thirty-fourth Street and east to the armory. All along the line it got a rousing reception from the hundreds who watched the men as they came swinging along, the impression being that they were on their way to the mobilization camp. Tonight the regiment will sleep in the armory, and will entrain at Sixtieth Street and the North River at 9 A. M. The regiment has recruited more than 250 men in the last two days.

The Seventh Regiment is mobilized in its armory at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, and is ready to leave for Beekman whenever General O'Ryan gives the word. It is believed that the Seventh will leave on Friday morning, although orders to this effect were still unpublished at 9 o'clock last night. Colonel Willard C. Fisk, the new commander of the regiment, and his staff were at the armory all day yesterday directing the work. Recruiting is proceeding at a brisk rate, and Colonel Fisk said he expected to have the command at war strength within a short time after it reached Beekman. When the call to national service was received scores of the Seventh's men, including many of the officers, were out of town, but last night it was said that practically the entire official personnel had reported and is ready for service.

Twelfth All Ready.

The Twelfth Infantry is anxiously awaiting the command to march. Practically the entire enlisted personnel is in the armory, and new recruits are constantly being sworn in. Colonel Wadsworth is personally directing the preparations for the departure of the command.

One troop of Squadron A will leave the armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue for Van Cortlandt Park this morning. The other three troops and the mounted machine gun troop will follow tomorrow and next day. The squadron assembled at its armory for inspection by Major William R. Wright, its commander, in the morning, two-thirds of the troopers arriving at the armory in automobiles. Troops L and C of the First Cavalry, Brooklyn, will move to Van Cortlandt Park today. Orders to this effect were received by Colonel De Bevoise last night.

He also received the resignation of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who is First Lieutenant of Troop M of Avon. Senator Wadsworth wrote that, while he personally was anxious to go with the regiment anywhere it might be ordered, he considered he could do more good for the service and the country in the Senate at Washington. He asked to be detailed as depot officer at Avon while the regiment is away. His resignation will be accepted. Captain N. C. Shiverick, who commands Troop M, is in Europe, but has cabled Colonel De Bevoise that he will sail this week to rejoin the command at Beekman next week.

The Fourteenth and Forty-seventh Brooklyn regiments of infantry, like their comrades in Manhattan, are waiting the word to start for Beekman. These two regiments will probably get away on Saturday.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard Division of New York, arrived at his city headquarters in the Municipal Building from Peekskill yesterday afternoon. He said that important orders concerning the movement of troops to Beekman will be issued this morning. He returned to Peekskill last night and will maintain headquarters there until Saturday, when he will transfer to the mobilization camp at Beekman.

Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster of the State, swore in several active and reserve officers of the guard as Assistant Quartermasters yesterday afternoon. Colonel Arthur F. Townsend, former Chief Quartermaster, was sworn in as an assistant, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Others sworn in were Captain Hugo Jaeckel, Lieutenant Carl Breed, and Captain Harry Keltner.

A new type of motor cycle, with side carriage and mounting a machine gun, was on view yesterday at National Guard Headquarters. This vehicle is from a special design, and enough of the machines to equip a company will be given to the guard by a prominent citizen, according to a report at headquarters.

Officers of the Twenty-third Infantry of Brooklyn, the only infantry command in this city not called out under the Federal order, said last night that the regiment was in danger of being crippled as a result of men resigning to join other commands which have been ordered to Beekman. They denounced as untrue a report printed yesterday to the effect that the regiment might be disbanded as a result of not being included in General O'Ryan's order for the Beekman mobilization. Besides the Twenty-third, the Tenth, the Sixty-fifth, and the Seventy-fourth Regiments of Infantry are left behind as parts of the home guard.

Thirteenth Coast Defense.

THE TIMES erroneously stated in its issue of yesterday that the Thirteenth Coast Defense command numbered only 960 men, while in fact it has 1,300 men on its roster. Attention was called to the error by Sergeant Fred J. Hopper of the Third Company.

PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH **CIGARETTES**

POLICE ALL READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY

10,000 Men Can Be Used as Adjunct to National Guard, Says Department Head.

Acting Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley, in the absence of Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, who is on his honeymoon, said yesterday that although many National Guard regiments had been called out of the city, New York would be adequately protected by the police. There are only eleven National Guardsmen in the police force.

"There are 13,000 policemen in this city who could be used as an adjunct of the National Guard," said Mr. Godley. "It would take us exactly two hours to have 3,000 policemen at any given point in the city, with all precincts covered.

"With our independent means of communication, the wireless and other signals, we would have complete control of the city at any time. We have maps showing all of the vulnerable points and would know where to station guards. We also have a plan for getting food into the city without the use of the railroads.

"The railroads could be tied up and yet the city would be fed. I leave it to you to guess how it could be done, because the secret cannot be divulged or the plan would fail. This means, too, that I have knowledge of the amount of food necessary to feed the city.

"The police, after the Wadsworth encampment, will know how to dig trenches, and would be able to defend the city as soldiers if necessary. If they should be called on there is a partially drilled citizen police force of 20,000 men to take the places of the regulars. We have the use of 1,000 motor trucks. The men are trained to the sanitation of camps and the feeding of refugees. For armament we have machine guns, and our patrols in the harbor are armed. There are ten machine gun crews, and there are plans for mounting the guns on vehicles. Men have been trained by naval officers in the firing of the guns of the waterfront patrol."

JEW TO FORM A COMPANY.

Klein, Excluded from Guard, Eager to Serve Against Mexico.

Max J. Klein, whose charge that he had been excluded from the Second Field Artillery because he was a Jew started the inquiry into racial discrimination in the National Guard, announced last night that he would organize a company for service. He has called a meeting for next Sunday at 3 P. M. in the offices of Captain Lewis Landes, Room 930, Woolworth Building. The company will serve in Mexico whenever called and will be strictly non-sectarian.

Captain Landes, who is aiding Mr. Klein, is Executive Secretary of the Army and Navy Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Also aiding him in the formation of the new company will be Maurice Simmons, Chairman of the Kehillah Committee for the Protection of the Good Name of Immigrant Peoples, who was counsel for Klein and represented other Jews who believed that they had been discriminated against because of their religion in the recent inquiry. Captain George B. Hartley, who testified against Major Paul Loeser of the Eighth Coast Defense Command, will also aid in the organization of the company, and has promised to become a member. Captain Landes, accordin to Mr. Klein, will become a member also.

Mr. Klein has announced that the principal speaker at the organization meeting will be Major Jacob E. Bloomer, U. S. A. He says that an armory in which to drill has been promised by Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, who conducted the investigation.

HARPER'S For July

Some Financial Illusions of the War, by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., dispels several pieces of misinformation which have become widespread regarding the money side of the war.

HARPER'S For July

High Spots of New York, both in feet and in brow, have been discovered by Simeon Strunsky, and he finds also that the city's real Latin Quarter clusters about its uptown academic heights.

HARPER'S For July

W. L. George on the Break-Up of the Family is brilliantly humorous—and something more, for families are breaking up and he shows why some of them do it.

HARPER'S For July

Breaking Out of Society—Seven Short Stories, the new Mark Twain Romance—and many other pictures and articles—all in the new July Harper—just out—any newsstand.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Fashionable Apparel
at mere Fractions of Former Prices

(Limited selections, for prompt disposal)

Suits — Tailored Cloth Suits that were $55, $75, $85 — $28
Suits — Costume Suits that were $95 to $275 — $45, $65, $95

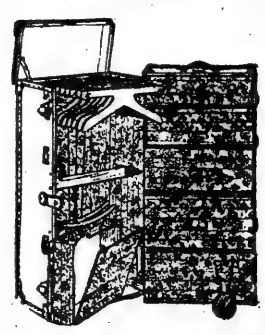
Coats — Many Cloth Coats that were $45 to $75 — $18, $28, $38
Coats — Silk Afternoon Coats that were $95 to $195 — $45, $65, $95
Coats — Motor Coats—of Shantung, Rajah and Punjab—Special at — $35, $45, $65

Dresses — Street, Reception and Dance Dresses—that were $75 to $145 — $45, $65
Dresses — Sports, Afternoon and Dance Dresses—that were $45 to $65; Net, Lingerie and Linen Dresses—Regularly $35 to $45 — $25

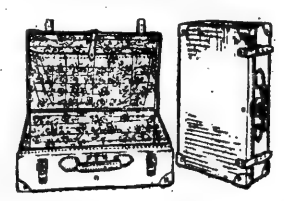
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At Exceptional Prices



Cross combination wardrobe trunk, for men or women, of three-ply veneer basswood, green fibre binding, brass mounting, bolts and spring lock; 9 garment hangers, 2 umbrella straps, five drawers in all: top one with four compartments, lock and key; drawer for men's hats, 2 interchangeable drawers for ladies' hats; 40 x 22 x 22½ inches. $27.50



"Week-End" Case, of tarboard construction, steel frame, black enamel cloth-covering, reinforced leather corners, brass rivets, cretonne lining, shirred pocket in cover; two straps and buckles, brass lock, leather handle; 24x13⅝x7½ inches. Specially priced $5.00

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The Cross "Table-Tray"
$17.50

In solid mahogany throughout or French grey enamel finish, with ivory-white trimmings.

Can be carried as a tray—already set—to the desired place in the house or grounds,—and there made at once into a table, by a slight pressure on the side springs.



Set as a Table

The table-tray, with the legs fully open and self-locked, forming a sturdy table. When through using a slight pressure downwards on spring handles folds the legs up into place—a tray again!

"After-dinner" coffee service of silver plate, odd design, four pieces, $24.00. Cups and saucers, Lenox ware, each $5.00



Carried as a Tray

The table-tray, with the legs folded under, can be carried as a set tray to the desired place.

Tea service of silver plate, Adams design, three pieces, $30.00. Royal English Worcesterware cups and saucers, each $1.75. Service plates, each $1.00

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"Trench" Cigarette Cases
Sewing Kits
Money Belts
Saddles, Bridles
Gloves, Gauntlets
Service Note-Books
Spurs, Spur Straps
Wallets, Brief Cases
Service Writing Cases
Saddle Flasks and Cases
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New York 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street) 253 Broadway — Mark Cross World's Greatest Leather Stores (Special Mail Order Service) — Boston 145 Tremont St. London 89 Regent St.

LIMIT INSURANCE ON GUARDS' LIVES

Large Companies Decide to Fix the Maximum Policy at $2,000.

ASSESS EXTRA PREMIUMS

Militiamen Who Go to Mexican Front Must Pay Additional Tax on Policies.

Directors of life insurance companies devoted considerable time yesterday to the problem that has been brought to them by the calling out of the National Guard. The leading concerns, as far as could be learned, decided to limit new policies on the lives of militiamen subject to summons for active service to $2,000 with a heavy extra premium for the first year. The Mutual Life did not take action on war risk premiums, and at the office of the New York Life it was said that a decision would probably be announced today.

The Metropolitan Life let it be known that its agents were authorized by a committee of the Directors to write insurance on militiamen up to $2,000, with a war premium of $25 per $1,000, in case the insured entered active service. This company has had considerable experience in war risks, as it wrote about $11,000,000 insurance on the lives of Canadian soldiers in the year beginning October, 1914, taking much of the business at ordinary rates. The soldiers, in many cases, were insured through public subscriptions in the towns and cities where they lived. The death rate in the battles in Flanders proved so heavy that the Metropolitan, with other companies, was forced to attach large extra premiums in the second half of the year.

The Equitable Life sent out to its agents yesterday these directions:

1. No extra premium will be charged present policy holders to cover active military or naval service either at home or abroad. Permits for such service will be issued if requested, but are not necessary, irrespective of the terms of policy contracts.

2. Applications from members of or those intending to join the State Militia, National Guard, or Naval Reserve, will be considered for policies not in excess of $2,000, without the waiver of premium or disability clause. If the insured is ordered into active service during the first policy year a single premium of $30 per $1,000 of insurance will be charged, to be paid in cash before service begins. In view of the risks of camp life, as well as those of active service, this extra will be charged whether the insured leaves the United States or not. In the event of the nonpayment of this single premium the society's liability will be limited to $200 per $1,000 of insurance if the insured dies during the first policy year.

3. The society will continue to consider applications from officers of the United States Army and Navy in amounts not in excess of $2,000. In addition to the rating required by the regular rules a single premium of $30 per $1,000 of insurance will be charged, payable with the first regular premium under the policy.

4. No commissions will be paid on the single premium referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

5. Term policies will not be issued to army and navy officers, or to members of or those intending to join the State Militia, National Guard, or Naval Reserve.

Local agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company said that they, too, were to limit the amount of insurance on a single militiaman to $2,000, with the $30 extra premium if he went across the border into Mexico. It was explained that policies written on National Guard members who went into mobilization camps would command the normal premium, but if the holders were ordered outside the country the addition of $30 to the premium would be automatic. The return of insured men from service outside the borders of the United States within a year would entitle them to the return of the extra premium, it was said.

John K. Gore, Vice President of the Prudential, said that the rate of $30 premium on $1,000 insurance was figured on the basis that 3 per cent. of those sent to the front would be killed in the fighting or die from sickness. He said that it might be possible, if the casualties were slight, that a refund might be made, especially to those who had not been subjected to danger. Many telegrams, he said, had been received yesterday from smaller insurance companies in various parts of the country asking for advice. The contract of the Prudential, he added, called for the payment of the premium to all going within 100 miles of the Mexican border.

KING GETS REQUEST TO BE MEXICO MEDIATOR

Madrid Press Believes Role of Country in Case of War Would Be Difficult.

MADRID, June 19, (via Paris, Delayed.)—King Alfonso has received a telegram from a committee representing the Spanish colony in Mexico City, appealing to him to offer to mediate between Mexico and the United States so as to prevent war. The committee sent cablegrams at the same time to the Spanish Press Association, and the Governments and press of the South American republics, asking their support for the proposed mediation by the King.

MADRID, June 20, (via Paris.)—The newspapers today print lengthy dispatches on the situation regarding the United States and Mexico, and the Mexican Legation in Madrid has made public an explanatory note showing the development and the present status of the differences between the two countries. The Spanish Government has no official news concerning the efforts reported last night to have King Alfonso act as a mediator.

The Journal Imparcial says that the situation of Spain in case of war between the United States and Mexico would be very difficult, for, despite her racial ties with Mexico, Spain has recently received numerous evidences of sympathy from the United States, and also its aid when Spanish residents of Mexico were recently made the object of unjust treatment.

SAYS MEXICANS OPPOSE WAR.

Labor Leader Advises Gompers of His Attitude—Many Leave Here.

The following cablegram, addressed to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and signed by Dr. Atl, head of the Mexican National Labor Union, was given out at the Mexican Consulate General yesterday:

General opinion in Mexico is against war. Will accept war if American interventionists provoke it. It is indispensable by all means to make known to American people the rights and duties of both nations to avoid a conflict. Dr. ATL.

At the Consulate it was said that Dr. Atl had no Christian name, and, as in the case of General O, he is a man of a single name. It became known yesterday that since the Mexican situation became so tense hundreds of Mexicans, some of whom have lived for years in New York and other places in this section of the country, have returned to Mexico, some by steamer via Vera Cruz and others by rail to border points. Other Mexicans in New York, it was said, are either on the way or preparing to start.

Among the Mexicans who have asked amnesty of Carranza, according to a man in a position to know, is Raoul Madero, a brother of the late President Madero and a former Lieutenant of Francisco Villa. The amnesty had not been granted up to yesterday, and Madero is still in this country.

Another Mexican who is said to be ready to return is a former Governor of the Federal District of the City of Mexico, who for several years has made New York his home. Requests for amnesty from other prominent Mexicans are now pending before the Carranza Government, it was said, and in many instances have been granted to former opponents of Carranza who sought refuge in this country.

ASKS AMERICAN AIRMEN TO RETURN FROM FRANCE

Aero Club Wires William Thaw Offering to Pay Expenses of Six for Service in Mexico.

Realizing that the American aviators now flying for France would make an invaluable unit for service with the American Army in Mexico, the Aero Club of America yesterday wired Flight Lieutenant William Thaw, offering to pay the expenses of any six of the Americans who might be able and willing to give their services to their own country.

"Mexican trouble finds United States Army with only fifteen aviators," the cable read. "Please advise whether members of Franco-American Corps can come to serve in Mexican campaign if needed. Aero Club of America will pay transportation of six aviators."

Among the members of the Franco-American Corps, in addition to Lieutenant Thaw, are Sergeant Elliott Cowdin, Norman Prince, Bert Hall, Sergeant Kiffin Rockwell, Corporal J. M. McConnell, Victor Chapman, and M. Balsley. All of these are veteran aviators and have been under fire, and Lieutenant Thaw has not only received the military medals but has been mentioned for the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Many of these Americans have brought down German aeroplanes in battle over the trenches.

The American flotilla, as a unit, took part in its first battle on May 17, when both Thaw's and Chapman's machines were practically ruined by German anti-aircraft guns, but both were able to make safe landings. On June 1 five of the American machines attacked fourteen German aeroplanes. The explosive bullets of the Germans badly damaged two American machines and forced them to descend, and then the three remaining Americans shot down two German machines. Corporal McConnell, with two machine guns on his battleplane, was an important factor in the fight and did not descend until nine bullets had pierced his machine.

STREET OVER ITS SCARE.

Trend of Stock Market Shows a Recovery of Confidence.

The stock market had entirely recovered from its scare when business began yesterday and the Mexican situation appeared in a more favorable light to traders. The result was a day's turnover amounting to not much more than half that of the previous session, while prices recovered approximately one-third of Monday's loss.

American Smelting and Refining, Mexican Petroleum, and other shares of companies with interests below the border were watched carefully, and when they began to move upward the rest of the list followed along. The first named gained a point and the other 1¼ points. Steel moved forward a half point, compared with a decline of 1½ the day before: New Haven, Union Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, Norfolk & Western, Baldwin Locomotive, Goodrich, and other prominent issues gained a point or better, while the standard issues generally were better off at the end of the day by good-sized fractional advances.

In banking and brokerage offices an air of confidence over the mobilization of the National Guard was evident. The prediction was freely made that hostilities would not grow worse than they have been in the last three months, and that the militia would get some excellent experience. The edge was off the war talk in all quarters of the financial district, although it was evident that bankers were intending to go slow with their commitments until the situation is more clearly defined.

DENY YUCATAN WANTS WAR.

Governor and Dr. Rendon Declare Report of Breach Is False.

Governor Alvarado of Yucatan, in a cablegram received yesterday by Dr. Victor A. Rendon, American representative of the Yucatan Sisal Commission, branded as untrue the report that reached Galveston Monday that the Yucatan Government had declared a "state of war" existed between Mexico and the United States, and had expelled all American citizens from Yucatan. This report emanated from persons who arrived at Galveston from Progreso.

Speaking of the matter, Dr. Rendon said that the minute that the report was called to his attention he transmitted it to Governor Alvarado, who promptly cabled a vehement denial.

"The officials and citizens of Yucatan are anxious to avoid any conflict with the United States," Dr. Rendon continued, "and they are still hopeful that the present difficulties will be pacifically adjusted."

SAYS MANY FRENCH DESERT AT VERDUN

German Correspondent's Account of Foe's Struggle to Hold the Meuse Positions.

REPORTS A STEADY GAIN

Blames His Countrymen Who Demand Haste in Operations Against Stronger Enemy.

Charges that the French defenders of Verdun are surrendering by the wholesale are made by Eugene Kalbschmidt, a war correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, in an article written at the Great Headquarters on May 23, and reading in part as follows:

"On May 21 three months had passed since the beginning of the German drive before Verdun. The first days and weeks, filled with swift and boldly won successes, have been followed by a grim and tenacious hand-to-hand struggle. It was a round two months until the last remnants of the French intrenched position on the 'Dead Man' were overcome. Now the German front runs approximately from the southeast extremity of Malancourt Forest over Hill 304 to the southern slope of the 'Dead Man' and to the Caurette Forest, in a fairly straight line. Along this short stretch of seven or eight kilometers there has raged for weeks a trench battle almost unexampled, even in this war.

"French announcements have put the number of cannon placed at the disposition of General Bazelaire for the defense of the left bank of the Meuse at about 3,000. We may get an idea of the artillery preparation for the German attacks when we hear from enemy sources that in the course of a 'calm' bombardment of the hill 2,400 shells have scattered along a front of 800 meters in one hour. What a very hell of shots must have been poured forth when the order 'Rapid fire!' multiplied the number of our shells. At the battle of Sedan we captured all together 538 cannon; the battle before Verdun requires on one single main sector of its long fighting front alone five or six times as much artillery for the defense and a corresponding increase in the batteries of the attackers.

"The more than fifty divisions that Joffre has gradually sent into action before Verdun signify, according to the figures, about two-fifths of the French mobile army, including the territorial and reserve troops. In fighting strength, however, this French army at Verdun represents a materially higher stake than is revealed by the bare figures. We know that over there the young men of 1918 have been rushed by the wholesale to the wavering front; these young soldiers, who were being carefully saved for the great coup planned by the Allies and intended to bring at last, at last, a decisive turn in the war. In countless charges against the solid German front the hope of France has bled to death on the bastered hills of the Valley of the Meuse. Already Senegal negroes and Moroccans are being used to fill the gaps in the weakened ranks of the picked white troops.

"Black and white together, they are now being driven into the murderous fire of the German batteries, and all sorts of signs indicate that, in view of the brutal orders of punishment with which General Bazelaire tries to stiffen the backbones of his troops, many French soldiers regard captivity in Germany as the lesser evil when compared with the fate the court-martial menaces them with if after a brave resistance they abandon an untenable position. Indeed, there have been some French deserters in every period of these nerve-racking battles, but the recently observed fact of entire groups deciding to go over to the enemy certainly furnishes food for thought.

"In the face of this state of the combat that allows the enemy no choice of action, that compels him to throw in his last and best forces and make desperate and bloody sacrifices, it is of little or no consequence if in the ebb and flow of the battle this or that piece of captured ground must be surrendered. We are certain that for three months our Verdun front has been shoved forward from week to week in a constant and co-ordinated manner. The world may well be astounded some day when the comparative strength of the opposing forces is shown in plain figures. These figures will bring out the German strength and the German heroism displayed at Verdun in a blaze of glory calculated to fill with shame those whose hot haste had led them to make silly demands and express faint-hearted doubts."

IRONCLAD MEASURES AID ALLIES' TRADE

Recent Economic Conference Adopted Plans to Discourage Commerce with Foes.

DEAL AMONG THEMSELVES

"Dumping" of Enemy Goods Will Be Averted and Home Industry Helped.

PARIS, June 20.—The results of the recent economic conference here in which the allied Governments were represented by members of their Cabinets, were made public today. The agreement, which was unanimous, shows that sweeping measures have been jointly adopted under three heads, the first embracing the period during the war, the second the transition period, and the third the period after the war.

During the war, citizens of the allied nations are forbidding all commerce with enemy subjects. All merchandise from enemy countries is likewise forbidden. Commercial houses having enemy connections are sequestered. Additional restrictions are placed on exportations and also on contraband.

During the reconstruction period, the Allies declare their purpose to carry on joint action in restoring industry, agriculture, and merchant fleets. All treaties with the enemy being abrogated, the Allies agree that favored national treatment shall not be accorded to enemy powers during a number of years to be agreed upon by the Allies after hostilities cease. They further declare in favor of the allied nations dealing among themselves as far as possible in their natural resources. The Allies also agree to prevent "dumping" of enemy goods by fixing a period during which enemy commerce shall be subjected to special rules and prohibitions.

The Allies further agree upon joint collaboration after the war to secure complete independence from enemy countries relative to raw products and manufactured goods essential to the development of their economic activities. These measures, it is set forth, should also include the independence of the Allies in financial, commercial, and maritime organization. In execution of this resolution they will adopt "the means most appropriate, according to the nature of the goods and following the principles which govern their political economy." They will adopt subventions and advances to encourage enterprises and research, scientific, and technical.

Besides subventions and advances to certain industries, the Allies will consider tariff changes and prohibitions, temporary or permanent. The mutual exchange of godos among the Allies will be encouraged by rapid transit, reduced freight rates, and common arrangements concerning postal and telegraph communication.

Technically trained delegates will meet to frame joint measures for the Allies regarding patents and trademarks. They agree to adopt an identical practice as far as possible, in the regulation of the inventions, trademarks, and copyright of literary and artistic works created in enemy countries during the war.

The agreement closes with the declaration that the delegates recommend that their Governments give immediate effect to the policies as agreed upon.

GIVES FREE TRADE CREDIT.

One London Newspaper Believes It Has Made England Lead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 21.—The far-reaching resolutions of the Paris conference, as issued by the Board of Trade, form the chief subject of today's editorial comment in the London press. The Daily Telegraph says:

"Taking a broad view of these sweeping recommendations, what is it they suggest? It is that the Allies for long years to come must remain banded together by strong economic ties. That is the obvious meaning of the articles which advocate the establishment of a direct rapid land and sea transport service at low rates between the allied countries, and the assimilation, as far as possible, of the laws governing patents, trade-marks, &c. Germany is represented as still remaining an enemy, and she cannot complain, for it is in that guise that she has consistently represented herself. The Allies lived for many years in a fool's paradise with respect to her commercial and political ambitions. In declaring they will do so no longer they do but follow the rule of self-preservation."

The tariff reform organ, The Daily Express, expresses the opinion that "even those British politicians, who before the war were most enthusiastic free traders," will recognize the need of adopting the conference's recommendations.

The Daily News says: "It is to the negative or hostile side of the proposals that chief attention will be directed. The enemy countries are to be denied the favored nation treatment during a certain unspecified number of years, and it is proposed that customs duties or prohibitions of a temporary or permanent character shall be adopted. On the question of prohibition we shall be abue to judge when we know what it is proposed to prohibit. As to tariffs we do not think that an antiquated machine will be found very serviceable, in practice. Our Allies have tried it and have failed with it. In our hands it would be a weapon against the Allies as well as against ourselves. It would offer them tariffs where hitherto were to be had free markets, but its most disastrous effect would be upon this country. What is the real factor that is enabling the Allies to last out a war of endurance? It is the credit of one country and that country is free trade England. It is the resources of free trade that enabled us to bear the strain of this unprecedented struggle. It is the resources of free trade which will finally give us victory. That is the fact which Parliament will have in mind when it comes to the consideration of this great subject."

SPLIT OVER IRELAND STIRS LONDON PRESS

Majority of Papers Want Settlement So the Nation Can Concentrate on the War.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 21.—The Irish situation occupies much space in the morning newspapers, which express varied opinions regarding the seriousness of the new Home Rule crisis. The Daily Telegraph expresses the belief that all present difficulties will be adjusted. The Daily Express, however, takes an opposite view, saying:

"David Lloyd George's Home Rule negotiations seem likely to be wrecked. The Unionist members of the Cabinet have reached the conclusion that the proposed settlement would be no settlement. During the last few weeks the state of Ireland has been worse than for a long time past. There is open disloyalty, and the belief of the Unionist members of the Cabinet is that it would be unthinkable to surrender to open disloyalty now."

The Times says:

"The difficulty should be approached in the spirit that puts the war first and foremost and every other consideration out of sight. The scheme, like every other scheme of Irish government, is open to endless objections, but it marks a definite advance from the point at which representative Irishmen hitherto have been able to agree, and it has made considerable progress in Ireland."

The Daily News says:

"In Ireland the negotiations are going fairly well, but the Unionists in the South and West are still threatening. Mr. Lloyd George's suggestions regarding the formation of a Home Rule Parliament is that thirty seats in the Irish House of Commons be given to representatives of the Irish land-owning and commercial classes. * * * The Ulster party in the English House of Commons is not in sympathy with the attempt being made by the English Unionists to upset the settlement. The Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture; Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, and the Marquis of Landsdowne, however, believe that the present time, when Ireland is so disturbed, is no time for any settlement of Home Rule problems."

The Daily Mail says:

"The objectors to Mr. Lloyd George's plan have no real public support, for the public insists strongly on a settlement and has no patience with any pettifogging politics that prevents clearing the way and getting on with the war."

WOUNDED IN MUNICH RIOTS.

Many Burghers Were Injured When Troops Charged Crowds.

LONDON, June 20.—Twenty-five thousand persons are reported to have taken part in the food riots, previously reported, in Münich Saturday. It now appears that considerable damage to property was inflicted in the demonstrations. An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich today says the Rathhaus was damaged and windows of all the neighboring houses broken.

According to this account, troops charged the crowd several times and large numbers of persons were wounded. Many arrests are said to have been made.

KITCHENER DECLINED COMMAND IN FRANCE

French Says He Urged Chief to Take Post, with Himself as His Companion.

"GREAT, GLORIOUS SOLDIER"

His Personal Influence in Recruiting Is Pointed Out in the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 20.—Field Marshal Viscount French, commander of the armies in the United Kingdom, eulogized his former chief, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, in the House of Lords today after the Marquis of Lansdowne had spoken of the great loss the country had suffered in the death of the War Secretary.

Referring to the time when he was in command of the British forces on the Continent, Field Marshal French said Earl Kitchener never had spared any effort to supply all his demands. There had been many difficulties in providing men and material for the war, in view of the unexpected magnitude of the demands, but Earl Kitchener had faced these problems with characteristic determination and endurance.

The debt which Great Britain owed to Kitchener, Viscount French declared, was expressed in the manifold armies which were defending British interests in all parts of the world. He continued:

"It would be idle to pretend that in the last two years I always have been eye to eye with the late Field Marshal, but such division of opinion as occurred in no way interfered with national interests, nor did it ever shake my confidence in Kitchener's will, power and ability to meet the heavy demands I had to make on him.

"Many noble Lords can speak with much greater authority of Kitchener as a Cabinet Minister. Personally, I prefer to keep him always in my mind as the great and glorious soldier which I knew him to be."

After speaking of Earl Kitchener's work in South Africa Viscount French said:

"When I had reason to believe I would be chosen for chief command in France at the outbreak of the present war I went to Earl Kitchener very early one morning and urged him to take my place, and that I should accompany him. Although he at that moment had no idea of taking over the position of Secretary for War, I could not prevail upon him to do this.

"The nation indeed has suffered a grievous loss. The finest monument the people can erect to this great man is to clothe themselves in the spirit of determination and concentration of effort which characterized his long and valuable career."

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that Kitchener's name would live in history as that of a great soldier who had been able by personal influence to convert a modest expeditionary army into a great host numbered not by tens of thousands but by millions, which, at the present time, was fighting the battle for liberty, good faith, and the upholding of the honor of the empire on a hundred battlefields all over the world.

"That is a great triumph," he said, "for the voluntary system in which Kitchener was a great believer and which he abandoned reluctantly only when it became clear that he could not supply our needs."

Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that tomorrow he would move a resolution in regard to the death of Earl Kitchener. The speaker read messages of condolence from the French Chamber of Deputies, the Greek Chamber, and the Russian Duma.

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$18 to $25 Cool Suits $15 and $17.50

FIVE HUNDRED such Suits enter this Sale this morning.

The best we have had in our regular stocks at $18 to $25. Loeser tailored, every one; made of fabrics carefully examined and tested for service; modeled after the finest productions of the new styles.

That about sums up the opportunity, except to say that it is broad enough, big enough and important enough to merit the attention of every man and young man, and that we have made arrangements to serve promptly men whose minutes are precious.

These are Loeser Suits.

They are exactly like those we have been selling at $18 to $25.

And they are now $15 and $17.50.

Models, sizes, proportions and patterns to please practically every taste. All Aboard!

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Men's Suits at Gimbels That Were $19.50, $22.50 or $25

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An unusual reduction due to unseasonable weather.

Our own fresh stocks—not suits bought for a sale.



The summer season is so far behind schedule that we are advancing our usual summer-end reductions to meet it half way. You would never enjoy GIMBEL Standard Suits at $15 in the middle of June if it were not for this weather. Never has New York seen such a season, but the outside weather disappointments of the past few weeks should be more than offset by the inside satisfaction of clothes values like these.

150 New Blue Flannel Pinch Backs Included

Fine Sack Suits
English Cut Models
Double Breasted

Staple Salt and Peppers
Plain Blue Serges
Beautiful Stripes

Novelties galore
Plaids and Mixtures
Oxford Grays, Greens, Blues, Dark Browns, etc.

—and 150 smart new Pinch Backs in fine blue flannel just coming in as this advertisement is written, go into the event at the one price, $15. If you want to see real value at a price, shop around town and then study these.

$5 White Flannel Trousers, $3.75

The smart new narrow cut variety that the well-groomed man likes. In plain, rich white. The white trouser that most men prefer.

Men's $8.50 Genuine Palm Beach Suits, $5

In Norfolk model, Pinch back effect, 3 large patch pockets. Made for comfort, but just the thing for Summer wear. Suit, $5.

Men's $10 Sport Coats at $7.50

Fine Flannel Coats, in plain greens and blues. Also knitted fabrics at $8.50, reduced from $10, in green, brown, Oxford gray and Heather mixtures.

Men's Genuine Shantung Silk Suits, $19.50

New 1916 models, clever English cut, Pinch backs. Very dressy and rich, yet the most comfortable apparel for seashore, week-end trips, etc.

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Heavy pure linen in gray and tan. Full skirt; genuine pearl buttons; double-breasted style.

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The ideal knockabout trousers for summer home comfort. Regulation U. S. Army khaki, 1916 official color. For your motor boat, garden, auto—they stand the racket. GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

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¶ Don't confuse these imported Shantung Silk Suits with the ordinary Silk Suits handed out without much reference as to their origin or quality.

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¶ You are not buying a piece of Silk put together in a hurry, but a well-tailored two piece suit in which Saks service and Style are combined with the Silk of Shantung.

¶ Cool, comfortable, prosperous-looking, yet the most economical proposition the Summer affords—a necessity in the Country—a boon on the Beach—and an unmixed blessing in the City.

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FRENCH BEAT OFF 3 GERMAN ATTACKS

Successive Assaults Made on Lines in the Vaux Section Fail to Make Gains.

GUNFIRE CONTINUES HEAVY

Both East and West of the Meuse the German Artillery Pound French Positions.

LONDON, June 20.—Three German attacks were made last night on the French positions northwest of Hill No. 321, in the Vaux region at Verdun, but were repulsed by the fire of the French machine guns, according to the official afternoon statement, issued by the French War Office. The Germans heavily bombarded the French positions in the neighborhood of Vaux, Chapitre and Chattancourt.

The night report states that the only activity on the entire French front today was heavy gunfire in the district south of Port de Vaux.

The afternoon bulletin reads:

On the right bank of the River Meuse German forces delivered three attacks last night upon our positions to the northy west of Hill No. 321, but all their efforts were broken by the activity of our machine guns and our curtains of fire.

The bombardment has been intense in the region of the woods of Vaux and Chapitre, and in the sector of Chattancourt, on the left bank of the river.

In the Vosges a surprise attack of the enemy upon an advanced sap in the region of Michelbach, to the south of Thann, resulted in failure.

The communication issued in Paris this evening reads:

There has been no important event worthy of mention on the entire front, with the exception of rather lively artillery fighting in the region south of Fort de Vaux.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

The principal feature of the last twenty-four hours has been mining activity, combined with some bombardment by both sides. In the Loos sector we exploded two and the enemy one mine. Our mines are believed to have been fired with good effect against a hostile gallery, where work was in progress at the time. The hostile mine destroyed a short length of our trenches, but we have occupied the crater.

Last night in the same sector our troops surprised and bombed a large hostile working party, inflicting numerous casualties.

There has also been some artillery and trench mortar activity about Angres and Vimy. Otherwise the day passed quietly.

The Berlin headquarters bulletin says:

The position in general is unchanged.

German patrols conducted successful enterprises near Beuvraignes and Nieder-Aspach. Our airmen dropped numerous bombs on military establishments at Bergen, near Dunkirk, and at Souilly, southwest of Verdun.

The Belgian communication reads:

There has been artillery fighting and attacks with bombs in the region of Steenstraete.

Calm has prevailed on the rest of the front.

Kaiser at Verdun Front.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 21.—The German Emperor has left Berlin for the Verdun front, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to The Daily Mail.

BOELKE STILL FIGHTING, AMERICAN AIRMEN SAY

Victor Chapman Thinks He Fought Noted German Aviator on Saturday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 20.—According to American airmen there is no truth in the report that Boelke, the noted German aviator, was recently killed in a duel with a French airman. A letter just received here from Victor Chapman, a member of the American squadron, says:

"Last Saturday I had the narrowest escape to date. Coming home late from a reconnoissance alone, I was attacked from behind by a Fokker swooping from a great height. This, I think, was Boelke, as that is his invariable method of attack. A regular hail of bullets all round the machine riddled it. The controls were so damaged that only by holding them with the hand was I able to make a landing. I was lucky to get off with a light scalp wound, insufficient to cause me to leave the front."

Mr. Chapman added that his assailant was flying a black machine which coincides with American accounts of Boelke. In contradiction of a Matin story which described him as wearing yellow headgear and flying a yellow machine, Americans say that Boelke's aeroplane is black with a huge skull painted under each wing. This, they think, is a deliberate attempt to unnerve the opponents upon whom he swoops.

Mr. Chapman was also in a perilous position Friday evening, when he was surrounded by a group of enemies, but Rockwell came to his rescue and the two eluded the Germans without injury.

German air raiders bombarded Barle-Duc on Friday and Saturday. On Friday the Americans would in ordinary circumstances have returned before the raid, which occurred about dusk, but all prolonged their work in the hope of accomplishing something to mark the day, which was the anniversary of the great Artois battle last year, when the first regiment of the Foreign Legion suffered severely and four Americans, Weeks, Kelly, Fike, and Hall, were killed.

KAISER PARDONS BRITON.

Prisoner Was Sentenced to 15 Years in Jail for Striking a Guard.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, June 21, (via London.)—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the German Emperor has pardoned William Lonsdale, an English prisoner of war, who recently was sentenced to death by court-martial, the sentence being later commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Lonsdale was condemned by court-martial for an attack on a guard at the Doberitz prison camp. The American Ambassador to Germany and the American Minister at The Hague used their good offices in behalf of Lonsdale.

ITALIANS ADVANCE AGAIN.

Are Pushing Austrians Back on Sette Communi Plateau.

ROME, June 20.—The following statement was issued today by the War Office:

On June 18 we repulsed small attacks by the enemy at the head of Genoa Valley, at Sarca, above Daone, on the Chiese and in the direction of Monte Giove, in the Posina Valley.

Yesterday there was lively fighting on Sette Comuni plateau, north and northwest of Asiago, but the difficulties of our progress were increased by violent thunderstorms. The enemy attempted to hold up our advance by repeated counterattacks, all of which were defeated. Our Alpine troops on the right captured some 200 men.

On the upper Boite during the night of June 18 the enemy attacked our new positions several times, but was driven off with losses. Our heavy artillery bombarded the railway station at Tobalch and the Landro road in the Rienz Valley.

In Carnia and on the Isonzo there were artillery engagements.

THREE MORE STEAMERS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Italian Ship Again Among Victims—Another Attacked in Mediterranean but Gets Away.

LONDON, June 20.—Lloyd's announces that the Italian steamer Apolonia was fired at by a submarine off Porto Maurizio, in northern Italy on the Mediterranean, but was not hit.

The steamers Beacy and Olga, the latter presumed to be French, were sunk on Sunday, according to other reports to Lloyd's.

The Italian steamer Poviga was sunk last Saturday.

The Poviga was a vessel of 3,368 tons. She was last reported as having sailed May 29 from Norfolk for Genoa.

SUSPECT A TORPEDO SANK THE SEACONNET

Officials to Examine Bits of Metal Found in Hull of the American Steamer.

LONDON, June 20.—The officers and crew of the American steamer Seaconnet, which went ashore on the Scroby sands Sunday after being damaged by an exterior explosion, reported at the American Consulate here today. They reaffirmed that the steamer suffered her damage as the result of an explosion from without, but were unable to say whether a mine or a submarine was responsible, although marine authorities at Yarmouth had expressed the belief from an examination of parts of metal found in the hull of the vessel that a torpedo did the damage.

Captain Butcher, commander of the Seaconnet, which was bound from Archangel for London with timber, is remaining at Yarmouth for an effort to salve the steamer. Although she is resting on a sandy bottom he has little hope of being successful in the attempt to save her.

The parts of metal recovered from the Seaconnet will be brought here and turned over to Consul General Skinner tomorrow. According to the sailors, these pieces are heavy and brasslike.

The Seaconnet was about sixty miles east of Yarmouth when a terrific explosion shook her. The first compartment filled, then the bulkheads broke and the second compartment began to fill. Captain Butcher headed the steamer shoreward and ran her as fast as possible to beach her. She finally reached the sands, but a heavy sea made the position of the crew precarious. When the Captain was on the point of ordering the boats out, lifeboats from Yarmouth appeared and rescued every one.

The Seaconnet had a cargo of commercial lumber, consigned to a private firm in London. She flew the American flag and had flags painted on each side of the bow. The steamer was held by the ice at Archangel almost seven months, during which the Russian military authorities forbade the officers and crew to hold any communication with the outside world. Although they suffered no hardships the isolation proved very irksome.

Consul General Skinner is making a complete investigation into the sinking of the steamer.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Consul General Skinner sent the following cablegram to the State Department today:

"Five members of the crew of the steamer Seaconnet have just arrived. Have signed affidavits indicating that the ship either was mined or torpedoed. Fragments of the missile are expected today and will be examined by experts."

RUSSIANS SMASH GERMAN LINES

Continued from Page 1.

Captain Nassonoff with other men chased the retreating battery.

The first party, having sabred a number of the fugitives, captured 150 men, while the second swooped down upon the Austrian battery, whose gunners while hastily retreating defended themselves with revolvers and carbines. It was only after the commander of the enemy battery was killed and the horses and riders of the gun teams were wiped out that the battery surrendered. In this attack Captain Nassonoff captured two officers, seventy-nine men, thirty horses, four guns in working order, and an ammunition wagon. The enemy infantry, observing the loss of the battrey, opened a rapid fire without success. The losses of the Russian battery in this affair were only three killed.

German Claim of Success.

BERLIN, June 20, (via London.)—German troops have broken the resistance of the Russians at various points northwest of Lutsk, and are fighting their way forward, the War Office announced today. The German successes were won between the Kovel-Lutsk railroad and the Turia River. The resistance of the Russians was especially stubborn in the region of Kiselin, twenty-five miles northwest of Lutsk. The official statement follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Attacks by German detachments on the front south of Smorgon, in the vicinity of Cary, and near Tanoczyn, resulted in the capture of one officer, 143 men, four machine guns, and four mine throwers. A Russian biplane was compelled to land west of Kolodont, south of Narocz Lake, and was destroyed by our artillery. Bombs were dropped on railway buildings at Wileika.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: Our airmen renewed their attacks on the railway line near Luniniets.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Strong Russian attacks against our position on the canal southeast of Logischin broke down under our curtain of fire, with heavy losses for the enemy. Continuous efforts directed by the enemy against our line of the Styr and to the west of Kolki were unsuccessful, generally speaking. The fighting was especially severe near Gruziatyn. Between the Kovel-Lutsk railroad and the Turia River our troops at various points broke down the enemy's resistance, which was especially stubborn near Kiselin. Our troops are fighting their way forward. Attacks by the enemy south of the Turia were repulsed. The Russians did not continue their advance in the direction of Gorochow.

The position of the forces of General von Bothmer is unchanged.

ARGUE THAT RUSSIANS HAVE SHOT THEIR BOLT

German War Correspondents Give Reasons Why Great Drive Cannot Further Succeed.

By WILHELM HEGELER.
The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS ON THE VOLHYNIAN FRONT, June 19.—After initial undeniable successes the Russian offensive has been slowing down in tempo from day to day. West of Lutsk they only felt their way along with the utmost caution. In the region around Torchin lively rearguard actions developed.

The reasons why the vast Russian human tidal wave has luckily ebbed so rapidly are to be sought in the quality of the Russian army itself. Although because of their superiority in artillery and the use of colossal quantities of ammunition the first storm succeeded with relative ease, the Russian soldiers petered out in later attacks. Moreover, the situation is quite different from what it had been pictured to the Russian troops, whose officers, according to statements of prisoners, had told them the offensive would be a veritable parade. Instead, they found themseleves facing sturdy and brave defenders. Again, their main army, the heavy artillery, got stuck in the swamps. Therefore, it is not surprising, now that German troops have been hurled into the battle, that the Russian advance has come to a dead stop.

It would be premature to indicate anything about events in the immediate future, but this much may be stated with satisfaction: The spirit of our troops is excellent. They are full of quiet confidence and the joy of battle.

Offensive in New Phase.

Berlin Lokalanzeiger Dispatch.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, June 19.—The Russian offensive has entered a new phase. The main Russian thrust from Rovno over to Lutsk has been brought to a standstill for the last four days, while for two days the Russian offensive wedge, whose point had reached Lokatchi, has been involved in fresh fighting against three fronts, namely toward the west in the original direction of Kovel, toward the south, and against troops of the upper Dniester front, who on going back took up new positions on the Luga and Lipa. These three groups of our forces are now engaged in hard fighting with the enemy.

While for three days it seemed that the advance of the Russian left wing, too, had been checked it developed that the enemy's masses in the eastern sector of the Pruth line could not be held for any length of time, and, thereby, Czernowitz's fate was sealed. As we did not want the Bukowina capital to be shot to pieces only to have to give it up in the end we had to evacuate it. Czernowitz was never further than five miles behind our fighting front.

While the most distant of the enemy armies already involved in a fierce battle in the north, in which the Austro-Hungarians with the aid of German troops already have achieved successes, our southern wing under the field leadership of General Pflanzer-Baltin, and seasoned by passing through many crises, will accept battle where the leadership deems best.

The enemy's losses, despite Brussiloff's good leadership, are large because the Russian offensive always uses up more men than any other offensive. We must also take account of the fact that the enemy by his offensive has voluntarily come out of his positions and has thereby exposed himself to the dangers of wide-open warfare, in which so far our leadership, technical resources and troops always have shown themselves superior to the Russians. The next few days will give the verdict.

REVERSE SADDENS AUSTRIA.

But Early Recapture of Czernowitz Is Confidently Expected.

VIENNA, June 19, (via Berlin to London, June 20.)—Austria takes the third evacuation of Czernowitz with great sadness, but with absolute quiet and with confidence that the loss of the capital of Bukowina is only temporary. Military critics point out that, in view of the overwhelming Russian forces, a continued defense of Czernowitz would merely have spelled the city's destruction, and unite in praising the decision of the military authorities to evacuate it. They declare that the Russian occupation is of minimum military importance and a merely local advantage of a temporary nature.

The vanguard of the fugitives from Czernowitz has now begun to straggle into Vienna, after a week-long journey, in which they were constantly delayed to allow of the passage of trainloads of Russian and Austrian wounded. The fugitives describe the fierceness of the Russian attack and the devastation caused by it, and also the final scenes in Czernowitz, from which all but about 100 persons had fled. According to these accounts, the Russian gunfire was so terrible that nothing could live in the advanced positions. Wire entanglements and trenches were obliterated.

The inhabitants of Czernowitz first realized that the situation was serious when the Austrian staff retired upon the city from their advanced posts and swarms of country people, with their possessions in packs or wagons and driving their livestock, came fleeing southward through the city. The scene of awfulness increased at night, when the sky was red with the glare from bursting shells or illuminated by searchlights.

The general exodus from Czernowitz by the civilians began at 6 o'clock, June 11, and continued uninterruptedly all day, trainload after trainload of the populace departing as fast as the coaches could be filled. The fugitives included the Faculty and students of Czernowitz University, the latter of whom for six weeks had pursued their studies with rebells punctuating their recitations and the noise of aeroplanes drowning the lectures. A large majority of the fugitives have gone only a short distance into the hinterland, there to await the anticipated retaking of Czernowitz.

The city was evacuated by the Austrians the night of June 18, after an irresistible Russian attack had destroyed the bridgehead, rendering further defense of the city all but impossible.

STUDIED AS BATTLE RAGED.

Czernowitz University Kept Open Till Ordered to Close.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 20.—How the University of Czernowitz, which only reopened this year, moved in a hurry, is told by Professor Kellner, who has just reached Vienna. The legal and philosophical Faculties had opened the Summer term, but the lectures, attended by a hundred men and women students, had been frequently disturbed of late by the thunder of cannon. The constant whir of enemy aeroplane propellers also handicapped academic work.

On June 4 the first real scare was experienced when Russian shrapnel burst in three parts of the town. Conditions became even less promosing when refugees to the northwest corner of Bukowina began pouring in, with their pitiful household goods, cows, and pigs, and telling of the frightful battle. The professors continued lecturing, despite the distraction of light rockets, searchlights, blazing villages all around, and violent cannonading, until the rector of the university received a sudden order from the military authorities to clear out.

At 1 o'clock in the morning professors and students trudged with their baggage to the railread station, amid the roar of guns, and luckily caught one of the last trains out.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS.

Repulse Them with Great Losses in Advance Toward Bagdad.

PETROGRAD, June 20.—The War Office tonight issued the following:

Caucasus front—In the direction of Bagdad, in the region of Serpoul, we repulsed infantry and cavalry attacks with great losses to the enemy.

LINER IN PORT WITH 2 GUNS.

Many Cases of Illness Aboard Dante Alighieri, Here from Italy.

The Italian liner Dante Alighieri arrived yesterday from Genoa, Naples, and Palermo and was detained six hours in Quarantine, while the health officers examined her 1,678 steerage passengers, among whom were a number of Greeks and Serbian refugees.

There were several cases of sickness and 175 of the immigrants were sent to Hoffman's Island for observation, the inspectors said. There were no contagious diseases, however.

The officers said the liner had put into St. Michael's, in the Azores, for coal, as it was cheaper there than in Italy, where the price of fuel was $42 a ton. The Portuguese four-masted barks Gracioza and Santa Maria were anchored in the harbor of St. Michael's, where they had been seized by the authorities when Portugal declared war on Germany. The barks were formerly the Margaretha and Schiffbek, under the German flag, and hailed from Bremerhaven.

The Dante Alighieri had two three-inch, quick-firing guns mounted at her stern for defensive purposes.

BRITAIN TO KEEP HER WOOL.

Government Commandeers Entire Crop for the Present Season.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Consul General Skinner at London, in a dispatch to the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, states that the British Government has practically comandeered the entire wool crop of the British Islands for the present season. Ten days ago the Government, by an order in council, prohibited the purchase or sale of wool of this year's clip in any and all markets in the Kingdom, under severe penalty.

This was made necessary for military reasons, inasmuch as the dearth of meat and the high prices during war conditions had depleted the livestock of the United Kingdom and the wool crop, according to all recent reports, promised to be very much below that of last year. The Army Council has now undertaken the purchase by the Government of the entire clip in the islands. Consul General Skinner's dispatch does not state what arrangements have been made, or contemplated, as to the price to be paid by the Government.

Air Bomb Hits Russian Destroyer.

BERLIN, June 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A German air attack on Russian destroyers in the Gulf of Riga is reported in an Admiralty statement under date of June 19, as follows: "A German naval aeroplane off Fruensburg, in Riga Bay, bombarded two Russian destroyers, attaining a hit on one."

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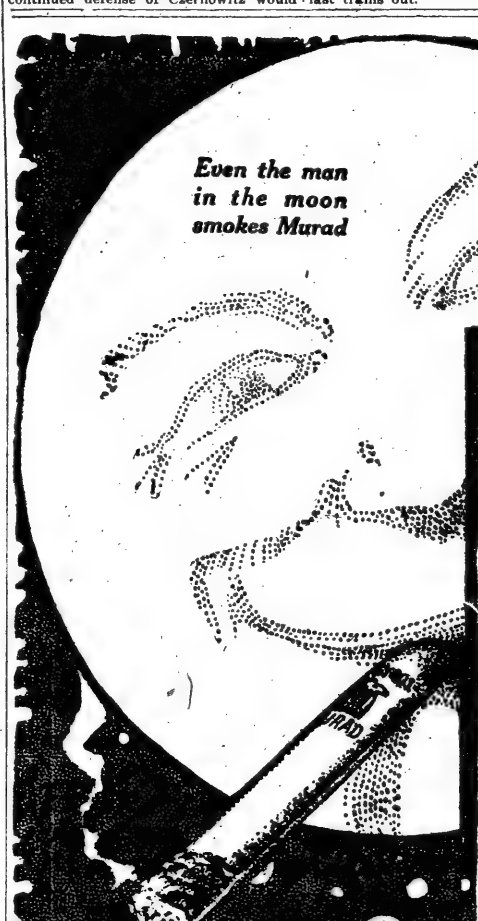
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ROOSEVELT'S STAND TO BE KNOWN MONDAY

Colonel Preparing a Statement Which May Be Declaration in Favor of Hughes.

MEETS HIS PARTY LEADERS

Final Decision to Work for Republicans Said to Have Been Reached at Conference.

It was learned on good authority last night that a statement for publication would be made by Colonel Roosevelt, probably on Monday, showing a decidedly friendly attitude toward Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President.

While the exact nature of this statement could not be learned, and while it is not known whether the Colonel will pledge his support to Mr. Hughes, it is expected that the statement will augur such support.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 20.—Sagamore Hill was the scene of another conference today in which Colonel Roosevelt met a number of Progresive leaders, the majority of whom stayed to luncheon and spent nearly the whole afternoon in discussion. When they left Oyster Bay in the evening it was felt that the decision of Colonel Roosevelt to support Hughes had been made final.

The men who lunched with Mr. Roosevelt were George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy, who organized the Roosevelt Republican Committee before the Chicago Convention; Charles J. Bonaparte, former Attorney General, who was one of the conferees appointed by the Progressives to meet a committee from the Republican convention in an effort at compromise; N. Winslow Williams of Maryland, Joseph W. Alsop, National Committeeman for Connecticut; Dr. H. Nelson Jackson, National Committeeman for Vermont, and William H. Dye, National Committeeman for Indiana. William Savacool, National Committeeman for New Hampshire, came late in the afternoon.

These men are all affiliated with the conservative wing of the party, and with one exception they favored giving unqualified support to Hughes. The exception was Mr. Dye, who, it is said, is unalterably opposed to Fairbanks for Vice President.

The conference is believed to have been concerned with the question whether or not the Colonel would give his active support to Hughes. It is thought that he will. Colonel Roosevelt is only waiting, it is said, to be asked personally by Hughes—to go to work.

It is expected that after the meeting of the Progressive National Committee in Chicago next Monday a meeting will be arranged between Hughes and Roosevelt at which the Republican nominee will ask for and receive the Colonel's promise of active help.

It is understood here also that at its meeting the Progressive National Committee will formally accept the Colonel's declination and officially indorse Hughes's candidacy. The talk of hyphenated support, it was said, could be killed by the nominee in a few words, and that Hughes is going to say those words is not doubted by most of the Progressives.

It is reported that the Colonel's letter in which he is to decline the Progressive nomination was discussed and rediscussed today, and that a final draft was made and approved. It was a significant fact about the conference that none but Colonel Roosevelt's political adherents and his own trusted friends was present.

Not one of those who saw the Colonel today would make a positive statement as to what the Progressives would do next Fall as individual voters if there is no third ticket.

"I am for Hughes," said one of them, a National Committeeman, "but you must remember there are a great number of radicals even on our committee who cannot be convinced that a third ticket is impossible."

It was said, however, that the conservatives outnumber the radicals in the party nearly 100 to 1, and the majority of them are for Hughes.

The Colonel himself maintained his attitude of absolute silence, and refused to discuss the Mexican situation. His health continues to improve and he appeared scarcely tired even after his long hard day.

Colonel Roosevelt took occasion tonight to deny reports that his son, Archie, would enter the regular army. He said Archie was at the Plattsburg training camp, but that he had no intention of following a military career.

SUFFRAGISTS MAKE THREAT.

Ready to Oppose Wilson if Congress Does Not Aid Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Woman's Party announced tonight that they were prepared to enter the campaign against the Democratic Party if the Democrats persist in blocking the passage of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment. If Congress does not act on this measure before adjournment, Miss Alice Paul, Miss Martin and their other speakers will stump the suffrage States against President Wilson.

"Democratic leaders cannot fool women who desire the ballot by an absurd platform plank," said Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. "Western women will not accept the State-by-State method for suffrage. Such a plan would amount to a denial of woman suffrage to Eastern women. By that method the Western women would not be relieved of the discrimination against their own political rights.

"In many of the States amendments to the Constitutions are practically impossible to secure. In New Mexico, a three-fourths vote of both houses of the Legislature, a three-fourths vote of the electors, and a two-thirds vote of those voting in each county are required. In Indiana a majority of all the qualified electors of the State is necessary. It is almost impossible to get such a registration on a proposed amendment."

Mrs. William Kent of California, who has just returned from the conventions, said:

"It is hard to understand why the Democratic Party, a minority party, does not seize the opportunity to gain votes offered by the passage of our amendment. Its passage would not cost the party any votes. With men, woman suffrage is not a paramount issue. They will not join or leave a political party on this issue alone."

Brooklyn Moose Want Wilson.

The radical element in the Progressive organization in Brooklyn is said to be planning to come out for President Wilson in the event that the Bull Moose Party decides to have no ticket of its own. A meeting to discuss the plan will probably be held on Friday night. If enough leaders can be lined up for the movement a resolution indorsing Mr. Wilson will probably be introduced at the next meeting of the Progressive Executive Committee.

HUGHES AGAIN SINGS OLD COLLEGE SONGS

Enjoys Reunion in Woods with Classmates of Brown, Without a Word of Politics.

CLAMBAKE, THEN A STROLL

Will Take Part In Commencement Today and Resume Campaign Work In New York Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—Charles E. Hughes today kept his promise to exclude politics from his visit to Providence so far as he was able to do so. He spent much of his time walking about the estate of Benjamin Barker, a classmate, at Tiverton, twenty-six miles from here, talking over old times with twenty-eight other alumni who were graduated at Brown University with him in 1881. They had a clambake and sang the old college songs.

In the lobbies of the hotels in Providence, however, Mr. Hughes was unable to prevent demonstrations in his behalf, and members of the various classes of Brown who gathered here gave their college yells, always with the name of Hughes as the final word. Evidently Brown University is filled with enthusiasm over the honor which has been paid to one of its graduates.

Mr. Hughes received the newspapermen at the Barker estate late this afternoon. Whenever politics was mentioned, he would switch the conversation to some other topic, such as the merits of Narragansett Bay and the woods through which he and his classmates passed during a two-hour stroll. He said he had enjoyed the clams served at the bake. Some of his classmates wanted to take a dip in the bay, and a beach had been prepared for them, but, on account of the chill air, the swim was called off, the walk through the woods being substituted for it.

The ex-Justice joined with a vigorous voice in the college songs at his class reunion. None of these songs made any direct reference to him, because of his expressed wish to his classmates to be permitted to remain as inconspicuous a figure as possible. The class of 1891, however, which also held a reunion, sang about Hughes on the campus, and the song was echoed all over town. The tune was "Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet," and one verse ran:

He put the sure in insurance, and the do in Endorance.
He put just in Justice, so they say,
He took the con from Confusion, and the ill from Illusion,
He'll put merry in America today.

Wouldn't Comment on Mexico.

Mr. Hughes refused to comment on the Mexican situation.

"Not a word about anything except Brown University," he said, with a smile. "I'm just here to have a good time with the boys who were in my class."

He seemed to be having a thoroughly enjoyable time and apparently went at his play with all the enthusiasm of a boy. He said he would walk in the academic parade tomorrow, and was looking forward to the event with pleasure. Some one suggested that he might like to ride in an automobile.

"I am not going to ride," he retorted. "I'm going to march with the rest of the men—just have a good time."

The program mapped out for Mr. Hughes tomorrow will keep him on the go from the time he motors in from Tiverton, in the morning, until he leaves for New York at 1:25 o'clock Thursday morning. He will attend the commencement exercises, make a short non-political address to the students at their meeting early in the afternoon, when Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, also will deliver an address, and attend a reception given by the Providence Republican Club. In the evening he will be a guest at a dinner given by Governor Beeckman and will remain at the dinner until time to board his train.

Mr. Hughes will get back to New York early Thursday morning and will go to his headquarters at the Hotel Astor to continue his conferences over the selection of a National Chairman and an Executive Committee.

It is probable that he will again meet the members of the Crane Steering Committee of the Republican National Committee before he goes from New York, Friday night or Saturday, to Bridgehampton, L. I., where he will make his Summer home until the end of July. It is probable also that the name of the National Chairman will be made public following this conference.

The members of the Class of 1881 who attended the reunion today were Charles Francis Adams, M. D.; Benjamin Barker, George Fremont Bean, George B. Brigham, Professor Morgan Brooks, Walter O. Cartwright, the Rev. William S. Chase, Charles W. Connell, M. D.; Howard P. Cornell, Arthur B. Corthell, Samuel W. Culver, Frank H. Gifford, John Russell Gladding, Frederick Hayes, Frederick R. Hazard, Thomas C. Hazard, Jr.; Charles Evans Hughes, Howard Clifton, J. Jewett, M. D.; James A. Lewis, the Rev. Franklin G. McKeever, Cornelius Welles Pendleton, William L. Phillips, Horace W. Rice, Henry B. Rose, Horace W. Sheldon, M. D.; Edward A. Swain, John A. Taylor, and Walter J. Towne.

The class reunion lasted until 5 o'clock, and then Mr. Hughes put aside his rôle of "one of the boys" for an hour and went over some of his more important messages from headquarters. He spent the evening at the Barker home. He is a great lover of dogs, and became a firm friend of a huge mastiff, Rudolph, owned by Mr. Barker. Mr. Hughes had no callers tonight.

Providence Journal for Hughes.

John R. Rathom, editor of The Providence Journal, which has published numerous exposés of alleged German plots in this country, called on Mr. Hughes earlier in the day. The Journal announces its support of Hughes today in an editorial, two paragraphs of which read:

"The Journal's course in connection with international matters during the last year and a half has been reasonably clear. If, for some purpose, or laboring under some delusion, the majority of German hyphenates feel that Mr. Hughes is their man, such a conclusion will not alarm us.

"Neither will loyal citizens feel that on this subject they have to take Mr. Hughes on trust. He is a red-blooded American, and nothing else, and his record in public life entitles him to the respect and admiration of all thinking voters."

CALL DR. CHEESMAN 'UNFIT.'

Three Physicians Testify Against Executor of Leland Estate.

The fight to have Dr. Timothy N. Cheesman, Professor of Bacteriology and a Trustee of Columbia University, removed as executor of the $5,000,000 estate of Colonel Francis L. Leland came up yesterday before Surrogate Fowler. The legatees of Colonel Leland have alleged that Dr. Cheesman had recently suffered a paralytic stroke and had since spoken in whispers, and was incapable of properly performing the duties of the office.

Three physicians, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Dr. Frank C. Hollister, and Edward L. Partridge, each testified that they had visited Dr. Cheesman at his home in Garrison, N. Y., where he was confined in bed, and that they had found him unfitted for his duties as executor of a large estate. They declared that the power of concentration was limited by a paralytic stroke, and that Dr. Cheesman's understanding of general affairs was likely to be impaired.

Dr. Giles, a close friend of the executor, testified that he had known Dr. Cheesman intimately for many years and that he was entirely competent to manage the estate. Mrs. Cheesman took the stand in her husband's behalf and declared that his mind was clear in every respect.

The proceedings will be continued this morning.

WILSON CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN AT ONCE

Vance McCormick, New Democratic Chairman, Arrives Here and Opens Headquarters.

HIS COMMITTEE SELECTED

Henry Morgenthau Likely to be Treasurer and Malone at Head of the Speakers' Bureau.

The Democratic campaign will open here this week with a bang. This announcement was brought here yesterday by Vance McCormick, the new Democratic National Committee Chairman, who is to run President Wilson's campaign. Mr. McCormick reached this city during the morning from Washington, where he had conferences with President Wilson and other leaders. With ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, Mr. McCormick superintended the preparation of the campaign headquarters on the second floor of the Forty-second Street Building.

Mr. McCormick held a conference with Mr. Morgenthau and several local leaders and made plans for beginning the campaign without further delay. He left for New Haven and later will return to Washington to confer again with the President, who will take an active part in the work to be done. He will place before the President the names of eleven men said to have been tentatively selected at yesterday's conference as probable members of the Campaign Committee. If President Wilson approves of these selections, the names will be made public in Washington.

The conferees considered about fifty leaders in various parts of the country. No announcement of the identity of the eleven understood to have been favored was made, but it was reported that two are Mr. Morgenthau, who is Chairman of the Financial Sub-Committee of the National Committee, and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York. Mr. Morgenthau will probably be Treasurer of the Campaign Committee and Mr. Malone will handle the speakers' bureau, if the President approves of their selection. Both men took part in yesterday's conference.

Mr. McCormick, who got his physical training on the football field, looked fit to begin a hard campaign. He is a man without frills and indicated that he would rather let his actions do all the talking for him. He is about 45 years old, of medium height and has the appearance of one with a tremendous amount of energy. His complexion is ruddy and his close cropped hair is beginning to show gray at the temples.

"When will the campaign open?" he repeated in answer to a query. "Right now. I started in fifteen minutes ago and things will be humming before the day is ended. This will be the principal headquarters and I expect to spend most of my time here, although I will of necessity be in Chicago and Washington a part of the time."

After things get under way, the National Chairman expects to make a trip through the country to confer with State leaders and endeavor to get a fair idea of how the campaign stands and the outlook for November.

"Are you going to carry Pennsylvania?" was the next question asked of him. He probably was reminded that he was defeated when he ran for Governor there two years ago.

"Of course we'll carry Pennsylvania," he replied with a laugh.

"They say you are a Prohibitionist," someone said.

The new Chairman laughed again and remarked that he had run for Governor on straight Democratic principles of local option.

Mr. McCormick admitted that he had discussed with President Wilson the personnel of the Democratic campaign committee, but said the membership list had not been entirely agreed upon as yet.

Representative Carter Glass, the new Secretary of the National Committee, will be on hand daily at the new headquarters.

HUGHES ON TWO TICKETS.

New National Alliance Will Take In Democrats and Moose.

Progressives who want to vote for Charles E. Hughes will not have to ally themselves with the Republican Party if they do not wish to do so. The managers of the Hughes Campaign Committee have figured out a way for the third party men to give their support to Mr. Hughes this Fall and still keep outside of the party they broke away from four years ago. This will be accomplished through the formation of the Hughes National Alliance. Branches will be formed in every State, and Progressives and independent Democrats who do not want to be enrolled as Republicans will be invited to join.

Already one branch has been established in Chicago, and reports have reached here that Hughes Progressives have taken to it very kindly.

A woman's organization along similar lines has already been established. It is called the Woman's Auxiliary Hughes National Alliance, and Frances Keller is Chairman. Miss Keller has been in charge of the Progressive Service since the party was organized in 1912. At one time she was Secretary of the New York State Immigration Commission.

The Republicans have not yet selected their Chairman of the National Committee, but it was said at Hotel Astor Headquarters yesterday that Darwin R. James is being considered for the place. Mr. James organized the Brooklyn Young Republican Club several years ago, and the organizer is said to be acceptable to Mr. Hughes. Campaign work at the Republican Headquarters will not get under way until a National Chairman has been selected. The Hughes National Alliance will be affiliated with the Republican National Campaign, but will have separate headquarters.

BETTING 2 TO 1 ON HUGHES.

A Few Wagers Offered, with That About the Prevailing Odds.

With war talk less exciting in the financial district yesterday, bettors on the Presidential election had more opportunity to discuss odds than on Monday. Supporters of President Wilson for re-election, it was said on the Curb, were asking odds of 2 to 1, and Hughes men were willing to accept in some cases.

Edward McQuade, a stakholder in Broad Street, said that a Stock Exchange house had commissioned him to put $1,000 Hughes money up against a $500 Wilson bet. A wager of $2,700 for Hughes was reported made against $1,500, making the odds 9 to 5 in favor of the Republican candidate.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Court Names E. E. McCall to Sell It in Mortgage Foreclosure Suit.

$2,358,504 DUE N. Y. LIFE

F. & D. Co. Bought It from Sturgis-Morgan Corporation Five Years Ago—Never Paid Profit.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday appointed Edward E. McCall, former Justice of the Supreme Court and later Chairman of the Public Service Commission, receiver for the Madison Square Garden. Bond was furnished in $200,000.

The receivership was the result of an action started on June 15 by the New York Life Insurance Company to foreclose a mortgage of $2,300,000, with back taxes and interest amounting to $58,504 additional. The mortgage was made on Feb. 5, 1912, by the Title Insurance and Trust Company of New York, and later assigned to the New York Life Insurance Company.

The F. & D. Company, the present holders of the property, purchased it two years ago. The syndicate is composed of the following: G. Louis Boissevain, President; Edmond L. Boissevain, Secretary; George C. Comstock, J. M. Hoffworth, and Alwyn Ball, Jr. Directors. The property at the time of purchase was assessed at $3,190,000, and was held by a corporation, whose Directors were Frank K. Sturgis, President; J. P. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Adrian Iselin, Jr., Charles Lanier, Ogden Mills, and L. L. Benedict.

Madison Square Garden, which was opened to the public in June, 1890, has played a prominent part in the activities of the city, and has been the scene of many important political and civic gatherings. The Horse Show and circuses have used the building for many succeeding years. Several years ago the building ceased paying a profit, and for some time has not paid the interest on the investment.

There have been many rumors in the past few years that the plot was about to be sold for business purposes, but each time it was saved. The future of the building is problematical, but it is undoubtedly true that its days are numbered.

The Garden covers the entire block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets. The plot measures 197.6 feet long by 425 feet wide.

The appointment of Mr. McCall was made at the request of George W. Hubbell, general counsel for the New York Life Insurance Company, who told the court that the position required a man of experience and character, and that he believed Mr. McCall was eminently fitted for the task.

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You will find our officers cordial, and keenly interested.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

WANT 20,000 MEN TO ADD TO NAVY

Continued from Page 1.

may become necessary to place the country in a complete state of preparedness.

The increase to 74,700 from the 54,000 now enlisted is the number recommended by the General Board as being required to fully man all ships ready for service in 1917, with a minimum number at the shore stations. It has been the policy for many years to keep a large number of ships in ordinary or in reserve with reduced crews. Formerly the number of men assigned to ships in reserve was 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. Last year I increased the number to 40 per cent.

In its last annual report the General Board recommended that it be increased to 50 per cent. If their recommendation is acted upon, as soon as the number authorized is enlisted it will be possible to keep these ships fully commissioned. Later, when there are no pressing exigencies, the older ships could be reduced to a 50 per cent. crew if advisable, and the new ones coming in could be fully commissioned.

The large number of enlisted men who would come into the service would, when their term of enlistment expired, constitute an ideal addition to our reserve—a need long felt but never yet provided. In my report of last December I stated that, in addition to the number of enlisted men asked for at the time, it would be necessary to further increase the enlistment at the next session of Congress. In view of the present necessity for keeping all ships in active duty, not then foreseen, I am asking that the increase contemplated for next year be authorized in the pending bill, and, therefore, recommend the additions set forth in this letter.

In addition, upon the outbreak of war, the navy would be greatly expanded, and more men would be required for aviation, naval coast defense, patrol craft, and other auxiliary duties of various kinds, as well as to provide for men under training to replace casualties. Very respectfully,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Smaller Ships for Blockade.

The purpose of the proposed increase in naval personnel is to enable the Navy Department to place every reserve ship in commission. These reserve ships now carry skeleton crews. They are to be manned with full crews. The department also will be enabled to re-commission vessels now out of commission. The use of these reserve vessels will put the navy in position to blockade both coasts of Mexico without interfering with the fleet drills and exercises of the main battleship fleet. Until the present Mexican crisis, it has been the policy of the Navy Department, despite recommendations of the General Board, to resist all efforts to have reserve vessels commissioned with complete personnel for active duty.

The Administration finds it necessary to put into active service all its reserve vessels in order to take care of eventualities in the Mexican, Haitian, and Dominican situations.

The Government has armed forces on duty in both Haiti and Santo Domingo, and is confronted with an unexpected need for more vessels for service in the Caribbean. The moment a clash comes between this country and Mexico a blockade will be thrown around both the east and west coasts of Mexico. This blockade duty can best be performed by vessels not of the dreadnought type, but by gunboats, cruisers, and second class battleships, as well as armed cruisers. Vessels are under orders to proceed to all the principal ports on both Mexican coasts, and these would be first used in the establishment of a blockade. Plans for such a blockade already have been considered, but no blockade will be ordered formally until hostilities actually begin.

The naval aspects of the situation were thoroughly considered by the President and his Cabinet today. It was determined to bring the navy immediately to the highest state of efficiency possible, and to lay plans for the use of every vessel on the naval list, if necessary. Besides Mexico, the Administration realizes that there may be other serious developments. There is the possibility that some foreign power will take advantage of an imbroglio with Mexico to revive old issues with the United States, or that incidents arising from the Mexican situation will lead to differences with other Governments. The Administration is convinced that every reasonable measure of preparedness should be taken in advance of actual hostilities.

Every step toward assembling a sufficient military force for use on land has been taken that is possible, except calling for volunteers. It was admitted today that with all the available regular army forces on the border or in Mexico and substantially the entire militia of the country called into the Federal service, the only source of supply for soldiers, if needed, would be the volunteer system. The Administration is not contemplating any immediate call for volunteers, but would not hesitate to issue such a call in the event of necessity.

The vessels of the Atlantic fleet now operating with reduced complements are:

Panther, tender to First and Second Destroyer Divisions.

First Destroyer Division, consisting of the Smith, Flusser, Lamson, Preston, and Reid, destroyers.

Second Destroyer Division, consisting of the Walke, Monaghan, Perkins, Rowe, Sterett, and Terry destroyers.

Dixie, tender to Third and Fourth Destroyer Divisions.

Third Division of Destroyers, consisting of the Drayton, Duncan, Henley, McCall, and Paulding.

Fourth Division of Destroyers, consisting of the Jouett, Ammen, Beale, Burrows, and Trippe.

Atlantic Reserve Fleet, consisting of the battleships Alabama, Georgia, Kearsarge, North Dakota; Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, and Wisconsin; the second-class cruiser Chicago, and the armored cruiser Washington.

Reserve Torpedo Division of the Pacific Fleet, consisting of the destroyers Hull, Hopkins, Lawrence, and Truxtun.

Pacific Reserve Fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Pittsburgh, Colorado, Maryland, South Dakota, and West Virginia; the third-class cruisers Albany and New Orleans, the battleship Oregon, the first-class cruisers Saratoga and St. Louis, and the destroyer Perry.

The monitor Amphitrite, torpedo boat Barney, destroyer Downes, torpedo boat Farragut, battleship Maine, cruiser Marblehead, destroyer Mayrant, cruiser Montgomery, cruiser Salem, cruiser Tacoma, gunboat Vicksburg, and torpedo boats Bailey, Biddle, Dahlgren, De Long, Shubrick, Thornton, Tingey, and Barney are out of commission or in ordinary.

The destroyers Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, Macdonough, Truxtun, and Worden are in reserve commission.

Vessels out of commission include the battleships Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts; cruisers Minneapolis and Olympia, third-class cruiser Boston, and torpedo boats Foote, Fox, Rodgers, and Somers.

In addition are vessels now fitting out or under construction.

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EDITORS TO ATTACK PAPER COMBINATION

Convention Hears That Manufacturers Have Made War an Excuse for Unfair Prices.

MANY FACE FINANCIAL RUIN

Persons of Experience Tell of Honest Methods That Have Won Advertising Prestige.

Charges were made at the meeting of the National Editorial Association at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday that manufacturers of printing paper had formed a new combination to advance prices that threatened to drive many newspapers out of business. The manufacturers, the editors were told, were using the war in Europe as a pretext for their demands. President Lee J. Rountree had alluded to the new financial burdens of publishers in his annual address on last Monday, but his language was not marked with the force of yesterday's utterances.

A. N. Pomeroy, Superintendent of Public Printing of Pennsylvania, told the editors there might have been some excuse for advancing the price of high grades of paper because of the increased use of rags in the manufacture of gun-cotton, but he saw no reason for a rise in the cost of news paper. The lower grades are made of wood pulp, he said, and the war had not added materially to the demand for that commodity.

J. H. Zerbig of Pennsylvania said the paper combine had a powerful lobby at work in Washington, and he challenged the editors to tell of a single large order for paper that had been received from Europe of which they had personal knowledge. He told of his own difficulties in buying paper and he said that financial ruin confronted many publishers.

President Rountree said the United States Attorney General would be requested to begin criminal proceedings against members of the paper combine, and he hotly denounced those in Congress who were permitting manufacturers to exploit the newspapers. "I am a good Democrat, but I am through supporting Senators and Representatives who do not look after the interests of their constituents," he said.

An editor from Washington said from the floor that he had not suffered from advance in prices, and that he doubted if such a combination existed in his State, but President Rountree retorted that Washington would be affected with the other States unless something were done. Because of lack of time in which to finish the discussion, Mr. Zerbig and Supt. Pomeroy were instructed to draw an appropriate resolution calling on Congress and the Attorney General to take action and to submit the resolution to the convention today.

The Editorial Association is holding its convention at the McAlpin simultaneously with the sixty-third annual convention of the New York State Press Association, of which Charles H. Betts of The Lyons Republican is President. A previous effort of paper manufacturers to exact unfair prices was referred to in a tribute to the late Herman Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, by Louis Wiley, Business Manager of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

"The record of Herman Ridder's part in the fight on the combination formed by the paper manufacturers in 1907 is one of the brightest pages of his active life," said Mr. Wiley. "In the Spring of 1907 it became evident that a combination had been effected by the paper manufacturers, threatening the very existence of hundreds of newspapers throughout the country, and Mr. Ridder, who was at that time President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, set about to remedy the condition.

"At the annual meeting of the Newspaper Publishers in New York, John Norris, Don C. Seitz, and Mr. Ridder were appointed a special committee to investigate and take steps to break up this combination. These gentlemen made plans for relief from the high price of paper, and in the bitter struggle which followed the publishers were victorious. For this victory it is hard to say whether more credit is due to the energy and foresight displayed by Mr. Ridder and Mr. Seitz in the fight, or the wonderful ability shown by Mr. Norris in gathering the evidence, later presented to Congress, which resulted in the removal of the tariff burden on white paper and wood pulp."

The National Editorial Association listened to addresses yesterday by men widely known as experts in advertising. President Courtland Smith of the American Press Association told the editors that one rate for all space, a publishers' rate card, an honest circulation statement, and co-operation with dealers were essential in the upbuilding of the advertising of any newspaper or publication. He told of one publication that increased its foreign advertising from $300 to $18,000 a year by following honest and intelligent methods.

Ivy Lee defended newspapers against the charge that they are controlled in their editorial policies by Wall Street or the department stores. He gave instances in which New York newspapers had demonstrated the untruthfulness of these accusations.

Mrs. George E. Hosmer of Denver, wife of the Collector of Customs in that city, said the editorial profession did not incapacitate women from doing their household duties, and she told of one woman whose prose was only excelled by her poetry and her poetry only by her pie crust.

Congressman Louis C. Crampton extolled the influence of the country weekly, saying the city writer who poked fun at "butter crock" dailies rarely owned newspapers, whereas the country editors who published small social items generally did.

William H. Ukers told of the work of trade journals and A. Gideon spoke on the progress made by simplified spelling. At 5 o'clock in the evening the country editors went to Garden City, where they were entertained by The Country Life Press.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Walter Williams of Columbia, Mo.; George W. Waggenseller of Middleburg, Penn.; Adolph S. Ochs of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and George E. Hosmer of Denver will address the National Editorial Association this morning.

BLAZE AT CHURCHILL'S.

Early Morning Fire Routs Twenty Sleeping on Third Floor.

Starting in a way which had not been determined, a fire threatened to spread through the thrid floor in the rear of Churchill's restaurant, at Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. That part of the building contains apartments, and some twenty men and women occupied them. Next door, at 222 West Forty-ninth Street, dozens of other persons were asleep in the Hotel Markwell.

The blaze gave off a tremendous volume of smoke and this quickly aroused the sleepers. Men and women rushed for the street, shouting "Fire!" and some one turned in a fire alarm, which brought firemen, who immediately sent in a second.

Members of truck and engine companies entered the house and searched through it as well as they could in the suffocating smoke. They said they believed every one had got out safely.

The fire started long after the restaurant had been closed for the night, so except for the occupants of the apartments there were few persons in the place.

DORA TANZER INSISTS J. W. IS REAL OLIVER

Rae's Perjury Defense Opens with Sister Identifying Lawyer Osborne.

CRIES "THAT IS THE MAN!"

Chanler, in His Opening Statement, Says He Will Prove Attorney Wrote Letters Girl Got.

The defense in the case of Rae Tanzer opened yesterday in the Federal District Court, where the young woman was on trial before Judge Wolverton and a jury on a charge of having sworn falsely that James W. Osborne, the lawyer, was the Oliver Osborne who wooed and then deserted her. It is probable that the last stage of the trial will be a fight of handwriting experts, for Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, in opening for the defendant, said he expected to prove that the hand that had penned the Oliver Osborne love letters was the hand of James W. Osborne.

The one dramatic moment of the day came when Miss Dora Tanzer, a sister of Miss Rae and also under indictment, rising from her chair, pointed to James W. Osborne and almost shouted "That's the man." A second later Benjamin Slade, of counsel for the defendant, turned to Miss Rose Tanzer, another sister, and said, indicating the still standing James W. Osborne: "Take a look at him."

"Persecution" and "frame up" were the keynotes of the opening address of Mr. Chanler. He said the defense would prove not only that James W. Osborne wrote the Oliver Osborne letters, but also that how Miss Tanzer had been visited by two detectives and that she had seen in the hands of one of them a letter she had given to Oliver Osborne. He pictured the defendant as a hard-working girl—"one of the class that strive honestly for a living"—and he charged Harold Spielberg, her former lawyer, with bringing about Rae's recantation.

"Miss Tanzer," he said, "went to Mr. Spielberg and finally, upon his persistent request, she gave him the statement he wanted, but on condition that no one would suffer any harm, except possibly herself. What did he do then? No sooner did he have her statement than he went to the telephone and called up James W. Osborne, whom he told that everything was 'all right.' Again he assured her that it would be all right."

He said Spielberg had taken Miss Tanzer to see Assistant United States Attorney Roger B. Wood and that he had warned her if she wanted to avoid trouble to say yes to everything. Because of this, Mr. Chanler said, mistakes had crept into her testimony regarding dates.

Dora Tanzer retold the story of her sister's association with Oliver Osborne and of his visiting the sisters in their apartment in Aldus Street, the Bronx. She said that on Sunday, Oct. 17, Rae said her friend, Oliver, was waiting in the street, and when she looked out, the sister said, she saw James W. Osborne. Next day he called and was introduced, the witness said, and at another time he came to dinner. The witness told of a visit to Part XVII. of the Supreme Court, where, she said, she heard James W. Osborne conducting a case. He was so overcome when he saw her, she testified, that he could not continue for an interval, and when he did so he changed his voice. She gave an entirely new point for the identification of Oliver Osborne. She said that, though she remembered it before, she told for the first time that Oliver had a wart on the back of his neck.

She told of visiting the United States District Attorney's office with Spielberg and how Samuel Herchenstein, an assistant, said he would take care of her if she made a statement. She was also told by Assistant United States District Attorney Wood, she said, that if she would tell the truth she would never have to enter a courtroom again. She replied, she said, that she had told the truth. On two occasions, she added, Spielberg called her a "dub" because she would not "do as Rae has done." This was after Rae had made the so-called recantation.

Cross-examined by Special Prosecutor Rand, Jr., Miss Dora admitted that, though she had testified that Oliver Osborne had blue eyes, she could not remember the color of his eyes.

The case will be continued today.

HELD FOR INSULTING FLAG.

Two Brothers to be Sentenced for Remarks at Recruiting Tent.

Abraham Brandon, who testified that he was a clerk in the Finance Department of the city, and his brother, Joseph, who said he was a clerk for the Public Service Commission, were convicted yesterday before Magistrate Simms in the Morrisania Court of disorderly conduct for insulting the Stars and Stripes and reviling United States soldiers at a National Guard Recruiting Station at 149th Street and Bergen Avenue, the Bronx, the night before. Both live at 1,409 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx.

William H. Ryan, a Sergeant in the Eighth Coast Artillery, was passing the tent and was requested by the militiamen to sound the bugle for them and attract a crowd. He did so, and, according to his testimony, the Brandon brothers made insulting remarks about soldiers and the flag, and then asserted that the Mexicans were in the right.

Magistrate Simms remanded both prisoners without bail for sentence tomorrow.

To Develop French Book Trade.

Louis Rouquette, who was Secretary of the French exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition, has been sent to this country by the French Minister of Commerce to establish relationship between American book sellers, public institutions and libraries and the French publishers. He arrived on La Touraine and will be at the Plaza until the end of the month. Then he will visit all the large cities of the country to study the development of the French book trade.

ENO PAPERS BURNED BY BEERS'S CLERK

Housekeeper Tells of Documents That Might Have Shown Testator's Imbecility.

ANCESTORS QUEER IN AGE

Witnesses Describe Actions of Other Generations of Enos and Strange Parsimony of Amos F.

Testimony concerning irrational doings of several ancestors of Amos F. Eno, who died leaving the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University, was continued yesterday in the contest of the will before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury.

Mrs. Margaret Bassette, a cousin of Amos F. Eno, declared that his grandmother suffered from senile dementia for some time before her death in 1888, when she was 98 years old. Andrew J. Welch, Superintendent of the Eno estate at Simsbury, Conn., described the actions of Amos R. Eno and Chester Eno, the father and uncle, respectively, of Amos F. Eno.

The contestants then put Mrs. Helen Desperrins, for many years the housekeeper of Amos F. Eno, on the stand. Examined by John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for the contestants, Mrs. Desperrins told of the actions of Lucius H. Beers, who is alleged to have exerted undue influence over Mr. Eno.

Mrs. Desperrins said Mr. Beers came to the house early in the morning after Mr. Eno died, at her request. He immediately sent John E. Merz, his clerk, to the house and placed him in charge. Merz stayed for fourteen days, the witness said, and during that time searched the papers of Mr. Eno. He collected two hamperfuls of letters and various papers and ordered them to be destroyed, insisting that every one of them be burned. She objected to this procedure, particularly when Merz wanted to burn the diaries of her employer. He finally consented to spare these books, but refused to save the other papers. It is the contention of the contestants that these burned documents would have shown Mr. Eno to be in no condition to make a valid will.

During the last year of Mr. Eno's life he became so penurious, the witness declared, that he would only permit her to purchase one chicken for four guests. In former years he had always entertained lavishly, she added.

"If we had guests for lunch Mr. Eno would frequently say: 'Don't buy anything extra. Use whatever you have, as they'll have a big dinner when they arrive home,'" Mrs. Desperrins said.

The witness also told of his unwillness to use cream in his coffee because of the expense. He became very quarrelsome and completely lost his former sense of humor, she said. On one occasion, he received a letter from Mrs. Gertrude Pinchot, who jokingly wrote that Lillian Russell might be nominated for Mayor by the suffragettes. He took the matter seriously and continually referred to it, Mrs. Desperrins told the jury.

Then followed a squabble between Austen G. Fox, chief counsel for the proponents, and John B. Stanchfield, each of whom intimated that the other side had the Lillian Russell letter. A search was made, but the letter was not produced.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fox, the witness admitted that Mr. Eno had frequently been sharp and gruff in his manner toward her, ever since she entered his employ. She also was forced to admit that former Surrogate Beckett of counsel for the contestants had authorized her not to recognize Mr. Eno's handwriting for Mr. Fox when he called a few days after the death to see her. In his opening address, Mr. Fox intimated that there had been a "conspiracy of silence."

The trial, which is now in its sixth week, will be resumed this morning.

TUGBOAT OWNERS PROTEST.

Declare Proposed Shipping Bill Would Inconvenience Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A large delegation of New Yorkers, interested in tugboats, appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce today to protest against the inclusion of towing tugboats in the powers of the proposed Shipping Board, to be provided in the Ship Purchase bill. The representatives of the tugboat interests expressed the fear that under the language of the bill, as now drawn, every oral agreement between a tugboat captain and a captain of a steamer for towing the ship would have to be passed upon by the board.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, who is in charge of the bill, said that he thought this was a strained interpretation of the bill's language. According to Mr. Simmons the section complained of was intended to give the board power simply to regulate combinations and agreements as to rates, not to regulate each particular transaction. The tugboat representatives said that the business was not in combination and that regular rates could not, in the nature of things, be declared. It is possible that the language of the bill will be changed to clear up this ambiguity.

The representatives appearing before the committee were Eugene F. Moran, President of the National Board of Steam Navigation and owner of the Moran Towing Company; A. L. Squiers, counsel for the Maritime Association, the National Board of Transportation, and other concerns; Fred B. Dalzell, Vice President of the New York Boat Owners' Association; Joseph J. Glatzmeyer, Manager of the Merritt-Chapman Company; William E. Cleary, Director of the New York Board of Trade, and Captain Jacob Rickert, President of the Rickert Towing Company.

Capt. Tauscher's Trial Postponed.

The trial of Captain Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in the United States, on an indictment charging that he with others engaged in a conspiracy in September, 1914, to destroy the Welland Canal in Canada, was to have commenced yesterday before Judge A. N. Hand in the Federal District Court. It was announced, however, that the trial has been postponed until Monday morning. The impaneling of the jury will be begun on Saturday.

NEW ROFRANO INDICTMENT.

Former City Official Now Charged with First Degree Murder.

A superseding indictment charging murder in the first degree was returned yesterday against former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, who surrendered on May 15. The indictment names Joseph Brondini as an accomplice in the murder of Mike Galmari, Tom Foley's lieutenant, on March 8, 1915.

Brondini is in the Tombs, under $25,000 bail for subornation of perjury, a charge upon which a jury disagreed several months ago. It was alleged that Brondini assisted in manufacturing false evidence to save Gaetano Montimagno, the hired slayer of Gaimari, from the electric chair. Although the jury disagreed, the trial produced evidence which led to a further investigation by Assistant District Attorney Brothers.

As the result of his inquiry Mr. Brothers obtained information which convinced him that Brondini was an accomplice of Rofrano in hatching the Gaimari murder plot. According to the superseding indictment, it was Brondini who actually went out and hired a gunman for the job.

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Hot water is as necessary to your health as are your daily meals and bodily exercise.

The beauty about a GAS WATER HEATER is that you can have enough hot water for a shave, or a bath, or for the washing of dishes, at any hour of the day or night.

Let us have your order to-day so that the GAS WATER HEATER may be installed immediately.

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Prompt attention will be given if you will write, telephone or call at one of these Gas Offices:—

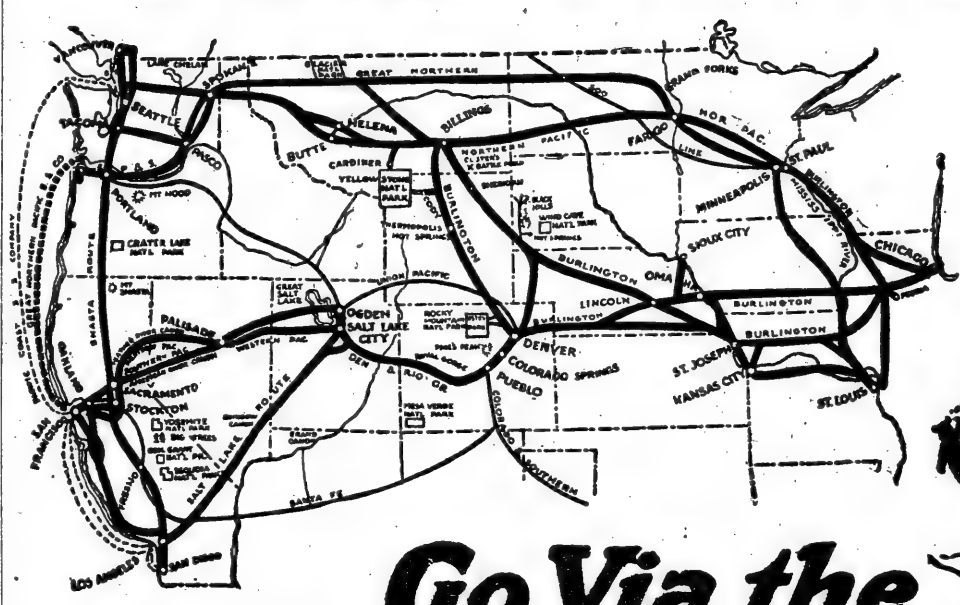
No. 157 Hester Street *Tel. Canal 8400*
No. 130 E. 15th Street *Tel. Stuyvesant 4900*
No. 140 E. 15th Street *Tel. Stuyvesant 4950*
No. 142 E. 15th Street *Tel. Stuyvesant 1302*
No. 112 W. 42d Street *Tel. Bryant 2248*
No. 2084 Third Avenue *Tel. Harlem 5355*
No. 281 Lenox Avenue *Tel. Morningside 130*
No. 173 Hunter Avenue Long Island City *Tel. Astoria 1936*
No. 32 West 125th Street *Tel. Harlem 3532*
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9. Puget Sound Country
10. North Pacific Coast
11. Mt. Rainier National Park
12. Crater Lake National Park
13. Mesa Verde National Park
14. Great Salt Lake
15. Feather River Canyon
16. Rainbow Canyon
17. Yosemite National Park
18. California

—*All* in your own dear America and *all* reached by Burlington Service.

Now study the map. Note the many intermediate points you can get to when you travel on the Burlington—*the best through the West.*

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Take any road to Chicago or St. Louis. But from either of these two points insist that your ticket reads *Burlington,* for the Burlington's high class service—its comfortable through trains and model dining cars changes travel from an irksome task to a journey full of pleasure and interest.

A feature of Burlington "Service" is the helpful courtesy of its employes. Take a trip this summer to somewhere West. Let me help you decide. Let me assist you in arranging for tickets, sleeping car accommodations and baggage. I am here for that purpose and will be glad to give you, from the very start, an evidence of what is meant by "Burlington Service."

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GREAT BARGAIN RUSH AT ALLIED BAZAAR

Carnival Spirit in Shape of a Masked Ball Takes Possession of Great Fair.

MARIE DRESSLER LEADS FUN

Slashing of Prices with Many Auctions Will Mark This the Closing Day of the Fete.

The Allied Bazaar came back with a bang yesterday, and the day before the last of the great fair at Grand Central Palace was one of the most successful of the long series of interesting days. The aisles were packed both afternoon and night, and the buying was again spirited. This was due in part, no doubt, to the slashing of prices that prevailed and the great bargains that were to be had.

The slaughter will continue today, for it is the plan of the directors to have disposed of every article by the time the bazaar is brought to a close tonight. To this end there will be auction sales on all three floors presided over by the volunteer workers, who have done so much to make the fair a success. Four of these sales will be held on the first floor, and on each of the upper floors there will be three auction centres where the goods will be assembled for selling. If there are any articles left over they will be awarded as prizes to those holding coupons ending in the same digits in the same book with the grand prize winning numbers.

But the commercial end of the bazaar promises to be only one of its interesting features today. Another will be the carnival spirit that will reign. This carnival spirit got under way last night in the Café de Paris, where a Quatz Arts masque ball was held, and it promises to spread throughout the fair tonight.

The ball was a great success. It began early in the evening with a parade headed by a band of pipers and ended long after midnight with cheers. Behind the bagpipes marched Marie Dressler in her Miranda costume with M. Maurice, Greta Torpadie in Neapolitan costume with Carlos Saizedo as an Apache, Lady Colbrook in the costume of a munition maker, Mrs. Benjamin Guiness as the female of the Apache species and Mr. Guinness in Dutch costume, Count Pierre Troubetzkoy in chef's attire, Constance Collier in the costume she wore when she played Nancy Sikes, Ruth Morris disguised in Summer chintz, Janet Scudder as a harem favorite, and a large assortment of students and pierrots. At midnight players from Broadway dropped in, among them many members of the "Follies," till the dancing space was crowded to its capacity.

A new note in the crowds was struck yesterday. Scattered through the mass were men in the khaki uniforms of the National Guard, members of the regiments mobilizing to await orders that may take them to Mexico. They gave to the bazaar, with its rumors of wars across the sea, a new significance, a personal touch that had been lacking for many before.

Among the well-known persons who received prizes yesterday were Clarence Mackay, who drew a china vase, and Phyllis Neilson-Terry, whose trophy was a pillow. Other awards and the holders of the lucky numbers were: Overland auto, Lillian C. O'Brien, 212 Harrison Street, Brooklyn; diamond ring, Mrs. Rosenstell, 31 West 124th Street; diamond ring, M. Appleton, 123 East Fifty-third Street; $100 bill, Mrs. E. J. Scully, 101 Park Avenue. The last chances on the Packard car in the Australian booth will be sold tonight and the car will be awarded.

The B-F-B Permanent Blind Fund booth will have a special program both afternoon and evening to end its successful career. At 5 o'clock Miss Helen Keller will deliver an address, and then Sergt. Major Robert Middlemiss, who lost his sight in battle, will speak. After dinner Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" company, having first donned their costumes at the New Amsterdam, will give their tabloid revue in the tea garden of the Fund.

French Ambulance Fund $9,000.

The committee canvassing Stock Exchange houses for subscriptions to a fund of $30,000 to provide thirty ambulances for the French Red Cross service has been enlarged by the addition of L. M. Josephthal and Arthur M. Hess. In the first seven days $9,000 has been raised.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $3 from Charles Jacobs of Company F, Fourth Infantry, Brownsville, toward the Allied Bazaar Fund for War Sufferers.

ROCKEFELLER FIGHTS LEVY.

Oil Man's Assessment in Tarrytown Raised $375,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 20.—For the first time in years John D. Rockefeller today protested against his assessment in Mount Pleasant Township. Today was grievance day, and through his secretary, William S. Mitchell, he asked reduction on the following property: House and 17.581 acres, assessed at $875,000; 796 acres assessed at $350,000; 19 acres assessed at $9,900; 153 acres assessed at $18,700; 202 acres assessed at $55,000; other property assessed at $15,700.

In his papers Mr. Rockefeller did not specify the amount of reduction desired, but it is understood that he wants his assessment reduced to last year's figures. The assessors raised his assessment $375,000. The board is composed of Mathias Meacle, David Silver, and Ira Nodine. They set Aug. 10 as the date to hear Mr. Rockefeller.

William Rockefeller's assessment was increased $50,000, but he made no protest. In 1897 William Rockefeller was assessed for $1,000,000, and he fought the assessment for several years and got a reduction of $437,000. New York City's big dam at Kensico was increased this year from $1,025,000 to $1,500,000.

LIGHTS PARK LIQUOR SALES.

Allen Writes Mayor Protesting Against Granting Such Licenses.

William H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, has written to Mayor Mitchel, protesting against concessions being allowed McGown's Pass Tavern and the Casino in Central Park for dancing and the sale of liquor. Bids are to be opened today for ten-year leases for both premises. Mr. Allen wrote:

Unless the Mayor intervenes there will be foisted upon the city an objectionable contract and objectionable practices to run not merely beyond the present administration but beyond the two succeeding administrations.

As we wrote before, we believe that the taxpayers and parents of this city would rather pay a $14,000,000 State tax every year than share responsibility for trying to make money out of 50-cent table d'hote, plus liquor, plus dancing. No committee of distinguished men could make the public believe this is a creditable proceeding for this great city, which for a decade has been trying to prevent the combination of dancing and liquor in private dance halls.

The letter added that "this backward step will more than outweigh one hundred administrative improvements."

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions
Call or write for Catalogue.
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PRAISE FOR FOREIGN BORN.

Rabbi Schulman Points to Race Prejudice Hyphen in Militia.

A reception was held last night by the League of Foreign Born Citizens for its members and friends, the occasion being the opening of the league's new headquarters at 138 Second Avenue.

On the platform were Chief Justice Isaac Franklin Russell of the Court of Special Sessions, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Mrs. Vincent Astor, and the speakers—Mayor Mitchel, George W. Wickersham, Miss Anne Rhodes, Victor Ridder, and Rabbi Samuel Schulman.

Dr. Schulman's subject was "America and the Flag, and What Being an American Means." He said:

"I have been introduced by your President, Nathaniel Phillips, as a foreign born citizen, and so I am, but I never think or speak of it, for the simple reason that it never occurs to me that I happened to be born in the same town as Mr. Phillips.

"You see, I have been nothing but an American for forty-seven years, and I am one who never had to learn that a man cannot have two countries. This is not an Anglo-Saxon or any other kind of hyphenated country. It is simply America, unique among nations in its grandeur of human rights and freedom.

"It so happened that nine years ago I unconsciously gave utterance to an expression from my pulpit which was printed in a little pamphlet and a Jewish newspaper. I spoke of America as the melting pot, and it so happened that a well-known dramatist made the expression known all over the world.

"And such a melting pot it is, taking the vast number of immigrants from all over the world and refining out the pure gold that each possesses and ridding them of the dross, so we have a magnificent nation, temporally, socially, and spiritually.

"This grand Americanism of ours is not based upon blood, race, or religion, but upon the rights of man and upon humanity. While I do not make my pulpit a sensational one, I wish to take this opportunity to say that, while there is not much race or religious prejudice in our military organizations, there is some, and the man who shows such prejudice makes a hyphen. I give the challenge that any man who has such prejudice does not really love our glorious flag. Our regiments are not social clubs and our flag does not float over such, but only over our nation."

Mayor Mitchel congratulated the league upon its growth in membership and good work.

"Your league has the right idea in regard to citizenship. Too many who have come here seeking asylum have regarded America as a place of rights and opportunity, when real citizenship is a matter of obligation—obligation to serve your country if the occasion arises, to make it strong for the doctrines it stands for and for whatever may come.

"Today you are seeing worked out and I hope solved the most important of problems—democracy. We have yet to prove that a democratic form of government can be efficient in civil government, for self-preservation and defense, and you can help to solve this problem."

Mr. Wickersham, Mr. Ridder, and Miss Rhodes spoke of the important work of the league, and congratulated its members on what is being accomplished. Miss Rhodes announced that a woman's auxiliary is to be organized to try to do for the women who come here as much good in making them Americans as the league has done for foreign-born men.

BACHE SEES NEW WALL ST.

Tells of Changes at Dinner to Mark Wollman's Retirement.

William J. Wollman, on his retirement at the age of 48 from business after having for twenty-seven years been an active partner in the brokerage firm of J. S. Bache & Co., last night gave a dinner at Sherry's to the senior partner of the firm, Jules S. Bache.

Among the seventy-seven guests were ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts, ex-Congressman Charles B. Landes, George Gordon Battle, Fred Chandler, Abraham I. Elkus, George A. Gould, Adolph Lewisohn, ex-Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, Jesse L. Straus, ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, William A. Simonson, John B. Stanchfield, Colonel Charles E. Hayden, Newman Erb, Clarence Jones, P. J. Goodhart, Harry Bronner, Frederick H. Prince, Alexander New, former Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, and William Barnes, Jr.

Jules S. Bache, in replying to a toast, spoke of the great change which has taken place in the men of Wall Street since he started in the brokerage business.

"There is a new element in Wall Street," he said, "which did not exist when I went into business there. Wall Street is an entirely changed place. It consisted then of a few old, well-established brokerage houses and a lot of small brokers. But the broker of today is a serious man who is helping to build up the country. I see growing up in Wall Street a class of men who think first of their good name and then of making money. Mr. Wollman is one of these, and it was because I saw that he was such a man that I chose him to go into the business with me.

"It takes great courage to retire at the height of one's success. It takes still greater courage to say that one has had enough. I know that Mr. Wollman when he retires will turn his great energies toward something useful even then, and that he will be successful at whatever he undertakes."

Sol Wexler, the new partner in the firm, then responded to a toast. Henry Wollman, brother of the retiring partner, acted as toastmaster. Senator O'Gorman was among the speakers and warned Mr. Wollman to keep out of politics.

U. S. SAVES LACE INDUSTRY.

Italians Grateful for Large Importations by America.

Daniel T. Bidwell, an American writer, who returned yesterday from Italy on the liner Dante Alighieri, said that he had an interview with the Archbishop of Venice, who was interested in the lace-making industry of that city, which had been almost ruined by the war.

"When the war commenced in August, 1914," he said, "there were 25,000 people employed in lace making in Venice and the island of Vorano, which is five miles away. The United States only imported about $12,000 a month, and was the smallest market for Venetian lace, but in 1915 this had increased so rapidly that the total for the year amounted to $250,000."

Mr. Bidwell added that the Italians gave America the credit for saving the Venetian lace-making industry from extinction and this year it was expected the importations into this country would total $425,000. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 persons employed in lacemaking in Venice now, he said.

PUBLISHERS MEET PRINTERS

Discuss Terms of Agreement to Supplant Present Contract.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.—The Labor Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was in session today here with officers of the International Typographical Union, discussing the terms of an agreement to supplant the five-year contract, which expires next year. Both parties are understood to be favorable to a renewal of the relations which have continued for a number of years. The questions involved are as to the terms of the future relations.

The Publishers' Committee consists of Bruce Haldeman, Louisville Courier-Journal, Chairman; H. N. Kellogg, Commissioner of Labor of the association; Hopewell L. Rogers, Chicago Daily News, President of the association; Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Boston Globe; W. S. Jones, Minneapolis Journal; James R. Gray, Atlanta Journal; David B. Plum, Troy, N. Y., Record; G. J. Palmer, Houston Post; C. H. Rembold, Cincinnati Times-Star, and J. E. Atkinson, Toronto Star.

The publishers also have been discussing the high cost of print paper, and it was stated that unless prices quit soaring soon many papers will either have to increase their advertising rates or subscription price, or both, or go out of business.

GUGGENHEIM OPENS IN $10,000,000 SUIT

Claim Against Five Brothers for Profits in Chile Mine Presented to the Court.

UNTERMYER MAKES DENIAL

Declares William Guggenheim Has Always Received Same Treatment as Others of Family.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 20.—The $10,000,000 suit brought by William Guggenheim against his five brothers, Isaac, Daniel, Morris, Solomon, and Simon, growing out of mining operations in Chile, went to trial before Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan here today. The brothers were all in court, William being accompanied by his wife. Benjamin Guggenheim, the seventh brother in the original firm of M. Guggenheim & Sons, lost his life on the Titanic.

The claim made by William Guggenheim is that on Jan. 4, 1912, he was induced by the five defendants to sign away his share of the profits in the mining operations in Chile on a property known as the Chuquicamata Prospect. He alleges that his brothers knew the property was rich in copper when the agreement was signed, and that it has since grown to be worth $60,000,000. He further contends that the knowledge of the value of the property was withheld from him and that he would not have given up his rights had he been in possession of the facts. He now asks what he says is his rightful share.

The five brothers were represented in court by Lawyers Samuel Untermyer, William D. Guthrie, Louis Levy, Charles N. Wysong, Lewis J. Smith, and George M. Levy. William Guggenheim had as his counsel Stephen C. Baldwin of Brooklyn and Henry Uterhart and John J. Graham.

Samuel Untermyer, in his address to the jury, denied that the five brothers had unjustly deprived William Guggenheim of any money rightfully belonging to him. He said the plaintiff left the firm of M. Guggenheim & Sons in 1900, when the American Smelting and Refining Company was purchased, and that he thereafter refused to participate in many of its affairs. The option on the mining property in Chile was obtained in January, 1912, and the property was bought in the following September.

When asked to go into the deal at that time the plaintiff refused, Mr. Untermyer said. He told the court further that when William Guggenheim was taken into the firm in May, 1888, he received a one-seventh share of the stock and was treated as were the others. He added no assets to the corporation, and he worked no harder before his retirement than did the rest. In one venture in Canada, in a mine known as the Nipissing, the five brothers paid $1,400,000 to rectify a mistake made by one of the firm's engineers; but William did not contribute to this expense.

Mr. Untermyer furthermore explained that it was not until July, 1912, that the five brothers received a favorable report on the Chuquicamata property and that the ore began to pay.

Mr. Baldwin, for the plaintiff, told the jury that his client lacked experience in business deals when he was induced to sign the waiver and that his brothers took advantage of his ignorance.

Mr. Untermyer will resume his argument to the jury this morning, after which witnesses will be called. The case is expected to take much time.

POSTPONE CLUBBING TRIAL.

Youth in Bellevue Unable to Appear Against Policeman Curtin.

Magistrate Krotel, who ordered the arrest of Policeman Curtin of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station Monday night, charging him with unnecessarily beating Edward Mallon, a youth of 247 East Fifty-sixth Street, whom Curtin had arrested in front of the New York Edison Company at First Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, when the boy refused to move on, had to postpone Curtin's trial in Night Court last night until tonight. Captain Rohrig, in whose custody Curtin had been paroled, brought the policeman into court, and the Magistrate sent for Mallon.

He learned then for the first time that the boy had been transferred from the court prison to Bellevue Hospital at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and at the hospital his condition was said to be such that he could not appear in court before June 30. Magistrate Krotel was inclined to think there was something suspicious about the removal of his chief witness, and asked Captain Rohrig what the police knew about it. The prison record disclosed, however, that the young man had become delirious in the early morning, and Dr. Preston, who had been summoned from Bellevue Hospital, decided Mallon should be taken there at once.

Curtin said he arrested Mallon because there had been a strike at the Edison plant and Mallon was one of several youths who loitered about the place and declined to move when he ordered them to. He said he pushed Mallon with his nightstick and the young man fell over a fire hydrant. Mallon admitted he had refused to move, but said he was not a striker; that he was employed in the plant and had a right to be there. He declared Curtin had beaten him.

There was a bad gash over his left eye, and his back and legs were bruised so badly that he was unable to walk without assistance. Assistant District Attorney Owen W. Bohan was in court last night to prosecute Curtin, and Magistrate Krotel told him subpoenas would be supplied so that he might bring the doctors and Mallon into court tonight unless such a move would endanger the boy's life. Meantime he paroled Curtin for another twenty-four hours.

PLAN FOR "SPLASH WEEK."

Borough President Marks Names a Committee for the Fete.

Beginning July 3 there will be a "Splash Week" in New York City. The scheme was planned by Borough President Marks as a means to encourage New York citizens to learn to swim and thereby reduce the number of drownings in the waters about the city. William Archibald Ferguson, Vice Chairman of the Bath Committee, said yesterday:

"Last year 458 people were drowned in the waters surrounding the Greater City. Campaigns are constantly being waged by the city authorities and civic organizations to cut down the number of deaths on our streets and highways, but practically nothing has been done to save these lives which are annually lost by drowning.

The program for the week includes swimming contests and life-saving exhibitions at each of the interior and floating baths on some afternoon or evening during the week. Monday, July 3, will be "Public Health Day." July 4 will be the big day, with many swimming contests. July 5 will be "School Day"; July 6, "Life-Savers' Day"; July 7, "Learn to Swim Day," and July 8, "Recreation Day."

Mrs. H. P. Whitney's Garden Party.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney gave a garden party yesterday afternoon at her home in Old Westbury, L. I. The studio was used for the occasion, and many prominent society people were present. The guests were entertained during the afternoon by the Florence Fleming Noyes dancers, and the Max Barr orchestra played.

FATHER FARRELL NOW LL. D.

Manhattan College Honors Priest Who Figures in Charity Dispute.

Manhattan College celebrated its sixty-third commencement at Carnegie Hall last night. The first diploma presented, that for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, went to the Rev. William B. Farrell, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul's Church of Brooklyn, who was one of those connected with the charities controversy between Mayor Mitchel and the Catholic clergy in the "wiretapping" cases. When Father Farrell came forward to receive his diploma from Auxiliary Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, who was presiding, the audience applauded wildly, with the evident intention of getting him to speak. He rose to bow several times, but did not address the gathering.

In presenting Father Farrell for the degree he was described as "a tireless student of organized Catholic charities, a sincere friend of the orphan, a fearless defender of truth and justice, and a stanch upholder of the Catholic Church in the activities which are dearest to her heart."

Others to whom were awarded degrees of LL. D. last night were Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, and Justice Luke D. Stapleton of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Congressman Fitzgerald came near being too late to hear the applause that greeted the reading of his name. He had come from Washington especially for the commencement, and only reached the hall a few minutes before the presentation. He heard himself called by Bishop Hayes "the best Congressman New York has ever sent to Washington."

The speakers from the graduating class last night were Thomas Joseph O'Connor, William Bernard Tigue, Edward Bernard O'Connor and Thomas James Quinlan. Those who received prizes were Thomas Joseph O'Connor, William Bernard Tigue, Edward Bernard O'Connor, Francis Joseph Sweeney, William John Dwyer and Francis John Downing.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Dr. James J. Walsh, Professor of Psychology at Cathedral College. A quartet of alumni of the college sang several numbers. A full list of those receiving degrees is as follows:

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws—The Rev. William B. Farrell, '87; Justice Luke D. Stapleton, ex-'89; Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, '91.

Honorary Degree of Master of Arts—William S. Butler, ex-'05; Denis A. McAuliffe.

Honorary Degree of Master of Science—Edmund S. Nugent, ex-'99.

Master of Arts in Course—Joseph L. McGoldrick, '12; Humbert M. Miraglia, '13.

Civil Engineer—Robert Eugene Dunn, B. S., '14; Joseph Aloysius Murray, B. S., '14; Charles Joseph Dalton, B. S., '15; William Melchior Hauck, B. S., '15.

Bachelor of Arts—Edward Bernard O'Connor, with credit; Thomas Joseph O'Connor, with credit; William Bernard Tigue, with credit; Ernest Paul Cosagne, Joseph Aloysius Corbalis, Dennis Francis Healey, William Aloysius Kelly, Francis Joseph Lee Sweeny.

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering—Francis John Downing, with honor; Daniel Joseph Begley, Michael Augustine Cregan, Gerald Vincent Dunne, John Joseph Dunne, James Aloysius Gregory, William John Dwyer, with honor; Benjamin John Hickey, Henry Stead Killeen, Harry Vincent Mitchell, Francis Leo O'Connor, Thomas James Quinlan, and John Vincent Joseph Timoney.

In his address Bishop Hayes, in referring to the charities controversy, said: "The Catholic Church is very evidently misunderstood, for if she were not she would not be so slandered, vilified, and calumniated. If it were not so the red-blooded men outside the Church, who are honest and fair, would say, 'You cannot touch the Catholic Church that way.'"

Member of 7th Loses His Auto.

Reginald V. Hiscoe, a broker with an office at 43 Exchange Place, residing at 19 Brookdale Avenue, New Rochelle, and a private in the Seventh Regiment, drove to the armory at Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street last night in a roadster purchased only a few days ago. He parked the machine at the curb in front of the main entrance to the building and went to his company room to report. When he returned about an hour later the motor was gone. After looking about the neighborhood Private Hiscoe went to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station and reported his machine stolen. The license number is 47-581.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The play with which Cyril Maude will in all probability begin his American season at the Empire in October will be "The Barber of Mariposa," a comedy by Michael Norton, based on a short story by Stephen Leacock. The play is said to present a vivid picture of life in a small Canadian town, in which the barber's shop is the rendezvous of the village gossips. Mr. Maude, it is assumed, will play the role of the barber.

Lillian Greuze, who made her American debut as a member of the French Theatre Company last season, has been re-engaged by Lucien Bonheur for next season. Mlle. Greuze will return to New York early in the Fall to fill an engagement for Pathe before the opening of the Theatre Francais season.

Klaw & Erlanger have obtained the American rights to Emmerich Kalman's new operetta, "The Czardas Princess," one of the current successes in Budapest. An American adaptation of the Hungarian book will be made, and the piece probably will be produced here next season. Kalman's "Little Miss Springtime" will be seen here first, however.

Robert Jones, who was associated with Josef Urban in designing and executing the decorations for the community masque, will assist Arthur Hopkins in producing the series of scenes from American plays which will be given at a special matinee next Fall as a feature of the Drama League's American Drama Year. Scenes from typical plays from 1750 to the present day will be given at the matinee.

Clarence Weis and E. A. Weil have arranged to produce a new four-act play by Lee Morrison, entitled "Two Bad Brown Eyes."

The Washington Square Players will end their present season at the Comedy on Saturday night. The same bill of one-act playlets will be given again in August, and in September their first new bill in their new home will be presented.

"One, Two, Three" is the title of a new song introduced by Clark and Bergman in "Step This Way" at the Shubert last night.

Because there is a film based on Grecian mythology on the current program at the Strand, Dr. Dadakis, President of the Pan-Hellenic Union, and the editorial staff of the Greek National Herald will visit the theatre tomorrow night.

A new Keystone comedy, entitled "Ambrose's Cup of Woe," was substituted at the Rialto yesterday for the comedy film shown on Sunday. A Douglas Fairbanks picture, entitled "Flirting with Fate," will be shown next week at this theatre.

Ralph Nairn has been re-engaged for his original role in "The Blue Envelope" next season.

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Be a wise buyer when you purchase toilet paper. Size of the roll or the number of rolls you get for so much does not signify the quantity of paper you get. Settle the quality first—then find out how many sheets there are in the roll.



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Sani-Tissue. Very soft and clothlike. Treated with Canadian Balsam. 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 35c. Ask your dealer.

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EXODUS THREATENED ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Woman's League Fears Noise of Steam Shovels and Destruction of Park.

DENOUNCE WEST SIDE PLAN

Speakers Say City Loses $1,800,000 to N. Y. Central—Urge Estimate Board to Examine Titles.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is asked to postpone final action on the New York Central west side plans until Nov. 1 by the terms of a resolution adopted last night by the Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park at a meeting at the home of Amelia Bingham, 103 Riverside Drive. Another resolution was adopted providing that as considerable doubt had developed as to whether the city did not own some of the property the plans credited the New York Central with owning, and inasmuch as valuations placed upon property the city was to give up had been disputed, experts be appointed by the city to appraise the land and examine the titles.

The league plans to do some investigating of its own along this line. The league hopes to force indefinite delay in the adoption of the plans and in that way compel the railroad to guarantee further protection to the scenic beauty of the park.

Several of the speakers last night said that if the plans were adopted, and if for the next ten years residents on Riverside Drive had to listen to steam shovels and riveting machines, they would sell their homes and move away.

"Thank the Lord, they can't take the river away from us," said Mrs. Bingham. "And we are not going to let them take the park away. We must turn to these splendid men—oh, let's say they're splendid, anyway—and tell them to have mercy on our happiness. Not only we who live on Riverside Drive but the whole city must get up in arms over this thing.

"But if they persist I shall sell my home for what I can get and move where I won't have to listen to steam shovels for ten years, for, I tell you, there are lots of us who can't wait the generation it will take the trees to grow again in our beautiful front yard."

"Friends," said Mrs. N. Archibald Shaw, "it's a noble thing to bind up the wounds of the man beset by thieves, but it is much better to police the road to Jericho. Let's do something—prevent the ruining of the park that means so much to us. Now don't let's say we are fighting, for we know we women can get so much more by just asking. But get to asking. Be a 'pro bono publico' and write to the newspapers. Get your friends interested. That park belongs to the whole city. Just think of the sweethearting done there. It's a regular mother to its country. Don't let them tear up 1,800 trees and put a gravel area in their place. If they do I hope the boys will shoot the gravel into the Hudson with their slingshots."

Mrs. Francis Yawger declared that no body of men in office for four years had any right to deed away the city's property in perpetuity, and it was she who offered the Nov. 1 resolution.

Mrs. Charles A. Bryan, President of the league, told of her belief that the carrying out of the plans would force many people off Riverside Drive.

"If we can only hold them up until Fall," she said, "these plans will never be signed."

R. Rosenbluth, representing the Institute for Public Service, said it had been found that some of the titles were faulty. He said it was his belief that the error in favor of the New York Central was $1,800,000. He said the road was only bluffing about discontinuing service if the plans were not ratified, because it could be forced by the Legislature to give service or to forfeit its entire franchise.

Vice President Brown of the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society said the women should fight the plans on the flat proposition of no interference with the park and should not dicker as to modifications of existing plans.

"You should say to every one," he advised, "'you let Riverside Park alone.'"

Lucille Pugh, lawyer, and Assemblyman Vincent Gilroy also spoke.

RUSSIAN DANCERS ARRESTED

Two Stylishly Dressed Young Women Charged with Shoplifting.

Two modishly gowned young women, who said they were members of a Russian ballet troupe playing on Broadway, were arrested last evening as they were leaving a Broadway department store. They were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where they were locked up on charges of petty larceny.

They said they were Anita Sobotina, 18 years old, of 351 West Forty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Sophie Pelansky, 31 years old, of the same address. Miss Sobotina carried a white French poodle in her arms. She refused to give up the dog and took it to the cell.

The arrests were made by Detectives Burgess and Donlin of the Second Branch, at the request of Marie Grasswell, store detectives, who was the complainant in the case. Miss Grasswell amplified her charge of petty larceny at the police station by declaring that she had followed the two women from counter to counter in the lingerie, silk, and women's wear departments, and had seen them take articles which, when they were recovered at the police station later, were appraised at $38.75. Miss Grasswell said that several pairs of silk stockings and silk waists were concealed by the Sobotina girl beneath the white poodle which she carried on her arm.

A man who said he was Mrs. Pelansky's husband called at the police station in answer to a telephone summons, and after talking with the women, carried away the dog.

$120,000 for Pearl Necklace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—A three-row necklace, composed of 198 pearls of the finest orient, with a pinkish tinge, slightly graduated, was sold at Christies today for $120,000.

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Common sense never warns us away from the things that are to be enjoyed—moderately.

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Every evening from seven to one—twenty entertaining cabaret acts.

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BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
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IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY PATRIOTIC AMERICAN TO SEE
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THE GREAT OBJECT LESSON IN PREPAREDNESS
THRILLING FROM BEGINNING TO END
It vividly portrays what we ourselves may be called upon to do tomorrow.
THOUSANDS CHEER IT
TWICE DAILY (INC. SUNDAY,) 2:15 AND 8:15
Lyceum Theatre
W. 45th St. nr. B'way. Nights, 25-50-75c & $1. Matinees, 25 & 50c.

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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Sat. MATINEE TODAY at 2:10
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE Gala Performance
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
DOLLY TWINS. WILL ROGERS.
The Play That Every Patriot Must See
LIBERTY
Twice Daily at 2:15 & 8:15, including Sunday.
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Victor Herbert's Music by ORCHESTRA OF 50.
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. TWICE DAILY. Incl. SUNDAY. 2:30 and 8:30. Orch. 50c.; 1st & 2d Balc., $1.00. Box Seats, $2
THE MASTER PHOTO-SPECTACLE
SIR HERBERT TREE IN MACBETH
CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 14 TIMES THIS SEASON.
JOHN BARRYMORE IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE. JUSTICE
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
The Cinderella Man
CRITERION B'WAY AT 44TH ST. Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1000,000 SPECTACLE
CIVILIZATION
TRY TO GET IN—SEAN 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & June 27 at 2:20.
The Boomerang
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP
Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
FOR PLAYGOERS WHO WANT THE BEST
FAIR AND WARMER
Prompt attention to out-of-town reservations by mail or wire.
GLOBE BROADWAY 46TH ST. CONTINUOUS DAILY FROM 2 P.M.
BILLIE BURKE in "GLORIA'S ROMANCE."
Motion Picture Novel. Chapter 3, and GEORGE KLEINE'S Immortal Picture Drama, "QUO VADIS"
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX ROOF OPEN UNTIL 1 A. M. NIGHTLY.
Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. Today—Lillian Gish, "An Innocent Magdalena."
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Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Day and Night Bathing.
WEBER'S 29th St. and Broadway. Continuous 1 to 11 P. M.
THE ITALIAN JOURNAL Presents
Italian Official War Pictures
—25c, 35c, 50c. Box Seats $1.00
STRAND B'way & 47th Street. VICTOR MOORE in "THE CLOWN," and "DIANA," a Motion Picture Classic. Noon to 11:30 P. M.
OLYMPIC EAST 14th St. Matinee Daily
PARISIAN BEAUTIES 1st Big Week for KYRA
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Irene Franklin & Burton Green, Theod. Kosloff and Vista Maslova, Geo. White & Lucille Cavanagh, Harry Green & Co., Others. Daily Mat. 25c-$1
STANDARD Broadway at 90 St. TWICE DAILY 2 AND 8 P. M. W. H. CLUNE Presents RAMONA 25c & 50c
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Pop. Prices. LEW KELLY in Hello New York

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR The Passing Show of 1916
OPENING TOMORROW EVE. AT 8 SHARP
COMEDY, 41st, E. B'way. Last week. Ev. 8:45 Mat. Wednesday Sq. Players 4 one-act plays 2:30
Hon. Lover. Helena's Husband. Clod. Fatalis.
SHUBERT Thea., 44th W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
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"Zipped right up to the minute."—Herald. LOUIS DE FOE, WORLD: "Has snap and ginger. Sets fast pace." STEP THIS WAY
CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. Popular Matinee Today $1 and $1.50.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:20.
MARIE TEMPEST
A LADY'S NAME A comedy by Cyril Maxcurt
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Musical Success of the Season. KATINKA

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At Three O'Clock This Afternoon
An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:
GRANADOS SCHELLING
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916.

THE ULTIMATUM.

The Mexican note is direct, comprehensive, and forcible. It explains the attitude of the American Government toward the de facto Government of Mexico in a lucid and convincing way. Its tone is stern but dignified, and the rebuke it administers to CARRANZA for the insolent insinuations of an ulterior motive in the retention of our troops on Mexican soil was necessary and is justified. The note reviews the deplorable conditions that have existed in Mexico in the last three years, and dwells in detail upon the many outrages committed and the wanton destruction of American life and property. It enumerates the murderous raids made upon our garrisons and border towns within nine months, and recounts the negotiations of our Government, ever patient and still hopeful that CARRANZA would keep his promises and restore order, with the de facto Government looking to the suppression of the unattached bandits to whom the raids were attributed. It shows that, in spite of the assurances given by Mr. ARREDONDO, only one Mexican personally connected with the massacre of eighteen Americans at Santa Ysobel last January has been brought to justice by the Mexican authorities. While VILLA openly and defiantly conducted his operations in the north and proclaimed his intent to destroy American life and property, he was never intercepted, and his movements were not impeded by troops of the de facto Government. Yet the Mexican authorities were fully and confessedly cognizant of his movements. The Columbus raid capped the climax. Our Government was unable to maintain its patient and forbearing attitude. As CARRANZA was "unable or possibly considered it inadvisable to apprehend and punish" the perpetrators of that outrage, the United States was compelled to employ force to disperse the bands of Mexican outlaws.

Secretary LANSING makes it plain that there was no misunderstanding concerning the agreement, now repudiated, of March 10-13, under which the American forces entered Mexican territory, and declares that subsequent events have made it plain that CARRANZA would not at any later date have "entered into any agreement providing for an effective plan for the capture and destruction of the Villa bands." His mind was occupied by the limitations that could be imposed upon our forces to impede their progress. It was CARRANZA, and not the Washington authorities, who suspended, through the note of April 12, "all discussions and negotiations for an agreement along the lines of the protocols between the United States and Mexico concluded during the period 1882-1896, under which the two countries had so successfully restored peaceful conditions on their common boundary." This note of April 12, by the way, which CARRANZA has said was unanswered, was replied to April 14, in telegraphed instructions to Mr. RODGERS, our agent at the Mexican capital. CARRANZA'S assertion that a promise had been made to withdraw the punitive expedition after the partial dispersion of the bandits is unwarranted. The withdrawal of the American troops was equally contingent upon the assurance that the Mexican forces were ready and willing to prevent disorders that would endanger American territory, and that a proper disposition of those forces would be made to prevent further invasions. The Secretary has been reluctantly forced to the conclusion that CARRANZA did not and does not intend or desire that the outlaws shall be dispersed by American troops or at the request of our Government by Mexican troops. The American Generals in the conference at El Paso, so far from promising that no more American troops would cross the border, actually informed General OBREGON and Mr. AMADOR that if the bandits in the Brownsville section continued their depredations, "Mexico would find in Tamaulipas a punitive expedition similar to that then in Chihuahua."

The weak charges of CARRANZA that the American Government has placed obstacles in the way of the pacification of Mexico are swept away, and the measures taken at Washington to encourage the rehabilitation of the distressed country are dwelt upon with convincing force. The recent embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition across the border is clearly explained, as the possibility of such shipments falling into the hands of the outlaws could not be overlooked in view of the indisposition of CARRANZA to take the first step toward suppressing them. That this Government is making vigorous efforts to apprehend and bring to justice all conspirators against foreign Governments within its boundaries is a statement of Secretary LANSING that will be gratifying to his compatriots, whatever impression it makes on the unsympathetic mind of CARRANZA.

Mr. LANSING points out that if the United States had had designs upon the territory of Mexico it would have had no difficulty in finding a plausible excuse for intervention during the period of revolution. But, on the contrary, it has continued to hope for the restoration of peace and the establishment of a stable Government; to this end has recognized CARRANZA, and has waited patiently for the consummation of its hopes. The request for the withdrawal of General PERSHING'S troops will not now be entertained. CARRANZA still has the opportunity to fulfill for himself the duty which his insincerity and inactivity have forced upon us. If he chooses to ignore this obligation and decides that our continued refusal to retire our troops justifies hostile action, he will face "the gravest consequences."

The note leaves nothing unsaid. It answers CARRANZA completely, and states our position in regard to Mexico in unmistakable terms. We do not want war, we are still hopeful that war may be avoided, but our national rights must be maintained. It is for CARRANZA to say whether or not his long-cherished hopes and his ambition shall be realized. If he desires peace, so that he may continue his efforts to form a Government, he can act as prudence and reason would compel any honest man to act in his position. If he provokes war with a country that has befriended him to the limit of its endurance, he must know perfectly well what the result will be. Secretary LANSING'S note is one of the ablest State papers produced in our history. For candor and plain speaking it has scarcely been equaled, its statements of facts are convincing, its logic is unanswerable.

PRIME PORK.

Presumably the Mexican troubles will block for this year the unabated desire, expressed again only the other day, of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Public Grounds to compound an omnibus Public Buildings bill. The threat and fear of a veto couldn't damp the ardor of that noble confraternity of "pork." Meanwhile, for the education of the public, which will long have to fight or submit to these medleys of extravagance and local politics, a few specimens are here presented of the individual Public Building bills whose lumping, on the ca' me, ca' thee principle, produces the monstrous porcinities and superporcinities of the general Public Buildings bill. We take them from a list compiled by Mr. CHARLES H. WHITAKER of Washington. They are of the hundreds of such measures introduced into the present Congress, the breed of bills which abounds in every Congress. There is no partisanship in "pork." All parties are true to this great means and end:

Grand Canyon, Ariz., population 299, Post Office receipts $5,312, appropriation for Post Office building, $25,000; Susanville, Cal., 638, $7,058, $60,000; Mancos, Col., 567, $4,040, $50,000; Brooksville, Fla., 979, $5,566, $100,000; Greenville, Ga., 909, $2,848, $60,000; Hailey, Idaho, 1,281, $6,023, $100,000; McKee, Ky., 146, $526, $75,000; Salyersville, Ky., 310, $1,161, $75,000; Clayton, N. M., 970, $7,848, $125,000; Pembina, N. D., 717, $2,027, $75,000; Franklin, N. C., 379, $4,433, $75,000; Pawnee, Okla., 2,161, $8,714, $200,000; Seneca, S. C., 1,313, $5,289, $100,000; Louisa, Va., 318, $5,084, $50,000; Webster Springs, W. Va., 500, $2,382, $150,000; Sundance, Wyo., 281, $2,989, $75,000.

In some cases the proposed appropriation is for an office as well as Post Office building. At Louisa, Va., for example, whose teeming 318 must require great Government office room. This short anthology of the beauties of "pork distribution" is offered without comment. It speaks for itself.

RAILWAY PREPAREDNESS.

Chicago railway officials say that transportation for 45,000 troops can be supplied at that centre. The New York Central officials say that hundreds of cars released from immigrant transportation can carry all the soldier passengers Uncle Sam can tender. We are not told in what respect conditions have altered since such a woeful record was made during the war with Spain. When the army tried to send two regiments a day from Tampa to Montauk Point it was found that the movement of over 500 daily through Jersey City would block traffic. On the surface it does not appear what use has been made of the warning conditions in the weeks which have passed, and perhaps there must be expected the usual period of preparation and chaos.

Some railway officials know the difference between managing moderate crowds at a race or a football match, twenty thousand or so, and the same number of troops. Excursionists feed and lodge themselves. Soldiers must be provided with every necessity of life. In addition to the men, there must be carried provisions, horses, cannon, and the strain on the transport service increases rapidly above anything within the usual experience of railroading. For a single regiment of infantry eighty-five cars are necessary. For a regiment of artillery 194 cars, which require two miles of trackage. To move a field army of 82,000 men, less than the Government's call for militia, 6,229 cars are required. In addition, for a single month's service 38,000,000 pounds of supplies must be transported, without any such tolerance of interruption as has embarrassed trade during the embargo which is expected to recur with all its severity before the coming crops can be moved. The job will be done, of course, but it remains to be seen in how workmanlike a manner.

There are no better railways and railway men in the world than our own, but commerce and war are so different that fitness for one is almost the same as unfitness for the other. Even in such a military country as France it was necessary to reconstruct the railway systems with reference to military necessities after the Franco-German war. The matter has not received thought in this country. Our military posts were located with reference to the Indian campaigns, or the more urgent necessities of political campaigns. Our navy yards are inaccessible to our battleships, except under fortunate conditions, and we have provided battleships without harbor channels for their use.

The reassurance of the situation lies in the fact that the task is easier for us than for the Mexicans. It is perhaps to our credit that we make so much trouble over such a war. It is sure that our operations are observed by the embattled millions on another continent with feelings which cannot be described in terms complimentary to ourselves.

TWO LIVES.

From an address delivered last night at Charleston, W. Va., by Mr. CHARLES CAMERON LEWIS, Jr., President of the West Virginia Board of Trade, it appears that the memory of a late distinguished citizen of the State is to be perpetuated in a practical and fruitful way. It is proposed to raise the Henry Gassaway Davis Survey Fund for the purpose of making a complete survey of the State, the interest to be used year by year in keeping the survey up to date. Mr. DAVIS, who rose from humble beginnings to so powerful a place in the transportation and industry of his State, in the development of which he had so great a hand, could not be honored in a more appropriate or more useful manner.

It is interesting to note that this shrewd and kind old artist in the difficult art of long, active, productive, unabated life, saw and heard as a boy in Baltimore, in 1828, the ceremonies at the official beginning of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The personage of the occasion, the driver of "the first spike," as we should say nowadays, was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, the richest American of the eighteenth century, the great gentleman and illustrious patriot, CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton. Born in 1737, he had yet four years to live. Thus these two lives are an arch of nearly 180 years between the American Colonies of GEORGE II.'s time and the third year of Mr. WILSON'S Administration. CHARLES CARROLL entered the English Jesuit College of St. Omer in "the Forty-five," the year of the Jacobite rebellion. He was yet young in his studies at the Peace of Aix-le-Chapelle. His education abroad covered more than the period of the Seven Years' War. He studied two years at Bourges, two at Paris. He knew the Paris, the France, of LOUIS XV. and the POMPADOUR. BUTE, NEWCASTLE, the elder PITT, were living and familiar figures to the young patrician of the Middle Temple. He may easily have seen GEORGE III., Farmer GEORGE, taking his constitutional with the Queen at Windsor. SWIFT died the year of young CARROLL'S matriculation at St. Omer. The great Augustan names of "ANNA'S" reign were nearer to him than the great Victorians to us. Dr. JOHNSON discovered BOZZY and founded at the Turk's Head Tavern the Literary Club, the club of GOLDSMITH and GARRICK and REYNOLDS and GIBBON and BURKE, the year before Mr. CARROLL left London for his Maryland manor.

BOLINGBROKE died in 1751, when CHARLES CARROLL was at St. Omer, or had just entered the Jesuit College of Rheims. Is it considering too curiously to suppose that BOLINGBROKE may well have known at Court some ancient Cavalier who had seen old PARE brought to London for the delectation of the courtiers of CHARLES I., old PARE who was two years old when RICHARD Crookback lost his life and kingdom in 1485? But a mere two dozen of such lives as CARROLL'S and DAVIS'S, a dozen of their united span of years, would take us back to the first Punic War. CHARLES CARROLL and HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS, who saw him, together take us from the sedan chair period to that of the Zeppelin.

RUMANIA'S GOLDEN NEUTRALITY.

Each time there is a change in possession of Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian province of Bukowina, the question is anxiously raised: What of Rumania? The Russians first took Czernowitz in the Autumn of 1914. The world expected then that Rumania would declare adhesion to the Allies. It seemed the most natural thing for her to do, whether you considered it politically or morally, and so much did the Allies wish her to go with them that Russia would have been willing, no doubt, to give her all of the conquered Provinces of Bukowina. But Rumanians knew their own interests. They remained neutral, and it was well they did, for the Austrians recovered Bukowina from the Russians, and the political odds in that part of Europe were suddenly, though not permanently, altered. Then, during the Germans' Balkan campaign, which engulfed the neutrality of Bulgaria, Rumania a second time was in a position to make a very handsome bargain. The Allies would have promised anything in reason for her accession to their cause, as a counterweight to Bulgaria, which had gone the other way, but, again, Rumanians knew best what their own interests were. They kept tight hold of their neutrality, and went on trading with all belligerents, especially the Germans. They allowed German and English buyers to bid against each other for Rumanian wheat up to preposterous prices, merely to corner the supply. They charged what the traffic would bear on a very large trade with Germany in animal and vegetable foodstuffs.

Rumania has grown rich, in fact, while at the same time her relative strength has been steadily rising. She has the largest and most efficient army on the whole Balkan peninsula. She could put in the field more troops than Bulgaria and Greece combined. She holds the balance of power in this theatre of war, and with the man-power of the great belligerents diminishing the actual importance of the Rumanian Army increases. It could doubtless now determine the fate of the Balkan peninsula. It could either itself or in cooperation with Russia shut the Germans' corridor through Serbia and Bulgaria to Turkey, and that would close the iron ring around the Central Powers again and cast Turkey out of the world, all by one stroke. And still she waits.

Waiting has been golden and the game so far has gone all her way, not altogether because of her shrewdness but because also she has been favored by every chance of events. She might trust her star too far. Neutrality is a dazzling kind of merchandise for a maize and pig and oil producing people to traffic in. It is something you can sell and still have. People will pay you just to keep it. They will pay you even more to part with it. Its greatest value is in one psychological moment. After that it may slump suddenly in value and become utterly worthless in a night, very unlike a cow, which will be a cow still after the Germans have ceased to pay absurd prices for food.

Rumania, with all her luck, is in a very awkward dilemma. She must come into the war some time or lose the position and influence on the Balkan peninsula to which she is entitled. To take part with the Allies, however, is to stop the stream of German gold at once, whereas, of course, to go the other way is to commit Bulgaria's blunder. Bulgaria parted with her neutrality prematurely. She made the wrong guess. Rumania has hers yet to make.

The Army and Navy Register of Washington is willing to admit that recent comments of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the slowness of recruiting for the regular army since March, when the enlistment of 20,000 additional troops was authorized, have been practical alike in "diagnosis and prescription." But that recognized organ of the united service contends that recruiting is hampered chiefly because we lack compulsory military service. That is begging the question. Our army exists on the voluntary system and it is an army to be proud of. There are scarcely two opinions as to the desirability of the system of universal training in a democracy. But the volunteer system prevails and we must have the men to increase the army to its statutory strength. Universal service is at present only a popular and reasonable theory. We cannot wait for it to become an established fact. Therefore the methods of recruiting under the long-established and hitherto satisfactory system must be improved to meet the new conditions. Enough men can be obtained to meet present requirements if the War Department will adopt intelligent and up-to-date methods of recruiting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

War Conditions Will Not Last Always.

King LUDWIG of Bavaria, whose rank presumably accounts both for the frankness with which he could describe the seriousness of the situation now confronting the German people and also for the fact that the censors did not stop the dispatch in which he was quoted yesterday by our Berlin correspondent, warned his hearers in Munich that the end of the war was not in sight, and that the civilian population still had many and severe hardships to endure.

Like all of the more recent spokesmen for Germany, there was nothing about victory in his speech, and he was content to claim that the Germans could not be conquered either by arms or by starvation. The King seems, however, to see in the war only one lesson. At any rate, he mentioned only one—the lesson that "we must see to it that we can in the future feed ourselves without any outside help," and that, he said, "will only be possible by encouraging farming."

Several other nations, as a result of this war, have come to realize better than before the danger of living largely on imported food, and yet it is most unlikely that Germany or any of the others will ever permanently adjust themselves to a condition that only war makes expedient. In ordinary times, neither Germany nor Great Britain could afford to become literally, or rather directly, self-supporting. Possibly both could do it, with their present populations, if they devoted enough of the available intelligence and energy to agriculture, but to do so would be to accept a definite and not remote limitation of national growth, and it would be economically unsound—for times of peace.

Just as many individuals can be more profitably employed, both for themselves and for others, than as farmers, so some nations are better fitted for manufacturing than for agriculture. Germany never would have obtained anything like the power and wealth she had before the war began had she exploited only her rather sterile land and her rather inclement climate. She could well afford to buy a considerable part of her food with the products of her shops and laboratories, and it is to that plan of life that she will certainly return after the war, unless prevented from doing so by the bitter animosities which she has excited among her neighbors.

Prolonging the War Our Crime.

A grievance that looms large in every German mind, and apparently cannot be removed by any argument, has just been voiced anew by Admiral VON KOESTER, who not long ago was the head of the Kaiser's fleet. Not considerations of right or international law, he said, but "political and commercial circumstances," had forced the recent diminution of U-boat activities. Those activities, he insisted, were warranted against an enemy who used mines and aeroplanes—nothing about the embargo, for a wonder!—and the Admiral could not refrain from a sarcastic reference to President WILSON as the advocate of humanity and justice who supplied to Germany's enemies the arms and munitions, without which they could not continue the war against her.

Again in this there is the curious assumption that to delay or prevent German victory is essentially and necessarily vicious—that it makes any professions of virtue the manifestations of the basest hypocrisy. The Admiral cannot conceive, apparently, the possibility of adequate and good reasons for favoring the Allies, or of an honest governmental neutrality that does not find excuses for changing old rules when the chances of war have made them, for once, more advantageous to the foes of Germany than to herself.

And the Admiral hopefully prophesied the coming of the day when "political and commercial circumstances" would no longer compel the imposing of detested restrictions on the U-boat commanders! "Better times are coming," is the way he puts it, and that can hardly mean anything except a resumption of attacks on passenger ships, regardless of immunities hitherto enjoyed.

Of course, in talking like this, Admiral VON KOESTER did not speak for all Germans, and especially he did not speak for Germany's responsible statesmen. His grievance, however, as to prolonging the war and making its ending at least uncertain, is properly called Teutonic, for it is mentioned as often by Germans here as at home, and it is evident that they sincerely think it a real one.

Rejecting a Kindly Suggestion.

A misguided and injudicious suffragist, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, denied the accuracy of THE TIMES'S assertion that there was not now, and never would be, unanimity of opinion among women on any political question over which men divide. This was, in effect, an assertion that fears and hopes of a definite and deliverable "women's vote" were alike illusory, and the wiser suffragists, instead of finding fault with it, will welcome and hasten to confirm the statement, especially as one coming from a quarter which they have had some reason for considering a little antagonistic to the realization of their desires.

To say that women do and will vote as human beings, not as the representatives of a sex, is not, by any means, a convincing argument for extending the franchise to all adults, but at least it removes, if accepted, an often expressed apprehension as to the consequences of such extension—an apprehension which, if well grounded, would be entirely legitimate.

Our correspondent admitted that there would be a "women's vote" only when it was necessary to make clear "the woman's point of view." But is there a woman's point of view about anything? And, if so, what is it? On not one single subject which occurs to mind are women a bit nearer to unanimity than are men. Even on the question whether or not women should vote at all they seem likely to reach an agreement not sooner, but later, than the men do. The reason for that, seemingly, is that the women ascribe both to having and to not having a vote more of practical importance than the men, with their large and somewhat disappointing experience with its possession, are able to accord to it.

A Dog Unmuzzled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should there remain a doubt in any one's mind about the advisability of muzzling dogs, a convincing object lesson may be found in the Shakespeare Garden in Central Park. Recently a duck sought out a place among the flowers in that sylvan spot to make her nest. Here she deposited nine eggs. One might think, in that enchanted ground so well shielded, the bird had chosen wisely. With all this precaution, however, her enemy, a vicious dog, found her out, and setting his fangs in her body, tore her limb from limb. The nest with its eggs remain, bearing their mute testimony of the deed.

GENEVA GRAHAM.

New York, June 12, 1916.

An Unavailable Wage Earner.

Five months ago Tony P., a baker out of employment, went to a nearby town in search of a job. With him went an acquaintance on the same errand. That night a store burned down; the two strangers were seized and charged with arson. Tony is ignorant of English and the trial was difficult. Although he declared he had never seen the store in question, there seemed no doubt of his friend's guilt, and Tony got a year in the reformatory. Perhaps he was rather guilty of bad company than anything worse. Meanwhile his wife and children—three of them, from baby Mary of 2 up to Florence of 9—were left without support, and a dispossess notice threatened in the coldest days of Winter. The Charity Organization Society took hold and work averaging $5 a week was secured for the mother. Arrangements for the care of the children at the nursery during her daily absence were made and the rent burden of $10 monthly was assumed by the society. Nine months must elapse before Tony will return to his little family, and the society appeals for $90 to keep their home during that time. Gifts should be sent to the society's office at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

The following gifts in response to a previous appeal are acknowledged with thanks: Mr. W. S. Alspach, $5; "M. W.," $5; Mr. Henry Wollman, $2; Mrs. A. D. Storrs, $2; "E. A. R.," $1; Peggy R., $3; "C. H. J.," $15; "I. L.," $2; "C. K. H.," $5; X. Y. Z., $3; Mr. C. H. Wight, $2.50; Rev. H. A. Dows, $2; "A Friend," $2; N. N., $2; J. F. B., $2; Interested, $1; the George B. Wuesterfeld Co., $1.

FOR SIDEWALK BABIES.

A Way to Get Them Away from the Heat and Dirt for Part of Every Day.

New York, June 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much is said and written on the need of playgrounds for children between the ages of 5 and 15. They certainly need the space—more than will ever be given them—but what about the sidewalk babies, the little ones between 1 and 5 years, who cannot leave the sidewalk before their own doors unaccompanied, and whose mothers have neither the time nor the money necessary to take them away from the heat and dirt?

Seven years ago an old teacher decided to see what could be done for these babies in one crowded neighborhood. Friends promised to furnish the money needed. She began by letting it be known that, at 12:30 every pleasant day, she would be ready to take any child under 6, or any child over 6 who brought a younger sister or brother, to one of the large parks for the afternoon. She tried the various means of transportation and found that the only men who had sufficient patience to handle kindly so many very little ones were the subway guards. After varied, sometimes annoying, often amusing, experiences in the larger parks, Van Cortlandt was chosen as the regular outing place.

The babies soon learned to love the journey in the subway and the freedom of the park. But the walk from Avenue B to Fourth Avenue was long for little ones under 4; also the walk through the park to our place. An appeal was made to friends, and the next year twelve folding gocarts came for the use of the babies. Then the leader was troubled. Would the subway guards allow the carts on the train? They not only made room for them, but helped lift them on and off at stations.

Last year, about the middle of August, a gentleman on the train asked about the children. When told what we were trying to do, he walked the length of the car and back, then said. "A fine, healthy looking lot of kids; they don't look as if they needed the country." It is true, as the season advances, these little ones grow brown and rosy, and their eyes sparkle with happiness.

Since November, 1912, not one of the little ones thus cared for has died, and there has been very little serious illness among them. Cannot a similar work be done among the sidewalk babies of other crowded districts? Are there not women enough who remain in the city most of the Summer and whose time is practically their own to take up this work and so make possible to these little sisters and brothers of the tenements a happy and comfortable Summer?

A. W. S.

Venezuela Boundary Dispute.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 18th Mr. Jennings C. Wise writes strenuously in defense of the truth of history, making the unqualified statement that "of all offenses of which a public man can be guilty the falsification of history is one of the most injurious to his country." In another paragraph Mr. Wise writes: "In the case of Venezuela in 1895 this country threatened to go to war with Great Britain over a claim of Great Britain which fell short of the ultimate award."

Grover Cleveland, who certainly knew the facts, was not of this opinion. In his account of this boundary dispute, published in The Century for July, 1901, Mr. Cleveland writes:

> The line determined upon as the boundary line between the two countries begins in the coast at a point considerably south and east of the Orinoco River, thus giving to Venezuela the absolute control of that important waterway, and according to her valuable territory near it. Running inward, the line is so located as to give to Venezuela quite a considerable section of territory within the Shomburk line. This results not only in the utter denial of Great Britain's claim to any territory beyond the Shomburk line but also in the award to Venezuela of a part of the territory which for a long time England had claimed to be so clearly hers that she would not consent to submit it to arbitration.

The quotation is long, but it is due to the "truth of history" and to the reputation of so great a man as Grover Cleveland that incorrect history shall not be written, even when it is not a public man who writes.

W. G. CHRISTIAN.

Hanover, Va., June 19, 1916.

"Troilus and Cressida."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You state that the play "'Troilus and Cressida' was given at New Haven on June 17 for the first time in America and the first anywhere since the time of Queen Elizabeth." The Yale Dramatic Association produced this play here on June 14 under the auspices of the Women's Study Club of Naugatuck, Conn., and they wish to claim for this town the initial performance in the Western Hemisphere.

MARGARET E. TUTTLE.

Naugatuck, Conn., June 18, 1916.

Where Flowers Are Very Welcome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has occurred to me that many of your women readers would be glad to give a great deal of pleasure to the girls who work in the retail stores if they knew how easily it could be done. It is a very simple matter. On the evening before a proposed shopping trip to the city pick a bunch of flowers and put the stems in water over night. They will then keep quite fresh through the next day, and if the shopper will give them out, two or three at a time, to the girls who wait upon her she will be well repaid for her trouble by the appreciation shown. The flowers need not be of the choice varieties—simple garden flowers give just as much pleasure. A bunch of small marigolds taken on a shopping expedition one day last Summer were especially welcome. To one of the girls they reminded her of the home she came from in the country. Another girl said a week later: "Do you remember the two little yellow flowers you gave me? I put them in water that night and they lasted two days." Any one who has watched the shopgirls paying their hard-earned pennies to the lilac vendors in the Spring has realized how much flowers mean to them.

K. W. D. H.

New York, June 12, 1916.

IN THE HUDSON TUBES.

She sits in the crowded car, cramped in a corner;
No rings nor ornaments nor youth adorn her:
Shabby and pale and tired, she sits and dozes,
A ghost of a smile on her face, in her hand, red roses—
Red roses from God knows where, or for what reason,
Here in this murky air, in this dismal season;
But roses, nevertheless, divinely fragrant,
To still the troubled heart and quicken the vagrant.
And I notice a breath of peace goes out from her there;
And we all forget our pain, and forget our despair:
The girl across from me smiles, and her eyes grow brighter,
As some long-departed dream returns to delight her;
And a tired-looking boy down the aisle starts a muffled humming,
As he thinks of the end of Winter, and the Summer that's coming.
And she sits there shabby and tired—sits there and dozes,
A ghost of a smile on her face—in her hand, red roses.

H. THOMPSON RICH.

BIOLOGICAL NEED OF CONSCRIPTION FIRST.

Then War Would Begin by Taking the Whole Milk of Population and Not the Cream, as in England.

By HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG,
Editorial Chairman The Daily Princetonian.

New York, June 15, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of the many quackeries which are exploited as cardinal components of that elusive principle named democracy it yet retains the confidence of average humanity. This confidence is most sorely tried when any cleavage occurs which seems to threaten to divide the people constituting the democracy and to impugn the motives dominating one of the resulting sections. When such a line of cleavage takes place horizontally—when, in other words, we find strata of society opposed one to another—then is the greatest danger threatening.

This happened in England. At the call to arms those who responded were mainly men of one sort—the better sort. This better sort proved, on analysis, to be largely made up of representatives of leading families with traditions of service, of university graduates and undergraduates and other educated men. Though denied again and again, the fact remains indisputable that the great lower middle class of England refused to be stirred; and as the war progressed the representatives of the laboring class took occasion to make demand after demand on the Government, on the munitions manufacturers, and on the coal mine owners.

Twenty thousand Oxford and Cambridge men have been in active service; one in ten of these thus far has been sacrificed; and the others remain in the posts of the greatest peril. For many laboring men it is hard to break off their occupations, particularly when they have dependent families, but this excuse does not apply to the loafers who today are seen in the streets of London, those who find at best occasional employment, those who have no relatives absolutely dependent on them for support, or that very considerable number of men to whom their employers would willingly continue payment of wages would they go to the front. These men are the "slackers." They have handicapped England ever increasingly since the war broke out; and today we see them even flooding across the border from Canada in order to evade military service.

The men with the finest ideals of patriotism and duty, of hardihood and self-sacrifice, the men, in general, of education and attainments, were the first whom England sacrificed; they are the ones inevitably sacrificed under any arrangement such as that in force in England when the great war was declared, in force today in the United States—an arrangement wherein there does not go with duty its essential companion, obligation.

At a time when we daily hear "solutions" of every problem (be it diplomatic, economic, or moral) confronting the nation, any proposal in these fields is put down by some faction as dangerously radical or cowardly conservative. It therefore is with an entire realization of the danger of running into the noose hung up by extreme democracy or that of extreme autocracy that there is put forward the plan of conscription which shall go into effect with the declaration of war by this country—this conscription to start automatically and to be universal, though to be enforced first of all on all unmarried men of suitable age and then on the remainder of the male population.

Provision for such a procedure would have to be made now, in time of peace.

From the enactment of such a law would spring two great benefits. The first of these benefits would be immediate, namely, the dampening of the enthusiasm of the hornblowers who parade our streets crying for war and attempting to embarrass the conduct of our foreign affairs by demanding this or that action of the President or State Department, before facts are ascertained or policies sanely determined; jingoism, responsible for many wars, (among these the last which this country waged,) would be far less popular if the jingoes faced service just as inevitably as the substitutes that they imagine would appear in case of actual war. How many men take at best even a perfunctory interest in our diplomatic problems, not because they are cowardly and have made up their minds that in a crisis they would manage somehow to escape enlistment, but because they have a vague idea that the Government would probably consider them more useful in their regular occupations and that "somebody else" would go to the front? A more widespread and intelligent knowledge from day to day of the international proceedings of our Government and of the principles at stake therein would go far toward making the nation forbearing and reluctant to go to war, a unit in demanding war should just cause arise, and of one heart to fight through such a war with righteous determination.

The second great good resulting from a scheme of automatic universal conscription would be recognized upon the declaration of war. Not only would we be spared the humiliating series of pleadings for recruits to which Great Britain has been subjected, but those enrolled would not be drawn any more from one class than from another. The first to be chosen, and therefore those most likely to be sacrificed, would be children of the whole nation—ill-spared, as any contingent of vigorous manhood is ill-spared, but not of the type to disable the patriotic and educated life of the country so irretrievably as would be the case were they the first fruits of a call for volunteers.

Conscription as here outlined is not really an integral part of the "preparedness" question as we know it in these days. But it will no doubt be immediately suggested that the inevitable precursor to such an alignment of the forces of the nation is universal military service in time of peace. Preparedness we must have—not, however, the preparedness that contents itself with learning drilling and killing solely, but the sort where each man in his own chosen field gives to the State a fixed time of service, working, it may be, under the discipline of Government superiors invested with all the authority of military officers. Not only must every man be given a stake in the State, but also he must be made to realize that he is one of those responsible for safeguarding it.

War is for national ends, for the good or the harm of all. Under such conditions only can it exist between great nations. It follows that it is not opposed to the conception of the republican State, but thoroughly in accord with such a conception, that participation in a national war should be made universal. The idea of conscription is abherrent only because it has always served as a last resort. Make it the first resort. It really is not at all "conscription" in the sense usually understood if it is accepted by the majority of the people as the best for the whole. Without an identity of interest among the people composing it, a democracy is a hollow sham and a very word of words.

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG.

"MADE ON THE BOWERY."

A Slogan Which Might Change the Reputation of the Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is evidently a difficult matter for a certain group of Bowery merchants to "remain content in the position in which Providence has placed them." It is possible, too, that these merchants chose an unfavorable locality in which to transact business. However, the reputation of that street has been improving with time. But even though the Bowery were still the Bowery of old what right would these merchants have to demand a new name for the thoroughfare? This demand, I suppose, can only be accounted for by the generally progressive spirit of the country and the age.

Not long ago we heard much of the slogan "Made in America." Why not a "Made on the Bowery" campaign? I, for one, would just as soon buy a necktie, a pipe, or a pair of shoestrings made on the Bowery as any one of these articles manufactured on Fifth Avenue.

The Bowery is quite as well known throughout America as Fifth Avenue. Some large New York department store most certainly would profit, as well as Bowery merchants, through using the publicity given the Bowery. Maybe the name can be made to suggest quality, if not culture—who knows? New York not only owes it to herself to preserve the name of this historical street, owes it to the people up-State, owes it to the nation at large. Changing the name of the Bowery would be a deception, to my mind, greater than the sentimental one which already exists (the old conception and the apparent lack of a new one.) "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." Let's not give the Bowery a new name; let's give it a new meaning. New York has too few streets with characteristic names already.

WILLIAM V. WINSLOW,

Brockport, N. Y., June 19, 1916.

War's Effect on Right Thinking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES you printed a series of excerpts from German and French papers wherein hatred is actually taught and urged as the only possible attitude toward foreign countries. It is the old attitude of "we" as the chosen people and all others as barbarians, upon which we have always been taught to look with amusement. It is the antithesis of all which education gives us of tolerance, humanity, understanding, and humor. The appearance of the excerpts in the paper is timely. They may serve to remind us of a fact we frequently forget—that the thinking engendered by war is altogether abnormal, and that we had better be careful how we accept too easily the whole range of ideas produced since the war began. Our attitude toward armaments in time of peace is likely to be the saner attitude. Apparently a whole nation may get to thinking irrationally and insanely as a result of war. One step leads to another. We had better go slowly in adopting militaristic ways of thinking and advocating universal military service, for it is apparently easy under such circumstances for wise men to lose the power of using their rational faculties.

H. F. WHICHER.

Amherst, Mass., June 10, 1916.

OBSTACLES TO PEACE.

One, Which Is Disarmament, This Country Might Help to Remove.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germany has indicated that she is anxious for peace. Presumably this desire, irrespective of present unimportant changes on the battlefield, is based on the fact that the British blockade is becoming more effective from week to week, as Great Britain is now reducing the imports of the neutral countries to the ante-bellum level. German officials know, therefore, that while the German public may be uneasy now about the lack of certain foods and other necessities, this situation will be increasingly aggravated.

The Allies are not ready to state their peace terms officially, presumably because they believe Germany is not ready to accept them. As every one who is reasonably informed knows, these terms will be roughly as follows: (1) An agreement on part of the Central Powers to permanently reduce their military and naval armament; (2) The restoration of and a very substantial indemnity to Belgium; (3) A demand on part of France for the restoration to it of Alsace-Lorraine; (4) Restoration of Serbia together with the cession of a large portion of Bosnia and Herzegovina; (5) Cession on part of Turkey to Great Britain of Mesopotamia; (6) Cession of Constantinople and adjacent territory to Russia; (7) Some cession to Italy on part of Austria, together with giving the Italians some hold on Albania; (8) A readjustment of the various colonial empires, among which will presumably be included an all British Africa from the Cape to Cairo.

The civilized world will, of course, insist on the restoration of Belgium and an indemnity for the Belgians, but this bitter pill may be sugared to the German people by calling it a payment, possibly for a piece of the Belgian Congo.

The matter of adjusting the various

BRIDAL PAIR WILL JOURNEY TO HAWAII

Miss Catherine L. Richardson and Victor Harris Married in Church of the Messiah.

MOTHER GIVES BRIDE AWAY

Decorations of Blue and White Hydrangeas and White Peonies—Bridal Breakfast at Sherry's.

The wedding of Miss Catherine Lawrence Richardson, daughter of Mrs. George H. Richardson of 17 West Seventy-fourth Street, and the late Mr. Richardson, and Victor Harris, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes performed the ceremony.

The church was decorated with blue and white hydrangeas, and the centre aisle marked with white peonies.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle, trimmed with orange blossoms and old rose point lace, which had been worn by her mother at her wedding. Her court train of satin, with chiffon lining, depended from the shoulders. The veil of tulle, which fell almost to the end of the train, was worn over the face, being caught by a silver band around the forehead. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of her mother. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses.

Mrs. Henry Parr Hiles acted as matron of honor. She wore a frock of pale gray taffeta, topped with a violet-colored hat of chiffon, and carried yellow daisies with a touch of lavender.

Mrs. Richardson, who gave her daughter in marriage, wore a gown of orchid-colored chiffon embroidered in silver, with a matching chiffon, trimmed with shaded ostrich plumes.

Charles W. Ogden acted as best man. The ushers included Lancaster Morgan, Emilio de Gogorza, Charles H. Towne, Samuel N. Hinckley, William V. C. Ruxton, and Gilbert Demorest.

Following the church ceremony a small bridal breakfast was held in the Tapestry Room at Sherry's. Later Mr. Harris and his bride left for the West. They will sail on July 5 from Vancouver for Hawaii, and plan to return about Oct. 1. They will reside at 140 West Fifty-seventh Street.

MARRIED IN ST. STEPHEN'S.

Thomas H. Burch, Jr., Weds Miss Rosalind Harrison—The Attendants

The wedding of Thomas Hamilton Burch, Jr., son of Dr. T. Hamilton Burch, and Miss Rosalind Harrison, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Champness Harrison, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Stephen's Church, West Sixty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle, the rector. The church was decorated with growing trees and masses of white peonies and daisies, large clusters being tied to the nave pews.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white lace gown having a short, flounced skirt with loop panniers, over which was draped a satin overdress. The panel train of white satin started at the shoulders, and was bordered with lace, and had one corner turned back and held with orange blossoms. The point de Venise lace veil was held with coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried lilies of the valley and white roses.

Mrs. James Noël Hyman, the bride's sister, was matron of honor, and wore white tulle and yellow lace, a full-skirted frock with a sleveless coat of pale yellow satin and lace sleeves. Her large yellow lace hat was bordered with satin and trimmed with yellow ribbons, and her flowers were sunrise roses and lavender sweet peas.

The maid of honor was Miss Frank Lichtenhein of New York. She wore a frock of ciel blue taffeta brocaded with sprays of silver roses over a silver lace petticoat, the corsage and sleeves being of the lace. The V-shaped bodice had a single pink rose at the centre back. Her large silver lace hat was trimmed with pastel flowers, and she carried cornflowers and daisies.

Mr. Burch had Kenneth Spence for his best man, and the ushers were Louis P. Dowdney, L. Kimball Stone, James Noël Hyman, and Watson S. Anthony.

The reception for about 100 guests was held at the home of the bride's parents, 175 West Seventy-second Street. Mrs. Harrison, who received, was in pale silver gray satin draped with black lace, topped by a high black lace hat.

Mr. Burch, who is a mechanical engineer, was graduated from Columbia in 1905. He and his bride will make their home in New York.

H. WITHERSPOON WEDS.

Metropolitan Opera Basso Marries Miss Florence Hinkle, Soprano.

Miss Florence Hinkle, the singer, and Herbert Witherspoon, a member of the Metropolitan opera company, were married yesterday at the West End Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue. The Rev. Henry E. Cobb officiated.

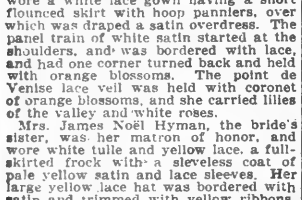
The ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends of the couple.

After Oct. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Witherspoon will reside at 148 West Seventy-second Street.

The bride is a soprano and appears in concert and oratorio work. Mr. Witherspoon is a basso at the Metropolitan. From 1896 to 1898 he sang in English grand opera under Henry W. Savage, and toured with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra for five years. He also sang in concert with the Pittsburgh Orchestra and the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Witherspoon's first wife, who was Miss Greta Hughes, a sister of Rupert Hughes, the author, died last February. Some time before her death she had been divorced from Mr. Witherspoon.

ADVERTISEMENT.



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It has a pleasant "smack"—a likable taste that leaves the mouth cooled and refreshed.

It is a smooth, velvety CREAM, not a doughy, sticky paste.

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It is especially ideal for children.

The usual price, but a better and longer-lasting article.

For sale at all drug stores and department store toilet counters.

TRY IT TODAY

HARPIST PLAYS AT WEDDING

Ross-Terry Ceremony in Chapel of Union Theological Seminary.

The wedding of the Rev. William Neeley Ross, pastor of the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, in West Twenty-fourth Street, and son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ogden Ross of Troy, N. Y., and Miss Catharine Louise Terry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Appleton Terry, was celebrated at 8:30 last evening in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary by the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church. The chapel was decorated in white flowers.

The bride, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore her mother's wedding gown of corded white silk, having a panel front embroidered in pearls and the long satin court train depending from the shoulders was also embroidered in pearls. The tulle veil was held with a wreath of orange blossoms and her bouquet was made up of lilies-of-the-valley and daisies.

She was attended by Miss Mary Peirce of Haverford, Penn., as maid of honor. Miss Peirce was frocked in yellow taffeta, a short, full frock, having a tunic of flower voile of the same hue, and large leghorn hat, banded with black velvet arranged in a bow at the back and wreathed with yellow flowers. She carried yellow daisies.

The bridesmaids, who wore pink taffeta gowns made like that of the maid of honor, also wore similar leghorn hats, but having pink flowers, and carried pink daisies. They were the Misses Gertrude Spry, Gladys Llewellyn, and Jean Stirling of Chicago; Arabella Horton of New Haven, Conn.; Julia Haines of Indianapolis, Ind., and Mary Scribner of New York, all Bryn Mawr classmates of the bride.

Ogden J. Ross of Troy, a brother of the bridegroom, was his best man, and the ushers were Watson Cary Terry, the Rev. Lyman Hartley of Philadelphia, Professor Arthur McMahon of Columbia, the Rev. William Ralph Hall, Duffield Swan, and Geddes Smith. Maud Morgan, harpist, and Miss Gilles, organist, rendered the wedding music.

The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 310 West 105th Street, which was decorated with white peonies and yellow flowers. The bride's mother, who received, wore a peach-colored chiffon frock embroidered in apricot.

RICH HEIRESS MARRIES.

Miss Phyllis Sears Weds Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., at Beverly Farms.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, Mass., June 20.—One of the richest heiresses on the North Shore, Miss Phyllis Sears, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Sears, with millions in her own right and heiress to many more, became the bride today of Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Harvard, 1911, Chairman of the race stewards at the Country Club, member of the Myopia Hunt Club and son of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman of New York.

The wedding took place at St. John's Episcopal Church at Beverly Farms and was performed by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith of Washington, an uncle of the bridegroom. Larkspur and pink rambler roses were used for the church decorations. The bride's father gave her in marriage. The matron of honor was Mrs. Bayard Warren, a sister of the bride. Richard Mortimer Jr., of Boston was best man. The bridesmaids were Misses Natalia Thayer and Elaine Denegre, Olivia Ames and Sylvia Warren.

The ushers were James W. Appleton, Master of the Myopia hounds; Bayard Warren, Evans R. Dick, Jr., Samuel Hooper, Francis W. Sargent, Jr., George S. West, Gordon C. Prince, Harry Lee, Alvin F. Sartwell, Roger W. Cutler, Henry Cannon Clark, Joseph B. Russell, Jr., Albert C. Burrage, Jr., Hiram T. Folson, and Robert S. Potter.

A reception at Woodrock, the Sears Summer home at Mingo Beach, followed the ceremony. Music was furnished by a New York band. Mr. and Mrs. Tuckerman are to reside in Hamilton.

WM. K. DICK AT BAR HARBOR.

He Arrives for His Wedding to Mrs. John Jacob Astor Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HAROR, Me., June 20.—William K. Dick, who is to marry Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor, widow of Colonel John Jacob Astor, Thursday, arrived this morning from New York. During the afternoon he and Mrs. Astor went for a long motor ride. They were accompanied by Mr. Dick's brother, Adolphi A. Dick, who is to be best man at the wedding.

The ceremony will be performed at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon in St. Saviour's Episcopal Church. Preceding the ceremony there will be a luncheon at Isle Cote for the out-of-town guests. The bridal party will leave at once on a private car attached to the train on which the New York guests will return. It leaves at 3:45 o'clock.

William H. Force, father of Mrs. Astor, is on his way by motor, and will reach Bar Harbor tomorrow night, according to a telegram received. Henri Harnickel, fiancé of Miss Katherine Force, will arrive Thursday morning.

Mrs. Force will stay at Isle Cote while the couple are on their honeymoon trip.

MRS. WM. MANICE WEDS.

Lawyer's Widow Married to Wm. A. Burnham of Boston.

William Appleton Burnham of Boston and Mrs. Sarah Remsen Manice, widow of William Manice, were married at 1 o'clock yesterday at the Manice town house, 6 West Fifty-third Street, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church. Only the members of the immediate families were present, and the bride and bridegroom were unattended. The bride wore a simple traveling costume, and they left immediately afterward on a wedding trip.

Mr. Burnham is a widower, and his sons are William A. Burnham, Jr., and Frederick M. Burnham of Boston. Mrs. Burnham's first husband died in January, 1914. He was the senior member of the law firm of Manice & Perry. Her two children by him are William De Forest Manice, who married several years ago Miss Harriet Ferry, and Mrs. Charles Henry Mellon, who was Miss Sarah Remsen Manice and whose marriage took place shortly after her father's death.

A. W. HAY WEDS MISS PECK.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard O. Peck Is a Bride.

The marriage of Miss Florence S. Peck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard O. Peck, and Arthur Woodhull Hay, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Arthur Hay, took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening, in St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Elliott C. Brown, the pastor, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white taffeta and lace, and a veil of tulle. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by the Misses Ethel Smith and Mabel Eagleson, as bridesmaids, and Betty Ancher, who acted as flower girl. They were frocked in pink and blue flowered chiffon, and carried pink roses.

Donald M. Roy was best man. The ushers were James B. Murray and I. M. Hidden of New York and William F. Willis and Albert E. Munkelt of Brooklyn.

An informal reception was held afterward in the rooms at the church.

Freundenheim-Hosch.

Miss Goldie R. Hosch, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Hosch, was married last evening to Sol J. Freundenheim, at her home, 235 West 103d Street. The Rev. Joel Blau officiated. Only the immediate relatives were present.

Tourists for South America.

Some of those booked to sail today for the West Indies and Panama on the Zacapa are:

Miss M. Bader, Mrs. Anna B. Rice, Miss Marjorie M. Rice, Mrs. M. Lyon, W. S. Twilley, Mrs. Twilley, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Allison, Miss Rose Durkee, Miss Jane A. Wilson, Dr. Francis Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hull, Philip L. Dodge, J. Baker, Dr. B. R. Webster, S. W. Stephens, Dr. F. W. Hunter, Mrs. Ina White, and Miss Lillie Polson.

MARSHALL FOUND GUILTY OF CONTEMPT

House Directs That District Attorney Be Arraigned at Its Bar for Punishment.

REPRIMAND IS PREDICTED

Resolution of Condemnation Voted, 208 to 85—Judiciary Committee Criticised by Official's Defenders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The House voted today to summon before it, on a charge of contempt, District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of the Southern District of New York, who recently criticised a sub-committee of Congress named to investigate impeachment charges against him.

A warrant calling for the arrest of Mr. Marshall and his production before the bar of the House will be signed by Speaker Clark in pursuance of the authority given by the House today. By a vote of 208 to 85 the House adopted a report submitted by a select committee, which passed upon the character of Mr. Marshall's utterances concerning his investigators.

The resolution adopted directs the Speaker to issue a warrant for Mr. Marshall commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms "to take into custody, wherever to be found, the body of H. Snowden Marshall * * * and to proceed forthwith to bring the said H. Snowden Marshall to the bar of the House of Representatives," to answer the charge that he has violated the privileges of the House. The resolution also declares that Mr. Marshall, in writing a letter of criticism to the Judiciary Sub-committee, "was guilty of a breach of the privileges and a contempt of the House," and that when brought before the House Mr. Marshall shall have an opportunity to state his case before the House decides upon what punishment, if any, shall be administered.

When the warrant of the House of Representatives is served Mr. Marshall may throw the matter in the courts by writ of habeas corpus. The belief here is that the District Attorney will prefer to be arraigned at the bar of the House, where he will have an opportunity to make a statement, either by counsel or in person. Speaker Clark said tonight he would turn the warrant over to the Sergeant at Arms tomorrow.

Public Reprimand Predicted.

It is expected that a public reprimand will be the sentence imposed on Mr. Marshall when he is brought before the House. The action is the outgrowth of impeachment proceedings brought against him by Representative Buchanan, and the sub-committee which investigated them and whose motives he impugned already has recommended against impeachment.

Although House leaders have indicated they would be satisfied with a reprimand, a more severe punishment, including imprisonment, might be imposed should the House so decide. A vote on that question will be taken later.

The impeachment proceedings were started by Representative Buchanan after the District Attorney's investigation of the alleged unneutral activities of Labor's National Peace Council, which resulted in the indictment of Representative Buchanan and others. Charges against Mr. Marshall related to the general conduct of his office and particularly his conduct of the Rae Tanzer perjury case.

Contempt charges were preferred after the District Attorney had written a letter to the investigating sub-committee branding its work as "irregular and extraordinary" and declaring it was attempting to protect a member of Congress from ruining a District Attorney.

Although the sub-committee has recommended that the impeachment charges be dropped, Representative Buchanan has asked for a hearing before the full Judiciary Committee and both he and Mr. Marshall will be permitted to make statements Friday.

Partisanship Not Involved.

A lengthy debate preceded the action of the House today, in which Mr. Marshall's course was both assailed and defended. Most of the eighty-five votes cast against the contempt report of the select committee came from the Republican side, although no attempt was made to inject partisanship into the question.

That District Attorney Marshall labored under great provocation when he criticised the judiciary sub-committee was contended by Representative Graham of Pennsylvania, a minority member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Graham asserted that the sub-committee was subject to criticism, first, because it held open instead of closed sessions in New York and spread broadcast stories told by enemies of the District Attorney's office; second, because it invaded the sanctity of the Grand Jury room and attempted to force Grand Jurors to reveal their methods of returning indictments. Both of these things were indignantly condemned by Mr. Marshall in his letter to the sub-committee of March 4. Mr. Marshall's letter, according to Mr. Graham, was the natural protest of "any red-blooded man who felt that he was being unjustly attacked."

Speakers who favored the adoption of the report holding Mr. Marshall guilty of contempt of the House insisted that his remarks constituted an insult to the dignity of that body and should not go unpunished. Mr. Graham admitted what he termed the intemperateness of some of Mr. Marshall's strictures upon the sub-committee, but said the case presented was not one of contempt.

In defense of the District Attorney Representative Graham said in part:

Arraigns Committee's Course.

"It was an unfortunate decision that caused this committee to go to New York. That was the beginning on their part of the commission of errors which are the excuse for what Mr. Marshall wrote. When these proceedings were carried on in New York, two things transpired that I think were wrong. No doubt the committee felt itself justified in holding open meetings, and in calling Grand Jurors before them for examination, but I submit that in both they error. It was stimulating indignation, it was calculated to create anger.

"Who clothed a committee of Congress with power to ask a man to violate his oath? Who clothed this sub-committee with power to penetrate the Grand Jury room and to make the Grand Jurors reveal how and why they voted? If ever there was an invasion of the plainest principles of justice and correct procedure, it occurred then. I can conceive of his indignation waxing hotter and hotter until finally it burst forth in this criticism of the sub-committee. There can be no allegation here of a criticism of the House itself.

"The power of criticising a public body is not taken away from the American people. While we are sensitive about the dignity of the House and eager to punish somebody who cannot hit back for contempt of the House, the right of the American citizen to answer attacks upon him is a sacred and inviolable right.

"God save the mark whenever it shall be said that the House of Representatives, big and great as it is, must needs stoop to the passage of such a resolution and attempt to punish a man simply because, in his honesty and in the indignation of his red blood, he resented an attack that he considered to be unjust and improper."

Representative Graham referred to the fact that an impeachment inquiry had been begun against Mr. Marshall before the member impeaching him (Representative Buchanan of Illinois) had been brought to trial on an indictment returned in Mr. Marshall's jurisdiction. Before going this far, he suggested, complaints should have been laid before the President and the Attorney General, who have power to remove the District Attorney, but this had not been done.

The Pennsylvania member said that Mr. Marshall had acted "with gallantry and honor" when he came forward to explain that he had furnished the information upon which a New York reporter (Leonard Holme of THE TIMES,) had written a story saying that the District Attorney's office felt that the investigation was not being conducted in good faith. This explanation by Mr. Marshall was followed by his letter of March 4, which assailed the methods of the sub-committee, and alleged that the House investigators were giving credence to the testimony of criminals who had run afoul of the District Attorney's office.

"Such witnesses were being heard," said Mr. Graham "and their poisonous criticisms of the District Attorney were spread in the press of New York until he grew so indignant that he wrote that letter."

Moon Calls for Punishment.

Representative Moon of Tennessee, Chairman of the Select Committee that made the report holding Mr. Marshall in contempt, declared the dignity of the House was at stake—that Mr. Marshall had "gratuitously offered an outrageous insult to the committee of this House."

"It is said by the Supreme Court," he continued, "there is no express grant of power in the Constitution, either to the House, the Senate, or the Supreme Court, to punish for contempt, but the answer that that affords is no reason why the power does not exist. You have the implied and inherent power to punish one who would attempt to obstruct your processes, one who would disobey your mandates, providing you were acting within the scope of your authority.

"What is a contempt of the House or a breach of its privileges? Any word, act, or publication that tends to bring into ridicule and contempt this body or to diminish in any way its proceedings, which you are authorized to uphold for the honor and dignity of your country.

"While the power of Congress is complete and while it has authority to punish for contempt pending an impeachment, it is equally true that in the exercise of the power, if such exercise is in violation of the law, a judgment of conviction and punishment cannot be predicated upon it.

"I want to refer to some facts that indicate the state of mind of Mr. Marshall. He speaks of Representatives Carlin, Gard and Nelson as though they were outlaws and bandits, sent for the purpose of exploiting and ruining him in the discharge of his duties. He claims that his action was not directed against the Congress and that his letter was against the sub-committee. He seeks to shield himself behind the simple suggestion that a committee of the House may be entirely separated from the House.

Offense Against the House.

"The jurisdiction and the power of this House are complete, and this House is alone the forum in which this question can be determined. We are not undertaking to punish any man for what is said about us individually and because he has made a direct thrust at the sovereignty of the people who elected us. When ne spoke against this committee he spoke against the House as well. This record is replete with circumstances that show his contempt and his malignity. If you are unwilling to stand by the rights of the citizens against the oppressor, then you should vote against this resolution; but if you are conscious of your dignity and honor, you will pass it."

Representatives Sherley of Kentucky and Montague of Virginia, Democrats, were among those who held that Mr. Marshall's offense did not amount to contempt of the House.

"Nothing has brought the judiciary of America to suspicion and lack of public confidence as has the extension of the power of punishment for contempt," said Mr. Montague. "This Congress has never punished anybody for oral or verbal criticism of its conduct. The way to maintain the dignity of this House is not to assert the right of contempt but to disregard unjust and untruthful criticisms and pursue courageously our conduct as Representatives."

Mr. Montague likewise questioned the course of the Judiciary Sub-committee in seeking to pry into the methods of the New York Grand Jury which returned indictments against Representative Buchanan and others.

District Attorney Marshall would not discuss yesterday the action of the House in ordering his arrest on a charge of contempt. He said he was ready to accompany to Washington any proper official who might be sent here to take him before the bar of the House.

INDICT EIGHT ENGRAVERS.

Officers of Industry's Local Board of Trade Accused.

An indictment charging violation of the Donnelly anti-trust law was returned yesterday against eight members of the Photo Engravers' Board of Trade. The indictment was based on an agreement by which the defendants put into effect on April 3 last a new scale of prices for photo engravings. If convicted the charge made against them in the indictment they will be liable to imprisonment for one year and a fine of $5,000.

The accused are Edward Epstean, arbitrator of the Photo Engravers' Board of Trade; A. W. Morley, the President; Harry L. Walker, Treasurer; Adolph Schentz, M. Jay Colgan, George M. Gill, Charles E. Sherman, and Theodore Stendel, Directors. All the defendants agreed to surrender and appear today for arraignment before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. In all probability they will be released on their own recognizance pending trial.

The indictment of the eight was the result of an extensive investigation by Assistant District Attorney William Harman Black. Acting on the complaint of the New York Trades Press Association, District Attorney Swann and Mr. Black studied the agreement by which the Photo Engravers' Board of Trade had increased prices of photo engravings from 20 to 100 per cent. The evidence indicated to the investigators that Epstean, as arbitrator, actually fixed the price to which all members of the board subscribed.

After Mr. Black had made a report to the effect that the new scale was in direct violation of the Donnelly anti-trust law, District Attorney Swann ordered the board to abandon the price agreement and restore competition. The board objected, on the ground that their agreement did not constitute a violation of law, but the District Attorney insisted, and, on the eve of a threatened Grand Jury investigation, the defendants acquiesced.

Despite this, however, according to the District Attorney, the new scale continued in force, so Assistant District Attorney Black presented the matter to the Grand Jury, giving all the defendants an opportunity to appear and explain their actions.

Most of them did appear, but manifested no disposition to abandon the price scale, and the indictment followed.

Miss Chalmers to Wed T. P. Handy.

The Rev. James V. Chalmers and Mrs. Chalmers have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Chalmers, to Truman P. Handy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Parker D. Handy of New York and Glen Cove, L. I. Miss Chalmers's father is vicar of the Church of the Holy Trinity in East Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Handy was graduated from Princeton University, class of '13.

On Monday Alan Reid Chalmers, a son of the Rev. and Mrs. Chalmers, is to marry Miss Ruth S. Nash, daughter of Mrs. Henry S. Nash of Cambridge, Mass.

George Washington Olney.

George Washington Olney, editor of The World Almanac since 1880 and who as a war correspondent described the firing of the first shot in the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 461 West 159th Street, in his eighty-first year. He was born in Charleston, S. C., and was a descendant of several revolutionary soldiers, among whom were Ensign Stephen Olney, Obadiah and Abner Bartlett, and Daniel Forbes.

Mr. Olney was graduated from Harvard College in 1855 and started in journalism as publisher of The Daily Day Book. He was active in the Sons of the American Revolution, and was formerly Secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati in Rhode Island. Mr. Olney is survived by a sister, Mrs. Eliza Pittman.

Jos. P. McHugh Dies at Holy Cross.

Joseph P. McHugh, founder and head of Joseph P. McHugh & Son, furniture dealers of 9 West Forty-second Street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning in a dormitory at Holy Cross College in Worcester, Mass. He had gone there to attend the commencement exercises, it being his first visit since he left the college at the end of his sophomore year in 1869. Mr. McHugh was a member of the Holy Cross Club, the Xavier College Alumni Sodality, and the Catholic Club, where he made his home.

FRANK VINCENT, EXPLORER, DEAD

Author of "The Land of the White Elephant" Traveled 355,000 Miles in 15 Years.

HE CROSSED LAPLAND ALONE

Decorated by Nine Governments for His Discoveries—His Gifts to Art Museum.

Frank Vincent, the author, who traveled 355,000 miles during fifteen years, making important explorations, and presented valuable collections of Indo-Chinese antiquities and art to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, died on Monday in Woodstock, N. Y., where he had gone for his health. He was in his sixty-ninth year, and lived at 59 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Mr. Vincent was born in Brooklyn and received his education at Yale University, which conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1875. He was a pioneer explorer of India, and reached Mandalay long before the British occupation. Following this trip he published "The Land of the White Elephant," which made him famous and for which Yale gave him his degree. This book was received with great praise and was of great historical interest for its descriptions of the wonderful ruins of Cambodia in Farther India. In recognition of his explorations and discoveries the King of Siam presented him with a gold medal of merit, and the Kings of Cambodia and Burmah gave him jeweled decorations. In all, Mr. Vincent had received nine decorations from foreign Governments.

The King of Burmah conferred great honors on Mr. Vincent and offered him inducements, which were declined, to accept office and make his home there.

In addition to his travels for pleasure he made several important explorations which resulted in valuable discoveries and additions to the maps of the world. These explorations were in Indo-China, Lapland, Brazil, and the Congo Free State. One was a trip alone across Lapland from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Bothnia; another was a 1,000-mile trip, also alone, into the heart of Brazil, where he discovered the great double cataract on the River Iguassu, and which he named "Daly Falls" after the President of the American Geographical Society. Of all his discoveries that of the ruins of Cambodia attracted the most attention.

In addition to "The Land of the White Elephant" Mr. Vincent was the author of "Through and Through the Tropics," "Norsk, Lapp and Finn," "Around and About South America," "In and Out of Central America," "The Lady of Newspore," and "Actual Africa." He was also co-author of several other books.

Edwin G. Eastman.

EXETER, N. H., June 20.—Edwin G. Eastman, Attorney General of New Hampshire during 1892-1911, died today, in his seventieth year. He was born in Grantham, N. H., and had been a member of both branches of the State Legislature. Mr. Eastman was educated at Dartmouth College, from which he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. In 1876 he began the practice of law here, and at the time of his death was head of the firm of Eastman, Scammon & Gardner. Mr. Eastman was also Vice President and a Director of the Exeter Banking Company, Vice President and a Trustee of the Union Five Cents Savings Bank, and President of the Exeter Manufacturing Company. In 1901 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY A. HILL, widow of Benjamin W. Hill, is dead at the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. William E. Hill, in Mamaroneck, N. Y., in her ninety-seventh year.

Mrs. ANNA L. BRINCKERHOFF, widow of John D. Brinckerhoff, is dead at her home in East Orange, N. J., leaving a son and daughter.

Mrs. ANTOINETTE E. CRAW, widow of Clarence E. Craw, formerly an insurance broker here, died on Sunday at her home, 450 East 141st Street, leaving a daughter and son.

Mrs. JENNIE B. ACKERMAN, wife of Dr. William P. Ackermann of Philadelphia, Penn., died suddenly Monday night in Ridgewood, N. J., where she was visiting relatives. She was 57 years old.

Mrs. ELLEN A. LONERGAN, a pioneer newspaper woman, formerly for many years society editor of the Chicago Tribune, The St. Louis Republic, The New York Tribune, and The New York World, died on Monday at her home, 130 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 72 years. She was the widow of Thomas E. Lonergan, for many years the owner and editor of The Hotel Mail, which was published in Manhattan. Mrs. Lonergan is survived by a daughter, Miss Elizabeth Lonergan, a teacher in Public School 3, Brooklyn, and four sons, Lloyd F., manager of a moving-picture corporation; Philip, Walter, and Arthur Lonergan, all newspaper men.

Miss PHOEBE CROFT, 87 years old, a daughter of James and Mary Croft and the last of seventeen children, died on Sunday at her home, 983 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. DORINDA A. GLEASON, widow of William Gleason, a hotel man and politician in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died at her home, 207 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 83 years old and left two sons, Daniel F. and William F. Gleason, and two daughters, Dora A. Gleason and Mrs. Genevieve McIntyre.

Mrs. ANN JOSEPHINE CONWAY, 70 years old, widow of Andrew Conway, died from Bright's disease on Monday at her home, 38 Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. She is survived by five daughters and a son.

DAVID JACKSON of 534 Mitchell Avenue, Flushing, L. I., for many years employed as an Inspector by the Department of Health, died in the Flushing Hospital on Sunday. He was 46 years old.

Mrs. SUSAN ROMER WOOLSEY, 70 years old, widow of Charles Fowler Woolsey, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cornelius Hearn, 406 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush. She was born at Milton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and is survived by six children.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LANCASTER BROWNELL, a member of an old New England family and widow of Isaac Anthony Brownell, a patent lawyer, died from heart disease on Monday at the home of her son, William M. Brownell, 7,912 Ridge Boulevard, Bay Ridge, aged 80 years. Mrs. Brownell was born in Newburyport, Mass., where the interment will be made.

THOMAS J. KELLY, owner of a large fleet of barges and well known in the harbor transportation business in this city, with an office at 1 Broadway, died on Monday at his home, 83 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He was 55 years of age.

WILLIAM BOWERS, a veteran of the civil war, died on Monday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearny, N. J., in his eighty-ninth year.

LOUIS UBECINO, a chemist and veteran of Garibaldi's army, died on Monday in the New York Hospital, in his eighty-ninth year.

HARRY SMITH FORD of 3 Sixty-first Street, widely known as the owner of racing power boats, died on Monday night at his country home, Grand View on Hudson. He was Commodore of the Tappan Zee Yacht Club and a member of the Union League Club of this city.

Mrs. EUGENIA ISAACS, widow of Gustavus Isaacs, formerly a manufacturer here, is dead at her home, 788 Riverside Drive, in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. FRANCES BROWN ANTHONY, formerly a resident of Denver, Col., where she was President of the Art Society of the Women's Club of Denver, is dead at the home of her sister, Mrs. Alexander Cash, in Madison, N. J.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEAD, a farmer, near Greenwich, Conn., for many years, died yesterday morning at his home there, in his fifty-seventh year.

MICHAEL DOYLE, formerly a resident of this city, died on Monday at his home in Rahway, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year.

HENRY D. STRUBLE, a resident of Sussex, N. J., for many years, died on Monday at his home there, in his seventy-second year.

GEORGE BRUNT, a business man of Rahway, N. J., died on Monday in the Post Graduate Hospital here.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

WILSON.—Dr. and Mrs. Michael Wilson, (nee Belle Aronson,) of 361 West 141st St., announce the arrival of a son, June 20, 1916.

Engaged

ROSENBAUM-SHALEY.—Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Shaley announce the betrothal of their daughter, Phyllis, to Dr. H. L. Rosenbaum of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LIVINGSTON — ROSENZWEIG. — Sylvia M. Rosenzweig to Lester C. Livingston.

Married.

BACKUS—SEWALL.—June 20, 1916, at Englewood, N. J., Josefa Crosby Sewall to Grosvenor Hyde Backus.

BURCH—HARRISON.—On June 20, 1916, at St. Stephen's Church, West 69th St., by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, rector of the church, Rosalind Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Champness Harrison, to T. Hamilton Burch, Jr. California papers please copy.

BURNHAM—MANICE.—June 20, 1916, Sarah Remsen Manice to William Appleton Burnham of Boston, Mass., by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, at 6 West 53d St., New York City.

FREEMAN—RYAN.—June 20, 1916, at Elmhurst, L. I., Kathryne M. Ryan, daughter of Mrs. Edward J. Ryan to Russell Prentiss Freeman of South Orange, by the Rev. George H. Feltus.

FREUDENHEIM—HOSCH.—Miss Goldie R. Hosch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Hosch, was married last evening to Mr. Sol J. Freudenheim at the bride's home, 235 West 103d St. The Rev. Dr. Joel Blau officiated.

FULLERTON—THORNE.—On Monday, June 19, 1916, at Rutherford, N. J., by the Rev. Elizabeth Hodgkin, Louise Ophelia Thorne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Thorne, to Kennedy B. Fullerton, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

HANRAHAN — MORGAN. — On Saturday, June 17, in New York, Agnes Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan, to John George Hanrahan, Jr., at home July 15, 2,538 Creston Av., Bronx.

HARRIS—RICHARDSON.—On Tuesday, June 20, 1916, at the Church of the Messiah, by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Catherine Lawrance, daughter of Mrs. and the late George H. Richardson, granddaughter of the late Calvin Stevens, to Victor Harris.

MERLE-SMITH—FOWLER.—On Tuesday, June 20, 1916, at 29 West 54th St., by the Rev. Milton Merle-Smith, D. D., Van Santvoord Merle-Smith to Kate Grosvenor Fowler.

PRATT — BREWSTER.—On Tuesday, June 20, 1916, at Chapel of the Intercession, by the Rev. Latta Griswold, Madeline Eugenia Brewster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Brewster, to Wilfrid Tudor Pratt, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Tudor Pratt.

RANDOLPH—WILLIAMS.—On June 17, at her home, 920 Hillside Av., Plainfield, N. J., Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Williams, to Alan Fitz Randolph.

WEINSTEIN—OSTROW.—Mr. David Weinstein to Miss Birdie Ostrow, on June 6, 1916.

Died.

BRENNAN.—Suddenly, on June 19, 1916, Elizabeth Brennan, (nee Beaumont,) beloved wife of Thomas Brennan of 30 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn. Funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. E. Brennan, 104 Perry St., on Thursday, June 22, at 1:30 P. M.

BROWN.—At Passaic, N. J., Tuesday, June 20, Susie, infant daughter of Marian Poor and Willard P. Brown. Funeral services private.

BRY.—At his residence, 60 Edgecombe Av., in his 59th year, after a brief illness, Jean, beloved husband of Bella Elsig Bry, father of Edwin, Louis and Helen Bry. Funeral on Thursday morning, June 22, at 10 A. M.

CHAMBERS. — At German Hospital, New York City, Monday, June 19, 1916, the Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen Chambers, son of the late Talbot W. and Louise Frelinghuysen Chambers, in his 67th year. Funeral service will be held at the Chapel of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 1 West 48th St., on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

CONNER.—Miss Celia, piano teacher, 369

GIANTS WIN FIRST GAME, BUT ARE BLANKED BY BRAVES IN SECOND ENCOUNTER OF THE DAY

GIANTS SPLIT EVEN WITH THE BRAVES

Win First Contest of Double-Header, 4 to 2, but Concede Second to Visitors, 1 to 0.

ANDERSON STRONG IN BOX

Holds Boston Down in Initial Struggle—Tesreau and Ragon in Close Contest in the Final Game.

The double baseball argument at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Giants and the Boston Braves came to a most brotherly conclusion--the honors were split up evenly, so that no one on either side would have substantial grounds for a kick. New York won the first, 4 to 2, and the Braves barely edged in ahead in the second, 1 to 0. Both games were smart and pungent, and a pleasant time was had by something like 22,000 people, who seemed to be out of work on this particular afternoon.

The difference between the first and the second game was Johnny Evers. The gap which Johnny makes when he is away from second base with the Braves is as wide as that left by an open drawbridge. There is also a difference in noise. In th first game, with Evers out, peace and quiet reigned, while in the second engagement, Evers started a few conversations, which were taken up by folks in every corner of the stands.

In the second game Connolly, in sliding to second, came so close to clipping Larry Doyle with his spikes that Larry remarked about it. Fletcher came into the argument, and was soon joined by Evers. McGraw also made a few remarks for the plaintiff. Shortly afterward, Evers was making all the remarks, and he got the fans all worked up over nothing. During the heated discussion Maranville hit himself in the jaw and jestingly took the count on the greensward. Evers insists that the reason why he isn't playing good ball is because the league is trying to muzzle him. Well, the muzzle wasn't strapped on too tight yesterday.

Fred Anderson pitched tiptop ball in the first game. The Giants seemed to get the fence signs out of their eyes and pasted the sphere for plenty of hits to win. Anderson held the Braves to five clouts. He fanned five of the Boston batsmen at opportune moments.

The good pitching for the Giants in the second game was contributed by Big Jeff Tesreau, but he got no credit for it, as the three hits he gave the Braves in eight innings went for nothing because of a pardonable error by Bill McKechnie on a difficult bounder from Evers's bat in the sixth inning. It hadn't been for that one miscue, the teams might have played along without a score until dark, as Pat Don Carlos Ragon, the Celtic-Spaniard, was hurling the kind of ball which permitted of no runs. It was the second time this season that the Giants have undergone a shut-out. They were helpless before Pat when a hit was likely to be of any benefit.

Ragon got busy in the first inning of the first game. With one down, Snodgrass singled to centre, and Connolly lifted a fly to left, which was muffed by Burns, Snodgrass going to second. After Magee had flied to Kauff, Konetchy singled to right, sending Snodgrass home.

The Giants put that lead in the background in their half of the same inning. Burns singled, and Robertson's rap sent him to third. Doyle lined to Konetchy, who doubled Robertson off first. Benny Kauff was back in the game, and celebrated his return by banging a single to deep short which sent Burns across the plate. Fletcher got an infield hit, and Merkle was intentionally walked and filled the bases. Bill McKechnie, one of the few Scotchmen in the game, larruped a hit at left and Kauff and Fletcher scooted home.

The Giants got another in the fourth inning. Anderson sent a double to centre, and Burns bounced another two-bagger off the right field wall. For a while it looked as if Wilhoit was going to make the catch, so Anderson got only as far as third base. Robertson rolled to Konetchy, who threw Anderson out at the plate. Robertson and Burns then hoodwinked Boston for a double steal, Burns sliding home safely under Gowdy as Hank tried in vain to slap him with the ball.

Anderson was both severe and lenient in the ninth with Boston. First he fanned Konetchy, and Red Smith walked. Dick Egan, playing second for Evers, was an easy victim of a strike-out. Gowdy beat out a tap toward third base, and Lefty Tyler bolsted a floater to left, which just barely escaped the hands of Burns. Smith scored on the effort. The game ended in a blaze of glory for George Burns, who made a circus catch of Maranville's long fly.

For three innings of the second game both Tesreau and Ragon pitched so well that neither team got a hit. There was a little flurry by the Braves in the fourth, when Evers singled and Connolly walked. A sharp double play, McKechnie to Doyle to Merkle, snuffed it out.

The only run of the game was made by Boston in the sixth inning. Ragon sent a liner to McKechnie, and Maranville singled to left. Maranville boldly stole second base. Evers hit a hard ball toward McKechnie, which took a swift bound, the ball hopping through the infielder's hands. Maranville rolled to left field, and Maranville raced home with the run which won the game. Connolly hit to Doyle, who tossed to Fletcher, forcing Evers.

Connolly then tried to steal second, but Rariden threw him out to Doyle. The manner in which Connolly slid into second caused considerable discussion. Many players took part in the talk, but all the honors were won by Evers. The umpires for once were out of it, because the oratorical contest took place between innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	2	2	3	0
Robertson,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	1	5
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	11	0
McK'nie,3b	4	0	2	0	2
Rariden,c	3	0	0	7	0
Anderson,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	32	4	9	27	12

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranville,ss	4	0	0	3	3
Snodgrass,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Connolly,rf	1	0	0	1	1
Magee,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	2	10	1
Smith,3b	3	0	1	2	3
Egan,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Gowdy,c	4	0	1	4	2
Tyler,p	4	0	1	0	0
Total	33	2	5	24	12

New York	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Errors—Maranville, (2); Burns, Merkle.

Two-base hits—Anderson Burns. Stolen bases—McKechnie, Burns, Robertson. Double plays—Konetchy, unassisted; Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2; Boston, 2. First base on balls—Off Anderson, 4, off Tyler, 2. Earned runs—Off Tyler, 4; off Anderson, 1. Struck out—By Anderson, 6; by Tyler, 3. Passed ball—Gowdy. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Orth.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranville,ss	4	1	2	5	5
Evers,2b	3	0	1	0	2
Connoily,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Magee,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	7	1
Smith,3b	3	0	1	1	0
Podgrass,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Gowdy,c	3	0	0	5	2
Ragan,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	28	1	4	27	11

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Robertson,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	1	2
Merkle,1b	4	0	2	12	0
McK'nie,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Rariden,c	3	0	0	7	0
Tesreau,p	2	0	0	0	0
bRousb	1	0	0	0	0
Schauer,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	30	0	5	27	6

a-Ran for Rariden in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Tesreau in eighth inning.
Errors—McKechnie, Rariden.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Connolly, Maranville. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Double plays—McKechnie, Doyle, and Merkle; Gowdy and Maranville. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 3. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Ragan, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 3 hits, no runs in 7 innings; off Schauer, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Tesreau, 5; by Schauer, 1; by Ragan, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and O'Day.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Boston, 2.
(First game.)
Boston, 1; New York, 0.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 3.
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 10; Pittsburgh, 6.
(Twelve innings.)
Cincinnati at Chicago.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Boston, 1.
Detroit, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	29	19	.604
Philadelphia	30	20	.600
New York	25	22	.532
Boston	23	24	.489
Chicago	25	27	.481
Cincinnati	24	28	.462
Pittsburgh	21	28	.429
St. Louis	23	32	.418

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	32	22	.582
Washington	30	23	.566
Detroit	31	24	.564
New York	29	23	.558
Boston	27	27	.500
Chicago	26	26	.500
St. Louis	22	31	.415
Philadelphia	15	35	.300

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts 3:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.

CARDINALS WIN BY RALLY.

Pile Up Four Runs in Twelfth Inning of Game with Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, June 20.—St. Louis defeated Pittsburgh in a twelve-inning game here today by a score of 10 to 6. Hits by Snyder, Corhan, and Butler, a base on balls to Gonzales, and Viox's wild throw gave the visitors four runs in the final inning. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Betzel,2b	2	0	1	2	2	0
Butler,2b	4	1	1	5	3	0
Beecher,lf	4	3	2	2	0	0
Long,rf	7	2	3	0	0	1
J.Miller,1b	5	0	1	12	0	0
Hornsby,3b	5	0	1	2	1	0
Wilson,cf	6	0	1	3	0	0
Snyder, c	6	0	3	6	1	0
aSmith	0	1	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sothoron,ss	4	1	2	3	2	0
Doak,p	3	0	0	1	3	0
Jasper,p	2	0	1	0	2	0
Gonzales,c	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	51	10	18	36	17	

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Carey,cf	4	1	2	1	2	0
Johnston,1b	6	2	3	16	0	0
Wagner,ss	5	1	2	8	5	0
Connan,rf	5	0	3	1	0	0
Schultz,3b	5	1	0	2	0	1
Smith,rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	11	0	0
Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	4	0
Howard,2b	3	0	0	3	4	0
Billings,c	3	0	0	7	0	0
Adermilk,p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	44	6	11	56	16	

a-Ran for Snyder in twelfth inning.
b-Batted for Mamaux in seventh inning.
Errors—Snyder, (2.) Doak, Carey, Johnston, Viox.

St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	4—10
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0— 6

Two-base hits—Butler, Corhan, Johnston, Wagner. Three-base hits—Hornsby, (2.) Stolen bases—Beecher, Long, Carey, Johnston. (2.) Sacrifice hit—Barney. Double plays—Butler and J. Miller, 2; Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis 11; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on balls—Off Doak, 4; off Jasper, 2; off Mamaux, 1; off Cooper, 1; off Miller, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Doak, 8 hits, 4 runs in six and one-th.rd innings; off Jasper, 2 hits, no runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Williams, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Mamaux, 11 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Cooper, 2 hits, 2 runs in one inning, none out in ninth; off Miller, 5 hits, 2 runs in four innings. Hit by pitcher—By Jasper, (Schultz.) Struck out—By Doak, 4; by Jasper, 1; by Mamaux, 3; by Miller, 4. Time of game—Three hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

TIGERS NOSE OUT INDIANS.

Dauss Lets League Leaders Down with Two Hits.

DETROIT, June 20.—A two-base hit by Young with two out in the ninth inning scored Veach from second base with the run that gave Detroit a 2-to-1 victory over Cleveland here today. Dauss pitched one of the best games seen here this season, allowing Cleveland only two hits. Lowdermilk, on the other hand, was very unsteady, giving eight bases on balls. The score.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	0	0	0	2
Vitt,3b	4	0	2	2	2
Cobb,cf	1	1	2	6	0
Veach,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Heilman,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	13	0
Young,2b	2	1	1	1	3
Stanage,c	2	0	0	4	2
Dauss,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	23	2	5	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	1	1	0	1	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Smith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	4
Howard,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Billings,c	3	0	0	4	2
Lowdermilk,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	27	1	2	25	17

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Young. Stolen bases—Graney, Cobb, 2. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Veach, Heilman, Dauss. Double plays—Howard to Chapman to Gandil; Chapman to Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 6. Bases on balls—Off Lowdermilk, 8; off Dauss, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Lowdermilk, 2 runs in eight and two-thirds innings; off Dauss, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Lowdermilk, 2; by Dauss, 4. Wild pitch—Lowdermilk. Passed ball—Stanage. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans an Nallin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0
Newark	0	0	1

Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—5	11
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	8

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	4	0	0	4	0	2	1	..	—11	16
Montreal	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	4

AT RICHMOND.

Buffalo	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—7	9
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	8

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—5	7
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2	10

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	29	14	.674
Buffalo	32	21	.612
Baltimore	24	22	.511
Richmond	23	23	.500
Newark	21	23	.477
Toronto	18	20	.474
Montreal	21	24	.467
Rochester	17	27	.386

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Rochester at Baltimore.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 8; Atlanta, 3.
Birmingham, 2; Chattanooga, 1.

New York State League.

Scranton, 6; Elmira, 4.
Scranton, 7; Elmira, 2.
Binghamton, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
Binghamton, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 1.
Syracuse, 2; Albany, 0.
Syracuse, 2; Albany, 0.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 11; Bridgeport, 6.
New London, 3; Lawrence, 2.
Springfield, 6; Hartford, 4.
Worcester, 3; Lowell, 0.
Worcester, 7; Lowell, 4.

YANKEES TROUNCE WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

Five Hits Form Paddy Bauman's Contribution to 4 to 1 Victory Over Red Sox.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—Bill Donovan's Yankees signalized the opening of their second engagement at Boston this afternoon by defeating the Red Sox with a score of 4 to 1. All that saved the Red Sox from being shut out was a home run drive by Tillie Walker over the left field wall in the seventh inning. In the six years that the ball park has been open the ball has been put over that wall less than ten times, and Tillie has done the trick three times, being with the Browns when he did it before.

Ray Keating pitched for the Yankees today and went along steadily until the eighth, when he became wild and had the bases filled up. Lewis failed to come through in the pinch. In the final frame another lapse on the part of the spitballer filled the sacks again, but Gedeon and Pipp pulled off a double play which ended the game.

Keating held the Red Sox to seven hits. Leonard started for Boston and in the three and a third innings during which he pitched he was nicked for eight hits. Dutch seemed easy picking for the dashing Yankees.

It was a big day for Paddy Bauman. Five times he went to the plate, and each time he registered a safe hit. Paddy was busting them in all directions. The Red Sox defense did not know where to play for him. Little Gilhooley got three safe blows. Keating, Gilhooley, and Bauman all hit in the pinch, and a long fly by Baker, which Hooper dragged down as it was soaring into the right field bleachers, drove over another marker.

In the field the Yankees showed up well. Gilhooley going to deep right field and pulling down a long smash. Gedeon was active around second base and Baker, Magee, and Peck, put over a number of excellent plays.

When the Yankees had pummeled Leonard into submission, Carrigan sent in Mays and the underhand twirler gave a fairly good account of himself, but could not stop the traffic even from negotiating another tally. Carrigan used seventeen men in his endeavor to pick off the game. Bob Shawkey made some remarks concerning the vision of Silk O'Loughlin and was chased to the showers early.

Singles by Gilhooley and Bauman and a pass to Peck filled the bases in the first inning, when nobody down, but the Yankees got only one run, Gilhooley tallying on Baker's sacrifice fly. With two out in the second Gilhooley hit safely again, and after he had been caught off first by Agnew, Hobby hurled the pill past Janvrin and "Gil" slipped around to third, scoring on a hit by Bauman.

Going for Nunamaker, Gilhooley, and Bauman put another Yankee run over in the fourth, and in the fifth a safe blow by Keating scored Gedeon, who had been passed, stolen second and taken third on Nunamaker's out. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	1	2	1	0
Bauman,lf	5	0	5	2	0
P'paugh,ss	3	0	1	1	3
Pipp,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Baker,3b	4	0	0	1	4
Magee,cf	2	0	0	4	0
Gedeon,2b	3	1	0	4	4
N'maker,c	4	1	1	8	0
Keating,p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	34	4	12	27	15

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	2	0
McNally,2b	3	0	1	0	4
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Walker,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	2	1	2
Janvrin,ss	2	0	0	2	0
Agnew,c	2	0	0	5	2
Leonard,p	1	0	0	0	0
Mays,p	2	0	0	1	0
aHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
bRuth	0	0	0	0	0
cThomas	0	0	0	0	0
dShorten	0	0	0	0	0
Gainer,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Scott,ss	0	0	0	0	1
Cady,c	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	7	27	15

a-Ran for Janvrin in eighth.
b-Batted for Agnew in eighth.
c-Batted for McNally in eighth.
d-Ran for Thomas in eighth.
Error—Hoblitzel.

New York	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—4	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	

Two-base hit—Gardner. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Peckinpaugh, Magee, Gedeon. Sacrifice fly—Baker. Double plays—Keating, Gedeon, and Pipp; Gainer, Scott, and Hoblitzel; Baker, Gedeon, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 3; Hits and earned runs—Off Leonard, 8 hits, 3 runs in three and one-third innings; off Mays, 4 hits, 1 run in five and two-thirds innings; off Keating, 7 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Leonard, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

WHITE SOX BEAT BROWNS.

Take Plank's Measure and Drive Him from Box in Sixth.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Chicago won the first game of the series with St. Louis here today by the score of 4 to 2. Plank held the visitors to one hit to the sixth, when he was batted from the box, five singles and a sacrifice hit netting the visitors three runs. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Collins,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	0	1	4
E.Collins,2b	4	1	1	2	1
Fournier,1b	4	2	1	4	0
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Schalk,c	4	0	1	9	0
Terry,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Williams,p	4	0	1	0	0
Total	35	4	7	27	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Austin,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Miller,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	10	1
Pratt,2b	4	1	2	2	2
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Johnson,ss	2	0	0	0	4
Chapman,c	2	1	1	2	0
Severid,c	1	0	0	1	1
Plank,p	2	0	1	0	1
McCabe,p	0	0	0	0	4
aLavan	1	0	1	0	0
Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	0
Tobin,p	0	0	0	0	0
bHartley	1	0	1	0	0
cSisler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	27	15

a-Batted for McCabe in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Johnson in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Tobin in ninth inning.
Errors—Pratt, Chapman.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0—4	
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	

Two-base hit—Pratt. Three-base hit—Fournier. Home run—Pratt. Stolen base—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Shotton. Double play—Terry, E. Collins, Fournier; Weaver and E. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on error—Chicago. First base on balls—Off Williams, 3; off Plank, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 7 hits, 2 runs in nine innings; off Plank, 6 hits, 3 runs in five and one-third innings; off McCabe, 1 hit, 1 run in two and two-thirds innings; off Davenport, no hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Williams, 8; by Plank, 1; by McCabe, 1; by Davenport, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

Friday Captain of Union Nine.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 20.—Willett William Friday, '17, of Schenectady, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Union College baseball team for next year. Friday has played right field on the Union team during the last three years.

Ormsby to Head Brown's Nine.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20.—William N. Ormsby, centre fielder on the Brown 'Varsity baseball team, was elected captain of next year's team at a meeting of the men who have won their letters this season in this sport.

Ormsby is a Boston boy and has played in the Brown outfield for three years, with an excellent record at the bat as well as in the field. He has also played on the Brown football team at end.

American Association.

Louisville, 5; Milwaukee, 4.
Columbus, 4; Minneapolis, 1.
Minneapolis, 9; Columbus, 2.
Toledo, 3; St. Paul, 2.
Kansas City, 5; Indianapolis, 4.

ROBINS ARE BEATEN TWICE.

Champion Phillies Haul Leaders Within Striking Distance.

Not even an earthquake could have made Brooklyn tremble worse than it did late yesterday afternoon when news was flashed about the burg that at Ebbets Field twice in succession the Phillies had laced Squire Ebbets's hirelings, first by by 7 to 4, and then by the one-sided count of 9 to 3. Sixteen thousand Brooklyn fans watched Rixey and Demaree down the league leaders. By registering three victories in two days over the Robins, the champions brought them down to within four points of Philadelphia, the scantiest lead they have had in many moons.

The Phillies were in batting mood, and they just could not be stopped. Six different hurlers were sent against them, but of this number only Marquard, in the first game, and Mails, almost a raw recruit, in the second conflict, showed any power to check the visitors' riot of wallops.

Some of the Brooklyn rooters, who are the most loyal in the world when their team is winning, were in an ugly mood after the champions had easily disposed of their favorites in the initial contest, and had also tallied five times right off the reel in the nightcap. From then on the disgruntled ones spent most of their uneasy time riding Lord Byron, the nervy umpire. Pop bottles, cushions, and wads of paper frequently found resting places near the feet of the arbiter, who was behind the bat in the second game, and at the finish of the contest it was Manager Robinson who saved the little umpire from dire trouble.

With two Brooklynites out in the ninth inning Byron stopped the game and threatened to forfeit it to the Phillies because some of the bleacherites had again invaded the field. He walked all the way down to the bleachers to see that his orders to clear the field were carried into effect, and during his ramble was subjected to a fire of litter, but fortunately was hit by nothing but paper. Then the game was ended he, stopped in front of the Brooklyn bench to confer with Robby, and this time the angry mob seethed about him, eager and anxious to start something. Robby saw trouble brewing, and fairly wrapping himself around Byron escorted him off the field.

Rixey held the Superbas to eight hits in the opening game, and was battered in but one inning, the fifth, when the Robins slammed him for four runs. Pat Moran stuck by his selection, and thereafter Rixey was never in trouble. Wheezer Dell started for Brooklyn, but didn't get very far before he was relieved, with Cheney accepting the duties. The Phils found him soft, too, and Marquard was called to finish the game.

The champions were away to a three-run lead when Bancroft walked, went to second on Niehoff's single, and scored, while Niehoff went to second, when Myers fumbled the hit. Stock sacrificed, and Cravath singled, registering Niehoff. Luderus beat out a hit to O'Mara, and went all the way around the paths when O'Mara made a three-base muff of Paskert's pop.

The Phils added another in the third, but in the fifth Brooklyn made it all even when Cutshaw walked, stole second, and with two out Rixey was subjected to the worst fire he encountered during the game. A single by Meyers, a pass to McCarty, who batted for Dell, Myers's triple, and Daubert's single gave Brooklyn four runs in this period. Cheney then started pitching for Brooklyn, and Philadelphia made enough runs off him to win handily.

Coombs had a short life on the mound in the second, his swan song being sung when a rain of hits in the initial session compelled him to give way to Appleton, and gave Philadelphia five runs. Appleton was slammed for three in the third inning, and he ceased to be one of those present at the start of the fourth.

Demaree, with his dinky curves, held Brooklyn under control, though hit frequently. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	2	1	1	5	2
Niehoff,2b	4	1	2	1	5
Stock,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Cravath,rf	5	1	1	0	0
Whitted,lf	5	2	2	1	0
Luderus,1b	5	0	2	7	1
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	5	0
Killifer,c	4	1	2	8	1
Rixey,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	34	7	11	27	13

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Daubert,1b	3	0	2	7	1
Johnston,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Wheat,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	0	4	6
McKinnis,1b	0	0	0	10	1
O'Mara,ss	4	0	1	0	2
Meyers,c	3	0	0	6	0
Coombs,p	0	0	0	0	0
Appleton,p	0	0	0	0	0
aJohnston	1	0	0	0	0
Mails,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	8	27	9

a-Batted for Appleton in third inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Cutshaw, O'Mara, Appleton.

Philadelphia	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—9	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—3	

Two-base hits—Burns, Demaree, Stengel. Three-base hits—Whitted, Paskert, Myers. Stolen base—Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Double play—Luderus, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Appleton

MATHEY BEATS HALL AT ORANGE

PELL, NILES, INMAN, AND PATE VICTORS

Mathey, Too, Comes Through in Middle States Tennis Title Play, Beating Hall.

MATCH PROVES ONE-SIDED

Former Princeton Player Puts Veteran Out in Straight Sets, 6-1, 6-2—Many Defaults Recorded.

In one particular at least, the Middle States championships at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club take rank above any tournament that has been held thus far this season. During previous events there has been a noticeable lack of spectators to see the competition, but not so at Mountain Station, where the Orange Club holds forth. There was a big gallery on the opening day of the tournament and yesterday even more enthusiasts were on hand. They were rewarded, too, for the play held keen interest for those who delight in seeing demonstrated the fine points of the pastime as only the front rank men can demonstrate them.

Two players, the veteran, Fred C. Inman, and W. L. Pate, reached the round before the semi-finals, and others were struggling to attain similar brackets as darkness closed in. Inman won his way through the third round by defeating A. H. Coffey at 6—4, 6—1. It was not an easy day for Pate. Two matches confronted him and neither one was won until it had been carried to three sets. In the second round he scored a victory over E. Henderson at 6—1, 9—11, 6—3, and in the third round Loraine Wood made a desperate bid for the honors in a match in which two of the sets went to deuce. Pate won at 7—5, 3—6, 7—5.

When Dean Mathey and W. M. Hall came out to play their second-round match there was a rush of spectators across the turf courts. Camp chairs were placed close to the side lines so that no feature of the contest should escape the eager onlookers. The groundkeeper, however, had other ideas as to the purpose of tennis courts and a few seconds later the gallery was shooed back to its old position.

This was the first meeting of the tournament between high ranking players and attention was riveted on the contestants. It was Mathey who won, and he turned the trick so easily that something of the expected interest was lacking. The score was 6—1, 6—2, a result which does not speak well for the character of game shown by Hall.

As in the Metropolitan doubles final, Hall was far from being at the top of his game. The same wildness that characterized his work at Bronxville was again in evidence, and against a player like Mathey, remarkable in his steadiness, the lapse from the straight and narrow path of tennis fundamentals was fatal. The court work of Mathey was beyond criticism, and Hall, after a game or two, must have realized that he was battling against inevitable defeat. His winning strokes were almost entirely lacking, Mathey making some wonderful gets and smothering Hall's attempts at passing.

In endeavoring to withstand the assault of Mathey's carefully judged placements, Hall was completely at sea. He could not fathom the attack, and game after game went to the credit of his opponent. Hall was shooting the ball into the net or out of bounds, whereas Mathey was effective in playing to the lines whether with overhead or ground strokes.

With the first set registered against him, Hall tried to rally reserve strength in the second. Success did not attend him, however. There was little more control evidenced and Mathey raced away to another easy victory in a contest that was as short in playing time as it was scanty in points for Hall.

Fred Inman did not have much difficulty in disposing of A. H. Coffey at 6—4, 6—1. The one-time Yale player did not play particularly brilliant tennis, but the situation was at all times under his command and against the steadiness of his opponent the younger player was drawn into many errors. He served double faults at critical moments, and his attack, even when it was well played, was ineffective against Inman.

Nathaniel W. Niles came through the first round by winning a victory over Irving Riker in straight sets, the score being 6—3, 6—3. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, who is in the lower half of the draw, bucked close to Niles, advanced through the second round by the default of his opponent, and Niles also won his way to the third round by reason of a default.

Defaults were quite a prominent factor in the contest yesterday. Those in charge of the tournament were evidently determined that it should not be held up by reason of the absence of certain players. Both the first and second rounds have now been finished and a start has been made on the third round. The summary:

First Round.—Dean Mathey won from Paul A. Brinsmade by default; L. I. Grinnell won from C. M. Cordray by default; E. Randall, Jr., won from G. A. L. Dionne by default; A. H. Coffey defeated A. C. Bragaw, 6—0, 1—0, 7—5; G. A. Stadel won from J. A. Richards by default; S. Manchee defeated G. F. Hayden, 6—4, 6—1; R. W. H. Campbell won from R. Fulton by default; H. Holbrook won from F. Rogers by default; M. Scott won from F. Cady by default; C. A. Brown won from H. Gardiner by default; Nathaniel W. Niles defeated I. Riker, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round—W. L. Pate defeated E. Hendrickson, 6—1, 9—11, 6—3; R. J. Davis defeated C. L. Russell, 7—5, 6—3, 8—3; L. W. Dunham defeated R. Stevens, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; Dean Mathey defeated W. Merrill Hall 6—1, 6—2; E. Randall won from L. I. Grinnell by default; A. H. Coffey defeated R. H. Kissel, Jr., 6—2, 6—0; S. Manchee defeated G. A. Stadel, 6—3, 6—2; R. P. Bennett defeated R. W. H. Campbell, 6—0, 6—3; H. Holbrook defeated M. Scott, 6—1, 6—0; H. M. Balch defeated C. A. Brown, 6—2, 6—0; G. F. Watson, Jr., defeated L. D. Woodbury, 6—2, 6—4; N. W. Niles won from G. G. Brinkerhoff by default; T. R. Pell won from J. Moorehead by default.

Third Round—F. C. Inman defeated A. H. Coffey, 6—4 6—1.

CAPTURE PENN DOUBLES.

Pearson and Wistar Down Johnson and Armstrong at Haverford.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Stanley W. Pearson and L. Caspar Wistar of Philadelphia, holders of the Philadelphia district doubles tennis championship, defeated Wallace F. Johnson, of Cynwyd, and J. J. Armstrong, of Merion, former State champions, in the final doubles match in the Pennsylvania State tournament at Haverford today. They won in straight sets, 9—7, 6—4, 6—4.

BROTHERS BATTLE AT NET.

Elmer Griffin, the Younger, Loses to Clarence in Pacific Tourney.

DEL MONTE, Cal., June 20.—Clarence Griffin, national tennis doubles champion with William Johnston, was hard put to it today to defeat his younger brother, Elmer, in what turned out to be the feature match of the day in the Pacific States Tennis Tournament here. Clarence won, 6—4, 6—2, but was forced to utilize all his strategy, especially in the volleying at the net, where Elmer electrified the spectators by his speed.

Miss White Gets Tennis Title.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20.—Miss Susanne V. White of Baltimore became the women's tennis champion of Delaware today by default. Mrs. J. Sanders Taylor of Wilmington, the title holder, did not appear to defend her title in the challenge round. Miss White defeated Mrs. William Newhall of Philadelphia in the final round of the tournament yesterday.

WARD IS VANQUISHED.

E. Fixman Defeats Him in Straight Sets in Quaker Ridge Tennis.

Several surprises marked the play in the Quaker Ridge tennis championships at the New Rochelle Tennis Club yesterday. Not the least of them was the defeat of Vanderbilt B. Ward, winner of the men's singles event last year. Edmund J. Fixman brought about the downfall of Ward in straight sets, in the second round, with the score 8—6, 6—2. Allan Behr dropped his colors to the attack of Elliott Binzen of Fordham in the fourth round, and Dr. William Rosenbaum acknowledged the supremacy of his one-time doubles partner, James S. O'Neale, Jr. O'Neale, Binzen, and R. F. Augur are now in the round before the semi-finals.

Vanderbilt Ward was decidedly off form. He made a hard fight for the first set, but, on losing it, seemed to lose also his strength of endurance, and it was comparatively easy for his opponent to close out the contest in straight sets. Binzen's victory over Allan Behr at 10—8, 6—4, produced some of the fastest tennis of the tournament. The Fordham collegian, while he did not let up in control, drove and smashed with terrific pace, and Behr summoned all his cunning in the vain effort to fight him off. James S. O'Neale had a set of somewhat similar nature against Dr. Rosenbaum. The score of this was 8—6, 6—4, in favor of the former Columbia player. The erratic tendencies of O'Neale were relegated for the day, and his steadiness, with occasional flights of brilliancy, wore down Rosenbaum.

The women began play in earnest in their singles competition, practically all of the first and second round matches being concluded, and a start was made in the doubles. One of the features was the play of Miss Eleanor Coward, one of the youngest contestants, against Miss Caroma Winn. The latter gained the victory only after three sets, all of which were hard fought. The score was 8—6, 3—6, 6—4. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—First Round—Miss Grace Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Merrill, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Clarabelle Barrett defeated Mrs. H. A. Briggs, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Helen Bernhard won from Mrs. Head, by default; Miss Helene Pollak won from Mrs. S. Frankel, by default; Miss Margaret Grove won from Mrs. Mable, by default; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. Ingo Hartman won from Mrs. G. B. Hirsch, by default; Miss Gabriel Wilson won from Miss Bessie Holden, by default; Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Miss Tuohey, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss Eleanor Coward, 8—6, 3—6, 6—4; Mrs. Carlebach won from Mrs. A. Humphries, by default; Mrs. C. C. Parsons defeated Mrs. Lowell Lamb, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. A. M. Siedenberg won from Miss Grace Crow, by default; Miss R. Whiteside defeated Mrs. B. F. Drake, 7—9, 6—4, 6—0; Miss Marie Farrelly defeated Mrs. S. P. Straus, 7—9, 6—4, 6—0.

Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner won from Miss Margaret Grove by default; Mrs. Ingo Hartman won from Miss Gabriel Wilson by default; Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. Carlebach defeated Mrs. C. C. Parsons, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Marie Farrelly, 6—9, 6—2.

MEN'S SINGLES.—First Round—A. D. Hammett defeated Barrett Smith, 6—0, 6—4; Steddiford Pitt defeated Dr. Benjamin F. Drake, 6—2, 6—2; T. Ryan defeated H. Van Zant, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5; B. M. Phillips won from E. Guest by default; C. Nast won from B. Stuart by default; J. Cullum won from G. W. Saunders by default.

Second Round—Edmund J. Fixman defeated Vanderbilt B. Ward, 8—6, 6—2; B. M. Phillips defeated Steddiford Pitt, 6—0, 6—2; P. Rogers won from G. S. Groesbeck by default; A. D. Hammett won from R. Hardy by default; T. Nast won from J. Cullum by default; F. P. Adams won from C. C. Lawrence by default; E. F. Kuhn defeated G. I. Burr, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round—J. S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated G. G. Brinkerhoff, 6—0, 6—1; H. Swain defeated C. Balse, 6—1, 6—0; A. D. Hammett defeated B. M. Phillips, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3; Allan Behr won from Crowley by default.

Fourth Round—R. F. Augur defeated H. L. Bowman, 6—4, 6—3; Elliott Binzen defeated Allan Behr, 10—8, 6—4; J. S. O'Neale defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 8—6, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round—Miss Grace Gilleaudeau and Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. E. Henderson and Mrs. Waring, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. A. M. Siedenberg and Mrs. Percy Wilbourn defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman and Miss Caroma Winn, 8—6, 9—7; Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. D. P. Wood defeated Mrs. A. Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden, 6—3, 6—0.

FERRIN CAPTURES MEDAL.

Wins Low Net Prize at Hackensack Golf Club in One-Day Tourney.

About fifty golfers played over the course of the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday in a one-day tournament for members of clubs affiliated with the Metropolitan Golf Association. Eighteen-hole medal play handicap events were held, both in the morning and the afternoon, and the double program was responsible for some startling reversals of form. C. G. Ferrin of Hackensack and M. Meacham of Ardsley, who finished well down on the list at the end of the morning round, bobbed up serenely after lunch and captured the two low net prizes of the afternoon, Ferrin taking first with 94, 23—71, and Meacham second with 85, 11—74.

Fred Flaugh of the New York Newspaper Golf Club won the low gross prize for the morning round with a 79, but in the afternoon he was ousted from this high position by J. I. Simmons of Montclair, who led the field with an 81. A home player, W. H. Cane, who had the advantage of knowing just where the traps were, captured the low net prize for the first round with a card of 91, 23—68. Other members of the Hackensack Club were not so successful, mainly because they not only knew where the traps were, but they went out and located every one of them in the round of the links. The summaries:

Morning Round—W. H. Cane, Hackensack, 91, 23—68; F. K. Flaugh, Newspaper G. C., 79, 8—71; A. A. Belding, Hackensack, 93, 19—74; J. I. Simmons, Montclair, 80, 5—75; F. Labaugh, Hackensack, 83, 8—75; R. O. Bentley, Hackensack, 90, 13—77; E. N. Gibbs, North Jersey, 94, 16—78; R. B. Taft, North Jersey, 83, 5—78; H. G. Rice, Englewood, 83, 5—78; C. Eypper, Montclair, 89, 11—78; M. B. Katche, Ridgewood, 86, 7—79; G. T. Hayes, Montclair, 93, 13—80; A. Morell, Hackensack, 85, 5—80; G. F. Barnes, Englewood, 103, 23—80; J. W. Holberton, Hackensack, 91, 10—81; P. L. Gallagher, Montclair, 91, 9—82; C. S. Sweeney, North Jersey, 96, 7—82; H. M. Coxe, Englewood, 86, 3—82; M. Meacham, Ardsley, 93, 11—82; H. F. Harrison, Hackensack, 93, 10—83; G. H. Mallalieu, North Jersey, 96, 12—84; G. W. Hale, Ridgewood, 92, 7—85; H. S. Kennedy, Hackensack, 104, 19—85; A. R. Allen, Montclair, 90, 5—85; T. Pritchard, North Jersey, 102, 16—86; C. G. Ferrin, Hackensack, 109, 23—86; G. W. Johnson, Hackensack, 100, 12—88; H. J. Wright, Montclair, 97, 7—90; F. Grubb, Yountakah, 118, 26—92; B. J. Richardson, Montclair, 120, 21—99.

Afternoon Round — Ferrin, 94, 23—71; M. Meacham, Ardsley, 85, 11—74; Simmons, 81, 5—76; Flaugh, 86, 8—78; Holberton, 88, 10—78; Hale, 85, 7—78; Belding, 97, 18—78; W. M. Baisden, Hackensack, 103, 25—78; Sweeney, 86, 7—79; Taft, 84, 5—79; Labaugh, 88, 8—80; Gibbs, 96, 16—80; Terhune, 96, 15—81; Coxe, 84, 3—81; Harrison, 91, 10—81; R. R. Boyce, South Orange Field Club, 99, 17—82; Katche, 93, 7—86; Prichard, 102, 16—86; Allen, 91, 5—86; Mallalieu, 99, 12—87; C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, 100, 18—88.

COLUMBIA CLUB ON LINKS.

Tourney Is Held Over Ardsley Course, but Record Still Stands.

The golfers of the Columbia University Club took part in their annual tournament over the Ardsley links yesterday, and the mark of 72 for the course, which has stood for twenty years, is still untouched. The same thing cannot be said of the course, however, and it will take months to heal the scars left by earnest but mistaken endeavors to drive golf balls further than they wanted to go.

R. Collins won the thirty-six hole net prize with a score of 211—48—163, and the afternoon net prize was awarded to E. Downs, with a score of 92—12—80. The best gross for the first round was captured by Austin P. Palmer with an 85. G. W. Bucholz is the proud possessor of the worst net prize, having earned it manfully with a card of 144—30—104, but he is not alone on this path of glory, since R. S. Bagnall was designated as the worst gross prize winner, with a score of 238. It is not stated whether he took this score on thirty-six holes, eighteen holes, or the short hole over the water. He refused to discuss the matter.

NOTED PROS SEEK OPEN GOLF TITLE

But Many Well-Known Names Are Absent from Entry List—Evans Heads Amateurs.

Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, yesterday issued the list of entries for the national open championship tournament to be played over the links of the Minikahda Club at Minneapolis, Minn., July 27 to 30. Sixty-six golfers, both professional and amateur, will compete for the title which Jerry Travers is relinquishing without a struggle.

Judging from the names on the entry list, a new name will be inscribed upon the roll of national open champions, as the only former champion who has sent in his name is Alec Ross, formerly of Brae Burn, now with the Detroit Golf Club. He is not playing with the skill and speed that brought him the open title in 1907 over the Philadelphia Cricket Club links, however, and, with Mike Brady, Bob McDonald, Gil Nicholls, Tom McNamara, and other such on his trail, he is hardly likely to repeat at this late day.

Some prominent names are conspicuous by their absence. Alec Smith, national champion in 1906 and 1910, and runner-up on three former occasions, will not enter the contest for the first time in many years. McDonald Smith, Alec's younger brother, former metropolitan open champion, whom Vardon characterized as one of the best in this country, will also be among the missing. Walter Hagen, open champion of 1914, is also out of the tournament.

Chick Evans will lead the amateur brigade in an attempt to cause the open championship to be won for the third time by a "simon-pure" golfer. He will be strongly supported by Nelson Whitney and Reuben Bush, who have been sharing the Southern championship between them for the last few years. The list of entries is as follows:

P. J. Gaudin, Onwentsia Club; Louis Tellier, the C. C., Brookline, James A. Donaldson, Glen View Club; J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley C. C.; J. B. Simpson, Blue Mound C. C.; Jack Jolly, Newark; *Nelson M. Whitney, Audubon G. C.; *Reuben G. Bush, Audubon, G. C.; Alexander Cunningham, Wheeling G. C.; Herbert Strong, Inwood C. C.; George McLean, Dunwoodie C. C.; J. Morton, Racine C. C.; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills G. C.; Wilfred E. Reid, Wilmington C. C.; Jack Burke, Rockford C. C.; Walter G. Fovargue, Skokie C. C.; James C. Ferguson, Spring Lake G. and C. C.; *Harrison R. Johnson, Minikanda Club; Alfred F. Hackbarth, Minneapolis G. C.; Arthur E. Reid, C. C. of Virginia; Walter Clark, Denver C. C.; M. J. Brady, Oakley C. C.; Tom Morris, Town and C. C.; J. J. O'Brien, Mansfield, Ohio; George Simpson, Oak Park C. C.; Otto Gaertner, Lafayette Club; H. Lee Every, Lafayette Club; W. C. Sherwood, Memphis C. C.; *E. McElligott, Fargo, N. D.; H. Fletcher, Winnipeg, Manitoba; John Gemmill, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Henry Boddington, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Jack Dunlap, Hartsdale, N. Y.; William D. Robinson, Atlantic City; *Eliot H. Evans, Evanston G. C.; *J. S. Worthington, Mid Surrey G. C., England; Jack Hutchinson, Allegheny C. C.; Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater G. C.; Alexander Ross, Detroit G. C.; *Harry G. Legg, Minikahda Club; William V. Hoare, Omaha C. C.; *L. W. Carpenter, Minikahda Club; Edwin A. Fish, Minneapolis; *C. P. Jaffray, Minikahda Club; *Douglas Grant, Burlingame C. C.; Harry E. Flora, Portage Lake G. C.; R. Taylor, Minikahda Club; *Howard McMillan, Minikahda Club; *George Sidenberg, Minikahda Club; John Hazard, Park City, or Buffalo; Carl H. Anderson, Wright & Ditson; J. Mitchell, Ridgewood C. C.; Frank Adams, French Lick; Dave Livie, Geneva; Otto G. Hackbarth, Cincinnati G. C.; *John Reuter, Jr., Dickinson G. C.; David B. McIntosh, Glen Oak C. C.; Robert Fairbairn, Alexandria G. C.; B. F. Kelley, San Antonio C. C.; R. G. MacDonald, Country Club, Buffalo; Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck G. C.; Bert Battell, Flushing C. C.; George Salling, Hotchkiss School; Leslie Davis, Lincoln, Neb.; Tom McNamara, Toplow; Frank P. Goss, Worcester; J. J. Rose, Milwaukee.

Murphy to Lead Dartmouth Nine.

HANOVER, N. H., June 20.—Cornelius Murphy, of Malden, Mass., was elected captain of the Dartmouth College baseball team today. Murphy has been catcher on the team.

To Coach Muhlenberg.

Dr. John B. Price's resignation as football and baseball coach at Trinity is due to the fact that he is to take up graduate medical work at the University of Pennsylvania, giving up his practice in Hartford. He will act as coach this Fall and next Spring at Muhlenberg for both the football and baseball squads.



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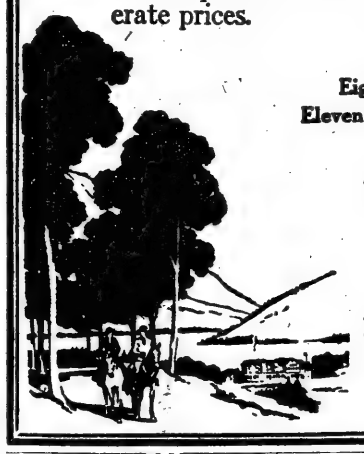
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We own and offer various odd lots of municipal and railroad bonds which are, or have been made, tax exempt in New York State. Prices to yield from
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4½% Bonds
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Due 1936 to 1961
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher; Less Active—New Viewpoint on Mexican Situation.

In a relatively dull market prices recovered yesterday on the average about one-third of the ground which they had lost in the much more active dealings of Monday. Two principal reasons may be cited for the improvement.

For one thing, the morning's news did not come up to Monday's expectation, inasmuch as on that day it had been widely believed that an immediate conflict with Mexico was probable. There may have been little new ground yesterday on which to base an opinion that the outlook was more favorable for an amicable settlement with Mexico, but at least the conflict, if it is to come, had not yet occurred.

Beyond this traders and such of the public as had contributed to Monday's selling gave more thought yesterday to the probable ultimate market effects of a conflict with Mexico than they had given the day before. Then they thought chiefly of the disturbing fact of a possibly impending armed conflict and did not weigh with any care the offsetting factors nor the probable ultimate net result. Yesterday the financial district was more inclined to view the Mexican situation calmly and to lay more stress on those features of the outlook which suggest stimulation to the stock market. It was realized by many even on Monday that a conflict with Mexico would hardly seriously affect American business, but whereas that thought was in the background the day before it was brought forward in the minds of traders yesterday and helped to restore them to a calmer state. Moreover, selling by those who had been called from Wall Street operations to the colors, which was a substantial factor in Monday's market, was much less of an influence yesterday.

Still another viewpoint had something to do with the improved state of the market. There are not a few in the financial district who have looked upon the country's lack of preparedness as a very real drawback and as one which in time might become a serious factor in the country's economic well being. Those of this opinion find reason for hoping that the Mexican situation which has led to the mobilization of the National Guard of the entire country will, even though a conflict with Mexico is avoided, have the effect of increasing the country's realization of the need for preparedness. Practical measures to prepare the country against possible attack may be facilitated by the lessons which will be taught by the mobilization now under way. The stock market influence of this consideration is none the less real because it is more under the surface than are most of the influences which ordinarily shape the course of Stock Exchange values.

More gold came from Canada yesterday, bringing the total inflow since the start of this import movement up to $66,000,000. Unless the original purpose is modified the movement is probably close to its end. Sterling exchange has been given greater firmness and this market has been supplied with fresh gold capable of serving as reserve against credits to an amount not less than double the combined total of the recently announced $50,000,000 Russian credit and the proposed $100,000,000 credit for France. There is probably a closer association than has been publicly revealed between the gold shipments to this country and the obtaining here of credits for European countries. From the beginning of her war borrowings here Europe has supplied us with more than enough gold to provide the required reserves against the credits we have extended.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Days. Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 2¾@3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Call. Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal Rate.
3¼	2¾	2¾	3

Time.

60 days ..... 3½@3¾	5 months ..... 3¾@4
90 days ..... 3¾@4	6 months ..... 3¾@4
4 months ..... 3¾@4	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3¾
4 to 6 months ..... 3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75½	—.00½
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.91¾	5.91¾	5.91¾	+.00¼
Cables	5.91	5.91¼	5.91	+.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	75.37½	75.12½	75.12½	—.12½
Cables	75.50	75.25	75.25	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.91¾	5.91
95.28 Berlin	75.12½	75.25
20.20 Austria	12.85	12.90
26.70 Scandinavia	29.30	29.35
19.90 Spain	20.10	20.15
40.19 Holland	41.50	41.62½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.26	5.23¼
19.225 Greece	19.35	19.40
51.45 Russia	30.65	30.70
5.1826 Italy	6.39¼	6.38½
China—		
Hongkong	49.00	49.10
Shanghai	69.00	69.12½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.16	42.22
82.40 Rio	24.12½	24.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¾	$4.69

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $505,282,943; balance, $30,715,980; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,812,238.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.3125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30½d, off 5-16d; in New York, 64¼c, off ¾c; Mexican dollars, 49¼@50c.

LONDON MARKET IS DULL.

American Securities Receive Little Attention—Discount Rates Steady.

LONDON, June 20.—Money was in increased demand and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market was dull. The recent buying movement has about subsided and prices generally experienced a moderate reaction, but foreign bonds, Marconis, and oil shares were firm exceptions, and consols recovered a fraction. Peruvian issues were weak.

American securities received little attention, but the publication of a second list of dollar securities subject to the special tax brought brisk business to the Mobilization Committee.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	576,318
Same day last year	462,367
Year to date	80,367,648
Same period last year	90,045,990
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.72 + .52
Same day last year	71.65 + .29

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	54.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	51.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
137	141½	100	Adams Express	141	141	141	141	...
20	20½	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
8½	8¾	300	Alaska Juneau	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
25⅝	26	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
82	82½	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	82½	82	82¼	+ ⅛
89½	90	11,000	Am. Beet Sugar	89¼	91	89¼	89¾	+ ⅝
55	55½	3,100	Am. Can	54⅝	55½	54½	55	+ ½
109¼	109⅜	25	Am. Can pf	110	110	110	110	...
57⅝	58	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	57	58⅜	56⅝	58¼	+ ⅝
146¾	148	100	Am. Coal Prod. x d	147	147	147	147	—3½
54	54½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	54½	54⅝	+ ⅞
9⅝	9¾	200	Am. H. & Leather	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	50½	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50	50	50	50	...
21	22	400	Am. Linseed	20⅞	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
46⅜	48	100	Am. Linseed pf	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅜
69¾	70¼	4,100	Am. Locomotive	69	70⅝	69	70	+ ⅝
102½	103¼	250	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	103	+ ⅞
94¼	94⅝	10,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	95¼	93	94¼	+1
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ⅛
50¾	51	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
49¾	50	400	Am. Steel Fdries	49½	50	49½	50	+ ½
110½	111¼	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref	110½	111¾	110½	111¾	+1½
130⅛	130½	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130	130½	130	130	...
204	205	200	Am. Tobacco	203½	205½	203½	205½	+1½
43¾	44½	100	Am. Woolen	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	...
97½	98½	200	Am. Woolen pf	96	96	96	96	— ⅝
24½	25	300	Am. Writing P. pf	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24½	...
48⅜	48¾	2,700	Am. Zinc L. & S	48½	49¼	48¼	49	+ ¼
89	89½	500	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	88¼	89⅝	88¼	89	...
83	83¼	6,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	82¾	83½	82⅝	83	+ ¼
67	68	1,000	Associated Oil	66⅝	68¼	66⅝	67¼	+ ⅝
104½	105	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	104	104⅝	104	104⅝	+ ⅝
...	...	10	Do., odd lot	105	105	105	105	...
100⅞	101	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
...	...	24	Do., odd lot	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	...
85⅜	86	5,500	Baldwin Loco	85½	86⅜	85¾	86	+1
104	105½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	104	104	104	104	—1
89⅜	89½	1,800	Baltimore & Ohio	88¼	90	88¼	89¼	+ ⅜
76	77	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅝	— ⅛
...	...	2	Bank of Com. x d	166	166	166	166	...
1⅞	2	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
440	445	400	Bethlehem Steel	438	443	435	442	+1
86	86½	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	— ⅛
55	56	100	Brown Shoe	56	56	56	56	—1
72½	72⅝	7,800	Butte & Superior	72½	73⅝	72	72½	+1¼
29	30	20	Butterick Co	29	29	29	29	...
19⅛	19⅜	300	California Petrol	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
46	46½	100	California Pet. pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
176	176½	1,200	Canadian Pacific	175½	176½	175½	176⅜	+ ⅛
54¼	54⅝	700	Central Leather Co	54½	54⅞	54⅛	54⅜	+ ⅛
108	109	800	Chandler Motor	108½	108⅞	108	108⅝	+1½
62⅝	63	3,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62⅜	+ ⅝
36½	37	300	Chi., Gt. West. pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅜
97½	98	4,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97½	98½	97½	97⅝	+ ⅝
21½	21⅝	14,545	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	21	100	Chile Copper	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
50½	50¾	1,000	Chino Copper	50¼	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+ ⅛
53	55	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L	53	53	53	53	—1
72¼	73	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73	73	73	+ ⅝
41¼	41¾	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	41¼	42	40¾	41⅝	+ ⅝
135	136	100	Consolidated Gas	135⅞	136⅜	135⅝	135⅝	— ¼
96	98	300	Continental Can x d	97	98	97	98	+3½
19⅜	19⅝	2,300	Corn Products Ref	19	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
96¼	97	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96¼	96½	96	96¼	—1¼
80¾	81	14,800	Crucible Steel	80	82⅞	80	80¾	+1
114¼	113	300	Crucible Steel pf	113½	114¼	113½	114¼	+ ⅝
105	109	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	106	105	105	106	—2
91	92½	100	Deere & Co. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	—1¼
150	153	100	Delaware & Hud	151	151	151	151	—1½
80¼	80½	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
46	46½	2,100	Distillers' Secur	46½	46⅝	46	46	...
26½	27	100	Dome Mines	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	36⅝	6,000	Erie	36	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	+ ⅛
52	52¼	2,200	Erie 1st pf	51⅜	52½	51⅜	52½	+ ⅝
16½	17⅛	100	Federal Min. & S	17	17	17	17	...
292	310	107	Gen. Chem. odd lots	292	295	290¾	295	...
168	169	500	General Electric	168	168¼	168	168	— ¼
113⅝	114¼	2,800	General Motors pf	113¼	113¾	113⅛	113⅝	+ ⅜
76	76¼	1,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75¼	76½	75¼	76¼	+1½
89½	90¼	700	Granby Consol	89¾	90¼	89¾	90	+1¼
120½	120⅝	800	Great Northern pf	120¾	121	120¾	120¾	+ ⅞
36¾	37	400	G. N certs.ore prop	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅛
44	44½	1,000	Greene-Cananea	44	44⅝	43	44	+ ⅛
86	88	700	Gulf States Steel	83	86	83	85	+5
98	100	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	97½	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ½
89	90	400	Gulf States S. 2d pf	89	89¾	89	89¼	+2½
104	108	200	Illinois Central	105⅜	108¾	105⅜	108⅜	...
47⅝	48½	7,900	Inspiration Copper	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅜
17⅜	17⅝	1,000	Interboro Consol	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝	...
24⅞	25⅛	2,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	24⅜	25⅛	24⅜	24⅞	+ ⅜
94½	94⅝	13,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	94½	95¾	94¾	94⅝	+ ⅞
46¾	46⅞	1,600	Int. Nickel	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	1,400	Int. Paper	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
56	57	100	Int. Paper pf	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
26⅛	26⅜	600	Kansas City South	25½	26⅜	25½	26⅜	+ ⅝
60	61⅜	100	Kan. City South.pf	60	60	60	60	—1
97	99½	300	Kayser (J.) x d	99¾	100	99¾	100	+2
72⅛	73½	100	Kelly Spring Tire	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	+ ⅝
49⅞	50	13,300	Kennecott Copper	50¼	50⅝	49⅞	50	— ¼
69	70½	200	Lackawanna Steel	69¼	69½	69¼	69¼	...
18½	19	600	Lake Erie & West	18	19½	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
40	43	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	41	41	41	41	+ ⅜
48½	48¾	1,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	48	49	48	48¾	+ ⅜
80½	81⅜	3,000	Lehigh Valley	79½	81	79⅞	80⅝	+ ⅛
37	39	100	Long Island	37½	37¾	37¼	37¼	—1¼
84⅛	84½	4,000	Maxwell Motors	82⅜	84⅝	82⅜	84⅜	+1½
88	88¼	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	87¼	87¾	87¼	87⅜	— ⅛
57½	58	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	57¼	58	57¼	58	+ ⅝
62½	64	300	May Dept. Stores	62¾	63	62¾	63	— ⅞
98	98½	27,900	Mexican Petroleum	97¾	99¾	97½	98	+1½
91	94½	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	91	91	91	91	—3½
35¼	35⅝	1,200	Miami Copper	35	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
125⅜	126⅜	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	+ ½
134	135½	100	M.,St.P.& S.S.M. pf	135	135	135	135	—1½
4¼	4½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4¼	4½	4½	— ⅛
12	13¾	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
6⅜	6⅝	200	Missouri Pacific	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
6¼	6½	100	Do., trust rcts	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
24	24½	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	23⅞	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅛
65	65½	200	Nat. Lead Co	66	66	66	66	—2
16⅞	17	500	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
133⅜	134	800	N. Y. Air Brake	133	136	132½	133⅝	+1½
104⅝	105	3,700	N. Y. Central	104¼	105	104	104⅝	+ ⅛
42	43	100	N. Y., C. & St. L	42	42	42	42	—1¼
61⅞	61⅞	1,450	N. Y., N. H. & H	61½	61⅞	61⅛	61⅜	+1
27¼	27⅝	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
131	132	8,300	Norfolk & Western	130⅜	132¼	130⅜	131⅜	+1½
65⅞	67	100	North American	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
113½	114	1,100	Northern Pacific	113¼	113⅞	113¼	113½	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	1,800	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	700	Penn. R. R	57¼	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅛
101½	102¼	100	People's Gas, Chi	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
13¾	14¼	200	Peoria & Eastern	13½	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
39⅝	40½	500	Philadelphia Co	40	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
26¾	27¼	600	Pittsburgh Coal	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
49¾	50	2,500	Pressed Steel Car	47	50	47	49½	+2½
100¼	100½	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
168	165	100	Pullman Co	163½	163½	163½	163½	...
44	44½	800	Railway Steel Sp	43¾	44⅞	43⅝	44½	+ ⅜
96½	97	100	Railway Steel S. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	—1
21⅞	21⅝	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	21½	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
101½	102	50,400	Reading	102¼	102¼	101⅝	102	+ ⅜
42½	44	100	Reading 1st pf	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
45¼	46⅛	100	Reading 2d pf	45½	45½	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	46⅛	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	45⅞	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
107⅜	107½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	...
16⅞	17⅜	1,300	St. L. & S. F. w i	17	17½	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅜
15½	15⅝	100	Seaboard Air Line	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
182	200	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	182	184	182	184	+2
31½	32	1,200	Shattuck-Arizona	31½	31½	31	31¾	+ ⅛
97½	98	2,800	Southern Pacific	96¾	97⅝	96¾	97⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	22⅞	1,400	Southern Railway	22¾	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
68⅜	69½	200	Southern Ry. pf	68¾	69¾	68½	69¾	+1½
92	92	25	Standard Milling pf	92	92	92	92	...
137⅜	137⅝	4,300	Studebaker Co	137⅜	138½	137¾	137⅝	+ ⅝
45	45¼	2,700	Tennessee Copper	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¼	+ ⅛
183⅛	185	700	Texas Co	184½	184½	183	184	+ ⅛
12	12⅜	600	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+1⅛
64⅞	65	1,400	Third Avenue	63¾	65½	63¾	65¼	+1⅛
5⅛	5⅜	1,400	Union B. & P. Co	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
32	33	800	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	30¾	32⅜	30¾	32⅝	+1⅛
136½	136¾	5,900	Union Pacific	135¾	136½	135¾	136¾	+1
82¼	82⅝	330	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82¼	82½	— ⅛
94⅛	95½	1,000	United Cigar Stores	94¾	94¾	94	94½	— ½
166½	167	8,400	United Fruit Co	165	167¼	164¼	166½	+3
21¾	22	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¼	21¾	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
154½	155	2,125	U. S. Indus. Alco	155	156	154½	155	+1
80	84	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	82	82	82	82	—3
1¼	1⅝	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
53¼	53⅞	600	U. S. Rubber	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	+ ⅛
109⅝	109⅞	15	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅛
71½	71⅝	7,800	U. S. Sm., R. & M	71	71⅞	70¾	71⅞	+ ⅝
50¼	51¼	400	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	50¼	50⅞	50	50	— ½
84⅜	84½	27,300	U. S. Steel	83¾	84½	83¾	84½	+ ½
117½	118	1,600	U. S. Steel pf	117	117½	117	117½	+ ⅛
78	78¼	2,100	Utah Copper	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	+ ⅛
18⅜	19	100	Utah Securities	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅝	...
42	42¼	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	40¾	42½	40¾	42	+1½
13⅞	14	700	Wabash	14	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
48½	48⅝	2,200	Wabash pf. A	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48½	— ⅛
27¼	27½	800	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼	—1
130	134	100	Wells-Fargo Exp	133	133	133	133	—1
29⅜	30½	400	Western Maryland	30¼	30¾	30	30	+ ⅝
...	...	30	Do., odd lot	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	...
92½	93½	100	West. Un. Tel. x d	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
59½	60	4,000	Westingh. El. & M	59½	59⅞	59¼	59⅝	+1½
277	290	700	Willys-Overland	276	280	276	280	+7½
100	100½	100	Willys-Overland pf	109	109	100	100	...
40	40¼	100	Wisconsin Central	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
136½	137½	1,500	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	136¼	137¼	136¼	136½	+ ⅜

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	80.71	80.00	80.45	+ .42
25 industrials	93.37	92.66	93.06	+ .63
50 stocks	87.07	86.01	86.72	+ .52

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
June 20	87.04	86.01	86.72	+ .52
June 19	87.40	85.90	86.20	—1.52
June 17	87.89	87.51	87.72	— .47
June 16	88.73	88.04	88.19	— .47
June 15	89.18	88.46	88.66	— .07
June 14	89.21	88.43	88.86	+ .07
June 13	89.55	88.83	88.79	— .39
June 12	89.60	88.65	89.18	+ .06

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	89.60 12	86.90 19	86.72
1915	72.23 28	68.48 1	85.18
1914	80.64 9	66.58 25	68.18
1913	80.23 2	63.00 10	66.44
1912	82.79 6	80.08 1	81.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.—		Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	86.72
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.30
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00

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BRITISH FIX TERMS IN NEW I. M. M. PLAN

Give Up Two Directors, but Retain Veto Over Personnel of Others.

INTERESTS ARE AGREED

Settlement in Morgan Library Will Pay Bondholders and Lift Receivership Soon.

From the British Government which sent Harold A. Sanderson to this country last month to expound its opinions on reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company and which upset plans that American interests had agreed upon, there came word yesterday that no objection would be raised to a reorganization on the following basis:

Lifting of the receivership and restoration of the property to the stockholders.

Payment of indebtedness to bondholders, both principal and interest.

Reduction of the British representation in the company's directorate.

Reduction of the representation of J. P. Morgan & Co. from three to two Directors.

Empowering James N. Wallace, President of the preferred Stockholders Committee, to name five Directors, so that the rights of preferred stockholdes may be conserved, but subject to the approval of the British Government as to the personnel of these five Directors.

Giving to the American International Corporation the right to name two Directors, likewise subject to approval, and to the common stockholders the right to name two Directors, also subject to British approval.

Giving to the bondholders one Director, Otto T. Bannard, Chairman of the joint Bondholders Committee, who is acceptable to foreign as well as domestic bondholding interests.

Complying in other respects with the agreement made between the late J. P. Morgan and the British Government in October, 1902, when the company took over the White Star Line and other big British subsidiaries.

Providing for the dispatch to this country of sufficient funds from the treasuries of British subsidiaries to make up at least $40,000,000 of the $70,000,000 principal and interest due on the defaulted bonds.

At the time of the arrival of Mr. Sanderson, who is President of the company, a month ago, it had been agreed that the earnings of the company, which amounted to more than $48,000,000 in its first year under the hands of receivers, warranted reatoration of the property to the stockholders and that the bondholders should be paid off, part in cash and part in new securities giving them a higher interest rate.

Settlement in Morgan Library.

To these arrangements Mr. Sanderson made no objection, but he did bring forward the agreement of 1902 and insisted that according to its terms the British Government was to have five of its subjects on the board, to control the boards of the subsidiary companies in the respect that all the officers and a majority of the Directors of these companies were to be British subjects, and to keep all the British tonnage, amounting now to 75 per cent. of the entire fleet, under the British flag.

After Mr. Sanderson's protest, it became known yesterday, an ultimatum was delivered by Mr. Wallace, representing the preferred stock holders. Conflicting interests might go to court or more power might be conferred on American stockholders, was Mr. Wallace's decision. Mr. Sanderson, after a week's fruitless negotiations, was on his way back to London when a meeting was called in the Morgan library. There were invited to it representatives of the preferred and common stock holders, the bondholders, the American International Corporation, J. P. Morgan & Co., and the old interests in the company.

After every one of these various interests had been called upon to present its claims, Mr. Morgan agreed to use his influence with the British Government to secure a reduction of its representation on the Directorate from five to three members. Mr. Wallace adhered to his request that the preferred stock holders, to whom is owing $41,000,000 in back dividends, name five Directors, but acquiesced in a suggestion that J. P. Morgan & Co. name two Directors. A canvass was made of the other interests and an agreement made upon the Directorate as follows: Preferred stock holders, 5; British Government, 3; J. P. Morgan & Co., 2; common stock holders, 2; American International Corporation, 2; bondholders, 1.

The British Government's representatives on the board have been E. C. Grenfell of Morgan, Grenfell & Co., London; J. Bruce Ismay, Lord Pirrie of Harland and Wolff, Belfast; H. A. Sanderson and Charles F. Torrey. It is probable that Mr. Ismay and Mr. Torrey will not be seen on the new board.

New Directors Selected.

The common stock holders' committee has selected J. W. Platten, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and Donald Geddes as their representatives. Charles A. Stone, President, and Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the Board of the American International Corporation, have been chosen to represent that interest. Mr. Wallace has been urged both by his stockholders and by other interests to go on the board, but has not consented. There is little likelihood of disagreement, however, over the nominees which he and his associates will eventually designate.

The payment of dividends to preferred stockholders is the matter for which Mr. Wallace and his associates contended when they upset a reorganization plan preferred by the Bondholders' Committee. The arrangement for the new board gives a majority representation to the stockholders, the five for the preferred stockholders, two for the common stockholders and two for the International Corporation standing as nine to six for other interests. It has been agreed that the time and amount of payment of the dividends on the preferred shall be left to a majority of the board.

"The British Government," a representative of the bondholders said, "is entirely willing that enough be taken from the cash assets and current earnings of the company and its subsidiaries to pay off its indebtedness. It does not believe that any large amounts should be taken from earnings to pay dividends on stock while the war lasts. It holds that the major portion of the earnings are not only made by British companies, but are derived from the British Government and its subjects. It contends that ample reserves against war contingencies should be kept in the treasuries of the companies until all danger from the war is removed.

$30,000,000 Cash to Bondholders.

"The exact amount which the British Government will release from the treasuries of British subsidiaries has not been determined. We propose to exchange $40,000,000 of the $70,000,000 due on the bonds for new 6 per cent. twenty-five-year bonds. The remaining $30,000,000 will be paid to bondholders in cash. It may be necessary to sell 6 per cent. notes to secure part of that cash. If so, three-year notes will be sold at par. I do not expect a note issue larger than $10,000,000 in any event."

When in April last year the company fell into receivership about $17,000,000 of its bonds were held in Holland and about $12,000,000 in Great Britain. The total of these foreign holdings has since been reduced to about $5,000,000. But though the foreign holdings are comparatively small, it will be necessary to advertise for bond deposits in both Holland and Great Britain before the reorganization plan can be declared effective. That and other legal arrangements here will make it impossible to vacate the receivership before September. Meanwhile the reorganization managers will have the benefit of earnings for three months, running more than $3,000,000 a month.

All interests are agreed that H. A. Sanderson shall continue as President and operating manager of the company in England and that Philip A. S. Franklin shall remain as Vice President and operating manager in the United States. In fact, the operation of the company in this way has been one of the few matters not in dispute in the long controversy over a company whose $101,000,000 stock is held in this country and 75 per cent. of whose earnings are derived from vessels under the British flag.

PUBLIC SERVICE PAYS 8%.

Jersey Corporation Raises Dividend —Entertains A. Newbold.

Directors of the Public Service Corporation yesterday held their first meeting in the new Public Service Terminal in Newark, preceded by luncheon at the Robert Treat Hotel. Guests at the luncheon were A. Newbold of J. P. Morgan & Co., Donald G. Geddes, and Frederick W. Enger, Vice President of the Fidelity Trust of Newark. The board declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., an increase from 7 to 8 per cent. a year.

Edwin W. Hine, Secretary of the Public Service Corporation and of its forty-eight subsidiaries, is Brigadier General of the New Jersey National Guard. He resigned as Secretary because of his enforced absence in military service, and was elected Assistant to the President, retaining his official connection with the company. Percy Ingalls was elected to succeed him as Secretary of the Public Service Corporation and all its subsidiaries.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange there was a general rally in prices from the low levels of Monday. The Mexican situation continued the controlling influence. Trading tended to quiet at the higher levels, and by the early afternoon a waiting attitude developed, with prices working off somewhat in the later dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	20½	20½	20½	20½
10	Allis-Chalmers	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
$20	Am. Beet Sug.	89¾	91	89½	89¾
190	Am. Can	54½	55¼	54½	55¼
170	Am. Car & F'dry	56¾	58	56¾	57¾
70	Am. H. & L. pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
$70	Am. Locomo	70	70⅞	70	70
870	Am. Smelting	93½	95	93½	94½
50	Am. Steel Fdrs.	50¾	50½	50¾	50½
10	Am. Sugar	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
40	Am. Zinc	49¾	49¼	49¼	49¼
870	AnacondaCopper	82¾	83½	82¾	83¾
90	A., T. & S. Fe	104	104½	104	104½
570	BaldwinLocomb.	86	86½	85⅞	85⅞
30	Balt. & Ohio	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89⅝
895	Butte & Super.	72⅝	73⅜	71⅞	72½
40	Cal. Petroleum	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	Can. Pacific	176	176	176	176
5	Cent. Leather	54½	54½	54½	54⅜
90	Ches. & Ohio	63¾	63¾	62¾	63½
110	C., M. & St. P.	97⅜	98	97⅜	97⅝
570	C., R. I. & Pac.	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	21⅝
880	Col. Fuel & I.	40⅜	42	40⅜	42
80	Con. Products	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	19¼
1,970	Crucible Steel	80⅜	82	80⅜	81⅞
10	D. & R. G. pf.	29	29	29	29
90	Dist. Secur	46⅜	46⅝	46	46¼
740	Erie	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36½
60	Erie 1st pf.	52	52½	52	52½
70	Gt. Northern Ore	36⅝	37	36⅜	37
180	Insp. Copper	48¾	48¾	48½	48¾
40	Interboro. Con.	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
170	Int. Mer. Mar.	24⅜	25	24½	25
1,470	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	94⅜	95⅜	94⅜	94⅝
30	Kan. City So.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
820	Kennecott Cop.	50⅜	50⅜	49¾	49¾
30	Lee Rubber	48	48¾	48	48¾
150	Lehigh Valley	80¾	81½	80⅝	81½
280	Maxwell Mot.	82½	84⅜	82½	84¼
4,700	Mexican Pet.	98	99⅜	97½	98¾
83	N. Y. Central	104	105½	104	104½
110	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61¼	61½	61¼	61¼
50	Nor. Pacific	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅝
140	Pennsylvania	57¼	57⅜	57¼	57⅜
60	Pr. Steel Car	48¼	49⅝	48¼	49⅜
110	Ray Copper	2⅜	22	21⅞	22
4,980	Reading	102⅜	103	101⅞	102
110	So. Pacific	97	97⅜	97	97⅝
40	So. Railway	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
370	Studebaker	137¼	138⅜	137¾	137⅞
370	Tenn. Copper	45⅛	45¾	44⅞	45
170	Third Av.	64⅝	65¼	64⅝	65
100	Union B. & P.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
30	U. B. & P. pf.	31	32¼	31	32¼
880	Union Pac.	135½	136⅝	135¼	136
420	United Fruit	163½	167⅞	164⅝	165¾
50	U. S. Ind. Alc.	155⅞	155⅞	155⅛	155⅜
50	U. S. Rubber	53	53⅞	53	53½
10	U.S.S., R. & M.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
5,700	U. S. Steel	83⅞	84½	83⅞	84¾
50	Utah Copper	77⅛	78	77⅛	78
270	Westing. Elec.	59½	59⅝	59⅝	59½

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.12	.12	.12	.12
300	Goldf'd Con.	.87	.87	.87	.87
600	Jumbo Ext.	.85	.85	.85	.85
400	Midway	.23	.26	.26	.20
400	Ophir	.40	.40	.39	.39
1,000	Rescue Eula	45¼	45½	45¼	45½
300	Sierra Nev.	.31	.31	.31	.31
100	Tonopah Ext.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
400	Union Con.	.96	.96	.95	.96

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	3.60
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95¾	96⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅜	101⅜	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅜	101¼	5.60
City of Mont.		Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.40
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	...
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99¾	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	100	100¼	4.97
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	101	101½	4.85
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅝	100¼	5.35
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	101½	1.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101	103	3.75
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101⅜	3.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.48
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96	98½	5.95
Am. Tob. pf.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.23
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	93½	96⅝	4.55
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.80
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101¼	101½	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
Brklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.80
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.80
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅞	102¾	5.66
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103½	3.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	90½	90⅝	4.30
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	96	97	...
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅝	...
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101½	...
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	...
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101¾	4.00
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅜	4.85
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1923	98	99½	6.12
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99⅝	5.20
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	4.20
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	3.73
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.45
*Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	...	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1919	97	97⅜	...
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98⅝	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.83
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	+.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅜	100	5.00
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr. 1,'41	98⅜	99½	5.10
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98⅜	99¼	...
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	100⅞	101⅛	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100½	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	97⅜	98¼	5.65
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.25
U.Ry.G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98¼	98½	5.30
U.S.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	112	114	4.23
U.S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅝	101	4.45
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101¼	4.90
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	99½	5.55
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Wm. E. Ry.	5	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West. Lt.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	16	15¼	16
Atlantic Refining	690	695	690	695
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	85	90	87	90
Chesebrough Mfg.	296	305	300	310
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	320	325	320	330
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line	200	205	202	207
Galena S. Oil	153	156	153	157
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Illinois Pipe Line	130	162	160	163
Indiana Pipe Line	87	90	87	90
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10¾	10¾	10⅝
National Transit	15	17	15	17
New York Transit	185	190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line	93	96	93	96
Ohio Oil	227	230	230	232
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil	13½	13	12⅝	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s	24	50	33	50
Prairie Oil & Gas	400	405	400	405
Prairie Pipe Line	217	219	216	219
Solar Refining	270	275	270	275
Southern Pipe Line	185	190	185	190
South Penn Oil	345	350	345	350
South. W. Penn	108	108	104	108
Stand. Oil of Cal.	248	250	248	250
Stand. Oil of Ind.	555	560	555	560
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	400	410	400	410
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	525	528	521	527
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	206	208	206	208
Stand. Oil of Ohio	630	650	630	650
Swan & Finch	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	253	257	253	257
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Ahmeek	98	98	98	98
495	Alaska Gold	20	20	19⅜	20
500	Algomah	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
160	Allouez	64	65	64	65
780	Am. Zinc	48½	49½	48½	48⅝
600	Am. Zinc pfd.	60½	60¾	60	60
10	Anaconda	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
340	Ariz. Commer.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
150	Butte & Sup.	73⅜	73⅝	72⅜	72⅝
618	Cal. & Ariz.	68¼	70	68¼	69⅞
12	Cal. & Hecla	530	540	528	535
50	Centennial	16	16¼	15⅝	15⅝
887	Copper Range	60½	62	60	60¾
210	Daly West	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
500	East Butte	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
70	Granby	89	91	88	91
61	Greene Can.	43½	45	43½	43⅝
90	Hancock	12⅜	13	12⅜	13
100	Helvetia	30c	30c	30c	30c
100	Indiana	3	3	3	3
100	Inspiration	48¼	48½	48¼	48½
50	Island Creek	48½	48½	48⅜	48⅜
385	Isle Royale	27	28	27	28
50	Kekeenaw	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
115	Lake	14	14	14	14
100	Mass. Con.	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½
100	Michigan	3	3	3	3
110	Mohawk	97½	98½	97½	98
150	New Arcadian	7	7½	6¾	7
103	Nipissing	8	8	7	7
375	North Butte	22	22¼	21⅞	21⅝
95	Old Dominion	68	68	67	67
40	Osceola	93	93	93	93
20	Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
51	Quincy	89	90	89	90
415	Santa Fe	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
130	Shannen	9	9	8½	8½
100	South Utah	25	25	25	25
39	St. Mary's	78	78½	78	78½
495	Sup. & Boston	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
30	Tamarack	46	47	46	47
1,315	U. S. Smelter	70¾	71⅞	70¾	71⅜
249	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝
30	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
110	Utah Cons.	13⅞	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
57	Utah Copper	78⅛	78⅛	77⅞	78
100	Utah Metal	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	Victoria	3	3	3	3
55	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
7	Wolverine	55	55	54½	54½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
9	Amoskeag	74½	74½	74½	74½
50	Am. Pn. Serv.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Am. Sugar	110½	110½	110½	110½
110	Am. Sugar pf.	117¾	118	117¾	118
22	Am. T. & T.	130	130½	130	130½
20	Am. Woolen	44½	44½	44½	44½
35	Am. Wool. pf.	96	95¾	95	95¾
5,148	A., G. & W. I.	64	65⅞	63¾	64⅜
495	A., G. & W. I. pf.	57	57⅞	57	57¾
670	Cuban Cement	16	16	15½	15⅝
11	Gen. Electric	168	168½	167¾	167¾
17	Mass. Gas	81½	81½	81½	81½
10	Mass. Gas pf.	84	84	84	84
10	Mergenthaler	168	168	163	163
200	Mexican Tel.	1	1	1	1
11	N. E. Got. Y.	25	25	25	25
8	N. E. C. Y. pf.	50	50	50	50
10	N. E. Tel.	134	134	134	134
1	Nipe Bay	155	155	155	155
20	Pullman	162½	162½	162½	162½
25	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
30	Swift	137	137¼	137	137¼
229	United Fruit	165½	167	164¾	165⅝
52	Un. Shoe M.	56¼	56	55½	55⅝
87	Un. S. M. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
186	U. S. Steel	83½	84⅜	83½	83⅞
1	U. S. Steel pf.	117	117	117	117
885	Ventura Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾

RAILROADS.

75	Boston Elev.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73½
295	Boc. & Me.	46	46½	45¾	46½
10	Mass. Elec.	6¼	6¼	6	6
99	New Haven	61	61½	61	61½
25	Prev. & Wor.	202	202	201½	201¾
65	Rutland pf.	26	26	26	26
12	West End	57⅝	58	57⅝	58

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	92	92	91⅞	92
14,000	A.G. & W. I. 5s.	83	83½	83	83½
1,000	C., B. & Q. Ia. 4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
3,000	C., B. & Q. Neb. 4s.	98	98	98	98
12,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s.	98½	98½	98⅛	98⅛
5,000	K. C. & E. 5s.	90	90	90	90
6,000	Swift 5s.	100⅛	100½	100½	100½
24,000	U. S. Sm. 5s.	111	111	111	111

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
290	A. W. G. Mach.	56½	58	56½	57⅝
20	A. W. G. M. pf.	108	108	108	108
10	Caney River	38	38	38	38
520	Columbia Gas	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½
10	Harb.-Walker	90	90	90	90
50	Ind. Brewing	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
110	Ind. Brew. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	51½	51½	51½	51½
75	Nat. Fireproof	8½	8½	8½	8¼
45	Ohio Fuel Oil	16¾	17	16¾	17
1,014	Ohio Fuel	45	47½	45	47⅜
100	Pitts. Brewing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20	Pitts. Brew. pf.	22	22	22	22
130	Pitts. Coal	27	27	27	27
1,095	Pure Oil	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
20	Pitts. Pl. Glass.	119¼	119¼	119½	119½
3,600	Reas Mining	12c.	12c.	11c.	12c.
400	San Toy	15c.	15c.	15c.	15c.
100	U. S. Steel	83⅝	83⅞	83⅜	83⅝
20	Un. Nat. Gas	150	150	150	150
125	Westing. A. B.	143	144	143	144
895	Westing. Elec.	59½	60⅛	59½	59⅝
60	W. P. Ry. pf.	73¾	74	73¾	74

BONDS.

$10,000	Col. Gas 5s.	80½	80½	80¼	80¼
1,000	Pitts. Cl. db. 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Balt. Tube	125	125	125	125
10	Balt. Elec. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
4	Balt. Bank	156½	156½	156½	156½
374	Con. Power	110¾	113½	110¾	113
65	Con. Power pf.	109	109¼	108⅝	109¼
3,265	Cosden Ref.	25	26	24½	26
7,000	Cos. O. & G.	14⅜	17½	14⅜	17½

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Alaska Steamship
25 Buckeye Pipe Line
200 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
100 Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 Freeport Texas Co.
10 German American Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
25 Home Insurance
34 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd.
100 Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
50 National Licorice Pfd.
30 Southern Pipe Line
3 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Brass
110 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
25 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
15 Columbia Trust
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Franklin Insurance
90 Harriman National Bank
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
100 Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
25 Niagara Insurance
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.
20 Yale & Towne Mfg.

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50 Swan & Finch
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25 Continental Oil
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115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Partial Recovery in the Industrials and Further Decline in Oil and Mining Stocks.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 421,169 shares of stocks and $110,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 77,914; oil, 95,578, and mining, 247,677. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Aetna Explos.	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18
200	Ajax Rub.,Inc.	67	67	67	67
5,000	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	62¾	65¾	62¾	64⅞
1,500	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	57	58	57	58
400	‡Butler Chem.	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
300	Canadian Nat. Gas Corp.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
500	‡Car Lt. & P.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
100	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,000	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am. pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
9,680	Chev. Motor	223	226	213	221
5,800	‡Cuba Cane S.	56	59¼	58¼	58⅝
400	‡Cuba Cane S. pf.	93½	94½	93½	94¼
270	Driggs-Seab'y.	132	139	130	131
1,300	‡Emerson Mot.	3½	4	3½	3⅝
1,000	Emerson Phon.	13	13	12½	13
1,000	‡Flemish-Lynn Phonograph.	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼
400	‡Gasten, Williams & Wigmore	50	50	49½	50
400	Grant MotorCar	13½	13½	13⅞	13⅞
100	Hartman Corp.	71	71	71	71
250	Hask'l & Barker Car Co.	*38½	*38½	37	38
344	Holly Sugar Corp.	53	54	*52½	54
1,000	‡Hupp Motor Car	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
250	‡Int. Tungsten.	7½	7½	7½	7½
500	‡Kapo Mfg.Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300	Kath. Brze.pf.	25¼	26	25¼	26
600	Marconi of A.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,400	‡Maxim Mun.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
6,000	‡Midvale Steel.	63½	65⅛	63½	64¾
25	‡Ont. Steel Pr.	42	42	42	42
55	‡PooleEng.&M.	117	118	117	118
25	x‡Saxon M.Car	82	82	82	82
500	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16⅛	16	16	16
6,850	‡Stutz Motor.	55⅛	55⅛	54⅜	54½
1,500	Sub. B.v.t.ctfs.	37	37½	37	37¼
300	‡Tobacco Prod.	42	42	41½	41¾
6,865	Tris.F.v.t.ctfs.	2⅜	2½	2	2⅛
300	‡U.S. L.& H.C.	3	3	3	3
400	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	6	6	6	6
300	U. S. Stmship.	6¾	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
500	United Zinc.	9¼	10	9¼	10
10,400	‡U.S. Mot., w.i.	72¾	74⅜	72½	74
2,000	Unit. Prof. Sh.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,200	White Mot.	56¾	57⅝	56½	57¼
1,000	W. Film v.t.ctfs.	1	1	1	1
1,200	‡Zinc Concent.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
75	Ill. Pipe Line.	162	161	161	— 3
30	Ohio Oil.	229	228	228	— 5
100	Pierce Oil.	13	13	13	— 1½
23	Prairie P. L.	220	218	218	— 1
20	St. Oil of N.J.	528	525	525	— 5
5	St. Oil of N.Y.	208	208	208	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	††Alb. Pet. Co. (a prospect).	52	53	51	53
200	Am. Oil & G.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	‡Bar. Oil & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,200	††Century Pet. (a prospect).	61	61	61	61
2,000	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	24⅜	26	24⅜	25⅞
29,900	‡Cos. O. & G.	15	17½	15	17¼
7,000	‡C. O. & G. pf	5⅜	6	5½	6
200	Empire Pet.	5	6	5	6
7,000	‡Federal Oil.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
800	‡Int. Petrol.	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
6,000	‡Kenova Oil.	86	88	86	88
400	Metro. Petrol.	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20½
3,000	††Midwest Oil.	45	49	47	47
100	††Midw. Oil pf	83	83	83	83
225	‡Midwest Ref.	65	65	64	64
1,000	‡Musko. Ref.	2⅛	3	2⅛	3
1,600	‡‡N. Y.-Okla. Oil	75	75	75	75
7,000	††Okla. Oil.	14	15	13	14
400	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,100	Okl. P. & R.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
100	‡Sap. Oil & R.	12	12	12	12
700	‡Sinclair Oil.	47	47	47	47
15,000	‡United W. Oil	1⅜	1⅜	⅞	1⅛
800	‡Ven. Con. Oil	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2,700	‡Victoria Oil.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
200	Way. Oil & G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

MINING STOCKS.

3,935	††Alaska-West.	56	57	55	57
2,500	††Atlanta.	11	12	11	11½
20,000	††AdanacSilver	64	67	63	67
5,200	††Ala.-Brit.Col. Met., (a prospect)	74	74	72	73
400	Bingham Min.	12	12	11⅜	12
1,000	‡Beaver Con.	43	43	43	43
2,500	††Booth.	16½	16½	16	16
1,600	Boston & Mon.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,200	ButteCop.&Zinc vot. tr. ctfs.	6	6¼	6	6
2,700	‡Calaveras Cop.	4¼	4⅞	4¼	4⅞
4,500	‡Caledonia.	71	71	69	70
2,000	Canada Copper.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛
2,000	‡Cashboy.	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Cerro de P.Cop.	36	36	36	36
8,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	Crown Reserve.	½	½	½	½
2,100	Crystal Copper	1½	1½	1½	1½
750	Dundee - Ariz. Cop., (a prospect)	1½	*1⅛	1⅛	1½
425	Du Pont Cop.	1⅞	2	1⅝	2
15,000	‡Dome Ext.	34	39	34	39
1,300	††Emma Cop.	48	*49	45	46
500	First Nat. Cp.	4	4	4	4
800	Florence.	40	40	40	40
4,300	‡Goldf. Cons.	88	88	86	87
2,500	††Goldf. Merg.	8½	9	8½	9
1,750	Hecla Mining.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	I. & I. M. & R.	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,300	Howe Sound.	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅜
45,000	‡Int. Mines.	14	16	10	12
2,000	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
30,000	Jer. V. (a pr.).	1½	2⅛	1½	1⅝
500	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a pros.)	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	††Jim Butler.	94	94	92	92
4,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	83	83	80	81
200	Kerr Lake.	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,700	††Kewanas.	12	12	11	11½
1,600	La Ex. M. Co. (a pros.)	58	58	58	58
1,000	La Rose Cons.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,800	‡Louis. Cons.	17	19	17	19
800	Magma Copper	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
800	Majestic Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,700	‡Marsh Min.	15	15	14	14⅞
500	McIntyre.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	†McK-Dar.	52	52	52	52
812	‡Mojave Tung.	6½	6½	*6¾	6½
1,200	Monitor Silver.	2	2¼	1⅞	1⅞
4,500	††Moth. Lode.	29	29½	28	28½
1,000	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co.	16¼	16⅞	16½	16⅞
300	Nipissing M.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
1,500	†Oatman Sou. (a prospect).	32	34	32	34
1,000	†Peterson L.	26	26	26	26
225	Ray Hercules.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
2,150	‡Rills Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,000	††Rex Con. M.	17	17	16	17
4,700	†Rochester M.	67	67	65	65
500	†San Toy.	16	16	16	16
300	†Sc. Gr. G. M.	½	½	½	½
1,300	Stand. S.-L.	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
7,500	††Success Min.	80	81	79	81
1,000	††Temiskaming	65	65	65	65
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Tri-Bullion.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
10,900	††U. S. Con. M.	10	10	10	10
9,430	‡Un. Verde Ex.	31⅝	31⅝	28⅝	29⅜
800	Unity G. M.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
2,300	†W. End. Con.	98	98	96	97
200	‡W. Oaks Min.	6½	6½	5⅝	6
400	‡Yuscar. Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$100,000	‡C. & O. 5s.	95	95	84⅝	95
5,000	C. Ar. S. 5s.	42	42	42	42
5,000	‡Sulzburger & Sons 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Note.—Saturday, 130 Chevrolet Motors sold at 241, and not reported yesterday, 2,000 Pierce Oil at 13@12⅛, and June 16, Emerson Phonograph, 150, at 13¾.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Drug	12½	13½	13	14
Am. Int. Corp.	28	29	28	29
British-Am. Tob., ord.	17	18	17	18
Holly Sugar pf.	96¾	97½	96¾	97
Joplin Ore Speltter	4	5	4	5
Lynn Phonograph	10¼	11	10¾	11½
Perlman Rim	130	140	130	140
Peerless Truck & M.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
Riker & Hegeman.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Springfield pf.	120	125	120	123
Thomas Aeroplane	27	28	27	28
United Drug	70	72	70	72
United Drug 2d pf.	91	93	91	93
United Drug 1st pf.	52	53	52	53

OIL STOCKS.

Houston	15	17	15	17
Prudential Oil & G.	29	30	29	30

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	1	1¼	1	1¼
Butte & N. Y.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Cerro de Pasco.	36½	37½	36½	37¼
Eagle & Blue Bell.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Fortuna Mines	1⅝	2	1⅞	2
Twin Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	80	83	80	83

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	70	74	70	74
American Brass.	295	296	295	296
Atlas Powder.	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox.	113	115	113	115
Bliss, (E. W.)	600	605	605	610
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	198	208	198	208
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	840	860	830	840
Du Pont Pow., new.	297	301	298	302
Du Pont Powder pf.	102¾	104	102¾	104
Hercules Powder.	365	370	370	380
Hercules Powder pf.	115	116	115	116
International Arms.	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	175	175	175	176
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	590	600	590	600
Winch, Rptg. Arms.	1750	1800	1775	1850

STATE RECEIPTS INCREASE.

Last Fiscal Year Shows Advance of More Than $27,000,000.

The report of the State Controller for the eight months of the fiscal year ended May 31, 1916, shows an increase in receipts, compared with last year, of more than $27,000,000 and an excess of receipts over expenditures of about $7,000,000.

The increases are in all the general items of revenue, but the most notable is that of $18,799,043 in the direct tax. Receipts for excise, organization of corporations, and stock transfers also showed large gains compared with last year. The figures are as follows:

	1915.	1915.
Direct taxes	$19,644,625.28	$845,482.39
Excise	12,584,329.55	8,921,213.51
Corporations	5,117,273.23	4,378,943.59
Organization of corporations	881,476.01	283,662.68
Inheritance	4,425,805.41	4,216,279.15
Stock transfers	3,828,155.00	1,222,021.88
Secured debt	368,383.31	365,052.94
Mortgages	909,854.68	807,008.41
Motor vehicles	1,879,029.25	1,441,323.50
Other revenue	3,117,840.10	2,814,802.31
Total	$52,706,273.40	$25,295,792.36

Receipts and expenditures for each of the months were:

1915.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
October	$15,234,478.41	$2,950,380.14
November	2,843,249.85	4,135,867.64
December	1,896,283.03	3,533,633.26
1916.		
January	4,179,817.23	3,576,006.74
February	7,875,433.61	6,847,992.78
March	4,470,854.24	3,667,173.43
April	12,880,579.72	10,631,647.32
May	9,221,548.31	10,915,436.70
Eight months.	$52,706,273.40	$45,752,937.96

At the close of the previous fiscal year there was a deficit of $2,710,176.43.

TO EXTEND NOTES 3 YEARS.

Chicago Elevated Railways Not Ready for Permanent Financing.

The Chicago Elevated Railways Company announced yesterday a proposed plan for meeting the $14,000,000 of two-year 5 per cent. notes which fall due July 1. These obligations were put out as part of a plan of temporary financing. Since that date the city has appointed a commission to study transportation conditions and formulate a plan for the unification of all the elevated and surface lines. Pending the completion of the plan the Chicago Elevated deems it impracticable to undertake permanent financing and has decided upon an extension of the notes to July 1, 1919.

Interest on the extended notes will be increased to 6 per cent., $15 per $1,000 will be paid as a bonus, and the collateral under the issue will be increased. In addition, the Commonwealth Edison Company will assign all claims for power supplied during the life of the extended notes to a trustee, to be paid only if other floating debt of subsidiary companies is not increased.

The plan of extension has not been underwritten, and it depends for success on the co-operation of the noteholders.

NEW OFFICERS IN TRUST CO.

The Bankers Plans Purchase and Distribution of Securities.

The Bankers Trust Company announced yesterday the election of Albert H. Marckwald and Albert A. Tilney as Vice Presidents for the special purpose of organizing a new department for the purchase and distribution of securities. Up to this time the company has confined its activities in this direction largely to purchases and sales for its own account.

Mr. Tilney was formerly a member of Harvey Fisk & Sons, but has been assistant to the President of the Bankers since August, 1915. Mr. Marckwald was until recently on the New York Stock Exchange. He had been a member of the Governing Committee since 1915, resigning his position last week. In 1907 he formed the firm of Cusings & Marckwald with the late J. Bradley Cusings. This firm is now being succeeded by Richard Whitney & Co.

At yesterday's meeting the directors of the Bankers Trust Company accepted the resignation as Vice President of Harold B. Thorne, who assumed this position when the Bankers absorbed the Mercantile Trust Company.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	127	128	127	130
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	325	340	325	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F.	175	180	175	180
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	230	240	230	240
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	480	500	480	500
R. J. Reynolds Tob.pf.	121	123	121	123

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.01
Con.	.05	Justice	.03
Andes	.14	Mexican	.19
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.03	Ophir	.35
Caledonia	.48	Overman	.07
Challenge Con.	.06	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.05	Savage	.06
Confidence	.12	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.14	Sierra Nevada	.27
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.90
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.10		

TONOPAH.		D'field B. B.	
Belmont	4.25	Florence	.39
Halifax	.53	G'field Con. M.	.80
Jim Butler	.90	G'field Merger	.07
McNamara	.07	Jumbo Exten.	.82
Midway	.24	Kewanas	.11
Montana	.25	Lone Star	.06
North Star	.17	Red Lion	.23
Rescue	.44	Silver Pick	.05
Tonopah Exten.	5.75	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nevada.	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End.	.96	Big Jim	1.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.40
Booth	.15	Rochester Min.	.64
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain.	.62
Comb. Fraction	.07	White Caps	.22

COLORADO SPRINGS.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9½	10	Isabella	16½	17
Elkton	17	19	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso	79	80	Granite	66½	68½
Findlay	3½	4½	McKinney	38	42
Golden Cycle	211	220	Portland	166	172
Gold Sov.	3¾	4	Vindicator	225	240

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35	4.10
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.55	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.50	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.55	4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.25	4.10
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.20	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.65	4.35
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.28	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.55	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.50	4.25
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.30	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.30	4.10
Mo., Kan. & T.	1916-'23	5		5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. L.	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.65	4.30
Norf. & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.28	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.82	4.25
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.30	4.05
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.25	4.70
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5		4.62	4.30
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.35	4.10
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.55	4.30

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Atlantic National Bank has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. Its deposits have doubled in two years.

Myron T. Herrick has been made a Director of the National Surety Company.

John C. Van Cleaf, Vice President of the National Park Bank, has been made a Director, to succeed the late John C. McKeon.

The merger of the New York Title Insurance Company and the New York Mortgage and Security Company into the New York Title and Mortgage Company has been ratified by stockholders of both companies. Since organization the two companies have been carried on in intimate association.

The Bankers Trust Company will receive proposals for the sale to it of Southwestern Utilities Corporation five-year 6 per cent. gold notes at 101.

Hallgarten & Co. and Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co. state that the subscription lists to $6,000,000 Cosden Oil and Gas Company three-year 6 per cent. convertible mortgage notes, opened yesterday morning, were closed at noon, the issue having been oversubscribed by that time.

The Mercantile Stores Corporation, having disposed of portions of its free assets, will distribute a dividend of 8 per cent. on the principal amount of all of its outstanding notes. The payment will be made by the Bankers Trust Company.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
20	Am. Lt. & Tr.	382¾	379¾	380	383
2,540	Cities Service.	309	300	305	306
379	Cities Serv. pf.	86½	85½	85¾	86½
600	Commonwealth.	65	64¼	64¼	65
576	Com'wealth pf.	85	84½	84¼	85
100	Consum. P. pf.	99	99	97	99
100	Empire D.E.pf.	90¼	89¾	87¾	91
25	Lincoln G.& E.	46½	46¾	43	48
115	Mich. L. pf.	99	99	97½	99
25	Repub.Ry.& L.	39	38¾	38	39
75	Sp'gfield L., H. & P. pf.	99	99	97	99
300	Tenn.Ry.,L.&P.	13	12¼	12	12¾
30	Toledo Trac.	46¼	45¾	45¾	46¼
250	Toledo Trac.pf.	83¾	83¼	83¼	83¾

BONDS.

$7,000	Cent. Ill. Lt.	5s	97	96	97
32,000	Comwlth. ev.	6s.	102¾	102	102	102¾
27,000	Mich. Ry.	6s.	101¾	101⅝	101¾	101⅝
11,000	Mich. Light	5s.	99½	99¼	98¾	99½
9,000	Union Ry., G. & E.	5s, '89.	93½	93	93	93½
17,000	Union Ry., G. & E.	5s, '19.	99¼	99¼	98¾	99½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	77	78
Adirondack Electric Power.	23	26
American Gas Co.	120	123
American G. & E.	50	52
*‡American Gas & Electric.	142	147
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110¼	112½
American Power & Light.	69	71
American Power & Light pf.	84½	86
American Public Utilities.	45½	46½
American Public Utilities pf.	75	78
American W. W. & E.	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. Participating pf.	14	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	53	56
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	94
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	91
Baton Rouge notes.	90½	91
Carolina Power & Light.	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	96	100
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.	95	97
Cen. Miss V. Prop. pf.	77½	81
Colorado Power	24	25
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	74½	77
Connecticut Power pf.	92	95
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	...
Dallas Electric notes.	98½	99¼
Dayton P. & L.	60	64
Dayton P. & L. pf.	94½	96
Denver Gas & Electric ref. 5s.	97	99
Electric Bd. D. pf.	85	...
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	103
Eastern Texas Electric	62	...
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s.	91½	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes.	100	101
El Paso Electric ex dividend.	123	126
El Paso Electric col. 5s.	97	99½
Empire G. & F. 6s.	99¾	100
Federal Light and Traction.	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	50
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	90	94
Galveston-Houston Electric.	32½	...
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	80
Galveston-Houston Electric 1st 5s.	91	94
‡Gas & Electric Securities.	275

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

HOCKING VALLEY PRODUCTS COMPANY
Sinking Fund.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under the First Mortgage of Hocking Valley Products Company, dated January 1, 1911, hereby requests proposals for the sale on June 28, 1916, to the Trustee on account of the Sinking Fund, of First Mortgage Fifty-Year 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Hocking Valley Products Company, accompanied by the July 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons, and also accompanied (1) if the Bonds were subjected to the agreement dated January 1, 1915, for the temporary reduction of interest, by the 10 certificates then delivered in respect of and appertaining to the Bond or Bonds in question; or (2) if the Bonds were not subjected to such agreement, by the coupons due January 1 and July 1, 1915, and January 1, 1916. The Sinking Fund moneys now available are $10,160.71. Proposals must be in writing and state the prices, FLAT, at which the Bonds, with all coupons (and certificates if any) as above required, are offered, and whether the Bonds were or were not subjected to the aforesaid agreement. Proposals must be delivered to the Trustee in sealed envelopes not later than 12 o'clock, noon, on June 24, 1916, the Trustee reserving the right to accept or reject any or all proposals in whole or in part.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary,
16 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated June 7, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY
First Mortgage Convertible Bonds
Due March 1, 1922

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Section 8 of Article IV. of the First Mortgage, dated March 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, securing the above bonds, that Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company has exercised its right or option to purchase, redeem and cancel all of the bonds secured by said First Mortgage by the payment therefor on Friday, September 1, 1916, at the office of Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, at the rate of 110 per centum of their face value together with all interest then accrued and unpaid thereon. All outstanding First Mortgage Convertible Bonds secured by said First Mortgage of March 1, 1912, shall become and be due and payable on said date, and should be presented at that time and place with all unmatured coupons appertaining thereto. Unless the mortgagor shall make default in such purchase or completion, such bonds shall thereafter cease to draw interest in the hands of any holder. The right of the holder of any such bonds to convert the same into stock shall continue only to and including September 1, 1916.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. F. Wilson, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

SOUTHWESTERN UTILITIES CORPORATION FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD NOTES.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under Trust Agreement, dated June 15, 1912, with Southwestern Utilities Corporation, invites proposals in writing pursuant to Article V. of said agreement for the sale to it of Southwestern Utilities Corporation Five-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes, issued thereunder, at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purchase said Trustee has now on deposit $436,706.17. Such proposals should be delivered in sealed envelopes to the undersigned at its office, 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at any time prior to 12 o'clock noon, on June 30, 1916. Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on or before July 1, 1916, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on July 7, 1916, on which date interest will cease.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

Dated June 19, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 25.
New York, June 12, 1916.

A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 19, 1916.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
EXTRA DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK.
New York, June 12, 1916.

An extra dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable in COMMON stock July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 19, 1916.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.
(Incorporated)
Racine, Wis., U. S. A., June 7, 1916.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) upon the outstanding PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable on Saturday, July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, June 12, 1916, and

On July 1, 1916, the Voting Trustees for the holders of PREFERRED STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES will be prepared to distribute the above dividend when received by them, among such holders entitled thereto whose names appear of record on their books at the close of business Monday, June 12, 1916.

WM. F. SAWYER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
June 20, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 22, 1916.

F. E. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.
Raton, New Mexico, June 17, 1916.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 9.

The Board of Directors of the above Company have declared a dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the common stock of the Company outstanding and of record June 30, 1916, payable July 10, 1916. Transfer books close June 30 and reopen July 10, 1916.

CHARLES SPRINGER, Treasurer.

LAUREL OIL & GAS COMPANY, 1.536
Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., June 19, 1916. The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular monthly dividend of One-half of One Per Cent...(½ of 1%) and an extra dividend of One-half of One Per Cent., (½ of 1%) payable June 26, 1916, to stockholders of record June 20, 1916.

J. O. CLARK, Treas.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.
June 20, 1916.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS TODAY DECLARED a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at close of business June 20, 1916.

MAURICE H. EWER, Cashier.

Title Guarantee & Trust Company,
No. 176 Broadway, New York City.
June 20, 1916.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees the regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared and is payable June 30, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business June 22, 1916.

CLARENCE C. HARMSTAD, Treasurer.

Office of
Interstate Electric Corporation,
141 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1916.

A dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this company has today been declared payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1916.

R. W. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

The Importers and Traders National Bank of New York.
New York, June 20th, 1916.

A dividend of Twelve per cent., free of tax, has today been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 20th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1916.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

265th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
New York, June 20, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record of June 24th, 1916.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

220th DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, June 21st, 1916.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1916.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK
New York, June 20, 1916.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st, 1916. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company.
June 1, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared dividends of One and One-half Per Cent. for quarter ending June 30, 1916, and One and One-half Per Cent. on account accumulated dividends on the preferred stock of this company, payable on July 15, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1916. Checks for such dividends will be mailed to the holders of voting trust certificates for preferred stock of record June 30, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.

L. F. BOWER, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 68

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1916.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

Shattuck Arizona Copper Company,
120 Broadway, New York.
Dividend No. 16
and
Extra Dividend No. 4.

A Dividend of fifty (50c.) cents and an Extra Dividend of seventy-five (75c.) cents per share on the Capital Stock of this Company have been declared payable July 20th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1916. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAN E. LAMOND, Ass't Sec'y.

DODGE MANUFACTURING CO.
22d Consecutive Quarterly Pref. Dividend.

The Directors of the Dodge Manufacturing Company at the meeting on the 13th inst. at the main office, Mishawaka, Indiana, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the preferred stock of the company, payable July 1st. Stock transfer books closed June 21st to June 26th.

CHAS. ENDLICH,
Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank
330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on June 18th, 1916, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1916. Transfer books to close June 19th, 1916, reopen July 1st, 1916.

GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

ARGONAUT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY,
43 Cedar Street, New York.
EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of seven and one-half cents a share and an extra dividend of two and one-half cents a share have been declared, payable on June 29th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1916.

Dated, New York, June 17, 1916.

RALPH G. COAD, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY, BOSTON
PREFERRED STOCK

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable July 1, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record June 24, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of Third Avenue Railway Company has this day declared from and out of the surplus earnings and profits of the company a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon its outstanding capital stock, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1916.

Dated New York, May 26th, 1916.

SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, June 20th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, 1916. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK
New York, June 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record June 23, 1916.

W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
JUNE 27, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held on the 27th day of June, 1916, at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, 37th floor, in the City of New York, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

I. The election of Directors.

II. The ratification of the action taken at a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company held on May 16, 1916, authorizing the increase, classification and issue of stock, amendments of the By-laws, etc., and all acts and proceedings of the Officers and Directors in pursuance thereof.

III. To receive and approve the annual report and statement of the Company's affairs.

IV. The ratification of the acts of the Officers and Directors since the last annual meeting.

V. The transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, June 24, 1916, to the opening of business on Wednesday, June 28, 1916.

Dated, New York, June 12, 1916.

GEORGE J. BALDWIN, President.
AMES HIGGINS, Secretary.

Societe Miniere Caledonienne.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Societe Miniere Caledonienne will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y., on June 30th, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and a "Commissaire" (Auditor) and of acting upon the accounts of the Directors and the report of the "Commissaire," (Auditor.)

New York, June 19th, 1916.

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secretary.

Stockholders of the Spokane International Railway Co.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Spokane International Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1,006 Old National Bank Building, in the City of Spokane, County of Spokane, State of Washington, on the 15th day of July, 1916, at Twelve o'Clock noon of said day, for the

A. T. HERRICK, Assistant Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

MOSS & JACKSON, 40 BOND ST., HAS been dissolved, June 20, 1916, by mutual consent. Harry H. Jackson and Daniel H. Jackson have assumed the debts and have taken over the partnership assets and will continue business as heretofore at the same address.

LIFE COMPANIES PAID $733,700,000 IN 1915

Organizations in the United States and Canada Report a Most Prosperous Year.

$47,000,000 GAIN OVER 1914

Mortality Among the European Policy Holders Appears to be Little Affected by the War.

Life insurance organizations in Canada and the United States paid out a total of $733,700,000 during the year 1915, according to the official estimate published yesterday in The Insurance Press. This amount was paid by 220 regular companies, and was divided into $451,300,000 in death claims, matured endowments, and other benefits, and $282,400,000 in premium savings, cash value of surrendered policies, and to beneficiaries under policies issued in foreign countries.

An extraordinary feature of the death claims is that the mortality among European policy holders, the greater number of whom are either in the armies or residents of the war zones, is very little, if any, in excess of the normal mortality under peace conditions.

Life insurance transactions during the year are considered remarkable, when compared with the record of 1914, because of the large increase in insurance revived and written, the large increase of insurance in force at the close of the year, a 70 per cent. decrease of the percentage of increase of the payments for surrender values, a 50 per cent. decrease of the percentage of the increase of the policy loan account, and the large increase of the amount of premium savings apportioned for payment during 1916. The amount paid out exceeded that of 1914 by $47,000,000.

As life insurance is regarded as a barometer of business conditions the record last year was that of a high wave of prosperity.

Canadian companies report new and revived issues of $20,000,000, contrasting noticeably with a decrease of $3,000,000 in 1914. This is largely due to the war, in which the Canadian contingents have been conspicuous. The Canadian payments for death claims and matured endowments increased about $2,000,000, while the distributions of premium savings exceeded those of 1914 by nearly $2,375,000.

The increase of loans on policies is the smallest since 1909, and is accounted for by the betterment of business conditions that overcame the depression of 1913 and was developed to a large extent suddenly by the beginning of the European war in July, 1914.

Amounts paid out on single policies during 1915 were very large. The largest aggregate amount, $1,525,000, was paid on the life of Thomas H. Shevlin, the famous Yale University football player, who died from pneumonia at the end of the season, during which he had left his immense lumber interests to coach the team of his alma mater. The second largest amount was $537,475, paid on the life of Dohrman J. Sinclair of Steubenville, Ohio; the third was $561,575, paid on the death in the city of St. Louis, Mo., while the fourth was $410,512, paid on the life of Samuel H. Bowman.

There were thirteen policies of $100,000 and more paid for death in New York City. The greatest amount was $222,980, paid at the death of Norman B. Ream, a capitalist and Director in many corporations. The second largest was $200,000, paid on the death of William M. Ivins, a lawyer and former Chamberlain of the city, while the third largest was $177,750, paid on the life of Max M. Schwarcz. Among others, $175,000 was paid on the life of Forbes Henessy, the lawyer; $165,000 on the life of Herman Ridder, publisher of the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung; $150,208 on the life of Alvin L. Strasburger, $121,166 on the life of James W. Alexander, former President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; $115,500 on the life of Harry B. Baldwin, $106,000 on the life of Baruch D. Kaplan, $105,588 on an anonymous life, $105,000 on the life of Charles Klein, the dramatist, who was lost in the Lusitania disaster $101,000 on the life of Albert Plaut, a merchant, and $100,000 on the life of Joseph Oshinsky.

GUARDIAN'S BOND $2,500,000

Filed by De Witt C. Lyon, Custodian of the "Poor Little Rich Boy."

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 20.—The entry of the decree, order, and decision by Surrogate William A. Sawyer in which he appoints De Witt C. Lyon of Port Chester as guardian for William Crossman Mills Lee, the "poor little rich boy" of South Broadway, this city, was made today. Mr. Lyon filed a $2,500,000 bond, furnished by a surety company, which is said to be the largest guardianship bond ever furnished in the history of the county. Besides this bond there is a personal bond of $10,000 which Mr. Lyon furnishes also. The amount of the big bond is twice the amount of the child's property interests, or, in other words, he is worth $1,250,000. This fortune he inherited from his mother, the late Georgiana Mills Lee, and his grandfather, William Crossman, the last "coffee king" of Manhattan.

Surrogate Sawyer appointed Mr. Lyon after a long and bitter legal fight between William Mills, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Mills of Linden Place, New Rochelle, who is the father of the boy, and T. Frederick Lee, his stepfather. The boy is in the care of Mrs. Emma Kenyon Lee, the mother of T. Frederick Lee, and Surrogate Sawyer has suggested that the guardian leave him there until he is able to choose for himself whether he will live with his father or his stepfather.

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Every room light and well ventilated. Sanitation perfect. Elevators always running. Building open day and night.

Renting Agent, Room 406.
Telephone Bryant 1000.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade samples cloaks and suits all week. 22 West 26th St., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at coats and suits all week from 1 to 5 P., B. & D., 1,161 Broadway, Room 402.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing Fall orders on suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Pile fabrics; jobbers looking at; all week. 51 West 24th St., 10th floor.

CORDUROY.—Collins & Aikman's wide wale, in all colors. Neugass Bros., 71 W. 3d.

DRESSES.—The Rosenbaum Co., bargain basement, will look at jobs of silk and wash dresses, waists and wash skirts Wednesday morning 8:30 to 10:30. Alfred Fantl, 120 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses contractors, must have own style, also serge combinations, from $5 to $7.50; will place stock orders on right goods. 5th floor, 158 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber will see samples of serge silk and evening dresses; orders given. Eighth floor, 32 West 27th.

DRESES.—Our Mr. Ruben will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 423 W. 55th.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy serge and silk dresses for the Fall. 118 West 29th St., 10th floor.

DRESSES, &c.—Open for jobs of dresses, coats and suits; spot cash. Handel's, 336 Sixth Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses; orders given. 6th floor, 138 West 25th St.

JOBBER placing orders for Fall suits. 14 and 16 East 33d St., 4th floor.

MEN'S SUITS.—Wanted, 1,000 men's suits, to cost not more than $4; bring samples to Room 301, 1,133 Broadway. The 12th Street Store, Chicago.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for any quantity of plush. M 31 Times.

SKIRTS.—Will look at Fall line. Write for appointment. M 40 Times.

SUITS for Fall, ladies' and misses', will be looked at by jobbers. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples all week. 38 West 32d St., Room 1,507.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits. Tenth floor, 40 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Strictly jobbing; looking at Fall suits and coats all week. Third floor, 37 West 32d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber will look at Fall suits and coats all week. 12 West 27th St., 14th floor.

WAISTS.—Jobber placing orders for Fall. Room 1,804, 15 East 26th St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2960.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 436 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLANKET CLOTH, 72-in., knit back chinchilla, several grades; Garfield gabardine, No. 963; black and navy Dobson's gabardine, No. 518; Jamestown poplin, all colors. Twelfth floor, 141 West 28th St.

BOYS' WASH SUITS, to close out before taking stock. Greenberg, Marcus Co., 458 Broadway.

COATS.—For immediate delivery, 800 corduroy coats in all high shades; prices range from $4 to $7.50; will sell for $2. Eagle Manufacturing Co., 129 West 27th.

COATS.—150 better class, blue, tan, check; all sizes; closing out. Loewy & Co., 31 East 28th.

COATS, silk jersey; best shades; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, checks, jerseys, Palm Beach, silverbloems. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing silk poplins, gabardines, navy, black colors. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—See the Philadelphia and New York lines we show for jobbing trade from manufacturers who can make good deliveries; popular-priced suits, cloth and pile fabric coats. Adams, Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

CORKSCREW FABRICS for sale, suitable for shoe tops, &c.; about 200 pieces, black 56 inch, and about 75 pieces black on white cotton backing, 36 inch. All good qualities, jobs to close. Also lots No. 8,352 and No. 8,553, black corkscrew, 56 inch, made to order. Same mill will produce colors to order. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, New York Office, 43 Leonard St. Phone 135 Franklin. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

DRESSES.—We have live wire navy taffeta dresses, from $10.75 to $15, in stock for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—To close out 1,000 stylish wash dresses; also silver bloom suits and wash skirts. Excello, 127 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs Summer dresses, also silk dresses, cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job Summer dresses, large assortment, cheap. Balsam, 19 West 31st.

DRESSES.—300 better grade cotton dresses to close out. D. Ratner, 10 West 18th.

DRESSES.—Silks and cottons to close out. 30 East 30th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs of silk dresses. Bromner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

DRESSES, white and colored, to close out. Deiches, 48 West 34th St.

DRESS LENGTHS.—Would sacrifice cost, responsible party, 300 imported lawn handembroidered dress lengths. Pantaky, 11 East 42d St.

FURS.—200 black fox sets; will sell very cheap. Goodfield & Flam, 350 6th Av.

LYMANSVILLE, 208.—All shades, including white; great sacrifice. Adolf Schneider, 17 West 17th.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist & Dress, 134 West 37th St.

PRUSSIAN BINDINGS for knit underwear, &c., for sale. About 2,000 gross No. 6,860, light gray, 9-16. About 2,000 gross ⅝ inch, lot No. 6,861. About 1,000 gross of medium gray, No. 7,683, ⅝ inch. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, New York Office, 43 Leonard St. Phone 135 Franklin. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

SKIRTS.—1,500 wide wale corduroy; assorted colors and styles in all sizes to close out cheap. H. B. Schwartz, 13 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—5,000 wash skirts, gabardine, stripes, immediate delivery. Fishman, 289 Bleecker St.

SNAP FASTENERS for immediate delivery, $5 per great gross. Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap Fasteners Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 3612.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and Silverbloem suits, $3.75; immediate delivery. M. E. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and Silverbloem suits on hand. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SUITS, Palm Beach, 500 to close out at a price. S. Mitchell & Co., 31 West 31st.

TAFFETA, mahogany and wine colors, to close out; good quality. K & Times.

TAFFETA.—All shades; immediate delivery. La Mode Textile Co., 461 4th Av.

WAISTS.—1,000 dozen silks to close out; also 2,000 dozen trimmed voiles; prices from $4.50 to $6.50 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WAISTS.—40 dozen cotton and silk waists to close out. 'Phone Chelsea 8923.*

WASH SKIRTS.—Awning stripes, gabardines, cordelines; immediate delivery. Hirsh Bros., 28 West 27th.

WASH SKIRTS to close out. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

WOOLENS.—Job lot for men's suitings; value $4; $1.25, need cash. Call today, 258 East 126th St., Bronx. M. Sigler.

WOOLENS, Cloakings, and Serges.—Big jobs for ready cash. Telephone 8724 Spring.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...8¾@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday.....8¾@4 "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Tobacco in Passengers' Baggage.

The Treasury Department has issued an order that hereafter the customs inspection stamps prescribed by the revised statutes will not be affixed to the 50 cigars, 300 cigarettes, or 3 pounds of smoking tobacco allowed adult passengers under Article 361 of the customs regulations of 1915. As to cigars in excess of 50 and up to 1,000, of cigarettes in excess of 300 and up to 3,000, they will be stamped only with the internal revenue stamps. Such stamps, while in the possession of the customs officers and before being sold to passengers, will be stamped across the face with a rubber stamp bearing the legend, "United States Customs; Imported in passengers' baggage."

The East Is Taking Them.

Apropos of comment in this column on the sweater situation as it affects fibre silk goods, it was said yesterday that, while the West is showing little need of them at present, there is no fault to be found with the demand in this part of the country. The hardest part, it is said, is supplying the colors that are sought by buyers.

Rubberized Goods Purchased.

The heavy rainstorms of the month have brought quite a revival in the sale of rubberized garments. Rubber coats, and those that have been subjected to a rubberizing process, have not been so active since the cravenetted article and the knit shower proof garments attained their popularity. The weather lately, however, has required the best of protection possible, and rubberized overcoats have come into their own again.

Increase in Southern Business.

A clothing salesman just returned from his Fall trip reports that, while the South has not quite recovered from the financial straits brought on by the war, conditions have much improved. In comparison with 1914, the amount of orders he has taken this season is 90 per cent. more. He gave assurances to his customers that at least 85 per cent. of the goods purchased would be delivered, and suitable substitutes provided for 10 per cent. more. Despite the large increase in the quantity of merchandise ordered for the Fall, his opinion is that the retailers have not overbought, but are making preparations for a larger demand than usual.

Garment Lines Will Be Ready.

Although the labor situation in the coat and suit trade remains the same, assurances were given yesterday by one of the leading manufacturers that complete lines will be ready for the inspection of buyers at the usual time—the middle of July. Furthermore, he intimated that the trouble in the industry will be settled and everything in readiness for production before the actual manufacturing season starts. Buyers, he said, who have been accustomed to place their orders in this market need have no fear of being unable to get merchandise, as the manufacturers here will be fully able to take care of their wants.

Coal Situation Improves.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite demand has expanded to such a degree in the last few weeks that the mining companies are, as a general thing, oversold on all but one or two sizes. Some of them are sold a month or more ahead on egg and stove, and it is becoming harder every day to secure prompt shipment of either of those sizes. Even chestnut, which has not been in as good demand as the larger sizes, is now moving off a little better. None of the companies, so far as known, has been obliged to stock any of that size. Pea, however, remains as weak as ever. The bituminous trade is in remarkably good condition, time of the year considered.

Expect Good Coat Season.

From the orders which have been received by the dress goods trade for coatings, mill agents predict an exceptionally good coat season for the Fall. The variety of goods offered has proved an inducement for the garment manufacturers to make more than their usual amount of purchases. The weather, however, has been the main factor. The long cold spell and unseasonable temperature have depleted stocks in the hands of retailers. Among the popular fabrics that are being used, wool plushes, wool velours, zibelines, and bolivia cloth deserve prominent mention. The last-named cloth will be featured by the high-class trade, and numerous imitations have sprung up priced within the purchasing power of the medium grade houses.

Rubber Prices Still Dropping.

There seems to be no end to the decline in the local market for crude rubber, buyers apparently being determined to stay out until rock bottom has been touched. Just when this will be, and just how low the market will drop before active buying begins, is a question that a lot of men in the trade would like to be able to answer. No stimulation is afforded by the English market, which is also reported quiet. One feature of current business here is that the plantation rubbers have now got well below the level of Brazilians for the first time in a long while. Yesterday upriver fine was quoted at 64 cents a pound, spot, against 61¼@62 cents for pale crepe, and 60¾@61 cents for smoked sheets. Coarse was quoted at 42½ cents.

Fall Shoes Selling Freely.

If the optimistic reports heard in the shoe trade can be accepted in full, there is little question but that the higher price of leather and the finished goods is not having a detrimental effect on the advance business being booked on Fall shoes. On footwear of the staple and semi-staple order, reports from leading concerns say that business is well ahead of last year, and this in spite, also, of the lateness with which some of the lines were shown this season. A good novelty business is also told of, but with certain of the leading manufacturers in this line not anxious to make early delivering many buyers are said to be willing to hold off, too. Some of these dealers are said to take the position that, even if prices are rising steadily, it will be better to buy "right" at the advance, when styles are settled, than to buy early, cheaply, and wrongly.

Twills Took the Lead.

One of the most interesting things reported in the local gray goods market yesterday was the sale of a considerable yardage of heavy twills, at full prices, for delivery during the Fall. They are, presumably, for use in khaki, and quite a run on them is looked for as a result of the Mexican situation. There was not much doing on the other coarse goods though prices were firm enough. In the printcloths narrow goods continued quiet and there was not much business on 38½-inch 64-60s as a result of the unwillingness of most sellers to trade on them under 5½ cents. Some pretty fair nearby trading on 39-inch 64-72s was reported at 6¼ cents, but this is about the day's story. Closing printcloth prices, most of them nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¾c|38½-inch, 64-60s..5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¾c|38½-inch, 64-56s..5½c
39-inch, 68-72s....6¼c|38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4¼c|38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..5¾c|37-inch, 64-60s....5¾c
*Asked.

Wise to the Game.

There is a well known clothing concern whose name is very carefully defended, and its products, too. It is the practice of this concern to advertise the retail value of the goods it makes, and to attach very firmly to each suit a ticket bearing the price which the consumer should pay. Naturally, all patterns in the same price range are not alike, and it often happens that one style in the $20 class, say, will look like "more money" than another. Under ordinary circumstances the retailer will get more for such goods, and in an endeavor to do it with the product of the concern in question many schemes are resorted to. Recently a retail clothier wrote that a part of his stock needed pressing, that he wanted to take the tickets off for this purpose, and that he would like a certain number of other tickets to replace them. The manufacturing concern was "wise" at once, and refused to send them. It offered, instead, to press the goods in question free and to pay all carrying charges rather than have several consumers pay more for their suits than they should.

WASTE MATERIAL DEALERS

Trying to Make New Trade Customs—Supplies Increase.

Closer co-operation between dealers and consumers was the chief topic of discussion yesterday at the quarterly meetings held at the Hotel Astor, of the paper stock and metal divisions of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers. The paper men met in the morning, and the metal contingent in the afternoon. Simon Weil, Chairman of the paper stock division, presided at the morning session.

The paper division had before it a report of a special committee, of which James Rosenberg was Chairman, seeking to secure in conjunction with the Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association the co-operation of dealers in getting into the market more rags and waste paper, particularly on account of the exports from Europe having been shut off by the war. Mr. Rosenberg said his committee had conferred with a similar committee from the writing paper people, and had reached an agreement regarding a set of trade customs, including a joint arbitration arrangement.

These trade customs were approved by the committees from both organizations, it only remaining for them to be approved by both associations in order. F. W. Reidenbach of Rochester, Chairman of the metal division, reported encouraging progress in the work of this division.

It appeared at yesterday's meetings that, since the meetings held here in March, waste materials have come forward more freely with some lowering of prices.

Today, the scrap iron and scrap rubber divisions will meet at the Astor in the morning, to be followed in the afternoon by the quarterly meeting of the national association.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wagon Blocks, Dyes, and Other Articles Are Considered.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was sustained yesterday in a protest before the Board of General Appraisers claiming free entry for merchandise invoiced as "auto shipping chocks." The merchandise consisted of rough-sawed pieces of soft wood. The Collector at Portland assessed 15 per cent. duty, but Judge McClelland in his decision for the board decided the claim for free entry as wagon or car blocks was well taken. The Collector was reversed and reliquidation ordered.

A protest standing in the name of the Continental Color and Chemical Company was sustained by the board. The dyestuffs in controversy were entered upon the blank of the company, a rubber stamp being used to blot out the name of the Continental concern and to substitute the name of the Badische Company. Testimony was introduced to show that the Badische Company was the successor of the Continental firm, the present owners of the dyes.

W. F. Kenney was unsuccessful in an attempt to secure free entry as American goods returned, for stamp vending machines.

The Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. on screens imported by A. A. Vantine & Co. was cut in half in a decision by Judge Howell.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Thirty-seven prominent firms in the silk industry have signed a petition agreeing to permit employes to attend National Guard camps without loss of pay or regular vacations, or to attend the Plattsburg camp. A letter has been sent to the remainder of the trade urging similar action.

Piller Brothers, manufacturers of dresses and costumes at 132 West Twenty-ninth Street, have dissolved partnership. Benjamin Piller will continue at the address given, and Charles Piller will start in business for himself shortly.

PUGILIST KILLED; SIX HELD.

Bettison, Londo.. Boxing Promoter, and Others Taken in Custody.

LONDON, June 20.—The death of Valentine Hood, a pugilist, at the National Sporting Club early today after a boxing contest, in which he had been engaged with Charles Hardcastle, had a sequel in Bow Street Police Court this afternoon when Arthur Frederick Bettison, manager of the National Sporting Club; J. H. Douglas, referee; the timekeeper of the bout, and two seconds, together with Hardcastle, were jointly charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Hood. They were remanded for a week, bail being allowed.

Hood was knocked out in the fourteenth round last night, and died this morning.

Sues Roosev

COURT CALENDARS

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Wolf, Senger & Heller
Friedsmberg.
Gitter<Penn RR.
Siegel<Schuylkill Silk Mills.
Walsh<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Badger Bag, &c, Co<Republic Bag, &c, Co.
Farbwerke, Hoechst Co<Lowe.
Barbara<NY C RR.
Dermer Bros Co<Meninger Bros.
Castello<Ford Motor.
Salvate<B & O RR.
Stover<Wanamaker.
Presco<Sabaudo.
Fountaine Elec Floor Box Corp<W R Ostrander Co.
Lamb<Lailey.
Sullivan<The Ansonia.
McDermott<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
US<Watson.
Brady<Anderson.
Barker<Mayer.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg.—Motions at 2 P. M.

Allen<SS Saguranca of al. (2.)
B H RR<Maxwell.
Bawickas<Singer.
Martuschat<Beadleston & Woerz.
S I Shipbuilding Co<Webster.
Henry<Str Everard.
Merritt & Chapman<Cascade.
Ormsby<Esrom.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty at 10:30 A. M.

Higgins<Yacht Eros.
Actieselskabet<SS Antoinette Acoame.
Hansen<SS Campanella.
B & O RR<Barnes Margaret & Joseph.
Ward<F'boat Washington & Cornell S B.
Atlantic Timberland<Gilbert.
Jordan<Cornell S B Co.
O'Brien<CNY and Dailey, (2.)
Bradley Imp Co<SS Tenadores and Tug M Moran.

Bankruptcy at 4 P. M.
Re Williamsburg Steam Laundry Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal at 10:30 A. M.
Case on—US<Carfagno
US<A Fiscina.
Same<C Erickson.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Wiesbader<United Fruit Co.
CNY<Goldsmith, (2.)
Re Meehan.
CNY<John Burke Imp Co.
Anderson<Steinert.
Lovetree<Fey.
Quinn<CNY.
Healy<same.
Strasburger<Dake.
James McCreery Rty Corp<Sadowsky.
Golding<B H R R.
Re Bader Hat Frame Co.
Allwell<Achim Varayim, &c.
Dinkelspiel<Altson Co.
Hauptknecht<B H RR.
Garcia<Marquez.
I Beck, Inc<New Amsterdam Cas Co.
Re Pulis.
MacFarlan<MacFarlan.
Goldstein<Mittenthal.
Eckerson<Burch.
Lally<Lally.
McAdams<Int R T.
Macri<Bell.
Re Kaiser.
Re Schindel.
Re Board of Trustees, League for Political Education.
CNY<Zinkeisen, (2.)
U S Grand Lodge<Nashelsky.
Regan<Winkler.
Lint, Butcher & Ross, Inc<Kraft, (2.)
People, &c<Milch.
Figare<Rector, &c, French Church.
Re Chiecs.
Chapman<Chapman.
Nichols<Fred Fear & Co.
Reilly<Reilly.
Prendergast<Degnon Realty & Terminal Imp Co, (motion.)
Parshelsky Bros<Koeppel et al.
Inq.—Schuch<Schuch, NYC Waterfront Co<Willis et al.
Bank of L I<Llewellyn et al.
Burchin, as admx<Burck et al.

Highest number on the calendar is 251c.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Shatsky<CNY.
Sankaitis, as admx<Cass et al.
Twombly<Flocck et al.
Henderson<B H R R.
Roth<F. Lohemann & Sons, Inc.
Rooney<B H RR Co.
Schoenfeld, an infant<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Lehmann, an infant<Lake.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Tuite<L I Elec Ry Co.
Burger<N Y Rys Co.
Janowsky<Roieze.
Pearson, an infant<Keller.
Croke<Manhattan & Q Trac Corp.
Halpern<Valentine.
Giuliano<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Carlomakno<Flore et al.
Van Iderstine Co<McCoy.
Krawcyzk<Cock.
Schoaner<Audley Clarke Co, Inc.
McEnany<B H R R.
Passler<Union Ry Co of N Y.
Twombly<Flocck et al.
Samson<Narwood.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1031.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Waldeck<Geist.
Kowalec, as adm<L I R T Co.
Smith<Wright.
Krystof<Barber.
Thayer<Reichard.
Markham<McKenna.
M Smiles<Spindler.
R Smiles<same.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.), (sea post)—SS Baltic ..... June 21

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.),—SS United States ..... June 22

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Vasilefs Constantinos ..... June 24

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.), (sea post)—SS St. Louis ..... June 24

Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9 A. M.—SS Canopic ..... June 24

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Bergensfjord ..... June 24

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Lafayette ..... June 24

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 24, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. June 24, SS Lafayette.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 26, SS Kamele.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 24, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.

Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. June 24, SS Canopic.

Sweden—Close at 9 A. M. June 22, SS United States.

Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 22, SS United States.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. June 22, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. June 24, SS Bergensfjord.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Kamakura Maru ..... June 22

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... June 23

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan ..... June 24

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... June 29

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, May 30; Sydney, May 31, and Honolulu, June 13—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on June 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, June 24.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 190 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 5th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 13, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lehman<Block.
Label<O'Daniels Co.
Ryan<Bubser.
Shattuck<Perkins.
Cognetta<Fishel.
Johnson<Kahn.
J Brothschneider<Rosenblum.
M Brothschneider<same.
Murphy<McGrath.
Wohlgemuth<Ranekn.
Stamp<86th St Amuse.
H O'Callaghan<CNY.
E O'Callaghan<same.
Kimble<Barrett.
Monahan<CNY.
Sommer<Rosenbaum.
Yudokowitz<Hill-Ware Co.
Impimba<Fried.
Leone<Stevens Exp.
Bernheim & Co<U S Realty & Imp Co.
Cusick<Nat Coal & Coke Co.
Gazzerdi<Am Dist Water Co.
Samson<Mattes.
Armeon<Am Auto Supply Co.
Bailon<Bauman.
J Brady<Bonner.
S Brady<same.
Anker<Rupprich.
Trevor<Waitt Inv Co.
Case on.

PART XI.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lyons<Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart.
Walsh<Kohn.
Herman<NYC Int Rty.
Coleman<NY Tel Co.
Smith<Shearns.
Waxman<Burtis.
Heldt<Lee.
Lee<H E Taylor Co.
Caldwell<same.
Wiener<same.
Golub<Doyle.
Lebowitz<Fowlers.
Bachman<Horace E Demorest Co.
Dow<Stark.
Eiseman<Whitridge.
White<Mortens.
Lutenhofer<CNY.
Spooner<West.
Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wenger<N Y Con RR.
Acker<Platt.
Lipschitz<Fishman.
Blumenbaum<Greenberg.
Lubinitsky<A D Const Military<Davidiov.
Verplank<Fort Wash Theatre Co.
Margolies<Cons Gas.
Brunk<B H RR (2.)
Holbrook<Mutual L I.
Sullivan<Torsney.
Kingsley<Sill.
Same<Schwerdt.
Ogul<Smith.
R Swasey<Charles Weisbecker.
H Swasey<same.
Ragone<Gus Schlaur Eagle Iron Co.
Rubinfeld<Stults.
S Sigman<N Y, N H & H RR.
H Sigman<same.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Witteman<Riviera Realty Co.
Hollander<Kauffmann
Goldbatt<Washor.
Morris<Proctor.
Feldman Con Co<Waller.
Richards<Aetna Accident, &c. Co.
Same<London & Lan, &c, Co.
Nat. Newsau Bk<Earl.
Wilson<Salomon.
Halbe<Adams (2).
Conway Co<Cumiskey.
Shelling<Dyars.
Giles<E Lunger Pr.
Wright-Barclay, Inc,<Fleissner.
Fuchs<Hannel.
Seaver<So Surety Co.
Esterly Garment Co<Marks.
N Y Water Supply Equip Co<Bayer.
Zinsser<Schmitt & S.
Elmohar Co<People's Surety Co.
CNY<Emerson Bldg.
Julie<Loomis Manning F D Co.
Kolodne<Northwestern Mutual L I Co.
M Kaempfer & Sons<Mendelson.
CNY<N Y & Harlem RR.
Cannon<Sares.
Kelly Springfield Tire Co<McIntyre.
Case on.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Degnon Cont Co<CNY, Conroy Bros, Inc<US Fid & Guar Co.
Lorillard<Golde & C.
Sasse<Order of U C T.
Same<Trav Ins Co.
Sa<Sa Benefits.
Needlemann<Ohio Farmers Ins Co.
Same<Northern Assur.
Daly<Niagara Alkali.
Norton<Pease.
McKegney<Ill Surety.
Mikel<Klein.
Ferguson & Wheeler, &c, Co<Perry.
Lexington Av Prop Co<Bradley Cont Co.
Church<Comm'l Truck Co.
Wyner<Bway Corp.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.

Inq—Greenberg<Rothbart.
Abraham<Am Exch Nat Bank.
Mueller<The Casket, Inc.
Williams<O'Siel.
Terranova<Volk Co.
Sherry<Ostro.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Loper<Horan.
Stockum<Lambert Holsting Engine Co.
Buchan<Gallagher.
Hudson Rldg<Compagnie Gen Transatlantique.
Kamber<Walker.
Pease & Elliman<39 & 41 W 55 St Rlty Co.
Dodson<Stillman.
Weil<Comodlea Verlrieb von Buhnenwerken.
Melken<Jorn.
Watson<Ross.
Hodgers<CNY.
Herbert<Goldfarb.
Atterbury Motor Car Co<Atterbury Com'l Truck Co.
Price<Rentner.
Stutzer<Sullivan.
Wilson<Ill Surety Co.
Baby Show Ex Co<Crowell Pub Co.
Salaznow<Schnurmacher.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Oppenheimer<M K & T Ry.
Abell<Epstein.
Mac Donald<Tolke.
Schuyler<Van Wyck.
Cunningham<Provident Loan Soc, NY.
CNY<McCarthy.
Levy<Davey.
Mack<Raymond.
Greenwald<Kinstler.
McLaughlin<Lewis.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Henrietta C. Newcomb.
Ann Ward.
Catherine M. Dresser.
Joseph D. Carroll.
Daniel Kelly.
Marie Pethar.
Clara Wray.
Hannah H. Buschmann.
Amelia R. Van Denstein.
Sallie Colgate.
Louise Claude.
Mary A. Crocker.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will.

Case on—Amos F Eno.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Francis L. Leland.
Contested wills:
Samuel Horowitz.
Lambert Suydam.
Della C. Coby.
Estates:
George H. Lewis.
Hascal Strulowich.
John M. Wyatt.
Emma P. Wyatt.
Odolie M. Clifton and C. Wharton Clifton.
Henry H. Heert.
Patrick Toner.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Consol Elec Lamp Co<Morganstern.
Colcot & Co<Carey.
Goldstein<Robinson.
Rohde<Eisemann Magneto Co.
Epstein<Birnzweig.
Rosen<Gordon.
Goulding<Shapiro.
J. Wener & Co<Munn
Holmes<Beegee Co.
Thornton<Potter.
Post<Prenall Co.
Hoffspiegel<Goldsmith.
Drescher<Gross & Herman.
Hertzog<Stibi.
Holmes<Beegee Co.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I. — Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Hecht<Katz.
Abbate<London Guar, &c, Co.
Krowitz<Pearlman & Goldsmith Co.
118 E 54 St Co<Lawlor.
Caneano<Pease, (2.)
Demorest<Albright.
Pratt<Foster & Reynolds Co.
Levine<Zubrinsky.
Wojcik<Schneider.
Rosenberg<Leibowich.
Bragin<Int R T Co.
Peale<Wynn Rys.
Randell<same.
Blickstein<Int R T Co
Goldberg<Bricken.
White<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Rosenstein<Sarner.
Strager<Turetsky.
Fleisher<Frioh.
Goldberg<N Y Rys.
Siegel<Gruber.
Susser<Goldberg.
Kohn<Greenbaum.
Abrahams<Bradley Cont Co.
Seligman<Internat'l Bakery Co.
Schuster<Schwartz.
Brandler<Ludewig.
Mortorazzo<Contos.
Benbassat<Mandel.
Wolkomir<I R T.
Kanarik<Hencken & Willenbrock Co (2.)
Cannizzaro<Gutstein.
Dunlap<Well.
Cannizzaro<Gutstein.
Rogalind Rty Co<Western Ins Co.
Same<St Paul, &c, Co.
Hodgkins<Elridge.
Grossman<Greenberg.
Levy<NY Cent RR.
Dreyfus<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Tosti<Frenall Co.
Weinberg<Altman.
Mandel<La Mode Model Imp Co.
Gens<Warren.
Mason<Meyers Mach.
Tuck<Weixler.
Moll<Markheim.
Dorfman<Marmalax Mfg Co.
Wiederman<Versohleiser.
Miller<Calhoun & Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Cohen<Samuels.
Woodruff<Lembeck & Betz E B Co.
Cohen<Sherber.
Barnett<Satkowsky.
Shapiro<Greenstein.
Wrenn<Guest.
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Hathaway Mfg Co.
Grosner<Colyer.
Alco Silk Co<Feinberg.
Rossberg<Armstrong.
Mandel<Silverstein.
Salmon<Brand.
Holt<Higgins.
Kuntz-Un Exch Nat Bank.
Jos Wechsler est<Landsberger.
Equity case:
Friedman<Mey.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Champlin<Hutter—John T. Hogan. Hoffman<Steisinger—Geo. F. Harriman. Baker<Kean—Robert M. Miller. Seymour Realty Co.<Stamm—Joseph Rowan. Mut. Life Ins. Co.<Michael Brigante Co.—James Dunne. Roth<Grindle—Arthur N. Clegerich.

SUPREME COURT—Biljur, J.—Re Backer Trust Co.—Abram Ellenbogen.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Levine<Levine—Thos. C. Patterson. Hemmerdinger<Palfrey—Robt. J. H. Powell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co.<F. & D. Co.—Edward E. McCall. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.<Dora Lichtenstein—George E. Latt. Chas. Vogler<Chas. J. Smith—Adam E. Gartner. Simon Levitt<Isidor Davidowitz—Simon Levitt.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Auchincloss<Johnston.
Langrick<Rowe.
Rhinelander Real Est Co<Keeler.
Same<Narcoth Rty Co
Harmon Co<Evalenko.
Schwalbe<Schwalbe.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Fichthorn<Strunsky.
Clark<Clark.
Reynolds<Reynolds.
Meurer<Meurer.
Josephson<Josephson.
Greiner<Greiner.
Laheney<Laheney.
Becker<Becker.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Williams<East River Mill & Lumber Co.
Greenberg<Saltzseder.
Ambraziska<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Thompson<A McMullen Co.
Higgins<Jennings.
G Santis Co<Westchester Elec RR Co.
Irving<Int R T Co.
Melville<Goldberg.
Gilvey<Ernst.
Gurewitz<B A & C A Williams, Inc, (2.)
Fallon<Irish-Am Ath Club.
Steinberg<Westcott Exp Co.
Wald<Scheer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Ganun<Palmer.
Lurken<Barney.
Hepburn<Lenz.
Lafayette Holdg Co<Irving Nat Bk, NY.
Nolte<Utano.
Flaxner<City.
De Fina<De Fina.
Kamansh<Scheer.
Soloway<Baresi.
Fox<Fox.
Wandt<Hymes.
Schwartz<Reiner.
Re Grove St (Buechner.)
Weismann<Mendeloff.
Levine<Roth.
Barker<Barker.
Re Young (Bd of Aldermen.)
Re Livingston (Apportionment.)

N Y Assn for Imp Condition of Poor<Kitchell.

Smith<Smith.
Collins<Keith.
Re West 23d, 24th, 25th Sts.
Abelson<Kaplan.
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co<Segall.
Ralston<Mills (2.)
Woodhull<Rosenstock (2.)
Rofrano<Rofrano.
Boslowsky<Lerner.
Voychok<Moritzky.
Re Leary (Prendergast.)
Doris<Doris.
Re Fulton, Adams & Willoughby Streets (Pub Service Comm.)
Holzman<Levinson.
Himmelman<C I & B RR.
Cunningham<Tuthill.
Levitz<C I & B RR.
Kelly<B H RR.
Levitan<Goldsmith Ref & Smelt Co.
Romm<Koeppel.
Young<Brown.
Genn<Nassau RR.
Ullian<Jaeger.
Mandel<C I & B RR.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1507.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Platt, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.

Belsito<Chiurazzi et al.
Realty Assoc<CNY et al.
Robinson<Bellows.
Meglino<Crescent Taxicab Co.
Linker<Jamison et al.
Constant<Met Ry.
Borsell<Greenwood Cemetery.
Kissner<N Am Brew.
Weil<Mayer et al.
Bleifeld<Matoaka Rty Co et al.
Fageiman<Fiss Doerr & C Horse Co.
Napoli<Ferguson.
Steinert<B H RR.
Pettingill<Freund.
Bulger<Nassau RR.
Nauman<Michaels.
Appel<Fleischer.
Mechanics' Bk<CNY et al.
Theil<N Y Cons RR.
McCormack<same.
Von Braunsberg<Int R T.
Carney<Hoell.
Ronuso<CNY.
Kleinhomer<Kleinhomer.
Platt<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, upon this call:

Geiss<Scheuring.
Lanning<Regensburg.
Halloran<US Steel Products Co.
Pickerell<B H RR.
Schoeneweg<Johnston
Stein<Snyder et al.
Eckhoff<McCollum.
Cetta<Amelia.
Bolton<Kershedt et al.
Durkee<Riehl.
Mellon<Kaufold.
Nimmo<Ferraro et al.
Mele<Waterbury Co.
Johnson<B H R R.
McCormack<Cons RR.
Cohen<Nas R R.
Maresca<CNY.
Grosch<Schaefer et al.
Merrick<Barrett.
Adelstein<Freeman.
Stern<So B'klyn Ry.
Houston<NY Press Co.
Hess<Huber Brewery.
Smart<Sheffield Farms Co.
Fisher<Nas R R.
Jahrmarkt<Nas R R.
Rothert<same.
Smith & Loughlin<Vanderbilt.
Huber<Lawless.
Burke<42d St. Man & St Nich Av Ry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5065.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Emma Pennock.
Elizabeth F. Fourth.
Mary Fancher.
Martin Travers.
Administration of:
Anton Heckelman.
Accounting of:
William H Gore.
Daniel Turnbull.
Andreas Andrews.
Catharine Casey.
Kelly Infants.
Henry E Drake.
Shapiro Infants.
Etha B Kelsey.
Leah Fain.
Estates of:
Hart Infants.
Eppig Infants.
Abraham Brockman.
Shapiro Infants.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.

Anton Cantillo.
Emil Wagner.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Kleufner<B H RR.
Ready Part IV)
Pulman<Morgenthaler.
Anderson<Nas El RR.
Rogers<same.
Levey<same.
Schiefstein<B H RR.
Gentile<Bellome.
Van Kesteren<Clarke.
O'Dare<B H RR.
McDonald<Nas El RR.
Hinch<B H RR.
Feldman<same.
Firstenberg<Rubinstein & Co.
Gordon<B H RR.
Usian<Dworetzky.
Wallach<B H RR.
Labartowsky<same.
Koenig<same.
Dzelski<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Fitzpatrick<Dempsey.
Post<Cassidy.
Kuch<Adler.
Davis<Glaeser.
Laggieri<B H RR.
Peterson<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

Greenbaum<So Bklyn Ry Co.
Carroll<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Haber<Altman.
William<Stand Arch.
Steinman<Kuehn.
Singer<Figge.
Nolan<Graham.
Mosner<Neuer.
Banta<North Sand Co
Heaney<J M B Const.
Jacobson<Goldberg (2)
Formichella<Clavin.
H Aronson, Inc<Newmark.
Cottingham<Int R T.
O'Brien<Union Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 831.

PART II.—Mullan, J.

Case on—O'Connor<Cons Tel & Elect Sub Co.
No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, Motions:
Vincent Martire, John Duncan, Frances Molloy.
Wills for probate:
Mary Shannon.
T. Gerecke, Jr., Mari Baumann.
S.—Ex parte business.
Margaretha Woerfal.
Accountings:
Lizzie Donohue, James Chappel, John Duncan, Elizabeth Glain, Mary Miller.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Sacks<Gersman & Loxner, Inc.
Goldstein<Smiley.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.
Heh<Morea.
Same<same.
Tonnelly<Int R T Co.
Lewine<Armstrong, (2)
Spadafino<Union Ry.
Klein<Bleicher.
Butler<Int R T Co.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Bolles<Watson Cont.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Anna Strause<Nathan Schreibersdorf—Mortimer H. Bernstein.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:

Silverman<Althouse.
Re McCabe.
Cupples Co<CNY.
People<Heffron.
Blumenberg<Fry (2.)
People<Zimmer.
Same<Calabrese.
Madsden<Macdonald.
Daly<Bklyn Eagle.
Schnitzbe<Hauck Co.
D'hut<Nat. Sugar Co.
Corner<Olim.
Mattulich<Amato.
Gunery<Gunery.
Sledzinska<Filler.
Elmhorst<Maxiroff.
Martin<Kalbride.
Balzer<Ocean S S Co.
Smith<Smith.
Conboy<Mathews.
Oelrich<Logan Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re 10th Av (Hartman)
Ramann<Barstum Rty
De Angelis<Fankuchen.
Raisbeck<Matchless Brass Mfg Co.
Van Ingen<Jewish Hospital.
Weiss<Lind.
Re Isaac (Arnold, Assignee.)
Conroy<Kane (2.)
Stobbe<Retzlaff.
Elbro<Carpenter.
Boxley & Herrick.
N Y Utility Co.
Wmsbg Steam Laundry Co.
McNamee<Moynahan.
Witteman Bros Co<Witteman Co.
Schmidt<Frank.
Bershatsky<City.
Hardeisman<Thuman.
Carroll<Pierron.
Gordsienics<Haslam.
Timmes<Timmes.
Schneider<City.
Huber<Lawless.
Pines<Scudder.
Kjaer<Schirmeister.
Ostrow<Boerwinkle.
People<Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Bennett<Levy.
Town of Smithtown<Cruikshank.
Weissner<Weissner.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Blackett.
Baron.
Beeth.
Wolff.
Beller.
Gamar.
Dolter.
Felton.
Chollet.
Harris.
Cardaio.
Leira.
Sowinski.
Schochet.
Guldersleve.
Cohn.
Esposito.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Marsh, J.

Ulrich<Empire State Dairy Co.
De Jonge Co<Baumann
Larson<Berry.
Neugass<Staverly Rlty
U S Title Guar Co<same.
Scully<Scully.
Augustinian College<Idaho-Md Dev Co.
Vogt<Vogt.
Mundler<Palmer.
Tallman<Jireck.
Fiorello<Biochley.
Putney<Derby Co<Woods, Comr.
Seabert<Moehl.
Neidig<Neidig.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1507.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Platt, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.

Belsito<Chiurazzi et al.
Realty Assoc<CNY et al.
Robinson<Bellows.
Meglino<Crescent Taxicab Co.
Linker<Jamison et al.
Constant<Met Ry.
Borsell<Greenwood Cemetery.
Kissner<N Am Brew.
Weil<Mayer et al.
Bleifeld<Matoaka Rty Co et al.
Fageiman<Fiss Doerr & C Horse Co.
Napoli<Ferguson.
Steinert<B H RR.
Pettingill<Freund.
Bulger<Nassau RR.
Nauman<Michaels.
Appel<Fleischer.
Mechanics' Bk<CNY et al.
Theil<N Y Cons RR.
McCormack<same.
Von Braunsberg<Int R T.
Carney<Hoell.
Ronuso<CNY.
Kleinhomer<Kleinhomer.
Platt<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, upon this call:

Geiss<Scheuring.
Lanning<Regensburg.
Halloran<US Steel Products Co.
Pickerell<B H RR.
Schoeneweg<Johnston
Stein<Snyder et al.
Eckhoff<McCollum.
Cetta<Amelia.
Bolton<Kershedt et al.
Durkee<Riehl.
Mellon<Kaufold.
Nimmo<Ferraro et al.
Mele<Waterbury Co.
Johnson<B H R R.
McCormack<Cons RR.
Cohen<Nas R R.
Maresca<CNY.
Grosch<Schaefer et al.
Merrick<Barrett.
Adelstein<Freeman.
Stern<So B'klyn Ry.
Houston<NY Press Co.
Hess<Huber Brewery.
Smart<Sheffield Farms Co.
Fisher<Nas R R.
Jahrmarkt<Nas R R.
Rothert<same.
Smith & Loughlin<Vanderbilt.
Huber<Lawless.
Burke<42d St. Man & St Nich Av Ry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5065.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Emma Pennock.
Elizabeth F. Fourth.
Mary Fancher.
Martin Travers.
Administration of:
Anton Heckelman.
Accounting of:
William H Gore.
Daniel Turnbull.
Andreas Andrews.
Catharine Casey.
Kelly Infants.
Henry E Drake.
Shapiro infants.
Etha B Kelsey.
Leah Fain.
Estates of:
Hart infants.
Eppig infants.
Abraham Brockman.
Shapiro infants.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.

Anton Cantillo.
Emil Wagner.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Kleufner<B H RR.
Ready Part IV)
Pulman<Morgenthaler.
Anderson<Nas El RR.
Rogers<same.
Levey<same.
Schiefstein<B H RR.
Gentile<Bellome.
Van Kesteren<Clarke.
O'Dare<B H RR.
McDonald<Nas El RR.
Hinch<B H RR.
Feldman<same.
Firstenberg<Rubinstein & Co.
Gordon<B H RR.
Usian<Dworetzky.
Wallach<B H RR.
Labartowsky<same.
Koenig<same.
Dzelski<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Fitzpatrick<Dempsey.
Post<Cassidy.
Kuch<Adler.
Davis<Glaeser.
Laggieri<B H RR.
Peterson<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

Neville<McGuire.
Lyon<Lyon.
Goerck<Goerck.
McNally<Adams.
Gowers<City of New Rochelle.
Gallon<Hussar.
Johnson<Parodi.

The following causes may be answered ready or marked over to another day.

People ex rel NY, NH & H RR<Gedney.
Lynch<Gallagher.
Lawrence<Baines.
McGovern<Berman.
Mayer<Wilson.
Woodford<Woodford.
Bradley<Bradley.
Wood<Katz.
Ehler<Ehler.

Highest number reached on call, 200.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Maxson<Bardeen.
Ellis<Rubin.
Powers<Brewer (2).
Featherstone<Cornell
Newell<Pratt.
Capano<Eggleston.
Dolan<Ellis.
Luciano<Lawrence Park Realty Co.
Krupilis<P & R C & I
Wilson<Waite.
Ranft<Eisele.
Petitte<N Y C & H R R Co.
Rise<West El RR.
O'Keefe<Yonkers RR.
Persick<P & R C & I.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Willenborg<City of Yonkers.
Schulman<Gordon.
Haight<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Mulvey<Williamson.
Tutino<Pennell.
Figona<Crane.
Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Goldman<Schlesser.
Doern<Olcott.
Koch<Ryttenberg.
Williams<Mullen.
Dunn<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Nason Mfg Co<McDonald.
Boyd<Wilson Pub Co.
Bykgynski<Mackey.
Morabito<Damon.
Powers<West El RR.
Quinn<Bugden.
St Cartier<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Ferns<Guiffra.
Morris<Wett.
Barrett<Conklin.
Interstate Tree Treating Co<Pratt.
Limonge<Pennell.
Marino<Crimmins Con.
Alexander<Arlington Chemical Co.
Czoppi<Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Haight<Sutherland.
Same<Sentinel Print.
Same<P Chester Pub.
Smith<Reynal (2.)
Volpino<NY C & H R RR Co.
Pennington<Mason & Hanger Co.
Batten<Clauss.
Roode<Union Ry. (2.)
Levine<City of New Rochelle.
Pace<West St Ry.
Clara<B H R R.
Glick<Main Sugar.
Chaifant<City of Yonkers.
Ede<West El RR, (2.)
Tschantre<same.
Moran<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Michaelson<Ebling Brewery.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Duffy<West St Ry Co.
George Mert's Sons<Cooley.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1835.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Short cause calendar.

Rice<Union Ry, (2.)
McKennell<Cupples.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:24|Sun sets..7:31|Moon rises..11:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:24	12:00	6:12	6:35
Governors Island	12:09	12:38	5:46	7:13
Hell Gate	2:15	3:04	8:27	8:54

Arrived—Tuesday, June 20.

COTTON ADVANCES ON LIVERPOOL LEAD

Market Shows Impressive Strength and Activity and Gains from 22 to 27 Points.

HIGH LEVEL FOR SIX WEEKS

British Movement Said to be Due to Spinners' Demands and Fear of Rise in Ocean Rates.

Cotton displayed impressive strength yesterday, with trading showing a marked increase in activity. During the first hour it was estimated that 85,000 bales of cotton had been bought, of which 60,000 represented covering for some of the leading shorts, while Liverpool was believed to have bought at least 25,000 bales for straddle account. The close was firm, around the best price of the day, at a net gain of 22 to 27 points.

Yesterday's advance carried prices to the highest level in six weeks or more. The initial impetus came from Liverpool, where spinners were said to have been active in calling the cotton. There was a marked increase in Manchester buying, due to trade activity at the close of the Whitsuntide holidays. The local shorts who were forced to cover yesterday are said to have taken the view that if the market would not decline on June weather it was useless to expect a break if conditions should become less favorable.

Liverpool's strength was said to have been anticipation of a rise in freight rates owing to the fear that some tonnage might be diverted by the United States to Mexico in view of the possibility of hostilities. These fears, however, were not in line with actual developments, as ocean freight rates underwent a further decline yesterday, with some quotations at a rate of $1 per hundred pounds.

The weather has taken a distinct turn for the better and temperatures are now fully up to an average for this stage of the season. Practically no rain was reported yesterday, and the outlook is for further crop improvement. It is thought, however, that today's weather report may be rather bullish, as it may lay some stress on low temperatures, which prevailed during most of last week.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 10 to 25 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points advance, middling 13.05c. Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	12.99	12.85	12.98@12.99	12.78@12.77
Oct.	13.18	13.05	13.17@13.18	12.92@12.93
Dec.	13.35	13.20	13.34@13.35	13.07@13.08
Jan.	13.42	13.28	13.41@13.42	13.15@13.16
March	13.58	13.43	13.57@13.58	13.30@13.31

Total port receipts, 14,719 bales; last week, 13,053 bales; last year, 5,029 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,243	3,011	2,269
New Orleans	6,423	3,744	1,136
Mobile	1	1,141	....
Savannah	2,216	1,773	947
Charleston	108	8	73
Wilmington	259	59	29
Norfolk	502	2,978	152

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	388	126	171
Memphis	225	418	390
St. Louis	7	631	852
Houston	2,400	1,577	1,013

Exports, 18,726 bales; total thus far this season, 5,294,635 bales; total last season, 4,069,886 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
2,715	Galveston	13.40	162,167	181,270
2,870	New Orleans	12.81	190,864	190,864
75	Mobile	12.63	25,896	16,688
3,225	Savannah	12¾	110,122	62,297
....	Charleston	12½	40,331	54,255
....	Wilmington	12½	48,193	37,768
....	Norfolk	12.88	50,875	53,026
227	Augusta	12.68	75,734	90,977
3,250	Memphis	13.00	70,274	101,605
....	St. Louis	12¾	12,778	24,753
1,041	Houston	13.45	51,778	71,049

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling 3 point decline at 8.16d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts 5,000 bales. Market closed very steady.

DARTMOUTH SNAKE DANCE.

Alumni Stage Battle with Mexicans, in Which Villa Is Slain.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., June 30.—Today's commencement activities were opened by Dartmouth alumni, seniors, guests, and undergraduates with the traditional snake dance and frolic on the campus. At the end of the dance the cheer leaders shouted their instructions and the Dartmouth Wah-Hoo-Wahs echoed and re-echoed among the college buildings.

After this demonstration the crowd marched to alumni oval for the commencement game with Amherst. Between the fifth and sixth innings the 1911 class, dressed as Mexicans, and the 1913 boys, rigged out as American sailors, staged a scene in which the Mexicans were captured after much gun firing and excitement and were led in chains before the cheering stands. Villa, the leader of the 1911 boys, was executed and carried to his grave beneath the bleachers.

After the ball game the Alumni Association met, and this meeting was followed by the President's reception in the Parkhurst Administration Building. In the evening there was a concert on the terrace in front of College Hall, followed by the usual torchlight parade of the classes. At 9 o'clock the combined Dartmouth musical clubs gave a program in Webster Hall.

Tomorrow is commencement day and the principal events will be the conferring of degrees by the President and trustees. The commencement ball in the evening will close Dartmouth's 147th reunion and graduation exercises.

300 Graduated from Wellesley.

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 20.—A class of more than 300 young women was graduated from Wellesley College today. Nine received the degree of Master of Arts and thirty were graduated from the Department of Hygiene. George E. Vincent, President of the University of Minnesota, delivered the commencement address.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; moderate winds, mostly s. and s. w.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; moderate shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; cooler Thurs. in w.

Ohio—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate n. e. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate shifting winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate winds, mostly s. e.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed.; showers at night or Thurs.; moderate winds, mostly n. e. to e.

Ill.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with showers; fresh shifting winds.

Mo.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with probably showers.

Wis.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with showers in s. and s.; continued cool; fresh s. e. winds.

Minn.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with probably showers in s.; continued cool.

Iowa and Neb.—Showers Wed. and Thurs.; fresh winds.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

S. Dak.—Showers Wed. Thurs. unsettled, with possibly showers; fresh winds.

Kan.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with probably showers; cooler Thurs.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ark.—Fair and continued warm Wed Thurs. fair in e., thunder showers and cooler in w.

Okla.—Fair Wed.; thunder showers and cooler at night or Thurs.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except probably showers and cooler Thursday in the Pan Handle.

WHITMAN ADDRESSES GIRLS.

Discusses Suffrage Question Before Graduates of Smith College.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 20.—Smith College graduated a class of 831 young women today, and gave the degree of Master of Arts to seven graduates of that and other colleges. The diplomas were presented by President Burton in the John M. Greene Hall. Governor Whitman of New York delivered the commencement address.

In discussing suffrage Governor Whitman said that in order to look after the home and the children, women must be permitted to have a voice in the control of the State and in the solution of common problems. "The fight for equal rights should not mean that women are to act like men," he said. "The masculinization of women is as vicious in its consequence as would be the feminization of men."

Governor Whitman declared that preparedness was the dominant work in this country today and that the voice of the people had been lifted for some plan to guard against armed invasion or unbearable aggression. The horror in which was is held by women, he said, may prove the wise and necessary balance that the occasion demands. "Women," he added, "are peculiarly fitted to insist upon the maintenance of the sane medium between the extremes of pacifism and militarism. There is no room in this world for the do-nothingness of pacifism. We must have war, and we must have fighting, and we must have courage."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Miss Mabel T. Boardman of Washington for her work in behalf of the American Red Cross.

Holy Cross Turns Out Large Class.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 20.—Holy Cross graduated today a class of 118 students, the largest in its history. Two New Yorkers, Harry S. Austin and James F. Donnelly, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

HARVARD MEN CELEBRATE.

Favored with Fair Weather for Seniors' Class Day Exercises.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 20.—Harvard seniors were favored with fair weather for their class-day festivities today. After a service in Appleton Chapel, the seniors marched to Sanders Theatre for their formal exercises. The class oration was delivered by Donald J. Wallace of Los Angeles, the class poem was read by Robert Cutler of Brookline, and the class ode by Kenneth B. Murdock of Newton.

The afternoon was given over to the tree exercises and a march to the stadium, where the ivy oration was assigned to Evan H. Foreman of Atlanta, Ga.

Rockefeller's Strawberries Win.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 20.—John D. Rockefeller's strawberries, which measured from six to seven inches in circumference, won the first prize and were easily the feature of the nineteenth Spring exhibition of the Tarrytown Horticultural Society today. Other prize-winners were Mrs. Ferdinand Herrmann, Mrs. J. B. Trevor of Yonkers, Mrs. H. Darlington of Mamaroneck, Mrs. Carl Victor of Ardsley, Emil Berolzheimer and Dr. Charles C. Brace. The exhibit of roses was particularly fine and so were the gardens of the local school children, The F. R. Pierson Company won the prize for the best exhibit.

$4,500,000 More Gold from Ottawa.

J. P. Morgan & Co. deposited $4,500,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday. This was the largest single consignment received from Ottawa since the movement began, early in May. The total brought in to date from the Canadian city on this movement is $66,125,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and feverish, with frequent price changes. Early in the day there was a continuation of the buying movement which started on Monday, but after showing gains of 1½ to 1¾c prices broke about 2 cents a bushel under heavy selling. Late in the day there was another rally on covering prompted by some aggressive buying on the part of a leading Western operator, and at the close prices were only slightly below the highest, with net gains of ⅞c to 1¼c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.14; No. 2 hard, $1.14; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.25, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.25, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Prev. Year.
July	1.03½	1.01¼	1.03⅜	1.02⅜	1.01⅝
September	1.03⅝	1.01	1.03¼	1.01⅝	1.02
December	1.01¾	1.00¼	1.00¾	1.00	1.02⅜

CORN.

The corn market was influenced to some extent by the feverish fluctuations in wheat, but also showed some independent strength, and at the close values were 1⅝c to 1¾c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. A sale of Argentine corn was reported at 81c, but this was said to be for export shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Prev. Year.
July	73¾	72½	73⅝	72¼	72⅛
September	73¾	72¼	73⅝	72	72⅛
December	64⅛	63¼	64⅝	62⅞	63

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and prices were firmer in sympathy with wheat and corn and on an absence of pressure in the spot position. The local cash market was standard quoted at 44½c; No. 3 white at 45@45½c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47½c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@46½c; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Prev. Year.
July	39¾	39½	39⅝	39¼	43¾
Sept.	38¾	38¾	39⅛	38⅝	38⅛
Dec.	40⅜	40	40⅝	40⅛	..

PROVISIONS.

Early in the day provisions were firm on predictions of army orders and in sympathy with an advance in live hogs. Part of this was lost in later trading under sales by packers, but the strength of corn induced a return of buying orders in the afternoon, which promoted a steady tone at the close. Receipts at Chicago were 16,000; estimated for Wednesday, 21,000. Kansas City had 16,000 hogs, and Omaha 9,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Year.
July	13.07	12.97	13.02	13.02	9.35
Sept.	13.32	13.07	13.17	13.15	9.62
Ribs—					
July	13.57	13.45	13.55	13.60	10.27
Sept.	13.70	13.55	13.67	13.70	10.60
Pork—					
July	23.82	23.55	23.82	23.65	16.77
Sept.	23.60	23.15	23.50	23.30	17.22

COTTONSEED OIL.

The strength of lard caused an opening advance in the cottonseed oil market yesterday, particularly in the nearby positions. The close was steady at a net advance of 6@10 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	11.00@11.20	10.85
June	..	..	10.98@11.20	10.90
July	10.95	10.85	10.92@10.95	10.85
August	10.92	10.80	10.89@10.90	10.79
September	10.90	10.82	10.85@10.90	10.80
October	9.91	9.83	9.89@ 9.90	9.79
November	9.00	8.94	8.99@ 9.01	8.90
December	8.94	8.83	8.87@ 8.90	8.79
January	8.85	8.85	8.86@ 8.89	8.78

COFFEE.

The coffee market met increased offerings yesterday and prices eased off after a steady opening, with December contracts selling down from 8.84@8.42c, while May reacted from 8.80@8.78c, and closed at 8.67c. The general list closed at a net loss of 9@10 points, and sales were reported of 42,250 bags. Jobbers report a little better demand in the market for spot coffee, but prices were unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10⅜c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	8.65@8.68	8.15
July	8.15	8.14	8.09@8.11	8.19
August	..	..	8.17@8.19	8.27
September	8.38	8.25	8.25@8.26	8.35
October	..	..	8.30@8.32	8.40
November	..	..	8.35@8.37	8.45
December	8.54	8.42	8.41@8.42	8.50
January	..	..	8.46@8.48	8.56
February	..	..	8.51@8.53	8.61
March	8.70	8.60	8.56@8.57	8.66
April	..	..	8.61@8.63	8.71
May	8.80	8.73	8.67@8.68	8.76

SUGAR.

After opening dull and unchanged, trading in sugar futures became a little more active, and, with Wall Street and trade interests selling, values eased off a few points late in the day. The market closed 4 points net lower to 1 point net higher, with total sales amounting to 13,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
June	..	..	5.37@5.39	5.40
July	5.46	5.39	5.40@5.41	5.44
August	..	..	5.45@5.47	5.48
September	5.54	5.49	5.51@5.53	5.52
October	5.48	5.48	5.46@5.47	5.47
November	..	..	5.33@5.37	5.37
December	5.20	5.18	5.17@5.18	5.10
January	..	..	4.84@4.86	4.84
February	..	..	4.56@4.58	4.55
March	..	..	4.39@4.41	4.59
April	..	..	4.62@6.64	4.62
May	..	..	4.65@4.67	4.65

Refined sugar was dull and unchanged at 7.30c to 7.65c, less 2% for cash, basis fine granulated. Export demand for granulated was at a standstill, and the local demand showed little or no improvement.

In the absence of new business raw sugar was unchanged, but with prices firmly held. Porto Ricos were unchanged at 6.06 duty paid. Centrifugal quoted at 6.40c; molasses at 5.63c, and cost and freight Cubas at 5⅝@5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 28,719 packages. Prices eased off about ¼c on the top grades of fresh creamery, at which there was moderate trading, part of which was speculative. Secondary grades are accumulating and show decided weakness. Renovated nominal; scarcely any stock arriving. Ladles and packing stock steady. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) per pound, 29¾c.; higher scoring, 30@30¼c; firsts, (89 to 92 score,) 28@29c; seconds, (84 to 88 score,) 26¾@27½c; thirds, 25@26c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29¼@30c; higher scoring, 30½@31c; firsts, 28¾@29½c; seconds, 26¾@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 28¼@29c; good to prime, 26¾@28c; common to fair, 24@26c; renovated, extras, 27c; firsts, 25@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23x23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23@23½c; No. 2, 22¼c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 26,467 cases. There is a good demand for most descriptions of stock, and the lighter receipts are clearing fairly well at slightly higher prices. This applies to lower grades as well as high grades. Fancy dirties and checks in light supply, and higher; not many clean dirties or checks offering. Receipts of nearby eggs lighter, and market has a firmer tone, with somewhat higher prices prevailing on both browns and whites. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 25½@26½c; extra firsts, 24½@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; seconds, 21¼@22½c; thirds and poorer, 19@21c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21¼c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; under grades, 16¾@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery whites, fine to fancy, 29@29c; ordinary to good, 25¾@27c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@27c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 25@28½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 27c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23½@26c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 28@30c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20.—Thirty-six corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,191,000. They include:

Bentlinger Silk Co., Inc., Eddyville, textiles, fabrics, threads, $400,000; L. H. Gunther, S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, 28 Nassau St.

H. C. Klonka & Co., Inc., watches, jewelry, precious stones, $100,000; W. H. Kirkman, V. Vonderschmidt, H. C. Klonka, 38 Maiden Lane.

Carl Anderson Elec. Corporation, telephone devices, $200,000; S. M. Kelleher, B. C. Elliott, T. F. MacMahon, 1,400 Broadway.

Seely Farms, Inc., Greece, farming, live stock, $75,000; E. C. J. M. and L. J. Seely, Hammondsport.

Eagle Products Corporation, Inc., Brooklyn, chemicals, dyes, adhesives, $75,000; R. Eichmann, E. E. Chase, G. E. Furlong, 319 West 95th St.

The Gardner, Moffat Co., Inc., printing, publishing, aeroplanes, aeronautical devices, $50,000; W. I. Seaman, W. D. Moffat, L. D. Gardner, 120 West 32d St.

Miller Chemical, Inc., agency, selling business, $50,000; C. Dubosque, J. D. Barnhill, F. A. Miller, 351 West 28th St.

Ebe Piano Company, Inc., Bronx, pianos, piano players, $15,000; P. E. Spring, F. Handel, 71 Anastasi, 42 West Fordham Rd.

Logan Mortgage Corporation, Brewster, realty, construction, $50,000; F. E. Varriale, J. M. Sinclair, H. E. Persons, 157 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Ionic Emblem Co., Inc., Rochester, jewelry, stationery, $25,000; T. J. Hargrave, W. S. Robertson, W. B. Remington, 83 Reservoir Av., Rochester.

Modern Finance Corp., printing, publishing, especially magazines, $15,000; A. E. Small, W. C. Hubbard, T. H. Trenholm, 949 Broadway.

Greeley Producing Corp., theatrical pictures, $12,000; A. Falck, M. H. Ellison, A. Falck, 300 West 109th St.

The Ambercross Society, Inc., druggists, chemicals, $15,000; E. Carse, J. Kelly, M. H. Oachs, 83 West 103d St.

Mutual Listing Co., Inc., printing, catalogues, lists, $10,000; C. W. Hill, J. L. Harvey, J. F. Renfro, 1,834 Broadway.

Sauter-Robbins Metals Co., Inc., brokerage agents, metals, $10,000; H. Edwards, L. Robbins, S. J. Seuter, 131 West 112th St.

The P. H. Van Ommeren Corp. of New York, brokerage, shipping, insurance, $10,000; T. S. Buckingham, D. Havens, H. S. Perrigo, 37 Wall St.

Joseph Ball Co., Inc., stock brokerage, $10,000; M. W. Musgrove, F. E. Runyon, J. Ball, 25 Broad St.

Beahm Paper Co., Inc., paper, boxes, towels, cups, dishes, $10,000; F. and G. A. Beahm, C. J. Fichter, 630 Union St., Union Hill, N. J.

Dorr Lumber Co., Inc., Syracuse, $8,000; C. P. Ryan, R. and D. R. Cobb, Condersport, Penn.

Barrons, Inc., restaurant, caterers, tobacconists, dealers, $5,000; A. Boseiman, R. L. Cherup, B. D. Wilkins, 198 West 134th St.

2,104 Vyse Avenue Corporation, Bronx, realty, construction, $6,000; C. D. Cella, W. J. Mollnarl, J. L. Young, 31 Liberty St.

F. F. E. Extract and Syrup Co., Inc., confectionery, extracts, milk, tobacco, stationery, $10,000; J. J. Franklin, I. Price, K. Falik.

Associated Buying Club, Inc., retail drug, $5,100; F. Werok, S. J. Kane, S. A. Nattans, 611 West 113th St.

Simplex Patent Box Co., Inc., boxes, chests, cartoons, packing devices, $10,000; F. C. Strobel, H. Brown, C. I. Christie, 177 West 90th St.

Mount Eden Realty Corporation, Bronx, realty, construction, $5,000; C. D. Cella, W. J. Molinari, J. L. Young, 31 Liberty St.

Authorizations: Great Western Smelting and Refining Co., Inc., Portland, Me., treating mineral-bearing ores, smelting, reducing, $3,000,000; representative, H. L. Green, 233 Broadway.

G. Mathes Iron and Metal Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo., rags, scrap iron, metals, bone, glue, stock, paper stock, $100,000; representative, same as above.

Capital increase: Hudford Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Redmer Realty Corporation, Manhattan; D. C. Dominick Co., Inc., Walden; Veneer Products Corporation, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 20.—Charters filed:

Westgard Tire and Rubber Co., to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with rubber tires and rubber goods of all kinds, $1,500,000; A. L. Westgard, J. E. Levi, R. S. Ireland, all of New York.

Sequoyah Oil and Refining Co., carry on the business of producing petroleum, natural gas, &c., $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Metropolitan Motors, Inc., manufacture, sell, and deal in motor vehicles of all kinds; $1,000,000; William O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Li Po Manufacturing Co., Inc., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with stoppers, bottles, and receptacles of all kinds, $200,000; William E. Silverthorne, Frank H. Silverthorne, Charles W. Wilson, all of New York.

Thurston Green Sea Turtle Co., Long Island City, N. Y., manufacture soups and eatables, products from fish, animals, fowl, &c., $10,000; H. J. Thurston, E. Lemley, Long Island City; H. W. Thurston, Rambiersville, N. Y.

Change of name: Ohio Valley Ordnance Co. of New York to International Coal and Transportation Corp.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 20.—Charters filed: Twentieth Century Gas, Oil and Chemical Corporation, Paterson, refine and manufacture oils, $100,000; Samuel Kent, Morris Kent, Paterson; Sol Bleumenthal, New York.

Kinsler Bergen County Parcel Delivery Co., Fort Lee, general shipping, $50,000; George A. Kinsler, Sr., George A. Kinsler, Jr., Maria Kinsler, Fort Lee.

Joseph T. Smith Livery Company, Spring Lake, conduct garage and make auto repairs, $2,500; Joseph T. Smith, Emma W. Nesbitt, Emma S. Smith, Spring Lake.

Old Bridge Realty Company, Old Bridge, real estate and development, $10,000; Bertha A. Chittick, M. Leighton Appleby, Albert W. Appleby, Old Bridge.

Garfield Floral Company, Garfield, cultivate and deal in flowers and seeds, $5,000; Isidore Shemin, Brooklyn; Samuel Shemin, Bayonne; Max J. Weinman, New York, David Barnett, New York.

Hillside Realty Company, Westfield, real estate and investments, $150,000; Henry L. Lockwood, Fisinfield; Elmer J. Austin, New York; Paul G. Oliver, Westfield.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Northern Bank Realty Sold at Auction for $138,675—Deal on Lower Sixth Avenue—Bronx Apartment Investment—Ex-Justice McCall Receiver of Madison Square Garden.

A total of $138,675 was obtained at public auction for the realty assets of the Northern Bank, sold at public auction yesterday by Henry Brady. The sale was held under the direction of State Banking Superintendent Eugene Lamb Richards, and nineteen out of the twenty-two parcels were disposed of, three being bid in by the Banking Department. Fair prices were obtained for the majority of the properties. The largest parcel was purchased by Leonard Weill, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 52.6 by 105, at the southwest corner of Bristow and 170th Streets, for which he paid $1,275 over a prior mortgage and other charges amounting to $54,750.

Another operator, Emanuel G. Bach, purchased for $150 the five-inch strip running back 48 feet at the southeast corner of Overing Street and Maclay Avenue.

Minnie Neuschaffer purchased the four-story tenement, 46 by 102 by irregular, at the northeast corner of Marion Avenue and 193th Street, for $24,800, and Clarence B. Kane secured the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Davidson Avenue and North Street for $21,100.

Three other vacant parcels, on Hughes Avenue, northwest corner of 178th Street; on Maclay Avenue, south of Overing Street, and a plot fronting on Westchester Creek, were struck down to Irving Woodworth at bids aggregating $14,250.

It was reported in the auction room that a dwelling house on Maclay Avenue owned by the widow of an engineer who was killed in a railroad wreck had been bought in by a representative of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for the widow.

Private Dwelling Sales.

In part payment for the three-story dwelling, 111 West Seventy-eighth Street, Sigmond Saxe gave the Dexter Realty Company 107 Manhattan Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 18 by 50.

The estate of Frederick Dietz sold to an investor 215 West Seventy-sixth Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 102.2.

Operator Buys on Sixth Avenue.

Mary E. Reisog sold to Daniel H. Jackson 126 to 130 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Tenth Street, a six-story business building with stores, on a plot 64.6 by 78.

Mr. Jackson has also bought from the same seller 140 and 142 Sixth Avenue, 36 feet south of West Tenth Street, a similar six-story business building, with stores, on a plot 64 by 121 feet.

Negotiations are now pending for the leasing of the entire building to a well known downtown concern for a period of twenty-one years at a net rental of about $15,000 per annum.

Bronx Sales.

Bonac Court, a six-story apartment at 2,027 and 2,029 Bathgate Avenue, has been sold to an investor by the Halcyon Realty Company. The structure occupies a plot, 60 by 94, on the northwest corner of 179th Street.

$34,000 for Sheepshead Bay Lots.

The auction sale of 115 Sheepshead Bay lots held by the Jere Johnson Jr. Company in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange yesterday resulted in the sale of ninety lots for a total of $34,090; the balance of the lots being reserved by the estate with the homestead. Lots on Ocean Avenue, between Avenues U and V, brought from $110 to $750; on Ocean Avenue, between Avenue V and Neck Road, from $320 to $750; on Avenue U $460; on East Twenty-first Street, between Avenues U and V, from $210 to $240; on Avenue V, between East Twenty-first Street and Ocean Avenue, from $250 to $320; on Neck Road, between East Twenty-first Street and Ocean Avenue, $460 to $550.

Brooklyn.

Henry A. Meyer, President of the Germania Realty Company, purchased from Hugo Tollner a three-story brick building, containing ten stores, on the west side of Bedford Avenue, between Putnam Avenue and Madison Street, held at $300,000.

In part payment the buyer gave 33 Woodruff Avenue, an apartment house, and eighty-six acres of land at Hempstead, L. I.

William G. Rehben has sold to G. Weintz the dwelling at 510 Twelfth Street, 20 by 100, who gave in part payment 398 Fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, a three-story house; also the three-story dwelling at 1,648 Eighth Avenue for Wilhelmine Howland, and in conjunction with Levina & English the two-story houses at 325, 331, 825 Fortieth Street to Joseph and Bridget Doyle, who gave in part payment a three-story brick house at 405 Fourteenth Street.

Enlarges Deal Estate.

H. M. Kilborn, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, has purchased the property of the Ormiston estate at Deal. This property adjoins that of Mr. Kilborn's, and will give him possession of the entire square, bounded by the Esplanade, Milan and Stratford Places, and Turf Lane.

It is reported that the house is to be removed and the grounds improved to correspond with Mr. Kilborn's present place, which is one of the show places of Deal. The T. Frank Appleby agency negotiated the transaction. The consideration is not stated.

Leases Darien Estate, with Option to Buy.

Mrs. Blanche D. Carroll has leased, with an option to purchase, the John H. Shipway estate at Darien, Conn., known as Fordfield House. It consists of eighty acres of land, a large residence, and numerous outbuildings. Fish & Marvin were the brokers.

E. E. McCall Appointed Receiver of Madison Square Garden.

Following the suit begun last week to foreclose a mortgage of $2,300,000 on Madison Square Garden, former Justice Edward E. McCall was appointed receiver of the property yesterday by Justice Giegerich.

The foreclosure action was instituted by the New York Life Insurance Company against the F. & D. Company, composed of G. Louis, Edward E. and G. L. Boissevain, George E. Cometock, Alwyn Ball, Jr., and J. M. Ellsworth. This syndicate bought the structure a few years ago with the idea of rebuilding the plot with a tall commercial structure. Conditions were not just right at that time, and it was decided to postpone the operation and continue the Garden for amusements. The property carries a second mortgage of $650,000, held by Thomas W. Joyce.

$100,000 Lafayette Street Lease.

The Charles F. Noyes Company represented Lasher & Lathrop as brokers in their lease of the former Hubbs Building at 29 to 33 Lafayette Street and 63 Centre Street. This is a seven-story, basement and sub-cellar building, containing about 50,000 square feet of space. The lessees will pay an aggregate rental of about $100,000 for the building. The same brokers have sub-leased for Lasher & Lathrop the second and third lofts of the building to the Peerless Towel Supply Company for five years.

West Side Bank Lease.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased a store in the Pasadena apartments, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-first Street, to be occupied as a west side branch of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank.

$250,000 Studio Building for Washington Square Section.

Plans were filed yesterday for a nine-story studio building to be erected at 62 to 66 West Tenth Street, on a plot approximately 64 feet by 92 feet, for Hyman Schroeder.

The plans call for five studio apartments on a floor and the building is estimated to cost $250,000 by the architects, W. L. Rouse and L. A. Goldstone.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Hughes Av, n w corner of 178th St, 101.3x28, vacant; knocked down to Irving Woodworth for $5,700.

Block bounded by Zerega, Turnbull, and Hermony Avs and Westchester Creek, vacant; knocked down to Irving Woodworth for $9,500.

Maclay Av, e s, 48.4 ft s of Overing St, 40.8x 129.4x irregular, vacant; knocked down to Irving Woodworth for $1,050.

190th St, 843 East, n e corner of Marion Av, 102.8x48.7x irregular, four-story flat; to Miss Minnie Neuschaefer for $24,800.

Davidson Av, 2,333, s w corner of North St, 100x25, five-story apartment house; to Clarence R. Kane for $21,000.

Maclay Av, s e corner of Overing St, 48.4x5, vacant; to Emanuel J. Bach for $150.

Bristow St, 1,385, s w corner of 179th St, 52.8x105x57.6x105.6, five-story apartment house; to Leonard Weill for $56,025.

10th St, 323 West, n s, 133 ft w of Broadway, 20x100.11, five-story dwelling; C. A. Haig against Jacob Scheer and another; J. H. Hickey, attorney; due on judgment, $31,417.21; taxes, &c., $729.95; to the plaintiff for $31,000.

141st St, 512 and 514 West, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; W. A. Butler and another, trustees, against Herald Realty Co. et al.; Butler, W. & C., attorneys; due on judgment, $61,560.78; taxes, &c., $737.55; to the plaintiff for $58,000.

Lenox Av, 414, e s, 49.11 ft s of 131st St, 25x 85, five-story flat and stores; New York Life and Trust Co. against Henry Williamson and another, administrators, et al.; Emmet & P., attorneys; due on judgment, $18,-135.42; taxes, &c., $1,156.91; to the plaintiff for $18,500.

19th St, 142 West, s s, 532.7 ft w of 6th Av, 25.3x92.7x irregular, four-story building; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, and interest which John McCann had on Jan. 21, 1916, or since; Winslow, K. & B., attorneys; to Annie McCann for $803.

By Joseph P. Day.

98th St, 42 West, s s, 400 feet w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story flat; E. W. C. Arnold against Creszens Thomas et al.; Curtis, M. P. & C., attorneys; dues on judgment, $17,208; taxes, &c., $600; to John J. Boylan for a client for $17,850.

98th St, 44 West, s s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11, five-story flat; same against same, same attorneys; due on judgment, $17,208; taxes, &c., $600; to John J. Boylan for a client for $17,850.

24th St, 43 to 47 West, n s, 200.6 ft e of 6th Av, 62x98.9, two-story store and lofts; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Rosdorf Co. et al; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; due on judgment, $320,425.45; taxes, &c., $15,191.70; to the plaintiff for $360,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison Av, 1,980, w s, 60 ft n of 126th St, 20x55, four-story dwelling; New York Savings Bank against C. L. Thomas et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; due on judgment, $14,004.04; taxes, &c., $538.89; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,298 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Concord Av, 347, w s, 250 ft n of 141st st, 20x100, three-story house; F. G. Bryant against F. J. Neuberger et al.; Smith & T., attorneys; due on judgment, $6,433.99; taxes, &c., $725.67; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

Silver St, n s, 150 ft w of Williamsbridge Road, 100x102x irregular; Dayton Hedges against T. B. Watson et al.; House, G. & V., attorneys; due on judgment, $3,482.67; taxes, &c., $1,000; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

By Daniel Green



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This is not a "Bargain Sale" and the owners are not "compelled to sacrifice," neither is it a real estate scheme nor "development." The owners are not in the real estate business; they have more land than they have use for, and are interested in securing several more acceptable neighbors rather than a profit on the land.

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For detailed information address Box W. D. 62 Times.

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10 rooms, 3 baths, corner plot; all imp'ts.
MAPLEWOOD Fine brick, one-family house, every appointment. On half-acre plot; high elevation.
FOREST HILL 10 rooms, 3 baths; large plot; all imp'ts.
W. THOMSON, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Rent THEN Buy!
New 8-room, all-year residence, beautifully located on high elevation overlooking 20 square miles in one of the best residential towns, only 32 minutes out; highly restricted, built-up neighborhood; large-size plot. Big living room, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplace; artistic A-1 finish; living conditions ideal. Prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

BERGEN AND ROCKLAND
County real estate titles are our specialty. Are your real estate titles insured? Write for Booklet A.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
Hackensack, New Jersey.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

Astor Court Apartments

Broadway, 89th & 90th Sts.
VINCENT ASTOR, Owner

Housekeeping Apartments—6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, two and three baths.

Renting particulars can be obtained on the premises or at the office of the Owner, 23 West 26th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Apartments
9-10-11 rooms with 3 baths
495 West End Ave.
(Southwest Corner 84th St.)
Home-like and comfortable apartments in a fireproof building. Every modern convenience. Unusually moderate rentals. Immediate possession may be arranged for.
Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager

---

70 Morningside Drive
Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.
6 " " 780.
4 " " 420.

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400 West 118th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets..$1,200
7 " " " " .. 900
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV, TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

---

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS
350 West 88th St.
NEAR DRIVE
RENT $2,400 & $2,500
High Class Fireproof Bldg.
Owner on Premises.

---

119 West 71st Street
ONE APARTMENT
5 Rooms and Bath, $1100
ALSO
One Doctor's Apartment
5 Rooms and Bath, $1000
INQUIRE ON PREMISES, OR TO
A.L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d Street

NONHOUSE-KEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1800 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
Rents Parlors 18x23
$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms...19x19
Bedrooms 14x16

THE THERESA
118TH ST., Nos. 241 AND 243 WEST.
Near 7th Ave., 8 rooms, 2 baths, basin in all chambers; extra large and light; elevator and all improvements. Select tenants. Rent $75. Superintendent on premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Ave. Bryant 7622.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE PALACIO
59 and 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Ave. 8 rooms, 2 baths; choice residential section; all large rooms; $1800. Superintendent.

A.—640 Madison Av. "HOFFMAN ARMS," N. W. COR. 59TH.
4 ROOMS AND BATH **$900**
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,700.
Also small Apartments and Studios. Apply Supt.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

SUMMER HOMES
HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR RENT OR SALE.
Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.
ALBERT T. ROBBINS,
Asbury Park. (Opp. Depot.) Allenhurst, N.J.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
NEW, MODERN, 8-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE.
Near Bathing Ground. $400 for season. P. O. BOX 102, BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Massachusetts Lake Farm
165 acres; head large lake; many cottages. Fine for Summer home; great for boys' camp. Easy terms.
HAWLEY & LOCKE, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE
240 MANHATTAN AVENUE
Excellent location, near L station. Between Manhattan Ave. and 8th Ave. Apply premises or 13 Lawrence St.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.
Choice locations on Cape Cod for Summer homes; salt water; lake frontage and inland locations; 3 to 10 acre tracts.
THE HOMESTEAD TRUST,
TRUSTEES.
S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass.; H. K. Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIREPROOF, 12-14 WEST 18TH ST.
Loft—About 2,400 Sq. Ft.
2 Elevators. Low Rent.
WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC.,
87 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 1638.

52D ST., s. w. cor. SEVENTH AVENUE, corner STORE and BASEMENT, $75. Apply to SUPT., or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Tel. JOHN 5700.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n. e. cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20; possession May 1st. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messmer, 101 Park Av.

Sublet suite two spacious outside offices in Rogers-Peet Building, 258 Broadway, until May 1, 1917. Apply Bothanley Chemical Color & Extract Co., 366 Washington St.

LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.
Light, 27x100; adjoining Broadway; $1,200. AMES, 26 West 31st. Brokers protected.

STORE.
320 WEST 111TH ST.
Apply premises, or 16 Lawrence St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Sullivan County, New York; elevation 2,500 feet, on the shore of beautiful Tennanah Lake, which is two miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide; colony of six new bungalows connected by boardwalk; each bungalow completely furnished ready for housekeeping; everything brand new; six rooms, laundry, running water, electric lights; boating, bathing, fishing; mosquitos unknown; season $250. Crowley Farms, Tennanah Lake, N. Y.

Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y.—Several cottages and bungalows (two housekeeping), nicely furnished; modern conveniences; meals at Hillcrest Hall, (hotel;) golf, tennis, boating, fishing; 1,200 feet elevation; 49 miles from city. Harry A. Goff.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills. Eight large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds, overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage; $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

Leonia, N. J.—Furnished house, 8 rooms, bath; gas, electricity; porch, lawn, shade, garden and fruit; convenient to golf course; excellent transportation; $60 a month. R. F. Clark, 194 Christie Heights St.

SEA GATE.—A well-furnished house with southerly exposure; overlooking ocean; 10 large rooms and 3 baths; private hotel service can be secured if desired. Sea Gate Association, Sea Gate, New York Harbor.

Madison, Conn.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage, country club, golf; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Five-room bungalow, furnished, $100 season. Option of purchase. Near river, near station. Commutation, 13c. River, 75 Times Downtown.

Sacrifice.—Furnished residence, $150 for Summer; private family; beautiful grounds, fruit, flowers; best location; piazzas. Address Y 237 Times Annex.

Cranford, N. J.—Beautiful 8-room, two-bath, furnished riverside home; golf, tennis, canoeing; July-August, $200. B 350 Times Downtown.

BELLE HARBOR, ROCKAWAY PARK. Furnished cottages, 9 rooms; reasonable rent. Call Sprung, Beach 130th St., Rockaway.

Rent reasonable, Ulster County, 8-room house, furnished; healthy location; high elevation; 3 miles station. 402 West 42d.

Long Beach—Cottage, furnished; $1,500; ocean; garage. Inquire Byrne, 229 East 41st St.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOME for season; near New York. Apply Room 116, 45 Broadway. Telephone Rector 2729.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished house, near water and club. Telephone Great Neck 347 M.

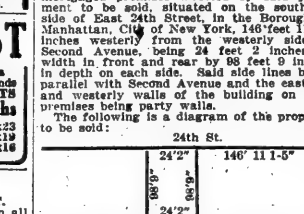
Adirondack cottage, Lake Pleasant, 6 rooms; $150 season; reduced; private. Mrs. C. L. Hays, 207 Park Place, Brooklyn. Telephone.

Beautiful Hadley Beach.—Furnished cottage; near ocean. Wier, 253 West 34th St.

IN FORECLOSURE.—SUPREME COURT, New York County.—THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH of New York, Plaintiff, against MARY T. McQUAID and others, Defendants. Smith & Bowman, plaintiff's attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

Pursuant to judgment entered June 15, 1916, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on July 14th, 1916, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the mortgaged premises directed by said judgment to be sold, situated on the southerly side of East 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, 146 feet 11 1-5 inches westerly from the westerly side of Second Avenue, being 24 feet 2 inches in width in front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side. Said side lines being parallel with Second Avenue and the easterly and westerly walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Street number 234 East 24th Street.

The approximate amount of mortgage debt, costs and allowances is $17,650.35 and interest; taxes and water rates $856.79 and interest.

THEODORE M. RIEHLE, Referee.
Dated New York, June 17th, 1916.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SHAPIRO, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, June 21, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,248 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and youths' suits, overcoats, pants, &c.; also ladies' cloaks and suits, coats, dresses, waists, fixtures, &c., and all outstanding installment accounts.

SAMUEL WACHT, Jr., Assignee.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee and Petitioning Creditors, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THEODORE SKAPERDAS & CONSTANTINE ANASTAS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 3d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, dyed fox skins, black and red, Persian lamb skins, fitch skins, satin, fur scarfs, muffs, trunks, etc.

GUIDO H. VAN RUSSEM, Trustee.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY P. RICHTER, Bankrupt.

The trustee will sell at public auction on Thursday, June 22, 1916, at 11 A. M., at his office, Firemen's Building, Newark, N. J., a lot of jewelry novelties, pictures, and other like personal property.

ERNEST C. LUM, Trustee,
Firemen's Bldg., Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Trustee, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 23,367.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. OWEN, Bankrupt.

William L. Owen was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 16th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on July 3d, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
June 20, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

55TH ST., 127 EAST.
Modern 19 ft. high stoop house, b. p. ext.; 5 baths.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

CORNER 130TH ST. and OLD BROADWAY, 50x100; no reasonable offer refused; subject to mortgage $7,500. Owner, 12 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent—For $123, for entire Summer, ideal Summer home in New York City; furnished 12-room, frame house; cool, 20 windows, screens, lawn 120x120 feet; trees, flowers, garden, grape arbor; finest neighborhood; 12 minutes from Wall St., 25 from Coney Island. Write G. Edward Young, 1,273 Pacific St., Brooklyn, or telephone Bedford 8521.

A detached house, new, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; less than cost; near Sea Beach subway. Cost you nothing to have me show it to you. Pickard, 13 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Only 30 minutes' ride from City Hall, N. Y., pretty home of 6 rooms and swell bath; all improvements; open fireplace; half block from trolley; good neighborhood; at a sacrifice, take $275 cash and $24 a month; possession at once. Bodd, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

TWO JAMAICA LOTS for $115 cash, on easy terms, or $200 cash if sold this week; at depot and trolley; perfect title. B., owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Rent, if you like it buy, just completed Dutch Colonial house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; large living room; steam heat; open fireplace; gas, electric light, sewers; high, healthy location; plot 100x100; restricted residential colony. Particulars, A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers; 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on June sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

POULTRY FARM, worth while; new, modern appliances; fully stocked, complete, successful; used as a demonstration plant to sell adjoining land; market for output is close by; having accomplished purpose of demonstrating soil and other favorable conditions, this farm and poultry plant can now be acquired at an attractive price on favorable terms. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St.

Owner moving away will sacrifice attractive country estate of 5 acres; hour from New York; in the hills of the North Shore; near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; 2-car garage, garden, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout. For price and photos apply

THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

Three-story brick building, suitable garage or factory; basement and first floor, 25x100, light and dry; elevator, electric lights; second and third floors, all large rooms, bath and pantry; all improvements; splendid location. Witt, 141 6th St., Long Island City. Telephone 1892 Hunterpoint.

DETACHED COTTAGE,
corner plot, 100x100; gentleman's residence, 10 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tiled bathroom; 33 minutes to Wall St.; two railroad stations and trolley; restricted neighborhood; $45 per month. Gross, owner, 111 Water St., New York.

$2,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 36 minutes out L. I. commutation 13½c. Small payment, balance as rent. J. Madden, 325 E. 31st St., N. Y. C.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,
bungalow; 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine shade trees, large grounds; near bathing beach; only 30 minutes out; make offer. R 71 Times Annex.

Will sacrifice a new, modern bungalow in refined seashore community, 45 minutes from Penn. Station. Private beach. Your own terms. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

Free.—Beautiful illustrated map and bird's-eye view of Long Island and vicinity, showing best place to live or invest. O. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

Sacrifice modern cottage, improvements; thirty minutes out. Wier, 253 West 34th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$12 monthly buys my fine little poultry farm of 4 big town, one hour out; good six-room house and plenty of ground to raise chickens, vegetables, and berries, which can be sold in town; small amount down to a reliable family. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Fine 7-room house, all improvements, steam heat, artistic interior, extra large porch windows, fine lawn, shrubery and trees; decorate to suit; 30 minutes out; $200 cash and $16 a month buys this bargain home. Mrs. K. Paton, Box 125 Times Downtown.

$1,300 on easy terms buys my 5-room cosy bungalow, artistic design, open fireplace and large porch, shady ground for chickens, &c. E. Welch, Box 130 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Fourteen acres, with large house; all modern conveniences; lodge-cottage and barns; beautiful trees, garden and fruits; 2½ hours from N. Y.; Orange Co.; price $12,000. X 324 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

At Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong.—Elevation 1,200 feet; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage, 2 cars; lake 10 miles long, 63 miles shore; scenery unsurpassed; 55 minutes D., L. & W. R. R.; commutation $12.10; cost $18,000; price $9,500; your terms. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5th Av.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Jos. M. Murphy, owner, Randsburg, Cal.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.—Desirable plots on new ocean boulevard for sale at reduced prices; fully restricted Dutch Colonial house and garage on half acre plot, now building, for sale at actual cost. Address Navesink Park Co, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

For sale or to let; Montclair, N. J.; ten-room house; bath; steam heat; furnished or unfurnished; lot 70x200; fine neighborhood; ten minutes' walk two railroads; fruit trees; vegetable garden planted. Y 214 Times Annex.

INCOMPARABLY ATTRACTIVE.
Hill Top all-year bungalow sites; rare views, town water, electric lights, refined section, near station, hour out. Big plots 50x200. Only $300 now. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

South Orange.—Fine development tract; large frontage; part or whole; near station and trolleys; terms. Development, B 354 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (H. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2 & 3 baths; $5,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

FARM, rent unfurnished: 40 acres; near Bernardsville; fine buildings; modern chicken plant; improvements. Owner, 52 West 39th St.

Passaic, N. J.—Residence, 10 rooms; hill section; improvements; $43. Berkan, 315 West 97th St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

Court sale Western Canada farm lands, approximately 120,000 acres; tenders received up to 31st July, 1916. Particulars on application to offices in Regina, Saskatchewan, or Toronto, Ontario, of National Trust Company, Limited, receiver of North Saskatchewan Land Company, Limited.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—114 acres for $5,700. George S. Weston, Wilton, Conn., Tel. 26-S.

Real Estate Wanted.

A chicken farm wanted, about 3 acres; good house, improvements; 20 miles from New York; not over $25 a month. M 41 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; block from subway; full hotel service, $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Gramercy Park Neighborhood.—Two small studio apartments, quiet, artistic furnishings; French widows, balcony; service; very cool. $25, $75. Tel. 5487 Stuyvesant, 122 E. 17th St.

Two rooms and bath, kitchenette apartment, overlooking Gramercy Park, to rent until Oct. 1; $100 a month. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

To sublet, 14 East 60th St., attractive apartment, overlooking, Central Park.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, GOOD MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 60th St., near Broadway; 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

164th St., 601 West.—Sublet for Summer, three rooms, bath, $20, to desirable couple. Call or phone 4720 Audubon, Apt. 53. Completely furnished.

Attractive 4-room apartment; linen, silver, grand piano; southern exposure; cool; $35; Riverside. B., 630 West 135th St.

Immediate possession high-class 8 rooms, all outside, handsomely furnished, until October; all cars; 72d St. subway. Columbus 4870.

78th, 205 West.—Large living room and bedroom, with kitchenette; southern exposure; superior house; maid services; $45.

Riverside Drive, 250.—Seven rooms, outside; southern exposure; sublet July, August; $100. Berkan.

71st, 30 West.—Unusual suite, handsomely furnished, sitting room, bedroom, and complete bathroom; double room with bath.

Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; ideal for Summer; reasonable. Fountain, 314 West 100th. River 7584.

SUBLET.
70th, (2,030 Broadway,) in modern apartment, five rooms, two baths. Johnson, 5-E.

Attractive two-room suite for business woman; high-class apartment; 70s; bus, subway; reasonable. 9616 Schuyler; extension 9.

Riverside Drive, 468, (Cor. 119th.—Most beautiful section on Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths, sublet, completely furnished. Brodrick.

To rent, furnished, July 1 to Sept. 30, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $40; large, cool rooms. Munson, 131 West 58th St.

Exceptional corner, seven rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; reasonable. Kelsey, 550 West 157th St.

78th, 205 West.—Two and three-room housekeeping suites, attractively furnished; high-class house; $40 and $45 monthly.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; unusual bargains offered. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

230 West 79th, Corner.—Six rooms, 3 baths, sublet for Summer; bargain to right party. Dick. 4837 Schuyler.

Claremont Av., 140.—Facing Hudson, Grant's Tomb; all outside; six rooms; adults; $85. Apt. 44.

48th, 10 West.—Handsome studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $50 monthly.

Riverside Drive, 450.—To sublet, seven-room apartment and two baths. Apply Superintendent.

Two rooms, bath; cool, 8 windows; electricity, phone, maids service. 52 West 39th.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1456.

Washington Place, 115.—Business woman will share apartment, $16, $8. Spring 7033.

Corner suite, three rooms, facing Central Park; bargain; $45 month. K 18 Times.

94th, 230 West.—8 large outside rooms; well furnished; July-Aug. Scott.

Furnished—West Side.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Lady leaving city for Summer will let comfortably furnished five-room apartment; suitable theatricals; elevator, electric light, private phone, player-piano, parquet floors, linen, silver, &c.; $60 per month. Greeley 2755. Apt. 10, 229 West 35th.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
Has to Sublet for a Tenant
A TEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Immediate Possession.

A furnished 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment, near Columbia University, for July and August; seen evenings. 414 West 119th, Apt. 6S.

120th, 434 West.—To rent for the Summer, attractively furnished 2-room housekeeping apartment, opposite Columbia University; call by appointment, Morningside 8440, Ext. 10L.

Sublet immediately to responsible party, lovely furnished front 7 rooms, 2 baths; high-class, elevator; subway, Drive; $100 month. 609 West 115th, Apt. 17.

Will sublet until January or later; handsomest bachelor apartment in New York, 59th St., fronting Central Park. Write, 2,730 Equitable Bldg. Telephone Rector 9021.

Some unusual Summer opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

104th, 214 West.—Newly decorated, comfortably furnished three rooms, housekeeping; Summer, $35; reference; subway "L." Riverside 4612. Lewenhaupt.

Unfurnished—East Side.

570 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club. 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Skylight, studio apartment, modern. 32 East 28th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

6 rooms, electric light, telephone; refined surroundings. 420 West 146th St., between Convent and St. Nicholas Av.; non-elevator.

105th St., 8 West, (Near Central Park.)—Five rooms, bath, steam heat, gas range; location unexcelled; $24.

To sublet, two-room kitchenette, southern exposure; also 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. 435 West 110th St. Agent on premises.

130 WEST 34TH ST., ADJ. BROADWAY. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35, $45. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, Northeast corner 81st St., West End Av..

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 116th St.

Five-room apartment, all improvements; southern exposure; rent $34. 424 West 146th.

Bronx.

Hoe Av., 932, 936, 940.—Three blocks east Simpson St. station; 3, 4, 5 rooms; electricity, telephone. Janitors.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Family three adults desire furnished apartment; minimum five rooms, bath, kitchenette; Oct. 1 to April 1; 72d to 86th, Broadway, West End, Riverside section preferred; reference given and expected; state full details in reply.
M 37, Times Annex.

BUSINESS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

111TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small rooms.

307TH, 123 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; running water, telephone, sun parlor.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Disturbed conditions prevail generally throughout the country with marked low pressure over the Southwest and Central West, and a quite well-defined centre of depression over the Middle Mississippi Valley. This has resulted in general showers and numerous thunder storms throughout the central valleys and the Northwest, and in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee. In the lake region, the West Gulf States, and the extreme Southwest the weather was fair.

Temperatures much below the seasonal average prevail over interior northern districts with a decided fall since Monday night in the plateau region. In the South and Southwest there was not much change.

Indications are that unsettled showery weather, with frequent thunder storms, will prevail Wednesday and Thursday over the districts east of the Mississippi River, but not reaching New England before Thursday. There will be no decided temperature changes.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west and northwest, becoming variable Thursday, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north, becoming variable Thursday with showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south; probably occasional thunder showers.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, showers; warmer in interior.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, probably thunder showers.

Western New York—Local showers Wednesday or Wednesday night. Thursday, partly cloudy.

Northern New England—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, increasing cloudiness; probably showers in western portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	68	60	4 P. M.	76	74
6 A. M.	67	58	6 P. M.	74	71
9 A. M.	72	67	9 P. M.	71	63
12 M.	78	72	11 P. M.	66	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees, at 3:40 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.83 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.87 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:40—10-12 E. 12 St.; Levinson, Hart & Goldmann		Not given
5:10—120 E. 23 St.; Elton Realty Co.		Slight
8:50—207 B'way; Benedict Bldg.		Slight
10:00—462 E. 173 St.; J. Horeman		Slight
P. M.		
2:50—Daly Av. & 177 St.; D. S. C.		Slight
3:05—118 Wooster St.; S. Solomon		$5,000
3:20—643 Amsterdam Av.; Mrs. J. S. Ewin		Slight
4:50—263 W. 112 St.; Sophie Brye		Slight
7:30—518 E. 14 St., (trolley car)		None
8:30—Ft. Schuyler Road and Throgs Neck; Doering estate		$3,000
9:00—319 E. 108 St.; Leo Sarelno		Slight
9:40—250 Clinton St.; W. Baron		Slight
10:10—1,926 Crotona P'kay; A. Merions		Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps, to San Antonio and El Paso, Tex., and Columbus, N. M., temporary duty reinstallation of technical equipment of the Signal Corps in the field, then to his station in this city.

Retirement of 1st Lt. T. M. Reagan, Cav., on account of disability, is announced.

Orders of June 8, amended to read as follows: The assignment of additional 2d Lt. J. M. Swing, 4th F. A., to the F. A. arm as a 2d Lieut., with rank from June 12, to fill a vacancy, is announced. He is attached to 4th F. A.

Col. M. M. Patrick, Corps of Engrs., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

Col. G. A. Zinn, Corps of Engrs., to Columbus, N. M., for duty.

Following C. A. C. officers will proceed at once to station indicated with Coast Artillery troops stationed on the Mexican border: Lt. Col. F. W. Coe, to Del Rio, Tex., and Majs. A. S. Conklin, Ft. Sam Houston; L. S. Miller, Columbus, N. M., and P. M. Kessler, Eagle Pass, Tex.

Capt. G. A. Taylor, C. A. C., is transferred from 78th to 103d Co.

A board of M. C. officers, to consist of Col. G. E. Bushnell and Capts. W. H. Richardson and J. A. Worrington, is appointed ment at Ft. Bayard, N. M., for examination of M. C. officers for promotion.

Capt. E. H. Bruns, M.C., will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination for promotion.

The names of the officers of infantry hereinafter specified are relieved from list of officers detached from their proper commands, effective June 19: Majs. H. Hall and M. D. Cronin, Capt. H. B. Nelson, and 1st Lts. A. Brockman and O. R. Cole.

The names of the officers hereinafter specified are placed on list of officers detached from their proper commands, effective June 18: Infantry—Majs. G. E. Houle, 25th; L. E. Kilbourne, 28th, and W. C. Rogers, 20th; Capt. J. M. Lee, Jr., 12th; 1st Lts. L. O. Mathews, 4th, and A. A. Hickox, 6th. Majs. Houle, Kilbourne, and Rogers will remain on present duties.

Orders of June 13 relating to 2d Lt. F. A. Donial, inf., revoked.

Following cavalry officers will report to Lt. Col. R. E. L. Michie, President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion: Capt. J. E. Cusack, 14th; 1st Lt. E. M. Whiting, 4th, and 2d Lt. J. Milliken, 5th.

1st Lt. W. H. Shepherd, 6th F. A., will report to Maj. W. S. McNair, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

1st Lt. J. B. Rose, C. A. C., will report to Col. R. P. Davis, C. A. C., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

1st Lt. N. F. Ramsey, Inf., will report to Maj. C. Gerhardt, Inf., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Capt. M. A. Elliott, Jr., 8th Inf., is detailed as Major, Philippine Scouts, effective July 25.

Capt. G. C. Lewis, 13th Inf., is detailed as Major, Philippine Scouts, effective Aug. 16, vice Capt. F. V. S. Chamberlain, Inf., relieved and assigned to 21st Inf., and will proceed from Manila, P. I., about Aug. 15 to join his regiment.

Capt. P. W. Beck, 15th Inf., is detailed as Major, Philippine Scouts, effective July 1, vice Capt. T. W. Darrah, Inf., relieved.

Name of Capt. D. Potts, 16th Inf., to detached, Aug. 16, and name of Capt. F. V. S. Chamberlain, Inf., Major, Philippine Scouts, removed, Aug. 15.

Name of Capt. W. W. McCammon, Jr., 22d Inf., to detached, effective July 1, and name of Capt. T. W. Darrah, Inf., (Major, Philippine Scouts,) removed, June 30.

1st Lt. G. A. Matile, 28th Inf., is transferred to 26th Inf.

Capt. L. M. Hathaway, M. C., Ft. Baker, Cal., to station at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Orders of June 8, as amended by orders of June 12, relating to Lt. Cols. T. H. Slavens, G. McK. Williamson, and W. S. Wood, Q. M. C., are suspended until Aug. 15.

Capt. H. Olin, Q. M. C., is assigned to 28th Inf., effective June 26.

2d Lt. W. R. White, Inf., is assigned to 7th Inf., which he will join upon arrival in United States.

Capt. F. P. Jackson, 9th Inf., detailed in Q. M. C., effective June 26, will report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for instructions and for temporary duty in charge of motor truck company, relieving Capt. F. B. Drake, Q. M. C., who will stand relieved from duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn., and will repair to this city for duty in office of Q. M. G. of the army.

Leaves: Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Q. M. G., 1 month, and Capt. J. R. McKnight, M. C., 1 month and 20 days.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. G. Church, from command of the Leonidas, to Naval Academy.

Lt. H. Brown, the Maryland, to Naval Academy, July 15.

Jr. Grade Lts. T. A. Thomson, Washington Yard, to Asiatic Station, via July transport; J. R. Mann, to the Fulton, and C. P. Mason, the North Carolina, to aero station, Pensacola.

Ens. L. H. Thebaud, the Montana, to the Fulton, and E. L. Woodside, the Texas, to the Yankton.

Assistant Paym. E. C. Edwards, to Training Station, Newport, R. I., as commissary officer.

Asst. Civ. Engr. R. L. Martin, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., to New York Yard.

Boatswain J. Shotreff, the Uncas, to temporary duty, receiving ship at Norfolk.

Chief Carps. E. P. Schilling, the Wyoming, to New York Yard, and R. Sarsfield, New York Yard to the Wyoming.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Benham at Bangor, Birmingham at Belfast; Cassin, Cummings, Delaware, McDougal, and the Porter at Newport; Cyclops at Eastport; Duncan at Bath; Flusser, Stersett, and the Walke at Key West; Hawk at Buffalo; Hopkins, Hull, San Diego, and Truxtun at San Diego; Melville at Machiasport; Orion at Lambert's Point; Salem at Guantanamo; Wadsworth at New York, and the Winslow at Bridgeport.

Sailed—Celtic, Cape Henry for Guantaname; Chattanooga, San Diego for Salina Cruz; Macdonough, Newport to sea, and the Nevada, Newport for Hampton Roads.

A RECORD FOR PRESERVATION.

The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Graphic pictures of the war, pages of description by first-class writers, and selections of European wit and humor. 10 cents; $3 a year. Ten issues, bound in handsome cover, for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ELIGIBLE TO TEACH.

Lists of Names for Positions in the Public Schools.

There have been placed, as of June 16, upon the eligible lists of persons holding licenses as assistant teacher in high schools the names of the following, to teach the subjects respectively indicated:

BIOLOGY—MEN.

Karl H. Smith...80.50|Ernest Knapp..72.50

WOMEN.

F. V. Mahnken..83.65|H. P. Langner...75.00
M. F. Supplee...82.50|Christina Dunnet..71.00
H. M. Rusk.....80.00|L. D. Kaplin.....70.00
E. R. Vlault.....75.30|M. Wayman.....71.00

CHEMISTRY—MEN.

Israel Goldfarb...75.75|Benj. Horowitz..71.50

WOMEN.

Una G. Ruth....80.50|J. E. Dennett...74.75
J. C. Melsha....80.05|M. Ida Alley.....72.50

ECONOMICS.

H. Finkelstein...85.50|L. Buchholtz....83.30

ENGLISH—MEN.

J. J. Donohue...76.85|J. H. Neumann..73.85
G. G. Schoenchen.76.15|H. J. Hammond.72.25
F. A. Smerling..76.10|G. J. Crane.....71.55
T. F. Lynch.....74.15|Fred'k J. Pohl...70.50
Joseph Baron...74.15|S. B. Swartz.....70.00

WOMEN.

M. C. Williams..79.90|Effie L. Lewis...78.10
Marguerite Weed.78.95|G. V. Greenwald.72.90
Curmie Wolfe....75.00|Mary E. Ryder..72.55
Daisy M. Jones..75.80|Emily B. Walker.71.30
Mary E. Kenny..74.80|Bertha C. Goll...70.90
D. A. Wynne.....70.35|

FOUNDRY WORK.—James E. Crown, 82; John Wilson, 76.75.

FRENCH.—Herman Lax, 81; Max Lieberman, 77.5; Charles B. Wilson, 70.

GERMAN.—George H. R. O'Donnell, Jr., 95; Charles H. Regel, 84.5; Joseph C. Noethen, 82.75; Francis R. Whelan, 74.5; Walter J. Muller, 71.75.

HISTORY.—Mrs. Mary B. Morse, 98; Meta B. Schutz, 75; Mildred A. Wells, 71.6.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT. (Physics and Chemistry.)—Edith Toole, 74.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT (Physics and Chemistry.)

Van V. Munger..81.55|Ira P. McNair...70.00
A. Markowitz....81.00|S. Tierney, Jr...76.80
Harry W. Wolff..80.5|J. G. Sweeney...73.10

MATHEMATICS—MEN.

H. F. MacNeish.92.50|A. Leskowitz... 71.00
Harry Elsner....84.25|N. H. Pepis.....69.25

WOMEN.

Julia Simpson....83.75|Jessie Schaff....67.25
Edith E. Stirn..76.00|D. E. White.....67.25
E. F. Balnton...71.50|Helen Stiles.....66.75
H. M. Graham...68.25|Florence Haas...65.25

ART METAL WORK.—Isaac Sackin, 75.5.

PHYSICAL TRAINING, (Men.)—J. H. Beekman, 77.5; Sidney Kranz, 73.7; (Women) —Thelma Bennett, 76.25; Isabel Miller, 77.25; Anna Adriance, 76.25.

LATIN.—Alice G. Jaggard, 74.75.

ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS PRACTICE.—Isidor Meyrowitz, 70.

A temporary license as assistant teacher of physiography in high schools has been granted to Adolph Blumenkrang, who has been appointed in the De Witt Clinton High School under a temporary license as assistant teacher of freehand drawing.

A temporary license as assistant teacher of physiography in high schools has been granted to Daniel S. Peacock, who has been appointed to the High School of Commerce under a temporary license as assistant teacher of economics.

There have been placed, as of May 5, on the eligible list of persons holding licenses as teacher of trade mathematics in vocational schools the name of Joseph Bernstein. (77.5.)

There has been placed, as of June 16, upon the eligible list of women holding license for promotion in English the name of Emmy R. Turner, P. S. 4, Bronx. (75.)

EDUCATION NOTES.

John P. Benson has resigned as a member of the Board of Education.

The baths at P. S. 7, Brooklyn, will be opened during the Summer as an annex to the playgrounds at P. S. 8, Brooklyn.

A leave of absence without pay has been granted to Henry E. Duchler, a clerk in the Board of Supplies, for three months for restoration of health.

The program of the Committee on Economy has been amended so as to allow the additional sum of $1,250 for services of bath attendants in the public schools during the Summer months.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to authorize the acquisition of property adjoining P. S. 101, Manhattan; P. S. 2, 40, 43, and 45, the Bronx; P. S. 23 and 110, Brooklyn, and P. S. 6, Queens, as additions to existing school sites.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental test for storekeeper will be held on June 24. There are more than 400 candidates.

The mental test for foreman asphalt worker will be held on June 26. There are 43 candidates.

The mental test for bookkeeper, fourth grade, Fire Department, (promotion,) will be held on June 28.

The physical examination for garage foreman was held yesterday.

United States.

The commission announces for July 18 an examination for natural gas engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 per annum. The duties will be to participate in the engineering and economic work of the Bureau of Mines in relation to the production, transportation, distribution, and utilization of natural gas throughout the United States, and with special reference to the prevention of waste and the improvement of methods used in the industry. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, engineering experience, publications, reports, or designs. Graduation in engineering from a college or university of recognized standing and not less than two years' experience in the designing, constructing, and operating of natural gas producing or transportation properties are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments—Patrol, D. Sheehan, 5, to 281, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 21.

Leaves of absence without pay—Patrol, J. A. Gilmore, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 23; F. Vopelak, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 24; E. J. Cleary, 38, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 22; J. J. Hendry, 146, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 21; J. A. Cody, 148, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 21; W. C. Ryan, 153, 1 day, noon, July 4; J. Vesey, 154, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 26; W. C. Francke, 184, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 24.

Full pay while on sick report—Patrol, J. C. Brosnan, 31, 8:50 A. M., Dec. 27, during disability; C. Foley 37, 5 P. M., June 13, during disability; J. F. Cook, 81, 7:20 A. M., June 14, during disability; J. F. Gough, 144, 10 P. M., May 29, to 12 P. M., June 11; H. F. Sharp, 171, 3:50 P. M., May 31, to 12 P. M., June 5, Prob. patrol. R. Swift, 28, 4:30 P. M., June 9, during disability.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Fire...1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Reg. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 o'clock A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothershall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dannmeyer, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 243; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; J. J. O'Keefe, Eng. 250; H. E. Bucher, Eng. 260; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; P. T. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 1, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 146; J. B. Murray, H. & L. 149; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 25; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.)

Temporary detail, 8 A. M., June 21: Fire, 2d gr. O. Dobrezz, Eng. 71, to Bur. of Fire Prev., while sick report.

The following ununiformed firemen, having passed their probationary period of three months satisfactorily, have been appointed as fourth grade firemen, at $1,000 a year, at 8 A. M., June 21: P. S. Reynolds, Eng. 37; L. F. Fullam, H. & L. 9; J. Metzger, No. 2, Eng. 231.

Special leave: Fire, 4th gr. S. Peirano, Eng. 4, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 22.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BACON, ELIZABETH S., (Jan. 30, 1916;) net estate, $286,800; Gorham Bacon, husband, given personalty, $5,073; jewelry, $7,525; legacy of $5,000, and one-quarter interest in residuary estate, $169,051, and one-quarter interest to each of three daughters, Ruth B. Chaney, Mabel B. Harper, and Elizabeth B. Saunders, $42,412. Assets: Realty, $52,000; personalty, $245,287. Appraisers: Personalty and jewelry, $18,198; stocks and bonds, $241,062.

DANENBERG, BERTHA, (Feb. 11, 1916;) net estate, $127,534. To the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, $5,000; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $5,000; to Jennie May and Nora Filer, not related, each a life estate in $5,000; Nina Wangerman, no relation, life annuity of $120 monthly; Leigh Danenberg, son, life estate in residuary of $104,059. Assets: Deposits, $2,240; stocks, $900; personalty, $2,475; mortgages, $126,454.

DE MUTH, LOUIS, (Dec. 14, 1911;) net estate, $1,298,338. Decedent left to eight Jewish charitable institutions $1,000 each; Irene De Muth, widow, life estate in residuary of $1,286,520. Assets: Deposits, $4,206; personalty and mortgages, $33,814; notes, $34,607; stocks and bonds, $929,495.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Reliable firm to underwrite an issue of $500,000 preferred stock in a company organized to take over two established concerns manufacturing and distributing in the United States and to enlarge producing and manufacturing plant in Newfoundland; the business is canned, preserved, salted, smoked, frozen, and fresh fish; all established brands and necessary food products; also biproducts medicinal cod and tanners oil, fish, glue, and fertilizer. G 322 Times Downtown.

Prosperous manufacturing plant in near-by city, owning its own real estate, with one floor rented, carrying property; will sell outright or controlling interest; a solid, substantial business; $15,000 required. Thos. Fendell, Room 406, 1,270 Broadway.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay—7394.

Treasurer wanted in enlarging manufacturing business; Bradstreet's references; investment required. X 368 Times Annex.

Wanted—To buy, cheap for cash, moving vans, in good condition; give price, age, and maker. J 153 Times.

MESSRS. KOPPENHAGEN & CO., LTD., 100 Broadway, New York, are prepared to finance and develop any sound business proposition, domestic or foreign, or the handling of any good stock or bond issue; kindly give full particulars in first letter or by personal interview.

A complete plant near New York City equipped with modern machine tools and labor-saving appliances, manufacturing a non-competitive line of machinery, market good, profits large, but insufficient capital to handle business; will sell or consider partner who can furnish $25,000 additional capital. Address Y 234 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Large, modern hotel at Toulon, (Var.) France; has produced very large profits. Particulars address Andrau, 61 Rue Pomme de Pin, Toulon, (Var.) France.

Investment $14,000; can earn $6,000 in eight months; money secured by real estate; you hold deeds; no brokers. Write M 86 Times.

Would enter partnership with hustler; have an office downtown free. B 346 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Cadillac, 1916, "Eight" Limousine.
Mercer, 1915, "22-70" Touring.
Stutz, 1915, "Bulldog" Touring.
Cadillac, 1915, "Eight" Touring.
Cadillac, 1915, "Eight" Roadster.
Mercer, 1914, "J 35" Speedster.
Mercer, 1912, Roadster.
Lancia, 1912, "Special" Speedster.
Mercer, 1911, "R 35" Speedster.
D. C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

For Sale.—Mercer automobile; cost $2,850 new; runabout; four seats; newly painted; engine entirely overhauled; in fine condition; new storage battery; 22-30 H. P. license 1916; price $600, and a bargain. Can be seen and demonstration given at Hotel Frederick, 210 West 50th St., all day Wednesday after 9 A. M.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
We have a reputation for selling good used trucks at low prices; who, but us, can show Packards, Whites, Macks, Saurers, Krebs, (worm drive,) &c.? We have trucks to suit your business and your price. See us.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.,
Tel. Circle 190. 188 West 52d St.

MUST sell my 1913 48 Packard limousine, equipped with electric lights, demountable rims, speedometer, clock, extra tires, weed chains, Klaxon horn, first-class mechanical condition; demonstration any time. F. H. Miller, 616-A 3d Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. South 8513-J.

A BIG SACRIFICE.

My 1916 Willys Knight Brougham, upholstered in embossed plush, with gold mountings, wire wheels, one spare wheel and tire; run 2,300 miles; A1 condition. H. E. Stephens, 612 West 178th St., Phone 9173 Audubon.

Cadillac 1914 7-passenger touring; Sterling Winter top; also Apperson 1913 5-passenger, used 4 months; both perfect condition; for sale or trade for high-class landaulet. Submit offer to Owner, E. S. Good, 33 Old Broadway.

STEVENS-DURYEA
Seven-passenger Touring Car; used two seasons only; a distinctive car of fine quality throughout; immediate delivery.
H. C. BEAVER,
22 West 61st St., City.

ROLLS-ROYCE (1913) LANDAULET.
Mercer (1915) runabout.
Packard (1915) phaeton touring, 3-"38."
Packard (1915) runabout; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Hudson 6 touring automobile, absolutely perfect condition throughout; electric starter, light, &c.; sacrifice. $550. Dahlman, 83 Crescent St., (Entrance Queensboro Bridge.) Long Island City.

BARGAIN.
Late model shor-dine Panhard roadster, completely overhauled and repainted; excellent condition; cost $4,000; sacrifice $500. Palmer, 324 West 103d. River 8600.

Franklin, 1915, 5-passenger touring car for sale at a sacrifice; run only 5,000 miles; perfect condition. C. W. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Practically new Oakland, light 5 passenger; electric starter, light, &c.; very little used; bargain at $800. For particulars 'phone Folsom, 2664 Astoria, evenings.

Mercer, practically new; used short while; electric starter, light, &c.; $975; guaranteed absolutely perfect. Phone Shilwachter, 2383 Astoria.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTER.
Late model, three passenger complete; extra tire and wheel; owner wants cash. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Cadillac 1916 runabout; 1915 Cadillac touring; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

1915 IMPORTED FIAT, 30, small touring; like new throughout; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

Packard twin 6, seven-passenger touring car. L. J. McCracken, telephone 4120 Columbus.

1915 MERCER TOURING, 22-70, 6 passenger; perfect mechanical condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

Buick, two seasons, worth $400; take less; evenings; sacrifice. Lippert, Morningside 5288.

HUDSON 1915 CAR, 6-40, for sale; good as new. Phone 5068 Madison Square.

Simplex, 7-passenger, up to date, $2,000. Du Charme, Netherland Hotel.

Packard 1914 48 touring. E. P. Staples, 209 East 64th St.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.
1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. Touring & Limousine.
Packard, 1913, Runabout, wire wheels.
Packard, 1914, "4-48" Touring.
Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. Runabout.
Cadillac, 1910, Touring.
Cadillac, 1915, Touring, Landaulet.

Packard 14-48; also 13-48; seven passenger. McCracken, Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Automobiles for Sale.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 774.

PACKARDS FOR HIRE.
SIX'S AND TWIN SIXES.
Hourly, daily, weekly, monthly.
Packard Garage. Tel. Bryant 2760.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. A. Franklin, Telephone Columbus 3550 and 2138 Gramercy.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3550 Bryant.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 3322.

For Hire.—1915 Classy Packards; hour, monthly, preferred; reasonable. Tel. 3632 Plaza.

Packard 1910, 30, Touring Car, with extra Packard limousine body in first-class condition. Norman, 153 East 53d.

New Packard "six," touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

A seven-passenger Packard with chauffeur by hour; special rates for trips. 886 Madison Square. 15 East 30th.

For rent, Packards; day, week, month. Bushman-Findlay, Bryant 2760.

Fine Packard touring car for rent; weekly, monthly; reasonable. Reinhardt, Circle 4024.

For rent, elegant Packard limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

Private Packard monthly, very reasonable. Ben Sulkins, 901 West 83d. Schuyler 6800.

Packard and Garford "sixes," touring; hour, trip, month; expert drivers. Lenox 8663.

High-grade Peerless for hire; expert driver; special rates. Young, Lenox 8767.

Renault landaulette for hire or sale. Lambert, Columbus 6845, Lincoln Sq. Garage.

Automobiles Wanted.

We are in the market to buy second-hand limousine automobiles; must be in good condition; write us and give full specifications what you have to offer.
J. LEVY & BRO.,
2,216 Church St., Galveston, Texas.

WANT SEVEN-PASSENGER CAR; MUST BE A CADILLAC, 1915, OR OF BETTER MAKE; MUST BE IN A1 CONDITION. PHILIP SCHMITT, 43 WEST 33D ST.

Wanted.—Any owner of a seven-passenger high-class touring car who wants to earn money with same, call or write The Royal Blue Line Co., Inc., Hotel McAlpin.

1916 five, seven passenger; National, Oldsmobile, Paige, Velie; owner only. B 355 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Stutz or Mercer runabout, 1914, or 1915 model. Box 20, 852 6th Av.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,125 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 902 W. 57th St.
Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPERS.

Only those with department store experience on charge customers' ledgers; wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply Employment Office, Fourth Floor, Old Building.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED. — Experienced; able to take off trial balances; answer in own handwriting, stating experience, references, and salary expected. B 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, for export house; slight knowledge of Spanish preferred; salary, $20 per week. Reply, stating age and experience, B 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in advertising agency; prefer one with stenographic ability; give age, experience, religion; salary $10. B. T., 110 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady familiar with commercial banking. G 328 Times Downtown.

CASHIERS.—In the office of a large department store, a number of experienced young women cashiers; those having tubé room experience preferred. Address Cashier, Y 220 Times Annex.

COOK.—Reliable, first-class cook; Viennese; personal references. Apply 875 Park Av., Apartment 2 D.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF TUBE ROOM CASHIERS. DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d Street Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED COMPLAINT TRACERS. PERMANENT POSITIONS. GOOD SALARIES, AND ADVANCEMENT TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d Street Side.

GIRLS (white) wanted who can cook, to go to Scarsdale, N. Y., for Summer months; city reference required; salary $30. Apply Apartment 3D, The Wyoming, 55th St. and 7th Av. Telephone 790 Circle.

GIRL, speaking French; experienced with telephone and office work. Address own handwriting. K 9 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French nursery governess, speaking English, for girl 7 years old; city references required. Apply 9:30-12, Steiner & Son, 200 5th Av., Fifth Avenue Building, Room 226.

NURSE.—Wanted, at Sea Gate, L. I., a thoroughly competent infant's nurse, capable taking entire charge infant 10 months old; must be well recommended from last employer. Tel. 693 Sea Gate, Coney Island.

STATISTICAL filing and reference clerk for commercial position with large mercantile concern; one having had experience in a public library or graduate of high school library course preferred. Answer in own handwriting, giving experience, age, and salary desired. Address H. J. R., Box G 327 Times Downtown.

WOULD like to hear from a good stenographer, male or female, who wants to go into public stenography business. Muller, 6,290 Cortlandt. B 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, competent stenographer in insurance broker's office; must have initiative; salary, $7 to start. G 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, rapid, accurate; L. C. Smith, with experience as Secretary, understanding filing, handling callers; small office near Times Square; $10-$12 to start; give telephone, experience, references. A 1 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience; conscientious, neat, and accurate; $12. M 42 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, in export house; give experience, age, and salary desired to begin. B 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of French, while not essential, will be of benefit in securing position. J 165 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, expert, with slight knowledge shorthand, typewriting and filing, to make herself generally useful; alert, well bred, intelligent; salary, $12. Room 1,102 Aeolian Building.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced; state previous position. Apply J. & J. Slater, 1,121 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

CODE COMPILER, (Spanish;) $1,800 annually.
STENOGRAPHERS, (Americans;) speed upward of 100 words per minute, with accurate transcriptions; $15-$20.
JUNIOR STENOGRAPHERS, $8-$10.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS and TYPISTS, $10-$15.
SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS, FILING CLERKS, $7-$14.
MANY OPENINGS for School Graduates; good penman, neat appearance; $5-$8.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY,
E. Speiser, Prop. 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, neat, accurate girls; no registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.

TYPISTS, $8; stenographers, legal, commercial, $9-$15; others. Brody Agency, 289 Broadway.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS in all office branches; stenographers, bookkeepers. Mighill Exchange, Flatiron Building.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

A—A—A—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES.
At an institution known throughout the country for thorough work; registered by the Regents of the State of New York; individual instruction; Summer session.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term. Aeolian Hall, 35 W 43d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

10
pays for Summer Courses in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; day or night; positions secured; this week ONLY. Est. 1884.
GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

Agents Wanted

Forty cents an agate line.

AGENTS.—Make a dollar an hour; sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils; sample package and catalogue of household specialties free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 886, Amsterdam, N. Y.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—Require an experienced salesman: Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

JEWELRY WORKROOM—Require in our jewelry workroom a thoroughly competent jeweler on repair work. Only those with first-class credentials as to ability and character need apply. Superintendent, subway floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor by C. P. A. firm doing a high grade of work; manufacturing cost experience a requisite; opportunity to form desirable connection with good prospects for advancement; give full particulars and salary expected to commence. B 342 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER,
(power plant supervision.)
Salary $3,000.
Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, up to June 30 at 4 P. M. Subjects: Experience, 5; technical, 3; oral, 2. Min

PRENDERGAST BARES PRIVATE FINANCES

Tells Thompson Committee He Is Poorer Than When He Took Office.

EXPERT TO SEE HIS BOOKS

May Be Examined Publicly on Personal Accounts Later—Angry Clashes on the Stand.

Controller Prendergast continued his testimony before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday and told more of the details of the negotiations between the city and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company over the dual subway contracts. There were verbal battles all day between the Controller on the one side and Senator Thompson and Counsel Frank Moss on the other. After a discussion of the Controller's financial standing he volunteered to allow the committee to examine his personal books and accounts. The committee brought out little that has not already been told over and over again regarding the subway contracts.

Senator Thompson reviewed the Controller's long statement of Monday, and asked him if he had not insinuated that Mayor Mitchel's attitude on subway questions had not been "as the record showed."

The Controller flushed, and, turning on Senator Thompson, said:

"I never said anything to indicate that Mayor Mitchel was not actuated by the most upright motives. Even at the time when I disagreed with him I always gave Mr. Mitchel credit for having sincere and conscientious beliefs, although I thought he was mistaken."

"That isn't the way your testimony strikes me," said Senator Thompson.

"It is not of the slightest importance to me," said the Controller, with an effort to control his anger, "how anything strikes you, Mr. Thompson, or strikes this committee or any one connected with it, from the Chairman to the counsel."

Turns His Back on Questioners.

The Controller wheeled about in his chair until his back was turned to the committee and gazed out of the window.

"I ask you," went on Senator Thompson, "if you meant to insinuate yesterday that the Mayor felt about the new subways differently from what his record appears? Now, you can answer that yes or no."

The Controller continued to stare out of the window. Senator Thompson asked him if he declined to answer, and Mr. Prendergast remained silent. Finally he said:

"I suggest that you proceed with the business of this committee. I have told you that I have not the slightest interest in how anything strikes you. It is untrue that this witness gave any such impression as you try to make out. It is distinctly untrue. That is not meant as an answer to your question, but just as a statement."

"You are giving," put in Mr. Moss, "the picture of a man whose conscience is irritated by the position he is in and tries to carry it out by an appearance of bravery."

The Controller paid no attention to this, and Mr. Moss asked him about the incidents of the night of July 19, 1911, when the Controller made a public statement attacking the Interborough proposal for new subways. The witness said his memory was clear on all these points, and he added that he was sure he had read before writing his statement in the office of The New York American the letter of Mayor Gaynor characterizing the Interborough offer as "damnable rascality."

Mr. Moss then read from speeches, statements, and reports in which the Controller individually or jointly with Mr. Mitchel characterized the Interborough Company as a "monopoly." In one report fifteen reasons were enumerated why the Interborough should not be trusted. He also read newspaper statements made by the Controller on Jan. 11, 1912, to the effect that if the Interborough had done its best in its proposals to the city it might as well "screw down the lid on the coffin" of negotiations. The Controller explained that his opposition at that time was due to the fact that while a preferential of 9 per cent. had been promised at first an effort was made to reduce it to 8.76 later.

Offers to Show His Accounts.

The Controller declared that his opposition to the dual subway proposals ceased when the "recapture clause" eliminated the question of monopoly and made it possible for the city to take over the subway systems at the end of the forty-nine years' lease.

It was at this point that the question of examining his personal accounts came up. He made the suggestion himself when he informed Senator Thompson in reply to a question that he was not a lawyer and that "the caste is undefiled."

"Maybe it is more profitable to be a financier," suggested Senator Thompson.

"You are worth more than when you took office?" added Mr. Moss.

"I am sorry to say that I am not worth as much," said Mr. Prendergast. "Now that you are on the interesting part of your case go right on."

"Does that mean that you would be willing to be examined as to your finances?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, surely. Go right ahead," said the Controller.

It was then arranged that the Controller should turn over his books and accounts to the committee's expert accountant, Perley Morse. Upon Mr. Morse's report to the committee will depend the decision whether the Controller will be examined in public session as to his private accounts.

An interesting question arose at the afternoon session as to the right of the committee to take testimony after July 1, at which time the resolution creating the committee expires. It was brought up because Senator Thompson received a letter from Henry P. Davison saying he had gone fishing and would not be back until after July 1.

"I wish to say," said Mr. Moss, "that I do not believe we can examine Mr. Davison until after July 1. I am anxious to have Mr. Davison and Mr. Prendergast present at the same time. I may say that we expect to bring out a great deal of important testimony after July 1."

"We shall probably be able to bring out more important matters after the 1st than we are doing at present," agreed Senator Thompson.

Committee Not to Quit July 1.

"I am very glad to inform you," said Controller Prendergast, "that I will come before the committee at any time and will raise no question as to its status. Whether the resolution expires on July 1 or not does not concern me. I will testify under oath, just as I am doing now."

Chairman Thompson said he did not agree with the Legislature as to the time his work must end.

The Controller declined to answer questions as to whether it was a fact that, while Mayor Gaynor favored the Interborough, Mr. McAneny was partial to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

"I will say," he said, "that I have known Mr. McAneny since the campaign of 1909 and that during all my experience in public life I have never known a man who ever desired to serve the public interests more than Mr. McAneny."

The Controler said the Interborough wanted the Public Service Commission to allow it $1,532,000 on prior determination charges, but that as a matter of fact it received only $150,000.

The committee will resume its sessions today and take up the Brooklyn Rapid Transit matters.

PLAN 65-MILE HIKE FOR PLATTSBURG MEN

Camp Will Break Up at End of Five-Day Tramp Through Northern New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 20.—Arrangements for the week's hike which the 1,300 citizen soldiers in camp here are to take next week were completed today by Major F. H. Lawton, the camp Quartermaster, and Lieutenant Winslow, regimental Quartermaster, who is to have charge of the hike. They include a sixty-five mile tramp over the hills of northern New York, beginning on Monday and ending the following Sunday afternoon when the camp breaks up.

Camping grounds for the troops for the five nights were selected by the officers. The difficulty of providing for a somewhat larger force than previous years has necessitated a change of route. This year's route will be as follows, indicating the camp sites: West Beekmantown, Sciota, Moores Junction, Altona, Robinson, West Plattsburg.

The citizen "Doughboys," as the infantry is called, will be accompanied by a detachment of cavalry, composed of regulars and recruits. The cavalry band will also go along. A detachment of Field Artillery, three ambulances, a regimental infantry detachment, and ten auto trucks will comprise the rest of the forces.

Cooking for the rookies will be done in field kitchens, which will be carried on the trucks. Each rookie will carry his own mess pan and outfit, as well as blankets and half of a shelter tent. A water wagon will also accompany the train.

A company of Coast Artillery from Fort Wright arrived here tonight to help the work on the four regimental camps made necessary by the enrollments for July. Another company, which will get here tomorrow from Fort Terry, will increase the force under Major Harrison Hall, in charge of the provisional troops here, to eight companies. A band from Portland will also come here late this week to play for the retreat parade ceremonies.

Thirteen additional guardsmen left camp today to rejoin their regiments, and many others were preparing to leave tonight as telegrams from their commanders came in. Those who left today included F. S. Hackett of Riverdale, J. H. Harper, Jr., 17 West Fifty-sixth Street; W. E. Richards, 250 Eleventh Avenue; Reginald Durant, 410 West 115th Street; Richard S. Buck, Jr., 858 Riverside Drive; R. D. Grout, 200 Eighty-sixth Street; C. Harold Floyd, Garden City, and John F. Callahan.

A tent occupied by Squad No. 9 of Company G was destroyed by fire early this afternoon. The blaze was discovered by the guard left by the company and a bucket brigade was formed to keep the flames from spreading to other tents. Some of the property belonging to the occupants was damaged.

Three New York men—A. J. Hiers, 141 Broadway; H. L. Keeler, 319 West 125th Street, and A. J. Clougher, 71 Broadway—were occupants of the tent.

Larz Anderson, former Ambassador to Japan, and a party, who passed through today on a private car for Ridgley, Me., spent several hours inspecting the camp as guests of Major Harrison Hall.

Arthur D. Truax Dead.

Arthur D. Truax, son of the late Justice Charles A. Truax and a member of the law firm of Truax & Wilson, died yesterday at his home, 306 West Eighteenth Street, in his forty-fifth year. He was a graduate of Hamilton College and the New York Law School and for years was his father's secretary. Mr. Truax was a member of the Holland Society, the Manhattan and New York Athletic Clubs. His widow and one daughter survive him.

Sues Cunard Line for $200,000.

As executrix of the will, Anna L. King, widow of Thomas Boyce King, who perished when the Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine, brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against the Cunard Steamship Company for $200,000. The action is for the joint benefit of herself and Thomas B. King, an infant son. The complaint alleges neglect, as in the other complaints already filed.

Second Call on the Restaurants.

Health Department Inspectors visited a dozen dining places in Brooklyn yesterday. Lucius P. Brown, Director of the Bureau of Pure Food and Drugs, said last night that the restaurants seem to be improving of themselves, rather than by the prompting of the department. In the next few days, said Mr. Brown, regular reinspections in Manhattan will begin and grading cards will be distributed to proprietors.

MGR. DUNN ANSWERS 40 WHO LAUD MAYOR

Chancellor Says Praise Was Based on an Inaccurate Knowledge of Facts.

REBUKES "NOTED CITIZENS"

Calls Their Criticism of Priests as "Undeserved as Much of That Which Has Gone Before."

To the forty "noted citizens," whose joint letter commending Mayor Mitchel for his "courageous stand" on the question of city supervision of child-caring institutions receiving city aid was published Monday morning, Mgr. John J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York, sent an open letter in reply yesterday. Mgr. Dunn suggested that the authors of the letter of commendation "would not have lent your names to this publication, which not only broadly conveys a false impression, but is a direct and final criticism of ourselves, and is as unjust and undeserved as much that has gone before it," if they had "followed the course of the Strong Commission and the city authorities and their unheard-of and indefensible procedure" of tapping telephone wires of priests and others.

Those whom Mgr. Dunn addressed included E. H. Gary, George W. Wickersham, Jacob H. Schiff, John G. Milburn, Victor Morawetz, James M. Beck, Bronson Winthrop, Joseph H. Choate, George W. Perkins, Herbert C. Croly, Eugene H. Outerbridge, A. Barton Hepburn, Edward M. Bassett, Ludwig Nissen, R. Fulton Cutting, J. G. White, Irving T. Bush, Cleveland H. Dodge, F. W. Whitridge, Willard D. Straight, Judge Learned Hand, Amory G. Hodges, Alfred E. Marling, Albert Strauss, Adolph Lewissohn, Walter Lippmann, William M. Chadbourne, Elmer G. Sammis, Frank Harvey Field, Felix Adler, William E. Harmon, C. C. Burlingham, Albert Shaw, Professor Franklin H. Giddings, Hamilton Fiske, Oscar S. Straus, Mark Sullivan, George Haven Putnam, Hamilton Holt, and A. S. Frissell.

Mgr. Dunn's Letter.

Mgr. Dunn's letter opened practically without introduction, saying:

Chancery Office.
23 East Fifty-first Street.
June 21, 1916.

Mgr. Dunn to the noted citizens who back the Mayor.

Gentlemen: In a letter appearing in the city press June 19 you say, "We think it important to express our belief in the principle * * * that all private institutions * * * be required to conform to proper standards of cleanliness, nourishment, and care * * * prescribed by the public authority."

In this statement we entirely agree with you. We have not advocated any other course.

You also say, "We condemn the attempt of any and all representatives of such private institutions, of any religious denomination whatever, to interfere with the impartial and thorough application of that principle."

In this statement also we would entirely agree with you if we knew of any such case. We are certain that no one of our "representatives" has done this or anything like it, but we indorse the sentiment.

Again you say, "We deplore the attempt of a certain group of persons interested in some of these institutions to force the appearance of an issue on this subject between the Catholic Church as a whole and the civil government of the city."

We think you should name this "group" if it exists, for we have no one speaking for us who has done this, or tried to do it, or anything like it.

Finally you say, "In our opinion the attempt of any one claiming to represent a religious organization to obscure the issue by an appeal to sectarian prejudices deserves emphatic condemnation."

To which we reply, If by this you intend to convey the impression that any of our representatives have tried "to obscure the issues or appeal to sectarian prejudices," you are wrong. We have done nothing of the kind.

Under the circumstances your letter seems intended as a criticism of ourselves. We protest, however, that it does not apply.

Assails Kingsbury and Mayor.

Conceding that the letter was written and signed in good faith, the Chancellor declared its author could have had no first-hand knowledge of the situation, and he presented an array of statements designed to show that the Catholic Church had been willing and ready to co-operate with the city authorities in an investigation of the State Board of Charities by the Strong Commission and had kept faith with the investigators until convinced that the "city government was going to extremes by the grossest exaggeration, the most venomous assertions against many of the institutions, to accomplish the ruin of the board."

Mgr. Dunn charged that the appointment of the Strong Commission was occasioned by the scheming of Charities Commissioner Kingsbury and Homer Folks, Secretary to the State Charities Aid Association, and that Governor Whitman was asked by Mr. Folks to name Commissioner Strong on the same day that Folks had been in consultation with Strong and Kingsbury.

"Had we known this at the beginning we do not hesitate now to say," the letter continued, "we would have refused to submit those in charge of our institutions to the commission and appealed to the Governor. Surely he would never knowingly created such a travesty."

The letter went on to say that, following publication of Father W. B. Farrell's open letters in a pamphlet, the Strong Commission turned aside from the work for which it was appointed and, without authority, undertook who wrote the pamphlet. The tapping of telephone wires, the letter stated, was for the same illegal purpose. Finally came the exposure and the testimony of Mayor Mitchel before the Thompson Committee, Mgr. Dunn added.

The letter then demanded wherein the authors of the Mayor's commendation "are justified in reading even by implication a lesson on civic behavior to us." Mgr. Dunn concluded with the assertion that the Catholic Church had never objected to investigation of its institutions by lawful authorities; that it had not raised a sectarian issue, although Commissioner Kingsbury had done so when he testified before Mr. Strong that he had appointed Doherty a deputy "to cope with the opposition of the Catholic Church; that Mayor Mitchel did this, also, when he accused the Church of conspiring to take possession of the City Government, later narrowing this charge down to "a few priests" and "my co-religionists."

The letter ended with the words:

"Finally, we invite you gentlemen to appoint a committee to inspect our institutions at any time convenient to yourselves."

TWO DROWN FROM FERRY.

Three Rescued When Launch Capsizes in Kill Van Kull.

While crossing from Shooter's Island to the Staten Island shore at Mariner's Harbor, a launch used as a ferry between the two points overturned in the Kill van Kull last evening. Two of the five passengers, Frank Robb and Frank Webber, employes of the Tracy Towing Company of Manhattan, were drowned. Their bodies were not recovered.

The swell from the steam lighter Industry, which passed the launch just before the accident occurred, is thought to have upset the ferry. The lighter stopped and three of the ferry's passengers rescued from the water. Robb and Webber had gone down before the Industry got to them. The police of the West New Brighton Station are searching for the two bodies.

Concert on the Mall Tonight.

The first of the series of free concerts arranged by the Park Music Committee of the Music League of America will be given tonight on the Mall in Central Park. Bourke Sullivan, Irish basso, will sing, and Stanley Day will accompany him on the piano. Mr. Sullivan's program will include German, French, and English songs. William D. Dutton has furnished the piano for the concert, and the Park Department the programs. Pasquale Amato is Chairman of the committee in charge of the concert.

$10,000 Legacy to Sheltering Arms.

The will of Mrs. Lucy Dudley March Chase, who died on May 25, which was filed yesterday for probate, disposed of an estate of $40,000 in personalty. After making several specific bequests to friends and relatives, Mrs. Chase gave the Sheltering Arms Children's Home and Hospital $10,000. The residuary estate was bequeathed to the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer.

GARMENT MAKERS ACCUSE POLICE HEAD

Manufacturers Tell Grand Jury Protection Is Denied Their Shops.

SOCIETY WOMEN WAITERS

Will Serve Breakfast to 4,000 Pickets at 6:45 Tomorrow Morning.

The Grand Jury is investigating the cloakmakers' strike. Last week officials of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirtmakers' Protective Association laid a complaint before District Attorney Swann that the Police Department was not furnishing sufficient protection to the needle workers who wished to return to work and that the union pickets were using unlawful methods in terrorizing them.

It was told the Grand Jury that thousands of workers were ready to quit and wished to return to work, but that they had been frightened by the union pickets; that the Police Department had been asked repeatedly for protection, but that sufficient protection was not forthcoming. I. M. Getskay, an official of the Protective Association, was said to have been the most important witness in the investigation which was begun last week. Mr. Getskay refused last night to affirm or deny that he had appeared.

Officials of the association hope that the Grand Jury proceedings may result in a curtailment of the liberty and privileges it says the union pickets receive. Thousands of them stand in front of the association members' shops to "persuade" needle workers not to go back to work, the officials said. The Grand Jury was told that in the strike of 1910 the union inaugurated a reign of terror and that the same program was contemplated for the 1916 strike.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, last night issued a reply to the charges alleged to have been made before the Grand Jury by members of the association in a letter addressed to District Attorney Edward Swann he said that if the investigation was being conducted a chance should be given the union to present its case. He said that the pickets had been instructed to refrain from the use of force and to obey the police, and that they had obeyed orders. He said the manufacturers were only trying to discredit the strikers in order to gain public sympathy for themselves.

Lazarus Josephy, attorney for the Independent Cloak Manufacturers' Association, which is trying to effect arbitration with the union, yesterday sent a letter to Mr. Schlesinger, in which he said:

I think it fair, Sir, in the future as you should have done in the past, to draw a proper distinction between those manufacturers who locked out their employes and those whose employes were called out on strike by the union, and not to make a bold statement accusing all manufacturers, regardless of affiliations, of adopting a policy which had for its purpose starving the workers into submission. I am positive, Sir, that you will agree with me and once more suggest that immediate steps be taken for arbitration.

Mr. Schlesinger yesterday announced the following contributions to the union's strike fund: White Goods Union, $2,000; Philadelphia Waist Girls, $1,500; Bridgeport Corset Girls, $1,000; Boston Shirt Waist Girls, $500; Kimono Girls, $500. The New York Waist and Dress Girls have contributed $10,000.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will meet in Washington next Monday and issue an appeal to all affiliated unions to assist the striking cloakmakers. The appeal will be sent to all of the 24,000 local unions belonging to the 100 international unions affiliated with the Federation of Labor.

Tomorrow morning at 6:45 o'clock a number of prominent women will serve breakfast at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street to 4,000 strike pickets. The breakfast will be served from automobiles and will consist of sandwiches, coffee with cream, and other eatables. Miss Alice Carpenter is Chairman of the committee in charge, and she and her aids will see that the committee gets out of bed in plenty of time to wait on the pickets at 6:45. Besides Miss Carpenter, the members of the committee are: Miss Anne Lee, Treasurer; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Thomas Chadbourne, Jr., Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Mrs. Lewis Delafield, and Miss Mary Austin.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVES TO GO.

Railway Master Mechanics Predict General Electrification.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20.—The electrification of the railroad systems of the entire country afforded the main topic of discussion today at the annual convention of the American Railway Master Mechanics Association and affiliated bodies. Although the steam locomotives had their strong advocates who advised caution in the revolution, all speakers admitted the growing favor of the electric power. They declared that the universal change, not alone for passenger service, but for freight as well would prove ultimately an economic measure.

Delegates from the New York district said the electrification of the community lines of suburban New York, including New Jersey, Westchester, and nearby Connecticut, with the ultimate end of the change applied to all Long Island, was being sought. Speakers said that few if any steam locomotives today entered the Grand Central or Pennsylvania stations. The New York Central, New York, New Haven & Hartford, Pennsylvania, Erie, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Central of New Jersey, and West Shore lines were showing a tendency, they said, to dispense with the steam service more and more by displacing the old engines with electric locomotives.

Free Loan Society Opens Branch.

A new branch of the Hebrew Free Loan Society of 108 Second Avenue was opened last Sunday at 1,418 Boston Road, Bronx, and is the third branch which the society has opened. The other branches are at 69 East 116th Street, Manhattan, and 1,878 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. The object is to lend money to those whose character and self-respect will not permit them to receive alms. In May 2,107 loans were made, aggregating $69,615, and from Jan. 1 to May 30 10,218 loans, amounting to $291,990.

CITY BREVITIES.

A fire in the basement of 116 and 118 Wooster Street yesterday afternoon destroyed a store of paper boxes and filled the five stories of the building with smoke. A second alarm was turned in, but the fire was soon under control. All the employes of S. Salomon & Co., paper box manufacturers, who occupy the building, reached the street in safety. The damage was estimated at $5,000.

The death rate in New York City for the first twenty-five weeks of 1016 was considerably lower than that for 1915, the respective rates per 1,000 of population being 14.92 and 15.21. During the week just closed the death rate was .92 lower than the rate for the corresponding week of 1915. Thirteen hundred and twenty-four deaths were reported in the city, which is equivalent to 12.36 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 13.28 for the corresponding week of last year.

LONG BEACH VOTES TO REMAIN 'OPEN'

Ex-Senator Reynolds's Ticket Wins in Election Marked by Charges of Fraud.

CONTEST TWICE IN COURTS

Justice Jenks Restores Names of 49 Voters Stricken from List by Justice Van Siclen.

Racked by the events of one of the most exciting election campaigns in its history, but triumphant in the knowledge that it would remain an "open" Summer resort for at least another year, the village of Long Beach, L. I., went to sleep last night with the "Reynolds administration" still in power.

Charges of trickery, election frauds, wholesale colonization of voters, and two court decisions in one day helped enliven the activities at the polls. The winning ticket had the support of ex-State Senator William H. Reynolds, the father of Long Beach. Village President John G. Gerhard was re-elected by a margin of twenty-nine votes over William B. Wilson, head of what was known as the "Burns-Hewlett ticket." Others elected were: J. H. Myers, Treasurer; Willard H. Barse, Trustee for one year; James Abell, Collector of Taxes, and James H. Griffith, Jr., and Herman Broessel, Trustees for two years.

One of the greatest issues in the campaign, at least as represented by the Reynolds party, was that the "Burns-Hewlett ticket" intended to close down all amusements at the summering place at 11 o'clock at night if its candidates were successful. The "Burns-Hewlett" nominees were alleged to have said they would even go to the extent of arresting any person found on the boardwalk after the curfew hour.

The "Burns-Hewlett" crowd, on the other hand, openly accused the Reynolds party of having increased the suffrage of the village by 123 per cent., and told of persons having registered from abandoned shacks and resort sthat had been closed for months. The charges were taken before Supreme Court Justice Van Siclen yesterday, and he ordered fifty-one names stricken from the list of those eligible to vote. The Reynolds party appealed from this decision. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Presiding Justice Almet Jenks of the Appellate Division handed down a decision restoring all except three of the names to the list. Ex-Police Chief Charles Hewlett, who was removed from office by the Reynolds forces last Winter, and ex-Trustee Warren Burns were the leaders of the opposition.

The polls closed at 8 o'clock and the count was in an hour later.

At the annual election of officers for the village of Lawrence, L. I., which was held yesterday, the following were elected: President—Charles C. Adams; Trustees to serve two years—Judge Norton Perkins and Joseph Fried; Treasurer—Peter B. Olney, Jr.; Tax Collector—Henry Worthington.

Lane Bryant offers, as in every other item of apparel,

Bathing Dresses

specially designed on lines to fit and become

Extra Size or Stout Figures

35½ to 58 bust; long or short waisted—sateen, mohair, taffeta or satin.

2.95 to 14.50

Also complete assortment of bathing tights, corsets, caps, shoes.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS today with BOSTON, 3 games. 1:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE BINDERS. To hold twenty-six numbers of The New York Times Sunday Magazine and Review of Books, a strong, handsome cloth binder; price $1.25 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Warm-weather clothes, tailored for us by Hart Schaffner & Marx, that combine coolness and comfort with perfect style.

"Dixie Weaves".....$12.50 to $20
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WHISKEY

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STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

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Monroe Clothes $15



Monroe Clothes

are sold direct to you—without middlemen's profits—in our low rent upstairs shops—and not only provide you with the utmost value for your $15, but because we replenish our stocks every week you get the newest ideas in ready-to-wear clothes—WHEN THEY ARE NEW.

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are not "Sale" clothes; they are always worthy—always new and desirable, and always out-value all other clothes at $15.

Hundreds of men who generally paid $25 for their clothes now buy

Monroe Clothes

and the best evidence of their complete satisfaction is that they not only keep coming here, but they send their friends, too.

Come up—compare our real four-square values with other offerings, and

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*OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.

A Gala Closing of the

ALLIED BAZAAR

B. F. B. BLIND FUND DAY—The Bazaar's Guest of Honor

WILL BE

MISS HELEN KELLER

who has volunteered to come from her country home in Massachusetts to give an address for the benefit of the men BLINDED IN BATTLE, at 4:30 P. M., preceded at 3 P. M. by

Miss Anna Held Miss Emmy Wehlen

The Watsons—the "Juvenile Castles"—in classic dances and an array of talent

At 8:45 P. M.

The Entire Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

Direct from Atop the New Amsterdam Theatre

By Courtesy of Mr. F. Ziegfeld, Jr.

"30 Most Beautiful Girls in the World"

Last Appearance of That Paralyzing Partnership

MARIE DRESSLER and MAURICE

In Their Screaming Dance-Farce, and an All-Star Cast of Entertainers.

MARGARET MAYO'S THEATRE—Main Floor
No Extra Charge for Admission

MARIE DRESSLER — RAY COX — NORA BAYES
LADDIE CLIFF — WILL MORRISEY — HAZEL COX
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CAFE DE PARIS—Mezzanine Floor

CONSTANCE COLLIER — INA CLAIRE
JULIAN L'ESTRANGE — LYN HARDING

Big Bargain Sales All Day—3 Floors

The Bazaar Will Close With a Grand Ball

On the 3rd Floor, in the B. F. B. Ball Room
From Midnight to 2 A. M.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 1 P.M. TO 11 P.M.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Thursday and Friday, continued cool; moderate west and northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,334. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN CAVALRY AMBUSHED BY CARRANZA TROOPS; SCORES, INCLUDING MEXICAN GENERAL, REPORTED SLAIN; PERSHING SHIFTS ARMY; WASHINGTON EXPECTS BREAK

SHILLITONI SHOOTS GUARDS; ESCAPES THE DEATH HOUSE

Murderer of New York Policemen, Awaiting Execution, Had Pistol in Cell.

RECAPTURED WITHIN A MILE

Enters Ossining Hospital Stark Naked, Demands Lodging and Waits Till Keepers Come.

ONE OF HIS VICTIMS MAY DIE

Woman Visitor Probably Took Revolver to Prisoner, as All Men Callers Are Searched.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Thursday, June 22.—Oreste Shillitoni, known in New York's underworld as "The Paper Box Kid," who shot and killed a fellow gangster and two policemen in Mulberry Street, New York, in May, 1913, and who was awaiting the end in the death house of Sing Sing Prison here, shot two keepers and escaped early this morning.

Less than two hours later he terrified the telephone operator in the Ossining Hospital in Spring Street here by walking in and demanding lodging for the night. He was stark naked and quietly took a seat on a bench, waiting there while the frightened girl telephoned to the prison. Keepers were hurried to the hospital and returned Shillitoni to the death cell.

Shillitoni's victims this morning were Keepers Bullard and McCarthy. McCarthey he shot through the stomach, and he put two bullets into Bullard's right arm. Both men, but especially McCarthy, are said to be in serious condition.

The man who killed John Rizzo, a rival gangster, and Policeman William Heaney and Charles Teare when they tried to arrest him for it, and who surrendered himself to the police with the boast that he might have remained at liberty indefinitely, accomplished the first escape from the death house since Palliser and Roehl broke out in 1913 by shooting two keepers.

Played on Guards' Sympathy.

Like Palliser and Roehl, Shillitoni worked on the sympathy of his keepers. Palliser and Roehl pretended to be ill and induced the keepers to enter their cells. Shillitoni begged to be allowed to walk in the corridor. Since there was no way out of the death house except through the iron door to which Bullard and McCarthy held keys, McCarthy, whose attention Shillitoni attracted, granted the request.

When he opened the cell door Shillitoni stepped out and instantly thrust a revolver under the nose of the astonished keepers, at the same time demanding the key to the door. McCarthy pushed the pistol aside and grappled with Shillitoni, at the same time calling for help. In an instant the death house was in an uproar.

There were twenty other inmates and Keeper Bullard besides the two men struggling in the corridor. The other condemned men added their cries to those of McCarthy and Bullard raced down the corridor his revolver in hand. As he ran two pistol shots sounded through the corridor and Bullard burst upon Shillitoni just as the latter had removed the keys from the pocket of McCarthy who lay writhing and nearly senseless on the floor.

Shillitoni turned his revolver against Bullard before the keeper could raise his own weapon and sent two bullets flying through Bullard's revolver arm. The keeper's weapon rattled on the floor and Shillitoni leaped past him, opened the death-house door with McCarthy's key and escaped into the prison yard, locking the door behind him, however.

Swam to Freedom.

Already Captain Vaughn, in command at night, and Dr. A. O. Squire had been aroused by the shots, the yells and the commotion, and keepers were running toward the death house from all directions. Shillitoni eluded them all, however, and presently a scarcher came on his clothing lying in a heap in a corner of the outer wall. Apparently Shillitoni had discarded his clothing, climbed the iron fence and dropped into the Hudson, where he swam around the outer wall and landed in safety on the railroad tracks, at liberty, but without clothes.

From the moment his escape became known the whistle atop the prison screamed and every one in town knew that some one had escaped. That it was Shillitoni did not become known, however, until the prison authorities notified the police of Peekskill and of this town to be on the watch for him.

Presently a report came from the night watchman of the Brandreth medicine factory, three-quarters of a mile north of the prison, that he had seen a man walking along the railroad tracks toward Croton. Keepers followed that trail, but there was no trace of Shillitoni until he appeared in the hospital.

According to the hospital authorties the man was very evidently out of his mind and it was recalled that it was only a few days more than two weeks ago that Shillitoni feigned, or actually experienced a derangement which seemed to turn him into a raving maniac. His shrieks and yells aroused the prison. He broke the furnishings in his cell and attacked the keepers, Bullard among them, who tried to calm him. The whole prison was in an uproar until Dr. Squire quieted the man with an injection of drugs.

Shillitoni's outbreak followed his receipt of the news that his appeal from conviction had been denied by the Court of Appeals and occurred on the day Roy Champlain and Giovanni Supe had been put to death in the death chamber only

Continued on Page 4.

Lightship Sunk by Mine; Dutch Steamer Also Lost

YARMOUTH, June 22.—The Corton lightship, stationed several miles off the English east coast, has been sunk by a mine, according to the survivors, two in number. They say that Captain Rudd, at the bow, sighted a mine and gave warning. The explosion came an instant later, and was so terrific that the vessel was raised out of the water and broken up. She sank immediately.

The survivors were picked up by a fishing boat after being ten minutes in the water. There was no sign of the Captain or of members of the crew other than the two.

LONDON, June 21.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announces the sinking of the Dutch steamer Ottstarda, formerly the Hollander, a vessel of 759 tons gross.

GERMANS CHECK RUSSIAN DRIVE

Terrific Battles in Progress Along the Styr and Stokhod Rivers.

BUKOWINA PURSUIT RAPID

Lechitsky Crosses the Sereth After Austrians—Hindenburg Seeks to Cause Diversion.

LONDON, Thursday, June 22.—The official communications issued today by the German, Austrian, and Russian War Offices all indicate that, as has been anticipated, the Germans are making a determined effort to resume the initiative lost by the Russian eneral Brussiloff's drive and create a diversion by a strong attack on General Kuropatkin's armies in the north, and especially in Volhynia, on the Styr and Stokhod Rivers, in an effort to prevent the Russians receiving reinforcements.

Meanwhile the Russians have crossed the Sereth River in Bukowina in pursuit of General Pflanzer's dismembered army.

Military experts say that a great battle is developing on the line of the River Bug, or a parallel line to be drawn through Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski, and Lemberg, where the Germans are making desperate efforts to arrest the Russian advance, in order to prevent the important railway junction of Kovel from falling into Russian hands.

"The northern part of the front," says The Daily Mail, "seems likely to become as active as the southern part has been lately. The Germans know that the loss of Kovel would seriously affect their northern army. It is significant that while they have transferred troops from other fronts they have not moved any from this particular district."

The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent observes that the Germans are making a stand before Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski, but that the Russian advance continues on both flanks, "encountering stubborn resistance only on the direct road to Lemberg and the lower reaches of the Stripa." The correspondent adds that the German line on the Russian front is assuming a zigzag appearance, suggesting many possibilities which for the present had better be left to conjecture.

Russian Version of Situation.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—An official announcement issued today says that in a severe engagement on the Stokhod River in Volhynia German troops, which made an attack in massed formation, were repulsed and took to flight.

The announcement follows:

Desperate fighting continues in the region north of Gadomitchi, on the Styr. The village of Gruziatyn changed hands several times. Yesterday afternoon we entered the village and captured eleven officers, 400 men and six machine guns, but gusts of German artillery fire compelled us to evacuate the town again.

With furious persistence the Germans operating in the region of Verontchine, northeast of Kiselin, under cover of gusts of artillery fire from both light and heavy guns, made repeated attacks on the evening of June 20 against our young regiments. Our troops by impetuous attack put the Germans to flight, taking nine machine guns and a number of prisoners belonging to various regiments.

At 3 o'clock on the following morning in the region of the village of Rajmiesto on the Stokhod River, northeast of Vorontschine, the enemy attacked in mass formation. The engagement became a hand-to-hand struggle in which the Germans, unable to sustain our steady pressure, took flight, leaving in our hands wounded and prisoners not yet counted.

Desperate fighting is in progress in the region of Kiselin and further south.

On the extreme left wing we are still pursuing the enemy and have crossed the Sereth River.

The total number of prisoners taken by General Brussiloff from June 3 to 15, inclusive, was 3,350 officers and 169,134 men. We also captured 198 guns, 550 machine guns, 189 bomb throwers, 119 artillery limbers, 34 searchlights and a large quantity of other war material.

On the Dvina front, German artillery violently bombarded the region of the Ikskul bridgehead and the northern sector of the Jacobstadt positions.

On Tuesday night the Germans, after an intense bombardment of our lines to the southward of Smorgon, succeeded in penetrating our trenches, but were soon dislodged by our artillery and driven back to their own lines by a counterattack.

In other sectors in this region all enemy attempts to attack were re-

Continued on Page 5.

DEWEY'S WINES GRACE ANY TABLE. Pure, wholesome, delicious, yet inexpensive. 138 Fulton & 31 Nassau Sts., N. Y. C. Phone 3901 Cort. —Advt.

ALLIES WORKING FOR PEACE

Put Pressure on Carranza for Fear Naval Oil Will Be Shut Off.

GERMANS FOMENT TROUBLE

Want United States Embroiled So They Can Save Their Latin-American Trade.

ARBITRATION IS SUGGESTED

Carranza and Cabinet Discuss Lansing Note, but Have Not Yet Replied.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Some intimation as to what General Carranza's next step would be was expected hourly tonight at the State Department. Official advices reported that the American rejection of the demand for the recall of General Pershing's troops from Mexico was under consideration today by the First Chief and his Cabinet.

Special Agent Rodgers, who made the report, was unable to forecast the action of the de facto Government, and threw little light on what was going on in the Mexican capital. From other sources, however, it was learned that European diplomats were exerting pressure on Carranza to prevent him from going to war with the United States. The Entente Allies are particularly anxious, it is understood, that nothing should occur at this time to shut off the oil supplies for the French and British navies from the Tampico fields.

Allied diplomatic representatives in Mexico believe, too, that German influences have been working on Carranza in an effort to create a situation that might embarrass the enemies of the Central Powers. They have asserted that German agencies have been active in stirring up feeling against the United States not only in Mexico, but throughout South and Central America, to prevent this country from securing trade formerly controlled by German merchants.

Point Possible Ways Out.

It is understood that the diplomats have pointed out to General Carranza that the American note only declines to consider immediately any suggestion that its troops be withdrawn from Mexico, and that it quotes a portion of the agreement between General Scott and General Obregon providing, among other things, for the gradual withdrawal of the forces.

Another suggestion is that the dispute over border conditions could well be referred to an international commission under the treaty of 1848 between the two countries. Diplomatic officials here are known to believe that President Wilson would consider such a suggestion if he met with no interference in the meantime in his efforts to guard the American border from bandits.

The State Department had no official reports on the peacemaking efforts in Mexico City, although it has been informed indirectly of what is transpiring. It is believed the assurances contained in Secretary Lansing's note that the United States would make war on Mexico only if driven to it by attack have been repeated to diplomatic callers seeking information. These assurances may have paved the way for the representations being made to Carranza, urging him not to force the issue he has raised.

A study of all of General Carranza's communications and actions during the last few months, however, has given little ground, officials feel, for a hopeful view. His attitude has been one of growing hostility, and officials are not inclined to believe that it could be readily overcome.

Protection to Americans.

On the other hand, a definite statement has been received that General Carranza is doing all in his power at this time to protect Americans in Mexico from attack by the populace. He is said to have given Special Agent Rodgers in Mexico City all the aid in his power in arranging for trains to carry American refugees from the interior to Vera Cruz. In some quarters here this was construed as evidence that he was not bent upon provoking hostilities.

The State Department had no advices bearing out these hopeful indications, except that from Special Agent Rodgers announcing the progress of his efforts to get American citizens out. With the full consent of the Carranza authorities, he said, and the promise of adequate protection from possible bandit attacks, he had arranged for a special train to leave Mexico City tomorrow carrying Americans to Vera Cruz.

Mr. Rodgers added that he and his diplomatic associates in the Mexican capital had received every assurance of safe conduct and protection on their trip to the coast if it became necessary for them to leave. The corps of American newspaper correspondents there has decided to remain with Mr. Rodgers until such time as he may find it necessary to leave.

SUMMER WEARINESS.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Quickly relieves hot weather languor, exhaustion and nervousness. Buy a bottle today.—Advt.

Ford Employes Lose Jobs If They Join the Militia

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 21.—In line with his pacifist policies Henry Ford announced today that any employes of the Ford Motor Company who are members of the Michigan National Guard will not only not receive pay while absent, but will forfeit their places as well. Many Ford employes who intend to enlist as recruits in the Guard likewise will relinquish their places, it was said. At the offices of Mr. Ford information as to how many militiamen were included in his 20,000 odd employes here was refused.

"We would be sorry to see any of our men resign to enlist in the Guard," one of Mr. Ford's assistants said, "but both recruits and State militiamen will be treated alike—as though they quit the plant to engage in other lines of business."

TALK OF MEXICO AS GERMANY'S ALLY

Leaders for and Against Carranza Said to Have Been Bought for Cash.

AN ANTI-AMERICAN PLOT

Object, as Given, to Prevent Exports of Munitions to Allies—Submarine Outbreak Planned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, June 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—An American traveler who had occasion to come into touch with political circles in Berlin was passing through here a few days ago and gave me an idea of a strange and Machiavellian scheme which may be connected with the present events in Mexico and which may be a revelation to the general public, if not to those who are acquainted with Germany's latest intrigues.

According to my informants there is a great feeling of confidence in Berlin that another ally of Germany is about to take the field in her interests and this ally is Mexico, whose revolutionary leaders, whether for or against Carranza, have been bought up for downright cash. Mexico, it is confidentally expected, will be another Turkey. She will, if necessary, provoke war with the United States in Germany's interest as a "punishment," so Berlin people said, for American sympathy with the Allies and for furnishing them with ammunition and arms during the present war.

"You will also see," he added, "that Germany will soon resume her submarine piracy on a large scale."

He left Berlin less than a fortnight ago, and recent events in the Mediterranean already lend a show of probability to this statement. Further news received via Switzerland confirms the report that Admiral Koester has repeatedly declared in the last few days that the German submarine war on merchant vessels was about to be resumed with greater violence than ever, and that this is connected with affairs in Mexico, where Germany has found a new ally.

When I asked my American informant what benefit Germany expected from a war between Mexico and the United States he replied that the object was evidently to place the American Government, first of all, in such a predicament that it would not have time to busy itself about the European war, and especially about German submarine exploits, and also to prevent for the future all exportation of arms and ammunition to Europe, as, if the American Government is at war with Mexico, it will need at home all the arms and ammunition that can be manufactured.

This is a long-matured scheme in Berlin which they are confident now of bringing to a favorable issue.

DEMAND NEW U-BOAT WAR.

Agitation in Germany for Resumption of Attacks Is Increasing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 21, (Dispatch to The Daily Express.)—A careful survey of the German press, especially of the conservative and National Liberal journals, shows that an influential portion of German public opinion is bringing enormous pressure to bear on the Government and Kaiser for an early resumption of submarine warfare.

A number of Nationalist Deputies are lecturing all over Germany in that strain, while Count von Reventlow in the Tageszeitung openly hints that unless Germany lays aside all considerations of humanity and resumes wholesale torpedoing she cannot win the war, and, above all, cannot defeat England.

Germans in favor of the resumption of U-boat piracy argue that Germany has not really pledged herself to abandon submarine warfare for good. The concession made to the United States, they argue, was in reality condition. Germany said explicitly she "hoped the United States would obtain from the Allies the lifting of the blockade," but in case the United States did not care to, or could not, achieve anything in that direction the Imperial Government reserved full liberty of action. Submarine fanatics state that the United States, having been unable to obtain a loosening of the blockade there is no reason why Germany alone should make concessions.

On the other hand Germany believes that the Washington administration, having its hands full with the Presidential election and Mexican difficulty, will never declare war on Germany, as such a course would certainly bring about endless trouble within the United States where fifteen million Germans would "make it hot for Wilson." Germany, therefore could torpedo any ship, and even kill Americans, without eliciting anything else from Washington than solemn protests, empty threats and "hot air."

MACHINE GUN IN ACTION

Our Patrol Is Mowed Down but Accounts for Many Mexicans.

17 ARE REPORTED CAPTURED

Gen. Bell, at El Paso, Discounts Story of Prisoners Being Taken to Chihuahua.

GOMEZ LOSES LIFE IN FIGHT

Commander Had Ordered Tenth Troopers to Return, and on Refusal, Battle Began.

Mexico City Is Told of "American Defeat"

MEXICO CITY, June 21.—Extra editions of the newspapers and bulletins posted about the city tonight tell of the defeat of American troops at what is styled "the battle of Carrizal." The Americans are declared to have been dispersed and seventeen prisoners captured.

The official version of the clash says that the Americans attempted to capture the railroad station at Carrizal, and were engaged by General Felix Gomez, who was in command of the Carranza garrison. General Gomez was killed in the battle. It is announced that among the prisoners was an American interpreter, who confessed, it is claimed, that the American commander was the aggressor. The prisoners were sent to Mexican headquarters at Chihuahua City.

EL PASO, Texas, June 21.—American and Carranza troops fought a bloody battle today only a few hours after President Wilson's 6,000-word rebuke yesterday to General Carranza had gone forward to Mexico City. With which side victory rested is not known.

The engagement took place on the Santo Domingo ranch near the Mexican town of Carrizal, which is nine miles southwest of Villa Ahumada, the Mexican field headquarters in Northern Chihuahua. The number of dead, American or Mexican, was not definitely known here tonight, but nearly a score of General Pershing's men are said to have been killed and the Mexicans are said to have lost more than two score. Seventeen Americans are declared by Mexican officials to have been captured and to have been hurried to Chihuahua City under adequate guard. A machine gun used by the Mexicans is reported to have done heavy execution.

The Americans engaged, it is certain, were members of a troop from the Tenth Cavalry, a negro regiment, returning from a scouting trip to Guzman. The size of the Mexican force, whose commander, General Felix Gomez, was killed, is not known.

News of the battle was received in Juarez early this afternoon by General Francisco Gonzales, Carranza Commander of the military zone of the border. For some reason General Gonzales kept the story secret until late in the afternoon, when an American, J. C. Hubble, returning to the border from the interior, brought to El Paso the news that he had seen numbers of Mexican dead along the Mexican Central Railroad tracks at Villa Ahumada, and had been told that there had been an encounter.

Gonzales Blames Americans.

General Gonzales's first step after confirming the news was to issue a statement placing the blame on the American commander. He charged that the American troops fired first on the Mexicans, and that their shots were directed at a courier, who had just presented to them a demand that they retire.

American army officers declared their disbelief tonight in General Gonzales's assertions. The opinion was expressed that if the Americans fired on the Mexicans, they did so because it was necessary in order to insure their own safety.

General Trevino's recent warning to General Pershing not to send his troops east, south, or west of their positions was recalled.

Excitement spread in El Paso. Newspaper extras were issued and the news became known. Quiet was maintained, however, in view of General Bell's frequent admonitions that his soldiers could take care of any situation that might arise. While awaiting instructions from headquarters at San Antonio, General Bell kept his entire force in readiness for instant action.

In the meantime, however, word came from Juarez that all was quiet, although the news of the battle was widespread there. Early tonight the only official details of the engagement received here came from the Mexican side of the river.

General Gonzales said that his information was transmitted to him from Villa Ahumada by Colonel Genoveso Rivas, who commanded the Mexicans after their leader, General Gomez, was slain. General Gonzales also gave the Mexican explanation of how the two forces came in contact.

According to General Gonzales, he was informed by General Gomez at Villa Ahumada last night of the presence of the Americans westward between Villa Ahumada and El Valle. He says he immediately instructed General Gomez to proceed to the Santo Domingo ranch, where the Americans were reported in "unknown force," and advise their commander to retire to their camp.

This, he says, General Gomez did this morning. The American commander, whose name was not given by General Gomez, is said to have replied that he was instructed to proceed to Villa Ahumada and must do so.

Mexican Version of Battle.

The statement issued by the Juarez commander read:

"Last night I received information that an American force of unknown strength had reached Santo Domingo ranch. I advised General Felix Gomez, stationed at Carrizal, to tell the United States commander to withdraw to his camp. The American commander did exactly the opposite, answering that he had to reach Villa Ahumada. General Gomez then sent word again to the United States commander to withdraw, and then the American troops fired upon the Captain who arrived with the message, wounding him and killing a Mexican soldier.

"The American force then advanced and attacked the command of General Gomez, who repulsed them, he being killed, as well as a number of Mexican soldiers. The American forces withdrew after that. We took 17 prisoners during the engagement, including the interpreter, all of whom acknowledged that the blame should be placed on the American commander for having ordered the attack. The prisoners were sent to Chihuahua City with the customary protection."

General Gonzales announced that the body of General Gomez had been taken to Chihuahua City for burial, and that the wounded Mexican soldiers had also been sent to the State capital.

Saw Mexican Dead and Wounded.

A story brought to El Paso by J. C. Hubble, an American, who has been employed by the Compania Agricola at Boquillas, bears out several of the details of the engagement presented by General Gomez. Hubble's story was corroborated by James Maxey, another American, who also was on his way to El Paso from the interior. Hubble and Maxey said that while their train was stopping at Villa Ahumada they noticed numbers of dead and wounded being brought in and were told by a Carranza Captain that a battle had taken place. The Captain informed them, they said, that a number of American prisoners had been locked in a cattle car and were to be taken to Chihuahua City to be hanged.

They mentioned Mexican soldiers, who told them that several hundred Americans and 120 Mexicans had been engaged.

Hubble and Maxey said that some of the Mexicans openly boasted that the Americans had been drawn into an ambush.

"The Mexican officers at Villa Ahumada treated us with the greatest courtesy," said Mr. Hubble. "They answered our questions quietly and with no show of antipathy or excitement.

"According to the story they told us, the Mexican command was concealed in the underbrush when it discovered the American cavalrymen riding toward them over the sand. General Felix Gomez, the Mexican commander, immediately sent a courier asking for a parley under a flag of truce with the American commander. The parley was arranged, and as the Mexican leader and two aids started forward the Americans suddenly deployed in a semicircular skirmish line.

"General Gomez, apparently believing he was about to be attacked, raised his arm and signaled to a machine gun in the rear to open fire on the Americans. The machine gun swept the cavalry ranks, causing heavy losses.

"Immediately, however, a detachment of American troopers dashed forward under heavy fire to the centre of the field, where General Gomez and his staff were sitting on their horses. In the resultant encounter one of the cavalrymen killed the Mexican leader with his pistol, while the remainder of the Carranza party escaped to their own lines."

The two Americans said their information was that the American dead numbered seventeen and that the Mexicans had taken forty prisoners.

Ready to Evacuate Juarez.

Neither Maxey nor Hubble was able to learn whether the Mexicans had retreated, it being pointed out that all of the Mexicans with whom they talked apparently left the field before the engagement had been completed. Late to-

Continued on Page 2.

General Pershing Is Redisposing His Entire Force; Masses Heavy Bodies of Troops at Two Points

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 21.—General Pershing, the American expeditionary commander, is redisposing his entire force as a result of today's clash with Carranza troops at Carrizal, according to reports from the field today.

Heavy forces, ready for immediate action, are being concentrated at Namiquipa, 200 miles south of the border, and at Colonia Dublan, 120 miles south.

Dispatches also stated that American scouting patrols had penetrated the Santa Clara Cañon, about thirty-five miles directly east of Namiquipa.

El Paso Hears Pershing Has Seized Two Towns.

EL PASO, Texas, June 21.—Persistent rumors were current in El Paso tonight that General Pershing had seized the towns of Neuvo Casas Grandes and Casas Grandes, about nine miles from Dublan, had captured a quantity of Mexican stores, and was disarming the natives.

It was pointed out that Casas Grandes, located on the line of the Mexico Norhwestern Railway, is an important strategic point.

CANNON ARE PLANTED ON EL PASO HEIGHTS

Artillery Is in a Position to Sweep Juarez, Where Evacuation Is in Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Tex., June 21.—Artillery is being planted on the Mesa overlooking this city and Juarez. The troops at Fort Bliss are being moved to the river front and are intrenching opposite Juarez and everything is ready for any outbreaks which may occur tonight.

The big 4.7 guns which were shipped here recently have been planted in the cotton addition, and motor trucks are being used for infantry patrols to ride the border, while cavalry are stationed along the river front.

In Juarez tonight saloons were crowded with soldiers, the troops were being permitted to drink all they wished, all civilians between the ages of 16 and 45 were getting rifles to protect the town, and trouble was feared on the Mexican side. Wagons, carriages, mules and automobiles were leaving Juarez for the South and Southwest, carrying women and children. It was believed that a general evacuation of the town would occur during the night.

Two hundred civilian guards marched through the streets this afternoon carrying Mexican flags and shouting "Viva Mexico." All Americans left the main town. Americans were warned not to cross tonight. American troops are at the bridges and all reserves are under arms.

Juarez first learned of the fight in a vague form in the early afternoon. The civilian population then began to pack their household goods. Many already had left for interior points by a morning train in anticipation of trouble. Others crossed to El Paso later in the day.

A curious scene of the late day was a procession of civilians carrying arms. In age they ranged from small boys, not as tall as their guns, up to old men. Most of them were in the ragged dress of the peon, but some belonged to the better class.

Warlike activity was first noticed at the railway yard, where a string of freight cars lay coupled to several day coaches that bore the name of the army corps of the north. A number of men were employed there in stowing sacks of beans and flour, forage, and other army supplies. Late in the afternoon a rather large body of Mexican cavalry passed through the town toward the hills. Many wagons filled with women and children were bound also in that direction.

No instance of any attempt to molest any Americans was reported during the daytime. After dark no American is believed to have remained in Juarez.

The first indication of the coming exodus was the removal of the records, papers, and books from the Juarez Custom House this morning. It was announced that the Customs Collector was going to Mexico City for an accounting, and that he was taking the records with him to show the Carranza officials what had been done at the border port.

Later in the morning more box cars were drawn into the Custom House yards and were piled with military automobiles, food, and other supplies. From the various barracks in Juarez the wagons of the army were hauling saddles, harness, blankets, and other military supplies toward the Mexican National station. A heavy guard of Carranza soldiers surrounded these trains and would permit no one to approach.

CARRANZA SETS GUNS TO MENACE PERSHING

Mexican Artillery Mounted on Hills Overlooking Lines of Communication.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 21.—Carranza troops are mounting artillery on the hills above Cruces Cañon, according to reports here tonight. Command of this cañon, which stretches about twelve miles between El Valle and Namiquipa, and through which passes the American motor trail, would enable the Mexicans to menace General Pershing's supply trains.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 21.—The dispatch to Cananea of a twelve-car Carranza troop train carrying artillery, machine guns, ammunition, and 1,500 men, according to the officer in charge, was reported here today by William Linstrom, a railroad man, who arrived here from Imuries and Magdalena, fifty-four miles south. Four cars of the train were armored and loaded with ammunition.

JAPANESE WARSHIP ARRIVES?

Mexico Reports a Cruiser Off Mazatlan and Others to Follow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 21.—It is officially reported that a Japanese cruiser arrived off Mazatlan this afternoon. Officials believe that more Japanese warships will arrive in Mexican ports shortly.

The purpose of the trip of these ships is not made public.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 21.—Persistent reports that a Japanese squadron had been sighted recently in Mexican waters were denied today by Federal officials in touch with the situation along the west Mexican coast.

CLASH STIRS WASHINGTON

Funston Sends a Brief Message, Giving the Available News.

PRESIDENT TOLD BY 'EXTRA'

Army Officers Scoff at Mexican Version of Fight, but See Grave Possibilities Ahead.

FULL FAITH IN PERSHING

Major Evans Thought to Have Commanded Our Troops in Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The clash at Carrizal between American and Carranzista troops brings this country to the threshold of actual hostilities with Mexico. The attack by Mexicans on a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry is nothing less than officials have been fearing almost momentarily since Sunday, in view of General Trevino's warning to General Pershing that if American troops were moved south, east, or west it would be construed as a hostile act, and they would be fired upon.

President Wilson's first information concerning the fight was obtained from an extra edition of a Washington newspaper. The President heard the boys yelling "Extra!" and soon obtained a copy. An hour later he received official confirmation of the attack in a dispatch from Major Gen. Funston, relaying a telegram from General Bell at El Paso, giving the best obtainable information. Nothing direct came from General Pershing. If the Tenth Cavalry, which figured in the attack, was ambushed and without radio communication, it is possible that some hours may elapse before the official version is received.

Bell Sends El Paso Accounts.

General Funston's message reached the War Department at 11 o'clock. Secretary Baker was not then at the department. As soon as received the message was telephoned by Major Graves, one of a large number of officers on duty, to Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's private secretary at the White House. The message reads as follows:

"The following report from General Bell at El Paso:

Mexican Consul Garcia telephones me at 6 P. M. as follows:

There was a clash this morning at Carrizal near Villa Ahumada between Carranza and American troops, in which General Gomez and other Mexicans were killed, the number unknown. Number of Americans killed or wounded unknown.

General Gomez sent a captain with an order to the American commander to go back, but the American commander said he was going to Villa Ahumada and opened fire on the Mexican Captain, wounding him, and killing a private who was with him. Amerwere thrown back, and several men taken prisoners. Prisoners were sent to Chihuahua.

Garcia says this was telephoned at request of General Gonzales.

An American who was on the train today, passing Villa Ahumada at 2:30, said he saw several dead Mexicans put on his train, among them a dead Mexican General. There were also several Mexican wounded.

He gathered from talk that the fight was with American cavalry nine miles west, and that the Americans were decoyed into a trap by the use of a Mexican flag of truce, and they were then fired upon by machine guns and they had to retire. Report states our troops engaged were the Tenth Cavalry.

The Mexican version of the affair is discounted in Washington. It is not thought reasonable that if the Carranzista authorities contemplated hostilities with the United States and ambushed Americans, they would accept the blame for the fight. The Mexican effort to throw the blame on the Tenth Cavalry detachment is considered here as a play for time and an effort to delay prompt military action being taken by the United States.

Carranza Order Transmitted.

Shortly before midnight General Pershing sent to the War Department a message through General Funston giving a translation of an official order sent by General Carranza to General Trevino directing that all officers of the Mexican Army of the Northeast are ordered to take command of all bands or groups of Mexicans along the border who are disposed to resist the "American invasion," but that these persons must come into the barracks in the regular way, and those who did not comply are to be disarmed at once.

This message read as follows:

"Dublan, Mexico, June 19, 1916.

"The following has been received from a confidential source, June 1, 1916, sent out to all de facto commanders by General Trevino:

The First Chief of the Constitutionalist forces in charge of the executive power of the nation advises this department today as follows: Those headquarters of the First Chief, convinced that the majority of the inhabitants of the re-

public desires to enlist in the army so as to defend themselves with arms in hand in the case of international war * * * of our territory and knowing that in the border States and especially along the border there are various bands ready to fight the American army in case of a rupture of relations, and in order to avoid having armed organized bands of people in our border territory * * * American territory causing greater trouble than that which already exists on account of the delicate international relations, please order General Trevino to advise by means of notices to all our people under the jurisdiction of the Army of the Northeast that all citizens who desire to enlist in the army must present themselves to corresponding barracks so as to receive orders and be incorporated in said army, advising them that those who do not comply with this order will be ordered disarmed at once, and give orders to the barracks along the border that they prevent armed forces from crossing the border so that he shall adivse a domicile in his jurisdiction for their strict observation.

"PERSHING."

"Words that were omitted were omitted in the notice received by me."

In the absence of fuller official information the general opinion in Washington is that the detachment of the Tenth Cavalry figuring in the Carriza fight was decoyed and ambushed. In military and official circles the idea that disciplined regulars of the United States Army should open fire first on a messenger under a flag of truce is regarded as ridiculous. One of the rigid rules of war which American soldiers are required to observe is never to fire on the bearer of a flag of true.

The belief here is that the American regulars of the Tenth were sent southward by General Pershing on the basis of information he had received, to reconnoitre, and that they probaoly went due east over the main road from the vicinity of Casas Grandes toward Villa Ahumada, where the Carranzistas were reported several days ago to have been concentrating a large force of men, within striking distance of Casas Grandes, and that while on this mission the American detachment was ambushed by a surprise attack with machine guns. The American detachment was probably outnumbered, as the reconnoitring party was probably not greater than a squadron of cavalry, if larger than a troop.

Think Major Evans Commanded.

From their knowledge of the location of troops in Mexico, army officers, assuming from the report that a part of the Tenth Cavalry was engaged, believe that the particular detachment sent toward Villa Ahumada and figuring in the Carrazal fight was commanded by Major Elwood W. Evans, commanding the First Squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, and a Marylander by birth.

The Tenth Cavalry is one of the two crack negro regiments of the regular army, and is the regiment which was brigaded in the Spanish war with the First Regular Cavalry and the Rough Riders. It is officered mainly by white men.

If Major Evans commanded the detachment the troops engaged included part, or all, of the First Squadron, which embraces Troops A, B, C, and D. Major Evans was graduated from West Point in 1898.

Officials betrayed grave concern at news dispatches telling of what they realized might be the first bloodshed of a war with Mexico; but, pending receipt of official information, none would make formal comment.

President Wilson remained up until late at night awaiting more official word regarding the conflict.

The location of the scene of the reported fighting cast doubt upon the accuracy of the account, in the minds of army officers. They thought it doubtful that with the existing strained relations General Pershing would invite attack by dispatching a patrol as far as Carrizal, which is sixty miles from his base camp. There have been no indications prior to this that scouting parties were operating outside of a very limited area.

Wilson Can Seize Supplies.

In case of war with Mexico, or even an official declaration that war is imminent, President Wilson will find himself clothed with full powers to provide, by seizure, if necessary supplies and equipments for the armies to be raised. This power is contained in the National Defense Act, recently approved, which authorized the President to buy supplies at a reasonable price to be fixed by the Secretary of War, impose a penalty on dealers refusing to give preference to the United States, and to seize plants, the owners of which refuse to deal with the United States on the preferred basis set forth in the act.

For the large forces needed for a general occupation of Mexico the Government will be obliged to make speedy provision, as the stock on hand of equipment and supplies is inadequate. The shortage of fighting material is believed to be particularly in field artillery and machine guns. A large extra supply of smokeless rifles is on hand, and this is constantly growing.

The new power to commandeer supplies would have been of little value to the Government before the war in Europe gave an incentive to the manufacture of war supplies. Now, however, by forcing the sale to the American Government of supplies prepared for Government abroad, it is believed that ample equipment can be obtained.

Carrizal is a station on the Mexican Central Railroad exactly half way between El Paso and Chihuahua City. In fact the train which used to carry passengers from New York to Mexico City stopped at Carrizal station for passengers to take luncheon. The place where the fight occurred is a few miles west of the Carrizal railway station.

It is a country which is as clean of vegetation as the palm of a man's hand. Westward a road, the reason for the station, runs straight toward Casas Grandes, fifty miles away. Before the Mexican Northwestern Railway was built this station was the main outlet for the rich cattle and mining country through which General Pershing took his force down from Columbus. Carrizal, the town, is about nine miles west of Carrizal station. Eight miles north of Carrizal station is Villa Ahumada, where Carranza troops have been massing for a week. Each is a typical small Mexican village, with a church, a public square, an intendencia, and adobe houses.

The ambush might well have occurred anywhere west of either village. The road from the sand desert of the Mexican Central hits out westward toward the mountain slopes through a series of sand dunes. At times after the Spring rains these are cut and sliced into gorges. The road along which the Tenth Cavalry traveled toward the vilcan Central hits out westward toward the west. The distance from Carrizal station directly westward toward Casas Grandes is the shortest line of communication between General Pershing's base at Casas Grandes on the Mexican Northwestern Railroad and the Mexican Central.

CARRANZA WITHHOLDS NOTE FROM PUBLIC

Officials in Mexico City Profess to Be Optimistic—Americans Not Attacked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 21, (via Galveston.)—The American note to the Mexican Government arrived last night. Its contents were not made known to the public, but high officials said that in any case it would not signify a definite break in international relations and that negotiations would be continued diplomatically to settle the questions at issue. The note will be published within the next forty-eight hours.

Public demonstrations continued this afternoon, but they were the most orderly yet. Reports of mistreatment of Americans here are groundless. The American Embassy was crowded with Americans today, asking information or seeking to obtain tickets on trains leaving for Vera Cruz. The Consulate likewise was crowded with Americans, mostly those whose business has been ruined by prevailing conditions and who desired to leave. They were asking for passports. Consular officials remarked that the well-to-do Americans were remaining. A report that the American Consulate here was stoned is unfounded.

Special Agent Rodgers has not arranged for special trains for the Americans yet. He hopes to do so at the first opportunity. American Consuls throughout Mexico have been notified to warn Americans desiring to leave the country to go to Vera Cruz.

About 470 Americans have registered for accommodations on trains to the coast. Many will leave tomorrow on a special train sent here by managers of American mines at Pachuca. Mr. Rodgers says that other Americans may take the regular passenger trains for Vera Cruz, which continue to run.

General Carranza assured him that Americans may leave freely, receiving protection. He also promised Mr. Rodgers a special train guard and full diplomatic courtesies in the event that war becomes inevitable. In this event some Americans will accompany Mr. Rodgers to Vera Cruz.

Many Americans have arrived from the Pachuca mining districts. It is believed that those remaining there wish to stay.

Foreign Minister Aguilar energetically denied today a report that the Governors of Yucatan and Sinaloa have declared war on the United States. He says that, according to the Mexican Constitution, the Governors have no power to declare war upon foreign countries. Only the Federal Government is authorized to take such action, Minister Aguilar added. When he made this statement he was awaiting the American note, which arrived later in the day.

General Obregon, Minister of War, yesterday to THE TIMES correspondent likewise branded as false the statement that Sinaloa and Yucatan had declared war on the United States.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, June 19, (via El Paso Junction, June 21.)—The aligning of the various faction leaders with the Government continued today. General Nafarrete wired to General Trevino that Manuel Palaez, a former Villa General, now operating in the Huastreas region, had placed himself at the disposal of General Carranza. José Ysabel Robles and Carlos Reyes, with their forces, are expected in Chihuahua shortly, under orders from General Trevino.

TROOPS MOVE NEAR BORDER.

Carranzistas Are Active, Various Cities Report.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 21.—Agua Prieta, opposite this city, was practically deserted today of its civil population. A handful of soldiers, the staff and guard of General P. Elias Calles, Military Commander of Sonora, and the customs officers remained.

PRESIDIO, Texas, June 21.—Six hundred Carranza soldiers were reported today due to arrive at Ojinaga, opposite here, tomorrow, with another detachment following. This report, coupled with statements that Colonel José Riojas, the Ojinaga commander, had been instructed to prepare for war with the United States, caused great excitement here, but army officials quelled the alarm.

LAREDO, Texas, June 21.—Circulars were posted in Nuevo Laredo, opposite here, today, signed by General E. P. Nafarrate at Tampico, dated June 17, in which he acknowledged superior orders that if American troops crossed the border it would be a declaration of war and that his division would attack any invaders. He admonished the citizenry to be orderly in case of such an attack.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 21.—The evacuation of Matamoros, the Mexican town opposite here, which ordinarily has a population of about 5,000, and the establishment of General Alfredo Ricaut's new headquarters ten miles inland, has given a new turn to the border situation here that is puzzling military authorities. General Ricaut is in direct telegraphic communication with Mexico City.

EL PASO, Texas, June 21.—Placards were posted about Juarez today calling on all Mexicans to present themselves for possible military service. They bore the signature of General Jacinto Trevino.

SEND TROOPS TO NOGALES.

Citizens Had Appealed for Reinforcement of Troops There.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 21.—One battalion of the Arizona militia and a battalion of the Fourteenth United States Infantry were sent to Nogales, Ariz., tonight on a special train. The soldiers were sent in response to an appeal from citizens at Nogales.

Reports that Mexicans had arrived at Lomas, four miles south of Nogales, with seven pieces of artillery, and that several thousand Mexican cavalry had been massed in a position to threaten the Santa Cruz Valley, caused wives of army officers attached to the 1,500 regulars here to prepare today to leave for Northern points.

Army officers in Nogales, in no way alarmed, were preparing for a possible Mexican cavalry raid up the Santa Cruz Valley between Nogales and Tucson. It is pointed out that all Sonora faces starvation if the border remains closed to food supplies, and that a foray into this section would probably result.

General Rubino Gomez is now at Fronteras with several thousand cavalry. Residents here expressed alarm over the fact that Colonel Aguirre's command of 1,500 men, reported last night to have passed Lomas en route to Cananea, had not yet been heard from in that direction.

Reports that General Estrada is on his way from Sinaloa to Magdalena with about 5,000 troops and that Magdalena, fifty-four miles south of the border, is to be the headquarters of General P. Elias Calles, were given credence here.

Between 900 and 1,000 Americans have safely left Northern Sonora under the direction of Frederick Simpich, Consul at Nogales, within forty-eight hours, it was estimated today. There are probably not more than half a dozen Americans left in this territory, Mr. Simpich said.

GOMEZ ACTIVE THREE YEARS.

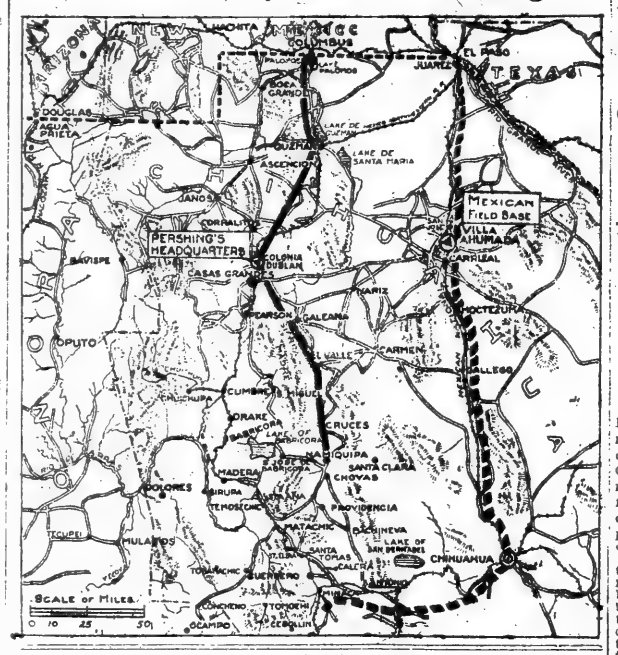
Fled with Gutierrez from Capital, Then Joined Carranza.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 21.—General Felix Gomez, reported killed in the Carrizal fight, is a native of Vanegas, San Luis Potosi. He began the revolution with Carranza in 1913. For several months he operated with General Eulalio Gutierrez and accompanied him to Mexico City when Gutierrez was appointed President by the convention.

Gomez was one of the Generals accompanying Gutierrez when he fled from here, revolting against Villa after the capturing of Saltillo. Gomez surrendered to General Jacinto Trevino with all his forces. Since then he has been operating in Chihuahua.

Where Yesterday's Battle Was Fought.



FIRST STATE TROOPS ORDERED TO BORDER

California, Missouri, and Kansas Get Priority Among Those Called to Mobilize.

THEIR PROXIMITY A FACTOR

Military Estimates Being Made for Congress — 62,842 Horses and Mules Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston's request for the immediate dispatch to the Mexican border of a large contingent of the National Guardsmen now being mobilized was met today by the issuance of orders from the War Department to the troops of California, Missouri, and Kansas to proceed at once to concentration points on the border designated by him.

Secretary Baker declined to admit that General Funston had asked for militia immediately, or that orders had been sent, but it was learned that the troops had been directed to move, and that plans for their transportation and concentration had been made. These troops were ordered first because of their readiness, coupled with the fact that tney were nearer the border than the troops of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Massachusetts. The reports to the War Department showed that the California, Missouri, and Kansas troops were already mobilized and had been efficiently equipped.

In the case of these three States all the Guardsmen were called into service except Coast Artillery militiamen of California. The units in the States are:

CALIFORNIA—First Brigade of Infantry; composed of the Second, Fifth, and Seventh Regiments of Infantry; First Squadron of Cavalry, First Battalion of Field Artillery, Company B of the Signal Corps, Ambulance Company No. 1, and Field Hospital No. 1.

KANSAS—First and Second Regiments of Infantry, Battery A of Field Artillery, and Signal Corps Company.

MISSOURI—First Brigade, consisting of the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Infantry; two separate battalions and one separate company of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, Cavalry Troop E, First Battalion of Field Artillery, Company A of the Signal Corps, Field Hospital Company, and Ambulance Company.

Reports to the War Department—all the bureaus of which have been transformed into beehives of activity, working day and night—show that the State troops are being rapidly mobilized, and most of them are in or on the way to mobilization camps. The National Guardsmen of the District of Columbia, more than 2,000 officers and men, went into camp at Fort Myer, Va., this afternoon ready for muster into the Federal service. Shortly after 1 o'clock the District troops, marching through the streets of Washington, were reviewed in front of the White House by President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker, and high army officers. The President walked from the White House to the pavement in front of its grounds to review the troops as they marched toward their mobilization camp.

The War Department today advertised for a sufficient number of horses and mules fully to equip the militia now being mobilized. They call for bids for supplying 62,842 horses and mules, to be immediately delivered. The bids are to be opened next Monday, and call for 26,550 mature cavalry horses, 15,900 mature artillery horses, 192 light draught horses, 8,100 draught wheel mules, 8,100 draught lead mules, and 4,000 pack mules. The bids are to be opened by the depot Quartermasters at Fort Keogh, Remount Depot, Mon.; San Francisco, Seattle; Fort Robinson, Darlington, Okla.; Front Royal Remount Station, in Virginia; Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and by Captain C. E. Hawkins of the Quartermaster Corps at Kansas City, Mo. It is estimated that the cost of these horses and mules will be more than $10,000,000.

Estimates of appropriations to be made to enable the War Department to pay the cost of the use of the militia are being prepared and forwarded to the military committees in Congress. One estimate prepared today calls for $50,000 for mileage for the transportation of State troops. Another estimate calls for an appropriation of $1,600,000 for the pay of officers and men. That the army is counting on obtaining an aggregate of 126,000 men in the militia mobilization was indicated by the fact that the estimates prepared for feeding the militia up to July 1 calls for $628,700. This is made up on the basis of feeding 126,000 militiamen and officers during the first three days they are in mobilization camps at 75 cents a day, costing $283,500.

The estimate contemplates that it will cost the Government 30 cents a day for rations for the guardsmen after they reach their concentration points, and this for 126,000 men for the final nine days of June would cost approximately $340,200. A contract was let by the War Department today for immediate delivery of 500 wagon ambulances for the militia.

MORE WARSHIPS SENT TO MEXICAN WATERS

Destroyer Flotilla Starts from San Diego—Disposition of the Pacific Fleet.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 21.—The destroyers Hull, Hopkins, and Truxtun under Lieutenant W. W. Bradley sailed from here for Mexican waters today. The Hull, it was announced, would proceed to La Paz, the Hopkins to San José de Cabo, and the Truxton to Topolobampo. The cruiser San Diego, flagship of Admiral Winslow, left yesterday, presumably for Guaymas or Mazatlan, closely followed by the cruisers Pittsburgh, flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam, Commander in Chief of the Pacific reserve fleet, and the Colorado.

Authorities here on naval matters said that Admiral Winslow could blockade effectively within a short time every port on the Mexican west coast, if events rendered such action necessary. It also was reported that Admiral Winslow would place Rear Admiral Fullam in command of the naval forces operating south of Manzanillo to Salina Cruz.

The armored cruiser Maryland, which departed from the Puget Sound Navy Yard yesterday, is expected here in a few days. The cruiser South Dakota, scheduled to leave the Puget Sound Yard today, is to take aboard every available marine at the northern port, call at San Francisco for the same purpose, and proceed to San Diego for orders, it was announced.

The disposition of the Pacific Fleet in Mexican waters will be substantially as follows by Saturday morning, it was learned today:

At San José De Cabo—Destroyer Hopkins.

At La Paz—Destroyer Hull.

At Guaymas—Cruiser Cleveland, supply steamer Glacier.

At Topolobampo—Gunboat Yorktown, destroyer Truxtun.

At Mazatlan—Cruiser San Diego, gunboat Annapolis.

At Manzanillo—Cruisers Pittsburgh, Colorado, Albany.

At Salina Cruz—Cruisers Denver, Raleigh.

At Acapulco—Cruiser Chattanooga.

En route—Cruiser Milwaukee from San Diego, cruisers South Dakota and Maryland from Puget Sound.

VALLEJO, Cal., June 21.—The United States destroyer Whipple sailed from Mare Island Navy Yard today for San Diego, Cal., where it will await orders in connection with the mobilization of the Pacific Fleet in Mexican waters. The collier Nanshan and the destroyers Preble and Paul Jones, the latter two undergoing repairs, were said to have been ordered south also.

NORFOLK, Va., June 21.—The destroyer Roe and the fuel ships Kanawha and Arethusa sailed today for the South under rush orders. The Roe will join the second group of destroyers at Key West. The fuel ships will go to Port Arthur, Texas.

MEXICO'S PLEA IN EUROPE.

Legations Issue Statements Accusing the United States.

PARIS, June 21.—Mexico is placing its case before the European public in the form of statements issued by Mexican Legations on the Continent. Such a statement appeared in Madrid on Monday, and a similar statement is printed in the French press today from the Mexican Legation in Paris. It says the reports that war is inevitable and that General Carranza's attitude is due to German intrigue came from American sources.

"Imputations against the Government of General Carranza," it declares, "are unwarranted. Mexico has not wished and does not wish war with the United States."

The statement reviews the negotiations for permission for American troops to cross the frontier to pursue bandits, and declares that the interchanges were interrupted by the sending of an expeditionary corps, constituting a violation of Mexican sovereignty.

"We are authorized to state that it is not Mexico which attacks," the statement continues. "In ordering General Trevino to prevent American forces from advancing south, east, or west, the attitude of the Mexican Government is purely defensive. This is established from documents in this legation which will be published at an opportune time."

AMERICAN CAVALRY AMBUSHED IN MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

night preparations apparently were under way for the peaceful evacuation of Juarez. Several troop trains were pulled into the railroad yards ready for immediate use.

Andreas Garcia, Mexican Consul in El Paso, crossed the Rio Grande following the first reports of the engagement and remained with General Gonzales through the night. He kept in touch with General Bell on the American side by telephone, however. Neither the Consul nor the Mexican military authorities would discuss reports of the proposed evacuation.

Numbers of persons gathered about the plaza immediately when news of the battle became public, but there were no demonstrations. Mexicans apparently confined themselves to speculation as to the consequences. Heavy patrols were thrown into the streets, with instructions to put down any disorders.

At General Gonzales's headquarters a victory for Mexico was being claimed. The scene in the front room of the commandancia, where the younger officers were gathered, was holidaylike.

Several of them, speaking of the battle, said, "We won."

They remained composed, however, and made little other reference to the incident.

There were no doubts at the War Department that General Pershing would take immediate steps to relieve the detachment if it had been attacked, but it was said that outside of efforts to rescue it, he would undertake no offensive.

A formal offensive against the Carranza troops in Northern Mexico would not be undertaken, it is believed, until General Funston's border guard had been greatly strengthened with National Guard troops and several columns were organized to take possession of points of strategic value.

Officials continued to express confidence in the ability of General Pershing to maintain his position in any emergency. The column has between 10,000 and 12,000 men. It also includes a considerable proportion of field and mountain artillery and a full complement of machine gun companies and troops. It has ample supplies of ammunition and has had sufficient time to dig itself in at every point where entrenchments were thought necessary.

General Bell announced tonight that he would make no further preparations for defending this part of the border.

"I am already prepared," he said. "I can do nothing more because there is nothing more to be done. If there is an attack, an attempted invasion or border raids the Mexican raiders will find us awake and ready for them."

Twenty civilian truck drivers arrived here from Wisconsin today to man the new truck train which has been sent here to General Bell and they will be mustered into the service tomorrow, as all truck drivers in the future are to be enlisted men.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, June 21, (via El Paso.)—Orders were issued by General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza Army of the North, to bring the seventeen Americans captured today at Carrizal, to Chihuahua City under a heavy guard. Reports here place the entire blame for the encounter upon the American commander, it being asserted that in the eight hours preceding the engagement several warnings were sent to them to withdraw.

The populace of Chihuahua City, which remained quiet tonight, expressed much sorrow over the death of General Gomez, who was one of the youngest and most popular leaders of the de facto army.

MEAGRE REPORTS TO FUNSTON

American Troopers Ambushed, San Antonio Headquarters Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 21.—A detachment of the Tenth Cavalry, which had been scouting northeast of El Valle, was decoyed into an ambush this morning and then fired upon by a superior force of Mexicans, according to a report that reached General Funston tonight.

This version of today's fight was given to General Bell in El Paso by Americans who passed through Villa Ahumada this afternoon. With this report General Bell sent the report of the circumstances surrounding the fight that had been made public by the Mexican officials at Juarez, and which placed all the blame on the Americans, charging them, among other things, with shooting a Mexican dispatch-bearer under a flag of truce and then charging the Mexican force. No other report was received by General Funston, and it was thought probable that the news of the fight had not yet reached General Pershing, to whom it must be carried overland by courier.

The American whose version of the fight was included in General Bell's report speaks and understands Spanish, and listened to the conversation of Mexicans on the train and civilians and soldiers on the Villa Ahumada Station platform. They were boasting and congratulating each other on the cleverness which enabled them to capture seventeen American prisoners and kill a number of others. He said the men on the train listened eagerly while the story was told of how the Americans had been enticed into a narrow pass and swept down with a machine gun.

Up to a late hour tonight General Funston had issued no order to General Pershing or to General Bell as a result of the attack by Mexicans. He said he would wait until he received an official report from the American side. But unofficially the attack is considered here as the breaking point in the relations of the two countries.

The Tenth Cavalry is a negro regiment and has participated in several skirmishes with bandits during the Pershing campaign. Carrizal is about 70 miles northeast of El Valle, one of the points on the Pershing line of communication. The connecting links between are the Santa Clara Canyon and a mountain pass leads to El Valle, and it was to patrol this pass and canyon that the scouting party was so far from its base, as it had been reported that the Mexican soldiers were being massed near the pass, preparatory for an attack on the American line of communication.

General Funston's latest information from General Pershing had contained no reference to any scouting party so far east of the line of communication, and it was with surprise that he learned of the presence of any force near Carrizal. He received today a report of a detachment sent toward Guzman to investigate a rebel force of Carranza's troops had arrived there and was moving toward the American lines. It was thought at first that the detachment attacked today might have been the same, but Guzman is a long way from Carrizal.

General Funston assumed, however, that the force engaged with the Mexicans today was sent by Pershing to investigate rumors that General Trevino was sending westward from Villa Ahumada a heavy force. To reach Carrizal it was necessary for the Americans to pass through a long valley, almost a canyon, before reaching Carrizal. It was thought at General Funston's headquarters as not improbable that it was in this valley that the Americans were forced to meet the machine-gun fire of Gomez's force.

General Funston did not retire tonight until late, but no report from Pershing came. It was thought possible that Pershing himself had not learned of the fight until advised tonight by Department Headquarters. Survivors of the expedition would have had to send the news by courier seventy miles.

VILLA'S WIFE DEPORTED.

Sent with Sister and Sister's Child from El Paso to Juarez.

EL PASO, Texas, June 21.—Mrs. Luz Torres Villa, wife of Francisco Villa, was arrested by the police tonight, and, with her sister and her sister's child, about five years old, and a German nurse, Maria Hagador, was deported to Juarez on orders from Mayor Lea, who gave no reason for the act.

Mrs. Villa arrived here this afternoon, ostensibly from New Orleans, but the police believe she came from Los Angeles. She said she intended to go to Chihuahua to look for her husband.

ARMY BILL TAKEN UP BY HOUSE IN HASTE

Amendment Voted Increasing Appropriation for Air Service to Over Three Millions.

JOBS SAVED FOR GUARDSMEN

None In Government Service to Suffer—Move to Pay Expenses of Civilians Training at Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Laying aside the Sundry Civil bill the House today began debate on the Army Appropriation bill, carrying $157,000,000. The Mexican situation and the approach of a new fiscal year caused the House to put the army budget ahead of other business.

Two important amendments were added during the debate today. On motion of Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, the appropriation for army aeronautics was increased by $2,000,000. The bill as reported provided $1,222,100 for air craft and appliances for the aviation section of the Signal Corps. The House increased this amount to $3,222,100.

Representative Hicks of New York obtained the adoption of an amendment which enables Government employes to serve in the National Guard in the present Mexican crisis without danger of losing their positions. The amendment stipulates that every National Guardsman called from the Government service into active service with his regiment shall step back into his position at the same pay upon returning. The amendment applies to all persons on the Government payrolls, whether or not under the classified service.

Representative Hill of Connecticut urged Chairman Hay of the Military Committee, in charge of the bill, to offer an amendment to continue the salaries of Government employes while serving with the National Guard. Mr. Hay did not indicate whether he would offer such an amendment. Under present conditions Government employes who are members of the Guard sacrifice their Government salaries while away from their desks except for the regular period of thirty days' leave, plus fifteen days for military training, although the Hicks amendment preserves the position itself for the employe upon his return from the front.

Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania sought adoption of an amendment increasing the pay of the private of the National Guard from $15 to $20 a month.

Proposes Increased Pay.

"It ought to be at least $20," said Mr. Moore. "Thousands of young Americans are being sent to the border, Heaven knows for how long. We are sending these young men down into a foreign country to live amid cactus and sand dunes, and we are giving them fifty cents a day to pay their household expenses back home—rent, food for their families, and clothes for their babies. It is a great tribute to the patriotism of our young men that they are going under such circumstances, and it is a reflection upon us to begrudge them enough to keep their families alive."

The amendment for an increase went out on a point of order made by Chairman Hay.

Announcement was made by Mr. Hay that he would propose an amendment increasing from $500,000 to $2,000,000 the appropriation for civilian training camps. As a committee amendment this doubtless will be adopted.

"When the committee reported the bill," said Chairman Hay, "we did not know how many civilians would desire training at these camps. The War Department now estimates that at least 80,000 civilians will patrohize these training camps, and I will offer an amendment for a $2,000,000 appropriation."

"The amendment will also provide that the expenses of citizens training at these camps shall be paid. We believe the Government should pay these expenses, but the expense allowance will go only to civilians in training between the ages of eight and forty-five years. We would not care to pay the expenses of those older or younger than the ages specified."

Arms and Ammunition.

Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts criticised the Military Committee because of the smallness of the appropriations for arms and ammunition for the National Guard and engaged in an extended colloquy with Mr. Hay. In his speech Representative Gardner said:

This bill appropriates $3,000,000 for artillery for the National Guard. At that rate of appropriation it will take a little over forty years to accumulate the cannon necessary to equip a National Guard of the size provided in the new Army act. This bill also appropriates $3,000,000 for ammunition for the artillery of the National Guard. At that rate, thirty-two years will elapse before we can accumulate sufficient artillery ammunition to equip the citizen soldiery which we have just voted to provide during the next five years.

"When General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, came before Chairman Hay's Committee on Military Affairs he told the members that over $85,000,000 for field guns must be appropriated in the next four years if the new National Guard is to be equipped according to the estimates laid down in 1911 by the so-called Greble Board of Officers. General Crozier pointed out, however, that twice this amount of money would be necessary in the next four years if the recommendations of the Treat Board are followed.

The Treat Board, so called after its Chairman, Colonel Treat, has recently reported on the needs of the United States Army in the matter of artillery. The Treat Board was appointed in consequence of the changed conditions arising out of the European war. Unquestionably Congress must, in the end, follow the judgment of this latter board rather than the judgment of the old board which reported in 1911.

"General Crozier asked for the modest appropriation of $1,600,000 for machine guns for the National Guard. For some reason this item was entirely omitted from the bill; besides, the machine gun appropriation for the regular army is far too small. It is calculated on the basis of five machine guns to a regiment, whereas the War Department has now calculated on twelve guns to a regiment.

ARMY INCREASE BEGINS IMMEDIATELY

General Funston Ordered by War Department to Form Ten New Regiments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Orders have gone to Major Gen. Frederick Funston to form immediately in his department four new regiments of infantry, two new regiments of cavalry, two new regiments of engineers and two new regiments of light artillery. These are to be new units of the regular United States Army and are part of the increase for the regular army authorized by the Hay-Chamberlain National Defense act of June 3, 1916.

Altogether, seven new regiments of infantry, two new regiments of cavalry, and three new regiments of artillery are to be formed, while the three existing battalions of engineers are to be augmented by three engineer regiments. The minimum strength of these organizations will be 11,320 men additional for the regular army, of which 7,508 enlisted men will represent the minimum strength of the regiments that General Funston will organize along the border.

Three of the new infantry regiments will be formed for overseas service, one each in Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Canal Zone. One of the new artillery regiments also will be formed for overseas service for use in Hawaii. One of the three regiments of engineers will be organized for service in the Canal Zone. All the rest of the new regiments will be formed in the South, under General Funston's jurisdiction, for service in the United States and are destined for the Mexican border service.

There are now thirty regiments of infantry in the army. The new infantry regiments will be the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh. The army now has only fifteen cavalry regiments. The two new units will be the Sixteenth and Seventeenth. There are six regiments of Field Artillery in the regular service. Consequently the two new artillery regiments will be designated the Seventh and Eighth. The order for the formation of these new units, representing the first installment of the increase authorized by the Hay-Chamberlain bill, was approved by Secretary Baker today, and photostat copies of the general order of approval, signed by Major Gen. Scott, were mailed tonight to Generals Funston, Woods, and other department commanders of the regular army.

AERO CLUB URGES MORE.

Says $15,000,000, Not $3,000,000, Is Needed for Army Air Service.

The Aero Club of America issued a statement last night complaining that the appropriation for aeronautics in the Army Appropriation bill, although increased by amendment by $2,000,000 to $3,222,100, was inadequate. The matter came up before the executive meeting of the club yesterday afternoon. After the meeting Alan R. Hawley, President of the Executive Committee, said:

"The army has only twelve aeroplanes available for Mexican service, and no schools, aeroplanes, or other equipment necessary for training army and National Guard officers, and only a small portion of the $3,222,100 proposed goes to buy aeroplanes.

"It would take $3,000,000 to establish ten aviation schools where 300 army and National Guard officers and civilians could be trained so as to promptly get 100 aviators for the Mexican campaign; it would take $773,550 to organize, equip, and maintain each of the five aero squadrons needed for the Mexican expedition, and there ought to be allowed funds to supply aeroplanes for the National Guard of the different States so they could form aero companies.

"Steps should also be taken immediately to begin constructing dirigibles and observation balloons. For these $2,000,000 should be allowed.

"It is to be hoped that the Senate will give the army what the House has denied."

VISITORS KEPT OUT OF CASAS GRANDES

Pershing Had Prepared for Trouble Day Before Clash Occurred.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

TEMPORARY FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL PERSHING, NEAR CASAS GRANDES, Chihuahua, June 20, (via Army Radio to Columbus, N. M., June 21.)—THE TIMES correspondent visited Casas Grandes in an automobile today, watching a small force of Carranza soldiers from Pearson leave a train. He was ordered from the town by a Carranza officer, who strode up to the motor car and said with rigid politeness, although without any show of anger: "You will have the kindness, senor, to leave town immediately." Heretofore we have been able to visit the town with impunity.

Radio bulletins today told the men at General Pershing's Headquarters of the increased tension of the Mexican situation and General Pershing, as was the case after the Parral episode, has made every preparation to meet eventualities, though still insisting that the demeanor of officers and men shall not provoke a clash needlessly. Upward of 200 Mormons remain in Colonia Dublan, adjacent to Casas Grandes. So far there has been no friction with the Carranza garrison.

The capture and subsequent release of the straggler from the Twenty-fourth Infantry detachment, which hiked north to this camp today has not tended to promote good feeling between our army and the Carranzistas. The soldier, a negro, dropped out of the column this afternoon while passing eastward of Casas Grandes, and was surrounded and taken prisoner by Carranzista soldiers. Notwithstanding the fact that he had not entered the town he was taken to the cuartel, stripped of his arms and subjected to a rigid cross-questioning with reference to the disposition and strength of the American forces, especially the artillery. He refused to give the information and was held prisoner.

When the word reached General Pershing, seated in his tent only three miles away, the General summoned Scout Moreman and gave him the following message to deliver to the Carranza commander:

"If that man is not released in one hour I will attack your garrison."

In the meantime a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry saddled their mounts and rode forward. Before the message could be delivered the prisoner was released, but General Pershing had already sent a supplementary demand to obtain his confiscated arms.

MANN BITTER OVER MEXICO.

Says Outrages Are to Everlasting Shame of United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The problem presented in Mexico was briefly discussed in the House today by Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, and Representative William P. Borland, Democrat, of Missouri.

Mr. Borland said that United States troops should not be withdrawn from Mexico until a stable form of Government had been established there.

Representative Mann read into the Record the paragraphs in Secretary Lansing's note, made public yesterday, relating to the murders, outrages, and burnings that have been perpetrated against American lives and property in Mexico during the past three years. He added:

"If these things be true, and I have no doubt they are true, they are to the everlasting shame of the United States."

This statement was applauded by Republicans and Mr. Mann took his seat without further comment.

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(3) *

69TH IN CAMP; OTHER TROOPS ARE HELD HERE

Departure of 7th, 12th, and 71st Regiments Delayed on Gen. O'Ryan's Orders.

HASTE WILL BE AVOIDED

Commander Won't Risk Military Blunders Common to Mobilization in Other Wars.

WAR MOTORS OFFERED

Thousands Cheer the 69th as It Entrains Here—Hikes Through Rain and Mud Into Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, June 21, (via Newburg.)—Through muck and mire which covered their boots and leggings and added weight for their unseasoned muscles to carry, the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment marched a mile and a half late this afternoon from Green Haven, where they detrained, to the camp site here.

A heavy rain poured down on them, drenching their uniforms and equipment, and at the end of their tramp there was waiting for them, not a comfortable armory and a change of warm clothing, but a dreary expanse of rain-soaked grass and mud in which they had to set to work at once to dig drainage trenches for their tents. It was a taste of what war conditions might prove to be such as no guardsman probably had contemplated when he departed from New York, eager and enthusiastic, to begin camp life.

To add to the troubles of the soldiers the draft horses did not arrive with the men, and there was no way to bring up their camp equipment except to haul it along by their own main strength.

Well into the evening teams of forty or fifty stout members of the famous regiment were struggling with a long rope, hauling regimental wagons loaded with tenting and provisions through deep mud holes and up steep places, where the few horses available could not carry or drag them. These animals were the thirty-two mounts of the officers of the regiment. They were put to work hauling equipment, but the wagons had to be unloaded and man power was found necessary on account of the condition of the roads following the heavy rain. Only a part of the freight of the regiment could be deposited on the site of Camp Whitman.

The Camp Assignments.

The Sixty-ninth has been assigned to the extreme left of the camp, and with it will be stationed the Seventh, Seventy-first, and Twelfth, all under Brig. Gen. Dyer. The Third Brigade, comprising the up-State companies, will occupy the extreme right of the 850-acre camp that was at one time the tramp colony.

In front of headquarters will be stationed the Second Brigade, under General Eddy, while the Fourth Brigade will be stationed in the rear. Headquarters is located in the centre of the camp, with the Twenty-second Engineers and Signal Corps alongside. All the horse troops will pitch camp on Fishkill Creek, where there is an adequate supply of water and clover for the animals. A large tract has been reserved for maneuvering.

The cook stoves and provisions of the Sixty-ninth, which the commissary deemed immediately necessary, were landed at the camp late in the afternoon, and men and horses battled their way through heavy mud and steep, improvised roads until late in the night.

Most of the wagons were drawn along the main road to a piece of rising ground which had been selected as the camping place for the regiment. The main road was joined by a steep incline to this hill. The rain had turned this junction into a quagmire. It was not ordinary mud. There are many brick kilns near Camp Whitman because of the thick and sticky character of the soil.

As fast as freight was unloaded at the entrance to the camp it was carried by sturdy militiamen to the companies to which it was allotted. This was no easy task, as the site of the camp was covered with tall, thick, and wiry grass. During the heavy downpour the militiamen bedded the grass, covered the hill with small shelter tents, and erected the cook stoves. The first day's rations, of which the mainstay was beef, bacon, onions, potatoes, and coffee, were eaten by hungry, hard-working men.

Engineers Hard at Work.

Colonel Lucas, who, with his staff, has been at Camp Whitman for several weeks, has been working out problems of water supply, sanitation, road building, and quartering of troops. His task originally was to prepare the camp for the National Guard by July 9. With the arrival of most of the members of his regiment Colonel Lucas expects to have the camp ready considerably before that time. It is not ready, however, at present for many more than the 2,000 militiamen now encamped there.

The most urgent problem is that of water supply. The boring of six wells was completed today. The wells will be tested tomorrow. If they prove to be capable of supplying something like 100,000 gallons of water a day, the rest of the work will go on. This will include the erection of two huge storage tanks, which have already arrived at the station at Beacon. Pumping machinery will have to be installed. A supply system, which includes concrete conduits and about eight miles of piping, is already under construction.

There is work ahead for several days before the water system can be completed. No word had been received tonight as to the days when new regiments are expected to arrive. It may be several days before additional regiments are sent to the camp.

THOUSANDS CHEER AS 69TH MARCHES

Famous Regiment Gets an Ovation as It Leaves for Camp —Engineers Off, Too.

New York City's famous Irish regiment, the Sixty-ninth Infantry, under command of Colonel Louis D. Conley, left for the mobilization camp at Beekman yesterday, and the command got a send-off from the thousands who witnessed its departure which its personnel will be a long time in forgetting. Not since the days of the Spanish war has New York witnessed a demonstration like that given to Colonel Conley and his men.

Fifth Avenue from Twenty-fifth to Fifty-seventh Street was lined with people who cheered each company as it swept by, the men baring their heads as the colors passed. Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, as the personal representative of Cardinal Farley, blessed the regiment just before it left the armory, and more than 5,000 persons cheered wildly when the special trains on which it left the city started for Beekman.

The regiment assembled in its armory at Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue at 7:30 A. M. Outside in Lexington Avenue and in Twenty-fifth and Twenty-fourth Street throngs jammed the sidewalks waiting the opportunity to join in the demonstration that was to last all the way from the armory to the New York Central yards at Sixtieth Street and North River.

Busy Scene at the Armory.

Colonel Conley, Lieut. Col. Phelan, Majors Moynihan and Lynch, and the regimental and battalion staff officers were at the armory by sunrise. From 6 o'clock on until within half an hour of the time that the regiment filed out of the armory and headed west in Twenty-fifth Street the men of the regiment continued arriving in squads.

At 8:30 A. M. Bishop Hayes arrived at the armory with Father Francis P. Duffy, the regimental Chaplain. Bishop Hayes wore the sacred robes of his office and was escorted to the eastern gallery overlooking the drill hall where the regiment, more than 1,000 strong, was assembled. When he entered the armory the band was playing "The Wearing of the Green," and the men in the ranks were yelling themselves hoarse.

When the cheering ceased Colonel Conley appeared by the side of Bishop Hayes and a moment later the Bishop began to speak. He expressed the regret of Cardinal Farley at his inability to be present in person. He emphasized the fact that the regiment might be going forth to fight for peace in a troubled land and not in a war of aggression.

"This is no war of conquest," said the Bishop, "but a mission to uphold the dignity and the honor of your country and your homes. On such a mission it is fitting that we should ask the blessing of Almighty God, and we may feel secure that it will be granted to men in such a mission as is yours. God bless you all."

While the Bishop blessed the regiment the throng outside had become so great that the reserves from three precincts had to be called out to clear the street entrance to the armory for the departure of the regiment at 9 o'clock. A few minutes before that hour the order "Attention" of the officers rang out and a great cheer went up from those outside, for they knew the Sixty-ninth was ready to go.

Regiment Marches Out.

Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, representing Major Gen. O'Ryan, had joined Bishop Hayes and the group of invited guests in the gallery. Promptly on the stroke of nine the regiment moved out, the band leading and Colonel Conley heading the command on horseback. There were approximately 1,000 men in the ranks. More than 400 recruits, who will be sent on as soon as they get their equipment, remained behind in the armory.

As the regiment turned into Twenty-fifth Street the band struck up "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and the throng started to cheer. From hundreds of throats came the parting good-byes to "Pat" and "Mike" and "Jerry" and scores of other Irish youngsters whose friends were legion.

Into Fifth Avenue and north the regiment proceeded, the band playing one Irish tune after another and the crowds on the sidewalks and in the hotel and shop windows shouting farewells and good wishes. The police estimated that at least 2,000 persons to a block witnessed the marching away of the Sixty-ninth.

Up Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street the regiment received a continuous ovation. Tw hundred members of the Union League Club stood at attention with bared heads in front of their clubhouse at Thirty-ninth Street as the command passed. Employes and customers of stores rushed to doors and windows and joined in the demonstration. Many prominent men lined the walk in front of the Democratic Club at Fiftieth Street, and every window in every hotel along the route was crowded with men and women and children who joined in the cheering.

Reviewed by Priests.

On the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral as the regiment swung by stood Mgr. Lavelle, Rector of the Cathedral. With him were a dozen priests. They uncovered as the flag was carried by and each company in turn they saluted.

Turning into Fifty-seventh Street and heading west the regiment passed between lines of spectators. In front of Carnegie Hall two young women ran out and one of them threw a big American flag at Colonel Conley. It landed on his shoulders. Colonel Conley removed it and passed it back to a member of his staff to keep. To the flag was attached a card and on the card was written:

"God is with you under this flag. Right is right."

At Fifty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue about fifty children were lined up in front of the entrance to St. Joseph's Day Nursery. Each waved a tiny American flag, and every officer saluted in appreciation of the compliment. At Sixtieth Street the trains were in waiting and also about 5,000 friends and relatives of the officers and men.

The last section of the special train pulled out at exactly 10:30 o'clock.

Colonel Vanderbilt, who accompanied the regiment to the entraining point, expressed his satisfaction, as staff representative of General O'Ryan, with the manner in which the Sixty-ninth had carried out its orders to mobilize.

Engineers Off for Camp.

The remaining six companies of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers left for Beekman an hour before the Sixty-ninth. Lieut. Col. Lucas, commander of the corps; his staff, and two companies went to Beekman on Tuesday. The companies which went yesterday were commanded by Major Frederic N. Whitley. So rapid has been the recruiting for the engineering arm of the guard that nearly every one of the six companies left only about twenty men short of war strength. The total strength of the six companies was about 700 officers and men.

The engineers marched out of the armory at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue at 9 A. M. About 3,000 persons witnessed the going away, and relatives and friends, among them hundreds of children, followed the guardsmen to 129th Street and North River, where their special train was waiting. The corps was led by its band of thirty pieces, and as the train pulled out the musicians struck up Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever, while the soldiers on the train cheered and waved their hands in response to the cheers from those they were leaving behind.

Major John D. Fairchild did not accompany the command, but remained behind to direct the work of recruiting the corps to war strength.

O'RYAN WILL AVOID DANGEROUS HASTE

Commander Won't Risk Military Blunders of Other Wars in Assembling Divisions.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 21.—Shortly after 2 o'clock today Major Gen. O'Ryan, accompanied by Colonel Edward Olmstead, Division Adjutant, motored to Camp Whitman to witness the arrival of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and to get first-hand facts about the progress of the work of preparing the site of mobilization. He was gone four hours, and upon his return said that he was satisfied that the entire State Guard would be in camp within the next week or ten days.

General O'Ryan announced that he had countermanded the order issued yesterday, directing the Seventy-first, Fourteenth, and Forty-seventh Regiments to go to camp tomorrow. The regiments will stay at their bases until directed to move, perhaps on Friday. He gave out this statement tonight:

In the first place the families of our young soldiers should understand that in all probability there will be no immediate movement of this division to the border or to Mexico, and there will be ample opportunity for families to see or communicate with officers and enlisted men before such movement.

In order that the public may intelligently understand what is involved in the mobilization of a division, the following information is given:

A tactical division consists of three brigades of nine regiments of infantry, a brigade of two regiments of field artillery, a regiment and—in the case of our division—an additional squadron of cavalry, a pioneer battalion and—in the case of our division—a pontoon battalion, a battalion of signal troops, three field hospitals, four ambulance companies, an aero squadron, an armored motor battery, a field battery, supply train, and ammunition train.

This force will approximate nearly 25,000 officers and men. War is efficiently conducted, not by trained soldiers, but by trained divisions, which means much more. The difference may be illustrated by reference to the automobile, with the efficiency of which the public is well acquainted.

If we were to move in a hasty and ill-considered manner the various parts of the division to a mobilization site which had not been properly fitted for the purpose, we would not have mobilized a tactical division any more than if we were to ship to a vacant lot many of the parts of an automobile and then announced that we had a machine ready for movement. Our military history is replete with the evils flowing from ignorant haste in matters of this kind. The mobilization of the division means much more than the transportation of organizations from their home stations to the designated camp.

Regiments are required to be brought to war strength; that is to say, each regiment of infantry will be recruited to a strength of 1,915 officers and men. The difference in number between existing strength and war strength will be clothed, equipped, and armed with property shipped for that purpose by the Federal Government, as under the regulations this additional property is not maintained by the organizations in time of peace, but is held in Federal supply depots pending mobilization.

The newly enlisted men will have to be physically examined and innoculated against typhoid fever. Their clothing and equipment will have to be fitted, issued, and stenciled. More than 7,000 horses and mules have to be obtained, examined, accepted, branded, and assigned. Property to be left at home stations must be inventoried, much of it packed for storage, and all of it invoiced for transfer to the commanding officer of the depot unit, who will be the custodian of the armory during the absence of the parent organization.

Need for Retired Men.

The depot unit is an organization brought into being at the time of mobilization to perform State functions during the absence of the parent organization in the Federal service.

It is desired that discharged National Guard soldiers who are not available for active service promptly apply to the depot units of their old organizations for service in such units. The depot units have their important functions, for they are to assist in receiving and giving elementary instruction to recruits who are to bring the parent organizations to war strength.

The mobilization site must be prepared as a camp suitable to receive organizations upon their arrival. This means the installation of a water supply with its wells, motors, pumps, storage tanks, and distributing pipes. The water consumption of the division will average more than 300,000 gallons per day.

Crematories for the incineration of waste which might breed disease will have to be constructed. Roads will have to be constructed which will render the highway readily accessible for wagon and motor transportation to every regimental camp. Stagnant pools in the vicinity will be sprayed with oil to prevent the breeding of mosquitos. Lines of telephone communication for the rapid transmission of orders and reports will be installed between all brigade and regimental camps and the division headquarters.

The Quartermaster corral for the care of transport animals will be constructed and an emergency animal hospital will be provided. A service station for the supply of gasoline, oil, and minor parts for motor trucks and a field repair shop for making minor repairs will be provided.

The camp facilities will include a Post Office, a telegraph office, an information bureau, public telephone stations, and a post exchange with branch stores which, on account of the size of the camp, will resemble the modern department store.

The feeding of this large number of men, and foraging of so many animals will require an efficient freight service, and hence we are now engaged in the installation of a spur from the main line of the railroad, with necessary sidings, platforms, station and storage facilities. Carloads of forage, refrigerating cars of meat, and tons of other supplies have been purchased, and are now en route to the camp.

Camp Must be Complete.

As these and other facilities are developed to a point to adequately care for troops, organizations will be forwarded to the mobilization camp, but not before. More men have died of disease than by bullets in most of our wars, and we propose to contribute our share toward improving on past performance. Major Gen. Wood has rigid standards in the matter of sanitation and hygiene and we plan to meet his requirements.

Let me take this opportunity to discourage the ambition to join the New York division of all those men who seek enlistment, but who may have a misconception concerning the discipline which is inforced, the never-ending work required, the quiet, soldierly bearing and self sacrifice exacted, the constant verboten, and, finally, and to be especially emphasized, the absence of liquor. In other words, men who aim to be swaggering, lazy, drinking soldiers, if they value their comfort and freedom, should avoid enlistment in the New York division as they would the plague, and the public will aid us in our work and confer a public service if they will write me personally, stating fully the facts affecting violations of these standards by soldiers of the New York division.

As to the movement of the division after its mobilization, I know nothing. That will be up to Major Gen. Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, under whose orders we will be and who will have charge of a number of other divisions. I have noted from the press that employers of our men are generally measuring up to their patriotic duties by granting leaves of absence with pay. This is as it should be, for it distributes the obligation involved in serving the country, and is real practical patriotism. On behalf of Governor Whitman and the officers and men of the division, I wish publicly to express appreciation to such employers for this patriotic action.

I have received letters from public-spirited citizens offering financial assistance in providing things which might be needed and which are not furnished under regulations or, if furnished, concerning which there might be delay in receiving. We do not desire to accumulate any unauthorized property which would only become an incumbrance in the event of movement of the command. However, motor trucks are always in demand, and we find it difficult to obtain officers' chargers of required standards, both because of the cost to the officers and of their scarcity. If public-spirted citizens are willing to loan motor trucks or saddle horses suitable for chargers to the division they can be used to advantage.

Statement by General O'Ryan.

At 9 o'clock General O'Ryan called the correspondents to his tent and gave them an informal talk. At this time the news of the reported attack on the Pershing expedition had not reached camp. General O'Ryan gave the newspapermen the impression that he was handling his great task with coolness, precision, and orderly dispatch. He gave out much confidential information which he asked to be withheld from the public in order to let the reporters get a clear insight into the situation so that they may be guided in writing their dispatches.

"I think that Camp Whitman is an ideal site to mobilize our men," said he, "and the all-important question of an adequate water supply has already been met. The topography of the camp is serviceable alike for all arms of the service.

"My visit to camp today was to determine the practical value of the National Guard in the field. I found the Sixty-ninth to be practical. I discovered many skilled mechanics in the ranks, and at this time that is just what we need. One thing that impressed me was the fact that no less than sixty-seven steamfitters are members of the Sixty-ninth. You know that we have seven miles of pipes to connect up, and tomorrow that sixty-seven will get on the job. In an armory these men would be just soldiers, but now they are giving two-fold service to their country.

"I have received offers from the great motor building companies throughout the country in which they state that they will, when we ask them, hold up contracts made with the European belligerents and turn over to the use of the United States motor trucks, ambulances, and automobiles, which were designed for use in the European war.

"We shall organize at once a motor truck company to work in conjunction with the Quartermaster's department. This will be started with twenty-eight two-ton trucks, contracs for which have been closed. We expec to receive the first of the trucks tomorrow and the others within five days."

General O'Ryan declared that the mobilization would be complete within ten days.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK NOW A MILITARY CAMP

Artillery and Cavalry Commands Assemble There to Await Marching Orders.

Dreary, but warlike, describes the northern part of Van Courtlandt Park as it appeared yesterday. On the extreme northern edge of the big city reservation the tents of the First Field Artillery are pitched and behind them is the corral which by tonight will contain more than 600 horses, with more still to come.

With the exception of the two up-State batteries attached to the regiment, the entire organization is now at Van Cortlandt and will remain there until some time next week. About 350 heavy draught horses, purchased in Oklahoma for the regiment last week, are due here on special freight trains this morning and for the next week the artillerymen will be kept busy breaking them in for war duties.

The batteries of the Second Field Artillery, under command of Colonel George A. Wingate, the home stations of which are in Brooklyn and the Bronx, began moving on Van Cortlandt Park last night and by this afternoon this regiment will have mobilized there to await further orders and incidentally to whip into shape more than 300 horses which will be delivered to the organization today. The new horses of the Second, like those of the First, were purchased in Oklahoma. The arrival of the Second at the park will make a total of ten batteries mobilized there.

Neither of these regiments is up to war strength, but every effort is being made to recruit the desired total. At war strength each of the eight batteries will require 200 horses, or a total of 2,400 for the two regiments for battery work alone. This does not include the animals used for pack purposes and the headquarters staff. Battery B was the last one of the First to quit the armory at Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway. It joined the rest of the command yesterday morning. The batteries in the park are B, D, E, and F of the First, and C, D, and F of the Second. A and B of the Second will proceed to the park some time today.

Owing to the shortage of horses Major James B. Richardson, commanding the Bronx Batteries of the Second, had to order those units moved in sections. Yesterday morning more than 1,000 persons, most of them relatives and friends of the Bronx artillerymen, gathered in front of the armory at 166th Street and Franklin Avenue, to witness the departure of the command. About half of them followed the battery to the camp site at Van Cortlandt.

In order that Corporal Bernard Schneider of Battery E of the Second may remain at the side of his wife, who is seriously ill in Fordham Hospital, Captain W. T. Bright of that battery, yesterday appointed Schneider an acting Quartermaster Sergeant. As a Quartermaster Sergeant it is not necessary for Schneider to accompany his battery to camp. Mrs. Schneider, who is suffering from heart trouble, does not know that her husband has been ordered into the Federal service for possible duty in Mexico.

Sergeant Edward Burnius of Battery E, who has been married less than two weeks, will not ask to be relieved on the ground that he is a married man. He will go with the regiment, he said yesterday, and his bride will live with his mother while he is away.

Following an inspection by Major William B. Wright, commanding Squadron A, yesterday morning, Troops A and B of that command proceeded to the temporary mobilization camp in Van Cortlandt Park to await further orders. There they were later joined by Troops C and C of the First Cavalry of Brooklyn. Promptly at 1 o'clock the Squadron A units cantered out of their armory and headed for the park. Both troops were far under war strength, Troop A numbering only sixty men and Troop B less than fifty. The recruiting of the squadron to war strength and the acquirement of additional horses are the chief problems confronting the officers. The remaining two troops of the squadron and the machine gun troop will mobilize at Van Cortlandt today, as will also the remaining New York City troops of the First Cavalry.

OLD GUARDSMEN RUSH TO COLORS

Volunteers for Service Pour In at Albany from Scores of Veterans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 21.—If there were any doubts of recruiting the State Guard up to full strength, that idea was dispelled today, for reports received at the Adjutant General's office indicated that every organization was fast approaching war footing.

Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury declared tonight after a conference with Governor Whitman in which the whole situation was gone over that the recruiting had exceeded not only his but the expectations of the guard's officers. When the Governor returned this evening from the Smith College and Williams College commencements he found many letters pledging support in furnishing the proper quota for services in the Federal forces. Nearly all were from ex-commissioned officers of the guard.

Colonel Abrey J. Parody of New York asked the authority to raise a company of volunteers to be composed principally of Spanish-American war veterans and Major Elliott Warren of New York, commanding the Veteran Artillery Corps, offering the services of the entire organization. This offer of Major Warren was first made before the call of President Wilson for State troops. The other tenders of service from old military men to be utilized in the active forces now came from the following: Major Gen. Charles E. Roe, New York; William Cary Sanger, former Assistant Secretary of War, New York; Lieut. Col. Percy E. Nagle, New York, former Deputy Police Commissioner; Major Stephen F. Hart, New York, Third Deputy Police Commissioner; Captain J. J. Kingsbury, Buffalo, Governor's staff; Colonel Eugene E. Austin, New York; Major Newbold Morris, Lenox, Mass.; Lieut. Col. William M. Amory, New York; Captain William L. Fish, New York; Lieut. Col. John C. Kerby, New York; A. F. Luzzi, New York, member of the Old Guard, and Lieutenant Henry L. Clip, New York.

Messages came from scores of other veteran Guardsmen offering their services to the colors. An ex-officer cabled from Honolulu, asking if the State had any use for him, saying that he was ready to sail at a moment's notice.

Colonel Charles E. P. Babcock and other officers of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo have applied to the Washington authorities under the Federalization act for permission to reorganize as a regiment of heavy artillery. The application was referred by the War Department to Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who sent it back to Washington with his approval.

There is no such organization now in the guard. The lessons of the war in Europe and the great success of heavy artillery organizations there has led to preparations for this new branch of arms in this country. It is understood that necessary guns for such a regiment are now being made at the Watervliet Arsenal. If the Buffalo regiment is reformed it is believed that it will be held within this State pending actual warfare. A regiment of heavy artillery consists of 28 officers, a band of 36, and 1,156 enlisted men, and an equipment of 24 guns, probably six-inch howitzers or 4.7s, 22 caissons, four-reel cots, six store wagons, six battery and nineteen field wagons, 848 draft horses, 398 saddle horses, and seventy mules.

Three of the recently graduated Albany Law School class appeared today at the State Bar examinations clad in the khaki uniform of the Tenth Regiment. Tonight the Albany Battalion of the regiment paraded for enlistment purposes. On its armory were placards urging enlistment. One read:

"Tickets free to Mexican border. Join the Tenth tonight."

Troop B, Captain Ernest L. Miller, which is recruited to its full strength, mostly of old members, is under orders to move to the Beekman camp tomorrow. This evening Troop 18, Boy Scouts, tendered its services to the Albany County Chapter of the Red Cross Society. Three-quarters of the boys are trained in first aid and can be used in the making of bandages.

Passenger department officials of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, under a dispatch from the Quartermasters' Department of the regular army, are getting together the necessary equipment to convey an ambulance company from Plattsburg to San Antonio, Texas. The provisions are for 157 officers and men, 126 horses and mules and 22 wagons. The special train will go by the way of Binghamton, Buffalo, and St. Louis.

RUSH OF RECRUITS TO CITY REGIMENTS

Various Commands Fast Approaching War Strength in Their Ranks.

The Seventy-first Regiment was ready to start for Beekman at 8 A. M. today, but late yesterday afternoon Colonel Bates received word from Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building that the departure of the regiment had been postponed. No new date for the departure was set.

All day long crowds waited in front of both the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Street entrances to the armory. Inside hundreds of relatives and friends of the officers and enlisted men remained all day, thinking it was the last day the Seventy-first was to spend in New York for perhaps months to come. Then came the rescinding order, which was received with joy by the relatives of the Guards, but with undisguised chagrin by the men of the command.

Recruiting of the Seventy-first is proceeding briskly, and the strength of the regiment is nearing the 1,500 mark. This means that since President Wilson issued his order calling out the Guard nearly 300 men have joined the command. Among the "rookies" who joined the regiment a few weeks ago is "Kid" McCoy, the former pugilist.

On the official roster of officers of the Seventy-first appears the name of Second Lieutenant George E. Hart of Company E. Lieutenant Hart resigned from the regiment several months ago, and is now in Flanders as junior officer of a British infantry regiment.

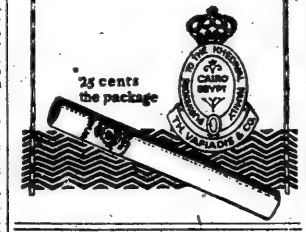
Drill Sergeants of the Twelfth Regiment were busy yesterday at the armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, putting recruits through the elementary stages of military instruction. The regiment is still far from its full strength, and the officers are bending every effort to remedy this condition, being spurred on by the reports of other commands to leave for either camp or border at short notice.

The Seventh Regiment is ready at a moment's notice to start for Beekman. It already numbered more than 1,300 men when the President called the Guard into the Federal service. Since then the recruiting officers have been busy and recruits are being added daily to the roster. Within two weeks it is expected that the Seventh will be at war strength.

Purveyed to the Khedivial Household in Cairo, Egypt

Vafiadis CIGARETTES

Have been made continuously since 1870 in Cairo by Vafiadis & Co.



25 cents the package

97

What is the legal meaning of "Committee"?

WHEN a person is incompetent to take care of his own property a Committee may be appointed to take charge of his affairs. The appointment is made by the Supreme Court.

In selecting the Committee, the Court usually carries out the wishes of those asking for the appointment.

When the Trust Company is selected to act as Committee of an incompetent's *property*, an individual is usually appointed to act as "Committee of the person."

The legal fees for this service are based on the care and responsibility involved and on the amount of money received and paid out by the Committee.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 148TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

"Live" Leather Belts Actually Do Move

IMPROVEMENTS in dress are not always improvements.

★ ★

"Live" Leather Belts, however, have made a bid for favor with the best dressed men of the metropolis which is not to be denied.

★ ★

As the largest haberdashers in America we can assure you they "DO MOVE!"

★ ★

An improvement so convincing on trial that you wonder why the first belt ever made was not elastic.

High grade genuine leather, smarter by far than an old-style belt, and providing comfort and ease which is a new found joy.



★ ★

Adjust themselves to every movement of waist and stay put.

★ ★

Prices, 50 cents, $1 and $1.50.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Store Closes This Saturday at 1 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

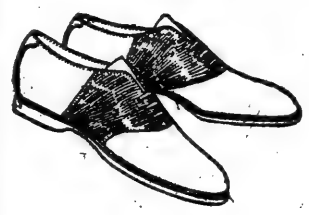
Men's Shoe Shop

4 West 38th St. *Separate Shop, Store Floor*

Special for TO-DAY

Men's Sport Oxfords

Of Genuine White Buckskin



7.00

A new model Sport Shoe is of Genuine White Buckskin with Mahogany Calf Saddle, Plain Toe, Heavy Rubber or Leather Soles.

"Banister" Shoes	7.00
FRANKLIN Shoes	5.00
"Thomas Cort" Shoes	10.00
Golf Shoes (*Match model*)	5.50

Store Closes This Saturday at 1 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

TO-DAY at Reduced Prices

Men's Custom Tailored Suits

Quarter, Half or Full Lined

For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

Of the finest imported fabrics in this season's most approved custom tailor models, hand tailored expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.

31.00

Heretofore $35.00 to $45.00

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

Quarter, Half or Full Silk or Mohair Lined

For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

Of this season's most desirable fabrics, in forty different patterns, including navy blue serge; exclusive custom tailor models in two, three, four or one button styles.

24.00

Heretofore $28.00 to $30.00

White Flannel Trousers

27 to 44 Waist; All Lengths

Of white English tennis flannel, also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs.

Special 3.75

Store Closes This Saturday at 1 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts

In Pastel Shades

Of finest quality Silk Crepe de Chine in pastel shades, custom made. *Special* 5.50

Men's Silk Shirts

Of Summer Weight Tub Silk with novelty satin stripes on light grounds; also tan Shantung silk. *Special* 2.85

Exclusive Madras Shirts

In designs confined to Franklin Simon & Co., bright or conservative stripes. *Special* 1.50

Men's Summer Underwear

FRANKLIN Athletic Union Suits of high-grade crossbar nainsook; also Athletic Shirts and Knee-length Drawers.

Union Suit .85 *Shirt or Drawers* .45

Men's Pure Silk Sox

Men's pure thread Silk Sox, in black, white and colors; spliced heel, sole and toe. 3 pair for $1.00. *Special* .35

Men's Bathing Suits

Two piece of pure worsted in navy and white, navy and red, or black and red. Sizes 34 to 44. *Special* 3.75

NEW JERSEY TROOPS NOW ALL MOBILIZED

Of 5,000 Arriving at Sea Girt, 1,100 Are Minus Uniforms or Equipment.

RECRUITING IN STATE BRISK

Militiamen Will Go to Rifle Ranges Today — Drillmasters to School Rookies.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., June 21.—New Jersey's citizen soldiers, called to arms by Federal orders, are mobilized tonight, and Governor Fielder has telegraphed Secretary of War Baker that they are ready for service.

Approximately 5,000 men are encamped, of whom about 1,100 are recruits, most of them without equipment or uniform, who arrived with the infantry regiments. The first detachment of troops, the Fourth infantry of Jersey City, detrained at Camp Fielder here at 10:47 o'clock this morning and, with the regimental band playing and the rookies whistling the "Rocky Road to Dublin," Colonel Arthur L. Steele led his command in review before Governor Fielder and his staff, assembled on the porch of his Summer home, to the camp position allotted.

The First Regiment of Newark followed, and the Fifth of Paterson was the last in camp. Members of the Fifth Regiment were caught in a cold rain which began to fall late this afternoon, and they were soaked through before their tents were pitched and the regimental quarters established.

The cavalry squadron, the two companies of field artillery, the Jersey City Signal Corps, and the hospital corps arrived early this afternoon and proceeded to establish camp on the Buckalew farm, a mile west of the State grounds.

Colonel Henry D. Styer, U. S. A., arrived in camp today. He will assist the brigade command in mobilizing the forces. His headquarters adjoin those of Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine, commanding the brigade. Colonel Steele, comanding the Fourth, whose rear guard consisted of about 300 unequipped recruits, reported that recruiting was going on at regimental headquarters in Jersey City and that scores of applicants were prevented from entraining for the camp because they had not been reached by the examining physicians. Colonel John D. Fraser of West Orange, commanding the First Regiment, reported brisk recruiting in Newark.

According to an announcement by General Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, the Guardsmen will be sent to the ranges tomorrow for practice. Meantime the rookies will be undergoing their first training at the hands of drill officers.

Colonel Austin Colgate, one of the Republican candidates for Governor, who is Assistant to the Adjutant General, reported to General Sadler this morning. Later the Colonel, who is also a State Senator, was the luncheon guest, along with other Senators, of Governor and Mrs. Fielder in the "Little White House."

Adjt. Gen. Sadler's office force was brought from Trehton today and established in headquarters here.

PATRIOTIC SCENES IN JERSEY.

Troops Leaving for Sea Girt Camp Cause Rousing Demonstrations.

The departure of the First, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments of the New Jersey National Guard for the mobilization camp at Sea Girt yesterday caused demonstrations in several cities that recalled the early days of the Spanish-American war. Crowds cheered the militiamen, flags were flown everywhere, and there were innumerable relatives and others to bid fond farewells to the citizen soldiers at the trains.

The Fourth Regiment left its armory at Bergen and Mercer Streets, Jersey City, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The men marched along Mercer Street, past the City Hall, and down Montgomery Street to the old Pennsylvania station to their train. At the City Hall Mayor Fagan and the City Commissioners reviewed the troops.

As the Commissioners had declared a holiday, all city departments were closed until noon. The line of march was flag decked, and there were flags flying throughout Jersey City. The sidewalks were jammed with sightseers. Colonel Arthur L. Steele led the regiment, which was about 1,500 strong. Colonel Steele said that he would have his command recruited up to full war strength within a day or two.

Several city firemen marched with the regiment, having received leaves of absence with pay. They were all men who had seen military service before joining the department.

Three hundred rookies in citizens' clothes, but carrying rifles and the other equipment, marched at the rear of the First New Jersey as it swung down from the Hill in Newark to the Broad Street Station in the morning. They awakened an enthusiastic demonstration. With the First were two cavalry troops. From the armory to Broad Street, a distance of a mile and a half, the crowds were banked in all places ten and twelve deep on both sides of the street, and at corners and other centres of traffic the soldiers had to force their way through the throngs. Flowers rained on them as they marched and there was a continuous cheer. Twenty thousand persons were massed in front of the station. Mayor Raymond reviewed the troops at Broad and Market Streets.

The greater part of the Fifth Regiment left from Paterson, where it has headquarters. It had been joined by its companies from Ridgewood, Hackensack, and Englewood. These companies, with the machine gun company, marched to the Market Street Station of the Erie Railroad, escorted by G. A. R. and Spanish War Veterans.

The Paterson police estimated that nearly 75,000 persons saw the Fifth march along Market Street to Carroll, to Broadway, to Main, to Market, and to the station. The route was decked with flags and bunting.

Ten thousand persons remained outside of the Fifth Regiment Armory in Paterson until midnight Tuesday, and it was after 2 o'clock yesterday morning before the last relatives who had been admitted to the galleries of the armory were through saying good-bye.

Company A of the Fifth, which has its armory at Passaic, had forty-nine men on its roster Monday morning. It marched yesterday morning 106 strong and expected to have its full war allowance by today. Passaic turned out a crowd of 12,000 to watch the company march. Five thousand school children, each waving a flag, formed a hollow square about the station, and for a half mile down the track as the trains went past were flag-waving crowds.

Orange gave a rousing demonstration when Companies H and I of the Fifth Regiment left there. There were no buildings along the short route of march from William Street along Centre to Main and to the Erie station in West Orange that was not flag decorated. Crowds lined both sides of the street. The two companies numbered 214 men. When the train pulled out whistles were blown on factories and church bells rang. When the train passed the Thomas A. Edison works in West Orange a recess of five minutes was declared in all departments so that the employes could line up near the tracks and cheer the troops. The two companies were joined at Forest Hills by the Montclair company.

KOLEHMAINEN WON'T FIGHT.

Finnish Runner Says He Didn't Understand Enlistment.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the champion long-distance runner and member of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment, N. G, N. Y., of Brooklyn, had not joined his regiment at the armory last night and, according to Kolehmainen, he had no intention of doing so. Colonel John H. Foote said he hadn't determined what to do in Kolehmainen's case, but probably should do nothing, as he realized the justice of Kolehmainen's contention that he was financially unable to leave his wife and week-old baby while he went to concentration camp or possibly to war.

Colonel Foote declared, however, that there was absolutely no truth in another reason advanced by the Finnish runner for his failure to join the colors. Kolehmainen had said that he joined the regiment only at the request of its members, who wanted to benefit by his athletic prowess and that he had received assurances he would not have to serve as a soldier or perform any of the duties performed by the other men. Kolehmainen, who cannot read English, said he had wanted to take a Finnish interpreter with him when he went to the armory on last Jan. 10 for physical examination before joining the regiment, but friends, he said, had advised him this was not necessary, and, as a result, he had signed his enlistment papers without knowing what was contained in them.

Colonel Foote was highly exercised when he heard of this, following Kolehmainen's refusal late on Monday night to obey the peremptory order to appear at the armory immediately, but last night the Colonel had recovered his good nature and said he was inclined to heed Kolehmainen's first excuse and disregard his second entirely, although he insisted that the runner was as much a member of the regiment as any other private or officer and declared no special dispensations had been made in his case.

SOUTH IS FILLED WITH MARTIAL SPIRIT

Mobilization of Militia Makes War Peril With Mexico Seem Close to People.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 21.—It took the calling out of the National Guard to arouse the South to the real seriousness of the Mexican crisis, but now that it has been aroused the South seems to be preparing to go to war in earnest. At least, that is the impression one gains in a trip here from New York. At every little wayside station on the way down by the Southern Railway there was visible evidence of it. The men who got on the train at various stations said that until a week ago the South was apathetic regarding the Mexican situation, and took it for granted that, as during the last five years, each new crisis would be passed safely. But it is different now.

At every little station in Virginia, the carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama were to be seen a handful of young men in khaki. In many of the larger towns the martial airs of military bands were to be heard from the passing train. And the one topic of conversation is the Mexican crisis. The newspapers of the towns passed through are brought aboard by porters and newsboys, and in them is reflected the spirit given birth in the calling out of the militia by President Wilson.

"'Here's a chance for adventure and nerve, and only men with good red blood and a reasonable amount of gray matter need apply'—an item in yesterday's Atlanta Constitution exclaimed, in urging recruits to join a machine gun company.

"These are boys who will be called upon when there's trouble ahead of a marching column. These are the fellows who will be yelled for when the enemy is pouring it in good and hot. They will be chaps who will pour a shrieking stream of fire into the charging lines," and so on it continues; and the imagination of the people seems to have been genuinely fired by the "call to the colors," as the calling out of the guard is generally termed throughout the South, and everywhere it seems to be taken for granted that out-and-out war is to follow in short order. One of the papers tossed on the train yesterday, The Mobile Item, announced that the Guard would parade in Mobile that day, and in headlines said that this was "probably the last opportunity to see the National Guard."

The newspapers also recorded the fact that a number of wives and sisters and other women appeared at the armories to urge that certain members of the various National Guard organizations be excused from duty. Together with these, however, were announcements that new recruits were pouring in with surprising rapidity.

Mobile laid claim to the South's first war bride. A Mobile paper announced that the wedding of one D. A. Stewart and his fiancée had been moved forward ahead of schedule so that Stewart, a private in a machine gun company, could join his regiment at once. Practically all of the papers had announcements from manufacturers and employers that National Guardsmen would receive full pay while on duty. The Mobile City Commissioners voted three months' full pay to the city employes in the National Guard, and everywhere along the line there were tales of veterans of the civil war who were applying for permission to join and arguing indignantly that they still had lots of good fight in them.

Here in San Antonio the attitude seems a little different. The people here are more accustomed to feeling that they are on the verge of real trouble with Mexico. They've felt that way for several years, and now they seem to feel that things may be smoothed over temporarily again this time, but that an open break is inevitable in the long run.

$10,000 RISKS FOR MILITIA.

New York Life Puts That Limit on Policies—Mutual Unlimited.

The New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies announced yesterday that war risk premiums would be paid by militiamen engaging in military operations on policies purchased hereafter. The Metropolitan Life and Equitable Insurance Companies announced on Tuesday that policies not in excess of $2,000 would hereafter be sold to persons who already were members, or were to become members of the National Guard or Naval Reserve.

The maximum amount of insurance to be sold hereafter by the New York Life to National Guardsmen, militiamen, and persons in the Red Cross and other relief service is $10,000, it was announced yesterday. The Mutual Life Insurance Company has placed no limit on the amount of life insurance sold, but will exact an additional premium of $5 per $1,000 on all policies sold hereafter to persons engaging in military or war relief service. None of the companies changed the terms of policies already in existence.

GERMAN BANKER IS FREED.

Washington Is Convinced He Did Not Violate Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Chief A. B. Bielaski of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation today telegraphed to his El Paso agents to drop charges against Frederick Griese, a German banker of Mexico City, detained there yesterday for alleged attempts to violate American neutrality. Investigation convinced officials here there had been no violations.

Griese was suspected by Department agents of taking a leading part in anti-American propaganda in Mexico, and was arrested as he was preparing to cross the border. No evidence was discovered on which he could be held.

EL PASO, Texas, June 21.—Frederick Griese, German banker of Mexico City, detained here by Department of Justice agents on the suspicion that he had violated American neutrality, was released today on receipt of orders from Washington. It was said Griese was detained because he had uttered anti-American sentiments and had sent several code messages to Mexico City.

WILSON REVIEWS MILITIA.

Watches District of Columbia Guard March Off to Camp.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—President Wilson got his first view today of militia mobilization for Mexian border service. Standing on the curb of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House with Secretary Baker and Colonel Harts, his military aide, he reviewed the District of Columbia National Guard as it marched by on the way to camp across the Potoinac River at Fort Myer.

"They are mighty nice-looking boys," the President remarked to Secretary Baker.

Mr. Wilson wore a straw hat and stood without an umbrella in a drizzling rain. He manifested special interest in the signal corps and a battalion of negro militia. Secretary Baker recognized one of his messengers, who is a Captain.

The President doffed his hat in saluting General E. W. Harvey of the District Guardsmen, and also when color bearers passed by with flags flying.

WOMEN MOVE TO AID SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

Aim to Find Work for the Needy and to Ease the Way for Those Left Behind.

PLANS FOR ANY EMERGENCY

Committee to Act In All States—Comfort of the Men at the Front to be Looked After.

New York women started early yesterday to prepare for the comfort and care of the men who are to go to the front and for the helpless families many of them will leave behind.

One of the first bodies of women to get together were those called for a meeting at the headquarters of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street. They had a two-hour session and formed what is to be called the "National Patriotic Relief Committee," with sub-committees in every State.

The committee did not commit itself to any special line of work yesterday, but announced that it would be in "readiness for any emergency work which the present situation might develop."

A plea was sent out asking all existing relief societies to co-operate with the work of the new committees, so as to eliminate duplication of organization and work.

"There is no occasion for hysteria," says the plea. "Let us organize in a spirit of preparedness and lose individual identity in the big organization."

An Executive Committee was appointed with Miss Maude Wetmore Chairman, Mrs. Wendell Baker, Mrs. James Cushman, Mrs. A. Dike, Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, Miss Therese O'Donohue, Miss Robinson-Smith, Mrs. Louis B. Stillwell and Miss Anne Morgan, who is Chairman of the Vacation War Relief, ex officio. Mrs. Charles Chapin is Chairman for New Jersey. An Executive Committee meeting is to be held this morning.

Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, Chairman of the Woman's Section of the Movement for National Preparedness, whose work is strictly educational, said yesterday that while this work will go on as before arrangements will be made to take up also more material work for the aid of those left behind by the men going to the front, if necessary, and the Chairmen in the twenty-four States in which the organization is represented will be requested to be ready in case of need.

Relief work was actually begun by the Woman's National Committee of the American Defense Society, which held a meeting yesterday morning at 303 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. William Cumming Story, the Chairman, presiding. A general committee was appointed to conduct the work for relief and the preparation of hospital supplies, with two sub-committees, one to conduct an employment registration bureau, and another to collect magazines and books for the soldiers.

An initial donation of 500 recent publications was announced by the second sub-committee at the close of the meeting, and an offer was received from the General Committee from a prominent woman who said she would give a place in her home this Summer to a woman with a child, wife of a Guardsman, to assist her in the direction of the household. An application for work was received from a Brooklyn woman whose husband and son will go to the front, and who will need to support herself during their absence. Another woman who applied for work has been a nurse and would like to be a nurse-companion during the absence of the men of her family.

Options have been taken on several stores in the central part of the city, and one of these is to be selected immediately for headquarters and workroom. Mrs. Story had a letter prepared yesterday which she will send to thousands of women. She asks their aid in making supplies for the men in Mexico if they should be needed, and the women are requested to report their willingness to work to the American Defense Society headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, as Chairman of the Committee on Literature, prepared a letter to be sent to every magazine publisher in the country asking how many magazines they would give to the soldiers, and she also asks people having old books and magazines to communicate with her at the Defense headquarters. A third letter was prepared by Mrs. Dewing Hutchinson, Chairman on Employment Bureau, to be sent to notable firms in the city who might have work for women, telling of the employment bureau which has been opened for members of families of men in Mexico, and asking them when in need of help to notify the committee before looking elsewhere.

Women dependents of soldiers who will need aid are requested to notify Mrs. S. Story at the Defense Society Headquarters. In making application they should name the command in which the breadwinner of the family is serving, the work the applicant is willing to do, and the number dependent upon her for support.

Should the present Mexican trouble give evidence of lasting long it was said at the defense headquarters that employment bureaus similar to that in New York will be started in every State in the Union.

Mrs. Charles B. Goldborough is Chairman of the General Committee appointed yesterday. Mrs. Dewing Hutchinson and Mrs. Sterling Story are Vice Chairmen, and the members are Miss Florence G. Finch, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Alfred P. Hanan, Jr., Mrs. Joseph H. Colt, Mrs. J. A. Ruthven, Mrs. Arthur J. Singer, Mrs. C. S. Thompson, Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, Mrs. Henry C. Quinby, Mrs. R. H. Clark, and Mrs. E. T. Herbert.

There are two organizations of military young women in New York who are going to do what they can to keep the town in order if the men all go to war. These are the American Woman's League for Self-Defense and Preparedness, Mrs. Ida Powell Priest, President, and the Interstate Order of Military Women, with Mrs. J. Hungerford Milbank at the head. The 500 or more young women members of the two organizations have not gone much further in their preparations for war than to be measured for khaki uniforms, but they are going after the rest on the double quick and expect to be ready to protect the city by the time they are needed.

Consul Silliman Leaves Mexico.

EAGLE PASS., Texas, June 21.—United States Consul J. R. Silliman arrived here early today from Saltillo, coming by way of Monclova, owing to the cessation of railroad traffic between Monterey and Neuvo Laredo. He expects to remain here several days. Mr. Silliman is the last American Consul to leave Mexico.

EMPLOYERS IN RACE TO HONOR THE FLAG

"Hyphenism" Thrown to Winds as Companies Grant Leaves with Full Pay.

MOVEMENT SWEEPS NATION

B. R. T. Will Lose Between 100 and 200 Men, Who Will Receive Wages for Three Months.

There are no "strings" to the American patriotism exhibited in the desire of employers to aid their workers in the performance of their duty to the Government, according to secretaries of associations and to employers in all businesses interviewed yesterday for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Regardless of descent or of apparent "hyphenism," as revealed by firm names or by the character of businesses, all employers have given their soldier-employes all the support and encouragement in their power, the secretaries believe.

"Why shouldn't they, all of them, come to the support of the flag in an impending crisis?" said an official of an association that has attached to its resolutions recommending leaves of absence with full pay the names of many firms with an unmistakable foreign spelling. "Whatever our pros and antis, our prejudices, and our admiration for this or that nation, we are all Americans."

Corporations and firms, large and small, in all parts of the country yesterday announced that they would pay full salaries to all employes called to the colors, and that these payments would not cease during terms of service. All jobs will be waiting for the soldiers when they return from mobilization camps or wherever else the orders of the Government may take them.

In the cases of many national corporations the numbers remaining on the payrolls will run into hundreds, and among the transit companies and factories in New York City the numbers may be almost as large when complete censuses of the militiamen are made by employers.

Insurance Rate Not Affected.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday announced that between 100 and 200 men would be called from its service to that of the country, and that all men would be kept on full pay for three months. If the service is to last longer than that the company will consider the proposition again at the end of that period. It was said, too, that the rate of insurance carried under the B. R. T. group insurance plan would not be affected. In serving the country the B. R. T. employes will not lose their seniority rating, but will resume their jobs with the same standing and chances of promotion.

All the soldier-employes of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company yesterday received a letter expressing a desire of the company "to co-operate with its employes in carrying out its share of the common duty of all," and explaining the plan in support those dependent upon the militiamen. By the Goodrich system the employe or his dependents will receive the difference between his average wage in the service of the company and that paid by the Government. Married men or single men with dependents will receive two-thirds of their average wage, while all others will receive one-half. The ruling is to continue in force one year, while the conditions of pensions and group insurance will not be affected.

Other companies whose workers in many States have been called yesterday made announcements of plans to pay full wages, without knowledge of the numbers of men affected. A few of these companies were: The National Biscuit Company, United Cigar Stores Company, United Zinc Smelting Corporation, and the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company. According to figures already gathered the Loose-Wiles Company will lose more than 100 men, but has notified its soldiers that salaries will be paid indefinitely.

Others Promise Full Pay.

Two other department stores, Bloomingdale Brothers and A. I. Namm & Son, of Brooklyn reported that they would pay full salaries with insurance of $500. Other stores announcing a system of giving full pay with leaves of absence were: James A. Hearn & Son, Franklin Simon Company, James Butler, Inc.; Oppenheim, Collins & Co., McEmery's, of Brooklyn, and Shellas & Chestnut of Brooklyn.

Following the departure of Thompson W. Decker, director and Treasurer of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company, with the Seventh Regiment, and of twenty-two other employes of the company, the Board of Directors yesterday decided to keep all their soldiers on the payroll until the end of the period of service. Similar action was taken by R. Hoe & Co., in their press manufacturing shops and by Jacob Ruppert in his breweries and other businesses.

Importers, exporters, hotels and other businesses here have given their employes leaves with full pay. George Borgfeldt & Co., importers and exporters, have given leaves with pay. Fifteen bellboys who are to leave the McAlpin and the Claridge Hotels received more than leaves with pay. L. M. Boomer, manager of the two hotels, gave them a dinner and a dance in McAlpin roof garden, and the boys' "best girls" were there with their new pink dresses.

The boys discarded their working uniforms and stalked about proudly in the uniforms of real soldiers.

"One thing about my boys" said Mr. Boomer as he proudly watched them dancing their farewell, "if they get in a tight place and have to run no Mexican bullet will ever be fast enough to catch them."

Pennsylvania Grants Leaves.

While most the railroads are considering methods of aiding the families of militiamen the Pennsylvania has announced that it will give its 400 guardsmen on the lines east of Pittsburgh indefinite leaves of absence with full pay. The New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the Erie are gathering figures from department heads before taking action. The New York Telephone Company, is also considering giving pay to the militiamen.

Among Wall Street firms and banks the Columbia Trust Company, and W. R. Britton & Co., announced decisions to pay all employes in the army. Among the twenty who leave the Columbia Trust Company, are: George E. Warren, Vice President, who is a member of Squadron A; Vernon P. Baker, Assistant Manager of the Harlem Branch, a member of the Seventh Regiment; John J. Dean, Captain of Company L, Twelfth Regiment; and S. I. Bateman, Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry of the New Jersey National Guard. James E. Miller, a Vice President who is a First Lieutenant in the Aviation Corps, also expects to be summoned.

Charles E. Miller, the automobile accessory jobber of 97 Reade Street, has guaranteed leave of absence with full pay to all of his employes who are National Guardsmen and are forced to leave their places by the mobilization order.

The Commissioners of Hoboken voted yesterday to grant leaves of absence with pay to all city employes who are members of the National Guard, while the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn has released its guardsmen-members from payment of dues. It is expected that other clubs will follow.

Other companies that will make decisions upon the problem of aiding the militiamen are the Butterick Publishing Company, Westcott Express Company, American Lithographic Company, Ward Baking Company, Cushman's Sons, Borden Condensed Milk Company, Clover Farms, Incorporated, and many companies operating factories and packing houses.

The American Piano Company, announced yesterday that it had sent out a letter to all its factories and sales departments giving leaves of absence with full salaries. The order includes the Knabe factories in Baltimore, the Chickering factories in Boston, and the Ivers & Armstrong factories in East Rochester, N. Y. Similar action was taken by the Amalgamated Paint Company, except that its orders, unlike those of all other companies, also promises leaves of absence with full pay to all employes who enlist for service in the United States Army as well as in the guard companies

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 21.—John D. Rockefeller has demonstrated his patriotism through an official announcement by J. F. Welborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, that all employees of the company who go with State militia to the state mobilization camp or the Mexican border will get back their old jobs when they return. Married men will receive half pay from the company.

ARGENTINA HOPES WAR WILL BE AVERTED

Thinks Conflict Would End Mexican Troubles But Disturb All American Opinion.

BUENOS AIRES, June 21.—In its comment on the situation between the United States and Mexico, La Razon says it considers the solution of the question a difficult one. War, it believes, would put an end to the revolution, but the conflict would prove an interminable one and is not desired by the United States because it would mean a failure of the American ideal.

La Nacion expresses profound regret over the situation between the two nations, which it says acts as a disturbance of all American opinion. Argentina, it declares, would protest if the United States were seeking territory, but it knows that is not the case, as General Carranza authorized American troops to penetrate Mexican territory.

El Diario condemns the action of Mexican bandits, but regrets the prospect of intereyntion.

SHILLITONI SHOOTS GUARDS, ESCAPES

Continued from Page 1.

a few yards from Shillitoni's cell. At the time the prison authorities were undecided whether the man had lost his nerve or was feigning in the hope of establishing an appearance of insanity which might lead to a commutation of his sentence.

Shillitoni's escape from the Death House could not have been accomplished but for two things—his possession of a revolver and the fact that McCarthy had the keys to the Death House in his pocket.

Pistol Brought By Woman.

The last circumstance was due to the death of Angelo Leggio in a cell in the Death House some months ago. Leggio hanged himself in his cell and his body was in view of the keepers who could have saved him for nearly twenty minutes while the keys to the Death House were being sent from the prison office. At that time keepers in the Death House were not permitted to carry keys. They had been taken away from them at the time of the Palliser and Roehl escape and when they wished to leave the place they had to telephone to the office for some one to bring the key and let them out. Warden Kirchwey restored the keys to the keepers after Leggio's death.

How Shillitoni secured a revolver, however, is a mystery to the prison officials, unless it were brought to him yesterday by a visitor. His brother and sister-in-law visited him yesterday. According to a Confidential Clerk Miller women visitors to the death house are never searched and it is supposed this woman dropped the revolver from beneath her skirt while the attention of the keeper was distracted by the telephone ringing, and that she kicked it or Shillitoni reached through the double screen separating him from his visitors, and grabbed it.

The last previous escape similar to Shillitoni's was that of Thomas Palliser and Frank W. Roehl, who, on a stormy night in April, 1893, lured two guards into their cells, where they overpowered them, took away their weapons, and, without discovery by other officials, got over the prison wall and into a small boat moored near by in the Hudson. It was some time later that this boat was found floating bottom up, and later still that the bodies of Palliser and Roehl were recovered, both with mortal bullet wounds. How they came to death has never been learned.

B. Altman & Co.

An Additional Sale of Men's Real Shantung Silk Suits

at $16.50

will be a drawing feature for to-day (Thursday) and the remainder of the week, until noon on Saturday, when the Store will be closed.

These Suits are of the two-piece type, made from a superior quality of silk imported direct from China by B. Altman & Co. They are cut on smart lines, are skillfully tailored, and are worth decidedly more than the price at which they are offered.

(Madison Avenue section of the Fourth Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Are Closing Out—To-day

$55 to $85 Tailored Utility Suits—at $28

$95 to $275 Silk & Cloth Suits—$45, $65, $95

$35 to $65 Sports & Utility Coats—$18, $28, $38

$95 to $195 Silk Afternoon Coats—$45, $65, $95

$45 to $65 Day Dresses & Dance Frocks— $35 & $45 Net, Lingerie & Linen Dresses— } at $25

$10 to $25 Georgette crepe & Net Blouses—$5, $10

$28 Double Fiber-silk Sweaters—at $20

$18 to $30 Motor, Sports & Street Hats—at $5, $10

WOMEN ARE EAGER TO SERVE ON BORDER

Red Cross Offices Besieged with Applications of Would-Be Nurses.

NEW INSTRUCTION CLASSES

More Than 600 Now Enrolled Here Can Be Sent at Once to Front, Headquarters Announces.

The headquarters and the branch offices of the American Red Cross were running at full force yesterday, with many applications by would-be workers both in person and by telephone. Many of these had to be refused, as no opportunity for immediate service could be promised. The majority of the women who volunteered their services to go to the Mexican border stated emphatically that they wished to be sent to Mexico at once. Many of these said they were wives of National Guardsmen who had been mobilized.

More than 200 telephone calls from earnest volunteers were recorded yesterday at the branch office at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. At headquarters of the society, 122 East Twenty-second Street, where no record of calls was kept, the number was said to exceed 200. It was said that more than 600 were enrolled.

The office and class room of the West Side Branch of the American Red Cross at Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street resembled a recruiting office all day yesterday. Applicants for membership in the instruction classes which have been conducted by the branch during the Winter came in rapidly.

On account of the number of applicants, the instruction classes which are held at the branch have been increased to three. A new course in First Aid and Home Care, subjects which have formerly been taught in separate classes, are to be combined.

"Our troops in Mexico will present a new problem to us," said one of the nurses today, "as there will be a great need for certain kinds of drugs to allay special and uncommon forms of fevers which we may have difficulty in procuring."

One of the interesting aspects of the situation for us in talking to applicants to our classes," said an assistant, "is the enthusiasm which new members display for being Red Cross nurses and going to Mexico, all at once. Many of them don't want delay for a little preparation. They want the glory of nursing our brave soldiers, want to show their courage. They've read of the heroism of Red Cross nurses at the front in Europe, and can't wait for the opportunity of showing themselves just as brave and patriotic as their sisters over the seas. The hard work of training in the end presents no barrier or check to their enthusiasm."

At the Court Street Headquarters of the Red Cross in Brooklyn a roster of certified nurses disclosed the fact that there are 325 duly qualified Red Cross nurses in Brooklyn, all willing to volunteer their services, should they be required. During the week the supply headquarters of the society has been sending cases to the Bush Terminal for shipment. Mrs. Clarence Hyde, who is the head of the supply headquarters on Montague Street, has been besieged with applications for service with the society.

Women who have completed the required course in first aid with the society have been asked to sign a muster roll at Bellevue Hospital, in order to signify their willingness to serve in Mexico when the official call shall have been sent out.

The following statement was given out yesterday from the headquarters of the society:

Jefferson R. Kean, Director General of the Red Cross Military Relief Committee at Washington has placed at the disposal of the Government nurses and doctors for work on the border of Mexico. The plan is to supplement the existing nurses' corps of the army until this corps can be increased to a point equal to the present emergency. This offer has been received by the Surgeon General of the army and it is probable that many of the nurses will be accepted. More than 600 nurses have been enrolled in New York City and can be sent at once to the border if needed."

Dr. William B. Brinsmade, director of the naval hospital unit which Brooklyn is to furnish to the American Red Cross, said yesterday that he had chosen the personnel of the unit, but the names had not yet been authorized. Many more than the required number of applicants necessary to make up the staff had offered their services, he said, but many volunteer helpers for kitchen work and packers would be needed in addition to these.

RED CROSS AWAITS ORDERS.

Gen. Murray Announces Organization Is Ready for Mexican Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Major Gen. Arthur Murray, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, said today that the Red Cross was ready for such emergencies as the Mexican situation might lead to. The society is now prepared to equip field units sufficient to do hospital service for an army of 100,000 men, and is trying to bring its equipment up to a basis fit for 250,000. Just now it lacks field equipment, as, owing to the shortage of storage rooms, supplies have not been accumulated, but these can be bought with funds on hand to the extent that will probably be needed in the near future.

Base hospitals require staffs of 225 doctors, nurses, and orderlies each. Hospitals all over the country have enrolled part of their staffs with the Red Cross. Harvard University has placed both a base hospital unit and a field column unit at the Red Cross's disposal.

Officials of the Red Cross are now waiting for orders from the War and Navy Departments. Once units are sent out for a special service they pass under naval or military command, as the case may be. Only within the last year has the Red Cross begun organization for war purposes, but the work has progressed satisfactorily.

EIGHT-SHIP PROGRAM TO GO BEFORE SENATE

Tillman Says Sub-Committee Will Favor Four Battle Cruisers and Four Dreadnoughts.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A proposal for four battle cruisers and four dreadnoughts in this year's naval construction program was discussed today by the Senate sub-committee, before which the Naval bill is pending. While no decision was reached, Chairman Tillman predicted after the conference that the eight capital ship plan would be approved, and Senators Swanson and Lodge, the two other members, said a substantial increase was certain over the House building program of five battle cruisers and no dreadnoughts.

President Wilson and Secretary Daniels outlined to Senators Tillman and Swanson at a White House conference yesterday their belief that the House building provisions should be expanded. The Administration's determination, Mr. Tillman said tonight, had found a ready response in the sub-committee, which had indicated its willingness at least to meet the President's recommendations. It is understood that eight capital ships will more than satisfy the Administration, and that four battle cruisers and three dreadnoughts is the most it has hoped for.

We are going to give the navy the entire increase in personnel that they ask for, too," said Senator Tillman. "I think the total enlisted strength they want is about 70,000 men, an increase of 20,700 men. The sub-committee already has practically agreed on that. We are seeking to get the revised bill to the full committee the last of the week and will try to get it in the Senate early next week."

The record of Secretary Daniels was defended in the Senate in a prepared speech by Mr. Thomas. He declared that the criticism of the Secretary originated with those who "could not use him" and with self-seeking contractors.

FORCE TO GUARD WALL ST.

Volunteers Will Have Weekly Drills In Maritime Exchange.

Preparedness plans, having their root in the recently proposed Home Defense League, are making progress in the financial district. The purpose is to prepare a volunteer force to guard the Wall Street territory at times when the police, army and National Guard are drawn to other parts of the city or away from New York as the result of war, riots or any other crisis.

Police Captain Fahey, it was learned yesterday, has already enrolled more than fifty acceptable volunteers for emergency service. The Maritime Exchange has offered the use of its big floor for drilling purposes on Wednesdays between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

MORE GUARDS WED ON EVE OF DEPARTING

Suffragists Fit Up Altar in Marriage Chapel in Municipal Building.

CAKE FOR EVERY COUPLE

Women Also Furnish Bouquets for the Brides and Badges for the Bridegrooms.

The prospect of the National Guard being sent to Mexico was responsible for more weddings yesterday of persons who didn't wish to wait perhaps until a war was over.

The soldiers who were married in the City Marriage Chapel in the Municipal Building couldn't get away until they had pinned on their bosoms woman suffrage buttons, which they promised to take into Mexico if they got a chance. In repayment for this the suffragists gave the brides and bridegrooms wedding cake, bouquets, and good wishes.

Deputy City Clerk Frank Goodwin performed three "military" weddings yesterday. The first was that of Private Meurald J. Kaelin, Company K, Seventy-first Infantry, of 145 East Forty-eighth Street, to Miss Emma Wigget of the same address. They had intended to be married next Spring, but changed their plans suddenly yesterday morning.

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Along with all the other brides and bridegrooms who went to the chapel yesterday, the "military" couples were the only ones who "could not use him" and with self-seeking contractors.

The prospect of the National Guard being sent to Mexico was responsible for more weddings yesterday of persons who didn't wish to wait perhaps until a war was over.

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First Lieutenant of Fredjk Jansen of the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn and Miss Laura Jacobson, a nurse in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, were married in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory Tuesday night.

Sergeant Peter M. Depps, also of the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn, married Miss Louise A. Steubner of 401 East Seventy-first Street in the rectory of Grace Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Tuesday night.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today, Thursday, an extraordinary

Sale of Men's Sample Straw Hats at $1.65

Regularly sold at $3 and $4

¶ The complete sample lines of R. Cinelli & Sons, of Italy, to which has been added a large collection of hats from stock, sold regularly

FRENCH GUNS HALT GERMAN ASSAULTS

Two More Violent Attacks on the East Bank of the Meuse and One on the West.

NEW DRIVE NEAR RHEIMS

Germans Try to Advance After Mine Explosions—Berlin Silent on the Operations Around Verdun.

LONDON, June 21.—Two more violent attacks after an all-day bombardment were made yesterday by the Germans on the French positions west and south of Fort de Vaux. Curtains of fire and machine guns stopped the assaults, according to tonight's Paris report, and the Germans suffered heavy losses. Another German attack on the west bank of the Meuse against the positions recently captured by the French south of Le Mort Homme also was checked by French fire.

Northwest of Rheims, where there has been little activity reported for some time, an offensive was undertaken by the Germans after the explosion of two mines. The Paris report of this afternoon says this effort "was defeated completely."

No mention of Verdun is made in the German statement today.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack against new trenches conquered by us on June 15 on the slopes south of Le Mort Homme was completely arrested by our fire.

On the right bank, after a violent bombardment with big shells which lasted all day in the region of Hill 320, the Chapitre Wood, and Fumin-Le-Chenios, the Germans attacked our positions west and south of Fort de Vaux. Our curtains of fire and the fire of our machine guns twice broke the assaults of the enemy, who suffered heavy losses.

There was an intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

Aviation.—On the night of June 20-21 one of our bombing groups dropped $10 shells on the station at Arnaville and 276 on the military establishments and the Metz station.

The text of the French statement of this afternoon follows:

South of the Somme, before Maucourt, a detachment of the enemy which attempted to approach our lines was dispersed with rifle fire.

Northwest of Rheims the Germans, after exploding two mines, delivered an attack against the trenches at Hill 108, south of Berry-au-Bac. Checked by our curtain of fire, this attack was defeated completely.

On both banks of the Meuse (Verdun front) our artillery and that of the enemy were rather active during the night.

Today's official report from German Headquarters says:

At various points between the Franco-Belgian frontier and the Oise there was considerable activity on the part of the artillery, the aerial service and mining detachments. As a result of incursions by patrols in the vicinity of Berry-au-Bac and near Frapelle, east of St. Dié, some French prisoners were brought in.

A British aeroplane plunged to earth near Puisieux, northwest of Bapaume, having been brought down by the fire of our heavy aircraft guns. One of the occupants of the machine was killed. A French aeroplane was compelled to land near Kemnat, northeast of Ponta-Mousson. The occupants were captured.

The following official communication was issued by the British War Office tonight:

The day has been devoid of any important incident. It passed very quietly on most parts of the front. Intermittent shelling occurred near Hebuterne, the Souchez Valley, and Frelinghein, while mining continued briskly near Neuville-St. Vaast and the Loos Salient. Near La Bassée yesterday evening five of the enemy's ammunition lorries came under the fire of our artillery. One of them was hit, and all of them exploded.

TWO AMERICANS WOUNDED.

Jacob Wendel and H. H. Hollinshed Hurt at Verdun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 21.—Jacob Wendel of 106 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York, and Harry Howard Hollinshed of Sparta, N. J., attached to Captain Richard Norton's field section of the American Ambulance at Verdun, have just been brought to Neuilly Hospital with shrapnel wounds received while moving the wounded.

Neither is in a dangerous condition, though Wendel was operated on to extract a ball which, striking a trouser button near the hip, was deflected into the spine five inches deep. Hollinshed has a flesh wound in the arm.

Miss E. M. Hollinshed of Sparta, N. J., a sister of Harry H. Hollinshed, said last night that she had received a message from him on Tuesday telling her that he had been wounded.

"Jacob Wendel and my brother were friends," she said, "and were about to take a ten days' holiday, which they were going to spend at Cambridge University, where Mr. Wendel was educated."

Miss Hollinshed said that her brother had studied law at New York University, and was practicing his profession when the war broke out. He felt that he ought to do something to help the Allies, because his parents were English, and that is why he went over, she said.

ALLIES' ADVANCE IN AFRICA.

British and Belgians Extend Their Hold on German Colony.

LONDON, June 21.—Allied forces which are invading German East Africa are continuing the advance successfully. It was announced officially today that the column moving from British East Africa into the northeastern section of the German colony had occupied Handeni. Another column, advancing from the south, has taken Alt Langenburg, near the head of Lake Nyasa.

"Handeni was occupied on Monday," the statement says. "The enemy continued to retreat toward the Central Railway, sustaining losses in rearguard actions. There is nothing new from Kondoa-Irangi.

"In the southern theatre Brigadier General Northey's force, having occupied Alt Langenburg on June 18, drove off a counterattack, the enemy retiring to the northeast.

"In the northwest theatre Belgian columns occupied the line between the head of the Tanganyika and the southwestern extremity of Lake Victoria."

SEACONNET TOTAL LOSS; NEW EVIDENCE OF MINE

Bits of Metal Found on American Ship Passed on by Naval Experts of Embassy.

LONDON, June 21.—The American steamer Seaconnet, which was run ashore on the Scroby sands on Sunday last after having been damaged by an exterior explosion, has been abandoned by the salvage operators and declared a total loss. Captain Butcher, who remained on board until the chance of salving the steamer was seen to be hopeless, has reported, with other officers of the vessel, to American Consul General Skinner, who took their affidavits for transmission to the State Department in Washington.

The affidavits add nothing to the details already known. The British Admiralty is making an investigation in the Seaconnet case, but no report as to the result has yet been issued.

The metal fragments from the hull have been examined by the naval experts at the American Embassy and the general impression is that they are parts of a mine. The reports of the naval attachés will be communicated to the State Department.

ITALIANS GAIN GROUND.

Rome Reports Advances Despite Heavy Austrian Attacks.

ROME, June 21.—The following report was given out by the War Office today:

Between the Adige and Astico Valleys artillery actions occurred. At the head of the Posina Valley detachments of our Alpine troops in the midst of a heavy storm captured a strong position southwest of Monte Purche. Engagements on the western slopes of Monte Cengio resulted in favor of our infantry.

Southwest of Asiago on the night of June 19 the enemy attempted three successive surprise attacks against our positions at Monte Magnab and Oschi. All were repulsed with heavy loss for the enemy.

North of the Frenzela Valley we continued the difficult advance across the rough ground, hindered by the stubborn resistance of the enemy and driving back frequent counterattacks. On the remainder of the front there were no events of importance.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on our lines of communication, wounding a few persons and causing some slight damage. Squadrons of our Caproni and Savoia aeroplanes, in which were thirty-four machines, bombarded the aviation station at Pergine, at the head of the Sugana Valley. They were fired on by numerous anti-aircraft batteries and engaged by the aerial defense squadron of the enemy, but returned safely after bringing down three hostile machines.

BERLIN, June 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following report from Austrian Headquarters of operations against Italy has been received here:

On the Dolomites and Isonzo fronts the activity has ebbed to the normal level. Renewed Italian attacks upon several points on the front between the Brenta and the Astico were repulsed.

HINDER IRISH SETTLEMENT.

Three Cabinet Members Said to be Standing Out Against Lloyd George.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 22.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The tangle over the negotiations for a settlement of the Irish problem is not yet straightened out, but the impression prevailed in the lobby yesterday that the situation was easier. Sir Edward Carson is understood to be anxious that negotiations should be allowed to proceed. It is not he who has taken alarm at them but three members of the Cabinet, Lord Lansdowne, Walter Long, and Lord Sheiborne. The two first named Ministers always have been closely associated with the South of Ireland Unionists.

"It is one of the ironies of the situation that after both the Ulster Unionist and Irish Nationalist Parties had shown and are showing an accommodating spirit trouble should threaten from quarters far less vitally interested. Lloyd George was requested to undertake the conduct of the Irish negotiation by the unanimous desire of his colleagues in the Cabinet. Now before his task is completed some of his Cabinet colleagues seem anxious to hamper his beneficent activities. It would have been better not to have embarked on negotiations than that they should be impended now in mid career after high hopes had been raised and great decisions taken."

40 GERMAN AIRMEN ATTACK 3 AMERICANS

Prince and Baisley Shot Down, but Save Themselves by Skillful Landings.

MACHINES TORN BY BULLETS

Their French Captain Gave Them Up for Lost—Texan Wins Military Medal for His Feat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 21.—Three Americans, Prince, Rockwell, and a San Antonio novice, Corporal Clyde Baisley, with a French squadron Captain, put up a thrilling fight last Sunday against forty German aeroplanes, including fifteen of the latest Aviatiks, faster than the French Nieuports and carrying a passenger to manoeuvre the rear and flanking fire of a mitrailleuse in addition to the pilot's gun forward.

The battle took place over the German lines before Verdun, where the Americans with the Captain, were ordered to protect a squadron of slow artillery observation planes.

The four Nieuports had barely reached the appointed position when the Germans appeared in regular formation. Despite the ten to one odds, the quartet singled out the nearest German on whom to concentrate their fire. Evidently hard hit, the enemy machine began to fall in a zigzag toward the French lines, with the Americans after him. But the manoeuvre proved dangerous, as the rest of the German fleet, utilizing their superior height, swooped like hawks upon the little group.

Apparently riddled by bullets, Baisley and Prince capsised and fell headlong. The French Captain, thinking them finished, signaled to Rockwell for full speed home. Prince, however, managed to right his machine a scant 300 feet from the ground, just above the French trenches, where he succeeded in grounding safely by a swift volplane on to the field half a mile from the firing line.

Though the machine was holed in several places, the airman had nothing worse than a bullet hole through his leather helmet.

Baisley was less fortunate, but he had an equally miraculous escape from death. Wounded in the hip by an explosive bullet, he fell upside down. He thought himself doomed, but, held in by the straps, he was just able to right his machine enough to land right side up, though the crash was so violent as to smash the plane and momentarily stun the pilot. The Texan's luck held further, for he grounded behind the French communication trenches, whence help was speedily forthcoming. The wound proved less serious than was expected. Baisley is not likely to be incapacitated for more than a few days. He said afterward his mitrailleuse jammed at the first shot and left him defenseless, expecting certain death. He was awarded the Military Medal.

Chapman, whose wound is practically healed, and Rockwell received the same award, and Thaw is due to receive the Legion of Honor.

IMMELMANN KILLED BY FALL, BERLIN HEARS

German Aviator Was Credited with Having Brought Down Fifteen Enemy Aeroplanes.

BERLIN, June 21, (via London.)—Lieutenant Immelmann, whose daring exploits as an aviator have made his name known throughout the world, is reported to have been killed in a fall with his aeroplane.

The Lieutenant's name was first mentioned in an official report from the German War Office on Oct. 2, 1915, when it was related that he had shot down his fourth aeroplane. The last mention of his name in an official communication was on May 17, when he shot down his fifteenth aeroplane.

Lieutenant Immelmann received various decorations, ending with the highest order, Pour le Mérite, when he disposed of his eleventh adversary. When he shot down his twelfth Emperor William wrote him an autograph letter of commendation. Before the Emperor had finished the letter the report came that the Lieutenant had bagged his thirteenth adversary. The Emperor crossed out the word twelfth and substituted thirteenth, saying: "One cannot write as fast as Immelmann shoots."

The Lieutenant was a native of Dresden, born in 1890. The newspapers devote much space to his exploits. Some of them compare him with Captain Otto Weddigen, the submarine commander, who gained fame by sinking three British cruisers in the North Sea, and later met his death on the U-29.

GERMANS CHECK RUSSIAN DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

pulsed either by our fire or by the bayonet.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped about forty bombs on the Vileika station.

On the Oginski Canal, there were some isolated encounters and violent artillery duels at different points.

Germans Claim Some Progress.

BERLIN, June 21, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—With the Austrian rearguard closely engaging them, the Russians have crossed the River Sereth, the Austro-Hungarian War Office announced in its report of June 20. In the district of Lokatchi, southeast of Vladimir-Volynski, the capture of 1,300 Russians, one cannon, and three machine guns is reported. Hard fighting in the region between Sokul and Kolki is in progress, and repeated Russian attacks have been repulsed. Near Kiselin the Teutonic forces have made progress. The official statement follows:

While fighting with our rearguards the enemy has crossed the Sereth.

Between the Pruth and the Dneister, on the Stripa, and in the district of Radzivilloff, relative calm prevailed yesterday.

In successful defensive engagements southeast and northeast of Lokatchi our troops up to this time have captured 1,300 Russians, one cannon, and three machine guns.

In the district of Kiselin attacks by the allied (Teutonic) troops are progressing in tenacious fighting.

Repeated strong attacks by the enemy between Sokul and Kolki were repulsed.

Near Gruziatyn, where the enemy attempted for the fourth time to penetrate our lines, bitter fighting is still in progress.

BERLIN, June 21, (via London.)—The official announcement with regard to operations on the eastern front is as follows:

Our attacks northwest and south of Dvinsk, in the region of Dubatowka, northeast of Smorgon, and on both sides of Krewo, produced good results. In the region of Dubatowka several Russian positions were overrun. More than 200 soldiers, some machine guns, and a number of mine throwers were captured. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

The situation on the front of Prince Leopold is unchanged.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Near Gruziatyn west of Kolki Russian forces which had crossed the Styr were driven back by a counterattack, and attacks of the enemy were repulsed. Nothwest of Lutsk the enemy strongly resisted our advance. The attacks stopped at the river. Near Gruziatyn the Russians lost about 1,400 men, who were made prisoners. We are also advancing south of the Turina.

The situation with the army group of General von Bothmer is unchanged.

The railway stations at Zalesie and Molodecho were attacked by our aerial squadrons.

RUSSIANS GRATIFIED BY AMERICAN LOAN

Expect National City Bank Branch in Petrograd to Promote International Transactions.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—The long-pending loan to the Russian Government by an American syndicate headed by the National City Bank of New York was brought to a successful conclusion today, and the final contract was signed. The loan will be a $50,000,000 three-year credit.

As it is the first important financial transaction of the kind between Russia and United States capitalists, conditions to be confronted and settled were many and perplexing. H. Fessender Meserve, representing the National City Bank, has been in Petrograd more than six months. Six weeks ago Samuel McRoberts and Charles T. Rich, Vice Presidents of the National City Bank, arrived in Petrograd, and ever since they have been in almost daily conference with the Minister of Finance and other high Rusian officials.

The successful conclusion of this loan, which, it is expected, will be the first of a series of financial transactions ultimately putting Russian Government securities on the American market, has been hailed by Russian financial circles as one of the most important of recent events in the financing of the war. A branch of the National City Bank will be opened in Petrograd in the near future, it is now definitely announced, and this will still further tend to bring about the more direct commercial relations between Russia and the United States which are so essential to both countries.

Americans resident in Russia are much gratified by this news and are looking forward to establishing their interests in such a fashion that they may be able to take advantage of the great opportunities arising at the close of the war, based on permanent connections and not dependent on temporary demands for munitions and war supplies.

WARNS THE SWEDES GERMANY CAN'T WIN

Representative Trade Journal Urges Those Interested Not to Mistake the Issue.

FOOD SITUATION IS BAD

Serious Lack of Both Meat and Vegetables—Swedish Business Circles Much Impressed by the Article.

STOCKHOLM, June 21, (via London, June 22.)—The Swedish trade journal called Affarsvarlden, representing the best business interests in Sweden, today prints a remarkable editorial commenting on the war, in which it says it is time for the Swedes to realize that the outcome cannot be favorable to the Central Powers. The food question, says the newspaper, will decide the war, and it declares that the bad situation in Germany is responsible for the "reckless offensive at Verdun and the recent attempt to win a naval battle." Textually the article says:

"From the very beginning it has been pointed out that for Germany the food question was to have a decisive influence on the war. The food situation in Germany is bad, and much worse than the Swedish people generally think. Swedish conceptions as to how peace will be concluded have not taken sufficiently into consideration the importance of the campaign of starvation against Germany.

"We will not attempt to prophesy on the conclusion of peace, but it is important for our business men, irrespective of sympathy or prejudice, not to be too sure of their calculations, as there may be a surprise in store for them. The Central Powers cannot obtain a peace advantageous to them.

"It is said in a long German article regarding the central disposition of food that the butchers are unable to supply more than one-third their normal quota, and that Germany in the very near future must feed her people chiefly on vegetables. Even if it is possible to train the population to a vegetarian diet, this cannot be done unless there is plenty of bread, butter and eggs, turnips, beans, and such other vegetables; but none of these, not even potatoes, can be had in the quantities the people require them. Especially there seems to be a lack of bread, beans, peas, butter, eggs, rice, oats, and all the nourishing vegetarian foods. As a matter of fact, there is greater lack of these than of meat.

"According to an article in the Berlin Boursen Courier a large number of housewives in cities cannot get sufficient food for their families, and consequently central kitchens are the last resort. It is obvious that such a state of affairs cannot go on year after year. It is in this condition that we have the nearest reason for the reckless offensive at Verdun and the main attempt of an offensive at sea. It may seem out of place to discuss these things in a business paper, but the subject is one of the decisive issues of the war, and all business speculation must adapt itself to the outcome of the war."

Swedish business interests are generally supposed to be friendly to Germany, as for many years trade with that country has outweighed that of any other, and this article in the representative trade journal warning business men as to the outcome of the war is regarded here with much interest.

SEIZED TREASURY AT LUTSK.

Russians Also Found Gallows Used for Wholesale Executions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Refugees from Lutsk are already returning to that place.

The Russians captured the Austrian Treasury and cash in the Bellevue Hotel at Lutsk, and in the gardens behind the law courts found a gallows which had been used for the execution of Russian prisoners who attempted to escape and of civilians accused of espionage.

The inhabitants state that executions took place daily, sometimes as many as forty in a single day.

NEW FOOD SCHEMES ORDERED IN GERMANY

Special Kitchen for the Sick—Leipsic Homes Inspected to Prevent Hoarding.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 21.—Another step in the food organization has just been decided on as a result of the complaint of the Physicians' Association that under present conditions it was exceedingly difficult to get the necessary foods for those for whom a special diet had been prescribed. At a meeting between a physicians' committee and the authorities in the Rathaus the problem was solved by deciding to establish at once a municipal central kitchen for the sick. Special foods prescribed by physicians will be delivered by this central kitchen to the homes of the sick and convalescent.

The Berlin Magistrat has issued a warning that lost food cards will not be replaced, adding: "The public will therefore do well to treasure up their food cards with the same care they use in keeping paper money."

Among the day's interesting food news is that Vienna has gone Berlin one better by introducing coffee cards.

Registration lists for the first experimental week of mass feeding in Berlin, beginning July 1, closed today, and the authorities were surprised by the fact that the burgers evincing a desire for municipally cooked food at cost for the middle classes and below cost for the poor were far less numerous than was expected. The psychological explanation, however, was revealed by numerous letters to the papers, pointing out that registration lists were distributed and collected by house owners or janitors. Many sensitive tenants kept from signing application for the bargain meals because their landlord would know about it. The municipal authorities are expected to secure in the future more confidential means of securing registrations.

Trial household searches being carried on by the police authorities in various large cities throughout the empire show interesting results. In almost every case it was disclosed that there was no hoarding. In Leipsic the kitchens and larders of nearly 1,600 households were selected at random, regardless of rank, social position, or financial status. They were investigated by plain clothes men, whose instructions were to cross-examine housewives in the presence of their cooks and to be considerate but insistent and thorough. The detectives have found no food hoards so far in Leipsic.

Food Director von Batocki is touring the Rhenish Westphalian industrial region at present. Receiving delegations of laboring men, he promised special consideration would be shown to the hard-working industrial population in the distribution of food, and expressed hope of mastering all food difficulties in time.

NO POTATOES FOR COLOGNE.

Vorwaerts Says Sale Will Be Stopped in a Few Days.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, June 22, (via London.)—According to Vorwärts, a potato famine is threatening Cologne. The quantity available at the present time is two and one-half pounds per head per week, but, the paper declares, the sale of potatoes is to be completely stopped in the next few days.

SKIRMISHES IN CAUCASUS.

Local Successes in Various Places Reported by Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, June 21.—Concerning the operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued the following:

Near Diarbekr our scouts ambushed and shot down a strong enemy detachment which was on the way to relieve outposts.

In the direction of Mosul, in the region of Revanduzo, our detachments, including Georgian tribesmen, put to flight a strong band of Kurds, who left a large number of dead.

In the direction of Bagdad Turks were driven by Cossacks from the region of Kola-y-Shab'n.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following statement on military operations:

Caucasus Front.—On the left wing a surprise attack attempted by the enemy failed owing to our fire.

On Sunday nine enemy aeroplanes attacked El Arish (on Egyptian frontier) with bombs and machine guns for two hours, but inflicted no damage. Two aeroplanes were brought down, one of them aflame, by our fire.

CHANCELLOR REJECTED ANNEXATION PLANS

Socialist Declares Bethmann Hollweg Made a Positive Statement on the Subject.

BERLIN, June 21, (via London, June 22.)—That the Imperial Chancellor is opposed to the annexation of Belgium and other far-reaching plans of the Pan-German expansionists—a fact which has often been referred to by intimation in these dispatches, although the censorship restrictions forbade open discussion of this subject—was flatly announced by the Socialist, Philipp Scheidemann, in a speech at Breslau last night. Herr Scheidemann's statement was based on the Chancellor's own declarations to the Socialist leaders, and it was made before a great Socialist meeting which had assembled to receive an account and explanation of the attitude of the majority of the Socialists in the Reichstag.

Referring to a recent publication by the Belgian Minister of State, Emile Vandervelde, in which the Imperial Chancellor's policy was described as aiming at the annexation of Belgium and all the occupied French districts, Herr Scheidemann declared:

"Those ascribing to the Imperial Chancellor such intentions do him a great wrong. I know he has no thought of such plans. When six pan-German associations a year ago submitted to the Chancellor their well-known project of conquest, I and several party friends made representations to the Chancellor in protest against such plans, and referred to our declaration in the Reichstag of Aug. 4. We heard from the Chancellor's own mouth that he wished to have nothing to do with such plans. He rejected them decisively, and most firmly disapproved of them, like all similar plans."

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK.

The Aquilla Torpedoed by Austrian U-Boat Off Marseilles.

LONDON, June 21.—The Norwegian steamer Aquilla has been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine 100 miles off Marseilles, according to a Reuter dispatch from Christiansand, Norway, today.

The crew was saved.

SAFEGUARDS

THE controlling desire in our Company is to do the honest and the best thing for our clients.

We have an experienced auditing department that checks up all our accounts and transactions and eliminates errors and mistakes.

In addition the Banking and Insurance Departments of New York State and the New York Clearing House Association and committees of our own trustees examine our financial condition periodically.

Are we not the Company for you to make the executor of your Will?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
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Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
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175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., Brklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ESTABLISHED MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON

For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
Natural chamois golf gloves, $1.75
For Men—
Silk gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

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World's Greatest Leather Stores
404 Fifth Avenue 258 Broadway
Boston—145 Tremont Street
London—89 Regent Street

RELIABLE CHAUFFEURS.
Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs for driving by consulting the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Gimbels
Broadway and 33d Street

Men's Suits
Now $15
That Were $19.50, $22.50 & $25

We blame the weather—you can thank your lucky stars! GIMBEL Suits from regular GIMBEL stocks at $15—not in July and August, mind you—but right now in the first days of summer.



Regulation GIMBEL Standard Clothes

These are not a "special purchase" to keep "dull tailors" busy, but Standard GIMBEL Clothes made under conditions which we ourselves dictate.

Every smart style idea for 1916 is represented; every desirable weave, color, shade or effect. Pinch backs, double-breasted models and fine English Sacks. Blue serges, oxford grays, greens, browns, mixtures. An assortment almost too good to be true at $15. All sizes.

Other Summer Attractions

$5 White Flannel Trousers, $3.75
Men's $10 Sport Coats at $7.50
Men's $10 Tan & Gray Dusters, $6.50
Men's $8.50 Genuine Palm Beach Suits, $5
Men's Genuine Shantung Silk Suits, $19.50
Men's Khaki Outing Trousers, $1.50

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

A Sequel to Our Great Annual Sale of
Wardrobe Trunks
INNOVATION
TRADE MARK
Offering Tremendous Possibilities to Vacationists, Tourists and Travelers

For Example:
INNOVATION—Standard Price $55.....Now, $40
INNOVATION—Standard Price $75.....Now, $55
INNOVATION—Standard Price $95.....Now, $70
And other Models at $30, $35 and $37.50.

We made a sensational clearance of lower priced Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, along with a large number of the higher priced line, but we still have a few of the latter on hand which were obtained at a special price from the makers for our Annual Sale.

Trunk manufacturers have increased the price of their products until a really good quality trunk is at a premium. But this has not been the case with the makers of the famous "Innovation"—they are even now 20% below other makes and we were given an additionally attractive figure for our Annual Sale.

After this week these trunks will go back to their regular prices.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street
Store Hours in June: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MEN'S PALM BEACH SUITS
For Comfort and Appearance
$9.00 *and* $12.00

The Summer glory of Palm Beach Suits has not remained unsung. There are especially practical points about the Lord & Taylor Palm Beach Suit that will not remain unsaid. It is made of cloth selected for evenness and firmness of weave. It is tailored in cut and detail to maintain permanence of line. Its shapeliness is constant with its airiness. Its appearance complements its comfort.

Two-Piece Suits
$10.00 and $12.00
Tropical Worsteds of weights and weaves designed for sultry weather. Cool Cloth, fancy mixtures, Norfolk models.

Auto Dusters
Special $5.50
Tailored distinctively. Mohairs and Linens. Double breasted. Belted or plain back. Convertible or Military collar.

Business Wear and Travel Suits
Hand Tailored
$18.50 *to* $35.00
Summer Weights, Sturdy Weaves, Fashionable Fabrics, Distinctive Styles. Cheviots, Tweeds, Worsteds, Flannels. Checks, Mixtures, Pencil Stripes, Plain Blues and Oxford Grays. All sizes, 34 to 46. All Tailored with individuality and with discriminative good taste.

Fourth Floor.

EAT AND BE WELL
By Eugene Christian
89c
A BOOK THAT SHOWS YOU HOW TO SELECT YOUR FOOD ACCORDING TO THE SEASON, YOUR AGE, AND THE WORK YOU DO.
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Men's Furnishing Dep't
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Flannel Shirts



Our stock of Flannel Shirts is one of the largest to be found in New York. There are shirts to fit every purpose and at prices that fit every pocketbook. The colors are as follows:

Khaki Blue Gray White

Regulation Army Shirts of Khaki Flannel, the required style for rookies. Price, $2.24 ea.
Other Khaki Flannel Shirts in various grades and styles, prices $1.44 to $2.89 each.
Gray Flannel Shirts, with collars attached, 94c to $3.29 each
Blue Flannel Shirts, also with attached collars, 94c to $2.44 each.

For Tennis and Golf
White Flannel Shirts with attached collars and long sleeves that can be converted into short ones by unbuttoning at the elbows. These shirts are made especially for us, and embody every feature considered ideal in golf or tennis shirts. Priced at $2.89 each.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

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Some manufacturers say, "I have been located so long where I am that all my trade know just where to find me. I fear that to move to another section would mean a large loss at least temporarily in my business." Let us tell you that none of our tenants has had such an experience. Quite to the contrary, they have found that in addition to obtaining the lowest rent, power, labor, insurance and trucking costs, the address "Degnon Terminal, New York City," has brought them even greater business.

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$15 to $350
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8-10-12 East 34th Street

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New Georgette Dresses
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New Evening Gowns
New Evening Wraps
New Motor Coats

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That soothing Resinol shave
Resinol Shaving Stick cannot irritate the tenderest skin. 25c

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Direct from Wholesaler
5 Pounds for $1
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SENIORS IN KHAKI LEAD MARCH AT YALE

Place of Honor at Commencement for Members of the University Battalion.

DEGREES AWARDED TO 786

Of These Thirteen Are Honorary—Howland Memorial Prize Goes to Rupert Brooks, Patriot and Poet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21.—Yale's 216th year closed today when 786 degrees were conferred, 13 of them honorary, 300 to members of the senior class of the Academic Department, 304 to the Sheffield Scientific School seniors, 50 to Doctors of Philosophy, 35 to Law School seniors, 15 to the School of Forestry seniors, 18 to the graduating class of the School of Religion, and 6 to the Medical School seniors, while 19 persons received the degree of Master of Arts.

Especially impressive, through their military atmosphere, were the commencement exercises. The annual march from the campus, through the historic New Haven Green, to Woolsey Hall, in which the university officials, members of the senior classes, candidates for degrees and invited guests took part, included also the members of the Yale Battalion. Of the graduating class 91 are members of the battalion, under orders to report at the State encampment at Niantic immediately. They were clad in khaki uniforms during the march, as were the members of the Sheffield class of 1906, who lived in tents during the four days of their stay here at commencement to illustrate military preparedness.

Not since the civil war had members of a Yale class appeared to receive their degrees upon graduation wearing military uniforms. The seniors in uniforms received the place of honor in the commencement procession, leading the candidates for degrees. The contrast formed by their uniforms and the sombre black of the gowns of the other seniors was sharp and picturesque.

Honorary Degrees Awarded.

In Woolsey Hall President Hadley awarded the diplomas to the candidates for degrees, Professor Theodore S. Woolsey presenting the thirteen candidates for honorary degrees. The honorary degrees awarded were:

Doctor of Laws—Simeon E. Baldwin, ex-Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court, ex-Governor of Connecticut, and member of the Yale Law School Faculty; Vi Kyuan Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister at Washington; John Singer Sargent, the painter; Elmer Bragg Adams, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Circuit.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Charles Allen Dinsmore of Waterbury, Conn.

Doctor of Science—Professor Theobald Smith of Princeton.

Doctor of Letters—John Jay Chapman of New York.

Master of Arts—Herbert Adams, President of the National Sculpture Society; Arthur Dean Bevan, Professor in Rush Medical College; Frank Miles Day, "specialist in college planning" and supervising architect at Yale; George Sherwood Eddy, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Russia and the Orient; David Russell Lyman, member of the Connecticut State Tuberculosis Commission; Lewis Perry, Principal of Phillips Exeter Academy.

The John Addison Porter prize of $500 was awarded to Dr. Richard J. Purcell of Minneapolis. The following announcement was made of the award of the Henry Howland Memorial prize:

"The Henry Howland Memorial prize of $1,500 is awarded each second year 'to the citizen of any country, for marked distinction in literature, fine arts, or the science of government.'

"On an isle in the Aegean, under the olives by the sounding sea, lies buried a young Englishman, a poet, a soldier, dead on his way to Gallipoli.

"To Rupert Brooks, patriot and poet, the Howland prize this year is given."

Year's Gifts $1,700,000.

Total gifts to Yale during the last year will increase the funds of the university by over $1,700,000, it was announced at the commencement meeting of the Yale Corporation today. Contributions received for principal of the Alumni Fund amounted to over $26,000, and over $46,000 was received for income. Counting pledges not yet paid, the total of the fund is $144,951.68. The class of 1876 gave $10,000, making the aggregate gifts since graduation $76,000. The class of 1886 gave $9,850, making the aggregate total of the class found $50,000.

Otto T. Bannard, '76, of New York City, was re-elected alumni fellow for a term of six years.

It was voted that a limited number of graduates of approved women's colleges be hereafter admitted to the School of Medicine. A University Board of Health was authorized to have charge of the physical and medical examination of all students in the university.

The following degrees were granted:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Abel, Walter K.
Aiken, Edwin, Jr.
Aldrich, Charles M.
Allen, Waldo M.
Anderson, Henry H.
Apsel, Aaron F.
Archenhold, S. J.
Ascher, Ilans A.
Atterbury, Kirby.
Babcock, Leslie E.
Baber, Malcolm J.
Bachman, Archer W.
Bailey, Harold C.
Bassett, Edward S.
beach, David, Jr.
Beale, Robert.
Belknap, Morris B.
Bissell, Lloyd.
Blake, Henry K.
Blodgett, George R.
Blum, William R.
Boardman, Allen H.
Bolton, Joseph S.
Boltwood, Lucius C.
Booth, Robert C.
Bowden, Wm. McE.
Brady, Sheldon J.
Bragg, Earl R.
Bredin, Lewis L.
Brittingham, H. H.
Brody, Charles S.
Brown, Herrick C.
Buck, Howard S.
Bunker, Ellsworth.
Burgess, Frederick V.
Burkes, Robert L.
Burnett, Joseph H.
Butler, George D.
Butler, John M.
Cady, Paget K.
Caldwell, Victor B., Jr.
Callahan, Gerald J.
Campbell, William P.
Carrington, George W.
Cary, Melbert B., Jr.
Cassard, Daniel W.
Champion, Harry V.
Chappell, A. H., Jr.
Chatfield-Taylor, W.
Chism, Murray.
Clark, George W., Jr.
Clark, Philip J.
Closson, Henry W.
Coates, Francis G.
Collinge, Ambrose A.
Converse, Elisha E.
Corlett, Harold S.
Cornish, Robert S.
Craik, Edward M., Jr.
Crocker, H. J., Jr.
Crocker, Robert G.
Culver, Raymond B.
Cutler, George R.
Daily, Paul.
Darling, Arthur B.
Davidson, Sidney W.
Derecktor, Nathan E.
Dickey, Chas. D., Jr.
Diddle, Fred H.
Dilley, Charles C.
Dodson, Adams.
Dovenmuehle, G. H.
Downey, Fairfax D.
Dudley, Raymond A.
Dulling, Orten E.
Eastman, Nicholson J.
Eckman, Willard H.
Eddy, Charles P.
Elkin, Dan C.
Elston, Clair M.
Emerson, Edward W.
Fagan, Charles A.
Farnsworth, S. W.
Feinmark, Louis.
Felty, Augustus R.
Field, Reginald.
Finch, Norman R.
Firuski, Maurice L.
Fish, Eugene R.
Fitts, Donald C.
Fowler, Alfred W.
Freeman, W. J., Jr.
Gaillard, S. G.
Gallagher, E. M.
Gardner, W. H., 2d.
Garvin, John D.
Geary, Donald D.
Gee, John A.
Gibb, John R.
Gilbert, Frank W.
Gingold, Thomas L.
Goodwin, George W.
Goss, Wright D., Jr.
Grant, Daniel B.
Graves, L. P., Jr.
Grubb, J. H., Jr.
Guenther, Philip M.
Guernsey, Otis L.
Gulliver, Harold S.
Gurley, Alvin B.
Gurney, William H.
Hadley, Morris.
Hausiein, John D.
Hallen, John E.
Halstead, Jacob S.
Hamliton, David O.
Hampton, Foster M.
Hapgood, Thomas E.
Harbison, A. W.
Harris, Philip W.
Haven, G. G., 3d.
Heckert, Robert L.
Heller, Walter H.
Herring, Hampden W.
Herrmann, Paul J.
Higbee, Paul W.
Hooper, Franklin W.
Horchow, Reuben.
Houlihan, R. D'A.
Howe, E. J., 2d.
Hoyt, John D.
Hubbard, Edward W.
Hubbard, Norman S.
Hume, Henry W.
Hunt, Walter R.
Hyde, Charles.
Jackson, Herbert C.
Jessup, James M.
Johnson, Charles A.
Johnstone, Henry W.
Jones, A. R., 2d.
Jones, William H.
Jutte, William R.
Kaichen, Troy.
Kallman, William L.
Kielland, Casper M.
King, Charles D.
Kinnere, Walter H.
Knapp, Farwell.
Knapp, James W.
Kramer, George L.
Lane, Arthur B.
Lanpher, Richard.
Lasar, Walter.
Lee, Robert E.
Leete, Edward H.
Leiper, P., Jr.
Leonard, Walter C.
Levy, W. M., Jr.
Lewis, C. T., Jr.
Lindenberg, P. H.
Little, Edward N.
Littlefield, Calvin G.
Littwin, Charles.
Lloyd, Lawrence M.
Longstreth, E., 2d.
Lorimer, Frank W.
Low, Seth, 2d.
Lucas, Russell H.
Lundgren, Erland A.
Lyman, Huntington.
McChesney, Mark M.
McHatton, John M.
McLane, Allan, Jr.
Rothschild, R. C.
Rubin, Louis.
Sanderson, Bennett.
Scott, James R.
Sheldon, Edward L.
Shepard, Donald C.
Sherman, Thomas C.
Sheve, John D.
Smith, Alan C.
Smith, Chard P.
Smith, John W.
Sneath, Herbert C.
Stearns, Harold C.
Stein, Edwin.
Stewart, Donald O.
Strong, Carl H.
Stuart, Walter.
Sweet, F. H., Jr.
Symington, James M.
Taylor, Neil R.
Tefft, Richard C., Jr.
Tener, Kinley J.
Thomas, Ellwood D.
Thompson, Percy M.
Thompson, S. A.
Tighe, Laurence G.
Tittmann, H. H., Jr.
Toole, Frank E.
Toole, Walter O'B.
Torson, Harry A.
Traceski, Stanley J.
Troxell, Gilbert McC.
Vance, W. K., Jr.
Vaughan, Roland V.
Viele, Sheldon K.
Vincent, John H.
Von Holt, H. V.
Walker, C. R., Jr.
Walsh, Clarence.
Wang, Chenghsu H.
Washburn, Ira H.
Weakley, Forrest B.
Weaver, Hobart S.
Weise, Arthur B.
Welch, Brian K.
Wells, August L.
White, Richard J.
Wiese, Walter J.
Wiles, Howard H.
Willard, Daniel, Jr.
Williams, F. F.
Williams, L. G.
Williams, M. H.
Willis, Lorin W.
Wilson, Alexander D.
Wilson, Everett R.
Wilson, Robert W.
Wood, H. O., Jr.
Wood, John S.
Woodard, Henry E.
Wright, Harold H.
Wyer, William.
Zahner, Louis C.

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Anderson, James, 3d.
Anderson, W. P., 2d.
Anschutz, Edward B.
Arnold, Laurens.
Atwood, Lester W.
Bacon, David L.
Badham, Vernon C.
Baldwin, Irving W.
Bale, Walter J., Jr.
Banker, Harold A.
Baratz, Louis H.
Barker, Aretas O.
Barnum, Roland B.
Basmajian, Serovp P.
Bazarian, Minas H.
Beauton, Joseph E.
Bein, Howard K.
Bell, George R.
Berg, William H.
Bernstein, Nathan C.
Bernstein, Philip.
Bishop, William R.
Black, Claudius F.
Booth, Warren S.
Bonnlan, Luther H.
Bourke, Wilfrid C.
Boyle, Raymond G.
Brandes, Walter C.
Bright, Edgar A. G.
Brown, Ernest G.
Brown, W. T., Jr.
Buchanan, E. E., Jr.
Buell, Malcolm A.
Burgomaster, H. S.
Burnham, Julian.
Callaghan, Robert T.
Casselberry, Hibbard.
Chambers, Durno.
Chancellor, John, Jr.
Chandler, Robert K.
Chanin, Edward A.
Chatterton, Arthur E.
Clark, Everett B.
Clarke, John D.
Clarke, William W.
Cleveland, Arthur I.
Coachman, W. F., Jr.
Cogswell, J. K., Jr.
Collings, B. P.
Conrad, Charles.
Conroy, John I.
Cook, Lawrence S.
Corban, Ralph E.
Craig, Earle McK.
Crampton, Donald K.
Creelman, James A.
Crosby, G. H., Jr.
Cummings, R. A., Jr.
Day, Walter B.
Decker, W. M., Jr.
De Mott, C. M., Jr.
Dib, Henry A.
Dickey, William L.
Donleavy, John J.
Downer, Chester R.
Drisko, Harold P.
Du Bois, Robert S.
Dulaney, W. H.
Durfee, William, Jr.
Easton, William, 2d.
Eisenbach, Howard.
Elwell, Harve, J.
Farnham, George W.
Farrar, R. J. H.
Faulkner, Dwight H.
Fenn, Edward R.
Ferrell, Peter.
Field, Francis L.
Finkelstein, J. M.
Fischer, Edwin J.
Fishman, Jacob B.
Fitzgerald, Edmund.
Fletcher, Andrew, Jr.
Frankel, Joseph.
Franklin, V. L. K.
Freedman, Barnett P.
Freeman, R. G., Jr.
Garey, John.
Gleason, Frederic C.
Gordon, L. S., Jr.
Grandage, H., Jr.
Graves, Nelson M.
Green, Archibald W.
Greenberg, Philip.
Greenebaum, F. J.
Griffing, E. C.
Grosman, Jacob D.
Hall, Raymond L.
Hall, Wesley B.
Hammond, David Q.
Hart, Reeves W.
Hathaway, L. R.
Hawgood, Harvey R.
Hayes, Kenneth L.
Hearn, Arthur S.
Herod, William P.
Herz, Cornelius M.
Hessenmeyer, F. C.
Hettler, Sangston.
Hicks, Louis L.
Houghton, William H.
Hubbard, G. M. C.
Hukill, George R.
Hume, John.
Hunn, Edward B.
Hyde, Raymond K.
Jacobs, Monroe S.
Jewett, F. G., 3d.
Johnson, Berkeley.
Johnson, Harold A.
Keane, James L.
Keeley, W. C., Jr.
Keeney, Rockwell.
Kelly, Joseph M.
Kendrick, Harry D.
Kent, Richard.
Koons, Le Roy E.
Korff, Raphael.
Kositzky, Ralph H.
Labov, Joseph.
Lackman, Lewis.
Landon, Houston S.
Large, Samuel R. E.
Lavigne, Francis A.
Lee, George P.
Lehmaier, L. A., Jr.
Lenahan, John F.
Levy, Samuel O.
Little, John C.
Loeb, Edwin M.
Lyman, Charles, Jr.

BACHELORS OF FINE ARTS.

Jacobson, A. O. B.
Pierce Anna H.

BACHELORS OF MUSIC.

Adams, F. D., Jr.
Baumgartner, H. L.
Harrington, Ray H.
Moog, Wilson T.

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

Anderson, Carl F.
Antonelli, Thomas E.
Backus, Sidney K.
Bacon, Benjamin S.
Barton, Clarence E.
Beamer, Victor E.
Boone, James L.
Bosanko, Paul.
Bryan, Paul E.
Cohen, Charles.
Cohen, Julius.
Dawkins, Edgar B.
Devine, Joseph J.
Gager, William W.
Goldberg, Paul.
Hagen, Sigurd.
Hays, William L.
Jacobs, Henry S.
Knox, Paul W.
Levine, Max H.
Lomas, Russell E.
Miller, Alexander.
Moriarty, John C.
Rich, Frank.
Roberts, James H.
Robinson, Thomas R.
Ryan, Thomas J.
Sachs, Louis.
Saltman, Bernard P.
Smith, Ray L.
Straus, Samuel H.
Tolles, Claremont L.
Waller, Richard C.
Ward, Carroll R.
Wheeler, Nathaniel.

BACHELORS OF DIVINITY.

Ashby, William M.
Barwick, Arthur W.
Brubaker, Ary N.
Buchakjian, Levon H.
Dunham, Chester F.
Hickman, Thomas S.
Humiston, Wallace D.
Lovell, Hugh P.
McQuary, Rodney L.
Malone, Dumas.
Nicholls, George M.
Piffenberger, F. A.
Rahill, John W.
Riemer, Reinhold.
Shorter, Frederic W.
Stevenson, R. B.
Thompson, Edward A.
Wobus, Paul A.

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That smile takes expert blending, best liquors and long-aging in the wood. Have you the CC smile?

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Bailey, Paul D.
Bryan, Paul E.
Carlino, Theodore E.
Charlton, Harry H.
Copley, Ernest L.
Crum, William L.
Detwiler, Samuel R.
Dillingham, Frank T.
Dozier, Howard D.
Hyde, T. R.
Jury, Gordon S.
Kugelman, Fred'k R.
Lawrence, William E.
Logan, John F.
Lowenhaupt, W. H.
Morse, Oliver, Jr.
Pickett, Clyde E.
Sanford, Eldon W.
Smith, Harold V.

MASTERS OF LAWS.

Chesky, Benjamin F.
Fowler, Earl L.
Hartley, William H.
McGhee, Edward W.
Minton, Sherman.
Nowicki, Henry.
Ryan, James W.
Sisisky, Samuel.

MASTERS OF SCIENCE.

Bailey, Bernard H.
Berman, Nathan.
Caryl, Coleman R.
Davidson, Philip.
Sturgess, William S.
Thalheimer, E. M.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Gellert, Nathan H.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Robinson, Parker M.

ENGINEER OF MINES.

Johnson, Lincoln.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Hart, Richard P., Jr.

METLLURGICAL ENGINEERS.

Rowe, Ralph S.

MASTERS OF FORESTRY.

Atkinson, Edwin S.
Avery, Benjamin F.
Baldwin, William L.
Batten, Richard W.
Belyear, Harold C.
Curtis, George D.
Dunwoody, Wm. B.
Fromme, Rudo L.
Harding, Charles C.
Hodgson, Allen H.
Heintzleman, B. F.
Klobucher, Frank J.
Kroodsma, R. F.
Westveld, Marinus.
Wynne, Bedman W.

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

Martin, Farrell J. G.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Cobey, James F.
Maurer, Lloyd L.
Maynard, H. H.
Nahum, Louis H.
Russo, Joseph.
Schulte, Raymond M.

DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY.

Aldrich, Maslynette.
Bailey, George C.
Marstow, Marjorie L.
Bateman, William G.
Bogert, Lotta J.
Bostrom, Otto M.
Brown, William G.
Cretcher, L. H., Jr.
Curtis, Edward E.
Dimock, G. E., Jr.
Dinwiddie, Joseph G.
English, Horace B.
Ettelson, Harry W.
Farnam, Louise W.
Fenton, Daniel H.
Frankel, Edward M.
Gaeckler, Carl H.
Gipson, Alice E.
Goad, Caroline M.
Hadley, Sidney E.
Hahn, Dorothy A.
Hemingway, Earle H.
Hovhannessian, S. H.
Hull, Thomas G.
Johnstone, J. H. L.
Joyce, Asa W.
Judson, Sarah E.
Lee, Frederic E.
Light, George H.
Link, Henry C.
Lutz, Heinrich F.
Morgan, William T.
Morris, Frank E.
Morris, Margaret.
Nemiah, Royal C.
Philip, Joseph H.
Purcell, Richard J.
Reber, L. E., Jr.
Robinson, Wilber I.
Roesler, Max.
Rogers, James H.
Schelterma, Johann F.
Selbert, Louis.
Stewart, James S.
Taft, Arthur I.
Tate, William A.
Thorpe, Malcolm R.
Turner, William A.
Warner, Ella P.
Wooster, Harvey A.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BIG CLASS.

One of the Largest in Its History Graduated at 160th Commencement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—One of the largest classes in the history of the University of Pennsylvania was graduated today at the 160th commencement exercises. Honorary degrees were conferred upon the following:

Master of Laws—Margaret Center Klingelsmith of Philadelphia.

Master of Arts—Herbert S. Houston of New York.

Doctor of Letters—Horace Howard Furness, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Doctor of Chemistry—Daniel Lincoln Wallace of the University of Pennsylvania.

Doctor of Laws—Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University, Dr. Charles Karsner Mills of the University of Pennsylvania, and Samuel Black McCormick, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh.

The commencement oration was delivered by Professor Bliss Perry.

DARTMOUTH GETS $100,000.

Colonel Harvey Among Those Honored by the College.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., June 21.—At the Dartmouth alumni luncheon today President Nichols announced donations to the college amounting to nearly $100,000. Wallace F. Robinson of Boston, a non-graduate, but a generous benefactor, presented 1,294 shares of United Shoe Machinery Company stock to the trustees. He was a guest at the luncheon and upon the announcement of his donation received an ovation.

From the Thayer Society of Civil Engineers the trustees received a gift of $800, and an anonymous alumnus donated the same amount toward building up the department of fine arts. Alexander Steinert of Boston donated $1,200 to the music department, and pledged two additional gifts of the same amount.

Chancellor Jenks of Evanston, Ill., President of the Alumni Association, acted as toastmaster, and among the speakers were Colonel George B. Harvey, Editor of The North American Review; Channing Cox, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; the retiring President, Dr. Nichols; Dean C. Laycock, and Professor John K. Lord.

At the commencement exercises 113 bachelor of arts and 117 bachelor of science degrees were conferred by the college. The honorary degrees were as follows: Master of Arts to John A. Mulroe of Omaha, Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad; A. Lincoln Filene of Boston, John E. Johnson, '66, of Philadelphia; Doctor of Pedagogy to Andrew W. Edson, '78, Associate Superintendent of Schools, New York City; Doctor of Letters, George B. Harvey and William A. Dunning, professor at Columbia University; Doctor of Laws, to Ernest Fox Nichols, ex-President of Dartmouth.

HUGHES LIONIZED AT COMMENCEMENT

Brown Students and Alumni Shout Approval of Brief Talk on American Spirit.

HE MARCHES IN THE PARADE

And Is the Centre of Interest Throughout the Day—Confers with Roosevelt Lieutenant.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21.—Responding to the cheers of 2,000 alumni and undergraduates of Brown University, Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, delivered a vigorous address this afternoon in which he told something of the ideals that would guide his course if placed in power by the voters next Fall.

"I wanted a draught of the old spring before I plunged into the fight," he said. "I had never expected to be in this position. I dreaded the responsibility of it. I know what problems will be in America after this war is over. I know what constructive power we possess must be drawn upon to make good. I am here with the traditions of Brown to be of such service as I can render, if it is desired, to our common country."

While Mr. Hughes was careful to explain that this statement was the only one in his address which was to be considered of a political nature, the men and women in the great tent which had been pitched on the campus for the meeting seemed to find significance in almost every utterance.

Mr. Hughes told of the thoughts and desires which guided his life while he was at college, of his admiration for the then President of the university, Ezekiel Robinson, in whom he had seen "a man that nothing can swerve from a purpose that he thinks right," a man who possessed an ideal that no power on earth could take away from him. He had felt then in regard to "old Zeke," Mr. Hughes said, this sentiment which he would now repeat:

"There is a man who, if we can emulate and in some degree achieve his firmness and resolution and in some way catch the clearness of his vision, will mean to us our redemption and success."

Remarks like these brought cheer after cheer. His hearers jumped to their feet waving hats, handkerchiefs, and pennants when he said: "I am just a Brown boy trying to do my duty."

Both Mr. Hughes and a speaker who preceded him, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who was a guest of honor at the meeting, discussed the American spirit.

A State of Bewilderment.

In opening his address, Mr. Hughes explained that "an extraordinary combination of circumstances over which I had no control has led to this addition to your program.

"I heard the other day," he went on, "of a bewildered citizen whose bewilderment exceeded the limits of sanity. He was visited by a friend, who found him marching up and down with a shawl thrown over his shoulder like a toga, and his friend said: 'Who are you today?' 'I am Julius Caesar,' he said. 'How is that? I was here two weeks ago, and you were Alexander.' 'Ah, by another wife.'

"Now this is not a case of dual personality. I am here as a member of the class of '81—a class once called the smallest and worst in college. We had only forty-two in our class, and the entire college, I think, at that time numbered only about 250. What difference does it make? You can't make a college out of bricks and mortar, out of a swimming pool, a gymnasium, important though they are.

"Out of six class dormitories we didn't have one whole pane in the dormitory windows. Why, talk about 'American spirit,' that is what kept us warm, that is what kept us alive. That is the reason we are here. When I come back to Brown I am thinking of the buildings only as shrines; I am thinking of men.

"Brown today is maintaining the old traditions. You can go to the Faculty and find warm-blooded and true-hearted American men, filled with passion for democracy and jealous of the educational spirit, of the vision which alone will send a young man into the world to deal with problems which democracy, our democracy, is now facing and must settle.

"We have the American spirit. That is a fire that each generation must feed. It is not to be fed by cynical comment; it is not to be fed in the classroom by such a nice balancing that conviction is notorious by its absence. It is to be fed by men who have thought it out, who have reasoned it out from every point of view but finally believe something."

What Americans Fight For.

In his speech, Secretary Lane said that "sad, lugubrious declarations in New England newspapers that Americans were losing their national spirit and becoming soft, self-satisfied weaklings" had pained him that the American spirit of achievement was as strong today as ever, and that there had been no weakening in national spirit or lowering of national ideals since the birth of the Republic.

"The spirit of America," said Mr. Lane, "is against war, not because we have grown cowardly and fear death, nor because we have grown flabby and love softness, nor even because we have become conscious converts to the Prince of Peace. But we in America have something larger to do. We are discovering our country. We have no time for war. We are doing something so much more important. We are at work. That is the greatest of all adventures. When war comes to a democracy it comes because we are not allowed peacefully to work. What would we fight for? For what Roger Williams fought for—to be let alone, to have the opportunity to show what man can do for man."

Throughout the day Mr. Hughes was the most conspicuous figure. He marched in the academic parade in the morning, with other members of the Class of 1881, Brown University established a precedent, after many years, by cheering him lustily. It has been the custom to refrain from such demonstrations for any of the university's sons.

Demonstrations for Hughes.

The campus saw the greatest crowd that ever attended commencement exercises here, and there were frequent demonstrations, which interrupted the proceedings. The tent meeting was the feature of the day, and during the demonstrations there the scene was much like that at a convention.

Mr. Hughes sat with his classmates, although urged to occupy a seat on the speakers' platform with President Faunce, Mr. Lane, Roscoe Thayer, the historian; Governor Beeckman, Judge Arthur L. Brown, President of the Alumni Association, and others.

Mr. Brown in his remarks referred frequently to Mr. Hughes, once stirring enthusiasm by saying:

"Where on the campus is there a place for a statue, a large statue of a President of the United States? Well, if there be no objection, we will refer this matter to the next annual meeting."

Mr. Brown introduced Mr. Hughes as the master mariner who had been selected by half the people to direct the ship of state. As he concluded his remarks Mr. Hughes walked out from among his classmates on the floor, and the crowd rose and applauded. The demonstration lasted a full minute and was brought to an end by a college yell which ended with the words "Charlie Hughes" shouted three times by a thousand voices.

Mr. Hughes entered fully into the spirit of the day, which wound up with a reception at the Republican Club, where he shook hands with 1,400 persons and a dinner given by Governor Beeckman in honor of the nominee.

After the tent meeting Mr. Hughes went to the Hope Club, where he met George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy under Roosevelt, who organized the Roosevelt Republican Committee in the late pre-convention fight. Mr. Meyer came direct from a conference with Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and significance was attached to his conference with Mr. Hughes. It started the talk that shortly there would be a complete reconciliation and that Colonel Roosevelt had sent a message to Mr. Hughes through Mr. Meyer. Mr. Hughes smiled at these reports and would make no comment on his talk with the former leader of the Roosevelt forces. Mr. Meyer also remained silent and left town soon after his conference.

Mr. Hughes will reach New York tomorrow morning soon after 7 o'clock and will go to the Hotel Astor for a series of conferences with political leaders, including members of the Crane Steering Committee.

Honorary Degrees.

Brown conferred 252 degrees at its commencement today. There were 178 degrees in course, 65 advanced, and 9 honorary. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Laws.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; Frank S. Dietrich, '87, Judge of the United States Court, Idaho; Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium; Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Belgian Relief.

Master of Arts.—Zenas W. Bliss, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island.

Doctor of Divinity.—The Rev. Allyn K. Foster, Philadelphia; the Rev. James H. Spencer, Colorado Springs, Col.

Doctor of Letters.—Professor William A. Wilbur of George Washington University, Washington; Anne C. E. Allinson of Providence, ex-dean of the Woman's College at Brown.

ST. JOHN'S GIVES DEGREE.

Honors Congressman Fitzgerald and Graduates 44 Young Men.

The forty-sixth annual commencement of St. John's College, Brooklyn, was held last night at the Academy of Music. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell presided and presented the diplomas. Congressman John J. Fitzgerald addressed the graduates, telling them of their duty to their country and their religion.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Congressman Fitzgerald. Diplomas were presented to fifteen students in the commercial department and twenty-nine young men were graduated from the preparatory school.

WILLIAMS HONORS WHITMAN.

With Gov. McCall He Receives Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 21.—Ninety-eight seniors received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the 122d commencement of Williams College, held this morning in Grace Hall.

Addresses were delivered by Governor Whitman of New York and Governor McCall of Massachusetts, each of whom received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Other honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Howard C. Robbins of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, and the Rev. Hiram Grant Person of Newton.

Doctor of Humane Letters—Professor Albert H. Tolman of the University of Chicago and Talcott M. Bank, Williamstown.

Master of Arts—Dr. Edward P. Carter of Cleveland, Ohio.

New Yorkers Honored by Amherst.

AMHERST, Mass, June 21.—The degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred by Amherst College today upon Ernest Martin Hopkins, President-elect of Dartmouth College. Among others honored were William Crary Brownell of New York and Munroe Smith, Columbia professor, who received the degree of Doctor of Laws, and George D. Pratt, Conservation Commissioner of New York, who received the degree of Master of Arts.

Rochester Honors Louis Wiley.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 1.—At the sixty-sixth commencement exercises of the University of Rochester today degrees were conferred upon ninety-three students. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Louis Wiley of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Celebrates 100th Birthday Today.

Mrs. Britta C. Pattersson, the oldest inmate of the Swedish Lutheran Augustana Home, at 1,630 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, will today celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. In honor of the centenarian a committee of forty young people, representing Swedish Lutheran Churches, have arranged to give a concert at the home on Sunday. Mrs. Pattersson was born in the Province of Elfsbord, Sweden. She has been a widow since 1886 and entered the home three years ago.

Suspended for Alleged Flag Insult.

Joseph Brandon of 1,409 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, who was arrested Monday night and taken before Magistrate Simms in the Morrisania Court, on Tuesday, charged with insulting the American flag and reviling United States soldiers at a recruiting station in the Bronx, has been suspended by Secretary James B. Walker of the Public Service Commission, where Brandon has been employed as a clerk. The commission at its meeting today will issue an order calling on Brandon to appear before it at 11 o'clock Friday morning for a hearing. Brandon entered the employ of the Public Service Commission on April 14, 1913, as a page, and was later promoted to clerk. He receives a salary of $720 per year.

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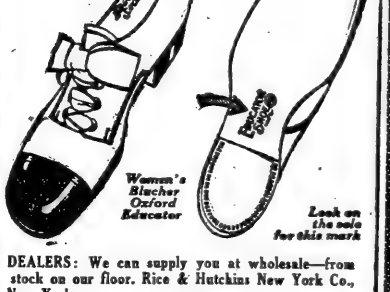
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COLONEL'S LETTER WILL BACK HUGHES

Message to Progressives, Due Monday, Expected to Indorse the Republican Nominee.

NEW ATTACK ON WILSON

Close Friends of Roosevelt Now Confident That He Will Join in the Hughes Campaign.

Special to the New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 21.—Colonel Roosevelt's letter declining the Progressive nomination has been finished, and its final draft approved by trusted political advisers. The letter, it is reported, will bear a stinging indictment of the present Administration and a plea to Progressives to join in defeating Wilson. Its publication, it can be stated on high authority, will range the Colonel once more with the Republicans.

After next Monday, when the letter is to be handed officially to the Progressive National Committee in Chicago, a conference may be looked for between Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes, at which all possible differences between the two men will be settled. Those who know him best are confident that mid-Summer will see Colonel Roosevelt engaged in a vigorous campaign to elect the Republican nominee.

It is admitted that Mr. Hughes must ask the favor of active support from the Colonel before the latter will think of taking the stump, but no one doubts that at the proper time Mr. Hughes will make the request. Many of the conferences which have been held by Colonel Roosevelt lately here and in New York have been with mutual friends of himself and Mr. Hughes. The conferees in several instances have come directly to the Colonel after seeing Mr. Hughes. It is reported that arrangements for a meeting have been worked out, and it will be held at what is considered the psychological moment.

The thing that is bothering Colonel Roosevelt and the conservative Progressives now, it is reported, is how the radicals in their party may be brought to vote the Republican ticket. As it stands now, any number of the Colonel's callers have informed him frankly that if they may not cast their vote for him in November, they will do their utmost to re-elect President Wilson, contending that there is no fundamental difference between the two candidates, and that Republican treachery should be punished.

In answer to such arguments, those in the confidence of Colonel Roosevelt who believe as he does, that Wilson must be beaten at any cost, are relying first of all on his letter declining the Progressive nomination, and then for strong words from Colonel Roosevelt himself to the obstinate radicals. His letter, it is confidently hoped, will have a great effect on recalcitrant Progressives, and many who are bitter now with disappointment over the Republican failure to nominate the Colonel, may later become willing voters, if not willing workers, for Mr. Hughes.

The letter, it is reported, will attack the Administration for a wavering policy in dealing with Mexico and the European situation. It is expected that the Mexican crisis will be used to show cause why President Wilson should not receive Progressive support.

Preparedness will be urged in all that it involves. The part that will especially touch upon Mr. Hughes's candidacy will emphasize Americanism. The talk of Hughes as the candidate of the German-Americans is becoming less and less frequent among the Roosevelt adherents. It is said now that the Colonel will not insist on any stronger American sentiments from Hughes than contained in statements already published.

Colonel Roosevelt spent a quiet day and Sagamore Hill did not see a single politician. The Colonel will motor to New York tomorrow and expects to see party leaders at the Hotel Langdon and discuss the political situation. Although Mr. Hughes also will be in town, it is not expected here that there will be a meeting between the two men at this time.

SWAN SONG OF THE PARTY.

Colonel's Message Presaged as Disbanding the Progressive Wing.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, June 21.—A dispatch from New York to The Boston Herald says today that Colonel Roosevelt on Monday next will come out in complete and whole-hearted support of Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, and on the same day the Progressive Party, through its National Committee meeting in Chicago, will accept the statement as final and officially pass away.

"The Colonel's decision," says the dispatch, "has been made after many heart-burning conferences with personal friends, like Senator Lodge, who remained in the old party, and nearly all the important men who burned bridges and followed him into the new. It is unalterable, without equivocation, and has no string. The pronunciamento will take the form of a statement to the Progressive Committee, and the first draft has already come from Secretary John McGrath's typewriter. The Colonel has spent much time on it and calls it his masterpiece.

"He will point out that not only can a third ticket fail to advance the cause of Progressive principles this year, but its continued efforts as an independent organization would be a positive harm to the nation in its international relations. The Colonel will take the ground that after all the Progressive Party has lived up to its intentions and has done much toward the advancement of Progressive principles in legislation. He cannot see any further use in maintaining a separate party organization, and plainly states that if he should accept the nomination given him at Chicago by the Progressives and make a campaign it would only mean another term for the present Administration with all its un-American policies.

HUGHES WILL BE HERE TODAY.

Republican National Chairman May Be Announced Next Monday.

Charles E. Hughes will return to New York from Providence this morning, and is expected to meet Senator Harding of Ohio some time during the week to arrange for the Republican notification meeting.

There will be little activity about the campaign headquarters in the Hotel Astor until a Chairman of the National Committee is selected. This selection is expected to be made next Monday after the meeting of the Progressive National Committee in Chicago. It has not yet been decided who will be named to head the National Committee, but half a dozen or more names are being considered, including James R. Sheffield, Darwin R. James, George B. Cortelyou, William Loeb, William Hayward, and William R. Willcox.

A pamphlet entitled "The Hope of America" and described as "a program of action" was being circulated yesterday. The program contains these suggestions: "Put Hughes in the White House. Put Roosevelt in the United States Senate. Make Root Secretary of State. Make Wood Secretary of War. Put Taft on the Supreme Court bench."

To Conduct Hughes Fight in Kings.

Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County, yesterday appointed a committee of nine leaders to take charge of the Hughes-Fairbanks campaign in Brooklyn. The members of the committee are Livingston, Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, Charles S. Devoy, Marcus B. Campbell, Jacob Brenner, Lewis M. Swasey, Alfred E. Vass, Charles F. Murphy, and John T. Rafferty.

PINCHOTS TELL OF UNCLE.

Gifford and Amos R. E. Testify in Eno Will Contest.

Mrs. Helen Desperrins, housekeeper, testifying yesterday at the continuation of the contest before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury of the will of Amos F. Eno, who left the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia, declared that she had seen several drafts of wills lying around the house. She admitted that she had read them to see if she had been remembered. Austin G. Fox of counsel for the proponents, who conducted the cross-examination, brought out the fact that Mr. Eno had not been confined in bed for a single day during the last Summer in Saratoga.

Mrs. Desperrins said that she thought it was her duty to testify in behalf of the Eno family because she believed the will was unreasonable. Mr. Fox then introduced two letters written by the witness to Mrs. Wallace, a friend, who was also mentioned by Mr. Eno, in one of which she had said: "If they break the will no one will get anything."

"Did you wish very strongly that the contestants should succeed?" she was asked.

"Yes."

"You thought you would be better off?"

"No," was the reply.

The attorney then read a second letter, written later, in which she said: "They intend breaking the will. It will be the better for us, so pray they will win."

Gifford Pinchot told of having visited the house of his uncle and finding a hamper half full of letters and papers belonging to Mr. Eno behind the furnace. Examination of the papers disclosed the fact that the uncle until after the temporary administrators had been appointed. He asserted that Lord, Day & Lord, the attorneys for Mr. Eno, never notified him.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

CONNAUGHT TO QUIT CANADA

Report That Curzon Will Succeed Him as Viceroy.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 21.—Canada will have a new Governor General this Autumn if present plans are carried out. It is learned that the Duke of Connaught will probably close his term as Canadian Viceroy some time in the Fall. There is a report that Lord Curzon of Kedlestone, former Viceroy of India, will be his successor.

The Duke of Connaught had arranged to leave Canada in September, 1914, and the Prince of Teck had been announced as his successor. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught with the Princess Patricia had made preparations for their departure for England and the Prince of Teck was about to sail from England when the war broke out. The Prince went to the front with the British forces, and is likely to remain there, as it is said he is anxious to remain in active service.

Asks $20,000 for Tube in Shoulder.

Alleging that surgeons had left a rubber tube in his shoulder after an operation, Johann Lindstrom of 133 Stegman Street, Jersey City, yesterday filed a suit for $20,000 in the Hudson County Circuit Court against the Christ Hospital, Jersey City. He says that he complained of pain in his shoulder after the first operation and that surgeons failed to take the tube out in a second operation. Because of the pain suffered and work and money lost he asks damages of $20,000.

SAYS W. GUGGENHEIM HAD $250,000 INCOME

W. D. Guthrie Tells Jury in $10,000,000 Suit That Plaintiff Admitted Wealth.

BROTHER'S TESTIMONY READ

Letter by A. C. Burrage Stated Engineer in 1911 Found Mine Rich in Copper.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 21.—Nearly all of today's session of the suit of William Guggenheim against his five brothers to recover $10,000,000 was taken up in reading by counsel for the plaintiff of testimony given by Daniel Guggenheim before the trial and taken before Referee Wilfred O'Neil on March 28 last.

Part of the testimony read into the record was that given by Daniel Guggenheim in July, 1914, at Boston in an action brought by Louis Ross against Albert C. Burrage. The purpose of reading the testimony was to show, if possible, that the five defendants in the present action knew before Jan. 4, 1912, when William Guggenheim released his claim on the Chuquicimata prospect in Chile, that the copper mine would produce a fortune, that they had caused it to be explored and examined, and that, although Daniel Guggenheim was the man who conducted nearly all the negotiations for the purchase of the mine, he kept his four brothers in touch with all that was taking place in regard to it.

The testimony read today disclosed that Daniel Guggenheim had a talk with A. C. Burrage, the promoter, on Jan. 3, 1912, in which he asked Mr. Burrage to put in writing his proposition for the sale of the Chuquicimata prospect. The written report of Mr. Burrage, the testimony showed, stated that Burrage a year previous had sent Fritz Muller, a mining expert, to the Chile prospect and had received reports from him. In the letter Mr. Burrage said:

"Your engineers, some of whom have examined the mine, agree with me that there are many million tons of ore carrying one and three-fourths per cent. copper, which is just under the surface and which is the best in the world."

On Jan. 12, 1912, the contract for the purchase of the option from Mr. Burrage was signed carrying with it the agreement that Burrage was to receive more than $40,000 for moneys he had advanced in obtaining the option.

The testimony showed that Mr. Burrage had previously made it clear in his conferences with Daniel Guggenheim in France in the Summer of 1911 that he would not deal with any subsidiary company of the Guggenheim firm, but would only deal direct with the partnership itself.

Daniel Guggenheim testified before the trial that when negotiating with Mr. Burrage he was acting for himself and his four brothers, defendants with him in the suit. He admitted that prior to Jan. 4, 1912, he was aware that G. A. Catlin Smith, the noted chemist, was making laboratory tests in a small way at the request of Pope Yeatman, the chief of the Guggenheim staff of engineers, on Chuquicimata ore furnished by Mr. Burrage. A confidential statement prepared by Burrage and issued by the Chile Copper Company of Delaware, dated April 9, 1913, the testimony showed, stated that the deposit of copper in the Chuquicimata prospect would last forty-one years.

William D. Guthrie, in opening remarks to the jury today, declared that he would prove that the agreement of Jan. 4, 1912, was prepared at the suggestion of William and Benjamin Guggenheim, and that when the business was sold out in 1900 William Guggenheim declared he had enough to live on, having, according to Mr. Guthrie, an income at that time of $250,000 a year. Twenty-five million dollars has been put in the copper mine up to date by the five brothers, Mr. Guthrie said, and not a dollar of dividends had come out of it. It is expected, however, that it will be enormously profitable, added the lawyer.

Samuel Untermyer, in concluding his opening remarks to the jury today, said that it was not until July, 1912, that William Guggenheim had evinced any interest in the business, and this when he learned, Mr. Untermyer added, that favorable reports about the drilling of the Chuquicimata mine were coming in. He then asked for an interest, the lawyer continued, and Daniel Guggenheim told him that he could come back in the firm if he would stop his speculating and idleness.

"I will give you an interest and lend you the money," Daniel told William, according to counsel. "You can't come into this one; it is closed, but you can come into all ventures hereafter."

William replied, said Mr. Untermyer: "No; if you won't give me an interest in the Chuquicimata, I will not come back."

Pope Yeatman, the mining expert, will be put on the stand tomorrow as the first witness for the plaintiff, it is understood.

WILSON PORTRAIT TO WIFE.

Gift Committee Appeals for Funds to Buy Painting.

A Wilson Presentation Committee has been organized to purchase and present to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson a life-size portrait of the President. The presentation will be some time in July at the White House. Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby is Chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Nathan Straus, honorary chairman.

The portrait was painted by G. C. Langenberg, who died recently and represents the President facing the Public Square as he was seen addressing the American people on Inauguration Day, March 4, 1913. The committee asks for subscriptions to purchase the painting and it is to go to Mrs. Wilson as a gift of the American people. The appeal for funds sent out by the committee, reads:

"Never before in our history has a gift been made in this manner to the First Lady of the Land and, as an admirer of President Wilson, we appeal to your generosity and patriotism to assist us in carrying out our purpose."

The portrait is now on exhibition at the headquarters of the committee, 27 West Eighty-seventh Street.

AIR PIPE BURSTS IN STREET.

Geyser of Dust, Paving, and Planks Puts Broadway Throng Into Panic.

Thousands in Broadway about Thirty-fourth Street were alarmed yesterday morning when a six-inch compressed air main used by the United States Realty and Improvement Company in its subway work in Broadway burst with a roar that was heard fifteen blocks away. The force hurled fragments of pavement and planks high into the air. This was followed by a geyser of dust which sent the crowds scurrying to safety.

The only casualties were caused by the hurry of pedestrians to get out of the way. Persons fell over one another, and some ran into street cars and vehicles with which the streets were congested.

The air pipe lay along the elevated structure on the west side of Sixth Avenue, just north of Thirty-fourth Street. Two feet below it was an eighteen-inch gas main, which was shattered by the explosion, and scores of persons were nearly overcome by gas.

The explosion was attributed to a weak pipe by T. C. Desmond of the realty company, which at the time of the accident was under eighty pounds' pressure and had been tested up to 200 pounds. The break was repaired shortly after noon.

ENGLISH HORSES GO CHEAP.

Five Head, Sold by the Government, Bring Only $455.

Small prices were realized yesterday at the sale of the five horses which arrived here from England on March 29 consigned by T. J. Benson of London, to S. L. Frank of New York, and described as being valuable full-blooded animals. The consignee contended that the horses should be admitted free of duty, but the Government disagreed, and, when the duty remained unpaid, ordered yesterday's auction sale, which took place at Stoddard's U. S. Bonded Stables, 598 Greenwich Street.

The Battler, a chestnut stallion, 9 years old, out of Rhoda B, considered the finest animal of the lot, was bought by Stoddard, the stable proprietor, for $250. Myopia, bay mare, 3 years old, by Myram out of Villa Vista, sold for $85, and the other three horses together brought $110, making the total proceeds of the sale $445.

According to J. H. Storey, who was in charge for the Collector of the Port, the boarding of the horses since their seizure has cost $420 and the fee of the auctioneer was $22. This leaves $18 for Mr. Benson, the shipper of the horses.

PLEADS 'TRUE' IN LIBEL SUIT

Hapgood So Answers Ex-Ambassador Wilson in $350,000 Action.

Norman Hapgood, through his counsel, Emery R. Buckner and Jesse C. Adkins, filed yesterday in the Federal Court in Washington a plea of truth in the $350,000 libel suit started against him recently by Henry Lane Wilson, formerly Ambassador to Mexico. The suit grew out of the publication in Harper's Weekly, of which Mr. Hapgood was editor, of a series of articles on Huerta and Mexico, by Robert H. Murray.

Mr. Wilson complained that the articles held him up to public ridicule and raised the question as to whether he had any knowledge of the plot to assassinate President Madero.

Teachers of Defectives to Confer.

There will be a meeting of teachers of handicapped children at P. S. 27, Manhattan, on July 5, 6, and 7. It will be the first meeting of the kind ever held in America. Problems relative to the education of deaf, blind, cripples, tuberculosis, delinquent, and mentally defective children will be discussed. The meeting will be open to the public.

COURTROOM CROWD OPENLY PRO-TANZER

Sympathetic as Safford Tells of Arrest for Identifying James W. Osborne.

APPROVES GIBES BY SLADE

One Man Admonished by the Judge for Muttering "Unfair!" After Prosecutor's Questions.

The crowd that filled the Federal District Court yesterday, where Rae Tanzer is on trial before Judge Wolverton and a jury charged with having committed perjury, was plainly sympathetic with the defense, and there were audible expressions of approval when Benjamin Slade, counsel for the defense, made comments regarding the Government's conduct of the case. This happened again when a witness from the stand said that he had been "railroaded."

Franklin Safford, former clerk at the Kensington Hotel in Plainfield, N. J., testifying for the defense, repeated with emphasis that James W. Osborne, the lawyer, was the man who visited the Kensington with Rae Tanzer in October, 1914.

It was for testifying to this statement on a prior occasion that Safford was convicted of perjury—a conviction that has been set aside by the Court of Appeals. When Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., asked if he had not been sentenced for perjury, he shouted that he had been "railroaded" to jail.

He, like Dora and Rose Tanzer, identified James W. Osborne as the wooer of Rae Tanzer. Unlike the other witnesses, however, he said Oliver Osborne was about 65 years old, adding twenty-five years to previous estimates.

During the cross-examination of the witness Mr. Rand told Judge Wolverton twice that he could not proceed if "a man" sitting at the counsel table did not stop making such remarks as "Tricky!" "Unfair!" and "We will show you up before we are through!" He did not mention any one by name, but the court said such remarks must stop.

On cross-examination Safford admitted that when he was employed at the cigar counter at the Broadway Central Hotel he had given a due bill for $20 difference in his accounts and had not paid the money back. He also told of differences in his accounts with two other firms, but insisted that it was unfair to leave the inference that he had stolen money. The discrepancies, he said, were mistakes in bookkeeping. During the course of the examination Mr. Slade referred to Safford's prosecution as "persecution."

"That," said Mr. Rand sharply, "is not only a cheap pun, but a direct insult to the court."

Mr. Slade refused, however, to withdraw his remark, except as it might be construed to apply to Judge Wolverton and Mr. Rand. The remark was stricken from the record.

Under redirect examination the witness was led to tell of his arrest for testifying before Commissioner Houghton that James W. Osborne was the man who took Rae Tanzer to Plainfield. There was audible and sympathetic comment when Mr. Slade exclaimed impassionately that about the time Safford was indicted by the Grand Jury "every one was being indicted then."

"Now, I commented counsel, after Safford had told of identifying James W. as Oliver Osborne, "that brings us down to Easter."

"Yes," said Safford, "that brings us down to the snowy Easter night when I was inhumanly arrested."

The fall of Clerk Leary's gavel brought silence in the court.

Safford said he had been taken through the storm to the Greenwich Street Police Station and there, wet and cold, forced to spend the night in a cell with two Chinamen.

"You were eventually given a so-called trial?" asked Mr. Slade.

"Yes."

This brought a protest from the Government attorney, and Judge Wolverton said the remark was a bad insinuation, irregular, and improper. Mr. Slade insisted that his remark was the expression of a higher tribunal, but he was admonished not to repeat it. Under both direct and cross examination the witness was led to tell that he had received $50 because of his trouble and that David Slade gave him $15. To this was added the fact that at one time he was so poor that he pawned his watch for $2.

A new witness in the case was Mrs. Ethel Curtiss of 600 West 138th Street, a widow, formerly employed at the Imperial Hotel. She said she had been friendly with James W. Osborne in a business way. She denied having received letters from Mr. Osborne signed "Count Hannibal," but said that Mr. Osborne gave her a book "Count Hannibal" on Jan. 1, 1913.

James W. Osborne visited the Tanzer home eight or ten times between October and December, 1914, according to Miss Rose Tanzer, a sister of the defendant and the first witness of the day. Mr. Rand read from the testimony given by the witness before Commissioner Houghton that Osborne had visited the Bronx flat during the first week in October, 1914.

"If I said that I was a nervous wreck at the time," responded the witness.

Questioned by a juror as to how, if she could neither read nor write, she could recall the date of Oct. 18, 1914, the witness, weeping, replied that she could never forget that because it was the date on which all their trouble began.

Then Rae Tanzer began to sob and a recess was ordered. Dr. J. R. Le Compte, who was called to attend Rae, reported to Judge Wolverton that she would be unable to go on for two or three hours. An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock. Dr. Le Compte said the defendant's condition was a result of her court experience and not due to any organic trouble.

The case will be continued today.

HOME FOR AGED ASKS AID.

Funds Needed for Maintenance of Amsterdam Avenue Institution.

The forty-third annual report of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, at 1,060 Amsterdam Avenue, was issued yesterday. According to the report, the home has been kept full during the last year, new applicants being admitted from a waiting list as often as death removed one of the inmates. There are now fifty-eight old persons in the home.

Despite an increase in the invested funds of the home, the report said, it was necessary recently for $3,000 to be transferred from the Permanent Fund Committee to the Treasurer for current expenses. The trustees, therefore, made a special appeal for contributions.

The announcement was made that, during the year covered, two single rooms in the home were endowed from the bequest of $10,000 from the late Miss Penelope McCrea, one double room from the bequest of Mary Louisa Van Wagenen, and another double room from the bequest of Emily Chamberlaine.

The report also announced the death of Daniel E. Seybel, one of the trustees, and the resignation because of ill-health of Charles B. Going as Treasurer and Chairman of the Committee on Maintenance and Repairs.

8,000 SICKLY BABIES AIDED.

Welfare Association Reports on Year's Work in New York.

More than 8,000 sickly babies were helped in 1915 by the Babies' Welfare Association, according to the report issued yesterday. Active co-operation was maintained among 100 organizations. The central office acted as a distributing centre for fifty organizations which dispensed 3,000,000 pounds of free ice last Summer.

A plan for systematic after care of discharged maternity cases was developed, and as a result more than 1,000 cases were transferred from maternity hospitals to milk stations in March, 1916. Information about destitute women was tabulated and distributed to all nurses and organizations doing parental work.

A junior auxiliary was formed for girls interested in helping to save babies. Two baby improvement contests were supervised and lectures were arranged in connection with them. Prize essay contests were held for the benefit of the Little Mothers' League. More than 20,000 pieces of educational literature were distributed.

The year's receipts were $1,384, the expenses $1,588, and the deficit $204.

Woman Suicide in Rectory.

The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, D. D., pastor of Calvary P. E. Church, at twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, smelled gas in the rectory yesterday, and investigating found the body of Jane Foers, 35 years old, his housekeeper, lying face downward in the bathroom. The doors and windows had been locked. Dr. Sedgwick could assign no reason for the suicide.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS OFFICE

Ex-Premier Zaimis, at King's Request, Is Trying to Form a New Ministry.

BLOCKADE PROTEST MADE

Identical Note from Athens Presented to United States and Latin-American Countries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, June 21.—The Skouloudis Cabinet has resigned. The retiring Premier declares the resignation is not due to pressure by the Entente Powers. The Ministry, he says, did all that was possible, but found the situation impossible in regard to the Entente Powers. That being so, he decided to retire, and the King agreed it would be the wisest course.

Last evening an urgent royal summons was sent to former Premier Alexander Zaimis, who had just left Athens for a short stay in the island of Aegena. A few hours afterward M. Zaimis arrived at the capital and at once left for the King's country seat at Dakalia. He had another interview with the King this morning, and later it was announced that he had consented to attempt the formation of a new Cabinet.

Only the urgency of the situation could have brought about this result. Even since his retirement from office M. Zaimis has kept apart from politics. He made no secret of his dissatisfaction with the Chamber as at present constituted and of his hesitation to accept the weight of the political burden that he would have to take over in assuming office.

The Entente Powers are showing every consideration to Greece in the present emergency. It is quite possible that if the Greek Cabinet is reconstituted on lines sympathetic to the protecting powers the demands of the Allies may be modified in form with the view of saving Greece from the possibility of humiliation.

It is understood, however, that the Crown is still anxious that the Skouloudis Cabinet should remain until a settlement has been reached of the difficulties with the Entente Powers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, June 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—M. Zaimis so far has been unwilling to assume the Premiership without receiving guarantees that he will be able to govern independently of the Chamber, which would have to be adjourned indefinitely.

The allied Ministers here declare that they cannot say whether the mere fall of the Ministry would end the crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 22.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says:

"M. Zaimis is eminently 'safe,' cautious, and upright. In policy he is a neutralist, but his sympathies are with the Entente Powers."

Greece Protests Against Blockade.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—An identic note protesting vigorously against interference by the Entente Allies with the maritime trade of Greece has been presented by the Greek Minister to the State Department and the diplomatic representatives here of the Latin-American Governments.

It asserts that "traditional principles" have been violated and that Greece has been unable to obtain any official explanation in response to inquiries. Since June 6, it says, the Greek coast has been subjected to a limited blockade, ships being held up and searched and taken to naval bases established by the allied forces. Various vessels flying the Greek flag have been taken to Bizerta, Algiers, and there converted into transports by the Allies.

As a result, it is declared, Greece's food supplies have been cut off and her maritime commerce, "the essential of her national economy," stopped.



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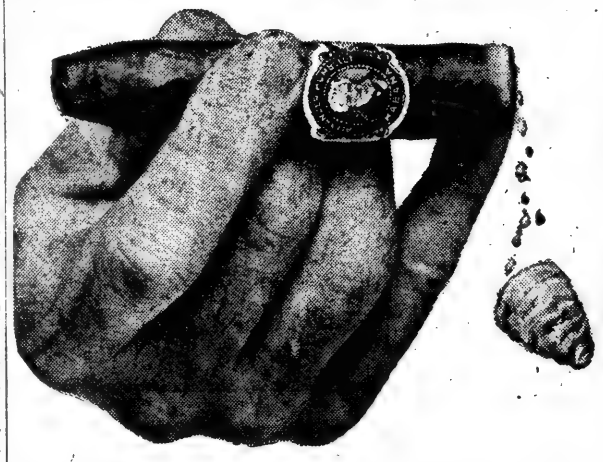

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June 21 Issue ON SALE TODAY

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24 PAGES Each Worth a Frame

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This Week's Contents

Spirit of Warfare—Double page in the liquid tones of the rotogravure, depicting a knight riding over the prostrate body of his victim, in blind pursuit of Fortune, who is on a bubble, luring him with golden showers; Death rides at his side, about to overtake him. Known originally as "The Pursuit of Fortune," but singularly appropriate to the present war spirit. Remarkable painting, well worth a frame.

Five New Recruiting Posters—New examples of the Historic Recruiting Posters of Great Britain which fired the English hearts. They have an especial appeal today in the United States.

American Arms on Mexican Border — A page showing the new American 4.7-inch guns, a cycle contingent, also rapid fire guns on motor trucks now along Mexican border. What our army is prepared to do in heavy warfare.

The Spirit of France—De Janowski's celebrated painting depicting the Spirit of France flashing from the eyes of her fighting men. An interesting and appealing picture—worth a frame.

The Italian - Austrian Battles—Some remarkable pictures illustrating the unparalleled beauties of nature where Austrian and Italian are in fierce and bloody combat. Four exquisite pages.

The Listening Patrol—A full-page picture portraying the "Night Listening Patrol," men prostrate before the trenches listening to the enemy, betrayed by a dazzling night shell rocket. A phase of twentieth century warfare.

Big Guns at Work—Illustrations of the new type of monstrous guns, showing the recoil chambers. Pictures of the Guns in Action.

German War Pictures—German war pictures have been exceedingly rare, kept out by mail embargo. Two pages are presented in this week's Mid-Week. Scenes at Ostend and in the Cameroons.

In the Champagne—Reproduction of a remarkable watercolor of a French infantry assault on a German trench in the Champagne. Spirited, interesting, thrilling.

The Poland Travelogue—The journey is through Poland this week, with sixteen beautiful illustrations and interesting text. Rare examples of Polish art. Scenes at Warsaw and Cracow.

Other pages equally interesting.

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Mid-Week Pictorial
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NEWARK PUPILS GET THE TIMES PRIZES

Public Presentation Made at St. James's and St. Bridget's Schools.

CROWDS AT THE EXERCISES

George McAneny Praises Competitors for Ability and Loyalty to School and City.

The first public presentation of prizes to pupils in the public and parochial schools who were winners in the Newark Historical Essay Contest, recently conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, took place last night at the commencement exercises in two of Newark's parochial schools, St. James's Parochial School on Madison Street, and St. Bridget's Parochial School on Plane Street. Large crowds of relatives and friends of the pupils were present at each of the schools, and the audiences showed much interest and enthusiasm in the prize winners and in the other pupils who took part with them in the exercises.

Six silver medals and six certificates were distributed to the first and second prize winners respectively at St. James's School, where the graduating class were boys, and two silver medals and two certificates were given at St. Bridget's to the graduating class of girls. The girls at St. James's will have their exercises next week, when winners among them will receive their prizes.

The prizes at St. James's School were presented by George McAneny of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who was introduced by Mgr. Cody, the rector of the parish. In a brief address to the school, Mr. McAneny said in part:

"The representatives of THE NEW YORK TIMES who have been engaged in the work of the essay contest have been greatly impressed with the result of the competition. The competitors have shown excellent ability in their essays, as well as loyalty to their school and to their city—a city of which we are all proud. It is a city well planned and well built and a city of a great future.

"The boys who have taken part in this competition from this school may not be experts on the history of their city and of its City Government, but their work in this essay contest shows that they know a great deal more about these two subjects than many others. As I have said, the standing of the papers submitted is excellent. Of the 6,400 essays submitted by the pupils of the public and parochial schools 1,200 of them were received from the parochial schools. THE NEW YORK TIMES is glad to be of service in this celebration of the 250th anniversary of the City of Newark."

The prize winners at St. James's School were:

Eighth Grade, (Boys' Department)—First, GEORGE KIERNAN; second, JAMES GARRIGAN.

Sixth Grade—First, EDWARD L. O'NEILL; second, WILLIAM GRIFFIN.

Sixth Grade—First, JAMES MULVIHILL; second, AUGUST J. KROZSER.

Fifth Grade, A—First, VINCENT DE PAUL TORPPEY; second, EDWIN L. SMITH.

Fifth Grade, B—First, JOSEPH H. MEEHAN; second, JOHN H. GOLDEN.

Fourth Grade—First, WILLIAM CAIN; second, JOHN KEOUGH.

Each of the prize winners received a double round of applause, first when his name was called, and then when he had received his prize and had bowed his acknowledgements to Mr. McAneny and to the audience.

The prize winners at St. Bridget's School were:

Seventh Grade—First, HELEN MONAHAN; second, IRENE GILMAN.

Eighth Grade—First, HELEN TREACY; second, ROSE A. DOWLEY.

James Garrigan, one of the prize winners, delivered the class salutatory, and told in connection with the coming fiftieth anniversary of the church and its jubilee celebration something of its history and the work of Mgr. Cody, referring especially to his work in completing the parish hospital.

OWNERS TO OFFER CARS FOR USE OF GOVERNMENT

Motor Truck Club of America Starts Plan for Army Transport Reserve Corps.

The Motor Truck Club of America put under way last night at a meeting held at the Automobile Club of America a plan whereby owners and users of motor trucks will put them at the service of the Government to form what is to be called an army motor transport reserve corp.

Much interest was displayed at last night's meeting and at its close many members signed agreements to place their trucks at the disposal of the Government whenever called upon. It is also planned to have chauffeurs volunteer to the American Legion, so that when the trucks are called out, men will go with them who are familiar with their use. The owners feel confident many of the chauffeurs will volunteer for this service if called upon.

As soon as the plan is well under way, the trucks will be organized into convoy companies, trucks of similar capacity and style to be placed together. Auxiliary vehicles will be added to each group and the necessary personnel drilled, so that each group will be a complete organization.

Each machine is to be described accurately on a blank to go with the owner's offer. A valuation will be placed upon each machine and it will be inspected by some agency acting for the Government. Thereafter it will be inspected at least every six months, and when it finally reaches a certain stage of depreciation due to use it will be placed in the second class. The machines to be offered are those in regular use by their owners, whether individuals or corporations, in connection with their business.

If the machine is commandeered by the Government, it is stipulated that it shall be paid for at the valuation mutually agreed upon, less the depreciation from its value at the time the tender was made.

Among those who addressed the meeting were Roderick Stephens, resident of the club and member of the Consulting Board of the army's General Staff Committee on Motor Transportation; R. N. Dickinson, Secretary of a special committee of the club which has the matter in charge; Colonel J. D. Ballinger, Quartermaster of the Department of the East; Alfred Reeves, Secretary of the National Automobile Board of Trade; George H. Pride, and Ellis L. Howland.

Colonel Ballinger told his hearers the army was behind where it should be in transportation matters.

"What you propose doing," he said, "is a most practical solution of the problem facing us. It is something the Government should have done long ago. By doing this you will either make the Government accept your offer or cause it on its own part to organize these things all over the country—which is what we are hoping for."

Mr. Pride suggested that in order to get the shirkers to do their share there should be an understanding, expressed or implied, that in case of need the Government should first commandeer the trucks of all owners who had not volunteered at least 10 per cent. of the number of their machines.

SEND $250,000 TO JEWS.

Commission Will Go Abroad to Distribute War Relief.

A meeting of the Joint Distribution Committee of Funds for Jewish War Sufferers, consisting of representatives of the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee, met yesterday afternoon at the office of Felix M. Warburg, Chairman, 52 William Street, and appropriated $250,000 for the immediate relief of Jews who, through the present movement of troops upon the borders of the eastern war zones, may be compelled again to evacuate their homes.

The committee also decided that it was desirable that the distribution of American relief funds in occupied territories should be undertaken only through American agencies. It has been further decided to send abroad as soon as possible a commission of American citizens to make suitable arrangements for the distribution of American Jewish relief funds.

URGE UNITY OF JEWS IN CONGRESS PLANS

Carnegie Hall Speakers Ask American Committee to Support Movement.

DIVISIONS NOW DEPLORED

Rabbi Wise Says: "We Are Too Busy to Call Any Man Un-American; We Do Important Things."

Nathan Straus, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and other Jews of prominence in New York City and elsewhere in the United States spoke in favor of the Jewish congress movement at Carnegie Hall last night. This movement has for its purpose the calling of a democratic congress of Jews in Philadelphia to demand equal rights for Jews in all lands.

The American Jewish Committee, of which Louis Marshall is President, and which has opposed a congress being held until the war in Europe is over, was invited by all the speakers to send representatives to the Philadelphia meeting. A message was read from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker expressing his sympathy with the congress movement, and deploring the prejudice and ignorance that had resulted in discrimination against Jews.

"Regrettable as it is that we do not stand united, we must respect the views of others, even if they differ from ours, and certainly not hurt our cause and our position before the world by bitter attacks and unworthy actions which only reflect on ourselves," said Mr. Straus, referring to the disagreement with the American Jewish Committee. "We won't have personal attacks under any conditions. We cannot expect to have everybody of the same opinion, and while it is a great loss to the cause to have good and noble men so at variance concerning vital problems, we will have to make our campaign and carry it to a successful issue along our line, but without bitterness, and recognizing the sincerity of those who do not agree with us."

Rabbi Wise said American Jews were confronted by the necessity of restating an absolute and unshaken faith in the "wisdom and inevitableness of the Jewish Congress Movement," if Jews were to remain a self-respecting people.

"The Jewish Congress Movement is a wide expression of Jewish consciousness," he said. "A gathering of the people as the trustees of the Jewish people. We demand equal rights for our people, and European Governments must know that the Jewish people are insistent on equal rights, and that this insistence is not that of a few men, but of all Israel. We are not here to denounce any man or any set of men as un-American. We are too busy doing important things.

"The only rule Jewish people will accept is the rule of self-mastery. Benevolence may ameliorate but cannot justify undemocratic rule."

Judge Hugo Pam of Chicago, Joseph Barondess, Rabbi Maximilian Heller of New Orleans, Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore, B. Zuckerman, Rabbi Bernard Drachman, Julius I. Peyser of Washington, D. C.; Dr. C. Zhitlofsky, and others spoke in similar vein. One of the prominent women on the platform was Mrs. Joseph Fels, widow of the single-taxer and philanthropist.

The American Jewish Committee has opposed the congress movement in the belief that injudicious expressions while the conflict on the other side of the Atlantic was in progress might hurt the Jewish cause and handicap efforts at amelioration. The difference between the two classes of Jews was responsible for heated discussion in the Kehillah at its meeting recently.

MARSHALL EXPECTED TO CONTEST ARREST

Report That the District Attorney Will Resist Contempt Warrant With Habeas Corpus Writ.

United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall refused yesterday to discuss the action of the House at Washington in voting him guilty of contempt. It is expected that an Assistant Sergeant at Arms will arrive in New York some time today with the warrant for Mr. Marshall's arrest. It is understood that he will find the District Attorney unwilling to accompany him to Washington, and it was predicted yesterday in the Federal Building that his coming would mark the beginning of a long legal fight, the first step in which would take the form of a writ of habeas corpus.

A precedent for such a proceeding was pointed out in the case of George Carr Henry, a member of W. Salomon & Co. of 25 Broad Street, who, in March, 1913, was accused of contempt in refusing to answer questions before the Pujo Committee. He obtained a writ of habeas corpus and the case was taken on appeal to the United States Supreme Court. In November, 1914, that court decided against Henry.

An Assistant United States District Attorney was quoted yesterday as saying: "There will be lively doings when the Sergeant at Arms arrives. Mr. Marshall will not go to Washington in the officer's custody."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is expected that an Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives will go to New York tomorrow with a warrant for District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, voted in contempt of the House. Contrary to expectation, Speaker Clark did not sign the warrant today. The delay was occasioned by a desire to have the form correct beyond dispute. The warrant will be presented for the signature of the Speaker in the morning. Kenneth Romney of Montana has been selected as the officer to serve the warrant.

House leaders believe a long contest in the courts will come before sentence is passed.

5 DIE IN ARMS EXPLOSION.

Workmen Trapped by Fire Which Follows in Canadian Factory.

PARRY SOUND, Ont., June 21.—At least five workmen were killed and twenty seriously injured here today in an explosion followed by fire in the plant of the Canadian Explosives, Ltd. The explosion occurred in a shrapnel factory, housed in a large building, which was destroyed. The cause of the explosion was unknown. About seventy men were at work in the building at the time.

The majority of the workmen escaped in time, but others were either killed or injured by the explosion or burned by the flames before they were rescued. Every doctor in town was rushed to the scene. Two of those who lost their lives died in hospitals. It was feared that others might be in the smoldering ruins, which firemen were searching late tonight.

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BELIEF GROWS GREGORY WILL SUCCEED HUGHES

If Attorney General Goes to Supreme Court, J. W. Davis May Take His Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The belief that President Wilson would name Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory of Texas to succeed Charles E. Hughes as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was encouraged officially today. No formal announcement, however, was authorized by the President, and there has been no intimation of a final choice as yet.

When the question was put to Mr. Gregory himself at the Department of Justice whether he could affirm or deny the statement, he replied that he had nothing to say at this time.

If Mr. Gregory goes to the Supreme Bench it is expected that Solicitor General John W. Davis of West Virginia will succeed him as Attorney General.

There have been rumors that because of the warm friendship between the President and Mr. Davis the latter would be his preference for the Supreme Bench. The North Carolina Senators called at the White House today to urge the appointment of W. R. Allen of the Supreme Court of their State as a successor to former Justice Hughes. The President took the recommendation under advisement.

A serious consideration in naming Attorney General Gregory for the Supreme Bench is that he has appeared for the Government in a number of cases before the Supreme Court, and would therefore be disqualified to sit in the hearing of a number of cases. Justice McReynolds, who was appointed to the Supreme Bench from the position of Attorney General, is for the same reason prevented from sitting in several cases.

Justice Day detained at his home in Ohio by illness and one or more Justices barred from participating in the trial of various important cases, the bench might be temporarily very much weakened by the appointment of Attorney General Gregory.

KANSAS MOOSE FOR HUGHES

Electoral Ticket Withdrawn and Party Members Go to Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 21.—Following a conference between William Allen White, National Committeeman, and U. S. Sartin, State Chairman of the Progressive Party, the Moose Presidential electors were withdrawn from the nomination records in the Secretary of State's office today. This is construed to mean that all the big men in the Progressive Party in Kansas with the possible exception of Victor Murdock will be back under the Republican banner in November. Mr. White takes this view:

"There will be no Progressive ticket in Kansas this year, so far as I know. A majority of the electors already have notified me of their intention to support Hughes. They virtually withdrew themselves, and we withdrew the rest of them. Letters received since returning from Chicago indicate that a large majority of the Progressives in Kansas will be for Hughes in November."

Woman Has Six Sons in Uniform.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Of the fourteen sons, all living, of Mrs Mary Wolfe of this city, six now wear the uniforms of United States soldiers. Two are with the Twelfth Cavalry in Mexico, one is a member of the Twelfth Artillery, stationed in Vermont, and three are members of the Fourth Regiment, Maryland National Guard.

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in the selection of tenants and in the making of leases is a vital point in the management of real estate. This is a part of our service to the owner that receives serious attention, and our system and forms of leases embody the results of long experience.

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FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

FROM ALL STANDPOINTS.

Leading writers of all European nations express their sentiments in Current History, published monthly by The New York Times, 25 cents a copy, $3 a year. Comprehensive story of the European war as it proceeds. Pictures, maps, original documents. Bound Vols. I., II., and III., $3 each, (plus postage.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Welch's

The National Drink



RIGHT handy somewhere there's a soda fountain—immaculate, cool, inviting and restful.

At that fountain there is Welch's.

Go there when you're hot and tired and thirsty; when the shops feel unbearably close and hot, when the heat of the office makes work a task—go to the Welch fountain.

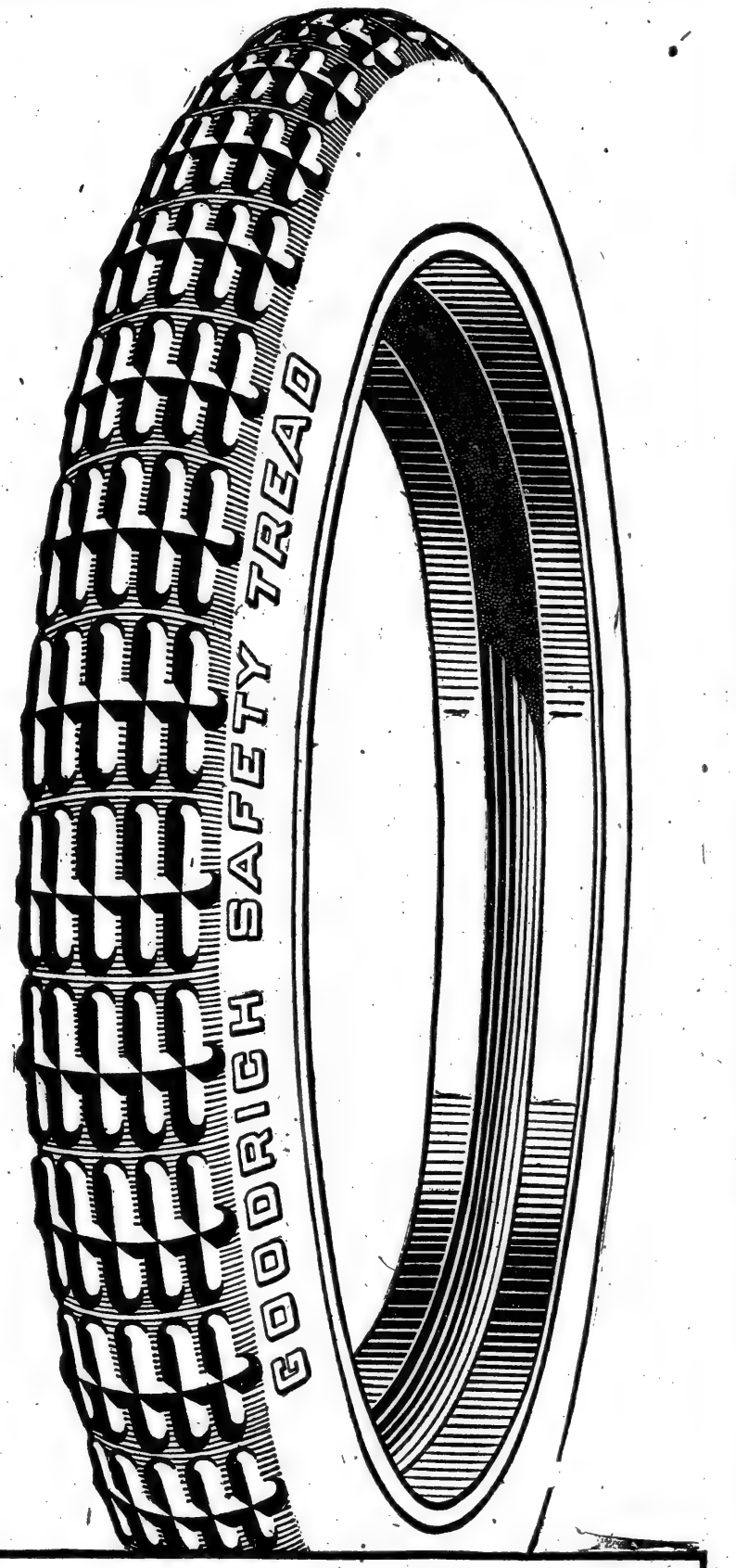
You'll feel the better for it. You'll go back to the shop or to the office with a renewed vigor, thirst gone and throat clear—cooled and refreshed.

And no wonder. For there's all the pure, fresh pressed juice of sun-ripened Welch premium-price Concord grapes in each bottle of Welch's.

Have the young ones ask for Welch's at the fountain. Different from so many summer drinks, it's *good for them.* Keep Welch's at home, too. Your grocer has it.

Write for free booklet,
"Welch's Ways." Ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.



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But, should any dissatisfaction whatever arise, with any Goodrich Tire, its Owner is invited, and REQUESTED, to take the matter up promptly with us,—the Makers.
He will find that Fair, Square, and LIBERAL treatment will always be extended, on all proper adjustments.

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COUNSELS EDITORS TO STAND BY WILSON

Secretary Daniels Tells of "That Patient Man" Seeking to Avert War as Did McKinley.

A LESSON FROM THE TIMES

Adolph S. Ochs Attributes Success to Principles of Honesty, Fairness, and Independence.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels called on the editors of the nation to stand by President Wilson in the Mexican crisis in a speech before the National Editorial Association at the McAlpin yesterday. Secretary Daniels referred to the President as that "patient, brave man," who is speaking for America as did that "other patient, brave man, President McKinley," when the nation was confronted by war with Spain.

"There is no room for politics in questions touching the honor and the safety of America," said the Secretary. "Politics stop at the shore line. William McKinley was vilified by certain newspapers because he tried to settle the great question confronting the country at that time without resorting to the arbitrament of the sword. Political parties were sharply divided. Yet when he sent his message to Congress and asked for an appropriation, as the final act before the war, every Democrat and every Republican gave him his support.

"Today when delicate and difficult conditions confront the republic, and the National Guard is being mobilized in every State; when there are dark clouds on the horizon, among newspaper men of America there is no politics. We are all for American rights. I believe that the great Decatur put into the phrase the opinion of America today when he said 'In its foreign relations may my country always be right. But my country, right or wrong.'

"Europe is writing its history today in blood instead of with ink, and the conditions to the south of us should make us pause and pray that the worst will not come. It is the duty of the newspapers not to print anything that might precipitate the worst conditions.

Power of the Newspaper.

"As in the days of McKinley, that patient, brave man, we must today uphold the hands of that other patient, brave man who speaks now for America."

Secretary Daniels said he recognized the peculiarly powerful service editors of newspapers and of other publications could render their readers and their country.

"If I were to engage in reminiscences," said Mr. Daniels, "I should refer here to my own ambition to belong to our great newspaper profession. I published a newspaper as big as your two hands when I was 15 years old. Then later I had a hard time to spend the 40 a month which I made as editor of a weekly paper. But we have come now to a time when an editor's compensation is equal to his ability in the field in which he labors. If you will look over the length and breauth of this country you would not have to come to the metropolis to find great editors. I have found them in small villages, lifting the people to great living, therefore strengthening and refreshing the country and the Republic.

"We have lived this year to see our editors come out of the cellar and take seats at the table. When our two great political parties recently assembled in convention at Chicago and St. Louis, each selected an editor as keynoter. These two editors keynoted so well that, one of them, Editor Harding, well satisfied the convention. The Republicans, therefore, dispensed with other Chairmen and made the editor the whole thing. Editor Martin H. Glynn, on the other hand, made such a great speech in the Democratic Convention that he received an ovation exceeding any ever accorded either to Mr. Roosevelt or to William Jennings Bryan."

Mr. Daniels then spoke of the opportunities in great cities for editors from country papers. He emphasized that their principles were alike.

Wants All the News.

"The first duty of any editor," said Mr. Daniels, "is to print all the news. He has no business to deny his readers reports of everything that touches mankind. I agree with Lyman Abbott that I want no expurgated newspaper. I do not want to take up my morning newspaper and feel that the editor has presumed to give me such news as he thinks is good for me, and to cut out the balance. If that were true then the very good editor would cut out all the stories of crime. Or the editor of low ideals (I thank God we are having fewer of them every year) would treat me to a mess of garbage from the gutters. We must have both sides, for if we read only the good we will think this world is only a heaven. If we have before us only the bad, we think it is all hades.

"Then the complement must be the editorial pages containing what the editor thinks. This is the life of the paper. I believe that a reader who follows an editorial page devotedly comes to know the editor better than he knows himself. Then we hear sometimes of the business department and the editorial office as if they were two separate things. But there must be in every newspaper a coordinating power so that the business office can never dictate to the editor what the paper shall say."

Country Editors' Chances.

Mr. Daniels spoke in detail of the opportunities of the country editor for powerful work in his own community. He said he was sorry for editors of metropolitan dailies for what they lack. He said that they wrote editorials about public men with no personal, intimate knowledge of them, therefore, seeing them from formal, restrained viewpoints, whereas the country editor had every opportunity to see his fellow politicians at lunch, at clubs, in church, and at home. However, he believed that this brought to the country editor the responsibility of doing the work that was at his own backdoor, rather than writing viciously about political matters far away from him.

President Lee J. Rountree of the National Editorial Association caught up a large American flag as Secretary Daniels finished speaking, and the audience rose and sang "America."

Newspaper reporters surrounded Secretary Daniels as he left the platform and asked him if the call for more men in the navy indicated that naval reserves were to be summoned for possible duty in relation to the situation in Mexico.

"The call is only for regular men in the navy and at the present time does not affect naval reserve organizations," he said. "Nor is there any present intention to call out the Atlantic fleet. But marines will be landed in Mexico whenever there is occasion to protect American citizens."

Secretary Daniels in his address paid a tribute to Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who preceded the Secretary on the platform. Mr. Ochs, who, twenty-five years ago had by invitation addressed the same association at its meeting in St. Paul, appearing on that occasion as the publisher of a small newspaper, the Chattanooga Times, which he still owns, spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Ochs's Address.

My experience in newspaper-making affords an opportunity for close observation of what is going on in its many ramifications throughout the country, and justifies me in making the broad assertion that never before did there exist so many splendid opportunities to win honor, fame, and fortune in the profession of journalism.

In all its angles there is in American journalism a demand and an urgent need for men of ability; men possessing the cardinal virtues—prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude; faith, hope, and charity; men who love their country and their fellow-men; men of courage and convictions; men with vision and imagination; men who are thorough and painstaking—who take a pride in their work and whose heart and soul are in it; men who do not think they know it all, but can learn from others; men who are constantly seeking for and acquainting themselves with the newest, the best, and the most effective work done by others, and with the intelligence to understand what they learn and to apply the knowledge to their undertakings; men who are thoroughly grounded in the very rudiments of newspaper-making; men who know a proof-press, a shooting-stick, and quoin, a rotary press, linotype, and autoplate; a monkey dash as well as a column rule; with not only a nose for news but with olfactories to scent odors and detect rottenness; men with a sense of proportion and of values, and with an eye for impressive and pleasing typographical display; men who in circulation know the real from the artificial, and in advertising know the genuine from the deceptive; above all, men with the practical equipment and the sincere and vigilant purpose to present the news honestly and, without prejudice, and to interpret it with independence and fairness. * * *

Acid Test After Twenty-five Years.

Twenty-five years ago I appeared by invitation before this association at its annual meeting at St. Paul, Minn., introduced as the publisher of a small interior daily newspaper. * * *

I have been persuaded to speak to you today of my personal affairs and to review my address of twenty-five years ago in the light of my experience; to apply, as it were, the acid test to the views then expressed, for I had the temerity to compare the small daily newspaper, as I knew it, to the metropolitan newspaper as I thought it existed.

It may surprise you to hear that I have not only not changed the views then expressed, but that I am strongly confirmed in them, and that the principles then suggested for the successful conduct of a small daily newspaper have been found to apply with equal force to the larger enterprise. I have tried as best I could to practice them—with what measure of success it is for others to say. * * *

You may be interested in knowing what has been the practical result of applying the principles suggested at St. Paul twenty-five years ago for the publication of a newspaper in a great city.

Twenty years ago THE NEW YORK TIMES, as I have said, had scarcely 10,000 daily circulation; today its net paid circulation exceeds 325,000. The gross annual income of THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1896 is now exceeded every month in legitimate income from advertisements and circulation.

One of the greatest factors in achieving this result was not mentioned—because not then fully appreciated—in the St. Paul catalogue of the qualifications required successfully to manage a daily newspaper. It was a great omission, as my years of experience have taught me, and I wish now to add it and give it the utmost emphasis by marking it "top of column," and that is, that the successful manager should have the ability to judge and appreciate other men's qualifications, to secure their assistance, and to win and retain their respect and confidence in his plans and good intentions.

Must Have Employes' Respect.

I have been most fortunate in this respect in the management of THE NEW YORK TIMES. I could not wish for more loyal and capable men than those holding the responsible positions in THE TIMES organization. They have been untiring, ever enthusiastic, and ungrudgingly giving the best of their abilities to the upbuilding of the newspaper, to preserve its best traditions, and maintain the highest standards of journalism. They have given to the task what money or reward cannot buy, and that is a pride in their work. If I wished to boast of anything I personally may have accomplished, it would be that I was able to secure the co-operation of such high-minded and talented men, and have them confidently believe in the soundness and sincerity of my aspirations. So I wish to say that a publisher should have the respect and confidence of all his aids and lieutenants, from editor in chief to office boy; for then only he will secure the best service they are capable of performing, and his publication will transmit this excellence to the reader and translate it into good-will. In other words, a newspaper's reputation is created in its own household.

A distinguished man—a New York editor and publisher—some time ago told some mutual friends that I had come to New York and taught the newspapers something new. I replied that I thought he was inaccurate; that if we had done anything worthy of note it was that "we had reminded them of something they had forgotten." I brought no new journalism to New York City; we have practiced, as best we could, old journalism—the journalism that succeeds in small towns where the high standards of the profession are demanded and practiced by self-respecting men. * * *

Opportunities Still Open.

I wish to say in concluding that the success of THE NEW YORK TIMES, reflected in its growing good-will and the confidence it is gaining throughout the land, is an expression of encouragement and support to conservative journalism that should inspire every newspaper-maker. What I have been able to accomplish, with my limited abilities and without capital, except that which was created in my business, should give encouragement to every man engaged in our profession; for there are innumerable opportunities throughout this country such as it was my good fortune to find in New York City. Perhaps there is another such opportunity here; certainly, as I view it, there are similar opportunities in many other big cities; and this is certain, that there is not a metropolitan newspaper office that would not make room for and welcome into its organization a successful, experienced, thoroughly equipped small daily newspaper editor and publisher—one who is respected and esteemed in his home town and there recognized as too big for his town and capable of greater responsibilities.

Mr. Ochs received a vote of thanks for his address.

Before going to Long Beach, where the members heard addresses last night by several speakers, the National Editorial Association adopted the following resolution:

"The National Editorial Association, in convention assembled, in New York City, this 21st day of June, 1916, hereby urges the United States Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission and both branches of Congress immediately and thoroughly to investigate and remedy the present high prices and scarcity of all paper supplies, and especially the trouble with the white news paper product."

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: E. H. Tomlinson of Morristown, N. J., President; H. C. Hotaling, Mapleton, Minn., Vice President; George Schlosser, Sioux Falls, S. D., Secretary; J. Byron Cain, Belle Plaine, Kan., Treasurer; Homer Harwood, Warren, Mich.; G. L. Caswell, Iowa; F. E. Gannett, Elmira, N. Y., Edward Albright, Gallatin, Texas, and Dietrick Lamade, Williamsport, Penn., Trustees.

The next meeting will be held in Minneapolis. Today the editors will take a sightseeing boat trip around Manhattan Island, and visit the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the factory of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company in Brooklyn. On Friday the editors will visit New Jersey Summer resorts and conclude their convention in New York on Saturday.

State Association Election.

Frank E. Gannett of Elmira, N. Y., was elected President of the New York State Press Association at the annual meeting at the McAlpin Hotel yesterday. The association has been holding its sessions in conjunction with the National Editorial Association.

Louis Wiley, Gardner Kline, W. O. Greene, W. B. Sanders, and W. A. Allen were elected Vice President, and Elias Bair, Secretary and Treasurer. Those elected to the Executive Committee were C. H. Betts, Garry A. Wingard, H. D. Burrill, James H. Potts, John K. Walbridge, L. C. Sutton, Frank Walker, Lee W. McHenry, and J. F. Flugrath.

NASTIEST SPRING ON RECORD

Gives Way to the Coldest First Day of Summer in Nineteen Years.

If on the frosty first day of Summer that arrived in furs and mittens at 1:24 P. M. yesterday the poet had returned to ask, "What is so rare as a day in June?" all this frigid city might have been tempted to answer him with hoary breath: "Search us! We haven't got it."

For that old bandit Winter, with fine disregard for equinoctial boundary lines, raided into territory not his own and threw into his Santa Claus bag many hours of the three months, two days, fourteen hours, and fifty minutes kindly allotted to us as our Summer this year by the sun and cynically unreliable astronomers. At last reports the old bandit, ignoring ultimatums from the Weather Bureau and threats of the coal barons to set up a de facto government for poor, much-abused Summer, was still ripping through the streets, while New York shivered in its too-soon Palm Beaches and legless lingerie.

The Weather Bureau kindly announced that we had just passed through the coldest Spring in forty-three years and were experiencing the coldest first Summer day in nineteen years. The coldest mean temperature, likewise the meanest cold temperature, known in any Spring before was 64; but the one just past was the lowest down ever. Its average, and a mighty mean average, too, was 61.3.

NEW THEATRE FOR FRENCH.

J. J. Shubert to Build Comedie Francais, Also the Apollo.

A lease was signed yesterday by the Théâtre Français Compagnie whereby it will occupy upon completion for a period of ten years a new playhouse to be erected on the north side of Forty-fifth Street, just west of Broadway. The theatre will be one of two to be built by J. J. Shubert across from the Booth Theatre. Excavating for the buildings is now under way, and the contracts call for their completion by Nov. 1.

The signers of the lease for the Théâtre Français Compagnie were Otto H. Kahn, Theodore Roosevelt, and Robert Goelet. The playhouse will be known as the Comédie Français, and will be devoted to French drama acted by French artists. Lucien Bonheur, who founded the company which had a successful season at the Berkeley Lyceum last Winter, will be director of the new theatre. He will sail Saturday for France to engage additional artists. The theatre will have a seating capacity of about 1,000.

The other playhouse will be known as the Apollo. It will seat about 1,500, and will be under the management of the Messrs. Shubert. For some time negotiations have been going on between the Messrs. Shubert and Cohan & Harris for the unexpired lease of the Astor Theatre, and if they secure this they will have six theatres between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Streets.

Margaret Anglin in the Movies.

A company has been organized to present Margaret Anglin in motion pictures. The company is to be known as the Margaret Anglin Picture Corporation, and James D. Barton is its President and James Shegreen, who has been Miss Anglin's manager for the last four years, its Vice President. The studios will be in New York and Detroit, Mich., and eight pictures will be made. Arthur Voegtlin, formerly director of the Hippodrome, and Livingston Platt will have artistic and technical direction of making the pictures.

A Comedy, Role for Jane Cowl.

A comedy by Ralph Renaud, entitled "Betty, Behave," has been secured by Selwyn & Co. for Jane Cowl next season. The piece will be given some preliminary performances out of town in July and will be seen here about Thanksgiving time. The supporting cast will include Orme Caldara and Henry Stephenson. Richard Ordynski will stage the play, which will present Miss Cowl for the first time in a comedy rôle.

For the Italian Student.

Students of the Italian language and literature should be especially interested in the Summer season of the Teatro di Varieta in Third Avenue, where last Monday Mr. Vitale began a program of plays by contemporary Italian dramatists—plays never before given in this city in English or Italian. Pieces by Bracco, D'Annunzio, and others will be given on Mondays and Saturdays and on other days if the patronage warrants.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Leoncavallo's cinema opera, "The Queen of the Roses," will be shown in the Candler Theatre shortly after the conclusion of the engagement of "Justice." The picture is in eight parts, and some of the best known Italian actors and pantomimists acted for it. An orchestra of fifty pieces will play the score.

Yvonne Garrick, who was one of the principal actresses of the Theatre Francais at the Berkeley last season, has been engaged by David Belasco for Martha Hedman's role in "The Boomerang," while the latter takes a vacation of six weeks. Mlle. Garrick will appear in the part for the first time Monday night, and it will be her debut in an English-speaking role.

Helen Lowell has been engaged by Frederic McKay for a role in Willard Mack's "Jane O'Day from Broadway," in which Blanche Ring will be seen here next season.

A prize offered by the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company for the best scenario submitted by members of the class in photo-dramatics at Columbia has been awarded to Dr. Ralston R. Reed of Morristown, N. J. His story was called "Humility o' Hedford."

Ferdinand Gottschalk will play one of the principal roles in "Please Help Emily" when the comedy is presented at the Lyceum in August by the Charles Frohman Company.

The curtain for the first performance of "The Passing Show of 1916" will rise at 8 o'clock tonight at the Winter Garden. The balcony seats were not included in the auction sale, and some are still to be had at regular prices.

ALLIED BAZAAR ENDS IN PATRIOTIC BLAZE

Father of English Officer Bids $1,200 for an Actor's Worn Collar.

$10,000 PEARLS TO SAILOR

Volunteer Workers Dance Curtain Down Upon a Tremendously Successful Fair.

The Allied Bazaar ended last night, and it ended in such a wave of enthusiasm that it seemed as though it might have been kept open indefinitely with no diminution of the crowds, the money, the interest, and the excitement which marked it as the record event of its kind.

The crowds in Grand Central Palace were greater last night, if they varied at all from the throngs which have jammed the big place for each of the last nineteen days, and the knowledge that it was the last opportunity to contribute to the sufferers abroad seemed to inspire everyone with a desire to do his utmost.

In the theatre where, under the direction of Miss Margaret Mayo, scores of actors and actresses kept the crowd merry, Will Morrissey, an actor, suddenly ripped his linen collar from about his neck and exclaimed:

"What am I bid? Who wants this handsome and only slightly soiled piece of raiment?"

Morrissey did it to get a laugh. Instead he got a bid.

"Five cents," shouted some one, laughing.

"Ten," called another, and then "Fifteen," "Twenty," "Half a dollar," "A dollar."

$600 for Soiled Collar.

Morrissey was red in the face with excitement and astonishment. He roared out all the familiar quips of an auctioneer, and every word brought an answering bid. They rose in leaps and bounds until the throng drew back and, astounded itself now, watched while C. W. Band of Toronto, Canada, and Mesmore Kendall, a friend of Miss Mayo, bid against each other.

Mr. Band has a son in the British Army abroad, Captain P. C. Band, and he meant to let no one outdo him in patriotism. From dollars the bids mounted to tens and hundreds, until finally Mr. Kendall shook his head and declined to beat Mr. Band's bid of $600.

The crowd, almost hysterical now with excitement, screamed and cheered, and Mr. Band was hauled up onto the stage. His face beamed and he shouted:

"I'll raise the bid, now, to $1,000!"

"Hurrah!" yelled the crowd.

"Twelve hundred!" shouted back the excited Mr. Band, and there's no telling what he would have given next if they hadn't stopped him. He received the collar amid more cheers, and then, as Miss Mayo said, just to throw in something to bind the bargain, they gave him a gold cigarette case which is said once to have belonged to the late Field Marshal Kitchener.

So ended the bazaar proper, but there was yet to be the dance which had been arranged days before as the final event on the program. Though every one concerned was all tired out, nobody among the 4,000 volunteer workers and the several thousand others who jammed the floors showed the least weariness. Like everything else connected with the great bazaar, the final romp on the floor was superlative and colossal.

Made More Than $1,500,000.

During the nineteen days of the bazaar more than 750,000 persons visited it, and the receipts are estimated at upward of $1,500,000. It broke all records for an enterprise of this kind in the United States.

The crowd last night was as big as at some of the early sessions, when it seemed as if the big Palace could not hold one more. At the height of the evening all three floors were packed. Many were seeing the fair for the first time.

Those who came for bargains were generally disappointed. The buying in the daytime had been so brisk that by night many booths were stripped of their wares, while others had only a few milliards. Only a few auction sales were held. There had been a liberal reduction in prices for the early comers to profit by.

The whine and whir of the bagpipes, the cries of the ballyhoos and auctioneers, and the music of the orchestras sounded above the roar of the crowd. In the Permanent Blind Relief Tea Garden players from Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" gave numbers from that midnight revue, while in the Café de Paris a cotillion was held. All this was before the grand finale on the third floor, where every one felt care-free after midnight.

The affairs of the bazaar have been transferred to the offices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at 120 Broadway, and there the accounts will be settled. The bazaar was given under the auspices of the commission, the War Relief Clearing House, and the National Allied Relief Committee, and 2nd Ed. Germany's Battles at Verdun, Princess Jue Quon Tai, others. "Laughing Mask" in Person Today. the bazaar's share of the receipts will be divided equally among these charities. The numerous other charity organizations represented were, on a fifty-fifty basis.

Pearl Necklace to Sailor.

The $10,000 pearl necklace from Dreicer & Co., which was one of the most valuable prizes and was awarded by the B. F. B. Permanent Blind booth, went to A. W. Niland, who registered from the U. S. S. Ozark at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Captain Bulcin of the Hotel Biltmore received a Jeffery automobile, and Day Kolik of Detroit, Mich., a gold watch. The last shares on a Packard were sold last night by Annette Kellermann. The distribution of the remainder of the prizes will be conducted from 120 Broadway.

One of the most interesting events of the closing day was the appearance of Miss Helen Keller at the Permanent Blind Relief booth. Miss Keller, who has perhaps done more than any other person to encourage the work for the blind through her own marvelous achievements, made a touching plea for the men who had lost their sight in battle.

"Stand you by now," she said; "don't leave any of them unbefriended, these young men with their hopes, like their bodies, maimed, and their future years, like their eyes, without light. There is a voice in my heart that cries and cries for them. From the darkness whose deepest grief my soul knows I appeal to you.

Helen Keller's Plea.

"Have you never felt the terror and the loneliness of the night? Ah, in that house without lights there is no door of escape but death. Have mercy, then, and give these young men whatever help you can. Remember, before they went into battle they were full of hope. They dreamed of fortune, success, a happy home. Now they are dependent upon us for whatever of good the future may hold for them. Without our help they will stand at street corners begging their bread. They will stumble through life, guided by a dog or a little child. Think, think. Give what you can; they gave their all. Would you take a thousand dollars for your sight? Then it is your duty to help these less fortunate ones."

George Hough Perry and Waldemar De Bille, executive Directors of the bazaar, received yesterday bronze plaques in recognition of their services.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:10
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE Gala Performance
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC, "MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD."
DOLLY TWINS, WILL ROGERS.



The Play That Mexico Makes Timely
LIBERTY
Twice Daily at 2:15 & 8:15, including Sunday.
Thos. Dixon's Spectacle, Victor Herbert's Music
by ORCHESTRA OF 50.

GAIETY THEATRE, Broadway, 46th Street. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 and 8:30. Orch. 50c.; 1st & 2d Balc., 25c. Box Seats, $2. THE MASTER PHOTO-SPECTACLE
SIR HERBERT TREE IN MACBETH

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. Wed. 2:20. LAST 12 TIMES THIS SEASON.
JOHN BARRYMORE IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S JUSTICE
MASTERPIECE.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
The Cinderella Man

CRITERION B'way at 45th St. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $100,000 SPECTACLE
CIVILIZATION
TRY TO GET IN—SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday"

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & June 27 at 2:30.
The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
Great Comedy Cast in the Funniest Play in Years.
FAIR AND WARMER
Prompt attention to out-of-town reservations by mail or wire.



HOW BRITAIN PREPARED
A Motion Picture Lesson in Preparedness.

LYCEUM Twice Daily at 2:15 & 8:15. Nights 25c to $1. Mats. 25 & 50c.
GLOBE BROADWAY 46TH ST. CONTINUOUS DAILY FROM 2 P.M.
BILLIE BURKE in "GLORIA'S ROMANCE."
Motion Picture Novel, Chapter 8, and
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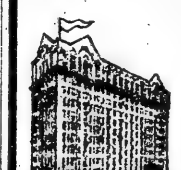
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

THE OUTLOOK IN MEXICO.

El Paso and other border towns would be best pleased if war with Mexico had begun yesterday or last month or last year. Denied that gratification, they insist that it will begin this morning. For some days it has been evident that there might occur at any time such clashes as are reported in this morning's news, but they are not war, and it is entirely possible that they may not bring on war. The relations between the United States and Mexico are strained to a point where it is difficult to call them friendly, but there will be war only if CARRANZA'S stubbornness and folly blind him to its certain consequences.

There has been a threat of war on both sides, first by CARRANZA and then in our reply when we told him that the acts of which he gave warning would entail the "gravest consequences." There is, nevertheless, a large degree of probability that he will come to a wiser decision. It is reported that the Allied Powers of Europe are urging him to avoid trouble with us, it being their belief that he has been incited to rashness by German influence. We can hardly believe that the pacific councils of the Allies will have much weight. There are other and better reasons why he should draw back before it is too late.

His financial condition is about as desperate as could well be imagined. He would have to carry on war with the most nearly worthless money in the world. He might manage that, but there is a grave shortage of food, and it is believed that his troops are very poorly equipped. It is not merely that they lack bread and beans and beef, but that their supply of munitions would be quickly exhausted.

There is another reason, and a highly valid one, for great caution on his part. The moves made by our Government to put itself in a position for meeting any acts of hostility on the part of the Mexicans and the swiftness with which they are being carried to a completion, as well as the perfectly unmistakable terms of our note, can leave him in no doubt as to our determination. The consequences to him and to Mexico will be grave indeed if he or his military chieftains enter upon the desperate business of a war with the United States. CARRANZA talks much of his pride of race. He has sought to implant in the minds of his people the notion that in him and in their recent behavior they have something to be proud of. But, after all, the old gentleman must have in some corner of his head a saving remnant of common sense.

WAR FINANCE.

There is no war yet, and no certainty of war. Until the situation is clearer, it would seem that the case is one of emergency merely, and that the simple way to meet the financial necessities is to issue the one-year certificates of indebtedness authorized for temporary unforeseen requirements. Even that resort is not one of instant need, for the Treasury is receiving tax payments on a considerable scale, and has in its general fund over $85,000,000, besides over $57,000,000 earmarked for the use of disbursing officers. The Treasury also holds $240,000,000 of so-called Panama Canal bonds, which it is said the President can use as a means of "raising money for military purposes." The same suggestion is so often made in connection with so many and diverse other purposes that it is worth considering apart from the war prospects, or in connection with them, because of the renewal of the familiar proposal of an easy way to get money in avoidance of the necessity of application to Congress or of laying taxes.

The bonds which it is proposed to issue are not the original bonds whose proceeds were limited by law to the uses of the Panama Canal. They have been spent, and are not available. The unissued bonds are not properly canal bonds at all. They are "straight" bonds based "on the credit of the United States," and are authorized to "reimburse the Treasury" for expenditures on the canal from its cash surplus. The money spent was taxes and not borrowed funds. That is why the canal is an unmortgaged asset, and would remain unmortgaged if the bonds were issued. The effect of the issue would be merely to restore to the Treasury the funds which it had spent, not to mortgage the canal.

The financial effect of issuing the Panama bonds would be no different than from the issue of any other bonds. The country would be debtor that amount, and it could be paid only by laying taxes. It is necessary to ask Congress for authority to make war, and in its vote authority would be given to spend money in making it. The President has authority to issue the bonds. Congress would give him authority to spend the proceeds in carrying on the war.

SUFFRAGE BY THREAT.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Woman's Party, two lovely berries growing on one stem, are continuing their heroic task of putting Mr. WILSON and the Democrats in Congress under duress. "Pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment," they cry, "or we will stump "the twelve suffrage States against "you." "We recommend the extension of the franchise," the St. Louis platform says, "to the women of the "country by the States upon the same "terms as to men." In the face of that declaration, and before it is a week old, these belligerent sisters command Mr. WILSON and the Democrats in Congress to kick it away and commit themselves to Federal votes for women, and to do it not because they are convinced of the desirability of suffrage by constitutional amendment, but because they are frightened into it. A high opinion these frowning dames must have of the moral honesty and courage of Mr. WILSON and the Congress Democrats.

To hold that woman suffrage is the prime and paramount issue on which this election, or any election, should be decided is to furnish to the anti-suffragists a fatal argument, but it would be unjust to the majority of the suffragists to regard them as responsible for the antics and dithyrambics of the suffrage Extreme Left. The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Woman's Party are but amusing themselves and the rest of the country with a "bluff." They have been deserted by the sense of the ridiculous. The efforts, if efforts are made, of these two sororities to beat Mr. WILSON and the Democratic Party would have about as much effect on the election as the evolutions of one Jersey mosquito on the movements of the satellites of Jupiter.

WHO IS IN CONTEMPT?

The House of Representatives shows a high and fine sensitiveness upon the point of honor. "If you are conscious of your dignity and honor," Representative MOON of Tennessee said to his fellow-members, "you will pass" the resolution finding United States District Attorney MARSHALL of New York guilty of contempt and summoning him before the House to be punished. Aroused by such appeals as this, the House voted 208 to 85 that District Attorney MARSHALL is in contempt.

We have failed to observe in The Congressional Record any notice of a motion or resolution to direct that inquiry be made into the conduct of FRANK BUCHANAN, a member of the House representing the Seventh Illinois District. Does the honorable body of which Mr. BUCHANAN is a member feel that he has done nothing to discredit it before the country, that he has only enhanced its shining glory? Mr. BUCHANAN, an ex-President of Labor's National Peace Council, is now under indictment. A Federal Grand Jury in this city, inquiring into the plots of German propagandists to bring about strikes in munition factories, heard evidence implicating the officials of Labor's Peace Council and reached the conclusion that Representative BUCHANAN, as well as ex-Representative FOWLER of the same State, ought to have an opportunity to clear themselves of the charges against them in a criminal court. Therefore indictments were found. Representative BUCHANAN at once filed charges of impeachment against District Attorney MARSHALL, and during the hearing Mr. MARSHALL wrote a letter criticising the attitude of the sub-committee before which the hearing was held. Out of that grew the contempt proceedings, although Mr. MARSHALL promptly wrote the Judiciary Committee that he had intended no reflections upon the House of Representatives as a whole or upon the Judiciary Committee, that he had criticised nobody but the members of the sub-committee.

Representative GRAHAM of Pennsylvania declared to the House that the sub-committee sent here to investigate Mr. MARSHALL gave a willing ear to tales told about the District Attorney's office by those who had reason to fear it, that it sought to violate the sanctity of the Grand Jury room in order to get more information about Mr. MARSHALL, that he had just cause for feeling incensed against the committee, and that the passage of the contempt resolution seemed to him to be an effort "to punish a man simply be-"cause in his honesty and the indig-"nation of his red blood he resented "an attack that he considered to be "unjust and improper." That did not influence the House. It passed the resolution just the same.

Does the House of Representatives really believe that the time and the occasion for this proceeding against Federal District Attorney MARSHALL are well chosen? If the members of the House will take the pains to read the party platforms adopted respectively at Chicago and St. Louis they will find therein pretty sharp condemnations of persons engaging in such undertakings as those in which the Grand Jury found the presumptive evidence that Mr. BUCHANAN was involved. The Democratic platform asserts that any person acting in the interest of a foreign Power and in disregard of this country's welfare who seeks "to injure this Govern-"ment in its foreign relations or "cripple and destroy its industries at "home * * * is faithless to the "trust which the privileges of citizen-"ship repose in him and disloyal to "his country." It is proper, of course, that the House should refrain from any proceeding in the case of Mr. BUCHANAN until he has had his day in court. But will not the country very naturally construe the contempt proceedings against Mr. MARSHALL as evidence that the House resents the attempt to bring one of its members to trial for a crime, as evidence that it is really trying to punish the prosecutor in that proceeding? Taking into account the state of public feeling at this moment, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the honor and respect in which the members of the House are held by their fellow-countrymen will be enhanced by the passage of the contempt resolution in this case or by any punitive determination had thereunder.

THE BLACK EAGLE PLUCKED.

The Hon. FRANK B. KELLOGG has been nominated for Senator in Congress by the Republicans of Minnesota in State-wide primary. Mr. KELLOGG'S entrance into the primaries was due, we believe, to the foresight of the associated Republican editors of the State. He had refused to subject himself to the expense and the ordinary stump-speaking canvass of a primary campaign. His selection is about the first praiseworthy product of the jumbled primary laws of his State. He is a sound lawyer, a man of knowledge, character, and force. If he is elected, as he will be, presumably, the Gopher State will be represented for the first time in sixteen years by two Senators, and Mr. NELSON, that hearty and shrewd American from Norway, will have a worthy colleague.

MOSES EDWIN CLAPP, whom Mr. KELLOGG will succeed in the Senate, hasn't even "rattled around" in the chair of CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, which he was chosen to fill in 1901. "The Black Eagle of Fergus Falls" has screamed until the State is tired of him. He is a consummate specimen of the Elijah Pogram type. As a Progressive he roared with the full strength of his admirable lungs and mighty vocal chords against Judges and for the recall of judicial decisions. As an "announcer" at a show he would have been in his element. His latest contribution to statesmanship was his vote for the Gore resolution. That was going to strengthen him, the orotund innocent must have thought, misunderstanding Minnesota. Well, he seems to have run "a poor third" in the primary race, the very districts where his vote to give up American rights was thought apt to help him having turned against him. Thus his defeat is more than the expression of the weariness of Minnesota Republicanism with resonant mediocrity; it is a triumph of Americanism.

Who is there to mourn for MOSES? Not one. He lagged superfluous. He is not a Senator, but a study in acoustics. Yet we can't part without regret from one who seems rather a character out of a novel of political satire than a contemporary actuality. Good fortune to him in everything but politics! We hope to hear from him yet in the cattle show season.

FOLLY OF AN AFTER-WAR.

The Economic Conference of Paris will have a curious historical interest. Its failure is already written in the futilities of past experience. "Hatred," said the French economist YVES GUYOT, in a dispatch to The New York Tribune while the conference was in session, "is a very poor foundation "for an economic future, and, besides, "the interests of all the Allies are not "the same as regards Germany." But the conferees agreed in delusions to the contrary and brought forth a program which provides:

First, for unlimited economic co-operation among the Allies during the remainder of the war. This was already intended by the necessities of their situation.

Second, for a joint defensive boycott of German commerce and industry during an indeterminate post-bellum time of reconstruction. This is a very dubious undertaking.

Third, for permanent tariffs, subventions, and commercial arrangements whereby Germany, so far as possible, shall forever be excluded from trade rivalry with her present enemies, or so penalized therein that her competition need never again be feared.

That the third part of the program is economically chimerical is recognized at once by a considerable body of British opinion. That it would react upon its own authors is argued in the country where the demand for it has been most clamorous. To prohibit or penalize trade with 115,000,000 industrious people in the middle of Europe would injure them enormously, of course, but it would injure equally all the rest, for trade is a reciprocal business in which wealth is exchanged for mutual profit. That the 115,000,000 people are Teutonic has nothing to do with trade.

In so far as German competition has been unfair, or may continue to be, remedies are near at hand. Each nation will control and always has controlled the terms on which outgroups may trade within its doors. That is one thing. To destroy trade because of its hateful origin is quite another thing. Even though it were politically feasible to do so, the economic price would be disastrous, and both sides would have to pay it. "What is the "real factor that is enabling the Allies "to last out a war of endurance?" asks The London Daily News. "It "is the credit of one country, and that "country is free-trade England. It is "the resources of free trade which "will finally give us victory."

Economic truth will prove itself. The political aspects of the proposed boycott are for the present more interesting. The declaration of the Economic Conference of Paris in favor of permanent barriers against German competition is but an undertaking to continue the war against Germany after peace. One war is to end where another begins. Peace in that guise is not peace at all. It is only a truce, made necessary by the physical exhaustion of one side. The treaty of peace should end not only the physical combat, but all economic reprisals. Therefore, what is the implication of proposing now and beforehand to organize an after-war? Is it that the Allies cannot trust their own or each other's representatives to make proper terms of peace in the world conference that will be called to end the present conflict? That should be the time and place to stipulate the rights of trade, the nation-ways of future time, and all the readjustments deemed necessary to promote human intercourse and happiness.

THE ORIGINAL HUGHES MAN.

It is perturbing to the sociologist to see that even after that unassisted spontaneous rising of the Republican "people" for the nomination of Mr. HUGHES, "the original Hughes man," replica of a conventional campaign figure, is beginning to appear. The Chicago correspondent of The Portland Press gives the honor to a Dirigo statesman:

> Maine occupies an especially favorable position in this selection. FREDERICK HALE, the Republican National Committeeman from Maine and candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, was the first public speaker anywhere to unequivocally indorse HUGHES. This Mr. HALE did on Jan. 17 of this year at the Portland Club, and today he is being recognized by the Republican leaders here as the man who started the Hughes movement and is being given credit for it.

Of course Mr. HALE has no right to lay that flattering unction to his soul. The Hughes movement germinated in the air, was caught by heart from heart, grew wild in woods in Vermont, and then in Oregon, where several thousand of the "people" got it.

Politicians had nothing to do with it. Yet since the old political mythology and terminology continue even in the face of an irresistible contagion of popular enthusiasm, the catalogue of original Hughes men is likely to be long. The Hon. WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE of Massachusetts "has favored "Mr. HUGHES for the Presidency con-"sistently since 1908." At least The Boston Transcript told us so in April. Mr. CRANE'S prudent habit of susurration shall not keep him from being enumerated as an older, if not a better, soldier of the Hughes army than Mr. HALE. "Senator LODGE," our venerable Boston friend assured us, "was convinced as long ago as "last Summer that Mr. HUGHES "would be the Republican nominee in "1916." So Mr. LODGE is an original Hughes man, highly original, as he was in his long and consistent support of Mr. WEEKS on one ballot at Chicago. Mr. LODGE turned to Mr. ROOSEVELT, as Mr. ROOSEVELT turned to Mr. LODGE, just for courtesy.

Inevitably, Kansas has a delegate in the convention of original Hughes men. The Topeka Capital tells us that the Hon. J. NAPOLEON DOLLEY, sometime State Bank Commissioner, "picked HUGHES as the logical candidate several months ago." Let Mr. DOLLEY tell how that guileless amateur, Mr. FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, was prevailed upon to trust himself among the politicians and continue to be the janitor of the gigantic popular insurrection:

> When it was suggested that he go to Chicago and take charge of the Hughes campaign, I wired him at New York, urging him to go on behalf of Kansas, and received a reply from him stating that he had decided to undertake the work. He is one of the most honest, able, and fearless political leaders I have ever known.

Some Progressives are unreconciled to the artless Mr. HITCHCOCK, but as a manufacturer of spontaneous sentiment and a collector of delegates he has few equals. When he writes his memoirs the official roll of original Hughes men may be known.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Planning to Keep Us Alive.

That our police are quite competent to maintain order in this city, even with a part of the National Guard regiments away—or all of them, for that matter—is not doubted enough by New Yorkers for the question to have received consideration, except, possibly, by a few men upon whom rest special responsibilities of that sort. Still, the statements on the subject made by the Acting Commissioner of Police are reassuring, even though it is reassurance of which none of us had felt the need.

But more interesting, because more puzzling, was his assertion that the department had worked out plans by which the city could be fed, even though railway transportation were stopped for a time. How that could be done is a good deal of a mystery, for though not a little of New York's daily supply of food comes to it by water, it is only a small part of the whole, and of that part no small fraction is brought by rail to the ships that bring it to us.

It has been said many times that the immediately available stock of food for New York would last only a week or so, and that the city was in much the same situation as are the countries—among which Great Britain is a notable example—that have practically given up the task of feeding their own people from their own farms. What can happen to such countries in case of war Germany has learned to her very great discomfort, and still greater indignation, and there is more than excuse for fearing that without a railway service the New Yorkers who couldn't or wouldn't get away from town would soon find themselves living on rations as severely restricted, by "cards" or otherwise, as are the Kaiser's subjects. The latter vehemently insist that they are not starving, but, judging from the constantly recurring reports of hunger riots in the German cities, a good many of them are far from content.

And the Acting Police Commissioner says that the department's plan for getting along without the railways cannot be explained, as to do so would make its execution impossible! That is a puzzle indeed. Of course the scheme would have to be known as soon as it was carried out, and it is more than hard to see why it cannot be told in advance.

Running Fast Away from Duty!

If, as is reported, KOLEHMAINEN, the champion distance runner, was induced to join the Fourteenth Regiment under what was, as he understood it, a contract or agreement that nothing would be expected or demanded of him except to bring glory on the regiment as a competitor in races, then his present refusal to do military service should bring upon him hardly more of criticism than upon the officers who permitted his enlistment on terms worse than absurd.

It is next to impossible, however, to believe that any such arrangement with the man was made by, or even with the knowledge of, the more responsible members of the organization. For KOLEHMAINEN to compete as a Guardsman when he was not one in any proper sense of the word was a fraud from the standpoint of sport, and that he should be allowed to do so could only happen under a complete and dangerous misunderstanding of the purposes for which the National Guard exists. It is not supported to supply young men with clubs, either social or athletic, and though a certain number and quality of social features may be innocently attractive for getting and keeping members, and though the cultivation of athletic prowess among them can be commended, yet both should be strictly incidental to the more serious business of soldiering.

The Kolehmainen case is one that ought to be thoroughly investigated and sternly settled. He and everybody else should be taught that to join the National Guard is to assume some heavy obligations as well as to acquire privileges valuable or pleasing—that the first and greatest of the obligations is to ignore and forget all personal preferences and safeties when the call for service in the field may come.

A Berlin Editor on Peace.

One of the Berlin newspapers, the Tageblatt, makes the statement that "we have repeatedly made offers of peace to our enemies," and that therefore "responsibility for the continuance of the war rests on them."

This assertion, if sincere, reveals a pathetic misunderstanding of the situation, for of course no such offers have been made. The nearest approach to them has been the remote one of an occasional more or less definite presentation by some high German official of the claim that as soon as the Allies recognized their loss of the war, such terms of peace as victors are wont to offer could be theirs for the taking.

The Tageblatt also declares that the conquest of France, as "the dominating Power of the Entente, the head and soul of the resistance," is what Germany must do first, but that, it seems, is only preparatory to the accomplishing of a more important object. With France beaten, "our hands will be free to deal with England, for there can be no end to the struggle until the soil of England herself, also, is saturated in the life-blood of her people."

With these ideas underlying "offers of peace," it is not so remarkable that they have not been accepted or even considered.

Not Opposed to Home Rule.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interest of accuracy I beg you to correct a statement under the headline "Warns against Irish 'Made in Germany.'" The statement is: "The Friends of Irish Freedom are for the most part of those who oppose home rule." I speak with knowledge of many of the persons who compose that organization. They favor home rule, real home rule, for Ireland. I do not know a single one who opposes home rule. The membership of the Friends of Irish Freedom includes many who, up to the time of Mr. Redmond's protestations of loyalty to Great Britain and his advice to young Irishmen to volunteer for the British service, had been loyal supporters of the Parliamentary Party. Many of its members, like myself, have protested against the general acceptance of the so-called Home Rule bill as a full discharge of all Ireland's claims and grievances against England. The suspended Home Rule act does not, as a matter of fact, make over to the Irish Parliament a single essential of sovereignty. Even if it were a much more comprehensive grant of power, we would have protested against the attempt to pledge the Irish people to the abandonment of their right to nationhood and complete autonomy in return for a mere mess of verbiage. No one should be deluded into the belief that any hasty, makeshift effigy of government will seem a justification for Irish co-operation in the support of the hard-pressed Empire.

As for Mr. Egan's claim that the Friends of Irish Freedom were "made in Germany," the charge would be too ridiculous to need refutation if it were not given circulation in so respectable an organ of public opinion as THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Germans had no more to do with the organization of the Friends of Irish Freedom than had the latter body with the recent Irish uprising. I know persons prominent in the Friends of Irish Freedom movement who disapprove of Germany's militarism and deprecate her methods, and would deplore such an outcome of the war as would make them dominant.

JOHN J. MURPHY

New York, June 8, 1916.

Mr. Royce's Challenge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very remarkable that after the papers had published the fact that the National Security League had discontinued its Speakers' Bureau and that I was no longer connected with it, Mr. Royce should insist that it should designate me as its representative. The main thing is, does Mr. Royce really want a chance to attack military defense preparedness in Carnegie Hall? If he will choose another antagonist, let him do so.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW.

New York, June 19, 1916.

EXPEDITING JUSTICE.

A Bill Which Would Put an End to Protracted Litigation.

New York, June 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has been a loyal supporter of the cause of law reform. Your readers will be interested to know that a bill recommended by the American Bar Association has just passed the House of Representatives, providing as follows:

> No judgment shall be set aside or reversed, nor shall a new trial be granted by any court of the United States in any case, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure, unless in the opinion of the court to which application is made, after an examination of the entire cause, it shall appear that the error complained of has injuriously affected the rights of the parties.

If this bill should pass the Senate and become a law, it will cut up by the roots the cause of half the delays in procedure that have caused so much injustice in the Federal courts. It is simply the fulfillment of the pledge contained in the Democratic platform for 1912:

> We recommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures as will rid the present legal system of the delays, expense, and uncertainties incident to the system as now administered.

In substance, the principle of the bill has been adopted in twenty-five of the States. This great advance is in large measure due to the efforts of the committee of the American Bar Association that has for eight years been engaged in suggesting remedies "to prevent delay and unnecessary cost in litigation." In the last Congress, on its recommendation, a bill was passed requiring the Federal courts to disregard a mistake in bringing a suit on the law side of the court rather than on the equity side, or vice versa, and also a bill allowing an appeal to be taken directly to the Supreme Court from a decision of the State court, declaring a State law to be void because in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Before that time such appeal could only be taken if the decision of the State court was in favor of the statute.

You printed recently an address in which some lawyer undertook to apologize for his profession. It seems to me that this apology, if needed at all, was so only because many people fail to realize how much good work is done by lawyers. There is really no more public-spirited profession. In this particular case fifteen leading lawyers, from all parts of the country, have given a great deal of time and thought to reforming the procedure of the Federal courts, and that without any reward except the consciousness of duty well done.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

Newsboys' Unnecessary Shouting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose herewith a copy of a communication sent to Commissioner Emerson which I think might be published in THE TIMES in order to help to abate a great nuisance.

EMIL MAYER, M. D.

New York, June 20, 1916.

Dear Commissioner: Permit me to call your attention to what I consider a great nuisance, and which, I believe, entirely within your power to help to abolish. I refer to the lusty-lunged hawkers of "extras," who make night hideous with their cries, most of which are absolute lies, and all of which is, as I am sure your are aware, very detrimental to the health of the community. Not only are sick patients disturbed by their raucous cries, but people are made more nervous and apprehensive; and now that there is a strong likelihood of war between ourselves and Mexico, the apprehension occasioned by these shouts of "extra" will be especially detrimental to the nervous systems of the relatives of the men who have gone to the front.

I would suggest as a remedy that no shouting of "extra" be permitted after 6 P. M., and if the newspapers are very desirous of getting out extra editions that these may be offered for sale on the main avenues without, however, the privilege of shouting their wares.

The whole matter is the more disgraceful in that a careful investigation fails to show any need for an extra edition. For instance, last night, Monday, June 19, there was a yelling in front of my West End residence from 9:15 to 9:43 P. M. of the vendors, and one could distinctly make out "War with Mexico." Nothing in the morning papers of today shows any news of a startling character, and one must only feel that it was the action of the fakers. Surely this ought to be stopped. Won't you help us?

EMIL MAYER, M. D.

What Some Immigrants Hold To.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of recent happenings among the hyphenates the question arises whether we are afraid to keep order within our own house. It is a very difficult thing, and a delicate one, too, to delimit the frontiers of freedom, but it is high time the task was taken in hand. Most immigrants have come to this country to escape the tyranny and oppression of the rulers of their native land, and have found here liberty and prosperity. We most emphatically object to their bringing with them and promulgating political ideals which conflict with those of America. This is a grave political danger, and fraught with the most serious consequences to our unity and strength. American citizenship should not be handed out like a game license, and a specific oath should be incorporated which compels them, if necessary, to fight against the country of their birth. Persons taking out American papers should be responsible with their person and their entire property for their good faith, and any acts which are hostile to the country of their adoption, either in speech or in deed, should be visited with immediate and stern punishment. There has been a most shameful abuse of the liberty and courtesy extended to the subjects of certain nations.

I have been twice in Holland since the war commenced, and have met there many Germans who spoke of our country in terms of open contempt and derision. I have recently been in several foreign restaurants in the City of New York and have heard there conversation in a foreign tongue which ought to have had the attention of our police officials.

Wake up, Uncle Sam, before it is too late, and put your house in order! AMERICAN.

New York, June 9, 1916.

THE CALL OF A COAT.

You never would think that an old blue coat
Would have such a lot to say—
Would prattle along of a time remote
In such a recalling way.

And yet from its hook on the store-room door
It eagerly whispers to me—
"Come back, come back, to the good old corps
And see what there is to see!"

It beckons to me with its empty sleeves
And sadly the buttons smile—
'Tis easy to see that the old coat grieves
To march with the rank and file.

But the coat's of a pattern out of date
And worn is its wearer, too—
It's a far, far cry back to '65
When Uncle Sam's boys wore blue.

O. C. A. CHILD.

THE WORLD'S NEW MORAL WEAPONS.

One Is to Lock Out the Offending Nation, Thereby Pronouncing Upon It a Terrible and Indeterminate Sentence.

By DR. DAVID ORR EDSON.
Psychologist.

New York, June 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Civilization, which is but the question of mental procedure vs. physical force, is now before us for a final determination—at least so far as our generation is concerned. One force or the other is about to be restandardized for perhaps another century. Which?

I do not prognosticate dire results to follow either this or that line of procedure. I only call to mind materials of thought which escape the average thinker It seems almost impossible for the individual to see new material in a new event. Just as soon as he is thrust into a situation which threatens his own welfare, he becomes so prejudiced in favor of the old materials with which he achieved his survival in the past that he is utterly blinded to the new materials which are ever coming to the front for the reason of the law of progress.

If we are to prepare physical force to back our desires we should bear in mind that, though we do this with the most commendable spirit, the end we seek to achieve may not eventuate. The winning of a fight is still determined by the materials of a fight. What then? Well, we may lose! That is exactly what may befall any undertaking. Nevertheless, I find that the average "preparedness mind" has given this possible alternative not the slightest thought. To be prepared—to him—is actually to win, without the fight. Nor will he give the slightest consideration to the thought of the other fellow's preparedness. What about our physical preparedness when the other fellow is willing to prepare right down to personal and family poverty? This is, indeed, the path which preparedness must be ready to travel, once it is established as a method of procedure.

On the other hand, within the last one hundred years or so, there has grown into civilization, through peaceful procedures, materials which in having been exercised to mutual advantage have become necessities, and compulsive necessities at that, namely, international relationships. They have been so elaborated as to leave nations utterly inadequate to cope with their own necessities. International relationships are compulsory.

Also, within these last one hundred years or so, there has been elaborated in the mind of man, in consequence of these international compulsions, a punishment far more intolerable than can be inflicted by any means of physical torture. It is a form of automatic reaction—mental in procedure—and the offender is powerless against it. It not only fastens its tentacles upon the disadjuster, but may become a thing of inheritance. Heretofore, to be "locked up" for violations of the rules of the game of life was considered the very end-product of social punishment. But now there is a greater one—elaborated out of international co-ordination, to wit: To be "locked out." To be "locked out" is indeed an indeterminate sentence, and one which may not be brought to any court for readjustment or liberation.

It was with this quality of mental stuff that President Wilson forced Germany to abandon her submarine procedure. This is the quality of material that has been standardized in the halls of learning. Along these lines I could enumerate hundreds of like compulsions with which the human mind is unable to contend. To give the death thrust to an adversary fighting with these materials is, first of all, to destroy one's self. The pacifist is no coward, nor is he a laggard. He merely says that to fight along these lines may be to lose. That is a result, however, quite as possible with physical preparedness, while to win would be an achievement worthy of the twentieth century, and not at all beyond the realms of possibility.

Civilization has been achieved by the few over the many. It must not be forgotten that the propagation of civilization in this twentieth century of ours depends utterly upon a drafting from the many a sufficient number of recruits each year, to swell the ranks to a greater proportion. In short—in this period of 1916—this means that the profits derived from civilized procedures must be extended yearly to include a greater number. And this in turn means policing the game, not merely to punish infractors, but to see to it that the rewards are fairly distributed. Police the game, by all means, but not by physical prowess alone. Physical force must gradually be shunted from muscle to brain cells, for the reason that the division of spoils is then more equitably distributed. This leads to greater achievements.

This is not a country of blood-strain, as are England and France and Germany and Russia and Italy. This is a land of escape from physical arbitration—a land where mental achievement may claim its reward unhampered by such hereditary prejudices. The war now being waged in the old country, no matter the complex reasons of cause, is producing effects of tremendous dissatisfaction. The reward is bound to be infinitesimal when compared with the loss. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the influx of aliens into this country following the return of peace will be enormous, owing to the desire to escape the suffering which will fall upon those who have to pay the price of war.

It seems to me quite stupid for the United States to prepare for physical war in the face of the fact that Europe is destroying her war materials—men, wealth, and the desire for war. In doing this we are but shifting the balance, see-saw fashion, to this continent. It requires a great deal of courage for a man to enter a room unarmed where gun-play holds forth, yet it is a well-known fact that he who does so holds more dynamic weight for the settlement of the dispute than one who enters bristling with armament.

DAVID ORR EDSON.

GERMANY'S MILK PROBLEM.

The Scanty Supply a Cause for Fear and Speculation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The main interest about the food question in Europe is the indication it gives that a shortage of certain foodstuffs, such as milk and fat, is likely to prove the deciding factor in the war. It is scarcely too much to say that Germany's present position with regard to the food supplies of her workers and growing population stultifies her offensive preparations for further conquest. What, it may be asked, is the use of a military system, however well devised and equipped, unless the country which it exists to defend is able to feed it? What should we think of the offensive position of an army which has to draw the greater part of its food supplies from the resources of its reserve population, the workers and growing males? It is very easy to see that from time to time the German Government is being invited to face the cold and raw fact of its gradually increasing dependence on the foreigner for the prime necessities of life. The dependence on foreign supplies is likely to prove the last act in the drama, for France and England, as well as Switzerland and Holland, are suffering from high prices and shortage of food.

Figures given by an expert, writing in L'Economiste Francais of May 13, 1916, show that the stock of fat and milk is steadily shrinking. At the present moment a great many of the French people are dependent on cocoa and chocolate for their supply of fat, and so great is the lack of milk that the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique of Feb. 16, 1916, advises the French to use buttermilk, which is made on a great scale from whole milk, much of which is consumed by the sick, the babies, and those who can afford to buy it.

The gravity of the milk shortage in Germany is not fully realized in this country. Perhaps it will not be realized until the pinch in Germany grows too severe for the constancy of the people. So far, the supply of milk has not failed in a sensational way. But interference with production, such as easily happens in the confusion and disturbance of war conditions, has created terrible public anxiety. By reading between the lines of the brief published announcements of Dr. von Behr-Pinnow, Curator of the Auguste Viktoria Haus in Berlin—announcements published regularly in the Zeitschrift fuer Schulgesundheitspflege—it clearly appears that there is great distress in poor families and in what are called "military families"—that is, families whose male members are at the front or doing garrison duty. But it is necessary to look closely to realize that the direst human suffering is taking place. For in the tumult of such a battle as is going on now in the political and military world the faint voice of starving families fails to penetrate. Yet it is human, aye, child material that the battle in Europe is warping and twisting and wrecking all the time. It is mothers with all their burden of responsibility who are being starved; it is children who are dying or whose strength is being sapped. This aspect of the case is clear to all those who read German literature and make a point of studying all sides of weighing the pros and cons, without which no one can arrive at a just conclusion.

For these reasons the question of milk is more vitally important to all Germans than the question of bread and potatoes. For many months past Germans have been more conscious than ever that the needs of their children come before any other claims. Hence, the supply of milk deserves the most careful consideration. In the first place, babies cannot thrive without fat, and milk affords the only way in which fat can be administered to very young children. Milk is therefore enormously valued, both as a food and for general use, as a source of fat. A shortage of milk leaves a serious gap in the nutrition of babies, and even whole milk, if it is of inferior quality, is not equal to the required purpose. Owing to the shortage of fodder there has been a decided drop in the quality of milk and a corresponding loss in fat. The German Government has been keeping its eyes on this problem and has tried to solve it in various ways. Thus it is known that fruits contain fat, and, accordingly, the Minister of Education has issued a decree in the Ministerialblatt fuer Landwirtschaft that the older school children should aid in collecting the harvest of fruit. The announcement runs: "Owing to the shortage of fats this year, every effort should be made to find a possible substitute."

The shortage of fodder is also a matter which presses hardly on the people. Professor Bongert, in the Zeitschrift fuer Fleisch- und-Milch Hygiene, advises farmers to use sedge and seaweed in the feeding of cattle. The seaweed is freed from its salt by careful washing in fresh water. Professor Schwabe, in an article in the Berliner Tierarztliche Wochenschrift of April 6, suggests the use of a meal made from heath or sweet broom. Judging from the reports, this meal is most useful, but the price of it is high.

It is worth while to press these points hard, for the one hope of a happy issue of the war lies in a correct appreciation of the facts.

PAUL BARTHOLOW.

New York, June 6, 1916.

Helping Our Own Wounded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want you to know of the continuing interest in the letter you published stating that it would be a pleasure for me to act as almoner for any who wished to add to the comfort and contentment of the men who have been brought sick and wounded to the base hospital here. So generous has the response been that we have placed electric fans in all of the wards where the seriously sick men are, given hand fans and fly swats to all who can use them, furnished a splendid supply of grape juice, lime juice, lemons, and oranges for refreshing drinks, given tobacco and cigarettes to all who have been for any time, for any reason, without funds, and have supplied the recreation room with an abundance of magazines and over two hundred choice bound novels. We are not duplicating anything that the Government supplies, just giving that touch which will make men feel that their services on the border are appreciated by friends at a distance. We are stressing a little on having things for special diets, and so have sent generous feeds of ice cream, strawberries, cantaloupe, dainty cakes, &c., sometimes enough for the whole four hundred patients.

It has been a joy to us to act for these good people, and in every case a personal note of gratitude has been written. We believe this work is keeping some men true and strong and steady, and is the means of helping many a lad over a rough place. A little personal touch of sympathy goes a long way when one is so far from home and loved ones.

ANNA L. AXTON,
Twentieth Infantry Camp, Fort Bliss, Texas, June 14, 1916.

Efficiency of Colored Soldiers

MISS TREGO, BRIDE OF H. P. BALLANTYNE

Garden Effect in Church of Heavenly Rest at Wedding of Mrs. A. B. Hilton's Daughter.

ARCHWAY OF PINK ROSES

Brother of Bridegroom Is Best Man —Reception for 200 Guests in the Gotham Ballroom.

The wedding of Howard Pierce Ballantyne of Grosse Point, Mich., and Miss Barbara Isabel Trego, a daughter of Mrs. Albert B. Hilton of Hill Crest, Port Chester, N. Y., by her first husband, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, the rector.

The church was decorated to give a garden effect. The sides were filled in with towering palms, and an archway of pink rambler roses outlined the entrance to the nave, while eight-foot standards wound with smilax and pink rambler roses supported huge clusters of shaded pink peonies, and the chancel was banked with giant palms and rose trees. Large plaques of roses and peonies were arranged against the pillars of the church, which were wound with smilax and rambler roses.

The bride walked with her stepfather, Colonel Albert B. Hilton. She wore a short skirt of many layers of white tulle with hip panier noops and an overdress of white satin cut in rounded points. The corsage was formed of rose point, the tulle top embroidered in pearls with short tulle sleeves, and the girdle of pearls. The train was made of yards and yards of tulle arranged in full close folds, over which fell the narrow panel veil of point lace, held close to her forehead by orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and orchids and wore the bridegroom's gift, a diamond bracelet.

The maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Terhune, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Dorothy and Elizabeth Davidge, wore frocks of palest cream-colored net and lace over rose-tinted cloth of silver, with flowing tulle sleeves. Miss Terhune's gown was flounced with lace and sprays of roses were garlanded in it. Their large hats were pale rose-colored taffeta and their flowers were clusters of deep pink roses.

The matron of honor, Mrs. Howard Bissell, and the assistant matrons, Mrs. Lloyd P. Jones and Mrs. Frederick Tanner, wore full skirted frocks of rose colored chiffon over silver lace petticoats, and full draperies of the rose chiffon fell from the centre back of the cut-out corsage to the hem, clusters of pink buds set in silver holding them in place. Their large hats were rose colored taffeta and tulle to match, rolled at the left back and all carried clusters of purple lavender and purple orchids and maiden hair ferns.

Ford Ballantyne, a brother of the bridegroom, was his best man, and the ushers were Albert Carroll Trego, a brother of the bride; Albert B. Hilton, Jr., E. Kenneth Stephenson, C. Lambert Heyniger, Paul Dickey, J. Sidney Hammond, Grant Peacock, and Lloyd P. Jones, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom.

A reception for 200 guests was held in the Gotham ballroom, which was decorated with bay trees, peonies and rambler roses.

BETROTHED TO GUARDSMAN

Miss Francke and G. W. Van Siclen's Engagement Told at Arms Call.

The engagement of Miss Mary Irving Francke to George West Van Siclen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Van Siclen of the Wyoming, is announced.

Miss Francke is a daughter of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin by her first husband, the late Leopold H. Francke, and is a granddaughter of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington (Miss Mary Irving) and a great granddaughter of Daniel Huntington, painter, and at one time President of the National Academy of Design.

Her sister, Miss Elise Huntington Francke, married Reginald M. Banks on June 6, and Miss Frances Francke was the maid of honor. Her younger sister, not yet out, is Miss Eleanor Francke. She is a niece of Albert and Luis Francke and Dr. Pedro Francke and of Mrs. A. C. H. Bostwick and Mrs. John C. Travis.

It was not intended to announce the engagement until next Autumn, but as Mr. Van Siclen is a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., which may be called to the front shortly, it was decided to make the announcement now. No date has been decided upon for the wedding.

MRS. J. B. THOMPSON TO WED.

Philadelphia Widow Engaged to De Forest Grant of New York.

The engagement of Mrs. James Beaton Thompson of Philadelphia to De Forest Grant of New York has been announced. Mrs. Thompson was formerly Miss Emilia Garrison Brinton and is the widow of James B. Thompson and a daughter of the late Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, archeologist and scientist.

The Brinton family is one of the oldest in Philadelphia. Mrs. Thompson's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, made her début in society last year.

Mr. Grant is a grandson of the late De Forest Manlee of New York. He is a brother of Madison Grant and Norman Grant of this city and was graduated from Yale, class of '91. He resides at 22 East Forty-ninth Street, and belongs to the Union, Raquet, Calumet, Tuxedo, City, Riding and Aero Clubs, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Society of War of 1812.

The wedding will take place shortly in St. James's Church, Philadelphia.

MISS EVELYN DEADY A BRIDE.

Daughter of Dean Weds Benjamin S. Van Wyck in St. Thomas's.

Miss Evelyn Hunter Deady, daughter of Dr. Charles Deady, who is Dean of the Faculty of the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and Mrs. Deady, was married yesterday afternoon to Benjamin Stevens Van Wyck, in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. W. Strother Jones officiated.

Dr. Deady gave his daughter in marriage. Mrs. John Robbins Higbie acted as matron of honor, and John Howard Abeel was best man.

Owing to the bride's family being in mourning only the immediate relatives were present.



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MRS. DREXEL WINS SUIT.

Husband Ordered by English Court to Pay Her $50,000 a Year.

LONDON, June 21.—Mrs. Rita Armstrong Drexel, wife of Anthony J. Drexel, the American banker, obtained a judgment against her husband for a yearly allowance of $50,000 from Justice Neville in the Chancery Court today. When the case was last before the court in December, 1915, Mr. Drexel contested the jurisdiction of the English courts on the ground that he was a resident of France. This point was decided against him and when court opened today the banker's attorney said that as it had been decided that the English courts had jurisdiction he could not defend the case.

Mrs. Drexel separated from her husband in 1911, while they were living in London, and it was announced that she proposed to institute divorce proceedings. These proceedings were dropped when the separation agreement was entered into by which Mrs. Drexel was to receive an annual sum of $50,000 and five policies on the life of her husband, aggregating $500,000, which were to be assigned to a trustee and held for her benefit in the event of the banker's death. In July, 1915, Mr. Drexel filed a suit for a divorce in Paris and stopped the allowance to his wife. The present suit was the result of this action. The Drexels were married in 1898 and have lived abroad for the past twenty years.

MRS. ASTOR WEDS TODAY.

John Jacob Astor, 4th, to See His Mother Marry William K. Dick.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 21.—John Jacob Astor 4th, will be at the wedding of his mother, Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor, widow of Colonel J. J. Astor, and William K. Dick when it takes place tomorrow at 2 P. M. in St. Saviour's Episcopal Church. After his mother leaves here on her bridal journey the child will remain with his grandmother, Mrs. William H. Force at Isle Cote.

It is said at the house today that Mr. Dick could only get away from his business for three weeks, but that Mrs. Astor hoped they would be gone a month. They will not confine their stay to any fixed place in California, but put the time in traveling.

No invitations have been issued for tomorrow's ceremony, and no outsiders will be admitted to the church.

Mr. Dick is staying at the home of Mrs. Eric McDonald on Highbrook Road. He went motoring this afternoon with Mrs. Astor, who wore a rose-colored coat and a small black hat trimmed with white flowers.

Among the recent arrivals for the wedding was Henri Harnickel, the fiancé of Miss Katherine Force. Their engagement was announced three years ago, and no date has been set as yet for their marriage.

MISS RUTHERFURD TO WED.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's Daughter May Marry Cyril Hatch Today.

No plans have been announced for the wedding of Miss Barbara C. Rutherfurd, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt by a former marriage, and Cyril Hatch of this city. The couple visited the City Hall on Tuesday and obtained their marriage license. Their marriage is set for today, although the time and place have not been given out.

At the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, at Oakdale, L. I., it was said that nothing was known there about the wedding plans. Miss Rutherfurd's mother is to sail on Saturday for Europe, to take up her hospital work in Paris. No formal announcement of Miss Rutherfurd's engagement has ever been made by members of her family.

Miss Eleanor W. Burr Weds Today.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Woods Burr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hanford M. Burr of Springfield, Mass., and Geddes Smith, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Huntington Smith of Haddonfield, N. J., will take place this afternoon at the Burr home at Lyme, Conn.

The bride's father will officiate, and will be assisted by the Rev. William Neely Ross, pastor of the Chelsea Presbyterian Church of this city. Miss Marjorie Smith, sister of the bridegroom, is to be the bride's only attendant. Arthur Macmahon of New York will be best man.

Mr. Smith was graduated from Columbia, class of '10, and is managing editor of The Independent.

Miss Ames, Suffrage Leader, Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 21.—The wedding of Miss Marie Benson Ames, daughter of the late Dr. Robert Parker M. Ames, and Thomas Coleman, a prominent lawyer of this city, took place this evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride. The Rev. Dr. S. K. Arbuthnot officiated.

The bride is a well-known suffragist, having worked as a suffrage organizer for some time in Western Massachusetts and West Virginia. The Equal Suffrage League of Springfield, Mass., presented her with a pearl brooch, the Hamden County Progressive Women's League of Springfield gave her a piece of silver, and from the suffragists of Wheeling, W. Va., came a silver cake plate.

Miss Spaeth Weds R. E. L. Cochran.

Mrs. Stella Spaeth of 170 Lockwood Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., was married yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Harry H. Beattys in St. John's Methodist Church, New Rochelle, to Robert Eugene Lee Cochran, an importer. Her brother-in-law, George R. Johnston, gave her in marriage. She had no attendants. Clement Goodrich of Baltimore, was best man. Jere Millerman and Charles Henry Young were the ushers. One hundred guests attended the wedding and 150 were at the reception at the Cochran residence, 43 Union Street, where the couple will live.

Bridal Pair to Go to Mexico City.

The marriage of Mrs. Clara Wagner Tanner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wagner of this city, and Harold Gordon Neumegen, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Thompson Chapel at the Broadway Tabernacle. After a brief honeymoon the couple plan to leave for Mexico City to make their home. The bride's father was formerly President of the Union Square Bank.

Miss Sayles a Bride at St. Regis.

Miss Joy Elise Sayles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Sayles, was married to Dr. Alfred Hemmer Kropff, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kropff of this city, last evening at 7 o'clock, at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Elliott W. Brown performed the ceremony. Miss Nellie Mathews acted as her sister's maid of honor. William F. Kropff was best man for his brother.

Burns-Hughes Wedding Today.

The marriage of Miss Irene Hughes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hughes of 2,896 Heath Avenue, Kingsbridge, N. Y., and Peter J. Burns of Brooklyn, is to take place today at St. John's Catholic Church in Kingsbridge. The Rev. F. X. Kelly is to officiate. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Atlantic City.

Ferry-Townsend.

The wedding of Miss Virginia Campbell Townsend, daughter of Mr. James M. Townsend of 535 Park Avenue, and Ronald Mansfield Ferry, the son of Mrs. Charles H. Ferry of 960 Park Avenue, took place on Tuesday at the home of the bride's mother. The couple's engagement was announced early in May.

Col. Rafferty Here from Honolulu.

Colonel William Rafferty, United States Coast Artillery, has arrived here from his foreign service in Honolulu and is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he joined Mrs. Rafferty and his daughter, Miss Mercedes Rafferty.

Ziegfeld, Jr., Suffers Breakdown.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., is confined to his home at Hastings-on-the-Hudson suffering from a nervous breakdown. The strain of getting his "Follies" revue ready for production at the New Amsterdam, coupled with his assumption of the management of the Century, in association with Charles Dillingham, brought about his collapse. It is thought that with a few days' rest he will recover.

MORGAN TAPESTRIES SOLD TO MRS. DIXON

Five Famous Gobelins in Art Museum Owned by Daughter of Late G. D. Widener.

$600,000 THE PRICE PAID

The Don Quixote Series, Part of Collection of King of Spain, Designed by Coypel.

The announcement of the continued exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art of many of the tapestries of the Morgan collection which have been purchased by private individuals brings to light the fact of the purchase of one set by a private buyer which had not been previously known. These were the five famous Gobelin tapestries which had been purchased by P. W. French & Co. of Mr. Morgan and sold by the firm to Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon of Philadelphia and New York. Mrs. Dixon is the daughter of the late George D. Widener, who with his son lost his life on the Titanic, and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice of New York. The price paid is said to have been $600,000.

The Mazarin tapestry, most magnificent of the Morgan tapestries and world famous, is the property of Joseph E. Widener, uncle of Mrs. Dixon, who also owns the other rare tapestry, "The Crucifixion," at the Museum, which is from the design of Bernard van Orley. Now it is learned that the unique Gobelins are the property of Mrs. Dixon, who, upon the death of her father and brother, came into the former's large property.

There are many interesting features of these Gobelins. They are remarkably decorative, having a rose du Barry background which showed to advantage when they were first hung in the great gray-walled main entrance gallery of the Museum. Others of the Don Quixote tapestries are in notable collections. Among them those of the Kaiser, the Czar, the King of Italy, the Empress Eugenie, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Portland, and French National Museum.

The tapestries in the Museum came into Mr. Morgan's hands from the collection of the King of Spain, being part of the estate of his grandfather, Don Francisco de Assissi.

The five Don Quixote tapestries had their first start in the world, in which they have traveled so far, as gifts from King Louis XVI of France, four of them being presented in 1774 to the Archbishop of Rheims, by whom he had been baptized, confirmed and married, and who the year following the gift crowned him. The Archbishop died two years later at the age of 80 and the tapestries were sold in Paris with the furnishings of his house

One of the tapestries was presented in 1810 by the Emperor Napoleon to the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The Don Quixote series of tapestries was the most important woven at the factories of the Gobelins in the eighteenth century. All the Don Quixote designs were by Charles Coypel, who made the first in 1714 and the last in 1751. They were never woven as a complete set, but in series of four or five to please purchaser or the King in making a gift.

This set is the most important of the Gobelins on this side of the water and the first of Charles Coypel's views of the famous Spanish hero to come to America. They show Don Quixote as guided by Folly, mistaking a peasant girl for Dulcinea; paying his respects to the Duchess; served by ladies, and the last is the departure of Sancho—Don Quixote's squire— for the Island of Barataria.

All the tapestries are signed, the first by Nielson, 1783; the last by Audran, 1775, and the others by Cozette, 1773. The frames of the tapestries are interestingly done in the heads of cupids, and animals—monkeys, dogs, and sheep—by the two artists of flowers and animals, Fontenay and Desportes.

NEW YORK LAWYER KILLED.

R. B. Moffat Pinned Under His Auto on Connecticut Road.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., June 21.—R. B. Moffat, a New York lawyer with offices at 61 Broadway, was instantly killed today when his automobile skidded and turned turtle on the highway near here. His wife and daughter were tossed into the road, but they escaped with minor injuries. Mr. Moffat was pinned under the car.

Besides his wife and daughter, he leaves two sons, one a student at Harvard and the other at the Groton School.

R. Burnham Moffat was born in Brooklyn Jan. 7, 1861, the son of Dr. Reuben Curtis and Elizabeth Virginia Moffat. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1883 and from the Columbia Law School two years later, in 1885. He married Miss Ellen Low Pierrepont. They had two children, Jay Pierrepont and Elizabeth Barclay Pierrepont, the latter of whom was with her mother and father on their way to their Summer home in New Hampshire when the fatal accident occurred yesterday.

Mr. Burnham was a member of the American Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, State Bar Association, Historical Society of New York, and Society of Colonial Wars. He was a member of the University, Century, Down Town, Harvard, Democratic, and Automobile of America Clubs.

Birthday Party on Hanan Yacht.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Hanan of New York, entertained a birthday party yesterday on board John H. Hanan's new yacht the Edithia. The yacht sailed up the Hudson River to West Point, where Mr. and Mrs. Hanan and their guests visited the parade grounds and other points of interest there, and afterward returned to New York. In the evening they visited Sea Gate and the Atlantic Yacht Club, where they gave a dinner. In the party were Raynor Horsman of New York, Miss Madeleine Moran of Rhode Island, and Mr. and Mrs. Roland Spencer of Brookline, Mass.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic lines sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

BALTIC, (Liverpool)—William Ackworth, J. R. Allan, J. E. Armstrong, M. P.; G. M. Baynes, Leslie Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. William Biggar, Monroe Bishop, T. R. Brown, Mrs. L. browne, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Carley, the Hon. W. C. F. Carncross, the Hon. Sir James Carroll, K. C., M. G., M. P.; Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, Dr. J. L. Chabot, M. P.; the Hon. W. Dennis, Mrs. Dennis, A. L. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Dyer, Miss Edna Edwards, J. B. Fraser, the Hon. P. McMahon Glynn, M. P.; H. A. Holder, William Knowles, M. P.; the Hon. Phillippe Landry, E. P. Lee, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Lachare, W. A. Mattinson, W. P. Nickle, M. P.; C. J. Parry, M. P.; J. H. Pritchard, the Hon. J. H. Ross, Miss J. Graeme Ross, H. Sanders, F. H. Shepherd, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. H. Knight, Mrs. G. Hut, Miss Margaret Douglas, F. Charlesworth, Miss Edith Bourne, K. Sutherland, Mrs. C. A. Wright, S. Souden, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith, Miss R. Meredith, Mrs. Edith Maddox.

UNITED STATES, (Copenhagen)—Miss Marie Ahlers, T. B. Alford, United States Vice Consul at Riga, Russia; Miss T. Belling, George Bech, Danish Consul at New York; Mrs. C. Becker, Miss Becker, F. W. Becker, Anton Breyer, F. Berg, Manuel A. Chavez, First Secretary Mexican Legation at Christiania; Mrs. A. V. de Chavez, David Frich, H. C. Hansen, Mrs. P. Greve, M. L. Kagan, R. Parker Kuhn, Mrs. Lothes, S. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mayer, Mrs. S. Thatcher McKinney, George Moore, G. B. Nerosos, R. R. Rogers, F. G. Sivers, Ernest Smith, John Anderson, Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Mrs. Rosalie Bush, Frederick Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bancroft, Miss Elvira Johnson, Mrs. T. Johnson, Miss Hilda Peterson, Mrs. J. Hansen, Miss Eveline Fife, Miss Lisbeth Krause.

Among those arriving yesterday from Copenhagen on the Oscar II. were:

J. C. Ariza, P. A. La Brie, T. Paulsen, Ralph Harlow, Miss Elizabeth Wingert, O. Lund, Miss A. Saliba, Henry D. Wells, Thomas C. White, Maurice Tanquary, Mrs. Violet Ullman, Joseph Ullman, Vincent Ullman, Professor and Mrs. Charles Lewis, Mrs. Paula Mendel, Miss Margaret Mendel, Professor and Mrs. H. B. Dewing, Samuel Anderson, Mrs. Cornelia Damon, H. C. Forman, Professor G. H. Huntington, Albert Helmers, Miss Mary Lewis, George Damon.

SAYS IRISH REBELS ARE FIGHTING AGAIN

Sympathizer Hears of Renewed Conflict on a Large Scale, but Spellissey Doesn't Believe It.

A prominent New York sympathizer with the Irish revolutionary movement told a TIMES reporter last night that he had received private information that revolts had again broken out in Ireland on a larger scale than any since the seizing of the Dublin Post Office, and that within the last two days the Irish situation had again assumed a very serious aspect.

The man who made this statement refused to permit the use of his name or to give details, but said that the news would come through in time. He added that forces of the Irish Volunteers, the Citizens' Republican Army and the Sinn Fein were now in conflict with the British troops in various parts of Ireland. A great many arrests had been made, he said, and a large number of the populace had been wounded and removed to hospitals.

He also said that the "real facts" concerning the late Dublin fighting were only now beginning to come through by secret channels.

"I have learned from a man who witnessed the rebellion in Dublin and its suppression, and who visited most of the places where conflicts took place," he said, "that the British, by a conservative estimate lost not less than 2,700 men, although they have asserted a loss of only 500.

"An interesting incident which has reached my ears concerns the death of the writer, Sheehy Skeffington. I am told that when he was condemned to be shot that he asked that no Irish soldiers be picked to shoot him, but that his wish was disregarded and an Irish firing squad was chosen to do the work. When they shot, I am told, they aimed in the air. A squad of English soldiers was then picked and the execution dispatched."

At the office of David A. Spellissey at 25 Broadway, who has been understood to be in touch with the disaffected Irish, it was said that Mr. Spellissey believed the report of a new revolt to be the fabrication of one who, he said, had been proved a fraud. Mr. Spellissey was reported by his secretary to have said that the news of a new outbreak was not true.

JOIN IN PRAISING KITCHENER

Asquith and Commons Members Speak—Memorial Is Authorized.

LONDON, June 21.—In moving a resolution authorizing the erection of a memorial to the late Field Marshal Earl Kitchener out of the public funds, with an inscription expressing admiration of the House for his illustrious career and gratitude for his services, Premier Asquith, in the House of Commons today, recalled the recent meeting of Lord Kitchener with members of the House, which ended in the Field Marshal and his most persistent and irreconcilable critics, parting on terms of mutual respect.

When Lord Kitchener said farewell to him after nearly two years of intercourse through all the strain and stress of the war, continued the Premier, there was no thought of anything more than a temporary parting, no foreshadowing of a separation which neither time nor space could bridge.

"Providence," said the Premier, "was preparing for him a sudden relief from the burden of care and toil, and we who shared his counsels in the greatest emergency of our time can only bow our heads before the Supreme Will."

Reviewing Lord Kitchener's career, Premier Asquith said his name was associated inseparably with that of Lord Cromer in one of the greatest achievements of the time—the emancipation and regeneration of Egypt. From Egypt, the Premier went on, Lord Kitchener was called to cope with a great imperial emergency in South Africa, where in due time he brought hostilities to a close and helped lay the foundation of that great and splendidly consolidating fabric which has welded alienated races and given the great conflict of today an example of the services which local autonomy could render to imperial strength.

He brought to his new task, said the Premier, "the same sleepless energy, rare resources, and masterful personality which never failed him. I will only say this: Few men have less reason to shrink from submitting their lives to the pure eye and perfect wisdom of an all-judging God."

Andrew Bonar Law, Minister of the Colonies, seconded the resolution, emphasizing the fact that Lord Kitchener had the fullest confidence of the country. In behalf of labor, George J. Wardle, Labor member for Stockport, paid tribute to the dead soldier. The resolution for the memorial was agreed to.

DANIELS AT EDISON HOME.

Secretary Visited Navy Yard and Wilson Headquarters on Trip.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, was the guest of Thomas A. Edison at the inventor's home in Orange, N. J., last night. Mr. Edison told the Secretary that the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the proposed navy laboratory passed yesterday by the House of Representatives was not enough, and that $2,000,000 would be needed. It was said Secretary Daniels promised to try to have the appropriation doubled when it reached the Senate, and then sent back to the House for concurrence.

Secretary Daniels, after speaking before the convention of the National Editorial Association in this city yesterday, went to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where, in company with Rear Admiral Usher, the Commandant, he inspected several destroyers and the battleships Wyoming, Kansas, and Texas.

Earlier in the day he was a caller at the new headquarters of the National Democratic Committee on the second floor of the Forty-second Street Building. He inspected the new desks and stenographers and said everything looked shipshape for the campaign to weigh anchor. Vance McCormick, the new National Committee Chairman, Secretary Daniels was told, will come to New York and start the campaign today. Wilbur Marsh, Treasurer of the committee, and Henry Morgenthau, who was Treasurer of the Wilson Campaign Committee four years ago, were at the headquarters yesterday.

DEMAND STEEL FOR EXPORT.

Foreign Orders Stiffen Sluggish Domestic Market.

While buying of steel for domestic use has been sluggish this week, according to reports from leading centres, there has been no let-up in inquiries and purchases for export. The Iron Age says:

The steel trade is quieter, but the quietness is not undermining prices. Only recently competitive bidding of foreign and domestic buyers was forcing prices up steadily; now the stage is reached when export demand is of more consequence than that at home.

The fact that more steel in certain forms is available for early shipment is attracting attention. There is some reselling of structural steel by fabricators who bought speculatively in part. Also there are offerings of Bessemer bars and shapes at 2.50c., Pittsburgh, for early delivery, and the marketing of considerable quantities of rejected munition steel in the form of ingots, billets, and bars. At the same time the falling off in new inquiry has restricted the market for steel at premium prices.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Export pig iron business has come to the front more prominently and a heavy tonnage of sales for foreign account was put through this week. Italy has been the largest buyer, taking 30,000 tons or more of Bessemer iron from Eastern and Valley makers. New inquiry is coming out freely.

John C. Gulick.

John C. Gulick, a lawyer in this city for many years, died on Tuesday at his home, 331 West Twenty-second Street. He was 64 years old. Mr. Gulick was a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Holland Society, St. George's Society and a number of other organizations. He was a graduate of the College of the City of New York, class of 1872, and of the Columbia University Law School. The funeral services will be held at the home at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

1,000 AT A DINNER CHEER PRESIDENT

Malone's Call Gets Outburst of Patriotism from Piano Dealers and Wives.

LOYAL SUPPORT PLEDGED

Demonstration Follows Receipt of News That Pershing's Men Had Been in a Fight.

Following an appeal by Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone to set aside partisanship and stand unitedly behind President Wilson in the present Mexican crisis, 1,000 men and women attending the annual dinner of the National Association of Piano Merchants of America, at the Hotel Astor last night, arose from their chairs and cheered the President lustily, the demonstration ending with the orchestra playing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

John G. Corley, the retiring President of the association, who acted as toastmaster, just before introducing Mr. Malone as one of the speakers of the evening had told the diners of a reported clash between General Pershing's force and Mexican regulars, this serving to stimulate the patriotism of the assemblage.

Mr. Malone read the instructions given to the new American Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln more than fifty years ago, and compared President Wilson's attitude toward Mexico as having been identical with Lincoln's. It was then that the applause came.

The speaker pleaded for a united country in the President's effort to restore peace and order in the southern republic.

General Wood a Speaker.

Major Gen. Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, who arrived late, told the diners that they were of the kind wanted at the country's "Plattsburghs."

"We want the men, and we want the women, too," said the General.

He reminded his hearers that no kind of commercial business could be carried on to success without due preparedness, and added:

"We don't want war. Army officers who know are opposed to war, but it usually comes with nobody wanting it. It is time for plain speaking and none should be deceived by silly and deluded statements regarding our ability to ward off attack without due preparation. They are dupes from the Fourth of July orator, who usually explodes a lot of buncombe. Look matters squarely in the face, with the recollection that we are coming to an age of competition with our equals. We all take out accident and life insurance policies as individuals. The pressing need at the present time is to take out a national policy in the form of preparedness, not overlooking that the highwayman is still abroad."

Preceding the speaking, the New York Telephone Company put its transcontinental line into operation. A receiver was placed at each diner's plate. The demonstration opened with a roll call of the wire chiefs in charge of the transcontinental line in New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Winnemucca, Nev., and San Francisco. Following this, officials of the telephone company and of the association exchanged greetings. The surf of the Pacific Ocean breaking on the rocks in San Francisco Bay was distinctly audible to the diners, as were musical selections played in the Pacific Coast metropolis.

Three Conventions at Once.

More than 1,000 delegates thronged the eighth floor of the Hotel Astor yesterday morning, when two of the three conventions of musical instrument men began their annual meetings. The organizations meeting yesterday were the National Piano Manufacturers' Association and the National Association of Piano Merchants. B. H. Janssen of New York, President of the first-named organization, presided, while J. G. Corley, as executive, acted in a similar capacity for the merchants.

Both associations gave formal approval to the so-called "Klugh plan" which comprehends an amalgamation of all musical instrument trade interests into a central body to be known as the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce.

The National Piano Travelers' Association, at its convention today at the Astor is expected also to formally indorse the project. Also action by the sheet music dealers and publishers is scheduled at today's meetings. President Corley said to a TIMES reporter that the new chamber of commerce would represent American capital, equipment, and output, aggregating $700,000,000.

Both Mr. Janssen and Mr. Corley, in their reports, saw prosperity ahead for the musical instrument trade, it being agreed that more pianos and player pianos will be sold this coming Fall than ever before. Some manufacturers reported having advanced their wholesale prices from $5 to $25, while others announced their intention of doing so without delay. Scarcity of materials, especially steel, was given as the cause.

Percy S. Foster, Secretary of the Merchants' Association, said in his report that 364,000 pianos and player-pianos were made in the United States in 1909, and but 325,000 in 1914. Conditions, he said, were now nearly normal. Upright pianos fell in output in three years from 321,000, valued at $48,000,000, to 227,000, valued at $31,000,000. President Corley scored deception and misleading advertising and told of the steps taken to drive out fakers in the business.

The National Association of Piano Merchants elected the following officers: President, J. A. Turner, Tampa, Fla.; Vice Presidents—Edmund Gram, Milwaukee, Wis., and D. J. Nolan, Cleveland; Secretary, Percy S. Foster, Washington, and Treasurer, Carl A. Droop, Washington.

The new officers for the National Piano Manufacturers' Association included President, E. B. Bartlett, Ohio; Vice Presidents—J. A. Coffin, New York, and Paul B. Klugh, Illinois; Secretary, Julius F. Seeling, Ohio, and Treasurer, Kirkland H. Gibson, Massachusetts.

The business of the three conventions will be concluded today, tomorrow being devoted to a sail up the Hudson to West Point on the steamer Albany.

WILSON'S SUFFRAGE VIEWS.

President Again States That Matter Should Be Settled by States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—President Wilson today again made plain his belief that woman suffrage, for which he has voted in New Jersey, should be settled by the States separately. He stated his position when he was visited today by Mrs. D. E. Hooker of Richmond, Va., a member of many suffrage societies. She asked him to use his influence in behalf of the so-called Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment and he replied that he could not conscientiously do so.

On leaving the White House, Mrs. Hooker said that she believed the President's refusal to support the amendment would have a material effect on votes this Fall. She said she was herself a Democrat, but she thought the Democratic Party would lose strength, particularly in the suffrage States.

Mrs. Hooker intimated that Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, would be given an opportunity to express his suffrage views.

Edward S. Ellis.

Edward S. Ellis, 76 years old, famed as a writer of boys' stories, died Tuesday at Cliff Island, Me. He was born in Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Ellis was a public school teacher, when at the age of 19 he began to write. He wrote so many books that he often said he had forgotten the number of them. He also contributed to periodicals and in later life wrote several school histories. His home was in Upper Montclair, N. J.

EDW. MORGAN DIES IN BOAT.

August Belmont's Brother-in-Law Stricken While Fishing Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 21.—Edward Morgan, a retired broker of New York City and brother-in-law of August Belmont, died from heart disease while fishing alone in a sailboat in Hampton Roads today. Persons at Summer homes along the beach observed the boat drifting about with its lone occupant apparently in a reclining position. His failure to move after an hour or more, aroused suspicion and a boat put off to investigate. Physicians said Mr. Morgan had been dead two hours when found.

Mr. Morgan, an ardent sportsman, had been spending some time here for his health. The body will be taken to Great Neck, L. I., for cremation and burial. Mr. Belmont is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Faith W. Walcott, and one son.

Mr. Morgan was born in New York fifty-two years ago, the son of Edward Morgan and a grandson of Matthew Morgan, well known three generations ago as one of the leading New York bankers and merchants. Miss Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan, one of his sisters, who was the first wife of August Belmont, died in Paris in 1898.

CAPT. FRANK H. MASON DIES.

Former American Consul General at Paris and Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 21.—Captain Frank H. Mason, former American Consul General, died here today. He was 76 years old.

Captain Mason resigned his office as Consul General in 1913, after having served thirty-three years in the consular service. After visiting his home in Ohio he returned to France and became Chairman of the American Ambulance at the outbreak of the war. Captain Mason was appointed to his Paris post by President Roosevelt in 1905. Prior to that he had served six years as Consul General at Berlin.

The funeral will be held at the American Church on Friday. Temporary burial will be in this city.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel McBride.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel McBride, pastor of the Grace Baptist Church in Brooklyn and one of the best known ministers in that borough, died yesterday at his home, 44 Seventh Avenue. He was 68 years old. Dr. McBride had also held pastorates in the Central Baptist Church and the Memorial Church in Brooklyn. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, and at the age of 24 years he came to this country and entered the Union Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1876. He then became assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J. Dr. McBride was Secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society for seven years. In 1884 he was elected a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Belfast, Ireland, and on his return to this country joined the Baptists. Dr. McBride is survived by his wife, a son, Robert M., who is a publisher in Manhattan, and a daughter, Winona McBride.

William P. Aldrich.

William P. Aldrich, President of the Worthen & Aldrich Company, bleacher and dyer of cotton goods, died yesterday morning at his home, 132 West Eleventh Street, where he had lived for more than thirty-seven years. He was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1848. He attended a business college at Poughkeepsie, and when he went to work in the Passaic (N. J.) Print Works met M. E. Worthen and with him organized the firm of Worthen & Aldrich. He was also President of the Manhattan Print Works and a Director of the Hobart Trust Company of Passaic. Mr. Aldrich was well known for his contributions to charity. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Miss Edith M. Aldrich and Mrs. W. S. Radway of Worcester, and a son, William P. Aldrich, Jr.

C. H. Jenkins Dies Suddenly.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21.—C. H. Jenkins of Louisville, Ky., who had been a delegate here to the Railway Manufacturers' Association in session the last week, died suddenly here today of heart disease. He was stricken last night during the annual ball of the or-

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNA ELIZA McCADDIN WALSH, widow of Jeremiah Walsh, a dry goods merchant, died on Tuesday at her home, 107 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years. She was a daughter of the late Henry McCaddin, a prominent undertaker of Brooklyn, and after the death of her mother she erected McCaddin Hall, in connection with the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul, where the church social and dramatic affairs were held.

Miss EMMA A. CHESEBROUGH, a retired public school teacher of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 362 East Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. She was 55 years old. Miss Chesebrough, who for many years was a teacher for twenty-five years.

JOHN H. KELLY, Vice President and Treasurer of the Westchester Insurance Company, with which he had been connected since 1888, died yesterday at his Summer home, 2,220 Cornago Avenue, Far Rockaway. Mr. Kelly was born in Wisconsin sixty-eight years ago, and was a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters, the Crescent and Invincible Clubs, and of Bedford Council, K. of C.

Mrs. MARIA L. GORDON, widow of Charles Warren Gordon, and an old member of Plymouth Church, died from apoplexy on Monday at her home, 29 Middagh Street, Brookl

BRAVES PROFIT BY THE ILL DESTINY THAT PURSUES GIANTS IN EXTRA-INNING GAMES

EMBATTLED GIANTS HIT BY JINX AGAIN

Extra-Inning Bugaboo Is Still Lively at Polo Grounds, and Braves Win in the Tenth.

GAME PLAYED IN THE RAIN

Downpour Drenches Field, but Umpires Hold Teams to Their Task —The Score Is 5 to 4.

You wouldn't imagine that the Giants could go along forever and ever, losing extra inning games at the Polo Grounds, would you? Well, you're wrong! They can and they do. They lost another ten-inning clash with the Boston Braves at the Polo Grounds yesterday, the mathematics of the controversy assuming proportions of 5 to 4. It wouldn't be overdoing the exigencies of the occasion to remark that it borders on being heart-breaking. At least, it's the limit, and that's plenty. There was to have been a double-header but the second game was postponed.

Most people calculate that it is an evidence of good common sense to come in out of the rain. Not so with umpires —they belong to another species. The rain was coming down in bucketfuls in the eighth and ninth innings, but Umpires Quigley and Byron insisted on keeping the players out in the freshet until the game was finished. It had been raining since the third inning, and the territory in the vicinity of the home plate and the pitcher's box was as muddy and squashy as the swamp back of the old red school house. Feet which ordinarily are of little more than average size acquired real estate and increased in bulk and weight until the players were unable to run. The best they could do was to lumber along at the speed of a gouty man on crutches.

Although it was as dark as a coal wagon driver's face before the first game of the double-header began, a crowd of about 8,000, in raincoats and fully prepared with umbrellas, sat about to watch the aquatic sports. First it began to drizzle, then it rained, and later it poured. Fred Merkle chased after a foul fly from Snodgrass's bat in the seventh inning. He missed the ball and fell on the wet turf, sliding about twenty feet on his well-known back. That classic plunge will qualify him for the final in the dive for distance.

In spite of the impossible conditions, under seas and in the aerial regions, it was an honest-to-goodness ball game. The advantage see-sawed from one team to the other, and the ninth found them deadlocked at 4 to 4. Big Six came into the strife in the ninth and it was off old Matty's pitching that the Braves pounded out their victory in the tenth with a pair of singles and a long sacrifice fly.

The players amused themselves by making mud balls and throwing them at each other. The umpires amused themselves by making the teams play in the rain, and the spectators amused themselves by chuckling at both because they weren't wise enough to go up in the grandstand out of range of the moisture.

One of the reasons the Bostons won was because they had a powderpuff on the bench which they used to powder the bats, while the Giants' bats were wet and slippery with rain. Just what player on the Boston club happened to have a powderpuff in his possession isn't known, but he put it to better use than it had ever been put to before. As for the balls, the players were fortunate to handle them as well as they did, for they were all wet and most of them slippery with mud.

The Giants had a glittering chance in the first inning but made little of it. Burns singled and so did Robertson. Doyle got a pass from Frank Allen and the bases were filled. Kauff grounded to Evers, who tossed to second, forcing Doyle. Burns romped home and Davey Robertson approached third base like the Black Diamond express going past a flag station. Manager McGraw, coaching at third, gave Davey the high sign to put on the brakes, but instead, Robertson threw in the high speed and came through just in time to be doubled up at the plate. The fewer remarks about that the better. Fletcher went out at first and ended the inning.

In the third inning, with one out, Burns cracked a triple off the right field wall and scored on Robertson's single. Up to this lap you can readily see that the Giants were winning. But don't be too hasty. Boston took the notion to tie the score in the fourth inning, and this is the way they did it. Maranville struck out and Evers singled to left.

The rain then came to bat, and wasn't retired all the afternoon. Connolly went out at first and Magee singled to right, scoring Evers. Robertson juggled the ball and Sherwood advanced to second, which no one could blame him for doing under the circumstances. Konetchy, the celebrated Greek, slapped a single to left, and Magee came home with the tying count.

The class will now please come to order and listen to something about Hank Gowdy. Hank is the Boston catcher who in a few short years grew up from a bat boy at Columbus, Ohio, to a world's series hero at Boston, Mass. With Fred Snodgrass on first in the seventh Gowdy hoisted a full-grown home run into the right field grandstand and pushed Boston two runs in front.

There is still hope. The Giants woke up with a terrific start in the eighth and balanced the equation again. Rariden got a single and Hunter ran for him. Kocher, batting for Perritt, replaced Snodgrass. Without a word of warning Georgie Burns of Utica then jolted the soggy sphere into the stand and the score was 4 all. Allen was derricked from the film and Tom Hughes came along and stopped the proceedings on the spot.

In the first of the ninth it was raining so hard that the players imagined they were under the shower baths in the clubhouse. With Mathewson hurling in that inning Smith doubled to left, with one out. Snodgrass filed to Burns and Gowdy was walked intentionally. Manager McGraw called the attention of the umpires to the fact that it was raining cats and dogs, but umpires, having all the authority of the Czar of Russia, and then some, refused to admit that the sky was even cloudy. Hughes rolled out to first, and the inning was over.

Boston won the game in the tenth, when, with one down, Evers got an infield hit, the ball being so wet and muddy that no one could handle it. Johnny went to third on a single off Connolly's bat, and scored the winning run when Magee lofted a sacrifice fly to Robertson in the right field everglades. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maranville,ss	5	0	0	6	4
Evers,2b	4	1	2	2	4
Connolly,rf	5	0	2	2	0
Magee,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	9	3
Smith,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Snodgrass,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Gowdy,c	3	1	1	9	2
Allen,p	1	0	0	0	0
Hughes,p	1	0	0	1	1
Total	36	5	10	30	17

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	3	3	2	0
Robertson,rf	4	0	3	4	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	5	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	0	3
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	10	0
McK'nie,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Rariden,c	3	0	1	5	2
aHunter	1	0	0	0	0
Perritt,p	2	0	0	0	2
Math'son,p	0	0	0	0	0
bRoush	1	0	0	0	0
Kocher,c	2	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	9	30	11

a-Ran for Rariden in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Mathewson in the tenth inning.
Errors—Robertson, Fletcher.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1—5
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Smith. Three-base hit—Burns. Home runs—Gowdy, Burns. Sacrifice hit—Allen. Sacrifice fly—Magee. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle; Evers, Maranville, and Gowdy; Konetchy, Maranville, and Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 2; off Mathewson, 1; off Allen, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 7 hits and 3 runs in 8 innings; off Mathewson, 2 hits and 1 run in 1 inning; off Allen, 9 hits and 4 runs in 7 2-3 innings; off Hughes, no hits and no runs in 2 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Perritt, 4; by Allen, 5; by Hughes, 3. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

REDS DEFEAT CUBS TWICE.

Double Victory Puts Cincinnati Ahead of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Cincinnati twice defeated Chicago here today and ousted the Cubs from fifth place. Toney's good pitching in pinches and his own two-bagger, which scored two runs, were factors in Cincinnati's 4 to 3 victory in the first game. A feature was Griffith's throwing Archer out at first on a hit to right field.

Lavender's wildness, Chicago's errors, and Moseley's clever slab work gave the Reds the second game by 8 to 4. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Herzog,ss	4	0	1	1	2
Killifer,cf	3	1	1	4	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	4	1
Clarke,c	1	0	0	2	0
Wingo,c	3	0	1	3	0
Neale,lf	2	1	0	3	0
Mollwitz,1b	3	1	1	6	0
Louden,2b	3	1	1	0	0
Toney,p	4	0	1	0	0
Total	31	4	7	27	6

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Flack,rf	3	1	1	0	1
Williams,cf	4	1	2	0	0
Schulte,lf	3	0	1	2	0
McC'thy,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Saier,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Archer,c	2	0	0	3	1
Seaton,p	1	0	0	0	3
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	0
aPder'gast,p	2	0	0	0	2
Fischer,c	2	0	0	0	0
aZwilling	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	5	26	21

*Killifer out, hit by batted ball.
a-Batted for McCarthy in eighth.
Errors—Archer, Mulligan.

Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—4
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Toney, Killifer, Wingo, Saier, Flack. Home run—Williams. Stolen base—Mollwitz. Sacrifice hit—Neale. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 3; off Packard, 1; off Seaton, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Toney, 5 hits and 3 runs in 9 innings; off Packard, 4 hits and 3 runs in 2 innings; off Prendergast, 2 hits and 1 run in 5 innings; off Seaton, 1 hit and no runs in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Toney, (McCarthy.) Struck out—By Toney, 7; by Prendergast, 3. Passed ball—Archer. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	5	0	1	2	5
Herzog,ss	5	1	1	1	1
Killifer,cf	4	1	2	1	1
Griffith,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Wingo,c	3	0	0	7	0
Neale,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Louden,2b	3	0	0	1	3
Mitchell,p	1	1	0	0	0
Moseley,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	34	3	7	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Flack,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Schulte,lf	4	0	1	2	0
McC'thy,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Saier,1b	2	0	0	16	0
Archer,c	2	0	0	3	0
Fischer,c	2	0	0	1	0
Mulligan,ss	4	1	1	1	7
Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	0
Prend'gst,p	2	0	0	0	1
Brown,p	1	0	0	1	1
aZwilling	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	6	27	13

a Batted for Prendergast in seventh inning.
Errors—Herzog, Louden, Zeider, McCarthy, Mulligan.

Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two base hits—Zeider, Mulligan. Stolen base—Williams. Sacrifice hit—Moseley. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Moseley, 4; off Lavender, 1; off Brown, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 4 hits, 2 runs in two and one-third innings; off Moseley, 2 hits, no runs in six and two-third innings; off Lavender, 2 hits, 1 run in two-third inning; off Prendergast, 4 hits, no runs in six and one-third innings; off Brown, 1 hit, no runs in two innings. Hit by pitcher—Wingo, by Lavender. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Moseley, 6; by Lavender, 1; by Prendergast, 1; by Brown, 1. Time of game—one hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

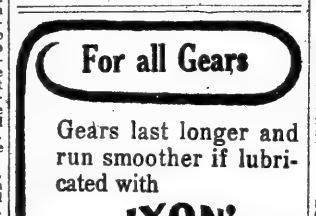
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NO HITS, NO RUNS, YANKEES' PORTION

Foster of the Red Sox Performs Masterly Feat—Donovan's Crew as the Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—Little George Foster, the farmer boy from Oklahoma, pitched a no-hit game here this afternoon against the Yankees, blanking them, 2 to 0.

Not a Yankee got a base until the sixth inning, after one had been retired, when Nunamaker was passed. Foster gave two more passes before the game closed, but had so much stuff and received support of the kind that prevented the New York nine from breaking into the base-hit column.

Donovan's men slammed the ball hard, driving twelve blows far toward the fence, but especially excellent work by the Red Sox outfielders deprived the Yanks of the base hits they were after. Nunamaker was the only Yankee to get to second. He reached that station in the sixth through a pass and a sacrifice by Shawkey.

The fielding of the New York team was perfect. Magee, High, and Gilhooley had plenty to do, and some of their catches were splendid. One of these took place when Magee came in traveling at top speed and with his gloved hand grabbed a liner from Hooper. Gilhooley's big catch was in the sixth, off Lewis. He covered much ground before he got under the drive and then whirled quickly and shot the ball to the plate, but just too late to get Janvrin, who had been on third.

The Red Sox connected with Shawkey for eight hits and Bob escaped trouble several times. He did not pass any of his opponents and would have been very much in the swim but for the fact that his teammates could not get anything through the Red Sox airtight defense.

In the first inning Hooper singled to left and went to second on a sacrifice by Janvrin, Shawkey throwing out the old high school athlete. A single by Lewis scored Hooper and Duffy was nailed trying to steal. When Hooper knocked a double to right field at the start of the third inning it seemed as if Shawkey was in trouble, but Nunamaker picked Harry off second. Lewis cracked out a single in the same inning which surely would have sent Hooper home had he got back to second.

The Red Sox put the other run over in the sixth. With one out, Janvrin tripled to right. Gilhooley came tearing in for the ball, which took a bad bound and rolled past him. Magee recovered it, but Janny had made third and scored when Lewis rapped a long fly to Gilhooley. Gilhooley made a great attempt to catch Janvrin at home, but the ball came in just a bit late. In the ninth inning, after two had been retired and Janvrin got singles, but the great catch by Magee prevented further scoring.

As the game went along and all of the fans became cognizant of the fact that Foster had not allowed a hit interest increased. The fans were speechless at times. In the ninth, when Slim Caldwell was projected into the game as a pinch-hitter for Shawkey, there were sighs. A lot had been read about Slim's ninth-inning drives, and all realized that he has been there with the goods in the pinches. Today there was joy when Foster fanned him. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	3	3	0
Janvrin,2b	3	1	2	1	1
Lewis,lf	3	0	2	3	0
Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Walker,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	3	0
Scott,ss	3	0	1	1	0
Carrigan,c	3	0	0	4	2
Foster,p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	28	2	8	27	7

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	0	5	0
High,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Peck'p'h,ss	3	0	0	0	0
Baker,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Magee,cf	2	0	0	5	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	1	2
N'maker,c	2	0	1	8	0
Shawkey,p	1	0	0	0	1
aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	25	0	0	24	4

a-Batted for Shawkey in ninth inning.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Hooper. Three-base hit—Janvrin. Sacrifice hits—Janvrin, Shawkey. Sacrifice fly—Lewis. Left on bases—Boston, 4; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Foster, no hits and no runs in 9 innings; off Shawkey, 8 hits and 2 runs in 8 innings. Struck out—By Foster, 3; by Shawkey, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

BROWNS ANNEX TWO GAMES.

Beat White Sox Easily in First, but Second Is Close.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—St. Louis took both games of a double-header from Chicago here today. The scores were 11 to 1 and 2 to 1. Heavy hitting marked the first game, the locals pounding three pitchers for a total of thirteen hits.

Timely hitting by Pratt and Johnson won the second game, each driving in a run with a two-base hit. In the fifth inning, with one out, Scott weakened and filled the bases, but Russell came to his assistance and struck out the next two batters. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	3	2	2	0
Austin,3b	4	3	2	1	3
Miller,rf	3	3	0	1	0
Borton,1b	5	1	2	13	0
Pratt,2b	5	1	2	1	3
Marsans,cf	5	0	3	3	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Severeid,c	4	0	1	7	0
Wellman,p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	36	11	13	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	1	2	3
E.Collins,2b	3	0	1	1	4
Fournier,1b	4	0	0	11	1
Jackson,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Schalk,c	1	0	0	3	0
Lynn,c	1	1	1	1	0
Terry,ss	3	0	1	1	3
Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	2
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0
Benz,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	29	1	5	24	14

Errors—Weaver, Fournier, Jackson, Benz.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	1	—11
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two base hits—Pratt, Austin. Stolen bases—Shotton, Austin. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Benz, Severeid. Double play—Pratt to Lavan to Borton. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 1; off Danforth, 1; off Benz, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Danforth, 5 hits, 3 runs in three innings, none out in fourth; off Cicotte, 5 hits, 3 runs in one and one-third innings; off Benz, 3 hits, 3 runs in three and two-third innings; off Wellman, 5 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Wellman, 4; by Benz, 2; by Danforth, 1; by Cicotte, 1. Passed balls—Lynn, 2. Wild Pitch—Benz. Time, two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Austin,3b	2	0	0	4	0
Miller,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Borton,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Pratt,2b	2	1	1	2	1
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	3	1
Johnson,ss	3	0	2	3	6
Hartley,c	3	0	1	1	1
Koob,p	3	0	0	0	2
Totals	27	2	6	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	0	1	0
E.Collins,2b	3	0	0	1	4
Jackson,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Schalk,c	2	0	0	7	2
Terry,ss	3	0	1	2	0
Scott,p	2	0	0	0	2
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	30	1	5	24	9

Errors—Pratt, Scott.

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Pratt, Johnson. Three-base hit—Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Borton. Sacrifice fly—Schalk. Double plays—Marsans, Koob, and Austin; Pratt, Johnson, and Borton; Jackson and Schalk. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 3; off Koob, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 5 hits and 2 runs in four and one-third innings; off Russell, 1 hit, no runs in three and two-thirds innings; off Koob, 5 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Scott, 1; by Russell, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 10; Kansas City, 1.
Minneapolis, 6; Columbus, 4.
St. Paul, 4; Toledo, 6.
St. Paul, 5; Toledo, 4.

Eastern League.

Lowell, 5; New Haven, 2.
Hartford, 4; Lawrence, 2.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 8; Chattanooga, 7.
Atlanta, 9; Nashville, 3.
Little Rock, 1; New Orleans, 0.
Memphis, 1; Mobile, 0.

HARVARD CAPTURES SERIES.

Crimson Nine Takes Second Game from Eli by 4 to 1 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 21.—The Harvard nine cleaned up its series with Yale this afternoon, winning the second battle before its commencement crowd by the score of 4 to 1. Harvard, scoring an easy run in the first inning, never was headed, and, although Yale tied the score midway through the game through errors, the Crimson immediately took up its lead again, and in the sixth inning batted home two runs.

Fred Mitchell, the Crimson coach, sprung a surprise on the followers of Harvard baseball today by sending Carl Harrison o Cincinnati into the box. Harrison was one of the shortstops on the freshman team last year, but this Spring Mitchell has been working hard to make him a pitcher. He pitched on the Southern trip, and finished up a game late in May. Today he appeared in a home game for the first time and pitched through the entire nine innings, allowing Yale only six scattered singles and faltering in only one inning, that in which Yale scored its only run.

Harrison used the spitball continually, and also a drop ball which the Yale batters could not fathom. He had six strikeouts, and was very tight when men were on the bases. Coach Linder of Yale chose Watrous to pitch. Watrous was the left-hander the Crimson beat on Soldiers' Field last year in the ninth inning. He did not seem to have a great deal, but Harvard made only four hits, one of which, however, came with men on third and second bases and made the game secure. A muff by Yale's shortstop, Johnson, in the first inning made Harvard's start easy; but after that, save for a wild throw by Watrous, Yale played splendid ball.

The game was not very exciting, but was just about as tight as yesterday's at New Haven. Once again Harvard relied on a big inning to put the game away, and tonight George Percy is again a hero; as it was his double in the fifth inning that broke up the tie score and sent Harvard onward at a winning gait.

Yale had several good starts, but two were nipped by double plays in which Bothfeld and Abbot figured. In the first inning, after retiring Yale in order, Harvard broke away with its one-run lead in the following manner: Coolidge waited for a base on balls, and then rushed to third on Nash's sacrifice hit; Abbot also was passed, and, after Harte had fanned, the Harvard runners tried the double steal, which succeeded when Shortstop Johnson muffed Munson's throw, Coolidge scoring.

Only one Yale man reached first base in the first four innings, this being Bush, who hit safely in the second, only to be doubled up on Shepley's liner to Bothfeld. In the fifth Shepley made two bases on Beal's throw past Nash and scored Yale's only run on Armstrong's sacrifice hunt and Barry's sacrifice fly.

Then Harvard got this run back at once, Percy making a double, Fripp sacrificing him along, and the run coming in on Bothfeld's deep fly to centre. Harvard made the game sure in the sixth inning. Coolidge started with a hit and Nash sacrificed again, Coolidge then taking third on Watrous's wild throw to catch him napping. Fripp was out on a deep fly to Johnson, who threw to the plate while Abbot took second, Coolidge holding third, both runners then counting on Beal's clean hit to centre. The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Coolidge,cf	2	2	1	1	0
Nash,1b	2	0	1	10	0
Safford,c	0	0	0	6	0
Abbot,2b	2	1	0	3	4
Harte,c	4	0	0	6	2
Beal,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Percy,rf	2	1	1	3	0
Fripp,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Garritt,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Bothfeld,ss	2	0	0	1	2
Lee,p	0	0	0	0	0
Harrison,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	23	4	4	27	11

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnson,ss	4	0	0	1	0
Snell,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Vaughn,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Bush,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Shenley,rf	4	1	0	0	0
Munson,c	3	0	1	3	1
Armst'g,3b	2	0	0	1	2
Crotty,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Early,lf	2	0	1	0	0
Watrous,p	2	0	1	0	3
Total	29	1	5	24	10

Errors—Beal, Johnson.

Harvard	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Percy. Sacrifice hits—Nash (2,) Fripp, Armstrong. Sacrifice fly—Bothfeld. Early. First base on errors—Harvard, 1. Left on bases—Harvard, 3; Yale, 4. Stolen bases—Nash, Abbot. Base on balls—By Harrison, 1; by Watrous, 4. Struck out—By Harrison, 6; by Watrous, 3. Double plays—Bothfeld and Nash; Abbot and Nash. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Attendance—13,000. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Westervelt.

TIGERS IN TIE FOR LEAD.

Defeat Indians Again and Are on Even Terms with Them.

DETROIT, June 21.—Detroit went into a tie for first place with the Cleveland Indians by defeating them here today, 3 to 0. As was the case yesterday, the game was marked by good fielding and pitching. Govleskie held the visitors to three scattered hits and only two of the Tigers reached second base.

Detroit won the game in the sixth inning. Cobb tripled and scored when Chapman threw Speaker's relay into the Tiger dugout. Veach scored in the same inning on his single, Heilmann's hit, and Burns's out. Cobb also scored the Tigers' run in the eighth inning. He doubled to the right field bleachers and scored on two successive putouts at first. Heilmann's fielding was noteworthy. He cut off several base hits, one of them by Speaker in the ninth inning. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	2	0	3
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Cobb,cf	3	2	2	3	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	4	0
Heilmann,rf	4	0	1	6	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Young,2b	2	0	1	3	0
Stanage,c	2	0	1	3	0
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	28	3	8	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Roth,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Evans,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Howard,2b	2	0	0	2	2
O'Neil,c	3	0	0	3	1
Bagby,p	2	0	0	1	4
McHale,p	0	0	0	0	0
aBillings	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	24	11

a-Batted for Bagby in eighth inning.
Errors—Vitt, Chapman, Bagby.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Cobb. Three-base hit—Cobb. Stolen base—Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Cobb, Coveleskie. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 2; off Coveleskie, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 7 hits, 3 run in seven innings; off McHale, 1 hit, 1 run in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Howard.) Struck out—By Bagby, 3; by Coveleskie, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.
(First Game.)

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	6	10	4
Newark	0	0	0

(Second game postponed; wet grounds.)

AT PROVIDENCE.
(First Game.)

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	1	0
Providence	0	2	0

(Second Game.)

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0

At Richmond—Buffalo. Postponed; rain.
At Baltimore—Rochester. Postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	30	15	.667
Buffalo	22	21	.512
Baltimore	24	23	.511
Richmond	23	23	.500
Toronto	19	26	.487
Montreal	22	26	.468
Newark	21	24	.467
Rochester	17	27	.386

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Rochester at Richmond.

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BROWN WINNER OF GOLF MEDAL

BROWN MEDALIST IN HUDSON RIVER GOLF

Finishes Brilliantly Despite the Rain, and Turns In a Card of 75.

CONNOLLY THREE BEHIND

Defending Champion, Who Makes a 78, to Meet Brown in Match Play Today.

Charles H. Brown of the Hudson River Country Club won the medal in the qualifying round of the Hudson River golf championship played over the links of his home club yesterday, with a card of 40—35—75. Brown, who was the titleholder in 1909, was closely pursued by S. D. Connolly of Rockland, the defending champion, who finished three strokes behind the medal winner.

As Connolly played his round in the morning and Brown finished his in the rainstorm of the late afternoon, it might be said that the pursuit was in the other direction, except for the fact that the defending champion's card showed him several strokes in the lead when Brown had reached the tenth hole. From this point on Brown began to play his best golf, took a fine 35 for the inward journey, and made his task comparatively easy.

Fifty starters teed up in the annual tournament, some in the morning and some in the rain. Three sixteens qualified, and two lonesome players were left out in the cold, with no one to play with them in a fourth sixteen. Three golfers tied for last place in the championship division, and they have been invited by the committee to arise somewhat early this morning to settle the dispute as to which is of championship calibre, and which two just happened in by chance.

Stuart Connolly got up bright and early to defend his title, and when he turned in his card of 78 it appeared for the greater part of the day as though he had jeopardized his chances of retaining his title in the match play rounds by winning the medal in the qualifying round. The heavy rain that he encountered at the turn, however, reminded Brown so much of the metropolitan championship at Nassau that he began to play championship golf and to hole out on several greens in a stroke under par.

He ran down a putt for a 3 on the uphill eleventh, and merrily pitched over the bunker for a 2 on the short thirteenth. A 4 on the long fourteenth materially aided in keeping down his total, and his only real mistake was an extra shot that he took on the seventeenth. His card was as follows:

Out ..... 5 4 7 5 5 3 3 4—40
In ..... 5 3 4 4 4 5 3—35—75

Match play round will begin this morning. It has happened by the luck of the draw that Connolly, defending champion, and Brown, runner up last year and medalist this year, will come together this morning in the first round of match play. The summaries:

Championship Division.—C. H. Brown, Hudson River, 40, 35—75; S. D. Connolly, Rockland, 39, 39—78; A. L. Sands, Dutchess, 40, 39—79; S. T. Broderick, Hudson River, 42, 38—80; E. B. Wilson, Rockland, 43, 44—87; C. Osterheld, Hudson River, 42, 43—85; F. V. D. Longmire, Hudson River, 39, 46—85; C. B. McHale, Dutchess, 41, 45—86; C. V. Benton, Hudson River, 38, 49—87; A. L. Seelingman, Hudson River, 46, 41—87; F. V. Burton, Jr., Powelton, 44, 44—88; J. W. Riley, Dutchess, 46, 42—88; C. T. Small, Rockland, 48, 41—89; A. Youngs, Hudson River, 43, 47—90; C. Moore, Hudson River, 44, 46—90; R. W. Stillwell, Hudson River, 47, 44—91; Garret Mott, Hudson River, 48, 43—91; Paul B. Rossire, Dutchess, 47, 44—91.

Second Sixteen.—R. D. Small, Rockland, 46, 46—92; W. A. Jabine, Hudson River, 46, 47—92; E. V. Watson, Powelton, 47, 45—92; L. Griffith, Hudson River, 42, 52—94; H. S. Doty, Hudson River, 40, 54—94; R. D. Smith, Hudson River, 48, 46—94; F. M. Dyer, Rockland, 46, 48—94; R. R. Newberry, Hudson River, 45, 51—96; E. H. Titus, Jr., Rockland, 51, 45—96; H. A. Lockwood, Hudson River, 48, 49—97; V. M. Starin, Hudson River, 43, 54—98; Wilson Taylor, Hudson River, 46, 53—99; W. M. Wetterau, Dutchess, 47, 53—100; W. H. Garrett, Hudson River, 47, 53—100.

Third Sixteen.—W. W. Johonnott, Powelton, 51, 49—100; L. E. Carpenter, Powelton, 46, 55—101; F. R. McLean, Powelton, 48, 54—102; G. H. Bunker, Hudson River, 46, 57—103; A. H. Bunker, Hudson River, 54, 49—103; E. A. Sheets, Hudson River, 50, 53—103; R. H. Goss, Rockland, 52, 51—103; B. L. C. Sherrill, Dutchess, 51, 55—106; C. G. Melvin, Hudson River, 55, 52—107; C. Scott, Hudson River, 53, 56—109; G. Smith, Hudson River, 55, 54—109; W. Schmidtmann, Rockland, 54, 55—109; T. S. Buchanan, Hudson River, 58, 52—110; J. C. Taylor, Powelton, 56, 55—111; H. M. Smith, Rockland, 58, 59—117; E. A. Sheets, Jr., Hudson River, 56, 61—117.

Other scores: W. G. Morse, Hudson River, 68, 54—117; J. R. Floyd, Rockland, 68, 70—138.

OLIVER WINS ON LINKS.

Pittsburgh Golfer Beats E. J. Ridgeway at Hot Springs, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 21.—The first rounds of match play for men and women were played today in the tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests at Hot Springs. Play was in five sixteens for men, and in three eights for women.

A. K. Oliver of Pittsburgh, last year's champion, was in good form, playing a round in 76 and beating his partner, E. J. Ridgeway of New York, by 3 and 1. Other interesting matches in the first sixteen were those in which T. R. Brown of Scarsdale, beat D. M. Parker of Garden City, 4 and 3, and in which Z. T. Miller of Apawamis, beat W. L. Crocker of Boston, 6 and 5.

There were a number of thirty-six-hole matches in which the players tied in eighteen holes this morning and played out eighteen holes this afternoon. Of these, Dr. F. M. Edwards of Columbus, Ohio, beat R. C. Hollis of Scarsdale, 1 up; F. H. Sisson of Dunwoodie beat J. F. Mateson of Edgewater Golf, 3 and 2, and H. R. Mallison of New York beat S. R. McKelvie of Lincoln Country, 3 and 2.

Among the winners in the women's round, first eight, were Mrs. W. S. Bird of New York, who defeated Mrs. John Abeel, 2 and 1, and Mrs. H. R. Mallison of New York, who defeated Mrs. L. Hubbs, 5 and 4.

WHEN FATHER MEETS SON.

Many Prominent Golfers in Tourney Between Seniors and Juniors.

Advance reports from Sleepy Hollow indicate that the annual Father and Son golf tournament on Monday will be more of a success this year than ever. Phil Carter, North and South amateur champion, will line up with his father, Dr. Colie S. Carter; Henry J. Topping, winner of the Ardsley and Garden City tournaments, will compete with his father, J. A. Topping; Judge Morgan J. O'Brien will start with his son, and many other famous golfing fathers will bring along the junior members of the family in an endeavor to overtop last year's entry list of ninety-four pairs.

Masterson Becomes a Pro.

Frank Masterson of the New York A. C., once holder of the three-mile junior championship, yesterday turned back his registration card to the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, and henceforth will be listed as a professional. Masterson will coach the athletes of the Swedish-American A. C., a young organization which has a number of likely athletes on its roster.

TROPHY GOES TO MARSTON.

Baltusrol Golfer Defeats Buxton in Lynnewood Hall Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21.—The name of Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol is the first to be engraved on the third Lynnewood Hall golf trophy of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. This afternoon the New Jersey player won the sixteenth annual invitation tournament for that trophy, defeating Cameron B. Buxton of the home club in the final round by the close margin of 2 up and 1 to play.

The match was played over the Noble course in a steady downpour of rain. Nevertheless, the gallery was large, and the golf was of a high standard.

Marston reached the final by eliminating Hugh L. Willoughby, Jr., the Philadelphia champion, by 2 up and 1 to play in the semi-finals, while Buxton won by the same margin over John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, the runner-up in the national last year.

Buxton played par golf against Marston on the first nine holes in the final match today and led at the turn by 2 up. On the homeward trip Marston was the one to get par figures except on three holes, one of which—the long sixteenth—he negotiated in 4, one under par, while on the twelfth he was a stroke over par, and on the thirteenth picked up after playing his fourth into the creek. Marston's achievement on the sixteenth turned the tide of victory in his favor, and although Buxton battled bravely to equal matters on the seventeenth his putt of ten feet missed the hole by a matter of inches and the match went to the New Jersey contestant. The summary:

Semi-final Round.—M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, defeated H. L. Willoughby, Jr., Merion Cricket Club, 2 and 1; C. B. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley, defeated J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 2 and 1.
Final Round.—Marston defeated Buxton, 2 and 1.

WESLEYAN LACKED PUNCH.

Students Surprised at Poor Showing of the Nine.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 21.—The undergraduates of Wesleyan have been much disappointed by the poor showing of the nine this season. In this connection The Argus says in part:

"Starting indoor practice this Spring with six letter men in the line-up and Westcott eligible for slab duty, and fortified by at least three good men from the entering class, the subsequent disastrous baseball season experienced by the Red and Black is indeed hard to account for. Although victories during the season were almost as numerous as defeats, not a single important game was won, and every opponent in the class of colleges to which Wesleyan should belong was able to capture one or two games from the Red and Black. This was in spite of the fact that Wesleyan consistently batted in second or third position among the Eastern colleges and that Westcott's pitching was all season of a high order, while Seeholzer was soon declared eligible to help him out.

"The causes of this disappointing record are hard to analyze. The material was probably as good as any of Wesleyan's opponents had, out of which to build up their teams. The batting of the team was all that could have been asked for, its opponents being outhit in nearly every game. Westcott pitched uniformly excellent ball throughout, while Seeholzer and Du Bois showed flashes of form. Errors, however, coming in bunches at inopportune moments, made good twirling of no avail, while even the strongest batters seemed unable to connect when hits meant runs. In short, the team seemed to lack the old aggressiveness and punch, being conspicuously weak in all departments at critical moments."

A CRACK ALUMNI NINE.

Michigan Graduates Plan to Trounce the College Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 21.—University of Michigan alumni are arranging to give the university baseball team the hardest game of the season on June 28, as one of the features of commencement week at the institution. Branch Rickey, manager of the St. Louis Browns, who was the coach of the Wolverine nine until he took the management of the Browns in hand, has promised to return for the game and act as bench manager for the alumni team.

Players on the alumni team will include John Lavan, the St. Louis shortstop, and George Sisler, one of the stars of the baseball firmament this season. Among the other veterans who will come back for the game are Red Campbell, Fritz Blanding, and Jere Utley, three former Varsity pitchers, who are now playing amateur baseball in Detroit, and Pud Rogers and Thurber Davis, star catchers in their day, who will do the receiving. Tom Hughitt and Shorty McMillan will get in the game, with Lavan as shortstops, the three being the best men Michigan ever had in that position. Spike Dunne, son of the Governor of Illinois, of the 1910 team, will play first base, alternating with Norman Hill, who was captain and first baseman of the 1910 team.

Other players will be Perry McQueen, the 1915 captain, who will play second base, and Lathers and O'Brien, who will perform at the third sack once more. Wendell, captain in 1905; Elmer Mitchell, captain in 1912, and Cory of the 1914 team, will play in the outfield, these alumni making a superlatively strong team for any nine to get away with.

MARIETTE IS TRIED OUT.

Yacht Designed as Rival for Vanderbilt's Vagrant Shows Speed.

Several members of the New York Yacht Club who were at Newport for the week-end witnessed the trial of the new schooner yacht Mariette, just completed by Herreshoff for J. Fred Brown of Boston, and which is fashioned on the lines of Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt's schooner Vagrant. Mariette was built for the express purpose of defeating Vagrant, if possible, and the two are expected to meet in several races off Newport and Marblehead during the coming season.

Mariette, which, like Vagrant, is an auxilliary, made her trial under power over the measured course in Bristol Harbor exceeding a speed of ten miles an hour by three-quarters of a mile. Then she was sent under sail with a good fifteen-knot breeze blowing from the southwest up Narragansett Bay with every stitch of canvas except her fore-topsail set, making the run to Newport in time that was satisfactory both to her owner and designer, both of whom were on board.

Some of those who saw the trial think she is a bit faster in stays than the Vagrant, though she is rather lighter in rig as a whole. Running up the bay before the wind she passed everything afloat, and Captain Sherlock then hauled the sheets in and gave her a chance at a broad reach, running her up to Ohio Ledge and then returning to the harbor. She is getting her tuning-up this week and will go East for a few trial races before coming to Newport Harbor to meet Vagrant.

Harvard Harriers to be Ready.

Alfred Shrubb, who coaches the Harvard cross-country team, has ordered all members of the band he will train to report at the Belmont course on Sept. 18, a week before college opens, to get ready to meet Cornell at Ithaca, Nov. 4; Yale, at Cambridge, Nov. 11, and to prepare for the intercollegiates at New Haven on Nov. 25. The most dependable men he has to build up his team from are Captain Bancroft and Whitehouse of '17, King of '18, and Hutchinson of '19, the latter Captain of the freshman team last Fall.

MANY BOATS WILL ENTER OCEAN RACE

Twenty-six Yachts Are to Compete in Run to Block Island on Saturday.

Twenty-six entries have been received for the first of the long-distance yacht races of the year from this port. These are named for the run from Whortleberry Island to the west harbor of Block Island, a distance of 100 nautical, or 116 statute miles. Fifteen sail-propelled yachts will compete in the thirteenth annual race of this sort under the management of the yachting department of the New York Athletic Club, and eleven in the ninth annual power boat race, both to be sailed Saturday.

The fleet of sailing yachts will start on their journey at 11 A. M., and with fair winds and tide will reach their destination some time Sunday morning. They will sail in two classes, though the start will be made at the same hour. The first class will be made up of decked, or cabin yachts, of from twenty to thirty-five feet on the load water line, with ten minutes allowance per over-all foot; yawls and auxiliaries, to sail with engines sealed, receiving 5 per cent. additional. Entries for this class with the allowances are:

Yacht and Owner.	Time Allowance.
Adeltha, Spencer & Diem	0:15
Pontiac, W. H. Bowes	1:00
Evelyn, E. H. Potter, 2d	1:20
Nahma, J. F. Duryea	2:30
Mahdeena, W. R. Laidlaw	3:25
La Cubana, W. B. Bronander	3:45
Merry Wing, W. R. Elmer	3:55
Edyth, J. D. Sparkman	4:00
Careless, C. B. Byram	4:05

The second division will be made up of the handicap yachts racing in one division, the entries with their percentage of allowances being W. L. Coursen's Wasaka, 3 per cent.; E. G. Smith's Mignon, 9; W. F. Clarke's Nadia, 10½; H. C. Stone's Santana, 13; Pfeiffer Brothers' Clare, 14, and Commodore Daniel Bacon's Solita, 20.

One hour later, at noon, the express cruisers of between thirty and sixty feet in length over all, will start on their run, which should be finished well before sundown, as better speed than has ever before been made over the course is expected. The entries include Thomas B. Taylor's Vision; W. H. Hand, Jr.'s Countess; E. P. Charlton's Edamena II.; H. F. Gurney's Oriflamme II.; R. E. Slavin's Lady Betty; F. L. Upjohn's Flyaway III., and Captain Horn's Ursula. In the race last year the Flyaway III. covered the course in 5:40, but lost the race on time allowance to Cero, which finished third after Flyaway III. and Intrepid.

The start for the third division, made up of cruisers of less than fifty and more than twenty-eight feet length over all, will be made at 4 P. M., with the following boats named as starters: B. E. Eldredge's Romance, J. H. Wallace's Heather; W. P. Frost's Cero, receiving 5 hours 30 minutes and 32 seconds allowance, and A. E. Luders's Oriana, receiving 5 hours 32 minutes and 49 seconds allowance.

There is considerable disappointment among the motor boat men, in spite of the large entry for the race, over the fact that there are none of the much-talked-about Boston naval patrol squadron boats entered, or any of the new Swasey-designed craft of this type. This is probably due to the fact that the boats are having a practice run with naval destroyers off the Newport practice grounds this week, and have not returned to their base in time to make their entries. Should they show up at the New York Athletic Club's anchorage on Saturday in time to participate they will be allowed to enter the race even though the entries have been closed. Even without them the fleet will be the largest which has ever started in a race of this character.

BIG REGATTA AT ST. PAUL.

Many Power Boats Will Compete in Mississippi Valley Event.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 21.—The annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association this year will attract something like a thousand power boats of all designs and sizes and be by far the biggest thing in the way of a power boat regatta and cruise ever held. On Saturday of this week the first flotilla of boats, made up of several hundred of the slower craft, will start from St. Louis for the trip up the river, arriving at St. Paul on the evening of July 3, after trips varying from sixty-two to eighty-three miles a day. In this party will be Judge Guinotte of Kansas City, a motor boat enthusiast, who will have a party of the Kansas City Yacht Club members as guests for the trip of 1,500 miles which they will make from Kansas City to St. Paul and return, the longest trip to witness a motor boat regatta on record.

A second party of about seventy-five boats will leave St. Louis on June 29, spending the first night out at Hannibal, Mo., 136 miles from the starting point. This fleet of boats, capable of averaging fifteen miles an hour against the current, will make the second day's run to Muscatine, Iowa, 150 miles; the third day to Dubuque, 125 miles; the fourth to Winona, Minn., 149 miles, and reach St. Paul, 116 miles away, the next evening, July 3.

The regatta, for which there are cash prizes of $10,000 and cups and other trophies worth about half that sum for owners who do not wish to ruin their amateur status by accepting money prizes, will continue for three days, and will bring about the first meeting between Miss Detroit and the new speed boat Miss Minneapolis, which is reported to have shown a speed of better than a mile a minute over a half-mile course.

YACHT HANDICAPS FIXED.

Allowances for Craft in Crescent A. C. Regatta Announced.

Allowances for the yachts of the handicap class, which are to take part in the regatta of the Crescent Athletic Club on the waters of Gravesend Bay on Saturday, were announced yesterday by John R. Brophy as follows:

First Division—Joy, scratch; Careless and La Cubana, 12 per cent. each; Sterling, 14; Sagamaw, 15½.

Second Division—Loafer and May, scratch; Frances, 5 per cent.; Wenonah, 8½; Wahkan II., 13½; Oriole, 14; Fram, 19½.

Third Division—Sunbeam, scratch; Bug II. and Mavourneen, 9 per cent. each; Alcyon, 11; Spider, 15.

Metropolitan R.C. Regatta Saturday

The Metropolitan Rowing Club will stage its thirty-sixth annual regatta on Saturday. The Harlem River course on which the races will be rowed measures about three-quarters of a mile, starting at the Speedway and finishing directly opposite the clubhouse, at 157th Street.

Haverford's Baseball Nine.

Next Spring Haverford is to recognize baseball as a major college sport, the players for several years past being under the handicap of playing as the Haverford Baseball Club instead of the college nine. The team, which made one of the best records among the smaller colleges, will start next season with its pitching staff, Buzby, Gibson, and Haynes, intact, though it loses three good players in Lukens at second, Carey at short, and Steere in centre field.

Maine Woods

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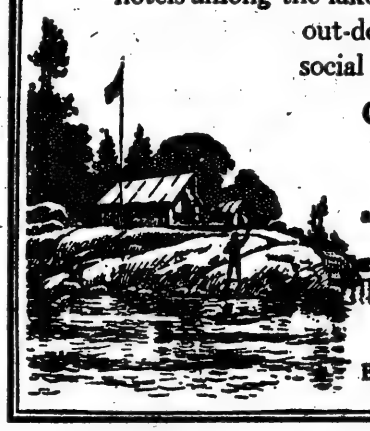
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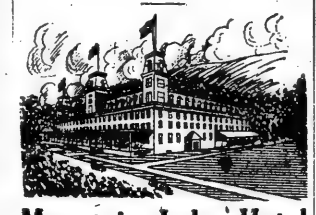
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200 rooms, 75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions; bathing, outdoor sports, dancing.
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Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first-class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week. Now open.

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Most modern equipped hotel in the Catskills; extensive improvements; many additional private baths; lavatories with running hot and cold water and other features for comfort of guests; electric lights, steam heat, pure spring water, 9-hole golf course, tennis, boating, garage, new bowling alleys, billiards, magnificent ballroom 65 x 40 feet, dancing, daily concerts; afternoon tea served free to guests.
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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
Opens June 28. Climate Unequalled.
15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Magnificent Ball Room. Symphony orchestra. Knabe Pianos used. Dancing afternoon and evening; instructors; prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Oscar Hauter's superior saddle horses. Special rates for families. Adirondack Mts.; opens June 10; booklet. Post Office address, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Special attractions and inducements for the younger set.

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One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan.
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Directly on the ocean; private bathing beach; all outdoor sports; 35 minutes from Wall St. or Penn. Station.
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American & European Plans,
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Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
Accommodations for Automobiles.
Special Rates for June. Write for Terms.
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Boating, Bathing, Tennis, Golf & Dancing.

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Ideally Located in the Pine Belt of Southern New Hampshire at
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The Summer Home of New York's representative families. Open June 22nd. 9-Hole Golf. Water and land sports. New York office, The Ruffner Hotel Bureau, Hotel McAlpin, New York City.
BRADBURY F. CUSHING, Manager.

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The Heart Mountain Resort Section of New England.
Booklet and Full Information from
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This delightfully located Summer Hotel is "RIGHT ON THE OCEAN"
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GUNNERY INN
Washington, Conn., will open June 28. An ideal place for the Summer; near country club, golf, tennis; fresh fruit, milk, and vegetables; booklet. Geo. T. Sanger, Manager.

WYKEHAM INN, Washington, Conn., will open for the season July 1st. Finest location in the Berkshire Foothills. Pure Air, Sparkling Water, Broad Verandas, Golf, Tennis. Booklet.
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Lake Bomoseen, Castleton, Vt., Prospect House and 12 Modern Cottages with Hotel Service.—All conveniences. Opens June 15. $15 up. Garage. Fine fishing. All sports. Booklet. EDWARD A. ELLIS, Mgr.

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An attractive furnished cottage for rent.

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Only high-class modern hotel in this famous region. Capacity 500. Every modern equipment; exceptional cuisine. French chefs. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, fishing, etc. Cafe and grill. Garage. Special early season rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Coaches meet trains. JOHN PURDY COPE, ten years of Water Gap House.

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Always cool. beautiful views, cuisine the best; mod. hotel, rms. with or without bath; Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, golf. Mod. rates. Booklet.

CENTRAL HOUSE, AT DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Select family hotel; capacity 150; all outdoor sports; garage; booklet.
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All outdoor pleasures and delights. Literature, Resort Bureau, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

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LACKAWANNA COMPANY.

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A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern, with every convenience; artistically decorated and furnished; beautiful ocean outlook with ideal surroundings. Opening July 1st. For rates address W. B. STUBBS, Prop., Norece Hall, 114 West 70th St.

THE LAKE VIEW HOUSE
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Accommodates 250. Attractive rooms, baths. Tennis, music, boating, bathing. P. O. Address, Lake Hopatcong Hotel Co., Mount Arlington, N. J.

HOTEL MT. ARLINGTON 1¼ hours from N. Y.
P. O. Mt. Arlington, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.
Reserve accommodations in advance. Auto Tour Route. Write for booklet.

DIAMOND SPRING INN,
Denville, N. J. Within commuting distance of N. Y., in real country. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, swimming pool. Special June rates. Now open. Booklet.

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Personal management of
MR. JAMES A. MALLOY.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE,
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Select family resort; commuting distance; booklet; $10 weekly and up. J. E. Beerbower.

THE SHOREHAM, Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey.
Now Open. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Prop.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, Belmar, N. J.
Opens June 15. Rates $10 to $15. NEIL ALGOR, Mgr.

THE BRESLIN,
Lake Hopatcong, N. J.
Booking Office, Holland House, N. Y.

NEW PARK HOUSE.
Best Hotel, Summit, N. J. E. Howard.

PUDDING STONE INN,
Favorable Spring rates. Boonton, N. J.

MONITION.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is hereby given that on the — day of April, 1916, the GOODWIN-GALLAGHER SAND & GRAVEL CORPORATION filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug "C. Gallagher" for any loss or damage arising on or about the 18th day of August, 1915, from a collision between the tow of the tug "C. Gallagher" and the tow of the tug "Spartan"; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said steamtug and pending freight wharfage, appraised, with lawful interest, according to law, and pending said appraisement, has filed an ad interim bond in the sum of eighty-seven hundred dollars, ($8,700.00.)
That all persons claiming damage by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of August, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea. American and European plans.

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Their Safety, Yield and Market Stability

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1—A chart showing the price movement of representative Railroad and Public Utility Bonds during 1915.
2—The stability of earnings of bonds favored by banks.
3—Their higher average yield.
4—The growing appreciation of Public Utility Bonds by banks.
5—A chart showing the relative increase in the percentage of Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds held by banks in 1915.

Send for this booklet, AG-18.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sell Off After Further Recovery—Mexican Situation Still Uncertain.

Strength gave place to weakness in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange when pressure was renewed in the afternoon chiefly from trading quarters. The view has prevailed in the financial district that so long as the Mexican situation remains in a state of uncertainty the market is in a poor position to resist the natural effects of liquidation or of bear pressure. A considerable group of traders are disposed to make the most of this situation.

Much of the pressure put upon the market may be attributed, therefore, to concerted selling for the purpose of improving the position of the short interest. Active selling in one of the copper shares in which operations had been conducted by important interests, and in which a large speculative position existed, increased the disposition among traders either to sell long stock or to increase short sales. In some of the leading active issues lower prices were touched than had been reached in the selling on Monday when the first effect of the present critical situation in respect to Mexico was felt. The rumor circulated about the Stock Exchange that a serious clash had occurred between Americans and Carranza troops was a natural enough accompaniment of the day's bearish activity.

In banking circles, notwithstanding the secondary selling movement to which the market was subjected yesterday, the feeling still prevails that in the long run the clearing up of the Mexican situation even though that has to be done by armed intervention by the United States will help the general position here much more than it will hurt it. Along with this comment in high banking quarters renewed stress was laid yesterday on the favorable effect which the Mexican trouble is almost certain to have upon the movement for adequate national preparedness. Commission house observers on the floor of the Exchange reported to their offices that the "buying was better than the selling." That was their way of recording the facts fairly inferable from the known attitude of professional traders in contrast with the attitude of the more solid and important elements in the financial district.

The effect of the mobilization of the National Guard upon the country's productive capacity is one of the questions calling for consideration. The view prevalent in the financial district on this point is that probably no more than half of the men called to the colors will be withdrawn from manufacturing employment and that the loss on this score will be an unimportant percentage of the country's total production. In some directions the orders reaching manufacturers have slackened, but the current pressure of output is still great. It will, of course, be very difficult to replace any men withdrawn from employment for the reason that labor has come to be so fully employed. This very fact, however, is one of the reasons for the view that the markets are more likely to be stimulated than to be subdued by the calling of men to arms.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3	4	4
Philadelphia	3	3	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	3	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2¼@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Call. Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3¼	2¾	3	2¾

Time.

60 days.....3¼@3½	6 months.....3¾@4
90 days.....3¾@4	
4 months.....3¾@4	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¼@3¾
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling— Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¼	$4.75¾	+.00½
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs— Demand	5.91½	5.91⅝	5.91⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.91	5.91	5.91	..
Marks— Demand	75.12½	75.00	75.00	—.12½
Cables	75.81¼	75.06¼	75.06¼	—.18¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.91¼	5.91
95.28 Berlin	75.00	75.06¼
20.20 Austria	12.85	12.90
26.70 Scandinavia	26.80	26.85
19.90 Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19 Holland	41.56¼	41.62½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.27¾	5.26⅛
19.223 Greece	19.35	19.40
51.45 Russia	30.65	30.75
5.1826 Italy	6.37	6.36¼
China— Hongkong	50.00	50.12½
China— Shanghai	72.00	72.25
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.40 Rio	24.25	24.38½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $528,552,086, balance, $27,960,012; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,380,812.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.8125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30½d, up½d; in New York, 64⅛c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 49⅛@50c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	576,137
Same day last year	384,024
Year to date	80,943,785
Same period last year	80,432,914
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.29 — .43
Same day last year	71.58 — .80

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 8	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16½	18	200	Advance Rumely	17	17	16½	16½	— ½
19⅞	20	1,400	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20¼	20	20	...
8⅛	8⅝	400	Alaska Juneau	8½	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	...
25	25¼	1,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg	25½	25½	25	25	— ½
81	82	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82½	82½	81½	82	— ¼
88¼	88½	10,300	American Beet Sug	89¾	91	88	88⅝	—1⅝
54¾	55	2,300	American Can	55½	55⅞	54¾	55	...
57	57½	1,200	Am. Car & F'dry	58⅞	59½	57	57	—1¼
140¼	144	200	Am. Coal Prod	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	—2¾
54	54½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	— ⅞
⅝	⅞	100	Am. Hide Leath	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
49	50	300	Am. Hide & L. pf	50¾	50⅝	49¾	49¾	— ¼
23⅞	23⅝	600	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
20¾	20¾	300	American Linseed	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
46½	47	300	Am. Linseed pf	47	47	46¾	46¾	— ½
69	70	2,400	Am. Locomotive	70	71	69	69¾	— ⅛
93	93½	7,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94⅜	95⅛	93	93¼	— ⅜
111⅞	112⅞	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	112	112	112	112	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	300	Am. Steel F'dries	50	50½	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
110¼	111¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅜	110⅜	110½	110⅜	— ⅛
130⅛	130½	800	Am. Tel & Teleg	130½	130½	130⅛	130⅜	+ ⅛
43⅜	44½	500	American Woolen	44	44	43⅜	43⅜	...
43	43½	19,200	Am. Zinc Lead & S	43	43½	43	43	— ⅛
65	65⅜	2,400	Am. Zinc. Lt. S. Pf	69	69	65½	65½	—3⅜
81⅜	81⅞	13,200	Anaconda Copper	83½	83⅞	81¼	81⅞	—1½
67¼	67½	200	Associated Oil	67⅜	67⅜	67½	67¼	...
104⅜	105	1,750	At., Top. & S. F	104⅜	105⅛	104½	104⅞	+ ¼
100⅞	101	950	At., Top. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
84½	85	6,100	Baldwin Loco	86½	86⅝	84	84¼	—1½
89	89¼	2,800	Balt. & Ohio	90	90¼	89	89¼	— ⅞
76	77	200	Balt. & Ohio pf	76½	76½	76⅝	76⅝	— ¼
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	168	168	168	168	...
1⅞	2	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
435	445	100	Bethlehem Steel	438	438	438	428	—5
84½	86¼	300	B'klyn Rap. Tran	86	86	85¼	85½	—1
68¾	69	21,600	Butte & Superior	73¼	73¼	67½	69	—3½
101¼	101½	700	Cal. Petroleum	19¾	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
44½	46½	200	Cal. Petroleum pf	47	47	46	46	+ ⅛
175½	175⅞	1,100	Canadian Pacific	176½	176½	175¼	175½	— ⅝
53⅞	54¼	2,700	Cent. Leather Co	54⅝	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅝
112	...	100	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	...
111	112½	4,000	Chandler Motor	109	115	109	112	—3½
62	62½	2,000	Ches. & Ohio	63½	63½	61⅞	62	— ⅝
12½	13	200	Chi. Great West	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
36	36¼	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36½	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ¼
...	...	92	Chi., s 20 f	36	36	36	36	...
97¼	97⅞	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97⅜	98¼	97	97¼	— ½
129½	130¾	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	130⅜	130⅜	130	130	— ½
129	130	100	Chi. & N'western	129¼	129¼	129¼	129½	+ ½
24⅜	24½	83,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac	22	24½	22	24½	+3
20⅞	20¾	1,700	Chile Copper	21	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
50	50⅛	3,000	Chino Copper	51	51	49¾	49¾	— ¼
72⅜	73	100	Cluett, P'body & Co	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
41¼	41⅜	1,400	Colo. Fuel & Iron	42	42	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
133	136	200	Consolidated Gas	135½	135½	135¼	135¼	— ⅞
98	100	1,200	Continental Can	100	102½	99½	99½	+1½
19¼	19⅝	2,400	Corn Prod. Ref	19⅜	20¼	19¼	19¾	— ¼
96	96¼	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96	96	96	96	— ¼
80¼	80⅝	18,600	Crucible Steel	81½	82¼	79	80⅜	— ⅜
114	114½	600	Crucible Steel pf	115	115	114⅞	114⅞	...
30⅜	31	1,700	Den. & Rio G. pf	31½	31⅝	30¼	30¼	+1
44¾	45	2,700	Distillers Sec	46½	46¾	44	44⅞	—1½
27¼	27⅝	1,100	Dome Mines	27	27⅝	27	27½	+ ⅜
62	63½	200	Elec. Storage Bat	63	63¼	63	63	— ⅛
36⅛	36½	6,400	Erie	36⅜	37	36	36¼	— ⅜
52	52½	1,300	Erie 1st pf	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
290	310	10	General Chemical	298	298	296	298	...
168	169	600	General Electric	168¼	168¼	167½	168	...
75⅛	75⅝	3,500	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	76⅜	76⅜	75	75½	—1⅛
113⅞	114	200	Goodrich pf	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅝	+1
88	90	200	Granby Consol	90⅜	90⅜	89	89	—1
120	120½	1,100	Gt. Northern pf	120⅜	121	120⅜	120⅜	— ⅜
36½	37	1,200	Gt. N. Ofs. & Ptf	37	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
41¼	42⅞	1,900	Greene-Cananea	43	44¼	41¼	41⅝	—2¾
83	86½	400	Gulf States Steel	86½	87	86	86¼	+ ⅜
80	80½	600	Gulf St. Steel 2d pf	90	90	80¼	80¼	...
104½	108	100	Illinois Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Do., s 30 f	103¼	103¼	103⅛	103¼	...
48	48¾	22,900	Inspiration Copper	49	49¾	47¾	48⅝	— ¼
17⅞	17⅞	300	Interboro Consol	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
16	16½	200	Inter. Agricul. A	16½	16½	16½	16½	—1¼
113½	116	100	Inter. Harv., N. J.	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
24	24¼	5,600	Int. Mer. Mar. tr r	25	25½	23¾	24	— ⅞
92¼	92¼	33,000	Int. M. M. pf tr r	95½	96¾	91¾	92¾	—2½
45⅜	45⅞	1,800	Inter. Nickel	46½	47	45⅝	46	— ⅝
11½	12	500	Inter. Paper	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	...
56	56¼	600	Int. Paper pf	56½	56½	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
7	12	100	Iowa Central pf	9	9	9	9	—1
25½	26	600	Kan. City Southern	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
95	98½	200	Kayser, (Julius) Co	99⅝	99⅝	98½	98½	—1½
...	...	15	Do., odd lot	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
47⅜	47⅞	39,400	Kennecott Copper	50	50⅜	47½	47⅝	—2¼
68¼	69	850	Lackawanna Steel	69¼	69¾	69	69	— ¼
20⅜	20¾	3,600	Lake Erie & West	19½	20⅛	19½	20⅜	+⅛
41	43⅜	2,500	Lake Erie & W. pf	43½	45	43½	44	+3
40	49½	1,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	51	51	49	49	+ ½
79¾	80	3,500	Lehigh Valley	81	81¼	79½	79¾	— ⅞
37½	38	200	Long Island	37	37½	37	37½	...
133	134	100	Louis. & Nash	133½	133½	133½	133½	+ ½
79	83	100	Mackay Cos	82	82	82	82	—1
67½	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ½
83⅜	84⅜	4,500	Maxwell Motors	84½	86⅝	82½	84	— ⅝
86½	87½	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	88½	88½	86¾	86¾	—1
57½	58	1,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	57⅞	58½	57½	57½	— ½
98⅛	98½	20,000	Mexican Petroleum	98¾	100⅜	97	98¼	+ ⅛
90	93½	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	91	91	91	91	...
34⅞	35	1,500	Miami Copper	35⅞	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
126¼	127	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	+ ⅝
4⅞	5	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	13¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	...
6⅞	7	3,500	Missouri Pacific	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅛
7	7¼	4,100	Do., trust rcts	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
120¼	122	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	121	121	121	121	—2½
125	128	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	126	126	126	126	+1
75	77	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75	75	75	+ ½
23⅜	24	2,000	Nat. En. & St. Co	24½	25¼	24⅜	24⅜	...
16⅞	16⅞	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
134	134	1,100	N. Y. Air Brake	136	136	132⅜	133	— ⅞
104½	104½	4,900	N. Y. Central	105	105¼	104½	104¼	— ⅝
42½	43¼	100	N. Y., C. & St. L	43	43	43	43	+1
66	68	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	67	67	67	67	+1
60¾	61¼	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	62¾	63⅜	61¾	61¾	...
27¼	27⅝	600	N. Y. Ont. & West	27¼	27¼	26¾	26⅝	— ⅝
2,800	Norfolk & Western	131	131⅝	130½	130½	—1½		
67	67½	100	North American	66⅝	66⅝	66¾	66½	+ ⅛
1,200	Northern Pacific	113½	113⅝	113	113¼	— ⅝		
100	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛		
100	Pacific Mail	21½	21½	21¼	21½	—2½		
700	Penn. R. R.	57⅞	58⅛	57¾	57¾	...		
1,100	People's Gas, Chi	101¼	102¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅛		
600	Pere Marquette	14	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅛		
100	Philadelphia Co	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛		
400	Pittsburgh Coal	27¼	27⅝	26¾	26¾	— ½		
2,200	Pressed Steel Car	50	50½	47⅜	48¾	—1½		
500	Pressed Steel C. pf	100½	100½	99½	99½	— ⅝		
600	Public Service N. J.	130	130¼	129½	129½	+ ½		
900	Railway Steel Sp	44½	44½	43¾	43¾	—1		
100	Railway Steel S. pf	97	97½	97	97	+ ⅝		
3,300	Ray Con. Copper	21⅞	21¾	21	21¼	— ⅝		
30,300	Reading	102¾	103	100⅜	101⅜	— ⅝		
100	Reading 2d pf	45	45	45	45	— ½		
1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	46	46½	45½	45½	— ½		
100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛		
800	St. L. & S. F. w i	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛		
100	St. L. Southw. pf	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛		
100	Seaboard Air Line	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛		
600	Seab. Air Line pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	37⅞	— ⅛		
185	Sears, Roeb. & Co	184	184	184	183	—1		
3,200	Shattuck-Arizona	31½	32	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛		
4,200	Southern Pacific	97¼	97¼	96¾	96¾	— ⅝		
2,100	Southern Railway	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅝		
300	Southern Ry. pf	69½	69½	68¼	68¼	—1½		
7,800	Studebaker Co	138	141	137¾	138¾	+ ⅛		
3,100	Tennessee Copper	46¼	46¼	44½	44⅝	— ⅝		
900	Texas Co	186	186	184	184	...		
1,200	Texas & Pacific	13	13⅞	13	13¼	+ ⅛		
700	Third Avenue	65¼	65½	64¾	64¾	— ½		
1,200	Tol., St. L. & West	6½	7⅜	6½	7⅜	+ ⅛		
200	T., St. L. & W. tr	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛		
500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	12½	13⅜	12½	13⅜	+1⅛		
300	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	33½	33½	32½	32½	— ⅞		
6,710	Union Pacific	136	136¼	135¼	135¾	— ⅞		
50	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	...		
5,500	United Fruit Co	167	167¾	164½	165	—1½		
500	United Rys. Invest	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛		
600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛		
2,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	156	156½	153¾	154½	— ½		
1,900	U. S. Rubber	54	54	52¾	52¾	— ⅝		
100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	100¼	103¾	100½	100½	...		
6,000	U. S. Sm. R. & M	71½	73	70	70	—1⅞		
38,500	U. S. Steel	84½	85	83¾	83¾	— ⅝		
400	U. S. Steel pf	117¾	117¾	117½	117¾	...		
7,700	Utah Copper	78½	78¾	76½	76⅞	—1⅛		
300	Utah Securities	18½	18½	18	18	— ½		
100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	108	108	108	108	— ¼		
1,100	Wabash	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼		
2,000	Wabash pf. A	48¾	49¼	48½	48¾	+ ¼		
1,200	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27¾	27	27¼	...		
400	Western Union Tel	92¼	93¼	92⅜	93¼	+ ⅝		
5,300	Westingh. E. & M	60	60¼	58½	59	— ¾		
1,400	Willys-Overland	281	283½	281	286	+6		
300	Willys-Over. pf. x d	108	108¼	108	108¼	— ⅝		
400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	136	136	135½	136	— ½		

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL. STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

Treasury Receipts Last Week Totaled $119,000,000.

LONDON, June 21.—The Treasury receipts last week amounted to $119,000,000, including $80.000.000 for Treasury bills and $35,000.000 for Exchequer bonds. This accounts for the recent diminution of business of the Stock Exchange, where a quietly cheerful tone continued today with a moderate turnover in the war loan, consols, and Japanese and Chinese bonds. Shipping and copper shares were easy, Mexican rails flat, and American securities ruled lifeless, but steady.

The supply of money was shorter and discount rates were steady.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday, July 1.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$13,089,730	$205,020,860
Ord. Int. rev. rects	22,484,967	393,718,887
Income tax	14,040,805	43,048,621
Miscellaneous	7,444,789	51,440,551
Total receipts	$57,048,793	$693,228,600
Excess of ord. rects. over ord. disburset	15,252,863	.....
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects	.....	31,296,512
Excess of total rects over total disburse	12,082,467	.....
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.	.....	12,501,992
Expenditures	41,795,929	700,525,413

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	91.01	90.04	90.25	— .20
25 industrials	93.54	91.97	92.84	— .66
50 stocks	91.27	90.00	90.20	— .43

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
June 21	87.27	86.66	86.29	— .43
June 20	87.04	86.01	86.72	+ .52
June 19	87.50	85.96	86.20	—1.52
June 17	87.99	87.51	87.72	— .47
June 16	88.78	88.04	88.19	— .47
June 15	89.18	88.46	88.66	— .20
June 14	89.21	88.43	88.86	+ .07
June 13	89.35	88.58	88.72	— .39
June 12	89.60	88.65	89.18	+ .66

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	89.60 12	85.90 19	86.29
1915	97.25 22	86.43 1	88.18
1914	69.64 9	66.82 25	68.18
1913	80.23 2	63.09 10	66.44
1912	89.79 6	80.03 1	81.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—	—Low.—	Last.
*1916	91.87 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	86.29
1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.36 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	80.20
1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

FOR BUYERS.

To inform buyers arriving in New York of details of your manufacture announce them on the Business Page of The New York Times.—Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

When There Is War.

The stock market has shown much more concern over the crisis with Carranza than it displayed over the famous Huerta salute. On April 20, 1914, following the trouble, the average price of fifty stocks declined .91. Mexican Petroleum, the issue which has perhaps the largest stake in the continuance of frindly relations between Mexico and the United States, lost 2⅝. Its price at that time was much lower, of course, so that the issue was in a less vulnerable position. On the next day more than half the loss was made up. The troops took possession of Vera Cruz on April 22, and stocks declined .36 on the news. The shock had been anticipated by a falling market for eight successive trading days, so that when the worst was known the market was in a good position for a rally.

***

A Trader's View.

The man who is most often right in his market commitments is the one who goes against the stream of sentiment, buying when the cl

Argentine Government

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RIGGS BANK PLEDGE WINS NEW CHARTER

Officers Promise to See That Operations Comply Strictly with the Laws.

ACCEPT VERDICT OF COURT

Controller Williams, in Announcing His Decision, Reviews Illegal Acts of Applicant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In what may be declared the final chapter in the long-drawn struggle between the Controller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, and the officers of the Riggs National Bank of this city, the Controller has approved the application for a renewal of the bank's charter. For months the Riggs Bank officials have feared the Controller would refuse his approval on the ground that the officers of the bank were under indictment for perjury in connection with the suit brought by the bank officials to enjoin the Controller from collecting fines from the bank for violation of the National Bank act.

In the trial of the perjury case the defendants were acquitted. Within a few days following this acquittal, a decision was rendered by Justice McCoy in the injunction suit which sustained the action of the Controller in every respect except the imposition of the fines, from which the court restrained the Controller.

The application for the renewal of the charter was made on May 23, the charter expiring by limitation June 26. It is renewed for twenty years, which will expire June 26, 1936.

The action of the Controller in approving the application is embodied in a letter reviewing violations of the National Banking act by the bank, and concludes with the quotation of a signed agreement by the officers of the bank to accept the decision by Justice McCoy as to the powers of the office of the Controller, and also a pledge by the Directors that the bank will hereafter obey the law.

The conclusion of the letter is as follows:

"The court has, in the decrees of Mr. Justice McCoy, thoroughly vindicated the authority of the Controller under the National Bank act, upholding the contentions of the Controller in every particular except as to the fine of $5,000, which the court held the Controller clearly had the authority to impose, but declared that it could not be collected in this instance because the Controller had demanded that the special report be verified by the signatures of the President and cashier and three other officers,' instead of by the signatures of the 'President or cashier and attested by at least three Directors,' which is the language of the statute.

Stipulation of Directors.

"The Directors of the bank have agreed in writing to accept as final the decision of Mr. Justice McCoy, as shown by the following copy of a stipulation they have filed with the Controller of the Currency:

The Riggs National Bank
of Washington, D. C.
Washington, D. C., June 21, 1916.

Honorable the Controller of the Currency,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: We understand that in addition to other considerations relating to past management and omissions to comply with certain requirements of the law, you also have doubts as to the propriety of granting an extension of the charter of the Riggs National Bank because of the Riggs National Bank's resistance of the authority and power asserted by the Controller's office, culminating in the suit brought by the Riggs National Bank versus Controller of the Currency et al., and which was decided by Mr. Justice McCoy on the 31st of May, 1916.

The court sustains the right of the Controller to have the reports and information called for, and the right to impose fines in accordance with the provisions of the statute, if the bank should refuse them.

In order that the question as to the powers of the Controller's office heretofore raised by the bank may not be a factor in your decision of the bank's application for the extension of its charter, we desire to assure you that, if the charter of the bank is extended, the judgment of the court, including the upholding of the authority of the Controller's office and his powers under the National Bank act, will be accepted as final.

"The bank's stipulation is signed by Charles C. Glover, President; Milton E. Ailes, Vice President; William J. Flather, Vice President; Joshua Evans, Jr., Cashier; H. V. Haynes, Assistant Cashier, and the following as Directors: Milton E. Ailes, William J. Flather, Charles C. Glover, Jr., James M. Johnston, Thomas Hyde, L. Kemp Duvall, Charles C. Glover, Robert C. Wilkins, E. V. Murphy, Sterling Ruffin, Joseph Paul, H. Rosier Dulaney, L. E. Jeffries, and Charles I. Corby."

Regarding future management of the bank of the Controller's letter says:

"Whatever doubts the Controller has entertained in this particular have been sufficiently satisfied by a written pledge, signed by all the Directors and filed with the Controller of the Currency, that the bank's business and affairs will be conducted in the future in scrupulous compliance with the law and all lawful rules and regulations of the Controller of the Currency. The following is a copy of said pledge:

Sir: We, the undersigned Directors of the Riggs National Bank, hereby solemnly and severally pledge ourselves to give special attention in the future to the manner in which the officers of the Riggs National Bank shall carry on and conduct the business and affairs of the bank, to the end that the business operations and affairs of the bank in the future shall be conducted in strict compliance with the National Bank act and all the laws of the United States, and in conformity with the lawful rules, regulations, and requirements of the office of the Controller of the Currency, and to take all such action as shall be necessary to secure that end.

The charter of the Riggs National Bank expires by limitation on the 26th of June, 1916. The stockholders of said bank, including the undersigned Directors, have made application according to law to the Controller of the Currency for an extension of its charter for a further period of twenty years. Because of the controversies and issues which gave rise to the litigation in the equity suit above referred to, and in order to remove any doubts of the Controller as to the future conduct and management of the affairs of the said the Riggs National Bank, we hereby give him this express and written assurance, in the hope that his doubts may be allayed, and that the said application for an extension of the charter of the bank for a period of twenty years shall be granted.

Bank's Condition Satisfactory.

"These questions being satisfactorily disposed of," the Controller's letter continues, "there is but one other to be considered, and that is the solvency and financial condition of the bank. A special examination, as required by the National Bank act, has been made since the filing of the application for the extension of the charter, and the report of the examiners as to the financial condition of the bank is found to be satisfactory."

Mr. Williams states that his decision is due partly to the fact that "a refusal to approve your application for an amendment to your charter extending your period of succession might work injustice to innocent stockholders, many of whom may have no potential influence or voice in the selection of the Directors of the bank or its officers since they may be in a minority."

In the review of the violations of the National Banking act committed by the officers of the bank, the Controller says, in part:

"Violations of law and irregular practices began shortly after the organization of the bank, in 1896, and continued throughout the life of the bank until the Summer or Autumn of 1914, when they were discontinued because of the action of the Controller's office. National bank examiners reported in May, 1914, that the principal officers of the Riggs National Bank were conducting an active stock brokerage and real estate loan business within the bank, and were engaged in speculations for their own account, for which they were borrowing large sums of money from their own bank, from other local banks, and from the New York correspondent of the Riggs National Bank.

"It was established that the cashier of the Riggs National Bank, H. H. Flather, had a private telephone line from his desk in the bank to the office of the now defunct stock brokerage firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. It was disclosed that Cashier Flather traded on the orders of customers to his personal advantage, reporting sales to customers at prices less than those at which their securities had actually been sold, and converting the difference to his own use."

Mr. Williams declared that a bank examiner's report "showed how H. H. Flather, sometimes having orders to buy certain stock, bought the stock ordered by the customer and then, if it should advance, would sell the stock so purchased and take the profit himself, and would then buy the stock again, at a higher price, for the customer. Or that, having an order to sell a certain stock, he would sell on the customer's order, and then, if the stock should decline, he would buy it in and later sell again at a lower price than the price at which he originally sold, but accounting to the customer at the reduced price, taking for himself the profit between the price at which the customer's stock was first sold and the price at which he bought it in, the customer losing the difference.

Loans to Officers.

"It appears," the Controller states, "that there was borrowed from the bank in eighteen years by its four principal officers, President Glover, Vice President Flather, Vice President Ailes, and Cashier Flather, a total of $5,659,850, exclusive of large amounts loaned to wives, brothers, sons, and daughters of some of these officers. Besides the loans to principal officers, the junior officers, tellers, bookkeepers, and other employes sometimes borrowed heavily. After the present Controller of the Currency discovered this condition of affairs, the loans to all officers of the bank were taken up or transferred to other banks in the Summer of 1914. Since that time the practice has not been resumed.

"Banks were expressly prohibited from making any loans when there was a deficiency in their reserves. The records show that between Aug. 4, 1906, and March 4, 1914, Mr. Glover borrowed twenty-four times from the Riggs National Bank on days when the bank's reserves were short; or, in the thirty-day period when the bank had reported averaging short in reserves. These twenty-four loans aggregated $412,500. Vice President Flather borrowed from the bank over $210,000 on twenty loans, former Cashier Flather borrowed over $50,000 on six loans, and Vice President Ailes got twenty-nine loans from the bank on his own note, or jointly with others, for amounts aggregating over $200,000."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Following an early display of firmness, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange weakened, with severe price losses occurring in many stocks in the later dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	20	20	20	20
10	Allis-Chalmers	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1,500	Am. B. Sugar	90½	90⅝	88¼	88¼
270	American Can	55¼	55⅞	54½	55
120	Am. Car & Fdy.	58¼	58⅝	57½	57½
170	Am. Loco Sec.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
170	Am. Locomotive	70⅞	70⅞	69	69⅛
1,250	Am. Smelting	94½	95⅛	93¼	93¾
70	Am. Tel. & Tel.	130	130	130	130
390	Am. Zinc	48½	48¾	42⅞	43
3,480	Anaconda	83⅜	83⅜	81⅝	82¼
390	Baldwin Loco.	86⅞	86⅞	83⅝	84⅞
20	Brooklyn R. T.	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,410	Butte & Sup.	73	73	67⅝	68⅛
10	California Pet.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
20	Can. Pacific	176⅝	176⅝	175⅝	175⅞
150	Central Leather	54⅝	54⅝	53½	53½
120	Ches. & Ohio	63⅞	63⅝	62	62
770	C., M. & St. P.	98	98⅛	97	97⅝
3,890	C., R. I. & P.	24⅞	24½	24⅞	24½
70	Chino Con	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49⅝
180	Colo. Fuel & I.	42	42	40⅝	41
70	Con. Gas	135	135½	135	135
370	Corn Products	19⅝	19⅞	19¼	19½
2,880	Crucible Steel	81⅜	82⅛	79⅛	80⅛
170	Dist. Securit's	46⅞	46⅞	44½	45
1,205	Erie	36⅝	37	36	36¼
120	Goodrich Co	75⅞	76	75¾	75¾
30	Gt. North. Ore	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
70	Gt. North. pf.	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
690	Insp. Copper	49	49¾	48	48⅝
470	Int. Mer. Mar.	25	25½	24	24
6,960	Int. M. Mar. pf.	93¼	96	91¾	92½
45	Int. Nickel	46⅝	46⅞	46⅜	46⅝
1,885	Ken. Copper	50⅜	50⅝	47¾	47¾
70	L. E. & W. pf.	43¼	44½	43⅞	44⅛
20	Lee Rubber	50⅜	50⅜	50⅞	50⅜
270	Lehigh Valley	81⅛	81⅛	79½	79½
420	Maxwell Motor	86¼	86¼	82⅝	84
5,700	Mexican Pet.	98⅝	100⅛	97¼	98⅝
110	Mexican Pet. pf.	91¾	91⅞	91¼	91¼
110	Miami Copper	35	35⅝	35	35
30	Mo. Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30	Mo. Pacific ctfs.	7	7	7	7
70	Nat. En. & St.	25	25	24¼	24¼
20	Nevada Con.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
190	N. Y. Central	104⅞	104⅞	104	104¼
170	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	61⅜	62¾	61¼	61½
10	N. Y., O. & W.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
50	Norf. & West.	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞
270	Press. St. Car.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
80	Ray Copper	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21⅜
6,280	Reading	102¼	102⅞	100⅝	101⅜
90	Rep. I. & Steel	46	46⅞	45⅜	45⅜
120	Southern Pac.	97	97	96¾	96⅞
170	Southern Ry.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
990	Studebaker	138	140½	137⅝	138
320	Tenn. Copper	45¾	45¾	44⅜	44⅞
10	Third Avenue	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
690	Union Pacific	139¾	139⅞	139¼	139⅝
370	United Fruit	167⅛	167⅞	165	165⅝
50	United Rys.	8½	8½	8½	8½
110	U. S. Ind. Alco.	156⅞	156⅞	153¾	153⅞
370	U. S. Rubber	54⅛	54⅛	52⅞	52⅞
10	U. S. S. & R.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
7,980	U. Steel com.	84⅝	85	82⅝	83¼
120	Utah Copper	77½	78⅝	76¼	76⅝
40	Va.-Car. Chem.	42	42¼	42	42¼
40	West. Un. Tel.	92⅝	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
575	Whouse Elec.	89⅞	90	88⅝	88⅞

MINING STOCKS.

700	Goldfield Con.	.86	.86	.80	.86
400	Hale & Nor.	.09	.09	.09	.09
300	Jim Butler	.94	.94	.94	.94
500	Jumbo Extsn.	.83	.83	.83	.83
1,000	Lone Star	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Midway	.25	.25	.25	.25
600	Ophir	.39	.39	.38	.38
350	Sierra Nevada	.31	.31	.30	.30
500	Silver Pick	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
600	Tonopah Ext.	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
50	Tonopah Min.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
400	Union Con.	.94	.94	.94	.94
600	West End	.98	.98	.98	.98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102½	102½	102¾
4½s	June, 1965	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	Mar., 1965	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	106¾	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s	May, 1957	106¾	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s	May, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4½s	April, 1966, w. i.	102⅛	102¼	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	Mar., 1964	102¼	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	Mar., 1962	102¼	102½	..	..
4½s	Sept., 1960	102¼	102½	..	..
4½s	Mar., '60-op.'30	101⅞	102⅛	..	..
4s	May, 1959	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	May, 1957	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅞	100	99⅞	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅝	100	99⅝	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	89¾	90⅝	89¾	90¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	3.85	..	3.85	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
3½s	1913-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1940-1942	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.10	..	4.10	..
3s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	127	128	127	130
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	325	340	325	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F.	175	178	175	180
MacAndrews & F. 1st pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	230	240	230	240
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	480	500	480	500
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

Thorne Metropolitan Vice President

Increase in the business of the Metropolitan Trust Company having made larger executive staff necessary, Harold B. Thorne has been elected a Fourth Vice President. He will assume his new duties early next month. Mr. Thorne started with the Mercantile Trust Company as a junior clerk twenty-one years ago and rose to be a Vice President, taking a similar position with the Bankers' Trust Company on the absorption by that institution of the Mercantile.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, June 17, 1916.
CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Cash Action.			
Outstanding June 10	$7,124,142.13	$56,474,356.16	$3,989,400.00
Net decrease	.....	1,983,615.07	.....
Outstanding June 17	$7,124,142.13	$54,490,741.09	$3,989,400.00
Cash balance		8,286,494.34	
Cash in excess of corporate stock note obligations		$1,162,853.21	

REACTION IN COTTON ON PROFIT TAKING

Market Closes at Loss of 1 to 6 Points After Advance at the Opening.

DROP IN LIVERPOOL ALSO

Weather Now Favorable, with Temperatures Fully Up to the Average of the Season.

After opening at an advance of 5 to 8 points yesterday, cotton became reactionary on profit taking, and closed at a loss of 1 to 6 points. Realizing was rather heavy on the initial bulge, prompted, no doubt, by the feeling that shorts had covered rather liberally on the recent advance of 60 points and the technical position had been somewhat weakened. Liverpool also showed a reactionary tendency and closed barely steady at a small loss for the day.

The weekly weather report was considered about the only stand-off, although, as was to be expected, it laid some stress on low temperatures in the northern sections of the belt. At the same time it was said that in the central and southern portions of the belt crop progress had been favorable and rapid. A Memphis wire said: "Conditions in this entire section continue very favorable. Present outlook good for crop of 15,000,000 bales."

As has been pointed out in this column recently, the strength of cotton appears to be derived chiefly from the unprecedentedly strong situation in spots. Big sales were reported yesterday in the Southern markets, with transactions at Savannah amounting to 1,905 bales; at Norfolk, 1,936 bales, and at Augusta, 1,171 bales. Sales reported out of New York stock, including business after hours yesterday, amounted to 7,500 bales. It is reported that a considerable block of cotton has been purchased by local firms from eastern belt dealers recently.

In local cotton circles there is some comment on the rejections by the Department of Agriculture at Washington on cotton that has been appealed to the Bureau of Markets there. Southern spot markets yesterday were unchanged to 7 points higher.

The weather is favorable at present, with temperatures now fully up to the average of the season. About the only complaints consist of grassy fields in some localities, while boll weevils are reported in other sections.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 7 to 12 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance. Middling 13.10c. Sales 7,500 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	13.08	12.93	12.97@12.98	12.98@12.90
Oct.	13.25	13.10	13.12@13.13	13.17@13.18
Dec.	13.43	13.27	13.28@13.29	13.34@13.35
Jan.	13.48	13.35	13.36@13.37	13.41@13.42
March	13.62	13.50	13.53@13.54	13.57@13.58

Total port receipts, 22,812 bales; last week, 8,234 bales; last year, 3,070 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,856	2,817	600
New Orleans	3,646	1,338	84
Mobile	573	638	56
Savannah	297	811	162
Charleston	99	139	72
Wilmington	179	377	120
Norfolk	738	716	497

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	31	191	273
Memphis	222	663	322
St. Louis	52	2,214	395
Houston	684	497	1,020

Exports, 21,017 bales; total thus far this season, 5,315,652 bales; total last season, 8,069,707 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,837 Galveston	13.40	166,023	170,529
2,355 New Orleans	12.88	210,299	178,911
50 Mobile	12.63	26,370	16,347
2,211 Savannah	12¾	110,419	68,756
... Charleston	12½	40,597	54,327
... Wilmington	12½	48,372	37,878
1,936 Norfolk	13.00	56,373	52,844
1,171 Augusta	12.75	78,040	90,588
625 Memphis	13.00	68,818	99,894
1,220 St. Louis	13.00	12,734	24,248
740 Houston	13.45	50,933	69,943

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling 13 points advance, at 8.29d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 17,000 bales. American, 11,000. Market closed barely steady

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15¼	16
Atlantic Refining	685	695	690	695
Borne-Scrymser	840	850	840	850
Buckeye Pipe Line	85	90	85	90
Chesebrough Mfg.	300	305	295	305
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line	200	205	200	205
Galena S. Oil	153	156	153	156
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Illinois Pipe Line	160	162	160	162
Indiana Pipe Line	87	90	87	90
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10¼	10	10¼
National Transit	15	17	15	17
New York Transit	185	190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line	93	96	93	96
Ohio Oil	225	227	227	230
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12¾	13
Pierce Oil cts. '24	80	81	80	83
Prairie Oil & Gas	400	405	400	405
Prairie Pipe Line	218	220	217	219
Solar Refining	270	275	270	275
Southern Pipe Line	185	190	185	190
South Penn. Oil	347	350	345	350
South. W. Penn.	103	106	103	106
Stand. Oil of Cal.	248	250	248	250
Stand. Oil of Ind.	555	560	555	560
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	400	410	400	410
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	523	525	525	528
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	206	208	206	208
Stand. Oil of Ohio	620	630	620	630
Swan & Finch	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	81	85	81	83
Vacuum Oil	253	257	253	257
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

500 shares Phoenix Water Power Company preferred, $10 each, $4 per share.

250 shares Phoenix Water Power Company common, $10 each, $1 per share.

$500 Deutscher Verein first mortgage 3 per cent. thirty-year gold bond, due January, 1941, interest annually Jan. 1, $25.

$100 Deutscher Verein second mortgage and income thirty-year bond, due Jan. 2, 1941, interest not to exceed 2 per cent., $8.

24 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 133½.

Subscription rights on 200 shares Central Trust Company stock, 430.

100 shares Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, $100 each, 6.

299 shares Luyties Brothers, 5.

38 shares Merchants' Distilling Company, 75.

$5,000 New York & East River Ferry Company 5 per cent. bonds, 67½.

30 shares Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianola Company common, $100 each, 21.

100 shares Westchester Fire Insurance Company, $10 each, $65 per share.

65 shares American and British Manufacturing Company preferred, $100 each, 15.

£60 Chilean Government 5 per cent. loan of 1911, May, 1910, coupon on Series 2, £20 each; £100 Royal Hungarian Government 4½ per cent. loan of 1914, redeemable September, 1919, £20 each; £60 Armavir Touapse Railway Company of Russia 4½ per cent. loan of 1913, December, 1915, coupon on, £20 each; 5 shares London and Southwestern Bank, Ltd., £10 each; £10 Post Office Savings Bank, London, England, 4½ per cent. war stock, 1935-1945, $800 lot.

200 shares Mexican Petroleum Company common, $100 each, 98¼.

OPEN CREDITS IN DOLLARS.

French and Italian Firms Find Metal Buying Easier.

French and Italian firms, acting through their banks, have lately opened credits in dollars with a leading trust company and banking houses in this city amounting to many millions of dollars which will be used in paying for metals for export. Previously copper, zinc, and other metals for shipment to Europe were paid for through checks drawn in sterling, francs, or lire. The continued fall of exchange rates caused metal producers to hesitate about entering into extensive transactions, and dollar credits were placed to offset this handicap.

Leopold Fredrick, financial adviser of the American Smelting & Refining Company, suggested a year ago that foreign purchasers of metals open ninety-day sight credits in dollars with New York banks and bankers. At first the recommendation was not received with favor abroad, and even now London banks are not inclined to follow the action of their French and Italian contemporaries. If they should do so, Mr. Fredrick believes, they would facilitate the work of the English Government in stabilizing the sterling rate in this city. Dollar exchange was successfully introduced into Chile more than a year ago through Mr. Fredricks efforts.

NEW BANK TO CLEAR HERE.

International to Do This Through the National City.

The International Bank, a subsidiary of the International Banking Corporation, operating under the laws of Connecticut, announces that beginning with June 26 all checks drawn upon it will be payable through the New York Clearing House. Its checks will be cleared through the National City Bank. The National City Company, controlled by City Bank stockholders, recently acquired the majority interest in the International Banking Corporation.

The International Bank has been adding steadily to its deposits and it was found that the handicap of remaining out of the Clearing House Association stood in the way of the growth that the management expected to attain.

AN INVESTMENT

¶You have $100 or $500 or perhaps $1,000 to invest.

¶This money if placed in McCrory 7% Preferred stock will have behind it the patronage of 28,000,000 customers in the 107 McCrory cities and towns—also net assets of $190 for each share of Preferred owned.

¶The stock is preferred both as to assets and dividends.

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO. To Yield about 7.28%

7 Wall St. New York Ask for circular T-226

A PUBLIC UTILITY BOND

with a long record of satisfactory earnings, and secured by a mortgage upon the property and all other assets of the Company, furnishes the investor the important elements of safety of principal, marketability and permanence of income, while at the same time usually returning a higher yield than can be obtained from other equally safe investments.

We shall be pleased to submit offerings of bonds yielding

5% to 6%

We buy and sell Doherty Securities, and furnish stockholders and investors with data on financial and operating conditions.

Henry L. Doherty & Co.
BOND DEPARTMENT
60 Wall Street. Phone Hanover 5621.

American Graphophone
Common, Preferred & Notes.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
INVESTMENTS—5% to 8% described in circular T-56. Sent on request.
DAWSON & LYON
Investment Securities
40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

Big Four Equipment Trust 5's
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry.
1918-1929
DEPT. A.
EVANS, STILLMAN & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
60 Broadway, New York.

E. C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Legal Investments
List T-118
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St., New York

MUNICIPAL BONDS
To yield 3.90% to 5¼%
Crandell, Shepperd & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York.
Telephone 954 Broad

Packard Motor Car Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Total Authorized and Outstanding, $8,000,000. Preferred as to both assets and dividends.

Dividends payable quarterly, March, June, September and December 15. Callable at any time on 90 days' notice, at $110 and accrued dividend per share, and subject to redemption at par on August 30, 1939.

The following statements are based upon official reports:

Net Current Assets on April 30, 1916, over and above all liabilities, nearly $10,300,000

Total Tangible Assets, on April 30, 1916, after very liberal deductions for depreciation, over $28,000,000

Net Income 6 times Dividends: In the last fiscal year net earnings available for preferred stock dividends, after depreciation reserves of over $1,300,000 ..... $2,265,926

Investment of Surplus: In the past 5 fiscal years investment in the property of surplus profits and reserves, over $13,000,000

Equity: The outstanding $7,771,830 common stock, on a 7% cash dividend basis represents at current quotations of over 250, an equity for the preferred shares of about $19,500,000

Price, 104 and accrued dividend

Special circular upon application

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Government of the
Province of Quebec

Ten Year 5% Gold Bonds

Dated 1st June, 1916 Due 1st June, 1926

Principal and half-yearly interest payable in Gold in New York, Montreal or Quebec.

These bonds are a direct and primary obligation of the Province and are payable from its general revenues. The net debt of the Province, including this issue, is less than 2.58% of the assessed (real estate) val

We Will Buy

American Brass
Bucyrus Co. Com.
By-Products Coke
Dow Chemical
Electric Properties Corp.
Interstate Elec. Corp. Com.
Scovill Mfg.
Yale & Towne

We Will Sell

Amer. Tube & Stamping Pfd.
Dayton Power & Light Com.
Flannery Bolt
Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
Kansas City Rys. 1st 5s, 1944
Miss. River Power Pfd.
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
Santa Cecilia Sugar
Self-Fluxing O. & I. 6s, 1943
St. Louis Car Preferred
Standard Screw Com.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmost."

WILL BUY:

Thompson Starrett
Remington Type. 1st Pfd.
Amer. Exch. Nat'l Bank
Harriman Nat'l Bank
Coal & Iron Nat'l Bank

WILL SELL:

Borden's Cond. Milk Com.
E. W. Bliss Com.
Crocker Wheeler Com.
Hanover Nat'l Bank
Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Brass
100 American Sumatra Tobacco Com.
110 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
25 Continental Insurance
500 City & Suburban Homes
50 Childs (Rest.) Co. Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Niagara Insurance
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Brass
100 American Sumatra Tobacco Com.
50 Alaska Steamship
100 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
500 City & Suburban Homes
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 German American Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
3 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

$100,000

Gov't of Newfoundland

Three Year 5% Gold Bonds

Dated July 1st, 1916. Due July 1st, 1919

Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold at the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Price 99½, Yielding About 5.20%

STACY & BRAUN
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Buffalo Cincinnati

Victoria Oil Co.

A splendid young oil company with large production from forty-six wells in Ohio and West Virginia.

Circular on request.

Leroy A. Strasburger
50 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Tel. 2034-2035 Broad.

American Power & Light Com.
Burns Bros. Ice Com. & Pfd.
Cities Service Com.
Colorado Power Com.
Carolina Power & Light Com.
Dayton Power & Light Com.
Duluth Edison Com.
New York State Railways Com.
Northern States Power Com.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Wisconsin Edison

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911.

Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Republic Railway & Lt. Pfd.
Cities Service Co. Pfd.
Standard Gas & Electric Pfd.

GEO. REITH & CO
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

New Jersey Municipal Bonds

Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Jersey City
Jersey City, N. J.

New York Ship Building
Phelps Dodge & Co.
Babcock & Wilcox

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

We Will Sell
2,000 Parr Shoals Pow. 5s, 1952
@ 86½

H.F.McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. New York.

Midwin Steel (Old Stock)
Glens Falls Ins. Co.
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
Utah Sec. Corp. 6s
Anglo-French 5s (Dupont Scrip)
Central Trust Co. Rights

BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Recessions General Among the Industrials—Mining Less Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 398,510 shares of stocks and $651,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 52,340; oil, 153,725, and mining, 155,445. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	‡Aetna Explos.	18	18¼	17½	17½
6,010	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	65¼	66	62	62¼
900	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	59	59	57½	57½
450	‡Butler Chem.	4½	4¾	4½	4½
200	Canadian Nat. Gas Corp.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
875	‡Car Lt. & P.	5	5¼	5	5¼
100	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
6,180	Chev. Motor.	223	235	223	227
100	‡Corp. of R. & H.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	58⅝	59¼	57½	57½
800	‡Cuba Cane S. pf.	94½	94½	93¾	93¾
140	Driggs-Seabury.	131	131	129	129
2,800	‡Emerson Motor	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
650	Emerson Phon.	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
1,000	‡Flemish-Lynn Phonograph.	6¾	6¾	6	6¼
500	‡Gaston, Williams & Wig.	49	49½	49	49
800	Grant Motor C.	13½	13¾	13¼	13¼
350	Haskell & B. Car Co.	38½	39	38	38½
300	Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	*54	54	*52	*52
130	Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	‡Hubb Mot. Car	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
2,000	‡Joplin Ore Sp.	4¼	4¼	4	4
700	‡Kapo Mfg. Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	Kath. Bron. pf.	26½	27	26½	26¾
600	L. Tor. Boat.	7¼	7¼	7	7
400	Marconi of A.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
4,300	‡Max. Mun.	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
10,000	‡Midvale St.	64¾	65½	63½	63¾
350	‡Mot. Prod. Co.	66½	68	66½	68
90	‡Poole Eng. & M.	118	118	115	117
1,400	‡Saxon M.C. (83-84)	85	85	82	84
100	Spring Body Co.	76	76	75	75
500	‡Stan. Jos. Ld.	16	16	15¾	15¾
2,660	‡Stutz Motor.	55	56	55	56
1,300	Sub. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	37	37⅝	37	37½
225	‡Tob. Prod.	41¾	*41¾	41	41
4,100	Tri. Fl. v. t. ctfs.	2½	3¼	2½	3
500	S. Light & H.	3¼	3¼	3	3
1,000	U. S. Lt. & H. pf.	6	6	6	6
600	U. S. Stm. Co.	6½	6⅝	6½	6½
11,700	‡Un. Mot. w. i.	74	76½	72½	73
2,150	Un. Zinc.	9½	9¾	8	8¾
500	Un. Profit Sh.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,000	White Motors.	57¾	58¾	57½	57½
500	World Fl. v. t. c.	1	1	1	1
1,000	‡Zinc Conc. Co.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
90	Ohio Oil	228	226	226	— 2
5	Prairie P.	219	219	219	
5	S. Oil of Cal.	248	248	248	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	††Alb. Pet. Co. (a prospect).	52	53	52	52
600	Am. Oil & Gas.	⅝	⅝	½	½
500	‡Barn. O. & G.	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
600	††Century Pet. (a prospect).	59	59	59	59
10,000	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.).	26¼	27	26	26¼
32,650	‡Cosden O. & G	18	18¼	16½	16¾
15,000	‡Cushing O. & G. pf.	6¾	6¾	5¾	5¾
3,000	‡Federal Oil.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡Int. Petrol'm.	10	10¾	10	10¾
3,950	‡Kenova Oil.	88	89	87	89
800	Met. Petroleum	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾
4,000	‡Midwest Oil.	48	48	45	45
1,000	††Mid. Oil pf.	85	85	82	82
645	‡Midwest Ref.	64½	64¾	63½	63½
4,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
5,000	††N. Y.-O. Oil.	75	77	75	77
1,000	††Okla. Oil.	12	15	12½	13
300	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,000	Okla. P. & R.	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8
1,500	‡Pan-Am. Petrol.	1	1	⅞	⅞
7,500	‡Sap. Oil & R.	12⅛	12¾	11¾	12
480	‡Sinclair Oil.	47	47	46⅜	46⅜
6,000	‡Un. West. Oil.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,600	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅞	*2	1⅞	1⅞
400	Way. O. & G.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼

MINING STOCKS.

4,200	††Atlas.-West.	56	57	56	57
2,300	††Atlanta	12	12	11½	11½
12,500	††Adanac Sil.	66	66	66	66
4,000	††A.-E. C. Met. (a prospect).	72	74	72	74
500	Bingham Min.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5,000	††Booth	16	17	16	17
5,000	‡Britton Con.	2½	2¾	2½	2½
1,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	6	6	5⅝	5⅝
100	Butte & N. Y.	2	2	2	2
3,100	‡Calav. Cop.	4⅞	5½	4⅞	5¼
1,500	‡Caledonia	71	71	70	70
300	C. de Pasco.	35½	35½	35	35
500	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Con. Cop. M.	2½	2½	2½	2½
5,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Crystal C. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect).	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
350	‡Dupont Cop.	2	2	1¾	1¾
100	‡Eagle & B.B.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	††Emma Cop.	45	47	45	47
2,400	First Nat. C.	4¼	4¼	3¼	3⅝
2,500	††Gold'd Con.	86	*88	86	87
1,500	††Gold'd Mer.	9	9	8½	8½
750	Hecla Min.	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
500	Int. & Interoc. M. & R.	2⅛	2¼	2¼	2¼
5,000	††Inter. Mines	10	10	10	10
700	‡Iron Blossom.	1½	1⅞	1½	1½
15,000	Jerome Verde. (a prospect).	2	2	1⅞	1½
500	‡Jerome Victor Ext. (a pros.)	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
400	††Jim Butler.	93	94	93	94
1,500	‡Jumbo Exten.	83	84	82	84
1,000	‡Kewanah Cop.	12	12	12	12
2,000	‡Louisiana Con	17	18	17	18
100	Magma Copper	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
5,000	††Marsh. Min'g	13	13½	14½	14½
1,000	McIntyre	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡McLn. Con.	52	52	52	52
500	‡M'Jave T'sten	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,600	‡Mont. G. Mines	74	75	74	75
2,500	Monitor Silver.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
6,000	‡Mother Lode.	29	30	28½	28½
4,000	M'dock & Mining. (a prospect).	42	43	42	43
600	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario Min.	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅜
300	Nipissing Min.	7¼	7¼	7	7
2,000	N. Butte Dev.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	††North Star.	17	17½	17	17½
700	Oatman B. Jim	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	††O'tm'n S'thern. (a prospect).	34	34	34	34
1,000	‡Oro	4½	4¾	4½	4½
1,000	‡Paterson Lake	26	28	26	26
1,000	Ray Hercules.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
3,500	Rilla Copper.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡Rex Con. M.	17	17	16	17
2,000	††Rochester M.	66	66	66	66
500	‡San Toy	16	16	16	16
500	St. Gray. G.M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,525	St. Sil.-Lead.	1½	1½	1½	1½
12,000	‡Success Min.	80	81	79	80
1,000	††Temiskaming.	63	63	63	63
350	Tonopah Ext.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
1,100	Tonopah Min.	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
250	United Eastern	4	4¼	4	4¼
2,000	††U.S. Con M.	10	10	10	10
6,000	‡Un. V. Ext.	30	30⅝	29	29½
1,500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	††Vindicator Con.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
2,000	††West Dome.	39	39	39	39
3,700	††W. End Cons.	97	1.00	97	99
320	‡Wh. Oaks M.	6	6	6	6
400	‡Yuscaran C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$15,000	Atl. Gulf & S.	83	83	83	83
49,000	‡Ch. & O. 6s.	94⅞	94¾	94⅞	94⅞
570,000	Cos. O. 6s, w.i.	119	125	110	111
12,000	Sinclair Oil 6s	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	‡Sul. & S.C. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. ††Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Ajax Rubber	65½	67	65½	67
American Drug	13	13½	12½	13½
Am. Int. Corp.	28	29	28	29
British-Am. Tob. ord.	17	18	17	18
Charcoal Iron pf.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Hartman Corp.	70	73	70	73
Lynn Phonograph	10	11	10¼	11
Perlman Rim	130	140	130	140
Peerless Truck & M.	24	28	27½	27½
Riker & Hegeman	4¾	5	4¾	5
Springfield pf.	120	125	120	125
Thomas Aeroplane	27	28	27	28
United Drug	70	72	70	72
United Drug 1st pf.	86	91	86	88
United Drug 1st pf.	52	53	52	53

OIL STOCKS.

Empire Pet	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Houston	15	17	15	17
Prudential Oil & G.	29	30	29	30
Pierce Oil	12¼	13	12⅝	13

MINING STOCKS.

Fortuna Mines	1¾	2	1¾	2
La Exposicion Min.	55	58	55	58
La Rose con.	⅞	⅝	⅞	⅝
Temiskaming	63	65	64	66

BONDS.

Con. Arizona 5s	40	44	40	44
Pierce Oil 6s	80	83	80	83
Russian Govt. 6½s	100½	100⅝	..	..

*Nominal.

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	70	74	70	74
American Brass	292	296	295	298
Atlas Powder	175	185	..	..
Atlas Powder pf.	99	101	98	100
Atlas Powder rights.	14	18	..	..
Babcock & Wilcox	113	115	113	115
Bliss, (E. W.)	595	605	600	605
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	198	208	198	208
Canadian Explosives.	800	850	800	850
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	840	860	830	840
Du Pont Pow., new	297	301	298	302
Du Pont Powder deb.	103	105	102½	104
Hercules Powder	365	375	368	370
Hercules Powder pf.	115	116	115	116
International Arms.	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	173	175	173	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	590	600	590	600
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1750	1800	1750	1800

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
25	Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
305	Alaska Gold	20	20¼	19⅜	19⅜
20	Allouez	65	65	65	65
7,840	Am. Zinc	49¼	49¼	43¼	43¼
1,595	Am. Zinc pf.	66	66¼	65	65¼
150	Anaconda	83½	83½	82	82½
45	Ariz. Com.	8¾	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝
1,190	Bonanza	31c.	31c.	25c.	25c.
1,515	Butte & Sup.	73⅜	73⅜	67½	68¼
630	Cal. & Ariz.	70¼	70½	70	70
9	Cal. & Hecla.	535	535	535	535
100	Chino	51	51	49½	49½
780	Copper Range.	61¼	62	60	60½
75	Daly-West	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
105	East Butte	12¾	12½	12⅜	12⅜
25	Franklin	7	7	7	7
30	Granby	91	91	91	91
200	Indiana	3	3	3	3
100	Inspiration	49¾	49⅝	49¾	49⅝
100	Island Creek	48	48	48	48
200	Isle Royale	29	29	27½	28
150	Kerr Lake	4¼	4½	4⅛	4½
50	Keweenaw	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
30	Lake	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛
150	Mason Valley	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅝
100	Mass. Cons.	12	12	12	12
60	Michigan	2¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
295	Mohawk	97	98½	96	96½
300	New Arcadian.	7	7	6	6
10	New Idria	13	13	13	13
106	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
490	North Butte	22¼	22¼	21½	21½
50	Old Colony	2	2	2	2
360	Old Dominion	67⅛	68⅜	66	66
190	Osceola	93⅝	94	91	92
5	Pond Creek	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
20	Quincy	90	90	89½	89½
800	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
175	Shannon	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¼
100	Shattuck	31½	31½	31½	31½
800	South Utah	25c.	25c	25c	25c
15	St. Marys Ld.	78	78	78	78
650	Sup. & Bos.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
46	Superior Cop.	16	16	16	16
30	Tamarack	46	46	46	46
25	Trinity	6	6	6	6
50	Union Cop. Ld.	1	1	1	1
3,500	U. S. Smelt.	72	73	69⅝	70
335	U. S. Sm. pf.	50½	51	50¼	50¾
190	Utah Apex	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
15	Utah Con.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
195	Utah Copper	79	79	77	77
195	Utah Metal	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
175	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3	3
20	Winona	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
50	Wolverine	54½	54¼	54½	54½
75	Wyandot	2	2	2	2

RAILROADS.

15	A., T. & S. F.	105	105	105	105
8	Boston & Alb.	184	184	184	184
82	Boston El.	73¼	73½	73	73¼
240	Boston & Me.	46	46	44½	44½
2	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	105½	105½	103¼	105½
75	Mass. Electric.	6	6	6	6
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62	62	61	61
10	Old Colony	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼
1	Prov. & Wor.	203	203	203	203
60	Rutland pf.	23	23	26	26
10	West End	56½	56½	58½	58½

MISCELLANEOUS.

250	Am. Ag. Chem.	67	67	67	67
80	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98½	98½	98⅝	98⅝
100	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
290	Am. Tel. & T.	130½	130½	130·	130¼
10	Am. Woolen pf.	97	97	97	97
7,092	A., G. & W. I.	65	66½	62	62½
568	A., G. & W. I. pf.	57¼	58¼	57¼	57¼
310	Cuban Cement.	15½	15¾	15	15¼
50	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	128	128	128	128
10	Mass. Gas pf.	84	84	84	84
10	Mergenthaler.	161	163	163	163
10	Nipe Bay	155	155	155	155
2	Pullman	162¼	162¼	162½	162½
60	Swift & Co.	136⅜	136¾	135¾	135¾
5	Torrington	56	56	56	56
380	United Fruit.	167¼	167⅝	164½	165
1,662	United Shoe.	55⅝	55¾	54	54½
78	United S. pf.	29¼	29¼	29½	29½
250	U. S. Steel.	84½	85¼	83⅞	84
845	Ventura Oil.	9¼	9⅝	9	9

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91¾	91¾	91½	91½
14,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	83⅝	83⅝	83¼	83¼
2,000	K.C., M. & B. 5s	91	91	91	91
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	84	84	84	84
1,000	New River 5s.	75	75	75	75
22,000	Swift 5s.	100¾	100¾	100	100
10,000	U. S. Smelt Gs.	111¼	111¼	111	111

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Balt. Tube	125	125	125	125
20	Con. Coal	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
260	Con. Power	113	113¼	112	112½
15	Con. Pow. pf.	111	111	111	111
7,632	Cosden Ref.	26¼	26¾	26½	26½
11,587	Cos. O. & G.	18	18¾	16½	16½
11,337	Cos. O. & G. pf.	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾
85	David, Chem.	52	52	52	52
39	Equit. Trust.	45	45	45	45
25	Mer. & M. Bk.	28	28	28	28
25	Mt. Ver. C. D. Mills pf.	50	50	50	50
210	Okla. Ref.	7¾	8	7¾	8
25	Pa. W. & P.	74	74	74	74
10	Un. Ry. & El.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾

BONDS.

$5,000	Al. C. & I. 5s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Bal. D. D. 6s.	101	101	101	101
3,000	Con. Po. 4½s.	87½	87½	87½	87½
75,000	Cos. Co. 6s.	131½	133¼	130	130
259,000	Cos. O. & G. 6s.	120	120	110	111
1,000	Ga., S. & Fla. 5s.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½
7,000	Un. Ry. & El. inc. 4s.	60¾	60⅞	60⅝	60⅞
3,000	U. R. & E. 4s.	82½	82½	82½	82¾

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Rad. pf.	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞
10	Am. Shipbuild.	44	44	44	44
50	Booth pf.	74	74	74	74
260	Chi. City & Conn. Ry. pf.	20	20	20	20
140	Pneu. Tool.	70½	70½	70	70
40	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
50	Chi. Rys., Ser. 3	3	3	3	3
50	Chi. Rys., Ser. 4	1½	1½	1½	1½
15	Edison	142	143	142	143
25	Diam'd Match.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
20	Illinois Brick.	81	81	81	81
125	Lindsay Light.	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½
15	Mont. Ward pf.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
100	Nat. Biscuit pf.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
70	Paper Board.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
10	People's Gas.	101	101	101	101
15	Public Service.	110	110	110	110
5	Public. Serv. pf.	103	103	103	103
5	Quaker Oats pf.	111	111	111	111
125	Sears-Roebuck.	153½	153½	152	153
4,001	Stew't Warner.	100	102	96⅝	98¼
100	Swift & Co.	136½	136½	136½	136½
163	Union Carbide.	179¼	180½	179¼	180

BONDS.

$3,000	Chicago Rys. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
2,000	City Ry. 5s.	99	99¼	99	99
3,000	Booth Fish. 6s.	85½	85½	85¼	85¼
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	102	102	102	102

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bald. Loc. pf.	105	105	105	105
10	Buf. & Sus.	54½	54½	54½	54½
35	Brill	36	36	35¾	36
18	El. Stor. Bat.	63½	63½	63	63
13	Gen. Asph. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½
5	Ins. Co. of N. A.	27	27	26⅝	27
1,445	Lk. Sup. Corp.	11	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
1	Leh. Navigat'n	76½	76½	76½	76½
2	L. V. Trans. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
294	Penn. R. R.	57⅞	58¼	57⅝	58
25	Penn. Steel pf.	98	98	98	98
20	Phila. Co.	40	40	40	40
10	Phil. Co. c. pf.	41	41	41	41
1,494	Phila. Electric.	29	29¼	28¾	28¾
675	Phil. R. T. ctfs.	19	19¼	19	19
30	Reading	102⅞	102⅞	101	101¼
517	Tonopah Bel.	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
100	Tonopah Min.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
125	Union Trac.	43¾	43¾	43

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To Whom It May Concern:

CALL FOR REDEMPTION REFUNDING BONDS of AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Notice is hereby given that the City of Austin, Texas, has elected to redeem certain of its bonds dated July 1, 1903, and maturing July 1, 1931, but subject to call on any interest payment date, and known as "REFUNDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN"; and under authority contained in said bonds, the City Council of said city has caused to be drawn by lot for such redemption the certain bonds of said series of the respective numbers hereinafter set out, and said bonds will be redeemed on July 1, 1916, at par and accrued interest to such date, upon presentation at the "National City Bank" in the City of New York. Such bonds so drawn for redemption, and contained in this notice, shall after the first day of July, 1916, cease to bear interest. The numbers of the bonds hereby called for redemption are as follows:

39	308	542	760	973	1102	1428	1653
40	309	543	770	974	1104	1429	1654
41	310	544	771	976	1105	1430	1655
42	311	545	772	977	1106	1431	1656
43	316	546	773	979	1108	1432	1659
45	317	547	774	980	1109	1433	1660
46	318	548	775	982	1200	1434	1661
47	320	549	777	983	1201	1436	1662
48	321	550	778	984	1202	1437	1664
49	322	551	779	985	1203	1438	1665
51	323	553	780	986	1204	1439	1666
52	324	554	781	987	1205	1440	1672
53	325	555	782	989	1207	1441	1673
54	327	556	783	991	1209	1442	1674
55	329	557	784	992	1216	1443	1675
56	331	558	785	993	1217	1444	1677
57	332	559	786	994	1218	1447	1679
58	333	560	787	995	1219	1448	1680
73	334	561	788	996	1220	1449	1681
74	335	563	789	997	1222	1450	1682
75	337	564	790	998	1223	1452	1683
76	338	565	791	999	1224	1453	1684
77	339	566	792	1000	1228	1454	1685
78	340	567	793	1001	1229	1457	1686
81	341	569	794	1004	1230	1460	1688
82	342	570	795	1009	1232	1462	1689
83	343	571	796	1010	1233	1467	1690
84	344	572	797	1011	1234	1465	1691
85	346	573	798	1012	1235	1466	1692
92	347	574	799	1013	1236	1467	1693
93	348	575	800	1014	1237	1468	1696
94	349	576	801	1015	1238	1469	1697
115	350	577	802	1016	1239	1470	1700
116	351	578	803	1017	1241	1471	1702
118	352	582	804	1018	1242	1472	1703
119	355	583	805	1021	1243	1473	1704
120	356	584	806	1023	1244	1475	1705
121	357	585	807	1024	1245	1477	1719
122	358	589	808	1025	1246	1478	1720
123	359	590	809	1027	1247	1480	1721
124	360	591	810	1028	1248	1481	1722
125	361	592	811	1029	1249	1482	1723
126	362	594	812	1030	1250	1483	1725
128	363	595	814	1032	1251	1484	1726
129	365	596	816	1033	1253	1485	1727
131	366	597	817	1034	1254	1486	1728
132	367	598	819	1035	1256	1487	1730
133	368	599	820	1036	1257	1488	1731
134	369	600	821	1037	1237	1489	1732
135	370	601	822	1038	1258	1490	1733
136	371	602	823	1039	1260	1492	1734
137	372	603	825	1040	1261	1493	1737
138	373	604	826	1041	1262	1494	1738
139	376	605	827	1042	1263	1495	1738
140	377	607	828	1043	1264	1496	1740
142	378	608	829	1044	1265	1497	1741
143							
144	379	609	830	1047	1266	1500	1742
146	380	611	831	1048	1267	1502	1743
147	381	612	832	1049	1268	1503	1744
148	382	613	833	1050	1269	1504	1745
149	383	615	834	1052	1270	1505	1746
150	384	616	835	1054	1272	1506	1747
152	386	617	836	1057	1273	1507	1748
153	387	619	837	1058	1274	1508	1749
154	388	620	838	1059	1275	1509	1750
155	389	622	839	1060	1276	1510	1751
156	391	624	840	1061	1277	1512	1752
157	392	625	841	1062	1281	1513	1753
158	393	626	842	1063	1282	1514	1754
159	394	629	846	1064	1284	1515	1755
160	395	630	847	1067	1289	1517	1756
161	396	631	849	1069	1290	1518	1757
163	399	632	850	1070	1291	1519	1758
164	402	634	851	1071	1292	1520	1761
165	403	635	852	1072	1295	1521	1763
174	404	637	854	1073	1296	1522	1764
175	405	638	856	1074	1297	1523	1765
176	406	639	857	1075	1298	1524	1766
177	407	640	858	1076	1299	1525	1767
178	408	642	859	1079	1298	1526	1768
183	410	645	860	1080	1300	1527	1769
184	410	646	861	1081	1301	1530	1770
185	411	647	862	1084	1302	1531	1771
186	412	648	863	1085	1303	1532	1772
187	413	649	864	1086	1304	1533	1775
188	414	650	865	1087	1305	1534	1776
189	431	651	866	1088	1305	1534	1776
190	432	652	867	1090	1306	1535	1777
191	433	653	868	1092	1307	1537	1779
192	434	654	869	1093	1307	1538	1780
193	435	655	869	1093	1307	1538	1781
194	436	657	870	1097	1310	1540	1782
195	437	657	871	1098	1311	1550	1785
196	438	658	872	1099	1312	1551	1786
197	439	659	873	1100	1313	1552	1787
198	441	660	874	1101	1314	1553	1788
199	442	661	875	1102	1315	1554	1790
200	445	662	876	1103	1316	1555	1792
228	444	663	877	1104	1317	1556	1794
229	446	664	878	1105	1320	1557	1795
230	446	665	879	1106	1322	1558	1796
231	449	668	881	1107	1322	1559	1797
232	451	669	882	1108	1324	1560	1798
233	452	670	883	1109	1325	1561	1799
234	453	671	884	1110	1326	1562	1800
237	454	672	885	1111	1328	1563	1801
238	455	673	887	1112	1329	1566	1802
239	458	675	888	1113	1330	1567	1803
240	457	676	892	1116	1331	1568	1804
241	458	677	893	1117	1332	1571	1806
242	460	678	894	1118	1333	1572	1807
243	461	679	895	1119	1334	1573	1808
244	462	681	897	1120	1335	1574	1809
245	464	682	898	1122	1338	1575	1810
246	465	683	899	1123	1339	1576	1811
247	466	685	900	1124	1340	1577	1812
248	467	686	901	1125	1341	1578	1813
249	468	687	902	1126	1342	1579	1814
250	469	688	903	1128	1343	1581	1816
251	470	689	904	1129	1344	1582	1817
252	471	690	905	1130	1345	1583	1818
253	472	691	906	1131	1346	1584	1819
254	473	692	907	1132	1347	1585	1820
255	474	693	908	1133	1348	1586	1821
256	475	694	909	1134	1349	1587	1822
257	476	695	910	1135	1350	1588	1823
258	477	696	910	1144	1351	1589	1824
279	478	698	911	1145	1352	1590	1825
281	480	697	912	1146	1352	1592	1827
282	481	699	914	1148	1353	1594	1828
283	482	700	916	1149	1354	1595	1829
284	485	707	917	1150	1355	1600	1830
285	488	709	918	1151	1356	1601	1831
286	491	710	919	1152	1357	1602	1832
287	492	711	921	1153	1358	1603	1833
288	494	712	922	1154	1359	1604	1834
270	495	713	923	1155	1360	1611	1836
271	498	714	924	1156	1372	1612	1838
272	497	715	925	1157	1373	1613	1839
273	498	716	928	1158	1374	1614	1840
274	499	717	929	1159	1375	1615	1841
275	500	718	930	1160	1376	1616	1842
276	503	719	931	1161	1377	1619	1844
277	508	720	932	1162	1379	1620	1845
278	508	721	933	1163	1380	1621	1846
279	509	724	934	1164	1381	1622	1847
280	510	724	935	1165	1382	1623	1848
281	511	727	936	1166	1383	1624	1849
282	512	728	937	1168	1384	1627	1850
283	513	729	938	1169	1385	1627	1851
284	514	733	940	1170	1386	1628	1852
284	515	734	942	1171	1387	1629	1853
285	516	735	944	1172	1388	1631	1854
288	518	742	947	1173	1390	1632	1855
290	519	743	949	1175	1391	1633	1856
291	520	745	950	1176	1392	1634	1858
292	521	747	951	1177	1393	1635	1859
293	522	748	952	1178	1394	1636	1860
294	524	749	953	1179	1395	1647	1861
295	527	750	954	1180	1396	1639	1862
296	527	750	955	1181	1397	1640	1863
297	528	751	956	1182	1398	1641	1864
298	529	752	958	1183	1399	1642	1865
299	530	753	958	1183	1399	1642	1865
299	531	754	960	1184	1400	1643	1866
300	532	756	961	1185	1401	1644	1867
301	533	761	962	1186	1402	1645	1868
302	535	762	963	1187	1413	1647	1869
303	536	763	967	1188	1424	1648	1870
304	537	764	969	1189	1425	1649	1871
305	539	766	970	1190	1426	1650	1872
306	540	767	971	1191	1427	1652	1873
307	541	768	...	...	...	...	...

A. P. WOOLDRIDGE,
Mayor of the City of Austin, Texas.
Austin, Texas, May 29, 1916.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY

Notice of Redemption

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE FIVE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER INDENTURE DATED JUNE 20, 1914:

Notice is hereby given that Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company has determined to exercise the option reserved to it in and by its General Mortgage dated June 20, 1914, to Bankers Trust Company and William L. Taylor, as Trustees, to call for redemption the entire issue of one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($1,650,000) of its General Mortgage Five-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds now outstanding under said mortgage, and accordingly said bonds have been called for redemption and will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof and a premium of one-half of one per cent. of such principal amount (1/2 of 1%) and accrued interest, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1916, being the next succeeding interest date.

Dated, April 28, 1916.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company,
By H. R. Kurrie, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

American Car and Foundry Co.
Stockholders Meeting.

The stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at its offices, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, June 29, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

WM. M. HAGER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid July 15, 1916.

A dividend of 1¾% (75 cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, will be paid July 31, 1916.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of June 30, 1916.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.

New York, June 21, 1916.

MAY EXPORTS $252,052,252.

Shipments Close to Highest Month Since War Buying Began.

May shipments from New York of war munitions, war supplies, and general merchandise, as reported in a statement given out yesterday at the Custom House, were close to the highest in any single month since buying in this country as a result of the war reached abnormal proportions. The shipments of domestic manufactured and other products, including foodstuffs, last month, totaled $252,062,252, an excess over May, 1915, of $119,439,176. Canadian and other foreign exports sent out of the port in the period swelled the volume by $1,712,945.

Imports in the month gained $8,600,000 compared with May last year, while customs receipts last month ran ahead of the comparative period last year by $2,648,095. The May summary, compared with the same month last year, follows:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.

	1915—May—	1916.
Gold, foreign	$949,549	$1,597,748
Gold, domestic	11,572,505	540
Silver, foreign	877,926	1,240,054
Silver, domestic	3,955	60
EXPORTS.		
Gold, foreign	681,730	2,776,617
Gold, domestic	565,100	2,200,060
Silver, foreign	727,891	436,741
Silver, domestic	3,542,091	5,580,495

Merchandise.

IMPORTS.

Entered for consumption, free	$38,201,646	$66,964,107
Foreign, free	2,004,069	
Foreign, dutiable	1,006,463	1,712,945

Duties collected in May, 1915, were $11,258,471, and in May, 1916, 13,902,167.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The nature of the crop news on wheat was of a distinctly favorable character, but there was a more active demand on the breaks, and at the close of the day, while values were ¼@⅜c not lower, they were comparatively steady. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.14; No. 2 hard, $1.14; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.23; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.23, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.03⅞	1.02½	1.03⅛	1.03⅝	1.03⅝
September	1.03¼	1.01⅝	1.03½	1.03⅞	1.01⅞
December	1.00	1.00	1.00½	1.00⅞	1.05

CORN.

The corn market showed some firmness during the early operations and values made moderate gains from the previous close on further talk of backward crop developments, but toward the close an easier feeling developed and final quotations were ⅛ to ¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 89½c, coat, insurance and freight, New York, while Argentine corn was offered at 77½c, cost, insurance and freight, but in limited volume.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	74½	73½	73½	73⅝	74
Sept.	73⅞	73⅛	73¼	73⅝	73½
Dec.	64½	63⅞	63⅝	64⅞	65⅞

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were comparatively narrow, but the undertone was fairly steady. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 46¼c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47½c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	39¾	39¼	39⅝	39⅝	44⅜
September	39½	39	39¼	39⅝	38⅞
December	40⅜	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer, with a good class of buying, which was based on the strength in the hog market, as well as rumors of Government orders and talk of some recent large export sales. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 26,000; estimated for Thursday, 20,000; Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 11,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
July	13.25	13.07	13.17	13.02	9.45
September	13.37	13.22	13.35	13.17	9.72
Ribs—					
July	13.70	13.55	13.67	13.55	10.40
September	13.80	13.60	13.77	13.67	10.70
Pork—					
July	24.65	24.00	24.65	23.82	16.90
September	24.30	22.75	24.15	23.50	17.35

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was an active trade in the cottonseed oil market and generally higher prices resulting from increased new outside buying for investment account and a vigorous covering movement. Final prices were 6 to 10 points net higher, and sales, 23,800 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	11.00@11.25	11.00
June	..	..	11.00@11.25	10.98
July	11.04	10.98	11.01@11.05	10.92
August	11.00	10.97	10.98@11.00	10.89
September	10.99	10.93	10.97@10.98	10.88
October	10.02	9.94	9.98@10.00	9.89
November	9.09	9.02	9.07@9.08	8.99
December	8.97	8.91	8.93@8.95	8.87
January	8.97	8.92	8.94@8.96	8.86

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed increasing weakness, with some of the more active positions breaking through the lowest levels touched on the decline of last week. December contracts sold off to 8.26c, or 28 points below the best level reached on the bulge of last Monday, and 70 points under the high records established on May 20. Closing prices were the lowest of the day, showing a net loss of 13 to 15 points, and sales were reported of 43,750 bags. A moderate demand was reported for spot coffee, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
June	..	..	7.92@7.95	8.05
July	7.99	7.99	7.95@7.97	8.03
August	..	..	8.03@8.05	8.17
September	8.26	8.12	8.12@8.14	8.25
October	..	..	8.17@8.19	8.30
November	..	..	8.21@8.23	8.35
December	8.39	8.26	8.26@8.27	8.41
January	..	..	8.30@8.32	8.46
February	..	..	8.39@8.41	8.51
March	8.56	8.40	8.39@8.40	8.56
April	..	..	8.44@8.45	8.61
May	8.66	8.50	8.49@8.50	8.67

SUGAR.

After opening dull, unchanged to a decline of 5 points, trading in futures became more active and values advanced several points due to sales of free on board Cubas for foreign account. Later, however, heavy liquidation in July by Wall Street interests in preparation for first notice day prompted an easier feeling and prices declined rapidly, the market closing easy, 7 points net lower to an advance of 1 point, with sales for the day 20,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.30@5.32	5.37
July	5.42	5.39	5.33@5.35	5.40
August	5.44	5.44	5.39@5.41	5.45
September	5.53	5.49	5.46@5.47	5.51
October	..	..	5.42@5.44	5.40
November	..	..	5.32@5.34	5.35
December	5.18	5.15	5.12@5.13	5.17
January	4.88	4.86	4.85@4.87	4.84
February	4.60	4.58	4.56@4.59	4.56
March	..	..	4.59@4.61	4.59
April	..	..	4.62@4.64	4.62
May	..	..	4.65@4.67	4.65

Refined sugar was unchanged at 7.80@7.85c, less 2 per cent. for cash basis fine granulated. Withdrawals on old contracts were fairly well covered up and new business reported light. A sale of 40,000 bags Cubas, afloat, at 5¼c, cost and freight, to a local refiner established a lower spot market. This sale practically cleared the market of all offerings at that price, holders asking ⅛c higher. New Orleans refiners bought 20,000 bags Porto Ricos, first half of July shipment, at 6.08c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered. Sales of free on board Cubas for foreign account amounted to about 50,000 tons, said to have been at 5c. Quotations follow. Cuban cost and freight, 5¼c; centrifugal, 6.27c, and molasses, 5.89c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 17,716 packages. Steady market for creamery extras and higher scoring lots, but still somewhat unsettled and easy for lower grades. General trade only fair, but there is some speculative demand. Renovated extremely quiet. Ladles moving out pretty well, and there is a good demand for packing stock. Creamery, extras, (93 score,) per pound, 29½c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, (89 to 92 score,) 28@29c; seconds, (84 to 88 score,) 26½@27½c; thirds, 25@26c; creamery, unclassified, extras, 29½@30c; higher scoring, 30½@31½c; firsts, 28½@29½c; seconds, 26½@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 26½@28c; common to fair, 24@26c; renovated, extras, 27c; firsts, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23@23½c; No. 2, 22½c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 15,278 cases. The market had a fairly steady tone on most descriptions of eggs. The demand is more active for the medium and lower grades than for finer qualities, and sales of fancy graded stock over 24c are quite exceptional. Most sales ungraded range 22@23c, with a narrowing selection of desirable stock for less money. Fancy nearby eggs firm. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 25@26½c; extra firsts, 23½@24½c; firsts, 22½@23½c; seconds, 21½@22½c; thirds and poorer, 19@21c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 16½@16c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 25½@27c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@27c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 24@26½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, fine to fancy, gathered brown and mixed colors, 23½@26c; duck eggs, State and nearby Indian Runner, 28@30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and cooler Thurs.; Fri. fair; moderate n. winds.

S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Probably thundershowers Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; light to moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer in e. and cen. Fri.

Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.; light variable winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs.; Fri. cloudy and warmer; moderate s. shifting to e. winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs.; Fri. increasing cloudiness, probably showers; moderate variable winds becoming e. and s. e.

La., Ark., Okla., and E. Texas—Probably fair Thurs. and Fri.

W. Texas—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; cooler in Pan Handle Fri.

Ill.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., probably with showers and thunderstorms; increasing winds.

Mo.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., probably with thunder showers; cooler Fri.; increasing e. to s. winds.

Wis.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.; increasing e. winds.

Minn.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; increasing e. to n. winds.

Iowa—Showers and probably thunderstorms Thurs. and Fri.; increasing winds.

N. and S. Dak.—Rain Thurs., Fri., probably fair and warmer; fresh winds.

Neb.—Showers and thunderstorms Thurs. Fri., unsettled, followed by fair and warmer in w.; fresh to strong winds.

Kan.—Unsettled Thurs.; possibly thunder showers; cooler in w. Fri., fair and cooler; fresh winds.

DIVIDENDS.

West Penn Power Company

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
June 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared quarterly dividend No. 2 of one and three-fourths per cent. (1¾%) upon the par value of its seven per cent. (7%) Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable on the 15th day of August, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1916.

Dividend checks will be mailed to Stockholders on August 15th, 1916.

H. S. SWIFT, Treasurer.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

The Board of Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the capital stock of the company, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24, 1916.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 24, 1916, and reopened July 1, 1916.

Checks for the dividend will be mailed on June 30, 1916.

ANDREW H. MARS, Secretary.

New York, June 21, 1916.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, Near 42d Street
The Fifty-sixth
Consecutive Dividend
June 21, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) Per Cent, free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1, 1916, to the shareholders of record of this day.

The transfer books will be closed from June 21, 1916, to July 2, 1916.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 20.

New York, June 21st, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the twentieth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Republic Railway & Light Company, payable July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1916. Checks will be mailed. E. W. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY,
165 Broadway.

New York, June 21st, 1916.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the preferred stock of this company, payable at the office on July 1st, 1916, to holders of preferred stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on June 27th, 1916.

FREDERIC J. HALLIDAY, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
26 Broad Street.

The Board of Trustees has declared this day the usual quarterly dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. payable June 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1916.

The transfer books will close June 24th, 1916, and reopen July 1st, 1916.

HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary.

New York, June 21st, 1916.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 78.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared out of surplus profits, payable June 30th, 1916. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., June 22nd, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 1st, 1916.

Dated, New York, June 21, 1916.

BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.

MANATI SUGAR COMPANY.
112 Wall St., New York, June 1, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Manati Sugar Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable July 1, 1916, to holders of preferred stock of record upon the books of the Company at the close of business June 24, 1916.

MANUEL E. RIONDA, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 8, 1916.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 1, 1916, to the registered holders of June 18th, 1916. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will be reopened June 19, 1916.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

WEST SIDE BANK.
New York, June 21st, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3rd, 1916.

NATHANIEL MILLS, JR., Cashier.

SUBMARINE BOAT CORPORATION.
New York, June 14, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of One and one-half Dollars ($1.50) per share on the stock has been authorized on the outstanding capital stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1916.

HENRY R. CARSE, President.

MANNING MAXWELL & MOORE, INC.
New York, June 20th, 1916.

The Board of Directors, in monthly meeting held June 21, 1916, declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. and an extra dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on the capital stock of the company, both payable June 30, 1916, to stockholders of record of that date.

GEO. D. BRANSTON, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 20th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1916.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

A Quarterly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1916.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

The Importers and Traders National Bank of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1916.

A dividend of Twelve per cent., free of tax, has today been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

E. P. TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Gotham National Bank of New York.
June 20, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record June 30, 1916.

M. W. REMINGTON, Cashier.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

CLOTH.—Will pay $4 cash for any colors. F and H. Bolivia cloth, style 5,771. Apply New Bedford Mills, 147 West 26th. Telephone 2375 Farragut.

COATS AND SUITS

COURT CALENDARS

(◊) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Gitter◊Penn RR.
Siegel◊Schuylkill Silk Mills.
Badger Bag, &c. Co◊Republic Bag,&c.Co.
Farbwerke, Hoechst ◊Lowe.
Barbara◊N Y C RR.
Dormer Bros Co◊Shoninger Bros.
Costello◊Ford Motor.
Salvate◊E & O RR.
Fresco◊Sabaudo.
Lamb◊Lalley.
Sullivan◊The Ansonia.
US◊Watson.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 9 A. M.—Naturalizations.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—At 10 A. M.

Re Williamsburgh Steam Laundry Co. Admiralty at 10:30 A. M.
Higgins◊Yacht Eros.
Atkieselskabet◊SS Antoinette Accame.
Ward◊F'boat Washington & Cornell S B Co◊Brien◊NY and Dailey. (2.)
Bradley◊SS Tenadores.
Selgfried◊City of Oran
Michael◊SS Esrom.
Fox◊SS Stamford.
Robbins◊Pierce.
Auditore◊SS Malcas.
Cukies◊SS Malinche.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal at 11 A. M.
Case on—US◊Pakas.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Re Malbie (United Cigar Stores Co.)
Woldenberg◊Staege.
Bank◊Susquehanna Coal Co.
Baron◊Mt. Carmel Silk Mfg Co.
Kennedy◊Kennedy.
Re CNY (W 172 St.)
Bylovetski◊E L Wilson Co.
Sabatini◊Order Sons of Italy.
Aliano◊Richard Fitzpatrick, Inc.
Colise◊Shanley.
Granucci◊Con Gas Co.
Iannlei◊Dr Dadirrian & Sons Co.
Lagate◊Matthew Baird Cont Co.
Re Jenks.
Hannes◊Marder.
Southern Leasing Co◊Williams.
De Cordona◊Sanville.
Chambers◊Chambers.
Parker◊Hearn (2.)
Vitale◊Vitale.
Ringelheim◊Ringelheim.
Re Emmet (Empire State Surety Co.
Egan◊I R T (2.)
Feinstein◊Jeffery.
May◊Dessin.
Hageman◊Hageman.
Feinstein◊Feinstein (2.)
Empire State Sight Seeing & Trucking Co, Inc◊Luna Amus.
Graeber◊Swartwout.
Foley◊Levine.
Van Wagenen◊Gordon
Momand◊Landers
Steiner◊CNY.
Fero, Inc◊Piccoli
Moore◊Hoelgar.
Rose◊Hicks.
CNY◊Berner & Freedman, Inc.
Shattuck◊NY Edison.
Russell◊Linessling
Municipal Liens Co◊Topiltz.
Feldstein◊Columbia Ice Box Co, Inc.
CNY◊Sneider.
Dunn◊Dunn.
Williams◊Oliver Morosco Photo Play Co.
Monfrede◊Prendergast
Levy◊same.
Rogall◊Leff.
Gabel◊Gabel.
Anson◊Anson.
Peixotto◊Katz.
Macy◊Granieri.
Rothenberg◊Rothenberg.
Cooper◊Hudson Nav. Cosmopolitan Feature Film Co◊Leemund Film Co, Inc.
Peixotto◊Katz.
Kessler◊Leh Val RR (2.)
Guarino◊Bergold.
Re Yagoda.
Martin◊Beck Shoe Co.
Guarino◊Bergold.
Rob◊Errett.
Nolan◊NY & Queens Co RR.
Gardella◊same.
Middlebrook◊Value Realty Co.
State of Yucatan◊Argumedo.
Greenberg◊Greenberg.
Kelly◊Moore.
Trainer◊Green.
Kravigny◊May.
M Kaempfer Sons◊Mendelson.
May◊Cort Film Corp.
Ferguson & Wheeler Land, Lumber & Manfg Co.◊Perry.
Shifman◊Shifman.
Bruff◊Roth.
Bailey◊Montgomery.
Re Brown.
Re A Pardi Tile Co.
Representative Seo Corp◊Townsend.
Finger◊Cuddeback.
Lefkowitz◊Arcelon.
Re No 49-51 Elizabeth St.
Fogarty◊Stange.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Barron◊Bates.
Re Houghton.
Kovacs◊Kovacs.
Kleinbaum◊Col Trust.
Barnum◊Barnum.
Nilson◊Am Bridge Co.
Hollow Screw Co◊Hammacher.
Schlemmer & Co (2.)
Anson◊Anson.
Graeber◊Athos Rty.
Kemp◊Kemp.
Allen◊Allen.
Sher◊Sher.
Head◊Head.
Griffin◊Griffin.
Preferred causes.
Lindner◊Lindner.
Kennedy Valve Mfg Co◊Brady-Oltarsh Const Co.
Germain◊Maslansky, General calendar:
Silver◊Silver.
Moran◊Vreeland.
Phinney◊Phinney.
Herrmann◊Herrmann.
Landes◊Landes.
Conlon◊Marsh.
Russo◊Furman.
Van Tuyl◊Ammerman
Harvey◊N Y Assets Realization Co.
Stoller◊Franken.
Moskowitz◊Moskowitz
Mendelsohn◊Strada.
Olenick◊Olenick.
Shea◊Shea.
Barber Asphalt Pav Co◊Gayley.
Teza◊Andrews Bldg Co, Inc.
Lamberger◊Wilkinson Bros & Co.
McMaster◊Gould.
Wakoff◊Broistedt.
Chelsea Realty Co◊Byrd.
White◊Ring.
Ellis◊Baldwin.
Badgeley◊De Witt.
Schultz◊Berkowitz.
Reid◊Reid.
Kiparis◊Kiparis.
Lightfoot◊Meyer.
Wagner◊Wagner.
Szabo◊Szabo.
Booth◊Knipe.
Gottlieb◊Gottlieb.
Purity Paper Bottle Co◊Fonda Container.
Lowenthal◊Rosenberg.
Reich◊Cochran.
Clear.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.
Cases on—Norwood Pk Co◊Purdy, (2.)
Bway & T Av Ry◊State Bd of Tax C.
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry RR◊same.
Cent Crosstown Ry◊same.
Christopher & 10 St Ry◊same.
8th Av Ry◊same.
Ft George & 11th Av Ry◊same.
42 St, &c, Ry◊same.
NY & H RR, (City Line)◊same.
NY Rys◊same.
9th Av RR◊same.
6th Av Ry◊same.
34 St Crosstown Ry◊same.
10 St Ry◊same.
8th Av Ry◊same.
Ft George & 11th Av Ry◊same.
42 St, &c, Ry◊same.
NY & H RR, (City Line)◊same.
9th Av Ry◊same.
6th Av Ry◊same.
34 St Crosstown Ry◊same.
23 St Ry◊same.
Case on.
Bway & 7th Av Ry◊same. (2.)
Bleecker St & Fulton Ferry RR◊same.
Central Crosstown Ry◊same.
Christopher & 10 St Ry◊same.
8th Av Ry◊same.
Ft George & 11th Av Ry◊same.
42 St, &c, Ry◊same.
NY & H RR, (City Line)◊same.
NY Rys◊same.
9th Av Ry◊same.
6th Av Ry◊same.
34 St Crosstown Ry◊same.
23 St Ry◊same.
Case on.

PART VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McCloat◊Floral Park Villa Co.
McElroy◊same.
Wachman◊Travelers Ins Co.
Northern Bk◊Dwyer.
Singer◊Coltz.
Chelsea Realty Co◊Byrd.
Cross◊O'Keefe.
McCoy & Co◊Tucker.
Pomeroy◊Tol & Ohio Central Ry.
Carroll◊Wilson.
Spencer◊CNY.
Crotty◊Erie RR.
Perkins Goodwin Co◊Regent Press.
Carswell◊Lawrence.
Morris◊same.
Jobin◊same.
Knowles◊Knowles.
Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Connor◊City Inv Co.
Shea◊Gregg (2).
Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Smolen◊Ingraham.
Nasko◊Reinhardt.
Ross◊Howe.
Natitzky◊Donnelly.
O'Neill◊Strauss.
Sona◊Prosser.
Francis◊CNY.
Farrant◊Cent RR, NJ
La Mana◊McGuinness.
Cotter◊Noughton-Mulgrew M C Co.
Henry◊Ide.
Harris◊Tribune Assn.
Gottlieb◊Polach, (2.)

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.
Case on—Oppenheim◊Met St Ry.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Coldiere◊Marcus.
Dunn◊Douglas.
Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Staunton◊Rodgers.
Fertig◊Sturges.
Inside Universal Garage.
Little◊Gimbel Bros.
Rosalie◊Nassau E RR.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Saperstein◊Hyman.
No day calendar.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Durrazzo◊N L Munro Estate.
De Rosa◊Taylor.
Sperber◊Heller.
Lavingston◊Beer.
Goodman◊Ruppert (2).
Tuminaro◊Williams.
Mullane◊London.
Reichard◊Stearns & Foster Co.
Reiss◊Phelps Stokes Estate, Inc.
Bain◊Anderson Electric Car Co.
A Humphreys◊Kraft.
T Humphreys◊same.
Baron◊Beck.
Morine◊same.
McGovern◊Burns Bros.
Canfield◊Rapf.
Clear.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cases on—Pallchronis Sea Lithia Spring Co. (2.)
No day calendar.

PART XI.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Seaman◊McGuire.
Walsh◊Kohn.
Berman◊NYC Int Ry.
Coleman◊NY Tel Co.
Smith◊Shearns.
Waxman◊Burtis.
Held◊Lee.
Wiener◊same.
Gotlieb◊Doyle.
Lebowitz◊Fowlers.
Bachman◊Horace E Demorest Co.
Eiseman◊Whitridge.
White◊Merten.
Dutenhofer◊CNY.
Spooner◊West.
Biller◊Rosenbloom.
Factor◊Burns Bros.
Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wenger◊N Y Con RR.
Flaumenbaum◊Greenberg.
Military◊Davidlov.
Verplank◊Fort Wash Theatre Co.
Marcolies◊Cons Gas.
Kingsley◊Gill.
Same◊Schwerdt.
Ogul◊Smith.
R Swasey◊Charles Weisbecker.
H Swasey◊same.
Rubinfeld◊Stults.
S Sigman◊N Y, N H & H RR.
H Sigman◊same.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Witteman◊Riviera Realty Co.
Morris◊Proctor.
Feldman Con Co◊Wasler.
Richards◊Aetna Accident, &c. Co.
Same◊London & Lan, &c. Co.
Nat Nassau Bk◊Earl.
Wilson◊Salomon.
Haibe◊Adams (2).
Conway Co◊Cumiskey.
Shelling◊Dyara.
Giles◊E Langer Pr.
Wright-Barclay, Inc.◊Fleissner.
Fuchs◊Hannel.
Seaver◊So Surety Co.
Esterly Garment Co◊Marks.
CNY◊Emerson Bldg.
Julie◊Loomis Manning F D Co.
M Kaempfer & Sons◊Mendelson.
CNY◊N Y & Harlem RR.
Kelly Springfield Tire Co◊McIntyre.
Case on.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lorillard◊Golde & C.
Sasse◊Order of U C T.
Same◊Trav Ins Co.
Sachs◊Kanowitz.
Needlemann◊Ohio Farmers Ins Co.
Same◊Northern Assur.
Dale◊Niagara Alkali.
Norton◊Pease.
McKegney◊Ill Surety.
Mikel◊Klein.
Ferguson & Wheeler, &c. Co◊Perry.
Lexington Av Prop Co◊Bradley Cont Co.
Wyner◊Bway Corp.
Partridge◊Randolph.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.
Inq—Greenberg◊Rothbart.
Abraham◊Am Exch Nat Bank.
Mueller◊The Casket, Inc.
Williams◊O'Siel.
Terranova◊Volk Co.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Stockum◊Lambert Hoisting Eng Co.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cunningham◊President Loan Soc, NY.
Levy◊Davey.
Mack◊Raymond.
McLaughlin◊Lewis.
Gross◊Browning, Dryden Co◊Moss Theatrical Enterprises.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Will for probate:
Amelia E. Dana.
Thomas F. Duffy.
Paul H. Stein.
Anna Neugebauer.
Henry Coolidge.
James H. Wardwell.
Joseph F. Fatana.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. Case on—Amos F Eno. M.—Contested will.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
John M. Wyatt.
Emma F. Wyatt.
Odolie M. Clifton and C. Wharton Clifton.
Henry H. Heert.
Elizabeth C. Hollins.
Leopold Wilzin.
Contested Will:
Charles H. Goldsmith.
Estate of:
Mary C. Callahan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Kosow◊Malbim.
Kern◊McGirr.
Southard◊Mirror Films.
Arens◊Thomas.
C. Zinn & Co◊Sauerbach.
Ebbert◊Bech.
A. Hebrer & Sons◊Haase.
Wiman◊Kobusch.
McKeown◊Foster. (2.)
Hoffman◊Rosenblum.
Allusi◊Polyclinic Hosp.
Fillman◊Anger.
Seher◊Stark.
McCann◊Drey.
Brukenfeld◊Crompton Richmond Co.
Newman◊Stern.
Crowell Pub. Co◊Southern Surety Co.
Darling◊Moscowitz.
Hazardan◊A&M Indjoudjian Freres.
Nitchie◊Canfield.
De Rosa◊Di Michele.
Fabian◊Oscanyan.
Rosen◊Gordon.
H. Herrmann L Co◊Mensch.
Ansonia Co◊Seidell.
Atlas Press◊R Findlay Mfg Corp.
Jackson◊Brown (2).
Hoffman◊Youngman.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I. — Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Pratt◊Foster & Reynolds Co.
Levine◊Zubrinsky.
Rosenberg◊Leibowich.
Peale◊NY Rys.
Rosenstein◊Sarner.
Fleisher◊Friob.
Goldberg◊Bricken.
White◊Thompson Street Co.
Strager◊Turetsky.
Goldberg◊N Y Rys.
Siegel◊Gruber.
Suesser◊Goldberg.
Kohn◊Greenbaum.
Schuster◊Schwartz.
Brandler◊Ludewig.
Wolkomir◊I R T.
Rosalind Rty Co◊Western Inv Co.
Same◊St Paul, &c. Co
Levy◊CNY Cent RR.
Dreyfus◊same.
Manitta◊Risos.
Ackerman◊Bohm.
Clifton◊John.
Priceman◊Horn.
Marvin◊Viani.
Beth Steel Co◊Victoria Bldg. &c. Co.
Volk◊Simpson.
Ridgeway◊Blancke.
Holzman, Cohen & Co◊Cohen.
Selwitz◊Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Hyman◊Greenberg.
Nat Cash Reg Co◊Goldgraben.
Cohen◊Damel.
Goelet◊Plimmer.
Liza◊NY Rys.
Lipper◊Mutual Transp
Zabalsky◊Lipman.
Papal◊Emandess Hold
The Aeolian Co◊Cohen
Same◊Kessel.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Tost◊Frenall Co.
Gens◊Warren.
Moll◊Markheim.
Dorfman◊Marmalax Mfg Co.
Patzevitch◊Carbolite Chem Co.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Friedman◊Mey.
Seaman◊Walt.
Rosenbaum◊Podolsky.
Ernst◊Stahl.
L I Packing Box Co◊Ramsey.
Ellison◊F & D Co.
Loewenthal◊Mark.
Schroeder◊Inguglia.
Rakowitz◊Rosenfeld.
Thurston◊Coe.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Re Scheer, (Rothstein)—George W. Simpson, Re Wulp, (Mann)—A. Walter Otis, Re Donohue—John J. Sullivan.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Re Schaefer, (C. S. Brady Co., Inc.)—Franklin H. Mills.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Brahn —Joseph D. Kelly. Clements◊Clements—Algernon S. Norton.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Providenza Dunna◊John Scheeline—A. Mitchell Leslie.

SUPREME COURT — Hotchkiss, J. — Mary Heybeck◊Bankers' Nat'l Realty Corp.—Edward W. Brenen.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Lewis◊Lewis.
Graziano◊Cutrone.
Re Commonwealth Av
Re Beech Av.
Kuveke◊Kuveke.
Joseph◊Foody.
Re Attanazio.
Neal◊Hutcheson.
Hecker◊Ganley.
Hirscher◊same.
Riebach◊same.
Jonas◊same.
Herrell◊Polak.
Jacobs◊same.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Re CNY, (Loriliard Place.)
Belotti◊Bickhardt.
Kaiser◊Hennessy.
Rubin◊Levy.
Same◊Prospect Av Rty Co.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Damm◊Higginson.
Damm House Moving Co◊same. (2.)
Greenberg◊Seltzseder.
Ambraszka◊Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Thompson◊A McMullen Co.
Higgins◊Jennings.
G Santis Co◊Westchester Elec RR Co.
Irving◊Int R T Co.
Melville◊Goldberg.
Glivi◊Glivi.
Gurewitz◊B A & C A Williams, Inc. (2.)
Fallon◊Irish-Am Ath Club.
Steinberg◊Westcott Exp Co.
Wald◊Scheer.
Greenbaum◊So Bklyn Ry Co.
Carroll◊Rodgers & Hagerty.
Haber◊Aitman.
Williams◊Stand Arch.
Banta◊North Sand Co
Heaney◊J M B Const.
Jacobson◊Goldberg (2)
Formichella◊Clavin.
H Aronson, Inc◊Newmark.
Cottingham◊Int R T.
O'Brien◊Union Ry. Co
Scotto◊T Hogans & Sons Co.
Glascow◊Koerner.
King◊Union Ry Co.
Friedman◊Rehe.
Glasserow◊Indelli & Conforti Co.
Zarecki◊Mason & Hanger Co.
Walner◊Muller, (2.)
Meinke◊Old Dom SS.
Jackson◊Rosenfield.

Highest number reached in regular order, 831.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.
Classen◊Int R T Co.
Tonnelly◊Int R T Co.
Levine◊Armstrong, (2.)
Spadafino◊Union Ry.
Klein◊Bleicher.
Butler◊Int R T Co.
Landsberry◊Blumstein,
Mischenka◊Gotthelf, (2.)

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Openhym et al◊Mayhew et al—Henry D Patton.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Day◊Bklyn Eagle.
Schnibbe◊Hauck Co.
Mattulich◊Amato.
Gunery◊Gunery.
Sledzinska◊Piller.
Elmhorst◊Mazioff.
Martin◊Klibride.
Balzer◊Ocean S S Co.
Smith◊Smith.
Conboy◊Mathews.
Oellrich◊Cogan.
Brodie◊N Y & Q Elec.
Knapp◊Knapp.
Logan◊Sugar Co.
Callegari◊Sartori.
Andrews◊Pierson.
Salzman◊Ehrlich.
Re Radford.
Sheridan◊Prazee.
Terwilliger◊Hudson.
Groce◊D & H Co.
McLean◊McLean.
St John's Church◊Windels.
Redden◊Edison Co.
Corner◊Olim.
Bridge◊City of Mt. Vernon.
Bucalos◊Schubert
Hack◊Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor.
People◊Powers.
Same◊McGrath.
Same◊Hartman.
Same◊Mendoza.
Re Miller.
Re McCahill.
Killilea◊Morgan.
Liebert◊same.
Same◊Reiss.
Stoppick◊Goldstein.
O'Brien◊Ruppel.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—The following applicants for admission to the bar have passed the examination of the Committee on Character and have been recommended for admission:
William H. Duis,
M. G. Folger,
Solomon Grossman,
Walter B. Hall,
W. B. Hunting,
W. A. Hatfield,
Ralph A. Hopkins,
Louis Jaykowsky,
W. L. James,
Henry H. Kahan,
A. M. O'Handley,
W. B. O'Connor,
J. K. Pollkoff,
Henry Solomon,
T. J. Stapleton,
F. H. Stokes,
W. L. Underwood,
Isidor Bregoff,
M. L. Blek,
B. De Beixedon,
L. Freudenberg,
H. A. Lockwood,
Douglass Newman,
George Pfell,
Charles Pearle,
A. H. Rosenbaum,
William F. Tanner,
Benjamin Weiss,
Emil N. Baar,
W. L. Berk,
Louis Cohen,
J. M. Cormack,
Wilbur A. Drake,
A. A. Friedlander,
Claude L. Gonnet,
Sylvester C. Grady,
Agatha Joerg,
Irvin E. Klein,
H. Kreizvogel,
Carsten H. Ludder,
David E. Meeker,
C. R. McPherson,
Harry D. Mencher,
J. A. Nickerson,
E. Rosenstein,
T. A. O'Connor,
Clarence E. Smith,
Frank A. Travin,
E. N. Curtis,
G. E. Reynolds,
Paul A. Rieser,
Augustus M. Henry,
L. W. Arnold, Jr.,
Meyer Nebenzohl,
Daniel J. Dennis,
Anthony Horn,
Donald H. Millard,
Edward W. Simms,
Herman Block,
F. P. Cook,
J. D. Cunningham,
William H. Barr,
E. H. Reichman.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Ruland◊Ruland.
Chiapparini◊Chiapparini.
Hayes◊Hayes.
Union Bank◊Rosenberg.
Dragwa◊Tidewater Paper Mills Co.
Bender◊Tuohey.
Re Mfrs Trust Co (Matthern.)
Bernato◊Skimilas.
Sommers◊Susski.
La Chicotte◊Hansen.
Carpenter◊Carpenter.
Lisena◊James A Stevenson Co (2.)
Leale◊Leale.
Querfeld◊Hoersgen.
Weinreb◊Margoiin.
Mackey◊Illinois Surety
N Y Mun Ry Co◊Munson.
O'Hara◊Robinson.
Goldfarb◊Gondek.
McLaughlin◊McLaughlin.
Hennigan◊Hennigan.
Re Moore (Bd of Aldermen.)
Tidridge◊Goelet.
Peaslee◊Burton & Davis Co.
Kearney◊Vitagraph.
Jacobson◊P Reardon.
Eckhoff◊Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Re Church Av (Stuntdard.)
Re same (Fromm.)
N Y Mun Ry Co◊Trommers Evergreen Brewery.
Realty Associates◊City & Smith Co.
Handelsman◊Thuman.
Flaxner◊City.
Re Leary (Prendergast.)
Re Sherman & Marion Sts (Marmo) (hearing 2 P. M.)
Lynch◊Mutual Life Ins Co.
Weissman◊Shapiro.
Edwards◊Edwards.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.
Larson◊Berry.
Neugass◊Staverly Rlty
U S Title Guar Co◊same.
Scully◊Scully.
Vogt◊Vogt.
Mundler◊Palmer.
Tallman◊Jireck.
Fiorello◊Biochley.
Kentucky Derby Co◊Woods, Comr.
Seabert◊Moehl.
Neidig◊Neidig.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 8907.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Platt, J.; Part VIII., Jaycox, J.
Constant◊Met Ry.
Mangan◊Wilson.
Pettingill◊Freund.
Bulger◊Nassau RR.
Nauman◊Michaels.
Lagergren◊Nassau RR
Theil◊N Y Cons RR.
Von Braunsberg◊Int R T.
Carney◊Hoell.
Kleinhomer◊Kleinhomer.
Platt◊B,H RR.
Howardson◊Rosen.
Petri◊Bauman.
Kelly◊Vail.
Swift◊Obermeyer & L.
Malamant◊N Y Cons RR.
Pettingill◊Hyman.
Evans◊Compton et al.
Osterhout◊Int R T.
Bielfeld◊Jonas et al.
Joyce◊McDonough.
Hartman◊Lowry et al.
Resech◊Columbia Machine Works.
Farney◊Taggart et al.
Uhrlaub◊Appleton.
Varley◊Heidelberger et al.
Burkley◊Wels & Z.
Whelan◊Int R T.
Ledger◊C I & B RR.
Jacobson◊West.
Regan◊Moody.
Pashkewich◊Camp Mfg Co.
Arent◊Keating.
Cavalero◊Armour & Co.
Williams◊McNulty Bros.
Jacobs◊B H RR.
Geiss◊Scheuring.
Lanning◊Regensburg.
Halloran◊US Steel Products Co.
Pickereil◊B H RR.
Schoenewerg◊Johnston
Stein◊Snyder et al.
Eckhoff◊McCollum.
Cetta◊Amelia.
Durkee◊Riehl.
Mellon◊Kaufold.
Nimmo◊Ferrara et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Braunstein◊B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Chestnut◊N Y Con RR
Mele◊Waterbury Co.
Johnson◊B H R R.
McCormack◊Cons Gas.
Cohen◊Nas R R.
Cuskey◊same.
Stern◊So Bklyn Ry.
Houston◊NY Press Co.
Hess◊Huber Brewery.
Fisher◊Nas R R.
Huber◊Lawless.
Burke◊42d St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Restivo◊NY Teleph.
Hudson◊B H RR.
Warsdale◊I R T.
Rosenberg◊Nassau RR
Kowalsky◊Bliss Co.
Weigand◊Strobel et al
Miller◊B H RR.
Koehler◊Brodsky.
Di Maio◊Tuiin Co.
Fisher◊Nassau RR.
Mitchell◊Am Sug Ref.
Syron◊Weinbros R E.
Greenstein◊NY Con RR.
Holzman◊Levinson.
Himmelman◊C I & B RR.
Levitz◊same.
Levitan◊Goldsmith Ref Co.
Romm◊Koeppel.
Young◊Brown.
Genn◊Nassau RR.
Ullian◊Jaeger.
Summerfield◊Ofsink.
Eisele.
Petitte◊N Y C & H R R Co.
Ring◊West El RR.
Wittenberg◊City of Yonkers.
Schulman◊Gordon.
O'Keefe◊Yonkers RR.
Perwick◊P & R C & I.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Jankowsky◊Roleze.
Pearson, an infant◊Keller.
Azzara, an infant◊Chevrolet Motor Co of New York.
Chilson◊Penn R R.
King◊Benjamin.
Nosner◊B H R R Co.
Graef◊Cohen.
Liseta, an infant◊Jas A. Stevenson Co.
Broderick◊Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Cor
Hanawalt◊Rapid Trans Subway Const
Emery◊McCombs et al
Brizzi◊De Cicco.
Kunzer◊Levin.
Feigin◊George A. Clark Co et al.
Kaiser◊Post.
Seager's Garage, Inc◊N Y & Q Gas Co.
Kalmbach, an infant◊Hewlett.
Richmond◊L I R R.
Simis◊same.
Laux◊Alex Peircey Co, Inc, et al.
Kremer, an infant◊Chesbrough.
Deutsch◊Furniture Commercial Agency.
Bowler◊Ankeney.
Montiverdi◊N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Giuliano◊same.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1053.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Equity calendar:
Public Serv◊Rich L & RR.
Motarbartola◊Motarbartola.
Hooper◊Ripley.
Cunningham◊Cunningham.
Fucine◊Casazza.
Mallory◊Boehm.
L I Supply Co◊Ernst.
Trial calendar:
W Randolph◊Meyer.
E Randolph◊same.
Fowler◊Israel.
Dejonge◊Dejonge.
Coughlin◊Scully.
Maces◊Pastrik.
State◊L I R T Rys.
N Y Markes G Assoc◊CNY (2.)
Golberg◊Mellen & Krieger.
Asmussen◊Wanamaker.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Regina d'Italia, at Genoa, June 9.
SS Escaut, at Calais, June 14.
SS Sarpfoe, at Aalesund, June 13.
SS Charlton Hall, at Vladivostok, June 21.
SS Westmeath, at Sydney, June 20.
SS Talisman, at Ardrossan, June 20.
SS Boomberg, at Kirkwall, June 20.
SS Saxonia, at Liverpool, June 20.
SS Beukelsdyk, at Kirkwall, June 18.
SS Montevideo, at Cadiz, June 19.
SS Hawkhead, at Valparaiso, June 20.
SS Hellig Olav, at Kirkwall, June 18.
SS Madan, at Port Natal, June 19.
SS Vestris, at Liverpool, June 21.
SS Zyldyk, at Amsterdam, June 20.
SS City of Norwich, at Colon, June 21.

Sailed.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, June 21.
SS Satsuma, from Sunderland, June 21.
SS Snowdonian, from Marseilles, June 17.
SS Orion, from Seville, June 14.
SS C. Lopez y Lopez, from Barcelona, June 15.
SS Eurymedon, from Muroran, June 17.
SS Eureka, from Calders, June 20.
SS Tanasjord, from Kirkwall, June 20.
SS Le Coq, from Marseilles, June 17.
SS Sao Paulo, from Santos, June 20.
SS Capac, from Mollendo, June 20.
SS Ubbergen, from Rotterdam, June 17.

Passed.

SS Narragansett, New York for London, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Harry Luckenbach, New York for Malta, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ageron, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 21.

SS Duca d'Aosta, Genoa to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 24th, forenoon. Italian Lines.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 22d, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 100 miles W. of Nassau at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 12 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Olinda, Neuvitas to New York, was 71 miles E. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Munamar, Antilla to New York, was 223 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 213 miles S. at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.
SS Minnesotan, Colon to New York, was 60 miles from Boston at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 161 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 125 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 600 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 585 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—SS United States .....June 22
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Vasilefs Constantinos.....June 24
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.), (sea post)—SS St. Louis.....June 24
Azores, Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9 A. M.—SS Canopic.....June 24
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Bergensfjord .....June 24
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Lafayette .....June 24

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 24, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 24, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 26, SS Tamele.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 24, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. June 24, SS Canopic.
Sweden—Close at 9 A. M. June 22, SS United States.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 22, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. June 24, SS Bergenstjord.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VERDI.....July 1, 10:00 A. M.
S. S. VESTRIS.....July 29, 9:00 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

Norwegian America Line
Modern Twin-Screw Steamers—18,000 Tons Displ.
To Scandinavia Direct Under Neutral Flag.
S. S. BERGENSFJORD, JUNE 24.
KRISTIANIAFJ

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—Thirty-eight corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $18,427,200, were chartered today. They include:

S. H. Kress & Co., Eddyville, to take over the assets and property of S. H. Kress & Co. and to pay either $16,000,000 or such other amount as may be determined by the Board of Directors; business 5, 10, and 25 cent stores; capital $17,000,000, of which $5,000,000 shall be 7 per cent. cumulative. No dividends in excess of 6 per cent. shall be paid on the common stock until a surplus of $1,000,000 exists, nor when it would reduce the earned surplus below $1,000,000; S. H., R. H., and C. W. Kress, 250 Broadway. (Tax paid $3,500.)

Lane Bryant, Inc., wearing apparel, furriers, tailors, fabrics, $550,000; R. H. Montgomery, M. Liverman, A. Malsin, 485 Fort Washington Av.

Anthonoy Mfg. Co., Inc., copper, iron, steel, metals, products, $250,000; W. P. Brew, L. S. Wells, J. E. Rogers, Flanders Hotel.

James Manoll Co., Inc., exporting, importing, realty, brokerage, $175,000; J. Manoll, E. Oppenheim, E. Paats, 4 West 67th St.

The Squaw Island Freight Terminal Co., Inc., Buffalo, transportation, $100,000; G. R. Worden, R. A. Kellogg, F. F. Baker, 716 Lafayette Av., Buffalo.

Continental Folding Paper Box Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $50,000; K. Wagner, H. Wolfe, J. Sturman, 55 Liberty St.

Reading Stockholders Association, Inc., Eddyville, publish reports, bulletins, investigate property stocks, $30,000; L. H. Gunther, S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, 28 Nassau St.

The G. W. Guidi & Co., Inc., flavoring extracts, $25,000; F. Vitale, S. Bliotti, G. Guidi, 304 Cornelia St., Brooklyn.

H and B Publishing Corporation, printing, publishing, $40,000; L. H. Gunther, S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, 28 Nassau St.

Hents and Nash, Inc., florists, horticulturists, $25,000; A. S. Nash, L. A. Nash, H. Hents, Jr., Madison, N. J.

584 West End Avenue Corporation, contractors, realty, construction, $10,000; H. L. Geller, S. G. Hess, W. C. Anderson, Lincoln Rd., Brooklyn.

Sloan and Russell, Inc., drugs, mechanical, electrical devices, $10,000; J. M. Kormfeld, C. E. Russell, H. L. Sloan, 132 Nassau St.

S. E. W. Motor Car Co., Inc., Brooklyn, cars, engines, machinery, $20,000; R. A. Hill, F. G. Wilcox, L. C. Smith, 84 William St.

International Co. for Industry and Commerce, Inc., brokerage, commission, contracting, $10,000; S. Epstein, H. Zacks, E. V. Reiss, West Norwood, N. J.

Harper and Higginson, Inc., Newburgh, contractors, realty, construction, $10,000; H. F. and A. M. Harper, M. N. Higginson, Newburgh.

Premier Show Co., Inc., theatrical, motion pictures, $10,000; A. K. Hornstein, E. A. and I. Edelstein, 116 St. and Fifth Av.

Eureka Ladies' Novelties Co., Inc., headwear, ladies' apparel, $10,000; C. and H. Jacobson, W. Dawson, 238 71st St., Brooklyn.

Dreyfus Bros., Inc., autos, supplies, bridge work, appliances, devices, machinery, $10,000; A. C. and L. Dreyfus, 31st St. and Broadway.

Rich and McLean, Inc., machinery, printing machines, presses, $10,000; M. and B. McLean, S. Rich, 51 Chambers St.

International Slide and Film Advertising Co., Inc., general advertising, $10,000; E. H. Hahn, D. Williams, A. Hurwitz, 253 Ninth Av.

The Felmer Realty Co., Jamaica, realty, construction, $10,000; M. Kelleher, E. Bloch, B. Marvin, Hollis Court Building, Queens.

Austin Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; W. Smith, A. H. Schwarz, F. S. Goodwin, 467 Central Park West.

Cahill Realty Corpn., realty, construction, $10,000; D. Newman, S. E. and W. J. Cahill, 636 West 138th St.

Greenwald & Aitman, Inc., ladies' waists, fabrics, $5,000; D. G. Adams, M. Aitman, M. D. Greenwald, 24 East 93d St.

Bronx Pictorium Co., Inc., Bronx, motion pictures, $6,000; R. and I. T. Rothman, I. Rothenberg, 79 Ridge St.

E. S. Smith Publishing Co., Inc., printing, publishing, $5,000; A. Nichols, R. V. and E. S. Smith, 1,365 58th St., Brooklyn.

North Buffalo Contracting Co., Inc., Buffalo, mechanical engineering, rock blasting, construction, $5,000; P. J. Durkin, M. and T. Tomkinson, 343 Dewey Av.

Expert Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; J. Pomerantz, M. Parnes, E. Zernoske, 74 B'way.

Hamilton Paint Works, Inc., paints, varnishes, oils, $6,500; J. J. Gallagher, R. W. Yates, W. Zanker, 14 Wall St.

Joseph J. Jeckel, Inc., ribbons, labels, tapes, cordage, twine, $5,000; H. R. Burney, C. Fabels, J. H. Joecker, 311 East 178th St., Bronx.

Walker Navigation Co., Inc., navigation, owning ships, vessels, $10,000; W. H. and G. F. Walker, J. P. Marron, 31 Chambers St.

Capital increases: Clark Book Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $22,000; Arrigoni Feed Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $8,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Queen Villa Sites Co., Brooklyn.

The Fraad Talking Machine Company was incorporated for $100,000, and not $10,000 as published.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.—Charters filed: United States Ammunition Corporation, East Orange, manufacture and deal in ammunition, dyes, and chemicals, $150,000; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, Gordon Grand.

Harris Gas Engine Co., Inc., engine company, Newark, manufacture and sell motors and engines, $25,000; Eyre Switzer, Horace C. Grize, Minnie F. Switzer, Newark.

Union Steam Laundry, Newark, to conduct a steam and general laundry, $200,000; Thomas F. Crowley, Stephen F. Meagher, James B. Reilly, Newark.

Thomas Realty and Investment Company, Newark, real estate and investments, $50,000; Thomas Kelly, New York; Thomas T. J. Kelly, Theresa M. Kelly, Newark.

Kosciuszko Store Company, Sayreville, N. J., dry goods, $25,000; John Cikierski, Szymon Pachata, Ignatz Brydziat, Sayreville, N. J.

Newark Soap Company, East Orange, manufacture and deal in soap, $50,000; John T. Booth, New York; Francis J. Hogan, Lewis V. Hulse, Hoboken.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 21.—Charters filed:

Lewen System, Inc., to manufacture, sell, and deal in steel, iron, or other metals for construction purposes; to construct, maintain, and operate gas and electric light works, $1,000,000; William P. Savage, Robert H. Roberts, Richard J. Adams, all of New York.

Imperial Ice and Development Company, to produce and manufacture ice cream machinery, &c., $1,000,000; F. B. Criddle, C. O. Pyole, W. G. Driver, Riverside, Cal.; W. W. Brinton, San Bernardo, Cal.; A. B. Wesy, Denver, Col.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 20; Philip Weiner against Canton Realty Co., owner; Lovine & Levine Co., contractor $450

GRAND ST, 258 and 260; Roberts Contracting Co. against Elka Jack Realties, Inc., owner and contractor $1,133

WEST END AV, 590; East River Mill and Lumber Co. against Leicester Realty Co., owner; Rapp Construction Co., contractor $478

8TH AV, 975 to 979; Sam Friedlander against Silver Lunch Co., owner; Paul Golod, contractor $467

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x87.6; Daniel Nathanson against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., owner; Von Dietsch Painting and Decorating Co., Inc., contractor $145

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TTH ST, 35 and 37 West; Architectural Cornice and Skylight Works, Inc., against Seventh Avenue Security Corp., et al, June 19, 1916, by deposit $423

28TH ST, 7 East; Architectural Cornice and Skylight Works, Inc., against Improvement Co. of New York, Inc., et al, June 19, 1916, by deposit $459

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n e corner 179th St, 67.6x99.1; E. George & Co. against Harkness Building Corp., et al, June 17, 1916 ..... $350

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AV C, 63 and 65; Louis Quenzer against Wenzeslaus Quenzer et al., partition; attorney, L. Lamerdin.

PARK AV, 1,040 to 1,053; Marcus M. Marks against Realty Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn.

PERRY ST, s s, 101.7 ft e of Bleecker St, 40.8x5.1; Fanny C. Lutz against Charles J. O'Neill et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. A. Vieu.

8TH AV, 385, and 29th St, 301 West; Mathilda May against Abbie Aldom et al., partition; attorney, W. W. Butcher.

68TH ST, 148 West; 48th St, s s, 252.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; 48th St, s s, 243.9 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x100.5; 48th St, 154 West; Edw. F. Rush against Margaret C. Magan, specific performance; attorney, H. N. Steinfeld.

129TH ST, 268 and 270 West; Moses Annenberg against Louis Feldman et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, I. Salomon.

130TH ST, 21 West; Eugene F. Heagney against Marguerite Booker, notice of levy; attorney, N. Tonkin.

Bronx.

149TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100.6; Mary Friedman against Abraham Kaufman et al., action to declare deed void; attorney, H. N. Straus.

ORDER BEFORE SUNDAY.

Difficulty in obtaining THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday is accounted for by the fact that newsdealers limit their supplies to orders for delivery. Unsold copies being newsdealer during the week that you unfortunately it is desirable to tell your that THE TIMES on Sunday.—Adv.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Syndicate Buys Twenty-four Lots on Dyckman and Thayer Streets for Large Theatre—Old South Street Building Sold —125th Street Deal—Bronx Activity.

The Dyckman section, which has furnished several large deals recently, played an important part in the realty market yesterday. A plot of twenty-four lots on the south side of Dyckman Street, 100 feet west of Nagle Avenue, and near the subway station at Dyckman Street, was purchased by a syndicate known as the One Hundred and Thirty-five Broadway Company. The property has a frontage of 400 feet on Dyckman Street and extends through the block to Thayer Street. It was bought from the John Haven estate, represented by H. L. Moxley & Co. Bernard Smyth & Sons were the brokers in the transaction.

The new owners are preparing to improve part of the Dyckman Street lots with taxpayer buildings containing offices and stores and a theatre on the Thayer Street frontage having a seating capacity for 1,500 persons. The theatre will have an entrance on Dyckman Street. It will be the largest house of its kind in the Dyckman region. In the immediate vicinity of Dyckman Street two other large deals were closed a few days ago.

Old South Street Family Holding Sold.

In the old downtown shipping centre the five-story loft structure 42 South Street, on plot 23 by 98, near Old Slip, was sold by William Crulkshank's Sons, in conjunction with Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, for the estate of William H. Hill, to Richmond Rochester of the New York Cordage Company. The property has been owned by the Hill family for 125 years. After alterations the New York Cordage Company will occupy the premises.

$50,000 Sale on 125th Street.

An investing client of William A. White & Sons has purchased from the Seamen's Bank for Savings 31 West 125th Street, a five-story store and office building on a lot 20 by 100.

The property, which was acquired by the bank last March, was held at $50,000.

Central Park West Buyer.

Maurice Rankie is reported as the buyer of the former Redmond plot at the south corner of Central Park West and Ninety-seventh Street, 200 by 100. It is said negotiations are pending for a resale.

Recent Buyers.

The Hallecy Construction Company is the buyer of the dwelling, 320 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Ennis and Sinnott, operators, are the buyers of the dwelling, 324 West End Avenue.

The Misses Fallon of Philadelphia, Penn., are the buyers of the dwelling, 315 West 104th Street.

Helen Braun is the buyer of the dwelling, 139 West Seventy-fourth Street.

The Moss Estate, Inc., is the buyer of the property at 68, 70, and 72 Wooster Street, partly destroyed by fire recently.

Dr. J. H. MacCracken Increases University Heights Holding.

Dr. John H. MacCracken, President of Lafayette College, has increased his holdings in the University Heights section by purchasing from the estate of Frederic Baker et al. the plot 142 by 147 at the northeast corner of the Hall of Fame Terrace and Sedgwick Avenue, and the southeast corner of West 183d Street and Sedgwick Avenue, 131 by 170, occupied by a two and one-half story frame dwelling.

They were knocked down to other buyers at the auction of the property by Joseph P. Day on June 12. Dr. MacCracken at that time bought the adjoining four lots on Sedgwick Avenue, abutting the residence of his father, Dr. Henry MacCracken, ex-Chancellor of New York University. The recent acquisitions were announced by Joseph P. Day, as broker.

Bronx Sales.

George Van Orden and Philip I. Hover have purchased the plot on the southwest corner of Mapes Avenue and 178th Street, 47.10 by 100, from the J. W. R. Realty Company, J. W. Rowan, President. Two five-story apartment houses will be erected on the site. The total investment will represent about $75,000.

F. W. Eggert has sold for A. Zelenka the two-story two-family frame house at 560 East 224th Street, on lot 33 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for the Levy Brothers Realty Company to a client for investment the three-story single brick store and dwelling known as 7,110 Fifth Avenue, on a plot 20 by 100.

J. Tompkins sold to an investor a plot 50 by 100, with house, in Bay Twenty-third Street, near Bath Avenue, for Miss Mary A. Smart.

Benjamin Gardner sold 349 Cumberland Street, a three-story brick dwelling, to an investor for occupancy. A. G. Thompson was the broker.

Long Island.

The Huntington Bay Heights Association sold the old Conklin homestead, with five acres of land, to Edwin Fort of Brooklyn. This property adjoins the Huntington Golf and Marine Club and the estate of Roy Rainey. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

James H. Thomas sold to Georgianna T. Mitchell of Manhattan a plot 50 by 125 on the west side of Maple Street, near Queens Avenue, Flushing.

The Whitestone Realty Company sold to William H. Beebe of Manhattan three plots at Kenmore, Whitestone.

Suburban Sales.

George P. Day, Treasurer of Yale University, sold to Dr. Royal S. Copeland thirty acres at Suffern, N. Y., situated on the Haverstraw Road. The property is improved with remodeled farm house, stable, barns, and outbuildings. The Payson McL. Merrill Company negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

Van Norden & Wilson have leased for Misses Mary T. and Elisabeth V. Cockcroft for a term of twenty-one years the five-story building, 469 Fourth Avenue, to Max Auster, President of the Standard Lunch Company. The lessee will entirely remodel the building, using the two lower floors for business, and the three upper floors will be made into small bachelor apartments.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the store and basement at 62 Vesey Street for Louis D. Baily to David Shannon.

$126,250 Apartment House Lease.

Mrs. Nella Goldenberg of Savoy, France, has leased to Louis Schlechter 316 West Ninety-seventh Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $120,250. H. N. Kohn, in conjunction with Z. F. Hall, negotiated the lease.

$150,000 Theatre for Asbury Park, N. J.

Henry & Walter Rosenberg have purchased at a partition sale, the Wyatt estate property, 66 by 100, situated at the corner of St. James Place and Cockman Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.

This lot adjoins a piece of ground, 90 by 100, already owned by the buyers, making a plot 158 by 100. A $150,000 motion picture theatre will be erected on the site from plans by Thomas W. Lamb.

Loans Placed.

Philip Meyrowitz has placed $255,000 as follows: $175,000 at 4½ per cent. for five years for Louis Rubenstein on 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 105 Canal Street, covering north side block front, 200 by 50, between Eldridge and Forsyth Streets; also $80,000 at 5 per cent. for three years for the Frank Wilson Construction Company on its property known as 11 to 15 Seaman Avenue, on a plot 100 by 100, on the east side of Seaman Avenue, 100 feet north of Academy Street.

Realty Notes.

Otto L. Dommerick has taken title to the property at 50 and 52 East Sixty-ninth Street, near Park Avenue. The transfer was recorded yesterday from Logan O. Timberlake, but showing that Mr. Dommerick took title on Feb. 3. He was reported at the time as being the buyer. A new residence has been planned for the site.

The Van Dyck estate was not the buyer of 712 Madison Avenue. It was bought by a syndicate, in which the Van Dyck estate has no interest. The property adjoins the northwest corner of Sixty-third Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Grand Boulevard, e s, 315.5 ft n of 198th St, 50x72, vacant; withdrawn.

Commonwealth Av, w s, 256 ft s of Gleason Av, 50x183.2x irregular, vacant; to John Steinmetz for $650.

St. George's Crescent, e s, 49.3 ft n of 206th St, 25.8x103.5x25x100, vacant; to Mary E. Kelly for $925.

Longfellow Av, e s, 150 ft s of Oak Point Av, 50x100, vacant; voluntary sale, knocked down at $450.

Edgemere, L. I.—Rochester Av, w s, 100 ft s of Edgemere Av, 12 lots, each 20x100; voluntary sale; 4 lots sold for $700 each, balance withdrawn.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—Broadway, n w corner of Oak St, 100x193.6x irregular, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; sold at private sale.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—West 7th St, 740, s w corner of Darrow Av, 194.7x306.4, 2½-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down at $9,500.

Tract of 84 acres on s s of Bedford-State Road, New Castle, N. Y.; voluntary sale; 10½ acres and dwellings on w s of King St, New Castle, N. Y.; withdrawn.

Fort George Av, e s, 95 ft s of Fort George Terrace, through to Speedway Park, 100x 346x311x33d, amusement buildings; Van Courtlandt Realty Co. against Merrill's Park Co.; W. O. Hubbard, attorney; due on judgment, $21,683.13; assessments, $8,358.84; taxes, &c., $1,522.07; prior mortgage, $75,000; to the plaintiff for $100 over prior liens.

By J. H. Mayers.

107th St, 153 East, n s, 65 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11, four-story dwelling; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. against W. J. Healy, admr., et al.; Emmet & P., attorneys; due on judgment, $7,062.72; taxes, &c., $123.80; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Sherman Av, s e corner of 165th St, 56.3x 72.5x79.3x63, five-story flat; Ess Ess Realty Co. against Kovacs Construction Co. et al.; J. K. M. Ewing, attorney; due on judgment, $8,619.58; taxes, &c., $665.14; prior mortgage, $37,000; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 778 and 780, w s, 60.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x80; ten-story apartment house; 780 Madison Avenue Co. against Hanover Improvement Co.; D. F. Goodnow, attorney; due, $56,945.95; prior mtg $145,000.

86th St, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 19x102.2; four-story dwelling; W. P. Fogarty against M. A. Stange et al.; Frayer & A., attorneys; partition.

By Henry Brady.

Undivided one-third part of tract bounded by east lines of Dyckman St and Speedway, centre line of Van Cortlandt Creek; G. C. Smith against F. W. Seybel et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $22,777.43; taxes, &c., $3,906.69; prior mtg $43,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

202d St, s s, 343.4 ft e of Marion Av, 44.7x100; also 202d St, s s, 848 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; also 202d St, s s, 873 ft e of Marion Av, 50x100; A. C. Warner against A. C. Hyland et al.; I. N. Williams, attorney; partition.

Beck St, 680, s s, 326 ft e of Avenue St. John, 54.2x125, five-story flat; Samuel Blumner against American Land Credit Corporation et al.; A. W. Levy, attorney; due, $6,364.24; taxes, &c., $1,400; prior mtg $40,000.

208th St, s s, 256.3 ft n of Steuben Av, 26x 82.9x irregular; Hy. Hahnenfeld and another against Ida Hillman and another; Elfers & A., attorneys; due, $3,041.07; taxes, &c., $110.

By J. H. Mayers.

Ogden Av, n w corner of 161st St, 75x95, five-story flat; Germania Life Insurance Co. against Egan & Hallecy Construction Co. et al.; Dulon & R., attorneys; due, $73,258.23; taxes, &c., $3,737.25.

By James J. Donovan.

143d St, 336 East, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; three-story frame house; J. L. Baker against Teresa Tenore et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $6,583; taxes, &c., $374.15.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

Hunt Av, 1,902, s e, 322.1 ft s of Bronxdale Av, 24.10x100, Norman Lange against H. F. Kitchen and another; Elfers & A., attorneys; due, $694.14; taxes, &c., $115; prior mtg $3,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

82d St, n s, 175 ft e of Park Av, for an eight-story apartment, 75x86.7; 115 East 82d Street Corp., premises, owner; E. Roth, 119 West 40th St, architect; cost, $200,000.

Lexington Av, n w corner of 72d St, for a fourteen-story apartment, 92x135; Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc., 18 East 41st St, owners; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $700,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

124th St, 168 to 172 East, to a four-story stable; Estate of James V. Powers, 34 Mount Morris Park West, owner; J. P. Walther, 147 East 125th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address part of the second part.

Manhattan.

JUMEL TERRACE, 12, w s, 149.6 ft s of 162d st, 17x100, foreclosure May 24; Jno B. Harrison, referee, to Francis C. Good, Long Branch, N. J., et al., executors Ernest Good, June 20; attorney, Philip Carpenter, 111 Broadway $9,000

3D AV, s e corner of 27th St, runs e 160x s 98.8x w 25.2x s 99.8 to n s of 26th St x w 26x n 49.4x w 2x n 49.4x w 28.2 n 24.8x w 85 to avenue x n 74 to beginning; Eureka Realty Corp. to G. Albert Zimmermann, 10 West 31st St, mtg $240,000, June 20; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway....$1

4TH AV, 65 to 69, s s, 96 ft n of 9th St, 48x 80.11x50.7x80.11; Margaret H. Greene et al. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, mtg $120,000, all liens, June 7; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.$1

9TH AV, s w corner of 57th St, 125.5x100; Sara J. Keene, widow of James R. Keene, to Foxhall P. Keene, her son, of Lexington, Ky., confirmation of deed, Dec. 10, 1915; attorney, Philip J. Britt, 27 William St..$1

147TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; Robert L. Lute to Philip Aaronson, 405 Forest Av, mtg $84,000, all liens, June 20; attorney, Louis Siegel, 23 West 31st St..$1

34TH ST, 216 West, s s, 595.5 ft e of 8th Av, 16.5x98.9; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Gramont Holding Co., 1,760 Broadway, mortgage $26,000, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

47TH ST, 48 and 50 West, s s, 802 ft e of 6th Av, 45.4x100.5; Esthold Realty Co. to Akron Building Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $87,000, June 19; attorneys, Bing & B., 119 West 40th St.....$100

54TH ST, 119 West, n s, 250.6 ft w of 6th Av, 24.6x100.5; Esthold Realty Co. to Charter Construction Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $23,000, all liens, June 19; attorneys, Bing & B., 119 West 40th St.....$100

67TH ST, 1 to 11 West, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 150x100.5; Hotel Des Artistes, Inc., to 1 West 67th Street, Inc., 25 Broad St, mtg $183,500, June 10; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$1

68TH ST, n s, 200.0 ft w of West End Av, runs n 100.5x w 99.6x n 24.9x w 0.9x n 75 to s s of 69th St x w 171.1 to N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. x s e 203.3 to 68th St x e 283.11 to beginning; William Bradley et al. to Hudson Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,842 Broadway, mtg $245,000, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

69TH ST, 50 and 52 East, s s, 83 ft e of Park Av, runs s 19x n 104.5 to street x e 37 to beginning; Logan O. Timberlake to Otto L. Dommerich, 305 West 92d St, mtg $75,000, all liens, bond and security, c. a. f., Feb. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

116TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Thompson J. S. Flint, Larchmont, N. Y., et al., to Nosmal Realty Co., Larchmont, N. Y., mortgage $48,000, all liens, June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

122D ST, 51 East, n s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Concetta Maggio, 2,027 Bathgate Av, mortgage $12,000, all liens, June 1; attorneys, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

123D ST, 117 West, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x100.4; Pauline M. E. Bauer, Sparkill, N. Y., to Annie W. Ulman, 255 West 95th St., mortgage $5,000, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$150

129TH ST, s s, 213.8 ft e of 8th Av, 22.2x 99.11; J. M. Realty Corporation to New York Produce Exchange, 3-6 Broadway, mortgage $18,000, h. and s., June 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

192D ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 150x100; 192d St, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Lawrence Jacob et al., executors of Emma L. Jacob, to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, May 4; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.. $54,000

Bronx.

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 1.5 ft n e of 222d St, 42.6x100; Sarah J. Johnstone to Bronx Parkway Commission, 280 Madison Av, June 20; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,559

CHARLOTTE ST, n w s, 100.4 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100; Herman A. Strubbe to Anna E. Strubbe, 415 West 120th St, June 20; attorney, J. J. Waldey, 258 Broadway..$1

DECATUR AV, n e corner 207th St, 110.4x 50; Wilfred H. Warner, referee, to William F. Johnston, 784 Jackson Av, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,250

HULL AV, e s, 401.6 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x100; Simeon G. Bradley to Clarence C. Rogers, Stony Point, N. Y., June 16; attorney, Sonneborn Co., 2,860 Webster Av..$100

INTERVALE AV, w s, 143.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Hargton Building Co., Inc., to Zara Holding Corporation, 1520 Broadway, mtg $35,000, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

KEPLER AV, n e corner of 239th St, 5.10 to Mt. Vernon Av x 15.7x irregular; Bruce Ismay to Charles H. Pinckney, 808 West 38th St, June 20; attorney, Grant Squires, 299 Madison Av.....$100

LOT 3, Block 2,795, tax map; Morris Frank, referee, to James A. Woolf, 1 Neptune Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., May 31; attorneys, Deering & D., 135 Broadway.....$1,500

LOT 286, map of Melrose; John G. Aifke and another to Ida H. McDor.ald, 625 Walton Av, et al, May 31; attorney, R. A. Hoffman, 625 Walton Av.....$1

LOT 26, map of Joseph Husson; Elise Bentz to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $1,100, May 25; attorney, Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.....$1

LOT 5, Block 2,840, tax map; William A. Keating, referee, to Unionport Realty Co., 115 Broadway, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$2,400

LOT 21, map of Cebrie Park; John Rippel to Helena Reuss, 116 Palmetto St, June 20; attorney, F. W. Hottenroth, 261 B'way..$100

LOT 225, map of Hunter estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Antonio Iazzi, 415 East 115th St, June 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

NAPIER AV, s e corner 236th St, 52.11x100; Max Ehrlich, referee, to Fanny G. Ormsbee, 163 Lexington Av, June 15; attorneys, Morgan, L. & B., 20 Exchange Place...$500

PIER AV, e s, at low water mark, East Chester Bay, —x100x—x—, City Island; John O. Fordham to Sarah J. Wyckoff-Bent, 1,773 Washington Av, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$6,000

TIFFANY ST, w s, 135 ft s of 169th St, 25x 105; Philip Aaronson to Charles D. Donohue, 408 West 43d St, June 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 B'way..$1

TRINITY AV, 745 and 750, e s, 50x98; Jonas Weil et al. to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, June 15; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kahn to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, June 15; same attorneys $100

VALENTINE AV, 2,930, e s, 23x100; James I. Berry, referee, to North New York Savings and Loan Association, June 16; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St..$7,500

146TH ST, 267 East, n s, 25x110; Mary Diehl to Margaret D. Koenig, 267 East 146th St, mtg $4,000, June 16; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St.....$1

224TH ST, s s, 138 ft n w of Bronx Boulevard, 33x100; Anton Zelenka to Bronx Parkway Commission, 280 Madison Av, June 19; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $4,957

236TH ST, s s, 181.5 ft w of Webster Av, 87.6x100; Sophia Jefferson to Samuel Garland; 122 East 238th St, ½ part, June 19; same attorneys $100

239TH ST, s s, 82.11 ft w of Webster Av, 87.6x100; Samuel Garland to Sophia Jefferson, 440 44th St, Brooklyn, ½ part, June 19; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

EAST END AV, 65, e s, 51.5 ft n of 82d St, 25.6x100, June 19; George Lautenschlager to Katharina Kapfer, 241 18th St, Brooklyn, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St.....$5,000

24TH ST, 216 WEST, s s, 599.5 ft e of 8th Av, 16.5x98.9, June 20; Gramont Holding Co., Inc., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, on and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $20,000

SAME PROPERTY, June 20; same to same, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years; attorney, same..$0,000

66TH ST, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 41.8x100x irregular, June 15; Jennie I. Ryan to Michael P. Ryan, 18 Boulevard, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., due May 15, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $38,000; attorneys, Roelker, E. & S., 62 William St.....$5,000

67TH ST, 1 to 11 West, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 150x100.5, June 20; One West Sixty-seventh Street, Inc., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, due March 1, 1926, 6 p. c. until completion of building, and then 5½ p. c. until mtg is reduced to $500,000, and thereafter 5 p. c., building loan; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$650,000

68TH ST, n s, 200.0 ft w of West End Av, runs n 100.5x w 99.6 x n 24.9x w 0.9x n 75 to s s of 69th St x w 171.1 to N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. x s e 203.4 to 68th St x e 283.11 to beginning; Hudson Motor Car Co. of N. Y. to William Bradley, 306 West 74th St, and ano., due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $38,500, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$186,500

122D ST, 51 East, n s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Concetta Maggio to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $0,000, due July 1, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

192D ST, n s, 100 and 175 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 2 plots, 75x100, June 21; same to same, 1 year, prior mtgs (2) $16,500 each; same attorney $38,000

192D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x 100, June 21; Delta Holding Corporation to Lawrence Jacob, at Diamond Point, N. Y., et al., executors of Emma L. Jacob, 1 year; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $17,000

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, n e corner of 207th St, 110.4x50; William F. Johnston to Church E. Gates & Co., Oak Point, N. Y., June 20, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

HULL AV, e s, 401.6 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x100; Clarence C. Rogers to Simeon C. Bradley, 20 Tallman St, Nyack, N. Y., June 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry K. Davis, 3,219 3d Av.....$1,500

KEPLER AV, n e corner of 239th St, 5.10 to Mount Vernon Av x 15.7x irregular; Charles H. Pinckney to Glen A. Grove, Palisade, N. Y., June 20, due as per bond; attorney, Grant Squires, 299 Madison Av.$1,100

OGDEN AV, s w corner of 165th St, 50x9.5; Abram Slaff to John Fussing, Jr., 205 East Lincoln Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 13, 10 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. D. Sullivan, 245 Main St, Passaic, N. J.....$39,000

LOTS 43 and 44, map of Daily estate; Vincenzo Tambarino to Edward H. Bailey, Beach 48th St, Sea Gate, N. Y., June 12, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Theodore L. Bailey, 62 William St.....$750

166TH ST, s s, 97 ft e of Park Av, 50x262x 38x23x12x239; United Bohemian Society to Building Violations Corporation, Feb. 9, due as per bond, interest 6 p. c.; attorney, Building Violations Corporation, 233 Broadway $28,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

8TH AV, 523 to 529, 2d loft; M. R. Holding Co. to Policy Underwriting Co., 51 East 42d St, 15 years from Nov. 1, 1916.....$2,800 and $2,400

22D ST, 217 West, all; Annie Costello to Frida Stahlschmidt, 217 West 22d St, 2 10-12 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Edward S. Foley, 203 West 14th St.....$840

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, 2,508, all; Margaret Pasquale to Raffaele Santulli, 64 Mulberry St., 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, A. Lesniti, 64 Mulberry St.....$540

TINTON AV, 896, all; Meyer Horowitz to Joseph Schairing, 769 East 158th St, 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Joseph Schairing, 769 East 158th St..$600 and $632

148TH ST, 301 East, store; Charles Cerillo to William A. Neumann

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out Restricted Residential Community Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.

Detailed information upon request.

NEPONSIT REALTY CO.
Suite 530, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

SMALL FARMS

$15 A LOT IN Acre Plots — EVERY ACRE HIGH AND DRY, CLEARED OR WOODLAND, BEST SOIL FOR FARMING. NEAR 8 BIG TOWNS. ON MAIN ROAD. STORES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES. TITLE GUARANTEED. NEAR R. R. STATION. $10 Down, $3 Monthly. EXCURSIONS 10 A. M. DAILY. B. BARSHAD, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

HUNTINGTON

$30 LOTS — EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY, NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION. WILL GIVE WARRANTED DEED. $2 Down, $1 A Month. DAILY EXCURSIONS. 10 A. M. B. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.

STUCCO BUNGALOW

at LYNBROOK, L. I.; electric train service; 6 rooms with bath; steam heat, gas and electric light; on fine plot; bought in at foreclosure sale; will sacrifice at $2,700; free and clear; terms, $500 cash, balance on installment mortgage of $25 per month. Write FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Rockville Centre, L. I.

BEAUTIFUL WATERFRONT FARM

96 acres, 1,200 feet Long Island Sound frontage; sandy beach, wooded bluff, fertile, mostly cultivated; convenient station; farm buildings, views, excellent neighborhood, $225 acre.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Building, New York.

$150 CASH BUYS

my 5-room rustic bungalow, with improvements, in beautiful location among hills on North Shore, near station and bay; makes fine all-year home; balance on easy terms to responsible party. North, Box 121 Times Downtown.

ACTUAL WATERFRONT.

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks, etc.; 40 minutes from city; will dispose of considerably less than their real value for cash if bought at once. Bald, Box 115 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

Bear Rock Fall

A Broken Cascade in the Berkshires, 300 feet high.

FOR SALE

by executors to close estate. Valuable buildings, on State Road 2½ miles to station; 260 acres. Suitable for country place, game preserve, cottage colony or farm.

HOWELL, Salisbury, Conn.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

Pearl River, Rockland Co., N. Y., 30 Minutes by Express.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
2½ Acres, including House, Bungalow and Garage.

¶ House built of rubble stone; living room width of house, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms and bath; attic suitable for servants' quarters; steam heat; concrete cellar.

¶ Bungalow in rear of house, excellent in appointments for servants' quarters or overflow guest rooms.

¶ Garage of rubble stone, space for two cars. Tennis court, fruit trees and vegetable gardens; electric light and water in all buildings; artesian well and town water supply. For particulars apply

WM. LUSTGARTEN,
68 William St., New York City.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OVERLOOKING the SOUND

Modern house, 14 rooms, 4 baths, hardwood trim throughout; hot water heat. Eight acres, well kept lawns, garden, shrubs, flowers, etc. Unobstructed view of the water. Fireproof, 4-car garage with living quarters and bath. Owner will sacrifice.

Also a house of eight rooms, bath, small garage, two acres; $9,000.

Both places are near S. Norwalk, Conn. Neighborhood is exceptional. Particulars upon request.

Address J. B., Box 53 Times.

Connecticut River--Bargain

at Lyme, on State Highway, 1:0 acres, one-half mile of water front. Large old fashioned house with fireplaces, two baths, etc. Gardeners' Cottage, Barns, excellent shade trees. Price $20,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42nd St.

YALE-HARVARD RACE

As you sail up New London Harbor look at finest estate on Connecticut Coast. For sale, low price, easy terms. Address, HENRY C. ROWE, Groton, Conn.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

Farms, Country Homes, &c., for Sale or Rent. Rentals Furnished or Unfurnished. Prices Reasonable.
THADDEUS CRANE,
Ridgefield, Conn. Phone 1.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,675.

Notice is given that ABRAHAM STADTMORE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23,354.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JANET L. STEWART, Bankrupt.

Janet L. Stewart was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 12th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, July 5th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
June 20, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,848.

Notice is given that THOMAS EGAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,108.

Notice is given that EDWIN D. ACKERMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

M 87 Times Annex.

Apartments of Highest Character

Under Personal Management of the Owners. These houses are absolutely fireproof and have every modern improvement.

Two New Buildings

Now in Course of Completion

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

103d St. and West End Ave.

And

NORTH CORNER OF

108th St. and Riverside Drive

MODERATE RENTALS

5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents, $1,300 to $2,300.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Two 8-Story Buildings,
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,250.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 116 MORNINGSIDE

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS
350 West 88th St.

NEAR DRIVE
RENT $2,400 & $2,500
High Class Fireproof Bldg.
Owner on Premises.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class Fireproof Building
261 Central-Park-West
N. W. Cor. 86th Street
Apply to Superintendent on premises 9 Room Aparts, $2,000 & Up.

TERRACE COURT
202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Southeast corner 93d St.
7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.
Phone Columbus 3957.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60
203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
RENTS $600 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING, 5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100, 1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.

Suitable for manufacturing of
Cigars, Shirt Waists, Tailoring, &c.
Will rent in part or entire.
Steam heat, elevator, & all Five and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.
PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.,
2255 Broadway, Cor. 81st St. Tel. 5480 Schuyler

LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

Third Ave. and 72nd St.
Northwest Corner.
Three story and basement building, on lot 27x100, to let for long term of years. Suitable for large store and lofts. Apply to CRIMMINS OPERATING COMPANY, 624 Madison Ave.

Non-Manufacturing Building.
9-11 EAST 16TH ST.,
Bet. Union Sq. and Fifth Ave.
Several bright, airy lofts, 50x100.
Suitable for Offices, Show or Stock Rooms.
Passenger and Freight Elevators.
Inquire 20 West 20th St., or your own broker.

STORE
240 MANHATTAN AVENUE
Excellent location, near L station. Between Manhattan Ave. and 8th Ave. Apply premises or 13 Lawrence St.

Manufacturing and Mercantile
Lofts, Stores, Buildings.
Innes & Center, 30 East 20th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

WANTED.

Family three adults desire furnished apartment; minimum five rooms, bath, kitchenette; Oct. 1 to April 1; 72d to 98th, Broadway, West End, Riverside section preferred, reference given and expected; state full details in reply.

M 87 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
8 to 16 Rooms
2 to 5 Baths
One Large Corner Apartment.
Apartments for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply 175 West 58th St.

667 West 161st
at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
3-4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $38 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

Ready JULY 1ST
Palisades Apartments
N. E. Cor. Haven Av. & 170th St.
A few blocks west of B'way.
These high-class houses command a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and surrounding country.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
AT MODERATE RENTS.
Every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone, etc.
Renting man on premises, or
Aud. 9080 Nehring Brothers, St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 174th.

6-8 ROOM APARTMENT
Roxborough, Broadway & 92d St.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
165 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1550
310 W. 94th St. NEAR WEST END AVE

FAIRVIEW COURT
3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.
FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
FIVE ROOMS AND BATH, $45.
Large and light rooms; elevator. Apply Superintendent on premises or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY,
100 Broadway. Tel. 355 Rector.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apts.

A few apartments to rent; 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Meals served in apartments.
Agent Always on Premises.
Rents $840 to $1,320.
507 MADISON AVENUE,
At 53d Street, N. Y.
Phone Plaza 6070.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

A.—640 Madison Av. "HOFFMAN ARMS." N. W. COR. 59TH.
4 ROOMS AND BATH $900
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,700.
Also small Apartments and Studios. Apply Supt.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Av.,
3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms . . $26-$34-$42

JUST COMPLETED
2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.
BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, $21-$39
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
Padula Realty Corp., Owner, ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE ESTLING
223 Riverside Drive.
8-room apartments. Homelike and comfortable. Immediate possession. Reasonable rent.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, (bet. Broadway and 7th Av.)—STORE and BASEMENT and 2d floor front OFFICE, with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AVE. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (cor. 42d.) Bryant 3786.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

128 West 49th St., near Broadway, 6th Av., four-story building, 25x100; lease for long term; low rent. Arthur M. Bullowa, 280 Madison Av.

Sublet suite two spacious outside offices in Rogers-Peet Building, 258 Broadway, until May 1, 1917. Apply Bothanley Chemical Color & Extract Co., 366 Washington St.

Offices, Large and Small.—Attractive offices, $17.50, $30; suitable wholesale business; modern conveniences. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

STORE.
320 WEST 111TH ST.
Apply premises, or 16 Lawrence St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

A small store, 1,163 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

416 Madison Av.—Grade and parlor store. Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Shop wanted to build refrigerators; Manhattan or suburbs. C 208 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Clothing.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—$12 suits, $1 down, $1 weekly. Men's snappy clothes, ready-made, made to order; superior tailoring; lowest prices; no security; confidential. HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors, 171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visible, 4 months, $5. Visibles, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. } TEL.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. } 3408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Square } FRANKLIN.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BROAD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 5, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 3 rugs, vacuum cleaner.

All those certain lots, tracts, and parcels of land and premises, hereinafter more particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Township of Piscataway, at Newmarket, County of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey, Lots 197 to 227, both inclusive, on Block 8, map of Edgerton Park, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Ninth Street and Washington Avenue; thence running westerly along the southerly line of Ninth Street four hundred and sixty-two feet and ten hundredths of a foot to the easterly line of Lot 189; thence southerly along the easterly line of said Lot 189 and Lots 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, and 196, two hundred feet, to the northerly line of Tenth Street; thence easterly along the same three hundred and fifty feet to the westerly line of Lot 232, and thence northerly along the line of said Lot No. 232 and Lots 231, 230, 229, and 228, one hundred and seventy-five feet to the southerly line of Lot No. 227, and thence easterly along the southerly line of Lot 227, one hundred and eight feet, more or less, to the westerly line of Washington Avenue, and thence along the same northerly seventy-five and twelve hundredths feet to the corner of Ninth Street and the place of beginning.

Lots Nos. 243 to 249, both inclusive, and Lots Nos. 258 to 264, both inclusive, on Block 9, map of Edgerton Park, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the southerly line of Tenth Street at a point distant two hundred and seventy feet and eighty-two hundredths of a foot, more or less, westerly from the southwesterly corner of Washington Avenue and Tenth Street at the easterly line of Lot No. 249, and Lot No. 264, two hundred feet, more or less, on the northerly line of Eleventh Street, and thence along the same westerly one hundred and seventy-five feet to the easterly line of Lot 237, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Lot 257 and Lot 242, two hundred feet, more or less, to the southerly line of Tenth Street, and thence along the same one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Lots Nos. 250 to 253, both inclusive, and Lots Nos. 265 to 268, both inclusive, on map of Edgerton Park, Block 9, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the southerly line of Tenth Street at a point distant two hundred and seventy and eighty-two hundredths feet, more or less, westerly from the southwesterly corner of Washington Avenue and Tenth Street at the easterly line of Lot No. 249; thence southerly along the easterly line of Lots Nos. 249 and 264 two hundred feet, more or less, to the northerly line of Eleventh Street; thence easterly along the northerly line of Eleventh Street one hundred feet, more or less, to the westerly line of Lot No. 269; thence northerly along the westerly line of Lots 269 and 254 two hundred feet, more or less, to the southerly line of Tenth Street; thence westerly along the said southerly line of Tenth Street one hundred feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

CHARLES E. MURTHA, Trustee.
ISIDORE WITKIN, Attorney for Trustee.
299 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,824.

Notice is given that JACOB O. SACHS, doing business as GRAYSAM & SACHS, and as PLAZA MANUFACTURING CO., alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 21, 1916, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, June 21, 1916.

NO. 22910.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHIL S. GILL, Bankrupt.

Phil S. Gill was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 30th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on July 5th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
June 20, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23342.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX NEUBERGER, Bankrupt.

Max Neuberger was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 7th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on July 5th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
June 20, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23065.

Notice is hereby given that ALLISON & LAMSON, (a corporation,) bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all its debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, June 21, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,132.

Notice is given that ARTHUR P. KORTHEUER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, Real Estate. 1 West 34th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

CORNER 130TH ST. and OLD BROADWAY, 50x100; no reasonable offer refused; subject to mortgage $7,500. Owner, 12 Times Downtown.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 102 Remsen St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A detached house, new, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; less than cost; near Sea Beach subway. Cost you nothing to have me show it to you. Pickard, 15 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

A few lots on Atlantic Ocean in New York City for sale very cheap; highly developed section; no assessments; terms. P. G. Hough, Room 609, Century Building, New York.

IDEAL HOME,
7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; $250 cash, easy payments for the balance. Home, Box 120, Times Downtown.

TWO JAMAICA LOTS for $115 cash, on easy terms, or $200 cash if sold this week; at depot and trolley; perfect title. B., owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—11 and 12-room cottages, overlooking Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from station; rents, $480-$600 per year. Remco, Broadway, 98th.

Scarsdale.—Exceptional residence plot, 1½ acres; high, fine location; has peculiar advantages. Owner, private party, must sell. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y.—George Howe, 527 5th Av

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal home of 7 large, light, airy rooms and a fine bath; lower part stucco; spacious porch around house; Summer kitchen; plot 75x150; variety of young fruit trees and berry patch; hot water heat; large attic and full cement cellar; convenient to depot, trolley, and bathing beach; owner must have $500 cash, and will arrange balance to suit. A. Donton, Box 114 Times Downtown.

Owner moving away will sacrifice attractive country estate of 5 acres; hour from New York; in the hills of the North Shore; near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; 2-car garage, garden, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout. For price and photos apply

THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

Private party wishes to sell swell six-room, all-year home; dining room, beamed ceiling, paneled walls, open fireplace, gas, electric lights, handsome bath; best neighborhood; shrubs, hedge; 45 minutes from city; house two years old; $300 cash required, balance $20 monthly; price $2,800; worth $1,000 more; act quick. H. B., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Three-story brick building, suitable garage or factory; basement and first floor, 25x100, light and dry; elevator, electric lights; second and third floors, six large rooms, bath and pantry; all improvements; splendid location. Witt, 141 6th St., Long Island City. Telephone 1892 Hunterpoint.

DETACHED COTTAGE,
corner plot, 100x100; gentleman's residence, 10 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tiled bathrooms; 33 minutes to Wall St.; two railroad stations and trolley; restricted neighborhood; $45 per month. Gross owner, 111 Water St., New York.

$8,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 36 minutes out L. I.; commutation 12½c. Small payment, balance as rent. J. Madden, 325 E. 31st St., N. Y. C.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

AMONG THE HILLS.
Five-room bungalow; needs a few repairs; water, electricity; 50 minutes out; terms, $200 down; balance, $20 per month. B. Glen, 243 West 34th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; block from subway; full hotel service, $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Gramercy Park Neighborhood.—Two small studio apartments, sublet; artistic furnishings; French widows, balcony; service; very cool. $25, $75. Tel. 6487 Stuyvesant, 122 E. 17th St.

Unusually attractive three-room, kitchenette; sublet reasonably. Tel. 5196 Murray Hill. 22 East 45th St.

To sublet until Oct. 1, attractively furnished, two airy rooms and bath. Call Norton, 140 East 34th St.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments, 175 West 58th.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS. MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

6 large, light rooms and 2 baths, elaborately and fully furnished, in fireproof building; every modern improvement. 250 West 104th St. Mrs. Post's apartment. Apply Supt. Will sublet for less than rent.

Some unusual Summer opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

164th St., 601 West.—Sublet for Summer, three rooms, bath, $20, to desirable couple. Call or phone 4720 Audubon, Apt. 53. Completely furnished.

71st, 30 West.—Unusual suite, handsomely furnished, sitting room, bedroom, and complete bathroom; double room with bath.

Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; ideal for Summer; reasonable. Fountain, 314 West 100th. River 7584.

Riverside Drive, 468, (Cor. 119th.—Most beautiful section on Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths, sublet, completely furnished. Brodrick.

Apartment, exceptionally desirable, 6 rooms, 2 baths; furnished or not; reasonable. Apt. D, Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

To rent, furnished, July 1 to Sept. 30, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $40; large, cool rooms. Munson, 131 West 58th St.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (Corner 84th.)—21 all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet, Summer rates, 2 and 3 rooms; nicely furnished; $85-$150; bargain.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; unusual bargains offered. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

48th, 10 West.—Handsome studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $50 monthly.

82d, 145 West.—Handsomely furnished, eight rooms, one flight; references; all conveniences. Janitor.

Two rooms, bath; cool, 3 windows; electricity, phone, maids service. 52 West 39th.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St.; 5, 6, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Completely furnished elevator apartments, 4 bright rooms and bath. 5 West 104th.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$1,300 on easy terms buys my 3-room cozy bungalow, artistic design, open fireplace and large porch, shady ground for chickens, &c. B. Welch, Box 130 Times Downtown.

Free.—Beautiful illustrated map and bird's-eye view of Long Island and vicinity, showing best place to live or invest. O. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5990. 1 West 34th St.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Furnished cottages, North Shore, see Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, New York City.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.
For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Nature lovers' retreat; bungalow, 36x24, brick fireplace, rustic porches three sides, on shaded plot on mountainside near river; $725, terms; commutation, 13c, Erie, Lackawanna; immediate possession. 95 Times Downtown.

For Sale or Rent.—Gentleman's fine country place, 17 acres; large house, all improvements; fine shade and fruit; 23 miles on D., L. & W.; 3 minutes' walk from station; bargain. Nidow, Grace Crest, Good Ground, L. I.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Jos. M. Murphy, owner, Randsburg, Cal.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

For sale or to let; Montclair, N. J.; ten-room house; bath; steam heat; furnished or unfurnished; lot 70x200; fine neighborhood; ten minutes' walk two railroads; fruit trees; vegetable garden planted. Y 214 Times Annex.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, & 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

ALL THE ORANGES — Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, COUNTRY PROPERTY. 546 5TH AV., (45TH.)

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE IN NORWALK.
A sightly 35-acre tract of land, 90 minutes from New York; fine view of L. I. Sound and surrounding country; large barn, brook, ravine, and grove. Chas. N. Adams, 14 Livingston Place, Bridgeport, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Georgia—For Sale or to Let.

2,500 acres choice, level land, 4 miles of Americus; R. R. station on land; 2,200 acres in cultivation; good buildings; no waste land; this is one of the best and most desirable farms in the south; none better; healthy; annual net income, $15,000 to $25,000. Price, $60 acre; 1-6 cash, balance 6 per cent. interest; tremendous bargain. P. B. Williford, Americus, Ga.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Scarsdale.—Three choice lots; price $1,600; will trade for desirable property in Denver, Col. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$2,600,000 for 1st mortgage at 4½%. S. A. Israel & R. M. DeLeeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

First-class, expensively furnished apartment, Riverside Drive, six rooms, to sublet for two months only to person of known integrity and reliability; splendid light, air, view Hudson; $126 monthly; no children. K 94 Times.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

TO SUBLET.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, $75 AND $100 PER MONTH. APPLY HOTEL WOODWARD ANNEX, 204 WEST 55TH ST.

Leaving town; make offer; exquisite home, seven large rooms, three exposures; Oriental rugs, books, imported china, glassware, silver. Phillips, 758 West End Av. (97th.)

Very attractive furnished apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths for rent until September 15th at $175 per month. Apply to Superintendent on premises, 907 West 79th St.

CONVENT AV., 436, (149TH.)—TWO-ROOM KIT

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The disturbance that was over the Ohio Valley Tuesday advanced rapidly eastward and during Wednesday afternoon it passed off the Atlantic Coast. During its passage eastward it was attended by showers in the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, the Ohio Valley, and the south portion of the region of the Great Lakes. Another storm area is central over Colorado and it is causing rains over the Northwest.

Warm weather prevails generally throughout the South, east of the Rocky Mountains, while in all other districts temperatures are below the seasonal average, the temperature being unusually low over the western Plateau and the north Rocky Mountain region.

There will be local showers Thursday and probably Friday in the southeast and Friday in the Upper Lake region. Otherwise the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday generally east of the Mississippi River. It will continue cool over the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and the Lake regions. Temperature will rise Friday in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest, with fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable, probably showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; continued cool.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and probably Friday.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	61	57	4 P. M.	72	58
5 A. M.	59	57	6 P. M.	73	58
9 A. M.	64	59	9 P. M.	69	57
12 M.	67	58	11 P. M.	67	57

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 69; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 59; at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees, at 10:45 A. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 4:50 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.	Loss.
11:45—Pier. 58, N. R.; N. Y. & N. J. Steamboat Co.	Not given
A. M.	
1:00—14-16 E. 33 St.; Charles P. Rogers & Co.	Slight
1:00—803 W. 93 St.; Joseph Content.	Slight
2:23—1,007 B'way; Churchill's Restaurant	$3,000
9:15—29 E. 111 St.; Ida Shinberger	$1,000
10:00—1,798 3 Av.; Gonzalo Tomes	Slight
P. M.	
5:15—701 2 Av.; Reisner & Schiber	$300
5:30—164 Henry St.; H. Kosofsky	Slight
6:35—314 E. 126 St.; Rapid Cleaning & Dyeing Co.	Slight
7:00—1,468 Amsterdam Av.; D. Meyer.	Slight
7:20—21 E. 108 St.; Joseph Newman.	Slight
8:25—429 6 St.; Samuel Georitzman.	Slight
9:20—1,3 St.; Max Schwartz.	Slight
10:55—1,842 Madison Av.; not given.	Slight

Levinson, Hart & Goldman of 10 to 14 East Twelfth Street say that a fire reported as having occurred in their premises Tuesday morning was in the loft of another occupant of the building.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A board, to consist of Majors M. A. W. Shockley and H. Nelson, and Capt. E. King, all of M. C., is appointed to meet at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for examination of M. C. officers for promotion.

Capts. C. F. Craig and G. P. Peed, M. C., will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination for promotion.

A board, to consist of Lt. Col. C. Willcox and Capts. F. Schmitter and A. E. Schlanser, all of M. C., is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination of M. C. officers for promotion.

Capt. J. Bourke, M. C., will report to President of the foregoing board for examination for promotion, then to his station.

1st Lt. G. C. Dunham, M. R. C., to active duty at Newport News, Va., as Surgeon on the transport Sumner.

1st Lt. C. F. Williams, Corps of Engrs., in addition to his other duties, is detailed a member and recorder of the Board of Officers of the Corps of Engrs. appointed in orders of Feb. 20, to consider and report upon such matters as may be referred to the board relating to the organization, equipment and instruction of Engineer troops, vice 1st Lt. F. S. Besson, Corps of Engrs., relieved.

1st Lt. H. S. Johnson, 1st Cav., is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate, and will report to Commanding General, Punitive Expedition, U. S. A., for duty.

Lt. Col. T. R. Rivers, 13th Cav., is assigned to temporary duty at Ft. Riley, effective upon expiration of present leave.

Maj. E. Russel, Signal Corps, from duty as Signal Officer, Hawaiian Dept., proceed to Ft. Sam Houston and report Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Capt. J. S. Crosby, 8th Cav., is retired on account of disability.

The Board of Officers appointed to meet at Ft. Leavenworth in orders of May 20 for examination of engineer officers for promotion is discharged.

A board is appointed to meet in this city for examination of officers of the Ord. Dept. for promotion. Detailed for the board: Brig. Gen. W. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Col. E. W. Rabbitt, Ord. Dept., and Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C.

Lt. Col. G. W. Burr, Ord. Dept., will report by letter to Brig. Gen. W. Crozier, President of the foregoing board, for examination for promotion. Col. Burr will report in person for physical examination to 1st Lt. J. R. Hollowbush, M. R. C., who is ordered to active duty to examine Lt. Col. Burr, then stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

A board is appointed to meet in this city for the examination of Ord. Dept. officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. E. B. Babbitt and Lt. Col. J. E. Hoffer, Ord. Dept., and Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C.

Maj. H. Rice, Ord. Dept., will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination for promotion.

Capts. C. T. Harris, Jr., and J. H. Burns, Ord. Dept., will visit the Indian Head Proving Ground, Maryland, on official business, then to their station.

Capt. N. B. Rhekopf, 5th F. A., is detailed as Inspector-instructor, organized militia of Massachusetts, and will proceed to and take station at Boston for duty.

Capt. W. E. P. French, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as an Acting Q. M. He will proceed at once to Ft. Myer, Va., and relieve Major R. G. Paxton, retired, who will proceed home and stand relieved from active duty.

A board to consist of Majors W. De Witt, H. G. Shaw, and W. T. Davidson, all of M. C., is appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for examination of M. C. officers for fitness for promotion.

Capts. S. M. De Loffre and W. A. Powell will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination for promotion, then to their stations or to the depot for receipt by him of this order.

1st Lt. J. H. Pirie, C. A. C., is relieved from assignment to 46th Co. and placed on unassigned list.

Capt. C. S. Babcock, 4th Cav., detailed in Q. M. C., effective July 8, will report in person to commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty as assistant to the Q. M. of that department.

Capt. D. T. Merrill, 3d Inf., will repair to this city and report to the Chief, Militia Bureau, for duty in his office.

A board, to consist of Lt. Col. T. U. Raymond and J. M. Kennedy and Capt. F. N. Chilton, all of M. C., is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for examination of M. C. officers for promotion.

Capt. W. L. Pyles, M. C., will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination for promotion.

Capts. W. P. Banta and R. M. Culler of M. C. will report to the President of the foregoing board at Jefferson Barracks for examination for promotion, then to their stations.

Chaplain J. G. Breden, recently appointed, with rank from May 5, is assigned to the M. C. He will report at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., about July 10 for temporary duty, then proceed to Ft. Morgan, Ala., for duty until further orders.

Orders of May 18 relating to 1st Lt. A. B. Jones, M. C., amended to relieve him from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 1 instead of July 10.

Orders of May 25 relating to 1st Lt. C. W. Riley, M. R. C., amended to read: 1st Lt. C. W. Riley, is relieved from duty at Army Medical School, this city, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report on July 1 to commanding officer for duty.

Orders of June 5 and orders of June 15 relating to Col. C. R. Noyes, 17th Inf., suspended until further orders.

Major C. R. Lukess, Corps of Engrs, is assigned to command of Washington Barracks, D. C., and of engr. troops remaining thereat, effective upon departure from that post of the headquarters of the First Battalion of Engrs.

Orders of May 25 directing 1st Lt. N. F. Ramsey, 6th Inf., to join his company, amended to direct him to report in person to Chief of Ord. for temporary duty.

Orders of April 15 relating to Capt. N. F. Ramsey, Ord. Dept., (1st Lt., 6th Inf.,) revoked.

Leaves: 1st Lt. J. P. Castleman, 13th Cav., 10 days' extension; 1st Lt. L. O. Wright, Ord. Dept., 7 days; Capt. H. C. Maddux, M. C., 3 months and 12 days; 1st Lt. H. P. Councilman, C. A. C., 10 days; 2d Lt. B. D. Edwards, Inf., extended to and including July 15; 1st Lt. F. H. Turner, 2d Inf., 5 days, and 1st Lt. A. B. Jones, M. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. Com. C. P. Nelson, Philadelphia Yard, to temporary connection recruiting, Philadelphia, Penn.

Jr. Grade Lt. W. M. Quigley, to the Fulton.

Paymr. F. B. Colby, the Texas, Aug. 1, home, wait orders; W. R. Bowne, New York Yard, to fitting out the Arizona and on board when commissioned, and C. Morris, the Washington, July 1, to the Texas, Aug. 1.

P. A. Paymr. A. G. Hoarne, Boston Yard, to the Washington, and G. H. Adee, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard as Accounting Officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Alert, K-3, K-4, and K-5, at Honolulu; Birmingham and Jenkins, at Boston; Cummings, Ericsson, McDougal, O'Brien, Tucker, and Winslow, at Newport; Duncan, at Wiscasset; Fanning, at Machiasport; Hopkins, at San Diego; Jason, at Cristobal; Lamson, Panther, and the Reid, at Key West; McCall, at Rockland; Nevada and Orion, at Hampton Roads; Rhode Island, at Philadelphia, and the Wadsworth, at New Haven.

Sailed—Aylwin, Cramp's Ship Yard for Newport; Colorado, Pittsburgh, and San Diego, San Diego for La Paz; Delaware, Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, South Carolina, Utah, and the Vermont, Newport for Block Island Sound; Denver, San Diego for Acapulco; Eagle, Guantanamo for Sesne Bay; Hancock, San Domingo City for Monte Christi; K-7, Lahaina for trial run; Maryland, Bremerton for San Francisco; Paducah, Survey Grounds for Guantanamo; Salem, Guantanamo for Tampico; Stewart, Mare Island for San Diego, and the Wainwright, Delaware Breakwater for Newport.

The fuel ship Hector will leave Hampton Roads about June 22 for East Coast of Mexico.

The destroyer Roe, now at Norfolk Yard, has been ordered to Key West.

The fuel ship Caesar will leave Hampton Roads about July 1 for the Mediterranean.

The Wadsworth has been transferred from Sixth to Eighth Division of the destroyer flotillas.

The Duncan has been transferred from Eighth to Sixth Division of the destroyer flotillas.

The Topeka, now at Portsmouth Yard, will proceed about July 1 to New York Yard as a temporary relief of the Maine as receiving ship at New York.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

To training School, from commands indicated, from noon, June 25, to 8 A. M., July 11; Inspector J. O'Brien, 1 Dist.; Surgeon E. W. Hubbard, 11 Dist.; Capts. H. W. Caulfield, Traf. A; M. J. Reidy, 172; D. Henry, 38; Lieuts. C. Connolly, 13; J. F. Tinker, 14; B. McGovern, 10; F. M. Kavanagh, 174; A. Devery, 2; J. P. Treanor, 32; P. Brady, 165; Sergts. J. Hennessey, 1; W. Bischer, 13; H. Bernelin, 17; F. Timm, 21; J. Stanley, 98; J. J. Dennin, 69; G. Dale, 144; E. Bracken, 165; J. Fitzgerald, 276; J. E. McAdam, 278; C. Carroo, D. B.; A. J. Feigel, 4; E. E. Barry, 16; W. F. O'Connell, 18; W. Irving, 62; C. A. W. Smith, 68; F. Sapolsate, 143; C. Ernst, 146; F. Klinck, 168; F. H. Rice, 278; F. Horton, D. B.

Patrolmen H. J. Goodwin, 1; H. Dettmer, 1; A. G. Rummage, 1; J. J. Ward, 1; W. J. Deegen, 2; V. Clohessy, 2; T. Flanagan, 2; H. J. Boylan, 4; B. G. Clarke, 4; M. Buckwalter, 4; D. C. O'Connor, 5; T. Lally, 5; P. W. Leonard, 5; C. Beyer, 6; J. F. Brady, 6; C. A. Walsh, 6; L. J. Henninger, 6; J. Daly, 7; D. J. Cronin, 7; R. F. Duffy, 7; W. Heydorn, 12; J. E. Hughes, 12; P. Lee, 12; H. Lipski, 13; C. Rosenberg, 13; G. Foten, 13; T. Cahill, 13; C. Kennedy, 14; S. J. Flanagan, 14; J. P. Soden, 14; J. J. Callahan, 14; A. La Tourette, 14; J. F. Smith, 15; J. J. Bohans, 15; F. Bauer, 15; H. C. Boeger, 15; J. P. Hess, 16; M. F. Dwyer, 16; W. P. Dunn, 16; W. J. Moore, 16; H. Halbiub, 16; R. A. Goldman, 16; H. Cohen, 16; I. Propper, 17; J. Conley, 17; J. P. Anderson, 18; W. F. Brennan, 18; J. Benzinger, 18; J. J. Holland, 18; E. Blanken, 21; E. F. Cahill, 21; F. Wolter, 21; R. F. Quinn, 21; W. J. Fitzgerald, 22; G. Beaupeau, 22; F. Benkler, 22; J. Berendt, 22; S. Levy, 23; H. Jacobson, 23; C. D. Potter, 23; W. Klenk, 25; H. J. Grebner, 25; J. Lenihan, 25; E. W. Golden, 26; J. O'Neil, 26; P. Reid, 26; M. Gleason, 26; D. Levy, 26; P. Mulcahy, 28; P. Horn, 28; D. Brennan, 28; J. O'Connell, 28; W. P. Hogan, 17; L. Woernen, 16; W. P. Ashe, 14; J. Greenberg, 29; E. Weisner, 29; C. Denigar, 29; J. R. Wallace, 29; E. Gross, 29; T. E. Harding, 31; D. E. Slack, 31; D. Brown, 31; L. F. Cosgriff, 31; J. Pryor, 32; W. C. Pheniger, 32; E. P. Zembrano, 32; J. H. Mahoney, 32; J. W. Plate, 33; A. Harriott, 33; G. J. Winter, 33; P. J. Schaefer, 35; E. Keaveny, 35; M. F. McNamara, 36; W. J. Sharland, 36; M. J. Ryan, 36; E. Crosby, 36; C. D. McKenna, 37; J. W. Ray, 37; P. Reilly, 37; J. J. Loughran, 38; J. F. Oberhous, 38; P. Dunn, 38; J. F. Garvey, 38; T. J. Horgan, 39; F. P. Dolan, 61.

H. P. Griffin, 39; H. O'Brien, 39; S. Hlavac, 39; J. E. Ackerman, 40; J. J. Bulman, 40; J. F. Boylan, 40; P. C. Becker, 40; T. Weber, Jr., 42; W. A. Creake, 42; P. J. A. Brennan, 42; H. Amundsen, 42; C. Coolidge, 43; W. A. Daley, 43; C. Schweitzer, 43; J. F. Dunn, organizations engaged in the purchasing of supplies for the farm or of farm products. The person to be appointed will be expected to assist in the formation, improvement, and development of such co-operative organizations. As insufficient eligibles were obtained from the examination for this position held on Feb. 1, 1916, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Competitors will be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, plan of procedure and operation. The applicant must show that he has had at least two years' responsible experience in the organization or management of a farmers' co-operative organization, the objects of which must have included the purchasing of farm supplies. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Association of Teachers on Eligible License No. 1 list will hold a meeting at 3 P. M. on Saturday at P. S. 27, Manhattan, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue.

The by-laws have been amended so as to permit members of the teaching and supervising staff in any school to be absent without loss of pay to attend the funeral of one of their number.

The assignment of Joseph W. Woolley to the office of Associate City Supt. Ettinger has been extended to June 30 and from Sept. 5 to and including Dec. 31.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that the classes in carpentry, printing, pottery, millinery, gardening, and agriculture in P. S. 45, the Bronx, be kept open during July.

The Board of Education has approved a course of study in hygiene

The graduating class at Hunter College held a vaudeville show on Tuesday afternoon. Gladys Petersen was Chairman of the committee. Ruth Lewinson wrote the words of the skit. "The Good Ship Alma Mater," a parody of "Pinafore," showing the tribulations of those aboard and the final success of College Sid. The music was furnished by the Hunter College Orchestra, under the leadership of Beatrice Rosenthal.

The Deutscher Verein of Hunter College took its annual outing on Tuesday, going to Bear Mountain for a picnic luncheon, for rowing, and for other sports and games, and returning in the evening. Professor and Mrs. Kayser and Professor and Mrs. Busse were in the party. The Chairman of the committee was E. Reiffler, the new President of the Verein.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for junior law assistant has been ordered. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 2; duties, 3. Candidates must hold a degree guaranteeing completion of a standard course of instruction in a law school of recognized standing, or a certificate of admission to the New York bar. They must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. There are four vacancies in the Law Department. The salary is from $900 up to, but not including, $1,500 a year.

United States.

The Commission announces for July 11 an examination for investigator in co-operative purchasing, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 a year. The duties will be to investigate matters pertaining to the organization, maintenance, and efficient operation of such co-operative

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

BROKERS WANTED

to handle increase in capitalization and underwrite going aeroplane company headed by recognized men; large contracts, practically assured, depend on capital to handle same; only parties capable of furnishing immediate cash need reply; private capital considered. M 51 Times.

Capitalist will invest money to enlarge very successful business, or will buy out profitable business with great possibilities; state particulars. Address Principal, C 205 Times Downtown.

Would like to buy a moving-picture or vaudeville house, seating 800 or more, in New Jersey. F. L. Doyle, 95 Kearny Av., Kearny, N. J.

Recently organized sales company desires to handle hardware specialties; commission basis. A 800 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; room with bath; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Small and large front rooms; first-class people.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; table exceptionally good; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; Summer rate; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Small, large rooms, with private baths; references; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive pension; large, small rooms, private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 256 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; private bath; one single; unsurpassed table; Summer rates; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Superior accommodations; cool rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-182 WEST (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sun room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; private baths; board optional.

Exceptional opportunity to lease fully equipped 600-seat motion picture theatre, now under construction, thickly populated section of city; reasonable rent; cash security required. Call Pfizer & Fleming, Times Building.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay—7394.

For Sale.—Large, modern hotel at Toulon, (Var.) France; has produced very large profits. Particulars address Andraud, 61 Rue Pomme de Pin, Toulon, (Var.) France.

Salesman wanted as active partner, prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. X 371 Times Annex.

Gentleman will invest $2,000, with services; detailed answers considered. K 42 Times.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

83D, 17 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; refined Jewish family; superior table.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small front rooms, newly decorated, with board; reasonable.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Elegant furnished, to couple; table guests; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive rooms; quiet; private home; every convenience; board optional.

106, 314 WEST.—Large front room in private residence; all conveniences; meals optional.

113TH, 550 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH, (Amsterdam Av.)—Hotel La Porte; opposite Columbia University grounds; 2 blocks subway express station; delightfully cool, outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding house rates.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large, small, airy rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

142D, 540 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean, cool rooms; telephone; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 840.—Attractive, large suite, overlooking Hudson; exceptional board; for two, $36 weekly. Telephone 4060 Morningside. Payne.

J. A. Hogren, Jr., C. O.; W. Conroy, D. B.; J. A. Neary, Tel. Eur.; J. T. McCarthy, B. B. H.; S. King, Marine; L. Ross, D. B.; C. Gaul, 4th Dist.; B. Bajart, 4th Dist.; H. Rohrs, Traf., A; W. T. Gieselberg, Traf., A; L. L. Hamstein, Traf., A; C. B. Collins, Traf., B; E. J. Lafferty, Traf., C; J. F. Malloy, Traf., C; J. F. Sullivan, Traf., C; W. Fitzgerald, Traf., D; A. Bodrke, Traf., E; J. J. Donovan, Traf., C; J. McTernan, Bridge.

Lieuts. E. H. West, 15, and J. Callahan, 36, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., June 23; A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M., June 27.

Sergts. W. F. Shea, 18, to Training School, 11 days, 9 A. M., June 22; J. J. Noonan, 37, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Inspr., 30 days, 8 A. M., June 23.

Patrolm. D. O'Kane, 6, to foot patrol duty, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 22; O. Stewart, 6, as sta. house attdt., 60 days, 4 P. M., June 22; G. D. Cleary, 43, to clerical duty, noon, June 25, to 8 A. M., July 11; J. F. X. Day, 62, to office of Traf. and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., June 23.

To Training School from prects. indicated, 10 days, from 9 A. M., June 22, (to report at 68th Prect.): Patrolm. P. C. Hearns, 21; J. Quinn, 31; C. F. Haight, 153; F. J. Timmons, 174; E. Moraghan, 274; G. W. Hamill, 277; M. Murphy, 277; J. McGuinness, 277; R. Vall 279; W. P. Ward, 279.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. J. P. Byrnes, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; F. H. Riley, 20, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; T. Madden, 41, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 29.

Sick leave: Patrol. E. Hunger, C. O. Squad, 90 days, 8 A. M., June 22.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. F. H. Kelly, 14, 3:30 P. M., May 11, to 12 P. M., June 12; Patrol. J. O'Hara, 26, 1:15 A. M., May 26, to noon, June 2; W. McGrath, 37, 6:45 A. M., Mar. 21, during disability; P. J. Hunt, 274, 6:30 P. M., May 29, to noon, June 11.

Dismissed: Patrol. W. J. Blanch, (absent without leave for five days; intoxicated.)

Fire Department.

The following stokers, Bureau of Fire Extinguishment, are promoted to the position of marine engineer in said bureau, at $1,320 a year, to take effect 8 A. M., June 22; assigned to Eng. 78.

Transfer at 8 A. M., June 22: Engr. of Steamer H. Kaining, Eng. 86, to Eng. 232.

Retired: Lieut. G. Tritenbach, Eng. 70, (on his own application on an annual pension of $1,050, 8 A. M., June 27; Engr. of Steamer P. Dempsey, Eng. 233, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $800, 8 A. M., July 1; Fire. 1st gr. H. J. Entriken, Eng. 245, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., July 1; Fire. 1st gr. W. G. Schneider, Eng. 29, (medical certificate,) on an annual pension of $466.66, 8 A. M., June 22.

Fined: Fire. 4th gr. D. E. Ayers, Eng. 15, $1. (loss of book.)

The following companies will report at Company School, 157 and 159 East 67th St., at time and date specified: At 10 A. M.—June 26, Eng. 15; June 27, Eng. 44; June 28, Eng. 21; June 29, Eng. 33; June 30, H. & L. 1; July 1, Eng. 39; Eng. 73. At 1 P. M.—June 26, Eng. 237; June 27, Eng. 267; June 28, Eng. 244; June 29, H. & L. 127, (2d Sec.); June 30, H. & L. 124.

Special leaves: Fire. 1st gr. T. F. O'Leary, Jr., Eng. 15, 12 hours, 10 A. M., June 23; Capt. W. H. Grady, Eng. 38, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 27; Fire. 1st gr. J. Walsh, No. 1, H. & L. 8, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 23; Capt. P. J. Moran, Eng. 95, 12 hours, 8 P. M., June 23.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Attendant for institution, for mental and nervous cases; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER.—First-class lady bookkeeper for private office, Summer hotel; must have best references; furnish bond. Address Harrison S. Downs, Hotel Anaonia.

DESIGNER, experienced on silk underwear; only those experienced need apply. Room 501, 49 E. 21st.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED PLATED JEWELRY SALESWOMEN.
ONLY THOSE HAVING HIGH-GRADE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY
at the Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d Street Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF WAITRESSES
FOR THEIR RESTAURANT.

Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d Street Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF INSPECTRESSES,
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 20.
MUST BRING WORKING PAPERS OR BIRTH CERTIFICATE.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d Street Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
TUBE ROOM CASHIERS,
Department store experience absolutely essential.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of an
EXPERIENCED REPEATER CHECKER,
one familiar with Lock stub system.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIRL (white) wanted as general housekeeper to go to country for Summer months; city reference required; salary $30. Y 238 Times Annex.

GIRL SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted by bank; salary, $25 monthly; good references required. K 38 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Will give lady of refinement and address opportunity to make $100 next week on commission, selling valuable antique silk embroidery. Lind, 175 5th Av., Room 1,516.

STATISTICAL filing and reference clerk for commercial position with large mercantile concern, one having had experience in a public library or graduate of high school library course preferred. Answer in own handwriting, giving experience, age, and salary desired. Address H. J. R., Box G 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Position with advancement for stenographer with uptown publishing firm. Neatness, refinement and experience in publishing or advertising agency essential. Apply by letter only, stating age, reference and salary. Address T. & C., 8 West 40th St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER. — In office of wholesale jewelers; salary to start $8-$10; excellent opportunity; state age, references, and experience. C 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, competent stenographer in insurance broker's office; must have initiative; salary, $7 to start. G 326 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, and for filing; neat young lady; state salary, &c. G 329 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS. (2)—Broker's office, $15, $12; other positions, $8-$20. Typists, (2)—$10. Switchboard Operator and Typist—$9. Switchboard and Assistant Bookkeeper—$10. Excellent positions. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4240.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who can tabulate. Stenographers.—Ordinary correspondence. TYPISTS.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 B'way.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE Agency, 10 East 43d.; immediate openings. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, neat, accurate girls; no registration. Fulton Agency, 98 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WHAT SCHOOL? This is an important question for those desirous of becoming expert stenographers to decide. We investigate schools. Let us advise you. American Schools Association, Dept. "S," Times Bldg., N. Y. C.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

CHAMBERMAIDS.—Lady desires to place 2 maids; one as chambermaid, assist waiting; other chambermaid and plain sewing; together or separate; country. 22 West 32d St.

COOK.—Reliable, first-class cook; Viennese; personal references. Apply 375 Park Av., Apartment 2 D.

COOK, Swedish, first class, wishes position by day, dinners, or parties. Ericson, 118 Rogers Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Capable woman wishes position as traveling demonstrator to manufacturing concern; has had large Spanish-English publication; wide experience in advertising and millinery lines. J 150 Times.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter; street, reception gowns; linens, remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored girl, housework small family; references. Wise, 131 West 138d, care Richardson.

HOUSEWORK.—English girl wants housework; no washing. Stokes, care Ranson, 209 West 106th St.

NORTH IRELAND Protestant wants day's work, cleaning, Fridays or Saturdays. Telephone 894 Academy.

PIANIST.—Young lady, perfect accompanist and sight reader, wants position in Summer hotel. E. K., 1,152 3d Av.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, trained in first-class secretarial school, desires position with reliable firm; willing to demonstrate ability. M. T., 37 E. 58th. Phone Plaza 2904.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education and dictation; very rapid and accurate typist; neat appearance; $10. Wilhelmina Pianson, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d. Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; familiar with office work; neat appearance; $12. A. W., 1,211 Madison Av.; telephone Lenox 1864.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; familiar with detail work; conscientious, reliable; good references. Box B 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced; possessing initiative; intelligent; $15. B 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient; beginner; college graduate; desires good opportunity. C., 263 West 123th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and bookkeeper wishes position; 2 years' experience. Estelle Kaiser, 99 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, age 23, highly educated, efficient, prepossessing, capable assuming responsibilities; 6 years' technical experience; touch typist; $15; excellent credentials. B 397 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2½ years' experience; reference former employer; $10. C 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, acurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY; efficient; executive ability; excellent business training; $15-$18. B 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires secretarial position where conscientious work is appreciated. J 135 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience; conscientious, neat, accurate. L 42 Times Downtown.

WIDOW, (Scotch,) refined, educated, capable manager, requires position, charge of widower's home or motherless children; highest references. K 24 Times.

YOUNG LADY desires position with mercantile establishment; 7 years' experience; executive, clerical, and showroom ability. K 20 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$40; German couple, $70; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 3916 Morningside.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 5033 Riverside.

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Neal Agency, 645 6th Av. Bryant 9364.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced senior wanted for permanent position; thorough knowledge of stock broker's accounts essential. G 331 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS. — PROPOSITION VERY HIGH CLASS; BIG COMMISSIONS; ONLY EXCEPTIONALLY SUCCESSFUL MEN APPLY. CALL 4 P. M. THURSDAY, ROOM 705A, 203 BROADWAY.

A FEW YOUNG MEN, about 20, with two or three years' training in bank, can make advantageous connections with a State bank, with branches, which offers unusual opportunities for advancement. Write full details, which will be held in strict confidence. C 203 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS.—Young men, 18 to 20 years, with or without experience; state salary expected. S 361 Times Downtown.

BINDERY ESTIMATOR in edition bindery; state experience and reference. M 46 Times.

BOYS for office work; must be over 16; good promotions for the right boys. Apply 9:30 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOYS, about 18 years old, to start as office boys with large corporation; bright prospects with opportunity for learning business and advancing through intelligent and conscientious

STANDS IN SUBWAY ENCROACH, HE SAYS

Newsdealers' President Complains to Thompson Committee of Ward & Gow.

SOME ARE 40 FEET LONG

Interborough Gets $900,000 Annual Rental, Artemas Ward Says —City May Not Share.

The Thompson Legislative Committee took up yesterday the contract privileges of Ward & Gow for maintaing news stands on the subway and elevated stations. Senator Thompson tried to show that Ward & Gow have a monopoly of this privilege, and pay large sums to the Interborough, from which the city obtains nothing, although under the terms of the dual subway contract the earnings of both the present and the future subways are supposed to be pooled with the city.

William Merican, President of the New York Newsdealers' Association, went before the committee and complained about the dangerous encroachments on the subway platforms caused by the news stands recently erected at all the subway stations. He said Ward & Gow have erected booths five by twenty-eight feet and some five by forty feet. He questioned the legal right of the Interborough Company to let out space in the subways to a highly capitalized company, which meant the exclusion of rivals.

"When the subway was first built," said Mr. Merican, "newsdealers were not allowed in the subway. Borough President McAneny gave us permits to put stands one foot wide and four feet long fifty feet from subway entrances. Ward & Gow soon began to operate news stands in the subway. At first they had small, portable tables. Now they have built permanent booths on the subway platforms. They sell not only newspapers but candy, stationery, cigars, cigarettes and periodicals. It is only a question of time at this rate when they will be selling groceries and dry goods."

"Do Ward & Gow exercise a censorship—refuse to sell magazines they don't like?" asked Senator Thompson.

"Sure, replied Mr. Merican. "If they don't like certain periodicals they can keep them off elevated and subway news stands."

Artemas Ward then took the stand and testified at length as to the privileges obtained under his contracts. Mr. Ward explained that the lease originally held by his company had been renewed in December, 1913, to run for fifteen years from Jan. 1, 1914. The Interborough receives about $100,000 a year for the news stand privileges. Ward & Gow receive $15 a month for displaying periodicals on the subway stands and the same amount for displaying periodicals on the elevated stands. This contract has been disputed by the Interborough and the matter is now in the courts.

"The space allowed us for our stands is materially less than what we have received during the last ten years," said Mr. Ward. "Where we had seven feet, we have now only five. We have 120 stands on these lines, and last year we made the large profit of $1 a stand."

"But this will be increased as the years go on," said Senator Thompson.

"Oh, yes," admitted Mr. Ward.

Mr. Ward admitted that the Public Service Commission had opposed his contract, but that he had continued to do business under it as before the passage.

"Did you have any conversation with President Shonts or any other Interborough officer as to whether your present contract is legal in view of the Public Service Commission's disapproval?" asked Mr. Thompson.

"I had no such conversation," Mr. Ward replied.

Mr. Ward said the rental he paid under the new contract was about double that on the previous contract and that the privileges were about the same.

James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough, told Senator Thompson that the Interborough was in litigation with Ward & Gow over the contract, and that large sums of money were involved. The Interborough Company contended, he said, that Ward & Gow had no right to renew their contract.

Senator Thompson said his committee was only interested to know if the Interborough, under its dual subway contract with the city, would share its proceeds from the news stand rentals with the city or whether the Interborough was to get everything. Mr. Quackenbush said he did not care to give an opinion on the matter until he had discussed it with his clients.

The committee then took up B. R. T. matters. Colonel T. S. Williams, the President, was put on the stand, and testified to the duties of the earlier negotiations in the bidding on the dual subway contracts. Mr. Williams gave the amounts of the bonds deposited with various banking houses.

Auditor Abel of the B. R. T. gave testimony similar to that of Colonel Williams.

Before the close of the session Mr. Quackenbush said that the supply shops maintained by the Interborough were being operated at a loss of more than $20,000 and that the company was thinking of abolishing them.

The committee will continue its hearing this morning.

After hearing Senator George F. Thompson tell of his investigation at their meeting last night 1,000 members of the Tax Payers' Protective Association of Brooklyn passed resolutions praising his work and asking Governor Whitman to appoint him as a Special Commissioner of Investigation with unlimited time. The meeting had been called in the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, to protest against the construction of the Classon Avenue sewer.

3 HELD FOR $25,000 THEFT.

Bird Apartment in the Hotel Gotham Robbed on Jan. 15.

Charged with having stolen $25,000 worth of jewelry from the apartments of George Bird, a retired business man, on the twelfth floor of the Hotel Gotham, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, Frederick Hall, alias Graham, was arrested yesterday and later in the Yorkville Court was held in $10,000 bail.

Detectives who had been at work since the robbery on Jan. 15 discovered Hall at 1,925 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island, at which resort he was running a soda water fountain. Acting on information said to have been given by the prisoner, the police arrested Caspar Holdstein and Laura Green, both colored, of 156 West 133d Street. Both were charged with having received stolen property and the police said that some of Bird's missing jewelry was found in their possession.

The arrest of Hall was the result of a clue that a man who had registered at the Gotham as David Gibbs of Horsehead, N. Y., had paid his bill and left the hotel just before the robbery was discovered. Those who had seen Gibbs were taken to Police Headquarters to inspect the Rogues' Gallery. Several identified Hall's picture, the detectives said, as that of Gibbs, but it was not until yesterday that Hall was found, after he had been traced to Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Bird discovered that their apartment had been looted when they returned to the hotel in the afternoon of Jan. 15. The maid, who had been left in charge, had gone to her room on the twentieth floor and the thief had had an opportunity to work at his leisure. The robbery was not difficult; for, it was said yesterday at the hotel, Mr. Bird had a dislike of locks and insisted that the doors of his room, his trunks, dressers, and closets be left unlocked at all times. Among the pieces stolen were a string of 300 pearls, a diamond dog collar, a diamond necklace, and a diamond sunburst.

Holdstein and Laura Green were also held in $10,000 bail each. According to the police, Holdstein wore a three-stone diamond ring and Laura Green a diamond and sapphire ring when arrested. These rings, they said, were identified as belonging to Mr. Bird.

Hall, according to the police, was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory some years ago on a charge of robbery, and is at the present time under a suspended sentence on a similar charge.

SOCIETY SERVES PICKETS.

Prominent Women to Carry Breakfast to Striking Cloakmakers.

Members of the Women's City Club and of the Authors' League will serve breakfast at 6:45 o'clock this morning to 4,000 cloakmakers' pickets in the cloak and suit district. Automobiles loaded with thousands of sandwiches and big pails of coffee will start from Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street and cover the district. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Miss Anne Lee, and Miss Alice Carpenter will direct the work. They will be assisted by a large committee of prominent women.

Magistrate Levy in Jefferson Market Court yesterday told two pickets before him on charges of assault that they should change their tactics. The prisoners were Jacob Sinclay, charged with assaulting a designer for Harry Wadler, a cloak and suit manufacturer at 105 Madison Avenue, and Samuel Schwartz, charged with assaulting a foreman employed by Olinger Bros. of West Twenty-sixth Street.

"I had intended to send you to the workhouse," said the Magistrate. "This sort of thing has got to stop. If I fine you $10 the union pays it and you go outside and laugh. I am going to place you under $500 bond, and if during six months you hit another man your bond will be forfeited."

Lazarus Joseph, attorney for the Independent Cloak and Suit Manufacturers, yesterday sent a letter to Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Cloakmakers' Union, in which he again urged a conference looking to arbitration with the workers in the so-called independent shops.

Mr. Schlesinger replied that he would not treat with the association until it supplied the union with a full list of its members.

GERMAN BOYS TRAINING.

Manhood Used Up, Says a Traveler from the Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 22.—The Times publishes a description of conditions in Germany by a person who left that country a few days ago after a stay there which began before the war. He says among other things:

"No man or boy fit for service is left in the villages. Boys of 17 are already officially called up and training at depots. Younger boys, too, are actually at the front. If a boy is big and strong he is taken, whatever his age. I know of a boy of 14 who has been at the front six months. In the smaller towns, too, it is almost impossible to find a man of military age. In the cities many men in uniform are about but the only civilians of military age are those in the Government offices and those engaged in financial and insurance work. These are regarded as indispensable for conducting financial operations of the country.

"Shop-keepers are good men in industry. My own opinion is that the manhood of Germany is used up. There are no reserves. At the present moment young boys at school are being trained almost as recruits would be trained."

Father Sues to Get Imprisoned Boy.

Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring the authorities of the Jewish Protectory at Hawthorne, N. Y., to produce before him Isadore Baumgarten, who was committed to the institution by Justice Hoyt in the Children's Court. In his affidavit, Henry Baumgarten, father of the boy, said he had his son before Justice Hoyt on Nov. 6, 1914, to have him reprimanded for truancy and sent home. Instead the court had committed to boy to the protectory, where Baumgarten thought he would be confined for a month or so and the father contended that his son is now being unlawfully detained. As a sister of Isadore's is to be married on Saturday, the father is anxious to have the boy released before that time.

Deny Plant Was Seized by U. S.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 1.—A rumor reached here this afternoon that the Government had seized the ammunition plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, together with sixty-five cars of ammunition ready to be shipped, but the officials of the company and the Kingsland police absolutely denied that there was the least foundation for it.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Health Department received reports yesterday of twelve additional cases of infantile paralysis in Brooklyn. The known cases of the disease in the borough now number forty-three. Many other reported cases of illness among very young children have been marked as "suspicious." Nearly all the cases reported yesterday were in South Brooklyn. Three children who, it is believed, were sufferers from infantile paralysis died in the Williamsburg section yesterday.

Vincenzo Neapolitano, 21 years old, fruit dealer, of 730 Van Nest Avenue, Bronx, known to his associates as "Jimmie Naples," was convicted by a jury before County Judge Gibbs in the Bronx yesterday of being a "white slaver." Neapolitano was arrested Feb. 1 on accusations made against him by Marie Klein, 18 years old, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles Klein, pastor of the Bethany Reformed Church in Harlem.

Two hundred and fifty stenotypists had a dinner and dance at Lorber's Restaurant on Tuesday night, when it was reported that, although three years ago there were no stenotypists, there are more than a thousand in New York now. Much satisfaction was expressed at the announcement that the City of New York had advertised for applicants to take a civil service examination for the position of stenotypist.

THIS CITY WAS 'EASY,' IN HEALER'S OPINION

Schlatter Wrote to Associate About Free Write-Ups and Cash to be Had Here.

DAILY INCOME ABOUT $30

Letters Read at a Court Hearing Urged Schrader to Join Him and Share Prosperity.

Just how good the healing business was in New York as compared with California was set forth in a series of letters addressed to the Rev. August Schrader of the Baptist Church of California, Inc., and offered in evidence before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday at the proceedings to determine whether Francis Schlatter, the self-styled reincarnation of Moses, and the Rev. August Algard, his secretary, shall be returned to Los Angeles to answer Federal charges of having been concerned in a conspiracy to defraud the halt, the lame, and the sick by use of the mails.

The letters covered the period of "Healer" Schlatter's activities in this city and were brought here by Post Office Inspector Walter M. Cookson of Los Angeles. They were signed by Schlatter and Algard, their genuineness being admitted by Algard, who, on cross-examination, said he had typewritten the letters at Schlatter's direction.

During the ten weeks Schlatter operated in West Thirty-fourth Street without being molested by the authorities the receipts, or "offerings" for the church, totaled $2,052.40, the letters said, and of this amount Schlatter got $490 and Algard $299. The remainder went for church expenses.

In reporting progress to Schrader, who calls himself the reincarnation of Christ, "Healer" Schlatter said success had come largely through newspaper notices.

"People are coming here in increasing numbers," he wrote, "and we expect to make a thorough success. . . . People have given us on the average about $30 a day, and it is well needed after the heavy expense we have had."

In another letter to "Brother" Schrader Algard said:

"I think it would be a good plan for you to come here and you have such a good talking ability that the papers, perhaps, would give us another write-up. I suggest that you should have a little rest in our place. We have it very comfortable and there is plenty of room for you. After a week or so you could go to Philadelphia. Here the papers would give another free write-up. I would go with you then, because my wife knows how to attend to this.

New York is pictured as an Eldorado in one letter in which Algard at Schlatter's direction wrote:

"From my experience so far I say the East is good enough for me, and I would not spend another cent for advertising in California. There is surely more money in New York alone than in all the States west of the Rocky Mountains. I have the greatest faith in the East, and I have been doing very well since coming here. . . . I think I know a great deal better how to handle people than in California, and I am not very easy with the people if we have to deal on offerings.

Schlatter was arrested here for practicing medicine without a license, and, in a letter he written May 17, Algard said:

"The court proceedings will undoubtedly advertise us a whole lot and there seventeen people who have offered themselves to take the stand in our behalf. If the papers will publish their testimonies and the true facts, we will get thousands of dollars' worth of advertising. What money we have made so far is entirely thanks to free advertising we have gotten in the different write-ups. We were therefore thinking that the best thing would be only to stay in a place as long as we could get good write-ups, which we are sure we always would get whenever we get in fresh to a new town. After staying a month or so and business commences to dwindle down, it would be most profitable to go to a new place, where the same thing with the newspaper reporters would be repeated all over again.

Yesterday we were in court at 10 A. M., before Judge Nolan. He seemed to be a pretty nice man, although an Irish Catholic. Our attorney, Mr. Le Barbier, stated Rev. Schlatter's case and the Judge listened very carefully. Our lawyer cross examined the detective women and they seemed to get sometimes white and sometimes red in their dirty hog-faces. Sometimes they really did not know what to say and lied like yellow dogs. It is funny the devil did not already get them, but he is only waiting for his prey. He ought to eat them alive. . . .

Everything seems to be going smoothly and quite a few people for healing. The average is now about $20 a day. Sometimes a little more, sometimes less. However, the expenses is not so large and we are making a little money.

In a letter, dated April 13 and signed with a rubber stamp, Algard wrote: "Now I am going to send you all my money, so if I get arrested nobody will find any money on me. If I get arrested I will get help from those I healed. Don't worry about me."

In the same letter he said: "The New York Judges misuse everybody." He also promised to put the curse of the 109th Psalm on nearly everybody who had aided in the prosecution.

At the next hearing Schlatter will be cross-examined by Prosecutor Roosa.

300 ROOKIES NAMED AS FIT FOR OFFICERS

Chas. E. Hughes, Jr., and Archie Roosevelt Among Those Who Will Receive Insignia of Rank.

MANY NEW YORKERS ON LIST

Theodore Rousseau, Mayor's Secretary to be Made a Corporal—Waldo Battalion Adjutant.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 21.—There are 300 proud and happy Rookies here tonight. They are those who have been recommended by their company commanders for bars and chevrons, the insignia of rank and the badge of particular efficiency in military training. Major Murray will make the appointments this week, so that the new commissioned and noncommissioned officers may have their insignia before the hike starts next week.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., will be made a Corporal and Archie Roosevelt a Battalion Quartermaster. Theodore Rousseau, Mayor Mitchel's Secretary, will be made a Corporal, and Rhinelander Waldo, former Police Commissioner, a Battalion Adjutant with the rank of First Lieutenant.

The others who will become officers include: First Lieutenant, Sinclair Kennedy, the author, of Brookline, Mass.; Battalion Sergeant, Major Frank P. Mather, Jr., Professor at Princeton University, and Corporals, W. E. Hocking, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard; John P. Hogan of the Board of Water Supply; C. Russell Auchincloss, David P. Barrows, former United States Commissioner of Education in the Philippines and a member of the Belgian Relief Committee; Gaston Sargeant, principal basso of the Chicago Opera Company; E. H. Delafield, J. K. Collins, District Attorney of Clinton County, and W. C. Fargo of Williston, L. I., son of the founder of the well-known express company.

Others from New York and vicinity who will receive appointments are:

BATTALION ADJUTANTS, (Rank of First Lieutenant)—Ralph Sprague, New York, and Theodore E. Burleigh, Maldon, Mass.

ACTING REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER, (First Lieutenant)—Thomas S. Bradlee, Boston.

BATTALION QUARTERMASTER, (Second Lieutenants)—H. F. Stone, 52 Broadway, New York; Israel Putnam, Washington; Samuel Cabot, Boston; F. A. Sansome, 853 Seventh Avenue, New York; Mark R. M. G. Williams, 253 West Fifty-eighth Street; Herbert E. Ryerson, Jr., 230 West 107th Street; William F. Casey, Jr., Hastings.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Daniel A. L'Esperance, 30 Church Street; Oliver Perrin, 7 East Fortieth Street; A. Romeyn Pierson, Jr., Glen Ridge, N. J.; A. Heath Onthank, Arlington, N. J.

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR—John Caswell, 1 East Fifty-first Street, New York.

REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—D. W. MacCormack, Canal Zone.

BATTALION SERGENT MAJORS—Mather Cleveland, Presbyterian Hospital, New York; J. M. Carlisle, Washington.

SERGEANTS.—Guy A. E. Irving, Jr., New Brighton; N. S. Oliver, East Orange; C. B. Brown, 18 East Forty-first Street; John E. Hoffman, 44 East Forty-ninth Street; William K. Loomis, 34 Thomas Street; Kenneth P. Budd, 307 Fourth Avenue; Samuel Sloan Auchincloss, 120 East Seventieth Street; W. F. Whithouse, 125 East Seventy-third Street; J. M. Thayer, 560 West 113th Street; W. Wadsworth, Wall Street; John L. Fox, 468 West Street; C. H. Wilmerding, 23 Wall Street; Fred Bellinger, Governors Island; Charles F. Lee, 97 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn; Louis Graves, 5 West Eighty-second Street; Charles E. Greenough, 3 East Ninth Street; T. H. Patterson, 1,042 Simpson Street; G. P. Russell, 25 West Sixty-fifth Street; E. H. O'Flynn, Stamford, Conn.; F. T. Hill, 56 Wall Street, New York; H. L. Riker, 303 Madison Avenue; M. F. Steindler, 240 Riverside Drive; L. H. Davidow, 244 West 101st Street; J. H. Gahan, 257 Fourth Avenue; Lindsay Denison, Great Neck; A. E. Winco, Passaic, N. J.; A. W. Arnold, 120 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York; G. P. Ames, Passaic, N. J.; T. Miller, 375 West Broadway, New York; J. Marshall, Yonkers; P. C. Flemming, 55 Wall Street, New York; G. L. Berry, Glen Ridge, N. J.; A. W. Barber, 24 Nassau Street, New York; O. Baxter, 145 West Nineteen Street; William Harrigan, 9 West Forty-seventh Street; Theodore M. Marshall, Yonkers; J. C. Platt, Jr., Montclair, N. J.; M. H. Smith, Jr., 749 West End Avenue, New York; C. R. Rich, Jr., 66 Beaver Street; W. B. Hill, 144 Columbus Heights; Daniel D. C. Morse, 612 West 116th Street; Charles W. Swezy, Bay Side; Robert S. Owens, Columbia University.

Three detachments who have been here in connection with the camp are to go to Mexico, it was learned unofficially today. They are the Field Hospital from Fort Ethan Allen, under Major Herbert Shaw, the Ambulance Company with ten ambulances and seventy-five men under Captain E. C. Jones, and the Wireless Detachment. Regimental infirmaries will be started to take care of the training camp. Major Harrison Hall addressed the rookies tonight on coast defenses.

LABOR FOR FLAG'S DEFENSE.

Leaders Are Not Backing Socialists' Attack on Mobilization.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor are not in sympathy with the anti-mobilization meetings planned by the Socialists. The Federation officials are emphatically in favor of the workingman doing his part along with other Americans in the National Guard.

James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation said last night that the meeting of the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City on June 26 would probably discuss the mobilization, and that until then there would be no official statement.

"But so far as I am personally concerned I believe the border of the United States and the lives and property of its citizens ought to be protected," he said, "and I guess you'll find that the workingman will do his part. He generally does. I don't know anything about any anti-mobilization meetings and I don't expect to be invited and I wouldn't attend if I were."

Several other labor officials expressed similar sentiment, but did not want to be quoted before the Federation took official action. It is generally understood that President Samuel Gompers of the Federation has no sympathy with any labor criticism of the War Department's plans.

Plans were made at a meeting of Socialists at 239 East Eighty-fourth Street last night for public agitation against the course of the United States in Mexico. On Monday the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party sent a telegram to President Wilson protesting against the use of soldiers in Mexico, or for any service except patrolling our side of the border.

Morris Hillquit, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, yesterday explained the position of the Socialists.

"The Socialists believe the troops sent into Mexico should now be recalled," said Mr. Hillquit. "The invasion was limited to a specific purpose, the pursuit of Villa, and what was in the minds of everybody was a dashing punitive expedition for a single purpose, not a continuous policing of Mexico by American troops.

"In considering the threatened war we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that intervention in Mexico has been urged for years by very definite influences for very definite and selfish commercial reasons, and that when the recent raids occurred the Government itself freely charged certain capitalistic groups with responsibility for them."

"The American people will thus actually be sacrificing millions in wealth and thousands of lives for the commercial interests of a group of wealthy American concessionaires in Mexico.

"It is purely a war of aggression, not of defense, and the most abhorrent suspicion in connection with it is that it is largely an incident of a political campaign."

PENNSYLVANIA CASTLE SOLD

Relics of the Founder to Come Up at Auction Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 22.—Pennsylvania Castle at Portland, including the Norman ruins called Rufus Castle, the castle of Thomas Hardy's novel "The Well-beloved," was sold by auction at Dorchester yesterday for $29,750.

The Castle was built by John Penn in 1800 for $100,000. The family portraits, books, autographs, and manuscripts relating to William Penn and his descendants and the early history of Pennsylvania will be sold at Christie's on July 10. These form a part of the historical contents of Pennsylvania Castle.

In addition to a series of William Penn's printed pamphlets and books and a series of letters to him from early colonists, there are portraits by unknown artists of Penn himself and his second wife and of James Logan, his secretary. Among many relics are two treaty belts presented by Penn to the Indians.

MEDALS FOR THEIR MUSIC.

Two British Soldiers Played Mouth Organs to Rally Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 22.—The London Gazette announces that the Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to Company Quartermaster Sergeant Beech and Lance Corporal Vickery of the Seventh Seaforth Highlanders for rallying their comrades by means of music dispensed by the humble mouth organ.

The deed is thus officially described:

"At a critical moment they steadied the men by getting up on a parapet and playing tunes on mouth organs although exposed to heavy fire."

HEIRESS DRUGGED, SHE TELLS SWANN

Beneficiary in $12,000,000 Estate Says She Was Coerced Into Making $100,000 Will.

KEPT A PRISONER TWO DAYS

Carried Down Eleven-Story Fire Escape from Hotel While Detectives Watched Doors.

District Attorney Swann began an investigation yesterday into a strange story of how Miss Gertrude Claypool, a wealthy spinster living at the Great Northern Hotel, was practically held a prisoner for two days in Newark after being persuaded under the influence of drugs to revoke the terms of a will disposing of an estate of $100,000 which she inherited from her uncle, ex-Governor Bookwalter of Ohio. A similar inquiry in Newark resulted yesterday in indictments charging assault and battery against two of the persons who were alleged to have victimized Miss Claypool

The matter was first reported to District Attorney Swann by James F. McKinney of Grout & McKinney of 115 Broadway. Appearing as counsel for Miss Claypool, Mr. McKinney presented an affidavit in which he set forth the story told to him by Miss Claypool and corroborated in the main by several other persons. According to his affidavit the designs on Miss Claypool began with her inheritance of $100,000 under the will of ex-Governor Bookwalter, who died in Italy last Fall leaving an estate estimated at $12,000,000.

Several months ago, according to the information given to the District Attorney, Miss Claypool, who is 42 years old, feeble in health, and paralyzed in her right arm, was made to believe that she had not been treated fairly by her uncle, and could obtain a much greater share of his estate, perhaps $2,000,000, by contesting his will. In the meanwhile she herself had made a will leaving $15,000 to a negro maid named "Bessie," $25,000 to Miss Grace H. Cannon, a dressmaker of 106 East Eighty-first Street; $50,000 to Cornell University, $5,000 to a daughter of Judge Johnson of Ohio, and $5,000 to Mrs. L. L. Seaman of 247 Fifth Avenue, wife of Dr. L. L. Seaman, the explorer. Dr. Seaman held power of attorney in the management of Miss Claypool's affairs.

Meets Mrs. Hill.

According to Mr. Kinney's affidavit, Miss Claypool, in the latter part of May, became intimately acquainted with a Mrs. Margaret Hill of 208 West Fifty-fourth Street, who only two weeks ago was reported to have made an attempt to commit suicide by running in front of a train in the Pennsylvania station. Mrs. Hill is alleged to have called at the Great Northern Hotel with information concerning the Bookwalter will. On the first call she did not meet Miss Claypool, but left her a card and some flowers. Subsequently they met, and thereafter had many conferences.

From the statement made in Mr. McKinney's affidavit, it appears that Miss Claypool was made to believe that her relatives were conspiring to kidnap her because of her interest in the contest of the will of Governor Bookwalter. For this reason she was urgently advised to thwart their designs by leaving the Great Northern Hotel for at least a few days. In the first week of June, Mr. McKinney's affidavit alleges, Mrs. Hill had Miss Claypool, in the company of a nurse from St. Vincent's Hospital, transferred to the Cumberland Hotel. The nurse after a few days is alleged to have resigned because she could not approve of the way Miss Claypool was treated.

On June 5 Miss Claypool, more or less under the influence of the drugs, the affidavit says, was taken to the office of Alexander Sidney Rosenthal of 299 Broadway, where she signed certain papers. Among the things which she is alleged to have done on this occasion was to revoke her own will and transfer the power of attorney from Dr. Seaman to Mr. Rosenthal. In this connection, Mr. McKinney in his affidavit says:

"Another document executed either there or in the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark agreed to give Mrs. Hill, I think, $50,000."

Immediately after the conference in Rosenthal's office, the affidavit says, Miss Claypool was taken by Mrs. Hill to the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark. There she remained all the following day, while her cousins, Mrs. B. F. McGee and Mrs. Shinn, both living at Le Marquis Hotel, 12 East Thirty-first Street, were anxiously seeking some trace of her. Before the night was over, the affidavit says, they learned that she was at the Robert Treat Hotel, practically under the supervision of Mrs. Hill. They telephoned to Mrs. Hill that she must either bring Miss Claypool back by daylight or stand the consequences of having the matter reported to the police.

Carried Down Fire Escape.

In the meanwhile Miss Claypool's relatives sent several detectives over to the Treat Hotel. To avoid the sleuths, however, the affidavit says that Mrs. Hill and a man carried Miss Claypool down the fire escape from the eleventh story of the hotel to the street, where they put her into a taxicab.

This was shortly after 1 A. M. on June 7. At 3 A. M. a taxicab stopped in front of the home of Mrs. Grace Cannon, the dressmaker on East Eighty-first Street who had previously received a telephone message from a woman warning her of the arrival of Miss Claypool. After being summoned by the chauffeur, Mrs. Cannon ran out to the taxi, opened the door, and found Miss Claypool lying on the seat stupefied, with a coat and skirt over her night gown and her stockings hanging around her ankles.

She carried Miss Claypool into her home, and, after several hours, succeeded in reviving her. Miss Claypool's relatives were summoned, but they had great difficulty at first in obtaining a clear and coherent account of what had occurred. Finally Miss Claypool told them that she had been "drugged and kidnapped," and had signed certain papers in relation to her will. Her story was then repeated to Mr. McKinney, who presented it in the form of an affidavit to District Attorney Swann and District Attorney Mott of Essex County, N. J.

Says Father Asked Action.

Action was taken immediately in Newark and before the day was over two indictments were reported. District Attorney Swann summoned Lawyer Rosenthal, in whose office Miss Claypool had revoked her will. Mr. Rosenthal declared that he was acting in the interests of Miss Claypool at the request of her father, Augustus Claypool. While he denied that coersion was used in getting Miss Claypool to revoke her will, he admitted that Miss Claypool was taken to the Robert Treat Hotel by Mrs. Hill and that she was removed from there by way of a fire escape in the early morning of June 7. This method of escape was adopted, he said, simply because Mrs. Hill knew she was being shadowed by detectives and wanted to avoid them. Mrs. Hill's interest in Miss Claypool, according to Mr. Rosenthal, was merely that of a friend.

Mr. Rosenthal said Miss Claypool revoked her will so as to transfer the main portion of her estate to her father instead of "wasting it away" on strangers. According to Mr. Rosenthal, the maid who received a bequest of $15,000 is now in an insane asylum. What was done by him and by Mrs. Hill, he said, was for the very best interests of Miss Claypool.

When a reporter called at Mrs. Hill's home yesterday, a maid said she had left town yesterday night. She did not know where Mrs. Hill had gone or when she would return.

One of the first persons from whom the District Attorney's office could obtain any corroboration yesterday of the Claypool story was Mrs. Cannon, the dressmaker. She told assistant District Attorney Boolin of the arrival of Miss Claypool at her home in a taxicab on the morning of June 7. After reviving Miss Claypool from what she believed to be the effects of drugs, Mrs. Cannon learned that Mrs. Hill had left the taxicab at Forty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, with the assurance that she would return to pay the chauffeur. That was the last seen of her.

District Attorney Swann will continue his investigation today.

GOT AUTO THIEVES AT SHOTGUN POINT

Chief Bush of Tuxedo Saw Stolen Car Pass as He Received Telephone Alarm.

PURSUED THREE MILES

Youths Charged with Theft Had Hired Car and Then Expelled Owner on Lonely Road.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21.—Philip Stone, proprietor of a garage in Market Street, entered the office of Captain Tracey in Police Headquarters about noon today, wet to the skin by rain and breathless with excitement. He said two young men had robbed him of an automobile and had left him on a deserted road more than a mile from town to make his way back on foot.

Stone said the young men had entered his garage and asked if he could drive them to Passaic. They said they were anxious to make speed as they had a stop to make on the way, so Stone ushered them into a new automobile and took his place at the wheel. At the direction of the youths he took a seldom traversed road toward Passaic and presently one of the young men asked him to halt the car. He did so and turned about in his seat to see what further was wanted. He found himself looking into the muzzles of a pair of revolvers, one held by each of his passengers.

"Get out here," ordered one of the men, "and if you want your car back again be at the Passaic Bridge at midnight and it will be returned to you. We want to use it meantime, but we don't want to keep it."

Stone said he obeyed orders and started back to town after he had seen one of the men take his place behind the wheel and start the car off toward the north in expert fashion. Captain Tracey instantly began to ask the police of nearby towns, over the telephone, to be on the lookout for Stone's car. He was explaining the robbery to Chief of Police G. O. Bush of Tuxedo, when Chief Bush exclaimed:

"Hold your wire a moment."

Captain Tracey held the wire for a moment and then for five minutes. Presently ten, fifteen, and twenty minutes passed while the Captain tried in vain to get a new connection with Tuxedo or some explanation from Central as to what had happened. He was still trying when Chief Bush's voice sounded over the wire again. Said he:

"I've got 'em. At least I think so. You better come up and look 'em over and bring that garage man with you."

Bush explained that while Tracey had been talking to him he had seen an automobile pass the police station traveling at high speed. Though he had got only a glimpse of it, he was certain it was Stone's car and the robbers that he grabbed his shotgun, called to a policeman to accompany him, and jumped into his own roadster which stood outside the door.

Then began a chase which carried the Chief three miles north of Tuxedo. The car ahead ran at full speed, but the roadster was faster, and, at last the Chief overtook the flying car and shouted an order to the occupants to stop, emphasizing it with flourishes of his shotgun. The men halted and Bush and his subordinate made them turn the car and drive slowly back to the station.

Tracey and Stone caught the first train for Tuxedo, and there Stone, according to the police, identified the car as his and the men as the ones who had held him up. They said they were William Fenmore, 22 years old, of Newport, R. I., and Frank Simmons, an engineer, of New York City. Both refused to say anything more except that they were willing to stand the consequences of their act. They were locked up, held as fugitives from justice until extradition papers can be forwarded from here.

ADVERTISEMENT.



Model F ¾-ton Republic

Fred Nick & Son, 461 Fairview Ave., Owner, advises two wagons dispensed with and money saved since last January.

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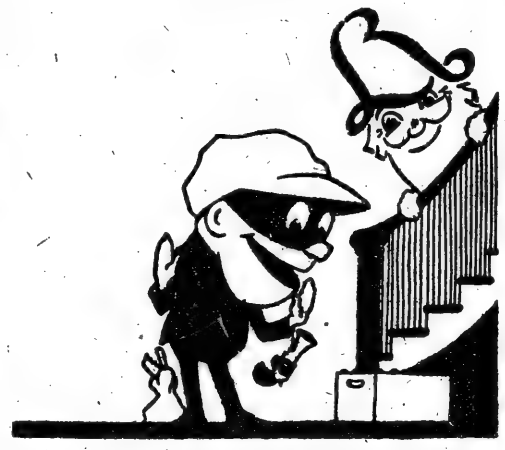
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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, becoming unsettled tomorrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,335. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

OUR MEN SAY MEXICAN ATTACK WAS UNPROVOKED; CAPTURED GUIDE COUNTED 13 AMERICAN DEAD; LANSING TELLS LATIN AMERICA OUR PLANS

RUSSIANS HALTED BY GERMAN ARMY FROM FRANCE

Defense of the Kovel-Lutsk Region Taken Over Entirely by the Kaiser's Troops.

SEEK TO REGAIN LOST LINE

Attacking in Three Groups to Press Back Brussiloff's Extended Northern Flank.

PFLANZER MAY BE TRAPPED

All Austrian Forces in Bukowina in Danger of Capture Through Letchitzky's Swift Pursuit.

PETROGRAD, June 22.—The last two days have brought no essential change in the war situation. On the River Sereth, in Bukowina, General Letchitzky's forces have progressed slightly further south in pursuit of the Austrian General Pflanzer's army, but in the centre and along the northern flank the Russian drive has been halted by the fierce counteroffensive of the Teutonic allies.

The defense of the Kovel-Lutsk region has been taken over entirely by German reinforcements newly arrived from the French front, and which are making a determined attempt to regain the ground lost during the first ten days of the Russian advance. One group of German forces is concentrated at Kovel, where it attempted to advance toward Kolki, but after a sharp conflict in the neighborhood of the Stokhod River was forced to retire.

The second group of German forces, defending Vladimir-Volynski, has started an advance along the main road leading from Vladimir-Volynski to Lutsk, while a third group, with headquarters at Sokul, is likewise joining in the movement to press back the extended northern flank of General Brussiloff's army.

On the other points of the front further Russian operations are being delayed by the necessity for consolidating positions already won.

Official Report of Fighting.

Today's official statement of the operations follows:

The Germans are violently bombarding the region of the Ikskul bridgehead.

On Wednesday night, following artillery preparation, the Germans took the offensive on the front of the Dvinsk position along the Poniewsch railway. They were everywhere repulsed.

In the region in front of Dubatowka, twelve versts south of Lake Vischnevskoie, the Germans, after intense artillery preparation, launched an offensive and seized a portion of our trenches. We hastened reinforcements to the scene and drove the enemy back to his own trenches.

South of Krevo the Germans crossed the River Krevlianka. Our fire prevented their further advance and drove them back to the west bank of the river.

On the Oginski Canal and Jasiolda River there has been artillery and rifle fire. During the course of the day our fire brought down two German aeroplanes within our lines, one two versts south of the Listopady station on the Bologos-Sedletz railway and the other near the Jouk farm, ten versts southeast of the mouth of the Oginski Canal. Both the machines were completely destroyed and their pilots killed.

In the region of Gruziatyn the enemy attacked in mass formation, but was put to flight, leaving on the ground numbers of killed and wounded.

In the region west of Sokul, on the Styr, we repulsed, by a counterattack, a German offensive and captured about 600 prisoners and some machine guns. In the same region the enemy's heavy artillery launched gusts of fire from the region of Mylsk.

In the region of Radmiesto, on the Stokhod west of Svidniks and east of Vorentchine, extremely violent fighting continues. We made no prisoners. This is explained by the exasperation of our troops, who refused quarter to the Germans, who had been employing explosive bullets. In these attacks a brave detachment of territorial reserves from Yaroslav participated. Their commander was wounded, but refused to quit the ranks.

On the Stripa west of Galvoronka our troops captured portions of the enemy's trenches.

We are continuing our pursuit of the enemy on the extreme left wing, (in Bukowina.) We have occupied Radautz and taken an additional twenty-two officers and 1,000 men and three machine guns and twenty-seven packages of machine-gun ammunition.

Expect Capture of Bukowina Army.

LONDON, June 22.—The official announcement by the Russian War Office of the capture of Radautz, a town of 13,000 inhabitants situated thirty miles south of Czernowitz and ten miles from the Rumanian frontier, means, according to a special dispatch from Petrograd, that nothing but a miracle can avert the destruction of General Pflanzer's army, as General Letchitzky now holds a stretch of twenty miles on the Sereth River.

General Pflanzer himself and the portion of the army with him are tied up in the angle of the frontier near the town of Sereth, completely surrounded by Russians, according to a report from Rome. The Austrian official communication received here tonight claims that the Austrians have repulsed Russian attacks near Gura Humora. This town is in the extreme south of Bukowina on the Moldava River, fifty-four miles south of Czernowitz. Thus, unless some other town of the same name is meant, the Russian pursuit seemingly has extended much further than the Russians claim.

Berlin Tells of Russian Attacks.

BERLIN, June 22, (via London.)—The repulse of heavy attacks by the Russians against General Count von Bothmer's forces north of Przewoloka was announced today by the War Office. The Russians were pushed further back on both sides of the Turia River, an affluent of the Pripet, and further to the south, according to the statement, and

Continued on Page 5.

Bulgars Attack Allies With Guns and Aircraft

PARIS, Friday, June 23.—A Havas dispatch from Saloniki says there is intense activity of the artillery of the Central allies all along the front. Engagements between the patrols are increasing.

Extensive movements of the Central forces are reported between Truppa and Osin. Their aeroplanes have bombarded the allied positions on the right bank of the Vardar, while allied aeroplanes have bombarded the Gumudjima-Veles camp. French aeroplanes drove off three German machines which were proceeding toward Saloniki.

The Bulgarians, the dispatch adds, have made some advance.

ROOSEVELT TO URGE SUPPORT OF HUGHES

His Letter to Progressives Says It's Only Way to Beat Wilson in Crisis.

LEADERS SEE BOTH MEN

They May Meet Next Week, and Colonel Is Expected to Work in Campaign—Moose All at Sea.

With the meeting of the Progressive National Committee, at which final action is to be taken on Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's refusal to lead the Progressive fight this Fall, only four days off, Bull Moose leaders in this city were still somewhat in doubt yesterday regarding the outcome. A majority of the leaders, however, believe that there will be no third ticket this Fall, and some with an air of dejection expressed the opinion that with the meeting of the committee next Monday in Chicago the National Progressive Party would close its brief but eventful career of four years and pass into history.

"I suppose it means our funeral, but I promise you that it will be the liveliest funeral any one ever attended," was the way one prominent Progressive put it, in discussing the prospective meeting of the National Committee.

A letter from Colonel Roosevelt to the Progressive National Committee, which has just been completed and which will be read at the meeting on Monday was pronounced one of the ablest documents that ever flowed from the Colonel's fertile pen by one Bull Moose leader who has seen it. In it the Colonel comes out for Charles E. Hughes and states, as his sole reason for supporting him the country's crisis and the fact that the candidacy of Mr. Hughes under the present circumstances affords the only medium by which the defeat of President Wilson can be brought about.

It was predicted yesterday by some Progressives, who are not at heart in sympathy, with Justice Hughes and who, were it possible with success to do so, would favor putting a third ticket in the field, that the action of the Progressive National Committee may be confined to a mere acceptance of the Colonel's letter. Others expressed the belief that the National Committee would take its cue from the Colonel and indorse the candidacy of Mr. Hughes. Should the former course be adopted, it would leave the Progressives free to follow their individual bent and join hands either with the Republicans for Hughes or with the Democrats for Wilson.

Seek an Elixir of Life.

Some Progressive leaders have been racking their brains for some means of, as they express it, "keeping the Progressive Party alive."

There are many difficulties in the way. In the first place there is the candidacy of John M. Parker of Louisiana for Vice President. Mr. Parker was nominated by acclamation by the Progressive National Convention at its closing session, just as Colonel Roosevelt was at the session preceding. Only through his withdrawal, it was pointed out yestedday, would it be possible for the National Committee to substitute on their ticket for the names of their own candidates, both candidates of the Republican Party and thus make them, formally, the candidates of the Progressive Party, also.

That the withdrawal of Mr. Parker might be brought about without much difficulty, even though Progressives from the Southern States had set their hearts, in proposing his nomination, on the realization of their cherished aim—the creation of a second white man's party in the South, is the general opinion among the Bull Moose leaders here. But there would remain obstacles in the way of a general scheme of cooperation which the Progressive leaders after close study regard as insuperable.

In a number of States the law does not permit the naming of two different sets of Presidential Electors for the same candidate and in other States the laws militate against placing the name of a candidate in more than one column on the ballot. So that the only alternatives the Progressive leaders see at present are a third ticket, a complete merger of the Progressives with the Republicans, where their party identity would be lost, or the disbanding of the Progressive Party.

Many Progressives prefer to disband, in spite of sentimental reasons which might be expected to weigh heavily with them in favor of keeping their party organization intact. With the party dissolved, Progressive leaders in commanding places would be in a position to make terms with the Republican leaders for the return of their following. So far, it was said yesterday, the potential powers in the Republican Party have given no indication that fatted calf and festive raiment await returning prodigals of the Progressive faith. The Progressive leaders are looking almost entirely to Mr. Hughes for a more cordial welcome to the Republican fold.

Roosevelt May Not Take Stump.

In Progressive circles the greatest uncertainty prevails as to the measures of support Colonel Roosevelt will give the Republican nominee. One prominent Progressive leader said yesterday that delicacy undoubtedly would prevent the Colonel from actively entering into the campaign unless he was formally urged to do so and in the most public manner by Mr. Hughes. The Colonel, it was said, was unwilling to lay himself open to any suspicion that he was seeking to buy his way back to Republican regularity by taking the stump for Mr. Hughes.

Governor Hiram Johnson of California, who at the Progressive National Convention in Chicago assumed the leadership of the radical wing of the party which, after the Republicans had nominated Mr. Hughes, strongly opposed any course not involving their remaining in the middle of the road for another four years, left here for San Francisco early yesterday reconciled, it was said, to the course adopted by Colonel Roosevelt. He left behind as his representative Chester Rowell, the Progressive National Committeeman from California. It was not known at

Continued on Page 8.

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GREECE ACCEPTS ENTIRE DEMANDS OF THE ENTENTE

Army to be Fully Demobilized and Objectionable Police Functionaries Replaced.

A NON-POLITICAL CABINET

The Chamber to be Dissolved and New General Elections to be Held.

ATHENS AWED BY A FLEET

Belief in London That Zaimis Ministry Is Preliminary to Return of Venizelos to Power.

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—The Greek Government has accepted in their entirety the demands of the Entente Powers, contained in a note that was delivered by the representatives in Athens of Great Britain, France, and Russia, which under the Protocol of London assumed protection of the Kingdom of Greece.

"The three guaranteeing powers," says the note, "do not require Greece to abandon her neutrality. They give striking proof of this by advancing primarily a demand for demobilization. They have, however, certain complaints against the Greek Government, whose attitude is not one of loyal neutrality."

The note then recapitulates certain incidents which, it is said, have made the guaranteeing powers uneasy, the climax being the entry of a Bulgarian army into Greece and the occupation of Fort Rupel.

Four Demands Made.

The full text given out here by the Government last night shows that the note contains four demands as follows:

"First—Real and complete demobilization of the Greek Army, which must, with the least possible delay, be placed on a peace footing.

"Second—The immediate replacing of the present Greek Cabinet by a business Cabinet having no political color and offering all necessary guarantees for the application of benevolent neutrality toward the allied powers and sincere consultation of the national wishes.

"Third—The immediate dissolution of the Chamber followed by new elections after the period required by the Constitution and after general demobilization has restored the electoral body to normal conditions.

"Fourth—Replacement of certain police functionaries, whose attitude, inspired by foreign influence, has facilitated attempts against peaceful citizens, as well as insults against the allied legations and those under their jurisdiction."

According to advices received in Paris yesterday from Saloniki an allied fleet, under command of Vice Admiral Moreau of the French Navy, had been ordered to cruise before Piraeus, the Port of Athens. Preparations also had been made to land armed forces.

Although the urgency of the Greek problem has greatly diminished since last October, when Premier Venizelos was driven from power by King Constantine and his Court and the pro-German element in the army, the news of the complete capitulation to the Entente Powers has caused much relief and satisfaction in Great Britain.

When on the fall of M. Venizelos the Allies landed a force at Saloniki the attitude of Greece was a burning question, and apprehension was felt in all the Allied countries, especially France, at the prospect of German military activity in the Near East. Latterly, however, with the Russian success in Asia Minor, less anxiety was felt on this ground. Nevertheless, the recent Bulgarian occupation on the Greek frontier of Fort Rupel, and the renewal of German activities in Athens, proved that danger still existed. Thereupon the Allied powers began to apply further pressure in the shape of a partial blockade of Greek ports. The rumor was current that Greece had signed an agreement with Bulgaria for the peaceful evacuation of all the frontier forts.

The Skouloudis Ministry promised a partial demobilization, but, probably owing to the powerful influence of the King and his court, never carried it out. Finally the Entente Allies presented the demands which have just been accepted, and former Premier Zaimis has been called upon to form a Ministry of which he will be head of the foreign department.

M. Zaimis is a neutralist, with a leaning, it is said, toward the Entente Allies. The view is held here that his age and temperament make it doubtful whether he will be strong enough to counteract the pro-German influence, and it is expected that it will not be long before M. Venizelos is again in power.

Note Refused by Skouloudis.

ATHENS, June 21, (via London, June 22.)—Under heavy pressure from the Entente Powers Greece has accepted without reserve the demands presented today in a joint note by Great Britain, France, and Russia. At the most critical moment Greece was without a government. Premier Skouloudis late today announced to the Chamber of Deputies the resignation of himself and his associates in the Cabinet and the failure for the present to obtain successors to them.

M. Skouloudis refused to receive the communication from the Entente Powers on the ground that no Greek Cabinet existed, as the note was deposited at the Foreign Office while he was on his way back from the residence of the King, where he presented the resignation of the ministry. On this account, he explained, he could not discuss the demands.

Before it became known that Greece had decided to yield it was said in Government circles that it would be an impossibility to accede to the demands. Agamemnon Schliemann, former Greek Minister at Washington and now a member of the Chamber of Deputies, on being asked what the Government intended to do, replied: "How can we voluntarily renounce the sovereignty of our country?"

The action of the Entente Powers came on one of the hottest days of many years in Greece. The Palace was darkened, the King was at Chateau Tatoy, shops were closed and the ministries were deserted when the blow fell. The people were unaware what had occurred until well on toward evening, when newspapers and handbills, distributed

Continued on Page 5.

DECOYED BY SHAM PARLEY

Gomez Trained Machine Guns on Troopers, Left, and Opened Fire.

CAPT. BOYD, LIEUT. ADAIR DIE

Negro Troopers Dropped to Ground and Struggled with Bigger Force.

PRISONERS IN CHIHUAHUA

Gen. Trevino There Threatens Further Attacks if Our Men Leave Lines.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 22.—The first American report of how yesterday's fight between Carranzistas and Americans was started reached General Funston a few minutes before midnight tonight.

Between seventy and ninety Americans were fired upon with Mexican machine guns by a vastly superior number of Mexicans between 7:30 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning one mile west of Carrizal.

The firing was begun without notice. Reports of the beginning of the fight were brought back to the American line of communication late tonight by several straggling negro troopers who had been left to hold American horses and who fled when the fighting began.

The story of the end of the fight is still unknown except for the assertions made by the Mexicans regarding its outcome. The two squadrons of cavalry sent out by General Pershing in search of the American survivors have not yet returned, and the fate of the men who escaped the actual fighting is still a mystery.

The two troops involved are presumed to be Troops H and K, commanded by Captains Charles T. Boyd and Lewis S. Morey, respectively. Captain Boyd was the senior officer and, therefore, in command. The Mexicans had already reported that the commander of the American force was killed.

The negroes who worked their way back to the American column, and who arrived tonight, said that the troops commanded by Captains Boyd and Morey had been scouting as separate units until they met at Ojo Santo Domingo (Lake Santo Domingo) on Tuesday night.

They slept a short time, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning started along the cañon toward Carrizal to investigate reports that Mexicans were massing there to threaten the American column at El Valle and Galeana.

Permission Refused by Mexicans.

When the troops reached a point a mile west of Carrizal, which is the old deserted adobe village of the same name, Captain Boyd ordered a stop and sent his Mexican guide into the town to ask the commander of the Carranza garrison there for permission to go through the streets of the town. Permission was refused. The messenger returned. Before Captain Boyd had time to make further overtures or move in either direction a messenger from the Carranza commander, General Felix Gomez, who was killed, hurried out to the Americans and said that they might pass through the town if Captain Boyd would stop in the town for parley with General Gomez.

Gomez himself, however, followed close on the heels of his messenger, accompanied by several of his officers, and said he would confer with the American officer outside the town.

While they were talking the American troopers noticed that what the returning negroes described as "swarms" of Mexicans were flocking out of the town and moving around the little American force, and that machine guns were being placed in position and trained on the Americans. Gomez and his officers retired, moving to the right, out of line of the machine guns. As soon as they were out of range the Mexicans opened fire.

Captain Boyd gave the command for the Americans to jump from their horses and fight flat on the ground, and the negroes who brought back the account of the incidents up to this moment of the fight were among those sent to the rear with the American horses.

General Funston has not yet issued any orders to General Pershing as a result of the attack by the Carranzistas. At his headquarters tonight it was stated that after receiving tonight's report from General Pershing, General Funston will "put the matter up to the War Department."

It was also reported here today that twenty American horses and twenty rifles had been taken by the Mexicans in the fight.

Mexicans Leaving Casas Grandes.

The Mexican forces are evacuating the town of Nueva Casas Grandes, which is just beyond the great American field base at Colonia Dublan, 100 miles south of the border. General Pershing reported this fact to General Funston today. Just what significance this has the army officers are unable to state, though it is feared that this move is part of the Mexican scheme to concentrate on strategic points, enveloping the American line now in Mexico. Nueva Casas Grandes was too near the American line to make it possible to carry on secret preparations there.

CAPTURED SCOUT TELLS HOW TROOPERS FOUGHT

He Saw 11 American Dead, Besides Bodies of Two Officers —Threat by Trevino.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., June 22.—The seventeen American soldiers, negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry, who were captured in the battle at Carrizal, were brought here today with Lem H. Spillsbury, a Mormon scout, employed by General J. J. Pershing, and were interned.

Spillsbury said that Captain Charles T. Boyd commanded the Americans and, with Lieutenant Henry R. Adair, was among the killed. Catapin Lewis Sidney Morey, who was with the American detachment, was wounded in the shoulder, but escaped.

In announcing this afternoon a story of the battle which he said Spillsbury told him, General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the military district of the northeast, announced that any time and at any place the American troops move other than toward the border he will comply to the letter with his superior's orders and will attack them as General Felix Gomez did at Carrizal. General Trevino said that all diplomatic arrangements were outside of his sphere.

Spillsbury's story, as announced by General Trevino, was to the effect that seventy-six negroes, comprising Troop H of the Tenth, Captains Boyd and Morey, Lieutenant Adair and himself composed the American detachment that encountered the Mexicans. He said that he saw on the field the bodies of Boyd and Adair, and at least eleven of the negroes.

Spillsbury's account, as given out, follows:

"We left Casas Grandes on Sunday morning, arriving outside of Carrizal early Wednesday morning. Captain Boyd immediately dispatched a courier to the Jefe Politico of the little village, advising him that we were on our way to Villa Ahumada.

"After we had waited some time, Lieut. Col. Rivas came out and warned Captain Boyd that he had better turn back. Captain Boyd then explained that he was in pursuit of some bandits who, he had heard, had looted Santo Domingo, and also was bound to catch a negro deserter, who he had heard was in Villa Ahumada.

"In reply to this, Lieutenant Rivas notified the American that if he attempted to advance he would have to pass over the dead bodies of the Mexicans. He advised Boyd that he had better not argue the matter.

"Rivas returned to the village to report to his superior officer, General Gomez, who sent out a note inviting the Americans to enter Carrizal for a conference. Captain Boyd declined this invitation.

"On this ground Gomez went out in person and insistently urged the Americans to retire, pointing out that his orders from his superiors necessitated his acting on them without further parley. General Gomez repeated these words as he walked away. Boyd merely answered, 'All right.'"

General Trevino's announcement then goes on to quote Spillsbury as saying that after General Gomez had retired to his troops, who were lined up outside the town, Captain Boyd ordered his men to advance, whereupon Spillsbury expostulated with him, arguing that a fight was sure to follow. Spillsbury is reported as saying that Captain Boyd "obstinately seemed to think that the Mexican General was only bluffing," and the firing quickly began.

[It is to be noted that at this point in the narrative the story is interrupted and General Trevino gives a summary of Spillsbury's story, the summary agreeing with the previous Mexican version.]

He is quoted further:

"Captain Moore and Lieutenant Adair fell mortally wounded. Captain More was wounded in the shoulder, and immediately the horsemen fled with their mounts, leaving behind seventeen negroes and myself. We were forced to surrender. I saw the bodies of Boyd and Adair and of at least eleven negroes on the field of battle."

"Mexican authorities asserted today that the prisoners had been well treated en route to Chihuahua. General Trevino says he received some days ago an announcement from General Pershing that he had received General Trevino's warning not to move east, south or west. Since that time four negroes other than those taken at Carrizal have been captured, and also a white American."

OUTNUMBERED 4 TO 1, BATTLE FIVE HOURS

Fortitude of Troopers Against Heavy Odds Is Shown by Reports to Pershing.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 22.—The troop of the Tenth Cavalry which clashed with Carranzistas yesterday at Carrizal held the field for five hours before retreating, although they were outnumbered four to one, according to unofficial reports here tonight. The reports said that the Americans only withdrew when heavy Mexican reinforcements were brought up.

It was learned that a courier from the battlefield reached General Pershing's field headquarters at Colonia Dublan late today and the expeditionary commander's report was expected over the army wireless momentarily.

Unofficial reports from the field tonight indicated that the American force engaged at Carrizal was Troop H of the Tenth Cavalry, under Captain Charles T. Boyd, sixty-five strong. The same report gave the attacking Mexicans strength at more than 200.

Text of Lansing's Note Notifying Pan America of Our Purposes in Case of War With Mexico

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Following is the text of the identical note sent by Secretary Lansing to the diplomatic representatives of South and Central American nations announcing that if hostilities with Mexico should eventuate, the purpose of the United States would be to defend itself against further invasion, and not to intervene in Mexican affairs:

I inclose for your information a copy of this Government's note of June 20 to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the de facto Government of Mexico on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexican territory. This communication states clearly the critical relations existing between this Government and the de facto Government of Mexico and the causes which have led up to the present situation.

Should this situation eventuate into hostilities, which this Government would deeply regret and will use every honorable effort to avoid, I take this opportunity to inform you that this Government had for its object not intervention in Mexican affairs, with all the regrettable consequences which might result from such a policy, but the defense of American territory from further invasion by bands of armed Mexicans, protection of American citizens and property along the boundary from outrages committed by such bandits, and the prevention of future depredations by force of arms against the marauders infesting this region and against a Government which is encouraging and aiding them in their activities.

Hostilities, in short, would be simply a state of international war, without purpose on the part of the United States other than to end the conditions which menace our national peace and the safety of our citizens.

Latin States Urge Mexico to Avoid War

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—Julian Acosta, the Costa Rican Foreign Minister, has addressed a communication to Foreign Minister Aguilar today, lamenting the difficulties between Mexico and the United States and offering the friendly mediation of his Government to bring about an amicable arrangement. Minister Aguilar declined to state if Mexico would accept mediation.

F. Martinez Suarez, the Salvadorean Foreign Minister, also wired to Señor Aguilar, stating his country's wishes were that a war between the United States and Mexico be averted and the dispute be peacefully settled.

Legations and embassies here refuse to say whether European powers have offered mediation.

Ecuador Urges Argentina to Act for Peace

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—The Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. R. H. Elizalde, in a telegram to the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, José Luis Murature, declared that all the Governments of America ought to unite, in the face of the imminent peril of a war between Mexico and the United States. He asked that the Argentine Government send instructions to its representative at Washington, with a view to preventing this great American calamity.

Señor Murature replied that the President of Argentina would use his influence to reach a solution.

The Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to Señor Murature setting forth the methods by which he alleges the Government of the United States desired to involve Mexico in war. Mexico, he declared, had decided to defend its sovereignty and independence.

Señor Murature, in reply, said that the President of Argentina was following with profound interest the development of events, which threatened to disrupt the peace of friendly countries, and hopes for a solution.

JUAREZ VACATED, ARMY MAY ENTER

Preparations Made in El Paso for an American Force to Occupy City.

CARRANZA GARRISON LEAVES

Troop and Supply Trains Pull Out of City, Now Dominated by Gen. Bell's Cannon.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 22.—Juarez, the Mexican Central and the Mexican Northwestern Railroads may pass under the control of the United States Army at once if war is declared.

It became known at the International Bridge headquarters late this evening that all plans had been completed for the formation of another expeditionary force which would cross the line at the International Bridge, occupy Juarez, which was evacuated today by the Carranza troops, and the two railroads running south out of Juarez to Casas Grandes and Chihuahua City.

Orders were issued at 5 o'clock this afternoon for all officers and men of the border brigade to report to their superior officers at once. Orders were also issued to keep all enlisted men under arms tonight and to prepare for a movement across the border within five minutes' notice. The tentative expeditionary force at the fort and in the camps downtown are all ready to move. A Quartermaster officer declared tonight that there was nothing more to be done to fit the expeditionary force of 7,000 men for any possible movement.

No one was allowed to leave Fort Bliss or the camps. The soldiers are formed by companies of troops, and even the mountain batteries of the brigade were packed ready to go. Whether or not this brigade moves into Mexico is said to depend entirely upon the development of the next few hours in the vicinity of Carrizal.

The seizure of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad for shipping supplies, reinforcements, and ammunition to General Pershing is expected as a possibility. The Carranza Government has refused to allow the Americans to use this line and has insisted upon the troops using the motor route through Columbus. With the Carranza troops gone from Juarez, there is nothing now to prevent the army using this road, as it is a privately owned line which was built by the F. S. Pearson Syndicate to connect its logging camp with the border mills. If this line is seized General Pershing will be in direct touch with

Continued on Page 3.

WILL RUSH 10,000 MILITIA SOUTH

Generals Barry and Bell Directed Not to Wait for Completion of Mobilization.

NEEDED AT ONCE ON BORDER

Will Come from Central West and Far West—5,000 from Each Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Orders were issued tonight for the movement of 10,000 State Militia troops from the Western and Central States to the Mexican border as rapidly as they can be transported to the frontier, regardless of tactical organization.

These orders went to Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry at Chicago, commanding the Central Department, and to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell at San Francisco, commanding the Western Department. Each of these Generals has been directed to send 5,000 National Guardsmen as fast as it can be done, regardless of the sections of their departments from which they can be obtained. They are to move these troops to border points from States or tactical units from which they can be most rapidly obtained.

The urgency of the orders indicates the need for reinforcements and is construed as meaning either that certain weak points along the border are to be immediately strengthened by National Guardsmen, or that National Guardsmen thus ordered rushed to the border are to take the places of regulars to be sent into Mexico to meet the situation growing out of the Carrizal incident. It is expected that reinforcements will soon be sent to General Pershing to enable him to meet effectively the situation confronting him, and in the event of actual hostilities a movement would be made across the border at El Paso for the purpose of seizing the Mexican Central Railroad and taking control of the rail line to Chihuahua City.

Answer to Funston's Call.

High officials would not comment on the reasons for the dispatch of these troops to the border. The action was taken after the receipt of information from General Funston and in response to his appeal for the immediate transportation of a large force of militiamen to the frontier. Originally it was the purpose to send the militia to the border in certain tactical units, according to State organization, but the delay in mobilization and getting the militia ready, coupled with the urgency of the appeal made by General Funston, has been such that it is impossible to await

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

SEEK ONLY NATION'S PEACE

Our Purpose Not Intervention, if Hostilities Come, Lansing Says.

ARRAIGNS DE FACTO REGIME

Southern Nations Told Carranza Is Encouraging and Aiding Border Raiders.

MEXICO PROTESTS CARRIZAL

Captured Interpreter Quoted as Saying Americans Provoked the Encounter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Secretary of State Lansing today announced that the United States Government had formally taken the various Pan American Governments into its confidence with respect to the object of this Government in the event of war with Mexico. In an identical note to each of the South and Central American Governments, Secretary Lansing, speaking for President Wilson, asserted that "should the situation eventuate into hostilities," the object of the United States Government would not be "intervention in Mexican affairs but to end the conditions which menace our national peace and the safety of our citizens."

This note was delivered to every Pan American diplomat yesterday, coincidentally with the action of the State Department in furnishing those Governments copies of the American reply to Carranza's demand for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

Hope for Peace Faint.

Secretary Lansing's Pan American note is taken to indicate the concern felt in official circles over the possibilities of the Mexican situation, and the belief that war with Mexico is almost inevitable. While there is a faint hope, only a hope, that wiser counsel will prevail with Carranza and forestall actual war, and while judgment has been suspended by the Administration on the Carrizal affair pending General Pershing's official report on the facts, the Government is proceeding on the assumption that the Carranza Government is determined to force war on the United States in lieu of the withdrawal of the American forces, and every energy of the military establishment is being bent toward preparation for the conflict.

The fact that the note to the Pan American nations was made public is accepted as meaning that the Administration has about abandoned hope of averting the conflict. In this note the United States Government makes the direct accusation that the Carranza Government "is encouraging and aiding" the Mexican anti-American marauders "in their activities." The fact is considered significant that the United States Government, through its State Department, should, in a communication, which reads almost like a declaration of war, speak of "hostilities" and a state of "international war" and indicating the likelihood of this Government proceeding "by force of arms * * * against a Government which is encouraging" the bandits to commit depredations against the United States.

In some quarters there was a disposition to regard the note to the Pan American Governments as a courteous intimation to them that the United States Government did not care to mediate the issues uppermost in the crisis. In another higher quarter the note was described after this fashion:

"It reads very much like a declaration of war for no purpose other than the enlargement of the scope of the present punitive expedition so as to assure the protection of the entire border."

The Carranza Government has embarked on a vigorous publicity propaganda in the Pan American countries for the purpose of stirring up hatred and hostility there against the United States. The purpose of this propaganda is to make it appear to the other Latin-American nations that the United States is the aggressor and is forcing a war of conquest upon Mexico, with the object ultimately of controlling all territory from the Rio Grande to the Panama Canal Zone. The note of Secretary Lansing to the Latin-American nations was called forth partially by this campaign of misrepresentation undertaken by Mexican agents in South and Central America. Its purpose is to convince the Pan American nations, if possible, that the United States has no ulterior motives of conquest.

The Carranza Government, it was learned tonight, has communicated with the Pan-American Governments in an effort to offset the effect of the Lansing note. General Carranza, according to authoritative information obtained here, has informed all the Pan-American Governments that he has given orders to his troops only to attack the American forces in resistance to invasion by the latter, and that, if war comes with the United States, it will not be through Mexican aggression, but because American soldiers first attacked his forces.

Secretary Baker conferred at the War Department until late tonight with Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, and

Major Gen. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff. When the Secretary left the department at midnight he said no report from General Pershing regarding the Carrizal fight had been received. It was indicated that should any dispatch arrive during the early morning it would not be given out until the Secretary returned at 9 o'clock.

The fact that there intervenes between the scene of the fight and General Pershing's headquarters something like eighty miles of exceedingly rough mountainous country, over which there is no communication except by mounted couriers, explains the lack of official information. Secretary Baker said he had no confirmation of the report that the orders given for the attack on the American troops were given by General Obregon, and he was inclined to doubt the truth of the statement.

Protest Over Carrizal Fight.

The Carranzista authorities are setting up the claim that the American forces first attacked the de facto forces at Carrizal and that the Americans were aggressors in the incident at Mazatlan. Protest was made to the State Department today on behalf of the Carranza Government against the movement of American troops of the Tenth Cavalry, by direction of General Pershing, toward Carrizal, and likewise against the reported action of General Pershing in occupying the Mexican towns of Casas Grandes and Nuevo Casas Grandes.

The protest was presented to the State Department by Senor Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the Carranza Government, who delivered to Secretary Lansing the following dispatch from General Candido Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Mexico City:

Please bring to the attention of the Department of State that an engagement occurred today, (Wednesday,) at Carrizal, near Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua, between American forces, numbering about 200 men and a force of our Government troops. During this engagement General Felix Gomez and several of our soldiers as well as several Americans, were killed. Our forces captured seventeen prisoners. According to a statement made by the interpreter who was acting as a guide for the American troops, the commander of the latter is responsible for this engagement.

Please make the proper representations to the Department and say to the Secretary of State that this Government finds it difficult to understand that the above American troops which took part in the engagement should have been at Carrizal, a point on the Mexican Central Railway, a short distance from Ciudad Juarez and rather far from the point alleged to be the base of the rest of the troops which have entered Mexico via Columbus, N. M. Further details will follow.

Secretary Lansing received the Mexican representations without further comment than that the American Government had no official report as to the facts and was making inquiries.

Carranza Reported Yielding.

Word that General Carranza was believed to be yielding to the European influences brought to bear on him in an effort to avoid war reached the State Department through diplomatic channels. The Carranza Cabinet, which studied yesterday the American note refusing to entertain at this time any request for withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, was reported to have found in it basis for further diplomatic interchanges. This was construed by some Mexican City diplomats to mean that General Carranza would seek a settlement of the situation without carrying out his threat to attack Pershing's men. His note in regard to the Carrizal incident is viewed in some quarters as supporting that theory.

Special Agent Rodgers has made no report on the reception of the American note. A message today told of the display of posters about the Mexican capital recounting the killing of General Gomez at Carrizal by American soldiers and the capture of seventeen Americans by Carranza troops. Officials admitted this was not a hopeful sign.

Mr. Rodgers also reported that through arrangements with the Carranza Government 400 American citizens would leave Mexico City for Vera Cruz by special train tomorrow, following the 200 who reached the coast in safety yesterday and now are aboard the battleship Nebraska. It was pointed out that Mr. Rodgers's last estimate of the number of Americans in the capital and vicinity was 600. If this is correct virtually all will have been placed in safety when tomorrow's train reaches Vera Cruz.

Vessels for Blockade Duty.

With the sending of navy ships to virtually every Mexican port, ready to take off American refugees, a powerful weapon will have been placed in President Wilson's hands for use in case war does come. The ships will be so disposed that a blockade of Mexico by sea could be set up at a moment's notice should the need arise. Twenty vessels of the coast guard service are being made ready for possible use as auxiliaries.

Mobilization of the naval militia to man reserve ships and fill out complements of the battle fleet withdrawn for the present emergency would furnish the means of filling in gaps in the patrol line, probably without breaking up the fleet organization. The fleet itself could move on any port it might be thought expedient to take.

Congress so far has avoided prolonged discussion of the Mexican crisis. Brief attention was given it in the Senate today, however, when Senator Works (Republican) of California had the Clerk read his long-pending resolution to authorize intervention in Mexico, and gave notice that unless the Foreign Relations Committee brought in a report soon he would seek to force action on the floor. Senator Stone, Chairman of the committee, said he was not in a position to state when a report would be made.

Japanese in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Officials here refuse to be disturbed by widely circulated reports that Japanese in Mexico are hostile to the United States.

"Figures compiled at the Japanese Embassy today show that there are less than 2,000 Japanese in Mexico. About 1,000 of them are employed in Chihuahua and Coahuila copper and silver mines; some 250 farmers and fishermen live on the west coast; there is a colony of about 150 in Chiapas State and about 100 are in Vera Cruz. Three or four hundred Koreans, Japanese subjects, are employed on Yucatan sisal plantations.

Embassy officials said they had no information of the presence of Japanese warships off the Mexican coast, as indicated in news dispatches. Their presence ordinarily would be reported to the Embassy, it was said.

WANTS CONGRESS TO ACT.

Senator Works Declares We Should Make Clear Our Intentions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Senator Works of California, a radical Republican, brought the Mexican situation before the Senate for a few minutes today, when he intimated that he intended to press his resolution for armed intervention in Mexico. Though Mr. Works's resolution authorizes and directs the President to use force for the pacification of Mexico, the significance of it, from its author's viewpoint, is that it declares the intention of the United States to withdraw its troops from Mexico as soon as an orderly and peaceable government is established.

"I think it important," said Mr. Works, "that if we are forced to enter Mexico we should do so with a clear declaration by Congress as to our purposes and intentions so that not only our people, but the people of Mexico and all other nations, may know the object of the United States."

He then inquired what action had been taken on his resolution by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Chairman Stone replied that no action had been taken, whereupon Mr. Works retorted that he did not wish to precipitate a debate, but that unless the committee took up his resolution within a reasonable time, he would move to bring it before the Senate.

"It has been intimated," said Mr. Works, "that the President—I do not know how true it is—might come before Congress on this subject. But conditions are such that we cannot afford to delay matters longer. A declaration from Congress is needed."

TO AID FAMILIES OF GUARDS.

Hay Will Ask Congress to Appropriate $500,000 for Their Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Administration is preparing to make an allowance for the dependent families of enlisted men of the National Guard who have been called into the military service because of the Mexican situation. An appropriation of at least $500,000 for this purpose will be included in the Army Appropriation bill for the support of these families, it was announced today by Chairman Hay of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hay, who conferred during the day with Secretary Baker on Mexican affairs, said he would offer an amendment to make available a monthly allowance of not more than $30 for the dependent family of each enlisted man. The adoption of the amendment is practically assured. Representative Crago, a minority member of the Military Committee and a former officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard, is a staunch advocate of the proposed legislation, and has been working for two days to create sentiment in its favor.

Representative Hay said it was impossible to estimate accurately the amount necessary for the support of the families of guards who have given up employment to go with the colors. If a sum greater than $500,000 should be necessary, Mr. Hay said, the requisite appropriation would be authorized.

The committee amendment which Mr. Hay prepared today, to be offered when debate on the Army bill is resumed tomorrow or Saturday, reads:

"The sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, for the purpose of maintaining at a cost not exceeding $30 a month the family of each enlisted man of the National Guard called or drafted into the service of the United States, which family during the term of service of said enlisted man is dependent upon him for its support, and the word 'family' shall include dependent mothers and sisters, as well as brothers under the age of 14 years."

SAYS MEXICANS BEGAN FIGHT AT MAZATLAN

Commander of Annapolis Reports That Men Were Seized and Boat Fired On Without Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Commander Kavanagh of the gunboat Annapolis, in a report reaching the Navy Department today on the incident at Mazatlan Sunday, when a boat from the Annapolis was fired on and two American officers seized, said his men were attacked without provocation by Mexican Customs officers and soldiers.

The text of the report follows:

"Governor issued manifesto that officers were not to land, and guard was placed on dock. I sent ashore Ensign Kessing to parley with the Mexicans and ask them to send for the Acting American Consul or for one of the Mexican officials so as to arrange for American citizens coming off to the ship.

"I sent Paymaster Mowat with the party as interpreter, no trouble being anticipated, as Mexicans have not molested earlier boats. I ordered boat officer to keep clear of landing, so that his boat could not be rushed, and I forbade him entering the town, the plan being that the boat was to lie well clear of the dock and the officers therein to confer with party on shore.

"By my orders arms were carried concealed in the boat and boat officer had positive orders to keep them hidden and not to use them unless fired upon, in which case he was to return the fire. The boat was a motor sailing launch, with the crew of three men. Coxswain of boat reports that after brief parley Mowat, interpreter, informed Kessing that Mexican said it would be all right for them to land. They did so, and were immediately seized. Kessing ordered boat to return to ship and to report what had happened. When Mexicans saw boat's start off they motioned it to return. Coxswain told them to wait a minute and kept heading for ship.

"When boat was about 100 feet clear from dock Mexican customs official in uniform fired his revolver at the boat, bullet striking near it. Five or six shots were immediately fired at the boat by Mexican soldiers. Boatswain's Mate Laughter, who was senior in the boat, then ordered the fire to be returned, and this was done. Mexicans fled from the dock, and, taking cover behind wall and in dock warehouse, opened lively fire on boat, Mexicans firing in all about 150 shots. Laughter was hit twice, once in the arm and once through bowels. Coxswain Sheets had skin barked from his fingers, and boat was struck many times.

"In my opinion, boat's crew acted properly in returning fire, as otherwise they probably all would have been killed. When the crew began to fire the Mexicans fled from the dock in a panic and this gave the boat a chance to get away. American Consul came off to the ship and reported that General Mezta claimed our people began the fight, and that one man had been killed and two or three wounded. I gave him our version of the affair, and assured the General that full satisfaction would be given if the blame was ours, and also in that case would express regrets over the affairs.

"I requested also that he release the two officers and send them and any American citizens who wished to come off to the Annapolis. The General allowed Kessing and Mowat to return on board at 4 P. M., Sunday, they having suffered no harm beyond threats and abuse from populace and soldiers. They were well treated by military officials.

"General Mezta sent a polite reply to my letter, saying that he released officers at my request, and also that the men who fired on the boat were Japanese now in the hospital wounded. Mowat and Kessing confirmed the coxswain's report except that they did not know how the firing started. Laughter rallied and made statement, saying that Mexicans ordered the boat back to dock and coxswain immediately started to obey, but Laughter took the tiller from him when the first shot was fired, striking him in the arm. After five or more shots had been fired, he gave orders to return the fire.

"Mazatlan reported wild with excitement and practically every Mexican armed."

Connecticut Guards Reach Camp.

NEW HAVEN, June 22.—The first units of the Connecticut National Guard moved into the mobilization camp at Niantic today, Troop B, Fifth Militia Cavalry, and the Signal Corps of the First Infantry leaving the State Arsenal at Hartford for the camp grounds. All other commands are held in local armories until they have recruited to maximum strength for war service.

RED CROSS IS READY TO WORK ON BORDER

Detailed Instructions Sent to Chapters So Guard May Get Comforts.

DEPOTS WILL BE OPENED

San Antonio and El Paso Will Be Made the Principal Distributing Points.

Special to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The American Red Cross is rapidly taking the necessary steps to co-ordinate its activities for relief connected with the calling out of the National Guard for Mexican service. Today it issued detailed instructions to subsidiary chapters so that this work might be carried forward as smoothly as possible. It urged all chapters to divide their operations at once into civil and military, described the limits of the society's activities, and gave advice to prospective contributors to relief funds. The instructions read as follows:

SUPPLIES FOR SOLDIERS IN CAMP.—The Red Cross will collect, forward and distribute suitable articles for the soldiers in the camps. Every chapter of the Red Cross is expected to make immediate arrangements to receive and forward supplies. Before it becomes necessary actually to begin shipments, full instructions will be sent to every chapter. It may be stated at this time that it is the intention of the Red Cross to establish receiving and distributing points in San Antonio and El Paso and depots at important centres.

Hints for Sending Supplies.

In connection with this work it is essential that chapters observe the following:

(a) Supplies cannot be accepted which are intended to be forwarded separately to designated individuals. Those who wish to send packages to particular persons are to be advised to employ the parcel post or express service. Supplies intended for designated companies or regiments may be accepted for forwarding by chapters, with the understanding that if such delivery is found to be impracticable these supplies may be donated to other troops.

(b) Supplies accepted by chapters for shipment should fall within the following approved list: Reading matter, games, comfort, bags (see A. R. C. 115), pajamas, cotton socks (medium weight, large sizes), towels, pipes and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, electric fans (to hospitals), chewing gum, chocolate in tin boxes, hard candies, coffee, evaporated cream and canned fruits, and other delicacies in tins.

Many articles will be offered for forwarding which for sanitary and other reasons cannot be accepted. Perishable, heavy or bulky articles, and articles of food and drink which are harmful should not be accepted. It is necessary that the instructions of the military authorities be observed in all these matters, as they are responsible for the health and welfare of the soldiers in camp.

Chapters are advised to secure rooms in which to receive, assort, and pack supplies. These doubtless may be obtained free of charge from patriotic owners of vacant buildings or storerooms.

HELP FOR FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.—The subject of the care of the families of soldiers is now under consideration by the Red Cross and an announcement of policies and plans in that connection will be made at an early date.

Activities to Be Separated.

SEGREGATING THE RELIEF WORK.—Every chapter which has not already divided its work into two sections, namely, a section on military should do so at once. Each section should have at its head an active chairman and a suitable committee, and each section should appoint such special committees as the work requires.

The section on military relief should have charge of the chapter work of making, collecting and forwarding supplies which are intended for the use and comfort of the soldiers.

The section on civilian relief would have charge of the work in behalf of the families of soldiers if work of this character is undertaken.

The Executive Committee of the chapter should continue in general control of all the work of the chapter of every kind, should settle all matters of policy, and should have the custody of all funds, paying them out for proper purposes and under suitable rules and safeguards. New questions of policy should be referred to the Director General of civilian relief at Washington.

CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT NECESSARY.—Chapters are urged to exercise a thoroughly co-operative and cordial spirit toward other organizations and agencies which desire to participate in this work. It ought to be possible for the Red Cross, through its unusual facilities and its relation to the Government, to be of the greatest service of all groups of citizens interested in this humane and patriotic duty. Invite all such organizations to join hands with the Red Cross and by this means to give a demonstration of united, harmonious, community effort.

ERNEST P. BICKNELL,
Director General of Civilian Relief.
Approved: ARTHUR MURRAY.
Acting Chairman, Central Committee.

GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS POUR IN.

Red Cross Stores All Pending War Department's Decision.

Donations of fruit, clothing, cigars, tobacco, and many other things came pouring in from all parts of the country to the American Red Cross headquarters, 122 East 22d Street, yesterday, but as the War Department has not yet defined what articles may be sent to the soldiers, it was said that these donations would be temporarily stored. Perishable goods, the committee requested, should not be sent for this reason.

Volunteers thronged the headquarters and the recruiting stations, and many who were unable to go to the headquarters in person telephoned their desire to do something for the relief of the National Guard. Many also sent telegrams from the country offering some useful donation.

A telegram typical of many others received yesterday by the Membership Committee came from a surgeon's assistant at Hornell, N. Y., who said he had had years of nursing experience. The dispatch was forwarded to Washington and because of the evident sincerity of the desire to help it was thought probable that the assistant would be accepted by the Red Cross Military Relief Committee. The telegram follows:

Hornell, N. Y.—Have you opening for orderly and surgical assistant for Mexican frontier. Have had sixteen years' experience in autopsy work and embalming. Please answer if possible, at once.

R. B. Murray.

An hour later another telegram came from the same man which read:

Can't you send answer. Am eager.

Groups of the prospective nurses' aids were initiated in the classes in first-aid work yesterday. These classes have been in existence for many months, and at the termination of a five weeks' course the workers are qualified as a nurses' aids. Several of the women appeared disappointed that they could not start for the border at once, and were impatient to get through with the course in less than five weeks.

It was decided yesterday that because of the large enrollment for the course and the great amount of work to be done, additional quarters must be sought, and in Brooklyn, for instance, the classes will be constituted under the direction of Mrs. Thomas R. French at 150 Montague Street, while others will be organized in the Metropolitan Life Building in Manhattan. Until permanent quarters somewhere in the Murray Hill district are provided the work of training workers and the preparation of supplies cannot be centralized. Many offerings of houses had been received by the Executive Committee, but all were for short periods, and the donation of a residence for a year is desired.

The supplies and equipment for the four base hospitals which the New York Chapter is to supply to the National Guard were delivered immediately by the committee yesterday. The contracts for the shipment were placed several months ago by the Red Cross Military Relief Committee, which decided to hasten the completion of the order. The delivery of the first unit's equipment, which is in charge of Dr. George David Stewart of Bellevue Hospital, will be received at the end of the week. The personnel of the units have been told to be ready for call at any time, and those out of the city have been notified by telegraph.

A great increase in the enrollments of foreign-born citizens in the Red Cross was noticed yesterday. Many of them have shown their loyalty to their adopted country in letters sent to the committee. The Committee for Relief of German and Austro-Hungarian Prisoners of War sent the following letter, which is printed in part:

It affords us genuine pleasure herewith to attach checks for a total of $110 which are the result of a little Red Cross membership canvass promoted among the members of our committee. It is most gratifying for us to point out the fact, corroborated by the inclosed list of names and addresses, that all the members of our committee are now also members of the American Red Cross. We trust that this fact will serve as an outward sign of the bonds of mutual sympathy which have united your and our committees in our common efforts to mitigate the horrors of war.

Another letter was received from the County Corkmen's Benevolent and Protective Association. It follows in part:

With great pleasure we inclose you our check, and, as sons of the rebel Irish County of Cork, as well as good American citizens, we are delighted to have a chance to share in the noble work of the American Red Cross and to show in some measure our appreciation of and love for our country, the just and generous United States of America.

Both organizations asked that their entire membership be enrolled in the Red Cross.

AMERICANS TO BLAME, SAYS MEXICAN OFFICIAL

Aguilar Declares Trevino Acted in Self-defense—Special Train Leaves With Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—Foreign Secretary Aguilar declared late tonight that American troops were responsible for yesterday's clash at Carrizal because General Trevino warned General Pershing about ten days ago not to move from the positions he was occupying.

Señor Aguilar says in fighting the Americans, Mexico acted in self-defense.

The American special train left at 5:30 o'clock today with a guard of armed railway laborers aboard. The authorities say they will pas the night at Apizaco enroute to Vera Cruz. This morning a regular passenger train with many Americans passed Orizaba safely and is due at Vera Cruz at midnight.

The authorities tate the American note will be published on Saturday morning.

Consular officials think that with the departure of tomorrow's passenger trains for Vera Cruz there will be less than 350 Americans remaining here, these including former Consul General Shanklin and other old-timers who are preparing to weather the storm if it breaks.

The authorities have announced no plans yet regarding the disposition of Americans remaining definitely, but it is supposed they will be concentrated under an armed guard and foreign diplomats will mediate to secure them food, messages and other conveniences.

The Americans remaining are mostly men. Consul Rowe and the embassy officials think the majority of Americans throughout Mexico are on their way out, if they desired to leave. They think that outside of Mexico City the number of Americans in the republic probably does not exceed 600, some fifty of these being around Oaxaca, twenty at the Guanajuata mining camps, and small groups being left at Guadalajara, Puebla, Torreon, San Luis Potosi, and other large towns.

Officials say American Consuls have all left their posts. The Consul at Guadalajara left for Manzanillo yesterday with Americans desiring to leave. They say Americans at Guanajuato and Oaxaca have difficulty in leaving for lack of transportation, but they do not apprehend any danger, and the authorities have promised protection while they wait for trains.

MEXICAN CONSUL HELD IN NEUTRALITY INQUIRY

Federal Authorities Seize Him at Columbus, N. M. — Other Officials Flee Post.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 22.—Savel Luis Sandoval, Mexican Consul at Palomas, eight miles south of here, was arrested by State Department officials here today as he was boarding a train for El Paso. He is being detained pending investigation of violation of neutrality charges. His family was permitted to leave town.

The Mexican customs officers at Palomas have disappeared, going south on pack mules. The Custom House was abandoned today.

WILL RUSH 10,000 MILITIA SOUTH

Continued from Page 1.

the complete mobilization of all the troops from any State.

Secretary Baker today confirmed the fact printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning that orders were sent to Generals Bell and Barry yesterday for the transportation of the troops of the States of California, Missouri, and Kansas to the border as soon as ready. The troops in these States are not yet all mobilized, but they are to go as fast as they are ready. Under the supplementary orders issued tonight Generals Barry and Bell have been directed to send to the border also the first 5,000 State militiamen that are mobilized anywhere in their respective divisions. This means that if two only of the three regiments of infantry of California are ready, and ready first, they will go first, leaving the third or unmobilized regiment to follow later. If the Wisconsin troops or any part of them are ready they will be the first to go from the Central Department.

The Central Department, commanded by General Barry, embraces the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, (except that part included in Yellowstone Park,) Colorado, and the post at Fort Missoula, Mont. Its headquarters are at Chicago.

The Western Department, commanded by General Bell, embraces the States of Washington, Oregon, idaho, Montana, so much of Wyoming as includes Yellowstone Park, California, Nevada, and Utah.

Announcement of these troop movement orders was made by Secretary Baker shortly before midnight, with the approval of the President, following consideration of messages from General Funston as well as a survey of reports from Major Generals commanding regular army departments in the United States in regard to the State mobilization movement. Officials of the War Department spent a considerable part of the evening going over reports regarding militia mobilization received from Major Gens. Wood, Barry, Funston, and Bell, to whom the army officers with the various State militias are respectively making their reports regarding the progress being made by the various State organizations called into the Federal service.

Mobilization Not Satisfactory.

Despite the fine display of spirit throughout the country and the patriotic fervor to enlist, it became known late tonight that the reports from the various department commanders, forwarding summaries of reports from various National Guard contingents, showed that the mobilization of the National Guard had been very unsatisfactory and that many of the organizations called out by President Wilson were far from ready to entrain. The different organizations were not to be mustered into Federal service until they were found to comprise the various minimum numbers of men required by the army organization tables for troops, companies, regiments, battalions, brigades, or divisions. While some regiments are substantially organized as required, as well as other units, there are a number of organizations which failed to present the required minimum number of men. The orders issued tonight authorize Generals Bell and Barry to make the selections of the 5,000 men to be furnished by each of their departments in infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the best of their ability whether such units are found ready to supply the requisite number of men.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff, tonight said there was no foundation for the report that the Seventh and Seventy-first New York Regiments of infantry would be ordered direct to the border from New York City and taken to Galveston on transports. General Scott asserted that the department had received no report to the effect that these regiments were ready for duty.

Officials of the War Department tonight also denied the report that the Government had given orders for four transports to be immediately commissioned at Norfolk to carry the Maryland and Virginia troops to Galveston for service on the Mexican border. According to these officials, no transports have been chartered, and no Government transports have been ordered to transport troops to Texas or elsewhere.

According to reports from Newport News late this afternoon orders had been received there to prepare the army transports Kilpatrick, Meade, Buford, and Sumner for immediate service. This report was ridiculed in authoritative army quarters, where it was pointed out that the Kilpatrick left New York on Tuesday for the Panama Canal Zone; that the Meade has been condemned and would not again be used as a transport; that the Buford was now at Manila in the Philippines, and that the Sumner was on her way to Vera Cruz to pick up American refugees and bring them back to this country.

Recruiting Delays Mobilization.

Reports telegraphed yesterday by the Adjutants of the National Guard to Colonel Charles R. Noyes, Chief Mustering Officer of the Department of the East, United States Army at Headquarters on Governors' Island, showed that of twenty-one States and the District of Columbia, in the division, twelve had no men in camp. The majority of these twelve States are in the South, and in many cases the militia is being held at home stations to stimulate recruiting in an effort to bring the commands up to war strength.

Recruiting is proceeding satisfactorily, Captain Gordon Johnston, aid to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, said, and it is expected that virtually all State organizations will be able to increase their commands to the number ordered mobilized. Figures compiled at the Eastern Headquarters on Governors Island, showed National Guard in the Department of the East ordered by the President to mobilize would make a total of 128,698 officers and men if brought up to full war strength.

The National Guard commands in the various States of the Department of the East which were called by the President would number, in war strength, as follows: Alabama, 6,997; Connecticut, 5,186; Delaware, 1,232; District of Columbia, 3,090; Florida, 1,860; Georgia, 6,690; Kentucky, 5,801; Maine, 1,860; Maryland, 5,997; Massachusetts, 9,728; Mississippi, 5,580; New Hampshire, 2,236; New Jersey, 6,544; New York, 22,760; North Carolina, 5,928; Pennsylvania, 19,926; Rhode Island, 651; South Carolina, 3,820; Tennessee, 3,797; Vermont, 2,261; Virginia, 4,966; West Virginia, 1,860.

None of the commands called upon in the various States is believed to be below minimum strength, and many of them are rapidly approaching war strength.

TO SPEED UP MUSTERING.

Kansas and Missouri Regiments Being Prepared for Service.

CHICAGO, June 22.—In compliance with the request of General Funston for additional troops on the border, instructions have been issued to the army authorities to expedite the mustering of the Kansas and Missouri National Guard regiments. This is taken to indicate that these organizations will be the first State units to enter the Federal service.

Major General Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Central Department of the United States Army, issued the following statement:

"The mustering in of the Missouri National Guard is under way. The Kansas National Guard will be mobilized at Fort Riley, Kan., on Friday, the 23d, and will then be mustered in. South Dakota troops are reported ordered to mobilize at Redfield on the same date. Michigan is expected to be ready the latter part of the week and Ohio the early part of next week. The mobilization in all States is proceeding satisfactorily."

TOPEKA, Kan., June 22.—At daybreak today twelve units of the Kansas National Guard were speeding on special trains to Fort Riley for mobilization. Railroad equipment for moving the Guard from Fort Riley to the border is ready.

NEVADA, Mo., June 22.—No orders for the movement to the border of the Missouri National Guard, practically all units of which are encamped here, had been received here early tonight. Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, commander, declared that the Missouri units could move within two hours if the War Department deemed advisable.

Nearly 5,000 men are encamped here tonight. Troop B and Battery A, both of St. Louis, are expected to arrive here tomorrow, completing mobilization.

FOOD FOR MEXICO STOPPED AT BORDER

Several Wagonloads Turned Back by Customs Officials at Laredo Bridge.

LAREDO, Texas, June 22.—Nuevo Laredo, the Mexican town opposite here, had not been evacuated by Carranza troops early tonight, and, while there were no signs of the garrison leaving the town, railroad cars were loaded with shop equipment and war materials preparatory to an evacuation.

American customs officials late today prohibited the crossing into Nuevo Laredo of foodstuffs, except when designed for private use in small amounts and carried by owners. Several wagon loads of foodstuffs were turned back at the international bridge.

The body of Corporal William Oberlies, who died today of wounds received in the bandit attack on San Ignacio on June 15, was prepared for shipment to his former home at Bayonne, N. J.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 22.—On orders received from Washington, the border today was closed to merchandise bound south.

United States Consul Frederick Simpich today sent a wireless message to Admiral Winslow at Guaymas asking information as to the safety of fifty Americans in the Yaqui Valley, reported as employes of the Richardson Construction Company of Los Angeles.

MEXICANS DUG PITFALL, USED FLAG OF TRUCE

El Paso Hears American Troops Were Lured Into Ambuscade by Gen. Gomez's Men.

EL PASO, Texas, June 22.—Both the American and the Mexican versions of the battle at Carrizal yesterday were amplified by reports received here and in Juarez this afternoon. According to the Mexicans in Juarez, the Americans lost twelve dead, including their commander, and seventeen prisoners, while fourteen Mexicans were killed and thirty wounded. This announcement was made also at the Mexican Consulate here. The Consulate announcement said complete details had been received from Villa Ahumada. The Americans removed their wounded with them.

The Consulate report added that the Americans who engaged the Carranza soldiers in battle were heavier losers than the Mexicans. It was said, also, that while the Carranza commander, General Felix Gomez, lost his life, the American leader also was killed.

Uncertainty regarding the identity of the commander of the American troops was believed today to have been partly dissipated by a report received through Consul Garcia, that Captain Charles T. Boyd of the Tenth Cavalry...

A new version of the Carrizal engagement was brought here today by a Mexican civilian, who was in Villa Ahumada early yesterday afternoon, and who said he assisted in dressing the injuries of some of the Mexican wounded. He said that General Felix Gomez, the slain Carranza leader, had been aware of the approach of the Americans for twelve hours and had sent a number of couriers to them, warning them to return to their encampment. When they persisted in their advance, he said, a pitfall several hundred feet in length was dug directly in the trail over which the cavalrymen must ride. This was cleverly concealed with brush.

As the Americans rode unsuspectingly through the sand dunes toward the entrenchment, General Gomez lay concealed some hundred yards away in the mesquite. The horses of the American vanguard plunged into the pitfall, unseating their riders and injuring a number of them.

Then, the Mexican asserted, the Carranza forces lying in ambush raked the American ranks with a machine gun. The heavy fire forced the Americans to withdraw to reorganise their line and the Mexicans captured seventeen soldiers who had been thrown into the pit.

He asserted that it was then that General Gomez went forward under a flag of truce, and that before the proposed parley had begun an irresponsible soldier again started the machine gun fire. A small detachment of cavalrymen charged toward General Gomez and his party, who were in the centre of a field, directly between the two commands, their pistol fire killing the Mexican leader. According to the story, both commands withdrew. The Mexican was unable to estimate the Mexican dead, but asserted that the American dead numbered forty.

Military authorities here expressed no doubt that both commands suffered heavily in the fight, but pointed out that no information concerning the engagement other than that from Mexican sources has been received. Even the two Americans, James Maxey and J. C. Hubble, who brought the most detailed accounts to the border, said that their informants were all Mexicans. Hope was expressed that the American casualties would not prove as heavy as the Mexican reports indicated.

Whichever side began the engagement, the Mexicans had the advantage, for they had provided themselves with a machine gun, and this is supposed to have done deadly execution in the ranks of the Americans. That the latter were not inefficient, however, was proved by the number of Mexican dead and wounded removed to Villa Ahumada and witnessed by Americans coming north on a train bound for Juarez.

The battle began about 10:30 A. M. and lasted not more than an hour. It apparently ended with both sides withdrawing. The failure of General Pershing to report it indicated that the American survivors had not yet returned to their base at an early hour tonight.

CAREERS OF DEAD OFFICERS.

Both West Pointers and with Cavalry Since Being Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Captain Charles T. Boyd was a native of Iowa. He was 46 years old and was graduated from West Point in 1896, and commissioned that year as a Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry. The following year he was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry and on being promoted to be First Lieutenant he was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry again and later transferred to the Fourth. On being promoted to be a Captain, in 1909, he was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry. He married a Miss Klemm of St. Louis and is survived by her and three children.

Lieutenant Henry R. Adair was a native of Oregon and 32 years old. He was graduated from West Point in 1904. He was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Tenth Cavalry, with which organization he had served down to his death. He was made a First Lieutenant in June, 1911.

Captain Boyd was a distinguished graduate of the army school of the line and Lieutenant Adair was a graduate of the Mounted Service School in 1912 and in the second year course in 1913. Captain Lewis G. Morey, who was wounded, was born in Pittsford, N. Y., and was appointed to West Point from Texas, graduating in 1900. He had served at various times with the Tenth, Twelfth, Seventh, and Ninth Cavalry. He was a distinguished graduate of the infantry and cavalry school in 1907 and of the army staff college in 1908.

REPORT THAT VILLA SEEKS A COMMISSION

Wants to Fight Americans Under Carranza, Though Wound Is Not Yet Healed.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The War Department was investigating a report tonight that Francisco Villa was at Escalon, Chihuahua State, negotiating with Carranza officers for a commission in the Mexican Army. The report, which came from private sources, said Villa had not recovered from the wound in his right leg.

Escalon is on the Mexican Central Railway, about sixty miles south of Chihuahua, and many miles south of the southernmost part of General Pershing's lines.

EL PASO, June 22.—Francisco Villa has been in Juarez several times in the last four weeks, according to reports received by agents of the United States Secret Service here tonight. This story received some support by the arrival in El Paso yesterday of Mrs. Luz Villa, who subsequently was deported to Mexico.

The same reports said that Villa was seen in a public plaza in Chihuahua City about three weeks ago. Government agents, while making every attempt to trace the origin of the rumor, were inclined to place little credence in it. Mexican authorities in Juarez denied the story.

MEXICANS NEAR OUR LINES.

Pershing Throws Strong Outposts South to Watch Carranza Forces.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, June 21, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M., June 22.)—Carranza troops have been reported close to the southern end of the American lines. General Pershing is maintaining strong outposts in every direction and taking every precaution to prevent trouble arising.

The American troops, after three months of campaigning, are in magnificent form for any sort of work.

SUMMER SEASHORE SERVICE

Effective June 28, to
LONG BRANCH AND ASBURY PARK

Leave New York, Pennsylvania Station, 7:04, 9:04, 11:12 A. M., *12:08, 12:34, *1:24, 2:30, 3:42, †4:00, †4:20, †4:30, 5:12 and 7:04 P. M., week-days; Sundays, 8:38, 9:30, 11:12 A. M., 1:20 and 6:12 P. M.

Leave Hudson Terminal 8:38, 7:00, 9:00, 11:10 A. M., *12:12, *12:27, 12:30, *1:02, *1:27, 2:30, 3:42, †3:57, †4:28, 4:30, †4:55, 5:12, and 7:00 P. M., week-days; Sundays, 8:30, 9:30, 11:10 A. M., 1:30 and 5:19 P. M.

Effective June 25, to
Atlantic City

Leave New York, Pennsylvania Station, for Atlantic City 10:12 A. M., *1:20, 3:04, and *5:50 P. M., week-days; Sundays, 8:12 A. M.

*Saturdays.
†Except Saturdays; will not run July 4.
‡Will not run July 4.

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DE PINNA
Outfitters to Young Men
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

The Annual Clearance Sale of
Young Men's Sack and Norfolk Suits for Summer
is now in progress

English Sack and Norfolk styles; imported homespuns, tweeds, plaids and worsteds, sizes 32 to 40. Formerly up to $40.

Sale Prices, $17.50 and $24.50.

This sale presents the season's only opportunity to secure De Pinna clothes for young men at reduced prices.

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"NONE SO GOOD"

The "Comet" Combination Shoe Built on Scientific lines for Comfort, with all the STYLE obtainable.

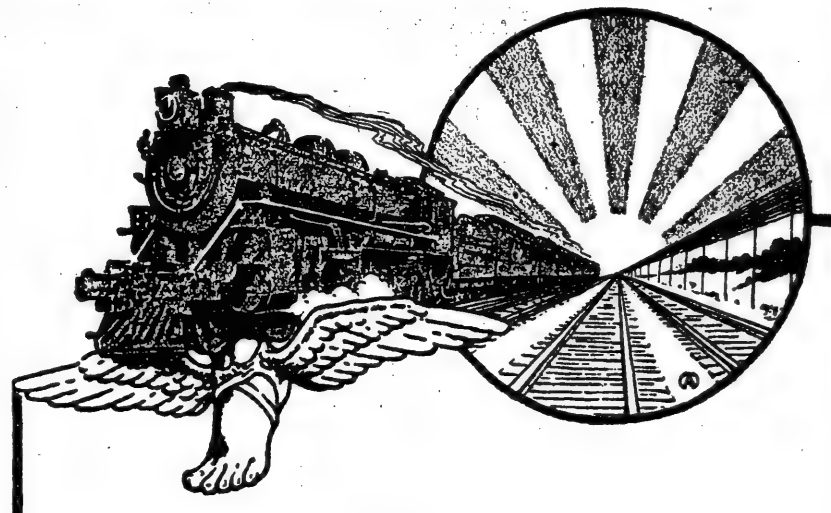


Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Grips the foot firmly. Cannot gap at ankle or slip at heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart.

High and low Hurley Shoes in all the latest models — all leathers, including the rich, dark Havana and mahogany shades, and in "Hurleyized" patent leather.

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Lv. New York 2.45 P.M.
Ar. Chicago - 9.45 A.M.

All-steel from cow-catcher to observation platform; running on the strongest steel rails ever made and over a smooth, substantial, rock-ballasted track that is thoroughly inspected twice every day; protected all the way, day and night, by the most approved signalling system, and driven by enginemen whose records are 99.9% perfect, the Broadway Limited—the triumph of modern transportation—typifies the achievements of the

Lv. Chicago - 12.40 P.M.
Ar. New York 9.40 A.M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
The Standard Railroad of the World
The Steel Car Route

7TH AND 71ST MAY GO DIRECT TO BORDER

Persistent Report That the Two Regiments Are Slated for Immediate Field Service.

ARMY TRANSPORTS READY

One Command May Be Sent to Galveston by Sea Route—12th on Practice March.

According to a report current last night, which persisted despite denials, the Seventn and Seventy-first Regiments will be ordered direct to the Mexican border instead of going to the mobilization camp at Beekman. Both of these regiments were near war strength when the Federal call came on Sunday and could be used in the border patrol while being whipped into shape for field service in Mexico, it was said.

At the headquarters of the division in the Municipal Building it was denied that any of the New York regiments are going to the border in the immediate future. The plan to mobilize all units at Beekman, it was said, will be carried out and the troops will go south from that point after they are mustered into the Federal service.

Several things have happened in the last two days to make the rumors credible despite denials, one of them being the cancellation on Wednesday of the orders issued to the Seventy-first to start for Beekman yesterday. It was considered certain when the marching order was rescinded that the Seventy-first would get away at the latest some time tomorrow, but the orders issued for troop movements yesterday did not mention the command. Instead the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn was designated as the next complete New York unit to leave for camp.

Rumors About the Seventh.

The Seventh has not been mentioned in the Beekman mobilization orders since the troop movements began on Tuesday. The rumor that the regiment may be ordered direct to the border is current among the men of the regiment and some were inclined to believe they would be sent direct to Galveston on army transports. The transport Sumner was placed in commission a few days ago at Newport News, Va., and is now signed up at the Army Building in this city. It was said yesterday that the Meade and McClellan, which are also at Newport News, are to be commissioned within a few days. The Kilpatrick is shortly to sail from Panama for New York.

Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster on the staff of Major Gen. O'Ryan, announced yesterday afternoon that the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn, under command of Colonel J. H. Foote, will leave its armory at 9 A. M. tomorrow and will go to the target range at Peekskill, there to remain a week, while the men receive instruction in rifle firing, and then march to the camp at Beekman.

The recruiting officers of the Seventh and Seventy-first are busy enlisting their commands to war strength, and now number in excess of 1,900 men each, or 400 short of the war total. Yesterday companies of the Seventy-first paraded through the city, led by the regimental band, for the purpose of attracting recruits. Last night the regiment paraded, less one company, through the streets. Company K did not parade with the regiment, but proceeded to Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in 104th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, where it gave a special drill for the benefit of members of the church and hundreds of others who gathered in the street.

The Seventh Regiment will be reviewed by Governor Whitman this afternoon as it passes down Fifth Avenue on a four-mile hike, preceded by Colonel Fiske. The Governor will review the command from the Union League Club, at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The regiment will leave the armory in full marching order at 3:30, and proceed west through Sixty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue and thence south to Thirty-sixth Street, returning to the armory through Park and Lexington Avenues.

The armory of Squadron A at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, where Troops C and D are waiting orders to join the rest of the command in Van Cortlandt Park was busy yesterday on the arrival there of 150 horses from the West. The mounts will have to be broken in for the cavalry service in record time. The troopers still on duty at the armory expect to move to Van Cortlandt Park sometime tomorrow. A new troop has been authorized for the squadron.

Twelfth on Practice March.

The Twelfth Infantry is rapidly recruiting, and since Monday more than 250 new men have been added to the command which now numbers more than 1,000. Colonel Wadsworth ordered a long practice march yesterday, and said that other marches would be the rule as long as the regiment remains in the city. About half of the men are living in the armory. The regiment's wagon train is lined up outside the armory waiting for orders.

Several promotions among the officers of the regiment were announced yesterday, one being Captain George E. Roosevelt, a nephew of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. He is now Major in command of the First Battalion. Other officers promoted to the next higher rank were First Lieutenant Robert L. Bigelow, First Lieutenant George A. Daly and Second Lieutenant Spencer F. Weaver. Several promotions of enlisted men to second lieutenanacies were also announced.

Captain Joseph Farrell, of the Division Headquarters staff, sent out an appeal yesterday for stenographers to assist in handling the great mass of work that is piling up in the office of the Quartermaster and at Beekman. Stenographers will be enlisted as privates and will accompany the command wherever it goes.

More than 1,000 horses and 5,000 mules are in the stock yards in Jersey City, consigned to the New York Guard. The animals arrived yesterday from the West, and Colonel de Bevoise of the First Cavalry was ordered to Jersey City to inspect them. Other shipments are on the way from the horse and mule markets of the West and Southwest.

VETERAN OFFICERS GET COMMISSIONS

Gen. Appleton, Senator Wadsworth and Others Assigned to Home Duties by Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 22.—Feeling that everything relative to the mobilization and preparation of the State Guard for service on the Mexican frontier was progressing satisfactorily, Adj. Gen. Stotesbury left here today for Peekskill and Beekman, intending to be absent from the capital until Monday unless some exigency should arise requiring his return. Governor Whitman expressed his entire satisfaction over the manner of recruiting the Guard.

"The various organizations are being brought up to war strength," he said, "receiving the typhoid prophylactic and arranging necessary transfer of property not to be taken into the Federal service. Under legislation recently passed, we are in shape to organize depot units to take the place of organizations which are taken from the State into the Federal service. The legislation provides for the maintenance of at least 10,000 troops at all times within the State. To meet this requirement I have directed the formation of depot units for each of the organization called into service."

Daniel Appleton, formerly Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, who retired with the brevet rank of Major General, promptly volunteered his services upon the call, and the Governor directed the Adjutant General to assign General Appleton to supervise the organization of the depot units.

The Governor also commissioned Major Charles E. Leydecker, Captain James Wotherspoon, and Captain William F. Wall for the depot battalion to take the place of the Seventh Regiment, New York, and detailed Lieutenant James W. Wadsworth, Jr., for the depot troop to replace Troop M, First Cavalry, at Avon, Livingston County. Captain Henry H. Brooks, former Medical Corps, Seventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. Edward B. Bruch, Captain Lynn W. Thompson, Captain Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., and Captain Robert E. Heyn for the depot battalion replacing the Seventy-first Infantry, New York City.

Major Albert E. Denison, commanding the Albany battalion of the Tenth Regiment, feels that there is less patriotism displayed at the capital than in other cities of the State from the fact that the four companies here still lack 150 men to bring them up to full war strength. Today he dispatched officers, with a detail of men, to various parts of the city to encourage enlistments. The plan failed to bring about the desired results.

Dr. George J. Fisher of New York was named by Governor Whitman today as the third member of the Military Training Commission provided for under the Slater-Welsh act. The other members are General O'Ryan, named in the bill, and Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, selected by the regents. The act appropriates $100,000 for the military training of boys of elementary and secondary schools and agricultural colleges between the ages of 15 and 19 years. Dr. Finley went to Peekskill this afternoon bearing the official commission of the Governor for Dr. Fisher, who was to meet him at Peekskill, and proceed to Camp Whitman, and, with General O'Ryan, organize the commission. Dr. Finley has a plan whereby the State Library will furnish to the State troops camp libraries on somewhat the same plan that they are furnished by the English, French, and German organizations.

EMPOWERS GUARD TO INVADE.

Hay Resolution in House Gives Wilson Right to Draft Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The War Department's resolution authorizing the President to draft the National Guard into the military service of the United States, was introduced in the House today by Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee, and will be taken up tomorrow. With the adoption of this resolution the President is authorized to use the National Guard on foreign soil.

Representative Hay said he expected no opposition to the adoption of the resolution. He will seek unanimous consent for its consideration, but if this is refused, the House Rules Committee will report a special rule making the resolution in order.

Introduction of the resolution added to the pessimism at the Capitol over the Mexican outlook. The contemplated legislation is described as precautionary, but many members fear it is the forerunner of serious trouble.

The resolution reads:

Resolved, That whenever in his opinion an emergency exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army of the United States, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to draft into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of Section 111 of the National Defense act, approved June 3, 1916, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms thereof, any or all members of the National Guard and of the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and any and all members of the National Guard and organized militia reserves, to serve for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged.

That when organizations, the members of which are drafted under the provisions of this resolution, do not constitute complete tactical units, the President may, by combining such organizations, organize battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and may appoint officers for such units from the regular army, from the members of such organizations, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to Section 25 of the Act of Congress, approved Jan. 21, 1913, or members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, as provided in Section 38 of the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, officers with rank not above that of Colonel to be appointed by the President alone and all other officers to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

That whenever in time of war or public danger two or more officers of the same grade are on duty in the same field, department or command, or organizations thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of any organization thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade. In the absence of such assignment by the President, officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order without regard to date of rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely:

First, officers of the regular army and officers of the Marine corps, detached for service with the army by order of the President; second, officers of forces drafted into the military service of the United States, provided that officers of the regular army holding commission in forces drafted into the service of the United States shall rank and have precedence under said commissions as if they were commissioned in the regular army; but the rank of officers of the regular army under their commissions in the forces drafted in the forces of the United States shall not, for the purposes of this article, be held to antedate muster or draft into the service of the United States.

REGULARS GAIN RECRUITS.

City Stations Kept Busy with Volunteers for Service.

Within three days the regular army has recruited more than 100 young men in this city—twice as many as were recruited in the six recruiting days of last week. Altogether 600 men have applied for enlistment in the regular army at the various recruiting stations in the district since Monday morning, about one out of every six being accepted.

Despite the urgent need of bringing the army to war strength, the recruiting officers are rigidly enforcing the regulations, and no man who does not measure up to the standards required by the War Department is enlisted. None is enlisted under 18 years of age unless he has the written consent of parent or guardian. All men who have been in the National Guard and cannot show honorable discharge papers are barred, and no married man can be enlisted until his application has been approved by a regimental commander.

Major Walsh, in charge of the regular army recruiting in this district, said yesterday that, considering the fact that the National Guard is also conducting a vigorous recruiting campaign, the result of his work this week was highly satisfactory.

PLAY IN COLORADO.

Uncle Sam's newest playground—Rocky Mountain National Park—in Colorado. On wonderful auto trip from Denver. Low fares. Rock Island Lines. Information at Travel Bureau, 1238-C Broadway.—Advt.

PLAN FOOD EXCHANGE TO SUPPLY THE ARMY

War Department Officials Seek Protection from Price Inflation.

WOULD ALLOW FAIR PROFIT

Congress May Be Asked to Permit Purchases Without Advertising for Bids.

Officials of the War Department have plans well under way for the formation of an association of big dealers in supplies to protect both the public and the army against disturbance of the food market by the heavy orders the department would place in time of war. Army authorities say that the large purchase of supplies in emergencies would lead to inflation of the prices to the detriment of the public as well as the army. It is probable that Congress will be asked in a few days to take action that would permit the purchase of supplies without advertisement for bids, as must be done now.

The plan provides for an exchange of big dealers, formed on a plan similar to that of produce exchanges, with the members under a heavy bond to live up to the rules. It would be provided that the War Department could inform this exchange of its needs when the army would be supplied by parceling out the order, which would be filled as nearly as possible from reserve stock, giving no cause for a sudden rise in prices because of emergency demands. The plan might incorporate the system adopted by England shortly after the start of the war by which staple food supplies were purchased through several large dealers who protected the Government and the public to a degree.

The plan has the backing of Adjutant Quartermaster General Sharp of the United States Army and of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East. Colonel A. L. Smith, Depot Quartermaster for New York, is actively engaged in furthering the formation of the war-time food exchange.

"It has been a very wide experience," said Colonel Smith, "that the placing of large orders of supplies for armies at the start of a war has often resulted in great disturbance of the market. For instance, if the army ordered today, say, a million pounds of flour by the usual method, it would create excitement in the flour market, with probable increase in price. Now, it is very evident that no more flour is being used, for the soldiers who eat the flour in camp would eat about the same amount if they stayed at home. Therefore, there would be no lessening of the supply and no economic cause for the rise in price that would probably follow if such an order were placed now.

Would Require Heavy Bond.

"If there was an exchange of the big dealers the War Department would tell the members of its needs, and the order for the million pounds of flour could be filled in a manner that would not force a fluctuation of any marked degree in the market. There would be a heavy bond to force the members to abstain from price speculation.

"Whether the plan will be put into effect if no other soldiers than the regular army and the National Guard are put in the field has not been decided yet. It may be that these soldiers can be supplied without reflection to any marked degree in the market. But if 500,000 volunteers were called out, as has been suggested, every effort would be made to put the plan in operation at once."

P. Spencer Smith of the firm of Smith & Nessle, exporters, has taken an active interest in the formation of the syndicate. As President of the Board of Commerce and Navigation of New Jersey, he was asked to formulate a plan to co-ordinate the means of transportation. Consequent upon this he suggested the formation of the exchange to General Sharp. General Sharp ordered Colonel Smith to take up the plan. Colonel Smith and Mr. Smith have had several conferences.

"The plan is part of preparedness," said Mr. Smith last night. "I don't know whether it will be put into effect for the present volume of supplies which has to be purchased, but we will establish the machinery for use when it is needed. It is the emergency, the sudden order, that plays havoc with the market, and with this exchange ready there would be no trouble in taking care of the emergency war order in orderly, sane fashion.

To Allow a Fair Profit.

"The food dealers would be formed into circles and the army orders parceled out to them with a fair profit allowed, and no more. There would be precaution to prevent speculation and cornering of the market.

"It is a fine chance for business men to show real patriotism, and I believe they will. A year ago I would have hesitated to suggest such a plan; now I believe the American business man wants to do all he can to help his country, and would be unwilling to take a business advantage of his country's needs and the needs of his fellow-citizens in case of war.

"At the present time the army's supplies are advertised for bids. This gives combinations a chance to get prices they couldn't get under the exchange plan. I believe Congress will be asked to allow the heads of the army to purchase supplies in case of war without bids, placing the order with the proposed exchange to be filled in a manner that would not hurt the market and send prices soaring to a height they ought not to go to."

George W. Burleigh, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Food Supplies of the Mayor's Committee on Preparedness, is also assisting in the perfection of the food exchange plan.

"Of course," said Mr. Burleigh, "I am interested primarily in the protection of New York's food supply in the case of war. But I am much interested in the army plan, and will give it the benefit of all the information I have. It certainly is proper that some system should be perfected to protect the army as well as the public from dealers who might, from good business ethics, as they see the thing, try to make too much profit if war came.

"We are interested in the problem because it would protect the food supply which we would be ready to distribute to the city, in case of war, from the food stations, the locations of which have already been selected."

Yale Athletes Join Battery.

NEW HAVEN, June 22.—The Yale batteries had a roll call in the college yard during the forenoon and then were dismissed for the time being. Drill will begin shortly. Besides Professor Hiram Bingham, who has enlisted, Professor Edward B. Reed is another Faculty member of a battery. Many of the best-known athletes in the undergraduate body were among the "rookies" today.

UP-STATE TROOPS ORDERED TO CAMP

Rural Commands Will Precede City Organizations at Concentration Point.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 22.—By next Tuesday night all the up-State mounted troops, with the exception of the Second and Fourth Ambulance Companies, stationed at Syracuse and Rochester respectively, will be at Camp Whitman. Orders will go forward tomorrow directing this arm of the guard to proceed to camp before the New York City regiments, as the enlistment in the former is much higher than in the urban organizations. One of the regiments ordered to move on Saturday, however, is the Fourteenth of Brooklyn, which will go to the State Rifle Range here for practice in small arms firing prior to proceeding to the mobilization camp. The regiments to go to Whitman and the days they will be instructed to move follow:

Saturday, Second Field Hospital, Albany; First Ambulance Company, Binghamton.

Sunday, the following from the First Cavalry: Troop H, Rochester; Troop M, Avon, N. Y.; Troop B, Albany; Troop D, Syracuse; Troop G, Utica; Battery C, First Field Artillery, Binghamton; Battery C, First Field Artillery, Syracuse.

Monday, Troop I of the First Cavalry will be directed to complete the concentration of the cavalry at the camp.

This wholesale ordering in of the up-State men is said to forecast the issuance of marching orders to the regiments in New York City.

The decision to turn out the Northern New York guardsmen came after visits paid to headquarters by Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Townsend, assistant to Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster, and Lieutenant J. Leslie Kincaid, attached to the Inspector General's department.

Colonel Townsend reported to Major General O'Ryan that transportation facilities had been completed for the removal of the guard and that the men only awaited the order to entrain. Lieutenant Kinkaid, who since Monday has been making a tour of inspection up-State, reported that the regiments had rapidly filled up. He also informed General O'Ryan that the business men of the up-State cities were displaying the same practical patriotism that had been shown by employers in New York City. He said that everywhere the merchants, even in small towns, had granted indefinite leaves with full pay to those of their employes who wished to join the guard.

Among those who conferred with General Ryan today was Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education. He came here to consult with General O'Ryan in regard to the recently created military training commission for school boys, of which General O'Ryan is President. With Dr. Finley was Dr. George J. Fisher of 501 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, physical training adviser to the International Y. M. C. A., who was made a member of the commission by Governor Whitman.

The purpose of the visit, according to Dr. Finley, was merely "to acquaint ourselves in our new relations."

Asked if he thought the training of the children would be of military value, General O'Ryan said the work of the commission would contribute largely to American success in the next war. While the members of the commission were in conference, Adjutant General Stotesbury, accompanied by Major Francis V. L. Hoppin of the First Brigade, arrived at headquarters. General Stotesbury had spent the day in Albany, going over the situation with Governor Whitman. He said he had arranged to have convicts sent from Sing Sing to Camp Whitman to work on the highways. About ten miles of road needs repair and the convicts will begin the task tomorrow or Saturday. He also said that the New York Telephone Company had agreed to take over the telephone system at the camp and put it in order to handle the great volume of business.

While there are at present only 130 guardsmen detailed to headquarters, the coming of the Fourteenth will necessitate the establishment of a medical corps, and in anticipation of this, Major Edward R. Maloney arrived today to take up the duties of post surgeon. He will remain here throughout the mobilization.

Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, and Major Frederick M. Waterbury will direct the small arms practice at the camp.

General O'Ryan motored to West Point this afternoon, where he visited Colonel Clarence H. Townley, Superintendent of the Academy. On his return he said that his trip had been purely social and that it had no relation to a report that West Point instructors were to assist in the drills.

ENGINEERS PUSH WORK AT BEEKMAN

Problem of Water Supply Causes Delay in Completing Mobilization Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, June 22.—Much remains to be done at Camp Whitman before it is ready for a general mobilization of State troops. Colonel Lucas of the Twenty-second Engineers originally undertook to deliver the camp in good shape to take care of 20,000 militiamen on July 9, when they were to assemble for war games. It is doubtful whether this period can be shortened by more than nine days, and the probable date when the camp will be in complete readiness appeared today to be about July 1.

If the original plan of concentrating all of the State troops at Camp Whitman and keeping them there for preliminary experience in manoeuvring is adhered to, it is unlikely that the concentration of the New York State troops on the border in large numbers can begin before the end of July. Colonel Lucas is finding hard going for a willing men, but he is confronted by a big task.

A few weeks ago Camp Whitman was 825 acres of wilderness, with nothing to recommend it for military purposes except that it was high and healthy ground, with a broken and well-wooded surface, well adapted for concealment and manoeuvring. Colonel Lucas and several officers and men of his command, who have been working on it for five weeks, have done wonders toward getting it ready for the maintenance of 20,000 men. But there are problems of water supply, transportation, and provisioning still to be solved.

Great strides were made today when the 800 picked men of the Twenty-second Engineers were put to work, with the help of mechanical and engineering skill which was appropriated liberally from the Sixty-ninth Infantry. The major engineering feats to be performed are the building of a water supply system as elaborate as that of a good-sized town, the building of a railroad line into the camp, the reinforcement of mud roads with rock and wood to enable them to sustain motor trucks, and the clearing of wooded areas by blasting.

One setback today, which will add a few days to the time required for setting the camp in order, was the discovery that the six wells, though capable of furnishing an adequate supply, contained a great deal of sand. Screens have been ordered to remedy this. Two 50,000-gallon tanks have arrived at Beacon and will be installed within the next few days. Pumping machinery and an eight-mile piping system will then have to be installed.

The work went on again today under hardships due to lack of transport facilities. Officers' mounts and a few horses and mules which could be hired in the neighborhood and strong men were the drafting animals. All day bands of young soldiers struggled along the road which runs through the camp, carrying stones on stretchers made of tree limbs to stiffen the roadbeds for motor vehicles.

Colonel Lucas received word today that ten motor trucks are due to arrive at the camp tomorrow, in addition to a lot of draft horses. A chauffeurs' corps of twenty was organized at once to take charge of the vehicles in two shifts. The arrival of the trucks will give freedom for other work to about two companies.

QUITS BUSINESS FOR BATTERY.

Dudley Olcott, 2d, Resigns Vice Presidency of Trust Company.

More than 1,000 persons, many prominent socially, visited the armory of the Twenty-second Engineers at Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street last night to see the drill of the First Armored Motor Battery, which leaves for camp the first of next week. The entire complement of 100 men took part in the drill.

It was announced that Dudley Olcott, 2d, had resigned as a Vice President of the Central Trust Company to devote all his time to the work of the battery. It was also understood that Captain Henry G. Montgomery had given up active business to devote himself to the battery.

Much enthusiasm greeted the evolutions of the battery, which now has sixty motor cycles and six armored cars, all of the latest type.

In addition to the Captain and Lieutenants, the following officers were announced: First Sergeant, E. A. H. Watson; Quartermaster Sergeant, M. de S. Verdi; Sergeants, Seth Barton French and A. Gardner; Corporals, F. P. Freulinghuysen, P. G. Thebaud, H. C. Schwab, G. L. Redmond, W. L. Ralston, George Peabody, F. L. G. Page, J. O. Outwater, J. F. Bechert, R. Lawrence, H. R. Naylor, J. C. Converse, F. P. Boyd, F. A. Buell, A. G. Chapple, W. R. Witherall, Eric S. Winston, and H. R. Wilson, Jr.

JERSEYMEN WANT TO START.

National Guard at Sea Girt Impatient for Service on Border.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP FIELDER, SEA GIRT, N. J., June 22.—Although approximately 1,500 recruits in the New Jersey National Guard are still without equipment tonight, the troops, down to the "rookie," who is without even shoes, are anxious to go to the front. In fact the Jersey soldiers are demanding that they be sent and because they have learned from Major Gen. Leonard Wood that they were the first to mobilize, under the Federal call, there is supreme confidence in camp tonight that they will be among the first ordered to move on.

The rapidity of the Jersey concentration appears to have taken the Federal authorities by surprise, for the equipment provided for war strength has not yet arrived in camp. Guard officials, however, anticipating the quick movement of the troops and lively recruiting, had commandeered the tentage of the Second and, Third Infantry for the recruits. Notwithstanding this, Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler this morning telephoned Brig. General Mills at Washington, asking him to rush equipment, for he feared the recruiting would fall off if suitable provision were not speedily made.

TEXAS SAILS IN A HURRY.

Superdreadnought Leaves Navy Yard, Her Destination Secret.

The superdreadnought Texas sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard late yesterday afternoon with her destination somewhat of a mystery. The vessel is commanded by Captain John Hood. Neither he, nor any of the officers under him, would discuss the matter or where the big sea fighter was bound for. At the office of the commandant of the yard it was declared that nothing was known of the orders given to the commander of the Texas.

It was said at the yard several days ago that none of the battleships there would sail before July 1, but early yesterday morning it was noticed that the Texas was under full steam and that large quantities of ammunition had been placed aboard. Members of the crew on shore leave were recalled, and all mornings carrying fresh meats and other provisions made their way to the side of the ship.

It was learned yesterday that a small steam pipe on the Texas burst on Wednesday evening, and that workmen were engaged all night in making repairs so that the Texas might get away yesterday. There were all sorts of conjectures on the part of the men in the yard as to where the vessel was bound for. The members of the crew seemed to be in the dark as to where they were going, but declared that they were glad to be off for the high seas.

MORE WARSHIPS START TODAY

Another Cruiser and Destroyer Scheduled to Leave San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 22.—The cruiser Milwaukee and the torpedo boat destroyer Whipple, which arrived here today, will go for Mexican waters tomorrow. Both ships are taking on coal and supplies.

The destroyer Stewart, at San Pedro, is expected here on Sunday and probably will leave for the south on Monday in company with the cruiser Maryland.



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JUAREZ VACATED, ARMY MAY ENTER

Continued from Page 1.

the border. To hold it and prevent the Carranza troops or bandits from cutting it the army would have to establish a series of communication line guards between Juarez and Casas Grandes, which would necessitate the use of several hundred men. It would also mean the policing of Juarez by the American troops, a thing which is expected to occur at once, as the border town is now practically without government and is a menace to the El Paso side of the border because of the great number of thieves, bandits, and smugglers who live there, as well as for sanitary reasons.

The reported presence of a squadron of cavalry at or near Carrizal today, coupled with the evacuation of Juarez, has caused General Bell considerable uneasiness, as it is feared that these troops may be caught between the command of Lieut. Col. Genovevo Rivasa, who succeeded the late General Felix Gomez, and the forces under General Francisco Gonzales, which left Juarez to day. This would place approximately 2,000 troops in the field in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada against an American force of only 500 cavalry.

Juarez Is Now Evacuated.

The evacuation of Juarez was completed late this evening when the last train of troops left. The troops were hauled on box cars, the women and children riding on top and the men inside of the car. The barracks were closed earlier in the day. Wagon loads of furniture were taken to the Mexican Central Station and loaded on board the cars. All of the available horses in the town were seized for the use of the cavalry and all food supplies taken from the stores by the military. One oficer on General Gonzales's staff stated that they were going to Chihuahua City, where they would make a stand, but American army officers believed that they would go no further than Villa Ahumada for the present. The wireless tower, which Villa erected, was stripped of its equipment and before the troops left the tower was partially wrecked.

Preparations were being made at Fort Bliss for the encampment of two brigades of the National Guard, which are expected to reach the border at once, to take the place of the border patrol brigade should this brigade be sent to Mexico. These troops are expected to come from the Rocky Mountain district and will be placed along the border to guard it from raids.

In Juarez the commandicia was almost deserted, the wireless station was dismantled, the Collector of Customs and General Francisco Gonzales, commandant, had left for the interior, and only a few scattering military patrols were in evidence in the streets. In addition, a large part of the civilian population, taking their household goods with them, left during the day for the south on several special trains.

Throughout the day troops and supply trains pulled out of the Mexican Central station bound southward, ostensibly to join General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the of the north at Chihuahua City. Several of the trains, however, were halted within a score of miles of the city to await further orders.

Evacuation of border points by Carranzista garrisons had been general today, but in most instances the troops have been concentrated a few miles south of the boundary, awaiting further developments. Mexican reports tonight also said that practically all the troops which have formed the horseshoe-like curve stretching around General Pershing's expeditionary command have abandoned their stations in the vicinity of Casas Grandes, El Valle, Namiquipa and San Antonio. It is believed these forces have moved eastward to points from which they can more readily join forces with General Trevino's main command.

The border tonight was marking time awaiting the announcement from Washington of the Government's atttitude after General Pershing's report on the engagement at Carrizal is received. Stress is laid on the fact that from the time the first ragged Mexican rode into Villa Ahumada yesterday bearing the news of the Carrizal engagement until early tonight all information had come from Mexican sources.

Military authorities, however, clung to the belief that some time during the night General Pershing's report giving the American version of the affair would be received, and would do much toward relaxing the border tension. It seemed fairly well established, however, that the Mexican casualties at fourteen killed and thirty wounded were well founded.

The squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry which General Pershing dispatched last night to reinforce the troop of the Tenth Cavalry should have reached the vicinity of the Americans late today, but military authorities here would not believe that further clashes would result, as all reports indicated that both the American and Mexican commands withdrew after the action and were awaiting instructions from their respective commanders.

When told that Washington, from information available, was inclined to place responsibility for the Carrizal clash on the subordinate commanders of both sides, Mexican Consul Garcia here expressed satisfaction.

"That has been my view from the beginning," he said. "The fight is a detached incident that does not bear on the main question, except insofar as it may influence the two peoples."

"Is your opinion that of your Government?" he was asked.

"I can't say," replied Mr. Garcia. "I have not been instructed on that point. I only repeat my personal view."

This view, however, is shared by the Mexican officials in Juarez and El Paso.

While excitement was manifest everywhere along the Mexican frontier, there were few dmonstrations, th only violence being at Naco, Ariz., where an American soldier was killed and three others wounded by a half-breed Mexican, who opened fire on them. Across the border the anti-American sentiment resulted in the death of James Parks, a mining prospector, while A. R. Dickson, a British subject, was wounded in a fight with Mexicans in the vicinity of Nacozari, Sonora.

A battery of 4.7 field guns, mounted on a mesa behind the city, pointed their noses toward Juarez, in readiness to throw sixty-pound projectiles at a distance of six miles.

Military censorship was tightened noticeably all along the border tonight, especially at the expeditionary base at Columbus, where a censorship on the telegraph and telephone lines has been maintained since General Pershing crossed the frontier on March 15.

Mexican authorities in border points also tightened the news censorship today, and in two towns American newspapermen were taken temporarily into custody by military authorities.

J. C. Johnson, formerly of Dallas, Texas, and now attached to the staff of a local paper, was arrested in Juarez, while W. Cannell of Los Angeles, a press correspondent, was detained in Nogales, Sonora. Both were released on representations from the American commanders in the border towns opposite.

Consul Garcia announced that 1,000 volunteers for the Carranza army being enrolled in Chihuahua had been recruited from the civilian population of Juarez today, following the publication of the newsof yesterday's engagement. He said drilling of these preparatory to their incorporation into the Army of the North would begin immediately. The Consul also issued the following statement:

"The people of El Paso need fear no surprise attacks from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Both the civil and military populations of Juarez and vicinity have had strict instructions to maintain peace and quiet until war is declared."

Some interest but little apprehension was attached to the last sentence of the statement, which seemingly left an intimation that the Carranzistas planned to attack the city in the event of hostilities. Well-informed persons, however, put little credence in this interpretation of the statement.

A message from General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, containing a denial of the reports that he had issued a statement today saying he was responsible for the Carrizal engagement, and ordered the Mexican force to attack the Americans, was received at the military cuartel in Juarez tonight. A dispatch asserted that the War Minister knew nothing of the engagement until he received official reports last night and pointed out that his subordinaee commanders acted entirely on their own initiative in the action.

AMERICAN SOLDIER IS KILLED BY GUARD

Five Others Wounded by Half-breed Mexican Who Thought They Were Bandits.

NACO, Ariz., June 22.—William Humphrey, a half-breed Mexican employed as a watchman at the Naco water plant, was exonerated of criminal blame late today by a Coroner's Jury for killing early today an American soldier and wounding five others, one seriously. Humphrey testified that he could not see the uniforms of the infantrymen and had believed them to be bandits.

The soldiers were fired upon by the watchman as they approached the water plant at 2 A. M., preparatory to changing the guard there. Before they could make known their identity the following casualties resulted:

POWELL, WALTER E., private, shot through the chest and abdomen; died in hospital.

ROGOYA, JOHN G., private, shot through the neck, right shoulder, right arm, and right thigh; condition serious.

MARTIN, R. N., First Sergeant, flesh wounds on back and shoulder; not serious.

PITTSON, HARRY, Sergeant, severely wounded in muscles of right shoulder.

LUNDMARK, VICTOR, Corporal, wounded in right elbow.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM H., private, flesh wound over right hip.

All of the soldiers were members of Company F, Fourteenth United States Infantry. Dr. E. S. Hains, First Lieutenant of the company, who attended the Infantrymen, stated he feared Private Rogoya's spine had been injured, as his right arm was paralyzed. Rogoya was taken to the military hospital at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Humphrey said he was startled by the approach of the squad of men and called to them to learn their identity. When the answer was received he opened fire. The soldiers were about 25 feet away at the time.

First Sergeant Martin said the guard did not hear Humphrey call and that the watchman was not noticed until he began shooting. As soon as the watchman saw his mistake he fled, but later surrendered. He was released tonight.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 22.—Two foreigners, one an American, were killed Tuesday in a fight between three refugees attempting to reach the United States border and thirteen Mexican soldiers at Cienega Fria, eight miles east of Arizpe, Sonora, according to an official report received late today at Agua Prieta by General P. Elias Calles, Mexican commander, from the Presidente Municipal of Arizpe.

The telegram was believed by persons here to confirm earlier reports from Nacozari and Arizpe that James Park, 45 years old, an American, and A. R. Dickson, a British subject, were the men killed. The third refugee, who was taken prisoner by the Mexicans, was identified as Norton Hand, an American. He is being held at Nacozari, seventy-five miles south of the border, on a charge of homicide, according to messages from Mexican officials there.

One Mexican soldier was killed and another wounded in the fighting.

The report said the commander of the Arizpe Garrison sent a squad of thirteen soldiers to stop the three foreigners reported to be cutting wire fences on a ranch near there. Believing the foreigners were cattle thieves, the officer in command called on them to halt. They replied by opening fire with revolvers, killing one and wounding another soldier, it was calimed. The return fire of the Mexicans, the report adds, killed one man and fatally wounded another. The third man escaped.

STRENGTHEN NOGALES GUARD.

Infantry and Militia Arrive and Tension Is Relieved.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 22.—A special train bearing a battalion of the Arizona militia and 550 men of the Fourteenth regular infantry arrived here today, under command of Major W. K. Jones, to reinforce the 1,500 regular troops already in Nogales. Their arrival greatly relieved the tension of the last eighteen hours. Anxiety also was relieved on receipt of news that 2,000 Mexicans at Lomas had departed eastward toward Cananea.

United States Consul Frederick Simpich requested Mexican Consul Delgado to wire General Calles to make efforts to locate Charles E. Wiswell, general manager of the Cananea Copper Company, last heard from Sunday.

With the sudden mounting of a border guard on the Mexican side of the line this afternoon, the departure of many well-to-do Mexican residents on the Tucson train, and warning by the Mexican consulate to Mexican store employes to collect their wares and wages and make ready to leave, a telegram was sent to President Wilson asking that martial law be declared.

Every precaution was being taken both by military and civil authorities to prevent possible differences. Some fears had been expressed as to the effect of the news of the engagement at Carrizal upon the Mexicans, who compose two-thirds of the population of the Arizona city.

A trip twenty miles south of the border, which was to have been made today by a Committee of Five, representing the business men of Nogales, under escort of Mexican Consul Delgado, was abandoned today by the Consul. The trip had been arranged as a means of proving that no Mexican troops were

RUSH TROOPS TO STOP RAID.

Bandits Reported Threatening Fort Ringgold, on Texas Border.

MISSION, Texas, June 22.—Nine officers and 286 men of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, stationed here for the last eight months, tonight were rushed to Fort Ringgold, at Rio Grande City, following receipt of reports that Mexican bandits were threatening that town tonight.

A machine gun company accompanied the infantrymen.

FLEE FROM ARIZONA BORDER.

American Families Alarmed by Mexican Threats to Raid Ranches.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., June 22.—More than a score of American families have fled from their homes near the boundary line south of San Pedro, Arizona, because of threatened raids from the Mexican side by forces seeking horses and supplies. One of the refugees, who arrived here today, said that Mexican soldiers at Del Rio, Sonora, were boasting that they could easily raid these ranches, as no United States soldiers were stationed in the district.

Automobiles from here and from Bisbee brought many of the Americans from their ranches in the threatened district. Few of the Americans brought away more than a few personal belongings.

THREE GOOD THINGS FROM CALIFORNIA

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MANY EMPLOYERS TO PAY GUARDSMEN

Large and Small Patriotically Join in Movement to Aid Enlisted Workers.

TO HELP FAMILIES, TOO

Re-employment Is Assured on Return for Every Man Who Goes to the Front.

Employers with large payrolls and employers with small, the heads of houses with branches all over the country and the proprietors of little factories, where things are made without a trade mark, joined spontaneously yesterday in adding their names to the already long list of those who have guaranteed ample provision for their employes in the National Guard who leave shops, factories, and offices to follow their regiments to mobilization points or the Mexican border. Almost without exception the employers to whom inquiries were addressed by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES manifested not only willingness but eagerness to take care of their soldier-workmen.

The spirit that has inspired the employers was found to be the same as that which is taking the guardsmen from their daily tasks. The feeling that every man has a part to fill and the determination of every man to fill his part, so far as yesterday's inquiries went, seemed to have dominated those whose wages are small and those whose salaries are large.

He'll Take Care of Families.

W. J. Grinden, President of the Grinden Art Metal Company in Williamsburg, is the embodiment of the spirit. When THE TIMES reporter asked him what provision, if any, he had made for employes who are members of the National Guard, he said:

"Well, we are a small firm, trying hard to hold our own, and we have only one employe who belongs to the Guard, so I guess anything I could say wouldn't be very important. You'd better talk to some of the big fellows."

The reporter had talked to many of the "big fellows"—most of them so "big" that what they did was a matter of public comment—and he wanted to find out what men like Mr. Grinden were doing and thinking. So he pressed Mr. Grinden for definite information as to what he intended to do for the single National Guardsman in his employment.

"I'll say this, then," replied Mr. Grinden. "I wish with all my heart that I could afford to pay him his full salary for as long a time as he may be away. There's nothing I'd like better. But I can't promise such a thing. As a matter of dollars and cents I might not be able to keep my promise. But I'll tell you what I am going to do. I'm going to make it my business to see to it that his wife doesn't suffer. Any personal sacrifice that I have to make to keep her in comfort will be made cheerfully. I'll do everything in my power to save her from deprivation while her husband is doing his patriotic duty. And, of course, when he comes back he'll find his job waiting for him."

And then there was the spontaneous reply of the representative of the Greenpoint Metallic Bed Company, to whom the same inquiry was addressed:

"Unfortunately," he said, "none of our employes belongs to the National Guard. I wish some of them did belong, we'd surely take care of them fully. If any of them enlist now, they needn't worry about their jobs and pay."

Lorillard Company's Stand.

Thomas J. Maloney, President of the P. Lorillard Company, manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes, wrote a personal letter to each of his employes telling him just how he felt about his going away with the National Guard. Here is what Mr. Maloney wrote:

Dear Sir: A number of this company's employes, who are members of the National Guard of various States, have made an immediate response to the call of the President, and have gone, or are about to go, to camp with their respective commands, in preparation for service on the border or in Mexico.

These men are actuated by a high sense of patriotism and a fine public spirit. This company is proud of their unhesitating response to the call of duty and of the sacrifices which they will undergo for the common good. The company has every confidence that their services so freely given will reflect credit for all time upon themselves and upon the company.

These men may feel assured that their positions with the company will be held open for them and that their salaries will be paid in full. The Employes' Bounty Plan will also remain in operation with respect to them.

This arrangement will continue in effect at least until Jan. 1, 1917, at which time the matter will again be considered by the Directors of the company, if necessary, and a further announcement made.

Salaries will be paid during the employes' absence either to such persons as the employes may designate in writing to receive the same, or will be retained by the company and paid directly to the employes on their return to the company's service.

The response of employers to the call is not confined to men in the strictly commercial fields, but has extended to the theatrical world. A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee, joint owners of the Keith Vaudeville Circuit and President and General Manager, respectively, of the United Booking Offices, yesterday issued an order that all employes who go into camp or into active service as members of the National Guard shall be carried on the payroll at full salary during the entire period of their absence and shall have their places when they return. Seven employes have already left for camp, and any others who wish to go as recruits may have the benefit of the same offer.

Telephone Employes Assured.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and all of the Bell telephone companies in the country will also take ample care of employes in military service. U. N. Bethell, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company issued a statement yesterday announcing this. He said that all employes would receive full pay for three months and full pay, less that received from the Government, for nine months thereafter. If, at the end of a year, the men are still in the field, further provision will be made for them. In his statement Mr. Bethell added:

"Employes will also be considered, for the purposes of the employes' benefit plan, as being continuously employed in the system while absent on such duty, and upon return from such duty, or after honorable discharge, will be given such employment as the needs of the service will permit and the employe is able and fitted to perform.

"Owing to the importance of our service to the Government and the public in time of war we must take care not to cripple it. Therefore, the names of those who are willing to enlist hereafter will be noted, and, if subsequently desired by the Government, we will aid in supplying skilled men for the particular service for which men specially trained are required. Those who hereafter enlist with the company's approval will be treated in the same manner as employes who were members of the National Guard on June 18, 1916."

Robert J. Thorne, President of Montgomery Ward & Co., yesterday sent this letter to each of his employes in the National Guard:

As you join your regiment under the order for mobilization of the National Guard we want you to feel assured that your position with the firm will not only be held open for you until you return, but that you will be heartily welcomed to your old place.

We shall make necessary provision for those who are dependent upon you while you are in your country's service. In order that just consideration may be given to all, each case will be taken individually.

The extent to which some firms make themselves responsible in the present crisis is illustrated in the case of Franklin Simon & Co. of 414 Fifth Avenue, who, though they have already lost twenty-nine men, have promised all employes in the guard full pay during their absence with re-employment upon their return.

The Railroad Employes.

Some of the railroad companies have not yet announced their plans regarding employes in the National Guard, but all of them have proposals under consideration. The first steam railroad company to promise full pay to enlisted employes and re-employment at the end of military service is the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the only limitation upon its offer being that the full pay under present arrangement is to continue for only ninety days. At the end of that time, the matter will come up for consideration again. The New York, Ontario & Western also will give full pay and hold their positions for employes, and the New Haven, as announced recently, will re-employ its men who leave with the National Guard, but has made no promise of pay.

THE TIMES erroneously announced yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad would grant its enlisted employes full pay. This was corrected by the road, the provision made for employes being as follows:

Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad who are members of the National Guard will be granted leave of absence, without pay, for any period during which they may be called into the military service of the State or nation. At the expiration of their military duties they will be reinstated in their former positions with the railroad and will be given full credit for the elapsed time in computing their pension allowances. They will also be permitted to continue membership in the Voluntary Relief Fund during the period of their military duty. There will be no condition to the granting of such furloughs except that the absence of the employe shall not unduly hamper the railroad service.

The New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Southern Pacific, Erie, Delaware & Hudson, and other railroad companies have under consideration plans which will be announced later.

The Western Union Telegraph Company will allow one-half regular pay to employes who are in the National Guard and who have been with the company one year or more. Where the one-half salary plus the Government pay more than equals the regular salary of an employe, the company will pay only the difference between the Government salary and the regular salary.

The Postal Telegraph Company has under consideration a plan not yet announced.

The American Lithograph Company has adopted a policy rather general among employers. Its Executive Committee yesterday adopted a resolution providing that, until further notice, the salaries of all employes called on for military service will be paid, less whatever sum they may receive from the State or the United States Government.

Generous Help for Guardsmen.

The twenty-two employes of A. Schrader's Son, Inc., manufacturer of brass goods at 701 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, are more than usually fortunate. Not only are their full salaries and their positions guaranteed, but the corporation has engaged a nurse to visit and minister to the needs of their wives and families. In addition a committee of their fellow-employes has been formed to send them newspapers, books, and other things desired at the front.

Shapiro & Aronson of 245 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, have extended their guarantee of full salary and position to include employes who may want to go to Plattsburg, as well as those who go away with the militia.

The American Sugar Refining Company announced yesterday that all employes called to service with military organizations would receive their salaries in full while away and re-employment upon their return.

The H. W. Johns-Manville Company, which will contribute about 200 men to the National Guard from its main office here and its forty-odd branches throughout the country, will pay each man his salary and hold his place for him.

The Childs Restaurant Company, a heavy contributor to the guard, also will pay full salaries and hold places for its employes. One of the first of the employes to drop his work and join his regiment was John Tyssowsk of Squadron A, an executive of the company.

Gimbel Brothers, who employ thirty-two members of the National Guard, will give these men full pay during their absence and have assured them that they may return to their work with their seniority rights in the scale of promotion undisturbed. The departing men were told by a representative of the company that far from losing anything by absence, they would return to their employers "more appreciated than ever."

The New York Athletic Club has adopted the policy of full pay and re-employment, as has also the Hill Publishing Company.

The United States Rubber Company, reserving its right to reconsider its ruling at the end of the year, is another concern promising full pay during absence with re-employment after return.

Word was received here yesterday that employes of the Freylinghuysen Insurance Agencies in New York and New Jersey would receive full pay during military service and reinstatement on their return.

The Vitagraph Company of America announced that it would adopt the same policy toward its employes.

In the Honor Roll.

Richard A. Rowland, President of the Metro Pictures Corporation, is of this class of generous employers, and so is the Barrett Manufacturing Company of 17 Battery Place, which has branches all over the country. Other employers who have announced the full pay with re-employment are:

Behr, Herman & Co., W. R. Britton & Co., Charles E. Miller, the Eberhard Faber Pencil Company, the Amalgamated Paint Company, the American Surety Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, the Gleason-Tiebout Glass Company, the Auto Supply Manufacturing Company, the W. H. Sweeney Manufacturing Company, and Crane & Co.

The American Can Company, it is announced, is working out a plan for taking care of its employes, and the Cranford Company, while making no salary guarantee, has engaged itself to save the family of any guardsman in its employment from want.

An effort to learn what the Standard Oil Company will do for its employes failed. An inquiry at the company's offices in the afternoon was answered with the statement that "the man who answers such questions" had gone home. Something of John D. Rockefeller's personal attitude may be gained from the announcement made on Wednesday in Denver that all employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company would be re-employed after any period of military service. The only provision of salary was a promise of half pay for married men.

The Texas Company announced that its Directors were considering a plan by which any employe of theirs who enlisted would be cared for.

A representative of the Doehler Die-Casting Company, who admitted that five of his employes had gone with the National Guard, when asked what provision had been made for them, replied:

"So far we haven't decided anything. We'll wait and see how the general movement is."

It was said at the offices of E. G. Webster & Sons in Brooklyn that the employes who belonged to the guard worked by the hour and that they would not be paid while in military service. Their positions, however, will be held for them.

Bommer Brothers, when the inquiry was addressed to them, said that they were "not in a position to discuss the matter."

The B. F. Goodrich Company announced that married and single employes having dependents would receive two-thirds of their salaries during the entire time of absence and single employes having no dependents one-half salary. All of those who leave with the guard will continue to receive full benefits from the company's life insurance plan and their places will be ready for them when they return.

Employers Who Will Pay Guardsmen:

This is a list of firms and individuals having offices in New York City who have announced that they will pay full salaries, or substantial parts thereof, for unlimited or limited periods to members of the National Guard called from regular employment to military service:

A.
Abraham & Straus,
Altman & Co.,
Amalgamated Paint Co.,
American Exchange National Bank,
American Lithograph Co.,
American Piano Co.,
American Sugar Refining Co.,
American Surety Co.,
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
American Tobacco Co.,
Auto Supply Manufacturing Co.

B.
Bankers Trust Co.,
Bank of Manhattan,
Bank of New York,
Behr, Herman & Co.,
Bloomingdale Bros.,
Borgfeldt & Co.,
Britton, W. R., & Co.,
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.,
Butler Bros.

C.
Central Railroad of New Jersey,
Central Trust Co.,
Chase National Bank,
Claridge Hotel,
Childs Restaurant Co.
Columbia Trust Co.,
Corn Exchange Bank,
Crane & Co.

E.
Eberhard Faber Pencil Co.,
Empire Trust Co.,
Edison Co. of Brooklyn,
Equitable Trust Co.

F.
First National Bank,
Franklin Simon Co.,
Freilinghuysen Ins. Agencies.

G
Gimbel Brothers,
Girason-Tiebout Glass Mfg. Co.
Goodrich, B. F., Co.
Gotham Nat. Bank.
Greenhut Co.
Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co.
Grinden Art Met. Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.

H
Hanover Nat. Bank.
Harriman Nat. Bank.
Hearn, James A., & Son.
Hoe, R., & Co.

I
Inter. Rap Tran. Co.
Inter. Banking Corp.
Irving Nat. Bank.

J
Johns-Manville Co.

K
Keith Vaud. Circuit.

L.
Liberty National B'k,
Loeser, Frederick, & Co.,
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.,
Lorillard, P., Co.

M.
McAlpin Hotel,
McEnery's, Brooklyn,
Macy, R. H., & Co.,
Mfrs. Trust Co.,
Mech. & Metals Nat. Bank,
Metro Pictures Corp.,
Miller, Charles R.,
Montgomery Ward & Co.,
Morgan, J. P., & Co.,

N.
Namm, A. I., & Sons,
Nat. Bank of Com.,
Nat. Biscuit Co.,
National City Bank,
National Park Bank,
N. Y. Athletic Club,
N.Y.,N.H. & H.R.R.,
N.Y.,O. & W.R.R.,
N. Y. Rys. Co.,
New York Trust Co.

O.
Oppenheim, C. & Co.

P.
Produce Exchange.

R.
Rogers Peet & Co.,
Ruppert, J., & Co.

S.
Sake & Co.,
Schrader's, A., Son,
Shapiro & Aronson,
S. F.-S.-Decker,
Shellas Chestnut Co.,
State Bank.
Standard Oil Co.,
Sweeney Mfg. Co.

T.
Title Guar. & Tr. Co.

U.
Union Trust Co.,
Union Zinc Smelting Corporation,
United Book Offices,
U. S. Mtg. & Tr. Co.,
U. S. Rubber Co.

V.
Vitagraph Co.

W.
Wanamaker, John,
W. U. Telegraph Co.

WOULD PENSION FAMILIES.

Security League Thinks Government Should Aid Soldiers' Dependents.

While heartily indorsing the action of those employers who have guaranteed full or part pay to members of the National Guard called from employment to military duty, many persons yesterday deprecated the necessity for private support of public servants, and it seemed as if the more or less general feeling would soon crystallize into a widespread movement to have Congress make provision for the families and dependents of Guardsmen. The movement has been definitely started by the National Security League, and plans for a nation-wide campaign to bring the desired end to pass will be discussed today at a meeting of the St. Louis branch of the league.

A statement issued yesterday from the headquarters of the league in New York said:

The campaign will call upon Congress to enact legislation along the lines of the system in vogue in the belligerent countries of Europe. The necessity for such a system is indicated by the inequality and injustice of the present conditions, whereby some firms are willing and able to pay in full their employes who have been called, while some firms are able only to pay in part, some not able to pay at all, and others not willing to bear the burden. The league's attitude on this question is disclosed in a telegram sent from the headquarters last night in response to an inquiry addressed to Robert Bacon, President of the league, by Edward K. Love, Chairman of the St. Louis branch of the league, as to the attitude the parent organization would take with regard to a movement in St. Louis and other parts of the country to secure immediate Congressional action to meet the situation.

In the absence of Mr. Bacon, who is at present in Boston, S. Stanwood Menken, Chairman of the Executive Committee, sent the following telegram approving the proposal and declaring for universal military service as the only fair and democratic means of equalizing the performance of military duty:

"I approve proposition that Government should adopt European plan and make allowances for dependent wives and children while husbands are at front. Present conditions demonstrate the injustice of any system except that fair and democratic one of universal service. We will hold conference of representatives of national defense and patriotic bodies next Tuesday under the auspices of the National Security League and we would like to bring before that conference the result of the St. Louis meeting.

Mr. Love's telegram of inquiry suggested such a plan as that outlined by the league's statement.

GERMANS EAGER TO SERVE.

Leaders Say Many Stand Ready to Enlist for the War.

In harmony with the action of German-Americans of St Louis, New York German-Americans are ready to respond to any call to arms that may come from Washington, according to Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies; Henry Weisman, President of the German-American Alliance, and other German-American leaders. Mr. Koelble, it was learned yesterday, some time ago telegraphed President Wilson offering to raise a regiment for immediate service at any time.

"When the first American soldiers entered Mexico some months ago," Mr. Koelble said yesterday, "I sent a telegram to President Wilson saying that should war ensue I would be glad to raise a regiment of German-Americans in New York. I received the thanks of the President in a letter from his Secretary and a few days later was informed by the Secretary of War that my letter had been turned over to him and filed for future reference."

Mr. Weisman said that he agreed heartily with all that Mr. Koelble had said and done.

"I am convinced," said he, "that the German-Americans of New York will go to the front when the President wants them. Of course, the number of enlistments among them would depend upon conditions. A simple call to arms issued at present without special appeal would, I believe, bring out from 2,000 to 3,000 men, and if a pressing need for men developed in a critical situation, many more than this number would respond."

For Your "SALAD DAYS"
Chiris (Pronounced SHE-RIS) OLIVE OIL
There can be no purer. There is none so delicately flavored. The golden fluid of Epicurean Ecstasy and good health.
Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.
ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY
18-20 Platt Street, New York City

GOING TO MEXICO MOUNTED ON ELK

Bucktail Rangers, Commanded by Major Patton, Editor, About to Mobilize.

ANTLERS GET IN THE WAY

But the Troopers Know How to Steer Out of the Woods—Each Captures His Own Buck.

Major H. W. Patton, editor of The Hoquiam Washingtonian and President of the Washington State Press Association, announced here yesterday that the Washington Bucktail Rangers, an organization over which he is second in command, is being mobilized for duty along the Mexican border.

Major Patton is attending the convention of the National Editorial Association, which has its headquarters at the Hotel McAlpin. In an article on the Bucktail Rangers sent by Major Patton to THE NEW YORK TIMES he says:

The impending trouble with Mexico has cast its shadow over the National Editorial Association, now holding its thirty-first annual session in this city. Major H. W. Patton, editor of The Hoquiam Washingtonian and President of the Washington State Press Association, who is attending the session, received a telegram yesterday calling him home. In addition to his editorial duties, Major Patton is second in command of the Bucktail Rangers, the most unique military organization.

Hoquiam is situated at the verge of the Olympic Peninsula, a region which contains more timber than grew in Michigan before a tree was cut. The forests and hills of this peninsula abound in elk, and before a man can join the Bucktail Rangers it is necessary for him to go into the forest, capture a full-grown buck elk, and truss it to the saddle.

We now have 110 men enlisted in our troop. We are a part of the National Guard and have the permission of the State Game Department to capture such elk as we need.

When first roped the animals fight viciously, but it is astonishing how soon they become tame. They have a very swift but easy gait, and are ideal for cavalry work.

Of course their large, branching horns are a drawback in a heavily wooded country, but on the treeless plains of Mexico they will be found really useful.

The rangers and their mounts will be taken aboard the warship Fox at Grays Harbor and be landed at Point Ysabel, on the Gulf of California, thence proceeding up the Colorado River on flat bottomed motor boats to Yuma.

I am called to command because of the sudden illness of Colonel C. H. Rychard, our leador. The telegram summoning me was signed by every member of the troop.

You will recall Hoquiam as the town whose citizens recently wired Congressman Albert Johnson that $50,000 would be enough money for a public building and asking him to withdraw the bill appropriating $150,000 which was about to pass. This gave us the name of the "porkless town."

The members of the National Editorial Association attending the convention spent yesterday in sightseeing.

BRIDES TO BE LEFT BEHIND.

Many More Weddings Hastened by Mobilization Call.

Private Thomas Kirby of Company M, Twelfth Regiment, a plumber, whose employer has allowed him full pay while on duty with his regiment, went to the Marriage License Bureau in the Municipal Building with Miss Lillian Groeskopf, 19 years old, of 20 West Sixty-fifth Street. Private Kirby announced that they had little time to spare, and when they got their license they departed for a minister's house.

City Clerk Scully's next visitors were Lieutenant Augustus Van Cortlandt, Company C, Twelfth Infantry, and Miss Katherine Gibson, 20 years old, who lives at the Great Northern Hotel with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams Gibson. Lieutenant Van Cortlandt was a first year student at Columbia Law School, and was graduated from Harvard last year. They were married at the Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, yesterday afternoon by the Rev. John Campbell.

Another couple was Miss Lillian M. Hall, 22 years old, of 432 West Forty-eighth Street and James J. Boyle, a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, Company A, both telephone operators. Private Boyle said he lived in the same block with Miss Hall at 445 West Forty-eighth Street. They were married last night at Sacred Heart Church in West Fifty-first Street by the Rev. F. A. Corcoran.

Russell Freeman, 33 years old, a stock broker with Morrison Brothers of 60 Broadway, Manhattan, whose home is in South Orange, N. J., last night married Miss Katherine Ryan of 11 Hammond Place, Queens. Mr. Freeman is the son of General Henry A. Freeman, formerly Adjutant General, N. G. N. Y., and is himself a Captain in the First Squadron, New Jersey Cavalry, now at Sea Girt. Captain and Mrs. Freeman became engaged some months ago and were to be married in the Fall. They were married by the Rev. George W. Feltus of the Elmhurst Presbyterian Church, and afterward Captain Freeman rejoined his regiment.

Another wedding hastened by the mobilization took place yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church when Miss Eleanor Whiteside Hobson of Colorado Springs, Col., became the bride of Dr. George Miner Mackenzie, instructor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles N. Addison of Stamford, Conn., Dr. Mackenzie is a member of the First Armored Battery, N. G. N. Y., which will be called out next week. He is a graduate of Columbia, and was Captain of the crew one year while there. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Hobson of Colorado Springs. Her brother, in the uniform of the Yale Battery of New Haven, gave her in marriage.

Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Bauer of Washington announced the marriage last night of their daughter, Dorothea Louise, to Robert Walcott Weeks of this city on Wednesday. The wedding had been set for October, but was advanced to an earlier date by reason of the bridegroom being called to the colors as a member of Company K, Seventh Regiment. The Rev. U. G. B. Pierce of All Souls Unitarian Church officiated at the home of the bride's parents.

AMERICANS PUT IN PRISON.

One Arrested Held for Murder of Which He Says He Is Innocent.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Harloe H. Hamilton, 35 years old, and well known in San Francisco, is a prisoner in the Mexican military prison at Oaxaca, south of Mexico City, charged with murder, of which, he says in a letter received here and made public today, he is innocent. He is accused of killing two Mexicans April 2, 1912.

The letter, written from prison June 2, said that he had been in prison nine days; that the men he was accused of killing in 1912 had been shot down by the native legal authorities, after an attack by the bandits on his father's ranch, and that the accusation which brought about his arrest was preferred by surviving members of the bandit gang.

At Hamilton's request his case has been called to the attention of the California Congressional delegation and of the State Department.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 22.—Manager Hopfer and the Board of Directors of the Bank of London and Mexico have been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in Mexico City for alleged failure to accept legal tender currency for a debt which was to have been paid in such paper, according to a cablegram reaching the Mexican Consulate here today.

OVERTURES TO REBEL CHIEFS.

Obregon Orders Commanders to Accept Services in Case of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 22, (via Galveston.)—Minister of War Obregon issued a circular this afternoon addressed to the military commanders throughout the country, ordering them to accept the services of any rebel leaders willing to support the Constitutionalist Government in case of war with the United States, with the exception of some of those leading reactionary bands. The rebels will operate against the invaders, the circular says, under General José Ysabel Robles, who was Minister of War during General Eulalio Gutierrez's administration, and who is now serving the Constitutionalists.

The circular says there is no reason for the revolutionary leaders to remain divided when they are laboring for the same cause and doing everything possible to defend their country.

THRONG SEES PARK DRILL.

Holidaymakers Troop to the Camp at Van Cortlandt Park.

Several thousand persons went to Van Cortlandt Park yesterday to see the camps of the artillery and cavalry units which are mobilized in the northern part of the park. Military regulations were in force and sentinels paced their posts to see that the curious did not venture into parts of the camp reservation where they were not wanted. Four batteries of the First and two of the Second Field Artillery are at Van Cortlandt, in addition to two troops of Squadron A and four troops of the First Cavalry.

Battery F of the Second Field Artillery and Troops A and L of the First Cavalry joined the camp yesterday, the artillerymen coming from the Bronx and the cavalrymen from Brooklyn. Other batteries of the Second Regiment will proceed to the camp today. In the afternoon there was battery drills and also a band concert, which delighted the throng of holidaymakers.

A recruiting station will be established at the park today, with Captain Leonard B. Smith, Adjutant of the First Field Artillery, in charge. Battery F of the Second Artillery has recruited to full war strength. Hard training for all the units now at the park will begin today.

KOLYNOS Dental Cream

Now Used and Indorsed by 31,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

Kolynos is now being sold in seventy-three countries.

Recognition of the importance of dental hygiene is spreading rapidly all over the globe.

When you are ill and visit the physician or surgeon, one of the first questions he will ask is: "How are your teeth?"

If they are not in order, he sends you to your dentist.

The germs which reach your system from decaying teeth, or a mouth not hygienically cared for, are recognized as being responsible in many cases for serious ailments, rheumatism and disorders of the digestion being among them.

Kolynos is the one dentifrice that, in addition to giving your teeth a well-cared-for appearance, leaves your mouth in a healthful, germ-minimized condition.

The Kolynos Company - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

BATOCKI PROMISES FOOD LAW REFORMS

Enough Grain, He Says, but Potato Situation Is Bad, Due to Holland's Embargo.

TALK OF GIVING UP MEAT

Prohibition for Two Months If Fats Can Be Supplied—Not to Confiscate Home Stocks.

BERLIN, June 22, (via London.)—There is plenty of grain on hand in Germany to carry the country over until the harvests, declared Adolph von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board, in an address at Düsseldorf. The potato situation was more unfavorable, he said, and would be especially difficult during the next fortnight, but the deficit could be met by arranging for increased bread rations for physical laborers. The potato situation in Western Germany had been made worse by Holland's prohibition upon exports due to the agitation there which, Herr von Batocki said, was probably induced by "British money."

Especial attention was being given to hard workers in the industrial sections, where legumes, groats, and bacon had been distributed in large quantities, continued the food director, who added that an effort would be made to secure a better distribution of butter.

Herr von Batocki said it had been proposed to prohibit meat consumption for two months, but that this was impracticable, unless a better distribution of the supply of fats could be effectuated. If that could eventually be done the proposal could be considered.

The control of breadstuffs during the coming year would be unchanged, said the speaker, except that flour of uniform grade would be introduced. An effort would be made in the Autumn to regulate the whole year's potato supply. This might result in reducing the number of swine available, but that, he said, must be accepted as a part of the bargain.

In general, added Herr von Batocki, an effort would be made, based on the experience of the last two years, to insure the more accurate establishing of amounts of food on hand, sharper control, and the most equitable possible distribution.

In the first of a series of open letters which Herr von Batocki intends to write for the press treating on the work of his department he deals with taking stock of foodstuffs and the question of private stocks in households. Experience, he says, has not justified the assertions that a census would reveal great supplies in households; nevertheless, such a census will be taken as soon as preparations can be completed, and the process will be repeated from time to time. There is no intention, however, writes the food director, of confiscating all stocks thus found. The criterion will be whether the amount possessed by any household is a proper quantity for the use of the family. If there is no undue retention of perishable foodstuffs and no suspicion of an accumulation, beyond the needs of the household, for speculative purposes, the stocks will not be confiscated.

Herr von Batocki points out that farmers living miles from stores and markets naturally must lay by larger supplies than residents of urban districts.

GERMANS NOT DISCOURAGED.

Observer Writes They Want Peace, but a Victorious Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—The Times publishes the first installment of "An account of the true condition of Germany which has reached us from an unimpeachable source," written by an observer who reached Switzerland a few days ago, after living in Germany since the beginning of the war. This observer writes:

"Unless I am entirely mistaken—and my experience of life in Germany has been continuous—no essential change in public feeling has taken place among the German masses since the beginning of the war, or, if there has been a change, it has not been in the direction of discouragement. The utmost which the ordinary Germans can be got to say is that 'it is high time peace were made.' But they mean, of course, a German peace, one which shall consolidate and correspond to the German victories. They not only feel that they are victorious but they are firmly persuaded they cannot be beaten.

"Nothing short of a thorough military defeat will convince the German people that they can be beaten. Otherwise there will be no peace except on Germany's own terms. The people are prepared to suffer, as much as they may dislike the inconvenience to which the war has put them. This is particularly true of the States like Bavaria, where I spent some time before leaving the country.

"If the Bavarians could be given a smashing blow there might be a rapid end of the war, but they are now as persuaded as they were at the beginning that their Generals and their soldiers cannot be defeated. Even Prussian defeat would not make much impression in Bavaria unless the Bavarian armies were defeated at the same time."

AERO CLUB APPEALS TO HAY.

Urges Congressman to Provide for a Large Aerial Reserve Corps.

The Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America sent the following telegram yesterday to Congressman James Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs:

"The Aero Club of America has received hundreds of applications from patriotic Americans, some already experienced in aviation, who volunteer their services for a Mexican campaign and to form an aerial reserve, to be under the control of the War Department. The club also has received many requests for aeroplanes, to be sent to the civilian training camps now in operation or being planned.

"The fact that the army, eight years after the order for the first aeroplane was placed, now has only fifteen aviators available for the Mexican trouble and is handicapped because it has not 200 aviators, it is of vital importance that steps be taken immediately to train men to form an aerial reserve.

"The Aero Club of America and its thirty affiliated clubs urge you, therefore, to add to your proposed amendment increasing the appropriation for civilian training camps, a provision for the establishment of training camps for civilian aviators and for sending aeroplanes to camps already opened or being planned. The sum of $2,000,000 necessary for this purpose will be one of the smallest, yet most effective appropriations made to develop our national defense. Prompt action is imperative."

Business Men Pledge Support.

The Special Committee on the National Guard and Naval Militia of the Chamber of Commerce sent Governor Whitman a letter yesterday pledging him its services and that of the Chamber in obtaining responses to the call of President Wilson in defense of the nation." The letter was signed by Francis G. Landon, Chairman, and the following members of the Special Committee: Union N. Bethell, William C. Le Gendre, Anson W. Burchard, Henry S. Swords, Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., and James W. Lane.

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

AMERICAN AVIATORS MUST STAY IN FRANCE

Cannot Reply to Request to Return for Mexican Service—They Enlisted for Duration of War.

PARIS, June 22.—The American aviators in the service of France are not able to comment on or reply to the inquiry from the Aero Club of America whether they will return to take service in the American Army in the event of war with Mexico. They are prevented from replying by the fact that they have enlisted in the French Army for the duration of the war and are subject to army discipline.

The only manner in which this subject could be taken up would be by negotiations between the Governments of France and the United States. The case of the Garibaldians released from the service of France to fight in Italy is not parallel, inasmuch as these soldiers returned to their own country to fight with the Entente Allies.

The Mexican Legation today received from the Mexican Foreign Minister an official account of the clash between American and Mexican soldiers on the border near Matamoros last Sunday and of the fighting between Mexicans and American marines from the cruiser Annapolis at Mazatlan.

SURGEONS OFF FOR CAMP.

The First Field Hospital and Third Ambulance Corps, the former under command of Major J. Franklin Dunseith of the New York Board of Health, and the latter commanded by Captain Leander H. Shearson, a visiting physician at Bellevue Hospital, were the only National Guard organizations to leave this city yesterday for the mobilization camp at Beekman.

The two commands left their armory at 56 West Sixty-sixth Street at 5:20 A. M. and proceeded down Central Park West and Eighth Avenue to Forty-second Street, and west to the foot of that street, where their horses and equipment were loaded on the steamer Storm King, bound for New Hamburg, just south of Poughkeepsie.

GOOD in 1863 —BETTER TODAY
T. M. STEWART
438-442 W. 51st St.
only office and warehouse
KEYSTONE SYSTEM
—a correct service for
CLEANSING
scouring—repairing—moth packing and storage of
RUGS AND CARPETS
*Columbus 5567

Eighty-five Styles of
Saks Suits for Men
at $20

That's what we mean when we talk about variety!

¶ Of course, there'll be other shops rush into print and claim 100 styles after this announcement, just like a political candidate who claims everything in sight on general principles.

¶ But when we tell you we have 85 styles of suits at $20, we are drawing on our stocks—*not on our imagination.*

¶ And by 85 styles, we mean 85 styles that are actually, distinguishably different one from another.

¶ In fact, we have as much variety at $20 as some shops have in their entire stock at all prices!

¶ It's simply useless to talk stripes and checks and solids and browns and tans and greens and blues and grays and patch pockets and half-moon pockets and slash pockets and soft lapels and small lapels and peak lapels and Norfolk models and close-cut models and all the other miscellaneous features of our assortments—*it's quicker and more accurate to tell you that we have covered the whole field of $20 designs and colors as no other shop in America ever has covered it!*

¶ And as for the tailoring—

¶ It is exclusively our own, from bench to Broadway, saving you middlemen's profits, and giving you, in addition, those first-hand custom touches which are the salt of style.

Continuing today and concluding tomorrow
A Limited Offering of Men's
Imported Natural Color Shantung Silk Suits—Special at $15

¶ A fine Silk Shantung that is cool without any sacrifice of quality—a very light-weight Shantung, yet with plenty of body to insure service—tailored in regulation and pleated back models, with as much character and care as Saks woolens—and the best value in New York for the money.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

BATTLE FOR VERDUN TAKES ON NEW FURY

Paris Says Bombardment Last Evening Was of 'Unprecedented Violence' East of Meuse.

FIFTH MONTH OF STRUGGLE

Germans Enter Advance Trenches After Fierce Fighting, but French Win Back Most of Ground.

LONDON, June 22.—The battle at Verdun entered its fifth month today, and tonight the French official report says the bombardment on the east bank of the Meuse has taken on "a character of unprecedented violence."

On both sides of the river there was terrific fighting today and last night which was growing even more violent when the night statement was issued.

After heavy attacks lasting all night the Germans captured front-line trenches between Fumin Wood and Chenois, in the Fort Vaux sector. Tonight Paris announced that a counterattack had won back the greater part of this ground.

German attacks on the west bank were repulsed after spirited fighting with hand grenades.

There has been lively artillery action on the rest of the front.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

In the region to the south of Lassigny a strong German reconnoissance attacked one of our advance posts after artillery preparation. Repulsed by our fire, the enemy dispersed leaving several dead on the ground.

On both banks of the Meuse the bombardment with shells of heavy calibre continued throughout the day with extreme violence. On the left bank the enemy especially directed his fire against our positions on Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme and on our second lines in the region of Esnes and Chattancourt.

At 6 o'clock in the evening an attack directed against our trenches between Hill 304 and the Bethincourt Brook was completely repulsed after very spirited fighting with grenades.

On the right bank a counterattack carried out by us in the afternoon enabled us to reoccupy the greater part of the elements where the enemy had gained a footing last night between Fumin Wood and Chenois.

The bombardment from 6 o'clock took on a character of unprecedented violence on the front to the north of the Thiaumont fortified works, the Vaux Wood, Chapitre, and the sector of La Laufée, east of the detached military works of Verdun.)

In the Woevre, the artillery action has been intense in the region at the foot of the Meuse hills.

Quite spirited cannonading has been carried on on the rest of the front, notably in Champagne in the sector of Mont Tetu.

The text of the French statement of this afternoon follows:

On both banks of the River Meuse last night was marked by a series of pronounced attacks by the enemy, which followed bombardments of great severity.

On the left bank of the river the Germans attacked our trenches upon the southern slopes of Dead Man Hill. During the course of a spirited engagement with hand grenades our troops were successful in completely repulsing the enemy and in retaining all their positions.

On the right bank of the river the fighting continued with ferocity in the region to the west and to the south of Fort de Vaux. Yesterday evening a powerful German attack was successful in penetrating a small wood to the southwest of the Fumin Wood. We, however, at once delivered a counterattack and chased the enemy out. At about midnight a further offensive action was directed by the enemy upon our positions, reaching from the Fumin Wood to a point to the east of Chenois, and was repulsed with sanguinary losses.

At the Fumin Wood and at Chenois the enemy succeeded in securing lodgment in some of our advanced trenches between these two positions.

At about 2 o'clock in the morning an attack with hand grenades against our positions to the north of Hill 321 failed under our fire.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front except in the Champagne district, where the artillery fighting was very spirited along the front from Maisons-de-Champagne to Mont Tetu.

The Berlin official statement of today says:

A weak attack by a British detachment near Frelinghien, northeast of Armentières, was repulsed. West of La Bassée a German patrol detachment brought in some British prisoners.

On the east bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) infantry fighting developed. We gained some advantages west of Fort Vaux.

Both to the south of Poivre Ridge and near Buss a French aeroplane was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns. The occupants of the second machine were made prisoner.

Our aerial squadrons, early yesterday morning, attacked villages occupied by troops in the Meuse Valley, south of Verdun, and early this morning attacked railway establishments and troop encampments at Ravigny.

SHARP FIGHT AT GIVENCHY.

Germans Enter British Trench, but Are Driven Out Completely.

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—A British official communication made public at midnight says:

Early this morning (Thursday) the enemy exploded an exceptionally large mine in the neighborhood of Givenchy, just north of La Bassée Canal. The explosion was followed by a hostile bombardment of our trenches, under cover of which the enemy entered our trenches on a narrow front. Troops of the Royal Welsh Fusileers immediately delivered a very gallant and successful counterattack, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and driving him completely out of positions. Considering the size of the mine and the intensity of the fire our total casualties were comparatively light. Since then the situation in this neighborhood has been quiet.

Further south during the night (Wednesday) we exploded a mine in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt and occupied the lip of the crater.

Today (Thursday) passed quietly everywhere. Southeast of Armentières our artillery was successful in silencing enemy guns which were shelling behind our lines near the Ploegsteert Wood.

Yesterday (Wednesday) in the air there was a marked decrease in activity by the enemy, while our machines carried out a great deal of successful work in co-operation with the artillery.

FRENCH DROP SHELLS ON GERMAN CITIES

Karlsruhe, Treves and Muelheim Attacked by Aviators—Many Air Battles.

PARIS, June 22.—French aeroplanes have dropped shells on the German cities of Karlsruhe, Treves, and Mülheim in reprisal for the bombardment of the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Lunéville, according to the War Office statement given out tonight. A great fire was caused in Treves.

Military aeroplanes have taken part in many engagements today. Several German aeroplanes are mentioned in the report as having been brought down.

The French official statement issued tonight says:

Aviation: In reprisal for the successive bombardments carried out by the Germans the last few days on the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Lunéville, our aerial squadrons have executed several operations in enemy territory. On the night of June 21-22 eighteen shells were dropped on the town of Treves, where a great fire broke out. Today a flotilla of nine aeroplanes dropped forty shells on Karlsruhe, (175 kilometers from Nancy.)

Another group of ten aeroplanes set out to bombard Mülheim, (on the right bank of the Rhine.) Fifty shells were dropped on the military establishments at that town.

Pursued by a squadron of Fokkers on their return from Mülheim, our machines gave battle, in the course of which a Fokker was brought down. One of our machines was obliged to make a landing by reason of motor trouble.

In the course of the day our pursuit aeroplanes likewise displayed activity. Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser brought down his eighth aeroplane, which came to earth at Lamorville in our wire entanglements.

To the south of Lihons a German aeroplane, simultaneously subjected to machine gun fire by Sergeant Chainat and Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer, crashed to the ground. Sergeant Chainat had brought down up to that day four aeroplanes, Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer nine.

Finally, in the region of Elnville, north of Lunéville, an enemy aeroplane was brought down by the fire of our artillery.

The two German aeroplanes which fell yesterday morning, to the northeast of St. Mihiel and near Fort Genicourt, were brought down by Sub-Lieutenant Chaput, who had accounted for six enemy machines up to that time.

FRENCH CABINET WINS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Conduct of War Thrashed Out in a Long Secret Session of the Chamber.

PARIS, June 22.—The French Government has come safely out of the ordeal of the secret session, obtaining a vote of confidence by 440 to 97.

The secret proceedings, which extended over seven sittings, were welcomed both by the Government, which was enabled to explain its actions freely, and by its critics, who, by reason of the exigencies of national defense, had been unable to give particulars to support their complaints in a public session.

In the resumption of the public session several motions were read by the President, only one of which, however, was accepted by the Government. This was was a lengthy resolution drafted jointly by the Presidents of the different groups, which, after expressing confidence in the Government, set forth that the secret sessions had given the members of the Chamber a valuable insight into the general conduct of the war and that the Chamber had decided to institute and organize a delegation to exercise, with the assistance of the Government, a direct general check on all services supplying the needs of their army at all points, front and rear.

While having no intention of interfering with the conception, direction, or execution of the military operations the Chamber held it was its duty to see that preparations of an offensive and defensive nature, both industrial and military, were carried on with a care, energy, and foresight commensurate with the heroism of the soldiers of the republic.

After the passage expressing confidence in the Government was adopted, the motion as a whole was passed, 444 to 80.

A motion introduced by the Socialist, Leon Accambray, calling for the appointment of a committee of forty-four to investigate and report on the conduct of the war and the relations between the high command and the public authorities, with a view to taking steps if necessary to organize and control Parliament in the best interests of national defense, was not voted on.

KAISER SENDS NOTE BY U-BOAT TO SPAIN

Submarine Arrives at Cartagena from Pola, Delivers Letter to King, and Departs.

SAID TO EXPRESS THANKS

For Treatment of Interned Germans —Recent Reports of Peace Moves in Madrid Recalled.

CARTAGENA, Spain, June 22, (via Paris.)—The German submarine U-35, commanded by Lieutenant von Arnauld, arrived here yesterday with a letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso. The Lieutenant said the letter expressed the Emperor's thanks for the attention given by Spain to the refugees from the Kameruns.

The submarine first anchored alongside the interned German steamship Roma, but the port authorities required her to move and take up anchorage near the Spanish cruiser Cataluna.

The Secretary of the German Embassy arrived here on a special train late last night for the purpose of receiving the letter. Accompanied by the German Consul, he went on board the submarine and visited the commander. A Spanish cruiser and a destroyer received orders to watch closely the movements of the submarine. Instructions were given to keep the entrances to the harbor lighted brightly with searchlights.

The German submarine departed from this port shortly before daylight.

MADRID, June 22, (via Paris.)—The arrival of the German submarine U-35 at Cartagena was officially confirmed. The submarine anchored alongside the Spanish cruiser Cataluna. The Secretary of the German Embassy at Madrid has left for Cartagena to receive an autograph letter from the German Emperor to King Alfonso, supposed to be thanks for a reception given interned Germans from the Kameruns.

The section of the press which favors the German side in the war publishes articles today eulogizing the German sailors for their naval exploits. The submarine came from Pola, the Austrian naval base.

Reports Sinking Allies' Ships.

LONDON, June 22.—An official dispatch today states that the British Ambassador at Madrid yesterday called on the Spanish Prime Minister and expressed the hope that the U-35 would disappear from Cartagena harbor at the expiration of the twenty-four hours allowed by international law. The Minister made no further representations to the Spanish Premier, the dispatch adds.

A news agency dispatch from Cartagena says the German submarine U-35 left that port at 3 o'clock this morning, traveling in an easterly direction. In addition to the autograph letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso, the submarine brought hospital stores for the Germans interned in Spain.

The commander of the submarine is quoted as having said he had destroyed fifty ships, including the French liner Provence, which was sunk in the Mediterranean last February, while serving as a transport, with the loss of several hundred lives.

Peace Efforts in Spain.

At the time of the conquest of the Kameruns by the Allies 2,600 German soldiers escaped into the adjoining colony of Spanish Guinea, together with 1,400 members of families of soldiers. The Spanish Government transported the refugees for internment to a concentration camp on the Isle of Leon, near Cadiz.

There have been frequent reports of late that Berlin and Madrid were in communication with each other, although previously they have not been borne out officially. Newspapers of Madrid stated last month that King Alfonso might initiate peace negotiations in the near future. The King entertained the German Ambassador to Spain at dinner a fortnight ago, and a few days before the dinner Emperor William received the Spanish Ambassador to Germany.

An English news agency reported last month that Emperor William had sent an autograph letter to Pope Benedict expressing the hope that the Pontiff, with King Alfonso, would be able to initiate peace negotiations. A recent Berlin dispatch said the King planned to send two highly placed personages to each of the principal belligerents with instructions to pave the way for peace negotiations.

A VOYAGE OF 1,500 MILES.

German Submarine Had to Make Its Long Trip Without Aid.

The exploit of the U-boat which has just conveyed a message of the German Kaiser from the Austrian naval base of Pola, in the upper Adriatic, to Cartagena, the great Mediterranean naval arsenal of Spain, rivals in daring but not in distance the journeys of those German submarines which followed the lead of Captain Otto Hersing and his U-51 by going from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles a year ago a distance of over 4,000 miles.

In the case of Hersing and his imitators, however, the submarines had "mother ships" along or received supplies from bases on the Greek islands. They had to come through the Straits of Gibraltar, to be sure, where two of their number—U-50 and U-35—were sunk by British patrols on Nov. 10, 1915, but the message from the Kaiser to King Alfonso XIII. had to be borne through the Straits of Otranto, which Italian naval officers allege is barricaded in various ways to prevent the enemy's submarines from passing from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean.

In any event, whether the Pola-Cartagena route lay through the Strait of Messina and between the famous Scylla and Charybdis, or south of Sicily to the Spanish port hidden behind Cape Palos, the distance could hardly have been less than 1,500 miles, and traversed without any hope of new supplies. The new German and Austrian submarines of the Germania type are said to have a radius of between 3,500 and 4,000 miles.

BRITAIN DEFENDS RELIEF CENSORSHIP

And Says Funds Can Be Sent to Russian Poland by Express Without Interference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—In an authorized statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight the Foreign Office replies to criticism directed at the British Government by ex-Judge Leon Sanders, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 6 that Great Britain was holding up checks and drafts mailed from America for the relief of the suffering civil population of Russian Poland. Through the Foreign Office statement it develops that an arrangement was made recently by which money and drafts may be conveyed from America to Poland through the medium of the American Express Company in New York and London. Remittances sent this way are allowed to go through to Poland unhindered by the mail censorship on the simple guarantee by the express company that they will reach the individual for whom intended and not fall into German hands.

The Foreign Office dictated the statement, which follows:

"Remittances to territory in enemy occupation or to enemy territory itself are contraband. The fact that they are contained in the mails does not alter their contraband character, and it is apparently admitted in America, as well as here, that Great Britain has a right to treat money orders and drafts contained in the mail as merchandise and not as postal correspondence. But Britain has arranged that this shall not press hardly either on American citizens in enemy territory or on destitute populations in territory occupied by the enemy.

"The postal censors have strict instructions to allow remittances to American citizens in enemy territory from America to pass through, and general authorization has been given to the American Express Company in London to remit sums not exceeding $125 to any one person in any one month to allied subjects in Poland, provided the company are satisfied that such persons are destitute and need the money for the necessaries of life.

"Remittances simply passing through the mail for persons in Poland bear no certain evidence of the identity of the person for whom they are destined, and this is especially the case when they are merely addressed to some agent at Berlin. It is obvious that merchants in Germany acting as agents for relief funds are in a position to make considerable profits out of exchange on remittances from neutral countries.

"It is reasonable that the British Government should have some knowledge of the identity and methods of agents or other persons to whom such societies as the Hebrew Aid Society remit funds. At present they have no such knowledge and the society has taken no steps to secure special treatment of their remittances. In view of the fact that it is well known that remittances are contraband and that the American Government is not understood to claim that the fact that they are contained in the mails renders them inviolable, it seems only reasonable that bodies of such standing as the Hebrew Aid Society should attempt to arrange matters with the British Government before they make public accusations. This is all the more necessary as the present German exactions in Poland are notorious, and it has been publicly proved that German taxation in the north of Russian Poland, occupied by German armies, exceeds the total taxation of the whole of Poland under Russian rule. It is unreasonable to expect the British Government without any further information to allow large sums of money to go into Poland which for all they know will only excite the Germans to further exactions."

RUSSIANS HALTED BY GERMAN ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

attacks on the Teutonic lines in the region to the west of Kolki and northwest of Lutsk were unsuccessful. The statement follows:

Army Group of General von Linsingen—Russian attacks against the canal position southwest of Logischin and west of Kolki failed. Between Sokul and Liniewka, Russian positions taken by us were held against strong counterattacks.

Continuous efforts of the enemy to dispute our successes northwest of Lutsk were without result. On both sides of the Turia and further south over the general line from Svinioukhi to Grochow the Russians were driven further back.

Bombs were dropped on the railroad at Men, on the Pripet south of Luniec.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer—Strong enemy attacks from the Halvoranka-Bobowlintze line, north of Przewloka, were repulsed with severe enemy losses.

ARABIA IN REVOLT AGAINST THE TURKS

Independence Proclaimed and Mecca, Jeddah and Taif Garrisons Captured.

MEDINA CLOSELY BESIEGED

Grand Sherif of Mecca Heads Movement for a Great Confederation of Arab Tribes.

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—Reports have been received here that a serious uprising against the Turks is in progress in Arabia, and that the rebels have captured the Holy City of Mecca, Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, and Taif, sixty-five miles southeast of Mecca, and have proclaimed independence of the Arabs from Ottoman rule.

It is also said that the rising at Mecca was preceded by a similar insurrection at Kerbela, about fifty-five miles southwest of Bagdad in Mesopotamia, which is a sacred city because it contains the tomb of Hussein, a grandson of Mohammed. All the Turks were driven out of Kerbela.

According to a Reuter dispatch from Cairo, the Grand Sherif of Mecca, the Chief Magistrate of the holy city, proclaimed his independence, and was supported by the Arab tribes of the west and central parts of the country. He began operations about June 9 and won signal success. It is said the garrisons of Mecca, Jeddah, and Taif surrendered, with the exception of two small forts at Taif, which are still resisting. At Jeddah 45 officers, 1,400 men, and six guns were captured. Medina, 248 miles northwest of Mecca, which contains the tomb of Mohammed, is closely besieged, and all communications to Hejaz are in the hands of the Grand Sherif.

The Grand Sherif was presumably aided in the management of the Mecca movement by his sons, who long have been regarded in European circles as very able men.

Outcome of Pan-Arab Movement.

The revolt is the outcome of the so-called Pan-Arab movement, which has been gaining impetus since 1913. It aims at the abolition of Turkish misrule, oppression, and maltaxation, at the ejection of the Turks from the whole of the Arabian Peninsula, and at the formation of a great confederation of Arab tribes.

The fact that Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, is in the secure possession of the Grand Sherif makes it possible for the pilgrims now to resume trade by sea with these ports, and it opens the way for a resumption of the annual pilgrimages by British Moslems, which had been attended by great difficulties in the last two years.

The portion of Arabia over which the Turks claim lordship embraces a population of about a million. The remainder of the country is either waste or coastwise territory toward the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, where British influence is paramount and the ruling chiefs are friendly.

The present moment was chosen for the revolt probably owing to the success of the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia, which is said to have weakened the Turkish military power throughout Arabia. Some English experts, however, say that even with the Arabs in possession of the chief cities it is uncertain whether they can hold them against the large forces which are available to the Turks in Palestine. The Arab tribes, it is pointed out, have lacked cohesion for centuries, and unless the Grand Sherif and his sons are able to establish a new confederation on a firmer basis than any coalition heretofore attempted it is doubtful whether the Arabs will be able to present a united front long enough to make their independence permanent.

The only news from Turkey of the revolt is a brief statement in a Constantinople communication saying, "A British warship appeared in Sheikmemije Bay, off the Hajaz coast," nor have any further details reached the public from the Entente Powers.

Great Britain, as the greatest Moslem empire, has the keenest interest in the movement. Since the early days of the war she has endeavored to maintain her attitude of the highest respect for the Mohammedan religion. When it started a proclamation was issued declaring that the holy places of Arabia, including the shrines of Mesopotamia and the Port of Jeddah, would "be immune from attack or molestation by British military forces as long as there was no interference with pilgrims from India."

Attitude of Great Britain.

The Daily Telegraph today gives the following statement of the attitude of Great Britain toward the revolt:

"Toward the Grand Sherif we shall carry out a policy of friendly neutrality, helping him, should he desire it, to keep open the routes of pilgrimage, but carefully avoiding any interference with his supreme jurisdiction."

The Dail Telegraph adds:

"The revolt is another evidence of German miscalculation of race psychology. Berlin was confident she would be able to stir the Moslem world into revolt against the British Empire, as was evidenced by her efforts in Egypt and in India. The success of these efforts was insignificant, and the only result of her machinations has been to confront her ally, Turkey, with a new and formidable danger, for an Arab revolt confronts Turkish sovereignty at a vital point. Instead of a holy war against Great Britain, we are witnessing the outbreak of a serious war against German domination in Constantinople."

The Morning Post gives a list of nine principal Arab tribes, five of which it says are avowedly pro-British, three anti-Turkish, and one pro-Turkish.

Reuter's Telegram Company, in a summary of the events which led to the revolt, declares that the Turks recently committed wo serious errors which the Arabs are not likely to forget or forgive. The first, it says, instituted drastic anti-Arab measures, including numerous executions of influential pilgrims following the visit of Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, to Northern Arabia. The second was the shelling of the shrine of Kerbela, which is sacred to Mohammedans of both Persia and India, and which contains enormous treasures, the offerings of pilgrims for centuries past.

German Control of Turkey Resented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—Commenting on revolt in Arabia, The London Times says:

"It is evidently the outcome of the Pan-Arab movement, which aims at the ejection of the Turks from the Arabian peninsula and the formation of a great confederation of Arab tribes. The rising has, however, a twofold character, for in addition to its political side it undoubtedly was stimulated by growing resentment among Mohammedans of German domination of Turkey. While Turkey remained free and independent most races professing the Mohammedan faith were content with her guardianship of the holy places. They looked up to Turkey as the last great Mohammedan State, a reversed survival of the days when the sword of Islam won widespread domination in three continents; but German control of Constantinople meant in the end German control of holy cities.

"When the road from Berlin to Constantinople was reopened last Autumn after the overrunning of Serbia and Turkish independence quickly died, Mohammedans began to feel that Turkey had finally forfeited the right to control Mecca and Medina and the pilgrimage of pious Moslems to these sacred spots. Nowhere was resentment more bitter than in Arabia and, according to report, in Mecca itself.

"The movement which now has come to a head was largely the outcome of misgovernment and oppression. It has been entirely spontaneous, and the present moment probably has been chosen in consequence of the successes of Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia. The Arab leaders are exceedingly shrewd and their political judgment is generally sound. They have not been misled by the British withdrawal from the Dardanelles and the unfortunate episode of Kut. They perceive that for Turkey the handwriting is upon the wall, and therefore have taken steps known to have been long in contemplation.

"The Allies specifically announced early in 1915 that they would not interfere in Mohammedan questions of a religious character. They were wise to do so, for clearly events of this kind affecting the custody of the holy places of Islam will profoundly stir the whole Mohammedan world and may lead into very deep waters."

The Morning Post says:

"We are informed from a reliable source that the rising against the Turks in Arabia is probably due to the wholesale executions of Mohammedan and Syrian notables and well-known ecclesiastical and religious leaders and also to the fact that the Arabs are beginning to realise that the Turks have abdicated their position as protectors of Mohammedans and become vassals of Germany. The rising may thus have an important bearing on the war, especially as regards the participation of Turkey. With the Russians overrunning Mesopotamia and Armenia and the outbreak of the rebellion in the Yemen, the pro-German counsels at Yildiz Kiosk may at last be forced to yield to the logic of facts."

GREECE ACCEPTS ENTENTE'S DEMANDS

Continued from Page 1.

broadcast, made known the text of the demands.

Meanwhile King Constantine returned hastily to Athens. All the troops in the city were ordered under arms. The Deputies were summoned to the Chamber, where Premier Skouloudis announced that he had resigned. The Chamber adjourned immediately, cheering the retiring Ministers as they left the building.

The people of Athens remained calm, and talk of non-compliance with the demands of the Allies apparently awakened no widespread spirit of resistance.

The highest authority in Greece, when asked for his opinion in regard to the demands, said to The Associated Press: "It is useless to discuss demands when the reasons given therefor in the document itself are devoid of truth from beginning to end."

The Chief of Police of Athens, who is understood to be under the ban of the Entente Allies, has asked for sick leave.

ELECTIONS WITHIN 40 DAYS.

Greek Liberals Confident that Venizelos Will Win.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Friday, June 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.) — Decrees to complete demobilization and for the dissolution of the Chamber will be issued immediately and the new elections will take place within forty days, by which time the army will have returned home. Liberal circles are confident that Venizelos will triumph.

It is doubtful if the new Government will ask Parliament to ratify the external loan and as a result of better relations with the Entente it is hoped London and Paris will advance money for immediate necessities.

Grain ships which had been detained have been allowed to proceed.

RESIST ITALIAN ADVANCE.

Austrians at Asiago Plateau Fight on the Defensive.

ROME, June 22.—An official statement issued by the Italian War Department today says:

On Tuesday the enemy attacked our positions in the Ledro Valley and on the southern slopes of Monte Sperone. After lively fighting he was completely repulsed.

Yesterday, from Lake Garda to Astico, there were artillery duels and skirmishes, during which we captured rifles, ammunition, and one machine gun.

On the Asiago Plateau, with the exception of small attacks in the direction of Monte Magna Boschi and in the neighborhood of Mandrielle, west of Marcesina, the enemy remained strictly on the defensive, strongly resisting our advance at every step. Our heavy artillery bombarded the railway station at Tobiach, in the Fusteria Valley. There was no change along the Isonzo.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

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PURE SILK SHIRTS

A collection of very fine patterns of woven stripes and colorings. All from our own lines of better grade shirts, and marked very low for quick disposal before inventory. Value $4.00, $4.50 — 2.95

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This Summer's newest shirtings made up especially for us in our finest way. Qualities are unusually good and patterns are the best. All have soft French cuffs. Value $2.00, $2.50 — 1.55

ALL WOOL BATHING SUITS

Closely knitted suits that are fast color and non-shrinkable. Professional swimming styles and all the other popular makes in plain or trimmed borders. All properly proportioned suits. Value $3.50, $4.00 — 2.85

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Continuing Our Great Annual Clearance Sale of Men's and Young Men's Fine Summer Suits

The people responded quickly and liberally, and went away fully convinced that the truly remarkable money-saving opportunities offered were even greater than our advertising led them to believe.

$13.75 Suits that were $16.75 and $18.50

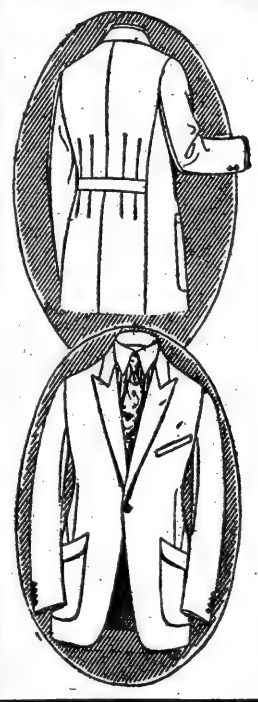
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Higher Priced Suits that were up to $38.50 at Proportionate Savings.

$18.75 Suits that were $22.50 and $24.75

$23.50 Suits that were $27.50, $29.75 and $32.50

This Event Means Money in Your Pocket

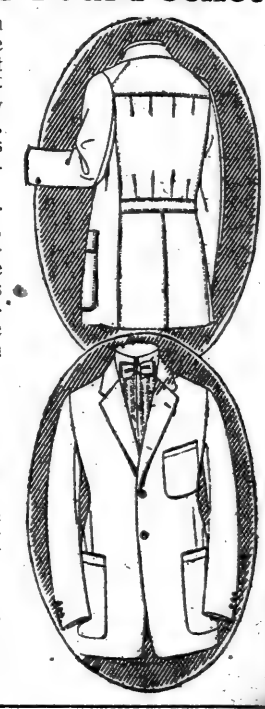


All of the suits included in this great sale were made after the smartest and most distinctive designs of the season. Note the individuality expressed in the *illustrations*, which are only a few designs sketched from the actual garments in stock.

The materials, we deliberately and emphatically claim, are among the finest products of American mills. The variety of colors and patterns is almost unlimited, and without a doubt you will find here just the kind of a suit you have always wanted.

A Word of Encouragement to those who have been unable as yet to make their selections:

While great inroads have been made in our stock by the tremendous volume of sales during the past few days, there are still some of the very choice suits left—for how long we cannot say. Be on the safe side and call soon—today.



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Broadway at 34th Street

Today, Friday, June 23

900 Men's Worsted Bathing Suits at $2.85

Regular Stock Price $3.50

¶ In professional and regulation models. Perfect fitting, and just the correct weight. Obtainable in black, heather green, Oxford or navy; some with white, others with black borders.

Also—An unusually complete assortment of high-grade bathing suits, in wonderful color combinations, at

$4.95 $5.95 $7.50 and $10

I. R. Morley's Men's English

White Ribbed Half Hose, 72c

Three pairs $2.10 Reg. price 85c a pair

Suitable for tennis, golf, or mountain wear. Absorbent and comfortable.

Men's Lightweight Golf Stockings, $1.29

Made by I. R. Morley of London, England. Light and dark gray only.

Gimbels

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET



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Before They Begin to Bite

Get That Mosquito Canopy

—the most needed of all the Summer necessities.

Add this item to your shopping list and then visit the Sixth Floor Upholstery Department, where we have the finest of Mosquito Canopies in New York, displayed.

Two Grades

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Metal Standards to support Canopy, at $2.75 and $3.50. Wood Standards, 75c.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

OFFER—IN THEIR

CLEARANCE SALES

Motor & Sports Coats—to $65—$18, $28, $38

Remaining garments, from various lines.

Town & Country Hats—to $25—$5 and $10

Sports—Motor—Tourist—Country—Street and Semi-Dress Styles. A clearance of earlier styles.

Outing Skirts—to $38—$8, $12, $19, $25

Of Pique—Cretonne—Suede-velvet—Corduroy—Silk-jersey—Shantung—Rajah—Satin-Georgette.

Day Dresses—to $95—at $25, $45

An assembling of many broken lines, for prompt disposal—including limited selections of Net, Lingerie and Linen dresses.

Blouses—to $25—at $5 and $10

Many kinds—few of a kind—a closing of broken lines.

Silk Suits—to $85—$28

Styles for sports and general service—broken sizes.

Cloth Suits—to $125—$45

Demi-tailleur styles for calling and semi-dress occasions.



More daylight follows the brush

More profit for you follows the daylight

Rice's Mill White (Barreled Sunlight) will increase daylight in your plant 19% to 36%. The Rice treatment leaves a permanent, glossy, tile-like surface that stays white longest. Increase output, prevent accidents, reduce light bills and spoilage. Send for free booklet, "More Light!" Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



E. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT COMPANY
Providence and New York

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

80%

More than 80% of all purchases in retail stores are made by women.

And even when they do not actually make the purchases themselves, they exercise a great influence in the transaction.

The Designer

The percentages of purchases made or influenced by women have been estimated to be as follows:

Men's Suits	24%
Men's Gloves	32
Men's Socks	65
Men's Underwear	70
Men's Neckwear	55
Men's Jewelry	50
Men's Handkerchiefs	65
Men's Shirts	30
Men's Nightshirts	55
Boys' Clothing and Shoes	95
Apartments	60
Vacations	70
Schools	60
Pianos	85
House Furnishings	90
Automobiles	30
Women's Clothing	98
Toilet Goods	80
Food Products	90

The "purchasing agents" in 300,000 homes buy THE DESIGNER each month and act on the suggestions in its editorial and advertising columns.

Butterick





My Skin Never Itches

And burns but is always soft, clear and healthy because mamma has used Cuticura Soap and Ointment on it ever since I was born.

For free sample each, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong
$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Lv. Liberty St., 9.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark 8.30 a.m.

Atlantic City
NEXT SUNDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00, Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a.m.
HARD COAL. NO SMOKE. COMFORT.

Storage for Household Goods

The Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co
Lex. Ave. & 43d St. 7th Ave. & 53d St.

WANT 153 WARSHIPS IN 5-YEAR PROGRAM

Sixteen Capital Ships Included in Recommendations of Senate Naval Sub-Committee.

SEVEN TO BE VOTED NOW

Four Battle Cruisers and Three Dreadnoughts—Total of 67 Submarines—Expect Little Opposition

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs detailed two days ago to draft amendments to the Naval bill as it passed the House, today decided unanimously to incorporate a complete five-year building program. This program calls for the construction within the next five years of 153 ships of all sorts, of which 148 would be fighting craft of different classes. It would include sixteen capital ships—ten first-class battleships of the heaviest known type and six battle cruisers of the greatest fighting strength of their class.

Of this program, fifty-four ships would be authorized this year. The year's program will include seven capital ships, an increase of two over the authorizations of the House bill. Instead of five battle cruisers authorized by the House, the Senate sub-committee recommends for this year four battle cruisers and three first-class battleships of the heaviest known design. This provision for heavy ships is in accord with the long-known wishes of Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Chairman of the Naval Committee, and of the sub-commitee.

The action of the sub-committee is entirely nonpartisan and is believed to foreshadow the complete acceptance of the program by the full committee, to which it will be reported probably tomorrow. Senator Pittman of Nevada is the only member of the Senate Committee that has held anything like small navy views, and he has been convinced of the necessity of large increases in naval defenses.

Favorable Reception Expected.

The sub-committee consists of Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, Mr. Swanson of Virginia, the next ranking Democratic member, and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican. Mr. Lodge, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at Chicago, played an important part in drafting the big navy plank of the Republican platform, which is in substantial agreement with the same plank in the Democratic platform.

While it is too early to forecast exactly the reception the Senate will accord the recommendations, it is believed they will be generally accepted. In the debates and votes on the National Defense bill, which provided for the reorganization and enlargment of the army, the Senate as a whole showed itself as favoring increased defenses far in advance of the proposals by the House. It is believed now that the House, too, is leaning more in the direction of preparedness, and will be less inclined to cut down in conference the proposals of the Senate.

The sub-committee has still to decide on a recommendation as to the precise time for beginning actual construction on ships authorized for this year. But this recommendation will call for the earliest possible commencement of the work. A proposal was considered this afternoon for providing that all this year's authorizations should be laid down as early as possible, and that for some of them—probably for the heaviest types—there should be an express provision that work on them should begin not later than Jan. 1, 1917. This would be about as soon as plans and specifications could be prepared.

The sub-committee's report was epitomized this afternoon as follows:

The Program in Detail.

"The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this afternoon agreed to recommend to the full committee the authorization of a five-year naval construction program as follows:

Ten battleships, first class.
Six battle cruisers.
Ten scout cruisers.
Fifty torpedo boat destroyers.
Nine fleet submarines.
Fifty-eight coast submarines.
One repair ship.
One transport.
One hospital ship.
Two destroyer tenders.
One fleet submarine tender.
Two ammunition ships.
Two river gunboats.
Total, 153 ships.

The authorization for the coming year out of this program follows:

Three battleships.
Four battle cruisers.
Four scout cruisers.
Ten torpedo boat destroyers.
Three fleet submarines of 800 tons each.
Twenty-seven coast submarines, to cost $700,000 each, twelve to be built on the Pacific Coast.
One fuel ship.
One hospital ship.
One ammunition ship.

An increase of $5,000,000 in appropriations for ammunition over the House bill.

Total, fifty-four ships.

"The authorization for the coming year provided for in the House bill, and for which the Senate proposes its substitute, as above outlined, is as follows: Five battle cruisers, no battleships, four scout cruisers, ten torpedo-boat destroyers, fifty submarines, three of them seagoing, of 800 tons; one fuel oil ship, one ammunition ship, one hospital ship.

Followed General Board's Lead.

"The sub-committee explains in its report the difference between its recommendations and those of the General Board and the difference between the General Board and those of the Navy Department. The authorizations to be undertaken this year are in accord with the recommendations of the General Board with the following exceptions: The sub-committee provides for the construction this year of three battleships and four battle cruisers instead of four battleships and three battle cruisers recommended by the General Board.

"The committee's program includes ten scout cruisers in all, four to be begun this year. This agrees with the recommendations of the General Board. The department recommended three the first year.

"The committee recommends fifty torpedo boat destroyers in all, ten to be begun at once. This agrees with the recommendations of the General Board. The department recommended fifteen the first year.

"The committee recommends nine fleet submarines. The General Board recommended nine in all, and two the first year. The committee cites the fact that authorization has just been obtained to proceed with the two fleet submarines of last year, which could not be built under the original authorization. It makes no provision, therefore, for the beginning of additional fleet submarines this year. The department recommended fifteen fleet submarines in all, five to be begun at once.

"The committee recommends fifty-eight coast submarines in all, thirty to be begun at once. The General Board recommended fifty-eight submarines, twenty to be begun the first year. The department recommended eighty-five, twenty-five to be begun the first year. It is noted, however, that the thirty coast submarines agree in the total number with the five fleet submarines and twenty-five coast submarines recommended by the department, to be begun the first year.

The Minor Recommendations.

"The committee recommends three fuel oil ships, one to be begun at once. This agrees with the recommendations of the General Board and the department.

"The committee agrees upon one repair ship and one transport as a part of the general five-year program, and provides for one hospital ship to be begun as soon as practicable, all of which agrees with the recommendations of the General Board and the department.

"Two ammunition ships are included in the five-year program, one of which is to be begun as soon as practicable. This agrees with the recommendations of the General Board.

"Two destroyer tenders and one fleet submarine tender are also incorporated in the general program, but no provision is made for their construction this year. The same is true with regard to two river gunboats. The department recommends sea-going gunboats, and the House did not include any.

"The recommendations of the General Board include provisions for air craft service and reserve ammunition. These, the sub-committee says, are not covered in the proposed amendment to the House bill, as they do not come under 'increase of the navy'; but the provision for them in the bill materially exceeds the General Board's recommendation for the first year.

"With respect to the ten first-class battleships, the amendment provides that they shall carry as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessels of their class, that they shall have the highest practicable speed and the greatest desirable radius of action; that the three authorized for this year shall cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $13,500,000 each.

"The amendment also provides that the six battle cruisers shall fill similar requirements and that the four authorized shall cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $16,500,000 each."

ARMY MONEY BILL PASSED.

Measure Appropriating $34,300,000 for Fortifications Favored, 165 to 9.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Fortifications Appropriation bill, carrying $34,300,000 for defenses and for both coast and field artillery ordnance and ammunition, was passed by the House today, 165 to 9. Its total is an increase of about $17,000,000 over last year's bill.

An amendment by Representative Tavenner, designed to abolish stopwatch systems and to prevent the payment of bonuses to labor in Government arsenals, was carried, 197 to 115, after a hard fight. The amendment has been urged by labor organizations.

HUNTER GRADUATES 203 NEW TEACHERS

President Davis Defends Education Methods, Though Admitting Handicap of Tradition.

SIXTEEN HONOR STUDENTS

Prize Winners in the Various Departments Announced—Names of Those Receiving Degrees.

Hunter College, the city institution which trains young women to be teachers, graduated 165 students yesterday with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and 38 with kindegarten diplomas. The exercises were held in the college auditorium at Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street.

At the outset of his address to the graduates President George Samler Davis said he had endeavored to find a woman to deliver the address, but had not been successful. Most of those he had asked seemed to doubt their ability, and the only willing one conditioned her acceptance upon permission to express views so radical that he had deemed them inappropriate.

"So," said the President, as he started to make the address himself, "I stand where angels fear to tread."

Dr. Davis spoke about the part tradition plays in education.

"There is a growing discontent," he said, "among thinking men and women, not only with the subjects of education of today, but with the method. Some even maintain that our students acquire neither knowledge, mental discipline, nor culture; and that while some get a superficial, temporary, memoriter knowledge of certain subjects, sufficient sometimes to pass an examination, it is as knowledge soon lost in the limbo of things worth forgetting.

"A more moderate and just statement is that the conditions imposed by the traditional form of education restrict too narrowly the opportunities and lines of development, forcing the student unreasonably to the consideration of things disciplinary and cultural, and away from the consideration of things scientific and practical; things that have a direct bearing upon the conditions and affairs of modern life."

Those who took part in the commencement program were the Rev. Paul M. Greider, who read from the Scriptures and delivered the benediction; Sarah Berenson, who delivered the Salutatory; Dr. Edward J. McGuire, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who delivered the prizes; Professor Edgar Dawson, who presented the candidates, and Gertrude Simpson, who delivered the valedictory.

There was music by the Hunter College Orchestra, under direction of Beatrice Rosenthal of the graduating class, and the singing of the graduation song, "The Good Ship Alma Mater," which was written by Helen Gray Cone.

The honor students were:

Simpson, Gertrude.	Bachrach, Flora.
Berenson, Sarah.	Ransom, Minnie H.
Schaffer, Ida S.	Shapiro, Marie.
Steeneck, Adelhait M.	Opitz, Louise E.
Harvey, Marion.	Weiss, Minnie.
Chess, Rosetta.	Lewinson, Ruth.
Simon, Lillian.	Lahm, Jessie M.
Levine, Mathilde.	Petersen, Gladys C.

The list of prizes and their recipients follows:

DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN.

Ottendorfer Gold Medal—Pauline Franziska Kaczka. Honorable Mention—Antoinette T. Lang.

Adolf Kuttroff Prize, $50—Adele Dorothea Topper. Honorable Mention—Charlotte Emilie Kratzenstein.

Albert Tag Prize, $50—Antoinette T. Lang. Honorable Mention—Pauline Franziska Kaczka.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner Prize, $40—Beatrice Helen Kahn. Honorable Mention—Pauline Franziska Kaczka and Antoinette T. Lang.

Herman Ridder Memorial Prize, $40—Divided between Edith Adair Dorsey and Pauline Franziska Kaczka. Honorable Mention—Beatrice Helen Kahn.

Ottendorfer Silver Medal—Henrietta Gawron. Honorable Mention—Mathilde Levine.

DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH.

William Wood Memorial Prize, $40—Consuelo Barbarrosa. Prize of $20—Vera W. Buch. Honorable Mention—Elise Maran, Henrietta Gawron, and Eunice Hanhart.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Kelly Silver Medal—Gertrude Simpson. Honorable Mention—Sarah Berenson and Adele Topper. Kelly Bronze Medal—Ida Sara Schaffer. Honorable Mention—Elizabeth E. M. Karl, and Ida Lazarus.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

Kane Gold Medal—Marjorie Storms Clapp. Honorable Mention—Florence Isabel Malmar, Julia Warren Rauch, and Jeannette Wasserman.

Else Seringhaus Scholarship — Irene Turk and Jeannette Wasserman.

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.

Wilson G. Hunt Gold Medal — Ida Sara Schaffer.

Classical Club Prizes—First, Minnie Weiss; second, Gertrude Simpson.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

Randolph Guggenheimer Memorial Prize—Gladys C. Petersen. Honorable Mention—Antoinette Petersen, Judith Epstein, and Wilhelmina M. Thoma.

Bernard Cohen Prize, $40—Grace Boone Hoffman. Honorable Mention—Dorothy V. Miller.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Dr. Thomas Hunter Prize, $50, divided between Adelhait Mina Steeneck and Sarah Berenson; honorable mention, Elizabeth M. Mary Karl, Pauline Simon, and Rosetta Chess.

Joseph A. Gillet Prize, Helen Leontra Kuhne; honorable mention, Harriet Josephine Berg, Pauline Levenkind, and Anna M. A. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Libbie Van Arsdale Memorial Prize, $40, divided between Beatrice Rosenthal and Phyllis M. Perry.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

The Thomas Hunter Prize, $40, Marian Fidelis Moran; honorable mention, Maude Herring and Minnie Weinheimer.

Prize of $40, Washington Heights, Florence Goldstein; honorable mention, Helen Sylvia Lowitt.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following:

Bachrach, Flora.	Lewkowits, Selma.
Badish, Ida.	Loewenstein, V. S.
Barrmers, Ruth M. G.	Logan, Lillian.
Bartel, Elizabeth L.	Lowenthal, Corinne.
Beck, Frances.	Lowitt, Helen S.
Becker, Janet O.	Lubin, Sadie.
Beer, Dora.	Lyons, Luella R.
Berenson, Sarah.	McAnaney, Veronica.
Bergin, Margaret M.	McCabe, Mary M.
Brady, Helen F.	McCarthy, Eileen M.
Brenner, Dorothy.	McCormick, Maria M.
Brown, Ethelyn.	McKeon, Mary K. F.
Carney, Julia F.	McTiernan, Georgina.
Chesel, Deborah.	Mannix, Ethel R.
Chess, Rosetta.	Martinez, Mariela C.
Cisin, Florence V.	Meyer, Frances G.
Cohan, Elsie J.	Middleton, D. M.
Condon, Marie K.	Miller, Dorothy V.
Cooperstein, Augusta.	Miniter, Anna E.
Cuilty, Elizabeth C.	Moore, Madeline U.
Danielson, Irene.	Muller, Ethel.
Davidson, Henrietta.	Murnane, Gertrude L.
Decker, Julia von B.	Nestor, Margaret M.
De Leon, Florence G.	Neuhaus, Joyce C.
Denny, Anna H.	Noll, Anna.
De Paul, Anna M.	Ohlson, Anna C.
Dignan, Marcella M.	Opits, Louise H.
Dillon, Olive.	O'Rourke, Margaret M.
Dolan, Mary E.	Park, Margaret B.
Dorsey, Edith A.	Pengue, Camela M.
Dyer, Alice L.	Perry, Phyllis M.
Ebling, Adelaide M.	Petersen, Gladys C.
Eckman, Minnie.	Petersen, Sarah D.
Elber, Sophie H.	Powell, Clara J.
Epstein, Judith G.	Price, Sarah M.
Feltenstein, Esther M.	Prink, Susan S.
Fendrych, Martha M.	Provost, Claire.
Fiehtel, Minna C.	Ranson, Minnie H.
Finnegan, Helen B.	Rauch, Julia W.
Flannery, Millicent C.	Redfern, Marjorie C.
Flynn, Anna K.	Reid, Georgia.
Freund, Nana B.	Richman, Rose.
Friedman, Leontina.	Rooney, Alice W.
Frisch, Ruby.	Rosenthal, Beatrice.
Gallagher, Johanna.	Rossomano, L. M.
Gazzolo, Florence A.	Rousseau, Cecile L.
Goussett, Marion.	Ruff, Olga Ida.
Grafler, Emma Cora.	Russell, Judith S.
Gretsch, Laura M.	Scanlan, Florence E.
Grossman, Mollie.	Schaffer, Ida S.
Gunther, Elizabeth.	Schneider, Minnie.
Hacker, Gertrude L.	Schuman, Sarah L.
Hamilton, Grace A.	Scully, Etta G.
Hanhart, Eunice H.	Shapiro, Anna.
Hanover, Pauline.	Shapiro, Marie.
Harvey, Emily C.	Shapiro, Rebecca.
Harvey, Marion.	Shlubinger, Emanuel W.
Healy, Margaret M.	Simon, Lillian.
Hendrick, Frances T.	Simpson, Gertrude.
Hewitt, Hazel M.	Smith, Mary F.
Hines, Winifred L.	Sneddon, Isabel.
Hirsch, Reina.	Sophian, Susan.
Hoffa, Emma B.	Steeneck, A. M.
Holland, Eleanor M.	Stein, Elisabeth P.
Horn, Katherine.	Strasser, Cora.
Hugel, Ida.	Sullivan, Ellen A.
Huguenin, Eloise P.	Thoma, Wilhelmina M.
Illig, Maurine L.	Thoms, Jessie.
Johnson, Dorothy M.	Tiedemann, C. C.
Johnson, Olive M.	Turk, Irene.
Kaczka, Pauline F.	Tyburczy, May B.
Kahn, Beatrice H.	Urban, Marguerite.
Kasper, Louise C.	Vroom, Marjorie E.
Katzenberg, Marion.	Walker, Evelyn.
Kerrigan, Susanna M.	Wasserman, J. H.
Koldobkin, Minnie.	Weiss, Minnie.
Kopchovsky, Libby E.	Weiss, Rosalie.
Lahm, Jessie M.	Wellnitz, Anna M.
Lang, Antoinette T.	Wendel, Louise E.
Leahy, Margaret I.	Wood, Annette U.
Levine, Mathilde.	Woodlock, Josephine.
Levy, Rose Adele.	Woychinske, May.
Lewinson, Ruth.	

Those who received kindergarten diplomas for the completion of a full two years' course were:

Altschuler, Sadie E.	McLaughlin, Kathleen.
Belal, Bertha.	Meisel, Eva.
Belzwin, Marie B.	Michels, Anna W.
Brittan, Adelaide.	Middleton, Kath. A.
Cornwell, Helen J.	Miller, Gladys M.
Dunn, Elizabeth A.	Muller, Helen F.
Firth, Martha B.	Murphy, Edna M.
Freiman, Edna.	Rich, Elizabeth.
Gambler-Bousfield, E.	Roberts, J. Olwen.
Garvey, Regina.	Robertson, Cleo.
Gass, Lillian F.	Robinson, Florence B.
Gass, Margaret B.	Schulman, Theresa.
Hirsch, Mae F.	Stevenson, Ethel E.
Hirschfeld, Lucie E.	Strandt, May T.
Humphreys, May F.	Sutorius, Maude M.
Jay, Helen.	Weiner, Hilda R.
Kanschra, Elsa A.	Weiss, Elizabeth.
Kislik, Sophia B.	Whitlock, Helen M.
Loughery, Mary I.	Wilson, Edith.
Lowitt, Antoinette H.	Wischhusen, H. M.

BABES GIVE PEACE MESSAGE

Atlantic City's Carnival Pageant Includes 1,100 Children.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 22.—Hundreds of babies carried messages of peace and good-will to 120,000 spectators of the great carnival pageant on the Boardwalk today. Among the characters represented, Peace, Liberty, Miss America, Uncle Sams, and Columbias were among the most popular, while tiny pairs of Red Cross nurses and interns, each in white duck and regulation uniforms, with banners reading Four hundred and fifty Boy Scouts of Four hundred an dfifty Boy Scouts of the Atlantic City patrols headed the procession.

There were also baby beach guards, brides and bridegrooms, Charley Chaplins, Little Bo Peeps, Maud Mullers, clowns, cowboys, cowgirls, fairies, Scotch lassies, soldiers, sailors, bullfighters, bathing girls, pure food babies, cubist maids, lassies in hoopskirts and pantalets, farmers, and animated animals in the pageant. "Harry Lauder" was so small he could hardly toddle along.

There were in the neighborhood of 1,100 babies in the parade today ranging from nine months to five years. Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey reviewed the turnout.

IRISH REVOLT TALK DENIED IN LONDON

Reports Spread Here of Renewed Rising Declared to be Without Foundation.

BELFAST MEETING TODAY

Prospects of Ulsterite-Nationalist Agreement Called Hopeful—Cabinet, Despite Split, to Support It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is authorised to state emphatically that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports spread in America that the Irish rebellion has been renewed and that the British Government is suppressing the news. This information was obtained from a Government Department after exhaustive inquiries. It is confirmed from non-official quarters, where any news of the kind would be bound to be known, at least partially. The American reports are probably an exaggerated outgrowth of descriptions of scenes attending recent funerals of Sinn Fein victims of the rebellion.

Meanwhile, though opposition to the projected settlement of the Irish question which developed within the Cabinet itself came as an unpleasant surprise, there has been no really serious hitch in the negotiations, which are expected to be advanced to an important stage by tomorrow's Nationalist conference at Belfast. If these hopes prove justified it is considered that the reluctant attitude adopted by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Walter Hume Long and the Earl of Selborne will not be allowed to stand in the way of future progress, even should some changes in the Cabinet become necessary. On both the Ulsterite and Nationalist sides there are intransigeants, and those on the Nationalist side apparently are more difficult to deal with than are the group headed by Lord Lansdowne.

At the Belfast conference Devlin, who will be supported by Redmond and Dillon, is threatened by the opposition of the Catholic Bishops of Ulster. Dr. MacHugh, Bishop of Derry, has published a letter stating that he, Cardinal Logue, Bishop Macrory and Bishop McEnna, whose control extends over six of the excluded counties, are against Lloyd George's proposals. Two hundred priests will attend the conference. It is believed among Nationalists here that a goodly proportion of them will agree to the acceptance of the proposals on the following grounds, outlined by Canon Quinn, of Magherafelt, County Down:

"I would vote for bringing into immediate operation the Home Rule act of 1914. I should reluctantly consent to the temporary exclusion of six Ulster counties, but I would consent in circumstances of emergency. My reasons are:

"First, that twenty-six counties of Nationalist Ireland will immediately have the full benefits of the Home Rule act; the first effect of this would be national peace and an end of martial law here.

"Second, the exclusion scheme is only temporary, and during its existence the six counties must enjoy the same rights and privileges as they have at present."

There is little expectation that the Belfast conference will vote against Lloyd George's proposals. It is thought more probable that a final decision may be postponed until it is made evident that the Cabinet is not going to allow schism within its own ranks to interfere with its complete eventual support of the scheme which Lloyd George undertook with the full approval of his colleagues.

DENIES CASEMENT RUMORS.

Lawyer Says Sir Roger Will Not Throw Himself on Court's Mercy.

LONDON, June 22.—Widely circulated reports that Sir Roger Casement, who is being held for trial on a charge of high treason in connection with the recent Dublin revolution, would throw himself on the mercy of the Government after making an important statement, were denied today by Michael F. Doyle of Philadelphia, Sir Roger's attorney. Mr. Doyle declared that the case of his client would be fought out on different lines. He declined, however, to say what would be the defense.

Mr. Doyle has been in daily conference with Sir Roger, being allowed all the privileges of an English solicitor in visiting his client, and at the trial he will occupy the position of solicitor, which corresponds to advisory counsel in the United States. It is understood that Mr. Doyle is the first American attorney every to visit a client in an English prison.

Wimborne's Resignation Accepted.

LONDON, June 22.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that the resignation of Baron Wimborne as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, tendered shortly after the suppression of the recent Irish rebellion, had been accepted.

DUKE DURAZZO ASKS $10,000

Sues Norman L. Monroe Estate for Damages for Injury.

Duke Arturo De Majo Durazzo, who married Elizabeth Frances Hanan, the sister of John H. Hanan, the shoe manufacturer, commenced a suit yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Pendleton and a jury against the Norman L. Monroe estate for $10,000 damages to recompense him for injuries he suffered by a fall down an elevator shaft on property belonging to the estate.

The plaintiff said that he was calling at 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, on Nov. 13, 1914, where an employe told him to take an elevator. He stepped through an open door, which he was told was the elevator, and fell to the bottom of a shaft. Duke Durazzo asserted that he was in a plaster cast for eight weeks and did not leave his room for three months.

On cross-examination he was asked about his business, to which he replied that he had not been brought up to work.

"Are you a Duke?"

"Yes, but not in court."

"Were you ever convicted of a crime in Paris?" was the next question.

"Never," he replied. "I once owed a man in Paris $400 which I promised to pay with interest after a year. The man got a judgment which went by default because I was not served with the papers. I sent the money by wireless."

In telling of his marital difficulties which have figured prominently in the papers at one time, the Duke Durazzo said that a "cheap lawyer" tried to induce him to arrange a suit for an annulment or a divorce.

"My wife and I decided upon a divorce," he explained. "It was a frame-up about the trouble in Paris, and as soon as my wife knew the truth the action was discontinued and we are now together again."

The witness said that he paid out of his own income for the horses which he drove.

The hearing in the suit will be continued on Monday.

FOR SALE
A Thoroughly Equipped Busy Day and Night RUBBER FACTORY

The Rubber Business is booming. You know it. Perhaps you, like many others, need more room—here's your chance.

A fully equipped, well-organized, busy-day-and-night rubber factory goes on sale

AT PUBLIC AUCTION
on Thursday, June 29, 1916
at 11:30 o'clock A. M.
at North Brookfield, Mass.

The properties to be sold include the land, factory buildings, equipment, raw materials, finished product, cash and accounts receivable belonging to the B. & R. Rubber Company, a solvent, going concern which we as Receivers in Equity are now operating profitably.

There is a big opportunity here for a manufacturer prepared to spend $265,000—the upset price—for such a property.

Write—or better still WIRE for details. Quick action is necessary. Address

ALEXANDER WHITESIDE
Counsel for C. A. Evans and C. S. Burgess, Receivers
60 State Street, Boston, Mass.



You'll like the 200% stretch Ridgeweave elastic of which some PARIS GARTERS are now made.

Look for the name PARIS on the back of the shield.

A. Stein & Co.
Makers of Children's Hosiery Exclusively
Chicago New York



ESTABLISHED 1858 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON

For Military Service

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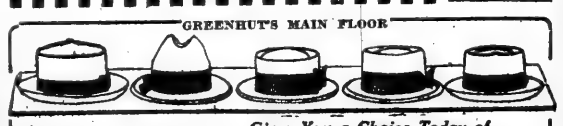
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Gives You a Choice Today of
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Regularly Priced $4.95, $5.95, $6.95, $8.95 and $10

There's no doubt about it—this is the best opportunity men have had this season to buy fine South American Panama Hats under price.

1,400 FINELY WOVEN PANAMAS IN THIS SALE, COMPRISING OUR OWN STOCKS AND A CHOICE SAMPLE LINE FROM A LEADING MANUFACTURER.

Twenty handsome new blocks for your choice (FIVE AS ILLUSTRATED). Every hat perfect, fresh, spotless. Sizes 6⅝ to 7¾.

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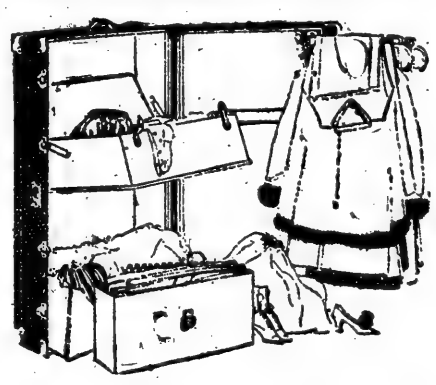
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Neverbreak Hundred WARDROBE TRUNK



Price $15

Roomy—not bulky. Big enough—yet small enough. Holds six suits or twelve dresses.

Only trunk with a removable garment rack.

Guaranteed not to break. Can't cost excess.

The most-for-your-money trunk on the market.

Sale of High Grade Summer Suits for Men

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One of This Season's Most Notable Clothing Events.

Some of the choicest and most desirable suits displayed this season. A hundred designs and fabrics and a score of plain and pinch back models—one, two and three button coats, with patch pockets, slash pockets, crescent pockets and flap pockets. Many of them quarter lined with silk, and with silk sleeve linings.

Blue, brown, gray and green flannels; fancy cheviots, cassimeres, worsteds and homespuns—in smart mixtures, stripes, plaids and shepherd checks. No clothing made to sell at anything like this price, or even *their original prices,* can compare with them in style, fit and finish.

Men's Suits of Imported Shantung Silk
Special at $15, $20, $25 and $35

Cool, perfect fitting and extremely stylish suits. At $15, $20, $25 and $30, two-piece suits with belted back, patch pocket coats. At $35, three-piece suits with belted back and slanting patch pockets with flaps and a three-button double-breasted vest.

Palm Beach Suits, $8, $10 and $12.50. White Flannel and White Serge Trousers, $3.65, $5.00, $7.00 & $8.50.

Cool Cloth Suits, unlined, $16.50. Sport Coats, $10.00 to $30.00. Riding Suits, $38.00, $40.00 and $45.00.

Boys' Double-breasted Norfolk Suits with 2 pairs of Knickers, $5.50, $8.50 & $10

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BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
And Our New Store—1456 BROADWAY, AT 42ND ST.

ELIOT SAYS WE MUST HELP ALLIES WIN WAR

Declares That United States Must Not Allow Victory for Autocratic Form of Government.

ADDRESSES HARVARD MEN

War the Theme of Other Commencement Addresses—1,134 Students Receive Degrees.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 22.—The Harvard commencement exercises were held today in the bowl of the stadium—the first time they have been conducted out of doors. The change was appreciated by the families and friends of the graduating men, who were able to attend in such numbers as they desired It was welcomed by the graduates, especially the younger alumni, who heretofore have been barred from these exercises.

The exercises started when the salutatorian, Stanley Smith of Washington, speaking in Latin, greeted the audience, and expressed the hope that peace might soon return to the world. Robert Cutler of Brookline, who had the "England commencement part," praised "preparedness" as the best issue the nation has ever taken up.

The "Law School part," by Adolph Berle, took up the organization of commissions, and Odell Shepard of Los Angeles, a second year graduate school man, read several stirring verses on war.

President Lowell then awarded 1,134 academic degrees and twelve honorary degrees. In presenting the degree of Master of Arts to Police Commissioner Woods of New York President Lowell said that the Commissioner, in an office of great difficulty, "has by his simple, straightforward, and transparent character taught the police to serve the public in a higher plane and won their confidence and that of the community."

Among the features of the day was the dedication of the 1901 class elm in the yard by President Emeritus Eliot, who said that in the great struggle now going on it was a fight between the forms of autocratic and commonwealth forms of government, which, he believed, was the only form which will bring liberty and efficiency. It is necessary, therefore, he said, for the United States to enter that struggle, that the advocates of the commonwealth form of government may win their cause.

During his address President Lowell said:

"We need not fear for Harvard men when the time comes for them to serve their country. Their readiness for the best kind of service was this year evidenced in the formation of the Harvard regiment—an idea that was born in the minds of the students, and not the outcome of a suggestion from their superiors. Plans are now being considered by the War Department which will make it possible to train Harvard students in military affairs along with their regular academic tasks. Harvard will soon be able to turn out each year men capable of accepting commissions in an army of volunteers.

"No sane man will deny that we are short-sighted people and we do not recognize a pestilence until it is on us. We lack vision. In a time of need the nation has a right to turn to its institutions of higher learning, which are in verity the eyes of the nation. We justifiably will be called on to act as those eyes, so it is incumbent on us to educate our sons to think clearly and to see straight. If we do not, we cannot be the eyes of the nation."

President Lowell read the list of gifts contributed to Harvard during the last year which amounted to $25,000, and concluded by stating that a total of $1,844,283 had been bestowed on the university in the last year.

Commissioner Woods, in accepting his degree, said:

"The fat policeman is now practically extinct, and if he isn't he is going to be by the time the New York policemen get through with their military training. A policeman has something more to do now than to stroll with his corpulence on the city streets."

Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, received the highest number of votes for the membership in the Board of Overseers. The other alumni elected for the term of six years were Francis L. Higginson, Boston; J. Pierpont Morgan, New York; Judge William Thomas, San Francisco, and Eliot Wadsworth Johnson.

The complete list of academic and honorary degrees awarded follows:

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Ach, Eugene L.
Allen, Elmer G.
Almeda, Walter B.
Almy, Samuel C.
Armory, Harcourt, Jr.
Amory, Harold.
Anderson, Harold R.
Andrus, Maynard B.
Arnold, Warren D.
Aronson, Philip.
Babbitt, Walter H.
Babcock, Harold J.
Babcock, Richard F.
Bacon, Robert C.
Baesler, Carl H.
Baldwin, J. C.
Baldwin, Raymond P.
Barnes, Harold S.
Bashor, Elias H.
Bates, Clement T.
Beal, Gerald F.
Bean, Harry T.
Beebe, Junius O.
Behrman Samuel N.
Belden, Amos, Jr.
Bergholm, Samuel L.
Berman, Saul.
Bhandarkar, Achyutaß.
Biddle, Alexander.
Bigelow, John L.
Bingham, William J.
Birch, Clifford W.
Black, Edward L.
Bond, Kenneth B.
Boyden, William C., Jr.
Boyden, Walter M.
Brodeur, Harold H.
Brown, Gordon A.
Bullard, Frank A.
Bullard, William R.
Burk, John N.
Burroughs, Samuel G.
Busk, Frederick W.
Camfor, Pedro A.
Carleton, Francis G.
Chichester, Leon S.
Clapp, Howard R.
Clark, Clarence S.
Clark, Lincoln.
Clark, William A., Jr.
Clement, Frederic P., Jr.
Coggeshall, Reginald.
Cogsin, William S.
Colman, Loring W.
Coolidge, Frank F.
Courtney, Gerald.
Crane, William D.
Cribben, Leo T.
Cronin, John J.
Cunningham, Edw'd, Jr.
Day, Paul A.
Demelain, Walter W.
Devereux, Francis R.
Devereux, Leslie W.
Dine, Herman B.
Dinsmore, Robert A.
Dixon, Arthur, 3d.
Doherty, John A.
Doty, Augustus F.
Downes, William L.
Edgar, Williams.
Ellenberger, Alfred S.
Ellis, Emmons E., Jr.
Emerson, William K., Jr.
Emery, Edward S., Jr.
Emmons, Gardner G.
Enright, William F.
Falvey, Wallace J.
Fikey, John D., Jr.
Flagg, Herbert W.
Foley, Edward F.
Foreman, Evan H.
Forman, Harry.
Forester, Joseph S., Jr.
Foster, Dwight.
Foster, Stephen M.
French, John T.
Frenning, John J.
Fripp, Frank G.
Gardiner, Chandler B.
Gardner, Kenneth A.
Gates, William, Jr.
Gaul, James A., Jr.
Gendron, Courtney H.
Glicreas, Frank W.
Glenton, William H.
Goodspeed, Hayden.
Gordon, William A.
Greeley, Arthur L.
Greer, Thomas R.
Griffin, Carl E.
Grywall, Hugh C.
Guild, Edward M.
Gundlach, Oscar A.
Hafler, Elmer E., Jr.
Hall, Standish.
Harper, John.
Harper, Walter R.
Harrington, Wm. C.
Hartwell, S. A., Jr.
Haydock, George G.
Hayes, Frank L., Jr.
Heimus, A. J. R.
Hill, Philip A.
Holmes, Harold D.
Holmes, Henry K.
Holt, Emmett.
Huggan, Homer A.
Hughes, Gerard H.
Hull, Howard B.
Hunt, Harold D.
Hunt, William H.
Hurley, Frederick J.
Hyde, F. Van S.
Ingram, Dwight H.
James, David O.
Jameson, Charles H.
Jeffries, John A.
Johnson, Robert.
Joyce, Henry S.
Judd, David P.
Kallen, Avrom L.
Kaplan, Bernard.
De Kay, Adrian B. D.
Keene, Alden W.
Kendall, Charles H.
King, Gelston T.
Kingman, Allen F.
Knott, Sidney T.
Kuder, John A.
Kuhn, Robert, Jr.
Kurts, Paul B.
Laird, Arthur G.
Lamont, Gordon.
Lancaster, John B.
Livetta, Morris.
Leonard, R. B.
Levin, Copal.
Lloyd, F. T.
Loomis, George P.
Lord, D. M., Jr.
Loring, David, Jr.
Lothrop, T. A.
Lund, Charles C.
Lyman, A. T., Jr.
Lyman, G. H., Jr.
McCarter, B. T.
McCarthy, F. W.
McCook, G. A.
McDonough, J. H.
McDuffie, C. D.
McKim, Walter M.
McKinley, S. B.
McKinlock, G. A., Jr.
Mahan, Edward W.
Mahesce, B. M.
Mann, Herman F.
Mannin, E. A.
Mansfield, L. P.
Merriam, J. C.
Metcalf, M. F., Jr.
Meddendorf, H. S.
Middendorf, John, Jr.
Middlemas, L. M.
Miller, Joel L.
Miller, John W.
Miller, Wyman R.
Moffit, Donald.
Monro, W. L., Jr.
Morgan, D. P., Jr.
Morgan, Stokeley W.
Moses, Irving G.
Nash, Samuel E.
Nemser, Charles.
Nichols, Hall.
Nichols, Henry G.
O'Brien, Michael J.
O'Day, Joseph F.
O'Neil, Eugene E.
Packard, Edward B.
Packard, W. C.
Page, Philip S.
Park, Mitchell.
Parsons, K. B. G.
Parsons, Francis L.
Partridge, W. P.
Patterson, C. C., Jr.
Patterson, D. W.
Peabody, A. S.
Pennypacker, T. R.
Whipple, F. D.
Pike, F. H.
Pratt, Elias S.
Priest, Chester A.
Prout, James G.
Putnam, J. P., Jr.
Reed, Arthur M.
Ricketson, O. G.
Robinson, S. A.
Robinson, W. L.
Rollins, Wingate.
Roope, W. H.
Rosenberg, Harold.
Ruban, Louis.
Russell, G. G.
Rutter, E. R.
Twitchell, Roger T.
Vaccaro, John P.
Vinal, Albert W.
Vitkin, Isagore E.
Volkmann, James H.
Wanamaker, E. M.
Wardwell, Stanley H.
Watchmaker, Josiah.
Waterman, Joseph M.
Watson, Donald C.
Wei, Ting S. S.
Weld, Walter W.
Wentiy, John B.
Wheeler, F. W.
Wheeler, Lloyd.
Whidden, T. M.
Whistler, R. T.
Whitehill, H. J.
Whiting, R. A.
Whitlock, F. S.
Whitmarsh, F. H., L.
Whittemore, D. H.
Wiggin, H. S.
Wilder, Charlton.
Wilkins, E. C.
Williams, F. A.
Williams, R. C.
Wilson, D. D.
Wilson, W. B.
Wood, Russell.
Wood, R. W., Jr.
Woodman, E. K.
Woodruff, E. F.

CUM LAUDE.

Wells, Blanchard.
Carey, Albert B.
Christman, C. B.
Clark, N. B.
Cole, H. A. M.
Collier, E. R.
Crehan, F. J.
Curtis, L., II.
Curtis, R. C.
Cutler, Robert.
Davison, F. S.
Donohue, F. P.
Edminster, L. R.
Esty, E. S.
Eisenhein, Edgar F.
Feiga, Wilfred B.
Feinberg, E. T.
Feinberg, C. D.
Friedman, H. E.
Fuller, K. E.
Gaylord, G. E. W.
Glick, M. M.
Goldberger, H.
Gross, W. W.
Hermanson, W. A.
Heyburn, John G.
Kahn, Walter B.
Kaplan, Saul L.

CUM LAUDE ON A SUBJECT OR RELATED SUBJECTS.

Adlow, Elijah.
Aronson, Paul.
Binder, Abner C.
Carpenter, Benj., Jr.
Carter, Benjamin E.
Cleveland, Allen L.
Coffin, John R.
Cummings, George A.
Davidson, Percy B.
Dos Passos, J. R., Jr.
Early, Preston H.
Farley, James E.
Friedmann, Nahum M.
Gorman, Harold H.
Haskell, Albert.
Hook, Leon B.
Kleinschmidt, Robt. V.
Kreger, Henry L. F.
Kremier, Erwin H.
Kuhn, Samuel L.
Lehmer, S., Jr.
Leroy, E. A., Jr.
Little, A. F.
McKay, E. F.
Nash, Henry L.
Nash, William E.
Norweb, R. H.
Phelon, John L.
Priest, George H.
Richards, R. H.
Richardson, A. I.
Roberts, L. C.
Rowe, R. R.
Stanley, Dean H.
Sullivan, J. J., Jr.
Vaughan, W. S.
Warner, E. P.
Wood, George C.

MAGNA CUM LAUDE ON A SUBJECT OR RELATED SUBJECTS.

Allen, F. S.
Austin, Joel D.
Boyd, Paul B.
Bredley, Phillips.
Briggs, Le B. R., Jr.
Carpenter, H. H.
Cohen, Paul P.
Colton, Arthur N.
Fels, Herbert.
Finkel, Henry S.
Goldberg, B. Z. T.
Goodman, Harold.
Hoskins, James E.
Jacobs, Charles H.
Levy, Max W.
Lorens, Lincoln.
McCurdy, William R.
Nelson, Roscoe W.
Norris, Harold B.
O'Brien, F. J., Jr.
Perry, Donald F.
Roberts, Penfield H.
Sewall, Samuel.
Steelfel, Lawrence D.
Wald, Lewis.
Watkins, Joseph R.
Weston, Harold F.

SUMMA CUM LAUDE.

Copp, Phillip M.
Ehrensperger, E. C.
Hammett, Louis P.
Laporte, Cloyd.
Murdock, K. B.
Small, Alexander K.
Smith, Stanley B.

OUT OF COURSE.

Merrill, A. R., '06.
Gould, J. R., '11.
Adams, Schuyler, '14.
Currie, E. C., '14.
Hilliard, H. R., '14.
Rice, W. W., '14.
Webster, A. G., Jr., '14.
Ansell, Julian, '15.
Bassett, F. J., '15.
Berman, William, '15.
Carroll, F. B., '15.
Choate, Joseph B., '15.
Coogan, Gardiner, '15.
Cunningham, F. De L., '15.
Keelan, Harry S, '15.
McCormick, W., '15.
Plummer, G. A., '15.
Porter, Louis, '15.
Putnam, T. J., '15.
Roberts, E. R., '15.
Townsend, I. U., Jr., '15.
Waterman, J. B., '15.
Whitehead, G., '15.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

Augur, W. A.
Barwood, V. H.
Budlong, L. G.
Carter, Russell G.
Chao, Wan J.
Clarke, Henry W.
Farrington, C. F.
Felton, S. M., Jr.
Graham, J. E.
Hadden, M. L.
Hodgson, M. L.
Holmes, L. W.
Webster, E. H.
Johnstone, J. O.
Kent, Warner W.
Krachmalnikoff, A. J.
Leak, Virgil T.
Leander, Hugo A.
Littlefield, W. J.
Meier, Fred. C.
Morrill, John B.
Moynahan, P. O.
Naibandian, C. A.
O'Neil, E. T.
O'Neill, F. G. C. L.
McPeters, E., Jr.
Pote, Kenneth E.
Powell, James P.
Quincy, Lyman.
Rafeld, Max L.
Safford, Truman H.
Seymour, Harold J.
Stewart, D. MacC.
Straus, Francis H.
Stuart, David H.
Sturgis, Robert S.
Sullivan, Henry J.
Torrey, J. R., 2d.
Wallace, Donald J.
Williams, R. N., Jr.
Williamson, S. T.

DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY.

Atkin, Ernest G.
Batchelder, Paul M.
Bemis, Samuel F.
Blake, Robert P.
Boyden, Edward A.
Brewer, John M.
Brink, Raymond W.
Brodeur, Arthur G.
Brooks, Sumner C.
Calvin, Ross R.
Cawley, Frank S.
Chambers, Lawson P.
Clark, Alex. F. B.
Cole, Arthur H.
Conant, James B.
Crawford, John R.
Cross, Samuel H.
Demos, Raphael.
Diets, Frederick C.
Doeden, Frederic H.
George, Robert H.
Haskell, Albert P.
Haring, Clarence H.
Headley, Leal A.
Hill, Charles E.
Herrington H. W.
Hunt, Harrison R.
Lawthar, H. P., Jr.
Lenzen, Victor F.
McCracken, Chas. C.
McMason, Amos P.
Miller, Allen L.
Miller, Norman.
Pepper, Stephen C.
Perry, Henry Ten E.
Proctor, Thomas H.
Shapiro, Albert A.
Shepard, Odel.
Sievers, John F.
Smith, Theo. T.
Steele, Lawrence L.
Stevens, George W.
Stevens, Henry H.
Turley, Louis A.
Underhill, Robert L.
Wadworth, Chas., 3d.
Welbel, Ernest E.
Wendt, Gerald L.

DOCTORS OF DENTAL MEDICINE.

Card, Lewis O.
Carroll, Charles R.
Dempsey, Thomas F.
Fenton, Michael T.
Fleming, J. P., Jr.
Forbush, Charles A.
Fuller, Wilfred J.
Furfey, Frederick F.
Galloway, Frank H.
Gatchell, Raymond W.
Goldberg, Philip.
Goldinger, Harry.
Goldsmith, Julius B.
Gray, Homer R.
Guilifer, William H.
Ham, Everett C.
Haynes, Melville W.
Held, Arthur A. P.
Hodgkins, Ray K.
MacInnis, Philip H.
McKenna, Augustus A.
Morrissey, E. H. P.
Newling, Russell L.
Onell, Owen R.
Peacock, Harold L.
Pierce, Frederick G.
Pofcher, Jacob.
Powers, Fred S.
Prentice, Wentworth B.
Standiford, C. L.
Seldenberg, Jacob.
Severy, Clarence G.
Sissenwine, William.
Sly, Walter J.
Smith, Bryon N. H.
Sowles, Homer C.
Stevens, Benjamin S.
Stevens, Farnum C.
Stover, Harold L.
Strange, Clifford.
Summerfield, Max H.
Thompson, Wm. R.
Tierney, M. J., Jr.
White, Laurence S.
Williams, Charles R.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Aaronson, Jacob.
Andrews, Sumner C.
Barrow, William H.
Blascoechea, D. A.
Butler, Edmund J.
Calvin, Claudius V.
Churchill, Kenneth.
Dillon, Edward S.
Findley, Eldon M.
Findley William M.
Fogg, Neil A.
Gilbert, John J.
Goffin, Lancelot C.
Golden, Ross.
Grace, Clarence M.
Gustafson, Paul.
Hamilton, John H.
Harding, Edward.
Hodgdon, F. W., Jr.
Hussey, Earl E.
Hyman, Clarence H.
Johnson, Harold B.
Lansmann, Alfred G.
Lanman, T. H.
Lowry, F. P.
McIntyre, J. A.
McMahon, W. E. R.
Moffat, B. W.
Morris, S. L., Jr.
Nichols, A., 3d.
Nissen, H. A.
Oberg, Frank T.
Peabody, C. W.
Ragle, B. H.
Redway, L. D.
Ricci, James V.
Roberts, B. E.
Savage, Joseph G.
Seitle, Howard E.
Stidger, I. R.
Tully, George L.
Viets, H. V., Jr.
Watt, George.
Wells, Stanley B.
Wilbur, G. B.
Withington, P. R.

CUM LAUDE.

Amiral, Hiram H.
Audo, Joseph C.
Bigelow, George H.
Gregg, Alan.
Harris, Carl T.
Houston, D. W., Jr.
Hurst, Benoni P.
Lacey, Walter H.
Taylor, John H.
Wells, Ward S.
Winchester, H. E.

MAGNA CUM LAUDE.

Goethals, Thomas R.
Koefodd, Hilmar.
Lyon, Arthur B.
Parker, Frederic, Jr.
Rapport, David L.
Taylor, Adrian S.

DOCTORS OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Smillie, W. G., M. D.
Mellon, Ralph, M. D.

DOCTORS OF JURIDICAL SCIENCE.

Bailie, Earle C.
Cheadle, John B.
Cohen, B. V., J. D.
Perkins, R. M., J. D.
Robinson, G. H.
Rottschaefer, H., J. D.

OUT OF COURSE.

Cockley, Wm. B.

BACHELORS OF LAW.

Abbot, Wm. W., Jr.
Abeles, Charles T.
Annat, William H.
Armstrong, T. R., Jr.
Babb, Hugh W.
Babcock, Bruce L.
Badger, W. L., Jr.
Bailey, Charles F.
Baker, Richard W.
Begley, John F.
Bennett, James E.
Bennett, Roger W.
Bickham, William D.
Blair, Floyd G.
Boal, Arthur McG.
Bowen, John C.
Branch, R. W.
Bryant, Howard B.
Busby, John C.
Cake, Ralph H.
Carrick, Spence S.
Cassidy, Charles W.
Clark, Frank L.
Cogswell, William F.
Connolly, Eugene T.
Cooper, Morris, Jr.
Crosby, John F.
Cummings, John B.
Cutler, George C., Jr.
Cutting, Heyward.
Davis, Clarence A.
Davis, George A., Jr.
Day, George H., Jr.
Dempsey, Ernest C.
Devine, Maurice F.
Donahue, Joseph P.
Elliot, Phillip.
Fabens, Charles H.
Flery, Benjamin F.
Fischer, Edward G.
Foulk, Howard V.
Frantz, John A.
French, Jonathan W.
Gallagher, Francis L.
Gammans, Nelson.
Gibson, William L. G.
Gordon, Clarence M.
Greene James T.
Griffin, James B.
Griswold, Hamilton C.
Gutberlet, Albert H.
Hackney, Henry E.
Hall, John MacF.
Hartnett, Joseph F. H.
Hartwell, Harold H.
Hastings, George B.
Hastings, Marrill G.
Hausermann, O. W.
Hawley, Edmund S.
Heddan, Charles L.
Hess, Roscoe R.
Hinds, Thomas F.
Hodges, William W.
Holly, Benjamin J.
Hugus, Wright.
Irwin, Richard.
Jackson, Thomas A.
Jones, Vincent W.
Knollenberg, B. H.
Lentz, Wilhelm.
Levin, Isadore.
Lillibridge, Harrison.
Lorgisz, Joseph.
Lynn, Donald J.
McCarthy, Walter H.
McClelland, Harry C.
McKinley, J. W., Jr.
McLyman, Benj. M.
McMicken, A. H.
McNutt, Paul V.
Makepeace, C. MacR.
Mann, Harold E.
Mann, John F.
Markham, Samuel S.
Meade, Louis H.
Mendes, William B.
Minor, Milton C.
More, Robert E.
Moriarty, G. A., Jr.
Morrison, Barnard.
Morton, John R.
Moulton, Francis S.
Needham, Daniel.
Newman, Silas H.
Newman, Ralph A.
Nicholson, Vincent D.
Norman, Lionel A.
Pariapiano, Sam.
Patterson, Jefferson.
Philbin, J. H.
Pinkerton, J. P.
Place, Henry C.
Pollock, Thomas.
Reuselle, L. E. De La, Jr.
Rinaker, T. K.
Rinehart, M. V.
Roddey, J. E., Jr.
Rogers, Walter F.
Schwleters, J. F.
Scragg, H. A.
Seeley, W. P.
Selfridge, C. F.
Seymour, S. M.
Shaw, John S.
Shea, E. B.
Sherburne, R. W.
Sherrill, W. S.
Siebert, Coleman.
Simpson, E. R.
Simpson, J. W., 3d.
Slocum, W. S., Jr.
Smith, Arthur D.
Smith, Laurence H.
Smith, Oscar J.
Spencer, Garrick M.
Stearns, Perry J.
Swain, Leonard.
Sweezy, Eaur S.
Tabor, E. O., A. M.
Taylor, Ralph C.
Tilson, Harold V.
Tilton, John K.
Trapp, Lee E.
Wallace, Earl S.
Ward, S. D., A. M.
Welsh, Vernon McC.
Wigglesworth, R. B.
Wyner, Isadore A.
Adkins, Leonard D.
Berle, Adolf A., Jr.
Bragdon, M. C., Jr.
Brown, Frederick W.
Burns, Howard F.
Cahill, William F.
Dally, Francis L.
Doan, Thomas W.
Evarts, Richard C.
Greenman, Fred P.
Henderson, Alex I.
Henderson, Gerard C.
Jaretzki, Alfred, Jr.
Joyner, William T.
McKernan, Louis W.
McLaughlin, James A.
Magruder, Calvert.
Montgomery, S. B.
Pitcher, Dwight C.
Richards, Theo. C.
Smith, Elliott D.
Smith, Stafford.
Snyder, E. P.
Stern, Harold M.
Wolf, Alexander Litt.
Weston, C. H.
Woodard, C. A.

OUT OF COURSE.

Brewer, O. C.
Brown, E. C.
Philp, Ignace S.
Fitton, Cyrus J.
Fletcher, E. G.
Glaser, Abraham.
Hastings, H. W.
Hewitt, E. H.
Higgins, W. R.
Lawler, L. A.
Lindholm, A. C.
Lines, Howard B.
O'Connel, J. D.
Schortemeier, F. E.
Scott, Robert E.
Snow, Roger V.
Gummers, Merle G.
Sullivan, John C.
Wavle, Leon O.
Welch, John B.
Welch, John E.
Wightman, Geo. W.
Winchester, Fitch A.

BACHELORS OF SACRED THEOLOGY.

Davidson, Hugh R.
Harrison, Max H.
Kenworthy, M. S.
Righta, D. Le T.

MASTER OF SACRED THEOLOGY.

Hertherington A. E.
Orton, Arnot S.
Takamatsu, T.

DOCTORS OF THEOLOGY.

Finlayson, John D.
Pyatt, Charles L.

206 GET DEGREES AT CITY COLLEGE

Largest Class in the History of the Institution Is Turned Out.

MEMBERS TAKE AN OATH

Sworn to Devote Themselves to the Betterment of the City—Address by Cabot Ward.

Two hundred and six students received bachelor degrees yesterday at the seventieth commencement exercises of City College. This class is the largest that has ever been graduated from the college. Owing to the fact that the Board of Trustees abolished the mid-year commencement, the class contained both the February and June graduates. Of the number 106 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and 98 that of Bachelor of Science. Among the members of the class were thirteen of the evening session, nine of whom had gained all their credits at the night college. The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were recommended by Professor L. F. Mott and those for the Science degree by Professor C. Basskerville. Owing to the illness of President Sidney E. Mezes, Professor H. P. Johnston, senior member of the Faculty, conferred the degrees on the candidates.

The exercises opened with the academic procession of the Faculty, Board of Trustees, and graduates. After a short invocation by the Rev. John Campbell of the class of '88, the graduating addresses were made by D. Krinowsky, H. Grablowsky and I. F. Kaplan.

A feature of special interest was the administration of the ephebic oath by Frederick P. Bellamy, Trustee, to all the graduates. The oath was as follows:

We, men of the Class of 1916, take this oath of devotion to our city:

We will never bring disgrace to her by any act of dishonesty or cowardice. We will never desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those about us who are prone to set them at naught. We will strive ever to do our whole duty as citizens, and thus in all these ways to transmit this city not only not less but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.

Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, made the address to the graduates. After speaking of the responsibilities of the graduates of institutes of higher learning, he spoke of the complexity of modern life and the consequent danger that democracy may become the rule of the planiess and unkempt mind. He strongly advised the graduates to be active in the social and political life of their neighborhood.

"You may not realize it today," he said, "but as you go on in life you are bound to feel grateful for your early struggles and the resulting qualities with which they endowed you. These struggles have given you the fundamental qualities necessary for success, those qualities more than ever needed in our day. Restraint was never more required. The whole arrangement of our existence under modern conditions is such as to make consecutive thinking and solid and deep planning a matter of the greatest difficulty. So many things present themselves as everyday possibilities that it is with the greatest effort that a level-headed man can put aside the superficial thing of the moment to devote his valuable time to what is going to be ultimately worth while."

He asserted that newspapers in the featuring of the startling and the striking "make of the press and consequently tend to make of the people an engine of criticism, a destructive agent, hitting to the right and left, criticising systems, destroying existing conditions, but paying little heed towaid building up a structure as a result of the destruction that has taken place."

Following is a list of the graduates:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Kaplan, I. E., (summa cum laude.)
Grablowsky, H. A., (cum laude.)
Graham, J., (cum laude.)
Lamm, L., (cum laude)
Viscardi, J., (cum laude.)
Waldheim, F., (cum laude.)
Wolfe, B. D., (cum laude.)
Abrahams, Morton.
Aine, Jacob.
Albrecht, Arthur E.
Brown, Lester M.
Epstein, David.
Fried, Maurice A.
Greene Matthew.
Grossman, Max.
Gutowitz, Solomon.
Halpern, Isaac B.
Harrer, John A.
Hauser, Edwin T.
Henck, Robert.
Hirschberg, Leo A.
Hoffman, Samuel.
Hopkins, Carleton R.
Archer, Benjamin H.
Barash, Louis.
Benjamin, Herbert B.
Berg, Benjamin N.
Buskirk, Charles W.
Caro, Alexander.
Colish, Nathan H.
Delman, David L.
Deutsch, Max.
Dombrow, Simon.
Drake, Joseph W.
Eichel, David.
Ellenbogen, Harry.
Feigenbaum, Isidore.
Fiedler, John La Roy.
Friedman, Abraham.
Frutkin, Louis R.
Funk, Theodore S.
Ginsberg, Benjamin.
Goldfarb, Isidor.
Goldstein, Charles.
Goldsmith, Jacob B.
Greenberg, Max E.
Greene, Percy B.
Harris, Emanuel.
Herzenberg, Herbert.
Iger, Morris L.
Kaback, Abraham.
Katz, Hyman.
Isaacs, Hyman.
Kaplan, Benjamin D.
Klein, Nelson.
Kosloff, Alexander H.
Kosloff, Meyer L.
Levine, Samuel Z.
Marcus, Siegbert T.
McGill, James V.
Metz, Solomon.
Moskowitz, Morris A.
Muldofsky, Sam.
Samuels, Louis H.
Scarlata, Joseph, Jr.
Schneider, A. A.
Schwartz, Louis G.
Schwarts, Otto.
Shapiro, Philip.
Siegel, Isaac.
Silverstein, Morris.
Singer, Nathan.
Smith, Francis M.
Stark, Irving W.
Tabor, Otto V.
Van de Vort, S. L.
Wodrazka, Jacob.
Wolk, Irving M.
Wright, Harold J.
Yarmolinsky, Abram.
Kraft, William M.
Lease, Raymond E.
Licht, Herbert O.
Lichtenstein, Michael.
Linder, Edward.
Livingston, Jacob H.
Manz, Henry Achas.
Mendelsohn, Morris.
Moskovitz, Herman.
Neuwirth, Benjamin.
O'Neil, Alexander J.
Pasvolsky, Leo.
Relman, Harry.
Rogoff, Abraham M.
Salit, Norman.
Salzman, Alexander.
Schachter, Harry.
Schachter, Harry W.
Schulman, Jacob J.
Schultz, Henry.
Schwalje, Walter.
Solomon, Joseph E.
Stich, Herman J.
Tinsley, Theodore A.
Turner, Egbert M.
Wechsler, David.
Weil, Walter L.
Weinstein, Jacob.
Levy, Max.
Logie, Quentin R.
McAusland, R. J., Jr.
Nelson, G. A., Jr.
Mantinband, C. X.
Oesterreicher, Otto.
Plesser, Benjamin H.
Popkin, Maxwell.
Rosenstein, David.
Samuelson, Sidney E.
Schaffer, Harry B.
Schwarts, Ernest.
Shaur, Melville A.
Silver, Samuel.
Strumpf, David L.
Studley, W. H. S.
Wechsler, Ralph.
Weiss, Charles.
Wikoff, Alan Gould.
Zimmerman, Julius.
Kaufman, Samuel.
Kimmelman, Max.
Kramer, Felix.
Leikin, Samuel.
Lerner, Julius.
Levy, Louis.
Lyons, John J.
Martinband, C. X.
Marcus, David.
Miller, George.
Mitchell, Max.
Montero, Harry E.
Nord, Solomon.
Rosenzweig, C. L.
Saxon, Louis R.
Schulich, Reuben.
Schussheim, Morris.
Smith, Jacob.
Starbuck, L. M.
Thurm, Maxwell.
Weinfeld, B. L.
Weissman, Harry.
Wolf, Solemon L.
Wolff, Samuel.
Zuckerman, W. A.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

The Fell Medals.—To the students who rank highest in all the studies of the year, (Gold)—William Jaffe and Albert G. Stahl, Jr. (Silver)—Julius Isaacs and John Viscardi.

The Cromwell Medals.—For proficiency in History—Abraham Grayzel and James Wilson.

The Ward Medals.—For the greatest proficiency in Chemistry, Howard Adler and Peter Gregory Daschavsky; Natural History, Samuel Z. Levine and Edward Kinder; Natural Philosophy, Albert G. Stahl, Jr.; Political Science, Robert Hanck and Zachary M. Delman; English, Alexander J. O'Neil; Greek, Lucian Lamm and George Morganstein; Latin, Lucian Lamm and Julius Isaacs; French, Abram Yarmolinsky and John Viscardi; Spanish, Romeo J. Perretti and John Viscardi; German, Herbert O. Licht and Alexandar Caro; Oratory, James Geold and Herman A. Grablowsky; Composition, Arthur Raphael; Logic, Jacob Marmorstein and Emil S. Post; Certificate of Equal Merit, Louis Solomon; History, Irving M. Wolk and Herman A. Grablowsky; Botany, Harold Wolff; Certificate of Equal Merit, Martin F. Hession.

The Riggs Medal.—For the best English Prose Composition in the Junior or Senior Class—Hyman Alpern.

The Kelly Prizes.—To the best debater in the two Literary Societies—Milton E. Schattman, (Clionia.) For the best Critique on English Literature, by a member of either Literary Society—Samuel H. Friedman, (Clionia.)

The Claflin Medals.—For Proficiency in Greek—Silver, William Jaffe and Louis Schwed. For Proficiency in Latin—Gold, John Viscardi; silver, Martin C. Friedberg and Maxwell Nurnberg.

The Belden Prizes.—For Proficiency in Pure Mathematics in the Junior and Sophomore Classes—Gold medal, Albert G. Stahl, Jr.; silver medal, Philip Franklin; silver medal, Abraham Sparagon.

The Ketchum Prizes.—For Proficiency in Political Science—First, James Goold and Franklin Waldheim; second, Samuel Hoffman and Joseph W. Drake.

The Roemer Prize.—For the Best Poetry Declamation—James W. McGrath and Harry C. Hallberg.

The Bennett Prize.—For the Best Essay in Political Science—Moses Leo Gitelson.

The Ralph Weinberg Memorial Prize.—For the Best English Poem on "Harlem Heights"—Meyer Berman.

The Prager Memorial Prize.—To the Senior Receiving the Highest Aggregate Mark in His Studies for the Year—Jacob Graham and John Viscardi.

The General Tremain Prizes.—For the Best Essay on the Theme "Causes, Conduct, and Conclusion of the Great Civil War in the United States"—First, Herman A. Grablowsky; second, Harry Stern.

The James R. Steers Prize.—For Excellence in the Department of Art—Herman A. Grablowsky.

The Prize of the Board of Trustees for the best Oration—Samuel H. Friedman and Norman Salit.

The Drummond Prize for Public Speaking for the second best Oration—Daniel Krinowsky and Benjamin Archer.

The F. W. Devoe & Co. Prizes for Proficiency in the Mechanic Arts—Wood Working, Edmund Fritsch; Metal Working, Ralph Sumner.

The Drummond History Prize for the best Essay by a Junior on Local Self-Government in America—Philip Kassner.

Second Year Honors for having attained, by the close of the second year, the grades of A and B in prescribed courses counting at least 55 credits—Harry Kaplan and Albert G. Stahl, Jr.

Faculty members expressed great satisfaction with the scholastic work of the graduating class.

Chicago Professor a Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Robert F. Hoxie, a Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago, committed suicide in his home here today by cutting his throat. He is believed to have become despondent because of continued ill health. He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1893, and held chairs at a number of universities, among them Cornell.

TO HONOR CLARA BARTON.

National Organization Will Raise $200,000 Fund as Memorial.

The Clara Barton Memorial Association, which was organized recently in Washington for the purpose of raising a fund to erect a memorial to the founder of the Red Cross in America, has broadened its original scope and now a nation-wide permanent organization is contemplated. The association hopes to raise a fund of $200,000, half of which will be used for the purchase of a bronze or marble monument to be erected in Washington, while the remainder will be made a permanent fund, the income of which will be awarded each year as a prize to the American woman doing the greatest work for humanity that year. The prize will be known as the Clara Barton Prize.

Auxiliary State organizations will be formed with sub-committees in the larger cities and counties. At a recent meeting of the association held in Washington, Mrs. John A. Logan presided and reported that many letters from prominent men and women approving the movement and inclosing checks had been received. It was announced that $2,700 had already been subscribed. A meeting at Madison Square Garden in the Fall and the production of a motion picture were among the plans discussed for raising money. The following Finance Committee was appointed: P. T. Moran, S. B. Hege, S. W. Woodward, and James Lansburgh, Washington; Stephen Barton, Boston, and Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, and George E. Booth, Worcester, Mass.

MR. ENO'S SANITY ATTACKED

Long Hypothetical Question to the Alienists in Will Contest.

John B. Stanchfield of counsel for Amos R. E. Pinchot, Gifford Pinchot, William P. Eno and others who are contesting the will of Amos F. Eno began the reading of a long hypothetical question to the four alienists for the contestants yesterday when the trial was resumed before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury. He will continue reading the question today.

Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, testified that some of the symptoms of senile dementia, from which the contestants alleged their relative was suffering, included those displayed by Mr. Eno. He also declared that a millionaire suffering with this ailment may imagine himself a pauper.

Mr. Eno, who died last Fall, left the residue of his estate, said to amount to $5,000,000, to Columbia College. The other alienists, who will testify that Mr. Eno was incompetent, are Dr. Max G. Schlaap, Dr. Edward D. Fisher, and Dr. William B. Pritchard.

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—Telephone your Druggist

Have him send you a bottle of *Putnam Dry-Cleaner*. You, your maid or laundress can dry clean anything at home and save time and money.

Dresses, gloves, fine waists, laces, lace curtains, rugs, furs; etc., are quickly and easily cleaned with *Putnam Dry-Cleaner*—made to look like new. And there is no delay—the article is ready for wear again almost immediately. *Putnam Dry-Cleaner* can be safely used with the most delicate fabrics, and guaranteed not to change color or shape. Full directions with every bottle.

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ROOSEVELT LEAGUE IS OUT FOR HUGHES

Officers See the Colonel, Then Issue Declaration That Wilson Should Be Defeated.

CHIEF EXPECTED TO FOLLOW

Letter to Progressive Committee Seen by Hughes Men, Who Express Satisfaction with It.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 22.—Colonel Roosevelt returned to Sagamore Hill tonight, after holding several important political conferences at the Hotel Langdon in New York. It was just as he started back to Oyster Bay that the announcement was made that the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League had mounted the Hughes band wagon. Guy Emerson, Secretary, and T. C. Desmond, Treasurer, who organized the league to get Roosevelt the Republican nomination, made the announcement immediately after a long interview with the Colonel. They issued the following official statement:

The seventy-five thousand members of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League joined the league because they believed in the principles of Americanism as personified by Theodore Roosevelt, and, inasmuch as Colonel Roosevelt was not nominated by the Republican National Convention, the members of the league are, of course, under no obligations and they are free to follow their own individual preferences in regard to the present candidates for the Presidency.

As the two national officers of the league, however, we would state that we personally intend to support Charles E. Hughes. We believe that Mr. Hughes stands for the same great principles of non-partisan Americanism which inspired the formation of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, and we intend to use our influence to enlist all the members of the league to work for the election of Mr. Hughes as President.

This announcement is regarded here as the opening of the campaign to swing the Colonel's supporters of every affiliation into line for Hughes. It is the beginning of a campaign wherein later Mr. Roosevelt himself is expected to take a very active part. It is regarded as a sign pointing to the disintegration of the Progressive Party.

Neither Mr. Emerson nor Mr. Desmond would say directly what he expected the individual members of the league to do, but they were enthusiastic over their conference with the Colonel. Their decision was that they must do everything possible to beat Wilson; that was the message which their chief had got to New York to give them.

At their interview with Roosevelt they were permitted to read the letter which the Colonel has prepared to be delivered to the Progressive National Committee at its meeting in Chicago on Monday. Although they would not discuss its contents, they did not try to conceal their approval of the document.

They said the league was still recruiting members daily, even though its offices on Vanderbilt Avenue had been closed, and that it would hold together as an organization. Asked if its name would be changed to suit the new policy of supporting Hughes, they declared that nothing of the kind was contemplated. Some of the more prominent members of the league are Thomas A. Edison, Charles J. Bonaparte, Luke E. Wright, Truman Newberry, William Hamlin Childs, George Ade, Booth Tarkington, Hamlin Garland, Hugh Chalmers, Lawrence Abbott, and Owen Wister.

George W. Perkins had a long conference with Mr. Roosevelt after attending a meeting of Progressives, at which James R. Garfield was also present. Others who called at the Langdon and went up to the Roosevelt apartments were Matthew Hale of Boston, a member of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, and Hamilton Fish, the Progressive member of the State Legislature. Just as Colonel Roosevelt came down through the hotel lobby to get into his machine preparatory to returning Oyster Bay, a heavy set man whose sun-tanned face was shaded by a wide sombrero, stepped up with a joyous exclamation and held out his hand to Mr. Roosevelt.

"I'm glad to see you, Colonel," he said. "I am Harry Sheridan Joseph, Republican delegate from Utah, and I am one of the eighteen who voted for you from the start of the convention. I'd have kept on voting for you, too, till hell froze over, even if I were the only one. I came to New York to tell you so."

"By George, that's fine," responded the Colonel, as he grasped Mr. Joseph's hand. "I shall never forget you or those loyal Republicans either, not so long as I live."

As Mr. Roosevelt drove away the Utah delegate turned to the crowd of newspapermen.

"The country and the Republican Party will wish they had him in action before this campaign is half over," he said.

After leaving the hotel Colonel Roosevelt drove directly to the house of his daughter, Mrs. Richard H. Derby, in East Seventy-ninth Street. He was in fine spirits and appeared in robust health. He maintained silence regarding politics and the Mexican situation.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS WORK FOR SOLDIERS

Began to Prepare Six Weeks Ago When Mexican Situation First Became Acute.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who was in her office in New York, at 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, went back to her country home at Guilford, Conn., last night, prepared to start a Red Cross organization among the farmers' wives and others. She will herself give lessons in first aid, bandage making, and home hygiene.

The anti-suffragists put a preparedness plank into their political platform some time ago, and they have been living up to their principles. Miss Chittenden led in taking a Red Cross course in first aid, and other members of the organization who did the same were Mrs. Robert Oliphant, Mrs. De Witt Clinton Falls, whose husband is a member of the Seventh Regiment, called to the front; Miss Mary Bangs, who went into camp at Chevy Chase; Mrs. Edward S. Kaufmann, Mrs. William H. Smith, and Miss Candace Hewitt, who organized the Girls' Camp at Erskine, N. J. All of these women will put their preparedness education into use if the Mexican trouble grows more serious.

Miss Chittenden says she has the most advanced preparedness workers of any organization in the country, for the Watertown branch of the State Society has been working for Mexico for six weeks. The anti-suffragists of Jefferson County have been organized for the work and have already a store of bandages and garments laid away ready for time of need. The work was started with the definite idea that they would be needed in a Mexican crisis. The anti-suffragists in Albany also have a Red Cross branch.

All the furnishings for the headquarters of the Woman's National Committee of the American Defense Society, soon to be opened in Fifth Avenue, have been donated, and the location will probably be decided today. They are working shorthanded now, for five of the office force have answered the call to arms. Two members of the Seventh Regiment, two of the Aviation Corps, and the office boy belongs to the Coast Artillery reserve.

A Wall Street man yesterday wrote the women and offered to take care of two children who might be in need "as long as I am in serving the country." A call came from a woman whose husband is a Corporal in the Twenty-second Engineers and who wants work. She is recovering from an illness, and can work only a few hours a day, but she is an expert embroiderer, and has done fine work for many large stores in the city.

More than 200 books have been given and $10 in money has been received, and offers of help came by telephone all day yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the National Patriotic Relief Committee, Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman, held a meeting yesterday at the headquarters of the Vacation Society, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, and discussed plans for work which will be decided upon at a meeting to be held this morning. A young woman artist called at the vacation headquarters yesterday and wanted the society to send her to the front as a nurse.

Women who have been knitting since the European war began were feeling much discouraged yesterday. "I have offered every militiaman I know a pair of socks," said Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, "and not one of them would accept. They seem to think thick woolens are not suited to the climate of Texas and Mexico."

9 TO 5 ODDS ON HUGHES.

Plenty of Wilson Money, and One Bet of $10,000 Recorded.

In the betting on the Broad Street Curb yesterday the odds on Hughes dropped from 2 to 1, the prevailing rate since Monday, to 9 to 5 and then to 8 to 5.

Wilson money in abundance was offered at 1 to 2, and, after a wager of $10,000 on Hughes had been placed at 9 to 5, supporters of the Republican candidate wanted something closer to even money. Only a few small bets were made at 8 to 5.

SWANN WILL MOVE TO PROSECUTE EGAN

To Ask That Morgan Aid Be Made Co-Defendant with W. J. Burns.

ANGRY AT BANKING FIRM

Asserts It Has Repeatedly Failed to Produce Witnesses in Seymour Investigation.

Convinced that there was no "leak" in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. through which secret information concerning munition contracts had been peddled to manufacturers, District Attorney Swann yesterday decided to take action against Martin Egan, the Morgan representative who employed William J. Burns to seize and copy private papers and memoranda found in the office of Seymour & Seymour at 120 Broadway.

When Burns appears for hearing before Chief Magistrate McAdoo today the District Attorney will ask that Egan be made a co-defendant with Burns in the charge of violating Section 553 of the Penal Law relating to the unlawful publication of private papers.

No warrant will be issued for Egan's arrest. Through John D. Lindsay, counsel for the Morgan firm, he was informed yesterday that his presence would be desired before Magistrate McAdoo today. Mr. Lindsay received this warning when he called up the District Attorney to learn whether Mr. Egan could not leave town on a yachting trip.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday he was very indignant over the attitude taken by the Morgan firm ever since the Seymour investigation began. Time and time again the Morgan office had promised to produce important witnesses to confirm the theft of secret information through a conspiracy formed between persons inside and outside of the office, but had always failed to do so, he said.

"I do not believe now that there was a leak in the Morgan office," said the District Attorney. "And I am going to have Magistrate McAdoo make Egan a co-defendant with Burns. There may have been a leak in their private cable office, as a copy of one cable message was in the hands of persons outside of the office two hours after the Morgan firm received it. There was a misspelled word in the original and the copy also contained the same mistake."

In connection with the wiretapping investigation, District Attorney Swann was asked by Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, yesterday to inquire immediately into the wiretapping methods by which the alleged employers, with the assistance of the police, were able to spy on labor organizations. After his conference with Mr. Brady the prosecutor sent a letter to the Allied Printing Trades Council, in which he said there was no provision in the law for a general investigation against the Police Department and private detective agencies such as Mr. Brady desired, excepting with reference to a specific charge.

"I feel that the general subject of the activities of the Police Department and of private detective agencies would be so vast," said the District Attorney, "that if you deem it necessary, a better course would be to endeavor to have an investigating committee, say, of the Board of Aldermen or some other legislative body, to investigate the subject."

It was learned on good authority yesterday that Judge Crain of the Court of General Sessions would not be asked to preside at the John Doe hearing in relation to the charges of perjury and conspiracy growing out of the wiretapping conversations which were produced during the charities hearing.

U-BOATS DESTROY 2 BARKS.

Italian Vessel Set on Fire by a German Submarine.

PARIS, June 22.—The Italian bark Marie was burned on Tuesday by a German submarine, says an official statement issued in Madrid and forwarded by the Havas correspondent from the Spanish capital. The crew of the bark was saved.

LONDON, June 22.—Lloyd's announces that the French bark Françoise d'Amboise, of 1,973 tons gross, was sunk by a submarine on Wednesday. The crew was landed at Kirkwall.

Hundreds of Austrians Drowned.

LONDON, June 22.—Hundreds of Austrians were drowned on the Stripa after the recent Russian success on the eastern bank to the north of Bucsacs, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. Troops holding some of the trenches enveloped by the Russians from the north and the south and cut off from the bridges rushed into the river panic-stricken. A few managed to swim across, says the dispatch, but the majority perished.

HUGHES FAILS DINERS.

Tells Piano Travelers He Cannot Speak Before Notification.

Members and guests of the Piano Travelers' Association, who had hoped to hear Charles E. Hughes's first speech of the campaign, were disappointed last night when word was received at the Hotel Astor that the Republican candidate would be unable to appear. The occasion was the annual beefsteak dinner of the organization. Mr. Hughes had been asked to leave his headquarters in the hotel long enough to speak a few words, but while the dinner was in progress the candidate's assistant secretary entered and stated that Mr. Hughes would be unable to speak pending his formal speech of acceptance to be made at the time of official notification.

William J. Keeley, who yesterday was elected President of the traveling men's organization, presided at the dinner, the speakers including Supreme Court Justice John H. Tierney, Herman A. Metz, and others.

The salesmen at their annual meeting in the afternoon listened to reports by President Daniel Fabayan, Secretary George W. Allen, and G. C. Kavanagh, Chairman of the Railroad Committee.

The convention gave its approval to the plan to form a Music Industries Chamber of Commerce. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, William J. Keeley; Vice Presidents, J. A. Krumme, C. T. Purdy, and A. A. Mahan; Secretary, A. S. Shoninger, and Treasurer, George W. Allen. Mr. Allen served as Secretary last year.

At the final session of the National Association of Piano Merchants of America, also held at the Astor, a paper on "Piano Advertising," by H. T. Proudfit of the Aeolian Company, was read by a member in the absence of the writer. Mr. Proudfit took the ground, based on the experience of his house, that creative and prestige were the best forms of advertising for musical instrument concerns.

STATE DEMOCRATS TO MEET

Chairman Harris Will Call a Conference in August.

Chairman Edwin S. Harris of the Democratic State Committee expects to call a conference to meet about the middle of August for the discussion of a Democratic State platform and general campaign plans. Candidates for State officers may come in for discussion, too, but it is not at all certain that any recommendations will be made to the Democratic voters at the primaries.

The conference, according to Chairman Harris, will not be in the nature of an informal convention as has been the case in other years since the direct primary law went into effect. It will not be composed of delegates, but of the 150 members of the State Committee and the sixty-three County Chairmen together with about 100 prominent Democrats who will attend as invited guests. The conference will be held either in Saratoga, Syracuse, or in this city.

GERMAN MILLS FEEL PINCH.

Textile Plants Need Raw Material —Output Cut Down.

German textile mills are suffering greatly from the shortage in raw material and the limitation of their output, and their stockholders face the prospect of reduced dividends, or none at all in many cases, according to the following excerpts from a recent issue of the Monats-Schrift für Textile-Industrie:

"The administration of the Eilenburg Calico Factory states in reply to inquiries that the fixing of a dividend this year will be more difficult than last year, as the situation in their branch of the textile trade is growing very critical. So scarce is raw material that shareholders must reckon with the cessation of work for the greater part of the coming fiscal year.

"From Meerane, Saxony, we have the following report: Since last year's report no improvement has taken place in the situation. It is undoubted that work for the general consumer, other than the army, has shrunk still more. It is with the utmost difficulty that manufacturers can procure raw material. Material for ladies' dresses is exhausted, and the ordinary lines of cotton yarn are simply unobtainable.

"From München-Gladbach: For private manufacture, other than military orders, work is at a standstill, and it is evident that we must shut down with only two or three days' work per week. If things go on as at the present time total closing of the works will be unavoidable."

Havana Reads Times Editorial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 22.—The newspapers here reproduce THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial of June 16 which commented adversely regarding the Maza law, requiring the resignation of the President sixty-five days before the Government elections. The papers say THE TIMES reflects the attitude of the Wilson Administration toward the law.

DRUGGING OF HEIRESS A PLAY FOR MILLIONS

Mrs. Hill, Who Was to Get 10 Per Cent. in Bookwalter Will Contest, Disappears.

DRUGS FOUND IN HER ROOMS

Prosecutor Gets Miss Claypool's Agreement to Fight for Estate and to Pay Lawyers.

Seeking to clear up the mysterious circumstances under which Miss Gertrudo Claypool, a wealthy niece of the late ex-Governor Bookwalter of Ohio, was induced while under the influence of drugs to sign important papers in connection with her estate, Detectives Gallagher and Cuniff yesterday raided the apartments of Mrs. Margaret Hill, 208 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. Hill, now under indictment in Newark on a charge of assault and battery upon Miss Claypool, was not to be found. So far as the detectives could learn from her negro maid, Frieda Johnson, Mrs. Hill left in haste on Tuesday, without saying where she was going or when she would return.

The detectives seized a lot of photographs, documents, and drugs which they found in Mrs. Hill's rooms. The maid was also taken into custody and will be held as a material witness. Not a word could be had from her yesterday as to the whereabouts of her mistress further than that Mrs. Hill, before leaving, had ordered her furniture to be put into storage. According to the detectives, this fact indicated a sudden desire on the part of Mrs. Hill to leave the jurisdiction, because only two weeks ago she had arranged for an elaborate renovation of her apartment as though she intended to stay.

The District Attorney's office attaches great importance to the material found in Mrs. Hill's apartment and the documents are believed to throw much light on the methods by which Miss Claypool was induced to enter into a contest of the will of ex-Governor Bookwalter under which she inherited only $100,000, although he left an estate of about $12,000,000. The drugs are said to be similar to those found in Miss Claypool's room in the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, where Miss Claypool is alleged to have been held a prisoner for two days after revoking her own will and signing a power of attorney to Alexander Sidney Rosenthal, a lawyer, of 299 Broadway.

Drugged Insidiously.

According to the information received by Assistant District Attorney Dooling, drugs were administered to Miss Claypool in a way to make her accustomed to them, without knowing that they were injurious. It is alleged, for instance, that powders were put into flowers on her dresser and into the hems of her skirts, so that the strange quality of their odor would constantly pursue her and render less repulsive their actual administration.

Among the documentary evidence seized in Mrs. Hill's apartments were photographs of several persons of prominence in whom Mrs. Hill and those associated with her seem to have been interested for some reason or other. One photograph revealed Mrs. Hill and a man who is alleged to have played an important part in obtaining affidavits defaming the characters of certain legatees under the will of ex-Governor Bookwalter, among them being J. W. Baxter, a cousin of Miss Claypool. His mother inherited a much larger share of the Bookwalter estate than did Miss Claypool, and, according to information in the District Attorney's office, the defamatory affidavit was to be used as a weapon against Baxter if he contested Miss Claypool's attempt to contest the will.

This affidavit was found among other papers in the room occupied by Miss Claypool at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark. It was signed by Carl Johnson, an actor, who made a sworn statement to District Attorney Swann that he made the affidavit in a drunken stupor under the instigation of a man named Hunter or Humphries.

Besides a copy of this affidavit, District Attorney Swann obtained from the Newark authorities yesterday copies of documents found in Miss Claypool's rooms in the Robert Treat Hotel. They were agreements for compensation between Miss Claypool and persons who seemed to be most interested in the success of the Bookwalter will contest, namely, Mrs. Margaret Hill, Alexander Sidney Rosenthal, the New York lawyer, and Lee Whitehall, a lawyer of Attica, O.

In one agreement Miss Claypool promised to pay Mrs. Hill 10 per cent. of the proceeds of the contest in excess of $100,000. She also made liberal although indefinite provisions for the lawyers who were to manage the litigation in four States. According to Rosenthal's admissions to Assistant District Attorney Dooling, he and his associates meant to produce a subsequent will of ex-Governor Bookwalter which gave Miss Claypool $4,000,000.

Rosenthal, who was indicted with Mrs. Hill in Newark on the assault and battery charge, was to visit Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday but failed to appear. From Samuel Sobel, a lawyer associated with Rosenthal in the Bookwalter matter, Mr. Dooling learned that Rosenthal had been in telephone communication with the Newark prosecutor and had promised to appear before the Essex County authorities without extradition.

Stories of the Chauffeurs.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday examined the chauffeur who took Miss Claypool from the Cumberland Hotel to Newark on June 5 and also the chauffeur who brought her back to New York on the morning of June 7. The Newark chauffeur, William Carney, said he arrived in this city with Miss Claypool in his taxicab about 4 A. M. At the request of Mrs. Hill, who left him at Forty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, he took Miss Claypool to the home of her dressmaker, Mrs. Grace Cannon, 106 East Eighty-first Street. Later Mrs. Hill appeared and gave him some money.

Mrs. Cannon told Mr. Dooling yesterday, in connection with this phase of the affair, that she spoke to Mrs. Hill that morning on the telephone and also through the door when she returned to pay the chauffeur. They did not see each other.

District Attorney Swann said he intended to present the Claypool case to the Grand Jury today.

SEEK AFTER THE-WAR TRADE

Germany's Engineering and Scientific Men Form a League.

Germany's "engineering brains" have been amalgamated in one central organization called the "German League of Engineering and Economic Associations" in preparation for the struggle for the world's trade expected to follow the end of the war, according to reports in German newspapers reprinted in the London press.

The new organization embraces the following institutions: Society of German Engineers, Society of German Architects, Designers, and Builders, Society of German Blast Furnacemen, Society of German Chemists, Society of Electrical Engineers, and Society of Shipbuilding Engineers.

The combination will represent a membership of 60,000 and may be said to incorporate all the scientific and engineering talent of Germany. The Presidency of the new league has been given to Privy Councillor Professor Dr. Busley, Managing Director of the Schichau warship building plant at Danzig. Dr. Busley, an intimate friend of the Kaiser and Albert Ballin, is a distinguished marine engineer, who, according to The London Daily Mail, has been as conspicuously identified with the purely constructional side of the German Navy and merchant marine as von Tirpitz and Ballin, respectively, have been with their general development.

It is openly acknowledged in Germany that the league of all the talents has been organized "to confront the great new tasks which the present era conjures up."



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Good going June 30 to July 3, inc. Returning to July 5, inc.
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ROOSEVELT TO URGE SUPPORT OF HUGHES

Continued from Page 1.

Progressive national headquarters in this city whether Governor Johnson would attend the Progressive meeting in Chicago next Monday.

George W. Perkins, National Executive Chairman of the Progressive Party; Secretary Oscar King Davis, John W. McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's private secretary; ex-United States Commissioner of Commerce and Labor Herbert Knox Smith of Connecticut, Professor William Draper Lewis of Columbia, and half a dozen other Progressive leaders will leave for Chicago on the Lake Shore Limited tomorrow to attend Monday's meeting of the National Committee.

SEE ROOSEVELT AND HUGHES.

Leaders Confer with One, Then the Other—Principals May Meet Soon.

The principal topic discussed yesterday in political circles here was a report that Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had tentatively agreed to join forces to defeat Wilson.

Mr. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt were both in town, Mr. Hughes at his headquarters at the Hotel Astor, Colonel Roosevelt at the Langdon Hotel. Throughout the day prominent political leaders who are supporting Hughes, although close friends and former followers of Roosevelt, passed back and forth between the headquarters.

They denied that they were official emissaries, but it was significant that all expressed the belief that the union of forces soon would come and that Roosevelt would take an active part in the Republican campaign. Since the acute developments in Mexico the anxiety of these men to gain Roosevelt's support for the Republican ticket has increased visibly.

It was hinted that Colonel Roosevelt would be willing to meet Mr. Hughes and exchange views with him if an invitation were sent; that the Colonel, while unwilling to make the first move, was in a receptive mood. More facts about the letter Mr. Roosevelt will send to the Progressive National Committee in Chicago next Monday were allowed to get out, and it was said that the message would declare that the best interests of the country must be served and that the best way to serve the country was for the Progressives to support Hughes.

Meeting Date Only Left in Doubt.

When Mr. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt would meet was about the only doubtful point in the minds of any. More than one leader offered the suggestion that it might come soon after the Progressive National Committee meeting, perhaps next week. Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes met all questions with smiling silence.

In view of these developments it was significant that the talk of quickly selecting a National Chairman was quieted and the information permitted to get out that there was little likelihood that a selection would be made this week. The same situation governed the selection of an Executive Committee, so that these two important decisions have been put over until after the Progressive Committee meeting on Monday, when Colonel Roosevelt is expected to eliminate himself absolutely as a candidate.

Mr. Hughes returned yesterday morning from Providence, R. I., where he attended the Brown Commencement, and his first visitor was W. Murray Crane, who called at 9 o'clock. Mr. Hughes disposed of Mr. Crane, and throughout the day not another Old Guardsman was seen at the hotel. The majority of the visitors were Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans. Mr. Hughes greeted them cordially and thanked them for promises of support.

Frank B. Kellogg Busy.

One significant evidence of an exchange of messages was the fact that Frank B. Kellogg, best known as Roosevelt's "trust buster," called on Mr. Hughes in the morning, then, after a conference with Roosevelt at the Langdon Hotel, dropped in again at the Astor and spent some time with Mr. Hughes. Mr. Kellogg insisted that he was not acting an an emissary. He is a candidate for United States Senator and wants to unite Hughes and Roosevelt in his own interest, as well as for other reasons. He admitted frankly that he was doing everything he could to advance his own fight.

General Leonard Wood was another of the Colonel's friends who called on Mr. Hughes. He denied that his visit had anything to do with a meeting of the two. It was a personal visit, he said, and the principal topic was the Plattsburg camp, where Charles E. Hughes, Jr., is training.

Alexander P. Moore, Roosevelt delegate to the Republican convention and one of the Colonel's closest advisers, also saw both Roosevelt and Hughes. He told Mr. Hughes he would carry Pennsylvania by 500,000, the majority Roosevelt received the last time he ran on the Republican ticket. Mr. Moore said he would support Hughes with enthusiasm and expected Colonel Roosevelt to do the same.

James R. Garfield, one of Roosevelt's most devoted followers, turned to Hughes, and Oscar S. Straus called.

Other visitors whose presence at the Hughes headquarters was considered significant were William H. Dyer and J. D. Polk, Progressive National Committeemen, respectively, of Indiana and Michigan.

Want a Western Chairman.

George T. Moody, a former President of the Board of Trade of Detroit, and a delegation of Detroit business men called to urge upon Mr. Hughes the selection of National Committeeman Charles B. Warren of Michigan as National Chairman. The West, they said, did not want a Wall Street man as National Chairman. How Mr. Hughes looked upon their suggestion was not made known.

Lou Payn, an old political war horse, dropped in to promise support, and on leaving said: "I am just as sure Mr. Hughes will be elected as I am that I am alive at this minute."

There were many other visitors, among them Professor John D. Prince of Columbia University, former President of the New Jersey State Senate; J. L. Babler, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi; Samuel B. Montgomery, ex-State Senator of Kingwood, W. Va.; H. W. Craven, United States Civil Service Commissioner of Washington; Congressman Luther Martin of Oswego; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Krack, Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn, ex-Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn, and William M. Bullitt of Louisville, Ky., a Solicitor General of the United States.

Mr. Hughes will receive many other visitors today and on Saturday morning at 11:30 o'clock will confer with Senator Harding about the official notification. It was rumored yesterday that the notification would be made about July 6 at Bridgehampton.

Until that time Mr. Hughes probably will be silent on Mexico and other questions. His reply to the official notification, however, will cover many points which he things should be the issues in the campaign.

Mr. Hughes will go to Bridgehampton on Saturday afternoon. He probably will spend two or three days in New York next week.

O'CONNELL ENTERS PROTEST.

County Chairman Doesn't Want Hughes's Name on Moose Ticket.

John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the Progressive County Committee, sent a telegram last night to Harold L. Ickes, the Progressive National Committeeman from Illinois, which he urged him to present to the National Committee when it meets in Chicago on Monday. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the County Committee at its recent meeting, Chairman O'Connell enters a vigorous protest against what he terms the "delivery" of the Progressive Party to the Republicans by substituting the names of their candidates for those of Colonel Roosevelt and John M. Parker of Louisiana. Here is the O'Connell telegram:

The National Committee of the Progressive Party, acting as a committee to fill vacancies, should not permit itself to be coerced or cajoled into doing that which the convention appointing it would never have done, namely, substitute the Republican nominees for our own. And those members who are real believers in Progressive ideals and who are neither falterers nor opportunists should protest the vote of any man who professes, or has professed, an intention to join any other party, for such a man debars himself from acting as a trustee for our voters, inasmuch as his new alliance is necessarily in conflict with that singleness of purpose which Progressives have the right to demand.

I earnestly request that you submit this message to the meeting so that the bitter resentment inevitably following a delivery of our party, contrary to the will of our people, may be intelligently directed against all those responsible and who act with their eyes open.

"Does this mean that you would like to see the Progressives left in a position where individually they can join either party and cast their votes as their political judgment and their conscience dictate that they should be cast to do the most good for the nation?" Mr. O'Connell was asked.

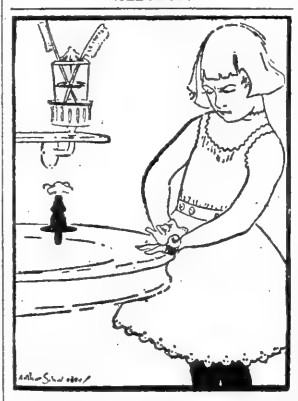
"That is precisely what it means—no more, no less than that," was his reply.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB STARTS.

Will Take an Early and Active Part in Wilson Campaign.

The National Democratic Club is preparing to take an early and active part in the Presidential campaign. President John M. Riehle sent out a call for a special meeting of the club on Tuesday evening, when the nominations of Wilson and Marshall will be ratified.

ALBODON.



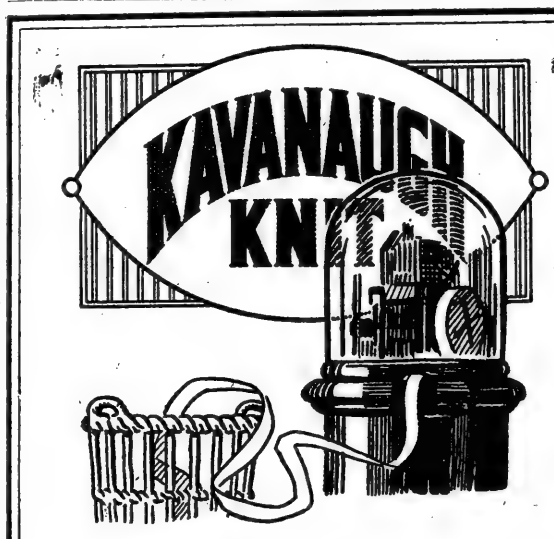
It is difficult enough at best to interest children in voluntary cleanliness.

A dentifrice that melts or hardens in the tube will soon discourage a child from the use of any dentifrice; one that is gritty will injure the delicate teeth, and one that is simply perfumed and contains little cleansing property is well-nigh useless.

Albodon contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing properties of any dentifrice obtainable, and has none of the drawbacks mentioned. It is without coloring matter and safely antiseptic.

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There is electrification—that master wonder of railroading that will make your trip memorable. Silently, smoothly, the all-steel trains—*"The Olympian"* and *"The Columbian"*—glide over the mountains, drawn by the world's mightiest electric locomotives. No trailing smoke to mar the vision—no cinders or gas fumes to impair your comfort.

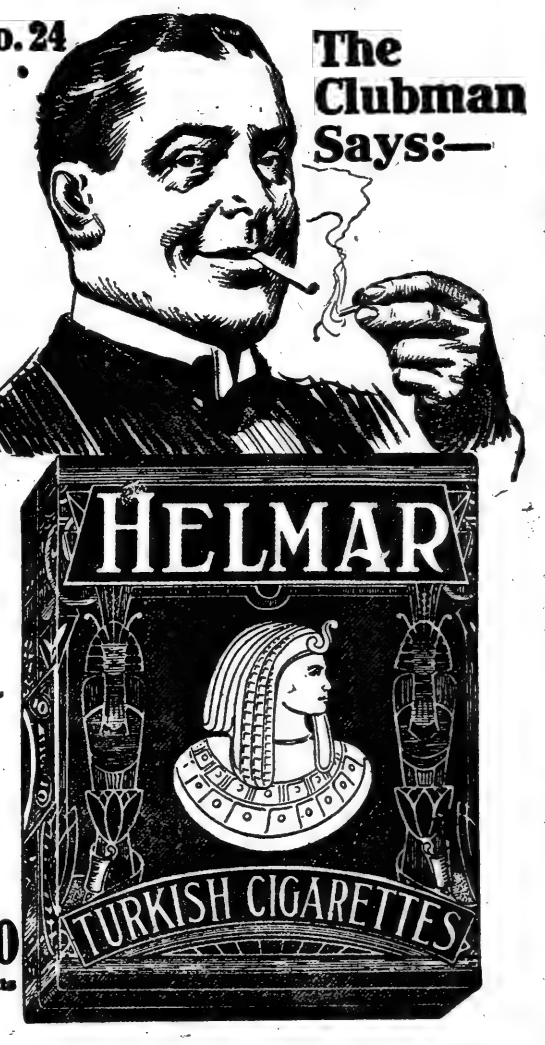
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Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

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'THE PASSING SHOW' IS A LIVELY ONE

Expensive and Gayly Bedecked Jumble of Seasoned Vaudeville Talent.

STIRRING CAVALRY CHARGE

Ed Wynn, Swor and Mack, and Many Nimble Dancers in the Summer Revels at the Winter Garden.

THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916. A musical revue in a prologue and seventeen scenes. Book and lyrics by Harold Atteridge. Music by Sigmund Romberg and Otto Motzan. At the Winter Garden.
The Players: Fred Walton, Ruth Randall, Stella Hoban, Frances Demarest, Ed Wynn, Herman Timberg, Jack Boyle, James Hussey, Florence Moore, George Baldwin, William H. Philbrick, Thamara Swirskala, William Dunn, Dolly Hackett.

"The Passing Show of 1916," the Winter Garden's yearly Summer time production, arrived with a bang last evening. An amiable audience assembled at that home of frivolity found it a large and expensive jumble of tried and true vaudeville talent, lavish scenery, skillful dancers of every description, and decorative maidens innumerable. It is neither so good-looking as the rival Follies nor so amusing as Mr. Cohan's already hardy annual at the Astor, but 'twill serve. It will serve quite well as a lively light-headed entertainment, designed, like the costumes considerately allotted to so many of the scenes, for warm weather.

"The Passing Show" is a typical Winter Garden production, only more so. It is a little bit of everything. The program humorously ascribes the book to this man, the music to several others, but that is just from force of habit. As a matter of fact, few traces of any book survived the dress rehearsals and most of the music has been picked up around town. The program might read this way:

Book (reduced to a folder) by Harold Atteridge. Music by Ethelbert Nevin, Victor Herbert, the composers of "Katinka," and others. Humor by Ed Wynn and Swor and Mack, especially by Swor and Mack. Talent supplied (after a struggle) by the United Booking Office.

There is really no use trying to give a coherent account of last evening's proceedings at the Winter Garden, but here are a few of the ingredients which linger in the memory:

1. A burst of preparedness propaganda, beginning with a "What's the Matter With You" song splendidly roared by George Baldwin and ending with a stirring cavalry charge that shows a troop riding at full speed directly toward the audience. This is the old trick of the treadmill, as used in "The County Fair" and "Ben Hur" in years gone by, but here somewhat altered and magnified many times. The effect of the mounted men coming at a furious drive in a cloud of borde and dust provides a genuine thrill, and the applause last evening was deafeningly vehement.

2. A disrespectful but amusing political revue. You hear Colonel Roosevelt cheering for the President. "What's the matter with Wilson? He's all write." If he (the Colonel) had been in Washington the war would have been over by this time. "Yes," says Mr. Wilson acidly, "over here." And so on.

3. Ed Wynn.—Mr. Wynn, late of the Follies, is much the same. "The Passing Show" leans on him rather heavily and some of his humor takes a good deal of time in passing a given point, but his pseudo-impromptu prattle is always entertaining, and any revue is the better for his hanging around. He received a cordial greeting last evening when he was first discovered sitting in a box and shouting out, "This show's terrible." Much of the applause that followed this remark was no doubt a personal tribute. His garage scene is amusing.

4. Swor and Mack. These are two blackface comedians of the Conroy and Lemaire, McIntyre and Heath school. Their banter, which they import bodily from the two-a-day, is immensely entertaining.

5. Hussey and Boyle. Two more recruits from vaudeville singing the songs and cracking the jokes which have pleased Palace audiences this season but which were received with disconcerting coldness last evening. Hussey, if Hussey is the tall and grief-stricken member of the team, is one of the cleverest, and will doubtless fare better on other evenings.

6. Six Violin girls. These are a half dozen Hazel Dawns who just can't keep still while they fiddle. They play for their own dancing and carry their violins with them wherever they go. They bob up with them in Capulet's garden and they smite these blooming instruments in ancient Greece.

7. Dancing. There is a lot of it. There is a pretentious and often effective ballet with a "Sheherazade" idea worked out against a Greek background. Here dances one Thamara Swirskala, an extraordinary vision. The finale is capital. There is much boneless dancing of the Harry Pilcer variety, especially well done by James Clemons and Herman Timberg. There is buck-and-wing dancing by the Ford sisters, who, as you might have suspected, are obliged to sing a song called "Your Auto Ought to Get Girls," the season's worst lyric.

8. Smutty jokes. There are none.

9. Shakespeare travesties. Few and not worse than usual.

10. Girls galore and all of them pretty. They are decked out in saucy costumes and, when they can be persuaded to stay on the stage at all, which is oftener than in seasons past, they trot to and fro before a rapid succession of settings, many of them exceedingly handsome.

Here, then, are at least ten items from the Winter Garden inventory, and if they do not persuade you that you should buy several rows of seats immediately you are quite incorrigible.

AMERICAN LARD IN GERMANY.

London Paper Complains of the "Leaky Blockade."

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—The Daily Mail, commenting on an announcement appearing in German papers that the municipality of Frankfort is supplying the population with American lard, calls again for a strict blockade to replace "the leaky blockade applied by diplomatic agreements with neutral syndicates."

If the blockade were effective, adds The Mail, there could not be a single ounce of American lard in Germany.

London Likes "Hobson's Choice."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—Harold Brisouse's comedy "Hobson's Choice" was presented at the Apollo Theatre last night by Thomas W. Ryley of New York. It received an enthusiastic reception, the audience demanding a speech from the author at the final curtain.

BEGIN ALLIED BAZAAR AUDIT

Records Moved to 120 Broadway, Where Prizes Will Be Awarded.

The records of the Allied Bazaar were removed yesterday from Grand Central Palace to the offices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at 120 Broadway, and the affairs of the bazaar will be closed up there. The gifts, as well as the accounts, were removed and the awarding of prizes will be resumed today and a daily bulletin of awards will be issued. All inquiries concerning awards should be addressed to the Presentation Department, Allied Bazaar, 120 Broadway, Room 518.

Edward J. Williams, Assistant Treasurer of the C. R. B., is in charge of the work of auditing the accounts of the bazaar. This will not be resumed for at least a week, because the accountants, clerks and helpers who have had charge of the fair from the time the first plans were laid have been working on an average of eighteen hours a day and they are now to enjoy a brief vacation. When a complete audit of the figures has been made a statement will be given out for publication.

While only a few definite figures are available, it is known that the grocery booth established the record for the largest receipts. Groceries to the amount of $100,000 were sold at that booth, which was in charge of George A. Zabriskie of the New York Produce Exchange. Mr. Zabriskie yesterday presented each of the women workers in the booth a diamond barpin and each of the men a gold watch in recognition of their services. These gifts cost Mr. Zabriskie $5,000.

WOMEN'S CITY JOBS SAFE.

Mayor Says Tale That Many Are to be Discharged Is Untrue.

Mayor Mitchel characterized yesterday as utterly without foundation the rumor that it was proposed to dispense with the services of many, if not all, the women employed as stenographers and typists in the municipal departments. The Mayor's statement was made because of letters he had received from Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, who stated that "through a high and reputable authority" she had learned that the services of women were to be dispensed with, and from Mrs. Haryot Holt Day, President of the Women's Press Club. In his answer to Mrs. Grant's letter the Mayor wrote:

"This is just one of the lies circulated concerning the administration by those who wish to break down the effectiveness of the service which it is endeavoring to maintain. I can only say to you that the report is wholly untrue, that no such action is contemplated or has ever been suggested. You may say to your informant that his information is untrue, and you may add that my personal belief is that he knew it to be untrue."

OBJECTS TO CAR ORDER.

Third Avenue Line Asks Hearing on Anti-Turning Back Ordinance.

If the transportation lines comply with the City ordinance imposing a penalty of $100 upon companies which turn back cars before they reach their marked destination, the street railway service in the city would be crippled, according to a letter written by E. A. Maher, Jr., assistant general manager of the Third Avenue system to the Public Service Commission. He requests a hearing on the commission's order of two weeks ago.

The commission directed that the order take effect on June 28 and required the companies to report on a special form the number of cars turned back to the discomfort of the traveling public before they reached the destination indicated on the signs.

The order was issued because of the number of complaints made of the practice of turning back cars whenever it suited the convenience of those operating them. The commission has directed that a hearing be held at noon on July 11.

WINDS UP NORTHERN BANK.

Auction Sale of $1,000,000 Paper Brings Only $9,687.

An auction sale of the remaining judgments, notes, claims, securities and overdrafts owned by the defunct Northern Bank of New York and having a face value well above $1,000,000 was made at the Exchange salesrooms under the direction of the State Banking Department yesterday. It realized $9,687.

Three judgments against Joseph G. Robin, President of the bank at the time of the failure, had an aggregate face value of about $650,000. One of them for $171,862 was knocked down for $95. Another for $106,455 went for $54. A judgment for 92,971, against David A. Sullivan, once President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn and then a convict in Sing Sing, was sold for a nominal price. The securities brought less than $4,000.

Bishop Brent Welcomed Home.

A luncheon of welcome on his return to the United States was tendered yesterday at the Bankers' Club to Bishop Charles H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, on his return from three years' work in the Far East, where he has been establishing trade and other schools and hospitals in the work of Americanising the Moro population of the islands.

William Howard Taft delivered an address of welcome devoted to the greeting of the Bishop and a discussion of the policy of the United States in the Philippine Islands.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Zane Grey, author of a number of Western tales, has made arrangements with Joseph Brooks to dramatize his latest novel, "The Border Legion," for production next season. Lawrence Marston will assist Mr. Grey in the dramatization. The play will be produced on a massive scale.

Howard Kyle has organized a company for the presentation of classical plays out of doors. His season will begin tomorrow in Philadelphia. Bertha Mann, who appeared with Emanuel Reicher in "The Weavers," will be his leading woman, and will play Miranda in "The Tempest" and Rosalind in "As You Like It."

Whitford Kane will produce Harold Brighouse's comedy playlet, "Lonesome Like," at the Colonial Theatre early next month. Helen Evily of the "Justice" company will play the girl.

St. John Ervine's "Jane Clegg" will be placed in rehearsal next week under the stage direction of William H. Gilmore. The play will be given preliminary performances this Summer with the idea of an engagement here in the Fall.

Guy Bates Post, who ended a tour of 126 weeks in Richard Walton Tully's play, "Omar, the Tentmaker," in Chicago last week, arrived yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Post. They made the trip in a motor. Mr. Post will spend the Summer at his country place near Winsted, Conn.

Among those engaged for "Ben-Hur," which will be sent on tour by Klaw & Erlanger again next season, are Viola Leach, Frances Young, Anna Reader, Lester Stowe, Stella Boniface Weaver, Lillian Booth, and Reginald Goode.

The first amateur organization to signify its intention of participating in the celebration of American Drama Year, which the Drama League has announced to take the place next year of the Shakespeare festival, was the Phoenix Club, composed of alumnae of the Misses Masters' School at Dobbs Ferry. Two American plays, one published and one in manuscript, will be produced by the club.

Three thousand invitations were distributed among the volunteer workers at the Allied Bazaar to see the film, "How Britain Prepared," at the Lyceum. The first delegation, made up of members of the principal committees, will witness this afternoon's exhibition.

Regina Vicarino, coloratura soprano, who sang at the Manhattan Opera House during the Hammerstein regime; M. De Fere, baritone of the Chicago Opera Company, and Arthur Aldridge of Gilbert and Sullivan memory, will sing at the Rialto next week.

TO MAKE BROOKLYN A CITY OF TREES

Park Department Moving to Shade Many Streets and Bare Public Places.

GIVES HELP TO CITIZENS

Will Select the Tree, Prepare the Soil, Plant It, and Guarantee It Three Years for $8.

A contribution to the "City Beautiful" is being made by Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn, who is developing in that borough what is said to be one of the most extensive tree-planting plans ever undertaken by a municipality. While the plan contemplates the planting of trees along certain thoroughfares by the Park Department, the Commissioner is interesting property owners all over the borough in the beautifying of their property by encouraging them to plant trees. These are offered the benefit of expert knowledge on the subject and their trees are not only planted by the department, but are cared for as well. This is done at a cost price.

At present the Commissioner is directing his efforts toward the beautifying of Eastern Parkway, the main automobile thoroughfare through Brooklyn, from the Williamsburg Bridge to Bedford Avenue, a distance of four miles, and trees are being planted at intervals on both sides of the street. The Eastern Parkway was selected for this first experiment because it wends its way through several diversified districts and because being much traveled it would serve to show the advantage and beauty of systematic tree planting, as well as stimulate an interest in the subject.

In the planting of this street the Norway maple and the Oriental plane trees were selected, for it was found that these were best adapted for this kind of city planting. They are hardy which is the principal essential, but they are also of fast growth and are least subject to insect pests. Added to this the trees have a broad spread of branches and it is expected that when they have attained a measure of growth their foliage will almost meet in the centre of the street.

Seven hundred trees have already been planted, and others will be placed in position as the season permits. The planting of each tree is very painstakingly accomplished, for each one has to be scientifically placed in prepared soil. Each tree is examined first to see whether it is healthy and free from pests or disease, and that it have a healthy, compact, fibrous root, and a well-balanced head. They are carefully selected, and the trees that are being planted average about two inches in diameter, and are straight and free from branches to a height of about seven feet. They are planted at least twenty-five feet apart, so as to give proper space for development and to avoid a too dense shade.

Each tree is surrounded by a guard of wire netting and to protect the young trees from chafing against the guard they are fastened to an upright and protected by a piece of rubber hose. The street trees east of Flatbush Avenue are in charge of Arboriculturist E. H. Moore and street trees to the west of Flatbush Avenue in charge of J. Herlihy. J. J. Levison has charge of park trees.

"The beautifying of the city by the planting of trees is a subject in which I have long been interested," said Commissioner Ingersoll. "Trees have been dying off in Brooklyn at the rate of about 25,000 a year, and even the replacing of these would be an important matter. Instead of remaining content with simply replacing the loss we are setting out thousands of additional trees this year. Not only are citizens being encouraged to plant trees, but we are also endeavoring to bring about cooperative planting by streets or blocks. For instance the Prospect Park Citizens' Association gave orders last year for the planting of 350 trees. In East New York orders for tree planting were taken by the Boy Scouts.

So far, in pursuance of the plan, 80,000 trees have been set out in Brooklyn. For the suburban planting the department advocates the American elm, gingko, European linden, Scotch elm, pin oak, and red maple. Plane, scamore, red oak, and Norway maple are found best for city planting. On the black list the city places the silver maple, poplars, catalpa, and willow. The Park Department furnishes upon application the tree, with all necessary accessories, such as soil, stake, tree guard, and netting. It performs all the necessary labor and even cutting the sidewalk to allow for the planting. It attends to the obtaining of the permit and the property owner is expected to pay is $8 for each tree, that is paid at the time the application is made.

It is guaranteed by the department to replace each tree that dies within three years of planting, but it reserves, however, the right to decide on the species of tree to be planted, as well as the location and distance from other trees. This is necessary to insure a uniform system of tree planting. Once planted the department will give the tree the same care and attention that it bestows upon other trees, but it is up to the property holder to see that the new ornament to his property is properly watered. A newly planted tree should be watered once a week if the weather is dry. At least six gallons of water should be given at a time. The new tree owner is warned not to water the tree every day, and he is also told to notify the department if his tree is injured or needs attention.

A special fund has been established with the approval of the Controller for the specific purpose of tree planting. The money obtained from paid tree planting goes into this fund. Last year there were set out in the borough 1,200 trees that were paid for. The plan for a universal tree planting system was made possible by Frederic B. Pratt, head of Pratt Institute, who gave $5,000, and it is this money that is being used in the adornment of Eastern Parkway.

CLUB CHITS DIDN'T BURN.

Yokahama Traveler Brings Queer Tales from the Orient.

Henry W. Kelley, who arrived from Yokahama yesterday via San Francisco, said that just before he left the Yokahama Club was burned down. A crowd of the members stood watching the flames and indulged in much mock jubilation because all the bills for meals, liquors, cigars, &c., called "chits" in the Far East, were being destroyed.

Their mirth ceased, Mr. Kelley said, just as the blaze was dying out, when the Secretary of the club came up and said: "Gentlemen, you will be pleased to hear that a gallant Japanese fireman has saved all the cashier's books and the accounts."

Mr. Kelley was a passenger on the steamship Chiyo Maru when she was wrecked eighteen miles outside Hongkong Harbor at the end of March. He said the Japanese sailors and Chinese firemen behaved well and got the lifeboats lowered away safely with the 250 passengers in them as far as the surface of the water. They did not know how to row an oar to get the boats away, he added, and the Japanese officers and engineers could not direct them how to do it.

Marry in Lady Chapel of Cathedral.

The marriage of Frank Boylan of this city and Miss Annette Virginia Brady, a daughter of Mrs. John Thomas Brady of 672 St. Nicholas Avenue, took place yesterday in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mgr. Francis Wall performing the ceremony and celebrating the nuptial mass. Miss Brady was attended by her sister, Mrs. Henry E. Owen, Jr., as matron of honor, and the ushers were Arthur Boylan and Henry E. Owen, Jr. William A. Boylan was his brother's best man. The wedding breakfast was served at the Gotham to about 150 guests. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Boylan will live in Rumson, N. J.

RUMANIA OPPRESSES JEWS.

Writer Shows How They Are Robbed of Rights as Citizens.

Jews in Rumania are subject to greater persecution than those of any other country in the world, according to a long report on conditions in the little land which is having a hard time in maintaining its neutrality in the war sent to The New York Volkszeitung by its correspondent in Bucharest, and reading, in part, as follows:

"In Rumania anti-Semitism is seen in full flower. The charges brought against the Jews in the Middle Ages are accepted here as incontrovertible facts. There are 280,000 Jews in Rumania, but the anti-Semites assert that there are 500,000, in order to show the danger of the Rumanian spirit being swallowed up by Judaism.

"The Congress of Berlin of 1878, following the Russo-Turkish war, officially bound the Rumanian Government to grant political rights to the Jews. But our rulers have found a way to circumvent this obligation. They said: 'All right, we shall give the Jews political rights, but first we must investigate the circumstances in every individual case in order to grant them individually, and every one who wishes the rights of a citizen must hand in a petition to Parliament, which will then decide if he is to get them or not.'

"That was their language. That means nothing else than a law for every Jew that wishes to become a citizen.

"And what is the position of the others? They are Rumanian subjects but not Rumanian citizens. They pay taxes like every one else. They serve in the army. In a word, so far as duties are concerned there is no difference between them and the Rumanians. In spite of that, they have no political rights and can send no representatives to Parliament. Most of the higher callings are closed to them, and, although they serve in the army, they have no right to become officers. No Jew may hold a Government job. The schools are practically barred to them, as a regulation provides that they are only allowed to enter the secondary schools if there are still places vacant after all the citizens have been taken in. Every Jew is liable to expulsion from the country, and it is a characteristic occurrence that a Jew just out of the army is banished as a troublesome foreigner for the slightest political offense, despite the fact that his father and grandfather have served in Rumania.

"The following case occurred in Jassi last year: A Jew in the army was taken sick. The hospital service refused to take him in, as he was regarded as a foreigner, and the Jewish hospital had to take care of him.

"That the Jews in the army as well as those in civil life are abused is something taken as a matter of course with us. Our neighbor, Russia, whose political system is the model beloved by our rulers, despite their hypocrisy, based on the French education that the gilded youth of Rumania get on the boulevards of Paris, at least gives representation to the Jews in Parliament. This, however, is too liberal for Rumania.

"When the peasants' revolt broke out in 1907 and our Christian, patriotic, and liberal Government, with Jonel Bratiano, had 11,000 peasants shot down, the whole guilt was laid to the Jews. In other words, it was asserted that the Jews were to blame for the misery of the peasants because they practiced extortion. This ridiculous excuse at least gave our ruling class something with which to cover the real cause of the outbreak and to incite the peasants against the Jews.

"Anti-Semitism is part of the breeding of the higher social circles, and has become the fashion. Any one who fails to curse the Jews and is not an anti-Semite is sold to the Jews and to Satan, body and soul. Our students, the future rulers of Rumania, are the most zealous representatives of anti-Semitism, and our university professors are proud to be the leaders of this lofty tendency of the mind. One of these professors, named Cuza, who teaches in the Jasjer University, declared that the first duty of a Rumanian patriot was to be an anti-Semite.

"The Jews find fellow-sufferers in the no fewer than 5,500,000 peasants of the Rumanian nation, and the Jewish question can only be solved in connection with the agrarian problem.

"Besides, a large part of the Jewish population is emigating. From 1899 to 1904 Jews to the number of 42,968 left Rumania. People were forced to leave the soil that their fathers had known from childhood. Thousands of citizens were compelled to abandon the graves of their ancestors, their most sacred memories, because life was being made impossible for them, because they were being pointed out like lepers. But these were only poor, proletarian Jews."

MOVE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.

Baron Zwiedinek and His Suite Arrive at Patchogue.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., June 22.—Baron Erich Zwiedinek, Counselor and Charge d'Affaires of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, and his suite have arrived from Washington, D. C., at the Summer headquarters of the embassy in Patchogue, L. I. The Baron and his household are in the residence in South Ocean Avenue of Mrs. Wilmot M. Smith, whose late husband was a Justice of the Supreme Court. Others of his suite are occupying a house near by. A large bungalow some distance back of the Smith residence is used for the offices of the embassy.

Baroness Zwiedinek, who is abroad, is expected to join the Baron at Patchogue in the later part of July.

PLAN ALLIED LABOR SESSION

Trade Union Congress to Meet in London on July 5.

PARIS, June 22.—As a sequel to the recent economic conference of the Entente Allies, the French Labor Confederation has taken the initiative in bringing together an international labor congress in London on July 5. In addition to the French Confederation, British trade unions, the Belgian Labor Exchange, the Italian Workmen's Union and labor organizations of Portugal and Russia will take part in the congress.

It is provided specifically that only delegates from the Entente countries shall attend. The congress will consider a large number of questions relating to labor, particularly handwork, in Entente and neutral countries.

GREY SILENT ON BLOCKADE.

Hopes to Make Statement Shortly on Stronger Plans of Allies.

LONDON, June 22.—Asked by Commander Carlyon Bellairs, Unionist member for Maidstone, in the House of Commons, today what changes it was intended to make to strengthen the blockade as a result of the agreements reached on his recent visit to Paris, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, replied that the question was still subject to negotiations between the Allies.

It was not in the public interest, he said, to make a statement at present. He hoped, however, to make one shortly.

SAYS BRITISH HAVE 4,000,000 IN FRANCE

American Surgeon, Just Back from Base Hospital, Tells of Plans for a Great Offensive.

2,500,000 FRESH TROOPS

New Hospitals Made Ready for the Great Drive Which Is Expected to Follow the Verdun Operations.

Dr. Frederick C. Jacobs of Chicago, who returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Noordam after spending a year at the British base hospital in Etaples, France, said that England had 4,000,000 troops now in Northern France, and a big offensive would begin along the western front as soon as the fighting in Verdun was over.

"Of that number," the doctor continued, "about 2,500,000, who have been held in reserve around Calais, Rouen, Havre, Boulogne, and other British bases, have not seen any fighting so far and are practically fresh troops. The front of 100 miles is being held by 1,500,000 troops. The men do three days' trench duty on the western front and then go to the rear for three days instead of having seven days in the trenches continuously as they did at first."

Dr. Jacobs added that the British and French were erecting numbers of base hospitals along the western front to care for the wounded when the big offensive movement begins. Forty-five of these hospitals have been erected near Ypres since the early part of the year.

Dr. John G. O'Malley came with Dr. Jacobs on the Noordam. He said that estimates of losses in the engagements before Verdun before he left France had been about 45 per cent. of the men engaged. The losses of the Germans in the taking of Forts Vaux and Douaumont were computed to be fully 150,000 men in each case.

Another passenger on the Noordam was Dr. Charles F. Fitzgerald of New Haven, who served with the Austrian Army from the opening of the war until the differences between the United States and the Central Powers over the U-boats, when he resigned.

The high prices for food in Austria had been much exaggerated, he said. A breakfast consisting of an egg, bread and butter, and coffee of good quality in Vienna cost 10 cents. It was the cost of meat and lard which brought the average cost of living up.

All the mail was taken off the Noordam at Kirkwall, the officers said, and the passengers and cargo manifests were inspected there and at Falmouth.

SHIFT FUNDS, FEARING WAR.

Merchants Transfer Money from United States Banks.

Rumors heard in the financial district this week that Mexican merchants having funds on deposit in this city had been busy transferring them to Canada and Cuba since the border situation became acute were confirmed yesterday. At the same time it was learned that this movement had been offset by the transfer of Mexican bank deposits from Mexico City to local banks by business men below the border who thought that an outbreak of hostilities might find their money safer in the United States than at home.

Persons with interests in Mexico and this country received some relief yesterday when they looked into the treaty existing between the countries. In Article 22 of the treaty of 1848 they found that in case of war merchants of either republic residing in the other would be allowed twelve months for those dwelling in the interior and six months for those dwelling at seaports to collect their debts and settle their affairs. During this period, the article says, they shall enjoy the same protection and be on the same footing as citizens of friendly nations.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon, attorney for the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen, said that he had no fear of the safety of Mexican bank deposits in this country in view of the treaty. He added that he believed that war would not result from the troublous developments along the border. The commission handles the marketing in this country of Yucatan hemp, used in the manufacture of binder twine. Dr. Rendon said that since last September 900,000 bales of the hemp had been sold here by the commission for approximately $25,000,000. Most of the proceeds have been remitted to Yucatan to pay the producers of the hemp.

FAR EAST AMID ASPHALT.

Japanese Garden at Ritz-Carlton Is of Unusual Beauty.

Overnight there has sprung up at Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street a Japanese garden with a miniature river 150 feet long running through it, with a placid Buddha and many glass pendants that tinkle in each breeze. The garden has been installed by the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in what was the courtyard, and will be open for tea and luncheon.

The placid Buddha is at the head of the garden, and the river rushes through a mask at his feet. A great profusion of plants, some of them distinctively Japanese, line the banks. There are pebble-strewn paths, miniature bridges, tiny island villages, and dwarfed trees that the Far Eastern Empire is so fond of growing in pots and other small receptacles. The Buddha sits at the front of a five-turreted pagoda, over which yesterday two white doves circled.

The idea of the artificers was to make this bit of the Orient in the midst of asphalt pavements as natural as possible, and to that end concealed lights were introduced in front of the mask where the river begins to give the water the desired green color. The bottom of the stream gives the impression of being covered with moss.

The tables are arranged under covered porches on three sides, with Japanese bamboo screens for use as a protection against the sun. The whole effect is one of unusual beauty.

SMALLER PAPERS IN BERLIN.

Publishers Will Reduce Size and Raise Price of Subscription.

BERLIN, June 22. (via London.)—A majority of the Berlin newspaper proprietors have decided to reduce the size of their publications from July 1 owing to the increasing cost of paper.

Several of the newspapers have also determined to increase their subscription price, owing to the same cause. Other newspapers, however, have decided to make no change, as they have been assured that measures will be taken to provide paper supplies at reasonable prices.

Plotter Fay Starts for Atlanta.

Robert Fay, confessed deserter from the German Army, who, with Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, and Paul Dasche, a young German reservist, was convicted of having conspired to destroy munition steamships by attaching bombs to them, left the Tombs yesterday morning in charge of Deputy Marshall William Doran to serve eight years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga. Scholz is serving a sentence of three years. Dasche has appealed his case.

JULY 4 NIGHT DISPLAY.

Mayor's Committee Urges All to Add to Illumination.

The Illumination Committee of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee issued yesterday a special appeal to the citizens to co-operate in carrying out plans to make New York City the most brilliantly illuminated city in the world on the night of July 4.

The lighting of parks, play-grounds, and other civic centres is to be on a larger scale this year than ever before attempted. The committee already has arranged for the illumination of more than 100 civic centres and hopes to be able to enlarge this program through response to its appeal for contributions to the lighting fund. Every citizen is asked to do something to add to the brightness of New York City, even if it be no more than to hang a Japanese lantern containing an electric light bulb out of his front window. The committee recommends an American flag flooded with projected light.

SANE FOURTH STORY BOOK.

Safety First Federation Issues a Leaflet for the Household.

A "Pronouncement for a Safety First Fourth of July" was issued yesterday by the Safety First Federation of America. It is in the form of a four-page leaflet bearing drawings and reading matter cautioning parents and children against the dangers of a reckless Independence Day. One of the drawings shows a small boy carrying a lighted firecracker larger than he is and below the picture is printed: "He doesn't know the danger. A happy Fourth may make a sorry Fifth."

A statement by Frederick H. Elliott, Executive Secretary, announces the federation's second annual nation-wide campaign for a safety first Fourth, and it is followed by a reprint of the etter of Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the federation, to the Governors of the country asking them to enforce safety first requirements for the Fourth of July.

"A Fourth of July Appeal to Parents and Kind Aunts, by a Crabbed Old Uncle" makes some sane suggestions for the avoidance of accidents on the Fourth. "Fourth of July Rules for Parents" concludes the pamphlet.

AMERICANS HELD IN JAIL.

Embassy Inquires About Three Arrested in Ireland.

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—The morning newspapers say that the American Embassy has asked the British Government for information regarding the arrest of three citizens of the United States in connection with the recent rebellion in Ireland. The men are Peter Fox and Joseph Gilchrist of Philadelphia and John Kilgallon of Far Rockaway, New York.

Dispatches from London some time ago told of the arrest of Kilgallon and Fox. Kilgallon was a prisoner in Dublin and Fox was being held at Carrickmore. No mention was made in the dispatches of Gilchrist.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

You'll seldom find the moderate man in difficulty.

Rather, his face, his bearing, his every gesture, spell success.

He has done well but has not overdone.

And it's the moderate man who for nearly 100 years has demanded a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey —*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. MATINEE TO-MORROW. 50c TO $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1916
COMEDY, 41st. E. B'way. Last week. Ev.8:45 Mat. Washington Sq. Players 4 one-act plays 2:30. Hon. Lover, Helena's Husband, Clod, Patella.
SHUBERT Thea. 44th. W. of B'way. Ev.8:15 Matinees To-m'w & Wed. 2:15.
LEW FIELDS "Zipped right up to the minute."—Herald. STEP THIS WAY
CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. VERY GOOD EDDIE. A Musical Comedy That Is Different.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. MARIE TEMPEST in A LADY'S NAME
LYRIC 43d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. Musical Success of the Season. KATINKA
LUNA BOSTOCK'S with BONAVITA & OTHER BIG FEATURES. Free Attractions—Dancing. Dance Contest TO-NIGHT.
CORT W. 48 St. Ph. Bry. 46. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Saturday 2:20. THE MUSICAL HIT MOLLY O'
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE Daily Mat. 25c-$1. Irene Franklin & Burton Green, Theod. Kosloff and Vlasta Maslova, Geo. White & Lucille Cavanagh, Harry Green & Co., Others.
COLUMBIA Evgs. & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Pop. Prices LEW KELLY in Hello New York
NEW BRIGHTON BEACH Mat Today Jack Wilson & Co., Stone & Kallus, Nellie V. Nichols, Morgan's Dancers, others.

DUO-ART MUSICALE
At Three O'Clock This Afternoon
An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:
GRANADOS SCHELLING HUTCHESON SORO
AEOLIAN HALL 29 West 42nd Street
Admission Without Charge

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE ROOF ANNEX. ROOF OPEN UNTIL 1 A. M. NIGHTLY. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c. Today—Robt. Mantell, "The Spider & the Fly."
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 2nd Ed. Germany's Battles at Verdun, Princess Jua Quon Tai, others. "Laughing Mask" in Person Today. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c
STEEPLECHASE Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 5 Great Pools. Day and Night Bathing.
WEBER'S 29th St. and Broadway. Continuous 1 to 11 P. M. THE ITALIAN JOURNAL Presents Italian Official War Pictures. 25c, 35c, 50c. Box Seats $1.00

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-Mo'w & Wed. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. After the Show SEE (Also This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
The Play That Mexico Makes Timely LIBERTY. Twice Daily at 2:15 & 8:15, including Sunday. Thos. Dixon's Spectacle. Victor Herbert's Music by ORCHESTRA OF 50.
GAIETY THEATRE, Broadway, 46th Street. TWICE DAILY, 2:00 and 8:30. Orch. 50c.; 1st & 2d Balc., 25c. Box Seats, $2. THE MASTER PHOTO-SPECTACLE. SIR HERBERT TREE IN MACBETH
CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees To-Mo'w & Wed. 2:20. LAST 11 TIMES. JOHN BARRYMORE IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE. JUSTICE
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. To-Mo'w & Wed. 2:20. The Cinderella Man
CRITERION B'WAY & 44TH ST. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15. THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 SPECTACLE. CIVILIZATION. TRY TO GET IN—SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees To-Morrow & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY. With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-Morrow, Tues. & Thurs. 2:30. The Boomerang
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees To-Morrow & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees To-Morrow & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER
HOW CERTAIN PREPARED. A Motion Picture Lesson in Preparedness.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

GERMAN "INFLUENCE" IN MEXICO.

Diplomats representing the Allied Powers in Mexico, according to report, are of the opinion that "German influences have been working on CARRANZA in an effort to create a situation that might embarrass the enemies of the Central Powers."

Motives might be pointed out which would lend some support to this belief. Germans might want to get us into war with Mexico in order to leave them a free hand with their U-boats. If we were fighting the Mexicans we should withhold supplies of munitions from the Allies in order to furnish them to our own troops. Moreover, a blockade of Mexico, as an incident of the war, would cut off one great source of England's supply of oil fuel for her navy.

There is, however, a valid and presentable argument against the theory. We have been told that the Germans divide the population of the United States in this manner: Of the 100,000,000 or so of our people, 60 per cent. sympathize with the Allies, 30 per cent. sympathize with the Teutonic Powers, the other 10 per cent. are indifferent. Proof of German intrigue in Mexico to provoke hostilities with the United States would turn against the Imperial Government at least 90 per cent. of the people here upon whose sympathy it counts, and the whole of the indifferent 10 per cent. Under that rearrangement, 3 per cent. of the American people would give their sympathy to Germany, 97 per cent. would be altogether for their own country and against Germany. That estimate or guess is at least as plausible and probable as the German apportionment of our interest and sympathy.

Interference in Mexican affairs in the manner believed or charged would be a highly unprofitable venture for Germany. If her responsible statesmen are accustomed to the study of political balance sheets, it is not likely that they would embark in an undertaking so disastrous.

STILL AN OPEN QUESTION.

The Mexican situation must be viewed as it now is, not as it has been. Its past history, with its record of good intentions frustrated, of good offices ungraciously received, of political and military blunders, is of no present significance. We know pretty well where we are, how we arrived is of small consequence. It is necessary that our future course shall be free from hesitation and unmarred by blundering. The hostilities that have thus far occurred may be of no great relative importance, war may yet be avoided, but every action of our Government must be predicated on its certain knowledge that danger exists and must be met. From this time forth in dealing with the Mexicans we must be guided entirely by our duty to ourselves. We can take no further note of their inclinations and prejudices, as we have so frequently in the past. If there is a good strategical reason for ordering the troops of General PERSHING's command to move northward, so that the general mobilization of all our defensive force can be made on the border, the order will be given. It will have no relation whatever to the opinion of civilians as to whether the punitive expedition should or should not have remained in Mexico. Whatever is done will be done for military reasons and under military advice. Pride will not keep the troops where they are if the tactical demands of the situation compel their temporary retirement. On the other hand, if the military authorities decide that the troops are well placed as they are, there they will remain.

The haste of the de facto Government of Mexico in attempting to disclaim responsibility for the encounter at Carrizal indicates that its mood is not wholly warlike. Obviously the American mood is not warlike. We do not desire to make war on Mexico. But there is no further excuse for parley or argument. Present relations are not peaceful. They have been strained almost to the breaking point. We can no longer give weight to the argument that the Mexican people do not understand us. Our motives have been perfectly clear from the first, and the coherent statement of our position in Secretary LANSING's note of June 20 leaves no possible room for doubt of our indisposition to interfere in the affairs of our neighbor if our neighbor will keep her house in order. The border outrages must be stopped, and we must have complete assurance that they are permanently stopped. Meanwhile, the rumors of foreign influences at work in Mexico against the United States are wholly without verification. There is no indication whatever that the United States has anything to contend with in the present crisis except the traditional Mexican prejudice and intractability.

If we are compelled to make war on Mexico, and it is the fervent hope of every good American that we may not be driven so far, the main military movement would be from the northern border. While the ports would all be blockaded and the harbor fortifications shelled if resistance was made, the army would move southward step by step, pacifying the country as it proceeded, setting the people to work at their accustomed agricultural and industrial occupations, and opening the schools. Starving people would be fed, capital would be supplied to open or rebuild plants which the cruel revolution has destroyed. Much time would be required and probably heavy losses would be suffered at first. It is not a prospect to look forward to with cheerful spirits. But as the line, always in communication with the border, extended southward, the opposition would continually grow weaker. The object of the war, the establishment in Mexico of a stable Government of Mexicans by Mexicans, would be achieved in time. It is for Mr. CARRANZA and his Generals and civil advisers to say now whether or not we must undertake this unpleasant task.

PUT OUR CASE BEFORE THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

PARIS, June 21.—Mexico is placing its case before the European public in the form of statements issued by Mexican Legations on the Continent.

There is no particular cause for regret that Mexico has anticipated the United States in thus showing its respect for the opinions of Europe. Rather it might seem that Mexico saw a necessity for such action which was not apparent to the United States. The European judgments which the cable has brought show that Europe is well informed through regular sources of news. It is different nearer home. Secretary LANSING's statement of our case of the United States has not been published even in Mexico City. It is not well suited for publication in full, and there is no more disposition in the Mexican press to give the American view than there is here to emphasize the Mexican view.

Further south the news messages will be shortened as the distance lengthens, and there is some danger that the first impressions will not be as favorable as they might have been if the methods of Mexico in Europe had been followed by the United States in America. Secretary LANSING yesterday delivered to each of the diplomatic representatives of the South and Central American republics in Washington a copy of our note of June 20 to the de facto Mexican Government, together with a memorandum strictly defining the intentions with which the United States would act "should this situation eventuate into hostilities." That is the proper and conventional way of reaching official opinion. There is not much danger of misunderstanding on that plane. But popular opinion is hasty, volatile, and susceptive. It will be swayed by the current news of events. Official documents move slowly, and are often too long or too deeply official to be published for the information of the people to whose Governments they are addressed. Therefore, we think it would be very proper to put our case directly before the people of Latin America without delay and by such means as would insure its being heard. Our Ministers might issue official statements which it may be assumed would be published if they were of practicable length. If they were not published as news they might be advertised, taking a leaf from the German book. The object is to reach the popular mind, which can be done only through the press.

There is little or no danger of official misunderstanding, but the comment coming from the south, with some exceptions, is not all that might be desired. The A B C nations understand us better than the others, and it is desirable that there should be unity of sentiment. CARRANZA has anticipated us in Europe, where it matters little. He may have done so throughout Spanish America, where it matters much.

FOR THE HONOR ROLL FUND.

The annual police games at Sheepshead Bay tomorrow and July 1 will afford to many thousands of citizens the opportunity to enjoy an exhibition of extraordinary skill in horsemanship and athletics, while aiding a very worthy cause by increasing the Honor Roll Relief Fund of the department, which is used for the benefit of the widows and children of policemen killed in the performance of duty. The typical policeman of this hour is a fine specimen of physical manhood, and the varied program of the games will include, besides the drills, parades, and polo games, competitive exhibitions of skill in horsemanship and bicycling, vaulting, and hammer throwing, in which the athletes of the force excel.

The fund to be benefited serves an admirable purpose. Since February, 1909, twenty-three members of the police force have lost their lives while striving to enforce the laws. Public recognition of the courage and ability of these men is not lacking, and the need of providing well for the maintenance of their families is scarcely in need of argument.

GREECE BROUGHT TO BOOK.

The defeat of the Turco-Egyptian fleet by the joint English, French, and Russian fleets at the battle of Navarino in 1827 was the determinative event in the long struggle of the Greeks for independence. Three years later Greece was made a Kingdom by the Protocol of London, the same three Powers becoming her guarantors and protectors. A generation later Great Britain gave up her protectorate over the Ionian Islands, which were annexed to Greece soon after the election of Prince GEORGE of Denmark to the throne. His son, augustly called KONSTANTINOS, doesn't let any whiffling sentimentalities of history move him. He would not permit his country to keep its agreement with Serbia. Whatever of excuse there may be for the difficult position of Greece, caught between the Allies and the Central Powers, the devil and the deep sea, it is difficult, in spite of his pretense of neutrality, to avoid the conclusion that in his tortuous policy, domestic and foreign, CONSTANTINE has distinguished himself more as a faithful brother-in-law than as an enlightened King.

He is a good soldier. He is a brilliant sophist. And he is ruling unconstitutionally in a constitutional monarchy. He has the gift of setting up puppet Ministries which gratify Germany. Even from the point of self-interest he has made perilous errors. It remains to be seen when the question comes to settlement, as VENIZELOS said last Spring it must, whether Greece is to be a democracy presided over by a King or whether she must submit to the divine right of Kings. The dynasty, if so infant a foundation can be called a dynasty, enjoyed for a very few years before the war a popularity sharply contrasting with the disfavor into which it had fallen shortly before. A democracy whose leader is the ablest and most popular Greek statesman will hardly be permanently patient with an arbitrary King whose course has brought on Greece a good share of the humiliations to which she has been exposed during the war.

It is scarcely more than a week since it was reported from Athens that the King had ordered the demobilization of the whole army. In consideration the Allies took off the blockade and embargo of Greek shipping enforced after the Bulgarian "invasion," the fruit of a huggermugger agreement between CONSTANTINE and FERDINAND, whereby the Bulgarians, of whom the mass of the Hellenic people are as fond as they are of the Turks, were put in possession of the great fortresses of the East Macedonian border. There never was any sound reason for mobilization. The State is bankrupt. It can't pay the soldiers. More than two months ago crowds of their women folks were almost mobbing Deputies in the streets of Athens, begging that their men be sent home to support them. In fact, some well-greaved Achaeans took French leave. The plump Homeric adjective is beautifully ironical. Their shoes and uniforms were worn out, according to VENIZELOS, more than a month ago. The army, mobilized under a false pretense, which couldn't be equipped and ready for months, and the money for whose equipment could be had only from the Allies, was not dismissed. The King and the phantom Prime Minister SKOULOUDIS bombarded the Entente with epigrams and jeers. Great Britain, France, and Russia declared only the other day that they would carry out their guarantees of the Greek Constitution. As eighty-odd years ago, once more they protect their Greek protectorate.

The German propaganda, more notorious in Greece than in its noisiest hour in Italy, was careless of the storm coming. Apparently its agents trusted too much in official favor. Foreigners of the Entente Powers were insulted in the streets. The police permitted German emissaries to make offensive demonstrations before the Ally legations. The night of June 12 a band of hoodlums, 400 strong, escorted by policemen in uniform, visited and hooted the French and British legations. The Chief of Police drove through the streets while the German manifestation was going on, and never bothered his head about it. GOUNARIS, Minister of Interior, was airily impudent to the Entente Powers in Parliament. It was getting time to remind the Constantinian and Skoloudisian Teutonophiles once more that Hellas has a considerable stretch of seacoast.

An allied fleet was ordered yesterday to cruise before the Piraeus. Greece accepted the demands made by the Allies on Wednesday. These demands include complete demobilization, the creation of a non-political Cabinet, the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, new elections when the electoral body has been restored to a normal condition, and the dismissal of offending police functionaries. SKOULOUDIS is out. ZAIMIS is in, if he can patch up a Cabinet, a "non-political" Cabinet, "even including," says an Athens dispatch delightfully, "one or two adherents of M. VENIZELOS." Sometime Premier ZAIMIS's second Premiership needn't interest us very much. The vital thing is general demobilization. That means that the voters, the people, are going home. Unconstitutional elections and Cabinets have now to be judged. The Hellenes will soon have, or take, the opportunity to give their opinion of the policies as to Bulgaria, as to Germany, as to the Allies, and, most of all, as to the Constitution of Greece and popular representative government in Greece, of "our Glorious Sovereign, King CONSTANTINE XII.," (his old Byzantine imperial number,) as highly Byzantine resolutions passed by some organized "spontaneous" public meetings in Athens called him the other night.

WAR'S EFFECT ON SHIPBUILDING.

The Department of Commerce has brought the figures of American shipbuilding during the war down to the present month, with marked changes in the second year. In the first year of the war 1,226 vessels were built in the United States, the total tonnage being 215,711. In the eleven months ended with May, 907 vessels were built, the tonnage being 289,965. How strongly the tendency runs toward the larger constructions appears from contrasting May with July. In the earlier month 139 vessels contributed only 16,565 tons to our register; in the later month 114 vessels contributed 61,-881, the maximum for any month of the war. Our registers also have been swollen during the two years by 600,-680 tons of foreign-built shipping, to which September, 1914, contributed 131,180. There is no other month with anything like that record, but the transfers continue. For May the figures were 18,203 tons. It is true that the addition to our registry of 1,106,356 tons is not the same as the addition of that amount to the available facilities of commerce, half the addition being of previously existing craft. But the figures of domestic construction are so considerable that there can be no reason for reproach on the ground of the backwardness of private capital.

The outlook is better yet. The Bureau of Navigation reports that on June 1 there were 372 vessels under construction, with a tonnage of 1,147,-534. As that is a maximum, it follows that more vessels were started than were completed, although the May output was a maximum. Most of the increase was in the newer shipyards, a fact which is especially important, since some of the old yards are booked full to 1918 and are refusing contracts. The picture of the industry is not one on which to appeal for artificial assistance. The only blemish is continued reports of hardships in the operation of shipping under the La Follette law, without benefits to the men.

When the law was pending the British comment was that it would be a bad thing for the families of the seamen to allow them to draw and waste their wages during voyages. Experience under the law now shows that it is as bad for the men as for their families to allow them to drink away their pay and destroy the discipline of ships. There are cases where crews have been demoralized under masters who have never before complained of their men or been complained of. What Congress has done and what it still proposes to do alike show how little the subject is understood.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Chooses the Logic of Pacifism!

According to a seemingly "official" report from the Ford factory in Detroit, if any of its 20,000 employes who are or who become members of the National Guard stop work as a result of the present possibility of a war with Mexico, they will be treated "as though they had quit the plant to engage in other lines of business." So carefully made is this statement that though it is credited, not to Mr. FORD himself, but to "one of his assistants," there is little of obvious danger in assuming that it defines Mr. FORD's own position and purposes as clearly as he cares to have them defined at present.

It will be observed that there is nothing in the words to bring upon anybody responsible for them the legal penalty, or risk of penalty, incurred by an employer who threatens with discharge or other punishment an employé who joins the National Guard or who discriminates against one who belongs to it. The whole Ford force is simply and quietly warned that it need not expect, and will not get, from him, while serving the country as a whole—and Mr. FORD's interests only incidentally—the special consideration as to salary and place which so many other business men of something like his financial resources have promised their men in like case.

As a distinguished pacifist who is determined to retain that eminence, such action as this was enforced on Mr. FORD by logic and consistency, but there are also the logic and consistency of the patriot, and nobody is really inclined to deny that Mr. FORD at least wants and intends to be a patriot. One cannot help regretting, therefore, that having seen to what end his pacifism has brought him, he does not decide to abandon it, at least to the extent of admitting that the country's call for help must be obeyed. Then, not less logically or consistently, he could act in his other capacity and be as efficiently patriotic as his neighbors.

Instead, if the report under consideration is true, Mr. FORD has decided on action which, while not technically illegal, violates the spirit of the law by impeding, as much as he can, recruiting for the National Guard. His men already in it must go where they are ordered, regardless of his preferences or their own, but he is keeping men out of the Guard and encouraging others to do so.

A Possible Solution of a Mystery.

Of what were at first the many uncertainties about the naval battle off the coast of Jutland, practically all but one have now been cleared up. We know how it happened that the British lost so many ships and men, and can fairly well understand why the first report of the battle, as made by the British Admiralty, gave everybody the false impression that the Germans had won, if not exactly a victory, at any rate something very much like one. The cost of the encounter to each side has been disclosed with an accuracy no longer subject to reasonable questioning. But as to why the German fleet emerged from what Mr. CHURCHILL most ill-advisedly described as a rat hole, there has been to this day no other or better explanation than the one first made—that they were out on "an enterprise to the northward."

The nature of that "enterprise" still can only be guessed, and for none of the guesses can more than plausibility be claimed. One which has that merit to some degree is that the risks of battle were taken by the Germans in order that while the attention of the British commanders was concentrated on such big game as the fighting ships of their enemies, a more or less numerous fleet of swift cruisers, lightly armed and armored, could slip out into the Atlantic, and on that and other oceans duplicate the achievements as commerce destroyers of the Emden, the Möwe, the Eitel Friedrich, and the few others that happened to be free when the war began.

This theory, while not confirmed by the concealment by the Germans for a time of some of their losses in the big fight, does get a certain amount of support from it, for thus there is provided for the concealment the "military reason" that without it is lacking. The Germans may have thought, or hoped, that the missing ships had escaped to carry out the "enterprise to the northward" that had been planned. If this theory is sound, the importance of the British victory, expensive as it was, is very great.

Meeting a Pressing Emergency.

That not a few women feel as strongly as men the desire directly to serve their country, at a time like this, is shown plainly enough by their prompt and eager taking up of several activities related closely and in highly important ways to the actual military operations. Red Cross work in one or another capacity has attracted great numbers of them, as has the task of providing for the soldiers in the field, the hospitals, and the training camps those smaller comforts, diversions, and luxuries which, though not coming within the scope of the governmental agencies, yet have a serious and essential value in making more easily tolerable the hardness of army life.

Another most admirable enterprise has been undertaken by the women who are devoting their special attention to caring for the wives and children of the men who have so suddenly and unexpectedly been taken from their homes, and deprived, for what may be many months, of the earning power that kept those homes going. Not a few of the domestic crises thus created are pathetic, and even desperate, and they are of a sort with which the Federal authorities hardly could, and certainly do not, deal. They require, and perfectly well deserve, the personal attention which patriotic women, themselves more fortunately equipped with resources, can give and are now planning to give systematically.

The work to be done along this line is one of beneficence, but not of charity. That always offensive and demoralizing taint can be avoided by viewing it as something between a privilege and a duty. Its efficient performance will remove, or at least largely mitigate, what is by far the cruelest hardship incidental to our system of military service, for it is not the risking of his own life that troubles the mind of the volunteer soldier half as much as the thought that he is leaving behind a wife and children inadequately provided with the necessities of life.

The women who have assumed this responsibility are "doing their bit" quite as much and as truly as the man who carries a rifle or digs trenches or drives an armored car into battle.

Danger from Moving Picture Films.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed a number of times lately that some children around Long Island City are in the habit of playing with strips of moving-picture film, quite innocent of the dangers that lurk therein.

I recently purchased a home outfit and a lot of film for the amusement of my children. Some of the film got slightly damp and stuck to the cogs of the machine. The local cinema man advised me to dry it in a warm place at a gentle heat. I tried to. I placed the film on an old stone which had been warmed up and then the fire removed. The heat was not greater than one could bear with the hand. Ten minutes later a terrific explosion shook the place, and pieces of metal rained all over the house, breaking a number of windows and scaring the neighborhood out of its wits. When I went out to see what had happened the stone had vanished and also a considerable part of the shed it was in, and there was a hole as big as a bucket in the ground. Luckily, no one was hurt because no one was there, otherwise the explosion might have had dire consequences. This happened some months ago. Since then I have found out that it is manufactured in almost the same manner as guncotton, and that under confinement and at high temperatures is almost as dangerous. F. H.

Freeport, L. I., June 19, 1916.

To Inform the Mexican People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago a Mexican labor leader suggested, I believe, that the United States should officially make her attitude in the present crisis clear to Mexico and her people. Has this been thoroughly done? It is not sufficient in these days, when a thousand conditions conspire to carry false impressions abroad and create misunderstandings, that the Mexican Government has received assurances of this Government's purely altruistic intentions. The people of Mexico should also be satisfied.

Would it not be a wise precautionary measure for the President to issue an official proclamation to the people of Mexico—to be posted everywhere throughout that country, the expense to be defrayed by us—clearly setting forth the Government's intentions, with the necessary guarantees of good faith? Such an offer might be made to the Mexican Government for the purpose of allaying popular alarm and perfectly natural suspicion in Mexico. LAWRENCE STERNER.

Brooklyn, June 20, 1916.

President Stryker's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the telegram reporting the remarks made by President Stryker of Hamilton College to his alumni, permit me to say that I was present when the speech was made and heard every word of it. President Stryker did not attack Charles E. Hughes, nor did he flay President Wilson; nor did Elihu Root say anything which could be construed as a rebuke for the utterances of Hamilton's President. Mr. Root was criticising speakers who put forth buncombe and not the men who speak their honest sentiments from their hearts. If President Stryker was wrong, then was the great Patrick Henry wrong; and as far as the audience was concerned, a good 80 per cent. were with him and applauded. I heard a few hisses from a small crowd of "pussy feet." The remarks of President Hibben of Princeton to his alumni show that he was endeavoring to inspire in them, if it were needed, the same high spirit of true and pure American citizenship. ALEXANDER C. SOPER.

Lakewood, N. J., June 20, 1916.

MR. FORD'S OPPORTUNITY.

Let Him Now Prove His Theory by Killing the War Germ.

New York, June 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let us learn as we go. In the light of the Mexican situation how futile now seem the pacifist's proposals for the suppression of warfare, to which we have been listening for the last year.

Here are two peoples drifting into war, neither of which wishes to fight the other. Every reason is present for their avoidance of conflict. Neither wants anything the other has; both wish only to be let to conduct their affairs in their own ways. Nevertheless, like those aboard two vessels beyond control which are about to collide, the citizens of both countries now seem helplessly to be awaiting an inevitable crash. A racial difference, unlike theories of government, a too close proximity, are bearing their at some time or other inevitable fruits.

Here, if anywhere, the American pacifist has had his opportunity to prove his case. Our people have been pacific to the last degree, while our Government, being of his own faith, has been pacifistic to the point of accepting insult, the murder of our citizens, and the invasion of our territory, without retaliation. The pacifist has pleaded to be permitted to prove that his is the only sure road to permanent peace. In the case of Mexico he has had his way. Now let him complete his work without resort to military force, which he abhors and professes to believe unnecessary. If the pacifist will but write, wire, phone, or bring to the White House the magic solvent of international difficulties which he has professed to possess he may be assured it will be gratefully received, and immediately applied by sympathetic hands.

But a few weeks since Mr. Ford informed me he had discovered the war germ and could exterminate it; that he intended to exterminate it. As useful agents in the prevention of invasion he has dismissed the flag, patriotism, and the military, the only safeguards this aged world of experience has evolved. Very well; he has sought to destroy that upon which we have relied for safety, let him therefore replace it with something better. Let him make good his words; let him fulfill his promises; let him now prevent a war involving his own people which has not yet begun. Having in this emergency struck at our military strength the only blow in his power, by the discharge from his employ of those who now go to serve his country, it is his bounden duty to provide a substitute means equally as effective for preserving the national safety.

This man has trifled with the security of a nation; of his nation; now, before God and his countrymen, he is charged with the duty of making atonement. Let him and his kind make good their boasts, or hasten to repair the damage they have done. If they cannot do the first, and will not do the second, they deserve the contempt, the social ostracism, of every patriotic American.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

High Feeling at the Bazaar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although of French descent, I am an American out and out. Still, it is provoking to see the things that are done to increase hatred against the Germans. Not only by most newspapers, by lecturers such as George Haven Putnam, but at the Allied Bazaar, where I helped earnestly day and night. One evening I saw three young chaps insultingly ordered away from a booth because they spoke German. Another day a child was wearing several flags, among them a German one. A Frenchwoman ordered her to throw it away; the child refused, not understanding, and the Frenchwoman grabbed it and destroyed it. Such a woman should remain in France; she doesn't belong in America. On all sides one heard narrow, venomous expressions against the Germans. On Saturday night it was almost impossible to do any business because the whole crowd stood in front of a platform for about two hours where an actress, dressed as Britannia, waving two English flags, sang "Rule, Britannia!" all joining in the chorus. It was repeated over and over again amid much wild cheering. I wondered if we were in America—such fostering of race hatred, which should be avoided in every instance in this country. After too much of "Rule, Britannia!" they did sing once "The Star-Spangled Banner." I say "Rule, America!" but rule in genuine American fashion for real Americans.

AIMEE MARCEAU.

New York, June 18, 1916.

Americanism from a Soap Box.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While passing Madison Square today I was dumfounded to find, much to my surprise, among all those hypocrites who make that place their headquarters a young man on an old wooden box speaking about "America for Americans." I think it about time that these orators up there who address their audiences on various subjects, not even stopping at treason, under the heading of free speech, ought to be suppressed; and my heart really leaped for joy when I heard that young fellow talk. I think he deserves a vote of thanks from all patriotic Americans. I sincerely hope that he reads this and forms an organization such as he spoke of, namely, "America for Americans." BERNARD COWAN.

New York, June 20, 1916.

THE SOWER OF THE DRAGON'S TEETH.

(*The Argonautica. Book III.*)

I pray that the Earth-born Men shall yet turn upon him and rend
Who hath plowed up the world and hath sown it with terror from end to end!

He rended the peaceful soil, cleaving with adamant share;
The breath of the oxen he drove were flame on the quivering air!

And then, from a spear-tipped helmet of bronze, with implacable hands
He scattered the seed of the teeth of the dragon abroad in all lands!

How swift from that sowing malign the armed myriads rise!
Born of the Earth, (unwilling,) they charge with abhorrent cries!

Look, where they strive with each other, not seeing the blows that they rain,
Till the steaming furrows are sluices that run with the blood of the slain.

So many, so many, so many, forward those legions are urged—
Life of an hour! How they fight from the furrows while scarcely emerged!

Youth! How they strike and are stricken, and, rath, to the ground are o'erborne—
(Even as frost overnight betrayeth the young Summer corn);

Ay, born of the Earth, unwilling such broods to bring to the light—
Sprung from pernicious sowing, destined in deadly despite!

Driven with lust of the battle—yet battle they did not ordain;
Pitiless—pitiful—senseless, they strew and are strown on the plain. . . .

I pray that the Earth-born Men shall yet turn upon him and rend
Who hath plowed up the world and hath sown it with terror from end to end!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

A CIVILIAN RAID ON THE U. S. NAVY.

Congress, in an Appropriation Bill, Creates a New Engineer Corps Open to Political Appointments.

By HENRY REUTERDAHL,
Associate Naval Institute.

Weehawken, N. J., June 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the cloak of helping the navy certain gentlemen in Congress are trying to increase their political capital and swag. And tucked away in the Appropriation bill are some juicy paragraphs which will supply 300 civilian political jobs in the navy.

The situation is alarming. Thirty civilian engineers without any practical naval engineering are each year to be added to the navy for a period covering ten years, entering the service as acting ensigns. In ten years' time there will be in the navy a little engineer corps of 300 civilians.

Every officer in the navy save one is strongly opposed to the infusion of an untrained, unskilled element of political appointees. The frameup of this new civilian engineer corps of 300 more plums for the politicians took place in the dark—there were no special hearings—no board of officers was asked for opinions, neither the War College nor the General Board. These appointees are to come from among the graduates of colleges, technical schools and universities. Naturally, these young men have no practical experience whatever.

On the other hand, the graduates of the Naval Academy, in addition to their technical training, have spent each Summer approximately three months on a practice cruise. As midshipmen they have been engaged in the operation of the steam machinery, the remainder of the time being devoted to turrets, guns, mounts, and other equipment. In addition to this practical experience, while at the Naval Academy they are also given drills on board ships, as well as work in machine shops, foundries, and in the test and laboratories, where the special machinery used on board vessels of the navy is available for their training. Here they get to know their jobs as naval officers.

To make officers out of graduates of technical schools will require several years. To appoint them as officers and give them commissions as such does not necessarily relieve the pressure due to the lack of officers. The lack of officers is a lack of trained officers.

These civilians can under no circumstances be classed as competent or equal in education, training, practical experience, and judgment with the type of officer who is being detailed at the Post-Graduate School in Engineering. To take the technical school graduate, with practically no knowledge, and place him in the Post-Graduate School alongside officers who have had four years at Annapolis and from five to ten years' service in the navy operating guns, engines, navigating, and training for war, is ridiculous, and will not produce efficiency.

In 1899, as a result of continued dissension, the amalgamation of the Line and Engineer Corps was accomplished. Colonel Roosevelt was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It has resulted in better relations between the officers doing deck duty and those doing steam engineering, because each understands something of the work of the other. It anticipated the changes in types of ships, guns, torpedoes, wireless, &c., which have made it necessary for every officer to be something of an engineer as well as a seaman, for a dreadnought is but a mass of engines afloat.

Engineering training of any description is of value to the navy only as the personnel acquiring it has a knowledge of the navy. The eternal question is not "Is the machine a good machine?" but "Is the machine a good machine for installation in a battleship, cruiser, destroyer or submarine?" Only the man with a navy training can answer that question. The high standing of the navy's engineering, which is its life, must not be tampered with for the sake of politics.

Nor should Congress be permitted to divorce the study of engineering from the line as also proposed in the Appropriation bill. The navy as a whole is solid against it. It would simply mean constant friction and inefficiency. And it would be nothing short of criminal to have line officers deprived of the opportunity to learn engineering when their whole naval career is just one engine after another.

Authoritatively, Colonel Roosevelt has voiced the navy's opinion against the re-establishment of an Engineer Corps in the navy. Naturally he is being taken to task for believing, as a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, that these civilian engineers might, later, try to obtain more rank and additional privileges. This statement was particularly raised and objected to by Commodore Eaton, a retired officer, in a recent letter to The Sun. A line officer of high standing, formerly an engineer, emphasizes the correctness of Mr. Roosevelt's view, and writes: "If the new Engineer Corps is established, the line officer will cease to feel his responsibility for the care and upkeep of the machinery of the ship, and will not take the vital interest in engineering matters that he is forced to take at the present time, and consequently our navy will suffer in its development. The introduction of another corps in the navy will cause friction to a certain extent. After a few years the new Engineer Corps will put forth its claims as we did in the old Engineer Corps—that is, we stated that our training and knowledge was identical with that of the line officers. That the ship as a whole was a machine; that navigation was purely a mathematical question, and that we felt that we were equally fit to navigate the ship. A lobby was established in Washington, the engineers contributing a certain portion of their salary to meet the expenses of the same. Various engineering colleges, distinguished engineers, and able engineer writers were secured to lend us their aid in giving us the position and title that we considered our profession entitled us to.

"This same question will undoubtedly be brought up again in a few years after the new Engineer Corps is established. They will have the same institution and the same backing from the engineering world to amalgamate them with the line, the same old fight with its detriment to the progress of the service will be gone over again and in my opinion the new Engineer Corps would win more easily than the old Engineer Corps."

Another officer says: "The navy has no objection to 300 well educated men who can pass the examinations being admitted to the navy as ensigns, but the kick is against these men coming in as a special corps to do engineering only, thus depriving our future young officers of their engineering training. We need officers, and we are willing to take them where we can get them, but they should come in as ensigns, pass the examinations of ensigns, and perform the duties of ensigns."

HENRY REUTERDAHL.

MOBILIZING RAILROADS.

An Unprepared Condition That Calls for Immediate Remedies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mobilization of American industries and commerce is a pivotal consideration in any and every possible scheme of national preparedness. It is one of the great lessons to be learned from the European war, and, according to reports in The Boston Sunday Herald, the response of the manufacturers to the appeal of the Government on the subject shows "the most intelligent patriotism and the deepest interest."

Of course, in a national program of this description the very first industry to receive attention should be the railroads. And for one thing, the railroads will never mobilize themselves. They are essentially public service institutions; consequently, to mobilize the railroads is very specifically a Government job.

Now, to mobilize an army or an industry is to take stock of its unit resources, to assemble and arrange those units, to harmonize relationships among them, and as necessary to move the mass with the inspiration of a common purpose. To make these arrangements, then, and to secure these results on the railroads, in the interests of the nation at large, are manifestly and inevitably the functions of authority.

From the industrial point of view the American railroads today are on the verge of civil war. There is strife and threatened paralysis of action among the units. The outstanding issues are "rates" and "wages." Here is the job for the national mobilizer. No half-way measures will suffice. The present half-regulated situation has created a very natural and never-ending squabble among railroad units. To secure a permanent settlement, both wages and rates must be regulated. Another compromise will simply give a new lease of life to the present scandalous situation. Let authority in America consider this matter very carefully and remember its bond to the people.

A railroad strike and a preparedness campaign is an unthinkable combination. No railroad man in America should go on parade or to a training camp until he has settled the preparedness issue in relation to his own job and to his personal duty. The railroad business today is under a cloud. Patriotically speaking, a strike vote on the railroads is a social and industrial contradiction. It is a manifest sarcasm on preparedness.

JAMES O. FAGAN.

Waverley, Mass., June 21, 1916.

England and the British Empire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Samuel Harden Church must, I am sure, feel duly grateful for the lesson in geography which William Stewart gave him in his letter to THE TIMES. Though Mr. Church used the term "island," as was quite apparent, in a figurative way, he will no doubt be glad to learn that England is but a part of the island. Mr. Stewart is, I am sure, quite wrong when he says that "we hear a great deal at present in the United States papers about the English Army and the English Navy." We rarely see them referred to as such in the American press, certainly in no representative part of it.

JAMES RUSSELL.

Brookline, Mass., June 20, 1916.

King Ahab Went Softly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Roosevelt was mistaken; it was another King who "walked lightly"—King Ahab, (First Kings, xxi., 27,) and not King Agag, (First Samuel, xv., 32, 33.) God threatened judgment upon King Ahab for his wickedness "in following idols," and when King Ahab heard it he "went softly," (First Kings, xxi., 26, 27.)

BIBLE STUDENT.

New York, June 20, 1916.

FOR AMERICAN REFLECTION.

Four Points of View Submitted by Gabriel Hanotaux.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is an article in the Figaro of May 31, written by the eminent statesman and historian, Gabriel Hanotaux. Although dated before the Chicago Convention, I think it will be interesting to many readers:

I have just taken part [Decoration Day] in the ceremony in honor of the American soldiers who died for France. During the service which was read by Dr. Watson in the Church of the Avenue de l'Alma, and while the crowd was covering with flowers the brotherly statues of Washington and Lafayette on the Place des Etats-Unis, I promised myself to submit the following considerations to the thoughtful judgment of American conscience on the eve of a nomination so important for the future of the world:

(1.) The Verdun offensive has now lasted three months; one wonders that it is carried on with such fury, when it is apparent that the strategic importance of this point cannot assure a decision in what concerns the issues of the war. The reason is as follows: The Hohenzollern dynasty has need of a victory; it wishes to provide the Kronprinz with his Marshal's baton by means of a success, without counting the cost. Four hundred thousand men will die, and more if need be, to satisfy the vanity and ambition of one man. This is what the American democracy must know to have a clear vision of these great events.

(2.) The promises of Germany to the United States on the submarine question were not sincere; they are a means for her to gain time to construct a fleet of submarines for the high seas by which she hopes to become mistress of navigation; even in American waters. When this fleet is ready, Germany will unmask her batteries.

(3.) It has been said that the European war is "an act of folly" on the part of the powers engaged in it. In France we believe, on the contrary, that in fighting for righteousness, for the weaker nations, for the respect of treaties, we are committing an act of supreme wisdom, and we believe also that those who hold other opinions and express them in such harsh terms are not wise.

(4.) Some one has spoken of a "mediator." In this war there will not be, there cannot be, a "mediator." C. G.

Roslyn, L. I., June 22, 1916.

Mr. Wise Retorts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 20 you assailed my criticism of Mr. Glynn. You were evidently so anxious to lambaste me that you forg

MRS. J. J. ASTOR IS WED TO WM. K. DICK

Simple Ceremony in Little Episcopal Chapel in Bar Harbor, with Sunshine as Good Omen.

FATHER GIVES BRIDE AWAY

Relatives and a Few Friends at Nuptials, While Police Keep Crowd at Distance—Leave for California.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 22.—The wedding of Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor, widow of Colonel John Jacob Astor, and William K. Dick, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick of New York, which was celebrated here at 2 o'clock this afternoon in St. Saviour's Episcopal Church, was a simple and quiet affair, without display or ostentation.

Perfect weather favored the occasion, and the sun shone brightly upon the vineclad church and through the stained glass windows, which was a good omen, according to the old inhabitants.

A large crowd of sightseers and a battery of cameras and motion picture operators gathered early outside the church, but the bridal party evaded the curious gaze and the movie men by arriving some time in advance of the hour set, entering the church through a side door.

Perhaps the most disappointed among the crowd was "Grandma" Harris, who is 96 years old, and who stood a long time in watchful waiting, leaning on her cane. She finally had to leave without having a glimpse of the bride. The local police kept the crowd at a certain distance.

John Jacob Astor IV. There.

Among the first to arrive at the church were the bride's mother, Mrs. William H. Force, and her sister, Miss Katherine Force, and Henri Harnickel. Miss Force's fiancé. With them were young John Jacob Astor IV., looking dainty and sweet, his nurse, and Miss Elizabeth Briggs, Mrs. Astor's secretary. Both Mrs. Force and her daughter were heavily veiled.

The ceremony, was performed by the Rev. A. C. Larned, rector of the church.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a tailored suit of blue serge, with a matching hat, with a gray fox thrown over her shoulder. Her patent leather pumps were topped with gray spats and her gloves were white.

Mr. Force gave his daughter in marriage, and Adolph M. Dick acted as his brother's best man.

After the ceremony Mr. Dick and his bride left by the side door and hurried to a motor car in waiting, and well guarded from the near approach of the curious by the police. A shower of rice from some of the guests who had it concealed fell about them as they entered the car and were driven off.

Luncheon Precede Ceremony.

Preceding the ceremony, the bride entertained her immediate relatives with a luncheon at Isle Cote, while Mr. Dick and his family had luncheon at the De Gregoire. The table decorations at Isle Cote consisted of a mound of white lilacs and pink roses. Mrs. Force wore a gown of black and gray flowered organdy, with a large black hat, and Miss Force appeared in a blue serge dress, with a black hat wreathed with white roses.

The train bringing the guests from New York was more than an hour late. It was met at Ellsworth, twenty miles away, by several automobiles, and the guests whisked away in a hurry to the De Gregoire, where luncheon was waiting. This party included the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsland Macy, the two latter being sisters of the bridegroom; Adolph M. Dick, Scott Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Lyman Hine, Dr. Nagel, Miss Eleanor Lawrence, and former Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve.

Start for California.

The bridal couple motored to Ellsworth, where they took a private car, attached to the 3:45 o'clock train, on which were most of the guests. They plan to spend a month in California, and upon their return, will divide their time between Bar Harbor and the bridegroom's home at Islip, L. I. Mrs. Force will look after young John Jacob Astor at Isle Cote during his mother's absence.

The chapel in which they were married was built by Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, in memory of her husband, and seats not more than fifty people.

The much-discussed marriage license, which played such havoc with the original plans for the wedding, was delivered at Isle Cote this morning by W. H. Sherman, the Town Clerk. The couple had planned to be married on Monday, but the Maine law requires the application for a license must be filed five days before the marriage can take place. The bride wrote personally to the Town Clerk last Saturday for the license, in the absence of Mr. Dick. Those who saw her engagement ring, say it is a large emerald.

The guests at the church included among others, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister; Victor Cushman, Mrs. Lucian Carr, the Misses Jeannie and Marie L. Emmet, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Emmet of New York; Mrs. Eric MacDonald, and Albert Eugene Gallatin. No formal invitations were issued for the church, the invitations being made mostly by letter.

Relinquishes Income of $5,000,000.

By her marriage the bride relinquishes the Astor mansion at 840 Fifth Avenue, as well as the income on $5,000,000, which was set aside by the late Colonel Astor's will. This property reverts to William Vincent Astor.

The friendship of Mr. Dick and his bride began when they were children, when the Force and Dick families resided in Brooklyn. Mr. Dick is 28 years old now and his bride is 24. It is said they had been engaged two months prior to the announcement of their engagement last Saturday, and their original intention was to marry this Fall. Their secret was guarded so well that not even the servants in the Astor mansion guessed at it.

Mr. Dick Worth $3,000,000.

Mr. Dick is Vice President of the Robert Chapman Company and the McKee Refrigerator Company and is connected with many other large corporations. He belongs to a family long identified with the sugar refining industry. A portion of his fortune, about $3,000,000, was inherited from his grandfather, William Dick, a pioneer sugar refiner of Williamsburg. The Dick town house is at 20 East Fifty-third Street, and they have a country place, Allen Winden, at Islip, L. I.

The social stir caused by the announcement of Mr. Dick's engagement and approaching marriage to Mrs. Astor was hardly as intense as the announcement made in August, 1911, by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Force of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeleine Talmage Force, to Colonel John Jacob Astor. Eighteen months previous to this Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, the Colonel's first wife, had obtained a divorce.

In January of the following year Colonel Astor and his bride went to Egypt, and on their return to England, several months later, took passage on the Titanic, bound to New York on her maiden voyage. Then came the great disaster that shocked and saddened the world, when, on the night of April 14, the big vessel went down among the jagged icebergs. Colonel Astor was drowned, his bride being among the survivors. Later Colonel Astor's body was recovered and buried in Trinity Cemetery.

Trust Fund for Astor Child.

John Jacob Astor, 4th, was born in the Astor mansion on Fifth Avenue on Aug. 14, 1912. The child is the great-great-grandchild of the founder of the Astor fortune, and to him was left a trust fund of $3,000,000 under his father's will, the widow being named as his legal guardian. When the then Mrs. Astor filed her first accounting as guardian, in 1915, it was shown that the infant's expenses each year exceeded $20,000 and that his mother had been compelled to pay more than $7,000 out of her resources.

TWICHELL-PRATT WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pratt a Bride at Seamoor.

Miss Katherine Eugenia Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of Brooklyn, and Burton Parker Twichell, son of the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twichell of Hartford, Conn., were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Seamoor, the country home of the Pratt family at Glen Cove, L. I.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, brother of the bridegroom, in a lattice work chapel, erected on the lawn at the southern side of the house under a bower of white roses. A pipe organ was installed for the occasion, and there was a brief organ recital before the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle, with a court train of silver cloth depending from the shoulders. Her wedding veil of rare old Brussels lace was arranged flat on the coiffure, and was worn by her sister, Mrs. Frank Jefferson Frost of Joplin, Mo., who was Miss Margaret Pratt, at her wedding last October. She wore a necklace of pearls, and carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Frank J. Frost acted as her sister's matron of honor. She wore a gown of mauve colored taffeta and tulle, with a touch of apricot, and a tulle hat of pastel shades. Miss Elizabeth French of Montclair, N. J., a classmate of the bride at Vassar, was maid of honor. She was in a frock of orchid blue taffeta and tulle.

The other attendants included Mrs. Theodore Pratt, (Miss Laura Merrick of New Orleans,) a sister-in-law of the bride, and the Misses Marjorie Kendig, Althea Gibb, Helen Wood, Phyllis Williams, and Martha Tipton. All wore frocks of orchid pink taffeta, similar in design to the dresses worn by the matron and maid of honor. Each of the attendants carried clusters of orchids.

Frank J. Frost was best man and the ushers were Theodore Pratt, Frank L. Babbott, Jr., Hamilton Hadley, H. Ogden Wood, Jr., H. H. Whapples, C. C. Ross, S. Goodwin, Dr. G. M. Smith, and A. H. Richardson.

A large reception followed the ceremony, many coming by special train from New York. Mrs. Pratt, the bride's mother, was in white lace.

The couple will remain in the East until September, when they will go to Nordhoff, Cal., where Mr. Twichell is master of a preparatory school. It was in California that they first met, as the bride's parents have a Winter home at Nordhoff. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Charles Pratt of Brooklyn and of Luzon B. Morris, one time Governor of Connecticut. Mr. Twichell was graduated from Yale, class of '01.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Pratt gave a dinner dance at the Nassau Country Club for the bridal party.

WILL WED AFTER ROMANCE.

Edward J. Kelly, Lawyer, and Miss Mary G. Morton to Marry June 28.

The wedding of Edward J. Kelly, a lawyer of this city, and Miss Mary Gertrude Morton, daughter of James H. Morton, is to take place on June 28, at the home of the bride in Boston.

Their marriage will be the culmination of a romance which began in Venice about three years ago. Miss Morton was visiting Venice with a party that included William J. Bryan and the then American Ambassador at Rome, and there they met a party of Roman Catholic dignitaries. Among this party was Mr. Kelly, and he was introduced to Miss Morton by the Rev. Father Chidwick.

During their stay in Venice Miss Morton and Mr. Kelly spent much time in the gondolas, and their engagement followed shortly after their return to this country.

Mr. Kelly is a son of the late John F. Kelly of Newark, who was a partner for many years of United States Senator Smith in the manufacture of leather.

Miss Morton's parents have a country home at Huntington, L. I.

MISS CUYLER ENGAGED.

To Wed Joseph Walker, 3d, Member of First Armored Motor Battery.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas De Witt Cuyler of Haverford, Penn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor de Graff, to Joseph Walker, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker of Garrison, N. Y., and 410 Park Avenue, this city.

Mr. Walker is a member of the First Armored Motor Battery, N. G. N. Y. He is a grandson of Joseph Walker of 289 Fifth Avenue, and on the maternal side a grandson of the late Samuel Sloan. He was graduated from Yale, class of '15, and is a student at the Columbia Law School.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS RUTH SPIRO A BRIDE.

Marries Herbert Callmann at the St. Regis—Honeymoon in Canada.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Spiro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Spiro of Danbury, Conn., and Herbert Callmann of this city took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Rudolph Grossmann officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white silk trimmed with silver and pearls, and a tulle veil. Her only ornament was a diamond chain, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Rita Spiro acted as her sister's maid of honor. She wore a frock of chantilly lace over pink satin and carried American Beauty roses. William Callmann was best man for his brother.

The couple have gone to Canada on their honeymoon, and will spend the Summer at the Callmann home at Lawrence, L. I.

Miss Peggy Busk Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Busk of 3 East Eighty-fifth Street and Litchfield, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Peggy Busk, to Edward Allen Whitney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Whitney, of Augusta, Me. Miss Busk made her début last Winter, and since that time has been prominent in the doings of the younger set. Mr. Whitney is a senior at Harvard University. No date has been set for the wedding.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 73d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

MISS RUTHERFURD, CYRIL HATCH'S BRIDE

Younger Daughter of Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., Married in Fifth Avenue Home.

FAMILY ONLY IS PRESENT

Stepfather Gives Bride, 21, in Marriage—Bridegroom Is 38—Honeymoon Trip to Far West.

Cyril Hatch, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Hatch of Philadelphia and Newport, and Miss Barbara Cairncross Rutherfurd, the younger daughter of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., by her second husband, the late Lewis W. Rutherfurd, were married at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of the bride's stepfather and her mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., 660 Fifth Avenue.

The ceremony took place in the Gothic ballroom, and the Rev. William H. Garth, rector of St. Mark's Church at Islip, L. I., officiated. There were no attendants, and none except a few members of the immediate family were present. Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia was the best man. Miss Rutherfurd wore a frock of embroidered white georgette crêpe and a white tulle and crêpe hat, and her stepfather gave her in marriage.

There was no breakfast, and a few minutes after the ceremony Mr. Hatch and his bride left the house by the rear entrance on Fifty-second Street and entered a motor and were whirling toward the Grand Central Station. They had gone barely three blocks, however, before they whirled back again to get something Mrs. Hatch had forgotten. They are going through Canada and the Far West to the Pacific Coast, and will spend some time in California before returning to New York.

The engagement was never announced, but was published, nevertheless, last April. Mr. Hatch, who is 38 years of age, has always been a well-known member of the Newport set. He was left an orphan very young and is a brother of Charles Phillips Hatch, who married the Baroness Marie W. A. van Haeften, widow of the late George Miller, who took the name of van Haeften. Mr. Hatch was brought up in the family of Mr. and Mrs. John Austin Stevens of Newport. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Piping Rock, and Racquet Clubs.

Mrs. Hatch is 21 years of age. She made her début several years ago. She is a sister of Mrs. Ogden L. Mills and a niece of Oliver Harriman, J. Low Harriman, Joseph W Harriman, and Herbert M. Harriman, and of Mrs. Stephen Olin and Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer, and is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, her mother having been Miss Anne Harriman. She was a half sister of the late Samuel Stevens Sands and George Winthrop Sands, both of whom met tragic deaths in motor accidents.

The bride's mother, Mrs. Vanderbilt, is booked to sail today on the Lafayette to resume her work in Paris for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital, which she established in that city.

MARRY AT COUNTRY HOME.

Miss Marguerite Tweedy Weds James D. Biggs at Graysart.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., June 22.—Graysart, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Tweedy of this city at Ball's Pond, was the scene of a pretty wedding this afternoon, when Miss Marguerite Tweedy was united in marriage to James Douglas Biggs of Danbury, formerly of Grand Junction, Col. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Hallam Tweedy of Yale University, with the bridal party gathered in the sunken gardens of the home.

The bridesmaids were Miss Dorothy Martin of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Virginia Whitmore of Ridgeway, Penn.; Miss Grace Newkirk of Paterson, N. J., classmates of the bride in Smith College; Miss Margery Tweedy, a sister, and Miss Helen Rider and Miss Gladys Rider of this city.

Clyde H. Biggs of Grand Junction, Col., a brother, was the best man. The ushers were Francis Haynes of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lyon T. Shackelford of New York, Edgar H. Biggs of New Haven, Myron T. Griswold of Wethersfield, and Donald N. Tweedy of this city.

LADY IRENE CURZON TO WED.

Eldest Daughter of Earl Curzon Engaged to Guy Benson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 30.—The engagement is announced of Lady Irene Curzon, the eldest daughter of Earl Curzon, and Gay Benson, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Benson of Buckhurst, Sussex.

Lady Irene inherits the beauty and charm of her late mother, who was a daughter of Levi Z. Leiter.

In 1906 just after the death of her mother, Lord Curzon was appointed by the Supreme Court of Washington ancillary guardian of his three daughters and authorized to colect money due from the estate of their grandfather amounting to $90,000 yearly.

The father of the prospective bridegroom is the senior partner in the firm of Robert Benson & Co., a well-known firm of London bankers, and is a trustee of the National Gallery.

Lady Mary Irene Curzon is 20 years old. Her mother was Mary Victoria Leiter, eldest daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter of Washington, D. C. Lady Curzon died in 1906.

Lady Irene Curzon is heir presumptive to the Barony of Ravendale, Derbyshire, as her father has no son. She in the event of his death will become the Baroness of Ravendale and a peeress in her own right.

MISS HAMILTON BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Hamilton to Wed Joseph W. Geer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Hamilton of Albany and Cazenovia, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Ellis Hamilton, to Joseph White Geer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer of New York and Ossining. Miss Hamilton is a granddaughter of Mrs. William A. Beach of Syracuse and the late William A. Beach of Troy and also of the late Mr. and Mrs. William T. Hamilton of Syracuse. She is a niece of Captain Warren S. Beach and Mrs. Beach of New York.

Mr. Geer was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1914 and is a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity. He is a brother of Miss Helen Danforth Geer, who made her début last Winter; of Olin Potter Geer, who married Miss Charlotte Van Cortlandt Nicoll, and of Walter Geer, Jr. He is also a grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Orlando B. Potter and of Mrs. Mrs. A. P. Geer, and is a nephew of Miss Blanche Potter

No date has been set for the wedding.

Arrivals from Rotterdam.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam on the Noordam were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Barbour, Mrs. Martha C. Cate, C. K. Crane, A. L. Crosfield, Miss M. S. Davidson, S. Frankfort, Charles P. Girard, Mrs. A. Hammond, C. W. Holtz, J. Labe, Miss N. M. Logue, Mrs. K. Oster, Mrs. Nadine Oster, John B. Plas, Miss May R. Potter, G. Rebel, Miss Rosa Ringler, Miss Jessie Smith, Mrs. H. W. Thornton, Miss H. W. Thornton, Miss H. R. Tolman, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Yorke, Cyril G. W. Adson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bos, Mrs. Anna Burke, George Ford, Miss Ida Frankfort, Miss Emma Fenn, George F. Hilmer, Mrs. Anna Minks, Miss A. W. H. Niel, Mr. and Mrs. G. Peters, Miss Ethel Williams.

WINE OF CARDUI WINS SUIT.

Jury Gives Makers One-Cent Verdict Against Medical Association.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The American Medical Association was found guilty tonight of libeling the Chattanooga Medicine Company when the jury, which had been out for six days, returned a verdict before Judge Landis awarding the makers of Wine of Cardui damages of 1 cent.

The Wine of Cardui case has been the longest and one of the most costly in the history of the Federal District Court.

Libel was alleged in two suits and damages were sought as a result of the publication in The Journal of the American Medical Association of two articles April 11 and July 18, 1914, describing the Wine of Cardui, manufactured and sold by the plaintiffs, as "booze, a tipple, a worthless fraud and a cheat."

The first case sought $200,000 damages. It was dropped automatically with the sudden death on April 26 of John A. Patten, who appeared as complainant.

The two cases were called before Judge G. Carpenter and selection of a jury was begun on March 21, 1916. It was agreed that both cases should be heard together; the separation later made unnecessary was to have been made in argument and instruction at the conclusion of the testimony.

The plaintiffs were represented by Francis W. Walker of Chicago, Warwick M. Hough of St. Louis, Robert H. Williams of Chattanooga, and James A. Fowler of Knoxville, Tenn. The defense was represented by Frank J. Loesch, Charles J. Scofield, J. T. Scofield, Theodore Schmidt, and Frederick J. Marx of Chicago, J. B. Sizer of Chattanooga, and Benjamin T. Waldo of New Orleans.

CLEMENTS WOULD BE FREE.

Countersuit by Wife Also Disclosed in Naming of Referee.

Despite the efforts of Alfred B. Clements, President of the United States Wood Preserving Company of 165 Broadway, and his wife, Mrs. Dorothy N. Clements, to keep their marital differences a secret, the two suits for divorce which each brought against the other came to light yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Giegerich appointed Alexander S. Norton as referee to take testimony in both actions.

The complaint in the original suit which was filed by Clements against his wife, named Homer A. Holt as co-respondent. In her answer, Mrs. Clements made countercharges against her husband, naming Miss Harriet Jackson of the Ansonia Hotel. She also charged that he went to Philadelphia in company with an unknown woman.

Mrs. Clements petitioned the court to have the matter sent to a referee on the ground that she has two children, whom she would like to spare. Their names are Cyril Melchior Clements, 21, and Elizabeth Ludlow Clements, 16.

DOW'S ESTATE $6,880,590.

Held in Trust for Four Daughters and Their Children.

An accounting of the executors and trustees of the estate of David Dows, who died in 1890, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, showed a balance of $6,880,590. The estate is held in trust for four daughters, nine granddaughters, and nine grandsons. The trust does not terminate until the death of the youngest daughter of the testator. The daughters are Mrs. Annie L. Hoe of 11 East Seventy-first Street, Mrs. Margaret W. Dunham, and Mrs. Mary Dunham of 35 East Sixty-eighth Street, and Mrs. Susan Herter of 819 Madison Avenue.

The executors of the estate are Richard M. Hoe of 11 East Seventy-first Street; Tracy Dows of Rhinebeck, N. Y.; William A. Nash of 19 West Seventy-third Street, and George B. Cooksey of Nordhoff, Cal. Mr. Cooksey has petitioned the court to remove him on the ground of nonresidence.

ROBERT B. RYAN LEFT $100,000

Nephews and Nieces Divide Undertaker's Estate with Widow.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 22.—The will of Robert B. Ryan, who died on Oct. 20 last, filed with Surrogate Sawyer here today, disposes of an estate estimated at over $100,000. Theresa A. Ryan, the widow, receives $10,000 and the remainder of the estate is divided equally among the following nine nephews and nieces: Arthur T. Benson, Dover Plains; Walter H. Benson, Chatham; Albert B. Morgan, Hartford, Conn.; J. Edward Ryan, Port Chester; J. Jeanette Morgan, Denver, Col.; Catherine A. Dutcher, Dover Plains; Annie Hutchinson, Chatham; Genevieve F. Ryan, and Edith A. Sevadjian, St. Martin in Meadow, Corrèze, France.

Mr. Ryan was for many years an undertaker in this city, and when he retired his business was taken over by Stephen B. Lyon, who with Mayor Thompson and Arthur T. Benson, are made executors.

The will of Elijah Acker of Ardsley, who died on June 11, divides his estate as follows: Rebecca Acker, $10,000; Oscar E. Acker, son, $1,500; Ardsley M. E. Church, $400, and St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, $300.

VAN AXTE LEFT $128,981.

Widow the Chief Beneficiary, Small Bequests Going to Four Societies.

Frederick Van Axte, who died on Oct. 28, 1913, left an estate valued at $128,981, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday in the State Controller's office. Mrs. Anna Van Axte, his widow, was the chief beneficiary. Several small bequests were made to friends and relatives.

The testator made specific bequests of $1,000 to each of the following charitable institutions: The New York Bible Society, the Society for the Care of German Seamen in the Port of New York, the Board of Church Extension of the New York Synod Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Mr. Van Axte owned realty valued at $85,683 and personalty, including mortgages, amounting to $40,595. There were no stocks and bonds in the estate.

$180,600 to Baden-Powell Heirs.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor and trustee under the will of Mrs. Florence Sydney Baden-Powell, the wife of Francis Smyth Baden-Powell, the English painter and sculptor, filed an accounting yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The balance on hand March 6 was $180,600, which is credited to the heirs, the report shows. The real estate holdings of Mrs. Baden-Powell in this State totaled $226,636. The executors paid out $48,000, including an English "death duty", amounting to $45,620. All the heirs reside in England.

Hyman Dolinsky Dies in His Office.

Hyman Dolinsky of 333 West 116th Street died suddenly yesterday in his office, 74 Madison Avenue, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a native of Russia and came here thirty-two years ago. Mr. Dolinsky was active in philanthropic work and was associated with the United Hebrew Charities, the United Community, and the Adasche Israel. He was also a member of the Coal Committee of Greater New York. His wife, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

George W. Colton.

George W. Colton, for more than fifty years a member of the New York Produce Exchange, during which he was identified with Standard Oil interests for many years, died yesterday at his home, 1,350 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in his 87th year. He was a native of Ohio.

$500,000 MARBLES HERE FOR WIDENER

Finest Works of Donatello, Great Master of the Italian Renaissance.

400 YEARS WITH MARTELLI

Bust of St. John and Statue of David Sought in Vain by Elder Morgan and Widener.

The two famous marble sculptures by Donatello, recently bought by Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, were unpacked yesterday in the Appraisers' Stores after a safe journey from Genoa on the steamship Re d'Italia. The pieces were passed without duty and in a few days will be installed in Mr. Widener's home.

Although neither Mr. Widener, nor representatives of P. W. French & Co. of this city, through which firm Mr. Widener bought the marbles from the Martelli family of Florence, would discuss the price paid, the Government experts accepted without question the valuation of 2,500,000 francs, or nearly $500,000, put on them abroad.

The pieces, which are regarded as the finest works of the great master of the Italian Renaissance held in private ownership, were in the possession of the Martelli family for more than four centuries, and the late P. A. B. Widener, father of the present owner, and the late J. P. Morgan were among the many who sought in vain to purchase them. They comprise the bust of the boy St. John, life size and sixteen inches in height, and the David, a life-size figure five feet in height. Both works are of Carrara marble and bear a patine mellowed by time. To obtain the Government's consent to the sale the Martelli family was compelled to give another Donatello, a walking St. John, to the Bargello, a museum.

The bust of St. John has been believed by many to be a portrait of Roberto Martelli, whose parents were the patrons of Donatello when the sculptor's father became involved in the broils of the Medici and the Albizzi factions in Florence. Compared with other statues of St. John by Donatello, the bust lacks the gaunt, ascetic air generally accepted as characteristic of even the youthful saint, and it has been suggested that the work may not have been Donatello's but that of his pupil, Rosellino. Authorities have accepted it, however, as a true Donatello.

The full-length David, sling in hand and the head of Goliath at his feet, was designed for a niche, and in the painting by Bronzino of Ugolino Martelli the Donatello David appears in its niche in the background.

Obituary Notes.

JOB B. GILES, senior member of a contracting firm known throughout the State, died yesterday at his home in Middletown, N. Y.

Mrs. AZADETTA Z. STEVENS, widow of Oscar Stevens, is dead at the home of her son in Freeport, L. I., in her eighty-fourth year.

Lieutenant JAMES O'SULLIVAN of Company B, Third Connecticut Regiment, and formerly a resident of Westerly, R. I., is dead at his home in Manayunk, Penn.

JOHN B. MAGUIRE, for nearly fifty years in the employ of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, is dead at his home, 4,606 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. He left three daughters and four sons.

Mrs. ABBY HAVILAND B. FISHER, wife of Charles J. Fisher, who is with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and a daughter of the late John O. and Julia Higgins Burnett, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Tuesday, and the funeral services this afternoon will be held at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Eugenia E. Burnett, 306 Jay Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Fisher was active in church work in Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY O'CONNELL died on Wednesday at her home, 184 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. She is survived by three daughters, Sister Mary Rose of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Springfield, Mass.; Sister Mary Aurelia of the Sisters of Charity of Tomkins Cove, N. Y., and Mrs. Catherine O'Connell, and four sons, James, Richard, John, and Edward O'Connell.

JOHN C. VAN BRUNT, Sr., senior member of the firm of J. C. Van Brunt & Sons, in Manhattan, and a descendant of the old Dutch family of that name, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,029 Bedford Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year. Mr. Van Brunt had been retired from active business for many years. He was for more than fifty years a member of Putnam Lodge, F. and A. M., and Polar Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was also a member of Black Prince Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans. He is survived by six children.

Miss ELIZABETH MULFORD, an old resident of Patchogue, L. I., and a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, died at her home in Patchogue on Wednesday, aged 69 years. She is survived by a brother and a sister.

JOHN J. MacDONALD, for seventeen years in the employ of the Dunlap Hat Company, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. He was 44 years old and lived at 235 Skillman Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM C. SCHUCKMAN, a printer employed by The Brooklyn Citizen ever since the paper was started, in 1886, died suddenly from heart disease while walking in South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Monday. Mr. Schuckman was formerly employed in the composing room of The New York World and at one time was President of Typographical Union No. 98, which was later consolidated with Typographical Union No. 6. He lived at 152 De Kalb Avenue.

Mrs. MARTHA CRUM, widow of George Crum and one of the largest property owners in Bay Shore, L. I., died at her home there on Tuesday, in her eighty-sixth year. She is survived by a son and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH DITTICK, 53 years old, a member of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament ever since its organization, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 838 Etna Street, Cypress Hills.

ARTHUR DOW, a salesman for Walter Baker & Co., cocoa manufacturers, and living in Pelham Manor, died suddenly yesterday morning on a New York Central train while on his way to business.

Mrs. EMILY ADELINE SANFORD HURD, widow of Frank W. Hurd, and a resident of Bridgeport, Conn., died on Wednesday at her country home in Still River, Conn.

Mrs. EMELINE JONES HOFFMAN died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Hoffman, in Flushing, near Harriman, N. Y., in her 101st year.

ANDREW SCANDAHL of 333 West Twenty-eighth Street, a member of the importing firm of Jules C. Weiss & Co., 331 Fifth Avenue, died on Wednesday night in the New York Hospital following an operation for appendicitis.

HANS STERTZ, a journalist, and formerly a resident of Newark, N. J., and this city, died recently in Germany. He was formerly connected with the New Yorker Herold and the Ballantine Brewing Company.

Mrs. MARION CRAWFORD CORMACK, widow of Henry Miller Cormack, formerly a member of Latas & Co. and of the Produce and Maritime Exchanges, died yesterday at her home in Port Ewen-on-the-Hudson in her sixty-fifth year. She was active in philanthropies and the suffrage movement.

JAMES P. MATTHEWS, once managing editor of The Baltimore Sun, died yesterday at his home in Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES M. TOWN, one of the senior members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, died on Wednesday in his home there, in his seventy-third year.

ANDREW H. HENSEL, a veteran of the civil war, died on Wednesday at his home in Port Jervis, N. Y., where he was a Village Trustee, in his seventy-first year.

JAMES COLGAN, formerly head of James Colgan & Co., produce dealers of Paterson, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home there, in his eighty-seventh year.

Mrs. KATHERINE K. NEUBECK, wife of George H. Neubeck, Vice President of the Mutual Savings Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home there.

Mrs. LOUISE WIMMER, widow of William P. Wimmer, died on Wednesday at her home in Elizabeth, N. J., in her seventy-third year.

FRANK G. GRAY, a retired farmer of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., died on Wednesday night at his home there in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. ALICE MOORE, a resident of Rockaway, N. J., all her life, died on Wednesday at her home there in her fifty-second year.

Mrs. WILLIAM A. JONES, whose husband is organist of the Central Presbyterian Church of Summit, N. J., died suddenly on Wednesday at her home there.

Mrs. ELLEN HANNON, widow of Samuel Hannon, died on Wednesday at her home in Washington, N. J., in her sixty-seventh year, leaving four children.

Mrs. MARY MORRISON, wife of John Morrison, a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., for many years, died on Wednesday while visiting her sister in Springfield, in her fifty-seventh year.

JOHN C. HORTON, whose sight was recently restored by an operation after he had been blind for years, died yesterday at his home in Port Chester, N. Y., in his ninety-second year.

EDWARD A. JEANNERET DEAD

East Rutherford Capitalist Came from Distinguished Ancestry.

Edward A. Jeanneret, a capitalist of East Rutherford, N. J., died at his home in that place yesterday morning in his seventy-sixth year, in the house which had once been the centre of a large estate purchased by his father when he came to this country in 1857 from Neuchâtel, Switzerland. For two years Mr. Jeanneret had been President of the Building Loan Association of New Jersey, and before that had served in various civic offices in the town, besides having interests in several concerns for the manufacture of watches, thus following the trade of his Swiss ancestors. He married Juliette C. Guinand, the daughter of the well-known French émigrée family of that name. She died without issue in 1898. He left three brothers and a sister—Jules, Albert, and Paul Jeanneret, who are well-known in watch circles, and Miss Marie Jeanneret, formerly professor of French at Wells College.

Mr. Jeanneret came from distinguished ancestry. On his mother's side he was a descendant of the royal house of Poniatowski of Poland, and the grandnephew of John Walter, the founder of The London Times. On his father's side he was a direct descendant of Count Jean du Ret, who led a party of French Huguenots to Neuchâtel after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's in 1572.

John Walter Earle.

John Walter Earle, a Director and former President of the Remington Typewriter Company, with which he had been identified since 1877, died yesterday at his home in the Belnord Apartments, in his sixty-second year. Owing to ill-health he retired from the Presidency of the company last October. Mr. Earle was a Director of the Remington Company and the Atlantic National Bank.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

KORTH—HALLAHAN.—Julie F. Hallahan to Charles W. Korth.

Married.

ASTRUCK — JARETZKI. — On June 22, at the St. Regis Hotel, by Dr. David S. Muzzey, Edna Frances Astruck to Alfred Jaretzki, Jr.

BOYNTON—ROSE.—On Thursday, June 22, 1916, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Charles T. Walkley, Mary Coralie Rose, daughter of the late Professor Charles J. Rose of Geneva, N. Y., to Lawrence Alden Boynton of East Orange, N. J.

FERRY—TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, June 20, at 535 Park Av., Virginia Campbell Townsend, daughter of Mrs. James M. Townsend, to Ronald Mansfield Ferry.

HOBSON—MACKENZIE.—On Thursday, June 22, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. C. N. Addison, Eleanor Whiteside to Dr. George Miner Mackenzie.

LONGACHAMBER—LONA.—On Thursday, June 22, at Cedar Knoll, Millwood, N. Y., Kathryn, daughter of Julius F. Buehler, to Frank E. Lonas.

McCLURE—HOWE.—On Thursday, June 22, 1916, at the Marble Collegiate Church, by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, Grace, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Howe, to William C. McClure.

RUTHERFURD — HATCH. — On Thursday, June 22, 1916, by the Rev. Mr. Garth, Barbara Cairncross Rutherfurd, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, to Cyril Hatch.

SLATER—SATZ.—At Hotel Bon Ray, June 21, Etta M. Satz to Frank Slater, by Rev. A. Eiseman.

STEIBER

HARVARD'S CREW IS FAVORITE IN ANNUAL RACE WITH YALE ON THAMES TODAY

CRIMSON AND BLUE DIVIDE VICTORIES

Even Break for Harvard and Yale in Preliminary Races on Thames River.

HARVARD 'VARSITY FAVORITE

Many Experts Expect a Victory Today for Cambridge—Yale Men Are Not Overconfident.

Schedule for Today's Harvard-Yale Races.

9:00 A. M.—Race for Freshman crews. Distance—Two miles down stream. Drawings of Lanes—Yale, east lane; Harvard, west lane.

10:30 A. M.—Race for Second 'Varsity crews. Distance—Two miles down stream. Drawings of Lanes—Harvard, east lane; Yale, west lane.

5:45 P. M.—Race for 'Varsity crews. Distance—Four miles down stream. Drawings of Lanes—Yale, east lane; Harvard, west lane.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22.—The prologue of the picturesque Harvard-Yale regatta was enacted here this afternoon when the freshmen fours and the gentlemen's eight classes met in the first encounter of the dual test of oarsmanship between the seats of learning in Cambridge and New Haven. The Harvard youngsters scored a signal victory, shooting across the line in a mile race three lengths in front of the Blue.

In the gentlemen's eights Yale showed the way to the Crimson boat and finished half a length in front.

New London is wide awake tonight, and the even break of the preliminary races seems nothing to the graduates and undergraduates from both institutions. Yale's gentlemen's eight this afternoon was composed of many oarsmen of last year's 'Varsity crew.

The Yale crew was as follows: Bow, W. A. Harriman, '14; No. 2, H. Street, '14; No. 3, T. B. Denegre, '15; No. 4, F. W. Bugbee, '15; No. 5, H. McHenry, '15; No. 6, C. Bennitt, '15; No. 7, C. D. Wyman, '15; stroke, H. Morse; coxswain, P. Barnum, '12.

The Harvard eight was as follows: Bow, R. M. Tappan, '06; No. 2, E. W. Farley, '07; No. 3, E. C. Bacon, '10; No. 4, Dr. George Derby, '96; No. 5, J. B. Ayer, '03; No. 6, R. W. Tucker, '11; No. 7, G. F. Stratton, '13; stroke, B. H. Harwood, '15; coxswain, C. T. Ables, '13.

In the freshmen fours, Harvard got the jump with a stroke of 38, while Yale struggled along at 36. Harvard went to the front at the start and steadily increased the lead over the mile course. Harvard's time was 5:49 and Yale finished in 6 minutes.

The Harvard freshmen four was as follows: Bow, Cobb; No. 2, Freeman; No. 3, Brewer; stroke, Canfield; coxswain, Mitchell.

The Yale crew was: Bow, Randall; No. 2, E. Cobb; No. 3, Walker; stroke, Enders; coxswain, Grieb.

In the Gentlemen's for Harvard was Dr. George Derby and several former Crimson oarsmen who had won favor on the Thames. They were not the match of the Yale crew, however, because they had been out of a boat for a longer period than the Blue sweep swingers. At the start, Yale hit up a stroke of thirty-seven, whereas the highest that the Harvard crew could call upon was thirty-four. Yale showed in front from the very start, and there was a time at the quarter mark when there was open water between the two shells.

It was almost 7 o'clock when the finish came, and the Harvard crew was more than a length in the rear. Then Ables, the Crimson coxswain, yelled for a spurt, and in the short distance to the finish he hit the stroke up to thirty-six and made up much lost distance. Harvard finished only half a length behind the Yale shell.

There is a general feeling about this usually quiet old whaling town tonight that Harvard is due to win tomorrow's race. This feeling is not so strong at Red Top, the Harvard camp, where Captain Morgan's crew went out on the choppy, wind-swept river for a short spin this evening. The weather was ideal and both the Harvard and Yale crews practiced starts on the rough Thames while the sun went down over the western hills.

No place is more beautiful in June than New London, and if ever two boatloads of sturdy oarsmen could get inspiration from their environment, these two crews can get it here. Up at Gales Ferry there is not the confidence that there was last year, when Yale made a procession of the regatta.

As the crews stand today there is more smoothness and technique to the Harvard crew than there is in the Yale eight. There are many big heavy men in the Yale boat, oarsmen, who last season, showed that they could shoot a fragile shell along at a killing clip without tiring. These big fellows are six-footers, and they have bronze backs and knotted muscles which lead Yale men to believe that this same husky crowd will propel the Blue tomorrow so fast that Harvard will see nothing but the spray of their oars as they did last year.

The English coach who has the destiny of Yale's hopes in his hands has been driving his eight at a hard clip for the last few days, firmly believing that the polish which he hopes for will be there when the crews are ready for the starter's gun tomorrow.

Yale has been backward in its development, but the rowing sharps believe that Nickalls has been laying back, as he did two years ago, to spring a surprise crew on Harvard. Harvard has had the experience of two lessons in defeat in the past two seasons, and the coaching of Bob Herrick and Bill Haines has had one object in view. That is, to thrust aside any anticipation of a surprise.

Harvard men have flocked here tonight and have taken up all the available rooms which were not grabbed up by Yale men. In the lobbies of the Mohican and the Crocker are throngs of enthusiastic students of both Harvard and Yale, who seem to have piles of money to place on the crews. The sharpshooters at the betting game cannot see why the Crimson oarsmen should be favorites in view of the Harvard defeats of the past two years. They are willing to take Harvard but at odds.

The first bang of the regatta will take place tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock when the freshmen eights will row two miles down stream. At 10 o'clock the second 'Varsity eights will go over the same distance. The 'Varsity race will not be rowed until 5:45, when, in the cool quiet twilight, it is hoped that the Thames will be ideal for the annual classic.

The river is full of yachts and Government boats tonight, and by tomorrow morning it is believed that the biggest rendezvous of pleasure craft that has ever assembled here will be anchored along the lane of the river.

This is the fiftieth anniversary of the regatta, and in that long stretch of years Yale has won twenty-five races and Harvard has won twenty-four. Harvard will make a great effort tomorrow to tie the count on the annual strife of oarsmanship. There is a feature about tomorrow's race which stands out plainly. Harvard's youths are happy and gay. They are singing and playing at Red Top on this cool June evening, while up at Gales Ferry there is a spirit of quietude which almost borders on worry. Everything is being done at Red Top to dispel the nervousness which always precedes a big race.

At Gales Ferry the oarsmen are going to their cots early, and although there is a swarm of old grads up there to pat the boys on the back and give them encouragement, there is no denying that Yale is not as complacent as it has been.

There is plenty of color here to make sure the hearts of the biggest grouch of either Harvard or Yale. The streets are thronged, and every Harvard banner finds match in a Yale flag. It is hard to tell which color will predominate tomorrow. The hawkers have come prepared to supply both factions.

As a man up a tree sees the race tomorrow, Yale has a big, husky crew. While not as smooth as the machine that Harvard has developed, it has power and resource which may make up for the lack of harmony of execution. Harvard, on the other hand, sticks to form. The crew has been developed to do one thing, and to do that right.

The old-time New London folks tonight are not taking sides. They are welcoming both Yale and Harvard sympathizers with the same degree of hospitality, and are saying, with a free, open heart:

"May the best crew win!"

CROWD GATHERS FOR RACE.

Large Throng Assembles to See Harvard-Yale Regatta.

Special to the New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22.—The main streets of the city were crowded with people this afternoon and evening, and the throng represented a varied assortment of costumes. Yachtsmen in natty uniforms, with richly dressed women, soldiers in khaki garb, sailors from the sub-base, and highly decorated college students mingled with the more sedate and conservative pedestrians throughout the city.

At the public landing, fronting Union Railroad Station, there is a regular procession of yacht tenders and motor boats arriving and departing from the flotilla of pleasure craft anchored in the lower and upper harbor, and also at the big drawbridge. At the railroad station every incoming train adds its quota of visitors, and the lobbies of the principal hotels also showed long lines of persons awaiting assignment to rooms.

Late in the afternoon the hotel landlords were somewhat discouraged by the advance bookings, which were not as heavy as a year ago, but their spirits were several degrees higher at 9 o'clock tonight, when they realized that the rooms were filling with remarkable rapidity and showed signs of nearly full houses by midnight. The hotels are booked solid for tomorrow night, and late comers will have to be turned over to the numerous private annexes if they wish to spend the night in New London.

The harbor is well filled with yachts of various types and sizes, from the big ebony-hued floating palace of J. P. Morgan anchored off Central Wharf to the diminutive fifteen-footer knockabout at New York Yacht Club Station. Keeper Charles Jansen, who has been employed there for the last fifteen years, reports more arrivals and greater traffic at the station throughout the day than he has seen for a decade, and each succeeding hour shows considerable addition to the fleet. The yachts as they are stretched at anchor for several miles along the harbor present a magnificent spectacle, the anchor lights sparkling and reflecting on the water's surface in every direction.

Betting throughout the city, what little there is of it, so far as known, is even on the 'Varsity race. Harvard was a slight favorite until H. S. Middendorf was taken ill and relegated to the second crew. Yale freshmen are looked upon as probable winners, even by many of the oarsmen at Red Top, owing to their finish and unusually clean blade work. Harvard's freshmen, on the other hand, have a very fast crew, as has been demonstrated in the time trials and brushes, and it is expected that they will row at a speed of with all power from start to finish in an endeavor to win the 1919 honors.

About fifty yachts have anchored along the four-mile course at chosen points of vantage to witness the three events tomorrow. A mile above the naval station, which is half way on the course, is the steam yacht Aphrodite, owned by Colonel Oliver Payne Jennings Rowe, prominent yachts down the course are the auxiliary schooner yacht, Savorona, Colonel C. L. F. Robinson; the steam yacht, Wanderer, H. A. C. Taylor; the houseboat Whileaway, Harry Payne Whitney; the Captiva, Payne Whitney; the steam yacht Enaja, Thomas J. Bennett; the steam yacht Parthenia, Harry J. Converse; the steam yacht Alva, Mrs. Burrage; the steam yacht Alvina, Thomas F. Cole; the steam yacht Carmina, Francis S. Smithers; the steam yacht Machigonne, W. L. Douglas; the United States Revenue Cutter Gresham; the steam yacht Levanter, Charles M. Everett; the steam yacht Sultana, Mrs. E. H. Harriman; the steam yacht Ballymeana, Alexander Brown; the steam yacht Taro, E. R. Thomas; the steam yacht Vanadis, former Commodore Morton F. Plant; the power yacht Joyeuse, Henry W. Savage; the steam yacht Alberta, Frederick G. Bourne; the steam yacht Florence, Commodore Henry Aiker of the Atlantic Yacht Club; the steam yacht Corsair, Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan of the New York Yacht Club, and the steam yacht Sovereign, B. H. and H. S. Borden.

The following is a list of some of the arrivals from New York for the races: Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner M. Lane, Miss Johnson, Colonel William Carey Sanger and party, F. T. Busk and party, W. J. Watson, W. Wainwright Watson, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Whitmarsh, Mrs. A. W. Ann, W. Roosevelt Thompson, Mrs. E. T. Hollister, Bartlett Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. W. Melickleham, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Putnam, Thomas W. Lawson, Miss Jean Lawson, Morgan Belmont and party, A. Paul Keith, Innis Young, Mrs. Wendell Baker, Lewis Stoddard, John Stoddard, Augustus Thorndyke, John E. Stratford, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Percival, Mrs. L. MacMartin and party, A. L. Swazey, Mrs. I. Dever Warner, F. O. Brown and party, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Jamison and party, D. Bartridge, H. Fahnstock, F. F. Rand, Miss Rand, Mrs. G. D. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Knapp, Mrs. G. W. Blodgett, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards, J. Walker Thompson, Charles G. Meyers, and Mrs. L. Walker.

CLEVELAND AGAIN LEADS.

Tigers Go Into Second Place as Result of Ninth-Inning Double Play.

DETROIT, June 22.—Cleveland broke the tie for first place with Detroit today by defeating the Tigers, 4 to 3. With one out, one run needed to tie, and with men on first and third in the ninth inning, Burns hit into a double play, Veach being caught at the plate by Gandil's quick return of O'Neil's assist on Burns.

The visitors drove Dubuc from the box in the eighth inning, when they scored four runs on two doubles, two singles and a base on balls. The two-base hits, by Speaker and Gandil, both hit the scoreboard, and Speaker's marked his third safe clout of the game. Detroit's runs in the seventh came from singles by Cobb, Veach, and Heilmann. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	4	1	1	4	0
Chapman, ss	3	0	0	1	2
Speaker, cf	4	1	3	3	0
Smith, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Gandil, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Evans, 3b	4	0	1	0	0
Howard, 2b	2	0	1	2	4
O'Neil, c	4	0	0	5	2
Coveleskie, p	2	0	0	0	3
Coumbe, p	1	0	0	0	0
Bagby, p	0	0	0	0	0
aRoth	1	1	1	0	0
Total	33	4	9	27	12

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	4	0	1	3	0
Vitt, 3b	4	0	1	4	0
Cobb, cf	4	2	1	1	0
Veach, lf	4	1	2	1	0
H'mann, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Burns, lb	4	0	1	0	0
Young, 2b	3	0	2	3	2
Stanage, c	2	0	0	2	2
Baker, c	0	0	0	2	0
Dubuc, p	2	0	0	0	2
Boland, p	0	0	0	0	1
C'ingham, p	0	0	0	1	0
bKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
cCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	9	27	9

a—Batted for Coveleskie in the eighth inning.
b—Batted for Stanage in eighth inning.
c—Batted for Boland in eighth inning.
Errors—Smith, Gandil.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Speaker, Gandil. Stolen base—Howard. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Double plays—Chapman, Howard and Gandil; O'Neil, Gandil and O'Neil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 6 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Coumbe, 2 hits, no runs in one and one-third innings; off Bagby, 1 hit, no runs in two-thirds innings; off Dubuc, 9 hits, 4 runs in seven and one-third innings; off Boland, no hit, no run in two-thirds inning; off Cunningham, no hit, no run in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Boland, (Howard.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Dubuc, 1; by Cunningham, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

Pitcher Stroud Sold to Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—The purchase of Pitcher Ralph Stroud from the New York Nationals by the Louisville American Association team was announced here today. Stroud, it was said, will [illegible] Louisville team within a few [illegible].

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

ANOTHER OF THOSE OVERTIME DEFEATS

Giants Carry Conflict to Eleven Innings, Then Yield to the Braves by 3 to 1 Score.

SCHAUER HAS HARD LUCK

Pitches Excellent Game, but Nehf Proves Just a Bit Better—Evers Delivers the Final Punch.

Another extra-inning game was played by the Giants and Braves at the Polo Grounds yesterday with the inevitable outcome. This time the game went eleven innings, and resulted in a score of 3 to 1. Yes, your initial assumption was unimpeachable, the Giants finished second, and it was the eighth time this season that the Polo Grounders have fallen by the wayside after they had passed the legal period of nine chapters. There is a turn to every lane that is long enough for one, but the Giants cannot observe one in theirs with a Lick telescope.

Rube Schauer is a synonym for hard luck. This big hurler, making the first start that has been granted him this season by Manager McGraw, deserved to win long before Johnny Evers stole home in the eleventh inning with the Braves' last counter. Dame Fortune never once cast a glance in the direction of Schauer, but even without assistance from this source he presented a formidable obstacle for the Braves to hurdle. Arthur Nehf, who had not done a thing worth chronicling in several weeks, made the Giants sit up, turn over, and do all sorts of stunts at his command, but nevertheless he would have met the fate received by Schauer with a little less fortune.

Just because Bill Rariden gyroplaned a little too far in trying to catch an easy pop foul by Hank Gowdy in the third inning, and lost the ball in the whirl, Schauer was robbed of his opportunity to become one of the elect in the hurling division. Rariden's muff of this foul permitted Gowdy to jostle the Rube's delivery for the first single made by the Braves, and it led up to the run which proved so costly for the Giants. Gowdy got to second on a steal made valid on a pretty close decision, and scored on a double by Maranville which would have been certain had George Burns not misjudged the ball in the wicked sun. Gowdy appeared to be out at second by something like a mile, but Quigley asserted that Doyle never touched him though he lunged with an hour to spare.

Bill Byron, the now celebrated mariner and singer, warbled Gowdy, Snodgrass and Fletcher Stanton into the clubhouse during the pastime, and induced John McGraw to spend what time there was from the sixth to the eleventh innings directing his managerial affairs from the cool confines of the Giants' sarcophagus.

The game proved a splendid pitchers' duel, with Nehf holding the Giants to five hits, one of which was a triple, and another a double, while Schauer allowed the Braves only seven safeties. Four of these were made in nine innings, and had the game progressed as it should, the Boston boys would have been held to two bingles. Schauer also struck out seven men.

George Burns helped repay for his mistake in the eighth of Maranville's double in the third inning, by chasing a three-base hit past Connelly in right field in the fourth, and coming home on Davey Robertson's sacrifice to the same outfielder.

No one got wildly excited about anything after that then until the ninth inning came along and then Giants proved unable to score another run. There was a perceptible sigh when it was observed that the Giants were up against another of those extra-inning affairs, a sigh of hopelessness which proved warranted when Nehf planted a single in left to open the eleventh chapter. Maranville helped make this sorrow deeper when he sacrificed Nehf to second, and the crippled Mr. Evers completed the work when he doubled into centre, scoring Nehf, Collins walked, and the bases were filled when fast fielding by Robertson held Evers at third on Compton's single to right.

Then the wily Evers engineered the first triple steal seen at the Polo Grounds this year. He caught Schauer in a siesta and was two-thirds home before Rube fathomed his intentions. When Schauer was aroused he got the ball to Rariden too late to get Evers, while Collins and Compton roosted safely on second and third, respectively. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'anville, ss	4	0	1	3	7
Evers, 2b	4	1	1	0	4
Connolly, rf	1	0	0	2	0
Collins, rf, lf	2	0	0	1	0
Magee, lf	2	0	1	2	0
Compton, rf	3	0	2	3	0
Konetchy, 1b	5	0	0	12	2
Smith, 3b	5	0	0	0	0
Snodgr's, cf	5	0	0	4	0
Fletch'r, c	4	0	0	4	0
Gowdy, c	0	1	2	1	0
Tragesser, c	0	1	0	2	1
Nehf, p	4	1	1	2	2
Total	38	3	7	33	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Rob'tson, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	0	4
Kauff, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	1	7
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	13	0
McK'nie, 3b	4	0	1	1	2
Rariden, c	4	0	0	9	0
Schauer, p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	34	1	3	30	16

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Error—Rariden.

Two-base hits—Maranville, Kauff. Three-base hit — Burns. Stolen bases — Gowdy, Maranville, Evers (2,) Collins, and Compton. Sacrifice fly — Robertson. Sacrifice hit—Maranville. Double plays—Evers, Maranville, and Konetchy; Doyle, Fletcher, and Merkle; Nehf, Maranville, and Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 1; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Schauer, 3. Earned runs—Off Schauer, 3; off Nehf, 1. Struck out—By Schauer, 7; by Nehf, 2. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

PIRATES USE THE STICK.

Williams Allows 13 Hits and St. Louis Loses, 8 to 4.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 22.—Heavy hitting by Wagner, Hinchman, and Wilson enabled Pittsburgh to defeat St. Louis here today by a score of 8 to 4. Hinchman got four hits out of as many times at bat. Neither Jacobs nor Williams received good support, but the former was the steadier. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, cf	5	1	1	2	0
Johnston, lb	4	1	1	14	0
Wagner, ss	4	8	3	2	5
H'ohman, rf	4	1	4	1	0
Viox, 2b	2	1	1	1	1
Costello, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Baird, 3b	4	0	1	1	6
Wilson, c	3	0	2	3	1
Jacobs, p	4	0	0	1	3
Total	33	8	13	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel, 3b	5	1	2	0	4
Bescher, lf	3	2	1	0	1
Long, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Gonzales, lb	3	0	0	13	1
Hornsby, 3b	4	0	0	4	1
Smith, cf	3	0	0	2	1
Snyder, c	3	1	0	4	1
Corhan, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Williams, p	3	0	0	0	2
aButler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	6	24	14

a—Batted for Williams in ninth inning.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	—8
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—4

Errors—Bescher, Snyder, Williams, Wagner, (2,) Baird.

Two-base hits—Betzel, Wilson. Three-base hits—Bescher, Wagner, Baird. Stolen bases—Wagner, Costello, Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Viox, (2.) Double plays—Gonzales and Hornsby, Baird and Johnston, Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 2; off Jacobs, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 13 hits, 4 runs in eight innings; off Jacobs, 6 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Balk—Williams. Struck out—By Williams, 4; by Jacobs, 3. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; New York, 1. (Eleven Innings.)
Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 0. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 5. (Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 8; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati at Chicago. (Postponed, rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 1; New York, 0.
Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 3.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 3. (First game.)
Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 1. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	31	19	.620
Philadelphia	31	22	.585
New York	28	24	.510
Boston	25	24	.510
Cincinnati	26	25	.481
Chicago	25	29	.463
Pittsburgh	22	28	.440
St. Louis	23	33	.411

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	33	24	.579
Washington	31	24	.564
Detroit	33	25	.561
New York	29	25	.537
Boston	29	27	.518
Chicago	27	28	.491
St. Louis	24	32	.429
Philadelphia	16	36	.308

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn. (Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York. (Two games; first at 1:40 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.

SENATORS IN EVEN BREAK.

Divide with the Athletics and Regain Second Place.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Philadelphia divided a double header with Washington here today. The home team broke a long losing streak by winning the first game on Washington's errors in the eighth inning, the score being 4 to 2. The visitors had no difficulty in winning the second by the score of 6 to 1. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss	3	0	1	4	3
Oldring, lf	2	0	0	2	0
Lanning, lf	1	0	0	1	0
Strunk, cf	3	2	1	0	0
Schang, c	2	1	0	8	3
Lajoie, 2b	3	1	2	2	1
McInnis, 1b	3	0	1	11	0
Walsh, rf	4	0	0	2	1
Pick, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Myers, p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	26	4	6	27	13

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan, 2b	1	1	0	2	3
Foster, 3b	4	0	1	2	0
Milan, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Rondeau, lf	4	0	0	4	0
Judge, 1b	2	0	0	6	2
Jamieson, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Henry, o	2	0	0	3	0
McBride, ss	4	0	0	5	0
Rice, p	2	1	2	0	3
Gallia, p	1	0	0	0	0
aMoeller	1	0	1	0	0
Total	27	2	5	24	12

a-Batted for Gallia in ninth.
Errors—Pick, Morgan, Foster, Henry, (2.)

Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Foster, Strunk, Lajoie. Stolen bases—Milan, Judge, 2; Lajoie, 2. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Myers, Lajoie. Double plays—Morgan and Judge; Pick, Lajoie, and McInnis; Myers, Witt, and McInnis; Walsh, McInnis, and Pick. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Rice, 6; off Gallia, 1; off Myers, 10. Hit by pitcher—By Myers, Henry. Struck out—By Rice, 1; by Myers, 7. Wild pitch—Gallia. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan, 2b	5	1	0	0	7
Foster, 3b	4	2	2	2	1
Milan, cf	5	0	1	6	0
Moeller, rf	4	1	3	1	0
Judge, 1b	4	0	1	10	1
Shanks, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Williams, c	3	0	0	5	0
McBride, ss	3	0	0	2	1
Dumont, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	33	4	7	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Lanning, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Strunk, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Schang, c	3	0	1	0	0
Murphy, c	1	0	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	1	3	5
McInnis, 1b	4	0	1	14	0
Walsh, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Pick, 3b	4	1	0	1	2
Nabors, p	0	0	0	0	0
Bush, p	3	0	0	0	6
Wyckoff, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	17

Errors—Witt, Schang, Bush, Morgan.

Washington	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1—6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Witt, Schang. Three-base hit—Foster. Stolen bases—Lajoie, (2.) McBride. Sacrifice hits—McInnis, Bush. Sacrifice flies—Judge, Shanks. Double plays—Bush, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Nabors, 3; off Bush, 1; off Wyckoff, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Dumont, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Nabors, no hits, no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Bush, 5 hits, 6 runs in five and one-third innings; off Wyckoff, 1 hit, 1 run in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Wyckoff, (Foster.) Struck out—By Dumont, 3; by Bush, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 2	2 0 0—4	10 5
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 2 —0	13 3

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 0 0 0 3 0	1 0 1 0 0—6	13 2
Providence	0 0 0 3 0 1	2 0 0 0 1—7	18 3

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0—2	4 3
Baltimore	0 0 1 0 0 0	0 1 1—3	8 3

AT RICHMOND.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1 0 0 0 0 0	0 2—3	10 0
Richmond	1 1 0 0 2 0	0 0 —4	9 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	31	15	.674
Baltimore	25	23	.521
Richmond	24	23	.511
Buffalo	22	23	.500
Montreal	23	25	.479
Newark	22	24	.478
Toronto	19	21	.475
Rochester	17	28	.378

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Rochester at Richmond.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 5; Mobile, 3.
New Orleans, 4; Little Rock, 0.

RACING AT JAMAICA
LONG ISLAND
TODAY
LAST DAY
SIX STAR ATTRACTIONS
INCLUDING THE
Friars Handicap
FIRST RACE AT 2.00 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 1.55 P. M. Course also reached by trolleys.
GRAND STAND, $2. LADIES, $1.50.

RUTH LETS YANKS HAVE THREE HITS

That's Three Better Than Previous Day's Allowance, but Not Enough to Beat Sox.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 22.—The Yankees's failure to hit Babe Ruth lost the deciding game of the series today to the Red Sox, 1 to 0. The Baltimore heavyweight held Wild Bill's boys to three hits, and only one New Yorker got beyond first base. Nunamaker, who on Wednesday was the only Yankee that went beyond the initial station, repeated the trick today. He reached first on Scott's fumble and went to third on a hit by Gilhooley, but there he stayed.

Ray Fisher twirled for the Yankees and was found for seven hits, the lone tally being obtained in the third when Hooper and Janvrin doubled after two had been retired. There was some high-class fielding by the Yankees, which prevented further run getting by the Red Sox. Fisher did not give a base on balls and his support was faultless. Gilhooley, Baker, Gedeon, and Peckinpaugh made several nice plays, and Gilhooley got two of the hits that were made off Ruth. The Yankees were rooting for a rally when Gilhooley opened the ninth with a fine single to centre. Paddy Bauman hit into a double play, Gardner, Janvrin, and Hoby turning the trick, and the hopes for a rally went aglimmering. It was one of Ruth's big days. He had a lot of stuff and the men behind him were playing up-to-date ball. A high wind bothered the fielders on both teams, making some of the catches difficult.

There were seven hits registered off Fisher, one of which was a scratch. Barring the third inning when Dahlgren was put out over the Middlebury schoolmaster kept the bingles scattered. He pitched

YOUNG GOLFER BEATS VETERANS AT FOX HILLS

YOUNGSTER WINS FOX HILLS MEDAL

Walker Springs Surprise by Heading Large Field of Golfers in Qualifying Round.

STRONG WIND BLOWS ILL

Makes Trouble for the Veterans and Novices—Kammer of the Home Club Finishes Second.

Unheralded and hitherto unsung, A. L. Walker, Jr., of the Richmond County Country Club, a tall, lanky youth of some twenty Summers, appeared on the Fox Hills links yesterday putting his time to such good use that when the hush of evening had fallen he was declared the winner of the low score golf medal in the qualifying round of the annual Fox Hill invitation tournament, leading a field of 103 starters, some golfers and some others, with a card of 83, 40—78.

A. F. Kammer of the home club, perennial Staten Island champion and many times the winner of this tournament, led the field for the greater part of the day with a 79. Since he was more anxious to win the final match of the tournament than to be jinxed out of it by having the low-score medal presented to him, he was much relieved when Walker came home with his 78. The young Richmond County player was glad to get the medal, and accordingly every one was pleased all around.

A full-grown gale swept over the links throughout the greater part of the day, and the wind was found strong enough to bear more than half a hundred alibis by disappointed golfers. It was reported that tee shots were carried into the rough, approach shots wafted into bunkers, and putts blown off line. It must have been a peculiarly ill wind, because not a single golfer admitted that his ball had been blown in any direction that brought him the slightest advantage.

Start Is Not Brilliant.

Walker started on his medal round without giving any signs of brilliance. He took a 5 on the first hole and a 4 on the short third. This left him two strokes over par on his first three holes, but he picked up one of these strokes on the long fourth, 500 yards, where he placed a brassie shot so nicely on the green that he barely missed his putt for a 3. On the sixth hole he missed his second shot, put his third in a trap, and then recovered with an approach that reached the green, and a single putt that sank into the cup for a 5. Three par four holes gave him 38 to the turn.

After rounding the turn he made the first three holes in par figures, but on the thirteenth hole he flubbed two approaches in succession, taking a generous 7, two strokes over any other mark on his card. Three putts on the fifteenth and sixteenth greens were the only other mistakes on his card, and his even 40 in gave him a total of 78 for the medal. The odd part of Walker's performance lies in the fact that in the few times he played over the Fox Hills course, he was never able to negotiate it in any sort of satisfactory manner. It was only when the wind was blowing the veteran golfers and the home club experts into all sorts of trouble, that the young Richmond County player hit his game, stuck to his path, and led the field home. His card was as follows:

Out 5 5 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 38
In .....4 5 3 7 4 5 4 4 4—40—78

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—A. L. Walker, Jr., Richmond County, 38, 40—78; A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills, 38, 41—79; C. W. Brocker, Garden City, 41, 39—80; A. C. Perry, Fox Hills, 43, 38—81; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, 40, 42—82, (withdrawn from match play;) J. W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, 41, 41—82; G. Hale, Ridgewood, 42, 42—84; Frank Bruton, Fox Hills, 44, 41—85; Stanley Griffen, Deal, 46, 40—86; C. T. Sweeney, North Jersey, 42, 44—86; W. L. Richard, Fox Hills, 40, 46—86; A. W. Dole, Fox Hills, 42, 44—86; M. B. Kasche, Ridgewood, 44, 42—86; O. Hillman, New York Golf Club, 44, 42—86; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 47, 39—86; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, 43, 44—87; Dr. A. T. Haight, Massapequa, 41, 46—87.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—J. H. Slater, Fox Hills, 43, 45—88; C. Van Cliet, Richmond County, 46, 42—88; W. D. Johnson, Garden City, 46, 42—88; C. W. Schwinn, Glen Ridge, 43, 45—88; J. A. Jannin, Fox Hills, 48, 45—88; M. L. Fearey, Oakland, 42, 46—88; H. G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 44, 45—89; S. P. Hayward, Glen Ridge, 44, 45—89; F. W. Baldwin, Glen Ridge, 44, 45—89; G. G. Worthley, Fox Hills, 43, 46—89; J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, 48, 42—90; Dr. M. Carpenter, Oakland, 43, 47—90; J. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, 41, 49—90; H. L. Wyatt, Fox Hills, 46, 45—91; A. S. Trippe, Crescent, 46, 45—91; H. Gardiner, Fox Hills, 46, 46—92.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—O. F. Lewis, Wykagyl, 50, 42—92; Steven Clark, Garden City, 46, 46—92; G. M. Ivory, unattached, 46, 46—92; E. De Planque, Richmond County, 48, 44—92; H. Walser, Richmond County, 46, 46—92; Dr. R. Strobridge, Fox Hills, 50, 42—92; G. W. Lambeck, Fox Hills, 50, 43—93; H. Ford, Park City, 46, 45—93; F. C. Denning, Crescent, 44, 49—93; A. J. Mendez, unattached, 47, 46—93; N. W. Pomeroy, Fox Hills, 47, 47—94; T. W. Tannock, Fox Hills, 45, 49—94; E. G. B. Riley, Fox Hills, 53, 42—95; A. A. Dennis, Fox Hills, 50, 45—95; W. R. Barrows, Fox Hills, 48, 47—95; J. E. Faber, Fox Hills, 49, 47—96.

FOURTH SIXTEEN.—M. Prain, Fox Hills, 48, 48—96; E. H. Sykes, Fox Hills, 52, 44—96; Samuel Allison, Midland, 49, 47—96; H. B. Martin, Great Neck, 48, 48—96; E. T. Keating, Fox Hills, 52, 44—96; W. M. Gray, Great Neck, 48, 48—96; A. B. Knight, Scottish-American, 48, 48—96; W. H. Curtis, Forest Park, 48, 49—97; Marshall Brown, New York Golf Club, 49, 48—97; J. A. Keenan, Fox Hills, 47, 50—97; W. H. Blandy, unattached, 49, 48—97; C. L. Fletcher, Newspaper, 51, 46—97; E. L. Byrne, Fox Hills, 50, 47—98; H. Woolley, Fox Hills, 52, 46—98; A. P. Roth, Manhattan, 48, 50—98; G. A. Varney, New York A. C., 52, 47—99; H. Cornelius, Forest Park, 55, 44—99.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 51, 48—99; H. B. McClellan, Fox Hills, 49, 50—99; F. S. Rundell, Richmond County, 49, 51—100; W. P. Jockin, Fox Hills, 50, 50—100; T. S. Wheeler, Plainfield, 51, 49—100; L. R. Graham, Fox Hills, 53, 48—101; J. M. Remmig, Fox Hills, 50, 52—102; Dr. A. Carpenter, New York Golf Club, 50, 52—102; T. K. McCarthy, Fox Hills, 51, 51—102; W. C. Van Cliet, Richmond County, 55, 48—103; J. D. Barnhill, Fox Hills, 53, 50—103; W. L. Pierce, Fox Hills, 49, 54—103; F. P. Riley, Fox Hills, 52, 51—103; J. C. Davies, South Shore, 58, 50—103; J. J. Kerr, Fox Hills, 53, 51—104; G. F. Barnes, Englewood, 54, 50—104.

OTHER SCORES.—J. F. Dunn, Forest Park, 54, 51—105; Clarence Cone, Inwood, 53, 53—106; Ralph Trier, Fox Hills, 52, 54—106; W. Cameron, Forest Park, 53, 56—109; W. H. Firth, Forest Hill, 50, 60—110; J. R. Beard, Crescent, 56, 54—110; T. F. Lee, Fox Hills, 51, 61—112; H. F. Mollor, Fox Hills, 59, 58—117; D. R. Abbes, Fox Hills, 57, 60—117; R. O'Sullivan, Fox Hills, 59, 59—118; C. H. Smith, Baltusrol, 59, 61—120.

MILLER IN GOLF FINAL.

Apawamis Player Beats Oliver in Advertising Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 22.—Match play was brought down through the semi-finals today in the tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests at Hot Springs. A. K. Oliver of Pittsburgh, last year's champion, won his match in the first sixteen, second round match play this morning, defeating T. R. Brown, Scarsdale, 7 and 2, but was defeated this afternoon in the semi-finals by Z. T. Miller, Apawamis, who beat him 2 up. Mr. Miller will play F. J. Ross, Dunwoodie, in the finals tomorrow.

There were two twenty-seven hole matches, in which A. S. Moore, North Fork, beat George Hubbs, Detroit, 2 and 1, and D. S. White, Atlantic City, beat G. S. Osborne, Chicago, 2 and 1. F. A. Sperry, Chicago, won his match of twenty-two holes, beating S. K. Evans, New York, 1 up; Mrs. W. S. Bird, New York, won her match in the second round match play for women defeating Mrs. John Abeel, Hackensack, 2 and 1.

BROWN DEFEATED AT GOLF.

Hudson River Medalist Loses in Match Play to C. V. Benton.

Charlie Brown, Hudson River champion in 1909, runner-up last year, and medalist in the present championship tournament now being played over the links of his home club, the Hudson River Country Club, was one of the principals in the two best golf matches in the first two rounds of match play yesterday. Both contests produced some fine golf. Brown was the producer in the first match, and he made such use of his finished product that he defeated the defending champion, S. M. Connolly of Rockland, in the morning round, 2 up and 1 to play. In the afternoon Brown's opponent, C. V. Benton of Hudson River, was the golfer who put all the golf in the game, and he eliminated the former champion, former runner-up, and present medalist with little respect for his prowess or titles, 5 up and 4 to play.

In addition to being a Hudson River championship, the tournament has a decided flavor of that same river, as three of the four survivors in the championship division are members of the Hudson River Country Club, where the tournament is being held. F. V. Burton of Powelton is the only outsider to break in upon the family party, and to get his select position he had to dispose of C. Osterheld, a Hudson River Country Club golfer, who was anxious to make it four of a kind. Osterheld finally saw reason, and yielded on the seventeenth green, where Burton beat him, 3 and 1. A. L. Seeligmann and F. V. D. Longacre are the other two home club members who are still in the hunt for the title.

It was necessary for several of the Hudson River golfers to commit fratricide in order to gain their coveted positions in the semi-final rounds. Benton defeated two clubmates, Brown and S. P. Emerick, and Longacre won from C. M. Moore. Hudson River golfers were so numerous that every time a home club player drove into a trap, he found it already occupied by two of his clubmates. The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.—First Round—C. V. Benton, Hudson River, defeated S. P. Emerick, Hudson River, 3 and 2; C. H. Brown, Hudson River, defeated S. M. Connolly, Rockland, 2 and 1; F. V. Burton, Powelton, defeated C. E. McHale, Dutchess, 3 and 1; C. Osterheld, Hudson River, defeated A. Youngs, Hudson River, 4 and 3; E. B. Wilson, Rockland, defeated A. L. Sands, Dutchess, 3 and 2; A. L. Seeligmann, Hudson River, defeated C. T. Small, Rockland, 8 and 7; C. H. Moore, Hudson River, defeated B. W. Stillwell, Hudson River, 5 and 4; F. V. D. Longacre, Hudson River, defeated J. W. Riley, Dutchess, 3 and 1.

Second Round—Benton defeated Brown, 5 and 4; Burton defeated Osterheld, 3 and 1; Seeligmann defeated Wilson, 4 and 3; Longacre defeated Moore, 5 and 3.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Emerick beat Connolly, 2 and 1; Young beat McHale, 4 and 3; Sands beat Small, 5 and 4; Riley beat Stillwell, 5 and 4.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—First Round—W. N. Wettereau, Dutchess, defeated H. A. Lockwood, Hudson River, 7 and 5; R. D. Smith, Hudson River, defeated H. W. Taylor, Jr., Hudson River, 4 and 3; Garret Mott, Hudson River, defeated R. D. Small, Rockland, 1 up, (20 holes;) L. Griffith, Hudson River, defeated F. Mc. Dyer, Rockland, 3 and 2; H. S. Doty, Hudson River, defeated V. M. Earle, Hudson River, 1 up; P. V. Rossire, Dutchess, defeated D. R. Newbery, Hudson River, 7 and 6; W. Jabine, Hudson River, defeated E. H. Titus, Rockland, 1 up, (20 holes;) E. B. Watson, Powelton, defeated W. H. Garrett, Hudson River, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Wettereau defeated Smith, 2 and 1; Mott defeated Griffith, 3 and 2; Doty defeated Rossire, 3 and 4; Jabine defeated Watson, 4 and 2.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Lockwood defeated Taylor, 1 up; Dyer defeated Small, 3 and 2; Earle defeated Newbery, 4 and 3; Titus defeated Garret, 6 and 5.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—First Round—W. W. Johannot, Powelton, defeated E. A. Sheets, Hudson River, 5 and 4; G. Smith, Hudson River, defeated A. H. Hunker, Hudson River, 1 up; J. C. Taylor, Powelton, defeated C. G. Melvin, Hudson River, 2 and 1; H. M. Smith, Rockland, defeated Campbell Scott, Hudson River, 2 and 1; A. E. Carpenter, Powelton, defeated T. S. Buchanan, Hudson River, 3 and 2; R. H. Goss, Rockland, defeated A. Sheets, Jr., Hudson River, 8 and 7; R. C. Sherrill Dutchess, defeated W. Schmidtmann, Rockland, by default; F. R. McLean, Powelton, defeated G. H. Bunker, Hudson River, by default.

Second Round—G. Smith defeated Johannot, 8 and 1; Taylor defeated H. M. Smith, 3 and 1; Carpenter defeated Goss, 2 up; Sherrill defeated McLean, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Beaten Eight.—First Round—A. H. Bunker defeated E. A. Sheets, 1 up; Melvin defeated Scott, 4 and 3; Buchanan defeated E. A. Sheets, Jr., 9 and 7; G. H. Bunker defeated Schmidtmann, 6 and 5.

MRS. BARLOW LEADS FIELD.

Turns in Card of 94 in Women's Invitation Golf at Shawnee.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., June 22.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club led the field here today in the qualifying round of the annual women's invitation golf tournament of the Shawnee Country Club with a score of 47, 47—94. Mrs. Caleb Fox of Huntingdon Valley was second, with a 96, and Mrs. W. J. Faith of Scarsdale third, with 103. Mrs. Faith was eliminated in the first round of match play by Mrs. F. A. Potts of Lakewood, who defeated the Scarsdale player on the home green, 1 up. Mrs. Barlow won her match in the first round, defeating Miss Ann Bell of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 4 and 3.

The tournament was scheduled to start yesterday, but a heavy storm caused the postponement of the qualifying round until this morning. Mrs. Florian Krug of Englewood, Mrs. W. I. Seamon of Richmond County, and Mrs. A. T. Mandel of Westfield qualified in the second division, and Miss Irma Waterhouse and Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse of Ardsley were in the third division. Mrs. Krug was one of the few metropolitan players to win in the first round of match play. The summaries:

First Eight.—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, 47, 47—94; Mrs. Caleb Fox, Huntingdon Valley, 50, 46—96; Mrs. W. J. Faith, Scarsdale, 51, 52—103; Miss Eleanor Chandler, Huntingdon Valley, 54, 50—104; Miss May Bell, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 49, 56—105; Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, 58, 47—105; Mrs. F. A. Potts, Lakewood, 58, 54—107; Mrs. A. K. Bilstein, Bala, 50, 57—107.

First Round—Mrs. Barlow defeated Miss Bell, 4 and 3; Mrs. Potts defeated Mrs. Faith, 1 up; Miss Chandler defeated Mrs. Bilstein, 1 up, (20 holes;) Mrs. Stetson defeated Mrs. Fox, 1 up.

CHANCE FOR SMALL CRAFT.

Will Race in Seawanhaka Event and Then Join in Cruise.

Because the annual Spring races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club to be sailed tomorrow immediately precede the assembling of the fleet for the interclub cruising and racing week, it will be a much larger event than usual. It is a regatta open to all boats belonging to recognized yacht clubs of Long Island Sound, and prizes are provided for craft of the special one-design classes of the different clubs. Ordinarily the small boats do not get into the Seawanhaka races, as the start is too far to the eastward to permit them to get from home ports to the line in time for the starting signals. But this year the smaller craft will be at the Oyster Bay rendezvous for the cruise and will be able to race and then anchor for the night in Oyster Bay, to be guests of the club until the start of the interclub races Monday.

The starting signal for the schooners will be set for 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and that for the last of the classes for the little fellows at 2:15, so that there will be ample time for the finish in daylight, as the course for the largest of the craft is only 14½ miles and for the small one-design boats 6¾ miles. The starting and finishing line has been shifted to a point further west of Lloyd's Neck than formerly, so as to permit yachtsmen to have more room for their preliminary jockeying for the starts. The courses remain practically the same, however.

All the thirties, forties and fifties of the New York Yacht Club will start, as the results in this regatta will count in the points allotted in the races for the series cups of the coming race week. It is also fairly certain that the Stamford one-design yachts will make their first appearance in these waters in this regatta.

STURDY PLAY PUTS PELL IN THE FINAL

Beats Throckmorton in Middle States Tennis Tourney and Then Puts Out Balch.

Apparently Theodore Roosevelt Pell has arrived at the top of his tennis form. It was during the progress of the Metropolitan championships at Bronxville that Pell remarked to one of the other contestants that he never had won a tournament in June. This statement accounted for several early season failures, but the contests that he has lost this season are in large measure lost sight of because of his performance in the Middle States championships at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. Pell is now in the final round and he has gained the bracket only by the best of play over some of the strongest contestants in the tournament. It is perhaps too early for him to revise his statement that he never won a tournament in June, but at any rate he is well on the road toward success in the current event.

Pell has won his way through the Middle States tournament through sheer excellence in his play. Something of the skill which brought him rank among the elite of the tennis world has been displayed in his matches in the Jersey tournament. The erratic tendencies have been relegated to the discard, and sound tennis has been substituted in their place. Pell won his third-round bracket by defeating Nathaniel W. Niles, one-time winner of the Middle States championship, and he accomplished the result by playing a consistently careful game.

This match was played on Tuesday but the result was not made public until yesterday. The contest started fairly early in the afternoon but there was such a keen struggle that the decision was not reached until the gallery had vanished and the shades of darkness were demanding that the battle be brought to a conclusion. Pell won his match at 10—8, 6—4, and the victory gave him a confidence in his ability which stood him in well yesterday when he was called upon to face Harold Throckmorton, whose brilliant play has wrought the downfall of many of the stars.

Pell carried the same steadiness into the match against Throckmorton that he evidenced against Niles, and the victory went to his credit at 6—3, 9—7. The contest showed Pell at his best, but it did not by any means do credit to Throckmorton. The youthful contestant was suffering from the overwork that has caused the deterioration of his play in several previous matches and against the experience of the veteran Pell, he was weak. Pell did not take the aggressive. He was content that Throckmorton should assume the burden of the attack and the strategy served its purpose. Throckmorton, in attempting a driving game, was prone to commit errors. He crowded the net at every opportunity, but his game was not so perfect that he could afford to take chances. Pell passed him many times as he came in and when there was the opportunity for a sharp rally, that might give the point, Throckmorton was wild. He was a frequent offender in driving out and at the net his backhand was weak. He tried to play the soft strokes that would catch his opponent flatfooted in the back court, but against the experience of Pell the strategy counted for little. Pell covered court with a remarkable agility and he smothered Throckmorton in the attempt of the latter to play a net game.

After disposing of Throckmorton, Pell took on Henry Balch, whom he defeated at 6—1, 6—3, and the victory gave him the final round bracket. He will now play the winner of the Dunham-Inman match to decide which meets Karl Behr in the challenge round.

There was one real surprise in yesterday's competition. Dean Mathey, who is one of the finalists in the unplayed metropolitan singles championship, was vanquished in the fourth round by Fred C. Inman at 6—3, 6—4. Mathey's soft game, more than ever free from pace, was just the type in which Inman reveled. The victor did some clever placing in the first set, and though Mathey made a desperate effort to avert defeat in the second he was unable to do more than postpone it. Inman was plainly worn from the effects of the match, and had Mathey been able to secure the second set his chances of victory would have been greatly enhanced. Inman made determined play in the final two games of the second set with victory in sight, and uncovered his best strokes in the endeavor to win.

Long rallies were frequent throughout the contest, for both men played the greater part of the time from the baseline. Inman was crafty in his work and placed the burden of competition on the shoulders of Mathey. The latter tried to force through placement strokes, and at times succeeded, but he could not rally sufficient reserve force to combat the aggressive tactics of Inman. The summaries:

MEN'S SINGLES.—Third Round—L. W. Dunham defeated R. J. Davis, 6—2, 6—4; Dean Mathey defeated E. Randall, jr., 6—2, 6—0; R. P. Bennett defeated Stanley Manchee, 6—1, 6—4; Henry M. Balch defeated H. Holbrook, 6—1, 6—0; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—3, 6—2; T. R. Pell defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, 10—8, 6—4.

Fourth Round—L. W. Dunham defeated W. L. Pate, 6—3, 6—3; Fred C. Inman defeated Dean Mathey, 6—3, 6—4; Henry Balch defeated R. P. Bennett, 7—5, 8—6; T. R. Pell defeated Harold Throckmorton, 6—3, 9—7.

Semi-Final Round—T. R. Pell defeated Henry M. Balch, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round—L. Dunham and W. M. Hall won from G. Throckmorton and partner by default; Otto Hinck and F. Kidde won from F. Rogers and partner by default; G. H. Miles and D. Woodbury won from R. M. Kirkman and partner by default; A. H. Coffey and Irving Riker defeated E. S. Scudder and B. Walden, by default.

Second Round—C. F. Watson, Jr., and Nathaniel W. Niles won from J. F. Hubbard and R. Emmet by default; G. Roche, Jr., and A. Bragaw won from L. W. Knox and S. E. Palmer by default; G. H. Miles and D. Woodbury won from A. H. Coffey and Irving Riker by default.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—First Round—Miss Margaret Nichols won from Mrs. S. A. McAneny by default; Miss Anna Mendelson won from Miss Dorothy Farrand by default.

Second Round—Miss Helene Pollak won from Mrs. David C. Mills by default; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Helen McAuslan won from Miss Jane Rowson by default; Mrs. N. W. Niles won from Miss Margaret Nichols by default; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Dorothy W. Swensen, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Gertrude Della Torre won from Miss Helen Alexander by default; Mrs. A. G. Deane defeated Miss Susette Henery, 6—1, 6—1.

Third Round—Mrs. N. W. Niles defeated Miss H. McAuslan, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. A. G. Deane, 8—6, 6—0.

BINZEN WINS ON COURT.

Defeats R. L. Baggs in Quaker Ridge Tennis Championships.

The feature match of the Quaker Ridge tennis championships at the New Rochelle Tennis Club yesterday was between Elliott Binzen of Fordham and R. L. Baggs. Blazen won the contest, after a three-set match, with the score 4—6, 6—4, 7—5. The collegian was a bit wild in the first set, but with the aid of his strong net game pulled out the last two sets against the base-line game of Baggs. In the round previous Baggs disposed of Ingo Hartman in a three-set match, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2. The summary:

Women's Singles.—Second Round—Miss Grace Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Helen Bernhard, 6—2, 6—7; Miss Marie Wagner won from Mrs. Ingo Hartman by default; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Whiteside, 6—1, 6—0.

Women's Doubles.—Second Round—Miss Helen Bernhard and Miss Helen Pollak defeated Mrs. H. Lehman and Mrs. M. Seligman, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. H. S. Green and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Grace Gilleaudeau, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. A. Lehman and Mrs. Baerwald defeated Mrs. A. M. Seidenberg and Mrs. Wilbaum, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. P. P. Wood defeated Mrs. A. Lehman and Mrs. Baerwald, 6—1, 6—1.

Men's Singles.—Third Round—E. Nolan defeated R. Rogers, 9—7, 6—0.

Fourth Round—R. L. Baggs defeated Ingo Hartman, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2; A. D. Hammitt defeated F. P. Adams, 6—0, 6—4; R. C. Van Vliet won from Harold Swain by default.

Fifth Round—A. D. Hammitt defeated R. F. Augur, 6—4, 6—3; E. H. Binsen defeated R. L. Baggs, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—Dr. B. F. Drake and F. Stiles defeated C. Spaeth and C. T. Low, 7—5, 6—1; A. D. Hammitt and S. Pitt won from Marks and Downe by default; F. P. Adams and T. Ryan won by default; J. B. Clark and C. Nast won by default.

Second Round—R. L. Baggs and A. J. Ostendorf defeated B. P. Smith and E. Ashley, 6—1, 6—1.

BOARD TO NAME REFEREE.

Moran and Dillon Managers Disagree and Commission Will Act.

The referee of the Frank Moran and Jack Dillon contest to be held at Washington Park on June 29 will have to be selected by the State Athletic Commission. Sam Marburger, acting for Dillon, and Ike Dorgan, manager of Moran, had a two-hour conference with Harry Pollok at Washington Park yesterday, but could not agree on the arbiter. Marburger held out for Ed Smith, a Chicago sporting writer, or Matt Hinkel of Cleveland. Dorgan wanted Kid McPartland or Bill Brown, while Pollok wanted the official club referee, Billy Roche. After the fruitless conference, the club decided to place the matter before the Boxing Commission.

Up at White Sulphur Springs the war fever had invaded the Moran camp, and the prospects of intervention in Mexico have led the Pittsburgh blonde to consider seriously rejoining the navy, in which he served a full enlistment. At one time Moran was Quartermaster on the Mayflower when Colonel Roosevelt was President, and he has written the Secretary of the Navy asking his status if he re-enlists.

The Zulu Kid, who is training with Moran, was matched yesterday with Gus Christie, Dillon's sparring partner, to box the ten-round semi-final before the big contest.

MORAN VS. LEONARD TONIGHT

Unusual Interest Centred on Battle of Lightweights—Other Bouts.

If the reports emanating from the training quarters of Vic Moran are true, Benny Leonard will have to extend himself this evening to gain the honors over the Southern lightweight in their ten-round bout, which will be staged at the Harlem Sporting Club.

This match has been hanging fire for some time and has aroused unusual local interest. Moran earned the admiration of local boxing enthusiasts in his bout with Phil Bloom recently, when he displayed ability to assimilate punishment without flinching, and also to deliver a hard blow. Florrie Barnett has been selected by the State Boxing Commission, to act as the referee.

Other bouts scheduled for tonight are: New Yolo A. A.—Jerome Hennessy vs. Joe Webber; Georgie Ellin vs. Pete Marsels. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Harlem Tommy Murphy vs. Frankie Diemeyer. Ten rounds.

Freeport S. C., Long Island—Frankie Maher vs. Bert Spencer. Ten rounds.

OPEN REGATTA AT RYE.

American Y. C. to Entertain Record-Sized Fleet on July 3.

The American Yacht Club of Milton Point, Rye, N. Y., announces an open regatta for Monday, July 3, for all yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club. Commodore Palmer has offered a prize for the winner of the N. Y. Y. C. fifties, Rear Commodore Cutler one for the forties, Vice Commodore Reid one for the Class P yachts, James E. Hayes, Jr., one for the thirties, and John J. Riker one for the Sonder class. There will also be special prizes for the various one-design classes of the different clubs along the Sound.

As the date comes immediately after the interclub cruise and is sandwiched between the New Rochelle and Larchmont annual regattas, the Race Committee, consisting of H. de B. Parsons, Joseph M. Macdonough, Stuyvesant Wainwright, Frederick W. Sherman, and Willliam Remsen, will have the largest fleet to send away in the history of the club.

Courses for the largest of the yachts will be 16½ nautical miles, for the middle class 12 miles, and for small boats 8 miles. Races will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound.

GRIFFIN REACHES FINAL.

Will Play Gardner or Johnston for Pacific Tennis Title.

DEL MONTE, Cal., June 22.—Clarence Griffin of San Francisco, national tennis doubles champion, with William Johnston, won his way into the finals of the men's singles of the Pacific States tennis tournament here today by defeating Roland Roberts of San Francisco three sets out of five. The national champion won, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4. Either Carl Gardner of San Francisco or Johnston will oppose Griffin in the finals tomorrow for the championship. Johnston and Griffin qualified for the finals in the men's doubles by defeating Wickham Havens and, Carl Gardner, 9—7, 6—2.

Kumagai and Mikami, the Japanese champions, arrived here today to play an exhibition match.

Gardner Leads on Midlothian Links.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Robert A. Gardner, national amateur champion, today led a large field in the first thirty-six holes of medal play for the Chicago District golf championship, with a score of 156 strokes

Letson Gets Staten Island Title.

Benjamin H. Letson won the junior championship of Staten Island yesterday afternoon, when he defated John Seager in a four-set contest, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Great Neck Women Win at Home.

Only one of the four scheduled matches in the Long Island division of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association team competition was played yesterday. In this contest the Great Neck women defended successfully their links against the invasion of the Fox Hills team, winning by a clean sweep in every match. The summary:

FOX HILLS.		GREAT NECK.	
Mrs. L. C. Ketcham.	0	Mrs. F. T. Hayes...	3
Miss A. Allaire.....	0	Mrs. G. K. Morrow..	3
Mrs. O. Schwencke..	0	Mrs. C. H. Goddard..	3
Default	0	Mrs. C. S. Zeigler...	3
Total.....	0	Total.....	12

Played at Great Neck.

Wood Wins Medal at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—G. W. Wood of Atlantic City won the medal for the low score in the thirty-six hole qualifying round of the invitation golf tournament of the Wilmington Country Club today with a total score of 157. He had a card of 79 in the morning and 78 in the afternoon. D. E. Sawyer of Wheaton, Ill., was second with a score of 158, and D. C. Corkran of Baltimore third with 160.

ASBURY PARK N.J.



"The Cleanest Resort in America."

An ideal place to spend your Summer Vacation if you enjoy seashore or life in the country. Golf, tennis, surf bathing, boating and fishing in three lakes or the ocean.

PERFECT ROADS FOR AUTOMOBILING.

For information, rates and booklets, address the following

LEADING HOTELS:

Coleman & Marlborough — A. M. SEXTON.
The Metropolitan — HARRY E. De WEES.
Hotel Columbia — W. HARVEY JONES.
The Lafayette — M. H. FROST.
Hotel Bristol — BANTA & HILYARD.
Hotel Monmouth — C. A. APPLEGATE, Mgr.
Sunset Hall — H. J. & J. W. ROCKAFELLER.
West End Hotel — L. T. DUANE.
Hotel Brunswick — MORGAN & PARSONS.
The New Monterey — SHERMAN O. DENNIS, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY.

HOTEL TAKANASSEE
West End, Long Branch, N. J.
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
On the Ocean Front near the NEW SUMMER CAPITOL.
Fireproof, select rooms, modernly equipped with bath, electric light and telephone service. Special rates to continue during the month of June.
Absolutely the best cuisine on the Jersey Coast.
ERNEST FRIBOURG, Manager.
Tel. Long Branch 1088.

CAPE MAY HOTEL
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY
New Modern Fireproof Resort Hotel facing directly on the ocean. Every comfort. Bathing, deep sea and inland fishing, sailing, motor boating. Good auto roads. Golf, Tennis. Direct train service.
G. A. WOOD, Lessee, Booking Office, Hotel Warrington, 101 Madison Ave., N. Y. Tel. 2270 Murray Hill

THE ALLENHURST CLUB AND COTTAGES
Most exclusive hotel on the Jersey coast.
Opens for the season June 15. Now open for inspection. New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing.
ALLENHURST, NEW JERSEY.
HENRY W. HAYNES.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD
SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 500 ft. Under same management now as Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I., and The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I. References. Tel. 1054 Summit. Open all year.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern, with every convenience; artistically decorated and furnished; beautiful ocean outlook with ideal surroundings. Opening July 1st. For rates address W. E. STUBBS, Prop., Norece Hall, 114 West 79th St.

DIAMOND SPRING INN,
Denville, N. J. Within commuting distance of N. Y., in real country. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, swimming pool. Special June rates. Now open. Booklet.

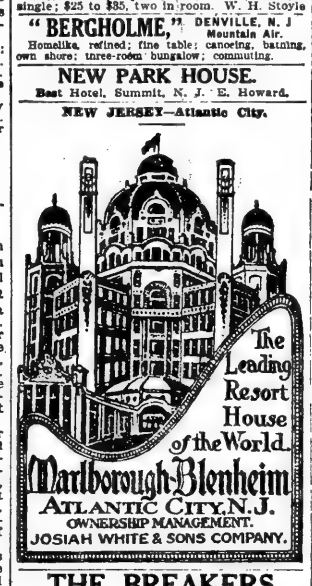
LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

BELMAR, N. J.
THE CARLETON
ONLY HOTEL WITH TENNIS COURTS
Ocean front; capacity 250; rates $14 to $25 single; $25 to $35, two in room. W. H. Stoyle

"BERGHOLME," DENVILLE, N. J
Mountain Air.
Homelike, refined; fine table; canoeing, bathing, own shore; three-room bungalow; commuting.

NEW PARK HOUSE.
Best Hotel, Summit, N. J. E. Howard.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.



THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea. American and European plans.
Egyptian Restaurant on Roof.
Concerts by superb orchestra.
The' ad souper dansante.
Joel Hillman, Pres. A. S. Rukeyser, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING.
Capacity 600. Strasstein, Propr.

ALAMAC HOTEL
ATLANTIC CITY
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always. American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

the TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

THE BREAKERS
Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach.
Cor. Ocean & 2d Av.
Capacity 150. A well-equipped and well-run comfortable hotel. Daily, $2.50 up; weekly, $11 to $18. Booklet. A. D. WIDDEMERE, Prop.

THE WILTSHIRE
Virginia Av. & beach.
Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, porches, &c. Special rates, $15 up weekly. $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

ABSECON
VIRGINIA AVENUE.
Near Steel Pier.
FIREPROOF. Open all year. $2.50 up daily. $12.50 up weekly. O. D. PAINTER.

HOTEL ARLINGTON
Michigan Ave., near beach.
Open all year. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

NEW CLARION
Kentucky Av. and Beach.
Elevator to street. Always open. Garage attached. S. K. BONIFACE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW ENGLAND.

Equinox House
Manchester-in-the-Mountains
Vermont.
NOW OPEN.
N. Y. OFFICE, THE LORRAINE.

WHITE MOUNTAIN

WOMEN FEED 5,000 STRIKE PICKETS

They Deal Out Rations to Them in Fifth Avenue as They March Past.

NEW APPEAL FOR STRIKERS

Citizens' Committee Calls a Relief Meeting for Tuesday Evening at Carnegie Hall.

The Citizens' Committee for the relief of the locked-out cloak and suit makers announced last night that on Tuesday evening it would hold a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall to make an appeal on behalf of the 50,000 striking cloakmakers. More than 3,000 invitations will be sent to business men of New York. It was announced also that Jacob H. Schiff would be one of the speakers.

About 5,000 of the strikers' pickets filed past Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, starting at 6:45 A. M. yesterday, each bearing a little red ticket, to receive sandwiches and milk from a committee of prominent women, members of the Women's City Club. The pickets formed in line at daybreak in Twenty-eighth Street, east of Fifth Avenue, and Jesse Cohen, head picket, passed down the line handing out the tickets. A crowd of four or five hundred curious persons had gathered to watch the proceeding.

At 6:45 o'clock the line started to file past the Fifth Avenue corner and an hour later the line was still passing. Reserves from the Thirtieth Street Police Station had been called out, but there was no disorder. Eight automobiles loaded with sandwiches and milk were sent to feed the pickets who were left on duty to prevent cloakmakers from going into the shops. Afterward the women went to the strikers' hall at 300 Grand Street, where a thousand strikers were fed.

It was announced later that the women would serve a breakfast to the strikers' pickets at least once a week and that if the need came they would do it every morning. Among the women who supervised the feeding of the pickets were Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Robert W. Bruere, Miss Anne Lee, Miss Rita Wolfer, Miss Mary Austin, Mrs. Herbert C. Blankenhorn, Miss Mary Eno, Miss Fannie Hurst, Miss Margaret Driscoll, and Miss Alice Einstein.

A small-sized riot started in the afternoon when 1,200 striking Italian garment workers, after a meeting in the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, where a resolution calling for a strike of 4,000 ladies' tailors was adopted, marched in a shouting throng to the headquarters of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in Union Square. A committee tried to reach Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, to present their case, but he refused to see them, owing, it was said, to a misunderstanding. The crowd became so disorderly that the police reserves were called to disperse them and the strikers marched away up Fourth Avenue. They declared that the ladies' tailors were making samples for the members of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, against whom the workers are striking. Therefore, they demanded that the ladies' tailors join the strike.

Mr. Schlesinger spent several hours yesterday afternoon in conference with Mr. Schiff at the latter's office, 52 William Street. It was reported that they had discussed a plan for raising funds for the strikers. Mr. Schiff recently gave $5,000 to the union.

Important Announcement to the Fur Trade
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Tuesday, June 27,
Commencing 11 A. M., at the Salesrooms,
15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St.,
At Peremptory Auction Sale
A LARGE LINE OF
FURS
Inventoried at over $35,000,
All from Alaska, Yukon, and Mackenzie River District, consisting about
10,000 Extra Fine and Large Rats,
750 Large Beavers, 250 Minks,
250 Ermines, 75 Otters,
75 Bears and Wolves, 250 Kolinskys,
100 Cross Blue and Red Foxes,
150 Lynx, 2,500 Moles, and
30 of the finest selected Silver Foxes,
Some Valued as High as $750.
Also a stock of Tenettes, Nutrias, Martens, Skunks, Raccoons, etc.
NOTICE—I beg to notify the trade that this entire offering is of an unusually high quality and will be sold strictly without reserve.
Will be open for inspection Monday,
From 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.
For further information Tel. Spring 4299.

Imported Wines & Liquors
IN BULK AND BOTTLES
200 Cases Ruppert's Beer and Evans' Ale,
Imported Gordon Gin, Port Wine, Szlivovicza.
CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctr.,
Sells Today, 2 P. M.
539 & 541 Broadway, N. Y.
LARGE LINE OF
Sarsaparilla, Rhine Wine, Carmel Wine, Cocktails, Wilson Whiskey, Port Wine, Blackberry Wines, Brandies, Kummel, Prune Brandy, Grape Brandy, Prinns Wine, California Brandy, Malaga Wine, Szlivovicza, Raisin Wine, Sherry Wine, Creme de Cocoa, Creme de Menthe, "Virginia Dare" Wine, Burgundy, Sloe Gin, Evans' Ale, Ruppert's and Knickerbocker Beer, etc., etc. Bottles, Stone Jars, Labels, Bottle Wrappers, etc.
TO BE SOLD IN LOTS TO
THE TRADE WITHOUT RESERVE.

$500,000.00
PIANO PLANT
Formerly
ENGELHARDT-SEYBOLD CO.
Bankrupt
ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y.,
Will be sold, absolute, on the premises, at 10 P. M.
PRIVATE SALE BY THE TRUSTEE,
Consisting of the Following:
250 PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS
All Varieties, Styles, and Sizes, Ranging in Value up to $2,500.00 Each.
200,000 Feet OF SEASONED LUMBER CONSISTING OF MAPLE, MAHOGANY, WHITE WOOD, ETC.
AN ENTIRE MACHINE SHOP
Consisting of JONES & LAMSON and NATIONAL ACME SCREW MACHINES, UNIVERSAL MILLERS, Gear Cutters, Lathes, Shapers, Drills, General Machine Tools and a Quantity of Small Equipment.
A WOODWORKING DEPARTMENT
Consisting of 300 WOODWORKING MACHINES of a General line—all of the highest class. Also
350 ELECTRIC MOTORS
From ¼ to 7½ H. P. Mostly 220 A. C.
A PLATING PLANT
AN ACTION-MAKING DEPARTMENT
Consisting of a Full Equipment of the Highest Class of Automatic Action-Making Machinery.
MUSIC ROLL DEPARTMENT
THIS DEPARTMENT WILL BE SOLD AS AN ENTIRETY AND CONSISTS OF
14 AUTOMATIC MUSIC CUTTING MACHINES,
150,000 FINISHED MUSIC ROLLS—ALL HIGH-CLASS MUSIC.
A GREAT STOCK OF PAPER.
FIXTURES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR A
GOING CONCERN
The orders in this Department are coming in every day, and the Department is at present in operation.
There is a TREMENDOUS STOCK of RAW MATERIALS
Such as
BRASS, STEEL, IRON, RUBBER TUBING, LEATHER, FELT and a GENERAL LINE OF PIANO HARDWARE for the completion or manufacture of both pianos and player pianos. Also GLUES, PAINTS, GENERAL FACTORY SUPPLIES, and AT LEAST, $10,000.00 WORTH SMALL TOOLS.
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PLANT DIRECT.
REPRESENTATIVE ALWAYS ON PREMISES.

DEMANDS COAL INQUIRY.

Hitchcock Charges Combine of Operators to Boost Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Charging that the hard coal compahies are exacting $50,000,000 a year more than is necessary to pay for increased wages, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, a Democrat, today introduced a resolution instructing the Federal Trade Commission to begin an immediate inquiry. His resolution, which was promptly adopted, requests an immediate investigation into the operations and accounts of the leading companies producing anthracite coal for the purpose of ascertaining the relation between the increased cost of labor and the increased price of coal in the last few months.

It is understood that the Administration favors a thorough investigation into the situation and that every effort will be employed, through the anti-trust law, to force the companies to reduce the price of coal to the wholesalers. Six weeks ago, shortly after the increased price was announced, acting upon the suggestion of the President, Attorney General Gregory went into the alleged violation of the law in a letter to the Federal Trade Commission and authorized the commission to make an investigation to ascertain whether the coal companies had entered into a combination to boost the price of coal.

The coal mining companies, Senator Hitchcock said, give as a reason for this advance the increase in wages which they have been compelled to grant their men.

"There have been four increases in wages in sixteen years," said Senator Hitchcock, "and every time the wages were increased the price of coal was increased, in some instances more than 50 per cent. over the increased wages. The four increases in wages have amounted in all to 50 cents a ton, whereas the increased wholesale price of coal has aggregated $1.15 a ton.

"In other words, I figure that the anthracite coal combination is exacting from the people about $50,000,000 a year more than is necessary to compenate it for the increased cost of labor."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tobacco and Auto Veils Were Among Articles Considered.

The Government lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in an attempt to levy a high rate of duty on Cuban tobacco imported by Frankel, Gerdts & Co., San Francisco. Each of the ten bales involved was found by the Appraiser to contain from 5 to 12 per cent. of wrapper leaves suitable for wrapping cigars, duty being levied at the rate of $1.85 per pound. The importers' claim was for entry at 35 cents per pound as filler tobacco.

The board, in a decision by Judge Howell, refused to reverse the Collector's tax of 60 per cent. on woven articles of light texture and of different colors, composed wholly of silk, and which are bought and sold under various designations, such as "automobile veils," "chiffon veils," "motor veils," &c. The Collector returned these goods under the provision for "silk veils." E. & Z. Van Raalte, the importers, contended that the merchandise fell under the tariff designation of "silk wearing apparel," this classification calling for a rate of 50 per cent. A. A. Vantine & Co. were unsuccessful in a claim for free entry of fuel for foot warmers.

Massee & Co. won in a claim that tezaled cloth was properly dutiable at 35 per cent. as wool cloth. The Custom House authorities took 40 per cent. duty as pile fabrics. Judge Brown said the cloth had no extra warp or filling threads which were necessary in the manufacture of pile fabrics. He reversed the Collector.

DUTY ON TALCUM POWDER.

Court of Customs Appeals Settles This in a Test Case.

Some interesting points governing the classification under the tariff of talcum powder were outlined in a decision made by the United States Court of Customs Appeals in the protest case of Roger & Gallet and other importers.

The Collector classified the powder as a "toilet preparation" and took duty at 60 per cent. The importers claimed that the merchandise fell under Paragraph 60, specifying "talcum, ground talc," &c., this calling for a duty of only 15 per cent. Judge Barber, for the court, said:

"In the case at bar, it is conceded that the article is a toilet preparation, since its chief use is as an application to the skin. Use by Paragraph 48 is made the test for classification of all preparations so used. The merchandise here is a preparation of powdered talc and boric acid, the greater part of which has been perfumed, is chiefly, if not wholly, used as an application to the skin, and therefore is, under the rule laid down in the cited cases, precisely within the paragraph and dutiable thereunder."

No Loss on Staples.

Talking of the heavy orders which the clothing retailers have placed for next Fall, a representative clothier said yesterday that a dangerous situation might arise if the goods bought were not of a more staple nature than usual. As it is, he said, few cancellations are expected. If the retailers do not do the business they anticipated when placing their Fall commitments they will be able to carry over what stocks are left and dispose of them easily the next season. The constant increases being made in the cost of woolens are another feature that would help out the retailers if such a contingency should arise and the demand not prove up to the supply. The greater value of woolens, this man said, will offset any depreciation and interest charges on stock that has to be carried over.

1,800 Dollmakers Strike.

With the season for making Christmas dolls approaching and with few dolls coming from Europe to stock Santa Claus's pack, the 1,800 members of the Stuffed Toy and Doll Makers' Union went on strike yesterday. The workers, more than half of whom are women, quite work at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and went to Astoria Hall, 62 East Fourth Street, and spent the afternoon dancing. They demand shorter hours, longer luncheon time, and more pay, as well as recognition of the union. The workers served an ultimatum on the employers two weeks ago, giving June 20 as the time limit for granting their demands. The demands were not granted, and the walkout yesterday followed.

TO AID OUR BLIND ALSO.

Fund Will Care for Men Who May Be Made Sightless in Mexico.

The executive committee of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, which has been aiding blinded soldiers and sailors of England, France and Belgium, yesterday voted that if war were declared between the United States and Mexico, to establish an American branch of the fund. The resolution read in part:

Whereas, As a result of the unrest on the national border between Mexico and the United States and the raids by Mexicans upon the persons and property of the United States, it may become necessary for the United States to go to war with Mexico; and,

Whereas, Such war would entail upon the soldiers and citizens of the United States suffering and bloodshed with corresponding need for care and support of the wounded; and, as it is the business of this fund to provide such care and support for war-blinded men; and, as it is desirable that the name of the fund indicate its real purpose and scope, therefore, it is

Resolved and hereby ordered, That in the event of a declaration of war between Mexico and the United States, there shall immediately be added to the name of the fund the word "American," causing the full name to be American, British, French, and Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund.

Miss Helen Keller attended the meeting. "I am opposed to all war," she said. "It is a madness that spreads faster than we can check it. But if the worst comes and we go to war with Mexico, it will be a noble work for this fund to care for the United States soldiers who are blinded. I shall do all I can."

The aid to the blinded soldiers should consist of supporting them at a school where they could learn trades. There would also be workshops and an exchange for the sale of their products.

Seated in a room of the fund yesterday was Sergeant Major George Middleness of the British Army, who was blinded at Gallipoli. He was busy knitting on a frame handbags for women, of which he can make several a day. Miss Keller showed great interest in his work.

The fund is distributing thousands of copies of an indorsement of it by the Churches of Christ in America.

They Need More Workers.

Along with manufacturers of a lot of other kinds of merchandise, jewelers and silversmiths in this market are complaining of the scarcity of skilled labor such as they require. A representative of one well-known smith said yesterday that his concern could easily use 200 expert silver workers if they were to be had, and that it would pay good wages and transportation to the factory to men who could fill the bill. The recent strike of the jewelery workers in this city has brought about a shortage of workmen, some of whom, unable to bear the financial strain, are said to have gone to other places or into other lines of work. A few, who were better fixed financially, began business in a small way on their own account, thus helping to deplete the expert labor supply. There are some complaints heard of employers enticing one another's men away.

More New Subway Cars Ready.

The New York Municipal Railroad Corporation has notified Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, that it has equipped and has ready for operation 231 new subway cars of the type now in use in the subway. The company has ordered, all told, 600 of these car bodies and already some of them are in operation on the Fourth Avenue line and the Sea Beach extension. Tomorrow others will be placed in commission when the New Utrecht Avenue extension is opened. The new cars cost about $15,000 each.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Vasilefs Constantinos.....June 24

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.) Africa, West Indies, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (see post)—SS St. Louis.....June 24

Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9 A. M.—SS Canopic.....June 24

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Bergensfjord.....June 24

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (see post)—SS Lafayette.....June 24

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 24, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. June 24, SS Lafayette.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 26, SS Tamele.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 24, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.

Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. June 24, SS Canopic.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. June 24, SS Bergensfjord.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....June 23

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.....June 24

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....June 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, May 80; Sydney, May 31, and Honolulu, June 13—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on June 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, June 24.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &c.

Diesel Engined Yacht for Sale
Idealia, built by the Elco Co. in 1913, is 34' x 14' x 4', and equipped with a 120 H. P. Elseco Diesel Crude Oil Engine. She makes a good 13 miles per hour on 6 gallons of fuel which costs only 5 cents per gallon.
Idealia is a comfortable, speedy and seaworthy cruiser and sleeps five to nine in addition to the crew. She has a large dining saloon on the main deck forward and a well-equipped galley. The engine-room is amidships and there is ample deck space aft. Idealia, cost about $30,000, is now being put in commission, and will be demonstrated to prospective purchasers by appointment.
NEW LONDON SHIP & ENGINE CO.,
GROTON, CONN.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. CHAPMAN, Complainant, against MILLS & GIBB, Defendant.—In Equity.

To all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb:

Take notice, and the undersigned hereby give notice, that by an order of the above-entitled court, signed by Hon. Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge, made and filed in the above-entitled cause on the 9th day of June, 1916, it was, among other matters,

Ordered:

1. That all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb who claim that Mills & Gibb is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claim against it, are hereby required to assert their said claims on or before the 1st day of August, 1916, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against Mills & Gibb and its estate with Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, as receivers of said Mills & Gibb, at their office, No. 280 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

2. That no creditor of and no claimant against Mills & Gibb who claims that Mills & Gibb is indebted to him, or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whosoever who asserts any claim against it, who fails to file such a statement or proof of claim on or before said 1st day of August, 1916, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of Mills & Gibb in the hands of said receivers, or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and J. HARPER POOR, as Receivers of Mills & Gibb, 280 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Solicitors for the Receivers.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises 4:24 | Sun sets 7:31 | Moon rises 11:59

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:36	2:17	7:53	8:35
Governors Island	2:09	2:56	8:34	9:16
Hell Gate	4:15	5:02	10:15	10:57

Arrived—Thursday, June 22.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, June 14.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, June 7.
SS Bacchus, Buenos Aires, May 18.
SS Eggesford, Havre, June 6.
SS Atheratone, La Pallice, June 8.
SS Hermond, Philadelphia, June 20.
SS Philadelphia, Curacao, June 14.
SS Charlton, Piraeus, May 27.
SS Port Nicholas, London, June 10.
SS Roxburg, Shields, June 6.
SS Orion, Oran, June 2.
SS Von Hogendrop, Tanamo, June 15.
SS Advance, Cristobal, June 15.
SS Carrillo, Cristobal, June 15.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, June 17.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, June 19.
SS Algonquin, San Domingo, June 18.
SS Times, Cardenas, June 15.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, June 20.
SS Atlantis, Sama, June 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Carpathia	Liverpool	June 13
Epsilon	Kirkwall	June 9
San Jacinto	Galveston	June 17
Apache	Jacksonville	June 20
El Sigio	Galveston	June 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Duca d'Aosta	Naples	June 10
Kroonland	Liverpool	June 14
Andania	London	June 14
Italia	Gibraltar	June 10
Ancon	Colon	June 17

DUE SUNDAY.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	June 17
Cedric	Liverpool	June 17
Miguel Jover	Buenos Aires	June 11
Monadnock	London	June 10
Morro Castle	Havana	June 11
Barendrecht	Seville	June 11
Esperanza	Nassau	June 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 22

DUE MONDAY.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	June 17
Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	June 8
Silver Cedar	Cardiff	June 11
Galileo	Hull	June 11
Cosmo	San Juan	June 21
Tenadores	Havana	June 25
Bayamon	San Juan	June 20
Sixaola	Santiago	June 21

DUE TUESDAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	June 19
Walton Hall	Oran	June 6
Alamo	Key West	June 23
City of Augusta	Savannah	June 24
Canadian	Demerara	June 17
St. Dunstan	Leghorn	June 7
Saratoga	Havana	June 24
Guantanamo	Porto Mexico	June 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Michigan	London	June 14
Rotterdam (tank)	Amsterdam	June 13
Northern	La Pallice	June 13
Monviso	Palermo	June 8
Bowden	Jamaica	June 22

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hawaiian, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:30 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Canopic, Naples	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Siddons, Buenos Aires	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Pannonia, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Justin, Para	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
American Inca, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Edith, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Mobile	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Norden, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munwood, Matanzas	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Panaman, Montevideo	——	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Naples	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	2:00 P.M.
Wien, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Esperanza Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Philadelphian, London	——	12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 22.

SS Kroonland, Liverpool to New York, was 617 miles E. at noon; due 24th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 10 miles E. of Sand Key at noon, 21st.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 105 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 139 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 106 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Guantanamo, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 136 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 266 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 20 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 305 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 126 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 188 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Millinocket, Havana to New York, was 290 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 40 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 145 miles S. at 6 P. M.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

SS Finland, New York for Liverpool, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 24th, forenoon. American Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bankdale, at Havre, June 13.
SS Panama, at Cristobal, June 12.
SS City of Bombay, at Shanghai, June 21.
SS Narragansett, at London, June 22.
SS Korea, at London, June 21.
SS Terence, at Manchester, June 22.
SS Lymanfjord, at Christiania, June 17.
SS Tenrigru Maru, at Vladivostak, June 8.

Sailed.

SS Lapland, from Liverpool, June 22.
SS Bennevis, from Havre, June 13.
SS Oswego, from St. Michaels, June 21.
SS Patrocolus, from St. Lucia, June 19.

Passed.

SS Giuseppe Verdi, New York from Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS America, New York for Spezia, passed Gibraltar.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Veenbergen, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dover.

BEAR MOUNTAIN and HIGHLAND LAKE
Str. "HIGHLANDER" Leaves Battery
Daily 9:15; W. 129th St. 10; Yonkers 10:30 a.m. Round Trip, weekdays 50c. Children 25c. Sundays, 75c. Children, 50c.
MUSIC. DANCING. McAllister Sight Co.

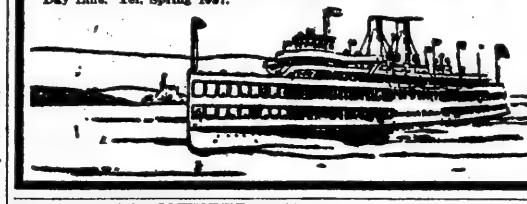
Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily at 9 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY.
CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M., to 9:30 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
SEASON OPENS SUNDAY, JUNE 25TH.
Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS
Leave Day Line Pier, West 42nd St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Office, Flatiron Bldg., 173 5th Ave. 665 Gramercy.

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.
7 Days' Cruise—1360 miles on four Lakes. $40 Meals and berth included.
STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 11:30, 1:15. Tel. Broad 3371. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

"The most attractive and varied week-end trip imaginable."
Spend Next Sunday On Lake George
500-mile trip and not a dull moment!
Leave New York Saturday Night, returning Monday morning. Special fares on these dates only: June 24; July 8, 15, 22, 29; September 9 and 16, 1916.
Round Trip, $5.00
Send for Special Circular 21.
Passenger Department,
Pier 32, N. R., N. Y.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Every night and Sunday morning boats to Albany, Troy and the North.
HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
Telephone, Day or Night, Spring 9400.

Hudson River Day Line
Through service between New York and Albany with direct rail connections to all points North, East and West.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Also Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Information at
Desbrosses St. Pier Tel. Spring 4141. New York
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE From foot of Christopher St., at 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., daily except Sunday, for Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with Day Line. Tel. Spring 1997.


Mauch Chunk Glen Onoko
$1.50 ROUND TRIP
Children Half Fare
Make your outing on
SUNDAY, JUNE 25,
into the most beautiful section of "The Switzerland of America." Enjoy the wonderful ride on the Mauch Chunk "Switchback." Special train leaves New York, West 23d St. Ferry, 8:20 A. M.; Liberty St., 8:30; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:50; Newark, 9:10.
Return in Evening.
Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of The Black Diamond.

SUNDAY
"UP THE HUDSON"
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10 A. M.
To Newburgh and return. Music, Dancing, Restaurant. Round Trip $1.00
Returning due 8:30 P. M.
Hudson Navigation Company.
S.S. "TROJAN"

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50
EVERY SUNDAY
COMMENCING JUNE 25.
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., New York, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East New York, 8:49 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Leave Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg. (8th Ave. and 22d St.), and Long Island Railroad stations, 34th St., E. R., New York; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

VALLEY GROVE
90 Miles Sail on the Sound
Every Sunday, Commencing June 25th 75c
Bathing. Dancing.
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

SUNDAY SAIL
Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip
A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.
Newburgh, Beacon and Poughkeepsie
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunch room.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 82, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 129th Street Pier half hour later.
$1.00 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms.
Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
READY TROTS THE HORSE

Sunday Excursions
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport
Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M. Fulton St. & North River, 10:30 A. M. Return, due New York 8:00 P. M.
TWO HOURS IN BRIDGEPORT.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK
To New Haven
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M. Foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M. Return due New York, 9:00 P. M.
TWO HOURS IN NEW HAVEN.
Delightful Sunday Outings on L. I. Sound.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.
Tickets limited. On sale only on Piers on day of Excursions.
The New England Steamship Co.

Delightful Excursion to
BRIDGEPORT
SUNDAYS and JULY 4TH
A GRAND SAIL $1.00 120 MILES ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
THE COMMODIOUS EXCURSION
STR. "ORIENT"
Leaves Battery Ldg., 10:00 A. M.
Leaves Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:30 A. M.
Leaves Pier foot E. 138th St., 11:00 A. M.
Music, Dancing, Refreshments

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1
Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark 8.30 a. m.
Atlantic City
NEXT SUNDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a. m.
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

TO PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE.
A delightful 22-hour, 280-mile water trip to THE CITY BEAUTIFUL. Steamships Northland and North Star. Lv. Pier 19, No. River, ft. Warren St., Tues., Thurs. and Sats. 5 P. M.; also Mons. 10:30 A. M.
Tickets and information at Piers, also at Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.
For "How to Go and Where to Stay" apply as above or address Room 1, Pier 19, N. R., N. Y.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 30, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50.
Worcester

COURT CALENDARS

(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Gitter‹Penn RR.
Badger Bag, &c., Co‹Republic Bag, &c, Co.
Farbwerke, Hoechst Co‹Lowe.
Barbara‹NY C RR.
Dermer Bros Co‹Shoninger Bros.
Costello‹Ford Motor.
Salvate‹B & O RR.
Fresco‹Sabaudo.
Lamb‹Lalley.
Sullivan‹The Ansonia.
USS‹Watson.
New Jersey Co‹Thomas Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 9:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Creby‹NY, N H & H RR.
Smithson‹Ronee.
Bauer‹Florida Ry.
Beach‹Tug Jas McWilliams.
Simpler‹Renfrew.
Nordisk‹Beacon.
Needlar‹Standard Gas Power Co.
Michelin‹Mason-Seamen Co.
Groflenski‹Wroflenski
Cuneo‹Am Imp, &c.
McWilliams‹Penn RR (2.)
Smith‹SS Finland.
Re Holim.
U S Hoffman Co‹Am Laundry Mach Co.
Jameson‹Tug C R Stone.
Ramenda‹Aktien T M S Co.
Tesla‹Marconi.
Scallon‹Int H S Steel.
Gaffney‹Tug Bridgeton.
Berkshire‹N Rochelle Trust Co.
Hewitt‹Speyer.
Un C S Co‹Amal Cop.
Reducing Mach Co‹Whittington.
Medusa‹Harrison.
Korn‹Ship Lancing.
Am Pen Co‹Lasher.
Henderson & Erwin‹Delpark (2.)
Holland‹Lee.
Winslow‹Staab.
Re Yonkers P O Site.
Caplan‹Tehuantepec.
Brenna‹D, L & W.
Woerheide‹John-Mansville.
Re Goldberger.
Embossing Sales Co‹Wood.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 313, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Astlesalet‹SS Antoinetta Accame.
Ward‹Ferryboat Washington and Cornell Steamboat Co.
O'Brien‹CNY & Dailey (2.)
Bradley‹Tenadores.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M. Discharges:

Geo J Mitchell.
Christian H Stegman.
Clemente Bros.
John Cassidy's Sons.
Frank Cooper.
Kathryn Arlington, Andrew Byrnes, Jr.
Henry Levy.
Herbert A Emerson.
William J Farrall.
Max Mogilevsky.
Waterman & Weichman.
Geo A M Fuleihan.
Seigfried Wolf.
John Peters, Composition:
Annie L Scattergood.
Motions:
H Sakstein & Bro.
Topeka Paving, Inc.
De Francisci Bros Co.
Samuel T Lockwood.
A B Cameron Mfg Co.
Elm Brewing Co.
Conrad Eurich.
Elizabeth L Hughes.
Rockaway Soda Water Mfg Co, Inc.
John V W Miller.
Arthur L Fuller.
Robert B Kellogg.
Jacob Brantman.
26th Ward Live Poultry Co, Inc.
Gussie Nankin.
Benj Karp et al.
A D Matthews Sons, Inc.
Case Silbert & Son.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Kupferman‹Hoepfner.
United Theatres‹Marcus Loew's Western Circuit.
Planten‹Nat Nas B'k
Tyng‹Prendergast.
Twomey‹McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
Pastorilli‹Clonin.
Parker‹McMullen, S & T, Inc.
Holloway‹same.
Barbara‹NY C RR.
Dermer Bros Co‹Shoninger Bros.
Re Manes. (Conklin.)
Re Finkelstein.
Pomeroy‹Hocking Val RR.
Higgins‹same. (2.)
Claessens‹Brown.
Cohen‹Jump Housewrecking Co.
Hamburger‹Hamburger.
Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co‹Martin.
Re Browning.
Re N Y Peace Home & Training School.
E. P. Morris Co‹CNY.
Scheffer‹Schmid.
Powell‹McKee.
Zucker‹Rosenberg.
Smith‹Shapiro.
Runde‹Runde.
Berman‹Berman.
Riesel‹Riesel.
Glamann‹Glamann.
Werth‹Werth.
Szabo‹Szabo.
Gottfried‹N Y Rys.
Ford‹same.
Silinsky‹same.
Rappoport‹same.
Sturin‹same.
Greenfield‹same.
Rosenthal‹same.
Orlick‹same.
Silner‹same.
Turk‹same.
Berman‹same.
Mehlman‹Panama Cloak Co.
Well‹133 W. 19th St.
Levy‹Jackson.
Lawyers Title & Trust Co‹Teti.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Kleinbaum‹Col Trust.
Anderson‹Eng Supervision Co.
Grosskurth‹Anderson.
McCarty‹McCarty.
Gardner‹Gardner.
Gens & Co‹Frankel.
Friedwald‹Fass.
Bigham‹Bigham.
Pierred causes:
Linder‹Linder.
Pollock‹Sachs.
Undefended divorces:
Gumble.
Clements.
Lamoreux.
Harrell.
Le Bus.
Reid.
Bridge.
Beheader.
Beeth.
Kaye.
Blake.
Rodney.
Kurtz.
King.
Roth.
Lovejoy.
Gerard.
Blanchard.
Cashman.
Geyser.
Asch.
Goodman.
Prusan.
Pastow.
Leavitt.
Massina.
Anselmo.
Silber.
Klein.
Rowland.
Christian.
Fitzpatrick.
Schlansky.
Smyth.
Meltzer.
Law.
Lasch.
Cassidy.
Burns.
Runde.
Bergison.
Dingley.
Peacock.
Floyd.
Frank.
Peltier.
Soulagnet.
Rosenthal.
Fitch.
Collins.
Lichtenstein.
Spirt.
Hamma.
Lyon.
Zisenlatt.
General calendar:
Schulz‹Berkowits.
Moran‹Vreeland.
Phinney‹Phinney.
Landes‹Landes.
Conlon‹Marsh.
Van Tuyl‹Ammerman
Stoller‹Franken.
Mendelsohn‹Strada.
Barber Asphalt Pav Co‹Bayley.
Wakoff‹Brodstein.
White‹Ring.
Ellis‹Baldwin.
Badgeley‹De Witt.
Lightfoot‹Myers.
Szabo‹Szabo.
Gottlieb‹Gottlieb.
Purity Paper Bottle Co‹Fonda Container.
Hirsch & Schofield‹Gusnar.
Weber‹Imperial Properties Co.
Goldstein‹Asinoff.
Ostroff‹CNY.
Sorg‹Univ Elec Welding Co.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Note.—By direction of Greenbaum, J., the following cases have been transferred to Part XIV. Calendar: Nos. 2,464, 4,560, 4,509, 4,651, 4,758, 3,658, and 4,837.

Trial calendar:
McCloat‹Floral Park Villa Co.
McElroy‹same.
Waghman‹Travelers Ins Co.
Northern Bk‹Dwyer.
Cross‹O'Keefe.
McCoy & Co‹Tucker.
Pomeroy‹Tol & Ohio Central Ry.
Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Connor‹City Inv Co.
Shea‹Gregg (2).
M Liebowitz‹L I RR.
P Liebowitz‹same.
Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ross‹Howe.
O'Neill‹Strauss.
Sona‹Prosser.
Francis‹CNY.
Nalitzky‹Donnelly.
Farran‹Cent RR, NJ
La Mana‹McGuinness.
Cotter‹Noughton-Mulgrew M C Co.
Henry‹Ide.
King‹N Y Cent RR.
Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.

Case on—Oppenheim‹Met St Ry.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ing—Lynch‹Jay.
Woehlke‹Gunther.
Moskowitz‹Simon.
Reeves‹Fowler.
Smith‹Sheffield Farms-S-D Co.
Kolyncsuk‹Greenberg.
Warren‹Place.
Cudahy Packing Co‹Stern.
Cascase‹Geo Ringler & Co (2.)
Clear.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Isolde‹Universal Garage.
Little‹Gimbel Bros.
Rosalie‹Nassau E RR.
Ziverling‹Cohan.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Saperstein‹Hyman.
No day calendar.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lehman‹Block.
Label‹O'Daniels Co.
Ryan‹Bubser.
Shattuck‹Perkins.
Cognetta‹Fishel.
Johnson‹Kahn.
J Brothschneider‹Rosenblum.
M Brothschneider‹same.
Murphy‹McGrath.
Wohlgemuth‹Ranekn.
Stamp‹68th St Amuse.
Kimble‹Barrett.
Monahan‹CNY.
Sommer‹Rosenbaum.
Yudokowitz‹Hillman Co.
Impimba‹Fried.
Leone‹Stevens Exp.
Bernheim & Co‹U S Realty & Imp Co.
Cusick‹Nat Coal & Coke Co.
Guzzardi‹Am Dist Water Co.
Samson‹Mattes.
Armson‹Am Auto Supply Co.
Ballon‹Bauman.
J Brady‹Bonner.
S Brady‹same.
Anker‹Rupprich.
Trevor‹Waitt Inv Co.
Murphy‹Burns Bros.
Case on.

PART XI.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Walsh‹Kohn.
Berman‹NYC Int Ry.
Smith‹Shearns.
Wiener‹same.
Golub‹Doyle.
Lebowitz‹Fowlers.
Bachman‹Horace E Demorest Co.
Eisenman‹Whitridge.
White‹Martens.
Dutenhofer‹CNY.
Biller‹Rosenbloom.
Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Flaumenbaum‹Greenberger.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Carroll‹Wilson.
Spencer‹CNY.
Crotty‹Erie RR.
Perkins‹Goodwin Co‹Regent Press.
Knowles‹Knowles.
Northern Bank‹Spreesing.
Mondschein‹Anders.
Witteman‹Riviera Realty Co.
Morris‹Proctor.
Nat Nassau Bk‹Earl.
Wilson‹Salomon.
Halbe‹Adams (2).
Shelling‹Dyars.
Giles‹E Langer Pr.
Wright-Barclay, Inc.‹Fleissner.
Seaver‹So Surety Co.
Esterly Garment Co‹Marks.
N Y Water Equip Co‹Bayer.
Julie‹Loomis Manning F D Co.
M Kaempfer & Sons‹Mendelson.
Kelly Springfield Tire Co‹McIntyre.
Tuma‹Brecher.
Case on.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cases on:
Degnon Con Co‹CNY.
Sasse‹Order U C Trav
Same—Travelers Ins.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.

Inq—Schaltz‹Bacon, Williams‹O'Siel.
Terranova‹Volk Co.
Sherin‹The Terrill Co.
Schwartz‹Vendewegne
Honemier‹Riess Mfg.
Bottlers & Mfg Supply Co‹Frank Brewery.
Young‹Erb.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Case on—Stockum‹Lambert Hoisting Eng Co.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Case on—Levy‹Davey.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Minnie Megrue.
Mary G Pinkney.
Stephen McPartland.
Lawrence Nolan.
Ruth G Dolese.
Ellen Dellett.
Solomon Cohen.
Maurice Weinhausen.
Max C Anderson.
Hilarion H Noll, &c.
Meyer London (2.)
Jacob Mark.
Adelaide W Nash.
F Marion Crawford, infant.
Maggie A Duffy.
John Fleming, Jr, inf.
Johanna Fontham.
Kunigunda Shemberg, &c.
Thomas A Matthews.
Mary Allen.
Catherine Sheehan.
William H Lent.
Ann D Brown.
Julia Armanino.
Ella Downes.
Anna Christensen.
Joseph Smith.
Patrick Cribbin.
Robert F Bloomfield.
Ellen Dellett.
Maurice Seligman.
Alice L Trudeau, inf.
William H Barrett.
Emma J Hatten.
Lamon V Harkness.
Frederick Von Bendendorff.
Henry B Hart.
Eva Fleischer.
Giuseppe Rizzo.
John Shanks, &c.
Philip Greene.
Louis Levy.
Antonio Battaglia.
Giaccomo Cattaneo.
Mary Van Nest.
Emma O'Neill.
Wilson M Powell.
John J Dwyer.
Arabella Little.
Joseph Liebmann (2.)
Benjamin Guggenheim.
Moses Cahn.
Priscilla W Nelson.
William Threlkeld.
Estates of:
John E Burns (issue of fact).
Rachmiel Finkel, (same.)
Jane Tilson, (same.)
Catherine McGee, (same.)
Anna Murray, (same.)
Bryan McCahill, (same.)
Simon Schenkel, (same.)
Wills for probate:
Abraham Gassner.
George H Stockbridge.
William H Chase.
Frances A Bower.
Mary C O'Beirne.
Emily Johnson.
Ernest Rau.
W Holden Weeks.
Joshua Strong.
Jacob Dauler.

Hastings‹O'Brien.
Moore‹Lorenzi.
Levine‹Bauman.
C L Smith Co‹NY Rys
Enison‹same.
Pindyck‹Webendorfer.
Samie‹Rosenfeld.
Packard Auto Ex Co‹Black's Garage Co.
Weinstein‹Int R T.
Kaplan‹same.
Lange‹NY Rys.
Bender‹same.
Walbreich‹same.
Flanzbaum‹same.
Baer‹Yale Knit Mills.
Landes‹Goldstein.
Strulowitz‹Witty.
Ryall‹Montrose.
Levine‹Blumstine.
Chestelowitz‹Koenigsberg.
Goldman‹Levy.
Horowitz‹Silberstein.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Moll‹Marichelm.
Dorfman‹Marmalax Mfg Co.
Tosti‹Frenall Co.
Greenbaum‹Comas Cigarette Mach Co.
Dearnbaum‹Krushar.
Savage‹Eclipse Emb Works.
Goldstein‹Weltinsky.
Lavine‹Kaplan.
Potash‹Jones.
Kraus‹Bondin.
Schulman‹Romaine.
Rosenthal‹No 1,459 Broadway Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Rosenbaum‹Podolsky.
Riegel Sack Co‹Tidewater P Cement Co.
Oertel‹Josephson.
Wilmer & Co‹Katz.
Barnett‹Ratkowsky.
Mandel‹Silberstein.
Holt‹Higgins.
J Wechsler Estate‹Landsberger.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finnelle, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Meyer‹Donegan—Edward L. Carr, Robinson‹Burden, Jr.—Algernon S. Norton. Jackson‹Hertz—Isidor Wels.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Kadin‹Solgus Realty Co., Inc.—Alfred Hayes. Same‹same—Abel C. Thomas.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—B'd Church Fund Gen. Assembly Presbyterian Ch., U. S. A.‹37 W. 19th St. Realty Co.—Eugene A. Donohue.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Lipkowitz‹Weil.
Aetna Acc & Lia Co‹Man Isl Realty Co.
Leahy‹Leahy.
Coughlin‹Fox.
Lewitz‹Lewitz.
Sheridan‹Donnelly.
Lewitz‹Lewitz.
Re Russell.
Fish‹Flar Bldg Corp.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Belotti‹Bickhardt.
Rubin‹Levy.
Same‹Prospect Av Rty Co.
Bronx Pk Casino, Inc‹Ivan Film Prod, Inc.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Inq.—Scotto‹T Hogan & Sons Co, Inc.
Highest number reached in regular order, 881.
Greenberg‹Saltzseider.
Higgins‹Jennings.

PART 2.—Mullan, J.—Short Cause Calendar.

Cohon‹Passenar.
De Hart‹Tompkins.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Dowd‹Daly.
J. Burke Impt‹McCaffery.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.

Marrow‹Yonkers RR. (2.)
Hehl‹Moresa. (2.)
Levine‹Armstrong.
Same‹Niemand.
Mischenka‹Gotthelf. (2.)
Moresa‹O. J. Stephens, Inc.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Tierney, J.—Berliner‹Eagle Pipe Supply Co., Inc.—Charles M. O'Keefe.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re East 98th St.
McGee‹Manhattan Bridge 3-cent Line.
Carney‹Penn Rity Co.
Overton‹Bklyn Trust.
Hutchins‹Parks.
Re East 92d St.

Enumerated day calendar.

People‹Powers.
Same‹McGrath.
Same‹Hartman.
Same‹Mendoza.
Same‹Miller.
Conboy‹Mathews.
Oellrich‹Cogan.
Brodie‹N Y & Q Elec.
Knapp‹Knapp.
Logan‹N Y Sugar Co.
Callegari‹Sartori.
Andrews‹Pierson.
Salzman‹Ehrlich.
Re Radford.
Sheridan‹Frazee.
Terwilliger‹Hudson.
Gorcy‹D & H Co.
McLean‹McLean.
St John's Church‹Wilhelm.
Redden‹Edison Co.
Corner‹Olim.
Briscoe‹City of Mt. Vernon.
Bucalos‹Schubert.
Hack‹Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor.
Liebert‹Reiss.
Stoppick‹Goldstein.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Harrison‹Fried.
Re Alabama Av (Bowie.)
Sheer‹Sheer.
Schaefer‹Schaefer.
Ketcham‹De Heyman.
Webrhoefer Bros Co‹Erhart.
Marx‹Talking Doll & Novelty Co.
Bush‹Bush.
Proctor‹Proctor.
Re Borough Bank (Woodland Lumber.)
Block‹Rosenblatt.
Wagner‹Wagner.
Auto Supply Mfg Co‹Auffero (June 24.)
Re Malbone St (Derby.)
Humphreys‹Stoppani
Becker‹Bd of Educat.
Bitty Assoc‹Landrigan.
Oliver‹Babcock.
Ferrando‹Calderozzo.
Solomon‹Hassman.
Stoddart‹Globe Indemnity Co.
Gold‹Nagler.
Mariatt‹Johns.
Osborn‹Cardeza.
Lipshitz‹Gorman.
Lenz‹Sheehan.
Kumb‹Maychersyck.
Darcy‹N E RR Co.
Loretti‹same.
Meade‹B H RR.
Dorman‹same.
Winckel‹N Y Con RR.
Williams‹Peter Keeler Bldg Co.
Kelley‹Cornell.
Gallagher‹Noble.
Re Kelsey (Manney.)
Re Krasney (Crosney)
Re Gobel.
Fausch‹Pausch.
Re Altobelli.
Huntington Lumber & Coal‹Schaefer Jr & Co.
Compitello‹Cranford.
Bolomey‹Ebert.
Ringsley‹Pounds.
Tielen‹City.
Schwartz‹Helmer (2.)
Tiffany‹Tiffany.
Re Siemers (Blitzer.)
James‹Rochford.
Tiffany‹Town of Oyster Bay.
Re Seneca Av.
Re 33d St.
Harrison‹Fried.
Hogan‹Carpilovsky.
Hanson‹Astoria Dev.
Witz‹same (2.)
Wanger‹Rodstein (2.)
N Y Life Ins‹Funtonada Realty Co.
Haemelmeier, McNamee‹Moynahan.
Witteman Bros Co‹Witteman Co.
Carroll‹Pierron.
Timmes‹Timmes.
Schneider‹City.
Re Young (Board of Aldermen.)
Bosiowsky‹Lerner.
Herman‹Kosta.
Lyon‹Lyon.
Cohen‹Roth.
Kingsley‹Pounds.
Re E 95th St (Award.)
Re N H Assoc of Bay Side.
Compitello‹Cranford.
Eichhorn‹Eichhorn.
Rosenblatt‹Kirschenbaum.
Chiaparini‹Chiaparini.
Leimbach‹Leimbach.
Re Benson.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Supreme Court Calendar.

Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part VII., Platt, J.; Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.

Mangan‹Wilson.
Lagergren‹Nassau RR
Von Braunsberg‹Int R T.
Ronuso‹CNY.
Swift‹Obermeyer & L.
Malamant‹N Y Cons RR.
Pettingill‹Hyman.
Evans‹Compton et al.
Osterhout‹Int R T.
Bleifeld‹Jonas et al.
Joyce‹McDonough.
Hartman‹Lowry et al.
Ranger et al‹Piper.
Resech‹Columbia Machine Works.
Farney‹Taggart et al.
Varley‹Heidelberger et al.
Burkley‹Welz & Z.
Whelan‹Int R T.
Ledger‹C I & B RR.
Jacobson‹West.
Regan‹Moody.
Pashkewich‹Camp Mfg Co.
Arent‹Keating.
Cavalero‹Armour & Co.
Williams‹McNulty Bros.
Jacobs‹B H RR.
Geiss‹Scheuring.
Lanning‹Regensburg.
Halloran‹US Steel Products Co.
Pickerell‹B H RR.
Schoenberg‹Johnston
Stein‹Snyder et al.
Cetta‹Amalia.
Dudley‹Beth.
Mellon‹Kaufold.
Nimmo‹Ferrara et al.
Braunstein‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Cheatum‹N Y Cen RR
Mele‹Waterbury Co.
Johnson‹B H R R.
McCormack‹Cons Gas.
Cohen‹Naz R R.
Cuskey‹same.
Stern‹So B'klyn Ry.
Houston‹NY Frees Co.
Hess‹Huber Brewery.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon down for a day upon this call:

Fisher‹Nas R R.
Ruber‹Lawton.
Burke‹43d St Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Restivo‹NY Telaph.
Hudson‹B H RR.
Rosenberg‹Nassau RR
Kowalsky‹Bliss Co.
Sheridan‹Int R T.
Fisher‹Nassau RR.
Syron‹Weinbros R E.
Greenstein‹NY Con RR.
Levitz‹C I & B RR.
Levitan‹Goldsmith Ref Co.
Romm‹Koeppel.
Young‹Brown.
Ditchick‹Nassau RR.
Dillan‹Jaegerr.
Summerfield‹Ofsink.
Berkowitz‹B H RR.
Cohen‹Nassau RR.
Thomas‹same.
Khnopoulos‹Economy et al.
Michaels‹Standard-Union.
McCaffrey‹CNY.
Saccone‹Cohen.
Chisolm‹Gavigan.
Hill‹B H RR.
Keyes‹O'Shea et al.
Wills‹Elwin.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5164.
Simon‹Haupt.
Santangelo‹Cowen et al.
Empire State Dairy Co‹CNY.
Hegros‹Stretter et al.
Johnson‹C I & B RR.
Lotsky‹B H RR.
Jones et al‹Erie RR.
Helfand‹Miller et al.
Stronger‹Cohen.
Juceam‹So Bklyn Ry.
Schurman‹Spiner Constn Co.
Schoneberger‹Fey.
Gronenberg‹Int R T.
Schoor‹Rosenthal.
Dannevig‹Baker.
Carlin‹Gerken et al.
Healy‹Fidelity & Casualty Co of N Y.
Ginsberg‹Nassau RR.
Lezebruk‹Schiff et al.
Warren‹N Y Rys.
Kerwin‹B H RR.
Cannon‹No Am Bwg.
International Bottling Works‹Nassau RR.
Colmayer‹B H RR.
Mango‹Polo.
Farrell‹Mattera.
Danzig‹B H RR.
Chase‹MacNish.
Klein‹Goldstein.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hyian, J.—Actions triable by the court without a jury. Calendar called in Part V.

Fitall Co‹Brick Co Corp. (In Part IV.)
Feyerfecker‹Leyendecker.
Vitolio‹Volppe.
Greenberg‹Brookville Rty Co.
Atkins Structural, &c, Co‹Homecrest Rty.
Cohen‹Hart Amuse Co
Cook‹Geaneas.
Spleas‹Schyverer.
Ives‹Buntzenich.
Annenberg‹Williams Rty Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lurken‹Barany.
Decker‹Lindner.
Prime‹Merlin.
Buchanan‹Houghton.
Lafayette Holding Co‹Irving Nat Bank of New York.
Goerck‹Goerck.
Lynch‹Gallagher.
McGovern‹Berman.
Jones‹West Light Co.
Highest number reached, 218.
Dingee‹Underhill Rty.
Stimbons‹Vil of Port Chester.
Von Beetson‹Mortimer.
Earle‹Earle.
Seagle‹Barrette.
Cohen‹Rolfsen Rty.
Polk‹Lancaster Rty.
Smith‹O'Beirne.
Scetemon‹McDonald.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Young, J.—Case on.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Tompkins, J.—Naturalization.

The remainder of the day calendar goes over until Monday next.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sankaitis, as admx‹Case et al.
Knoll‹B, Q Co & S R R Co.
Vail‹Rathbun.
Krawczyk, an infant‹Cook.
McKenny‹B H R R.
Devlin‹Flynn.
Duncan‹Kahrs.
Jankowsky‹Roiese.
Azzara, an inf‹Chevrolet Motor of N Y.
Noemer‹B H R R Co.

Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, June 26, 1916.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1055.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

BOLIVIA.—Will pay cash for Bolivia. Ninth floor, 115 W. 30th St.

CLOTH.—Will pay $4 cash for any colors. F and H. Bolivia cloth, style 5,771. Apply New Bedford Mills, 147 West 28th. Telephone 2275 Farragut.

CLOTH.—Will buy for cash, American woolen lightweight Jersey. Telephone 9657 Farragut.

COATS.—Constructors on infants' and children's coats. Broadway Dress Company, 107 Bleecker St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Largest jobber looking at samples; misses' and ladies'; all week. Ready to place orders. 29 West 30th. First floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at coats and suits all week from 1 to 3. P. & B. & D., 1,161 Broadway, Room 402.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking Fall coats and suits, the better kind. 18 West 27th, Room 1,101, from 9 to 11.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits. Levitman & Fein, 33 W. 34th.

COATS.—Looking at Fall samples all week. Fifth floor, 12 West 31st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing Fall orders on suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

CORDUROYS.—Narrow wale; any quantity; must be cheap. M. Freyenman Co., 19-27 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Ruben will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 423 West 55th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber will see samples of serge silk and evening dresses; orders given. Eighth floor, 32 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy serge and silk dresses for the Fall. Seventh floor, 137 West 35th St.

FURS.—Cash jobber on fur at once, trimmings, sets, coats. Lorman, 120 W. 29th.

KHAKI SUITS.—Contractors with two-needle machines, capable making good quality khaki boys' play suits. Call mornings, 149 Grand St. Levin.

LINENS.—Will buy a piece white and colored, tan Palm Beach; also white cotton gabardine. Call at 303 5th Av., Room 513, at 2:30 P. M. Telephone Madison Square 2257.

LINEN.—Will pay cash, any quantity, white and colors. Farragut 3333.

PLUSHES.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Telephone 446 Spring.

SILKS.—Will buy a quantity of satin-striped tub silk, dark grounds. J. R. Waist and Dress Co., 96 Spring St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits; ready to place orders. Call 9:30 to 2, 15 West 26th St., 10th floor.

TAFFETA.—Navy, 85 to 90 cents; must be bargain. La France, 256 5th Av.

TAFFETA.—Open for pastel shades for cash. Novelty Waist, 116 W. 29th.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 338.

WOOLENS.—We are ready to buy all kinds jobs in woolens in cloaking, for cash. Phone 8724 Spring.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLACK OPOSSUM FUR TRIMMINGS at cost price. Mad. Sq. 816.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; also corduroy coats, at $1.75; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SKIRTS to close; 200 Spring cloth coats, 1,000 corduroy skirts, 900 corduroy coats. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th.

COATS, SUITS—Poplin checks, Jerseys, Palm Beach, Silverbloom. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs Summer dresses, also silk dresses, cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 184 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Job Summer dresses, large assortment, cheap. Balsam, 19 West 21st.

KNIT BACK CHINCHILLA, several grades; Dobson's gabardine, No. 518; Jamestown poplin, all colors. 12th floor, 141 W. 28th St.

LADIES' MANNISH SHIRTS.—250 dozen assorted styles; special bargain. Communicate C. Zauche, 72 Leonard St. Tel. 2399 Franklin.

LYMANSVILLE, 203.—All shades, including white; great sacrifice. Adolf Schneider, 17 West 17th.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist & Dress, 134 West 37th St.

PLUSHES in all grades for immediate delivery. 6,777 Madison Square.

PLUSHES FOR SALE.—A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9123.

SHOES.—Stock of ladies' and children's shoes, consisting of low and high styles. Apply Bloom, 28 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SKIRTS.—1,300 wide wale corduroy; assorted colors and sizes in all sizes to close out cheap. H. B. Schwartz, 13 West 20th.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap Fasteners Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 3662.

SPORT DRESSES.—Silk and wool combination jersey Sport Dresses for immediate delivery; very reasonable prices. Sam Englander, 32 Union Square.

SUITS.—Fall line new ready; wonderful values from $8.50 to $14. M. Norwick & Sons, 1,133 Broadway.

WAISTS.—1,000 dozen silks to close out; also 2,000 dozen trimmed voiles; prices from $4.50 to $6.50 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

YARN FOR SALE.—Soft white cotton yarn, No. 7,873, about 30,000 pounds, suitable for making wiping waste or for making stock for spinners' use. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 42 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 185. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN wants line for jobs on commission. 114 East 28th St., Room 503.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 3¾@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday, 3¾@4
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Retail Business Keeps Up Well.

Despite the wet and chilly weather that has put this June on the records as one of the most unfavorable Spring months to business in years, reports from the retail dry goods trade indicate that sales are running well over those of a year ago. That both men and women are anxious to stock up on seasonable apparel of one kind or another is shown by the rush which comes with every day that approaches a Summer temperature, and it is these spasmodic rushes, apparently, that are keeping the season's business up to the levels reported. Men's clothing has been doing well lately; it was said yesterday, though there have been quite a few sales to stimulate the demand. Women's sport clothing has also been an item of note in the trading done to date.

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market, which fell off quite sharply last week, was reported off about 5 cents a pound further by cables received in this market yesterday. Stocks are reduced to between 3,500 and 4,000 bales. Cable service with Canton was reported interrupted yesterday, but Wednesday's messages told of better buying for European account. Prices are tending higher there in sympathy with the rising silver exchange. From Shanghai come reports of a fair business in steam filatures, with tsatlees and tussahs working up in price under an improved demand. There has not been much change at Milan from all accounts, the feature being the high prices that are ruling for cocoons. Locally spot silk is in good demand. Stocks are not well assorted here, and good ready silks are commanding premiums over prices asked for forward shipments.

Printcloth Sales Improve.

More activity to printcloths was reported in the local gray goods market yesterday, though it was confined largely to two staple constructions. These were 39-inch 68-72s, and 38½-inch 64-60s, and it was estimated that on the two a total business of around 50,000 pieces was done. All of the 64-60s available for any delivery on 5¼ cents were cleaned up, the goods selling for shipment in June, July, August, and September, and the mills are asking one-eighth cent more for them. The same was true of the 68-72s available at 6¼ cents, deliveries of this construction being confined principally to this month. Sheetings and other coarse goods were not very active, and there was not much life to fine goods or fancies. Closing printcloth prices, most of them nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-86s	7⅞@	38½-inch, 64-60s	.5⅝@
39-inch, 72-76s	.6¾@	38½-inch, 64-56s	.5¼@
39-inch, 68-72s	.6⅝@	38½-inch, 60-52s	.4⅞@
39-inch, 64-64s	.6⅛@	38½-inch, 60-48s	.4¾@
38½-inch, 64-64s	.5⅝@	27-inch, 64-60s	.3⅝@

*Asked.

Slow with Cloaking Makers.

The labor situation in the garment trade is not the only thing that has had the effect of slowing up operations among the manufacturers of cloakings. They have the early demand for overcoatings to hold partly responsible for their present idleness. A conservative estimate was made yesterday that five times the ordinary amount of overcoating business was placed some months ago by the clothiers. This means that practically the entire wants of the clothing trade in this particular were attended when the heavyweight season opened. On account of this, the duplicate demand, which would come from the clothiers in normal times, will be absent this

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If you are in any sense interested in railroad and industrial stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, we suggest that you send for our special circular describing over one hundred different issues. We classify these stocks as investment, semi-investment and speculative, and the information as set forth in the circular with respect to the various issues should be of considerable interest and value to you.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Decline Renewed After Partial Recovery—Liquidation in Metal Shares.

Market sentiment remained confused yesterday. The upset caused by the critical state assumed by the Mexican situation this week has uncovered some of the weaker points in the speculative structure, and to that very largely has been due the weakness shown in a number of the metal stocks which were again under pressure yesterday.

A rather heavy selling movement late in the day after the market had recovered from an earlier decline established new low prices in a number of stocks. The fall in prices was not confined to the copper and zinc stocks, but these, among the most active stocks, were by far the weakest in the list. United States Steel was made conspicuous by the firmness with which it resisted the afternoon's selling. A number of railroad stocks showed net gains. The weakness therefore was not general. It appeared from this that narrower influences than those based on the day's Mexican news were chiefly responsible for the course of prices, though it was the Mexican situation in the first instance which brought about the lessening of speculative commitments and an increase in bearish pressure.

Wall Street has now had time to become familiar with the latest crisis in our relations with Mexico and to grow stronger in the belief voiced in important banking circles throughout the week that the market effect of intervention in Mexico would in the long run be favorable instead of unfavorable. This view, however, has not disposed the buyers of stocks to resist overmuch the effect of speculative selling nor to provide support for those stocks in which liquidation was most pronounced, namely the metal stocks. These have been much less influenced by the possible cutting off of Mexican production than by the decline in the market for the metals, and by the fear that the increase in output stimulated by the high prices lately attained, particularly by copper and zinc, would prove greater than the demand could readily absorb. That, of course, is a consideration affecting intrinsic value. Considering the matter broadly, this question is of much more importance than the size of the speculative account in these stocks. Recently, however, both of these forces have been adversely affecting the market. Yesterday the rumor that the Tennessee Copper dividend would be passed (it was after the close of the market) accentuated the bearishness of traders toward this group of stocks.

The arrival of more gold from Canada and the information derived from banking quarters that liquidation of American securities by British holders continues suggest the necessity England is under of providing constantly for the heavy expenditures of the Allies, particularly of England herself, in the United States. It would not be surprising if these two means of providing funds were supplemented by a time loan in this market. In that event it is likely that a transaction would be entered into somewhat similar to that which has been negotiated for France. The English borrowing, however, would be done on American securities instead of on the securities of other countries which are to form the collateral for the French credit.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	4½	5½	3½
Chicago	..	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	..
San Francisco	5½	3	3	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2¼@2⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¼@3⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call.		Renewal
High.	Low.	Last.	Rate.
2¾	2¾	2¾	3

Time.

60 days	3⅛@2¾	5 months	4 @..
90 days	3⅛@2¾	6 months	4 @..
4 months	4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3½@3⅜
4 to 6 months.....3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅜	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91⅛	5.91½	5.91⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90⅞	5.90⅝	+.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	74.75	74.75	74.75	—.25
Cables	74.87½	74.87½	74.87½	—.18¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.91⅛	5.90⅝
95.28 Berlin	74.75	74.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.28	5.27¼
19.225 Greece	19.35	19.40
51.45 Russia	30.60	30.70
5.1826 Italy	6.35¼	6.34¾
20.20 Austria	12.80	12.85
26.70 Scandinavia	27.75	27.87½
19.90 Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19 Holland	41.43¾	41.56¾
China—		
Hongkong	50.25	50.87½
Shanghai	72.00	72.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.40 Rio	24.25	24.38½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $450,138,426, balance, $21,764,634; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,038,660.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.8125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31d, up ⅛d; in New York, 65c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 50@55c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	590,714
Same day last year	440,677
Year to date	81,534,499
Same period last year	60,873,591
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.87 — .42
Same day last year	70.51 —1.07

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 8	80.91 Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	16¼	700	Advance Rumely	16	16	15¾	16	— ½
19⅞	20	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	20½	20⅝	20	20	....
8¼	8⅝	200	Alaska Juneau	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
24½	24⅝	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	24⅝	23½	24⅝	— ⅛
82	82½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ½
98	98½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
87½	87¾	9,800	Am. Beet Sugar	88	88⅞	86⅝	87¾	— ⅛
100	103	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	102	100	102	+2
170	186	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	175	175	175	175	+ ⅝
54½	54⅝	2,900	Am. Can	55	55½	54½	54½	— ½
109½	110¼	500	Am. Can pf	109⅝	109⅝	109½	109½	— ¼
57	57½	1,600	Am. Car & Fdry	57	58	57	57	....
116½	117½	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅜	116⅞	116⅜	116⅞	—1¼
142	144½	500	Am. Coal Products	144½	146	144½	145	+ ⅝
53½	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	....
125	128	300	Am. Express	125	126	125	126	+1
49⅞	50⅛	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
28½	28½	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
20¼	20½	1,100	Am. Linseed	20½	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
46	48	600	Am. Linseed pf	45	46¼	45	46¼	— ½
68¼	68½	5,300	Am. Locomotive	68⅝	70	68½	68½	—1
102	103	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
92⅝	93	6,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92⅝	94½	92⅝	93	— ⅛
110	112	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111	111	111	111	—1
93¼	94	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
47½	47¾	1,000	Am. Steel Fdries	49½	49½	47⅝	47⅝	—2⅛
109½	110	400	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110¼	109½	109½	—1
130	130½	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130⅝	130⅝	130⅛	130⅛	— ½
203½	204	100	Am. Tobacco	204	204	204	204	—1⅞
....	....	20	Do., odd lot	203½	203½	203½	203½	....
43¼	43⅞	800	Am. Woolen	43⅝	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	+ ⅛
23	24	100	Am. Writing P. pf	23	23	23	23	—1½
41	41¼	13,400	Am. Zinc L. & S	43¼	43⅝	40⅜	41	—2
64	65½	2,700	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	65¼	65⅝	64	64	—1½
80⅝	80⅞	18,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	81⅝	82⅝	80⅝	80⅝	—1½
104	104½	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104½	104⅞	104⅛	104⅜	— ½
100⅞	101	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	....
113	114	100	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114	114	114	....
81½	81	11,200	Baldwin Loco	84	84⅞	80½	81½	—3⅝
104	105¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	104	104	104	104	....
88⅜	88¾	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅜	89¼	88½	88⅝	— ⅛
76½	76⅝	750	Baltimore & Ohio pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅝
....	....	10	Bank of Commerce	167	167	167	167	....
1½	1¾	1,100	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅜
428	440	100	Bethlehem Steel	435	435	435	435	—3
85	87	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86	86¼	....	86¼	+ ¼
65¼	65½	26,000	Butte & Superior	68	68¼	65	65¼	—3¼
19	19½	600	California Petrol	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	— ⅝
174⅜	175½	1,900	Canadian Pacific	175¼	176	175	175	— ½
53⅜	54	1,400	Central Leather Co	53½	54¼	53½	54	+ ½
111	112½	700	Chandler Motor	112½	113	112	112	....
61⅜	62¼	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	62½	61⅜	61⅜	— ¼
12½	13	200	Chi. Gt. Western	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	37¼	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	36	37⅛	36	37⅛	+ ⅛
97¼	97½	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97½	97⅝	97½	97½	+ ¼
120⅜	130½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130	130	130	130	....
128	130	900	Chi. & Northwest	129	129	129	129	— ⅛
22⅜	22⅞	44,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24	24½	22½	22⅝	—1⅜
20⅝	20⅞	600	Chile Copper	20¾	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
48½	48⅝	4,700	Chino Copper	49⅜	49⅞	48⅜	48⅜	—1
73	74	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	74	74	73	73½	+ ¼
40⅝	41	1,700	Colo. Fuel & Iron	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
32	34	100	Col. & Southern	32	32	32	32	—3
134½	135½	200	Consolidated Gas	135	135	134⅝	134⅝	— ⅝
116	117	200	Con.G., El.L. & P.B.	116½	116½	116¼	116¾	+6¼
98½	99	900	Continental Can	100	100	99	99	— ½
19	19⅛	3,000	Corn Products Ref	19	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
95½	96¾	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96	96	96	96	—.½
78¼	79½	20,200	Crucible Steel	80	80⅞	77⅝	78½	—.⅝
113⅞	114	312	Crucible Steel pf	114	114	113⅞	113⅞	—1
91	92	100	Deere & Co. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	....
13½	15	100	Den. & Rio Grande	14	14	14	14	—1
30	30½	2,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	30½	32	30	30	— ⅛
19	19⅛	3,000	Corn Products Ref	19	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
95½	96¾	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96	96	96	96	—.½
78¼	79½	20,200	Crucible Steel	80	80⅞	77⅝	78½	—.⅝
113⅞	114	312	Crucible Steel pf	114	114	113⅞	113⅞	—1
91	92	100	Deere & Co. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	....
13½	15	100	Den. & Rio Grande	14	14	14	14	—1
30	30½	2,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	30½	32	30	30	— ⅛
136½	137¼	50	Detroit Edison Co	137	137	137	137	....
114½	116	100	Detroit United Ry	115	115	115	115	—1
114½	116	20	Do., odd lot	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	....
44	44¼	3,000	Distillers' Secur	44	45	43½	44	— ⅞
26¼	27½	300	Dome Mines	27¼	27¼	26¾	26½	—1½
36⅛	36⅜	4,300	Erie	36⅜	36⅝	36	36⅛	— ⅛
52	52⅜	1,200	Erie 1st pf	52	52⅝	52	52¼	— ⅛
113½	116	25	Gen. Chemical pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	....
166¾	169¾	500	General Electric	167½	168	167	168	....
74⅜	74⅞	4,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75	75½	74⅜	74⅜	—⅝
87	89	100	Granby Consol	88	88	88	88	—1
120¼	120½	900	Great Northern pf	120½	120½	120½	120⅜	+ ⅛
36½	36⅝	1,300	G. N. ore ctfs. & prop.	36½	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
39½	40	2,200	Greene-Cananea	41	41	40	40	—1⅝
83	85	400	Gulf States Steel	84	84½	83⅝	84½	—2½
96	100	200	Gulf States S. 1st pf	96⅛	96⅛	96	96	—1½
89	89½	100	Gulf States S. 2d pf	90	90	90	90	+ ½
105	105¾	100	Illinois Central	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅝
48	48¼	30,200	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48⅞	48	48¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	1,000	Interb.Con. Pr.ctfs	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
49¼	51	300	Int. Agricultural pf	50⅞	50⅞	49⅞	49⅞	—2⅛
78½	79½	300	Int. Harv. Corp	80	80	80	80	—1
23⅜	24	5,100	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	24	24½	23⅜	23⅜	— ½
91⅛	92	35,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	91⅜	93⅜	90½	92	— ⅜
45⅜	45⅝	1,600	Int. Nickel	45⅜	46	45⅜	45½	— ½
11⅜	11⅝	100	Int. Paper	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ⅝
56	56½	200	Int. Paper pf	56¼	56½	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
81	83	300	Jewel Tea	83½	83½	83	83	—1
104	105½	200	Jewel Tea pf	105¼	105¼	105	105	—2½
25½	26	300	Kansas City South	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
59¾	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅛
96¾	99	200	Kayser (J.) & Co	99½	99½	99½	99½	+1
96⅝	99	50	Do., odd lot	97	97	97	97	....
71¼	72	300	Kelly Spring Tire	71	71	71	71	—1⅝
47⅜	47⅝	23,800	Kennecott Copper	47½	48¼	47	47¼	—1½
66	67	900	Lackawanna Steel	68	68½	67½	67½	—1½
19¾	20	100	Lake Erie & W.	20	20	20	20	— ⅜
42	44	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	42¼	43	42½	43	—1
48	49	1,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	48½	49½	48¼	48¼	— ½
79¾	80	2,425	Lehigh Valley	79¼	80⅜	79¼	79⅞	+ ⅛
280	280	200	Liggett & Myers	251	251	251	251	+1
119	120	100	Ligg ett & Myers pf	119½	119⅝	119½	119½	— ⅞
37	38	700	Long Island	37	37½	37	37½	....
132	134	200	Louis. & Nash	132	132	132	132	—1½
83	83¼	4,300	Maxwell Motors	83½	85	83	83	—1
87⅛	87⅝	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	87½	88¼	87½	87½	+ ⅝
57	57⅜	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	58	58	57	57	— ½
61	62	200	May Dept. Stores	62	62	62	62	—1
97¼	97⅝	23,800	Mexican Petroleum	98¾	98	96½	97	—1½
34½	34⅞	2,000	Miami Copper	35	35	34½	34½	— ⅝
126¼	126¾	200	M., St. P. & S. M.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	— ⅝
4⅝	5	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
6¾	6⅞	1,900	Missouri Pacific	7	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
6¾	6⅞	3,300	Do. trust rcts.	7	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
123½	128	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125	125	125	125	—1
76½	77½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+1½
24	24½	1,900	Nat. En. & St. Co	24⅝	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅛
64	65	600	Nat. Lead Co	65	65	65	65	—1
16⅝	16½	800	Nev. Con. Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
132½	133	200	N. Y. Air Brake	133	133	133	133	....
103⅝	104⅝	5,500	N. Y. Central	104	104½	103½	103⅝	— ⅝
61⅜	62¼	4,650	N. Y., N. H. & H.	61⅜	63½	61⅜	61⅜	....
28¾	27½	500	N. Y. Ont. & West	27	27	26½	26½	— ¼
130¾	131	700	Norfolk & Western	131	131	130½	130⅞	+ ⅛
66¾	70	100	North American	66	66	66	66	— ⅝
113¾	113⅝	900	Northern Pacific	113	113⅝	113	113⅛	....
6¾	7	500	Ontario Mining	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21½	23½	100	Pacific Mail	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
97½	105	200	Pac. M. pf. sub.rcts.	98	98	98	98	+3
57⅞	57⅞	1,100	Penn. R. R.	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
101½	102¾	100	People's Gas., Chi.	102	102	102	102	+ ⅞
12½	14	100	Peoria & Eastern	13	13	13	13	—1¼
47	47½	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	48½	48½	47½	47½	— ⅞
99⅞	100½	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
....	....	90	Do. odd lot	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	....
....	....	800	Pullman Co	163⅛	163⅛	163	163	— ⅛
129	131	200	Public Service Corp	129	129	129	129	— ½
43⅞	43¾	1,400	Railway Steel Sp	43¾	43⅞	43	43	— ½
96½	97⅝	100	Railway Steel S. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
20⅜	20⅝	2,900	Ray Con. Copper	21	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
100¼	100¼	43,600	Reading	100½	102⅛	100¼	100¼	—1⅛
100	100	100	Reading 1st pf	100	100	100	100	....
100	100	100	Reading 2d pf	100	100	100	100	....
45¼	46	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
45⅝	45¾	700	Rep. Iron & St. pf	45¼	45½	45¼	45¾	— ¼
107½	107⅝	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	....
15½	16½	100	Seaboard Air Line	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
39	39½	100	Seab. Air Line pf	39	39	39	39	+1¼
182	184	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	183	183	183	183	....
30⅞	31½	1,600	Shattuck-Arizona	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	— ⅜
96¼	96⅝	3,012	Southern Pacific	96¼	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅝
22½	22⅝	1,000	Southern Railway	22½	22½	22½	22½	....
68¾	69	200	Southern Ry. pf	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
137	138	11,300	Studebaker Co	138	139½	136⅜	137½	— ⅝
41¼	41¾	6,100	Tennessee Copper	44¼	44⅝	40⅝	41¼	—3⅜
184	185	400	Texas Co	185	186	184¾	184⅝	+ ⅜
13	13⅜	700	Texas & Pacific	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
65¼	67⅛	6,100	Third Avenue	65¼	68½	65¼	67½	+2⅜
11	14	100	T., St. L. & W. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	—1¼
5⅝	5⅞	100	Union B. & P. Co	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
32	33	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
136	136½	11,800	Union Pacific	135¼	137	134⅞	136	+ ⅝
82⅜	82⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
93⅝	94½	300	United Cigar Stores	93⅝	94	93⅝	94	— ½
163¼	163⅝	7,600	United Fruit Co	165	166½	163	163¼	—1⅝
18	20	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
21½	21½	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
146⅜	147⅛	16,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	153	154	146⅜	147	—7½
28	32	100	U. S. Rub. Imp. Co	28	28	28	28	....
1½	1½	100	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	....
52½	52⅝	1,300	U. S. Rubber	52½	53	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
109	109½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	....
67½	67⅝	7,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	69½	69⅞	67⅜	67⅜	—2¼
50¼	51	300	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	50½	50½	50½	50¾	+ ¼
83⅝	83⅞	60,200	U. S. Steel	83⅝	84⅝	83⅜	83⅝	— ⅛
117⅜	117¾	1,600	U. S. Steel pf	117⅜	117¾	117¼	117¼	— ⅛
76	76½	5,500	Utah Copper	76	76¾	75¾	76½	— ⅛
40¼	40⅝	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	40½	41	40⅞	41	—1
13⅜	13⅞	300	Wabash	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	....
48¾	48¾	1,700	Wabash pf. A	48¾	48½	48¼	48¼	— ½
27	27¼	1,000	Wabash pf. B	27	27¼	27	27	— ¼
125	128	600	Wells Fargo Exp	131	131	127⅞	127⅞	—5½
92⅞	93½	700	Western Union Tel	92⅞	93½	92⅝	93⅜	....
58	58¼

Of Interest to Local Investors.

The annual tax on personal property in Greater New York for the past five years has averaged $18.56 per $1000. For 1916 it varies from $20.40 per $1000 in New York County to $21.30 per $1000 in Richmond County.

There are many well secured bonds which may be made permanently exempt from this tax by a payment of only $5.00 per $1000.

Our new pamphlet comprising a list of bonds which may be made exempt and excerpts from the present Secured Debt Tax Law will be mailed on request.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Equitable Building, New York

American Brass
American Lgt. & Trac.
Borden's Cond. Milk
Central Aguirre
Fajardo Sugar
International Salt
New Jersey Zinc
Otis Elevator
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Virginian Railway
Worth'ton Pump & Frac.

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
16 BROAD ST. TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

June Bond List

Upon request a copy will be mailed.

Included in our offerings are high grade New York State municipal issues.

Particular attention given to inquiries from trustees of estates, guardians and others having charge of the investment of trust funds.

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

Henry Clews & Co.
11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
Stocks, Bonds and Investment Securities bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight.
Interest paid on daily balances.
BRANCH OFFICES
500 Fifth Ave. 963 Third Ave.
1122 Broadway 96 Warren St.
30 Union Square 16 Court St., Brklyn

MEGARGEL & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange, Boston Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
35 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

Battle Creek & Sturgis 1st 3s, 1989
Missouri, Kansas & East. 1st 5s, 1942
Ill. Cent., St. Louis Div., 3s, 1951
Schenectady & Duanesburg 1st 6s, 1924
Cinc., Indianapolis & Western Stocks

FINCH & TARBELL
Members New York Stock Exchange.
EQUITABLE BUILDING, N. Y. 5630 Rector

Securities with Liberal Yield
Circular on request.

A. D. Converse & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Commercial Trust Bldg., Phila.

Investment Securities
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Kentucky Trac. & Term'l 5s, 1951
Detroit, Grand Haven & Mil. 6s, 1918
New Orl'ns, Texas & Mex. 1st 6s, 1925
Georgia Lt., Pow. & Rys. 1st 5s, 1941

Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

Gartenlaub & Co.
High Grade Bonds
5 Nassau Street
New York

F. M. Dyer & Co
High-grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston Baltimore

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Bankers Trust Stock
Central Trust Rights
Telephone 5969 Broad

TENNESSEE COPPER PASSES DIVIDEND

Directors Base Action in Part on Loss of Plant by Fire.

REPORT OF RUSSIAN SUIT

Czar's Government Advanced $1,500,000 and Wants Money or "T. N. T." Ordered.

Directors of Tennessee Copper, one of the most winsome of the "war brides" of 1915, met immediately after the close of the market yesterday, discussed the company's perplexities for nearly four hours, and passed the dividend. They explained their action in a brief statement, as follows:

"Owing to the situation brought about by the fire at Copperhill, which has not yet been adjusted, and also to the expenditures needed for other construction, the Directors voted unanimously not to authorize the payment of a dividend at this time."

The fire at Copperhill, which is in Tennessee, destroyed a trinitrotoluol plant which the company was constructing in accordance with a contract with the Russian Government. Russia advanced $1,500,000 on the contract, and "the situation brought about by the fire" is that Russia wants either the money or the "T. N. T." It has been reported that litigation has been threatened.

The company has paid dividends at the rate of 75 cents a quarter on shares of $25 par value, or at the annual rate of 12 per cent., since June, 1913. Before that it had paid dividends for a dozen years with the exception of 1910. Its earnings were derived principally from its copper, but it was also the biggest producer of sulphuric acid in the world, so that after the war broke speculators bid for the stock eagerly in the anticipation of handsome extra dividends. Utley Wedge, an experienced chemist, was made President of the company in order to extract a high revenue from the company's acids and gases. The stock advanced from 25½ to 70.

Then it came out that the company had a contract with the International Agricultural Corporation for the sale of its sulphuric acid at a price which looked good before the war, when the contract was made, but which was insignificantly small by comparison with the price for sulphuric in war times. The two companies engaged in long bickerings over the contract, the Tennessee company seeking to hold for itself all the acid it could turn out in excess of the amount supplied to the fertilizer company in normal times. Labor troubles also came on and interfered with the operation of all departments.

From its high point of 70 last year the stock has gone down to 41¼, yesterday's closing price, reached after a decline of 3⅝ points on the day. The company has $5,000,000 stock outstanding and effects a saving of $150,000 by passing the quarterly dividend.

NEW ROCK ISLAND PLAN.

All Interests Join in a General Reorganization Committee.

Something tangible in the way of reorganizing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company has been accomplished in the appointment of a committee representing both committees of stockholders and the committee of debenture bondholders. The committee is composed of Seward Prosser, James Speyer, Charles Hayden, N. L. Amster, E. K. Boisot, and S. Davies Warfield, with B. W. Jones as secretary. White & Chase, Samuel Untermyer and K. R. Babbitt have been engaged as counsel. The work of formulating the reorganization plan will be begun at once.

The general features of the plan are all but agreed upon. They provide an assessment of $40 a share on the stock, in exchange for which the stockholders are to receive $30,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock. The $20,000,000 debenture bonds are to be exchanged, par for par, for a 6 per cent. preferred stock, which is to be cumulative up to 5 per cent. With the money raised from the sale of the first preferred stock, which is to be offered at par, and with the retirement of the debentures, it is estimated that the company can start its rehabilitated career with ample working capital and relieved from $42,000,000 of interest-bearing obligations.

Speyer & Co. and Hayden, Stone & Co. have expressed a willingness to underwrite the preferred stock issue. The reorganization managers see their way clear except for the work on a number of details. The endeavor to reorganize the company has been quickened by the troubles in Mexico, since a large traffic in troops and supplies is in prospect.

BANK GOVERNOR STRONG ILL

Head of Federal Reserve Institution to Take a Long Rest.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., the first Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has been compelled by ill-health to leave his desk. He has been advised by his physician that he should take a complete rest for several months, after which he should be fully recovered and able to resume his work. He will accordingly leave next week for the West.

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank were advised of Mr. Strong's condition yesterday, and in view of the fact that his health has suffered from the organization work he did in getting the new banking system started they granted him leave of absence. Mr. Strong was President of the Bankers Trust Company when officers were chosen for the new Federal Reserve Bank, and gave up a much more remunerative place to become Governor.

Robert H. Treman, a Class A Director named by the member banks, has been appointed a Deputy Governor ad interim. Mr. Treman is one of the best-known up-State bankers. He is President of the Tompkins County National Bank of Ithaca, a member of Treman & King, hardware merchants, and a trustee of Cornell University. He will come to New York and give most of his time to the management of the Reserve Bank in Governor Strong's absence.

William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, has been Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank since its establishment. He will continue to serve in an advisory capacity, but it was necessary to make another selection for an active executive head who could give constant attention to the Reserve Bank's affairs.

LYDIG SUES ON WAR ORDERS

Demands Share of Profits on an $8,100,000 Shell Contract.

Captain Philip Lydig filed a summons and complaint yesterday in a suit for $67,500 against Joseph K. White for an alleged breach of contract relative to the sale of war munitions.

According to the complaint Captain Lydig drew a contract in the Hotel Astoris, Petrograd, Russia, in March, 1915, under the terms of which the plaintiff agreed to give White 25 per cent. of whatever profits he received on contracts for war supplies made with Russia or any of the Allies. White in turn promised, the plaintiff alleges, that he would pay Captain Lydig 1 per cent. on the amounts of all contracts made after that date by the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company with the British War Office.

Since the date of the agreement, Captain Lydig asserts, the company obtained contracts to supply the British War Office with 600,000 shells at a total cost of $8,100,000. On the basis of his contract he claims $67,500 as the amount due him and that White is entitled to $5,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

At the close of the day the special softness displayed by the "war stocks" and the copper issues attracted general attention of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It helped to unsettle the list, as a whole, with the closing reflecting nervousness. The market changed its tone more than once during the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
270	Allis-Chalmers.	23½	24⅝	23⅜	24⅝
780	Am. B. Sugar.	88	89	86⅝	87½
240	Am. Can	55	55	54½	54⅝
10	Am. Car & F.	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
80	Am. Cotton O.	54	54	54	54
50	Am. H. & L. pf	49½	49½	49½	49½
50	Am. Ice Sec..	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
20	Am. Lin. pf..	45	45	45	45
110	Am. Locomo...	68⅝	70½	68⅝	69
530	Am. Smelting.	92½	94⅜	92½	92⅝
320	Am. Zinc	43	43⅞	41½	41⅝
70	Am. Zinc pf..	65½	65½	65½	65⅞
2,950	Anaconda Cop.	81⅞	83⅝	80⅝	80⅞
470	Baldwin Loco.	84⅝	84⅝	81	81⅜
80	Balt. & Ohio..	88⅝	89	88⅝	89
40	Brook. R. T..	86	86	86	86
1,590	Butte & Sup..	67⅞	67⅞	65½	65⅞
10	California Pet	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
110	Can. Pacific.	174½	176½	174⅝	175⅞
120	Central Leath.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53½
270	Ches. & Ohio..	61⅜	62½	61⅜	61⅝
1,900	C., R. I. & P.	24	24½	22⅝	23
10	Chino Copper..	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
240	Col. Fuel & I.	41	41⅜	40⅞	41⅛
110	Corn Products.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½
870	Crucible Steel.	78⅞	80⅜	78⅛	78⅝
240	Dist. Securities	44	45	43½	44½
690	Erie	36	36⅝	36	36⅛
10	Gt. North. Ore	36½	36⅝	36½	36½
75	Greene-Can. ..	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
110	Goodrich Co...	74½	75¾	74½	74½
20	Ill. Central ..	104	104	104	104
830	Inspira. Cop..	48	48⅝	48	48¼
120	Int. Mer. Mar.	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
4,780	Int. M. M. pf.	91⅛	93¼	91	91⅞
30	Kan. City So.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞
570	Ken. Copper ..	47⅛	48¼	47⅛	47⅝
190	Lehigh Valley.	79½	80⅜	79½	80⅜
370	Maxwell Motor	84	84⅞	83¼	85¼
3,480	Mexican Pet..	97⅛	98⅜	96⅝	96⅝
180	Miami Cop....	35	35⅝	34⅝	34½
60	Mo. Pacific...	7¼	7¼	7	7
40	Mo. Pac. tr...	7	7	7	7
10	Nat. Lead	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
210	N. Y. Central	103⅛	104⅞	103⅛	103⅛
170	N. Y., N.H. & H.	62⅛	63¾	62½	63¼
20	Ontario Mining	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
50	Pacific Mail...	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
80	Pennsylvania...	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
20	Pressed S. C..	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
20	Ray Copper....	21	21	21	21
4,120	Reading	100⅝	101⅞	100⅝	100½
40	Rep. Iron & S.	45¼	45½	45	45
90	South. Pacific.	96⅜	96⅞	96¼	96⅞
20	Southern Ry..	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
870	Studebaker ...	137	139⅛	136⅞	137⅝
710	Tenn. Copper.	44⅛	44⅛	40⅞	42
580	Third Avenue..	65⅜	68⅜	65⅜	67⅜
2,410	Union Pacific.	135⅛	136⅞	135	136
240	United Fruit..	165	165¼	163⅜	163⅜
230	U. S. I. Alcohol.	153½	153½	144½	147¼
170	U. S. Rubber.	52⅜	52⅝	52¼	52⅛
4,740	U. S. Steel....	83⅜	84½	83⅜	83⅝
190	Utah Copper...	76⅛	76⅝	75	76½
65	West. Un. Tel.	93½	93¼	93¼	93¼
380	Westing. Elec.	58⅝	59	58	58

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.11⅝	.11⅝	.11⅝	.11⅝
200	Goldfield Con.	.84	.84	.84	.84
400	Jumbo Ext...	.81	.81	.81	.81
800	Nevada Hills.	.20	.20	.20	.20
200	Ophir	.88	.88	.88	.88
2,000	Oro	.05	.05	.04⅞	.04⅛
8,200	Rescue Eula..	.41	.41	.38	.38
100	Sierra Nevada	.30	.30	.30	.30
900	Tonopah Ext..	5.62½	5.62½	5.30	5.30
250	Union Con....	.94	.94	.94	.94

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt.	8	Dec. 15,'16	100½	101¼	3.50
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95⅝	96⅜	5.25
Arger. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100½	101½	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100¾	101¼	5.60
City of Mont.		Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.40
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100½	100⅝	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100½	101½	3.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅝	99⅞	5.03
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1923	99¾	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	100	100½	4.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100¼	5.35
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	101½	1.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101	103	3.75
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101¼	3.25
Swiss Gov....	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Gov....	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅛	4.60
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1516	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	89¼	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96	98⅛	5.93
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100⅛	4.35
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98	98½	4.50
Amacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.70
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101½	101⅝	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.85
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	99½	100¼	4.50
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¾	101¾	5.70
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103⅝	5.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.10
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98	98¼	4.30
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅝	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101½	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101	101¼	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅝	4.85
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99½	6.12
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99⅝	5.20
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	4.23
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	4.80
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.45
*Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	96¾	97⅜	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97¾	98¾	7.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100½	100⅝	4.83
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr. 1,'41	98¾	99⅛	5.10
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'26	98¾	99⅛	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	100⅞	101¼	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100½	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	97½	98	5.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.85
U.Ry.G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.50
U.S.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	110	114	4.25
U.S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅝	101	4.45
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¼	4.50
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101¼	4.90
Wint. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	99	5.60
W. Y. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.50
Winn. R. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West. Ld.	6	Jan. 1,'25	98	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining....	685	695	685	695
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line...	85	90	85	90
Chesebrough Mfg....	300	305	300	305
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil....	315	320	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line..	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L..	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line....	200	205	200	205
Galena S. Oil.....	152	154	153	156
Galena S. Oil pf....	138	142	138	142
Illinois Pipe Line....	160	162	160	162
Indiana Pipe Line...	87	90	87	90
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd..	10	10¼	10	10¼
National Transit....	15	17	15	17
New York Transit....	185	190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line..	93	96	93	96
Ohio Oil.....	225	227	225	227
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil.....	12¼	12⅝	12¼	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	80	85	80	85
Prairie Oil & Gas....	400	405	400	405
Prairie Pipe Line....	217	218	218	220
Solar Refining.....	270	280	270	275
Southern Pipe Line..	125	130	125	130
South Penn. Oil....	345	350	347	350
South. W. Penn.....	103	106	103	106
Stand. Oil of Cal....	248	250	248	250
Stand. Oil of Ind....	555	560	555	560
Stand. Oil of Kan....	440	450	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky....	400	410	400	410
Stand. Oil of Neb....	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J....	521	524	523	526
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	206	208	206	208
Stand. Oil of Ohio....	620	630	620	630
Swan & Finch.....	95	100	95	100
Union Tank.....	81	88	81	88
Vacuum Oil.....	253	256	253	257
Washington Oil.....	30	40	30	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	127	128	127	130
American Cigar pf...	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	325	340	325	340
J. S. Young.....	105	115	105	115
J. S. Young pf....	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M..	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F....	175	178	175	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	230	240	230	240
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	495	515	480	500
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

Inspiration Copper Dividend.

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company declared yesterday a dividend of $2 a share, payable July 31. Three months ago the initial disbursement was ordered, amounting to $1.25 a share. Presumably the stock is now on an $8 annual dividend basis, compared with $5 before yesterday's action was taken, but the Directors have not denoted that the payments applied to definite periods. The company's earnings are reported to be running at the rate of approximately $20 a year on the shares.

Ottawa Gold Here Now $70,625,000.

J. P. Morgan & Co. deposited $4,800,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday, the largest single consignment on the current movement from Ottawa. The total brought in since May 11 now amounts to $70,625,000.

TELLS OF RICH ORE IN GUGGENHEIM MINE

Pope Yeatman Asserts It Yielded 80% of Copper Under Acid Treatment.

DECISION ON STOCK VALUE

Justice Callaghan Holds Its Price in 1915 May Not Be Evidence of Its Worth in 1912.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 22.—Pope Yeatman of Philadelphia, chief of the staff of consulting engineers of M. Guggenheim & Sons, was called by the plaintiff to testify today in the trial of the suit brought by William Guggenheim against his five brothers for $10,000,000, which he asserts is his share of a $60,000,000 profit which he alleges the five brothers made in speculating in the Chuquicmata Copper Mine in Chile.

Mr. Yeatman was called after Justice Callaghan had ruled that testimony concerning the market value in 1914 and 1915 of the stock of the Chile Copper Company of Delaware, a holding company for Chile Exploration Company stock, was not evidence of the value of Chile Exploration Company stock in 1912, the year when William Guggenheim released his claim to the Chuquicmata venture, unless a foundation was laid by the plaintiff to show that the value of the mine as represented by the stock of the Chile Copper Company of Delaware in 1914 and 1915 was substantially the same as the stock of the Chile Exploration Company when it was placed on the market in 1913, and that the stock of the Chile Copper Company did not represent values of newly acquired mining property.

During the argument on the question of whether figures showing the market value of Chile Copper Company stock in 1914 and 1915 should go to the jury, the five defendants frequently whispered in the ear of their attorneys and passed notes to their counsel. Following the argument by counsel, Justice Callaghan said:

"We are all agreed that the measure of damage here, if there is any damage, is the amount of copper that was in the mine on Jan. 4, 1912. If the plaintiff does not show that a copartnership existed in 1912, that this was a copartnership agreement, and does not show that there was a liquidation of partnership in 1914, then his action cannot prevail."

The court, however, said that he would not preclude the plaintiff from introducing evidence showing the production of copper in the mine and its selling price. Counselor Baldwin immediately called Mr. Yeatman to the stand, with the object of proving the intrinsic value of the Chuquicmata prospect and to show that no other properties adjoining it had been mined.

Mr. Yeatman said that he was present on Jan. 3, 1912, when Albert C. Burrage, the Boston promoter, was discussing with Daniel Guggenheim the Chuquicmata property, and that he was present when the written proposal of Mr. Burrage was submitted, on Jan. 9, 1912.

The witness was asked to describe the property taken over by the Chile Exploration Company and the Chile Copper Company other than that turned over by Burrage to the Chile Exploration Company. He named one or two, and said that it would be impossible to name all without having data before him. Yeatman admitted, however, that the other properties he had mentioned had not been mined, although they were explored.

The witness further admitted that in June, 1911, and during the Fall of that year, he had frequent consultations with Burrage and Daniel Guggenheim with relation to the Burrage option on the Chuquicmata mine; he also stated that on Jan. 4, 1912, he had received a report from G. A. Catlin Smith, the chemist, on the prospect, and had verbal reports from Smith as far back as December, 1911.

"I posted Daniel Guggenheim from time to time on these reports," said Mr. Yeatman, "and told him that Smith had been making tests on samples of ore sent by the Burrage engineers. I told him that the tests had been satisfactory and that the reports led us to believe that the ore could be treated with sulphuric acid. I told him it was showing over 80 per cent. copper after being treated."

Mr. Yeatman was unable to tell how many tons of ore had been taken out of the mines covered by the Burrage options, but asserted he would figure it out and have the report tomorrow. Asked for the report that he made on the Chile Prospect, the witness said he had forwarded it to the Chile Exploration Company or to one of the other subsidiary companies.

Charles K. Lipman of Manhattan, who had charge of the files of the Chile Exploration Company and other companies interested in the Guggenheim mining interests, was called to the stand and asked to produce the Yeatman report on the Chile mine which was referred to in a letter sent by Daniel Guggenheim to Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co. on May 28, 1915. Mr. Lipman said that he did not have the report with him and that he had given a copy of it to the New York Stock Exchange. He said that many of the reports and papers relating the the Chuquicmata prospect were exhibits in Boston in the trial of Louis Ross against Albert C. Burrage. Samuel Untermyer of defendants' counsel promised to have the report, or a copy of it, in court tomorrow.

BANKING INSTITUTE GROWING

Funds to be Raised to Provide More Units of Instruction.

Growth of the American Institute of Banking, an organization for the education of bank employes, has reached such a point that it was decided yesterday at a meeting of bank Presidents to provide for more classes. There are about 2,000 members of the institute, of whom 600 are enrolled in the New York Chapter. The classes have become so large as to be unwieldy, and funds will be raised to provide more units of instruction.

Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of Manhattan Company, presided yesterday at a meeting at which the following-named bankers were chosen to act in advisory capacity to the institute:

Charles E. Warren, James S. Alexander, T. W. Lamont, Gates W. McGarrah, Charles H. Sabin, Albert H. Wiggin, J. B. Martindale, A. S. Frissell, Lewis L. Clarke, C. D. Dickey, Alex. Gilbert, Benjamin Strong, Thomas Cochran, Edwin S. Marston, John W. Platten, H. L. Griggs, J. Adams Brown, R. W. Poor, Stephen Baker, Walter E. Frew, Thos. Hetzler, C. H. Kelsey, L. G. Kaufman, Lewis E. Pierson, Mortimer N. Buckner, W. V. King, and H. D. Kountze.

Messrs. McGarrah, Clarke, Frissell, Sabin, and Lamont were made an Executive Committee to supervise the raising and expenditure of additional funds for the educational work.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅜	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	107½	107⅛	107½
4½s	Mar., 1963	106⅞	107⅛	106⅝	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅜	106⅞	107⅛
4½s	May, 1957	106⅜	107⅛	106⅛	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	100⅞
4½s	April, 1963, w. i.	102½	103¼	102⅜	103⅛
4½s	Mar., 1964	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	Mar., 1962	102	102½	102⅛	102½
4½s	Sept., 1960	102	102½	102¼	102⅞
4½s	Mar., '60-'90	101½	102¼	101⅞	102⅜
4s	May, 1969	99⅞	100¼	99⅝	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
4s	May, 1957	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
4s	Nov., 1936	99½	100	99¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1965	89¼	..	89¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	89¼	89¾	89¾	90¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	3.85	..	3.85	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
4½s	1950-1954	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
4½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1918-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	1940-1942	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
4s	1918-1926	4.10	..	4.10	..
4s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

AGREES TO WAR SURTAX.

House of Commons Hears McKenna Foretell Further Levies on Stocks.

LONDON, June 22.—The House of Commons formally agreed today to the resolution of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, imposing an additional income tax of 2s. in the pound on income derived from foreign investments.

Several members opposed the resolution and endeavored ineffectually to induce Mr. McKenna to accept amendments. The only concession the Chancellor would make was to concede that the tax be limited for the duration of the war.

Mr. McKenna said that if the war continued for some time the Government would be obliged to issue further lists of securities it was willing to purchase in order to create dollar balances to meet its needs.

Am. Sumatra Tob.
U.S. Finishing *Com., Pfd.*
Utah Securities 6s
Ottumwa R'way & Lt. *1st Refunding 5s, 1924*
Miss. Valley Gas & Elec *Coll

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Brass
50 Alaska Steamship
500 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
500 City & Suburban Homes
10 Central Trust "Rights"
25 Continental Insurance
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
20 Home Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Illinois Pipe Line
100 Kaufman Department Stores Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 Phelps Dodge & Co.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Vanadium
100 Bucyrus Co. Com.
500 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
500 City & Suburban Homes
10 Columbia Trust
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
15 German-American Insurance
30 German Alliance Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Kaufman Department Stores Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
25 Niagara Insurance
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50 Galena Sig. Com.	25 Galena Sig. Pfd.
50 Ohio Oil	25 Prairie O. & G.
25 South Penn Oil	25 Solar Refining
25 S. O. of N. J.	25 S. O. of Indiana
25 Vacuum Oil	25 S. O. of Kansas

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Weakness Prevails in the Curb Market on Less Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 315,960 shares of stocks and $212,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 46,880; oil, 84,525, and mining, 184,550. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	†Aetna Expl..	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
800	Ajax Rub., Inc.	65	66	64¼	66
4,000	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S.....	62⅜	64¾	62½	63
450	Atl. G. & W. I. S. pf...	57½	57½	57	57
100	†Butler Chem.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	Can. Nat. Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	†Car Lt. & P.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛
100	Char. Ir. of A..	7	7	7	7
500	Char. Ir. of A., pf.....	6	6	6	6
4,000	Chev. Mot...(223-222)	230	218	219	
1,000	†Cuba C. Sug..	56⅝	57½	56⅝	57
700	†Cuba C. S.pf.	93⅜	94½	93⅜	94⅜
150	Driggs-Seab...	131	128	128	128
1,500	†Emer. Motor.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Emer. Phono..	12½	12½	12½	12½
1,000	†Fl.-Lynn Ph..	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6
300	†Gast., W. & W.	48½	48½	48	48
500	Grant Mot. C.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
550	H. & B. C. Co.	39	39½	39	39⅛
340	Holly Sug. Cp.	52	52	50½	50½
425	H. Sug. C. pf.	96¾	96⅞	96	96
1,000	†Hupp M. Car	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
700	†Joplin Ore S.	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅛
500	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
400	S.H.Kr. pf.w.1.	102½	102½	102	102
400	Marc. of Am...	3¼	3¼	3½	3¼
4,000	†Midvale Steel	64	64⅝	63⅝	63¾
100	P. T. & M...	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
225	†Pullm'n V. C.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
225	†Pull. V. C. pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
205	†Saxon M. C.C.	83½	83½	80	83
110	xS. Body C..pf.	120	120	119½	120
400	†St. Jos. Lead	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½
4,000	†Stutz Motor..	54⅞	*55	*54	54⅞
800	Sub. B.v.t.ctfs.	37½	37½	37	37⅛
200	†Tobac. Prod..	41	41	40½	40⅜
300	†U. S. L. & H.	3	3	3	3
900	†U.S.L.& H.pf.	6	6	6	6
100	U. S. Stmship.	6½	6½	6½	6½
3,600	†Un. Mot., w.i.	72⅝	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝
200	Un. Prof. Sh..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	†United Zinc...	8	8½	8	8½
5,200	White Motors...	57	57½	55	55⅜
100	World Film C. v. t. ctfs...	1	1	1	1
1,000	†Zinc Concent.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
70	Ohio Oil	227½	227	227	+ 1
500	Pierce Oil	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
5	S. O. of N. J..	525	525	525	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alberta Pet., Ltd.,(prosp't)	51	51	51	51
1,100	Am. O. & G...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	†Barnet O.&G..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,500	†Coeden & Co., (oil ref.)	26¼	26¾	26	26¼
10,000	†Cos. O. & G..	16½	17	16½	16⅝
1,500	†Cos.O.&G.pf..	5⅝	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
8,700	†Fed. Oil.....	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
100	†Int. Pet.....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
4,800	†Kova Oil....	88	90	88	90
750	Met. Pet.	19¾	19¾	18¾	18¾
1,500	††Midwest Oil.	46	46	44	45
600	††Mid. Oil pf..	82	82	80	80
600	††Midwest Ref.	64	64	62½	62½
2,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3½	3½	3	3⅛
1,600	††N.Y.-Ok. Oil	75	77	75	77
4,500	†Okla.Oil com.	13	14	12	13
25,000	Okla. P. & R.	8	8½	7⅞	8⅛
500	†Penn. Gaso...	⅞	1	⅞	1
2,700	‡Sap'lpa O.&R..	12	12⅝	12	12⅛
1,700	‡Sinclair Oil..	47	47	46½	46½
300	U. S. Con. Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
15,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,100	†Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	Wayl'nd O.&G. MINING STOCKS.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
3,700	††Alaska-West.	57	57	55	56
2,500	††Atlanta.....	11	11	11	11
27,000	††Adanac Sliv.	67	72	67	71
4,800	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met., (a pr.)	74	74	70	74
600	Bingham Min..	11¼	11¼	11	11
3,000	††Booth	16	16	16	16
4,500	Bost. & Mont..	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
835	Butte & N. Y..	2	2	1¾	1¾
2,700	†Calaveras C..	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
3,700	Caledonia	70	70	66	69
2,000	Canada Cop....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	†Cashboy	7	7	7	7
300	C. de Pas. C..	36	36	35	35
500	†Comst'k Tun.	8	8	8	8
500	Con. Cop. Mn..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,700	Con. Ariz. Sm..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,300	Con. Nev.-U...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	Crystal C. M..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
075	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect)..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	‡Dupont Cop..	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
10,500	††Emma Cop..	45	45	45	45
4,500	††G'dfield Con.	85	85	80	82
2,000	††Gil'field Mer.	8	8	8	8
500	†Hecla Mining.	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛
200	I. & I. M. & R.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
1,500	††Inter. Mines.	10	10	10	10
365	†Iron Bloss...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	Jerome Verde. (a prospect)..	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
400	J. Victor Ext., (a prospect)..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,200	†xJumbo Ext..	82	82	80	80
2,000	††Kewanaa	12	12	11	11
1,500	La Espo. Min., (a prospect)..	55	57	55	57
400	xLa Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000	‡Louisiana C..	17	18	17	18
300	Magma Copper	15	15	15	15
4,700	††Marsh Min..	14	14	13	14
970	†Moj. Tung...	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛
8,000	†Mont. Gold M.	75	75	72	73
1,000	Monitor Silver	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	††Moth. Lode..	28	29½	28	29
5,000	Mtn. Rock Min.. (a prospect).	42	43	42	43
800	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. Min Co.	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	Nip. M. Co...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
750	Ont. Big Jim..	97	97	96	97
1,200	†O. So. (a pr.)	34	34	34	34
1,000	††Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	xtPeterson L..	26	26	26	26
9,000	††Rex Con. M.	15½	16¾	15½	16¾
2,700	†Rochester M..	65	65	61	63
1,000	†San Toy	15	15	15	15
400	†Sc. Grav.G.M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	††Silver Pick..	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
200	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,700	††Success Min..	70	70	78	78
150	†Tono. Belmt..	4¼	4⅜	*4¼	4¼
12,000	xTono. Exten..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
2,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
750	Unit. Eastern..	4	4	*3⅞	3⅞
1,000	††U.S.Cons. M..	10	10	10	10
5,000	††. Verde Ext.	29½	30	29	29¼
1,100	Unity Gold M..	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
1,200	†West End C..	96	98	95	96
200	†Wh.K.Cop.pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	‡Tuscarean Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

50,000	‡C. & O. 5s..	95	95	94⅜	94⅜
5,000	C. Ariz. Sm.5s	43½	44½	43½	43½
137,000	Cos. O.&G.w.i.	110¾	112	109¼	110⅜
25,000	‡Chi. U.S.4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
4,000	‡Midvale St.5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
3,000	‡Sinclair O.6s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅜	99½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Drug	13	14	13	13½
Am. Int. Corp.....	28	29	28	29
British-Am. Tob., ord.	17	18	17	18
Hartman Corp.....	70	73	70	73
Lynn Phonograph	10	11	10¼	11
Maxim Munitions....	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
Springfield Body.....	74	76	74	76
United Drug	70	72	70	72
United Drug 2d pf...	90	93	91	93
United Drug 1st pf...	52	53	52	53

OIL STOCKS.

Empire Pet	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Houston	15	17	15	17
Oklahoma Oil pf.....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Eagle & Blue Bell...	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
First National	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Fortuna Mines.....	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Jim Butler	93	98	93	95

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	83	80	83
Russian Govt. 6½s...	100¼	100½	100½	100⅞

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	70	74	70	74
American Brass.....	292	296	292	296
Atlas Powder.....	175	185	175	185
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	99	101
Atlas Powder rights..	14	18	14	18
Babcock & Wilcox....	115	118	115	118
Bliss, (E.W.).....	590	600	595	605
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	198	208	198	208
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	840	860	830	840
Du Pont Pow., new..	295	298	297	301
Du Pont Pow. deb...	103	105	103	105
Hercules Powder.....	353	363	363	375
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	115	116
International Arms...	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	172	173	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	585	595	590	595
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1710	1750	1730	1800

British Marconi 1915 Report.

The profit of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, the British corporation, amounted to $1,885,000 in the year ended Dec. 31, according to the annual statement made public here yesterday. The Directors recommended a final dividend from the year's earnings of 5 per cent. on the ordinary stock, and the surplus carried forward amounted to $1,535,000. The annual meeting will be held in London on June 30.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Balt. Tube pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
10	Con. Coal	99	99	99	99
1,100	Con. Power....	113	116	113	116
255	Con. P. pf....	111	114	111	114
3,865	Cosden Ref...	26⅛	26⅝	26	26
1,865	Cos. O. & G..	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
4,535	Cos. O. & G.pf	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
60	Davison Chem	52	52	52	52
30	Fid. & Dep....	132½	133	132½	133
85	Md. Casualty.	86	86	86	86
210	Mt. Ver. C. D. Mills pf....	51	51	51	51
40	North. Cent....	88	88	88	88
290	Okla. Ref....	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
25	Penn. W. & P	74	74	74	74
120	Sapulpa Ref..	12	12⅝	12	12⅛
25	Un. Ry. & El.	26⅝	27	26⅝	27

BONDS.

$2,000	Ala. C. & I.5s	80	80	80	80
1,000	City & S. 5s..	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
300	CityBalt.4s.'51	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
300	CityBalt.4s.'58	99½	99½	99½	99½
7,000	Con. P. 4½s..	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
15,000	Cos. Ref. 6s..	130	131⅝	130	131⅛
431,000	C.O.&G.6s,w.i.	110½	111¼	110	110⅛
1,000	Del. Un. 4½s..	93	93	93	93
1,000	Ga.Car.Nor.5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Md. Club 4½s.	91	91	91	91
3,000	Nort.P.Trac.5s	85	85	85	85
1,200	Un.Ry.&E.f.5s	86¾	86¾	86½	86½
1,000	Un.R.&E.In.4s	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
685	Alaska Gold...	19⅞	20½	19⅞	20⅛
185	Allouez	63	64	63	63
5,710	Am. Zinc	43	43	40⅜	40⅜
245	Anaconda	81½	82	81¼	82
670	Arizona Com..	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	Butte-Balak ..	2	2	2	2
1,425	Butte & Sup...	67¼	68¼	65¼	65¼
390	Calu. & Ariz...	69½	70	69¼	69¼
16	Calu. & Hecla.	535	535	530	530
6	Chino	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
720	Copper Range.	60¼	60½	59⅞	59⅞
10	Daly-West ...	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	East Butte....	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
25	Franklin	6½	6½	6½	6½
20	Granby	89¾	89¾	88½	88½
41	Greene-Can....	40½	40½	40	40
50	Indiana	3	3	3	3
5	Inspiration	48¼	48¼	48⅛	48⅛
260	Inland Creek..	48	48¼	48	48
53	Isl'd Creek pf.	91	91	91	91
20	Isle Royale...	27½	27½	27½	27½
125	Keweenaw	4	4¼	4	4¼
395	Lake	12½	12½	12	12¼
50	La Salle	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Mason Valley.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
120	Mass Con.....	11	11¼	11	11¼
110	Michigan	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Mohawk	96½	96½	96½	96½
50	Nevada Con....	16⅝	17	16⅜	17
190	New Arcadian.	6	6½	6	6½
160	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
630	North Butte...	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼
170	North Lake...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
125	Old bury	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
70	Old Dominion.	66½	67	66½	67
80	Osceola	91	91	91	91
100	Pond Creek....	13½	13½	13½	13½
30	Quincy	89½	89½	89	89
15	Ray Con.....	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
200	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
840	Shannon	8¼	8½	8¼	8¾
100	St. Mary's Ld.	77	77	77	77
150	Sup. & Bos...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
120	Superior Cop..	16	16	15	15
90	Tamarack	44	45	44	45
130	Trinity	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
50	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
4,930	U. S. Smelt...	66½	69⅞	66½	69½
883	U. S. Sm. pf..	50½	50½	50	50
240	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
155	Utah Con.....	13½	13½	13	13
15	Utah Copper...	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¼
340	Utah Metal....	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
50	Victoria	3	3	3	3
135	Winona	5½	5½	5¼	5½
65	Wolverine	54½	54½	54½	54½

RAILROADS.

8	Boston & Alb.	184	184	184	184
1	Boston & Low.	129½	129½	129½	129½
20	Boston & Me..	40½	40½	40½	40½
1	Concord & M..	97½	97½	97½	97½
99	Fitchburg pf...	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	34	34	34	34
324	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	62	63½	62	62⅝
95	Rutland pf....	27	27	27	27
20	W. E. St. Ry..	58	58	58	58

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Ch..	67	67	67	67
10	Am. Ag. Ch.pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
75	Am. Pn. Ser..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
30	A. P. Ser. pf..	14	14	14	14
7	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
51	Am. T. & T...	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
5,720	A., G. & W. I.	62½	64¼	62½	63
391	A.,G.&W.I.pf..	57½	57½	57	57
350	Cuban Cement.	15	15½	15	15
8	Cum. Pow. pf..	96	96	96	96
4	Edison	239½	239½	239½	239½
10	Mass. Gas....	81	81	81	81
80	Mass. Gas pf..	84	84	84	84
100	Mex. Tel.....	1	1	1	1
160	Mex. Tel. pf...	3	3	3	3
5	N. E. Cot. Y..	25	25	25	25
22	N. E. Tel....	132	132	132	132
10	Swift & Co....	130½	136½	136½	136½
260	United Fruit..	166¼	166¼	163½	163⅝
1,325	Un. Shoe. Ma..	54¾	54¾	54½	54½
50	U. Sh. M. pf..	29½	29½	29½	29½
145	U. S. Steel...	84⅝	84½	83⅝	83⅞
10	U. S. Steel pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
265	Ventura Oil...	9¼	9½	9⅛	9⅛

BONDS.

$5,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅛	91⅛
26,000	A.,G.&W.I..5s.	82¾	83	82¾	83
2,000	Cent. Ver. 4s.	82	82	82	82
5,000	New River 5s.	75	75	75	75
2,500	Swift 5s....	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
2,000	Torrington 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102⅝
5,000	Un. Fruit 4½s.	98½	98½	98⅛	98⅛
8,000	U. S. Sm. 6s..	110	110	110	110
3,500	W. T. & T. 5s.	101	101⅝	101	101½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.50	1	Houghton..	1⅝	2
Am Oil..	.30	.33	Humboldt..	2	2⅜
Bay S G..	.11	.13	Iron Cap..	3⅞	4¼
Begole	.90	.00	Do pf....	5½	6½
Bingham..	11	11¼	Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅛
Bohemia...	1¾	2	J Verde..	1⅞	1⅛
Bost Ariz..	2⅜	3	Majestic..	.70	.72
Bost Corb.	.70	.75	Mex Met..	.30	.32
Bost Ely..	.60	.64	Mojave T..	5⅞	6⅛
Bost Mon..	2	2⅛	N L & Z..	1⅜	1½
Butte & L.	.75	.76	Nev Doug.	.96	.97
Cal Corbin	4	4½	N Cornelia	13½	13¾
Calaveras.	5	5⅛	New Balt..	2½	2½
Champion.	.10	.11	Nev U B..	1½	2½
Chief Cons	1⅜	1⅜	Nixon	.38	.40
Con Ariz..	1⅞	2⅛	Ohio	.14	.16
Cons Cop..	2⅝	3	Oneco.....	1	1¼
Cortez	.40	.60	Onondaga..	1¼	1⅞
Cr Res.....	.50	.56	Pilot Butte	8	11
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1⅜	Rilla	.82	.84
E & E B.	1⅞	2	S W M....	1¼	1⅜
Fortuna ..	1⅞	2	Truro	4½	5
Gold Lake	.30	.32	U V Ext..	29¼	29⅝
Homa Oil.	.92	.95	Yukon G'd	2	2⅛

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11	Am. Shipbldg..	44	44	44	44
20	Am. Ship. pfd.	90	90	90	90
100	Booth Fish....	32½	33	32½	33
80	Booth Fish. pf.	74½	75	74½	75
165	Chi. City & Con. Ry. pf.	20	20	19½	19½
100	Pneum. Tool...	69	70	68	68
10	Chi. T. & Tr..	232	232	232	232
85	Diam. Match..	109	109	109	109
10	Illinois Brick..	81	81	81	81
75	Lindsay Light.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
20	Mont. Ward pf.	113	112	113	113
15	Carbon	170	170	170	170
100	Carbon	122	122	122

PRENDERGAST PAID BY DEPEW LANDS CO.

Thompson Committee Finds He and W. H. Hotchkiss Get Third of Profits.

AUGUST BELMONT ON STAND

Banker Says "Official Astigmatism" Is Responsible for City's Rapid Transit Evils.

August Belmont, the banker, was a witness before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday, and testified at length concerning his connection with the Interborough-Metropolitan merger. He also told about the sale of the Pelham Park and City Island Railroad to the Interborough when that company wanted to obtain a franchise for the operation of a larger system in the city. At one point Mr. Belmont characterized as insulting certain questions asked about the railroad deal by Frank Moss, counsel to the committee.

Mr. Moss read a letter dated June 12, 1911, written by President Shonts of the Interborough to Mayor Gaynor, in which Mr. Shonts objected to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company being allowed to build a subway parallel to the Interborough's, and threatened to withdraw the Interborough's offer.

Q.—Was it the intention of the Interborough people to frighten the city into accepting their terms? A.—I do not think so.

Q.—Wall, J. P. Morgan threatened to withdraw. What was his attitude? A.—If Mr. Morgan threatened to withdraw he must have meant it.

Mr. Moss tried to get Mr. Belmont to admit that negotiations leading up to the dual subway contracts were all sham, and that a combination of bankers got what they wanted by deceiving the city authorities, but Mr. Belmont said he had never heard anything of the sort. Mr. Moss went on:

Q.—There is a combination of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. When one of those houses takes up a matter no other opposes it? A.—I don't know anything of the sort. It does not necessarily follow. I don't believe any such thing.

Q.—Can you imagine that J. P. Morgan & Co., financing the Interborough, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., financing the R. R. T.—can you imagine any hostility between them? A.—I have no knowledge about that, and I refuse to express an opinion.

Mr. Moss then took up the matter of the Pelham Park and City Island Railroad which Mr. Belmont purchased for $300,000 and sold later to the Interborough for $1,500,000.

"When you got $1,500,000 for that City Island Railroad—" began Mr. Moss, but Mr. Belmont interrupted to say that he had told all about the transaction, and did not want to go over it again. Mr. Moss persisted in asking if the witness if he did not credit a fund with the money he had received for the use of others.

"You will find on the record the exact figures as to the distribution of the $1,500,000," said Mr. Belmont. "The record shows that no obligations were paid to any one. The only payment made to any one was a sum of $100,000 paid to the late John B. McDonald, the contractor and engineer who built the Subway."

Mr. Moss read from the Pujo Congressional Committee's report on various public service corporations and asked:

"Do not these facts back up my statement that bankers control city transit?"

"The city had to take the bankers' terms or it could not build the subways," was Mr. Belmont's answer.

Mr. Moss then took up the formation of the Interborough-Metropolitan merger, and there was a long discussion as to the part Mr. Belmont played in it. At one point Mr. Belmont said:

"If instead of hostility there had been approval of the Inter-Met merger the city and the public would have received more. The surface lines would have been giving free transfers. The Inter-Met was organized to save the surface roads from going to pieces with the whole property. The crowding and other conditions which exist on the present subway and surface lines are due to what might be called official astigmatism which has stood in the way of the development of the transit facilities of the city."

The only other witness of the day was Controller Prendergast. In examining the Controller's personal books Mr. Moss had discovered that he was interested in the Lands Company, of Depew, N. Y. Senator Thompson said he wanted the matter to go on the record, as it was the opinion up-State that this company was controlled by the New York Central Railroad.

"I don't know what you people up-State think," said Mr. Prendergast, "but down here we know that the Vanderbilts haven't got a dollar invested in the company, except by one person through marriage, and this person is dead."

Mr. Prendergast said William H. Hotchkiss was President of the company, and that he, Mr. Prendergast, was Secretary and General Manager. Henry B. Anderson, he said, was Treasurer. Among the stockholders, he said, were Vincent Astor, Nicholas Biddle, Chauncey M. Depew, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Marie De Witt Jesup, Eugene R. Ferris, Moses J. Wright and Frederick C. Whitridge. There are 1,995 shares of stock in the treasury.

"Since I have been Controller," said Mr. Prendergast, "I have received in profits from the company just $6,195.81, or at the munificent rate of about $1,000 a year. The largest amount I ever received was $4,378.22 in 1911, when the plant burned down and Mr. Hotchkiss and myself were named as the beneficiaries under the insurance. I have submitted to Mr. Moss all my bank accounts and all private papers since I became Controller, and he also examined the savings accounts of my wife and children.

"My connection with the Lands Company of Depew came about this way. In 1902 I was appointed temporary receiver for the Depew Improvement Company. In 1906 the Lands Company formed to take over the business of the Depew Improvement Company. I was asked to become one of the officers and consented. Mr. Hotchkiss was made President and I was made Secretary and General Manager. Our agreement with the company was that Mr. Hotchkiss and I were to receive as sole compensation one-third of the net profits realized from the sales of property.

"It was the only business connection I retained when I became Controller. I felt that I had a continuing interest in the property, as I have given it much of my time for eight years, and I felt that I was entitled to receive any benefits that might accrue from sales. My principal activities have been to sign payrolls, deeds, mortgages, &c. Since I have been Controller I have received these amounts: 1910, $517.46; 1911, $4,378.22; 1912, $314.83; 1913, $262.05; 1914, $591.32; 1915, $21.93. For 1916 I have received nothing."

Neither Senator Thompson nor Mr. Moss had any questions to ask of the Controller. The hearing will be continued this morning.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 440 East, n s, 150 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11, six-story tenement and store; A. H. Atterbury against Cecelia Abrams et al.; A. H. Atterbury, attorney; due, $22,669; taxes, &c., $900.

124th St, 521 East, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 15x103.3, five-story stable; J. N. Molter against P. J. Hoellarer et al.; W. A. Kreyer, attorney; due, $17,472.11; taxes, &c., $215.16.

By Daniel Greenwald.

57th St, 107 West, n s, 106.1 ft e of 7th Av, 23.2x99.9, five-story building and stores; Warren Cruikshank, sub trustee, against W. F. Donnelly et al.; M. A. Hulett, Attorney; due, $27,188.07; taxes, &c., $2,450.21.

AT 3,206 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

143d St, 728 East, n s, 81 ft w of Forest Av, 26x88.4x irregular, four-story flat; William Blaing against J. F. Farrell et al.; F. E. Yang, attorney; due, $1,171.25; taxes, &c., $150.61; prior mtg $12,000.

By Henry Brady.

Eagle Av, 672, s s, 525 ft e of 156th St, 27.8x 115, three-story frame house; Annie Kinsey against John Werle et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $7,875; taxes, &c., $425.

By James J. Donovan.

Nelson Av, n w corner Seton Av, 25x100; Land & Lien Co. against F. L. Fousume et al.; Milton Frank, attorney; due, $275.88.

136th St, n s, 105 ft e of Bronxwood Av, buildings; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, and interest which Emma Arenander had on June 12, 1916, or since; Kelly & Q., attorneys.

TO BURN TRUST CO. BOOKS.

Bank Superintendent Seeks to Wind Up Carnegie Affairs.

Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of Banks, applied yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Giegerich for permission to burn certain books and papers of the Carnegie Trust Company, now defunct. The application was based on an affidavit made by George W. Egbert, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, who alleges that some of the corporations for which the bank acted as trustee never did any business, while others which carried on business to some extent have since collapsed.

Many of the corporations were rated as railroad companies which never constructed or operated a foot of track. The face value of the securities and obligations of such companies is said to be about $7,000,000. Mr. Egbert alleges that many of the securities are still being bought and sold outside of the State, especially in foreign countries. The name of the trust company has acted as a lure to purchasers who are not aware of its condition, he points out.

Among the security issues enumerated in the affidavit were a $600,000 bond issue of the Titusville Southern Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, with offices at 2 Rector Street. When the Banking Department mailed a notice of withdrawal of responsibility the Post Office returned it "not found." 'No one was found to represent the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which issued $600,000 bonds on July 30, 1909, and the Southport, Northern & Western Railroad Company of North Carolina, which put out a $350,000 bond issue under an authorization for $1,500,000, was equally elusive.

Supt. Richards asserts that the Carnegie Trust Company should be compelled to give an accounting of its trusteeship in each instance and that the books and papers of the company should be destroyed in order to wind up its affairs, as none of the holdings have any value whatever.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—Forty-three corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $2,502,350, were chartered today. They included:

Hope Operating Corp., North Tonawanda, lumber, $1,250,000; L. S. Degraff, J. L. Crane, G. A. Mitchell, Buffalo.

Stutz Motor Co. of America, Inc., motors, vehicles, engines, parts, 15,000 shares no par value, begin business with $375,000; H. B. Tibbets, E. F. Meniken, R. K. Howard, Suffern, (tax paid, $3,750.)

Bailor Automatic Brake Co., Inc., Buffalo, buffer operated vehicle brakes, appurtenances, $100,000; L. J. Nowak, J. Kurczewski, W. T. Bailor, Buffalo.

Grenville Reduction Co., Inc., Gouverneur, realty, construction, mining, metals, $100,000; J. F. Payne, G. H. Summerfeldt, C. McCarty, Gouverneur.

T. R. Emerson Shoe Co., Inc., Port Washington, $75,000; P. P. Fallon, T. R. and M. C. Seaman, Jr., 608 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Crescent Brush Works, Inc., Troy, brushes, advertising novelties, $25,000; M. L., E. S., and H. F. Inskip, 309 Fourth Av., Troy.

Rosebank Realty Co., Inc., Richmond, realty, brokerage, construction, $75,000; J. A. Donald, J. A. and M. E. Dunshee, Rosebank.

Fowler Piano Co., Inc., Binghamton, musical instruments, $75,000; A. MacArthur, R. A. Dimmock, G. Fowler, Binghamton.

Patents Securities Corp., Buffalo, brokerage, $60,000; H. L. Henry, W. W. Page, E. H. Baker, Buffalo.

Huntley & Derdenger Corp., Buffalo, contracting, realty, construction, furnish electricity, $25,000; F. Fernow, A. A. Derdenger, R. R. Huntley, Buffalo.

Dovrefjeld Shipping Corp., navigation, owning, operating ships, $60,000; N. W. Anton, E. W. Morse, M. L. Gilbert, 50 Broad St.

Pre Cambrian Exploration Co., Inc., Gouverneur, realty, develop mines, cultivate, construction, $50,000; A. W. Orvis, E. C. Jordan, B. J. Hatmaker, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Maho Construction Co., Inc., realty, contracting, brokerage, $20,000; G. Block, R. Dreyfus, M. Marks, 839 West End Av.

Audubon Garage Corp., $20,000; M. L. Schallek, S. Strasburger, W. Bernstein, 420 Riverside Drive.

Coney Island Coal Co., Inc., Brooklyn, coal, coke, wood; ice, flour, agricultural implements, $25,000; W. Ferguson, D. H. Miller, G. Rowe, 17 Battery Place, Manhattan.

Hamilton Trading Co., Inc., textile products, $10,150; M. J. Disario, S. H. Hoestadter, A. Neuberger, 160 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. Y.

Ardshave Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $15,000; S. Schwartzman, F. G. Braun, R. C. Thompson, 15 William St.

United States Accounting Co., Inc., public accounting, labor-saving devices, $10,000; E. C. Nolan, G. M. Anderson, G. Beyer, 500 5th Av.

The Miller Publishing Co., Inc., printing, publishing, $10,000; R. Bandes, H. R. and L. E. Miller, 890 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

New England Chemical Co., Inc., chemicals, drugs, $10,000; O. M. Schmels, W. A. Vanness, P. N. Housley, 810 Broadway.

Fairmount Hat Works, Inc., $5,000; M. Criton, J. C. Mendel, J. Anderson, 740 Riverside Drive.

Staten Island Aviation Co., Inc., airships, $5,000; D. M. Wolff, C. E. Singer, L. Kornfeld, 56 Oxford Av., Richmond.

Heinz Pokorny Wagon Works, repairing, wagons, autos, trucks, $5,000; S. S. Rotter, M. Pokorny, H. B. Heinz, 76 Greenwich Av.

Brighton Beach Corp'n, hotel, restaurant, $10,000; A. A. Wray, G. Edwards, J. F. Reynolds, 415 West 115th St.

970 Prospect Avenue Corp'n, Bronx, realty, construction, $20,000; J. F. Katz, P. L. Darrah, H. Cohen, 145 West 111th St.

The Oneida Masonic Temple Association, Oneida, realty construction, $20,000; J. H. Fort, M. Covana, R. C. Snow, Oneida.

Davis & Jeens Printing Co., Rochester, printing, publishing, $10,000; L. E. Davis, W. H. Jeens, E. J. Davis, 203 Ruby Av., Rochester.

Duncan Dowd & Co., Inc., realty, construction, brokerage, commission, $10,000; Duncan Dowd, S. Evans, L. Reimer, 1,790 Broadway.

Weill-Feinberg Co., Inc., hosiery, knit goods, $5,000; R. L. Cherug, J. Felnberg, L. W. Weill, 778 East 183d St.

The Eventual Mfg Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $5,000; R. Glaser, J. Rosenthal, H. Reiss, 1,083 Boston Road.

Milton Film Co., Inc., Buffalo, theatres, $5,000; M. C. Guggenheimer, J. H. Michael, W. F. Mullen, Delawanda.

Baker Bros. Garage, Inc., Queens, garage and supply, $5,000; E. J., A. E., and C. A. Baker, 229 Flushing Av., Jamaica.

Mountain Products Co., Inc., minerals, products, chemicals, $5,000; E. D. Ingalls, E. Alden, —— Darrah, 1½ Fort Washington Av.

Practical Pure Food Campaign, Inc., food products, distribute, recipe books, capital no par value, begin business with $500; A. J. Wainwright, J. B. Smith, Jr., R. G. Jerome, 600 West 140th St.

Policy Holders Audit Bureau, Inc., legal advice to insurance policy holders, appraise property, capital no par value, begin business with $4,000; E. K. Block, H. W. Dieck, Jr., W. C. Pyne, 27 Williams St.

Authorization: United Importing Co., Ltd., Massachusetts, teas, coffees, groceries, food products, dry goods, tobacco, chemicals, drugs, furniture, $100,000; representative, Norman H. McLaren, 158 State St., Albany.

Capital increases: Manati Sugar Co., Manhattan, incorporated June 21, $7,000,000 to $18,500,000, (tax paid, $3,250;) Albert Shirt Co., Inc., Manhattan, $500 to $5,000; Union Card and Paper Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $150,000; Durabul Sanitary Floor Co., Buffalo, $15,000 to $25,000.

Capital reduction: The Kelsey Hardwood Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, $150,000 to $130,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Conill Estates, Inc., Manhattan; Bird Island Dock Corp'n, Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—Charters filed:

William Brackman Company, Newark, real estate, $5,000; Lisette Brackman, William Brackman, Caldwell; Charles F. Brackman, Bertha Fleisaner, Newark.

Newark Ports Land Company, South Orange, real estate and investments, $40,000; Roy C. Middlebrook, South Orange; John S. Turnbull, Lester W. Patterson, New York.

Elmside Holding Company, Inc., Hackensack, deal in bonds, mortgages, debentures, notes, manufacturing, mining, &c., $125,000; Lily L. Hart, Victor A. Hart, Archibald C. Hart, Hackensack.

The Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company of Highbridge filed a certificate increasing the stock $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares, par value $100 each, so that the total amount of common stock will now be $4,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares, par value $100 each.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 22.—Charters filed:

American Aircraft Co., to manufacture aircraft of all kinds, $5,000,000; J. O. Stewart, E. H. Howard, Frank Dupel, all of New York.

Continental Stores Company, to buy, seal, and deal in and with merchandise of all kinds, conduct general merchandise stores, $1,000,000; Clarence J. Jacobs, M. L. Rogers, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Hydro Acetylene Carburetor Co., to manufacture carburetors for automobiles and other engines, $1,000,000; Herbert Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

The International Steel and Shipbuilding Co., increasing its capital stock from $250,000 to $2,500,000.

Increase in capital stock of The Punta Alegre Sugar Co. of Boston, Mass., from $3,000,000 to $8,000,000. Company first incorporated Aug. 3, 1915.

COTTON PRICES HIT SEASON'S HIGH LEVEL

The General List, Except the Near Positions, Develop Great Activity.

25 TO 30 POINT ADVANCE

Rise Explained by Fact That the Strength of Technical Position Was Underestimated.

Cotton developed great activity and strength yesterday, and the general list sold up to the higest level of the season, the only exceptions being the near positions, which had established somewhat higher levels last October. The advance which developed shortly after the noon hour was almost of a sensational character, with prices climbing 25 or 30 points in a few minutes of trading. Stop loss orders were uncovered and many traders expressed surprise over the extent of the short interest thus disclosed. The market reacted very little in the late trading, and closing prices represented a net gain of 28 to 32 points.

Although numerous reasons were forthcoming in explanation of the sudden advance, it seems likely that the strength of the technical position had been underestimated. Certainly the heavy buying to cover shorts on stop-loss orders would tend to sustain this view. There were suggestions that the hostilities with Mexico would be bullish on the Texas crop on account of the probable flight of Mexican laborers to get over the border. This theory, however, did not receive general acceptance.

One very strong feature of the present market has been the firmness of spots. The reduction in the freight rate has stimulated the export movement and clearances for the day amounted to 19,000 bales, bringing the total up to $5,335,000 bales. The present export movement constitutes a record for this stage of the season. American spinners also have been good buyers of cotton, taking the stand that it would be better for them to purchase actual cotton than to await new crop supplies, particularly in view of the impression that the crop is late.

The Financial Chronicle issued its acreage estimate yesterday, placing the area under cotton this season at 39,617,000 acres against its estimate last year of 35,190,000 acres. This represents an increase of 12.58 per cent. The largest percentage increases of the more important States are 13 per cent. for Texas, 22 per cent. for Oklahoma, 14 per cent. for Arkansas, while the increase in California is 82 per cent.

The weather is very favorable and the official forecasts call for generally fair conditions over the entire belt.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were firm, 12 to 30 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 35 points advance. Middling, 13.45c. Sales, 62 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	13.38	12.99	13.29@13.30	12.97@12.98
Oct.	13.47	13.13	13.41@13.42	13.12@13.13
Dec.	13.61	13.28	13.57@13.59	13.25@13.29
Jan.	13.68	13.35	13.65@13.66	13.36@13.37
March	13.81	13.52	13.80@13.81	13.53@13.54

Total port receipts, 11,016 bales. Last week, 17,835 bales. Last year, 4,765 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,481	1,044	1,092
New Orleans	3,780	4,279	882
Mobile	346	396	152
Savannah	1,868	1,167	591
Charleston	21	86	144
Wilmington	406	26	314
Norfolk	1,704	1,239	526

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	38	234	294
Memphis	287	397	137
St. Louis	103	1,037	1,874
Houston	549	1,574	1,014

Exports, 19,362 bales; total thus far this season, 5,335,014 bales; total last season, 8,074,022 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
2,507 Galveston	13.66	163,521	171,808
2,893 New Orleans	13.09	.....	180,143
25 Mobile	12.88	25,617	16,547
934 Savannah	12.75	99,670	60,325
.... Charleston	12¾	40,542	54,471
.... Wilmington	12.75	48,777	38,159
488 Norfolk	13.00	57,516	52,904
747 Augusta	12.94	75,421	90,332
650 Memphis	13.12	67,970	99,778
60 St. Louis	13.00	12,734	24,248
804 Houston	13.75	48,328	70,044

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair demand business in spot cotton, with middling seven points decline, at 9.22d. Sales 8,000 bales. Receipts 13,000 bales, American 11,000. Market closed easy.

B. & O. Sells $5,000,000 Certificates

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sold $5,000,000 4½ per cent. equipment trust certificates, maturing annually during ten years, to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co., yesterday morning. The bankers disposed of the bonds in a short time, selling them on a 4.3 per cent. basis.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Madison Av, Park Av, 47th and 48th Sts, block; New York & Harlem Railroad Co. and New York Central Railroad Co., owners; Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, lessees; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $3,500,000.

58th St, s s, 342.5 ft e of 7th Av, for a nine-story apartment, 72x84.10; E. A. L. Realty Co., 505 5th Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $350,000.

Broadway, s e corner 91st St, for a thirteen-story apartment, 100x100; Manus Brown Construction Co., 740 West End Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross and N. B. Marcus, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $750,000.

Home St, n e corner Vyse Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x88, and one, 50x80; Galveston Building Co., Philip Hirshowsky, 1,027 Hoe Av, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $110,000.

188th St, s s, 100 ft westerly from Park Av, for a one-story brick school gymnasium, 38x 46; City of New York, owner; C. M. Morgan, 529 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Boyd Av, w s, 158.4 ft s of Bussing Av, for a two-story fireproof block dwelling, 20x 32; Margaret Crowley, 1,117 Bruinner Av, owner; Robert Glenn, 579 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Davidson Av, w s, 245.6 ft s of 190th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x86.2; Hopewell Building Co., William P. Norton, 1 East Fordham Road, President, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

Webb Av, e s, 150 ft n of Devoe Terrace, for two five-story brick tenements, 48x88 and 52x88; Fanzer Building Co., John Dwyer, 1,044 Tremont Av, President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

181st St, s e corner Harrison Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 91.4x66.5; 181st Street Building Corporation, 401 Tremont Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $70,000.

Matthews Av, e s, 250 ft s of Rhinelander Av, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21x35; Pietro Gitto, 346 East 21st St, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $5,800.

Stebbins Av, w s, 129.3 ft s of Chisholm St, for a one-story brick store and dwelling, 25x73; Luck Building Corporation, Thomas Amabile, 2,528 Arthur Av, President, owner; Lucian Placiotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

City Island Av, e s, 45 ft s of Sutherland St, for an open-air theatre, 40x68; Douglas Rapwell, 172 Horton St, City Island, owner; George P. Charmakis, 1,030 Simpson St, architect and lessee; cost, $800.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

First St, n e corner 22 Av, to a six-story stores and assembly hall; N. Keane, 30 1st St, owner; O. Reissmann, 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

25th St, 243 to 246 East, and 2d Av, 429 and 431, to five three-story dwellings; J. B. Green, 324 East 32d St, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $9,500.

St. Ann's Av, n e corner 156th St, to a one and a two story brick garage, 99.8x50; A. Hupfel's Sons, 342 St. Ann's Av, owners; Michael J. Garvin, 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Grand Boulevard, w s, 89.91 ft s of 181st St, to a two-story brick garage, 50x90; Henry Birch, 2,431 Grand Boulevard, owner; Paul C. Munter, 191 9th Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

LOST $539,000 IN 2 YEARS.

Edward B. Boynton Testifies in American Real Estate Inquiry.

The inquiry into the affairs of the American Real Estate Company, which went into the hands of a receiver on April 19, was continued yesterday before George C. Holt, sitting as Special Master in Bankruptcy, in the United States District Court, on the twelfth floor of the Woolworth Building. Edward B. Boynton was the witness at the hearing. He was questioned by George W. Wickersham, representing Walter C. Noyes and Alfred E. Marling, the receivers. Mr. Boynton said that he became second Vice President of the company in 1906, and, becoming President in 1908, he reorganized the concern.

"For five years," he testified, "the reorganized company was in its formative state and we kept salaries down, but it was understood and agreed that salaries were to be raised when results of our efforts warranted it. In the Summer of 1912 a committee of the Board of Directors considered the salary question and in January of the following year the stockholders voted the increase recommended by them."

Mr. Boynton testified that his salary was $20,000, the Vice President's salary $18,000, the Secretary's $18,000, the Treasurer's $18,000, and the assistant Treasurer's $14,000. The witness said the aggregate increase voted by the stockholders was $200,000.

"Why were the salaries increased?" asked Mr. Wickersham.

"Because of long service and value to the company," replied the witness.

Mr. Boynton testified that the company had operated at a profit until 1911. In 1912 and 1913 small losses resulted. In 1914 the net loss was $249,000, and in 1915 the net loss was $290,000. The greater part of the 1915 loss resulted from the sale of the Harriman Bank Building, 527 Fifth Avenue, which was the headquarters of the American Real Estate Company. The building was purchased in 1909 or 1910, the witness testified, for $1,675,000. In 1915 it was sold for $1,325,000, with selling expenses upward of $20,000, and it had been carried on the books of the concern as worth $2,150,000.

The company lost $247,000 in 1914, witness testified, through auction sales of vacant land in the Bronx, a slump in realty coming between the time the sale was contracted for and the date of the sale.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday afternoon, June 26, at 2 o'clock.

NEW PLAYGROUND OPENED.

Children of "Wall Street's Back Yard" Have Place to Romp.

A playground was opened yesterday for the children of the tenement district known as "Wall Street's back yard," and having as its backbone the lower end of Washington Street. The B. T. Babbitt estate offered the use of a vacant lot at 64 to 74 Washington Street and Chairman Straus, of the Public Service Commission, gave the sand with which to level the ground.

The Bowling Green Neighborhood Association and the Parks and Playgrounds Association equipped the playground with swings, seesaws and gymnasium apparatus. Many who will use it are the children of porters and cleaners of the skyscrapers of the financial district. It is the first time they have had any other place than the streets to play in.

Magnus Gross, Principal of Public School 29, formally opened the Bowling Green Community Playground, as it is called. Tenement House Commissioner Murphy, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston and Park Commissioner Ward made addresses. George Gordon Battle, as President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, presented the playground to the children. Acceptance for them was made by Jacob Rothstein.

PLEA FOR AUTO SAFETY FIRST

Gen. Wingate Asks Brooklyn Car Owners to Be More Careful.

General George W. Wingate, President of the Brooklyn Institute for Safety, issued a letter to automobile owners in Brooklyn yesterday in which he pointed out that automobile accidents in Brooklyn were increasing as against decreases in other classes of street accidents and in which he made an appeal to the 10,000 Brooklyn owners of automobiles, including commercial cars, to make greater effort this Summer "to see that these vehicles are operated safely whether by yourself or an employe."

General Wingate based his letter on the statement that whereas the total accidents to children in the streets of Brooklyn have decreased from 588 in the first four months of 1915 to 415 in the first four months of 1916, the accidents due to automobiles for the same period, had increased to 140, a gain of nine over the corresponding four months in 1915. For the same periods the accidents due to commercial motor vehicles have decreased from 43 to 39.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; light, variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy, with probably thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; moderate s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably thunder showers Fri. and Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Probably thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; warmer; fresh s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers and probably thunderstorms Fri. and Sat.; fresh, possibly strong, s winds, with squalls.

Upper Mich.—Showers and probably thunderstorms Fri. and Sat.; fresh and possibly strong s. e. winds, with squalls.

La.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.

Ark.—Fair Fri., Sat. probably thunder showers; somewhat lower temperatures.

Okla. and W. Tex.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; somewhat lower temperatures.

E. Tex.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in n. w. Sat.

Ill.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probably thunder showers; warmer Fri.; cooler Sat.

Mo.—Showers and thunderstorms Fri., with cooler in w. and warmer in e. Sat. probably fair and cooler.

Wis.—Showers and probably thunderstorms Fri.; warmer in s. e. Sat. unsettled; possibly showers.

Minn.—Rain Fri. Sat. fair and warmer.

Iowa—Showers and probably thunderstorms Fri.; cooler in w. Sat. fair.

N. Dak.—Showers Fri. Sat. cloudy and warmer.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Fri., with showers in e. Sat. cloudy and warmer.

Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except showers in e. Fri.; cooler in extreme e. Fri.; warmer in w. Sat.

Kan.—Cloudy and cooler Fri.; possibly thunderstorms in e. Sat. fair.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Sentiment in the wheat market was two-sided, but, while some operators appeared to feel quite confident that values will eventually work to a much lower level as a result of very heavy stocks of old wheat and the prospects of increased pressure of hedging operations against new crop, and other traders believe that the recent decline had fully discounted the bearish factors in the situation, and that prices should work higher, neither side was inclined to be aggressive, and trading during the day was comparatively quiet and price changes were narrow. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.13⅜; No. 2 hard, $1.13⅜; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.22⅜; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.24⅜, all f. o. b. New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.03½	1.02⅝	1.02⅞	1.03⅛	1.03⅛
Sept.	1.06	1.05⅛	1.05½	1.05½	1.01
Dec.	1.08⅞	1.08	1.08⅝	1.08½	1.04⅛

CORN.

The corn market was firm early, and prices worked up ¼ to ⅝c from the previous close on scattered buying, prompted by further complaints of cold weather in the northern sections of the belt. There was increased selling on the advance, however, and prices eased off, and at the close were ⅛ to ⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86½c, c. i. f., New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last.
July	74⅛	73¼	73⅞	73¼	73⅛
Sept.	73½	72⅝	72⅞	73⅛	72
Dec.	64⅛	63⅝	63⅞	63⅝	64⅛

OATS.

The oats market was quiet, but prices were very steadily held, with little pressure to sell owing to firmness in the cash position, and at the close values were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local cash market was firm, standard quoted at 46½c, No. 3 white, 45½ to 46c; No. 4 white, 44½ to 45c; fancy clipped white, 46¼ to 48c; ordinary clipped white, 45 to 47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	40¼	39⅝	39¾	39⅝	44
eptember	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	39⅛	38
December	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a slightly easier tone owing to profit taking. There were rumors of an improved export demand, and hog markets were higher, but this failed to hold prices, and there was considerable selling on the theory that the recent advance in hogs would bring out larger receipts. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Friday, 22,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	13.12	13.07	13.07	13.17	9.37
Sept	13.30	13.20	13.20	13.35	9.60
Ribs—					
July	13.65	13.57	13.60	13.67	10.82
Sept.	13.75	13.65	13.67	13.77	10.62
Pork—					
July	24.62	24.30	24.50	24.65	16.75
Sept.	24.17	23.87	24.00	24.15	17.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

Following the decline in lard, cottonseed oil was lower yesterday, closing with a net loss of 8@11 points. Sales for the day in the futures market were 9,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.90@11.00	11.00
June	..	..	10.90@11.10	11.00
July	11.00	10.94	10.95@10.96	11.01
August	10.94	10.87	10.87@10.88	10.93
September	10.98	10.85	10.86@10.87	10.93
October	9.95	9.88	9.89@9.90	9.99
November	9.01	8.97	8.98@8.98	9.07
December	8.86	8.84	8.84@8.86	8.98
January	..	..	8.84@8.86	8.94

COFFEE.

The expectation of gradually easing Brazilian markets with the increase in new crop receipts, was reflected in some further scattering liquidation and further declines in the coffee market here yesterday. Prices made new low ground for the movement, with December contracts declining to 8.17c, or 9 points under Wednesday's closing figures and within 17 points below the best point reached on the bulge of Monday. Offerings seemed to become rather less active around this level, and there were slight rallies during the afternoon on covering, with the close steady at a net loss of 6@7 points. Sales were reported of 36,500 bags. The local spot market continued quiet and prices were more or less nominal on the basis of 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.87@7.89	7.93
July	7.87	7.87	7.89@7.91	7.95
August	..	..	7.96@7.98	8.03
September	8.10	8.05	8.06@8.08	8.13
October	..	..	8.11@8.13	8.17
November	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.21
December	8.24	8.17	8.21@8.23	8.26
January	..	..	8.26@8.28	8.30
February	..	..	8.31@8.32	8.35
March	8.37	8.32	8.33@8.37	8.40
April	..	..	8.41@8.43	8.44
May	8.46	8.45	8.46@8.47	8.49

SUGAR.

After opening quiet and weak, 3@11 points lower, trading in futures became a little more active on covering and support from Cuban interests, due to a steadier condition reported in the spot market, and the close was fairly firm 1 point net lower to 6

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Pell House at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street Sold for Apartment—New York Central Road Buys Moore Estate Parcels—A $2,500,000 Apartment for Entire Block.

Fifth Avenue furnished the feature in the realty market yesterday in the sale to a builder for apartment house improvement of the Pell house at the southeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street. The property, covering a large plot, 60.2 on the avenue by 125.2 on Seventy-fourth Street, has been sold by the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell, who has occupied the large house there since he purchased it from the Pickard estate in 1882. It has been held at $750,000, and it is understood that the new owner paid nearly that price.

The buyer is Harry Fischel, who has been an active operator, and is now completing a twelve-story apartment on the westerly block of Park Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, leased on a long term from the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Fischel has had plans prepared by the architects, Warren & Wetmore, for erecting on the Fifth Avenue corner just purchased a twelve-story apartment, with one suite of sixteen rooms with baths on a floor, to be ready for occupancy next season. It will be known as 929 Fifth Avenue, and will be the fifth tall house of its kind on the avenue in recent years. The first was the one on the northeast corner of Eighty-first Street. The other three are now nearing completion, being respectively on the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, and one between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, adjoining the Henry Phipps residence on the Eighty-seventh Street corner.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale of the Pell house. The entire investment when the building is completed will approximate $1,500,000.

Moore Estate Sells to Railroad.

Four old buildings in the lower Chelsea section belonging to the Moore estate were transferred yesterday by the heirs to the New York State Realty & Terminal Company, the holding company of the New York Central Railroad, which has been acquiring considerable property there for its terminal improvements. Mary M. Sherman, one of the Moore estate heirs, conveyed the three parcels at 504 and 506 West Twentieth Street for a consideration of $46,000, and at 506 West Twenty-fourth Street for $19,000, the latter subject to a twenty-one year lease with the tenants' rights to the building. The fourth parcel, at 504 West Twentieth Street, was conveyed by Kate E. Moore, with similar leasehold rights.

$2,500,000 Park Avenue Apartment.

Plans were filed yesterday for a thirteen-story apartment hotel with stores to cover the block bounded by Park and Madison Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, 400 on the streets by 200.8 on each avenue. This is the property which was reported as having been leased a short time ago by the Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, of which Dr. Charles V. Paterno is President. At that time it was stated that the plot only embraced the block from Park Avenue west to the proposed Vanderbilt Avenue extension which was to bisect the blocks north of Forty-fifth Street, and it was also announced that, owing to the high cost of building materials, Dr. Paterno had decided to postpone the operation for a time. Warren & Wetmore are the architects. In the interior of the proposed improvement will be a large central court.

Deal On East Eighty-third Street.

The two-story stable at 108 East Eighty-third Street has been sold by Florence & Bronson to an investor.

The structure which has been held by the family since 1889 occupies a plot 25 by 102.2, adjoining the southeast corner of Park Avenue.

Builder Buys Heights Plot.

Frederick M. Delano has purchased from E. L. Davis a plot 45 by 86.7 adjoining the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 169th Street.

The buyer contemplates improving the plot with an apartment house. William M. Archibald, in conjunction with Goodale, Perry & Dwight, negotiated the sale.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

Anna T. Kelly sold to an investor 125 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 17 by 100.8. W. J. Huston and James Kyle & Sons negotiated the sale.

Big Garage For Hudson Motor Car Co.

The Hudson Motor Car Company has acquired title to the vacant property at 310 to 326 West Sixty-eighth Street, for which William Bradley, the owner, planned a garage. The property contains about eighteen lots, fronting 238 feet on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 203 feet along the railroad's right of way and 171 feet along Sixty-ninth Street.

The property is taken by the Hudson company subject to two mortgages aggregating $245,000. Of this amount Mr. Bradley takes back as a purchase money loan $186,500. The garage will cover the Sixty-eighth Street side of the property and will be three stories high. It will cost $100,000 to build, according to E. H. Jones, architect.

Meehan Buyer in East Eighty-second Street.

James F. Meehan, the well-known Bronx operator, is the owner of the property at 115 and 117 East Eighty-second Street, for which plans were filed on the preceding day in the ownership name of the 115 East Eighty-second Street Corporation for a $200,000 apartment house. The plot is 75 by 102.2 and was purchased for the Hermitage Company, Albert H. Atterbury, President.

Recent Buyers.

Sidney H. Sonn is the buyer of the dwelling 312 West Seventy-sixth Street, sold by L. J. Phillips & Co. for the Dietz estate.

E. L. Davis is the buyer of 462 West Twenty-third Street.

Peter McCormack is the buyer of 119 West Fifty-first Street, sold recently by the estate of Lillian S. Gillespie.

Abram Bruen is the purchaser of 128 West 131st Street.

The Gramont Holding Company, Thomas J. McLaughlin, President, is the buyer of 216 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Bronx Sales.

A builder has purchased through McLennon Brothers a plot, 76 by 66 by irregular, on the southeast corner of Walton Avenue and 172d Street.

The Reville-Siesel Company, Patrick J. Reville, President, sold 1,451 and 1,457 Wilkins Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, on a plot 100 by 85.8 by irregular, between Boston Road and 170th Street.

Joseph P. Day has sold the plot, 25 by 130 and irregular, on Fordham Road, 50 feet west of Belmont Avenue, to Scala's Private Night Patrol. The southerly lot was sold for the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company and the adjoining lot for Mrs. Fanny Veith. The site will be improved with a garage.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 60 by 100 feet, on Park Boulevard, to Arthur J. Corning; a plot, 60 by 100 feet, on President Avenue, to Anna Schumacher, and at Central Park, L. I., a plot, 60 by 100 feet, on Eleventh Street, to John L. Casano.

Baker Crowell, Inc., have sold thirty-three acres of the Mary R. Spence estate, facing Long Island Sound, at Wading River, to Norris N. Mason, President of the Mason Motor Car Company of Manhattan.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to Benjamin Lowenstein a plot of over two acres in the Park section of Woodmere, on the southwest corner of Channel Road and South End Drive. E. A. Kavanagh of Cedarhurst was the broker.

Greenwich, Conn., Estates Sold.

A. Foster Higgins has sold his sixteen acre estate at Greenwich, Conn., to a syndicate of New York and Greenwich men for prospective development. The consideration is said to have been $100,000. The property is in one of the choice sections of the town.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. sold the country estate seat of Mrs. Elizabeth Wood Taber, on Mead's Point, Greenwich, to a purchaser who contemplates extensive improvements to the dwelling and other buildings on the property.

To Begin Work On New Times Square Skyscraper.

The Bush Terminal Company announced yesterday that it would begin the demolition of the old buildings at 130 and 132 West Forty-second Street in a month or six weeks preparatory to erecting a twenty-five story commercial building on the site. The property was purchased last April from John Hoge of Zanesville, Ohio. Plans for the new structure were filed last month.

Realty Notes.

Charles F. Noyes Company has arranged a first mortgage loan of $20,000 at 5 per cent. for five years with a savings bank on the property located at 309 West Sixtieth Street.

J. Frederic Arundell of Brooklyn took title yesterday to the place at Riverdale belonging to the Arthur C. Sheridan home at Riverdale, sold on June 15, through Herbert A. Sherman.

The plot of 10½ acres with dwellings on King Street, New Castle, N. Y., will be sold at auction by Bryan L. Kennelly on June 27. It was erroneously reported as having been withdrawn from sale on the preceding day.

RESULTS AT AUCTION

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 778 and 780, w s, 60.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x80; two-story apartment house; adjourned to June 23.

86th St, 502 West, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 19x102.2; four-story dwelling; W. P. Fogarty against M. A. Stange et al.; Frayer & A., attorneys; partition; to Charles R. Brady for $35,000.

By Henry Brady.

Undivided one-third part of tract bounded by east lines of Dyckman St and Speedway, centre line of 10th Av and Sherman Creek; G. C. Smith against F. W. Seybel et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due on judgment, $22,777.43; taxes, &c., $3,906.69; prior mtg $45,000; to the plaintiff for $45,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

202d St, s s, 343.4 ft e of Marion Av, 44.7x100; also

202d St, s s, 848 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; also

202d St, s s, 673 ft e of Marion Av, 50x100; A. C. Warner against A. C. Hyland et al.; I. N. Williams, attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $11,350.

Beck St, 680, s s, 326 ft e of Avenue St. John, 54.2x125, five-story flat; Samuel Blumner against American Land Credit Corporation et al.; A. W. Levy, attorney; due on judgment, $6,364.24; taxes, &c., $1,400; prior mtg $40,000; to the plaintiff for $44,000.

206th St, e s, 256.3 ft n of Steuben Av, 26x82.9x irregular; Hy. Hahnenfeld and another against Ida Hillman and another; Effers & A., attorneys; due on judgment, $4,041.07; taxes, &c., $110; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Ogden Av, n w corner of 161st St, 75x95, five-story flat; Germania Life Insurance Co. against Egan & Hallecy Construction Co. et al.; Dillon & R., attorneys; due on judgment, $73,258.28; taxes, &c., $3,737.25; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

By James J. Donovan.

143d St, 356 East, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100, three-story frame house; J. L. Baker against Teresa Tenore et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due on judgment, $6,383; taxes, &c., $374.15; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

Hunt Av, 1,902, e s, 220.1 ft s of Bronxdale Av, 24.10x100; Herman Lange against H. F. Kitchen and another; Eifers & A., attorneys; due on judgment, $694.14; taxes, &c., $115; prior mtg $5,500; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

88TH ST, 2 West; Henry R. Worthington against Louis Stern, owner; Adjustment Realty Co., contractor.....$93.86

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, 2,242; Von Dietsch Painting and Decorating Co., Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$325

187TH ST, 788 East; Raffaele Dellacava against Albert Hahr and Annie N. Charalavoyne, owners and contractors.....$75

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 85; Samuel Abramowitz against Max Fromkin et al., May 2, 1916, (by bond).....$210

PIER NEW 38 NORTH RIVER, foot of King St; Communipaw Steel Co. against Mallory Steamship Co. et al., June 9, 1916, (by bond).....$6,842

Bronx.

INDEPENDENCE AV, w s, 171.5 ft n of 256th St, 456.2x1,111.2; Saverio Feraca against Monastery of the Visitation et al., Dec. 2, 1915.....$180

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 16th St, 92x94; Avenue A, se corner of 11th St, 92x94; and 3d Av, n e corner of 90th St, 51.11x100; Rosie Gold against Annie Lipman et al., partition; attorney, W. P. Korkus.

BROADWAY, 648; Union Dime Savings Bank against Claire J. Forshaw et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster.

GOERCK ST, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 50x100; 132d St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; 126th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 38.3x99.11; 126th St, s s, 108.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 46.6x99.11; 128th St, s s, 244.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 46.6x99.11; 78th St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 38.6x102.2; 80th St, 414 East; Brown Place, n w corner of 136th St, 150x95, Bronx; Max Gold against Max Lipman et al., partition; attorney, E. P. Korkus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 63; William H. Phillips against Nora E. P. Bergmann et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Beekman, Menken & Grisom.

WOOSTER ST, 232 and 234; New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, against James T. McDonald et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

3D AV, 1,997, and 106th St, 236 East; Christopher J. Binzen against Frederick W. Binzen et al., partition; attorneys, Meehan & Harlam.

19TH ST, 37 West; Board of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. of America against 37 West 19th Street Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

25TH ST, 250 and 252 West; New York Title Insurance Co. against Alanson P. White et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

76TH ST, 221 and 223 East; two actions; Gottlieb Haneke against Franziska Holthaus et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Lindo & Pfeiffer.

96TH ST, 206 East; Harlem Savings Bank against Peter Kierans et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. S. Clinch.

96TH ST, 208 East; Harlem Savings Bank against Bryan Walsh et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. S. Clinch.

97TH ST, 235 East; Frank Wallach against Henry Woelner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

110TH ST, 313 East; Henry De F. Weeks against Salvatore Mellano et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Weeks Bros.

116TH ST, 130 West; City Real Estate Co. against Forderwa Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swan.

130TH ST, n w corner of 12th Av, 3.9x203.6x irregular; William E. Dunning against Luta E. Dunning et al., partition; attorney, E. G. Smith.

130TH ST, n s, 262 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Charles H. Huber, administrator, et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Beall & Rogers.

Bronx.

LAFAYETTE ST, 1,430; American Co-Operative Savings and Loan Ass'n against Thomas F. Bligh et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. S. Cohen.

NELSON AV, s w corner of 165th St, 28.4x77.8; Catherine C. Murray, as guardian, against Harold H. Harding et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. J. Hiers.

UNION AV, 612; George F. Langenbacher et al, as executors and trustees, against Brigge Building Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

138TH ST, n w corner of Brown Place, 95x150; Goerck St, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 50x100; 132d St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.1; 126th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 46.3x99.1; 126th St, s s, 198.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 46.6x99.1; 128th St, s s, 244.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 46.6x99.1; 78th St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 38.6x102.2; 9th St, s s, 162.6 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x87.1; Max Gold against Max Lipman et al, partition; attorney, E. P. Korkus.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY JUNE 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, w s, 175 ft n of Bayard St, runs w 10.2x2x s 12.6x w 80 to e s of Elizabeth St x n 87.6x e 200 to Bowery x s 75 to beginning, Thalia Theatre, Conrad Weber et al., executors of William Kramer, to William Kramer's Sons Realty Co., 50 Bowery, June 21; attorneys, Ellison & E., 145 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, w s, 302.3 ft n of 122d St, 126.1x91.7 to centre line of old Bloomingdale Road x126.11x78.11; Emma A. Mayhew to No. 4 West 57th Street Co., 30 Pine St, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

HOUSTON ST, n e corner of Greene St, 20x88; John Aitken, executor, to Empire State Holding Corporation, 149 Broadway, all liens, June 5; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$100

INTERIOR GORE, begins at centre line of block between 40th and 41st Sts and 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 33.11p n w — to centre line of block x e — to beginning; Marie C. Graham to Samuel M. Cohen, 375 Manhattan Av, a. t., quitclaim, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$37.50

LEWIS ST, 185 and 187, n w corner of 5th St, 48.9x113.10x irregular; Morris Evans, Caldwell, N. J., to Central Trust Co. of New York, 54 Wall St, mtg $70,000, all liens, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 60th St, 100.5x122; Samuel J. Bloomingdale et al. to Arcade Realty Co., 155 East 59th St, b. and s., June 2; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$100

MAIDEN LANE, bounded n e by Maiden Lane, n w by land of John Manly, s w by Garett Debow, s e by Hy. Allen, 17x35.6x35.5x81, s s, Ernest Benger to Louis W. Levy, 700 West End Av, all liens, May 29; attorney, Jacob A. Wolf, 160 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis W. Levy to Mercantile Holding Co., 180 Broadway, mtg $51,500, all liens, June 1; attorney, same..$1

WILLETT ST, 62 e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St., 16.8x100, with a. t. to strip 10 ft wide in rear and also another 10 ft strip or right of way to Sheriff St. foreclosure May 22; Andrew R. Shiland, referee, to Samuel D. Sutton, 133 West 103d St; attorney, George W. Glaze, 74 Broadway.....$10,000

WOOSTER ST, 9, w s, 137.11 ft n of Canal St, 21.4x100; Samuel P. Savage, Elizabeth, N. J., to Stewart Slosson, on Todt Hill, at Dongan Hills, Borough of Richmond, and Alice and Margaret Slosson, 140 West 55th St, b. and s., May 18, 1914; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Stewart Slosson et al. to William M. Barrett, 272 West 86th St, as President of Adams Express Co., b. and s., June 1, 1916; attorney, same.....$100

1ST ST, 64, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, runs n 131.9x w 50.5x s 38.2x e 25.1x s 100x e 24.11 to beginning, foreclosure June 12; Hyacinthe Ringrose, referee, to Joseph Yeska, 135 Riverside Drive, June 22; attorney, Max Altmayer, 290 Broadway.....$50,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 40th St, 99.11x100; Jos. Kaufmann et al, executors, &c, Abr. Kaufmann, to Geo. W. Jacoby, 44 West 72d St, ½ part, 1st mtg $150,000, Jan. 21; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St.....$1

20TH ST, 504 West, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x81.11; 20th St, 506 West, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x81.11; Mary M. Sherman to New York State Realty and Terminal Company, 70 East 45th St., May 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway.....$40,000

24TH ST, 506 West, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, the land subject to 21 years l. s. and tenants rights to building; Mary M. Sherman to New York State Realty and Terminal Company, 70 East 45th St, all liens, May 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway..$19,000

24TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, the land subject to 21 years lease and tenants rights to building; Katherine E. Moore to New York State Realty and Terminal Company, 70 East 45th St., all liens, May 29; attorneys, same.....$100

26TH ST, 343 to 347 West, n s, 235.7 ft e of 9th Av, 62.11x98.9; Thomas L. and Elizabeth R. Hamilton to Charlotte M. Hamilton, Nyack, N. Y., all title, Jan. 23, 1915; attorneys, Hedges, E. & F., 165 Broadway.....$7,000

45TH ST, 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.4; Adam Urbach to John D. Watson, 630 West 172d St, ½ part, all liens, June 21; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Wohlfarth Realty Co. to same, ½ part, a. t., b. and s., June 21; same attorney.....$1

45TH ST, 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.4; John D. Watson to Robert Johnson, 204 East 58th St, one-half part, mtg $11,250, June 22; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$1

60TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 22x100.5; Maurice J. Kraus to Arcade Realty Co., 155 East 59th St, b. and s.; correction deed, June 19; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$100

114TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Morris and Louise Lustig et al. to Louise Lustig, 535 Kelly St, Bronx, quitclaim, all liens, June 21; attorney, Louis J. Schwartz, 320 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, 273 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Josephine L. Wilmerding to Eva A. Monbach, 337 Convent Av, quitclaim, June 21; attorney, Geo. W. Simpson, 31 Chambers St.....$1

128TH ST, 53 East, s s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Albert Schorenstein to Sadie Roth, 140 Lenox Av, mtg $20,000, April 28.....$100

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 415 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Nicholas H. Pinto, referee, to Nelson Smith, Jr., 151 West 48th St, June 21; attorney, G. Washbourne Smith, 97 Nassau St.....$5,000

LOTS 1 and 2, block 27, map of Pelham Park; Jennie Haskins to Elin Heins, Westbury, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1914; attorney, Elin Heins, Westbury, N. Y.....$1

MARION AV, e s, 100 ft s of 197th St, 25x126.3; Libby Brill to Henry R. Murray, 388 East 164th St, mtg $4,800, June 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MORRIS AV, w s, 150.10 ft n of 165th St, 23x100; Julius Franke to Minna Franke, his wife, 152 West 126d St, June 20; attorney, H. C. Kudlich, 238 Broadway. Gift

PLOT begins 75 ft e of Clay Av, 522.4 ft n of 169th St, 16x125; Lien Securities Corporation to Weller Co., 51 Chambers St, mtg $5,000, June 21; attorney, Powell & S., 51 Chambers St.....$1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Home St, 63.7x100x12x112; Meyer Vessell et al. to M. & V. Construction Co., 31 East 21st St, June 21; attorney, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 2,856, e s, 18.9x93.4; John J. Leonard to Beatrice S. B. Ziegel, 8 West 86th St, June 20; attorney, S. Wechsler, 233 Broadway.....$1

VALENTINE AV, 2,982, e s, 20x100; Isaac F. Cohen, referee, to Cornelia Hoyt, 381 East 136th St, June 15; attorney, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St.....$3,500

135TH ST, 446 East, s s, 16x100; William Hoppman to Mary Cerchas, 2,423 7th Av, mtg $5,000, June 20; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway.....$100

196TH ST, 445 East, n s, 62x90; W. Free Realty Co. to Esther Realty Co., Inc., 700 Riverside Drive, Dec. 17, 1915; attorney, H. H. Davies, 51 Chambers St.....$100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

1ST ST, 64 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, runs n 131.9x n w 50.5x s 38.2x e 23x s 100 to street x e 24.11 to beginning, June 22; Joseph Yeska to Frederick W. Senff, Newburg, N. Y., 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 38 Nassau St.$30,000

35TH ST, 248 West, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9, June 22; Benaben Realty Corp. to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..

45TH ST, 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.4; John D. Watson to Frank-lin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, 3 years; attorney W. M. Powell, Jr., 7 Wall St..$9,500

SAME PROPERTY, June 21; same to Adam Urbach, 345 7th Av, prior mtg $9,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,750

74TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of Park Av, 18x74, June 21; Louise Berniger to the Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, due and interest as per bond; address, 59 Cedar St.....$10,000

114TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11, June 21; Louise Lustig to Solomon Landau, 46 Avenue C, 3 years, 6 p. c., mtg $14,000; attorney, Louis J. Schwartz, 320 Broadway.....$2,000

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,420, e s, 350 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; Wolchock Construction Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$5,500

FOREST AV, e s, 270.9 ft n of 166th St, 45.9 x142.9; also Tinton Av, w s, 150 ft n of 166th St, 40x127.4; also Tinton Av, w s, 230 ft n of 166th St, 40x127.4; Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., to Solomon B. Raine, 64 Front St, Paterson, N. J., mtg $111,700, June 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St.....$10,000

MARION AV, e s, 100 ft s of 197th St, 25x 125.3; Henry R. Murray to Libby Brill, 19 Hanford Place, Caldwell, N. J., June 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,800

NAPIER AV, e s, Lots 26 to 30, map of property at Yonkers, 100x142.4; Jacob Goldstein to Millie Yores, 115 West 102d St, June 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

WALTON AV, s w corner of Clarke Place, 96x52.10x35.9x50.9; also Walton Av, s e corner of Clarke Place, 96x36.11x95.9x30.1, 1-3 right, title, and interest; Nathaniel Huggins to Francis B. Chedsey, Yorktown, N. Y., June 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. B. Chedsey, 890 Broadway.....$1,500

182TH ST, 445 East, s s, 16x100; Mary Cherchad to William Hoppman, 573 Garfield Av, Jersey City, N. J., June 20, due as per bond; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway.....$750

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AUDUBON AV, 404-412, all; Audubon Amsterdam Co. to Carl Sohn, 303 West 177th St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; address 503 West 177th St.....$17,500

1ST AV, 1,290, street floor and basement; Ludwig Weinberger to Louis Pisacone & Co., 1,290 1st Av, et al., 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, F. J. Greco, 350 Broadway.....$6,750

1ST AV, s e corner of 115th St, street and front basement; Mary E. and Jennie O'Brien to Gretano de Marsico, 2,236 1st Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, L. W. Osterweis, 290 5th Av.....$1,000

2D AV, 1,491 and 1,498, all; also 78th St, 270 and 272 East, all; Louis Jacobs to Morris Gluck, 1,623 Avenue A, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Harry Perlmutter, 356 East 81st St.....$6,500

6TH AV, 991, all; Herman Susens and another, trustees of will of Fred. K. Heimsoth to Frederick Uhlemann, 100 West 5th St, 5 years, from July 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & Grant, 32 Nassau St..$8,000 & $7,000

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 163, n w corner of 135th St, corner store; Kate J. Flohr to Louis Herzlich, 139 Stockton St, Brooklyn, 27 months, from June 1, 1916; attorney, Louis Herzlich, 163 Southern Boulevard.....$396 & $420

146TH ST, 368 East, all; also 146th St, 366 East, part of basement; Builders' Hoist & Machine Co. to William B. Guettler, 368 East 146th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Edward H. Dolger, 1,083 Prospect Av.....$1,200 to $1,500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

6TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 150x100.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans 1 West 67th St., Inc., to erect a fourteen-story studio apartment..$650,000

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, w s, 145.8 ft n of 194th St, 152.9x250.6; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans Benenson Realty Co., to erect five five-story apartments.....$180,000

REAL ESTATE.

Gentleman's Country Place

11 Acres, Large House, Stable, Fine Views,

FOR SALE

at great sacrifice. Fifty miles out, Erie, one mile to station. Electric light, steam heat, private water supply, all in good order. Will exchange.

HOWELL, Salisbury, Conn.

Bear Rock Fall

A Broken Cascade in the Berkshires, 300 feet high.

FOR SALE

by executors to close estate. Valuable buildings, on State Road 2½ miles to station; 260 acres. Suitable for country place, game preserve, cottage colony or farm.

HOWELL, Salisbury, Conn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES MAPLETON PARK

24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 5 cent fare; brick and stone construction.

Prices $4,000 to $7,000

$300 to $750 cash; balance to suit purchaser. OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.

Alco Building Co.

OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION.

Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22d Av., Brooklyn. Tele., Bath Beach 1118.

$5,800

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

SEND FOR PHOTOS

today of old English dwellings, block from Kings Highway Station of wonderful new 4th Ave. Sea Beach Subway. Price $5,000, only 10% cash; balance like rent. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

BUILDING LOANS PERMANENT LOANS OR BOTH COMBINED

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO., 128 Broadway, Corner Cedar.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

610 WEST 116TH ST. 2-3-5-room apartments,

Furnished and unfurnished, high-class house. Managed by owner on premises; references required. Thompson. Morningside 3040.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MATIS HARRIS, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, June 28, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 102 Eldridge Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cotton and woolen piece goods, fixtures, etc.

WALTER LA BRYANT, Receiver.

JOSEPH KRINSKY, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,325.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM SLAVIN, SOL SLAVIN & PHILIP NADELBERG, individually and as copartners composing the firm of SLAVIN BROS. and AETNA WAIST MFG. CO. & the firm of SLAVIN BROS. & AETNA WAIST MFG. CO., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said (same as above) are hereby given notice that on June 14th, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 6th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The Bankrupts propose to offer terms of composition to their creditors of 33 1-3%, payable 25% cash and 8 1-3% in two notes, to be paid within ten days after confirmation of composition.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

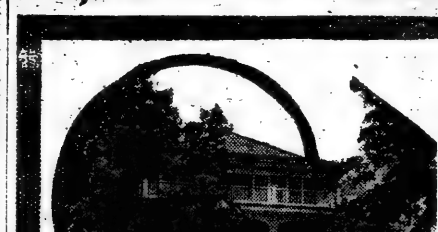
U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,262.

Notice is given that HENRY G. GRISSLER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

A Live Renting Man

is wanted by one of the active real estate offices. State experience or qualification for this work. Address Leasing, Box 64 Times, Downtown.



Bargain $2,000 Easy Terms

Balance $4,000 Can Remain on First Mortgage.

BUYS THIS

Picturesque Moorish Home

Near Large, Beautiful Lake.

Grounds 100 by 150 Feet.

A most alluring real country home near city. High in the healthy hills, with charming walk and drives in every direction. Few minutes to country club and golf course; ideal water sports. House has 7 rooms, tile baths; all modern conveniences; hot and cold water; steam heat; hardwood trim; parquet floors, etc. Will gladly send photos on request.

ATTORNEY, Box G 347 Times Downtown.



Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station,

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

MANY NEW HOUSES JUST COMPLETED.

Prices $9,000 to $22,500. On Convenient Terms. Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:30, 11:05 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52 (1:14 Saturday only), 1:32, 2:06 (2:45 Saturday only), 3:00, 3:45, 4:08, 4:25, 5:00, 5:12, 5:32 P. M., etc. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:55, 1:06, 1:56, 2:17, 3:05, 3:40, 4:06, 4:35, 5:25 P. M., etc. Return at frequent intervals.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Ave. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.

MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY 149 Church St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL BARGAIN.

Northwest cor. Boston Road & DeReimer Av. 8 full lots; 2 blocks from Baychester Av. Station (N. Y. Westchester & Boston Rapid Transit Line.) Only $5,800; part cash.

REID & LOWERY Tel. 350 Cliffside. PALISADE, N. J.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE

of 9 rooms and bath, near Long Island Sound large open fireplace; sleeping porch; tiled bathroom; sewer, water, gas, electricity; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; shorefront privileges; deep water anchorage, etc.; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. B. Stephenson, 248 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



More Than a Bargain!

All-Year-Round Home ON THE SOUND

Best Section of Westchester County.

$1,000 Down, Balance Easy Terms.

40 minutes from Grand

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The storm that was central Wednesday night over Colorado now covers the Plains States, and it is advancing slowly eastward. It has been attended by general rains in the north Rocky Mountain region and showers and thunderstorms in the north Plains States and the Mississippi Valley. Widely scattered showers are also reported from the Gulf States, Georgia, and Florida.

A general rise in temperature has taken place over the middle Plains States, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the Middle Atlantic States, while unseasonably cool weather prevails over the north Plains States and the northern Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair and become unsettled Saturday in the Atlantic States. In the east Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the region of the Great Lakes the weather will be unsettled, with probably local showers and thunderstorms.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable; Mair weather; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable; local showers.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday, becoming unsettled Saturday.

New England—Fair Friday and probably Saturday.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Friday, probably followed by thunder showers Friday night and Saturday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	60	53	4 P. M.	64	73
6 A. M.	60	53	6 P. M.	67	71
9 A. M.	60	53	9 P. M.	60	64
12 M.	63	67	11 P. M.	60	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 4:35 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
6:30	197 Amsterdam Av.; O. J. Gude Co.	Slight
11:00	Front 118 Hester St.; Frank Hall,	Slight
11:45	307 E. 135 St.; Peter Hecker	None
P. M.		
3:55	Front 50 W. 98 St.; Voss Excelsior Co.	Slight
4:15	35-37 W. 98 St.; Walter Frank	Slight
4:25	2,400 Av.; Mary Scarnegan	Slight
5:50	1,024 Lexington Av., C. Stewon	Slight
6:05	2,519 B'way; Slawson & Hobbs	Slight
7:25	914 Jackson Av.; Sol. Isendorf	Slight
9:20	228 Rivington St.; Jacob Mandel Co.	Slight
		None
9:55	406 E. 79 St.; Henry Labtadort	Slight
9:00	155 W. 66 St.; Georgiana Downey	Slight
9:05	116 E. 114 St.; Jacob Kantor	Slight
9:40	Watson Lane, rear Tremont Av.; (steam shovel,) Rogers & Hagerty	Slight
10:30	215 W. 69 St.; J. Walsh	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The transfer to the active list of the army of Major W. O. Owen, retired, with the rank of Colonel in the M. C., is announced.

The transfer to the active list of Capt. R. M. Dorcy, retired, with rank of Captain of Cavalry, is announced.

Changes in Corps of Engrs.: Capt. A. R. Shrabeck is relieved from his present duties and station and is assigned to 2d Regt. of Engrs., effective July 1, and will on that date proceed to join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks; Capt. H. A. Finch is relieved from present duties and station and is assigned to 2d Regt. of Engrs., effective July 1; 1st Lt. J. W. Stewart is relieved from duty at the Engr. School and assigned to the 1st Regt. of Engrs., effective July 1.

The transfer to the active list of the army of Capt. R. C. Williams, retired, with the rank of Lieut. Col. of Infantry is announced.

The transfer to the active list of Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired, with rank of Major of Infantry, is announced.

Maj. W. T. Hannum, Corps of Engrs., is assigned to the 1st Regt. of Engrs., effective July 1.

Major T. L. Smith, retired, is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Q. M. Gen. of the Army, effective July 1, and will then proceed to his home.

Navy.

Capt. T. Snowden, from command of the Wyoming, home, wait orders.

Lt. Commander H. A. Bronson, the Florida, to command the Denver.

Lts. J. W. Hayward, the Connecticut, to the Dixie as executive officer; H. L. Irwin, the Marietta, to the Illinois as gunnery officer, and R. S. Culp, the St. Louis, to temporary duty, the Maryland.

Jr. Grade Lts. T. Baxter, to Naval Academy; C. F. Pousland, the McDougal, to Flag Lieut. and aid, staff of Commander Division 7; J. C. Latham, to New York Naval Hospital, sick; T. A. Symington, to await orders at Catonsville, Md.; H. S. Keep, the Georgia, to the New Jersey; G. L. Dickson, New London Ship and Engine Co., to the K-1; H. A. Ellis, to the Georgia; L. P. Wenzell, the Memphis, to the Tucker; P. W. Northcroft, the Delaware, to the McDougal.

Ens. H. H. H. Harrison, the San Francisco, to the Dixie; W. M. A. Wynne, the Rhode Island, to the Celtic, and G. D. Hull, the Denver, to the Whipple.

Surgs. F. G. Abaken, to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., and C. C. Grieve, Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, June 26 to the Utah.

Boatswain J. Reilly, to Mare Island Yard.

Chief Carps. R. R. Clark, the Rainbow, to the Maryland, and F. Johnson, the Maryland, to works Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Co.

Medical Dir. S. F. Coues, retired, died at Cambridge, Mass., May 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived — Aylwin, McDougal, Wadsworth, and the Wainwright, at Newport; Cummings, at Nantucket; Duncan, at Booth Bay Harbor; Fanning and Paulding, at Eastport; Hancock, at Monte Christi; C-2, C-3, C-5, Potomac, and the Severn, at Pistolas; Missouri, Ohio, Peoria, and the Wisconsin, at Guantanamo, and the Winslow, at Rockport.

Sailed—Arethusa and Kanawha, Norfolk for Port Arthur; Cassin, Newport for Boston; Henley, Philadelphia for Boston; Hopkins, Hull, and the Truxtun, San Diego for La Paz; Mohawk, Norfolk for Indian Head; Nevada, Hampton Roads for Tangier Sound; Orion, Hampton Roads for Newport; Prometheus, and Uncas, Norfolk for Tangier Sound; Roe, Norfolk for Key West, and the Whipple, Mare Island for San Diego.

The Nevada, now at Tangier Sound, has been ordered to Philadelphia, to arrive by June 27.

Coast Guard.

Capt. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin, Eastern Div., placed on waiting orders.

First Lts. H. Kotzeschmar, of Engrs., to the Comanche; R. E. Wright, of Engrs., to the Onsipee; J. B. Coyle, of Engrs., the Mackinac, to duty as Division Engr., Eastern Div., Boston, and Q. B. Newman, of Engrs., to duty at the department.

Second Lts. K. W. Krafft, to the Mackinac, temporary duty, and S. V. Parker, the Golden Gate, to the Tallapoosa, and sixty days' leave on route.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 15, 1915, John D. Schoonmaker and Jacob Rice filed their petition praying limitation of liability as former owners of Barge "C. R. Shafter" for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 6, 1912, from a sinking of said vessel in Newtown Creek, N. Y. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said barge and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $3,984.10. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident or sinking are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before July 5, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

HYLAND & ZABRISKIE, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steaming P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision between the P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, &c. 10, I have seized and hold 100 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 5th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 12, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

E. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for pathologist. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 3; thesis, 3; practical test, 4. Candidates will not be assembled for the mental test, but will be for the practical test. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be twenty-one years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. There is one vacancy in the Charities Department in the Kings County Hospital at $1,100 a year, without maintenance.

United States.

The commission announces for July 18 an examination for ordnance draftsman, for men only, to fill several vacancies with rates of pay from $4 to $5.04 per diem in the Department of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications at any navy yard or other naval establishment of the United States with rates of pay ranging from $3.28 to $7.04 per diem. This examination is held especially to secure eligibles having technical training and experience in the design and construction of ordnance or heavy machinery. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and fitness. For positions paying $3.28 to $4.24 per diem applicants must have had two years' engineering course in a technical school and at least two years' practical drafting room experience, or have had the equivalent of a complete course of machine design and drawing in a technical school, and not less than two years' practical drafting room experience. For positions paying $4.48 per diem or over applicants must have had the equivalent of a complete course in engineering in a technical school and at least three years' practical drafting room experience, or a full course in machine design and drawing and at least five years of drafting room experience, of which not less than one year must have been spent in design. Age, twenty years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Miss Isabella A. Ennis has been elected secretary of the Retirement Board to succeed Lyman A. Best.

The annual outing of the attendance officers of the Board of Education will be held at College Point on July 1.

The Teachers' Union will hold a meeting this evening at P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting on next Wednesday afternoon.

The following Hunter alumnae have passed examinations for assistant teachers in high schools: In Biology—Florence V. Mahnken, '13; Elsie R. Viault, '14; Helen P. Langner, '14; Isabel D. Kaplan, '15; Marguerite Watman, '14. In English—Marguerite Weed, '14. In Mathematics—Julia Simpson, '15; Edith F. Balnton, '14; Helen M. Graham, '14; Jessie Schaff, '14; Dorothy E. White, '15; Helen Stiles, '14; Florence Haas, '13. In Physical Training—Isabel Millar, '12. Five of the eight successful women candidates in biology and seven of the eight in mathematics were Hunter alumnae. Miss Mahnken and Miss Simpson headed the lists in biology and mathematics.

Of the 164 young women graduating at Hunter yesterday sixteen, including the valedictorian and three other honor students, expect this Summer to begin work at Columbia in law, in medicine, or for a master's degree. Seven will study at New York University and one at the Hunter College Summer session. Jeannette H. Wasserman and Irene Turk have received Elsa Seringhaus scholarships for biological work at Wood's Hole.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. E. Buchman, 104, to 12 T. D., duty on maps, 30 days, 8 A. M., June 24.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. H. Vogel, 22, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 25; T. J. Crowe, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 25; F. F. Quinn, 32, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 24; S. Stalter, 43, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 2.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. C. W. Kotschau, 28; H. Flood, 150.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; block from subway; full hotel service, $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Gramercy Park Neighborhood.—Two small studio apartments, sublet; artistic furnishings; French widow, balcony; service; very cool. $26, $75. Tel. 5437 Stuyvesant, 122 E. 17th St.

Furnished, Summer or year, six rooms, two baths; exclusive; accessible; ideal for Summer; references. 6B, 104 East 40th.

Beautifully furnished bachelor apartment, Madison Av.; very low rent. Phone Plaza 5156.

To sublet, 14 East 60th St., attractive apartment, overlooking Central Park.

Furnished—West Side.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS. Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents. 507 WEST 113TH ST.

Leaving town; make offer; exquisite home, seven large rooms, three exposures; Oriental rugs, books, imported china, glassware, silver. Phillips, 758 West End Av. (97th.)

Some unusual Summer opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; choice localities, J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 72d, Columbus 3974.

115th St., 617 West.—Completely, beautifully furnished apartment, 6 rooms; $50 monthly till October. Peterson. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

104th, 214 West.—Newly decorated, comfortably furnished 3 rooms; housekeeping; Summer; $35; references; subway, "L." Riverside 4612. Lewenhaupt.

Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; ideal for Summer; reasonable. Fountain, 314 West 100th. River 7584.

SUBLET.

70th, 2,039 Broadway,) in modern apartment, five rooms, two baths. Johnson, 5-E.

Furnished apartment to sublet for Summer, 7 rooms, 2 baths, facing Drive; references. Apt. 5B, 720 Riverside Drive.

78th, 205 West.—Large parlor and bedroom suite, with kitchenette; southern exposure; high-class house; maid service; $45.

Riverside Drive, 468, (Cor. 119th.—Most beautiful section on Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths, sublet, completely furnished. Brodrick.

To rent, furnished, July 1 to Sept. 30, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $40; large, cool rooms. Munson, 131 West 58th St.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; unusual bargains offered. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

230 West 79th, Corner.—Six rooms, 3 baths, sublet for Summer; bargain to right party. Dick. 4837 Schuyler.

Riverside Drive, 250.—Seven rooms, outside; southern exposure; sublet July, August; $100. Berkan.

48th, 10 West.—Handsome studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $50 monthly.

Washington Place, 115.—Business woman will share apartment, $16, $8. Spring 7033.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $80 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
Has to Sublet for a Tenant
A TEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT
Immediate Possession.

Handsome 2-room apartment, southern exposure; electric light. Telephone Columbus 8086.

Unusual opportunity; seven high-class rooms, two baths; $75. 523 West 112th.

Two rooms, bath; cool, 8 windows; electricity, phone, maids service. 52 West 29th.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450

51st St., 203 West.—Exquisitely furnished four rooms. 4E. Telephone 5520 Schuyler.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 158, between 32d and 33d Sts., three rooms, kitchen and bath, duplex, roof garden; $1,500; possession at once. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

570 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club,
6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Skylight studio apartment, modern. 32 East 28th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

324-328 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

FOUR ROOMS, ALL OUTSIDE, $30.
SIX ROOMS, CORNER, $45.
368 West 117th St. Facing Morningside Park.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two or three room, kitchenette, furnished, until Sept. 30; $25; near subway. Write C. Evers, 38 West 32d St.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies. COUNTRY PARSONAGE, S 95 Times.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard, 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE. S. I.

Long Island.

Arverne, N. Y., on ocean, 30 min. from Broadway, (Penna. Station,)- 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station,) commutation, $7.50 mo.; mile long ocean boardwalk; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests, young folks, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table, dainty cooking; room and board, $10-$20 each. Phone 415 Hammels. The Stafford, 108 Beach 66th St., (Gaston Av.)

Private family offers splendid, commodious accommodations in their beautiful seashore home, directly on ocean; private beach; home cooking; tennis; moderate terms; references. Particulars, address Bayview Villa, foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

Nicely furnished rooms, with or without meals, 30 minutes from Penn. Depot, on Sound; use of private bathing beach. Address Y 249 Times Annex.

Amityville; waterfront, few adults accommodated; garage, bathing, fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

Westchester County.

A FEW CHILDREN under 10 in the country, within New York City limits; rates very moderate. Miss L. Fridrich, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL. Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Real country surroundings, city limits; high, cool; homelike, grounds, shade; references. Lesley, 227th St., Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.

Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th St. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful, East Orange; Olled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

BOY'S SUMMER CAMP.
Boating, shooting, swimming, fishing, hiking; careful supervision. Fifty miles from New York, New Jersey Hills. Limited numbers. For particulars inquire of Dr. W. R. Richardson, 246 West 113th St. 9090 Cathedral.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—First-class accommodations; six minutes from Highland Station; bright, cheerful rooms, with board; moderate rates. Telephone 1538 Orange, N. J.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA.
McIlvaine House; unexcelled family house; beautiful ocean outlook; superior table and service; $2.50 per day.

Maine.

THE LYNAM HOUSE.
BAR HARBOR, MAINE.
Quiet; home cooking; attractive, ideal place for rest and pleasure. Booklets.

The Johnson and cottage, Bailey Island, Maine.—Quiet spot for rest, recuperation; fresh food daily; $10-$12 weekly.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; room with bath; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Small and large front rooms; first-class people.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; table exceptionally good; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet rooms, with baths; superior table; telephone; moderate; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Small, large rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Comfortable, newly furnished, homelike rooms; running water; subway; board; Summer rates. Hubbell.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, single room, well appointed house; near subway, "L," surface.

72D, 258 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

74TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; board optional.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Superior accommodations; cool rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; private baths; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small front rooms, newly decorated, with board; reasonable.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium, small rooms; electricity; board. Schuyler 5441.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive rooms; quiet; private home; every convenience; board optional.

106, 314 WEST.—Large front room in private residence; all conveniences; meals optional.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with, without private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large, small, airy rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

142D, 540 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean, cool rooms; telephone; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson, with superior board; $10-$12 weekly. Telephone 4060 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 279, (Cor. 73d St.)—Opposite Schwab mansion; handsome corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room; singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 581.—Desirable front room, comfortably furnished, with board; for two, $18; one, $14; table guests.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Must sacrifice immediately, practically new Mercer toy tonneau tour; automobile, $975. Also Oakland six touring car, only used 4 months, $550. Both automobiles are luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c. Used private exclusively. Guaranteed absolutely mechanically perfect, ready for immediate use. Inspection and demonstration, Harwood, 32 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Phone Astoria 2335.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING, USED 750 MILES.
Cost as it stands $1,600; has two extra inflated nonskid shoes that have never touched the ground; all standard equipment, bumper, &c; if you are in the market for a practically new car it would be worth your while to look this over; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, Flatbush 135.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. Touring & Limousine.
Packard, 1915, Runabout, wire wheels.
Packard "4-48" Touring, 7 pass.
Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. Runabout.
Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, Touring, Landaulet.

Kissel Kar, "Big Fifty," beautiful seven-passenger touring, like new; electric starter and lights, Warner clock and speedometer, Hartford shock absorbers, slip covers, chains, tools, &c.; extra shoes mounted; cost $3,000; asking $700. Telephone Madison 6971.

BUICK ROADSTER.
Model 30; perfect mechanical condition; completely equipped; slip covers, extra rim, tire, and tubes; price $475; no dealers. Phone 2639 Cortlandt, or car can be seen at garage, 55 W. 93d St.

STEVENS-DURYEA
Seven-passenger Touring Car; used two seasons only; a distinctive car of fine quality throughout; immediate delivery.
H. C. BEAVER,
22 West 61st St., City.

Cadillac 1914 7-passenger touring; Sterling Winter top; also Apperson 1915 5-passenger, used 4 months; both perfect condition; for sale or trade for high-class landaulet. Submit offer to Owner, E. S. Good, 33 Old Broadway.

Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet touring. Packard (1915) touring 38, five-passenger. Mercer (1915) runabout, like new. Packard (1915) runabout 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel; phone 3247 Bryant.

Franklin, 1915, 5-passenger touring car for sale at a sacrifice; run only 5,000 miles; perfect condition. C. W. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.
Late model, three-passenger complete; extra tire and wheel; owner wants cash. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Great bargain for $600 Mitchell 7-passenger touring car, like new; best condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Lancia, 1913, 30-horse, touring; also Holbrook limousine-landaulet body; guaranteed condition; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Stutz raceabout, 1916; used 3 weeks; run 511 miles; six wire wheels, Silvertown tires. Copley, 1,777 Broadway. 8012 Columbus.

Hupmobile 1914 touring; new top and nicely painted. De Cosen & Riess, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Hupmobile 1913 touring; just been painted and overhauled. De Cozen & Riess, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Packard twin 6, seven-passenger touring car. L. J. McCracken, telephone 4120 Columbus.

Hupmobile for sale; 1915 five-passenger touring, in first-class condition. De Cozen & Riess, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Pierce-Arrow 1914 runabout; 1915 White runabout. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

New Winton Six, seven-passenger; new tires, extra shoes, slip covers, every equipment. Bornn, 66 Broadway. 1340 Rector.

1914 Stutz, six-passenger, fully equipped; perfect condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1916 Hupmobile; demonstrations; excellent condition. 1,764 Broadway.

Cadillac, 1916, "Eight" Limousine.
Mercer, 1915, "35-70" Touring.
Stutz, 1915, "Bulldog," Touring.
Cadillac, 1915, "Eight" Touring.
Cadillac, 1915, "Eight" Roadster.
Mercer, 1914, "J 35" Speedster.
Mercer, 1912, Roadster.
Lancia, 1912, "Special" Speedster.
Mercer 1911, "R 35" Speedster.
D. C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

A BIG SACRIFICE.
My 1916 Willys Knight Brougham, upholstered in embossed plush, with gold mountings, wire wheels, one spare wheel and tire; run 2,500 miles; A1 condition. H. E. Stephens, 612 West 178th St., Phone 9172 Audubon.

Packard, six-cylinder landaulet, seven-passenger. West, Columbus 7300.

Packard 14-49, also 12-48; seven passenger. McCracken. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

HUDSON 1915 CAR, 6-40, for sale; good as new. Phone 5008 Madison Square.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month., year
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 774.

PACKARDS FOR HIRE.
SIXES AND TWIN SIXES.
Hourly, daily, weekly, monthly.
Packard Garage. Tel. Bryant 2760.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. A. Franklin. Telephone Columbus 3580 and 2138 Gramercy.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Beautiful Gray 6-48 Chalmers Torpedo, Victoria top; privately owned; exceptionally low rate. Allen, 15 Broad St. Hanover 8076.

Rent.—Packard 7-passenger touring car; hour, day, week, monthly. McCarthy-Dooley, 135th St. garage. Morningside 8900.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard 1910, 30, Touring Car, with extra Packard limousine body in first-class condition. Norman, 133 East 58d.

Packard cars for hire; excellent condition; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Phone Col. 7339. Daly, 22 West 60th St.

A seven-passenger Packard with chauffeur by hour; special rates for trips. 886 Madison Square. 15 East 30th.

New Packard "six," touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Private Packard monthly; very reasonable. Ben Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Schuyler 6600.

For hire, 1915 Packard, hour, day, week; monthly preferred. Tel. 7402 Plaza.

Seven-passenger touring cars by hour, trip, or monthly. Johnson, Schuyler 9670.

Packard 6-cylinder and Lozier touring cars, day, week, or month. Plaza 5440.

Packard and Garford "sixes," touring; hour, trip, month; expert drivers. Lenox 8603.

Renault landaulette for hire or sale. Lambert, Columbus 6848, Lincoln Sq. Garage.

Automobiles Wanted.

7 or 5 passenger car; must be in first-class condition; quote lowest price. A. Binger, Broadway and 26th St.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH | Special classes for
Y. M. C. A. | owners and chauffeurs
AUTO SCHOOL, | now forming. Write
1,123 BEDFORD AV., | for booklet and pass
BROOKLYN. | for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and pass to visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized room, private house; all modern improvements; references.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; running water, telephone, sun parlor.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double, single rooms, $5, $8, $9, $10 weekly; private baths, electric lights, telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

MADISON AV., 180, (34th.)—Large, adjoining rooms, bath, telephone; furnished, unfurnished; reasonable.

West Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS, Hotel Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; quiet; high class; bachelors; reference required.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

53TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean single airy rooms; running water; private house.

55 WEST 56TH ST.
Large room, private bath; electricity.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; elevator; Summer rates. Sewell.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

65TH, 71 WEST.—Exquisitely clean, wonderfully cool rooms, attractively furnished; very moderate; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming room, running water; cheerful home; one or two people; reasonable; modern apartment. Vane.

206 WEST 71ST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractively furnished single rooms, with lavatories; couple considered; parlor suitable dancing, &c.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; parquet floor; reasonable.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large front room, large closet, washroom; electricity; near subway and "L"; private house; also adjoining rear room.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; board optional.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, with large dressing room and running water; exceptionally cool.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, small rooms; single, en suite; privilege practicing music. Schuyler 2523.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Charming rooms; home comforts; private house; Summer rates.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; reasonable. McGregor. Schuyler 5190.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room with bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

West Side.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 8917.)
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful back parlor; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Manhattan Sq.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable; electricity.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms; electricity; $8-$9; conveniences.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful suite; also small room, newly furnished; references.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Rooms, with running water, electric light, elevator.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining, balcony, 3 windows; breakfast; references.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

86TH, (549 West End Av

'THE ONLY OLIVER!' RAE TANZER CRIES

Reidentifies James W. Osborne as Man Who Took Her to Plainfield.

CROSS-EXAMINATION TODAY

Sick Juror Prevents Night Session —Crowd So Great Courtroom's Glass Door Is Broken.

Rae Tanzer told yesterday on the witness stand in the Federal District Court the story of her meeting with the fervent Oliver Osborne and her infatuation which led her to accompany him to Plainfield, N. J. She talked in a firm, rather childish voice, and the crowd that filled the courtroom listened attentively to the story of her love affair with the man she swears was James W. Osborne, former Assistant District Attorney. The examination was conducted by her counsel, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler. The real ordeal will come for the defendant today, when she will be cross-examined by Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr.

Rae Tanzer, when asked whether she still insisted that James W. Osborne was the man who flirted with her on the street and afterward told her his name was Oliver Osborne, lifted her voice above the conversational tone to flash out: "He's the only Oliver."

There was read into the record a long affidavit made at the beginning of Miss Tanzer's present trouble, in which she told her story for the first time. Then the witness was led to tell of her dealings with Harold Spielberg, the lawyer, who, the defense charges, persuaded her against her best wishes to recant and then telephoned to Mrs. James W. Osborne that "everything was all right," as Miss Tanzer had just told him that she made an honest mistake, and vindicated James W. Osborne.

She told also that when, believing Oliver Osborne and James W. Osborne were the same man, she went to several law firms they had refused to bring suit. "Isn't there any one who will take a case against James W. Osborne?" she said she asked, and in the end she found counsel in the firm of Slade & Slade.

The witness was startled in the midst of giving her testimony when with a crash one of the glass panels of the door was smashed. So great was the crush about the door that an insistent man pushed his arm through the glass.

The most interesting part of her testimony had to do with the continual efforts that were made to get her to confess an "honest mistake" and that James W. Osborne was not the Oliver with whom she fell in love. Mr. Spielberg, she said, first came into the case because he was instrumental in getting bail for her. She said that he urged her to make a statement to him, and as a reason he advanced the argument that she could not fight a man like James W. Osborne. She was advised that she could not expect to fight, as "he is too big for you."

The recantation which she now repudiates was, she said, signed at Spielberg's home at 2 o'clock in the morning when she was in a panic of fear because she had read that "all" were to be arrested. This was on March 27, 1915, she said, and she charged that Spielberg betrayed her trust because he promised her that nothing would be done unless every one, except possibly herself, was protected against further trouble.

"Snielberg assured me that everything would be over in a few days, and that everything would be all right," said Miss Tanzer

"Did you know what you were signing at the time?" Mr. Chanler asked.

The witness said she did not.

"I was so tired that I could not tell what he was talking about," she continued. "I had eaten nothing for three days."

Mr. Chanler then read to the jury an agreement Spielberg signed in which he assured Rae Tanzer that he would not tell anything she told him unless he had the assurance of the authorities that no one connected with the case would be hurt.

At the afternoon session Juror 2, Abram H. Tomkins, informed Judge Wolverton that he was ill and that he would be unable to attend the evening session that it was contemplated to hold. He said he could "stick it out" for the afternoon, which he did.

Mr. Chanler said that he was almost finished with Miss Tanzer's direct examination and so the cross-examination by Mr. Rand will be taken up today.

ORPET'S LOVE LETTERS READ

Student on Trial for Murder Undergoes Trying Ordeal.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 22.—William Orpet, charged with the murder of his former sweetheart, Marion Lambert, underwent the most trying ordeal of his trial today when Attorney Joslyn, assisting in the prosecution, read twenty-two of his letters to Marion. The twenty-two remaining ones will be read tomorrow, after which the State will rest its case.

During the reading of his letters Orpet sat with his head bowed and one hand shading his eyes from all observers. The missives told of an infatuated boy pleading for more letters from Marion, seeking warmer expressions from her of the love which he alternately claimed or doubted.

Although the text of the letters was published weeks ago, the courtroom was crowded in anticipation of the recital. The missives cover a period of a year and number forty-four in all. They were written from Madison, Wis., where Orpet was attending the university, to Marion, at Lake Forest, Ill.

Special—
Bathing
Suits

$2.35

Friday and Saturday Only

Two-piece suits of pure worsted—absolutely color fast. In plain Black and Navy Blue—also Green, Brown, Blue and Heather Mixtures. Sizes 34 to 46.

You'll surely want a bathing suit for the Fourth—don't miss this opportunity at $2.35.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

BARS ENEMY VISITORS.

But Canada Explains That Tourists from United States Are Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Canadian Government has placed a ban on citizens of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria traveling in Canada as tourists or otherwise. A statement regarding the attitude of the Canadian Government toward tourists from the United States is contained in a communication from the Superintendent of Immigration of the Department of the Interior of Canada, which was received from the American Consul General at Ottawa and made public at the State Department today.

The statement makes it plain that conscription does not exist in Canada and that no one should miss visiting Canada through fear of conscription. Its text follows:

"1. The Canadian Government views sympathetically the tourist traffic, and out of the thousands who visited various parts of Canada last year, I think very few had any reason to complain of their treatment. We shall continue to welcome bona fide tourists and visitors as in other years, but I may say to you frankly that there are people of certain nationalities we cannot encourage to visit Canada.

"2. Passports are entirely unnecessary; they have never been called for in the past, are not now, and are not likely to be so far as travel between the United States and Canada is concerned.

"3. All United States citizens, whether by birth or naturalisation, are accorded the same treatment. Persons born in Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey and who still remain citizens of one or other of these countries should not visit Canada at this time. Persons born in one or other of these countries named but who have been naturalized in the United States may visit Canada if they desire, but they should carry their United States naturalization papers as a means of identification. Persons who are natives or citizens of friendly or neutral countries may visit Canada with the same freedom accorded to United States citizens.

"4. Conscription does not exist in Canada and is not contemplated, although it has been much talked of in the United States, especially by certain interests unfavorable to Canada. No one need, therefore, miss visiting Canada through fear of conscription."

DOCTOR ARRESTED IN COURT

His Finger Prints Taken Following Dispute with Officer.

A spectator in the Night Court, who said he was Dr. Abraham Koerk, a physician at the Blackwell's Island Hospital, was finger printed and charged with disorderly conduct last evening following a dispute with Court Officer Hand, when the latter told him not to "lounge about" on the seats reserved for spectators and witnesses. The physician said he was simply trying to make himself comfortable while waiting to be called in a case as a witness. The physician started to leave the courtroom after the officer had spoken to him and remarked that he thought he should make a complaint against Hand for speaking to him as he did, whereupon Hand arrested him and took him before Magistrate Krotel.

"This man told me to go home if I wanted to sleep," said Dr. Koerk to the Magistrate. "I don't think he had any occasion to speak to me in that way." Koerk said he had been in court only a half hour.

"I saw you lounging around," said the Magistrate. "I find you guilty, and want your finger prints taken."

Protesting, the physician was taken to a room and finger printed, after which he was again presented before the Magistrate, who suspended sentence with a warning. While the physician was in the court the case in which he was supposed to appear as a witness had been called and disposed of, so he went away at once.

WOMAN TRIES BRIDGE LEAP.

Policeman Reaches Her Just in Time to Prevent Her from Jumping.

Passengers on a surface car crossing Brooklyn Bridge last night were startled when a well-dressed woman suddenly got up, pushed aside a man who sat on the end of the cross seat, climbed quickly to the running board, and then jumped to the bridge. As the conductor's hand reached for the bell rope the woman ran to the edge of the roadway and began to climb up the iron cross pieces in an endeavor to reach a point where she could jump into the river. Policeman Michael Cox of the Bridge Squad was standing near the Manhattan tower. He saw the woman jump from the car and reached her just in time.

When she was dragged back to the roadway the would-be suicide struggled frantically to get away and it was only after she was exhausted by her efforts that the policeman was able to take her to the station at the Manhattan end of the bridge. Later in the Delancey Street Police Station she said that she was Mrs. Loretta Phillips of 207 West 109th Street. She said she was employed as a cashier.

Mrs. Phillips talked ramblingly about a husband in Europe and said she feared that she would die of starvation if the war lasted much longer. She was charged with attempted suicide.

ST. AUGUSTINE PUPILS GET TIMES PRIZES

The Rev. Rudolf Huelsebusch, the Rector, Assists in the Presentation.

FEELS PRIDE IN CHILDREN

Vested Service Held in Connection with Elaborate Exercises in Newark.

At the commencement exercises of St. Augustine's Parochial School, Newark, which took place in St. Augustine's Church last evening, Tiffany silver medals and certificates of merit were presented to the winners in the Newark Historical Essay Contest, conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The church was crowded with the relatives and friends of the pupils and the graduating class, which included boys and girls, and they enthusiastically applauded the successful competitors for the prizes. Others of the graduating classes who took part in the well arranged program of exercises aroused similar and hearty approval from their friends in the audience.

A vested service was held in connection with the exercises, in which the singing by the choir was a feature. The usual beauty of the altar was enhanced by elaborate and numerous floral pieces contributed by the parish for the occasion, and other portions of the church were artistically decorated.

The Rev. Rudolf Huelsebusch, rector of the church, in presenting the prizes, in which he was assisted by J. B. Wyckoff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, said:

"I am very proud of the fact that six of the pupils in our school were successful among the many competitors in this interesting historical contest. The prize winners of St. Augustine's School were:

Eighth Grade.—First prize, HELEN WENTZ; second, EDWARD P. AMEND.

Seventh Grade.—First prize, CORNELIUS RICHARD; second, GENEVIEVE FLYNN.

Sixth Grade.—First prize, ELIZABETH FELLER; second, ELIZABETH BRAUN.

The first prize winners received engraved Tiffany silver medals, and the second winners engraved certificates of merit. The girls obtained two of the first prizes and two of the second prizes. Sister Leona is the principal of the school. This adjoins the church grounds at Jay Street, and is one of the most successful parochial schools in Newark.

As rapidly as possible the presentation of the prizes will be made in accordance with the awards as published. Further presentations will be made today to the winners in the Parochial School of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel at 654 Summer Avenue, Newark, by the rector, the Rev. William J. Richmond. The winners in Our Lady of Good Counsel School are:

Grade 8A—First prize, IRENE CURTIN; second, JULIA DEVINE.

Grade 7A—First prize, JAMES DONOVAN; second, ADELAIDE WALKER.

The exercises will begin with 8 o'clock mass, in which the graduates will receive Holy Communion.

The next partial list of awards by the judges will be published in THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow.

RESCUE MRS. BUSTANOBY.

Restaurateur's Wife, in Hysteria, Taken from Window Ledge.

A scantily-dressed woman, screaming while she hung by her hands from a window ledge on the fourth floor of the building at 1,845 Broadway, on the first floor of which is Bustanoby's Cafe de la Paix, attracted the attention of Patrolman O'Hallorhan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station early yesterday morning. A crowd quickly gathered and O'Hallorhan went to the fourth floor, while two citizens went to the third floor, to a window just beneath the dangling woman. O'Hallorhan loosened her fingers and she dropped into the arms of the men leaning out of the third-story window.

Dr. Smith of the Polyclinic Hospital attended the woman and pronounced her suffering from hysteria. When she recovered the police say she told them she was the wife of Jacques Bustanoby, proprietor of the restaurant. She said she had been feeling ill and leaning out of the window to get fresh air had lost her balance.

The blotter at the police station read: "Mrs. John Bustanoby, 1,845 Broadway, 35 years old, housework, rescued window ledge fourth floor above address by Patrolman Matthew O'Hallorhan. Husband, John, claims that while looking out window she lost balance, fell, grasping window ledge. Attended at home, hysteria."

At the restaurant, it was said that Mr. Bustanoby was not in the city, having left yesterday morning. It was said that Mrs. Bustanoby had recovered.

MARSHALL ARREST IS AGAIN DELAYED

Contempt Warrant Signed, But Only Official Who May Serve It Is Absent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22. — Speaker Champ Clark today signed a warrant for the arrest of District Attorney Henry Snowden Marshall of New York charged with contempt of the House of Representatives. Service of the warrant will be delayed owing to a technicality.

After the Speaker had affixed his signature to the warrant in the presence of the House it was suddenly realized that the resolution holding Mr. Marshall in contempt directed the Sergeant at Arms of the House to take him into custody, and that the warrant itself was directed to the Sergeant at Arms. Kenneth Romney, Deputy Sergeant at Arms, was about to take a train for New York when the discovery was made that there was no provision that the warrant might be served by a deputy.

Robert B. Gordon, Sergeant at Arms, is out of the city on vacation. He is believed to be at St. Mary's, Ohio, and Deputy Romney telegraphed his chief tonight to know what to do about arresting Mr. Marshall.

In view of the prospect that Mr. Marshall will invoke the aid of the courts to avoid answering the summons of the House, the Speaker and members of the select committee that held Mr. Marshall guilty of contempt decided that no one but the Sergeant at Arms should attempt the arrest. Deputy Romney wired Mr. Gordon that he could meet the Sergeant at Arms in New York with the warrant, and it is believed to be probable that Mr. Gordon will proceed direct to the metropolis to serve the paper.

At the Federal Building in this city it was the understanding yesterday that it was still the intention of Mr. Marshall to resist going before the bar of the House by invoking a writ of habeas corpus. This writ will be signed by some Judge of the Federal District Court and probably will be the beginning of a legal fight that will take the case before the United States Supreme Court.

GLENN TALKS TO ROOKIES.

Asserts They Must Let Country Know of Preparedness Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 22. — Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, General Wood's chief of staff, told the rookies at the military training camp here tonight that the only solution of the military problems of this country was universal military training. He asserted that the forces which it is now planned to send into Mexico, militia and regulars combined, would give a guard of only six men to the mile on the border line.

"The task of telling the people of this country what preparedness is is in your hands," he said. "You have the power to tell Congress what the country's needs are. So long as this country depends upon a volunteer system we will never get anywhere."

The qualifying rounds on the ranges resulted in more than 60 per cent. of the recruits qualifying for record practice, which will be held the remaining two days of the week. About 800 of the rookies made scores of 66 2-3 per cent. or better. Lieutenant Thomas L. Murray of Marion, Ohio, made the highest score, with 208 out of a possible 225. Raymond Hartshorn, who had never handled a gun before the present camp, shot 202. Dr. M. J. Murphy of Providence, R. I., the camp fat man, made the lowest score—two. He found the prone and kneeling positions a bit hard and quit after four rounds, saying it was a waste of ammunition.

Other scores were: Lieutenant Mark R. M. Gwilliam of New York, 198; J. Christopher Marks, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, 183; Clayton Hamilton, the writer, 170; Charles E. Hughes, Jr., 173; Sergeant Charles E. Greenough, 177; Theodore Rousseau, 151; Lieutenant Ralph H. Sprague of New York, 152.

Those who did not qualify for the record practice will find work for the remaining two days of the camp helping the artillerymen, under Major Hall, setting up tents for the July camp. The total registration for the July camp to date is 6,800.

Tumulty Takes Asbury Park Cottage.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 22.—Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's Secretary, has leased the Dr. Asher S. Burton cottage, 400 Sixth Avenue, for the season. Mrs. Tumulty and the Tumulty children are expected to arrive here early next week.

SHILLITONI'S ESCAPE BALKED BY FRIENDS

Confederates Who Were to Take Him in Car Fled at Sound of Prison Whistle.

LONG FIGHT IN DEATH HOUSE

Guards, Unarmed, at Murderer's Mercy, Locked in Cells—Prosecutor Accuses Prison Management.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 22.—Oreste Shillitoni, murderer of three men, escaped from the death house in Sing Sing Prison here early this morning because in some way he obtained a revolver, posibly two, and a plentiful supply of cartridges; because altered regulations had deprived his guards of weapons with which to oppose him, and, according to District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester County, because "there was gross carelessness brought about by the fact that the officers under recent reforms do not have the authority the law vests in them."

Shillitoni failed to get away, apparently, only because of the cowardice of his friends. Prison keepers saw an automobile outside the prison walls just before the escape. They saw it dart away at full speed just as Shillitoni emerged from the Hudson River, naked and dripping, and ran toward it. The prison whistle was drowning all other sounds, and apparently those in whom Shillitoni had trusted to provide him with other clothes and to carry him away from Ossining lost their courage at its sound.

Warden Kirchwey sent a preliminary report of the escape, the shooting of two keepers, and the recapture of Shillitoni to Superintendent of Prisons James M. Carter this afternoon. An investigation was begun at once, but tonight the agency through which Shillitoni armed himself is as much a mystery as it was this morning. Then it was suggested that Shillitoni's sister Tessie had brought the weapon concealed under her skirt when she visited her brother yesterday and had dropped it and kicked it under the screen that separated her from Shillitoni.

Exculpate Shillitoni's Sister.

But today Miss Shillitoni hurried to the prison again, eager to see her brother and to learn how he had fared. Her manner convinced the prison authorities that she had not provided the weapon, and it was recalled that there was never a moment when she and Shillitoni were not within sight of a keeper.

Instead, the supposition was advanced today that Shillitoni had got his weapon inside the prison. It was recalled that a tip from a convict caused Governor Whitman seven or eight months ago to hurry his secretary, William E. Orr, to Sing Sing late one night to make a search of the cell blocks for weapons. None was found, but it was whispered about afterward that weapons would have been found if the garret of the bakery and not the cells had been searched.

Wherever he obtained it, Shillitoni's use of it may cost the life of Keeper John McCarthy. The bullet that struck him entered two and a half inches below his breast bone and coursed downward and to the right, clipping the end from his appendix in its passage, and lodging in the big muscle at the right hip.

Dr. A. O. Squire, the prison physician; Dr. Robert Irvine, and Dr. Charles C. Sweet operated on McCarthy today, removing what was left of his appendix. The man was too weak to permit them to probe for the bullet, and the physicians acknowledged that his recovery was doubtful. Ernest Bullard, the keeper shot twice through the fleshy part of his right upper arm, was said to be in a satisfactory condition. It was chiefly from Bullard and Charles Nichols, another keeper, with some facts from McCarthy, that the details of Shillitoni's break became known late today.

Locked Wounded Keeper in Cell.

The slayer of John Rizzo, a rival gangster, in New York, and of Policemen William Heaney and Charles Teare, who sought to arrest him, had been separated from the twenty other condemned men since his outbreak, a little more than two weeks ago. Then he had wrecked his cell, attacked his keepers, and shrieked and screamed in a manner which led the prison authorities to decide he was feigning insanity as a last resort to escape execution, which had been fixed for Friday of next week.

Shillitoni thereafter was moved from the new death house into a cell in the old death house. Both are in the same building and are separated simply by a wooden door, which has no lock. Early today Shillitoni called McCarthy and asked him for a pail. The keeper opened the cell door and Shillitoni, stepping up so close he could touch the keeper, shoved his revolver against McCarthy's stomach and pulled the trigger. As McCarthy fell, Shillitoni dragged him into the cell, sprang out himself and shut the door on him, locking it with keys which he took from the keeper's pocket.

The shot, the uproar, and McCarthy's cry had aroused the new death house and warned Keepers Bullard and Nichols of the attack. Bullard pressed the lever which rings the alarm in the office of the prison and then he and Nichols, sprang to the wooden door, slamming it shut and barricading it with their bodies. Except for the main entrance to the old death house through which visitors are admitted and which would let Shillitoni out into the main yard of the prison, there was no way of escape for him except through the new death house and through the little green door into the death chamber or out into the tiny exercise yard with its eleven foot wall.

Shot Bullard Through Door.

Bullard and Nichols knew that Shillitoni would not risk the main entrance now the general alarm had been given, and they got the wooden door shut just as Shillitoni sprang for it. Instantly he began to shoot through it. In all six bullets ploughed through the wood and two entered Bullard's arm, while one passed through the trouser leg of Nichols.

Bullard fell back from the door in pain and, with Nichols, who could not hold the door alone, fled into the exercise yard. Shillitoni, gun in hand, burst through the door and raced after them. He backed the keepers against the courtyard wall, ordering them to raise their hands above their heads and then to march back into the Death House. In front of the cell of Antonio Impuellezzo, a murderer from New York City, he ordered them to halt.

While he fumbled for the key which would unlock this door the voice of McCarthy sounded from the old Death House. He was calling:

"Don't open the door. He's got a gun. I'm shot and dying. Don't open the door."

Captain Claude Vaughn, in command of the prison forces at night, had received the alarm, had run to the old Death House door and was peering through the panel. At the sound of McCarthy's voice, Shillitoni worked nervously over the keys, finding the right one at last and opening the door. Impuellezzo made as though to emerge from the cell, but Shillitoni ordered him back, exclaiming: "Look out, you! Back quick!"

Impuellezzo obeyed and Shillitoni drove Bullard and Nichols into the cell with him, locking the door on them. Already guards with shot guns were running across the yard, but Shillitoni raced to the wall, placed a bench against it and, with this for a ladder, surmounted the eleven-foot obstacle. Then he ran to the river fence, an iron structure, climbed it, ripped off his clothes, which he dropped with his revolver on the shore, and dived into the water.

Was Free for an Hour.

What became of Shillitoni for the hour or more he was away from prison has not been learned. He was seen first after his escape when he rang the bell at the home of Mrs. William Romaine in Spring Street, and when Mrs. Romaine peered from an upper window, asked to be admitted, saying he had no clothes and was cold. Mrs. Romaine, frightened, ordered him away, and he left, only to return in a moment and kick on the door, reiterating his demands to be admitted.

When Mrs. Romaine refused again he walked across the street to the Ossining Hospital and entered, asking Miss Eline, the Night Superintendent, if she had room "for a poor, friendless man." Miss Eline turned Shillitoni over to an orderly, who let him lie on a cot while the Superintendent telephoned to the prison, and presently keepers appeared for Shillitoni.

Tonight Shillitoni was said to be quiet, though under observation. Whether he is insane or is feigning is still a question unsettled by the prison authorities. His actions this morning might be taken for those of a crazy man, it was admitted, but it was pointed out as well that nothing could be more clever than for him to walk into the hospital, again feigning insanity, when he found his friends had deserted him and all hope of escape was gone.

CONNAUGHT NOT TO GO.

Report That He Was to Leave Canada Discredited in Ottawa.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 22.—Discussing the report published in The Free Press yesterday that the Duke of Connaught would leave Canada in September and be succeeded by Lord Curzon, The Ottawa Journal tonight says:

"There is a belief expressed in political circles that the story may have been inspired by a person unfriendly to the Duke of Connaught. The Duke has been an ideal Governor General and naturally, in the routine of national responsibilities, may have had some minor differences with some head of some department, which might have resulted in the invention of such a suggestion. Who that distinguished person may be, for it may be presumed that he is not in a position of minor importance, is the subject today of gossip in high Parliamentary circles.

"The Duke of Connaught has performed his official duties in a manner that has met with complete approval of the country."

FRICK'S GIFT TO SCHOOLS.

Announced as the Donor of $500,000 Pittsburgh Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 22.—It was announced today that Henry Clay Frick is the donor of the $500,000 found for the benefit of the public schools of this city. The announcement was made at the annual meeting of the teachers, who have been the recipients of scholarships from the educational fund, held at McGreery's tonight. It was also announced that the committee had decided to name the fund the Henry Clay Frick Educational Commission of the City of Pittsburgh, and that Mr. Frick had also decided to give the annual income of $12,500 for five years from the fund.

Professor John A. Brashear, the custodian of the fund for years, and who has kept the name of the donor a secret all this time, said tonight that it was only after much persuasion that Mr. Frick allowed him name to be made public. Several thousand teachers of the Pittsburgh public schools have been able to take courses in Summer schools at the large colleges and universities of the country during the last five years as a result of Mr. Frick's gift.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and Sunday; rising temperature; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,336. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MASSACRE OF TWO TROOPS IN CARRIZAL AMBUSH FEARED; PERSHING'S SEARCH PARTIES FAIL TO REPORT SURVIVORS; WASHINGTON ISSUES NEW RUSH ORDER FOR THE MILITIA

GERMANS STORM THIAUMONT WORK AND REACH FLEURY

Kaiser Said to Have Ordered New Offensive, Which Gains Heavily North of Verdun.

VILLAGE IS LOST LATER

Huge Masses of Men Hurled at French Positions; Which Hold Fast at Other Points.

ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE, TOO

Three Violent Assaults Made, Paris Says, but These Fail to Make Any Gain.

LONDON, Saturday, June 23. — By throwing great masses of men at the northeast front of the Verdun defenses, the Crown Prince yesterday again won ground from the French.

First-line trenches between Hills 320 and 321, west of Fort de Vaux, and the "Thiaumont work," probably the Redoute de Thiaumont, as it is called, were carried in the terrific assault, which was made on a three-mile front and in the face of very heavy gunfire.

Part of the German troops succeeded in reaching the village of Fleury, but were driven out of there by a French counterattack, Paris says. The French War Office which tells this story of the loss in its night bulletin, recorded in its day announcement some heavy attacks by the German forces in the Champagne region. Three assaults were made on the French positions between Maison de Champagne and Mont Petu, but were repulsed.

The Daily Mail prints this dispatch from Paris this morning:

"The Kaiser and his Generals after four months' vain attempts to capture Verdun held a council of war at Mezières last Sunday and Monday to determine whether it was worth while continuing the costly venture.

"The Crown Prince and Generals von Falkenhayn and Hindenburg were present with other notable members of the General Staff and army leaders.

"Criticism and reproaches were not absent from the discussion. The Kaiser seemed depressed and worn, but eventually allowed himself to be persuaded by his son and General von Falkenhayn, on whose technical advice the offensive on the Meuse was undertaken. It was decided to resume the attack more fiercely than ever, and the French and Germans are once more at one another's throats.

"Those best qualified to judge are confident that despite the violence of the German bombardment, which is more terrible with every new engagement, Verdun, although reduced to ruins, will not fall into the hands of the foe. The Germans' new resolve to precipitate the attack and rush Forts de Tavannes and Souville at any cost seems to have resulted from the realization that they have no time to waste."

On the west bank of the Meuse the Germans renewed Thursday night their attacks on Hill 304. The artillery action in that region continued severe yesterday.

The night report of the French War Office says:

On the left bank of the Meuse bombardments with shells of heavy calibre continued all day in the region of Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme and on our second lines in the sector of Chattancourt.

On the right bank of the Meuse, following violent artillery preparations last night, the Germans at 8 o'clock this morning made a series of attacks on a large scale on a front of about five kilometers (3.11 miles) from Hill 321 to the east of the Damloup battery. Attacks with heavy effectives followed each other with extreme stubbornness, notwithstanding the enormous losses, which our curtain fires and mitrailleuse fire inflicted on the enemy.

Between Hill 321 and Hill 320, after several unsuccessful attacks, the Germans succeeded in carrying our first-line trenches and the Thiaumont work.

A powerful German attack, which had reached to as far as the Village of Fleury, was repulsed by a violent counterattack.

Attacks directed on the woods of Vaux, Chapitre, Fumin, and Chenois, and on the Damloup battery were broken by our fire and completely repulsed.

In the Woevre the artillery fighting was rather violent in the sector of Moulainville.

Elsewhere there is nothing important to report.

On the night of June 22-23 our aviators carried out several bombarding operations to the north of Verdun. The station of Grandpre, Longuyon, Mantillois, and Audunle Roman received numerous shells of heavy calibre, as also did cantonments in the region of Azannes and Montfaucon. A violent fire broke out in the Longuyon station. An ammunition depot, situated to the north of Brieulles, was blown up by our shells, and outbreaks of fire were observed.

German Attacks in Champagne.

The afternoon communication of the French War Office reads:

In Belgium a destructive fire of our batteries demolished certain organizations of the enemy in the sand dunes.

In the Champagne district yesterday evening, following a bombardment of our positions between Maison de Champagne and Mont Tetu, the Germans delivered three attacks upon our trenches along a front of about 1,200 yards. Each one of these attacks was checked by our curtain or fire or repulsed with hand grenades. Some groups of the enemy which at the third endeavor had succeeded in penetrating one of our advanced positions to the west of Mont Tetu were immediately expelled at the point of the bayonet. Ten prisoners were taken by us. During the night several surprise attacks against small French posts to the northeast of Butte de Mesnil were repulsed.

On the left bank of the River Meuse the Germans have renewed their efforts in the region of Hill 304. Two attacks with hand grenades were checked by the fire of our machine guns. During the night there was spirited rifle firing in the Avocourt wood and at Dead Man Hill. There was also an intense bombardment in the sectors of Esnes and Chattancourt.

On the right bank of the river there

Continued on Page 5.

Wounded American Aviator Is Honored by French

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 23.—Clyde Balsley's fight in the air against terrific odds so roused the enthusiasm of his superiors that the French air commandant flew from the base to the front hospital especially to decorate Balsley with the Military Medal and the War Cross.

The wound of the American has proved more serious than was expected, the splinters of an explosive bullet having penetrated the body; but Balsley is now likely to recover.

RUSSIANS NEAR CARPATHIAN PASSES

Entire Railroad System of Bukowina Now Virtually in Their Hands.

MAY SOON RAID HUNGARY

Teuton Reserves from Italy as Well as France Thrown Into Great Struggle in Volhynia.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24.—Tonight's Russian official communication confirms what already had been learned from Austrian admissions, that the Russians are overrunning Bukowina and are making a dash for the passes to the Carpathian Mountains as they did eighteen months ago, when they reached Kirlibaba Pass, overlooking Austrian Transylvania. A report from Bucharest states that the Russians have taken possession of two railways leading from Rumania into Bukowina.

The information that the Germans and Austrians are bringing up reinforcements from the French and Italian fronts is also given in the communication from Petrograd. According to speculations in Paris, the tornado of artillery fire on the Verdun sector and the attacks in Champagne are supposed to mask the transfer of troops from this front to the Russian front in view of the necessity of stemming the Russian advance toward Kovel.

By means of forced marches along the Rumanian frontier the Russians have reached the extreme south of Bukowina, and at Kuty on the north and Gurahumora on the south have approached the thickly forested spurs of the Carpathian Mountains. A good road, roughly about 100 miles long, runs through narrow valleys and gorges from Gurahumora by way of Kimpolung and Dorna Watra to Bistritz, Hungary, offering the Russian guerrillas an excellent opening into their enemy's country.

The Russians in their pursuit of the Austrians thus far have crossed four rivers—the Dniester, Pruth, Sereth, and Suczava. Two days sufficed to cover the fifteen miles between the Sereth and the Suczava. The objective of the Russians was Radautz, where the Austrians were expected to offer stubborn resistance, owing to the fact that the river forms a natural defensive line to the north and northeast of the town. But it appears that the Austrians failed to make any serious stand here, inasmuch as no fighting is described in the official communications.

Radautz is only five miles southwest of the important railway junction of Hadikfalva, close to the Rumanian frontier, which also is in Russian hands. Virtually the entire railway system of Bukowina is now in the possession of the Russians.

Bukowina Entirely Traversed.

PETROGRAD, June 23.—The Russian forces which are cutting their way through Bukowina in an effort to capture the Austrian army there have occupied Gurahumora, seventeen miles south of the village of Radautz and close to the Rumanian border; Straizia and Saraech, west of Radautz, and Visnitz, near Kuty, on the Galicia-Bukowina border, thirty-five miles southwest of Czernowitz. Efforts of the Germans to advance along the northern sector met with no success.

The official announcement issued today follows:

In several sectors south of Dvinsk the Germans, after artillery preparation, endeavored to assume the offensive. They were unsuccessful everywhere.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday night an engagement began along the line in the Oginskyi Canal region at Logischin. The fighting was still in progress on Thursday evening. Many attempts to cross the canal by locks and fords failed. In the course of the fighting the gallant General Stegelmann was wounded and Colonel Berghenstrole died from wounds he had received.

Enemy airmen dropped bombs on the Molodechno station yesterday.

Over all the front occupied by the army of General Brussiloff, and especially at Radziviloff, the enemy continues to receive reinforcements from the French and Italian fronts.

Our offensive in Bukowina continued. We occupied the villages of Gurahumora, Straizia, and Saraech, west of Radautz, and Visnitz, near Kuty. Eight hundred prisoners were taken.

Say Russians Are Being Pushed Back.

BERLIN, June 23, (via London.)—Continued progress for General von Linsingen's forces in fighting west and southwest of Lutsk, despite repeated counterattacks by the Russians, was announced today by the War Office. Russian attacks in the direction of Brody were repulsed. The text of the official statement is appended:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: As a result of our advance near the Beresina, east of Bogdanow, forty-five prisoners, two machine guns, and two revolver cannon were captured.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: Northeast of Czaritschi weak enemy detachments advancing against the canal position were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: In spite of repeated counterattacks, our attacks west and southwest of Lutsk continue to progress. On the front forward of the Berestchk-Brody line (southwest of Dubno, along the Galician frontier,) Russian attacks were repulsed.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer: There is nothing to report.

VIENNA, June 23, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

The Russians are advancing toward Kuty. Otherwise there is no change in the situation in Bukowina.

In East Galicia severe enemy attacks in the region of Radziviloff were everywhere repulsed.

The Russians were pushed back northeast of Gorochow and east of

Continued on Page 5.

ALL READY TROOPS TO GO

National Guard Units to Move to Border Separately.

RED-TAPE DELAY CUT OUT

Department Commanders Receive Order to Report Directly to Gen. Funston.

ALSO TO RUSH MOBILIZATION

New York Militiamen Now Need Not Wait for Organization of Full Brigades.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—General Funston's appeal for militia troops for Mexican border service, and for the relief of regulars that may be needed at any moment for service in Mexico, was so urgent that today it was decided to assist him to the fullest possible extent by sending to the border the first available brigades, regiments, squadrons, battalions, troops, batteries, and even units as small as companies, the moment they are reported ready.

This decision was approved at today's meeting of the President and his Cabinet and was the result not so much of the Carrizal incident as the general border situation.

Immediately after the Cabinet meeting Secretary of War Baker sent orders to all of the department commanders of the country directing them to send all of the militia forces of the various States to the border just as soon as these troops are ready. The orders were sent to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island; Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department, with headquarters at Chicago, and Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department, with headquarters at San Francisco.

All of the States from which militia forces have been called are embraced, except Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. These States are in the Southern Department, over which General Funston has command, and their militia forces will be ordered to the border by General Funston himself as soon as he is notified that their units are reasonably ready for service.

Baker Announces Decision.

Secretary Baker late this afternoon gave out this formal statement of the decision of the Administration:

"It is the intention of the War Department to send all of the State militia which has been called out to the border as soon as it has assembled at the various State mobilization camps, can be inspected, equipped, mustered into the service, and otherwise prepared for dispatch. The militia so sent will be distributed by General Funston along the border."

The instructions sent to Major Gens. Wood, Barry, and Bell were similar to the direct orders sent from the War Department this afternoon to Captain Horace P. Hobbs, U. S. A., at Cape Radio, Fort Myer, Va., who has charge of mustering the National Guardsmen of the District of Columbia into the Federal service. The instructions were in this form:

"The Secretary of War has ordered Department Commanders to send to points designated by General Funston each regiment, separate battalion, or other separate organization the moment it is reported by you as reasonably ready for service. Organizations must not delay departure on account of shortage in field transportation, as this will be sent to the designated points."

Major Generals Wood, Bell, and Barry, under this arrangement, will have charge of the work of endeavoring to expedite the mobilization of the militia in the various States. It is expected that the great movement of troops from all parts of the Union will have been started within twenty-four hours. The railroad trunk lines have given assurances that they can handle the troop movement easily, and that there will be no shortage of cars or delay in transportation.

The regular army officers assigned to each State mobilization point are instructed to notify their respective department commanders as soon as any units are ready for movement. The department commanders will transmit this information to General Funston.

Cuts Out Red Tape.

Until these orders were issued, orders for the militia concentration on the border were transmitted through the War Department. General Funston asked for militia. The War Department called on department commanders for a statement of the militia units ready for service. Generals Wood, Barry, and Bell called on the various militia organizations for statements as to when they would be ready. This information, when received, had to be telegraphed to the War Department, and then the War Department would issue orders to the department commanders to send the troops of certain States, to move as soon as ready. On Wednesday the department sent orders to Generals Barry and Bell to forward the National Guardsmen of

Continued on Page 2.

Mexican Peace Party Off to Meet Bryan

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 23. — Luis Manuel Rojas, who protested in the name of the Masonic lodges to the United States against Huerta; Dr. Atl, a Mexican Socialist, and Modesto Rolland, author of the Land Division laws, are en route to El Paso to meet William Jennings Bryan to discuss means to avoid a war between Mexico and the United States.

CHILE TAKING STEPS TO AVERT A WAR

Consulting with Other American Powers on a Proposal for Mediation.

PERU ALSO URGES PEACE

Replies to a Communication from Mexico—Brazil Sees Necessity for Restoring Order.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 23.—The Chilean Government has been in active telegraphic communication with the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, and the United States regarding the possibility of intervention by all the America nations to bring about a peaceful solution of the Mexican situation.

Chilean newspapers take the view that the United States will exact from Mexico nothing more than a guarantee in respect of the safeguarding of the frontier. The view is taken by the press that, on account of internal disorders and lack of stable Government, Mexico is no longer entitled to the customary consideration accorded by nations to one another. But in view of the declared policy of the United States toward smaller powers, the newspapers say, it is hardly to be expected that the United States will take any unfair advantage of Mexico, enfeebled as she is by long internal convulsions.

LIMA, Peru, June 23.—A long note from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs was received today at the Foreign Office. It set forth the opinion of the Mexican Government that war with the United States was inevitable, on account of the methods employed by the American Government, and pointed out that all the republics of Central and South America would be affected by a conflict.

The Peruvian Government returned a carefully worded reply, couched in friendly terms, and expressing the hope that peace would be maintained.

RIO JANEIRO, June 23.—The crisis between Mexico and the United States is being followed with keen interest in Brazil and occupies a large space in the newspapers. The general tone of the editorial comment is that President Wilson, while actuated by the best motives, has run afoul of preponderating elements in Mexico which are under German influence.

In official circles hope is expressed that war will be avoided, but it is fully recognized that the continued disorders in Mexico must end in wearying the most sincere well-wisher of the country. There is a general agreement that some end must be put to the present intolerable situation or that the pacific development of the peoples of America may be assured.

Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been selected as chief arbitrator in the event of difficulties arising between Mexico and the United States, received the diplomatic corps today in a farewell audience. He will sail for the United States tomorrow on the St. Paul.

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—President De La Plaza had a conference today with Foreign Minister Muratore regarding the American-Mexican situation. Later the Foreign Minister sent instructions to Dr. Rumulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador at Washington, with a view to bringing about a settlement of the differences between the two countries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 23.—It was officially announced that the Governments of Ecuador, Peru, and Argentina had offered friendly offices to aid in settling the differences between Mexico and the United States and lamenting the present crisis.

TREVINO DENOUNCES AMERICAN MILITARY

Says It Has "Contemptuously Ignored" Mexican Dispositions—Three Bullets Killed Gomez.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 23. —Criticism of American military men, who he said have caused all the trouble between Mexico and the United States, was made by General Jacinto Trevino, military commander of the northeast, in an interview today.

General Trevino said that General Hugh L. Scott was evidently wrong when he told the Mexican conferees at the meeting in El Paso that the American military men, least of all factors in the United States, wished to fight against Mexico.

"The American military has disobeyed the orders of its own chiefs, has never respected the feelings or the property of Mexican citizens, and has contemptuously ignored the dispositions of the Mexican Government," declared the General.

"I do not want war," added General Trevino, "and I am doing my utmost to control the situation, but if war is forced on the Mexican nation by the Americans, I am ready to do my duty, to uphold the honor and dignity of my country."

Officers arriving here today with the body of General Felix Gomes, who was killed in the Carrizal engagement, said that the American leaders evidently had instructed their men to concentrate their fire on the General, who, on account of his great bulk, was an easy target. They said General Gomez was the first Mexican to fall, with three bullets in his chest.

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EIGHT STRAGGLERS RETURN

Troopers Confirm Story of Sudden Fire from Machine Guns.

STAMPEDED THEIR HORSES

Overwhelming Mexican Force on Ponies Charged the Americans on Their Flank.

CAPT. MOREY BELIEVED DEAD

Funston Has Only an Incomplete Report from Pershing—Admits He Fears Worst.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 23.—It has now been nearly three days since a handful of American cavalrymen—certainly fewer than ninety, perhaps no more than sixty—were attacked by a large force of Carranzistas only sixty miles from the American line of communication in Mexico, but today, as yesterday, General Funston and the officers at headquarters waited in vain for complete reports of the fate of the Americans.

The first report that has come from General Pershing since last night reached here at 9 o'clock tonight. He had nothing to report from two squadrons of the Eleventh Cavalry that went out in search of the scattered troops. He was able to say only that a few more straggling negro troopers had found their way back to camp, and that in all eight had returned.

Hourly the misgivings of army men here increased. It is now feared that the entire American force, except the seventeen captured alive and the few who fled, may have been massacred by the Mexicans under General Francisco Gomez, who was himself killed in the fight. After receiving tonight's report General Funston himself seemed to lose all hope and admitted that he feared only eight men had escaped.

Second Ambush Feared.

Another grave possibility, and one that is considered more probable, is that Americans who survived the actual fighting and were making desperate efforts to work their way back to General Pershing's column and carry their wounded with them, might have been ambushed and annihilated by the Mexicans since their encounter of last Wednesday morning. The Mexican Government officials have been contending since that fight that the blame for it lay entirely on the Americans.

"We are all hoping for the best, of course," said one officer today, "but—'dead men tell no tales.'"

The stragglers who got into General Pershing's camp today, exhausted, thirsty, and hungry, were able to add a few meagre details to the story told by those who reached camp last night. They said they were in the first part of the fight. They came in singly. They had been severed individually from the rest of the American detachment and pursued from the scene by mounted Mexicans.

When the Mexicans unexpectedly opened fire on the Americans with machine guns, the stragglers who reached camp today said, Captain Boyd ordered the men to dismount and return the fire. Suddenly an overwhelming detachment of Mexicans, mounted on cow ponies, charged the Americans from the flank while the latter were dismounting. The American horses were stampeded, the little group disorganized and scattered.

No Officer Has Returned.

There was not a single officer among the seven who got back alive. The Mexican reports indicated that there were a number of Americans wounded who were not captured. It is now feared that these were left on the prairie to die.

No reliable information can be procured as to the number of Mexicans who attacked the two American troops, but it is stated unofficially that about 4,000 Mexican soldiers were in the immediate neighborhood. The exact number of men in the two American troops at the time of the slaughter is also unknown, for through sickness, detached service, and other inevitable features of field service most of the troops, far below war strength at the outset, have now been reduced to between thirty-five and forty men each.

Seventeen of the little group of Americans are in Chihuahua City. They were taken prisoners by the Mexicans, despite the fact that Mexico and the United States are not at war, and reports received here today are to the effect that the seventeen have been thrown into prison. Twelve were killed, including two white officers in charge of the negro troopers engaged in the fight, according to the reports from the Mexican side.

The army has no clue as to the whereabouts or fate of any survivors except those at General Pershing's camp. In other words, between twenty-five and fifty American troopers, probably with all of their commissioned officers either killed or seriously wounded, are unaccounted for.

Survivors' Tales Incomplete.

Thus far, of course, it has been impossible for General Pershing to get anything that can be accepted as a fair

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Carranza Rejects Peace Plea from Cuba; Withholds American Note from Public

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 23.—Orestes Ferrara, as Speaker of the lower house of the Cuban Congress, cabled to General Carranza today, urging the avoidance of war with the United States, which "would break the equilibrium of the American Continent."

General Carranza answered promptly, laying the blame on the Americans.

Señor Ferrara's message follows:

General Venustiano Carranza, National Palace, Mexico, D. F.:

In my own name and for my fervent Americanism, I pray you to evade in this supreme hour any difficulties with the United States which would break the equilibrium of the American Continent, bringing dolorous days to your country, which we love and admire. Our ardent aspiration as friends of Mexico is that you may unite all elements in a common aspiration of Mexican unity. ORESTES FERRARA,
President House Representatives.

General Carranza in reply said:

Your kind message received. It is neither the people nor the Government I represent, but the Government of the United States, which has caused the present situation between the two nations, by its lack of tact in international affairs and its lack of respect for Mexican sovereignty. To repel with arms the Americans who on any pretext invade the national territory—there remains no other recourse than this to defend the sovereignty of the republic. Consequently, the American Government can avert war by respecting the sovereignty of Mexico.
V. CARRANZA.

MEXICO CITY, June 23.—The note of the American Government in reply to the communication of General Carranza demanding the withdrawal of the American forces in Mexico has not yet been published here.

High officials of the Government declared today that Mexico was not attacking the American punitive expedition, but said that by no means would Mexico allow these troops to advance southward. They added that the Mexican people were surprised at reports coming from the north that the United States alleged that Mexico was seeking war, especially as American forces had invaded Mexico.

The Cabinet held a meeting this morning. Although the matters discussed were not made public, it is understood that the international situation was dealt with.

DESCRIBE TROOPS IN HOPELESS FIGHT

Eight Cavalrymen, Who Held the Mounts at Carrizal, Get Back to Base.

NEED OF AEROPLANES FELT

Pershing Deplores Losses, but Has to Use Troopers for Reconnoissance.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR CASAS GRANDES, Mexico, 5 P. M., June 22, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M., June 23.)—Seven men of the Tenth Cavalry, part of the detachment that was ambushed near El Carrizal Wednesday, reached headquarters here today after a heart-breaking eighty-mile trip overland. They estimated the Carranzista force at 800, with two machine guns. Our force, Troops C and K, totaled only ninety-one. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon none of the officers in the command had been heard from, and it will probably be several days before the numbers of wounded, prisoners and killed can be correctly computed.

The Carranzista claim of twelve dead and seventeen prisoners left sixty-two men unaccounted for, of whom seven reported here, leaving fifty-five unaccounted for. The end of the fight found them nearly seventy miles from our lines. Private Johnson of K troop, one of the survivors here, stated that they camped Tuesday night at Santo Domingo ranch, southwest of Carrizal, then pushed on toward the town at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Asked Permission to Pass.

A mile from the town Captain Charles T. Boyd of K Troop, senior officer of the detachment, sent a Mexican messenger ahead to ask permission of the Carranza General, Gomez, to pass. An emphatic refusal came back, with a demand that if our troops moved in any direction it must be north. Captain Boyd sent word back, "We desire to go around the town," and began moving his column forward.

Three-quarters of a mile from town a courier rode out and informed Captain Boyd courteously that the Carranza commander had changed his mind, and would grant permission for the troops to pass provided Captain Boyd conferred with him. This was arranged, and the American column halted not far from town. Captain Boyd, riding ahead of his troops, dismounted and had a parley with General Gomez.

During this conference, much the same as at Parral, it was noted that the Carranza forces began quietly taking advantageous positions on both flanks of the Americans. A moment later, General Gomez rode out to the right flank, and in a flash two machine guns opened fire on our men.

The first line of Mexicans was dismounted, but men on horseback were concealed in a growth of brush from which they directed a heavy fire at our men, nearly all of whom were grouped in an open stand. Both troops dismounted and returned the fire, but being overwhelmingly outnumbered, were forced to retire.

Private Johnson said he last saw Captain Boyd kneeling, directing the fire of his men. General Pershing heard the first word of the affair from Juarez and El Paso.

There was a significant movement of troops today, the details of which can not be disclosed. Our neighbors, comprising the Carranza garrison at Casas Grandes, have evacuated the town.

Eight Known Survivors.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS, 10 A. M., June 23, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—One more

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BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

HOUSE APPROVES DRAFT OF MILITIA

Joint Resolution Passed, 332 to 2—Allows $1,000,000 for Families of Guardsmen.

HAY CHANGES THE WORDING

So That Congress, Instead of the President, Holds That the Emergency Justifies Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A joint resolution authorizing the President to draft the National Guard into the military service of the United States, and declaring that, "in the opinion of the Congress," an emergency now exists justifying such a draft, was adopted by practically a unanimous vote in the House today.

The same resolution carries an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the support of the dependent families of National Guard members who have been called to the colors.

The vote on the resolution was 332 to 2. Representative George Huddleston, Democrat, of Alabama, the successor in the House of Senator Underwood, and Representative Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, cast the opposing votes.

Representative Huddleston said he regarded the proposed draft as "conscription." Mr. London has consistently voted against all army and navy measures.

A patriotic debate, not unmixed, however, with Republican criticism of the course of the Administration in Mexico, preceded the vote on the resolution, which was sponsored by Chairman James Hay of the Military Affairs Committee.

As the resolution was called up today it was unexpectedly amended by Mr. Hay to say that Congress, and not the President, regards the emergency as justifying the calling out of the National Guard for service with the regular army. As introduced yesterday, the resolution provided that "whenever, in the opinion of the President, an emergency exists," &c., &c.

When the proposed shift of responsibility was suggested, there was an immediate cry from the Republican side of the Chamber that a virtual declaration of war was being made by Congress on incomplete information.

Although he said he proposed to uphold the hand of the President in Mexico, Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, objected to the paucity of information before the House.

Republicans Protest.

"We are about to take a most grave step," said Mr. Mann. "We declare by this resolution that an emergency exists. Do we know that it exists? Have we information upon which to base that statement? I am not insisting that the President deliver a message on the subject, but we should know more than we do."

Representative Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania, a Republican, said the House was about to make a practical declaration of war and to vote "in the dark." He suggested that President McKinley, at the time of impending trouble with Spain, took Congress fully into his confidence.

"We have received nothing from the President about the necessity for this action," said Mr. Butler. "We are entitled to have more information than is in our possession."

Representative Hay interjected with the statement that he had recently conferred with Secretary Baker and the Administration believed the emergency to be so great that it wanted the resolution passed.

"I am authorized to say," explained Mr. Hay, "that the Chief Executive be-

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The Peer of the Imported. LUNDBORG'S OLD RHENISH COLOGNE. At Drug and Department Stores.—Advt.

PORTO RICAN TROOPS TO GO

10,000 Filipino Soldiers Also May Be Used If War Comes.

WASHINGTON VIEW GLOOMY

Officials Reticent in View of Lack of Facts from Pershing, but Conflict Is Expected.

CARRANZA SEEKS LOOPHOLE

His Envoy Sounds South American Diplomats—Hint That Army Won't Obey Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Every element in the Mexican situation today indicated that the United States Government was proceeding on the conviction that war with Mexico was merely a matter of hours.

The expectation is that General Pershing's official report on the Carrizal incident will leave no other course but to take military action. Officials were reticent and refused to admit any change in the situation, saying that in the absence of a full report from Pershing on the attacks on troops of the Tenth Cavalry, judgment must be suspended.

In spite of the disclaimers, and official assertions that no line of action could be announced, grave concern was voiced unofficially and steps were taken that showed that a conflict was generally expected.

It was learned tonight that the Porto Rican Regiment of Infantry had been ordered to be ready to move on a moment's notice, if needed for service in Mexico. There are two battalions of this regiment, consisting of about 800 men, well officered, and recently thoroughly reorganized. This regiment would be valuable in a Mexican campaign because of the knowledge of Spanish which its officers and men possess.

Even more significant is the fact, also learned late tonight, though not disclosed by any official announcement, that orders have gone forth for the Philippine Scouts and Philippine Constabulary, 5,000 each, to prepare to move across the Pacific for service in Mexico in the event of necessity.

After today's Cabinet meeting orders were given by Secretary Baker for the movement to the border of every unit of the militia forces of the States covered by President Wilson's recent mobilization call, as fast as these are reasonably ready for service. To facilitate the movement of these troops the War Department directed Major Gens. Bell, Wood, and Barry to deal directly with General Funston and the State organizations in ascertaining their readiness and sending the troops south.

To enable these forces to be used in Mexico if war came the House of Representatives, by a vote of 332 to 2, passed a resolution authorizing the President to draft the militiamen into the Federal service, and appropriating $1,000,000 toward the maintenance of dependent families of these soldiers. In adopting this resolution the House expressed its belief that an emergency existed that demanded the use of these troops in addition to the regular army. The Senate will probably pass the resolution tomorrow.

Few Facts from Pershing.

Two preliminary reports came from General Pershing today regarding the Carrizal incident. The first, given out in the afternoon, was based on statements made to General Pershing by Tenth cavalrymen, who managed to reach the main Pershing column. This indicated that the detachment was ambushed. Late tonight came from Pershing another report, based on statements made by other troopers who had come in. This was sent to the White House, but was not made public.

Secretary Baker's statement embodying the first report was as follows:

"The War Department has received from General Funston the following, transmitted from General Pershing, who personally questioned troopers with reference to the Ahumada affair:

Two troops, Tenth Cavalry, Boyd's Troop C, and Morey's K, joined on the night of the 20th at Ojo Santo Domingo, marched to within one mile of Carrizal on the 21st, Captain Boyd in command, arriving there at 7:30 A. M. Boyd sent in a Mexican guide to ask permission to pass through the town. The Mexican guide returned with refusal from General Gomez. Then Gomez sent out note by orderly, saying that Boyd might pass through the town, provided he stopped for a conference.

Then General Gomez himself came out and discussed the situation fifteen or twenty minutes with Boyd. Meantime Mexican troops, moving out from the town, began surrounding Boyd's column. Gomez retired and when he reached the right of his troops Mexican troops began firing machine guns. Boyd then dismounted to fight on foot.

"General Pershing also reports that he has sent out cavalry to support and bring back the two troops in question. As yet, however, he has not had any opportunity to confer with any officer of either of the troops, and what, if any, misunderstanding led to the attack is

is impossible to judge from the evidence at hand."

General Pershing's reported message to San Antonio indicating that the cavalry engaged at Carrizal was the object of a treacherous attack by Carranza soldiers and was virtually wiped out stirred Washington tonight with a deeper apprehension.

While no official would make any statement whatever to indicate the probable course of the United States, should the report prove true, there were many evidences that the tension had been greatly increased. President Wilson, who had retired before the news reached Washington, was awakened and talked with Secretary Baker over the telephone. At the War Department officials apparently credited for the first time the story that the Mexican troops had been guilty of an act which could lead only to the most serious consequences.

Up to a late hour tonight the Pershing report had not reached the War Department officially.

It is understood, however, that the second preliminary report received from the commander in Mexico said that seven negro soldiers who had held the horses of the others and had become separated from them in the fight had straggled into the field base at Colonia Dublan and repeated the version of the incident told of in the message from General Pershing received earlier in the day. The dispatch tonight said that at the time it was written there had been no definite indication of the number of the American casualties.

General Scott, the Chief of Staff, emphasized the fact tonight that failure to get in touch with survivors of the fight could not in itself be accepted as indicating that the command had been annihilated. He pointed out that Carrizal was sixty miles from the American base, and that three or four days would be only a reasonable time for a troop to travel that distance over the broken country of Northern Mexico. The clash occurred only two days ago. General Scott indicated that the War Department did not expect any further report from General Pershing until the relief troops sent out after the battle had returned to camp. It was suggested by several officials that General Pershing's failure to forward promptly all the reports brought to him by the straggliers reaching his camp was due to the fact that ordinarily little credence is placed by army officers in stories coming from such sources.

Will Demand Cavalymen Be Freed.

It is expected that the United States Government will demand from Carranza the immediate release of the cavalrymen, reported captured at Carrizal and taken to Chihuahua City. Secretaries Lansing and Baker explained today that no action would be taken until this Government had obtained the facts, but it was learned that confirmation by General Pershing of the statement that the Carranzista troops were the aggressors would lead to an immediate demand on Carranza for the release of the troopers and for the punishment of the forces which provoked the attack.

Such a demand, it was intimated, would probably be a virtual ultimatum, calling upon the Carranza Government to disclaim responsibility for the attack. Defense by the Carranza Government of an unprovoked attack by its troops on the American troops could only be regarded by this Government as an admission that it had provoked hostilities, and would probably be followed by a declaration by this Government that a state of war existed between the United States and the Carranza Government.

Carranza Seeking Latin Support.

New indications came today that Carranza and his advisers, impressed by the arguments of European representatives or the significance of the preparations for war ordered by President Wilson, were seeking a peaceful solution of the trouble they have caused.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, made the rounds of the Latin-American embassies and legations with assurances from his Government that Mexican troops had no aggressive purpose against the American columns and would attack only if the Americans were the first to take the offensive. His advices, however, did not say what would be regarded as offensive operations.

In this connection it was noted that the State Department has not yet obtained any confirmation through Special Agent Rodgers of reports that Carranza himself directed General Trevino to refrain from fighting that any movement of his troops except toward the border would be resisted. General Pershing's report on the warning from Trevino was transmitted to Mexico City several days ago.

Mr. Arredondo was assured by the diplomats upon whom he called that their Governments hoped peace would be preserved between the United States and Mexico. Those whom he saw included Ambassador Naon of Argentina, who came here today from his Summer home in Massachusetts to inquire into the Mexican situation. If the Mexican representative's purpose was to initiate some step toward an offer of mediation, it had not borne fruit tonight. Secretary Lansing said that no suggestion that the dispute be submitted to arbitration had come from any quarter.

It is understood that the Secretary's communication to the Latin-American diplomats yesterday, outlining the present situation and stating that the United States had no desire to intervene in Mexican affairs served to forestall any mediation proposals, although Mr. Lansing disclaims any such object.

It is known that Administration officials do not regard the present situation as containing anything open to settlement by arbitration. The President's sole purpose, according to repeated declarations, is to protect American lives and property on the border. Failure of the de facto officials to fulfill their obligations in this respect has compelled the invasion of Mexican soil that an effective defense of the border might be set up. The work has been carried out, they contend, with scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of the Mexican Government and people, and operations have been directed only against the lawless bands harrying the border, which the Mexican Government was unwilling or unable to check.

Private telegrams from Mexico City reaching interested persons continue to indicate that Carranza and his circle of immediate advisers are desirous of finding a way to avoid war with the United States. They are said to have been convinced by the recent happenings, not only of the sincerity of the Washington Administration's attitude as publicly announced, but also of the stern purpose of President Wilson to use whatever force may be necessary to carry out his policy.

These same Mexico City observers, however, noted indications that the military commanders in northern Mexico are not entirely under General Carranza's control. It has been an open secret for some time that the allegiance of part of the army, at least, was to be counted on only when the orders it received were to its liking. These private messages express fear that actions of the commanders may force the situation, whatever General Carranza may wish to do.

Navy reports during the day showed good progress in the relief of Americans assembling at Mexican ports for the trip home. The transport Buffalo should reach San Diego Sunday or Monday with those taken aboard at Mazatlan, Guaymas, Topolobampo, and other west coast ports. She will return immediately to pick up additional refugees sheltered aboard the warships stationed at the various ports.

Several navy vessels and a commercial liner are due at Vera Cruz within a few days to pick up Americans now on the battleship Nebraska and others arriving from the interior. The colony in Mexico City now numbers less than 250, and these will be sent out tomorrow or Sunday.

Other ships are nearing Tampico to take off refugees there, and commercial vessels of all kinds are bringing Americans from whatever ports they touch. Present indications are that few Americans will remain in Mexico within a week, and that such as do will stay there by their own choice, not for lack of transportation.

TROOPS PURSUING BANDITS AFTER RAIDS

Cavalry Patrol May Have Gone Into Mexico from Hachita Following "a Hot Trail."

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 23.—An American cavalry patrol tonight was pursuing a small band of Mexicans who today were reported to have raided the Parker ranch, thirty-five miles southwest of Hachita, N. M. Reports to Colonel H. G. Sickle, commanding the border patrol here, indicated that the Mexicans were making for the border.

It was assumed that if they crossed the frontier, the cavalrymen, following a "hot trail," also crossed in pursuit. The bandits escaped with several head of horses and mules, but no damage was done, it was reported.

Truck trains which left here loaded with supplies for General Pershing's command, carried double guards, and were accompanied by motor cycles armed with machine guns mounted on tricycles.

American scouting patrols reported to military headquarters today that a small detail of Carranza troops was encamped about twenty miles south of Columbus. Efforts to determine whether the force was the advance guard of some of the forces which advanced Juarez yesterday were futile. While extra sentries were posted no great apprehension for the safety of this camp was manifested.

Mexican customs officials at the "border gate" three miles south packed their household goods on the backs of burros today and disappeared over the hills in the direction of Juarez.

Sam L. Sandoval, a former Carranza official at Palomas, eight miles over the border, is being held by the military authorities here pending an investigation of the alleged violation of neutrality laws of the United States.

MERCEDES, Texas, June 23.—Forty Mexican bandits crossed the Rio Grande tonight into the district south of Harlingen, Texas, according to reports received here. A company of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, it is reported, was sent from Harlingen to intercept them. Colonel A. P. Blocksom, commanding the Third Artillery, stationed at Mercedes, had no official confirmation of the crossing.

Battery A, Texas National Guard, passed through here tonight, en route to Rio Grande City, where bandits have been reported threatening.

ORDERED OUT OF TUXPAM.

Carranza General Told Americans State of War Exists.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 23.—All the oil camps in the Tuxpam region have been abandoned, according to refugees who arrived here on board the British tank steamer San Ricardo. There are thirty men in the party, all Americans except one.

The Americans said they were practically ordered to leave the country by the American consular agent at Tuxpam. The Carranza commander at Tuxpam, they said, issued a statement to the effect that a state of war virtually existed between Mexico and the United States.

The refugees told of circulars which have been given wide distribution, announcing the defeat of a large American force at Matamoros and calling upon the people to rally to the first chief against "The Colossus of the North."

One report current at Tuxpam, the refugees say, was to the effect that military authorities had declared they would kill every American they could find if an American warship were sent to Tuxpam. Another report was that any American remaining in Mexico after July 1 would be killed.

There were nineteen Americans left in Tuxpam who expected to leave for Port Arthur during the week.

MASSACRE OF TROOPS AT CARRIZAL FEARED

Continued from Page 1.

account of what really brought about the encounter Wednesday, as no officers have returned and the tales of the negro survivors are incomplete.

The situation is further complicated and made more ominous by the fact that the two squadrons which General Pershing sent out early Thursday morning to search for the survivors have not yet returned nor reported at any point along the line of communication. The conclusion the officers here draw from this fact is that the searching party has been unable to find any trace of the command.

The guide of the troops that were attacked is reported to have been included among the prisoners taken by the Carranzistas; Captain Charles T. Boyd, who was in charge of the two troops that composed the scouting party, was killed, according to most of the reports; Captain Lewis S. Morey also was killed, according to some report, while others have it that he was seriously wounded, and today it is reported that Lieutenant Henry Adair also was killed.

On the desert without a guide, with the principal officers dead or incapacitated, probably without water or food, without litters to carry their wounded, or enough men to carry them, and with no means of giving them medical aid, the survivors are in a most serious predicament, if, indeed, they are not dying. It is considered highly probable that the negro troopers lost their way trying to reach the base line. Further than that all is conjecture at the present time. They may have stumbled directly into another Mexican stronghold, or a part of the same one that attacked them Wednesday morning; or they may be still wandering.

Fears were expressed tonight that there might never be an official report covering the actual fate of the men who are lost and that the searching party must return eventually only to report that it could find no trace of them. General Funston admits that the failure to receive complete official reports is "most puzzling."

Indignation at the slaughter of the Americans on Wednesday and the imprisoning of the seventeen captured, and the despair and horror surrounding the fate of the troopers engaged in the fight, are resulting in increasing volunteering for service in the border State National Guards, it is reported. A delegation of negroes called on the officials here today and said the negroes of this region were incensed as a result of the attack and were eager to enlist to "go in after the Greasers."

All of the National Guard organizations from all over the country are to be sent to the border as soon as they are ready to enlist, it is said today. General Funston said this afternoon that plans were being made to send him a great many more guardsmen than he had called for up to date, and that he was busy planning for their disposition along the border.

The General this afternoon announced the issuance of orders for the organization of new regiments to be composed of the volunteers. The Thirty-fourth Infantry will be stationed at El Paso, according to his present plans; the Thirty-fifth Infantry at Douglas, Ariz.; the Thirty-sixth at Brownsville, and the Thirty-seventh here at Fort Sam Houston. Either the Sixteenth or the Seventeenth Regiment of cavalry will be brought here, while the other will be sent to El Paso. The Seventh or Eighth Regiment of field artillery will be brought here. The other will be sent further west. The Second Regiment of engineers and Company A of the First Battalion of mounted engineers will be sent to Columbus, N. M.

Further plans for distribution of troops the General did not wish to publish at present.

A report reached here tonight that General George Bell, Jr., in charge of the troops at El Paso, had crossed the Rio Grande today. General Funston said he had no report to this effect. Nor had he received reports concerning raids said to have occurred at Hachita, N. M., and near Brownsville, Texas, though minor raids in numerous places along the border are being reported daily at the present time. One band of Mexicans has been committing thefts in the immediate vicinity of San Antonio, and a posse of cowboys has been trying to break it up for several days. The Mexicans were reported to have been captured today.

BOYD'S WIDOW PROSTRATED.

Awaits News That Body of Captain Has Been Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE BEACH, N. H., June 23.—At the home of her mother Mrs. John Schroers, in this town, Mrs. Charles T. Boyd, widow of the Captain of the Tenth Cavalry who was killed in the attack at Carrizal, has anxiously awaited a report from Washington that the body of her husband has been recovered and may be returned to the United States.

Mrs. Boyd arrived at Rye Beach only a few days before the reports of the Mexican attack reached this country. She has been prostrated by the tragedy and has been unable to leave her mother's house.

Mrs. Schroers, a widow, has owned a cottage on Sea Road, Rye Beach, for the last three years. She spends the greater part of the year at her home in New York.

EL PASO REHEARSAL FOR JUAREZ BATTLE

Gen. Bell Supervises Practice to Test Time Needed to Move Troops.

GUNS TRAINED OVER RIVER

Artillery and Cavalry Take Posts, and Infantry Uses Commandeered Autos.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 23.—For three hours this afternoon Juarez was practically under siege. El Paso was filled with United States troops in field marching equipment, and every detail of battle practice was carried out, even to commandeering all automobiles and motor trucks to get the infantry to the border quickly.

The battle practice was ordered by General George Bell, Jr., commander of the border brigade. He announced at noon that he would start the practice at 2 o'clock and would make a practical test of the time and record for getting the entire brigade into action should it be necessary to have the troops rushed to the river front in a hurry. First the cavalry from Fort Bliss swung out of the post reservation, trotted out over the rim of the mesa, and disappeared in skirmish order along the river front with carbines drawn.

Then the Fifth Artillery rumbled into place on Golden Hill Terrace, alongside of the home of United States Senator Albert B. Fall, which is occupied by General Luis Terrazas and his family. At the base of the terrace the artillery caissons were parked, and the artillery lookouts were stationed on the side of Mount Franklin, overlooking the city and Juarez. The practice included even the raising and lowering or the sights on the "four point seven" guns which compose the artillery batteries.

Infantry in Motor Trucks.

While this was in progress the infantry from Camp Cotton, Camp Fort Bliss and the other camps was taken to the river in motor trucks which had been seized from the garages, and these were ordered to deploy along the dusty streets of the Mexican quarter of El Paso as if they were ready to invade Mexico. At the international bridge machine guns were set up, infantry patrols drove the sightseers back from the bridge entrances, and lookouts were stationed along the river as if to anticipate invasion.

When the troops started marching downtown the entire population, both Americans and Mexicans, stopped work and watched what they believed to be the first move in the occupation of Juarez. At the river front here the American patrols were riding their beats. They threw their hats into the air and shouted their joy at the anticipation of an invasion of Mexico. Many prominent Mexicans who have been living as refugees in El Paso hurried to Juarez when they first saw the troops, and hundreds of Mexican families will sleep in the streets of the Mexican town because of the scare.

After General Bell had ridden over the line, corrected the picketing of some of the positions, and had made notes of the work done by the army, he ordered all of the troops back to their camps and barracks for the night. He declared the manoeuvres to have been entirely satisfactory, and said that his brigade was in readiness to meet any possible situation.

The movement of troops to the river front caused a panic in Juarez, where fewer than 100 troops of the Carranza garrison remained this afternoon. Many refugees left for the south on foot, thinking that the United States was preparing to open artillery fire. There was no effort made to form a resistance to the expected invasion, as there were too few troops to undertake this, although there were many civilians on the roofs of their houses with their rifles ready to snipe the troops if they crossed the bridges.

General Bell is said to have given orders to have his entire brigade ready to march into Mexico should a call for help come from General Pershing or should another attack on American troops be made.

Trooper William Stanlon of the Eighth Cavalry was killed this afternoon when he was thrown from his horse during the battle practice. His skull was fractured.

While the manoeuvres were in progress in El Paso, a train of Carranza troops arrived from the south in Juarez, having heard that there was a strong military force at Villa Ahumada ready to resist them.

In spite of the embargo, which was imposed today on all foodstuffs, army supplies and other military elements, three two-ton trucks were driven across the bridges this morning for the Carranza army to use to haul ammunition and supplies out of Juarez. The trucks were not stopped at the bridge, and no effort was made by the military to prevent them from crossing.

In addition to the trucks, wagon loads of flour, beans, corn, and coffee were taken to Juarez this morning for the army, and more are being entered at the Custom House. All shipments of coal for the troop trains in Juarez were stopped at bridges, and none will be permitted to cross. Local coal dealers have reported to General Bell that prominent Mexican officials have offered large sums to them if they would be permitted to load ammunition and rifles upon the floors of the coal cars, cover the ammunition with coal, and send it to Juarez. The offers were refused, and to prevent shipments of ammunition all shipments of coal have been stopped. American is being smuggled to Juarez in cans of milk, bales of hay, and bags of vegetables. Many women smugglers are taking it over concealed under their clothing.

Six wagon loads of uniforms covered with gold braid, shoulder straps, and insignia of commands were exported to Juarez late this afternoon with army spurs, saddles, and other military equipment. The wagons were under charge of a Carranza officer, one of the few remaining soldiers in Juarez. A pistol and cartridges were taken from him, but the six wagon loads of supplies were permitted to cross.

Veterans Offer Services.

Grand Army veterans, Confederate veterans, Spanish war veterans, and veterans of other wars have formed a regiment of 1,000 men here and will assist the United States Army in the event of war with Mexico. The veterans have offered their services to General Bell as couriers, guards for prisoners, guards for communication lines, ammunition handlers, and for similar employment where regular army men may be released to go to the front. An effort is being made to make this a State-wide movement in Texas and to have 10,000 veterans of all the wars participate if needed.

Hurried preparations are being made at Fort Bliss to enlarge the base hospital into a division hospital. Another hospital corps has been ordered to the border from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., an ambulance corps has been ordered here, and arrangements have been made to enlarge the entire hospital. With the coming of the militia regiments, it is expected that the hospital will have to be greatly enlarged, and all of the available room at the fort is now being staked out for this enlarged hospital base. The Quartermaster depot at the fort, as well as the one downtown, is also being enlarged, and additional civilian clerks and assistants are being employed to relieve all of the soldiers possible for field service.

A large battery of motor trucks has been added to the local depot for emergency purposes, and it is expected that all of the trucks in the city will be commandeered for the army and Quartermaster Corps in the event of war.

Because of the large Mexican population in the valleys near here the Americans are arming and drilling. In the upper valley the residents are much alarmed over the activities of the former Villa soldiers who have colonized there under Fidel Avila, former Villa Governor General in Chihuahua. They are reported to be armed.

General Felipe Angeles, Commander in Chief of Villa's artillery, who has a big dairy ranch in the lower valley, has announced that he will join the Carranza troops as soon as war is declared, and will take with him all of his men. At Ysleta, Captain George Vidmere called all of the natives to the schoolhouse and warned them that neutral or they would be severely dealt with, and all of the Mexicans pledged themselves to maintain strict neutrality.

Reports in Mexican circles here that General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, has issued a manifesto offering to accept the services of all rebel leaders in the event of hostilities with the United States found some confirmation in the fact that today Mexicans, who had been exiled for political reasons, crossed into Juarez. All of these, including Marcelo Caraveo, former adherent of Orozco and Huerta, seemingly were in good favor with the Mexican military authorities.

The Mexican Government states that fully a million men have offered to take up arms in defense of their country since the crisis with Washington arose, according to a dispatch from Mexico City to the consulate here today.

Mexicans Expected Attack.

Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, who has been spending this time in the Mexican town, said over the telephone that military officials in Juarez generally believed that General Bell was preparing today to make a night attack on the Mexican town.

"If they do attack we are ready for them," he said, but declined to explain his remark further.

A copy of a message was brought to El Paso tonight from Juarez, which is said authoritatively to have been sent to all commanding officials throughout Mexico. The message reads:

"At the outbreak of hostilities with the United States, arrest all Catholics, Clentificos, and other enemies of the Constitutional Government."

It was claimed by local Mexican officials tonight that the rebels of Coahuila, Durango, and parts of Zacatecas and Chihuahua had joined cause with the Government. Dispatches from Chihuahua today said General Trevino still was treating with the rebels of southern Chihuahua and northern Durango.

GUNBOAT RESCUES AMERICANS

Takes Off Hearst Employes—Safeguards at Puerto Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, June 23.—United States Consul W. W. Canada today advised the State Department of trouble at Del Carmen, a port on the east coast of Mexico between Coatzacoalcos (Puerto Mexico) and Frontera, and in response to his call the gunboat Wheeling was sent to Del Carmen. The Wheeling took off between thirty and forty Americans.

All Americans at Puerto Mexico were ordered to board ships in the harbor tonight. They will probably be brought here and transferred to transports, which are expected within the next few days.

Paul D. Cravath, representative of the Phoebe A. Hearst estate, received yesterday from William M. Ferris, manager of the Hearst ranch at Laguna del Carmen, Mexico, the following cablegram: "We are in great danger. Urgent that we receive help."

The message was relayed to E. H. Clarke, manager of the P. A. Hearst estate, in San Francisco, and the matter of the plight of Ferris and his associates taken up with the State Department at Washington. Late last night word was received in New York that the gunboat Wheeling would be sent to the rescue of the ranchmen. Laguna del Carmen is on the east coast of Mexico, about twenty miles south of Vera Cruz.

Several weeks ago there were fifty Americans at Laguna del Carmen and nearby ranches. A week ago the management of the estate advised Ferris to leave Mexico, but he replied that he was safe and would remain where he was.

Yesterday's message was in cipher. It was sent to agents in the United States of a number of properties in the vicinity of Laguna del Carmen. There has been little done on the American-owned ranches in the vicinity of Vera Cruz for the last two years, and the men on them act more as caretakers than anything else.

William Randolph Hearst said last night he did not know how many men were on the properties at Laguna del Carmen belonging to his mother's estate. He said there were no mines there, nor a great deal of ranching, and that the property was mostly forest land.

AMERICAN SAVED FROM MOB.

Our Agent Thanks Carranza for Protection Given Refugees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 28.—American Agent Rodgers visited Foreign Secretary Aguilar this morning thanking him for allowing a special train for Americans to leave, also for the troops and protection given to an American about to be assaulted by a mob at Ometusco, asking the names of the officers who saved the American. Senor Aguilar promised the names.

General Carranza has ordered that foreigners be allowed to travel freely throughout the republic, especially Americans desirous of leaving.

ASKS WINSLOW ABOUT JAPANESE SHIP RUMOR

Daniels Orders Pacific Fleet Commander to Investigate Rumor of Their Presence Off Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Daniels has asked Admiral Winslow for any information he has as to the reported presence of Japanese warships on the west coast of Mexico.

"We have had that report many times," Mr. Daniels said today, "and each time it proved unfounded."

Admiral Winslow was told that the story was in circulation again and asked if he knew whether there was basis for it. Japanese Embassy officials said yesterday they had not heard of any Japanese ships being sent to Mexico.

The Pacific flagship San Diego, with Admiral Winslow aboard, arrived at La Paz, Lower California, today. The navy transport Buffalo reached Topolobampo, on the west coast of Mexico, yesterday. The transport Dixie and the cruiser Salem and the gunboat Dolphin are en route from Guantanamo to Vera Cruz, where they will take aboard refugees from Mexico City, now crowded aboard the battleship Nebraska. The transport Hancock also will be stationed at Vera Cruz on her arrival there from Dominican waters.

MORE REFUGEES REACH COAST

Vera Cruz Crowded with Americans Who Can Find No Quarters.

VERA CRUZ, June 23.—The streets of Vera Cruz tonight are thronged with American refugees seeking quarters in the different hotels and rooming houses. Many of them will occupy benches or walk the streets tonight, because most of the available quarters were occupied long since.

At 6:30 o'clock tonight a special train of eight boxcars, carrying Americans and their baggage, arrived here after being on the road nearly thirty-six hours. Aside from the discomforts of the trip, the travelers experienced no difficulties along the line. The train was in no way molested by Mexican officials or the populace. The train spent last night at the summit of the chain of mountains west of Vera Cruz for safety's sake. At the break of dawn the journey to the coast was continued down the steep mountain road.

Most of the available railway equipment in the yards here has been taken over by the Carranza Government. Several trains have been sent toward Mexico City, carrying cargoes the nature of which has not been made public.

Consul Canada said today that it was unlikely that a transport would reach here before June 28, and that the problem of taking care of the many Americans arriving daily was becoming a serious one. Among the arrivals there are numbers who have the means to pay for any accommodations that could be offered them, but, as no accommodations are available, their funds are of no assistance to them in this respect.

All Americans were ordered by diplomatic and consular agents more than a week ago to seek coast ports, there is much complaint among the refugees over the delay in the arrival of vessels to transport them.

Up to this time no acts of violence or interruption of the movements of Americans on the part of the Mexican people or the Mexican Government have been reported. Everywhere the order of General Carranza not to molest those Americans who were seeking to leave the country has been scrupulously obeyed.

Five first-class coaches full of Americans arrived here last night. A special coach also arrived with the American employes of the Tampico Oil Company. The refugees report that their trip down was uneventful.

James Rodgers, the United States diplomatic representative at Mexico City, will arrive here tomorrow with special trains bringing refugees from Real del Monte and Pachuca in twelve box cars. According to the arrivals from the capital, the general belief in Mexico City is that the trouble between the United States and Mexico will finally be settled by arbitration.

Gunboat Sailor Dies of Wounds.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 23.—Second-Class Boatswain's Mate I. M. Laughter of the United States gunboat Annapolis, who was shot during a fight at Mazatlan last Sunday with Carranza soldiers, died the following morning, according to a radiogram received here today.

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BAKER ORDERS MILITIA TO BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

MAY HURRY 69TH OFF.

22d Engineers Also May Be Sent to the Front Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, Beekman, N. Y., June 23.—News that the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, encamped here, might be ordered to the Mexican border in accordance with new orders from the War Department, without awaiting the complete mobilization of National Guard troops here, was received this afternoon in a telegram from THE NEW YORK TIMES. It was the first word the soldiers had had of their possible movement, and it was received enthusiastically.

Colonel Lucas of the Twenty-second said the only difficulty in the way of such a program was the lack of horses. They are expected tomorrow, however, and the Colonel said his regiment could move in an hour after their arrival.

"I'm glad of it," was the only comment of Colonel Conley of the Sixty-ninth.

In the tents, the men played "Tipperary" and other martial tunes on harmonicas and accordions, and prayed for the order that should start them south. They are tired of camp life when there is real action in sight.

No official notice of the possible movement of the troops was received today, and it is believed here that General O'Ryan will seek some delay. The camp is not in condition to receive the 25,000 troops destined for it, and even if the troops were ordered away it is believed the Twenty-second might be kept here until the work of preparing the camp is completed.

The chief trouble is with the water supply. Very little of the eight miles of water pipe necessary has come to hand. Many carloads of it are in transit. The latest plan is to construct a reservoir, pipe water from a spring into it, and purify it with chlorine. Despite the inadequate water supply there has been no sickness in camp, but it would be impossible to provide for 25,000 men under existing conditions.

PANAMA TROOPS ARE FIT.

Hear That They May Be Exchanged for Militia, in Event of War.

PANAMA, June 23.—The United States troops stationed in the Canal Zone, who recently held extensive manoeuvres, army officers here declare, are well fitted for possible service in Mexico. The units are all at full war strength.

It is believed here that the canal regiments, in the event of hostilities, may be exchanged for militia.

DESCRIBE TROOPS IN HOPELESS FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

enlisted man who escaped from the Carrizal ambush reached our line late Thursday, making a total of eight survivors accounted for. All were horse holders that were in the rear holding the cavalry mounts when the Mexicans opened fire. That fact was responsible for their escape.

Without maps, guides or officers, these nine men rode all Wednesday and Wednesday night, crossing two mountain ranges, guided by the sun by day and the north star by night. Some of the command's pack mules, running wild with their packs gone, were picked up by the returning horse holders and brought here.

General Pershing deeply feels the loss of officers and men, but without aeroplanes, as the expedition has been since the middle of April, there is no alternative but to use cavalry for reconnoissance for flanks. To have sent a larger force than two troops might have been construed by the Carranzistas as an act of war which General Pershing has been anxious to avoid in these strained times.

No word has come from Captains Boyd or Morey or Lieutenant Henry Adair, officers of the ambushed command. No facts available here this morning affirm or deny the Mexican casualty figures. Thus, the first real tragedy of the campaign, has cast gloom over headquarters.

Think Captain Morey Is Dead.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, COLONIA DUBLAN, CHIHUAHUA, June 23, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—That Captain Morey is either dead or a prisoner was the conclusion reached here tonight when no reports had been received from any of the three officers who accompanied the troops of the Tenth Cavalry, engaged at Carrizal Wednesday. Mexican reports said that Captain Charles T. Boyd and Lieutenant Henry Adair were among the dead.

Although sixty hours have elapsed since the fight, the only word of it has been brought to General Pershing by enlisted men, who straggled into camp yesterday. These men all insisted that General Felix Gomez, the Mexican Commander, and Captain Boyd parleyed, apparently reaching an amicable conclusion, and that immediately afterward the American troops led into a trap, from which the Mexicans opened fire on them with concealed machine guns.

None of the stragglers reaching here was able to furnish any information as to the fate of the remnant of the eighty-five men composing the command.

Military authorities in El Paso last night generally reached the conclusion that the officer referred to as Captain Moore and reported to have been wounded in the action at Carrizal, was Captain Lewis S. Morey of Troop K, Tenth Cavalry. It was pointed out that if he was the only surviving officer of the command his wounds might have prevented his reporting to General Pershing immediately.

WANT OF AIRCRAFT ON BORDER BLAMED

New York Experts Assert Aeroplanes Would Avert the Dangers of Ambush.

Aeronautical authorities here were unanimous yesterday in their opinions that the slaughter of the troops of the Tenth Cavalry at Carrizal, Mexico, showed the need of more aeroplanes for the army. In addition, it was practically stated that there was absolutely no excuse for the present lack of aeroplanes on the border, except that the War Department had not received sufficient money to buy and equip one-tenth of the machines needed for the present campaign.

Raymond B. Price, Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, said that the United States Government seemed incapable of learning the lessons of the European war, which had demonstrated more than a year ago that this country must have sufficient aerial defenses.

"It is amazing," he said, "to find that the lessons of the European war with their numerous reports of aerial raids, duels, and reconnoissances, have not taught our Government what we must have in the way of aerial equipment. We read of England having 9,000 aeroplanes and Germany 12,000, and yet we do not seem ashamed of having only twelve.

"Any one knowing the conditions along the border—the ruggedness of the country and how the ambush is the favorite form of attack—would know that fifty aeroplanes would have prevented the Villa raid. His men could never have sneaked up on Columbus if there had been scouts in the air. Aviators would have noted the movement of any body of troops, no matter how small, and would have warned the United States soldiers at Columbus.

Thinks Situation "Criminal."

"It seems criminal that after three months, with the need of aeroplanes becoming more pressing every day, there are still practically no aeroplanes to assist our soldiers in their work in Mexico."

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, which has taken the lead for months in agitation for sufficient aerial equipment for the army, said that there was no excuse for the lack of aeroplanes along the border.

"If the Government had ordered aeroplanes after the Columbus raid," he said, "when it was practically sure that we would have to go into Mexico after Villa, it would be receiving them now at the rate of ten a day. Within thirty days after the order was given the first ten would have been delivered. They would have been of the high-powered, speedy type necessary for border duty, and would have saved the troops much hardship, in addition to having saved lives. If that detachment of the Tenth Cavalry had been under the guidance of an aviator and military observer they would have know that the Mexicans were in force at Carrizal and would never have run into that ambush."

The present aerial equipment, both in machines and men, was given by Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club, who is closely in touch with the situation.

"There are now fifteen aviators on the border," he said, "and they have twelve new high-powered machines. These have only recently reached there and have only been in active service for a few days. It seems strange that not one of these accompanied Captain Boyd, but I suppose they were needed for other duty. With ten or twelve machines at the disposal of General Funston and General Pershing it is not likely that one could be spared for the work of so small a force as that which was ambushed. There should be several hundred in daily use along the border and in the zone now occupied by our troops.

Air Scout's Value Shown.

If the scouting party had been protected by an aeroplane it would have been warned of the ambush ahead and would have been able to save itself. Even if the troopers had been ambushed, an aeroplane dropping bombs on the Mexicans would have soon put them to flight. This could have easily been done, because they have no anti-aircraft guns and the aviator could fly so low that he could make excellent practice with his bombs.

"While the twelve machines on the border are of the latest type, they have given some difficulty. Built in a damp climate, the propellers have warped in the blistering dry heat of the border and have had to be remodeled. Then, again, it was found that the sage brush caught the propellers and broke them when the machines were running landings. This made it necessary for all the propellers to have metal tips, and this has taken time. The Curtiss Aeroplane Company, which sold these machines to the Government, is now building a small factory on the border so that it will be possible to build the machines in a way that will obviate all troubles from the weather.

"The lack of aerial equipment which resulted in there being no machine to accompany the ambushed command, is the result of there only being an appropriation of $500,000 available for the purchase of the machines now on the border. There ought to be four complete squadrons of thirty-six machines each on the border, and this would guarantee that there would always be forty-eight in commission."

G. Douglas Wardrop, editor of Aerial Age, said that an aeroplane or even a kite balloon would have saved Captain Boyd's command.

"Either would have saved our troops," he said, "and the cost of an aeroplane or balloon is less than $10,000! Flying low, as one can in Mexico, the observer would have easily spotted the forces of the Mexicans and warned Captain Boyd. He would have been able to meet their attack and the result would have been very different.

Feared by Mexicans.

"I don't believe the Mexicans would have dared attack if there had been an aeroplane overhead. Army fliers who have flown over inhabited places or bodies of troops in Mexico say that the Mexicans are awed and frightened by the aeroplanes, and that they fear them more than anything else that the Americans are using. Judging from this it is easy to see that they would have hesitated in making their attack at Carrizal.

"If there were enough aeroplanes along the border, there would be no need of sending out such detachments as that which was ambushed. The aerial observers could cover in a few hours the whole country now occupied, and would do it with great speed and no appreciable effort. The troops could be kept in camp until needed, and then could make a forced march, at night preferably, and surprise their quarry in the morning, as was done in the early days of the Villa pursuit."

Fourteen New Machines Ordered.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—At the War Department orders were given today for the purchase of fourteen additional aeroplanes for border use. They will be of the high power type recently sent to the border, and orders will be distributed among manufacturers so as to expedite delivery.

General Funston now has twelve of these craft at Columbus. Great trouble has been experienced with the propellers. Every effort is being made to find suitable propellers, but at present none of the dozen machines can be used on account of this defect, although they have been found highly satisfactory in every other respect. The problem is to find a propeller which will stand the enormous power of the engines.

General Funston has asked also for the return to Columbus of the first shipment of lighter power machines sent to the border. They were found unsuitable for army aviators for the work then before them and sent to the aviation school at San Diego. Until the big machines can get durable propellers, however, it is proposed to get the light craft back for such duty as they can perform.

Lack of aeroplanes with the expedition in Mexico is blamed for the long delay in obtaining exact information as to what happened at Carrizal. A field wireless equipment of sufficient power to cover the distance from that point to the border or to the field base is a bulky affair which requires motor trucks or mule trains to transport it, and hardly would have been carried with a mere scouting party.

Army officials are trying to assemble additional radio sets for immediate use. There are a number of sets with National Guard units called to the border, but so far, it is understood, a light, portable outfit suitable for use with a cavalry column has not yet been developed.

HOUSE APPROVES DRAFT OF MILITIA

Continued from Page 1.

lieves the emergency does exist at this time, and that the President regards the adoption of this resolution as absolutely necessary."

"I am glad to have that information," said Representative Mann.

During the debate Mr. Mann advised all Republicans to support the draft resolution, just as the resolution declaring war against Spain had been considered in a nonpartisan spirit.

Applause greeted Chairman Hay when he offered an amendment to appropriate $1,000,000 to support the dependent families of enlisted men of the National Guard who have been taken from their daily pursuits to serve with the army.

"One of the most humanitarian proposals ever made in Congress," was the commendation offered by Representative Martin B. Madden, an Illinois Republican.

Originally it was planned that this appropriation should be $500,000, but the amount was doubled when the time approached for a vote.

"We do not know exactly what amount will be required," said Mr. Hay. "Some of the members of the National Guard are rich men; others have no dependent families, but we should look after the dependents."

The appropriation is to be allotted by the Secretary of War, with the proviso that no family shall receive a monthly allowance of more than $50.

The word "war" was frequently used during the debate today. The Republican viewpoint was that Congress is virtually sanctioning a state of war. Democrats were disinclined to admit that the country is at war, but discussed freely the probability of fighting in Mexico.

"This is a war and not an 'emergency,'" said ex-Speaker J. G. Cannon. "If the President chooses to call this an emergency when it is a war, that does not change it. You may call a spade a trowel, but it doesn't make it so; you may say there is no war, but, with or without authority, fighting is going on down in Mexico."

Men Murdered, Says Hay.

Representative Hay referred to the necessity of reinforcing the troops already in Mexico, "who at any moment may be attacked, and who, if not aided, may be murdered as some already have been murdered."

"This is a declaration of war," said Representative Farr, Republican, of Pennsylvania, who said that "our troops are now in Mexico by courtesy of Carranza and are trespassers there."

Representative Philip P. Campbell, a Kansas Republican, asserted that "war was inevitable from the moment we sent our regular troops into Mexico. Congress should have been consulted before General Pershing's expedition was sent across the border."

Representative Moore, a Penns



ISHII DENIES JAPAN WILL ARM MEXICO

Foreign Minister Thinks Sale of Weapons by Private Concerns Unlikely.

NATION KEEPING HANDS OFF

Steamship Officials In Tokio Say Vessels Do Not Carry Munitions to Carranza.

TOKIO, June 23.—"Of course, any claim that the Japanese Government will assist Mexicans with munitions and arms is out of the question and absurd," said Baron Ishii, Foreign Minister, to a correspondent of The Associated Press, who asked him today for his views on the Mexican situation. The interview was sought on account of declarations attributed to Mexicans that assurances had been received from Japan that munitions and other assistance would be given to Mexico in the event of war with the United States.

"As for private Japanese companies selling arms to Mexicans," the Foreign Minister continued, "I consider it extremely improbable. As you know, all available rifles and guns are being furnished to Japan's allies to assist in bringing the European war to a successful issue. And I fancy, though I do not know, that munitions not available for our allies may have found their way to China during the revolutionary troubles.

"Let me say this in all the emphasis and earnestness at my command," said the Minister, swinging around in his chair. "The Japanese nation sincerely hopes that armed conflict between the United States and Mexico may be avoided. Japan's interest in America, North, Central and South, being essentially pacific and commercial, any event bringing disturbances into the American market would be felt keenly in Japan. This is especially true at a moment when the whole European trade is virtually closed to Japan and the Chinese market is seriously upset."

Baron Ishii expressed surprise and interrogation when the conversation referred to General Ramon Iturbe, a representative of General Carranza, who was reported several weeks ago to be on his way to Japan on a secret mission. The Baron declared he never had heard of General Iturbe, or his projected visit. He explained that he regarded the Carranza Government as the de facto government of Mexico, and that the usual relations with General Carranza were being maintained.

Japan's interests in Mexico, he said, were under charge of Secretary Ohta, formerly attached to the Japanese Embassy at Washington. He said he had received no advices from Secretary Ohta in regard to the present situation. Colonel Manuel Romero, recently appointed Minister to Japan by General Carranza, has reached this country, but has not had an audience with the Emperor and the Baron said it was impossible to state when he would be received in audience. Any idea that the Japanese Government was interfering in the Mexican situation, he declared, was as absurd as the idea that munitions were being supplied.

M. C. Tellez, the Mexican Chargé, in an interview, asserted emphatically that the Mexican Government had ordered no arms or munitions in Japan, and that no negotiations for such supplies were under way. He was convinced Francisco Villa was making no purchases here, as he had no agent in Mexico and, furthermore, would not be able to land munitions on Mexican soil because the coast was under the control of General Carranza.

Señor Tellez said he believed all available Japanese arms had been sold to Russia. The last Mexican transaction in Japan, he continued, was made between General Huerta and the Mitsui company in 1913. It called for 30,000 rifles, for which General Huerta advanced part payment. Only 7,000 were delivered to him and the remainder was sold to Russia at the beginning of the war. A satisfactory financial settlement was made by Mexico in October, 1915.

In regard to General Iturbe, Señor Tellez heard recently that he had gone to Spain on a military mission. The report that the General was coming to Japan reached Señor Tellez, and he cabled to his Government about it. He was informed in reply that the report was groundless.

As for Colonel Romero, Señor Tellez said he arrived in Tokio a fortnight ago, announcing that he came in the capacity of Mexican Minister, and that he was living at the Mexican Legation. He had visited Baron Ishii and requested an audience with the Emperor. It was he who negotiated the purchase of arms for General Huerta in 1913.

To a question of where General Carranza would obtain munitions Señor Tellez replied: "We make them in Mexico, and, like Villa, have imported them from the United States."

The Seiyo Maru of the Oriental steamship line, which sailed on May 29 for South American ports, is due at San Francisco tomorrow and at Salina Cruz, Mexico, nine days later. Manager Asano said today that she carried no arms or munitions, and that the only freight shipment to Salina Cruz consisted of two cases of camphor consigned to Foo Khing-tai, a Chinaman. He stated that the steamships of his line carried no munitions at any time and would refuse to transport a cargo of them.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company) last month opened a service to New York via Panama with the steamship Tsushima Maru. Her cargo of 13,000 tons includes black lead and copper. A representative of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha said: "The cargo of the Tsushima Maru is consigned to New York. The vessel merely coals at San Francisco and does not stop in Mexico. I can say in the most emphatic manner that the Tsushima Maru transports no munitions. Our steamers never carry munitions to America."

The agents of the British steamship Indrakuala, which sailed for Boston June 21 by way of San Francisco, state that she carries a general cargo, has no munitions on board and will not call at any Mexican port.

The press makes no mention of Mexican assertions that munitions are procurable in Japan, but the Nichi Nichi Shimbun publishes a report from Berlin that Japan is giving support to Mexico. The opinion set forth in the press is that the United States is too optimistic regarding Mexico and is insufficiently prepared to meet complications. It is observed that Japan should derive lessons as to how to treat China from the outcome of the American policies in regard to Mexico.

The Mitsui Company stated today that it recently received inquiries from the Mexican Government as to whether it could supply munitions and arms. The company replied that it was physically impossible, as it had more orders than it could fill for the allies of Japan.

REFUTES CHARGES OF OBREGON BRIBE

Story of an Offer of Money from New York Bank Is Cleared Up at El Paso.

WANTED TO FINANCE MEXICO

Americans Told Military Leader If Country Could Be Pacified Funds Would Be Advanced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 23.—Government officials refuse to comment on the answer to the Carranza note. It has been learned that all Cabinet Ministers have taken a firm stand that no expeditions will be allowed to cross the border. Orders have been issued to military commanders to attack all forces invading Mexico.

The American note is taken to show that fair words of the United States are not to be relied upon. Incidents said to have happened during the conference at El Paso are cited, including the offering of unlimited money to Obregon if he would sign papers as the head of the Government. This offer, it is said, was made by an American representing American banking interests, claiming to have the support of the Government. The man, whose name is unknown, was presented to Obregon by Mormon Bishop Brown, who was acting as messenger for General Scott. An attempt to create dissension between Ambassador Arredondo and Obregon is charged. Obregon was asked if Arredondo was persona grata personally to him, and answered that only the First Chief had authority to declare if officials of the Government were acceptable or not. General Obregon repeats that he told General Scott no permission would be given for the passing of other troops after the punitive expedition.

These details have caused officials to look with suspicion on the American attitude. Pershing's fortifying Namaquipa and other bases and bringing cannon in pursuit of bandits have shown Mexicans that the American offer of co-operation is not to be relied upon. The refusal of General Scott to accept the suggestion of General Obregon to withdraw troops to the border and place American and Mexican forces on both sides with telegraph communication shows Mexican people that the entrance into Mexico is in favor of large interests, not to help Mexico.

The Mexicans are desperate and will use all means in their power to gain a victory, or, if they lose, to see that the winner will not benefit.

The Cabinet is discussing the note which will probably be published in a few days. The report of the fighting between the Trevino and Pershing forces causes no excitement here. The stores are closed on account of a special Church holiday, and the city was entirely quiet.

Offer of Money for Carranza Government.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 23.—At his hotel tonight Bishop O. P. Brown of the Mormon Church admitted introducing the representative of the New York banking firm to General Obregon which Obregon was in Juarez for the Scott-Obregon conference. Bishop Brown said:

"I was asked by the representative of the New York banking firm, who, by the way, is not an Eastern man, to arrange for a conference with General Obregon, who has been a friend of mine, and with whom I had had numerous talks. The man laid his proposition before me plainly and we presented it to General Obregon equally as plainly as a business proposition. In brief, it was that if the de facto or Carranza Government would co-operate with the United States in establishing peace in Mexico and would cease its small bickerings over trivial matters, the New York banking firm represented by my friend would agree to finance the de facto Government with all the money the Government would need, making the New York bank as its clearing house.

"This proposition was made to General Obregon at a time when we understood that the protocol had been signed between General Scott and General Obregon in the twelve-hour conference. I went to Juarez, stated my business briefly to General Obregon, and arranged for the interview with the New York representative that afternoon. We went to the car and, at my suggestion, Obregon called in Juan N. Amador, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, who, as my attorney when he was on the border, was a warm friend of mine and one I had known for years. General Obregon agreed, and in order to have the proposal stated plainly to Obregon I asked Amador to translate the contents of a message which my friend had from his New York connections containing the offer to finance the de facto Government.

"There was no suggestion that General Obregon was to agree to the proposal, which I insist was a plain business matter, or that Obregon was being considered in place of Carranza as the head of the Government. We made it plain that we were treating with him, in spite of the fact that he was Minister of War, because he was at the border as the representative of the de facto Government, and as such was the most available man we could get to, offering to go to Mexico City later for another conference after the matter had been placed before General Carranza.

No Mention of Contracts.

"There was no mention of contracts, papers to sign, or anything else of a legal nature, and no such papers were presented for signature or mentioned in the conference we had. All that the Eastern bank asked was that the de facto Government get down to business, establish a stable Government with peace a reality, and the money would be furnished for financing the Carranza Government.

"General Obregon told of a plan by which he was attempting to start a military bank with $25,000,000 in Mexican silver, which would be deposited in the Mexico City Bank, which they were fostering and upon which there would be issued $250,000,000 of paper money. I told General Obregon that this was like a man trying to lift himself over the fence by his bootstraps, and that there was but one way for the de facto Government to be properly financed and that was by permitting some American institution to do it. Amador spoke up and said that other neutral countries had offered to finance the Carranza Government and that we need not imagine that we controlled all of the money; that Spain, Switzerland, Portugal, and Sweden had made offers. My answer was that none of these countries would put up a cent unless the United States guaranteed it.

General Obregon then said that he would consider no proposal about cooperating with the United States until the troops were withdrawn, that Mexico did not propose to have the United States as a stepmother, and that Mexicans had not forgotten '46 and '47. We assured him that the banking house which my friend represented had assurances from the United States that if the de facto Government would get down to business and show intention of establishing a stable Government that the American Government would give its confirmation to the proposal that the bank finance the Government.

After Obregon declined to consider the matter further at that time we left and I took the matter up by letter with Mr. Amador in Mexico City. I will add, however, that when we learned that the protocol had not been signed before we started our conference we suggested withdrawing until such was the case, and that Obregon insisted that we remain and go into the matter, as he said he was deeply interested in the financial affairs of his country."

"To substantiate what I have said regarding the conference, I have a copy of a letter which I wrote to Mr. Amador at Mexico City in reference to this same transaction."

The letter, dated May 21, 1916, and addressed to Juan N. Amador as sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, Mexico City, said in part:

I hope that you will take, into serious consideration the informal propositions preliminarily made by Mr. ——, while you were here for the looking after and financing of your Government. The low ebb to which the new issue of your money has fallen within thirty days after its issuance is one of the evidences of the lack of your people being able to maintain a financial standing that will be recognized and respected, not only by your people, but by the people of the commercial world that every country has to do with in a business way.

I will appreciate very much a few lines from you in regard to this matter and that you also write Mr. —— because I know from inquiries that I have made that his people will not only have the support but the approval of the present Administration in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—When Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, was shown the statement coming from the City of Mexico to the effect that an effort was made during the El Paso conference by an American representing banking interests to persuade Obregon to accept a large sum of money if he would sign certain papers he read it carefully and said, "Pooh!" He declined absolutely to say another word about it

EQUIPMENT COMING FOR NEW RECRUITS

Report that War Department Is Prepared to Fit Out All in Short Order.

Officers of the regular army and National Guard said yesterday that the fact that there are more than 2,000 newly-recruited guardsmen in New York who haven't any uniforms or equipment did not mean that there was any lack of preparedness on the part of the War Department. It was said that by the time the guard is mustered into the regular service there would be uniforms and rifles for all.

In the ranks of the Seventh as it marched down Fifth Avenue in the afternoon there were several score of men in plain clothes because the supply of uniforms and rifles was depleted. An army supply store in Forty-second Street was doing a land office business in the sale of uniforms, shoes, and other equipment. Enlistment in the guard is usually followed by the receipt of full equipment, which is furnished by the War Department. Some of the recruits said they were told there were no more uniforms to be had.

Assistant Adjt. Gen. Bostwick at the State arsenal said that the War Department had notified the New York Guard to hold up its requisitions for the present.

"The law requires the National Guard to keep equipment according to its strength," explained Colonel Bostwick. "We had less than 19,000 guardsmen before the mobilization order and we have equipment for them. There are more than 21,000 today and, therefore, a shortage of equipment.

"But this equipment comes from the War Department and I have heard of no shortage there. The delay is natural and also means that the new men will be supplied when they go into camp, rather than through us at the armories. There is no fear that any one may have to go to the Mexican border in plain clothes. The War Department has the supplies. There are several carloads at Camp Whitman, or on the way there."

At the local United States Army Depot it was said that there were plenty of uniforms and other equipment in storage at Philadelphia, and that all the guardsmen would be supplied as soon as mustered in. However, hundreds of the new recruits, fearing that they might be sent into mobilization camp in plain clothes have bought their own equipment. Following is the list of what a complete uniform costs a National Guard private at the army supplies stores:

Hat, $1.35; shoes, $5; leggins, 95 cents; shirt, $2.75; coat, $2.50; pants, $1.75; socks, (four pairs,) $1.20; total, $15.50.

From the New Jersey mobilization camp at Sea Girt came the report yesterday that the guard had met with the same instructions from Washington—that the War Department would not fill National Guard requisitions immediately. The New Jersey Guard obtained permission of the War Department to contract for 5,000 blankets. These blankets and other supplies had been requisitioned to reach the Sea Girt camp on Wednesday and when they did not arrive no little confusion resulted.

ESCAPE FROM PUERTO MEXICO.

Americans Send Word That They Have Taken Refuge on Gunboats.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 23.—There was anxiety here tonight over the situation at Puerto Mexico, where twelve Galvestonians and two men from Houston are reported to have taken refuge on the gunboat Wheeling for safety.

First news that there was trouble came in a cable from Walter J. Eustace, Superintendent of a salvage job in Puerto Mexico harbor, who said: "All safe on gunboat Wheeling. Awaiting transportation to Galveston." A second cable came a few hours later from Contractor Koeppe, who said: "The gang is safe on board the Wheeling for three days. Leaving tomorrow for Galveston."

The messages are taken to indicate that trouble has arisen at the Mexican port. It is known that a force of 500 armed Zapatistas had been encamped near Puerto Mexico, and it is feared that an attack has been made on the Carranza garrison. It also is feared that the commander of the Puerto Mexico garrison has declared a state of war as other commanders have done recently.

MEXICAN "MAJOR" ARRESTED.

Taken in Laredo After Coat Is Found at Scene of Fight.

LAREDO, Texas, June 22.—Jesus Mario Ceida, a Mexican bearing a commission as a Major in Louis de la Rosa's "army," was arrested today and placed in jail here.

His uniform coat found on the field after the San Ygnacio fight on June 15, contained his commission. He confessed his identity. He already had been indicted on several charges.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 23.—A close watch is being kept on Mexican agitators, Ramon Sosa, a former Villa General, his brother, Fernando, and José Perez, another Villa General, were arrested by the El Paso police tonight because of their activities among local Mexicans in the interest of the anti-American propaganda. Fernando Sosa had a revolver on his person when taken into custody.

BUYS SUPPLIES FOR MILITIA.

Government Orders Million Dollars' Worth of Military Necessities.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The Federal Government placed approximately $1,000,000 worth of orders for military supplies in the open market today, according to announcement made at the Schuylkill Arsenal tonight.

This amount would probably be duplicated tomorrow, it was said, and then gradually diminish in total until the 100,000 National Guardsmen called out in the various States were fully equipped for service in field. The orders are for blankets, cloth for uniforms, hats, gloves, underwear, shoes, &c.

The Schuylkill Arsenal is acting as the central depot of the Quartermaster's Department in the purchase and distribution of supplies. The commandant said that the supplies on hand had run short, but he added that this condition was only to be expected in such an emergency.

No difficulty in filling orders and equipping troops speedily is expected.

Army Orders $1,000,000 Worth of Shoes.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The War Department has awarded to two St. Louis shoe factories a contract approximating $1,029,500, for 290,000 pairs of army shoes. This contract is for part of the annual supply of shoes for the army.

PATRIOTISM OPENS NEW YORK'S PURSES

Few Guardsmen Going to the Front Need to Worry About Comfort of Those at Home.

MORE PLEDGES OF WAGES

Employers Generally Freely Assume Burdens of Absentees in the Country's Service.

Recruits continued yesterday to rush to the ranks of the Extra-Military Army of United States Volunteers, composed of employers who have guaranteed part or full salaries to their employes who answer the call to the National Guard.

There are no officers in this volunteer army and no special training is needed to make it efficient to defend guardsmen and their families against want. The only requirements are, desire to share with the guardsmen the sacrifices of service and income sufficient to satisfy the desire. All evidences seem to show that nearly every employer possessing the second requisite, also possesses the first, and consequently the ranks of the Extra-Military Volunteer Army is growing.

But because many employers who want to share the sacrifice are not financially able to guarantee substantial payments to men who are not producing, the movement to have Congress provide for the dependents of National Guardsmen continued to grow yesterday. Some employers who will pay their enlisted men full salaries admitted yesterday that the policy of relying upon private generosity for such support led to injustice and hardship and did not insure proper protection for members of the guard and their families.

Such employers, as a rule, were not willing to be quoted in favor of Government support, because they feared they might be accused of wishing to avoid contributing themselves. The Consolidated Gas Company is in this class. Although the company has given up 300 men, it will pay full salaries to all and hold their jobs until they return. An official of the company admitted, however, that he thought the Government should take care of the families of guardsmen whose employers are not financially able.

Government Pensions Opposed.

But not all employers who are paying absentee salaries agree with this opinion; there is, in fact, decided disapproval of any Government pensioning system. One man of this mind is Joseph Williams, Treasurer of the New York Edison Company, which is paying its many militiamen full salaries and is holding their jobs. Mr. Williams thinks that this is the only policy which should be followed.

"Men who enlist in the National Guard," he said, "are expected to follow their colors, and they will be kept on our payroll as if they were actively in our employment. And, of course, their positions will be held for them.

"I do not see why Congress should be asked to pay any more than the regular allowance of soldiers. If a man is permanently disabled or killCongress provides a pension, and this is all that the Government should be expected to do, it seems to me. To appeal for anything more seems to be rubbing it in on the Government. It's drawing things a bit fine."

J. C. White, Treasurer of the Acme Foundry Company, agreed with Mr. Williams.

"There are no guardsmen among our employes," he said, "but if there were you can be sure that we'd take good care of them and their families. We won't promise more than we can perform, but we will guarantee to any man who joins the guard and is called out that he and his family shall be well taken care of. Speaking for myself, I don't believe in pensions for soldiers in active service. There's too much paternalism in such a policy. It seems to me that every employer should paddle his own canoe in a time like the present."

John Graham, President of the Holbrook Company, thought the State or nation should provide for the families of guardsmen.

Private Generosity Not Sure.

"There are no guardsmen among our employes," he said, "but if there were they would be taken care of. I think, however, that it would be better for the State or Nation to take such a matter in hand, and, if necessary, raise money by taxing for the purpose. The whole business of sending an army into the field is a Governmental affair, and it seems to me that individuals should cooperate by contributing to the Government, the Government making all disbursements. Such a system would be much more equitable than the present one of relying upon the generosity and financial ability of employers."

A representative of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, which has given twelve months' pay to guardsmen thought the Government, State or National, should pension the families of guardsmen. But that feeling has not interfered with the company's determination to make sure that its men are provided for. Not only will the enlisted employes receive full pay, but it will be continued to the beneficiaries of the company's life insurance system, by which the family of any employe who dies receives fifty-two times the sum of his last weekly salary.

What was termed by one as "practical patriotism" seemed to be growing yesterday. The practical patriots evidenced no reluctance to safeguard men actually needed in military service, but they presented themselves as recognizing cold facts and attempting to make their policies sound economically as well as generously patriotic. They said, for example, that if a blanket guarantee of full salary were given to every employe who might join the National Guard many men who would never be needed by the Government would take selfish advantage of the guarantee and obtain a pleasant long vacation at some mobilization centre. To obviate this, such employers limited their guarantees to employes who were members of the guard when the call was issued. They said that if, in the future, the Government issued an apeal for more men they would probably extend their guarantee.

And in the same practical humor, many employers have limited their promise to pay to a definite time, explaining that while it might be easy to make the promise indefinite, if the men were needed for service extending over a period of years, it would be a financial impossibility for most firms to continue the pay. These employers have promised that, at the expiration of the period fixed, they would again consider the matter and do the best they are able.

Some employers have made up scales of payment designed to protect every employe without granting excessive payments to any.

One company which has embodied all three of these principles and yet has seemed to be generous is the Southern Pacific Company, which has lost many men in many parts of the country. The following statement, which explains the policy, was issued from the company's offices yesterday:

The Southern Pacific's Plan.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors has determined that employes who were members of the National Guard on Saturday, June 17, and who are called for army service, will be granted indefinite leave of absence without prejudice to their promotion rights, and with the understanding that they can return to their positions which will be held for them, when relieved from service by the Government.

Until Sept. 30, 1916, the company will contribute the following amounts for the support of those dependent on its employes in the National Guard:

1. To married privates, full pay.
2. To unmarried privates with dependent families, three-quarters to full pay, according to circumstances.
3. To unmarried privates without dependent families, half pay.
1. To married officers, the entire loss in full average pay incurred by being in army service; in other words, the difference between company and Government rates of pay.
2. To unmarried officers with dependent families, not to exceed three-quarters full average pay, to lighten the loss in pay incurred by being in army service.
3. To unmarried officers without dependent families, not to exceed half full average pay, to lighten the loss in pay incurred by being in army service.

If service in the army should continue beyond Sept. 30, 1916, the board will take the matter up for further consideration at that time.

Will Pay Till Jan. 1.

Another big company to make generous, though limited, provision was the National Lead Company, from whose New York office the following telegram was sent yesterday to all branches in the country:

All employes of this company who responded to the call to service in the National Guard are assured that during their absence their salaries in full will be paid to those whom they may designate, and their places will be held open for them when they return. This arrangement is to continue, if necessary, until Jan. 1, 1917, when, if circumstances demand, a further announcement will be made.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has made a similar provision to apply to employes of its subsidiaries as well as of the main company. The payments are to be made until Jan. 1, and, if the absence of employes is protracted beyond that date, "the matter will receive further consideration." The guarantee, however, is limited to employes now members of the guard. The Westinghouse Company has been a strong advocate of national preparedness and has urged its employes to join the National Guard and to go to Plattsburg.

The insurance companies are among the most generous contributors.

The Equitable, which has lost twenty-two men in New York; the Aetna, the German-American, and the Home will pay full salaries and hold positions open; Morgan G. Bulkley, President of the Aetna Company and former Senator for Connecticut, has presented fifty horses, valued at $250 each, to the Connecticut National Guard. The Prudential Insurance Company has not yet adopted a fixed policy, but has already paid a week's salary to the guardsmen among its employes.

The National Surety Company will pay full salaries to employes leaving dependents and part salaries to single men without dependents. None of the employes will lose his place or rights in promotion.

In addition to continuing the full pay of its enlisted employes as long as their absence is required, the Vacuum Oil Company also announced yesterday that any employe who wished to join the military training camp at Plattsburg would receive leave of absence for two weeks, with full pay, in addition to his regular vacation period of two weeks, thus making it possible for him to obtain a month at Plattsburg without loss of salary.

George H. Danforth, Secretary of the American Bank Note Company, announced last night that its soldier employes will receive full pay while in service, without deduction on account of the allowance made by the Government. Mr. Danforth said that twenty-five employes of the company were members of the New York Guard.

The Cushman & Denison Manufacturing Company has notified their militia employes that they will receive full pay during the period of service, regardless of any Government wages, and that their positions will be held open.

Hoggson Brothers sent the following notice to the heads of all departments in their New York office, also to the branch offices in Boston, New Haven, Chicago and Atlanta, and also to the field Superintendents of construction on work going on in eleven States:

"Members of this organization who are called for military duty will be paid their full salaries while with their regiments.

"Hoggson Brothers, N. F. Hoggson, President."

It was announced yesterday by Julien Stevens Ulman of 27 Cedar Street that the National Guard employes of his tanneries in Wilmington, Del., will receive their full salaries for six months, less the Government allowance.

The Hammond Typewriter Company reported that a dozen employes had joined their regiments and that they were still on the pay roll and their positions open.

Bonwit, Teller & Co. will pay full salaries to their guardsmen, and in addition members of the firm are working out a plan of insurance for such employes.

Among the firms which have guaranteed full pay with no time limit are:

Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated; Brown Brothers & Co., Borden's Condensed Milk Company, the George A. Fuller Company, the Royal Baking Powder Company, Lane Bryant, the Union Paper Company, Cowperthwait & Sons, the Merchants' National Bank, the New York Title and Mortgage Company, Bernhard Scholle & Co., Brooklyn Union Gas Company, the Flatbush Gas Company, the Newtown Gas Company, the Jamaica Gas Light Company, the Woodhaven Gas Light Company, the Richmond Hill and Queens County Gas Light Company, the Hill Publishing Company, and the Ingersoll-Rand Company. Hoggson Brothers, Cushman & Denison Manufacturing Company, American Banknote Company.

The National Cloak and Suit Company, the Mortgage-Bond Company of New York, and F. Milton Welch of 35 Nassau Street have promised full salaries until Jan. 1, 1917, with promises to take further action, if necessary, after that date. Arbuckle Brothers will also give full pay and hold positions "for a reasonable time."

Full Pay and a Bonus.

Merrill, Lynch & Co., member of the New York Stock Exchange, has continued the salaries of two employes who have joined the guard, and will pay the tuition—$400 a year—of another man at the Army Aviation School, continuing the man's salary while he is a student at the school.

The E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn has granted a month's pay as a bonus to every employe in the National Guard in addition to paying the salary of each as long as his period of service lasts.

Liggetts-Riker-Hegeman Company has promised to pay salaries in full for four weeks, at the expiration of which time the Directors will again consider the matter.

The Paige-Detroit Company has promised all employes, even salesmen on commission, that their dependents will be well taken care of. The Packard Company has also promised salaries to its guardsmen.

The Westinghouse Church Craft Company has guaranteed to all men with dependents the difference between their company and Government salaries.

The Hodgman Rubber Company has promised to take care of its employes and their families, and the Otis Elevator Company, because of the absence from town of some of its officers, has not yet adopted a definite plan. Some generous policy would be adopted, however, it was said at the company's offices yesterday.

Among employers who are giving full pay to employes called out with the militia are all the morning English New York newspapers.

It was erroneously announced yesterday that the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad would pay full salaries. The company will hold the men's positions for them, and is now considering what rate of pay to adopt.

More Employers Who Will Pay.

In addition to the list published in THE TIMES yesterday, the following employers have been reported as paying full salaries or substantial percentages for limited or unlimited periods:

A.
Aetna Insurance Co.,
American Bank Note Co.,
Arbuckle Brothers,
Astor Trust Co.

B.
Brown Brothers & Co.,
Borden's Milk Co.,
Bryant, Lane,
Bernhard, Scholle & Co.,
Brooklyn Un. Gas Co.,
Best & Co.,
Bonwit, Teller & Co.,
Bliss, E. W., Co.

C.
Consolidated Gas Co.,
Cowperthwait & Sons,
Commercial, The.
Cushman & Denison Co.,

D.
Dun, R. G., & Co.

E.
Equitable Life,
Edison, Thos. A., Inc.
Edison, The N. Y., Co.

F.
Fuller, G. A., Co.
Flatbush Gas Co.,
Fleischman & Co.

G.
Ger.-Amer. Ins. Co.,

H.
Hammond Typewriter Co.,
Hill Publishing Co.,
Hodgman Rubber Co.
Hoggson Bros.,

I.
Ingersoll-Rand Co.

J.
Jamaica Gas Co.,
Journal of Commerce,

L.
Liggett & Riker-Hegeman Co.,
Lincoln Trust Co.,
Loft, Inc.,

M.
Mergenthaler Co.,
Mortgage-Bond Co.,
Merrill, Lynch & Co.,
Merchants Nat. Bank,
Morgan, J. P., & Co.

N.
National Lead Co.,
National Surety Co.,
Nat. Cloak & Suit Co.,
N. Y. Title & Mtg. Co.,
Newtown Gas Co.,
N. Y. City Gov't ment.

P.
Paige-Detroit Co.,
Packard Co.,

R.
Royal Bak. Pow. Co.,
Richmond Hill & Q. Co. Gas Co.

S.
Southern Pacific Co.,
Seaboard Nat. Bank.

U.
Union Paper Co.
U. S. Customs House.
Ulman, J. S.,

V.
Vacuum Oil Co.

W.
Westinghouse Co.,
Westinghouse-Church-Craft Co.,
Welch, F. Milton.
Woodhaven Gas Co.,

O'RYAN AND STAFF TAKE THE NEW OATH

Commander and His Aids Are Sworn Into the Federal Service at State Camp.

CITY TROOPS GET ORDERS

Second and Seventy-first Regiments to Entrain for Beekman on Sunday—Medical Corps Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 23.—Although the order has not as yet come from Secretary of War Baker directing the guard to proceed immediately to the border, Major Gen. O'Ryan and his staff this afternoon took the new oath of allegiance required under the recent law federalizing the militia. Standing under the three big maples that cluster before his tent, and surrounded by a special detail of fourteen men, Major William H. Steers of the Medical Corps, attached to headquarters, administered the oath to General O'Ryan, after having been himself sworn in earlier in the day by a notary public from Peekskill. The oath the General and his colleagues took was as follows:

I, John Doe, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New York; that I make this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of —— in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of New York upon which I am about to enter, so help me God.

After he had taken the pledge of allegiance General O'Ryan administered the oath to the following members of his staff: Colonel William H. Chapin, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Col. Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant General and Intelligence Officer; Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon; Major Frederick M. Waterbury, Assistant Ordnance Officer; Major Allan L. Reagan, Assistant Inspector General, and Captains Thomas M. Sherman and Francis Wentaides.

Not Going Direct to Border.

The report from Washington that the Seventy-first and Seventh Regiments were to be ordered direct to the Rio Grande at once was discredited this afternoon, when orders were sent out from divisional headquarters directing the Seventy-first and the Second Infantry to proceed to Camp Whitman on Sunday. The regiments will probably leave their armories early in the morning. The Second Infantry has headquarters at Troy, N. Y., and the companies of the organization are distributed as follows: A, C and D at Troy; B, Cohoes; E and F, Schenectady; G, Gloversville; H, Amsterdam; I, Whitehall; K, Glens Falls; L, Saratoga Springs, and M, Hoosick Falls.

The Seventy-first will be commanded by Colonel Bates, who was Adjutant of the same regiment during the Spanish war. The commander of the Second, Colonel Andrews, is a graduate of West Point. He served for some time in the Fifth United States Cavalry and then resigned to accept a Captaincy in the Second during the campaign of 1898.

The parade ground of the camp, where, during the Revolution, General Washington directed the campaigns of the lower Hudson Valley, has been swept clear of the tents of the provisional company of 130 men who have been assisting the headquarters commissary and made ready for the arrival of the Fourteenth Infantry, which is expected here about 1 o'clock tomorrow.

The tents of the Fourteenth will be pitched south of General O'Ryan's tent, known locally as the "White House," and will occupy perhaps half of the westerly side of the parade field. It is understood that target practice will not begin until Monday morning, as the guardsmen will need fully that long to get their quarters in shape. A few latrines and trenches have been dug, but these were only for the accommodation of a camp of 200 members of the officers' school of application, and it will be necessary for the Fourteenth to do considerable work.

Names New Chaplain.

The Rev. Herbert Shipmen, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, a former chaplain at West Point and of Squadron A, was recommended today by Colonel Merritt Smith of the First Field Hospital to be chaplain of that organization, to take the place of the Rev. Thomas Sherman, son of the Civil War General. General O'Ryan has not yet announced his decision, but it is likely that he will agree.

One of the most difficult and at the same time most important tasks allotted in the work of mobilization was that given to Lieutenant Colonel William H. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon. It is the examination of the physical condition of some 24,000 men and the work of fending off diseases that might be developed at Camp Whitman, as they were at Camp Black, Chickamauga and the Florida concentration points during the war with Spain.

With Colonel Terriberry will be twenty-four guard officers who will work in three shifts of six hours each. The inspection will be under the direction of regular army officers and will be strict. The hours of inspection will be from 8 in the morning until midnight, and it is expected that 960 men will be examined daily, or a man a minute. In view of the fact that the guardsmen all go through rigid examinations before they leave their armories, Colonel Terriberry thinks that the number of those rejected will be small. The men who do not measure up to the physical standards set by the Government will be sent back to depot units to assist in the work of recruiting.

Another thing that will receive attention is the unbending enforcement of the camp laws of sanitation. There will be no repetition of the scandals that grew out of the mobilization camps in 1898. Colonel Terriberry said that the camp peddlers, those picturesque venders of everything from tarts to something stronger will be barred from Camp Whitman. He declared that the peddlers' wares were the most industrious agents of diseases at mobilizations—not even excepting the perennial stagnant pool.

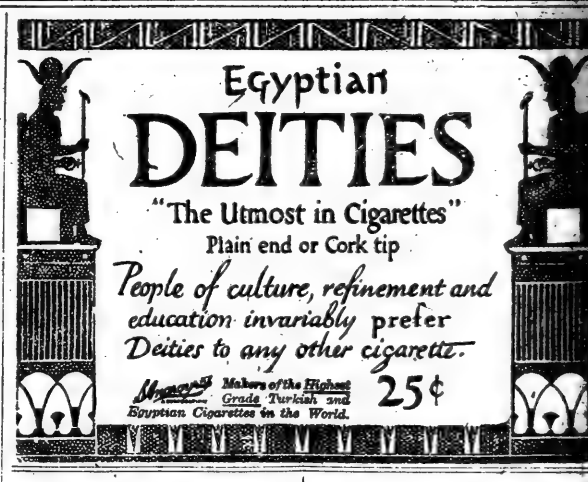
Base Hospital Here.

The New York Hospital in Fifteenth Street will be the base hospital for Camp Whitman until the men go to the border. There will, of course, be the usual regulation hospitals in the field, but in severe cases of illness the men will be taken to New York Hospital. If the men recover they will get a short furlough to become robust and then will be ordered to rejoin their regiments. In the event that their illness leaves them in poor health they will be dropped from the service.

The guardsmen will go through the physical inspection in scanty garb and the medical corps has ordered that every inspection tent be floored and all draughts eliminated so that pneumon a will not get a foothold. An hourly inspection will be made of the camp kitchens, corrals, and latrines to insure cleanliness. The penalties for infringement of the sanitary code at Camp Whitman will be heavier than any meted out for other offenses.

For the first time since he came here last Sunday Major Gen. O'Ryan returned to New York City today in a private capacity. He went to visit his family at 640 Riverside Drive and will return tomorrow. Before he left he said that his headquarters would be moved to Camp Whitman either Sunday evening or Monday morning. He was asked whether he had received a telegram from Secretary of War Baker calling for New York guardsmen to go to the border immediately, as had been reported. He said he had not received any instructions whatsoever from Washington.

When the General gets to Camp Whitman there will be approximately 4,000 troops already there and under canvas.



GEN. WOOD ORDERED TO HURRY MILITIA

War Department Directs That Units Be Sent to Border as Soon as Fit.

THOUSANDS CHEER THE 7TH

Famous Regiment Parades in Fifth Avenue and Is Reviewed by Its Old Commander.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, and his staff officers were hard at work in the headquarters' offices on Governor's Island last night, working out the details for mustering into the Federal service all the mobile guard national units in the Eastern and Southeastern States, all of which are included in the Eastern Department.

Orders came to General Wood from the War Department in the morning instructing him to forward all units of the guard to the border as fast as they can be made ready. About 50,000 of the guardsmen affected by the President's order of last Sunday are stationed in the States included in the military jurisdiction of the Eastern Department.

A staff officer on Governors Island was asked last night to verify the persistent report that the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments of this city will be ordered direct to the border from New York City instead of being sent to the mobilization camp at Beekman. He said that up to that time (9 P. M.) no such orders had been received and none issued.

Army officers said yesterday that the Seventh was practically ready for immediate service at the front. It is now close to war strength and lacks little in the matter of field equipment. The regiment, it was said, could go to the border on short notice.

That the Seventh is ready for service was demonstrated to the satisfaction of thousands yesterday afternoon, when the regiment, 1,200 men strong, marched down Fifth Avenue from Sixty-seventh to Thirty-seventh Street, being reviewed from the balcony of the Union League Club at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue by General Daniel Appleton, for more than forty years a member of the Seventh, and until recently its colonel. He was retired under the age limit of 64 years a few months ago, and the Seventh is now commanded by Colonel Willard C. Fisk.

The regiment appeared in the regulation army field service uniforms of khaki, and every man carried the complete infantry equipment. Behind the twel

NEW JERSEY UNITS ARE READY TO MOVE

Field Batteries and Medical and Ambulance Corps May Entrain Today.

OTHERS COMPLAIN OF DELAY

Federal Government Blamed for Not Forwarding Equipment—More Recruits In Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP FIELDER, SEA GIRT, N. J., June 23.—If orders are received in time and the Federal authorities will waive, for the present, the formalities incident to the mustering in of National Guard troops, New Jersey's brigade will be ready to move tomorrow. Though its recruits, increased today by almost 200, are still unequipped through Federal delay, the Jersey boys will go at the word.

Indications tonight were that at least four units of the command would move tomorrow. They are the New Jersey medical corps, the field batteries, and the hospital and ambulance corps. Lieut. Col. William Gray Schauffler of Lakewood, Surgeon General of the National Guard, and twenty-three members of his corps were mustered into service today. The hospital and ambulance corps and the field batteries deployed on the parade ground this afternoon and underwent inspection by Lieut. Col. Henry D. Spyer, U. S. A., senior mustering officer, and his assistants, Captain Gouvenor Pecker and First Lieutenant Charles B. Elliott. Medical inspection blanks had not arrived from Washington today, and the examination of the troops could not go forward. Captain Nelson Gapen U. S. A., who will direct the medical examination, has arrived from Sandy Hook.

Another incident in the controversy over the failure of the Washington officials to provide equipment as quickly as the Jersey officers desired it was the telegram received this afternoon by Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler from Senator James E. Martine of New Jersey in reply to a request for information concerning the delay in shipping the equipment. Senator Martine wired that officials in Washington admitted there had been delay, expressed regret that the Jersey unit had been inconvenienced and promised speedy reparation.

Even before a press association dispatch announcing the order to move all mobile troops to the border was received here, the camp sensed action. When the order became known throughout the camp, the liveliest sort of demonstrations followed.

Recruits were cheerful despite a grueling day of drilling and little comfort in the way of equipment. Washington, it was announced, can provide for the present only shoes, socks, and underclothing. General Sadler asked permission to purchase equipment in the State, and he was permitted to order 5,000 blankets. This order was quickly placed.

To organize the recruits it has therefore been necessary to strip the Second and Third Regiments of their equipment. Jersey officials are bitter at what they term the "falldown" of the Washington authorities to provide equipment for war strength. The conference on the question of equipment last night was not concluded until early this morning. General Sadler awakened Governor Fielder to announce his intention of commandeering the outfits of the Second and Third Troops. Officers of these commands in camp today ruefully learned of this action, for they saw in it further delay in their call to the colors.

Late this afternoon details of soldiers cleared the parade grounds of the thousands of spectators, forcing them back to the roads that encircle the Governor's residence on the extreme northwest corner of the reservation. Everywhere the discipline was tightened, and only those with official passes were allowed to enter the camp. Guards were mounted over every foot of the camp, and several exuberant rookies found themselves in the guard tent for their failure to obey the new orders.

Just as the field batteries were leaving the parade ground for their quarters about 5:30 o'clock a squad of recruits, 200 or more strong, filed from a train and marched toward camp. The men of the batteries were still under the eyes of the United States Army officers, but there was no such restraint from the rookies, who tossed their hats in the air and shouted out their greetings.

Lee M. Berry of Asbury Park, Superintendent of the New York & Long Branch Railroad, was in camp this afternoon in consultation with officers. He would not say what arrangements had been made for transporting the troops.

TO GIVE TROOPS LUXURIES.

The "With the Boys Society" Formed and $1,000 Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., June 23.—The "With the Boys Society" was organized here this afternoon to provide for the soldiers in Mexico good things of the sort the Government does not provide. It was created at a dinner given by the Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Company to officials of Bridgeport, Conn., and Yonkers, N. Y., when Peter C. Gallagher, Treasurer of the company, started the fund with a contribution of $500. Donations from others present quickly brought the sum to $1,000.

A speech by Major Edwin W. Moore of New York, who referred to the luxuries to which some of the citizen soldiers were accustomed and which they would now have to go without, originated the idea, and when the fund had been raised a telegram was sent to Mrs. Frank M. Wilson, wife of the Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, who is a daughter of the late General French and a sister of Captain French of the Tenth Cavalry, asking her to act as distributor of the fund.

Among those at the dinner were Lieut. Gov. Clifford B. Wilson of Connecticut, ex-Mayor Frank E. Clark of Bridgeport, Malcolm MacFayden, President of the Bridgeport Board of Aldermen; John F. Brady, Commissioner of Public Works in Yonkers, and county officials of Nassau County.

FOUR MORE GUARDSMEN WED.

Other Bridegrooms, Though in Civilian Attire, Believed to be Soldiers.

There were four marriages in Manhattan yesterday, hastened by the mobilization of the National Guard. Several of the applicants for licenses, when they were discovered before the window in the License Bureau in the Municipal Building, refused to state their regiment, though wearing the National Guard uniform. Among those who took out licenses, and were later married, were Michael Miller of 307 East Seventy-seventh Street, who was married by City Clerk Scully. Miller's bride was Miss Agnes McDermott of 141 West 116th Street.

Alexander Howard Boldauf of 640 West 171st Street, and Miss Anna Louise Gray, a stenographer, of 2,228 Amsterdam Avenue, were married in the afternoon. Like Miller, Boldauf said he did not wish publicity and would not say to which regiment he belonged. It was thought probable that many of the men who took out licenses yesterday and who were married in the City Clerk's office were guardsmen, though in civilian dress.

Miss Elizabeth Dutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Dutton of 360 West Ninety-seventh Street, was married last night at the Church of the Transfiguration, to Herbert Balbraith Wellington of Fort Worth, Texas, a member of Company K, Seventh Regiment. Mr. Dutton gave his daughter in marriage.

Alonzo Stalter, a member of the Twelfth Infantry, was married to Miss Matilda Patt of 362 Montgomery Avenue, Jersey City, in the office of City Clerk Scully.

Carlyle Lloyd Cain, a member of the Seventh Regiment, obtained leave from the armory yesterday to marry Miss Edna Torret Boardman, daughter of T. A. Boardman of Montauk Avenue, Bayside, L. I., at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Bayside. The marriage ceremony will be performed today by the Rev. Charles A. Brown, rector of All Saints'. Mr. Cain is a son of Mrs. Joseph A. Millany, and is a member of the Great Neck Golf Club. Immediately after the wedding he will rejoin his regiment.

The news came from Orange, N. J., last night that, hastened by the call to arms, was the marriage of Miss Carolie Rose, daughter of the late Professor Charles J. Rose of Geneva, N. Y., to Lawrence Alden Boynton of East Orange. Mr. Boynton is a member of Essex Troop and when he reached Sea Girt on Wednesday arrangements were made for a furlough in order that he might return home for the wedding. Cards had been sent out announcing the wedding for July 6, but all plans were upset when the Essex Troop received the mobilization order. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles T. Walkely, rector of Grace Church, Orange, and Miss Mary Rose, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. Hugh D. Rose, a brother of the bride, acted as best man. Mr. Boynton reported back to his troop last night.

1,000,000 MEXICAN VOLUNTEERS

Consul Here Informed That Fully That Number Has Offered to Fight.

Juan T. Burns, the Mexican Consul General in New York, received a cablegram from the Carranza Intelligence Office in Mexico City yesterday in which it was stated that public sentiment in the capital fully upheld the attack on the two troops of the Tenth United States Cavalry, and that it was estimated that fully 1,000,000 Mexicans had offered to take up arms against the United States. The telegram as given out at the Consulate General, 120 Broadway, reads:

Absolute quiet prevailed in this city today, and from all appearances it would be impossible to tell the country was facing a serious situation. Civil and army officials, however, were busy and it was difficult to secure audience with any leading ones. News of the encounter between Trevino's and Pershing's men was received with equanimity but seriousness, and was fully justified by public sentiment, which had grown restive over the long unwarranted stay of foreign troops in the country. Telegrams of adhesion to the First Chief continue to be received. It is estimated that fully a million men have offered to take up arms in defense of their country since the situation became acute. The only difficulty will be to provide arms for the throngs who have applied should their services become necessary.

A number of concessions for the construction of railways granted by Huerta officials have been declared null and void by the Constitutionalist Government in accordance with the decree issued early in the revolution to that effect.

A special train bearing 150 Americans left today for Vera Cruz, where a transport is expected to carry them to the United States. During the last ten days some 450 Americans from this city and elsewhere have left, and it is now believed by Consular officials that not over 250 remain in this city. These have no apprehensions regarding their safety. All foreigners in the City of Guanajuato have made statements to the British Consul that they have absolute confidence in the ability of the Constitutionalist Government to protect them and they will not leave.

Since Sunday there has been a constant stream of Mexicans at the Consular offices every day, and in practically every instance, it is said, the caller came to register his Mexican citizenship and his intention to stand by Mexico, no matter what happened.

CHEER RED CROSS STUDENTS.

Crowd Waiting to See the Seventh Regiment Applauds Women.

When the band of the Seventh Regiment was heard in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon and a murmur of expectation ran through the crowd there emerged from the Red Cross station at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street a group of prospective nurses' aids who have been taking a course under the direction of the Red Cross Military Relief Committee. The women wore white aprons and some had the Red Cross brassards on their arms. Mrs. Leonard Wood was among the students and was cheered.

Mrs. Wood has worked indefatigably for weeks, packing, rolling, and cutting surgical dressings of every sort, as well as directing the work of the volunteers who daily come to the station to prepare supplies for the four base hospitals which the Red Cross has promised to the National Guard. It was rumored about the Red Cross headquarters yesterday that negotiations were on foot for the purchase of a ship for hospital purposes. If ships can be purchased, one will be provided for the Atlantic coast and another will be sent to Pacific waters.

A new Bronx headquarters was opened yesterday at 161 Fort Washington Avenue, in the Y. M. C. A. building, and the doors were hardly opened before gifts, which had accumulated, were piled in the rear of the office. There were sewing machines, provided by a company making them, and furniture was supplied by a department store. A large quantity of clothing, cigars, and tobacco and other articles were among the gifts.

Work was pushed at the west side Red Cross station, Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway, where many women were preparing supplies, while others attended classes in first aid. The Red Cross display in the window attracted a large crowd.

McCALL REVIEWS REGIMENTS.

Praises Massachusetts Militia for Its Prompt Mobilization.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., June 23.—Governor McCall today reviewed the regiments assembled here in preparation for duty on the Mexican border, and afterward, in an address, congratulated officers and men on their speedy and effective mobilization, and assured them that if war came their families would be looked after, not as a measure of charity, but as a matter of patriotic duty and equity. He said that he had just appointed a committee of citizens to raise a fund for the relief of soldiers' dependents.

The Governor held a reception for the officers of the regiments as soon as he arrived at the camp, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Cole and others of his military staff. At 4:30 the parade was started, the Second Regiment leading, with the Ninth, Eighth, and Fifth following in that order. Later the entire brigade was massed at one end of the field, and the Governor rode past in his car.

Referring to the promptness with which the men responded to the call issued Sunday night, the Governor said that the mobilization was so effective that he could have had 5,000 soldiers in Washington on Tuesday morning, if necessary. "If there is to be a war—and I hope there will be none—we know that every man will do his duty fully," he added, and was heartily cheered.

No Trace of Bandit Invasion.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 23.—Investigation by Lieutenant A. D. Newman and a detachment of the Third Cavalry today failed to confirm reports that twenty Mexican bandits had crossed into Texas about fifteen miles west of Brownsville in the San Pedro District.

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100,000 PLANTS READY TO AID ARMY

Response from All Over Country to Industrial Preparedness Committee Queries.

MOBILIZATION A BIG JOB

War Department Details Five Regular Army Officers to Assist the Committee.

The War Department has detailed five officers of the Regular Army to duty with the United States Naval Consulting Board, to assist the Committee on Industrial Preparedness, of which Howard E. Coffin is Chairman, in mobilizing for war purposes the various munitions-making and other industries of the country. These officers are Colonel Abiel L. Smith of the Quartermaster Corps, Major William D. Connor of the General Staff, Captain Douglas MacArthur of the Corps of Engineers and the General Staff, Captain Richard H. Somers of the Ordnance Department, and Captain Charles S. Wallace of the Signal Corps.

The Committee on Industrial Preparedness is now occupying two suites of offices on the ninth floor of the Engineering Societies' Building, in West Thirty-ninth Street, and so big is the job in hand that more than a dozen confidential stenographers are employed to aid in the classification of the returns now coming in from all parts of the country from sub-committees of the general committee.

The following statement, announcing the detail of the army officers to aid Mr. Coffin and the committee, was issued from the office of Mr. Coffin yesterday afternoon:

"In view of present conditions, the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States is exerting all possible pressure to complete its great industrial survey, and is rushing its work to the limit.

"Supervising Director W. S. Gifford announces that the War Department, for the purpose of helping rush to completion the nation-wide inventory, has just assigned five officers of the regular service to duty at the committee's headquarters in the Engineering Societies' Building, New York. Mr. Gifford states that these officers will immediately begin to classify the returns now coming in from the committee's army of engineers in the field, particularly with reference to items of army supplies.

"The Government is especially desirous of knowing in a specific way how the manufacturers of America can transform their plants to producing munitions of war and the thousand and one things needed in an unending stream in a modern conflict. Particular attention is being given to the adaptability of plants along this line in the Southwestern States. It goes without saying that the Government will gain enormous benefit by receiving at this time the vast data being collected by the Committee on Industrial Preparedness, and Secretary of War Baker is co-operating with Chairman Howard E. Coffin in every way.

"The business men of the country continue to respond in the most patriotic manner to the committee's survey, and the returns from the industrial inventory are pouring in from every part of the Union."

More than 100,000 American manufacturing concerns have already reported to the committee their willingness to aid in every possible way in the manufacture of munitions and supplies of all kinds that will be needed in the event of war.

FOUND MEXICANS HOSTILE.

Refugees from Sonora Report Country Alive with Troops.

NOGALES, Ariz, June 23.—Harvey Eller, A. F. Sprague, Mrs. H. E. Underwood, and Dr. M. N. Wade, superintendent of El Cajon Mine at Boluda, sixty miles west of Santa Ana, in Sonora, arrived here today, having been brought from Magdalena on a long train heavily loaded with troops.

"The whole country from Magdalena north is alive with troops," said Dr. Wade. "I have never seen the Mexicans so hostile. Party differences have been buried. It required threats of death from our guards to keep the soldiers and populace from insulting us."

Long trains of empty freight cars which appeared in the railroad yards across the line this morning were taken as confirmation of reports that troops from Magdalena were being detrained close to the border.

Many wagonloads of flour and coffee were hauled across the line today for the civilian population of Magdalena.

10,000 TROOPS AT MAGDALENA.

Large Mexican Force Reported to be South of Nogales.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 23.—Approximately 10,000 Mexican troops are concentrated tonight at Magdalena, fifty-four miles south of Nogales, according to authentic reports here. There are assurances also that before tomorrow night the command will be increased to 12,000.

Railroad yards in Nogales, Sonora, were stripped today of every piece of rolling stock and the streets there were deserted except for a few soldiers. Extra passenger equipment was brought there from Tucson and held in the yards, awaiting developments in the crisis.

Two Mexicans, alleged to have been spies for a band of about twenty-five Mexican bandits operating in the San Rafael Valley, east of Nogales, were arrested by ranchers and brought to the county jail here today.

JOBS FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES.

Women's Committee Gets Many Offers of Help at Once.

A wide field of Summer work is already under way for the Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society as a result of the publicity that has been given it. The proceeds of the Casino at Narragansett Pier, R. I., for a day have already been offered the women through Mrs. John H. Hanan; Miss Catherine Collins, at the Hotel Trouville, Long Beach, will start a chapter to work with the committee, and Mrs. E. J. McGrath has offered to start another branch in Lakeview, N. J.

The committee has so far been unable to get a vacant Fifth Avenue store rent free, and its address will continue to be 303 Fifth Avenue, where checks and supplies can be sent. The following list of necessities for the soldiers which will be welcomed was given out: Soap, shaving soap, pipes, all kinds of tobacco, underdrawers, undershirts, socks, miniature sewing kits, knives, drinking cups, handkerchiefs, safety razors, cholera bands, small mirrors, pocket electric lights, solid chocolate, reading matter, especially magazines; safety pins, pencils, writing pads, new pajamas, toothbrushes, and toothpaste.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond yesterday headed a list of money contributions with $100, E. I. Horsman Company gave $25, and there were smaller contributions amounting to $38.

A prominent Broadway hotel has notified Mrs. Charles B. Goldsborough, Chairman of the Executive Committee, that it can place a large number of women whose husbands are at the front, as chambermaids and seamstresses, with a preference for needlewomen, and has guaranteed to fill all its vacancies through the Women's National Committee.

Offers of help in preparing hospital supplies came from many people, some to take work home and some to do evening work. Several women joined the committee, including Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the former Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City.

SHE HAS 4 SONS WITH 69TH.

Mrs. Burns, Veteran's Wife, Proud of Her Soldier Boys.

Mrs. Zenas Burns of 5 Pinehurst Avenue, this city, is one of the mothers who have given most generously in the present call for soldiers. Mrs. Burns is still a woman in the early middle age, but she has six sons, and four of these have answered the call to arms.

"The four Burnses" of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Company B, are all big fellows, and when they would come into the armory together it has been the custom for some one to call out:

"Here come the Burnses; they take up half the company room."

They are James S. D., '21; Edwin J., 23; Zenas T., 25, and Coleman D., 27, the eldest of the family. The two younger brothers are Corporals and the elder Sergeants.

"It is their duty and I suppose they ought to go," said Mrs. Burns, talking about the Mexican trouble in her apartment uptown, yesterday afternoon, "but I am afraid I am not as patriotic that I would want to send them if they didn't have to go.

"If it was only for a different trouble! I have lived in Texas, on the edge of Mexico. My oldest boy was born there, and I know that country. I have traveled through Mexico It is beautiful, parts of it, but the people are so deceitful. See what they have done already. There are so many of them of the peon class—'greasers,' they call them."

Mrs. Burns is glad her other boys are only 15 and 10 and can't go. There is another Burns in the family, a little, healthy fellow, who promises to grow up to a big soldier type; he belongs to a third generation of Burnses and is Sergeant Coleman D's son.

The youngest Corporal Burns is not as young as his father was when he went into the army in the civil war, Mrs. Burns said yesterday. The senior Burns, who is 67 now, ran away from home as a boy of 17 and became an army courier. He didn't stay long, for he was brought home by his family, only to run away again and enlist under an assumed name, afterward seeing actual fighting and later becoming the bodyguard of the Governor of Tennessee.

TAKE AMERICANS FROM TRAIN

Mexicans Reported to Have Removed Seven on Trip to Border.

LAREDO, Texas, June 23.—Seven Americans were removed by Mexican officials from a passenger train which arrived here tonight from Mexico City, according to passengers who did not desire their names to be used.

Two of the Americans were removed between the capital and Queretaro Wednesday, it was stated, and five others were taken off at San Luis Potosi yesterday.

HOUSEWIVES OFFER AID.

League Will Lend U. S. Committee on War Time Food Prices.

The National Housewives' League yesterday sent to President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker a telegram placing at the disposal of the War Department the league's Committee on War Time Food Prices. The telegram read:

Realizing the changed economic condition which prevails in time of war, the Executive Committee of the National Housewives' League has created a special national committee on "War Time Food Prices." In event of war this committee is charged with the duty of spreading among the women of the country accurate knowledge of market conditions in order to create organized intelligent demand for foodstuffs and check any undue inflation of prices. We place this committee at the service of the United States War Department in its proposed plan to regulate food prices in the event of war. At your command.

NATIONAL HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE,
JENNIE DEWEY HEATH,
National President.

The league issued a statement after sending the telegram, in which it said:

"Preparedness for war has been our object for some time. Now with the war already on our border and the State troops hurriedly turning out, the day to utilize that preparedness is at hand. The work of the Housewives' League among the women of the country has shown the immense force which may be exercised by these buyers for the household.

"Through the co-operation of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness the league hopes to spread among women of the country knowledge of the actual market conditions that may be caused by war. A knowledge of these conditions will make possible an intelligent regulation of the demand for food in the home and check undue inflation of prices. Already the shopkeepers are urging the Mexican war as the cause of high prices, which in many cases are unaffected by the condition. It is the business of this committee to search out these cases and show when this excuse is tenable and when it is not."

CANADIAN CROPS GOOD.

Wheat Ten Inches High in the West —Alberta Expects a Record Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 23.—The reports of the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan on the crop situation show grain to be in excellent condition practically all over the province. Wheat is up to ten inches in height in some districts, and oats are up to five inches. The prospects indicate a good hay crop. Barley also is well up nearly all over. Flax conditions are equal to, and in advance of, last year in most places.

Lethbridge reports prospects bright throughout Southern Alberta for a repetition of the record-breaking crop of last year. Reports are coming in of remarkable growth of grain following the heavy rains and recent warm weather. Wheat is ten inches high in most places, and in a few fields more than that.

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TO FORM A DIVISION OF PLATTSBURG MEN

Gen. Wood Announces Plan to Bring Them Into Service at Once if Volunteers Are Called.

A CHANCE TO BE OFFICERS

Skeleton Force to be Organized so as to be Quickly Available for Service in Mexico.

Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, announced yesterday that the Plattsburg training camps for July, August and September, for which more than 13,000 men have enlisted, will be held as scheduled.

The following announcement, after its approval by General Wood, was mailed yesterday to every man who has enlisted for the Plattsburg training this Summer:

"The War Department has announced that the camps will be held as scheduled in accordance with the original plans. Full provision has been made for sufficient officers and equipment to carry on the camps.

"In order to render the Plattsburg training immediately available in case of a call for United States volunteers for Mexican service, it is proposed to form from the men at camp a skeleton organization of a Plattsburg volunteer force. This plan will involve having as many regular army officers as possible in command of the larger units; with the junior officers and noncommissioned officers to be selected from the Plattsburg men according to their qualifications. It is believed that the organization of a framework of this character will be of great military value in the event of a call for volunteers, and will produce a military unit of high fighting quality. During the camps men will be given an opportunity to declare their intention of joining this 'Plattsburg Division' in the event of a call for volunteers for Mexican service.

"General Wood, however, wishes it to be made clear that men whose age or personal responsibilities might make it improbable or impossible for them to respond to a first call for volunteers should not hesitate to come to camp, the intention being to train as many men as possible for service, whether in the present Mexican situation or in any graver crisis that may arise.

"The matter of appropriation for the camp is dependent upon the date when the Appropriation bill is approved, as the War Department has assured our association that the appropriation will be made available for the July camps if the Appropriation bill becomes law by July 1."

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 23.—The business men in the military training camp here were urged tonight to join the army as officers under the new bill, which provides for an increase of 900 officers within the next five years. Colonel Glenn of General Wood's staff told the rookies that many of the vacancies would be filled from civilians and that there would be a good opportunity for the Plattsburg men who wished to try for the positions.

"The new Army bill is in many ways a very excellent measure," Colonel Glenn said. "For instance, there is the provision for an increase of the army to 175,000 men. Enlistments have been coming in very slowly, however, and for the last several months the average for the Eastern Department has been only about 400 a month.

"One weakness in our system is the General Staff. Germany has about 800 on its General Staff and England and France have almost as many. We have thirty-six at present. New legislation gives us nineteen more, on a basis of four a year. Taking the country in its present condition, with 50,000 trained men I could take New York and all the Eastern States and hold them."

Several regular officers here have been offered commissions with militia organizations. They may take these positions for service in Mexico without resigning from the service. Among the officers who have been asked to join militia is Captain Waldron, who is offered a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the West Virginia Guard, and Captain Wells, who may have a Colonelcy in Idaho.

The camp Quartermaster is sending 6,500 olive drab blankets for the use of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and 3,500 from the use of the Massachusetts Guard in exchange for blue blankets, which are not as serviceable.

Sixty cavalrymen from Fort Ethan Allen, under Lieutenant Ellis, arrived today to join the Second Cavalry here. Many of them are recruits.

One rookie who left here at the mobilization order to join a National Guard organization in New York returned today. He was William L. Beam of Company L. When he heard of the order he left for New York, although he had received no personal notification. On arriving in New York he found that his name had been dropped through some error. Mr. Beam had been at Camp Oglethorpe, in Georgia, and he intends to remain through the next two camps here.

WOMAN ATTACKS OFFICIALS.

Has City Job, but Says Administration Contains Crooks.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lee, a lawyer and a lecturer in the employ of the Board of Education, told the members of the Women's Anti-Garbage League of Staten Island at a meeting in the Curtis Lyceum at St. George yesterday afternoon that "in all the history of New York no part of the city had ever got such a raw deal as Staten Island is getting in the proposed establishment of a garbage plant here.

"This is the result of an administration of the City of New York in which there are a good many crooks," she said. "The plan to put the garbage plant here is a conspiracy of thieves. They have bankrupted the city, and think they can get a little money back by this plan."

Mrs. C. E. Simonson presided, and several other speakers spoke freely their opinions of the city administration.

URGES DEFENSE BOARD.

Admiral Dillingham Would Co-ordinate Policy and Strategy.

Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, in reply to an article entitled "Our Navy Not Well Balanced," written by Frank J. Sprague, member of the Navy Consulting Board, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 16, says, in the "National Defense Budget," which has just appeared, that Mr. Sprague's proposal for the creation of a "duly constituted General Staff, representing the highest technical and strategic talent in the service," needs amplification and a more definite statement.

Mr. Sprague said that "there should not only be advocated but demanded from Congress a broad, consistent, and rational scheme of preparedness based solely on the needs of the whole country, uninfluenced by politics or sectional prejudices. * * * directed by an exceptional executive whose function shall be to utilize to the utmost the recommendations of a duly constituted General Staff."

"We shall never have a continuously consistent policy of preparedness," says Admiral Dillingham, "until we have co-ordination of the framers of the policy and the force necessary to back it. This is the basic principle of efficiency with respect to policy in any Government. The people demand a consistent, adequate defense, leaving to the proper authorities of the Government to decide what this defense shall be. We shall go on drifting from one Administration to another, just as we have been doing, with no national scheme of preparedness based on the needs of the whole country, till we have co-ordination of the civil departments of the Government that have to do with policies and the military branches of the Government which have to handle the force to back the policy. As it is essential to co-ordinate the fleet and General Staff to get desired military results, so it is necessary to co-ordinate the fleet, General Staff, and makers or formers of policy if we are to be able to carry out this policy.

"It must be admitted that this co-ordination must exist if we are to have policy and strategy as intimately related as they should be. This co-ordination can only be secured by having a properly organized council for national defense. Such a council, with a Navy General Staff created by law, would present an objective, free from politics, to be attained by men with no other object than the creation of a well-balanced national adequate defense.

Such a Council Admiral Dillingham recommends to be created as follows: The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, Secretary of Munitions (to be created,) Chairmen of the Committees on Naval Affairs of Senate and House, Chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House, Chief of Staff of the Army, President of the Army War College, Chief of Artillery, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Infantry (to be created), Chief Intelligence Officer of Army, Chief of Staff of Navy, President of Navy General Board, President of Naval War College, Chief Intelligence Officer of Navy, Admiral of Atlantic Fleet, Admiral of Pacific Fleet, one naval officer (active or retired), to be selected by the Chief of Staff and Commandant of Marine Corps.

The means for carrying out the policies directed by such a council, Admiral Dillingham recommends should proceed through the council's powers of determining the composition of the Army and Navy, "and present it to Congress through the President, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

To Form "Federal Volunteers."

A number of persons interested in military affairs will meet on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building to discuss the organization of the Federal Volunteers, pledged to answer a possible call by the President for volunteers to serve against Mexico. The organizers say that more than 100 men who have seen active service in the army and navy are behind the call for the meeting. The speakers will include Major J. E. Bloom, retired, of Brooklyn; Commander Albert Moritz, retired; Colonel S. A. Mildenberg, and Maurice Simmons, Past Commander of the Spanish War Veterans. The call is issued by Captain Lewis Landes of 233 Broadway.

DID NOT DISARM GUARDS.

Osborne Says Death House Order Was Issued 15 Years Ago.

Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, told a large audience last night in Hennington Hall, 216 East Second Street, that it was not true that the escape of Oreste Shillitoni from the death house at Sing Sing early Friday morning had been due to any laxity on the part of the prison administration. He ridiculed the allegation that he or Warden Kirchwey had ordered the revolvers taken from the guards, but said it was done fifteen years ago by Warden Forest.

"Although I had nothing to do with taking the guns from the guards it was a very proper thing to do," he said. "It was done fifteen years ago, after two convict burglars had overpowered a guard and taken his gun from him.

"This is the first time in twenty-three years that a prisoner has escaped from the death house, and there is nothing in it to make a great fuss about."

Mr. Osborne also said it was to be remembered that the Mutual Welfare League had had no control or discipline over convicts in the death house.

George Gordon Battle, who acted as Mr. Osborne's counsel in the recent trial of charges against the ex-Warden handed down by a Westchester County Grand Jury, said he looked forward to the early return of Mr. Osborne to the Wardenship of Sing Sing. Mr. Battle predicted that the "prison ring of Westchester, which was responsible for the persecution of Mr. Osborne, would be brought into the limelight and punished."

Joseph Barondess, member of the Board of Education, presided at the meeting, which was attended by more than 1,000 persons.

Shillitoni's Victim Is Dying.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 23.—D. J. McCarthy, guard in the Sing Sing death house, who was shot Thursday morning by Oreste Shillitoni, when the convicted murderer escaped, was said tonight to be near death. Hope of his recovery has practically been abandoned. Shillitoni is kept under close guard, a keeper standing always in front of his cell to prevent an attempt at suicide.

CALL FOR MEDIATION FROM PEACE UNION

Names Bryan, Jordan, and Walsh as Americans to Meet Three Mexicans at Border.

PLEA TO PRESIDENT, TOO

Telegrams Sent to A B C Embassies Urging Them to Aid in Avoiding a War.

William J. Bryan, Chancellor David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, and Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City have been appealed to by the American Union Against Militarism to act as members of an "unofficial conference" of three representative Americans and three representative Mexicans to go to El Paso and endeavor to prevent war between the two countries by imposing mediation.

The official program calls for them to do all in their power to "delay hostilities, promote mediation, and relieve conditions on the border." The anti-militarism organization makes no suggestions as to what they shall do, and announces itself ready to abide by any action they may decide to take.

The Mexican members of the commission are to be Dr. Otl, editor of Accion Mondial, the leading weekly of Mexico City; Señor Luis Manuel Rojas, Director of the Biblioteca Nacional in Mexico City, and Modesto C. Rolland, a prominent Mexican engineer now in this city, who is a close adviser of the Governor-elect of Yucatan, the State in which the economic program of the revolutionists has been carried out furthest.

The Mexican members of the conference have all accepted the invitation. Dr. Otl and Señor Rojas telegraphed yesterday that they would proceed to El Paso at once to await their conferees and Mr. Rolland has notified the Society he also will start at once for the border. The telegraph wires were busy yesterday trying to find the proposed American members of the party.

The telegram requesting them to act went forward with the signatures of Lillian D. Wald, Amos Pinchot, Lincoln Steffens, Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. J. W. Slaughter of Philadelphia, Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey; Dr. Sidney C. Gulick, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Max Eastman, Crystal Eastman, Charles T. Hallinan, and others. Late in the afternoon an answer was received from Frank P. Walsh, who consented to go in the following message to Lillian D. Wald, Chairman of the organization:

Telegram received. In my opinion, war with Mexico would be greatest calamity that ever befell our country, not excepting the civil war. Will join any movement and make any personal sacrifice if I can be of even slight assistance in averting it. Would prefer not to leave until Sunday night, but message any time. We should get Bryan and David Starr Jordan by all means.

Charles Bryan, brother of the ex-Secretary of State, received the telegram addressed to William J. Bryan at his home. He telegraphed that his brother was at Independence, Mo., and that request will be complied with. Toward the people of this country the protecting powers have acted only like parents reclaiming a son's birthright. Greece can now take up her life anew and face the future with unbandaged eyes.

"The Zaimis Cabinet can be counted upon to end all friction instantly between Greece and the Allied Powers, and after the necessary proclamations we shall have elections early in August. Of course, as we return to the parliamentary régime I too shall return. I shall stand again for my old seat at Athens."

POPE HOPES FOR PEACE.

Feels Distressed at the Prospect of Another War.

ROME, via Paris, June 23.—Pope Benedict is much distressed over seeing virtually the whole world fighting, according to information coming from the Vatican after the news of the combat between Americans and Mexicans had been received.

The Pontiff entertains the hope that hostilities between the United States and Mexico will be averted through the intervention of Spain, which is supported by the Holy See.

NEW GREEK CABINET FORMED

Elections to be Held on Aug. 7—Blockade to be Raised Today.

ATHENS, June 23.—The composition of the new Cabinet was officially announced today, as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs—ALEXANDER ZAIMIS.
Minister of War and Temporary Minister of Marine—General CALLARIS.
Finance Deputy—GEORGE RALLIS.
Communications—PHOCIAN NEGRIA.
Interior—Colonel HARLAMBIS.
Justice—ANTHONY MOMPERATOS.
Public Instruction — CONSTANTINE LIBOURKIS.
National Economy—COLLIGAS.

A decree fixing the elections for Aug. 7 will be issued next week.

The blockade will be raised tomorrow. A royal decree suspending the sessions of the Chamber of Deputies has been published.

General satisfaction is shown among the public over the result of the ultimatum sent to King Constantine by the Entente.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says that Prince George, brother of the King of Greece, arrived in Berlin, conferred with the Imperial Chancellor, and departed for Switzerland.

Constantine Sends Letter to Kaiser.

GENEVA, June 23.—A special messenger carrying an autograph letter from the King of Greece to the Emperor of Germany has passed through Lugano, Switzerland. The messenger was accompanied by two Greek officers.

VENIZELOS COMMENDS ALLIES.

"Greece Can Now Take Up Her Life Anew," He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, June 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail, delayed.)—M. Venizelos received me this morning. He was surrounded by his followers and the chief members of his party, all of whom wore an air of great relief.

"Today," said M. Venizelos, "Greece steps anew on the path of legality. I regret that the late Government clung to the shadow of power and would not understand that no course was open to it but to retire when the blockade was instituted. The note solved the situation, from which there was no other issue. The just severity of its tone, the sincerity of its motives, and its expressly drawn distinction between the Greek people and the ex-Government give, more than anything else, paternal character. Toward the people of this country the protecting powers have acted only like parents reclaiming a son's birthright. Greece can now take up her life anew and face the future with unbandaged eyes.

"The Zaimis Cabinet can be counted upon to end all friction instantly between Greece and the Allied Powers, and after the necessary proclamations we shall have elections early in August. Of course, as we return to the parliamentary régime I too shall return. I shall stand again for my old seat at Athens."

GIBBONS HOPES FOR PEACE.

But if War Comes, He Believes It Will Be a Short One.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Cardinal Gibbons today said he was glad to hear that efforts were being made to have this country and Mexico mediate their differences, as has been suggested by certain of the Latin-American republics. The Cardinal's whole tone was for peace, but in the event that such a contingency could not be brought about, he made the prediction that the struggle would be a short one and that the United States would be the victor.

"I trust that war will be averted," said the Cardinal, "for neither country will gain anything by engaging in a contest. The effect on Mexico will be particularly bad, for this country has the men, the munitions, and the financial means to carry on a war, and I believe that Mexico would be crushed in a short time."

BRITISH MIDDY TELLS OF JUTLAND BATTLE

Boy of 16 Was on Ship Which Accounted for Four German Vessels.

ONE OF THESE THE LUETZOW

A Four-Funneled Cruiser, a "Funny Old Cruiser," and a Destroyer Also Sunk.

A midshipman of 16 years, who was on board one of the British ships that accounted for four German vessels, including the Lutzow, in the recent Jutland battle, has written two letters to his parents since that event, one giving a brief story of his experiences.

The first, evidently designed to give word of his safety, was written two days after the sea fight, reads:

"H. M. S. ——, First Battle Squadron,
" Friday, June 2.

"Dearest Mother:

"Life is very dull nowadays, and there is nothing very much doing. I am awfully sorry for not writing before now, but honestly, I have not the time, especially lately.

"How is Dad? I hope he is getting along all right. Excuse the shortness of this note, but I have so much to do.

"Your loving son, H——.

"P. S.—There was a very fine 'movie show' the day before yesterday, 'some movie show,' believe me!"

On the following day he wrote:

H. M. S. —— First Battle Squadron,
Saturday.

"Dearest Mother—I am now allowed to tell you something about the action off Jutland, which we fought on May 31. No doubt you have already heard all there is to know about it!

"Well, here goes:

"When we were going down the North Sea on the 31st, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a signal came through to say that the battle cruisers were engaging the enemy. When this signal came we proceeded to charge down to meet them at 'full speed.' Of course, we went to action stations directly we heard the battle cruisers were in action.

"At about 6 o'clock we sighted the battle cruisers firing furiously. At first I could not make out which was battle cruisers and which was enemy, but when things got a little clearer, it was quite easy to see that the battle cruisers were firing at the Huns on the sky line.

"We formed battle line. All this time stray shots were falling all around, and they were most disconcerting. Just as we formed up, our cruisers went past, firing at full speed with their small guns at the enemy, who were at this period of the proceedings hidden in the mist except for their flashes.

"We opened fire at 6:30 on a four-funneled cruiser, and after a short time we stopped to see what damage we had done. She was on fire from stem to sternpost, and we could only just see her by the smoke and flame all around her. We thought that was enough and left her. However, several of her shots fell short and burst on impact with the water. They burst into splinters, and peppered the ship in odd places. Unfortunately, one of the splinters took a man's arm clean off, and before assistance came, he had nearly bled to death.

At this period I was looking through the hole in the roof of the turret and saw a German submarine come to the surface for about two minutes and then disappear again.

"There was a funny old cruiser all this time on our starboard quarter. Owing to the fact that she was already nearly sinking, the fleet left her alone until (I think it must have been by accident) she fired one solitary gun. That was enough. We put one salvo into her, which set her on fire. Then another ship put another salvo into her, at which she literally disappeared in a cloud of smoke, all the funnels went over the side, there was an enormous sheet of flame, and she disappeared.

"Next a destroyer appeared on the scene, which fired two torpedoes at us. Each fortunately went under our stern. We hit the destroyer with our third salvo and she stopped, on fire everywhere.

"Just then another torpedo was fired at us. I imagine by the submarine I mentioned, which also passed under our stern.

"Then suddenly we got the shock of our lives. The German battle cruiser Lützow loomed out of the fog at point-blank range. Of course we loosed off as soon as possible and so did they. We hit them with our third salvo and they hit us, but fortunately we hit them fair and square, while they only hit us in a sort of half-hearted way. Our last salvo put her on fire everywhere, and she was sinking fast.

"How is life in London?

"By the way, do you think you could send me my allowance as soon as possible, please, as I want some new gear to replace what I lost during the hostilities. Also, will you bank my £22 with the Capital and Counties Bank as soon as possible in case I need it. Ever your loving son. "H."

FIJIANS OFF TO THE FRONT.

Third Contingent Arrives at Honolulu en Route to France.

HONOLULU, June 23.—The third contingent of Fiji Islanders recruited for service with the British forces in France arrived here today. There are twenty-two in the party.

Of the first company of sixty-three Fijians, which traveled half way around the globe to fight for England, forty-four fell in the first battle. A second party of sixty-five natives enlisted some months ago, and are now fighting in Europe.

BULGARS MENACE ANOTHER GREEK FORT

Are Reported Also to Have Crossed the River Mesta Into Greek Territory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, June 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is stated here on good authority that the Bulgarians are marching toward the important fort of Feapetra. From the same source I learn that Bulgars have crossed the River Mesta, which for some length inland from its mouth forms the frontier between Greek Macedonia and Bulgaria. The news with regard to Feapetra is that patrol combats are reported from the Kupa and Osen regions, where some movements by enemy forces also are reported.

Enemy airmen have been active in the Vardar region, but have not accomplished any material damage. Artillery has been active today on the front as usual.

A combined British and French squadron bombed Qumuldjina, this being the first occasion on which British airmen have taken part in a raid in this region. Veles was again bombarded by French airmen.

SALONIKI, June 23.—Forces of the Teutonic allies have extended their zone of action toward Poroj, (in Greece northeast of Doiran.)

ITALIAN LINES ADVANCING.

Press Austrians Back in Assa Valley and on Asiago Plateau.

ROME, June 23.—The War Office today issued the following statement on military operations:

In the Assa Valley we occupied new positions beyond Romini, east of the Mezzana peak, and on the Lora spur, west of Monte Pasudio. Rifles, ammunition and bombs were captured from the enemy.

Along the Posina-Astico front, there has been artillery activity on both sides.

Attacks by enemy detachments in the regions of Cataglia and Monte Spin were repulsed.

On the Asiago plateau we maintained our pressure against the enemy's positions.

In the Carnia region and on the Isonzo, the artillery activity was especially intense along the upper But.

Explosions and fires were caused by our batteries at several points on the enemy's line.

ITALIAN SCHOONER SUNK.

The San Francesco di Paola Destroyed in the War Zone.

LONDON, June 23.—The Italian schooner San Francesco di Paola has been sunk, according to an announcement made by Lloyds tonight.

Six Killed in Venice by Air Bombs.

VENICE, June 23.—Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Venice this morning, killing six persons. The material damage was insignificant.

VIENNA, June 23.—The War Office tonight issued the following:

A squadron of seaplanes attacked Venice Friday morning and dropped bombs on Forts Nicolo and Alberoni, the gas works, and the arsenal.

East Indies Mail Held.

BERLIN, June 23, (by wireless to Sayville.)—A Rotterdam dispatch says that the Dutch liner Tabanan, sailing from the Dutch East Indies for Rotterdam, was detained by the British authorities, who removed all the first-class mail and parcels.

GERMANS STORM THIAUMONT WORK

Continued from Page 1.

was considerable activity on the part of the artillery along our entire front from the Meuse as far as Moulainville. This was particularly noticeable in the region to the west and to the south of Fort de Vaux. Here the enemy used to a considerable extent shells which produced a gas irritating to the eyes.

At Les Eparges a minor German attack resulted in complete failure.

The German headquarters' statement reads:

East of Ypres an attempted enemy attack failed.

As a result of our patrol incursions near Lihons and Assigny, and near the village of Maison de Champagne, northwest of Massiges, some dozens of prisoners were brought in and several machine guns captured.

Three attacks by the French against trenches we had taken west of Fort de Vaux were repelled. Here, since the 21st of June, we took twenty-four officers and 400 men prisoners.

Yesterday Karlsruhe and Mülheim in Baden, and Treves, were attacked by enemy airmen. We have to deplore a number of victims among the civilian population. Military damage worthy of mention could not be inflicted upon any of the places mentioned, and none was inflicted. The attackers lost four machines. One was obliged to land on its return at Pourney, near Niederbach, and another near Lembach. Among the occupants of the machines who were made prisoners were two Englishmen. The other two machines were brought down in aerial engagements. Lieutenant Röhndorf brought down his sixth opponent.

Enemy airmen also were shot down yesterday, one in the region of Ypres, east of Hulluch (the fifth brought down by Lieutenant Mulcer), and others near Lancon, south of Grand Pre; near Merxheim; east of Dubweiler; and southwest of Sennheim, so that the enemy lost in all nine machines.

Our aerial squadron attacked military establishments and shelters west and southwest of Verdun.

Airmen Active on British Front.

The official statement issued by the British War Office tonight says:

In the fine weather yesterday there was considerable activity in the air along our front. There were twenty-two combats, mostly indecisive, but two of our machines were brought down. Our artillery obtained direct hits on two hostile aircraft batteries, and the ammunition of one of these batteries continued to explode for twenty minutes.

Last night the enemy emitted gas on a very small front southwest of Messines, but no infantry attack developed.

Enemy patrols were driven off during the night east of Wytschaete and west of Pilkem. At midnight we successfully exploded a mine opposite Hainses and occupied the lip of the crater.

A German mine was sprung this morning east of Neuville St. Vaast, but did no damage to our positions and caused no casualties.

Today there was no action of any importance to report. Isolated and unimportant artillery engagements have taken place. During one of these we silenced a German battery west of Lens.

The Belgian communication reads:

There has been artillery fighting in the region of Dixmude. Elsewhere the situation is quiet.

WEEK'S WORK OF CANADIANS.

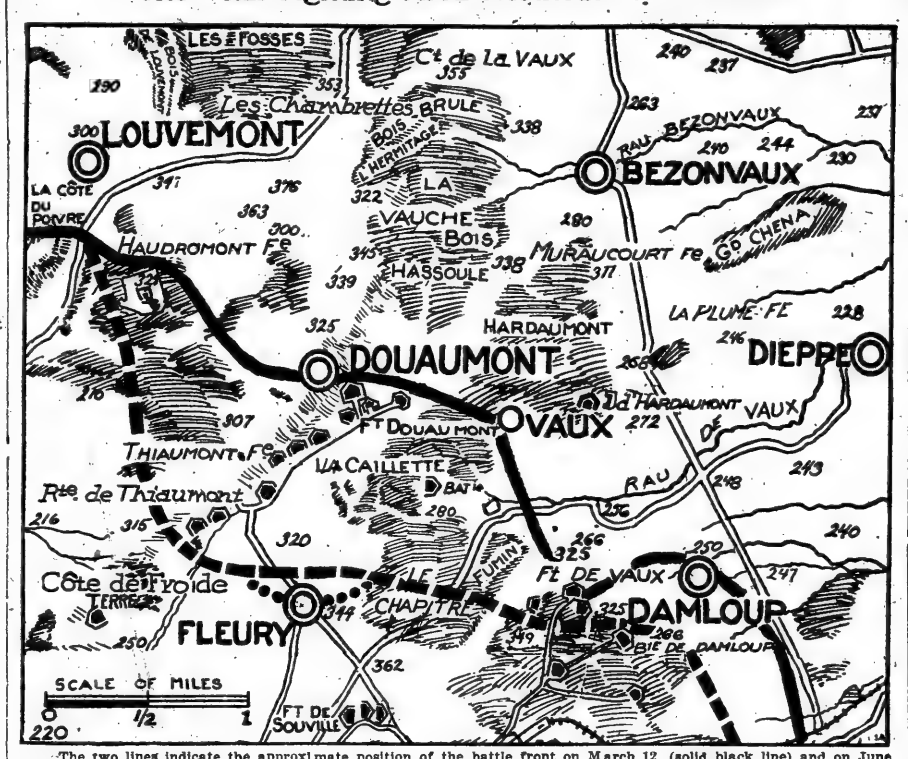
Twelve German Machine Guns and 191 Prisoners Taken.

OTTAWA, June 23.—A communication received by the Militia Department tonight from the official representative with the Canadian forces in France reviews the fighting during the last week.

"The consolidation of the positions recaptured on the morning of June 13 was effected, and under a constant fire by the enemy new trenches and works were constructed," the statement says.

The total number of prisoners taken in the ten-day period beginning on June 2 amounted to five officers and 186 other ranks, of whom three officers and fifty-nine other ranks are wounded. Twelve complete machine guns with spare parts were abandoned by the enemy, together with considerable quantities of small-arm ammunition, hand grenades, and trench stores.

The Vital Fighting Area Northeast of Verdun.



The two lines indicate the approximate position of the battle front on March 12, (solid black line) and on June 23 (broken line) after the latest German success. Fleury was reached by the Crown Prince's troops but they were driven out, Paris says.

The largest net gain by the Germans on this front in the 103 days is approximately one mile. If progress toward Verdun itself continued at the same rate, it would take the Crown Prince almost exactly a year to reach the town.

RUSSIANS NEAR CARPATHIAN PASSES

Continued from Page 1.

Lokatchi, (southeast of Vladimir-Volynski.) The enemy's counterattacks in the sector of the Stokhod and Styr Rivers failed.

WADED A SWAMP TO CAPTURE SVIDNIKI

Russians Got Village Only After German Garrison Had Been Practically Annihilated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24.—The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent sends a description of the capture of the village of Svidniki, in Volhynia on the Styr, furnished by M. Lembitch, correspondent of the Russkoye Slovo with General Kaledine's army. Describing one stage of the battle, M. Lembitch says that officers who had fought on all portions of the front stated that hardly, if ever, had Russian troops been confronted by more difficult conditions.

Further progress was only possible across swamps through which the men had to wade up to their chests in mud and water, all the while exposed to a terrible fire of artillery and machine guns. Rifles and stocks of ammunition were carried on heads and shoulders. Every man who was wounded or lost his footing in momentary exhaustion was at once sucked down by the pitiless bog.

This ordeal of fire and water extended over a distance of more than a mile. The Russians then got a footing on firm ground once more, and with loud shouts of "Hurrah!" charged with the bayonet into the Village of Svidniki, which was held by a couple of battalions of the 133d Landwehr Regiment.

It is admitted that this time the Germans fought well, even against cold steel. Though surrounded on all sides, they barricaded themselves in the peasants' cottages and poured streams of lead upon the advancing Russians from machine guns mounted on roofs and at windows. Every one of these buildings had to be taken separately by storm. This work was done mainly by hand grenades. In the end practically the entire garrison of the village was wiped out, only a couple of hundred Kalisatians and Prussian Poles surrendering to the victors.

Here for the first time the correspondent witnessed the action of a new German shell which has a double explosion. These projectiles by reason of the wailing sound caused by their flight have been dubbed by the Russian soldiers "orphans." By personal inspection of the field of battle the correspondent satisfied himself of the crushing nature of the blow inflicted on the enemy. On a comparatively small space in front of a bridge over the second arm of the Stokhod he counted upward of 500 German dead. All the woods around Svidniki were thickly strewn with corpses, and further multitudes must have disappeared from sight beneath the mud of the swamps.

TURKS RECAPTURE A PASS.

Report Russian Defeat in the Persian Border Mountains.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23, (via London.)—Russian forces, which were attempting to enter the Mesopotamian plains through one of the passes on the Persian frontier, have been driven out of the pass to the eastward by Turkish troops, the War Office announced today. The official statement follows:

Mesopotamian Front—The situation is unchanged. Attacks by our troops resulted in the Russians, who were in Paitak Pass, being driven out in the direction of Kerind. Paitak Pass lies eighty kilometers east of Kara-i-Shirin, in a hilly country. On June 18, north of Kerind, Persian forces routed Russian cavalry.

Caucasus Front—In the centre, we brought down an enemy aeroplane.

FEARS CAPTIVES LACK FOOD.

Lord Robert Cecil Gets Evidence of Serious Trouble in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—Information obtained from official sources confirms THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatch of June 16 in regard to the distress of British prisoners of war in Germany. THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed that prisoners had been worse treated by Germans than any previous reports had indicated and that many of them were on the actual verge of starvation. This treatment by the Germans was described as reprisal by the German military authorities for the British blockade.

Asked about the disquieting reports Lord Robert Cecil said tonight:

"I am impressed by the reports of scarcity of food in Germany. I trust they will not be made the excuse by the Germans to cut down the necessary food supply of prisoners of war in Germany. If such a thing were to happen it would cause a storm of indignation in this country and add greatly to the bitterness of the struggle that already is the bitterest the world has known."

Lord Robert went on to say he understood Germany was really facing a serious food problem, that the meat supply was gradually decreasing so that in a few months it was quite likely there would be little meat in the whole of Germany, while the crops were not any too promising.

"If all we hear is true, Germany must be feeling appreciably the effect of the blockade," said Lord Robert, "but," he added, "there is no telling what surplus the provender Germany may have stored away."

"The lack of meat must be a severe drawback," he said, "and eventually, if Germany cannot get meat her army must suffer a heavy handicap, for meat it must have to sustain strength. Not enough fats can be produced from a vegetable diet."

British prisoners of war, according to the information of Lord Robert, have been largely kept alive by baskets of food shipped by relatives in England.

Luncheon for J. M. Beck in London

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—The Pilgrims are arranging a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on July 5 in honor of James M. Beck, who is paying a short visit to England at the invitation of the Pilgrims.

SWISS CRIPPLED BY WAR.

Germany Refuses Coal Unless Certain Exports Are Allowed.

PARIS, June 23.—"The economic situation of Switzerland is much more embarrassed and complex than is generally understood," said Edmund Schulthess, Federal Counselor and Chief of the Swiss Department of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, as quoted today in a dispatch from Berne to The Journal. The Counselor's remarks were by way of comment on Germany's demand that Switzerland permit the exportation of cotton and foodstuffs collected by German agents, on pain of prohibition of the exportation from Germany to Switzerland of coal, iron and other materials essential for Swiss industries.

"Germany sends us coal, raw materials necessary for our mechanical industries, seeds, chemical fertilizer, kerosene, benzine, and a number of other articles, to the amount of 15,000 tons daily," the Counselor continued. "Our efforts to obtain these goods from America have failed thus far, and we are dependent absolutely on the Central Empire for them.

"It is absolutely untrue that goods are imported into Switzerland for re-exportation to Germany. Such goods as are shipped to Germany are forwarded under official auspices in compensation for goods supplied to Switzerland, in accordance with the arrangement accepted by the Entente Allies. Moreover, the quantities shipped are proportionately insignificant, and certainly have no effect on the economic aspects of the war."

GILBERT MURRAY COMING.

English Scholar Will Attend Classical Conference at Columbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—Professor Gilbert Murray sails for New York on July 1 to take part in the Classical Conference at Columbia University.

To THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Professor Murray said he welcomed the opportunity of getting in touch with American public sentiment, but he deprecated emphatically any idea of attempting to tell America what was her duty or wherein lay her best interests.

GEORG BRANDES FOR PEACE.

Danish Critic Says White Race Is Destroying Its Prestige.

Georg Brandes, the famous Danish literary critic and publicist, has used the columns of the Politiken of Copenhagen to direct a peace appeal to the belligerent powers, which, as quoted in recent issues of German newspapers, reads, in part, as follows:

"Every one of the great belligerent powers asserts that the war it is carrying on is one of self-defense. All have been attacked, all are fighting for their existence, for all of them murder is self-defense, as all lies are fibs. Therefore, if none of the powers wanted war, why don't they conclude peace? After twenty-two months of war, however, peace seems further away than ever before.

"In the neutral countries the organs of publicity do not feel that they are qualified to declare themselves for the restoration of peace. Public opinion is with either one or the other of the contending parties and in the meantime forgets to throw its influence for peace into the scales. Does the United States of America prefer to make money out of the war, or to use its influence for peace?

"What is happening is that the white race itself is destroying the idea of its superiority in the eyes of the black, brown, and yellow men. It has demanded their help, has praised them for their slaughter of the whites. This is sure to be avenged.

"The press of the belligerent countries understands its duty to consist in stirring up bitterness and thus create enthusiasm. It ought to remember that the destructive hate that is thus awakened will survive the war for a long time."

NATIONALISTS VOTE LLOYD GEORGE PLAN

Threat by Redmond to Resign as Leader Brings Belfast Convention to Terms.

GREAT RELIEF IN LONDON

Settlement of the Irish Question for the Duration of the War Regarded as Assured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24. — The convention in Belfast yesterday of Irish Nationalist delegates from the six Ulster counties, which it is proposed to exclude from the new Irish Parliament, decided by a substantial majority to accept Lloyd George's proposals as a basis for a provisional settlement of the Irish question.

John Redmond presided and delivered a vigorous speech, and in the ensuing debate he was supported by Devlin and Dillon. After a prolonged discussion 475 delegates voted for acceptance of the proposals and 285 against. One report of the proceedings says it is stated that Redmond declared that if the proposals were rejected he would not again take the platform as leader of the Irish Party, and that this intimation determined the result.

Acceptance of the proposals is generally regarded as a settlement of the Irish problem during the period of the war. Nationalists of the rest of Ireland are counted upon to follow the example of the Ulster Nationalists. Opposition from the British Unionists is not likely to be pushed to the length of seriously imperiling the negotiations begun by Lloyd George.

News of the result of the Belfast convention was received in London with the utmost gratification. In political and Ministerial circles many persons eager for a settlement of the Irish question looked forward with apprehension to the conference, especially after the declaration of the Catholic Bishops of Ulster against Lloyd George's scheme. No fewer than 177 priests had a right to attend as delegates at the convention, and it was feared that the great majority of these could be influenced by the episcopal decision.

The Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The decision of the convention will be a great source of strength to the Nationalist leaders in future negotiations. Had its decision been adverse to the proposals which were recommended by him for acceptance, Mr. Redmond would probably have resigned the leadership of the Nationalist Party, in which case the future of Ireland would have been clouded with uncertainty.

"If, as is now highly probable, a settlement is effected it will be due, next to Lloyd George, to two Irishmen, Sir Edward Carson and Joseph Devlin. Neither of them is enamored of the proposals. Carson hates the idea of a Home Rule Parliament in Dublin and Devlin loathes exclusion. Both had to walk the difficult road of renunciation. Both had to face the hostility of some of their own followers.

"Now that the parties most vitally affected, viz., the Unionists and Nationalists of Ulster, have accepted Lloyd George's proposals the worst obstacles to a settlement have been surmounted by the Nationalist convention, for the rest of Ireland is not likely to object to a scheme that the Ulster Nationalists will accept."

BELFAST, June 23.—The most powerful of all arguments that recommended the adoption of the settlement proposal at the Nationalist convention here today was the clear intimation that John Redmond had staked his position and career upon acceptance by the convention of his advice. Joseph Devlin declared that the other Nationalist leaders were resolved to stand or fall with Mr. Redmond.

Speeches denouncing partition were more fervent in tone than those which supported the recommendations of acceptance. Priests, who formed a large proportion of the seven hundred delegates, were almost all for rejecting the plan. Their influence in the assembly was greater than their voting powers, but the laymen outvoted them.

John Dillon said he would not shed a tear if the convention rejected the proposed settlement, but that, in view of all circumstances and the changed situation which the rebellion had brought about, he felt certain that it was for the advantage of the cause of Ireland.

LONDON, Saturday, June 24.—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Cromer, the Earl of Halsbury, Viscount Middleton, and the Marquis of Salisbury, who represent the Extreme Anti-Home Rule Party, have issued a manifesto criticating the attempt to settle the Irish question by negotiations at a moment "when a sanguinary rebellion has just been repressed," and when the concessions proposed will be regarded in Ireland as "a premium on rebellion and as a vantage ground for further demands."

The signatories of the manifesto declare it to be their conviction that the proposed settlement is fraught with the finite danger to the State."

CONNAUGHT TO QUIT POST.

Colonial Office Announces That Viceroy Will Leave Canada.

LONDON, June 24.—King George has given his sanction for the Duke of Connaught, whose term as Governor General of Canada expires next October, to return to England, says an announcement issued by the Colonial Office. The King also excused Prince Alexander of Teck, whose appointment was made before the war, from being the successor to the Duke of Connaught, as the Prince feels he cannot relinquish his military duties.

Nothing is known officially concerning the reports that Earl Curzon of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India, will become Governor General of Canada. The Times says these reports are incorrect.

The Duke of Connaught became Governor General of Canada in October, 1911. At the outbreak of the war the Duke had arranged to leave Canada, as the Prince of Teck had been announced as his successor. A dispatch from Ottawa earlier this week contained the report that Earl Curzon would succeed him, but on Thursday it was denied by an Ottawa newspaper that the Duke would quit Canada.

PRESS CUBA ELECTION LAW.

Liberals May Ask American Supervision if It Fails.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 23.—The Liberals failed to obtain a quorum in the House today where it was hoped to pass the Mass bill removing the President sixty-five days before the elections. The Conservatives refused to enter the session. The Liberals, however, having summoned all members in the United States and the interior of the island are confident of being able to pass the bill on Monday. They lacked only one of a quorum today.

If President Menocal vetoes the bill THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that prominent Liberals will ask the United States to supervise the elections.

$3,755 FOR HALS PORTRAIT.

"Youth with Jug Lighting Pipe" Auctioned Off in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 23.—At Christie's sale today of pictures from the collections of Sir John Gorst and others, "The Classical Building," by H. Robert, dated 1796, sold for $3,675. "The Resurrection," a drawing by W. Blake, brought $520.

Franz Hals' "Youth With Jug Lighting Pipe," brought $3,755; Hoppner's portrait of William Pitt, $1,890; Raeburn's portrait of Alexander Ker, $2,100, and Raeburn's portrait of Andrew Dalzel, $3,935.

CHINESE CABINET RESIGNS.

President Li Refuses to Release Ministers for the Present.

PEKING, Saturday, June 24.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui and the other members of the Chinese Cabinet have attempted to resign, but President Li Yuan-hung refuses to accept the resignations for the present. A complete Cabinet change is inevitable within a fortnight because of the Republican opposition to the Cabinet of the late President Yuan Shih-kai. Chen Chin-tao, former Vice President of the Board of Finance, has been named Minister of Finance.

The reorganization of the republic has been hindered by the failure of the northern and southern leaders to agree. Li Yuan-hung is much embarrassed by dissensions.

Japan is endeavoring to make China a 100,000,000-yen reorganization loan, but President Li is unwilling to take the Japanese money, as he favors accepting the American group loan. The Chinese Treasury is empty and an immediate loan is necessary.

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KIPLING TELLS OF E-BOAT HUNTS

Day-to-Day Tragedy and Peril of Marmora Sea Raiders Uncovered in Crisp Reports.

ALWAYS HARRIED BY FOE

But Amid It All They Stuck to Their Job Until the Supply of Torpedoes Ran Out.

ADVENTURE WITH A MINE

Homeward Bound and Nearly Out of Danger, Captain Bumped One, Which Fastened to Boat's Fin.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Written from Official Reports in the Possession of the British Admiralty.

Copyright, 1916, by Rudyard Kipling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—This war is like an iceberg. We, the public, only see an eighth of it above water. The rest is out of sight, and as with the berg, one guesses its extent by great blocks that break off and shoot up to the surface from some underlying and outrunning spur a quarter of a mile away, so with this war sudden tales come to light which reveal unsuspected activities in unexpected quarters.

One takes it for granted that such things are always going on somewhere, but the actual emergence of the record is always astonishing.

Once upon a time there were certain E type boats who worked the Sea of Marmora with thoroughness and humanity, for the two in English hands are compatible. The road to their hunting grounds was strewn with peril, the waters they inhabited were full of eyes that gave them no rest, and what they lost or expended in wear and tear of the chase could not be made good till they had run the gauntlet to their base again.

The full tale of their improvisations and make-does will probably never come to light, though fragments can be picked up at intervals in proper places as the men concerned come and go. The Admiralty gives only the bones, but those are not as dry as the boat's official story.

When E-14, Lieut. Commander E. Courtney-Boyle, went to her work in the Sea of Marmora, she, like her sister, proceeded on her gas engine up the Dardanelles, and a gas engine by night between steep cliffs has been described by the lower deck as a full brass band in a railway cutting. So a fort picked her up with a searchlight and missed her with artillery. She dived under the minefield that guarded the strait, and when she rose at dawn in the narrowest part of the channel, which is about one mile and a half across, all the forts fired at her.

A Story in a Sentence.

The water, too, was thick with steamboat patrols, out of which E-14 selected a Turkish gunboat and gave her a torpedo. She had just time to see a great column of water shoot as high as the gunboat's mast, when she had to dip again, as "the men in a small steamboat were leaning over and trying to catch hold of the top of my periscope."

This sentence, which might have come out of a French exercise book, is all that Lieut. Commander Courtney-Boyle sees fit to tell, and that officer will never understand why one taxpayer, at least, demands his arrest after the war till he shall give the full tale. Did he sight the shadowy underline of a small steamboat green through the deadlights, or did she suddenly swim into his vision from behind and obscure, without warning his periscope with a single brown clutching hand? Was she alone or one of a mob of splashing and shouting of small craft?

He may well have been too busy to note, for there were patrols all around him, a minefield of curious design and undefined area somewhere in front, and steam trawlers vigorously sweeping for him astern and ahead, and when E 14 had burrowed and bumped and scratched through six hours of blind death, she found the Sea of Marmora crawling with craft and was kept down almost continuously and grew hot and stuffy in consequence.

Nor could she charge her batteries in peace, so at the end of another hectic hunted day of starting them up and breaking off and diving, which causes bad temper, she decided to quit those infested waters near the coast and charge up somewhere off the traffic routes. This was accomplished after a long hot run which did the motors no good.

Back to Her Beat.

She went back to her beat, where she picked up three destroyers, convoying a couple of troopships, but it was glassy calm and the destroyers "came for me."

She got off a long range torpedo at one transport, and ducked before she could judge the results. She apologises for this on the ground that one of her periscopes had been damaged—not as one would expect by gentlemen, leaning out of a little steamboat, but by some casualty, the shot calibre not specified, the day before, "and so," says E-14, "I could not risk my remaining one being bent."

However, she heard a thud, and the depth gauges, those great clock hands on white-faced circles, flickered, which is another sign of dreadful certainty down under. When she rose again she saw the destroyer conveying one burning transport to the nearest beach.

That afternoon she met a sister boat, now gone to Valhalla, who told her that she was almost out of torpedoes, and they arranged a rendezvous for the next day, but "before we could communicate we had to dive, and I did not see her again." There must be many such greetings in "the Trade of Hy," the name which submarines go by in the British Navy under all skies. Boat rising beside boat at a point agreed upon for the interchange of news and materials, they talk and shout aloud, with the speakers' eyes always on the horizon and all hands standing by to dive, even in the middle of a sentence.

E-14 kept to her job on the edge of the procession of traffic. Patrol vessels annoyed her to such extent that "as I had not seen any transports lately I decided to sink a patrol ship, as they were always firing on me." So she torpedoed a thing that looked like a mine layer and must have been something of that kidney, for it sank in less than a minute.

A tramp steamer lumbering across the dead flat sea was thoughtfully headed back to Constantinople by firing rifles ahead of her.

"Under fire the whole day," E-14 observes philosophically. The nature of her work made this inevitable. She was all day among patrols which kept her down a good deal and made her draw on her batteries, and when she rose to charge, the watchers ashore burned oil flares on the beach or made smokes among the hills, according to the light in either case, and there would be a general rush of patrolling craft of all kinds from steam launches to gunboats.

Did Some Popular Things.

Nobody loves the Trade, though E14 did several things which made her popular. She left off a string of very surprised dhows (they were empty) in charge of a tug which promptly fled back to Constantinople and stopped a couple of steamers, full of refugees, also bound for Constantinople, who were very pleased at being allowed to proceed instead of being Lusitaniaed as they had expected.

Another refugee boat, fleeing from goodness knows what horror, she chased into Rodosto harbor, when, though she could not see any troops, they opened a heavy rifle fire on us, hitting the boat several times. So I went away and chased two more small tramps, who returned toward Constantinople."

Transports, of course, were fair game and in spite of the necessity she was under of not risking her remaining eye, E-14 got a big one in a slight of wind and made another hurriedly beach itself, which then opened fire on her, assisted by the local population.

"I returned the fire and proceeded," says E-14. The diversion of returning fire is one much appreciated by the lower deck as furnishing a pleasant break in what might otherwise be a monotonous and odoriferous task. There is no drill laid down for this evolution, but etiquette and custom prescribe that on going up the hatch you shall not too energetically prod the next man ahead with the muzzle of your rifle. Likewise when descending in quick time before the hatch closes you are requested not to jump directly on the head of the next below. Otherwise you act as requisite on your own initiative.

When she had used up all her torpedoes, E-14 prepared to go home by the way she had come. There was no other and she was chased toward Gallipoli by a mixed pack, composed of a gunboat, a torpedo boat and a tug.

"They shepherded me to Gallipoli, one on each side of me and one astern, evidently expecting me to be caught by nets there."

She walked very delicately for the next eight hours or so, all down the strait with unpleasantly strong tides, ducking down when the fire from the forts was too hot, verifying her position and the position of the minefield, but always taking notes of every ship in sight till toward ten time she saw our navy off the entrance and rose to the surface abeam of a French battleship, who gave us a rousing cheer."

Doings of E-11.

She had been away as nearly as possible three weeks and a kind destroyer escorted her to the base where we will leave her for a moment while we consider the performance of E-11, Commander M. E. Nasmith, in the same waters at about the same season. E-11 proceeded in the usual way to the usual accompaniments of hostile destroyers up the strait and meets the usual difficulties about charging up. When she gets through, her wireless naturally takes this opportunity to give trouble and E-11 is left deaf and dumb somewhere in the middle of the Sea of Marmora diving to avoid hostile destroyers in the intervals of trying to come at the fault in her aerial.

Yet it is noteworthy that the language of the Trade, though technical, is no more emphatic or incandescent than that of topside ships.

When she goes toward Constantinople she finds a Turkish torpedo gunboat off the port and sinks her. She has her periscope smashed by a six-pounder, retires, fits a new top on the periscope, and at 10.30 A. M. (they must have needed it) pipes all hands to bathe. Much refreshed, she gets her wireless linked up at last and is able to tell the authorities where she is and what she is after.

At this point (it was off Rodosto) enter a small steamer, which does not halt when requested, and so is fired at with several rounds from a rifle. The crew, on being told to abandon her, tumbled into their boats with such haste that they capsize two out of three. Fortunately, says E-11, they are able to pick up everybody.

Lo! an American Correspondent.

You can imagine for yourself the confusion alongside, the raffle of odds and ends, floating out of boats and the general parti-colored hurrah's nest all over the bright, broken water. What you cannot imagine is this: "An American gentleman then appeared on the upper deck who informed us that his name was Silas Q. Swing of the Chicago Sun, and that he was pleased to make our acquaintance. He then informed us that the steamer was proceeding to Chanak, and he wasn't sure if there were any stores aboard."

If anything could astonish the Trade at this late date, one would almost fancy that apparition of Silas Q. Swing's "very happy to meet you, gentlemen," might have started a rivet or two on E-11's placid skin, but she never quivered.

She kept a Lieutenant of the name of Dontley Hughes, an expert in demolition parties, and he went aboard the tramp and reported any quantity of stores, a six-inch gun, for instance, lashed across the top of the forehatch, (Silas Q. Swing must have been an unobservant journalist,) a six-inch gun mounting in the foreshoe, pedestals for twelve-pounders thrown in as dunnage, the afterhold full of six-inch projectiles, and a scattering of other commodities. They put a demolition charge well in among the six-inch stuff and she took it all to the bottom in a few minutes after being touched off. Simultaneously with the sinking of the vessel, E-11 goes on. Smoke was observed to the eastward. It was a steamer that had seen the explosion and was running for Rodosto. E-11 chased her till she was tied up to a Rodosto pier and then torpedoed her where she lay, a heavy laden storeship, piled high with packing cases.

The water was shallow here, and though the E-11 bumped along the bottom, which does not make for steadiness of aim, she was forced to show a good deal of her only periscope, and had it dented, but not damaged by rifle fire from the beach.

As she moved out of Rodosto Bay she saw a paddleboat, loaded with barbed wire, which stopped on hail, but "as we ranged alongside her, attempted to ram us, but failed, owing to our superior speed." Then she ran for the beach, very skillfully keeping her stern to E-11 till she drove ashore beneath some cliffs.

The demolition squad were just getting to work when a party of horsemen appeared on the cliffs above and opened a hot fire on the conning tower. E-11 got out, but owing to the shoal water, it was some time before she could get under enough to fire a torpedo. The stern of the stranded paddleboat is no great target, and the thing exploded on the beach. Then she recharged her batteries and proceeded slowly on the surface toward Constantinople. All this was between the ordinary office hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

In Constantinople Harbor.

Her next day's work opens, as no pallid writer of fiction dare begin, thus:

"Having dived unobserved into Constantinople, I observed," &c.

Her observations were rather hampered by cross tide, mud, and currents as well as the vagaries of one of her own torpedoes, which turned upside down and ran about promiscuously. It hit something at last, and so did another shot that she fired. But the waters by Constantinople Arsenal are not healthy to linger in after one has scared the whole seafront, so "I turned to go out."

Matters were little better below. E-11 in her perilous passage might have been a lady of the harem tied up in a sack and thrown into the Bosporus. She grounded heavily, she bounced up thirty feet, was headed down again by a manoeuvre easier to shudder over than to describe, and when she came to rest on the bottom found herself being swiveled right round the compass.

They watched the compass with much interest: "It was concluded, therefore, that the vessel (E-11 is one of the few who speak of themselves as vessels as well as boats) was resting on the shoal under Leander Tower and was being turned round by the current."

So they corrected her, started the motors, and bumped gently down into eighty-five feet of water, with no more knowledge than the lady in the sack where any bump would land them, and the next day was spent resting in the centre of the Sea of Marmora.

That was their favorite preening perch between operations because it gave them a chance to tidy the boat and bathe; and they were cleanly people, both in their methods and their persons. When they boarded a craft and found nothing of consequence they "parted with many expressions of good-will," and E-11 had a good wash.

Steamer Tries to Ram.

She gives her reasons at length, for going in and out of Constantinople and straits is all in the day's work, but going dirty, you understand, is serious. She had "of late noticed the atmosphere in the boat becoming very oppressive, the reason, doubtless, being that there was a quantity of dirty linen aboard, and also a scarcity of fresh water, a necessitated limit being placed on the frequency of personal washing."

Hence the centre of the Sea of Marmora and all inside playing overside and as much laundry work as time and the service allowed.

One of the reasons, by the way, why we shall be good friends with the Turk again is that he has many of our ideas about decency.

In due time E-11 went back to her base. She had discovered a way of using unspent torpedoes twice over, which surprised the enemy, and she had as nearly as possible been cut down by a ship which she thought was running away from her, instead of which she made the discovery at 3,000 yards—the stranger steamed straight at her. "The enemy then witnessed a somewhat spectacular dive at full speed from the surface to twenty feet in as many seconds. He then really did turn tail and was seen no more."

Going through the straits, she observed an empty troopship at anchor, but reserved her torpedoes in the hope of picking up some battleships lower down. Not finding these in the narrows, she nosed her way back and sank a trooper, afterward continuing her journey down the straits.

Off Kilid Bahr something happened. She got out of trim and had to be fully flooded before she could be brought to her required depth. It might have been whirlpools under the water or other things.

They tell a story of a boat which once went mad in these very waters, and, for no reason ascertainable from within, plunged to deeps that contractors do not allow for, rocked up again like a swordfish, and would doubtless have so continued till she died, had not something she had fouled dropped off and let her recover her composure.

Fouls a Mine in the Straits.

An hour later: "I heard a noise similar to grounding. Knowing this to be impossible in the water in which the boat then was, I came up to twenty feet to investigate, and observed a large mine, preceding the periscope at a distance of about twenty feet, which was apparently hung up by its moorings to the port hydroplane." The hydroplanes are the fins at the bow and stern which regulate submarines.

A diving mine weighs anything from hundredweights to half tons. Sometimes it explodes if you merely think about it. At others you can batter it like an empty sardine tin and it submits meekly. But at no time is it meant to wear on a hydroplane.

They dared not come up to unhitch it, owing to the batteries ashore, so they pushed the thing ahead of them until they got outside of Kum Kale. They went full astern and emptied the after tanks, which brought the bows down, and in this posture rose to the surface, "when the rush of waters from the screws, together with the sternway gathered, allowed the mine to fall clear of the vessel."

How a fool, said Dr. Johnson, would have tried to describe that.

RED CROSS IN Y. M. C. A.

Use of a Room Given to the Bronx County Chapter.

At a concert given for the newly organized Bronx County Chaper of the American Red Cross at the Union Branch of the Y. M. C. A., 161st Street and Washington Avenue, the Bronx, last night the Y. M. C. A. donated a room to the chapter. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Red Cross women will begin making needed articles, there. All donations to the Bronx Chapter should be sent there, and the Y. M. C. A. hereafter will be the headquarters of the chapter.

H. B. Burrell made an address last night at the concert. The following officers have been elected to conduct the Red Cross work in the Bronx: Chairman—Ellen L. Adee; Vice Chairman—Mrs. E. C. Potter; Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Miner; Secretary — Eleanor Jacob, and Executive Committee Members—Catherine S. Devereh, Mrs. James Henderson, Mrs. Charles Hewitt, and Harry Harper.

$4,270,000 FOR A MINE.

Chicago and New York Men Buy Cripple Creek Property.

DENVER, Colo., June 23.—Cresson mine, one of the richest in the Cripple Creek District, has been sold to a syndicate of Chicago and New York men for $4,270,000, according to an announcement made today.

It was stated that the actual transfer would take place in ten days.

SENTENCE NONCOMBATANTS

British Court-Martial Four Conscientious Objectors.

LONDON, June 23.—The Daily News says that four privates in the noncombatants corps—composed of men with conscientious scruples against fighting who are detailed to work behind the lines—were court-martialed at Boulogne for refusing to obey orders and sentenced to death.

The sentence was later commuted to ten years' imprisonment. The affair has caused a sensation and will be taken up for discussion in Parliament on Monday.

DERIDE PARIS CONFERENCE.

German Papers Say Its Resolutions Are of No Importance.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, June 24, (via London.)—German newspapers commenting on the Paris economic conference declare that the resolutions of the conference are of no importance, because all the matters dealt with will be adjusted in the peace negotiations. The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"No peace will be concluded which does not leave to our economic strength in the fullest manner and same room for expansion which it had previously. To conclude any other peace would be neither wise nor human, because it would lead in the shortest time to a repetition of the present world disaster."

NO BRIDE TO SAVE HIM.

O'Neill's Excuse for Pulling Fire Alarm Box Worthless.

Charles O'Neill, 25, a salesman, of 765 Eighth Avenue, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday morning charged with sending in a false alarm of fire from Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street. O'Neill said he had been celebrating, as he was to be married today, in the afternoon, and that a friend who was with him pulled the fire alarm box.

Magistrate Koenig gave him until 2 P. M. to prove that he was to be married, saying if such was the case the court would let him off with a fine. When O'Neill came into court the second time he said the marriage was to be an elopement, and Magistrate Koenig fined him $50, with the alternative of five days in jail.

Newark, Eng., Greets Newark, N. J.

From far off Newark-on-Trent, England, there came yesterday to the City Hall in Newark, N. J., a communication congratulating the latter city upon its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The communication is engrossed on heavy white paper, the lettering being in black, red, and gold, while the margins are in blue, gold, and black, with touches of pink. It bore the signatures W. E. Knight, Mayor of Newark-on-Trent; J. C. Kew, former Mayor, and Godfrey Tallento, Town Clerk.

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Even the ice cracks a smile when you serve

Club Cocktails

They go straight to the spot with a master blend, smooth as silk.

HOW BATOCKI WON FAVOR OF KAISER

The Food Dictator Attracted Attention by His Writing on Social and Political Topics.

BUILT UP EAST PRUSSIA

Popular There with All Classes for His Work in Reconstructing the Invaded Province.

Max Johann Otto Adolf Tortilovitz von Batocki, the "Food Dictator" upon whose activities the German people are counting so much in their war against the ever-increasing shortage of the necessaries of life, first attracted the attention of Kaiser Wilhelm through his writings on social and political questions, according to a rumor current in Germany and referred to in the following sketch of von Batocki's career written for the Berliner Tageblatt of May 27 by a prominent citizen of East Prussia:

"There was considerable surprise expressed in rather broad circles in October, 1914, when Adolf von Batocki was placed in charge of the devastated province of East Prussia. The higher officials in East Prussia knew that Batocki was a 'coming man.' About a year before the outbreak of the war, at an official banquet in Königsberg, a Privy Councillor offered to bet with any one of the company (before the roast, not when heated with wine) that the next Chief President would be named von Batocki. Nevertheless it created a stir that nobody from the ranks of the 'career' got the place as Chief President, and that the new man was looked at rather askance by his professional colleagues.

"Adolf von Batocki was born in 1868, the son of the eldest of the family and a chamberlain—he will be 48 years old July 31. He was educated by private tutors in Friedrichs College in Königsberg and at the Universities in Bonn, Strasburg, and Königsberg. He was a hussar at Bonn, a licensed lawyer and Assistant Judge, and a reserve officer of the Wrangel Cuirassiers. In 1895 he left the service of the State to devote himself entirely to the care of the 3,800-hectare estate of Bledau left to him at the death of his father.

From 1900 to 1907, as administrative official of his own district, the district of Königsberg, he was again a State official. During his term of office the suburbs of the district were incorporated with the city of Königsberg. Then he again bade adieu to office, but he could not refrain from taking part in the public service. He devoted his time to the tasks of local autonomy, occupied several such offices, and became interested in social and political associations, (as a strict Conservative,) was called to the House of Peers, and became President of the East Prussian Agricultural Chamber, which under his management was developed into a model institution.

"At that time Batocki began to write articles on social and political subjects. At first he occupied himself only with technical questions on taxation that are always of burning interest in taxplagued East Prussia. He wrote 'Against the Over-increase of District Taxes,' and said very plainly: 'If matters are let go as they are going at present within a generation Prussia, together with a number of rich and over-populated districts, will contain some parts of the country that will be thinly settled, backward in their economic and cultural conditions, poor in capital and the spirit of enterprise, and will be ill members of the body of the State, injuring the entire organism. And then he wrote a treatise on 'The Equalization of the District Taxes.' (It is said that the Kaiser's attention was first directed to him because of these writings.)

"But the rumor soon arose that he had 'land reform ideas;' that he wanted to start colonies and build individual homes, and that he saw the salvation of the State in the development of the poorer citizens to a condition of economic independence. When he deemed it necessary to give his ideas wide publicity he turned 'newspaper writer,' and the Königsberg papers gladly gave his articles a place on the front page. He also displayed a lively interest in the needs of commerce and industry.

"This prepared, von Batocki took the chair of Chief President just as he was about to go to the front. First of all, it was a highly uncomfortable place. The province was devastated and part of the administrative machinery scattered to the four winds. The target of sufferers and seekers of favors, and the object of the adulation of assistants, all of whom wanted to give him good advice, he began the herculean task of the restoration of order and the preliminary work of reconstruction with a firm hand. It was important that from the beginning he possessed the unqualified confidence of both the Kaiser and von Hindenburg, whose headquarters had been in East Prussia for several months.

"What he has done up to now in the matter of organization in East Prussia is typical. The work of reconstruction is making good progress, and the current of economic life is flowing. To be sure, the 'building council offices' created by him are occasionally called 'building handicapping offices' by those who do not think the work of reconstruction is going on rapidly enough or have seen their hoped-for big profits in building dissipated into thin air. But so long as the afflicted persons in East Prussia have no legal basis for their claims and can only count on the scanty means provided by advance payments of compensation, it is, unfortunately, impossible to arrive at the far-lying goal. Therefore we hope that the Reichstag, which has the task of deciding on the compensation proposal, will hurry up.

"That Batocki is very popular in East Prussia is shown by the confidence in him that animates all classes of the population. 'What? I shall go straight to Batocki in Königsberg,' is the cry when the award does not suit the complainant. The Chief President feels himself a countryman of the East Prussians. When on March 16, 1915, he delivered his address in the Chamber of Deputies in Berlin on the past, present and future of East Prussia, he defended the East Prussians against rumors of treason and espionage and made an energetic plea for the refugees.

"The next day he attended the meeting of the refugees in the New Philharmonic and began his address to them with: 'My dear fellow countrymen.' On that occasion J, as Chairman, addressed the following greeting to the Chief President: 'We feel doubly indebted to His Majesty, our King, for having selected for this important position in our home an East Prussian, a fellow countryman whom we hope from the room of our hearts may some day be called the restorer of East Prussia. In the name of this gathering, I offer Your Excellency my hand in order to show that my words are approved by this great assembly of refugees.'

"The East Prussians would be glad if Batocki could remain Chief President. But they are proud that a man from the East has been called to great tasks."

JEWELRY COST ADVANCES.

Wholesalers Say It Will Be Up 20 to 50 Per Cent. by Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23.—Christmas shoppers will pay from 20 to 50 per cent. higher for jewelry the coming holiday season than last year, according to delegates today at the closing of the convention of the National Wholesale Jewelers Association.

Diamonds have increased in price 40 per cent. since the war and are still soaring, due to the scarcity following shutting down of the mines that the men might go to the front. The foreign syndicates have said that the reserve supply of precious stones was practically exhausted, with no relief in sight. It was further stated that the situation would not be immediately remedied in case of an early close of the war, as the process of preparing a diamond for the market took a year. Other stones, also, were at almost prohibitive figures, it was said, and silver, it was reported, was now bringing 73 cents an ounce, as against 49 cents formerly. The jewelry industry also is experiencing a shortage of workmen and the pressure of an increased wage scale.

The association this afternoon went on record as favoring the proposed $100,000 newspaper advertising campaign in conjunction with the manufacturers and retailers. They condemn the so-called "scheme-goods" and "fly-by-night" shops, and saw the only possible relief for the legitimate trade through the medium of the daily periodical publications.

Officers elected today were: President, J. E. Reagen of Indianapolis; First Vice President, D. J. Gutman of Cincinnati; Second Vice President, R. H. Shutties of Dallas, Texas; Advisory Secretary, T. James Fernley of Philadelphia; Secretary, Thomas A. Fernley of Philadelphia, and Treasurer, M. N. Smith of Boston. Cincinnati and Atlantic City offered invitations for the next convention, which were left to be considered at an early meeting of the Executive Board.

WOULD CHANGE COUNTY LAW

Controller Travis Tells Clerks Need for Better Accounting.

State Controller Eugene M. Travis was the speaker yesterday at the meeting of the Supervisors' Clerks' Association of the State of New York at the Hotel Astor.

After telling the Supervisors the Controller's office was willing to co-operate with them and other officials to improve the system of accounting, State Controller Travis said:

"The State has furnished for your aid in my office a trained body of experts in these matters. One or more of them has visited your county in the past and pointed out the errors discovered. Those errors should be corrected. So far as they relate to procedure the clerk of the board is in the best position to correct.

"The thought has suggested itself to me that the method of financing counties might be improved. To improve it in the way that I think it should be require changes in the county law.

"I am convinced that the county law should outline more definitely the budget-making procedure; that each county should adopt a pay-as-you-go policy, which is not now possible under the law; that accounts against a county should be audited as often as once each month, although it is oftentimes impracticable to convene the Board of Supervisors that frequently, and that it might be well to have a uniform fiscal year prescribed by statute."

LIEUT. SMITH A SUICIDE.

Traffic Squad Officer Shoots Himself in Woods Near His Home.

Lieutenant John T. Smith, 53 years old, of Traffic C, who lived at 264 East 235th Street, the Bronx, committed suicide yesterday morning in a vacant lot on 234th Street, within a block of his home, by shooting himself in the head with a service pistol. He had been in ill health for a long time, and was convinced that his ailment was incurable.

He was married and the father of four children, the eldest 18 years and the youngest 6 months.

Lieutenant Smith's body was found by Italian laborers who were on their way to work. The Italians called Patrolman McDonald of the Wakefield Station, who summoned Dr. McGovern of Fordham Hospital. The body lay in some bushes. In the Lieutenant's left hand was a mirror. The supposition was that he used the mirror to guide the discharge of the pistol, which was found beside him. The body was removed to the Smith home.

Coroner Healy found that the Lieutenant had written three letters at his home; one was addressed to Captain Ormsby, Lieutenant Smith's superior officer; the second was to Dr. W. McChristie of 1,058 Cauldwell Avenue, Smith's family physician, and the third was for a sister.

Lieutenant Smith was originally appointed in the Park Police, but under the reorganization in 1898, he was transferred to the present force as a Lieutenant.

DOG ATTACKS SCHOOLGIRLS.

Two Pupils Bitten Before Policeman Kills Animal in Yard.

Forty small girls, members of class 1—B in Public School 58, at 209 East Fifty-third Street, were thrown into a panic yesterday when a brindle bulldog ran into the courtyard in which the children were enjoying recess games. Their screams attracted the notice of teachers, who endeavored to assemble the pupils in the main hall and then to close the doors.

Before this could be accomplished Sarah Cohen, 6 years old, of 232 East Eighteen Street, and Mary Catino, 6, of 336 East Eighteen Street, were bitten. They were treated at the German Hospital nearby and then taken to the Pasteur Institute for further precautions.

Patrolman Crotty of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station killed the animal with his nightstick and then notified the Department of Health. The carcass will be examined to ascertain if the animal had the rabies.

Roosevelt's Secretary Appeals.

Robert H. Elder, attorney for John McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's Private Secretary, appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday from the decision of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, who sentenced Mr. McGrath and his cousin, William Powers, to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island for thirty days for an alleged assault on Charles Lighte in a Brooklyn restaurant. Mr. Elder asserted that the Court of Special Sessions had given too much weight to the testimony of Lighte and his wife, which, the attorney argued, was apparently biased. The Appellate Division reserved decision.

12-Year Sentence for White Slaver.

Sentence of twelve years and four months in the State penitentiary was imposed yesterday on James Neapolitano, alias Kid Naples, of 730 Van Nest Avenue, the Bronx, by Judge Louis D. Gibbs in the Bronx County Court. Neapolitano a few days ago was convicted on a white-slave charge. He induced Marie Klein, 18-year-old daughter of the Rev. Charles Klein, pastor of Bethany Reformed Church, 286 East 160th Street, to leave her home, and forced her to lead an immoral life in a house on Fordham Road.

EGAN OF MORGAN CO. LINKED WITH BURNS

Publicity Man for the Banking Firm Is Jointly Accused in the Seymour Case.

HELD IN ONLY $100 BAIL

Charge Against Co-Defendants Is Unlawfully Causing the Publication of Private Papers.

Joined with William J. Burns as defendant in a charge of unlawfully causing the publication of private papers, Martin Egan, publicity manager for J. P. Morgan & Co., was held in $100 bail for Special Sessions by Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday. The same disposition was made of the complaint against Burns. In both cases the charge was based on the raid made by Burns on the office of Seymour & Seymour at 120 Broadway, in which the detective sought to obtain evidence that the shooting was accidental and that he was in love with the girl and would not willingly have harmed her. Justice Hayett held him without bail for the action of the Criminal Court here.

Candory several days ago took some horses from Philadelphia to the farm of Miss Piccioni's father. His first visit there caused him to fall deeply in love with the girl, and she reciprocated, he said. Because of the girl, he induced her father to employ him, and he went to work on the farm.

He said he was in a shed on the farm last night and saw there an old-fashioned gun, upon which he took down and was examining when it went off. The charge struck the girl as she was passing in front of the shed. Her whole chest was torn out and she died instantly. Candory fled and, after being hunted by a posse all night, was captured at daylight.

Lawyer Held on Larceny Charge.

William C. Mayne, a lawyer, 54 years old, of 134 Tompkins Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., was held for trial in $5,000 bail yesterday in Washington Heights Court on a charge of grand larceny growing out of $1,000 worth of Cuban sugar bonds. The complainant, Captain Charles T. Westcott, United States Marine Corps, 136 Stuyvesant Place, Brooklyn, alleged that Mayne withheld the bonds pending the settlement of claims for legal service extending over two years.

FARMHAND KILLS A GIRL.

Arrested, Candory Says Old Shotgun Was Accidentally Discharged.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 23.—John Candory, 20 years old, who said his home was in Philadelphia, was brought here this morning from Waterford, a farming community in the southern section of Camden County, and locked up charged with having shot and killed Angelina Piccioni, 16 years old. He alleged that the shooting was accidental and that he was in love with the girl and would not willingly have harmed her. Justice Hayett held him without bail for the action of the Criminal Court here.

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Does Alcohol?

Ruin and Degrade *as the Teetotalers say*

Feed and Build *as the Brewers say*

Cheer and Stimulate *as the Distillers say*

Does one little drink a day kill a man five years before his time?

Do two drinks a day cut down a man's memory?

Dr. Bowers tells the whole story in

ALCOHOL

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You'll also be able to figure out from the scientific tests whether you are the exception or the rule,—if you can drink safely or must let it alone.

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Author of "The Balance of Power," etc.

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Officers Tell of Great Strides Toward Efficiency, Due to Schools and New Methods.

MOBILIZATION GIVES TEST

Quick Response to President's Call Proves Value of Plans and Devices Prepared for Emergencies.

Amid the excitement incident to the mobilization of the National Guard officers at headquarters in the Municipal Building, who recalled yesterday the lively times of the Spanish war days, found time to note the changes since 1898.

Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief of the Commissary Department, said there had been great improvement in mobilization efficiency in eighteen years. "Take transportation, always a problem of prime importance," said Colonel Sternberger. "Conditions were probably as good as could be expected in 1898, but there were many complaints. Today the railroads have the transportation mapped out to a nicety and are prepared to move on short notice large bodies of troops to any part of the country."

"I should say the improvements in mobilization could safely be put down at several hundred per cent.," added Lieut. Col. McCann, Colonel Sternberger's assistant in the Quartermaster's Corps. "While we learned many useful lessons from that war, our greatest progress in efficiency, I should say, has grown out of better systems adopted little by little in the last five or six years.

Health a First Consideration.

"One of the greatest benefits to the militia efficiency of the State has been the establishment of the Quartermasters' schools with their system of thorough instruction and the rigid examinations of officers which are held twice a year. It has given us a larger body of trained men, well equipped for quick action in times of emergency, and we are reaping the benefits of that system today.

"The physical welfare of the enlisted men is also looked after more carefully than any one had thought of in 1898. While vaccination is not peremptory, the typhoid serum treatment is mandatory upon every man before he is mustered into his regiment. This has been required by the National Guard of New York for about two years. There have also been many other improvements in the sanitary system of the militia.

"So far as the mobilization has to do with the proper equipment of the enlisted men in regard to camp equipage, clothing, and other necessities there has been no trouble at all. In these respects all of the armories are fully equipped up to the total number of the enlisted men and as new recruits are added additional equipment is at once provided. Tents, blankets, knapsacks and all the other trappings are ready for immediate use and the means of quick transportation have been provided.

"The militia of the State is ready for active service at the front in everything except ammunition. Only a comparatively small amount of ammunition is kept in the armories, just enough for the usual rifle practice and for emergency roll calls. I mean by that that the National Guard will not go to the front with any large amount of ammunition. That will be provided by the Government as occasion demands at the fighting line.

"So far as provisions are concerned," added Colonel McCann, "while arrangements have been made for getting large supplies at once, if urgently needed, our division is peculiarly fortunate at this time in having its supply all ready. For more than two weeks we have been providing the necessary food supply for the manoeuvres at Camp Whitman, and those supplies are ready for immediate use."

State's Own Cavalry Horses.

Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, who recently was placed on the reserve list after twenty-seven years' service in the National Guard, thirteen of which he was Major of Squadron A and then two years Colonel of the First Cavalry, said that the cavalry of the State was never before in such excellent condition for quick and efficient service as today.

"In the first place the State owns a number of horses for cavalry use," he said. They are not many but they serve as a basis to the ownership of a large number of efficient mounts for any emergency service. These horses are kept at the Division cavalry quarters at Van Cortlandt Park, formerly used by Squadron A, but the squadron now owns its own farm near Nyack. In addition to Squadron A of New York, the troops at Syracuse, Albany, Rochester, and the First Cavalry of Brooklyn all have their farms, used not only for the pasturage of the horses and general training, but also for the raising of fodder, a valuable thing for cavalry efficiency. The Syracuse and Albany troops are provided with mounts for every enlisted man and I think the same is true of Buffalo, which is about to go into its new armory. All of these changes for more efficient cavalry service have been the result of experience in the last few years.

"The cavalry was also the first unit in the guard to maintain independent camp work. The infantry took it up by degrees and under General O'Ryan the camp training has been developed as never before. Eighteen years ago the staff officers were really the only ones who understood military needs. Now with the various schools, including those for non-commissioned officers, every branch of the service is thoroughly posted on its duties. This improved efficiency in getting out the men quickly was well shown last Sunday night when the news was received from Washington of the calling out of the guard. As soon as the Colonel of a regiment got the news, he communicated with his Captains and they in turn to the Sergeants while the latter got the heads of the different squadrons on the telephone and they notified the men on their respective lists. It was all done quickly. In the Spanish war days there was nothing like that and it took a long time to send word to the enlisted men as the work was all done by the head officers.

Ample Supply of Wagons.

"Another aid to quick mobilization is the fact that every organization has its proper number of escort wagons. The wagons are in the armories, and the men are trained to assemble them quickly. In the Spanish war times if a regiment needed wagons it had to send to the State Arsenal for them, and as comparatively few were on hand, in case of emergency, it would require considerable time to get them. Provision has also been made for securing the necessary horses promptly."

General Bridgman spoke with great favor of the establishment of the mounted scout system which has been adopted very successfully by several regiments of infantry, including the Seventh and Seventy-first of this city. These mounted scouts in the infantry service and the motor cycle equipment of some batteries are proving valuable assistants to the cavalry in carrying messages and other field duties.

TO AID RUMANIAN JEWS.

Conference Proposes to Work for Equal Rights After War.

At the request of President Adolph Kraus of the order B'nai B'rith, a committee of the American League of Rumanian Jews met in conference with him yesterday at the Hotel Astor, to arrange for a national and an international co-operative effort toward securing for the Jews in Rumania equal civil, economic, and political rights with the citizens of that country. Mr. Kraus informed the committee that he had received documents of the greatest importance concerning conditions of the Jews in Rumania, with suggestions for various plans of action in their behalf.

While the Jewish population, which comprises about 250,000 of the inhabitants of Rumania, chiefly in the northern part of the country, are not threatened with physical danger, they are persecuted in several forms under the civil laws. The Jews of Rumania have never been admitted to general citizenship, although there have been instances of this being accorded to a few as a special privilege, in recognition of some individual commercial importance or reward for personal benefactions.

In a general way it was pointed out at the conference that the old exclusive laws of Rumania were still being applied vigorously against the Jews, regardless of the long ancestry of many of them in the country, and under these laws the Jew generally has no better status in Rumania than a foreigner. Although deprived of all political rights the Jews are welcomed for service in the army of Rumania, but are never permitted to have a commission or rank to which their services may entitle them, it was said.

After the conference the committee announced that in co-operation with other organizations efforts would be made to bring the situation to the attention of the American people in the hope of enlisting their sympathy and interest in the project. Similar efforts are to be made by organizations in France, Switzerland, and Germany, all aiming to bring about the emancipation of the Rumanian Jew at the end of the European war.

HOLD UP U-BOAT'S LETTER.

Spanish Authorities Said Not to Have Delivered It to Embassy.

MADRID, June 23, (via Paris.)—Great interest and curiosity is manifested over the visit of the German submarine to Cartagena bearing a letter to King Alfonso from the German Emperor. El Liberal is skeptical concerning the explanation that the letter is merely one of thanks for the treatment shown the Germans interned from the Kamerunia.

The paper points out the peculiarity of the choice of a submarine to carry imperial documents and says that the commander of the undersea craft committed an offense against international rules by entering the port and communicating with the German interned ship Roma before the Spanish naval authorities were consulted.

Premier Romanones, interviewed concerning the visit, says that the Spanish Government will not permit its neutrality to be brought into question under any circumstances and will insist on the strict observance of international regulations concerning the entrance of belligerent warships into neutral ports.

The letter which the submarine brought has not been turned over to the German Embassy and no further details have been learned regarding it.

SURROGATE REBUKES JUROR

Conversation with Will Contestant Causes Mistrial.

Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler yesterday severely censured Arnold Aram, a business man of 271 West Seventy-third Street, and a member of the probate jury, who some days ago caused a mistrial at a will contest by conversing with one of the contestants during the noon recess. The trial was nearly concluded when the incident occurred, which greatly angered the court.

When Mr. Aram appeared yesterday through an attorney he admitted that he had allowed his sympathies to get the best of him. According to his story, he was walking through the corridor when he discovered Mrs. Ray Phillips of 7 Sylvan Place, the Bronx, who was one of the contestants of the will of Samuel Horowitz, the case on trial, weeping copiously. He was touched by her distress, and offered his condolences. The incident was reported to Surrogate Fowler, who declared a mistrial. Aram said he was not born in this country, and was unfamiliar with jury ethics. He assured the court that he meant no harm. In rebuking him, Surrogate Fowler said:

"You, while serving on a probate jury, have been guilty by your own confession of talking with a contestant concerning the will laid before you in your capacity as a juryman. You, however, stated that you were not born in this country. I infer from your statement that you came from a land where trial by jury is not a familiar institution.

"It is very unfortunate for a large share of the population of this State that they are now obliged to commit their fortunes, as well as their lives and liberties, to jurymen not familiar with an institution which they and their predecessors have held in reverence and high esteem for centuries. But it is so."

Surrogate Fowler told Aram that he was utterly unfit to serve on a jury, and a repetition of the offense would result in severe punishment. The court also pointed out to him that his conduct had cost the county a large sum of money for a new jury and trial.

FRENCH PRISONERS WORK.

More Than 600 Employed in Steel Plants in Duisburg, Prussia.

More than 600 French prisoners of war are working in the steel works at Duisburg, Prussia, the skilled men receiving 48 cents a day and the unskilled from 12 cents to 19 cents, according to Alexandre Burnouf, Secretary of the Central Labor Union of Cherbourg, who escaped from Duisburg on the night of May 6 and crossed the Dutch border.

Burnouf, who reached Boulogne a few weeks ago via Rotterdam and London, is also reported as saying that there were some Russian prisoners working at Duisburg. He was taken prisoner at Maubeuge in September, 1914, and was kept in the prison camp at Friedrichsfelde until April, 1915, when he was transferred to Duisburg.

RIFLE AMMUNITION IS A WAR PROBLEM

Volunteer Army of 500,000 Could Not Be Equipped at Once, Officers Say.

NOT ENOUGH ARMS, EITHER

Cartridges Being Exported to Europe Would Not Serve Because of Difference in Calibre.

If President Wilson should call for a volunteer army of 500,000, the problem of supplying small arms ammunition would be the biggest one with which the War Department would have to deal, according to information yesterday from United States Army sources. In fact, the problem of supplying with ammunition the 100,000 National Guardsmen, if they are sent to actual warfare in Mexico, would be no small one, it was stated.

Of all the millions of rounds of ammunition made in this country in the last two years for the armies of Europe not one cartridge is of any use for the United States Army rifle. This means not only that none of the finished article in this country made for export is of any value to the War Department, but that the tools and other equipment for their manufacture won't make the cartridge Uncle Sam wants just now.

The War Department has stored in its arsenals a reserve of rifles estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000. The exact figures are a secret guarded by the General Ordnance Bureau in Washington. There is maintained in the arsenals, State and national, a certain ratio of rounds of ammunition to the number of rifles in reserve. This supply would be heavily drawn upon for the use of the Guard if sent into Mexico, for the ammunition for the militia is all furnished by the National Government. If there was a call for ammunition to supply 500,000 soldiers there would be a serious deficit, it was said.

Export Arms Not Available.

Furthermore, the rifles that have been made in this country for the European armies are not available for the United States Army. This means that the tools for making them are not suited for making rifles for United States soldiers.

Although it was said within the last two years that there was an understanding between the War Department and the makers of arms and ammunition, army officers said yesterday they thought this was rather indefinite, and spoke of the failure of Congress to appropriate funds to carry out this plan of having all the big ammunition factories ready to work for the War Department. It was their opinion that it would be many weeks before American ammunition factories could get to making ammunition for the United States Army.

At present the ammunition for the army is made at Government arsenals, the largest of which is the Frankfort Arsenal in Philadelphia. But these arsenals, it was said, are not capable of supplying sufficient ammunition either for 500,000 men or as fast as it might be used in actual warfare by the 100,000 National Guardsmen and the 50,000 regular army fighters.

The European army orders for which ammunition is being made in this country are 6 and 8 millimeters calibre; the United States Army rifle is 3-7 of an inch calibre.

It was pointed out that, while nothing could be gained through the seizure by the Government of ammunition or small arms already manufactured in this country for export, it would be possible for the War Department to see that plenty of ammunition material was kept in this country. It was not generally believed that actual war in Mexico would mean a very great curtailment of the export of arms and ammunition to the Allies because of the fact that the actual output of American munition factories could easily furnish the army in a short time when the tools are ready.

Clothing and Animals in Plenty.

Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, chief of the National Guard Commissary Department, and Lieut. Col. Henry A. Bostwick, in charge of the State Arsenal, both referred all inquiries as to ammunition to the War Department.

The War Department furnishes also clothing for the Guard. Colonel Bostwick said yesterday that an ample supply for the National Guard was in reserve. It was said that in the event of the calling out of 500,000 volunteers the problem of clothing would not be a formidable one, as it could be quickly made up in the hundreds of clothing factories in America which can do the work. It was said that foreign war business had not at all affected this source of equipment.

Colonel Sternberger announced yesterday the purchase of 7,000 horses and mules for the New York National Guard in Western markets.

"The dealers have shown a decided readiness to accommodate us," he said. "They have offered to the National Guard animals which were intended for export to Europe."

The prices paid were not made public, but were reported to have been high as compared with what the animals would have cost in other years because of the diminution in the supply of horses fit for cavalry duty owing to the drafts for European cavalry. Colonel Sternberger said that 1,000 horses and 500 mules would be delivered in Camp Whitman tomorrow morning by local contractors through whom they had been purchased. The animals reached New York last night on special trains of horse cars.

As for food, both regular army officers and officers of the National Guard said there was no difficulty at all. Colonel Sternberger said all supplies were being bought in the open market. The prices of food are high, with no shortage, it was said.

200 YACHTS IN CRUISE.

Craft of All Classes Will Enter Novel Interclub Event.

When last Winter the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club suggested an interclub cruise "for the promotion of sport and good fellowship among all yachtsmen," some doubt existed as to the success of the scheme. But as the plans for a week of combined racing and cruising for both sail and power boats developed, and the Indian Harbor Club at Greenwich, Conn., the Huntington Club at Huntington Bay, L. I.; the Black Rock Club at Bridgeport, Conn.; the Stamford, (Conn.) Club, and the Manhasset Bay Club at Port Washington, L. I., all agreed in turn to be entertainers of the cruising yachtsmen, and the American Power Boat Association, the Long Island Sound Power Boat Association, and members of the New York Yacht Club agreed to give the scheme their support and co-operation its success became assured.

The United States Government also gave the cruise an official sanction and detailed the torpedo boat destroyer Balch to accompany the fleet, serving as a committee boat and also as an observation boat for the naval experts aboard. The revenue cutter Mohawk was also assigned to have Governmental supervision over the several courses and to keep them clear so that the power boats might have a thorough test.

Something over two hundred craft, propelled by motors, engines, and sails, will take part in the cruise, which begins on Monday morning, and which officially ends on the following Friday night.

Interest of the yachtsmen will centre, naturally, in the racing for the cups offered by the Commodores of the six clubs, by the American Power Boat Association which have promoted the plan, and by a number of other yachtsmen. All these are to be contested for in a series of races continuing through six days. Cups will go to the winners of the series on the point system instead of to the winer of a single event. This will keep the sailors keyed to their best efforts for a week.

The joint committee in charge of the cruise has arranged for four racing courses all the week except on Monday, when there will be three courses for the sailing craft and two for the power boats, the short run from Oyster Bay to Greenwich making this possible. These courses have been arranged so that the power boats will not interfere with the sailing craft in the port-to-port runs.

Runs across and up and down the Sound will be made on Monday from Oyster Bay to Greenwich; on Tuesday across the Sound to Huntington Bay; to the eastward to Bridgeport on Wednesday; thence south to Stamford on Thursday; and finally across the Sound once more on Friday to Manhasset Bay, where the racing fleet will disband, the fleet will cross the Sound again to New Rochelle for the annual ball of that club on Saturday. After a rest on Sunday the sailors will on Monday go to Rye for the American Yacht Club's regatta, winding up the sport with the Larchmont Club's annual regatta on Tuesday.

The longest run will be on Thursday, from Black Rock Light to the Stamford Light. This will give the largest vessels of the sailing fleet a race of twenty-six and one-half miles, the smaller of the windjammers seventeen miles, the express cruisers a dash of thirty-two and one-half miles, and the cruisers seventeen miles. The sailing craft will begin their starts at 10 o'clock each morning, the power boats will be sent away at 11:30. There will be different handicaps each day, except on the run from Huntington to Black Rock, when they will all race on even terms, preparatory to the past-performance handicaps, which will be used for the last two races of the cruise.

But one drawback is in sight this season and that is the inability of shipyards to get yachts out in time to participate, and the failure of engine builders to deliver motors for installation in hulls now completed in a dozen yards and waiting for motive power. Last week motors were being rushed to local yards by express in order that yachts might be ready and for a week all the yards hereabout have been working day and night to get craft in shape.

TO HOLD MOTOR BOAT RACE.

Jamaica Bay Association Plans Contest Around Long Island.

Under the auspices of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay a motor-boat race around Long Island is to be run on July 2, 3 and 4. The race will cover 230 nautical miles, and will begin and end at the anchorage of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club at Rockaway Beach. There will be races for two classes of power boats of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty feet over-all length, hunting cabin cruisers and glass cabin cruisers, each divided again into three classes, according to A. P. B. A. rules of 1915.

The start will be made at 2 P. M., on Sunday, July 2, the craft going through Beach Channel to Norton's Point on Coney Island, to and through New York Bay, the East River, Long Island Sound, Block Island Sound, to the eastern end of Long Island, rounding at Montauk Point, and through the Atlantic Ocean to Rockaway Point, thence through the Beach Channel along Rockaway Beach to the starting point. A time limit of forty-eight hours is set for the completion of the run by all classes in order to get one of the prizes. No restriction is made as to the crews which may be carried, and entries must be made forty-eight hours before the race. Any boat enrolled in any recognized yacht club belonging to a racing association is eligible to entry.

The association will also have a race around Staten Island, forty-four nautical miles, on Aug. 13, starting at 10 A. M., from the Rockaway Point Yacht Club anchorage, on which day there will also be a race for sailing craft to Old Orchard light and return, a distance of twenty-two nautical miles. These two races will give an opportunity for testing the seagoing qualities of all classes of both sail and power boats, provision having been made for all kinds of craft, whether power or sail propelled.

Degree for Neiderhoffer.

In THE TIMES list of graduates at the commencement of the City College of New York on Thursday the name of Martin Neiderhoffer, who received the degree of Bachelor of Science, was inadvertently omitted.

SCIENCE THE AID OF MODERN CROOK

He Keeps Pace with Police Efficiency by Inventing New Tricks for His Trade.

BURGLAR'S DUMMY SAFE

Electric Drill Used by the Crackmen of Today—Summer Exodus Brings Thieves Here.

The Detective Bureau has classified and indexed all of the different kinds of criminals and has carefully noted their methods of work. The crook today is, if anything, more careful and cautious than his old-time prototype, and in committing crime and trying to conceal it he is resorting more and more to science and invention. If the police have become more efficient in their methods, so has he, and it is not always an easy task to discover him and track him to his lair.

The safe burglar, for example, used to take an hour or more to open a safe, and the operation was done with a good deal of noise. Safes are better built today and are not so easy to get into, so there has been a decrease in the number of this kind of burglaries. When the crook does operate now he uses an electric drill and works almost noiselessly. The safe men who at present are giving the police trouble do not attempt to crack the large safes but go after those used by small shopkeepers.

These burglars have recently resorted to trickery in attempts to puzzle the police. After gaining entrance to a building, if the safe was in the front of the store where its outline could be seen from the street, they would drag it to the rear of the shop, and substitute in its place a duplicate safe made of pasteboard.

A few months ago thieves entered a cigar store in Lenox Avenue near 116th Street. They dragged the safe to the rear of the store, and left one of these pasteboard affairs in its place. A passing policeman looked in the window. There was something about the safe which looked queer to him. He observed by the dim light that its gilded lines were not quite straight. At first he thought the light was playing a trick on his eyes, but a closer inspection convinced him that it was not the real store safe. He hurriedly summoned another policeman. They entered the store and caught three men working on the real safe.

The loft burglar had quite a profitable time of it until the police found out his methods of work. He would conceal himself in a building before it was closed for the night. After the help had departed, and the watchman was out of sight, he would help himself to the particular kind of loot he was after—bolts of silk, cloth, or furs. This, with the aid of confederates, he would remove to a nearby cellar. If there was much loot to be removed he would sometimes use a wagon. The plunder would remain in the cellar until such a time as the thieves thought it could safely be carted away and disposed of.

The advent of Summer always brings thieves and burglars to town. It is the season when apartments and houses are closed, and when windows and doors are frequently left open, making things easier for the thieves. The department is issuing a warning to householders not to let thieves know the family is away for the Summer. Many persons on leaving their apartments pull down the window shades. This is always a sign to thieves that the family is away. A thief will observe such an apartment for several days. After he has convinced himself that the family is away he will break into the apartment and ransack it.

The dumbwaiter thief is active at this season of the year. He works with a confederate. He is small and wiry. He gets on the dumbwaiter, and his companion in the basement hoists him to the floor of a deserted apartment. It is a simple matter for him to jimmie the dumbwaiter door into the kitchen.

Then there is the fire-escape burglar. He operates on a fire escape down a roof or hall floor. Two such thieves usually work together, one as a lookout to sound a warning to his companion at the first sign of danger. A fire-escape burglar has been operating about Washington Heights that the police would like to get. He has a peculiar sense of humor. After robbing his victims he takes pleasure in hiding their clothing in odd places. His victims have found their trousers hanging on fire escapes, behind radiators, and stuffed in the family ice box.

In several precincts the police are warning householders to be on the lookout for bogus Inspectors. This thief gets into a flat on a pretext that he has come to inspect the gas meter. When he departs something is found to be missing. The dishonest servant has come to play a considerable part in the city's crime. She gets a position by using fake recommendations. She usually remains no longer than two or three days in a place. When the family goes out to spend the evening the servant decamps with the family valuables. This thief often works with a male confederate, whom she keeps informed of the movements of the family. Two years ago three sisters, posing as servants, got more than $20,000 worth of loot before they were caught.

A game now being tried by thieves is to call up a grocery store or wine shop and order several dollars' worth of goods to be delivered at once to the apartment of Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones, at such and such an address. The man giving the order requests the store to send change for $10. A delivery boy is sent to the house with the goods and the money. At the entrance to the house he is met by a man who asks him if he has the order for Smith.

"I am Mr. Smith," the man says. "Give me the change for the $10, and I'll run up to the apartment and get the money for you." Needless to say, he does not return, and on inquiry it is found that no one by the name of Smith lives in the house.

NEW LINE TO BATH BEACH.

Subway and West End Elevated Trains in Service Today.

Regular service on the new West End elevated line in Brooklyn will begin at 12:40 P. M. today from Chambers Street as far as Sixty-second Street and New Utrecht Avenue, and a shuttle service will be operated from Sixty-second Street to Eighteenth Avenue.

The West End line service will operate on the express tracks in the Fourth Avenue subway between 6:26 A. M. and 12:46 A. M., regularly stopping at Pacific Street and Thirty-sixth Street in the subway and at Ninth Avenue, Fort Hamilton Parkway, Fiftieth Street, Fifty-fifth Street, and Sixty-second Street. The shuttle from Sixty-second Street stops at Seventy-first Street, Seventy-ninth Street, and Eighteenth Avenue.

The running time from Eighteenth Avenue to Chambers Street will be 26 minutes by express trains and 31 minutes by local trains. From 12:46 A. M. to 6:26 A. M. service from Chambers Street to Eighteenth Avenue will be operated over the local tracks in the Fourth Avenue subway.

At the Ninth Avenue station there will be an opportunity to change from the West End subway trains to trains on the Culver line and vice versa, also an opportunity to change to the local trains on the Fifth Avenue elevated line.

MAGISTRATE FREES SOLDIER

Dooley Speeds Burkle's Trial So He Can Join His Battery.

To prevent Robert Burkle of 1,851 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, from being tried for desertion from Battery F, Second Field Artillery, Magistrate Dooley went in person from the Jefferson Market Court yesterday to Bellevue Hospital to take testimony from the complainant against Burkle on a charge of felonious assault. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate released Burkle.

Burkle was a passenger in an automobile operated by Charles Clanese of 225 East Fourteenth Street, which, on the night of June 20, struck and injured Daniel Kiernan of 411 East Thirty-seventh Street at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Kiernan was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Corporal T. P. Kavanagh, Burkle's superior officer, appeared before Magistrate Dooley yesterday and said he had been looking for Burkle for two days. He requested that Burkle be tried at once, instead of waiting until Kiernan was out of the hospital, so that the soldier might be released from prison and go with his battery to Texas.

Burkle, on his release, went first to see his wife and 3 days' old baby, born since his arrest, and then went to join his battery. Clanese was held in $100 bail for examination on Aug. 4.

214 INCHES OF NEW SKIN.

Eight-Year-Old Girl Recovers from Burns After Two Years.

Pearl Guerin, 8 years old, went home to 87 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, yesterday well and happy after two years and three weeks in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

In that time 214 square inches of skin had been grafted on her body to replace that lost when she was burned in a bonfire. Mrs. Guerin, Pearl's mother, was operated on five times and gave 186 inches of skin. The father was operated on several times and gave the rest.

For more than a year the child was compelled to lie face down on her cot, with a wire frame holding the bedclothes from her body.

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CROWD FIGHTS POLICEMAN.

Hettrick Has to Shoot Man in Leg to Make Arrest.

When Patrolman Hettrick of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station tried to stop a row between Frank Rogers, 23 years old, of 1,317 Second Avenue, and his wife, Mrs. Ella Rogers, 23 years old, of 511 East Eighty-first Street, last night, the two turned on the officer, and a fight resulted, in which Rogers was shot in the leg, also receiving a scalp wound.

Rogers and his wife, who live at different addresses, had been to a dance in a hall at Ninety-sixth Street and Second Avenue. After leaving there they began to quarrel, and at Ninety-fourth Street and Second Avenue the policeman told them to stop. They attacked the officer, who arrested them. Others who had been at the dance rescued them from the policeman, and they leaped on a Second Avenue car, followed by the officer, who in the scramble had lost the larger portion of his trousers and some other clothing. The fight was resumed on the car, and continued until Eighty-eighth Street was reached, when the officer fired his revolver several times.

Rogers and his wife were taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, where a surgeon from the Reception Hospital looked after Rogers's injuries, and also the bruises received by the policeman.

Rogers and his wife were arrested on charges of felonious assault and resisting an officer. Hettrick believed that at least one other of the crowd who attacked him was shot.

Late in the night Thomas Mangan, 18 years old, of 1,408 Third Avenue, was taken to Bellevue Hospital by James Kelly, who gave the Forty-ninth Street dock as his address. Mangan was suffering from bullet wounds in the face and thigh and said he had been shot in a fracas at Forty-ninth Street and East River.

Patrolman Schroeder of the East Fifty-first Street station went there, but said he could find no one who had heard of any fight.

Blind Pupils Visit Coney Island.

One hundred and fifty blind children from the public schools of Brooklyn, each with a fellow pupil as a guide, were taken in thirty-eight automobiles to Coney Island yesterday by the Council of Jewish Women. The party, in charge of Mrs. Michael Cohn, left Eastern Parkway and Bedford Avenue shortly after noon and reached Luna Park about 3 o'clock. As the guests of the Luna Park Company, Oscar C. Jurney, manager, the children did everything that was to be done, went through every "stunt," tried all the thrills, and at the close of the program sat down to a feast of ice cream, cake, popcorn, peanuts, candy, and lemonade. The party returned at 5 o'clock.

To Philadelphia in a 5th Av. Bus.

A delegation of forty-four members of the Advertising Club, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, left early yesterday for the Advertising Convention, which opens tomorrow in Philadelphia, in a Fifth Avenue bus. The bus was designated the official car of the delegation as typical of New York City. The car will head the delegation in the parade, which will open the convention.

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DUAL CONTRACTS COST B. R. T. HIGH

Thompson Committee Hears of Fat Fees Paid Out to Lawyers.

VOUCHERS IN EVIDENCE

Mayor's Refusal to Surrender Records Brings Sharp Criticism from the Chairman.

The Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday continued its investigation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's connection with the dual subway contract. It was brought out that it had paid thousands of dollars to lawyers working for corporations other than the B. R. T.

It was established that the law firm of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone had received $50,000 from the B. R. T. in connection with transactions between that corporation and the Central Trust Company. It was also established that Cravath & Henderson had received $12,642 and a similar amount from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who were participants in the transaction. Spooner & Cotton received $35,000, and Philip J. Britt, Morgan J. O'Brien and Charles A. Collin, respectively, $2,000, $2,500 and $2,800. The three last named were retained in the Admiralty Realty Company's suit about which there has been considerable evidence.

Mr. Abel, Auditor of the B. R. T., produced vouchers for the checks paid to the lawyers after Perley Morse, chartered accountant of the committee, had checked up the amounts. Mr. Morse has been going over the files of the B. R. T. for the last two weeks.

Joline, Larkin & Rathbone are counsel for the Central Trust Company, and for that reason Mr. Shuster, assistant counsel for the committee, said he could not see why the Interborough had paid them $50,000 for negotiations between their own company and the B. R. T. Their bill read:

"For professional services rendered under or in connection with contracts between the B. R. T. and our company and others on the other part evidenced by letters dated June 12, 1912, and including all services rendered to the Central Trust Company in respect to matters connected therewith."

Spooner & Cotton received the $35,000 "for professional services as counsel for the purchase of notes of the B. R. T. under trust agreement dated July 1, 1912, in regard to mortgages and contracts of the New York Municipal Railways Corporation, the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, and the B. R. T. connected with construction and operation of the proposed new rapid transit lines." All these payments were charged to "Construction B," account. Mr. Abel explained that this account was kept separate from the account which contained only those expenses not charged to the construction account for the time being, but which might be included in the regular account later on.

By charging these accounts to "Construction B" account, Mr. Shuster said, the city will probably have to pay them under the terms of the dual contracts.

At the afternoon session Senator Thompson criticised Mayor Mitchel because he had refused to allow a representative of the committee to examine certain papers at the City Hall. Senator Thompson sent Perley Morse and Harry Kline of the committee over to the City Hall to obtain certain documents. Mayor Mitchel refused to turn them over to Mr. Kline.

"I want to say," said Senator Thompson, "that Mayor Mitchel has refused permission to a representative of this committee to inspect certain papers which the committee requires in its investigation. The Mayor did this simply because he did not like the personality of our representative. This committee cannot tolerate this sort of thing. The time has not come when the Mayor of the city can tell us what assistant we shall send to the City Hall. In other words, the Mayor cannot dictate to this committee who it shall select to do a particular kind of work. The committee will, therefore, issue a subpoena for those papers."

When the Sergeant at Arms of the committee went to the City Hall to serve the subpoena he found that the Mayor had left the city. It was said that he had gone to Atlantic City.

The committee will meet again on Monday.

Car Hits Truck; Man May Die.

Seven persons were injured, one perhaps mortally, yesterday afternoon when a Fourteenth Street car crashed into a truck at Eighth Avenue. Joseph Kennedy, 45 years old, of 308 West Forty-ninth Street, was knocked down and taken to Bellevue with a fractured skull. The other six persons were struck by bits of debris. Montague, the motorman, told the police he lost control of the car. He was arrested on a charge of assault.

PINNED UNDER BLAZING AUTO

Horrigan, Slightly Hurt, Pays Joy Ride Fine with Wrecked Car.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, June 23.—Four men who took a joy ride early this morning and came to grief against a stout tree by the roadside were found guilty of being intoxicated when arraigned in the Irvington Police Court this afternoon.

John J. Horrigan of 23 Madison Avenue Yonkers, took his friends, Herbert Eichel, 355 Walnut Street; Peter Schuler, 25 Summit Street, and John Saltis, 13 Madison Avenue, all of Yonkers, for a ride late last night. They visited roadhouses, and on the return trip about 3 o'clock this morning the automobile ran into a tree in Broadway near the Irvington-Dobbs Ferry village line.

Patrolman William T. Grady was attracted by the sight of the blazing, overturned automobile. He saw no one about, and thought it must have been a runaway car that had tried to climb the tree. He carried sand in his helmet and extinguished the blaze, discovering then, for the first time, that Horrigan was pinned underneath the car. He released the owner of the machine and began to look about for others who might have been occupants. He said he found the three other men in a semi-conscious condition fully forty feet away. He summoned Dr. W. H. Todd of Dobbs Ferry, who treated all four and sent Horrigan to the Yonkers Hospital.

This afternoon all four were arraigned before Police Justice Taylor in the Irvington Police Court on charges of being intoxicated. Horrigan was fined $10 for driving a car while intoxicated, and Eicher, Schuler, and Saltis, also found guilty of intoxication, got suspended sentences. The Magistrate agreed to accept what was left of the car in payment for Horrigan's fine. The wreck was taken to a local garage, where the manager said he believed the village had taken a bad bargain, for the car had been well scrapped by its contact with the tree and the blaze that followed.

EUGENICS STUDENTS MEET.

Research Association and Field Workers in Session.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., June 23.—The annual meeting of the Eugenics Research Association and the conference of the field workers of the Eugenics Research Office were held at Carnegie Institution at Cold Spring Harbor this afternoon.

Addresses were made by the former President of the association, Dr. J. McKeene Cappell, Professor of Psychology in Columbia University; Dr. C. B. Davenport, Director of Carnegie station for experimental evolution; Dr. Stewart Paton, Professor of Biology in Princeton University, and Dr. Gertrude Hall, Director of the Bureau of Analysis, Albany.

Dr. Cappell urged the necessity for a high standard affixed to membership, while Dr. Paton indicated the necessity of a biological training for medical students contemplating the study of eugenics. A dissertation on "The Inheritance of Human Stature" was given by Dr. Davenport, who declared that in spite of the years spent in research work, a great deal concerning inheritance remained to be learned. He stated that analysis along these lines had just begun. Dr. Hall made an appeal for more liberal provision by the State for institutions for defectives, prefacing her address by declaring that the State institutions were insufficient to meet present demands.

Dr. Adolph Meyer was elected President of the association, after which adjournment was taken until Saturday morning, when there will be a meeting in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science.

Sing Sing's Oldest Inmate Free.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 23.—Joel C. Rundle, who is 75 years old and the oldest inmate of Sing Sing Prison, was pardoned today by Governor Whitman. Rundle had served eighteen years for killing a neighbor in Orange County and his pardon was sought by ex-Alderman A. H. Tompkins of Yonkers, who was a G. A. R. comrade of the old man. Governor Whitman also pardoned John E. Anhut, once lawyer for Harry Thaw, who was convicted of having tried to bribe officials to let Thaw escape from Matteawan. Anhut was paroled some time ago.

Galway Games Tomorrow.

The entire net proceeds of the games of the Galway Men's Association, which will be held at Celtic Park tomorrow afternoon, will be sent to Ireland for the relief of the war sufferers. Tomorrow's meet will include several track events, as well as football clashes between Galway and Clare, and Cork and Kilkenny, and also a hurling game, in which Galway and Tipperary will strive for supremacy.

Bryn Mawr Polo Ists Win Cup.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The Bryn Mawr Freebooters defeated the Devon polo team 9½ to 3½ goals in the final match for the McFadden Cup today at Devon. Bryn Mawr earned ten goals and lost half of a goal by penalty. Devon earned one goal, was allowed three by handicap, and lost half of a goal by penalty.

SEE CLAYPOOL PLOT AS BUT ONE OF MANY

Prosecutor Finds Evidence of Plans for Extensive Blackmail in Mrs. Hill's Rooms.

FALSE AFFIDAVITS DENIED

Missing Woman's Apartment Is Stocked with Drugs and Liquors—Arrest Expected Soon.

Evidence of what he believed to be a conspiracy to defraud Miss Gertrude Claypool of a large share of the $100,000 estate which she inherited from her uncle, ex-Governor Bookwalter of Ohio, was obtained yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Dooling. According to the prosecutor, who spent all of the previous night running down threads of evidence, there was reason to believe that the persons who drugged Miss Claypool and held her a prisoner in the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark for two days, were also engaged in a general scheme of blackmail aimed at other persons of wealth and prominence.

The missing woman in the case, Mrs. Margaret Hill of 208 West Fifty-fourth Street, who accompanied Miss Claypool to the Newark hotel and who was indicted in Essex County on a charge of assault and battery, is still a fugitive. Detectives who raided her apartment believe they will have her in custody within twenty-four hours. There was some hope that she might be arrested last night. She will be charged with blackmail and possession of narcotics, both charges growing out of documents and drugs found in her rooms.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling made an examination of the premises and satisfied himself that it was a meeting place for persons who smoked opium and formulated blackmailing schemes. From witnesses whom he examined there, the prosecutor learned that Mrs. Hill also passed under the name of Mrs. Humphries and Mrs. Hunter, names alleged to be associated with the Claypool affair.

Mrs. Hill left her apartment in great haste. She even neglected to take along a pet bulldog, which the detectives found scampering about the rooms. The apartment consists of eight rooms and bath, lavishly furnished and well stocked with liquors. According to the information received by Mr. Dooling, Mrs. Hill traveled extensively, making trips to Florida, New Orleans, and to the West, with an occasional appearance on the passenger lists of transatlantic steamers.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling also had statements from several persons yesterday who denied they had signed certain affidavits which were attributed to them in the Claypool affair. According to Mr. Dooling certain telegrams purported to have been sent to Miss Claypool by her father, Augustus Claypool of Ohio, were really manufactured by persons who had designs on her estate.

In the opinion of the prosecutor the false affidavits and telegrams confirm the existence of a plot to divest Miss Claypool of her share in the $12,000,000 estate left by ex-Governor Bookwalter, as well as to get possession of the interest of other legatees, among them J. W. Barter, a cousin of Miss Claypool. According to Mr. Dooling it was also planned to relieve Miss Claypool of a bank account amounting to $2,000.

MARSHALL HEARING GOES ON

District Attorney Absent, but Buchanan Renews His Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Robert Gordon, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, who alone is qualified to serve a warrant charging contempt of the House upon District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York, is expected to return to Washington tomorrow and the warrant probably will be served not later than Monday.

Mr. Gordon is expected to reach St. Mary's, Ohio, on his vacation travels tonight. He will find there a telegram from Deputy Romney asking him to come to Washington and take possession of the warrant for Mr. Marshall, the House leaders having decided that it cannot be served by a deputy.

District Attorney Marshall was invited to appear before the House Judiciary Committee today. The committee continued its inquiry of impeachment charges preferred by Representative Buchanan of Illinois, and both Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Marshall received an opportunity of being present. Mr. Marshall wrote that he could not attend the meeting today, but said he might desire to come later. It is reported that Mr. Marshall's letter was not noticeably conciliatory in tone. The committee will accord him a later hearing, according to present plans.

Representative Buchanan was on hand again today and renewed his arguments demanding the impeachment of Mr Marshall.

New Meal Plan on Fruit Boats.

A. W. Preston, President of the United Fruit Steamship Company, said yesterday that serving meals a la carte on steamships to the West Indies would be discontinued after June 30, and all meals included in the price of the ticket.

ROSS WINS FINAL MATCH.

Defeats Miller in Advertising Men's Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 23.—The annual Summer tournament of the American Golf Association of advertising interests was won by F. J. Ross, Dunwoodie, who defeated Z. T. Miller, Apawamis, in the final match today by 5 and 4.

Except for a forty-foot put which won the fifth hole for Ross the game went evenly to the seventh, where Ross holed out a fifty-yard mashie approach. At the ninth hole, 491 yards, Miller reached the edge of the green in 2 and won the hole in 4, one under par. The fifteenth hole, 463 yards, Miller got in 4, one under par, and the morning round ended with Ross 6 up.

In the afternoon Miller took the aggressive and soon cut Ross's lead to 3 holes. From that point on both played tight golf, with Ross having slightly the better of it. The match ended on the fourteenth, which was halved in par, leaving Ross 5 up with 4 to go.

SCHOOLBOY MEET TODAY.

National Track Championships Will Be Decided in Newark.

The national interscholastic track and field championships, postponed from June 10 on account of rain, will be decided this afternoon at Weequahic Park, Newark, under the auspices of the 250th Anniversary Committee. Many of the best schoolboy athletes in the East will be among the contestants, and fine performances should result from a fast track. New York's high and preparatory schools will be represented by strong teams, and it would not be surprising if a local school succeeded Mercersburg Academy as champion.

Among the contestants will be A. W. Gorton, who will try for Ted Meredith's scholastic record of 1:55 for 880 yards.

Stroud Objects to Louisville Job.

Ralph Stroud, the young Giant pitcher, who was to be released to the Louisville Club of the American Association, has objected to going there, and Manager McGraw will endeavor to place him with a Pacific Coast League club. Stroud contends that the five month season of the American Association would be too strenuous for him.

Gray Wins Easily at Billiards.

George Gray, the English billiardist, defeated Leonard Howison, the Canadian player, last night, 600 to 308, in a handicap match of English billiards played at Daly's billiard academy. Gray conceded his opponent a handicap of 300, but this did not prevent him from winning by a wide margin. The match went fifteen innings, and the high runs were Gray, 156; Howison, 18.

MURDER CAUSES 2 SUICIDES.

Alabama Sheriff Leaves Note Asserting Innocence of Judge's Death

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 23.—Sheriff Robert Phillips of Madison County shot and killed himself at the county jail here late today. It was the second suicide growing out of the recent murder of Probate Judge W. T. Lawler. The Sheriff left a note saying he had been suspected of the murder, but that he was innocent.

H. S. Pleasants, an attorney, killed himself here last Tuesday, leaving a letter saying he was suspected of complicity in the murder.

Judge Lawler's body was found a week ago in a bog. Several men are under arrest.

Paul D. Rainey Back from Africa.

Paul D. Rainey, the American explorer and big game hunter, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic after an absence of two years spent chiefly on his extensive farm at Neivasha in British East Africa. He said that he had brought back several films of wild animal life, including charges by lions and herds of elephants. He had left them in London to be developed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TWO WISHES

"I wish the House of Rest had two thousand beds."

"I wish you could see him now."

A City nurse recently expressed herself thus. A small boy developing tuberculosis, distracted parents; a resourceful nurse, one empty bed. He was only thirty-six months old, and it was at the end of eighteen additional months that the nurse expressed the second wish. She had secured the baby's admission to

THE HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES, Inwood-on-Hudson, N. Y. City.

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Open Letter to the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Whose Employees Are Out on Strike

We would call your attention to the fact that THE HUMANITARIAN CULT is advocating compulsory arbitration of all differences between Capital and Labor under the supervision of the City, State and National Departments of Welfare—to be created—and your present dispute is the best evidence of the necessity for such legislation.

As I understand the situation, in spite of the many attempts made to adjust the differences existing between yourselves and your employees, you refuse to arbitrate unless the employees concede certain cardinal points, although the employees are willing to arbitrate *all* the points involved.

We frankly admit that we expect more consideration and a more enlightened expression of true patriotism from the manufacturers than we do from their employees. When employers assume an attitude that involves the welfare of 75,000 to 100,000 employees and about 500,000 people dependent upon these employees, causing starvation, disease and crime, we maintain that the public at large has a perfect right (especially when the country is engaged in military operations) to demand from those employers real patriotism which does not merely consist in complying with the law but in fulfilling a higher duty to mankind.

The manufacturers maintain that they possess more intelligence; and having the material means they should prove that they are entitled to these blessings by acting in a kindlier way towards their employees, who they claim are ignorant and seek unfair advantage.

"We say our hearts are great, and cannot yield;
Because they cannot yield, it proves them poor:
Great hearts are tasked beyond their power but seld:
The weakest lion will the loudest roar.
Truth's school for certain does this same allow,
High-heartedness doth sometimes teach to bow."

We therefore suggest the following:

The manufacturers are to select six men and women to represent them on an Arbitration Board. These should see to it that Capital receives fair and adequate protection.

The employees and the Unions are to select six men and women to represent them on an Arbitration Board. These should see to it that Labor receives fair and adequate protection.

The six representing the manufacturers and the six representing the laborers are jointly to select six men and women having no other interest at stake but the desire to see justice done, and the entire eighteen are to compose the Arbitration Board.

The manufacturers and the Unions are to agree that during the life of this Arbitration Board, say one to two years, all questions in dispute as well as any new differences of opinion which may arise shall be submitted to and be decided by this Board, and both sides shall abide by its decisions.

The employees are to return to work on the old wage scale and the manufacturers are to agree to adjust wages as well as other points in dispute in accordance with the verdict of this Board.

Surely you do not deny that our country possesses eighteen fair-minded men and women qualified to decide *any* dispute so as to protect adequately the interests of all concerned?

The moving of factories from one city to another is a petty and childish procedure which should not be attempted by an intelligent body of men such as compose the Cloak and Suit Industry.

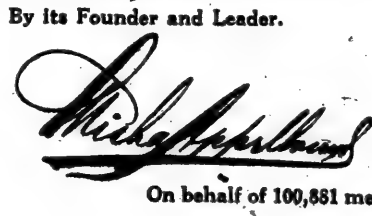
Who knows? Perhaps this fair-minded Board may find a way for all employers and employees to co-operate so satisfactorily in the future that we shall wonder why so much energy has been wasted, and so much suffering entailed by the constant misunderstandings between Capital and Labor.

The opportunity to serve yourselves and mankind awaits YOU—embrace it!

"Then let us pray that come it may,
And come it will for a' that;
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, and a' that.
For a' that and a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that."

The Humanitarian Cult

By its Founder and Leader.



On behalf of 100,881 members.

"The Humanitarian Cult" Platform

Founded November 15, 1914.

Our object is to develop between individuals a proper sense of responsibility; to create a correct understanding of the essence of true religion, and to develop the spirit of helping mankind from a sense of love rather than merely from a sense of duty.

We are absolutely non-sectarian; will not have any officers, will not incur any expenses and therefore will not levy any dues. Collections and contributions will not be permitted.

We aim to bring out the fact that the givers, being fortunate, should be thankful and grateful to the receivers for the opportunity of sharing with them their own good fortune.

Membership Pledge

Fill this out and mail it to

The Humanitarian Cult

1790 Broadway, N. Y.

I herewith become a member of the Cult with the sole understanding that I am to give direct to those in need whatever brotherly assistance I can.

.....

.....

40 STATES AID LABOR WITH LEGISLATION

Measures Aimed to Benefit Women and Child Workers Are Numerous.

MANY COMPENSATION ACTS

Commissions on Unemployment Perform Good Service—Supervision of Private Agencies.

Laws of special interest to labor were enacted in forty States which held either regular or extra sessions last year, according to an annual summary of labor legislation just issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The summary says:

"Aside from the enactment of workmen's compensation laws, perhaps the most significant feature of the legislation of the year is the growth of the industrial commission plan, uniting in one authority the administration of workmen's compensaton, factory inspection, and other labor laws. This plan was adopted in 1915 in Colorado, Indiana, Montana, Nevada, and New York.

"Especially notable in the legislation of the year was the attention given to the subject of unemployment and public employment offices. In Illinois a commission of unemployment, consisting of three representatives of labor, three of employers, and three of the public, was established, to report at the next legislative session. In connection with the State employment offices, a general Advisory Board was established to investigate and deal with unemployment. California and Nevada passed resolutions calling for investigation of unemployment. In Idaho emergency employment is to be provided by County Boards of Commissioners for unemployed citizens of the United States who have been for six months residents of the State. Employment is to be on the highways at rates to be fixed by the county boards, not more than sixty days' work of this kind to be furnished any person within one year. One-half of the expense is to be borne by the State, and refusal to perform the work assigned debars one from this form of relief for the period of one year.

"Public employment offices were provided for in California, Idaho, Iowa, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and provision was made for the extension of the system of public employment offices in Illinois, Michigan, and Oklahoma. The licensing and supervision of private employment offices were provided for in seven States—Colorado, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Wisconsin—while Idaho prohibited the maintenance of private employment agencies operated for profit."

Employment of women and children occupied the attention of legislators throughout the country, and regulatory measures quite as numerous as in previous years were adopted. Some of the most notable among these were the minimum wage laws enacted by Arkansas and Kansas, increasing to eleven the number of States which have passed such laws. California, Massachusetts, and Washington passed amendments to their minimum wage laws, not, however, involving any important modifications. Idaho provided for a commission to investigate the subject of minimum-wage legislation.

Notable progress was made also in the field of child labor legislation, particularly in Arkansas and Pennsylvania. In the latter State the law requires that children under 18 years shall attend school at least eight hours every week between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

"In the field of safety provision," says the summary, "the most detailed enactments were those formulated by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin and the Industrial Boards of New York and Pennsylvania. The rules and orders of these bodies indicate an intimate knowledge of the conditions to be met which it is impossible for an ordinary legislative committee to secure. The worker's welfare is looked after in less usual ways by new enactments in some States regulating the sanitary conditions in labor camps, railway labor camps, and the like."

California, Indiana, and Oregon passed measures regulating the giving of clearance cards or statements of cause of discharge, while California and Nevada gave to the employe the right to hear and answer charges brought by "spotters" before being discharged on the evidence of the latter.

Other significant laws enacted during 1915 were the Seamen's act, which made numerous provisions for safety and abolished arrest and imprisonment for desertion; the Alaska and Arizona old-age pension laws, and the California act, providing for the appointment of a commission to report on the subject of social insurance.

MRS. KEENE DENIES BLAME.

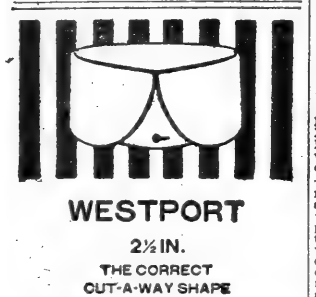
Says Car That Injured Man Was Operated Without Her Consent.

Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene made a vigorous fight in the Queens County Supreme Court before Justice Kelly yesterday for the right of automobilists to be exempt from damages for personal injuries where their machines are being operated without their knowledge or permission. She was defendant in an action for $10,000 damages brought by Ernest Rosz, a farm laborer employed by William Wittenfeld at Elmhurst.

According to the testimony, Rosz was walking along Jackson Avenue, Elmhurst, on August 30th, 1914, when he was struck by an automobile belonging to Mrs. Keene, but which was being operated by a mechanician. In the car with the latter at the time was a young woman friend of the driver whom he was taking to Long Island City.

Rosz, according to the testimony, was thrown thirty feet. His skull was fractured and he has impaired sight and hearing as the result. In her defense Mrs. Keene maintained that the chauffeur had been sent out simply to try the machine following some repairs that were made to it, and that he had no permission to take the car in the direction of Long Island City or to have a woman companion with him. In these circumstances Mrs. Keene claimed entire lack of responsibility.

Justice Kelly in charging the jury explained the law and the recent decisions in regard to the liability of automobilists. The jury remained so long in consideration of their verdict that Justice Kelly directed that a sealed verdict should be handed up Monday morning. A number of well-known automobilists were in court to hear the trial of the case.


WESTPORT
2½ IN.
THE CORRECT
CUT-A-WAY SHAPE
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

NEW YORKER FOUND SHOT.

Chicago Police Doubt Rebbe's Story That He Was Robbed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Mystery surrounds the shooting early this morning of William Rebbe, who says he is a promoter of New York. Rebbe was found lying in a semi-conscious condition at Lake Shore Drive and Burton Place. There was a bullet wound in his breast near the heart.

Rebbe told the police he was shot by two highwaymen, who robbed him of $10,000 which he carried in an inside pocket of his coat. The police, however, are inclined to believe that Rebbe shot himself in a fit of dementia. Credence is given to the police theory by the fact that Rebbe's statements about the robbery and about his identity are conflicting. An aimless, ranting letter, addressed to the Rev. John Timothy Stone and found in Rebbe's pocket, also adds mystery to the shooting.

"We have heard you protect your flock. Why didn't you protect this man?" the letter reads, in part. "We have followed him for a long time, and finally landed him in Chicago. We took everything he had, over $10,000. We know he is innocent, but we want revenge on you and your church for the way you done us."

The police believe that the letter was written by Rebbe himself. When picked up the wounded man said he had been robbed of $10,000. This figure he later changed to $20,000, and still later back again to $10,000.

Although Rebbe told the police he arrived in Chicago last night, investigation revealed the fact that he had been living at a rooming house here for some time. In a suitcase in his room letters were found indicating that at one time Rebbe had been interested in the purchase of horses for the French Government.

Rebbe is in the Alexian Brothers Hospital, and his condition is said to be serious.

Miss Leah Schlesinger, who lives with her mother and sister at 268 West Forty-second Street, said yesterday that William Rebbe had been a friend of the family for many years. She said he was about 28 years old and was a broker, though she did not know with what firm he was connected.

At the offices of Holme, Whitlock & Scarff of 35 Nassau Street it was said the firm had some correspondence several months ago with William Rebbe relative to the collection of a note for the Hudson Trust Company, but that he was otherwise unknown in that office.

Rebbe lived at the Hotel Navarre for about six months, but left there about June 1.

SPANISH SHIP ON A REEF.

Fernando Poo Stranded in Sulu Sea —Passengers Reported Safe.

MANILA, June 23.—The Spanish mail steamship Fernando Poo, from Spanish and Portuguese ports for Colombo and Manila, is stranded on a reef in the Sulu Sea 150 miles northwest of Zamboanga. The passengers are safe.

The Coast Guard has been rushed to the assistance of the steamer.

The Fernando Poo is a vessel of 8,824 tons, and is owned by the Compañia Transatlantica of Cadiz. She sailed from Barcelona on April 16 for Lisbon, whence she departed for Colombo, arriving there May 25. The mishap to the steamer occurred while on the trip from Colombo to Manila.

PLANS SOLDIERS' BENEFIT.

James K. Hackett Would Aid American Sufferers in Mexico.

James K. Hackett has started a movement for a performance for the benefit of those Americans who have suffered or may suffer as the result of the disturbances in Mexico. It is his plan to obtain the use of the Century Theatre on some near date and give a performance to which prominent players will contribute their services. As his own contribution he will present Norman McKinnel's one-act playlet, "The Bishop's Candlesticks," and he has wired Sir Herbert Tree, asking him to play the rôle of the Bishop, created in this country by the late E. M. Holland.

Mr. Hackett has not completely recovered from the operation several months ago on his knee, but this will not interfere with his performance of the rôle in the playlet.

"There have been many benefits," Mr. Hackett said yesterday. "Belgian, Irish, German, French, British, all kinds and descriptions, to which the wonderful generosity of the American public has responded in its characteristic style—notably the Allied Bazaar, which has come to an end, and which raised $1,500,000. Good! But nobody seems to have thought of our own boys who have been killed in the Mexican fracas and who may be killed in the forthcoming apparently unavoidable encounter. The object of this benefit is to start an action that is backed by a principle."

Charles Chaplin Loses Appeal.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed an order of the Supreme Court in favor of the Vitagraph - Lubin-Selig-Essanay, Inc., and other defendants in an action brought by Charles Chaplin, the moving picture comedian, to restrain them from exhibiting a film, known as "Charlie Chaplin's Burlesque on Carmen," in which he starred. Chaplin sued the defendants because they made a four-reel picture out of a two-reel production. He alleged that he was injured professionally by the lengthening because the film was distorted and altered. He declared that his reputation as a dramatic author, author and actor, was at stake.

Community Chorus in Battery Park

The regular rehearsal of the Community Chorus will be held in Battery Park tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The chorus has been meeting in the Mall in Central Park, but one of the series of orchestra concerts paid for by Elkan Naumburg is scheduled for that place tomorrow, and as the donor, it is said, did not want any other music in that part of the park the same afternoon, the meeting place was changed. Throughout July and August the chorus will meet Sunday afternoons at 2 o'clock in the Mall.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Norman Tharp, an English actor who has been playing in this country for the last twelve years, will sail today on the Pannonia for England to join the Twenty-fourth Middlesex Regiment. One of his most recent engagements was in the rôle of Guy Falconer in "Under Fire." He is a member of the Lambs Club.

Ellen Dallerup, Katie Schmidt, and Hilda Rueckert, the trio of principal skaters who appeared with Charlotte at the Hippodrome last season, will sail for their homes in Europe today on the Bergensfjord. Forty young women who took part in the ice ballet will sail on the same ship. The skaters have signed contracts to return here in August to appear again under Charles Dillingham's management.

A program of one-act plays was given by Stuart Walker and his Portmanteau Theatre company last night at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn. In the company were Judith Lowry, Harrie Fumade, Nancy Winston, Gitruda Trist-Janski, McKay Morris, Edgar Stehli, Gregory Kelly, Stanley Stanton, William Webster, and Mr. Walker.

Maria Dressler will sing some popular songs, with Elsa Maxwell at the piano, as a feature of the matinee Miss Dressler will give at the Maxine Elliott Theatre Monday for the benefit of the Permanently Crippled French Soldiers' Fund. The Dolly Sisters will present a special dancing number.

Lucien Bonhaur, director of the Theatre Francis, will sail on the Lafayette for France today. He will spend the Summer in Paris engaging players for his company which will occupy the new Comedie Francaise next season.

Any member of the National Guard or regular army who goes to the Lyceum Theatre in uniform will be admitted free to see the motion pictures, "How Britain Prepared." When Secretary of War Baker saw the film in Washington he observed that he wished every soldier or prospective soldier could see it for the lesson it teaches. Monday afternoon 160 members of the First Armored Motor Battery will march to the theatre to see the pictures.

A Shakespearean entertainment will be given in Martin Leonard's open air Brookside Theatre, near Mount Kisco, this afternoon for the benefit of the new hospital of that town. The program will include a masque and pageant and scenes from several of Shakespeare's plays.

CHINA MAY RESTORE OLD CANAL SYSTEM

Will Be Unable to Get Capital for Railways Because of War, It Is Feared.

GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT

Large Rivers Were Diverted from Their Natural Courses Many Centuries Ago.

A result of the war in Europe may be a rejuvenation of the ancient canal system of China, thousands of years old, so old, in fact, that engineers who have examined some part of the trunk lines are unable to decide whether they are original river beds or sections of artificial waterways. The Chinese expect that because of the war capital for railway development will be so difficult to obtain that they are seriously considering the rejuvenation of the canals.

China's canals are described in the current issue of The Americas. The details of the Yang-tse and West Rivers contain a great net work of canals. Within an area from Ningpo to the Yang-tse, 180 miles, and from the ocean west some 160 miles, it is estimated that there are more than 25,000 miles of canals, great and small. From the Yang-tse north to the old bed of the Yellow River and east of the Grand Canal, 120 miles by 130, there is a similar network. In this great plain of the Yang-tse and Yellow Rivers there are not less than 60,000 miles of canals, which also serve for irrigation, drainage, and flood control. The ancient Grand Canal extends from Hangchow to Tien-tsin, traversing in its course the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Shangtung, and Chili. Its total length is approximately 850 miles.

In the making of the system a gigantic engineering scheme was carried out centuries before the Christian era. Great rivers were diverted from their natural courses, the water of one turned into another's bed below the site of a great weir used to turn that river's stream into the main canal. Not only was the waterway for inland transportation carried along in the direction of desired traffic, but the ancient Chinese worked out thoroughly the means by which the freshets and great seasonal floods could be handled to advantage in clearing the channels to the sea.

For some hundred of years, however, there has been no proper care of the canals. They have been filled up with silt in places, floods have broken through their important dikes, and the undirected flow of waters in years of much rain in the far interior of China has brought devastation and death in the lower plains traversed by them.

The Chinese have had engineers examining the system, and as it will take much less capital to make them usable than to give an equivalent extent of railway transportation it is not unlikely that the project will be carried through, as a combined transportation and conservation system. If the interior reaches of the great Oriental nation are tapped by the slow but cheap system of water carriage it is considered that it may be the most suitable means of self-supported development of a land of rich natural resources and vast ready population.

HAMPTON MILLS CASE ON.

M. C. Branch Defends the Proposed Sale—Decision by Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 23.—Washington A. Clark, President of the Carolina National Bank, who is a stockholder in the Parker Cotton Mills Company, testified in the Federal Court hearing today in Greenville on an application for the appointment of a receiver and an injunction restraining the sale of the Hampton Group of Mills that he thought the proffered price by Lockwood, Greene & Co. would be destructive to the interests of the stockholders if accepted. He has opposed the sale of the mills from the first.

M. C. Branch of Richmond, Va., President of the Parker Company, took the stand this afternoon. His testimony was along the same line as that offered by Treasurer Beattie yesterday. He said there were heavy, pressing obligations that the company must meet on July 1; that the price offered for the Hampton Mills group was a fair one, and that it would be for the best interest of the company that these mills be sold, thereby extinguishing a part of the obligations and leaving the remaining mills unhampered by the large indebtedness. Mr. Branch had not concluded his testimony when court adjourned this afternoon.

Judge Johnson may not hand down his order in the case before Monday morning.

DEPLORES IRISH REVOLT.

Justice Thomas F. Riley Addresses United Irish League.

Justice Thomas F. Riley of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in an address last night on "The Irish Issue" before the United Irish League of America at 624 Madison Avenue said it involved the simple question of constitutional statesmanship versus revolutionary movement.

The leaders of the revolutionary movements up to that of a few weeks ago all deserved the just claim to the title of patriots and martyrs, he said, for an honorable man who was willing to sacrifice his life for country in an effort appearing to him to be honorable, however bad his judgment might be, was above censure as to motive.

Justice Riley traced these movements to show they had defeated the efforts of statesmanship, with the result of depriving Ireland of the goal of self-government time and time again. He cited a long list of acts of oppression and injustice, but insisted that these things as issues today had ceased to exist.

In a tribute to John E. Redmond, he predicted the achievement of his ultimate object, a Government of Ireland by Irishmen, which he said was the hope and belief of the Irishmen in the trenches in the armies of Great Britain.

Urges Swiss Training System.

Joseph J. Cashman of 220 Broadway said last night at the regular meeting of the People's Club, at Lenox Hall, 227 Lenox Avenue, that the arguments for a rational system of preparedness against foreign aggression in this country by means of universal military service were both sound and historically accurate. The Swiss system of military training, he said, was the best model upon which to plan compulsory service in this country.

Jackson is Briggs Professor.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Union Theological Seminary yesterday the Rev. Frederick John Foakes Jackson, Fellow and Dean of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Honorary Canon of Peterborough, was chosen to fill the new Charles A. Briggs Professorship of Christian Institutions. He is one of England's leading theological scholars, and the author of several theological works.

Editors Celebrate New Jersey Day.

LONG BRANCH, June 23.—The National Editorial Association celebrated New Jersey Day today as the guests of the New Jersey Press Association. The editors, who have been in conference in New York, were entertained by the city commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce. The entertainment included a sail to Sea Bright. There was a journey to Pleasure Bay, an automobile trip with plenty of dancing at the end. About 200 took a dip in the ocean.

FREE UMBACH IN AUTO CASE.

Young Man Whose Car Killed Boy Acquitted on Third Trial.

Julius Umbach, Jr., 23 years old, son of a wealthy real estate operator of Corona, L. I., was acquitted in the Queens County Court yesterday after his third trial on an indictment charging a violation of the Callan automobile law. On two previous trials the jury disagreed.

On the night of Oct. 9, 1914, Umbach was taking his sweetheart, Miss Agnes Fleckenstein of 304 Jackson Avenue, and Miss Rowina Parish to Flushing. At Jackson Avenue and Seventh Street, Woodside, the car struck Walter Gillo, 7 years old, and so injured him that he died on the way to the hospital. Umbach did not stop after the accident, and his identity was discovered more than six months afterward, when Miss Fleckenstein gave information to the Queens detectives, who were hunting him.

At the trial yesterday Miss Fleckenstein appeared against him, and said that after Umbach had struck the boy he turned around to her and asked, "Did he get up?" Miss Fleckenstein was contradicted by Miss Parish, who said she saw nothing hit, and that Umbach did not say anything to Miss Fleckenstein.

OPEN BOOKS, FIELDER SAYS.

Disputes in Commission for the Blind to be Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—Governor Fielder has taken a hand in the dispute among the members of the Commission for Ameliorating the Condition of the Blind, by requesting an explanation from Mrs. Albert T. Beckett of Salem, the President, to the charges that the records of the commission are closed to the public. Disagreements in this board are of long standing, and have broken out afresh in the recent dismissal of Miss Lydia Y. Hayes of Newark, as supervisor of work for the blind.

Mrs. Harriet Fisher Andrew of this city, Mrs. Beckett, and Mrs. Emilie Bonson Welsh of Montclair joined in passing the ouster resolution. The men on the commission, Dr. Wells P. Eagleston of Newark and C. Randolph Diffenbach of Jersey City, joined in a minority note of protest.

The Civil Service Commission will inquire into the charge at its meeting Tuesday. Charges that the International Sunshine Society is controlling the activities of the State commission are referred to by Governor Fielder, who also says that a spirit of tolerance and harmony should exist.

OPPOSES STADIUM LEASE.

Democratic League Protests Against Movies at City College.

The Young Men's Democratic League sent a letter yesterday to Mayor Mitchel and the Trustees of the City College protesting against the proposal to lease the Lewisohn Stadium to a moving picture concern this Summer. The letter read:

On behalf of the 10,000 members, friends, and admirers of the Young Men's Democratic League and the Harlem athletic organizations, I wish to protest against the contemplated leasing of the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York to a moving picture concern.

As I understand the matter, the land was originally donated to City College, and was purchased by the taxpayers. The stadium was built and donated by Adolph Lewisohn for the purpose of holding athletic games and for the athletic training of the young men of City College.

I do not know of any more appropriate purpose for which the stadium may be used in this coming Summer when City College is closed than to open it for the benefit of the athletes and athletic organizations in the neighborhood.

The letter was signed by William D. J. McCarthy, Chairman of the Stadium Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League.

TOM SHARKEY BANKRUPT.

Former Pugilist Owes $300,000, According to His Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 23.—Thomas J. Sharkey, former prizefighter, was adjudged bankrupt today in the Federal Court. He asserted that his liabilities were $299,556, and his only asset a note for $20.50 against a Sergeant of marines at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Sharkey says he loaned $30 to the maker a long time ago.

According to his attorney, Sharkey was worth $500,000 a year ago. At the time he was losing all his savings from the prize ring in real estate investments he was also running up debts by trying to run a hotel at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, New York. Sharkey had a twenty-one-year lease on the hotel at $1,000 a month. The enterprise was a failure, it is said, principally because Sharkey was unable to get a saloon license. There are many New York creditors.

RIDDLE BABY FINDS HOME.

Grandmother Will Take Child, Left at Hotel Here, to Chicago.

There is no danger that a home will have to be found for little Audrey Riddle, the two-year-old daughter of Capt. William R. Riddle, the British Army officer, now at the front, and Mrs. Frances Riddle, the American woman aviatrice and writer, who was taken from a hotel where her mother had left her to the Children's Society. Audrey's grandmother, Mrs. Dixon, a wealthy Chicago woman, arrived in New York yesterday, and will take her little granddaughter away with her as soon as possible.

That will not be for several days, for the little girl is having another small adventure added to others of her short but exciting life, and is having the measles. She is now at the Willard Parker Hospital, where she is doing well, and will leave as soon as the disease has run its course. Twenty different families asked to adopt Audrey while she was at the society's room, 297 Fourth Avenue.

CITY BREVITIES.

While swimming in the North River, off the Columbia Yacht Club pier, at the foot of West 116th Street, yesterday afternoon, Louis Delcos, 14 years old, of 2,096 Eighth Avenue, was drowned.

A million gallons of water was wasted yesterday through the breaking of a water gate on a six-inch feeder at Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue, the Bronx. The sudden rush of water caught Nicholas Arese of 726 East 214th Street and carried him off his feet, but he was rescued by fellow-workmen. It was half an hour before the water was shut off.

Commissioner of Police Arthur Woods will open on Monday a public playground at Essex and Broome Streets, loaned by the Police Department and equipped by the Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue.

A Chautauqua will be opened on Washington Heights today in a tent at Broadway and 159th Street and last five days. It is expected that ex-President Taft will be one of the speakers. The Chautauqua headquarters is at 558 West 158th Street. Reginald Pelham Bolton is Chairman of the committee in charge.

MILLIONS IN BONES ON PRIBILOF ISLANDS

Secretary Redfield Calls Attention to Immense Deposits of Fertilizer.

$35 A TON AT WHOLESALE

Only Ships Needed to Bring This Government Asset to Farmers Here Who Need It.

The problem of converting into fertilizer immense bone deposits which have been found on the Pribilof Islands has recently engaged the serious attention of Secretary William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce. He says that the value of these deposits runs probably into many millions of dollars. In a letter to J. W. Alexander, Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Secretary Redfield says:

"These deposits represent the accumulations of a century or more and constitute probably the largest known bone deposits in the world. They have not been fully surveyed, but one of the depoits—and there are many—lies at the waterfront and is a mile long by half a mile broad. Its thickness is not fully determined, but an average depth of two feet is perhaps a reasonable estimate, and in places where it has been exposed by the sea or by workings, it is known to be six feet deep.

"The value of these deposits is large, certainly it runs into the millions, and possibly into many millions of dollars. The physical conditions have preserved the fertilizing properties of the bones in a remarkable way, as the analysis shows. Our agriculture greatly needs this material and the demand is such that the wholesale price for raw ground bone was $35 a ton until recently. Grinding is cheap, costing, say 75 cents a ton. An abundant supply of labor is available on the spot.

"The problem of utilizing this immense deposit is one of transportation. It immediately concerns the farmers of our land to have it brought into use promptly and as cheaply as possible. Here are many cargoes available calling for transportation of a material the country needs. Here is a Government asset of undetermined but great value. Here is the fertilizer of which our fields are in need. Where are the ships to bring it to market? The deposits are Government property, to be developed for the account of the Public Treasury, and ordinary business sense dictates that the development should be as prompt as possible."

In this connection Secretary Redfield transmitted to Chairman Alexander a copy of the report of the Bureau of Fisheries relative to the Pribilof deposits. It shows that bone long has been recognized as one of the most important sources of fertilizer material, inasmuch as it contains both nitrogen and phosphoric acid, highly valuable for amendment of many types of soil, while it takes only grinding to render these ingredients available. The report says:

"The chemical analysis made by the Bureau of Soils of specimens of bone from the bottom and the surface of the deposits shows an average of about 4.5 per cent. of nitrogen and about 23 per cent. of phosphoric acid, equivalent to 5.5 per cent. ammonia and 50.3 per cent. bone phosphate.

"The wholesale price for raw ground bone of about this quality was from $27.25 to $28 a ton in December, 1913, when normal prices prevailed, and $38 a ton in December, 1915. The retail price in March, 1914, when practically normal prices prevailed, was about $38 a ton, and the price in December, 1915, about $41 a ton. These figures include the cost of grinding the bone, which in the United States would be about 75 cents a ton.

"Whether or not it would be advisable, in order to furnish work for the natives, to do the grinding on the islands is a matter which may be left to future determination. If a power grinding mill were installed the necessary fuel would have to be transported to the islands, as no natural source of fuel exists there. The bags used in bringing coal to the islands are probably too ccarsely woven to be used as containers for the ground bone, though they might be used for the bones in the raw state."

The cost of transporting the bone or fertilizer to the United States is next considered, and since the northeastern section of the country uses more of it than any other, estimates for shipping the product from the Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard via the Panama Canal fix the rate at betwen $11 and $12 a ton. It is suggested that a navy collier such as has been used to take coal to Alaska and to the islands several times a year might return each time with a cargo of 5,000 or 6,000 tons of bone instead of returning empty.

The most serious difficulties to be encountered are the absence of harbors and the rough surfs, making necessary the use of lighters or the running of aerial cables from the shore to an offlying vessel. It would be possible only in Summer to load the material from lighters, as at other seasons there is too much risk to small boats in making landings through the surf. Lighters are now employed to unload coal, and it is suggested that by returning to the vessel with loads of bone loading could be effected with little additional expense, because the two operations would be carried on simultaneously.

In digging out the deposits and making them ready for shipment, it is suggested, the native inhabitants can be employed at a fixed cost of $1.50 a day, but for the full exploitation of the bones after the seal-killing season is begun will necessitate the importation of laborers from the mainland.

$3,000 for Wounded Actors' Fund.

Sir Herbert Tree sent a cable message yesterday to the annual performance of the King's Pension Fund for Actors at the Opera House, London, advising the dispatch of more than $3,000, over $2,000 of which had been contributed by Otto H. Kahn, W. K. Vanderbilt, and Clarence Mackay, the remaining $1,000 representing donations of $500 each from Sir Herbert Tree and his New York manager, Percy Burton, on the understanding that certain pensions would be given to actors wounded in the war.

M. N. Schiff of Scots Guards Killed.

Martin Noel Schiff of the Scots Guards was killed in action in France on June 16, according to a death notice cabled from London to THE TIMES last night. He was in his twenty-eigth year and was the younger son of the late Charles Schiff, who from 1885 to 1900 was Vice President and President of the Queen and Crescent Railway. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father returned to London in 1900, and his home was at 22 Lowndes Square, London.

H. P. WHITNEY OUT OF SUIT.

Justice Goff Dismisses Complaint in Oppenheim Litigation.

Supreme Court Justice Goff yesterday dismissed the complaint of Benjamin Oppenheim against Harry Payne Whitney, one of the Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway, whom Mr. Oppenheim is suing for $300,000 damages for an alleged conspiracy which resulted in his disbarment. The court allowed the case against H. H. Vreeland, President; D. Clifford Moorehead, auditor; Henry A. Robinson, general counsel, who has also been disbarred, and Ambrose McCabe, assistant counsel, to go to the jury. A few days ago Justice Goff dismissed the complaint against Orin Root, Jr. There is still a separate action pending against Thomas Fortune Ryan, who was not served in the present suit.

Joseph M. Proskauer, attorney for Ambrose McCabe, summed up first yesterday, followed by Max D. Steuer of counsel for the other defendants. Edmund D. Mooney presented Oppenheim's side of the case. There were only eleven men to go to the jury room, as one was discharged to go to Mexico with the Seventh Regiment, of which he was a member.

The jury did not reach an agreement last night, so Justice Goff ordered a sealed verdict, which will be opened on Monday.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Today & Wed.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LIBERTY 42d Street, West of Broadway.
THE FALL OF A NATION — At 8:15 "POP." MATINEE 25c TO $1.
TONIGHT 8:15 & TWICE DAILY THE DIXON-HERBERT SPECTACLE. ORCHESTRA OF 50.

GAIETY THEATRE, Broadway, 46th Street. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 and 8:30.
Orch. 50c.; 1st & 2d Bals., 25c. Box Seats, $2.
THE MASTER PHOTO-SPECTACLE
SIR HERBERT TREE IN MACBETH

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. LAST 10 TIMES
JOHN BARRYMORE IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S JUSTICE
MASTERPIECE.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
The Cinderella Man

CRITERION BWAY 44TH ST. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1000,000 SPECTACLE
CIVILIZATION
Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916.

OUR PURPOSE IN MEXICO.

If we go to war with Mexico it will be "without purpose on the part of "the United States other than to end "the conditions which menace our "national peace and the safety of our "citizens." We hope the Governments and the people of the South and Central American Republics will not fail to understand that this concluding sentence from Secretary LANSING'S identical note handed to the diplomatic representatives of those nations expresses its full meaning, that it is our intention to put an end to conditions which threaten our peace and safety, and that we shall proceed free from limitations, self-imposed or otherwise, not expressed in that sentence.

There is always risk of error or perversion of meaning in the process of translating from one language to another. In the case of this note there might be misunderstanding through failure to pay due attention to the natural and actual meaning of the Secretary's words. In transmitting a copy of the note of June 20 to the de facto Government of Mexico, setting forth the "causes which have led up to the present situation," Mr. LANSING explains that should hostilities ensue he wishes the South and Central American Governments to understand

> that this Government had for its object, not intervention in Mexican affairs, with all the regrettable consequences which might result from such a policy, but the defense of American territory from further invasion by bands of armed Mexicans, protection of American citizens and property along the boundary from outrages committed by such bandits, and the prevention of future depredations by force of arms against the marauders intesting this region and against a Government which is encouraging and aiding them in their activities.

That part of the note relates to the measures taken by us immediately after the raid upon Columbus, the dispatch of troops to the frontier, the sending of PERSHING into Mexico in pursuit of VILLA and his bands. It sets forth clearly the purposes for which those measures were taken—the defense of American territory against further invasions, the prevention of depredations by marauders, the safeguarding of our citizens and their property along the boundary.

Our South American friends must keep fully in view the fact that should hostilities ensue, should there be a war between the two countries, the purpose of our Government will be quite different, its undertaking much broader. It will be our aim then "to "end the conditions which menace our "national peace and the safety of our "citizens." That may mean that the war must continue until we have overcome resistance, possibly until we are in a position to give the Mexican people an opportunity, by a free election, to put at the head of their affairs a man of their own choosing, free from the taint of illegality or usurpation.

This, of course, would be an interference in the domestic affairs of Mexico, but an interference justified in law because undertaken for our own national peace and safety. It would have the less valid but still very great justification of assuring the peace and safety of the citizens of the Mexican Republic, so long exposed to the perils of anarchy.

We should not remain in Mexico, we should not seek permanent control, we should withdraw as soon as order was established. We hope our friends of South and Central America will clearly understand that. We call their attention to the precedent of our intervention in Cuba. In the joint resolution of Congress approved April 28, 1898, after declaring that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, we said:

> The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

It is possible, it is indeed probable, that should CARRANZA persist in his hostile purposes we may have to carry our intervention to that length, since it is unlikely that any policy short of that which we pursued in Cuba would in Mexico "end the conditions which "menace our national peace and the "safety of our citizens." We desire not merely that border raids should cease, but that the nation to the south of us should be a good neighbor. A people without a Government, a people torn by the unending strifes of rival and ambitious partisan chieftains, a people destitute of any armed authority strong enough to suppress brigandage and break up and punish murderous gangs, are not good neighbors. They are a continuing menace to the peace and safety of nearby States.

Moreover, until Mexico has a Government capable of maintaining order we may at any moment receive from foreign Governments notification that if we are unable or unwilling to undertake the protection of the lives and property of foreigners in Mexico we must allow them to undertake the work themselves. For very well known reasons that would be awkward, it is the contingency to be avoided by us. We put Cuba in the way of peace and happiness as a national duty. A like duty is brought fully into view by the present state of our relations with Mexico. We trust that our South and Central American friends will understand that we have not in Mr. LANSING'S note set any limitations upon our acts or policies in the performance of that duty, save only that we seek no sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over Mexico, and that if we must attempt its pacification we shall withdraw and leave it to the government and control of its people when pacification is accomplished.

RECALL OF THE PROGRESSIVES.

When, in consequence of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S failure to get the Republican nomination for President in 1912, "the "conscience of the people in a time of "grave national problems called into "being a new party," that conscience put into its "covenant with the people" a declaration for "nation-wide "preferential primaries for candidates "for the Presidency" and for "responsibility to the people secured by "the initiative, referendum, and recall." In 1916 Mr. ROOSEVELT kept out of the Presidential primaries as much as he could. Never, except in Massachusetts, where his admirers disobeyed him, was the will of the people, the voice of the primary, consulted by him.

Now, without referendum, by his own initiative, he is about to recall the Progressive Party, "the conscience of the people," to the Republican Party. In various States the Progressive bosses do the same thing. Passive obedience is the first duty of a Progressive. Ordered out of the Republican Party, out he came joyously. Now as joyously he is expected to return to it.

"Help them [the Republicans] win "with the cold, good man they've chos-"en," cries the Rocky Mountain News, all tears. And he will help them, and the Progressives must follow, follow, follow. He is a sacred character. Hear The News tenderly bleat to the shepherd:

> Whatever you do or whatever you don't do, be sure of one thing—we shall never hold it against you. For all that is gone, you can do no wrong in our sight. The memory of you shall never fade from our hearts. Ah, Teddy dear—we love you now and always.

Nobody appreciates more thoroughly than THE TIMES the engaging folds and sallencies and multiplicities of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S character, but is it credible that the Progressives can be driven like a flock of "seely sheep" back to the lair of the Wolf that tried to eat their shepherd in 1912?

ENCOURAGING THE GUARD.

The amendment to the Army Appropriation bill creating a fund of $1,000,000, to be increased if necessary, and to be allotted in monthly allowances to the dependent families of National Guardsmen summoned to duty, will receive general approval. Like the payment of full wages guaranteed to so many of the guardsmen while they are serving their country by the large business houses and corporations, it represents the patriotic feeling of the hour. The generosity of the employers who thus pledge themselves to pay out large sums of money which no law could compel them to pay deserves cordial recognition, but their sacrifice, in the circumstances, is not the less prudent and practical. Until lately such a general outpouring of benevolent support to national defense was unheard of. A few years ago the tendency of employers to refuse payment to young men in their establishments during their week's term at camp once a year was a matter of common regret. Big concerns then led the way toward the encouragement of service in the organized militia, but nobody thought at that time of an agreement to continue the salaries and wages of militiamen while they were on protracted service for their country.

That action is in defiance of economic principles, but it is a splendid phenomenon of the preparedness movement which is now coming to its height. We are not yet prepared, and the business men of the nation recognize that fact. After a long period of peace, a hundred thousand young men are suddenly called upon to leave their homes and occupations and take up the burden of national defense. They accept their responsibilities cheerfully, and the men whom they have been serving in civil life as cheerfully undertake to make their burden as light as possible, to submit to losses themselves that the country may be protected. But in case of a protracted war these employers will be subject to many other losses, their taxes will be greatly increased, their business may suffer. The continuance of salaries to men who are going to the front, perhaps for a long term, is, as we have said, uneconomic, it is not to be regarded as a precedent. It is the outcome of present conditions, it meets the emergency of the hour, and it cannot be too highly commended.

Similarly, the purpose of Congress to provide specifically for the maintenance of the families of militiamen who are left with no other income than the soldier's small wage is uneconomic and must not be taken as a precedent. Obviously, when the National Guard has reached its statutory strength of 465,000, if all its members are called into national service, as they may be under Section 111 of the military law, which National Guard influences were so largely instrumental in forcing upon the country, no such provision could be made. But for the present it will be cordially approved. We are preparing for national defense, we are building up a system under which, after years of neglect of all reasonable precautions, the nation is to be protected hereafter. In time the country will adjust itself to the conditions the new system of permanent preparedness creates. The whole people must make sacrifices for the sake of defense, not the few who can afford to bear large extra expenses for a time. Reasonable provision will be made, as has always been the case, for widows and orphans of soldiers, but military protection must be placed permanently on a sound economic basis. The Government cannot long afford to discriminate in favor of citizen soldiers. All soldiers must occupy the same footing. At present, as many militiamen have not the advantage of serving rich establishments in civil life, and few small employers can afford to pay for help they do not receive, it is well for the Federal Government thus to supplement the generosity that enables their fellows to take up arms without worrying about the maintenance of their families. In due time universal service will strengthen and purify this democracy, placing all citizens on the same footing. Meanwhile, in the struggle for true preparedness, the employers who are pledged to continue the full pay of citizens called to dangerous military duty are doing their part nobly, and the nation does well to follow their example. For the moment economics do not count and nobody will bother about precedents.

THERE IS BELGIUM; THERE IS GREECE.

In the treatment of Greece by the Allied Powers there is nothing parallel to the treatment of Belgium by Germany, except in German dialectics. If you say the neutrality of Greece has been coerced and that the difference lies only in the fact of ultimate means having been employed in one case to achieve an end which in the other was gained by a foreshortened method, the assumptions are wrong to begin with. One is that the ends were the same. That is untrue. From the first assumption follows another, equally and independently erroneous, that if the ends be the same the means thereto differ not morally but only in degree of intensity, as the degree of necessity is.

Though the ends sought to be attained had been in both cases the same and the neutrality of Greece had been, in fact, coerced, the parallel would fail. The neutrality of Belgium was murdered. All that the Allied Powers have done in Greece has been to restore its neutrality, as, indeed, it was their ancient duty to do. That it happened to be in line with their interests to insist upon fulfilling a moral obligation in this way has nothing to do with the argument. By the Treaty of London (1831) the neutrality of Belgium as an independent Kingdom was guaranteed by Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, and Russia. In 1914 Prussia declined to be bound by a scrap of paper and smashed Belgium in order more quickly to reach an enemy on the other side—only for that and not because she had any quarrel with the Belgians. She was sorry for them at first and spoke of making amends. Afterward, unable to bear the world's reproaches and to live with the sense of her own guilt, she belittled the crime by mocking the thing she had violated. Belgium, says the German apologist, had grown unneutral at heart, and, therefore, invited her fate.

Well, then, by this very process of reasoning, Greece deserved to be coerced into a neutral mode of behavior. The fact is that only the Greek Government had failed in that line of conduct. It hearkened to the German persuasion against the will of its people, who, in so far as they were ever allowed to express their sentiments, were as neutral as human beings can be. They were averse to taking part in the war, they resented the German influence operating on their King, and were clamorous for a leader who should stand for a Greater Greece and for neutrality toward the world. This was the situation the Allied Powers had to deal with, and they handled it very leniently.

By the Protocol of London, (1830,) and again by the Treaty of London, (1868,) the neutrality and independence of Greece were guaranteed by England, France, and Russia. They have been for nearly a century the guarantors of her national liberty and the protectors of her security. To them she owes her existence. That is nothing to speak of, for nations are notorious ingrates, but it does emphasize the nature of a relationship which gave the Allied Powers the right and imposed upon them the duty to preserve the neutrality of their ward. As measures to this end, consider what they demand—first, the demobilization of an army which the Greeks cannot afford to maintain; second, a nonpolitical Cabinet; third, the dissolution of the existing Chamber of Deputies, in order that another may be elected by the people when they shall be free to express their will, and, fourth, the dismissal of police officials who had been controlled by the unneutral Government.

Thus, the coercion of Greek neutrality by the Allied Powers consists in delivering the Government of Greece into the hands of the people. If there is detected any color of similarity between such treatment of Greece by England, France, and Russia, her protectors, and that of Belgium by the Germans, Heaven save the human reason! Belgium lies prostrate. Greece is rescued from a Government that had been willing to deliver its people into hands that tear up treaties and smash neutrality for getting in the way.

GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY.

The legislation penalizing the methods of efficiency in Government industrial establishments is apparently so sure of enactment that on Wednesday a score of business men, engineers, and manufacturers presented to the President their objections. They argued that time is such an important element in production that the prohibition of the measure of time in industrial operations is like taking from a carpenter his rule.

Their action was not premature, for on Thursday, 115 to 97, the House adopted Representative TAVENNER'S amendment, prohibiting scientific management in all Government establishments, as a rider to the Fortifications Appropriation bill. The proposal to allow the Government employés by referendum to decide whether the system should be adopted or abolished was rejected, 95 to 91. Congress cares so little for the cost of production that the Senate rejected even the proposal for the investigation of the cost of armor before ordering the establishment of an armor plate plant. The Navy Appropriation bill carries as a rider a clause imposing fine and imprisonment upon any Government official using the methods of efficiency which alone can produce cheap armor or anything else.

When $35,000,000 was appropriated for a Government railway in Alaska it was provided that the Government accounts should not be kept in the manner the Interstate Commerce Commission imposes upon private railways, unless the road should be leased. As a private road cost accounts were desirable, but not if the road were run by the Government. Nobody ever knew the costs of the Post Office, and the present Administration least of all. Thus the Government has been able to claim a profit, but there is reason to suppose that the increase of the facilities so generously given to the people at the cost of the railways would show a staggering deficit if the accounts were kept in the manner the Government requires from all but itself.

It would be interesting to know on what methods the $50,000,000 of Government shipping would be run regarding both costs and rates. Otherwise how are we to know just how admirable Government operation is? Boasts about the cheapness of the Government armor will be as hollow as the boasts of the Post Office profits unless the figures are forthcoming. Those voting the millions for Government ownership and operation are exposing themselves to suspicion of recklessness unless they prove how much cheaper their armor will be than that hitherto furnished. Sure of the merits of Government trading, they deny themselves the means of proving it unless they allow methods of efficiency and provide the means of a fair comparison. Why conceal such merits, so loudly proclaimed? Why put such a weapon into the hands and mouths of those who regard Government operation as a leap into the dark?

MR. TILLMAN'S NAVAL BILL.

Adequate provision for naval extension is practically assured. Whether or not the five-year program restored by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs is accepted, we may be reasonably certain that the program for this year, determined upon by Mr. TILLMAN, will go through. So that we are to have three new superdreadnoughts and four battle cruisers. Provision is to be made to hasten the work of construction. No ship authorized in this year's bill is to be laid down later than next January.

That will begin a new chapter in American naval construction. Some of the lesser vessels authorized four years ago are not yet in commission, so leisurely has been the work of building up our navy. The Senate has taken up the Navy bill with the intent to make it practical and to meet the nation's requirements, and Mr. TILLMAN will not be talked down by small navy men, if there are any left. The country is disposed to believe that the naval measure he favors will become a law.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Woman's Part in War.

It may be—indeed, it is—true that "hated by mothers" remains an accurate and deserved characterization of war. Yet in these days there is coming to the knowledge of everybody not a few cases in which not only mothers, but wives and sweethearts, who also hate war, have risen magnificently to appreciation of the fact that in war is involved more than its horrors, and of the other fact that there are times and occasions when personal preferences and interests should and can be forgotten.

That the cruelest burdens and sorrows of war fall upon women cannot be denied—sorrows and burdens that are not mitigated by the anaesthetic excitements of battle, but must be borne in quietude and loneliness at home. In spite of this, the majority of women refrain from putting obstacles in the way of meeting the nation's need for men—for the risking and the more than possible losing of men's lives. If they are not quite urging sons and husbands to answer the call for troops, they are bravely declaring that to answer the call is right, and not a few of them express a sort of joy, entirely sincere, that it has not remained unheard.

Already, among women as among men, pacifist talk of the more reckless and unreasonable sort is but rarely heard. It has been replaced by manifestations of exalted self-sacrifice, of patriotic devotion. None ventures, now, except in carefully selected audiences, to describe the soldier as a professional murderer, who makes a trade of slaughter. Those are terms the application of which to the men who are going to the camps or preparing to go there would be too obviously absurd—too outrageously slanderous. All of us know some of them, and from the few we judge the rest as men of peace by every instinct and habit, and no more "militarist," no more bent on aggression and conquest, than those who of inclination or necessity remain at home. Not the act in itself, but the motive and the object, are what count on the battlefield as in the operating room of a hospital. War is horrible, but it is not all horrible, even for those who suffer from it most.

A Fault Is Not a Failure.

"Afterward, therefore because," is the logic of some of the comments on the escape of the man SHILLITONI from the Sing Sing death-house. This amazing episode, with the shooting of the two guards that marked it, undoubtedly reveals a weakness in the watch kept on the condemned criminals—something wrong, something inadequate, in the present system of management and discipline. In other words, perfection has not been attained and there are faults to be remedied and lessons to be learned by the reformers.

In that, however, there is nothing either surprising or discouraging. An evasion almost precisely like this one occurred before the era of reform began and while all the severities and brutalities that marked the prison in the old days were still in operation. In every such place the natural instinct for freedom has always been, and always will be, constantly at work to secure it, and once in a while, under any system, it will succeed in accomplishing its purpose.

Probably it is necessary to treat escapes and attempts to escape from prison as a crime punishable by the withdrawal of privileges and the extension of confinement. In doing it, however, there is something that offends the sense of justice, for it is "nature" that prompts the effort, and one of the new penology's greatest triumphs is that at least a few of those subjected to it have refrained from escaping when they could, and that at least a few of those for whom the impulse to escape proved unconquerable, when opportunity for flight presented itself, have voluntarily returned, lest their betrayal of the trust imposed in them put difficulty in the way of resort to the newer methods.

It is not a part of "prison reform" that desperate men under condemnation of death should get possession of pistols. That has happened once, but that fact does not create the probability that in the same way it will happen again.

Imitating China in Belgium.

A story from Belgium that is at least "well found" is to the effect that one of the local magistrates was recently moved formally and publicly to ask such of his fellow-townsmen as felt obliged to commit suicide to do it with poison or a rope, and not with a gun or pistol.

The reason for this strange appeal—and it seems to be a sufficient one—is that the possession of firearms by Belgians is a crime for which the community in which the possessor lives, as well as himself, is, on detection, heavily punished. Hence he who shoots himself brings a heavy fine on his town.

In one recent case, it is reported, the impost was $2,500, and it was inexorably extorted from people who were desperately close to the end of their resources and not a few actually starving.

This plan of holding a group responsible for the acts of all its members is now a familiar one in Belgium, and it has often brought death as well as fines on those practically helpless to prevent the offenses that were thus penalized by the conquering invaders. The method is Chinese, and has long been in vogue in the Celestial Empire, where it was worthy of the Government and about what would be expected. Its cruelty and injustice are obvious.

Perhaps the story is not true, but, if it is, the considerate Belgian certainly will take his departure in some way that will not aggravate the troubles of his neighbors.

The Recruiting System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A number of recent issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES have contained editorial comment upon the methods employed by the recruiting service of the army, which is under my direction. These editorial comments have been consistently critical in tone, and have even been hostile. The editorial dated June 13, 1916, under the caption "Get the Recruits," is a type of editorial comment to which I refer. I might state specifically that every single idea advanced in any single one of the editorials which I have read for improving the recruiting service is now and has been in effect in the recruiting service for some time past, and further that any idea which is advanced by any one is always tried out by the recruiting service within the limits of the money appropriated for such work by Congress.

As an example of what I mean, take the suggestion in the editorial referred to that applicants should be informed that they will have a chance to get a commission. As soon as the act of Congress authorizing enlisted men to obtain commissions at West Point was approved, the fact was wired to all recruiting officers, and they were instructed to give that fact the widest publicity. The fact that noncommissioned officers or deserving enlisted men could obtain commissions in the past has always been one of the strongest factors used by our recruiting officers to obtain recruits for the army.

H. P. McCAIN, Adjutant General.
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1916.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

How We Should Lose Our Greatest Opportunity by Going to War.

Boston, June 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tomorrow we may be again at war with Mexico. Seventy years ago we ingloriously conquered her in a war which General Grant, who fought in it, declared one of the most unjust wars ever fought by a strong people against a weak one. We took a large slice of her territory and paid only a bagatelle for it. Mexico has remembered this. She has had no cause to love many of our exploiters who have taken great wealth from her resources. She trusts her jingo papers as we trust ours. She knows little and suspects the worst. Two years ago General Wood said that if we tried to conquer Mexico it would take fifteen years of guerrilla warfare and would require 600,000 men before we won. War once begun, and the public mind inflamed with loss of gallant men, we should fight to the bitter end. That end might mean suzerainty from the Rio Grande to Panama, with a suspicious and embittered South America.

War would mean few standup fights, but death from scorching heat and thirst, from disease and shots from ambush, leaving bones to bleach in trackless swamps and jungles. For eighty years the mountain Atchinese defied the trained Dutch soldiers in their Eastern islands.

The inept comparison has been made of "cleaning up Mexico" with our work in Cuba. There we simply ousted the Spaniard who did not want to fight us and would have been willing to settle peaceably to our satisfaction, as Minister Woodford showed. We went to war because of our fine eyes and certain politicians. The friendly Cubans welcomed us. President Wilson's declaration at Mobile that we would never take a foot of land by conquest carries less weight with Latin Americans than with us. They have seen us take the Philippines and Porto Rico and strengthen ourselves mightily in the Caribbean; and they know what we did at Panama. Maurice Thompson told an audience that packed Tremont Temple, Boston, in the war time, that "Cuba is ours as much as Louisiana."

One must be slow to criticise the President, who has given so much patient thought to the whole problem and whose motives are of the highest. But loyalty to country does not mean acceptance of the judgment of an honored Executive. It is a dangerous thing for any one man to have the power to settle for perhaps a generation the policy of 100,000,000 people. What might not a tiny fraction of the money that may be spent this year in order to carry our point and remain where we are not wanted have accomplished if it had been spent in joint action with other American republics in helping this distracted people to understand us in sending teachers and statesmen to confer with them, in loaning them money without interest to establish themselves? Granted that something must be done, has there not been a better way than the one chosen, which brings such awful risks to our national character and policies?

We protest that we desire "only defense." But The Worcester Telegram talks about "assimilating Mexico." Senator Stone has said that "we want a great navy, not merely for defense, but, if necessary, for aggression." Militarism does not mean desire for war. It means supreme reliance on arms. Militarism is in the saddle, not only in Europe, but in America as well. If this one free land ties its hands during this tragic crisis in civilization, if it spends in hunting Mexican bandits what would save a million Poles and Armenians from starvation, if it inspires hatreds for a generation, then, no doubt, our school histories will teach that we "vindicated our honor in a war that was forced upon us." But the greatest opportunity for service to humanity which a nation ever had will be gone, never to return.

LUCIA AMES MEAD,
National Secretary Woman's Peace Party.

Payment of Income Taxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly in your columns call the attention of the public to the fact that income tax payments are due on or before the 30th day of June, 1916, and that thereafter a penalty may be charged for non-payment? Would you also be kind enough to call attention to the inclosed circular which is being mailed to all persons who have not as yet paid their income tax assessments?

MARK EISNER,
Collector, Third District of New York.
New York, June 22, 1916.

Dear Sir: A great many taxpayers are prone to wait until the last minute before making payment of taxes assessed against them. This results in a sudden and almost overwhelming rush of business in this office, particularly on the last day of June.

Unless deposits balance on June 30 before banks close no deposit can be made until July 1, in which case the money so deposited would not be available to meet the appropriations for the year beginning July 1, 1916, but would have to go over to the next year.

May I therefore ask for your kind cooperation with this office through remittance of income tax prior to June 30—a favor which would be much appreciated?

Respectfully, MARK EISNER, Collector.

No Pork There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The figures given in your editorial article, "Prime Pork," are to me most astounding. Can such things be? And we proudly point at ourselves as the best governed country in the world! Where is the man who will rise up and bring home to the American people these damnable acts of graft and waste? In my town we have a population of 5,000, and our Post Office building (new) cost about $500. Does this indicate the honesty of our Representative, or was he loafing on his job when the appropriations were passed around? A. A. P.

Hawthorne, N. J., June 22, 1916.

PASSING.

The Call has come! Broad marching lines
Fling themselves briskly on their way;
Whate'er the storm in hearts and minds,
The will is one—Obey!
These fine young hearts, what have they known
Of war's black suffering, hate, and fear,
Who eager longed to hear that Call—
And met it with a cheer?

In yon drab mass of molten forms,
Flooding the highway silently,
Somewhere he marches swiftly on,
Who is so dear to me,
Whose thrilling blood is blood of mine,
Of whose young face each line is prized—
He, gallant step and lifted head,
Has passed—unrecognized!

Yet as the steady stream rolls on,
Tears shed in sadness dry in shame.
Not even a mother's heart should weep
Before this splendid flame—
This burst of bravery burning high
In every transient face I see.
Though my boy pass unseen, unknown,
Through this he speaks to me.

ELSIE K. H. BALDWIN.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PERILOUS VACILLATION.

Tardy Measures and Faltering Men Tolerated by People Who Believe They Cannot Help Somehow Winning the War.

By FRANCIS FISHER,
Ex-Member of the New Zealand Cabinet.

London, June 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A study of England as she is today is not without interest. England is one of those inexplicable countries whose character it is extraordinarily difficult to describe. England is quite determined to win the war. She cannot conceive any other end to it than victory for the Allies. War spirit of John Bull stickativeness is still strong in the race, and each reverse, each setback, only makes the average Englishman more determined than ever to go through with the job. All this is very excellent. But upon what is it based? It is based upon the old tradition that England cannot help winning. This strong, firm faith is today England's greatest danger. She went into war unready and unprepared. She had, by her treaties, lightly assumed enormous obligations without adequate preparation for their observance. Her statesmen (save the mark!) had become so engrossed in parish politics that they had forgotten that such a thing as an empire or an enemy really existed. And England, overwealthy, overprosperous, overfat, and overfed, became a huge lodging house for German spies and foreigners of all types and classes.

Then with the shock of war came muddle and confusion. Modern measures were hastily abandoned and ancient treaties were unearthed in order to discover why England should go to war.

An immediate and firm pronouncement from Sir Edward Grey might have saved Europe, but at this initial stage came the first step in the policy of hesitation and vacillation which has, with such monotonous consistency, marked the whole policy of the British Government. "Too late" is the brief but fitting description of England's attitude. And having once started out of step, she hardly seems to have retrieved the error. Almost every great move made since has failed because it was "too late."

The landing of the naval forces in Belgium was too late, and resulted in withdrawal. The landings in Gallipoli were all too late, and ended in withdrawal and the loss of 100,000 officers and men. The landing at Saloniki, intended to save the Serbian Army, was too late. The blockade of Germany, to be really effective, was too late. And now, in the great naval battle, the British main fleet arrived upon the scene too late. This policy hangs over the Allies like a pall. So far as England is concerned it would appear to be almost entirely due to the inability of her leading men to arrive at a decision. The finest feats of arms and the best traditions of England come down from men whose famous exploits depended almost entirely upon their rapid decisions and their audacious and unexpected attacks. The modern Englishman is stamped all over with floundering indecision and woeful vacillation. Many fear to make a step lest they should commit an error, and when, after dreary deliberation, they decide to move, they are invariably too late.

This is no doubt due to the fact that England is governed by a coalition made up of compromising elements. There is not, within the English Cabinet, one outstanding personal force who is strong enough to shake off the millstones of doubt and hesitation with which the Cabinet table is surrounded. Despite the coalition, party faction still exists. All, no doubt, are anxious to win the war, but all are equally anxious that the other fellow shall not get the credit of it. The England of today has not yet taken the war seriously. England has not yet seriously felt the burden of war. It is true that in those homes into which the shaft of death has penetrated the truth has reached its mark, but so far as the nation as a nation is concerned the war is but a distraction. The Government has done little or nothing to force the populace to share the burdens of the conflict.

When the authorities believe that the time has come for the people to take an interest in the nation's economics they issue countless thousands of huge posters with which to inform the public of what ought to be done. They hold a fashionable meeting in the Guildhall and Mr. Asquith preaches a homily upon the necessity for national thrift. Thereupon the Prime Minister has a "slap-up" fashionable wedding for his daughter and presents her with a diamond tiara—a stirring example to the people of the practice of and need for thrift and economy. By every means possible the cry is circulated for men, men, men! Politicians debate about it, editors write about it, clergymen preach about it. Men for the army; men for munitions. One may walk about London today and see strong, able-bodied men chipping the rust off iron railings in front of fashionable houses. One may see some lady out driving in her victoria with two liveried, silver-buttoned, cockaded men sitting on the box seat when they ought to be doing something useful. One may see thousands of taxi drivers whose places could well be taken by women while they made munitions and earned in this country money that is now being spent abroad. One may see quite a decent active chauffeur drive "my lady" up to her hairdresser's and wait for her for a whole hour while an able-bodied man inside does the lady's hair. One may see young, able-bodied men collecting bottles. Men who must of necessity require both strength and nerve may be seen painting railings that could well do without paint for another year. One may see strong men tarring roads that do not need tarring in order that motors, which ought not to be used, may not create too much dust. You may find men driving teams, men waiting in hotels, men, men, men everywhere doing jobs that women ought to do and could do. Yet vast sums of money are being spent abroad to employ the people of other lands.

When the compulsion act came into force it was generally supposed that every man possible would be snared, but the Government, with its invariable vacillation and compromise, created so many appeal courts and exemption tribunals that one would be safe in saying that the meshes of the net have failed to accomplish their purpose.

The fact should not be lost sight of, too, that while with the one hand the authorities have gently endeavored, without hurting one's feelings, to rope in as many as possible, with the other hand they have offered every reasonable inducement to the multitude to stay at home. There are 400,000 fewer paupers in England today than there were in the year the war started. There is no unemployment. If the cost of living has gone up, so, too, have the wages.

An unprecedented demand for labor, high wages, war bonuses, comfortable homes with beer and tobacco and theatres, no privations, no wounds, no court martials, but only a new and wonderful prosperity, were not the methods by which the Government could hope to maintain the voluntary system. No wonder labor wants to stay at home.

Labor is at last beginning to share some of the wealth of the country, and it speaks amazingly well for the spirit of the laboring classes that such a high proportion voluntarily abandoned the attractions at home and entered the army. This voluntary army of four millions is probably the most marvelous production of the whole war.

In the meantime the mass of the population of England is not suffering in the slightest. They are interested in the war, 'tis true. They are kind and generous to the soldiers—kind to a fault. They love England. They want England to win. But—they want to deny themselves nothing in the meantime. Russia and France have given up drink. England flatly refuses. "You might as well surrender to the Germans as give up your rights," is the old-fashioned view. Yet if all the men manufacturing beer were manufacturing munitions instead, the war might be shortened by a week and thousands of lives saved. Theatres are booming. Boxes at one to four guineas and stalls at 11s. 6d. a seat offer no obstacle to the pleasure-loving crowds. There are twenty-three theatres in full swing now, and, of course, hundreds of picture shows. There is hardly a theatre at which anything is being produced of a lasting character. London takes its grand opera in small doses, like cascara. London loves nonsense plays full of topical songs and wretched jokes which will be double Dutch to the next generation. Here, in the midst of a terrible war, where the streets are dotted with maimed and wounded and every suitable building is a hospital, one finds the most flagrant frivolity and gayety imaginable.

What do the serious-minded men think who come back from that hell-pit in Flanders and reflect upon the carnage and the horrors, the death, the mutilation and the suffering, the loss of good, brave pals—and all for what? To protect this fast-living, champagne-drinking, luxurious, pleasure-loving, dancing crowd from doing its duty and taking a share of the burden.

And running through it all, that accursed spirit of arrogant confidence which says: "Oh, don't you worry. We'll get through all right. It may take a long time, but we shall do it." It is this spirit that pervades the masses. They have never realized yet the weight of the job on hand and they won't until the Government realizes its own duty in the matter and does it.

But see what the coalition has done! It has made both parties share the burden of a responsibility that really belongs to one. It has, at the most critical time in the nation's history, deprived the country of a recognized opposition. The House of Commons is muzzled and has been jockeyed out of its legitimate functions. Today England is governed by an administration whose chief claim to office is that if it were defeated there is no other Government to take its place. I venture to predict that when the opportunity does come, the coalition will be splintered into a thousand fragments. It has failed to achieve success and without that result it cannot hope to survive. FRANCIS FISHER.

OPINIONS ON MR. FORD.

Discussion of His Attitude Toward Employes Who Serve the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time for true Americans to rise up in righteous indignation against a man who will make a statement such as found in the press of this morning? Is it possible that even Henry Ford will go to the limit of closing positions to employes who may be called on by Uncle Sam to defend the flag? Henry Ford has made a fortune in America and is living in luxury on the money of Americans. Is it not his duty, therefore, to help protect his brothers? Is he a citizen in name only? Shall he be counted as a hindrance to his country?

Mr. Ford covers his statement, or rather tries to cover it, by claiming that his maxim is peace. We all want peace. None of us wants to see our fathers, brothers and friends called to war and run a chance of being maltreated by the treacherous Mexicans, but are we going to defend our honor, homes, families and our citizens in foreign lands by folding our hands in contentment and breathing the word "Peace"?

MARIE L. KEARNS.
New York, June 22, 1916.

Consistency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry Ford, often accused of inconsistency, seems at least consistent in his lack of Americanism. His refusal to pay employes or reinstate those called to service in the militia is consistent with his recent statement to Henry A. Wise Wood concerning the American flag which he "intended to haul down from his factory as soon as the war was over." Why wait that long?

Of course, it must be borne in mind that at present trained mechanics are hard to get, and losing these men now might interfere materially with the daily output of the two thousand or so Ford automobiles. Taking so many men from the country and the expense of operations in Mexico, even in a just cause, would probably further defer the building of new automobile roads here, these being rather necessary to the future factory output. It is too bad that Mr. Ford's ideas cannot be expressed from a factory located in Chihuahua, (or possibly El Paso would be near enough to lend point to his utterances.) If actions like Ford's are not un-American, what may they be called; if Mr. Ford is not "a man without a country," what then is he? Scott says of the man who doesn't feel proud of his native land:

> Boundless his wealth as wish can claim—
> The wretch, concentred all in self,
> Living, shall forfeit fair renown;
> And doubly dying shall go down
> To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
> Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

E. G. HATCH.
New York, June 22, 1916.

If Detroit Were on the Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mr. Ford's factory were located on the Mexican border line instead of in Detroit, don't you think he would arm his twenty thousand odd employes instead of discharging them for being enlisted or enlisting in the guard?

A. A. MACK.
New York, June 22, 1916.

It Was Played in Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the train in Kansas I read in THE TIMES, June 21, a letter referring to Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," stating that with one exception it had not been presented anywhere since the time of Queen Elizabeth. I was in Paris in the Fall of 1913 and it was played in French at the Odeon Theatre. J. SANFORD SALTUS.
St. John, Kan., June 22.

MRS. JUILLIARD LEFT MILLION TO HUSBAND

Estate Valued at More Than $5,000,000 Bequeathed to Charity and Relatives.

FRIENDS AMONG LEGATEES

Metropolitan Museum of Art and St. John's Guild Each Get One-fourth of the Residue.

The will of Mrs. Helen Cossitt Juilliard, the wife of Augustus D. Juilliard, who died on April 3, 1916, filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's Court, disposed of an estate estimated at more than $5,000,000. There were many bequests to charitable and educational institutions and to relatives of the testatrix.

The largest single bequest was $1,000,000 to Mrs. Juilliard's husband, one-half being given outright and the remainder put in trust for his benefit. On his death the principal will be given to the following institutions: St. John's Guild, $100,000; Lincoln Hospital and Home, $100,000; Children's Aid Society, American Museum of Natural History, New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Women's Christian Association, each $50,000. Mr. Juilliard was also to receive the country estate at Tuxedo, N. Y., in addition to the stable at 111 West Fifty-first Street, New York. Colorado College, Colorado Springs, received $25,000 outright.

Two nieces, Elizabeth Cossitt Vatable, who lives in Paris, and Catherine C. D. Rogers, each were bequeathed $100,000 in addition to the income on various pieces of property owned by Mrs. Juilliard. These holdings include 462-464 Broadway, 495-497 Broadway, 140 Fifth Avenue, 1,596-1,602 Broadway, and 724-730 Seventh Avenue.

A trust fund of $100,000 was created for the benefit of Frederick Cossitt Rogers, a grand-nephew, the principal of which was to be given to him on his thirtieth birthday. Mrs. Juilliard bequeathed $25,000 in trust to each of the following friends and relatives: Frederick Henry Cossitt, Mrs. Helen L. Holbrook, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Anderson, Miss Adelaide Steele, Mrs. Augusta C. Nevins, Mrs. Sarah L. Van Pelt, Miss Elizabeth D. Woodbridge, James S. Goodman, Cornelia B. Gordon, Mrs. Francis Cossitt Huszagh, Miss May Cossitt Marshall, Miss Pearl C. Inness, and Mrs. R. M. S. Cossitt. Frederick Augustus Juilliard, another nephew, received $30,000, and Isabella Juilliard McDonald, a niece, $20,000. Helen Cossitt, a cousin, received $50,000, and a similar amount was bequeathed to Mrs. Helen Cossitt Sawyer.

The testatrix made many other smaller bequests to friends and relatives. One-half of the residuary estate was given to the children of her niece, Catherine C .D. Rogers; one-fourth to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and one-fourth to the St. John's Guild, to be applied to the erection of a hospital owned by the organization at New Dorp, Staten Island.

The executors are Augustus D. Juilliard, Edward W. Barnes, and the Central Trust Company.

W. P. BROWN LEFT $2,243,120.

Widow Receives $740,343 and Five Children Get $296,149 Each.

An appraisal of the estate of Waldron Post Brown, a member of Brown Brothers, who died May 15, 1915, filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller shows that the banker left a net estate of $2,243,120. The largest bequest was made to Mrs. Isabella Mary Brown, his widow, who received $740,343. To each of his five children, James Manchester Brown, Julia Post Fincke, John Wright Brown, Marie W. Brown Talbot, and Ellen Granville Hudson, the testator gave $296,149. The Church of the Incarnation and St. Luke's Hospital each received $10,000 from Mr. Brown. He also made bequests of $1,000 to all those who had been in his employ for twenty-five years.

Mr. Brown owned personal property totaling $365,435, which included the sum of $273,487 due from Brown Brothers and a seat in the Stock Exchange valued at $63,000. His holdings in stocks and bonds amounted to $1,917,625. The largest investments were 1,000 shares of Norfolk & Western Railway Company, valued at $101,000; 400 shares of American Woolen Company, preferred, worth $88,800, and 300 shares of General Electric Company, appraised at $54,727.

MARRIED IN TOKIO, JAPAN.

Rev. Shirley H. Nichols and Bride on Their Way to Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 23.—Word has been received of the marriage of Miss Hasune Hana Gardiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Gardiner, of Kyoto, Japan, to the Rev. Shirley Hall Nichols, a missionary in Northern Japan, and a son of Mrs. Frances R. Nichols, of Oakwod Avenue, this town. The civil marriage took place on Monday and the wedding ceremony in Trinity Cathedral, Tokio, Japan, on Wednesday.

After a five years' stay in Japan, Mr. Shirley sailed yesterday with his bride to visit Montclair on a furlough. They are scheduled to arrive at Vancouver on August 5. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner have been living in Japan about five years. Mr. Nichols was graduated from the Montclair High School in the class of 1901. He attended Harvard University and Union Theological Seminary, receiving a degree from both institutions.

Unless you know the number of sheets in each roll, you cannot measure quantity—the size or weight of a roll may deceive you.

You should look for quality of the paper first—always. Soft, clothlike toilet paper is more pleasant to use—safer, too.

Scotissue Toilet Paper

is as "soft as old linen"—this is your quality test. The quantity—1000 counted sheets, 10c.

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

Sani-Tissue Toilet Paper, "soft and clothlike." Its balsam treatment makes it healing—your quality test. 2500 counted sheets in a carton of 3 rolls for 35c—your quantity guarantee. Ask your dealer.

SCOTT PAPER CO.

Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
New York — Makers of absorbent Sani-Tissue Towels

DICKS OFF FOR CALIFORNIA.

Bridal Pair from Bar Harbor Stop Here Only for Luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Dick, (Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor,) who were married in Bar Harbor on Thursday, arrived in this city yesterday morning on a special car attached to the Bar Harbor express. They motored from the Grand Central station to the Dick home, 20 East Fifty-third Street, where they had luncheon, leaving afterward in their special car for California.

Mrs. Dick before she left gave $20 gold pieces to her servants and other long-time employes.

NEWPORT SOCIAL LIFE.

Hill Top Inn Opens Its Second Season Today—J. L. Van Alens Hosts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23.—The second season of Hill Top Inn will be opened tomorrow under direction of Managing Director Walton H. Marshall of the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York. The large addition to the hotel will be ready July 1, General and Mrs. Edward P. Meaney, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore of New York, Mrs. Howard of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bond of Montreal having taken apartments.

Miss Mimi Scott returned from New York today, joining Mrs. George S. Scott and Miss Louise B. Scott.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., has arrived from New York for the Summer.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Walter A. Edwards have returned from Pensacola, where the former was attached to the naval aero station, to visit the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton H. Powrel.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Kuhn and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Platt of Philadelphia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman of New York are at Armsea Hall.

Mrs. William F. Draper gives her first dinner of the Summer tomorrow night.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson will be among the dinner entertainers Independence Day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen were dinner hosts tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia have sent servants to open Stone Acre.

J. Loris-Melikoff and Baron Renaud d'Ungern Sternberg of the Russian Embassy; F. H. Davis, New York; Miss Muriel Bishop of New York, visiting Mrs. J. A. D. Lanier, and William E. Carter and W. T. Carter of Philadelphia are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier of New York are occupying Gravel Court.

BURTON AT VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

Ex-Senator Is Taking the Cure—Golf Association's Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 23.—Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton arrived from Cleveland, Ohio, today with Miss Grace Burton, and will spend several weeks at the Homestead taking the cure.

Dr. and Mrs. Cary Grayson of Washington came over from White Sulphur Springs, where they are spending their honeymoon, and spent the day at the Homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Witherspoon of New York, who are at Hot Springs on their wedding trip, played golf this morning and visited the Cascades this afternoon.

The golf tournament of the Association of Advertising Interests, holding its Summer tournament at Hot Springs this week, gave its annual dinner last night in the Japanese Room of the Homestead. More than seventy members, including many New Yorkers, with their wives, were present. The diners were seated at small tables decorated with flowers and flags, and favors were in the form of mottos, paper caps, and noisemaking toys. They sang patriotic songs between courses, and afterward continued them until midnight in the hotel lobby.

President L. Whitton of Chicago was toastmaster. Among those responding to toasts were Erman J. Ridgeway and S. Keith Evans, New York; Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lafayette Young, Jr., Des Moines.

A bridge party was given by the wives of the members of the association today, at which four tables were filled and prizes were won by Mrs. L. B. Woodward, St. Louis; Mrs. Lafayette Young, Jr., Des Moines, and Mrs. F. E. Mann, Chicago.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., (Miss Louise Frank) are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Sunday last at the country home of Mrs. Taylor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Frank. The child is a grandson to Mrs. Edward I. Frost, formerly Mrs. Keene Taylor, and a great-grandson to Mrs. James R. Keene.

The wedding of Miss Alice Martin Davies, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julien Townsend Davies, and Henry Sellers McKee, 2d, will take place today in Emmanuel Church, Great River, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts Flanagan of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Wednesday at the Sloane Hospital. Mrs. Flanagan was formerly Miss Hazel Ramacciotti.

Many New Yorkers will attend the wedding today, at Hyde Park, N. Y., of Miss Ruth Wales, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Wales, and Henry Francis du Pont, son of Colonel Henry A. du Pont, United States Senator from Delaware.

A garden party will be held this afternoon on the grounds of the Duell estate at Yonkers under the auspices of the Lady Borden Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the British Empire, which is sending hospital supplies to the front.

Miss Mildred Vivien Cully, daughter of Mrs. William T. Cully, and Marshall Woolley Picken will be married on June 28, at 8:30 o'clock, at 49 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Wait-Ford Wedding on Monday.

Miss Esther Ford, daughter of Supreme Court Justice John Ford, and Justin Federal Wait will be married at noon on Monday at the home of the bride, in Bretton Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway. The Rev. Fields Hermance, who officiated at the wedding of Justice and Mrs. Ford, is to officiate.

The couple first met while they were students at Cornell University, from which Mr. Wait was graduated this month from the College of Mechanical Engineering. He is a son of John Cassan Wait of the Bronx.

Towler-Breckenridge Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Mary Lois Breckenridge, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl S. Breckenridge of Cranford, N. J., to Thomas Willard Towler, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Towler, is announced. Miss Breckenridge is a graduate of Smith College, class of 1905, and Mr. Towler was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1903, and is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

Tourists for Panama and Bermuda.

Some of those booked to leave today for Panama on the Calamares are:

Mrs. J. W. Franklin, Dr. J. W. Franklin, C. A. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Durland, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Maduro, W. F. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Pollard, the Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Edwards, Eugene Whitney, Miss E. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Hewett, Captain and Mrs. T. H. Dillon, George Black, A. M. Blundell, T. C. Campbell, W. D. Morgan, R. E. Lenton, and Robert West.

BERMUDIAN, (Bermuda)—Dr. and Mrs. Lewis N. Anderson, Miss E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Boylan, Mr. and Mrs. B. Butler, Professor C. Caullery, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Cobb, Miss Alice Day, Mrs. D. C. Downs, Warren Eve, Miss E. Evans, Mrs. G. H. Frances, F. C. Follett, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Gibbons, N. W. Hutchings, Mrs. R. G. Hann, Dr. Austin W. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Harris, Dr. W. L. Howe, Harry W. King, Joseph Knight, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Martin, Miss D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ogden, Edward T. Ryder, Miss A. G. Robb, D. H. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Tassell, J. R. Tucker, Robert Tuttle, J. F. Wells, and R. G. Westcarb.

GEN. SMUTS HELD UP IN AUTO BY LIONS

British Commander in German East Africa and His Staff Meet Unique Adventure.

CAMPAIGNING IN ZOO LAND

Monkeys and Wild Ostriches Are Interested Spectators of Battles—Motor Cars Charged by Hippos.

CAPE TOWN, May 19.—General Smuts, Commander in Chief of Britain's "ragtime army" in German East Africa, with his staff, recently had the unique experience of being held up, not by the Teuton enemy, but by a combined force of lions and leopards! These and other wild animals are nightly prowlers around the camps, and their growlings are the lullaby to which the now usually rain-soaked soldiers doze off when they have wearied of resisting the mass attacks of big, hungry, and not-to-be-denied mosquitos and a varied assortment of other insect pests which become expert at working their way through and under the netting entanglements designed to circumvent them.

The General and his staff, who were without an escort, found themselves at nightfall some miles from camp, and, trying to plough their way to it in automobiles, sunk in mud over the axles. It was not long before the zoo in the dense surrounding jungle began to take a solicitous interest in the party's predicament. Roar answered roar in every direction, and the proximity of the lions was made further apparent by their peculiar and unmistakable odor. The distinguished party had to meet the emergency by sitting up all night, revolver in hand, and by endeavoring to keep a belt of fires alight around the cars. Providentially there was a brief let-up in the rain, which enabled them to start the fires, after long and persistent efforts, with the aid of gasoline from the motors.

This is the rainy season in East Africa. An officer in a letter home says there are no words in any dictionary he ever consulted that are adequate to describe it and its resultant discomfort to the expeditionary forces.

"Figure to yourself," he says, that Jupiter Pluvius has gathered into the reservoir of the heavens all the waters that stream from mighty Kilimanjaro's slopes and from the broad rivers hereabouts, with Lake Tanganyika thrown in for good measure, and then has opened the sluice gates over our camp and its vicinity. It isn't a rainfall, it's a waterfall, that beats down upon us through a dense mist, that soaks every blessed thing the ingenuity of the expedition can devise as a protection against it, and transforms the country into an indescribable chaos of marsh and mud alive with lizards and other gliding and crawling things—mud which before you have moved far through it creeps all over you and cakes you even to your hair. To the horses it is death, and they are dying off like fleas. However, it's all in the day's work, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that if it isn't jam for us it isn't beer and sauerkraut either for our Boche quarry that we are keeping on the perpetual run, and Britons and Boers, blacks and East Indians, grin and bear it as cheerfully as they may.

"Besides, the campaign has its compensations. I had read about this tropical Eden in books, of course, but all failed to convey a proper impression of the real thing. Of what avail, therefore, were my feeble powers of description? The forests and jungle are wonderful, with their huge trees overspread and stalactited with a tangled lacework of vines and tendrils. Amid them orchids nestle of a loveliness and splendor of tints such as I had never imagined. Our fellows on their dirty, torn clothing sport boutonnières that in London, Paris, or New York would represent a fortune. And there are other wild flowers, gigantic of size, ardent of hue, which here and there illumine the woodland recesses with splashes of crimson, with darts of flame, with the colors of the stones of the Pectoral.

"Brilliant reptiles and insects flash along the ground or through the foliage in which swarms of monkeys leap, swing, and keep up an incessant chattering that when fighting is going on rises crescendo to a deafening din of fiendish merriment as they crowd around interrified or angry curiosity. The unaccustomed noise of guns seems to exercise a peculiar attraction for some, at least, of the other denizens of this animal paradise, for even wild ostriches have approached and craned inquisitively to see what was going on. Lions, leopards, hyenas, and the like we have frequently with us, at any rate in the night. Crocodiles abound in the rivers, as also do hippos and rhinos.

"These latter resent our intrusion, but nothing arouses their ire like the passage of our motor lorries, motor cycles, and armored automobiles, which many times have been charged by them. It is no picnic for the Tommy at the wheel of a lorry when he is trying to dodge two or three hippos lumbering toward or after him with their mouths agape almost wide enough for him drive into. "'Ell!' yelled a chauffeur, of my column as he dropped his wheel and reached wildly for his rifle in the course of these encounters, 'the bloomin' menagerie's busted loose!' Thrilling adventures on this expedition are common enough to gratify the most insatiable seeker after excitement.

"Now and then we come upon settled areas, vast plantations of bananas, coffee and rubber, with extensive flower gardens, all laid out with the mathematical precision that seems to characterize the Germans in all things.

"But what we are most interested in coming upon is the foe. The campaign is assuming more the character of a man hunt than of a war, and Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck, the German Commander in Chief, has to display fleas-like nimbleness to draw his fast diminishing forces into positions advantageous for resistance. His black troops, Askaris, are a strapping and brave lot. They have not been trained to handle their rifles from the shoulder, it would seem, for they plant the butt against the thigh, point the muzzle toward you and let loose. At that, many of their bullets have found billets in our men. Good fighters as they are, however, they won't stand up to a bayonet charge by white troops, though they do not give ground so easily before soldiers of their own color."

A statement issued to members of the House of Assembly shows that the Union of South Africa defense and war expenditure, actual and estimated, from Aug. 4, 1914, to March 31, 1917, amounts to $184,468,090. This total includes expenditures in connection with the De Wit rebellion.

Apropos of the latter a Dutch synod at Bloemfontein yesterday passed a resolution holding that rebellion could not be regarded as a sin, and that it was unchristian to bring suit against rebels for damages.

Robert Bruce Won Harvard Honors

Through an error the name of Robert Bruce of 2,049 Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn, was omitted from the list of Harvard graduates in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. Bruce completed the four years' course in three years, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science, cum laude. He will enter the employ of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company in this city. He is a son of Edmond E. Bruce, examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Kinsolving Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.—Mrs. Wyethe L. Kinsolving, daughter of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Pitt, and wife of the Rev. Kinsolving of New York, is at St. Luke's Hospital here, where she underwent a serious operation on Wednesday. Rev. Kinsolving is associated with the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, and is a brother of the Bishops of Texas and Nebraska.

JOIN PREPAREDNESS RANKS.

Stockbridge Forms a Branch of Aid, with Mrs. Iasigi Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 23.—The Stockbridge Branch of the Massachusetts Special Aid Society, which is to assist in preparedness, has organized with thirty members. Joseph H. Choate has appointed Mrs. Oscar Iasigi as Chairman, and Mrs. Iasigi has designated Mrs. Charles E. Hull as Secretary and Mrs. Edward B. Owen as Treasurer. A fund has been raised to defray expenses of Stockbridge men at Plattsburg. Mrs. George G. Merrill has given the use of the rectory for classes in home nursing. The formation of the branch followed an address by Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Boston at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Bonner and Miss Katherine Bonner were in Pittsfield today to see Griffith Bonner, who has enlisted in Company F, Second Massachusetts Infantry, depart with the volunteers for Camp Whitney.

Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia will entertain the delegates to the annual meeting of the Garden Club of America at tea next Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. John E. Alexandre will entertain the officers and delegates at luncheon on Thursday. Mrs. Oscar Iasigi will serve tea and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French will open the studio at Chesterwood, in Glendale, for the delegates to the convention. The Entertainment Committee for the meeting is Thomas Shields Clarke and Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman.

Mrs. Grenville B. Winthrop is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal, at Deep Deene.

Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden arrived at Pinewold, in Stockbridge, today for the season.

Mrs. Andrew J. Miller is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French at Chesterwood, Glendale.

Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana gave a dinner for ten guests at the Lenox Club.

Mrs. W. Murray Crane has Mrs. Frederick A. Keep as her guest at Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton have Colonel and Mrs. W. C. Stout as their guests at Knoll, in Tyringham.

Miss Louise Nathalie Grace and Miss A. L. Alger of Great Neck, L. I., and Mr. and Mrs. William McClure of New York arrived at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Mrs. Miguel R. Martinez and John Martinez arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, tonight for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis K. Lang of New York are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Miss Ellen D. Hunt and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fairchild of New York and Mrs. Edward J. Lee of Philadelphia arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

SPORTS AT WHITE SULPHUR.

Riders and Golfers Out on a Perfect Day—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 23.—This has been another perfect day and every guest of the Greenbrier has been pursuing a different diversion. Riding has been in the lead. Mrs. Mark Skinner Willing and her sister, Miss Helen McFadden, rode over Slashlick Road. Miss Francis Parker rode to the Greenbrier River and Mrs. Louis Hammerling drove to the Pines for luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Proctor rode to Lewisburg, and Miss Stella Benedict rode to Oakhurst. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Besson drove to Sunset Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland T. Knoedler of New York are enjoying their stay at White Sulphur, and both are taking the cure. Mr. Knoedler is seen daily on the links. Others playing golf today were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Besson, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Barton, Jr., Mrs. Junius Parker, Mrs. Wirt Robinson, James Wirt Robinson, Oliver Harriman, Donn Barber, Jerome O. Eddy and Colonel James R. Branch, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Patterson played a twosome.

There was a baseball game this afternoon between the Greenbrier team and the Union nine. The score was in favor of Union, 2 to 1.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree and his daughter, Miss Iris Tree, take long rides and drives daily, and Sir Herbert is enthusiastic over the benefits to be derived from the cure.

The latest arrivals are Mark Skinner Willing, Chicago; Miss Elizabeth M. Maben of New York, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Bray, Miss Mabel Reed and Miss Agatha E. Greisacker of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Collings of Louisville, Ky.

Ofner-Back Wedding Monday.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Back, daughter of Mrs. Albert Back of Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J., to Emil Ofner, also of East Orange, will take place on Monday evening at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Dr. Moses J. Gries of Cleveland, Ohio, will perform the ceremony. There will be no bridal attendants and only the immediate families will be present.

Miss Beall to Wed Albert Hopkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Eugene Beall of Birmingham, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Nettie Beall, to Albert Hopkins of this city. Mr. Hopkins is the son of the late Dr. Henry Hopkins, a former President of Williams College. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Lois Minton Engaged.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Brewster Minton of 165 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lois Minton, to Russell Stuart Hume, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Hume of 15 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Four Steamships.

Four transatlantic liners leaving today for European ports and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, Miss Doris Allen, Miss Edna Abbott, John H. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Armstrong, Leslie S. Barnett, Linton A. Barling, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barry, Thomas Bashford, F. H. Bingham, E. A. Brand, Grant H. Browne, Miss Leonora Caldwell, Dr. D. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cowling, Miss H. C. Currie, Walter Davidson, H. P. Davidson, Jr., Francis Drury, Miss M. Durant, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Dunn, Professor John Duxberry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Easton, Mrs. C. M. Edwards, Albert Fisher, General Russell Frost, Mrs. A. W. Gibbs, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Greaves, J. C. Grew, First Secretary United States Embassy at Berlin; Rev. Father F. Healy, Miss Frances G. Hunter, Mrs. E. H. Irvine, R. H. Johnson, Jr., Earl of Limerick, Mrs. Juliette Low, Captain James Moorhead, A. C. Morse, Captain and Mrs. Guy Nickalls, De Lancey Nicoll, P. B. Noyes, Miss Mabel Nott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pemberton, Captain Sanderson, Lawson Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Sangster, Edgar Scott, Arthur Cecil Stair, Mrs. W. H. Stephens, A. J. Stone, Mrs. Ethel Stewart, Mrs. D. M. Stewart, N. G. Thwaites, E. L. T. Warren, H. R. Wilson, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, and Mrs. J. A. Wilson.

LAYAYETTE, (Bordeaux.)—William Armour, Miss M. M. Anton, Baroness Jacqueline, R. Avezana, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Bonheur, Miss Helen Beckham, John J. Butler, G. G. Biddle, Mrs. Fielding Bell, Miss Ruth Bentley, Captain Tanner Bowen, Mrs. Heyward Cutting, Miss Josephine Dowling, Mrs. H. Duryea, Mrs. Rosa De Sotomayor, Mrs. J. Ebbsmith, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Ellison, Jr., Miss Hunting, H. B. Lines, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Labey, Miss Ann Morgan, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, J. B. Moore, S. Iselin, W. F. Pollock, Meredith Fyne, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Roberts, Mrs. E. Sandford, Mrs. Annie Stewart, Walter D. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Simonds, W. H. Wolverton, Miss H. R. Walcott, and D. F. White.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Aristides Aguero, Cuban Minister to Germany; Dr. and Mrs. Rudolph Allert, Colonel A. L. Alnes, Miss Agnes Alnes, Griffin Barry, C. J. Becker, W. P. Campbell, Mrs. E. W. Daggett, E. G. Drexel, P. F. Eames, Alexander Fraser, Captain Christian Gunderson, Roscoe J. Ham, J. Hansen, Paul F. Jones, Cuthbert Lee, Read Lewis, D. A. Lowrie, Walter H. Mallory, Chauncey M. Olmstead, Walter H. Pettit, Arthur B. Rudd, L. C. Stern, Graham R. Taylor, Robert J. Scovell.

PANNONIA, (London.)—Miss Kate Annesran, Mrs. S. M. Barr, the Rev. A. E. Blood, E. Dalton, Aubrey Davies, John E. Davidson, Mrs. G. A. Grover, John H. Logan, J. B. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Potter, Miss Jessie Rothwell, Mrs. Mary Rumsey, the Rev. Herbert Shepard, Miss E. B. Rowe, Rachael Sherwood, Miss E. Sherwood, Miss Ethel Sherwood, Miss Mary Sherwood, Miss Ruth

HARVARD OUTROWS YALE IN ALL THREE RACES OF THEIR ANNUAL CLASH ON THE THAMES

HARVARD GETS A CLEAN SWEEP

Powerful Crimson 'Varsity Crew Defeats Yale by Three and One-half Lengths.

MAKES RECORD FOR EVENT

Covers the Four-Mile Course in 20:02, Eight Seconds Under the Previous Mark.

NO CONSOLATION FOR BLUE

Its Freshman and Second 'Varsity Shells Are In Turn Headed to the Finish Line by Rivals.

Order of Finish and Times.

'Varsity eights, four miles.—Harvard, first; time, 20:02, (new course record); Yale, second; time, 20:17.

'Varsity second eights, two miles.—Harvard, first; time, 10:25; Yale, second; time, 10:27.

Freshman eights, two miles.—Harvard, first; time, 10:36 3-5; Yale, second; time, 10:39.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—The Harvard 'Varsity crew flashed down the sun-flooded Thames in a blaze of Crimson glory this evening, proudly demonstrating its utter mastery of Seth Low's Yale eight, and sliding the long, frail shell over the finish mark three and a half lengths in front of the splashing Elis in the record-breaking time of 20:02. And not only that—Harvard also won the freshman and second 'Varsity races with the Blue this morning, and thus made the day one of the greatest in the annals of Crimson rowing.

The decisive sweep of the river terminated with as beautiful a rowing performance as has ever been seen at this classic regatta, causing Captain D. P. Morgan's powerful eight to stand out as the most finished rowing machine that has ever been developed on the historic Charles. 'Way back in '88 Bob Cook developed a Yale crew which came here and hung up a mark of 20:10, and this high standard of rowing speed has remained unassailed until this afternoon, when the Crimson eight ripped it to smithereens. Harvard and Yale have now won each twenty-five of the fifty 'Varsity races between them, which began in 1852.

The Harvard freshmen won this morning by a third of a length, and the second 'Varsity went over the mark a goodly fraction of a length to the fore of the Blue eight.

Herrick Proud of His Product.

There is little wonder that the old whaling town is ringing tonight with Harvard songs and cheers. It's a big achievement to the credit of the coaching of Bob Herrick and his assistant, Bill Haines, the crack English oarsman, who was one of the greatest punting experts of his day. Herrick is naturally proud tonight over the showing of his crew. In the 'Varsity boat at stroke was C. C. Lund, and the shell was piloted by plucky little Kreger, both of whom were in the Harvard crew which stunned the English rowing world a few seasons back by winning the classic Henley.

It was a full-swinging, powerful stroke which carried the Harvard eight to victory. The men swayed forward and backward with perfect rythym. Not once on the long trip down the river was there a check or a halt in the wonderfully smooth action of the shell.

There has probably never been a more picturesque regatta in America than the one which afforded today's spectacle. The town was jammed as it has never been before. Both observation trains were loaded to capacity as they crawled along the river banks. As the finish brought the crews through a lane of palatial yachts, from which were flying a myriad of pennants, making a setting which was rich in color. Added to this were the thousands of Crimson flags which waved triumphantly in a vivid demonstration of joy at the successive victories. Gray-haired, dignified old Harvard graduates tonight are parading the streets locked arm in arm. Cambridge students are chanting the triumph of Harvard to the skies. The Yale cohorts slipped quietly out of town tonight, leaving the Harvard crowd in full possession.

Yale's Rowing Ragged Much of Way.

The thole pins and English methods taught by Nickalls were placed in the background today by a crew whose form was well-nigh perfect. Yale's work was ragged most of the way, and the Blue was out of the race from the time the crews passed the navy yard at the two-mile mark.

Here occurred a disastrous bit of steering by Lasher, the Yale coxswain who recently displaced McLane, last year's coxswain. Yale in the east lane of the river brushed against the stake flag which marked the outside of the course, and this costly blunder set the Yale crew back a full length, when it was doggedly trailing Harvard by a length, and was giving evidence of a design to spurt.

From that time on Harvard increased its lead steadily. Although rowing a stroke a few beats lower than the Blue, the Crimson pushed along smoothly and never gave the Yale combination a look in. For two years past Yale had won, which made today's victory all the sweeter to the Harvard partisans.

Jim Rice, the Columbia rowing coach; John Hoyle of Cornell, and Hiram Conibear of Washington University watched the performance of Harvard's finished eight with wonderment. The time was little less than marvelous to the old rowing sharps. The winning crew's figures at the half-mile marks were as follows: 2:30, 5:00, 7:33, 10:06, 12:25, 14:58, 17:30, and 20.02. The time of the Yale boat was 20:17.

New London was up bright and early this morning, and all day long the throngs rolled into the city in special trains and automobiles. The old-fashioned carryalls of the country folks were also in evidence, and this afternoon the town was so filled with people that it was next to impossible to get across State Street. There never before had been so many automobiles here, and the local police force was in dire straits in trying to keep the traffic on the move. Pretty girls, resplendent in Summer finery, were everywhere.

Sang Wagers From Yale Pockets.

The class of '01 Harvard came down in a body with a song which ran: "Oh, who's going to bet on Yale? Who's going to bet on Yale? We'll bet our money on the Harvard crew, but who's going to bet on Yale?" They yelled this into the ears of Yale men until about every odd dollar in the town was put up in wagers. Yale's supporters lost heavily on the race for they banked on seeing Yale repeat her great performances of the past two years.

Never have so many pleasure craft dotted the river as were gathered there today. There were so many of them that the last mile of the race was hidden from the crowds on the observation trains. The two classic old tubs, the Richard Peck and the Chester W. Chapin, were on duty and were jammed to the top decks with spectators. The grassy meadows and hilly slopes along the river banks were thronged, and it is estimated that more than 40,000 people witnessed the great triumph of the Harvard crews.

A finer day for a boat race could not be imagined. Conditions were ideal, and a brisk wind and a strong tide aided the crews.

The long, snakelike trains rolled out of the station for the big race of the day about 5 o'clock, and all the way up to the starting mark opposite Red Top, Harvard's camp, the cheers of the happy collegians resounded back and forth. On one car George Adee led the Yale cheering and singing, and on another Peebo Bradlee, the Harvard football star, led the Harvard crowd. Yale showed high hope, if not confidence, by singing the famous undertaker song before the race. The strains of the "Bulldog! Bow, Wow, Wow!" song mingled with the long Harvard cheers. It was a gay, happy crowd and the rivalry, though spirited, was good natured.

Rival Crews Greeted With Cheers.

When the Harvard crew left the float at Red Top and slowly paddled over to the starting mark, each stroke was pulled to the accompaniment of cheers. The same happened when the Yale eight came down to the mark from Gales Ferry.

The river was almost like a mirror. The strong glare of the hot sun was reflected from the river into the carloads of spectators on the east bank. The crews came to the mark and received the last words of advice from the officials. Then the pistol cracked and the shells darted away.

Harvard caught the water first, starting easily with a 32 stroke. Yale hit the stroke up two beats higher, and the Yale shell showed in front at a slight advantage, bpt it was short-lived, for before a quarter of a mile had been covered the sharp nose of the Harvard shell showed in the lead. At the mile flags Harvard was three-quarters of a length ahead, rowing at 30, while Yale was hanging on with a powerful 32.

Now the Harvard shell began to creep ahead and the Yale crowds on the trains were on their feet yelling like mad, "Hold 'em, Yale!" but Yale couldn't hold 'em. Harvard went along so smoothly and with such apparent ease that it hardly seemed as if great power were being applied. The shell cut through the water as if it was run by a great motor.

Just after passing the mile mark Yale hit the beat up a few strokes and Lashar called upon the Blue oarsmen to spurt. Bravely did they respond, and a mighty shout went up from the crowd as the Eli shell cut down Harvard's lead. Lund, the Crimson stroke, took no notice of the enemy's approach, and cries of warning came from the hosts of overanxious Harvard men. Steadily Yale crept up until the lead had been cut down to half a length. Harvard was still rowing a quiet, easy 30, while Yale was plunging along at a 32 stroke.

Yale Unable to Keep It Up.

Yale couldn't stand the strain. Captain Low seemed to be a bit ahead of the others on the catch. Meyer, at No. 7, was weaving about in restless fashion. Occasionally there was a splash which showed that there was a lack of harmony in the Yale pull.

Approaching the Navy Yard, where the flotilla of submarines and torpedo boat destroyers looked grimly on, the Yale spurt ceased, and Harvard again began to crawl away, still pulling along at the long, powerful 30. When the shining oar blades were plunged deep in the water the shell responded as if it was something instinct with life.

The Crimson first shot through the two-mile stake flags, and then Yale went through its lane on the east edge of the course. At the top of the stake, a blue Yale flag fluttered in the breeze. Lashar, the Yale coxswain, steered his shell too close to the stake in passing and the long, blued oar of the bow oar, Lawrence, brushed against the stake just enough to break up the smoothness of the crew's rowing. This disconcerting occurrence threw the oarsmen off their form, and in the next fifty yards the Yale shell fell back woefully until it was trailing Harvard by two lengths.

As far as the race was concerned, it was all over right then and there. Gamely did Yale try to make up for the costly error, but every spurt was sternly and powerfully answered by the Harvard crew. On and on they rowed, Harvard gaining steadily, and the race became a procession. Not once did Lund have to call for a stroke above 30.

Startling Time in Fifth Half Mile.

Men who were holding watches on the Crimson were surprised. The fifth half-mile was caught at 2:22, the fastest half-mile of the race. This came just after Yale had hit the stake and Harvard, inspirited by the way Yale was falling back, gave such a demonstration of rowing as has rarely, if ever, before been seen in the Thames.

As the crews entered the lane of yachts, Harvard was still exasperating Yale partisans by moving further out in front with that perfectly working 30 stroke. Not a falter or a slip did the Crimson crew make on the long journey. Yale, at the three-mile mark, was nearly four lengths behind. The crew was splashing badly and pressing hard. Some of the men were jerking their strokes, and the task became evidently harder and harder for them.

With Harvard four lengths in front, the whistle string of every yacht on the river was tied down, and a tooting and screeching succeeded as has never before marked the last mile of a race here. It was an impressive sight as the crews struggled through the lane of pleasure boats. From every mast flew blue and crimson banners, and they were all straightened out in the strong breeze.

Yale's Final and Futile Effort.

The sun was close to the green horizon as the two eights neared the finish. Its rays shone on the broad powerful bronze backs of Harvard's mighty oarsmen, and their skin glistened like metal.

With only a few hundred yards to go, Yale tried to hit up the stroke. Lashar called upon his men and with an almost superhuman effort, the Yale boat went up to 34. The Elis were rowing their hearts out in a futile effort to catch the flying Harvard boat. It was no use. Harvard, rowing a smooth 32, flashed over the line in the lead by three and a half lengths.

The Yale oarsmen were hopelessly disorganized. That last effort had taxed the last ounce of strength in the big Blue crew. They were tottering and jerking badly when the gun boomed which marked the finish of the race. The exhausted athletes fell over on their oars as the shells shot under the draw bridges. Whitlesey, No. 2 in the Yale shell, was worn out. His oar fell from his grip and his head fell on his chest. He was splashed with water and was sitting up again in a few minutes.

There was a striking contrast between Yale's dejection and Harvard's joy. The Harvard oarsmen, smiling and happy, grasped each other by the hand and slapped each other on their bare, tanned backs. They paddled slowly back, and then learned that they had made a new record for the Thames course.

Harvard Cubs Powerful and Game.

The Harvard freshmen and second 'Varsity crews cleaned up impressively in the morning races. The boatload of Crimson youngsters rushed up from behind in the last quarter of a mile to sweep past the Blue and win by a third of a boat length. Harvard's time was 10:36 3-5, while Yale's time was 10:39.

The race was one of the most exciting freshman events ever seen on the Thames, and a Harvard crew of gameness, grit, and determination was revealed in the victory. The Cambridge oarsmen rowed with a full, easy stroke, and they got power out of every inch of it.

The crews got away from the mark at 9:45, both going along at a thirty-six stroke. In the first quarter of a mile Yale forged to the front. Both strokes brought the beat down to 32, but Yale was pulling harder, and soon was a quarter of a length in front. The Yale crowd on the observation train let out a great shout as the Blue crew drew away from the Crimson. The Yale shell drew out a full length in front, but still Harvard's stroke refused to hit up the pace to a higher beat. The Crimson partisans gasped as open water appeared between the shells, but the Harvard oarsmen didn't seem to be a bit excited about it, and their shell kept going trailing along with beautiful precision and steady stroke. Harvard was rowing a steady race, and when the crews approached the mile and a half flags the Crimson cubs settled down to the task of overtaking the Eli youngsters.

At the mile and a half Harvard had closed the open space between the shells and began steadily to creep up. As the Harvard shell came on, Yale's oarsmen began to tire and although they plugged along, pulling savagely at their oars, they were unable to hold the advantage. Harvard had a lot of reserve power left and crossed the line a third of a length in front.

Crimson Shell in Van All the Way.

Harvard led all the way in the second Varsity race, winning by less than a length in 10:25, while Yale's time was 10:27. The race started at 10:55 o'clock. Both eights bit up a high stroke at the beginning. Yale rowed the first dozen strokes at about a 42 clip, while Harvard was going along at 40. Then they settled down to a 34, Harvard's superior oarsmanship standing the Crimson in good stead, as its shell went through the water as smoothly as an eel.

At the half mile Harvard was a fraction of a length to the good, rowing at a 36 beat, and at the mile the Crimson was half a length ahead. The Cambridge oarsmen kept going so strongly that Yale's efforts to overtake the leading shell were futile, and Harvard led the way home by a decisive margin.

After the race Referee William A. Meikleham severely criticised the Revenue Cutter Service because the drawbridge was allowed to be opened just as the freshmen eights were finishing. Small launches and some of the big river boats churned up the water and the official said that the Yale crew was badly handicapped by the rough water.

The crews rowed in the following order:

HARVARD.

'VARSITY.

Position.	Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight
Bow	H. B. Cabet	'17	21	5.10¾	172
2	D. P. Morgan(C.)	'16	21	5.10	172
3	J. Talcott, Jr.	'16	22	6.01	180
4	J. C. White	'17	21	6.01	165
5	A. Coolidge	'17	20	6.00	171
6	M. Taylor	'18	20	6.01	183
7	H. A. Quimby	'18	20	6.02	183
Stroke.	C. C. Lund	'16	21	6.01	173
Averages			20¾	6.00¼	174¾
Cox.	H. L. F. Kreger	'16	22	5.06	118
Sub.	E. N. Soucy	'16	20	5.11	175
Sub.	M. Wiggin	'18	20	5.10	168

SECOND 'VARSITY.

Bow	C. Higginson	'17	21	5.11	160
2	F. W. Busk(C.)	'16	21	5.11	156
3	R. F. Herrick, Jr.	'16	23	6.00	160
4	T. E. Stebbins.	'17	21	6.03	176
5	J. W. Middendorf	'18	22	6.01	184
6	H. S. Middendorf	'18	22	6.01	182
7	A. Potter	'17	20	5.11	170
Stroke.	R. R. Brown	'17	21	5.11½	167
Averages			21⅝	6.00¼	169¾
Cox.	A. A. Cameron	'17	22	5.07	118

FRESHMAN.

Bow	A. Thorndike	'19	18	5.11	171
2	W. Odell	'19	19	6.00	167
3	C. R. Edwards	'19	18	6.00	168
4	G. J. Batchelder	'19	18	6.00	191
5	F. Parkman	'19	18	6.02	183
6	F. Whitman	'19	17	6.01	165
7	D. Leighton	'19	19	6.00	155
Stroke.	R. Emmet	'19	19	5.11	166
Averages			18⅝	6.00⅛	169¼
Cox.	D. Read	'19	19	5.09	117

YALE.

'VARSITY.

Bow	E. R. N. Harri'an	'17	20	5.10	167
2	M. M. Whittlesey	'17	22	5.11	176
3	Seth Low, 2d(C)	'18	23	5.10	176
4	J. R. Sheldon.	'16	22	6.00	184
5	A. D. Sturtevant	'16	22	6.02	182
6	J. B. Fitzpatrick	'17	23	6.01	181
7	C. Meyer	'17	21	6.01	176
Stroke.	G. F. Lawrence	'18	21	6.00	155
Averages			21⅝	5.11⅝	174¾
Cox.	T. Lasher	'17	21	5.04	105

SECOND 'VARSITY.

Bow	M. Hadley	'16	22	6.00	160
2	R. L. Gilliam.	'16	25	6.00	168
3	A. M. Munson.	'16	23	6.00	160
4	C. W. Gamble.	'17	22	6.10½	173
5	L. W. Fox	'17	21	6.03½	202
6	R. Kositzky	'17	25	6.01	185
7	L. B. McNaugh'n	'18	21	5.11½	183
Stroke.	A. R. Hyatt	'18	20	5.11	164
Averages			22¾	6.00¾	176⅝
Cox.	C. Pratt	'16	23	5.05	120

FRESHMAN.

Bow	R. Weir, Jr.	'19	19	5.10	161
2	T. Ewing	'19	19	5.10½	168
3	D. Vail	'19	19	5.10½	160
4	D. C. Beebe	'19	19	5.10¼	168
5	H. G. Park	'19	20	6.10¼	174
6	R. A. Page	'19	20	6.00½	177
7	W. Mead	'19	18	5.11	175
Stroke.	H. R. Soderston	'19	19	6.00	156
Averages			19¼	5.10⅞	167¾
Cox.	A. J. Underwood	'19	22	5.08	115

CRIMSON EQUALS THE BLUE.

Harvard Has Now Scored the Same Number of Victories as Yale.

Harvard's clean-cut victory on the Thames yesterday was the twenty-fifth recorded by the Crimson since it first began the fight for aquatic supremacy with Yale in 1852, and brings to an even basis the total number of triumphs recorded by each institution since the initial meeting over a two-mile course on Lake Winnepesaukee in which Harvard was the winner. Harvard yesterday also recorded the fastest time ever made over the four-mile route at New London, cutting eight seconds off the record of 20 minutes 10 seconds, which had withstood all attacks since 1888, when it was established by the Yale eight which defeated Harvard by fourteen seconds.

Both Harvard and Yale have had long winning streaks since moving their struggles over to New London, the Crimson losing to Yale in 1914 after having conquered Yale six consecutive times, starting in 1906. Yale's last big run occurred during the period from 1900 to 1905, inclusive, the streak being broken by Harvard in 1906, when the Crimson scored in 23:02, one of the slowest victories ever registered at New London.

Yale has had much the better of the argument with Harvard since the eight-oared shell races were inaugurated in 1876 at Springfield, Mass., taking twenty-two of the thirty-eight races staged since that time.

When Yale and Harvard first met at Lake Winnepesaukee the course was only two miles, but in 1855, when the series was resumed at Springfield, it was increased to three miles, and remained that distance from 1859 until 1869, when the races were rowed on Lake Quinsigamond. In 1870 Harvard won on a foul from Yale on Lake Saltonstall, the course here also measuring three miles. The first four-mile race between the colleges took place at Springfield in 1876, and the course has remained that length ever since. After 1878 New London continued to be the scene of the annual regatta. The complete record of the races between Yale and Harvard is as follows:

Date.	Course.	Winner.	Time.
*1852.	Winnepesaukee	Harvard	.....
†1855.	Springfield	Harvard	.....
1859.	Quinsigamond	Harvard	19:18
1859.	Quinsigamond	Yale	19:14
1860.	Quinsigamond	Harvard	18:58
1864.	Quinsigamond	Yale	19:01
1865.	Quinsigamond	Yale	17:42½
1866.	Quinsigamond	Harvard	18:43
1867.	Quinsigamond	Harvard	18:13
1868.	Quinsigamond	Harvard	17:48½
1869.	Quinsigamond	Harvard	18:02
1870.	Lake Saltonstall	Harvard	Foul
‡1876.	Springfield	Yale	22:02
1877.	Springfield	Harvard	24:36
1878.	New London	Harvard	20:44¾
1879.	New London	Harvard	22:15
1880.	New London	Yale	24:27
1881.	New London	Yale	22:13
1882.	New London	Harvard	20:47
1883.	New London	Harvard	24:26
1884.	New London	Yale	20:31
1885.	New London	Harvard	25:15½
1886.	New London	Yale	20:41¼
1887.	New London	Yale	22:56
1888.	New London	Harvard	20:11
1889.	New London	Yale	21:30
1890.	New London	Yale	21:29
1891.	New London	Harvard	21:28
1892.	New London	Yale	20:48
1893.	New London	Yale	20:01½
1894.	New London	Yale	22:47
1895.	New London	Yale	21:30
1899.	New London	Harvard	20:52¼
1900.	New London	Yale	21:12 4-5
1901.	New London	Yale	23:37
1902.	New London	Yale	20:20
1903.	New London	Yale	20:19 4-5
1904.	New London	Yale	21:41¼
1906.	New London	Yale	22:23 3-5
1906.	New London	Harvard	23:02
1907.	New London	Yale	21:10
1908.	New London	Harvard	24:10
1909.	New London	Harvard	21:50
1910.	New London	Harvard	20:46¾
1911.	New London	Harvard	22:44
1912.	New London	Harvard	21:45¾
1913.	New London	Harvard	21:42
1914.	New London	Yale	21:16
1915.	New London	Yale	20:33
1916.	New London	Harvard	20:02

*Distance of course two miles. †Distance of course three miles, remaining so until 1870. ‡Distance of course four miles, same as at New London.

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USUAL GAY CROWD AT THAMES EVENT

Yachts Fill the Harbor and Thousands See Races from the Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23.—Immediately after the 'Varsity race nearly all of the big fleet of yachts weighed anchor and made for the outer harbor the moment the railroad drawbridge was opened. It was a magnificent sight to watch the pleasure craft of various types pass down stream, and fully half an hour elapsed before the last yacht had departed. The steamers Chester W. Chapin, which had a top-heavy passenger list from New London, and the Richard Peck, which arrived about 3 o'clock from New Haven with fully 2,000 enthusiastic Yale rooters, were among the last of the boats to pass through the draw.

On both sides of the railroad bridge 10,000 spectators were lined up eager to see the crews finish, the fourth mile flag being only 100 feet northward. The huge abutments just completed for the new bridge across the Thames River, and the banks on the New London and Groton shores were alive with sightseers. All traffic on the New Haven Railroad was blocked for several minutes after the 'Varsity race, when this great throng made its way slowly across the tracks toward the heart of the city.

A year ago nearly 1,000 automobiles were parked on the Hempstead and Holles Farms, which border on the shore close to the starting flag. Today there were scarcely a hundred automobiles in evidence, the majority of the machines being scattered at points along the river.

What appeared to be a riot on State Street an hour before the 'Varsity race this evening was caused by the pranks of a young man who was a passenger in a large touring car on its way to the race course. He picked a toy balloon from the tray of a peddler, who ran wildly after the automobile, and the crowd ran after the faker. He finally collected a dime, but blocked the street for ten minutes when travel was at its height.

While the observation trains were waiting near the railroad station negro musicians with guitars and mandolins reeled off rag time music that brought an avalanche of nickels and dimes from passengers. A quartet in particular, dressed in costumes apparently of blue and yellow, did a land office business while the train was waiting to pull out.

Spectators were hard hit in disposing of their observation train tickets. An hour before the trains started for the upper end of the course, New York, New Haven and Hartford pasteboards were commanding double price—$6 apiece, or two for $10. At the same hour there seemed to be scores of Central Vermont tickets at $2.50, which dropped to fifty cents just before the train left Union Station. Up to this morning tickets were very scarce, but the number held by speculators caused considerable unfavorable comment.

Robert J. Cook, known in the aquatic world as "Bob" Cook, the coach who sent so many winning crews against Harvard on the Thames River at intervals during the last quarter century, was in New London this evening, and was not backward in his criticism of today's race. Cook has been sojourning at Yale's camp at Gales Ferry for a fortnight and has watched the oarsmen every day from his coaching launches.

"I think Yale's style of rowing lost them the 'Varsity race today," said Mr. Cook. "The reach, in my mind, was too far and the men had difficulty in recovering quickly. I honestly believe if Yale's eight had rowed the style of stroke that Harvard used this evening they would have won the race as there was excellent material in the boat. Another thing that handicapped Yale was the experience the Cambridge men had—Lund, for instance, a veteran oar and one who knows the racing game better than any in Yale's crew. The Yale freshmen were handicapped in their race through negligence of the patrol system along the course."

The only reported fatality connected with the regatta was the loss of Mate Fred Anderson of Edwin Palmer's auxiliary schooner yacht Crusader II. The yacht was sailing down Long Island Sound Thursday afternoon, with her owner and party aboard, bound for New London to witness the races, when the accident happened off Faulkner's Island. It is believed the boom struck the mate's head when he was taking in sail, and he was knocked overboard and drowned.

Detectives from New York, Providence, New Haven, and Boston were stationed about the city, but only two suspicious characters were locked up. As there were no actual charges against them they will probably obtain their freedom tomorrow morning.

An amusing incident occurred a few minutes before the New Haven Railroad observation train started to Bartlett's Point. Kaiser, '18, a member of the Yale Battery, was captured in the street by Harvard's class of 1890, and was marched down to the train and held a prisoner until the 'Varsity race was rowed and the train returned to New London. While the cars were waiting on Water Street the 1896 class gave rousing cheers for Harvard's crew, with Kaiser's name coming in on the "Tiger."

The Harvard class of 1901, adjoining the 1896 class, was one of the liveliest in the long string of steel flat cars. The favorite refrain from the 1901 class was "We bet our money on the Harvard crew, and whose going to bet on Yale."

One of the last parties to board the east bank observation train was that of J. Pierpont Morgan, who arrived at the public landing about 5 o'clock in his steam yacht Corsair. Accompanying Mr. Morgan were a dozen young women and men, and they kept shaking hands with numerous friends occupying seats in the long line of cars which extended to the end of the Norwich Line wharf. Mr. Morgan and his party boarded car No. 15.

The system of controlling automobile traffic today was nearly perfect. Alderman Henry M. Bond, recently appointed supernumerary policeman, and familiarly called the "Millionaire Cop," had signs erected at street corners cautioning and instructing automobilists.

The only accident reported among the scores of yachts in the harbor was a collision this morning between the big steam yacht Aztec, reported recently sold to the Russian Government, and Charles J. Davol's power yacht Paragon. Both yachts were at anchor and swung together, the bow of the Paragon crashing into the stern of the Aztec. A lifeboat of the Aztec was torn from its davits, and the paint on both vessels was scraped considerably.

After the Eastern League baseball game here, Commodore Morton F. Plant, owner of the New London baseball club, entertained the members of the team and the Portland team on his steam yacht Vanadis this afternon. The Vanadis was anchored above the drawbridge along the boat race course, and the players were taken up in one of the yacht's launches.

Yale's Varsity crew elected Cord Meyer of New York, No. 7 in this year's boat. Captain of next year's eight. Captain Seth Low and Robert Gilfillan, members of the Yale battery, will report immediately to military headquarters at Niantic.

MORAN EASY FOR LEONARD.

Fast Harlemite Has Advantage Throughout the Bout.

Freddie Welsh of England, lightweight champion of the world, sat in a ringside box at the Harlem Sporting Club in 125th Street last night and looked on with interest as Benny Leonard, one of the leading aspirants for the Englishman's honors, gave Vic Moran of New Orleans a boxing lesson, and then at the concluding bell cheered his rival out of sight.

Boxing lesson aptly describes the exhibition, for Leonard's superior knowledge of the finer points of boxing was so evident througnout that, with the exception of a few occasions when he would spurt desperately, Moran looked like the veriest of novices. Leonard, judging from his condition last night and the excellent form he displayed, evidently trained harder for this bout than he did for the recent affair with Johnny Dundee, and it must be said that he looked physically perfect.

His weight was announced as 134 pounds, stripped ringside, and during the whole contest he went along in that easy, smooth way that is characteristic of his boxing, and at the final bell, despite the fact that he had carried a fast pace from start to finish, he was not showing any ill-effects.

Leonard won the honors in every one of the ten rounds. There is no gainsaying that point, but that does not tell the story by any means. Moran, although met at every turn he made with stinging left and right hand jabs, never lost confidence, but kept coming in steadily, awkwardly trying to land on any part of his adversary's anatomy. It was this feature that helped to make it one of the most interesting contests staged at the Harlem Club, and the crowd was generous in its applause for the game little Southerner. Seldom did he land cleanly on his lively opponent, and he never hurt Leonard. When, near the finish of the contest, Leonard seemed willing to relax, Moran was quick to see any opening, and would strike out with both hands in an attempt to counter. Several times he did manage to connect with heavy blows to Leonard's face and stomach but the popular little Harlem boy was generally backing away, so that the New Orleans boxer's efforts were ineffective.

From the first round until the eighth it was just the same story. Leonard, with his dazzling speed, seemed to completely bewilder his opponent, and at times Moran so far forgot himself as to fail to guard himself against attack. Leonard would always come tearing at him with a left-hand jab, and then, getting in close, would keep his right hand ripping in an uppercut to Moran's mouth. Frequently Leonard would feign an attack and would suddenly check himself, with the result that Moran was generally seen swinging aimlessly all about the Harlemite, but never hitting him.

In the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sessions Moran, with the courage of a bulldog, essayed to carry the fight to his adversary, but his attack was always met by Leonard's stiff jabs and right crosses, and the Southerner was generally forced to retreat momentarily. Moran weighed in at 136 pounds ringside and in ring costume.

In an interesting six-round exhibition Young Ketchell won the honors over Red Mack of Newark. The former was more aggressive, and showed an ability to assimilate punishment which was surprising, and although he was bleeding profusely from a cut over the left eye, which he sustained in the fourth session when Mack sent over a right-hand blow, he carried the fight to the Newark boxer, and at the final bell was entitled to the honors.

MAY SELECT REFEREES.

Boxing Commission to Vote on Rule Governing All Big Bouts.

Because of the disagreements which invariably take place over the selection of a referee for every important bout in New York, the State Athletic Commission will assume control of this situation if it adopts the following rule which will be proposed by Chairman Fred A. Wenck at a meeting scheduled for Monday:

"This commission reserves the right to appoint a referee for any bout in New York State."

This regulation would give vast power to the Boxing Commission, and if there was any suspicion attached to a bout the commission would not permit the principals to agree upon their own arbiter. In explaining the need for the rule Chairman Wenck last night informed a TIMES reporter that the measure would be for the good of the game.

"Patrons of boxing are tired reading about the failure of big boxers to agree on a referee," he said. "Time and again we have been called to appoint a third man, after long squabbling between managers failed to bring about a decision. Promoters of bouts secure a lot of publicity through this source, but they will have to seek more legitimate publicity means if we adopt this amendment.

"Another thing about the rule is that it will prevent eleventh-hour breaks over the referee question. Few people know that the recent Leonard and Dundee bout in Madison Square Garden came very near being canceled the night it took place because the managers of these boys could not agree upon their referee. Gibson held out for one, Monteith for another. I was appealed to, and told the managers that Patsy Haley would referee the bout if they could not agree on a man. Gibson balked, and told Leonard to leave the Garden if Haley was to referee. I informed Leonard that he would be suspended for life if he did. Finally some one discovered that Bill Brown was in the house, and he proved acceptable to both parties. These are just a few of the things which we have to guard against in the referee matter. Personally, I think the rule has been long overdue."

Chairman Wenck announced yesterday that the commission had suspended Jimmy Duffy, a welterweight of Lookport, N. Y., for sixty days. Duffy was accused of having failed to fulfill a contract with a Rochester club, and also of contempt toward the commission. Wenck also announced that he would name the referee of the Moran and Dillon bout on next Tuesday.

MORAN INVITES COLONEL.

Ex-President Can't Attend Bout on June 29, However.

Frank Moran has invited Colonel Roosevelt to be his guest at the contest with Jack Dillon at Washington Park, Brooklyn, on the night of June 29, but the ex-President has sent his regrets that other engagements prevent. When Colonel Roosevelt was President Frank Moran served on the Mayflower, the President's yacht. Moran was Chief Quartermaster, and was brought very frequently in contact with the then Chief Executive.

Jack Dillon is entertaining crowds daily at Washington Park, where he is training in the open for his bout with Moran. Dillon starts his work at 2:30 and works for a full hour. The club has arranged to handle 10,000 fans at his training Sunday afternoon, the entire grounds being open to the public.

The out-of-town demand and the local sale of tickets for the fight are large. Every seat, except the admissions, is reserved. The $2 admissions are to be placed on sale Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. They will be sold at Washington Park only. No more than two will be sold to any individual.

RACING TODAY AT AQUEDUCT
$5,000 BROOKLYN HANDICAP
THE $2,500 HUDSON STAKES, A STEEPLECHASE
AND 3 OTHER STAR FEATURES
BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Penn. Station, 33rd Street and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30, 12:50, 1, 1:30 and 2 P. M. From Nostrand Ave. 6 min. later; East N. Y. 8 min. later. Also reached by Fulton St. "L" (Lefferts Ave. Branch) to Greenwood Ave. Station and by Trolleys.
GRAND STAND, $1 LADIES, $1.50 MUSIC BY LANDER

INMAN ADVANCES TO FINAL ROUND

Defeats Dunham in Middle States Tennis—Will Meet Pell Today.

Fred C. Inman remarked yesterday that he had not been so keen for playing tennis in two years as during the progress of the Middle States championships at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The remark found greater weight than in mere words during the early part of the afternoon for Inman advanced to the final round of the singles play when he defeated Lindsay Dunham 6—2, 6—2 in a match that was predicted as holding some degree of danger to the further progress of Inman. The latter, however, was not in fear. He bought two round-trip tickets yesterday when he started for Mountain Station, one for use today when he goes out to play Theodore Roosevelt Pell in the final. This shows how much uneasiness the match with Dunham caused him.

The contest did not hold the thrills that were expected. Inman played the same steady game that has carried him to success in other contests. He did not crowd in at the net unless he was confident that the odds were to be in his favor. But when he did essay the net game, the attempt was usually successful. Dunham played a good brand of tennis, but not such as could batter down Inman in the mood which possessed the latter.

The final round between Pell and Inman will be played at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and a keen battle is expected. The winner of this match will play Karl Behr, the titleholder, in the challenge round. It is probable that this match will be played tomorrow, but no definite announcement has been made.

Two teams reached the final round of the men's doubles event, Nathaniel W. Niles and C. F. Watson, Jr., coming through in the upper half of the draw by defeating W. Merrill Hall and Lindsay Dunham in a brilliant three set match, 9—11, 6—2, 6—4. Dean Mathey and Harold Throckmorton attained the lower half bracket by defeating G. H. Miles and L. D. Woodbury at 6—4, 6—2. The lower half of the draw was somewhat backward and threatened to hold up the tournament. With a view to evening up things, Woodbury took no part in three matches yesterday afternoon. The last one was against Throckmorton and Mathey.

Niles and Watson played a well-judged game, which carried them through two matches yesterday. In the third round they defeated R. J. Davis and E. J. Hendricks, at 7—5, 6—3. The best work was accomplished in the match against Hall and Dunham. Hall played aggressively, and was in better command of his winning strokes than at any time during the tournament. For real brilliance, however, the palm goes to Niles. His placement shots were effectively executed by free, graceful play, that the big gallery, which gathered close to the courts, was imbued to frequent bursts of applause.

Hall and Dunham made their strong

GIANTS CROSS THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE AND DEFEAT THE SUPERBAS, LEADERS OF LEAGUE

GIANTS FALL UPON CONFIDENT ROBINS

Having Left the Polo Grounds, They Begin to Win, Subjugating Dodgers by 7 to 4.

STAGE RALLY IN EIGHTH

Pound Ball Hard and Are Helped by Errors in That Session—McGraw's Men Outbatted by Superbas.

The revivifying ozone, or mayhap it was the mosquitos of Flatbush, resuscitated the shadowed and shaded Giants at Ebbets Field yesterday in the opening encounter of their big six-game series with the Robins, and brought them back to sufficient life to trounce the league leaders in a 7 to 4 victory. The mystery of why the Giants cannot win at home, when they tear things wide open on the road, still remains to be explained.

Tear things wide open the Giants did yesterday, but they were not alone in their rampage. The Robins tore after Rube Benton ferociously in an effort to keep pace with the rapidly-moving Phillies, but Rube took all that was coming to him in six innings. He was pulled out by McGraw, not under fire but after the conflagration, and young Ferd Schupp got into the game long enough to allow Pol Perritt to get ready for the grand finale. Perritt pitched the last two innings, and receives credit for the victory, for the Giants captured the game with a combined rally of hits and errors in the eighth inning, which gave them four runs.

The Giants were as cruel to Larry Cheney as they needed to be, and no more. They didn't need many hits to win the contest, and were outbatted by eleven hits to seven, but they knew just when to hit, and the Robins knew just when to err to give the Giants the greatest benefit from their fumbles.

Militia Watches Game.

Just to make the soldier boys feel good before they start for Mexico, Squire Ebbets invited all the members of Brooklyn's three crack infantry regiments, the Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Forty-seventh, to witness the defeat of the Giants. However, the Robins not only failed to subjugate the McGrawites, but the guardsmen failed to turn out in the expected numbers. Only a few corporal's guards contributed their presence to the glamour of some 10,000 other folk, but they made as much noise as a battery of four-inch cannon in their fruitless support of the Brooklynites.

A few squads of the Twenty-third Regiment, under full arms, marched into the main grandstand just as the Robins took their fifth turn at bat, and their appearance apparently awed the Giants to such an extent that they submitted to being battered for a brace of runs, which seemed enough to give Brooklyn a comfortable margin toward victory.

In the second inning, with the assistance of Mike Mowrey, the Giants got away to a one-run lead, the way for which was prepared when Kauff beat out a weak grounder which Mowrey fussed over too long. Fletcher then singled to centre, and Hy Myers juggled it, while Kauff sped on to third and Fletcher to second. Merkle fanned, and while Daubert expunged McKechnie on a hard and deep drive down the first base line Kauff slid home. The name of Myers became important in the third inning when he doubled right with two gone and scored on Daubert's single, on which Kauff made a fine play when he tossed out the Dodger Captain trying for second.

Myers Hits a Home Run.

This was not all that Myers did. In the fifth inning, with Larry Cheney on second, by virtue of his double, Myers brought joy to the Brooklyn fans by clearing Kauff's head with a home run into centre field. The fielding of this ball was a little shoddy, but even if handled perfectly it is probable that Myers would have made four bases without difficulty.

Anyhow, the Giants have no objections to voice. In the sixth frame the ball received several joy rides from the Robins, and its rough riding was a contributory factor in the two tallies registered by the Polo Grounders. Burns started the inning by beating out a very deep hit to short. Olson was not content to let well enough alone, but had to try for Burns at first, when it was a physical impossibility to get him. The result was that Burns got to second on a peg that was far over Daubert's head.

Burns went to third while Robertson was going out, and then Doyle walked. Kauff hit to Mowrey, and Doyle was forced at second, while Burns scored. Here the speed boy of the Federal League turned up and stole second, and went all the way home, when Cheney threw wildly to the stand, and Chief Meyers bungled the return to the plate.

A few more of Brooklyn's five errors were concentrated into the eighth inning, which went something in this order. Olson fumbled Robertson's grounder, giving the long boy of right field a life. Daw counted off two more bases on Larry Doyle's double, and then the bases were jammed when Cheney couldn't locate the plate for Kauff. Fletcher lined out to Johnston in right, and both Doyle and Robertson scored when Johnston hurled his return to the stands. Merkle took a wild one on the nose without flinching, though the blow attracted blood, and then Kauff was caught at the plate when McKechnie, who twice previously had singled, rolled to Mowrey. Bill Rariden made the Brooklynites despair when he tripled to the centre field fence, scoring Merkle and McKechnie.

In between the third and fifth innings Brooklyn got its fourth run on singles by Johnston and Wheat, an infield sacrifice by Mowrey, and Cutshaw's out. Merkle to Doyle, who covered first. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	1	1	4	0	Myers,cf	5	2	2	1	1
Robertson,rf	5	1	0	4	1	Daubert,1b	4	0	3	10	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	1	2	3	Johnston,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Kauff,cf	3	2	0	1	1	Wheat,lf	4	0	2	4	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	2	2	Mowrey,3b	1	0	0	2	4
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	9	2	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	2	0
McK'chie,3b	4	1	2	0	5	Olson,ss	4	0	1	1	0
Rariden,c	4	0	1	2	0	Meyers,c	3	0	0	5	1
Benton,p	2	0	0	0	0	Cheney,p	3	1	1	0	3
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0	Mails,p	0	0	0	0	0
Perritt,p	1	0	0	0	0	aStengel	1	0	0	0	0
aRoush	1	0	0	0	0						
bHunter	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	34	7	7	27	14	Total	34	4	10	27	9

a-Batted for Benton in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Schupp in the eighth inning.
c-Batted for Mails in the ninth inning.
Errors—Myers, Johnston, Mowrey, Olson.(2.)

New York	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Doyle, Myers, Daubert, Cheney. Three-base hit—Rariden. Home run—Myers. Stolen bases—Kauff, Mowrey. Sacrifice hit—Mowrey. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Double plays—Myers and Daubert; Robertson and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; off Perritt, 1; off Cheney, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 7 hits, 4 runs in six innings; off Schupp, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Perritt, 2 hits, no runs in two innings; off Cheney, 7 hits, 1 run in eight innings; off Mails, no hits, no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Schupp, (Myers;) by Cheney, (Merkle.) Struck out—By Benton, 1; by Perritt, 1; by Cheney, 4. Wild pitches—Cheney, 2; Schupp, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Orth.

Toronto Signs Cornell Pitcher.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 23.—Clyde A. Russell, Cornell's most dependable pitcher for the last season, has signed with the Toronto International League and will join that club at Baltimore next Tuesday.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 2 games; first game, 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Pittsburgh, 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Washington 5.
(First game.)
New York, 5; Washington, 1.
(Second game.)
Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	31	20	.608
Philadelphia	31	22	.585
New York	26	24	.520
Boston	25	25	.500
Cincinnati	26	29	.473
Chicago	26	29	.473
Pittsburgh	22	29	.431
St. Louis	24	33	.421

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	32	24	.579
Detroit	32	25	.561
New York	31	25	.554
Washington	31	26	.544
Boston	30	27	.526
Chicago	27	28	.491
St. Louis	24	32	.429
Philadelphia	16	37	.302

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)
Cleveland at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis.

HOME RUN BEATS BRAVES.

Whitted's Four-Bagger in Eleventh Wins for Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Whitted's home run drive with one out in the eleventh inning gave Philadelphia a 2 to 1 victory over Boston in a pitching duel between Alexander and Barnes here today. The visitors got only two men past first base. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	3	4	Mar'ville,ss	4	0	0	5	5
Niehoff,2b	5	0	1	5	6	Evers,2b	2	0	0	0	3
Stock,3b	5	0	1	0	1	Collins,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Compton,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Good,rf	1	0	0	0	0	Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	16	1
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Smith,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Luderus,1b	3	0	2	11	0	Snodgr'ss,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	4	0	Gowdy,c	4	0	0	3	1
Killifer,c	4	0	0	4	0	Barnes,p	4	0	1	1	3
Alexander,p	3	1	2	0	1						
Total	36	2	9	33	15	Total	34	1	5	*31	15

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Niehoff, Compton.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Luderus. Home runs—Konetchy, Whitted. Stolen base—Luderus. Sacrifice hits—Bancroft, Whitted. Double plays—Gowdy and Maranville; Maranville and Konetchy; Niehoff and Luderus. Left on bases—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 8. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 3; off Alexander, 2. Earned runs—Off Barnes, 1; off Alexander, 1. Struck out—By Barnes, 3; by Alexander, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

CUBS MAKE TWO HITS WIN.

Wobbly Fielding Puts Reds on Short End of Score.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Chicago made only two hits off Cincinnati's pitchers today, but Schulz's wildness and poor fielding by the Reds enabled the Cubs to win, 2 to 1. Seaton pitched a good game and scored the winning run after stealing second, and then, on a double steal, home. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder,3b	3	0	0	0	3	Groh,3b	3	0	1	3	0
Mann,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Herzog,ss	4	0	1	0	2
Williams,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Killifer,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Schulte,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Griffith,rf	3	0	0	0	0
M'C'thy,2b	3	1	0	2	3	Wingo,c	4	0	2	3	0
Saier,1b	3	0	0	20	0	Neale,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Archer,c	2	0	0	1	3	Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	8	1
Mulligan,ss	3	0	0	1	5	Louden,2b	2	0	0	5	3
Seaton,p	2	1	0	0	2	Schulz,p	2	1	1	1	0
						Dale,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	2	2	27	16	aChase	1	0	0	0	0
						bClarke	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	1	5	24	8

a-Batted for Schulz in eighth.
b-Batted for Griffith in ninth.
Errors—Mulligan, Herzog, Louden.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Seaton, 2; Zelder. Sacrifice hits—Louden, Archer, Schulte. Double play—Louden to Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schulz, 1; off Seaton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schulz, 1 hit, 1 run in 7 innings; off Dale, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning; off Seaton, 5 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Schulz, 3; by Seaton, 1. Wild pitches—Schulz. Time—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

CARDINALS BEAT PIRATES.

Win Battle of Bats by Narrowest of Margins.

PITTSBURGH, June 23.—St. Louis defeated Pittsburgh here today by a score of 8 to 7 in a contest marked by free hitting. Long of the St. Louis team made five hits out of five times to bat. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel,2b	3	2	0	1	3	Carey,cf	5	1	2	0	0
Bescher,lf	5	2	2	5	0	Johnston,1b	1	0	0	18	0
Long,rf	5	2	5	2	0	Wagner,ss	5	0	1	2	3
O.Wilson,cf	0	0	0	0	0	Hinchm'n,rf	5	1	3	1	1
Miller,1b	5	0	1	11	0	Viox,2b	5	1	1	2	3
Hornsby,3b	4	0	1	1	0	Costello,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Smith,cf,rf	5	0	1	0	0	Baird,3b	5	1	2	1	3
Gonzales,c	5	0	1	3	4	A.Wilson,c	3	0	2	7	0
Corhan,ss	5	0	2	3	5	b-Jas.Smith	0	1	0	0	0
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	3	Gibson,c	0	0	0	0	0
aHuggins	0	0	0	0	0	Kantl'ner,p	2	0	1	0	2
Jasper,p	2	1	1	0	0	Harmon,p	1	0	0	0	3
Ames,p	0	0	0	0	0	McSchulz	1	0	0	0	0
						Cooper,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	40	8	16	27	15	Total	37	7	15	27	21

a-Batted for Meadows in fourth.
b-Ran for A. Wilson in eighth.
c-Batted for Harmon in eighth.
Errors—Corhan, Wagner, Baird. (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	—8
Pittsburgh	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—7

Two-base hits—Long, (2.) Wagner, A. Wilson. Stolen bases—Bescher, Long, Corhan, Carey, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Johnston, (2.) Costello, Huggins. Double plays—Betzel, Corhan, and Miller; Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. First base on balls—Off Jasper, 1; off Kantlehner, 2; off Harmon, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 9 hits, 4 runs in three innings; off Jasper, 5 hits, 2 runs in four innings; none out in eighth; off Ames, 1 hit, no runs in two innings; off Kantlehner, 5 hits, 2 runs in three innings; off Harmon, 10 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Cooper, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Hit By pitcher—By Meadows, 1, (Johnston;) by Jasper, 1, (Johnston.) Struck out by Meadows, 1; by Jasper, 2; by Ames, 1. Wild pitch—Cooper. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

Lane New Columbia Captain.

Lester B. Lane, a veteran catcher for the last two years, has been elected Captain of the Columbia University baseball team for next year. He is a student in the science department of the University and is a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity.

YANKEES RETURN TO WIN A COUPLE

Donovan's Men Beat Senators Twice, Downing the Great Johnson in the First.

Ten thousand baseball enthusiasts, including a delegation from Hackensack, N. J., journeyed to the Polo Grounds yesterday and there saw Bill Donovan's clouting Yankees take both games of a double-header from Washington, the first by a score of 6 to 5 and the second by a tally of 5 to 1. The Hackensack contingent made the trip across the river to extend a reception to Harry Harper, one of their best known residents and now on the Washington pitching staff. Harper, unfortunately, was banged to various parts of the lot for seven safeties, which netted Donovan's clan a total of five runs. In the eighth session he was ejected from the fracas and Walter Johnson was sent in to bat for him. Before the start of the nightcap a representative body of Hackensack citizens marched complacently out to the home plate, and there, after gathering members of both teams about them, presented Harper with a gold watch.

The opening contest was the feature of the afternoon. This game started off with each team scoring a startling collection of runs. Cliff Markle began for the Yankees, but he lasted less than a full inning. He had generously forced two runs across the plate for Washington. Allen Russell then went to the mound for the Yankees and for the remainder of the game had the opposing nine always under his control.

When Russell took up the burden for New York the bases were crowded, and he was unable to prevent two runs from crossing the plate before retiring the side. A fifth Nationals run was reminiscent of a Washington run with the single exception of Morgan's terrific swat into the left-field bleachers in the fourth inning for a circuit dash.

The Yankees faced the peerless Walter Johnson unflinchingly in their half of the opening canter, and fell on him with a vim which gained three runs. Gilhooley doubled to right and advanced to third on a single by High. Peckinpaugh fouled to Ainsmith, and a wild pitch later allowed Gilhooley to score and sent High to second. The latter crossed the pan on Pipp's single to right field, and when J. Franklin Baker sent a double crashing against the right field wall, Pipp advanced to third. He romped home on Magee's sacrifice fly to Jamieson. Baker advanced to third on this play, but died there, as Gedeon ended the inning with a long fly.

In the second session the Yanks added two more to their collection of runs. Nunamaker started the inning by fanning, and then Russell beat out a bunt. Gilhooley hit Foster, who, in attempting to negotiate a double play, threw wide to second base, and both runners were safe. High then singled to left field, filling the bases, and Russell was forced across the plate with the tying run when Johnson walked Peckinpaugh. Pipp came through with a fly to Judge, and Gilhooley raced home after the catch. Baker ended the inning with a fly to Milan. This placed the Yankees in the lead, and they were never headed thereafter. After Morgan had tied the score in the fourth with his home run, Donovan's athletes came back in the sixth to clinch the victory. Morgan was injured when he took the field against the Yankees, and was forced out of the competition. In trying to get Gilhooley stealing second, he turned his ankle under him and rolled on the ground in pain.

In the second conflict the Senators again started off with one run in the opening stanza, but the Donovanites, confident after their hard uphill struggle earlier, paid little attention to that, and with effective hits at opportune moments, managed to take a lead with plenty to spare. They tied the score in the second frame, when Pipp sent the sphere on a journey to the right field stand for a home run, added two more in the fourth, and scored another couple in the sixth. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	2	2	4	0	Morgan,2b	2	2	1	1	0
High,lf	3	1	1	3	0	Shanks,3b	5	0	1	1	2
Pe'k'p'h,ss	3	0	0	1	1	Foster,3b,2b	5	1	1	1	2
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	9	0	Milan,cf	3	1	2	3	1
Baker,3b	4	0	2	2	2	Moeller,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Magee,cf	3	0	0	1	0	Judge,1b	3	1	0	8	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	1	0	3	Jamison,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Nu'maker,c	4	1	1	7	3	Johnson,p	4	0	1	0	4
Markle,p	0	0	0	0	0	McBride,ss	4	0	0	1	0
Russell,p	3	1	1	0	0	Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	6	1
						aRice	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	6	11	27	9	Total	34	5	7	24	8

a-Batted for Ainsmith in ninth inning.
Errors—Baker, Foster.

New York	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6	
Washington	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Gilhooley, Baker, Gedeon. Home run—Morgan. Stolen bases—Milan, Gilhooley. Sacrifice hits—Russell, Gilhooley. Sacrifice flies—Magee, Pipp. Double play—Milan and Judge. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 6. First base on error—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Markle, 3; off Russell, 1; off Johnson, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Markle, 2 hits, 3 runs, in one-third inning; off Russell, 5 hits, 1 run, in eight and two-thirds innings; off Johnson, 4 runs. Struck out—By Markle, 1; by Russell, 6; by Johnson, 6. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Shanks,3b	4	1	2	3	0
High,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Foster,2b	4	0	1	3	5
Pe'k'p'h,ss	4	1	1	1	7	Milan,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	2	1	0	11	0	Rondeau,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Baker,3b	4	0	1	0	0	Williams,1b	4	0	2	9	1
Magee,cf	3	1	1	2	0	Moeller,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Gedeon,2b	2	0	0	0	3	Henry,c	2	0	1	5	2
Walters,c	3	0	1	10	1	McBride,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Cullop,p	2	0	1	0	2	Harper,p	2	0	0	1	3
						aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	5	8	27	13	Shaw,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	1	7	24	13

a-Batted for Harper in eighth inning.
Errors—McBride, Harper.

New York	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—5	
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Shanks, High. Baker. Three-base hit—Henry. Home runs—Pipp, Magee. Stolen bases—Walters, Williams. Sacrifice hits—Pipp, Cullop. Sacrifice fly—Magee. Double plays—Harper, McBride and Williams; Foster and Williams. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 1; off Harper, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 7 hits, 5 runs in seven innings; off Shaw, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Cullop, 1 run. Struck out—By Harper, 2; by Cullop, 9. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

RED SOX DOWN ATHLETICS.

Sheehan Pitches Great Game, but Issues Fatal Wild Pitch.

BOSTON, June 23.—A wild pitch allowed Hoblitzell to score the only run made during today's game between the Red Sox and Athletics. He walked, took second on a sacrifice, and third on an out at first. Witt, the Philadelphia shortstop, received a gold watch, a diamond ring, and a basket of flowers from friends from Winchendon and St. Johnsbury, Vt. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	0	0	3	1	Witt,ss	4	0	2	3	2
J'n'n'n,2b,ss	3	0	0	1	1	Lanning,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Lewis,lf	3	0	1	3	0	Strunk,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Hoblitz'l,1b	2	1	0	12	1	Schang,c	3	0	1	0	0
Walker,cf	2	0	0	4	0	Lajoie,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Gardner,3b	3	0	1	2	3	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	12	2
Scott,ss	2	0	0	0	1	Walsh,rf	4	0	0	2	0
McNally,2b	0	0	0	0	1	Rowe,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Cady, c	3	0	0	3	1	Sheehan,p	3	0	0	0	3
Shore,p	2	0	1	0	5						
aHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0	Total	30	0	5	24	13
Total	24	1	2	27	12						

a-Batted for Scott in seventh inning.
Errors—Shore, Lajoie.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Witt, Schang, Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Lajoie, Janvrin, Walker. Double play—Witt, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sheehan, 3; off Shore, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Sheehan, 2 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; off Shore, 5 hits, no runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Shore, 3. Wild pitch—Sheehan. Passed ball—Cady. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

HUDSON GOLF ENDS TODAY.

Benton and Longacre Will Play Championship Finals.

It is now a settled fact that the next Hudson River golf champion will be some member of the Hudson River Country Club, over whose links the championship tournament is being played. C. V. Benton and F. V. D. Longacre, both members of this club, are the two survivors who will engage in a 36-hole final match for the title today. Benton defeated the outsider, F. V. Burton of Powelton, who had passed all the barriers and had made his way into the section reserved for Hudson River golfers. Benton treated him to a handsome defeat, winning 7 and 5 in the 36-hole semi-final match. Longacre defeated his clubmate, A. L. Seeligmann, in the other semi-final, 2 and 1.

The consolation handicap for those who escaped the 36-hole semi-final contests in all divisions was declared a tie between R. H. Small of Rockland, with 88, 14—74, and R. H. Goss of the same club, who finished with a card of 90, 16—74. The four-ball aggregate score handicap event was won by J. W. Riley of Dutchess and R. D. Smith of Hudson River, with the score of 174, 30—144. The summaries:

Championship Division.—Semi-final Round—C. V. Benton, Hudson River, defeated F. V. Burton, Powelton, 7 and 5; F. V. D. Longacre, Hudson River, defeated A. L. Seeligmann, Hudson River, 2 and 1.

Beaten Eight of Championship Division.—Semi-final Round—S. P. Emerick, Hudson River, defeated A. Youngs, Hudson River, 5 and 4; A. L. Sands, Dutchess, defeated J. W. Riley, Dutchess, by default.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—W. N. Wetterau, Dutchess, defeated Garret Mott, Hudson River, 2 and 1; H. S. Doty, Hudson River, defeated W. Jabine, Hudson River, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight of Second Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—H. A. Lockwood, Hudson River, defeated F. M. Dyer, Rockland, 3 and 2; V. M. Earle, Hudson River, defeated E. H. Titus, Jr., Rockland, 4 and 3.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—J. C. Taylor, Powelton, defeated G. Smith, Hudson River, 4 and 2; A. E. Carpenter, Powelton, defeated V. C. Sherrill, Dutchess, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight of Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—A. H. Bunker, Hudson River, defeated T. Marvin, Hudson River, 5 and 3; G. H. Bunker, Hudson River, defeated T. S. Buchanan, Hudson River, 5 and 4.

MRS. BARLOW IN FINAL.

Wins in Shawnee Golf Tournament, as Does Mrs. Stetson.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., June 23.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, former women's Eastern golf champion, and Mrs. J. Henry Stetson of Huntingdon Valley won their way into the final round of the annual Shawnee women's invitation tournament here today. Mrs. Barlow defeated Mrs. F. A. Potts of Lakewood, 6 and 5, and Mrs. Stetson won from Miss Eleanor Chandler of Huntingdon Valley, 7 and 5. The summaries:

FIRST EIGHT.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, beat Mrs. F. A. Potts, Lakewood, 6 up and 5 to play; Mrs. J. Henry Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, beat Miss Eleanor Chandler, Huntingdon Valley, 7 up and 5 to play.

Beaten Four, First Eight, First Round—Miss May Bell, Philadelphia Cricket, beat Mrs. W. J. Faith, Scarsdale, 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. A. K. Bilstein, Bala, beat Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley, by default.

SECOND EIGHT.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. Florian Krug, Shawnee, beat Mrs. Douglas Correy, Scranton, 6 up and 5 to play; Miss Jeannette Storrs, Scranton, beat Mrs. W. F. Hilles of Wilmington, by default.

Beaten Four, Second Eight, First Round—Mrs. W. L. Seamon, Richmond County, beat Mrs. A. T. Mansell, Westfield, 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. A. F. Schoemaker, Lansdowne, beat Mrs. S. J. Doyle, North Hills, 4 up and 3 to play.

THIRD EIGHT.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. J. F. Williamson, Wyoming Valley, beat Mrs. G. E. Tattersfield, Whitemarsh, 1 up, (19 holes;) Mrs. R. F. Stewart, Green Spring Valley, beat Miss Sarah Meehan, North Hills, 6 up and 5 to play.

Beaten Four, Third Eight, First Round—Miss Irma Waterhouse, Arsdsley, beat Mrs. J. F. Meehan, North Hills, 7 up and 6 to play; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, beat Mrs. A. T. Perry, Whitemarsh, 6 up and 4 to play.

MRS. STOCKTON IS VICTOR.

Wins Low Gross Golf Prize in One-Day Tourney at Montclair.

Mrs. Leila C. Stockton of Lakewood, medalist in the recent women's metropolitan championship at Baltusrol, put forth some of her best efforts yesterday in the women's one-day tournament at Montclair and turned in the low gross score of the medal play handicap event with a 92. Mrs. C. J. S.

June Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our June General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

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War and The Market

Reports from American Army headquarters in Mexico together with an uncertain attitude on the part of the Mexican Government have caused an apprehensive market condition readily susceptible to professional bear influences.

It would be well, however, not to overlook the many favorable features of the present situation.

Tributes to the financial decline of the market before the Spanish War and the subsequent rally after the declaration of war which gradually widened into the great "McKinley Bull Market."

Send for our weekly Market Bulletin N-6, in which these matters are more comprehensively discussed.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lose More Ground—Secondary Effect of the Mexican Crisis.

Events in yesterday's stock market seemed to indicate very clearly that Stock Exchange operations have passed into the second phase of the situation created by the crisis which at the beginning of this week developed in our relations with Mexico.

What seems to have happened is that in the first instance a number of holders of stocks, most of them professional traders, felt concern over the suggestion of an armed conflict between the United States and Mexico, and without waiting to study out the ultimate effects of American intervention in the much troubled country to the south of us, sold a good many stocks which they had held and some that they had not. This increased the short interest, but it also had the effect of weakening the margins in a good many speculative accounts, including those of outside traders as well as of professional operators. The movement went far enough to bring into an exposed position an old scattered long interest. This had been made up of a large number of stocks the holders of which retained them through the period of backing and filling movements which had prevailed in the market for some time. Being in many cases called upon for additional margin, these speculative holders were sufficiently disturbed by this week's decline and by the thought of a possible war with Mexico to unload their stock.

Both the action of the market and other evidence indicates that the metal shares, and particularly the copper shares, formed a considerable part of this long position. The view had prevailed in a wide circle that the copper shares were entitled to sell higher than they were selling, and there were many people in Wall Street, as well as many people outside of the Street, who were long of these stocks on this theory. Whatever the merits of the theory in the abstract, it was not proof against the combined effect of a Mexican war scare and of an unexpected passing of a dividend by a copper stock which had held a prominent place in speculative operations.

Declines for such reasons as these do not go to the merits of the financial or stock market positions. There are many more reasons for believing that American intervention in Mexico would in the long run prove helpful rather than harmful. Long-run effects, however, are not those which usually control the doings of stock market speculators. Frequently they are not in a position to withstand even a temporary setback of any considerable proportion, and the inability of many to withstand such setbacks increases the selling in times of market unsettlement. Such operations leave the main situation unaltered.

Many have adopted the view this week that war with Mexico indirectly, if not directly, would stimulate industry at least for the time being and stimulate the markets along with industry. It is from among the people holding this opinion that have come many of those who have bought the stocks which professional traders and improvidently margined outside speculators have had to sell.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	
Cleveland	5	3	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	4½	3½	3½
Chicago				
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3¼	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2¼@2⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2⅜@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2⅜	2⅜	2¼

Time.

60 days	3⅜@4	5 months	4 @ ..
90 days	3⅜@4	6 months	4 @ ..
4 months	4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¼@3⅜
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.73½	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅜	4.76⅞	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91	5.91½	5.91½	+.00⅛
Cables	5.90½	5.90⅜	5.90⅝	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	74.87½	74.50	74.50	—.25
Cables	75.00	74.56¼	74.56¼	—.31¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1825	Paris	5.91⅛	5.90⅞
95.28	Berlin	74.50	74.56¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.28¼	5.27⅞
19.225	Greece	19.35	19.40
51.45	Russia	30.60	30.65
5.1825	Italy	6.37	6.36¾
20.20	Austria	12.55	12.85
26.70	Scandinavia	28.47	28.50
19.90	Spain	20.12½	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.56¼	41.62½
	China—		
	Hongkong	50.25	50.37½
	Shanghai	72.00	72.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.40	Rio	24.25	24.38⅛

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $409,273,885; balance, $21,432,702; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,100,627.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.8125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31⅛d, up ⅛d; in New York, 65¾c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 50¾@55¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	736,445
Same day last year	288,412
Year to date	82,270,944
Same period last year	61,160,003
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.25 — .62
Same day last year	70.63 + .12

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 8	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	15½	200	Advance Rumely	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
32	35	200	Advance Rumely pf	35¼	35¼	35	35	—3
20	20¼	3,100	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20¼	19¾	20	....
8	8⅜	800	Alaska Juneau	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
23⅝	24	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24⅜	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	—1½
81½	82½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	82	82	82	+ ½
64¾	66	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	66¼	66¼	65	65	—2
87	87¼	7,800	Am. Beet Sugar	87½	88	85⅞	87	— ⅝
98	100	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	100	100	100	—2
52⅜	53¼	8,800	Am. Can	54⅜	54½	51¼	53	—1½
109½	110¼	100	Am. Can pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	....
56½	57	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	56¾	57	56	56½	— ⅛
113½	114¾	100	Am. C. & F. pf. s 30	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	....
140¼	142⅜	400	Am. Coal Products	144	144	141½	142	—3
53	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
99	100	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	....
125	128	200	Am. Express	125	125	125	125	—1
9½	9⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23	28½	2,700	Am. Ice Securities	28	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
20¼	20⅝	1,500	Am. Linseed	20½	20½	19⅞	20¼	— ⅛
45	46	400	Am. Linseed pf	46	46	44½	45	—1½
67⅞	68⅛	9,700	Am. Locomotive	68½	69¼	67	68	— ½
101	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	....
93	93⅞	6,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93¾	94⅛	92½	93⅜	+ ⅛
109	110	225	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111	111	110	110	—1
46½	47	400	Am. Steel F'dries	47¾	47¾	47	47⅛	— ⅝
109¾	110	900	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅞	110	109	110	+ ½
130⅜	130¾	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130⅛	130⅝	130⅛	130⅜	....
202	203⅛	200	Am. Tobacco	203½	203½	202½	202½	—1½
44	44½	1,100	Am. Woolen	43⅝	44	43	44	+ ⅛
22¼	23	200	Am. Writing P. pf	23½	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¼
41⅜	42¼	5,400	Am. Zinc L. & S	40⅜	42	40⅜	42	+1
64⅜	65½	600	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	65	65	64	65	+1
79½	79⅞	35,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	81	81¼	78⅝	79⅜	— ⅞
68¾	69	1,600	Associated Oil	68¼	69	68	69	+1⅛
103¾	104½	3,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅛	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	— ¾
100⅞	101	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	— ¼
112	114	200	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114	113	113	—1
80½	81	13,600	Baldwin Loco	81½	82	79½	80½	—1
88⅝	88⅞	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	89	88½	88¾	....
76	76½	500	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅜	76⅝	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
1¼	1⅜	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
422⅝	438	100	Bethlehem Steel	427½	427½	427½	427½	—7½
87	88	500	Brklyn Rapid Tran	88½	89	85¾	85¾	—1
50	55	100	Brown Shoe	55	55	55	55	—1
96	99	100	Brown Shoe pf	99	99	99	99	—1
66¼	66¾	13,000	Butte & Superior	65½	66⅛	65½	66¼	+1
28¾	29	100	Butterick Co	29	29	29	29	....
17½	17¾	600	California Petrol	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	—1¼
174⅛	175	2,700	Canadian Pacific	175¼	175¾	174⅜	175	....
53⅝	54	1,400	Central Leather Co	54	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅝
110⅜	114	100	Central Leather pf	112	112	112	112	— ¾
110¼	111½	1,900	Chandler Motor	112	112	110	110¼	—1⅝
61⅜	61⅝	7,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	62¼	61⅛	61⅜	....
125⅜	128	100	Chi. Great Western	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	....
36½	37	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
96¼	97½	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97⅜	97½	96¼	97	— ⅜
120	130	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129¾	129¾	129¼	129⅝	— ⅛
127	129	300	Chi. & Northwest	128	128	128	128	—1
22⅞	23	14,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23¾	23¾	22¾	23	+ ⅛
21	21¼	3,600	Chile Copper	20¾	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅝	8,500	Chino Copper	46	46	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
53	54	100	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St.L.	54	54	54	54	+1
72¼	73½	400	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73¼	72½	72½	—1
403⅛	404½	2,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	404½	407½	404¼	404½	— ¼
31¾	32	100	Col. & Southern	32	32	32	32	....
134⅜	136	350	Consolidated Gas	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	+ ⅛
114	114½	200	Con.G., El.L. & P.B.	115½	115½	115	115	—1
99½	99	100	Continental Can	99	99	98	98	—1
18⅞	19	3,600	Corn Products Ref	19⅛	19⅜	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
96	96¾	2,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96¾	96¾	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	24,000	Crucible Steel	78	79	76⅜	77⅞	+ ⅜
114	115	300	Crucible Steel pf	114½	115	114½	114⅞	+ ⅜
90	92	100	Deere & Co. pf	91	91	91	91	— ½
13⅛	15	200	Den. & Rio Grande	13	13½	13	13½	— ⅛
30	31½	1,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	30	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼
44¼	44½	5,500	Distillers' Secur	44	44¾	43	44½	+ ½
36	36¼	5,100	Erie	36¼	36⅜	35⅞	36⅛	....
51⅜	52	1,700	Erie 1st pf	52	52½	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅜
166	167	500	General Electric	167	167	166⅜	166⅜	—1⅝
112½	114	200	General Motors pf	113	113	133	113	— ¾
74	74½	3,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74¾	74⅞	74	74½	— ¼
113½	114	200	Goodrich pf	113⅞	113½	113⅜	113¼	+ ⅛
87	89	300	Granby Consol	87	87	87	87	—1
120	120½	500	Great Northern pf	120½	120½	120	120	— ⅜
34½	34⅝	5,100	G. N. certs. ore prop	36⅛	36⅛	33⅞	34⅜	— ⅛
38½	40	1,500	Greene-Cananea	39	39	37	38⅞	—1
81⅝	83	100	Gulf States Steel	83	83	83	83	—1½
86¼	89	100	Gulf States S. 2d pf	88	88	88	88	—2
104⅛	104⅞	200	Illinois Central	105	105	104½	104½	+ ⅜
48¼	48½	18,000	Inspiration Copper	48	48⅛	47½	48⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	17¼	400	Interboro Consol	17¼	17¼	17	17	— ¼
74½	75	200	Interboro Con. pf	74	74⅞	74	74⅞	+ ⅛
11	15	400	Int. Agricultural	16	16	15	15	—1½
41	48	100	Int. Agricultural pf	48½	48¾	48½	48½	— ⅞
112¾	116½	400	Int. Harv. N. J. x d	112	112¾	112	112¾	....
23½	23⅜	9,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	23⅜	24⅜	23	23½	....
88½	88¾	85,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	91½	92⅜	87⅝	88½	—3½
45¾	45½	2,700	Int. Nickel	45⅜	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	....
12⅜	13½	500	Int. Paper	11⅜	12½	11⅝	12½	+1⅜
58½	59⅜	2,100	Int. Paper pf	56¾	59½	56	59½	+2½
80	81	200	Jewel Tea	81	81	81	81	—2
80	81	50	Do., odd lot	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	....
25¼	25½	200	Kansas City South	26	26	26	26	....
71	73	300	Kelly Spring Tire	70½	70¾	70¼	70¼	— ⅝
96	96¾	100	Kelly Spring T. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅜
47⅞	48	33,000	Kennecott Copper	47⅞	48	47	48	+ ⅛
66½	67	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	67½	67¾	66¾	66½	—1½
101	101½	700	Lake Erie & West	20	20½	19½	19½	— ⅛
42	44	500	Lake Erie & W. pf	42¼	43¾	42¼	42¼	— ¾
48¼	48¾	1,700	Lee Rubber	49	49	47¾	47¾	— ¾
77⅜	78	5,350	Lehigh Valley x d	79	79	77½	77⅝	— ⅜
216	220½	10	Lorillard (P.) Co	216	216	216	216	....
131½	133	200	Louis. & Nash	132	132	131½	131½	— ½
82	82¼	8,000	Maxwell Motors	83½	83½	81	82¼	— ⅝
86	86½	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	87¼	87¼	86½	86½	—1
53	55	1,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57	54⅜	54⅝	—2⅜
81	82	700	May Dept. Stores	61¾	61¾	61	61	—1
97¼	97⅜	34,000	Mexican Petroleum	97½	98⅞	96	97¼	+ ½
34	34¼	2,500	Miami Copper	34⅜	34⅜	34	34⅛	— ¼
5⅝	5⅞	100	Minn. & St. Louis	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
127	127	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M	125¾	126½	125¼	126½	+ ¼
135	137½	100	M.,St.P.& S.S.M. pf	135½	135½	135½	135⅞	+ ⅛
4½	4¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
12½	13	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
6¾	7	1,300	Missouri Pacific	7	7	6	6¾	— ¼
6½	6⅝	1,400	Mo., pfd. rcts	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅝	....
82	87	100	Montana Power	83	83	83	83	....
115	....	400	Montana Power pf	116	116	115	115	....
120¼	121½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	121¼	121¾	121¼	121¼	+ ¼
77	77	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75	75	75	—1¼
23	24	400	Nat. En. & St. Co	24	24	24	24⅜	— ⅛
64	64½	300	Nat. Lead Co	64	64½	64	64½	— ½
131½	132	700	Nat. Lead Co. pf	133½	133⅝	131½	132⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	2,700	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅝	16⅞	16⅛	16¾	— ⅛
132	700		N. Y. Air Brake	133	133	131	132	—1
104⅜	104⅝	6,500	N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	40¾	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼	—2⅜
62¼	62⅝	2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	62¼	62⅝	61½	61⅝	— ⅛
26¼	26¾	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	— ⅛
130½	131	1,400	Norfolk & Western	130½	131	130⅜	130⅝	— ⅛
113½	113½	900	Northern Pacific	113½	113½	113⅜	113¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	300	Ontario Mining	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	....
22	22½	100	Pacific Mail	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
57⅛	57½	2,400	Penn. R. R	57⅞	58	57½	57½	— ¼
39¾	40	400	Philadelphia Co	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
25½	26	400	Pittsburgh Coal	26⅝	26⅝	26	26	— ⅝
100	101	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101	101	100	100	—2½
47⅞	48	700	Pressed Steel Car	47⅞	47⅞	46½	46½	—1
99½	100½	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅝
162	163	900	Pullman Co	163	163	163	163	....
43	43	400	Railway Steel Sp	43	43	42½	42½	— ½
20	20	4,700	Ray Con. Copper	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅝
99⅞	100	47,300	Reading	100½	101	98¾	100	— ¼
42½	44	100	Read. 1st pf., s 80 f	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	....
44¼	44½	2,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	45½	45½	43¾	44¼	—1
17⅛	17⅜	100	St. L. & S. F. w i	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
37½	38	800	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	37⅝	38	—1
180⅞	183	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	182	182	182	182	—1
29	30	3,700	Shattuk-Arizona	31	31	28½	29¼	—1⅝
96⅜	96¾	3,400	Southern Pacific	96¼	96⅝	96⅛	96⅜	+ ½
225	235	300	So. Porto Rico Sug	235	235	230	230	—5
22⅝	22¼	3,400	Southern Railway	22⅝	22¾	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
68	68½	500	Southern Ry. pf	68	68¼	68	68	....
95	97	100	Standard Milling	96	96	96	96	—1
136	136¾	14,100	Studebaker Co	138	138	134½	136¼	—1¼
82¼	82¾	200	Tennessee Copper	38	37¾	33	34¼	—7
....	....	50	Texas Co	182	184½	180	182	—2¾
157⅜	158¼	11,000	Texas & Pacific	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
17½	19½	100	Third Avenue	67½	68¾	67½	68	+ ⅞
20¼	21	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	101	101	101	101	—1¼
140½	141	40,100	Twin City R. T	96⅝	96¾	96⅝	96¾	—2¼
52¼	52½	700	Union Pacific	136½	136¾	135⅜	136¼	+ ¼
108½	110	300	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼	— ⅛
68½	69	3,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	52⅝	52½	52	52	— ⅝
83⅞	84	74,200	U. S. Rubber	109	109	108½	108½	—1
117¼	117⅜	510	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	68	68¾	67½	68¼	+ ⅜
75⅝	76	5,200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	83¾	84¾	83¼	83⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	100	U. S. Steel	117¾	117¾	117¼	117⅜	— ⅛
40	41	500	U. S. Steel pf	76⅜	76⅜	75	75¾	— ⅝
283	286	800	Utah Copper	18	18	18	18	....
39	40	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	40½	41	40½	40½	— ⅞
135	135½	300	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	108⅝	108¾	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅝
			Va. Iron, Coal & C	50	50	50	50	....
			Wabash	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
			Wabash pf. A	48⅜	48⅝	48	48	— ¼
			Wabash pf. B	27	27½	26⅜	27	....
			Wells Fargo Exp	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¼	—3⅜
			Western Union Tel	92⅞	92⅞	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
			Westingh. E. & M	58½	58⅝	57⅞	58⅝	+ ⅝
			Wheeling & L. E	4	4	4	4	....
			Willys-Overland	284	285	284	285	....
			Wisconsin Central	39⅛	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
			Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	135	135½	135	135	—1

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William T. Law and William Van Thun were elected Assistant Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company yesterday. Mr. Law was formerly Assistant Secretary and Mr. Van Thun was assistant manager of the 125th Street branch. The usual quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, payable June 30.

The Russell Law Financial Advertising Agency has issued the first number of a new magazine entitled "Investors' Book of Booklets."

A pamphlet on motor securities has been prepared by George H. Burr & Co.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a booklet on conservative investment bonds.

The Standard Screw Company declared yesterday an extra dividend of 3

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Downward Trend in Prices Continues in the Curb Market —Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 348,019 shares of stocks and $210,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 77,704; oil, 86,055, and mining, 184,260. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Explo..	17¾	17¾	17	17
100	Ajax Rub., Inc.	65	67	65	65
3,500	A., G. & W. I.	63½	64½	62½	64
350	A., G. & W.I.pf	58	58	*56¾	57
350	‡Butler Chem..	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,400	C. Nat. G. C..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	‡Car Lt. & P..	5	5	5	5
500	C. I. Co. of Am	6¾	7	6¾	7
1,800	C. I. Co.of A.pf	6	6¼	6	6¼
5,000	Chev. Motor...219		219	216	219
4,000	‡Cuba Cane S. 58⅝		56⅞	53¾	55¾
600	‡Emer. Motor..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Emerson Phon.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
3,050	‡G., W. & W..	47	47	45½	45½
800	Grant M. Car..	13½	13½	12½	13
350	H. & R. C. & F.	80	*79	78	80
149	Holly Sugar C.	62	62	60¼	60¼
1,200	‡Hupp M. Car.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
600	Int. Rubber....	12¼	12¼	11½	11½
700	‡Joplin Ore S..	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	K. Bronze pf..	25½	25½	25	25
300	‡Lynn Phon...	10	10	10	10
200	Marconi of Am.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2,000	Maxim Mun...	6¾	6¾	6	6¼
25,000	‡Midvale Steel	63½	64	61¾	62¼
100	‡Mot. Pr. Co...	65	65	65	65
350	‡P. E. & M.Co.	116	120	116	120
125	‡Pull. V. Corp.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
125	‡P. V. Corp. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
600	‡R. H. Corp...	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
105	Sp. Body Co.pf.	119½	119½	118½	118½
250	‡St. Joseph L.	15½	*15½	15½	15⅝
3,000	‡Stutz Motor..	54½	54½	54	54
1,100	S. B. v. t. ctfs.	36¾	37½	36¾	37
300	‡Tob. Products	41	41	40	40
100	U. S. L. & H. Corp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.....	6	6	6	6
200	U. S. S. Co...	6¼	6¼	6¾	6¾
38,000	‡United Motors	72½	73	67¾	68⅝
300	Un. Prof. Shar	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	‡United Zinc..	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
4,500	White Mot. Co.	55½	56	54¾	55
200	W. F. Corp. v. tr. ctfs.	¼	¼	¼	¼
3,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4¾	4¾	4½	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Angle-Am. Oil	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
20	Ohio Oil.....	226	225	225	— 2
2,100	Prairie O. & G.	297	287	287	— 9
10	Prairie Pipe L.	218	218	218	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	††Alb.Pet. Co., Ltd. (prosp.).	52	54	52	53
600	Am. Oil & G.	⅝	⅝	½	⅝
600	‡Burnett O.&G.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
2,100	‡Century Petro. (a prospect).	57	58	57	58
1,500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	26	26	25¾	25¾
8,800	‡Cosden O.&G.	14¾	16¾	15¾	16
2,100	‡Cos.O.&G. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6½
2,200	‡Federal Oil...	¾	¾	¾	¾
900	‡Inter. Petro..	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜
5,100	‡Kenova Oil (a prospect).	80	90	88	90
245	Metropol. Pet.	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅝
4,000	††Midwest Oil.	45	45	44	44
800	††Midw. Oil pf.	85	85	77	80
175	††Midwest Ref.	61	63	61	61
1,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	¾	¾	¾	¾
5,000	††N. Y.-Okla. Oil	77	79	77	78
35,000	††Okla.Oil com.	11	13	11	12
7,000	Okla. P. & R.	8⅛	8⅝	8	8⅛
500	Penn. Gasol...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,600	‡Sapul. O.&R.	12½	12½	12	12
3,600	‡Sinclair Oil..	46¾	47¾	45¾	47¾
4,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,100	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,800	Wayl'd O.&G..	4⅞	5	4½	4¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,200	††Alaska-W....	57	57	55	57
22,000	††Atlanta	10⅛	10½	10	10
18,000	††Adanac Sil..	71	73	70	70
5,300	Ala.-Sup. Br. Col. Met.(a pros.)	74	74	65	65
200	Bingham Min..	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2,800	††Booth	16	16½	16	16
25,000	Boston & Mont.	2⅜	2⅜	1⅜	2⅛
1,450	‡Calaveras Cop.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝
2,500	Caledonia	68	70	68	66
1,400	Canada Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Cashboy	7	7	7	7
1,250	Cerro de Pasco Copper	84⅜	85	84⅜	85
4,300	Consol. Arizona Smelting	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
3,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Crystal Copper Mines	1	1	1	1
1,770	Dundee-Arizona Cop.(a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
480	‡Dupont Cop...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	‡Eagle and Blue Bell	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5,000	‡Emma Cop...	45	46	45	45
2,500	‡Gold'd Cop...	81	84	78	81
2,000	‡Goldr'd Mer..	8	8	8	8
3,500	Hecla Mining..	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
500	Intern. & Inter-con. M. & R.	2¼	2⅜	2	2
3,000	††Inter. Mines.	11	11	11	11
650	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	††Jim Butler...	90	90	90	90
4,700	‡Jumbo Ext...	80	80	79	79
1,500	††Kewanaw....	11½	12	11	12
1,400	La Expos. Min. Co., (a pros.)	50	50	50	50
8,000	‡Louisi. Con...	15	17	15	17
2,000	‡Magma Cop....	15	15	14½	14½
4,500	††Marsh Min..	13½	14	13½	14
1,000	McIntyre	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	‡Mojave Tung.	6	6	6	6
2,100	‡Mont. G. M.	74	72	72	73
800	Monitor Silver.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
8,000	††Mother Lode.	29	29	28	28
600	Murdock Min., (a prospect)...	42	43	42	43
200	N. Y. & Hon. Rosario Min. Co.	16¾	16	16	16
900	Nipiss. Mines..	7⅞	7⅞	7	7
500	Oat. Big Jim..	1½	1½	99	1
800	‡Oat. Lex., (a prospect) ...	60	60	60	60
800	‡Oat. Sc., (a prospect) ...	33	33	33	33
1,500	‡Peterson L..	25	25	25	25
1,300	Ray Hercules..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,500	‡Roch. Mines..	64	64	62	64
1,000	‡San Toy.....	15	15	14	14
500	‡Silver Pick..	8½	8½	8¼	8½
28,000	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	¼
4,700	††Success Min.	77	79	77	78
1,000	‡Temiskaming	64	64	63	63
1,000	‡Tono. Bel....	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,500	‡Tonopah Ext..	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛
1,000	Tri-Bullion	9	10	9	9
4,000	††U. S. Cont..	9	10	9	9
1,800	‡Uni. Ver.Ext.	29¼	29¼	27¾	28¼
2,500	‡W. End Con.	95	95	94	94
1,200	‡W. Oaks Min.	6	7	6	6½
500	‡Tuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$18,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper 6s..110	111	110	110
25,000	‡Ches. & O.5s.	94⅞	94¼	94⅝
15,000	‡Cos.O. 6s,w.l.111	111	109	109
25,000	‡Midvale 5s..	96⅛	96¾	96⅜
15,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. l.100⅝	100½	100⅜	100¼
21,000	‡Sinclair O. 6s	99¼	99¼	89¼
5,000	Vict.Oil 6sw.l.105	105	105	105

ⁿUnlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd Lot. NOTE—Thursday 50 Tobacco Products sold at 41¼.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Dry	12½	13¼	13	14
Am. Int. Corp....	28	29	28	29
British-Am. Tob., ord.	17	18	17	18
Cuba Cane Sugar pf..	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
Driggs-Seabury	127	129	127	129
Hartman Corp.	70	73	70	73
Holly Sugar pf.....	95¾	97	95¾	97
Saxon Motor Car....	81	84	..	..
Springfield Body....	74	76	74	76
United Drug	70	72	70	72
United Drug 2d pf...	91	93	91	93
United Drug 1st pf..	52	53	52	53

OIL STOCKS.

Empire Petroleum ..	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Houston	15	17	15	17
Oklahoma Oil pr.....	⅞	1	⅞	1
Pierce Oil	12	12¼	12¼	12⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Cons. Copper Mines..	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅝
Nev Cons.	16½	17½	16½	17½
Scratch Gravel	⅞	1	⅞	1
Grand, Silver-Lead...	1½	1¾	1½	1½
Tri-Bullion	⅞	1	⅞	1
United Eastern	3¾	4	3¾	4
White Gold	2½	■	2½	■
White Knob pf.....	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

BONDS.

Cons. Arizona Se.....	40	44	40	44
Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	83	80	83
Russian Govt. 6½s...	100½	100½	100½	100⅞

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	70	74	70	74
American Brass.....	282	288	292	296
Atlas Powder.....	175	185	175	185
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	101	99	101
Atlas Powder rights..	14	18	14	18
Babcock & Wilcox...	113	115	113	115
Bliss, (E. W.).....	550	600	550	600
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	76	84	75	84
Cam. Ms. & Tong....	198	208	198	208
Canadian Explosives.	800	850	800	850
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	840	860	840	860
Du Pont Pow., new..	286	290	292	298
Du Pont Pow. deb...	103	105	103	105
Hercules Powder	355	363	355	363
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	115	116
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	172	170	172
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	101	103	101	103
Scovill Mfg. Co....	585	595	585	595
Wmstn Rptg. Arms.	1710	1750	1710	1750

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Nervousness was the prominent characteristic of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange throughout the day. Opening prices reflected irregularity. This was followed by moderate advances, but the improvements invited selling under which the entire list receded.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chalmers..	23⅞	24	23⅝	24
600	Am. Beet. Sug..	87½	87⅝	86	87⅛
690	Am. Can	54½	54¾	51⅝	53⅜
120	Am. Car & Fy.	56⅜	57	56	56⅜
70	Am. Ice Sec....	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅜
480	Am. Loco.....	69	69	67	67⅜
500	Am. Smelting..	93⅝	94¼	92⅜	93⅜
60	Am. Sugar.....	109½	109½	108½	108½
110	Am. Zinc.....	40⅞	41½	40⅞	41⅞
7,190	Anaconda Cop..	81	81¼	78⅝	79⅝
70	A. T. & S. F..104		104	103⅜	103⅜
1,500	Baldwin Loco..	81½	82⅜	79½	81¼
110	Balt. & Ohio..	88⅜	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛
620	Butte & Sup...	65½	66⅝	65⅜	66⅛
75	Cal. Petrol....	18	18¼	18	18¼
20	Can. Pacific...175		175	175	175
120	Cent. Leather..	53⅞	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜
140	Chic. & Ohio...	61¾	62¼	61¾	62¼
70	C., M. & St. P.	97¼	97¼	96¾	97
510	C., R. I. & P...	23	23⅜	22½	22⅞
60	Chile Copper....	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
70	Chino Copper...	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48¼
220	Col. Fuel & I..	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜
190	Corn Products..	18⅝	19	18½	18½
3,540	Crucible Steel..	78½	79¼	76⅝	78
820	Dist. Securities.	44¼	44½	43	44¼
720	Erie	36¼	36⅝	35⅝	35⅞
20	Erie 1st pf....	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
190	Goodrich Co....	75	75	73⅜	74⅛
240	Gt. North. Ore.	36	36¼	33⅞	33⅞
70	Greene-Can.....	39⅛	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞
150	Int. Mer. Ma...	24¼	24¼	23¾	23⅞
7,880	Int. Paper pf..	91½	92⅜	87⅜	88⅜
90	Int. Nickel....	45¼	45¼	43⅞	43⅞
470	Inspiration Cop.	47⅜	48⅜	47	48⅜
10	Interb. Cons. pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
25	Int. Paper pf...	58	58	58	58
570	Kennecott Cop..	47⅜	48	47	47⅞
20	Lack. Steel....	66⅝	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜
10	Lee Rubber.....	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
360	Lehigh Valley..	79	79⅛	77⅞	77⅞
490	Maxwell Motor.	83½	83½	81¼	82⅜
4,740	Mexican Petrol..	97⅝	98⅝	93⅝	97⅜
30	Miami Copper...	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞
70	N. Y. Central..104¼		104¼	103½	103⅝
80	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	61⅞	62⅜	61⅛	61⅜
20	Ontario Mining.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
60	Pennsylvania...	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
70	Ry. Steel Spg..	43⅛	43¼	42⅜	42⅜
115	Ray Copper	20⅝	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛
6,090	Reading	100⅞	100⅞	99⅝	99⅞
170	Rep. Iron & S..	45¾	45¾	43	43
70	Shattuck Copper	30⅞	30⅞	29⅜	29⅜
20	Southern Pacific	90½	90½	90¼	90¼
590	Studebaker	138⅛	138⅛	134⅛	135⅞
2,870	Tenn. Copper ..	37	37½	32⅞	34⅛
180	Third Avenue..	68⅜	68⅜	67⅞	67⅞
880	Union Pacific...	136⅞	136⅞	135¾	135¾
420	United Fruit ..	161½	161¾	158½	158
1,320	U. S.Indus.Alco.	146⅜	147⅜	136	140⅜
50	U. S. Rubber...	52⅜	52⅜	52¼	52¼
9,560	U. S. Steel.....	83⅞	84¼	83⅜	84
370	Utah Copper	75	75¾	74⅜	75⅛
50	Va.-Car. Chem..	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
890	Westingh. Elec.	58⅜	58⅜	57⅞	58

BOND.

$1,000	Am. Sm.Sec.6s.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼
1,500	Cracker Jack..	.03	.03	.03	.03
800	Jim Butler	.91	.91	.91	.91
800	Jumbo Ext	.80	.80	.80	.80
1,000	Lone Star.....	.07	.07	.07	.07
300	Tonopah Ext..5.87½		5.87½	5.87½	5.87½
300	Union Consol..	.92	.92	.92	.92
800	West End	.95	.95	.94	.94

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt..8		Dec. 15,'16	100½	101¼	3.50
Argen.Govt.Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95⅝	96⅜	5.25
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15,'17	100½	101¼	5.10
Argen. Govt..6		May 15,'20	100½	101¼	5.60
City of Mont.		Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.40
City of Q'b'c.5		Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1916	100⅜	100½	2.95
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1917	100⅞	101¼	3.95
Dom. of Can.5		Apr., 1921	99½	99½	5.05
Dom. of Can.5		Apr., 1925	99½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.5		Apr., 1931	100	100¼	4.98
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	99¾	100⅛	5.35
Norweg. Gov.6		Feb., 1923	103½	107¼	4.75
Norweg. Gov.6		Oct. 15,'16	100½	101½	1.50
Norweg. Gov.6		Oct., 1917	101	103	3.75
Swedish Gov.6		Dec., 1916	100¼	101¼	3.25
Swiss Gov....5		Mar., 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.80
Swiss Gov....5		Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5		Nov., 1917	100	100½	4.60
Am. Locomo..6		July, 1916	100	101	4.00
Am. F. & L..6		Aug., 1921	99½	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.5		Jan., 1918	98¼	98⅝	5.05
Am. T. & T...4½		Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.43
Am. Thread..4		Jan., 1919	98	98½	4.50
Anacon. Cop..5		Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.70
A., T. & S. F.5		June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.45
At.W.R.L. & P.5		July 1, 19	100	100	5.00
At. & Pac. T.6		June, 1921	101⅝	102¼	5.50
Bklyn. R. T...5		July, 1918	100½	100¾	4.85
Can. North...5		Sept., 1917	99½	100¼	4.80
Can. Pacific..6		Mar. 2,'24	101¾	101⅞	5.70
C. P. R. Tel..5		May, 1918	102½	103⅜	3.50
C. & W. Ind..5		Sep., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.15
C., B. & Q...4		July, 1921	98	98¼	4.30
Chicago Elev.5		July, 1916	93	96	..
Cities Service.7		May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E..6		Apr., 1917	101	101¼	..
East. P. & L.5		Mar. 1,'18	96	98	..
Erie R. R....5½		Apr., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.00
Gen. Rubber..5		Dec., 1918	99¾	100⅝	4.93
Great.W. P...8		Nov., 1925	98	99¾	6.12
Gt. T. of Can.5		Nov., 1917	99	99⅝	5.20
Hocking Val..5		Nov., 1917	100¼	101	4.23
Inter. Harv..5		Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	3.90
L. Gas & El..6		Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mid. W. Util.6		Jan., 1925	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry. 5		June, 1919	101	101⅛	5.45
*Min. Gen. E.6		June, 1917	101	102	8.00
Mo. Pacific...6		June, 1916	96⅜	97⅜	..
Mont. T. & P.6		Apr., 1917	97¾	98⅝	7.20
Morgan & W.5		Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.83
N.Y.,N.H. & H.4½		May, 1917	99⅛	100	4.60
N. Eng. Nav.6		May, 1917	99½	100	4.50
Nor. S. Pow..5		Apr. 1,'41	98¾	99¼	5.10
Nor. S. Pow..6		Apr. 1,'26	98¾	99¼	..
Penn. Co.....4½		June 15,'21	100⅞	101¼	4.25
P. S. C. Nu..5		Mar., 1919	100½	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..5		Feb. 19,'19	97½	98	5.80
Southern Ry..5		Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.65
U.Ry.,G. & E.5		Apr., 1919	98¼	99¼	5.30
U.S.S.R. & M.6		Feb., 1926	109	111	4.85
U.S. P. S. Co.6		Apr., 1918	98½	100¼	5.75
United Fruit.5		May, 1918	100⅝	101	4.45
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.....5		Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	8.83
W. P. Trac..6		Mar., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.90
Wm. R. Arms.5		Mar., 1918	98¾	98¾	6.70
W. V. T. & E.6		June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6		Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.6		Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West. L..6		Jan. 1,'25	96	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
2d week June.	$324,928	$316,050	$8,878
July 1-Jun. 15.	14,387,323	13,312,816	1,074,507

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT combined earnings of subsidiaries for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$634,705	$582,933	$51,772
Net after tax.	281,961	250,586	31,375
12 mos. gross.	8,041,049	7,641,337	399,712
Net after tax.	3,711,713	3,480,199	231,514

ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT for May—

Gross	39,433	35,552	3,881
Net after tax.	17,571	15,493	2,078
Surp. aft. chg.	18,355	11,037	2,298
12 mos. gross.	456,883	447,154	9,731
Net after tax.	268,368	255,351	813
Surp. aft. chg.	154,608	153,160	1,448

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for May—

Gross	174,517	165,033	9,484
Net after tax.	17,996	11,231	6,765
Surp. aft. chg.	18,288	6,680	6,608
11 mos. gross.	1,793,309	1,818,864	*25,556
Net after tax.	190,968	204,879	*13,911
Surp. aft. chg.	139,108	163,832	*24,674

ARKANSAS VALLEY RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for May—

Gross	101,821	96,189	5,631
Net after tax..	43,565	40,669	2,895
12 mos. gross..	1,210,452	1,157,167	53,284
Net after tax..	530,174	460,739	69,434

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT for May—

Gross	61,699	55,282	6,417
Net after tax..	20,241	18,385	1,856
Sur. aft. chgs.	6,026	3,820	2,206
12 mos. gross..	735,099	646,343	88,756
Net after tax..	278,992	225,394	53,598
Total income..	838,592	280,886	58,006
Sur. aft. chgs.	166,127	111,710	54,417

NEW ENGLAND POWER CO. for May—

Gross	173,356	118,226	55,330
Net after tax..	118,991	81,048	37,943
Sur. aft. chgs.	66,547	36,382	30,465
Bal. after acc. dividends ...	39,604	9,837	30,857
12 mos. gross..	1,732,266	.....	.....
Net after tax..	1,132,897	.....	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	661,021	.....	.....
Bal. after acc. dividends ...	237,358	.....	.....

NORTHERN STATES POWER for May—

Gross	448,902	374,830	73,972
Net after tax..	237,847	202,713	34,634
12 mos. gross..	5,546,573	4,888,438	658,135
Net after tax..	3,090,014	2,584,083	505,150

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for May—

Gross	481,917	373,358	58,561
Net after tax..	227,959	198,133	29,826
Total income..	231,357	200,382	30,975
Sur. aft. chgs.	97,259	77,909	9,351
Net. since Jan.1	2,047,412	1,880,840	166,581
Net after tax..	1,085,487	998,702	86,785
Total income..	1,152,188	1,029,044	123,144
Sur aft. chgs.	478,244	391,675	56,569

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Lead	6.90	.....	6.85	.....
Spelter	12.00	.....	12.25	.....

CALLS COPPER MINE GREATEST IN WORLD

303,300,780 Tons of 2% Ore in Guggenheim Property, Engineer Testifies.

HIS REPORT HALTS TRIAL

Counsel for William Guggenheim, Who Is Suing His Five Brothers, Needs Time to Examine Data.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 23.—Rumors of a settlement of the suit now on trial in the Supreme Court in which William Guggenheim is seeking to recover $6,000,000 from his five brothers as a share of alleged profits in the Chuquicamata copper mine in Chile were denied by Samuel Untermyer of defendants' counsel today. Stephen C. Baldwin for the plaintiff and Mr. Untermyer were called into a conference in Justice Callaghan's private chambers and at its close the court announced that an adjournment would be taken until Monday.

Mr. Baldwin said that counsel desired time to look over reports bearing on the condition of the Chuquicamata mine and especially a report submitted by Pope Yeatman, chief mining engineer for the Guggenheims. This was produced by the defendants this morning. Mr. Baldwin had eagerly sought it yesterday by examining Yeatman and Charles K. Lipman, the Chile Exploration Company filing manager.

When Mr. Baldwin learned that the court would not bar him from offering evidence to show the copper produced by the Chuquicamata prospect and its selling price he remarked, "I may now sue to recover $26,000,000 instead of $10,000,000."

Pope Yeatman was recalled as a witness for the plaintiff today and stated that the tonnage of ore in the Chuquicamata mine, as disclosed by his examinations conducted between August, 1914, and May 20, 1915, was 303,300,780 tons, and that the average copper contents were estimated at 2 per cent. Yesterday Yeatman testified that the minimum deposit on Dec. 21, 1912 was, as far as had been learned, about 75,000,000 tons. Later he withdrew his estimate, saying he could not state the amount of ore without taking time to figure it. The plaintiff is understood to base his claim as much on the amount of copper in the mine on Jan. 12, 1912, as on the alleged profits of his five brothers.

Yeatman's recollection as to the quantity of ore in the Chile mine was refreshed when Mr. Baldwin read to him paragraphs from an article published in a mining journal under date of Feb. 12, 1916, and which contained the report of a paper which the publication stated was read by Yeatman before the Pan-American Scientific Congress in December, 1915, and January, 1916. The report contained Yeatman's estimate of the tonnage of ore in the mine, and he identified the following paragraph as having been contained in the report when Mr. Baldwin read it to the jury.

"The mine of the Chile Exploration Company at Chile is, as regards tonnage and contents of valuable metal, the greatest known copper deposit in the world and is unique in that its principal copper metal, brackenite, is mined on a commercial scale in no other locality."

Another paragraph in the report read in part:

"Negotiations were entered into and options taken on practically the whole of the main deposits in 1910 and 1911 by Mr. Burrage of Boston. In 1912 Mr. Guggenheim became associated with him and on April 21, 1912, the first drill was started. Results were so satisfactory that in October of the same year the purchase of the main part of the property was made."

Yeatman will be called to testify by the plaintiff again on Monday.

SMITH LIBRARY SOLD.

New York Manual of 1841 Brings $159, the Top Price.

The library of Herbert W. Smith of Islip, L. I., with additions, was sold by Scott & O'Shaughnessy at the Collectors' Club, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday. It was the last sale of the season.

F. W. Hunter paid the highest price, $159, for Catalogue No. 554, the first and rarest of all of D. T. Valentine's New York Manuals, 1841, with a genuine impression of the very rare map.

Other items, with their catalogue numbers, sold as follows:

8—"Memoirs of John Quincy Adams," edited by Charles F. Adams, Philadelphia, 1874-77; Cadmus BookStore..$43.00
108—Hutchings's "California Magazine," San Francisco, 1856-61; Philip Furman 33.00
142A—Sword presented General Horatio Gates by the people of Virginia in gratitude for his services during the French and India war; Mr. Gates.. 46.00
142C—Old gun used by Edward Marshall of Pennsylvania, who figured in the famous "Indian Walk," engineered by Governor Thomas Penn; John F. Lewis 51.00
559—D. T. Valentine's New York Manual for 1848, which is reported, next to the first manual, the rarest of the series; Charles Scribner's Sons..... 42.00

The total of the sale was $3,100.

AIRMAN SHOWERS FLOWERS

Drops Them on Boat Carrying 1,200 Piano Men and Wives.

As the Day Line steamer Albany, with 1,200 piano men, their wives and daughters was approaching the 129th Street pier late yesterday afternoon on the return trip from West Point, those on the upper decks of the vessel observed an airship rise from the Palisades on the Jersey side of the river and head directly for the steamer.

Presently the dirigible, flying low, passed and repassed in circles over the steamer, showering the decks with white carnations intended as souvenirs for the woman aboard. There was a wild scramble by men and women to gain possession of the blossoms.

Mark P. Campbell, President of the Brambach Piano Company, conceived the idea of greeting the women of the party in this unusual way. Roy A. Goodale, the Palisades Park flyer, was the dispenser of the souvenirs from his perch in the sky.

The excursion was tendered by the local piano manufacturing and selling interests to the delegates to the national conventions held in this city this week. Every one of the States of the Union was represented in the excursion party.

When the Albany reached West Point the piano men decided to have a preparedness parade of their own. Accordingly, after the women had been taken to the grounds of the military reservation in automobiles, the men, 700 strong, mobilized, and, in ranks of fours, marched up the steep hill leading to the reservation, headed by a band playing patriotic airs. They were reviewed on the parade ground by the women, army officers and cadets in the locality at the time. At the other end of the parade ground, what might be termed awkward squads of this year's class of cadets just arrived at the academy, were being drilled.

Last night the Kohler & Campbell industries were hosts at a beefsteak dinner at the concern's restaurant, Fiftieth Street and Eleventh Avenue, for which 8,000 invitations had been sent out to piano factors in every section of the United States. An entertainment, modeled along the lines of the famous Washington Gridiron Club dinners, was provided. The committee in charge consisted of George W. Gittings, Richard W. Lawrence, Mark P. Campbell, John La Cato, William Keeley, and John Parnham.

VALUES BOY'S LIFE AT $42.

Jury Disregards Court's Orders and Gives $2,500 Verdict.

Although Justice John M. Tierney directed a jury in the Supreme Court in the Bronx yesterday to bring a verdict of not more than $42 for the plaintiff in an action the jury returned a verdict of $2,500. The Justice reserved decision on a motion to set the verdict aside.

The action was for $25,000, brought by Simon Greenberger of 1,282 Webster Avenue, against Mrs. Marie Salzsieder, widow of a wealthy stockholder in the Consumers Brewery, for the death of the plaintiff's nephew, Arthur Greenberger, a high school student, 12 years old. Greenberger sued as administrator of the boy's estate. The boy was crossing Lenox Avenue at 131st Street on August. 17, 1914, when he was struck and killed by Mrs. Salzsieders automobile.

His father died seven weeks later. His mother had died previously. The boy had worked in vacations as a messenger, earning $6 a week, and the Justice instructed the jury that the uncle was entitled only to the amount of money the boy would have earned—$42—up to the time of his father's death.

HEARS BIDDINGER CASE.

Governor Will Honor Requisition for Detective's Extradition.

Special to The New York Times:

ALBANY, June 23.—Governor Whitman held a short hearing on the requisition of Governor Dunne, of Illinois, for the extradiction of Guy Biddinger, the detective, who is wanted in Chicago to answer several indictments against him, and then adjourned the matter until next Wednesday.

The Governor said that his duty would require him to honor the requisition, particularly in view of the fact that there was an understanding between the Illinois authorities and himself that Biddinger would not be placed on trial until after he had received an opportunity to appear as a witness for the prosecution in the trial of A. Leo Weil, a Pittsburgh attorney, who has been indicted in West Virginia for attempting to bribe the Public Service Commission.

Assistant District Attorney Berger, of Cook County, Illinois, told the Governor he knew of no such understanding and the hearing was suspended to permit Berger to communicate by telephone with the District Attorney of Cook County, who could not be raised. Adjournment was therefore taken.

SHUBERT CASE DROPPED.

Yale Man Decides Not to Press Assault Charge Against Producer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—The case against J. J. Shubert, the New York theatrical producer, was nolled in the City Court here when Francis Hartley, the Yale Junior, whom Mr. Shubert assaulted in a hotel lobby here last Saturday night, decided not to press the charge.

Mr. Shubert asserted that the Yale man had insulted a chorus girl. Hartley's friends caused Shubert's arrest as he was about to leave the hotel in his automobile with Miss Williams.

RECREATION BRINGS BETTER CITY WORK

Dancing and Swimming Classes That Cost Public Nothing Improve Employes.

BACK TO DESKS REFRESHED

All Came About Through Girl Stenographer's Plea for Advice on How Best to Rest.

A stenographer employed in one of the city departments, who combined the ability and the efficiency of the twentieth century business woman with the delicate charm of the nineteenth century girl, asked the advice of one of the executives of her department regarding courses of instruction in the evening—which in his opinion would be of most value to her? He solved her problem in this way:

He told her that after spending the day in the office, engaged in mental activities under high nervous tension, she was in greater need of physical activities possessing recreative features than of additional mental activities. He pointed out that she had gained by experience a more comprehensive grasp of the subjects usually taught to stenographers than she could ever expect to gain from theoretical evening courses in business English, secretarial duties and the like.

His suggestion that she join a class in folk dancing, which would give her the physical exercise and recreation that would be of greater benefit to her, appealed to her sound business judgment. Inquiry of the colleges and the universities of the city revealed the fact that none of them offered late afternoon or evening classes in folk dancing. Their classes in folk dancing, intended primarily for college students and public school teachers, were held in the early afternoon, with a view to discouraging the registration of office workers, for whom these institutions believed they lacked the necessary facilities.

Unable to find the necessary facilities he turned his attention to their creation. His suggestion that the stenographers be permitted to organize a dancing class in the evening in one of the large rooms of the Municipal Building was met by the objection that such a use of the building might be considered improper. His suggestion that a dance expert be employed to instruct the stenographers was discouraged on the ground that it might savor of commercialism. Undeterred by these setbacks he continued his efforts, meeting each objection as it was presented until he succeeding in organizing the stenographers the educational and the recreative facilities which he believed beneficial for their personal welfare and their business efficiency.

He first submitted his plans to Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and was delighted to find that this busy official took a sincere interest in the personal welfare of his employes. The Borough President at once appointed a committee of his own employes to improve the welfare of the men and the women employed by him, and, although the executive who had brought this matter to his attention was not employed in his department, he appointed him a member of this committee and the Chairman of one of its most important sub-committtees. This gave him a quasi-official status for the planning of these recreative activities. Furthermore, the Borough President gave him freedom of time for purposes of conference, so that in the planning of these activities the zeal of the social enthusiast was tempered by the wisdom of the experienced administrator.

A dancing class for women was the first recreative activity that was organized by the Chairman of the Borough President's sub-committee. Through the co-operation of Professor Thomas D. Wood of the Department of Physical Education of Columbia University he was able to secure as an instructor for this class a post-graduate student who consented to teach the class for the experience which it gave her. Through the co-operation of William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation of the Department of Parks, he obtained the use of a Victrola and the necessary dance records. Through the co-operation of the secretary of the Public Recreation Commission he secured the use of one of the city's gymnasiums one hour a week in the evening at a time when it was not in use.

An organization meeting was called and invitations were sent to a few of the stenographers employed in one department. The night selected for this meeting proved to be an extremely stormy one, with rain, sleet, and a high wind. The gymnasium was situated about a quarter of a mile from the Municipal Building in a section of the city which did not have a particularly good reputation. Under these circumstances the organizer of the class feared, as he trudged his way to the gymnasium, at the end of a heavy day's work, that very few would attend the meeting.

He was agreeably surprised that almost all of those to whom invitations had been sent were present and eager to organize the class. A President was elected. It was decided to hold weekly meetings, on Tuesday evenings, from 5:15 to 6:15 o'clock. Invitations were extended to the stenographers employed in other departments of the city government to join the class. Half of each hour, it was decided, would be devoted to folk dancing and half an hour to the latest social dances.

The ability, tact, and winsome personality of the teacher, who was a Vassar graduate, with excellent training in folk dancing at Columbia, won the admiration of the stenographers. The complete freedom and relaxation which they enjoyed during this hour was a novel and most pleasurable sensation. The return of a healthy, ruddy color to cheeks which had been pale from confinement in the office, and the transformation of the careworn faces of the business women into fresh, radiant, buoyant, girlish expressions were rich compensation for the efforts expended in organizing this class.

As soon as this class had been fully established the young men employed in the Municipal Building asked permission to join it. It was not deemed advisable to admit them, because their admission would have necessitated the substitution by the young women of the formalities of the ballroom for the freedom of the playground. Yet the request of the young men for recreative opportunities was a reasonable one, which was not to be denied. Through the co-operation of William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation of the Department of Parks, two classes were organized for the men. In one of these classes the young men who were unable to dance were given instruction in the latest social dances and in the other a competent instructor taught gymnastics and setting-up exercises to the members. One of these classes met on Monday evenings and the other on Friday evenings at one of the city's gymnasia. Both in the men's classes and in the women's class there was no fee, charge or expense of any kind for membership or for instruction.

At the beginning of the Summer the dancing classes were discontinued and the members of each class formed a swimming class for the Summer months. Each class was given the exclusive use of one of the city's swimming pools for one hour a week from 5 to 6, through the co-operation of Colonel Charles H. Hines, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices. Through the co-operation of Commodore Edward Raynor of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps two competent women instructors were obtained for the women's class, one of whom devoted her time to teaching those young women to swim who had not yet mastered this art, and the other spent her time in teaching advanced strokes to those who could swim.

About 200 young women and an equal number of young men enrolled for this work and received an opportunity to learn to swim and facilities for refreshing relaxation after the day's work in the office during the hot months of June, July, and August, without any expense or outlay of any kind other than that involved in the purchase of the inexpensive one-piece bathing suit which all patrons of the city's pool are required to wear.

The swimming class for men received instruction without charge or expense from an officer of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps. Both in the men's class and in the women's class each member who attended during the Summer was able to swim in the Autumn.

That these classes have improved the personal physical efficiency of their members, and especially of the young women, is certain. It is also extremely likely that these classes have materially improved the business efficiency of the young men and the young women who attended them. The fact that all of these recreative activities were carried on without any fee, charge, or expense to those who took part in them convinced the employes that the organizers had their interests at heart and served to stimulate interest in these classes.

What was done by this city executive in organizing these dancing and these swimming classes for city employes in New York may easily be done by any executive officer who has the interests of his employes sincerely at heart.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 23.—Fifty corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $3,016,725, were chartered today. They include:

Pratt Fork and Hoe Co., Frankfort, farming implements, tools, $1,000,000; E. S. Doolittle, J. D. Judson, J. F. Hubbell, Utica.

The Margaret Anglin Picture Corporation, Inc., theatrical, motion pictures, $750,000; W. M. Card, J. B. Knox, T. F. Garrity, 286 President St., Brooklyn.

Iroquois Holding Corporation, Saratoga Springs, realty, construction, $250,000; E. B. Ashton, H. W. Somers, W. E. Bennett, Saratoga Springs.

Won't-Slip, Inc., overshoe for horses, $250,000; F. A. Smith, S. L. Levi, E. H. Hazen, 309 Broadway.

Trans-Oceanic Trading Co., Inc., agents, brokers, merchants, $110,000; S. M. Baeder, H. J. Lucke, I. E. A. Konigsburg, 2 Rector St.

Sew-On-O Grain Sales Co., Inc., laces, embroidery, $50,000; I. A. Rommer, S. and A. Ratner, 1,804 Arthur Av., Bronx.

Dee Allen Steel Corporation, articles made of iron, steel, manganese, copper, brass, $100,000; M. V. Bradshaw, F. E. Beukart, D. Allen, Produce Exchange Building.

Atterbury & McKelvey, Inc., paper, $60,000; F. L. Scheffey, J. A. McKelvey, R. B. Atterbury, 339 West 85th St.

W. J. Hinrichs Co., Inc., commission, food products, $50,000; B. Fisher, L. and W. J. Hinrichs, 556 West 140th St.

Butte Parquet Floor Co., Inc., flooring, wood mosaic, capital no par value; carry on business with $50,000; B. Stender, F. A. Williamson, N. B., Buttle, 746 Kearny Av., Arlington, N. J.

W. J. Birmingham, Inc., fabrics, trimmings, laces, dry goods, notions, $30,000; M. R. D. and W. J. Birmingham, 437 5th Av.

James Bond & Co., Inc., importer, exporter, $25,000; J. C. and L. Gismond, S. Caplan, 284 Pearl St.

H. & I. Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000; I. and I. Feinman, H. Kelm, 570 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

The Thompson Laundry Company, Inc., Schenectady, $50,000; N. R. Thompson, E. E. Hayden, E. B. Ashton, Saratoga.

Logwood Products Corporation, dyes, extracts from logwood, 1,100 shares, carry on business with $33,000; T. E. Smyth, T. Rheim, J. F. Farias, 115 Broadway.

Richard Walton Tully, Inc., theatrical, capital no par value, carry on business with $10,000; J. M. Allen, J. G. Peede, R. W. Tully, 1,582 Broadway.

Ham Boiler Corporation, Brooklyn, kitchen utensils, $15,000; S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, J. F. Curtin, 28 Nassau St.

East Forty-fifth Street Corporation, realty, construction, $10,000; E. A. Canter, A. R. Kehoe, C. Eberhart, 28 Pinehurst Av.

New Market Land and Improvement Company, realty, construction, $10,000; E. Wisiner, A. Brauer, W. K. Hartpence, Dunellen, N. J.

Albany Italian Hall Corporation, Albany, public hall, restaurant, cafe, $10,025; T. Mondello, B. Pagano, E. P. Giacomino, 23 South Pearl St., Albany.

Employers' Welfare Underwriting Service, Inc., insurance, agency, brokerage, $10,000; I. B. Pratt, W. Piel, J. S. Tunmore, 100 Broadway.

Hopper-Cousins Press Syndicate, Inc., printing, publishing, $10,000; J. H. Robley, R. G. Hopper, W. S. Cousins, 52 Broadway.

Rehab Realty Corporation, realty, construction, $10,000; H. M. Hewitt, W. N. Westerlund, F. E. Hasler, 4 Broadway.

Hygeia Can Co., Inc., sanitary cans, receptacles, $10,000; C. Koechlein, J. A. Brady, J. A. McGovern, 1,879 Plimpton Av., Bronx.

No-Tear-Glove Manufacturing Co., Inc., gloves, $15,000; H. Hoffman, W. Hoffman, D. Eder, 17 Catharine St.

Superior Machine and Tool Works, Inc., hardware, toolmakers, supplies $5,000; J. Ovslovitsch, J. Borsuk, A. Avrntoc, 448 Linwood St., Buffalo.

Ammonoosuc Realty Corp'n, Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; D. Binder, J. Wolowitz, S. Cohen, 418 17th St., Brooklyn.

Wagner Rug Works, Inc., Seneca Falls, repairing, rugs, carpets, $5,000; B. H. Delavan, C. S. and E. S. Wagner, Seneca Falls.

The C. M. Winchester Corp'n, Albany, publishing, printing, selling, bookbinding, engravers, electrotypers, capital no par value, begin business with $500; E. A. Barvoets, E. C. Carrington, C. M. Winchester, Albany. (It is understood that this is the holding company for the J. B. Lyon Company, State printers, which is to change ownership.)

Bernard Koenen, Inc., Brooklyn, hardware, supplies, gas fixtures, $5,000; A. Selloh, B. Yehl, B. Koenen, 1,486 Myrtle Av.

Charles O. Seaman & Son, Inc., Brooklyn, trucking, contracting, stevedoring, livery, $5,000; C. O. Bristoll, E. G. and W. H. Seaman, 158 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

The Lenox Electric Company, Inc., contracting, electric work, $5,000; J. Myers, B. Salzman, W. Cohen, 100 West 142d St.

Nineteen East Forty-eighth Street, Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; A. and J. E. McNally, E. Norton, 2 Rector St.

Industrial Materials Company, Inc., construction, building materials, $6,000; E. Edgecombe, W. M. Schwarz, J. A. Stone, 324 West 84th St.

Wright Flying Field, Inc., aeroplanes, mechanical devices, capital no par value, begin business with $500; G. Wilson, J. H. Barbazette, E. M. Hagar, 60 Broadway.

Authorizations:—John J. White, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., drugs, medicines, chemicals, dyestuffs, hospital supplies, $125,000. Representative, John J. White, 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases:—Falk Tobacco Company, Manhattan, $50,000 to $1,000,000; C. W. Chadwick & Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions:—The Armand Producing Company, Inc., Manhattan, J. Bergias Company, Inc., Manhattan, Parr Estate, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 23.—Charters filed:

Trinity Coal and Iron Company, acquire lands containing coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, &c., $10,000,000; Clarence J. Jacobs, M. L. Rogers, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Arizona Copperfields, Inc., carry on general business of mining for copper, gold, silver, &c., $5,000,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City; Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

Magdalena Commercial and Industrial Corp., acquire farming lands and to develop the same, $1,000,000; William O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. B. Wright, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

San Lui's Sugar Company, plant, grow, and cultivate sugar cane and its products, $500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement R. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Iron Products Company, manufacture iron, steel, and other metallic substances, $500,000; Clarence J. Jacobs, M. L. Rogers, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

Capital Increase: Northern States Power Company, $80,000,000 to $100,000,000. This company was first incorporated in Delaware Dec. 23, 1909, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. On Nov. 21, 1913, a certificate was filed increasing the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000. The business of the corporation is to generate, buy, sell, accumulate, store, transmit, and furnish electric current for light, heat, and power plants of all kinds. The incorporators include R. J. Graf, Mathew A. Morris, Gerrison Grawoig, F. W. Sterns, all of Chicago, Ill., and Warren N. Akers, Wilmington, Del.

What was done by this city executive in organizing these dancing and these swimming classes for city employes in New York may easily be done by any executive officer who has the interests of his employes sincerely at heart.

OUR DOLLMAKERS NOW GO ON STRIKE

And Every Country but England Depends on Us for Stuffed Toys Since the War.

UNION SAYS 1,800 ARE OUT

About 2,000 Men and Women in Forty New York Shops Demand Shorter Hours and More Pay.

Over in Petrograd there's a little girl who has already been promised a big doll for Christmas whether papa gets home from the trenches or not; down in Buenos Aires there's a little boy who is already planning what he will do with the hobby horse Santa Claus will bring him—but neither may get their heart's desire if New York toymakers and the workers who make the dolls are both telling the truth. For many of the workers are on strike and declare they won't go back until their demands are granted, and yesterday the manufacturers made plans to fight them.

Since the great war started people in Europe have been too busy making rifles and bullets to bother with Santa Claus's orders and so the dolls for the world are being made in America, a great many of them in New York. When the strikers laid down their tools they were making dolls for all parts of the world with the exception of England. South Africa has sent in large orders as has Australia.

J. L. Amberg, President of the Doll and Stuffed Toy Manufacturers' Protective Association, said last night that the employers were getting ready to fight the union demands to the end and were considering a lockout. They say that July and Augus' is their dullest season, although the shops have been very busy up to the last few weeks. The busy season begins in September. Mr. Amberg said that about 600 of the 2,000 workers were on strike; the union leaders said 1,800 were out.

"The union's demands are simply impossible," said Mr. Amberg. "It is a case of too much prosperity. The workers are making 100 per cent. more than they did a year ago because of the big business, and yet they ask for more. They won't get it, and that's all there is to it. We have in the association thirty of the forty toymakers in New York, and by tomorrow night we expect to have them all.

"Some of the shops are still running, but many of them have been paralyzed by the strike."

The toymakers went on strike Thursday, demanding shorter hours, longer luncheon time, recognition of the union, and more pay.

PLEA FOR RESPECT FOR LAW.

Justice Russell Tells Business Men It Is the People's Will.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Neckwear Manufacturers' Association at the Hotel Wallick last night Chief Justice Russell of the Court of Special Sessions spoke on "Business and Law."

"The law is only the expression of the people's will," said Justice Russell. "It lies within your power to change it, mold it, influence it. It is therefore your duty and your interest to uphold and support those who execute and adjudicate the law. The cynical attitude of some business men toward the bench and bar cannot be too strongly condemned."

John F. Shillady, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, showed how manufacturers in the needle industries could avoid labor disturbances by stabilizing seasonal production.

The following officers were elected: President, Leo Lewek; Vice President, William Trevor; Secretary, Andrew J. Haire, Jr.; Treasurer, Louis M. Simson; Directors, Edwin Baruch, Alois Preisich and Max Engel.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town,

WINTER BROS.—Louis and Philip Winter, trading as Winter Bros., 184 East Second Street, have filed petitions in bankruptcy, individually and as a firm, with liabilities of $810 and no assets.

D. & E. DRESS COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed Charles D. Folsom receiver for the D. & E. Dress Company, 151 West Twenty-fifth Street, in $1,500 bond.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 804 business failures in the United States during the week, against 285 for the previous week and 376, 280, 260, and 239 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 90, New England 26, Southern 71, Western 64, Northwestern 22, and Far Western 31. Canada had 26, against 37 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Averbuch, Philip—M. J. Dunn et al. ..$288.06
Associated Properties, Inc.—Reilly Maintenance Co. 266.66
Apex Leasing Co., Inc.—Litke Stores, Inc. 351.98
Brown, Grant H.—J. G. Lynch..... 906.44
Bodlander, Arthur—York Mfg. Co..... 178.21
Brander, George A.—Maxim's Hotel and Restaurant Co., Inc. 186.41
Bromberg, Isaac—H. L. Judd Co..... 259.26
Cook, John G.—A. D. Curtis et al..... 170.87
Cotter, Thomas F.—J. Rankin..... 122.53
Clarke Stable Co.—P. Wasserman..... 175.00
Caldwell, Charles—Bloomingdale Bros., Inc. 148.00
Collins, Vincent—H. L. Judd Co..... 158.25
Anderson, Frederic—R. B. Cowing..... 366.16
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. and 42d St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.—J. Burkhardt..... 5,483.12
Dahm, James H., President—F. J. Robinson 633.56
Dahm, James H., President, and James B. Galvin, Chairman—Same..... 114.72
Davis, Henry—American Woolen Co. of N. Y. 7,000.00
Dalberg, Melvin H.—C. W. Francis.. 231.74
De Cordiva, Evelyn, ex'x—A. J. Sanville, costs 111.80
Drew, Putnam—G. G. L. Frank..... 166.60
Economical Flush Valve Mfg. Co., Inc.—G. Fusco 782.12
Erman, George—Richman & Ginsburg..188.44
Elice, Sarah, ex'x—D. Frank et al..... 481.40
Elnhorn-Frosch Co.—Gans et al..... 190.91
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn—O. B. Hensler..... 8,382.75
Edelstein, Willie—I. Kunstler..... 167.41
Fleitmann, Lida M., adm.—Chemical National Bank of N. Y. 30,868.72
Friedman, Sam—Cosef et al..... 107.89
Frost, Frank L., and Edward E. Sheldon—Crocker-Wheeler Co. 522.54
Firstenberg, Benjamin—J. Rubinstein, Sons & Co. 111.66
Goldsmith, Joseph E.—B. Wallman.... 254.90
Gassman, Fred or Frederick—C. Grafunder 380.41
Gruber, Anne—Switseriand Realty Co., Inc. 224.91
Grover, Will D.—J. W. Stolts..... 198.85
Handelsman, Joseph—J. Talcott..... 585.16
Hills, Virginia—Finn Holding Co..... 563.26
J. B. C. Building Co., Inc.—M. E. Cummings 230.80
Jacobs, William E.—A. Goldman..... 1,220.28
J. A. Stevenson & Co., Inc.—Kantor Brothers 224.94
Kutter, Marion G.—M. Kutter..... 130.15
Krenich, J. H.—Charles H. Zinn..... 2,166.62
Levine, Michael—J. Goldenberg et al. 133.15
Lepanto, Joe—A. Diunto et al..... 127.34
Lithgow, Leslie G.—W. Erath..... 177.67
Potters and Art Club Pub. Co., Inc.—E. Bogni 1,491.63
McDonald, Mary E.—Philip Strobel & Sons, Inc. 123.01
MacKenzie School, a corporation, James C. MacKenzie, Ella S. MacKenzie, and Cameron MacKenzie—Dobbs Ferry Bk.387.82
Marks, Josephe—J. S. Van Wesel..... 126.51
Miller, Harold B.—Thread Agency..... 377.67
Masterson, Eugene A.—Lincoln Merchandise Co., Inc. 123.72
Midtown Contracting Co.—New York Clay Products Co. 1,067.27
Marcus, Hyman—J. Coiderla..... 15,129.97
Mollan, George A., and Tansey B—A. Elsinger 287.04
N. Y. Railways Co.—H. Wirthsimer..1,178.82
Oppenheimer, August—L. Purdy, costs..111.12
M., K. & T. Ry. Co.—A. Oppenheimer..3,323.44
Palmer, Josephine, or Josephine Boyle and Francis A. P. Flynn—Cooke's Auction Rooms, Inc. 804.28
Phinney, Ernest G.—Saks & Co..... 215.50
Quartararo, Vincent—A. Mammiello et al.101.84
Sherman & Goldsmith Co., Inc.—F. Krowitz 150.00
Posnick, Morris—Sieling Furniture Co...111.75
Robinson, Horace B. C.—G. Armstrong..695.50
Renault, Freres Selling Branch, Inc.—A. Brudie 111.80
Rodgers, James—M. Staunton..... 150.00
Slater, Frank—M. Meyers et al..... 309.91
Smart, Wm. E., Jr.—C. Hauck..... 323.22
Sussman, Jos.—H. Schachner..... 106.72
Sussman, Saul—H. Waterson, costs.... 118.18
Sterling, Harry L.—F. Hildreth et al..217.00
Simowitz, Benjamin—S. J. Jacobson Co., Inc. 218.01
Stern, Samuel—J. Goldstein..... 259.86
Shapiro, Harry, and Harry Askenas—S. Asch & Co., Inc. 295.31
Stern Selling Service, Inc.—S. N. Beck & Co. 270.82
Tucker, George O.—C. Ogilvy..... 227.50
Thomas, Edw. R., and Charles A. Hamilton—E. M. Post et al..... 95,167.99
Verdiles, Louise—N. Y. Urban Real Estate Co. 895.81
Van Alstyne, Louis I.—R. H. Macdonald et al. 159.42
Uptown Theatre Co., Inc.—A. Botaille et al. 200.26
Van Slyke, Edgar I.—J. C. Clark..... 272.03
Vogel, Rebe—M. Cohen et al..... 983.08
Washington Heights Bottling Co. and Margaret E. Williams — Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co. 181.78
William Henderson, Inc.—J. Marinelli et al. 195.41
Warren, Joseph H., and Charles W. Hall—C. Bens..... 700.98
Wall, James—G. W. Bachman..... 175.41
Wolff, Jacob—Burtis & Powell, Inc.... 237.95
Wallace, Alice C.—Long Island R. R. Co., costs 107.85
Wehr, Henry—S. Goldstein et al..... 177.21
Wittmeyer, Edward L.—Busham & Phillips, Inc. 319.98
Williamsport Planing Mill Co.—J. H. Hull 554.98
Zaldari, Peter G.—A. Mistelbauer..... 421.61

In Bronx County.

A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—M. Gollubier $115.84
Bernhardt, August—L. B. Cohen et al.444.40
Bowden, John A.—E. W. Fredericks..334.41
Consolidated Telegraph & Electric Subway Co.—M. O'Connor..... 308.04
Cleland, Henry, and Davidson Avenue Realty Co.—Mugler & Works.... 942.29
Friedman, Jacob B.—J. Solomon..... 145.72
Karet, Hannah L.—H. Parmet..... 85.12
Levy, Saul W.—L. A. Rosen..... 885.06
Lively, James—H. Elsing et al..... 79.14
Marks, Margaret W.—M. C. Heine et al. 1,068.24
Mularkey & Co., Inc.—M. Malbin..... 382.83
Santi Storage Warehouse Co., Inc.—Hood Tire Co., Inc. 84.91
Staff, Jacob—L. Schiffino et al..... 68.60
Sahike, Harry and John—C. W. Berg... 99.24
Shapiro, Isaac L.—J. E. Bates et al... 284.63
Schwartz, Louis—Merritt Elliott & Co., Inc. 121.91
Schwab, Frank S.—I. L. Bauman..... 425.35
Schaffner, Walter E.—R. Tenner, as gdn. 84.88
Tressalt, Herman—A. M. Winterroth... 45.20

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Carter, Marietta—District Realty Co., July 18, 1914 ..... $343.40
De Kay Holding Co. and Samuel A. Cunningham — Madison Theatre Co., April 18, 1915 ..... 11,814.54
Finley, Emily—H. Kraft, March 6, 1913.104.12
Gein, Louis H.—B. S. Coler, April 28, 1914 ..... 118.74
Kabus, Edward—M. Mayer, June 30, 1916 ..... 237.81
Kaufmann, Bertha and Leopold—E. Ridley et al., March 28, 1916..... 1,849.98
Logomalsini, Lorenzo—N. Y. Contracting Co., Penna. Terminal, Jan. 24, 1916 ..... 108.02
Pompa, Carmela, and Tony Brocapoi—People, &c., Aug. 14, 1911..... 500.00
Strumsky, Maurice I.—Manhattan Leasing Co., Feb. 28, 1911 ..... 289.26
Smith, William—J. Kuschner, April 26, 1916 ..... 210.78
Sloane Furniture Co.—J. H. Lavine Co., Inc., June 5, 1916 ..... 181.99
Schiltz, Henry — Fiat Automobile Co., April 22, 1911 ..... 522.93
Van Lake Construction Co.—Isaac Muss, and Meyer Michovitz—E. J. McLaughlin, June 17, 1916 ..... 883.51
Strumsky, Maurice I. — Robert Griffen Co., June 19, 1914 ..... 212.78
Wolin, Abraham—A. Smith, July 7, 1908 ..... 162.01
House Furnishing Review Co. — S. I. Hopnar, Feb. 2, 1916 ..... 813.12
Heffman, Chas. S.—City of N. Y., May 25, 1911..... 868.71

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTH.—Will pay $4 cash for any colors, F and H. Bolivia cloth, style 5,771. Apply New Bedford Mills, 147 West 26th. Telephone 2275 Farragut.

COATS.—Samples looked at, 145 West 28th, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Largest jobber looking at samples; misses' and ladies'; all week. Ready to place orders. 29 West 30th. First floor.

CONTRACTORS with two-needle machines, capable making good quality khaki boys' play suits. Call mornings, 149 Grand St. Levin.

DRESS MATERIALS.—Felt material wanted for cash; lightweight, any color, and width. M 72 Times.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for navy French serges, any quantity. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

MESSALINE.—For prompt delivery, twenty-four pieces Stahl messaline, No. 2,561; all colors, navy, black, white, pink, light blue, Copenhagen, garnet, Kelly green, &c.; 94 cents net cash for lot only. Haslin Mills, 39 Worth St., City.

PONGEE SILKS.—One thousand pieces or more, for sale in one lot, direct from our own house in Shanghai, China, now in warehouse New York, to importers and jobbers only; cash against warehouse order and in bond; immediate delivery. Telephone Hanover 6508.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap Fasteners Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2652.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..8¾@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...8¾@4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Knives Are Being Held Up.

Apropos of the unusual current demand for plated and sterling silver flatware, it was

COMMITTEE FAVORS 8 CAPITAL SHIPS

Senators Also Recommend an Immediate Increase of 24,700 in Personnel of Navy.

MORE IN CASE OF NEED

Measure Now Incorporates First of the Five-Year Program Recommended by the General Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Senate Sub-Committee on Naval Affairs today revised its tentative draft of a naval program so as to make still further increases in the authorizations for the first year. Instead of four battle-cruisers and three first-class battleships, as announced yesterday, the sub-committee today decided on four superdreadnoughts and four battle-cruisers—eight capital ships in all for the first year. One gunboat, not to exceed $860,000 in cost, exclusive of armor and armament, was also listed for authorization this year, while it was decided to recommend an increase in naval personnel from 54,000 to 74,700, to be immediately effective, with power to the President to increase this to 87,000 men in time of emergency.

The proposed increase in personnel follows the decision of the naval authorities recently to recruit the navy to such an extent as to allow a full complement of men to all ships capable of being fitted for sea service within the next twelve months. It is understood that the possible need of reserve ships for blockading both Mexican coasts in case of trouble was a compelling motive in regard to this recommendation. As passed by the House the measure provides for five battle-cruisers and no dreadnoughts.

The same policy is followed in regard to the Marine Corps. The sub-committee recommends an immediate increase from 9,000 to 15,000 men, which the President would be empowered to raise to 17,000 in time of emergency. The sub-committee also provides that the total of commissioned officers shall equal 4 per cent. of the total active enlisted strength.

Among the administrative provisions recommended by the sub-committee is one requiring that rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, governing the Chief of Oeprations be inserted in the law.

The bill as agreed on by the sub-committee now incorporates the five-year building program, and for the first year embodies the recommendations of the General Naval Board, except that for the first year it provides for four battleships instead of three, twenty-seven submarines instead of twenty, and one gunboat instead of two.

The appropriation recommended by the Senate sub-committee for ammunition is $18,873,500, instead of $11,245,825, as provided in the House bill. The House provision of $3,500,000 for aviation is retained, with an amendment permitting the Navy Department to devote a part of it to the purchase of dirigibles. The House provision of a bonus for speeding up is also retained.

Other increases recommended by the sub-committee are an item of $1,085,000 for the navy yard at Charleston, S. C.; $600,000 for a floating crane of the revolving type, for use at the Mare Island Yard, and $90,000 for additional ground for an ammunition plant.

Red Cross Line to Keep Ships.

Sir Edgar B. Bowring, Managing Director of Bowring Brothers, British steamship owners, who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic, stated that the easing of the Atlantic freight market recently was, in his opinion, due to a readjustment of Government controlled cargoes and steamships. He added that the offer from Russia to purchase the ships of the Red Cross Line still held good, but the company had no intention of selling if it could be avoided.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID KOTLARSKY and ABRAHAM KOTLARSKY and NATHAN LOVE, individually and as co-partners, trading as the METROPOLITAN NEW SKIRT & DRESS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 6, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 138 West 22nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of finished and unfinished skirts and dresses, corduroy skirts, linen and cotton goods, trimmings, machinery, fixtures, etc.
MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.
HON. WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
67 Wall Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN GRANT LYMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, June 30, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 530 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wearing apparel, desk, chairs, addressograph, typewriter, safe, rugs, fixtures, etc.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
PRINCE & NATHAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 19 Cedar Street, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MAURICE M. RABIN, Bankrupt.—Notice of sale.

Take notice that the receiver will sell at public auction, subject to confirmation, on Wednesday, June 28, 1916, at 2 P. M., at the store, No. 155 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J., the stock of women's wearing apparel, furniture, fixtures, good-will, bankrupt's right, title, and interest in lease.
WILLIAM A. STEVENS, Receiver,
178 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

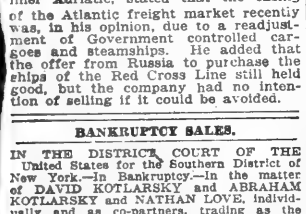
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23325.—In Bankruptcy.—SLAVIN BROS., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William Slavin, Sol Slavin, and Philip Nadelberg, individually and as copartners, composing the firms of Slavin Bros. and Aetna Waist Mfg. Co., and the firms of Slavin Bros. and Aetna Waist Mfg. Co., are hereby given notice that on June 14th, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 6th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The bankrupts propose to offer terms of composition to their creditors of 33 1-3 per cent., payable 25 per cent. cash and 8 1-3 per cent. in two notes, to be paid within ten days after confirmation of composition.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN FORECLOSURE.—SUPREME COURT, New York County.—THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH of New York, Plaintiff, against MARY T. McQUAID and others, Defendants. Smith & Bowman, plaintiff's attorneys, 33 Park Row, New York City.

Pursuant to judgment entered June 15, 1916, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on July 14th, 1916, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the mortgaged premises directed by said judgment to be sold, situated on the southerly side of East 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, 146 feet 11 1-2 inches westerly from the westerly side of Second Avenue, being 24 feet 2 inches in width in front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side. Said side lines being parallel with Second Avenue and the easterly and westerly walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Street number 234 East 24th Street.

The approximate amount of mortgage debt, costs and allowances is $17,650.35 and interest; taxes and water rates $856.79 and interest.

THEODORE M. RIEHLE, Referee.
Dated New York, June 17th, 1916.

BARR BRINGS CARPATHIA IN.

Cunard Captain's First Visit Here Since the War Began.

The Cunarder Carpathia arrived yesterday from Liverpool in command of Captain J. C. Barr, C. B., the Commodore of the fleet, who was the Staff Commander of the auxiliary cruiser Carmania when she fought and sank the German auxiliary cruiser Cap Trafalgar off the coast of Brazil early in the war.

After the fight the Carmania went to Gibraltar for repairs, and was later detailed for duty at the Dardanelles and in the North Sea. This is Captain Barr's first visit to this country since the commencement of the war.

W. B. Woodrow, a Director of one of the English oil companies owning large interests in Mexico, arrived on the Carpathia with his wife, on his way to Tampico. Before leaving the steamship he requested the agent to reserve the same cabin he and his wife had occupied for the return voyage to Liverpool next Tuesday because he did not think it would be healthy to proceed to Mexico just now.

CHURCH WEEKLIES CUT SIZE

Paper Shortage Hampers Bible and All Religious Publishing Houses.

A call went out yesterday to local committees of Methodists in New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago to meet Methodist Book Concern publishing agents in Chicago next week and take up the matter of prices of Christian Advocates and books, the former now published at financial loss and the latter likely to be because of the big advance in the prices of paper. The New York agent, Dr. E. R. Graham, said yesterday:

"I do not see how it is going to be possible to avoid advance in subscription price of our Christian Advocates and some of our books. In the case of the Advocates the advance may make losses even greater than they are now. I cannot tell. The judgment is that some changes must be made. I am told that similar conditions confronted when the civil war came on. We had the usual advance orders out for paper, but hey were not enough. I do not know what our committees will do in Chicago, but most of us feel we must do something."

The American Bible Society reported yesterday increasing difficulties in getting Bibles from the British and Foreign Society of London, especially those published in languages other than English. It was admitted that, unless things improved, the society would be seriously hampered in its work. Usually the American Society imports many Bibles from Europe, not to supply the American demands always, but to go to many parts of the world.

The society also reported itself unable to get paper at any price in quantities needed, and said yesterday that fear was felt that the lower prices of Testaments, selling at 5 and 10 cents, and Bibles selling at 15 cents, would be curtailed in numbers if not cut off altogether. The society has had orders for paper out many months ago, and is now only beginning to receive it.

Publishers of religious weeklies are giving notice that beginning on the first week in July sizes of issues will be curtailed, and ministers and others are being exhorted to cut down their sermons and addresses. Several papers of thirty-six and forty pages give notice this week they will hereafter be reduced to twenty pages. None have yet announced advances in price.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Sale of Americana Brings In a Total of $1,562.

The sale of Americana by Charles F. Hartman at 36 Lexington Avenue yesterday realized $1,562. The highest price, $170, was paid by George D. Smith for Catalogue No. 19, the extremely rare first Statutes of California, of which only four other copies are known to exist. The session of this legislature was begun Dec. 15, 1849, and ended April 22, 1850, at the City of Pueblo Di San José.

Other items, with their catalogue numbers, sold as follows: 15, John Armstrong's "Art of Preserving Health," printed by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1745, Charles Scribner's Sons, $50; 18, "An Appeal to the World, or a Vindication of the Town of Boston," in binding by Riviere, Lathrop C. Harper, $22.50; 51, "Reasonable Religion," by Cotton Mather, Boston, 1700, only one other copy known, Mr. Bernstein, $71; 52, "Sermons Wherein Those Eight Characters of the Blessed, Commonly Called the Beatitudes, are Opened and Applyed," by Increase Mather, Boston, 1718, Mr. Bernstein, $26; 88, "The New England Primer," Boston, printed by John W. Folsom, about 1780, unique copy, George D. Smith, $65; 89, "The New England Primer," Middletown, 1793, unique copy, George D. Smith, $40; 90, "An Answer to a Book Lately Put Forth by Peter Pratt," by John Rogers, 2d, New York, William Bradford, 1726, George D. Smith, $150; 85, "The Present State of Hudson's Bay," by Edward Umfreville, London, 1790, George D. Smith, $42; 92, "Astronomy Improved," by Nehemiah Strong, New Haven, 1784, George D. Smith, $52.50; 93, "The Annals or History of Yale College," by Thomas Clap, New Haven, 1766, George D. Smith, $105; 89, Iron spectacle case with edged inscription, "Presented to George Washington by Mother, Aug. 10th, 1775," George D. Smith, $110.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Atland, at Malmo, June 21.
SS Iroquois, at London, June 23.
SS Frederick Luckenbach, at Malta, June 22.
SS Framlington Court, at Havre, June 21.
SS Maartensdyk, at Kirkwall, June 21.
SS Romadalfjord, at Kirkwall, June 22.
SS Coya, at Callao, June 22.
SS Concho, at Madras, June 21.
SS Gallia, at Rotterdam, June 19.
SS Memling, at Genoa, June 10.
SS Clifton, at Rave, June 19.
SS City of Naples, at Vladivostok, June 18.
SS Adonis, at Barcelona, June 18.
SS Thistleford, at Portishead, June 21.
SS Acre, at Pernambuco, June 22.
SS Melford Hall, at Liverpool, June 22.
SS Zambesi, at Avonmouth, June 23.
SS Santa Marta, at Colon, June 23.
SS Principe de Udine, at Fayal, June 23.

Sailed.

SS Ootmarsum, from Kirkwall, June 21.
SS Ubbergen, from Kirkwall, June 21.
SS Senta, from St. Vincent, June 22.
SS Ikalis, from Fowey, June 22.
SS Andrea, from Havre, June 20.
SS Nigretia, from Havre, June 20.
SS Roath, from Havre, June 20.
SS Skipton Castle, from Manila, June 22.
SS City of Hankow, from Sabang, June 20.
SS Alsunia, from London, June 21.
SS Lancastrian, from London, June 21.
SS Avellida, from Bordeaux, June 11.
SS Difton, from Bordeaux, June 17.
SS Trecaine, from Oran, June 14.
SS Netherby Hall, from Port Said, June 19.
SS Lejanto, from Middlesborough, June 22.
SS Edgar F. Luckenbach, from Panama, June 23.
SS City of Norwich, from Panama, June 22.
SS Almirante, from Colon, June 23.
SS Santa Catalina, from Colon, June 22.
SS Strathardle, from Manila, June 23.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 24, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 24, SS Lafayette.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 26, SS Tamele.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 26, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. June 24, SS Canopic.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. June 24, SS Bergensfjord.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, May 30; Sydney, May 31, and Honolulu, June 13—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on June 19, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 27; Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 3, and Yokohama, June 5—which arrived per steamer Japan, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 21, and mails dated Shanghai, May 31; Yokohama, June 7, which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 22. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Monday, June 26.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:24|Sun sets..7:32|Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:32	3:12	8:46	9:34
Governors Island	3:11	3:52	9:25	10:15
Hell Gate	5:17	5:58	11:10	11:56

Arrived—Friday, June 23.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, June 14.
SS Carpathia, Liverpool, June 13.
SS Walton Hall, Oran, June 6.
SS Italia, Gibraltar, June 10.
SS Crickett, St. Andrew's Bay, June 10.
SS Idaho, Hull, June 4.
SS Clan Buchan, Boston, June 22.
SS Minnesotan, Boston, June 22.
SS Erviken, Weymouth, June 3.
SS Nelson, Matanzas, June 18.
SS Vela, Newport News, June 21.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, June 20.
SS El Sigio, Galveston, June 17.
SS Corby, Baltimore, June 21.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, June 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Kroonland	Liverpool	June 14
Epsilon	Kirkwall	June 8
Andania	London	June 17
Ancon	Colon	June 17

DUE TOMORROW.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	June 17
Cedric	Liverpool	June 17
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	June 10
Miguel Jover	Buenos Aires	June 11
Monadnock	London	June 10
Morro Castle	Havana	June 11
Barendrecht	Seville	June 11
Esperanza	Nassau	June 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 22

DUE MONDAY.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	June 17
Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	June 8
Silver Cedar	Cardiff	June 11
Galileo	Hull	June 11
Cosmo	San Juan	June 21
Tenadores	Havana	June 23
Bayamon	San Juan	June 26
Sixaola	Santiago	June 21

DUE TUESDAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	June 19
Alamo	Key West	June 22
City of Augusta	Savannah	June 24
Canadian	Demerara	June 17
St. Dunstan	Leghorn	June 7
Saratoga	Havana	June 24
Guantanamo	P'rto Mexico	June 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Michigan	London	June 14
Rotterdam (tank)	Amsterdam	June 13
Northern	La Pallice	June 13
Monviso	Palermo	June 8
Bowden	Jamaica	June 23

DUE THURSDAY.

Stephen R. Jones	R. de Janeiro	June 8
Wentworth	St. Nazaire	June 14
Manin	Palermo	June 6
Saxoleine	Cardiff	June 13
Santa Marta	Kingston	June 8

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis	Liverpool	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Bergensfjord	Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lafayette	Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Canopic	Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Siddons	Buenos Aires	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Pannonia	London	1:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Bermudian	Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville	Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina	San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico	Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Justin	Para	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hawaiian	Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Calamares	Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar	Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Edith	Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
Proteus	New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Nueces	Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas	Mobile	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche	Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Oriente	Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Venus	Buenos Aires	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos	Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
American Inca	Maracoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tamele	Monrovia	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Munwood	Matanzas	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery	Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia	Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Ringborg	Archangel	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Stephano	St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Panaman	Montevideo	——	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro	Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk	Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam	Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia	San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo	Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Italia	Naples	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Augusta	Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa	Havana	——	2:00 P.M.
Wien	Gibara	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto	Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Kroonland	Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II.	Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon	Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle	Havana	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Philadelphian	London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Sixaola	Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Camaguey	Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Norden	Cienfuegos	——	12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 23.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was 785 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 2:30 P.M. forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 660 miles S. at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 806 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 50 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 29 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 250 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 915 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 66 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 9 miles N. of Fowey at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 25 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 98 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 323 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 493 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Charleston to New York, was 245 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cubadist, Matanzas to New York, was 360 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 260 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 135 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—SS Vasilefs Constantinos.....June 24
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—SS St. Louis.....June 24
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9 A. M.—SS Canopic.....June 24
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—SS Bergensfjord.....June 24
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—SS Lafayette.....June 24

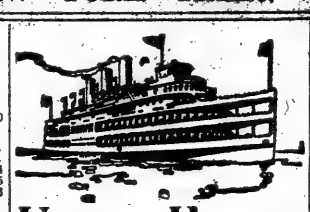
Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.....June 24
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.....June 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....June 29

YACHTS, VESSELS, &c.

Diesel Engined Yacht for Sale

Idealla, built by the Elco Co. in 1915, is 64' x 14' x 4', and equipped with a 120 H. P. Elseo Diesel Crude Oil Engine. She makes a good 13 miles per hour on 6 gallons of fuel which costs only 5 cents per gallon. Idealla is a comfortable, speedy and seaworthy cruiser and sleeps five to nine in addition to the crew. She has a large dining saloon on the main deck forward and a well-equipped galley. The engine-room is amidships and there is ample deck space aft. Idealla, cost about $20,000, is now being put into commission, and will be demonstrated to prospective purchasers by appointment.
NEW LONDON SHIP & ENGINE CO., GROTON, CONN.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Also Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Hudson River
Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.



"Freshen Up"

Spend Sunday on the Hudson and "freshen up" for the week's work ahead. No better way to enjoy the holiday than on the broad, roomy decks of

Str. "Benj. B. Odell"

Sunday Excursion, $1
Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie
and Return

leaves Franklin St. 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M., for Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie, and return. Restaurant, lunchroom, music.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE



The Steamer "GENERAL LINCOLN" will leave for the Islands at Battery Park TODAY at 2 P. M. and 6 P. M. and at East 24th St. at 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
OTHER ROUTES
New Rochelle Trolley at 177th St., Bronx Subway Station direct to Islands.

N. Y., Boston & Westchester R. R. 180th St. Bronx Subway or 129th St. 3d Ave. Elevated

Trains from Grand Central to New Rochelle.
FULL NEW STEAMBOAT SERVICE JULY 1.
Schedule to be announced later.

SUNDAY
"UP THE HUDSON"
To Newburgh and return. Music, Dancing, Restaurant.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10 A. M.
Returning due 8:30 P. M.
Round Trip $1.00
Hudson Navigation Company.

S.S. "TROJAN"

S.S. "Mandalay"
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
For Jersey Coast Resorts
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
Leaving NEW YORK, Battery Landing, at 9:45 A. M., 1:45 and 8 P. M. Returning leave ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS 11:45 A. M., 5:30 and 9:45 P. M.
Fare 25 CENTS Each Way
TELEPHONES, 179-3263 BROAD.

VALLEY GROVE
80 Mile Sail on the Sound
Every Sunday, 75c
Commencing June 25th
Bathing, Dancing.
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS," Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. ROCKAWAY BEACH
SEASON OPENS SUNDAY, JUNE 25TH. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 3175.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE, Saturday. Str. "Homer Ramsdell" for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Str. "W. F. Romer" leaves Franklin St., 2:30; West 129th St., 3:00 P. M., for landings Highland Falls to Kingston.
BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN 7 Days' Cruise—2700 miles on four Lakes $40. Meals and berth included. STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Phone 665 Gramercy.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leaves Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3275. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
See Hudson River Day Line Adv.

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG
TO LIVERPOOL
American Steamer
580 Feet Long 60 Feet Broad "KROONLAND" 22,000 Tons Displ't 12,241 Tons Reg.
THURSDAY, JUNE 29, AT 12 NOON
From Pier 61, North River, New York
AMERICAN LINE, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
QUADRUPLE-SCREW, NEW Steamer De Luxe
†S.S. LAFAYETTE
Saturday.....June 24, 3 P. M.
*S. S. Chicago..Sat., July 1, 3 P. M.
*Rochambeau...Sat., July 8, 3 P. M.
†First and second class. *One class cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark 8.30 a. m.
Atlantic City
TO-MORROW
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a. m.
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Sunday Excursions
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport
Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M. Fulton St. & North River, 10:30 A. M. Return, due New York 8:00 P. M.
TWO HOURS IN BRIDGEPORT.

STEAMER RICHARD PECK
To New Haven
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M. Foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M. Return due New York, 9:00 P. M.
TWO HOURS IN NEW HAVEN.
Delightful Sunday Outings on L. I. Sound.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.
Tickets limited. On sale only on Piers on day of Excursions.
The New England Steamship Co.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-By-Water.
BOSTON Route Via Cape Cod Canal
METROPOLITAN LINE.
Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Lve. Pier 18, N. River, ft. Murray St., Wk. Days and Sundays, 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning. Music on each Steamer.
PORTLAND Maine Steamship Line
Steamships NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Murray St., Tues., Thurs. and Sats., 5:00 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.
For "How to Go and Where to Stay," apply as above or address Room 1, Pier 18, N. R., N. Y.

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50
EVERY SUNDAY
COMMENCING JUNE 25.
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., New York, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East New York, 8:49 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Leave Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg. (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island Railroad stations, foot 34th St., E. R., New York; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

Delightful Excursion to
BRIDGEPORT
SUNDAYS and JULY 4TH
A GRAND SAIL $1.00 120 MILES ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
THE COMMODIOUS EXCURSION
STR. "ORIENT"
Leaves Battery Ldg., 10:00 A. M.
Leaves Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:30 A. M.
Leaves Pier foot E. 138th St., 11:00 A. M.
Music, Dancing, Refreshments

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line, Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 29, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50.
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 296 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Commencing June 24th.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line will leave N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Saturdays and July 3d, 1 P. M.; Tuesdays (except July 5th) and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 39, East River, foot Pesx Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.
ROUND TRIP $2.50 REDBANK LINE
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven and Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 14, 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M.; Battery, 1:45 P. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 2:00 P. M.; Bowling Green, Franklin St., 1:30; Battery, 1:45 P. M.

RESORTS

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.
DECISIONS.

Re John S. Foster, decd.; Carry O. Foster et al., indiv. and as exrs., applts., v. Controller of the State of New York, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry Moran, respt., v. New York Railways Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment to $687.66, without costs, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

The R. & L. Company; applt., v. Herman A. Metz, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. With leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below, on the opinion of Pendleton, J., at Special Term. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Franklin W. Sears, applt.—Judgment affirmed on the authority of People v. Cole, 153, App. Div., 242. M. Laughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissented on the dissenting opinion in People v. Cole, 153, App. Div., 316. Order filed.

Henry J. Schnitzer, applt., v. John Nemeth, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Societe Francaise des Films et Cinematographes "Eclair," respt., v. Frederick C. Rawolle et al., impld., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Same, respt., v. Pine Holding Corporation et al., impld., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Hudson Wrecking and Lumber Co., inc., applt., v. Spencer Aldrich, respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sarah C. Howes, as admx., &c., applt., v. New York Press Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York, applt., v. Frederick A. Brohmer et al., respts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Giovanni Bertoli, applt., v. Imperial Paint Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eleanor B. Fox, an infant, &c., respt., v. Equitable Trust Co. of New York as Trustee, &c., et al., impld., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrers and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Julia Kiley, respt., v. Eleazer C. Rich, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Public Service Commission, (1st 138th St.) The Ebling Co., applt., The City of New York, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Eig, as dmr., &c., applt., v. Martin Schrenkeisen, Jr., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John D. Ostrander, as admr., &c., respt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Benjamin Jaffe, respt., v. John A. Sonntag, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce recovery to $22.30, without costs, in which event the judgment as so modified and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Re Charles A. Shearson, decd.; Edward Shearson as exr., applt.; Eugene M. Travis, as Controller, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People, &c., respt., v. Pietro Brusco and Niva Spinnera, applts.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

George Tauza, respt., v. Susquehanna Coal Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. McLaughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting. Order filed.

Re Caroline A. Eldridge, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Anna Marie Lyon, applt., v. Israel L. Currier, impld., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizabeth Bruns, applt., v. Raymond Dominy, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas Hughes, as admr., &c., applt., v. New York Contracting Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William W. McLaughlin, respt., v. Albert I. Sire, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward Meade et al., applts., v. E. B. & A. G. Whiting Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Maria Mazzarelli, an infant, &c., respt., v. Nicholas Mazzarelli, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Charles Chaplin, applt., v. Vitagraph-Lubin-Selig-Essanay, Inc., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Harry L. Morris, applt., v. Francis D. Waldrige, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re James Chittick, applt., v. British War Relief Association, Inc., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ford Motor Co., applt., v. City of New York et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Largey, applt., v. City of New York et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Hyman Weitzer, on behalf of himself, &c., applt., v. Max Turkoltaub et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Alfred C. Beatty, respt., v. Samuel Kurzman et al., applts.—Order modified by requiring defendant to give security in the sum of $145,000 to secure past and future dividends on the 39,000 shares of stock which are the subject of an option, and as so modified, affirmed, without costs. No opinion. McLaughlin, J., dissents, on the ground that the plaintiff has all the security he is entitled to. Settle order on notice.

Martel Levy, as receiver, respt., v. Samuel Kurzman et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Jose M. Ortiz, applt., v. Volney D. Williamson et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Maurice Bamberger, as trustee, &c., applt., v. Jacob A. Cantor et al., respt., impld., with Edwin Wolf et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Edward C. Newdorf, as exr., &c., of Thomas S. Doyle, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Herman Lowe, respt., v. Frederick Sobol, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Reitman, respt., v. same, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Anna Daum, as guardian, &c., respt., v. Essanbee Film Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Home Insurance Co. of New York, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re N. Y. Central R. R. Co.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Joseph Schuessler, respt., v. Katharine F. Lindemann, indiv. and as exrx., et al., impld., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Joseph Kronethal.—Order affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Re City of New York (Rosedale Av., and St. Lawrence Av.,) Morris Kushnor, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. McLaughlin and Smith, JJ., dissenting. Order filed.

Re Cornelius Foley, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Kent Manufacturing Co., respt., v. William H. Wellington et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Ann Murray, respt., v. New York Title Insurance Co. et al., impld., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William N. Amory, applt., v. City of New York, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Albert M. Sadler, applt., v. Robert A. Scott et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order for examination so modified as to provide for the examination of the defendant, Robert A. Scott, if plaintiff should hereafter desire to examine any other defendant, a separate motion can be made therefor. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Julius Blauner et al., applts., v. Caroline V. Cramer et al., respts.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Susanna Schleich, as administratrix, &c., respt., v. Paul Schleich, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry D. Greenwald et al., respts., v. 501 West 113th Street, Inc., et al., applts.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted on condition that appellants pay $10 costs and serve proposed case within ten days. No opinion. Order filed.

Alex Yandoli, applt., v. Sheriff or Warden of Bronx Co. Jail, respt.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Abraham Kaplan, dec'd.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed. Motion to open default denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Otto H. Schultz v. Israel Feinberg et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

Percy Davidson v. William Williams, as Commr.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Patrick J. McNulty v. the Mayor, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. Same.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

John Tyrell v. City of New York, (6.)—Motions to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs each. Order filed.

Minnie Rubbenstein v. City of New York.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs, on the ground that the moving papers do not show that the time to serve the proposed case has expired. Order filed.

Re Jacob Berman.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

Joseph M. Striker, an infant, v. Marie Farrington et al., impld., &c.—Motion denied on conditions stated in memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

William G. Cameron v. Bernard Levin.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Beulah H. Tompers v. Julius N. Tompers.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Alfred Marsich v. George H. Muscat et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with leave to renew, on the ground that no notice of this motion has been given to the appealant. Order filed.

Leoncllo Valenti, an infant, &c, v. Henry Mesinger, et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appelaint comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Antonio Valenti v. same.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appelaint comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Edward Laska v. Charles K. Harris.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Arthur J. May v. Cort Film Corp.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People, &c. v. Thomas Reilly.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Eugene F. Martin v. George Ringler & Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Robert Holmes et al. v. Hugh N. Camp et al.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

Samuel Fish v. Adrian Iselin, Jr.—Motion granted; questions certified. Order filed.

Ten Eyck R. Beardsley v. Isaac W. Sherrill et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Mary M. Hart, Inc., v. Nona E. Prizer, impld., &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., as supt. &c., v. Charles M. Schwab et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Sophia A. Dougherty v. Elbridge G. Duvall et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Champe S. Andrews v. Asa B. Gardiner.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Merrick C. Allen v. Gen. Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Corp., Ltd.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Samuel E. Bolles v. William Scheer.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

William D. Brown et al., v. Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co., et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Boris Koloschik v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

George Tauza v. Susquehanna Coal Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Newburger-Morris Co., v. James Talcott.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Max Kleinman v. Henry Kupfer & Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Henry Baum v. Max Rosenberg.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Henry D. Greenwald et al., v. 501 West 113th Street, Inc., et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

Helen B. Lugar v. Catherine Lugar.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—First Department.
—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 9:30 A. M.—Estate of Lamon V Harkness.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Shearn, J.—Bohlman< Goodman—Benno Levinson.

SUPREME COURT.—Donnelly, J.—Re Ashner—Geoffrey Konta.,

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Giegerich, J.—Union Dime Sav Bank<Claire Forshew—J Romaine Brown. Frank Wallach<Henry Wollner—Richard C Barter. City R E Co<Fordcrow Co—Percival H Gregory. Henry A. Smith< Johann Renglan—Adolph Stern. Mary E McNulty<Patrick J McNulty—Charles T Green.

SUPREME COURT.—Whitaker, J.—The Havens Relief Fund Soc'y<Zachariah Zacharias—Alexander Rickard.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM. (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM. (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Koch<Williams—Frank V. Barns, Leahy et al.<Flynn et al.—Emil E. Fuchs.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.
DECISIONS.

J. P. Carney, applt., v. Penn. Realty Co., respt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Minnie Dash, plntf., v. Greenberg et al., defts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

J. M. Fairchild, applt., v. Scarsdale Estates, respdt.; White Plains Devlp. Co. et al., defts.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

J. M. Fairchild, plff., v. E. de Guzman, applt.; Scarsdale Estates, respt.; White Plains Devlp. Co. et al., defts.—Motion denied on condition that appellant perfect the appeal, place the case on Sept. calendar, and be ready when reached, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

F. Farthing, applt., v. L. H. Strouse, respt., and M. Strouse, deft.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

A. Fenn v. M. Kirstein, deft.—Motion for stay denied unless within ten days the defendant execute the two bonds and mortgages required by the judgment. Also give the undertaking of $500 to perfect her appeal, in which case the defendant will be discharged from custody.

Sarah Flynn, respt., v. J. G. McLaughlin, etc., applt.—Motion denied, without costs.

I. Holman, an infant, &c., respt., v. E. Levinson, applt.—Motion denied and without prejudice.

Re W. J. Brock, an attorney.—Matter referred to J. T. Marean as official referee.

Re application of E. N. Curtis for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

Re the public park at Coney Island, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re A. Halsey, an attorney.—Matter referred to J. T. Marean as official referee.

Re Ernest Johnson for admission to the bar.—Application referred to the Committee on Character to act upon it in the first instance.

Re George F. Reynolds for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

Re application of L. Zirinsky for license and admission to practice as official examiner of title.—Application denied without prejudice to a renewal on satisfactory papers.

W. S. Maxson, respt., v. J. C. W. Bardeen, applt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Laura Potter, as admx., &c., of J. J. Porter, dec'd, respt., v. City of New York, applt.—Motion denied, without costs.

People, &c., respts., v. Richmond Borough Publishing and Printing Co., applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

People, &c., respts., v. J. W. Burke, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

E. C. Hunt, applt., v. W. A. Prendergast as Cont., &c., respt.—Motion to rescind order granted.

Westchester Lighting Co., respt., v. J. Y. Lavery et al., as members of the Board of Education, &c., applts.—Motion denied on condition, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

H. E. Schwab, applt., v. N. J. Schwab, respt.—Motion denied on condition, otherwise granted, with $10 costs.

M. T. Smith, applt., v. J. J. Bartlett, respt.—Motion denied, without costs.

G. V. Stacy, applt., v. A. M Kruser, respt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Grace Thompson, applt., v. C. I. and B. R. R. et al., respts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

W. W. Wailing, respt., v. Commercial Advertiser Assn., applt.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

F. A. Weisbecker et al., respt., v. Muller Paper Goods Co., etc., applt.—Motion denied on condition that appellant perfect his appeal, place the case on September calendar, and be ready when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

Mitchell Levy, respt., v. I. Wohl, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Borough Bank of Brooklyn, respt., v. J. S. Jenkins, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

F. Q. Brown et al., applt.-respt., v. L. B. Wilson and L. Chardon, respts.-appits.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Commissioner of Charities of the City of New York, on complaint of Jennie Shoemaker, respt., v. F. H. Knight, applt.—Order of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed, with costs.

J. Corrigan, respt., v. Green Fuel Economizer, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

N. Fedelman, applt., v. St. Dean Realty Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Gustav Gardner, applt., v. C. H. Gardner et al., defdts.; Mechanic's Bank, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion for judgment on the pleadings granted, with $10 costs, with leave to the defendants to plead over upon the payment of costs.

M. M. Gugel et al., applts., v. E. S. and J. F. Hiscox, respts., (acts. 1 and 2.)—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

G. F. G. Hahan, as admr., &c., of M. H. Hahan, dec'd applt., v. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., respt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

T. C. Hobson, applt., v. W. Linder, respt.—Order of the County Court of Kings affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re Judicial settlement of the account of F. J. Greifenstein and F. Herb, as exrs., &c., of F. Reos, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs.

Re proceedings supplementary to execution, G. Rader & Co., respts., v. S. Bonello, deft., L. Huethwohl, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re final settlement of the account of proceedings of J. M. Lyon as sole exer, &c., of D. E. Merritt, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County modified in accordance with opinion and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

Re settlement of the account of the Westchester Trust Co., as substituted trustees, &c., of Margaret De Fraete Hodgman, decd, &c.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County reversed in so far as it directs payment to Nina Von Bach Seaman as exrx. of the last will of Alice Merrill Allen, of any portion of the trust fund, either corpus or accrued income held in the trusts during the life of L. M. Seaman, decd., and modified by directing the payment of said fund and accumulated income to the appellant, J. S. Van Etten and as so modified is affirmed, with costs to the appellant.

G. F. Loper, respt., v. L. Nixon, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

F. Marcus, applt., v. A. and R. Cohen, respt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

B. Massa, applt., v. T. F. Lawler, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. Metzler, as admx., &c., of W. Metzler, decd., respt., v. L. I. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. Pechulis, respt., v. Phila. & Reading Coal and Iron Co., applt.—Order modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

People, &c., respts., v. H. C. Kuster, applt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

J. P. Ballou, relator, v. William Williams, as Commr., of Water Supply, Gas and Elec. of C. N. Y., respt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

L. G. Sheldon, as admx., &c., of A. L. Gilbert, decd., respt., v. E. Zimmer, respt., (Acts. 1 and 2.)—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

G. A. and J. J. Thompson, respts., v. A. Radick, applt.—Order of County Court of Westchester County Court affirmed, without costs.

F. L. Vose, respt., v. J. C. Conkling et al., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

D. Waclaski, respt., v. Nassau El. R. R. Co., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. Zubow, respt., v. Main Building Co., Inc., et al., defts.; I. Levine, applt.—Order of County Court of Kings County modified and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

DECISIONS BY PRESIDING JUSTICE.
On application to appeal from the Appellate Term.

N. Stern v. J. Krott, applt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

C. E. Tice, applt., v. Feldberg Const. Co., defts.; Van Mater Stillwell, respt.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

SPECIAL TERMS — Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Reynolde<Ormes.	Leale<Leale.
Tidridge<Goelet.	Mackey<Ill Surety (2) (Adjd to June 27.)
Carpenter<Carpenter.	Re Av Z (Voorhies)
Weisner<Weisner.	Hearing.)
De Finar<De Fina.	Wymer<Lorell.
Abelson<Kaplan.	Wagner<Wagner.
Pillsbury Flour Co< Segall.	Auto Supply Mfg< Aufiero.
Handelsman<Thuman.	Ferrando<Calderonzo.
Dragwa<Tidewater Paper Mills Co.	

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,817, w s, 120.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100, June 21; The Loretta Corporation to Annie Landau, 316 Chester St, Brooklyn, due as per bond; attorney, Henry M. Orenstein, 51 Chambers St.....$2,000

HOUSTON ST, n s corner Greene St, 20x83, June 22; Empire State Holding Corporation, New York City, to American Mortgage Co, 46 Cedar St, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$16,500

7TH AV, 117-25, n e corner 11th St, 147-165 West, 103x250x irregular, June 22; Webster Piano Co. 176 Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway, due as per bond.....$150,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond, prior mtg $150,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

9TH AV, s w corner of 208th St, 99.11x100, June 20; Terfos Construction Co. to Catharine C. Middleton, 127 West 92d St, 3 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$13,000

17TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 92x75x irregular, June 23; Dayton Estates Corporation to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 3 years; address, 160 Broadway.....$22,000

28TH ST, 113 West, n s, 185.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21.5x98.1, 1-3 part, June 21; Edward B. Dunne to Peter J. Devine, Hotel Theresa, 7th Av. and 125th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

47TH, 118 West, s s, 550 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9 x100.5, June 22; Christopher D. Sullivan to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$5,000

60TH ST, s s, 195.8 ft w of 3d Av, 224.4 to e s of Lexington Av x100.5, June 21; Arcade Realty Co. to Bank for Savings, 284 4th Av, building loan, 5 years, 5 p. c. until completion of building, and then 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.

72D ST, s s, 58 ft w of Madison Av, 21x 79.7, with full title to strip on e 0.8x79.7, June 23; Edyth G. Josepthal to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 3 years; address, 160 Broadway.....$50,000

91ST ST, 57 and 59 East, n s, 261.5 w of Park Av, 34.1x100.8, June 23; Bertha K. Bartlett to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$20,000

119TH ST, 127 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, June 22; Daniel H. Jackson to Lydia P. Steel, 256 West 99th St.,$8,000

119TH ST, 124 West, same property, June 22; Jane Hooker to Daniel H. Jackson, 1,064 Morris Av, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $8,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

136TH ST, 486 and 488 West, s s, 136.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 36.3x99.11; Ada D. Ward to Preferred Realty Corporation, 109 East 61st St, due Feb. 8, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,420, e s, 25x100; Wolchock Construction Co., Inc., to Philip Wattenberg, 1,109 Forest Av, prior mtg $5,500, June 16, due as per bond; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$1,000

DALY AV, w s, 115 ft n of Tremont Av, 27.11x29.4; Samuel Garland to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

DECATUR AV, 3,162, e s, 16.8x112.5; Carrie M. S. Nurse to Mary C. Link, 3,156 Decatur Av, June 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Raphael Link, 35 Nassau St.....$1,000

LOTS 445 and 446, Block P, amended map of Manes Estate; Dorothy Reutter to Michael M. Hanley, 1,117 Hilton Av, June 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

WEEKS AV, 1,784 and 1,786, e s, 50x95; Gertrude Lennen to Charles B. Nessle, 2,304 Grand Av, prior mtg $4,000, June 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

156TH ST, n s, 274.9 ft e of Courtland Av, 24x100; Anna M. Wirth to Mary Wirth, Greenwich, Conn., 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Pavey, W. & G., 32 Nassau St.....$3,150

184TH ST, s e corner of Granite Place, 107.10x45.8; Alfred Kellenberger to Werner Buner, 1125 Vernon Place, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $9,000, June 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Ridding, G. & G., 38 Park Row..$1,550

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

4TH AV, Madison Av, 26th and 27th Sts, block, &c.; George Connelly et al. against F. & D. Co., owner and contractor.....$108

Bronx.

WILDER AV, w s, 350 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 20x100; Romaldo Palmieri against Gaetano Amigrone, owner and contractor, renewal.....$800

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, e s, 60.6 ft s of 6th St, 20x64; Samuel Abramowitz against Max Froomkin et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, J. Rosthal.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 81.6 ft n of 101st St, 25.6x100; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Robert Rankin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Amend & Amend.

RUTGERS ST, 54; Bernhard Feifer against Mary Schulman et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Hyman.

WEST ST, 420; Joseph Roth et al. against Madison Avenue Real Estate Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Coller & Coller.

6TH AV, 349; Seamens Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Frederic Klingman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

2D ST, n s, 120.2 ft w of Avenue A, 20.2x 100; Richard Lamb against Mary V. O'Brien et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lindsay, Kalish & Palmer.

17TH ST, 12 West, and 133d St, 323 West; Daniel E. Griffin et al. against Michael Wielandt et al., action to set aside deed; attorneys, Kendall & Herzog.

129TH ST, 107 West; Solomon Cohen against Henry Ikela et al., action to enforce lien; attorney, S. B. Hamburger.

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,380; Metropolitan Flour Mill and Grain Co. against David Moskovitz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Levy.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of Huguenot Av, 260x800; Catherine C. Hill against Josiah C. Briggs et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. Hill.

217TH ST, 1,012 East; Charles Mengelle against Emelie Hohwiller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. W. Baker.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Deal Pending for Resale of Old American Baseball Field on Washington Heights—John S. Harrman Enlarges His Thirty-eighth Street Holdings—Active Buying in the Suburbs.

Negotiations, which have been pending between various operators and syndicates and the New York Institute for the Blind, for the old American baseball field, in the upper Heights section, are said to be well advanced toward the consummation of a sale. The Trustees of the Blind Society have been cutting the big tract up into blocks for development during the last year, extending the streets, and cutting through a new north and south thoroughfare, known as Knowlton Place, from 165th to 168th Street, between Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue. The frontage is 702 feet on Broadway, 666.8 feet on Fort Washington Avenue, 538.7 feet on 165th Street, and 675 feet on 168th Street.

The Presbyterian Hospital, with Columbia University, took an option on the entire tract over a year ago to buy it for a great medical centre, for about $2,000,000, but inability to raise the funds led to a temporary abandonment of the plan, although efforts have still been continued toward acquiring the site in the near future.

The holding price has been $2,500,000, and the assessed valuation is $1,600,000. The property is in the centre of a great apartment house section and is close to the subway station at 167th Street. No statement regarding the prospective plans for the property were obtainable from the Trustees yesterday.

Another Heights Deal Pending.

Another important deal on the Heights reported almost ready to close involves a plot of about ten lots, 100 by 240, on the east side of Northern Avenue, 349 feet north of 181st Street.

The property is owned by the American Real Estate Company, now in the hands of a receiver, and is part of the real estate which the company took in part payment from Robert B. Dula last December, for the sixteen-story Harriman National Bank Building, at 527 Fifth Avenue, which it sold for $1,825,000.

The prospective buyer is an apartment house builder.

$400,000 Heights Investment Deal.

The Universal Holding and Leasing Company purchased for investment from David Levine the six-story elevator apartments occupying the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue between 166th and 167th Streets.

The structures occupy a plot 200 by 100 and were held at $400,000. It was an all cash transaction negotiated by the Nehring Company.

Enlarges 38th Street Holdings.

John S. Herrman has purchased the old four-story dwelling at 106 West Thirty-eighth Street, 20 by 98.9, from the A. J. Building Corporation. (T. G. Galardi and Max Just.) He owns the adjoining property at 108 and 110, leased to Maxim's restaurant. With his recent acquisition, Mr. Herrman has a 60-foot frontage on the south side of the street between Sixth Avenue and Broadway. He will remodel the building at 106 for business use.

Builders Buy Dyckman Corner.

Frank Volx and Leonard Morgan sold a plot 100 by 100 on the southeast corner of Adrian Avenue and West 227th Street for J. B. Reed to The Loyal Building Company, who contemplate the erection of five-story apartments on same.

Buyers for Private Dwelling.

An investing client of L. J. Phillips & Co. has purchased from Mrs. Florence Meyer, for occupancy, 85 West Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 102.2.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Archibald S. White to Richard S. Childs the three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 21.6 by 93, at 8 West Ninth Street, adjoining Fifth Avenue.

Investor Buys Harlem Flat.

Jacob Smolinsky has purchased for investment from the Lawyers Mortgage Company, 34 West 128th Street, a six-story flat on a lot 25 by 100. Louis Rappaport and B. Cohen negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from the Hurley Caldwell Construction Company the five-story flat occupying a plot 47 by 95 feet on the northeast corner of 182d Street and Walton Avenue.

A. W. Hamilton & Sons, builders, sold the five-story apartment house, plot 57.5 by 100, at the southwest corner of Creston Avenue and Field Place, opposite the Evander Childs High School.

Walter E. Brown sold for Mrs. Henrietta H. Woolf a plot on the east side of Morris Avenue, about fifty feet south of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50 by 85, to a builder for improvement with an apartment house.

Brooklyn.

Martin Spinelli sold for estate of Louise Squier, property 221 Ninth Street, 50 by 120. The buyers will erect a twenty-nine family apartment house on the plot.

The Bulkly & Horton Co. sold 131 Washington Avenue, a three-story and basement brick house, between Myrtle and Park Avenues, for a client, to A. Graham, Jr., for investment.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold for Jacob Moskowits to John W. Siebert, 815 Bay Ridge Avenue, a four-story, twenty-family flat. The buyer gave in part payment the four-story double flat, 212 Hull Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Moskowits has since sold to Lena Blum of the Bronx, 212 Hull Street, and also the adjoining apartment house, 821 Bay Ridge Avenue.

Long Island.

The Neponsit Realty Company sold at Neponsit, West Rockaway, L. I., to Magnus Ash a plot 40 by 100 adjoining his new home on Seminole Street, on which he intends to build another house for investment; to M. J. Hansen a house costing $5,750, on a plot 40 by 100, on Huron Street; to S. B. Mandell a plot 100 by 143 adjoining his new residence on Newport Avenue, facing Jamaica Bay, and to Miss C. A. Miller of Boston a plot 60 by 100, on Dakota Street.

New Jersey.

Walter J. Dosier sold to C. Marshall Sandford of New York City his estate, Rock Springs, containing 204 acres, near Far Hills, N. J. The property is known as one of the best stock raising and dairy farms in that section of New Jersey, and was held at $25,000. Allaben & Son were the brokers in the transaction.

Nels P. Nelson, a contractor, has sold the residence recently completed by him at 195 Midland Avenue, Montclair, to a New York banker. The property was held at $27,000. Simpson, Merritt & Co. negotiated the sale.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins the Binney residence with seven and one-half acres and outbuildings on the cliff of Orange Mountain, West Orange, N. J.

Recent Buyers.

Joseph McNamara is the buyer of the two-story garage, 108 East Eighty-third Street, negotiated by Duff & Conger.

Catherine C. Middleton is the buyer of the new six-story flat at the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and 179th Street, sold recently by the Aldus Construction Company.

To Foreclose $295,000 Mortgage on 648 Broadway.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed J. Romaine Brown receiver of the rents of 648 Broadway, a ten-story mercantile building, on a plot 30.4 by 150.4, in a

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Western disturbance has advanced northward and Friday night its centre was over Northern Minnesota. During the last twenty-four hours this disturbance was attended by showers and thunder storms in the Mississippi Valley, the upper Lake region, and the north Plains States.

Fair weather prevailed in practically all other sections.

Temperatures have risen considerably over the Northwest and they have fallen locally in the lower Missouri Valley and the interior of the South, although readings are approximate the normal in nearly all parts of the country except the north plains states, New York, and the interior of New England, where cool weather continues.

Indications are that there will be local showers and thunder storms during the next forty-eight hours in the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the east gulf and South Atlantic States. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperature will rise somewhat in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and change little elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Saturday and Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate west, with fair weather; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, light variable with fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Local showers and warmer Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	57	56	4 P. M.	64	72
6 A. M.	58	56	6 P. M.	62	72
9 A. M.	61	58	9 P. M.	58	69
12 M.	63	67	11 P. M.	57	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 5.10 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 52 per cent. at 8 A. M., 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
7:10—188 E. 2 St.; John Bacerewska	Slight
8:15—537 E. 12 St.; Sternley Kissel	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—310 E. 70 St.; C. S. Cohn	Not given
1:46—443 E. 15 St.; J. Ricconnelli	Slight
4:15—202 Broome St.; Gussie Stroller	Slight
4:50—649 W. 54 St.; Meade Transfer Co.	Slight
5:25—421-423 Water St.; Gerrish & Co.	Slight
6:50—202-204 Canal St.; Max Kasmowitz & Son	Slight
6:55—134 W. 53 St.; F. J. Johnson	Slight
7:30—783 9 Av., Frank Clark	Slight
8:30—59 Seammel St., Yetta Goldsmith	Slight
8:50—804 E. 103 St., Becky Rosenthal	Slight
9:25—125 Allen St., Abraham Schaner	Slight
9:40—Park Av. and 66 St. 7th Regiment Armory	Slight
9:45—218 Hudson St., Anthony Montano	Slight
10:00—1,068 Clay Av., Bertha Bohm	None
10:40—314 E. 12 St., Max Wanskar	Slight
11 20—32 Darrow St., Bruno Bedaci	$100
11:30—1,452 Wilkins Av.; Mrs. Kostant	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Colonel W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, is assigned to the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

1st Lt. J. L. Dunsworth, C. A. A., is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

1st Lt. R. E. Cummings, M. C., is honorably discharged with one year's pay.

The board appointed to meet at West Point in orders of May 20 for examination of engineer officers is dissolved.

Capt. L. Parsons, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as an Acting Q. M. He will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., July 5, for duty as assistant to officer in charge of the duty pertaining to the purchase of animals.

Name of 1st Lt. E. B. Garey, 18th Inf., to detached, and name of 1st Lt. W. G. Murchison, Inf., removed.

Lt. Col. H. Jervey, Corps of Engrs., will report to Lt. Gen. N. A. Miles, retired, President of the board appointed to consider the questions of persons entitled to medals of honor, for duty until further orders.

1st Lt. T. H. Scott, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept. to home, and report by telegraph to Adjutant General of the army.

Orders of June 13 relating to Capt. A. R. Piper, retired, are removed.

A board of M. C. officers, to consist of Colonels G. L. Edie, H. L. Raymond, and H. S. T. Harris, is appointed to meet at Letterman Hospital, Cal., for examination of M. C. officers for fitness for promotion.

Following M. C. officers will report to the President of the foregoing board at Letterman Hospital for examination for promotion, then to their stations: Majs. W. H. Wilson, W. F. Lewis, and C. R. Darnall, and Capts. C. H. Conner, J. W. Hanner, L. L. Smith, W. R. Davis, L. J. Owen, F. W. Weed, and H. C. Gibner.

Orders of June 17 directing Maj. L. S. Miller, C. A. C., to proceed at once to Columbus amended to direct him to proceed at once to Laredo, Texas, for duty.

Following assignments in Corps of Engineers ordered: Cols. M. M. Patrick to 1st Regt. of Engrs., July 1; G. A. Zinn to 2d Regt. of Engrs., July 1, and J. E. Kuhn, in addition to his other duties, to the 3d Regt. of Engrs., July 1; Lt. Cols. G. P. Howell to 1st Regt. of Engrs., July 1, and M. L. Walker to 2d Regt. of Engrs., July 1; Majs. R. C. Raymond, in addition to other duties, assigned as Lt. Col. to the 3d Regt. of Engrs., and will report to commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty, and Maj. C. S. Smith to 2d Regt. of Engrs., July 1. He is relieved from duty at St. Louis, and will transfer to such office as the Chief of Engrs. may designate, the duties in his charge, then proceed to his regiment; orders of April 22 relating to 1st Lt. W. C. Sherman revoked; 1st Lt. W. C. Sherman and 2d Lt. L. W. Miller are transferred from 2d Battalion to 1st Battalion of Mounted Engrs., July 1; orders of April 22 assigning Capt. D. I. Suitan and 1st Lt. W. M. Chubb to 3d Battalion amended to assign them to 3d Regt., effective upon arrival at Manila. Except as may have been or may be otherwise ordered all officers of the Corps of Engrs. who on June 30 are assigned to the 1st, 2d, or 3d Battalion of Engrs. are transferred to the 1st, 2d, or 3d Regt. of Engrs., respectively, effective July 1, and will be assigned to battalions and companies by their regimental commanders.

Leave—Capt. W. S. Mapes, 20th Inf., 10 days' extension.

Navy.

Commander Y. Stirling, Aid on Staff, Commander submarine force, Atlantic fleet, to command submarine base, New London, Conn.

Lt. Commander F. L. Pinney, from command Division Three to command Division Six, submarine force, Atlantic fleet.

Lts. E. C. S. Parker, to command the Caesar; C. Taylor, from command of the Ozark to command the Fulton, and C. C. Soule, to Naval Academy.

Jr. Grade Lt. B. Bratton, the Fulton to the Ozark.

Ens. J. J. Mahoney, the Nebraska to the Marietta; H. V. Wiley, the San Diego to the Denver; L. O. Alford, to the Fulton, and C. E. Lewis, the Memphis to the Montana.

P. A. Surg. G. C. Thomas, Guam Station to the Fulton; A. B. Hayward, to the New Orleans, and W. H. Connor, the Fulton to the Kansas.

Chief Gunners H. Johnsen, to the Illinois, and A. Olsson, to the Fulton.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Abarenda, at Cavite; Benham, at Castine; Cassin, McDougal, Wadsworth, and the Winslow, at Portland; Cummings, Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent, and Sonoma, at Portsmouth; Cushing, at Eastport; Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Orion, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, and the Yankton, at Newport; Eagle, at Mole St. Nicholas; Hector, at Norfolk; Henry, at Boston; Mars and Maryland, at Tiburon; McCall, at Bar Harbor; Milwaukee, at San Diego; Nereus, at Honolulu; Porter, at New York; Stewart, at San Pedro, and the Supply, at Guam.

Sailed—D-3, Bushnell; L-1, L-3, and L-4, Block Island Sound, for Philadelphia; Birmingham, Boston for Eastport; Conyngham, Ericsson, O'Brien, Tucker, Wainwright, Newport, for Eastport; Duncan, Booth Bay for Eastport; Hancock, Monte Christi for Guantanamo; Jason, Cristobal for Balboa; Jenkins, Boston for Machiasport; Peoria, Guantanamo for Key West; South Dakota, Bremerton for San Francisco; Texas, New York to sea, and the Vulcan, Hampton Roads for Boston.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ANDREWS, JAMES F., (Feb. 12, 1915:) net estate, $98,939; Cornelia Andrews Gibbs and Doris Andrews and son, Charles Prentiss Andrews, named as beneficiaries. Assets: Equity in realty in Manhattan, Queens Borough, and property on Pot Cove, East River, $115,814; deposits, $3,923; stocks and bonds, $7,088.

BROWN, WALDRON POST, (details elsewhere.)

HORGAN, ELIZABETH, (Oct. 28, 1915:) net estate, $587,246; Katherine Brophy, sister, of 145 West 71st St., sole beneficiary. Assets: realty, $491,295, which comprised 2,401-2,407 Broadway, appraised at $450,000, subject to a mortgage of $30,000; 145 W. 71st St., $30,000; 308 W. 44th St., $25,000; 308 W. 44th St., $25,000; 248 W. 40th St., $34,000; 300 W. 40th St., $21,000; 223 W. 37th St., $30,000; 308 W. 43d St., $32,000; deposits, $6,144; personalty and mortgages, $100,867.

LOUX, the Rev. EDWARD, (Jan. 9, 1916:) net estate, $140,540; Mary Augusta Loux, widow, given a life interest in estate, $41,127; decedent's five sons and two daughters, one-seventh interest each, $8,487. Assets: Equity in realty in Manhattan, $133,533; deposits, $9,189; personalty and insurance, $5,080.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. T. S. Lovett, 26; W. Rooney, 63, and E. Redden, 143; to 5 In. D., duty in raided premises, 15 days, 8 A. M., June 20; J. E. McHugh, 143, to 167, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 24; O. O'Neill, 149, to 152, at station house attend., 30 days, 4 P. M., June 24; J. Dunleavy, 283, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur, 2 days, 7 A. M., June 25; R. A. Holwell, 283, to 2, as operator of motor patrol wagon, 8 A. M., June 26, to 4 P. M., July 10.

To training school from prects. indicated, from noon, June 25, to 8 A. M., July 11: Patrol J. Schefcik, 33; W. A. Loehman, 65; D. J. Fitzpatrick, 143; A. Lewin, 40; S. Pessalano, 40; J. J. L. Klintworth, 171; Edward Walsh, 272.

For 60 days, from 4 P. M., June 24: A. E. Alles, 167, to 143; E. P. Brennan, 167, to 231, for mounted duty; F. M. Campbell, 274, to 22, as station house attend.; J. J. Carr, 277, to 51, duty on Queensboro Bridge; H. K. Boch, 278, to 276, for bicycle duty; W. H. Harold, 274, to motor cycle duty. From commands indicated to 274, motor cycle duty: M. H. Gilmenann, 23; H. Schiesser, 166; J. P. O'Gannon, Traffic C; F. Sadlo, 28; C. Traenkle, 275.

From 274 to prects indicated: H. Mohrmann, 23; W. J. Hogan, 159; J. Mangan, 161; J. Probst, Jr., 275; L. Juffey, 28, W. Nevins, 100; J. Clancy, 161; W. Hogan, 275.

To motor cycle duty, 274: C. McDonald, E. La Due, F. J. Grote, R. G. Dunham. Bicycle Patrol.: W. McHugh, 274, to foot patrol duty.

Assigned to motor cycle duty, 274: G. W. Meyer, W. K. Cleaver, J. J. Lenninger, F. Holub. From prects. indicated to 274, motor cycle duty: D. J. Foley, 276; P. McGovern, 276; W. Siefert, 276. Mounted patrol.: F. J. Gill, 152, to 276, bicycle duty.

Leaves of absence, (without pay,) patrol.: W. J. Gallagher, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 25; H. L. Carll, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 25; J. B. Kaiser, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 25; V. A. Lavender, 29, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 10; M. Daly, 30, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 3; J. R. Tynan, 148, 1 day, 12 P. M., June 24; J. C. White, 164, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 24; L. R. Churlo, 172, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 25; E. Winter, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 25; E. J. Meyer, 283, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 27.

Death: Lieut. J. T. Smith, Traffic Div., Sub-Div. C, at 5:25 A. M., June 23.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry at Repair Shop, 36th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Monday, June 26, to complete their course of instruction in the Automobile School: Fire. 1st gr. E. N. McKay, Eng. 211; G. J. Craig, Eng. 18; Fire, 2d gr. J. Dempsey, H. & L. 77; W. J. Driscoll, Eng. 218.

Retired: Fire. 1st gr. J. W. O'Brien, Eng. 78, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., June 24.

Special leaves: Fire. 2d gr. J. A. Flanagan, Eng. 44, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 25; Fire. 2d gr. F. L. Maixner, Eng. 33, 72 hours, 8 A. M., June 27; Fire. 1st gr. J. P. Dugan, Eng. 214, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 24; Chief of Batt. M. J. Cummings, 21st Batt., 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 27; Eng. of Steamer T. A. Campbell, Eng. 40, 12 hours, 12 noon, June 25; Fire. 1st gr. P. Flannelly, Eng. 202, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 24.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are announced: Superintendent of Industries, Department of Correction—Luther C. White, 81.40; James E. King, 81.40; Harry G. Honeck, 79; George H. Walker, 74.20; Joseph H. Constantine, 73.60.

Dietitian—Elva A. George, 90.60; Vera W. Howard, 86.40; Florence Ferguson, 83.40; Gladys C. Bair, 77.20; Helen V. Sullivan, 77.

United States.

The commission announces for July 18 an examination for assistant petroleum engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,500 per annum. The duties will be to participate in the engineering and economic work of the Bureau of Mines in relation to the refining and utilization of petroleum and its products, with particular reference to design of plants and equipment. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, engineering experience, and publications, reports, or designs. Graduation in engineering from a college or university of recognized standing, and not less than two years' experience in connection with the operations of petroleum properties, including experience in construction, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Four thousand young men and women have taken the June Regents' examinations at the Grand Central Palace this week. The results will be announced in about two weeks.

In each of the public school playgrounds on July 4 there will be patriotic programs beginning at 10 A. M. and closing at noon. There will also be a composition contest open to all those who attend the playgrounds.

Substitute teachers of cooking on the eligible list will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. on June 26 in P. S. 91, Manhattan.

The Association of Teachers on License 1 eligible list will hold a meeting at 2 P. M. today in P. S. 27, Manhattan.

The graduating exercises of P. S. 114, Brooklyn, will be held at 1 P. M. on June 26. The term's shopwork and sewing will be on exhibition in the science room on June 26 and 27.

Of the Hunter College graduates Ruth Lewinson will be dramatic director of the new Camp Wildwood at Wood's Lake, Me.; Susan Sophian expects to take charge of a Maine camp, and Carmela Penque will assist in a fresh-air camp for children. Elizabeth Gunther will be laboratory assistant in geology at Hunter College and Helen S. Lowitt will teach in the Hunter High School Summer session. Beatrice Rosenthal will have charge of a private kindergarten. Fourteen other graduates intend to teach in vacation schools and playgrounds. One graduate expects to undertake bacteriological work in a hospital; another will conduct experiments in an electrical laboratory, and a third to enter journalism.

The regular semi-annual meeting of P. S. 62 Alumni Association will be held at the school at 8:30 P. M. today. Dr. Henry Moskowitz will be the chief speaker. District Supts. Roberts and Goldwasser and Principal Leon W. Goldrich have signified their intention of being present. Election of officers for the ensuing year will be held.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIREPROOF, 12-14 WEST 40TH ST.
Loft—About 2,400 Sq. Ft.
Elevators. Low Rent.
WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC.,
87 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 1633.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

Sublet suite two spacious outside offices in Rogers-Peet Building, 258 Broadway, until May 1, 1917. Apply Bothanley Chemical Color & Extract Co., 366 Washington St.

Stores and showrooms on 23d St. and 3d Av.; small and large; $720-$2,500. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

STORE.
320 WEST 111TH ST.
Apply premises, or 16 Lawrence St.

Splendid light office to sublet at a sacrifice. Room 1,006, 1,182 Broadway.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Want to sublet half loft; showroom purposes; good location, above 28th St.; also open for showroom fixtures. K 81 Times.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Country home, 10 or 12 rooms, with large plot or acreage, within commuting distance; price must be low; state fully improvements, condition, terms, &c. G 348 Times Downtown.

Small furnished house wanted from middle July; easy commuting distance; quote price, full particulars. C 255 Times Downtown.

HENRY L. BURNETT.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of Orange, New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry L. Burnett, late of the Town of Goshen, in said County, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased at the office of Russell Murray & Company, 454 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated March 9th, 1916.

RUSSELL MURRAY,
EDWARD N. T. BURNETT,
Executors.

BACON & RORTY, Attorneys for Executors, Goshen, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 100 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 5th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 13, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Attractively furnished cottage at Little Compton, R. I., near Sakonnet Country Club and bathing beach; 9 rooms and bath; hot and cold running water; fine lawn; good roads; excellent harbor and fishing; rent for season, with garage, $850. Inquire of gardener, on premises, or of J. S. Tompkins, 12 Broadway, New York.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON.—Colonial seven-room house, attractively furnished; city conveniences; two large living porches; high elevation; no mosquitos; $125 monthly; less yearly. Owner, 323 West 83d. Phone Schuyler 3950.

Furnished house, 8 rooms; sleeping porch; 2 baths; garden; 5 minutes to Park St. station; will lease July and August, adult family, $200. Cairns, 338 North Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J.

Great Neck.—Ideal Summer home, furnished; 11 rooms, 2 baths; continuous hot water; gas; electricity; vegetable garden; garage, large porch. Haynie. Phone 427.

Ten-room stucco, 8-room frame cottage, two blocks from ocean, at Bradley Beach, N. J. Particulars J. S. Fenrick. Phone 1623 Madison Square.

To Let—Furnished.

At Summit, N. J.—Furnished, July, August, modern home, four bedrooms; gas, electricity, 'phone; large porch; shade; high location; 10 minutes' walk to D., L. & W.; $90 month; references. OWNER, 84 Mountain Av. 'Phone 2620 Broad, New York.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills. Eight large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds, overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage; $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—8 living rooms, 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen; garage from June 15 to Oct. 15; artistically furnished by well-known decorator; every convenience. Mrs. Jones, 19 East 48th St.

At Oakland Beach, Rye, in private park, furnished, two artistic bungalows, 7 rooms and bath. C. E. Richards. Tel. 569 Rye.

Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath. Bay 129th, Belle Harbor, Rockaway Beach. Rent $300 per season.

Artist's Cedarhurst five-roomed cottage ideally furnished; modern. Pleuthner, 8 West 35d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; block from subway; full hotel service, $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Gramercy Park Neighborhood.—Two small studio apartments, sublet; artistic furnishings; French widows, balcony; service; very cool. $25, $75. Tel. 5487 Stuyvesant. 122 E. 17th St.

To Sublet.—28 East 52d St.; unusual apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

Gramercy Park, 151 East 19th.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service. Mr. Browne.

Furnished—West Side.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 W. 98th—Between Broadway and Riverside, newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3864 River.

EXCEPTIONALLY beautiful, 7 rooms, 3 exposures, 2 baths, 12th floor, high-class apartment house; Broadway at 98th St.; china, silver; reasonable; telephone Schuyler 4439.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 3 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

SEVERAL exceptionally attractive two and four-room apartments, with bath; seven windows in two rooms; furnished and unfurnished; ½ block from Central Park; new subway express and "L"; $35 to $75. 22 West 72d.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished
high-class elevator house;
most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

TO SUBLET.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, $75 AND $100 PER MONTH. APPLY HOTEL WOODWARD ANNEX, 204 WEST 55TH ST.

TO SUBLET.—Four-room apartment, West 70th St.; high, cool; first class in every detail; unfurnished; $80; furnished, $110. Telephone 10085.

Beautiful apartment; housekeeping; overlooking Morningside Park; will rent part; piano, conveniences; $35. Call Saturday, Rooney, 280 Manhattan Av.

78th, 205 West.—Two large, attractively furnished rooms, with kitchenette; immaculate, 3 windows south, maid service included; $12.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, N
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private; bath and kitchenette; concessions issue or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

118TH, 418 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Light attractive four-room apartment; elevator. Carter.

In apartment hotel; two rooms and bath; southern exposure; sublet for the Summer; 309 West 86th; Apartment 6A.

Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; ideal for Summer; reasonable. Fountain, 314 West 100th. River 7584.

Furnished apartment to sublet for Summer, 7 rooms, 2 baths, facing Drive; references. Apt. 5B, 720 Riverside Drive.

To rent, furnished, July 1 to Sept. 30, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $40; large, cool rooms. Munson, 131 West 58th St.

48th, 10 West.—Handsome studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $50 monthly.

Two rooms, bath; cool, 8 windows; electricity, phone, maids service. 62 West 39th.

81st St., 203 West.—Exquisitely furnished four rooms. 4E. Telephone 5520 Schuyler.

Unfurnished—East Side.

81st, 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Five and six room apartments; $35-$40.

Unfurnished—West Side.

CLAREMONT HALL,
112th St., 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)
Apartments, 5 to 7 rooms; passenger elevators, &c.; rents $720 to $1,100; possession. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

FOUR ROOMS, ALL OUTSIDE, $30.
SIX ROOMS, CORNER, $45.
388 West 117th St. Facing Morningside Park.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

96th, 35 West.—Seven bright rooms; liberal concessions; near Park; residential section.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED.—Apartment overlooking Hudson; three rooms, kitchenette; fully furnished; three months; about $50; highest references. K 71 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

Arverne, N. Y., on ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penna. Station.) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile long ocean boardwalk; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house. (100 guests, young folks, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table, dainty cooking; room and board, $10-$20 each. Phone 415 Hammels. The Stafford, 108 Beach 66th St., (Gaston Av.)

Private family offers splendid, commodious accommodations in their beautiful seashore home, directly on ocean; private beach; home cooking; tennis; moderate terms; references. Particulars, address Bayview Villa, foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

Nicely furnished rooms, with or without meals, 30 minutes from Penn. Depot, on Sound; use of private bathing beach. Address Y 248 Times Annex.

Amityville; waterfront, few adults accommodated; garage, bathing, fishing. Box 457. Telephone 245.

At Far Rockaway.—Block from beach; best accommodations; refined guests. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th, formerly Central Av.

Westchester County.

A FEW CHILDREN under 10 in the country, within New York City limits; rates very moderate. Miss L. Fridrich, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Grand View Stock Farm, New Paltz, N. Y. Mile station; modern house; improvements; mountain air; excellent table; own farm products; auto service. Booklet. Mrs. Baldwin.

Maine.

The Johnson and cottage, Bailey Island, Maine.—Quiet spot for rest, recuperation; fresh food daily; $10-$12 weekly.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Tiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—First-class accommodations; six minutes from Highland Station; bright, cheerful rooms, with board; moderate rates. Telephone 1538 Orange, N. J.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA.
McIlvaine House; unexcelled family house; beautiful ocean outlook; superior table and service; $2.50 per day.

Montclair, 41 South Willow St.—Very attractive house in good location; convenient to Lackawanna; excellent home table; references.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies. COUNTRY PARSONAGE, S 95 Times.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Pa.—Woodleigh and Bungalows.—Enlarged and renovated; attractive surroundings in beautiful country; refined home for vacation or rest. Excellent table. Owner trained nurse. Fishing, automobiles, horses; double rooms, $16 and $18; single, $9; large rooms, one person, $12 to $25. Booklet. Address Miss ELIZABETH LAMB.

The Pennhurst, Mount Pocono, Penn., now open; unexcelled view; superior table; special Spring rates; booklet. Miss Mary Price.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Couple, 2 children and maid, desire board on farm where there no other children, in Long Island, Westchester County. L. Baron, 871 West End Av.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T St., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Two bright, quiet, airy, single rooms, in artist's private home; best cuisine; select neighborhood; references.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; room with bath; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Teachers' residence, transients; July reservations made; $9-$12 per week. Telephone Murray Hill 9768.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Small and large front rooms; first-class people.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet rooms, with baths; superior table; telephone; moderate; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath; electric light; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Comfortable, newly furnished, homelike rooms; running water; subway; board; elevator service; Summer rates. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; excellent table; fine service; moderate; references; telephone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 209 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; cool; pleasant surroundings; excellent meals; outside table guests accommodated; special Summer rates.

72D, 322 WEST.—Summer home, finest residential section Riverside Park, overlooking Hudson; large, small rooms; subway, 5th Av. buses. Columbus 1085.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; board optional.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; excellent table.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; baths; also single rooms; fine table.

West Side.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private bath; with or without board. Summer rates; table guests.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; superior table; moderate-priced; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Pleasant large and small rooms; excellent location; fine table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Superior accommodations; cool rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-182 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; private baths; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Refined private family offers handsome suite, two rooms with private bath, or singly; excellent table; references.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; excellent board; phone; reference.

91ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; baths; excellent meals; table guests; Summer rates.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large and small; electricity; excellent meals; reference.

106, 314 WEST.—Large front room in private residence; all conveniences; meals optional.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large, small, airy rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

142D, 540 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean, cool rooms; telephone; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Attractive large suite, overlooking Hudson; exceptional board for two, $21 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small rooms.

16TH, 286 EAST.—Medium-sized room, private house; all modern improvements; references.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

38TH ST. and Park Av., (No. 70 Park Av.)—Large and small handsome rooms, private baths; elevator; $5 upward.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double, single rooms, $5, $8, $9, $10 weekly; private baths, electric lights, telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references. Mrs. E. Shaw, agent.

58D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished; electricity; references.

56TH, 63 EAST.—Elegant rooms, Summer rates; one with kitchenette, $6; others less.

124TH, (1,939 Madison Av.)—Fine, large room, suitable two; every convenience; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

THE HOFFMAN ARMS, Madison Av.-59th St.—Will rent unusually large room or suite to responsible people very reasonably for Summer; references given, required. Anders.

West Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

ADDITIONAL AWARDS IN NEWARK CONTEST

Times Prizes Presented at St. Columba and Cathedral Schools Last Night.

CROWDS ATTEND EXERCISES

Charles H. Grasty Congratulates Pupils on Being Like St. Paul Residents of "No Mean City."

Prizes in the Newark Historical-Essay Contest, recently conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, were distributed last night at the commencement exercises of St. Columba's Parochial School, on Pennsylvania Avenue, and St. Patrick's Cathedral School, attached to the cathedral in Newark.

The Rev. M. White, rector of St. Columba's Church, and Sister M. Angelo, Principal of the school, were in charge of the exercises, which were attended by a great number of friends and relatives of the pupils. The stage was decorated in the colors of the school and graduating class, with the Stars and Stripes over all. The choir furnished the music, and there were several choruses in which all present joined.

The prizes, which consisted of Tiffany silver medals for first and engraved certificates for second prizes, were presented by Charles H. Grasty of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who was introduced by Father White. The rector paid a high tribute to THE TIMES for inaugurating the Essay Contest. He said that it was of the greatest educational value to all the school children of Newark, and in addition to spurring them on to improve their literary style and knowledge of English had taught them the history of their city in a way that could be equaled by no other method.

Mr. Grasty made an address in which he felicitated the children on being residents of Newark and congratulated them on their splendid showing in the contest.

"At a time when country and duty should be uppermost in the common thought," Mr. Grasty said, "this contest is peculiarly opportune; for love of city is the beginning of patriotism. It is a fine thing to be able to say with St. Paul, 'I am a citizen of no mean city.' Such is your proud boast. You have not only pride of ancestry and hope of posterity, but you have present prosperity and happiness. I hope that you will show yourselves worthy of these blessings by keeping before you the example of the founders of Newark and by being at all times willing, if necessary, to make the same sacrifices for the general welfare and future generations that they made for you."

The following is the list of prize winners:

Grade 5A First, GENEVIEVE BLAKE; second, FRANCES O'CONNOR.

Grade 5B—First, ELEANOR McMANUS; second, ELIZABETH GUIDETT.

Grade 6A—First, HELEN MEATH; second, HELEN CAREY.

Grade 6B—First, ROSE McGOLDRICK; second, FRANCES DELANEY.

Grade 7—First, MADALINE HAUSER; second, MARGARET DELANEY.

Grade 8A—First, GERTRUDE LE GLISE; second, MARY HEALEY.

Grade 8B—First, EMMA FOX; second, NELLIE KENNEDY.

Exercises at Cathedral School.

The Right Rev. I. P. Whelan, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, presented the prizes at the St. Patrick's Cathedral School Commencement. The exercises were under the direction of Brother Edwin, Principal of the school, and were also largely attended. W. G. Moorehead represented THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the prize winners were greeted with enthusiasm. The stage and hall were decorated with the school colors and many American flags, with a large-sized national emblem draped over the stage. The prizes were divided between the Boys and Girls' Departments of the school, and the winners among the girls were:

Fifth Grade—First, MARY MURPHY; second, MARY HEALY.

Sixth Grade—First, FLORENCE LUSARDI; second, MARIE PRENDERGAST.

Seventh Grade—First, FLORENCE MURPHY; second, GERTRUDE QUAAS.

Eighth Grade—First, FLORENCE LAVELLE; second, MARGARET McBRIDE.

In the Boys' Department the winners were:

Seventh Grade—First, WALTER CHADWICK; second, JOHN ALWELL.

Eighth Grade—First, HARRY J. REILLY; second, EDWARD LEAMY.

A third partial list of winners in the elementary schools was received from the judges yesterday and is published below. Like the winners in the parochial schools, medals are awarded for first and engraved certificates of merit for the second prizes. These prizes will be presented at the various commencements which will be announced as soon as received by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Lists of Prize Winners.

The following listed winners, some complete and the others partial, are announced:

HAMBURG PLACE SCHOOL, (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Mrs. Wack's Class.—First, ETTA FRIEDMAN; second, ALICE HEINE.

Grades 5A and 6B, Miss Marlatt's Class.—First, HERMAN HOPF; second, EMMA BAUNLEIN.

Grade 6A, Miss Langford's Class.—First, HENRY CIESLINSKI; second, AUDREY FISCHER.

Grade 7A, Miss Henderson's Class.—First, HENRY FRICK; second, SAM SAPERSTEIN.

Grade 8B, Miss Gemar's Class.—First, MABEL MEISELBACH; second, ROSE HERBST.

HAWTHORNE SCHOOL, (Partial List.)

Grade 5B and A, Miss Mulcahy's Classes.—First, GEORGE LAUTZ; second, HELENE M. TRAUTWEIN.

Grade 5A, Miss Kroeger's Class.—First, MABEL HOFFMAN; second, ISABELL ROWLAND.

Grade 6B, Miss Dvorken's Class.—First, VIOLET SCHILLING; second, CASIMIRO SCOPPETTONE.

Grade 6B, Mrs. Moffatt's Class.—First, WALTER STAUB; second, MARIE QUINZEL.

Grade 6A, Miss Vincent's Class.—First, CAROL COBB; second, ANNA NENNINGER.

Grade 6A and 7B, Miss Norbury's Classes.—First, BETH OBNER; second, LORAIN PEARSON.

Grade 7B, Miss A. Speer's Class.—First, ARTHUR LANDMESSER; second, GERALDINE O'LOUGHLIN.

Grade 7A, Miss Sarson's Class.—First, DOROTHY WINSTON; second, DANIEL J. COFFEY.

Grade 7A, Mr. Grandfield's Class—First, BEATRICE STROMENGER; second, GLADYS ROBERTS.

Grade 8B, Miss Phillips's Class—First, LOUISE BUCHMAN; second, CARL BRUEGGEMAN.

Grade 8A, Miss M. Speer's Class—First, GERTRUDE C. LACHENAUER; second, BERTHA DANKO.

LAFAYETTE SCHOOL, (Partial List.)

Grade 5C, Miss Coupland's Class—First, DAVID SALZBERG; second, VITO PAGLIO.

Grade 5C, Mr. Coyne's Class—First, ALICE NAYLOR; second, MILLIE FRESCLONE.

Grade 5B, Miss Thieme's Class—First, ROSE JAGUSAK; second, HAZEL McKECHNIE.

Grade 5B, Miss Straughn's Class—First, JOSEPH MOYSES; second, FRANCES SCIUREBA.

Grade 5A and 6C, Miss Blair's Classes—First, CHARLES JOHNSON; second, MARGARET MANFREDI.

Grade 5A, Miss Poole's Class—First, CLARA NUSSBAUM; second, WALTER MITCHELL.

Grade 5A, Miss Gold's Class—First, ROSE STASCHKUS; second, ALFRED FINK.

Grade 6C, Miss Lind's Class—First, CELIA ABRAHAMS; second, HELEN FERTIG.

Grade 6B, Miss Pomeroy's Class—First, LILLIAN FEINFELD; second, EDITH GRIFFINGER.

Grade 7C, Mrs. Biggin's Class—First, MARGARET E. ROMMEL; second, CARMELLA GIORDANO.

Grade 7B, Mr. Moore's Class—First, TESSIE TANZOLA; second, ELLA M. WADE.

Grade 7A, Miss Westervelt's Class—First, VICTORIA BAUMGARDNER; second, MARGARET GRAULEY.

Grades B and C, Miss Klotz's Classes—First, FRANCES EICK; second, MARIE MOYSES.

Grade 8A, Miss Dean's Class—First ALICE MERRILL; second, ARIEL JOHNSON.

MADISON SCHOOL.
(Complete List.)

Grade 8B, Miss Dougall's Class—First, MARION STURM; second, IVY MEMMOTT.

Grade 8B, Miss Adam's Class—First, MORTIMORE BERLA; second, HAZEL HENDERSON.

Grade 6A, Miss Mintz's Class—First, HELEN O'BRIEN; second, EMILY PRACH.

Grade 6A, Miss Demarest's Class—First, RICHARD KOCH; second, MARY WIGGINS.

Grade 7B, Miss Hines's Class—First, HARRY JONES; second, FLORENCE HEIN.

Grade 7B, Miss Vincent's Class—First, GRACE NIES; second, JOHN B. WHITEHOUSE.

Grade 7A, Miss Sheldon's Class—First, ANNA BERLINRUT; second, EVELYN FOLSOM.

Grade 8B, Mrs. Foley's Class—First, OTTO VOIGHT; second, META ROSENBERG.

Grade 8A, Miss Sommer's Class—First, MARGARET BURNETT; second, YETTA WEINTRAUB.

Grade 8A, Miss Gallagher's Class—First, HAROLD HENDERSON; second, GEORGE RENZ.

McKINLEY SCHOOL, (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Champion's Class—First, LESLIE BLASI; second, ANNA SIBILIA.

Grade 6A, Miss Smith's Class—First, MINNIE FIORE; second, TESSIE SIBILIA.

Grade 6C, Miss Goble's Class—First, EMILY DE CESARE; second, NICHOLAS ROTONDI.

Grades 6B, Miss Musgrove's Class—First, IDA RUGGIERO; second, ROSIE CIBELLA.

Grades 6A and B, Miss McCarthy's Classes—First, GUSSIE DE GIENNE; second, JOSEPHINE DE NICOLA.

Grade 6A, Mr. McHugh's Class—First, NICHOLAS CORDASCO; second, VITO CASTELLANO.

GRADE 7C, Miss Kelley's Class—First, JENNIE NATURALE; second, KATIE SCINOCCA.

Grades 7C and B, Miss Hazen's Classes—First, ANGELINA MELANGA; second, KATIE CICCONE.

Grades 8C, Mr. Baurer's Class—First, ALFRED GAETA; second, ANTOINETTE CORDASCO.

Grade 8B, Miss Moore's Class—First, KATHERINE C. REID; second, JOSEPH REID.

MILFORD SCHOOL, (Complete List.)

Grade 5A, Miss Glassper's Class—First, DOROTHY TIRSHT; second, ROSETTA RUDOWSKY.

Grades 5A and 6B, Miss Zoslofsky's Classes—First, ROSE RAYMOND; second, MORRIS GOLDBERG.

Grade 6B, Miss Roalefs's Class—First, JACOB SCHWARTZ; second, PAULINE FRANK.

Grades 6B and A, Miss Mandeville's Classes—First, ARTHUR GOLDMAN; second, SOLOMON Z. ELSKY.

Grade 6A, Miss Schenck's Class—First, IMRE DOMONKOS; second, ANNA HILLER.

Grade 7B, Miss Jones's Class—First, MILTON WURZEL; second, LEAH COOPER.

Grades 7A and B, Mrs. Denning's Classes—First, GERTRUDE TETELBAUM; second, MARY CIESIELSKI.

Grades 7A and 8B, Miss Kinsey's Classes—First, JOHN SHERSHRINGER; second, WILLIAM SPITKOFF.

Grade 8A, Miss Baird's Class—First TILLIE ONTELL; second, ABE SCHWARTZ.

MORTON STREET SCHOOL.
(Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Devine's Class—First, NETTIE MITROW; second, ABIE SMITH.

Grade 5A, Miss Bamberger's Class—First, LUCILLE GELLER; second, ROSELLA BORTS.

Grade 5A, Miss Brams's Class—First, ADELE TROXLER; second, MILTON SINGER.

Grade 6B, Miss MacGowan's Class—First, MAX GOODMAN; second, HERBERT OFFNER.

Grade 6B, Mrs. Conklin's Class—First, SARAH PEPPER; second, ROSE SCHWARTZ.

Grade 6A, Miss Baldwin's Class—First, DORA MILLER; second, TILLIE OGARECK.

Grade 6A, Miss Stukney's Class—First, RUTH GREENFIELD; second, JOSEPHINE WEINBERG.

Grade 7B, Miss Carnahan's Class.—First, MARY RUSKA; second, PAULINE SMITH.

Grade 7A, Miss Maloney's Class.—First, CECILIA KALTER; second, ROSE DAVIDSON.

Grade 7A, Miss Pfikington's Class.—First, SADIE ROSENFELD; second, HATTIE GREEN.

Grade 8B, Miss Foster's Class.—First, LIBBIE SATZ; second, SOL WOLPER.

Grade 8A, Miss Crane's Class.—First, ALEXANDER SAIDENBERG; second, ETHEL MILLER.

NEWTON STREET SCHOOL, (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Tully's Class.—First, BENJAMIN SHIEL; second, JANE MARMANNO.

Grade 5A, Miss Bolin's Class.—First, GRACE RICCARDI; second, LILLIAN GLASS.

Grade 5A, Miss Jenner's Class.—First, CARMEN ANGELO; second, ELIZABETH BALSAMO.

Grade 5A, Miss Booth's Class.—First, ROSE LEMERMAN; second, MICHILENA COLABELLA.

Grade 6B Miss Bigelow's Class.—First, HELEN SZYBKOWSKA; second, WILLIAM MARGULIES.

Grade 6B, Miss Jackson's Class.—First, KATIE GENNA; second, ROSE MARMANNO.

Grade 6A, Miss Sanborn's Class.—First, BESSIE AUDINO; second, AMELIA REUTER.

Grade 7B, Miss Vitty's Class.—First, JOSEPH DI GUSINE; second, FLORENCE GOLDSMITH.

Grades 7B and A, Miss Cone's Classes.—First, MARY MARTINO; second, LEO LOWENTHAL.

Grade 8B, Mrs. Quaiel's Class.—First, ROSE TESTA; second, MARGARET B. LALLONE.

Grade 8A, Miss Coe's Class—First, ALICE TENDLER; second, THERESA MESSINA.

SUSSEX AVENUE SCHOOL, (Complete List.)

Grade 6A, Miss Neill's Class—First, DOROTHY BENJAMIN.

Grade 7B, Miss Mershon's Class — First, KATHRYN ELKINS; second, ELIZABETH SMALL.

Grade 7A, Miss Atherton's Class — First, MARIE WOERNER; second, CHARLES I. FORBES.

Grades 7A and 8B, Miss Titus's Classes—First, WILMA TIER; second, RUTH GERKEN.

Grades 8B and 8A, Miss Rogers's Classes—First, FLORENCE CRANK; second, divided between HELEN CROOKS and ANNA SCHICK.

Grade 8A, Miss Lord's Class—First, HARRY STALTER; second, PAULINE KRISCH.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL, (Partial List.

Grade 8A, Miss Coleman's Class — Second, IRENE B. RUTLEDGE.

SOUTH EIGHTH STREET SCHOOL,
(Complete List.)

Grade 7A, Miss Taylor's Class—First, LESTER ROSENBERGER.

SUMNER AVENUE SCHOOL,
(Complete List.)

Grade 7B, Miss Holmes's Class — First, ARCHIE SHERMAN.

BELMONT AVENUE SCHOOL,
(Partial List.)

Grade 6C, Miss O'Shea's Class — First, WILLIAM KLEIN; second, DAVID WORTZEL.

Grade 6A, Mr. Korsey's Class — Second, BENJAMIN TALLIN.

Grade 6A, Mr. Kanter's Class — First, CLARA WERBER; second, TILLIE SHWAM.

Grade 7B, Miss C. J. Tansey's Class—First, JOHN DEMIANENKO; second, HARRY KALD.

Grade 8B; Miss S. E. Tansey's Class—First, BELLA MILLER; second, PAUL HEUN.

Grade 8A, Miss S. E. Tansey's Class—First, ANNA SCELSA; second, ISIDORE REISS.

FIFTEENTH AVENUE SCHOOL, (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Lee's Class—First, CHARLES GASTNER; second, JENNIE DEBOLD.

Grade 5A, Miss Uhler's Class—First, ABRAM LEVINE; second, ALICE WALTERS.

Grades 5A and 6B, Miss Hotchkins's Classes—First, YETTA WILSON; second, ETHEL GOTTSCHALK.

Grade 6B, Miss De Mott's Class—First, MINNIE ARGALAS; second, MELBA SAILER.

Grade 6A, Miss Beach's Class—First, STANLEY PETT; second, LEO SCHECHTERLE.

Grades 6A and 7B, Miss Urquhart's Class—First, PHILIP KESSELMAN; second, MORRIS WOLINSKY.

Grade 8B, Miss James's Class—First, LEO DEVORE; second, EDNA L. KOEHLER.

SOUTH TENTH STREET SCHOOL, (Partial List.)

Grade 5A, Miss De Groff's Class—First, SARA COOPER; second, PAULINE SCHWANTZER.

Grades 6A and 6B, Miss Bartlett's Classes—First, GLADYS KLING; second, HAROLD DAVIS.

Grade 7B, Miss De Bow's Class—First, WILLIAM DEMMER; second, MABEL KNAPP.

Grade 7A, Miss Wright's Class—First, MARY SCHICK; second, MARIE AZZARA.

Grade 7A, Miss Comstock's Class—First, BEATRICE VESKRNA; second, EDGAR H. ROSSBACH.

Grade 8A, Miss Hilton's Class—First, PHILIP NOHEMIE; second, IDA TOFFEL.

WEST SIDE SCHOOL, (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Reuck's Class—First, MILDRED OTTO; second, REGINA SETZ.

Grade 5A, Miss Crummy's Class—First, ROSE ZUCKERMAN; second, EUGENE BIEBELBERG.

Grade 6B, Miss Benson's Class—First, IRMA QUETTING; second, IDA COHEN.

Grade 6A, Miss Boutillier's Class—First, MABEL KABUS; second, ANNABELLE FOUNTAIN.

Grade 6A, Miss Duchamp's Class—First, MATILDA WEISS; second, ROSE COHEN.

Grade 7B, Miss Kimball's Class—First, FRANK DLOUHY; second, HILDA ZUCKERMAN.

Grade 7A, Miss Bolger's Class.—First, GRACE SMITH; second, VIOLA THIBEE.

Grade 8B, Miss Winey's Class.—First, LETTITA H. WINANS; second, VIOLET DOTTERWEICH.

Grade 8A, Miss Gleim's Class.—First, MARY APPEL; second, IDA ATKIN.

Grade 8A, Miss Clarke's Class.—First, PAULINE FRIED; second, HERBERT ROSE

MONMOUTH STREET SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Brodsky's Class.—Second prize, ESTHER LESSER.

Grade 5A, Mr. Schwartz's Class.—First, MINNIE PARNESS; second, BENNIE HERMAN.

Grade 6A, Miss Parker's Class.—First, CHARLES GLIKIN; second, HERMAN FAST.

Grade 7B, Miss Nietman's Class.—First, HARRY HUROWITZ; second, EVA MIREL.

Grade 7A, Mr. Henig's Class.—First, ISADORE SHAPIRO; second, BERTHA NISLICK.

Grade 8B, Mrs. Kerr's Class.—First, TESSIE KEESE; second, DINA GASH.

Grade 8A, Miss Kempf's Class.—First, SYLVIA LIEB; second, ESTELLE BOHRER.

ROSEVILLE AVENUE SCHOOL.
(Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Brandt's Class.—First, MILDRED CARTER; second, FREDERICK WARNECKE.

Grade 5A, Miss Dean's Class.—First, LILLY ANDERSON; second, JEANNETTE PEIFFER.

ELIOT SCHOOL, (Complete List.)

Grade 8A, Miss Gauch's Class.—First, GERTRUDE CRERAN; second, ANNA SCHOECK.

BRUCE STREET SCHOOL, (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Moore's Class—First, ROSE LA SALA; second, FRANK MULVANEY.

Grade 6B, Miss Welch's Class — First, MARIE DECKER; second, GEORGIANA ALBEE.

ABINGTON AVENUE SCHOOL, (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Judd's Class—First, MARY FERRARO; second, MAGGIE AVALONE.

Grade 5A, Miss Wheeler's Class — First, IRENE YARWOOD; second, LIDA McCALL.

Grade 6B, Miss Opdyke's Class — First, MARGARET ROSSI; second, FRED WINTERS.

Grade 6A, Miss Opdyke's Class — First, MIKE FORGE; second, MILDRED ORR.

Grade 7A, Miss McCahill's Class — First, JENNIE PRUDEN; second, JOSEPH SMITH, JR.

Grade 8B, Miss Huebner's Class.—First, RUSSELL MACAULAY; second, LULU RAAB.

Grade 8A, Miss Ott's Class.—First, ANGELINE NAPOLIELLO; second, LILLIAN ETLING.

ALEXANDER STREET SCHOOL. (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Schumalstich's Class.—Second prize, GRACE SCHAEFER.

Grades 5A and B, Miss Beattie's Classes.—First, GEORGE KELBER; second, ELSIE SPAERER.

Grade 7A, Miss Mintz's Class.—First, DOROTHY BUSH; second, EMIL SHAPIRO.

Grade 8A, Miss Callahan's Class.—First, ETHEL CARTER; second, LEONORA WALKLAND.

AVON AVENUE CLASS, (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Nicoll's Class.—First, MAURICE HEROLD; second, DOROTHY KRAFT.

Grade 5A, Miss Loretta Bryce's Class—First, MEYER COHEN; second, CLARA MOSKOWITZ.

Grade 5A, Miss Hoffmann's Class — First, SAMUEL ROSENTHAL; second, MICHAEL PASTWELNICK.

Grade 6B, Miss Catherine Bryce's Class—First, ROSALIE LAUB; second, EARL STAGE.

Grade 6B, Miss Crane's Class—First, ELLA HEYMAN; second, WILLIAM MERTZ.

Grade 7B, Miss Barclay's Class — First, HELEN GOLDBERG; second, ANGELO GILENTO.

Grade 8A, Miss Carlyle's Class — First, GERTRUDE GELTMAN; second, SYLVAN LOW.

CARLTON STREET SCHOOL, (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Wurtman's Class — First, ROSE WAGMAN; second, ISADORE KORN.

Grade 5A, Miss Schwabacher's Class.—First, ETTA FRUCHTERMAN; second, ADOLPH LICHT.

Grade 6B, Miss Richard's Class.—First, EDWARD GOODMAN; second, RUTH DANIEL.

Grade 6B, Miss Bumiller's Class.—First, CELIA YOSELOF; second, JENNIE HAMMER.

Grade 7B, Miss Morley's Class.—Second prize, JACOB SLAVIN.

Grades 7B and A, Miss Hough's Classes.—First, ROSE FARBER; second, SYDNEY LOWENSTEIN.

Grades 7A and 8B, Miss Buhl's Classes.—First, YETTA HAMMER; second, IDA SACHS.

Grade 7A, Miss Anderson's Class.—First, DORA KAMENETSKY; second, JOE GOOEN.

Grade 8A, Miss O'Connor's Class.—First HARRY ARBEITMAN; second, HARRY MANS.

Grade 8A, Miss Redding's Class.—First, ADOLPH EPHSTEIN; second, BARNEY ARBEITERMAN.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL, (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Rink's Class—Second prize, ELEANOR MEIRICK.

Grade 5A, Miss Mackie's Class—First, ALEXANDER SLAVIN; second, LILLIAN KATZ.

Grade 6A, Miss Backus's Class—First, ROSE GRUBMAN; second, ELWOOD HEERWAGEN.

Grade 7B, Miss Backus's Class—First, HARRY WAGENHEIM; second HARRY BAUER.

Grade 7B, Miss Cobb's Class—First, GUSTAVE MERTENS; second, MARGARET GROMANN.

Grade 7A, Miss Wheeler's Class—First, EVA MICHAELS; second, BESSIE FOX.

Grade 7A, Miss Berger's Class — First, RUTH MEIRICK; second, MINNIE GOLDBERG.

Grade 8B, Miss Fischer's Class — First, GERTRUDE WEISS, second, IRWIN SCHLOSSER.

Grade 8A, Mr. Miller's Class—First, SAM RUBENSTEIN; second, MORRIS SKLAW.

Grade 8A, (Class 1.) Miss Schaefer's Class—First, WALTER SKARBEK; second, SADIE ALPERN.

Other callers were Colonel William Barbour of New Jersey, Thomas K. Neidringhaus of Missouri, Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who was a State Senator in the Hughes administration; Elon H. Hooker, National Treasurer of the Progressive Party; Newton W. Gilbert, a member of the Notification Committee, and Durand W. Springer of the National Education Association, which has its convention here next week.

Arthur N. Sager, Progressive candidate for United States Senator in Missouri, called to promise his support to Mr. Hughes.

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Arrangements have been made for a conference between Mr. Hughes and Governor Whitman this morning at 10 o'clock. They will discuss the National Chairman. Governor Whitman, it was said, was anxious to see ex-Public Service Commissioner William R. Willcox named.

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May Indorse Wilson if National Committee Names Hughes.

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The resolution provided that Bainbridge Colby should be sent to the National Committee meeting in Chicago next Monday to protest against this attempt and to have the National Committee appoint nominees to any office left vacant by resignation.

The Kings County Committee will meet next Wednesday night and it was said the Progressive Party in Kings would indorse President Wilson's candidacy unless the National Committee named a Progressive to head its own ticket.

"Until recently, we have been an idol worshipping party," said H. F. Brinckerhoff, speaking in support of the resolution, "but for the last few weeks we have been looking at the feet of our idol and we have found them of clay. And very poor clay at that."

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The sentiment of the committee was that the Progressives should continue their identity so as to be in a position to indorse candidates for office. National Committeeman Harold L. Ickes said:

"Under the law the existence of the Progressive Party in Illinois is guaranteed for two years. We will continue the organization in some form or other for a while at least. I understand other States will take the same course and that these groups will work as a unit in national affairs. We may decide to change the name to the Progressive League."

The meeting was preceded by an informal conference of 200 representatives of the party, about 75 per cent. of whom apparently favored an indorsement of Hughes and Fairbanks, but did not attempt to force their view on the conference.

ENO SENILE, MABON SAYS.

First of a Dozen Alienists to Testify in Will Contest.

Dr. William Mabon, the alienist, who is Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, occupied the stand during the entire session yesterday at the continuation of the contest of the will made by Amos F. Eno, who left the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University. In answer to a long hypothetical question, which was a resume of all the testimony which has been introduced in the last six weeks, Dr. Mabon declared that Mr. Eno was suffering with senile dementia at the time of his death.

Under cross-examination by Austen G. Fox, of counsel for the proponents, the witness said it was not unusual for persons of more than seventy-five years of age to have a keen memory for recent events. He also said that senile dementia may co-exist with a certain degree of rationality.

It was said that at least a dozen of the foremost alienists in the country will testify for the proponents and the contestants. The trial will be resumed on Monday.

Grade Crossing Act Sustained.

TRENTON, N. J., June 23.—The Supreme Court in an opinion filed today upholds the constitutionality of the Fielder Grade Crossing act and the order of the Public Utility Commission. The issue was brought before the court on writs of certiorari by the Erie Railroad, which had been ordered to alter fifteen dangerous crossings in Paterson. The court set aside the order of the commission for the removal of the grade crossing on the Central Railroad at Cranford.

VINCENT says:
Suits of English,
Scotch and Irish Woolens;
Herewith,
Flannel Suits.....$17.50
Cheviot " 16.50
Worsted " 26.50
These prices are possible because I make my ready-made clothes.
C. N. VINCENT,
[illegible]

HUGHES SEES ROOT; PLANS TO WIN T. R.

Candidate's First Word to the Nation Is to be "Like a Bugle Call."

FAIRBANKS COMES UNKNOWN

Waits in Hotel Till a Reporter Recognizes Him—Gov. Whitman to See Candidate This Morning.

In his response to the Notification Committee early next month Charles E. Hughes will place before the country in the most forceful terms at his command his beliefs in connection with the Mexican crisis and other big problems confronting the nation.

Mr. Hughes, it was intimated yesterday, following a two-hour conference with Elihu Root, will at that time open up his big guns and attempt to shatter the defenses of the Wilson Administration. He went over the matter in detail yesterday with Mr. Root. They dissected the Democratic platform, a copy of which was sent to the conference room.

The conference was considered one of the most important which Mr. Hughes has held since he opened headquarters at the Hotel Astor, and the feeling af its conclusion was that Mr. Hughes would make a stand on all of the big issues which would satisfy even Colonel Roosevelt. Everybody was certain yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt would give Mr. Hughes his enthusiastic support and perhaps join with him in a vigorous speaking campaign.

"Like a bugle call" was the prediction for Mr. Hughes's first word to the country.

Mr. Root gave Mr. Hughes the promise of all his knowledge of foreign affairs and his experience as a statesman in the preparation of the acceptance address. While he would not comment upon his interview with the candidate, he was in an optimistic frame of mind when he left headquarters, and Mr. Hughes, in speaking with the reporters, referred to the conference with Mr. Root as "a very pleasant interview." He placed emphasis on the word "very."

Later in the afternoon, from 4 until 6 o'clock, Mr. Hughes had a private talk with Charles W. Fairbanks, his running mate on the Republican ticket. They went over the campaign plans in detail, and it was agreed that Mr. Hughes should make a stumping tour which will take him into almost every State in the Union before election day. After the interview Mr. Hughes and Mr. Fairbanks were photographed together for the first time.

Mr. Hughes will meet Senator Warren G. Harding, Chairman of the Notification Committee, this morning at 11:30 o'clock, and will arrange the details of the notification ceremony at that time. Pending the delivery of this address, which will be the keynote document of the campaign, no definite arrangements for speaking tours will be made. The Hughes advisers expect also that Colonel Roosevelt will decide to enter the campaign with energy after the Hughes address, and if that belief is confirmed soon by the Colonel it is probable that the speaking engagements will be rearranged so that the addresses by Hughes and Roosevelt may have the most telling effect.

Mr. Hughes will leave for Bridgehampton, L. I., at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and will return here early next week for a couple of days. This Summer he will come to New York once or twice each week. This was considered as highly significant, in view of the fact that many have expressed the view from the first that Mr. Hughes would conduct his own campaign, and would not permit any individual or steering committee to dominate it. His word will be the final word, and he will not consent to any program which would have him remain quiet at his Summer home while others directed his fight for him.

The visitors yesterday included leaders of every faction in the Republican Party and a few Progressives. One of the first to call was Robert Bacon, host at the Roosevelt-Root-Lodge reconciliation luncheon. He pledged his support to Mr. Hughes. Lafayette B. Glesson, Secretary of the Republican National Convention, called to discuss the details of the campaign in New York State, and William S. Vare, a Roosevelt adherent, discussed with the nominee the campaign plans for Pennsylvania.

Other callers were Colonel William Barbour of New Jersey, Thomas K. Neidringhaus of Missouri, Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who was a State Senator in the Hughes administration; Elon H. Hooker, National Treasurer of the Progressive Party; Newton W. Gilbert, a member of the Notification Committee, and Durand W. Springer of the National Education Association, which has its convention here next week.

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SAYS J. W. WROTE AS OLIVER OSBORNE

Expert Testifies That Lawyer Disguised His Handwriting as Wooer.

IS FIRM IN HIS OPINION

Rae Tanzer Doesn't Know Color of "Oliver's" Eyes, but Insists He and Attorney Were One.

Counsel for Rae Tanzer, now being tried for perjury before Judge Wolverton and a jury in the Federal District Court, put on the stand yesterday J. Vreeland Haring, a handwriting expert, who, with the aid of various charts, pointed out similarity between the writing of the missing Oliver Osborne and James W. Osborne, the lawyer. He said the handwriting of Rae Tanzer's mile-a-minute wooer and the lawyer were much alike.

"Having made an examination of these standards, can you give an opinion, with reasonable certainty, whether the specimens were written by the same man?" asked Benjamin Slade, counsel for Miss Tanzer.

"It is my opinion that they were all written by the same hand," he replied. "There is no possibility of a doubt."

He added that he thought the disguise was attained by holding the pen a different way in each set of writings.

Mr. Rand asked the witness which sets of writing, in his opinion, were disguised.

"The Oliver Osborne writing was disguised," he said.

Letters written by "Oliver" Osborne to other young women he wooed were shown Haring and he was asked if these letters were written by the same man. After making a five-minute microscopic examination he said he was unable to say, prior to a lengthy examination, that the letters were written by the same person, although they looked somewhat alike.

Rae Tanzer held up well under cross-examination, but her composure gave way toward the end when she was crying when she left the stand.

"Was Oliver Osborne a man of a soft and yielding disposition?" asked Mr. Rand.

"We was certainly a good actor," said the defendant in reply.

She was made to tell again of the quick wooing of the irresistible Oliver and of his many accomplishments, and again she repeated that there could be no mistake as to the identity of Oliver as James W. Osborne. She admitted that she could not tell the color of Oliver's eyes, and when Mr. Rand said in some surprise, "What? You did not know the color of your fiancé's eyes?" the witness came back without hesitation, "As far as that is concerned, there is many a man who cannot tell even the color of his wife's eyes."

When Miss Tanzer took the stand Mr. Slade asked that Harold Spielberg, the lawyer, who obtained from her the so-called recantation, retire from the courtroom. Mrs. Spielberg left the room with her husband. Miss Tanzer said that her "confession" was made to please Mrs. Spielberg. She said that Spielberg and his wife had treated her with kindness and that the lawyer had given her employment. She repeated again that in making the recantation she had simply said "everything that Mr. Spielberg told me to say." On redirect examination she added that she had said Oliver Osborne was not James W. Osborne in order to please Spielberg.

The trial will be continued today.

NAVAL MILITIA AT DINNER.

Gov. Whitman and F. D. Roosevelt Among Speakers.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the New York Naval Militia was celebrated by a dinner last night at the Hotel Astor, under the auspices of the Veterans' Association of the Naval Militia and the guests included the membership of the First Battalion of Manhattan and the Second Battalion of Brooklyn. Supreme Court Justice Clarence J. Shearn was the toastmaster and after a toast to President Wilson, he introduced Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt as principal speaker. Mr. Roosevelt was followed by Governor Charles S. Whitman, Commander Robert K. Crank, U. S. N., and Commodore Robert P. Forshew. Maj. General John F. O'Ryan was prevented from attending by military duties.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said he foresaw the time when every citizen in the country would be forced to bear his share of the burden of national protection.

Governor Whitman congratulated the Naval Militia on its efficiency.

A Waltham chronometer, inclosed in an oaken box hewn from the wood of the U. S. S.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers, Sunday; Monday probably fair; moderate south and southwest winds.
Full weather report see Page 12.

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FIRST AMERICAN SURVIVORS DESCRIBE CARRIZAL FIGHT; PRESIDENT DEMANDS PROMPT RELEASE OF PRISONERS; WOOD ORDERS NEW YORK MILITIA TO START WEDNESDAY

AUSTRIANS CHECK RUSSIAN ADVANCE AT BUKOWINA LINE

Gen. Brussiloff's Forces Enter Kuty, in Galicia, but Are Thrown Back Again.

PUSH NEAR TO KOLOMEA

Attempt to Renew March on Lemberg Stopped Before Brody After Hard Fight.

LINSINGEN KEEPS UP DRIVE

Russian Salient in Volhynia Under Heavy Attacks—Germans Launch New Offensive on the Beresina.

LONDON, June 24.—The Russian armies of General Brussiloff which marched west from Czernowitz crossed the border of Bukowina and captured the town of Kuty in Galicia; but, according to today's official statement from Vienna, the Austro-Hungarian troops later forced the Russians out and recaptured the town.

The southern wing of General Brussiloff's army has now pursued the retreating troops of General Pflanzer two-thirds of the way across the Austrian crownland of Bukowina and has occupied all the important towns of this province except Kimpolung and Dorna Watra. In the direction of these towns the Russians have taken Gurahumora and are now proceeding along the railway line running through Southern Bukowina into Hungary.

The only alternative apparently left to the remnant of General Pflanzer's forces which still cling to Bukowina is to follow their comrades into the Carpathian foothills.

To the north of Kuty the Russian advance has been made along the Pruth River, bringing them to the Rybnitza River, about fifteen miles from Kolomea.

The German counteroffensive in Volhynia continues to press the Russians back, according to the Berlin statement, which says the German capture of prisoners is steadily increasing. Heavy fighting continues along the railway to Lemberg from the east.

The Germans have begun a new attack on the Beresina, near the Lida-Molodechno Railroad. The Russians report the successful repulse of the offensive here.

The Russian official statement says:

In Bukowina, west of Sniatyn, our troops are fighting their way and advancing. Last evening they occupied the heights on the banks of the Rybnitza.

The town of Kuty has been captured by us. The Don Cossacks made 150 men prisoners and captured four machine guns near there.

West of Radziviloff (near the Galician border, northeast of Brody) one of our regiments, after artillery preparation, got a footing in enemy trenches and captured 5 officers and 303 men. The enemy then concentrated his fire and obliged us to retire from the captured trenches to our own positions. We retained the prisoners and succeeded in repulsing all subsequent counterattacks.

An enemy aerial squadron threw bombs on Roudnia and Potchalevska.

Enemy artillery effected a concentrated bombardment of the Ikskul bridgehead (Dvina front.) In the region of Illoukst we effected a coup de main against German trenches. The enemy attempted a counterattack, but was repulsed by our rifle and machine gun fire. After this defeat the Germans intermittently bombarded at long range with many batteries.

On Thursday evening the enemy opened a violent artillery fire in the sector of the Beresina farm, bombarding the village of Kilby, on the Beresina River to the east of Bogdanoff. Toward night the enemy infantry in considerable force opened an offensive against the Beresina farm, but, met by our bayonet counterattacks, were put to flight toward their own trenches, leaving large numbers of dead before our barbed wire entanglements.

To the west of Torchyn (due west of Lutsk) desperate fighting continues.

Thanks to the united and effective efforts of our infantry and artillery all the enemy's attacks in the region of the Village of Zubilno were repulsed.

To the southeast of Sviniusky the enemy opened a heavy fire on the region of the Village of Pustonyty. He then took the offensive, but was repulsed by our fire with heavy losses.

Official German Statement.

The official statement from German Headquarters on operation on the eastern front is as follows:

Partial advances by the Russians south of Illoukst and north of Widsy were repulsed. A German aeroplane squadron attacked the railway station Koloozany, southwest of Molodechno, where troops were observed entraining. Bombs also were dropped on railway establishments at Luniniec.

General von Linsingen's forces advanced to and beyond the Zubilno-Vatyn-Zwinatcse line. Fierce counterattacks were repulsed. The number of Russian prisoners is steadily growing.

General Count von Bothmer's forces have been occupied only in minor en-

Continued on Page 8.

British Steamer Captured In North Sea by Germans

LONDON, June 24.—The British steamship Brussels, with passengers on board, has been captured by German destroyers and taken into Zeebrugge. It is stated there were no Americans on the vessel.

Announcement of the capture of the Brussels, which belonged to the Great Eastern Railway Company, was made today by officials of the line here. The vessel was on her way from Rotterdam to Tilbury with passengers and mails. She was captured yesterday.

Most of the passengers are Belgian refugees on their way to England.

The Brussels is a 285-foot vessel, 1,380 tons gross, and was built in 1902.

Tilbury is on the Thames, on the outskirts of London. The route from Rotterdam to Tilbury lies across the southern end of the North Sea on a line which passes about forty miles north of Zeebrugge. The German destroyers probably set forth from Zeebrugge.

SPAIN SAYS U-BOAT IS ON THE WAY HERE

Newspapers Publish a Report That It Carries 'Peace Letter' to Wilson and Is Due Today.

KAISER ONLY THANKED KING

Premier Says That Message Brought to Cartagena Was Merely an Expression of Gratitude.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 24.—The mysterious visit of the German submarine U-35 to the Spanish port of Cartagena this week is described by the Madrid correspondent of Lloyd's Weekly News of tomorrow as having as its object the delivery of an autograph letter from the Kaiser to King Alfonso, conveying proposals for peace.

The correspondent also sends an unconfirmed report that another U-boat is on the way to New York with "a peace letter" for President Wilson.

"Spanish papers," the dispatch says, "publish a telegram from Cadiz saying an important personage states that another boat is on its way to New York bearing an autograph letter from the Kaiser to President Wilson, and that it is expected there on Sunday.

"It was on Wednesday at 4 A. M. that the German submarine U-35, showing no lights and without making her presence known to the port authorities, crept into the Cartagena Harbor. She made straight for the German steamer Roma, which had been lying at anchor, interned, since the war began. After a brief parley she handed over to the Roma thirty-five boxes of medical stores and similar goods sent by the German Government for German soldiers interned in Spain from the Kameruns.

"When the port commandant heard of the U-35's presence the Spanish Cruiser Cataluna was sent to order the U-boat to leave the Roma and come alongside the cruiser. The command was obeyed. Salutes were exchanged between the U-boat, the cruiser, and the port batteries, and the firing soon brought a crowd to the quays. Small boats putting off to visit the submarine, which was soon surrounded.

"The German Consul, his wife, and many members of the German colony at Cartagena were soon on the scene and were allowed to visit the boat with glits, the Consul's wife bringing flowers with which the crew decorated their vessel, while tobacco, sweets, and other luxuries were bestowed upon the commander of the U-boat. One of the officers landed and visited the authorities.

"Later the crew disembarked and toured the town. They told the people they had come from Pola, and while on the journey had sunk several French, Russian, and Italian boats. While the commander was stepping ashore from his boat his sword fell in the water and was recovered by sailors who dived from the Spanish cruiser. The rather lukewarm attitude of the town and authorities was strictly one of curiosity. As regards the former, it seems to have angered the commander, who had expected to be entertained by the Spanish man-of-war and to find the populace cheering for Germany.

"At 11 P. M. there arrived a special train from Madrid, bringing the German Ambassador's Secretary, his wife, and the Naval Attaché. News of the U-boat's arrival bearing an autograph letter from the Kaiser to the King of Spain on the subject of peace proposals had reached Madrid at 10 o'clock that morning and the special was chartered at a cost of $1,300.

"They at once went on board the submarine. A long conference ensued and the Kaiser's letter was delivered to the Ambassador's Secretary. Questioned after he returned ashore the Secretary refused to make a statement.

"The submarine left port at 3:15 A. M. the next morning with green lights burning. It was accompanied to the limit of territorial water by a Spanish torpedo boat and the cruiser Cataluna. A huge crowd watched the departure. Far out at sea lights were faintly discernible which were thought to be those of the Allies' ships waiting for the U-boat. Just before reaching the Spanish sea limit, the Germans gave cheers for the Spanish boats and dived.

"A short time after, a French monitor entered the port, but left again almost immediately.

"In the evening the German colony gave a banquet to the German Embassy officials who left again by special train for Madrid.

"The Kaiser's letter, it is stated, was presented to King Alfonso on Friday by the German Ambassador."

Letter of Thanks Only.

MADRID, June 24, (via Paris, June 25.)—Premier Romanones announced officially today, after a council of the Ministers had been held, that King Alfonso had transmitted to him a letter which the Emperor of Germany had sent by submarine.

The letter contained simply an expression of thanks for the treatment of the refugees from German Kamerun by Spain.

U-BOAT RAISES NEW POINT.

Spanish Newspaper Would Bar Submarines from Neutral Ports.

MADRID, June 23, (via Paris, June 24.)—El Liberal declares that the visit of a German submarine to Cartagena two days ago raises a new point of international law. Germany has claimed,

Continued on Page 8.

THREE OTHER STATES TO GO

Connecticut to Follow New Jersey and Massachusetts Thursday.

BORDER CAMPS AWAIT THEM

7th, 69th, 71st, Squadron A, and Field Artillery May Be First to Leave.

WAR DEPT. URGES HASTE

Orders to Gen. Wood Declare Speed Is "of the Gravest Importance" at This Juncture.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, announced at his headquarters on Governors Island last night that the entire New York division of the National Guard would begin moving toward the Mexican border next Wednesday. On the same day, he added, the National Guard organizations of Massachusetts and New Jersey would also begin entraining for the South, and by Thursday or Friday at the latest the Connecticut troops, including the Yale University Battalion of Field Artillery, would be ready to start.

Other troop movements in the twenty States and the District of Columbia, which are included within the military jurisdiction of the Department of the East, General Wood added, will be rushed to the border as fast as the mustering-in officers report them sufficiently equipped and organized, according to the standard set by the War Department.

The mustering into the Federal service of the troops which will lead the civilian soldiers of the East and South to the Rio Grande will begin the first thing this morning and will continue day and night until completed.

The First to Go.

It is understood that the first units of the New York division to leave will be the Seventh, the Seventy-first, and the Sixty-ninth Regiments of infantry, Squadron A, and the two regiments of field artillery. Orders to the Seventy-first to start for Beekman this morning were rescinded last night, following a conference between General Wood and Major Gen. O'Ryan, the commanding officer of the New York Division. It is doubtful if any more organizations will go to Beekman, but instead they will probably go direct to the border from their home armories. General Funston will designate the points on the border to which the troops will go, and if the advice of the Governors Island officers is followed, the location of these places will be withheld here for military reasons.

The New York States organizations affected by last night's orders are the First; Second, Third, Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Forty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments of infantry; the First Cavalry, Squadron A, the Armored Motor Battery, the First and Second Regiments of field artillery, the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps Battalion, the various units of the Medical Corps, and the Headquarters and Quartermaster's Staffs.

The Massachusetts organizations included in the order are the Second, Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Regiments of Infantry, the First Squadron of Cavalry, the First and Second Battalions of Field Artillery, the Signal Corps, and the medical and quartermaster units. The New Jersey commands included in the order are the First, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments of Infantry, two batteries of field artillery, the First Squadron of Cavalry, the Signal Corps and the medical units.

Southern Routes Not Selected.

The routes which the special trains on which the troops will go South will take and the time of departure of those trains are matters still to be worked out by Colonel John N. Bellinger, the Chief Quartermaster on General Wood's staff, and his assistants.

Up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the orders for all the New York units to mobilize at Beekman for muster and field training before being ordered South held good. Then Major Gen. O'Ryan, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid, of his staff, went down to Governors Island to confer with General Wood. General Wood pointed out the urgency of the situation on the border and the desire of the War Department that all troops as soon as equipped and ready, even though those organizations were not at war strength, should be rushed with all possible haste to the Rio Grande.

All the machinery of the Eastern Department is now being used to expedite to the utmost the mobilization and muster into the Federal service of the National Guard organizations of the other States and the District of Columbia which are within its jurisdiction. General Wood is now in charge of all troop movements from Maine to Mississippi.

Yale Battery All Ready.

The Massachusetts National Guard, according to reports received on Gov-

Continued on Page 4.

John O'Connell announces that he is now with the Clysmic Spring Water Co., 220 West 42nd St., N. Y.—Advt.

Oregon Infantry Company Is the First Mustered In

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Company M, Third Oregon Infantry, holds the distinction of being the first unit of the National Guard summoned on President Wilson's call for border duty to be actually mustered into the Federal service.

A report to the War Department today said the company had been sworn in with three officers and 143 men.

EXHAUST SUPPLIES FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Dozens of Carloads Hurried Forward from Philadelphia Arsenal for Eastern Camps.

DEPOTS TAKEN UNAWARES

St. Louis Army Warehouse Is Caught Unprepared by Sudden Call—Purchasing in Open Market.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Many additional workers were hired today and two new three-ton auto trucks were purchased to aid in handling the tremendous supply of equipment being rushed from the Schuykill to National Guard camps of the Atlantic Seaboard States. Twenty-one carloads of supplies, including tents, uniforms, shoes, hats, leggins, underwear, and ordnance were shipped from the arsenal Friday and twenty-five carloads left the arsenal today.

The sudden increase in the forces of the army caught officials of the arsenal unawares. Lieut. Col. George H. Penrose, in charge of the purchasing department of the arsenal, has been authorized by Secretary of War Baker to make all necessary purchases, so that National Guardsmen may be fully equipped forthwith.

Ten thousand blankets purchased arrived at the Arsenal today in more than a score of automobile trucks.

"It will require ten days yet for us fully to equip the additional quota of guardsmen in the East," said Lieut. Col. Penrose tonight.

Orders were placed today for 238,000 blankets, 197,000 undershirts, 199,000 drawers, 150,000 pairs of canvas leggins, 25,000 leather leggins, 100,000 hats, 1,000 bedsacks, 5,000 mosquito bars, 8,000 cots, and 8,000 yards of shirting flannel. The orders amounted to $1,400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Orders were received by Lieut. Col. Stanley tonight to increase the clothing supply in the army depots and bring the tent equipage up to the war standard. The clothing supply is sufficient to fit out about 75,000 more militiamen. It will be necessary to contract at once for 60,000 uniforms and then arrange for the manufacture of a new reserve. By express 14,400 blankets were shipped today to Des Moines for the Iowa militia.

Instructions were also received by the Depot Quartermaster here today to receive bids at once for 250,000 additional pairs of shoes. Nine carloads of shoes and clothing for the Missouri National Guard left here tonight for the mobilization camp at Jefferson City, Mo.

One of the greatest problems is the tent equipage. This is manufactured, by contract, in Philadelphia. The reserve supply is very small. It evidently will be necessary to ask St. Louis tent makers Monday for proposals.

It will take thirty days to fit out a force of 200,000 to 300,000 men with all the clothing and shoes needed. There is a big force of men at work in the St. Louis Arsenal and at Jefferson Barracks, and goods are being shipped daily. All the buildings in the arsenal grounds are in use. Some of the buildings are large, some small, some are warehouses, some are former residences and quarters of officers and soldiers. Some are small abandoned shops, converted into depots. Even the old powder pits at Jefferson Barracks are in use as storage places. Many of the shoes and much of the clothing for the Missouri militiamen were taken from these pits.

The Quartermaster General's department is figuring on supplying a force of 300,000 to 400,000 men.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 24.—Of the 3,500 men in the several Maryland National Guard commands, including three regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, there are about 350, mostly rookies, who have not yet been supplied with uniforms, rifles, and other equipment. The officers say they have been notified from Washington that rifles and other equipment are on the way, but none of it has been received.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24.—Army supplies for the Illinois troops are ample in quantity and excellent in quality. There is little confusion, notwithstanding the rapid assembling of thousands of men from all parts of the State and the immediate shipment of large quantities of equipment, including shoes, hats, clothing, blankets, arms, and ammunition. There is an abundance of everything. It is said the State has plenty of rifles and ammunition not only for the men now called to service, but for the additional thousands being recruited all over the State.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Colonel Henry G. Mathewson, Chief of the Coast Artillery Corps, says that the California National Guard began a year ago to acquire equipment.

When President Wilson's orders were received there was more equipment on hand than men. The supply is new and up to date and more than necessary, even if every company

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GO TO CANADA THIS SUMMER.
Through sleeping car to the Highlands of Ontario leaves New York nightly 9:00 P. M. Ask for Muskoka, Lake of Bays and Algonquin. Lehigh Valley Railroad.—Advt.

ONLY 16 MEN NOW MISSING

33 Get Back to Lines, 22 Are Prisoners, and 13 Dead.

THIRD BULLET KILLED BOYD

Captain, Wounded Twice, Led an Attack That Took Trench and a Machine Gun.

LIEUT. ADAIR DIED FIGHTING

Last Seen with Men in a Dash Through Town—Capt. Morey May Have Survived.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, June 24, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Outnumbered, surrounded, and leading a forlorn hope, the two troops of the Tenth Cavalry, attacked by Carranzistas near El Carrizal on Wednesday morning, fought and died game, according to the best traditions of the American cavalry. Slowly out of the desert the last of the enlisted men who were in the fight are making their way to our line, some afoot, some on staggering mounts.

Up to noon today thirty-three survivors had reached points along the line, and from them was obtained the first American version of the actual fight. Previous accounts receiving headquarters came from field horse-holders, who admitted they had not been in the fighting line.

Captain Boyd's Courage.

When General Gomez's Carranzistas, flanking our two troops on right and left, opened fire, Captain Boyd, leading C Troop, undaunted by the superiority of the enemy, flung his men forward by quick rushes, and before the Carranzistas could rally had swept over and taken a trench the Mexicans had constructed outside Carrizal. Two bullets struck Captain Boyd, one in the arm, one in the shoulder, and, thus wounded, he captured the trench only to be shot dead there by a bullet through the left eye.

A few men, including Corporal Green, who relates this story, remained with Captain Boyd, but the rest of the troopers, led by young Lieutenant Henry Adair, smashed on and through the 'dobe shacks of El Carrizal. That was the last seen of them by their comrades, and the presumption is that Lieutenant Adair was killed and his men and officers surrendered when surrounded.

Seventeen prisoners whom the Carranzistas have taken to Chihuahua City, therefore, are probably nearly all C Troop men, with whom was Lem Spillbury, the Mormon scout.

K Troop, under Captain Morey, did not reach the town with C, but being under a deadly fire from both flanks fought from a 'dobe hut near by. It was there, when making a valiant stand, that Captain Morey was shot through the shoulder. None of this meagre handful has been accounted for; but according to stories of enlisted men, there is hope that a dozen or so escaped, taking Captain Morey with them.

Hope for More Survivors.

The command had six days' rations; and though survivors are probably afoot, there is a possibility, if not a probability, that some of the wounded and unwounded will be picked up by two squadrons of the Eleventh Cavalry which General Pershing sent driving eastward after a report of the fight was received here.

Headquarters had still to conjecture to some extent today on the casualties. Basing an estimate on revised figures from Chihuahua City, giving seventeen American prisoners and thirteen dead, there are left fifty-four unaccounted for. Deducting from this number thirty-three who have reached the American line, leaves twenty-one unheard from, including Captain Morey. These figures are based on a total command of eighty-four in the two troops, instead of ninety-odd as first stated. The reduction of the total is due to the fact that some twelve men were sent back after the detachment left headquarters on Sunday last.

In the trench at Carrizal the Carranzistas had concealed two machine guns. It is understood here that the Casas Grandes garrison had orders to attack this camp on the same day as

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ON VACATION—Where to go, cost and all about it, told in the 84-page Summer Resort Guide published by The New York Evening Post, 20 Vesey St. Free. Call or write for free copy.—Advt.

Mexican Capital Hopes for Peaceful Solution; Cabinet Meets and Reply to Note Is Prepared

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 24, (via Galveston.)—After a week full of incidents and excitement the capital was in complete quiet tonight. Optimism prevailed in official and private circles, and everybody is hopeful of a peaceful arrangement of the Mexican-American difficulties. A feature of the day was a long Cabinet meeting, in which it is believed General Carranza's reply to the American note was discussed. Foreign Minister Aguilar and high employes of the Foreign Office were working till late tonight, and it is believed they were framing a new note. In authoritative sources it was learned it would be sent to Ambassador Arredondo in Washington Monday.

First Chief Carranza declines to discuss the situation. The city is quiet. Military instruction will be given to all who have volunteered their services Sunday morning in the Paseo Dela Reforma, Mexico's famous driveway. Reports from the interior indicate that a number of Americans are still remaining in Guadalajara, the second largest city in the country. No trouble has been reported from this city. A third special train of American refugees expected to leave for Vera Cruz tomorrow.

The Mexican Democratic Party issued a manifesto today strongly protesting against the United States for the prolonged stay of American troops in Chihuahua and attempts to interfere with the internal affairs of the republic. The manifesto condemns President Wilson for not fulfilling promises not to interfere. The party appeals to the patriotism of Mexicans to support the Constitutionalist Government in case of a Mexican-American war, and ends by exhorting the people to fight to the last if the American invaders attempt to move southward.

The manifesto was signed by prominent Mexicans who formerly belonged to the old Liberal Party, not connected with the Government. Copies of the manifesto were sent throughout the country to be widely distributed.

The Governments of six nations have offered their good offices toward effecting an amicable arrangement of the difficulties between Mexico and the United States. Foreign Minister Aguilar made this announcement today, saying that messages of this purport had been received by him from the Governments of Chile, Argentina, Ecuador, Salvador, Honduras, and Spain.

The Foreign Minister said that he had answered these messages, thanking the Governments for their courtesy and good wishes.

VILLA'S TROOPERS JOIN MEXICO ARMY

Former Generals Under Bandit Hasten to Ally Themselves with Carranzistas.

ORDERED TO RETURN HOME

First Chief's Envoy in Capital Instructs Mexicans to Leave the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 24.—Villa troops, Villa Generals, and former enemies of Villa are flocking to the Mexican colors. Two troop trains have arrived in Chihuahua from the Laguna district with 2,000 former Villa soldiers under Generals Calexico Contreras and Canuto Reyes. They have joined the Carranza troops in Chihuahua City and received the best barracks in the State capital, and are cheered every time they drill or appear on the streets. Another train is expected in Chihuahua with the command of General Ysabel Robles, another Villa General, who surrendered the State of Chihuahua to Consul Andres Garcia for the Carranza Government. Many other minor Villa leaders are joining the Carranza troops in Chihuahua City and are being sent to the field near Villa Ahumada. This news was brought to the border by one of the five men who have been at Parral, but who came out with the last party of Americans.

They were in Chihuahua City when the former Villa troops marched from the Mexican Central station to the barracks. He said the demonstration in their honor was as great as when Villa rode into Chihuahua the first time, and there were a number of shouts of "Viva Villa!" heard in the crowd.

The return of Villa to take command of his former troops is being frequently predicted by his friends, who insist he is not dead, but has been hiding in the mountains of Durango. They say Villa will take this opportunity of wreaking his vengeance on the United States, and that he will be received with acclamation by the Carranza Government and the Mexican people.

Suspect Plan for General Fight.

There is a growing conviction among army men here that the attack of General Gomez at Carrizal was not an isolated and separate incident, but was a part of a general scheme which General Jacinto Trevino had worked out for attacking the Pershing troops on three sides. The attack, members of General Bell's staff believe, was to have been made at Namiquipa, Colonia Dublan, and other points along the line, and General Pershing was to be driven back to the border. When General Pershing prepared to resist any attacks the commanders in the various places wrere the attacks were to have been made are reported to have lost their courage and only General Gomez carried out the general order for the attack.

Carranza Consul Andres Garcia issued a statement today denying that the entire two troops of cavalry had been wiped out or taken prisoner.

"We have no information that any more than at first reported perished at Carrizal," said he. "Our reports have all been based upon the assumption that the remainder of the American force was able to withdraw and did so toward Casas Grandes after the wounded had been picked up.

"None of the prisoners in Chihuahua City will be executed, as this is contrary to the laws of nations, and all will be exchanged at the proper time, unless they attempt to escape and are shot. It is not true that we have armed 5,000 men at Juarez," said he. "We have issued arms to the civilians to defend their homes, and to protect themselves. But we have given orders that no firing must be done until there is an actual invasion of our soil, when all of our nationals will be found giving an ac-

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PAN-AMERICANS PRESS MEDIATION

Bolivian Minister Calls on Carranza Envoy and Will See Lansing Tomorrow.

ECUADOR ALSO MOVING

But Washington Officials Hold There Is Nothing to Mediate at This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—While relations between the United States and the Carranza Government are near the breaking point, efforts to prevent a conflict were continued in various quarters today.

Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia, speaking for several South and Central American Republics, asked Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, today whether the Carranza Government would be willing to accept mediation in the present crisis. The Mexican Ambassador said he would communicate the inquiry to General Carranza, but that he was not empowered to make a reply at this time.

What form the inquiry from Minister Calderon took was not disclosed tonight. His conferences today will probably be followed by others tomorrow between many Latin-American representatives to the United States. Dr. Gonzalo Cordova, the Ecuadorean Minister, is expected tomorrow to discuss the subject with Minister Zaldivar of Salvador. Both Ecuador and Salvador have authorized their Ministers to confer with their colleagues on the subject.

It was indicated tonight that Mr. Calderon asked his Government several days ago to authorize him to take part in any mediation negotiations. Immediately upon receiving the authorization he conferred with other Latin-American diplomats and then took up the subject with Mr. Arredondo. It was understood tonight that all the South and Central American representatives approached by Mr. Calderon agreed with him that a conflict between the United States and Mexico would be a calamity and that the American and Mexican Governments should be asked whether they would be willing to accept mediation.

Mr. Calderon failed to see Secretary Lansing today on the mediation question, but stated tonight that he expected to direct a similar inquiry to the American Government on Monday.

Informal intimations have already been conveyed to the Washington Government that officials of leading South American Governments are willing to use their good offices in any possible way to bring about a settlement of the differences between the United States and Mexico. Pan-American diplomats have been active in this direction for four days, but it was learned authoritatively tonight that no definite proposal of mediation had yet been submitted to the United States Government on behalf of any of these powers.

Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, is understood to have cabled to his Government several days ago suggesting steps in the direction of offering mediation. Dr. Naon received a reply authorizing him to use his good offices. Dr. Naon afterward saw Secretary Lansing, and then sent a cablegram to his Government last night giving the result of that conference. Dr. Naon left for New York today, on his way to his Summer home at Manchester, Mass. The fact that he did not remain here was interpreted in some circles as meaning that he did not find Secretary Lansing favorably inclined to mediation at this time.

Intimation of Our Refusal.

Secretary Lansing refused today to comment on these matters, but it is understood that an unofficial intimation has been conveyed that the United States Government does not look with

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PAIN'S FIREWORKS
for the
Fourth.
Order early. 20 Park Place.—Advt.

WILSON TAKES QUICK ACTION

Decides Not to Wait for Pershing Report to Ask That Men Be Freed.

DISAVOWAL DEMAND NEXT

Unless Carranza Gives Immediate Satisfaction Troops Will Be Ordered Into Mexico.

WILL GET ALLIES' SUPPLIES

Contractors Will Subordinate Foreign Orders to the Needs of Our Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A demand for the immediate release of the troopers of the Tenth United States Cavalry who were captured in the fight near Carrizal and are now being held prisoners by the Mexican authorities at Chihuahua City was made upon the Carranza Government today.

Instructions were sent by Secretary Lansing to James Linn Rodgers, Special Agent of the United States at Mexico City, directing him to make representations to the Carranza Government for the immediate release of these prisoners. President Wilson, and his advisers originally intended to await a full report from General Pershing on the Carrizal incident, but the delay of this report, and concern for the welfare of the captured troopers led to quick action.

Mr. Arredondo, the Carranza envoy, expressed confidence tonight that the American troopers, taken prisoners, would be released promptly and turned over to the United States without many other clashes.

The decision to demand the surrender of these men was reached in an hour's conference this morning between President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and Secretary Baker. The length of the conference and the fact that it was held on Saturday were alike significant.

After the meeting Secretary Baker explained that the Government was forced to await Pershing's report before determining its general course of action. After the report has come the prospects are that a demand will be sent to the Carranza Government for disavowal of the attack on the American detachment at Carrizal and punishment of those responsible for it.

Before demanding repudiation of the Carrizal incident by the Carranza Government, however, President Wilson and his advisers want a statement from the army officer, telling the facts of the fight and showing that the American forces were not to blame. It is expected here that the detailed report will come from Captain Lewis S. Morey, who, according to unofficial reports, was wounded and escaped. There is a growing belief in War Department circles (on what it is based cannot be learned) that Captain Morey, wounded, has been found by the Eleventh Cavalry detachment, and will be brought back to General Pershing's headquarters.

A report from Captain Morey, or any other officer who was in position to know of the partieying between Captain Boyd and General Gomez, will clinch the case, so far as this Government is concerned.

It is expected that the Carranza government will insist to the last that Captain Boyd, the ranking officer of the troops, provoked the attack, thus raising the issue of veracity. President Wilson will accept without question the word of officers of the United States Army as the basis for this Government's action. With such information at hand he will not parley with the Carranza Government over the facts, but will insist, it is understood, that the attack must be disavowed promptly.

For a Swift Blow, if Necessary.

Should Carranza support the act of his commander at Carrizal and precipitate hostilities, there are indications that the military occupation of all Northern Mexico will be ordered. With enough National Guardsmen rushed to the border to relieve regulars, now on patrol duty, an acclimated and well-equipped force, inured to campaign hardships, would be immediately available for the preliminary moves.

It would be sufficient, officers believe, to seize and hold strategic points, while the rest of the guard was assembled and necessary volunteer regiments organized. There is every indication that President Wilson is resolved to employ all the force at his command if he is forcer into hostilities and attempt to make short, sharp work of it by reason of superior numbers, equipment, and resources.

It has been pointed out that during the years of revolution Mexican armies never have shown any inclination to march from one battlefield to another. The railways have dictated the lines of march. Battles have waited upon the repairing of bridges, although only a comparatively short distance has separated the forces.

For this reason the Mexican fuel supply is regarded as an important object of attack. It has been suggested that seizure of the Tampico oil fields and the coal regions of Coahuila must be undertaken promptly to cripple Mexican troop movements.

Rumor of New Carranza Note.

A report reached here today that General Carranza and his Cabinet had prepared a reply to the last American note rejecting his demand that American troops be withdrawn from Mexico. The

report said that it would be published in Mexico City tomorrow, but did not say when it would be sent here, and of course any talking as to what may be officials were not inclined to credit it. Ambassador Arredondo had no information that a reply had been prepared, or even that a decision had been reached by his Government as to its next step. Special Agent Rodgers, at the Mexican capital, has reported his inability to proceed from Carranza.

If a reply has been prepared in the brief time that the Carranza Government has had to study its position, officials are inclined to believe that it foreshadows a hostile answer.

Private advices today still pictured General Carranza as strongly inclined toward a peaceful termination of the present situation. He is said to feel that Villa is solely responsible for the grave crisis, and that war would mean the fulfillment of all Villa hoped for when he ordered the dash over the line at Columbus, N. M.

Will Get Allies' Supplies.

One noteworthy move toward making the army ready became known today. Arrangements are being perfected for diverting to the American Army large shipments of machine guns and ammunition, manufactured for certain of the allied European powers. These are urgently needed to equip the militia regiments.

Agents of the Allies have informed the Government that their contracts in this country will be subordinated to the needs of the American Army. This will enable American contractors in turn to turn over to the War Department such of their products as are needed without making necessary any commandeering.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES REPORT BY PERSHING

Secretary Baker Says Dispatches Still Do Not Show Responsibility For Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary of War Baker late tonight received from General Pershing's headquarters a report that of the eighty-four officers and men of the Tenth Cavalry in the Carrizal fight fifty had been accounted for and thirty-four remained unaccounted for.

After making this statement Secretary Baker went to the White House, where he laid before President Wilson on the latter's return from the theatre, the latest information he had received, including the following dispatch from Major Gen. Funston, which was made public shortly before midnight:

The following report was received this morning from Major Jenkins, who, with Major Robert L. Howze, commanded the squadrons of the Eleventh Cavalry sent to the relief of the troops of the Tenth Cavalry engaged in the Carrizal fight. Major Jenkins's report is to the effect that five enlisted men of Troop C and one of Troop K were found at San Luis Ranch. The men state that Captain Boyd's Troop C occupied the left of the line and Captain Morey's Troop K the right.

After the firing began Troop C advanced 250 yards by rushes toward the Mexican position along an irrigating ditch, taking it and capturing machine guns. Captain Boyd was twice wounded, in the arm and shoulder, before reaching the Mexican position, and was killed at the irrigation ditch. Troop C continued to advance through the town under Lieutenant Adair. This was the last seen of Troop C by these men. Troop K was outflanked and withdrew a short distance and occupying an adobe house. Captain Morey was at this time wounded in the shoulder. This house was surrounded by Mexicans and was under fire for some time.

The men with Jenkins state that they believe that ten or twelve of Captain Morey's troops, who occupied the house, escaped. It is believed that full particulars will be secured and the remaining men who escaped will be found. FUNSTON.

Secretary Baker also at midnight gave out the following dispatch from General George Bell at El Paso:

"A prominent Mexican who claims he saw American prisoners in Chihuahua states that he saw three white men and fourteen colored men."

General Bell's dispatch stating that a prominent Mexican declared he saw "three white men and fourteen colored men" prisoners in Chihuahua City, inspired the hope that two of these three white men were officers of the Tenth Cavalry. All the officers are white and the troopers are all negroes. One of the white men imprisoned at Chihuahua City is Spillsbury, the Mormon scout.

The original Carranzista claim was that forty American officers and men had been killed. Press dispatches gave the names of men reported to have been captured and sent to Chihuahua City. These names were found on the official muster roll of Troops C and K of the Tenth Cavalry, in the War Department. A list of these men made up from official records follows:

TROOP C.

ALEXANDER, LUTHER, private; home address, Columbia, Tenn.; emergency address, mother, Mrs. Frances Alexander, R. F. D. No. 2, Columbia, Tenn.

TROOP K.

HARRIS, WILL, private; Atlanta, Ga.; emergency address, brother, Rae Harris, 38 Kinsley Street, Atlanta.

LEE, ERNEST, private; Huntington, W. Va.; emergency address, friend, David Watkins, 1,003 Tenth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.

LEE, HARRY M., private; Gallipolis, Ohio; emergency address, father, Benjamin Lee, Route No. 1, Gallipolis, Ohio.

GRAHAM, ELSIE, private; Smith's Grove, Ky.; emergency address, sister, Sue Lewis, Smith's Grove.

PAGE, FELIX, First Sergeant; Ballston, Va.; emergency address, aunt, Miss Mary V. Page, Ballston.

MARSHALL, CHARLES, private; Lexington, Ky.; emergency address, mother, Mrs. Epsie Watson, 179 South Vernon Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

OLIVER, JOE, private, Brighton, Ala.; emergency address, mother, Mary Oliver, 4,070 Letson Street, Brighton.

McDONALD, SAMUEL, Corporal, St. Louis, Mo.; emergency address, aunt, Miss Hattie Williams, 806 Williams Street, St. Louis.

*GIVENS, FRANK M., private, Lexington, Ky.; emergency address, sister, Mrs. Mary Carsen, 425 Elm Street, Lexington.

*GIVENS, WILLIAM, private, Chattanooga, Tenn.; emergency address, mother, Alice Givens, 614 South Eleventh Street, Chattanooga.

PETERSON, ALLAN, Sergeant, Meridian, Miss.; emergency address, mother, Mrs. Lucinda Peterson, 806 Twenty-fifth Avenue, Meridian.

JONES, ARCHIE, horseshoer, Washington, Ga.; emergency address, mother, Mrs. Tillie Jones, Post Office Box 103, Washington, Ga.

WARE, WILLIAM, private, Chicago, Ill.; emergency address, Helen Harrington, 8,537 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago.

FLOYD, IRA B., private, Oklahoma City, Okla.; emergency address, mother, Mrs. Alice L. Floyd, 211 Dyer Street, Oklahoma City.

STONE; not found; may be James Stokes, trumpeter, Atlanta, Ga.; emergency address, grandmother, Mrs. Amanda Pitts, 307 Chapel Street, Griffin, Ga.

CRUZES, PAUL A., private, Washington, D. C.; emergency address, mother, Mrs. Lorinda Cruzes, 1,920 Eleventh Street, N. W., Washington.

WILLIAMS, FRED, private, St. Louis, Mo.; emergency address, aunt, Miss Hattie Williams, 806 Market Street, St. Louis.

*The Chihuahua City list gives only the surnames, Lee and Givens. The persons of that name on the War Department records of Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, are those mentioned in the foregoing list.

The list of captured as sent in press reports from the border contained also the name of Howe of Troop C. The official roster of the troop contains no such name, but it is believed to mean Benjamin F. Hoge, Second Lieutenant, who was appointed from Missouri, and is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1914. All the officers of the Tenth Cavalry are white.

GOMEZ'S LOSSES HEAVY; OUR DEAD LIE ON FIELD

Refugees Reaching El Paso Say Carranza Officials Concealed Number Slain.

EL PASO, June 24.—Bodies of the American soldiers killed in the engagement at Carrizal lie unburied on the field, according to French and Mexican refugees who arrived in Juarez today. They asserted that the Mexican dead were buried immediately after the fight, but that the American bodies had been left lying exposed.

The arrivals also said that the Carranza losses were much heavier than the Mexican official reports (which placed the casualties at fourteen) indicated. Carranza leaders admitted, they said, that the low estimate was made public for the purpose of impressing upon the masses of the Mexicans that the first clash between American and Mexican troops had resulted in a "great Mexican victory."

It was pointed out that twenty-three Mexicans were buried near the scene after the engagement, as many more bodies, including that of General Felix Gómez, were taken to Chihuahua City, and two stock cars were loaded with wounded, several of whom have died since in the Chihuahua hospital.

Carranza guards donned the American uniforms taken from the seventeen negro cavalrymen who were taken as prisoners to Chihuahua City, according to stories brought here.

Before giving up their clothing, however, the Americans fought with their fists and were only subdued when the Mexicans aimed their rifles at them.

Another story, which is being spread through northern Mexico for political purposes, the refugees said, is that several negro soldiers of General Pershing's command, "because of the continued abuse to which they were subjected," have been deserting to the Carranza forces.

NEW ATTACK ORDERED BY GENERAL TREVINO

Mexican Leader Says American Columns, Reported Advancing, Must Go Back Immediately.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 24.—American columns have been seen advancing from the American field base in the direction of San Antonio and Ojo Caliente, and General Jacinto Trevino has issued orders to attack them if they do not immediately retreat.

General Trevino said the Americans would get the same treatment that they received at Carrizal, as he was determined to carry out his orders to the letter. In this, he said, he had all his subordinates with him, and they would remain with him in case of a rupture.

The Mexican commander said that it seemed probable, inasmuch as General Pershing seemed ignorant of the fate of the Boyd column, that outside of five additional prisoners now being brought here the Americans were annihilated, although it was possible more had escaped.

General Pershing has wired here for the names of the dead and the prisoners.

It was officially announced that none of the prisoners brought here would be hanged, that "not being the custom of a civilized country."

The seventeen American negroes captured in the Carrizal battle have been placed in the penitentiary here. There have been no arrangements for removing them to Juarez to be surrendered to the American authorities.

Natives Assaulted Prisoners.

Lem Spillsbury, the Mormon scout, captured at Carrizal, also is in prison. The prisoners were assaulted by Mexican civilians as they were being transferred from the train to the penitentiary. According to the authorities they are being well treated.

The troopers brought here are Privates Page, Peterson, N. Lloyd, W. Ward, Jones, Sockes, Marshall, Oliver, M. Donald, Williams, Givens, Stone, Harris, Lee, and Graham of Troop H, and Howe and Alexander of Troop C.

According to a statement, said to have been signed by Spillsbury, made public today by General Trevino, neither he nor the negroes knew which side began the firing. Spillsbury's statement says that practically all the Americans who lost their lives were killed when they advanced to a deep ditch in which Mexicans were stationed and when other Mexicans, getting around to a deep ditch in their rear, attacked them from the flank.

In his statement Spillsbury says that he did not believe when he left Casas Grandes in company with Captain Boyd that there would be any trouble, feeling confident that previous friendly relations would continue. Captain Morey and his men joined the scouting party en route. The statement quotes Spillsbury as saying that in the conference with General Gomez he was opposed to Captain Boyd's "obstinacy," arguing that it would be best to retire until General Trevino at Chihuahua City had passed on the request to Gómez to be allowed to pass. Gomez explained, it is said, that an answer would come in three hours.

Opinion Attributed to Scout.

The statement recounts a supposed opinion by Spillsbury that Captain Boyd was imbued with the idea that an action would bring him quick promotion, and also that the Mexicans would back down on a show of force. It credits the scout with having argued with Lieutenant Adair on the evening before against moving into the Carrizal territory in search of bandits, and also says he admits having importuned Captain Boyd at least to try to get around by some other road. It then gives Spillsbury's story as follows:

"The troops were about 200 yards apart during the conference. Captains Boyd and Morey and I advanced half way to meet General Gomez. It was twenty minutes after we had returned to our respective lines, and Boyd had given numerous orders to his men and those of Captain Morey, who were stationed some distance away in line, before he gave the order to advance.

"The opposing sides were within 150 yards of each other when the firing began. Neither the negroes nor I know who fired first. I remained behind.

"Troop C got as far as a deep ditch, where the Mexicans were placed. Practically all who lost their lives were there, including Boyd and Adair. The Mexicans did heavy execution with a machine gun and then, getting around to a deep ditch in the rear, attacked the Americans from that point.

"The whole of Troop C was surrounded, and not many seemed to get away. The horse holders bolted with a few of the mounts, but the remainder were bottled up and were captured. There were two American pack mules along, but they evidently got away at the very start. Troop H apparently fared better, as it was further away. A bullet took off my hat and another grazed my arm. One of the negroes who was captured is wounded.

"In jail here the negroes are very bitter about being led into what they call a deadfall. They were entirely in the open with natural defenses all around them, such as brush and ditches, which the Mexicans naturally took advantage of. The Mexicans engaged were about 250 in number."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 24.—Official reports received here from Chihuahua say:

"Thoroughly embalmed, the body of General Felix Gomez was put on a train today for Saltillo. Authorities and a great crowd thronged the station. Floral offerings were numerous and forces of the garrison extended honors. A number of young women personally carried the body to the station.

"Interpreter Spillsbury and eleven negro soldiers captured in the Carrizal fight have arrived here. The people made a hostile demonstration, but attacks were prevented by a guard. It is reported that many Americans were killed at Carrizal, among them Captain Boyd, Lieutenant Adair, and Captain Morey."

EL PASO, Texas, June 24.—Army officers here believe that the column bound for Ojo Caliente, which General Trevino has threatened by attack, probably is composed of the troops surviving the Carrizal battle.

Ojo Caliente is about forty miles southwest of Villa Ahumada. San Antonio is fifty miles southeast of Namiquipa, and the mission of the column proceeding in that direction is not known here unless it be to search for bandits.

The Mexican crew of the train that carried the seventeen American prisoners from Carrizal Station to Chihuahua City said on their arrival in Juarez today that the prisoners were stripped of the uniforms and had to travel in their underclothes.

FUNSTON HEARS HOW TROOPERS FOUGHT

Tale of Carrizal Slaughter Amplified, but Official Report Awaits Release.

BUY NEEDED AEROPLANES

Lack of Machines Had Demoralized General Pershing's Aviation Corps in Mexico.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 24.—The next step in the effort to get an official report on the massacre of American cavalrymen by Carranzistas last Wednesday morning at Carrizal must await the release of the prisoners held at Chihuahua City. This is the conviction of army officials here. They were pleased to learn Washington had made emphatic demand on the de facto Government that the prisoners taken by the Carranza soldiers and imprisoned at Chihuahua City be released at once. The army officials are now convicted that the last hope of obtaining a complete version of what really occurred at Carrizal lies in bring auot the release of these American "prisoners of peace."

General Frederick Funston sent today an urgent appeal to Washington that the release of the prisoners be demanded.

In his reports today General Pershing said that on inquiry he learned that there were just eighty-four men in the two American troops at the time of the encounter. The total number of stragglers who have reached the American line to date is thirty-nine. Earlier reports from the Mexican side had it that seventeen had been taken to Chihuahua City as prisoners. Later unconfirmed reports are to the effect that forty-three American prisoners had been taken to Chihuahua City and that fourteen Americans were killed, twelve privates and two officers. These details, however, are among the ones that it now appears must be cleared up through the demands on the de facto Government through Washington.

General George Bell, Jr., in charge of the American force at El Paso, today reported to General Funston that a Mexican just arrived from Chihuahua City said he had seen twelve negroes and three white Americans prisoners in Chihuahua City. Mexican unofficial reports are considered notoriously unreliable, but on the statement of this unnamed man officers are basing the hope that at least one of the officers escaped with his life, even though taken prisoner. One officer, Captain Lewis S. Morey, was wounded, according to the Mexican reports, and it is thought probable that he is among the prisoners in Chihuahua.

Not a single officer engaged in the fight has returned to the American line. In an account of the fight on which an official report can be based is ever to be had, the officials here believe now that it must come from Captain Morey, if he has survived. One of the two other white prisoners is the Mormon guide Spillsbury, from the colony at Colonia Dublan. It is thought probable that the third was a white truckman said to have been with the troops.

The report that the Mexicans opened fire in Wednesday's fight after asking the American officers to parley with them was confirmed tonight, when couriers from the two squadrons sent in search of American survivors got back to General Pershing's column after a day's hard riding.

The courier brought a report from Major John M. Jenkins, who was sent out with the searchers, that six more colored troopers had been found, and their stories confirmed and amplified the stories told earlier by stragglers reaching the American line. Five of the troopers were attached to Troop C, commanded by Captain Boyd, the other to Troop K, commanded by Captain Morey. They confirmed the report of Captain Boyd's death. It occurred after he had made a gallant charge in the face of heavy machine gunfire, had been wounded twice, and had captured an impromptu trench—an irrigation ditch—in which scores of Mexicans had hidden to shoot the Americans, who were out in the open. They also confirmed the report that Captain Morey was shot through the shoulder.

Captains Boyd and Morey managed to organize their troops in skirmish formation after the Mexicans had opened fire on them, according to the story told by the six survivors found by Major Jenkins. Captain Boyd and his troop were on the left; Captain Morey and his on the right. The Mexicans had secretly got into protected positions and were pouring a destructive fire into the small American force from the irrigation ditch ahead, in which they had also placed machine guns.

To have remained in the open would have been fatal. The little force of Americans charged. Morey's troop dwindled rapidly under the heavy fire, was outflanked by numbers of Mexicans, Morey himself was shot, and the remnant of his force took refuge in an adobe mud shack on the outskirts of the town.

"House surrounded; firing continuous," was the way Major Jenkins summarized the last information he was able to gather concerning the little group under Morey.

Captain Boyd Twice Wounded.

Captain Boyd and his men, stooping close to the ground and firing as they charged, forced their way forward 250 yards, rushing each group of Mexicans that advanced toward them. Boyd was first shot through the arm and kept on; then through the shoulder and kept on. With his men he reached and plunged into the irrigation ditch that was jammed with Mexican soldiers. The Mexicans were driven out, and their machine guns temporarily captured. Captain Boyd was killed.

Lieutenant Harry Adair was next in command under Captain Boyd. The adobe village of Carrizal was only a short distance away. Major Jenkins reports that "Troop C advanced through the town, led by Lieutenant Adair."

This is the point at which the combined stories of these latest six survivors stop. From other sources it has been repeatedly reported that Adair was killed. Why these last six survivors did not remain with the rest after this point is unexplained in the reports, but apparently they were not on the firing line.

The men on the firing line General Pershing praises unreservedly in his report tonight. They showed great courage and thorough fighting qualities, he said.

Major Robert L. Howze of the Eleventh Cavalry has been sent with a strong force to join the two squadrons of the Eleventh sent out to search for survivors, and is carrying supplies and medical equipment for the wounded if any are found. He is one day behind the two squadrons, and it is not known when either the squadrons or Major Howze will return.

General Funston tonight received a telegram from General Leonard Wood, commander of the Eastern Department, stating that the National Guard of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts would be ready to entrain for the border by Wednesday. He said that practically every branch of these three organizations would be prepared for service by that time.

The signal corps authorities in Washington have at last decided to comply with the oft-repeated appeals of the army officials on the border for equipment for the aviation squad. General Funston received notice from Washington today that new aeroplanes were being ordered from the Curtiss, Martin, Sturtevant, L. W. F., and Thomas Brothers concerns, and that the first few probably would be received here within "several days." The total number ordered was not given in the communication sent to General Funston.

The Carrizal "outrage" as it is being called in this section of the country, brought forcibly home to the officials the desperate need of something more closely resembling adequate aerial equipment than the mass of decidedly heavier-than-air" stuff now resting at Columbus, N. M.

At Columbus General Pershing has a small number of army aviators who have made extraordinary reputations for skill and cool daring, and who have rendered invaluable service in scouting work at the outset of this campaign, despite the fact that the old model and low-power machines they had were unfit for the trying high altitude work which they had to accomplish. These original eight machines were all destroyed in service, and it was considered nearly miraculous that their pilots escaped with only slight injuries and as determined as ever.

Four new machines were supplied after a storm of criticism had been expressed. The new machines, when they arrived, were found to be of the same type that had failed. Then a dozen machines of the type originally asked for by the aviators were purchased in a great rush and at high prices.

To Establish Flying Station.

With these twelve machines the aviators have been struggling in vain ever since. They have been able to get only one of them off the ground, and in this case the Flight Lieutenant had to volplane to earth from 4,000 feet in the air when the propeller fleet to pieces. The rest of the propellers proved faulty, the dozen apparently having been put together in too great a rush, and for a considerable time General Pershing has not had at his command a single aeroplane that would fly. Just one would have been enough to have done the scouting work on which the two troops of the Tenth were bent when they were shattered at Carrizal last Wednesday. In a few hours, it is pointed out, aero scouts could have flown to the scene when the fight was reported and prevented the uncertainty that has existed ever since regarding the fate of the Americans. As it is, nothing has yet been heard of the two squadrons of the Eleventh Cavalry sent out shortly after midnight Wednesday to make the investigation.

A fully-equipped flying station is to be established at Columbus, N. M., in the near future. A depot is also to be established here at Fort Sam Houston. Word has been received from Washington that civilians are to be employed "until suitable personnel can be enlisted."

It is common knowledge that the American army has only a few aviators, and General Funston recommended that civilian aviators be engaged to swell the number until more army men could be procured.

AEROPLANES ARE SENT TO GEN. PERSHING

Imperative Orders Had Come for Them—Two Men Go With Each.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 24.—Aeroplanes for scouting purposes were sent south from here today on imperative orders from General Pershing. The planes are the new 160-horse-power type and each carried a pilot and an observer.

For about six weeks new aeroplanes have been under process of assembling here preparatory for field use. Some delay has been occasioned by the failure of proper propellers to arrive.

RELIEF COLUMNS STILL OUT.

Report of Attack on One Party Denied at Columbus, N. M.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 24.—Couriers sent out with the relief expedition to pick up stragglers and recover the bodies from the Carrizal fight have arrived at the American camp in Mexico and reported that in further searches the party had not encountered any more survivors, but was pressing on in hopes that it may, according to reports received here today.

The report that one of the relief columns was attacked by Carranza followers is denied by military officials here.

Other relief parties are searching the mountains and plains leading to Carrizal in hopes of picking up survivors.

OBEYED CARRANZA, GEN. TREVINO SAYS

Commander Thanks Admirer Who Congratula ed Him for Carrizal Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 24.—General Jacinto Trevino, Commander in Chief of the Carranza forces in Chihuahua, in answer to cabled congratulations from a Mexican in Havana on the Carrizal battle, replied: "I sincerely appreciate your message. As information I can tell you that the people unanimously have responded to the energetic and patriotic attitude of our Government. I confined myself only to obeying orders from the First Chief. I salute you affectionately."

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

Consists of 100 Pages,

as follows:

I. General News.

II. Fashions, Society, Drama.

III. Special Articles, Real Estate, Automobiles.

IV. Rotogravure and Picture Section.

V. Magazine Section.

TURNING MILITIA INTO REAL SOLDIERS.
PREPAREDNESS PREVENTED MEXICAN WAR IN 1866.
MRS. NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY, DIPLOMAT'S WIFE, DISCUSSES MEXICO'S PROBLEM.
GENERAL OBREGON'S SISTER TELLS HIS LIFE STORY.
PRIESTS BLOCK RECRUITING IN QUEBEC PROVINCE.
UNIQUE BUILDING TO JOIN QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.
BOSTON TO HAVE PERMANENT SHAKESPEARE VILLAGE.
MAP OF MEXICO.
RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ARE GRATEFUL TO AMERICANS.
HOW THE WAR CHANGED A VORTICIST SCULPTOR.
THE WORM AT THE ROOT OF OUR PREPAREDNESS....
By Edward A. Bradford
START CLOSER PAN-AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE TIES.
ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VI. Review of Books (Folded in Magazine Section.)

VII. Editorial, Business, Financial.

VIII. Sports, Want Advertisements.

ONLY BRYAN LAGS IN MOVE FOR PEACE

All the Other Five American-Mexican Anti-War Conferees on the Way to El Paso.

JORDAN ACCEPTS BY WIRE

Senor Rolland, Leaving New York, Cheered by Throng as He Pleads for Delay of Hostilities.

David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University notified the American Union Against Militarism yesterday that he accepted its invitation to be one of a commission of six, composed equally of Americans and Mexicans, to go to El Paso in an effort to bring about an end of the trouble between Mexico and the United States. In his telegram of acceptance Dr. Jordan said he was actually on his way to El Paso.

The three Mexican members of the commission, two of whom live in Mexico City, have already accepted the invitation. Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City has also accepted, and the only remaining nominee to the commission is William J. Bryan. The others say he will accept.

Modesto C. Rolland, the only member of the commission who was in New York, left yesterday afternoon. The members of the Union Against Militarism gave him a rousing send-off. He left on the 5:30 train from the Grand Central Terminal yesterday afternoon, and just before that a group of men and women startled the commuters by parading through the station with a flaming red and white banner which read:

Friends of the United States and Mexico
Meet to Bid Good-bye to
Senor Rolland,
Who is Leaving to Take Part in the
Joint Peace Commission
at El Paso.

In less time than it takes to tell, there was a shouting, jeering, cheering crowd about Rolland, who formerly was Carranza's Consul General in New York.

Frank P. Walsh will leave Kansas City this morning and reach El Paso at 1:20 tomorrow afternoon. Dr. Jordan was reached yesterday morning at Oklahoma City on his way to New York, and after reading the invitation he sent this telegram to the headquarters of the union at 70 Fifth Avenue:

Amos Pinchot: American Union against militarism. Leaving for El Paso 6 o'clock. Hotel McCoy, arriving Monday morning.
DAVID STARR JORDAN.

The Mexican delegates besides Señor Rolland will be Dr. Atl, editor of Ancion Mondial of Mexico City, and Señor Luis Manuel Rojas, director of the Biblioteca Nacional of Mexico City. Dr. Atl wired from Eagle Pass yesterday that he was about to leave for El Paso and Señor Rojas will reach there Tuesday. The first session will be held probably on Wednesday.

It was a cheering good-bye that Señor Rolland got, as he was carried to his train on the shoulders of two fellow Mexicans. Luis G. Bossero, head of the Mexican Bureau of Information at Washington, made a farewell address in which he said:

I trust that you will meet the American members of the committee in the same spirit that they will meet you. May you bring your best efforts to succeed in bringing a cessation of hostilities until diplomacy and public opinion in America have had time to discuss matters with a cool head and without resorting to an appeal to arms which would have disastrous results.

Señor Rolland said the hope of the conference was to delay hostilities until the people of both countries could understand what war meant and speak their minds.

"The Mexican people don't want to fight Americans, and 90 per cent. of the Americans don't want to fight the Mexicans," he said. "The people have no quarrel with one another; why should we fight? But we know that if the Americans stay in Mexico and invade further they will be met by the defenders of Mexican sovereignty. We want to acquaint both peoples with the facts in the case."

"Why didn't you catch the bandits?" some one asked him.

"Well, why didn't you catch Villa when he was on this side of the border?" was the reply. "The United States expects us to catch him so quick, and the United States didn't catch him when he came to Texas."

And then it was time for his train to leave.

POPE APPEALS TO CARRANZA.

Urges President Wilson Also to Try to Avert War.

LONDON, June 24.—A wireless dispatch from Rome says that Pope Benedict has appealed to President Wilson and General Carranza to use their earnest endeavors to avert war.

SURVIVORS TELL OF FIGHT AT CARRIZAL

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the Carrizal fight, but decided that to retreat would be a wise course.

Charged Twice Into Ambush.

By The Associated Press.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, June 24, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.) —Trapped and fighting against heavy odds, the troops of the Tenth Cavalry engaged at Carrizal on Wednesday charged twice directly into the jaws of the ambush which the Mexicans had laid for them. With bullets in his arm and shoulder, Captain Charles T. Boyd, the commander, remained in the saddle, leading his negro troopers until they had captured the concealed Mexican machine gun trench, when he fell, mortally wounded with a bullet in the eye.

This was the gist of the first detailed account of the engagement from American sources, which was brought to General Pershing today by Corporal Green of C Troop, who was at Captain Boyd's side until he fell.

The Americans were flanked on both sides by the Carranza forces, who had partly surrounded the little command during a conference between General Felix Gomez, the Mexican leader, and Captain Boyd. In front was a concealed Mexican machine gun trench, from which a stream of bullets unexpectedly was poured into the American ranks.

Corporal Green said that Captain Boyd, although wounded in the arm and shoulder by the first fire, immediately gave the order to charge, and the detachment rode at top speed, in a hail of bullets, directly at the trench, capturing it just as the American leader fell. The Mexicans retreated to cover in a nearby adobe shack.

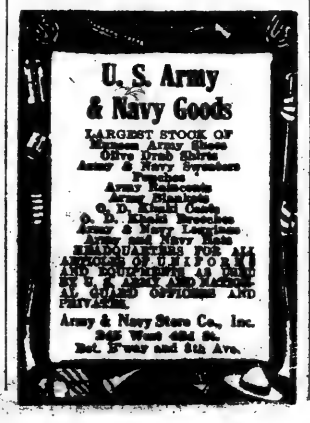
Lieutenant Henry Adair assumed command and ordered a second charge, which drove through the shack, scattering the Mexican command. Green said he did not see Lieutenant Adair after this charge, and believed that the Lieutenant lost his life in it.

Meanwhile, Captain Lewis S. Morey, commanding K Troop, which also was partly surrounded during the parley, occupied another adobe house with his men, from which he engaged a second detachment of the Mexicans. While it is assumed here that Captain Morey was wounded in the fight, neither Corporal Green nor any of the other survivors reaching here knew anything of the outcome of his part of the fight.

It is believed here, however, that he may have collected the shattered remnants of the American command and is bringing them slowly and through obstacles to General Pershing's lines. The survivors arriving here said that the Carranzistas circled far around Carrizal after the engagement and overtook and captured soldiers who had been holding horses back beyond sight of the point where the fight began.

Piecing together the fragmentary reports which have reached Field Headquarters, all except twenty-one of the eighty-four men engaged in the fight have been accounted for. These reports indicated that thirteen were killed and seventeen taken prisoner. Thirty-three have come into camp here in the last two days, most of them coming afoot over a desert, suffering the greatest hardships from lack of water.

News dispatches from Chihuahua City yesterday indicated that with the taking of five additional prisoners the captives in the hands of the Carranzistas now number twenty-two, leaving sixteen of the men engaged at Carrizal unaccounted for.



PAN-AMERICANS PRESS MEDIATION

Continued from Page 1.

favor on mediation of the issues involved in the present crisis.

It is regarded as unlikely that the President will agree to any proposal that means tying the hands of General Funston in his efforts to protect the border from bandits. A mediation plan resting on a military status quo during negotiations, would prevent pursuit of raiders or any operations beyond the border to break up bandit organizations before they became dangerous, and it is for this purpose that General Pershing's column has been maintained in its present position despite Carranza's opposition.

Under these circumstances, it was intimated on high authority, efforts toward the preservation of peace could go no further than an attempt to persuade Carranza to change his attitude toward the determination of the United States to protect its people and territory.

One of the propositions now being informally discussed by Pan-American diplomats is a suggestion that the American and Mexican Governments might be urged to agree on the establishment of a military zone, forty miles wide along the border, in which troops of both Governments, or those of the United States Government, might be placed to protect the American border against depredations. This proposal has only reached the stage of informal discussion among diplomats. The idea is not thought of at this time.

The understanding of Carranza's position is that he would not assent to such an arrangement. He has been insisting that the American troops be withdrawn entirely and that if there is to be any joint patrol, it should be undertaken by the troops of each Government patrolling their own side of the international boundary. The immediate question with the American Government has been the protection of its borders against attack by Mexican bands, and it is not believed in official circles that mediation would end the reign of terror along the border, or the activities of the Mexican bandits, who have been crossing the line and attacking American lives and property.

In connection with the general movement to avert hostilities Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, tonight announced that "if organized labor can prevent it there will be no war between the United States and Mexico." Mr. Gompers has invited representatives of "the organized labor movement of Mexico" to meet the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in Washington on Monday. He received telegrams today from the Mexican labor leaders, whom he had previously asked to attend such a conference, informing him they have arrived at Eagle Pass, and asking that he set a date for a meeting.

LATIN AMERICA URGED TO ACT IN COMMON

Mediation Urged by Ecuador Promptly Seconded by Salvador —Chile Awaits Responses.

SAN SALVADOR, June 24.—The Foreign Office received today a cablegram from the Government of Ecuador urging all Latin-American Governments to take common action to avert war between the United States and Mexico. The Government replied immediately, approving the initiative of Ecuador.

The Salvadorean Government cabled instructions to Rafael Zalvidar, Minister at Washington, to propose mutual action on the part of the diplomatic representatives of the Central and South American republics in an effort to prevent hostilities.

RIO JANEIRO, June 24—The President of Brazil today sent a cablegram to Domicio da Gama, Brazilian Ambassador at Washington, expressing the hope that the controversy between the United States and Mexico would be settled amicably.

SANTIAGO, June 24.—The Chilean Government, it was learned today, expects to await answers from the nations it has consulted regarding the possibility of intervention by all the American nations to bring about a peaceful solution of the Mexican situation before taking further steps in the matter.

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—The Government of Peru has sought the opinion of the Argentine Government concerning the difficulties between the United States and Mexico. President de la Plaza and Foreign Minister Murature held a conference concerning telegrams received from other South American republics on the same subject.

Public opinion in Argentina is concerned rather indifferently with the Mexican question. Most of the papers deplore the conflict between Mexico and the United States, but express hope of an early solution of the difficulties.

The erroneous news published here by several papers that Costa Rica and Salvador had notified General Carranza that they would join with Mexico in case of war with the United States caused a momentary impression, but the press attributes no importance to it.

La Prensa does not comment on the Mexican question. La Epoca, the organ of the President-elect of the Republic, Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen, takes the view that the wisdom of the men directing the administration of the two countries will prevent war.

La Manana, the organ of the Conservative party, thinks that great difficulties would prevent successful mediation by the A B C powers, but that it is necessary to make an effort to prevent the calamity of war and make known to the world who is responsible.

La Union, the organ of those friendly to Germany, attacks the policy of the United States and criticises the passive attitude of Argentina and the other A B C powers in not having used means to keep events from reaching their present point. It adds that it is necessary to demonstrate that the powerful A B C organization was not created as a plaything for American policy to the detriment of weak nations.

The Diario Espanol, the organ of the Spanish colony, violently attacks the United States, and advises that the great South American republics defend Mexico.

A dispatch from Santiago yesterday said that the Chilean Government had been in active telegraphic communication with the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, and the United States as to the possibility of intervention by the American nations as a whole.

ENVOYS MAY CONFER.

Ecuadorean Minister Taking Steps for a Mediation Plan.

Gonzalo Cordova, Minister from Ecuador, who was in this city last night, said that he was returning to Washington this afternoon to arrange for a conference of the diplomatic representatives of nineteen American republics to take steps to avert war between the United States and Mexico.

The Minister said that so far he had no plan in view except his instructions from his Government to do all in his power to prevent the outbreak of hostilities between this country and Mexico.

"It will be a little difficult to hold the conference," he said, "because some of the Ministers are away from Washington for the Summer and are not scheduled to return until October. When I reach Washington I will consult with the Chargé d'Affaires of Peru and Chile, who I know are there, and we will send telegrams to the Ambassadors of Argentina and Brazil, and the other diplomatic representatives of the republics, who are away, to come to Washington as soon as possible."

"Do you think it possible at this stage to avert war between the United States and Mexico?" he was asked.

"Until war is declared there is always hope for peace," he replied. "So far the Government of Salvador is the only one of the republics that has appealed to Mexico not to be hasty, and urged the Carranza Government to arbitrate the questions in dispute with America.

"When the conference is held in Washington our first move will be to try to persuade both countries to suspend action until we have put before their respective Governments some plan by which their grievances can be arbitrated. The services of the diplomatic representatives of the nineteen American republics will be offered to the United States and Mexico to bring about this end."

When asked what the effects would be in the South American republics if the United States was forced into war with Mexico by further hostile acts on the part of Carranza, the Minister of Ecuador paused for a moment with a grave expression on his face and then replied:

"It would be a very serious thing for this country. When the war began with Europe, business in South America was paralyzed financially and commercially. After an interval the trade of the republics was transferred to the United States to the exclusion of European countries.

"War between the United States and Mexico will put a stop to this commerce and ruin business in South America besides doing great injury to the banks and industrial corporations in this country, because, after the war in Europe is over, the German and British firms will recapture the trade they have lost."

While he would not declare himself in plain terms, Minister Cordova intimated that the sympathies of Latin-American republics would be with Mexico. He said that Mexico needed a strong ruler after the pattern of Porfirio Diaz. There had been plenty of aspirants for the Presidency, but the right kind of a man had not been found.

Señor Cabezas, the Minister of Finance, speaking of the results of a war between the United States and Mexico, mentioned contracts signed a few days ago in New York between manufacturers here and the cocoa merchants of Ecuador by which the whole of Ecuador's product was to be shipped to this country instead of Europe, as formerly. This transaction represented millions of dollars, and would be rendered void, he said, by the outbreak of the war with Mexico.

MEXICANS' PEACE APPEAL.

Pesqueira and Others Issue a Statement at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Robert V. Pesqueira, former Confidential Agent here of the Carranza Government, issued a statement tonight in which he said that he and other Mexicans here working for peace had received from Carranza messages expressing appreciation of their efforts to find an honorable solution of the questions now threatening friendly relations between this country and Mexico. The statement was issued at the close of conferences in which Mr. Pesqueira, Dr. Victor A. Rendon of Yucatan, Carlos Loveira, Special Delegate of the Yucatan Federation of Labor, and Baltazar Pages, editor of one of the daily organs of the Carranza Government in Mexico, participated. Here is the statement:

"The people of Mexico and of the United States do not desire war between these two neighboring nations. The Governments of both countries have repeated

STATE, TOO, WILL PAY ITS GUARD EMPLOYES

Governor Announces Full Salaries and Open Places for All Who Are Called to Service.

SOME SEE PLAN AS UNFAIR

Many Employers Unable to Stand Financial Drain—Inability to Pay Should Be No Stigma.

The State of New York yesterday joined those employers who are paying full salaries to their National Guard employes and holding the places for them while they are in service. Governor Whitman announced that he had authorized Attorney General Woodbury to advise the men affected by the ruling, which was made by the Governor after the Attorney General had submitted a legal opinion approving it.

Other employers continued yesterday to record their intention to pay full or part salaries to their employes. Nearly all of those whose opinions were sought admitted that reliance upon the generosity and financial ability of employers to care for the families of guardsmen was a makeshift at best and sure to produce hardships.

Some Unable to Pay.

"Yes," said one employer, "it's true that some firms simply cannot afford to continue the salaries of men who have gone away with the guard, and it's more true that, if the present situation continues for a long time, many firms will find themselves seriously embarrassed by the obligations they have assumed, but we, at least, feel that we can afford to continue the salaries of the guardsmen in our employ. We wish to answer in some material way the call from Washington, and so we have decided to treat our enlisted employes as though we had given them an indefinite vacation with full pay.

"Unfortunately, every employer is not able to do what we are doing, and, admittedly, a continuance of our policy over a long period by any large number of employers is impossible, but should these considerations affect our impulse to do whatever we can right now?

"The facts which influence us are these: A number of our employes have abandoned good jobs in which they were earning comfortable livings to answer the call of the country; many of them who have been unable to save anything have left wives and families dependent upon them for support; if we did nothing it would mean that such men would be giving themselves and sacrificing their families, while we continued to make about as much money as usual, perhaps more. We don't want to let ourselves be placed in any such position. We want to do something. So as Americans we have gladly obligated ourselves to protect our employes.

"I do not presume, of course, to lay down principles for other employers, but it seems to me that the present situation makes these conclusions sound: When an employer can afford to continue all or part of the salary of guardsmen in his employ, it is a generous and patriotic thing for him to do, but when an employer is financially unable others should not reproach him, but should recognize that, after all, when a man joins the National Guard he does so with his eyes open to the fact that he may be called upon to give himself and those dependent upon him to the country and trust in the Government for whatever protection he may need."

Insures Its Men, Too.

The announcement from Washington that the House had voted $1,000,000 for the support of the dependent families of National Guardsmen did not seem to affect the attitude of employers. Several who were interviewed thought the action of Congress would increase the number of those willing to pay employes the difference between company salaries and Government allowances, but any decided tendency in this direction was not noticeable in yesterday's reports.

The U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company was among those who announced yesterday intention to pay full salaries for the period of military service, and to hold promotion rights open. But this was not all. The Hungerford Company, according to the announcement, has taken out a group insurance policy on the lives of all of its employes, including those who have gone with the militia, and without requiring a medical examination of any. The policy was placed with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and amounts to more than $125,000. It insures the life of every employe for the sum of his or her yearly salary, and the company pays all of the cost.

A Boost for Plattsburg.

In announcing yesterday morning that all guardsmen employed by the United States Tire Company would receive full pay while in military service, James Newton Gunn, the President, put in a word for the Plattsburg training camp. He said:

"The United States Tire Company and its parent organization, the United States Rubber Company, have urged national preparedness from the beginning. Some time ago a recruiting meeting for the National Guard was held under the auspices of the United States Rubber Company. We have told our employes, too, that such of them as wished to go to Plattsburg could have two weeks' extra vacation for the purpose."

Employers who announced yesterday that they would continue the full salaries as long as their men remained with their regiments were:

The Century Company, Knox Hat Manufacturing Company, the Metropolitan Electric Manufacturing Company, Harrolds Motor Car Company, The Pictorial Review, the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, the Savage Arms Company, Nathan & Tucker, the E. E. Taylor Corporation, the New Netherlands Bank, I. Weisberger & Son, the United States branch of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of New York, the Globe Indemnity Company of New York, the Globe Insurance Company of New York, and Harris, Forbes & Co.

The Wolf Company announced that it would "continue to pay the wives and mothers of their employes that are called to the front to serve the country," and the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company announced that regarding employes in military service, it would allow full wages to those with the company for three years, two-thirds of the wages to those with the company for from one to three years, and half of their wages to those in the company's employ for from six months to a year.

William Weiss, the President, said that Federal Camp Modern Woodmen of the World, would pay all of the dues and assessments of its members in the National Guard while such members remained in the service.

Men Who Will Aid Guardsmen.

In addition to those previously published, the following employers have been reported as paying full salaries, or substantial parts thereof, for limited or unlimited periods:

A
American Metal Co.
Auerbach, Louis.

B
Barrett Co., The.
Bethlehem Steel Co.
Brown, M. B., Co.
Bylesby & Co.

C
Century Co.
Collier's Weekly.
Consol. Stock Exch.

D
Degnon Contract'g Co.
Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Co.
Dudley, U. H., & Co.

E
Electrose Mfg. Co.

F
Firestone T. & R. Co.
Frank & Dubois.

G
Globe Indemnity Co.
Globe Insurance Co.

H
Harris, Forbes & Co.
Harrolds Motor Co.
Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co.
Hungerford, U. T., Brass & Cop. Co.

K
Kent, Percy, Co.
Kirkman & Son.
Knox Hat Mfg. Co.

L
L. & L. & Globe Ins. Co.
Loew Vaudeville Circuit.

M
Martin, M. & Co.
Melville Shoe Corp.
Met. Elec. Mfg. Co.

N
Nathan & Tucker.
New Netherlands B'k.
N. Y. State Stock Exchange.

P
Pictorial Review.

R
Ryerson, J. T., & Son.

S
Savage Arms Co.
St'd Mail Order Co.
Standard Oilcloth Co.

T
Taylor, R. E., Corp.
Transatlantic Tr. Co.

U
U. S. Tire Co.
Universal Film Co.

V
Vanderbilt Hotel.
Vitagraph-Lubin-Selig-Essanay, Inc.

W
Ward Baking Co.
Weisberger, I., & Son.
Westcott Exp. Co.
Wolf Co., The.

WHITMAN AT VAN CORTLANDT.

10,000 Visitors at the Park Camp and Recruiting Is Brisk.

Thousands of people witnessed an inspection of the artillery and cavalry organizations now encamped in Van Cortlandt Park by Governor Whitman yesterday afternoon. The Governor arrived at the camp at 3 o'clock. He did not neglect either men or equipment, and after he concluded his tour of the various camps he expressed himself as highly pleased with everything he had seen, and said the organizations were in even better shape than he had expected them to be. He witnessed the breaking in of several hundred horses for war duties. He was escorted through the camp by the various commanding officers.

So great was the crowd that journeyed to the park yesterday that a troop of the First Cavalry had to be ordered out as a patrol to keep the throng in bounds. During the inspection of the units by the Governor it was estimated that more than 10,000 people were massed in front of and on the sides of the camps in the northern end of the park. Following the inspection one of the officers asked the Governor how long he thought the artillery and cavalry would remain at Van Cortlandt.

"This is a very good place to stay," he replied. Several who overheard the remark took it as meaning that the artillery and cavalry may be ordered to the border direct from New York instead of proceeding to the mobilization camp at Beekman.

The camp was also inspected during the afternoon by Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, who agreed with the Governor that everything was in fairly good shape.

The recruiting station established in the Park has proved to be the biggest success as "a rookie getter" of any station in the city. Yesterday the recruits applied in such numbers that last night it was announced every battery in the First and Second Field Artillery Regiments, with the exception of Battery A of the Second, had reached the required war strength of 171 men. Battery A expects to be filled before sunset today. The cavalry units also reported splendid progress in recruiting, and the troops will all be at war strength before the end of the week. If yesterday's record of applicants is maintained. The field artillery received 400 additional horses yesterday.

Because of the great crowd of visitors the drills that had been scheduled had to be abandoned. The corrals are under heavy guard all the time to prevent the visitors from getting too near the untrained horses, some of which at present are almost unmanageable. The new mules are also a bit frisky.

Cheered by patriotic crowds along the way, Troops C, E, and K of the First Cavalry in Brooklyn left the armory at Bedford Avenue and Union Street yesterday morning and marched to Van Cortlandt Park, where they went into camp with Troops A and L of the same command, there since Thursday last. The troopers, numbering 350, with Colonel Charles I. Debevoise at their head, marched to Manhattan by way of Bedford and Manhattan Avenues and the Queensborough Bridge. All of the Brooklyn troops of the regiment are now at Van Cortlandt Park.

Troops C and D and the machine gun troop of Squadron A left their armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue yesterday and joined the rest of the command in Van Cortlandt Park. All of the mounted organizations in the city are now camped at the park.

Prior to his departure for Albany last evening Governor Whitman expressed himself as strongly impressed with the men in camp at Van Cortlandt Park.

"It was a surprise to me," said the Governor, "to see how completely at home was the cavalry which had been in camp but a scant two hours. They were settled apparently as if it were an every-day affair and as if they had been there for weeks."

The Governor expressed his desire to see the regiments now at Camp Whitman, and said he would probably visit the camp some time in the coming week. While he declined to discuss for publication anything pertaining to the movement of the New York State troops, it is known that he wishes to be satisfied that they are fully and adequately equipped before they are entrained for the Mexican border. So far as the State troops are concerned the Governor feels that in no emergency has there ever been a finer response than the present one. He declared that the citizens of this State had every reason to be proud of the manner in which the call for troops was answered.

MEXICAN CIRCULARS DECLARE WAR EXISTS

Nafarrete's Announcement Says Americans in Mexico With Arms Will Be Put to Death.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 24.—Circulars were distributed in Matamoros, opposite here today, declaring that the latest crossing into Mexico of American troops near here has been construed as a declaration of war against Mexico on the part of the United States.

The circulars, dated June 17, are signed by General E. P. Nafarrete, commander of Mexican forces in the State of Tamaulipas. They declare a state of war exists between the two countries.

The circular declares all Americans found in Mexico with arms will be executed. But Americans pursuing peaceful occupations south of the Rio Grande and who are not armed will be protected.

General Nafarrete was mentioned in President Wilson's latest note to the Mexican de facto Government as follows:

"* * * It was pointed out to General Obregon and to Juan Amador, who was present at the conference, and pointed out with emphasis, that the bandits de la Rosa and Pedro Vino, who had been instrumental in causing the invasion of Texas above Brownsville, were even then reported to be arranging, in the neighborhood of Victoria, for another raid across the border, and it was made clear to General Obregon that if the Mexican Government did not take immediate steps to prevent another invasion of the United States by these marauders, who were frequently seen in the company of General Nafarette, the Constitutionalist Commander, Mexico would find in Tamaulipas another punitive expedition similar to that then in Chihuahua."

FORD TO HOLD JOBS FOR MEN

Says That When Militiamen Come Back It Will Be Without Prejudice.

DETROIT, June 24.—Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, announced today that he will erect a $8,000,000 plant to manufacture automobile parts. The plant, which will have its own blast furnaces, will be in River Rouge, a suburb, on the Detroit River.

Mr. Ford denounced a published report that employes of the Ford Motor Company who join the National Guard will not be taken back to work when they return to Detroit. He said only thirty-seven of his employes belong to the State troops and "that when they come back it certainly will be without prejudice."

14TH REACHES CAMP; WORKS AT TARGETS

One Brooklyn Guardsman's Rifle Bursts, but Soldier Is Not Injured.

EXCELLENT SCORES MADE

Fully One-third of the Regiment Left Behind Because of Lack of Necessary Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 24.—About 900 strong and brimful of the proper spirit, the Fourteenth Infantry detrained from sixteen coaches of a special troop train at Roa Hook, a mile north of here, at 11 o'clock today. As soon as the men had an opportunity to stretch their legs they were formed in column squad order and, led by Senior Major Frederick W. Baldwin, marched up the long, steep hill that goes from the river to the camp. Illness prevented Colonel John H. Foote from leading his men to the mobilization, and it was expected that Lieut. Col. William L. Garcia would arrive in command, but at the last moment he was detailed to recruiting duty.

When the Fourteenth reached the parade grounds no time was lost in pitching shelter tents. The small brown canvasses sprung up in long, even rows all over the level greens of the reservation, and had they not been so orderly arranged would have looked at a distance like a lot of mushrooms. As soon as the tents were up, equipment was stowed and the entire regiment sat down to a field luncheon of cold rations.

Immediately after the meal Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer and in charge of the target practice, ordered the men out. Two battalions were put on the rifle range, and at 500 yards fired volley after volley. Each man was required to fire five shots at slow fire and an equal number at rapid fire. The scores were excellent.

Rifle Bursts at Practice.

While members of Company A were firing, a rifle burst in the hands of Private John F. Kelly, who lives at 198 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. He fired one shot, and the bullet without his knowledge lodged in the barrel of the rifle, about six inches from the sight. When he fired a second time, the bullet jammed the air before it at a pressure of 175,000 pounds per square inch, and as the lodged bullet prevented an outlet, the barrel burst. Though the gun was shattered, Kelly escaped with what he called "a tingling hand."

Colonel Thurston and staff officers ran to Kelly and inquired the extent of his hurts. Kelly, who served in the Spanish War as a member of Company H of the Fourteenth, merely rubbed his hand gingerly and demanded another rifle, "so's I can get a couple of shots at the bullseye, anyway," he said.

Major Frederick M. Waterbury, with a detail of sixty men under the command of Lieutenant Dreher of the Seventy-first, was in the rifle pits, checking up the results of the marksmanship. At the invitation of Colonel Thurston several of the correspondents went into the pits and did not enjoy the experience of being under fire.

On Monday the Fourteenth will fire over a range of 300 yards, and on Tuesday the regiment will march northward thirty-two miles to Camp Whitman. It was announced that at the request of Colonel Foote the Fourteenth will be commanded for the next few days by Colonel Thurston.

Lack of Equipment Makes Delay.

An interesting thing that came out with the arrival of the Fourteenth was the fact that fully one-third of the regiment had to be left behind in the armory because of lack of equipment. It can be stated that the reason more regiments have not been ordered into Camp Whitman is that the War Department has fallen far behind in the matter of supplying equipment. While, of course, Division Headquarters refuses to comment officially upon the matter, there is no question but that unless the Government Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia forwards equipment at once, the recruits who have rushed to join the guard in anticipation of soon seeing active service will be disappointed. The recruits, it was learned today, face a long stay in the armories if the equipment is not forthcoming at once.

First Lieutenant M. Frederick Jensen, Adjutant of the Third Battalion of the Fourteenth, who married Miss Laura Jacobsen, a graduate nurse on Thursday, arrived today. Tomorrow his bride comes here to share her husband's fortunes to the border, and if war comes, Mrs. Jensen says she will organize a company of nurses and be with Lieutenant Jensen in Mexico.

Captain Herman J. Koehler, master of the sword, and physical instructor at West Point, has been detailed by Colonel Clarence R. Townley, Superintendent of the Academy, to instruct the guard in physical exercises. He conferred with General O'Ryan in New York today, after the General had been in consultation with Governor Whitman. Captain Koehler will begin his work on Monday morning at 9 o'clock in the Seventh Regiment Armory. After an hour's drill he will go to the Twelfth Regiment, and in the afternoon will visit the Brooklyn armories of the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh.

Storehouses for the Camp.

When his work in New York City is completed Captain Koehler will go to Camp Whitman to remain as physical instructor until the troops leave for the border. Captain Koehler's appointment came about through the warm personal friendship that exists between General O'Ryan and Colonel Townley.

General Stotesbury announced that he had just given orders for the erection of a large storehouse to take care of the supplies that will soon begin to pour into Camp Whitman. The warehouse will have room for the storage of ten carloads of supplies. He said he had also arranged with the railroad to construct a siding to run into camp. In addition to the big warehouse, it was announced that contracts had been closed for a three-story building also to store supplies. General Stotesbury said that everywhere he had gone he had found the men in splendid condition and in excellent spirits. He said that in neither camps had he heard a single complaint about anything.

The Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn left its armory at Fifteenth Street and Eighth Avenue at 6:30 A. M. and marched to the Flatbush Avenue station of the subway, where special trains were waiting to take it to Columbus Circle, Manhattan. From Columbus Circle the regiment marched to the New York Central Railroad yards at Sixtieth Street and the North River, and fifteen minutes later the command was on the way to Peekskill. Colonel H. S. Sternberger and Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt represented General O'Ryan at the entraining of the regiment, which was done in twelve minutes.

Owing to the early hour, very few people witnessed the departure of the regiment in Manhattan. On the other side of the river thousands were up to cheer the command on its way as it paraded from its armory to the subway station. Many relatives and friends of the men accompanied the regiment to Manhattan to witness its departure for Peekskill.

The first armored motor battery, quartered in the armory of the Twenty-second Engineers, at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, received orders yesterday to leave for the camp at Peekskill on Tuesday or not later than Wednesday noon.

The battery comprises 156 men, under command of Captain H. G. Montgomery. The camp site will be along the Peekskill rifle range, and the battery is ordered after arrival to engage in daily machine gun and target practice and await further orders.

The services of the State Department of Weights and Measures were placed at the disposal of the National Guard yesterday in order to aid the officers of the Quartermaster's Corps in the checking up of supplies.

WORRY OVER WATER AT CAMP WHITMAN

State May Use Maurice Minton's Farm of 1,500 Acres as Alternative Site.

ENGINEERS LAYING PIPE

Gen. Stotesbury Holds Conference to Arrange Better Freight Delivery.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, Beekman, N. Y., June 24.—Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury and Lieut. Col. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas made a visit yesterday to the country place of Maurice Minton, near Fishkill Landing and five miles from Camp Whitman, to study its availability as an alternative site in case it is found hopeless, on account of difficulty in getting a water supply, to have Camp Whitman ready within the next week or two for a general mobilization of the National Guard.

It was learned that after the inspection of the 1,500 acres known as Arcadia Farm, which was offered by Mr. Minton, Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury was in favor of encamping some of the National Guard troops there and holding the site in reserve in case the situation at Camp Whitman becomes worse. Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury and Colonel Lucas both believe, however, that a water supply can be obtained at Camp Whitman, and that the major difficulties which they have faced in this regard have been overcome.

Mr. Minton, who made the men of the two field hospital companies from New York his guests on Thursday night on their march from their place of landing at New Hamburgh to Camp Whitman, paid a visit to Lieut. Col. Lucas early yesterday morning, after he had read that difficulty in obtaining water was delaying the mobilization, and offered the use of his property to the State for as long a time as the guard would need it. Arcadia Farm, which adjoins the country place of Henry Morgenthau, is plentifully supplied with wells and creeks. It has large level stretches suitable for drilling bodies of troops, plenty of good roads and is near to the station of Hopewell Junction, so that it is as well supplied with railroad facilities as the present camp.

The absence of a large drilling ground is one of the noticeable defects of the present encampment, but this is not considered important by General O'Ryan, who believes that the most important training for militiamen and officers is the handling of troops in manoeuvres over rough country.

Long Search for Pipe Fittings.

The only improvement in the water supply situation at Camp Whitman was the discovery by Lieutenant Edward Moale of a missing car load of pipe fittings after a long search. Lieutenant Moale was sent out yesterday morning in search of the car which was then due at Millwood Station, a short distance from the camp. The lack of these fittings, which were already several days overdue, made it impossible to complete the laying of any of the main pipes. Colonel Lucas was beginning to get worried over their failure to arrive, and said today, before the return of Lieutenant Moale, that the war with Mexico was at present upsetting on the pleasure of some yardmaster.

"The New York National Guard is essential, if we are to have any war," he said. "We can't get them ready without mobilizing them here, and we can't mobilize until we have the water supply and we can't have the water supply until we have those fittings. So the whole war depends on the yardmaster."

Lieutenant Moale got no trace of the missing car at Millwood, and he continued to other towns along the line of the Central New England Railroad, including train dispatchers to authorize him to ride in the cabooses of freight trains and to search yards at various stations along the line. He could not find the car in any of the yards of the Central New England. He then took up the Erie system, and reached Port Jervis at midnight. When he walked into the office of the train dispatcher and asked for the use of a switch engine to search the yards the dispatcher asked him for his credentials.

"Here they are," said Lieutenant Moale, pointing to his uniform.

The dispatcher accepted this as sufficient and gave the officer the help needed. Shortly after midnight he found the car in a repair yard, where it had been laid up for some time with a broken drawhead. The yard was deserted and no further work was intended until morning. Lieutenant Moale went to the home of the yardmaster, awakened him, and explained the urgency of getting the car out. The yardmaster finally collected a crew and repaired the car. Lieutenant Moale was assured that it would be sent on the way at once. He said however:

"I am under orders not to return without that car, and I am going with it all the way."

Water Problem Is Easier.

Early this morning the car was attached to a fast freight and Lieutenant Moale arrived with it at Green Haven, the station near Camp Whitman, this afternoon.

In the meantime, a car which had been sent out of West Albany on June 17, finally made its arrival at Green Haven. Another car which had been dispatched from West Albany at the same time was located at Danbury, Conn. The physical equipment for the water supply system is now at hand, and Colonel Lucas believes that the water question can be solved very rapidly.

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury and Lieut. Col. Lucas have held a conference on the matter of handling future railroad problems. Hereafter the officials of railroads handling important freight will be informed how much depends on them and guardsmen will probably be sent as supercargoes with all indispensable shipments.

The hope of supplying the camp with well water has been abandoned for the present. The water obtained from the eight wells which have been bored is too sandy for use without an elaborate filtration system and its reliability is uncertain, in view of the necessity for having 300,000 gallons of water a day for the use of the camp.

The water will be taken from a small creek which runs through the camp. This has been tested and found satisfactory as to quality. As an increased safeguard it will be treated by a system of chlorination invented by Sergeant Allen Johnstone of Company A, a civil engineer, who saw service under General De Wett in the Boer war.

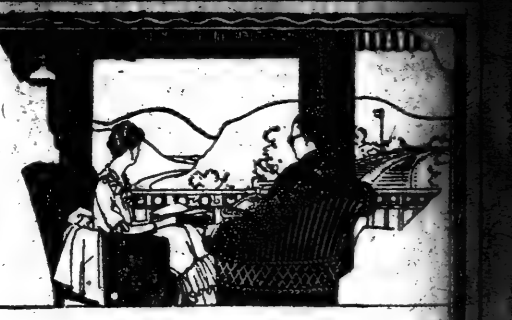
Neither Lieut. Col. Lucas or Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury would predict today how long it would take to install the water system, nor how certain it was that the complete mobilization of the National Guard would be made at Camp Whitman.

Eighty-two new recruits of the Twenty-second Engineers, whose equipment was received finally, arrived in camp this afternoon on foot and were received with cheers. They had a march of six miles from Hopewell Junction, under command of First Lieutenant R. G. Schaffer. Later in the afternoon the Second Field Hospital from Albany marched into camp, seventy in number.

The first casualty of the camp occurred today, when Michael Korn of Company B, Twenty-second Engineers, was kicked in the thigh by a green mule.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan had a talk with Governor Whitman at the St. Regis yesterday regarding conditions at Camp Whitman which have come in for criticism since the mobilization of the National Guard began. General O'Ryan declined to discuss the conference. Governor Whitman was less reticent.

"We talked about conditions at Camp Whitman," said the Governor. "Much has been said in criticism of the water supply at the camp. It has been intimated not only that the supply was insufficient for the needs of the troops, but that the quality of the water was not up to the mark. I wish to state that there is not a word of truth in these reports. The water from the camp wells is not only ample for the men there now, but there is an adequate supply for from 15,000 to 20,000 men. As to quality, the water has been examined by experts from the State Health Department and pronounced absolutely fit for drinking purposes."



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This de luxe all-steel train leaves New York at 2:00 P. M., running in two sections—one via the Michigan Central, arriving in Chicago at 2:00 P. M., and one via the Nickel Plate, arriving at 4:55 P. M.

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"PHOEBE SNOWLAND"

Lackawanna Railroad

THE ROAD OF ANTHRACITE

CONGRESSMAN LEAVES TO JOIN THE COLORS

Tilson Puts Question of Whether He Should Resign Up to the House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut left Washington at noon today to join the Connecticut National Guard for duty in Mexico. Mr. Tilson is the first member of Congress to leave his legislative post for service with the flag.

"Recent events have convinced me that I should join my regiment," said Mr. Tilson as he departed for the train. "I have left with the Judiciary Committee the question of whether I should resign as a member of the House of Representatives, and will abide by the committee's decision."

Representative Tilson is Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Infantry, Connecticut National Guard. During the Spanish-American war he served as a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Volunteers. As a member of the House Mr. Tilson has been identified with legislation on military matters, and is a Republican member of the House Committee on Military Affairs. He reached the decision to join his regiment today, following developments which indicated serious trouble in Mexico.

The Judiciary Committee now has before it the Mann resolution to determine the status of legislators who are members of Congress and also of the National Guard. Representative Chapperfield of Illinois and Representative Nicholls of South Carolina are among the members who are officers in the National Guard.

Should the Judiciary Committee decide that Mr. Tilson should resign he will do so. Law officers of the Government contend that even if a member Congress could hold a commission as officer of the army on the active list he could not receive the salary of both offices, because of the restriction in Section 6 of the act of May 10 last, prohibiting two salaries to one individual in excess of $2,000 out of public appropriations. The law reads:

"That unless otherwise specially authorized by law, no money appropriated by this or any other act shall be available for payment to any person receiving more than one salary, when the combined amount of said salaries exceeds the sum of $2,000 per annum; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the army, navy, or marine corps whenever they may be appointed or elected to public office or whenever the President shall appoint them to office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or to officers and enlisted men of the organized militia and national militia in the several States, territories and the District of Columbia."

The clause relating to the militia provides that the salary received as a member of the militia shall not be counted as part of the salaries to make up the $2,000 aggregate.

GUARD WILL MOVE TO BORDER THIS WEEK

Continued from Page 1.

ernors Island, is the nearest ready of any in the Eastern Department for transfer to the border. The infantry organizations of Massachusetts are mobilized at minimum strength, which is about sixty-five men to a company. In Connecticut the Yale Battery, organized and still officered by Major Granforth of the regular army, is considered one of the best artillery organizations in the country outside of the regular army. The Connecticut infantry organizations are also in good shape, and the same is true of the New Jersey commands.

All the officers of the regular army selected to supervise the musters are now at the various State mobilization points. Colonel Charles R. Noyes of General Wood's staff has been appointed chief mustering officer, with Captain Walter L. Reed as his assistant. Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington, U. S. A., will direct the work of mustering in the New York organizations.

The complete list of mustering officers appointed by General Wood for the various States in the department and the District of Columbia is as follows:

ALABAMA.—Captain William P. Screws, Infantry; First Lieutenant Walter Krueger, Third Infantry.

CONNECTICUT.—Major Edward A. Shuttleworth, Infantry; First Lieutenant John S. Hammond, Field Artillery.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — Captain Horace P. Hobbs, Infantry.

FLORIDA.—Captain George M. Holley, Infantry.

GEORGIA.—Captain William E. Welsh, Thirtieth Infantry; Captain William F. Morrison, Sixth Field Artillery.

First Lieutenant Robert McC. Beck, Jr., Second Cavalry.

KENTUCKY.—Captain Easton R. Gibson, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Carroll B. Hodges, Infantry.

MAINE.— First Lieutenant Francis H. Farnum, Infantry.

MARYLAND—Captain Verne LaS. Rockwell, Eleventh Cavalry; First Lieutenant Edmund C. Waddill, Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS—Lieut. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, Infantry; Captain Ralph McCoy, Infantry; Captain Robert Davis, field artillery; First Lieutenant Benjamin E. Grey, Infantry.

MISSISSIPPI—First Lieutenant Richard R. Pickering, Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Captain George W. Stuart, Seventh Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.—Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, Infantry; Captain Gouverneur V. Packer, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles B. Elliott, Infantry.

NEW YORK.—Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, Infantry; Captain Joseph L. Gilbreth, Infantry; Captain Daniel W. Hand, Fifth Field Artillery; Captain Grosvenor L. Townsend, Infantry; First Lieutenant William N. Haskell, cavalry; First Lieutenant John A. Brockman, Infantry.

NORTH CAROLINA—Major Henry J. Hunt, Infantry; Captain James K. Parsons, Infantry; First Lieut. Albert T. Rich, Third Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA — Captain James B. Kemper, Infantry; Captain Franklin S. Leisenring, Infantry; Captain Robert S. Thomas, Corps of Engineers; Captain David H. Biddle, cavalry.

RHODE ISLAND—Captain Thomas A. Roberts, cavalry.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Captain James M. Graham, Nineteenth Infantry.

TENNESSEE — Captain William N. Hughes, Jr., Infantry; First Lieut. Creed F. Cox, cavalry.

VERMONT—First Lieut. John C. Waterman, Infantry.

VIRGINIA—Captain Arthur M. Shipp, Infantry; First Lieut. Ursa M. Diller, Infantry.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Major William Wallace, Infantry.

The orders to each of these officers direct them to proceed without delay to the mobilization points in the various States, the senior in rank in each case assuming charge in the State to which he is ordered. Major Sandford H. Wadhams, M. C., U. S. A., is designated as the chief medical officer in charge of the physical examination of the New York troops.

Army Order Demands Haste.

The orders from Washington to General Wood refer to the "grave importance of utmost promptness" in the movement of the troops and as fast as a unit is reported ready from now on that unit will be ordered South without a moment's delay. The War Department order to the Eastern Department directs the utmost haste in getting the troops to the front is as follows:

Washington, D. C., June 23, 1916.
Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, New York:

The Secretary of War directs that the moment any complete unit has arrived at a State mobilization camp within your department and the mustering officer has reported the regiment, separate battalion, or other separate unit pertaining to the State's quota reasonably equipped for field service you will communicate by wire with General Funston to ascertain the place on the border to which that organization should be sent, and on receipt of word from him you will direct your Quartermaster to arrange for the departure of that organization to that point without a moment's unnecessary delay, and you will issue the necessary orders.

You will understand the moment a regiment or other unit is ready to move it is to go without delaying for the arrival at the mobilization camp of the rest of the tactical unit to which it belongs. To whatever extent necessary the organization into higher units will be completed on the border.

Wherever necessary the transformation from the present organized militia to the National Guard recognized under the new law may be completed after arrival on the border. You will advise this office by wire the moment an organization is reported to you as ready to go to its destination, the hour and date of its departure, and its strength in officers and men.

Organizations will take with them such field transportation as accompanies them to mobilization camps, and such as may be furnished them while there. When otherwise ready to move, they will not be delayed on account of any shortage in field transportation, which will be supplied them after arrival on border. On departure of organizations for border you will notify General Funston of the shortage, if any, in this transportation. Secretary of War enjoins on you grave importance of most promptness in these movements. Acknowledge.

McCAIN,
Adjutant General, U. S. A.

Major General O'Ryan, commanding the New York Division of the National Guard, was in conference for several hours with General Wood at the latter's headquarters yesterday afternoon. General O'Ryan was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Lieut. Col. J. L. Kincaid of his staff. Immediately following the conference General O'Ryan and Lieut. Cols. Vanderbilt and Kincaid returned to the field headquarters of General O'Ryan at Peekskill.

The number of guardsmen now in camp in the various States of the Eastern Department is about 20,000 out of the total strength of 50,000 men. Each regiment, as organized when the President issued the call last Sunday, averaged about 1,000 men short of war strength. The average infantry regiment in the department then numbered between 700 and 800 men, whereas the war strength is 1,800 men.

To Muster in 71st Today.

The first inkling that the officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment had that border service might be only a few days away was when an order was received from General O'Ran's headquarters in the Municipal Building canceling the order for the regiment to proceed to Camp Beekman. It was the second cancellation of an order to proceed to Beekman and the enlisted men of the command paid little attention to it. Most of them will not know until today that within a few days they will probably be steaming toward the Rio Grande.

Captain Perrine, the Adjutant of the Seventy-first, said that orders had been received for the regiment to be mustered into the Federal service immediately, and that the regular army officers detailed to the work would begin mustering in the command this morning. The Seventy-first is now numerically the largest regiment in the State, and is only about 100 men short of full war strength. About 500 recruits were added to the command last week, and the total strength is now slightly in excess of 1,700.

At the armory of the Seventh Regiment Captain Despard, the Adjutant said that up to 10:30 o'clock no orders directing the regiment to prepare to leave for the border had been received. The Seventh is in the best shape of any command in the State to move, and will be ready to get under way whenever General Wood gives the word. Every man is equipped, and yesterday the regiment added a train of twelve motor trucks of the type used in the French and British Armies to its equipment. The trucks were delivered last night.

Colonel William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment was sworn into the Federal service last night. Colonel Bates, when he received orders to prepare his command to be mustered into the Federal service, went before Charles L. Frost, a notary public in the Hotel Vanderbilt, and took the oath required in the army regulations. He then returned to the armory and administered the oath to about twenty of his subordinate officers.

Bishop Hayes to Review 12th.

No news of the Governors Island border order had been received at the Twelfth Regiment Armory up to 11 o'clock last night, although the officers knew that something was in the air and had an idea that the something was Mexico. The Right Rev. P. J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, will review the Twelfth tonight, and later address the men and give them his blessing.

The wives of the officers of the regiment, under the leadership of Mrs. Wadsworth, the wife of the Colonel commanding, are organizing a relief association to aid in caring for the families of members while the command is at the front.

The men of the field artillery batteries and the cavalry units now encamped at Van Cortlandt Park will not know until this morning that they are soon to be started for the border. Charles D. Orth of 345 West Eighty-seventh Street presented Troop C of Squadron A with a large motor truck last night. Mr. Orth's son is a private in Troop C.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, Colonel Sternberger, Lieut. Col. Vanderbilt, and Colonel Kincaid were in conference in General O'Ryan's headquarters in the Municipal Building until a late hour last night. The matters being considered had to do with the movement of the division to the border.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, Beekman, N. Y., June 24.—No word had been received at Camp Whitman late tonight regarding the statement that troops of the New York National Guard were to be sent to the border beginning on Wednesday. News of the statement of General Wood was sent to Colonel Lucas at headquarters, but no comment was forthcoming. Officers at headquarters said that the report that the guard was to be rushed to the border had been received so often that they would not begin to take a deep interest in it until they received official orders on the subject.

Opposes Dividing New York Troops.

General O'Ryan wants the New York troops sent to the border as a division and is opposed to the War Department's plan of sending the troops in separate units. This question, it was said, was discussed by General Wood and General O'Ryan yesterday afternoon, and, after the conference, General Wood sent a telegram to General Funston, at San Antonio, embodying the views of General O'Ryan and recommending the divisional unit plan. General Funston's reply is expected today.

BAY STATE TROOPS EAGER.

Muster In with Enthusiasm After Call to the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—Camp Whitney, at Framingham, where 8,000 Massachusetts militiamen are mobilized, was thrown into excitement at midnight when news came from General Leonard Wood that the troops would start for the border Wednesday.

Mustering in was begun at once, although there had been a delay over the arrivals of the necessary blanks. The Federal oath was administered by Lieut. Colonel B. B. Buck, U. S. A., and the first man to receive it was the State's Adjutant General, Charles H. Cole. The mustering in of the Ninth Regiment was then begun.

The troops are full of enthusiasm and eager to be on the move. Adjt. General Cole said early this morning:

"Although we felt confident that Massachusetts troops would be among the first to be called to the front, it is extremely gratifying that the opportunity has at last come. Massachusetts is proud to move toward the border in company with New York and New Jersey. We will be all ready to start Wednesday and will be fully equipped."

ORDER REACHES CONNECTICUT

Troopers Arriving in Camp Too Tired to be Roused by News.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP HOLCOMB, Niantic, Conn., June 24.—News that Connecticut regiments would start for the border Wednesday was received here tonight. Adjt. Gen. Cole was in Hartford, and the news was immediately dispatched to him.

The last of the companies to arrive at Niantic reached camp about 8 o'clock tonight. At headquarters it was thought that everyone was so fatigued after the day's excitement that news of starting so soon for the border would fail to arouse them.

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AVIATORS TO TRAIN FOR WAR AT ONCE

Government Leases the Field at Hempstead, L. I., for a Mobilization Camp.

730 ON AERO CLUB LIST

Major Hartman, U. S. A., in Charge of Instructors, Who Will Prepare Airmen for the Border Patrol.

After an all-night conference between Major C. F. Hartman of the United States Army Signal Service, Eastern Division, and the Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America, plans were announced yesterday morning for the mobilization of the National Guard and civilian aviators for service with the army.

It was also announced that the War Department had leased the large flying field at Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City, from the Wright Aeroplane Company, and that this would be made the first camp for the training of aviators under Government instructors.

Major Hartman will be in charge of the civilian and National Guard aviators, many of whom have been trained at the expense of the Aero Club, which started a campaign for this purpose immediately after the Columbus raid, three months ago.

A statement issued yesterday by the Aero Club said:

"As a result of continuous work the Aero Club was able when the crisis came and the War Department, through Congress voting the necessary funds, was able to take up the work of mobilizing the aviators, to present to the department a list of prospective military aviators and students who are ready to enter the service of the Government as part of the army air service.

"This list includes forty National Guard officers of different States who have been in training at various aviation schools at the expense of the National Aeroplane Fund of the Aero Club. There are also thirty licensed aviators who have volunteered their services, and 300 National Guard officers who have applied to their respective Adjutant Generals for asignment on aviation duty. In addition, there are 400 civilians, many of them students of aeronautics and experts on motors, who have volunteered and wish to join the army air corps for service in Mexico.

"Major Hartman advised the Executive Committee of the Aero Club that all those who pass their examination would be detailed to learn to fly. Those civilian and National Guard aviators who can pass the tests and obtain their pilot's licenses would be sent to the Mexican border, where aviation centres are being established for the purpose of maintaining a continuous patrol. A number of large centres are being established, with smaller ones between, so that the border will always be under watch of aeronautical observers.

"The appropriation of $3,500,000 recently allowed by Congress for army aeronautics must cover also the cost of trucks, motor cycles, and other equipment, and it is far from sufficient to carry out the plans under consideration. Efforts will be concentrated in training aviators while Congress is being asked for the necessary funds to carry out the plans in full."

There are now eight aviation schools available for the training of flyers under the new plans. These are the North Island School, San Diego, Cal.; the Martin Aviation School, Los Angeles, Cal.; the Atlantic Coast Aeronautic Station School, Newport News, Va.; the Thomas Aviation School, Ithaca, N. Y.; the Curtiss Aviation School, Buffalo, N. Y.; the Sturtevant Company School, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.; the Wright and Curtiss Schools at Hempstead, L. I., and the Governors Island School, where there is a training camp, with two machines, and limited to eight or ten men. In addition to these, all of which may be used by the Government, there are suitable locations in Augusta, Ga., Belmont Park, L. I., Sheepshead Bay, Squantam, Mass., College Park, Md., the Aerodrome in Chicago, Ill., and the Army aviation camp at San Antonio, Texas.

NEW JERSEY MILITIA ANXIOUS TO START

Most of Men Have Not Yet Heard of Wood's Order—Many Visitors at the Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP FIELDER, SEA GIRT, N. J., June 24.—New Jersey guardsmen are marking time in camp here, waiting for the word that will start them for the border. Most of the men had not yet heard of General Wood's order which would start them on Wednesday.

Meantime guard officers are pressing the Federal authorities for equipment. Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler has been advised to communicate with the Department of the East concerning the supplies necessary, and word has been received that Colonel Chamberlain of General Wood's staff is coming to inspect the equipment.

The biggest crowd since the troops were mobilized visited Sea Girt today. Excursions, automobile parties, and farmers' rigs brought thousands to the encampment. They saw the Fifth Regiment of Paterson on dress parade. The guardsmen went through a snappy drill with a total strength of 1,131.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE HAS CALLS FOR AID

Two 69th Men's Wives in Distress—Mrs. Goelet Gives a Headquarters.

Mexican war relief work is to be begun immediately in forty-eight States under the auspices of the National Patriotic Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman, which is to aid families of soldiers called to the front. Telegrams were sent on Friday evening to women who have been acting as Chairmen in other relief work asking them to organize for this new demand. Favorable answers have been received from several. Of these who have already begun work, in addition to Miss Robinson Smith in New York, are Mrs. Louis B. Stillwell, New Jersey; Mrs. John C. Groome, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. William Brooks Young, Florida. The National Patriotic Relief Committee is composed locally and nationally of organizations already in working order.

Offers of co-operation have come in from State committees of the Surgical Dressings Committee, the American Fund for French Wounded, the Woman's Section of the Movement for National Preparedness, and others. A valuable offer of assistance has come from one of the employment bureaus of the city, which will place needy wives of guardsmen at work free of charge. The members of the committee were touched to receive from a large organization of young boys offers of personal service to wives of soldiers in the way of carrying coal and ashes and removing garbage.

The Patriotic Relief Committee is planning to carry on its work on the most modern, scientific, and constructive lines with a staff of both paid and volunteer workers. It is planned to secure as Field Secretary Mrs. Alice McKay Kelly, for fifteen years with the Bureau of Education in the Philippines. An effort will be made to place families on a self-supporting basis. Positions will be obtained where needed and in emergency cases temporary employment will be provided in the committee's workrooms. The committee will aid the combatants in co-operation with the Red Cross only.

Mrs. Robert Goelet notified the Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society yesterday that she would turn over to them the Goelet property at 4 West Forty-ninth Street, as headquarters for their Mexican Relief work for as long as they may need it. This is one door from Fifth Avenue and Mrs. William Cumming Story, Chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the former Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City, drew long breaths of relief. The two women have hunted high and low for a suitable store on Fifth Avenue and have been ringing rich men's doorbells in vain asking if the places they liked would be given to them. The headquarters for the new relief work will be opened in the Goelet property tomorrow morning.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE BINDERS.

To hold twenty-six numbers of The New York Times Sunday Magazine and Review of Books, a strong, handsome cloth binder; price $1.25 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RAW TROOP HORSES HURT NINE PERSONS

Private Kilbridge of the First Cavalry Mortally Injured by Mount at Armory.

RUNAWAY AT POLO GROUNDS

One Skull Fractured and Leg Broken as Men Unload Animals at 131st Street and River.

Nine persons were injured by horses, four of them badly, while the animals were being unloaded for use by National Guardsmen in New York City yesterday. John F. Kilbridge of 712 Madison Street, a private in the hospital corps of the First Cavalry Regiment, was thrown from his mount and mortally injured at the armory, Bedford Avenue and Fresident Street, Brooklyn. He received a fracture of the skull and was removed in an unconscious condition to the Long Island College Hospital. The horse was one of those imported a few days ago from the West.

Four troopers and one civilian were injured while horses were being unloaded at the foot of 131st Street and the North River. Louis Stecker, 30 years old, of 51 Cannon Street, the civilian, received a fractured skull. John Fahrig, a private in Battery E, First Field Artillery, was kicked in the thigh while leading a horse from the end of the pier to the street. His leg was fractured, and he received contusions on the face. Several other troopers unloading horses at this point were hurt, but not seriously.

Three persons were hurt when a horse broke away from a trooper and dashed into a crowd of spectators at the Polo Grounds. Mrs. Lucille Wagstaff of 114 West Forty-seventh Street was knocked down and painfully hurt about the back. Police Sergeant John L. Travers of the Motor Cycle Squad, and Enos Knepp of 56 Ash Street, Yonkers, also were knocked down, but not seriously hurt. None was removed to the hospital, and all left for their homes after being treated by Dr. Harry Subis of the Second Medical Corps of Squadron A.

EXHAUST SUPPLIES FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Continued from Page 1.

in California were up to top-notch muster. Colonel Mathewson also says California leads the nation with twelve machine gun companies, fully equipped and ready to move at a moment's notice.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 24.—General J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Western Department of the Army, who is on an inspection trip here, said tonight: "All supplies necessary to raise the Oregon National Guard from peace to war strength have been shipped from the depot at San Francisco by express and will be available as soon as they arrive. I cannot state the necessary amount in detail."

RECRUITS NEED SUPPLIES.

Men Now Joining the Guard Have to Wait for Equipment.

Nearly two thousand recruits who enlisted in the National Guard in Manhattan for the guard to go to the Mexican border have still to be equipped with uniforms, it was learned last night.

Of the 1,700 men who are now members of the Seventy-first Regiment, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, Manhattan, about 800 were only mustered in within the last two or three days and will have to be provided with hats, caps, belts, and other necessary articles before they can go to Camp Whitman or the Mexican border.

One hundred new members of the Fourteenth Regiment in Brooklyn did not go with their comrades to Camp Whitman yesterday for a similar reason, it was said. Nine hundred members of the Fourteenth Regiment reached the camp last night.

Three hundred and seventy-two men who enlisted recently in the Forty-seventh Regiment in Brooklyn are still waiting for their uniforms. This regiment had 1,322 men up to last night. It had only 812 men to last Sunday when the call for the militia was received.

Requisitions for the articles needed had been sent to the brigade headquarters at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, but no response had been received up to last night, it was said.

The Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, had 850 enlisted men on last Sunday, but the number had grown to 1,100 up to last night. Of these 250 men were without uniforms or marching kits. The had not received their orders to leave the armory, and the officers hope that before the time to leave comes all of the men will be supplied.

The First Cavalry troop in Brooklyn, in command of Colonel Charles J. Delavolse, has 550 men who are willing to serve on the Mexican border or anywhere else they may be sent. Of these thirty are in the same plight as the 250 men at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory. The First Cavalry Regiment has still to receive its marching orders.

The lack of equipment was reported at the various armories to be "up to" the War Department, which had not been able to meet the great demands made upon it.

Battalion Quartermaster W. M. Chadbourne of the Twelfth Regiment in Manhattan said last night that the regiment was amply supplied with equipment. Requisitions had been made however, he said, for additional supplies in order to keep pace with the recruiting.

No shortage in equipment was reported at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment.

REFUGEES RECEIVING AID.

Both Coasts and Border Get Outpouring of Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Official reports to the State and Navy Depart- from Interior Mexico and reached refugees and the border and their commanders of naval vessels were arranging for their prompt transportation to this country. Secretary Lansing also received advices showing that in some instances consular agents had a difficult time persuading some Americans to leave the country. Some of them had to be almost begged to leave.

Captain Guy H. Burrage, commanding the battleship Nebraska, reported that 110 more American refugees had arrived at Vera Cruz on a special train from Mexico City, and that he had arranged for the transfer of 800 American refugees from the battleship Nebraska to the Ward liner Monterey, which had arrived at Vera Cruz today. A report from Special Agent Rodgers at Mexico City said that another train would leave today with Americans for Vera Cruz. The Rodgers report stated that the Mexican authorities had also promised to release Americans who have been detained at Guanajato.

A report from the commanding officer of the gunboat Yorktown, at Topolobampo, stated that the Carranza commander at that place, General Flores, had withdrawn his objections to the departure of American refugees at that port. General Flores was previously reported to have objected to their departure or to the Americans communicating with officers of the Yorktown.

SUMMER FURS AT SALE PRICES

Maison Maurice

FIFTH AVENUE AT 43D STREET, NEW YORK

First Public Notice OF Our Advance Removal Sale

Beginning Monday, June 26

Only this Fall season to go, before we move into our new building. Every vestige of Summer and Mid-Summer Apparel must be disposed of immediately.

ENTIRE STOCK OFFERED REGARDLESS OF COST

96 Tailored Suits, $18.50 to $75
Former Prices $55 to $150

75 Afternoon Gowns, $18.50 to $85
Former Prices $45 to $165

Smart Hats
for every occasion
$5.00 $7.50 $10.00 up
Formerly $15, $18, $25

40 Dance Frocks, $35 to $65
Former Prices $65 to $185

54 Street Coats, $20 to $75
Former Prices $55 to $135

45 Blouses, $2.95 to $12.50
Former Prices $6.50 to $25

All these Garments listed above include only one of a kind—an early selection is therefore advised.

NO C. O. D.'S *Salons Open 8:30 A. M.* *NO EXCHANGES.*

Summer Furs—Ermine, Mole, Kolinsky and Fox

BUSINESS HOURS
During the Summer Months.
WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAYS.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Summer Delivery Service
Goods delivered day after purchase
NEW JERSEY COAST,
NEW JERSEY SUBURBS,
LONG ISLAND COAST,
LONG ISLAND SUBURBS,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A Store of Individual Shops

Every shop is conducted as a separate store, with specialists in attendance.

Just Received via S. S. Lafayette

Paris Hand-Made Lingerie Waists

A new importation of five hundred hand-made lingerie waists, of sheer batiste or voile, in white or flesh, hand embroidered, hand drawn or trimmed with real filet or Val. laces.

7.50 9.75 13.75 15.75

Women's Satin Dresses

Fall Models for Immediate Wear

Four distinct models, fringe trimmed, surplice tying into sash, buttonhole front with embroidered panel sashes or box pleated coat model in navy blue or black satin.

Special 39.50

Special Offerings Monday

Women's Summer Dresses

Embroidered Net Dresses
Russian bolero model of embroidered cream net, richly trimmed with ratine and soutache embroidery, ribbon underlay. *Special* 18.50

Embroidered Georgette Crepe Dresses
Surplice model of Georgette crepe in flesh or white; bodice and skirt embroidered in flower design; satin girdle. *Special* 24.50

Pleated Crepe de Chine Dresses
New model of crepe de Chine in flesh, white, navy or black; box pleated waist and skirt; double white Georgette collar. *Special* 29.50

Women's Sport Skirts

White Pique Cord Skirts
A new semi-circular model; set-in pockets, wide detachable belt, pearl buttons. *Special* 3.75

White Cotton Gabardine Skirts
Open front models of plain or herringbone white cotton gabardine; pearl or crochet buttons. *Special* 5.00

The Most Wanted Fabric of To-Day

Women's Bolivia Cloth Coats

Of genuine Bolivia cloth—(*giving warmth without weight*); exclusive models in the new high colorings for dress wear; also subdued shades for motoring; silk lined.

39.50 49.50 59.50

Women's Top or Travel Coats

Velour Duvetyne—Serge—Covert

Semi or full belted, flare or mannish tailored coats of velour duvetyne in fashionable shades; navy or black serge, tan or green covert cloth; silk lined.

Special 29.50

Special Offerings Monday

Misses' Summer Dresses

Misses' Voile Sport Dresses
Of white voile with collar, belt, border and pockets of green, rose, Copen, or black-and-white striped voile. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 9.75

Misses' Taffeta Silk Dresses
Of all taffeta silk or combined with Georgette in navy, white, Copen, gray or black; also striped silks. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

Misses' Summer Evening Gowns
Of chiffon taffeta in pink, turquoise, orchid, emerald or white; silk maline over shoulders. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Women's Summer Footwear

White Kid Hand Sewed Pumps
Of all white kid; also white kid with inlay on vamp of pearl, black or champagne kid; hand turned soles, Louis XV. heels. *Special* 7.00

White Canvas Sport Boots
Laced model of white canvas, white rubber soles and heels; also tan Russia calf, red rubber soles and heels. *Special* 4.50

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale Monday

Small Children's Apparel—*Sale Third Floor*

Children's Chambray Dresses
Empire or hand smocked middy models. 2 to 6 years. *Heretofore $1.95 to $2.95* 1.45

Hand Emb'd Dresses
Empire or Russian models, in white batiste or colored linen. 2 to 6 years. *Heretofore $3.50 to $4.95* 1.95

Hand Smocked Dresses
Of chambray; also imported crepe dresses, hand emb'd. 2 to 6 years. *Heretofore $5.95 to $6.75* 2.95

Paris Model Dresses
Of white batiste, hand made, hand emb'd. 2 to 6 years. *Heretofore $5.95 to $7.50* 3.95

Paris Model Dresses
Of batiste, dimity or net, hand made, hand emb'd. 2 to 6 years. *Heretofore $9.75 to $18.75* 5.50

Children's Princess Skirts
Of fine nainsook, lace or embroidery trimmed. 4 to 10 years. *Heretofore $1.25* .85

Children's Muslin Drawers
Knickerbocker or straight leg models, embroidery trimmed. 2 to 10 years. *Heretofore .50* .38

Children's Play Rompers
Diaper or beach models of chambray or madras, in white or colors. 1 to 6 years. *Heretofore .65* .45

Children's Beach Rompers
Of fine striped seersucker, low neck and short sleeves. 1 to 6 years. *Heretofore .95* .65

Special Sale Monday

English Ivory Sets

Including Script Monogram of Three to Five Initials

Three-Piece English Ivory Set
Hair brush, mirror and comb, including monogram. *Special* 3.75

Three-Piece Striped English Ivory Set
Hair brush, mirror and comb, striped in black, rose or Copenhagen, including monogram. *Special* 5.50

Five-Piece English Ivory Set
Hair brush, mirror, comb, clothes brush and powder box, including monogram. *Special* 6.50

Five-Piece Striped English Ivory Set
Hair brush, mirror, comb, clothes brush and powder box, striped in black, rose or Copen. *Special* 8.75

Special Sale Monday

Shadow-Proof Petticoats

For Women and Misses

White Pique Petticoats
A shadow proof material; deep flounce edged with embroidered scallops. *Special* .95

White Sateen Petticoats
Full flare skirt, shadow proof panel front, embroidered scalloped edge. *Special* 1.45

Paris Lingerie Petticoats
Of white nainsook, shadow proof, scalloped flounce, hand embroidered. *Special* 2.95

White Silk Petticoats
Of habutai silk, shadow proof panel front and back, deep flounce, scalloped ruffles. *Special* 2.95

Special Sale Monday

Bathing Dresses

For Women and Misses

Satin Bathing Dresses
Of black or navy satin, collar, revers and cuffs of white pique. *Special* 5.00

Wool Jersey Swimming Suits
In black or purple, with sash and border around neck and skirt of checked wool jersey. *Special* 5.95

Hand-Smocked Bathing Dresses
Of Duchesse satin or taffeta silk in black or navy, collar and cuffs of white satin. *Special* 7.95

Satin Bathing Dresses
(Including jersey combination), in black or navy satin; Quaker collar of faille silk. *Special* 9.75

Separate Shops for Men, 4 to 16 West 38th St.

SENATORS REJECT RELIEF FOR MILITIA

Committee Approves Draft Bill After $1,000,000 Provision for Dependents Is Cut Out.

DISCHARGE IN ITS PLACE

Baker Authorized to Excuse Guardsmen with Dependent Families —Up In Senate Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Senate Military Committee today rejected the plan of the House of Representatives for making an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the support of dependent families of National Guardsmen drafted into the Federal service.

The committee favorably reported the Hay emergency resolution, which passed the House yesterday, to the Senate, with an amendment which struck out the House plan for supporting the dependent families of members of the guard, and substituted a proposal to exclude married men and others with dependents relying on them for support.

Action on the resolution by the Senate was postponed until Monday because a memorial session in tribute to the late Senator Bradley of Kentucky was in progress. The bill authorizes the President to draft immediately into the Federal service National Guardsmen willing to take the prescribed oath.

The Senate amendment, in lieu of the relief provision, follows:

That when any member of the National Guard or the organized militia is drafted into service of the United States under Section 1 of this resolution and has a family dependent upon him, the Secretary of War is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to excuse such person, and upon his own application to honorably discharge him from the service. The word "family" shall include wife, children, dependent mother, father, sisters, or brothers under the age of 14 years, provided that when such person is excused from the call or draft or discharged from the service he shall be furloughed to the National Guard Reserve, unless in the discretion of the Secretary of War he is given a final discharge.

Calls Relief Measure Unnecessary.

"It is unnecessary for the Government to assume a burden of this kind at the outset of such a campaign," said Senator Weeks. "If there are men in the militia now who have families dependent upon them, they should be discharged. They should remain at home and take care of their families. There are plenty of able young men eager to serve their country whose families are not dependent upon them."

"To make such a relief provision as the House resolution proposes would disorganize the regular army," Senator Chamberlain declared. "We cannot have such benefits for one class of the service at such a time and deprive another class in the same service of the privilege. The amendment we have proposed giving the Secretary of War authority to honorably discharge enlisted men with dependent families puts us on the same footing as other countries. Men with dependent families always should be called into the service last."

The committee also struck out the House provision limiting the term of service of guardsmen to three years. Service of guardsmen taken into the Federal Army is limited only to "the period of the emergency."

Except for these two amendments the measure stands as it originally was reported to the House, with the House amendment declaring that an emergency now exists calling for the use of troops other than regulars, instead of leaving that question to be determined by the President.

Gore Sees Era of Militarism.

Senator Reed tried today to press his bill to increase the pay of guardsmen from $15 a month to $30. This attempt provoked a furious protest from Senator Gore of Oklahoma. Senator Reed pictured detention of the National Guard in Mexico for several years, and said:

"I do not want them to serve with scalding tears in their eyes for the wife, the children, the mother or father at home dependent on them. I want them to feel that an opulent nation is giving them sufficient to care for their loved ones."

Senator Gore declared that the proposal was "an insult to the Americanism of the guardsmen and an imputation on their patriotic motives."

"We have been told," said the Oklahoma Senator, "that militarism develops the heroic virtues and sentiments of self-sacrifice. Yet at the very threshold of launching the country into militarism you would capitalize the patriotism of its soldiers. Never was such favoritism shown in the world as that in the House bill of yesterday to give the families of soldiers $50 a month. If, unhappily, a soldier should lose his life, would you withdraw the pension? No. It is a system of perment pensions. I have feard Congress, seized with military rabies, would not be able to resist the demands of a military class. Never was such favoritism shown in a real war, but only when soldiers are sent forth to fight half-naked, semi-savages.

"If these men go out to fight for love of country," Senator Gore continued, "shall we send chiropodists and manicurists to attend them? Are we to let them understand that they are Summer soldiers and sunshine patriots? We must look grim-visaged war in the face. We must not permit the soldier to look upon it as a plaything. We must deal with war as war, and I must object to the second reading of the bill."

Reed's Spirited Reply.

Senator Reed was bitter in his reply. He lashed the Oklahoman as recreant to his party and the nation.

"Capitalize patriotism!" said Senator Reed, quoting Senator Gore's words. "It is a phrase that comes naturally to the lips of a phrase-monger. But it does not apply truthfully to these young men who a few days ago bade farewell to father and mother, wife and children, some of them probably for the last time. It ill becomes a Senator to sit behind a mahogany desk at $7,500 a year and sneer at these men who will fight their country's battles. No member of the National Guard ever suggested to me the introduction of this bill. The intimation that the bill was so suggested and that the National Guardsmen are already in Congress to capitalize their patriotism springs only from the Senator's overheated and overexcited brain.

"I am neither afflicted with military rabies for oppressed with peace imbecility. Between those extremes lies the great body of common-sense Americans, people who abominate war, who love peace, but people who, nevertheless, propose to maintain their nation's honor at whatsoever cost."

Senator Reed retorted that the Reed bill was prompted either by "audlin sentiment or craven cowardice."

Senator Reed called attention to the policy of Great Britain and France in providing for the dependent families of their soldiers, to which Senator Gore replied:

"But they are engaged in a real war. No nation has ever paid a pension to soldiers before war has been declared."

Senator Thomas of Colorado came to the support of Senator Gore by protesting against making military appropriations with reference to the Mexican situation at this time.

The resolution was referred to the Military Committee.

Senator Martine introduced a resolution for the Government to pay full salaries of clerks or other of its employes while serving with the guard, in addition to their pay in the militia. It was not acted on.

ORGANIZING A HOME GUARD.

Stotesbury Names Appleton to Recruit New Depot Units.

General Daniel Appleton, who was breveted Major General on his retirement as Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and General Oliver E. Bridgman, who recently retired as Colonel of the First Cavalry with the brevet rank of Brigadier General, had a conference yesterday in the Adjutant General's office at the State Arsenal, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, on the organization of the depot battalion units of the National Guard. General Appleton was appointed to command these National Guard units last Thursday by the Adjutant General at the request of Governor Whitman, and on Friday General Bridgman, who was Major of Squadron A for thirteen years, was appointed assistant to Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury.

"These depot units, as they are called, are a very important part of the National Guard when what might be called the active fighting service is at the front," said General Bridgman. "They are virtually the home guards, but service in them is, to my mind, just as patriotic a duty as in the case of the men who go to the front. This should be the public view taken of the depot units, for it is absolutely necessary to have a well-trained force of militia for emergency use at home.

"The membership of these home guards consists of men who have seen active service in their regiments and are ready to volunteer their services for home duty, or of men who are enlisted as active National Guard members, but who, from age or slight physical disability, are not fitted for severe duty at the front, and also of newly enlisted men who join these local units for military training and experience.

"I want to emphasize the importance of the enlistment of new men in these depot battalions," said Gen. Bridgman. "There are many young men who are anxious to learn something of military life, but who have been unable to devote the time required for the training camps such as Plattsburg. These men can enlist in the depot units of their city and thereby get the benefit of sound military training, and we want men to enlist for this home service. If a man is willing to give his time and service for the benefit of his country when needed for home protection, it is just as patriotic an act as though he actually went to the front. We can't all be fighting soldiers, and some force is necessary for home duty. Scores of men who have retired from the National Guard are joining these units, and they bring to the force the result of years of experience.

"The Seventh Regiment has a depot battalion or units of 250 men, and Squadron A, which organized one of the units a short time ago, has ninety men already enlisted for home duty. Units have been organized in many other regiments, and plans are on foot to form many new ones. A large part of my work as assistant to the Adjutant General will be to assist General Appleton in properly organizing and equipping these depot units, and in that duty I will probably visit several of the National Guard regiments in different parts of the State this week."

State laws require the maintenance of at least 10,000 troops at all times within the State, and, as the regiments are called out of the State for national duty, the number will be filled, so far as possible, by enlistment in the units for home guard duty. It really means, as General Bridgman explained, the establishment of a new National Guard. New men enlisting in the depot units may, after they have acquired military experience, enlist for more active service at the front in their respective regiments.

MAY ADD $20,000,000 TO THE ARMY BILL

Mobilization and Equipment of Guard Expected to Raise the Budget to $180,000,000.

BIG INCREASE FOR AIRMEN

Original Appropriation to be Raised by $4,000,000—House to Pass the Bill Monday or Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Extraordinary expenses incident to the mobilization of the National Guard and the concentration of troops on the border and in Mexico, together with concern over the general subject of national defense, will result in an appreciable increase in the total of the Army Appropriation bill.

When consideration of the bill is resumed in the House next week it is expected that Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee will offer amendments increasing the total of the bill from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Mr. Hay said today, following a conference with officials of the War Department, that the necessity for additional supplies, equipment, and ammunition for the regular troops as well as the National Guard would add probably $20,000,000 to the bill.

In addition to this increase, the Appropriations Committee will be in a separate measure providing for deficiencies listed by the War Department. These deficiencies amount to approximately $6,000,000 and include provision of the mobilization of the National Guard and the pay of the guardsmen up to June 30.

The Army Appropriation bill furnishes money that does not become available until July 1, the beginning of another fiscal year, and the Deficiency bill from the Appropriations Committee is essential because of expenses already occurred in the concentration of regular and volunteer troops.

Included in the amendments planned by Chairman Hay, of the Military Committee, is one authorizing an additional appropriation of $2,000,000 for aeronautics. This appropriation is designed specifically for the National Guard for the purchase of airships and equipment and the training of aviators.

The House already has increased the aeronautics appropriation by $2,000,000, and the Hay amendment will make the total increase over the original bill $4,000,000. When the Military bill was brought into the House prior to the calling out of the guard and the more recent developments in Mexico it provided only $1,222,100 for the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

Including the amendments now in prospect, the army budget when it passes the House probably will call for $180,000,000 and will be the largest Army Appropriation bill in the history of that body.

Democratic leaders have made no definite plans for meeting the new revenue situation presented because of the difficulties in Mexico. If actual hostilities are avoided the expenses of moving and maintaining the troops may be cared for in the general revenue bill now nearing completion. If war comes Democratic leaders say that a bond issue, consisting of the disposal of Panama Canal bond now lying in the Treasury awaiting sale, in all probability will be necessary to meet the extraordinary demands.

Work on the revenue bill is progressing, but the leaders appreciate the fact that the entire revenue situation may be changed by hostilities in Mexico.

The Army Appropriation bill is scheduled to pass the House on Monday or Tuesday, following the passage of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill late yesterday.

WRITERS MAY GO WITH GUARD

Government Permission, However, Extends Only as Far as Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary of War Baker today announced the decision of the War Department with regard to granting permission to newspaper correspondents to accompany National Guard organizations to the Mexican border. The decision is that the department has no objection to newspaper correspondents going with State troops, but that permission for them to go must be granted by those in charge of the State militia organizations, the newspapermen so going to pay their own expenses, including transportation.

A large number of newspapermen, estimated at several thousand in some quarters, will accompany the State troops to the border. Papers in all parts of the country, including many small publications, have indicated a desire to send newspapermen along with local troops.

The question involved was put up to the War College for consideration, and after the President of the War College, General Macomb, submitted that institution's report today, Secretary Baker announced that Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, the Adjutant General of the Army, had sent the following telegram to Major Gens. Wood, Barry, and Bell, commanding the Eastern, Central, and Western Departments:

"War Department will interpose no objection to reasonable number of newspaper correspondents accompanying National Guard organizations to border, providing they do so at their own expense. They should not conclude that this privilege will be extended to include permission to go beyond the border. No such permission is contemplated. Correspondents who accompany troops will be subject to such regulations as conditions require, and their articles will be subject to censorship. McCAIN."

When State troops cross into Mexico permission for newspapermen to accompany such organizations will have to be obtained from the War Department, and the usual bond for the good conduct of war correspondents in the field will have to be filed. Bond will not be required for correspondents to accompany troops on the American side of the border.

OUR DUTY PLAIN, TAFT SAYS.

Predicts 250,000 Men Will Be Required to Subdue Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 24.—While deploring the Administration policies that have led up to the present Mexican situation, former President William Howard Taft tonight declared that the duty of the United States toward Mexico is plain and that there must be no turning back.

The circumstance of intervention or even armed resistance of border raids will be the same as in the Philippines, he said. War with Mexico will last two or three years, he predicted, and will be an endless drag on the manhood of the country.

"It will require an army of at least 250,000 men, my Chief of Staff told me when I was President, and every port and city in the entire country must be seized and held. As soon as the armies are whipped they will break up in bandit bands and a guerilla warfare will follow. We are facing an acute situation. Mexico has long been an international nuisance. We cannot have Mexico attacking our border and our citizens and we have got to go on. But when we conquer the country we will still have the bear by the tail and will be afraid to let go."

Mr. Taft said that the country could hardly have a better object lesson of unpreparedness, and urged a standing army of 250,000 men and a navy equal to that of Germany. In discussing the recent controversies with European countries, he said that the differences of the United States with England would be arbitrated as they always have been, but that the drowning of 150 American citizens who had the right to be rescued by Germany was an issue that necessarily had gunpowder in it.

NO CAUSE FOR WAR, SOCIALISTS PROTEST

Thousands at Carnegie Hall Divide Applause Between Wilson and Carranza.

WANT TROOPS WITHDRAWN

Send Resolutions to President, Demanding That Every Means Be Taken to Preserve Peace.

Thirty-five hundred Socialists gathered in Carnegie Hall last night and cheered protests against war with Mexico. They heard President Wilson blamed by their candidate for President, A. L. Benson; they heard the President praised by Congressman Meyer London, and they cheered both. The animus of the meeting reached its height when Morris Hillquit declared:

"If the Mexicans were to cross the border hunting for the bandits that plundered Mexico, their army would not stop until it had reached Wall Street, New York."

The name of Carranza brought shouts of approval, he being painted as the man who was trying to aid Mexico to work out her own salvation as a sister republic.

After Mr. Benson had said it was his belief that President Wilson would withdraw the troops from Mexico if he believed he could do so without giving himself a mortal political blow, Congressman London arose and said:

"I am not one of those who believe the President is playing politics in this Mexican war business. I have far too much respect for his intelligence. He has not favored war down there, for war in Mexico means that we cannot act as the great pacificator for Europe. And he knows well that if he could have gone, or can go, before the people this Fall on the program of having kept the nation out of war he would have been irresistible.

House Clay in Wilson's Hands.

"It now lies with the President. The House is like clay in his hands. Appeal to the President, for there are many words left in the dictionary. There are 100,000 there. Heretofore the President has always turned to the dictionary in time of trouble and found a way out. That's what he did when the Lusitania was sunk, and there were more lives lost there than were lost in the Columbus raid. It is not too late to prevent war with Mexico. We must demand that we want to know why the American boy should pierce the heart of the Mexican boy against whom he has no grudge.

"I believe that the intentions of the President are still pacific. Let him hear your voices and know that the American people are behind him when he stands against this proposed wicked war. What glory is there in licking a bleeding nation? Are you going to be proud of that? Let the President hear your voice and if it is strong enough he may heed it."

Algernon Lee of the Rand School of Social Science presided. "The United States today is much in the position of Europe twenty-three months ago," he said. "It remains to be seen whether the people of America have learned the lesson of those twenty-three months and will be able to do what the masses of Europe were not able to do in the Fall of 1914. It may be that we cannot prevent war, we Socialists, but we can see at least that our hands are clean."

Morris Hillquit said the meeting and the cheers for Carranza might be called anti-patriotic. "But," said he, "there is more real patriotism in this meeting than in all the preparedness parades that were ever held in all the United States. Patriotism, as it is known these days, is a sort of mad dervish dance around the American flag. True patriotism lies in this solemn, vehement warning against this proposed national shame.

"I say here that the sending of troops into Mexico was a gross violation of international law. Then why did we do it? We did it because Mexico was weak and we were strong.

"If this war comes it will not be a war of the United States against Mexico, but a war of American capitalists against both American and Mexican workers."

Resolution Sent to Wilson.

A long resolution was adopted to be sent to President Wilson, the conclusion of which read:

We denounce the advocates of intervention as the worst foes of the American people and as traitors to the noblest traditions of American life.

We call on the President to break with the jingo forces before it is too late; to expose and punish the individuals or corporations who are plotting this hostilities; to withdraw the troops from Mexican territory and use them only for policing the frontier, both against Mexican bandits and against American adventurers; and, if there be any questions at issue between the two republics that cannot be settled by mutual agreement, to signify the willingness of the United States to submit them for mediation and eventual arbitration rather than to plunge the countries into war.

We urge all class-conscious workers and all sincere friends of peace and progress in this country to redouble their efforts to combat the growth of militarism and imperialism and save the New World from the fate that has befallen the Old.

It was announced that the meeting was to be considered as the opening of the New York Socialist campaign. It was held under the auspices of the New York County Socialist Committee.

JUDGE CHASE, AT 62, ENLISTS IN MILITIA

Court of Appeals Jurist Signs the Roll as Member of the Unit at Catskill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24.—Judge Emory A. Chase of the Court of Appeals, who was born and bred in Greene County, went in the armory of Company E, Tenth Infantry, in Catskill, yesterday, and declared his intention to join the depot unit at that place. He signed his name and underwent the proper course. Judge Chase is 62 years old, but is as active as a man of forty.

In speaking of the occurrence today Colonel John F. Klein of Flushing, commanding the Tenth, said:

"I am sorry that Albany has not responded so loyally as the other communities in which companies of the Tenth Regiment are located; but I know that the first battalion will be fully recruited when we receive orders to move to camp. I was down in Catskill, and one of the first men to volunteer and sign his name for the depot unit there was Justice Chase. This act should inspire others."

Recently Colonel Klein said he thought he would have to go to Long Island to recruit the Albany battalion of the Tenth. As a result Secretary of State Hugo today received letters from two Spanish War veterans living in Woodhaven, L. I., offering themselves for enlistment. Their offers were sent to the Adjutant General's office.

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST, INCLUDING SEPT. 2D.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Hold Tomorrow, an Important Sale of

Women's Handsome Summer Evening Wraps

THE MAJORITY ARE REPRODUCTIONS OF IMPORTED MODELS

45.00 65.00 89.50

Luxurious evening wraps of taffeta, charmeuse, gros de Londres and combinations of satin and chiffon in elegant designs and new French colorings. Wraps handsomely embroidered with silver and trimmed with marabou or edged with ruffles.

Women's Summer Frocks

Formerly up to 18.50

9.00 12.50

Distinctively charming models developed in dimity, figured voile and other cotton fabrics in a variety of styles.

Women's Blue Taffeta Frock

Handsome New Model

25.00

Of navy blue taffeta with white Georgette crepe collar, featuring unusual treatment in knife pleating. Side pockets.

Bonwit Teller & Co. Announce for Tomorrow a Complete Showing of

Newer Modes and Weaves in Sweaters

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES — ENLARGED SWEATER DEPT., MAIN FLOOR

An Extensive Variety of the Latest Imported and Domestic Models for Sports Wear in All the New French Colorings and Black and White

PURE SILK SWEATERS
In half Russian effect. Long sashes and silken tassels. All solid colors or contrasting color borders. *22.50 to 45.00*

FIBRE SILK SWEATERS
Straight line and flare effects, in solid colors and color combinations. Byron collars and sashes. *11.50 to 16.50*

SHETLAND WOOL SWEATERS
Shetland sweaters in many new and various color combinations. Several are imported models. *5.75 & 12.75*

IMPORTED CACHEMIRE SWEATERS
In natural color, light and dark gray and tan. Attached sashes in self materials and Byron collars. *18.50*

Women's Sport Shirts (*Main Floor*)

5.50

A collection of women's sport shirts of men's wear silk and heavy Japanese silk—with or without pockets.

French Handmade Blouses

8.50 10.50

Imported blouses of batiste, exquisitely hand drawn and hand embroidered. Some with narrow black moire ties.

Will Close Out Monday Entire Remaining Stock of

Women's Cloth Tailleur and Silk Costume Suits

Formerly 29.50 to 150.00

15.00 20.00 34.00 50.00

The season's best models in Gabardine, Poiret Twill, Serges, Velour or Worsted Checks, Taffeta and Gros de Londres.

NO C. O. D'S. NO CREDITS NO APPROVALS

Women's Silk Afternoon Coats

42.50 *Formerly up to 79.50*

One or two of a kind in all the exclusive silken textures. A number lined with chiffon. The majority are copies of imported models.

Women's Outing Skirts

5.75 to 25.00

Of stockinette, silk jersey, viyella flannel, satin. Taffeta, imported English check, stripe flannels, linens, gabardines or reppe.

The "Cravat" Sports Coat

SPORTS DEP'T—THIRD FLOOR

19.50 *Formerly up to 29.50*

Buttonless model of striped crepe faille in solid colors and all desirable color combinations. Belt and tassels.

Felt & Velour Sport Hats

MAIN FLOOR—TAILORED HAT DEP'T.

4.75 to 18.50

Newer types featuring crazy quilt or velvet crowns, antique edges and ribbon cocardes.

To Close Out Monday—Misses' Apparel

Misses' Utility Coats

Formerly up to 35.00

12.75

In velour or worsted checks, navy or tan gabardine. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Afternoon Frocks

Formerly up to 59.50

35.00

Of radium taffeta, Georgette, Printed Georgette or Taffeta. Sizes 14 to 18.

Misses' Tailleur Suits

Formerly up to 59.50

15.00 18.50

In serge, gabardine, velour or worsted checks. Sizes 14 to 18.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

FOR MONDAY—THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL SALES

White Buckskin Shoes and Oxfords

6.50 *Formerly* 8.00

Women's handmade Sport Shoes of genuine white buckskin with white felt soles and heels. Women's handmade Sports Oxfords of genuine white buckskin with white felt soles and heels, trimmed with tan calf or black patent leather.

Elbow Length Silk Gloves
In white only with arms embroidered in black, or edged with ruffles. *Formerly 2.50* **2.00**

2 Clasp Kid Gloves
White with three rows of heavy embroidery in black and welts to match. **1.75**

Women's Pure Silk Hosiery
Women's superior quality pure silk hose in black, white and favored shades. Reinforced lisle garter tops and soles. **.95**

Women's Novelty Silk Hosiery
High grade women's pure silk hosiery with Paris or embroidered clox or fancy Richelieu rib. Black or white. **1.65**

New Types of Summer Neckwear

1.00 to 2.75

A collection of newer designs developed in net, chiffon, organdie and crepe.

Shamrock Lawn Handkerchiefs
With colored initial and colored border. SIX FOR **1.00**

Women's Lisle Combinations
With umbrella or tight knee. A collection of odd garments. *Formerly up to 1.00* **.45**

Women's Glove Silk Knickers
Of superior quality, fully reinforced. White or flesh. *Special at* **1.95**

Silk Poplin Bathing Frocks

3.95 *Formerly 5.00*

Of fine quality silk poplin trimmed in contrasting color.

Women's Taffeta Bathing Frocks
Short Empire model of superior quality taffeta silk. *Special at* **8.75**

Philippine Night Gowns
Of fine batiste, hand made and hand embroidered with V neck and no sleeves. *Special at* **2.50**

"The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns"

Hagedorn's

BROADWAY, Corner 81st St.

Final Clearance Sale

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 26

Wonderful Bargains

ARE ASSURED AT OUR SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

Afternoon Dresses *Former Prices $47.50 to $65.00* **29.75**

Afternoon Dresses *Former Prices $85.00 to $110.00* **45.00**

Lace, Net & Lingerie Gowns *Former Price $125.00* **52.50**

Evening Gowns *Former Prices $47.50 to $59.50* **29.75**

Evening Gowns *Former Prices $95.00 to $125.00* **50.00**

Evening Coats *Former Prices $85.00 to $150.00* **45.00**

Corduroy Sport Skirts *Former Price $7.50* **4.65**

21 Sport Suits *Former Prices to $55.00* **12.50**

50 Linen Dresses *Former Price $12.75* **8.75**

No Alterations No C. O. D's. No Exchanges

PICK NEUTRAL JURY IN TAUSCHER TRIAL

Talesmen Who Admit Any War Prejudices Excused in the Welland Plot Case.

JUDGE ENFORCES THE RULE

Defendant the Agent of Krupps in This Country and the Husband of Mme. Gadski, the Singer.

Before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court, Captain Hans Tauscher, agent of the Krupps in this country and the husband of Mme. Gadski, the singer, was placed on trial yesterday, charged with having conspired with others here to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada.

Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood, assisted by Edward J. McDonald, an assistant in Mr. Marshall's office, appeared as prosecutor, and Herbert M. Smyth and Felix D. Levy as counsel for the defendant. It took all day to fill the jury box, and before the last juror was selected the Government has used up its six challenges and the defense had used nine and waived the right to exercise one.

Nearly sixty talesmen were examined. Many of those called were either of foreign birth or of foreign-born parents. The question upon which many stumbled was, "Who do you want to see win this war?" Many had decided opinions on the subject, and of those excused a majority hoped Germany would be victorious.

The Jurymen.

This is the jury as it was sworn in:

ALPHONSO DE F. HODGMAN, Foreman; 231 Brook Avenue, the Bronx; retired clerk.
JOHN DOUGLAS, 145 West 143d Street; retired fireman.
WALTER MALLIET, 14 Malden Lane and Roselle Avenue, Pleasantville, N. Y.; diamond merchant.
JOHN E. LYONS, 93 West 103d Street; commission merchant.
ARTHUR BLAYER, 272 West Ninetieth Street; electrical engineer at 112 West Forty-second Street.
JULIUS M. JACKSON, 56 Malden Lane and 510 West 150th Street; insurance broker.
SEYMOUR GRIFFIN, locksmith at Bretton Hall.
SIEGFRIED STERN, 500 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, a leather merchant at 14 East Seventeenth Street.
ERNEST F. AMSTER, 401 West Thirtieth Street; insurance agent.
PHILIP RITTER, 2,122 Third Avenue; millinery business.
JOHN H. SPANTON, 523 West 113th Street; retired business man.
JOHN S. CONWAY, retired detective, 1,303 Shakespeare Avenue, the Bronx.

The selection of the jury was begun after Captain Tauscher had been called to the bar and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Smyth, who questioned the talesmen for the defense, laid particular stress upon whether each clearly understood the meaning of criminal intent and was ready to pass fairly on the question of the intent of the prisoner. Mr. Wood, in turn, sought to learn the opinion of each regarding the present war and if they objected to the shipment of munitions to the belligerent nations.

Each one examined was asked if he knew the German Ambassador, Captain von Papen, Captain Boy-Ed, Wolf von Igel, von Papen's former secretary; members of the District Attorney's staff, and the various lawyers interested in the case.

Mr. Wood asked each one whether he would report at once to Judge Hand if he should be approached by any one and asked about the case while the trial was pending. All said they would.

The first talesman examined, Alphonso De F. Hodgman, who became foreman of the jury, is American born, a retired salesman, and neutral, he said.

Frank S. Woods of 853 Lenox Avenue frankly said he did not like the Germans' conduct in the war, and was excused.

Patrick J. O'Neill, who lives in East 122d Street and who was born in Ireland, could not qualify because he said he did not like the British Government. Mr. Smyth did not want O'Neill excused.

"This man is an American," he said. "England has nothing to do with this case."

"I think," said Judge Hand, "it would be fairer to both sides to excuse all who sympathize with either side in the war."

John Douglas, who became juryman 2, said he was American born, and took no great interest in the war.

Philip Ritter, who was accepted, said he was an American of German ancestry, but that that fact would not bias his judgment. Julius M. Jackson, another juryman, boasts of American ancestry. Siegfried Stern, notwithstanding his name and his German birth, said he was neutral, and was accepted.

Malachi Donohue, a retired fire Captain and a native of Ireland, said he did not believe in the shipping of war munitions to countries at war and was excused. Ernest F. Amster, who was accepted, said he had been born in Switzerland, and that he read equally the German, French, and American newspapers. He had lived in this country since 1873 and was strictly neutral, he said.

John H. Spanton is a neutral American. Detective Conway was born in Ireland. Jurymen Blayer and Griffin were born in New York.

It is expected that the trial will last more than a week, for the prosecution expects to call at least twenty-five witnesses, the principal ones being Hans von der Goltz, alias Bridgeman, and John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American.

A separate trial for von Igel was ordered yesterday.

DENTISTRY SCHOOL TO OPEN FOR WOMEN

Offers Ranging from $720 to $1,200 a Year Already Made for Graduates.

FIRST SESSION JULY 10

More Than 100 Applications Already In, but Only 60 Will Be Admitted.

The first school to be devoted exclusively to the training of women to become dental hygienists will be opened in this city next month, according to plans announced yesterday. The school will be connected with Hunter College and the Vanderbilt Dental Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. There will be three terms of instruction, extending over one year, the first course or term opening on July 10.

Under the Seeley bill passed last April by the State Legislature, the women will be graduated as dental hygienists. This act opens a new field of occupation to women with an opportunity of earning from $720 to $1,200 a year. Positions available to graduates of the school will range from dentists' assistants to school instructors and places with the Board of Health.

Many prominent dentists and physicians in the city are giving their support to the new school and will watch with interest the working out of the new law. Dr. Louise C. Ball, who has been connected with Hunter College for the last ten years as an instructor, has arranged and organized most of the courses and will have supervision of the new school. She was formerly assistant visiting surgeon at Bellevue Hospital and has collaborated with Dr. William J. Gies of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in carrying on important research work.

The school may eventually become a part of the proposed Columbia Dental School for which a dental committee is endeavoring to raise sufficient funds by next September to permit the opening.

According to the statement given out, 120 girls have applied to take the courses, but the first class, which will open on July 10, will be limited to sixty students. The top floor in the new building on Hunter College will be given over to the school, and complete dental chairs and equipment will be installed and instruction given by eminent dentists, to be invited from all over the State to give courses in dental hygiene and the cleaning of teeth. Dr. George S. Davis of Hunter College is in full accord with the aim of the school, which, however, is not a part of the college.

In addition to the practical instruction to be given in the courses at Hunter College, the students will devote a certain number of hours each week in the Vanderbilt Dental Clinic working under supervision of the dental specialists who are giving their services to the clinic. Dr. Henry S. Dunning, Chairman of the Dental Committee of the Columbia Dental School, is chief of the clinic.

One dentist has offered a girl a salary of $1,200 a year when she has completed the course and another $1,000. The Board of Health will co-operate and start the dental hygienists at a salary of $720. They will teach the children the essentials of dental hygiene and clean teeth where necessary.

FIRE IN SUBWAY STATION.

Giant Fan at Brooklyn Bridge Centre of Lively Blaze.

The Brooklyn Bridge subway station was thronged at the rush hour, shortly after 5 o'clock last evening, when the clang of fire apparatus was heard, and as smoke and steam filled the station firemen appeared on the platform bearing hose and ladders. Many persons fled to the street. Trains stopped regularly until the smoke and steam became dense, when they were run straight through to Fourteenth Street and Fulton Street, respectively. A general panic was avoided.

When it was found that the fire would be, in all probability, confined to a 300-foot flue through which air is swept uptown in the subway by a giant fan, the anxiety of the crowd was replaced by interest, and the reserves of the Elizabeth Street Station were called on to handle it.

According to Deputy Fire Chief Binns the grease journal of the big fan caught fire and the hot air driven through the flue caused the dust accumulated there to ignite. The fan was on the northbound side of the station and it spread through to a water supply tank of the south-bound side, and the water was vaporized, which made dense clouds of steam.

When the fire was extinguished, shortly after 7 o'clock, the damage was said to have been trifling.

BALLOONIST CROSSES ANDES MOUNTAINS

Argentine Aeronaut Flies from Chile to Own Country, Passing Range 12,795 Feet High.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 24.—Bradley Zuloaga, an Argentine aeronaut, has crossed the Andes Mountains in a balloon. Ascending from Chilean territory, he succeeded in reaching Uspallata, near Mendoza, Argentina.

The Uspallata Pass, which crosses the Andes at about the line apparently taken by Zuloaga for his passage, has an elevation of 12,795 feet, while the peak of Aconcagua, nearby, the culminating point of the Andes range and of the entire Western Hemisphere, is 23,000 feet in height.

ITALIANS EXTEND GAINS.

Further Advance Reported in the Trentino Fighting.

ROME, June 24, (via London.)—An extension of the Italian advance in the Pasubio sector in the Trentano, and the repulse of Austrian advances at points along the Posina-Astico front are reported in today's official War Office statement. The statement says:

In the Pasubio sector we extended our occupation as far as the Piazza Valley to the west, and to the head of the ravines of Monte Fruche to the northeast.

On the Posina-Astico front artillery duels have occurred. Hostile infantry detachments, attempting to approach our lines, were attacked and put to flight by our patrols.

On the Asiago Plateau our artillery has been active. The best results were obtained against the enemy position on Monte Cengio and in the Canaglia Valley.

On the remainder of the front artillery actions and infantry raids were especially successful on the upper But.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs at various points along the lower Isonzo without causing any damage. One machine was hit by our artillery and fell in flames near Merna, south of Gorizia.

Fur Storage, Repairing and Remodeling—Phone Greeley 3600.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

Exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* Models *Specially Priced*

Novelty Voile Dresses 6.90
Pleated, Russian blouse and flounce models in prevailing colors; attractively trimmed in smart combinations.

White Voile Dresses 10.75
Smart models of embroidered voile and voile combined with net insertions with hemstitching.

Voile and Linen Dresses 15.00
Novelty white and colored voile in sport and other models, also linen and voile combinations.

Georgette Crepe Dresses 19.75
Long Russian Blouse, pleated and coat effect models, embroidered in contrasting colors.

Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses

Important showing of foreign models reproduced by America's foremost dressmakers, of Chiffon Taffeta, Satin, Foulard and Novelty Silks.

16.50 19.75 29.75 35.00

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia. OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO 34th Street—New York Cleveland Buffalo Newark

Women's Sport Suits and Coats—*Special Values*

Silk Jersey Sport Suits 18.00
In blue, gold, white and green, striped collar, bottom border and belt.

Superior Milanese Silk Jersey Sport Suits 29.75
Of superior Milanese silk; coats cut extra long; in bright colorings; new sailor collar.

White Worumbo Chinchilla Coats 15.00
In belted and flare models; sport pockets and convertible collars.

Milanese Silk Jersey Sport Coats 18.00
Flare model of superior Milanese silk; collar and bottom border trimmed with Marabou.



Clearance Sale Monday

350 Pairs Women's Pumps

Incomplete Sizes of Styles About To Be Discontinued.

Women's Hand Made Pumps, all this season's models, of Imported Pearl Gray and Ivory Glace Kidskin; hand turned soles and Louis XV. heels. *Regular* 6.00, 7.00 *and* 8.00 *Values* 4.75

Women's Skirts and Sweaters—*Special Values*

Washable Corduroy Skirts 2.95
Large pearl button front models, with pockets and detachable belt.

Striped Gabardine Sport Skirts 3.95
Of washable striped gabardine, white ground with stripes of rose, black, green and blue.

Wool Jersey Sport Skirts 8.90
In blue, green, rose, gold and white, shirred model with belt, pockets and pearl buttons.

Fibre Silk Sweaters (with mercerized back) 5.00
V neck or shawl collar, with sash in plain colors and two-tone effects.

Norfolk Sweaters 6.75
Of zephyr worsted in rose, Copen, gold and white; with collar, pockets and belt.

"Kayser's" Italian Silk Sweaters 10.75
Shirred back, with collar, sash and pockets; in rose, purple, gold, cerise, emerald and white.

Misses' Summer Dresses

Sizes 14, 16 *and* 18 *years, suitable for Women to* 36 *bust.*

Exclusive *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s* Models for Street, Afternoon, Sport and General Wear in the summer materials, colors and combinations now in vogue.

Attractive Dresses	5.90	7.90	9.75	11.75
More Elaborate Dresses	13.75	15.00	19.75	25.00

Misses' Silk Dresses—*New Models*

Of Superior Taffeta, Crepe de Chine and Novelty Silks.

15.00 19.75 25.00 35.00

Special and Extraordinary Sale of

800 Girls' Summer Dresses

In Empire, medium and long waisted models of striped and plaid Gingham, Percale, Chambray, Linen, Repp and flowered Voile; 4 to 14 years.

1.00 1.50 2.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Another Sale Monday

Women's Japanese Kimonos



Elaborately Hand Embroidered
(Model as Illustrated)

1,000 Imported Japanese Crepe Kimonos, in Copenhagen, Rose, Pink, Light Blue and Lavender, with sash and full sleeves.

Exceptional Value 1.25

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Special Sale Monday

Women's Underbodices

1200 Underbodices of Crepe de Chine and Satin, in pink and white; cluny, filet or shadow lace and ribbon trimmed. 75c

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises
Pink Crepe de Chine, in tailored or lace and ribbon trimmed models. 2.00

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Superior Crepe de Chine, in tailored or trimmed models, cut very full. 3.95

Glove Silk Bloomers
Superior Glove Silk Bloomers, in pink and white, fully reinforced. 2.00

White Tub Silk Petticoats
Tailored flounce and lace trimmed models, with shadow proof double panel front and back. 1.85

Silk Poplin Bathing Suits
Princess model in black and navy blue, trimming of satin in contrasting colors, (no bloomers.) 3.90

Wool Jersey Bathing Suits
Belted models of superior wool jersey, without sleeves, (no bloomers.) 6.90

Elastic Top Corsets
Of pink figured material, medium length skirts, especially adapted for athletic wear. 2.00

Pink Striped Coutil Corsets
Pink Striped Coutil Corsets, Empire top, extra long skirts, Val. lace trimmed. 2.95

Business Hours for June, Daily, Including Saturday, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Will Close All Day Saturday, July 8th, and Every Saturday to Sept. 2d.

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5TH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Exclusive Summer Apparel

Specially Priced

Offering unusual and attractive opportunities to the vacation shopper.

New Satin and Silk Dresses

Afternoon models, in the favored colors; while not really advance Fall models, these dresses feature many style innovations of a character that will be popular this Autumn.

24.50 29.50 39.50

Pretty Summer Frocks

Some dainty conceptions, breathing of the great outdoors, for sport and street wear; developed in voile, organdie, linen, batiste.

5.50 8.75 10.00

Light Weight Jersey Sport Suits

Of wool Jersey cloth, the ideal apparel for summer wear; in rookie, plum, white and green; 4 new models. *Special* 19.75

New Serge Dresses

Some all Serge, others combined with Taffeta Silk or Crepe Georgette.

12.50 16.50 19.75

Coats of Bolivia Cloth

Full length, silk lined throughout; exclusive models in the wanted colorings. *Special* 29.50

Tailored and Sport Skirts

Of awning striped fabrics, White Gabardine or Bedford Cord and Taffeta Silk, in solid colors or stripes, fancy pockets and large pearl buttons.

2.00 3.95 5.40

Silk Jersey Sport Skirts

Smartly tailored, in solid colors or striped effects. *Special* 6.90

Shoppers' Column

What the Shopper selected for Special Mention at Stewart's

A real vacation shopper's paradise was my thought after wading through the tempting array of "Things Apparelly" that help to brighten Summer porches and beaches.

SILK JERSEY SPORT SWEATERS
The stylishly cut, snappy kind, so popular with smart dressers; they have them in white, green, rose, Copenhagen and purple; they sell for only 6.95

SILK SPORT BLOUSES
Tailor made, in fancy stripes and two-toned effects; are marked at 2.95

LAWN COAT SETS
The daintiest imaginable; some have a touch of hand embroidery; sailor and large cape effects; selling for 95c

FINE WORSTED SPORT SWEATERS
Just the thing for chilly evenings they come in different colors and are marked 6.90

BATISTE BLOUSES
Sheer, dainty, summery; in all white or with touches of color; I saw over a dozen different models that looked very good to me, and the price of each was 2.00

CROSS FOX SCARFS
Full animal model, handsomely marked large skin; a really wonderful bargain at the price of 35.00

WHITE FOX SCARFS
Double fur, animal effect; fine, soft quality; marked only 19.75

GEORGETTE CREPE FRILL BLOUSES
Cool and summery looking; they come in flesh color and white only and cost 3.95

Stewart & Co Will Close Out Monday
Regardless of Former Prices

Silk Suits
Reduced to 15.00
Taffeta Silk, and plain or striped Pongee; sport or dressy models.

Silk Dresses
Reduced to 13.75
Taffeta Silk combined with Crepe Georgette, and Embroidered Crepe de Chine.

Tailleur Suits
Entire Stock to Close at 10.00 & 15.00
Serge, Gabardine, Velour Check, Poiret Twill, Wool Jersey Cloth.

Summer Dresses
Reduced to 4.95
A choice variety of pleasing models in all the wanted fabrics and colorings.

Silk Lined Coats
Reduced to 10.00
Velour Checks, Gabardine or Serge; full length, silk lined throughout.

Velvet Corduroy Skirts
Reduced to 2.95
Sport models of Wide Wale Corduroy; white and colors.

GERMAN FORCES AGAIN GRIP FLEURY

"Some Houses" in Village Occupied After Violent Assaults, Paris Admits.

FRENCH GAIN ELSEWHERE

Recover Lost Ground at Two Points in Hotly Contested Section Near Fort de Vaux.

HUGE FORCES IN THE BATTLE

Germans Said to Have Used 120,000 Men in Friday's Drive on Three-Mile Front.

LONDON, June 24.—Continuing their violent assaults west of Fort de Vaux today, the troops of the Crown Prince succeeded once more in gaining a foothold in the village of Fleury, despite the desperate resistance of the French, and occupied "some houses," as the Paris night bulletin expresses it.

This seems to have been the only German success in the struggle on the right bank of the Meuse, which, according to the French account, continued all last night, "with ferocity" in this region and was resumed today.

Counterattacks by the French during the night won back a large part of the ground lost on Friday morning near Hills 320 and 321 and drove the Germans back to the Thiaumont work, almost directly north of Fleury.

To the east of the village also vigorous attacks by the French recovered the trenches between the woods of Fumin and Chenois which the Germans carried during Thursday night.

According to the French War Office, six German divisions (120,000 men) took part in yesterday's attacks on a three-mile front, which for fury equaled anything yet experienced on that front. Assault after assault was made, but it was only by a last overwhelming rush, when the defenders were worn out and thinned by many hours of bombardment, that the Germans succeeded in rushing the Thiaumont work and the adjacent advanced trenches.

The Thiaumont fortification covers the approaches to Fleury, and the Germans hoped to sweep away the defenders of the latter place; but the French counterattacked with such vigor that the Germans were able only to cling to the positions first gained, which they hastened to strengthen in preparation for the fresh attempts today to push their advantage.

Commentators in the Paris papers remark on the fact that if the Germans have been obliged to withdraw troops from the western front to send to Russia, the lessening of strength has not shown itself at Verdun or even in the Champagne section. They point out that the success cost more than it was worth, the enemy's losses being placed at 40 to 50 per cent. of the effectives engaged.

Paris Is Undismayed.

A Paris dispatch says:

"The French advanced line still holds good, possessing the greater part of Hills 320 and 321. These fresh strokes of the German battering ram are regarded in authoritative quarters, it is understood, with perfect calm. They will in no way, it is pointed out here, prevent expected developments; on the contrary they are likely to hasten them."

The object of the German commander in pounding so incessantly at this point northeast of Verdun is to gain control of the Vaux ravine without which it is impossible for him to force back the French advanced line and begin an attack upon the main line of forts between Souville and Tavannes. The ravine is closely boxed in by the Caillette Woods to the north and the Chapitre Wood to the south and Hill 320, where the French position forms its root to the west.

On the east of the ravine, however, the French lines, which command the approaches to Souville are under attack. They rest on three woods, Fumin to the left, Chenois to the right, and the wood running from Vaux fort to the slopes of Souville on the centre. The last named wood is the objective of the Germans, for, as it runs out in the salient toward Vaux fort, all their other attacks are subjected to a flanking fire from it.

Tonight's bulletin of the French War Office, which admits German gain of a new foothold in the village of Fleury, reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse the day was relatively calm except in the region of Hill 304, where our positions were bombarded by a slow and continued fire.

On the right bank there was an intense bombardment of our lines in the sector of Hill 321, to the northeast of Froide Terre and in the Chapitre and Chenois Woods.

The fighting continued this morning in the neighborhood of the village of Fleury, of which the enemy succeeded in occupying some houses.

There was no change in the other sectors of the right bank, no infantry action taking place.

The day was calm on the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office reads:

On the left bank of the River Meuse there has been continued great activity on the part of the artillery in the Avocourt Wood, at Hill 304, and at Dead Man Hill. A German attack with hand grenades upon our positions at Hill 304 has been repulsed.

On the right bank of the river the battle continued with ferocity all last night on the western portion of this front. Our counteroffensive movements, conducted with vigor, made it possible for us to recapture in the vicinity of Hills 320 and 321 a large portion of the ground recently lost there by us, and to drive the enemy back as far as the outskirts of the Thiaumont works. This the Germans still hold.

The fighting became particularly violent in the outskirts of the village of Fleury.

Between the woods of Fumin and Chenois our counterattacks put us again in complete possession of those trenches which the enemy occupied during the night of June 21-22. The bombardment of the enemy was answered with energy by our batteries, and this fire was maintained with intensity from the River Meuse to a point to the east of the Chenois Wood.

According to the latest information as to the result of the German offensive actions last evening on the right bank of the River Meuse, these movements were conducted by the enemy in superior numbers, six divisions taking part.

At Les Eparges the Germans have caused the explosion of three mines, but no damage resulted.

Berlin Account of Friday's Gains.

BERLIN, June 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Capture of the armored fortress of Thiaumont, north of Verdun, and the Fort and Village of Fleury, further south, was announced today by the War Office. Ground was gained south of Fort de Vaux, it is stated. The Germans made 2,000 prisoners. The official statement says:

On the west bank of the Meuse, after efficient artillery preparation, German troops, headed by the Tenth Bavarian Infantry Regiment, and the König and Bavarian King's Own Regiments made a thrust on the Froid de Terre Ridge and to the east. The troops engaged in these storming operations captured the armored fortress of Thiaumont and, advancing further, took the larger part of the Village of Fleury and gained terrain south of Fort de Vaux. Up to the present time there have been handed over at the intermediate bases 2,673 prisoners, among whom are sixty officers.

On the rest of the front there has been somewhat lively artillery, patrol, and aerial activity. Near Haumont, a French single battle seaplane was brought down in an aerial engagement. Near Blamont, Lieutenant Wintgens shot down a French biplane, which was his seventh aeroplane.

The correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger at the western front sends what is stated to be an authoritative denial of the assertion in the French War Office report of June 18, that on the previous day seven German aeroplanes had been shot down by the French.

"The correspondent is authorized by competent military authorities," says an Overseas News Agency statement today, "to state that on June 17 no German aeroplane was shot down or destroyed, either before or behind the German lines."

BRITISH ARTILLERY BUSY.

German Gunners Reply with Vigor —Kaiser's Airmen Active.

LONDON, June 24.—The British official statement, issued tonight, reads:

Yesterday hostile aircraft again were active. A reconnoissance of six machines, which attempted to cross our lines, was attacked by our scouts and driven back. One of our aeroplanes, descending to a height of 900 feet, attacked with machine gun fire some horse transports and caused a stampede.

During the night our trenches about Givenchy and westward of Messines were bombarded intermittently. Northeastward of Arras our patrols brought in two prisoners.

Today our artillery has been more active than usual along the whole front. The hostile batteries retaliated by bombarding our positions about Authuile Wood, Ransart, and Ypres.

Northward of the Hohenzollern redoubt the enemy sprang a mine a short distance in front of our trenches; no damage was done.

Later reports show that the hostile gas attack southwestward of Messines, reported yesterday, was a bombardment with gas shells.

ITALY LOSES ANOTHER SHIP.

The Bark Gabriele d'Alie Is Sunk in the War Zone.

LONDON, June 24, 10:30 P. M.—A Lloyd's dispatch received from Genoa today reports the sinking of the Italian bark Gabriele d'Alie.

The Gabriele d'Alie measured 2,291 tons. She was last reported as having arrived at Genoa March 25, from Baltimore.

TURKS DEFEAT RUSSIANS.

Claim Successes in Persia and on the Caucasus Front.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 24, (via London.)—Turkish troops on June 22, after an attack with the bayonet, captured the greater part of the Russian positions extending for a distance of 6,000 feet on the mountain ridge, north of the Chorokh River, in Turkish Armenia, according to the Turkish official statement issued here today. The Turks captured 500 Russians and took a great number of tents and quantities of food.

The text of the Turkish official statement follows:

Our troops intrusted with clearing southern Persia on June 21 energetically attacked the Russians ensconced in Paltak Pass, which is surrounded on both sides by hills 1,500 feet high. After driving the enemy from his position they pursued him as far as the town of Serail, which is ten miles to the east of this pass. The enemy's losses while defending this pass are estimated to be pretty high.

Caucasian Front—On the left wing our troops on June 22, after a bayonet assault captured the greater part of the Russian points of support over a distance of 2,000 yards on the mountain chain north of the Chorokh River. The enemy for some time had displayed great activity and had fortified this section strongly. We also improved our position further to the south. The Russians made great efforts to capture the lost positions, but were repulsed with heavy losses. We captured 500 prisoners and took a great number of tents and quantities of breadstuffs.

PETROGRAD, June 24, (via London.)—The Russian official statement on the Caucasus front says:

In the Trebizond sector, in the region of Madourtiret Tepe, the Turks at dawn on Thursday took the offensive, which our advance guard repulsed with heavy enemy losses, many prisoners being left in our hands.

Our aeroplanes successfully bombarded Mamakhatum.

MODIFY LIEBKNECHT CHARGE

Germans Will Place Socialist Leader on Trial Wednesday.

AMSTERDAM, June 24, (via London.) The Berlin Lokalanzeiger states that the trial of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, who was arrested on May 1 in connection with the May Day demonstration, will take place in Berlin on Wednesday next before a court-martial on a charge of attempted treason in time of war, which is punishable by fifteen years' penal servitude.

The former indictment charged high treason, conviction on which charge requires a death sentence.

BLINDED SOLDIERS FIND NEW HOPE

Remarkable Cases at the Lighthouse of France Described by Miss Winifred Holt.

WORK FOR A DIPLOMAT

For a Musical Sergeant, an Architect, and Others—Re-educating the Blind to Fence.

By WINIFRED HOLT.

I wish every American could walk into my office some day, here at the Phare de France, and let me show him our home, and, best of all, our pupils. We have eighteen men with us now, men who came to us blinded from the battlefield, with hope dead in their hearts. Today they are learning new trades with their ten fingers, which have become to them eyes, and they are beginning to see again the light of contentment. These men are from all walks of life, but interesting, every one of them, in some special way. I will try to make a few of them real to you, as I have had the opportunity to know them.

Not long ago I went to call on a great lady in the Faubourg, and beside her at the tea table sat one of the most distinguished men of France, who the day before had received a public ovation. On the other side of her sat a middle-aged man with dark glasses. He was introduced to me. He rose from his chair with the grace characteristic of his class, but when he wished to be seated his fingers groped pitifully to locate the Louis Quinze fauteuil. This nobleman had spent some time in Washington, and had been over three hemispheres in the service of his country. He was now blind, and hopeless in his blindness. As a seeing diplomat in Washington he had heard of us and the Lighthouse, which had interested him. As a blind man he now asked to meet the Lighthouse Keeper, the Gardienne du Phare.

"What can I do? I have no talents," he said. "I could play polo, ride to hounds, play a fair game of bridge, and serve my country in diplomacy. If I should attempt to mount my horse now I should fall off! If I should ask to serve my country I would be laughed at! I liked fencing, but that, of course, is impossible."

Unknowingly he had given me my cue. "Not if you have the right kind of a fencing master," I answered. "I have just left two officers who gave their eyes for France with their foils, practicing 'Fleuret.' You must choose the most interesting kind of fencing for ten eyes' work. Sabre and bayonet may have lost their charm, but you will find 'Fleuret' quite as interesting as ever. Will you come to the Lighthouse and try?"

The man's whole expression had changed. A slight flush had spread over his pale face, and his hands gripped the arms of his chair. "I will come with great pleasure. Are you sure I will not be in the way? I am so helpless." I assured him that the only difficulty with us at the Lighthouse was that we needed a man used to diplomacy knowing languages (he knew four and bits of many others) who had sufficient knowledge to teach the less fortunate blind soldiers. I told him that it was impossible for me to find the right man to run our club, and if he would relieve me of that burden and insure the success of our budding "Circle" it would be an infinite help. "You see, we need you so much," I said.

He came the next week to find light through work, and to help us, by his long experience with men of different kinds, to make our Lighthouse what we want it. I doubt very much if that French nobleman will sink back into the apathy and despair from which our Lighthouse has roused him. I think that in his mind he realises that fighting as an officer would not give him the same opportunity of usefulness as helping the men blinded in battle to win their battle in the dark and to find the light.

A Sergeant Who Sings.

Sergeant G. was our first resident guest at the French Lighthouse. He wears the blue-gray uniform of the infantry. He has black hair, a sallow complexion, long, thin featured. His eyes closed forever give his face in repose a pensive, Madonna-like expression. He is, however, one of the most vivacious people I have ever met. His frequent quick smiles light up his pale features; his laugh lifts his upper lip to show a shining array of perfect teeth, like a young fox terrier. He was found by the nurse sitting on the bed, and the mattress shakes with his merriment.

We found him in a hospital, so weak, so hopeless that he impatiently asked me to go away. But the minute he spoke I heard the wonderful "timbre" of his voice, and said: "But, monsieur, you must sing?"

"How do you know?" he answered. "I have sung myself. I love music."

So, instead of leaving the hospital, I stayed and sat by the sick man's bed and told him how music and all sweet sounds would mean more and more to him. How he could hear better and sing better because of his blindness. I showed him how all music could be written and read in "Braille"—showed him light through work.

He is now at the Lighthouse an industrious student, reading his "Braille" notes. His heart is in his music. When he learns to modify his great voice we hope that it may be pleasant for us to hear it, and that it may become a wage-earning medium for him. At present it is out of all proportion to the Phare, and would be only tolerable in a busy railroad station, but we still trust that he may perceive some day the difference between piano and fortissimo. Before the war he was a Director in a coal company; perhaps he may still make a livelihood in "commerce."

Our second "pensionnaire" is a "Sous-Officier du Midi," (sub-officer from the South,) very tall, swarthy, two wide, open, black, glass eyes. In his red and blue uniform he is extremely smart. He kept accounts and wrote letters for the army until he went into action, and, after doing splendid service, had both eyes shot out. He was prisoner in Germany for a short time. When he returned to France he had incessant operations, changing from hospital to hospital. He had no hope of anything but his tiny pension, no knowledge of how to work, though with his whole determined make-up he longed for an active, useful life again.

He heard of us through another blind soldier, and was brought by a charming Duchess to see me at the Lighthouse. With the Duchess, dressed in black, with trailing veils, came the wife, the sister-in-law, and the curly-headed youngster of our new recruit for light through work. He was very silent and correct. It was an inspiration to see the flush of excitement, the tightening of his nerves and muscles, as he listened as I told him his possible horizon in blindness.

"You mean, then, Madam, that I can actually write letters again, that I can keep accounts? Why, that is what I used to do. Is it possible that I can go back to my own life again?"

"Quite possible," I answered; "come tomorrow, and let us see if it is probable!"

He came the next day, and with trembling hands grasped his first letters and touched the typewriter. Now, thoroughly at home in our sunny hotel, his energy and application to his study inspire the other men. He was a great fencer. His lithe figure, keen black eyes and Southern temperament must have made him a dangerous opponent.

Fencing for Blind Soldiers.

We have engaged the best fencing teacher in Paris to re-educate our blind heroes. This "Maitre d'Armes" Monsieur X., dressed in uniform, decorated with gorgeous orders bestowed on him by sovereigns, has undertaken our classes in fencing. I introduced him to some of our blind officers. It was a pretty sight to see his eyes fill with tears as they drew themselves up, clicked their heels together, and our Southerner raised his stick, giving the fencer's salute.

Another of our guests is a "Clarion" of historic name. One eye has entirely gone and he has a glass substitute, but in the other eye, a little precious light is left. The great oculist saved it for him, when he miraculously mended his shattered face.

Our "Clarion" is very quick, extremely good looking, and has a pretty little wife and a black-eyed daughter, whom he worships. He wears the dark blue uniform, high black puttees, and embroidered on his arm is the precious golden bugle. What fire and dash is pent up in this silent blind bugler! As his patient fingers pause in spelling out his "Braille" book, he still hears the rush of his comrades, sees the flash of their sabres as they charge to the summons of his bugle. He will never forget that charge; it cost him his sight.

Another of our light-finders is the Architect. He wears the uniform still pierced by the baronet thrusts received in the battle of the Champagne, where he lost his eyes. He hopes to be a professor at the Lighthouse and, later, to get a place as a secretary and stenographer. He has become very efficient. The other men look up to him and envy his knowledge of "Braille" and stenography, and his ability to still build houses and make plans. Yesterday he started again at his old craft and built houses out of clay.

We have a sunny studio at the Phare and two inspired Americans, who are devoted to teaching our men to become deft with their tere eyes. We can boast already a remarkable exhibit from our modelling class and a still more remarkable achievement in re-educating the blind and giving them new sight through new facility and sensitiveness of touch. Not only has our Architect achieved much for himself, but he has undertaken to teach some of our sighted volunteers. The other day, he was struggling to teach "Braille" to a willing and extremely pretty blonde Marquise. Again and again her dainty fingers struggled with the baffling dots on the paper. Finally she burst out: "Pauvre Madame, ce sont vos yeux qui vous empêchent de voir." ("Poor Madam, it is your eyes which prevent your seeing.")

Blinded in Belgium.

Adjutant Legirde has described himself better than I could do in this letter which he wrote me a short while ago. I will let him tell his own story:

Paris.

Miss Holt:

For a month I have been a pensioner at the Lighthouse of France. Thanks to this beautiful work I feel that I have been reborn into life. I wish that I were a poet to sing all my acknowledgment to you. Alas! I am neither a poet nor a writer, but just a child of the people. Once again I feel obliged, in expressing my thanks to you, to express them also to America, the country to which I owe so much.

Struck down by a bullet in my head on the 22d of August, 1914, in Belgium, I was left for dead on the field by my comrades, who on the following day were obliged to retire before the innumerable horde. Picked up by friendly hands, cared for, cherished by these brave, and heroic Belgians, my captivity was relatively easy. But in the month of November, Belgium, violated, burned, and pillaged, succumbed to hunger. (Flour cost 130 francs.) With terror we saw the day come when, for lack of bread, the wounded French soldiers were about to be transported to Germany. Suddenly I learned that a great people, a great country, the United States, in a generous burst of human solidarity had assumed the heavy task of revictualing Belgium. Naturally the French wounded were going to benefit by this aid from over the sea, and would not have to eat the bread of an abhorred enemy! In December came the chips loaded with flour, bacon, dried beans, &c. One-third of the population received the necessities of life gratuitously, the rest paid a moderate price.

Soon, thanks to your American committee, in the burned villages there arose shelters for the families that until that time were obliged to live in the woods. Furniture, linen, clothing, came to them. Laborers without work were going to be obliged to work for the enemy, but the Americans watched and sent the necessary funds for opening numerous workshops. The Spring arrived and the farmers saw, with sorrow, that owing to the lack of seed they would not be able to do any sowing; there again America made provision, and soon seed and fertilizer were distributed in profusion.

I had the honor many times to talk with the American representatives of the Food Commission. These men, still young, calm, cool, but energetic, managed to surmount all the difficulties which had been made for them by the relentless horde which devastated Belgium. If, in conversation, they forcibly made their words neutral, their handshake did not know how to be, and with certainty I recognized them to be friends.

Returned to France through the exchange of the seriously wounded, I am once more finding America helpful.

Thanks to you, Miss Holt, and the admirable corps of instructors which you have drawn about you, I can say without exaggeration that I feel glowing within me beams of light, which have already thrown a very appreciable gleam into the closed room of my spirit, which, until now, I believed would always have had to live in darkness.

I have no words eloquent enough to tell you how much I appreciate this devoted care, but by a very simple and very big "Thank you" coming from the bottom of my heart, and you will know how to read the sum of all my gratitude.

Thank you, Miss Holt, thank you. Thank you for your moral support, thank you for your practical aid.

OSMIN LAGARDE,
Adjutant of the 126th Regiment of Infantry, Paris, the 20th of April, 1916.

It is for men such as these that once again I want to appeal to the generosity of Americans. The Lighthouse is day by day reaching out to bring light and hope to more and more of those men blinded in the service of their country. The workers at the Lighthouse are in many cases laboring for love, but nevertheless the need of funds is urgent. All contributions are welcome, large or small, and should be sent to William Forbes Morgan, Jr., Treasurer Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.

NEAR COMPACT ON CHINA.

Japan and Russia Negotiating to Insure Country's Integrity.

TOKIO, June 24.—It is learned on good authority that Japan and Russia are making favorable progress toward the conclusion of an agreement for protection of their mutual interests in China. The understanding is based on the principle of preserving the integrity of China.

According to a published report, the pending agreement contemplates a conservative, peaceful, and efficient adjunct to the existing alliance between Japan and Great Britain. It might be termed a defensive alliance for the protection of the common interests of the two empires in Eastern Asia.

The Foreign Office thus far has made no statement on this subject.

400 LOST ON THE MERCURY.

Another Russian Steamer Prevented from Giving Aid by Passengers.

PETROGRAD, June 24, (via London.)—Four hundred persons lost their lives, according to latest reports, when the Russian passenger steamer Mercury was sunk in the Black Sea by a mine. The total number of persons aboard the steamship was approximately 550.

The disaster occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning off the village of Grigorievka. The passengers felt a tremendous shock in the forward part of the vessel, which staggered ahead for three ships' lengths and then went down bow foremost in five minutes.

Survivors tell harrowing stories of the scenes that ensued. All available steamers and tugs hastened from Odessa and rescued the survivors clinging to lifebelts and wreckage. Five were taken from the masthead a few feet above the water. Many women still clasped babies in their arms.

The passenger steamer Kniaspotemkin had just preceded the Mercury, and although aware of the disaster, the passengers forcibly prevented her Captain from putting back to give aid.

ARREST CANADIAN OFFICER.

Held in Seattle for Violating Laws in Recruiting Campaign.

SEATTLE, June 24.—Lieutenant Ernest Austin of the Canadian Army is in jail here today, charged with violating the neutrality laws of the United States by recruiting men here. Lieutenant Austin was taken before a United States Commissioner, who fixed his bail at $5,000, in default of which he was locked in the city jail.

Russell Anderson, special agent of the Department of Justice, who signed the complaint upon which the arrest was made, last night, charged that Lieutenant Austin had offered to pay him $5 a day to obtain bandsmen for the American battalion being recruited at Victoria, B. C. Detectives who searched Lieutenant Austin's room, found his enlistment papers in the Canadian Army, and a newspaper advertisement calling for bandsmen and offering a good chance to see the country. The advertisement was signed "Carl Bloomberg."

Government agents said that besides the evidence disclosed in the complaint, they had additional evidence showing that Lieutenant Austin had been engaged in an active recruiting campaign here for the Canadian Army.

German Chancellor Indorses Anti-Disavowal of Expansion.

LONDON, June 24.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, published an authorized statement in the semi-official North German Gazette in which he indorses the speech delivered in Breslau on June 20 by Philip Scheidemann, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, in which Scheidemann asserted that the Chancellor was opposed to the annexation of Belgium and to other far reaching plans for Pan-German expansion. The Chancellor had been challenged to discredit Scheidemann's speech.

Herr Scheidemann, in his speech in Breslau, referred to a publication by the Belgian Minister of State, Emile Vandervelde, in which the Chancellor's policy was described as aiming at the annexation of Belgium and all the occupied French district. He added that when six Pan-German associations a year ago submitted to the Chancellor their project of conquest, several Socialists protested to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg who, he said, declared that he rejected and firmly disapproved of such plans.

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New Summer models exceptionally priced—2nd Floor

Beaded Georgette Dresses
Beautiful model, distinctively Best & Co., in the much wanted shades of flesh and white. Sizes 34 to 40. *Special* 29.50

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Exclusive model, Russian effect, with insertion of Point de Esprit, finished with Moire ribbon Sash, in shades of Pastel. Sizes 34 to 40. *Special* 14.50

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A distinctive new pleated model, finished with organdie collar and cuffs. White and Navy. *Special* 14.50

Imported Voile Dresses
Hand-embroidered model, done in contrasting shades, many desirable colorings. *Special* 12.50

Striped Pongee Sport Skirts
Full-flare with novelty patch pockets; natural tan striped in black and color. *Special* 10.50

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Buttoned down front with pearl buttons; in the fashionable high tones. *Special* 5.50

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This season's most favored models exceptionally priced—

16.50 35.00 39.50

Comprising serges, gabardines, fancy checks and silks in fashionable shades and combinations; richly silk-lined. All sizes.

Women's Motor Apparel—*2nd Floor*

Silk Taffeta Rain Coats
Two new models, distinctively Best & Co., with turn down collar and cuffs, finished with pearl buttons, shades of blue and white and all white. *Special* 35.00 to 45.00

Pongee Silk Coats
Smart tailored model, on graceful lines, with mannish collar and cuffs. *Special* 25.00 to 35.00

English Tweed Mixture Coats
A model distinctively Best & Co., excellent for rainy days or motoring, finished in plain or belt effect. *Special* 15.00 to 18.00



Smart Summer Blouses
2nd Floor
Three new models of heavy Habutai Silk in smart sport styles.
Also dainty tucked model in fine Batiste; beautifully embroidered inserts on collar and cuffs. *Special* 3.95

New Bathing Suits
Black messaline, trimmed with white satin collar model on graceful Princess lines. 6.85
Black messaline, trimmed with black and white striped silk, slip-on model. 5.50

Fibre Silk Sweaters
2nd Floor
College stripes of Copen and white, rose and white, trimmed with double fibre silk; collar and cuffs of white. 7.85

Girls' and Misses' Summer Apparel—*4th Floor*

Misses' Two-piece Smock Dresses (*Illustrated*)
White voile smock with band and under-skirt of colored handkerchief linen; finish of fancy pearl buttons. Sizes 14, 16, 17 years. *Special* 12.75

Girls' Two-piece Smock Dresses
Smock and skirt of white voile banded with colored handkerchief linen; sizes 12 to 16 years. *Special* 9.75

Misses' and Girls' Separate Smocks
Anderson ginghams in smart distinctive colorings, hand-smocked in contrasting shades. Sizes 10 to 17 years. *Special* 4.75

Misses' Flowered Voile Dresses
With picturesque 3-tier skirt, set off with pipings of taffeta; finish of taffeta girdle; choice of rose, blue or lavender. *Special* 9.75

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Covert Serge Reefers
A double-breasted box model, twill lined, with notch collar and belted back, finished with smoke pearl buttons. Sizes 1 to 3 years. 6.50

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A dainty yoke model, with hand smocking, done in pretty shades of pink or blue. Sizes 1 to 3 years. 2.00

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Charming Empire model, with hand smocking in pink or blue, Chambray collar, cuffs and belt to match smocking. Sizes 1 to 3 years. 1.95

To Close Out
Children's Summer Pumps
1.90
Regularly 2.85 and 3.25
Practical 2-eyelet Dresden model in patent leather, tan russia, white canvas and white kid. Sizes 11½ to 13½.

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Boys' Wash Suits
1.55
Of fine Madras, in cool, neat stripes of tan or blue and white with short sleeves trimmed in white repp. Sizes 3 to 7 years.

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CHAPMAN IS KILLED IN AEROPLANE FIGHT

First American Aviator to Lose Life in War Was Noted for Bravery.

HE FOUGHT FIVE GERMANS

Shot in Midair Over Teuton Lines at Verdun, Machine Is Nearly Torn to Pieces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 24.—The first American airman died for France yesterday when Sergeant Victor E. Chapman of New York was shot dead over the German lines before Verdun in a fight with two aviatiks. He was a son of John Jay Chapman of New York and a graduate of Harvard. He was studying architecture at the Ecole de Beaux Arts before the war and enlisted in the foreign legion at the outbreak of hostilities. He was transferred to the aviation division a year ago.

Chapman joined the American escadrille near Verdun six weeks ago. He had already had seven machines shot under him and had downed four Germans, all falling within their lines, over which nearly all the air battles before Verdun have occurred. Last Saturday he was slightly wounded in the scalp, but he refused to leave his post.

Late yesterday he started on a trip over Nieuport and found Sergeant Norman Prince engaged hotly with five aviatiks. He immediately flew to the rescue. Chapman was then attacked by two enemy aviators, one behind and one before. He was killed in midair. The Captain and Prince are certain he was dead before the machine reached the ground, though the Germans continued to riddle the falling machine. They shot away its wings before it landed in the enemy lines.

Chapman Noted for Bravery.

During the last few months the name of Victor E. Chapman has appeared frequently in dispatches as one of the most brilliant of the aviators now composing the Franco-American Flying Corps. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Chapman of 225 West Eighty-second Street, now at their country home in Tarrytown, N. Y. When his father was told that Sergeant Chapman's machine had fallen within the French lines, he said: "My son's life was given in a good cause."

A week ago, when Sergeant Chapman was wounded while making a reconnoissance alone after being attacked from behind by a German Fokker which swooped down upon his machine from a height of more than 12,000 feet, his father, then here in the city, said: "If Victor is killed in battle, I am resigned. I am proud that he joined the French army, and I think that every American boy ought to do the same."

Sergeant Chapman was in his twenty-seventh year. He served for about five months with a machine gun detachment of the American Legion, and fought through the battle of the Vosges. He was wounded after the first month's fighting, and on his recovery was assigned to the flying corps as a reward for bravery in the field. He served first as a pupil, then as an observer, and finally became a pilot, being rated as one of the best in the service.

On May 22 he again appeared in dispatches as a candidate for promotion to Sergeant, for driving off a large German battleplane which attempted to aid the aviation camp of the corps in revenge for the destruction of another German machine the day before, when Kiffen Rockwell of Atlanta, Ga., one of the original members of the corps, shot it down. Another brilliant exploit in which he took part was on June 1, when a German squadron made an attack on the French forces at Bar le Duc. They were met by a small squadron of the Franco-American Flying Corps, composed of Bert Hall, Elliot Cowdin, Norman Prince and Sergeant Chapman, under the command of a French Captain. There was a sharp fight, right over the village, and when the Captain and Prince were forced to descend after their cartridge magazines were shot away the other two kept up the battle. Then Cowdin's machine gun choked and he was forced to descend, leaving Hall and Chapman to cope with the superior forces of the enemy. The battle ended when a French squadron of aeroplanes came to their rescue and the Germans fled. This was a remarkable battle, as the Americans faced a force several times their number, and yet none of the corps was wounded.

About a week ago Sergeant Chapman took part in another air battle and was slightly wounded. He said afterward that he had his narrowest escape from death in this fight.

First American Flyer to Die.

"A regular hail of bullets all around my machine riddled it," he wrote to a friend in Paris. "The controls were so damaged that only by holding them with the hand was I able to make a landing. I was lucky to get off with only a slight scalp wound, insufficient to cause me to leave the front."

Chapman was the first American aviator to be killed in the war. The corps, before his death, consisted of nine Americans under a French officer, living in a fine château several miles back of the firing lines. They have all done brilliant work and only last Wednesday Clyde Balsley fought a battle against such superior odds that his exploit aroused enthusiasm all over France. In THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday it was reported that the French air commandant had flown from the base to the front hospital especially to decorate him with the Military Medal and the War Cross. Lieutenant William K. Thaw and Lieutenant Kiffen Rockwell have both been cited in dispatches and mentioned for decoration. As early as October, 1915, Thaw fought five German machines single handed and brought one of them down. On May 16, 1916, he was mentioned for bravery and received the Military Cross. On May 27, with Hall, Cowdin, Chapman, and Rockwell, Lieutenant Thaw engaged in an eight-hour battle with greatly superior forces and succeeded in destroying three German machines—a Fokker, an aviatik and an avion. Thaw had a bone broken in his elbow by a German bullet, while Rockwell was wounded by pieces from an explosive bullet. Chapman escaped unhurt, although explosive bullets from the two aviatiks he was chasing struck his machine a number of times.

Corporal Chapman's father, John Jay Chapman, has been prominent in the preparedness movement since his return from France. During last March he recited a poem of his own composition called "The Sword" at the aviation rally held in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Aero Club of America and the National Special Aid Society. In this he glorified bravery and dwelt upon the duty of every loyal American to rally to the flag.

IMMELMANN FELL 6,000 FEET TO DEATH

Intrepid German Aviator Was Fighting Two Aeroplanes at the Same Time.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 24.—The Lokal Anzeiger prints a field letter from an eyewitness of First Lieutenant Immelmann's death flight. Lieutenant Immelmann had a record of fifteen enemy aeroplanes destroyed.

"It was 9 in the evening," says the letter, "when the rat-tat of aerial machine guns lured me out of my quarters, and I saw at a height of several thousand yards five aeroplanes in a hot fight; two Fokkers and three English and French biplanes. The tiny, swift Fokkers were like swallows in comparison with the big, lumbering but sure flying double-deckers. There was an increased liveliness aloft as the Fokkers overtook the biplanes and bore down on them with frightful speed. Amid a mad rattle of five machine guns our hearts stood still. Now the Fokkers have reached the enemy, but have turned themselves loose again. Then they pounce with fresh strength on the biplanes, now flying in confused circles. One of the Fokkers has singled out his prey and doesn't leave him. While the big biplane only seeks to fly lower or higher, the Fokker cuts off the escape each time. Suddenly the big machine reels.

"'Hurrah; he's hit!' is roared from a thousand throats. I was watching closely, and noticed that the Fokker, too, was making curious tumbling motions, righting itself like an animal mortally wounded, then fluttering down, first slowly, then faster. A sudden jerk brings the machine again to a horizontal position. Thank God, I think, and breathe easier, when suddenly the Fokker overturns completely, the tail falls away, one of the wings flutters off, and, with an uncanny whistling sound, the machine precipitates from 6,000 feet earthward and strikes with a dull thud.

"I ran as fast as possible to the spot. The motor had buried itself deep in the earth, burning the pilot under it. A crowd of soldiers quickly gathered.

"'It's a Frenchman,' say some. Another answers, 'Unfortunately, it's a German.' But he gets threatening looks from the crowd. Meanwhile some of us have with great effort succeeded in turning over the motor, and several officers appear and supervise the examination of the dead. Is it an Englishman, Frenchman, or German? None knows for certain.

"At last we have opened the leather coat. The first thing we see is the Pour le Merite decoration. Immelmann or Boelcke? An anxious silence fell on all standing around. Then we found the Iron Cross and then the monogram 'MI' on the shirt.

"'Our poor Immelmann!' said a high officer present, and sadly we repeated it."

The Tägliche Rundschau also prints a letter from an eyewitness:

"Immelmann didn't make it easy for his enemies," says the letter. "He had already shot down three enemy fliers, and at the time of his death plunge he was engaged in a fight with two enemy machines. While he was pursuing and firing at the one his Fokker was hit by the other. Probably a steel truss was broken, but Immelmann had bitten himself so firmly into his enemy that he didn't notice it. He continued to pursue his victim until suddenly the tail broke off, and Immelmann and his rudderless Fokker plunged to his death. His half-annihilated enemy was then brought down by Immelmann's comrades, also in Fokkers."

FRENCH SHIP SUNK BY A SUBMARINE

Thirty-six of Crew of Herault Landed in Spain—Attack was in the Mediterranean.

MADRID, Sunday, June 25, (via Paris.)—Thirty-six of the crew of the steamer Herault have arrived at Castellon.

The Herault was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean.

The steamer Herault measured 2,299 tons and sailed under the French flag.

HOLD BRITISH ERRED IN JUTLAND BATTLE

Germans Say One Flotilla Mistook Their Warships for English Craft.

INSIST WARSPITE WAS LOST

Latest Version, Dealing with Jellicoe's Participation, Attributed to Prisoners.

BERLIN, June 24, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—On the basis of statements made by survivors from British warships sunk in the North Sea battle, further details of the encounter have been compiled, and were given out today by the semi-official Overseas News Agency. The statement refers as follows to the disputed question of the part played in the battle by the main British fleet:

"Statements of the British prisoners in regard to the time of Admiral Jellicoe's arrival with the main fleet are at variance. Prisoners from this fleet state that it was sailing southward in several columns when the first wireless warning of the presence of the Germans was received from Admiral Beatty's battle cruiser squadron. Admiral Jellicoe then ordered that the fleet continue on its southward course at top speed.

"These prisoners had seen only the flames from Admiral Beatty's guns when Admiral Jellicoe turned on his heels northward and developed a line toward the northwest and west. At this time the Marlborough was struck by a torpedo, which is said to have come from a submarine. This must have been a British submarine, as no German submarines were engaged.

"The main English fleet opened fire. When the armored cruisers returned to the main body the Defense was missing."

The statement recounts the destruction of various British warships, but adds no new names to the list of vessels sunk. It reiterates the assertion, denied by the British, that the battleship Warspite and the destroyer Acasta were sunk. The statement continues:

"Reports concerning the movements of the main British fleet until darkness fell are conflicting. The only thing which is evident is that at dark the British Navy steered northward in column.

"The destroyer Tipperary asked permission to turn southward alone in order to attack the Germans. This permission was given, but the Tipperary came into the midst of a German flotilla and was defeated and sunk. Admiral Beatty's thirteenth flotilla had missed a junction with the battle cruisers and turned southward at dark. It encountered several large vessels, which it believed to be British, but which were German. The Germans opened fire and sank the Turbulent.

"Most of the British prisoners express dissatisfaction at the fact that the British did nothing to rescue them, although almost all the British ships which were best fitted to fight took part in the battle. Survivors from the Queen Mary and Indefatigable had been in the water almost four hours when they were rescued by the Germans. They had given up hope, as nothing had been seen of British warships for hours. The number of British prisoners is 177."

Chautauqua on Washington Heights

Washington Heights inaugurated its first Chautauqua meeting yesterday afternoon. It was held in a big tent, having a seating capacity for a thousand persons, pitched in an empty lot at 159th Street and Broadway. The Chautauqua will last for five days. In the evening there was a musical entertainment, followed by an address on "The Community Conscience," by Lee Francis Lybarger, a Philadelphia lawyer. Tomorrow evening ex-President Taft will speak on "Our World's Relationships."

SEEK HOMES IN AUSTRALIA.

Americans Plan Emigration, Though Haggard Fears Exodus.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, May 31.—A somewhat humorous turn was given to statements by Sir Rider Haggard on leaving Australia a few days ago by the receipt by officials here of a communication from the United States. Sir Rider had just completed a tour of the Commonwealth in the interest of British immigration after the war, and as a good Briton he had said in a final interview:

"I believe I am right in saying, though I am not sure what the precise figures are, that the average immigration from Great Britain to the United States varies from 100,000 to 200,000 per annum. Anyhow, I know the figures are very high—quite astonishing. Now, then, that is the very reason I am here, for this is a very evil state of affairs for us. The Empire cannot afford to lose these people. We have rich lands lying idle, and it is absolutely unnecessary that we should lose them."

The communication from the United States was in the form of a letter from Mrs. F. D. Lambert of Portland, Ore. She sought a tract of land in Australia of not less than 50,000 acres for not less than 100 families.

On being apprised of Mrs. Lambert's letter the Acting Premier of Queensland, Mr. Hunter, said:

"We have plenty of room for these prospective settlers if they want to come to Queensland. At the present time we have more land open for selection than ever before in the history of the State. This applies to farming, dairying, fruit growing, and pastoral land. We have about 20,000,000 acres available or in the course of being made available."

OUTNUMBERED BY WOMEN.

German Men in Government Service Now in Minority.

As a result of the men having been called to the colors, the number of women employed in Government bureaus and offices in Germany has gradually increased until now the female employes are in a decided majority, according to recent data published in the North German Gazette. The rate of increase in the employment of women in office work during 1915 is shown by the figures for the number of employes hired during each three months' period. Of these new employes the women formed 40 per cent. in the first quarter of the year, 48 in the second, 49 in the third, and 52 in the last.

Another feature brought out by the report of the State Insurance Fund is the rapid increase in the number of young persons taking office jobs. While in the first few months following the outbreak of the war the number of new employes under 18 years old was smaller than that of those over 18, a sharp change in the average age of the applicants was noted in December, 1914, and the data for 1915 shows that the number of employes under 18 hired during that year was 134,461, against 83,813 who had passed that age.

GREEK CABINET A STOP-GAP.

Will Not Go Before Parliament, but Only Execute Allies' Demands.

PARIS, June 24.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says that Premier Zaimis has announced that the new Cabinet is unable to appear before the Chamber of Deputies, and will confine itself to execution of the demands presented by the Entente Powers.

These demands will be carried out to the letter, Premier Zaimis having delivered a note to representatives of the Entente, reciting the terms of the ultimatum, and concluding:

"The Greek Government, taking account of their final declaration, hereby agrees to execute integrally the foregoing demands."

The decree dissolving Parliament, preliminary to the general elections to be held Aug. 7, is expected next week.

AUSTRIANS CHECK RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

gagements between advanced detachments.

Attacking Russian Salient.

BERLIN, June 24, (via London.)—The German counterattack against the Russians under General Brussiloff in Volhynia has now developed over a front of eighty miles, extending from Kolki on the Styr River almost to the Galician frontier. General von Linsingen's forces have enveloped the Russians, who here had driven a big bend into the Austro-German lines, in front and on both flanks, and now, according to all reports reaching here, are slowly but surely pressing the Russians back all along the line in the general direction of Lutsk.

Although considerably reinforced, von Linsingen is confronted here by highly superior numbers, which, however, have been unable to check his counterattack and start the Russian steam roller again in the direction of coveted Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski. The Russian losses here are described as enormous. Russian officers time and again led their men in desperate but fruitless charges against the German lines.

The country covered by these engagements is extremely difficult, impeded by woods and swamps, and much of the fighting therefore has been at close quarters.

To relieve the pressure upon this semicircle before Lutsk the Russians have resumed the offensive against General Count von Bothmer's lines along the Galician frontier, but attacks here and southward along the Stripa River, although executed with great determination, failed to make any impression upon the Austro-German lines.

Russian gains are reported only from the front in Bukowina south of the Dniester. Here the Russians have not yet re-established contact with General Pflanzer's retiring army.

FOOD OUTLOOK DARK, SAYS GERMAN PAPER

Crops Suffer for Lack of Fertilizers—Pests and Weeds Cause Heavy Damages.

CATTLE AT FABULOUS COST

While Supply of Butter and Milk Is Threatened—No Farm Labor Except Prisoners of War.

THE HAGUE, June 24, (via London.)—The future is very dark, says the Amtliches Wirtschaftliches Wochenblatt für Nordwestdeutschland, the official economic weekly of northwest Germany, in reviewing the agricultural and cattle breeding situation:

"Hay is plentiful," the weekly says, "but the grain crop is only promising where artificial manures are available. The lack of nitrates is sadly discernible, especially as respects the rye crop. Vermin, such as caterpillars have created immense havoc to turnips, oats, Summer wheat, and fruit trees. Many fields had to be plowed over again. It is difficult to obtain antidotes at even the highest prices, and recent rains also caused the plague of weeds. It is regrettable to see meadows generally empty or populated most sparsely.

"Cattle, pigs, and horses fetch fabulous prices, if obtainable at all, and in-

SPAIN SAYS U-BOAT IS ON THE WAY HERE

Continued from Page 1.

it says, that submarines are not subject to existing rules, having been invented since the rules were framed. If this view is accepted, El Liberal contends, a submarine should not be entitled to the right of an ordinary warship to enter a neutral port, provided it departs within twenty-four hours.

The newspaper takes the view that the submarine was sent to Cartagena for the purpose of making a test trip and that, the experiment having succeeded, there will be other visits of this nature. On this account, it contends, it is indispensable that the Spanish Government make known clearly whether it considers a submarine entitled to the treatment accorded to an ordinary warship.

The statement that the thirty-four cases landed from the submarine contained medical stores for refugees from the Kamerun is received with considerable skepticism. In well-informed quarters it is believed the submarine brought important documents which the German Government did not wish to trust to the ordinary modes of transportation.

It is also asserted that the interned German steamship Roma, beside which the submarine drew up on entering the harbor, pumped a supply of gasolene into the German craft.

PEOPLE OF BERLIN TO BE FED BY CITY

Communal Kitchens Now Decided Upon Will Be Opened on July 7.

AMSTERDAM, June 24, (via London.)—The Municipality of Berlin, says the Lokal Anzeiger, yesterday decided to organize communal feeding of the population.

All preparations have been made for the daily distribution of food. The first public kitchen will be opened on July 7. The whole scheme, when completed, will cost 2,000,000 marks.

Fire Destroys Valuable Dyes.

A quantity of dyes, doubly valuable owing to the scarcity of German colors, were destroyed with a loss of $5,000 in a fire which gutted the fourth and fifth floors of the factory building at 72 Gold Street, last night, occupied by the American Dye Works Company.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Established 1848

Wish to call attention to a display of

Bathing Suits

orginal designs in the most attractive and serviceable materials.

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

REMOVAL SALE!

Evening Gowns
Evening Wraps
Street and Afternoon Frocks
Tailored and Dressy Suits
French Hats and Blouses

at less than 1/2 former prices

George Bernard Co

298 Fifth Avenue (at 31st Street)

Extra Special

The greatest reduction of the season

40 Silk Suits $50.00 to $75.00; to close out at 19.50 and 25.00

in sizes up to 44 bust measure

Leonard's

Makers of Distinctive Apparel for Women

24 West 39th Street (Just West of Fifth Ave.)

Final Clearance Sale

Summer Apparel

STOUT and EXTRA SIZES

35½ to 58 bust measure.

At Prices Less Than Cost

Youthful Summer Styles especially designed for the STOUT and HARD-TO-FIT woman, in accord with present-day modes.

DRESSES—were up to 50.00. NOW 6.50 to 35.00

Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Silk Poplin, Silk Shantung, Pussy Willow, Flowered and Striped Voile.

SUITS—were up to 50.00. NOW 18.50 to 35.00

Taffeta, Satin, Gabardine, Serge and Mohair.

COATS—were up to 50.00. NOW 16.50 to 33.00

Faille Silk, Taffeta, Gabardine and mixtures.

The same remarkable reductions have been made on our remaining stock of Skirts, Waists, and Negligees.

Flortte

REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Millinery Importer

537 Fifth Avenue

Between 44th and 45th Streets.

Annual Clearance Sale

New Summer Millinery

MONDAY June 26th — TUESDAY June 27th — WEDNESDAY June 28th

5.00 10.00 15.00

Formerly $18.00 to $35.00

Crocker

Announces a Special Sale

20% Reduction

Unusual stock of Hats, Waists, Gowns, Veils and Neckwear, in black, white, and black and white only.

We make special mention of the following:—

Black Hats and White Hats Suitable for All Seasons

Silk Jersey Jackets in black and black and white.

375 Fifth Av., at 35th St. East.

WURLITZER



The World's Greatest Reproducing Instrument "The Art Apollo" in Your Favorite Make of Grand Piano

Through the medium of these wonderful instruments you may enjoy at your pleasure, in your own home, the actual rendition of the celebrated masters on

The WURLITZER with Art Apollo

$1300 to $2300

The MELVILLE CLARK with Art Apollo

$1500 to $2300

The STEINWAY with Art Apollo

$1500 to $2250

Also

The Famous WELTE MIGNON

$1150

Call at our showrooms and hear these instruments give the personal interpretations of such famous artists as

HAROLD BAUER RUDOLPH GANZ

STURKOW-RYDER and BUSONI

Music critics who have attended the concert hall recitals of these virtuosi and have heard many well-known player grands, have been astounded at the marvelous performance of the Solo Art Apollo Instruments—also the Welte Mignon. Not the minutest shade of difference could they detect between the Apollo Playing and the hand playing of the finished musician. Call at your convenience for a demonstration or write for our interesting free booklet No. 3.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company

Makers of Musical Instruments for 200 Years

115-119 West 40th Street New York City

(Bet. Broadway and Sixth Avenue)

Exclusive Features

The Human Touch which strikes the key as the musician does.

The Solotheme accents the melody—graduates the accompaniment in its *relation* to the melody. It also omits the melody, playing only the accompaniment (for use with the voice).

The Metronome Motor which winds and rewinds the roll. Always keeps absolutely correct time.

The Auto Tracker which insures perfect tracking of the music roll.

The Dynaline which is a perfect guide for pedal action.

SOON TO GET CASE

Lawyers Expect to Wind Up Evidence and Arguments by Wednesday.

NIGHT SESSIONS ORDERED

Judge Rebukes Slade for Language Used by Him in a Clash with the Special Prosecutor.

There was a lively tilt between opposing counsel yesterday at the trial of Rae Tanzer for perjury before Judge Wolverton and a jury in the Federal District Court, and so bitter did the exchange of remarks become that, at one point, Judge Wolverton had to warn Benjamin Slade, Miss Tanzer's lawyer, to be more temperate in his remarks. The trouble began when Mr. Slade offered in evidence the original indictment against Rae Tanzer, charging her with using the mails in an attempt to defraud. To this Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., objected. He said in the course of his remarks that "the Slades also were indicted."

Mr. Slade jumped to his feet. He shouted hotly that there should have been indictments against United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall and others connected with the case. Mr. Rand protested that his remark regarding the Slades was essential, in that it was related to the evidence brought out in the case. He objected, he said, to Mr. Slade's remarks, and Slade said he objected to the prosecutor's remarks. He asked that the reference to the indictment of the Slades be stricken from the records.

"What is the evidence in this case?" asked Mr. Rand, but again Mr. Slade jumped to his feet.

"This," he said, "is a diabolical method of trying a case."

The court admonished Miss Tanzer's lawyer that he could not allow such language.

One lawyer whom the defendant had asked to take her suit against James W. Osborne was Max D. Stuer, and he was called yesterday to the stand by the defense. He told of the visit paid to him by Miss Tanzer in March, 1915, when she gave him an account of her meeting with Oliver Osborne. After some talk on the subject, he said, she asked him whether he knew James W. Osborne, to which he replied that he had known Mr. Osborne for a number of years. Then Miss Tanzer told him, he said, that James W. Osborne was the man she had described as Oliver Osborne.

The lawyer's remark when his caller showed him the Oliver Osborne letters was, he said, that they could hardly have been penned by a man of culture. He at once advised her to go to James W. Osborne's office and see whether he was the man she wanted to accuse. He assured her, he said, that James W. Osborne was prominent in the community, and were he the Oliver Osborne who courted, her she would have little difficulty in establishing her claim.

Mr. Steuer said his reason for not taking the case was that he was not only acquainted with Mr. Osborne, the lawyer, but also had had an acquaintance of many years with ex-Justice Van Wyck, his father-in-law. After Miss Tanzer left his office, he said, he received a telephone call from her, and she assured him that she had taken his advice and gone to Mr. Osborne's office. She told me, said the witness, that in the hallway outside the Osborne law office she had met Mr. Slade, who had asked her if she had been to see Mr. Osborne, and that she had told him she had not. Mr. Slade, he said, then told her that Mr. Osborne was a fine man and that he would be glad to take her case.

Mr. Steuer said that on cross-examination, that he did not refer Miss Tanzer to the Slades.

There was another row when Mr. Slade mentioned the name of Inez Milholland Boissevain as being related to the foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted Franklin Safford, the Plainfield hotel clerk. He thought this one circumstance that ought to be considered to determine whether Miss Tanzer was not a victim of improper efforts to bring about exoneration of James W. Osborne. The court ruled, however, that the declaration was not material and forbade the defendant's counsel to follow up the subject.

Beginning tomorrow there will be night sessions until the trial is terminated. The attorneys expect the case to go to the jury by Wednesday.

'AD' MEN HOLD CONVENTION.

Most Important Gathering of Kind Starts in Philadelphia Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The associated advertising clubs of the world will hold their convention in this city during the coming week. Between 8,000 and 10,000 delegates are gathered here for the meeting. President Wilson is expected on Thursday to make an address.

The program for the convention has been divided into thirty departments. Various buildings of the University of Pennsylvania have been reserved for these departmental meetings, and in addition there will be two mass meetings for all the delegates in the commercial museum. The first of these will be addressed by Adolph S. Ochs of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Cyrus H. K. Curtis of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia; R. Goodwin Rhett, President of the National Chamber of Commerce, and N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the convention, which leading delegates say will rank as the most important gathering of its kind in the history of the world. Since early last Fall an organized campaign of publicity has been carried on throughout the country; more than $500,000 having been spent in advertising the sessions.

Between sessions the Poor Richard Club, members of which will act as hosts for the visitors, will stage a series of pageants. The first will be held Monday night in the form of a monster parade on Broad Street, in which floats representing various periods of the country's development will be seen. One division will illustrate the history of advertising in America. In this will appear "Benjamin Franklin," printing his Pennsylvania Gazette. The Baldwin Locomotive Works will have in line two locomotives, one, "Old Ironsides," built in 1832 by Mathias Baldwin, and the other the latest type turned out of the factory. The J. G. Brill Car Works will show a miniature plant turning out a tiny trolley car every few minutes.

Tuesday night a military and naval display will be staged on Franklin Field, and on Thursday night a pageant will be held on the Schuylkill River with a procession of floats and a big display of fireworks. Every day during the convention aeronauts will make flights over the city in dirigible balloons, and band concerts will be held twice a day on the university campus.

Suicide on Blackwell's Island.

Joseph Barker, 43 years old, of 52 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, who was a tubercular inmate of the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, yesterday evening committed suicide by jumping from the third floor balcony of the hospital. Barker brought a chair out of the ward, placed it against the railing of the balcony, and before John Williams, another inmate of the hospital, could prevent him, had mounted the chair and jumped over the railing. He fractured his skull and died a few minutes later.

KNOX
NEW YORK.

SPORT CLOTHES
FOR WOMEN

GOLF TENNIS
MOTORING
YACHTING

SILK SWEATERS
BATHING SUITS
RIDING HABITS
SPORT HATS
MILLINERY
COATS

Knox Sport Clothes, for every outdoor occasion, are distinctive in style and of choicest materials.

KNOX

Makers of Smart Hats
for men and women

452 Fifth Avenue
at 40th Street

Downtown 161 Broadway
Singer Building

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered August 1st

Store Hours:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Closed
Saturdays

Store Your Furs
Before It Is Too Late
In Our Dry Cold Air Vaults
Furs Repaired, Remodelled and Insured.
Dry Cleansing at a moderate cost.
Third Floor.



Three Attractive Offerings
SPORTS SUITS
COATS AND DRESSES
Special $18.50 each

Wool Jersey Sports Suits
In rose, blue, green, gold and white; belted coat with smart convertible collar, flaring skirt. Excellent quality.

Silk Jersey Sports Coats
In bright colors or smart stripes; full, flaring coats with belts or sashes, pockets and novel sailor collar effects.

Novelty Silk Sports Dresses
Crepe de chine in white or colors. Russian model, braided. Also pongee striped and check taffeta with plain colored skirts
Third Floor.

LINGERIE
At Reduced Prices
Night Gowns and Chemise in Flesh Batiste, remaining from June Sale assortments. These were special values at June Sale prices and have been sharply reduced for quick clearance.

Gowns
98c, $1.25, $1.65 to $2.95
Chemise
98c and $1.25
White Lingerie Petticoats
98c, $1.45, $1.95
Embroidery and lace trimmed ruffled effects in many pretty styles.

Tub Silk
PETTICOATS
Excellent Values
White Habutai—paneled front and back models; also hairline striped silk...$2.95 and $3.95
Striped Chiffon Taffeta—black and white in full ruffled model.....$3.95
White Sateen Petticoats—tailored or ruffled flounce.....$1.25 and $1.50
Second Floor.

Remarkable Sale of
CREPE DE CHINE NEGLIGEES
A Sample Line At Manufacturer's Prices
$5.50 to $16.75

A collection of charming models in pale pink and blue Crepe de chine of very superior quality.

Robe, Empire and Coatee Negligees, many effectively hand embroidered, others daintily frilled with fine lace. Lovely models for Summer wear, and at these prices really extraordinary values.

Crepe de Chine Negligees
Usually $7.50. Special $4.95
Accordion pleated and full skirted models with hand embroidered and lace trimmed bodice effects.

Crepe de Chine Negligees
Usually $10.00. Special $6.95
Robe model on very flaring lines, hand embroidered and with slashes, ribbon run.
Second Floor.

Pretty Negligees—Ground Floor

at 98c
Five Models in white, dotted Swiss, flowered and plain crepes; Empire and robe effects with organdie collars.

at $1.50
Three Models, in flowered and plain crepes, kimono and Empire styles with embroidered collar and cuffs.

at $1.95
Five Models. Fancy and plain crepes, box loom crepes, white crepe, flowered Swiss and mull; prettily trimmed.

at $3.95
Two Models; "Radio" crepe de chine with embroidered coates; lace frilled; dotted crepe hand embroidered and ribbon trimmed.

Girls' and Misses'
SMART NEW SMOCKS
$1.95
Garden and Sports Smocks in rose, leather, lavender, or Copenhagen. Long, flaring, belted models with pockets and full sleeves. Sizes 14 to 20 years.
Third Floor.

1500 Semi-made
SPORTS SKIRTS
$2.50
Usually $2.95 and $3.50 each
Smart sports stripes and plaids in the most effective color combinations. Flaring models with pockets; belts or girdles feature the very latest style notes.
Ground Floor.

For Final Clearance
95 WOMEN'S SUITS
Formerly $35.00 to $39.50
None C. O. D. — To Close $15.00 — No Approvals

Sports Suits
Special $14.50
Of Check Silk and Wool Poplin in new color combinations.

Ramie Linen Suits
Special $12.50
Two sport models in white and the new colors.

Pongee Sports Suits
Special $19.50

"Silver-Bloom" Motoring Coats
Special $9.50
Long, belted, flaring coats in smart stripes.

Sports Coats
$17.50 and $19.50
White Chinchilla, belted or flaring models.

Rainproof Tweed Coats
$15.00 and $16.50
Light, medium and heavy weights in newest mixtures.

Linene and Linen Dusters
$3.00, $5.00 and $6.00

Rubberized Raincoats
$7.50 and $9.50

Cravenetted Raincoats
$13.50 and $16.50

Tub Skirts - $2.50, $3.95, $5.00 and $5.95
White and the new sport stripes.
Third Floor.



Three Exceptional Values
WOMEN'S SWEATERS
AND BATHING SUITS
Special $6.95 each

Shetland Wool Sweaters
In every Sport color; model with tasseled sash, crochet buttons, turn-back cuffs and wide sailor collar.

Black Satin Bathing Suits
One-piece Princess model, slashed at waistline and with sash of contrasting satin; pointed collar, butterfly sleeves.

Black Satin Bathing Suits
In fitted waistline model, the shirred girdle and scalloped skirt piped with bright contrasting colored satin.
Third Floor.

SUMMER CORSETS
Much Below Usual Prices

Fashionable models in the dainty fabrics that the fastidious woman demands.

Lord & Taylor "Specials"
Batiste Corsets—white with pale pink stripes; low bust model for slight and average figures. Full range of sizes. Usual price $4.00, $1.95
Fancy Broche Corsets in pink or white; medium length model with moderate low bust; well boned. Special.....$2.75

Clearance of Corsets
of Popular Makes
"C. B." Corsets—Coutil—semi-girdle top, medium length. Sizes 19 and 20 inches. Usually $3.00.....$1.25

"American Lady"
Models (sizes 20 to 23). Usually $4.00, $1.95

"Bien Jolie"
Models (sizes 22 to 27). Usually $5.00, $1.95

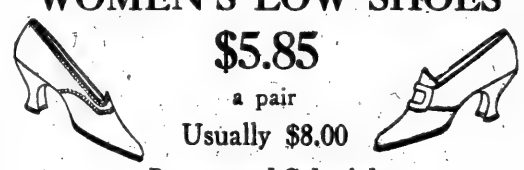
Sport and Bathing Corsets & Girdles
New models in elastic and rubber.
$1.00, $1.50 and $2.50

Brassieres—Leading Makes
A very complete assortment of models, lace and embroidery trimmed. Full range of sizes.
50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50
Second Floor.

Clearance Sale
LINENS
Odd lots and broken lines
At greatly reduced prices

Odd Damask Table Cloths
in the finer grades of pure linen damask.
Were $4.50 to $39.00 each.....$2.95 to $19.50
Odd Damask Napkins
Former prices $7.50 to $15.00.....$5.85 to $9.15
Huck Towels
Remarkable values at.....$1.50 to $6.00 a dozen
Imported Turkish Bath Towels
at less than present cost of manufacture,
50c, 75c, 85c, $1.00 and $1.25 each.
Domestic Turkish Towels, 25c, 37½c and 50c each
Decorative Linens
Cluny lace trimmed, Madeira hand embroidered and lace and embroidery combinations of Linen Doylies, Centre Pieces, Scarfs, Tea Cloths, Lunch Cloths, etc.
At Unusually Low Prices
Second Floor.

A Very Special Sale
WOMEN'S LOW SHOES
$5.85
a pair
Usually $8.00



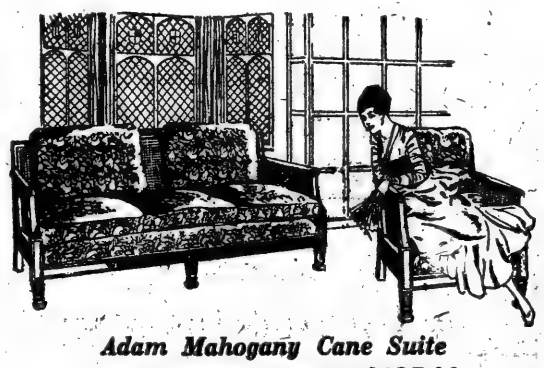
Pumps and Colonials
In Ivory, Champagne and Pearl Grey
Nothing smarter for Summer wear. High arched Colonials and Pumps in the most popular colors. Soles are of medium weight; covered Louis XVI. heels. All sizes.

A large selection of Cut Steel and other buckles at $3.00 to $20.00 a pair.
Second Floor.

A Special Purchase
SUMMER FROCKS
Models Usually $39.50 to $50.00
$25.00
Summer Afternoon and Evening Frocks in the smartest of new models, distinguished by their lovely lines and dainty finishing details. Included in this collection are
White Linen Dresses
Embroidered French Crepe Dresses
White Net Dresses
Colored Net Dresses

Summer Frocks
Novelty Voiles, Marquisettes & Linen
$5.95, $8.50, $10.00, $12.50
Third Floor.

JULY 'CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE

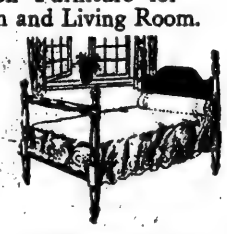


Adam Mahogany Cane Suite
Usually $255.00, Special $195.00
Loose cushion spring seats and pillows upholstered in velour. Sofa and Arm Chair.

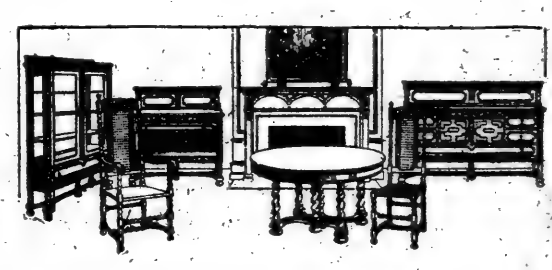
Commences Tomorrow, Monday
SAVINGS OF 10% TO 50%
from usual prices on Furniture for Dining Room, Bedroom and Living Room.



Fireside Tapestry Wing Chairs or Rockers
All moss and hair, upholstered in our own workroom.
Special $27.50



Mahogany Four Post Bed.
With sanitary rails. As illustrated, in single size only.
Special $16.75
Sixth Floor.



Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite
Usually $625.00. Special $375.00
10 pieces, including Buffet, China Cabinet, Serving Table, Extension Table, 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair.

MANY ROOKIES PROVE GOOD MARKSMEN

534 of the 1,360 Men Enrolled at Plattsburg Camp Qualify on the Rifle Range.

SCORES PLEASE OFFICERS

Declare It Is an Indication of What a Little Training Will Do—Chicago Man Expelled from Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 24.—Nearly one-half of the rookies at the training camp here are "marksmen," according to a tabulation made tonight of the scores of the week's tests on the rifle ranges. That means that firing from different positions and at different distances, the men shot 160 points out of a possible 250 or better.

Fifty-eight of the men qualified as experts, making 210 out of a possible 250, and 205 qualified as sharpshooters. Of 1,360 enrolled in the camp, 534 showed up as marksmen or better.

The officers at the camp were greatly pleased with the results, and said that it was an indication of what a little training of the right kind can do, even with men entirely unfamiliar with the use of a rifle.

Private W. A. Rowe of Pittsburgh made the highest score, a total of 236, which, considering the high winds and other adverse conditions, the officers considered was higher than last year's record. Rowe is a Cornell man, and did some rifle shooting there several years ago, but he had never shot with the present army rifle model before he came to Plattsburg. Siegfried Roebling of Roebling, N. J., was second with 231. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., was one of those who qualified, with a score of 168.

Company B, of which Captain W. H. Waldron of the Twenty-ninth Infantry is commander, led in the shooting, with ten experts, twenty-two sharpshooters, and thirty marksmen. Among those who qualified as experts were Breck Aspinwall, Yonkers, 220; K. C. Winslow, Elizabeth, N. J., 214; W. F. Whitehouse, 125 East Seventy-third Street, 221; F. E. Brooks, 217 West 117th Street, 218; C. W. Butler, Hall of Records, 216; F. S. Blake, Boston, 210.

Company E—L. J. Van Riper Paterson, 221; C. D. Thomas, 547 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, 215; M. C. Robinson, New Brighton, 212.

Company F—M. R. McWilliam, 253 West Fifty-eighth Street, 229; E. G. Miller, Jr., 437 West Fifty-ninth Street; C. B. Carver, Carmel, N. Y., 213;

Company G—P. M. O'Grady, 4,701 Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn, 214.

Company H—R. B. Livermore, Yonkers, 228; Samuel Abramson, 180 St. Nicholas Avenue, 210; A. R. Pierson, Jr., Glen Ridge, N. J., 210; William J. Foster, Jr., Bayonne, N. J., 220; William Harrigan, 9 West Forty-seventh Street, 212; C. D. Brown, Rutherford, N. J., 210; F. Pettit, Jr., 320 West Eightieth Street, 220; F. R. Pine, Elizabeth, N. J., 213; J. C. Platt, Montclair, N. J., 210; A. H. Reiber, High Bridge, N. Y., 223; James L. Myers, Elizabeth, N. J., 222; W. B. Hill, 141 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, 210; Henry C. Wells, Plainfield, N. J., 214; E. T. Smith, Magnolia, N. J., 213; Robert B. Owen, Columbia University, 211; Charles M. Swezey, Bayside, L. I., 210.

The original camp site, where the rookies struggled with the mud during the first week of the camp, has been abandoned. The mess shacks will be torn down next week. The new camp site to replace it will be on the Plattsburg Barrack grounds, where the field

Mexico, had its camp.

One man has been expelled from camp for deliberate disobedience. He is Benjamin Levy of the Great Northern Hotel of Chicago. He was charged with refusing to march to the mess shacks through the mud, even when the sergeant of his company warned him not to leave the ranks. Final decision in the case was made today.

AIDS PLATTSBURG CAMPERS.

H. C. Fleitmann Would Send Connecticut Youths There.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 24.—Herman C. Fleitmann, a dry goods importer in New York, with a Summer home at Noroton, Conn., has offered to defray half the expense of five Stamford young men or the full expense of three at the Plattsburg military training camp or on a naval training cruise. He made the offer to the Stamford branch of the National Security League, which has decided to defray part or all of the expenses of ten young men at the Plattsburg camp or on one of the naval training cruises. Mr. Fleitmann is an American, born of German parents.

WILL AID CLOAK STRIKERS.

Central Federated Union Pledges Moral and Financial Support.

The cloakmakers on strike got word yesterday that the Central Federated Union had pledged the unqualified moral and financial support of all its component organizations, comprising most of the unions in the city. The Central Federated Union also issued an appeal to its members for contributions.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union yesterday announced that in the eight weeks of the strike it has disbursed $250,000 in expenses and benefits. The disbursements in the last three weeks, in which most of the strike benefits have been paid, reached $183,000.

Robert W. Bruere said last night that the Citizens' Committee had received contributions totaling $25,700 last week. The committee plans to raise $25,000 a week.

Jacob Halpern said last night that last week eleven shops, some as far west as Cleveland, had been closed after it had been established that they were doing work for the members of the Manufacturers' Protective Association here.

The union announced last night that 15,000 pickets would be put on at midnight tonight.

STETTINIUS OFF FOR EUROPE

Sails on the St. Louis to Confer with War Officials.

The American liner St. Louis sailed at noon yesterday for Liverpool with 200 first, 145 second, and 255 third class passengers, and 2,500 sacks of mail.

One of her passengers was C. W. Stettinius of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who has charge of the contracts in this country for the allied Governments, and is going to London and Paris to confer with the British and French war officials.

Others on board were Professor John Duxberry, J. C. Grew, First Secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, and H. R. Wilson, the Second Secretary; Lloyd B. Sanderson, general agent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; Captain Guy Nickalls, the Yale rowing coach, and the Earl of Limerick, who has been visiting relatives at Albany.

Liner Brings $11,500,000.

The American liner Kroonland arrived yesterday from Liverpool with one solitary passenger on board who came in the first cabin. He was Hugh Carson Andrews, a representative of the Bank of England, who brought over $11,500,000 in gold consigned to various New York banks.

A similar amount of specie and a big consignment of securities arrived on Friday by the White Star liner Adriatic in charge of an employe of the Bank of England, whose name could not be ascertained at the office of the line.

SOROSIS

WHITE SHOES

White Shoes, so much in vogue this season, have become almost indispensable, and no outfit is complete without a pair of High or Low White Shoes for dress, street or sport wear.

White Washable Kid Lace Boots, Louis heels White Buckskin Lace or Button Boots, Louis heels	10.00
White Duck 8-inch Lace Boots, Cuban heels	6.00
White Duck Sport Boots, rubber soles and heels	6.00
White Buckskin Colonial Pumps, Louis heels	7.00
White Duck Colonial Pumps, Ivory soles, Louis heels	6.00
White Duck Oxfords, leather soles, Cuban heels	5.50
White Duck Sport Oxfords, rubber soles and heels	5.00

Note—A large stock of Women's and Children's Tennis "Sneaker" Oxfords at moderate prices.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

NEW YORK

Mme Irene

FRENCH MODEL GOWNS

500 Fifth Avenue

Semi-Annual Sale

BLOUSES

$2.00

VERY REMARKABLE VALUES

Regularly $2.95, 3.95, 5.90, 7.50, 9.75

Charming and Exclusive Models

Taken from Our Regular Stock

Materials:—Crepe de Chine, Imported Chiffon, Shantung Silk, Habutai Silk, Novelty Silks, Linens, Lingerie, Voile, Marquisette.

Colors:—White, Flesh, Navy, Black, Copenhagen, Gray, Rose.

Sizes 32 to 46

No C. O. D's. No Exchanges

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue Commencing Monday, June 26th, *34th Street*

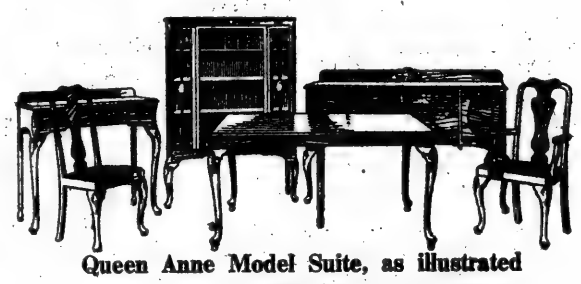
ANNUAL JULY FURNITURE SALE

An Unusual Opportunity to Purchase McCreery "Master-Made" Furniture, Beds & Bedding

At Savings from 10% to 50%

Extraordinary Reductions in Oriental and Domestic Rugs

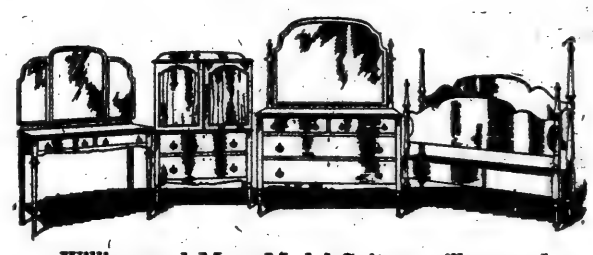
Purchases on Monday and the Remainder of the Week Will Appear On Bill Rendered August 1st



Queen Anne Model Suite, as illustrated
350.00 regularly 450.00

Ten-piece Dining Room Suite, as illustrated, made in American Walnut or Mahogany, including Buffet, China Closet, Oblong Extension Table, Side Table, five Side Chairs and one Armchair.

Four-piece Chamber Suite, as illustrated, made exclusively for James McCreery & Co., of selected Mexican Mahogany, including Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table and Full Size Bed.



William and Mary Model Suite, as illustrated
195.00 regularly 275.00

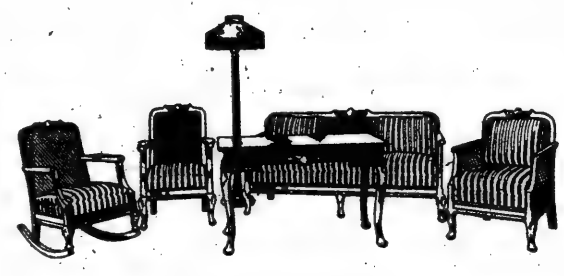
Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Heppelwhite Model Suites including Buffet, China Closet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair. regularly 800.00, **575.00**

Ten-piece Queen Anne Model Suites made exclusively for James McCreery & Co. regularly 950.00, **675.00**
Ten-piece Adam Model Suites.....regularly 480.00, **375.00**
Nine-piece Colonial Model Suites..regularly 375.00, **275.00**
Ten-piece Sheraton Model Suites..regularly 325.00, **250.00**
Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Suites,—Charles II Model...**195.00** regularly 300.00

Separate Pieces

Fireside Wing Chairs of Tapestry....regularly 40.00, **27.50**
"Howard" Easy Chairs of Tapestry..regularly 45.00, **29.50**
Colonial Model Library Tables, made of Solid Mahogany. 50 inches long. regularly 40.00, **29.50**
Adam Model Library Tables.....regularly 25.00, **19.50**



Library Furniture

Queen Anne Model Suite, as illustrated, sold in suite or separately, as follows:

Chair, with cushion back.....regularly 90.00, **65.00**
Chair, with cane back.....regularly 54.00, **45.00**
Sofa, with two cushions.....regularly 165.00, **139.50**
Rocker, with cane back.....regularly 54.00, **45.00**
Table.....regularly 65.00, **45.00**

Chamber Furniture

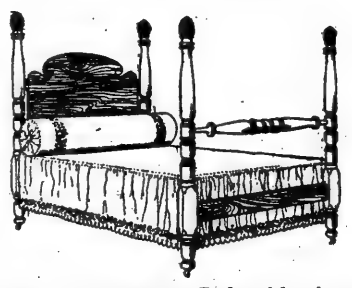
Four-piece Adam Model Suites in Mahogany, Circassian Walnut or Ivory Enamel Finish. regularly 320.00, **215.00**

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suites in Mahogany or Walnut. regularly 365.00, **239.50**

Four-piece Louis XVI Model Suites finished in American Walnut, Mahogany or Ivory Enamel. regularly 250.00, **195.00**
Solid Mahogany Four Post Beds. regularly 40.00, **25.00**
Twin Beds in Circassian Walnut.....each **32.50** regularly 65.00

Separate Pieces

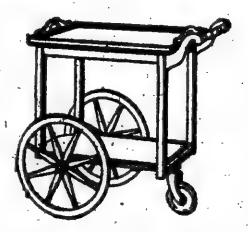
Mahogany Serving Trays with glass top. regularly 5.00, **3.75**
Mahogany Gate Leg Tables.....regularly 16.00, **12.50**
"Chin Chin" Tip Tables in Black and Gold Raised Lacquer. regularly 18.50, **12.50**
Inlaid Tip Tables.....regularly 9.00, **4.50**
Mahogany Nests of Tables.....regularly 20.00, **15.00**



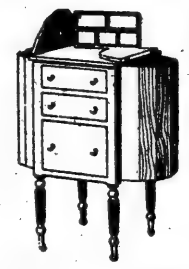
Four-post Mahogany Bed, with pineapple carvings.
39.50 regularly 60.00



"Windsor" Chair finished in Dull Mahogany.
14.75 regularly 20.00



Mahogany Dinner Wagon with rubber tired wheels.
15.00 regularly 25.00



"Martha Washington" Work Table.
10.75 regularly 20.00



Brass Bed with fifteen filler rods. All sizes.
22.50 regularly 32.00

"McCREERY LINENS"

At Special Prices

Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths.....
2x2 yds.....each **2.75, 3.75** and **4.75**
2x2½ yds.....each **3.25, 4.25** and **5.00**
2x3 yds.....each **3.75, 4.75** and **6.00**
Napkins to match.....doz. **3.25, 3.75** and **4.75**
72 inch Round Scalloped Cloths.....
each **3.95, 4.75** and **5.75**
Hemstitched Linen Damask Cloths.....
each **3.75, 4.75** and **5.75**
Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Sheets.....
pr. **7.50, 9.50** and **12.50**
Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases.....
pr. **1.25, 1.50** and **2.00**
Imitation Filet Scarfs....each **1.25, 1.50** and **1.75**
French Hand Made Cluny Scarfs.....
each **3.75, 4.75** and **5.75**
French Hand Made Cluny Center Pieces.....
each **2.00, 3.25** and **4.25**
Bungalow Luncheon Sets.....
Set **1.00, 1.50** and **2.00**

Special Sale of Towels

Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. **3.00, 4.50** and **6.00**
Hemmed Huck Towels...doz. **1.75, 2.75** and **3.75**
Hemstitched Huck Towels.....
doz. **2.50, 3.00** and **4.50**
Turkish Bath Mats.....each **50c, 75c** and **1.00**
Hemmed Glass Towels...doz. **1.95, 2.45** and **2.75**
Hemmed Dish Towels....doz. **1.45, 1.75** and **2.25**

MUSLIN SHEETS & PILLOW CASES

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99 90x108
	60c	**70c**	**80c**	**90c**	**1.00 1.10 ea.**
Pillow Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36	
	17c	**19c**	**22c**	**25c each**	

DOMESTIC RUGS

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Discontinued Patterns

ANGLO-PERSIAN and FRENCH WILTON RUGS

At Decided Reductions

While the patterns are to be discontinued for the coming season, they represent the acme of the rug weaver's art; choice Oriental designs and colorings suitable for any room.

Size 9 x 12 ft.....regularly 73.00 and 75.00, **62.50**
Size 6 x 9 ft.....regularly 45.00 and 46.75, **27.50**
Size 36 x 73 ins.....regularly 12.75, **9.50**

In Addition

100 ROYAL WILTON RUGS

33.00

regularly 45.00

Size 9x12 ft. Rich colorings and attractive designs.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Taken from regular stock and greatly reduced for Summer Clearance.

DINNER SERVICES

Remarkable Values

American Porcelain Sets,—conventional border with gold edge; 101 pieces. **12.00**

English Porcelain Sets,—conventional border design with gold edge; 108 pieces. **18.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets,—dainty floral decoration; handles in coin gold relief; 108 pieces. **27.50**

Austrian China Sets,—delicate border design with gold edge and half mat handles; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. **40.00**

Theodore Haviland & Co. Limoges China Sets,—conventional border with solid coin gold ribbon handles; 101 pieces; open stock pattern. **50.00**

Bavarian China Sets,—white and gold design; coin gold band and handles; entirely new and quaint shape; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. **60.00**

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Extraordinary Offerings

Boudoir Lamps made of Solid Mahogany or finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; 10-inch cretonne shade. Complete, **1.65**

Table Lamps made of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; 28 inches high, 18-inch cretonne shade with fringe. Complete, **3.95**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany or finished in Burnished Gold, French Gray, Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column, two light fixtures; 22-inch cretonne shade with fringe. Complete, **7.95**

Floor Lamps of Solid Mahogany, Burnished Gold or Antique Ivory Enamel finish; fluted column; two lights; 22-inch drum or 24-inch flat silk Empire Shade; silk fringe. Complete, **12.50**

Same with 22-inch cretonne shade and 4-inch fringe. Complete, **10.00**

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — *34th Street*

INTERESTING OFFERINGS ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Purchases Will Appear on Bill Rendered August 1st

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

For Complete Assortments, Quality and Values

Summer Fashions in the latest weaves and colors, of Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins. Advance styles identical to those adopted by the world's foremost designers of Model Frocks, featuring the selected fashionable colors. Additional shipments of choice novelties recently received from the various fashion centers.

Complete color assortments in the season's newest weaves, including Georgette Crepe, Chiffon Cloth, Chiffon Taffeta, Gros de Londre, Faille Francaise and Poult de Soie.

Black Silks and Satins of standard qualities at reasonable prices.

New Novelty Taffeta Silks
New Summer Sport Silks

in over a hundred styles and in the season's latest color combinations.

Special, yd. 95c to 1.50

SUMMER WASH DRESS FABRICS

15,000 Yards of

Double Width Printed Cotton Voile

in reproductions of choice foreign designs, especially adapted to summer frocks; Pompadour and Dresden Prints, Sport Stripes, Plaids and Checks.

Special, yd. 15c

WOOL DRESS GOODS

3,000 yards of Fine Twill Summer Serge, in Navy Blue Black or White.

Special, yd. 1.15

Imported All Wool Black Broadcloth,—Summer weight; sponged and shrunk. 52 inches wide.

Special, yd. 1.75

Interesting Offerings

MISSES' SUMMER APPAREL

Misses' Afternoon Dresses,—in White Georgette Crepe or Navy Blue Taffeta. Size 14 to 18 years.
18.50, 22.50 and 26.50

Misses' Lingerie Frocks,—pretty models in White Voile or Net. Size 14 to 18 years.
12.75, 16.75 and 22.50

Misses' Summer Dresses,—practical models in Plain White, Colored, Figured, Striped or Flowered Voile. Size 14 to 18 years.
6.50, 9.75 and 12.75

Misses' Suits,—Sport models in Linen, Palm Beach Cloth or Striped Gabardine. Size 14 to 18 years.
12.75

HAIR GOODS

Excellent quality Switches mounted on three separate stems; may be worn singly or together; desirable lengths.
3.45

Real Hair Nets in all plain shades,—all-over and cap shapes. doz. 1.00

WOMEN'S SPORT SUITS

An excellent assortment of Sport Suits in "Silverbloom," Linen, Tweed, Light Weight Wool Jersey and Milanese Silk.

Prices range 7.75 to 45.00

Remaining stock of High Grade Tailored Suits in the season's smartest models.
35.00 formerly up to 65.00

SMART SUMMER SKIRTS

Sport Skirts in Awning Stripes.....2.95
Striped Pongee Skirts.....6.50
Tub Skirts in a variety of materials.....1.50 to 5.90

Exceptional Offerings

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

Summer Dresses of Cotton Voile in Plain, Persian, Flowered and Striped Madras effects.

Prices range 5.95, 7.50, 8.75 and 10.50

Afternoon Dresses in Voile, Net, Georgette Crepe and Taffeta, in very attractive models.

16.50, 21.50 and 29.50

Very Low Prices

WOMEN'S CLOAKS & WRAPS

Semi-evening Wraps of Charmeuse trimmed with marabout; silk lined. 45.00

Afternoon Coats of Gabardine, prettily trimmed; silk lined. 24.50 and 29.50

Smart Dusters of Palm Beach Cloth; mannish cut. 9.50

Unusual Offerings

NEGLIGEES & PORCH DRESSES

Dainty Porch Frocks in the newest materials; sport models. 3.50 and 5.50

Negligees of Crepe de Chine,—slip-on model.....
6.50, 7.95 and 8.75

BATHING SUITS

A very attractive stock of Women's and Children's Bathing Suits, Hats, Caps and Shoes, at special prices.

Bathing Suits of Silk—smart models.....
5.95, 6.95 and 8.75

Bathing Suits of Mohair, in pretty models.....
3.95 and 4.50

Specially Priced

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY

Thread Silk Hosiery,—fine gauge; reinforced. Black or White. pair 1.15

Thread Silk Hosiery in stripes and novel effects.....
pair 85c

Thread Silk Hosiery,—lisle tops and soles. Black, White and Colors. pair 69c

June Sale

WOMEN'S SWEATERS—Exceptional Offerings

NO CREDITS——NO APPROVALS——NO C. O. D.'S

1. Cloth Sweater Coat,—belted model. White and Copenhagen Blue. Also Silk Fibre Sweaters in fancy weaves, with sash.
8.50

2. Shetland Weave Sweater, with sailor collar, various colors.
6.90

Silk Scarfs to Match Sweaters
3.75



3. Glove Silk Sweater in stripes or plain colors; attractive model.
12.75

4. Thread Silk Sweater in a variety of models and colors, belt or sash.
22.50

Discontinued Models including Shetland Weave, Fibre Silk and Wool Mixtures.
4.75

Special Sale

SOROSIS OXFORDS, PUMPS & COLONIALS

3.95 and 5.50
formerly 6.00 to 8.00

These Shoes have been taken from the regular stock and reduced for immediate disposal.

Made in Patent Leather, Dull Kidskin, Tan Russia Calf, White Duck, Pearl Gray Kidskin, Ivory Kidskin and various combinations. All sizes represented, but not all sizes in each model.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue — *34th Street*

Extraordinary Sale

MEN'S SUMMER FURNISHINGS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Commencing Monday and Continuing the Remainder of the Week

PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILL RENDERED AUGUST 1ST.

Negligee Shirts
1.00

Attractive new patterns in various colors and many materials, including Madras and Mercerized Cloths, also White Cheviot Outing Shirts with half or full length sleeves; soft cuffs.

Negligee Shirts
1.55

Madras Shirts with soft or laundered cuffs. White Cheviot or Soisette with low or medium high collar attached.

Sleeves will be altered free of charge.

To Close Out

Straw Hats
1.35

Split and Sennit Straws in a large variety of models; all sizes.



Silk Shirts
4.65

Heavy Quality Silk and Crepe Shirts in extremely handsome colorings; bold stripes or conservative effects; excellent variety in all sizes; finest custom workmanship.

Silk Shirts
3.45

Shirts of Heavy Tub Silk, in attractive bold or conservative patterns.

Silk-Mixed Shirts
2.45

Made of durable Silk and Cotton Mixture in various color combinations.

Sleeves will be altered free of charge.

Neckwear
45c

Bow Ties and Four-in-hands in Fancy Silks, Crepes and Foulards.

Pajamas
2.95

Made of Silk Mixed Fabrics; low cut.

Pajamas
1.35

Various materials; finished with silk loops and pearl buttons.

Tennis Trousers
3.75

White Flannel or Serge in fine quality; plain or with stripes.

Swimming Suits
2.95

Made of Pure Worsted in Navy Blue, Black or Oxford Gray.

Auto Dusters
4.85

Gray Mohair; double-breasted model; wind-protecting cuffs.

Japanese Crepe Robes
2.95

Fine quality Japanese Crepe Beach or Bath Robes; plain colors or stripes.

Half Hose
25c

Made of Mercerized Lisle with reinforced heels, toes and soles.

Half Hose
75c

Pure Thread Silk in Black; reinforced heels, toes and soles.

Shirts & Drawers
each **40c**

Made of durable Striped Madras or Plain White Crepe; athletic style.

Union Suits
95c

Plaid Madras,—full cut athletic style; sleeveless, knee length.

Shirts & Drawers
each **75c**

Serviceable Self-Striped Madras, in athletic style.

Shirts & Drawers
each **90c**

White Silk and Cotton Mixture; athletic style.

Walking Sticks
95c

Large assortment of desirable woods; plain or silver trimmed.

Silk Handkerchiefs
50c

White Silk Handkerchiefs with figured or polka dot borders.

Remarkable Offering

250 MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

(Fifth Floor)

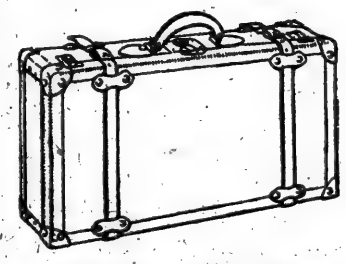
Representing the Season's Newest Models and Fabrics

150 Suits,
Size 32 to 40 inch chest
19.50
regularly 25.00

100 Suits,
Size 32 to 40 inch chest
12.50
regularly 17.50

"McCreery Luggage"

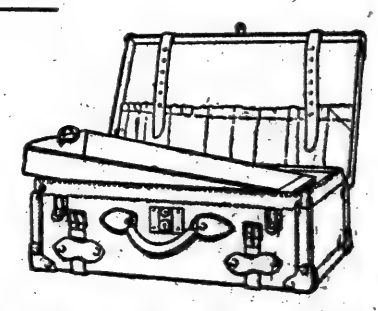
Special Values



Cowhide Suit Case, as illustrated, built on steel frame; reinforced corners; fitted with leather straps all around; linen lined. Sizes 24 and 26 inches.
3.75 and 4.00
regularly 5.00 and 5.50



Traveling Bag, as illustrated, in Brown Cowhide,—full cut; reinforced corners, leather lined; fitted with two leather pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches.
4.95
regularly 6.00 to 7.00



Week-End Case, as illustrated, made of Black Enameled Duck; steel frame; reinforced corners and edges; tray and pocket in top. Sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches.
4.75
regularly 5.00 to 6.00

Rattan Suit Cases made on steel frames; reinforced corners, straps and catches; top pockets. Sizes 22, 24 and 26 inches. Special **3.25**

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

Summer Closing Hours—
Daily at 5 P. M.
Closed All Day Saturday
During July and August.

Riding Apparel



De Pinna Riding Clothes are accepted by the smart young people of New York with that ready approval long since accorded all De Pinna products.

Long and intimate acquaintance with the requirements of young equestriennes enables this house to present riding apparel that is correct in all its details—with a cut and fit seldom seen on this side of the Atlantic.

Girls' and Misses' Riding Habits

For cross or side riding, comparing with anything turned out by the specialists of London or Paris.

During the Summer months riding habits will be made to order, for misses from 14 to 20 years, at $25—choice of linen crash, the much-favored khaki, or white duck.

For girls from 6 to 14, $20.

These prices are much less than the same habits would cost if made to order earlier in the season.

Correct English Models

England is the home of the riding habit, and English models have served as copies for De Pinna ready-to-wear and made-to-measure suits.

Improvements have been introduced here and there suggested by experience.

The department is in charge of experts, well qualified to render valuable advice and assist in selections and fittings.

Fine Imported Woolens

Special prices are announced for habits made of fine imported woolens.

In our ready-to-wear department correct habits in a variety of materials are being offered at attractive prices.

Young Men's and Boys' Riding Suits

Boys and young men will find here English riding suits of imported khaki, gabardines and crashes.

Ready-to-wear or made-to-order, as desired.

Riding Accessories

De Pinna assortments of riding accessories are so complete that everything necessary for the fullest enjoyment of this splendid outdoor exercise will be found in its correct English form—whether imported direct from England or accurately copied from correct English models.

De Pinna riding hats of felt and straw.

Riding stocks and riding shirts, made of fine cheviots and flannels.

Riding boots and puttees, ready to wear or made to order.

The latest in riding gloves, crops and whips.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

CORN PRODUCTS CO.

Judge Hand Finds $80,000,000 Corporation a Trust in Restraint of Trade.

SUBSIDIARIES ARE INCLUDED

First Case to Go to New Federal Trade Commission for a Plan of Disintegration.

ORDER WILL BE APPEALED

Despite Condemned Practices, Company Has Not Paid Because of Water In Stock.

The United States won another dissolution suit under the Sherman anti-trust law yesterday, when Judge Learned Hand, in the Federal District Court, entered a decree against the Corn Products Refining Company, which he orders dissolved as a trust operating in restraint of trade.

The case had been before the courts for three years and four months, and Judge Hand's decision, which goes into the many ramifications of the company's business in great detail, covered ninety-five typewritten pages.

The Government's suit was against the Corn Products Refining Company, the National Starch Company, the Novelty Company, the St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Company, and a number of individual dependents. In his order that a dissolution decree be entered Judge Hand said that the form would, in general, follow that in the case of the United States versus the International Harvester Company, except that the time within which a plan must be filed would be 120 days, instead of 90 days, and that the plan would be filed with the Federal Trade Commission, acting as Master in Chancery, as provided by Section 7 of the Federal Trade Commission act. The commission will in due course present a plan for dissolution which will be returned to the District Court for confirmation.

First Case for Commission.

This is the first dissolution problem to be submitted to the newly formed Federal Trade Commission, although Joseph E. Davies, until recently Chairman of the commission, helped to formulate a reorganization plan for the International Harvester Corporation, with which he had become familiar as Commissioner of Corporations.

E. T. Bedford, President of the Corn Products Refining Company, said last night that he expected an appeal to be taken from the decision. He expressed doubt as to whether or not the Supreme Court would hold that, because the defendants are credited with controlling 60 per cent. of the trade, it followed that they had used their power to stifle competition. Most of the acts complained of took place before 1910.

The decision describes the starch industry between 1890 and 1900, the glucose industry between 1897 and 1902, operations of the Corn Products Company, from 1902 to 1906, the formation of the Corn Products Refining Company in 1906, its control of the glucose and starch trade, and the efforts of the company to maintain its original monopoly of the industry.

Judge Hand relates the prices and manipulation of prices and efforts of the combination to fix rates and to restrict production by dismantling plants and suppression of prospective competitors. He also tells of the purpose of the combination to control the syrup industry, of the execution of the plan, and about favorable freight rates and "transit privileges" which gave heavy advantages in favor of the Edgewater plant in the Corn Products Refining Company's New York business.

Judge Hand says:

No Bona Fide Competition.

"The Corn Products Refining Company's industrial history has not only been characterized throughout by attempts to create sporadic competition, but we have the highest possible evidence that they never meant to maintain it as a policy, but only to drive out weaker competitors so as to maintain the field. The only device which is open to any question in this respect is the low-price campaign. It might, indeed, be difficult to establish the temporary character of this were it not, first, for the purposes disclosed in its preparation, and, second, for the fact that it went too far, by the defendant's own statements, to admit of continuance. They never meant to keep prices so low and could not have endured if they had done so, except by making up through excessive prices on specialties.

"All their conduct illustrates the kind of competition which tries to prevent the development of newcomers who might permanently secure their own position. I will try to state their position, as I understand it, as sympathetically and as strongly as possible. Their only defense, really in the end, comes down to the assertion that their efforts to restrict competition failed.

"As to their conduct toward subsequent competitors, in their failure they forgot their repeated efforts to eliminate all newcomers or to suppress the production of those already in. No one can tell, in fact, how far they have succeeded in discouraging the first or in depressing the expansion of the second. Under a competition free from such practices inherent weakness of their own might have been discovered. They might themselves have been eliminated.

"Elimination of some was perhaps necessary. Much waste is certainly the price of a competitive organization of industry. The national will has not been declared against elimination of competitors when they fall from their inherent industrial weakness.

"On the contrary it has been declared with great emphasis against any methods by which such weaknesses might be concealed. In so doing it has assumed a positive purpose toward industry, has established a form to which competition must conform. This purpose the Corn Products Refining Company has persistently and ingeniously endeavored to thwart from the outset.

"Its constant effort has been to prevent competitors from that test which would in the long run discover whether they could manufacture as well and as possible any test of relative strength.

An Illegal Combination.

"That it has failed does not change the past or make its continued existence in any sense less compromising to the future. There is every assurance that it will continue unfair trade methods unless it be forcibly prevented. I, therefore, find it is an illegal combination."

After passing on the contentions that the dissolution of the combine would have an immediate and disastrous effect upon the foreign trade, might result in an overproduction within the United States and in the end eliminate some of the producing units, and that dissolution will involve the expenditure of a large sum of money to readapt the several plants to stand upon a self-maintaining basis, Judge Hand in conclion says:

"None of these considerations seems to me sufficient to prevail over the wisdom of disintegrating a combination which has shown such an inveterate and incorrigible insistence upon interfering with the course of commerce which the law demands. That the general organization of the Corn Products Refining Company would be disrupted would of course follow. It is indeed the very purpose of the relief itself. The suit, it is true, is not punitive in its character, but the stockholders are in such cases responsible for the conduct of the business by the officers in charge.

"Such loss as is involved in removing from their hands the power which they have so persistently used contrary to law is an inevitable though unfortunate incident in the enforcement of the statute.

"In all cases where the history of the combination has been such as this the Supreme Court has declined to rest upon injunctions alone. The difficulties of proof, the delay, the cumbersome inquiry necessary to ascertain again whether the defendants shall have actually discontinued, all make against such a limitation.

"It may be safely assumed that the evidence, such as was by chance available here, of the actual purposes of those in charge, will never again exist. Without it, perhaps, it is doubtful whether the case could have been proved. Yet it is a reasonable assurance to take that when an innate proclivity has so abundantly manifested itself over a period of years, it shall be disabled from further opportunity. No case, it seems to me, could more require such a remedy, unless injunctions are to serve for the only remedy.

"It is clear enough that had dissolution been decreed in 1909 no court would have allowed any units as large as the present Corn Products Refining Company. The precise form of redistribution will have to come up later, but a combination of 60 per cent. of the whole industry would not have been considered.

Allows Four Months.

"The form of the decree as concerns dissolution will in general follow that in the case of United States vs. International Harvester Company, except that the time within which to file a plan will be 120 days instead of 90, and that plan will be filed with the Federal Trade Commission as master in chancery, under Section 7 of the Federal Trade Commission act. That commission will in due course present a plan for dissolution, which will come on for confirmation to the District Court as the report of any master in chancery.

"I see no reason to exempt from the injunction the defendants Speyer, Boardman, Kelsey and Nichols. They were all Directors for three years before the petition was filed and must be supposed to be privy to the general plans of the company. If they wish they may be excluded from such parts of the decree as cover any trade practices which terminated before Jan. 1, 1910.

"The final decree may be settled upon five days' notice to the defendants."

E. T. Bedford, President of the Corn Products Refining Company, was at his Summer home in Fairfield, Conn., last night. He had just received a copy of the decision and had not had an opportunity to talk it over with his counsel. He said he was very much surprised at Judge Hand's findings. He thought that an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court.

"One certain result of the dissolution, if it must be carried out, will be the European competition.

"We never had any desire to crush out competition in our field. As a matter of fact, the heads of many competing companies went into court for us to testify that we had never indulged in unfair competition. I think they will be sorry to see the company broken up, for we 'carried the umbrella' for them.

Must Mean Great Loss.

"How dissolution could be carried through without inflicting great loss I do not see. Many of the plants are complementary parts of a big organization, each one discharging some function, and they cannot operate independently. A number of the factories are uncompleted, and we would have spent about $5,000,000 finishing them.

"The Corn Products Company never earned a fair rate on its capital partly because there was from the beginning too much water in the organization, but partly because prices of our products were at all times too low. We could not control the market; too many millers with their small outfits could grind corn and sell against us. The independents used five times as much corn as we did."

The Corn Products Refining Company has outstanding $40,758,000 of common stock and $20,797,000 of preferred. It was incorporated Feb. 6, 1906, in New Jersey, holding 51 per cent. of the stock of the Corn Products Company. To acquire the entire stock the new company offered to exchange three shares of common or preferred for each two shares of common or preferred of the old company. In this way the new company acquired $44,526,000 of the $45,215,000 common and $27,000,000 of the $27,380,000 of the preferred stock of the old company. In addition the New Jersey company held at that time substantially all of the stock of the New York Glucose Company, the St. Louis Glucose Company, now known as the Granite City Manufacturing Company, the Warner Sugar Refining Company, and the Cereal Sugar Refining Company.

Brought In Many Industries.

The acquisition of the Corn Products Company brought in its holdings, which included practically all of the stock of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, the National Starch Company, all of the stock of the New York Glucose Company not already owned by the Refining Company, the Illinois Sugar Refining Company, and the Charles Pope Glucose Company. The Glucose Sugar Company was the owner of all of the stock of the American Glucose Company and the entire capital stock of four railroads supplying terminal facilities for the plants.

The Corn Products Refining Company now owns all of the outstanding securities of the National Starch Company, National Starch Manufacturing Company, Corn Products Company, Ltd., of London, Corn Products Company, Ltd., Hamburg, and Corn Products Company, Ltd., of Antwerp, the Chicago, Peoria, & Western Railway, Illinois Valley Belt Railway, Granite City, Altoona & Eastern Railway, and the Chrystal Car Line. The foreign corn products companies are the selling agencies of the parent company in Europe, and the railroads are terminal lines connected with the plants.

The Corn Products Refining Company owns corn product plants at Waukegan, Pekin, Granite City, and Argo, Ill.; Edgewater, N. J., and Davenport, Iowa. It has new can plants at Davenport and Granite City supplying its entire requirements. It owns dismantled plants at Buffalo, Chicago, Venice, Ill., and Geneva, Ill.

In its best year, which was 1909, the company earned only 1.8 per cent. on its common stock. In 1912 it earned nothing. There is upward of 20 per cent. in accumulated, unpaid dividends on the 7 per cent. preferred stock.

During the three years that the suit has been pending, Special Examiner Roland Phillips has taken the testimony of witnesses in St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis, San Francisco, and other cities. At the final hearing before Judge Hand in March last, the closing arguments for the chief defendants were made by ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien and A. B. Boardman. Special Assistant United States Attorney Generals Van Sinderen Lindsley and Jesse C. Adkins prosecuted the suit for the Government.

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.

New Sport Suits
New Georgette Dresses
New Voile Dresses
New Evening Gowns
New Evening Wraps
New Motor Coats

For Immediate Delivery and to Order

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 35th St.

Clearance Reductions

for immediate disposal

Tailor-Made Suits		$15.00
Previously priced to $75.00		
Outing Coats	*City and Country Wear*	$25.00
Previously priced to $75.00		
Afternoon Frocks	*Silk and Serge*	$35.00
Previously priced to $95.00		
Silk Coats	*Lined Throughout*	$45.00
Previously priced to $95.00		
Linen Suits	*White and Colored*	$20.00
Previously priced to $45.00		
Evening Gowns	*Taffeta and Tulle*	$65.00
Previously priced to $125.00		
Trimmed Hats		$5.00
Previously priced to $35.00		

Summer Business Hours
June, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
July and August, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays Closed All Day

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

SUMMER VISITORS

to New York or its environs are cordially invited to visit B. Altman & Co.'s Store before returning to their homes or faring further a-field. Everything that is new and chic in fashion is now awaiting their selection.

An Important Offering of Smart Bathing Costumes

for Women and Misses has been prepared for to-morrow. It will present a collection of new models, fashioned of the materials in demand, at prices that, considering style and quality, are remarkably low.

Bathing Costumes (each including combination)

Of black taffeta or satin, with braid trimming and white pique collar .	$15.00
Of black satin, trimmed with white,	11.75
Of black satin	8.75
Of black mohair, with white collar,	4.75

Also Swimming Suits

Of wool jersey, with colored piping,	$4.85

And Children's Bathing Suits

Of navy blue wool jersey . . .	$2.00

(Department on the Third Floor)

A Quantity of Women's Summer Cotton Frocks

the remainder of several special assortments, all attractive styles but in broken sizes, will be placed on sale to-morrow at interesting prices.

Simple Frocks, in white and colors,
at $5.00, 6.90, 7.75, 9.75 and upward

Coat Dresses, in sports models,
at $5.75, 7.75, 9.00, 9.75 and upward

Tailored Coat Suits
at . . . $15.00, 18.00 and upward

Also Separate Cotton Skirts
for sports and general Summer wear
at $2.25, 3.50, 4.25, 4.75, 5.75, upward

Smart Frocks, in combinations of lace, net and organdie, are now marked at the largely reduced prices of
$48.00, 58.00, 68.00, 78.00, 95.00, upward
(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Extraordinary Values in Summer Rugs and Pillows

are now being offered. Included are

Grass Rugs in green and brown

Size 9 x 12 feet	$6.60
Size 6 x 9 feet	3.60
Size 3 x 6 feet	95c.

Homespun Rugs in plain colors

Size 9 x 12 feet	$9.75
Size 6 x 9 feet	4.85
Size 3 x 6 feet	1.65
Size 24 x 36 inches	68c.

Homespun Pillows in plain colors
at $1.00

Also Oriental Pillow Seats of straw specially priced at . . . . . 28c.

A new importation of Heavy Fibre Porch Rugs, in squares and ovals, has just been added to the stock.

(Rug Department, Fifth Floor)

A Very Unusual Sale of Women's Summer Petticoats

ALL SPECIALLY PRICED

will take place to-morrow (Monday).

It will present a large collection of new styles for every Summer use, a noticeable feature being shadow-proof petticoats for wearing with transparent frocks.

American-made Lingerie Petticoats
(double-panel front)

Of sateen, with deep scalloped-edge flounce, at	$1.50
Of cambric (for sports wear) with embroidered ruffle	$1.65
Of nainsook, with flounce of dotted embroidery	$2.25
Of cambric, with scalloped edge (double-panel front and back)	$1.00
American-made Petticoats of cambric, with flounce of lawn trimmed with Val. lace, at	$2.90

Imported Lingerie Petticoats

Hand-embroidered . .	$2.25 & 3.50

American-made Silk Petticoats

Of washable silk (double-panel front and back)	$2.85
Of washable satin, in white or flesh,	4.50
Of taffeta, in white or navy blue .	4.75

Sheer Printed Cotton Voiles

(including some of foreign manufacture) in a large assortment of designs and colorings, will be placed on sale to-morrow, in the Cotton Fabrics section of the First Floor, at the reduced price of

16c. per yard

A Special Sale of Boys' Summer Clothing and Furnishings

to be held to-morrow in the Madison Avenue section of the Fourth Floor, will afford an opportunity for securing smart apparel for the growing boy at a decided saving in prices.

Boys' Shantung Silk Suits (the material imported by B. Altman & Co.) in a very smart, well-tailored model; sizes 9 to 16 years, at $9.75

Boys' Norfolk Suits of khaki of fine quality; with extra pair of knickerbockers; sizes 8 to 16 years $4.75

Boys' Norfolk Suits of medium-weight white duck, with extra pair of knickerbockers; sizes 8 to 16 years $4.25

Boys' and Youths' Shirts of madras or mercerized materials in a variety of attractive patterns; neckband sizes 12 to 14 inches, at $1.15

Boys' Blouses of fast-color mercerized and other materials; with collars attached; sizes 7 to 14 years . . . . . 95c.

Boys' Pajamas and Silk Four-in-hand Scarfs are on sale at special prices.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

MERRILL DESCRIBES PRENDERGAST'S VISIT

"Nearly Took My Head Off," Hearst Publisher Tells Thompson Committee.

CONTROLLER'S HOT RETORT

Reiterates His Own Testimony—Mayor Sent for in Row Over Moss Investigator.

Bradford Merrill, publisher of The New York American, testified at length in the Thompson Legislative Committee's investigation of subway matters yesterday, regarding the visit paid by Controller Prendergast to The American office in July, 1911, before he had decided to change his vote in the Board of Estimate on the proposal of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Merrill contradicted much of the Controller's testimony regarding this visit, and the Controller came back with a statement attacking both Mr. Merrill and the Thompson Committee.

Because he refused to allow Harry Klein, assistant to Frank Moss, chief counsel of the committee, to examine letter files in the City Hall, Mayor Mitchel is to be called before the committee tomorrow. The Mayor said he would continue to refuse to allow Klein to examine the letters because he did not consider him trustworthy. Mr. Klein wrote a letter to Senator Thompson asking that the Mayor be called to explain his antipathy to him, and Senator Thompson issued a subpoena which was served upon Paul Wilson, an attaché of the Mayor's office.

Mr. Merrill explained at length to the committee his interest in the subway negotiations and his efforts to get the Board of Estimate to adopt plans for city-owned subways. He said the Fusion candidates elected in 1909 were pledged to vote for subways which the city was to build and own. His testimony covered the negotiations up to July, 1911, when Controller Prendergast, the only member of the Board of Estimate except John Purroy Mitchel who held out against the Interborough's offer, seemed to be wavering. It was then that he invited the Controller to The American office to discuss matters. He told of the first subway program for city-owned subways reported by the Rapid Transit Committee of the board, of which George McAneny was Chairman, and which was adopted by the board.

Accuses Banks and Railroads.

"Then everything stopped," said Mr. Merrill. "Gradually it began to appear that the most powerful banking interests and the most powerful railroad interests had allied themselves in order to defeat the entire program."

Mr. Moss asked the witness who the bankers were and Mr. Merrill said he understood they were J. P. Morgan & Co., and practically every important bank and private banker in the city. The railroad interests, he said, were the Pennsylvania and the New York Central. Negotiations stopped for a year, the witness said, and then finally came to a head in the Spring of 1911, when the Interborough's offer was taken up. Early in July the witness said he was informed that Mayor Gaynor had won over to the Interborough's offer nearly a majority of the votes in the Board of Estimate. He told of an interview he had had about that time with Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission, in which Mr. Willcox said he could not explain Mayor Gaynor's attitude on the subway contracts. The witness related incidents which indicated to him, he said, that Mayor Gaynor was in close touch with the Interborough officials and knew all that was going on.

"About July 20," said Mr. Merrill, "I was informed that Mr. Prendergast, who was our last chip saved from the whole thing, was going over to the Interborough."

Mr. Merrill said he thereupon asked the Controller to come to the office of The American to discuss the situation. The Controller appeared on July 19 at 8 P. M., and Mr. Merrill said he asked him frankly how he was going to vote on the subway proposal the next day, and whether "he would be a traitor or keep to his word."

"Mr. Prendergast was very nervous," said the witness. "He sat down in a chair, fidgeted, jumped up, and sat down several times, and began a long, rambling statement about the advantages of a five-cent fare all over town, as well as the advantages of linking up the new subway with the present one. I let him talk to see if he had any new arguments. He had none. They were the old corporation arguments used at the building of the first subway, and to which Mr. Prendergast had been opposed during the campaign. His manner convinced me that he had promised to support the Interborough."

Says Controller Was Nervous.

The witness said the Controller appeared to be greatly excited during the discussion and at one point sat down at Mr. Hearst's desk and, picking up a sheet of paper, began to write. The Controller's writing showed his nervousness, the witness asserted, because he crossed out many words, and part of his writing was not legible.

"He was so nervous at this point," said the witness, "that I asked him if his hand shook and he nearly took my head off."

Continuing, Mr. Merrill said the Controller turned to him after finishing his statement that he would oppose the Interborough offer, and remarked: "Well, there you are. I have written it and you now have it in black and white."

"I said," continued the witness, "'Mr. Prendergast, I congratulate you. You are not going down in disgrace. You are a man of your word,' or something of that sort."

Mr. Moss asked the witness for his opinion of the dual subway contracts, and he said:

"I personally looked into the operation of the railroads in Paris and London and in some American cities that had municipal ownership. There is no reason under the sun that I know of why a city should not derive some profit from the transportation of its own people and the uses of its own streets."

When Controller Prendergast was a witness he testified that while he was writing out the statement in Mr. Merrill's office, John Weier, a reporter on The American, came to the door and handed him Mayor Gaynor's "damnable rascality" statement about the Interborough and the subway. Mr. Merrill said yesterday that he had asked Mr. Weier when he had seen the Controller on that occasion, and Mr. Weier said he saw Mr. Prendergast some time after he left Mr. Merrill's office. Mr. Weier told Mr. Merrill that it was his recollection that the Gaynor statement came out about 10 o'clock that night. Mr. Merrill said he though Mr. Weier was mistaken, and that the statement did not come out until after 11 o'clock.

Prendergast Replies Sharply.

This was Mr. Prendergast's comment on Mr. Merrill's testimony:

"In the face of Mr. Merrill's testimony before the Thompson Committee today, I wish to reiterate and confirm everything to which I testified regarding my interview with Mr. Merrill at my office and also regarding my interview with him at The American office on the night of July 19, 1911. I think every one will understand that Mr. Merrill is a paid employe of the Hearst newspapers, and as such both his views and his word are necessarily subject to the disgusting and low-lived environment in which he derives his living.

"As far as the Thompson Committee is concerned I decline to discuss it further except to say that Mr. Merrill was apparently the author of many of the questions put to me by Mr. Moss. His testimony today is nothing more than a recitation previously framed between himself and Thompson, Moss & Co. As for the Thompson Committee itself I have nothing to say on the theory that there is no use in shooting at a dead dog."

Mr. Wilson of the Mayor's office appeared promptly before the committee in answer to the subpoena served upon him, and said he had not had time to obtain any papers.

"Well, I want to have it understood," said Senator Thompson, "that the papers we are after are necessary to the business of this committee. It is important that we should have them and that Mr. Klein examine them. If the Mayor has anything against Mr. Klein he ought to come before the committee and state it. I will ask the Mayor to appear here on Monday."

Mayor Doesn't Trust Klein.

Over the telephone last night Mayor Mitchel gave the following explanation of his refusal to allow Mr. Klein to go through the files of the Mayor's office on Friday.

"My refusal to allow Mr. Klein to go through the files of the Mayor's office was based solely upon my personal feelings regarding that young man's record and his personal character. Any other interpretation that may be placed upon my declination would be incorrect. My attitude in the matter was directed against a particular person—Klein, and against no one else.

"As a matter of fact, Farley Morse, accountant for the Thompson Committee, has, either personally or through his staff, been working for weeks past on the files in the Mayor's office. He has been doing this through an agreement which was perfectly agreeable to me, and he is welcome to continue his examination from now until Christmas ad libitum. But I will persist in my refusal to give access to the files to a person I would not trust."

Jewish Community Centre in Bronx.

Exercises will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the laying of the cornerstone of the new buildings of the Zion Hebrew Institute of the Bronx, 1,842-1,846 Stebbins Avenue. It is intended to make the new building a Jewish community centre for the Bronx. Addresses will be made by Borough President Douglas Mathewson, Adolph Lewisohn, Judge Louis D. Gibbs, Leon Sanders, Assemblyman M. M. Hertig, the Rev. Dr. Elias L. Solomon, Abraham Goldberg, and the Rev. H. Masliansky.

CUNARD LINE TO AUSTRALIA.

Sydney Rejoices in Prospective Passenger Route via Panama Canal.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, May 31.—That the Cunard line is planning to compete with Germans after the war in South Pacific waters via the Panama Canal is suggested by the news from London that a provisional agreement has been reached for amalgamation of the interests of the Cunard, Commonwealth, and Dominion lines and an extension of activity to the antipodes.

Australian shipping and other circles hail the information from London with satisfaction. It is pointed out here, (the greatest port in Australasia,) that a new chapter in ocean transportation would be opened up that might develop into a fresh passenger service to the United Kingdom. It is not believed that the Cunard's "floating palaces" will be seen in Sydney's harbor, but it is believed that other ships will come to this and other Commonwealth ports. It will be the first time that any of the big English steamship companies have gone so far afield as this.

The North German Lloyd ran "woolboats" and passenger boats to Europe and Asia, and it monopolized trade to the German possessions in the South Pacific. That line and another German line were about to start a direct service to New Zealand when the war stopped their activities.

The Commonwealth and Dominion Line, with which the Cunard has joined forces, includes the Tyser, Anglo-Australasian and "Star" cargo services, all the vessels being regular visitors from London and New York. The line consists of twenty-four ships, the largest of which is the Hawkes Bay, of 10,641 tons. All are fitting with extensive refrigerating apparatus for transportation of meat and other perishable products.

A sweeping change in the names of Commonwealth-Dominion liners is contemplated. Each is to be called after some port in Australia. These liners have been selected for rechristening—Star of England, (Port Sydney,) Marakini, (Port Nicholson,) Star of Victoria, (Port Melbourne,) Niwara, (Port Lyttelton,) Hawkes Bay, (Port Napier,) Indraisma, (Port Alma,) Minaro, (Port Hacking,) Star of Scotland, (Port Chalmers,) Whakarua, (Port Chalmers,) Muratai, (Port Victor,) Star of Australia, (Port Stephens,) Star of India, (Port Pirie). Others which have already been renamed are the Indrapura, (Port Adelaide,) Indrakarta, (Port Pirie,) and Nesshana, (Port Hardy). As a fair number of other lines belonging to the "port" service are running regularly to Australia, representatives of this shipping concern promise to conjunction with the Cunard Company to play a prominent part in trade between Great Britain and the antipodes, by way of American ports and the Panama Canal.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., May 31.—The news from London that the New Zealand Shipping Company is about to run passenger and mail boats to England tentatively by way of the Panama Canal is the subject of congratulatory references in the Dominion press. It is pointed out that this step will afford an excellent opportunity for the direct introduction of New Zealand meat, cheese, butter, and fruits into Eastern United States. Hitherto this company's vessels have run to England from Wellington via Magellan Strait and Montevideo and returned via South Africa.

A Sale of MEN'S Shirts

See tomorrow morning's papers for announcement of a great sale of 10,000 Men's Shirts. NEW garments, in the latest fabrics and designs, from leading American and European mills.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street *Telephone 2626 Greeley*

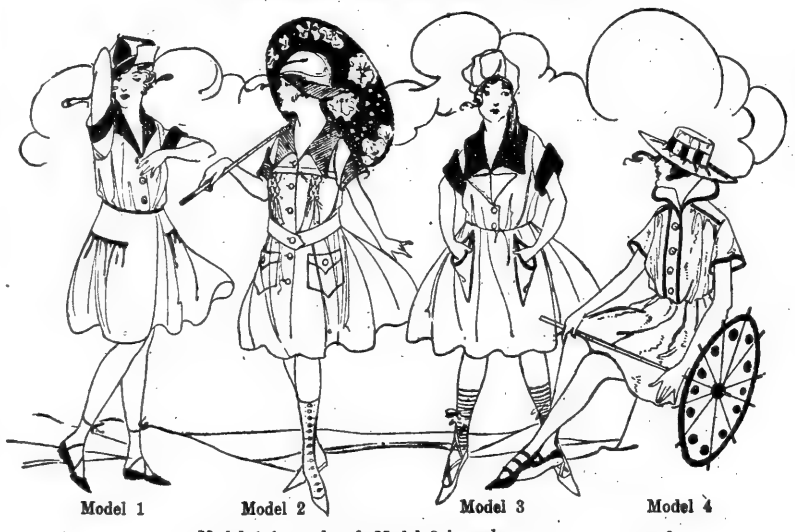
Store Your Furs at Saks

Where they will be safe from dust, moths and fire. We clean, with compressed air, all furs sent to us for storage, and our charges are very moderate. Phone Greeley 2626.

Beginning tomorrow, Monday, the

Annual Sale of Women's Bathing Dresses, at $4.85

In the most wanted materials and the choicest models, showing every new feature for 1916.



Model 1 Model 2 Model 3 Model 4



Model 5

Model 1 is made of silk poplin, with skirt gathered on white silk cording. Collar and cuffs are of white faille.

Model 2 is a one-piece swimming suit of Salt's satin, hand-smocked, with patch pockets and white faille collar and cuffs.

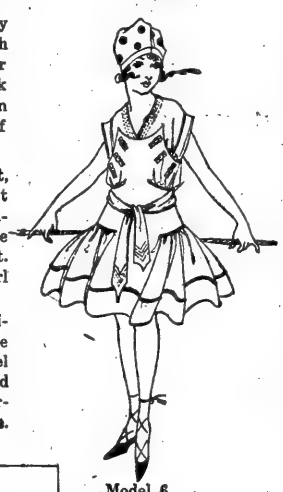
Model 5 is a silk poplin swimming suit, with neck, pockets and border of skirt outlined in either black or white feather stitching.

Model 3 is a dressy waist model, with self revers and collar and cuffs of silk faille. New Chaplin pockets. Made of satin or taffeta.

Model 4 is a smart, dressy taffeta suit with convertible collar piped with white silk. Pleated skirt. Trimmed with pearl buttons.

Model 6 is a semi-princess model, made of silk poplin. Panel front. Skirt shirred at side, with tie girdle. Very attractive.

All sizes to 44 bust.



Model 6

See them tomorrow. The values are surprising.

Tomorrow, Monday, June 26

A Sale of 1,000 Summer Dresses

In the very latest models and materials, most remarkably priced, for one day only.

Women's Taffeta or Crepe de Chine Dresses at $14.50

Charming afternoon and street models in the much wanted navy blue taffeta, with accordeon plaited or tunic skirts; also striped taffetas in blue or black, with white, blue or green stripes. Sizes 34 to 42.

Crepe de Chine or Pongee Sport Dresses at $18.50

In becoming box or side plaited Russian sports effects, in all white, navy, Hague, or grey, and in combination models with dark coat and white skirt. Also attractive striped pongee coat dresses. Sizes 34 to 44.

Effective Net and Lace Dresses at $18.50

Suitable for afternoon or semi-evening dress wear. Delightfully fashioned of craquette lace and net in hooped, tunic and straight line effects.

1,000 Summer Tub Dresses for Women

In new and effective models, attractively priced

At $5.95—Street dresses in flowered or figured voiles, with tunic or ruffled skirts; and pretty sport effects in seed voiles, and white and striped combinations.

At $7.50—One-and-two piece sport dresses, made of basket cloth, gabardine, voile or muslin, in plaid and stripe combinations.

At $10—Dressy voile frocks in figured, flowered, plaid and stripe voiles, with draped or tier skirts. Light or dark shades. Sizes 34 to 44.

Four entirely new models in

Sport Suits for Women Monday at $25

Copies of recently imported models, showing new ideas in pockets, cuffs and sleeves. Made of superior quality Kayser silk. In all the new high colors and in navy and white.

Clearance of Smart Tailored Suits

at remarkable price concessions tomorrow

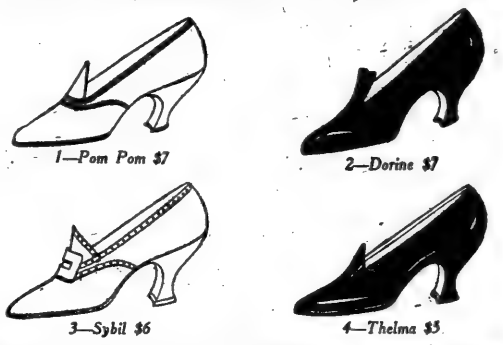
Made of men's wear serge, gabardine, wool faille, velour and worsted checks, mohair, taffeta, silk poplin, silk faille and soiree. Beautifully tailored and finished.

Suits formerly $25.00 to $29.50.....now $12.50
Suits formerly $30.00 to $39.50.....now $15.00
Suits formerly $40.00 to $50.00.....now $19.50
Suits formerly $55.00 to $75.00.....now $27.50
Suits formerly $80.00 to $95.00.....now $39.50

In the Women's Shoe Department, Monday

Fashionable Colonials and Pumps at $5, $6 and $7

The four models illustrated are from our large selection of ultra-fashionable Summer footwear for women.



1—Pom Pom $7 2—Dorine $7

3—Sybil $6 4—Thelma $5

Model 1 may be had in pearl, dove or smoke gray; beaver brown, ivory and champagne, made of washable kidskin.

Model 2 is in white buckskin, black glace kid, tan Russia calf, gun metal and patent coltskin.

Model 3 is obtainable in white and pearl buckskin, patent coltskin and gun metal calf.

Model 4 comes in white, dove and battleship gray, ivory and koko brown kidskin; also in patent or gun metal.

Women's Kayser Silk Vests, Bloomers and Union Suits Reduced

Taken from regular stock and reduced for clearance. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot.

Silk Vests .....formerly $2.95 to $4.....now $1.95
Silk Bloomers.....formerly $2.75 to $4.....now $1.95
Silk Union Suits...formerly $3.75 to $5.95....now $2.95

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday, a

Sale of 500 Men's & Women's Umbrellas at $2



$2

New and perfect high-grade umbrellas of taffeta silk and silk and cotton, with tape edge, on 8-rib Paragon frames. All kinds of wood handles, some sterling silver trimmed, others with silk loop or imitation ivory caps. And a variety of plain wood handles. Included in the collection are

Blue, red and green rain or sun umbrellas.

See them tomorrow. The values are extraordinary.

For Tomorrow, Monday, Only

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits at $2.65

In neat, boyish little models, made of tan or gray linen, crash, white duck or repp. Sizes 7 to 16.

Boys' Wash Suits Reduced to $1.35

A variety of styles to select from, in stripes and solid colors, made of the newest tub fabrics. Broken assortment. Sizes 2½ to 8.

An Important Pre-Inventory Sale of

Women's Coats, Wraps and Skirts

In models for every occasion, fashioned in almost every material and coloring. In all sizes, and at prices made to effect prompt clearance.

THE MATERIALS:

Wool Velour, Eponge, Corduroy, Worsted Checks, Wool Jersey, Soiree, Silk Faille, Fancy Mixtures, Velour Checks, Taffeta, Silk Poplin, Satin, Wool Poplin, Gabardine, Serge, Scintilla Cloth and Jersey Silk.

Coats that were $10.00 to $12.50....reduced to $5.00
Coats that were $13.50 to $15.00....reduced to $10.00
Coats that were $16.50 to $19.50....reduced to $12.50
Coats that were $22.50 to $25.00....reduced to $15.00
Coats that were $29.50 to $32.50....reduced to $19.50
Coats that were $39.50 to $45.00....reduced to $29.50
Coats that were $49.50 to $59.50....reduced to $35.00
Coats that were $65.00 to $75.00....reduced to $39.00

Women's Sport and Dress Skirts

Made of plaid and striped silks, taffeta, silk poplin, satin, serges, gabardine, mixtures, wool checks and plaids.

Skirts that were $25.00 to $29.50....reduced to $15.00
Skirts that were $15.00 to $22.50....reduced to $10.00
Skirts that were $9.75 to $12.50....reduced to $7.50
Skirts that were $7.50 to $8.75....reduced to $5.00
Skirts that were $5.75 to $6.95....reduced to $3.95

Also—Important special values in

Women's Washable Skirts at $1.50 $2.95 $3.95 and $5

Made in a large assortment of prevailing styles and fabrics, including repps, pique, cordeline, honeycomb, linen, Russian cord, crepe cloth and corduroy. In stripes, colors, and white. Waistbands to 36.

In a special sale on Monday

Fine Quality Hair Goods at ¼ off regular prices

The regular price tags are attached to each article. Make your selection and deduct one-fourth. The selection comprises:

Switches, transformations, pompadours, curls, bangs, etc.

A Special Sale of NEW Blouses for Women

at most remarkable prices tomorrow

The six blouses illustrated are just average selections from the wonderful collection of models represented in this important event. The styles are the very latest, and the fabrics and workmanship are of a kind usually found in blouses at much higher prices.



95c $1.95 $1.95 95c $3.95 $2.98

At 95c—*Sport Blouses,* to be worn outside of skirt, in coatee style, made of dainty voiles. In all white and striped effects. Very smart.

At $1.95—*Sheer Organdie Blouses,* with beautifully embroidered fronts, deep sailor collar and turn back cuffs. Edged with fine Val. lace.

At $3.95—Most remarkable values in black silk Chantilly lace blouses, in all black or over foundation of white chiffon. The model illustrated has underbodice of satin, with draped revers of black lace. Models also included with deep collars and frills of Georgette crepe.

At 95c—*Charming Lace Striped Voile and Organdie Blouses,* in plain and fancy models, showing new collars and cuffs.

At $1.95—*Fine Quality Voile Blouses* with embroidered fronts and insertions of Val. lace. Deep embroidered collar, with tiny frills of Val. lace. One of the most charming blouses shown this season.

At $2.98—*Fine French Voile and Organdie Blouses,* with wide bands of Venise lace forming vestee and finishing deep collar. Dainty hemstitched frill and cuffs are trimmed with lace.

Fields

17 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

Clearance Sale

Evening Gowns and Dancing Frocks
$25, $35, $45
Former prices $50, $65 and $95

Silk and Cloth Suits
$18, $25, $35
Former prices $45 to $95

Silk Afternoon Dresses
$20, $25, $35
Former prices $35, $45, $55

Cloth and Silk Coats
$20, $30, $50
Former prices $35, $45, $55, $75

THESE ARE ALL THIS SEASON'S LATEST MODELS.



Save Your Hair
With Newbro's Herpicide

1,000 POLICE JOIN IN SPORTS CARNIVAL

Governor and Mayor Witness Athletic Games and Sham Battle at Sheepshead.

ONE BLUECOAT INJURED

Heavily Thrown and Kicked by Horse in an Exhibition of Stopping a Runaway.

Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel and 25,000 other spectators viewed the third annual athletic carnival of the Police Department at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, in which more than 1,000 policemen took part for the benefit of the fund for widows and orphans of the men whose names are carried on the honor roll. In addition to a long series of athletic events there were numerous exhibitions of police work and semi-military features that held the interest of the big crowd of onlookers, who were frequently thrilled by special feats of daring and skill by the performers.

The realism of the feature parts of the exhibitions, coupled with the earnest efforts of the blue-coated actors to make their work perfect, resulted in a few trifling accidents until midway of the program, when one of the policemen portraying the stopping of a runaway team of horses attached to a carriage received serious injury.

This "runaway" feat, illustrating the work of the traffic policeman on a city street, had six policemen as the actors. Two of them, David Tunstill of Traffic B and Frank Burns of the 173d Precinct, dressed as women, were in the carriage, while Policemen Samuel Hamilton, Gustav Boetger, and James Brynes, mounted, acted as rescuers. The sixth policeman was the driver of the runaway team. The runaways were stopped after a wild dash of a quarter of a mile, but during the run a figure made to resemble a baby had tumbled from the carriage.

The Rescuer Injured.

In response to the cries of one of the occupants of the carriage Policeman Hamilton turned his horse and galloped back to pick up the "baby." His horse, a new one to the department and only partly trained, shied at the object in his path as Hamilton reached toward it from the saddle. Hamilton was thrown heavily, and as he struck the ground he was kicked on the knees by the horse.

The injured policeman was taken to an improvised hospital tent on the field in an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital. No bones were broken, but the surgeons said he would be laid up for some days as a result of the accident. Hamilton lives at 575 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, and is attached to the mounted squad of the Arsenal Station in Central Park.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel received an ovation from the big crowd, and a salute from a gun of a "masked battery," part of the equipment of the sham battle, when they arrived shortly after the beginning of the games at 1 o'clock. An hour later Governor Whitman arrived, escorted by a squad of mounted policemen, and the one-pounder gun boomed again with the regulation salute to an executive of a State. The Governor and his military aid were escorted to the judges' stand by First Deputy Police Commissioner Leon S. Godley, acting Commissioner in the absence of Commissioner Woods, and Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger.

With the reviewing party in the stand were Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, ex-Congressman Murray Hulbert, and Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone.

The Crowd Enthusiastic.

The spirited contests, excellent exhibitions, and good order and precision in presentation of the events, combined with the ideal weather, kept up the enthusiasm of the big crowd throughout. Both the Governor and the Mayor complimented the policemen for their work, and pronounced the exhibition the best of its kind they had seen. The Chief Inspector and his executive, Borough Inspector James E. Dillon, the former Deputy Police Commissioner and trial officer of the force, who kept the long program moving smoothly, were sent for by the Mayor and the Governor and personally congratulated for the fine showing made by the men of the department.

Probably the single feature of the entire exhibition which aroused the spectators to the greatest enthusiasm was the sham battle, in which 800 soldierly equipped policemen with two one-gun batteries participated, illustrating the modern method of warfare. It was said that practically all the members of this police army battalion, who are now in camp and training at Fort Wadsworth, have at some time served in either the army or navy. At any rate, they portrayed mimic warfare convincingly.

These men, known as the Veteran Battalion, divided in three companies, began an attack upon two masked batteries a mile distant in the field. They advanced in skirmish order by platoons and squads under the new army regulation, subdued whistle calls and by silent motion of the arms of the officers. As they moved forward and threw themselves upon the ground thousands of rounds of blank cartridges were fired at the gunners of the batteries, who were partly concealed behind shrubs and brushwood.

The Sham Battle.

Over the field men dropped, theoretically dead or wounded, with the Ambulance Corps following and busy with the care of the disabled. As the riflemen pressed closer to the batteries the artillerymen mined their advanced gun position, which blew up in flames, earth and stones, and they retreated to the shelter of a strip of woods, where the guns continued to roar. Finally came the charge and capture of the two batteries, which consisted of guns from the police patrol boats. Inspector John F. Dwyer, commander of the attacking forces, his uniform covered with the dust of the sham battle, paraded his victorious army before the reviewing stand, followed by Captain James W. Hallock, commander of the defeated batteries.

Then came the ten-mile motor-cycle race, the contestants racing around the two-mile track in the last lap at the rate approximately of eighty miles an hour.

Other exhibitions included squadron drill by three platoons of mounted men under the new United States cavalry regulations; Roman race, with a policeman balanced on two of the four horses; trick and Cossack riding, two-horse Roman race, exhibitions by recruits from the training school, and the rescue of a woman on a runaway horse.

The police dogs had a part in the feature program. They were shown capturing two burglars who had entered a house (a small shanty erected on the field for the purpose) and attacking a woman, whom they left unconscious as they fled.

The shoe race furnished amusement for the spectators. The shoes of the runners were piled in a heap, out of which the contestants had to find their footwear, lace up their shoes, and run to the finish line.

The exhibition closed with the memorial services and evening parade. A second day's carnival will take place next Saturday.

The Sporting Features.

John J. Eller, who pounds the pavement in the 131st Precinct in Brooklyn, once more stood out as the leading contender in the track games. He has been a competing athlete so long that most people forget when he first started, but he demonstrated in no uncertain manner yesterday that he is as good as ever.

All Eller did to gain the distinction of being the foremost of the 1,000 blue-coated athletes who took part in the games was to win the 100-yard handicap from scratch in 10 2-5 seconds, capture first place in the 150-yard low hurdle race, (his specialty,) open to all city departments, and to bring the Police Department team home first in the half-mile relay for city departments after they had been running in third place for three legs of the relay.

In the hurdle race Eller was again on scratch and he ran through his field without trouble to win in the good time of 16 4-5 seconds. The distance of this race is not regulation, so that Eller probably can claim a record, just as he does in many of his starts in open competition.

All of the stalwart policemen were out in athletic uniform, and ably showed their training work of the last month in preparation for the sports. Pat McDonald, police guard at Times Square and Forty-third Street and one of the biggest, if not one of the best, men in the traffic division, took a fling of 16 feet 6 inches out of the 56-pound weight for height, and was an easy winner from scratch, while Matt McGrath, a running mate of McDonald's in the Irish-American A. C., annexed three honors from the back mark with a toss of 15 feet 6 inches.

Motor Cycle Races.

The daring motor cycle policemen gave several splendid exhibitions, not the least of which was the victory of Howard Smith of Traffic C in the ten-mile championship. Smith won this title last year, and yesterday held it with 100 yards to spare against all the fine efforts of N. P. Shelley of Traffic C to overtake him. Shelley earned his laurels in the six-mile motor cycle race, while in the four-mile event, which was really a match race, he took second to John Mesle of Traffic C.

All branches of the department were brought into competition. The bicycle policemen had their fling in a half-mile handicap, in which the winner was L. F. Schilling of the Third Inspection District. The mounted officers engaged in a spirited polo game, with the traffic men of Brooklyn gaining the honors over the men of Manhattan by 5½ goals to 4.

Eller had a big field and big handicaps to face in the 150-yard hurdle exhibition, but clearing every obstacle with his customary grace and ease he had no difficulty getting down to the tape in front of Dan Shea of the Fire Department, who had 9 yards start, and W. Bechman of the same department and off the same mark as Shea.

Summary of Events.

The winners and place men in the various events are shown in this summary:

100-Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—Won by J. J. Miller, 131st Precinct, (scratch;) Patrick McGrath, 12th Precinct, (6 yards,) second; W. C. O'Connor, 173d Precinct, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Four-Mile Motor Cycle Race, (scratch; open to city department; any machine to be used.)—Won by John Mesle, Traffic C; Harry Sbelle, Traffic C, second.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by L. F. Schilling, 3d I. D., (10 yards;) A. F. Schuber, 68th Precinct, (scratch,) second; W. Bedell, 276th Precinct, (10 yards,) third.

150-Yard Low Hurdles, (handicap; open to city departments.)—Won by John J. Eller, 151st Precinct, (scratch;) Daniel Shea, Fire Department, (9 yards,) second; W. Bechman, Fire Department, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:16 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, (men over 25 years in service.)—Won by William McHugh, 174th Precinct; F. A. Sahulka, 87th Precinct, second; John T. Nilon, Traffic A, third. Time—0:13.

880-Yard Run, (handicap; open to city departments.)—Won by John J. Honohan, Fire Department, (30 yards;) John J. Murphy, 38th Precinct, (38 yards,) second; James Hanley, Fire Department, (45 yards,) third. Time—2:04 4-5.

Six-Mile Motor Cycle Race, (department machines only.)—Won by Harry Shelley, Traffic C, (scratch;) John Mesle, Traffic C, (scratch,) second; John J. Donovan, Traffic C, (scratch,) third. Time—7:45 3-5.

Shoe Race.—Won by William Cohen, 39th Precinct; Henry Sauer, 23d Precinct, second; John C. Gardiner, 164th Precinct, third. Time—2:12 3-5.

Two-Mile Interborough Relay Bicycle Race, (four-man team, each to ride one-half mile.)—Won by Bronx; Manhattan, second; Brooklyn, third. Time—4:37 4-5.

100-Yard Chariot Race, (three-man team, two men acting as horses, one as driver.)—Won by 1st District, with George Mack, M. Mullarkin, and John Kelly; 154th Precinct, with F. P. Gleason, J. E. Kenny, and Thomas Shields, second; Traffic E, with W. Brown, W. Behrens, and J. C. Mehl, third. Time—0:24.

150-Yard Dash, (scratch; open to men over 15 years in service.)—Won by W. Irving, 62d Precinct; John J. Tynan, 74th Precinct, second; T. F. Farley, 74th Precinct, third. Time—0:17 3-5.

880-Yard Relay Race, (open to city departments; four-man team, each to run 220 yards.)—Won by Police Department, with George Marx, George Mulderrig, August Germerich, and John J. Eller; Fire Department, with Daniel Shea, James McCue, Samuel Felman, and R. J. Egan, second; Public Service Commission, with R. F. Clark, M. Mulderrig, C. L. Morse, and J. M. Dolan, third. Time—1:34 3-5.

Ten-Mile Motor Cycle Race, (Police Department championship; open to all machines.)—Won by Howard Smith, Traffic C; H. F. Shelley, Traffic C, second; C. Muller, 275th Precinct, third. Time—7:46 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. G. Murray, Thirty-sixth Precinct, (24 inches,) with 18 feet 9¼ inches; J. F. O'Leary, Seventy-ninth Precinct, (18 inches,) with 18 feet 9¼ inches, second; John J. Eller, 151st Precinct, with 19 feet 11½ inches, third.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, for Height, Handicap.—Won by Pat J. McDonald, Traffic C, (scratch,) with 16 feet 6 inches; A. R. Brune, Traffic C, (30 inches,) with 16 feet, second; M. J. McGrath, Fifth Precinct, (scratch,) with 15 feet 6 inches, third.

POLO GAMES.

Traffic, Brooklyn.	No.	Precinct, N. Y.
W. Beecher	1	B. Malinchy
J. Brennan	Goal	W. Monohan
J. Burns	2	C. Hamilton
M. Leffler	3	H. Grossberger

Substitutes—Reidy for Leffler; C. Anderson for Grossberger. Final score—Traffic, 5½; Precinct, 4. Penalties—Traffic lost 1½ points.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street *Bet. 5th and 6th Avenues, New York* **West Forty-third Street**

Open daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 12 M. to July 3rd. July 5th to August 31st: closed Saturdays.

A Special Offering, Monday, of Women's Dresses

Smart new models for immediate wear

Of Crepe de Chine, in a very distinctive later style, at $16.50

Of Georgette Crepe, effectively combined with taffeta, at $19.75

Of Taffeta Silk, a copy of a high-cost model, at $24.50

The Remaining Stock of Women's Cloth and Silk Suits, $12.50 to 45.00

Formerly priced at $19.75 to 110.00

Women's Motor, Beach, Sport, Afternoon and Evening Coats

Motor Coats of Palm Beach cloth, mohair and linen; also Beach Coats of colored corduroy, at $6.95

Street and Sport Coats of white chinchilla, plaids, checks, jersey cloth and novelty mixtures, at $15.50

Dressy Coats for afternoon and evening wear, of taffeta or faille silk, reduced to $24.50 and 37.50

Special ON THE MAIN FLOOR

Women's Sweaters of fine Shetland wool or fibre silk; several models; smart colorings, *Unusual value* at $5.50

Modish Silk Hand Bags hand-beaded or hand-painted; skirt effects; inside compartments, *Unusual value* at $2.85

Women's Summer Porch Dresses

An Exceptional Purchase will be offered on the Second Floor

at $3.95 and $5.00

The models are unusually attractive and carefully tailored, and include some styles that were made to retail as high as $15.00

There are many charming patterns in French Voiles, Striped and Plain Dimities and Novelty Tissue Fabrics with dainty collars and cuffs; some hand embroidered; many with long sleeves; full plaited skirts in the newest Summer styles.

Special ON THE MAIN FLOOR

Combination Suits of fine ribbed white lisle thread, with French band tops, extra sizes included, *Unusual value* at 48c

Women's Silk Hose Pure thread silk, in white and seasonable colorings; regularly $1.50 a pair, *Unusual value* at 95c

Short Lengths of Silks

A clearance, on the Main Floor, of highly desirable Dress, Waist and Skirt Patterns at 45c, 58c, 78c to $1.95 yard

Included are chiffon taffetas, messalines, crepe de Chine, habutais, Japanese silks, satin charmeuse, fleur de soie, shantungs, printed foulards and chiffons; washable shirtings, striped and checked taffetas, *Former prices from 68c to $3.75 a yard*

Women's Summer Blouses

from this season's stock, to be closed out on the Second Floor Tables, at $1.25, 1.95, 2.25 and 2.95

Comprising an unusually extensive assortment of smart styles, made of plain voiles or dotted and crossbar effects, also batiste and dotted linens.

Women's French Hand-made Blouses hand-embroidered; originally sold at $11.50 to 16.50, $6.85, 8.75 and 10.50

A Clearance Sale of **Imported Novelty Cotton Fabrics** ON SECOND FLOOR, AT UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS.

Will include the remainder of this season's high-class fashionable dress fabrics, secured from the leading foreign manufacturers.

Also on the Main Floor

5500 Yds. Printed Voiles 38 ins. wide; striped, plaid and floral effects on white and colored grounds, at 19c

Semi-made Sport Skirts of piques, gabardines, linens and corduroys, at $2.50 and 3.25

Women's **Muslin Underwear** SECOND FLOOR,

Including Night Gowns, Petticoats, Envelope Chemises and Combinations. *At the special price of* 79c

Crepe de Chine Gowns at $2.95 Formerly $4.50

Annual Clearance of **Summer Rugs and Mattings** ON THE FIFTH FLOOR, AT SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS.

Extra Heavy Oval Porch Rugs 8x10 ft.; reg. $21.50 at $16.75 | 9x12 ft.; reg. $29.75 at $22.50

Homespun Rugs 6 x 9 feet, $4.85 Regularly $7.75 | 9 x 12 feet, $9.75 Regularly $14.50

Cretonne Rugs 6 x 9 feet, $9.75 Regularly $12.50 | 9 x 12 feet, $18.75 Regularly $24.50

Plain White Japanese Matting Regularly $14.50 roll 40 yards, $11.50

Lane Bryant offers to women of **Extra-Size or Stout Figure** not only as complete an assortment as shown elsewhere for their slender sister, but the same ***economy*** of ***clearance price savings,*** no matter whether a **Bathing Suit, Dress, Coat, Corsets or Underwear.**

No C. O. D.'s No Exchanges **Lane Bryant** *Sale Commences Monday, 9 A.M.*

25 West 38th Street

Clearance Sale

Summer Apparel

Extra Sizes or Stout Figures

(35½ to 58 bust; 30 to 49 waist; long or short waisted)

at Enormous Reductions

The only complete assortment ever shown in every item of apparel. Youthful as well as matronly models. The large variety in few-of-a-kind styles and materials makes detailed descriptions impossible. ***Come early. Convince yourself of these wonderful values!***

Dresses	2.25 to 98.00	Skirts	1.95 to 21.75
Suits	15.00 to 59.75	Negligees	1.95 to 29.75
Coats & Wraps	7.85 to 54.00	Sacques	1.45 to 5.45
Waists	.95 to 16.50	Bathing Suits	2.95 to 10.75

Bathing Corsets, Tights, Shoes, Caps

—Corsets and Underwear—

also greatly reduced—Petticoats, Dress Slips, Envelope Chemise, Camisoles, Brassieres, Knitted, Silk and Cotton Underwear.

Established 1900

Between 5th & 6th Aves. **E. CHARLES** *Our Own Building.*

62 West 47th St.

This Is the Final Week of Our Yearly

CLEARANCE SALE

THE BALANCE OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE DISPOSED OF THIS WEEK.

Smart Suits (Sizes 16 to 38 only.) Distinctive, Individual Models. Formerly priced up to $45 — $8.75 to $16.50

Summer Frocks Very Dainty and Chic, including Fancy Voiles, Crepes and other fashionable and washable fabrics. Formerly priced up to $22.50 — $3.75 to $10.75

Afternoon & Evening Gowns Very attractive creations. Formerly priced up to $38.50 — $8.75 to $18.75

Odds & Ends Including Dresses, Suits, Coats, Waists, etc. Made of fine materials. — WILL BE SOLD AT YOUR OWN PRICE

You Cannot Afford to Miss This Sale

Arnold, Constable & Co

The Last Week of Our

JUNE SALES

Monday's and Tuesday's Attractions

Women's Apparel Reduced

Tailor Suits—A special assortment from our regular stock of smart models in fashionable wool fabrics. *Values to $34.50.* To close at 19.50

Summer Silk Dresses—Attractive models in Taffeta and Georgette combinations. *Values to $37.50.* To close at 19.50

White Net Dresses in charming Summer models, trimmed with lace and handsome satin girdles. Specially priced. 22.50

White Voile Dresses in three distinctive models, showing clever combinations of embroidery. Suitable for afternoon and garden parties. Specially priced. 13.50

Skirts of white washable Cordeline, in a new model, with pocket and belt. Specially priced. 4.25

Interesting Values in Blouses

French Batiste, tucked, with deep collar, hemstitched and trimmed. Embroidered Voile, with double frills, picot edge. Handkerchief Linen, with hand-embroidered collars and black tie. *Value $3.95.* 3.00

Georgette Crepes, with contrasting collars and cuffs. Striped Silk Waists in tailleur model, high and low collars. French Voiles, hand-embroidered and trimmed with Filet lace. *Value $6.75.* 5.75

Georgette Crepe, with new hand-embroidered collar and frills. French Batiste, tucked model, with vestee and collar of Val. lace. Georgette Crepe, lace-trimmed Jabot collar and cuffs. *Value $10.00.* 8.75

Misses' Dresses, Suits, Coats

Sizes 14 to 20 Years and Small Women

Afternoon and Street Dresses of Taffeta, also in combination with Georgette in gray, rose, biscuit, and stripes. Specially priced. 22.50

Tailored Suits of various seasonable fabrics, in models for street, semi-dress and sport wear. *Reduced from $37.50* 16.75

Dressy Silk Coats of Taffeta, navy, black and beige, embroidered and beaded. *Reduced from $37.50* 27.50

Smocks of White Drill, hand-smocked yoke, trimmed with contrasting stripes, in blue, rose or green combined with white. Specially priced. 2.25

Children's and Young Girls' Apparel

Girls' Summer Dresses of fine Pique, deep hand-smocking in yoke, and collar and cuffs hand-stitched in colors; wide colored Linen belt. 6 to 14 years. Specially priced. 6.00

Children's Rompers of white Rep and Dimity, smocked in front; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace; sizes 1 to 4 years. Special value at 95c

Children's Beach Sun Bonnets, of white Pique and Dimity. 2 to 6 years. Special value at 50c

Children's White Dimity Dresses, smocked in pink or blue; very dainty and pretty. 3 to 5 years. *Value $3.50.* 2.75

Negligees, Sweaters, Bathing Suits

Negligees of embroidered Voile, silk lined, with deep lace-trimmed collar; also the "Butterfly" model, finished with picot edge and ribbon. *Value $7.00.* 6.00

Kimonos in fancy stripes or cross-bar Voile, with belts; extra sweep. *Value $3.95.* 2.50

Sport Coat Sweaters of Fibre Silk, in Copen, blue and combination colorings. *Value $6.00.* 4.95

Shetland Wool Sweaters in belted model, with striped collar and cuffs. *Value $8.75.* 7.50

Bathing Suits of Satin or Taffeta, in the latest full skirt models, smartly trimmed. *Value $8.75.* 7.50

Bathing Suits, "Slip-on" models in black Satin, with black and white silk trimming. *Value $6.00.* 4.95

Women's Hosiery and Underwear

Pure Thread Silk Hose—Pure dye, free from chemical adulterations; of dependable quality, in black or white, with cotton tops and soles. 6 pairs at 72c pair *Value $1.00 pair.* 75c

Pure Thread Novelty Silk Hose in a variety of smart striped and plaid effects; also with embroidered insteps. 6 pairs at 90c pair *Value $1.50 pair* 95c

Knit Combinations of extra fine quality Silk Lisle, tight or wide lace trimmed knee; fully reinforced; regular and extra sizes. 6 at 90c each *Regularly $1.35 each.* 95c

Knit Combinations of fine Lisle Thread, in a patented perfect fitting model; seamless at side; in regular and extra sizes. 6 at 50c each *Regularly 75c each.* 55c

8,000 Yards Summer Silks

Tub Silks—3,000 yards of a very superior grade; white grounds with colored satin stripes, forming very effective combinations. Specially priced, yard 1.25

Dress Taffeta—5,000 yards colored Chiffon Taffeta of a soft and lustrous finish; the most desirable shades of the season for street and evening wear are in this collection. *Regular value $1.75 yard.* 1.25

Furnishings for Summer Homes

At Special Reductions During the June Sale

Linens *About ⅓ Less*

IRISH DAMASK TABLECLOTHS
2x2 yds. *Reg. $3.75,* 3.00
2x2½ yds. *Reg. $5.00,* 4.00
2x3 yds. *Reg. $6.00,* 4.50

NAPKINS TO MATCH
⅝ size, *Regularly doz., $4.50* Sale Price 3.50
Dinner size, *Reg. doz., $6.00* Sale Price 4.50

MADEIRA LUNCHEON SETS
Beautifully hand-embroidered, comprising 13 pieces to the set. *Regularly $6.75* 5.00

Huck Towels *Offering Unusual Values*

HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS *Regularly Dozen* $3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 Sale Price, Dozen 2.25, 2.75, 3.00, 3.75, 5.25

HEMMED HUCK TOWELS *Regularly $3.75 and $4.50 doz.* Now 3.00, 3.50

200 Dozen TURKISH TOWELS *⅓ Below Regular* With hemmed ends, soft, white and absorbent. 3.50 doz.

Special Sale of Couch Hammocks

Couch Hammocks for veranda or lawn; full size, sturdily constructed and high class in every detail; equipped with wind-shields and mattress; upholstered in white, khaki and green. Standard at $2.75 — 6.95 — Canopy at $3.00

5th Avenue at 40th Street

RELIEF SHIPS HELD IN CROCKER LAND ICE

Prof. Tanquary Tells of 1,300-Mile Sledge Trip Out of Frozen North That Took 100 Days.

LONG STORY OF HARDSHIPS

Prof. Hovey Taken Ill on the Way —Mene, Whom Peary Brought Here, Yearns for Broadway.

Professor Maurice C. Tanquary of the Kansas State Agricultural College, the first member of the Crocker Land Expedition to return to New York City since it left here on the sealer Diana on July 2, 1913, under command of Donald B. MacMillan, the explorer, told newspapermen at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday of the hardships endured by the party on its scientific quest.

Professor Tanquary reached New York on the Swedish-American steamship Oscar II. on June 20, after a 1,300-mile trip by sledge across Melville Bay and through Danish Greenland. Professor Edmund Otis Hovey of the expedition attempted to return to civilization by the same route, but fell ill under the great physical strain and was forced to return to the relief ship George B. Cluett, at Parker-Snow Bay, about 150 miles south of Etah, on the Greenland Coast.

The Diana was wrecked on the rocks off Barge Point, Labrador, on the morning of July 17, 1913, and the Erik of St. John's, to which the expedition was transferred, was caught in the ice and frozen in near Polar Star Bay. The same fate overtook the Cluett, which, after a brave attempt to reach Etah, became wedged in the ice at Parker Snow Bay.

Professor Tanquary told the reporters that when he left on his long trip for Holstenborg, where he took a Danish ship to Copenhagen, Professor MacMillan was planning a trip by sledge to King Christian Island, one of the Parry islands south of Axelheiberg, with the intention of mapping the unsurveyed coast line, and to look for land to the northwest. All of the party, with the exception of Professor Hovey, were in good health. The latter's illness was not considered serious by Professor Tanquary.

Mene Yearns for Broadway.

"While North I met Mene, the young Eskimo who was brought to New York City by Peary and who later returned to his own people," said Professor Tanquary. "The young man was in the best of health and leading the nomadic life of his people. I saw him at Etah and Inglefield Gulf. He had developed into a good hunter. He was anxious to come to New York City on a visit, but said he didn't want to remain here."

The Crocker Land Expedition when it left New York included, in addition to Mr. MacMillan and Professor Tanquary, Harrison J. Hunt, W. Elmer Ekblaw, Fitzhugh Green, and Jerome Lee Allen. Dr. Hovey went North on the relief ship Cluett and joined the expedition at Etah.

"On Sept. 19, 1915, we started on the Cluett for New York, but ice conditions became so bad in the neighborhood of Cape York that the ship couldn't get through," said Professor Tanquary. "We encountered a storm and were forced to anchor the Cluett in a precarious position alongside of a high cliff in Parker-Snow Bay. The Captain later made many attempts to proceed, but the breaking of a crankshaft put the auxiliary engine out of service, and the ship was forced to take refuge at a safe point, where she was frozen in.

"Dr. Hovey thereupon made plans for a sledge trip across Melville Bay and through Danish Greenland, hoping to reach Holstenborg, where ship could be taken for Copenhagen. This meant a sledge trip of 1,300 miles. Mr. MacMillan and Captain Peter Fruechen, in charge of Rasmussen's station, sledged down to where we were and helped equip the sledges. Dr. Hunt also sledged down and helped.

Ten Days to Cross Melville Bay.

"The sledge party consisted of Dr. Hovey, Green, Allen, and myself, with Fruechen as guide and Eskimos to drive. We had eight dog teams when we started. We reached Cape York the first day, where, on the second day, Dr. Hovey fell ill from exposure and had to give up hope of continuing with us. He returned to the relief ship.

"We rested at Cape York until Jan. 30, and took ten days to cross Melville Bay to Cape Seddon, where we rested the dogs, reaching Upernivik on Feb. 11. The snow conditions on Melville Bay were precarious.

"Leaving Upernivik on Feb. 15, we reached the Danish colony at Umanak on March 3, where we met the High Priest of Greenland, Knud Balle, who was about to start for Egedesminde, his home. He offered to act as our guide and interpreter, and Captain Fruechen returned to his station.

"We reached Egedesminde on March 21, and remained there as the guests of Balle until April 10, when the regular annual Danish sledge mails left for Holstenborg. It had been our intention to join this mail party, but the sledge conditions were so bad because of dangerous ice, open water, and lack of dog food that we became convinced that if all of us attempted to make the trip the entire party would be delayed and would not reach the ship at all.

"We decided, therefore, to send only one of our expedition with the mail party, and I was the one selected, Green and Allen remaining behind to join the next mail party, which expected to get to Copenhagen in June. I left with the mail party on April 10, and reached Holstenborg on April 20, the entire trip, with the exception of the last sixteen miles, which we covered in a motor boat, being by sledge. I left Holstenborg on May 1, reaching Copenhagen on May 20. Immediately upon reaching Copenhagen I got into touch with the American Museum of Natural History, under whose auspices and that of the University of Illinois the Crocker Land Expedition was organized, and made arrangements for sending another relief ship north.

New Relief Ship to Go.

"The steamship Denmark, then lying at a port south of Greenland, was engaged and will go north this Summer to bring back the specimens collected and left at the headquarters at Etah. The Cluett will bring back the members of the party who do not go to Holsenborg, by sledge. The Denmark is a powerfully built steamship, fitted to combat the ice, and what is more to her advantage, her Captain has made the trip as far as Cape York and knows the route and conditions. The Cluett will probably be able to sail on the home trip on Aug. 1."

Professor Tanquary said a great lot of specimens had been collected by the expedition, which will be mounted and placed in the American Museum of Natural History here. He said a substation for scientific work had also been established at North Star Bay.

"Some of the smaller specimens collected are absolutely new," he said. "The specimens collected were zoological, geological, and botanical, and will make a valuable addition to science and to the Museum."

Professor Tanquary left last evening for the University of Illinois, where he will make a report of the expedition, after which he will return to his university.

EARL OF DERBY TO CANADA?

Rumored in Ottawa That He Will Be the Next Governor General.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, June 24.—It is rumored here today that the Earl of Derby will be the next Governor General of Canada in succession to the Duke of Connaught, who leaves in October.

He is a son of the Earl of Derby who, as Lord Stanley of Preston, was Governor General of Canada, and a grandson of the Earl of Derby who was Secretary of State for the Colonies when the confederation of the provinces of Canada took place.

$3,000 FOR WORTHLESS LOT

Woman Files Deed 17 Years After She Inherited the Property.

With the filing in the Queens County Clerk's office at Jamaica of a deed made seventeen years ago, it became known there yesterday that a lot in Grand Avenue, west of Second Avenue, Astoria, Queens, which had been considered worthless by its owner, is valued at $3,000 by a prospective purchaser.

In 1899, as part of an exchange, Mary Lombardo of White Plains, N. Y., deeded the lot, which is 70 feet by 24, to John F. Buckhout of Greenwich, Conn. He considered the lot had no value, and so informed his wife. He died soon afterward, and she decided to save expense by not recording the deed or paying taxes and assessments on the land.

Recently a builder acquired an adjoining lot and desired to purchase the lot owned by Mrs. Buckhout. He traced her through Mrs. Lombardo, and astonished the Greenwich woman by offering her $3,000 for the property. As a result Mrs. Buckhout has sent the deed to Queens County for record. It will cost her $1,500 to settle the unpaid taxes and assessments.

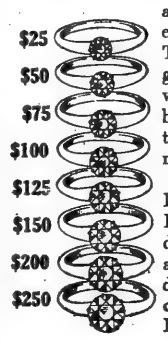
Incorporate Federation of Arts.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday granted a certificate of incorporation to the American Federation of Arts. The object of the society, according to the papers, is "to unite in closer fellowship all those striving for the development of art in America through production or appreciation; to foster, encourage, and to prevent, as far as possible, duplication of effort, and to furnish a channel through which public opinion, instrumental in securing legislation, may find its place." Among the incorporators are: Elihu Root, Robert W. de Forest, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Cass Gilbert, Charles A. Munn, and Lorada Taft.

Madero's Housekeeper Sues Him.

Ernesto Madero, former Minister of Finance in Mexico under his brother, Francisco Madero, has been made a defendant in a suit filed in the Supreme Court by Amalia Tapia d'Corneja for $8,800, representing the alleged value of her services as housekeeper. In his answer Madero denies that he ever owed the sum, and further declares that under the laws of Mexico a suit for personal services could not be brought after the expiration of three years.

No Advance in Lambert Diamond Prices



Diamond prices hold firm and a strong upward tendency is readily accounted for. The demand for the better grades of Diamonds spreads with the improvement in business, but no addition to the supply is in sight. The mines are closed tight.

Yet whoever would buy Diamonds as Graduation or Engagement Gifts or Wedding Gifts need not hesitate at the cost, because Lamberts, direct importers and spot cash buyers, are selling fine Diamonds at the same prices as before the mines closed.



$25 $50 $75 $100 $125 $150 $200 $250

$100 $150 $175 $200 $250 $275 $300 $350

Diamond Engagement Rings

from $10.00 to $1500.00 as usual and the same Diamond values as usual; better values than you could get if you had to pay your share of the middleman's profit and of the upkeep of an expensive store in an expensive street.



Seamless Wedding Rings

14-karat, $3.30 up
18-karat, $4.00 up
22-karat, $5.25 up

Beauty, durability and reasonableness of price are united firmly in Lambert Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings, from $3.30 up, and all as carefully made as if our reputation depended on them. A shining success for forty years. Every shape and style. No charge for engraving.



14-karat, $4.40 up
18-karat, $5.50 up
22-karat, $7.00 up

Gifts for all graduates—grammar school youngsters and college men and women; gifts of Diamond and Solid Gold Jewelry and Rings, also of faithful guaranteed Watches. All prices low and in plain figures.

LAMBERT BROTHERS

Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches

Third Ave., Cor. 58th Street

Store Open Daily (Including Saturday) Until 6.

For Health, Comfort, Appearance

These Belts Should Be Worn by Every Man and Woman

CAMP PHYSIOLOGICAL BELTS

Weigh Only Few Ounces

Man's Belt

THIS new scientific belt for men provides the proper abdominal support and is the most easily and quickly adjusted belt made. It affords perfect comfort, does not constrict, the new adjusting feature making it instantly self-adjustable to any position of the body. This belt induces an erect posture, corrects round shoulders, promotes deep breathing and chest expansion and reduces superflous flesh.

In Light Ventilated Material, $3.00

In Coutil $2.00



Woman's Belt

IS so constructed in accordance with physiological and anatomical principles that it fits under the abdomen and supports it. A long comfortable back with hose supporters and the abdominal uplift in front suggests the grateful feeling of comfort and freedom of motion which are realized by the wearer. It is worn without a corset.

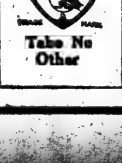
A single pull on a strap adjusts it quickly and evenly to the daily mood and the requirements of the wearer

In Light Ventilated Material, $5.00



CARTWRIGHT CO., *70th St. & B'way*
R. W. SAYERS PHARMACY *Madison Av. Cor. 59th St.*
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How Soft and Velvety

is the Skin after it has been Refreshed by the use of

Poslam Soap

The Tonic Soap

medicated with Poslam, the healing remedy. Helps rough skin—soothes skin delicate and sensitive—intensely agreeable for shampooing, leaving the scalp sweet and the hair in superb condition.

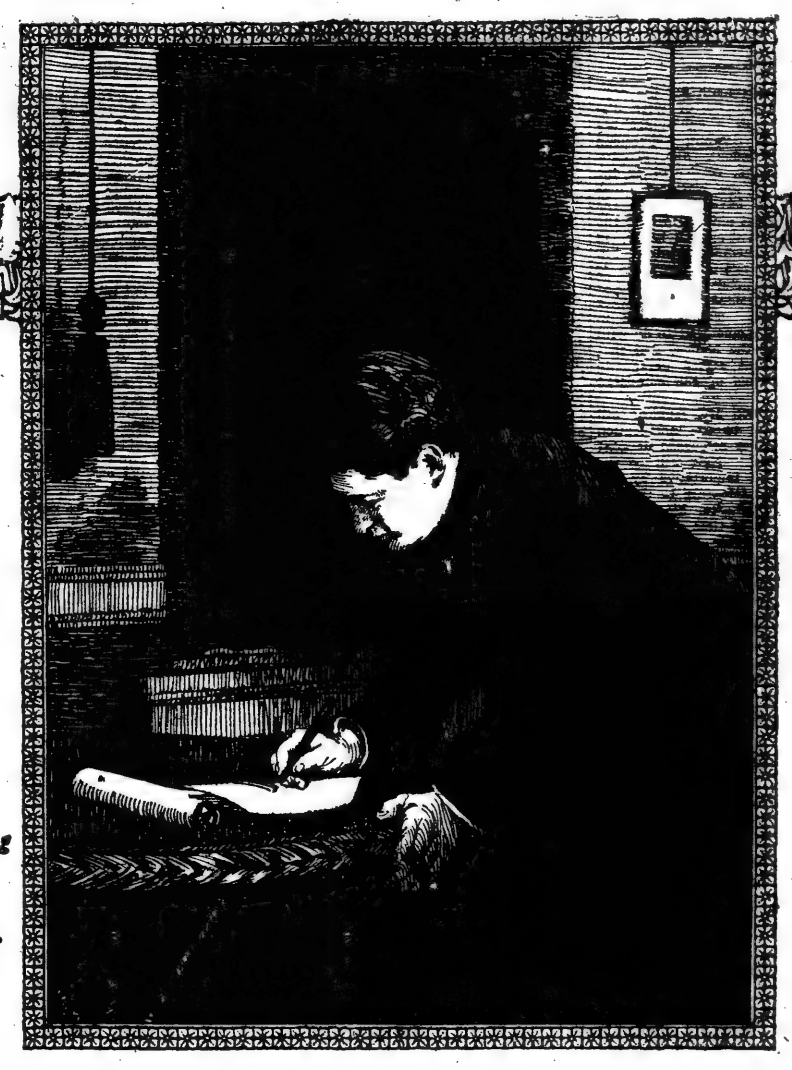
For FREE SAMPLE, write to Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 25th St., New York City. Sold by all druggists.



Save Your Hair
With Newbro's Herpicide

THE NEW MUSICAL ART

An Interview with HAROLD BAUER on the DUO-ART Pianola



Mr. Bauer Autographing a Duo-Art Record-Roll

HAROLD BAUER stands today in the very forefront of the world's greatest pianists. But he is more than an artist. One cannot be in his presence a moment without realizing the strength, the intellect, the keen, analytical insight of the man. Bauer is a big man *mentally*. The world-wide pre-eminence he has achieved in musical art is the inevitable result of a great genius coupled with a great mind.

"IT is the instrument of a new, musical art!" Mr. Bauer arose slowly from his chair as he gave this answer to a question I had put. He went on thoughtfully, choosing his words unhastily.

"I am intensely interested in the Duo-Art Pianola. I am spending much time and effort with it.

"Do you know what work I was engaged in when you were admitted?" He turned and took from the top of the Pianola which stood against the wall a music-roll. As he drew it out I saw that there were cryptic blue and red pencil-marks and annotations opposite many of the perforations.

"This roll," he said, "is a very wonderful record of the Chopin Valse, Opus 42, as I played it a few days ago upon the Duo-Art Recording Piano. Placed in this reproducing Duo-Art Pianola, it duplicates my performance with remarkable precision.

"And I have been sitting here playing the roll a few bars at a time—going over it most carefully—changing here the length of a note, there the strength of a tone—an accent.

"When I first began recording for the Duo-Art, it was the reproducing of my playing that was interesting to me. Now it is the *correcting*—the 'working-up' of the record, so to speak. Do you see? For the first time I stand aside and impersonally listen to *my own playing*. I am both critic and artist. Artist, because I can build—improve on the performance.

"Never before has this been possible in the same way. It is wonderful. I am like the sculptor. He views his clay model before him. He steps forward, changes here, refines there.

"The comparison is perfect. This instrument materializes the hitherto transient and intangible work of art—the pianist's performance.

"I can listen to myself playing. I can hear my performance as a whole and I can repeat a single passage again and again. And I can *change* what I wish. I can remodel and refine.

"Do you comprehend? It is a new art. When I finally sign the record-roll, it is more than simply my playing. It is my carefully considered artistic conception of the music. As such, it is preserved—a new and wonderful form of musical creation."

He drew a tobacco-case from his pocket and rolled himself a cigarette. Bauer is a man of vigorous mental calibre and like big men in more prosaic callings, inclined strongly towards conservatism. His unexpected enthusiasm and earnestness were therefore all the more significant.

"You consider, then," I asked, "that the Duo-Art is an instrument of real and prime importance to music?"

"Unqualifiedly yes," he answered. "The interesting and authoritative records by all the masters of the pianoforte cannot but make it so."

"And its effect upon musical taste?"

"A magnificent one," he spoke with emphasis. "It will develop a taste for the best in music. For it provides an opportunity to hear interpretations by the great musical artists of the world—an opportunity, I say, for the millions who live today, and the generations of the future to become intimately acquainted with the most wonderful art the pianoforte is capable of.

"The public is extremely sensitive to music in this country," he continued. "During the sixteen years I have been coming here, I have watched and realized an extraordinary progress.

"Unquestionably it has been due largely to the influence of such instruments as the Pianola. These have been teaching musical appreciation. Most people crave means for expressing their personality. Music is one of the most desirable means and the Pianola furnishes a truly wonderful medium.

"I have known The Aeolian Company for many years—have been an admirer of their ideals. And certainly the Duo-Art Pianola is a fitting climax to the really great Aeolian contributions to the art of music. Its value is almost incalculable. This is obvious. Need anyone be told that a piano of the very finest musical quality, which furnishes *everyone* a means of musical expression and which, in addition, reproduces the best aesthetic conceptions of the world's leading artists, is a great instrument—a wonderful innovation?

I have read the above interview in print and find it an accurate report.

Harold Bauer

The DUO-ART PIANOLA

The Duo-Art Pianola is the greatest—the most wonderful piano the world has ever known.

In the first place it is a magnificent piano, unequalled in tone, in action, in physical beauty. Secondly, it is an improved Pianola—a "player-piano" for *you* to play with ordinary Pianola music-rolls. As such, it infinitely surpasses anything hitherto known amongst instruments of this type.

And greatest of all—it is a *Reproducing Piano* of truly miraculous power. By means of special music-rolls, made by pianists while playing a wonderful *recording* piano, it reproduces their actual performances with absolute fidelity. Every phrase, every nuance, every subtle shade of tone and tempo, every touch of foot to pedal is reproduced.

Bauer has made rolls for this instrument; Gabrilowitsch has made them; so has Busoni, Saint-Saens, Godowsky, Granados, Friedberg, Schelling, Laparra, Grainger, Carreno, and scores of other famous musicians.

To possess the Duo-Art Pianola is to command the greatest talent of the world—to be able to hear in your own home as often as you will, the most glorious music of the world, played for you by the world's most famous artists.

The Duo-Art Pianola is obtainable in the Steinway Piano, the Steck Piano, the Stroud Piano, or the famous Weber Piano—Grands as well as Uprights. Prices range from $750 upwards.

We invite you to come in and hear the Duo-Art, regardless of any thought of purchase. We want you to know what a remarkable instrument this newest Pianola is:

An Interesting Booklet, "Bringing to You the Message of Great Music," Sent Upon Request

IN NEW YORK
29 WEST 42D STREET

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

IN BROOKLYN
11 FLATBUSH AVE.

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WILL NOTIFY HUGHES IN THIS CITY JULY 15

That Is the Present Plan, but Mexican Troubles May Hasten Ceremony.

WOULD TIME IT FOR EFFECT

Candidate Confers with Senator Harding Regarding His Formal Speech of Acceptance.

Tentative arrangements for the official notification ceremonies were discussed yesterday at a conference between Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, and Senator Warren G. Harding, Chairman of the Sub-committee of the National Committee which will have charge of the affair. The present plan is to hold the notification on Saturday, July 15, in this city. This schedule, however, will be subject to change at the wish of Mr. Hughes, and after further conferences it may be decided that an earlier date is advisable. The situation in Mexico may have something to do with that, as some of the leaders feel that Mr. Hughes cannot afford to remain silent on the issues of the campaign much longer.

The address which Mr. Hughes will make in response to the notification was another subject discussed at conferences yesterday. That will be the first utterance of importance by the nominee since his telegram to the Republican convention after his nomination. The plan is to time the publication of the forthcoming address so that it will have the most telling effect.

While Mr. Hughes would not discuss either his conference with Mr. Harding or the plans for the address he will make when officially notified, Mr. Harding, however, offered a caustic comment on the Mexican situation, which was considered as highly significant in that it might throw some light on the possible form of attack on the Democratic administration by the Republican nominee. Mr. Harding said:

"Nothing can happen in Mexico which will relieve the present Administration of the miserable mess it has gotten itself into."

It was made known yesterday that Mr. Hughes probably would select his campaign manager before the end of next week. Action in this matter, as well as in regard to details of the campaign, has been put over until after the meeting of the Progressive National Committee in Chicago on Monday and the publication of the letter of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in which he will announce his support of Mr. Hughes. It was predicted generally about headquarters yesterday that the man selected by Mr. Hughes would be acceptable to the Progressives to the extent, at least, that he would not be of the extreme Old Guard type.

Governor Whitman was in conference for half an hour with the nominee. He came to the Astor fresh from a conference with George W. Perkins, and, after talking with Mr. Hughes, hurried off to see Mr. Perkins again. This was taken as another evidence that things were shaping themselves so that Colonel Roosevelt would soon take an active part in the campaign to overthrow the Wilson administration. Mr. Whitman would not discuss these conferences.

Other callers yesterday were Congressman William B. McKinley of Illinois, Congressman Snell of Potsdam, N. Y.; Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury under Roosevelt; J. O. Hayes of San José, Cal., a member of the Notification Committee, and Matthew Hale, leader of the Progressive Party forces in Boston.

Joseph G. Butler, a steel manufacturer of Ohio, dropped in to urge Mr. Hughes to open his campaign in that State. Garfield, McKinley, and Taft had opened successful campaigns there, he told Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes left for his Summer home at Bridgehampton at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He will remain there until early in the week, when he will return to New York for further conferences, and probably will again meet Senator Harding and members of the Steering Committee of the National Committee. Mr. Hughes said he would hold no conferences in Bridgehampton tomorrow, except with "my closest adviser," as he smilingly referred to Mrs. Hughes.

HUGHES AT BRIDGEHAMPTON.

Townspeople, with Band, Welcome Nominee on Arrival There.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., June 24.—Practically every resident of Bridgehampton and hundreds from near-by towns turned out this evening to extend a welcome to Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, who arrived here at 6:40 o'clock to take up his residence at Tremeden, the Esterbrook estate, for the Summer months.

A brass band was playing martial airs when the nominee hurried from the train to greet Mrs. Hughes, who was waiting for him in an automobile. Mr. Hughes kissed his wife, and then turned to wave his hand to the cheering crowd. There followed a long automobile procession through streets gay with flags and bunting.

At the public square in front of the Hampton House the procession halted, and the address of welcome was made by Emile Twyeffort, Chairman of the Reception Committee. He read this passage from a message Mr. Hughes, then a Supreme Court Justice, sent to the young men of Bridgehampton as a Christmas greeting four years ago:

I mean by success a life of usefulness, implying persistence and courage, a noble ambition to make the most of every opportunity, loyalty in every relation, love of truth, and a desire to give, rather than to get; a life dominated by a sense of duty and inspired by faith in God and in man.

Mr. Twyeffort then added:

"And this message which you sent then, Sir, we think explains the regard in which you are held by your fellow-countrymen today. Once more, we bid you welcome."

Louise Bennett, the little daughter of Mayor Bennett, presented Mr. Hughes with a floral key, which she explained was the key to the village.

Mr. Hughes made a brief address, which, however, contained no reference to the political situation. He said he was glad again to be with the residents of Bridgehampton and to find that the four years he had been away made no difference in their cordiality. It was, he said, an inspiring thing to find such a welcome awaiting him.

On retiring from the bench to accept the nomination, he said, he had gone at once to his former home in New York, and there had found all of his friends, perhaps a little grayer, shorter, and more bald, but just the same old friends. He was glad to find the same spirit in Bridgehampton, and hoped here to obtain rest and inspiration for the fight that was to come.

At the conclusion of his remarks there were three hearty cheers for the "next President of the United States."

Mr. Hughes left New York at 4 o'clock, and his trip was without incident. He was accompanied by Major Crossett. The Reception Committee boarded the train at Southampton, where a big crowd had assembled to give the nominee a cheer.

OPPOSES INDORSING HUGHES.

Miller Warns Murdock Against Action by Progressive Committee.

Hugh Gordon Miller, a lawyer who has been actively identified with the New York County organization of the Progressive Party from the beginning, made public yesterday a letter which he had sent to ex-Congressman Victor Murdock of Kansas, Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, in which he vigorously protested against any action at the meeting of the committee in Chicago tomorrow tending to commit the Progressives to the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President.

Mr. Miller wrote that such action in Chicago undoubtedly would drive the Progressive organization in this city into an unqualified indorsement of President Wilson.

Mr. Miller suggested that if there should be found any widespread desire among the Progressives to indorse the candidates of another party, the National Committee ought to call the delegates to the recent Progressive National Convention together again and let them act for the party. Mr. Miller said:

Events, like the Mexican war, that are changing the destinies of nations, to say nothing of the opinion and destinies of men, are happening over night, and a great majority of the Progressives wish, if they are to have no candidates of their own, to have all the time available, and, until the record is fully made up, which may not be until Election Day, to pass upon the issues between Wilson and Hughes.

Mr. Miller pointed out in his letter that the Democratic platform, through its virtual indorsement of the Progressive social justice program and its nonpartisan tariff commission proposal, as well as its Americanism plank and its unequivocal denunciation of "alien conspiracies and interferences with American governmental affairs, was a document much more acceptable to the average run of Progressives than the platform on which Mr. Hughes was running, and with which he has expressed himself as in perfect accord.

Mr. Miller dwelt at length on the indorsement of Mr. Hughes by the German-American Alliance.

"The final, paramount, and vital issue," he wrote, "may be, 'Can the Kaiser defeat the President?' If on Election Day the Kaiser's followers are still lined up for Hughes and against the President, we must support the President."

JERSEY MOOSE TO CONFER.

State Chairman Calls Meeting for July 8 at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 24.—The leaders of the Progressive Party in New Jersey are planning preparations for a State campaign at the general election next Fall, according to present indications.

Notices have been issued by State Progressives that a party conference was likely to be held in Asbury Park on July 8, at which time the State Committee would have ready an outline of the proposed political activities of the party in this State.

J. A. H. Hopkins, State Chairman, has circulated among other active Progressives of the State a letter written by him to Matthew Hale, Acting Chairman of the Progressive National Committee. In the letter Chairman Hopkins said that should Colonel Roosevelt decline to acept the nomination it rests with the National Committee to fill his place. He went on to say there was no question whatever regarding the wishes of New Jersey in this respect. One paragraph in the letter said:

"We are primarily and fundamentally a party of good faith—we cannot be true to ourselves, nor to our followers, if we fail to keep our word. We will, moreover, restore in the minds of our followers their faith in human nature; their belief in our loyalty to our ideals, and their reliance upon our sincerity of their leaders, (which has been sadly shaken,) if we do so."

25,000 in Scranton Parade.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 24.—More than 25,000 men and women marched in Scranton's Preparedness Parade today. The marching bodies included German, English, Polish, Slavish, Greek, Syrian, Russian, Irish, and Lithuanian societies, many of them uniformed and armed.

Today's Concerts in Parks.

Two concerts are scheduled for today in the city parks. One will be an orchestral concert in the Mall at Central Park by Franz Kaltenborn, given from funds donated by Elkan Naumburg, and another in Highland Park, Borough of Queens, where the Concordia Singing Society will be heard with the Dietz Orchestra under the auspices of the United Singers of Brooklyn. Both concerts will begin at 4 o'clock.

T. R.'S DECLINATION IS SHOWN TO MOOSE

Progressive Leaders Go Over Draft of the Letter with Him at Oyster Bay.

THE LONGWORTHS ARRIVE

Regis Post Asks Colonel to Write for Brazilian Snake Serum for Troops in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 24.—Colonel Roosevelt met several prominent Progressives in conference at Sagamore Hill today and went over with them the various points contained in the letter to the Progressive National Committee declining to head the third ticket. It was learned later that political developments might be expected here after the meeting of the Progressive Committee in Chicago on Monday.

The Colonel has felt all along that to come out for the Republican nominee while he himself yet was, at least in theory, the choice of a large number of voters as the rival of Hughes, would place him and his adherents in an anomalous position. But, after Monday, he will feel free to speak.

So strict has the Colonel made his rule of silence so far that even conferences with Republican leaders have been refused except in the cases of old friends, who were in a measure Roosevelt men first and Republicans next—as, for instance, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, George Von L. Meyer, and Robert Bacon. After Monday, it is reported, a stream of Republicans will take the place of the line of visiting Progressives.

Colonel Roosevelt's opinion on every subject pertaining to the campaign is sought by those in charge of the fight for Hughes, and several important decisions will be made public by these men as soon as they can see the Colonel and obtain from him his views on the matter.

Whitman's Name in Gossip.

One thing which has been held in abeyance, and on which it is understood will come an expression of opinion from Colonel Roosevelt after Monday, is the selection of a National Chairman for the Republican Party. Several names which were prominently mentioned for the position, it has been learned, were referred to the Colonel by his friends and were forthwith dropped when they failed to receive the necessary commendation. Next week it is expected Republican leaders will come to Sagamore Hill to discuss the matter.

Governor Whitman, it is known, dreads lest the Progressives' strength be thrown against his campaign for re-election, and his frequent meetings with George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, are believed to have the object of preventing a third ticket in the Gubernatorial field next Fall, and also to ascertain just how the Colonel stands on the question of men whom the Governor is suggesting for National Chairman.

When the question comes up for final decision there is not a doubt here but that Colonel Roosevelt will have a voice in the selection. It is reported here that friends of Governor Whitman are seeking to patch up the differences which have exhisted between the Governor and Colonel Roosevelt ever since the former's campaign for Governor in 1914, when the Rosevelt strength was thrown to the Progressive candidate, Frederick M. Davenport.

At that time Governor Whitman gained a healthy respect for the Colonel and the Progressives as an opposition party, and it is rumored that rather than see them again in the field, Whitman himself may come to Sagamore Hill to sue for peace.

Visitors of a Day.

Colonel Roosevelt may or may not take the stump for Hughes, but it is agreed that he will issue statements from time to time attacking the Wilson Administration for its policy toward Mexico, toward Germany, and toward outrages committed in this country by hyphenated citizens. It is also thought that he will urge Hughes as a man of firm purpose who can be depended upon to carry out a strong and unswerving policy of straightforward Americanism.

The visitors today at Sagamore Hill included Chester H. Rowell, National Committeeman from California; Irwin R. Kirkwood, owner of The Kansas City Star and National Committeeman from Missouri, and Regis H. Post, a Nassau County Progressive and at one time Governor General of Porto Rico. Colonel Roosevelt's son-in-law, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, came today to stay with his wife, formerly Alice Roosevelt.

The National Committeemen had a final conference with the Colonel preparatory to setting out for the meeting of the Progressive National Committee at Chicago. They were given full details of the contents of the letter to be read at that meeting, and made clearly aware of the position of the Colonel on the question of a third ticket. The Colonel's secretary, John W. McGrath, also had a long conversation with the Colonel today and then hurried to New York to take train this evening for Chicago.

With Mr. Post, Colonel Roosevelt was able to forget politics, for the former came on a far different mission. His request was that the Colonel use his influence to obtain a certain famous snake serum to be used by our army in case of a campaign in Mexico.

The serum is made in small quantities only by Dr. Brazil, who has a snake farm in South America. Dr. Brazil, who is an expert on snakes and antidotes for their poison, is a friend of Roosevelt's, and the Colonel agreed to write the doctor at once asking for the necessary amount of the serum.

McCORMICK SEES WILSON.

Campaign Plans Discussed at a White House Conference.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, conferred today with President Wilson and other Democratic leaders about campaign plans. He was at the White House for two hours, remaining for luncheon. The members of the new Campaign Committee and the notification ceremony were the principal topic of discussion. It was reported that announcement of the Steering Committee would be delayed a few days.

The President probably will be officially notified of his nomination at his Summer home at Long Branch, N. J., Mr. McCormick said upon leaving the White House. The date has not been set.

"I shall take up my residence in New York next week," said Mr. McCormick, "and remain there until the close of the campaign."

TIFFANY SUES OYSTER BAY.

Asks Court to Keep Town from Building Bathhouses on New Land.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 24.—Louis C. Tiffany, who owns an extensive estate on the west side of Oyster Bay, adjoining Cold Spring Harbor, and possesses a State grant to land under water, has asked Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan, sitting here, to grant him a temporary injunction restraining the Town of Oyster Bay from constructing thirty-five bathhouses on a tract of land adjoining the estate.

The issue between Tiffany and the town is of long standing. He purchased his estate ten years ago and after securing the State grant to rights under water had to defend court actions by the town, which questioned the legality of the grant. The courts upheld it and Tiffany had a sea wall and breakwater constructed. Between these two erections and high water mark about five acres of land were reclaimed. After this work was completed the Court of Appeals reversed the lower courts regarding the grant to Tiffany, holding that title to land under water belonged to the town of Oyster Bay under an old Colonial grant.

Mr. Tiffany contends that he reclaimed the land in good faith. Rowland Miles, his attorney, told Justice Callaghan his client should have the right to destroy the retaining sea wall so that the reclaimed land will be abandoned and again become under water and his estate bounded by the waters of Cold Spring Harbor.

Justice Callaghan took the petition under advisement.

HUNT CRIME BAND IN CLAYPOOL CASE

Assistant District Attorney Says Heiress Was Only One Victim of the Gang.

PREYED ON THE WEALTHY

Both Men and Women in Organization — Wiretapping, Blackmail, and Other Tactics Employed.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who has been investigating the alleged conspiracy against Miss Gertrude Claypool, who inherited $100,000 under the will of her uncle, ex-Governor Bookwalter of Ohio, declared yesterday that he had evidence to show that the woman had fallen into the hands of a notorious gang of men and women, who were capable of almost every conceivable kind of crime. They were not only engaged in schemes of blackmail against persons of wealth and prominence, of whom Miss Claypool was to be one, but, in his opinion, they were also engaged in smuggling large quantities of narcotics across the Canadian border.

"This band," said the prosecutor, "preyed on all sorts of people. No job was too large or too small for them to tackle. They have been guilty of wholesale blackmail, and one of the pastimes of some of the members was to smuggle opium and other drugs across the Canadian border. They sought their customers, or 'suckers,' in all sorts of places. The large hotels, and some of them the best in New York, harbored them from time to time while they were in search of victims. I do not, however, say the managers of these hotels knew the characters of their customers."

The women of the gang, according to Mr. Dooling, were used especially in luring wealthy men into violating the Mann act, so that they could be made the victims of blackmail. Mr. Dooling said one of the men in the band was known as a notorious "wireless wiretapper," who had boasted often of having been arrested thirty-three times.

Special efforts will be made to arrest this man, together with Mrs. Margaret Hill, the woman who took Miss Claypool to the Robert Treat Hotel, supposedly in a drugged condition, after she had signed away important documents relating to the $100,000 estate which she had inherited from ex-Governor Bookwalter. It was in Mrs. Hill's apartments at 208 West Fifty-fourth Street that the police discovered papers and drugs which pointed to the operations of a gang of blackmailers and opium smugglers.

Mrs. Hill, who is under indictment in Newark on a charge of committing assault and battery on Miss Claypool, is still a fugitive from justice. Detectives, however, are close on her trail, and Assistant District Attorney Dooling expects to have her in custody almost any day. His investigation has already produced enough evidence to warrant him in placing the whole Claypool matter before the Grand Jury tomorrow.

Alexander Sidney Rosenthal, the lawyer, of 299 Broadway, in whose office Miss Claypool revoked her original will and transferred to him the power of attorney in the management of her affairs, has notified Assistant District Attorney Dooling that he would appear before him tomorrow, ready to answer any questions that might be asked of him.

MUTE SHOOTS A CHILD.

Angry Because He Could Not Make Infant Understand.

William Eckert, 14 years old, a deaf mute, and his father were working in the garden of their home at 809 Van Nest Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday, when the boy, it is alleged, became irritated at Frank Casso, 2 years old, of 807 Van Nest Avenue, next door, who was watching them. Young Eckert motioned the child to go away, and being unable to make him understand, picked up a rifle that was leaning against the fence and shot him in the mouth.

The child was hurried to the Fordham Hospital where the bullet, which was of twenty-two calibre, was extracted. He is expected to recover. Young Eckert was arrested and taken to the Westchester Police Station where he was paroled in the custody of his father, pending examination.

WOMEN STARS ENTERED.

Sleepy Hollow Tennis Tournament Will Begin Tomorrow.

A notable array of women tennis players will compete in the invitation tournament at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club which begins tomorrow. The men's tournament at Sleepy Hollow has for several years been one of the important events of the year, but this is the first time that a women's tournament has been attempted. Among the thirty-two who will compete are Miss Marie Wagner, Mrs. Edward Raymond, Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Miss Katherine Browning, Miss Florence Ballin, Miss Elizabeth Moore, Miss Edna Wildey, Mrs. Robert LeRoy, Miss Marion Vanderhoef, Mrs. David C. Mills, Miss Caroma Winn, Miss Ina Kissel, and Mrs. L. G. Morris.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Treacherous Night Attack

Safeguarding Against Repetition.

Folks who can retire at night and enjoy undisturbed slumber are among the blessed of the Earth.

Sufferers from chronic indigestion are troubled mostly at night, and constant loss of sleep is the result.

It is the height of folly to deliberately disregard a menace that threatens our peace of mind and physical welfare.

To the afflicted we suggest Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, to be taken before retiring and with meals. This celebrated body nourisher possesses unusual digestive properties that have been endorsed by high medical authorities, and can be procured from any reliable druggist. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

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Your watch lost while shopping? To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will give attention.—Advt.

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A Thoroughly Equipped Busy Day and Night
RUBBER FACTORY

The Rubber Business is booming. You know it. Perhaps you, like many others need more room—here's your chance.

A fully equipped, well-organized, busy-day-and-night rubber factory goes on sale

AT PUBLIC AUCTION
on Thursday, June 29, 1916
at 11:30 o'clock A. M.
at North Brookfield, Mass.

The properties to be sold include the land, factory buildings, equipment, raw materials, finished product, cash and accounts receivable belonging to the B. & R. Rubber Company, a solvent, going concern which we as Receivers in Equity are now operating profitably.

There is a big opportunity here for a manufacturer prepared to spend $265,000—the upset price—for such a property.

Write—or better still WIRE for details. Quick action is necessary. Address

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Counsel for C. A. Evans
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MILLINERY
offer entire Summer stock
For Final Clearance
at **5.00** **7.50** and **10.00**
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Fine Furniture and Lamps
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we have ever made. The following items illustrate but a few of the remarkable values offered in Period Furniture of the finest character as well as less elaborate styles.

Handsome 10-pc. Dining Room Set
in Black, Gray Antique or rich Dark Oak. Regularly $241; now..... $152

Artistic 8-pc. Dining Room Set
Also suitable for Breakfast Room. Consists of an interesting Welsh Dresser, large drop-leaf Table and 6 Chairs. Regularly $150; now... $98

$10 to $144 Upholstered Chairs, *now $7 to $100*

$35 to $300 Davenports, *now $26.50 to $200*

White Enamel Bedroom Furniture, Odd Pieces, *at Exactly Half Price*

Odd Dressers, Chiffoniers, Beds, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Chairs, etc., In Mahogany, Oak and Painted Woods *At About Half Price*

$4 to $75 Lamps, *now $1.50 to $40*

$1.25 to $3.50 Japanese Wicker Shades, Silk lined, *now 50c to $1.25*

No goods sent on approval or exchanged

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For Town or Country Driving
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$33.50



Suit, Duster, Extra Trousers and Cap

Smart, cool, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in warm weather Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Smart Semi-Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers and extra Trousers or Breeches. Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in gray.

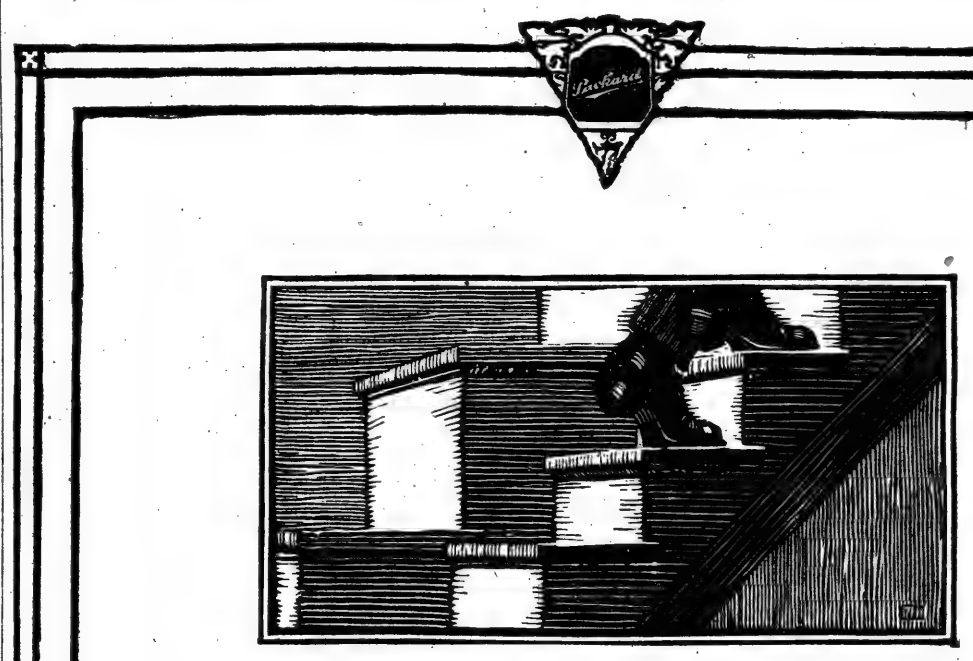
A wonderfully good Duster of gray Mohair, and a Chauffeur's Cap made to match either the Suit or the Duster. The outfit complete at **$33.50, or as follows:**

Suit . . . $18.50
Duster . . . $5.00
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Xtra Trousers, $8.00

Also a Washable Summer Outfit at **$27.00,** consisting of Suit, extra Trousers or Breeches, Duster and Cap.

Motor Apparel Catalogue and Correct Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

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BROADWAY AT 49th ST.



Big steps are hard to climb—but if you halve the rise, you more than halve the effort—and climb faster

And down the long flight you lessen the jar as you lessen the fall at each step.

By dividing the big task into smaller tasks, you make an easy matter of an otherwise difficult undertaking.

By dividing the Packard's six cylinders into twelve smaller ones, we have not only minimized vibration—but we have added power, speed, smoothness, quietness.

We have multiplied the units—and thereby we have simplified the problem of safe, comfortable, speedy locomotion.

Just as the stair-maker has learned not to build his steps too high—or too low—so experience led us to the Twin Six as the most efficient division of the motor's power.

All twins—two sets of powerful little cylinders rooted in a V—imparting continuous power—and giving new sensation and satisfaction to motor travel.

Established! The sweeping success of the Twin Six has been the marked automobile development of the year.

There is more pleasure and safety in the Packard now than ever before—your pleasure, your safety. Prices, $2750—$3150, upward—f. o. b. Detroit. Packard Motor Car Company of New York, 1861 Broadway. Branches at Buffalo, Erie, Hartford, Springfield, Bridgeport, Newark and Brooklyn.

Ask the man who owns one

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Help us to HOLD DOWN—
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A Car in the Garage COSTS as much as a Car-*on-the-Road*, but it *pays no dividends*, on the Investment, so long as it STAYS *in the Garage*.

The VALUE of the Car,—to its Owner,—narrows down, in the ultimate, to the *precise number of Hours* he USES that Car, yearly.

If a $2,000 Car be owned for, say, 4 years (then sold for $600.) there has been $1,400 of Car-Value absorbed by the Owner,—equal to, say, $350. per year.

If then, that Car be USED 913 Hours in the year, it would cost him but 38 CENTS per *Hour*, for Car-Use.

But,—if he used it only HALF *that number of Hours*, yearly, the Car would cost him *100%* MORE for every Hour he used it.

How MUCH *he uses it* will depend,—to a considerable extent,—upon *the* PRICE *of* TIRES *and* GASOLENE.

* * *

THIS was *one* of the reasons why we (Jan. 31st, 1915) inaugurated the Goodrich "FAIR-LIST" Propaganda *against* High-prices, and Padded-Price-Lists, on Tires.

It is a further reason why we NOW keep our own Goodrich Prices DOWN to the very moderate "Fair-List" figures here quoted.

In keeping OUR Tire prices down we (being, by far, the *largest* Auto and Truck Tire Mfrs. in America) *restrain others* from unduly raising THEIR Tire Prices to the limit which a *fast-rising* demand, for Tires, sorely *tempts* manufacturers to charge.

* * *

BETTER Fabric Tires are NOT made, and *cannot* be made,—at ANY price,—than are produced by The B. F. Goodrich Co.

A 15%, to 50%, *higher* price could well be justified for these same Tires, by fair *comparison* with *other* Tires sold at 15% to 50% higher prices.

Will you help your own interests (present and future), by further expanding the Sale of *that* Tire which *demonstrates* its Intention, through LOWERING the Cost of its Tires to you, with every INCREASE in its Volume?

Will you thus endorse, and support, a Policy which PREVENTS OTHERS from forcing UP the Market on Tires?

Compare Goodrich Fair-List prices, here quoted.

Bear in mind that NO Fabric Tires,—at ANY price,—are "better,"—no House more Fair, and LIBERAL, on proper Adjustments.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, O.



GOODRICH "Fair-List" Prices

30 × 3	Ford Sizes	$10.40
30 × 3½	Ford Sizes	$13.40
32 × 3½	(Safety-Treads)	$15.45
33 × 4	(Safety-Treads)	$22.00
34 × 4	(Safety-Treads)	$22.40
35 × 4½	(Safety-Treads)	$31.20
36 × 4½	(Safety-Treads)	$31.60
37 × 5	(Safety-Treads)	$37.35

NOTICE,—These Tires are as perfect as Fabric Tires can be made.
But, should any dissatisfaction whatever arise, with any Goodrich Tire, its Owner is invited, and REQUESTED, to take the matter up promptly with us,—the Makers.
He will find that Fair, Square and LIBERAL treatment will always be extended on all proper adjustments.
THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, O.

GOODRICH Black "Barefoot" TIRES

New York Branch
1780 Broadway

"TEXTAN" —*Does for your SHOE Soles what black "Barefoot-Rubber" does for Goodrich Tire Soles.*

—Wears longer than Leather!
—Is Waterproof!——
—Is Non-slippery!——
—Is Lighter than Leather!
—Is more Flexible than Leather!
—Is EASIER on your Feet——
Ask your Shoe Dealer, or Shoe Repairer, for Textan Soles on your next pair of Shoes

JOY LEADS FLEET AT EVERY MARK

Shows the Way to Other Craft In Spring Regatta of Crescent Athletic Club.

In almost perfect racing weather, the yachting contingent took part in the annual Spring regatta of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday. As is customary on the lower bay, the start and the finish were off the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate. When the Regatta Committee, made up of C. A. Kelly and W. F. Straukamp, assisted by John R. Brophy and S. L. Finlay of the Atlantic Yacht Club, set the course signals there was a glorious whole sail breeze whipping in from the south southeast. The committee decided to send all divisions around Course No. 1, with the exception of the dinghies of the New York Canoe Club.

As the wind came, the craft had a reach on the port tack from the starting line to a mark off Sea Gate point. Then came a broad reach to Fort Hamilton. Here the yachts went on the wind for a beat to a mark off Bensonhurst. Then came another reach to the finish line. The wind held steady and true throughout, sending the twenty-six yachts around the course in record time.

The well-known racing sloop Joy led the fleet at every mark. Not only did she lead the yachts of her division, but on corrected time she took first place in the first division of the handicap class. Although May made the fastest actual time in the second division of the same class, first prize went to Oriole on corrected time.

In the S Class, M. & F. II. defeated Cyrice, and among the knockabouts the first boat home was Skylark. Shadow again led home the Star boats, and on both actual and corrected time Sunbeam won among the third division of the handicap class. Mercury beat Viva in the dinghy class. The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 3:00. Course, 7.3 Miles.

	Elapsed Time.	Finish.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Joy, Le Sauvage & Davis	4:26:57	1:26:57
Saginaw, J. K. Birch	4:45:05	1:45:05
Corrected time — Joy, 1:26:57; Saginaw, 1:31:37.		

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 3:05. Course, 7.3 Miles.

May, W. Anderson	4:44:31	1:39:31
Wenonah, E. A. Plunkett	4:46:06	1:41:06
Wahkan II., C. K. Michaels	5:02:05	1:57:05
Frances, S. Wickes	4:43:45	1:43:45
Oriole, R. W. Rummell	4:53:17	1:48:17
Fram, C. L. Armstrong	5:10:52	2:05:52
Corrected time—Oriole, 1:34:22; Wenonah, 1:34:38; Frances, 1:38:47; May, 1:39:31; Wahkan II., 1:43:39; Fram, 1:47:28.		

SLOOPS—CLASS S.

Start, 3:10. Course, 7.3 Miles.

M. & F. II., J. H. Wright	4:44:51	1:34:51
Cyric, C. Hollinshed	4:46:36	1:36:36

KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Skylark, C. Platt	4:50:37	1:35:37
Mouse, R. F. Supper	4:52:43	1:37:43
Chico, J. F. Godfrey	4:58:17	1:43:17
Iris, C. F. Speidel	5:00:20	1:45:20
X-tra, S. R. Church	5:01:05	1:46:05
An-X, R. Fitzgibbon	5:00:50	1:48:59

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:20. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Shadow, W. L. Inslee	4:56:37	1:36:27
Sea Star, J. Christiansen	5:00:24	1:43:24
Meteor, R. H. Finlay	5:07:11	1:47:11
Murad, C. L. Atkinson	5:14:32	1:54:32

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start, 3:25. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Sunbeam, J. C. Peirce	5:08:25	1:43:25
Mavourneen, J. C. D. Taylor	5:23:45	1:58:45
Bug II., H. Rottammer	5:25:03	2:00:03
Spider, H. D. A. Martin	5:27:55	2:02:55
Corrected time—Sunbeam, 1:43:25; Spider, 1:47:25; Mavourneen, 1:40:27; Bug II., 1:50:45.		

NEW YORK CANOE CLUB DINGHIES.

Start, 3:25. Course, 3.65 Miles.

Mercury, J. J. Remmey	4:29:15	1:04:23
Viva, G. Reiners	4:32:12	1:07:12

TIMES AT END OF FIRST ROUND.

Joy, 3:44:10; Saginaw, 3:58:40; May, 3:54:56; Wenonah, 3:56:06; Frances, 3:58:25; Wahkan II., 4:03:55; Oriole, 4:04:44; Fram, 4:11:32; Cyric, 3:58:24; M. & F. II., 3:57:51; Skylark, 4:03:05; Mouse, 4:04:39; Chico, 4:07:32; Iris, 4:07:52; X-tra, 4:09:32; An-X, 4:11:06; Shadow, 4:06:32; Sea Star, 4:12:44; Meteor, 4:15:30; Murad, 4:18:51; Sunbeam, 4:17:57; Bug II., 4:26:36; Spider, 4:29:12; Mavourneen, 4:33:50.

MRS. BARLOW THE WINNER.

She Captures the Trophy at the Annual Shawnee Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., June 24.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, won the annual women's invitation tournament of the Shawnee Country Club here today, defeating Mrs. J. Henry Stetson of Huntingdon Valley in the final match, 2 up and 1 to play.

Mrs. Stetson put up a great fight against the former Eastern titleholder, and with the margin 2 up and 3 to go against her, she won the sixteenth hole across the water, where Mrs. Barlow was slunkered. Still gamely struggling on the seventeenth green, she was sure of at least a holf, when Mrs. Barlow laid her a dead stymie and clinched the match, 2 and 1.

The summaries:

First Eight.—Final Round—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, defeated Mrs. J. Henry Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, 2 and 1.

Beaten Four of First Eight.—Final Round—Miss May Bell, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. A. K. Bilstein, Bala, 3 and 2.

Second Eight.—Final Round — Mrs. Florian Krug, Shawnee, defeated Miss Jeanette Storrs, Scranton, 5 and 3.

Beaten Four of Second Eight.—Final Round—Mrs. A. F. Schoonmaker, Lansdowne, defeated Mrs. W. L. Seaman, Richmond County, 5 and 4.

Third Eight.—Final Round—Mrs. J. F. Williamson, Wyoming Valley, defeated Mrs. R. F. Stewart, Green Spring Valley, 6 and 5.

Beaten Four of Third Eight.—Final Round—Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley, defeated Miss Irma Waterhouse, San Juan, 4 and 3.

Mixed Foursome.—Won by Mrs. A. T. Mansell, Westfield, and A. J. McClure, Ridgewood, 95, 15—80.

BRITISH SOCCER PROFITABLE

Players Show Good Incomes from the Game Despite the War.

LONDON, June 24.—The British soccer clubs continue to make a splendid showing in their balance sheets, the best so far reported being Stoke, which earned the large profit of $4,310, after paying out $1,500 entrance fee to the Football League, a fine of $1,275 inflicted by the Southern League, and $2,200 given to various charities. Blackpool made $3,505 on the season's working.

The club enjoyed the services of several of the Blackburn Rovers professionals last season, owing to the latter closing up its ground, and the inclusion of the famous rover Captain Bob Crompton, was an added attraction which drew large crowds to the league games. Middlesborough showed a loss of $3,400, but the club did not participate in league football, and all moneys received from the friendly games were turned over to the charity funds.

The annual report of Dumbarton of the Scottish League shows a profit of $334, which, in view of the altered conditions of football brought about by the war, is considered satisfactory.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Thunder showers Sun. and probably Mon.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy in the interior and showers on the coast Sun. Mon., fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably fair Sun. and Mon.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.

Ill., Iowa, and Mon., cloudy; probably showers in s. e.

Ark.—Sun., cloudy; warmer in e. Mon., unsettled.

Okla.—Sun. and Mon., unsettled; warmer Sun.

N. Tex.—Sun. and Mon. unsettled; continued warmer.

W. Tex.—Sun. and Mon. generally fair.

Mo.—Cloudy, with probably showers Mon. and in s. and w. Sun.; cooler in n. e.

Neb. and Iowa.—Unsettled Sun. and Mon., with thunder showers.

Wis.—Fair Sun.; Mon. unsettled.

Minn.—Fair Sun., probably followed by showers at night or Mon.

N. and S. Dak.—Showers Sun.; Mon. cloudy.

Wyo. and Kan.—Thunder showers Sun.; Mon. cloudy.

WHERE CHESS STARS MEET.

New York Association to Assemble at Buffalo Next Month.

The New York State Chess Association is making arrangements for its annual midsummer meeting to be held at Buffalo, under the auspices of the Consistory Chess Club of that city, during the week of July 24 to 29. An international match with Canada may be included in the regular schedule of tournaments, team and cup matches.

By winning the seventh game of the chess match at Lexington, Ky., Jackson W. Showalter of Georgetown, former United States champion, wound up the series, defeating Norman T. Whitaker of Washington, D. C., by the score of 6 games to 1. The third was the only game won by Whitaker, who, however, had winning chances in the second, fourth and fifth, which he lost through inferior end-game tactics. It is thought that Showalter will now make a bid to recover the American title which was wrested from him by F. J. Marshall, who defeated him at Lexington in 1909.

A. K. Rubinstein, chess champion of Russia, recently tied with S. Lowitsky in a tournament played in Warsaw. In the play-off Rubinstein scored 2½ points in three games and thereby obtained the first prize.

Danish chess players are planning to hold an international tournament at Copenhagen next month.

Playing against ten players at the Borough Park Chess Club J. Bernstein made a score of seven wins and three draws. Dr. W. J. Olurman, M. Jaffe, and F. Maltman drew the games. The club, which has been meeting at members' houses heretofore, is raising a fund defraying the cost of equipment and the rental of permanent headquarters.

SURPRISES IN REGATTA.

National Champion Heller Loses in Metropolitan R. A. Singles Race.

Only half of the events scheduled for the annual regatta of the Metropolitan Rowing Club were cotested on the Harlem River yesterday, the remainder being put off until some time in July. The four races which were rowed produced some spirited competition, and also a few startling upsets, chief of which was the defeat of Henry Heller, winner of the intermediate singles championship at Springfield, Mass., last year. Heller's measure was taken in the senior single race, which was the feature of the regatta, by L. A. Jauss, who led him by almost two lengths of open water over the half-mile course, which started a little above the railroad bridge. Heller has not been in competition this year, and is far off form.

Another surprise was L. Hamburg, a sculler who recently came from Germany with a reputation which many of the club members regarded as bogus. The big Teutonic oarsman proved his mettle, however, when he won the junior single contest, after a hard-fought duel with Joe Mack, and then took second to William Farnum in the intermediate singles exhibition.

In this event Hamburg raced stroke for stroke with Farnam, and was not beaten until the last pull, when Farnam shot his shell over the line two yards in front.

Victory in the eight-oarded shell race was taken by the crew composed of Farnam, Callahan, Mack, Walters, Holder, John O'Regan, Heinrichs, and G. Froehlich, with J. Cloonan stroke.

A band of eighty-five pieces from the Metropolitan Life A. A. entertained the Metropolitan Rowing Club members between races.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises...4:24|Sun sets...7:32|Moon rises...12:44

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:29	5:44	9:41	10:30
Governors Island	4:11	4:45	10:21	11:11
Hell Gate	6:17	6:51	12:01	12:51

Arrived—Saturday, June 24.

SS Kroonland, London, June 14.
SS Duca d'Aosta, Naples, June 10.
SS Belgian Prince, Boston, June 22.
SS Gunborg, Philadelphia, June 22.
SS Jungshoved, Philadelphia, June 22.
SS Millinocket, San Juan, June 17.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, June 21.
SS City of Manchester, Boston, June 23.
SS Rothley, Philadelphia, June 23.
SS Antonio, Savona, May 27.
SS Belgian, Gibraltar, May 31.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	June 17
*Cameronia	Liverpool	June 17
Cedric	Liverpool	June 17
Milazzo	Naples	June 11
Epsilon	Kirkwall	June 8
Andania	London	June 14
Miguel Jover	Buenos Aires	June 11
Monadnock	London	June 10
Morro Castle	Havana	June 13
Barendrecht	S ville	June 13
Esperanza	Nassau	June 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	June 8
Silver Cedar	Cardiff	June 11
Galileo	Hull	June 11
Coamo	San Juan	June 21
Tenadores	Havana	June 23
Hatasmon	S. B. Juan	June 26
Sixaola	Santiago	June 21
Momus	New Orleans	June 21
El Valle	Galveston	June 20

DUE TUESDAY.

†Chicago	Bordeaux	June 19
Alamo	Key West	June 23
City of Augusta	Savannah	June 24
Candian	Demerara	June 19
St. Dunstan	Leghorn	June 7
Saratoga	Havana	June 24
Guantanamo	P'rto Mexico	June 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Michigan	London	June 14
Rotterdam (tank)	Amsterdam	June 13
Northern	La Pallice	June 13
Montfort	Palermo	June 8
Bowden	Jamaica	June 22
El Sud	Galveston	June 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Stephen R. Jones	R. de Janeiro	June 5
Wentworth	St. Nazaire	June 14
Manin	Palermo	June 6
Saxoleine	Cardiff	June 13
Santa Marta	Kingston	June 8
El Dia	Negr Orleans	June 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	June 21
Farnsum	Kirkwall	June 15
Minas Geraes	Para	June 18
C. Lopez y Lopez	Barcelona	June 15
Stephen	Barbados	June 23
Zulia	Porto Rico	June 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 27
Concho	Galveston	June 24
El Norte	Galveston	June 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 27

DUE SATURDAY.

Queen Margaret	Liverpool	June 17
Pythia	Birkenhead	June 16
Liv	Archangel	June 15
Glencoe	Harry	June 16
Osorio	Algiers	June 14
Breiz Izel	Oran	June 13

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Venus, Buenos Aires	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
American Inca, Maracaibo	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Trinidad, Monrovia	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Justin, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Matin, Maceris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Munwood, Matanzas		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Ringkorg, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Panaman, Montevideo		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panaman, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Barbadoes	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Naples		1:00 P.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana		2:00 P.M.
Wien, Gibara		12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Dante Alighieri, Genoa	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Esperanza Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Philadelphian, London		12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Camaguey, Santiago		12:00 M.
Norden, Cienfuegos		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Buenos Aires	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cedric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Millinocket, San Juan		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan states that in view of Quarantine act No. 24, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture April 23, 1916, under authority of the act of Aug. 20, 1912, known as the Plant Quarantine act, the importation into the United States in the mails on and after July 1, 1916, from Southeastern Asia, (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China,) Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceanica, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize, and certain closely related plants, in the raw or unmanufactured state, is absolutely prohibited, except when ordered by or intended for and addressed to the "Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C." Section 104, on Page 102, of the Postal Guide for July, 1915, is further modified accordingly. All mail importations of said products from the countries above named will be returned to origin.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, June 19.
SS Guiana, at St. Thomas, June 22.
SS Beukeladyk, at Rotterdam, June 23.
SS Pioneer, at Copenhagen, June 21.
SS Thyra, at Kirkwall, June 21.
SS Acre, at Bahia, June 22.
SS Celia, at Arica, June 24.
SS Tabor, at Ardrossan, June 22.
SS York Castle, at Port Elizabeth, June 21.
SS Melford Hall, at Manchester, June 24.

Sailed.

SS New York, from Liverpool, June 24.
SS Canadian, from St. Croix, June 23.
SS Guyane, from Bordeaux, June 18.
SS Ruby, from Liverpool, June 23.
SS Cloughton, from London, June 23.
SS Baltic, (Swed.,) from Calcutta, June 23.
SS City of Newcastle, from Calcutta, June 18.
SS Nora, from Garston, June 23.
SS Capac, from Antofogasta, June 23.
SS Eurypius, from Yokohama, June 22.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 24.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 25th, forenoon. American Line.

SS Andania, London to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 25th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow to New York, via Liverpool, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 25th, late, or early 26th. Anchor Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 471 miles S. at noon.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 484 miles S. at noon.

SS Radnor, Tampico to New York, was 28 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 29 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 201 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 36 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 144 miles N. of Cape Hatteras at noon.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 166 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 197 miles S. at noon.

SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 233 miles S. at noon.

SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 107 miles S. at noon.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

SS Philadelphia, New York to Liverpool, was signaled; no time or distance given; due 26th, forenoon. American Line.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Vasilefs Constantinos.....June 26

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 10 A. M.,(supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Ringborg.....June 27

Liberia,—(specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Tamele.....June 27

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M.,(supplementary, 2 P. M.)—Carpathia.....June 27

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Kursk.....June 28

Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam.....June 28

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, Switzerland must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Adriatic.....June 28

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Dante Alighieri..June 29

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungury, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II.....June 29

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer.) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta.....July 1

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago.....July 1

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Andania.....July 1

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 1, SS Chicago.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 27, SS Tamele.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 26, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 28, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 9 A. M. June 29, SS Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.....June 26

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....June 28

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....June 30

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....June 30

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.....July 2

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru..July 3

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia..July 7

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....July 8

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, May 27; Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 3, and Yokohama, June 9—which arrived per steamer Japan, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 21, and mails dated Shanghai, May 31; Yokohama, June 7, which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on June 22. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Monday, June 26.

H. F. DU PONT WEDS MISS RUTH WALES

Senator's Son Married to Commodore's Daughter in Hyde Park-on-Hudson.

BRIDE HAS COSTLY GIFTS

Ex-Senator and Mrs. Root and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt Among Guests—Wedding Supper on Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24.—Miss Ruth Wales, only daughter of Commodore and Mrs. Edward Howe Wales of Washington, D. C., and Hyde Park, was married to Henry Francis du Pont, son of Colonel Henry A. du Pont, United States Senator from Delaware, and Mrs. du Pont, in St. James's Episcopal Church in Hyde Park-on-Hudson this afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sherrard Billings of Groton, Conn., assisted by the Rev. Edward P. Newton, rector of St. James's.

Miss Wales was unattended, but Francis Riggs of Boston was the bridegroom's attendant. The ushers were John Alsop, Beverly Robson, Butler Ames, Franklin Ellis, Ives Goddard, and Marshall Bullet. The bride's father gave her in marriage.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was served on the lawn of the Wales estate. Mr. and Mrs. du Pont will spend their honeymoon motoring and at Colonel du Pont's estate, Winterthur, near Wilmington, Del.

Among the guests were ex-Senator and Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Colonel and Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Frederick Crowinshield of Boston, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Griswold Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Newbold, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Newbold.

The bridegroom's gift to his bride was a diamond tiara. From her parents and from Colonel and Mrs. du Pont also the bride received pearl necklaces. Many other gifts were received, including a beautiful feathered fan from Mrs. Vincent Astor.

The bride is the niece of ex-Senator and Mrs. Root and of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt. She has been prominent in society in New York and Washington.

FISK—DODGE WEDDING.

New York Banker Marries Miss Dorothea H. Dodge.

The marriage of Harvey Edward Fisk, Jr., of New York and Miss Dorothea Harper Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwin Dodge and granddaughter of the late David Stuart Dodge, took place yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 18 Locust Street, Flushing, L. I., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Henry D. Waller, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing.

Mr. Fisk is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk of 767 Madison Avenue and a brother of Kenneth Fisk. His mother was formerly Miss May Mary Lee Scudder. He was graduated from Princeton in 1912, and is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. He is a member of his father's banking firm.

MacLeod-Weaver.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—Former Mayor William MacLeod, a member of Governor R. Livingston Beeckman's staff, was married tonight to Miss Elizabeth W. Weaver, daughter of Mrs. George Norman S. Weaver, at Newport, by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives and friends, including Miss Natalie Swift of New York, a college chum of the bride from Bryn Mawr. Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod left by motor for a trip through New England.

Cain-Boardman.

Miss Helen Potter Boardman, daughter of T. A. Boardman of Montauk Avenue, Bayside, L. I., was married to Carylise Lloyd Cain, son of James L. Cain of Bayside, at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Bayside, yesterday afternoon. The ceramony was performed by the Rev. C. A. Brown, rector of the parish. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends. The bride was attended by Miss Elizabeth Calder of Cleveland, Ohio, and the bridegroom by Joseph Millang of Bayside. Mr. Cain is a member of an old Long Island family.

Lehrer-Garfunkel.

The marriage of Dr. Henry Lehrer of this city and Miss Rose Garfunkel took place last evening at the home of the bride's father, A. H. Garfunkel, 33 West 114th Street, the Rev. Mr. Paget officiating. Miss Sadie Garfunkel was her sister's attendant, and Moe Lehrer was his brother's best man.

Engel-Rubenstein Wedding Tonight

The wedding of Miss Adele R. Rubenstein to Dr. Joseph Engel of Brooklyn will take place this evening at 6 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lewenthal at 515 Cathedral Parkway. The Rev. Dr. H. Periera Mendes will officiate. After an extended trip the young couple will make their home at 192 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

A Dance at Greenwich Country Club

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 24.—A dinner dance was held at the Country Club here tonight, in which many of the Summer residents participated. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar D. Pouch, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sherlock, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Clarence Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Kimberley, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Rafferty, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Flinn.

Son in Home of Nathan Straus, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Jr., of 11 East Forty-fifth Street, are being congratulated upon the birth of a son yesterday. This is the second grandson of Nathan Straus, the first being the son of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Straus. Mrs. Straus is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Sachs. The marriage of the couple was celebrated in New York on April 30, 1915. The child will be called Nathan Straus, 3d.

Miss Amy Leslie, League's Guest.

Miss Amy Leslie, a Chicago newspaper writer, will be the guest of honor at the monthly social meeting of the Professional Woman's League in the club rooms tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. Susanne Westford, the President, will hold a reception preceding the program. Among the artists who will take part will be Miss Cora Tracy, Miss Marie McConnell, Mlle. Vera De Rosa, Mrs. Elspeth Pritchard Browneil, and Miss Harriett McConnell. Every Friday evening during the Summer there will be card games at the club rooms for members.

Engagements.

Announcement has been made of the betrothal of Miss Phyllis Shaley, eldest daughter of Dr. Harold M. Shaley and Mrs. Shaley of 196 Lenox Avenue, to Dr. Harry L. Rosenbaum of Brooklyn. The wedding is planned for early Fall.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Gray, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gray of 700 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, to Moe Naitove, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Naitove of 174 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

HOUSE PARTIES AT TUXEDO.

Outdoor Pastimes Include an Exciting Yacht Race on Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., June 24.—Perfect weather, with many pastimes of outdoor life, brought out a large gathering of socially prominent people to Tuxedo today for the week-end. There were house parties at nearly every residence, and the hostesses and guests all assembled at the clubhouse for the afternoon musicale.

The Tuxedo Club held the second of the series of informal dances at the club tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar have opened their Tuxedo house for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe are at Crow's Nest.

Many of the colonists motored to Goshen today to attend the opening racing of the season at the historic track.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes have returned to Tuxedo after a brief absence, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt have returned from abroad. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers have opened their Tuxedo home, and Mr. and Mrs. Melville Brown are at the Arthur Lord cottage.

William MacNeill Rodewald is entertaining Stephen Bjorstrom of Stockholm.

Among arrivals today were Mr. and Mrs. J. Hombers, Mr. and Mrs. Block Laine and G. H. Michelin of Paris.

Among those who entertained tea parties today on the club lawn were Mrs. Morgan G. Bartlwell, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. F. Kingsbury Curtis, Miss Almarall, Mrs. John J. McCook, Mrs. Edward J. Hancy, Miss Marie Louise Rodewald, Mrs. Henry Knowlton, Mrs. J. Coddington, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mrs. Herman Vogel and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford.

The weekly boat race on the Tuxedo Lake, given by the Yacht Club, was exciting. The wind was perfect and there were six starters, all finishing at very close margin. Frederic O. Spedden crossed the line first, followed by Grenville Kane, F. J. Tams, P. L. Barbey, C. W. Yulee, and N. L. R. Edgar.

NEW PRODUCERS DISSOLVE.

John D. Williams and His Partners, Corey and Riter, Separate.

The recently formed firm of producing managers, Corey, Williams & Riter, has agreed to dissolve partnership, John D. Williams going his own way and the two remaining partners continuing together. "The first production of the new firm, Mrs. Fiske in "Erstwhile Susan," was a success, and disagreements as to the advisability of producing "Justice" led Mr. Williams to produce it individually. This attraction proved also

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS IN THE DOMAIN OF SPORTS

CAROLINA VICTOR IN RACE ON SOUND

Leads Fifties in Open Regatta of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Club.

WIND BARELY STIRS WATER

Craft Have Trouble Even to Reach Starting Point—Nahma Heads Class P Sloops Again.

A breeze that barely raised a ripple on the water of Long Island Sound at noon yesterday proved a decided damper to the open regatta of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club. Yachts which had been entered could not find breeze enough to get away from home anchorages to the starting line off Lloyds Point at the mouth of Oyster Bay, when the race committee tug arrived there with Messrs. Henry L. Maxwell, H. E. Boucher, James D. Erskine, and Clinton Mackenzie on board.

Several of the more enthusiastic yachtsmen had their craft towed to the start rather than miss the chance for a day's sport. Such as started and stuck to it found the sport in the last third of the race, when a constantly freshening breeze from the south gave them a chance for that joy of the amateur skipper's life, a beat to windward, with the lee rails under water.

After drifting and barely moving and finally getting a few miles of real sailing in the little over fourteen miles of the course for the big fellows and six and three-quarters miles for the small ones, the winners were: Carolina in the New York Yacht Club's fifty class, Zilph in the forties, Les Mona in the thirties, Nahma in the Class P sloops, Altair in the Star class, Nahama in the Fish class, and Firefly, Barbara, Mingo, and Yen in the other classes.

The points scored by the boats in their several classes count in the races for the series cups which are to be sailed this week in the five days' racing of the inter-club cruise, beginning tomorrow.

Despite the fact that there was barely wind enough to fill their sails or give them steerage way, fifty-three yachts, ranging in size from the big fifty-footers of the New York Yacht Club to the diminutive dories, crossed the line for the run across the Sound toward a buoy off Greenwich Point, which was the end of the first leg for the largest of the fleet.

Grayling, sailed by J. P. Morgan, showed the way for the fleet, going across on the starboard tack with balloon jib topsail set in an effort to get headway for the reach over toward the Connecticut shore. He had the windward berth, with Ventura, with Commodore Baker at the tiller, to leeward, and Carolina, sailed by Vice Commodore George Nichols, close in to the committee boat, but several length in the rear of the two against which she was pairing. What little breeze there was from the north-northeast died away almost to a calm in that reach to the north-northwest before they had gone a mile of the four and a quarter of the first leg. Sails flapped idly while the skippers whistled for the breeze and sought the help of tide and current.

Zilph Leads From Start.

Five minutes after the fifties started on their journey the forties drifted across the line. Zilph was to windward and first across, with Pauline going over about midway between the committee boat and the marks Jessica, Pampero, and Rowdy, in a bunch, were to windward; Black Duck, Dolly Bowen, and Shawara to leeward, and Mistral bringing up the rear with balloon set and a couple of minutes behind the leader of her class. Those to leeward had the best of the light wind, and so Black Duck, Dolly Bowen, Jessica, and Shawara became the leaders by the time they had gone a half mile of the course.

Nahma, getting away to windward, had the best of Aleda in the start for the class, and Mingo, Decker, and Juanita were in the front of the fleet of N. Y. Y. C. thirties over the line.

Eleven of the Seawanhaka one-design Fish class made their first appearance in an open regatta, W. Butler Duncan sailing his Nahama first across the line in the weather berth, Junior P. Morgan following closely with Shark, and Manatee, Whitebait, and Volador in a bunch just behind. Shrimp, Pompano, and Periwinkle, becalmed in Oyster Bay, were so slow in getting to the start that they were away about a quarter of an hour after the others of this class and had a rear division run among themselves.

At 4 o'clock, when the largest of the racers were in the doldrums, reaching up the Connecticut shore, a fair breeze came up from the south, and fifteen minutes later was felt by the small craft, then about in mid-Sound. It carried them handily up on the heels of the larger craft, which did not get the benefit of the wind much before 5 o'clock, when they were finishing the second leg of the course and making the mark beyond The Cows and off Long Neck Point. This breeze gave them a bit of windward work for the last leg of the course, which was five and a half miles in length, extending southeast to the finish line off Lloyd's Point.

Positions Are Shifted.

At the second mark Grayling led the fleet, and the forties and thirties were well bunched, with Zilph and Jessica leading the former, and Okee and Les Mona the latter. There was a general shifting of positions when the fleet got to windward work and scattered over a wide area of water in making the home mark. Carolina and Grayling had a lively brush to get the first grip on the series cup for the fifties, the former finally winning it by stealing a march on Grayling in the beat home on the last tack.

Zilph first at the start among the forties was also first at the finish, easily showing her heels to all the rest after getting a favorable puff of wind off Stamford harbor. There was a pretty finish between the last three home in this class, with Banzai—the last to start—Juanita and Lena finishing well abeam and only seconds apart.

Nahama once more showed her superiority in the P Class by beating Aleda two minutes and 12 seconds, in the prettiest race the pair have yet had in their series of contests.

Under the skillful handling of that veteran sailor, W. Butler Duncan, his yacht, Nahma, of the one-design Seawanhaka fish class, scored her first victory among these sturdy little one-design boats, the latest of the Herreshoff creations.

Summaries of the races, showing the elapsed time in each of the classes, are given herewith:

SLOOPS—N. Y. YACHT CLUB 50-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:20. Course, 14½ miles.

Boat and Owner.	H.M.S.	Finish. Elapsed H.M.S.
Carolina, George Nichols	6:01:15	4:41:15
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	6:01:27	4:41:27
Ventura, George F. Baker Jr.	6:02:01	4:42:01

SLOOPS—N. Y. YACHT CLUB 40-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:25. Course, 14½ miles.

Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	6:12:16	4:47:16
Dolly Bowen, A. S. Cochran	6:12:56	4:47:56
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	6:13:53	4:48:53
Rowdy, E. S. Duell	6:15:00	4:50:00
Pauline, C. S. Jennings	5:16:49	4:51:49
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	6:18:12	4:53:12
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	6:19:21	4:54:21
Maisie, H. B. Plant	6:20:08	4:55:08
Shawara, Harold Wesson	6:24:05	4:59:05
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	6:26:42	5:01:42

SLOOPS, CLASS P.

Start, 1:30. Course, 14½ miles.

Nahma, Childs and Hanan	6:18:31	4:48:31
Aleda, J. W. and E. P. Alker	6:20:43	4:50:43

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30'S.

Start, 1:35. Course, 14½ miles.

Les Mona, G. B. Kulenkampff	6:41:18	4:34:18
Okee III., L. G. Hamersly	6:37:05	5:02:05
Atlas, F. L. Richards	6:39:02	5:04:02
Siren, F. T. Cutler	6:39:12	5:04:12
Okee, Jackson de Forest	6:39:12	5:04:12
Shanti, Edmund Lang	6:42:37	5:08:37
Juanita, J. T. Pratt	6:43:32	5:06:32
Lena, Ogden Mills Reid	6:43:54	5:06:54

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND AND THIRD DIVISIONS.

Sailing as one. Start, 1:50. Course, 6¾ Miles.

Clare, P. F. Pfeiffer	5:12:21	3:22:21
Firefly, R. S. Forbes	5:15:53	3:25:53
Robin Hood, G. E. Garland	5:22:51	3:32:51

Corrected time—Firefly, 2:56:23; Clare, 3:08:11; Robin Hood, 3:21:43.

SONDER CLASS.

Start, 1:55. Course, 6¾ Miles.

Wag, H. I. North	5:16:19	3:21:19
Peg, M. S. Silkworth	5:25:08	3:30:08
Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	5:12:22	3:17:22

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.

Start, 1:55. Course, 6¾ Miles.

Skid, R. C. Curry	5:15:48	3:20:48
Barbara, C. Shields	5:19:37	3:24:37

STAR CLASS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 6¾ miles.

Snake, T. H. Lewis	5:30:06	3:15:06
Snapper, A. Iselin, 2d	5:29:26	3:13:26
Little Bear, Allen Walker	5:35:22	3:20:22
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	5:32:36	3:17:56
Zeta, G. W. Elder, Jr.	5:33:14	3:18:14
Banshee, M. Edgerton	5:33:14	3:18:14
Hydra, C. F. Hyde	5:29:58	3:11:02
Altair, Willie and Stannard	Disabled.	

SEAWANHAKA "FISH" CLASS.

Start, 2:20. Course, 6¾ miles.

Nahama, W. B. Duncan	5:44:51	3:24:51
Shark, J. P. Morgan	5:48:36	3:28:36
Manatee, Albert Strauss	5:58:55	3:38:55
Whitebait, A. M. Hoyt	5:57:48	3:37:48
Volador, Daniel Bacon	Did not finish.	
Skate, Smith and Dodge	5:52:42	3:32:42
Cod, H. S. Shonnard	Did not finish.	
Barracouta, De Forest Hicks	5:50:08	3:35:08
Shrimp, W. A. W. Stewart	5:37:10	3:37:10
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	6:00:27	3:40:27
Periwinkle, H. R. Hayes	Did not finish.	

E. C. OUTLAW CLASS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 6¾ miles.

Black Dog, F. Remington	5:56:11	3:31:11

ORIENTA CLASS.

Start, 2:30. Course, 6¾ miles.

Alice, A. P. Griffin	5:55:02	3:23:02
No. 8	5:53:53	3:23:53

AMERICAN Y. C. DORIES.

Start, 2:30. Course, 6¾ miles.

Yan, A. Vanderlaan	6:11:52	3:41:52
Gnat, Mary B. Brooks	6:31:42	4:01:42
Petrel, E. Lascaris	6:20:58	3:50:58

THE COUNTESS WINS RACE.

Sets New Record in Ocean Run to Block Island.

The Countess, the express cruiser designed and built by W. H. Hand, Jr., won the race from Whortleberry Island, off the Travers Island home of the New York Athletic Club, to Block Island yesterday. The run was 100 nautical miles, or 116 statute miles, and the Countess covered the distance in 4:12:20, which is a trifle better than twenty-five statute miles an hour and a shade less than that number of nautical miles per hour, a new record for a race of that distance. The Countess is a new boat, and beat Commodore F. L. Upjohn's Flyaway III., which won last year's race, by 42 minutes 10 seconds, Flyaway reaching West Harbor in 4:54:30.

These two boats and the Edamena II., owned by E. P. Charlton, and Romance, owned by B. E. Eldridge, started on their journey at noon yesterday. Edamena II. had a mishap to one of her pumps and was withdrawn from the race and went into some harbor of refuge somewhere along the Sound, the exact location not being known at the New York Athletic Club last evening. The Romance had not been heard from at midnight.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon J. H. Wallace's Heather, W. P. Frost's Cero, A. E. Luders's Oriana, and R. E. Slavin's Lady Betty started in a race for cruisers which will not be finished until some time this morning, the slower craft traveling over the same course.

Nine sailing craft which started at 11 o'clock in the morning in a very light breeze began a similar 100-mile journey to Block Island, and are expected to reach their destination sometime this afternoon, as the breeze freshened after the yaches were well in the waters of the Sound away from the still airs of the East River, through which they drifted until nearly 5 o'clock, when they caught a breeze from the south and were making fair headway when the steamers which had started out to accompany them returned to the city and left the sailing craft to work their way eastward through the night.

VESPER CLUB EIGHTS WIN.

Capture Both Senior and Junior Races in Schuylkill Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Walter L. Smith and John B. Kelly of the Vesper Boat Club encountered little opposition in the senior double sculls in the sixty-third annual regatta on the Schuylkill this afternoon, winning by five lengths. The Undine Barge Club came through as was expected and won the junior centipede race. The University Barge Club took the honors in the senior four-oared sculls.

The first victory of the regatta went to Matthew G. Lukens of the Undine Barge Club, who beat out William F. Haase of the Pennsylvania Barge Club by one length of open water in the junior single sculls. The junior eight-oared shell race fell to the prowess of the Vesper sweeps after a grueling race from start to finish with the Pennsylvania Barge Club. The Malta Club finished third.

Ed Schmidheiser of Undine Barge made a runaway affair of his race with J. E. Newlin in the association single race. Schmidheiser had a length lead in the first quarter mile, which he increased to two lengths at the trolley bridge and to six lengths at the finish.

In the junior four-oared gig race six crews faced the starter, the largest number of crews in any event of the regatta. Victory again perched on the shoulders of four oarsmen of the Vesper Club. Pennsylvania barge managed to take second place from Bachelor barge and Quaker City, who had been leading until the forepart of the island.

The senior eight-oared shell race, which proved another victory for Vesper, was the hardest-fought race. Three crews faced the starter, Malta, Vesper, and Undine barge. All three got off to a fine start, but Malta and Vesper soon went to the fore, with Undine trailing in their wake.

Time after time Vesper spurted, but Malta always answered with good will, and try as they would Vesper could not increase their lead of one-half length, which they held as their flying shell flashed over the line.

LACROSSE TEAMS IN TIE.

Crescent A.C. and Canadian Twelves Each Score Five Goals.

The lacrosse players of the Crescent Athletic Club ran into a snag at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. The Athletics of St. Catharines, Ontario, were the visitors, and although the New Mooners were able to leave the field with the scored tied at 5 goals all, it was only in the final two minutes of play that they were able to overcome the apparent defeat. At half time the score was 3—2 in favor of the Crescents. In the second period the Canadians forged ahead and led until toward the end of the game, when Roy Taylor shot the tieing goal. The largest crowd of the season witnessed the game, which was played under ideal conditions. The lineup:

Athletics, 5.	Position.	Crescent A. C., 5.
Gayter	Goal	Cypiot
May	Point	Debby
Purdy	Cover point	Wall
Sheehan	First defense	Liffiton
Wiley	Second defense	Hardegan
Glover	Third defense	Fries
Richards	Centre	R. Taylor
Teather	Third attack	O'Rourke
Miller	Second attack	Kiep
Switzer	First attack	Hallock
McGladin	Outside home	Walbridge
Gadsby	Inside home	Kennedy

Score: Athletics, 5; Crescents, 5. Score at half time: Crescent, 3; Athletics, 2. Goals—Hallock, R. Taylor, Fries, Walbridge, 2, for Crescent A. C. and May, 2; Gadsby, 2, and Purdy for Athletics. Substitutes—Stiles for Hardegan and H. A. Taylor for Fries. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes. Referee—W. Bass, Crescent A. C.

GREAT OCEAN SWIM MADE BY AMATEUR

Philadelphian Paddles Across Mouth of Chesapeake Bay, a Distance of 18 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., June 24.—Battling for more than eight hours with an inrushing and outgoing tide that is akin to a millrace, Charles Barrington Durborow, the amateur swimmer of Philadephia, today accomplished the feat of swimming from Cape Charles to Cape Henry, across the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

It was a feat that has never before been accomplished, and few swimmers had ever attempted it. The air-line distance is eighteen miles. Durborow accomplished the feat in eight hours and forty-three minutes and came from the water early this morning apparently in good shape.

The swim was without accident or interruption, the weather being ideal. Durborow entered the water shortly after 9 o'clock last night at the southern extremity of what is known as Fisherman's Island, and landed at the Cape Henry Life-Saving Station just after 6 o'clock this morning. Throughout the trip he conversed with the men in the accompanying launch, but received no assistance and refrained from eating or drinking. He used the truncheon stroke the entire distance. There was little evidence of fatigue when he walked out on the beach at Cape Henry, where residents had gathered to give him a welcome.

The exact times as announced by the timekeepers were as follows: Took to water at 9:25 P. M., Fisherman's Island; landed on beach at Cape Henry at almost the exact spot selected at 6:08; time in water, 8:43.

Durborow attempted the swim last Summer, but was caught by unfavorable weather conditions after being in the water four or five hours, and after struggling twelve hours against the wind and tide, which had kicked up a rough sea, was forced to abandon the attempt to negotiate the distance. At that time he declared his belief that he could accomplish the feat, and announced that he would attempt the swim again this Summer.

Accompanying Durborow on last night's swim in a staunch launch was Captain Edward H. Berke of Atlantic City, who has been with him on all of his long and hazardous swims. Others in the party from the Hampton Roads Yacht Club were: D. A. Mitchell, J. B. Baker, and D. O. Vaughan of Philadelphia; T. J. Leconey of Decanco, N. J.; Messrs. Hopkins and Evans of Richmond, Va., representatives of the Amateur Athletic Union of America, as official timekeepers, and Charles McI. Tunstall and Charles McDermott of the yacht club who had arranged the details for the swim and tendered the use of the launch and accompanying yacht.

BRONX CHURCH BOYS WIN.

They Far Outpoint Their Rivals in Athletic Games at Celtic Park.

Athletes of the Bronx Church House yesterday won the point honors in the annual handicap games of the Church Athletic League, which were contested before a good-sized gathering at Celtic Park. Scoring 37 points, Jack Kelly's men more than doubled the count of the Knights of St. Antony, and the Paulist A. C., who tied for second place with 17 points each. Loughlin Lyceum was next in line with 9 points.

The one-mile relay championship of the league was taken by the Loughlin Lyceum quartet, which defeated the squad of the favored Knights of St. Antony in the fast time of 3 minutes 30 2-5 seconds. The impression prevailed, but there were no records to prove the belief, that this is the fastest time ever recorded in the event.

Sil F. Aggen of the Bronx Church House was a prominent contender, first capturing the half-mile handicap run from scratch and then assisting materially in bringing victory to the Bronx Church House team in the 1½-mile medley relay.

In the 100-yard sprint scratch men took all three places. E. Berquist of the Bronx Church House won by inches. The summaries:

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by J. McGovern, Knights of St. Antony; E. Kasney, Knights of St. Antony, second; J. Crahmond, Bronx Church House, third. Time—5:30 4-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Pegger, Paulist A. C., (100 yards); Joseph Georgio, Paulist A. C., (75 yards,) second; Louis Schmidt, Bronx Church House, (100 yards,) third. Time—11:44 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by E. Berquist, Bronx Church House, (scratch;) J. Brew, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) second; R. McDonald, Loughlin Lyceum, (scratch,) third. Time—10 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Sil F. Aggen, Bronx Church House, (scratch;) Thomas Larkin, Paulist A. C., (28 yards,) second; Cecil Nichols, Loughlin Lyceum, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:1 4-5.

Medley Relay, 1½ miles.—Won by Bronx Church House, (Kiley, Berquist, Renken, Aggen;) Paulist A. C., (Vergano, Rogers, Dougherty, Larkin,) second; Knights of St. Antony, (Ranfield, Albrecht, Hunter, McAuley, third. Time—8:08.

One-Mile Relay, Championship.—Won by Loughlin Lyceum; Knights of St. Antony, second. Time—3:30 2-5. (New record.)

Twelve-Pound Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by G. J. Faust, Bronx Church House, (3 feet,) 48 feet 7 inches; W. E. Lauterborn, Bronx Church House, (3 feet,) 47 feet 9 inches, second; G. Mayer, St. George's A. C., (7 inches,) 44 feet 1½ inches, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. C. Hinrichsen, (3 inches,) 5 feet 9 inches; F. L. Lautenborn, Bronx Church House, (3 inches,) 5 feet 9 inches, second; H. W. Wanner, Bronx Church House, (1 inch,) 5 feet 7 inches, third.

Team Score.—Bronx Church House, 39; Knights of St. Antony, 17; Paulist A. C., 17; Loughlin Lyceum, 9; St. George's A. C., 2.

KEEN PLAY FOR POLO CUPS.

Two Games Contested in Meadow Brook Tourney for Trophy.

Two games were played for the Meadow Brook Cups at the Meadow Brook Club yesterday, where the polo tournament was resumed after a delay of ten days. In the first game the Meadow Brook first team beat the Great Neck Freebooters by 12½ to 9¾ goals. In the second game Great Neck won from the Meadow Brook Cardinals by 6¾ to 5½ goals.

The new Meadow Brook formation for its champion team was Von Stade, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Rumsey, and D. Milburn, who played in the positions as named. For the Great Neck Freebooters the line-up was Hitchcock, Jr., Webb, Stoddard, and Loew. No goals were scored in the first period, and Great Neck kept the Meadow Brook team on the defensive. In the second period each side scored two goals, but after that the Meadow Brook team was not hard pressed. The line-up and score:

MEADOW BROOK.	H'p.	FREEBOOTERS.	H'p.
1—F. S. Von Stade	4	1—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	4
2—C. C. Rumsey	9	2—J. Watson Webb	7
3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	9	3—L. E. Stoddard	8
Back—D. Milburn	6	Back—W. G. Loew	4
Total	28	Total	23

Meadow Brook—13 less penalties, ½; total, 12½.

Freebooters—By handicap, 5; goals earned, 5 less penalties, ½; total, 9¾.

Individual goals—For Meadow Brook, Milburn, 4; Waterbury, 4; Von Stade, 4; Rumsey, 1. For Freebooters, Stoddard, 2; Hitchcock, 2; Webb, 1. Penalties—Waterbury, ½; Stoddard, ½.

GREAT NECK.	H'cap.	M. B. CARDINALS.	H'cap.
1—W. R. Grace	3	1—P. Stevenson	2
2—Harry Lees	5	2—G. Shaw	3
3—Howard Phipps	4	3—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.	4
Back—F. A. Clarke	3	Back—B. K. Gatins	4
Total	15	Total	13

Great Neck—Goals earned, 7; less penalty, ½. Total—6½. Cardinals—Goals earned, 5; by handicap, 2; less penalties, 1½. Total—5½.

Individual goals—For Great Neck: East, 4; Grace, 2; Phipps, 1. For Cardinals: Randolph, 3; Stevenson, 2. Penalties—East, ½; Stevenson, ½; Shaw, ½; Randolph, ½; Gatins, ½.

TROPHY FOR MISS WAGNER.

Defeats Miss Gilleaudeau in New Rochelle Tennis Final.

Miss Marie Wagner will have her name inscribed on another championship tennis trophy as a result of the play yesterday in the Quaker Ridge championships at the New Rochelle Tennis Club. She defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau in the final round of the women's singles event in straight sets, the score being 6—1, 6—4.

This was the only final contested in yesterday's play. Miss Wagner was at her best, driving powerfully with both forehand and backhand, and her careful placing had Miss Gilleaudeau on the defensive much of the time. In the first set Miss Wagner ran off five games before Miss Gilleaudeau could break down the attack. And even then she could take but one game before Miss Wagner closed out the set.

Miss Gilleaudeau was decidedly better in the second set, and there was a merry battle for the points. The Barnard collegian had recovered from the first shock of Miss Wagner's fast game, and was on her mettle to show to advantage. There was not a great deal to choose between the two players, but what measure of superiority there was rested with Miss Wagner, and she ran out the set at 6—4. In total points scored during this set Miss Wagner made 39, while Miss Gilleaudeau had only five less. In the first set, of shorter duration, ten points separated the players.

Elliott Binzen of Fordham came through to the final round of the men's singles event by defeating Edmund Fixman at 6—3, 6—1. The severe service of Binzen, with its high-bounding twist, upset Fixman's game. The Fordham man forced the net at every opportunity, and his kills and smashes left much trouble in the contest to a quick conclusion. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES.—Fourth Round—Edmund J. Fixman defeated R. E. F. Kuhn, 6—0, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—Elliott Binzen defeated Edmund Fixman, 6—3, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Third Round—J. Harry Steinkampf and J. S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated Dr. B. F. Drake and Harold Styles, 6—4, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Marie Wagner vs. Miss Helen Gilleaudeau.

FIRST SET.

Miss Wagner	4	4	4	6	4	2	4—28	6	
Miss Gilleaudeau	2	2	2	4	2	4	2—18	1	

SECOND SET.

Miss Wagner	1	4	4	4	4	2	1	7	8—39	6
Miss Gilleaudeau	4	2	0	2	6	1	4	5	6—34	4

O'NEALE IN TENNIS FINAL.

Puts Out B. M. Phillips in Straight Sets, 6—2, 6—3.

James S. O'Neale advanced to the final round of the men's singles event in the Sunningdale tournament yesterday when he defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—2, 6—3. The victor played fast, snappy tennis, in which the element of wildness had no place. Phillips tried hard to gather together a defense that would check O'Neale, but the quest was unsuccessful, and the latter romped away with the match.

The Sunningdale Country Club event is one of those which have been held up by inclement weather.

A mixed doubles tournament was added to the calendar of events yesterday. Two rounds were played, and the event will be continued today. The summary:

MIXED DOUBLES.—First Round—Mrs. F. H. Waring and E. Henderson defeated Miss Brian and Mr. Lister, 6—3, 6—3. Mrs. H. Lehman and A. Lombery defeated Miss Gabriel Urison and L. J. Dreyfus, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. H. Carlebach and M. Adler defeated Mrs. Ehrich and F. Lansburg, 6—0, 6—4; Miss C. Winn and E. Nolan defeated Miss R. Schwab and E. Lavisohn, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; Mrs. A. M. Sidenborg and E. F. Kuhn defeated Mrs. E. Lichtenstein and M. Mandelstein, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2; Mrs. E. Henderson and F. P. Adams, Miss Katzenstein and D. Tier, Miss Fisher and L. A. Samstag, Miss Rayser and E. H. Binzen, Miss Helen Bernhard and M. Goldman, Miss Margaret Grove and H. J. Steinkampf, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Low, and Miss Howe and Paul Gould all won by default.

Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Mrs. F. H. Waring and E. Henderson, 6—1, 6—3; Mrs. H. Lehman and A. Lemberg defeated Mrs. E. Henderson and F. P. Adams, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. H. Carlebach and H. Adler defeated Miss Katzenstein and D. Tier, 6—0, 6—1; Miss C. Winn and E. Nolan defeated Miss Fisher and L. A. Samstag, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Margaret Grove and H. Steinkampf defeated Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Low, 6—2, 6—2; Miss H. Bernhard and M. Goldman and Miss Howe and P. Gould won by default.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—James S. O'Neale defeated B. M. Phillips, 6—2, 6—3.

Binzen and Hartman Tennis Victors

Elliott Binzen and Ingo Hartman won the postponed doubles event of the Amackassin tournament yesterday when they defeated L. H. Crowley and Henry Bassford, 8—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Hudson to Become a Coach.

Theodore C. Hudson, Trinity, '14, one of the best athletes who ever wore the colors of the Connecticut college, is to go to Washington, D. C., as coach at the St. Albans prep school. Hudson made a sensation at Shattuck, in Faribault, Minn., as a schoolboy when he was Captain and fullback on the eleven and leader of the track team. He also made his letter in basketball and baseball. He was the star of Trinity's football team and acted as Captain in 1914, winning mention in several selections as an All-American man at fullback. He still holds the college records over the low hurdles and in the hammer and discus throws.

ANDERSON DOUBLE WINNER.

Veteran Puts Out Two Rivals in L. I. Tennis Championship.

F. G. Anderson reached the fourth round of the Long Island tennis championship yesterday afternoon on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club. Anderson is one of the real veterans of the sport. He has several times been holder of the Long Island title, and apparently his play this year will force some of the youngsters of the game to their best efforts if they are to dispose of him. Anderson held his last championship two years ago, and was put out of the running last year by S. Howard Voshell, who later gained the title.

While there was much lacking yesterday in the play of Anderson, as regards court covering and speed, there was evidenced a strategy which might well serve as a lesson to some of the recent tennis recruits. Anderson depends largely on outguessing his opponent, and he attains astonishing results. He came through the second round yesterday by defeating F. Oliver in straight sets, 6—2, 7—5, and followed a little later with a third round match in which he put out W. N. Jennings by a score of 6—4, 6—1.

F. C. Baggs came through the second round by reason of a default. A. Sweetser, G. A. L. Dionne, and W. Botsford were among those who failed to appear for competition. The summary:

First Round—S. Holl defeated H. W. Lewis, 6—1, 6—2; C. G. Burrows defeated C. C. Gill, 6—1, 6—2; E. H. Voshell defeated T. J. McKee, 6—1, 6—1; K. D. Fisher defeated J. Tredwell, 6—2, 9—7; C. M. Cordray defeated R. T. Guilbert, 6—3, 6—2; J. W. Fox defeated G. A. Moore, 6—0, 6—1; Dr. W. N. Jennings defeated A. R. Platt, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1; Paul Martin defeated J. C. Percy, 6—4, 6—3; S. Allison defeated O. R. Strunk, 7—5, 6—3; M. E. Fox defeated V. H. Smith, 6—3, 6—1; E. B. Hutchings defeated L. W. Fisher, 6—3, 6—3; F. C. Anderson defeated S. S. Edmonds, 6—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round—E. D. Ward defeated C. E. Marcus, 6—0, 6—0; Francis T. Hunter defeated E. M. Behar, 6—4, 6—4; J. W. Anderson defeated H. L. Shumway, 6—2, 6—3; R. Lake won from A. W. Warden, by default; M. Sweetser defeated S. Quinn, 6—3, 6—4; L. M. Banks defeated A. C. Rollins, 6—0, 6—1; F. C. Baggs won from W. Botsford, by default; C. Chambers defeated F. Engel, 6—1, 6—1; G. A. Copeland won from S. W. Merriher, by default; G. A. Barlow won from G. A. L. Dionne, by default; A. J. Cawse defeated A. L. Kirkland, 6—1, 6—4; F. E. Ogilvie defeated F. Weckman, 6—3, 6—3; W. N. Jennings defeated G. Stadel, 6—0, 6—3; F. G. Anderson defeated F. Oliver, 6—2, 7—5.

Third Round—F. G. Anderson defeated W. N. Jennings, 6—4, 6—1.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Pitching Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of these leagues. They include games played on June 22.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Daubert, Brooklyn	60	204	30	72	10	9	.353
Robertson, N. Y.	44	171	31	57	2	5	.333
Hinsenman, Fitts'h.	46	164	23	54	3	4	.329
Zimmerman, Cni.	52	206	35	66	9	6	.320
Schulte, Chicago	42	144	21	46	5	1	.319
Doyle, New York	49	186	29	62	13	8	.318
Wagner, Pittsb'h.	49	181	28	57	6	3	.315
Chase, Cincinnati	48	183	24	58	8	3	.301
E. Burns, Phila.	31	90	6	27	1	2	.300
A. Wilson, Pittsb'h.	26	57	5	17	3	2	.298
Williams, Chicago.	54	199	32	59	3	10	.296
Hornsby, St. Louis.	56	198	18	58	6	8	.293
Paskert, Phila.	47	161	15	47	7	2	.292
T. Clarke, Cin.	34	79	6	23	4	2	.291
Groh, Cincinnati	55	200	35	58	4	5	.290
Pfeiler, Bklyn.	15	45	1	13	2	2	.289
Whitted, Phila.	51	182	20	52	5	14	.286
Wheat, Bklyn.	48	186	20	53	5	8	.285
Flack, Chicago	52	172	31	49	10	17	.279
Gonzales, St. L.	33	61	9	17	2	0	.279
Neals, Cincinnati	45	176	19	49	8	9	.278
Long, St. Louis	37	120	12	33	6	4	.277
G. Burns, N. Y.	49	204	37	56	9	4	.275
Stock, Philadelphia	50	197	24	54	5	3	.274
Gowdy, Boston	47	157	14	43	3	2	.274
Fitz'k, Boston	22	51	3	14	0	0	.274
J. Smith, Boston	50	172	14	47	4	7	.273
Kauff, New York	48	177	23	48	16	4	.271
Vlox, Pittsburgh	24	70	7	19	2	5	.271
Niehoff, Phila.	52	210	27	57	10	7	.271
Fletcher, N. Y.	49	194	20	52	5	7	.268
Konetchy, Boston	50	187	21	50	5	6	.267
Cutshaw, Bklyn.	49	184	18	49	7	11	.266
Cravath, Phila.	49	166	23	44	3	6	.265
Killifer, Cincinnati	43	152	20	40	4	4	.263
Barrida, N. Y.	46	133	10	35	2	1	.263
J. Meyers, Bklyn.	32	95	9	25	0	2	.263
Safer, Chicago	54	188	20	48	7	2	.262
Costello, Pittsb'h.	22	42	3	11	2	0	.262
Snodgrass, Boston	19	54	6	14	2	2	.259
Merkle, N. Y.	49	177	27	45	7	8	.254
Archer, Chicago	38	113	7	29	1	4	.257
Wingo, Cincinnati	44	137	10	35	3	5	.255
McCarthy, Chicago	33	100	8	25	1	3	.250
Mann, Chicago	36	88	15	22	1	2	.250
Jas. Smith, Pgh.	17	40	2	10	0	0	.250

Club Batting Records.

Clubs.	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Chicago	49	1,767	206	451	99	64	.257
New York	49	1,644	202	427	63	46	.254
Brooklyn	50	1,707	184	436	57	67

SOCIETY WOMEN SAIL ON LINER LAFAYETTE

"Will Return if We Have War," Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Morgan Say.

GO TO AID HOSPITAL WORK

Miss De Wolfe and Miss Marbury, Also Passengers, Assert They Will Do the Same.

The French liner Lafayette sailed yesterday for Bordeaux with 225 passengers in her first cabin, including a number of well-known American women on their way to Paris to look after their hospital and relief work for the Summer. They all expressed their determination to return home at once to give their services in organizing relief for wounded American soldiers if there should be war with Mexico.

The cabins and saloons were filled with flowers and baskets of fruit and crowds stood on the pier saying goodbye to their friends, as no one but passengers was allowed on board. Herbert L. Satterlee had a special pass to go on board with Miss Anne Morgan, but her secretary could not take a letter to her owing to the stringent passport regulations.

William K. Vanderbilt, who sailed on the Lafayette with his wife, would say nothing about the situation between the United States and Mexico, or what effect war would have on American securities.

Mrs. Vanderbilt said she was going to Paris to resume her work in connection with the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, and would return in December.

"Of course if anything serious happened here," Mrs. Vanderbilt continued, "I should come back at once. I am an American woman, and am prepared to do my duty at home, if my services are needed. A war with Mexico would prevent any more surgeons and nurses going abroad to work, as they would be needed here, and I am sure that many of those who are now serving abroad would return at once. I hope that America will not have to go to war."

Miss Anne Morgan sailed with her two friends, Miss Elsie de Wolfe and Miss Elisabeth Marbury, to spend the Summer at the chalet near Versailles which they own jointly. Miss Morgan said:

"I am going to look after the convalescent hospital we have established in the town of Versailles, and also to do some work for the Society for the Relief of the Wounded in France."

Miss Morgan said she expected to return to New York in the Fall, but would come back at once if there was war between the United States and Mexico.

Miss De Wolfe said the same thing, and added that she had passed her examination a week ago, and was now a member of the Presbyterian Hospital ambulance unit, with a certificate as a fully qualified field nurse.

"We had twenty beds when the hospital was first opened in September, 1914," she went on to say, "and now there are thirty-six beds where the convalescent victims of the war receive every comfort and attention."

Miss de Wolfe explained that the hospital itself was located in the town of Versailles, but the chalet where she lived with Miss Morgan and Miss Marbury was next ot the Petit Trianon, built by Louis XVI. for Queen Marie Antoinette on the outskirts near the palace.

Mrs. Whitney Warren sailed for Paris on the Lafayette with her two children She will spend her time working for the French National Aid Society, and will return in the Fall. Other passengers were Colonel A. Feline, who has been in this country purchasing horses for the French Government since the commencement of the war; Mrs. Mathilde Archinard of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Lieutenant Jacques Goudard, a French officer who has been convalescing from a wound received in Champagne; Baroness Jacqueline Romano Avezzano, Herbert L. Griggs, New York banker, and three students from Radcliffe College, Misses Alice Deland, Olivia Heminway, and Katherine V. Key, who were going to France to drive ambulances, they said, for the French Red Cross.

WOULD HOLD PHILIPPINES.

Speakers at Luncheon to Bishop Brent Oppose Abandonment.

Sentiment averse to the United States giving up the Philippines has been developed at two recent luncheons given in honor of Bishop Charles H. Brent, whose work among the natives of the islands is backed by the New York Committee for Uplifting the Moro Wards of the Nation. On Thursday Bishop Brent was guest of honor at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club, at which ex-President Taft delivered the address of welcome. The speakers at a luncheon and Moro conference given Friday at the Colony Club were General Leonard Wood, Bishop Brent, and ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham. The hostess of the occasion was Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, presided.

The speakers all opposed the abandonment of the islands by the United States and spoke of the great possibilities of Bishop Brent's non-sectarian work among the Moros, whom he is educating by founding schools similar to Tuskegee. It was said that the Moros were being civilized and that conditions had vastly improved on the islands, but that more remained to be done.

OPEN WEST END ELEVATED.

First Train Contains Brooklyn and Borough Park Officials.

The first train of the West End Elevated line of the dual subway system, loaded with Brooklyn officials and residents of the Borough Park section, the quarter to be benefited by the opening of the route, passed over the line yesterday. It left Chambers Street at 1:30 and went over the Manhattan Bridge to Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn. The train was of a new type, and many persons mistook the ones which followed the official train for Coney Island cars, as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit had made no public announcement of the opening of the line.

On the return trip the official train stopped at Forty-third Street and Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, where in a vacant lot a pageant was presented with a parade. Last night Brooklyn officials held a dinner in Sandalphon Hall in Forty-sixth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue to further celebrate the opening of the line.

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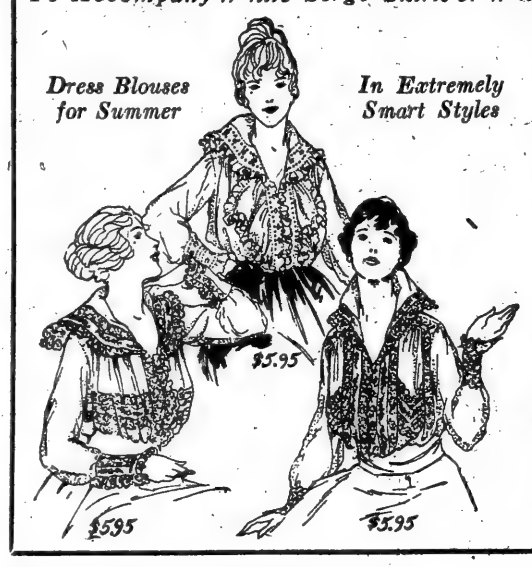
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in these blouses will appeal to such fastidious women as will the graceful charm of the several models, their broad ruching edged frills, deep cuffs and fascinating collars.

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$5 Silk Petticoat at $2.95

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Simply Sew Up a Seam and Hem, Then the Skirt Is Ready to Wear—though hemming is all that one has to do to the smart skirt (*illustrated*), for it buttons down the front.

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Sizes Before Hemming

54x90 in., reg. 75c,	55c	72x103 in., reg. $1.05,	90c
63x90 in., reg. 80c,	60c	81x 90 in., reg. $1,	75c
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72x99 in., reg. $1,	80c	90x108 in., reg. $1.30,	$1.05

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45x38½	inch, regularly 28c	22c
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Decorative Linens

$5.25 Madeira 13-Piece Luncheon Set, $3.75 Set

Madeira hand-embroidery and hand-scalloping, in several rich designs, in solid and eyelet effects, on very fine round thread Irish linen. Consisting of six 6-inch doylies, six 10-inch doylies, and one 24-inch centrepiece; very special, $3.75 set.

13-Piece Bungalow Luncheon Sets, $1 Set

Scalloped or crochet edges, in plain white, brown, or natural linen color, with Delft, tan or white scallops. Some with tinted Blue Bird designs; exceptional values, at $1.00 set.

Japanese Hand Embroidered Hemstitched Luncheon Cloths

With napkins and scarfs to match. An unusual offering of beautifully quaint designs of real blue embroidery, with white grounds; stork, butterfly, and chrysanthemum and other patterns.

Cloth, 45x45, $2.50 ea. | Napkins, 12x12, $1.75 doz.
Cloth, 54x54, $3.50 ea. | Scarfs, 18x54, $1.50 ea.
GIMBELS—Second Floor

New Green Gold
Wrist Watches

Round Watch With Extension Bracelet, convertible type, green gold filled, guaranteed for 25 years, with 15 jewel movement, $18.

Octagon Shape, engraved watch front and bracelet, 25 year guarantee gold filled, $20.

Octagon Shape, plain watch and bracelet, 25 year green gold filled, 15 jewel movement, $19.50.

Engraved Octagon Watch on silk ribbon, 25 year guarantee, green gold filled, $18.

Elgin Bracelet Watch, 14 kt. green gold expansion bracelet, $30.50.

Very Small Elgin Bracelet Watch, 14 kt. green gold, expansion bracelet, $40.

Green gold filled on silk ribbon, octagon shape watch, plain polished, $17.50.

Octagon Shape, plain watch and bracelet, 14-kt. solid green gold with fine 15 jewel movement, $28.

same as above with engraved watch and bracelet, $30.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Chinese and Japanese Jewelry

Featured in the Displays Seen on Rue de la Paix

Newest of Parisian jewelry modes, this Chinese and Japanese jewelry that Paris has just sent us. The designs and mountings are exquisite, most appropriate for summer costume jewelry.

Chinese Jade, Onyx and Lapis Lazuli Brooches, with character motifs of dragon and serpent, and floral effects, mounted as brooches with pendant, $1.50 and $2.95.

Fancy Bayedere Necklets, with jade and lapis lazuli combinations, effectively worn with smart gowns, $3.50 and $4.50.

Note:—In our collection there are many other unique pieces at moderate prices. GIMBELS—Main Floor

Tub Skirts $1 to $5.75

Skirts of all the new materials: Pique, plain and fancy; cordeline, rep, gabardine, khaki, honeycomb, Russian cords, imported gabardine—in all the new stripes and colors.

Skirts with all the new style features of patch, slash, and novelty pockets, clever belts and button trimmings; cut on semi-circular lines.

English Rep Skirt—full gored model, buttons down entire front; huge patch pockets. A skirt that is excellent for large figures or for uniforms. $2.25.

White Cordeline fashions another smart skirt with smart pockets and high shirring at the back. Two other cordeline models at this same price, $3.95.

Very Special $1.95
Corduroy Skirts, White Rose and Sand Colors.

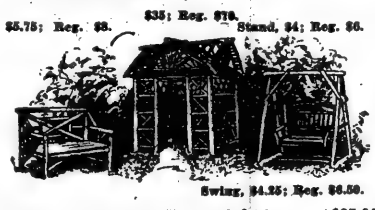
GIMBELS—Main Floor and Third Floor

Our Entire Stock of Magnificent
Rustic and Summer Furniture

Reduced to ½ and ⅓ of Regular Prices

The Rustic Furniture is touched with a spirit of simplicity that adds to the beauty and charm of its picturesqueness and is a much desired attribute to the Summer home. Neither time nor use will materially affect its great strength.

The many attractive items in Chinese Reed and Prairie Grass are exceptionally pleasing, and the generous reductions present a noteworthy opportunity.



$70.00 Old Hickory House, 8 foot	$35.00
8.00 Rustic Settee, 4 foot	5.75
7.50 Rustic Table	3.75
6.00 Old Hickory 6 ft. Swing Stand	4.00
6.50 Old Hickory Swing and Chains	4.25

Genuine Chinese Reed Chairs At One-Third Less

$16.50 Arm Chair	$11.50
11.00 Cane Arm Chair	7.25
24.00 Rocking Chaise Longue	18.00
2.75 Ottoman	1.75

Old Hickory and Rustic Outdoor Pieces

$600.00 Old Hickory Bridge	$300.00
50.00 Old Hickory 8. ft House	35.00
3.75 Old Hickory Rocker	2.50
4.25 Old Hickory Arm Chair	3.00
10.50 Old Hickory Table	6.75

Prairie Grass Chairs, Rockers and Settees and Tables

Prices range from $18 Arm Chair, now $12, to a Three-Piece Suite, formerly $56.75, now $37.50.

Reed and Natural Cane Pieces in full assortment at one-third to one-half less.

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

New! Hand Bags, $3.95



Adapted from an $18 bag that showed silk puffed around edges of a silver frame. In this copy the frame is celluloid in shell effect.

A most effective black and navy bag that will lend smartness to any Summer costume.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Summer Specials in the
Upholstery Department

2,000 pairs of marquisette curtains finished with a silk hemstitched hem, 2½ yards long, 36 inches wide. Colors white and beige. The ideal curtain for town or country. Transparent from within, opaque from without. Special pr. $1.15.

Cretonne for Slip Covers and Summer Hangings.

50,000 yards on sale, American and foreign manufacturers. 31 and 36 inch width at moderate prices.

15c, 19c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 45c, 55c and upwards to $5.50 per yard.

Stencilled Crash Summer Curtains and Portieres, Table Covers and Couch Covers to match.

Curtains and Portieres, $3.75 pair and $4.50 pair.

Table Covers 54-54 inches at $2.50 each; 72-72 inches, $3.50 each. Tub fast and sun fast. GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Shimmering Silks for Summer

Yard Wide White Crepe de Chine

Specially made for lingerie purposes, launders perfectly, just the right weight for Summer wear. An exceptional offering for this much wanted silk.

Regularly $1.25, at **85c yd.**

Imported Wash Silks, white only, nice for waists, etc., 36 inches wide, reg. $1 yd., at 78c yard.

Imported Wash Silks, white only, 36 inches wide, good heavy quality, washable, reg. $1.25 yd., at 95c yard.

All Silk White Pongee, 32 inches wide, a beautiful finish, washable, reg. $1.25, at 85c yard.

36-inch Black Bathing Suit Satin, all silk, made specially for salt water bathing suits, reg. $2 yd., at $1.45 yard.

32-inch All Silk Shirting, plaid and satin stripe, for shirts, blouses, etc., regularly $1 and $1.25, at 78c yard.

NOTE:—Imported novelties and brocades, ends from ½ to 4 yards, values from $4.50 to $12.50 yard, at **$1.95 to $3.95 a Yard.**

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Daintiest of
Knitted Underwear
for Women

Glove Silk **Lisle Thread**

Pink Glove Silk Vests, made with beaded or bodice tops, reinforced with armshield. $1.50.

Pink or White Glove Silk Bloomers, fully reinforced. $1.65.

Pink Lisle Thread Envelope Chemise, with beaded top and shelf finish at knee. 58c.

Clocked Stockings, $1.75—Of all silk, with hand-embroidered clocks—white with black, black with white, or contrasting color, black with self.

Silk Stockings, $1—Unusually good stockings for this price—made with long and very elastic top. Black, white, and favored colors.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Captivating
BATHING SUITS

Light pipings and a frivolous sash accentuate the blackness of this

Black Satin Bathing Suit at $7.50
(Illustrated)



With prettiest of yokes at back and white satin collar, white buttons, it's almost irresistible. Of course, the satin is salt water proof!

Six Models in Satin (Salt Water Proof) Bathing Suits, $5

Two Models in Worsted Bathing Suits, $3.95

Other handsome silk suits up to $35 and worsted bathing suits, $2.95 to $7.50.

Beach Capes of Rubber, $3.95.

Bathing Tights, 65c to $3.75.

Bathing Sandals and Shoes, 25c to $2.95.

Bathing Bags, 50c, $1 and $1.95.

Children's and Misses' Worsted and Mohair Suits, $1.50 to $2.95

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Bed Spreads

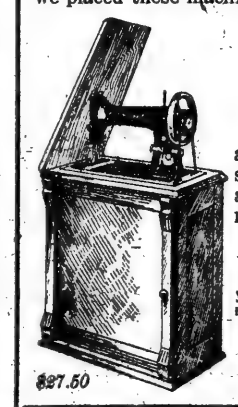
White Summer weight crinkle or corded Bed Spreads, in 3 special sizes:
62x90 in., $1.10 | 72x90 in., $1.35 | 82x90 in., $1.50

Summer weight colored crinkle Bed Spreads, pink and blue stripe:
72x90 in., $1.50 | 80x90 in., $1.65

Colored embroidered Bed Spread Sets, dainty new designs on white linen finish cotton, with bolster to match, neatly scalloped all around; colors pink, blue, rose, old blue and yellow.
72x100 in., $5.50 set | 90x100 in., $6.00 set
GIMBELS—Second Floor

The Last Opportunity You Will Have to Secure a
"King" Sewing Machine at $27.50—Regularly Costs $35

The rapidity with which these well-known machines disappeared is almost beyond comprehension—an entire consignment to a foreign dealer that we purchased at a reduction is nearly all gone. It was only ten days ago that we placed these machines on our floors,



But the Wonderful Value, the Big Saving and the Easy Terms of Payment Brought Throngs to GIMBELS Sewing Rooms to purchase these machines.

Now there are but a few remaining, and we therefore advertise the absolute and final clearance of these at the same big special price which saves you $7.50 and gives you a machine equal to any of the higher priced line that are made today.

Don't Let This Final Notice Go Unheeded

Free Instructions (anywhere within 25 miles of New York) in your own home. A 10-year guarantee from the makers (The Famous Domestic Sewing Machine Co.) and from GIMBELS.

Pay $2 Cash and the Balance $1 Weekly
We will deliver this machine Free.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

Men's Smart New Summer Suits

Formerly $19.50 to $25; Now $15

JUDGING from the weather you would think this was March instead of June. And, judging from values like these—GIMBEL Standard Clothes regularly up to $25 at $15 NOW—you'd think this was August.

The backward season is forcing down prices to where they usually go late in the Summer. This sounds like a paradox when you see how prices are advancing about town, but the resources of this store prove themselves best when trade conditions are most severe.



Latest Styles

Cleverly designed Pinch Backs, the kind that have taken the snobbery out of the Norfolk model. Toppy English cut sack suits that fit like a fine glove. Double-breasted models that have dignity and style plus.

Newest Fabrics

It would sound like a catalogue to enumerate. The choicest flannels, the best old faithful Blue Serges that looms can weave, the most daringly beautiful mixtures of the year. And mind you, in June at $15.

We repeat: Men's and Young Men's Fine Summer Suits that were $19.50 to $25 $15

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

AMERICAN MEN AS SEEN BY A FOREIGN WOMAN

Old Europe, She Thinks, Can Learn Much from the Forceful Sons of Those Who Made a New Nation.

By Baroness de Rauch.

AMERICAN MEN?

Old Dame Europe put on her shell-rimmed glasses, turned up her wrinkled nose, and said: "American men, quantity negligible; the patient beast of the fairy tale, tirelessly producing golden ducats at the caress of a woman's soft hand. Being such a useful animal, the woman one morning falls in love with him, and the kiss of her lips changes the poor donkey into a human being, and she becomes his wife."

Thus spake the old lady on the other side. And like other old dames making criticisms, she groped in old-fashioned wisdom—she spoke of art, she quoted great poets and great philosophers long dead, pitying the American man in his prosaic lack of imagination.

Your memory is somewhat failing, dear old lady, else you would remember that these men are sons of yours; or does it shame you to recall that there was a time when you held a knout in your omnipotent hands with which you drove freedom across your frontiers?

You have so many glasses, dear old lady, put on the right ones, and recognize that these men have brought to full blossom a democratic empire, reviving the century of Pericles, the wisdom of Socrates and Plato—an immemorial yearning of your crowded nations.

The men who came into this virginal land had no use for your tradition and culture; they had to unload these old burdens. Simply with two hands they started, and the legend of first man Adam came to life, while the great longing for a companion to protect entered his soul. But because we always learn from legends, the American Adam kept his Eve carefully away from the terrible tree. This primitive joy in the delicate female is unspoiled today. He has retained a reverence for all women, as the sons of your world only for their mothers.

Your men labor for their wives, giving them the fruit of their toil in exchange for a monopoly of time and attention. American men, with the carelessness of youth, lavish the fruit of their toil in making a golden frame for the precious creature who has deigned to become a part of their life. Her splendor is their pride.

Much can be learned from these forceful men, descendants of pioneers who have left their children as inheritance a wonderful significance of life—the Biblical sense of life—thou shalt work by the sweat of thy brow.

The old lady shrugged her shoulders. All very well, quoth she; these qualities our farmers also have, but we of old smooth and refined manners, we demand more. We cannot tolerate their clumsiness, and the most disagreeable side to them is their boasting and bragging—like conceited children.

Calm yourself, dear mother, these men who grew from farmers, laborers, and miners have nothing to do with the false polish of an old world; they have nothing to do with conventional lies. Thank God they still have the simple grandeur, the naïveté to enjoy frankly the result of their work.

Old Lady Europe raised her eyebrows. Their crude elbow power? certainly they have the cruelty of nature's creatures in guarding that place in the world which is their own. Once again you wrinkle your critical nose and maintain that they are not erudite. No, truly they are not erudite—not the masses—for they do not pretend to be that which they are not, just as at the beginning of culture the men of science are aside from the rest and erudition is left to them in perfect faith.

Specializing in America is the big secret of individual success. Think of the great scientific revelations America has made to you.

You smile at their childlike faith. It must be admitted that they are easily influenced and led astray. Thus their idol, the press, exercises a hypnotic magic over them, but please understand so young a world never should concern itself with foreign powers. In politics, which are not of their land, they have to insert an artificial backbone, forming an unorganic part of this great body.

These men so close to nature are trained in their minds to logical consequences, however terrible—even though they be earthquakes. In metaphysics they are helpless. For this reason their religions are grouped in many different sects. Philosophy? Art? But you forget, dear mother, they live their early philosophy. They live their art, which flies to the clouds; they build their towers of Babylon and one of the new world's wonders are their bridges, like an alley of splendid trees in the majesty of their perspective.

They follow the deepest traces of nature, eager and ravenous with the hunger of youth. They rob you of your old culture? They buy your old culture, dear old lady, just to make a show of it; never do they imitate your works in spite of their respect for them. Their eyes are adjusted to other optics, and if the great vital problems of life in this land should ever be solved it will be revealed to the spirit of these men resting from their daily labors that life not only useful has so many wonderful things superfluous to existence and yet its lustre. And then their music, their sculpture and their paintings will come to them—as a divine genius.

And just imagine, dear mother, they open their eyes each morning with fresh curiosity, claiming new joys for each day. They keep an infatigable energy in a slim, slender body; they are eighty and make life plans. This love of life gives American men the generosity of children, and they have the instincts of animals and children in knowing their friends. They like criticism, but are always on the defensive.

Then, too, they have made a discovery quite strange to the old world and worthy of export. They marry the girls they love without asking or calculating as to their fortunes. The rich girls of this world have to wait for your sons. Do they wish to be married for their money?

And now you are silent. Have I thoroughly contradicted your threadbare old-fashioned arguments?

When next you judge your sons on the other side, won't you please put on your rose-colored spectacles?

HUGHES AND THE HYPHEN

Miami University,
Oxford, Ohio, June 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The further duty of supporting the Germans in foreign countries in their struggle for existence, and of thus keeping them loyal to their nationality, is one from which, in our direct interests, we cannot withdraw. The isolated groups of Germans abroad greatly benefit our trade, since by preference they obtain their goods from Germany; but they may also be useful to us politically, as we discover in America. The American Germans constitute a power in the State with which the Government must reckon.—"Germany and the Next War," Page 78.

These are the words of the now almost forgotten Bernhardi. They help us to understand much that has transpired during the last few months and much that is going on before our eyes at the present moment. We witness the attempt on the part of a considerable number of "American-Germans" (notice the order of words in Bernhardi's expression, which, for reasons of tact, has been inverted among us) to form a political organization of the citizens of German origin in order to vote them en bloc against every candidate who objects to unlimited concessions to the Kaiser. The National Council of the Teutonic Sons of America, as is well known, has indorsed the nomination of Hughes and urges all citizens of Teutonic extraction to give him their support. The Secretary assures us that they were always opposed to Wilson, and boasts that "the organization worked against Roosevelt and Root, and was successful."

And what is their objection to Roosevelt and Root? Obviously nothing else than that these men have protested unequivocally against all attempts to control our Government in the interest of a foreign power. Both have taken great pains to distinguish between the loyal Americans of German origin and the disloyal American-Germans. The former they have always praised and flattered. It is only the disloyal American-Germans they have censured. No other class has been hit, and no other class, therefore, has any right to imagine that it has been hurt.

It ought not to be necessary to insist that the formation of political organizations on the basis of previous nationality is most undesirable. That every symptom of this kind be promptly and effectually repressed is a matter of the utmost importance. It is, therefore, the part of every citizen who is more patriot than partisan, to see that these racial movements in politics receive absolutely no encouragement. Every politician who spreads his sails to catch the Teutonic breeze should be marked for defeat. There is no partisan issue that is comparable in importance to the defeat of the hyphen in politics. Both parties now stand for a tariff, both for prosperity, woman suffrage, &c. The only definite questions to be considered by the voter are two: (1) Which of the Presidential candidates is likely to be our best leader during the next four years? and (2) Shall the hyphen receive political recognition? Of these two questions the latter seems to be by far the most important.

At Wilson's dictation, the Democrats have inserted in their platform a plank on Americanism that is sufficiently definite to be unambiguous. The hyphen can find no comfort there. Hughes, THE TIMES thinks, has also made a definite declaration against the hyphen. Ordinarily his statement might be accepted as satisfactory, but in the present circumstances it is not specific enough for some of us. The general terms in which it is expressed have no longer any meaning. The hyphenates, too, claim to be "out-and-out Americans," although by this, as one of their officials is kind enough to explain, they mean that they can serve America best by remaining thoroughly German, i. e., by serving Germany; or because, as one of my own German neighbors puts it, they believe that it would be much better for this country if we had the German Government over us. As Republican voters, some of us desire to hear from Mr. Hughes expressions on the hyphen in politics as clear and unequivocal as those of Root and Roosevelt, whom the hyphenates have repudiated. Not to be repudiated with the rest is an unenviable distinction. If he will, he can shake his skirts free from these clinging adherents, who are only impediments in the race upon which he is entering. We earnestly hope that he will expressly rebuke the formation of political organizations on racial lines, at the same time declining their support.

Some of the partisan newspapers are already commending his "wise" generalities, which they think are not calculated to make him any foes. So influential a journal as The Chicago Tribune says in reply to those who before the nomination desired more explicit statements from Hughes, that it would have been foolish in him "to insult a great number of good American citizens [sic] simply on account of their racial origin." If elected even by the aid of German votes, Mr. Hughes would not, we know, make the slightest concessions to aliens, but, after what we have witnessed in Congress, we may certainly expect from party managers and "leaders" all kinds of flattering and indecent attentions to the hyphen. Therefore, let Mr. Hughes, who has received the nomination without any antecedent pledges or conditions, assert his independence of petty politicians willing to sell their country for an alien vote, and deprive the hyphenates of their last refuge, leaving them naked in a pitiless storm of popular condemnation. Shelter somewhere from the cold they are already eagerly seeking, even at the cost of amusing manoeuvres. Among other signs of discomfort, we notice that the Abend-Presse, the principal German newspaper of Cincinnati, has entirely eliminated the expression "German-American," and has substituted everywhere "Amerikaner deutscher Herkunft." (Americans of German origin.) It looks as though we were about to witness the passing of the hyphen. Let it pass!

ELMER ELLSWORTH POWELL.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Summer Closing Hours

On Saturday, July 1st, and thereafter on Saturdays, Store will close at 12 M.

On other business days after July 1st, Store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

On Tuesday, July 4th, Store will be closed all day.

The Impending Holiday

In nine days the Fourth of July will be here.

This year, the 140th of our independence, the day will be observed in a more serious mood by many hundred thousands of good Americans, with much searching of heart as to our National responsibilities.

At the same time, its great service as a wholesome outdoor holiday will, very sensibly, not be interfered with.

This helpful Store is ready to do much during the coming week toward supplying the holiday needs of its customers.

Everything for Summer use and enjoyment is here in our splendidly maintained stocks, at minimum prices.

Particularly in this last week of June, to crown a record-breaking June business, the Store's advertisements will be crowded with an unusually interesting list of offerings which it will pay you well to watch.



A Great Sale for All Women
Coats of "Fishken" Tweeds, $9.95
At Any Other Time, $15

Your brother or father will tell you what he pays when he gets a "Fishken" tweed coat in any one of the splendid Rob Roy mixture patterns.

These Coats are made of just those fine materials and renowned the world over for famous good quality.

We secured a quantity of these "Fishken" Tweed Coats from equally famous coat makers—"Kenyon." They were closing out stocks.

At present we do not see a shadow of a possibility that these Coats will ever be repeated below their regular prices—$12.00 to $15.00.

They Are Rain-proof—Water Shedding
That is merely an incident of their usefulness. Actually these handsome tweed coats are the ideal outer garment for travel, motor, vacation and general utility wear.

Made in belted and loose-flaring styles.
Sizes 34 to 46.
Four models—12 assorted colorings.
Second floor, Central Building.

500 Women's Wash Skirts at $2.85
Made of Fine Imported Materials That Cannot Be Duplicated To-day at This Price

Some time ago we bought up every piece of these imported materials that we could find. We held on to them, too, waiting for the Summer.

Now we have had them tailored into smart, fashionable skirts for Abraham and Straus customers.

White Eponge *Striped Crepe* *Awning and Self-Stripe Cordeline*
White Linen *Ramie Linen* *Gabardine* *Honeycomb Weaves*
Silk Striped Poplins *Black and White Plaid Eponge*

To our knowledge, there is no more of this material to be had in skirts anywhere at a price approaching $2.85.

Every skirt is freshly clean and new, in styles that feature

Overlap Patch Pockets **Side-Buttoned Effects**
Shirred Backs **Detachable Belts**
Tab and Patch Pockets **Good Pearl Buttons**

There is a complete range of women's sizes, from 23 to 36 inch waistbands. The skirt hems basted for adjustment.

Second floor, Central Building.

Six Sharp Savings on Dress Goods

Here are deliberate price reductions on some of the most demanded fabrics for women's Summer costumes. The intention is two-fold, to prove anew the great public service rendered by this Dress Goods Store—and to bring us more business.

Colors

$1.25 Cream Colored Storm Serge, 89c Yard
This is so far below today's price of this creamy, finely woven wool serge that it makes a really extraordinary offer. 48 inches wide. Store orders only.

75c Navy Blue Sicilian, 49c Yard
Imported, 42 inches wide, for Summer traveling dresses and bathing suits.

59c Shepherd Checks, 39c Yard
42 inches wide, partly wool, in handsome plaids, broken and even checks.

Black

$1.49 Black French and Storm Serges, 99c Yd.
Two splendid Black Serges, fast dye, all wool, 54 inches wide. At a full third less than today's regular prices.
Store orders only.

69c Black Mohair Sicilian, 45c Yard
Lowest price for which we have ever offered this quality. 50 inches wide; excellent for bathing suits.

79c Black Storm Serge, 59c Yard
All wool, 42 inches wide; may be also had in navy blue.

Street floor, West Building.

Great Savings on Cut Glass

Abraham and Straus Cut Glass is always lower priced than equally good grades are sold for elsewhere. For Monday are two special offerings, better even than our own low prices:

$3.49 Cut Glass Flower Vases, $2.98
$4.75 Cut Glass Compotes, $3.49

Each with a variety of handsome cuttings, brilliant lead glass blanks, cut-star bottom and scalloped edge.

We have also gathered for easy choosing at certain popular prices attractive groups of gift suggestions in Cut Glass. For instance:

$1.49	$1.98	$2.98
Compotes	Flower Vases	Orange Bowls
Domino Sugar Trays	Ice Tubs	Celery Trays
Biscuit Trays	Berry Bowls	Fern Dishes
Bon Bon Dishes	Bud Vases	Butter Dishes
Mustard Jars	Cruets	Puff Jars

$11.25 and $11.60 Light Cut Glass Punch Sets, $8.75

Two graceful designs, each consisting of punch bowl and six glasses and six hangers.

25c Table Tumblers, 15c Doz. | **60c Thin Table Tumblers, 29c Doz.**

Subway floor, Central Building.

Buy These Summer Rugs Now

If you want a handsome serviceable Rug that will be appropriate either for the inside or the outside of your cottage and at the same time save money come to our Rug Store Monday and take advantage of the offers we make. Although the buying has been large during the past months, our stock is most complete and selection will be easy.

Log Cabin Rag Rugs

24x36 in.	60c
27x54 in.	$1.00
6x 9 ft.	$5.75
9x12 ft.	$10.85

Fibre Rugs

6x 9 ft.	$4.85
9x12 ft.	$8.25

Crex Prairie Grass Rugs
Herring Bone Weave

3 x 6 ft.	$1.65
4½x 7½ ft.	$3.15
6 x 9 ft.	$4.65
8 x10 ft.	$6.85
9 x12 ft.	$8.95

Japanese Alpha Rush Rugs

4x 7 ft.	$4.50
6x 9 ft.	$8.50
8x10 ft.	$11.50
9x12 ft.	$15.00

La Belle Japanese Grass Rugs

4x 7 ft.	$2.25
6x 9 ft.	$4.25
8x10 ft.	$6.25

Kazak Art Squares

6 x 9 ft.	$7.50
7½x10½ ft.	$11.75
9 x12 ft.	$15.00

Axminster, Velvets, Body Brussels, Wiltons from a Mat 22½x36 in. to a Rug 11x15 ft.; at ¼ to ⅓ less than regular prices.

Third floor, East Building.

Clearance of Parasols

There is more clearing weather in our Parasol Section than there has been outdoors during June. This is the chief reason for this emphatic price-reduction on some of the prettiest Parasols in our stock.

$4.89 and $5.94 Parasols, Now $2.75
Charming Dresden and floral effects, ribbon borders and centres. Smart black-and-white stripes, plain coaching Parasols, Japanese effects, also shirred and corded edges, and a fine group of Sports Parasols.

$2.00 and $2.50 Parasols, Now $1.48
Taffeta silk in the fast colors, black-and-white, floral effects and pongee, with colored borders, many Japanese effects.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas, $1.98
Of silk and cotton taffeta, paragon frames, with natural wood and mission handles; sterling silver trimmed; also short handles with cord arm loops—all in silk cases and guaranteed for one year.

Street floor, Central Building.

Nearly 2,000 Pieces of Artistic Jewelry
Clearance from a Famous American Firm

At 50c.	At $1.00	At $1.50
Regularly	*Regularly*	*Regularly*
$1.00 to $2.50	*$2.00 to $3.50*	*$3.00 to $7.00*

Jewelry from the makers of this beautiful collection comes closer to the charm and originality of the Paris-made than that from any other maker in America. This is why this Jewelry is only found in exclusive shops.

The maker believes in frequent clearances, so this lot is all less than a year old in its styles. Among them are Jade, Miniatures, Cameos, Corals, Enamels, Lapis Lazuli, Jet and many other colored stones, cleverly mounted in gold-plated, silver, and sterling silver settings to produce artistic and distinctive effects. The pieces include:

La Vallieres *Earrings* *Barrettes*
Brooches *Hair Combs* *Rings, Etc.*

The values quoted are what we should actually ask for the Jewelry ourselves, if we had to pay full price for it.

Street floor, Central Building.

$1.49 "La George" Crepe, $1.19 Yd.

Probably the most popular single fabric of the season, because it is so widely used for blouses, for filmy sleeves, for draperies of dressy costumes, and the like.

The quality is one that we sell regularly at $1.49 a yard; all silk, fine and sheer, double width. Good colors, mostly black, white, ivory, flesh, pink, and navy blue. We are pleased at having secured this new shipment of so scarce a silk, direct from the mills, to sell at this price, and so will you be. Other good offerings from the Daylight Silk Store.

28-In. Sport Corduroy, 69c Yard
White and good colors; considered unusually good at 76c. yd.

Navy Blue Dress Taffeta, $2.00 Yard
50-inch, in a fine all-silk quality.

All-Silk Shirtings, 79c and 98c Yard
Handsome stripes; fast colors; excellent washable quality.

Imported Natural Shantungs, 39c to 98c Yard
Light weight, for Summer; all silk.

A Group of Good Items from the Black Silk Section

Black Bathing Suit Satin, $1.39, $1.49, $1.98 yard.
Black Bathing Suit Taffeta, $1.25, $1.49, $1.98 yard.
Black Dress Taffeta, 40-inch, $1.49 yard.
All-Silk Messaline, 40-inch, $1.25 yard.
Moneybak Dress Taffeta, made in America, $1.98 yard.

Street floor, West Building.

Women's $4.95 Kid Pumps, $3.75 Pr.
Clearance of Very Smart Summer Styles

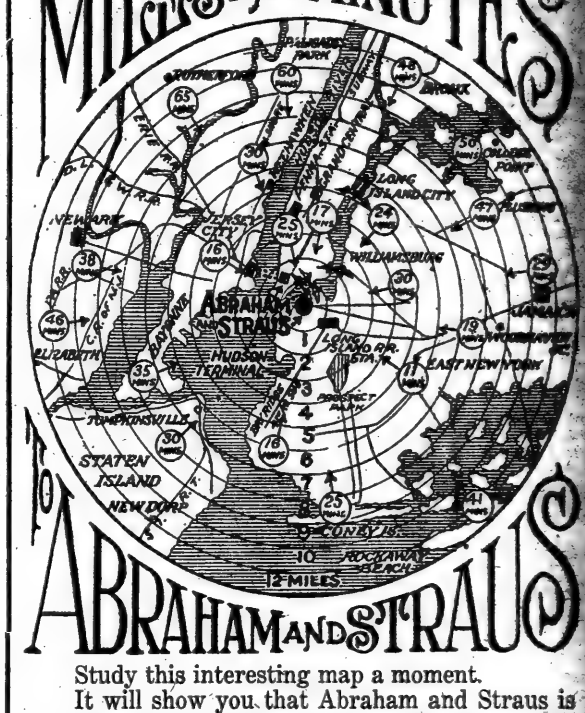
One of the secrets of the continued attractiveness of Abraham and Straus Shoe Stocks is our habit of keeping styles constantly on the move by continual clearances. These Summer Pumps are in high favor just now; of imported kid, pearl, gray, ivory and tan, with pretty perforations on the sides, hand-turned soles and covered Cuban Louis heels. 600 pairs in this very interesting sale. All sizes in each color, to start.

For Children—$2.00 to $3.00 Oxfords, $1.49 Pair

Another clearance, and a good one, in tan, Russia and white nubuck; blucher styles, sturdy welted soles and spring heels. Sizes 5 to 11.

Second floor, West Building.

MILES AND MINUTES TO ABRAHAM AND STRAUS



Study this interesting map a moment.

It will show you that Abraham and Straus is a natural Trade Center for a population of over Six Millions.

The narrowing circles show the distance in miles to the Store, as the crow flies.

The figures in the little circles show the ACTUAL RUNNING TIME IN MINUTES, by the quickest existing method of transportation. The new subways will shorten this time in many cases in the near future.

At the center is The Store Accommodating—most easy of access, and thoroughly satisfying in its merchandise, service and prices.

$3.98 to $6.98 Sample Waists, $2.98

500 of these sample waists for women, from a maker of high-grade merchandise. There are Jeannette crepes, dainty voiles and lingeries, in exquisite sample styles; one or two of a kind.

$1.00 Voile Waists at 69c
Made of fancy lace-stripe lawn, with organdy collar, cuffs and vestee.

$2.00 Organdie and Lingerie Waists at $1.29
Very prettily trimmed models, showing embroideries and laces. Also a small lot of maker's samples, that would regularly be $2. In these there are sizes 36 and 38 only.

$2.98 Lingerie Waists at $1.98
Several models, all made to sell at $3.98. Trimmed with embroidery or lace; some in the favored frill style.

White Middy Blouses at 85c
Of all white galatea, in regulation style, with collar, pockets and cuffs braided in white. Front and sides laced.

Second floor, Central Building.

Additional Bargains for Monday

300 Men's All-Wool Suits, $12.50.
Second floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

Boys' Wash Suits, 94c., $1.39 and $2.24.
Second floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

Women's Pure Silk Stockings, 69c. pair.
Street floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Havana Blend Cigars, boxes of fifty, at $1.74, worth $2.50.
Street floor, Men's Shop, East Side.

Women's Underwear, at 9c. each ribbed cotton vests, low neck and sleeveless. Store orders only.
Street floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Generous Sized Bath Towels, unusual, at 23c.
Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.

Folding Garden Settee, slat seat and back, at 75c.
Fourth floor, East Building.

$1.25 Voile Flouncings, 59c. yard.
Street floor, centre, Central Building.

Ribbons, at ½ to ½ less; 16,000 yards at 3c. to 29c.
Street floor, centre, East Building.

Sale of Stationery, 23c. box.
Street floor, East Building.

$14.98 Belber Wardrobe Trunks, $13.74.
Subway floor, East Building.

Gold Medal Flour, 87c. ¼ bbl. sacks (24½ lbs.) Limit of four sacks to a customer. Mail and phone orders accepted. Deliveries during the week.
Third floor, West Building.

59c. Voile Beaux Arts, 36 in., 39c. yard.
Subway floor, West Building.

Men's Fancy Shirts, 87c; special.
Street floor, Fulton Street, East Bldg.

Hay's Hair Health Invigorator, for the hair, $1 size, our price 71c., at 59c.
Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

$1.19 Oblong-Wood Serving Trays, mahogany finish, glass bottom, at 98c.
Subway floor, East Building.

24c. Montauk Chocolate Peppermints, 15c. pound.

25c. Windsor and Middy Ties, 15c.
Tailored Neckwear Store, Street Floor, Central Building.

28-in. Pure Linen Suiting, natural shade, imported to sell for 69c. Monday at 39c. yard.
Street floor, Livingston Street, East Building.

"Fruit of the Loom" Sheets, 1 by 2½ yards, 69c.
Subway floor, West Building.

WAR'S ALARMS AFFECT THE PLANS OF SOCIETY

Many Weddings and Engagements Hastened—Society in War Paint Prepares for the Crisis—Mothers of Social Rank Urging Their Sons to Enlist

WAR'S alarms sent a thrill through society during the week and hastened many weddings. There were even war engagements. The town season is over now, and there were few social affairs outside of the war weddings. Even if nothing occurs to precipitate general hostilities, society knows now how it likes to be in war pain.

The assembly of the militia in the armories and the excitement as to their probable action changed the plans of many. There are few households in the fashionable world in which a son, brother, or husband has not been confronted within the last few days with the possibility of being obliged to go to the Mexican border or even into Mexico itself. The majority of young men in society belong to some crack regiment, and those who do not are "thinking it over."

Of course, at this stage of the crisis there are few "slackers," as they call them in England. But the women in society have already shown a patriotic spirit by urging their sons to enlist and by marrying off their daughters hastily so that the bridegrooms may answer the call to the colors. Should the call come for relief, New York society will forge to the front as it has done in the wonderful relief measures carried on for the war sufferers in Europe.

The scenes enacted in town during the week resembled those somewhat of the exciting April days in 1898, which is still in the memory of many, when the war with Spain began. It was on a Wednesday, just as last week, when President Wilson sent the note to Mexico, that President McKinley sent the ultimatum to Spain. The days that followed were stirring days, and society was keenly wrought up. But there were few war marriages then as now. This seems to be an outgrowth of the European war, for the cables, during the last twenty months, have been jammed with the news of war brides and weddings, mostly in England.

There was a report in one of the newspapers about the middle of April, in 1898, of a sailor who was to sail on the San Francisco rushing his wedding with a Brooklyn girl. This couple were in such a hurry that they aroused the clergyman from his slumbers.

Then, as today, all was ready at the headquarters of the State National Guard in anticipation of a call for volunteers. The late Colonel John Jacob Astor and Frederick August Schermerhorn figured in the day's news, both having presented their yachts to the Government. William Astor Chanler was busy raising his regiment. Army transports were sailing, and there was every evidence of American patriotism, with the Stars and Stripes flying, as they are today in the principal thoroughfares.

Of course, the effect then on society was more keenly felt, for it was real war rather than rumors of war. The Spring season came abruptly to an end when war actually began, and it was chronicled then in the society columns of the newspapers that the men and women in society were little disposed to discuss their Summer plans. In fact, there was a real scare, and society made no move to occupy their villas on the Long Island and New Jersey coasts until they knew something more definite as to the probable movement of the Spanish fleet. Fortunately, society has nothing now to fear from the Mexican gunboats.

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THE war brides are not only confined to New York. Reports come from all over the country of fashionable weddings being hurried as the result of the President's order mobilizing the National Guardsmen.

Walcott Weeks, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Weeks of this city, a member of the Seventh Regiment, was married to Miss Dorothea Louise Bauer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Bauer, in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday. It had been planned to have the wedding take place in October, but the mobilization hastened it. One of the important war weddings of the week in town was that of Miss Kate Grosvenor Fowler, daughter of Mrs. Eldredge Fowler, and Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, son of Dr. Wilton Merle-Smith. Their wedding was scheduled for August. Mr. Merle-Smith is a member of Squadron A. The marriage of Leslie Bradford Cooper, son of the late Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U. S. N., and Miss Katharine Trumbull Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Thomas of Morristown, N. J., originally set for July 1, was celebrated on Tuesday at St. Thomas's Church, as Mr. Cooper is a member of the Seventh Regiment.

Besides the rush of weddings there have been many engagements announced before the time set. Because her fiancé, an officer of the Coast Artillery Corps, was to leave for Mexico, the engagement of Miss Dorothy MacKaye to Lieutenant Earl H. Metzger, U. S. A., was announced at Newport. Miss Mackaye is popular in the army and navy set at Newport, and is a cousin of Percy MacKaye. Their engagement was to have been announced next month.

As George West Van Siclen is a member of the Seventh Regiment, and may be called to the border, his engagement to Miss Mary Irving Francke, daughter of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin by her first husband, was announced last week, instead of next Fall as planned.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas De Witt Cuyler of Haverford, Penn., announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Cuyler, to Joseph Walker, 3d, on Friday. Mr. Walker is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker of Garrison, N. Y., and New York, and is a member of the First Armored Motor Battery, N. G. N. Y., which is likely to be called out this week. He is a grandson of Joseph Walker of 289 Fifth Avenue and a graduate of Yale University, class of '15.

Another member of the First Armored Motor Battery hastened his marriage, when Dr. George Miner Mackenzie of this city was married on Thursday to



©IRA L. HILL

Mrs. Van Santvoord Merle-Smith (Miss Kate Grosvenor Fowler) Was One of the First Brides Whose Marriage Was Hastened by Mobilization.

Miss Eleanor Whiteside Hobson of Colorado Springs. It was quite a war-like wedding, with the bride's brother, Henry W. Hobson, in the uniform of the Yale Battery. Miss Katherine Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Gibson of Garden City, L. I., and Augustus Van Courtlandt, Jr., of 37 East Fiftieth Street, who were to have been married in the Autumn, were united in marriage on Thursday, as Mr. Van Courtlandt is a member of the Seventh Regiment, which has been ordered to Camp Whitman.

Because of Mexican troubles, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Marsh Banks, who were married early this month, abandoned their trip to Arizona, where they had planned to spend a year.

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QUITE a let-down in weddings will be noticed this week, which will serve to make the last days of June very dull. Two of the most important nuptials socially last week were simple and quiet. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Dick, who were married in Bar Harbor on Thursday, passed through town the next day, on their way to California. The former Mrs. John Jacob Astor has left her young son with her mother, Mrs. William H. Force, at Bar Harbor, until she returns, in about a month. Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Hatch, (Miss Barbara Cairncross Rutherfurd,) who were married on the same day as Mrs. Astor, have gone to Canada and the Pacific coast on their wedding journey and will return for the midsummer season at Newport. The bride's mother, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, sailed yesterday for Paris, there to resume her work at the American Ambulance Hospital. Several weeks ago Mrs. Vanderbilt purchased property at 153 and 155 West Sixty-third Street from Mrs. John R. Drexel, on which a town house will be erected. This was her wedding gift to her daughter.

The first scheduled wedding in town this week will be that of Miss Mildred Meadows, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Meadows of 14 East Sixtieth Street, who is to marry Charles E. Reutter on Tuesday in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church.

There will be several out-of-town nuptials of interest. Tomorrow the Rev. Alan Reid Chalmers, son of the Rev. Dr. James Chalmers of this city, is to be married in Cambridge, Mass., to Miss Ruth S. Nash, daughter of Mrs. Henry S. Nash. Last week the Rev. Mr. Chalmers and Mrs. Chalmers announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Chalmers, to Truman P. Handy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Parker D. Handy of New York and Glen Cove, L. I.

De Forest Grant of this city is to marry Mrs. James Beaton Thompson in Philadelphia on Wednesday in St. James's Episcopal Church. The bride is a member of one of the old Quaker City families, and has a débutante daughter. Madison Grant will act as his brother's best man. After a trip to Honolulu the couple will make their home at 70 East Fifty-fourth Street.

On Saturday, which happens to be July 1, and which brings to a close an unusually crowded month of weddings, Miss Helen McKee Munson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hallam Munson of 46 West Fifty-second Street, will become the bride of Richard Manning Russell of Boston at York Harbor, Me. Miss Carol Harriman, youngest daughter of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, is to be maid of honor. The other attendants will include Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, the daughter of Colonel E. M. House; Mrs. Sumner McKnight of Minneapolis, Mrs. Amasa Mather of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Margaret Russell, a sister of the bridegroom, of Harrogate, England.

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SOCIETY'S season in town has closed. Whatever happens from now until the formal Winter season starts in, in a social way will be purely informal. All roads today lead into the country and to the seashore.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained during the week with a garden party at her country estate at old Westbury, L. I., the studio and beautiful grounds surrounding being used for the occasion. Classical dancers appeared in a program.

Recently Miss Annie Leary of 1,032 Fifth Avenue gave a garden party and rose fête on the convent grounds at Maplehurst, University Avenue and Washington Bridge, in honor of the Children of Mary and the Garden Party Association. The weather interfered somewhat, and a garden of roses was hastily made indoors. There were many prominent guests and the fête ended religiously, with benediction in the chapel.

On Friday Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth will begin a series of morning musicales at the houses on the Rumson Road, N. J., of Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. John J. Knox, and Mrs. Henry Caesar.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, and Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter have taken apartments at the Hilltop Inn at Newport for the coming season, also Gaston Liebert, the newly appointed French Consul General to New York, who will have his daughters, the Misses Madeleine and Alice Liebert, with him.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bissell of 46 West Fifty-fifth Street, with their daughter, Miss Katharine Bissell, are now at Hicks Cottage, Locust Valley, L. I., for the Summer. Mrs. J. Edward Simmons of 28 West Fifty-second Street is at Briarcliff Lodge for the season. Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Schell of 21 East Sixty-second Street are at Birnam House, their country place near Northfield, Mass.

There is to be a social side to the National Education Association, to convene here in July, and invitations are out for a reception and dance, to be given at the Biltmore on Monday night, July 3, by the Board of Education.

SOCIAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK AT LENOX

Red Cross Campaign Among the Cottagers Nets 750 Members and $921.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 24.—Although the bad weather of the early part of the week prevented outdoor sports there was much interest in events which were held in the cottages, and the number of dinner entertainments and luncheons was large. There was some fishing, the law for black bass expiring on Wednesday, and sportsmen were on the lakes early. College commencements took some of the cottagers to their Alma Mater and young women were guests at the college "proms" and entertainments.

Miss M. Civilise Alexandre directed the Red Cross campaign, and when the final report was made she announced 750 members and $921 in the fund. Miss Mabel T. Boardman, President of the American Red Cross Society, who was a guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, in Dalton, sent a message to the Lenox workers that she would also offer a cup for the best showing made in obtaining new members in the Berkshire colonies, Mrs. Crane having previously given a cup to be awarded to the town obtaining the most members in proportion to population. Miss Alexandre will be given charge of the base hospital supply which will be established in Lenox for the Red Cross Society.

Another work which began this week was the organization of the Lenox branch of the American Fund for the French Wounded. Miss Ethelred F. Folsom, who worked last Winter in the interests of the cause, has promoted the Lenox branch, and Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler will act as Treasurer. A meeting was held Tuesday and Mrs. Ross W. Whistler, Mrs. David T. Dana, Miss Nancy C. Wharton, Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal, Mrs. John C. Alexandre, Miss Heloise Meyer, Mrs. William L. Wood, Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, Miss Anna T. Shaw, and other women of the cottages met and sewed on surgical supplies. The officers made an appeal for funds and old linen for the cause. Miss Folsom has seen service in the American Ambulance in Paris and spoke with first-hand information of the needs of the hospitals.

Ross W. Whistler, Secretary of the Lenox Junior Tennis Association, has posted the list of fixtures for the season. The sports will open July 3 with a seven-event water sports at Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club. Miss M. Symphorosa Bristed will direct the sports. This will be followed in July with the association golf tournament, junior tennis championships, and in August by the open tournaments.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell gave a dinner at Brookside Farm in Williamstown, Tuesday, entertaining for Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman; Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia gave a dinner Tuesday evening, having a dozen guests at Wheatleigh; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease gave a luncheon and dinner this week, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate entertained for Mrs. Theodore Eldridge of Shanghai, China, at Naumkeag in Stockbridge.

Next week will be of great importance, socially, for the convention of the Garden Club of America, which will begin its meetings at Curtis Hotel Tuesday, will bring to Lenox many well known persons in society.

Especially interesting will be the visit to Brookside, Great Barrington, where Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker have an Italian garden, built by Vitale, the noted Italian landscape architect. The entertainments for the delegates will begin Tuesday, when President Thomas Shields Clarke of the Lenox Garden Club and Mrs. Clarke will give a luncheon to meet Mrs. W. Reed Thompson and Mrs. Roswell Miller, who will be their house guests. Tuesday night a dinner for 150 will be served at Curtis Hotel, Wednesday afternoon a luncheon will be given at the Lenox Club, and Thursday afternoon Mrs. John E. Alexandre will give a luncheon.

In connection with the meeting of the Garden Club of America an exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables will be made by the Lenox Horticultural Society in the Town Hall. There will be eighty classes. The garden flower classes will not be well filled because of the wet season, but there will be a large showing of fruits grown under glass. Albert R. Shattuck has offered special prizes for the best collections of lilies of the valley and pansies and there are many valuable prizes offered for sweet peas. The leading exhibitors will be Elm Court, Mrs. William E. S. Griswold, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Giraud Foster, Charles Lanier, Mrs. William B. O. Field, Carlos M. de Heredia, Joseph H. Choate, Warren M. Salisbury, John A. Spoor, and Arthur N. Cooley.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Turnure have issued cards for a dance at the Lenox Club, Monday evening, July 3. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris will also give a dance for the holiday guests in the Lenox colony during the week of the Fourth of July.

Mrs. Beverly C. Duer in Stockbridge has had Miss May Lockart as her guest this week. Dr. and Mrs. Matthias Nicoll, who are in Stockbridge for the season, have been entertaining Miss Edith Fitch. Henry D. Sedgwick has been with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, Miss Mabel P. Ashley with Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Livingston Duval, and Mrs. Frederick De Witt Wells with Miss Marian Hague, in Stockbridge.

Among the arrivals in Stockbridge were Owen Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Kingsford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Challen Walker, Mrs. Henry Knickerbocker, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Chapin of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Jones, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dix, Mrs. Charles F. Griffin, Mrs. Frederick W. Tappenbeck, Mrs. L. Ledyard, Miss Helen Morris, Misses Dibble, Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Wormer of New York, and F. W. Lippincott of Philadelphia.

Arriving in Pittsfield were Mrs. Charles C. Delmonico, Miss Josephine Delmonico, Albert H. Storer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Storer, Mr. and Mrs. Star W. Lewis, Miss K. F. Towne, William S. Wintringham of New York, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Condit of Princeton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Amory of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Silas H. Sparrow, Misses Mary and Katherine Sparrow of Chicago.

W. L. Saunders of Yonkers has bought 2,000 acres, four farms, along the western border of the Berkshires. The tract adjoins the big estate of the late Dr. Frederick S. Pearson, who acquired 8,000 acres. Mr. Saunders will build a country place and establish a game preserve.

Miss Caroline L. Morgan, Miss B. de B. Barrow, Miss Anna Page Converse arrived this week.

Frederick Schenck has been entertaining Gustav H. Kissel and William H. Russell at Valley Head.

E. Percy Bramwell has been a guest of Mrs. James R. Jesup.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Hoeninghaus returned to Greenwich, Conn, after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Procter.

Charles Lanier arrived early in the week at Allen Winden, with his granddaughter, Mrs. W. Averell Harriman.

Mrs. William Geer and Mrs. Clinton Gilbert have been passing the week with Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff, in Stockbridge.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson talked on the white pine blister rust in the Berkshires one afternoon this week.

Silk Buttons.

Many buttons covered with silk to match the frock are used for trimming. Some of the sleeves, wide at the wrist, have buttonholes at each side of the cuff, and two buttons, held together with several strands of twisted silk, are used in these buttonholes like "cuff buttons."

Tan Boots.

High tan boots in a soft dark brown, but on a most attractive last, have high heels and are laced through blind eyelets with round laces.

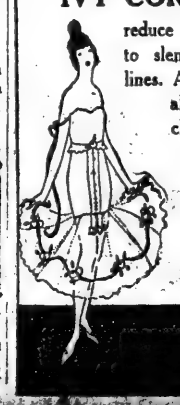
Round Veils.

Some of the new veils are of a thin but nevertheless wide-meshed net with a border design of large, conventional flowers.

EDWARD I. FARMER
CHINESE PORCELAIN LAMPS
Chinese Antiques and Interiors
5 West Fifty-sixth St., New York

SACRIFICE FOR DUTY
Just received consignment Imported Hand Embroidered Dress Lengths in Silk, Wool, Voiles, and Lawn; Costing $30 to $100. One of a kind only. Sacrifice lawn $10. Pistaky Trading Co., 11 East 59th St., City.

IVY CORSETS
reduce heavy figures to slender youthful lines. All models and all prices. Exclusively sold at
MOLLIE MAYER'S IVY CORSET STORE,
392 5TH AVE., Corner 36th Street.





If you are a busy woman
and wish costumes grew on trees, so you could just pick one off whenever you needed it. If shopping means wasting valuable time, and being fitted (or disappointed) spoils a whole afternoon, why, "ECIRUAM" GOWNS were just made for you.

If you are a tired woman
and love to rest without your corsets—and yet don't want to be seen around in negligee—an "ECIRUAM" dress will solve your difficulty. You can pour tea or entertain your friends in it, and they will probably ask you who made your pretty frock.

If you need maternity clothes
we can help you to appear smartly and becomingly clothed during the entire period, and to be, at the same time, ideally comfortable.

Prices $15 to $95. Catalogs Mailed Free.

A dressmaking genius invented "ECIRUAM" GOWNS. They have no fastenings. They are so planned that they adjust themselves—and yet they are beautiful copies of the latest Paris models.

Sounds too good to be true? Come to see us and we will prove it.

"ECIRUAM," 20 West Forty-seventh Street, NEW YORK.

LONDON 45 South Molton Street, W. PARIS 70 Rue Taitbout
NANTUCKET AGENCY—Miss Macdonald, 30 Center St.

Season's End Sale
Children's Shoes
Continuing Through June

Infants' White Boots, White Slippers, —Sizes 2½ to 5½ $1.00
White Boots, White Slippers, —Sizes 5 to 8, (Spring Heels) 1.50 / 1.25
Low Shoes, White, Black, Tan, (Welt Soles)—Sizes 7 to 10½, 1.50
White Boots, 2.00
Misses' White Boots—Sizes 11 to 2, 2.50
Misses' Low Shoes, White, Black, Tan, 2.00
Young Ladies' White and Tan Low Shoes,—Sizes 2½ to 6, 3.50

J. & J. SLATER
415 Fifth Avenue

ADVANCED PRICES
FOR
Nemo
CORSETS IN SEVERAL MODELS
Beginning Saturday, July 1st, 1916

As announced last week, the scarcity and high cost of nearly all corset materials has compelled us to INCREASE the RETAIL PRICE of several Nemo models from $3.00 to $3.50, beginning Saturday, July 1st. Included are the following numbers:

SELF-REDUCING—Nos. 310, 315, 316, 318, 319, 321, 322, 324, 326, 344 and 345
MATERNITY—No. 300
KOPSERVICE—Nos. 305, 307
New Price $3.50 After June 30

This slight advance represents only a small part of the higher cost of manufacturing. We had to choose between raising prices or sacrificing quality, and

Nemo Quality Will Never Be Lowered

The same cause may compel an early advance in the retail prices of other Nemo models.

KOPS BROS., Mfrs. of NEMO CORSETS, New York

Charge Patrons may take advantage of these Sales. Having purchases billed on July accounts, for which statement will be rendered Aug. 1st.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Are Closing Out—
Remaining Lines of
Fashionable Apparel
at
STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS

Rich materials — and desirable models; mostly limited quantities — consequently *immediate selection* is advisable.

$65 to $135—Dresses—$25 and $38
Afternoon Gowns—Dance Frocks—Street and Sports Dresses
Remaining styles from many lines, for prompt closing.
Smart styles in satin and serge dresses—$75, $95, $125.

$125 to $175—Gowns—$65 and $85
For Afternoon—Reception—Dinner and Evening Wear.
Very handsome styles—scheduled for immediate disposal.
More Luxurious Gowns—at $125, $175, $225.

$75 to $195—Wraps—$45, $75, $95
Exquisite Styles—for day and evening—of rich satin, charmeuse, taffeta, faille and Gros de Londres richly lined with crepe-charmeuse, Georgette crepe and chiffon.
Richly Embroidered and Fur-trimmed Styles—$125, $145, $195.

$45 to $95—Coats—$25, $35, $55
Motor—Sports—Utility and Semi-dress styles
of very high-class fabrics, in soft hand tailored effects.
Ultra-smart New Coats in cashmere velour, glove-cloth, satin & gros-grain—$75, $95.

$10 to $35—Blouses—$5, $9, $12
Of Georgette Crepe—Crepe de Chine—Net and Lace.
New Georgette Crepe, Chiffon and Net Blouses—$12, $25.

Suits
Street & Semi-dress Suits of cloth that were $55, $75 to $125. $28, $38
Silk Afternoon Suits that were $75, $95, $125 & $135. $45
Very fashionable models, of high-cost materials.
Tailored Linen Suits—that were $35 and $45 $18, $25
High-quality linens in blue, maize, white, natural and rose.

A few odd Cloth Suits; mostly checks and light shades, in odd sizes—to close—$18.
IMPORTED AND HIGHER COST SUITS—at $55, $65 to $95
Formerly $150, $195, $250 to $325

Summer Dresses—
For Beach and Country Wear—of dimity, voile and linen—
Regular $35 to $55 values—$22, $25, $28

Gowns (of Organdie—Batiste—French Crepe—Net & H'dk'f Linen—Reg. $55 to $85—$35, $45

Beautiful Dress Hats
for Receptions Beach and Garden Wear
Introducing new styles in black velvet and Panne-plush, in soft tailored effects—and very large sailors, with cabochons of gold and silver bullion; also Demi-saison Styles in tailored satin and flower-trimmed effects— $15, $20, $25

FINAL CLEARANCE OF EARLY-SEASON MILLINERY AT $5 & $10

Fashionable Summer Furs
(AND STYLES THAT WILL RULE THE AUTUMN)
SUMMER PRICES PREVAIL ON RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE AND THE MOST SELECT QUALITIES OF GENUINE SILVER AND NATURAL BLUE FOX
New Paris Models in Fur Coats
will be reproduced to order—at Mid-season prices.
Skins of very select qualities, in new and advance designs, exquisitely fashioned to meet the requirements of the most critical.
$275 Stoles of Ermine, Kolinsky and Seal.....$195
$225 Fur Capes and Cape-stoles.....$165
$115 Fur-trimmed Georgette-crepe Shoulder Capes.....$75
$75 & $85 White, Red, Dyed Blue and Cross Fox.....$55
$55 to $75 Pellerines of Mole, Seal and Kolinsky.....$35, $45

NAPOLEONIC STYLES ARE TO REIGN AGAIN

Second Empire Evening Gowns Will Appear Soon, and Warning Is Given That Skirts Are to Be Narrower—Return of the Merry Widow Hat

IT gives one a feeling of discouragement to hear that Paris is filled with change and restlessness regarding clothes. "It's so hot," we say, "and new clothes are such a nuisance, so why can't we rest serenely till Autumn?"

The personal standpoint, however, is not the one that governs the output of clothes. There is a commercial standpoint which is important to both France and America.

France is restless because she is experimenting with new ideas to launch in August. During the month of July, the great and small designers work like beavers in the half-closed dressmaking houses all over the city. It is quite probable that they have formulated their styles, and, although there is a surface appearance of keen rivalry among them, and they are, apparently, quite ignorant of what the others are striving for, and will shrug their shoulders and say they have no knowledge of any one's fashions but their own, the buyer is quite sure that there is a uniformity of purpose among them before the openings begin.

For the usual six weeks that precede the semi-annual openings—and the French designers are now going through this period of travail—even the ordinary customer, unless he is very well known to the head of the house, is treated with the severity of a supposed spy.

In civic governments, a man is supposed innocent until he is proven guilty, but in the dressmaking houses of France, it is the other way around.

Wasting Money on Clothes.

Naturally, under these traditional circumstances, it is difficult to get any authentic information as to what the designers intend to launch in August; but it is not possible to keep some authentic hints from leaping through the side and back doors.

The designers themselves have foreshadowed, in many instances, the silhouette they intend to exploit. Even the most startling revolution in fashions is worked up in a gradual manner.

There is no cataclysm about fashions. It is a well-known fact among the buyers and the Americans who shop directly in Paris that all the styles that we get in March and September have been tried out on the French women in December and June.

It may be repeating a stale story to say that many of our best styles come through the French women and not the designers, or, rather, to give credit where it is due, it is to their interchange of ideas that we owe the best results.

The leading designers of the world are artists, and they must have models with which to work; they cannot create styles from a point in air, as engineers would say. They need the flesh and blood stimulus of an artistic and beautiful woman by their side, and on her they must try out effects before a decision is made.

These women of France are as great artists in the matter of clothes as the designers; it is a tradition that has come down to them through the centuries, that the posing of gowns and hats and the arrangement of colors are a serious part of life.

It is absurd for other countries, especially America, to cavil at this point of view. The Americans spend as much, if not more, time on clothes as the French women, simply because their lack of training, their haphazard way of buying and wearing of clothes causes them to be forever at the business.

It is the difference between the trained and the untrained mind—the expert and the amateur. The French woman buys few clothes, but she buys them exceedingly well. She knows how to concentrate on a hat and coat and gown for three weeks out of the season. She rarely buys more than one entire costume at a time, and then she dismisses the subject until she is in need of more clothes.

This method should appeal to the business efficiency of every one and yet there are hundreds of women who show contempt of it and go through life wasting and mismanaging their clothes income in a shocking way.

They take a virtuous credit to themselves for not spending much time on the selection of clothes, and then buy in a hurried manner something that they are persuaded into, which neither fits them nor is becoming and which they finally discard or wear to their own discredit until the season is over.

Is this good management? Is this careless attitude toward spending money a virtue that one is to be congratulated upon possessing?

And yet, in this manner of buying clothes, women will be contemptuous of the seriousness of the French. It is quite as important to select clothes wisely as to prepare good food for the table or buy artistic furniture for the house.

The Significant New Line.

One should be especially careful at this season of the year, to buy clothes that are to last one through the Autumn, because of the turning and twisting that is now going on in the Paris ateliers.

It might be wise to insist upon care in regard to the extra full skirt. Every indication points to its decay; every hint that comes out from behind closed doors in Paris suggests a significant new line.

A year before the Americans accepted full skirts, the French women wore them, and although the dressmakers continue to turn them out this Summer, the smart French women one sees on the streets of Paris do not wear them. They have adopted a skirt of moderate fullness which has no stiffening from hips to hem and hangs limply against a single petticoat.

The first thing that strikes the newcomer who arrives in Paris this week is the difference between the gowns that are worn in America and shown at the dressmaking places and those worn on the streets there.

Judging by long experience, therefore, and trusting to precedent, the American buyers see a significant change in skirts. They have every reason to believe that the Autumn will inaugurate the skirt which the woman in Paris wears today.

This is the verdict of those who have gone abroad, but those of us who have remained in this country observe a significant weariness with the full skirt on the part of women, which argues that any relief from it will be accepted.

There is no probable danger that we shall jump back to the sheath or the hobble skirt, but it is believed that we will adopt a moderate fullness that clings to the figure.

With the exception of the incoming of a narrower skirt and the introduction of the Second Empire evening gown, the only other forecast for the Autumn deals with long skirts that have trains.

There is no reliable and authentic forecast as to what the October fashions will be, and no one except the commercialists care much about it.

The majority of women are still struggling to complete a wardrobe for hot weather, or they are entirely apathetic concerning the subject of fashions until the first frost awakens their curiosity and interest.

There are three months ahead of us in which the thinnest of clothes are acceptable, and, possibly, one can follow one's fancy anywhere in arranging a wardrobe that is intended purely for the immediate present.

A word of advice, however, should be given to that class of women who take advantage of sales in order to prepare themselves for the future. This class grows larger and larger every year in America, its size being increased through the persuasiveness of those who have bargains to offer.

Next week, clothes will probably be at their minimum prices for the season. In the shops and at the dressmaking places, clothes will be offered at what is called "below cost." At these sales, a wholesale clearance of everything is made by the commercialists, as they do not care to carry stock any longer through the season, and because the prices are tempting and the clothes suit the fashions of the hour, there are hundreds of women who take advantage of these bargains and buy costumes that they think will give them good service when the first frost comes.

The process of buying good clothes at reduced rates at this season is one that appeals to the economist, and on the surface it seems an efficient way to dispose of money, but in truth it is one of the most hazardous experiments.

It is one of those instances in which a majority do what only a small minority are capable of doing. A woman who does not keep herself well advised concerning the changes in clothes runs every chance of putting into her wardrobe that which should never be taken out.

The latest thing in June is apt to be the oldest thing in October. The cloth suit that looks admirable in the shop, and which is guaranteed by the persuasive seller as France's latest production, may not give service more than three times during the hot weather, and, when one gleefully takes it from the closet in October with that virtuous feeling of forehandedness, it will present such a pitiable contrast to the new clothes that it can never be worn.

If a woman has an immediate use for the clothes that she buys at bargain prices she need have little hesitancy in taking advantage of whatever sales there are this month.

It is true that the minority who keep abreast of the changes in clothes are not wearing the exact silhouette of April, but in buying these April clothes, which in some cases are at the irreducible minimum, one can feel that they are quite good enough for the next two months.

Thousands of women will be wearing them, and unless you cherish an ambition to be one of the exclusive minority, or to show your neighbors what is to be, rather than what is, there is no reason why you should not wear the clothes of today until the middle of September.

The reason for accenting the prophecies that come from Paris that we shall wear slim skirts, which was done in the first part of this story, is to gently warn the bargain buying woman against exaggerated fullness, especially over the hips.

A correspondent writes that there is not a pannier in Paris, and while this may be an exaggerated statement it is wise to take it as meaning that we should avoid the buying of panniers over here.

There is an additional statement that the waists of all garments are above, rather than below, the normal, and that the Russian blouse effect has vanished.

There are dozens of models which incorporate all these features and which are now placed at prices below cost and are entirely tempting in the quality and workmanship involved.

The question to ask one's self is whether they are worth while as an investment. I think not. If a woman has no hesitancy in buying a gown on the basis that it has enough material in it for alteration into another style, then she will not be deterred into putting her money into skirts that are built for eighteenth century pictures.

There are women who have a passion for alteration; they have the same kind of ambition that civil engineers have for overcoming obstacles, and to these women it is no use giving advice. To ask them to discard a gown because it is out of fashion would be to run against their most cherished desire, which is, to build upon old foundations.

It is a bit more difficult to advise about coats than about skirts or frocks. The short ones are at the highest apex of style now, but no fashion is to be expected in cold weather. What will come with Autumn no one knows, except that there is a whispered rumor in the air that the modified Directoire may come in.

Each succeeding wave of fashion has dressed the upper part of the figure above the waist, with more slimness, and today, the newest coat from Paris is fitted to the figure above the waist with old-fashioned darts in the front. Over the shoulders there is a double cape and a high, rolling collar stands back from the neck.

Surely, there will soon be a vigorous protest over the land against this return of the Merry Widow hat. Its acceptance has been gradual, but it seems to be established at last.

It is all very well in Summer in the open spaces, but what will it do with it if it lasts through the Winter? It has an extravagant brim, an evenly balanced, regular brim that stretches out from the face like a window shade.

As yet, it has no name, but it is said that Paris created it through Mexican inspiration; its shape was taken from the hats worn throughout Mexico, and it is offered to us as a pleasant little reminder that we are having troubles of our own with our neighbors on this continent.

In fashions France is neutral.

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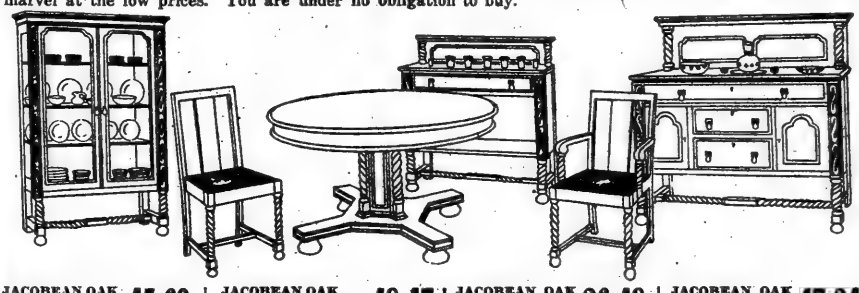
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JACOBEAN OAK CHINA CLOSET Reg. Price $70 **45.69** | JACOBEAN OAK EXTENSION TABLE Reg. Price $75 **48.47** | JACOBEAN OAK SERVING TABLE Reg. Price $40 **26.48** | JACOBEAN OAK BUFFET Reg. Price $72 **47.24**

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Mahogany finished frames, highly polished. The perfect carvings are extremely neat. The sides are fitted with finely woven cane panels. The seats and backs are upholstered, covered in heavy brocaded velour. Regular price $175. This is but an example of the many other bargains in Parlor and Library Suits covered in genuine leather, tapestry, and velours.

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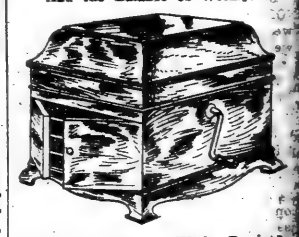
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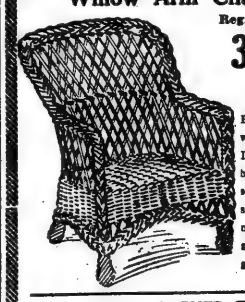
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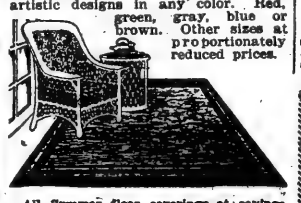
Hand woven willow. Large round back, deep seat. Very substantially made. A great bargain at $3.49

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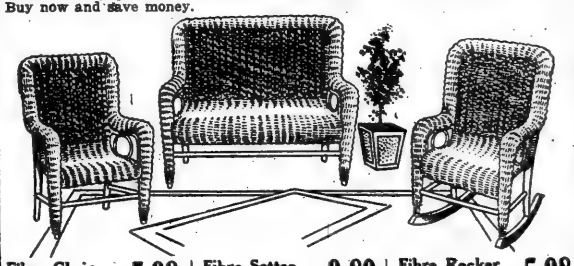
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Send your order for any articles in this advertisement, with your full name and address, to Dept. T-25. We will make prompt delivery. YOU CAN PAY THE FIRST PAYMENT ON DELIVERY. $1 delivers any article up to $35, and you can pay the balance 50c a week. Larger amounts in the same proportion.

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The styles, fabrics and workmanship are the finest obtainable, being the type of apparel found only in those exclusive specialty shops catering to women of wealth and taste.

In this season of advanced and rising prices this is a genuine opportunity to complete one's wardrobe at prices hitherto unknown for even the most mediocre domestic merchandise. The tremendous price reductions (literally averaging less than one-third of the actual COST of importation and manufacture) are shown by the following examples:

Silk Sweaters in white, purple and other beautiful colors. Formerly $25 to $40—now..... $12 and up

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Stunning Street Dresses, Afternoon and Evening Gowns of exquisite materials. Formerly $75 to $175—now..... $18 and up

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ON THE STAGE AND ON THE SCREEN

SEASONS BETWEEN

FROM all the accounts the theatrical hinterland sends in, the authors of "The Argyle Case," "The Dummy," and "Polygamy," have written a truly captivating comedy in "Mr. Lazarus," which first saw the light in the wilds of Connecticut. It has recently been presented to Chicago, where, apparently, they have no more idea of when the theatrical season ought to stop than we have in New York. The first reports are all to the effect that "Mr. Lazarus" is as full of chuckles as their earlier play about the small boy from the slums who realized his life ambition to be a detectuff.

Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford have become confirmed collaborators. It is impossible to think of either writing a play in solitude. Their names are now as inseparably linked as the other celebrated partnerships of the theatre, such as Beaumont and Fletcher, Weber and Fields, Sothern and Marlowe, or Hurtig and Seamon. To the considerable majority of human beings who have never collaborated on a book or a play, the process is shrouded in mystery, and Mr. O'Higgins and Miss Ford have always failed miserably in their efforts to explain how they do it. A favorite theory has them talking each other black in the face over their plans for a scene and getting the actual writing done as soon as they are no longer on speaking terms.

"Mr. Lazarus" tells the story of a bridegroom who disappears in the excitement of a train wreck. Twenty years later his widow is found running a boarding house with a fat new husband who has written a work on "Instinctive Therapeutics," but has otherwise done nothing to slacken the rapid disappearance of the life insurance collected after the wreck. To this boarding house comes a mysterious Mr. Lazarus, (played—and played delightfully, one would wager—by Henry E. Dixey.) It is just such a beneficent return as this same rare comedian made in "Mary Jane's Pa." Whether or not Mr. Lazarus really is the long absent first husband the people in the play and the people on the other side of the footlights are never allowed to be quite sure. But they are nearly sure.

Some such return from an assumed grave furnished the plot for "The Mayor of Troy," a comedy by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch recently presented at the Haymarket in London and withdrawn after an ignominiously brief engagement. There, in Napoleon's time, a man disappeared during a French raid on the coast and returned ten years later to find that the gap had been closed and that there was really no place for him.

Cobb and Megrue.

TO the honorable list of collaborators we must now add the names of Cobb and Megrue. Irvin Cobb and Roi Cooper Megrue are putting the finishing touches on a play which at least started out to be a dramatization of a short story Cobb wrote before ever Judge Priest made friends all over the country. Rumors that these two had put their heads together over a play were in circulation last Winter. From time to time muffled but unmistakable noises of collaboration would issue from the Selwyn office, and now it is nearly time for the official announcement of the play. The Selwyns will produce it in the coming season with George Nash and Janet Beecher in the leading rôles.

This play, which deals with crime and high finance, goes back to a piece Cobb wrote for The Saturday Evening Post in the Fall of 1909. It was his first flyer in fiction. It was called, if memory serves, "The Escape of Mr. Trimm." It dealt with a celebrated financier who had been convicted of one thing or another and sentenced to Sing Sing. On the way up the river the train was wrecked, and thereby hung the tale. Cobb wrote this after covering the Charles W. Morse trial for The Evening World, it was published about the time of Morse's stay at the Tombs, and no one doubted the author had had him in mind when he set pen to paper.

It is understood the collaborators came to the conclusion that the name "Mr. Trimm" sounded like a musical comedy character. At any rate, it has been discarded and the original story itself has given way largely to an entirely new plot. The central figure is now called John W. Blake, and presumably this rôle will go to Mr. Nash, who has a flair for mannerly criminals.

When cornered the other day, Mr. Cobb admitted that the play was about finished and that he and Mr. Megrue thought it was pretty good.

"And now," he added, "we're looking for some simpleminded soul to agree with us."

The Begum.

ALISON SKIPWORTH has been engaged by John W. Williams for the rôle of Lady Clavering in "Major Pendennis," the Thackeray dramatization in which John Drew will play the title rôle and on which Langdon Mitchell is now putting the finishing touches at his home in Media, Penn. Lady Clavering, as you may remember, is the large-hearted, under-educated Begum who keeps losing her money and her h's all through the story of Arthur Pendennis. It is pretty sure to be a good rôle.

Alison Skipworth came to this country under the management of Daniel Frohman in the days of the old Lyceum. It happened this way. Mr. Frohman was walking along the Strand one day when his eye was caught by the handsome back of a woman in front of him. He immediately saw her in a certain vacant rôle in the "Princess and the Butterfly," which he was then casting for New York. He hoped and prayed she was an actress, and wondered how he would find out. Just then an actor of his acquaintance passing by stopped and spoke to her. Mr. Frohman cheered to himself and waited, watched the actor walk on up the street, followed him, learned that the fair unknown *was* an actress and that she was named Alison Skipworth. He communicated immediately with a dramatic agency. He found that Miss Skipworth was not only disengaged but fairly pining for a chance to go to America. Otherwise she would have to go out to Africa with a George Edwardes company then being assembled, and she could not abide the prospect. So she snapped up Mr. Frohman's offer, and has been over here ever since. A stunning portrait of her, painted by her husband, a member of the Royal Academy, still hangs in one of the treasure-laden rooms over Mr. Frohman's present Lyceum.

Garrick.

GARRICK, not David but Yvonne, will make her first appearance on the English-speaking stage tomorrow evening at the Belasco Theatre. She steps into the rôle left vacant by Martha Hedman, who yearns for a vacation after more than ten continuous months as Miss Kelva in "The Boomerang." Miss Kelva is a Swiss, so that an accent is desired, and Mlle. Garrick's should really be more appropriate than the delightful Scandinavian inflection which remains in Miss Hedman's speech. Miss Hedman is to resume her place in the company in August, and remain with it all season. That does not necessarily mean she will have to leave New York before Christmas.

Yvonne Garrick is more winning than any actress M. Bonheur has ever found for his local French theatre, where she made her first appearance last Winter. Her sally into "The Boomerang" doubtless expresses an ambition to shift permanently to the English-speaking stage, and so, for her, is an important experiment. It is sure to be watched with interest.

The Last Week of "Justice."

GALSWORTHY'S "Justice," the outstanding artistic success of the season, will bring its prosperous run to at least a temporary close next Saturday night. This grim tragedy, for which all the wiseacres predicted speedy disaster and for which the more hopeful of those of little faith could see only a run of six weeks, has kept prosperity at the Candler for thirteen weeks. It could run on into the hot weather, but the tremendously wearing rôle of the luckless convict fairly entitles Barrymore to a few weeks of slothful ease, and such a vacation had been promised him even before now. There is some talk of resuming the present engagement in the Fall before the long tour of the big cities begins.

It will be interesting to see how "Justice" fares in Chicago, Philadelphia, and the other high points of the theatrical highway. The response of New York has prompted all the synonyms for "amazing success"; which you will find dotting all the reviews of the season now come to its close. "Justice" is one of the big plays of our time, and, as its first American producer, John D. Williams gave it a production unexcelled in the theatre of this generation in this country. That theatre is in somewhat better estate because this production was made.

Oh, Dry Those Tears!

JANE COWL and Margaret Illington, two actresses who have done more than their share of stage weeping, have rebelled at last against the tyranny of tears. Each will invite your laughter next season.

Miss Cowl, who has been inconsolable through the long engagements of "The Gamblers," "Within the Law," and "Common Clay," is to appear in a comedy called "Betty, Behave," by Ralph Renaud, sometime dramatic critic on a San Francisco paper. The tears of Miss Cowl have become proverbial. Whenever in a revue an actress would come on wearing a shabby dress and weeping bitterly, you knew it was an imitation of Jane Cowl. Ina Claire does it again in the Follies and every one has been humming the "Crying Jane" song which Mr. Cohan put in his revue. You would think that Miss Cowl had about wept herself out, but she had plenty of tears left, apparently, for the professional matinée of "Justice." And now, probably in consequence of her own mutiny, she is to have a comedy rôle in "Betty, Behave." The announcements have carried with them the brazen statement that this would be her first comedy rôle, but some of us remember her altogether charming performance in "Is Matrimony a Failure?" when she was still in the Belasco fold.

Miss Illington, who has been enjoying a profitable season in "The Lie" on the other side of the Mississippi, has also clamored for a tearless rôle and so she is to be starred in Avery Hopwood's latest, "Just for Tonight," a farce that will see the light in Atlantic City early next month. Walter Jones and Effingham Pinto are in the supporting cast.

Wilson Off Stage.

PRESIDENT Wilson plays an unmistakable part in "Peace and Quiet," the new Mexican border farce which Washington was privileged to see for the first time on Monday evening last. It is from the pen of Edward Milton Royle, who wrote "The Squaw Man," and it is being produced by none other than Silvio Hein, the composer. It deals with Tad Castleman, an impoverished Princeton graduate, who gets into awful difficulties and extricates himself by giving the Princeton yell over the telephone to his former prof. who had moved to the White House.

"Do I know his voice!" exclaims Tad. "Do I know the President's voice! O Lord, I was jackass enough to elect his course senior year. Thought I'd make a hit with him by the compliment. Do I know his voice!"

Of course, there was a great craning of necks to the mezzanine box where the President was sitting. The President is reported to have smiled.

The rôle of Tad Castleman is played by Henry Mortimer. Mr. Mortimer was seen here in "The Bubble" with Louis Mann, and he gave an excellent performance as Judge Jordan with Mrs. Fiske in "Erstwhile Susan." He did not assume this rôle, however, till almost the close of the long engagement at the Gaiety, so that his just due in applause did not find its way into the reports of the chroniclers.

"The Beauty Shop" Again.

"The Beauty Shop" will be given this week at Brighton Beach Music Hall, where tried and true musical comedies are being revived in rapid succession for shore-dinner and theatre parties.



Justine Johnstone in "Ziegfeld Follies" New Amsterdam

Dorothy Godfrey in "The Passing Show of 1916" Winter Garden

Bertha Kalich on the Academy of Music Screen.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
The Boomerang	Belasco	Aug. 10
Hit-the-Trail Holliday	Harris	Sept. 13
Fair and Warmer	Eltinge	Nov. 6
Katinka	Lyric	Dec. 23
Very Good Eddie	Casino	Dec. 24
The Cinderella Man	Hudson	Jan. 17
The Cohan Revue, 1916	Astor	Feb. 9
Justice	Candler	April 3
Hello, New York!	Columbia	May 15
A Lady's Name	Maxine Elliott	May 15
Molly O	Cort	May 20
How Britain Prepared (film)	Lyceum	May 22
Step This Way	Shubert	May 29
Civilization (film)	Criterion	June 2
The Fall of a Nation (film)	Liberty	June 6
Macbeth (film)	Gaiety	June 12
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12
The Passing Show	Winter Garden	June 22

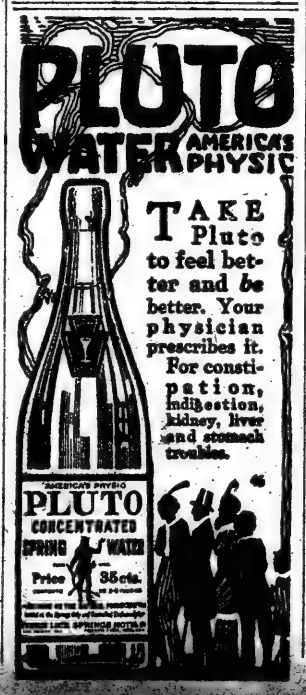
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POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to Be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit *Free Press*, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide. The Government's foot powder order is regarded as the last word in the scientific outfitting of the defenders of the flag."

The English, French and Allied Troops constantly make use of Allen's Foot-Ease. It takes the friction from the shoe and heats the feet. Foot Powder, shaken into the shoes of soldiers, has long been in use in the German army, and Uncle Sam's adoption of this form of treating and easing the feet emphasizes the testimony of the millions of people the world over, who are shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into their shoes, and using it in the foot bath, as the only practical and lasting treatment to ease and prevent sore feet. Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A.



LONDON'S PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THERE is naturally a good deal of curiosity as to how theatres and music halls are being affected by the new Summer time, observes the writer on things theatrical for The London Telegraph. When first William Willett made us talk of daylight saving some people thought that dreadful things would happen to theatrical business if we began to play tricks with the clock. The vast experience amassed in three days is not enough to support definite conclusions, and thus far expert opinion upon the future differs considerably. Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie, for instance, are so thoroughly persuaded that the new time will improve business in the evening that they have decided to revert at the Royalty, from Monday next, to night performances, with Thursday and Saturday matinées. But other managers predict that the additional hour of daylight will make outdoor amusements—tennis, boating, and so forth—more formidible rivals of the theatre than ever. Those London music halls which invite two houses a night, are already feeling the pinch. On the other hand, the provinces, where earlier hours are the rule, are showing better results now that pleasure-seekers are able to get back home before darkness has fairly set in.

We may well be cautious in predicting what the future will bring. The attractions of outdoor amusements must be diminished by the call of the army to younger men. The soldier on leave is probably less likely to crave exercise than in the days when he worked in an office, and more likely to want an evening at theatre or music hall. The old fear that people would not go to the play before darkness fell to conceal their horrid purpose may not be justified. For we have learned not to be afraid of innovations. The general derangements of habits consequent on the war has taught us to consider changes without prejudice and on their merits. The tendency to early hours fits well enough with the arrangement to save daylight. And, finally, there is the matter of clothes.

Most of us do not much care to go about in broad daylight arrayed in the formality or the splendor appropriate to evening. But long since the conventions about clothes were set aside for the duration of the war. Nobody has to feel uneasy at being seen at the dramatic feast without a wedding garment. Even first nights, which naturally maintain a greater pomp than the ordinary performance, are not without their concessions to the strenuosity of the time. Whether the liberty of morning clothes will die out or maintain itself, or extend, after the war is a question not to be decided in a moment. Whatever your personal prejudices in favor of purple and fine linen, it is difficult to deny that the interests of the theatre are against a too rigorous fashion. However that may be, it is certain that the existing laxity does simplify expeditions from the suburbs. Though it may not be quite true, as a famous actor-manager once declared, that it is the suburbs which keep the West End theatres open, they are at least a power not to be treated despitefully.

"The Hawk," de Croisset's play, which has served William Faversham for two seasons, is to be presented in London at the Royalty after the run there of "Disraeli," which is prospering now after its five-year wait for a chance at the English playgoer. Marie Zane Taylor did the version of "The Hawk" which America saw, but the version for London will be done by Edward Knoblauch. In it Mlle. Dorziat will have the rôle she played here. Recently she returned to France, resigning from the adventuress's part in "Disraeli." She had been called to the sickbed of her mother in Paris.

The dazzling "Ladder of Roses," which provided a brilliant finale for the first act of Mr. Dillingham's production at the Hippodrome, so impressed Alfred Butt that he bought the English rights to the song and the scheme and will introduce it in his next production at the Empire. He had also intended to copy the ice ballet, but he has encountered unexpected difficulty in obtaining special skaters and has abandoned the idea. Our ballet was made up almost entirely of Germans, who could scarcely be received in London. De Courville, however, has pushed ahead with his ice ballet plan for Drury Lane.

There is this account of a playlet by Barrie called "Shakespeare's Legacy" and recently given in London with Gerald du Maurier and Lily Elsie in the leading rôles:

"It is little Mrs. Bantry (Miss Lily Elsie), just back from her honeymoon, who is the Bard's legatee. Shakespeare, you see, was Scotch. He only came to London to get on. They have his 'best bed' up in her Scots village (is it Kirriemuir?). And it is stuffed with—undiscovered plays!

"Only one scene does she clearly remember. It is that which gave her the 'prettiest little hand in London.' For it taught her how to be 'bonny,' who had been born plain!

"The scene concerns a Scots Queen and an English—Elizabeth and Mary. And we see it acted before us. For once Mary triumphs. Elizabeth comes to her offering freedom if she will only give her the secret of her 'good looks.'

"And Mary does. They are just the effect of 'being good.' For the little tilted chin she sacrificed her temper; for the long, waving lashes another 'little sin.' But Elizabeth is plain—because she's naughty!

"The most delicious moment in the pretty sparring match is that in which Elizabeth's brows lift and she talks of chivalry's homage to her: 'Raleigh—his cloak.' 'Ah, but he'd have carried me across,' darts the comely Scot!

"And so Shakespeare's message, as confided to Mrs. Bantry, is the old one:

"'Be good, fair maid, and let who will be clever.'

"Mr. du Maurier and Miss Elsie played the young couple with delightful humor. It is not very good Barrie, but it is better than most other folks' best."

The screen version of "Macbeth," for which Sir Herbert Tree posed out California way and which is now on exhibition at the Gaiety, will be presented this week at his own theatre, His Majesty's, where Martin Harvey has been giving a Shakespearean season while the head of the house was playing in America.

Roi Cooper Megrue's sequel to "Potash and Perlmutter" will be presented in London early in September. The first play to grow from the humors of Montagu Glass was even more successful with the English public than on its native heath.

Norman McKinnel plays the leading rôle in the English production of "Hobson's Choice," an English comedy which had its first production in America, but never saw London till last Thursday. Since his season here in "Rutherford & Son," this gifted English actor has had many seductive invitations to come to America, but he is said to be reluctant to leave London at a time when so many English actors have been criticised for dallying here. Mr. McKinnel is one of several brothers who agreed among them that he should be the one to remain behind and look out for the family while the rest went to the front.

For the Four-Footed Variety.

No star dressing rooms could be more comfortable or more luxuriously appointed than the new quarters ordered for the trained animals in the basement of the Palace. Animals of all sorts, from elephants to pigs, have their acts in vaudeville, and the Keith officers have determined to make them feel at home at the Palace. Hot and cold showers, bath tubs and plunges for the seals, property trees set up for the monkeys, and thick grass mats for the exercise of the tenderfoots—these are a few of the new fixtures which will be ready early next month. There will be big ice boxes for the animal larder and electric fans distributed to reproduce the jungle breezes. Arrangements will be made so that the Palace patrons—and particularly the children—may visit the basement zoo, which some new act enlivens nearly every week.

Ann Pennington's Shadow.

Ann Pennington, the nimble sprite who is such a favorite with the patrons of the Follies, has been employing her spare time before the camera and her first film, "Susie Snowflake," will be shown this week at the Broadway.

Two Decades of Steeplechase.

The twentieth anniversary of George C. Tilyou's Steeplechase Park at Coney Island will be celebrated appropriately this August. It started with ten attractions and now has sixty-five. Steeplechase was burned to the ground in 1907, but rebuilt.

Uptown 22-24-26 West 34th St. SPEAR & CO. Downtown Sixth Ave. at 16th St.

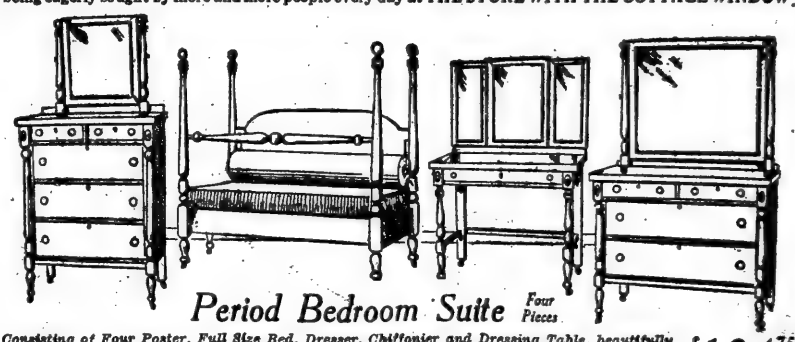
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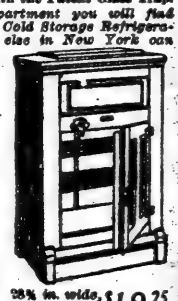
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OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 1 P. M.



Yvonne Garrick in "The Boomerang."—Belasco.



Lorraine Hurling in "The Fall of a Nation."—Liberty.

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

RIALTO.—Douglas Fairbanks in "Flirting with Fate."

STRAND.—Pauline Frederick in "The World's Great Snare."

BROADWAY.—Ann Pennington in "Susie Snowflake."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Bertha Kalich in "Ambition."

NEW YORK.—Monday, Edith Storey in "The Shop Girl."

81ST STREET.—First half of week, Mae Marsh in "The Wild Girl of the Sierras"; second half, William S. Hart in "The Apostle of Vengeance."

BRIGHTON BEACH BATHS.—Rocking Chair movies.

PROCTOR'S 23D, 58TH, and 125TH STREET THEATRES.—"Where Are My Children?"

IN the days when the motion picture was young the first equipment obtained by one who would enter the hazardous field of production was a camera. But times have changed. At least it would appear so, since nearly every large company is now in competition for photoplay stories and is seeking to encourage writers by offering prize contests and unusually big purses for ideas.

The mad dash of the cinema through the literature of the stage and library has brought about a condition long ago anticipated when the motion picture was bound to stand or fall on foundations of its own building. Shakespeare has been adapted for the camera, as have the classics of the English and French authors. Another period in screen presentation arrived when novels of modern writers were transformed from printed page to animated picture. Scarcer became the material until the current original photoplay made its début.

It is said that successful contemporary writers who receive adequate remuneration for their magazine contributions and novels stand out against the cinema until the producers are ready to pay well for good stories. This condition the producers are meeting by offering larger reward for acceptable work. Undoubtedly in the past there was a basis for the belief that motion-picture producers were none too scrupulous in safeguarding ideas submitted, but piracy has long since been stamped out by the better companies.

According to Jesse L. Lasky, head of the firm bearing his name, the principal reason why contemporary writers who are successful in expressing themselves through the mediums of the stage, magazine, and novel are unsuccessful with the motion picture is that they know little or practically nothing about the essentials of the craft. It was to encourage intelligent work in this direction that led the Lasky company to offer a prize for the best original scenario developed among the students of Columbia University's course in photodramatics, conducted under the direction of Professor V. O. Freeburg. The result of that contest has just been announced and the Lasky company will start to produce soon an original photoplay entitled "Witchcraft," by Dr. R. Ralston Reed of Montclair, N. J.

"The art of photoplay writing," said Mr. Lasky, in commenting on the prize picture play, "is not unlike any other art or science in so far as it is absolutely essential for the success of the writer that he be equipped with an intimate knowledge of his craft. Columbia University in blazing the way toward specializing and training persons interested in motion pictures has taken a lead soon to be followed, I believe, by other universities and colleges.

"The success of Columbia's undertaking will not depend upon the ability of the class to furnish the motion picture industry with 100 per cent. of its students thoroughly competent, but it will have justified its existence if it is the means of directing serious thought to a wonderful medium of expression. Harvard University for years has conducted a class, widely known, in dramatics, from which a number of successful modern dramatists have been graduated. Edward Sheldon is the author usually named in connection with Harvard's course. The fact is that the motion picture already, in the matter of widespread distribution and interest among persons denied the pleasures of the theatre, has surpassed the spoken drama. Surely, therefore, it is entitled to thought and study as enthusiastically entered upon as the spoken drama."

Mr. Lasky said that the Columbia-Lasky contest would become an annual affair.

In "The Shop Girl," a Vitagraph picture that will be shown tomorrow at the New York Theatre, where first release Vitagraph features are projected regularly, the conditions prevailing in the department stores and smart shops of cities are said to be faithfully represented. The scenes of the story transpire in New York and Paris, and Miss Storey's rôle is that of a mannequin. The Williambons, C. N. and A. M., whose travel tales made them famous, are the authors of the photoplay.

Eugene O'Brien, one of the most acceptable of juveniles on the legitimate stage, has been engaged by Essanay for a leading rôle in "The Return of Eve," a five-part photoplay, in which Edna Mayo will be starred. Mr. O'Brien has appeared in a number of Broadway productions in recent years.

Harry Sothern, a nephew of E. H., and Sam Sothern, has joined the Metro forces. Mr. Sothern was a member of his uncle Edward's Shakespearean repertoire company for a number of years. For a screen version of "Romeo and Juliet," produced by Metro with Beverly Bayne and Francis X. Bushman in the title rôles, he played the part of Abraham.

Max Figman and Mrs. Figman, whose stage name is Lolita Robertson, are other recent Metro recruits. They have been engaged by the Roima Company, releasing through Metro, to make a weekly one-act comedy.

"How Britain Prepared" is the title of an absorbing account in movies of the conversion of the England of peace into John Bull armed to the teeth on view at the Lyceum, and now the story of America's preparation for war is to be told in the language of the films. William H. Kemble is assembling ten reels of pictures of the fleet, the regular army and the "rookies'" camp at Plattsburg. Scenes at West Point, at the army posts, in the field, life on board our men-of-war, the firing of coast defense guns and of howitzers over mountains will be shown. The picture will be released next month.

Another martial picture in preparation is called "The Price of Liberty." The usual assortment of thrilling picture scenes of battles on land and sea is promised. Nancy Hathaway will be the star of the film.

A series of twelve athletic films will be the interesting novelty to be produced by Selig the coming year. Some of the foremost athletes in the world of sport have been engaged to show their prowess before the movie camera so that audiences may see the stars of the arena, field, track and billiard room performing. The first picture will show Mike Gibbons training; Koja Yamada and Albert Cutler, billiard experts, in an exciting contest, and a wrestling match between Dr. Roller and Frank Dalkus.

Grace Carlyle, whose beauty has adorned several recent Broadway productions, has been engaged by the Morosco Company. She is at the Los Angeles studios of the company and her first part will be in a picture called "An International Marriage," in which Rita Jolivet will be starred. George Broadhurst is supervising the taking of the film. Miss Carlyle's last appearance here was with Elsie Ferguson in "Margaret Schiller."

When Cinderella needed her coach to go to the great ball, the Fairy Godmother simply waved her wand over a pumpkin and the coach sprang into existence. That was all very simple for a Fairy Godmother—especially in print. But in these more prosaic days pumpkins have a habit of turning into pies instead of coaches.

So when Marguerite Clark required a fairy coach for "Little Lady Eileen," one of her newest motion pictures, in which fairies are the guiding spirits, it was decided that something more substantial than wands and more permanent than pumpkins was necessary to build this fairy coach, even though it was intended for the tiniest of motion picture stars.

There arose the sound of hammers in the Famous Players studio, waved instead of wands, wielded by the brawny arms of husky Irish and Swedish carpenters, whose work is not a labor of love, but a matter of so much per hour by the clock. When the clock strikes 12 they do not tremble for fear their work will vanish into thin air; they drop their hammers with a clatter and stampede for the nearest exit to light their pipes, for the law forbids smoking in the studio.

And when this fairy coach is completed there will be no mystic span of milk-white steeds to propel it. The motive force will consist of stage hands of the corned beef and cabbage eating variety, who will be stationed just out of range of the camera, and the airy tread of fairy feet will be supplanted by the thumping of No. 10 brogans.

Burglar insurance in sums that would make a press agent blush has been taken out by the Mutual Film Corporation for the protection of its Chaplin reels against theft by film pirates. The twelve releases in which Chaplin is to appear this year will cost, it is said, the total sum of $1,530,000, including the comedian's salary of $670,000. A vast investment in film stock is required for the printing of the many copies of the pictures issued for distribution in the United States and abroad, and every insurable phase of the business involved has been insured.

An elaborate tracing and accounting system installed for the handling of these reels makes it possible to tell at any hour just where each of the several thousand reels of Chaplin pictures is to be found, whether in the film exchange, at a theatre, in transit on an express circuit or a dog train circuit in Alaska.

Any unusual delay in the delivery of a Chaplin reel is investigated by the film company as a special precaution against the possible counterfeiting of the film by what is known as the "duping" process. This process consists of making a negative from the positive print by a reversal of the usual photo printing process. From the negative so made any number of duplicate prints or "dupes" can be produced. Duplicates thus produced are of inferior quality, but sufficiently good to find a market through the curious and devious channels created by the professional film pirates.

While Ann Pennington is busily engaged in doing her Hawaiian dance and imitating Mary Pickford in the Rosebud "Matinee" at the New Amsterdam this week, she will also appear simultaneously at the Broadway, around the corner. That is not a matter of dual existence Miss Pennington is merely making her début as a motion picture star in the Famous Players Film Company's production, "Susie Snowflake," in which she will be seen in the appropriate rôle of a musical comedy star.

In the last scene of a Fox photoplay for which Valeska Suratt posed, the villain is supposed to be struck by lightning. The company waited patiently for a stormy night, and when one came, they were prepared.

A set near the studio showed the front of Miss Suratt's moving picture bungalow. Before it stood a dead tree. On the porch of the house Curtis Benton, the villain, was stationed. In a boring in the tree, sticks of dynamite had been placed.

The rain poured and the wind blew. Miss Suratt sat safely beneath the studio roof and watched the scene. Director Roland West jumped about in raincoat and galoshes. Mr. Benton stood drenched before the door of his loved one. The camera man went grinding fast and furiously. Then the dynamite was touched off.

The villain fell on his face, with the dead tree-trunk impending above him. The glass of the bungalow windows flew all over the place. A corner of Mr. West's pet camera went over the Palisades into the Hudson, while a chip hit him on the chest and sent him sprawling. Far off in the fields a property man, on his joyful way home, stumbled across a wire. He fell flat, and lay quite still, yelling that his legs had been blown off. Inside the studio a scene-shifter, who was telling his wife over the telephone that work was keeping him late that night, was told that she knew better. She had heard the noise, and knew that he was with that poker crowd again.

And Miss Suratt? At the first blast her chair had gone over backward, and, for once Miss Suratt, the heartless adventuress of a dozen plays and pictures, was really moved.

The moving picture performer has a joy that is denied the player on the legitimate stage—he can see himself act. Seeing themselves as others see them is a regular part of the screen artist's work, one might say, since they take it very seriously. By noting how they register and how the audience accepts them they are enabled to improve their technique.

The screen artist seems not only to enjoy watching himself, but appears very much interested in his fellow-artists' achievements. At the Strand Theatre, when Marguerite Clark's "Silks and Satins" was shown recently, that diminutive actress brought her family and watched her cinema self through the story. And as Miss Clark is one of the most finished of the moving picture players, numerous co-artists came to the Strand to see and to admire. Mary Pickford was there with her husband, Owen Moore, also a player, and her mother. Then there were Fanny Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Hazel Dawn, and "Fatty" Arbuckle, all of whom have been in feature plays at the Strand. The past week saw Victor Moore in the audience intent on his first serious screen interpretation in "The Clown."

Those who write for the screen also frequent the Strand, watching the plot development of the stories of the best scenario writers or perhaps stifling the pangs that surge up within them as they observe the film company's treatment of their own script. Rube Goldberg said recently that by watching his "Boob Weekly" and its reception by a large audience at the Strand he learned more about drawing moving picture cartoons in one night than he had in three months' practice at his drawing board.



Martha Hedman, Who Has Withdrawn from "The Boomerang" for a Few Weeks' Vacation.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

NEW AMSTERDAM
Theatre, W. 42d St. "The Home Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE SHOW SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop this Theatre

HUDSON
HENRY B. HARRIS ESTATE, Managers. Mats. Wed. & Sat. and Tues., July 4.
OLIVER MOROSCO presents
THE CINDERELLA MAN
BY EDWARD CHILD CARPENTER
6TH MONTH
MOST CHARMING AND BIGGEST HIT IN TOWN
ORIGINAL CAST INTACT

THE FALL OF A NATION
THE PLAY FOR SOLDIERS AND SWEETHEARTS
America attacked—42 Continental Guns in action—A foreign Viceroy Our ruler—The Union rescued by the boys in Khaki—Girls are their leaders
SUMMER PRICES
200 GOOD SEATS 50¢ 400 BETTER SEATS 75¢ 300 BEST ORCH. SEATS $1.00
BOX SEATS $2.00
ENTIRE GALLERY ..... 50¢
TO-DAY AT 2:15
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15
3 TWICE DAILY
LIBERTY THEATRE 42D ST.

HERE FOR THE SUMMER
SELWYN & COMPANY'S COMEDY STARS

in FAIR and WARMER
MATINEES WEDNESDAY SATURDAY & JULY 4TH
AVERY HOPWOOD'S GREAT FARCE
36TH WEEK
ELTINGE THEATRE

BELASCO West 44 St. Every Eve. 8:30 Excepting Saturdays
MATS. TUESDAY & THURSDAY
(Finances omitted until Sat., Aug. 12 Regular Saturday Matinee & Night)
DAVID BELASCO Presents
THE BOOMERANG
BY WINCHELL SMITH & VICTOR MAPES

WHILE WE ARE PREPARING DON'T FAIL TO SEE
HOW BRITAIN PREPARED
A Motion Picture Lesson for the U. S. A. that entertains while it instructs. If you haven't seen it, ask the man or woman who has. They will tell you it is worth while.
LYCEUM THEATRE West 45th St. near B'way.
TWICE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) AND EVERY DAY, 2.15 AND 8.15 NIGHTS, 25c to $1. All Mats. 25c & 50c.
SPECIAL: CAPT. ROBERT McGRATH of the King's Own, who lost his eyes at Armentieres, will address the audience every night next week.
"HOW BRITAIN PREPARED" will also be shown at the STANDARD B'way, 90th St. BEGINNING SUN. NIGHT, JULY 2nd.

Astor B'way & 45th St. Evgs. 8:10 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:10
"It's the greatest musical show in the world."—N. Y. Herald.
THE COHAN REVUE 1916
ALL-STAR COMPANY OF 125.

CANDLER THEATRE, 42D ST. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
LAST 6 NIGHTS 2 MATINEES LAST
John Barrymore
in THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL DRAMATIC MASTERPIECE
JUSTICE
By JOHN GALSWORTHY.
NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT LAST TIME


CRITERION
Broadway & 44th St. JAMES K. HACKETT, Lessee & Mgr.
TWICE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) AND EVERY DAY 2:15 AND 8:15
GOOD SEATS 50c., 75c., $1. MATINEES 50c., 75c., $1.
All New York Is Flocking to See
THOMAS H. INCE'S
MARVELOUS SPECTACLE OF WAR
CIVILIZATION
"GREATEST OF ALL FILMS. NOTHING SO STUPENDOUS EVER CONCEIVED BY THE BRAIN OF MAN. GREATER THAN 'THE BIRTH OF A NATION.'"—Eve. Journal.
"'CIVILIZATION' A BIG TRIUMPH."—American.
"A SENSATION."—Louis De Foe, World.
"MOST REMARKABLE PICTURE OF WAR THE SCREEN HAS SHOWN."—Charles Darnton, Evening World.
"OUTDOES 'BIRTH OF A NATION.'"—Louis Sherwin in Globe.
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
337TH TO 344TH TIMES
GEO. M. COHAN'S Great American Farce
IF I WERE KING
ALL DAY
with Fred Niblo as Billy Holliday
The Reigning Laughing Hit


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B'WAY AND 47TH ST. TEL. 127 BRYANT.
2ND MONTH
PACKED TO THE DOORS EVERY AFTERNOON & NIGHT! COME AND SEE WHY!
LEW KELLY IN HELLO NEW YORK
You may bring your Wives, Mothers, Sisters, Sweethearts and Children! They will have the time of their lives! BUT — SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Pop. Prices! Smoke if you like.

B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN PHONE 2330 CIRCLE
EVGS. AT 8 MATS TUES THURS & SAT. MATINEE PRICES 50¢ TO $1.50
"ARRIVED WITH A BANG." N. Y. Times.
"AROUSED CHEERS OF GENUINE ENTHUSIASM." Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
STAGED BY J. C. HUFFMAN.
IT'S REALLY THE SURPRISING SHOW

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M.
To-day and All Week.
PAULINE FREDERICK in "The World's Great Snare."
A Famous Players Paramount Picture. Program of Exceptional Features. Strand Concert Orch. & Soloists.
LUNA
BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA WITH BONAVITA and other features including
ARRIAL FLIGHT | THE COUNTRY CIRCUS | RIDES GLIDES
ATTACKS
Free Attractions
DANCING CONTESTS WED., THURS., FRI. N'TS.

STATE AND NATIONAL MOTORCYCLE CHAMPIONSHIPS
Seismic Shocks of Speed with Stupefying Sequel.
DEATH DOOMED RODMAN LAW
Assisted by Girl Diana of Daredevils
DYNAMITE A BALLOON IN MID-AIR
SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY
JULY 4
Rain or Shine or Gale
Adm. 25¢ Grand Stand Inc. Adm., 50c. Box Seats, Inc. Adm., $1.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way and 7th Ave. 'Phone 1476—Bryant.
Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50.
"Miss Tempest was irresistible. As a cook she is a scorcher." —Herald.
In a Comedy By Cyril Harcourt, author of "A Pair of Sixes."
MARIE TEMPEST
A LADY'S NAME
with W. GRAHAM BROWNE.

LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Phone 5216 Bryant.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50.
7TH MONTH
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Presents
The Season's Musical Hit
KATINKA
with
T. ROY BARNES
By Hauerbach and Friml, authors of "High Jinks" and "Firefly."
Special $1.50 Matinee Tuesday, July 4.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of Broadway. Phone 6346 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wednesday Matinee Best Seats $1.50.
"Zippet right up to the minute." —Herald.
"Full of ... and ..." —...
LEW FIELDS
STEP THIS WAY
"Lew Fields makes a huge success."—Tribune.
Special $1.50 Matinee Tuesday, July 4.

NewBrighton Mat. Daily 2:30 Beg. June 26.
The Beautiful Broadway Star,
Dorothy Jardon
FRANKLYN ARDELL | BRITT WOOD
An Auto Built in 5 Minutes.
12 AUTO MANIACS
Kalaika Hawaiians—Bennee & Baird. Maleta Bonconi—Emerson & Baldwin.
"THE VIRGINIA JUDGE."
WALTER C. KELLY

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FOR THE APPROBATION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE U.S.A.
AMERICA PREPARING
THE GREATEST MOTION PICTURE OF THE DAY
FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY EVENING JULY 10
THEATRE TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET
Mat. Daily at 2 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.
EVERY NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00. EXCEPT SAT., SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. | Beginning Mon. Mat., June 26.
THE CHEERIEST COMEDIENNE
STELLA MAYHEW & BILLIE TAYLOR
IN THEIR OWN UP-TO-DATE SONGS AND STORIES.
EXTRA FEATURE—AMERICA'S FAVORITE BLACKFACE COMEDIAN,
JACK WILSON
assisted by FRANK HURST & LILLIAN BOARDMAN in "AN IMPROMPTU REVUE."
EXTRA FEATURE. GERTRUDE VANDERBILT & GEORGE MOORE
IN NEW SINGING AND DANCING NOVELTIES.
2ND BIG WEEK—RECENT FEATURES OF THE ZIEGFELD FOLLIES.
"GREATEST DANCING SUCCESS OF THE YEAR."—N. Y. SUN.
GEO. WHITE & LUCILLE CAVANAGH
IN A 1916 PRESENTATION OF SONGS, DANCES AND GOWNS.
WITH A MAGNIFICENT SETTING BY JOSEPH URBAN.
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FRED J. ARDATH & CO. in "HIRAM."
"EDGE OF THE WORLD" Spectacular Novelty.
MARTINETTI & SYLVESTER Pantomimists & Comedians
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK—RUSSIA'S SUPREME DANCING STARS.
THEODORE KOSLOFF
Premier-Danseur of the Imperial Russian Ballet, Petrograd.
with VLASTA MASLOVA
and 12 Stars from the Imperial Russian Ballet. NEW ARTISTS. NEW BALLETS.

F. F. PROCTOR'S
BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
125th St. Nr. 3d Av. | Galiardi Bros., B. Armstrong & Co., Jack Kramer & Co. & others. Spe'l: H. B. Warner, B'g'r'y of Cawnpore. Mon.: "Where Are My Children?"
58th St., At 3d Av. | Tuits's Coll'gn's A'r'l. Mitchell, Ballbury & Robson, Mr. & Mrs. H. McDonald, Zeno & Mandel, others. Mon.: "Where Are My Children?"
23d St. Nr. 6th Av. | Today: Vaude. Concert. Mon.: Wm. Farnum, 'Battle of Hearts' Thurs.: "Where Are My Children?"
5th Av. B'way & 28 St. | Isabelle d'Armond, Mlle. Vadie & Co., "In the Trenches," Jim & Marion Harkins, Arthur Geery, others. "Where Are My Children?"

GLOBE THEATRE, BROADWAY & 46TH STREET. CONTINUOUS 2 TO 11 P. M. PRICES 25c., 50c.
TODAY AND ALL WEEK
GEORGE KLEINE Presents
(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH F. ZIEGFELD, JR.)
BILLIE BURKE
CHAPTERS 8 AND 9 OF
"GLORIA'S ROMANCE"
A MOTION PICTURE NOVEL BY MR. & MRS. RUPERT HUGHES
SUPPORTED BY HENRY KOLKER.
ALSO IN CONJUNCTION WITH ABOVE
WILLIAM A. BRADY Offers
KITTY GORDON
IN
"THE CRUCIAL TEST"
A FIVE-ACT PRE-RELEASE WORLD PICTURE.

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Coney's Only Funny Place. Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Day and Night Bathing.
WEBER'S 39th St. and Broadway. Continuous 1 to 11 P. M.
THE ITALIAN JOURNAL Presents
Italian Official War Pictures

RIALTO B'way, 42d St. Continuous from Noon. Mats. 15-25c. Eve. 25-50c.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in a Triangle Picture, "Flirting with Fate."
NEW KEYSTONE COMEDY
Regina Viennino of Boston Opera Co., M. De Frere of Chicago Opera Co., Robert Gottschalk, Tenor, and RIALTO ORCHESTRA of 35 SOLOISTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'WAY AT 41ST ST.
Commencing TODAY
ANN PENNINGTON
SNOWFLAKE

PALISADES PARK
OPPOSITE WEST 130TH STREET FERRY
Season Thru Sept. | Matinees Daily | OPENS SATURDAY | NOW OPEN

LOEW'S NEW YORK
ROOF OPEN UNTIL 1 A. M.
Combined Capacity 7,000 Persons
TO-DAY—RALPH HERZ in "The Parson"
Loew's American Roof


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RED CROSS PREPARES FOR WORK IN MEXICO

Two New Branches Opened in New York to Accommodate Many Volunteers.

FUND FOR EUROPE $735,000

Committee of Mercy Collects More Than $1,000,000—6,000,000 Surgical Dressings Sent Abroad.

In addition to its work in behalf of the belligerents of Europe, the American Red Cross is making all preparations to assume its responsible duties to the American Army in the event of a war between this country and Mexico. The society has opened two new branch offices in New York, one in the Young Men's Christian Association Building at 23d Street and Washington Avenue, the Bronx, and the other in Brooklyn. At the branch office in the Bronx a workroom has been fitted up, where women volunteers will make hospital supplies for the troops on duty along the border and in Mexico. The Bush Terminal in Brooklyn has been made the shipping point for all American relief in Mexico. It has been since the beginning of the European war the shipping point for all supplies sent to Europe.

The New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, acting for the national organization, shipped a consignment of hospital supplies to France valued at $3,500 last week. Other shipments were made to the Belgian Red Cross at Calais, France; the Russian Red Cross in Petrograd, and to the British Red Cross in London.

Since the beginning of the war the New York Chapter has collected for the European War Fund more than $735,000. Of this amount $5,053 was received last week. All checks should be made payable to the American Red Cross and sent to 130 East Twenty-second Street. New gifts acknowledged yesterday were:

Brooklyn Red Cross	$5,000
Sale of Sir Herbert Tree's photo	20
E. M. Stevens	10
Other contributions	14

To Aid Soldiers and Dependents.

Mrs. Frances Gordon Alexander, President of the National Special Aid Society, announced yesterday that the organization was preparing to render all possible aid to soldiers and their dependents in the event of war between this country and Mexico.

"The National Special Aid Society," said Mrs. Alexander, "sent two weeks ago to Fort Bliss its first installment of money for comforts for the United States troops on the border and in Mexico. The Pennsylvania division is prepared to furnish refreshments to all troops passing through that State, to send hospital supplies to the front, and is arranging to look after the families of enlisted men. The Massachusetts division has taken a house near the Framingham camp, and has opened a canteen there for the soldiers, with the intention of being useful in many ways besides those relating to food supplies. The Camp Fire Girls, who are spending the Summer at the 8,000-acre camp under the auspices of the National Special Aid Society, at Shawnee-on-Delaware, are organized to make surgical dressings and other hospital supplies. Sewing classes have already been formed by members of various chapters to make supplies for hospitals.

"The society has kept in close touch with the experience gained abroad in the present war by sending things made by needy women in America to hospitals on the other side and getting from them information in regard to the most practical and useful supplies. Patterns of some of the articles which experience has proved to be of the greatest use may be found at the headquarters, 259 Fifth Avenue. Arrangements are being made to give employment to such of the wives and daughters of enlisted men as may desire it. By means of the service pledges, by which large numbers of women have offered material and personal aid, also motors and motor boats, a great diversity of service will soon be mobilized and ready for the use of the country. The National Special Aid will be in direct communication with the heads of those at the front and able to give accurate information in regard to the best and most practical manner of dealing with some of the many troubles which accompany every war. The society appeals to all patriotic Americans for money, materials, and service in behalf of our country."

For French Orphans.

The Fatherless Children of France Fund, of which Miss Lusita A. Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is the Chairman and Walter W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $85,000. These new gifts are acknowledged:

Mrs. M. D. Robinson	$400	Mrs. F. R. Kellogg	$36
Mrs. J. N. Norris	110	Mrs. G. H. Kinnicutt	73
Mrs. S. R. Almile	36	Mrs. E. H. Low	30
W. G. Brown	36	Miss J. M. Lang	36
Mrs. E. Bonet	36	Montclair K. Assn.	20
Miss F. S. Cole	36	Mrs. G. R. Pelton	36
Miss E. C. Emerson	30	G. Ross	31
Mrs. E. P. Earle	15	Mrs. J. J. Waterbury	30
Mrs. W. D. Kearfoth	31	Miss F. P. Whitney	36

The American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $4,150,000. New gifts follow:

Chicago Com.	$25,000	Forestville Com.	$10
Memphis Com.	1,000	Calgary Com.	126
Milwaukee Women's Com.	1,690	New Britain Com.	275
Toronto Conf.	2,500	L. Sulzberger	10
Buffalo Com.	10,000	E. Asch	18
A. Waldheim	3,000	Dr. L. Grossman	21
Savannah Com.	9,000	Scranton Com.	900
Columbus Com.	1,005	F. Hall	60
St. Paul Com.	1,000	M. G. Michael	60
Portland Com.	1,000	Buchstahl & Lewis	10
Cairo Com.	100	M. M. Miller	100
Cairo Com.	100	F. V. Strauss	200
Coast Real Israel	23	Miss C. B. Solomons	25
Carey Print. Co.	25	J. W. Cannon	25
M. L. E. Laun Co.	12	Ithaca Com.	208
Wealth Com.	17	Cornell M. Socy.	712
W. H. A.	25	E. I. Brunswick	15
Nichols Com.	10	S. Aricks	14
A. & L. Co.	10	Altoona Com.	225
E. Goldstein	30	N. Manchester Com.	10
Anonymous	50	W. F. Bancroft	100
Polish Com.	98	Star Skirt Co.	10a
Utica City Com.	200	Silverstein Bros.	30
Penn Com.	400	M. Turkeltaub	22
Mrs. G. Chesnod	250	Doherty & Wadsworth Co.	25
Mrs. C. Lowenstein	25		
Mrs. C. Conn	10		

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 7 East Thirty-seventh Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the head, has collected to date more than $272,000. New gifts follow:

American Fund for French Wounded	$574	Mrs. C. R. Smith	$17
Miss M. Moulton	147	Miss G. L. Hoyt	20
Anonymous	128	Miss F. E. Folsom	12
Mrs. L. Stewart	5	Miss E. De Wolfe	25
Mrs. F. B. Smith	33	Am. Girls' Aid	60
Mrs. P. Anderson	10	Mrs. C. Hathaway	12
Mrs. Wagstaff	12	Various	45

British American Fund.

The British American War Relief Fund, 681 Fifth Avenue, of which Lady Herbert is the President and Henry J. Whitehouse the Treasurer, acknowledges these new gifts:

People, Plainfield, Conn.	$50	Un. Cong. Church, Bridgeport	$25
Various	80		

Armenians and Syrians.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, of which Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, is the Treasurer, has a fund that is approaching the $300,000 figure. Additional gifts to the fund follow:

Pres. Ch., Central City, Neb.	$85	M. E. Ch., Glendale, Cal.	$21
Pres. Ch., Macomb, Ill.	40	S. S., Winona Lake, Ind.	23
Mrs. L. A. Marvin and family, Glenville, Ohio	25	T. In. P. caller	100
Cong. Ch., Oshkosh, Wis.	77	S. S., Balmoridge, Penn.	50
Pres. Ch., Nevada, Iowa	70	Trinity Epis. Ch., Norwich, Conn.	28
St. Paul's S. S.	20	Lutheran Cong.	40
Cong. Ch., Jeiterson, Ohio	21	Ref. Ch., Fultonville, N. Y.	22
Cong. Ch., Middletown	25	Mrs. C. E. B. Smock	20
Rev. W. A. Lawrence	20	S. S., Morbel, Cal.	25
St. Stephen's Ch.	25	Trinity Ch., Santa Barbara, Cal.	25
Un. Brethren Ch., Trinity, New Castle, Penn.	21	M. E. Ch., Lakewood, Ohio	25
Mrs. Mary Thaw	100	Pres. Ch., Lisbon, N. Y.	80
Immanuel S. S.	15	Ch. of Christ, Unionville, Conn.	50
Pres. Ch., Paterson	56	1st Pres. Ch., N. Y.	47
M. & G. Club, N.Y.	29	F. A. Milliner	25
Fowler Cong. Ch.	25	Pres. Ch., Atlantic Highlands	25
Ch. of Christ, Cornwall, Conn.	93	Cong. Ch., E. Boxford, Mass.	44
Bap. Ch., Eastport, Me.	25	Conf. Ch., S. Berwick, Me.	45
St. Luke's, Cleveland, Tenn.	23	Mrs. F. H. Boggs	20
Pres. Ch., Easton, Penn.	500	1st Ch., Middletown, Conn.	100
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Murray	22	P. E. Ch., Freeland, Penn.	121
Mrs. R. S. Donald	100	St. Thomas's Ch., Camden, Me.	40
Pres. Ch., Fairgrove, Mich.	53	Cong. S. S., Benton Harbor, Mich.	37
Bethany Pres. Ch.	27	N. Ch., S. S., Portsmouth, N. H.	46
Pres. Ch., Redwing, Minn.	80	Anonymous	20
Pres. Ch., Pleasantville, Penn.	25	Windermere P. Ch.	100
Susan W. Mapes	20	Mrs. E. E. Taylor	25
Ch. of Christ, Ann Arbor	42	Cong. Ch., Farmington, Conn.	161
Pres. Ch., Saranac Lake	55	A. B. Club, Tabernacle Pres. S. S.	25
Com., Cleveland	2,000	Pres. Ch., Lincoln, Ill.	20
Trinity Ch., Highland Park, Ill.	50	Pres. Ch., Ashland, Ohio	48
Ref. Ch., Metuchen, N. J.	25	Northminster P. Ch.	75
Pres. Ch., Auburn, Ind.	88	Mayflower Cong. Ch.	55
Sixth Pres. Ch., Pittsburgh	141	Pres. Ch., Bozeman, Mon.	81
Armenian Col., Concord, N. H.	32	Baptist Ch., Kenrawick, Wash.	22
Cong. Ch., Reading, Mass.	103	S. S., Colusa, Cal.	50
Ref. Ch., Ellenville	45	Ref. Ch., Platte, S. D.	37
Un. Brethren Ch., Ligonier, Ind.	31	J. Vandervee	50
Light St. Pres. Ch.	42	Pres. Ch., Winnebago, Minn.	20
St. Paul's, La Porte	42	Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Oleson	205
Pres. S. S., Meadville	36	Un. Pres. Ch., San Diego, Cal.	45
Ref. Ch., S.S., Coxsackie	22	Pres. Ch., Greeley, Col.	25
Zion Ref. Ch.	36	St. John's Ch., Conn.	50
Immanuel Cong. Church	40	Pres. Ch., Johnstown, Penn.	20
Pres. Ch., Plainfield, N. J.	104	S. S., Lansdale, Pa.	25
Pres. Ch., Chatfield, Minn.	20	Pres. and Method., Preble, N. Y.	25
Westminster S. S.	50	A. W. Williams	25
St. Mary's P. E. Church	25	William Sleicher	50
St. James Ch.	20	Cong. Ch., Portsmouth, N. H.	424
Euclid Ave. U. N. S. S.	117	Pres. Ch., Troy, N.Y.	40
Ch. of the Covenant	200	T. Meakins	26
Calvary Mem. Ch.	85	S. S. and Ch., Pekin, Ill.	88
Bap. Ch., Southington, Conn.	23	Mrs. H. P. Baldwin	99
Grace Ch., Cambridge	65	Cong. Ch., Waukenoo, Minn.	20
Pres. S. S., Glenside, Penn.	42	SS. L. Smith	33
Wash. Park M. E. Ch., Bridgeport	41	John A. Cole	100
Pres. Ch., Berwyn, Ill.	21	Eng. Cong. S. S., Odessa, Wash.	18
Good Citizen	100	Pres. Ch. S. S., Broomall, Penn.	60
C. E. S. S., Lebanon, Penn.	50	Parish, Lakeland, Fla.	20
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Leavitt	20	F. M. Gyphant	25
Christ Ch., Suffern, N. Y.	315	St. Mark's Ch.	131
W. Lebanon Cong. Church	28	Cong. Ch., Villa, Ill.	23
St. Mary's School	28	Pres. Ch., New Brunswick	92
Pres. Ch., Charleston, W. Va.	63	Two Checks	52
J. Spook	50	Pres. Ch., Springfield, L. I.	20
Christ Ch., Powers, Ind.	22	St. Matthews Ch., Houma, La.	23
Ch. Offering, F. K. Alling	51	Washington Com.	1,011
Ch., Dorchester, Mass.	50	J. Stueckle	40
Pres. S. S., Sandusky, Mich.	25	Pres. Ch., Jamestown, Penn.	26
Pres. Ch., Sewickley, Penn.	25	Ref. Ch., S. S., Hagaman, N. Y.	34
Pres. Ch., Paducah, Ky.	28	B. of M. M. E. Ch., Nashville	25
Pres. Ch., Pt. Pleasant, N. J.	38	Pres. Ch., Cardiff, Md.	25
St. James's Ch., Palmerville, Ohio	130	Three Churches in Redding, Conn.	27
G. T. Brokaw	25	Pres. Ch., Oakdale, Penn.	18
Cong. Ch., Rutland, Vt.	37	P. M. Brink	25
Pres. S. S., Mt. Pleasant, Penn.	46	Chinese, China	57
O. R. Ewans	34	Phillips Ch.	25
Walter A. Staub	25	Pres. Ch., Junction City, Kan.	26
Pres. S. S., Dunmore, Penn.	33	F. L. Hughes	75
Mrs. L. R. Lee	50	Little Missionaries	25
Memorial Services, Twinsburg, Ohio	25	Mrs. S. S. Mitchell	25
Cong. Ch., Whitinsville, Mass.	417	S. S. & C. E. Soc., Kittanning, Penn	32
Cong. Ch., Alston, Mass.	130	Ch. of Chr., Detroit	19
Y.P.S.C.E., Columbia, Conn.	21	Boulevard Pres. Ch., Cleveland	37
Zion Ch., Green, N. Y.	47	Calvary Ref. Ch., Cleveland	33
Helen Cox	34	Mrs. J. Evans	100
Cong. Ch., Muskegon, Mich.	23	Pres. Ch., Girard, Kan.	22
Cong. Ch., Saxtons River, Vt.	25	Cong. Ch., Wauseon, O.	31
Meth. Ch., Campbellsville, Ky.	34	Neville	25
Meth. Ch., Fort Edward, N. Y.	22	Pres. S. S., Pitcairn, Penn.	25
Cong. S. S., Mineral Point, Wis.	22	Chr. Ch., Suffern	20
Bishop B. Brewster	53	Brick Pres. Ch.	25
C. E. Soc., Pipersville, Penn.	37	Grace Meth. Ch., Dallas	60
Pres. Ch., Malvern, Penn.	110	Cong. Ch., Pulaski	29
Cong. Ch., Wellesley, Mass.	100	Cent. Pres. Ch.	49
Roseville Pres. Ch.	312	Pres. Ch., Kingston	108
Pres. Ch., Franklinville, Penn.	38	Ch., Woburn, Mass.	100
Seattle Mtn. Fed.	115	Miss E.M. Wheeler	10
Ref. S. S., Freemansburg, Penn.	27	Pres. Ch., Sidney, O.	103
Christian Ch., Andover, Mass.	100	M. E. Ch. S. S., Monrovia, Cal.	52
Cong. Ch., Duxbury, Mass.	20	St. Aug. Chapel, Raleigh	34
Cong. Ch., Southampton, Mass.	25	23d Av. Pres. Ch.	20
Sec. Reformed Ch., Reading, Penn.	50	Ref. Ch., Grand Rapids	36
Mrs. A. L. Clay	50	Cal. Ch., Peoria, Ill.	60
Chs., Pawtucket	724	Ref. Ch., Lansing, Ill.	75
Christ'n Ch., Woodstock, Vt.	27	F. E. Redington	25
S. S. and Ch., N.Y.	25	Pres. Ch., Fayetteville, N. Y.	25
Cong. Ch., Springfield, Vt.	285	T. F. Sanford	25
Cleveland Com.	2,500	Pres. Ch., Wellsboro, Penn.	25
Pres. Ch., Franklin, Ind.	30	M. E. Ch., Brookbyn, Penn.	21
Rev. A. Brittain	100	Pres. Ch., Clay Center, Kan.	89
Pres. Ch., Uniontown, Penn.	71	S. S., Tipton, Ind.	19
Mrs. L. Holmes	40	Memo. Serv., Waterbury, Conn.	65
J. C. Dennis	25	Pres. Ch., Portsmouth, O.	30
Pres. Ch., Boonton, N. J.	54	Univ. Ch., Worcester, Mass.	75
Cong. Ch., Haverhill, Mass.	101	Pres. Ch., Stanford, Ky.	23
A. G. Leslie & Co.	100	Fund, Morristown, N. J.	900
W. S. Leslie	100	Miss M. Hoar	25
O. S. Horton	35	Pres. Ch., Lewisburg, Penn.	40
S. Timourain & Sons	100	Ch. & S. S., Pepperell, Mass.	23
Meriam Pres. Ch.	18	Mt. Ver. Pl. M. E. Ch., Baltimore	100
K. P. Scripps	25	Pres. Ch. Middletown, N. Y.	57
Pres. Ch., Elizabeth, N. J.	41	Cong. Ch., Dalton	64
Ref. Low D. Ch.	25	R. Ch. Soc., Boonton, N. J.	40
College Pres. Cong. Ch.	81	Bap. Meth. & Cong. Chs. Hamilton	20
Pres. Ch., Chester, W. Va.	31	A. H. Gettman	50
M. E. Ch., Suffolk, Va.	32	St. Paul's Ref. Ch.	25
S. S. Kechi, Kan.	25	Mrs. D. Cutter	20
St. P.'s P. E. Ch.	50	S. L. Bonney	20
Oliver Pres. Ch.	37	Pres. Ch., Waterford, Penn.	18
Pugliston M. E.S.S.	20	Mrs. S. B. Griffen	50
W. F. Nichols	25	Cong. Ch., Peace Dale, R. I.	20
Pres. Ch., Fairhaward, N. Y.	30	H. Jones	60
M. C. Benson	23	Soc. Ch. H. T.	46
K. R. Williams	25	S. 36 St. Pres. Ch.	87
Mrs. E. R. Hastings	35	Pres. Ch., Nelson, Neb.	34
Cong. Ch., West Haven, Conn.	31	Pres. Ch., Phila.	44
Trinity Ch., Concord, Mass.	25	Pres. Ch., Norwich	24
Pres. Ch. Oklahoma City	30	Olivet Pres. Ch.	75
Ref. Prot. D. Ch.	42	Cong. Ch., Middletown, Conn.	113

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, of which the Rev. Father Stillemans, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, is the head, has collected to date more than $1,108,000. New gifts follow:

Refugees' fund	$505	Meadville Com.	$15
H. E. McHarg	25	Mrs. J. Blaney	25
F. D. Berrian	200	Various	43

Training the Malmed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Edgarnd L. Bayliss, Room B, the Plaza Hotel, has collected to date more than $100,000. New gifts follow:

Mrs. W. D. Sloane	$2,500	Miss C. B. Converse	$100
Mrs. E. H. Harriman	2,000	Mrs. R. A. Aldrich	100
Abrasive Material Co.	1,000	F. M. Adams	75
Tolethorpe School	140	A. Friend	50
N. D. Bill	100	Miss M. Cheney	25
		C. Rogers	15
		Various	104

For French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, 5 East Thirty-seventh Street, is the Chairman, acknowledges these new gifts:

Minneapolis Com.	$300	Great Neck, N. Y.	$25
Plymouth Fund	50	Mrs. A. C. Goodyear	10
Clara Moore	10	Mme. Lauzier	50
"M. de M."	20	Mrs. A. L. Westcott	500
Mrs. S. J. Auerbach	25	Mary Evans	100
W. Schleicher	50		
Mrs. A. R. Flower	15		

French Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now totals more than $191,000. New gifts follow:

Miss M. F. Scoville	$500	A. C. Burnham	$10
Miss M. Chesneau	120	Mrs. L. Well	50
Mrs. D. Beckwith	100	Mrs. J. J. Chapman	25
Mr. & Mrs. F. S. P.	150	E. A. Day	15
H. T. Sloane	100	Mrs. M. E. Soper	50
Mrs. D. C. Eaton	100	Mrs. R. S. Minot	10
Dr. W. H. Nichols	100	Mrs. J. S. Auerbach	10
Miss E. Scoville	200	N. Y. Blue Print Co.	10
Miss E. A. Watson	500	Miss M. L. Parkin	20
G. Wigglesworth	50	Mme. P. E. Guerin	10
Miss F. Searles	30	Miss Desire Faure	10
Mrs. H. Webster	15	W. M. Aikman	20
F. Ingraham	17	F. Y. Van Vorst	50
C. M. De Heredia	50	Mrs. G. C. Thomas	25
Miss M. Cheney	25	B. Lefferts	25
Mrs. E. G. Richards	15	Mrs. C. A. Griscom	10
E. J. Mead	10	Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier	50
Miss E. M. Stevens	10	Mrs. W. H. Doughty	50
Mrs. C. Dunham	20	Mrs. J. A. Fordyce	25
Mrs. E. S. Beck	25	Mrs. A. W. Blake	20
Edward Disbeau	10		

Aid for the Serbians.

The Serbian Relief Committee of America, of which Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, is the honorary and Breck Trowbridge the active head, has collected to date more than $282,000. The office of the committee is 70 Fifth Avenue, and the Treasurer is Murray H. Coggeshall. New gifts follow:

Mercy Com., N. J.	$250	Parent Lefferts	$25
Emma C. Larson	200	St. Thomas's Danish Luth. Church	24
C. E. Soc., Owings, S. C.	144	Peace Dale Cong. Church	20
Rev. A. H. Allen	100	Miss E. H. Wisner	20
Mary C. Kimball	100	Ch. of the Messiah	20
W. E. Benjamin	100	St. Andrew's Ch., Norfolk, Va.	17
Bermuda Farmers	51	Estelle de P. Hosmer	15
Mercy Com., Plainfield	50	Mildred J. Bridges	10
Verona M. E. Ch.	50	Rev. H. Hughes	10
Thomas Hume	50	Pres. Ch., Athens	10
Julia C. Wells	50	Park Cong. Ch.	10
Mrs. A. C. Soper	50	Brick Pres. Ch.	10
St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral	41	Miss A. T. Tiffany	10
Mrs. M. Scattergood	40	George M. Brown	10
Joanna R. Auchincloss	25	23d Av. Pres. Ch.	10
Trinity Ch., Concord, Mass.	25	D. C. Boyce	10
Mrs. J. S. Auerbach	25	Sanford Pres. Ch.	10
		Mrs. C. L. Stebbins	10
		Pres. Ch., Council Bluffs, Iowa	10
		G. H. Williams	10
		Miscellaneous	86

Surgical Dressings Committee.

The Surgical Dressings Committee, of which Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard is International Chairman, and which has already sent over 6,000,000 dressings to the wounded in this war, appeals for outing flannel, canton flannel, and sheet wadding to be sent to its Paris workroom, where many poor women are employed. Mrs. Willard sails for France on July 1, and will take with her and deliver in Paris personally any gifts received before that time. Gifts of money or materials for this purpose sent to the office of this committee, 299 Fifth Avenue, care of Mrs. Willard, will be gratefully received and personally acknowledged.

These new gifts are acknowledged by the committee:

New Jersey Com.	$500	Taylor, Clapp & Co.	$25
Massachusetts Committee	500	Grant Walker	25
		Various	49

American Girls Aid.

The American Girls Aid, which assists war sufferers in France, and which has executive offices at 293 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new gifts to its fund.

P. Rockefeller	$400	J. A. Benjamin	$25
Anonymous	110	Miss J. C. Bronson	75
Mrs. H. C. Irons	100	Various	97
Mrs. N. S. Bronson	75		

The Central Committee.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 63 Park Row, acknowledges these additional gifts.

Rabbi Rabinowitz	$15	Cong. G. Chesed	60
K. P. A. Soc.	15	I. Rosenbloum	$45
Com., Allentown	50	Rabbi J. N. Rosenberg	25
H. A. B. J., Kane, Penn.	21	H. R. S., Brantford, Ont.	40
Dr. C. Elson	25	783, I. O. B.	300
Rev. A. H. Nieto	20	Com., Haverhill, Mass.	150
Miss F. Rosenwalke	40	Com., Dubuque, Ia.	100
H. Kamenetsky	74	Rev. B. Averom	59
Lubawer Ben. Soc.	33	Com., Rochester	1,000
H. O. Rel. Soc., Shreveport	20	Mount City Cong.	89
Rabbi Lippman	25	Com., Malden	300
Pittsfield, Mass.	25	N. Finkelstein	14
Cong. C. Z. N. H.	46	Com., Nyack, N.Y.	78
Local Br. S., Chicago	147	Engelsky	15
Dr. B. E. Wolpert	20	Rabbi B. Margolin	10
A. J. R. C., Duluth	11	Cong. B. J., Charleston, W. Va.	70
Beth Ha. Hagodel	200	Bazaar, Atlanta	36
Rev. S. Cheaney	10	Shearith Isr.	435
J. L. A. S. Martinette, Wis.	40	Rev. M. H. Engel	135
Orange, N.J., Com.	75	Rev. M. Tarasinsky	12
M. Spiegelman	475	Cong. Beth Ha. Hagudal	50
M. L. Ins, Co., W. End Dist.	21	Tipherath I. Cong. Com., Morgantown, W. Va.	50
Com., Norfolk, Va.	150	Empl. G. S. Roth	25
S. Zarinsky & Sons	25	Mos. Chitim Fund	12
Mrs. S. Hirsch	10	W. Horwitz	75
S. Byer	43	Cong. Bnai Jacob	36
H. Fischel	100	Cong. Ohev Zedek	50
A. Farowsky	20	Com., Canton, O.	160
M. Besler	100	D. of Z., Canton, O.	40
E. I. Glassman	20	Chevra So. Noflim	32
Rev. H. G. Blatt	15	Small amounts	149
Family Sh. Store	61	Palestine institutions	694
Com., Shenandoah	50	Individuals, Palestine	1,122
A. J. R. C., Springfield	500		
I. Lids	20		

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association of 542 Fifth Avenue, of which Major Louis L. Seaman is President and Mrs. Walter Mulliner is Secretary, announces that its contribution to the success of the Allied Bazaar amounted to over $8,000. The association shipped yesterday its hospital case number 2,000 to Queen Mary in London, which contains surgical supplies of various kinds.

Henry Clews, Treasurer, acknowledges these new gifts:

Mrs. R. E. Westcott	$500	Miss May Moulton	$20
Mrs. E. Butterworth	300	Mrs. J. O. Sheldon	20
H. S. Chatfield	150	J. C. Neeser	10
Mrs. Parker Page	66	St. Andrews' Fund	11
Miss M. Tower	25	Camp Fire Girls	10
Miss L. M. Sullivan	25	S. H. Gulle	10
J. R. Mickle	25	Smaller gifts	35
Henry Sheppard	25		

Given to the Allies.

The National Allied Relief Committee, Lee, Higginson & Co., depositories, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges the following contributions:

Mrs. L. B. Atterbury	$25	H. J. Dale	$10
Mrs. A. Wardwell	10	J. N. Dorr	50
T. F. Clark	10	L. H. di Zerega	10
Allison Dodd	100	H. E. Bragg & Co.	50
J. G. Kenidy	25	T. B. R. Briggs	50
J. Murkovich	15	Miss M. A. Patterson	50
A. S. Newman	10	J. A. Gardner	60
H. A. Wagner	10	J. F. Gardner	30
John Reed	30	G. A. Peabody	100
W. L. West	15	Mrs. L. H. Daly	25
Mrs. H. W. Starr	25	Other contrib'tions	80

Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, reports a total of contributions received, including funds raised in co-operation with allied committees, of $1,092,784.80. The following contributions have been acknowledged by Mr. Belmont during the week:

Lafayette fund	$673	Mrs. J. Benkard	$25
St. Mary's, West New Brighton	270	Mrs. J. L. Harriman	25
St. John's, Denver	108	M. E. Ch., Hicksville, L. I.	21
S. S., Mogollon, N. Mex.	107	Pres. Ch., Ringoes, N. J.	21
W. W. Kissick	100	Ch. of St. A., N.Y.C.	19
Bap. Ch., Durango	93	Bap. Ch., West Chester, Penn.	18
M. Cong. Ch., Springfield, Mass.	83	R. A. Gatchell	15
W. Pres. Ch., Newark	80	Christ Ch., Canaan	13
Ch. the Messiah	50	Meth. Ch., Elmira, Ore.	12
St. Stephen	50	Friends' Ch.	12
Mrs. T. K. Lothrop	50	Cong. Ch., Rochester, Mass.	12
J. F. Etter	50	Dr. Ch., Fallsburg	11
Rossell-Edwards Co.	25	Pres. Ch., Cuba, N.Y.	10
Dr. & Mrs. C. Dunham	25	A. H. Wadsworth	10

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

The Cardinal Mercier Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, acknowledges these new gifts:

Literary Digest	$407	G. R. Webb	$25
Boston Fund	350	J. Martens	20
W. Emerson	100	B. F. Dawson	15
W. D. Guthrie	50		

International Reconstruction.

The International Reconstruction League, 200 Fifth Avenue, acknowledges these new gifts to its fund:

T. A. Edison	$20	J. Johnston	$25
Penick & Ford, Ltd.	15	Miss F. T. Langford	10
Misses Johnstone	20	C. Vollesque	20
Miss M. W. Neville	10	A. R. White	20
Miss B. M. Munger	20	Miss B.M. Bonham	10
Miss M. Drummond	25	P. P. Baxter	50
Mrs. I. G. Vann	25	H. V. Snell	10
Mrs. K. Dunham	10	F. B. Scott	50
J. R. Pritcher, Jr.	10	J. L. Hawley	25
H. P. English	10	"S. E. B."	200
P. E. Joy	100	Mrs. M. W. Fenn	10
W. Appleton	100	Mrs. S. M. Milliken	50
Harter Milling Co.	50	L. H. Chase	25
E. O. Brown	50	A. Anderson	50
A. Wood, 3d	10	Miss E. F. Moseley	10
R. B. Symington	10	K. M. Bissell	10
G. H. Williams	10		

Secours Duryea.

The Secours Duryea, of which Mrs. Nina Duryea is President and Mrs. Seth Barton French, Vice President, with headquarters at 19 East Thirty-seventh Street, announces that it has shipped during the last week many hospital beds, completely equipped; shoes, and other relief supplies for the wounded and destitute of France. These shipments are sent direct to the relief headquarters of the Secours Duryea, at 11 Rue Louis-le Grand, Paris, where Mrs. Duryea distributes them. Donations should be sent to the Franklin Trust Company, Treasurer, 46 Wall Street.

Mrs. C. H. Dixon announces the following new donations for the purchase of Secours Duryea beds, which are obtained, completely equipped, for $9.50 each:

Miss Helen Chase	$250	Mrs. H. Tuttle	$250
Miss E.G. Whitman	150	Petersburg Ass'n.	50
Mrs. J. Sperry	50	Mrs. L. Sullivan	38
J. S. Hunn	25	John Mages	28
A. C. Sage	20	J. C. McHannan	20
Miss S. A. Gogbill	19	Miss M. Milton	10
Mrs. R. Erbstbh	10	Edwin Flower	10
Mrs. F. Baker	10	Smaller donations	114
E. C. Richmond	10		

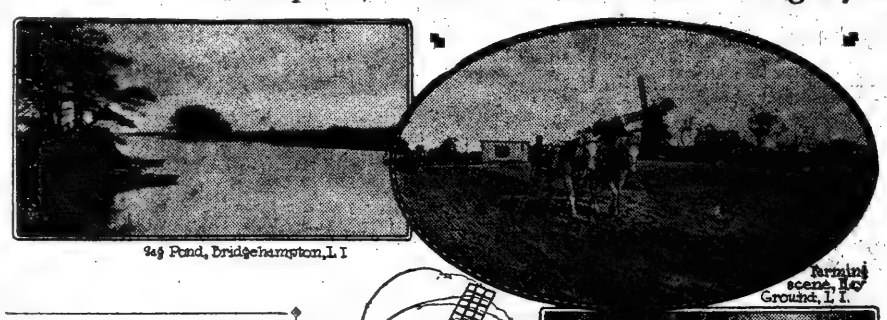
Polish Victims' Fund.

The Polish Victims' Relief Fund, 33 East Forty-second Street, now totals more than $399,000. New gifts acknowledged yesterday follow:

| | | | |
|---|---

HUGHES SUMMER HOME ON LONG ISLAND

Republican Candidate Has Rented House in Quaint Old Bridgehampton, Where There Are Mighty Elms.

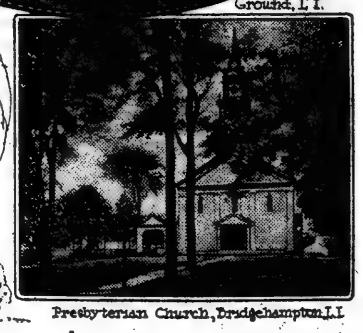


Sag Pond, Bridgehampton, L. I.

Farming scene, Ag' Ground, L. I.



The Old Wind Mill, Bridgehampton, L. I.



Presbyterian Church, Bridgehampton, L. I.

WHEN the train which bears the traveler to the "east end" of Long Island rumbles over the little bridge spanning the canal which connects the waters of Peconic and Shinnecock Bays at Canal Place, he realizes that he has suddenly passed into a country entirely different from that which he has been traversing for the previous hour. The flat, sandy barreas, covered with scrub oak and jack pine, which have shut in his view on either hand, unexpectedly give place to rolling hills of considerable elevation, carpeted with low shrubs and gay with wild flowers, while to the south lie the sparkling blue waters of Shinnecock Bay and the ocean, and to the north picturesque headlands jutting out into the broad expanse of the little Peconic.

For six miles the train crosses these wonderfully beautiful Suffolk Downs, as they are called, and then passes into a landscape of still another type—a rich farming country which seems to have been transported bodily from New England. The broad, gently rising plain, extending from the beach to the line of thickly wooded hills, is dotted over with comfortable white farm houses, each embowered in its clumps of old trees, set out, in many cases, by the hands of the early settlers 250 years ago, for here on the "east end" were planted the first English villages in the State of New York.

In the very heart of this country, six miles east of Southampton, six miles west of Easthampton, four miles south of Sag Harbor, lies the quaint and charming village of Bridgehampton, in which Mr. Hughes has decided to pass the Summer, having leased Tremedden, the residence of Mrs. A. R. Esterbrook, which lies next to the palatial Summer home of John E. Berwind.

The house is in the village whose quaint old main street, shaded by mighty elms and with its ancient burying ground and fine old white church, would convince any one of the New England origin of its settlers, though he knew not a word of its history. In this surmise he would be correct, for in the year 1640 certain inhabitants of Lynn, Mass., "finding themselves straightened," came to Long Island and established the town of Southampton, of which town Bridgehampton is a part, never having been incorporated even as a separate village.

The actual settlement of Bridgehampton itself occurred about 1637, when the Stanboroughs, Toppings, Piersons, and others built houses in Sagaponack, on the east side of Sagg Pond, and the Coopers, Cooks, Ludlams, and others built in the neighborhood known as Meacox, on the west side. These two neighborhoods, connected later by a bridge, became Bridge-hampton, which also included the hamlets, settled soon after, of Huntington, Scuttle-Hole, and Bull-Head. The latter was what is now the centre of the village proper, and the old Bull-Head Tavern, around which many legends have gathered, still stands on one of the "four corners," where it was built in 1685.

Many other houses of the early days still remain, including one built by the Pierson ancestors of Mrs. Russell Sage and now owned by her. On every hand are evidences of an interesting antiquity rare in America, combined with the comfort and plenty of today. The neat sign boards at all the road crossings were put out last Spring, but the dates they bear of the first opening of the roads they name are 1650, 1653, 1670, 1685, &c. The oldest stone monument of any kind in the township is a tombstone in the Meacox burying ground which reads: "Here lyeth the body of Anthony Ludlam who dyed March the 17th Anno 1681-2 in the 31st year of his age."

Farming and whaling were always the chief pursuits here until the latter became unprofitable. In the early days the whales were conveniently killed right off the beach, but as they became scarcer they were followed, first further out to sea, then to the south Atlantic, then to the Pacific. Many of the finer mansions of seventy-five years ago were built with "whaling money," and although the race of old whalers has nearly passed away there are still some left to whom in their youth the Sandwich Islands and the whaling points of the Pacific were more familiar and more frequently, I had almost said more easily, visited than New York City.

For, settled from New England, for long politically a part of New England, the early "east end" had but little to do with Dutch New York. Moreover, before the days of the railroad it was far easier to pass from Sag Harbor to New London in a few hours on a sloop than to spend two days and a night in the fatiguing effort to reach Brooklyn by stage coach over rough and sandy roads. Today, however, all-steel trains reach Bridgehampton in two and one-quarter hours from New York, while motor cars spin over the fine roads in every direction.

It is curious to read the magazine articles of thirty or forty years ago by people who "discovered" this section and seemed to take no little pride in their extraordinary hardihood and enterprise in doing so. Peary's trip to the pole was casual in comparison. Fortunately, though the old isolation is gone, and golf, motors, and Summer cottages, even Presidential candidates, have come in, yet the ocean and the hills, the old houses, the never-ending charm of the fields and hedgerows, the virtues and the kindness of the people still remain.



The 1000 ISLANDS

—and our new booklet—answer the thousand and one questions about vacation plans. Because every conceivable summer pleasure may be found in this river fairyland.

Golf, tennis, motor boating, canoeing, fishing, picnicking (with no mosquitoes) dancing, bathing, camping—houseboating—polo.

What vacation can equal this?

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If you will tell our Travel Bureau in a general way the number in your party, about the amount of money you want to spend, what you most like to do, we will propose one or two trips for your consideration with complete information, and send descriptive booklets. Or, if you know just exactly where you want to go, let us know and we will give you all information.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
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"The World Famed View"

Catskill Mountain House
ALTITUDE 2,250 FEET. OPENS JUNE 29TH.

Most modern equipped hotel in the Catskills. Extensive improvements made this season. Many additional private baths, lavatories, with running hot and cold water and other features for comfort of guests. Public baths on each floor; electric lights, steam heat; pure spring water; sanitary plumbing.

9-Hole Golf Course, Tennis, Boating, Motoring, Garage, New Bowling Alleys, Billiards; Magnificent Ball Room, 65x40 ft.; Dancing, Daily Concerts. Afternoon tea served free to guests.

On application Automobile Road Map will be mailed.

George H. Beach, John K. Van Wagonen, Managers, Catskill, N. Y.

$35 UP PER WEEK FOR 2 PERSONS ROOM AND MEALS
AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. Ocean Parkway Station.
HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR 200 ROOMS,
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions. Bathing, Outdoor Sports, Dancing.
$7 SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE—ROOM AND MEALS
FROM SATURDAY DINNER TO MONDAY AFTER BREAKFAST.
TWICE NIGHTLY, 7:30 AND 11:30. "SPLASH ME 1916" A Tuneful Revue with All-Star Cast.

UNITED STATES HOTEL SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK
OPEN from May 1st to Oct. 1st



One of the Largest Summer Resort Hotels in the World

Seven acres enclosed court with gardens and walks provide the guest with a quiet resting place. The officially appointed hotel of all the prominent automobile clubs. Touring Bureau in the lobby.
Modern conveniences, including steam heat, electric light and telephones, make for the perfect satisfaction of particular people.
American plan, rooms single and en suite, with and without baths.
Largest and best equipped garage in connection.
WM. B. GAGE, Inc., Prop.



GRAND UNION HOTEL
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
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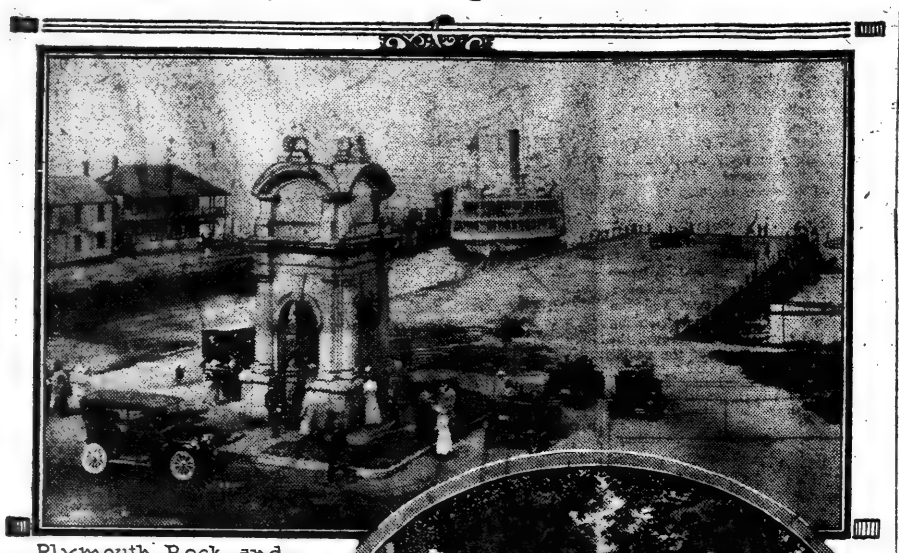
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TERCENTENARY OF PILGRIMS

Plymouth Plans Celebration of Landing of the Early New England Settlers.



Plymouth Rock and its Canopy



Leyden Street, First Street Laid out in New England

HISTORIC PLYMOUTH plans to have a grand celebration in 1920 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on its shore. This is the chief topic for discussion in the town at present. And, more than this, Plymouth wants its tercentenary observed in a way that will fit the occasion. It also wants the celebration to take place in Plymouth, and not elsewhere. Some persons have suggested that a "World's Fair" be held at Boston to celebrate the event, saying that hotel accommodations would not be suitable at Plymouth to house the multitudes. Why not build a model of Plymouth and have it in Boston? they ask. Transportation is another drawback, but officials claim that by 1920 they will be able to handle crowds of any size, and hotel men are now ready to put up immense structures to accommodate everybody.

As early as 1900 ideas were advanced for a big celebration of the Pilgrims' first landing. The Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Pilgrim Memorial Association are both foremost in formulating plans for the forthcoming observance. Further than this, three committees have already been chosen to consider all suggestions—the Plymouth Advertising Club, Red Men, and Plymouth Commercial Club.

The celebration, as now being arranged, would be a national exposition, made in some way to show the progress in the 300 years since the Mayflower cast anchor in Plymouth and Cape Cod Bays. Progress in science, agriculture, arts, and transportation would be portrayed, and the event would be one long to be remembered.

Some persons assert that the Pilgrims first landed at Provincetown and therefore want any observance of the event to be held there. The Pilgrim Memorial Mounment—a granite shaft 252 feet high—was built to commemorate the arrival of the Pilgrims there and the signing of the famous compact. It seems certain that this far-famed ship lingered for some time in Provincetown harbor and vicinity before striking out across the bay and discovering Plymouth.

A commission has already been appointed to study the matter carefully. It is composed of the following: Ralph A. Cram, Sherman L. Whipple, George von L. Meyer, Albert E. Dunning, James Logan, D. A. McCarthy, and Arthur Lord. The Legislature may act further and ask for an appropriation to carry the thing to a grand success. That is just what the Plymouth people desire—some aid from the State and Government—as they believe that the importance attaching to the event warrants it.

Down in Plymouth its 14,000 people want to improve, first of all, the harbor so it will be suitable for a big fleet of pleasure craft as well as picturesque to gaze upon. A memorial hall, seating several thousand, should be built, they think, as well as a full-size model of the Mayflower to anchor in the harbor. The rock should also be restored to its natural condition and location, so that visitors could see just where the Pilgrims first set foot upon this continent. Plymouth has upward of 100,000 visitors annually, and it is one of the most popular seashore Summer resorts in the State.

A bronze statue of the Indian chieftain, Massasoit, is to be purchased by funds raised through subscriptions. This work is done by Cyrus Dallin, the noted sculptor. There is a general belief that a historical pageant would be appropriate for this occasion, and this suggestion is receiving serious consideration by the various committees. At any rate, extensive alterations of portions of the town are advised, and this would mean a great loss in taxable property, as much as $300,000, according to some estimates.

Plymouth's port ranks, in foreign import, next to Boston in Massachusetts. More than one-fourth of all the cranberries raised in this country are grown in Plymouth and vicinity. Plymouth's total annual production in the manufacturing line amounts to about fifteen millions.

Cole's Hill is one of the town's prettiest places, as it overlooks the rock and beautiful bay. Some of the other places of interest are: Leyden Street (first street in New England); Pilgrim Hall, the depository of Mayflower relics; Town House, Court House, built in 1820; National Monument to the Forefathers, and the site of Elder Brewster's homestead.

One thing seems to be certain—the celebration will not be strictly a commercial affair if the natives of Plymouth can have their way.

ADIRONDACKS WILL HONOR JOHN BROWN'S MEMORY

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 24.—Among the unusual features of the Summer in this, the heart of the Adirondack Mountains, is a projected movement from which may grow a new day of observance. According to the present program, "John Brown Day," on some date in August not yet fixed, is to be, as the name indicates, set apart in which to pay long delayed tribute to the memory of "the old man of Osawatomie."

Though hundreds of those who visit this mountain retreat annually make the pilgrimage to the spot where John Brown lies buried two miles southeast of the village, the percentage of those throughout the country who know just where his body "lies moldering in the grave" is probably small indeed. That a man who stirred the nation as John Brown stirred it, and whose activities ended with his death in the far-away Southland, should have been buried up here in the mountains of the North Country is surprising to those not familiar with the facts.

Brown, who had established a profitable wool business at Springfield, Mass., where he located in 1846, was given a tract of land at North Elba, N. Y., by Gerrit Smith, who had established there the hamlet of Freeman's Home, a small community of free negroes to whom Mr. Smith had given land. In the belief that he could aid these people, Brown in 1849 removed with his family to what is now the John Brown farm.

As a rule farmers in the Adirondack country are not fond of the rocks; they are too plentiful. There was one rock, however, in his North Elba farm that John Brown grew to love. It is there yet; a great boulder in the very dooryard of the farmhouse. And when, after his defeat and capture at Harper's Ferry, after his trial, conviction, and sentence to death, he made, just before the execution, one final request, it was that his body might be buried beside this great boulder where, as he recalled in review of the pleasant days spent in these mountains, he "loved to sit and read the Word of God."

And so, through cities draped in black and to the mournful tolling of bells, they brought the body North and buried it, for where John Brown alive had been despised as a murderer and an enemy of good government, John Brown dead was mourned as the champion of the inalienable rights of man. Inflexible in its devotion to a cause, cold, austere, had been the life of this man. The burial was in keeping. It took place on a bitter bleak day in December. Round about towered the great snowcapped peaks of the range. The frozen earth of the peaceful Adirondacks reluctantly gave a place to the body of this advocate of armed strife. Few words were spoken at the grave and the few friends there hastened away. The widow sold the 244 acres for the sum of $800. The remaining members of the family settled principally in the West. In the hands of strangers, it was not long before neglect ran riot over the farm and over the grave of John Brown.

Then, years later, Kate Field visited the place. In her terse style she wrote of the conditions as she found them. A wave of pity and patriotism swept over the country and eighteen New York men and one Boston woman joined with Kate Field in subscriptions of $100 each. With the fund thus raised the farm was purchased, and in 1896 was turned over to the State of New York to be preserved thereafter as a part of the Adirondack Reserve, the Legislature passing an enabling act authorizing acceptance of the gift. The donors, whose names now appear on a granite monument just inside the burial inclosure, included Kate Field, Isaac H. Bailey, John E. Williams, William H. Lee, George A. Robbins, George Cabot Ward, Henry Clews, Randolph Martin, LeGrand B. Cannon, Charles S. Smith, J. B. Chittenden, Isaac Sherman, Jackson S. Schultz, Elliott C. Cowdin, Thomas Murphy, Charles G. Judson, Salem H. Wales, Sinclair Toucey, Horace B. Claflin, and "a Boston woman."

The name of John Brown and the year of his death, 1859, are cut in bold characters in the face of the great rock and at the head of his grave beside it is an ancient stone incased in glass.

The body of Watson Brown, after remaining unburied for a period of nearly twenty-three years, was finally buried beside that of his father on Oct. 12, 1882.

By the authorities of Virginia, Watson Brown was held a criminal and the remains of the Medical College at Winchester for his body for anatomical demonstration was readily granted. The appeals of the young man's mother were in vain and the college retained possession of it. When, a few years later, the Union Army occupied Winchester, an Indiana surgeon learned the history from the physician who had prepared the body. The surgeon obtained the body and had it sent to his home town in Indiana. Twenty years afterward, hearing that Mrs. Brown was coming from her home in California to Lake Placid, he wrote offering the mother her son's remains for Christian burial. After members of the Brown family had satisfied themselves that the body was indeed that of Watson, it was brought here and the funeral, twenty-three years deferred, took place on the lawn before the John Brown farmhouse.

In addition to the graves of John Brown and his sons, Watson and Oliver, the burial plot on the farm just outside this village contains the common, unmarked grave of ten of his followers who either fell with him at Harper's Ferry or met death as a result of that encounter, and whose bones were later brought north and buried beside the body of their leader.

Principally to honor John Brown but also to honor the members of his little band of twenty-two, and especially those buried beside him, it is now planned, on John Brown Day, to dedicate a memorial tablet which shall be affixed to the great boulder within the burial inclosure on the John Brown farm. This tablet, which is now being cast at the John Williams foundry in New York City, will be of bronze, 49 by 27 inches, and will bear at the top a bust of John Brown in relief. Over the figure will be the words he is said to have spoken before going into the affray at Harper's Ferry:

"We should be concerned not about how long the end of life is away but how well we have lived when the end does come."

In a line divided by the figure will be the title by which Brown became famous: "John Brown of Osawatomie."

Directly beneath the figure will be this inscription:

"Here lies buried John Brown, born at Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800.

"He emigrated to Kansas in 1855, where he took an active part in the contest against the Pro-Slavery Party. He gained, in August, 1856, a victory at Osawatomie over a superior number of Missourians who had invaded Kansas, (whence his nickname 'Osawatomie.')

"He conceived the idea of becoming the liberator of the negro slaves in the South, and on the night of Oct. 16, 1859, at the head of a devoted band of twenty-two followers, he seized the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., with the view of arming the negroes and inciting a servile insurrection.

"He was defeated and captured Oct. 18, 1859; was tried by the Commonwealth of Virginia at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 27 to 31, and was executed at Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2, 1859."

The tablet will be completed the first week in August, and it is now planned to have the exercises take place on some day in the second week of August. Arrangements are in the hands of Byron D. Brewster of Lake Placid, who as a boy lived in the family of John Brown on the farm in this village, and was there at the time of the execution and when the body was brought there for burial. Mr. Brewster's sister, Martha Brewster, became the wife of Oliver Brown.

Mr. Brewster has been in correspondence with Salmon Brown, the only surviving son of John Brown, himself now an aged man, and with three daughters of John Brown, two married and one unmarried, all of whom reside near Pasadena, Cal., and has obtained their consent and approval to the plan to have the tablet affixed to the boulder. A considerable sum in subscriptions to the tablet fund has been received by Mr. Brewster, and it is probable that a large number of other subscriptions will be received before the dedication takes place.

John E. Milholland of New York, whose great 1,000-acre ranch, Meadowcrest, is near Elizabethtown, is much interested in the movement headed by Mr. Brewster, and will undoubtedly act as one of the speakers at the dedication. Also it is probable that Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., whose "Life and Letters" have made him the recognized historian of John Brown, will be present as a speaker. Mr. Brewster and those associated with him in the movement are also hopeful of being able to secure Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as a speaker on that occasion. Colonel Roosevelt was the principal speaker at the dedication of the monument to John Brown of Osawatomie, Kan., a number of years ago, and it is known that he is much interested in the life of the champion of the slaves. The exact date of the dedication will be announced shortly.

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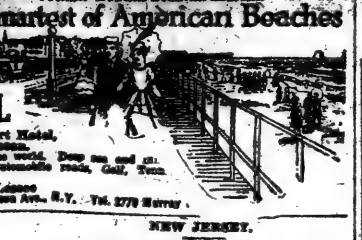
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SEEKING HISTORY NEARBY

This Story Takes You by Ferry and by Trolley to Staten Island Revolutionary Ground, Where a Quaint Old Homestead Stands.

By Sarah Comstock.

BURIED deep in dusky woods and under the concealing branches of willows, reached only by a dim path that winds between trees and beside a shadowed pool, stands an old house, built—this much is known—before the year 1776. But although we may know its approximate age and the name of its builder, and many another interesting fact about it, there is far more which we don't know and can only dimly guess at. For in this deeply hidden house were held secret councils of the untmost importance during the Revolutionary War; here, creeping through the black forest paths at night or stealing silently up by way of the unknown swamps, came patriots who were sought by the British, spies and officers, seeking a place so remote that they might be safe. And the wonderful thing about all this tale is that we may relive it today, almost a century and a half later, by visiting the actual house, still hidden in the actual trees, of that adventurous lore; and, wonder of wonders, the house and the complete stage setting are to be found within the city limits of Greater New York itself!

I venture to claim that for the price of one ferry and one carefare and within the city's boundaries you can find nowhere else such a thrill of mystery and excitement—the sort of thrill that used to stir you when you were a boy and played pirates and discovered a cave—as will surge up within you when, after searching out the devious path, you suddenly find yourself confronted by this old, buried house. But that's not the only surprise awaiting you on this trip. For if you don't happen to know this district of inland Staten Island—and ten to one you don't—you will wake up with a start to find yourself surrounded by green, insolent, succulent young vegetables, all thriving over rolling acres of farm land.

You will smell ocean air and woodsy air all in one breath. You will find farms and woodlands and fields stretching away all around you as far as the eye can reach, and never a sign of city anywhere. You will catch blue flashes of wild flags growing beside a brook, yellow glimpses of buttercups gleaming over a meadow. In fact, nothing but your watch and your map will remind you that New York and the crowded apartment and the noisy office and the clanging cars are just behind you—and you mustn't let anything remind you that they are also before you. Forget them for today, give yourself over to the lure of the country, and you'll find the rambler's joyous reward.

It's ho! for Staten Island, then, by way of the St. George Ferry. Boats leave every twenty minutes, on the hour, twenty and forty minutes thereafter. Out you sail past Governors Island, past the Statue of Liberty, and you may wave them a farewell as if you were off for an ocean voyage. And when the boat bumps on the far shore, pretend to yourself that you are arriving at a foreign country, and by that time you will have proved yourself capable of being a boy or a girl again, in which power lies all the secret of all the magic that is to be found in this good old world.

At St. George you will find a car for Elizabeth Ferry and Port Richmond, and a most amazing trolley ride lies ahead of you. You will swing around the broad curves of the northwest shore of the island, pass the Sailors' Snug Harbor, then on through stretches of country, past mansions of "decayed gentility" recalling the days when Staten Island was a fashionable suburb, through village streets innumerable, in fact you will feel that you are being carried well toward Philadelphia before your first destination is reached. This is the junction with the Bull's Head car, to which you can obtain a transfer. It is in Port Richmond. Ride on this car to Vedder Avenue, and here your tramp begins.

Vedder Avenue will remind you more of a good, old-fashioned country road than of the dignified street which its name suggests. On both sides of it stretch fields; you are now in the heart of the island's farming district. Farmhouses, both tidy and untidy, are scattered in every direction. Rosy, chubby farm babies in delightfully dirty pink gingham are digging blissfully in Mother Earth and playing with excitable farm dogs and motherly farm cats. Perhaps you will meet two freckled, snub-nosed, barefooted small boys, each clutching a tight bouquet of wild blue flags, for which they have waded through a swamp and risked a thrashing, all because their teacher is young, fair, and forgiving. We asked them the way to Willow Brook Road, and wondered if anywhere within a city could be found a picture, a name, so delightfully pastoral.

Willow Brook Road it is, straight ahead of you, and turn to your right where it meets Vedder Avenue. You are now walking toward the south, on a tree-shadowed country road as lonely as imaginable. You will pass some trim houses near the street front, surrounded by lawns and vegetable patches; beyond them lie the swampy depths where the blue flags bloom, and still further along you come to Watchogue Road. Here, near the northwest corner of these roads' junction, stands an old homestead which is the joy of the painter.

Let any one who knows the delights of palette and brush take along full equipment for sketching. If a long tramp hadn't lain ahead of us I dare say that Susan Ricker Knox, my artist companion, would still remain rooted to the spot. Even since she followed us from the island she will go when there's nobody to drag her away, and when she can revel in those blues to her heart's delight. It's a peculiar way artists have, of crying ecstatically "Look at that blue! And did you ever see such a green?" when the rest of us mortals think we see a little old white house or a gray cliff. Nevertheless, if Susan Knox exhibits that Staten Island homestead in one of next season's important exhibitions I suppose it will call up a wonderful, golden afternoon in the wilds of Staten Island, and I shall visualize again that old homestead quite hoodwinked by the blue paint which she puts on to make me see white walls.

It stands back at some distance from the road, and all the long way from its little, low gate up to its little, low Dutch door is a straight line of grape trellis. Across the yard just in front of the house runs an old Dutch brick path, and red peonies flaunt their bloom before its windows. This house is called the Pero-Christopher homestead, being associated in tradition with both those old families of the island. The Peros were descended from a French Canadian, and one of the line of descendants, Peter, who lived in the middle of the last century, distinguished himself in the civil war. He was captured at Antietam and suffered the long misery of Southern imprisonment.

Only lately has the Mersereau house disappeared from this locality. It stood directly opposite, on Watchogue Road—this name, by the way, is known as of Indian origin, but the meaning is apparently lost, although many guesses at it are offered by various historians. Colonel Joshua Mersereau, of Revolutionary fame, used to live here, and it was here that he had his stirring adventure. A price had been put upon his head by the British commander, and hot was the pursuit. Only by the keenest outwitting did he flee from this home and make off, with a hairbreadth escape.

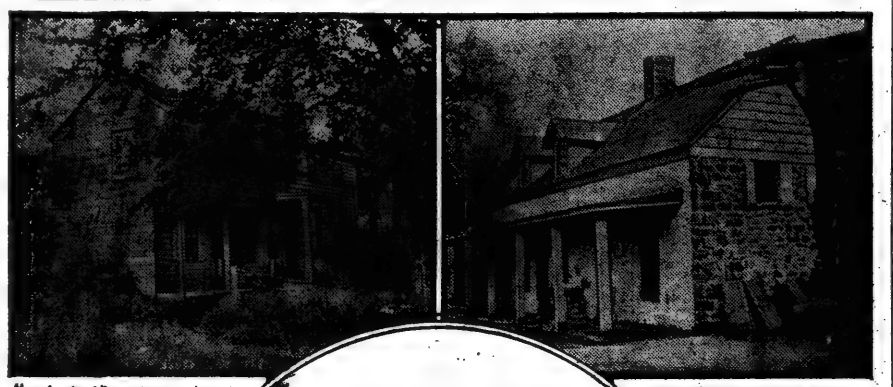
Your route now carries you on along Willow Brook Road, which you will find takes a jog at this point. Keep on toward the south, through more fields and farm land, and recall that old-time historian, the authority on Staten Island, J. J. Clute, who quotes as an introduction to his subject the anonymous lines:

If we look for a spot which forever is blest
By Nature with her perennial smile,
* * * * * * *
We never need leave our own green isle.

And you will realize that the quotation is quite as apt today as when the historian copied it, nearly half a century ago.

You may remain unconcerned and irresponsibly follow your nose until you cross the Richmond Turnpike. Now begins your search for the hidden house of tradition. I know of no better way to direct you than to propose that you appeal to every Italian or German vegetable grower you meet, every dweller in the little truck farmhouses, to be shown the path to the old, old Christopher house. It strikes off to the left through a field and stretch of woods, just after you have passed the group of little houses; the neighbors will call it a lane, but in truth it is a rather dim path, and might not attract your notice. Perhaps it will aid the identification if you add that it is near where the icehouse used to be; unfortunately, this landmark has passed into oblivion. It stood beside the pond in the willows, and just beyond it, in still deeper trees, hides the dwelling.

It is a long, low house of an early Staten Island type, having stone walls plastered over. Three doors open upon the long veranda, the chimney is set in the centre, and there are two dormer windows toward the front. A truck farmer with a swarm of babies and another swarm of chickens lives in it today, but although it is very much down at the heel in outer appearance the structure is in excellent preservation, and could no doubt be restored to its former dignified estate. Beside it stands one of the most



Typical old Staten Island farmhouse at Bull's Head, near sight of the famous old tavern.

Old Christopher house, where the Committee of Safety held secret meetings.



The Pero-Christopher homestead, one of Staten Island's very old houses.

tic values of sunlight and air than ours does, it was no doubt thought very beautiful and romantic to place a dwelling in a dusky bower of willows, and the event proved that it was a most important asset in our Revolutionary game.

From Nicholas the house passed to Joseph, and he it was who owned it during the war. Joseph belonged to the Committee of Safety, being a hot patriot. At the opening of the war this committee was appointed in several of the colonies, being chosen by popular convention, and made itself the executive of the colony, acting in the place of royal Governor. Up to the forming of the State Constitutions it acted in this capacity.

The First Provincial Congress of Massachusetts appointed the first Committee of Safety in February, 1775. It was empowered to muster the militia and to gather in war supplies and store them. Also it was to resist the carrying out of Parliamentary acts. This committee called for aid from other New England Colonies and towns, asking their assistance in resisting Parliament, and from this beginning grew a series of similar committees, New York having one of the number. So here came in the effort of Joseph Christopher, who recognized the fact that his hidden dwelling was exactly suited to the secret conferences which this committee must hold to carry on its fight for independence.

Many a devious path led to the house—some through the fields and woods, others through the swampy land that lies beside the brook and pond. The various paths were carefully explained to certain patriots, and here refugees fled for hiding. During the period when the British occupied the island, it was worth a patriot's life to try to get through this district, and often one was captured by the hostile occupants of the land. The penalty was immediate death in many a case—the American being shot down while he sought refuge. But many another slipped by the enemy and made his way to the homestead, there to be cared for and secreted until danger was past. What plots for our nation's freedom were hatched here in the dark depths of the willows we can only guess; but it is certain that the safe hiding which the place offered played an important part in the work of the war.

Back to Richmond Turnpike, and walk west along its broad smoothness to Old Stone Road, the terminus of the trolley. Here stood the old Bull's Head Tavern, gone, alas! this many a day. But no one who knows the lore of this spot can visit it without feeling a throb of the old superstitution that was so long connected with the famous hostelry. Today a modern road house stands upon the corner, and displays a sign of a bull's head, but only a modern, or comparatively modern, attempt to duplicate the old one of tradition. But I have heard it whispered that even within recent years the great black dog has been seen, the dog as large as a horse and with eyes of fire, lurking on a black midnight around these premises—or at least a convivial patron of the road house was sure that he had seen the dog, and heard his growl like warning thunder.

Before the Revolution, this locality was known as "Lovelle's Hollow," though the reason seems to be lost. Then it came to be called by the name of the famous tavern, and still clings to it. It was a great Tory headquarters at the time of the Revolution, and was known for its extensive gambling. Some rustic artist painted the original sign—Clute describes it as the fierce head of a bull, with very short horns and very large round eyes, looking as if it wore spectacles. This sign hung between two high posts in front of the small, low tavern.

Many adventures befell the hostelry. During the war Captain Cornelius Hatfield had headquarters here, while he led his band of desperadoes, some said as many as 500 of them. A roving commission was given him, and he was held to be responsible to no one save the commander in chief. It was in midwinter, on a pitch black night, that one of this band dashed a-horseback down Richmond Hill into the village, bearing a report to the British commander there that Sullivan was landing on the island's north shore with a large body of men. The report turned out to be a false alarm, but it was only a sample of the general stir which "Hatfield's Tories" kept up during their hey-day.

During the coaching days the Bull's Head became a smart resort for travelers on their way between New York and Philadelphia. There was an attempt to burn it at one time, when the anti-royal element were holding a celebration, and they suddenly hit upon it as a fine mark for their Tory-hate; but the attempt failed.

The popularity of the house departed after the Revolution, when stories of its mysterious visitor took hold so firmly on the people's imagination that one by one the patrons fell away, afraid to risk the company of this stranger on the way home. No one knew who he was or whence he came, or whither he vanished; but it was told in whispers that on many a dark night he would suddenly appear at the side of some man who had stopped over-late at the tavern, and would walk home beside him, never explaining his presence but silently refusing to leave.

He was tall and swarthy, with eyes like fire. From human guise he passed into the shape of a dog and other forms at will. Sometimes the dog was as large as a horse, and always the eyes blazed terribly through the darkness. It is probable that many a waiting wife found her spouse a sadder and a meeker man by the time he reached home in the vanishing stranger's company. The road passing the tavern came to be known as Signs Road in consequence of all these superstitions. And the upshot was that the tavern was gradually deserted by the frightened frequenters until it passed into decay.

Just beyond this corner, less than a block away, stands a little yellow dwelling which is a well-preserved type of the old Staten Island farmhouse. Others of this type lie in the direction of New Springville, which village you may visit if you will walk on beyond the tavern site, toward the south. New Springville was once known as Long Neck, and was the fourth settlement made upon the island. Its present school stands upon the site of the original schoolhouse, built in the sixteen hundreds, and the stone of the original building was used in laying the walls for this one.

Dr. Frank Bergen Kelley, in his "Historical Guide to the City of New York," states that the old wolf pit may still be seen by a walk through the woods here. It seems that it was built by Captain Jones, who owned the surrounding woods, and was covered with brush and leaves and baited with a piece of meat hung from a sapling just above it. Here the ill-starred wolf would sniff his way, leap to the lure of the tidbit, and go crashing down through the brush into the pit beneath.

The old house of the Crocheron family still exists in New Springville, though it has been greatly altered and would hardly be recognizable to its early proprietors. The Crocherons were of Huguenot blood, a substantial old family as these early Huguenots were, bringing their fine qualities to the building of America. John was the one who founded the family in these parts; he was threatened with execution in his native country and he escaped by hiding in a hogshead on board the vessel.

Back from New Springville to Bull's Head, and you will find the trolley which carries you home by the road over which you came. Or, to land the spice of variety to your trip, you may follow the Richmond Hill Road instead on to the village of Richmond and there take another trolley route for St. George.

ITINERARY.

Staten Island ferry to St. George.

Trolley to Port Richmond, transfer to Bull's Head. Leave car at Vedder Avenue, walk east to Willow Brook Road, south to Watchogue Road. See Pero-Christopher house.

South to path leading to Christopher house in the willows.

West on Richmond Turnpike to Bull's Head. South to New Springville.

Return by trolley from Bull's Head, or from Richmond.



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River View House,	——	150
Karanga Inn,	——	80
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Riverside House,	L. M. Ace	75
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The Far View,	H. H. Edinger	25

Name	Prop.	Capacity
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Willow Dell (P.O. North Water Gap)		60
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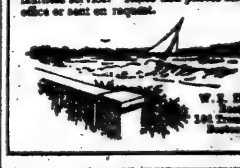
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THE honk-honk of the automobile has long since replaced the crack of the whip and the clarion notes of the tally-ho bugle on Adirondack highways, and the horse-drawn vehicle is yearly becoming more of a rarity. Travelling by automobile is the dominant sport this Summer at the expense of trout angling, rough camping, canoeing, and the dozen and one other pastimes that have held the interest of the visitor in former seasons.

With automobiling has come good roads, the opening up of new territory through the construction of new highways in what was formerly impassable wilderness, and a readjustment in every phase of the life of the region. Even Adirondack farmers tilling the soil on isolated farms which their sturdy ancestors wrested from the forest, are securing motor trucks to carry their produce to available resort markets.

That the automobile has come to stay is evident in the uses to which it is put. The Adirondack guide and woodsman uses it to carry his "party" to camp, or to some point deep in the forest where it is parked by the roadside while the sport seekers proceed on foot to reach their destination which may be a famous trout water, a mountain crest from which is revealed a fascinating panorama of woodlands and waters, or an evergreen glade where in season the fleet-footed deer may be sought. Perhaps, it is to the golf links that it carries its load of pleasure seekers, or to a sunny spot on the shore of a stream where the guide presides as chef of the picnic and serves steaming hot griddle cakes with warm Adirondack maple syrup, fried trout and coffee whose aroma mingles with the pine odor of the forest in a combination never to be forgotten. Wherever the destination or whatever the object it is invariably the automobile which is used as means of transportation.

All sorts and makes of cars are seen, but the most remarkable as yet to make its appearance was the car of a Boston professor which came through the mountains last Fall, guided by the professor's skilful hand. A small clapboarded house of one room had been built on a Ford truck, and in this the professor lived and traveled. A seat placed in the front of the car behind a small shutter that could be hooked back and a trap door served as chauffeur quarters, while a side door and back door served as means of exit. A bunk that folded back against the side in daytime, and a table that let down on hinges when not in use were the main articles of furniture, with everything neatly and compactly arranged. A stereopticon outfit for giving the Passion Play was carried, and in each village through which the car passed a stop was made and an entertainment given under the auspices of one of the leading churches. In this manner the professor is "seeing America first" and making his expenses en route.

With all the other uses to which the car may be put, the fact remains, however, that its greatest demand and use is for touring, and ever since the mountain roads became passable, in early Spring, the big touring cars with their load of happy-faced tourists have been coming through in steadily increasing numbers, in consequence of which road construction is a topic of vital interest, and information as to road conditions is eagerly sought.

Several highways are in course of construction, some of them new, and wherever necessary a good detour has been arranged. The Wilmington Notch Road east of Lake Placid, which is being rebuilt by the State, is not yet in comfortably passable condition, and cars which attempt it find some difficulty in making the three miles which are yet to be completed. It gives promise of being one of the scenic routes in the region and when completed will undoubtedly be one of the most traveled. The companion route to Lake Placid, Paul Smiths, Saranac Lake, Upper Saranac, and other points of the northern Adirondacks from the east is by way of Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Cascade Lakes, and tourists are finding it in excellent condition. It is over this highway that the bulk of travel from the Champlain Valley, Albany, and southern points is entering the Adirondacks. The major portion of this route is of stone construction with a few sections of good dirt road built for cars of least clearance.

From Lake Placid to Saranac Lake, a distance of ten miles, is stone road by way of Ray Brook, and from Saranac Lake village on Lake Flower to Saranac Inn on Upper Saranac Lake the motorist has the choice of two stone roads, one known as the forest Home Road and the other by way of Lake Clear. From Saranac Lake to Paul Smiths there are two stone roads that join near Gabriels, and thence to Malone and the Canadian border the road is mostly of stone or gravel and much favored by the tourists.

The new Tupper Lake-Long Lake highway, which will be completed by mid-July, is one of the most important of recent constructions in the mountains, forming as it does the connecting link between the roads of the northern Adirondacks and those from Long Lake south. It is some ten miles in length, and lies largely in the vast parks of Harry Payne Whitney of New York and Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn, where it passes the large gates that mark the entrance drive to Mr. Litchfield's impressive stone mansion, built after the architecture of the ancient feudal castles with towers, minarets, and moats.

The road is hewn through primeval forests, and when completed will be one of the most interesting and picturesque in the entire region. At Long Lake it will connect on one side with the route by Chestertown and Albany for New York and New England points, and on the other side with Blue Mountain Lake, Indian Lake, Lake Pleasant, Piseco Lake, Remsen, and Utica for points west and south of Utica. Long stretches of these roads have recently been constructed by the State.

A proposed new road for the Adirondacks, and which will form an important trunk highway through the western section from Utica direct to Montreal, will come before the people of New York State at the Fall election for their approval. This proposed route will connect with the Old Forge-Utica State road at Raquette Lake, following the eastern shore of Raquette Lake, past the Eckford Chain to Blue Mountain Lake, and thence to Long Lake. Continuing along the eastern shore of Long Lake, the road will follow the picturesque Raquette River through the heart of the wilderness to Axton, where the traveler is given the choice of two routes, one along the southern shore of Upper Saranac Lake, past Bartlett's carry, Middle Saranac or Round Lake, and Lower Saranac Lake to the village of Saranac Lake; the other along the western shore of Upper Saranac Lake to Saranac Inn, and north to Paul Smith's and the St. Lawrence, or east to the Champlain Valley and White Mountains.

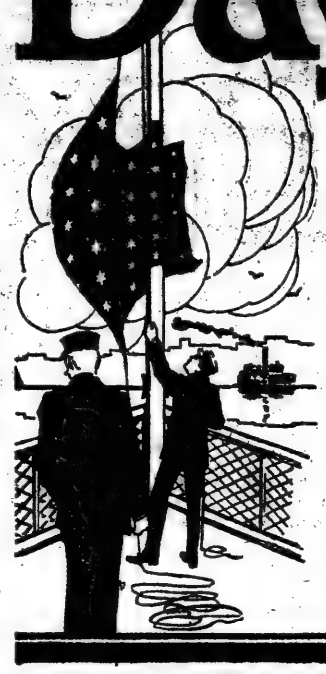
A new road in course of construction this season is the Meacham-Santa Clara highway, which branches from the Paul Smith's-Malone road at Meacham Lake, and when completed will afford a short cut from the Adirondacks to the Thousand Islands and other resorts of the St. Lawrence River. Another strip of road, five miles long, in the town of Santa Clara, has been rebuilt through the combined efforts of the town officials and its most prominent citizen, Mr. William Rockefeller. The road is from Mr. Rockefeller's Summer home at Bay Pond to the Brighton town line, and is of stone construction with asphalt surface.

Simultaneous with road construction and its extension has come a boom of building construction which is manifest everywhere in the mountains. Camps and cottages are being rushed to completion for occupancy this Summer, hotels are being enlarged and remodeled, and the entire Adirondack region is facing the most popular era in its history—as a result of the automobile invasion.



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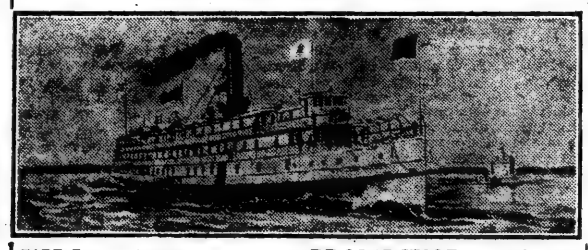
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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended. Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

An American Sloop-of-War.

M. M. N.—The name of the first United States ship Dale, named in honor of Commodore Richard Dale of Bon Homme Richard fame, was stricken from the United States Navy list and the boat itself advertised for sale Feb. 27, 1906. The history of the Dale was as follows:

Sailing sloop-of-war, 117 feet length, 32 feet beam, 566 tons, battery, 16 guns; speed, 10 knots; built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, launched Nov. 4, 1839; commissioned Dec. 11, 1839. Her sponsor at the time of her launching was Commander John M. Dale, U. S. N., son of the Commodore Richard Dale for whom the ship was named.

From 1840 to 1843 the Dale cruised on the Pacific Station; 1846-49, Pacific Station, and actively engaged in the war with Mexico; 1850-55, African Station; 1859-60, African Station; 1861, cruising in search of Confederate privateers, and, attached to the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, captured two blockade runners; 1862-65, guard and storeship, Key West, Fla.; 1865-66, laid up in ordinary. From 1867 to 1884 the Dale was practice ship of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; from 1888 to 1894 receiving ship at the Washington Navy Yard. In 1896 she was placed in the service of the Naval Militia of the State of Maryland, and in 1904 her name was changed to Oriole; she was used by the Maryland Naval Militia until her name was stricken from the lists.

The present United States Navy vessel Dale is a torpedo boat destroyer, launched at Richmond, Va., July 24, 1901.

The Spanish-American War.

A. D. K.—The Spanish-American war began with the declaration by the United States April 25, 1898; the Maine had been sunk in Havana harbor Feb. 15. It was largely the popular clamor over that event that brought about the war at that time, but McKinley and Cleveland had both remonstrated, to no avail, with Spain over the situation in Cuba, ever since the outbreak of serious rebellion there in 1895. In the Congressional resolution of April 19, 1898, preceding the declaration of war, it was stated that "The people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," and the demand was made that Spain withdraw her troops from the island; if not, the United States would help the Cubans. Upon the refusal of the Spanish Government to do this war was declared.

The Loyalists.

W. H. IRVINE.—What proportion of the population of the United States was in favor of having the war with England in 1776?

John Adams estimated that one-third of all the people in the colonies were Loyalists, that is, opposed to the war with England. A minority of these favored obedience to the English laws, but the great majority opposed the English methods with the colonies but wanted a peaceable settlement. War drove the Loyalists to armed resistance and in New York State alone more than 10,000 colonists took up arms for the British. Out of a total population of less than 4,000,000 more than 60,000 Loyalists left the colonies during the revolutionary period because of their political position.

The Church of England.

ALLEN GIBSON.—There is an "Established Church" in England, the Church of England, which is supported by special taxes called tithes, by large property holdings, endowments and voluntary contributions. Statistics for a recent year give the revenues of the church from property as more than $25,000,000, with voluntary contributions of more than $35,000,000. The system of tithes goes back to a very early period in English history and is the subject of quite a complicated law of its own. The present system was adopted in 1861.

The Next President.

E. J. S.—A says that either Hughes or Wilson will be our next President. B says that the Secretary of State will be President for twenty-four hours before either one of them is sworn in. Who is right?

This question arises from the fact that March 4, 1917, falls on Sunday, but according to a precedent there will be no time between the end of one term and the beginning of the other. There is no reason why the oath of office of the President must be taken on March 4. In the previous case, the oath was taken on March 3 and the formal inauguration occurred on March 5, the new President being technically in office over Sunday. Presumably that course will be followed next year, whoever is elected.

Side Wheels and Propellers.

R. BULLOCK.—Has any person attempted to use the type of propeller blade now used at the ends of boats on the old-fashioned side wheelers?

One stern-wheel river boat on the Western rivers has been transformed into a tunnel stern-propeller boat and renamed the Chester. This vessel is owned by the Kansas City-Missouri River Navigation Company, Kansas City, Mo., and information regarding the vessel can be obtained from M. von Engenhardt, naval architect of the above company.

A number of tunnel stern-propeller barges have been built in recent years for the Western rivers for such companies as the Alabama-New Orleans Transportation Company, New Orleans, La.; the Inland Navigation Company, New York City; the Augusta-Savannah Navigation Company, Augusta, Ga., &c.

Population.

On the much-discussed question of the comparative population of New York City and London, we have received the following letter from "A. M. G.":

You say that the "registration count," which appears to be identical with the population of the County of London as distinct from the metropolitan area, is generally considered more fairly comparable to the population of the five boroughs of New York. But does not the great disparity in size make such a comparison futile? The five boroughs of New York contain altogether 316 square miles, or 202,000 acres, while according to the official statistics of the County Council (1912-13) the "county" of London has but 74,816, a smaller area than the single borough of Queens. For purely local reasons some of the most populous districts of London are not included in the county. There is, for example, West Ham, the scene of George Bernard Shaw's play, "Major Barbara," which is only four miles east of St. Paul's Cathedral (or about the distance from the Battery to Seventy-second Street,) and is quite as much a part of London as Harlem is of New York. Then, again, "Greater London" (the metropolitan police district—has, including the small "city" of London, 693,000 acres, representing a circle of less than fifteen miles radius, while for Greater New York you adopt an arbitrary radius of twenty-five miles. Any comparison between the two cities is rendered extremely difficult owing to differences in topography and local government.

London and New York.

LYON LEVINSON—"Greater London," the area covered by the city and metropolitan police, has an area of about 693 square miles and a population at the census of 1911 of 7,251,358. This area is divided between the County of London with 74,816 and the "Outer Ring," 2,729,675. The population today is estimated at 7,500,000. The population of New York, according to the police census of Dec. 2, 1915, was 5,238,985, and by the Federal census of 1910, 4,766,889. Including Westchester and New Jersey suburbs, the population at the last census was 7,383,871 and is now estimated at 7,500,000. The city embraces 285 square miles in its five boroughs.

Women Who Can Vote for President.

S. BRYAN KNEASS.—In what States will women be allowed to vote in the coming Presidential election and how many women will have the right to vote?

The States in which women can vote for President and the number of women in each State over 21 years of age, according to the census of 1910, are shown in the following table:

State.	Women Over 21 Years.
Illinois	1,567,491
California	671,386
Kansas	488,934
Colorado	213,425
Washington	277,727
Oregon	168,323
Arizona	43,891
Montana	81,741
Idaho	69,818
Utah	85,729
Wyoming	28,940
Nevada	18,140
Total	3,695,445

Religious Census of Germany.

D. S. K.—The population of Germany with respect to the religious affiliations of the people is as follows, according to the religious census of Dec. 1, 1910: Evangelicals, 39,991,421; Roman Catholics, 23,821,453; other Christians, 283,946; Jews, 615,021; others, 214,152. Prussia has 24,830,547 Evangelicals and 14,581,829 Catholics, while Bavaria has 1,949,658 Evangelicals and 4,863,251 Catholics. The Evangelical Church in Germany is divided between the Lutheran and the Reformed Confessions. The largest Evangelical denomination outside these two is the Baptist, which, however, numbers only 30,000.

Wilfred Wilson Gibson.

Mrs. B. B. SWAYZE.—Will you kindly give whatever information you can regarding the life and work of Wilfred Wilson Gibson?

The American publishers of the poetry of Mr. Gibson (the Macmillan Company) have tried in vain to obtain some account of his life. As he is coming to America this Fall on a lecture tour, the information may be supplied then. It may be said that Mr. Gibson is a young man and the first volume of his poetry appeared in 1902. His recent volumes are "Daily Bread," 1910; "Fires," 1912; "Womankind," 1912; "Thoroughfares," 1914, and "Borderlands," 1914. Mr. Gibson lives at Greenway, Ledbury, England. He has tried to enlist three times in the British Army, but has been rejected on account of ill-health.

President Wilson and the Civil Service.

DAVISON BROWN.—Please inform me as to the number of employes of the Federal Government who are at present serving without civil service examinations under laws exempting them signed by our President.

It is impossible to give the exact number of positions filled, but the following statement by George T. Keyes, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform Association, covers the most important points raised by the question. Mr. Keyes says:

"Income Tax Force.—I understand that approximately 1,200 positions were filled under the tariff rider—I know that at least 500 were classified at the end of a two-year period.

"Urgent Deficiency Bill.—I understand that at least 1,200 deputy collectors of internal revenue and 175 deputy marshals were removed from the merit system, but since the passage of that act a number of ordinary clerks and stenographers have been appointed as deputy collectors in order to get them out of the civil service law, so I assume that these figures are most conservative.

"Federal Trades Commission.—About ten positions.

"Commercial Attachés.—About fifteen positions.

"Federal Reserve Board.—I am informed that when the places were exempted the Federal Reserve Board received 1,500 applications and in self-defense these were turned over to the Civil Service Commission, which at the first inquiry eliminated almost 1,000 of the applicants. Unfortunately, I have not the exact figures, but I believe there were about 200 places.

"These figures are variable and not constant, but after consultation of recent reports of the United States Commission I feel sure that they are largely drawn from a fact basis.

"This, of course, does not include Executive orders of the President, who has power to waive the rules and permit the appointment without examination of particular persons stated in such orders."

Gray Goods.

A. M. M.—Gray goods, quotations on which appear in THE TIMES, are the raw product of the cotton mills. The cotton cloth before it is finished or colored or otherwise prepared for commercial usages is known by that name. There are many grades, according to the fineness of the weave.

Eligible for President.

D. B. PARKER.—What is to be understood by a natural-born citizen as required by the Constitution for eligibility for the Presidency?

A natural-born citizen is one born within the territorial limits of the United States. Under the Constitution no man born outside that territory is eligible for President. The question was recently raised when Secretary Lane of the Interior Department was talked of as a Presidential candidate. Although he has lived in California for many years, it was pointed out that he was not eligible for the high office, as he was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada.

The Twelfth Infantry.

C. W. M.—At last reports the Twelfth United States Infantry was at Nogales, Ariz. Mail for that regiment should be addressed there.

To Work for the City.

R. S.—Full information about city civil service examinations and positions to be obtained through them may be had from the Civil Service Commission in the Municipal Building.

The National Anthem.

Miss A. N. DOYLE.—The national anthem of the United States is "The Star-Spangled Banner."

For Intrastate Business.

W. D. R.—The so-called Donnelly act was introduced in the New York State Senate in February, 1898, by Senator Thomas F. Donnelly of New York City. Its purpose is for the governing of intrastate business. Two months after its introduction it became Chapter 690 of the Laws of New York by the approval of Governor Roosevelt. It constitutes Article 22 of the general business law of the State.

An Old Ferry Route.

N. W.—How was the ferry between Manhattan and Staten Island operated prior to the Revolution? By whom? What fare was charged?

The first record we find of the establishment of a ferry between Manhattan and Staten Island occurs in the Common Council proceedings of Jan. 16, 1755, when a committee was appointed to inquire into the "properest method for erecting and establishing a ferry to and from this city to Staten Island or to any other place." One infers that a ferry may have been running from Staten Island to New York prior to that time from the fact that on March 7, 1755, the committee of the Common Council reported its opinion that the "properest" method of establishing a ferry from Manhattan to Staten Island was to "treat with those persons living on Staten Island who have a grant from the Crown to ferry from said island to this city, or any other persons who incline to farm said ferry."

We find no indication of the rates of ferriage on this particular ferry, but there is ample information about rates charged on other ferries. The earliest of our city ferries was that from New York to Brooklyn. This was leased in February, 1691 and 1692, to John Aersoon at the rate of £14 per annum, but he subsequently complained that that rate was above its value. The leases were let out from time to time at different rates. The rates of ferriage you can learn by consulting the printed minutes of the Common Council of that period. The rates of ferriage were at first regulated by the city, but subsequently by the laws of the Colony. As implied by the above, the privilege of controlling ferries from Manhattan Island to opposite shores was early granted to the city and was farmed out by the city to individuals, sometimes being put up at auction.

In Ira K. Morris's "History of Staten Island" you may be able to find more details of the grantees of the Crown, for which we lack space.

Of Jewish Descent.

JOHN RICHARDS.—In reply to your question as to whether certain noted persons are of Jewish descent, parentage, or faith, we have the following:

Leopold Auer, the violinist; Fritz Kreisler, the violinist; Henry Wieniawski, the violinist; Leopold Godowski, the pianist; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the pianist, and Anna Held, the actress, are all listed as Jews. We find no such listing of the violinists, Henry Vieuxtemps or Carl Fleisch.

Cabinet Members' Birthplaces.

I. S.—The birthplaces of the present and former members of the Wilson Cabinet are as follows:

Robert Lansing, Watertown, N. Y.; W. G. McAdoo, near Marietta, Ga.; N. D. Baker, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Thomas W. Gregory, Crawfordsville, Miss.; Josephus Daniels, Washington, N. C.; Franklin K. Lane, Prince Edward Island, Canada; David F. Houston, Monroe, N. C.; William C. Redfield, Albany, N. Y.; William B. Wilson, Blantyre, Scotland; W. J. Bryan, Salem, Ill.; Lindley M. Garrison, Camden, N. J.; James C. McReynolds, Elton, Ky.

Justice Brandeis's Studies.

B. D.—Justice Brandeis attended the public schools in Louisville, Ky., the Annen Realschule in Dresden, Germany, for two years, and then the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated at the unusual age of 20. He was a brilliant student of law and that was his chief interest from a very early age. After leaving school, although he had many musical and literary friends, his great interest always lay in social and economic studies. According to Ernest Poole, Justice Brandeis once said: "As a whole I have not got as much from books as I have from tackling concrete problems."

The Story of a King's Marriage.

J. W. W.—What truth is there in the story that King George was married to a woman of ordinary birth when there was no thought of his succession to the throne, and that after the death of his brothers and he became heir apparent, he was required to divorce her?

The story to which reference is made is doubtless the one for which Edward F. Mylius was found guilty of libel when he caused copies of The Liberator, a Paris publication, edited by Edward H. James, containing the story, to be circulated in England. The report was to the effect that in 1890 King George contracted a morganatic marriage with the eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour at Malta. At the trial of the case in January, 1911, a mass of evidence was introduced to show that the story was entirely without foundation. Admiral Seymour, his daughter, who had married a Captain Napier in 1899, the sons of Admiral Seymour and many records furnished evidence to set at rest the report, which had gained a wide circulation.

SHAKESPEARE AND DANTE.

A Discussion of the Origin of the Former's Italian Plots.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question raised by W. Stephen Bush as to whether Shakespeare knew the works of Dante is a very old one, but it was reasonably settled many years ago and in the negative. Let me quote from that monument of profound and meticulous research, Paget Toynbee's "Dante in English Literature":

The question as to whether Shakespeare had any knowledge of Dante has been discussed of late years at great length and, it must be confessed, with a certain lack of sobriety by sundry Italian and Shakespearean scholars. Shakespeare's works have been ransacked for traces of Dante's influence, and considerable ingenuity has been expended in attempting to prove his indebtedness. Many parallel passages and so-called imitations have been adduced, as in the case of Spenser, but the result is far from convincing. Some of the parallels are fairly close, and one or two are striking, as, for example, between Shakespeare's "top of judgment" in "Measure for Measure," (Act II., Sc. 2,) and Dante's "Cima di Giudizio," (Parg. VI., 37,) or the expression "Ape of nature," applied by Shakespeare to an artist in "The Winter's Tale," (Act V., Sc. 2,) and Dante's similar use of "Scimia di natura." (Inf. XXIX., 139,) but the majority are wholly illusive. What can be more absurd, for instance, than to suppose, as one of these "curious indagators" would have us do, that Shakespeare could not have written such a line as "I drink, I eat, I array myself, and live," ("Measure for Measure," Act III., Sc. 2,) without going to Dante's "E mangia e bee e dorme e reste panni." (Inf. XXXIII., 141,) for it? Few who have examined the evidence, such as it is, will have any hesitation in indorsing the conclusion of the well-known Shakespearean scholar (Dr. F. J. Furnivall) who expressed his belief that "if Shakespeare had known Dante, he would have so used him, and so often, as to leave no doubt on the point." ("Notes and Queries," Fifth Series, X., 396.)

It is furthermore difficult to imagine how Shakespeare could have known Dante, when the first translation of the latter's works into English did not appear until 150 years after Shakespeare's death. If Shakespeare knew any Italian at all—which is highly improbable—it was certainly not enough to enable him to read Dante, for this involves a very deep knowledge of the language. There has never been any mystery as to where Shakespeare obtained his knowledge of the works of the Italian novellieri—Boccaccio, Massuccio, Ser Giovanni, Cinthio, &c. He did not read these in Italian but in such English translations and adaptations as Paynter's "Palace of Pleasure," (published in 1566,) in which these stories were translated or adapted from the French of Belleforest. So Shakespeare knew them only at second or third hand. Dunlap's "History of Fiction" traces the genealogy of Shakespeare's Italian plots in a way that leaves no room for doubt as to the roundabout route by which they reached him and removes any suspicion that he may have known Italian. And if he did not know Italian—and know it far more than ordinarily well—he certainly did not know Dante.

ARTHUR BENNINGTON.

Brooklyn, May 29, 1916.

The Positive Farmer.

This farmer was a very positive man. "Tar fence posts," said he, "and they will last forever. I have tried it three times, and I know."—Christian Herald.

A Man of Authority.

A man was appointed detective for a railroad company, and he showed his authority at every opportunity. While riding in a coach one day he heard a little boy behind him sniffling.

The detective turned to him and said: "Have you a pocket handkerchief, my little man?"

The boy replied: "Yes, Sir; but mamma said I shouldn't loan it to everybody."—Christian Herald.

Musical Note.

Wanted—Some one who knows how to blow a tenor horn in the band. Also, some one to operate the E-flat bass horn. The band owns the horns. Also, a cornet player or two, with their own horns, would be welcomed.—Parsons (Kan.) Republican.

THE BUSINESS OF TEACHING.

To Prosper One Must Cater to the People by Pleasing Their Children.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article by Professor Ladd, in a recent edition of THE TIMES, must have been profoundly interesting to every pedagogue who saw it and satisfying to most. I have heard only praise for it, and have only praise to give, yet I wish the writer had dug deeper. The phenomena which he describes deserve widest publicity and most thoughtful consideration; their causes need like treatment.

Professor Ladd has said that the teachers are experimenting and do not seem to be getting anywhere. He is quite right—and it might be added, at once, they do not have any present expectation of getting anywhere.

I do not suppose that the teaching profession is manned and officered chiefly by stupid incompetents. The profession has in the last generation recruited from the colleges of the country many thousands of young men who were, so far as the eye may judge, the mental and intellectual equals of their classmates whom law, medicine, business claimed. There is a feeling, more or less widely prevalent, that teachers and school superintendents are a lot of queer, unpractical fellows, who could not make a regular living—but it lacks confirmation. Teaching requires brains and ability, and—until very recently at least—the profession has been able to enlist them.

The causes for the condition of halting uncertainty must be sought elsewhere than in the personnel of the profession. Of course the bulk of the actual teaching is done by women of less than college education, but the army has been officered almost wholly by men as well trained and presumably as able as any branch of human activity secures.

Professor Ladd has described most graphically the changes which the last generation has seen in the form and aims of public education. He has omitted to mention an equally great though less obvious change in its relation—at the top—to our social system.

The public schools are our most democratic institution. That is most trite, but means more than one might think. They are ruled by the people more directly and immediately than anything else in sight. Our courts, our Legislatures, our hospitals are managed by authority much less directly accessible to the people, protected from immediate and effective interference by individual attack or popular clamor. The school system is at once the most directly accessible to transitory popular desires and also the most lively subject of public interest. The average citizen is dragged to court or the hospital rarely, but his children go to school every day. If he is dissatisfied with the Judge's decision or the law of the State, while theoretically as a citizen of the republic he might go about having things done differently, practically he finds these things enmeshed in a great web of complex political organization beyond the reach of casual criticism.

Our schools, however, are in no such position. As a rule they are controlled wholly by immediate local authority, subject to change at almost any time, and so react promptly to the popular desire of the moment. So if the same average citizen is dissatisfied with the course of study, or the disciplinary measures applied to his offspring, he telephones to his neighbor on the school board, or Mrs. Average Citizen goes up to the Superintendent's office to see about it, expecting prompt action.

Along with this close relation between popular desire and its attainment in school management must be realized the psychology of the popular attitude toward the teacher. In each man's heart lingers a rebellious dislike of the disciplined days of his youth and the studies he pursued more or less against his will. Moreover, this knowledge of what goes on in the school comes through the children, not a wholly unbiased source of information. I think that much of popular dissatisfaction with education is really due to this situation.

Nowadays it is popular to look for an economic cause for everything, and this method of inquiry ought not to be overlooked. Perhaps somewhat overdone of late, it deserves, even here, a trial. Teaching secures many able men because the initial compensation is sufficient to sustain life—not the case in most professions—keeps them because habit claims most men to their jobs; and then, because the financial prizes are fewest and smallest in this of all professions, develops a most powerful incentive for the teacher to get at one of the few man-size salaries in sight. I imagine that the whirr of grindstones which Professor Ladd has heard was caused most by the frantic effort of the pedagogues to get into places where they could make a strained family budget meet at the ends.

Accepting these factors of the situation, what must we expect? The teacher who wants advancement must appeal to some desire of the people who so directly employ him. He must offer something new—and it must be something the pupils will like if it is to get favorable report through them to the adult public. The price of advancement in the teaching world is this invention of a new theory or the support of some one else's—and one acceptable to the student body.

Hence the incessant change of school methods and curriculum, and the general trend of that change away from discipline and fundamentals toward the novel, the interesting, the easy. Doubtless some of this change has made for improvement, but it is the almost universal belief of teachers that it has gone too far and will go further unless a different attitude of the public toward the school is achieved. Most teachers feel as strongly as Professor Ladd that more discipline is needed, that there are too many fads and fancies—but it is from the public that support for their belief must come. Less fads and fancies mean that the pupils must spend more hours of labor on those fundamentals which they least like. Better discipline means that parents must support the pedagogues in its enforcement. Discipline is based on authority, and authority is destroyed by the parents who, through School Board and Superintendent, interfere to make the unruly or lazy or dishonest pupil triumph over the teacher.

Professor Ladd has noticed that certain great preparatory schools preserve a degree of disciplinary efficiency which the public schools do not maintain. This very exception illustrates most forcibly the reason for the situation. These schools are financially independent, and not subject to dictation by individual parents. The body of parents is here scattered, not a compact local body easily appealed to. Furthermore, it is composed of successful, wealthy men, themselves in positions of authority and recognizing the inherent value of discipline. The parent of the average public school pupil is an individual in a subservient position, jealous of authority, and ready to take a blind whack at the only form of it which is vulnerable to his attack—the teacher's authority over his children. The teacher, like all men, must be moved by the ambition for advancement, and he sees in high places the men who rode into them on the wave of enthusiasm for some idea—like wider election of studies, no home work, teaching by interest rather than discipline. As he learns his trade he finds that these men get and hold success by catering to a public opinion which is really that of the children. If old-fashioned schooling is to be restored it will be by returning to the idea of having the schools managed more by teachers, trusting them to know the business of teaching rather than the pupils.

MAXWELL F. LAWTON.

UPPER WEST SIDE SCHOOLS.

Problems of Handling the Growing Elementary Population.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to correct some remarkable misstatements and unjust aspersions in a recent communication to THE TIMES. As an Inspector of Schools and member of the Local School Board of the Eighteenth District for over twenty years, I believe I may claim to know somewhat of local conditions, especially in relation to the parents and the population of the local schools.

On the upper west side of Manhattan, between Sixty-fifth Street and 105th Street, there are seven, not "at least nine, elementary schools that are but partly occupied by elementary school children."

The statement that "the elementary school population in this section of the borough is not growing, while the high school population is," is certainly rather mystifying, and one would appreciate an explanation of this strange phenomenon. The elementary school population is increasing. Every monthly report shows a larger register than that of the same month of the previous year.

The argument that "rather than consent to having their children walk a few extra blocks perhaps they [the parents] are willing that upward of 3,000 high school pupils should travel enormous distances" is absurd. If the high school occupied every building in the district under consideration the high school pupils would still travel "enormous distances," for the overwhelming majority live "enormous distances" away.

A few years ago the Julia Richmond High School had an annex at 104th Street, and my recollection is that investigation showed that less than 1 per cent. of those attending were able to walk to school. This must be the case wherever a high school is located, unless it be in the most congested lower east side neighborhood. Very few spots can be found within walking distance of two or three thousand high school pupils.

That elementary school accommodations should be plentiful is eminently proper. Attendance is compulsory; the pupils are small and unfit to travel alone. In very many cases parents or maids both bring and fetch the children, and their time is valuable.

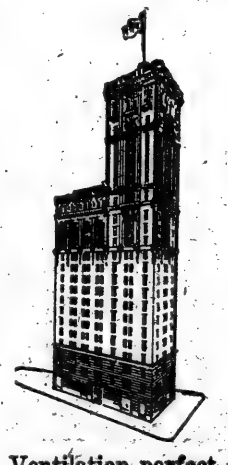
The closing of an elementary school in the Eighteenth District would mean forcing very many little children to cross additional surface car tracks. In some cases kindergarten and primary children would have to walk fully three-quarters of a mile between home and school. As the buildings are here to prevent such a condition we protest its being forced upon us.

CORA L. MAGNUS,
Chairman Eighteenth District Local School Board.

New York, June 15, 1916.

TIMES BUILDING

TIMES SQUARE



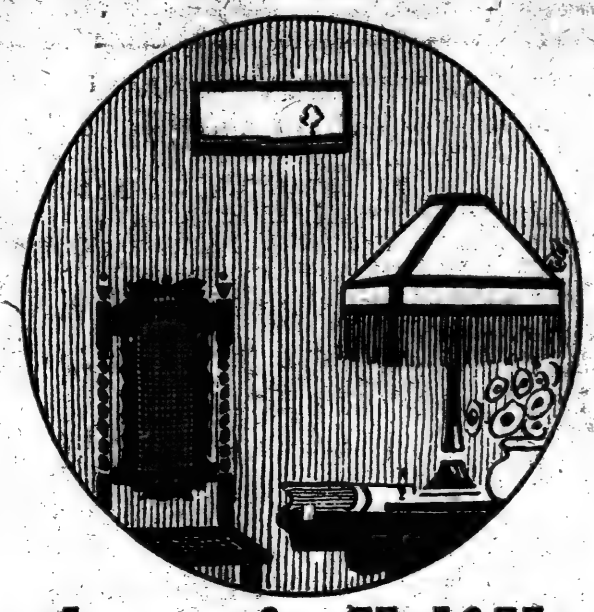
Best known and most prominently located building in New York. Few vacant suites and single rooms—suit any profession or business. Desirable for bankers and brokers, insurance corporations, architects, physicians, dentists, lawyers, &c. On 3d floor, space 17½ feet by 16, and two fine rooms communicating; 14th floor, 514 square feet; 16th floor, grand floor space of nearly 1,400 square feet; 21st floor, compact suites of six rooms communicating. Light everywhere—not a dark corner. Ventilation perfect and all equipments modern. As the Subway system approaches completion the demand for business accommodations increases day by day. It is advisable, therefore, to inspect without delay the office in the Times Building.

Renting agent in building—Room 406.

Telephone Bryant 1000.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

NEWARK, N. J.



Bamberger's Half-Yearly Sale of Furniture

Savings from 10% to Half-Price

After preparations extending over a period of several months, we begin, on Monday, an extraordinary half-yearly sale of Furniture. Every portion of stock (with but two exceptions) on our two immense floor areas, the fourth and fifth, is reduced in price for this event. In addition to this we have purchased to the extent of thousands of dollars many new suites and individual pieces which it will be impossible to duplicate after they are sold, at the prices marked for this sale. Our assortments are unimpeachable in point of quality. We are displaying furniture in every period, in every finish, in every wood, and for every room in the house. The low prices are based upon our policy of not selling furniture on the club or instalment plan. No previous sale has ever been so profuse in the values offered.

$350 Queen Anne Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces, at $249.50

This suite is an excellent reproduction of the Queen Anne period, and is charmingly executed even down to the most minute detail. It is built of solid mahogany, and is finished a rich English Brown. Only a limited number in the sale. Suite consists of buffet, china cabinet, serving table, extension table, five side chairs, and one arm chair.

$206 Queen Anne Bedroom Suite, 4 pieces, at $159.50

In designing this suite the cabinet makers have reproduced the charming Queen Anne period, the lines of which are very beautiful. The suite consists of dresser, chiffonier, dressing table, and full-sized bedstead. Suite may be had in figured walnut or mahogany.

$250 Louis XVI. Bedroom Suite, 4 pieces, at $175.00

One of the most attractive suites we have in the sale—comes in either walnut or ivory finish. It is a striking reproduction of the classic Louis XVI. period—distinctly of that aristocratic French generation. Handsomely constructed throughout. Consists of dresser, chifforobe, dressing table, and bedstead.

$215 Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces, at $154.50

A true reproduction of the charming William and Mary period, done in Jacobean Oak. It has all the characteristic turnings of the period. We have only a limited number of this sale. Suite consists of buffet, china closet, serving table, extension table, five side chairs, and one arm chair.

$125.00 Living Room Suite, 3 pieces, at $89.50

A handsomely constructed suite of three pieces, having caned backs and sides, covered in velour, tapestry or damask, and finished a rich mahogany brown. A distinctive reproduction of the famed Adam period of design. Sofa has two separate pillows and bolster, filled with soft silk floss. A cushiony, comfortable, beautiful suite.

$165.00 Living Room Suite, 3 pieces, at $119.50

The suite is of popular design, eminently suitable for library or living room use. There are three pieces—davenport, rocker, and arm chair. The suite is upholstered with beautiful tapestry throughout—no woodwork showing. Each piece has a full spring edge and is fitted with loose cushions, which are filled with springs.

$22.50 Cane Fireside Chair, or Rocker, at $15.00

This chair is built throughout of solid mahogany. For the library or living room it is ideal and will fit in well with the decorative treatment of most homes. Your choice of either arm chair or rocker.

$37.50 Tapestry Arm Chair, or Rocker, at $27.50

This chair is known as the "Howard" arm chair, and as such is famous. It is exceptionally comfortable. The seat is 32 inches wide and 34 inches deep. It has a full spring back. There are 28 springs in all. It is upholstered throughout in beautiful tapestry.

$350.00 Louis XVI. Bedroom Suite, 4 pieces, at $250.00

A very beautiful suite in every way. May be had in either Circassian walnut, English brown mahogany, or ivory enamel. It is made up exclusively for us by one of the leading manufacturers of high-grade bedroom furniture. The drawer work is built of solid mahogany. The design is absolutely true Louis XVI. The suite may be had with twin beds at 312.00.

$110.00 Colonial Bedroom Suite, 4 pieces, at $84.00

This suite is of Post Colonial Type, and the simplicity of the design, which is devoid of ornamentation, produces a most pleasing effect. This suite may be had in either birdseye maple or American walnut. It may also be purchased in separate pieces as follows: Dresser at 22.50, Chiffonier at 22.50, Bedstead at 21.50, Dressing Table at 17.50.

$265.00 Queen Anne Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces, at $195.00

A suite that is an accurate reproduction of the Queen Anne period. It is made in American walnut in a beautiful brown finish. It consists of 10 pieces, buffet, china cabinet, serving table, extension table, five side chairs, and one arm chair. Remarkably low priced at 195.00.

Individual Pieces for Living Room or Man's Den

Regular 78.00 Davenport, upholstered in tapestry, at 59.50. It is 77 inches long and has three loose spring cushions.
Regular 42.00 Large Arm Chair, upholstered in tapestry to match the davenport, at 31.50.
Regular 39.50 Solid Mahogany Library Table at 27.50. Beautiful Colonial design.
Regular 12.50 Solid Mahogany Telephone Set, well built and well finished, in a rich, dull mahogany, reduced to 9.98.

Dining Room Suites at Reduced Prices

Regular 295.00 Jacobean oak dining room suite, 4 pieces, buffet, china closet, serving table and extension table, reduced to 225.00.
Regular 152.00 mahogany dining room suite, 4 pieces, buffet, china closet, serving table and extension table, reduced to 119.50.
Regular 267.50 mahogany dining room suite, 4 pieces, buffet, china closet, serving table and extension table, reduced to 198.00.
Regular 525.00 Butler oak dining room suite, 4 pieces, buffet, serving table, china closet and extension table, reduced to 398.00.

Bedroom Suites Marked Low in Price

Regular 327.50 ivory enamel bedroom suite, 6 pieces, dresser, chiffonier, dressing table, bedstead, chair and rocker, reduced to 249.50.
Regular 195.00 solid mahogany bedroom suite, 4 pieces, dresser, chiffonier, dressing table and bedstead, reduced to 159.50.
Regular 300.00 ivory enamel bedroom suite, 4 pieces, dresser, chiffonier, dressing table and bedstead, reduced to 229.50.
Regular 356.00 solid mahogany bedroom suite, 6 pieces, dresser, chiffonier, dressing table, twin beds, chair and rocker, reduced to 275.00.
Regular 95.00 ivory enamel bedroom suite, 4 pieces, dresser, chiffonier, and dressing table, now reduced to 79.50.
Regular 122.00 white enamel bedroom suite, 4 pieces, dresser, bedstead, dressing table and chiffonier, reduced to 85.00.
Regular 250.00 walnut bedroom suite, 7 pieces, dresser, chiffonier, dressing table, full-size bed, chair, rocker and dressing table chair, reduced to 195.00.
Regular 450.00 Circassian walnut bedroom suite, 5 pieces, dresser, chiffonier, dressing table and twin beds, reduced to 325.00.

L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J.

The New York Times.

RUSSIANS DRIVE ON

Czar's Armies Clearing Bukowina and Pushing Austrians Back to the Carpathian Passes.

By a Military Expert.

THE sudden success of the Russian attack against the Austro-German lines seems to have so startled the allied press and those in sympathy with the allied cause as to destroy to a large degree their sense of proportion and of relative values. Some see in it the rapid disintegration of the entire Austrian Army; others the immediate capture of Lemberg and the consequent retirement of the forces to the line of the Bug River; one has even gone so far as to predict for the very near future the retirement of the Germans from Belgium and France, coupled with the retirement on the eastern front.

All this is far in the future. Nothing has yet happened on the Russian front to give reasonable ground for belief that any of these things are pending. The Russian offensive has not yet progressed far enough, nor are its objects sufficiently well understood by any one not in direct communication with the Russian high command, to stamp it either as a success or a failure. A military movement is a success only when it achieves the object for which it was undertaken. In a tactical way it might be a complete failure, but really a success in other ways. The Russian offensive may have had its genesis in a political conception with Rumania as the background. It might have been begun with the object of relieving the pressure on Italy, which is doubtful, or on Verdun, which is more probable. It might have been with the express purpose of beating the Austrian Army, destroying that protection to the German flank, and forcing the German line to retire.

If the capture of Czernowitz induces Rumania to take the step which will line her up squarely with the Allies, the Russian movement will be an unqualified success, even though nothing further be gained. If the object was to relieve the Trentino situation, it is already a success. If, however, it was undertaken with the object of destroying the Austrian power, the decision is still in the balance, and we must await further developments.

Most of the prophecies favorable to the Allies are based on the effect that control of Bukowina by the Russians will have on Rumania. The Paris press particularly is filled with statements as to the attitude Rumania will now assume toward the Entente. There can be no question about the momentous result that would attend Rumania's entrance into the war arena. Strategically, her position is perfect. With Bulgaria having concentrated practically her full force in front of the Saloniki position, but little opposition could be offered to an advance to Sofia. Bulgaria would either be badly defeated and perhaps lose a great deal of territory or sue for peace.

But Rumania must be cautious. She has had a demonstration of the fate that can befall smaller nations in this war of leviathans, in the case of both Belgium and Serbia. Her national entity as well as her national ambitions make it necessary to guess accurately. While Austria held Bukowina there was apparent willingness to accept the future success of the Central Powers. To do otherwise would have been to invite invasion from both west and south.

Now, however, the situation is entirely changed. The Austrian crownland is rapidly being cleared of Austrian control, the Russians are sweeping through almost unopposed, and the defending troops are being thrust back into the Carpathians. Rumania can now take her stand in the war with no threat of invasion in rear and on her flanks. It is beginning to appear, therefore, that the hour for this Balkan State has struck. If Rumania ever hopes to attain her national destiny as she regards it, if she ever expects to obtain possession of either Bukowina or Transylvania, or both, she must move now. Never again will conditions more greatly favor her.

There is little danger that, with Rumania in the war, Austria will ever recover Czernowitz, and thereby regain control of her easternmost province. The situation is entirely different from that which existed when the first Russian occupation occurred in 1914. As this article is being written the loss in Austrian prisoners alone has nearly reached the staggering total of 200,000 men. What Austria's losses in killed and wounded has been no one knows. The most optimistic view cannot put them at less than an equal number.

Nor is the end yet. However stanch the German defense may be, the Austrians are not capable of meeting the Russian attacks. It has been the history of this war that, whenever Austrians and Russians meet, the Czar's troops are invariably the victors. The present situation is by no means an exception. But there is a great difference between conditions as they now exist and as they were when Austria last called on Germany for help on the occasion of the Russian pressure in the Carpathians. Then Germany was not herself seriously engaged on any other front. She had the men and the surplus ammunition. Now the help that Germany can give is comparatively small. The western front is very active; in fact, it is generally thought that moves of great moment are under way and will crystallize the moment Germany has weakened that front.

On the Russian line Germany has had all she could do to hold the Russians in their trenches north of Poliesse. She has been able to send aid as far south as Kovel, but no further. Austria, in addition, is herself in a bad way for men. Of all the belligerents she is the most nearly exhausted. The disasters that followed her footsteps in the early days of the Russian successes placed a serious drain on her resources. The latest Russian success has taken from her almost a half million men that she cannot replace.

As to the military side, we have no great wealth of detail from which to make an accurate study of the situation. It is noteworthy that for some reasons the Russians have given the names of but few of the villages they have recaptured and now occupy. We get an occasional glimpse from the German and Austrian reports, but very little from the Russians. Brussiloff is chary with detailed information. But when the detailed history of this offensive becomes known it will make one of the most interesting chapters of the war.

From the Teuton standpoint, the most dangerous situation exists in Bukowina. Due to the disorganization of the Austrians in this section, the situation there is greatly confused. Certain paramount facts, however, stand out. It is almost positive that the Austrian force which was defending Czernowitz has been completely cut off from the main body. Before Czernowitz fell, the Russians had moved westward along a line parallel to the Pruth River, their cavalry reaching as far as Sniatyn. This movement isolated the Czernowitz defense. The moment the Bukowina capital fell, the crossing of the Pruth was thrown wide open and the Russians poured across a pontoon bridge and were right at the heels of the Austrians. From this point, the Austrian retreat developed into a flight.

The Russians seem to be making titanic efforts to envelop at least the greater part of the retreating Austrians by cutting them off from the passes by which they could cross the Carpathians, and, by a long detour over the northern Hungarian plain to the westward, rejoin the main army. The Russians have reached west in Bukowina as far as the village of Kuty, and this move apparently has cut off the Austrians from the Pantyr Pass and also from Jablonitza. These are the two main passes by which passage from Bukowina to the plains of Hungary can be effected.

Toward the south the Russians have reached Gura-Humora, a small village only eight kilometers from the Rumanian frontier. Between Küty and Gura-Humora, they have occupied Straza, all three towns being in the foothills of the Carpathians. On the east they hold practically all of the railroad line which runs from Czernowitz south, having reached and occupied the village of Radauts.

This pens up the Austrian troops between the Carpathians, the railroad line, and the Rumanian border. This force may not be captured. The very least that can happen to it, however, is that it will be broken up, with the probable loss of its artillery, and will be resolved into small groups just as the Serbian force was disintegrated when it was driven into the mountains of Albania and Montenegro. Or perhaps the Austrian force will be driven into Rumania, where it will be interned.

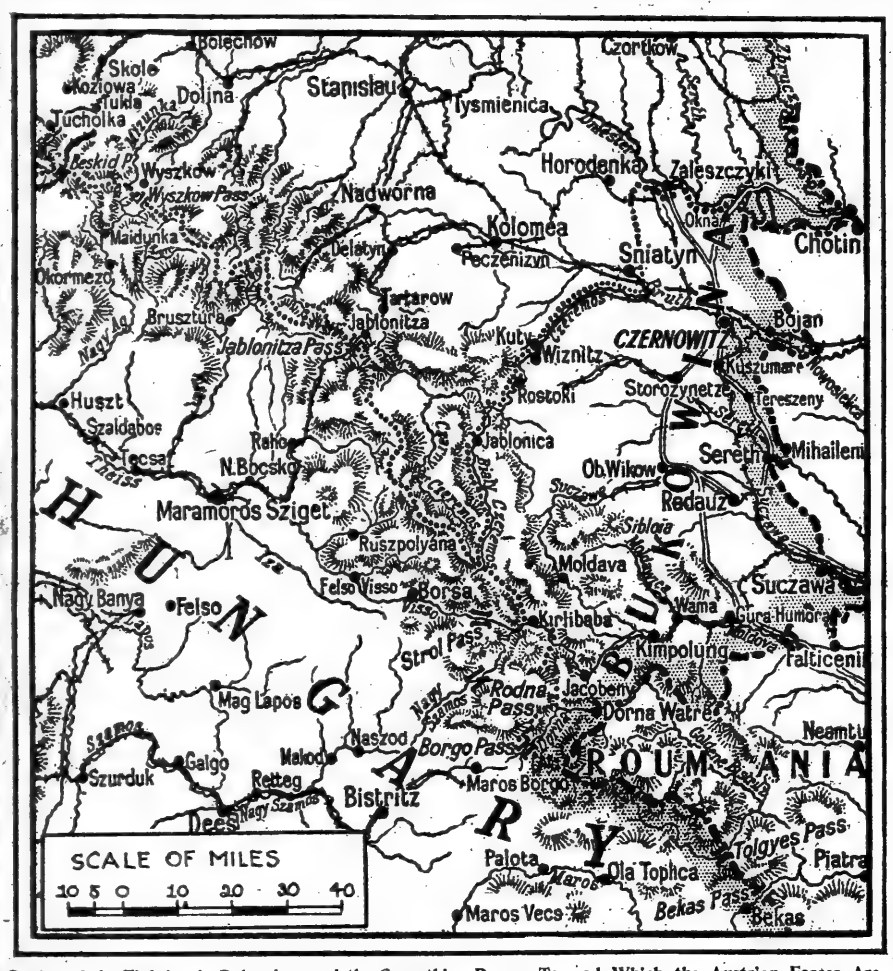
This latter will have a political effect far greater than anything else the Russians could do. Nothing would so demonstrate to Rumania the fact that the Russians were really victorious than to see thousands of Austrians driven in precipitous flight across their border. Another week should see Bukowina cleared up. The Russians have completely overrun the entire province.

Once the Bukowina situation is cleared up, we shall probably see an effort on the part of the Russian forces following the Austrians to outflank in another of Brussiloff's favorite enveloping movements the line of the Stripa. This should not prove such a difficult operation, as the Russians now control the country between the Czernowitz-Kolomea railroad, and much of the country between the Kolomea-Stanislau road, the Dniester, and the Czernowitz road. An advance from Kolomea northward would only have to proceed a short distance before the entire Stripa position would have to be given up.

This may be the Russian object in persisting in cleaning up Bukowina before attempting any further advance along the Dniester. For it has been evident that during all the fighting of the past ten days, neither the Russians nor the Austrians have reported any activity from Buczacz south. The rivers that carve their way through deep clay banks north and south through Galicia are strong defensive screens. To take them by frontal attacks involves the use of a great deal of ammunition and an expenditure of many men. A flanking move from the south, such as that I have described, would be much less expensive, would be equally effective, and, in the long run, might prove just as quick.

The main Russian object in the whole business is, of course, Lemberg. It is not probable that in the beginning of the Russian movement anything so ambitious was in their calculations. As success followed success, however, and they saw the prize on the horizon, their efforts redoubled. In so far as Lemberg alone is concerned, and putting aside the situation about Kovel and Vladimir Volynski, the Russian plan seems to be first of all to hold firmly the line of the central Stripa in the vicinity of Buczacz, and to engage Austrian and German contingents in that neighborhood, so that any withdrawal of forces would mean a clear passage of the river. After securing the centre they would strike hard on both flanks, so that eventually the centre would have to fall back or have the line turned. In furtherance of this the Russians, in addition to the movements in Bukowina, are driving southwest along the Lemberg-Brody railroad. It does not seem, however, that the Russian plan is devised for the purpose of territory. Brussiloff knows the futility of capturing territory while his enemy is still intact. Rather the scheme, if one may judge by appearances, is a great encircling movement designed to remove permanently from the scene of operations large bodies of troops.

North of the Brody position is an element of great danger to the Russian line, as was explained last week. The danger line is between the village of Lokatschi and Kolki. Along this line the opposing troops are almost entirely German, and are not only putting up a stiff resistance to a further advance, but are themselves acting strongly on the offensive. Neither side has secured any advantage in the week's fighting. Reports are numerous of victories first by this side and then by that, but as a matter of fact things are at a standstill. If the Russian line should give way here, the success of the entire Russian movement would be threatened, if not dispelled. A retirement from the Kovel salient would become necessary immediately, and the loss in men and guns would be heavy.



Region of the Fighting in Bukowina and the Carpathian Passes, Toward Which the Austrian Forces Are Retreating.

GREATEST PRE-INVENTORY SALES

Will Be Inaugurated In All Departments Monday. Economies Such As No Shopper Can Afford To Overlook



GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Look for "Not Advertised" Special Signs

Very Often They Point to the Day's Best Values.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

Pre-Inventory Event No. 6

Women's and Misses' Handsome and Stylish

SILK DRESSES

Selections From Our Regular Stocks. Originally Priced $19.50 to $27.50. Choice Monday at..... **$16.50**



One of the Dresses at $16.50

Here Are Smart, Distinctive, Fashionable Dresses for Street, Afternoon, Theatre, Dinner and Dance Wear.

The fashions are exceptionally dainty, many are exact reproductions of higher priced dresses; quite a number of these can be seen in duplicate in leading Specialty Shops, marked at more than twice our sale figure.

Every dress is faultlessly made, exquisitely trimmed. The attractive range of materials includes: CREPE DE CHINE, TAFFETA, CHARMEUSE, GEORGETTE CREPE, also COMBINATION EFFECTS IN WHICH GEORGETTE CREPE AND VARIOUS SILKS ARE EFFECTIVELY USED. The most fashionable colors are included—also white and black.

Of some dresses there are only one or two of a style, of others we have four or five; and as the best values will be snapped up quickly we advise those who are interested in this sale to come early.

All sizes in the collection, but not in each style and material.

No Mail, 'Phone, Approval or C. O. D. Orders Filled.

SECOND FLOOR

Store Your Furs

In Our Cold Dry Air Vaults.

Here they will be safe against moths, fire and theft. We charge only 2% of valuation. Minimum charge, $1 per article.

Repairing and remodelling done at special Summer rates. 'Phone 4000 Chelsea or mail a postcard and we will send for your furs.

SECOND FLOOR

Women's $3 White Kid "Colonials"

$1.98

Stylish, comfortable, first-class footwear, made of white kidskin; tongue and buckle effects. Cuban Louis heels. Sizes 2½ to 7, C to E widths.

FIFTH FLOOR

Furniture Specials

Striking Examples of Our Value-Giving.

$3.50 Rockers—double cane seat and back; posts made from 2-inch stock; wide arms with iron braces; very durable; sale..... $2.65

$1.75 Double Cane Seat Rockers—wide arms with iron braces; high back; strongly made; at..... $1.40

(No Mail, 'Phone or C. O. D. Orders Filled on the Above Items.)

If You Need Porch Furniture

Make your selection from our complete and attractive stocks. The prices are very low and we can make immediate delivery.

SECOND FLOOR

Infants' Dresses

Many Styles in One Lot, at 49c

Mothers can easily see the uselessness of tedious sewing in hot weather when dainty dresses like these can be bought for so little.

SIZES from 1 day to 2 years—are of nainsook; some lace trimmed and smocked in light blue and pink.

Others with medallion yoke, tucked back and lace trimmed neck.

SIZES from 6 months to 2 years; one style of nainsook with square neck and short sleeves, finished with embroidery. Skirt is lace trimmed.

Another style of striped dimity with square neck and short puff sleeves, trimmed with embroidery.

A third style is of crossbar lawn, square neck, with wide embroidery and ribbon, short sleeves and lace trimmed.

GREENHUT'S—SECOND FLOOR

$3 "Nemo" Corsets Will Be $3.50

Our Foreword of Economy to Every Wearer of Nemo Corsets.

"Buy Before July First."

You have five days in which to get your Nemo corset at the former price.

Only five days in which to save on your purchase, for after July 1st you must pay $3.50 for the regular $3 Nemo.

Besides, no one can guarantee that the cost of raw material will not continue to advance and force the prices still higher.

The new models are here. We are prepared with large quantities to supply the rush that will follow this announcement. Special service will prevail in our corset department for the next five days, and we urge every wearer of the Nemo to prepare against useless expenditure by securing all needed corsets now.

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Put Your Expensive Watch Away for the Summer—And Buy One of These

"Ansonia Mentor Ex" Watches at $1.25

For all practical purposes they are the equal of much higher priced timepieces.

Every watch fully guaranteed.

For the Camper, Rookie and Boy Scout We Recommend

WRIST WATCHES

And we specialize in guaranteed timepieces with solid nickel cases, fitted with guaranteed American movement. Choice of various colored leather straps. SALE AT..... $2.25

(Other Wrist Watches—special at $2.50 to $10.)

GREENHUT'S—FOURTH FLOOR

GROCERIES SENT EVERYWHERE

And We Prepay the Freight Charges to All Railroad Stations

Prompt FREE wagon deliveries to all points in the city and to nearly 800 suburban and seashore towns within a radius of 30 miles. By all means do your shopping in person, but when you find this inconvenient you can safely order by telephone (Chelsea 4000) or by mail. THE BEST QUALITY IN STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS AT PRICES WHICH HELP YOU TO REALIZE WORTH-WHILE ECONOMIES.

Flour

Fountain Premium Patent, Hecker's Superlative Flour, Pillsbury's Best XXXX; ½-bbl. bag..... 89c

Sold at this special price only in bags.

Coffee

HARVEST BLEND COFFEE—10 lbs., $2.45; 1 lb..... $1

GUADARALI BLEND COFFEE—25-lb. drum, $3.25; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

New Potatoes

The best selections in the market; bbl., $4.50; bu., 60-lb. bag, $1.94; peck, 15 lbs..... 49c

Ready to Eat

Cuddihy's Rex Brand.

GENUINE POTTED HAM—6 cans, 85c; reg. 22c can..... 15c

CORNED BEEF HASH—doz., 94c; reg. 12c can..... 8c

Sugar

BEST REFINED GRANULATED—25-lb. cotton bag..... $1.95

Sold only at this price with Grocery Orders.

Sugar

100s. 5 lbs.

CUBE LOAF SUGAR..... $1.07 54c

XXXI POWDERED SUGAR..... 1.08 53c

CUT LOAF SUGAR..... 1.24 58c

POWDERED SUGAR..... 98c 46c

Fresh Fruits

PINEAPPLES—ripe, juicy, sweet fruit; crate of 36 pines, $2.50; dozen, 90c; 3 for..... 25c

LEMONS—thin skin, juicy fruit; 3 dozen, 50c; dozen..... 17c

FANCY PEARL BARLEY—5 lbs..... 29c

MACARONI or Spaghetti; 10-lb. container..... 45c

FANCIEST HEAD RICE—16 lbs., 96c; 5 lbs..... 48c

BEST FARINA—10 lbs., 55c; 3 lbs..... 28c

Fresh Vegetables

ASPARAGUS—tender, fresh cut Jersey grass; bunch..... 20c

LETTUCE or Romaine; large white heads..... 5c

NEW RHUBARB sealloped, radishes; 2 bunches..... 5c

SPINACH—fresh and tender; 2-qt..... 10c

GREEN STRING BEANS wax beans, green peas; quart..... 10c

Babbitt's Specials

6 reg. 10c boxes Babbitt's cleanser and 1 reg. 12c can Spic and Span Silver Polish; at..... 45c

PURE GRAPE JUICE—Fountain quality; doz., $2.25; reg. 40c large champagne bottle..... 28c

FULL CREAM CHEESE—lb..... 22c

Cornstarch

Kingsford's; for puddings, desserts, etc.; case 40 packages, $2.25; 6 packages, 35c; reg. 9c packages..... 6c

STRAWBERRIES—Boyle's extra preserved, for serving with cream; 6-cans, $1; can..... 17c

PURE OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality; imported from France; gal. can, $3.20; quart can, 90c; pint can..... 42c

ICE CREAM SALT—50-lb. bag..... 60c

ARGO GLOSS STARCH—6 reg. 6c pkgs., 32c; pkg..... 4c

AMMO DRY AMMONIA—doz., 95c; 3 reg. 10c boxes..... 25c

FREE—One dish mop with purchase 5 boxes of Ammo.

Lamb

Legs of genuine Spring; lb..... 25c

Teas for Icing

or for serving hot.

SPECIAL PLANTATION TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5-lb. caddy, $2.65; lb..... 60c

BEST FAMILY TEAS—green, black or mixed; 5 lbs., $1.65; 2 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

HOUSEHOLD TEAS—green and black mixed to order; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs..... $1

VIRGINIA CUT HERRING—6-lb. pail, 60c; 6 herrings..... 15c

Smoked Meats

STRATFIELD BRAND BACON—lb..... 22c

SMOKED OX TONGUES—lb..... 23c

MORRIS'S SUPREME HAMS—in the new stockinette covers; lb..... 24c

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—lb..... 22c

SMOKED ROLLED SHOULDERS—lb..... 18c

DOLD'S WESTPHALIA STYLE BACON—lb..... 27c

WASHING POWDER—Pride of the Kitchen brand; doz., 32c; 3 reg. 5c 1-lb. pkgs..... 10c

Lenox Soap

Procter & Gamble's reg. $3.45 box of 100 bars, $2.95; 3 reg. 4c bars..... 25c

GREENHUT'S

Remember the Boys on the Border!

No Delivery Charges on Purchases for Them

The boys in Khaki far away from home will appreciate and remember any gift that will render their stay in the open more comfortable.

Greenhut's Can Supply the Things You'd Like to Send.

We have made special arrangements to forward merchandise, including WEARING APPAREL, READY-TO-EAT FOODS, TOBACCO, PIPES, CIGARETTES, TOILET NECESSITIES, ETC.

Goods carefully packed and forwarded by freight, express or Parcels Post. FREE OF DELIVERY CHARGES

(Information at Parcel Post Section, Grocery Department, Fourth Floor.)



GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Men's Panama Hats, $3.95



Finely woven; light in weight and exceptional values.

These are genuine South American Panamas and they're all fresh, new, spotless and in perfect condition.

15 Handsome Styles for Your Choice.

Not a hat in the lot worth less than $5. Sizes 6¾ to 7¾.

Men's Straw Hats, $1

All the popular straws and blocks. Hundreds of samples included. Regularly these qualities would be priced at $1.50 to $2 and higher.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Summer Upholsteries

At Lowered Prices During Pre-Inventory Sales

Nottingham Lace Curtains—about 300 pairs in a wide range of pretty patterns; regularly priced 95c to $1.95 a pair; sale..... 79c, 98c and $1.25

$1.25 Imported Ecru Madras Curtains—at..... 98c

$4.50 Bonnaz Lace Curtains—neat scroll effects; pair..... $2.98

Scrim Dutch Curtains—trimmed with lace insertions; pair..... 95c

$6.50 Bed Sets—trimmed with handsome lace motifs; mounted on heavy net; at..... $5.25

$8.75 Mercerized Armure Portieres—trimmed with gimp edges; at..... $7.50

$4.75 Tapestry Couch Covers—at..... $3.98

Imported Cretonne—variety of pretty designs and colors; yard..... 19c and 29c

Scrims—with hemstitched borders; white and beige color; yard..... 12c and 15c

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Pre-Inventory Sale of

Extra Quality Velvet Carpets

Choice, novel designs, attractive colorings; suitable for room or hall.

$1.75 Grade—at $1.48 | $1.60 Grade—at $1.38

Wilton Carpet—1½ yards long; 27 inches wide..... $1.75

Wilton Border—1½ yards long; 22 inches wide..... $1.50

Body Brussels—1½ yards long; 27 inches wide..... 98c

Axminster—1½ yards long; 27 inches wide..... $1.25

Velvet—1 yard long; 27 inches wide..... 85c

Tapestry—1 yard long; 27 inches wide..... 69c

$28.50 to $39.50 Axminster Rugs—Seamless and Seamed; size 9x12; at $22.50 to $29.50.

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT

China and Glass Wares

A Handful of Specials from Our Pre-Inventory Sales.

56-Piece China Tea Set—12 tea plates, 12 fruit saucers, 12 tea cups and saucers, 2 cake plates, 1 tea pot, 1 sugar bowl, 1 creamer, 1 bowl. Special, set..... $6.25

English Porcelain Dinner Set—100 pieces..... $13.50

American Porcelain Dinner Set—100 pieces..... $15.95

English Porcelain Dinner Set—100 pieces..... $16.50

Austrian China Dinner Set—102 pieces..... $19.50

Theodore Haviland Limoges China Dinner Set—108 pieces..... $24.50

These Values in Rich Cut Glass

$3.95 Cracker and Cheese Dishes—2 piece..... $2.49

$3.50 4-Pint Pitcher..... $2.49

$3.79 Fruit Bowls—9-inch..... $2.49

$3.95 Vases—12 inch, assorted cutting..... $1.98

$2.29 Cut Glass Spoon Holders..... $1.98

$2.49 Cut Glass Oil and Vinegar Cruets..... $1.98

$2.49 Fern Dish..... $1.75

$3.95 Round Fruit Bowls—8-inch..... $2.75

79c Imported Oil and Vinegar Cruets..... 59c

All Hand Cut Bowls—9-inch, and Nappies, 9 and 10 inch, regularly priced at $8.50 to $12.95; to close out at..... $6.75

Cut Glass Tumblers and Stem Ware, a large assortment, to close out at one-third of regular prices.

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT

REFRIGERATORS Specially Priced

$11.95 "Leader" Apartment House Refrigerator—height, 50 inches; width, 22 inches; depth, 18½ inches; ice capacity, 65 lbs.; galvanized lined provision chamber..... $9.55

$14.65 "Universal" Lift Cover Refrigerator—height, 43½ inches; width, 25½ inches; depth, 17¾ inches; ice capacity, 55 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber..... $11.75

$20 "Universal" Side Icer Refrigerator—height, 44 inches; width, 32 inches; depth, 18 inches; ice capacity, 75 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber..... $16

$26 "Universal" Side Icer Refrigerator—height, 47 inches; width, 35 inches; depth, 20 inches; ice capacity, 100 lbs.; white enamel lined provision chamber..... $20.80

$21.40 "Model" Apartment House Refrigerator—height, 54 inches; width 25¼ inches; depth, 20 inches; ice capacity, 90 lbs.; galvanized provision chamber..... $17.10

With white enamel lined provision chamber; worth $27.25; at..... $18.60

$44.85 "Model" Apartment House Refrigerator—height, 61 inches; width 32 inches; depth, 21¾ inches; ice capacity, 150 lbs.; porcelain lined provision chamber..... $35.85

GREENHUT'S—BASEMENT

Mazda Electric Bulbs Free

In Tomorrow's Sale With Purchases of Domes, Floor and Table Lamps.

For details of above see our advertisement in today's Herald.

Double 2½ Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single 2½ Stamps Thereafter

GUARDS MOBILIZED BY MEN OF AFFAIRS

Roster of Officers Includes Noted Lawyers, Doctors, and Business Men.

800 HOLD COMMISSIONS

Men in Retired and Reserve Lists Have Volunteered for New Service.

When President Wilson, on Sunday, instructed Secretary of War Baker to call the mobile arms of the National Guard into the Federal service, about 800 officers of the New York National Guard were summoned to field service, among them being some of the most prominent men in the State. John F. O'Ryan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry H. Rogers, Henry S. Sternberger, George R. Dyer, William W. Ladd, Nathaniel B. Thurston, Robert Maxet, Willard H. Fisk, C. S. Wadsworth, Louis D. Conley, and United States Senator James W. Wadsworth are among the officers called upon to forsake their private affairs and devote themselves to the service of the Union. Since the mobilization was ordered Senator Wadsworth has resigned as an officer of Troop M of the First Cavalry, owing to the importance of the matters now before Congress.

The following is the roster of the officers of the New York organizations called into service by the Secretary of War. The list is as it appears in the 1916 issue of the Register of the Officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the State:

DIVISION STAFF.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding division.
Colonel Chauncey P. Williams, Adjutant General.
Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster.
Lieut. Col. Edward Olmstead, Adjutant General.
Lieut. Col. Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant General.
Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General.
Lieut. Col. J. S. Kincaid, Inspector General.
Lieut. Col. F. J. McCann, Quartermaster.
Lieut. Col. William W. Ladd, Judge Advocate.
Lieut. Col. W. S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon.
Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, Engineer Officer.
Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer.
Major Frank M. Waterbury, Ordnance Officer.
Major Allan L. Reagan, Inspector General.
Major William L. Haffahan, Signal Officer.
Captain Thomas M. Sherman, aid.
Captain Alfred Wendt, aid.

Infantry Organizations.

FIRST BRIGADE, (MANHATTAN.)

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding.
Major Francis L. V. Hoppin, Adjutant General.
Major Edwin W. Dayton, Acting Inspector General.
Major Frank J. Foley, Quartermaster.
Major Charles J. Ahern, Quartermaster.
Major Edwin A. Strong, Engineer Officer.
Major Harry G. Sanford, Acting Judge Advocate General.
Major Harrison K. Bird, Ordnance Officer.
First Lieutenant L. T. Montant, aid.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Willard C. Fiske, commanding.
Lieut. Col. Robert McLean.
Major Francis G. Landon.
Major James E. Schuyler.
Major Robert Maxet.
Captain De Witt C. Falls, Adjutant.
Captain J. Weston Myers, Quartermaster.
Captain M. A. White, Commissary.
Captain Howard E. Crall, Inspector Small Arms Practice.
The Rev. William E. McCord, Chaplain.
Major Edmund P. Fowler, Surgeon.
Captain Thomas D. Lucas, Surgeon.
First Lieutenant Lefferts Hutton, Surgeon.
First Lieutenant L. R. Von Roeder, Surgeon.
First Lieutenants John F. Daniell, Charles P. Looser, and Douglas C. Despard, Battalion Adjutants.
Second Lieutenants A. E. Wilson and Louis E. Labena, Battalion Quartermasters.
Company A—Captain, H. R. Heyland; First Lieutenant, Frederick D. Conklin; Second Lieutenant, Kenneth Gardner.
Company B—Captain, William M. Halsted; First Lieutenant, F. D. Clark; Second Lieutenant, C. G. Alleyn.
Company C—Captain, Nicholas Engel; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Fitch; Second Lieutenant, L. C. Raecke.
Company D—Captain, Clinton E. Fish; First Lieutenant, A. L. Golsh; Second Lieutenant, Rowland Tompkins.
Company E—Captain, Samuel K. Thomas; First Lieutenant, L. F. Knust; Second Lieutenant, George A. Hull.
Company F—Captain, William E. Covell; First Lieutenant, S. J. Mack; Second Lieutenant, Arthur M. Smith.
Company G—Captain, Maxwell S. Nesbitt; First Lieutenant, Gerald Stratton; Second Lieutenant, M. E. Drake.
Company H—Captain, George E. Baldwin; First Lieutenant, Arthur Drake; Second Lieutenant, J. H Hendrick.
Company I—Captain, Wade H. Hayes; First Lieutenant, G. P. Nichols; Second Lieutenant, Gordon H. Grant.
Company K—Captain, J. A. Barnard; First Lieutenant, C. B. Crane; Second Lieutenant, Alfred B. Wade.
Company L—Captain, Fancher Nicoll; First Lieutenant, R. A. Byrnes; Second Lieutenant, A. J. McKenna.
Company M—Captain, George S. Towle; First Lieutenant, W. S. Collins; Second Lieutenant, R. W. Colman.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Clarence S. Wadsworth.
Lieut. Col., A. D. Porter.
Major, Reginald L. Foster.
Major, Monson Morris.
Major, William E. Downs.
Captain Jay Zorn, Adjutant.
Captain Robert Saunders, Quartermaster.
Captain H. P. Quackenbos, Commissary.
Captain F. A. de Peyster, Inspector Small Arms.
The Rev. James N. Connolly, Chaplain.
First Lieut. E. C. Bailey, Battalion Adjutant.
Second Lieuts. M. J. Parenteau, W. S. Mitchell, and W. M. Chadbourne, Battalion Quartermasters.
Major W. C. Montgomery, Surgeon.
Captain C. W. Lynn, Surgeon.
Company A—Captain, George E. Roosevelt; First Lieutenant, A. W. Cook; Second Lieutenant, Lydig Hoyt.
Company B—Captain, Frank J. McCoy; First Lieutenant, G. M. Bramwell; Second Lieutenant, H. G. Montgomery.
Company C—Captain, Steele Wotkyns; Second Lieutenant, A. Van Cortlandt, Jr.
Company D—Captain, Sidney G. de Kay; First Lieutenant, G. M. Taylor.
Company E—Captain, Henry E. Holt; First Lieutenant, R. K. Fessendan.
Company F—Captain, E. E. Gauche; Second Lieutenant, S. F. Weaver.
Company G—Captain, Huette Cammack; First Lieutenant, H. B. H. Ripley; Second Lieutenant, C. G. R. Rossi.
Company H—Captain, H. S. Hildreth; First Lieutenant, C. S. Brown, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, A. V. Frost.
Company I—Captain, Elisha H. Janes; First Lieutenant, J. J. Keon.
Company K—First Lieutenant, George A. Dair.
Company L—Captain, John J. Dean; First Lieutenant, R. L. Bigelow; Second Lieutenant, J. F. Hyland.
Company M—Captain, Wentworth Tucker; Second Lieutenant, M. F. Waltz, Jr.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Louis D. Conley.
Lieut. Col., John J. Phelan.
Major, Michael Lynch.
Major, T. J. Moynihan.
Captain F. A. Donnelly, Adjutant.
Captain Edward M. Dillon, Quartermaster.
Captain B. J. Glynn, Commissary.
Captain J. W. Elmes, Inspector Small Arms Practice.
The Rev. Francis P. Duffy, Chaplain.
First Lieutenants F. E. Sidman and C. E. L. Thomas, Battalion Adjutants.
Second Lieutenants M. E. Carroll, M. E. Reidy and G. M. Magee, Battalion Quartermasters.
Major Thomas F. Maguire, Surgeon.
Captain William M. Ford, Surgeon.
Captain Frederick W. Rice, Surgeon.
First Lieutenant C. A. McCarthy, Surgeon.
Company A—Captain, M. J. Dwyer; First Lieutenant, J. J. Lilly; Second Lieutenant, J. G. Foore.
Company B—Captain, W. B. Stacom; Second Lieutenant, W. J. Burns.
Company C—Captain, F. J. McSherry; First Lieutenant, J. E. Chiquette.
Company D—Captain Denis Hogan; Second Lieutenant, F. J. Crowley.
Company E—Captain, W. E. Morris; First Lieutenant, Thaddeus Higgins; Second Lieutenant, J. J. Keegan.
Company F—Captain, P. J. Maguire; First Lieutenant, M. A. Kelly; Second Lieutenant, J. J. Archer.
Company G—Captain, B. F. Cummings, Jr.; First Lieutenant, A. E. Anderson; Second Lieutenant, L. E. Rice.
Company H—First Lieutenant, James G. Finn.
Company I—Captain, J. G. Fogarty; Second Lieutenant, T. D. Rousseau.
Company K—Captain, W. J. Costigan; First Lieutenant, W. H. Patton; Second Lieutenant, F. J. Hall.
Company L—First Lieutenant, J. P. Askin; Second Lieutenant, J. J. Egan.
Company M—Captain, W. T. Doyle; Second Lieutenant, J. P. Hurley.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel William G. Bates.
Lieut. Col. James H. Wells.
Major William S. Beekman.
Major James M. Hutchinson.
Major Arthur E. Wells.
Captain George Perrins, Adjutant.
Captain William R. Fearn, Quartermaster.
Captain Clarence F. True, Commissary.
Captain J. W. Lyon, Inspector Small Arms Practice.
The Rev. W. T. Crocker, Chaplain.
First Lieutenants B. G. Wager, John W. Goff, Jr., and J. J. Callahan, Battalion Adjutants.
Second Lieutenants F. C. Kushnie, F. F. Groff, and C. P. Hazen, Battalion Quartermasters.
Major Karl Konnell, Surgeon.
Captain A. R. Addy, Surgeon.
Captain L. A. Salisbury, Surgeon.
Company A—Captain, R. F. Hodgdon; First Lieutenant, E. C. Dreher; Second Lieutenant, J. J. Lane.
Company B—First Lieutenant, Harry Mars; Second Lieutenant, R. B. Palmer.
Company C—Captain, W. A. H. Ely; First Lieutenant, Stanley Bulkley; Second Lieutenant, E. Van C. Raibbold.
Company D—Captain, F. R. Potter; First Lieutenant, E. C. O. Thomas; Second Lieutenant, W. D. Firth.
Company E—Captain, James Eben; First Lieutenant, F. K. Lovell; Second Lieutenant, H. L. Conway.
Company F—First Lieutenant, E. C. Schroeder; Second Lieutenant, W. Scott.
Company G—Captain, Henry Maslin; First Lieutenant, H. F. Davidson.
Company H—Captain, F. W. Vogel; Second Lieutenant, E. J. Orsenigo.
Company I—Captain, S. J. De Lancey; First Lieutenant, S. G. Warner; Second Lieutenant, T. B. Paton, Jr.
Company K—Captain, W. A. De Lamater; First Lieutenant, J. F. Ranges; Second Lieutenant, C. F. Marion.
Company L—Captain, H. A. Kohlbeck; First Lieutenant, G. F. Terry; Second Lieutenant, E. W. Strong.
Company M—Captain, J. H. McDermott; First Lieutenant, J. S. Braun; Second Lieutenant, F. A. Robertsen.

Second Brigade, (Brooklyn.)

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding.
Major Walter F. Barnes, Adjutant General.
Major Walter J. Carlin, Inspector General.
Major Almet R. Latson, Judge Advocate.
Major Alfred E. Steers, Quartermaster.
Major D. Cowl, Quartermaster.
Major John W. Tumbridge, Ordnance Officer.
First Lieutenant F. C. Brown, aid.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel John H. Foote.
Lieut. Col. William L. Garcia.
Major Frederick W. Baldwin.
Major Timothy F. Donovan.
Major Charles F. Hader.
Captain William R. Jackson, Adjutant.
Captain Amos M. Ritch, Quartermaster.
Captain H. A. Summers, Inspector Small Arms Practice.
First Lieutenants I. J. Lovell, C. H. E. Frank, and M. F. Jensen, Battalion Adjutants.
Second Lieutenants F. C. Dillman and W. J. Mullen, Battalion Quartermasters.
Major John R. Kevin, Surgeon.
Company A—Captain, H. W. Congdon; First Lieutenant, F. M. Foote; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Edmunds.
Company B—Captain, M. G. Addison; First Lieutenant, W. F. Simonson; Second Lieutenant, G. L. Simonson.
Company C—Captain, Thomas Fairservis; Second Lieutenant, J. G. Stockham.
Company D—Captain, A. B. Zahn; First Lieutenant, R. H. Vose; Second Lieutenant, C. G. Ostberg.
Company E—Captain, C. W. Berry; First Lieutenant, S. P. Walsh; Second Lieutenant, T. A. McDonough.
Company F—Captain, F. G. Hetsel; First Lieutenant, J. A. Nelson; Second Lieutenant, C. I. Goudey.
Company G—Captain, Oscar Carlson; First Lieutenant, J. L. Gilliman; Second Lieutenant, D. G. Aber.
Company H—Captain, John J. Byron; First Lieutenant, W. E. Blaisdell.
Company I—Captain, H. L. Campion; First Lieutenant, C. B. Sagona; Second Lieutenant, H. P. Sullivan.
Company K—Captain, Albert Clements; First Lieutenant, H. B. Baldwin, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, J. F. Curtis, Jr.
Company L—Captain, B. A. Boughan; First Lieutenant, L. C. Hardy.
Company M—Captain, G. G. Hollander; First Lieutenant, L. B. de Garmo; Second Lieutenant, J. J. Atkinson, Jr.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Ernest E. Jennicky.
Lieut. Col. Harry B. Baldwin.
Major Albert D. Ecke.
Major Walter E. Corwin.
Major William A. McAdam.
Captain H. D. McCutcheon, Adjutant.
Captain Frederick R. Post, Quartermaster.
First Lieutenants P. J. Steers, W. J. Jackson, and L. M. Simons, Battalion Adjutants.
Second Lieutenants S. B. Curtiss, H. J. Brotheridge, and H. J. Jantzer, Battalion Quartermasters.
The Rev. U. G. Warren, Chaplain.
Major H. T. Hotchkiss, Surgeon.
Captain G. H. Davis, Surgeon.
Captain G. M. Muren, Surgeon.
First Lieutenant A. W. Slee, Surgeon.
Company A—Captain C. W. Brown, First Lieutenant J. M. Brown, Second Lieutenant A. P. Grass.
Company B—Captain S. R. Tiffany, First Lieutenant C. H. Bohn.
Company C—Captain M. T. Hendricks, First Lieutenant M. R. Matheson.
Company D—Captain G. S. Chase, First Lieutenant E. B. Gogin, Second Lieutenant C. T. Graham-Rogers.
Company E—First Lieutenant E. F. Thompson.
Company F—Captain, A. H. Snowball; First Lieutenant, E. C. Peterson.
Company G—Captain, M. G. Stockbridge; First Lieutenant, H. L. Stockbridge; Second Lieutenant, E. L. Holloway.
Company H—Captain H. C. Billings; First Lieutenant, C. H. Rogers, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, P. L. Focardi.
Company I—Captain, J. L. Young; First Lieutenant, C. J. Tucker; Second Lieutenant, A. C. Smith.
Company K—Captain, G. A. Wilson; First Lieutenant, G. M. Hudtwalker; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Wells.
Company L—Captain, H. W. Eldred; First Lieutenant, R. R. Haslett.
Company M—First Lieutenant, J. W. Frost; Second Lieutenant, D. C. Strachan.

Third Brigade, (Headquarters, Albany.)

Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, commanding.
Major M. M. Dunspaugh, Adjutant General.
Major George Lawyer, Judge Advocate.
Major T. M. Hislop, Quartermaster.
Major L. B. Green, Quartermaster.
Major John H. Barker, Ordnance Officer.
First Lieutenants Chester W. Davis, Griswold Green, and H. G. Underwood, aids.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel Charles H. Hitchcock.
Lieut. Col. James S. Boyer.
Major Ames E. McIntyre.
Major H. J. Cookingham.
Major Marcus H. Rice.
Captain Lewis Seymour, Adjutant.
Captain C. W. Yeomans, Quartermaster.
Captain L. B. Merselis, Commissary.
Captain N. W. Thompson, Inspector Small Arms Practice.
First Lieutenant J. H. Morrison, Battalion Adjutant.
Second Lieutenants E. C. Strack, J. A. Spencer, and W. S. Cookingham, Battalion Quartermasters.
Major Daniel C. Dye, Captains M. A. Stivers and G. W. Augustin, and First Lieutenants W. D. Pinsoneault, E. E. Cooley, H. J. Shelley, and S. B. Blakeley, Surgeons.
The Rev. Charles McCaffery, Chaplain.
Company A (Utica)—Captain, E. K. Miller; First Lieutenant, F. S. Mahoney; Second Lieutenant, T. S. Dodell.
Company B (Utica)—Captain, T. M. Sherman; First Lieutenant, E. A. Roberts; Second Lieutenant, Alfred Broadbent.
Company C (Watertown)—Captain, R. J. Ryan; First Lieutenant, F. E. Bisbee; Second Lieutenant, J. R. Miller.
Company D (Ogdensburg)—Captain, C. A. Briggs; First Lieutenant, H. D. Goodnow.
Company E (Newburg)—Captain, R. A. Egan; First Lieutenant, W. B. Vanovar; Second Lieutenant, A. E. Brundage.
Company F (Walton)—Captain, A. B. Otsner; First Lieutenant, E. A. Wilbur; Second Lieutenant, W. Howes, Jr.
Company G (Oneonta)—Captain, E. J. Parish; First Lieutenant, W. H. Barfield; Second Lieutenant, A. E. Jenks.
Company H (Binghamton)—Captain, B. H. Moody; First Lieutenant, J. R. Wilbur; Second Lieutenant, F. D. McLean.
Company L (Newburg)—Captain, J. F. Steedman; First Lieutenant, R. M. Vernon; Second Lieutenant, J. A. Korschen.
Company K (Malone)—Captain, A. L. Marshall; Second Lieutenant, J. B. Hinds.
Company L (Newburgh)—Captain J. F. Sheehan; First Lieutenant, H. T. Blythe; Second Lieutenant, J. M. H. Wallace.
Company M (Mohawk)—Captain, R. G. Witherbee; First Lieutenant, J. D. Federson; Second Lieutenant, D. C. Wightman.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel James M. Andrews.
Lieut. Col. John McGaffin.
Major William A. Taylor.
Major Walter G. Robinson.
Major Eugene E. Fateman.
Captain Karl Isburgh, Adjutant
Captain George M. Alden, Quartermaster.
First Lieutenants F. A. Thiessen, H. G. McEwan, and Elwood Groesbeck, Battalion Adjutants.
Second Lieutenants G. F. Rugge, F. D. Owen, and J. G. Goetz, Battalion Quartermasters.
Major Henry J. Jones, Captain H. B. Gillen, and First Lieutenants E. F. Connally, H. H. Oakeford, A. J. Hull, E. H. Ormsby, and J. D. Gullick, surgeons.
Company A, (Troy)—Captain C. A. MacArthur, First Lieutenant R. D. Williamson.
Company B, (Cohoes)—Captain F. M. Hay, First Lieutenant C. B. Plumley.
Company C, (Troy)—Captain G. F. Bradshaw, First Lieutenant Benjamin Buckley.
Company D, (Troy)—Captain John Livingstone, First Lieutenant H. J. Davidson.
Company E (Schenectady)—Captain, J. S. Clinton; First Lieutenant, H. A. Allen, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, G. E. Ramsey.
Company F (Schenectady)—Captain, J. S. Button; First Lieutenant, H. D. Crounse; Second Lieutenant, A. E. Kriegsmann.
Company G (Gloversville)—Captain, R. B. Trumble; First Lieutenant, C. L. Benedict.
Company H (Amsterdam)—Captain, H. E. Greene; First Lieutenant, S. D. Tiffany; Second Lieutenant, W. C. Yund.
Company I (Whitehall)—Captain, J. J. Kelly; First Lieutenant, D. A. Forbush; Second Lieutenant, Byron Hupman.
Company K (Glens Falls)—Captain, R. S. Hall.
Company L (Saratoga)—Captain, C. H. R. Compton; First Lieutenant, H. J. Young.
Company M (Hoosick Falls)—Captain, W. H. Curtiss.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel R. S. Jennings.
Lieut. Col. Sanderson A. Ross.
Major George G. Shepard.
Major John B. Tuder.
Captain George E. Gasper, Commissary.
Captain T. A. Brown, Inspector Small Arms Practice.
The Rev. A. A. Jaynes, Chaplain.
First Lieut. G. A. Elliott, Battalion Adjutant.
Second Lieutenants H. B. Chapin, C. A. Atwater, and D. D. Mohler, Battalion Quartermasters.
Major W. W. Percy, Captains A. F. Hodgman, G. H. Simonds, R. A. Turnbull, H. S. Anderson, and First Lieutenants W. J. Tracy, J. J. Clark, G. L. Miller, and L. W. Ballantyne, Surgeons.
Company A (Rochester)—Captain, F. S. Couchman; First Lieutenant, A. T. Smith; Second Lieutenant, W. B. Staudenmaier.
Company B (Geneva)—Captain, S. H. Merrill; First Lieutenant, T. J. Coursey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Winnek.
Company C (Syracuse)—Captain, C. H. Barnes; First Lieutenant, H. H. Farmer.
Company D (Oswego)—Captain, T. A. Ball; First Lieutenant, C. S. Martin; Second Lieutenant, E. A. Barnes.
Company E (Niagara Falls)—Captain, E. J. Murray; First Lieutenant, J. J. Welch, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Vogt.
Company F (Medina)—Captain, J. S. Thompson; First Lieutenant, J. B. Bland.
Company G (Rochester)—Captain, L. N. Smith; Second Lieutenant, P. J. Kenny.
Company H (Rochester)—Captain O. I. Chormann; First Lieutenant, A. M. Barager; Second Lieutenant, P. F. Stephens.
Company I (Olean)—Captain C. E. Smith; First Lieutenant, F. J. Considine; Second Lieutenant, J. F. Oakleaf.
Company K (Hornell)—Captain W. S. Charles.
Company L (Elmira)—Captain, W. A. Turnbull; First Lieutenant, W. K. Whitley; Second Lieutenant, James Riffe.
Company M (Auburn)—Captain B. C. Mead; First Lieutenant, W. L. Hodder; Second Lieutenant, E. M. Roberts.

Artillery Organizations.

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY.

Colonel Henry H. Rogers.
Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith.
Major Charles R. Seymour.
Major James E. Austen.
Captain Dawson Olmsted, Adjutant.
Captain Francis D. Bowne, Quartermaster.
Captain Alvan W. Perry, Quartermaster.
Captain Leonard B. Smith, Battalion Adjutant.
First Lieutenants M. S. Weir and C. G. Michaelis, Battalion Quartermasters.
Major R. F. Wadhams, surgeon.
Captain Samuel M. Allerton, surgeon.
First Lieutenant David N. Barrows, surgeon.
First Lieutenant Theodore F. Mead, surgeon.
Eugene Cobb, veterinarian.
Battery A, (Syracuse)—Captain, G. F. Verbeck; First Lieutenant, G. G. Bailey; First Lieutenant, T. E. Hitchcock; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Thomas; Second Lieutenant, E. R. Granger.
Battery B, (New York City)—Captain, R. D. Mills; First Lieutenant, C. R. Toy; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Giles; Second Lieutenant, W. F. Walsh.
Battery C, (Binghamton)—Captain, C. G. Blakeslee; Second Lieutenant, A. E. Kappel.
Battery D, (New York City)—Captain, B. Van Raden; First Lieutenant, Sylvester Simpson; Second Lieutenant, F. J. Koch; Second Lieutenant, C. M. Lucas.
Battery E, (New York City)—Captain, J. T. Delaney; First Lieutenant, F. H. Ryan; First Lieutenant, J. H. De Rivera; Second Lieutenant, C. B. Gibbons, Second Lieutenant, R. L. Russell.
Battery F, (New York City)—Captain, R. M. Reid; First Lieutenant, W. C. McClure; Second Lieutenant, J. S. Larkin; Second Lieutenant, Leonard Snider.

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY.

Colonel George A. Wingate.
Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines.
Major Chauncey Matlock.
Major Joseph I. Berry.
Captain De Witt C. Feld, Adjutant.
Captain L. F. Kuntz, Quartermaster.
Captain W. T. Wright, Commissary.
Captains W. B. Shore and E. F. Lohr, Battalion Adjutants.
First Lieut. A. D. Washington and Second Lieut. H. C. Dienst, Battalion Quartermasters.
Captain Eliot Bishop, Surgeon.
First Lieut. W. D. Sherwood, Surgeon.
H. F. Nimphius and R. A. McAuslin, Veterinarians.
Battery A, (Brooklyn)—Captain, W. P. Fox; First Lieutenant, J. D. Butts; First Lieutenant, R. P. Clark.
Battery B, (Brooklyn)—Captain, L. C. Fox; First Lieutenant, E. A. C. Albrecht; First Lieutenant, E. C. Miller; Second Lieutenant, E. L. Brennan; Second Lieutenant, E. O. Gilmore.
Battery C, (Brooklyn)—Captain, A. S. Hamilton; First Lieutenant, E. A. Holmes; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Simonson.
Battery D, (Bronx)—Captain, J. B. Richardson; First Lieutenant, H. B. Sullivan; First Lieutenant, A. W. Weiner; Second Lieutenant, C. J. McGronan.
Battery E, (Bronx)—Captain, J. J. Stephens, Jr.; First Lieutenant, R. W. Marshall; First Lieutenant, J. M. Davis; Second Lieutenant, Dean Nelson.

ADVERTISEMENT.

For Safe and Sane Celebration of July Fourth.

The Mayor's Independence Day Committee will strive this year to bring about the most impressive and extensive celebration of the Fourth of July since the inauguration of the safe and sane plan. To mobilise the civic spirit of Greater New York is a kind of preparedness that is fundamental and that must be emphasized with special force now that American ideals are more than ever before on the heart and mind of the people.

It is desired to organize in every Aldermanic district and develop cooperation in hundreds of neighborhoods among thousands of organizations.

The Board of Aldermen has appropriated $25,000 for this year's celebration, and it is hoped to raise a similar sum by public subscription. Additional money is needed for a prize contest aeroplane manoeuvre, a wide participation on the part of school children, and extensive illuminations and plenty of patriotic music.

Subscriptions may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer, 1 William St., New York.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE,
Chairman Mayor's Independence Day Committee.

ALASKA.

If you want to know what is doing at Anchorage, Alaska, the terminus of the $60,000,000 Government railroad, subscribe for The Anchorage Daily Times, $1 per month; Weekly Times, $2 per year; $1.00 for six months; in advance.

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Battery F, (Bronx)—Captain, W. O. Richardson; First Lieutenant, J. B. Hallinan; First Lieutenant, C. H. King; Second Lieutenant, R. L. Hoffman.

Cavalry Organizations.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel Charles L. De Bevoise.
Lieut. Col. James C. McLee.
Major Edward McLean, Jr.
Major Mortimer D. Bryant.
Captain Charles Curie, Adjutant.
Captain S. S. Tumbridge, Quartermaster.
Captain Anthony Fiala, Commissary.
Captain Charles S. Fiske, Inspector Small Arms Practice.
First Lieutenants W. M. Brown and S. R. Malyneux, Squadron Adjutants.
Second Lieutenants W. L. Gillespie and Charles McCullagh, Squadron Quartermasters.
Major James T. Pilcher, Surgeon.
Captain F. W. Seymour, Surgeon.
Captain J. A. Quell, Surgeon.
First Lieutenant J. L. Donhauser, Surgeon.
First Lieutenant C. L. Newton, Surgeon.
First Lieutenant D. G. Munro, Surgeon.
George J. Goubeaud, Veterinarian.
Troop A (Brooklyn)—Captain H. H. Denaldson; First Lieutenant D. M. Ogilvie, Second Lieutenant G. L. Schilling.
Troop B (Albany)—Captain R. L. Miller, First Lieutenant J. E. Hydorn, Second Lieutenant C. N. Morgan.
Troop C, (Brooklyn)—Captain, J. A. C. Jansen; First Lieutenant, G. G. Backhouse; Second Lieutenant, K. N. Olmsted.
Troop D, (Syracuse)—Captain, W. R. Johnson; First Lieutenant, C. H. King; Second Lieutenant, H. H. Barnes.
Troop E, (Brooklyn)—Captain, C. S. De Bevoise; First Lieutenant, A. S. Hart.
Troop F, (West Brighton)—Captain, A. H. Platt; First Lieutenant, B. G. Radie; Second Lieutenant, J. R. Beady.
Troop G, (Utica)—Captain, A. W. Pickard; Second Lieutenant, N. E. Devereux, Jr.
Troop H, (Rochester)—Captain, C. M. Tobin; First Lieutenant, R. R. Briggs; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Loebe.
Troop I, (Buffalo)—Captain, W. J. Donovan; First Lieutenant, D. T. Dunbar; Second Lieutenant, Charles Pearson, Jr.
Troop K, (Brooklyn)—Captain, H. H. Spencer; First Lieutenant, J. S. Keegan; Second Lieutenant, E. J. L. Baldris.
Troop L, (Brooklyn)—Captain, G. F. Alpers; First Lieutenant, H. W. Allan.
Troop M (Avon)—Captain, N. C. Shiverick; Second Lieutenant, D. C. Newton.

Squadron A.

Major William R. Wright.
First Lieutenant W. R. Maloney, Adjutant.
Second Lieutenant D. M. Cooper, Quartermaster.
First Lieutenant F. W. Wurster, Inspector Small Arms Practice.
Captain Samuel McCullagh, Surgeon.
First Lieutenant H. A. Riley, Surgeon.
Troop A—Captain, H. M. Cowperthwait; First Lieutenant, S. H. Gillespie; Second Lieutenant, R. E. Wigham.
Troop B—Captain, A. W. Putnam; First Lieutenant, W. H. Powers; Second Lieutenant, R. B. Bartholomew.
Troop C—Captain, R. W. Bush; First Lieutenant, L. R. Reid.
Troop D—Captain, F. T. Stillman; First Lieutenant, N. H. Eggleston; Second Lieutenant, M. D. Cole.
Machine Gun Troop—Captain, Henry Sheldon; First Lieutenant, Graham Youngs; Second Lieutenant, Stanton Whitney.

Twenty-second Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas.
Major John F. Fairchild.
Captain J. J. Daly, Adjutant.
Captain F. C. Ringer, Quartermaster.
Captain G. H. Johnston, Inspector Small Arms Practice.
Major Daniel R. Lucas, Surgeon.
First Lieut. Emanuel Goldstein, Surgeon.
First Lieut. C. D. Bles, Surgeon.
The Rev. H. R. Fell, Chaplain.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major Frederick N. Whitley.
Captain Guy Bates, Adjutant.
First Lieut. F. F. Burns, Supply Officer.
First Lieut. C. H. Bobbs, Inspector Small Arms Practice.
Company A—Captain, W. A. Ross; First Lieutenant, L. D. Koop.
Company B—Captain, P. J. Walsh; First Lieutenant, A. M. McEwen; Second Lieutenant, M. H. Gray.
Company C—Captain, Harvey Garrison; First Lieutenant, L. C. Donovan; Second Lieutenant, C. E. Bresgnier.
Company D—Captain, E. F. Robinson; First Lieutenant, F. N. O'Connor; Second Lieutenant, H. L. Mellen.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major W. S. Conrow.
Captain H. C. Woodward, Adjutant.
First Lieutenant J. J. Dunn, Supply Officer, ficer.
First Lieutenant F. Wendel, Inspector Small Arms Practice.
Company E—Captain A. C. Smith, First Lieutenant F. C. Hyames, Second Lieutenant A. W. Palmer.
Company F—Captain C. J. Digres, First Lieutenant N. P. Stockwell, Second Lieutenant J. E. Baker.
Company G—Captain F. E. Humphreys, First Lieutenant G. D. Snyder.
Company H—First Lieutenant A. McC. Barrett.

FIRST BATTALION SIGNAL CORPS.

Major William L. Haffahan.
Captain A. L. Howe, Adjutant.
First Lieutenant R. C. Belling, special service.
Company A—Captain J. C. Fox, First Lieutenant R. W. Maloney, First Lieutenant H. L. Watson, Captain W. H. Steers, surgeon.
Company B—Captain G. E. Schenk, First Lieutenant P. M. Edwards, First Lieutenant J. R. Richardson, surgeon.

Medical Corps.

First Field Hospital, (Manhattan)—Major, John P. Dunsmith; Captain, Leo S. Paterson; Captain, James G. Dunsmith; First Lieutenant, George T. Strobl; First Lieutenant, Paul Barrett.
Second Field Hospital, (Albany)—Major, Louis H. Gaus; Captain, George W. Papen, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Philip C. Hasker.
First Ambulance Company, (Binghampton)—Captain Frank W. Sears; Captain Dan M. Hoefer; Captain George H. Fox; First Lieutenant, U. S. Kahn.
Second Ambulance Company, (Rochester)—Captain, C. O. Sorwell; Captain, E. W. Kennedy; Captain R. D. Richman; First Lieutenant, A. G. Casselberr.
Third Ambulance Company, (New York)—Captain, L. H. Shearer; First Lieutenant, J. A. Victor; First Lieutenant, C. J. McGuire, Jr.; First Lieutenant, W. M. Silleck; First Lieutenant, O. C. Pickhardt.
Fourth Ambulance Company, (Syracuse)—Captain, Jefferson, M. Letts; First Lieutenant, R. H. Dunning; First Lieutenant, W. E. Truex; First Lieutenant, F. S. Wetherell.

In addition to the officers who have field service ahead of them scores of other officers, many of them on the retired and reserve lists, have volunteered their services for any duty the Government may require. Among them is General Daniel Appleton, who has been designated as the officer to organize the depot units of the various New York City organizations.

WON'T TAX TRADING STAMPS

Governor of Massachusetts Vetoes Bill as "Preferential."

A bill designed to eliminate companies issuing trading stamps by excessive taxation passed recently by the Massachusetts State Legislature was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that the bill would create a preferential class. In his message to the Legislature the Governor explained that the State courts of Massachusetts had always upheld the legality of trading stamps and similar instruments, and that the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court holding certain anti-trading stamp legislation of certain States to be valid under the Federal Constitution did not imply that these or other laws were necessarily valid under the individual State Constitutions.

It was pointed out that Article I. of the Bill of Rights of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was quite different from the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, and expressed the belief that the freedom of trade guaranteed by the former was quite obviously curtailed by the restrictions of the measure presented for approval.

Up the River.

The gunboats Palos and Monocacy are about to start from Hankow, China, which is 600 miles up the Yangtse River, on a trip to the frontier of Thibet, 1,400 miles further inland, to gather hydrographic and topographic data, the Stars and Stripes never before having been where the two small craft will go. These venturesome boats are under 200 tons and have a draft of two feet five inches; they were built by the Government at Mare Island, Cal., taken apart, shipped to Shanghai and there reassembled and commissioned. They are fully armed with two six-pounders each and bamboo poles for repelling pirates. Each carries a crew of fifty men.—Christian Herald.

THESE FAMILIES NEED YOUR HELP.

Mrs. A. is a widow with 4 little children, 9, 8, 6, 4 years old. The children are well, but their mother has heart trouble and can only do light work for which she earns only a small sum. $100 is needed immediately for milk, food and rent.

Mr. H. has tuberculosis and is in the hospital. His wife and four children, under 10 years of age, are free from tuberculosis, but her earnings are almost nothing. It is the kind of a little family we should keep together while the father is away. $75 will do this for several weeks.

Large and Small Gifts Welcome.

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail check with clipping to Room 8,

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
99 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN PIANO HOUSE
ONE PRICE—NO COMMISSIONS

Real Values in
USED PIANOS
and
PLAYERPIANOS
For Quick Selling
THIS WEEK

PIANOS
Various Woods and Designs

Regal	$190
Sterling Oak	250
Wurlitzer	230
Siebert	145
Wagner	150
Lenox	195
Sherwood	155

DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Robert Cluett, Jr., Buys Ten Acres at Rye, N. Y., for Dwelling Site.

NEWARK CHURCH SELLS LOT

Queens Subway Apartment and Loft Building Corporation to Improve Long Island City Block.

The realty market closed yesterday with a few scattering sales of minor importance. The total number of sales reported, and not recorded, in Manhattan during the week was 27, as against 35 the previous week and 21 a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was 7, as compared with 14 the previous week and 10 a year ago.

The sales north of Fifty-ninth Street aggregated 20, as compared with 21 the previous week and 11 a year ago.

From the Bronx 9 sales at private contract were reported, as against 8 the previous week and 11 a year ago.

Buys Rye Acreage.

Robert Cluett, Jr., of Troy, N. Y., a member of the firm of Cluett, Peabody & Co., has purchased through Lewis B. Preston, ten acres of the Anderson property on Forest Avenue, extending through to Meadow Street, Rye, N. Y. The land is partly wooded and on a high elevation overlooking Long Island Sound. It is to be immediately developed with a residence in Elizabethan architecture.

Degnon Property Transfers

M. J. Degnon has transferred in the Borough of Queens to the Queens Subway Apartment and Loft Building Corporation a plot 125 feet on Hunters Point Avenue and 45 feet on Van Alst Avenue. It will be improved with a six-story light manufacturing building. In addition the triangular block bounded by Hunters Point Avenue, Meadow Street, and Hayward Street, and two lots fronting 50 feet on the southerly side of Eleventh Street and 100 feet deep, 165 feet east from Van Alst Avenue, has been transferred.

Newark Church a Seller.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Newark has sold the plot at 22 and 24 Elizabeth Avenue and 173 and 175 Brunswick Street, 50 feet on each thoroughfare by 161, to Walter Goerke, who will erect a service building for motor cycles. Feist & Feist were the brokers. They have also sold for the Girls' Friendly Society to John C. Gregory the property at 28 Centre Street, 38 by 115, for business improvement.

Brooklyn

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the house with garage at 176 Sixty-eighth Street for the Owl's Head Realty Company to a buyer for occupancy. Frank H. Malone was associated in the deal. The latter also sold for the same owners two houses at 164 and 180 Sixty-eighth Street.

The three-story tenement at 287 Himrod Street has been sold by R. A. Schlesing for Mary Ast to William Lanster.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold, for cash, for F. S. Terry of Cleveland, Ohio, to Thomas Marsalis the large tract of land on the top of the mountain at the corner of Crestmont and Westover Road, which has a frontage of about 380 feet. The property is opposite the estates of Fred E. Kipp and the late Arthur T. Stilson, and near the Montclair Hotel and Montclair Golf Club. Contracts have been let to Willie Wikstrom, contractor, for the erection of a large residence which, when completed, will cost about $20,000.

Commercial Leases.

The three-story buildings, 50 and 52 West 127th Street, fifty feet front, have been leased by D. H. Scully & Co. for Michael McCormack to the Garage Equipment Company for ten years at an aggregate rental of about $30,000, to be remodeled into a garage, and also the store at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and 127th Street to Daniel Reeves.

The Duross Company, in conjunction with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, and Schindler & Liebler, have leased the store at the northeast corner of West Broadway and Murray Street for the Bowery Savings Bank to Bernhard Schmitt.

Private Dwelling Leases.

The Houghton Company has leased the five-story dwelling at 250 West 102d Street for Dora M. Tooker to Margaret Hayes.

Realty Notes.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has taken an assignment of the mortgage of $200,000 on the sixteen-story office building at 17 Madison Square, belonging to Fred A. Stone, the comedian.

The Bronx Board of Trade will hold its monthly meeting on Wednesday evening.

Subway Contract Awarded.

The award of the contract for the construction of twelve stations on the Jamaica Avenue extension of the Broadway elevated line in Brooklyn by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation to the P. J. Carlin Construction Company, the lowest bidder, at $280,700, has been approved by the Public Service Commission. The stations are located at Cypress Hills, Elderts Lane, Forest Parkway, Woodhaven Avenue, Freedom Avenue, Greenwood Avenue, Spruce Street, Metropolitan Avenue, Queens Boulevard, Sutphin Road, Newark Street and Cliffside Avenue. The six stations from Cypress Hills to Greenwood Avenue must be completed within five months from the date of the contract, and the others within four months from the time the steel structure is turned over to the station contractor. The work is to be paid for by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation.

Country Dwellings Leased.

At Rye-on-Sound Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented the Catlin place on Milton Point, to Mrs. Joseph H. Tetlow; for Laura W. Wainwright, her residence on Milton Road, to William V. B. Kip; for Henry Davis, his residence on the Boston Post Road, to Walter K. P. Bowman; for Thomas H. Watkins, his residence on Milton Road, to James Harvey Williams, and for John M. Horner, Jr., his residence on Evergreen Avenue, to Ryle Frank, Jr.

EAST RIVER TUNNEL BIDS.

To be Opened by Public Service Commission July 13.

The Public Service Commission has announced that it has set July 13 as the date for opening bids for the two-track tunnel from Second Avenue and Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, to a connection with the new elevated lines at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza station in Long Island City.

This is the last tunnel work to be let under the dual system contracts, and it is officially designated as Route 61.

The contractor will have thirty months in which to complete the work, but special inducements are offered for completion within twenty-two months by the return of certain percentages of monthly payments.

The tunnel is to extend easterly under East Sixtieth Street, the west channel of the East River, Blackwell's Island, the east channel of the East River waterfront property in Queens Borough near the foot of North Jane Street, under and across Vernon Avenue, thence through private property, under North Jane Street, and under the Queens Borough right of way, ending at the Bridge Plaza station at a point between William and Crescent Streets.

The tunnel will come to the surface near Hancock Street in Ravenswood, will be an open-cut structure from that point to a point between the Boulevard and Sherman Street, and thence by elevated structure to the Plaza station.

Permanent ventilation shafts are to be provided at Avenue A in Manhattan and on Blackwell's Island, the latter to have a permanent superstructure inclosed by a fence. These permanent ventilation shafts are to be used temporarily as working shafts during construction.

WEST SIDE MOTOR CENTRE.

Odorous Stables Giving Way to Neat Auto Service Structures.

One of the less frequented sections of the city which has witnessed marked improvement in the last two or three years and is destined to show many more changes of a high order is the west side river front area in the upper Fifties and lower Sixties. The movement there of large automobile service buildings has contributed both to the value of realty and the appearance of the neighborhood. The compact, neat character of the buildings is in itself a splendid asset to the locality. This is illustrated in the new Chevrolet structures on both sides of Eleventh Avenue on the southeast and southwest corners of Fifty-seventh Street respectively.

In the lower Sixties are some large structures of which the block front on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, but which has the distinction above Fifty-ninth Street of being known as West End Avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, occupied by the six-story service building of the International Motor Company, presents a peculiarly characteristic example of the type of high-class modern motor buildings.

This and other similar structures for motor use furnish a striking object lesson of the improvement in building construction for automobile use over the average stable construction of former years.

In an industrial centre the new type of motor buildings are a benefit to the community. On the other hand the old-time stables, generally unattractive as to exterior, and usually more odorous than was often necessary were decidedly a detriment. Tenement houses adjoining them generally took on something of the stable character, and the incubus of the stable, necessary though it was for the great transportation activities of the city, invariably permeated the entire vicinity.

The motor improvements in the river-front section north of Fifty-seventh Street are changing for the better a part of the city that for years was one of the neglected and somewhat oppressive areas.

On the north side of Fifty-seventh Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, a large service building is in process of construction, and west of West End Avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, and extending westerly to the railroad tracks, a garage and service building for the Hudson Motor Car Company will soon be built, the property having been transferred to the company last week by William Bradley. This will be one of the largest improvements of its kind in that centre, as the prospective building is estimated to cost $100,000, and title to the property was taken subject to a mortgage of $245,000.

Activity at Shore Acres.

Dr. Charles J. Imperatori has purchased at Shore Acres at Mamaroneck a brick dwelling with a water view. Joseph M. Creamer purchased a villa plot on Alda Road facing the Sound. Contracts have been made by the Harcliff Realty Corporation, developers of the property, for the erection of ten dwellings to be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1.

Sells Georgia Mills.

Joseph P. Day has sold for the Cedartown Knitting Company its large mills at Cedartown, Ga., known as the Josephine and Wahneta Mills. The mills are about sixty miles from Atlanta, Ga., and the property includes about fourteen and one-half acres.

Westchester Farm at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell on Tuesday, in the Vesey Street Salesroom, a plot of ten and one-half acres with a dwelling, on the west side of King Street in the township of North Castle, near Purchase, N. Y. It commands an excellent view of Rye Lake.

Tax Dates.

June 30—Last day to pay income tax. Penalty thereafter. Last day to pay Federal corporation tax to Collector of Internal Revenue without a penalty. Last day to begin proceedings under certiorari to review determination of Tax Commissioners to reduce assessed valuation.

July 1—A penalty of 10 per cent. added to unpaid Croton water charges for 1916, making 15 per cent. in all. Five per cent. of total amount of tax and 1 per cent. per month interest added to unpaid Federal tax income.

July 31—Last day for savings banks and safe deposit companies to report to the Superintendent as of July 1, 1916.

15,000 Realty Papers.

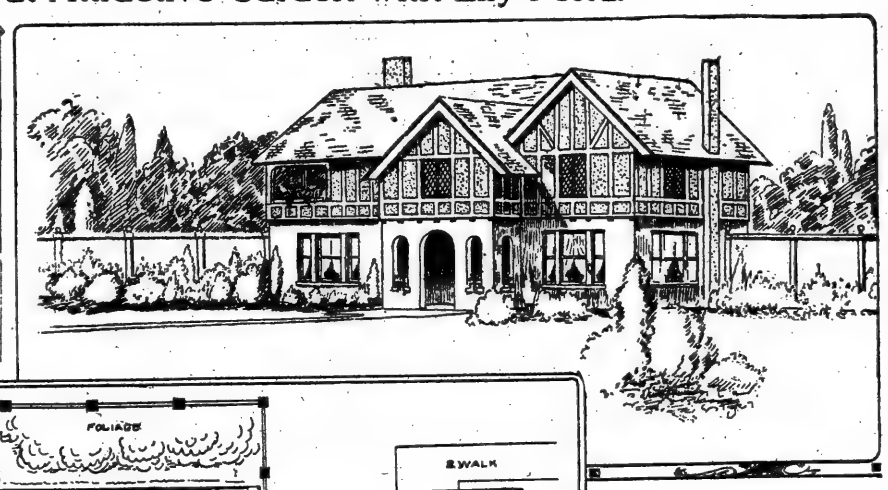
At the present rate of business the total of realty papers recorded at the Queens County Clerk's office for the first half of the year will pass the 15,000 mark.

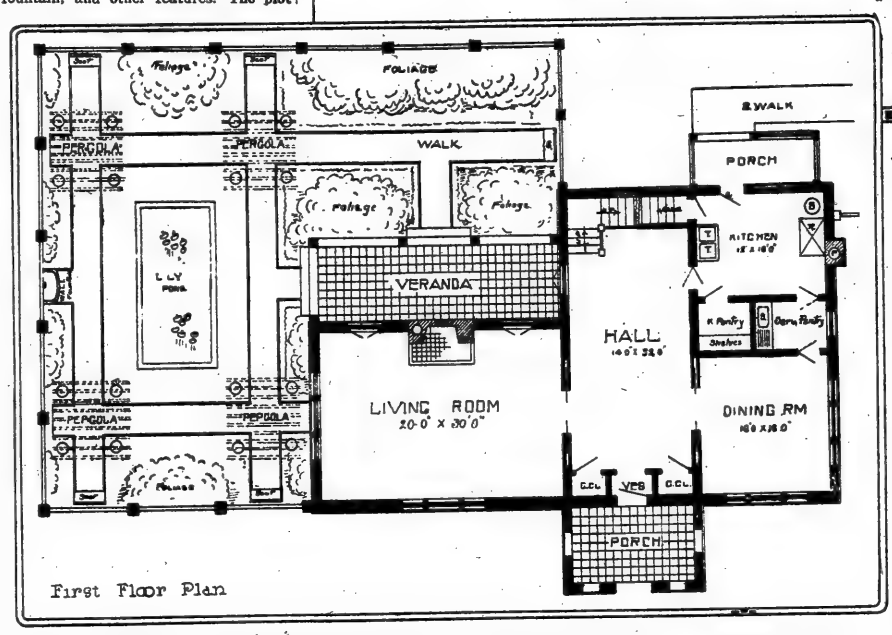
PROBLEM OF LARGE ROOMS AND COMFORTS WELL WORKED OUT AT MODERATE COST

Architect Shows What May Be Accomplished for $9,000 in a Small House Going Up at Flushing—Includes Expense of Laying Out Attractive Garden with Lily Pond.

An interesting solution of that home problem which is always with the prospective suburbanite of the slender purse seems to have been worked out by De Witt H. Fessenden in a house being erected at Flushing. The problem is that of the comfortable home, attractive as to the exterior, convenient and spacious as to the interior, surrounded by a fragrant garden and most reasonable as to price.

This combination, difficult as it may seem of attainment to those who never get beyond the atmosphere of the city flat, is not so impossible to realize as might be supposed. For the house in question, with good-sized rooms and artistic surroundings, the expense will be about $9,000. This includes the garden layout, with its pergolas, walks, fountain, and other features. The plot under improvement is 100 by 100. Good architecture, wise selection of materials, and personal attention to the work are among some of the essentials which make it possible to obtain so much for so reasonable a price.





Attractive Suburban Home, with First Floor Plan Showing Generous Room Space. De Witt H. Fessenden, Architect.

Mindful of the usual extras that generally follow a building operation, the architect wisely states that the total cost of this Flushing home and garden will not, at the highest figure, exceed $10,000, and it is very likely to be nearer the original limit of $9,000.

While the house itself presents a pleasing exterior, its real charm is within, for that is where one derives peace of mind and contentment, if anywhere. The exterior is of the old English type, the second story presenting the half-timbered effect with gray stucco surfaces. Tinted green shingles will cover the roof. The first floor will contain four rooms—the living room, hall, dining room, and kitchen. An ample porch gives access to the hallway, at the end of which is the main staircase with large closets.

On the left is the living room, 20 by 30 feet, with a large open fireplace, on either side of which are French doors opening on a veranda which may be inclosed for a Winter sun parlor. On the right of the hall is the dining room, separated from the kitchen by the pantries. The dining room is also of good dimensions, 16 by 16 feet, and the kitchen 12 by 16 feet. Stairs to the cellar lead from the kitchen under the main stairs, at the rear of the hall.

The second floor contains three sleeping rooms, a bathroom, two spacious clothes closets and a sleeping balcony connected with the large bedroom over the living room. The largest bedroom is about 20 by 22 feet and the other two 16 feet square. The bathroom is 10 by 14 feet, and there is also a linen closet 6 by 8 feet.

The interior finish will be of white enamel except in the living room and hall, where English oak paneling will be employed.

The garden, which occupies a large space with openings from two sides of the living room, will have as its chief characteristic a good-sized lily pond with a fountain which it will be possible to fill from the water piping in the kitchen. At the four sides of the fountain will be pergolas. Flowering plants and low shrubbery will complete the garden effects. The residence is being erected for P. M. Lockwood.

PROBLEM OF TRADE WASTE REMOVAL

A petition has been presented to the Board of Estimate from the leading realty organizations asking that ashes be removed by the city from office buildings. A hearing on the general subject of trade waste removal was held before the Board of Estimate last week which was attended by representatives from the Real Estate Board, the Building Managers' Association, and the Advisory Council.

The city now removes without expense all refuse from private residences and apartment houses and to do this the Board of Estimate appropriates an annual sum to the Department of Street Cleaning. It has been applied to the removal of garbage from dwellings, from small stores and business places, including small hotels and boarding houses; and if any balance remains, to large business houses, hotels, and factories.

The system has resulted in discrimination and complaint from the larger business interests. It has not been possible to draw a definite line of distinction between household waste and trade waste. The Supreme Court has decided that the department is not obliged to remove trade waste, whether in the form of ashes, garbage, or other forms of refuse material, and that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning might legally discriminate in favor of some of the inhabitants of the city as against others owing to the inadequacy of appropriation.

Since 1903, therefore, it has been the policy of the department to require owners of large business houses to remove their refuse to the dumps or disposal points at their own expense, but the department has permitted the free use of dumps for that purpose. Under a recent decision of the Appellate Division, Daly & Ivins, the contractors who provide the dumps for these ashes, are not required to receive boxes, barrels, packing cases, &c. Business houses will, therefore, be compelled to deliver such material to other dumps. For the other classes of trade waste the city will be required to pay $200,000 yearly.

Under these circumstances the city is anxious to rearrange its system of garbage disposal by a proposed amendment to the charter. This would accomplish three objects: First, to authorize the Street Cleaning Department to grant permission to private contractors to use dumping and disposal facilities of the city; second, to charge private individuals for disposal of trade waste delivered by private contractors to the city's dumps and scows, and third, to remove the discrimination that exists between small and large business houses by permitting the extension of the city's collection service to all classes of property supplying trade waste, provided the owners desire it. This is now being done in London, Chicago, Minneapolis, and Boston.

In the petition asking that trade waste be removed by the city from office buildings it is said that more ashes might be removed with the present appropriation if the Street Cleaning Department was more efficiently equipped, and if the removal of trade waste were eliminated entirely.

"It has been stated," adds the petition, "that the authorities anticipate a charge to private contractors dumping on the city scows. If this is so, it will mean that the already discriminated against office building owner will be compelled to add to the cost of his ash removal. If the authorities claim that we are adding to the budget by asking for this unit of service, we would request that they act literally as the law authorizes, which means discontinue the ash removal service entirely in this city.

"We favor the payment for removal of ashes by the scowload instead of by truckload as at present. While the trucks may average a fair amount the city is quite sure to get better value if payment is made on the scowload basis. The very fact that contractors reclaim much of the refuse before it goes on the scows would again bear out our contention of the fairness to the city of payment on scowload basis. For many evident reasons we might suggest that in non-residential sections the ashes be moved at night."

RECORD PRICE PAID FOR 5TH. AV. PLOT

A price record for Fifth Avenue property north of Fifty-ninth Street was established last week in the sale of the residence of the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell at the south corner of Seventy-fourth Street, for $750,000.

The Pell property has a frontage of 60.2 feet on Fifth Avenue and 125.2 feet on Seventy-fourth Street, comprising an area of 7,531 square feet, or a little more than three city lots. The selling price, equaling a rate of about $80.50 a square foot, is all the more notable considering the uncertain condition of the market and the generally reduced prices accepted by recent sellers of property in the Fifth Avenue section.

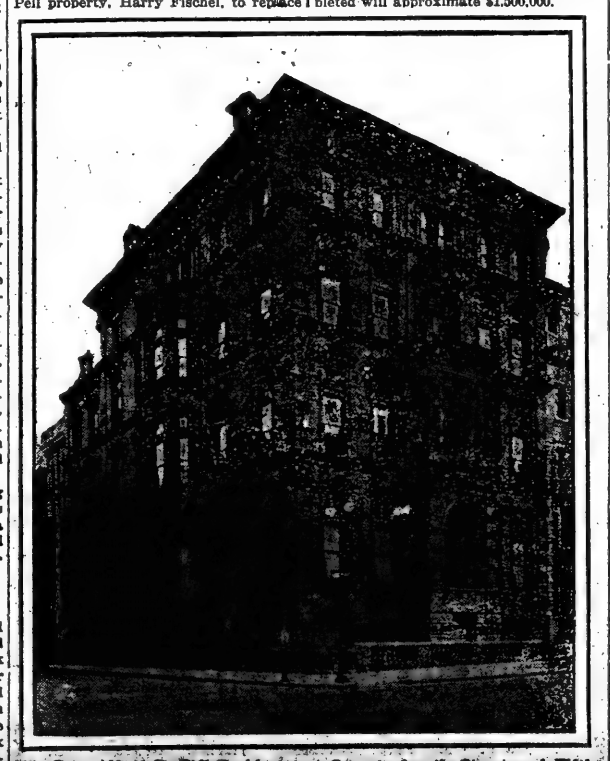
Dr. Pell purchased the property from the Rickhard estate in 1882.

It is the intention of the buyer of the Pell property, Harry Fischel, to replace the fine old mansion with a twelve-story apartment house, arranged for one suite of sixteen rooms and baths on a floor, to be ready for occupancy next season. Warren & Wetmore are the architects.

It will be known as 929 Fifth Avenue, and will be the fifth tall house of its kind on the avenue in recent years. The first was the one on the northeast corner of Eighty-first Street.

The other three are now nearing completion, being respectively on the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, and one between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, adjoining the Henry Phipps residence on the Eighty-seventh Street corner.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale of the Pell house. The entire investment when the building is completed will approximate $1,500,000.



The Rev. Alfred D. Pell Residence at Seventy-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, to be Replaced by a Twelve-story Apartment House.

QUEENS INDUSTRIES.

Thirty Per Cent. of Borough Set Aside for Factory Use.

In view of the great industrial development of Queens Borough and the indications of rapid growth in the future the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions has tentatively set aside about 22,000 acres, or 30 per cent. of the area of Queens, for industrial uses.

In order to properly study and set forth the commercial and industrial advantages of the borough, the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens has decided to enlarge its activities by the establishment of an Industrial Bureau, which will co-operate with the Manufacturing and Industrial Committee, of which Ray Palmer is Chairman. The other members are William D. Bloodgood, James E. Clonin, M. J. Degnon, H. W. Drake, L. W. Flauniacher, C. S. Fox, John J. Halleran, Judson A. Harrington, A. L. Langdon, William H. Johns, Frank Lord, E. A. MacDougall, Harold C. McNulty, John W. Rapp, S. B. Severson, Henry M. Toch, Burton Thompson, F. A. von Moschzisker, and George E. Woods.

To meet the need for practical handling of the transportation problems of its members and to effect improvements a Traffic Bureau will be created and will be under the management of an experienced railroad man.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Passenger traffic on the lines operated by the New York Consolidated Railroad Company as lessee of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, under the dual system of contracts, totaled 16,617,491 in April, as compared with 14,773,199 in April, 1915. Passenger fare collections on the Brooklyn Bridge-Park Row line amounted to 1,778,558, as compared with 2,865,573 a year ago, a decrease of one-half.

BUILDING PROJECTIONS.

Right to Reject Title Where Building Has Projections.

The matter of building projections in the City of New York has given considerable difficulty to real estate attorneys during recent years. Louis Lande, an attorney, in discussing recent developments and the building code changes, said yesterday:

"In some of the former cases our courts have held that certain building projections were not a valid objection to the title, unless their removal was actually ordered, but as a result of the recent policy of the city authorities to clear the sidewalks of all encroachments, the courts have finally ruled that a purchaser of real estate has a right to reject the title where the property has building projections which he may be compelled to remove, thereby burdening him with an expense and decreasing the rental value of his property.

"The Court of Appeals in the recent case of Acme Realty Company vs. Schinasi, 215 N. Y., 495, has so decided, and in the decision sums up the situation as follows:

"'The title to the streets of the City of New York rests in the municipality as trustee for the public, and no grant or permission can be legally given that will interfere with their use by the public. The right of the public to the use of the streets is absolute and paramount. (Deshong vs. City of New York, 176 N. Y., 475, 483.)

"'This has always been the law applicable to the public streets of the City of New York. It is equally true, however, that for more than a century it has been the practice of the municipal authorities to permit the erection and maintenance of bay windows, oriel windows, show windows, stoops, and porticoes within specified areas. * * *

"'From time almost immemorial it had then been the municipal policy to acquiesce in the practically universal custom of encroaching upon the streets with various building projections. This policy had its genesis in the infancy of the city and it had been continued without interruption. * * *

"'The growing density of population and the spread of business into districts that were formerly devoted wholly to residential structures, have created many perplexing problems in connection with the use of the streets as public highways. It is familiar recent history that these changed conditions have led to the compulsory removal of building encroachments from areas, streets, and blocks where they had always before been permitted. * * *

"'When the case of Broadbelt vs. Loew was decided (1900) the exercise of that power was regarded as an extremely remote possibility. At the present time, in view of the changed policy of the city, it is impossible for the courts to take that view.

"'We know that it has recently been exercised with reference to many encroachments that once were considered immune from municipal interference, and that the courts have upheld the action of the public authorities.'"

HOMES AT LARCHMONT.

Attractive Residential Centre Readily Accessible from New York.

One of the attractive suburban communities that have witnessed rapid development within recent years is Larchmont Gardens, pleasantly situated near the Sound at Larchmont, N. Y. Restrictions have wisely been placed on the property. Houses must not be built too near the street, and garages, stables, and chicken yards are at the rear. No factories, saloons, or nuisances are permitted and the type of house is limited to a one or two family house, plans of which must be approved by the Larchmont Gardens Company.

The property may be reached by the electric trains on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, thirty-seven minutes from New York. The main trolley service between New Rochelle and Stamford is near by.

Mountain Lakes Improvements.

Among the important improvements being made at Mountain Lakes, N. J., is a public garage to cost $15,000 and a plaza which is being built at the entrance of the property to cost about $9,000. Since the opening of this 1,500-acre development five years ago by H. A. Hapgood the total sales up to June 1 aggregate nearly $3,000,000, which does not include money expended in improvements or the original land cost. Sixty-eight thousand dollars has been expended for a water plant, $70,000 in laying out and paving of drives, $50,000 for the improvement of lakeshore frontage, and $20,000 expended in ornamental bridges, which are in concrete and natural stone.

Building at Howard Beach.

Building construction has shown considerable activity at Howard Beach Estates this season. New homes costing from $2,500 to $3,700 are being erected for K. Poulsen, Mrs. Mary A. Gaiser, Mrs. M. L. De Coster, and William K. Ruby. The Woodhaven Water Company is enlarging its water system by extending its mains through Nolins Avenue westward from Hawtree Avenue to the Shellbank Basin.

Sell Havemeyer Country Estate.

Joseph P. Day will sell at auction on Friday, June 30, to close the estate of Emilie de Loosey Havemeyer, the former Theodore A. Havemeyer country estate at Mahwah, N. J. It will be sold in two parcels containing 105.254 acres and 170.24 acres, respectively, and is improved with dwellings and outbuildings. The sale will be held on the premises at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tenement Factories.

According to the annual report of First Deputy Commissioner James L. Gernon, in charge of the Bureau of Inspection, transmitted to Supervising Commissioner James M. Lynch and the State Industrial Commission, 14,365 licenses for tenement house or home-work were in effect in New York State on Oct. 1, 1915, as compared with 12,848 in effect Oct. 1, 1914. Of the 1915 licenses issued, 255 represent shops or factory buildings situated on the same lot but in the rear of a tenement house. In the 14,110 separate tenement-house buildings there are 177,210 living apartments.

Increased Cost of Plumbing.

Plumbing material is now at the highest notch in price ever known by the trade. Prices have advanced from 50 to 500 per cent. in the last year, according to delegates to the convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers, in session at Atlantic City last week, and there is likely to be no relief for several years, even should the war—the principal cause for high prices—conclude in the near future, as there would be such a great demand from foreign markets as to sustain the present levels for an indefinite period.

NEW OCEAN PROMENADE

To be Built in the Rockaways One Hundred Feet Wide.

The Topographical Bureau of the Borough of Queens last week transmitted to Borough President Connolly one of the most important maps that have been finished for some time.

It lays down the lines and grades of ocean promenade in the Rockaways, from Beach 122d Street to a point 100 feet west of Beach 141st Street.

This promenade will be one of the important improvements of the borough when completed, and will add greatly to the value of the shore front of the Rockaways.

This new street is shown at a width of eighty feet and extends through the Belle Harbor development. It will connect with Triton Avenue, running along the ocean front through Rockaway Park.

When this map is adopted, proceedings will be instituted to acquire title to the highway in the Belle Harbor section and included in this proceeding will be an action to secure title to all the land between the highwater mark and the southerly side of the street, thus creating a park area between the street and the ocean.

Blackwell's Island.

The price of Blackwell's Island when it was purchased by New York City was $50,000, paid to Robert Blackwell, the owner, who had married the daughter of the English Captain Manning, who in 1673 surrendered New York City to the Dutch. When the English resumed control Manning retired to Blackwell's Island, then known as Hog Island, and after his death it became the property of his daughter and son-in-law. It was sold in 1838 to New York City, and since has been in use for various correctional and charitable institutions.

BIG PROJECTS IN NEW APARTMENTS

Plans for Twenty High-Grade Buildings, to Cost Over $8,000,000, Filed This Month.

FIVE ARE ON PARK AVENUE.

Majority Will Be Ready for Next Year's Occupancy—Effect of Cost of Materials.

A few days ago it was announced that a building operator had decided to forego for a season his projected apartment house on an east side block until the price of building materials went down. It was the first big operation of the kind for which the enhanced cost of materials was given as the reason for postponement, but there is plausibility in it, whatever other considerations may have been.

Possibly there are other enterprises that are being withheld for the same cause, but of which no public announcement has been made. Had it not been for this individual case, which gathers prominence from the fact that it was planned for an entire block between Park Avenue and the proposed Vanderbilt Avenue extension, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, it would be difficult for the average person to tell that materials had gone up in price if he merely regarded the number of plans filed for new buildings.

Dealing with apartment houses alone, the month of June, through the end of the past week, saw filed in the Manhattan Building Bureau plans for twenty high-grade houses. Seven were on the east side, five covering Park Avenue corners, the southeast of Fifty-fifth, southeast of Seventy-fifth, southwest of Seventy-eighth, and northwest of Eighty-first Streets, respectively, and the block front between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, extending to Madison Avenue. They are to cost a total of $4,100,000, and, with the other two on side streets, the seven east side structures represent an aggregate cost of $4,485,000.

Last week plans for this operation were filed to cost $2,500,000, making it by far the most expensive undertaking of the kind projected in this city in several years. The plans indicated that the operation will cover the entire block as it is today, extending to Park Avenue, 400 feet on the streets and 200.8 feet on the avenues. The Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Company, Dr. Charles V. Paterno, President, leased the westerly half of the block from the New York Central Railroad a short time ago. In the enlarged plan the railroad's holding company appears as associated with Dr. Paterno in the enterprise.

The plan to extend Vanderbilt Avenue northward from Forty-fifth to Fiftieth Street, it was said yesterday, had not been abandoned. In this apartment house block it is proposed to run it through from street to street, entering from either street a large inner court which will be an important feature of the building, while the structure at the street frontages will be erected on the new avenue, presenting an arcade effect. Warren & Wetmore are the architects. At the Paterno office yesterday it was said that work would begin whenever the cost of materials warranted, and the impression was left that this stupendous operation would not become a reality immediately.

Two of the lots are in the Washington Square section. One—that at 62 to 66 West Tenth Street—a nine-story building, to cost $250,000, will be under construction within a short time. The other, the fourteen-story improvement for the south side of the square, to cost $400,000, is still in the future, although plans were filed last week. The delay is not due to cost of materials so much as to financial arrangements in view, perhaps, of the feeling that although apartments on or near the square are steadily in demand, this projected operation may not be almost too good as a paying proposition.

This leaves eleven new apartments for which plans were filed this month for the west side. They show an aggregate cost of $2,980,000. The most expensive of the lot is the thirteen-story building for the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-first Street, to cost $750,000. A $500,000 operation is planned for the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street. A fourteen-story structure is planned for the south side of 103d Street east of West End Avenue, to cost $350,000, and a $300,000 apartment hotel, fourteen stories, is projected for 228 to 236 West Seventy-first Street. In the lower west side a $250,000 house is planned for 140-142 West Fifty-eighth Street. Besides these, all of the other projects are in the upper Heights and Fort Washington sections, one occupying a large frontage on Riverside Drive above the curve at 129th Street. The aggregate estimated cost of these twenty major apartment house operations filed in June is $8,025,000.

With the exception of the Washington Square house mentioned most of these are intended to be started at a comparatively early date. There is a possibility that, due to the cost of materials, work on three or four may be deferred for a time. The probability that the new zoning and districting system may be adopted in a short time by the Board of Estimate has had the effect of hastening the filing of certain plans where the owners felt it might be to their advantage to get a little more than would be permissible when the restrictions become effective.

It is doubtless human to try to beat the system when one has advance information of its requirements, but the fact, nevertheless, shows that the zoning, the building height and other restrictive limitations are legalized, the better it is likely to be for the residential sections of the town.

Largest Club Holdings.

The greatest aggregation of properties devoted to club and educational purposes in the world is that owned and occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, which had its origin in London. Since its establishment in this country several decades ago the Association has bought and built with substantial buildings for its purposes, which, according to the annual report, show a value of more than $100,000,000, representing choice realty in the principal cities of the United States. The membership of the Association is

SAYS IMPURE WATER IS MENACE OF CITIES

Expert Declares That Filtration Would Save 3,000 Lives Yearly in America.

22,500,000 "VITAL CAPITAL"

Asserts 30,000,000 of the Urban Population Is Now Exposed Through Drinking Supply.

If the cities of the United States were supplied with filtered water it would mean a reduction of the typhoid toll by 3,000 lives a year, and prevent 45,000 cases of typhoid fever, representing an annual saving of $22,500,000, according to George A. Johnson, consulting engineer, who has served as adviser to the city administrations on matters of water supply. Mr. Johnson has prepared a paper of several hundred pages, making a fair-sized book, giving what he regards as the most comprehensive study ever made of the relation of filtration to the reduction of the typhoid toll.

"If the urban population of the United States," said Mr. Johnson, "were supplied with filtered water, or water of equal purity, the average urban typhoid fever death rate would be fourteen per 100,000. A reduction of 67 per cent. in the typhoid rate immediately following filtration has been amply demonstrated. The average typhoid fever death rate among the urban population of the United States in 1913 was twenty per 100,000. By reducing this rate to fourteen about 3,000 lives would be saved annually, and 45,000 cases of typhoid fever prevented. This represents an amount in vital capital equal to $22,500,000 annually, or, at 6 per cent., the interest on an investment of $375,000,000.

"Of the 50,000,000 people representing the urban population of the United States, 20,000,000 are now supplied with filtered water. To build filtration plants having a total daily capacity of 4,000,000,000 gallons, sufficient to provide pure water for the remaining 30,000,000 people, would not cost $100,000,000. To operate these works and pay all charges, including interest and sinking fund, would not cost more than $12,000,000 per year, or about one-half the present annual cost in vital capital.

"Typhoid fever is an easily preventable disease. Since it cannot be contracted naturally without taking the specific germ into the mouth, to eradicate it involves only the purity of food and drink. Preventive measures are seriously hampered by lack of funds. Annual budgets, with very few exceptions, are made up by officials who sense but dimly the responsibility they shoulder when they cut Health Department appropriations.

"In the United States 20,000,000 people are now being furnished with filtered water at a cost not exceeding $8,000,000, or 40 cents per capita per year. In those cities having filtered supply, the water-borne typhoid fever has been practically eliminated, as reliable statistics prove. The results of water purification always show a big balance on the right side of the ledger. For every dollar spent for pure water many lives are saved in the form of vital capital through the prevention of sickness and death.

"If a community of 19,000 people spends each year 40 cents per capita for filtered water, and thus each year prevents a single death and the attendant cases of illness from typhoid fever it will come out even financially and also increase its self-respect. In Pittsburgh, for instance, the adoption of water filtration has saved more than 600 lives, 900 cases of typhoid illness and $4,500,000 in vital capital annually.

"In this country 800,000 persons suffer annually from typhoid fever and 20,000 die of it. Thus, in the course of a decade, one person in every thirty-three contracts the disease by taking into the mouth the germs. Of those who recover a substantial number die later from other causes resulting from depleted vitality. Still others never completely recover from the effects, and, although they may live to old age, their usefulness has been materially curtailed.

"To give for each human life lost through typhoid fever an average value of $3,000, and for lost wages and medical attention $200 per case, the present-day annual typhoid toll in the United States amounts to $130,000,000. It would seem that the influence of depleted vitality in the case of typhoid convalescents resulting in earlier death from other causes and depreciation of usefulness through the years of remaining life, should be given some expression of money value, and if for this even $75 is allowed for each typhoid convalescent the final result is $150,000,000 as representing in terms of dissipated vital capital the annual typhoid toll paid by the citizens of the United States each year.

"Grade crossings are a menace to life, but not nearly so great a menace as a bad water supply. Of all public work the water works is by far the most important and should always be given preference in the allotment of money for the city's maintenance. Ever since it became known that bad water was a menace to health the public has been entitled by sovereign right to receive pure water. Bad water will put out conflagrations as promptly as pure water, but it will also cause widespread disease. In the last thirty odd years loss in vital capital through typhoid fever alone was over three times the net property loss from fire in the United States.

"It is a customary desire that the Water Works Department of a community shall be self-supporting, but it is seldom that large sums of money are kept on hand to defray extraordinary expenses in the department. When questions arise as to the adequateness of the supply as regards volume, or more satisfactory distribution, little difficulty is experienced in obtaining the necessary funds to carry out the work, for the comfort and convenience of the people are affected. With improvements in the supply respecting purification it is different.

"When a city of 100,000 people is confronted with evidence furnished by its own officials and those of the State Health Department showing that the water supply requires purification and learns that works to effect this end will cost, say, $300,000, there follows an energetic sharpening of pencils, to ascertain how this is going to affect the tax rate. Many cities have endured an exceptionally high typhoid fever rate for years and withheld the financial support of measures of prevention even when it was apparent that the public health of the community would be immensely benefited thereby.

"Sewage treatment in the large community materially reduces the dangerous pollution of water supply, but it does not make safe for human consumption the water of the stream into which the sewage affluent is discharged. Filtration of such waters is the only way to make them entirely safe.

"The filtration of the urban water supply would not only reflect upon the general welfare of the city dwellers alone but would also have its effect upon those living in rural communities. This benefit is not measurable in precise figures, but what pure water in one city may mean to the health of a nearby community was never better illustrated than in the case of Allegheny and Pittsburgh.

"Allegheny has only quite recently received pure water from the Aspinwall filter plant, but as soon as filtered water was supplied to Pittsburgh the typhoid fever death rate in Allegheny, for no other apparent reason, began to decrease. For the three-year period before and after filtration of the water supply of Pittsburgh the average typhoid fever death rates in Allegheny, located just across the river, were 91 and 36 per 100,000 population respectively. This was a reduction of 60 per cent., obviously due to a large number of residents of Allegheny working in Pittsburgh drinking the pure filtered water of that city.

Standards and Appeals Board.

Estimates of the cost of the proposed Board of Standards and Appeals in connection with the Lockwood-Ellenbogen law for the consolidation of building inspection functions, were submitted last week to the Board of Estimate. Compensation for the Chairman of the board is placed at $7,500, and the five appointed members will receive $10 each session. Provision is made for a Secretary, at $3,000 per annum; assistant engineer at $2,400; chief engineer at $1,800, a stenographer at $1,80, another stenographer at $900, and a typewriting copyist and clerk. The chief clerk, messenger, and office boy will be transferred from the present Board of Examiners and the assistant engineer will be transferred from the Bureau of Buildings. The Mayor has informed the Advisory Council it is the purpose to far as possible to transfer to the other positions employes from city departments, where such employes are no longer required.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 87, n s, 66.11 ft e of Bleecker St, 24.10x21.6; Anne M. Adolphi to Lillie Adolphi, 217 2d Av, h. and s., c. s. g. all liens, Dec. 28, 1913; attorneys, Smith & Bowman, 38 Park Row.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 150th St, 19.11x100; Sherrill Babcock, New Hartford, N. Y., to the Edward W. Martin Co., 170 Broadway, June 5.....$1

LAFAYETTE ST, 224, w s, 76.3 ft s of Spring St, 24.6x50.4; May Phillips, Lowville, N. Y., to James E. March, 233 Lafayette St, mtg $15,000, June 13; attorney, Americus C. Stabile, 41 Park Row.....$100

THOMAS ST, 60, s s, 175 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100, foreclosure May 25; Abraham Stern, referee, to Frank L. Froment, 52 East 74th St, June 21; attorney, Robert J. Mahon, 154 Nassau St.....$36,000

157TH ST, s s, lots 57 and 58, map of Thomas Burling, 50x110.10x51.4x99.2, e s; The Polo Construction Co. to Elizabeth F. Farris, Cold Spring, N. Y., mtg $231,000, June 20; attorney, J. Wilson Bryant, 381 East 149th St.....$100

27TH ST, 161 West, n s, 77.11 ft e of 7th Av, 26.2x60.9, foreclosure June 28; John W. Hill, referee, to 135 Broadway Holding Co., 135 Broadway, June 24; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$20,000

37TH ST, 40 West, s s, 350 ft e of 6th Av, 24x98.9; Bertha S., wife of T. Towar Bates, Convent, N. J., to Anton H. Schefer, 40 West 37th St, quitclaim, May 1; attorneys, Simpson, C. & B., 62 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Elsie M. Schefer to same, May 1; attorneys, same.....$1

67TH ST, 43 to 69 West, n s, 100.9 ft e of 6th Av, 76.2x100.5; Helenita Realty Co. to Harold C. Mathews, 14 East 69th St, mtg $195,000, all liens, June 22; attorney, George J. Gillespie, 20 Vesey St.....$100

73D ST, 211 East, n s, 102.2 e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Joseph Sanzes to Hannah Benaim, 449 West 123d St, all liens, Dec. 19, 1914; attorney, J. F. Benaim, 149 Broadway..$100

83D ST, s s, 235 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; Albert Deerer to Jere C. Lyons, 10 West 70th St, mtg $24,000, all liens, June 1; attorney, A. H. Cumbers, 128 Broadway....$1

89TH ST, 7 East, n s, 178.11 ft e of 5th Av, 28x100.8; Barney Estate Co. to Edyth G. Josephthal, 26 East 72d St, mtg $50,000, all liens, June 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

90TH ST, 44 West, s s, 255.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Harmon W. Hendricks, executor of Max A. Maxwell, to Elias Spigarn, 72 West 90th St, all liens, June 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$19,500

115TH ST, 215 West, n s, 265 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Morris S. Bentinck to Beatrice Nordon, 1,919 7th Av, mtg $14,000, June 22.$1

113TH ST, 353 and 355 West, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Sherrill Babcock to the Edward W. Martin Co., 170 Broadway, all liens, June 5.....$1

197TH ST, 307 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Lydia P. Steel to Daniel H. Jackson, 1,064 Morris Av, mtg $8,000, all liens, June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Daniel H. Jackson to Jane Hooker, 16 Hubert Place, Halcyon Park, New Rochelle, mtg $10,000, all liens, June 22; attorney same.....$1

122D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 12.6x100.11; Robert W. Finlay to Agnes E. Albertson, 313 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, mtg $9,000, all liens, Jan. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

145TH ST, 491 West; 146th St, 491 and 493 West; 106th St, 225 West; Ten Eyck R. Beardsley to Catherine S. Barnes, 491 West 145th St, ¼ part, subject to dower of Margaret Barnes, c. a. w., June 23; attorney, Howard A. Sperry, 55 Liberty St.....$1

Bronx.

CLAREMONT PARKWAY, n s, 86.11 ft e of Wendover Av, 56x88.3; Cath. Darling to Solomon Bossak, 1,583 Washington Av, mtg $35,000, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLINTON Av, e s, 194 ft n of 175th St, 30x90.2; Morris Silverman to Joe Levy, 743 Fairmount Place, mtg $7,500, June 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 57 ft n of 168th St, 18x100; Albert G. Hayden to Florence P. Hayden, 1,234 Franklin Av, June 21; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,421 3d Av.....$100

WALTON AV, e s, e corner of 177th St, 125x75; Mary J. Price to Fred Hollander & Co., 123 Lafayette St, mtg $15,500, June 23; attorneys, Van Kirk & K., 370 East 149th St.....$100

HOE AV, 1,223 and 1,230, e s, 50x100; Solomon Bossak to Catherine Darling, 1,880 Washington Av, mtg $9,000, June 26; attorney, R. Loewenthal, 1,321 Boston Road..$100

HUGHES AV, e s, 210.9 ft n of 177th St, strip 4x93 to Belmont Av; Beatrice O'Connor to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, June 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$800

KELLY ST, e s, 68.11 ft s of Intervale Av, runs e 100x s 2x w 100; Lawyers Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June ; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LESTER PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Barker Av, 25x105; Mary McGarry to D. Ell Lahn, 210 West 110th St, mtg $2,000, June 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 15, map of G. Hunt, Emanuel Glauber to Grandville Realty Co., Inc., June 16; attorney, M. S. Hoffman, 35 Nassau St...$1

LOTS 29 to 32, amended map of Adee Park; Cath. C. Hill to George Hill, 63 Beechwood Road, Summit, N. J., June 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 50, Block 72, map Morris Park; Frederick S. Snyder to Kate Edson, Lake Hill, Ulster County, N. Y., June 23; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$100

MONAGHAN AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; David N. Weiman to Leslie F. Randall, 280 Vanina Lane, Yonkers, N. Y.; attorneys, Frees & McK., 3,029 3d Av.....$1

OGDEN AV, n w corner 161st St, 25x95; Harry Bijur, referee, to Germania Life Insurance Co., 50 Union Square, June 21; attorneys, Dulow & R., 41 Park Row..$50,000

PARK AV, 3,480, e s, 24.11x86.9; Henrietta Schubert to William H. Schubert, 4,234 Carpenter Av, mtg $10,000, June 22; attorney, W. H. Schubert, 6 Beaver St.....$100

PLOT begins at stone monument in s e corner this land at dividing line land of A. Schermerhorn and plot marked Redmond No. 1 on map of Jos. Rosenthal at Riverdale, runs n e 125 ft to centre line, right of way leading to Bettinger's, s —x s e —x s 131.5± e — to beginning; Arthur C. Sheridan to Jas. F. Arundell, 23 Clinton St, Brooklyn, mtg $12,500, June 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of 165th St, approach to Concourse, 56.4x68x78.11x72.7; John V. Sheridan, referee, to Ess Ess Realty Co., mtg $37,000, June 22; attorneys, Sayers Bros., 31 Nassau St.....$1,000

TRINITY AV, e s, 316 ft n of 161st St, 16.8x100; Chester C. Paige to Anna Paige, 2,034 East 15th St, Brooklyn, mtg $4,000, June 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

160TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Otto H. Schultze, individually and as executor, to Smada Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,250

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COOPER ST, s s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x100, June 20; Lawrence J. Rice to Casualty Company of America, 68 William St, deed recorded as mtg and recording tax of $25 paid, due as per bond.....$1

HESTER ST, 167, n s, 23.6x100, June 20; Carmine Liongo to Giovanni di Gregorio, 111 Mott St, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $20,000; attorney, S. Miglionico, 121 Mott St..$3,000

PARK AV, n w corner of 96th St, 100.11x100, June 22; Monona Co. to N. Y. Trust Co., National Bank, 79 8th Av, 4 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank B. Cotton, 52 Wall St, note.....$2,500

ST. MARK'S PLACE, (8th St., 68, s s, 25x80.6, with a 10 ft. right of way in front, being courtyard between lines of 8th St and St. Mark's Place, 25x--; Louis Jacob to Wellworth Holding Corp., Inc., 302 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $22,000; attorney, Bernard Flisanblei, 302 Broadway.....$1,000

107TH ST, 117 East, n s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 22.8x75, May 25; The Bryn Mawr Club to Joseph P. Cotton, 14 Wall St, trustee for bondholders, due May 1, 1921, prior mtg $18,500; attorneys, Rembaugh & Tuvim, 1 Broadway.....$10,000

67TH ST, 41 East, n s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5, June 15; John A. Mitchell to Mary H. Mitchell, 41 East 67th St, 5 years, prior mtg $22,500; attorneys, Spencer, O. & W., 27 William St.....$50,000

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 57 ft n of 168th St, 18x100; Florence P. Hayden to N. Y. & Suburban Co-operative Bldg. & Loan Assn., 147 East 125th St, June 21, installments, 5 p. c.; attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$4,000

MOSHOLM PARKWAY, s e corner of Hull Av, 105.11x110.x182.11x219.8; Hubbard Realty Co. to H. Warren Hubbard, 117 Sherman Av, May 29, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Wyer Wyndham, 61 Chambers St.....$36,000

PARK AV, 2,180, s e corner of 171st St, 26x90; Antti Swan to Harry Bleier, 36 Lewis St, June 22, installments, 5 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,600

UNION AV, 875, w s, 21x80; Walter S. Price to Fred Hollender & Co., 123 Lafayette St, June 23, due June 22, 1919; attorneys, Van Kirk & K., 370 East 149th St.....$6,000

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,785; Decatur Construction Co. to Helen Katz and another, executors, Riverside, Conn., June 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Albert R. Lesins, 149 Broadway.....$12,000

RECORDED LEASES.

MURRAY ST, 61, store and basement; Bowery Savings Bank to Bernhard Schmitt, 15 Cooper St, Brooklyn, 9-13 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorneys, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 93d St.....$1,500 to $1,800

WEST ST, 269, store; Elisabeth Bentinck to Harry Duffy, 170 West St, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St.....$720

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MAIDEN LANE, 51 and 53; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, Inc., owner; Jacob Mirsky, contractor.....$1,000

MADISON AV, 4th Av, 20th and 27th Sts, block, &c; Savoy Plumbing Co., Inc., against F. & D. Co., owner and contractor.....$53

MAIDEN LANE, 51 and 53; Jacob Rubin against Samuel P. Tull, owner; Jacob Mirsky, contractor.....$393

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, e s, 608 ft w of 177th St, and Daly Av, w s, 555 ft s of 177th St; Salvatore Naccarato against Defender Construction Co. and Narcroth Construction Co., owners; Kramer Contracting Co., contractor; renewal.....$363

ELSEMERE PLACE, s e corner Southern Boulevard, 140.6x108.9; Salvatore Naccarato against Defender Construction Co. and Narcroth Construction Co., owners; Kramer Contracting Co., contractor; renewal...$75

WALTON AV, n e corner of 179th St, 75x100; E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. against Notlaw Realty Co., owner and contractor; renewal.....$600

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 817 and 819; United States Gutta Percha Paint Co. against Frank P. Lyons et al., June 9, 1916.....$23

58TH ST, 108 to 110 East; Joseph Tisc & Co., Inc., against 108 East Eighty-fifth Street Corporation et al., June 6, 1916, by bond.....$88

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, 65 East; Charles H. Kranichfeld against estate of Charles Sievers et al., July 15, 1915.....$1,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 236 ft n of 184th St, 80x250; Efficiency Heating Co., Inc., against Webster Avenue Realty Corporation et al., June 6, 1916.....$5,710

WEBSTER AV, e s, 236 ft n of 184th St, 80x250; City Kalemein Co., Inc., against Webster Avenue Realty Corporation et al., June 6, 1916.....$1,800

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 1,087; William Murphy against Mary Ryan et al., partition; attorney, R. A. B. Dayton.

8TH AV, 2,353; Lillie G. Buchsbaum et al. against Saul Adams et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. J. McDermott.

111TH ST, 20 East; N. Y. Trust Co. against Mathilde J. Bennett et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Norwood & Walsh.

139TH ST, s s, Madison Av, w s, and 5th Av, e s, —x—; parcel of land bounded north by centre line between 140th and 141st Sts, running from 5th Av to Harlem River; s by 140th St, e by Exterior St, and w by 5th Av, —x—; Emanuel S. Heller et al. against Meyer A. Bernheimer et al., partition; attorney, W. E. Meyer.

150TH ST, 306 and 307 West; Albany Savings Bank against Bradhurst Realty and Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Tracy, Cooper & Townsend.

Bronx.

HOE AV, e s, 200 ft s of 173d St, 75x100; Carl M. Owen, as Trustee, against Roger J. Gallagher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Fruesauff, Robinson & Sloan.

LOT 679, map of Laconia Park, Williamsbridge; Frank C. Mayhew et al., as Trustees, against Anna McDermott Keegan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Hickox.

LOT 670, map of Laconia Park, Williamsbridge; Frank C. Mayhew et al., as Trustees, against Anna McDermott Keegan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Hickox.

LOTS 848 and 849, map of Laconia Park, Williamsbridge; Ralph Hickox against Frank Logue et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Hickox.

LOT 55, Block 2,846, Section 11, on tax map; Simeon M. Barber against Benjamin Bulmer et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, H. Swain.

MACLAY AV, n s, 108.9 ft e of Zerega Av, 20x101.2; Emilie Barbier against Charles E. Olivy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Bitterman.

203D, 100 ft n, 800 ft e of Marion Av, 83x127.4; Carl M. Owen, as Trustee, against Mary T. Rennard, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Fruesauff, Robinson & Sloan.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Amsterdam Av, 7 e corner of 155th St, for a two-story garage, 42x100.11; E. Haggin, 1 Madison Av, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $8,000.

Grand Concourse, e s, 62 ft s of 182d St, one-story brick and stone garage, 16½x111; Luella M. Rice, 3,191 Ryer Av, owner; Joseph Rice, 3,191 Ryer Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

164th St, s e corner of Sheridan Av, one-story brick and stone garage, 41.4x95; York Realty Co., Walter Phelps, 435 East 149th St, President; owners; E. J. Byrne, 149th St and Willis Av, architect.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 131.66 ft s of 185th St, three-story brick garage, 75.7x232.57; Wendover Hall Co., August F. Schwartzler, 1,662 Boston Road, President, owners; S. J. Kessler, 23 East 145th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

ALTERATIONS.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

13th St, 405 to 409 West, to a three-story market; Fish Realty Co., 409 West 13th St, owner; C. E. Comstock, 1,813 Broadway, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Monday, June 26.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

87th St, 145 East, n s, 172 ft e of Lexington Av, 14x38.9, four-story dwelling; Baron de Hirsch Fund against N. A. First et al.; M. & S. A. L. Isaacs, attorneys; due, $15,284.20; taxes, &c., $11.

By Henry Brady.

Bowery, 886, w s, 63.6 ft s of 4th St, 19.4x108.9x17.2x84.9, five-story house and store; C. A. Derby et al. against Charles Schlang et al.; Augustin Derby, attorney; due, $17,-961.76; taxes, &c., $475.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Samuel Marx.

Prospect Av, 2,065, w s, 75 ft s of 180th St, 47x100, five-story tenement and store; Martha Rosenbaum against Paulina Schwartz et al.; Marcuson Bros., attorneys; due, $7,886; subject to first mortgage, $32,250.

Tuesday, June 27.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Belle Harbor, L. I.—Three-story frame cottage on plot 60x100, e s of Brighton Av, near Ocean; voluntary sale.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Cliff Av, 62, n e corner of Radford St, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 118x150± irregular; voluntary sale.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—19, 19½, and 21, South 5th Av, three four-story tenements with stores and three-story rear building; voluntary sale.

83d St, 427-29 West, n s, 354.8 ft w of 9th Av, 53.3x98.9, five-story stable. Surrogate Court sale of Elizabeth A. Dempsey, deceased; J. H. Hayes, attorney; prior mtg. $2,000.

130th St, n s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 74.4x99.11x irregular, vacant; J. H. Purdy against Nestor Holding Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $12,092.99; taxes, &c., $328.98.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Tract of 10¼ acres and dwelling on the west side of King St, New Castle, N. Y.; court partition sale; Dearing & D., attorneys.

824 St, 13 East, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2, five-story dwelling; New York Life Insurance Co. against Wesley Thorn et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; due, $72,064; taxes, &c., $1,275.

By Henry Brady.

Madison St, 224, e s, 22.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 21x30, four-story tenement; C. A. Suydam against Chana Saphirstein et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; due, $17,444.60; taxes, &c., $522.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Walton Av, e s, 150.7 ft n of 175th St, 115.7x $1.7x117.4, vacant; A. A. Benedict against G. E. Buckbee et al.; N. A. Donnelly, attorney; due, $3,398.11; taxes, &c., $74.56.

By James J. Donovan.

137th St, 520 and 522 East, e s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 45x100, four-story flat; S. R. Weiser and another, trustees, against Seventh Avenue Amusement Co. et al.; T. F. Keogh, attorney; due, $31,210.91; taxes, &c., $1,860.24.

173d St, 423 East, s s, 250.1 ft e of Webster Av, 20x100, three-story flat; Jennet Flohr against William Love et al.; E. V. Thornall, attorney; due, $6,671.36; taxes, &c., $83.60.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Cauldwell Av, 907, w s, 72.8 n of 158th St, 37.5x100, four-story flat; St. C. Rindlaub against Wolf Burland et al.; Maurice Steiner, attorney; due, $3,809.33; taxes, &c., $1,080.19; prior mtg, $22,500.

Cauldwell Av, 911, w s, 110.10 ft n of 158th St, 37.6x100, four-story flat; same against same; same attorney; due, $3,813.33; taxes, &c., $1,125.47; prior mtg, $22,500.

Wednesday, June 28.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

129th St, 22 East, s s, 85.2 ft w of Madison Av, 30.10x100.11, five-story flat; Edward Kraus and another, executors, against Ricka Edman et al.; R. H. Hagemann, Jr., attorney; due, $28,519.55; taxes, &c., $666.30.

139th St, 511 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale, of all right, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 7, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

St. Nicholas Ave, 880 to 876, s w corner of 154th St, 26x91.9x irregular, five four-story dwellings; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against M. E. Hammerstein et al.; Rapollo & K., attorneys; due, $94,120; taxes, etc., $3,035.

Friday, June 30.

AT VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

76th St, 23 West, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 23.4x102.2, 4-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against C. F. Baker et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $54,-380.80; taxes, &c., $709.80.

4-story tenement and store; A. W. Hopp et al., executors, against John Wendt et al.; due, $40,672.13; taxes, &c., $2,200.98.

24 Av, 1,877, e s, 50.9 ft s of 109th St, 24.10 x146x irregular, four-story tenement and store; M. Fred, executrix, against Esther Horowitz et al.; C. H. Diller, attorney; due, $27,534.76; taxes, &c., $857.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale, of all right, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 7, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

St. Nicholas Ave, 880 to 876, s w corner of 154th St, 26x91.9x irregular, five four-story dwellings; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against M. E. Hammerstein et al.; Rapollo & K., attorneys; due, $94,120; taxes, etc., $3,035.

Friday, June 30.

AT VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

76th St, 23 West, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 23.4x102.2, 4-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against C. F. Baker et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $54,-380.80; taxes, &c., $709.80.

Madison Av, 778 and 780, w s, 66.8 ft s of 66th St, 40x80, ten-story apartment house; 780 Madison Av Co. against Hanover Improvement Co.; D. F. Goodnow, attorney; due, $60,845.56; prior mtg, $145,000.

125th St, 172 and 176 East, s s, 126.1 ft w of 3d Av, 36.11x89.4x irregular, three-story stable; also

125th St, 171 and 173 East, n s, 130 ft w of 3d Av, 41x37.4x irregular, old buildings; Jacob Manheimer against Harrison Dodge et al.; W. R. Hill, attorney; due, $36,599.63; taxes, &c., $639.44; prior mtg $18,250.

Monroe St, 270, s s, 60 ft w of Jackson St, 25x58.10x irregular, eight-story tenement and stores; G. S. Wells, trustee, against Sigmund Leinhardt et al.; Dewitt, L. & D., attorneys, due, $24,319.05; taxes, &c., $968.90.

Monroe St, 272, s s, 25 ft w of Jackson St, 25x58.7x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; G. S. Kip against same; same attorney; due, $28,437.49; taxes, &c., $862.41.

118th St, 102 West, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; A. M. Wexelman against F. C. Von Oster et ux.; Goldstein & G., attorneys; due, $10,958.94.

By Henry Brady.

Broome St, s w corner of Mangin St, 50x75, 4-story tenement and store; Anna Weigel et al. against John Wendt et al.; due, $40,672.13; taxes, &c., $2,200.98.

24 Av, 1,877, e s, 50.9 ft s of 109th St, 24.10 x146x irregular, four-story tenement and store; M. Fred, executrix, against Esther Horowitz et al.; C. H. Diller, attorney; due, $27,534.76; taxes, &c., $857.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale, of all right, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 7, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

St. Nicholas Ave, 880 to 876, s w corner of 154th St, 26x91.9x irregular, five four-story dwellings; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against M. E. Hammerstein et al.; Rapollo & K., attorneys; due, $94,120; taxes, etc., $3,035.

Friday, June 30.

AT VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

76th St, 23 West, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 23.4x102.2, 4-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against C. F. Baker et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $54,-380.80; taxes, &c., $709.80.

Madison Av, 1,317-19, s e corner 126th St, 100.8x62.2, 6-story "Courtland" apartment house; also

85th St, 45 West, n s, 343.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.8, 3-story dwelling; Eugene Dubois against Erkan Co. et al.; Norwood & W., attorneys; due, $15,448.49; first parcel subject to mortgage of $100,000 and taxes, &c., of $2,250; second parcel subject to mortgage of $40,000 and taxes, &c., of $2,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Washington Av, 1,774, e s, 388.3 ft s of 175th St, 26.2x109.4, 5-story flat; German Savings Bank against Elisabetha Meyer et al.; A. H. Moss, attorney; due, $11,-841.54; taxes, &c., $1,800.

Washington Av, 1,778, e s, 366 ft s of 176th St, 26.2x109.4, 5-story flat; same against Anton Getz et al.; same attorney; due, $19,247.60; taxes, &c., $1,800.

By Henry Brady.

Eagle Av, 6779, e s, 325 ft s of 166th St, 27.10x115.1x27.7x115.1, 2-story front tenement and stores and 2-story rear tenement; Annie Kinsey against John Werle et al.; action 2; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $7,575; taxes, &c., $425.

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It has a magnificent esplanade on the Ocean Front—a gigantic bathing beach and pavilion.
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NEW STATE ROAD

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In the Township of North Castle, Near
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The choice plot of land with Dwelling, Barns, Outbuildings, &c.

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7 One-Story Brick Stores
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1 Three-Story Apartment Building
with two stores, on Brighton Av.; also
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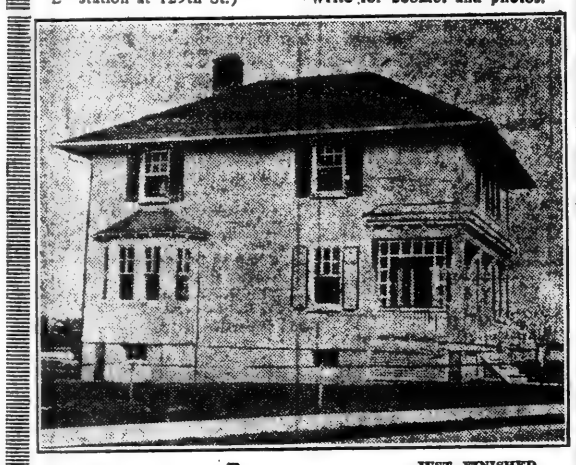
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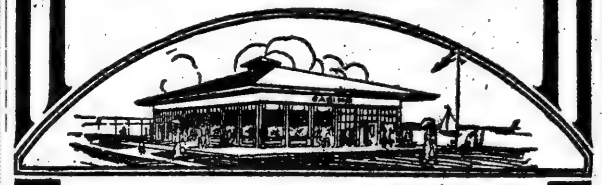
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New Dutch Colonial House, 10 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, all modern improvements.

Plot 125x225.

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$1,000 Down, Balance Easy Terms.

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$150 cash buys my 7-room cottage with all modern improvements; plenty of ground for poultry and vegetables; balance can be paid off at the rate of $16 per month; 30 minutes out. B. Klotz, 349 East 14th St.

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Elegant, fertile, tillable soil for small truck and chicken farming, near large towns, stores, schools, churches, etc.; only $25 down and $5 monthly. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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NORTH SHORE, hour out. Beautiful tract of 68 acres, overlooking Sound; ½ under cultivation; large highway frontage. Price $350 per acre. Terms.

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This strikingly attractive cottage has immense living room, big tapestry brick fireplace, large, sunny dining room with bay window extension; modern kitchen with butler's pantry; range, laundry tubs, porcelain plumbing. First floor finished in solid oak. Second floor contains four large sleeping rooms; linen closet, modern bathroom, all finished in white, with mahogany doors. Entire house is beautifully decorated. Handsome chandeliers; shades and screens to all doors and windows. Steam heating plant. A home that YOU will be proud of.

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This fine house, including beautifully landscaped corner plot, 90 ft. by 150 ft., is a decided bargain at $7,100—$1,000 cash; balance on easy terms.

Pictorial Album No. 8, showing system, bungalows and cottages at Brightwaters, L. I., mailed upon request.

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28 miles out in the hills of Westchester; an established community, with good schools and an unexcelled water supply.

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20 minutes from Penn. Station, N. Y. Corner plot, 60x100; 5 minutes' walk from station; 6 rooms and bath; hollow tile, stucco and frame; cement porch, rubble stone finish, hardwood floors throughout; electric light, gas, furnace heat. Will Sacrifice.

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OLD ENGLISH MANOR HOUSE.

9 rooms, 3 baths, fireplaces, all improvements; garage on ¾ acre plot; carefully landscaped; water view and right of way to private beach on Long Island Sound; 26 minutes from Manhattan; bus line to station; attractive terms to desirable purchaser.

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Cost over $100,000—Sell $35,000.

Residence, stables, engine house with engine, chicken house, gas house and machine, gardener's cottage, two windmills and tanks; all cost over $25,000; improvements of land cost $25,000; one-half mile shore front, four miles station.

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Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 6 large rooms, bath, open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; full cellar, hot water heat, new model range; abundance of shrubbery; price $3,950, worth $5,000; responsible party can take possession for $450 cash, balance very easy terms; 25 minutes from city. B. Browne, 349 East 14th St.

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Twenty acres. 1,000 ft. front. Hard sand beach on bay. Located high with panoramic view. 36 miles from N. Y. For particulars apply

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Attractive semi-bungalow, green tile roof. First floor: Kitchen, pantry, dining room, library, living room, 2 bedrooms, tiled bath; 2d floor: Two bedrooms, bath, two open fireplaces, laundry; garage with room for chauffeur; plot 160x150x200 ft. deep; just renovated and decorated throughout; beautiful country; rent $50 per month by the year.

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VERY ATTRACTIVE New, seven room, bath; 30 minutes out from Pennsylvania. 33d St., and Atlantic Av. (Brooklyn) Stations; picturesque surroundings; elevation; 4 minutes from express station; sun parlor; fireplace; parquet floors; all city improvements; restricted property; price $6,150; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

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An unusual offering of a gentleman's home.

FINE COLONIAL HOUSE with 10 master's bedrooms, 11 servants' bedrooms, 7 baths; open fireplaces; electric light and all improvements. Handsomely furnished.

GROUNDS contain about 100 acres, with wonderful old trees, pretty lake, gardens, garage, stable and numerous outbuildings. Unobstructed view of Great South Bay. Grounds cared for by owner. Tenant supplied with vegetables, fruits, &c. Rental $5,000. For particulars apply

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FOR SALE OR RENT
BAY SHORE.

5 master, 4 servants' bedrooms, 4 baths, shower baths, open fireplaces, sleeping porches, hot-water heat, electric and gas; partially furnished; newly decorated; parquet floors; large garage, hennery, gardens, lawns, etc. Communicate with

TERRY and BREWSTER, Agents,
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Hour out, on North Shore; near water; old-fashioned homestead, 11 rooms, bath, electric lights; stable, garage, icehouse, artesian well; 8 acres, garden; all kinds fruit trees; broad lawns, flower beds, tennis court; beautiful old shade trees around house; also small lake and running brook; great bargain; $12,500; terms.

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New home 10 rooms, sleeping porch and 3 baths; all improvements, including gas; shore front privileges; plot 100x130 ft.; 7 minutes from station. Price $12,500.

PLOTS OF GREAT NECK ESTATES ARE A GOOD INVESTMENT.

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Opposite Station, Great Neck.

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Very attractive house, 8 rooms and bath, hot-water heat; fine old shade trees; acre ground, garden, barn, hennery; a complete picturesque property in charming neighborhood; asking $6,500.

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Lake frontage; 2-story frame, concrete cellar, 11 rooms and bath, all city conveniences; hardwood trim and floors; large stable, garage; fine shade trees; wide veranda. C 391 Times Downtown.



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Grand Old Farm in Northern New Jersey.

This house was built about the time of the Revolution, and is still in good condition. It is about 30x50 ft. in size, has massive stone walls finished white, and has 10 rooms; the parlor and living room being exceptionally large. It is surrounded with 50 acres of the richest soil in this vicinity, which is all tillable land, with the exception of about 15 acres.

It is located on the State road between Paterson and Greenwood Lake, about 5 miles from Paterson. Handsome maple shade trees run from the road to the driveway, to the house, and around to the rear. There is a barn, granary and wagon house, large and accommodating. This farm, and particularly the house, has been in the family for five generations, and is in excellent condition. This includes the soil as well as the buildings, and is sold for no other reason except the owner is obliged to live in the city. For further particulars, including price, etc., write to Box Y 285 Times Annex.

$2,000 on Easy Terms

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New Craftsman Home—Close to Water

LARGE GROUNDS.
CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO THE CITY.

A beautiful, finely built house of 9 rooms and 3 baths, with Craftsman interior; beamed ceilings; parquet floors; walls panelled in hard wood. Huge open fireplaces. All city conveniences. Situated on high ground in—

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Other homes with every convenience, on plots 100x150 feet, $6,000. Larger homes, with plots of one acre or more, priced up to $25,000. Unusually easy terms. Thirty homes open for your inspection—ready to live in now, or will build from your plans at 25 to 40% lower than prevailing prices elsewhere.

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$5 DOWN, $3 A MONTH

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$200, $250, and $300.

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For full details call, write, or phone Worth 4657. Send for copy of plan shown above; tells you how to start a Little Farm.

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ONLY 10 MORE

can be accommodated this year, and an early inspection will give choice of ¼ acre plots and bungalows at a cost that does not represent more than one-half the fair value of the completed property, which gives your family a splendid Summer home for this Summer and every Summer at an actual annual cost not more than ¼ what it would cost to rent. Select people only.

Investigate and inspect the property at once. Write today for particulars, or telephone Bryant 6306.

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TO SETTLE ESTATE

At Douglaston, L. I.

charming modern Residence. All and every improvement; 3 acres fine lawn; also 25 acres adjoining.

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Or Your Own Broker.

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FOR RENT, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, Country Estate at Bellport, Long Island, consisting of 20 acres, running from South Country Road to Great South Bay; house consists of large parlor, living room, dining room, kitchen, servants' dining room, &c.; eight master's bedrooms, four baths, ample servants' quarters, open fireplaces, and garage with chauffeur's room; will lease with premises, without extra charge, one cow, one horse, &c., a 37-foot sloop yacht, and will furnish at the owner's expense a man living on the premises. WALTER COOK, Jr., 45 Broadway, N. Y.

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Beautiful shore front property, ten acres, fine old trees, abundance fruit, four hundred feet shore front.

Substantial house. First floor: Billiard room, living room, 30x18; hall, dining room, 30x18; breakfast room, butler's pantry, kitchen and creamery. Second floor: Four bedrooms, one 30x18; two baths. Extension: Double room with bath for servants.

Electric light, hot and cold water, furnace heat, entire interior recently decorated and modernized. Hardwood floors throughout.

Large, roomy barn. Garage. Chicken house, icehouse, carpenter shop, greenhouse, children's playhouse, old-fashioned flower and rose garden. Ten minutes' walk from station. Easy terms. Inquire Walter I. Hess, 107 West 18th St., New York.

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Two acres facing Middle Neck Road; high elevation; House 12 rooms, 2 baths, in excellent condition; 5 minutes' walk to station; garage; other outbuildings; beautiful shrubbery. Price $20,000.

Fifty-two acres; high elevation; large old colonial house; other outbuildings; easy access to station. Price $2,500 per acre.

Colonial house, 11 rooms, 2 baths; plot 120x100 ft.; property well shaded; beautiful lawns. Price $12,500.

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4-room Bungalow, 50x100. 7-room Colonial, 50x100.	Mineola, L. I. Sidewalks, water, Free Title Insurance. $5 down, $2 monthly.

Improvements. 36 minutes out; 12½c. commutation.

When you have paid half
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I will build you a home
You can pay the balance as rent.
DO NOT PURCHASE
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50 Bungalows built; more building; contain 3 and 4 rooms, sanitary toilet, large latticed piazzas; most of them have some fireplaces. Built in 6 to 15 days on any plot selected.—¼ acre plots cost from $100 to $250, and can be paid for $10 down and $5 monthly. Bungalows must be paid for in cash, as price barely covers cost of materials

ONLY 10 MORE

can be accommodated this year, and an early inspection will give choice of ¼ acre plots and bungalows at a cost that does not represent more than one-half the fair value of the completed property, which gives your family a splendid Summer home for this Summer and every Summer at an actual annual cost not more than ¼ what it would cost to rent. Select people only.

Investigate and inspect the property at once. Write today for particulars, or telephone Bryant 6306.

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Two minutes' walk to trolley, close to depot, beautiful suburban section, new modern bungalow, all modern city conveniences; poultry house, garage, 8 acres level garden; apples, pears, peaches; an ideal place; photograph on application. PRICE $3,750, $1,000 cash. BRAY & MACGEORGE, 1077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PA., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for details, also handsomely illustrated FARM CATALOGUE.

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Without noise, within reach of city, within reach of your pocketbook.

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40 minutes by express. New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; every modern improvement; beautiful

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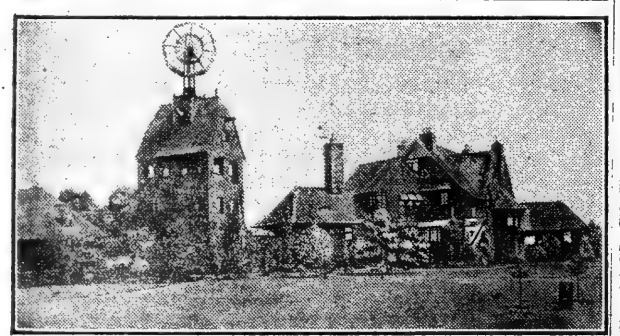
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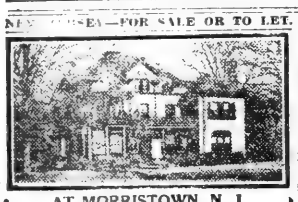
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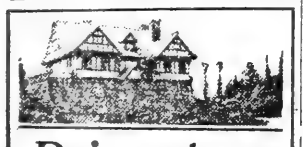
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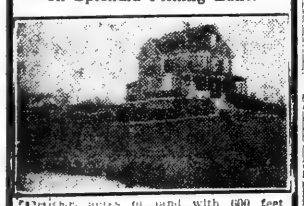
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North Bath Avenue, near the ocean; 13-room Cottage, 2 baths, electric light, gas; furnishings of the best; plot 115x200; cottage sits back 100 feet from the road. For particulars apply

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Worth Nearly $300,000

FOR ½ THAT SUM?

Not an old estate covered with tumbled down buildings, but an estate consisting of upwards of 140 acres of choice, high land, selected with great care by the owner, and purchased after investigating hundreds of different properties, which were for sale in different locations; this tract meeting with all of his requirements and ideals, which could be made into a perfect country estate, and being high, rolling, partly wooded and having running brooks and fine lake on same, and yet within easy access of New York, in a healthy location, and amidst good surroundings.

Since this time the owner has not only expended upwards of $200,000 in the buildings he has erected thereon and on developments and improvements but spent nearly three years of his time, great talent, and experience to make this estate one of supreme dignity, privacy and artistic elegance, just completing the same, until today it is considered a perfectly appointed gentleman's country estate.

The improvements on same consist of an elegant mansion, which is built in the old English Colonial style, costing upwards of $60,000 without the furnishings. This house is complete in every detail, both in style, architecture and finish, and has all modern improvements, including electric lights and hot and cold water throughout the house. This house has 25 large, well-planned rooms. A second and smaller dwelling, consisting of 12 rooms, with all improvements, has also been erected on this property. Other buildings, consisting of a very large stable of modern design, 2 large garages, superintendent's house, teamster's house, 2 houses for laborers, cow barn, creamery, hay barn, greenhouse, boat house, chicken house and ice house, have all been built, and each and every one are perfect in every detail.

The dwellings are elegantly and artistically furnished, the owner now residing in same. Property will be sold with furnishings, stock, tools, etc., or without same, as purchaser may desire; and immediate occupancy given.

This property can be reached by train in one hour, and by auto over perfect roads in one and one-half hours, from New York.

If you are in the market to purchase such an estate, you can secure this property at a decided bargain, and purchase same on very easy terms if desired.

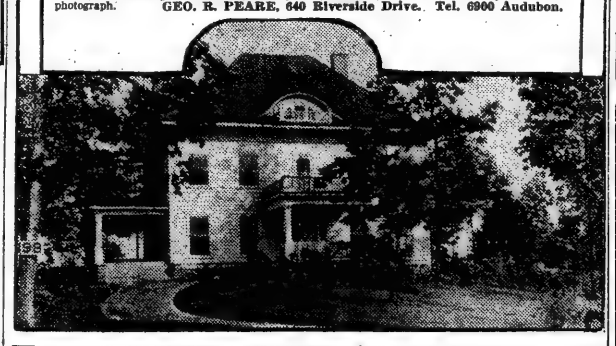
The owner has in addition to the above an 18-acre estate immediately adjoining, with old-fashioned 12-room farm house, lately remodeled, with garage; small lake on same. I will sell for the sum of $15,000.

For full particulars, call, address or 'phone
L. H. GREEN, Suite 636 Marbridge Bldg., 47 W. 34th St., New York.
Telephone—Greeley 4646. Photos at office. Brokers protected.

$5,000 REDUCTION TO SELL NOW.

Terms to Suit. Beautiful All-Year Home—Close to Water.

Extensive Grounds—Fine Old Trees. **Ideal Commutation. Express Service.** A picturesque country and year-round home, overlooking large lake. House is modern, has every convenience, newly built, contains immense living room with open fireplace, library, dining room with open fireplace, butler's pantry and kitchen. Seven master bed chambers, three baths; servants' quarters and bath, with direct stairway to kitchen. Fine boating and bathing. Golf course, country club, churches, school, &c., near by. Send for photograph. **GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6900 Audubon.**



NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Our Office Is Known as
The "GATEWAY" to
MONTCLAIR
Thousands Have Used It. It's Open to You.
FOR RENTAL.

	Per Year
Unfurnished	
House, 10 rooms, 2 baths	$900
Colonial House, 10 rooms, 3 baths	$1,000
New House, 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage	$1,200
Modern Residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; solarium; garage	$1,400
Brick Residence, 11 rooms, 2 baths	$2,000
Furnished	

A complete list of the most desirable properties offered for summer or year.

NOTICE.
We are in a position to quote prices on any desirable property offered.
FOR SALE
in Montclair and vicinity.
Our advice to strangers, however is to RENT FOR A YEAR BEFORE BUYING.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers, Opp. Montclair, N. J. Lackawanna Terminal.

★ IF YOU HAVE $150, ★

Are Socially Eligible for Membership IN COUNTRY CLUB,
Can Pay $50 a Month for 3 Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent.



YOU CAN OWN THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony 14 miles out; 6 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars, write TREASURER, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

Rent THEN Buy!

New 8-room, all-year residence; large plot; big living room, 2 baths, open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic, A1 finish; living condition ideal; unobstructed view for miles; highly restricted; in one of best residential towns, 22 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y.

A PLACE MUCH ADMIRED

Picturesque semi-bungalow home, on the hill at Nutley, N. J., overlooking the glorious scenery for 20 miles; every modern feature; highest class construction and finish; $7,500, including large plot; mortgage, $4,500 at 5½%; balance easy terms; short run Erie R. R. Owner, Room 1,728 Woolworth Building, N. Y.

FACTORIES

Near N. Y. suitable for machine shop or any light manufacture.

ONE 34,000 sq. ft. (Boilers 60 and 100 H. P.), 4 acres, more available. Price very low; terms easy. ANOTHER 2 brick buildings, 20,000 sq. ft. floor; elevator; all improvements. Must see to appreciate. Particulars, R. L. PATTERSON, 212 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

SHREWSBURY RIVER.

Near Locust Point, Opposite Oceanic.

One and one-half acres, 135 ft. river frontage; 10 bedrooms, 3 baths; garage, with living quarters; dock and boat house; an opportunity to secure a fine Summer home. Reasonable price.

Joseph P. Day, Agt., 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

GREENWOOD LAKE

Fine stucco residence, fully furnished, near station and lake, with water rights; 10 rooms, bath, steam heat, electricity; large grounds, commanding views; $6,500; worth double. Lambert, 1,728 Woolworth Building, New York. Phone 6984 Barclay.

ALL THE Modern Houses, Apartments, every description.
ORANGES
All prices, sale or rent.
FRANK H. TAYLOR,
(Note first name.) Opp. Brick Church Station.
EAST ORANGE, N. J. Lackawanna R. R

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

FREE BOOKLET of NEW HOMES mailed. 7 to 12 rooms; 1, 2 and 3 baths. $6,500 to $12,500.

PHILIP T. BOWERS & CO., Newark, N. J.

THE ORANGES

Before going away for the Summer
Secure your Fall home in the Oranges, Maplewood, or Short Hills. Attractive houses; finest sections. Sale or rent.
C. H. STIGER Opp. Erie Railroad Station, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

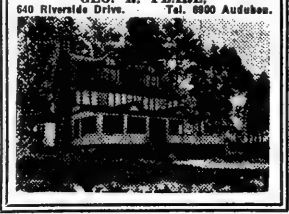


Water View from Veranda
Picturesque Home on Water

Actual Ownership Shore Front—Private Dock.

Price Reduced $5,000 to Sell Now TERMS TO SUIT.

Has twelve fine rooms, three baths, huge living room, with fireplace; dining room, kitchen and fully equipped pantry on first floor. Four master's bedrooms and two baths on second floor. Billiard room, two bedrooms and bath on third floor. A beautifully appointed home. Huge verandas and open terraces. Unusual country advantages and every city convenience are here. A fine club, golf, schools, churches; lakes are conveniently near. Send or telephone for full particulars.
GEO. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6900 Audubon.



GREAT BARGAIN FOR HOME

FOR SALE OR RENT.

MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

Residence of late H. Elmer Gibb.

A very attractive all-year residence, 8 acres of land, situated in restricted park, 1½ miles from station. House has every convenience, plumbing the best; 6 master's bedrooms with bathrooms connecting; all modern improvements; servants' accommodations unusually comfortable; beautifully laid out grounds; suitable garage with accommodations for man and family. Trolleys sufficiently near for convenience. Can be rented for nominal price.

W. R. REED, Singer Building.
Cortland 8676.

MONTCLAIR

New White Colonial Residence $10,000

Center hall, sun porch with quarry tile floor, living room, (Colonial panelling,) and fireplace; paneled dining room; butler's pantry; kitchen; 5 bedrooms; 3 baths, (2 tiled;) steam heat; oak floors; lighting fixtures and decorations of the best.

It will be a PLEASURE for you to inspect the house and for us to show it.

H. S. Connolly & Co. Opp. Lackawanna Sta., MONTCLAIR.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$18,500 Midland Av., 179.—You will find the most charming residence in the land; Colonial hall, living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, tile kitchen; 5 master bedrooms, 3 tile baths and showers; all the advanced appointments; solarium, sleeping porch; open tile veranda; exterior tapestry brick; tile roof; large plot; open for inspection Saturdays and Sundays.

Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

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County real estate titles are our specialty. Are your real estate titles insured? Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
Hackensack, New Jersey.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

IN ESSEX FELLS

Beautiful property; large Elizabethan house in stone, brick, and stucco; all modern conveniences; over 7 acres in lawn, shrubbery, and woodland; elevation 600 feet; clubhouse, golf, and tennis, ice skating; fine schools; dry, clean, quiet, and select; price $60,000; $40,000 may remain on mortgage. Address F. M. Crawley & Bros., Montclair, N. J.

Country ESTATES, HOMES, and FARMS

Personally inspected, photographed. GRADUATE Agriculturist G. W. ZUCKER
Kinney Building, NEWARK, N. J.

LEONIA, A BEAUTIFUL HOME

Large living room, library, dining room, kitchen; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplace; plot 75x125; trees, vines, shrubbery, &c.; owner going West, will sell at bargain price.

BOWLES & CO. Broad and Central Avenues, LEONIA, N. J.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.

MODERN 7 ROOM HOUSE

Garage; fine shade trees; oak floors; tile bath, with shower; steam; gas kitchen; electricity; excellent neighborhood; convenient to Main Line Station; $6,250, easy terms, or rent $40. Write Van Mater, owner, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

Pearl River, Rockland Co., N. Y., 30 Minutes by Express.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
2½ Acres, Including House, Bungalow and Garage.

¶ House built of rubble stone; living room width of house, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms and bath; attic suitable for servants' quarters; steam heat; concrete cellar.

¶ Bungalow in rear of house, excellent in appointments for servants' quarters or overflow guest rooms.

¶ Garage of rubble stone, space for two cars. Tennis court, fruit trees and vegetable garden; electric light and water in all buildings; artesian well and town water supply. For particulars apply

WM. LUSTGARTEN,
68 William St., New York City.

This Estate Must Be Sold.

Beautiful country home, new city, Rockland County, N. Y.; frontage, 635 feet, main State road; 21 acres; 16 large room house; stable, ice house, pond, hennery; all improvements; electric lighting, hot-water system throughout; abundance fruit trees, garden, vineyard, lawns, and driveway; suitable for sanitarium, residence, or institution; excellent condition; two railroad stations, 10 minutes' walking distance; no encumbrance, valid title; no reasonable offer refused. Write photo owners, J. E. STOHLMANN, Executor, 124 Park Row, N. Y. Phone 3200 Evergreen.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM, $3,200.

18-Room House in Famous Orange Co.

A rare bargain, 75 acres smooth tillage; 52 acres pasture for 40 head, 10 acres wood; 2½-story 18-room house; maple shade; apples, pears, and cherries; big barn, 40x50; full set outbuildings; this is one of the famous Orange County farms noted for big yields; for family reasons offered at $3,200 on easy terms; full description of this and other near New York farm bargains; see big new list. Matheson Farm Co., Dept. 5,003, 115 Broadway, New York. Tel. 5676 Rector.

SCENIC BEAUTY

Magnificent views of mountains and valley; ideal building site; acreage, with orchards; real country; high elevation; hour out; nearby drives; Bear Mountain, Interstate Park, Hudson River. Photos.

OVERLOOK FARM, MONSEY, N. Y.

COMMUTER'S FARM

A choice little property only four minutes' walk from express station, 45 minutes from downtown; 8 acres, house, improvements, shade, fruit, outbuildings, garage; $5,500; terms.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Phone "Greenwich 456" for Information

and lowest rentals or purchase prices on the choicest available properties on the Sound—Cottages, furnished or unfurnished. Estates, Farms, Acreage.

"I KNOW GREENWICH."
LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Sta. Greenwich, Conn.

Exceptional Opportunity.

280 acres at Westport; good bathing, boating and fishing, on Long Island Sound; splendid, rolling land, beautiful park, with noble trees; two ponds and a trout brook; a nine-hole golf course; a nicely remodeled New England farmhouse, with a fireplace in nearly every room; bath, &c.; a tenant house and large barns; only $200 acre.

JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

LAKE GEORGE (Near Huletts)

Newly remodelled cottage on wooded bluff, with rocky shores and bathing beach. Eleven rooms, 2 sleeping porches, 2 bathrooms, butler's pantry; laundry facilities; spring water; $600, with motor boat.

ARCADY, 64 W. 56th St., NEW YORK

Splendid Country Home

Must be sold at a sacrifice to close an estate. Wallingford, Connecticut; about fourteen miles from New Haven. Magnificent unobstructed view, high elevation, buildings in excellent condition; fine bearing fruit trees; modern house. Fourteen acres. Address Y 259 Times Annex.

AT WATERTOWN, CONN.

Fine Country Home near Taft School, very desirable location, must be sold. Price reasonable. Address

WILLIAM J. BURTON,
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THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

When you live in this famous Apartment House you have everything at your door. A location unsurpassed; transit facilities unexcelled. Large, private house rooms, with abundant closet space; every modern, up-to-date appointment and largest open air garden in the city.

MANAGER ON PREMISES.

7 to 11 ROOMS, 2 to 4 BATHS. Rental $2,100 to $7,000

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., Agents
Broadway, corner 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

Complete Square Block
86th St.—Broadway—87th St.

HIGH-CLASS MODERN HOUSES—OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

THE BORCHARDT,
220 W. 98th St., Cor. B'way
5 ROOMS, Bath, $1200-$1350
Extra Maid's Room if Desired.
7 ROOMS, Foyer, 2-3 Baths, $1,600 to $2,000. | 8 ROOMS, Foyer, 3 Baths, $1,800 to $2,000.
Abundant Closet Room.

STUART ARMS,
226 W. 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Exquisite Apts. Extra Large Living Room.

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
3 ROOMS, $600-$720 | 4 ROOMS, $660-$900
5 ROOMS, $750-$950 | 6-7 ROOMS, $900-$1200

WEST END HALL,
840 West End Ave.
CORNER 101ST STREET
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Southern Exposure, $1400-$1700

THE WILMINGTON
230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Large Corner Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, $1200—$1500

THE MELVILLE,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.

THE WINTHROP,
Attractive Corner Apartments
5 ROOMS $600-$660 | 6 ROOMS $720-$780 | 7 ROOMS $840-$900

Exceptional Elevator and Hall Service—Apply Superintendents on Premises.

HENDRIK HUDSON

Apartment Houses

Gymnasium for Grown-Ups with Needle Showers—Roofgarden Playground for the Children

are two unique and attractive features offered to our tenants.

Apartments of 5 rooms with 2 baths to 10 rooms with 3 baths, $1,000 to $2,800. The two best known apartment houses in New York.



Riverside Drive, 110th and 111th Streets, commanding view of Hudson River. Subway express station.

FRANK A. PETELER, Manager of the Buildings
Phone 4302 Morningside

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Owner Will Sacrifice

Charming Shore Front Property

Directly on water—1 hr. from New York

Large house and garage, absolutely newly equipped with all modern conveniences.

Beautiful park of 3 acres.

Write for further information.

'Phone 744—Cort. Joseph P. Day 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Agent.

UNUSUAL

Gentleman's Country Estate

Contains 8-acre Lake stocked with fish.

Cost over $350,000; sell $175,000, liberal terms; 135 acres, 2½ miles from station; buildings all new; main house, stone and shingle, 25 rooms, 7 master's bedrooms, each with bath; 7 servants' bedrooms; large farm barn, 2 garages, with sleeping quarters; old farmhouse remodeled and modern; superintendent's 8-room house; cow barn and chicken houses; 75 acres under high state cultivation; fruit in abundance.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc. 165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Specialists in Country Estates.

SHIPPAN POINT ON THE SOUND.

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

Beautiful property, fronting on Ocean Drive West; lot 150x150; modern house, with hall, reception room, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen on first floor; 4 extra large master's and 2 tiled baths on 2d floor; 4 rooms and bath 3d floor; steam heat, gas, electricity, city water; garage for 2 cars, with man's quarters; beautiful shade trees, flowers, and shrubs; sacrifice price $18,500; rent $1,400.

JONES REALTY CO.,
Hotel Davenport. Tel. 802. Stamford, Conn.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

BEAUTIFUL LAKE PROPERTY

FOR SALE—About 20 acres of land; extra fine view; 10-room house; barn 30x85; garage; good outbuildings; electric cars pass; ½ m. to station, churches, schools, stores, &c.; good for Summer or all-year residence; no brokers; price $3,600. Box 337, West Brookfield, Mass.

MARYLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Galloway Stock Farms

342 acres of very fertile farming lands on the far-famed Eastern Shore of Maryland within two miles of the town of Easton. Excellent shipping facilities both by rail and water. Herd of exceptionally fine high-grade Guernsey cows, registered Yorkshire and Berkshire hogs, and about 800 pure bred Leghorn chickens. BRICK COLONIAL MANSION and 50 model farm buildings for accommodating all kinds of live stock. For price, terms, and illustrated booklet apply to

Peninsula Farm Agency,
EASTON, MARYLAND.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

Choice locations on Cape Cod for Summer homes; salt water; lake frontage and inland locations; 3 to 10 acre tracts.

THE HOMESTEAD TRUST.
TRUSTEES.
S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass.; H. K. Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Third Ave. and 72nd St.

Northwest Corner.

Three story and basement building, on lot 27x100, to let for long term of years. Suitable for large store and lofts. Apply to CRIMMINS OPERATING COMPANY, 624 Madison Ave.

FACTORY PROPERTY

IN GREATER NEW YORK.

70,000 Feet Floor Space,

300 foot dock, 18 feet water at low tide; steam and electric power plant; sale or lease. Also 30 Acres, having 3,000 feet dock frontage, with 18 feet water; will divide.
Alumax Company, 150 B'way. Rector—2167

1 FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FACTORY BUILDING 40,000 FEET FLOOR SPACE WITH THREE ACRES OF GROUND. PLENTY OF LABOR. CENTRE OF ALL RAIL AND WATER TRANSPORTATION LINES. APPLY BOX 576 TROY, N. Y.

LOFTS TO LET WITH POWER

MEINKEN BUILDING

13TH TO 14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.
Light on Four Sides.

First loft, 160x50, $2,000, including 10 h. p.
Third loft, 200x50, $2,600, including 10 h. p.
Live steam or additional power if required. Apply Engineer, basement, 427 W. 13th St., or owners, 44 W. 39th St. 'Phone Greeley—3739, or Morningside—5136. Brokers protected.

LOFT

7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,

5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100, 1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.

Suitable for manufacturing of
Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c.
Will rent in part or entire.

Steam heat, elevator, & all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.

PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.,
2255 Broadway, Cor. 81st St. Tel. 5480 Schuyler.

Manufacturing and Mercantile

Lofts, Stores, Buildings.

Innes & Center, 30 East 20th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

203 W. 81st St. Next to B'way

New 9-story fireproof and soundproof elevator apartment house.

3-4-5-6 Rooms, 1 AND 2 BATHS.

Exceptionally large rooms and foyers.

Rent $600 to $1500 per Annum

Convenient to elevated and subway-stations; immediate possession.

An Exceptional Opportunity On Wide 57th St.

Six extra large, light rooms and bath; high ceilings, hardwood trim and newly decorated; private hall; rent $42. Apply on premises, 428 West 57th St., or

GOODWIN & GOODWIN,
143 West 57th St. 'Phone 6095 Circle

OPPOSITE PARK

Manhattan Square Apartments

High Class—Fireproof

10 rooms, 3 bathrooms, including studio, 22 x 27 feet, 16 feet in height; living room, 8 x 27 feet. All bedrooms face south. Unusual features. Bargain. Inspect now.

Supt., 44 West 77th St.

2 OUTSIDE ROOMS $30

BATH AND KITCHENETTE.
Modern Elevator House,
Concession to Oct. 1.—Apply Supt.
3,750 Broadway, Cor. 156th St.

FINLEY MANOR,

574 St. Nicholas Ave., Corner 139th.
New High Class Elevator House.
2-3-4-5 ROOMS.
Rent very reasonable.

468 CENTRAL PARK WEST

Corner 107th St.
7 large light rooms, $40.
Bath, steam heat, hot water; newly decorated.

141 WEST 127TH ST.

7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath. $45 to $55. Concessions.
Elevator service. Modern improvements.
Telephone 7654 Morningside, or John 4787.

Efficiency Management

APARTMENTS NOW LEASING FOR FALL.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co.

Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Phone Schuyler 3800

Branch Offices:—280 Madison Avenue; Broadway at 144th St.
Downtown Office:—No. 140 Broadway, Corner Liberty St.

BELNORD
Broadway to Amsterdam Av., 86th to 87th Sts.

The largest and most complete apartment house in the city; fireproof and soundproof; every modern convenience; all bedrooms face an interior garden, assuring absolute quietness; electric light, refrigerator and vacuum service included in rent; 7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms.

Rents $2,100 to $6,500.

THE NORMAN
37-43 West 93d St.

6-story fireproof modern Building, adjoining Central Park West; convenient to "L" station at 93d St.; apartments comprise

6 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rentals $1,000 to $1,300

POWELLTON
229 West 97th St.

Northeast Corner Broadway. Modern, up-to-date Building with all conveniences; one block from 96th St. subway express station.

6 Rooms, 1 Bath, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, } Rentals $1,050 to $1,600

STETSON
262 West 83d St.

6-story modern Apartment, adjoining corner of West End Av.; outside rooms; bedrooms have southern exposure, facing on private yard.

8 Rooms and Bath
Rentals $1,300 to $1,500

HADRIAN
Broadway, Corner 80th St.
225 West 80th St., Northeast Corner.

10-story fireproof Building; light on four sides; every room an outside room, with excellent view of the Palisades and Hudson River.

5 and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rentals $900 to $1,200

STRATFORD AVON
210 Riverside Drive, Cor. 93d

12-story fireproof and soundproof Building; three elevators; every modern convenience; every room an outside room, with an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and Palisades.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths
Every Room an Outside Room
Rentals $2,400 to $3,000

817 WEST END AV.
Southwest Corner 100th St.

12-story fireproof, soundproof Building, with every modern convenience; three elevators; subway at 103d St.; extra large rooms with handsome tiled baths; apartments comprise

6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $900 to $2,000

451 WEST END AV.
Southwest Corner of 82d St.

Seven large and light rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, with the exception of elevator.

Rents $780 to $900

BELVOIR
472 West End Av.,

Southeast corner of 83d St. Seven rooms and bath, corner apartment, all modern conveniences; convenient to 86th St. subway; one block from Drive.

Price $1,800

328 WEST 83D ST.

11 rooms and 3 baths, one apartment to a floor; library, dining room and parlor occupy sixty feet of space; adjoining the corner of Riverside Drive.

Rents $2,600 to $3,000

DORILTON
Broadway, Corner 71st St.
171 West 71st St.

Magnificent structure. Unusually sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigerator.

5-7-8-9 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,500 to $3,300

BARNARD
106 Central Park West,

South Corner of 71st St. 10-story modern Apartment, situated on one of the highest points on Central Park West, with an unobstructed view of Central Park and the reservoirs.

6-7-8-9 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,200 to $2,500
Including Refrigeration.
10 Room Apt., 3 Baths, for Doctor.

VERSAILLES
250 W. 91st St., cor. B'way.
Near West End Ave.

Large, light and airy rooms; every modern convenience; only two apartments to a floor; subway station right at the door.

8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $1,700 to $2,000

NEW CENTURY
401 West End Av.,

Northwest Corner 79th St. Subway one block distant. Ground floor suitable for doctor. Including refrigeration and exceptionally low rate for electricity.

9 and 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rentals $2,200 to $3,200

THE CLIFDEN
264 Riverside Drive,

South Corner 99th St.

12-story fireproof and soundproof Building, with three elevators; large and light rooms; excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River.

Southwestern Exposure.

7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals $1,500 to $2,500

DOROTHEA
331 West 101st St.,

Near Riverside Drive.

High-class Apartment, situated on a residential street adjacent to Riverside Drive, convenient to subway and Broadway car line; apartments comprise

8 Rooms and Bath
Rentals $1,100 to $1,300

VERA, 9 W. 68TH ST.

High class elevator apartment house; 8 rooms, one apartment to a floor; private house block; adjoining the corner of Central Park West; south exposure.

Rentals, $1,600

GREENWICH
446 Central Park West.

Adjoining the corner of 105th St. Seven and eight rooms, overlooking the Park; convenient to 104th St. elevated station; eastern and southern exposure.

Rents $720 to $1,000

35 WEST 82D ST.

Nine story fireproof building, every modern convenience; convenient to the elevated railway and subway; private house block; 3, 5 and 6 rooms.

Rents $540 to $1,200

HOLLAND COURT
345 West 98th St.

Adjoining the corner of Riverside Drive. Exclusive location; apartments comprise 3, 4, 7 and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; three-room apartments are kitchenette.

Rents $660 to $1,400

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments

14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Aves. Express "L" Stations.

4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

BRENTMORE

88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.

7-9 ROOMS, 2-3 BATHS } $2,200 TO $3,900

Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

LYNDHURST COURT

510-12 West 184th St., Near Amsterdam Ave.

High-Class Apartments

4, 5 & 6 Rooms.
Moderate Rent.
Under Owner's Management.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

THE NORTHERN,
N. W. Cor. 181st St. and Northern Ave., 3 Blocks West of Broadway.

8 large rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry...$65
6 large rooms and bath.....$45
5 large rooms and bath, butler's pantry..$40

FLORENCE COURT,
600 W. 176th St., S. W. Cor. Amsterdam Ave

5 very large rooms and bath.....$42.50
4 large rooms and bath.....$32
3 very large rooms and bath.....$28

Onondaga, Riverside Dr., Cor. 152nd.
6 and 7 rooms.....$60 to $65

THE LINCOLN,
130-136 Claremont Ave., north of 123d St.
4 and 5 rooms.....$40 to $55

The Braender

S. W. Cor. 102d St., Central Park West.

TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
6-7-8 & 12 Rooms.
1 to 3 Baths.
Rents $900 to $2,200.
Superintendent on premises.
PHILIP BRAENDER, 315 4th Ave.

158 WEST 58TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE apartments; October leases; three rooms, kitchen; $1,100 upward; also large apartment, seven rooms and three baths; high-class fireproof building.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

ST. DENIS

N. Cor. Riverside Drive & 92d St.

Strictly fireproof building. Only one Apartment left, 1st floor, facing the Drive. 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,100.

Exceptionally large rooms, abundant closet room. Laundry in basement. Apply

LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 92d St.

Wellesley

N.E. Corner 81st St. and West End Ave.

A BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT

of 7-8 and 9 very large outside rooms, 3 baths, occupying entire southwest wing, overlooking Hudson and Palisades; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundry for each tenant.

RESIDENTIAL MANAGER.

Discriminating Tenants Appreciate Exceptional Apartments.

An Inspection Is Invited of

The CLEBURNE

924 West End Ave., 105th St.
8-9-10 Rooms, 3-4 Baths.
New—Ready for Occupancy.
Enclosed driveway—Roof garden
Exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents $1,500 to $1,800 — Parlors 13x23, Dining Rooms 12x19, Bedrooms 14x16

JUST COMPLETED

2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.

BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $21-$38
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
PHONE 1990 FORDHAM
AGENT ON PREMISES.

320 WEST 87TH ST.

High Class Fireproof Apartment.

10 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, 15 closets; $2,500 to $3,000.
8 rooms, foyer, 3 baths, 13 closets; $2,300 to $2,500.

Most refined and delightful Apartments.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
144 West 77th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Umbria

465 West End Avenue,
Northwest Corner 82d Street

Sunny corner. Attractive modern and fireproof, with all improvements. Apartments of 7 to 12 rooms and 2 to 4 baths. Best residential section of the city.

Rents $2,300 and upwards.

Horace S. Ely & Co.
Uptown Office
489 Fifth Avenue
Bet. 41st and 42d Streets

LA ROCHELLE
57 West 75th St.
7 Large and Bright **ROOMS**

¶ Situated in a very exclusive residential section, yet most convenient to the best markets and all lines of transportation.
¶ The building is fireproof and exceptionally well constructed, with two passenger and one service elevators.
¶ Commodious laundry on top floor equipped with latest gas dryers.
Separate Maids' Bathroom.
Superintendent on premises.
Rents $1200 to $1800

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management. **6 & 7 Rooms, $840 to $1,100.**

OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

NORTHDALE
830 W. 179th St.
Elevator and Telephone Service
3 ROOMS $25 to $28
4 ROOMS $32 to $40
all light rooms.
Ownership Management
Ask for Mr. Deane or Mr. Gibson, on premises.

The LOMBARD
West End Av. & 76th St.
8 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths
10 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths
Managed by owner, living on premises.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Immediate possession can be had for some of these Suites.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

119 West 71st Street
ONE APARTMENT
5 Rooms and Bath, $1100
ALSO
One Doctor's Apartment
5 Rooms and Bath, $1000
INQUIRE ON PREMISES, OR TO
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42d Street

Alwyn Covrt
182 West 58th Street.

For October 1 rental we can offer two of the finest suites in the building; one of fourteen rooms and five bathrooms; one of twelve rooms and five bathrooms. In these two suites practically every room faces directly upon the street. Entertaining space unsurpassed. May be inspected now.

NONHOUSE-KEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker Tel. Columbus 3996.

TERRACE COURT
202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Southeast corner 93d St.

7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or
J. AXELROD, 290 West 72d St.
Phone Columbus 3957.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

2-3-4-5 Rooms.

The Lavalette, new elevator apartment, 1 Arden St., one block from Dyckman St. Subway Station; plenty hot water. Rent $24 to $42. On premises, or E. S. Willard & Co., 62 William St. Tel. Hanover 5980.

34 West 51st St.

New undergoing alterations for 2-3 room, bath, high-class bachelor apartments and doctors' offices. Leases now arranged for October occupancy.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

OFFER FOR RENT FROM OCT. 1.
In some instances possession may be had at an earlier date.

The Oregon
162 West 54th St.,
Southeast Corner 7th Ave.
A new 12-story fireproof Apartment; all outside windows, insuring light and ventilation. Convenient to subway, elevated and street car lines.
3 Rooms & Bath, $1,000
4 Rooms & Bath, 1,200 & 1,300
5 Rooms & Bath, 1,200 to 1,300
6 Rooms & Bath, 1,400 to 1,700

The Luxor
600 West 115th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500
5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths, $1,200 to $1,300
4 Rooms & Bath, $1,000
3 Rooms & Bath, $900

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartments. Subway station at the corner.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,000 to 1,100
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, 1,300 & 1,400
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, 1,600 to 2,000
One apartment, second floor,
4 Rooms & Bath, $780

349 West 85th St.
Near West End Av.
Modern Apartments, well arranged and artistically decorated; every up-to-date convenience. Near subway station at 86th St. and Broadway.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,200 to 1,400

4 and 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
Convenient to elevated station 93d St. and Columbus Ave. Elevator and all modern improvements.
2nd Floor, 7 Rooms, $1,000

375 Central Park W.
Near 97th St.
Very desirable, spacious Apartments. Convenient to transit lines.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,100

Lyndon Arms
524 Riverside Drive,
Near 127th St.
Close to subway station. Splendid outlook. Very attractive Apartment.
8 Rooms & Bath, $900 & $950

The Bonair
601 West 142d St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
Exceptionally attractive Apartments, with large, light rooms and every convenience. Close to subway stations.
5 Rooms & Bath, $600 & $660 Per Annum
7 Rooms & Bath, $900 Per Annum

The Vanell
656 West 178th St.,
Near Broadway.
Up-to-date Apartments of 5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath. Convenient to subway station, Broadway surface cars, and the beautiful parks and playgrounds along Fort Washington Ave.
5 Rooms & Bath, $456 & $468
6 Rooms & Bath, $504

The Kishawanna
554-556-558 West 181st St.,
So. Side 181st St., Bet. St. Nicholas and Audubon Avenues.
Very attractive Apartments, situated on a high elevation. Near 181st St. subway station, crosstown cars, and Ogden Ave. cars. Electric lights and telephone service. Per month.
6 Rooms & Bath, $36 to $38

The Halsworth
645 West End Av.,
Southwest Corner 92d St.
One of the latest new type 12-story Apartment Houses in the exclusive west side residential section. Exceptionally convenient to the subway, elevated and street car lines.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,100 to $2,000
NOTE.—Two corner Apartments connected with stairway.
14 Rooms, 6 Baths, $4,000

782 West End Avenue
Northeast Corner 98th St.
High-class, 12-story fireproof Apartments for small, refined families; every apartment faces on street or West End Ave.
4 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 to $1,200
5 Rooms & Bath, $1,200 & $1,300
6 Rooms & Bath, $1,600

Stanley Court
301 West 106th St.,
Northwest Corner West End Ave.
Close to Broadway surface line and subway station. Abundance of light and air; splendid outlook.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200 & $2,400

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
Fireproof building; large and airy Apartments; very select neighborhood; day and night elevator service.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,600

The Lucania
235 West 71st St.,
Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
Situated on one of the most exclusive residential streets of the west side; convenient to theatres, clubs, hotels and all the great transit lines.
3 Rooms & Bath, $1,000
4 Rooms & Bath, 1,000 to 1,100
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600

The Woodmere
561 West 141st St.,
Northeast Corner Broadway.
Ten-story fireproof Apartments, large, light rooms. Near subway and surface car lines.
Per Annum
4 Rooms & Bath, $600
6 Rooms & Bath, $840 & $900

202 & 212 West 85th St.
Near Broadway.
Located in a convenient neighborhood, one block from subway station at Broadway and 86th St.; steam heat and hot water.
7 & 8 Rooms and Bath, $540 to $780

57 West 84th Street
N. E. Cor. Columbus Av.
Centrally situated and near Central Park; abundance of light and perfect ventilation. Convenient to "L" stations.
4 Rooms & Bath, First Floor, $25
6 Rooms & Bath, $45 & $50

131 & 133 West 61st St.
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
Large, light rooms with all modern conveniences. Convenient to 59th St. elevated and subway station; also surface cars.
7 Rooms & Bath, $600 Per Annum
6 Rooms & Bath, $540 Per Annum

558 & 562 W. 189 St.
Near St. Nicholas Av.
& Subway Station at 191st St.
New house, telephone and electric lights.
4 Rooms & Bath, $384 to $396
5 Rooms & Bath, $492 & $516

The Cornwall
255 West 90th St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story Apartment House of concrete; soundproof floors and partitions. Convenient to subway and street car lines.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Large Reception Room, $1,700 & $1,800
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Large Reception Room $2,200 to $2,400
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, Corner Apartments, Southern and Eastern Exposures, $2,000 & $2,400

The Hamilton
420 Riverside Drive,
North Corner 114th St.
A new, absolutely fireproof Apartment, overlooks Riverside Park and the Hudson.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, $1,300 to $2,300

590 West End Ave.
S. E. Cor. 89th St.
New Apartments; two on a floor; 10 rooms, 4 baths; extra large.
$2,800 to $4,200
First floor especially suitable for doctor.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths, $3,500
8 Rooms, 4 Baths, $2,500
1 Apt., 9 Rooms, 4 Baths, $2,800

105 West 72d Street
Bet. Broadway and Columbus Av.
A new 12-story, fireproof Apartment; accessible location, with southern exposure.
5 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,800 to $2,000
4 Rooms & Bath, $1,300

304 West 92d Street
Near Riverside Drive.
Adjoins the Halsworth Apartments. A high-class, 8-story fireproof building; near bus line and subway.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400 to $1,500

Westover
391 West End Av.,
Near 79th St.
All outside rooms, east, south and west exposure.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1,700

Mathilda Court
310 West 95th St.
Near Riverside Drive.
Convenient to Broadway subway express station at 96th St. Elevator, etc.
5 Rooms & Bath, $660
8 Rooms & Bath, $900

58 & 60 Manhattan Av.
Near 103d St.
Convenient to "L" station at 104th St.; telephones, &c.
8 Rooms & Bath, $40 & $42 Per Mo.

182 West 88th Street
Situated in a block composed mostly of private houses, near Central Park. Two blocks to "L" station and three blocks to 86th St. subway station.
7 Rooms & Bath, $40 to $50 Per Mo.

574 West 182d St.
S. E. Cor. St. Nicholas Av.
One block from subway station at 181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave. Extra large rooms; steam heat, hot water, electric lights. Per month.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $25 to $34

21 and 23 Nagle Ave.
and 2 Arden St.,
Near Dyckman St. Subway Station.
New Apartments, with all improvements. Telephone and electric lights; large, light rooms. Stores, schools &c., in the immediate neighborhood
Per Month
3 Rooms & Bath, $21 to $23
4 Rooms & Bath, $26 to $30

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Near Broadway. 162 West 72d Street. Tel. Columbus 7240.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE APARTMENTS
808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.

A few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.

7 Rooms, 2 Baths. 9 Rooms, 3 Baths. One Cor. Apt. 10 Rooms, 3 Baths. $1,700 TO $3,000

Apply Supt. on the premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 West 79th. Tel., 9827—Schuyler.

The Riviera
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.
5 rooms $660 to $750 PER ANNUM
7 rooms $1000 to $1200 PER ANNUM
8 rooms $1200 to $1500 PER ANNUM
9-10 rooms $1600-$2000 PER ANNUM
Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel., 6390—Barclay.

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS
350 West 88th St.
NEAR DRIVE
RENT $2,400 & $2,500
High Class Fireproof Bldg.
Owner on Premises.

BEST VALUE IN
Elevator Apartments
THE GARFIELD,
200 Claremont Av., 5-6 ROOMS $50-$65
at 127th St.
SPENCER & GIRARD,
523-27 West 121st St., 5 ROOMS $45 & $50
Near Broadway.
"CRAGSMOOR,"
419 West 115th St., 5-6 ROOMS $45-$65
Near Morningside Dr.
"COURT EERELLE,"
416 West 122d St., 7-8 ROOMS $65 & $75
Near Morningside Av.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
Broadway and 100th St.

THE TERESA
113TH ST. WEST, 241-243
Near 7th Ave. 8 rooms, 2 baths; extra large and light; elevator; all improvements; select tenants; rent $75. Superintendent, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Ave. Tel. Bryant 7632.

MANHASSET APARTMENTS
Broadway, 108th to 109th Street.

One block from Riverside Drive. Subway express Station one block.



A select house in a select district for select tenants.

Apartments of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, from $1,100 to $2,200. Only a few now available for October rental.

H. B. SNYDER, Manager, at Building. 'Phone, 1500—Academy.
MARBRICK REALTY CORPORATION
Owner

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive
Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
7 Rooms, Bath, $900.
6 " " 780.
4 " " 420.

400 West 118th St.
FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Corner Apartment.
All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets..$1,200
7 " " " " .. 900
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

Washington Heights Finest Avenue.
8-9 ROOMS, ALL OUTSIDE.
Large, airy; beautifully arranged; high-class elevator; $1,050 to $1,300; references required; restricted neighborhood; owner on premises.
Westwood & Cliffewood Courts,
West 179th to 180th Streets, On Fort Washington Avenue.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
2 & 4 Room Apartments
in a high-class, fireproof building. Inquire office,
507 West 113th St.

605-607 WEST 113TH ST.,
Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.
VERSAILLES PALACE.
Very desirable, large, light conveniently arranged.
6-7 & 8-room apartments.
Modern house, unexcelled service, reasonable.
Supt. or Joseph Ats, 40 Church St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROCKFALL
Broadway at 11th St.
Northeast Corner
Large apartment houses, catering only to high-class tenants, are not continuously, fully rented, as this house has been for the past three years, without adequate reasons. We shall have on October 1st next a few choice apartments for rent. Do not lose the opportunity to get one by failing to investigate immediately.
Telephone
4823 Morn.
Chas. E. Hames,
Resident Manager



FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1550
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class Fireproof Building
261 Central-Park-West
N. W. Cor. 86th Street
Apply to Superintendent on premises
9 Room Apartments, $2,000 & Up.

117TH ST. WEST, 112 TO 118
BETWEEN LENOX AND 7TH AVE.
6 rooms and bath; large and light; all improvements; efficient service; select tenants; rent $54 to $42. Superintendent on premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Ave. Tel. Bryant 7632.

Apartments of Highest Character
Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,250.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

9, 10 and 11 Room Apartments
495 WEST END AVENUE
(Southwest Corner 84th Street)

EACH suite has three bathrooms. Continuous elevator, hall and telephone service. These apartments are extremely homelike and comfortable, and the rentals are considerably lower than prevail on the West side in this type of house.

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Apartment of 12 Rooms & 4 Baths
Will Be Arranged to Suit Convenience of Tenant.
$4,000
Including refrigeration, Drawing Room 19x24, Library 16x23, 5 Large Master Bed Rooms, Dining Room, Kitchen, Laundry and 2 Servants' Rooms.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

LASANNO COURT
307 WEST 79th STREET

A bright, light, cheery modern home, midway on this wide boulevard, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. A short distance from Subway and L. Station, the Bus Line, and several surface cars.
6, 7 and 8 Room Apartments $1,000 to $2,000
Leases from October 1st. Earlier possession when feasible.
Apply to the superintendent on premises or to
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., Inc.
51 East 42d Street, Tel. Murray Hill 1936

Ready JULY 1ST
Palisades Apartments,
Northeast Corner
Haven Ave. & 170th St.
A few blocks west of B'way.
Situated in a delightful residential section; every window of these high-class houses commands a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and the surrounding country.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
AT MODERATE RENTS.
These houses contain every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone in each apartment, white enamelled woodwork throughout, parquet floors, and perfect service, including hall service.
Renting man on premises, or
Nehring Brothers,
1278 St. Nicholas Ave. Phone Aud. 9080.

Romsay Ap'ts
667 West 161st St.
at Riverside Drive
3-4-5-6-7-8 Rooms
with 1 and 2 baths
New High Class Elevator Apartments Ready for Occupancy
Rents $38 to $125
Open for inspection day and evening.
Renting Agent on premises.
Telephone Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 B'way

8 Rooms—3 Baths
5 Rooms and Bath
Very high class elevator house; most moderate rents.
530 WEST 113TH ST.

A-640 MADISON AVE. "Hoffman Arms" N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 ROOMS & BATH $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400 to $1,800.
Also small apartments and studios. Apply Supt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

A Comprehensive Selection of Very Attractive Apartments
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms
With 1-2-3 Baths
at Moderate Rentals
In the following High Class Fireproof Apartment Houses.

*174 WEST 79TH STREET
315 WEST 97TH STREET
509 WEST 110TH STREET
515 WEST 110TH STREET
606 WEST 116TH STREET
616 WEST 116TH STREET
620 WEST 116TH STREET
*431 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
15 CLAREMONT AVENUE
*Represents 7-story Elevator Houses.
UNUSUALLY HIGH CLASS SERVICE.

Descriptive Booklet and Circulars with price list sent free on application.
EARLE & CALHOUN
S. W. Cor. 72d St. and Broadway.
Telephone 5116-7-8 Columbus.

Choice Apartments
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Baths
All high class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE
For plans and particulars apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Partnership Management.
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone Academy 1600.

THE INVERMARK
525 West 182d Street
CORNER AUDUBON AVE.,
TWO BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY.
5-6 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH.
TELEPHONE, &C.; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENTS $26-$35.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

13 GRAMERCY PARK
Small Apartments, with Large Living Rooms
Exclusive neighborhood of Gramercy Park, dozen blocks from shopping and hotel centre. Remodeled house, with modern finish throughout, including elevator.
Rentals $1,500 to $1,800.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents
340 Madison Avenue
Murray Hill 6200

TO SUBLET
in THE LORRAINE, 5th Ave. at 45th St., a very desirable unfurnished apartment of 5 rooms and 3 baths. Can be arranged as 3 rooms and 2 baths and 2 rooms and 1 bath.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

Ormonde-Seminole
2020-2030 BROADWAY,
From 69th to 70th Street.
Most Convenient Location in New York.
Suites of 8, 9 and 10 Rooms
With 2 and 3 Bathrooms.
Rooms are large, light and airy, with high ceilings and spacious closets.
RENT $2,500 TO $3,500.
Includes Electric Light and Refrigeration.

The Arbutus
641 WEST END AV., N. W. COR. 91ST ST.
One Block from Subway Station.
Suite of 9 Rooms and 2 Baths
All outside rooms with large closets.
RENT $2,000, Including Electric Light.
Apply to Resident Superintendents, or
Direct Realty Co., Cor. Broadway and 70th St. Telephone—Columbus 6314.

NEW APARTMENTS TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER FIRST
570 Park Avenue
Corner 63d Street
ADJOINING COLONY CLUB
9 Rooms, 3 Baths—$3,500-$4,200
8 Rooms, 3 Baths— 3,300- 3,900
7 Rooms, 3 Baths— 2,800- 3,500
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1000 Park Avenue
Corner 84th Street
12 Rooms, 4 Baths—$4,400-$5,000
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Floor plans on application.
119 W. 40th St. BING & BING Tel. 6410 Bryant

The Chepstow
215 West 101st Street,
Northeast Corner Broadway
10-Story Fireproof Building.
6 & 8 Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1300 to $2100

Janus Court
106 Morningside Drive,
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9-Story Fireproof Building.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms
Rents $660 to $1200

Picken Court
706 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 148th Street
Absolutely Fireproof Building.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms
Rents $600 to $1400

The Derlexa
318 West 100th Street,
Overlooking Riverside Drive
8-Story Fireproof Building.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1600 to $2000

Apply Renting Agent on Premises, or
Nassoit & Lanning
Broadway & 89th Street.
Telephone 8380 Riverside.

771 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 66th St.
ONE APARTMENT FOR RENT
11 Large, Light, Airy Rooms and 4 Baths, $4,500.00.
A MODERN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT
STRICTLY HIGH CLASS IN EVERY DETAIL
Ample Servants' Quarters
AT 42 EAST 66th ST.
WE ALSO HAVE AN OFFICE SUITE
3 Light Rooms. Suitable for Physician or Dentist. $1,500.00
Tel. Plaza 7785
JACKSON REALTY CO.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

Northeast Corner 67th St.
901 Lexington Ave.
ROOMS—3 Baths
$1,800—$3,000.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Modern, Fireproof 11-Story Bldg.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
414 Madison Av., 48th St.
Tel. 5600 Murray Hill.

NEW BUILDING
129 EAST 82D ST.
Cor. Lexington Av.
To Lease from October 1.
4-6 ROOMS $900 TO 1-2 BATHS $1,600
Apply on premises.
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.
Telephone 6410 Bryant.

Desirable East Side Apartments
Rentals $42.50 to $52.50
1246 Madison Av., near 90th St. 7 Rooms, Bath, Single flats, $50.
20 East 97th St., Near 5th Ave., Choice Single Flats. 7 Rooms, Bath, Elevator; $52.50
64 East 96th St., Near Park Avenue. 7 Rooms, Rent $42.50.
Phone Lenox 3900 Duff & Conger Madison Av. & 50th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
In the Heart of Manhattan,
120 East 34th St.
Adj. Park Av. and Sub.; 8 large rooms, bath, elevator; modern appointments. Janitor, or AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

THE SUSSEX,
55 EAST 65TH ST.
From Oct. 1, seven or eight room apartment, $1,600; extra maids' rooms; private house block. Apply to Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE PALACIO
59 AND 61 EAST 65TH ST.
Northwest corner Park Av. Eight rooms, two baths; choice residential section; all large rooms; $1,800. Superintendent.

BRONX.

We call the attention of those seeking a high-class home, in restricted section, to the Loring Apartments, just completed; located in a neighborhood noted for its beauty and exclusiveness and adjoining New York University.
3-4-5 ROOMS & BATH at 2226 Loring Place, between 182nd St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.
University Av. car from 181st St.; Broadway subway station to 183d St.; walk two blocks west.
LORING CONSTRUCTION CO.,
507 W. 113th St. Phone Morningside 8240.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Av., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens, N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 196th St., 3d Av. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

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9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Attractively Furnished.
Rent June 15th to Sept. 1st.
FRANK L. FISHEL CO.,
149 West 72d Street.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A Comfortable Home
In a Splendid Neighborhood.
20 East 83rd Street
To Let.
Wm. A. White & Sons
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44 EAST 82D ST.
Five-story American basement, all improvements; rent $2,800; caretaker on premises; commission paid. Rexton Realty Co., 27 Liberty St.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY
at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 CHURCH ST.

FIRST U. S. ARMY ARMORED CAR SENT TO BORDER

2-TURRET ARMORED CAR FIRST IN U. S. SERVICE

Built at Rock Island Arsenal and Shipped a Few Days Ago to Mexican Border — Many Interesting Features.

The armored motor car shown in the accompanying photograph is the first actually built by the United States Government for the use of the regular army and has just been put in service on the Mexican border. In addition to this type it is understood that a lighter type with a smaller body and having one gun turret instead of two will be supplied, but the latter has not as yet made its appearance.

The car was constructed at the Government arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., on a Jeffery "Quad" chassis weighing about 5,500 pounds. The total weight of the car, completely equipped, and with an adequate supply of ammunition, gasoline, water, and oil is about 12,000 pounds. In addition to the usual Jeffery features of driving, braking, and steering on all four wheels, there is a steering post at the rear end for use when running to the rear, and by throwing a reverse lever all four forward speeds are obtained in reverse instead of the usual one speed. The rear driver can control the brake and clutch only, and signal bells are provided by which he can call on the front driver for changes in gear or speed. The rear drive feature is of course for emergency use only.

The maximum speed is about twenty-five miles per hour, and to give extreme power for negotiating bad roads or for cross-country work there is a subtransmission which doubles the usual gear reductions. As the car drives on all four wheels and there is a total reduction of about sixty-five turns of the engine to one of the wheels in lowest gear instead of the usual thirty or forty in trucks, it will be seen that the car is practically unstallable except on ground too soft to support the machine at rest.

The engine is a Buda 4¼-inch bore and 5½ stroke, equipped with Bijur electric starter. As the storage battery may fail under service conditions, there is an arrangement for cranking by hand from the interior of the car. The radiator is protected by two swinging doors of armor plate which may be opened or closed by a lever in reach of the driver.

The armor plate forming the body is riveted to an iron framework supported by the chassis, and at suitable points there are gusset plates tying chassis, frame, and armor together in a rigid structure, thus utilizing the armor for structural strength as well as for protection. However, sufficient plates are bolted or doors provided to make all parts accessible for repairs or adjustments.

The car is practically invulnerable to ordinary rifle fire as a service bullet will not penetrate unless fired at very close range and striking very squarely. Each armor plate is tested by firing a single shot to insure that no inferior plates are used. The armor plate is a hard, tough steel specially treated to offer the maximum resistance to bullets, and as a general proposition is about twice as good for the purpose as ordinary boiler plate. In other words, a soldier behind an armor plate one-quarter inch thick would be just as safe as though he were sheltered by a one-half inch boiler plate.

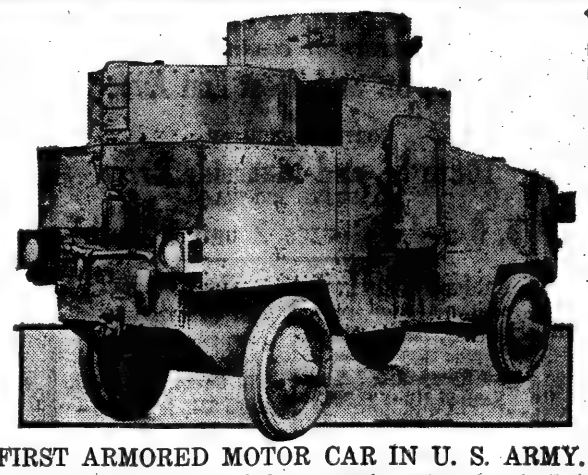
In each of the revolving turrets there is mounted a machine gun of the Benet type fitted with telescopic sight now in general use in the United States Army. These guns use the same cartridge as the service rifle, and each can fire several hundred shots a minute. The gun mounts are so constructed that a damaged or jammed gun can be almost instantly replaced by a spare gun, and spare barrels are carried to replace those which may become so worn by rapid firing as to be inaccurate.

The guns may be fired at any angle of elevation from somewhat below the horizontal to practically straight up in the air, so that they may be used for the attack of air craft if desired. For the latter purpose there is a gun port in the roof of each turret extending from the front to about the centre.

Each turret is mounted on rollers running on a bronze track and is turned by a handwheel connected to a pinion meshing with teeth cut on the inside of the bronze track. The side plating of the turret extends down over the track and is at some distance therefrom so that there is not much chance of a shot which dents the armor jamming the turret. There are guards and stops to prevent a gun accidentally shooting into any part of the car. The interior of the car is painted white to improve the light when the doors are closed; the exterior the usual army "olive drab."

Accessories include heavy cross chains for all the wheels, tool kit, fire extinguisher, electric flashlight, pick, shovel, axe, and lantern, the last four carried in suitable fixtures on the exterior of the car.

The proper crew for a car of this size has not been definitely determined, but will probably be at least five men, as that is the least number that could operate both guns at the same time and keep them supplied with ammunition. For a car operating alone there should probably be a lookout to watch the effect of the fire and guard against surprise, and a man always in the driver's seat



FIRST ARMORED MOTOR CAR IN U. S. ARMY.
This armored motor car, which was recently constructed at the Rock Island Arsenal, was shipped to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, a few days ago. It is mounted on a Jeffery "Quad."

16-FOOT ROAD TOO NARROW.

Islip Residents Protest on Account of Number of Accidents.

Residents of the South Shore of Long Island from Freeport to Islip are aroused over the congested condition of the Merrick Road on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The main road from Babylon to Amityville is only sixteen feet wide and the State road from Babylon to Bay Shore is the same width. Residents from West Islip complain that at times the travel is so heavy that they find it dangerous to go back and forth from their homes to the depot, and that there has been some accident on the thoroughfare nearly every Saturday and Sunday for the last few weeks. The residents have petitioned the Town Board of Islip to have the roadway widened, and urge that the situation is so menacing that action should be taken immediately.

New York Bus Motors to Philadelphia.

The first bus of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company that ever took a load of passengers from New York to Philadelphia made the trip yesterday. It was Bus 800, recently equipped with the new style motor. The passengers were the guests of John H. Livingston, Jr., and Lionel Van Praagh of the advertising department of the company. The bus will take part in the parade to be held in Philadelphia tomorrow in connection with the annual meeting of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

GARAGES MUST PUT IN OIL SEPARATORS

Appellate Court Sustains City Ordinance, and Fire Commissioner Will Enforce It.

Corporation Council Lamar Hardy has been notified that the Appellate Division, First Department, upholds the right of the City to require the installation of oil separators in all garages where more than four cars are stored. Some years ago an ordinance was passed by the Municipal Explosives Commission requiring all garages where quantities of automobiles were kept and washed to have a machine to prevent gasoline and oil from going down into the city sewers and producing explosions. The automobile interests opposed the measure, contending that the expense would be great and that but little gasoline or oil went down into the sewer.

Judge Philbin in the lower court so far sustained the position of the automobile interests fighting the oil separator requirement as to order that a jury pass upon the reasonableness of the ordinance and whether the machine would be a practical success. The Appellate Division reverses the decision of Judge Philbin, holding that the matter was not proper for a jury to consider, but that the ordinance passed in the interest of the general safety of the community was valid and that the Fire Commissioner was justified under the ordinance in refusing to give any garage a permit unless its owner first installed the oil separator.

The Fire Commissioner who has withheld efforts to actively enforce the ordinance pending this decision will now require every garage promptly to comply with the ordinance.

Oppose Anti-Parking Plans.

The Automobile Trade Association of Philadelphia is making a vigorous fight against the proposed plans of the Police Department to drive parked cars from the city streets. It is contended that such a course by the police would prove a serious handicap to the motor business in Philadelphia. The Automobile Club of Philadelphia is also opposed to the plans.

BLACK AND WHITE R. R. WARNING SIGNS

New York & Long Branch Adopts New Checkerboard Effect to Lessen Accidents.

The New York & Long Branch Railroad has adopted a new kind of sign to attract the attention of vehicular traffic. The gates at main railroad crossings are being painted black and white, in large checks, the depth of the gate. In the day time they stand out trenchantly in the landscape, and in the night time, which is the more important point, they can be seen a good distance off.

The first crossing gate to be decorated with this sign is the one at Hollywood, N. J., the nearest railroad station to Shadow Lawn, which is to be the Summer home of President Wilson.

There have already been several automobile accidents along the line of the New York & Long Branch caused by too quick an approach to crossings. These garish signs have been designed with the aim of capturing the eye of the approaching motorist in time. At minor crossings where there is no gate, watchmen, armed with signs in the form of large red disks in the centre of which is painted in white "Stop," have been stationed.

Keep Plates Clean.

Maryland has a Motor Vehicle Commissioner. He recently inaugurated a campaign against motorists who do not keep their license number plates clean. Those who fail to comply are summoned to court and fined.

TOUR TO CAMP WHITMAN OUTLINED FOR MOTORISTS

Outward Route by Way of Peekskill, Return Trip Via Millbrook, Pawling, Briarcliff, and White Plains.

The route outlined by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America will enable motorists to reach the scene of the mobilization of New York State's soldiers at Camp Whitman, situated amid the beautiful environment of Dutchess County.

From New York the route leaves the clubhouse in Fifty-fourth Street and follows Broadway north through Yonkers to Hastings-on-Hudson, and on by the Albany Post Road through Dobbs Ferry and Irvington to Tarrytown. Ferry connection with Nyack enables motorists from west of the Hudson to join the route at this point. Passing through Scarborough and Ossining the road runs through the villages of Harmon, Montrose, and Buchanan to Peekskill, forty-two miles out, and continues by way of Annsville and McKeel Corners to Fishkill, nine miles further on. Motorists from West Point cross by ferry to Garrison and turn north by way of Cold Spring for Fishkill, while the Newburg-Beacon ferry also serves motorists arriving from west of the river. Thirteen miles north of Fishkill and seventy-four from New York is Poughkeepsie, whose hotels are likely to be taxed to their utmost capacity by the sudden demand that is sure to arise for accommodations, but motorists wishing to reach the camp direct leave the Post Road at Fishkill and turn right for Brinkerhoff and Hopewell Junction. Between this hamlet and Beekman is located the great military encampment, situated seventy-five miles from New York, and about twenty miles from Poughkeepsie over a poor road via Fishkill Plains.

Delightfully situated in the Westchester Hills, twenty-five miles north of the camp, is Millbrook, which is reached by roads that in dry weather are not bad, via Lagrangeville and Verbank, or by way of Fishkill Plains, Norton, and Verbank, and which offers a pleasant stopping place ninety-two miles from New York for motorists visiting the camp. In order that motorists may not have to return to the city over the outward route the trip to Camp Whitman has been extended to form a pleasant round tour through Dutchess, Putnam and Westchester Counties to Long Island Sound back to New York. From Poughkeepsie the route starts out on Main Street and, passing through the pretty neighborhood of Pleasant Valley to Millbrook, continues thence by way of Mabbettsville and Lithgow, and over Amenia Mountain to the village of Amenia. Amenia lies ten miles from Millbrook and sixteen miles from Poughkeepsie, and is the turning point on the round trip.

Following the main road to the south Wassaic village is passed through to Dover Plains and South Dover, close along the Connecticut State line, and Pawling, twenty-four miles from Amenia, is reached by way of Hurd's Corners. Pawling is only about twenty miles from Beekman and would be a convenient and pleasant stopping place for visitors to the camp, were it not that the road via Stonehouse and Poughquag Mountain is not in a condition to be used on account of construction, while the Stormville Mountain Road is unfortunately too bad to be recommended.

South of Pawling the route crosses into Putnam County and swings right at Patterson, winding among the picturesque foothills through charming woodland scenery to Carmel on the shore of Lake Glenida. At this point the beautiful Reservoir District is entered, as the road leads south, skirting Lake Glenida to Lake Mahopac and continuing through Baldwin village to the Westchester County line. The road from Carmel round the east side of Croton Falls Reservoir, via Brewster and Croton Falls, is a pleasant and most attractive alternative, but on account of the possibility of construction work south of Brewster necessitating detours, motorists should inquire at Carmel as to the actual road conditions.

The shore of Amawalk Reservoir is skirted as the route runs south to Amawalk village and winds through Yorktown Heights to Croton Lake Station. With a left turn at this point the road is followed east and crosses the lake to Pines Bridge, where a right turn leads to Briarcliff, forty-two miles from Pawling and seventy-six miles from Millbrook. From Briarcliff a pretty, winding route is followed by the Saw Mill River Road to Elmsford and White Plains, eleven miles from Briarcliff and thence to the shore of Long Island Sound through a region of fine estates and pleasant country, joining the Boston Post Road at Mamaroneck, seven miles from White Plains.

The Post Road is followed to New Rochelle and direct to Fordham, rather than the Shore Road and Pelham Parkway, the entrance to the city being made by way of the Grand Concourse, Mott Avenue and East 149th Street. The Harlem River is crossed over to West 145th Street and Seventh Avenue followed south to Central Park and the clubhouse in Fifty-fourth Street, making a run of forty miles from Briarcliff and 116 miles from Millbrook.

Motor Stages Cut Under Railroads.

Motor stages running between Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal., are carrying passengers at a lower rate than the railroads. The one way fare for the stages is $2.50, for the railroad $3.85; round trip, for the motor bus, $4.50, for the railroad, $5.

GIVES THE HORSE TEN YEARS MORE

Rowe Predicts Its Practical Disappearance from Roads in Ten Years.

"Another ten years will see national road systems covering every section of the country—the greatest practical step in the direction of preparedness that could be made," says Dr. H. M. Rowe, the newly elected President of the American Automobile Association, from the Washington headquarters, in an interview at Washington.

"In a decade we shall begin to have separate roads for freight traffic and passenger traffic, and the horse and mule will have practically disappeared. Our present highways will be greatly multiplied and largely increased in width and improved in quality. No other country on the face of the earth can make such good and profitable use of good roads as the United States of America. We will eventually excel in that as we do in many other things. There have been wonderful changes in all matters relating to transportation since the introduction of the motor car, but there are still greater things to come.

"We have worked for good roads for the reason that they are of equal economic benefit in the final analysis to all, and it is only just and right that the people of our country should have the advantages to which they are entitled. We have worked for unrestricted intercourse between the States through the use of motor cars, because that is a constitutional right that has been denied us. We have asked for equal taxation. That is another constitutional right that has been set aside, partly because we submitted to it willingly, I admit, but it is an injustice and constitutes unfair treatment just the same.

"In addition, the owners of motor cars are being subjected to all sorts of petty annoyances—special taxes, licenses, and rules and regulations regarding traffic, use of lights, and many restrictions, seldom alike in two places, and which subject decent men and women to arrest and conviction, often for the most trivial reasons. Much has been accomplished, it is true. But there yet remains much to be accomplished before it can be truthfully said that the owner of a motor car is not subjected to annoyances and unfair treatment which is not visited upon those who employ other road vehicles."

To Protect Tires on the Road.

The last Ohio Legislature passed a law prohibiting the throwing on the public highways of substances liable to injure automobile tires. Some of the motor clubs in the State are now taking a stand for the rigid enforcement of the law.

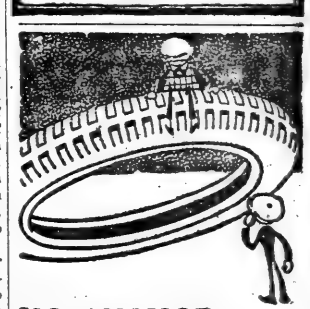
PHILOSOPHY

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LOOK for THIS SIGN

SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

STANDARD OIL CO. of N.Y.



NO ANCHOR DRAGGING

THE narrow tread on Batavias leaves them free to develop every particle of speed that the engine transmits. On

BATAVIA SECURITY TIRES

there's no anchor of useless rubber in contact with the ground—no drag on the engine.

Use them to help in a quick pick-up, in a long, smooth run where the engine likes all the help a tire can give it.

Is your car tired —or are you? Try BATAVIAS

THE BATAVIA RUBBER CO.
1928 Broadway, New York
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Ask to see Batavia Gray Tubes

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KNIGHT MOTORED CARS
Rebuilt—Guaranteed

STEARNS SIGNIFIES SENSIBLE SAVING

When Buying a Used Car

From sad experience many buyers fear if the car will show service and if the price is right. We will not sell a car that is not perfect. STEARNS HAS A REPUTATION to uphold. WE GUARANTEE EVERY STEARNS CAR.

1913 6 Cyl. Runabout
Stearns-Knight, overhauled and repainted olive green and black; cost new $4,800; sold with new car guarantee.

1913 Stearns-Knight Limousine
Special Body, thoroughly overhauled, newly painted; dynamo lighting, speedometer, batteries, Klaxon horn, tools, rims, etc., etc., sold with new car guarantee.

1915 5-Pass. Light 4 Touring
Stearns-Knight, thoroughly overhauled, now in paint shop. Exceptional demand for this type car. First deposit takes it.

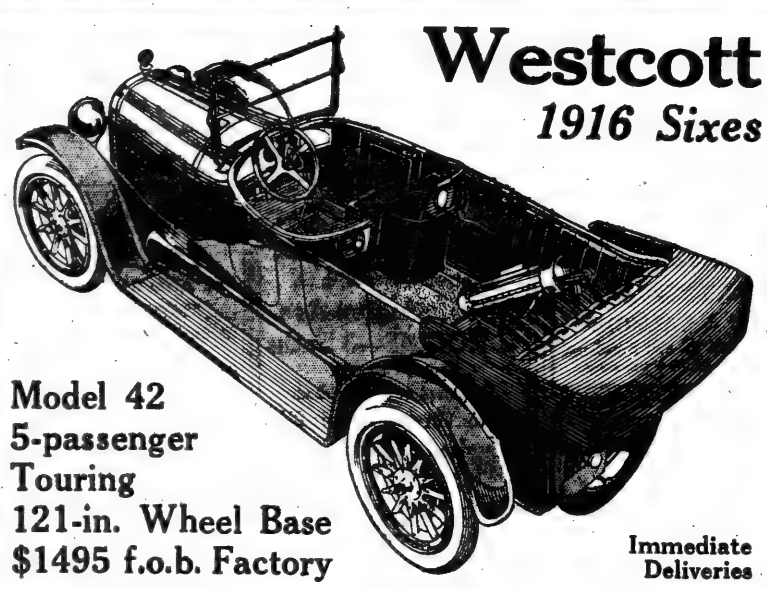
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Save $335
The Remaining 4-Cylinder
1916 Imperial
STANDARD $1085 PRICE
Now Being Closed Out at the Sensational Price of $750
40 H. P. 4 Cyl. Red Seal Continental Motor, Westinghouse Starting, Stromberg Carburetor, Standard Equipment Throughout.
Clearing out at this low price, as we are now making sizes only.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
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PIERCE-ARROWS
48 B two seven-passenger, small mileage, perfect condition, fully guaranteed. Immediate delivery.
We are now assembling after REBUILDING, and will have ready for delivery last of the week several other guaranteed cars.
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NEWMASTIC—The Original
30x3 ... $4.20 34x4 ... $9.10
30x3½ ... 5.40 34x4½ ... 10.50
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Satisfactory substitutes not [illegible]
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Westcott
1916 Sixes



Model 42
5-passenger
Touring
121-in. Wheel Base
$1495 f.o.b. Factory

Immediate Deliveries

The Car That's Always "THERE"

Here is the car you have long wanted—WESTCOTT—one that is DIFFERENT from the rest. It is built on a *Quality* plan, not *Quantity*.

The lines are a beautiful example of the last word in body building. There is not another car just like it in the world.
Quality is the keynote—the one dominating point—in Westcott Construction. It means not only performance now, but always.
Real quality—Westcott quality—means motor car satisfaction.

Look at these specifications:

Advanced type of Boat Line Body. "Super"-abundant room and comfort in the divided front seats. Unit Power Plant. Cantilever Springs. Timken Axles and Bearings. Westcott Delco Lighting, Starting and Ignition—Single Unit. Westcott One-Man Top made of Genuine Pantasote. Upholstering No. 1 Long Grain, Full Bright Leather. Windshield—Cowl-Fitting, Folding, Double Ventilating.

Let us give you a convincing demonstration —and you can drive one right off the salesroom floor.

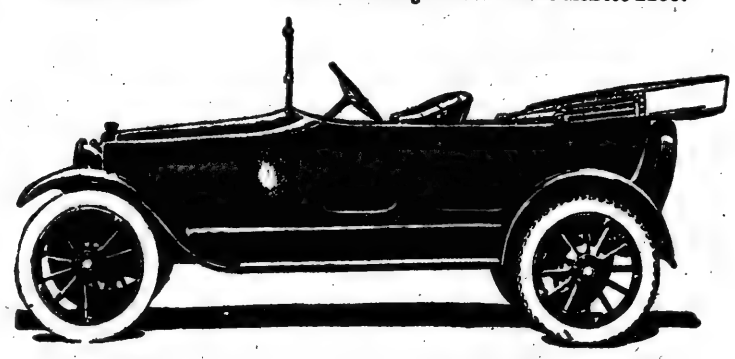
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Phone Columbus—8645. 1,920 Broadway, at 64th St., New York City

SAXON "SIX"
A big touring car for five people

At the present time there are many thousands of Saxon "Sixes" in the hands of owners. They have been driven millions of miles. They have climbed hills, participated in races, pulled through deep mud and sand, operated in snowy weather and hot. They have met every condition of road and climate that ever falls to the lot of a motor car. So the fact that Saxon "Six" owners are enthusiastic over its performance is definite indication of its really unusual quality. It is interesting to glance over what they say in letters chosen at random.

One writes: "Saxon 'Six' is a masterpiece of mechanism. It ably meets every demand I make upon it. I think it is a most unusual car." Another says: "My Saxon 'Six' is certainly a locomotive for power. A short time ago I ran 100 miles on high through mud axle deep and averaged 26 miles to the gallon of gas." Still another: "My Saxon 'Six' is giving most excellent satisfaction. Recently I made a drive of 42 miles on two gallons of gasoline and carried five passengers. Not so long before that I made a trip up in the mountains above timber line and drove 121 miles, using only seven gallons of gasoline, carrying five passengers, with the thermometer varying from zero to thirty-one above, and pulling up one grade of 271 feet in slightly over half a mile. Around here we swear by the Saxon 'Six'." The price of Saxon "Six" is $815, f. o. b. Detroit.

SAXON MOTOR CO. OF N. Y. (Factory Branch)
251 W. 57th St. Phone Col. 2240
Brooklyn Agency: 1270 Bedford Ave. Phone Prospect 8941.
Bronx Branch: 152d St. & Bergen Ave. Phone Melrose 2285.



TOURING INQUIRIES INDICATE HEAVIEST SEASON OF TRAVEL

25% INCREASE IN TOURING THIS SEASON OVER LAST

Washington Mecca of Many Cars—Transcontinental Travel Not So Heavy as Last Year—Some Favorite Routes.

Owing to the unfavorable weather the 1916 touring season has been late getting in full swing, but the indications are that it will be by far the greatest in the history of the automobile. As to this outlook and the tendencies of travel as thus far developed, James A. Hemstreet, Manager of the Bureau of Tours of the American Automobile Association, said last week:

"Judging by the number of inquiries which we have at our office, we believe it is a safe estimate to say that there is an increase of more than 25 per cent. of tourists over last year, establishing the high-water mark of automobile touring. Washington has been the mecca of more tourists this year than in any preceding year, as the road from Philadelphia to the capital city is in excellent condition throughout, with the exception of two short stretches of road. More motorists have also visited the battlefield of Gettysburg this season than ever before. The roads from Philadelphia to the National Park at Gettysburg are in very fair condition and the route passes through one of the richest farming sections of Pennsylvania. Going south from there, the roads are not perfect, though much improved over last year, and the Shenandoah Valley Pike is now in better condition than ever before. The reduction in tolls has had an excellent effect, and the beautiful Shenandoah Valley is visited by an increased number of motorists. The improvement in hotel accommodations in the Shenandoah Valley has had much to do with this increased popularity.

"Transcontinental travel this year is much lighter than last year, but is still greater than in years previous to 1915. Main transcontinental routes are generally in better condition than at this time last year. Travel to Chicago is largely by way of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Toledo, owing to poor conditions between Buffalo and Cleveland. An optional route, however, by way of Albany to Buffalo and thence via boat to Cleveland is extremely popular. Using this route, travelers are enabled to make better time between New York and Cleveland than via Pittsburgh. The boat leaves at 6 o'clock at night and is in Cleveland at 7 o'clock the next morning. Tourists thereby practically save a day en route.

"Travel to the Berkshires is very heavy this year, and Williamstown and the Mohawk Trail have received a much larger number of tourists than in former years. Travel to Maine has been somewhat decreased owing to the belief that the dirt roads may be in bad condition.

"The Boston Post Road between New York and New Haven is practically closed at the present time, and all Boston travel has been via Danbury, Waterbury, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester, or via boat from Port Jefferson to Bridgeport and then up the Naugatuck Valley to Waterbury, &c. Tourists going to New Haven, New London, and the Cape Cod resorts have been going via Danbury, Newtown Stephney and Derby to New Haven, thence along the shore. This route is in good condition except from Westerly to Narragansett, where the roads are much worn. Cape Cod resorts have undoubtedly had more travel this year than ever before.

"The Adirondacks, Sullivan County, and Shawangunk Mountains are receiving the attention and patronage which the beauty of their scenery warrants. A large number of motorists are traveling each day to the resorts in the Shawangunk section of Sullivan County, and as soon as the State road between Roscoe and Peakville is finished and open to travel a large proportion of the travel to Buffalo will be via Sullivan County, Binghamton, Watkins Glen, and the southern tier of counties to Erie and the west.

"More tourists are taking advantage of the excellent State roads which were finished last year through the Catskills to Cooperstown and the beautiful Oriskany Valley. In this connection it is well to call the attention of motorists who desire to camp en route that the land surrounding the Ashokan Reservoir, while planted with trees and beautified, is not in any sense a park, and it is against the law to camp there. In order to prevent contamination the City of New York, which owns the land immediately surrounding the reservoir, prohibits camping. At the same time the Department of Health wishes to call the attention of motorists to the fact that many streams in this preserve are unfit for drinking purposes."

"INTERBOROUGH HIGHWAY."

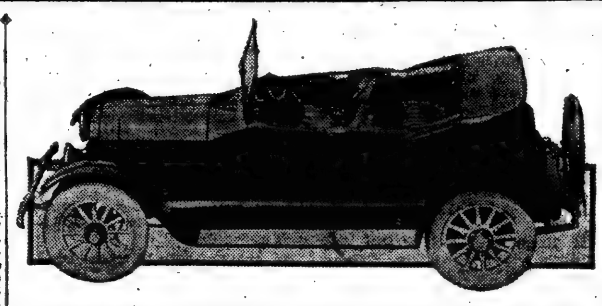
Queens Board of Trade Urges Construction Be Hastened.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens a special committee, composed of Robert W. Higbie, John Adikes, and M. J. Degnon, was appointed to hasten the construction of the "Interborough Parkway," which will connect Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn with Forest Parkway in Queens. The completion of this important highway improvement will be of immense benefit to both the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, it is stated.

President C. G. M. Thomas of the Queens Chamber of Commerce has today sent the following communication to every member of the Board of Estimate, pointing out the long delay that has already occurred and urging immediate action in this matter, which will benefit hundreds of thousands of automobilists who travel between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

"It is now fifteen years since the project was inaugurated for the construction of a roadway connecting Eastern Parkway, in Brooklyn, with Forest Parkway in Queens, through Cypress Hills and Mount Carmel Cemeteries. It is now nearly two years since the Board of Estimate adopted an amended topographical map with the 100-foot wide Interborough Parkway shown thereon, but nothing has been done to authorize the construction of this proposed parkway.

"This is not only one of the most important highway improvements pending before the administration, but it is one of the most important improvements of any kind on which final action has not been taken. The difficulties of vehicular communication between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens are one of the most exasperating annoyances of our localities today.



SHOWING SEATING ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW ROADSTER.

The picture above presents the new Cole "Tuxedo Roadster." It seats four passengers and has a roomy space under the rear deck for baggage. A special alcove in the back of the front seats makes possible additional knee room for those riding in the rear seat. The chassis is the standard Cole "Eight," wheel base 127 inches. The price of the car is $1,595.

RUNNING ON PETROLEUM.

Federation Gives Plans for Cheapening Fuel by Heavier Oil.

(From the Federation of American Motor Cyclists.)

If gasoline goes higher even the rider of such an economical vehicle as the modern motor cycle is going to feel the pinch, though, of course, in a lesser degree than the automobilist. The high cost of gasoline, however, need not necessarily keep the boys from riding, even though they cannot really afford to pay the exorbitant price for the fuel, for it is a fact that ordinary kerosene, selling at the present time at 11 cents a gallon, will give very fair results as a motor cycle fuel if handled in the proper manner.

As a matter of fact, after the motor has been started the results are in every way comparable with a motor running on gasoline. Starting on the heavier kerosene, however, offers a measure of difficulty, since it is not volatile to the same extent as gasoline, and will not vaporize perfectly while the motor is cold. This difficulty is entirely got over by fitting a small supplementary tank on the motor cycle and connecting it to the gasoline feed pipe by means of a pipe "toe," making sure that there is a stop cock on the branch leading to the regular tank, and also a shut-off cock on the branch leading to the smaller supplementary tank.

The small tank is used to carry gasoline, while the heavier kerosene is put in the regular tank of the motor cycle. In starting the motor up from cold, the kerosene is turned off and the gasoline cock is opened, so that only gasoline enters the carburetor. The motor will then start readily. After it has been run two or three minutes on the stand to warm the machine up thoroughly, the kerosene is turned on, while the gasoline is turned off, and the motor runs along on its new fuel as well as before.

REMEMBER FIGURES BETTER THAN COLORS

Interesting Test on Public Made by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company.

New York people have better memories for figures than they have for colors or letters is the conclusion arrived at by the operating department of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, which has been trying for several months to fix upon the form of sign which will best distinguish the different destinations of its big green buses. For a long time the buses carried signs of assorted colors, and the public was urged, if it wished to take in the beauties of Riverside Drive, to hail a vehicle bearing a sign with white letters on a red ground, or if its immediate objective chanced to be the Pennsylvania Station one with white letters on a black ground, and so on down through all the half dozen or more routes over which the buses ply their way.

The public, however, showed but little ability to profit by these chromatic expedients. Attempts to designate the buses by means of capital letters, a different one for each route, were no more successful. Now, for the past few weeks a few of the buses have carried a brand-new sign, of which the striking feature is a large numeral boldly outlined in the left-hand corner. For example, all those displaying a big "5" are engaged in transporting their passengers between various points along the "avenue" and Riverside Drive, while the figure "3" presumably indicates a coachload of happy enthusiasts on their way to the Polo Grounds via the scenic St. Nicholas Avenue route. Thus far the public mind has responded much more readily to the call of the figures than to that of either the colors or the letters, and so the company proposes to equip all its buses with signs of this kind.

FOR COAST-TO-COAST RACE.

Yellowstone Trail Association Issues Challenge to Lincoln Highway.

The Yellowstone Trail Association, an organization promoting a public highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, has issued a challenge to the Lincoln Highway, a transcontinental road from New York to San Francisco, for a night and day race, offering to deliver a message from the east to the west seacoast in less lapsed time over its route than it can be done over the Lincoln Highway, the runs to be made simultaneously. The official challenge to do this was written by General Agent H. O. Cooley of the Yellowstone Trail Association from its headquarters at Aberdeen, S. D., to A. R. Pardington, Vice President and Secretary of the Lincoln Highway at Detroit, Mich.

In the letter of challenge the Yellowstone Trail organization says that such a contest is really for the purpose of stimulating public thought on transcontinental highways as well as to test the organization and road and to centre attention on the entire feasibility of long-distance transportation by motor-driven vehicles on public roads.

$300,000,000 ON HIGHWAYS IN 1916

Estimate of American Highway Association—Campaign of Education as to Bonds.

(From the American Highway Association.)

During the year 1916 it is not [illegible] that about $300,000,000 will be spent on highways and highway bridges in the United States, or about as much as one-third the cost of the Federal Government for the fiscal year 1913-14. The average citizen who is asked to vote for the issue of highway bonds and who pays the taxes, as well as the expert, has a right to know how the money is expended and that it shall be expended for road-building and road maintenance so as to obtain the largest economical results.

That such results may be reached the American Highway Association has entered upon a campaign of education by bringing together in its book "a general outline of the methods in use in the different States of conducting road improvements and of raising funds for such work; an untechnical and practical explanation of different types of road improvements, culverts, and bridges; a statement of the methods of maintenance and of preventing dust; a digest of the current specifications of the highway departments of several States where road work is carried on extensively; an explanation of the principles underlying the different classes of bonds issued to pay for highway improvements, and tables to supply lists of manufacturers of machinery and materials for road work.

Velie

The "Biltwel" Line



Compare These Velie Values
With Truck Construction at Any Price

FOR years Velie engineering has produced trucks of unusual capacity, power, strength and economy in the hardest service to which trucks were ever put. Scientific combination of these great features explains the Velie leadership, which has made necessary a big factory exclusively devoted to truck building to meet the demand. Compare these Velie Values—and judge for yourself.

Worm Gear Drive—Heavy-Duty Continental Motors (4⅜ x 5¼ in Model 25, and 4½ x 5½ in Model 26)—Velie-Stewart Vacuum Feed—Removable Tubular Radiator—Four Forward Speeds, with direct drive on fourth, allowing a range of flexibility heretofore unknown—Steel Raybestos Disc Clutches—Pressed Steel Channel Frames, 5¾ x 8 inches deep—Driver's seat and cab included with chassis—Gas Headlights, and Prest-O-Lite Tank, besides the regular oil lighting equipment.

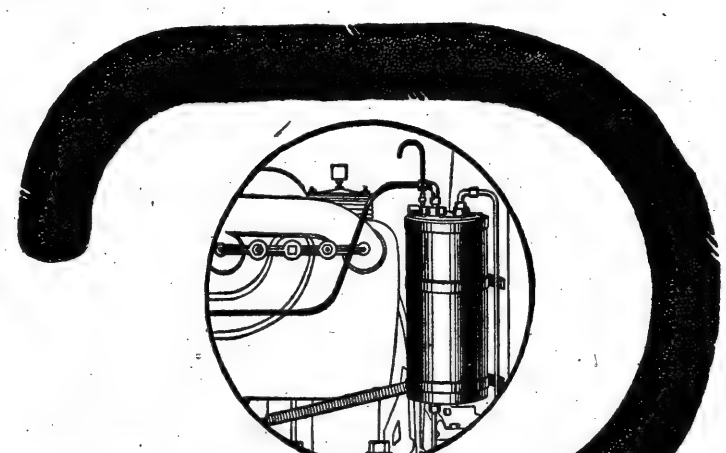
See these trucks. Ask us for full descriptive literature. Let us figure your transportation problems. Full stock of parts. Service day or night. *We are prepared to make a liberal time payment arrangement if you wish.*

Model 25, 1½-2 Ton, $2250; Model 26, 3½ Ton, $3350

Garland Automobile Company, 1888 Broadway, N.Y.
Phone Col. 5596.

Velie Motor Vehicle Co., Moline, Ill.

WORM GEAR DRIVE
Trucks



Stewart
Vacuum System
$10

Answers Every
Gasoline Question

Before the Stewart Vacuum System came on the market the question of gasoline feed was a most serious and annoying one.

The car owner had to choose one of two evils.

Either the unreliability of the old gravity system plus the noise, smell and danger of a gas tank under the front seat or in the cowl.

—or the 10% to 20% wastage, the bothersome hand pumping and the futile attempt to keep out air leaks, with the complicated pressure system.

The Stewart Vacuum System insures an even positive, regulated flow of gasoline to the carburetor under all conditions.

The gas tank is placed at the rear of the car where it properly belongs.

Is it any wonder that already 60% of all car manufacturers are using the Stewart Vacuum System as standard equipment and that thousands of car owners are taking out old, wasteful, bothersome, unreliable systems and installing the Stewart Vacuum System?

Can be readily installed on any car now in use. Only $10 complete.

Take this tip when buying a new car. You want a car with liberal quality and service built in every part and every accessory. You can be sure that any car having Stewart Products: Stewart Tire Pump, Stewart Speedometer, Stewart Warning Signal and Stewart Vacuum System as standard equipment is made by a liberal car manufacturer.

For Sale by Accessory Dealers, Automobile Dealers and Garages—Everywhere

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER COR'N
233 West 58th Street. Phone Columbus 6322.

No car is better than its accessories

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

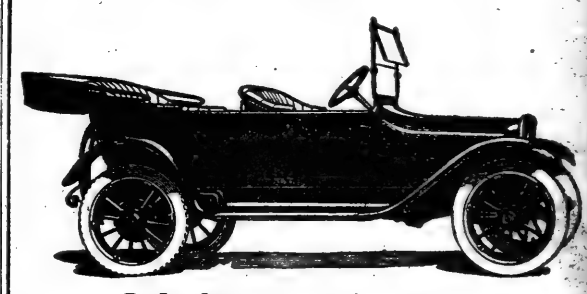
The permanence and endurance of the finish are worthy of more than passing consideration.

The process itself—the baking on of the enamel at an intensely high temperature—is unique and so are the results. After months of use an ordinary process of polishing brings back the original lustre.

It will pay you to examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit)



Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600
Open Evenings

Above All in Durability



Built by Hand

A TIRE is no stronger than its weakest part. To eliminate *all* weak parts, every "Stronghold" tire and tube is built the careful way—*by hand*—ensuring close inspection and the utmost *durability* in service.

Eighteen years of success in making wear-resisting rubber, *plus* the strongest materials and latest methods, all contribute to the durability and mileage of "Stronghold" tires.

This kind of material, this care in building; and this *durability* of "Strongholds" are absolutely impossible in standard price machine-made tires.

Protect yourself against short mileage and the trouble and expense that go with ordinary-made tires by coming to the "Stronghold."

Smooth and non-skid black treads.
Red and Gray Inner Tubes.

THE RUBBER PRODUCTS CO.,
H. B. NIBLETTE, Manager,
1777 Broadway, Room 312,
NEW YORK.

Made by The Rubber Products Co., Barberton, Ohio. For 18 years makers of the famous "No-Seam" Rubber Goods.

OUR PACIFISTS SHOULD SEE MEXICO, SAYS HENRY B. JOY

Lincoln Highway's President, Recently Along Villa Trail, Tells of Need of Universal Military Service—Indorsed by Roosevelt.

UNIVERSAL military service in the United States is the need of the hour, in the opinion of Henry B. Joy, President o the Lincoln Highway Association, who recently returned from an observation trip in Mexico.

Mr. Joy is the only American civilian, except correspondents, to have traversed the 400-mile line of American troops engaged in the Villa chase. He lived with the soldiers during his observation trip and covered by automobile the territory from El Paso, through Columbus, by Boca Grande Espia, Ascensione, Colonia Dublan to Casas Grandes.

"The size of our army—notwithstanding the bravery of its individual members—is an invitation to the Mexicans to fight us," said Mr. Joy in speaking of his trip. "Mobile, seasoned, and effective as our force is, impressively so in proportion to its extent, it is not sufficiently large to overawe the Mexicans, much less a formidable foreign power.

"Should a general war in Mexico develop, the extreme narrowness of vision of the National Congress evidenced in the restricted expenditure allowed for army expansion and increased equipment for all military and naval purposes will cost us dearly, possibly in treasure and self-respect only, perhaps in blood, or both. Our lack of material equipment even for our very limited army, in motor transport, motor tractors, road-making machinery, aeroplanes, artillery, ammunition, field equipment—in all things which make expeditious and effective military action possible—is absolutely up to Congress.

"Personally, I wish some of our leading pacifists who believe in 'no army or navy' and in 'peace at any price' could have been slumbering sweetly in Columbus on the morning of the Villa raid," said Mr. Joy. "I should even like to have had the privilege of selecting some for that strenuous educational hour. I am sure it would have given them a new viewpoint.

"A person who believes with Harry Ford that 'those who follow the profession of the soldier are either lazy or crazy' might have been awakened to a sense of the noble sacrifice of the dead picket who gave the alarm and his life to defend his sleeping countrymen in the little border town. I am sure such a pacifist would have been conscious of a desire for a more formidable barrier than conversation between himself and the string of these 'bullet bees' that so viciously sought out innocent American victims.

"My experience in Mexico has convinced me that unpreparedness is indefensible and positively foolhardy. This was impressed vividly upon me by one of the first incidents in the present campaign. After our punitive expedition had been started into Mexico, trucks had to be bought, shipped, have old army wagon bodies mounted on them in El Paso and be driven by volunteers 300 miles into Mexico, in order to feed the men already in the field. And these men were actually hungry when the trucks reached them.

"I wish the pacifists who urge unpreparedness could have been 'way up beyond Maniquipa awaiting those rations. If their heads cannot convince them of the wisdom of preparedness, possibly, in such circumstances, their stomachs could.

"The chief menace to the American Army in Mexico at the present time is rainfall," Mr. Joy said. "If severe rains should fall on the line of communication now traveled by the motor transport supplying our troops in Mexico," he explained, "that supply line will cease to be available, and an impassable barrier of mud will prevent much needed supplies going to the front over the only route now open. Lack of adequate road building machinery in the army's equipment is responsible for this situation, which may become gravely serious at any time.

"The Mexican operations have made it clear to those studying army transport problems that motor trucks and good roads offer the one solution to effective army supply. One is as necessary as the other; the trucks and the roads divide the honors of an army mobilization about half and half.

"When we are willing," he said, "and able to guarantee the safety of the small settlement and lone rancher along our own borders by an adequate universal military service training system then Mexico will be good, and other nations will respect those rights we now see being forfeited.

"When we regard ourselves as, and actually are, part and parcel of our army and navy; when we cease to regard our army and navy as a hired fighting force; when our sons and brothers are our army and navy; then, and then only, will our international correspondence be important to those to whom it may be addressed; then, and then only, will we be sufficiently interested in the welfare, safety, equipment, and training of our soldiers and sailors."

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt wrote to Mr. Joy as follows regarding the above article:

"Dear Joy:

"That's a crackerjack article of yours about universal service. I am very glad you wrote it and I hope it will be circulated everywhere.

"Sincerely yours,
"T. ROOSEVELT."

EXPERT ON EARTH ROAD.

With Neglected Maintenance No Other Goes to Pieces So Quickly.

(From American Highway Association.)

All through the Central States there seems to be at present an unexpected interest in earth roads, and there is a widespread desire to have an authoritative opinion on the field for which such roads are adapted. It is a subject on which many experienced road engineers are not willing to make any statements for fear of being misunderstood or misquoted, but the road engineer of the Illinois State Highway Department has recently made some comments that answer a part of this oft-repeated question as follows:

"The earth road cannot, by any system of maintenance, be kept up throughout the entire year to the usual standard of the other types. The use of the road in a wet and softened condition is what causes the trouble. Under the conditions where the earth road is a suitable type, its total cost for construction and maintenance is less than that of any other type. In dry weather and when it is not too dusty, the properly constructed and maintained earth road is by far more pleasant and more satisfactory to travel upon than any other road. With neglected maintenance, however, no other type of road can go to pieces and become impassable so quickly as an earth road. Nor, on the other hand, can any other type be brought to a satisfactory condition for travel so quickly and so cheaply after having been impassable. From these peculiar features it will be noted that practically the entire problem with earth roads is their proper drainage and systematic maintenance. The opportunity for bettering our road conditions by properly improving the earth roads is almost beyond our imagination."

After the Texas Mule.

The high price of mules in Texas is causing a decided increase in the use of trucks not only in the cities of the State but in the rural districts as well.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

According to an announcement of the National Company, the price of the National Twelve Cylinder will be increased in July.

Artemas Ward, Jr., President of the King Motor Company, has created a new position in the executive staff of the company, that of commercial manager. G. J. Bates, who for the last three years has handled the manufacturers' accounts in Michigan for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, has been appointed to fill the new position.

L. J. Seeback, formerly manager of the Brooklyn Branch of the C. T. Silver Motor Company, and later of the Newark branch, has been appointed manager of the New York sales of the Chevrolet Motor Company.

Plans were perfected last week for what is expected to be the largest public garage in this city. The building, to be completed early next Fall, will be erected by Harry S. Houpt and his associates in the Hudson Motor Car Company. It will be of fireproof construction throughout, and will accommodate 600 cars. It will occupy a plot of 41,000 square feet, running from 100 feet west of West End Avenue to the Hudson River, and clear through the block from Sixty-eighth to Sixty-ninth Street, with entrances on both streets. No freight elevators will be used in the building, but ramps of slight elevation will connect the three floors with the street. The building will have a façade of white glazed brick and terra cotta with reinforced concrete walls and floors.

The new plant of the Jordan Motor Car Company, for which ground was broken in Cleveland April 1, has been completed. The details of the Jordan car are yet to be made public, but the personnel of the organization has been announced. Edward S. Jordan, formerly with the Jeffery Company, is President and General Manager; F. H. Withington, head of the Sparks-Withington Company, is Vice President; Paul Zens is Assistant General Manager and Secretary and Treasurer; R. S. Begg, designer of the Jordan car and head of the Engineering Department, is a member of the board; J. L. Davidson, formerly Works Manager for the Studebaker Corporation, has charge of Jordan production; W. B. Riley, formerly Assistant Sales Manager for the Jeffery Company, will assist Mr. Jordan in the Sales Department.

J. C. Nichols has been appointed distributor for Rules puncture plugger and compensating vapor plug.

The Hoos Motor Company makes the official announcement that its business for the month of May, this year, was double that of May, 1915.

The Cole Motor Company announces that the Buffalo Automobile Club selected a Cole Eight as the official car in connection with the [illegible] Niagara Falls meeting the [illegible]

300,000 CARS FOR NEW YORK

Secretary of State Hugo predicts that 300,000 automobiles will be registered in New York before the year is ended. Figures in the automobile bureau of the Secretary of State's office show so far 249,197 automobile owners and 2,255 dealers have registered, compared with 187,817 owners and 1,976 dealers in the same period last year. Fees of $2,110,109 from all sources so far this year are to be compared with $1,575,180 up to the same time last year.

MUSICIANS AT BAR HARBOR.

Historic Blaine Cottage Shelters Them First Time in Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 24.—As usual the musical colony will have many interesting representatives. Mr. and Mrs. Josef Hofmann were the first to arrive and are located in their Northeast Harbor cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch for the first time in years are back in Stanwood, the Blaine cottage. They were preceded by their daughter, Miss Gretchen Damrosch, and subsequently will be joined by Mrs. Truxton Beale. Both Mrs. Damrosch and Mrs. Beale are daughters of the late James G. Blaine, who originally occupied this cottage. It was there that Mr. Blaine entertained the late President Harrison during his incumbency.

An acquisition this season will be Lady Speyer, wife of Sir Edgar Speyer, who will join her family here within the next week. She is a violinist of note. Sir Edgar Speyer and daughters, Misses Leonora, Pamela, and Vivian Speyer, and Miss Howland arrived this week from Boston, where they have been for the last year. Sir Edgar is head of Speyer Brothers in London and is a brother of James Speyer of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling have arrived and are at the Kragmere.

Mrs. Hugh Grant of New York, wife of the former Mayor, and her daughters, Misses Julia and Edna Grant, are occupying the Silver Birches.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wurts of Pittsburgh have opened their cottage, Canoe Point. Their daughter, Miss Laura Wurts, who spent the Winter in Japan with her uncle, George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, is with them.

A. Eugene Gallatin arrived from New York this week and is here for the season.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock of New York will again occupy her cottage, Elsinore. She will arrive the latter part of June.

Mrs. Oliver Wells has arrived from New York and is located in the Clovercroft cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Emmet and family of New York have taken possession of the Kebo cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. John Aspegren of New York are here for the Summer and have taken a cottage.

Arden M. Robbins of New York was among the arrivals this week. He is one of the foremost golfers and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Kebo Valley Club.

Miss Hannah Wright arrived from Philadelphia this week to join her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, in the Lookout.

Mrs. Charles F. Ostrander and daughter, Miss Mary Ostrander, of New York, are in the Wzee-lo-Wan cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson of Andover, Mass., have opened Villa Mary for the season.

Mrs. Burton Harrison entertained about twenty guests at tea Sunday afternoon at Sea Urchin.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ogden of New York have taken possession of the Primrose cottage.

Mrs. James Leeds of Boston, who has the distinction of being the oldest visitor to Mt. Desert, has arrived for the season. Mrs. Leeds celebrated her 95th birthday in Bar Harbor last season.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg have returned from New York and are again occupying the Woodlands.

Among the Bostonians to arrive this week were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bates, who are at the Nasturtium cottage.

Louis Biddle of Philadelphia arrived this week.

Mrs. Eric MacDonald of New York arrived this week by motor to occupy the Lea cottage on the Highbrook Road.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lyttleton Savage of Philadelphia have taken possession of the cottage, Strath-Eden.

Mrs. De Witt Parshall of New York is spending this Summer at Northeast Harbor, where she has been for the last several seasons.

Mrs. Gerald Holsman of Philadelphia has taken the Pinehurst cottage on Eagle Lake.

Among the Philadelphia arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. William Masters Camac, who are in the Stanton cottage.

Count d'Albe of the Portuguese Legation arrived from Washington this week for the Summer.

The Francis du Ponts of Wilmington, Del., have leased Wayside cottage at Seal Harbor. In the past they have spent their Summers in Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mittlin Leeds are expected from New York Tuesday, to take possession of the Vanderbilt cottage, which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie last season.

Mrs. C. K. Wright of New York is at the Ladd cottage on High Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus of Philadelphia are here for the season.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer will arrive at Chatwold today.

Mrs. James S. Mitchell and children have arrived from Washington and have taken the Higgins cottage.

Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Schauffler and Misses Elizabeth and Jane Kellogg of New York are the guests of Mrs. John S. Kennedy at Kenarden.

D. B. Ogden arrived from New York by automobile this week.

Americans for the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I express a few words of appreciation of a citizen of the United States who is "doing his bit" toward helping the cause of the Allies? Major Chaplain C. Seymour Bullock is the originator of the scheme for enlisting Americans in the Canadian Army and joining what is known as "The American Legion." This name has been protested by the United States, but, as the Franco-American Aviation Corps bears its name without protest, there is no good reason for Canada to yield to the present request that the name be changed. When Major Bullock first thought of the scheme he was pastor of the Church of Our Father at Ottawa. He interviewed Sir Sam Hughes and quickly enthused the Minister of Militia, with the result that the pastor became chief recruiting officer of the legion. He has traveled from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific recruiting and organizing the first new units of the legion. The Ninety-seventh Battalion, now stationed in Toronto, and shortly going overseas, was his first effort. Since then he has established the 211th Battalion at Vancouver, the 212th at Winnipeg, and the 213th in Toronto. He has now been appointed to command a new battalion to be raised among men from the United States now residing in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces—though, no doubt, room could also be found for any of those attending the Lusitania Memorial meeting who may feel in the mood to translate their words and feelings into acts.

The battalion will be known as the 237th Battalion, with headquarters at Halifax, and is to be one of four to be raised to form a second brigade of the American Legion. The chaplain will then rank as Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Bullock served in the Spanish-American war as chaplain with the First Illinois Cavalry. He was born at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson forty-seven years ago; was appointed Captain Chaplain of the Ninety-seventh Battalion (American Legion in Canada) Oct. 20, 1915; made a Major Jan. 4, and a Lieutenant Colonel May 15, 1916.

MALCOLM J. B. AYRES.
Ontario, Canada, May 31, 1916.

CHEVROLET

A STUDY IN PERCENTAGE

The production of Chevrolet cars in 1914 was 5,000. In 1916 it is to be 96,485—*an increase of over 1800 per cent. in two years.*

The 1916 production represents *an increase of more than 600 per cent. over the previous year,* while orders on hand *exceed by over 1000 per cent.* those of a year ago this time.

In other words the demand for Chevrolet motor cars maintains its lead over our steadily increasing production capacity—because Chevrolet production from the beginning has not been mere cars, but, in every sense of the term, *quality motor cars.*

Chevrolet has won its way through *sheer merit* to this enviable position.

Chevrolet quality cars are built in two chassis models, the "Four-Ninety," *the little aristocrat of motordom,* and the "Baby Grand," a large, powerful touring car.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY
RETAIL BRANCH
1651 BROADWAY (51st Street) NEW YORK CITY
Factories: NEW YORK CITY; TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON; FLINT, MICHIGAN; ST. LOUIS, MO.; OAKLAND, CAL.; OSHAWA, CAN.; FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Lozier Six

The Sea Gull of the Road

The easy grace and the evident strength of a sea gull skimming over the waters inevitably puts you in mind of the Lozier Six.

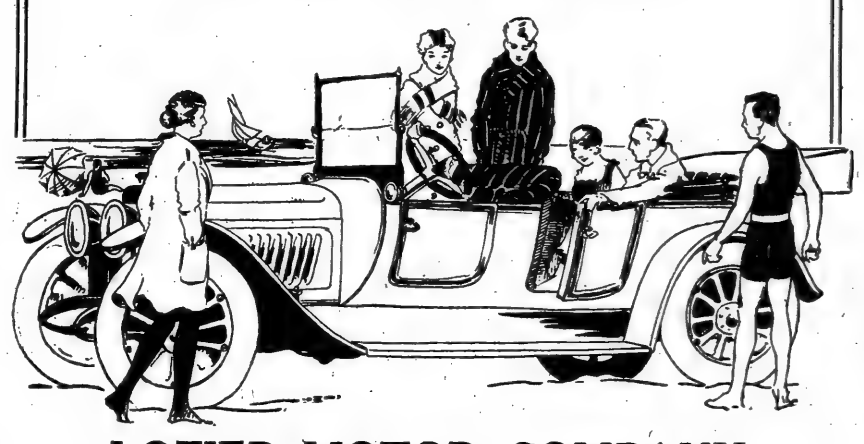
The joy of stepping up to your Lozier, letting your eyes glance along its beautiful lines:—the luxury of sinking back into the cushions, foregoing none of the comforts of your boudoir or den:—the exhilaration of "sensing" the power in the motor, speeding along the sands to your favorite spot without the slightest tremor or noise:—That is Lozier Happiness.

The Lozier Six runs as smoothly, and with as rich a tune, at highest speed or snail's pace. Takes hills of any grade leisurely—or, if you wish, fairly swallows them. The Lozier long stroke motor, snappy and powerful, responds to your slightest touch—on the instant.

Lozier Service—is as unusual as the car itself. Lozier stations give expert service—not after long disputes, and reluctantly—but in exchange for Service Coupons. Every customer receives free one Lozier Service Book of 100 coupons.

Immediate Delivery—no waiting or promises while the driving season slips away. You can have your Lozier Six the day you buy. This is a fixed Lozier policy and part of our service.

When will you take your demonstration?



LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY
1,850 BROADWAY NEW YORK
'Phone, Bryant—3688 OPEN EVENINGS

In 30 minutes we can show you how to SAVE $250 to $400

In that 30 minutes we will make a comparison of the SERIES 17 Studebaker Cars with any other cars that you have in mind—and prove to you that to equal Studebaker in Power, size and quality, you must pay from $250 to $400 more than Studebaker prices.

All that we ask is that you come in—see the cars—sit in them, ride in them, make any tests you like—just give us an opportunity to prove our claims—that's all we ask.

Studebaker

FORTY H. P.
7-passenger
FOUR $875

FIFTY H. P.
7-passenger
SIX $1085

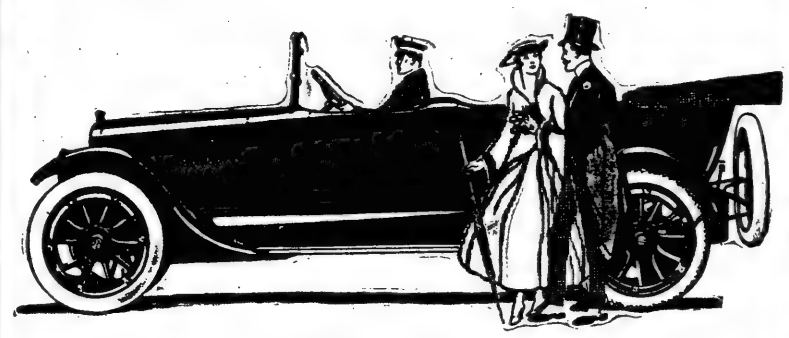
A DEFINITE and Direct Factory Service

Here at the Studebaker FACTORY branch arrangements have been made to insure your getting service as thorough and as expert as you'd get at our Detroit factories. Here are complete supplies of parts, expert mechanics, a shop designed to be able to assemble cars complete if needs be—and a Service Organization that insures you IMMEDIATE attention.

And the Service is DEFINITE—the famous Studebaker system of regular service that prevents troubles instead of merely remedying AFTER they occur. This service is explained in detail, written down in detail BEFORE you buy. It is one of the GREAT advances in the motor car industry. Come in and let us tell you all of the details of this Definite Service.

STUDEBAKER
South Bend, Ind. Detroit, Mich. Walkerville, Ont.
The Studebaker Corporation of America
New York Showrooms, 56th & Broadway, New York. Telephone, Circle—1400.
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1291 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Telephone, Decatur—1484.
Dealers in the Bronx, Read & Read, 361 E. 149th St., Bronx. Telephone, Melrose—9833.

$1295 CHANDLER
the Six with the marvelous motor



A Known Motor

In the midst of extravagant claims for new theories and untried ideas, the Chandler motor stands free from any hint of experimentation. From coast to coast men *know* what this motor does, men *know* they can *depend* on it, men *know* its service quality is enhanced by the fact that it is a *proven mechanism,* perfected through three years of conscientious refinement.

And Chandler bodies, the new big seven-passenger touring car body and the new four-passenger roadster, are the most beautiful motor car bodies of the year.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION
New York's Most Complete Motor Car Institution
1884 Broadway, at 62nd Street Telephone, 9175 Columbus
FARRELL AUTO CO. 1178 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
W. C. D. MOTOR CAR CO. 299 Central Ave., Newark
C. T. BECKMAN & SON 2351 Boulevard, Jersey City
CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

CHARM OF THE NEW YORK LAKES

Some Are Associated with Colonial History and All Are Beautiful.

A REMARKABLE man has delivered many thousand times a lecture proving that, within the reach of most of us, are veritable "acres of diamonds." The diamonds that he refers to are the opportunities that fortune offers—if we only had the eyes to see them—opportunities for getting more out of life. Getting the most out of a Summer vacation is a problem that vexes a lot of folks just at this time, but the answer is not so difficult to arrive at for the New Yorker and for others in the East who realize how near to their doors is the Summer Paradise of lakes and mountains of Northern New York.

Paradise for those who want to cut loose from every day life, be lifted up, inspired, re-created, want to get close to nature, who must for a time each year follow their natural instincts—tent out in the high woods, tramp the old Indian trails, canoe and fish in mountain streams, get into the cool waters, feast their eyes on the beauty of green hillside and blue lakes, fill their souls with the quiet of the wilderness, breathe the clear, invigorating air of the pines and hemlocks, do the real joyous work of camp life—live. Three and one-half million acres of this in America's Summer Paradise.

The vanguard of Summer sojourners arrived early this year. Saratoga Springs was the objective of many thousands who came to attend the convention of the Methodist Church, and later the meeting of the New York State Medical Society. This influx of visitors was during the month of May, and it started the Summer pilgrimage to this forest-crowned, lake-dotted roof of New York State.

From every vacation centre in the mountains the routes radiate and one may establish himself in any strategic location and for a whole season find exercise enough for his wandering foot, his trusty automobile, his handy canoe, or his swift motor boat. Others prefer to move from place to place, stopping for only a few days in one spot. While these errant ones miss many fine details of the wilderness they nevertheless lay down a surveyor's primary control of the whole North woods and may fill in the gaps wherever they find the country most to their liking. Another having sampled all the varied sports of the Adirondacks will find his keenest pleasure in mountain climbing and settle for the Summer in the heart of the great peaks. Not in one season can he exhaust all the wonderful possibilities of that magnificent assembly of aspiring slopes and cloud-sweeping summits.

What is there one can not find in Northern New York? There's Saratoga Springs, newest foster child of the State Conservation Commission, rapidly developing into the fullest fledged of our Spas. The coming of Saratoga Springs into its own is not only a matter of interest to the people of the Empire State, but largely a development that is of national importance. Little stories of Saratoga have been written into the pages of every era of our history from the "Saraghtogha" of the red man—the Gift of the Great Spirit—to the Saratoga of Colonial days when men spoke of them as Springs in the Wilderness. Next followed Saratoga with its days of fads and fashions.

Ask some antiquated belle of fifty years ago or the beau who danced with her at Saratoga and, perhaps, you will be answered in the words of J. G. Saxe when asked what they did at the Springs:

Imprimis, my darling, they drink
The water so sparkling and clear,
Though the flavor is none of the best
And the odor exceedingly queer,
But the fluid is mingled, you know,
With wholesome medicinal things,
So they drink and they drink and they drink,
And that's what they do at the Springs.

In short, as it goes in the world
They eat and they drink and they sleep,
They talk and they walk and they woo,
They sigh and they laugh and they weep,
They read and they ride and they dance
With other unspeakable things
They pray and they play and they pay,
And that's what they do at the Springs.

For half a century Saratoga was the Mecca of every American heart, for half a century the bourne to which every American physician sent his patients, real or imaginary as their ailments might be. And now after three decades of neglect Saratoga has come into her own again. It is the American cure for American ills. Not through any fault of hers was she uncrowned, the springs did not run dry nor did the Great Spirit withdraw from them their medicinal qualities. But the great ocean liners tempted Americans to cross the water; European fashions tempted the feminine heart and purse; European universities appealed to American men of science. Saratoga was an old story—Europe new—and America swarmed to Europe.

Lake George has a place of its own in the heart of Easterners, and, indeed, of all Americans, with the exception of those who are not obsessed by the spell of the silent lakes in the Far West. Lake George is a laughing, joyful, animated thing of nature, suited to the sports of its Summer colonists. It is a beauty spot with verdant mountains and sloping lawns for its shores. There is some mysterious and gentle art of nature here in evidence.

This season Lake Champlain is a name to conjure with. On its shores the coming of Summer was heralded not alone by the pipes of Pan, but also by the bugles of Mars amid much bustle and stir of the great Plattsburg military training camps. From June 5, the date of the opening of the first camp, to Oct. 5 thousands of our citizen-soldiers will gather from many parts of the Union and General Wood's staff of army officers will teach the science of war on these historic shores where three nations contended in mighty feats of arms. Lake Champlain is historic to a degree perhaps beyond any other body of water of northern New York known as "The Summer Paradise."

You can sail 130 miles in a straight line from north to south on Champlain, and its bays, deep and many, offer separate studies for the artistic eye and give the lover of nature fresh and pleasurable sensations. From no other lake in all the land can one behold such mountain scenery as from Champlain. To the west for 100 miles loom the Adirondacks, with their myriad of peaks, cloud-capped or clearly outlined against the further sky. To the east the Green Mountains of Vermont lift their lofty sides verdant to their summits, while in the lake itself float islands of all shapes and sizes. Pleasure yachts dot the blue waters with their sails, and motor boats draw their white lines of speed. Thousands of cottages with their Summer colonies add color, life, and gayety to the shores.

A short side trip from Lake Champlain is to Ausable Chasm. This great natural wonder, the Yosemite of the East, ranks next to Niagara Falls among nature's masterpieces and should be visited by every one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

The Ausable River in its passage from the Adirondacks to Lake Champlain chiseled this vast fissure through the solid mountain. For countless ages this erosion has continued. The walls of the Chasm are a most interesting example of river carving and a fascinating study for the geologist.

The rocky cliffs, now overgrown with trees and ferns, rise precipitously on either side of the stream to the height of over 100 feet in many places, while the lateral fissures assume fantastic forms titanic, as if symbolic of the thought of the river. Rushing over its sandy bed, the river leaps from a precipice 70 feet high into the Chasm, formalar the beautiful Rainbow Falls. Its misty veil tangled amid the wildest scenery. The length of the canyon is nearly two miles, and the grand tour is made by means of long galleries, new steel bridges, and stone stairways, and by boat over the rapids. An excursion through this marvel of nature is marked by novelty, adventure, and many delightful surprises.

Off from the beaten path in the same territory as the more celebrated spots just mentioned is a group of beautiful lakes, Schroon, Echo, Brant, Friend's, French, and Loon Lakes. Here the wary trout may be tempted to rise for the fly. Big lake trout, black bass of splendid proportions, and pickerel—all are plentiful. One may pitch his camp on the edge of any of these crystal lakes, put up at some forest inn or comfortable boarding house and enjoy almost unbroken communion with nature for a week at a time.

CORAL ISLANDS IN SUMMER.

Bermuda an All-Year Resort, Due to Average Temperature of 70.

CONTRARY to the beliefs of many people, the Bermuda Islands are not "too hot" in the Summertime. The geographical position of the islands is responsible for the unusual climatic conditions which have warranted Bermuda in claiming the most equable climate in the world. With an average yearly temperature of 70 degrees, with no extremes of heat or cold, no frost or snow in the Winter season and freedom from the blistering heat of the tropics in summertime, it is not to be wondered that this all-year-around vacation resort is designated as "Nature's Fairyland," a name which it truly typifies.

Bermuda is indebted to the Gulf Stream, that belt of water which flows between the islands and the mainland of the United States, for the beneficent character of its climate. But, as the Gulf Stream is several hundred miles removed from contact with the shores of Bermuda, the unique geographical position of the islands can be more fully appreciated when it is known that, with the Gulf Stream interposed as a barrier to soften the chilling blasts from the north in the wintertime and trade winds to cool its heat in Summer, the equable character of Bermuda's climate is no secret but the result of a practically ideal geographical location—in short, an ocean paradise, as it is often termed.

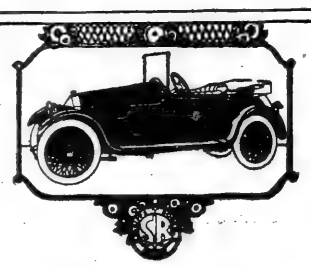
Outdoor sports may, therefore, be enjoyed in Bermuda at all seasons of the year, and the northern followers of golf, tennis, and all other land and water sports would here find a perfect paradise in which to pursue their pastime. These conditions have naturally made the Bermudians a sport-loving people, and the unequaled opportunities which this wonderful archipelago offers for aquatic sports of all kinds have resulted in numerous yearly regattas and water contests of all sorts. These contests are entered into with equal zest by many visitors, and such is the skill of many American yachtsmen that Bermudians do not always emerge victorious.

Aside from the special events, the innumerable lovely bays and harbors, crowned with over one hundred islands, offer the lovers of sailing, canoeing, rowing, bathing, and fishing opportunity to indulge their fancy to their hearts' content in the opal-tinted waters of this earthly paradise. Land sports, too, have their appeal—in fact, it is difficult in Bermuda to resist the lure of the glorious outdoors. Accordingly, golf, tennis, baseball, and riding, driving, and cycling over Bermuda's famous coral roadways—all have their delighted followers.

Many visitors to the islands go with the avowed conviction of spending all of their time in resting and basking in the brilliant sunshine, but the charm of the surroundings, the complete absence of all that annoys—there are no trains, factories, or automobiles in Bermuda—all combine in instilling a feeling of contentment, cares are forgotten, you are at peace with the world, a feeling of renewed youth comes on, and your desire is to play your favorite game with a shamefaced difficult to realize. This may be attributed to the seductive charms of beautiful Bermuda, with its quaint seventeenth century atmosphere, and its tonic and invigorating salt sea air.

But aside from the charm of its scenic attractions and the lure of its sports visitors to Bermuda are assured of a genuine treat in the marvelous coral caves and unique sea gardens. Visitors have stated that these wonderful works of nature have been thousands of years in reaching their present stage of development. The caves are numerous in the hillsides of what is termed the Walsingham district, where centuries of percolations through the soil and upper strata of limestone and other mineral rock have resulted in the formation of huge underground caverns, whose beauty as revealed by the myriads of electric bulbs with which they are lighted is truly magnificent. The glittering masses of delicately formed and tinted stalactites and stalagmites remind one of fairylike scenes from the Arabian Nights. The amazing beauties of these natural grottos makes one realize the futility of man's attempt to compete with nature's splendor.

A visit to Bermuda is not complete without a trip to the sea gardens, where, in the crystal-clear waters, one may gaze through the glass-bottomed boats at the floor of the ocean thirty to forty feet below and see many strange marine plants whose beauty rivals those on land. Delicate sea anemones, sea eggs, and puddings, sea fans, brain stones, and other plants and coral curiosities too numerous to mention may all be viewed as the boat drifts over the unique and interesting sea gardens.



Finality

SCRIPPS-BOOTH design has remained unaltered since the first car was sold a year and a half ago. Progress has caused mechanical improvements, but the *Scripps-Booth* conception of light car beauty and luxury had unalterable finality from the outset.

In the 8 cylinder, four-passenger model each detail has been determined by actual test and experiment, to assure this car also final in its completeness before it reached the hands of a single owner.

How well the public believes in *Scripps-Booth* ability, is evidenced by deposits placed in New York alone, for over 100 8 cylinder *Scripps-Booths*, before this car had been seen.

Scripps-Booth

4-cylinder roadster . . . $ 825
8-cylinder four-passenger . 1175

ISOTTA FRASCHINI MOTORS COMPANY
2 West 57th Street — *Branch*, 1677 Broadway
Newark, 71-73 Central Ave. — Washington, Dupont Circle

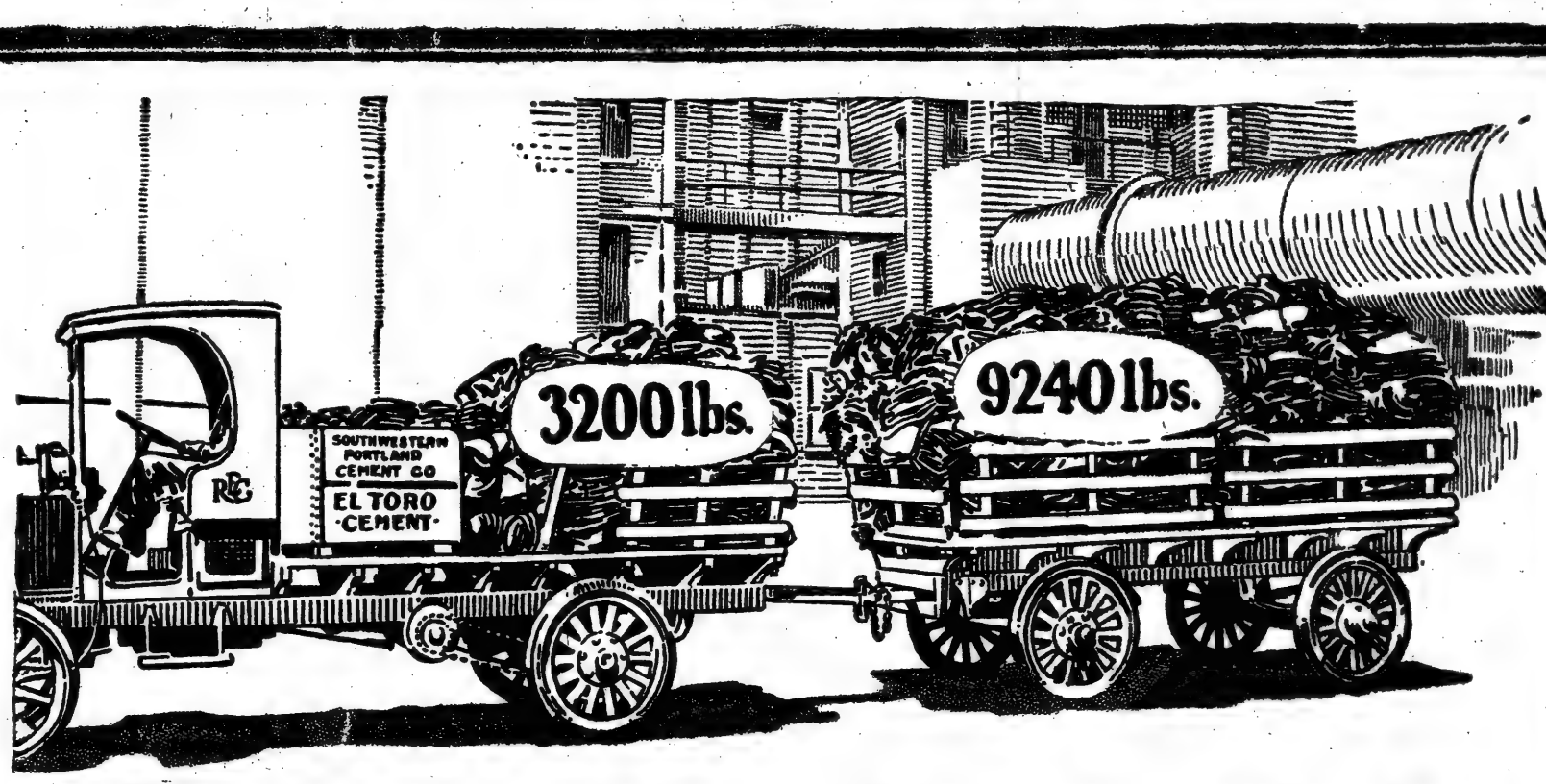
FIAT

Unusual Used Cars

(*with a new car guaranty*)

We are offering a fine selection of used Fiat town, touring, limousine and runabout models. Each car has all up-to-date equipment, including electric lighting and starting systems.
If you have been disappointed in the delivery of your new car, we would suggest that you select a guaranteed used Fiat.
This is a rare opportunity to become the owner of a high grade motor car at an unusual price with a guaranty from a responsible concern.

FIAT MOTOR SALES CO.
Broadway at 57th Street



6¼ tons with a 2-ton truck

2½-ton Troy Trailer *"in daily service with these loads since July 1915—on same tires—no repairs of any kind"*

at plant of Southwestern Portland Cement Co., El Paso.

This is because the REAL CAPACITY of any truck is not only what it can carry, but, the fact that it can CARRY its full rated capacity, and PULL as much again, and more, at the SAME TIME.

The economy of transportation by gasoline trucks is only just being solved. Concerns having occasional loads of 5 tons have supposed that they had to buy a 5-ton truck so as to be able to meet their extreme requirements.

But they never figured their average load might only be one ton or less, and that when their load was only one ton it was costing them almost three times as much to transport, because of the relatively fixed cost of operating their 5-ton truck.

TODAY, where a concern has loads averaging around two lons, they buy a 2-ton truck. This means that their cost of delivering a 2-ton load is only the cost of operating a 2-ton truck. They are also keeping their operating expenses DOWN by always keeping their loads UP.

And, to meet the requirement of transporting larger loads, they are purchasing Troy Trailers. They have learned that the capacity of a truck is not what it will CARRY, but, its REAL CAPACITY is what that truck will carry, when fully loaded, with what it can also PULL at the SAME TIME.

"Troy Trailers" will cut your delivery costs in ½

The largest concerns in the country have cut their truck operating costs by purchasing Troy Trailers. Such automobile concerns as Ford, Cadillac, Saxon and Studebaker are using Trailers. The Ford Company say that since purchasing two Troy Trailers "they have done the work with three trucks that formerly required five."

The Saxon Motor Co., Detroit, write: "We have been using a 5-ton Troy Trailer with a 3½-ton G. M. C. truck and are handling from 7 to 9 tons a trip with this outfit, and find it very cheap way to reduce the cost of freight hauling."

Riker-Hegeman, New York, say their Troy Trailer saves them "somewhere about $100 a week."

The Rapid Transit Co., Kentucky, write: "By using our Troy Trailer we can double our capacity at an actual daily outlay of $2, whereas the daily cost of operating truck alone is $15."

And so it goes, all over the country. An entire list of users will be furnished if you desire, or we can give you the names of other concerns using Troy Trailers with the same kind of truck you are operating.

Troy Trailers range in capacities from 1 to 5 tons. We also make a complete line of Trailers of smaller capacity to be operated with small trucks or pleasure cars.

Put it up to us. Write us today, telling us just what your hauling problems are; what trucks you now operate; and we will advise you as to ways and means to very largely reduce your transportation costs. This assistance will place you under no obligation.

THE TROY WAGON WORKS CO.
C. H. QUEREAUX, Manager
Sales Rooms 1876 Broadway New York City
Telephone "Columbus 8020"
Home Office and Factories, Troy, Ohio

We Want Dealers
The greatest opportunity is open to live men in all cities where we now have no dealers. Some one in your City is going to see the money-making possibilities in this proposition. Are you the man? Write or Wire.

Come in and See the Troy Trailer
We want an opportunity to go over it thoroughly with you and then show it to you in actual operation.

"Not spent 1 cent on the Trailer since we have been Operating it"

Gentlemen:

The satisfaction in the use of the Troy Trailer in connection with our Reo 1½ to 2 ton truck has been so satisfactory that we do not hesitate to recommend it in every particular.

We find that for draft the Trailer is the easiest thing to pull we have ever seen on wheels.

We have used the Trailer practically all of this year and find that our maintenance on our truck has apparently not increased in the least, except possibly in tires. The gasoline and oil bill does not exceed 25% more than the operation of the truck alone on the same mileage, and the load hauled is 250% of the truck alone. In other words, on our 1½ to 2 ton Reo truck with Trailer attached we now handle as much as 9000 to 9500 pounds per load.

Yours truly,
Southwestern Portland Cement Co.
O. J. Binford

Send for this—— TODAY

The Troy Wagon Works Co.
1876 Broadway,
New York City.

Without any obligation to me please send full information about your TROY Trailers.

Firm Name.....
Individual Name.....
No..... Street
City..... State.....
We operate.....trucks, made by.....
Capacity of trucks.....tons. Material hauled.....

QUERIES ON THE WAR

The Explosion of the Maine.

A. D. K.—The general opinion in regard to the explosion of the U. S. S. Maine, for which you ask, was that American seamen had been murdered. There was an inside explosion. But the findings of the Naval Board of Inquiry, made public March 28, 1898, stated that "the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines," and Wreesland Board, sent to investigate more thoroughly after the raising of the wreck, in the Winter of 1911-12, bore out the accuracy of the diver's description upon which the Sampson Board's report (1898) had been founded, and stated that "the ship had been blown up by a mine containing a large quantity of low-power explosive, probably black powder, exploded under the ship's bottom, on the port side between frames 29 and 30, and causing the subsequent explosion of the forward magazine." Congress voted an appropriation to raise the Maine in 1910.

Forced Militia Enlistments.

B. J. CHURCHILL.—Is there a new Federal law authorizing the Governor of each State to take from the Board of Registry lists the names of a sufficient number of men to bring the National Guard up to war strength?

The law authorizing the Governor to bring the militia up to war strength by draft if necessary is a New York State law, not a new Federal enactment. It was recently signed by Governor Whitman and, in view of the calling out of the Guard, it is of particular interest just now.

The sections of the New York law which, under certain conditions, authorize conscription in this State are as follows:

Section 9. Drafts or volunteers from the militia. Whenever it shall be necessary to call out any portion of the reserve militia for active duty in case of insurrection, invasion, tumult, riot, or breach of the peace or imminent danger thereof, or when called forth for service under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Governor may call for and accept as many volunteers as are required for such service, or he may direct his order to the Mayor of any city or the Supervisor of any town, who upon the receipt of the same shall forthwith proceed to draft as many of the reserve militia in his city or town, or accept as many volunteers as are required by the Governor, and shall forthwith forward to the Governor a list of the persons so drafted or accepted as volunteers.

Section 9a. Drafts or volunteers from the reserve militia into the National Guard and naval militia. For the purpose of maintaining the National Guard and naval militia at the standard of efficiency required for public safety, or of conforming to any organization now or hereafter adopted for the army of the United States or prescribed by the laws of the United States for the organization of the National Guard or naval militia, the Governor may also at any time, call for volunteers or order that an enrollment be made of that part of the reserve militia residing in any city or town, and that a draft be made, or volunteers secured therefrom, of such number as may be required to make up or complete the complement of organizations of the National Guard or naval militia or any part thereof located therein; the Governor in such case shall direct his order to the Mayor of any city, or Supervisor of any town, specifying the number required in each case, and upon the receipt of such order the said Mayor or the Supervisor, as the case may be, shall proceed forthwith to enroll the reserve militia residing within such city or town and to draft therefrom the number specified, or he may accept as volunteers as many as are required by the Governor to make up such quota, and he shall forthwith forward to the Governor a list of the persons so accepted as volunteers or drafted for such purpose.

The names and addresses of all persons so drafted or volunteering shall be certified by the Governor to the commanding officers of the several regiments, battalions, squadrons, troops, companies, or other units to which such persons are assigned for service, and the persons so named and certified shall be deemed for all purposes enlisted members of the organization and units of the National Guard or naval militia, as the case may be, to which they are assigned and entitled to all the rights and privileges and subject to all the obligations and duties of enlisted men therein from and after the date of such certification, except those who may be found to be unacceptable or unqualified by the officers whose approval of enlistment application by the same persons, in the same organizations, would be required under the provisions of Article 5 of this chapter. Persons rejected by such officers shall continue in the reserve militia and be subject to orders or drafts for service under Sections 8 and 9 and 9a of this chapter.

The law stipulates that the reserve militia of New York shall consist "of all those liable to service in the militia, but not serving in the National Guard or the naval militia of the State."

The Gas Used in Warfare.

L. A. SKINNER.—The poisonous gases which have been used from time to time since their introduction by the Germans in an attack on the British front before Ypres in May, 1915, have been described as chlorine gas and bromine gas. Now it is reported that the Russians have a new gas, more powerful than any hitherto used, capable of overcoming a soldier in spite of his respirator. There are various ways of using the gas. It may be brought to the front in steel cylinders under enormous pressure and released when the wind is right. Sir John French reported that in the first attack at Ypres the gas was released from pipes laid before the trenches and swept over the British lines in green clouds forty feet high. In other cases it has been reported that the gas was mixed in the trenches.

The effect of the German gas was to produce acute bronchitis among its victims.

The Ems Dispatch.

ALBERT HOWE.—The history of the famous Ems telegram, with the texts of the original dispatch, for which you ask, may be briefly given as follows:

Isabella, Queen of Spain, deposed in 1868, formally abdicated June 25, 1870, and the Spanish throne was thus left vacant. On July 5 the foreign Governments were notified, and the fact was generally made known that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, evidently with the approval of the King of Prussia, had consented to become a candidate for the vacant throne. The announcement, of course, created intense excitement in France. Seven days later the withdrawal of Prince Leopold's candidacy was made public.

The next day, July 13, the French Ambassador, Count Benedetti, forced himself upon the presence of the King of Prussia, at Ems and insisted that the King make a formal and specific declaration that no Hohenzollern Prince would be permitted to accept the throne of Spain. The King declined to listen to such demands and broke off the interview, and when the account of what happened was sent to Bismarck, it was with permission to "use" it. Bismarck used it by giving to the press features of the French demand, with the result that the Germans were inflamed against France, France declared the nation insulted, and war was declared. The details are shown in the texts, which follow:

This is Abeken's telegram of July 13, 1870, to Bismarck:

"His Majesty the King writes to me: 'Count Benedetti caught me on the Promenade and importunately requested me to authorize him to send a telegram at once saying I bound myself not to consent to the Hohenzollern candidature should they recur to it at any future time; this I declined, and rather sternly at last. One cannot order a tout jamais into such an engagement. I, of course, told him that I had no news, but as he got his from Paris and Madrid sooner than I did, he must understand that my Government was taking no part in the matter.'

"Since then his Majesty has received a letter from Prince Karl Anton. His Majesty had informed Count Benedetti that he was expecting news from the Prince, but, having regard to the above reasonable demand, his Majesty resolved on the advice of Count Eulenburg and myself, not to receive Count Benedetti again, but merely to send him a message by an Adjutant to the effect that his Majesty had now received from the Prince the confirmation of the news which Benedetti had already received from Paris, and that his Majesty had nothing further to say to the Ambassador. His Majesty leaves it to the decision of your Excellency whether this new demand of Benedetti and our refusal to comply therewith should not be forthwith communicated to our Ambassadors and to the press."

Transformed by Bismarck, the telegram read as follows:

"After the news of the renunciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern had been officially communicated by the Spanish Government to the French Government, the French Ambassador in Ems nevertheless demanded that his Majesty should authorize him to telegraph to Paris that his Majesty pledged himself for all future time never again to give his consent to the Hohenzollerns resuming their candidature. His Majesty has thereupon declined to receive the Ambassador again and has informed him through the Adjutant, that he has nothing further to communicate to the Ambassador."

The reference, if you wish further details, is: Barratt-Lennard, Mrs. Charles Edward, and M. M. Hoper, Bismarck's Pen: The Life of Heinrich Abeken. George Allen & Co., London, 1911. Pages 253-254.

Ypres and the Weevre.

AGNES ADAMS.—Ypres is pronounced ee'p'r. The Flemish name for the town is Ypern or Ypëren, the y pronounced like long i in English. There is no accent in the French spelling of the name. Weevre is divided by the French and the pronunciation would approximate Vō-erve in English.

The Kruger Telegram.

ALBERT HOWE.—The text of the telegram from the German Emperor to President Kruger, Jan. 3, 1896, which aroused so much feeling in England, was as follows:

"I congratulate you most heartily upon the fact that you have succeeded without appealing to the aid of friendly powers, and solely relying upon your own people and energy, in overcoming the armed crowds which had entered your country as disturbers of the peace, and restoring peace and the independence of your country as against attacks from without."

The Allies at Ypres.

BERTRAND E. WHITNEY.—The City of Ypres was never taken by the German forces, although it is wrecked and ruined by the heavy fighting that has occurred near it since November, 1914. The statement that Ypres fell in May, 1915, is an error.

The United States and Belgium.

F. W. M.—Was the United States in any way, no matter how remotely or indirectly, pledged to the neutrality of Belgium?

The United States is a party to The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, Article I. of which says:

"Belligerents are bound to respect the sovereign rights of neutral powers and to abstain, in neutral territory or neutral waters, from any act that would, if knowingly permitted by any power, constitute a violation of neutrality."

This is a statement of principles and does not imply the obligation of the signatories to take up arms to prevent or punish a violation of the convention, as has been generally agreed by the best authorities in this country. The treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium which was invoked at the beginning of the European war was signed by Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Russia.

H. M. S. Sandfly.

Mrs. F. CLODE.—There has never been any suggestion from the British Government that H. M. S. Sandfly was lost in the North Sea battle.

Mail Seizures.

M. J. M.—Is it in accordance with international law that England removes American mail, or mail intended for America, from neutral steamers entering her waters?

Has the United States ever made a demand or only a request upon England that such mails be not stopped in transit?

The American note of May 24 argues at length that the British practice is contrary to international law and a violation of The Hague Convention. A number of precedents are invoked covering American, British, French, and Chilean practice. The American note says:

"The Government of the United States is inclined to the opinion that the class of mail matter which includes stocks, bonds, coupons and similar securities is to be regarded as of the same nature as merchandise or other articles of property and subject to the same exercise of belligerent rights. Money orders, checks, drafts, letters and other negotiable instruments which may serve as the equivalent of money are, it is considered, also to be classed as merchandise. Correspondence, including shipping documents, money order lists, and papers of that character, even though relating to "enemy supplies or exports," when carried on the same ship as the property referred to, are, in the opinion of this Government, to be regarded as "private correspondence," and entitled to immediate passage.

In answer to the second question, the strong language of the note may be quoted: "The Government of the United States * * * can no longer tolerate the wrongs which citizens of the United States have suffered and continue to suffer through these methods. * * * only a radical change in the present British and French policy restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this Government."



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We have scores of telegrams showing that eighteen to twenty-five miles per gallon of gasoline is not unusual.

The performance of this car is almost beyond belief.

Take any other low-priced car on the market. Pit it against this new Overland. Compare them for sheer speed, for abundance of power, for riding comfort and economy, and you'll find this car will back anything else clean off the boards.

That's a strong statement, but a fact nevertheless.

Try it yourself and see.

Here are more important facts.

It has four-inch tires which are more than generous for a car of this size.

Not only has it a large and roomy body, but it has an attractive, up-to-date streamline body.

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What's more, it's complete. Not a thing to buy. You get the finest Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting system, magnetic speedometer, one-man top, demountable rims and practically every accessory found on the highest priced cars.

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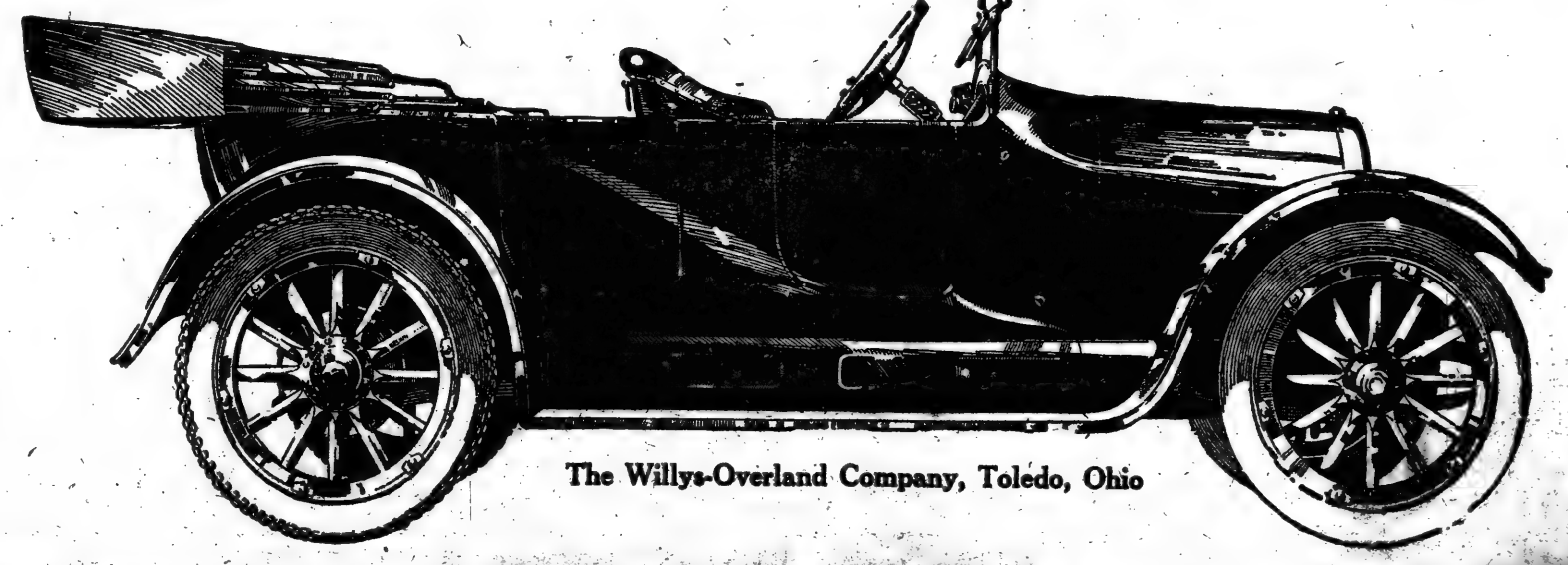
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4-inch tires	Electric starter	5-passenger touring $635
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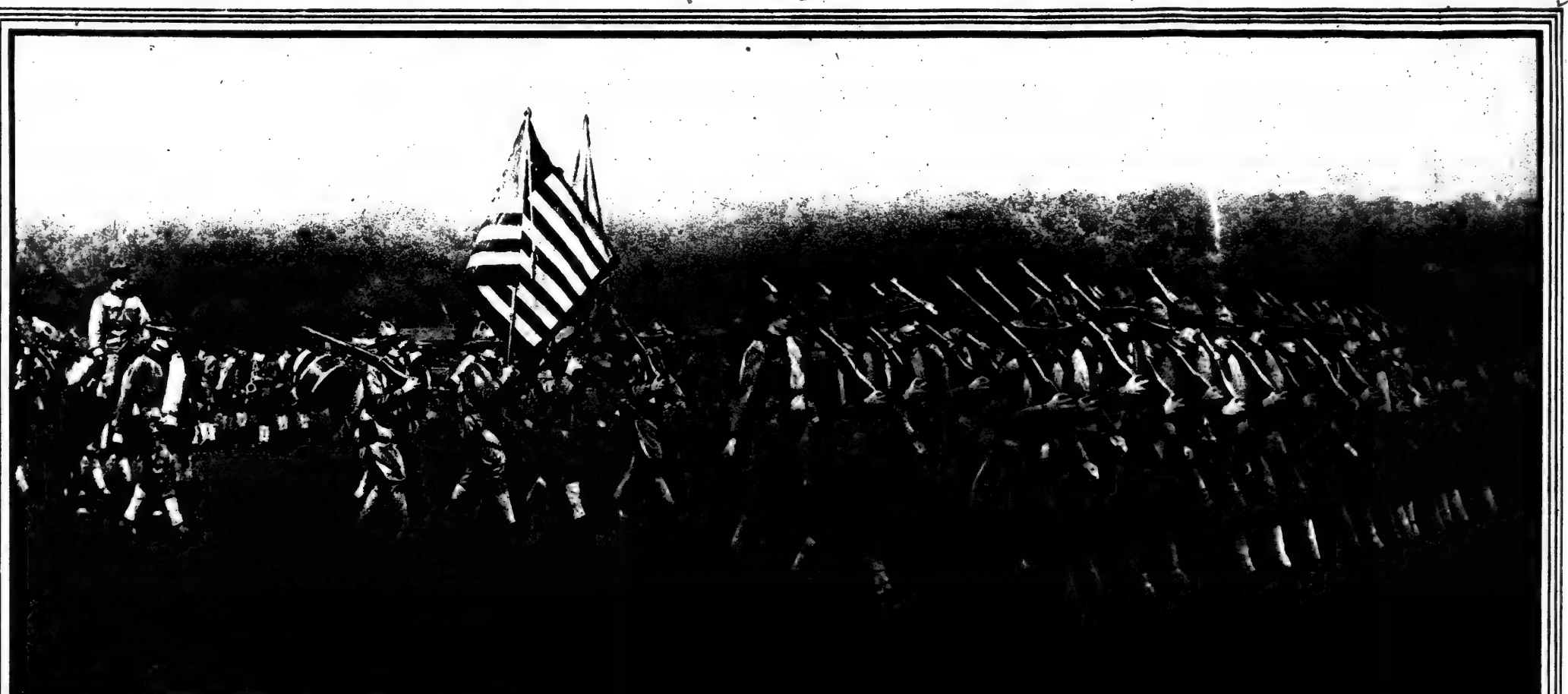
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The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

The New York Times



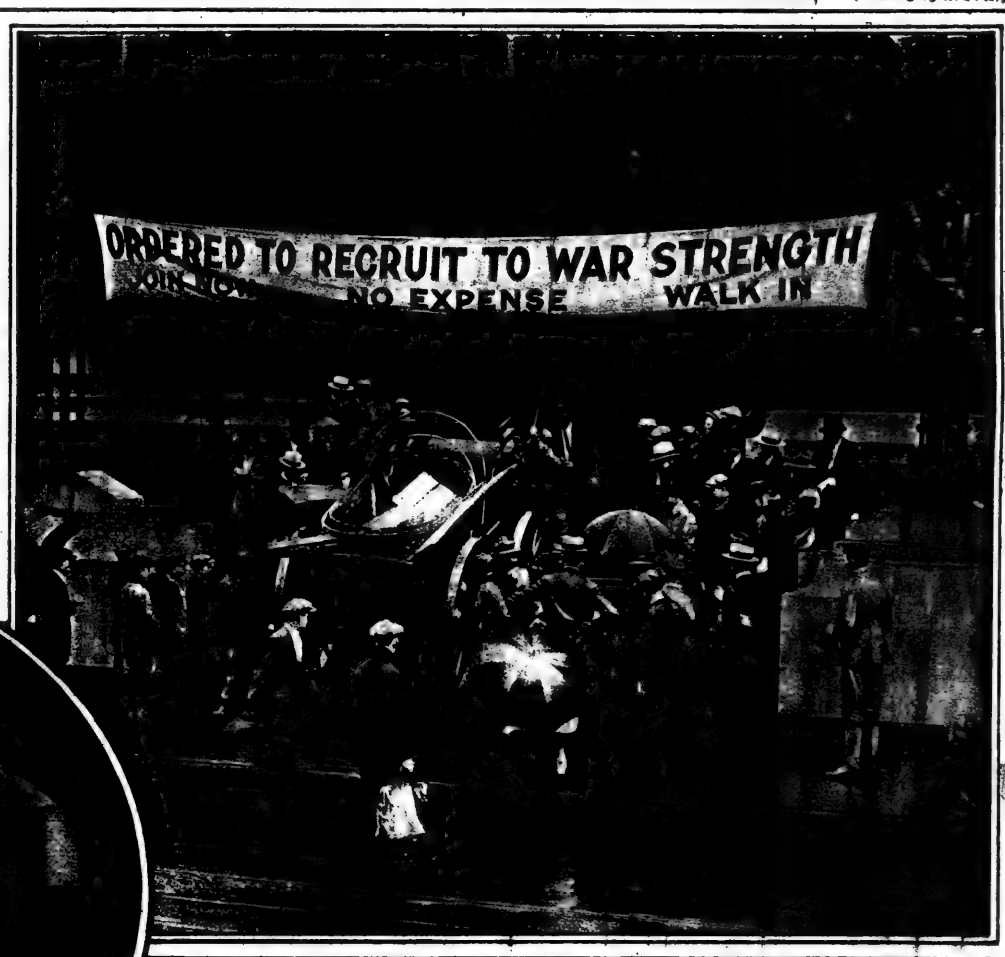
THE TWENTY-SECOND CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN WAR GAMES AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK ON LAST SUNDAY WHEN THE FIRST NEWS CAME THAT THE PRESIDENT WOULD CALL OUT THE NATIONAL GUARD FOR DUTY ON THE MEXICAN BORDER. (Photo © by A. P. A.)



PICKED MEN OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Arriving at Beekman, N. Y., State Mobilization Centre, to Prepare the Camp for the Coming of the Guard.



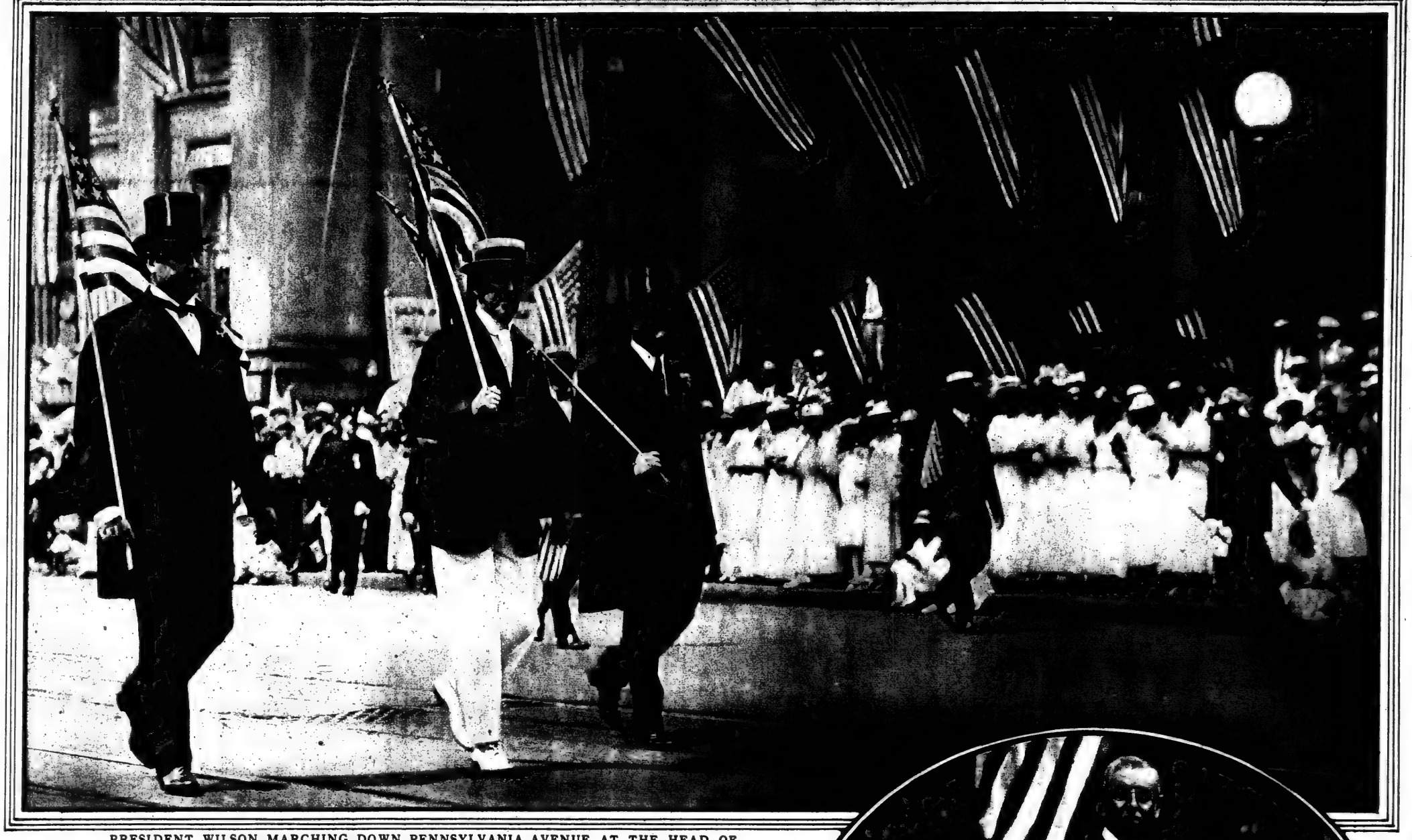
GEN. VENUSTIANO CARRANZA,
First Chief of the Mexican Provisional Government, Inspecting the Model of a New Field Gun Invented by a Mexican Engineer Who Stands Beside Him.
From a New Photograph of Gen. Carranza Which Has Just Reached This City.



MEN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF THIS CITY,
THE FIRST TO GO TO BEEKMAN,
New York State Mobilization Centre, Getting Their Wagon Transports Out of the Armory in the Pouring Rain.



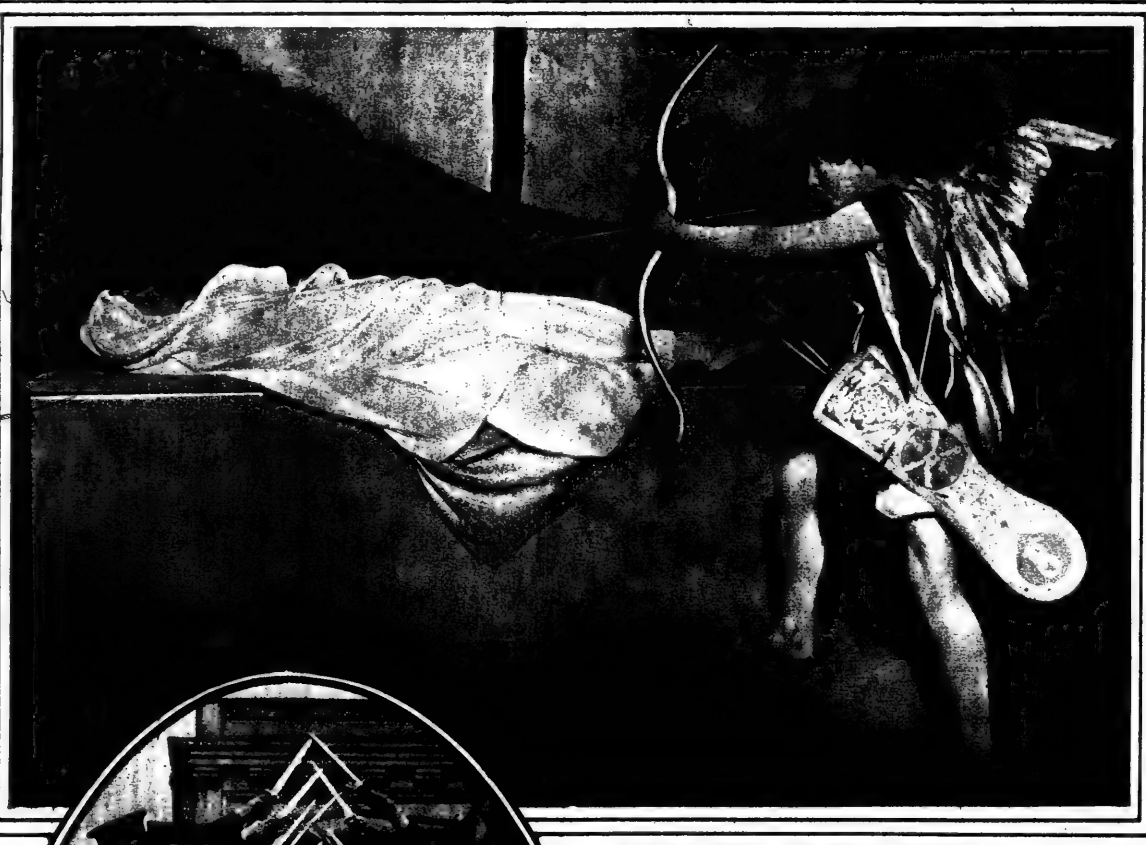
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN, DIVISION COMMANDER (CENTRE), AND A GROUP OF THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD, ALREADY AT BEEKMAN.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



PRESIDENT WILSON MARCHING DOWN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AT THE HEAD OF WASHINGTON'S PREPAREDNESS PARADE.
This Is Said to Have Been the First Time in American History That the President of the United States Took Active Part in a Parade in Support of a Propaganda.
(Photos © by G. V. Buck. From Underwood & Underwood.)



PRESIDENT WILSON REVIEWING WASHINGTON'S PREPAREDNESS PARADE, HAVING ENTERED THE STAND AS SOON AS THE HEAD OF THE COLUMN REACHED THAT POINT.
With the President Are the Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, and Mrs. Lansing.



CUPID FINDS HIS VICTIM: A SCENE FROM "CUPID AND PSYCHE," THE MASQUE GIVEN AT YALE IN CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YALE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.



MRS. JOHN HOAR,
Formerly Miss Dorothy Brown, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown.
(Photo © by Mrs. A. Spencer Beatty.)



CAPT. RICHARD HALSE-LEY AND HIS BRIDE,
Formerly Miss Theresa Janet Charlotte Mesher of Victoria, B. C., Leaving Christ Church After Their Wedding.
Capt. Halse-Ley left for the front immediately thereafter with the Eighty-eighth Battalion, C. E. F.



VENUS CONQUERS : THE CLIMACTIC SCENE OF THE MASQUE GIVEN BY THE YALE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.
(Photos by White.)



ANN PENNINGTON IN THE HAWAIIAN SCENE IN THE ZIEGFELD FOLLIES OF 1916 AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
(Photo by White.)

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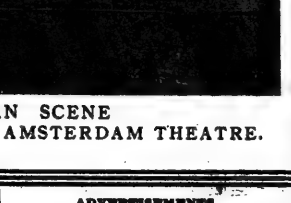
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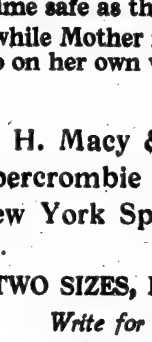
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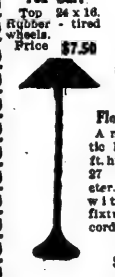


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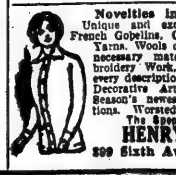
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130—Openwork Clox Pure Thread Silk Hose, in white or black, silk garter top. *Special* 1.95

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138—Pure Thread Silk Hose, Richelieu ribbed or plain, in white with self, black or contrasting color plain or novelty clox, also black with white clox. *Special* 1.45

144—Pure Thread Silk Hose, in black, white, gold, silver, bronze, pearl gray, ivory and all colors to match shoes or gowns. *Special* .95

154—Sport Oxfords of all white buckskin, white rubber soles and heels. Ideal for tennis, golf or yachting. *Special* 5.00

132—White Canvas Pumps, trimmed with white enameled buckles. *Special* 4.50

136—Unlined White Canvas Laced Boots, cool and light weight for Summer wear. *Special* 6.50

140—Colonial Kidskin Pumps, of white, pearl, smoke gray, champagne, brown or ivory, trimmed with self buckles. *Special* 6.00

144—White Buckskin Sport Boots trimmed with tan or black Russia leather, white rubber soles and heels. *Special* 7.50



142—Pure Thread White Silk Hose, with black, emerald, King's blue or tan vertical stripes, lisle top. *Special* .95

146—Italian Silk Hose, fine ribbed, in white or black. *Special* 1.50

148—Pure Thread White Silk Hose with black, emerald or King's blue hand emb'd vertical stripes. *Special* 3.25

150—Pure Thread White Silk Hose with black or contrasting color hand-embroidered novelty clox. *Special* 2.95

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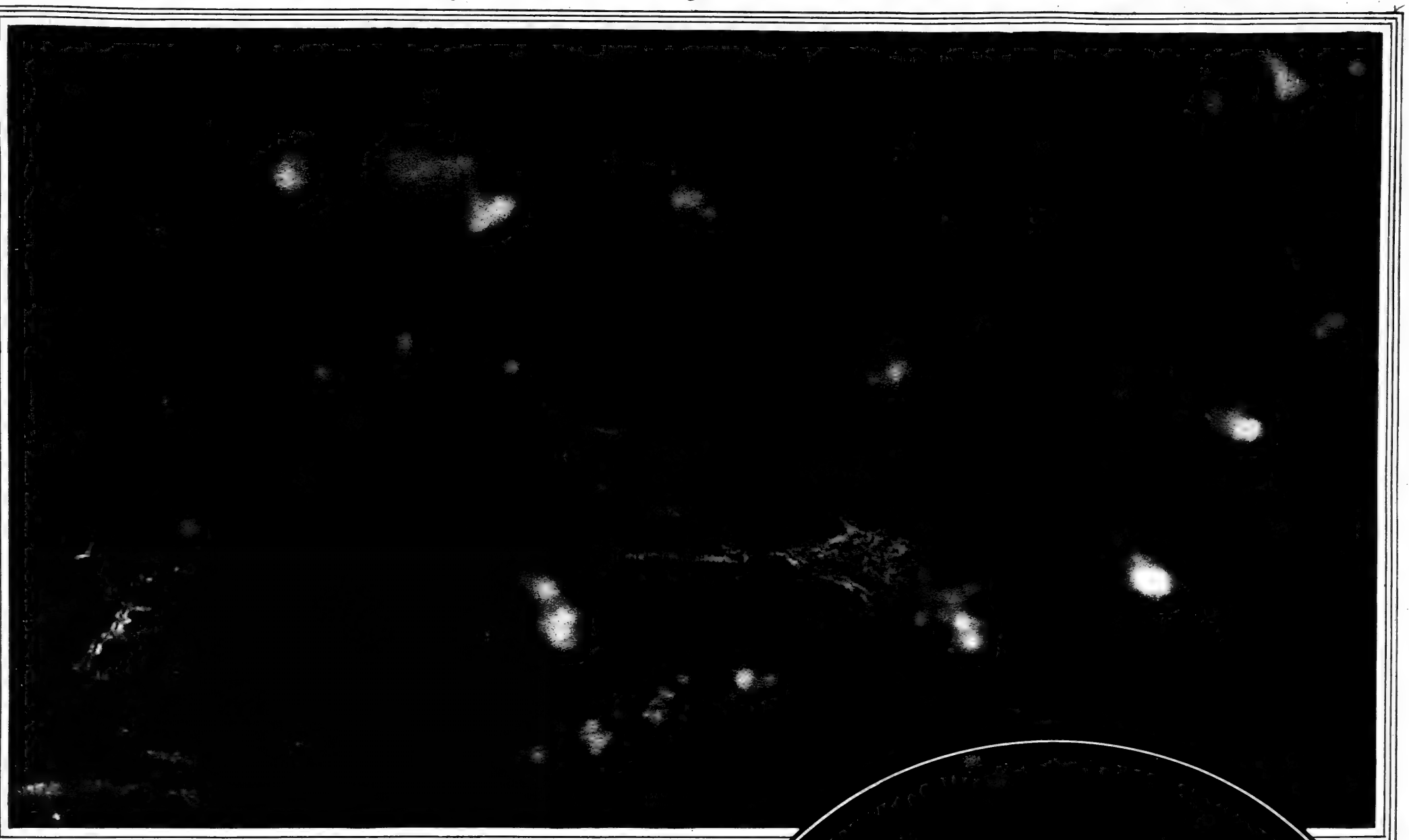
Electric Light for Country Homes.



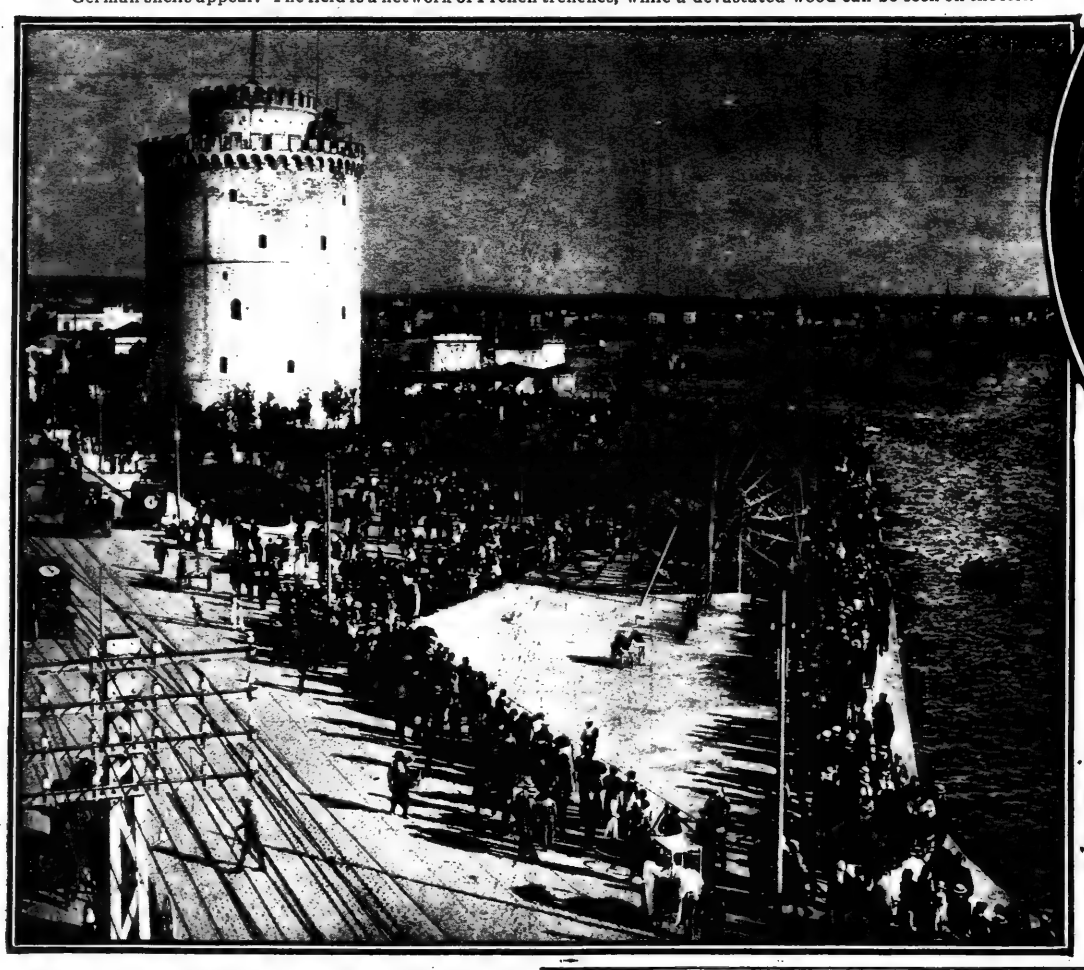
Write for our new bulletin "L3" describing our "Mor-Lite" individual electric light plant which costs only $375.00 complete. Costs only about 18c. a day to operate. We also supply complete WATER SYSTEMS. Ask for details.

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REMARKABLE BATTLE SCENE BEFORE VERDUN, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A FRENCH AEROPLANE. Shells from French batteries, making preparation for an infantry attack west of Fort Douaumont, can be seen bursting in the background, where the German lines are located, while in the foreground rolls of black smoke from exploding German shells appear. The field is a network of French trenches, while a devastated wood can be seen on the left.

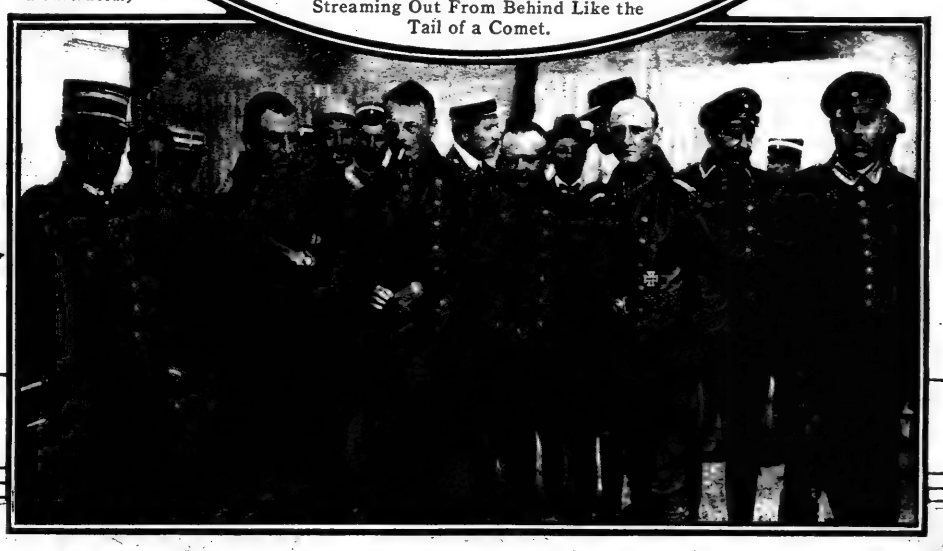


The Frame of the German Zeppelin, Which Was Brought Down on the Delta of the Vardar River at Saloniki, Has Been Removed to the Saloniki Seafront Near the Famous White Tower, Where It Is Being Rebuilt.
(Photos © by International News Service.)



A GERMAN "FOKKER" DASHED TO EARTH NEAR VERDUN BY FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE, The Burning Gasoline From Its Exploded Tank Is Streaming Out From Behind Like the Tail of a Comet.

(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



LIEUT. THELEN (Arms Folded) AND THE CREW OF THE ZEPPELIN WHO WERE MADE PRISONERS WHEN THE GERMAN CRAFT WAS BROUGHT TO EARTH AT SALONIKI.



SYRACUSE JUNIORS, IN THE FOREGROUND, MAKING THE SPURT WHICH SENT THEM AHEAD OF CORNELL AND WON THE VICTORY IN THIS YEAR'S INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA ON THE HUDSON.



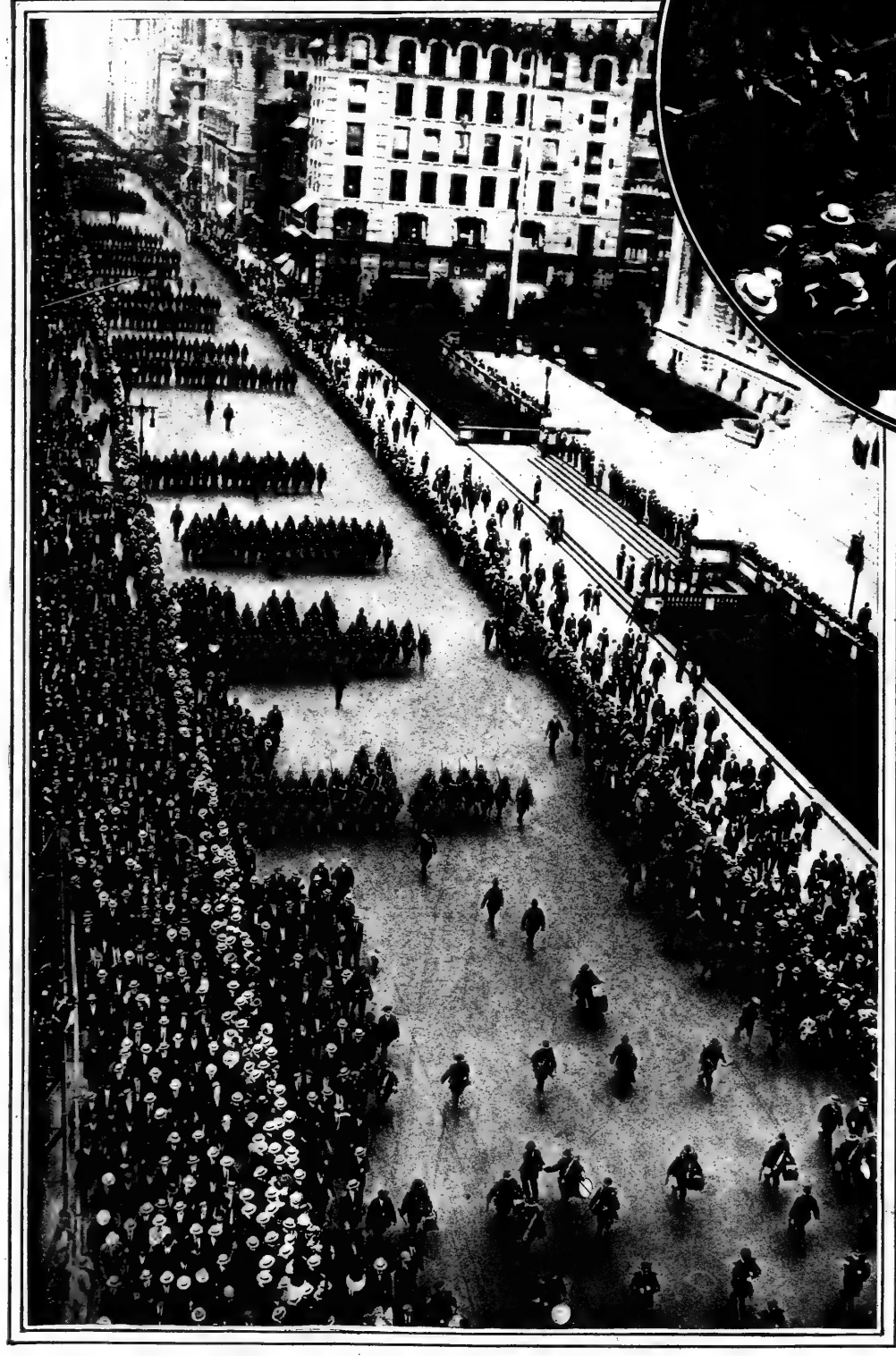
THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT ENTRAINING IN THE NEW YORK CENTRAL YARDS ON LAST WEDNESDAY FOR THE MOBILIZATION CAMP AT BEEKMAN.
Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt Is Shown Supervising the Departure of the Regiment. Near Him Stands the Weeping Mother of One of the Guardsmen.



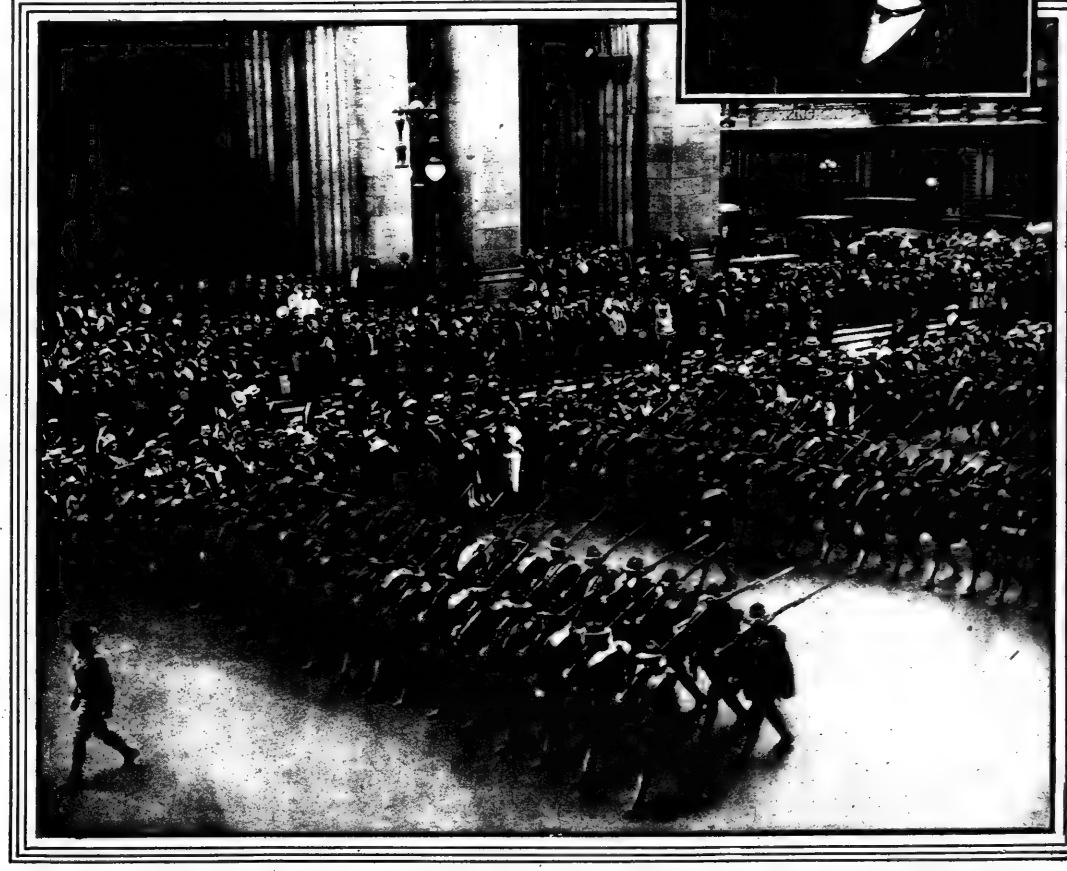
Relatives and Friends of the Guardsmen Crowding Into the Railway Yards to Say Good-bye to the Sixty-ninth.



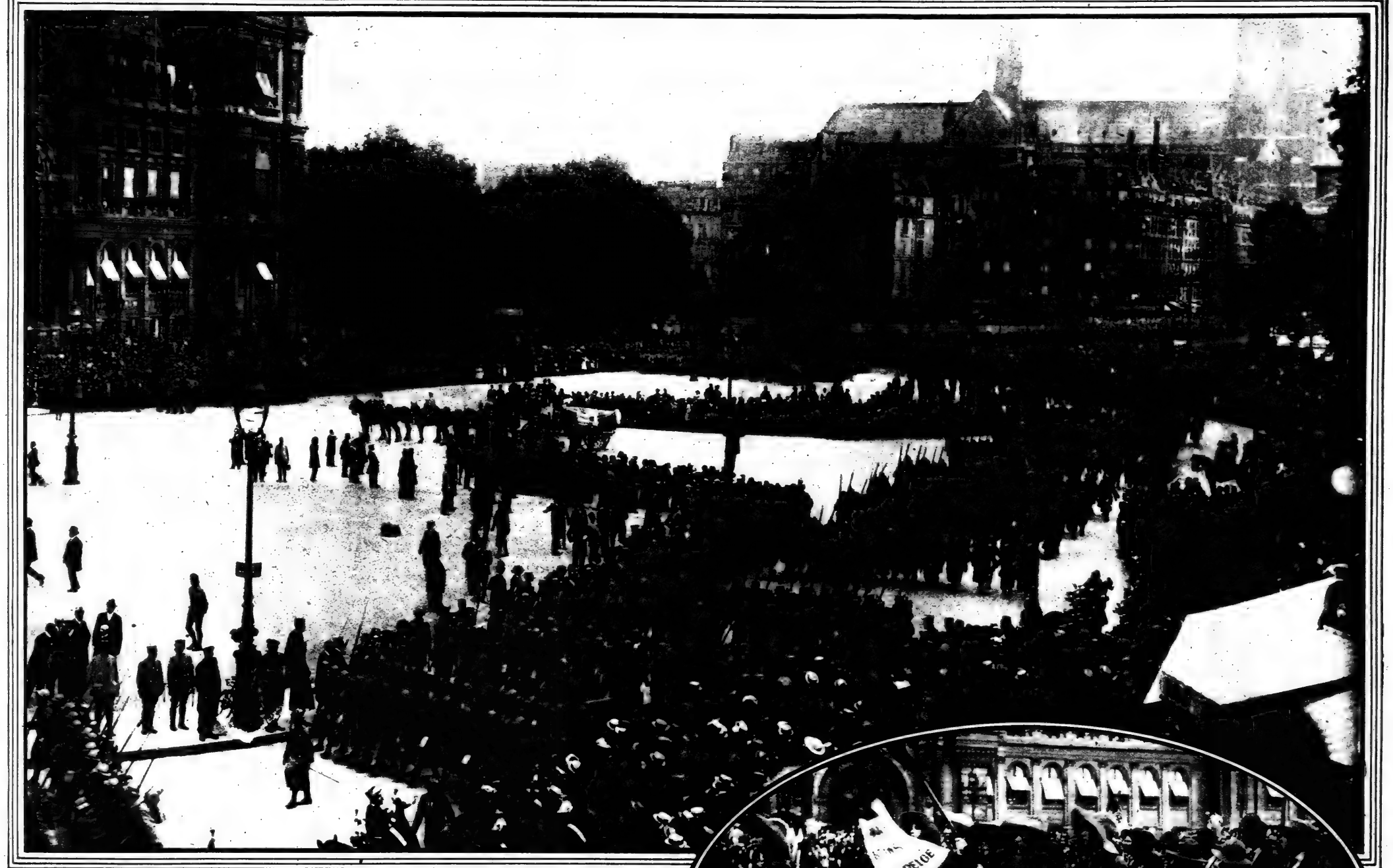
WEEPING CHILD LIFTED TO THE TRAIN PLATFORM TO SAY GOOD-BYE TO HER FATHER.



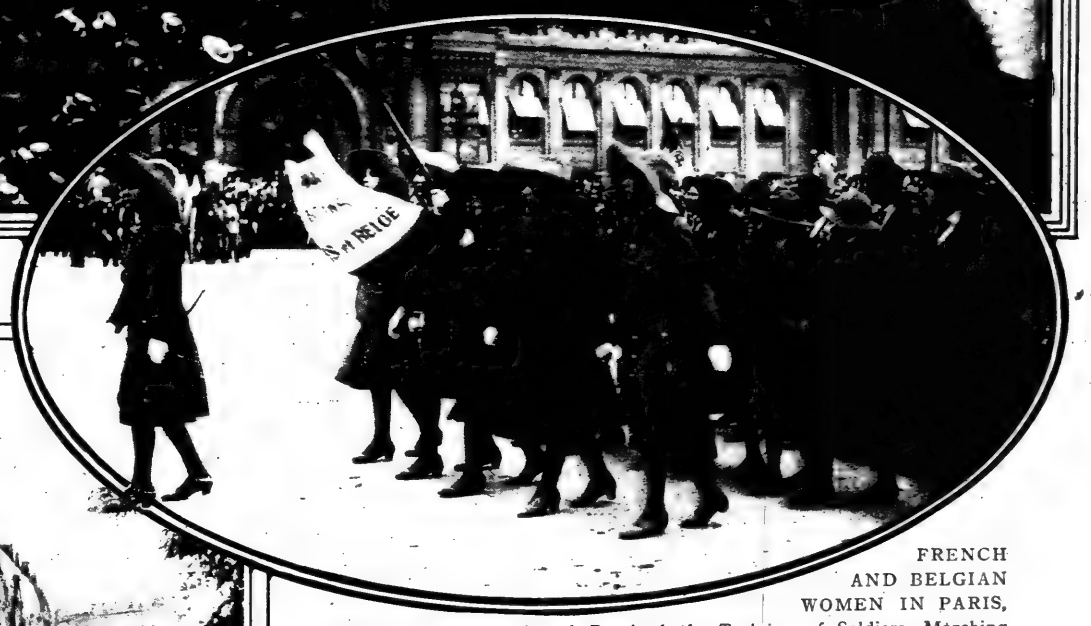
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT MARCHING UP FIFTH AVENUE, PAST THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ON ITS WAY TO THE RAILWAY STATION TO ENTRAIN FOR BEEKMAN.
(Photos © by Underwood & Underwood.)



THE "FIGHTING SIXTY-NINTH" SWINGING PAST ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, REVIEWED BY MGR. LAVELLE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.
(Photos by Paul Thompson.)



GENERAL GALLIENI, CALLED THE "SAVIOR OF PARIS," ACCORDED A NATIONAL FUNERAL BY FRANCE.
The Cortege, the Great Throng of Mourners, and the French Military Escort Are Here Shown Before the Hotel de Ville, Paris. *(Photos © by Medem Photo Service.)*



FRENCH AND BELGIAN WOMEN IN PARIS,
Who Have Volunteered and Received the Training of Soldiers, Marching in the Gallieni Funeral Train.



FLOWERS SENT BY FRENCH PEOPLE IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE DRAWN PAST THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF GENERAL GALLIENI.



The Prince of Wales and King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy, on Their Recent Visit to the Isonzo Front, Were Conducted Through the Mediaeval Cathedral at Aquileia by One of the Priests in Charge.



INDIAN SENTRY, WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN MESOPOTAMIA, ON GUARD OVER THE TURKISH PRISONERS' CAMP.
(Photos © by American Press Assn.)



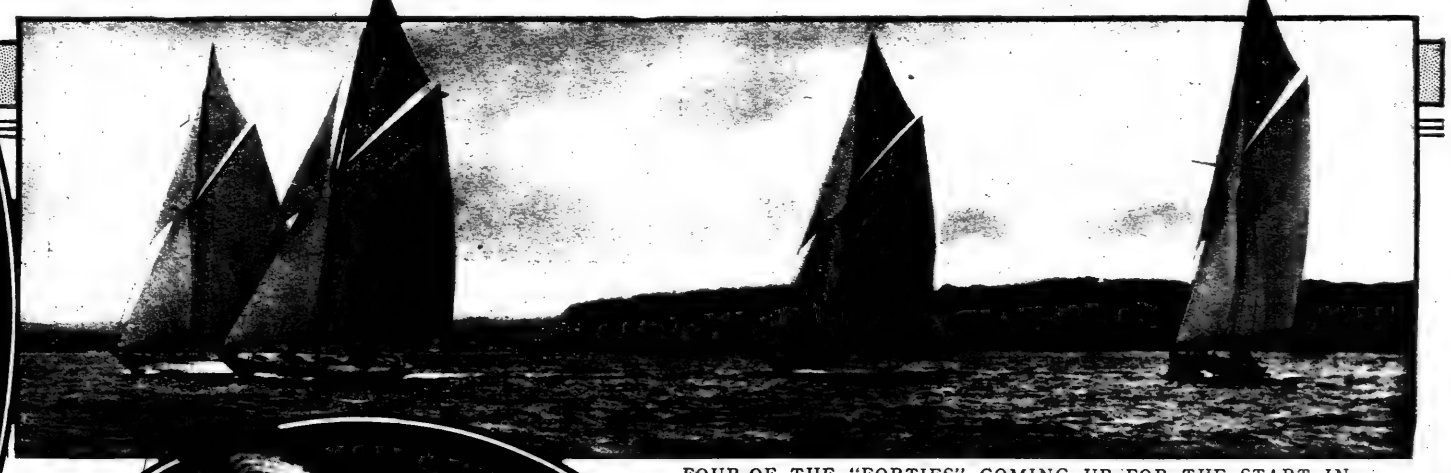
PRESIDENT POINCARE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC SALUTING THE RUSSIAN FLAG AT THE RUSSIAN CAMP DE MAILLY, FRANCE.
Immediately Behind M. Poincare Are General Lohvizky, Commander of the Russian Troops in France, General Gilinsky, Special Representative of the Czar, and M. Isvolsky, the Russian Ambassador to France.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



ROME CELEBRATING IN THE PIAZZA DEL POPOLO THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF WAR.



MRS. MORTIMER L. SCHIFF
Playing a Brassie Shot in the Piping Rock Foursome Tournament.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)



FOUR OF THE "FORTIES" COMING UP FOR THE START IN THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB OVER A COURSE OF FOURTEEN AND THREE-FOURTHS MILES.

They Are, Left to Right: The Jessica, Wilson Marshall, Owner, Winner; Black Duck, A. K. Bourne, Owner; Squaw, John S. Lawrence, Owner; and Katharine, Arthur F. Luke, Owner.

(Photo by Edwin Levick.)



MISS MURIEL SAILING
Of Pendleton, Ore., Who Was Chosen This Year's Queen of Portland's Famous Annual Rose Festival.
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood



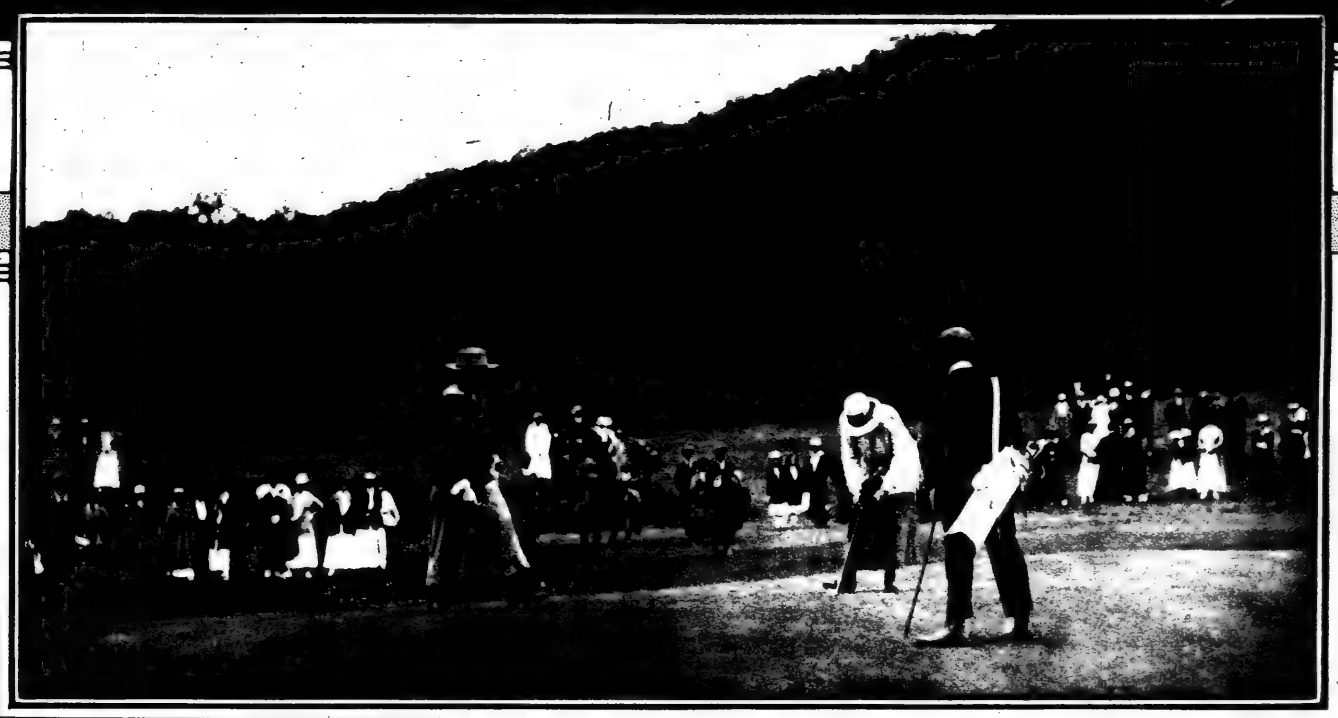
MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES, JR.,
And Charles E. Hughes III., First Grandson of the Republican Nominee for the Presidency.
(Photo © by Mishkin, from Medem Photo Service.)



CHILDREN OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS 24 AND 68 PLEDGING THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG AT THE FLAG DAY CELEBRATION HELD BY THE WEST 130TH STREET NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)



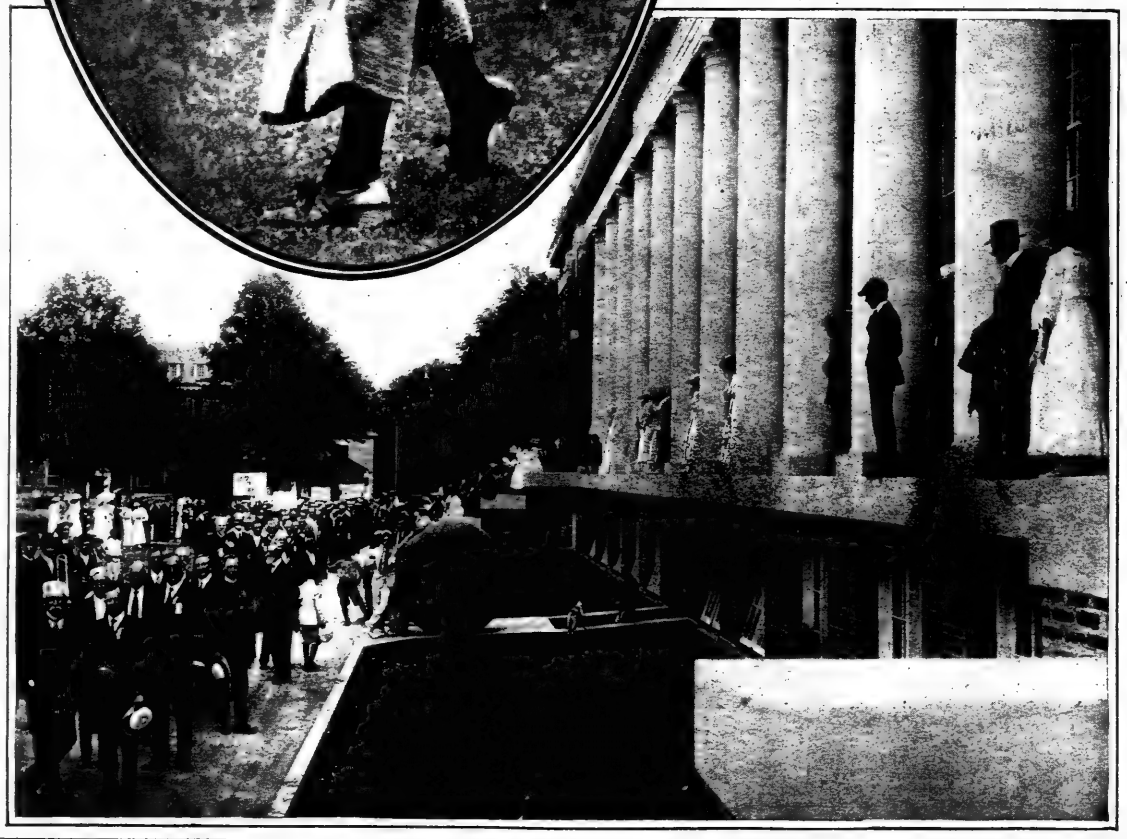
MRS. QUENTIN F. FEITNER, FORMERLY MISS LILLIAN B. HYDE, DRIVING FROM THE NINTH TEE OF THE BALTUSROL COURSE IN HER WINNING MATCH FOR THE METROPOLITAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP AGAINST MISS GEORGIANNA M. BISHOP.



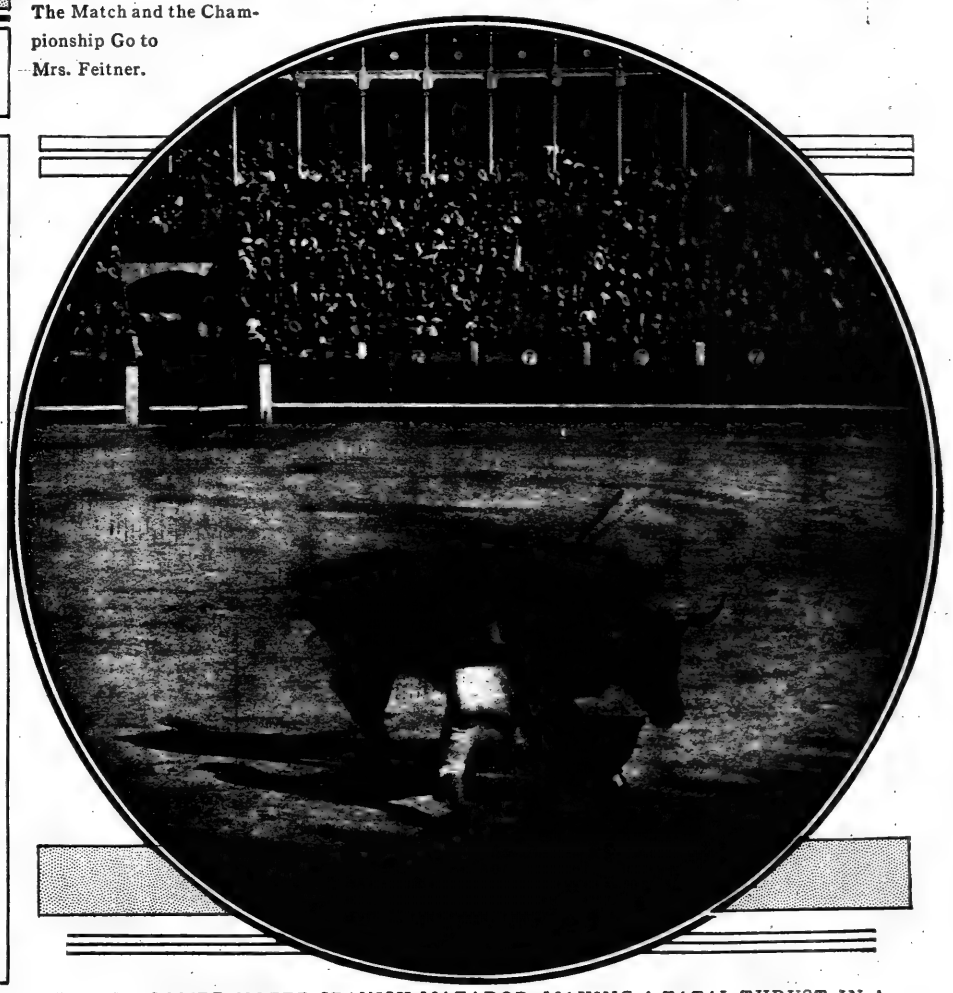
MISS BISHOP FAILING TO HOLE ON THE SIXTEENTH GREEN, The Match and the Championship Go to Mrs. Feitner.



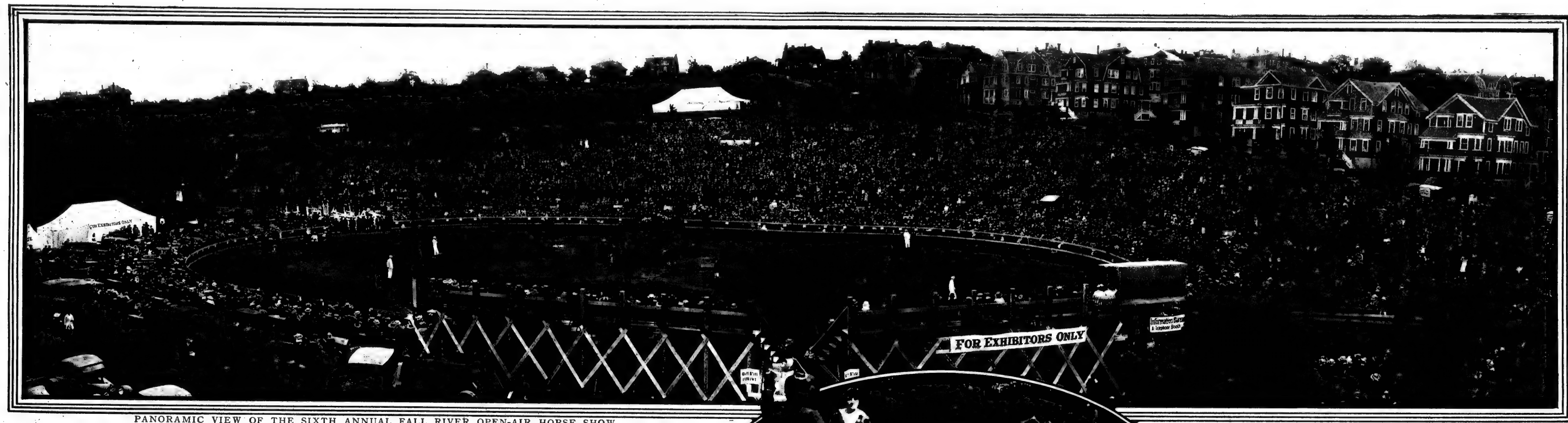
MRS. QUENTIN F. FEITNER
In Action in the Defense of Her Title Against Miss Bishop on the Baltusrol Links.



PROCESSION OF THE FACULTY, ALUMNI, AND GUESTS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE $100,000 DOREMUS GYMNASIUM GIVEN TO WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, BY MRS. ROBERT P. DOREMUS OF NEW YORK AS A MEMORIAL TO HER HUSBAND.
In the Group in the Foreground Are: Major William A. Anderson, Former Attorney General of Virginia; President Henry Louis Smith of Washington and Lee, and Col. Robert E. Lee, a Grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee. *(Photo by Abbe, J. P. Bell Co.)*



RAFAEL GOMEZ, NOTED SPANISH MATADOR, MAKING A FATAL THRUST IN A RECENT GREAT HOLIDAY EVENT IN MADRID, ATTENDED BY THE SPANISH KING AND QUEEN AND THE COURT.
(Photo © by International Film Service.)



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL FALL RIVER OPEN-AIR HORSE SHOW.
This Horse Show, for Which No Admission Fee Is Charged, Is Held Annually in North Park, Fall River, Mass., and Is Attended by from 30,000 to 50,000 Persons.

(Photo by Haas.)



Cardinal Farley Awarding Degrees of Graduation at the Seventy-fifth Annual Commencement and Diamond Jubilee of Fordham University.

(Photo © by American Press Assn.)



MRS. GEORGE CHARLES SCHMITTBERGER,
Formerly Miss Mary Barbara Richter, Who, With the Bridegroom, a Son of the Chief Inspector of Police, Max F. Schmittberger, Received the Blessings of Pope Benedict, Cabled from Rome, on the Occasion of Their Marriage a Week Ago.



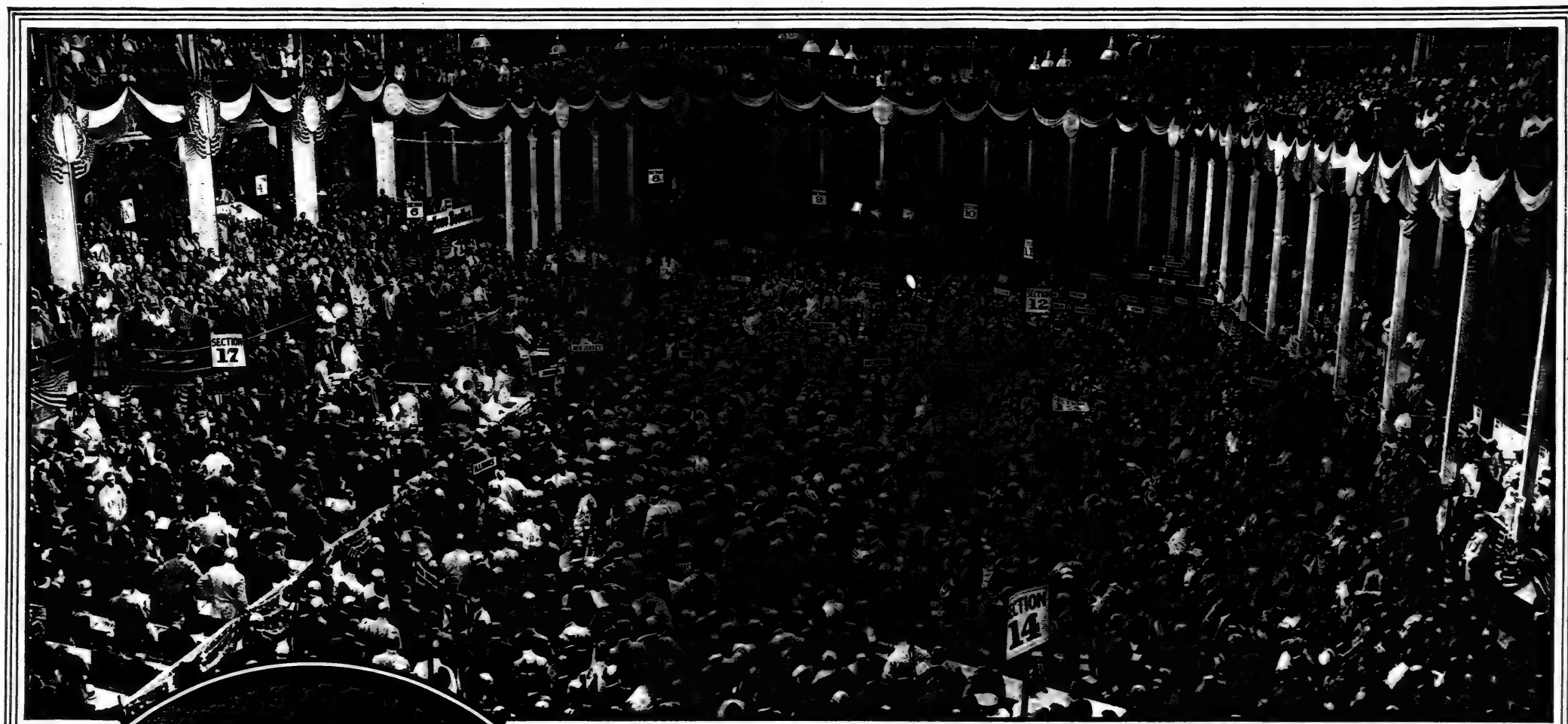
Miss Winifred Holt of New York Watching Two Blind Soldiers Fencing by the Touch of the Foils in the Court of the Phare de France, the "Lighthouse" for Those Blinded in Battle, Founded by Her in Paris. On the Left Is a Bugler Blinded in Battle. His Opponent Is an Adjutant Blinded Early in the War, and, for Many Months, a Prisoner in Germany.



Rev. Father Gerald McShane Consecrating the Colors of the 199th Irish Canadian Rangers, Soon to Leave Montreal for the Front.
(Photo by Chesterfield & McLaren.)



MR. AND MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON,
Better Known Through Their Books as C. N. and A. M. Williamson, in Front of Their Villa in the Riviera.
From a Recent Photograph Which Has Just Been Received in This Country.



THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN SESSION ON JUNE 14, 1916, IN THE COLISEUM, ST. LOUIS.
(Photo © by Underwood & Underwood.)

VICE PRESIDENT THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
Again President Wilson's Running Mate, and His Little Namesake, Thomas Marshall Sutherland, Son of the Rev. A. D. Sutherland of Virginia.
(Photo © by G. V. Buck, from Underwood & Underwood.)



MARY PICKFORD,
Behind the Screen This Time, Rehearsing a New Photoplay.

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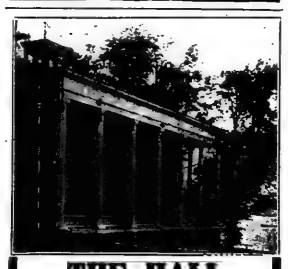
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An inspection of our large variety of new Summer Models will show wonderful values at remarkably Low Prices.
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ANTIRIDES KARA
A new preparation for the tiny lines around the eyes and the soft, relaxed muscles of the throat. Sent on receipt of $1.50. Sold by Stern Bros. and
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Scientific French Treatments, $2.00.
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Save your strength. O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rubber absorb the shocks that wear you out.



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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Enough for six "manicures" for only 14 cents



Try a Cutex manicure—now.
When you see how smooth and firm Cutex keeps your cuticle without cutting—how lovely it makes your nails look, you will never go back to the old cuticle-cutting method again!
For years women have struggled with cut, mutilated cuticle that created hang nails and made their hands hideously unattractive.
It was to meet this need for a *harmless* cuticle remover that the Cutex formula was prepared.
Keeps the cuticle smooth and firm—the nails shapely.
Cutex completely does away with cuticle-cutting or trimming. It keeps your cuticle smooth and firm, your nails shapely and attractive.
Send 10c today for this complete manicure set.
Open the Cutex package and you will find orange stick and cotton. Wrap a little cotton around the end of the stick and dip it into the Cutex bottle. Then gently work the stick around the base of the nail, pushing back the cuticle. Almost at once you will find that you can wipe off the dead surplus skin. Rinse the hands in clear water. Finish with a touch of Cutex Nail-White. It removes any stains and leaves the nails immaculately clean. Cutex Nail Polish gives a delightful polish.
Send 10c for this manicure set today—it is enough for at least six "manicures." Address Northam Warren, 9-T West Broadway, New York. If you live in Canada address MacLean, Benn & Nelson, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.

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The Pink of Perfection.
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PERFECTION
ROUGE & FACE POWDER
(Compacts).
Charmingly Fragrant, Adherent, Soft & Velvety. Waterproof.



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A LUXURIOUS TOILET ACCESSORY
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Complete with Mirror & Puff, 25 Cents
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GLADIOLUS
in sep. colors: white, yellow, blue, salmon; rose, pink, scarlet or mixed. Special, as long as stock lasts.
25c p. doz.; 85c p. 50; $1.50 p. 100.
Sow in June-July



the seeds of the following perennial Flowers: Columbine, Engl. Daisy, Larkspur, Carnation, Fox Glove, Forget-Me-Not, Poppy, Phlox, Primrose and Pansy; 10 cts. p. pkt. each variety. Every packet will produce a lot of plants—25 to 50—some more, some less; each plant worth 5, 10, or 15c, or $1.00 to $5.00 for the lot, according to variety. All plants to bloom gloriously next Spring, and many years to come.
You can have them free! When ordering Gladiolus
SELECT
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and we will send the Seeds along with the bulbs—without extra charge.
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A Beautiful Coiffure of Wavy Natural Hair



Adjusted in a few minutes with ease; most charming and comfortable; cannot be detected from your own natural hair.
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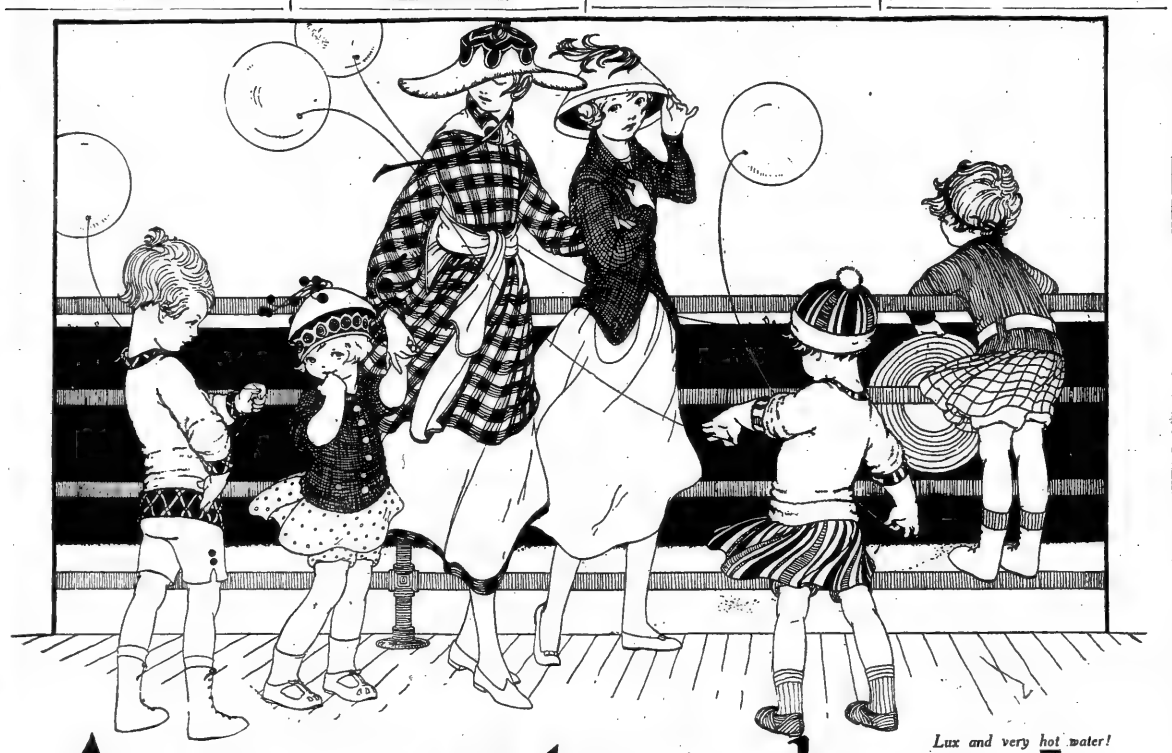


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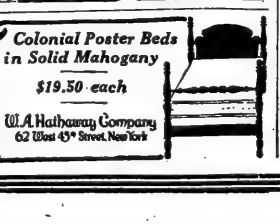


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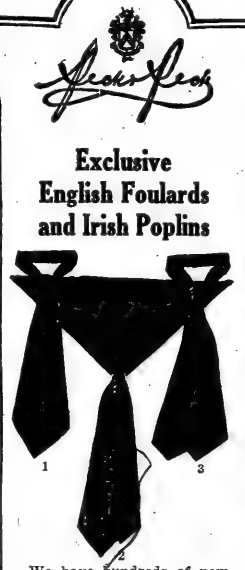


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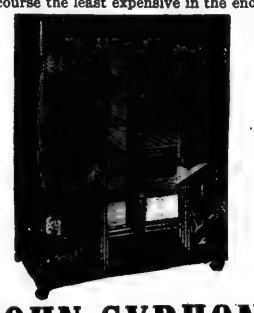
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The New York Times

SECTION FIVE
TWENTY PAGES

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY,
JUNE 25, 1916



The Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Entraining for Camp Whitman at Beekman, N. Y. Amid Crowd of Relatives and Friends. (© A. P. A.)

Turning Militia Into Real Soldiers

Army Instructors Now Whipping Them Into Shape Have Problem Like Kitchener's Task in England

At this moment, in forty-seven of the forty-eight States of the American Union, the National Guard units of all the mobile arms of the service are being whipped into shape for possible war service along the Rio Grande and across it in Mexico. The President's call to arms involved the mobilization and the subsequent muster into the Federal service of approximately 100,000 officers and men out of the 130,000 National Guardsmen of the Union. The result is that the officers of the regular army and those of the National Guard, who will direct the final training of this force, are faced by a problem which in many ways is the same that confronted Lord Kitchener in Great Britain when the great war broke out in Europe.

When Great Britain went to war and Kitchener was named as Secretary of State for War, in order to prepare the nation for the struggle, the victor of Khartum had but a handful of regulars and a partially trained force of territorials and reservists, similar in nearly every respect to our National Guard, with which to begin his great work. His regulars, like our own, were as good as any troops in the world, and the territorials were splendid material, but, after all, they were but "a drop in the bucket" to what was needed. So the grim old warrior gritted his teeth and went to work to create armies of millions of men from the citizens of a nation which, like ours, inherently hates the very thought of what is known as militarism. When Kitchener went to his grave in the North Sea his work was done. But it had taken him nearly two years to do it.

If there should be war between the United States and Mexico President Wilson may issue a call for several hundred thousand volunteers to back up the regulars and National Guardsmen forming the advance guard of the big American force that will be sent over the Rio Grande. The calling out of the Guard is the first step in the preparations for that possible drive. Today, from Beekman in this State, where the New Yorkers have mobilized, to Sacramento, where the Californians are concentrating, some of the best young men of the nation are toiling as they never toiled before to master the rudiments of war as it is fought according to modern standards.

The real object of intensive military training such as is going on everywhere in the country today is, in the words of a talented officer of American regulars, "to insure success in battle through efficient team work." It is to make possible this all-essential team work that the officers of the American land services are bending every energy at this moment. The man who uttered the maxim above quoted is First Lieutenant Arthur W. Lane of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, author of a timely article on military training that holds the place of honor in the current issue of the United States Infantry Journal.

"According to the latest returns," says Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., in his last report as Chief of the Militia Division of the General Staff, "the aggregate strength of the organized militia is 8,705 commissioned officers and 120,693 enlisted men. Definite progress has been made during the year toward the development of the militia into an efficient field force."



First Field Artillery at Van Cortlandt Park.

(Photo © A. P. A.)

Because of its very nature and the life vocations of the vast majority of the men who make up the official and enlisted personnel of the National Guard its training in a time of peace is necessarily limited. The situation was the same in England when Kitchener started to work on the biggest and culminating job of his long life. Kitchener had to create the absolutely essential team work, and with it impart the needed disciplinary, technical, moral, and physical training without which team work is impossible. He did it.

"The immediate purpose of all training," says Lieutenant Lane in his article mentioned above, "is the development of an efficient fighting machine and of skill in handling it. Its ultimate object is success in war. Without discipline troops can neither be trained nor their powers fully realized. Discipline is, therefore, the foundation stone of military efficiency. The moral training of a soldier underlies all other factors in his training, for the reason that no amount of skill can compensate for the absence of morale."

What are the controlling objects in the moral and disciplinary training that the officers of the American Army are drilling into the National Guard today? They are enumerated by Lieutenant Lane as follows:

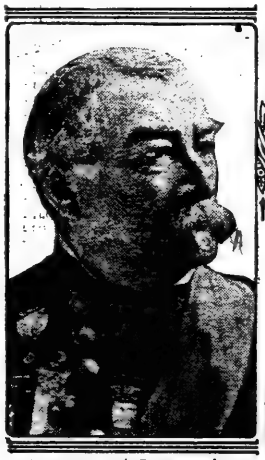
1. To instil and develop in the soldier's mind thoughts and mental characteristics of sufficient power to enable him to control the emotions aroused by battle;
2. To eliminate as much as possible mental characteristics that detract from the spirit of self-sacrifice and the determination to win success, *e. g.*, fear, vacillation, and excitability;
3. To make discipline a reliable force by

Preparedness Prevented Mexican War in 1866

Knowing That United States Could Call Civil War Veterans, France Withdrew Army and Left Maximilian to His Fate

FIFTY years ago preparedness enabled the United States Government to triumph in a critical Mexican situation without having to unsheathe the sword. While our civil war was in progress Emperor Napoleon III. of France had been complacently satisfied that the United States was going to pieces, and that the Southern Confederacy would be his friend and ally. Our Government, through William H. Seward, Secretary of State, had repeatedly declared its unswerving desire to see the backs of the French in Mexico. The French had been equally determined to remain where they were, since "France was not in the habit of marching except to her own tune."

But the tide turned. The Confederacy crumbled away; Richmond was taken; Lee surrendered; Jefferson Davis was a prisoner. Then the United States returned to the Mexican question, and the American Government informed Louis



Gen. Philip H. Sheridan
(From the last portrait taken. Courtesy of Scribner's Mag.)

Napoleon that it would be inconvenient, gravely inconvenient, if he did not withdraw his soldiers from Mexico. A significant movement of American troops under General Sheridan, then flushed with success, was made in the direction of the Mexican frontier. Louis Napoleon withdrew. The part that American diplomacy, as conducted by Secretary Seward, played during the French intervention in Mexico is interesting to recall at this new crisis in the affairs of the United States and its southern neighbor; also, as it was just forty-nine years last Monday that the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico was shot.

No doubt the favorable end of our civil war, which had begun in 1861, almost simultaneously with the commencement of French intervention in Mexico, influenced the firm stand taken subsequently by the Washington Government.

"The intense popular interest which was awakened by the prevalence of this internecine struggle tended, to no small extent, to moderate the solicitude which the situation of foreign affairs was calculated to create," writes Percy F. Martin in his book, "Maximilian in Mexico," but with the subsidence of that interest and anxiety, occasioned by the return of the disaffected States, one by one, to the Union of the United States, Congress again became alive to the undesirability of any radical change of Government taking place so near at hand, and now found itself in a position to make its views both heard and heeded."

The position of the United States, as defined by Secretary Seward, was this: France had a right to make war against Mexico, and to determine for herself the cause. The United States had a right and interest to insist that France should not improve the war she made to raise up in Mexico an anti-republican or an anti-American Government, or to maintain a Government there. The United States Government did not desire to suppress the fact that its sympathies were with Mexico—that is to say, with the republican portion of the people—and that it desired the restoration of peace; neither did the United States Government in any sense disapprove of the republican Government then in force in Mexico, or distrust the Administration.



Maximilian leaving prison to be executed, June 19, 1867.
He is consoling Father Soria, his grief-stricken confessor. (From Maximilian in Mexico, by Percy F. Martin, courtesy of Scribner's).



Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.
(Courtesy of Scribner's)

Before the end of 1865 practically everybody in the United States agreed that French intervention must soon end, and on Dec. 16, 1865, Seward sent a dispatch to John Bigelow, American Minister to France, as follows:

It has been the President's purpose that France should be respectfully informed upon two points, namely:

First—That the United States earnestly desire to continue to cultivate sincere friendship with France.

Second—That this policy would be brought into imminent jeopardy unless France could deem it consistent with her interest and honor to desist from the prosecution of armed intervention in Mexico, to overthrow the domestic republican form of government existing there, and to establish upon its ruins the foreign monarchy which has been attempted to be inaugurated in the capital of the country.

"This was as plain," says Frederick Bancroft in his "Life of Seward," "as if he had written 'Withdraw or fight'; yet it was not said in a way to precipitate conflict."

After considering the matter for several weeks Napoleon concluded that he could not afford to risk a war with the United States. On April 5, 1866, he announced that the French troops would evacuate Mexico in three detachments—in November, 1866, and in March and November, 1867. When the time came for the first detachment to depart, Seward was informed that Napoleon had decided to postpone withdrawal of all his troops until the Spring of 1867.

Seward replied by cable, under date of Nov. 23, 1866:

We cannot acquiesce—

First—Because the term "next Spring," as appointed for the entire evacuation, is indefinite and vague.

Second—Because we have no authority for stating to Congress and to the American people that we have now a better guarantee for the withdrawal of the whole expeditionary force in the Spring than we have heretofore had for a withdrawal of a part in November.

The Mexican Empire lasted two months and a week after the last of the French troops had been withdrawn in March, 1867.

"During four years," says Bancroft, "Seward had been very successfully practicing the art of diplomacy with France. During most of that time he kept her so perfectly balanced between her hopes and her fears in regard to the United States that she let many a good opportunity slip, and by philosophizing about 'the traditional friendship' between the two countries he helped to prevent Great Britain and France from forming closer relations.

"This was much, but he knew that the criterion of his powers as a diplomatist would be to get the French out of Mexico peaceably. It was known that Napoleon was pledged to support Maximilian for a much longer time than had yet elapsed. To desert his puppet now would be not only faithless and expensive, but it would also give the French republicans a chance to heap ridicule and contempt upon the Emperor. It was clear to Seward that threats or summary proceedings along the Rio Grande might easily be represented to the French people as an insult to themselves, and then the whole nation would rise in anger, and Napoleon would cover the failure of his original schemes and make himself popular in a patriotic war."

So on June 3, 1865, Seward wrote to John Bigelow:

The policy of the Administration of the late President, in respect to France and Mexico, is well known to Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys. It was fully and frankly made known by communications from this department. You are authorized to inform Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys that that policy has undergone no change of administration, but will be continued as heretofore.

This was a very important announcement, Bancroft says, as for more than a year there had been a growing sentiment in favor of turning the veterans of the civil war against the French troops in Mexico. Already some United States soldiers, after their release from service, had crossed into Mexico and joined Juarez's republican forces, but Seward believed that in no event could enlistments amount to a sufficient number of men to give ground for the least uneasiness either to France or Mexico.

Grant, as practical head of the army, sent Sheridan to Southwestern Texas to subdue the Confederates still holding out under Kirby Smith, and to menace the imperial forces in Mexico by distributing United States soldiers and munitions of war along the Rio Grande. Schofield was given a leave of absence for twelve months in order, as he himself said, "to organize in Mexican territory an army corps under commission from the Government of Mexico, the officers and soldiers to be taken from the Union and Confederate forces, who were reported to be eager to enlist in such an enterprise."

"Seward cleverly disorganized the whole undertaking," says Mr. Bancroft, "by flattering its chief into believing that his services were needed at once in the field of diplomacy. Schofield was requested to meet Seward at Cape May. There the soldier, after four years of the hard fare of war, could look out upon the ocean and dream of important interviews and banquets at the Tulieries. The perfection of the strategy is shown by the fact that Schofield did not think it remarkable that such shrewd diplomats as Seward and Bigelow needed his aid. And Seward was supposed to be perfectly serious when he said: 'I want you to get your legs under Napoleon's mahogany and tell him he must get out of Mexico.'"

Mexico for forty years prior to 1861 had been almost constantly in a condition of anarchy. In the thirty years preceding 1860 the country had had between sixty and seventy Presidents. When President Miramon fled, Juarez, a native Mexican and Vice President, by operation of the Constitution became President. Unlike many of his predecessors, Juarez was a patriot and a faithful public officer, but he found the public treasury empty and foreign creditors clamorous. He could not pay the foreign creditors, but did the best he could to secure them. John Bigelow, in his "Retrospections of an Active Life," says:

The French, English, and Spanish creditors did not think that security sufficient, doubtless aided in arriving at that conclusion by the anti-slavery dissensions in the United States. The result was a treaty entered into on Oct. 31, 1861, between France and England and Spain, by which they agreed to send a joint expedition to Mexico under the pretense of protecting their countrymen, threatened by a faithless Government which could be bound by no treaties. Their own treaty thus defined the object of the combined expedition:

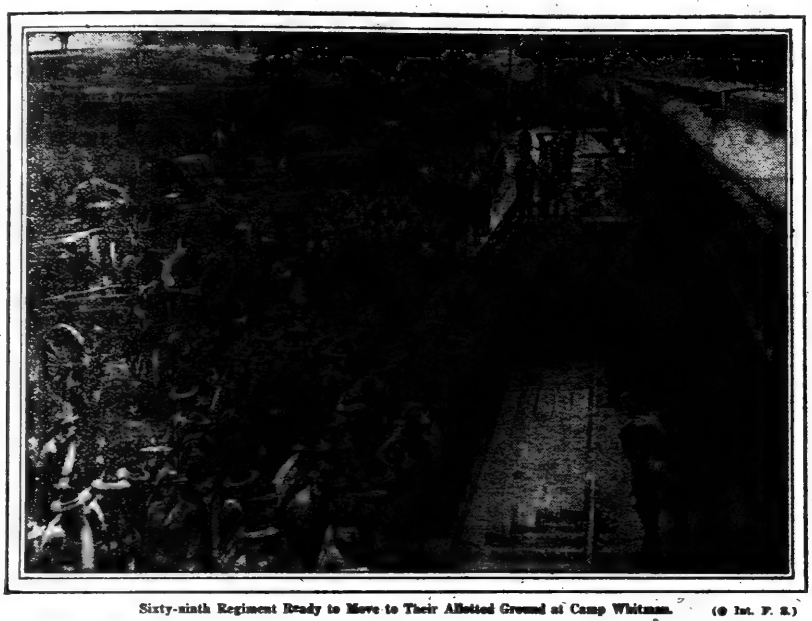
Article 1 stipulated that sufficient forces should be sent to seize and occupy the forts and military positions on the coast.

Article 2 declared that the three powers should not seek any separate advantage nor exercise any influence on the internal affairs of Mexico of a nature to impair the right of the Mexican Nation freely to choose and constitute the form of its government.

The purpose of intervention was implied in the very precautions taken in words to prevent it. Mexico was to be "free to choose and constitute its form of government." But it had freely chosen its form of government and maintained it for nearly fifty years. Under these circumstances, to guarantee to Mexico the right to choose and constitute the form of its government implied a purpose to have a new form of government, if an occasion for one should present itself.

The allied powers were not agreed before the signatures were attached to the treaty, and they openly disagreed afterward. So far as the justice of the claims made by the three powers against Mexico is in question, it is interesting to recall the views of Thomas Corwin, United States Minister in Mexico, who, in the course of an official letter dated March 20, 1862, addressed to Secretary Seward, says:

I speak from a very careful investigation made by myself when I say that the money demands of England are in the main, if not altogether, just. I am not surprised that her patience is exhausted. Those of France are comparatively small, very small, so far as they arise out of previous treaties, and those depending on claims of more recent date—and not included in former treaties—



Sixty-ninth Regiment Ready to Move to Their Allotted Ground at Camp Whitman. (© Int. F. S.)

teaching the soldier its nature, convincing him of its necessity, and inculcating the determination to sacrifice himself, if necessary, for its attainment;

4. To develop a genuine respect for, confidence in, and obedience to, authority;

5. To picture clearly in time of peace the realities of war, lest the shock of discovery in time of war should be so intense as to overpower the soldier's determination to yield to discipline.

In the driving home of the essentials of disciplinary training from one end of the country to the other those who are the instructors in the great chain of military training schools that have been created within the past seven days emphasize first the necessity and the nature of this training. To do this they must appeal, Lieutenant Lane points out, to the intelligence of the soldier pupil, not only by clear statements of the subject, but by examples drawn not only from military history but from well-known instances in civil life, such as, for instance, railroad organization, football teams, &c. Furthermore, the instruction is brief and frequently repeated. Says Lieutenant Lane:

> If patriotism, a strong sense of duty, or even the primitive instinct of home defense, pervades the nation and inspires the people, no special effort will be required to inculcate the spirit of self-sacrifice in the soldier, but he must be convinced that he can best apply this spirit to the accomplishment of his desires by yielding to discipline. On the other hand, if the soldier is deficient in patriotic feelings, the officer, like the statesman, must try to arouse the desired spirit by appeals not only to the soldier's reason but also to his passions, prejudices, hopes, fears, &c. To accomplish this end is difficult but not impossible. If the officer is conscientious, persevering, and a careful student of human nature.

While all this is being done the officers to whom is intrusted this work of making soldiers of the citizen manhood of the country will try to develop in their pupils a wholesome and just respect for authority. They will never lose an opportunity to emphasize the importance of it. They must, says Lieutenant Lane,

> cultivate those personal qualities and characteristics which command the respect, loyalty, admiration, and affection of other men—namely, courage, boldness, fortitude, professional skill, fertility of resources, strength of will, justness without favor and without fear, energy, enthusiasm, promptness of action, sincerity, earnestness, conscientiousness, patience, urbanity, kindness, sympathy, and regard for the welfare of subordinates, without cant, hypocrisy, or sentimentalism.

In this training of men for future service in battle the instructor officer is today picturing in its true colors the realities of war.

"Forewarned is forearmed," says Lieutenant Lane. He then proceeds to tell how, in the training of armies for actual service the realities of war, its frightfulness, as well as its more pleasant sides, should be pictured. He advises the following course of instruction:

> (a) Accustom the soldier, to the thought of ordinary battle incidents such as the sound of bullets, the burst of shrapnel, men being killed and wounded, and the nerve strain caused by the "void of the modern battlefield."
>
> (b) When he understands thoroughly the probable dangers and difficulties of battle as well as his duties, strengthen his determination to perform these duties faithfully, to advance in the face of danger, and to overcome all difficulties by—
>
> 1. Pointing out the compensating features of battle incidents, *e. g.*, small number of hits compared with the number of shots fired and heard; artillery ranging difficulties; the fears of the enemy equal to or greater than his own; the efficiency of his own troops;
>
> 2. Directing his thoughts to his own particular rôle in battle, to his own courage, patriotism, and sense of duty, and inducing him to ask himself repeatedly if he is prepared to face the ordeal of battle as a true and brave man;
>
> 3. Showing clearly that the disintegrating effect of battle tends to destroy tactical cohesion and hence requires of the soldier not only obedience but also initiative, self-reliance, and boldness. Emphasize these points by frequent exercises in provisional organizations with disordered units and large stimulated losses. Teach the soldier: (a) to follow and obey willingly any officer or noncommissioned officer; (b) to execute the orders that he receives with intelligence and without slavish reliance on regulations or detailed instructions; (c) in the absence of orders and leaders not to "let things slide," but to "do any intelligent thing consistent with aggressive execution of the general plan" so far as it is known;
>
> 4. Representing as nearly as possible, in every field exercise, conditions as they might appear in real action.

Lieutenant Lane goes into detail covering the technical training of the soldier, the instruction which, among other things, covers the proper and efficient use of rifle, bayonet, and other equipment used in combat, the development of the physique and marching power, care of person, and care of equipment, as a part of the soldier's individual training, while, collectively, the various units are trained until they have acquired the ability, if of the infantry arm, to deliver upon designated targets a heavy, accurate, and rapid volume of rifle fire, to intrench quickly and securely, and to deliver en masse an effective bayonet assault or counterassault.

"Training methods are good," comments Lieutenant Lane, "only when they prepare troops for their duties in war and insure that what is learned in peace need not be rejected in battle."

The principal divisions of field training are three in number—for attack, for defense, and for security—and Lieutenant Lane points out that it is desirable to allot distinct days to each of these branches so that the soldier can spend the entire day with a few general principles in his mind and learn to apply them in different situations and on different ground.

For this purpose, he says, an excellent program has been suggested by General Haking of the German Army in his valuable work on company training, which has proved very effective by actual test. Lieutenant Lane quotes these principal features of the Haking system:

Exercise.

1st—Advance through zone of artillery fire.

2d, 3d, 4th—Advance through zone of infantry fire before fire superiority has been gained.

5th, 6th—Gaining fire superiority; the advance to the assault; the final assault.

7th—The attack complete.
Night exercise (lasting all night); outpost duty, (outguards, supports, and patrols.)

8th—Rest, except for lecture or critique.

9th—Reconnoissance and selection of various defensive positions, with actual construction of trenches if possible.

10th—Defensive work: clearing the foreground, siting and constructing obstacles, range marks, assignment of sectors for distribution of fire, actual defense of position including a counterattack.

11th—Service of security: outposts by day, including selection of outguard positions, training of sentinels in observation, defensive arrangements of supports, trenches, obstacles, lines of retreat, patrolling.

12th—Outpost duty with company performing exactly its normal functions. Various positions to be occupied and compared. Positions occupied all night with frequent patrols under competent instructors.

13th—Rest.

14th—Advance-guard work: particular attention to rapid deployment and immediate attack on small localities, with skeleton troops resisting.

15th—Advance-guard work: particular attention to action of reserve companies moving to assistance of support, i. e., occupation of important positions to flanks as well as to front.)

16th—Rear-guard work: deployment on extended front and retirement by echelon—note co-operation of artillery and action of cavalry.

17th—Outpost duty (late P. M. and night); emphasize action when adjacent support has been driven back and own support is subject to a heavy attack; also occupation (at night) of a position which has not been reconnoitred previously.

Subsequently—Bridging, &c. Then return to the attack, practising the various forms of all types of ground. Especial attention to night attacks.



Soldiers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Unloading Transport Wagon from Train Upon Their Arrival at Camp Whitman, Beekman, N. Y. (© Int. F. S.)

"Faith in the intelligence of the soldier is the keynote of successful instruction," says Lieutenant Lane—a maxim indorsed by officers of every efficient army in the world.

The Gentle Cynic

All the world's a stage, but a man seldom hears the prompter when he misses his cue.

A sure way to improve the memory is to do something you would like to forget.

Don't try to make a guest feel at home unless you know what sort of home he has.

At any rate, love isn't stone blind. It can generally detect a flaw in an engagement ring.

It sometimes happens that even the people who complain that they have nothing to do refuse to do it.

Life is a mirror in which many a man is ashamed to look himself in the face.

Even in resisting temptation most of us are inclined to follow the line of least resistance.

When a man starts out to make a fool of himself he can be depended upon to surmount all obstacles.

starving in the 'treasure house of the world.' What I here give forth—and the giving is not easy—I offer only with a trembling hope of service."

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy's first letter describes her arrival at Vera Cruz and her first meeting with John Lind at the Hotel Terminus, "the same old horror of flies, fleas, and general shiftlessness." She says:

In a few minutes Mr. Lind appeared, in shirt sleeves and a Panama fan. (I suppose he wore other articles, but these are what I remember.) I was greatly struck by him. He is evidently a man of many natural abilities and much magnetism—tall, gaunt, sandy haired, unmistakably Scandinavian, with the blue, blue eyes of the Norseman set under level brows. I imagine fire behind that northern façade. The conversation opened with conciliatory and smiling remarks, after the manner of experts in any situation meeting for the first time. I found him very agreeable. There was even something Lincolnesque in his look and bearing, but his entry on the Mexican stage was certainly abrupt, and the setting completely unfamiliar, so some very natural barking of the shins has been the result. Looking at him, I couldn't help thinking of "the pouring of new wine into old bottles," and all the rest of the Scriptural text.

On Oct. 10, two days after Mrs. O'Shaughnessy's first letter was written, Huerta accomplished his second coup d'état. "He is getting very skillful," she writes. "He surrounded the Chamber of Deputies while the honorable gentlemen were in session, conspiring against their Constitution. He had them arrested as they came out into the hall, and I understand there was quite a stampede from the chamber itself when they got wind of the fact that something was wrong. He accuses them of obstructing his policy of pacification by every low and unpatriotic means at their command, and these are numerous."

After saying that things looked black for some of the imprisoned Deputies, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy adds:

Huerta appears to care very little whom he shoots. He has small sentiment about human life, (his own, or anybody's else,) but he is a strong and astute man, and if he could only get a few white blackbirds, in the shape of patriots, to work with him, and if the United States were not on his back, he might eventually bring peace to his country.

Later she says:

Huerta has a handsome, quiet-faced wife and eleven children. These and a rented house (he has never lived at Chapultepec or at the Palace) are, up to now, his only apparent worldly possessions. I doubt whether he has the inclination or takes the time for an undue amount of grafting. He is, I hear, very canny in the matter of human equations and seems full of vitality and a sort of tireless, Indian perseverance. They say that the more he drinks the clearer his brain becomes. * * * Huerta is a short, broad-shouldered man of strong Indian type, with an expression at once serious, amiable, and penetrating; he has restless, vigilant eyes screened behind large glasses, and shows no sign of the much-talked-of alcoholism. Instead, he looked like a total abstainer.

On Oct. 12 Mrs. O'Shaughnessy writes that Sir Lionel Carden "presented his letters of credence yesterday, thus putting the hallmark of his Government upon Huerta. It appears there was quite a love feast; Huerta, of course, was immensely pleased at the proof of recognition at the delicate moment of his birth and first struggling cry as a dictator. Since the imprisonment of the Deputies there has been a constant stream of their mothers and wives and daughters coming to the embassy for help. * * * N. [Nelson O'Shaughnessy] spent the afternoon hunting for the dictator, having been unable to track him down since the famous coup. He hopes to induce him to clemency regarding the Deputies. Huerta has a very effective way of dropping out of a situation—just substracting himself and reappearing when events have moved on."

At this time Washington was making demands upon Huerta and presenting "practical ultimatums" that threatened a break in diplomatic relations, and on Oct. 14 the O'Shaughnessys thought they might have to leave at any moment. That day Mrs. O'Shaughnessy prophesied as follows:

Much expectant coming and going in the house as I write. N., who is admirable at soothing these people, has seen Moheno and, after long argument, has persuaded the Foreign Office to modify the belligerent tone of the answer to Washington. There were three Cabinet meetings held since last night, to discuss the answer, with a majority in favor of extreme measures. It is, however, only putting off the day of rupture a few weeks or months, though N. feels each victory is so much gained for the United States. But the day will come when we find ourselves trekking north.

On Oct. 17 Mrs. O'Shaughnessy gave the following opinion of Carranza, speaking also of his strange lack of friendliness to Washington:

A quiet day; many rumors, but no events. All the time the Carranistas are gathering strength as a party; strength apparently coming to them from "above"—a higher



Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy.

latitude, I mean. Seen at close range, they are, unfortunately, not better than the "others." Carranza is not a bloodthirsty villain, but the physically timid, greedy, quiet, conscienceless, book-reading kind, and "constitucionalista" is a word to conjure with.

Also, Carranza, who has none of the ability of Huerta and none of his force, has had the luck to strike a convincing note with his long whiskers and generally venerable aspect, imitated by all his followers as far as nature allows. They tell me New York and Washington are full of respectable, thin, long-whiskered, elderly Mexicans. Those who have watched Carranza's long career, however, say that a quiet, tireless, sleepless greed has been his motive force through life, and his strange lack of friendliness to Washington is accounted for by the fact that he really hates foreigners, any and all, who prosper in Mexico. It seems to me one can scent trouble here. Lack of any special political color and principles, and general mediocrity, have kept him obscure, but he now finds himself at last accidentally clothed and most acceptable to the Grand Nacion del Norte in the fashionable and exclusive garb of constitutionalism. I wonder if he sometimes doesn't wonder why on earth he is so popular in Washington.

Mr. Lind returned to Mexico City from Vera Cruz early in November and made no secret of his belief in the hostile intentions of England in the Mexican situation, "but I have," says the author, "difficulty in thinking that to save her interests here, big though they be, England would ever do anything to jeopardize our friendship." Later she makes this comment:

It sometimes looks as if this whole situation could be summed up in one word, "oil." Mexico is so endlessly, so tragically rich in the things that the world covets. Certainly oil is the crux of the Anglo-American situation. All the modern battleships will be burning oil instead of coal—clean, smokeless, no more of the horrors of stoking—and for England to have practically an unlimited oil fount in Mexico means much to her.

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy describes a luncheon at the German Legation and quotes some remarks by her host that still have the germ of truth in them:

The colleagues are always very polite, but none of them is really with us as regards our policy. Standing with von Hintze by the window for a few minutes after luncheon, I used the word intervention and von Hintze said something about the unpreparedness of the United States for war. This, though true, I could not accept unchallenged from a foreigner. I answered that if war were declared we would have a million men at the recruiting offices between sunrise and sunset. It sounded patriotic and terrifying, but it was rendered rather ineffective by his reply: "Men, yes; but not soldiers. Soldiers are not made between sunrise and sunset." He added something about the apparent divergence in public opinion in the States, and threw a bit of Milton at me in the shape of "not everybody thinks they serve who only stand and wait."

Ignoring this quotation from the blind



Admiral Frank F. Fletcher.
© Int. F. S.

tween the United States and Mexico. The English are always dignified in their treatment of their representatives. Instead of recalling Sir L., when faced with the advisability of a change, they send him to Brazil, a higher ranking post with a much larger salary. However, nothing can be successful down here that is against the United States policy—right or wrong. The Carden incident will doubtless put the other foreign representatives on their guard.

The O'Shaughnessys went down to Vera Cruz in January for a few days and there met the two Admirals—Fletcher, the American, Cradock, the Englishman. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy gives her opinion of both:

Admiral Fletcher, besides being an agreeable man of the world, is an open-minded, shrewd, experienced seaman, versed in international usage, knowing just what the law allows in difficult decisions, where to curtail his own initiative and fall in with established codes, or where to go ahead. The splendid order and efficiency of the men and matters under his command are apparent even to my lay eyes. * * *

We had such a friendly talk with Sir Christopher, who said—and we quite concurred—that he didn't see any cause for feeling about British action in Mexico, adding that he had no politics, no idea in the world except to save British lives and property, and that he and Admiral Fletcher were working together, he hoped, in all sympathy and harmony. There is something so gallant about him, but with a note of sadness, and I am conscious of a certain detachment in him from the personal aims of life.

John Lind's suggestion that the United States raise the embargo on arms and ammunition, so that Huerta's enemies might supply themselves, terrified Mrs. O'Shaughnessy. "The last state of Mexico would be worse than the first," she wrote. "It might settle the Huerta dictatorship, but, alas! not the Mexican situation."

These were prophetic words. But Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, not to speak of her husband, apparently understood Mexico and its problems better than the State Department at Washington and its special agent at Vera Cruz. At last the embargo was raised, and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy expressed her opinion of Lind, which had changed radically since they first met:

April 2, Evening.

Villa talks freely about his plan when he triumphs; first and foremost, it is to execute Huerta and his whole political family, on the principle that the first duty of a "Mexican Executive is to execute"; then to set up a dictatorship for a year. The program drips with blood, and these are the people we are bolstering up!

Lind leaves tonight for Washington, so exit from the tragic scene Don Juan Lindo, (I sometimes feel like calling him Don Juan Blindo,) who commenced life in a Scandinavian town as Jon Lind, and who has ended by dreaming northern dreams in Vera Cruz, in the hour of Mexico's agony. My heart is unspeakably bewildered at this trick of fate; and, too, he would have long since precipitated us into war had it not been for the shrewd common sense and trained knowledge of the gifted man at the head of the fleet in Vera Cruz.

A hot indignation invades me as Mr. Lind drops out of the most disastrous chapter of Mexican history and returns to Minnesota. (Oh, what a far cry!) Upon his hands the blood of those killed with the weapons of the raising of the embargo—those weapons that, in some day and hour unknown to us, must inevitably be turned against their donors. It is all as certain as death, though there are many who refuse to look even that fact in the face.

I am not keen about the confidential agent system, anyway. With more standing in the community than spies, and much less information, they are in the unrivaled position to mislead (wittingly or unwittingly is a detail) any one who depends on them for information. Apropos of Mr. Lind, one of the foreigners here said it was as if Washington kept a Frenchman in San Francisco to inform them concerning our Japanese relations. For some strange reason, any information delivered by confidential agents is generally swallowed, hook and all, but unfortunately the mere designating of them does not bestow upon them any sacramental grace.

Lind's departure was soon followed by the "Tampico incident" and Huerta's refusal to salute the American flag. Mrs. O'Shaughnessy gives the following account of her husband's interview with the dictator:

N. told the President he had something "very delicate" ("un asunto muy delicado") to speak to him about. The President made one of his waving gestures, and the ball opened. Huerta said he would apologize for the "Tampico incident." N. indicated that his Government would not consider that sufficient. Huerta asked squarely, "What do you want?" N. answered, "The salutes," saying that he might arrange the matter quietly, giving the salutes some morning at sunrise, for instance. The President began to ponder the matter; whereupon the Secretary, thinking his chance had come, broke in upon the silence with the remark that it would be derogatory to the national honor to salute and that there was no guarantee that the salutes would be returned, that Mexico's sovereignty was in question, and the like. The President immediately stiffened up. So can a nobody turn a nation's destinies.

April 14 was the day the news came that Washington had ordered the Atlantic fleet to Vera Cruz. In the morning the American Chargé and his wife had attended the review of the gendarme corps by Huerta, and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, always a friend of the dictator, and one who did not believe that he had killed Madero, writes in a complimentary vein:

The Old Man is always delightful in his courtesy and tact. As for his international attitude, it has been flawless. On all occasions where there has been any mistake made it has been made by others, not by him. His national political attitude has perhaps left "much to be desired," though I scarcely feel like criticising him in any way. He has held up, desperately and determinedly, the tattered fabric of this State and stands before the world without a single international obligation. Who has done anything for him? Betrayed at home and neglected or handicapped abroad, he bears this whole republic on his shoulders.

There were other days filled with excitement and anxiety for the American colony and its guardians, and finally the news reached Mexico City that Admiral Fletcher's forces had occupied Vera Cruz. On April 23 the O'Shaughnessys left for Vera Cruz, with a safe conduct from the dictator. The day before Huerta had called personally at the embassy to extend an invitation to the wedding of his son. The dictator's last words were:

"I hold no rancor toward the American people, nor toward su Excelencia el Señor Presidente Wilson," and, after a slight pause, he added, "He has not understood."

are as presented so enormously unjust as to be totally inadmissible as to the amounts claimed. The treaty with Spain, made by General Almonte, is said to be an outrageous fraud, but I know nothing of the facts except from a report too vague to be relied upon.

A disagreement between the allied representatives as to the interpretation of a clause in the treaty, proved acceptable to Mexico. On April 16, 1862, the French representatives issued a proclamation to the people of Mexico, which amounted virtually to a declaration of war against that country, but Juarez refused to regard it so. Mr. Martin says:

> The most powerful stimulant was his firm belief in the counteracting influence of the United States. The jealousy with which the action of the powers was viewed across the border, the character of the diplomatic correspondence which had passed—and week by week was passing—between the accredited representatives at Washington and Paris were perfectly well known to this vigilant and well-informed President.

But by the beginning of May, 1862, the rupture between the French and Mexican Governments was complete, and hostilities were in full swing. Archduke Maximilian, brother to the Emperor of Austria, and Carlotta, his wife, started for Mexico on April 14, 1864, having been prevailed upon by Napoleon III. to accept the Crown of Mexico. They arrived at Vera Cruz on May 28. They entered Mexico City in triumph. No cloud appeared at this time to be looming anywhere near the horizon. But Maximilian's monetary troubles began upon the day that he landed at Vera Cruz, and they did not leave him during the course of his reign.

At the end of 1864 the French intervention had resulted in the nominal winning over, by force, of only a part of the nation to the imperial cause. On Oct. 3, 1865, Maximilian committed the worst blunder and most unpardonable act of his short but troublesome reign—the promulgation of the "Black Decree," the terms of which placed beyond the law all Mexicans who were found bearing arms against the monarchy, and who declined to lay them down. At the end of the year the Mexican Treasury was in a very poor condition.

When the funds were at their lowest



John Bigelow
Pres. Lincoln's second Minister to France. (Courtesy of Baker & Taylor Co.)

William H. Seward.
Secretary of State who conducted negotiations with France

the French Minister for Foreign Affairs considered it advisable to dun the Mexican Government for overdue interest and repayment in part of the principal. Maximilian dispatched an Ambassador to Paris, and received a peremptory and almost insolent reply to his letter addressed to Napoleon, intimating that "Maximilian had acted dishonorably." This letter ended with the staggering announcement that the French Emperor had decided to withdraw his troops altogether from Mexico, having come to the sudden conclusion that "prolonged foreign protection is a bad school, and a source of perils; in domestic matters it habituates people not to reckon on themselves, and paralyzes the national activity."

Maximilian and his wife had exhausted their private fortunes. In the Spring of 1866, Carlotta left Mexico City upon her return to Europe. After fruitless efforts to obtain justice for her consort, including a personal appeal to the Pope, she became insane, and has remained so until the present day. Maximilian was betrayed and found himself a prisoner in the hands of a horde of troops thirsting for revenge. He was tried by court-martial and shot on June 19, 1867.

The American Secretary of State was at least consistent in his sympathies, and at no time did anything, or permitted anything to be done, which could possibly assist Maximilian in his efforts to establish his monarchy upon a firm and permanent basis. Mr. Martin says:

> One reason for Mr. Seward's antagonism was his belief that, during his visit to Paris, Maximilian had suggested to Napoleon III. the advisability of his acknowledging the Confederates in their secession from the Union.

William L. Dayton, Lincoln's first Minister to France, rather seems to have exceeded the usual diplomatic latitude by venturing to "advise" the Secretary of State as to his future policy with regard to Mexico. He tells Mr. Seward, for instance, on April 7, 1864, that "any action at present by the United States would be sure to embroil us with France," adding, "we cannot, under existing circumstances, afford a war with France for the quixotic purpose of helping Mexico."

Mr. Seward, seemingly, approved cordially of the sentiments expressed, for at a later date, March 17, 1865, he wrote to Mr. Bigelow, who succeeded Mr. Dayton: "This Government has not interfered. It does not propose to interfere. * * * It firmly repels foreign intervention here, and looks with disfavor upon it anywhere. Therefore, for us to intervene in Mexico would be only to reverse our own principles, and not to adopt in regard to that country the very policy which in any case we disallow."

"Mr. Bigelow, however, went even further than his predecessor," asserts Mr. Martin, "in laying down the policy of the United States, and upon one occasion at least he seems to have provoked a mild kind of reprimand from the Secretary of State.

The Bigelow statement occasioned great satisfaction to the French Government, since it entirely put aside any intention of this country to object further should the monarchy in Mexico prove successful. Mr. Bigelow was informed, however, by Mr. Seward, in a dispatch dated June 30, 1865: "It is thought that the argument which you have recited is not warranted by the instructions of this department. It will be well, at your convenience, to make this explanation to M. Drouyn de l'Huys. So far as our relations are concerned, what we hold in regard to Mexico is that France is a belligerent there, in war with the Republic of Mexico. We do not enter into the merits of the belligerents but we practice in regard to the contest the principles of neutrality; and we have insisted upon the practice of neutrality by all nations with regard to our civil war." Mr. Seward concluded by assuring Mr. Bigelow that "he attached no importance to this matter."

Diplomat's Wife Discusses Mexico's Problem

Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy Gives in Book Intimate Details of Regime of Late President Huerta, Whose Attitude She Praises



Victoriano Huerta.

WHILE a new chapter of Mexico's blood-stained story is being written, one must go back to the dictatorship of Victoriano Huerta to find the source of the trouble between the United States and its southern neighbor. In an extraordinarily interesting book bearing the title, "A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico," Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City during Huerta's régime, introduces us to the military and diplomatic figures who passed across the stage while Huerta exchanged notes with Washington in an effort to gain the recognition that President Wilson denied him, and incidentally reveals the difficulties of an envoy who is necessarily obliged to enforce an unpopular policy.

John Lind, confidential agent of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan; Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister who was so bitterly assailed in the United States; von Hintze, the German Minister; Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who was destined to die in battle off the coast of Chile; Admiral F. F. Fletcher, commander of the American naval forces at Vera Cruz; the Mexicans Zapata, Villa, Carranza, Moheno, Rabago, Francisco de la Barra, and a host of others run through the pages of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy's book, which has just been published by Harper & Brothers.

Several years of official residence at various capitals have obviously made Mrs. O'Shaughnessy almost as much a diplomat as her husband. She writes with facility, and creates genuine atmosphere for her readers. Inasmuch as the American Embassy was the diplomatic asylum centre of Mexico City and often the asylum of political refugees, she met many people of high and low degree and was obliged to extend her hospitality to the limit. Her ability to characterise the individual in a few words is unusual, and she has a sense of humor. Her criticisms are fair and without the slightest trace of malice, and she expresses deep sympathy for the long-suffering Mexican people, victims of the cruel ravages of war.

The book is composed of letters written by Mrs. O'Shaughnessy to her mother, Mrs. Elliott Coues, and covers the dramatic period between Oct. 8, 1913, and April 23, 1914, when diplomatic relations were broken. There is also an account of the occupation of Vera Cruz.

In her foreword, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy says that in spite of necessary omissions the letters may throw some light on the difficulties of the Mexican situation, which we have made our own, and which every American wishes to see solved in a way that will testify to the persistence of those qualities that made us great.

"Victoriano Huerta, the central figure of these letters, is dead, and many with him; but the tragedy of the nation still goes on. So above all thought of party or personal expediency, and because of vital issues yet to be decided, I offer this simple chronicle. The Mexican book is still open, the pages just turned are crumpled and ensanguined. New and momentous chapters for us and for Mexico are being written, and I should be forever regretful had courage failed me to write my little share.

"It is two years ago today that diplomatic relations were broken off between the two republics. It is more than two years since the Constitutionalists under Villa and Carranza have had our full moral and material support. The results have been a punitive expedition sent into Mexico to capture Villa, and very uncertain and unsatisfactory relations with the hostile de facto Government under Carranza. As for beautiful Mexico—her industries are dead, her lands laid waste, her sons and daughters are in exile, or



Nelson O'Shaughnessy.
Photo by Clinedinst.

Priests Block Recruiting in Quebec Province

French Canadians, Led by Their Clergy, Defy Dominion Government---Hints of Uprising Because of Bilingual Question

IF you begin a conversation anywhere in Quebec concerning the admitted fact that that province is not doing anywhere near its share in raising Canadian troops for the war in Europe the talk is bound to switch around to the fight of the French for their own language in the schools of the Province of Ontario, and vice versa. This rule holds good whether the discussion is in the clubs or officers' quarters, or among the factory workers in the cities, or among the farmers and fishermen of the outlying regions of Chicoutimi, Saguenay, and Gaspe.

The two questions are very closely linked. One cause, perhaps the chief cause, why so few men in Quebec are enlisting is that the full demands of the French people in the Province of Ontario for the use of their language in the public schools have been denied in turn by the Ontario courts, by the Ontario Parliament, and, finally, by the Parliament of the Dominion at Ottawa. Now it is pending before the Privy Council in England, where the French expect to win, and the English-speaking Canadians also expect the same outcome, for it seems to be a habit of the British Home Government to grant anything the French in Canada demand and are willing to fight for. They are willing to fight for their language in Ontario. In a moral sense they are already in rebellion, to the extent that they are ignoring the call of the Dominion Government to join the overseas forces.

There are extremists who hint at actual physical rebellion and civil war. Not even those who are not extremists will say that such a disaster is impossible; they refer to it as extremely improbable, but add that all Quebec would welcome an opportunity to secede from the Dominion without bloodshed.

On the boat from Chicoutimi to Quebec the other day Canon Huard of the Basilica of Quebec said this: "We have many things to try before actual rebellion, if the Privy Council in England denies us. We will continue to agitate to get fair play. Civil war would be the last resort. But this French language question in Canada is more serious to us than was the slavery question in the United States. That did lead to civil war."

Canon Huard is not a sensationalist. He is an old man who for twenty-five years was professor in the Catholic College at Chicoutimi. He is also a scientist, editor of The Canadian Naturalist, and holds the public office of Provincial Entomologist.

Whatever may be the future outcome of the matter, the bilingual issue in Ontario is easily the most troublesome political tangle in the Dominion today, and while Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the opposition leader of the Liberals, has added something to his previous strength in Quebec by championing the French, (his own people,) he has lost ground with his own party elsewhere. He was abandoned by practically all the English-speaking Liberals when the matter came to a vote at Ottawa. On the other hand, Gouion, the Liberal Premier of Quebec, made such shrewd and successful use of the situation that the Conservative Party in his province is, for the time being, eliminated. Gouion, knowing what would happen in Ottawa, prorogued the Provincial Parliament and timed his call for an election of a new Legislature so that it would come almost immediately after the French had been denied by the Federal body.

An interval was allowed for a campaign in which the war was not a factor at all. It was strictly a French versus English affair and the French won, with the election of seventy-four members as against seven for the Conservatives. In the old Parliament the Conservatives had seventeen.

Canon Huard, in a recent book of his, referring to the size of French families, said that in course of time his people would outnumber the English in Ontario. He put it in as a sort of pleasantry, but Ontario took it very seriously. When he told me about that in the course of an interview in Quebec after the talk on the boat, I asked him what he would predict now.

"I am no prophet," he replied, "but the French people marry young and have ten or twelve children, sometimes fifteen, eighteen, twenty. The priests urge them to do it, for it is God's command to multiply. The English people in Ontario have only one or two children to a family. There you have a case of simple arithmetic. The English in Ontario are worse in this matter than the people in France, and the war has shown France the calamity of the few children. One or two sons are killed and the family is finished."

It is the French priest in Quebec—there are about 5,000 of them all told—who is blocking the efforts of the Government to get recruits in that province. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec this is not so obvious, for there the clergy are calling attention to the fact that men are needed, but most of them are doing it in the most perfunctory way without making any favorable comment. But in the country regions the minor priest is making it a part of his parish work to advise his people not to enlist. He is telling them that the war is none of their concern, that they should not fight for people who are denying to other Frenchmen the right to have their children taught in their own language. And the hint, even the wink, of a parish priest is far more effective with a French Canadian farmer or fisherman than the most urgent call from Ottawa or the most eloquent appeal of the recruiting agent.

And the surprising thing is that the priests of Quebec admit the truth of many of these statements, not accepting them as charges or reproaches against themselves and their system, but as the outsider's version of an entirely justifiable state of affairs. There was one, however, who not only said "Yes" to all that the anti-Catholics had told me, but he joined in denouncing the ways of his own Church in the Quebec country parishes. He was the Rev. N. W. Bergeron of Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he has a large French Catholic parish. But Bergeron is a French Canadian, born and educated for the priesthood in Quebec, and he still owns property in his native village of Les Emboulements in that province, to which he frequently goes. He was coming from there on a Sunday morning when I met him, just after he had preached in his old church in the absence of the parish priest.

"He will not ask me to preach for him again," remarked Bergeron with a grin. "I gave his people some strange stuff. They stood up to listen with their hands to their ears. I told them that the Church was humbugging them. I told them not to spend any more of their hard-earned money on building new churches, but to invest it in the education of their children so that they would have a chance in the world with the Protestants and with the Catholics who speak English. I told them all to learn English and to make their children speak it. I told them a great many other things they never had heard before, and if I could talk to them every Sunday I might be able to do some good in this country.

"It is true that the people are kept in ignorance, that they are obliged to mortgage their farms to give money when the Bishop or the priest decides to build a great, magnificent church that these people have no need of, and such a mortgage becomes a first mortgage, no matter how many precede it, for it is recognized by the law of Quebec as security for a sacred loan which always comes before a profane loan. And if the poor farmer does not pay, the Church takes his property away from him.

"I am not anti-Catholic. I uphold my faith, but I am against mediaevalism on the North American Continent in the twentieth century. Living and working in the United States have opened my eyes."

There are 2,138 people in Les Emboulements. All but thirty-eight are French Catholics. There is one lone Baptist, one Anglican, with thirty-six unclassified. Density of the population is 28 to the square mile and every family has a house. There are 243 heads of families in Les Emboulements who are farmers. Two hundred and thirty-eight of them own their farms, with an aggregate of 33,169 acres. The other five are tenants, renting, all told, 590 acres.

Records for the entire Province of Quebec show an area of 218,723,687 acres, of which about 16,000,000 acres or 7 per cent. of the whole is being farmed. Twenty per cent. of the whole is capable of cultivation. The total value of the farm property in the province is $787,754,494. And, here is the important fact, 92 per cent. of all the occupiers of this farmland are the owners of the farms they work. The farms average about 100 acres, and the average annual yield per farm is about $500.

Statistics of illiteracy do not put the population and the priests in such a good light as the farm records. For all Canada the percentage of those above the age of 5 who cannot read and write is 10.5; for all Quebec it is 12.66. In Ontario it is 6.51, but in the maritime province of New Brunswick it is 14.65.

Away from the cities of Quebec, however, the figures make a much worse showing.

As in everything else concerning their people, the clergy find something in the very illiteracy record to commend, particularly in the non-use of English.

"We insist on the use of the French language in Ontario," Canon Huard said to me, "because it is necessary to hold the children to the Catholic faith. Experience has taught us that the Church loses when its people are obliged to use some language other than its own and to mingle with people of another language and faith. If the Irish of the United States had a language of their own we would have 25,000,000 Catholics in that country. As it is, I believe we have only about 10,000,000. We teach English in the Quebec schools, but the people have no use for it and therefore forget it. We give the children schooling up to ten or twelve years of age. They learn to read and write and figure enough to keep their farm accounts. Then they go to work. They have enough education to read their prayer books and their newspapers on Sundays and that is sufficient for those who are to stay on the farms.

"They have no time for other reading because the work is hard. Suppose we had a lot of high schools. What would be the result? We would produce a crowd of young men who would not be content to stay on the farms and for whom there would not be enough of proper employment off the farms. We believe in education, but only enough for the needs of the people and no more. Too much may be an evil. At the tercentenary of Quebec in 1909 I was on a committee to award silver medals to families that had been on the same farms in the Province of Quebec for 200 years or more. It was necessary to give 273 such medals. Some of the family records for the same farms ran back as far as 1655. We printed them all in a volume we call 'The Book of Gold of the Rural Nobility.'

"It is true that we like to have beautiful churches that cost money, but why not? They are for God and nothing is too good for Him. They ruin nobody.

"As to the war, we are not telling our young men to enlist because we do not think there is any obligation on the individual in Canada to fight in France. Of course, we are proud to be British subjects. It is a great empire, and England is generous to us when we cannot get justice from Canada. But we do not love England. We have great affection for France, but not for the French Government. We make a distinction there. We love Quebec. We would fight for Quebec."

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General Obregon's Sister Tells His Life Story

Mexico's Leading General and Minister of War Rose Suddenly to Military Distinction and Power After Farming Thirty Years

UNHERALDED, the eldest sister of General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War in Mexico, quietly slipped into New York recently and slipped out again, although she did not get away before a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES induced her to talk about her brother and his rapid rise to power in the Administration of Venustiano Carranza, the First Chief, who, like his predecessor Huerta, has run foul of the United States Government.

Miss Zenobia Obregon brought her brother's son to New York to undergo medical treatment. She belongs to the caste of rural proprietors in Latin America, and, indeed, agriculture has absorbed more than thirty years of General Obregon's life. Obregon is reported to despise and distrust the military caste, although he has displayed marked ability as a soldier in the last two years, and was chosen by Carranza to conduct negotiations with the United States for the withdrawal of the American troops—negotiations that came to nought a few weeks ago.

"Alvaro," said Miss Obregon, "was born in Siquisiva, in the State of Sonora, where we still live, on the 19th of February, 1880; but our family was formerly from Alamos, in the southern part of the same State. A change of fortune compelled our parents to emigrate," she added, with a sigh.

"At our new home," said Miss Zenobita, as she is called by the intimates of her family, "Alvaro, from a very early age, devoted himself to the different activities of farm life. He had studied in the State schools, as our resources prevented our sending him to finish his studies at the City of Mexico. During his boyhood he had many opportunities to exercise his activities and inventive resourcefulness. You are surely aware how precarious the farmer's life is, as distance prohibits the co-operation of labor, thereby compelling the small proprietor to be a 'Jack of all trades.' Under these circumstances, my brother showed natural abilities which soon attracted the attention even of our neighbors."

There was no complacency or vanity in her manner, as she proceeded to relate the exploits of young Obregon.

"As the love of music is so well developed in the Mexicans," she said, "it is no wonder that my brother revealed a musical propensity, and he was so fond of the guitar that he was able to make one himself before he had reached the age of fourteen. But his genius adapted itself more to mechanics, and he spent a deal of time mending old firearms that had lain around for ages and whose use, had there been any, was for protection against bandits. He became so expert that later he was able to construct a gun of quite modern mechanism. That is the only time he ever demonstrated what would be his future destiny," she remarked with a smile.

A remarkable trait, one which his intimate friends are able to confirm, is that Obregon had always felt and probably still retains a strong antipathy to militarism as a profession. He manifests his dislike in his contempt for the outward pomp which the professional soldier makes so much of. The head of the Mexican Army dresses with simplicity, and his campaign suit differs slightly from that worn by his soldiers. It is considered extraordinary that this farmer, enlisted in the irregular army of the revolution, should have been able to rise to the position of Secretary of War! And no less suggestive is the fact that Obregon was predestined to receive the sword from the surrendered Chief of the Federal Army in Mexico City.

Miss Obregon told how her brother's constructive faculties were applied to agriculture. One of his first cares was to perfect the processes in the particular branch of agriculture to which his activities had been limited, and an important invention was a device for sowing the chick pea. He devoted many years to the humble and advantageous work of making the soil produce; so much so that the soldier of today, "risen to the sun" by the admiration of his subordinates and partisans, was subject to ridicule for a time by the Huertistas, who called him "that raiser of chick peas who has risen in arms in the State of Sonora."

After working several years to establish his own household, Obregon purchased a not very extensive estate, which he called in Spanish La Quinta Chilla.



General Obregon (Standing) and General Carranza.
(Photo G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.)

Is there in this any allusion to the past prosperity of the family, or is it merely a manifestation of wit on the part of a strong man, who laughs at the contrasts of fortune? Because this name means, in Mexican jargon, "The last stage of bankruptcy." To be in the "Quinta Chilla" is to the fatalistic and stoical Latin American to be out of everything—money, strength, and hope.

Thus did Alvaro Obregon work peacefully until the commencement of the Mexican revolution. The Maderista propaganda, which extended to Sonora, appealed to a large number of the dispossessed, but did not move him in his isolation. In fact, Obregon did not leave his home until a practical objective came to draw him from his domestic duties. He took arms to defend property and not to fight its owners, whether large or small. When the Orezco bands passed through the State of Sonora with torch and sword, Obregon collected, at his own expense, a handful of volunteers, mostly from the tribe of Mayo Indians, located in his neighborhood, and did not rest until the bandits had fled over the frontiers of his State.

Then he withdrew again to his own property, thinking that he might discharge his men, instead of joining one of the many corps of irregulars organizing to fight the Federal troops. But when he was in Hermosillo, he received the news of the murder of Madero in Mexico City. The treason of Huerta wounded his sentiments of loyalty, carrying him bodily to the hazardous life of the revolution.

Like Villa, Obregon had served under Huerta during the period of Orozco's treason, but unlike Villa he began to cooperate in the campaign of 1913 without any preparation. He started his own personal tactics, which, at the end, proved to be the best, inasmuch as he never once suffered defeat, and in the competitive campaign with Villa and Gonzales toward the south Obregon was first in arriving at the goal—the Federal capital.

On this account it was particularly interesting when two of those commanders who had co-operated toward the extinction of the Federal Army clashed together in a new conflict. The tactics, or better said, the manner in which Villa attacked, though often succeeding by means of audacity, at last came into conflict with the customary plan of Obregon, who always carefully studied the field, the position and forces of his enemy, before deciding to go into action, and we all know who came out the victor in every successive affray.

"The campaign of 1912 against the traitor Pascual Orezco was fought by my brother Alvaro, with the help of 195 Mayo Indians recruited by him," said Miss Obregon. "At San Joaquin he defeated Orozco and took all his arms. This campaign in Chihuahua was the death note of 'Orozquismo.' Then Alvaro returned home and was preparing to resume his farming when the news came that Madero had been deposed and assassinated. His resolution was soon made, and, instead of retiring, he received the command of one of the divisions which operated against the Federals in the northern States. The campaign of 1913 is too well known to need repetition, and so is the evacuation of Naco and other townships on the frontier of the United States, the chase through the towns of the littoral, and the bottling up of Guaymas."

The facts of the disbanding of Villa's forces, and his final defeat at Agua Prieta, are also well known. What is not known to every one is that Obregon at last had to pay his tribute to the god of war by sacrificing his right arm. Comparing him with the maimed soldier of Lepanto, his admirers have given him the sobriquet "El Manco de Leon," in remembrance of the battle in the State bearing that name, the battle in which a shrapnel shell destroyed his right arm.

Those who personally know Obregon lament his misfortune, as something which has come to destroy the harmony of a strong and virile man, while others consider mainly the honor gained by his loss in the same manner that the Soldier of Lepanto, Cervantes, dismissed with a joke the mourning over the loss of his left arm, sacrificed "for the greater glory of the right."

Those who remember the former agriculturist of Sonora think that not only has he sacrificed the right arm for the right of his countrymen, but also that peaceful life, without ambitions and envy, which was celebrated by another "Leon," (Friar Luis.)

Such is General Obregon, as he appears in the eyes of his intimates and his family.

From Here and There

HAVANA is to have a big amusement park and hippodrome. It will be located in the suburb of Cerro, accessible from the central portion of the Cuban capital by means of two electric car lines. Among the features promised for the new park is an annual agricultural, horticultural, and live stock fair, at which will be exhibited the principal products of Cuba. The cost of the park and buildings will reach, it is estimated, $400,000. An effort will be made to hold the Olympic games of 1920 in the new Havana park.

The official organization for handling trade between Germany and Russian Poland, now occupied by the German armies, consists at present of seventy Chambers of Commerce. It has just published a report stating that the total value of sales effected between German and Polish firms through the organization has been more than $2,380,000. The organization has appointed 200 agents to represent German firms in Poland.

A project was recently approved by the Russian Government for the construction of a privately owned railway to serve the big timber areas of Northern Russia and the mining regions of the Northern Ural Mountains. The new line will run from Archangel, the Russian White Sea port that has come into such prominence during the present war, through Pinega, across the Urals, and through Northern Siberia to Chenshevsky on the River Ob. There will also be a branch from the Ural chain to Nadezhdinsk. The length of the line will be about 1,000 miles. Owing to the difficult nature of the region to be traversed the estimated cost of construction is $51,655,000.

The City of Madras, India, is to hold an All-India Sanitary Exhibition during the last week of next December, and has invited American firms to participate.

Sparrows have increased in numbers so alarmingly in the district of Brunswick, Germany, that the municipal authorities have offered a reward of 10 pfennigs (2.33 cents) for each sparrow's nest with eggs and half that sum for each dead fledged sparrow.

Greece has finally been linked up with the railroad network of the rest of Europe by the construction of a short strip of railway. This will make it possible after the war to run through trains from Paris and other Continental capitals to Athens and the Piraeus. The strip in question is that between Gilda, on the Saloniki-Monastir line, and Pappapuli, on the Thessalian border, fifty-six miles in length.

Boston to Have Permanent Shakespeare Village

There Will Be Civic Celebrations Every Year on April 23 at Unique and Useful Memorial of the Poet's Tercentenary

BOSTON is going to build itself a permanent memorial of the Shakespeare Tercentenary in the form of a $100,000 Shakespeare village in the Back Bay Fens. The memorial will be a recreation centre, a convention or public meeting place, and a unique attraction to visitors—in a word, a place of artistic and educational merit.

It is proposed to dedicate the site this Summer, and to have the first building ready to use by Fall. According to the plans, the start will be made with a reproduction of the Globe Theatre of the poet's time, with twentieth century and Boston improvements. Then will follow a tavern, a guild hall, Anne Hathaway's cottage, a chapel, and the like, together with a Shakespeare garden, and the village common or recreation ground.

Four years hence, in 1920, the State of Massachusetts will observe the Pilgrim Tercentenary—the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. It is hoped that the Shakespeare village may be completed at that time.

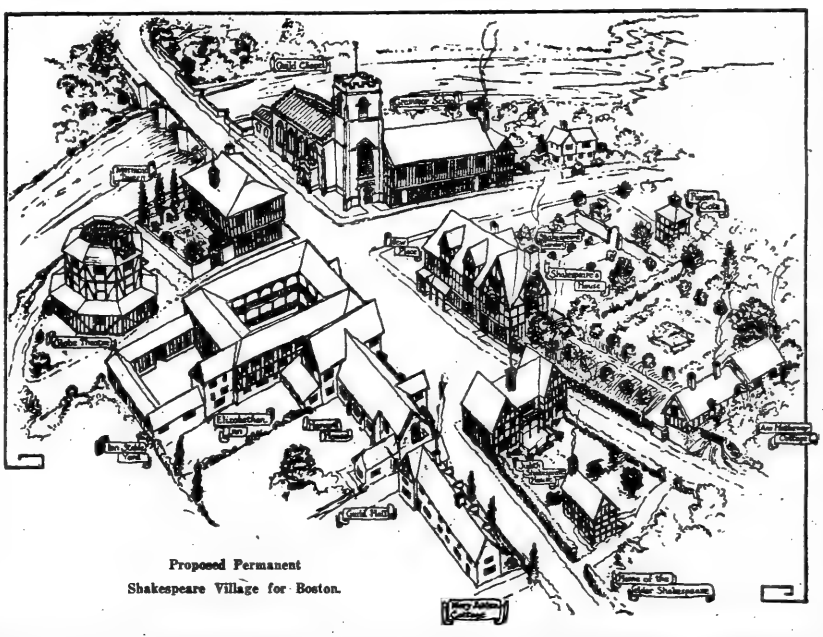
Once each year, April 23, the idea is to people the village with costumed representatives of men, women, and children who might have lived there 300 years ago, this being partly for the edification of the citizens of Boston and those who journey to this centre for the annual festival. But it is not proposed that the activities of that age be visualized for those who care only to look on; primarily, the festival is for those who take part in it.

Months ago the Shakespeare Festival Guild of Boston laid plans for observing the tercentenary. Item one was to be a civic memorial meeting, with addresses and music, in a theatre. The city did this under the direction of a committee named by Mayor James M. Curley, in the Boston Opera House, on the afternoon of April 22. Item two was a civic celebration out of doors, with scenes from Shakespeare's plays, enacted by professionals and amateurs, in parks and public places. The city is completing arrangements to do this as a feature of the municipal observance of Independence Day on July 4.

The third item was a permanent Shakespeare memorial. This matter (perhaps the most important of all) was taken up and developed to its present stage by a special committee of the Citizens' Public Celebration Association. The original idea of a single Shakespeare theatre of small size in Franklin Park was presented to Mayor Curley by this committe, and not only approved, but, at his suggestion, the original scheme has been amplified to its larger dimensions, and his suggestion of a group of buildings in the Fens has been adopted. The Back Bay Fens is one of the newer parks of the famous Boston park system. On its borders are the Museum of Fine Arts, Simmons College, Mrs. John L. Gardner's museum, the Fenway Park baseball grounds, while several other important centres of interest are building or already exist in this locality.

At a public meeting on May 11 in City Hall the scheme was announced in its present form and approved not only by the Mayor, but by representatives of various organizations interested in the matter. The Park and Recreation Department and Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, are now studying the memorial scheme to fit it into the city's plan of permanent park development.

Just how this proposed Shakespeare village is to be both practical, useful and ornamental is set forth in the following statement which was made to the fourth annual convention of the American Pageant Association, which held sessions in Boston a few days ago:



Proposed Permanent Shakespeare Village for Boston.

The entire scheme provides for the following buildings: An Elizabethan inn with its double courtyard, the reproduction of the Globe Theatre, (in this case opening so that the larger audience could be located on the opposite bank of the stream,) a reproduction of the Mermaid Tavern, of the old Grammar School and Guild Chapel, of Shakespeare's house with a Shakespearean garden, the Anne Hathaway cottage, the Judith Shakespeare house, the Mary Arden and Elder Shakespeare buildings, the Guild Hall and the John Harvard house. It is, of course, not anticipated that these buildings would all be erected at once, but a scheme for the whole group having been once adopted, and its development properly assured, there seems every possibility of making the village not only a useful adjunct to the recreation life of Boston but also of permanent interest for the visitor.

The village green around which these structures are to be grouped, the interior of the Guild Hall, of the Elizabethan inn courtyard, and, finally, the Globe Theatre, would offer backgrounds for the performance of all Elizabethan and pre-Elizabethan dramas, under those identical surroundings in which they originally developed. These locations would be freely available for performances by all college or other groups at any time, and these performances equally free for all to attend!

Certain of the buildings would also be used throughout the year for the following purposes: The Anne Hathaway cottage for a woman's building, providing a meeting place for women's clubs and committees; the Judith Shakespeare cottage for a group administration building and park department headquarters; the Elder Shakespeare house for a children's building, with the children's playground immediately adjacent; the Mary Arden house for a men's locker building, with a recreation ground immediately back of it. The Guild Hall would always be available for public exhibitions, meetings, and conventions, under much the same conditions as Faneuil Hall is now procured, and could also be used for banquets when so desired. The Shakespeare inn would give opportunity for the storage of certain city festival materials and properties, such as are used by the Citizens' Public Celebration Association on holidays, with private offices and rooms for meeting of various committees and public civic groups.

The tavern would serve as a refreshment headquarters, with its Penbank tea garden, and more committee rooms would be available on the second floor. The Grammar School would have, in the upper story, the picturesque old schoolrooms where Shakespeare studied as a boy, and the lower story and rear would be used as a public canoe and boat livery. It has been suggested that the Guild Chapel could be used as an ecclesiastical museum, and for public ceremonials and services, and should be maintained by some city or State organization. The Shakespeare-house itself would be a museum, and the whole group, with its old-fashioned bridge, its village green, its half timber and tiled roof buildings, would reproduce a picture of old England that would be found nowhere else in America and—if it could be developed by 1920—could perform its important function as a part of the Pilgrim Tercentenary, especially if the suggestion for developing in Plymouth a reconstruction of an early Pilgrim village is undertaken as a part of the celebration program!

It is proposed that an incorporated organization have the custody of the Shakespeare plans and the village itself when built. In order that a single administrative board or committee may have the matter in charge it is suggested that it include city officials as well as citizens.

Money is now being raised by the Shakespeare Festival Guild. It is likely that the city will contribute largely toward the cost of construction and maintenance on the ground that it is more than a memorial to Shakespeare. Although the present observance of the tercentenary is the inspiration which has caused this plan to be adopted, the Shakespeare Village would have a permanent and general value. It would add a city asset of no small importance, as will appear from the use indicated for the buildings and grounds.

"Whatever location is finally selected it should be such as to insure easy access, daily use and enjoyment," said the Citizens' Public Celebration Association Committee when it brought the matter to the Mayor's attention. "It might not be worth while to devote the necessary time, labor, and money to create a memorial that would be visited and appreciated only by a few enthusiasts especially interested. It can as well be a natural centre for rational forms of recreation with a due proportion of educational and historical features."

It may be of interest to know that the men and women who made the plans decided very early that the memorial would not be a stone monument, but something much more alive and enjoyable. This decision has been received with many sighs of relief by artistic souls who foresaw another pedestal with an effigy on top, with another controversy as to where it might best be hidden from sight.

So much for the memorial.

Boston is planning to plant the banner of "Excelsior" at the top of the mountain of the country's Shakespeare observances by one other undertaking. People of Boston are preparing to note the results—some with intent to enjoy and appreciate, others to scoff. When the Fourth of July has passed we shall all know what happened. For it is into the official celebration of the 140th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence that the committee named by the Mayor is arranging twenty or more performances of Shakespeare plays and scenes in city parks.

The official celebration opens with the raising of the national flag and the civic flag by the Mayor on Boston Common, at 9 o'clock in the morning. As Boston Mayors have been physically efficient during the four years this custom has been in order, the flag raising is really done by the two gloved hands of the head of the city, not by proxy. And it's a long, long haul to the top of a 75-foot pole on a breezy day with the average Fourth of July sun just heating things up, and the Mayor in frock coat and silk hat!

Then comes a parade escort by the military battalion and band from the Common to the Old State House, where an honor boy selected from one of the public high schools reads the Declaration of Independence from the balcony over State Street, where the original document was read to citizens of Boston so long ago. This year the reader is Aaron Solomon Aronson, who was chosen by the school authorities from the graduating class of the Boston Latin School. He will wear the clothes of Continental days—cocked hat, wig, knee breeches, and buckled shoes.

Half an hour later in historic Faneuil Hall there will be the annual oration, with the Mayor presiding, "Americanization" being this year's topic.

Thus does Boston keep true to its traditions and officially help keep these traditions and historic facts alive with the newer generations. Therefore the Shakespeare innovations are made the more noticeable by contrast.

The daytime performances in the city parks on the Fourth of July will be home made. The players will be from local colleges, organizations, and schools. In the evening there will be a night festival of scenes from several plays with professional stage people in leading rôles—Thomas A. Wise, Henrietta Crosman, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, and others, with Edward Vroom as manager.

There are to be three big productions, one for the morning, one for afternoon and the night festival, besides several smaller programs. In the morning in Copley Square, with the steps of Boston Public Library as the stage, will be given the Roman Senate and the funeral scenes from "Julius Caesar," with 300 players from Boston College, Boston University, and the Library. When this production is ended the players will form in procession and move down Commonwealth Avenue to the Common, where at the Parkman Bandstand the same program will be repeated.

Unique Building to Join Queensboro Bridge

Will Serve Both as Patients' Entrance to Blackwell's Island and Storage Warehouse for Many City Institutions Located There

THE City of New York is about to erect a unique building on Blackwell's Island, connecting with the Queensboro Bridge, and expects thereby to effect a saving of nearly $1,000 a day of public money in the administration of the Charities Department.

For years the handling of patients, visitors, and the enormous quantity of supplies has been a great problem in the various public institutions on Blackwell's Island. Early in the present administration it became manifest that the storehouse facilities of the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Charities were inadequate to handle the necessary supplies. Indeed, the conditions at Blackwell's Island and the General Drug Department located on Bellevue Hospital grounds are serious both in the need for enlargement in capacity and the improvement of existing methods of storage and distribution.

Lack of sufficient storage and manufacturing room has resulted in an inability to purchase materials and supplies to advantage, and at the same time has made it impossible, due to improper refrigeration and the lack of other necessary accommodations, to handle food and other things in the most economical manner.

Transportation to Blackwell's Island for many years past has been by means of boats from Twenty-sixth Street, Fifty-third Street, and Seventieth Street, Manhattan. This method has meant considerable inconvenience to doctors and visitors, and more especially to hospital patients who are subject to three or four transfers from ambulance to boat and boat to ambulance.

Several elevator schemes have been put forward from time to time with the idea of connecting the Queensboro Bridge with Blackwell's Island proper, but all have been abandoned because they threatened to block the bridge traffic, and also because of the high cost. The disadvantages of the schemes previously put forth, however, have been eliminated in the storehouse elevator idea which the Commissioner of Charities, John A. Kingsbury, has worked out with the aid of Architect Benjamin W. Levitan.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has approved the plans and appropriated $366,000 to cover the cost of a ten-story building, which will be placed adjacent to the Queensboro Bridge in the centre of Blackwell's Island, its roof being on a level with the floor of the bridge.

The top of the building will be made into a concourse and a connection effected between bridge and building by means of a runway. The building will be provided with a number of elevators, both freight and passenger. It is the design of the builders to provide freight elevators capable of carrying from the roof to any floor of the building, or to the ground below, all kinds of vehicles, including five-ton automobile trucks loaded with merchandise, ambulances with patients, fire apparatus, ordinary wagons, and passenger automobiles.

The building will also be provided with rapidly moving passenger elevators of sufficient capacity to take care of the thousands of visitors to the institutions on Blackwell's Island.

The present boat service costs the city something like $120,000 per annum for operation, so there will be a considerable degree of economy effected by substituting elevators. The new building, besides constituting a means of transportation to and from the island, will be large enough to take care of the stores of the Department of Charities, which cover a large assortment of food and miscellaneous supplies, and also medical and surgical supplies.

It is proposed also to install a bakery to provide bread and rolls for the many thousands of poor and sick poor located on Blackwell's Island, and also for the large force of employes.

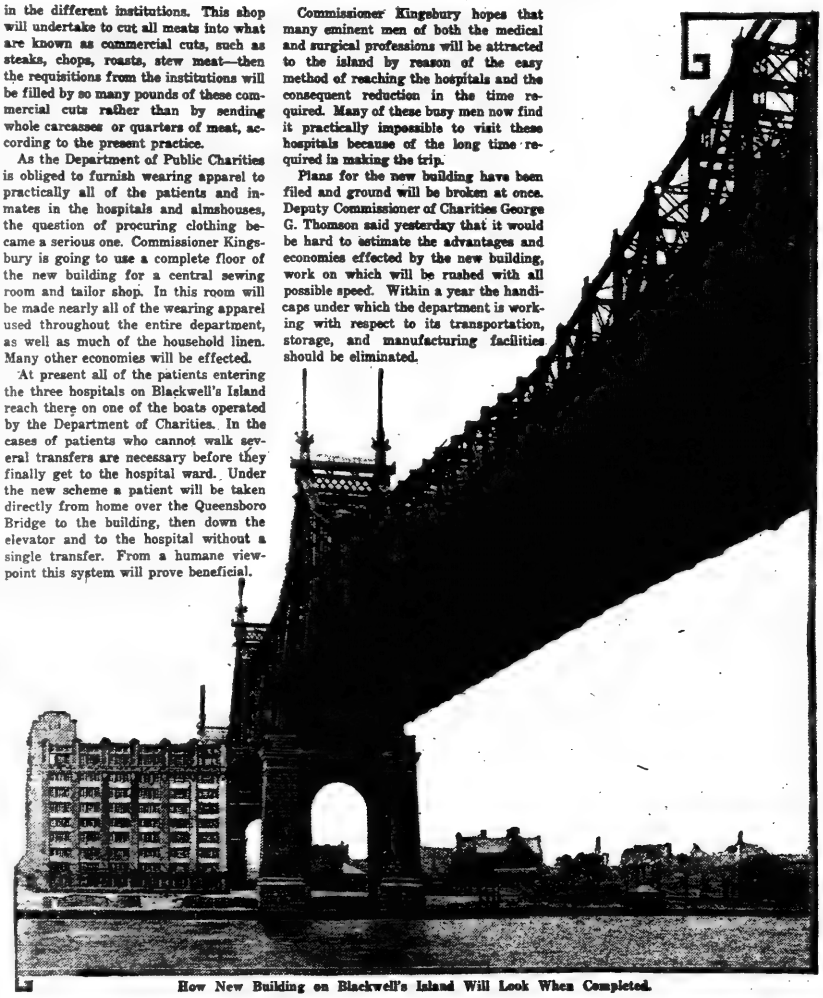
There will be a central butcher shop to take the place of numerous small shops in the different institutions. This shop will undertake to cut all meats into what are known as commercial cuts, such as steaks, chops, roasts, stew meat—then the requisitions from the institutions will be filled by so many pounds of these commercial cuts rather than by sending whole carcasses or quarters of meat, according to the present practice.

As the Department of Public Charities is obliged to furnish wearing apparel to practically all of the patients and inmates in the hospitals and almshouses, the question of procuring clothing became a serious one. Commissioner Kingsbury is going to use a complete floor of the new building for a central sewing room and tailor shop. In this room will be made nearly all of the wearing apparel used throughout the entire department, as well as much of the household linen. Many other economies will be effected.

At present all of the patients entering the three hospitals on Blackwell's Island reach there on one of the boats operated by the Department of Charities. In the cases of patients who cannot walk several transfers are necessary before they finally get to the hospital ward. Under the new scheme a patient will be taken directly from home over the Queensboro Bridge to the building, then down the elevator and to the hospital without a single transfer. From a humane viewpoint this system will prove beneficial.

Commissioner Kingsbury hopes that many eminent men of both the medical and surgical professions will be attracted to the island by reason of the easy method of reaching the hospitals and the consequent reduction in the time required. Many of these busy men now find it practically impossible to visit these hospitals because of the long time required in making the trip.

Plans for the new building have been filed and ground will be broken at once. Deputy Commissioner of Charities George G. Thomson said yesterday that it would be hard to estimate the advantages and economies effected by the new building, work on which will be rushed with all possible speed. Within a year the handicaps under which the department is working with respect to its transportation, storage, and manufacturing facilities should be eliminated.



How New Building on Blackwell's Island Will Look When Completed.

Interesting Facts from Many Lands

DETAILS of the regulations fixing the prices of flour and bread in the principal cities of Australia are given in an article in The Melbourne Age. The price of flour is fixed at $54.75 per ton, except in Western Australia, where it is $55.48. The price of bread in States other than Western Australia is fixed at 13.2 cents for a four-pound loaf sold over the counter, and 14.2 cents in Western Australia. Where a fraction of four pounds is purchased a proportionate price is to be charged.

In spite of additional expenses due to the war, the street railways of Vienna, owned by the city, paid into the Vienna treasury during the first year of the war the sum of $466,900. The report for the fiscal year in question shows that, whereas the city-owned street railways employed in normal peace times 12,368 persons, they lost 5,700 immediately to the army and 1,706 later, and were obliged to fill the vacancies largely with women. Not only did the service continue, however, without interruption, but new work was undertaken, such as the transportation of wounded soldiers by special street trains and the forwarding of all sorts of freight.

For the first time in the history of the Hongkong rice trade a shipment of polished rice has been made to the United States. This first shipment consisted of 100 tons, consigned to San Francisco. A rice-polishing machine of American make was recently installed at Hongkong, which is said to be the first ever taken to the Far East. Previous to the war rice was exported from China to Germany and there polished for the American market. A greatly increased direct trade in polished rice between the Orient and the United States is anticipated.

Japanese manufacturers have many agents traveling in the Central American republics seeking to extend the sale of Japanese goods there, according to information received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington. One of the lines being pushed is Japanese matches.

The American Consul at Breslau, Germany, reports that a Breslau tinfoil factory has succeeded in providing a substitute for tinfoil, called "zincfoil." The new product, it is said, cannot be distinguished from tinfoil and renders the same services.

Argentina imported 1,000 thrashing machines during the year ended March 31, 1916, a record importation. The 1915 statistics showed a total importation of 627 thrashers, which was 546 more than in 1914.

LAST NIGHT

By Walter G. Doty.

JAGGS gave a stagger spread last night—
I should say stag, but let it go.
Where 'twas, I don't remember quite,
But say, 'twas simply ripping, though!

I guess it must have lasted late.
There seemed to be a good-sized bunch.
I don't remember what we ate,
But, say, we had a gorgeous lunch!

We were a pretty gifted gang.
Somebody made a corking speech.
What was that song that some one sang?
Say, anyway, it was a peach!

And we were witty, too, you bet!
Some fellow gave a little rhyme,
And some one told—but I forget.
But, say, we had one splendid time!

The best of all—how did that run?
'Twas something new about Bill Taft—
Or maybe Wilson—and a gun.
Well, say, a mummy would have laughed!

And then all hands sang something sad.
I'm pretty sure I wept aloud.
On breaking up we all felt bad,
For, say, that was a dandy crowd!

ght Another Mexican War



Units of General Pershing's Expedition

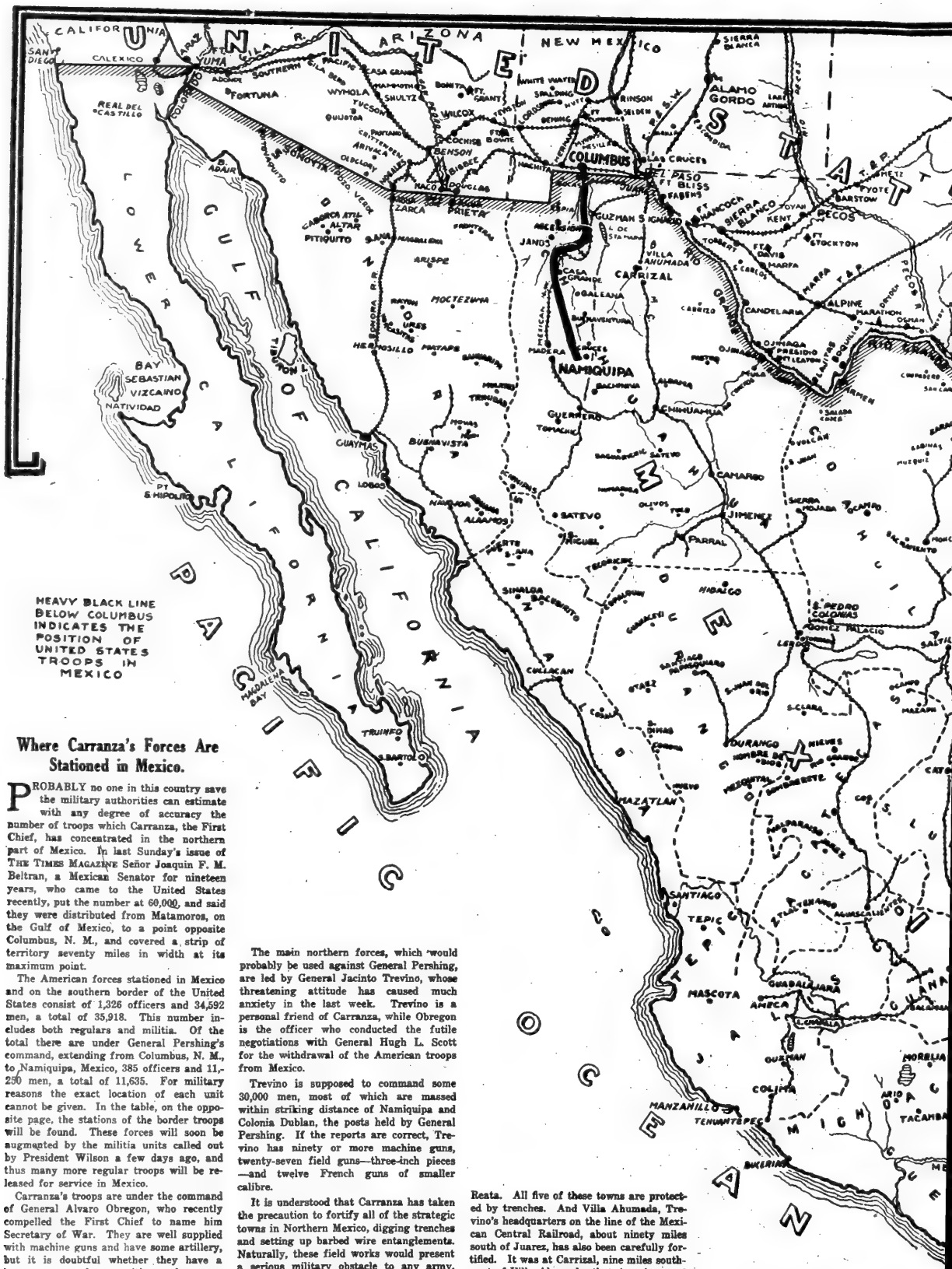
Headquarters and Troops F and H and Machine Gun Troop of 12th Cav.; also 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Cav., (except Troop L.)
Companies A, B, C, and D of 20th Inf.; also 6th, 16th, 17th, and 24th Inf.
Batteries B and C, 6th Field Art.; Headquarters and Batteries A, B, and C, 4th Field Art.
56th, 122d, and 167th Cos., Coast Art.
Companies E, G, and H, Engineers.
Ambulance Cos. 8 and 7.
Field Hospitals 3 and 7.
First Aero Squadron.

Stations of the Border Troops

LOCATION AND COMMANDS.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Alpine, Texas.—Co. A, 14th Cav.	3	86
Bisbee, Ariz.—Cos. E and F, 14th Inf.	3	134
Bliss, Fort, Texas.—8th Cav., less I, K, and M; Bats. A and B, 5th Field Art.; 7th Inf.; Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, and M, 20th Inf.; 102d Co., Coast Art.	96	2,142
Boquillas, Texas.—Troops A and B, 6th Cav.	5	146
Brownsville, Texas.—Troops E, F, G, and H, 3d Cav.; Bat. D, 4th Field Art.; 4th Inf., except Co. M.	45	1,161
Calexico, Cal.—Troops B and M, 1st Cav.; 3d Bat. and Machine Gun Co., 21st Inf.	15	467
Clark, Fort, Texas.—Co. F, 19th Inf.; Det. 20th Co., Coast Art.	3	90
Comstock, Texas.—Det. 127th Co., Coast Art.	1	44
Crook's Tunnel, Ariz.—Det. 11th Inf.	1	34
Del Rio, Texas.—Troops B, C, and D, 14th Cav.; 3d Bat. and Cos. E and H, 19th Inf.; 30th, 31st, 74th, 77th, 112th, 145th, and 164th Cos., Coast Art.	30	1,206
Dick Love's Ranch, Texas.—Troop E, 6th Cav.	2	78
Dolores, Texas.—Troop K, 14th Cav.	2	73
Donna, Texas.—Cos. A and C, 28th Inf.; Troop B, 3d Cav.; Cos. A, B, C, and D, 2d Texas Inf.	19	481
Douglas, Ariz.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, K, and L and Machine Gun Troop, 1st Cav.; Headquarters and Bats. A, E, and F, 6th Field Art.; Headquarters and Cos. A, B, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, and M, 11th Inf.; 18th and 22d Inf.; Headquarters, Cos. G, H, and 3d Bat., 14th Inf.; 1st Arizona Inf.	192	4,468
Dryden, Texas.—Det. 127th Co., Coast Art.	1	50
Eagle Pass, Texas.—Troops E, G, and H, 14th Cav.; Bat. D, 3d Field Art.; 4th Inf., except Cos. A and M.; 30th Inf.	80	1,831
El Paso, Texas.—23d Inf.; Cos. H, I, K, and L, 20th Inf.; 69th Co., Coast Art.	45	1,129
Fabens, Texas.—Troop K, 8th Cav.; 41st Co., Coast Art.	4	144
Forest Station, Ariz.—Troop D, 1st Cav.	2	53
Hachita, N. M.—Troops I and K, 12th Cav.	4	134
Harlingen, Texas.—Headquarters and Cos. B, D, E, G, and I, 29th Inf.; Headquarters, 1st Texas Brigade; Headquarters and 1st Bat., 3d Texas Inf.	47	779
Hermanas, N. M.—Troop E, 12th Cav.	2	68
Hot Springs, Texas.—Troop F, 6th Cav.	2	72
Hot Wells, Texas.—Co. A, 4th Texas Inf.	3	62
Huachuca, Fort.—Arizona Guard, 10th Cav.	1	132
Indio Ranch, Texas.—Co. A, 3d Inf.	2	83
Kingsville, Texas.—Cos. K and M, 26th Inf.	4	121
Lajitas, Texas.—Troop D, 6th Cav.	3	78
Laredo, Texas.—9th Inf.; Headquarters, 2d Bat., and Cos. E and F, 3d Field Art.; Squadron, Texas Cav.	54	1,452
Las Cienegas, N. M.—Troops L and M, 12th Cav.	3	135
Lehman's Ranch, Texas.—Co. M, 3d Inf.	1	60
Lochiel, Ariz.—Troop H, 1st Cav.	2	59
Lyford, Texas.—Co. C, 26th Inf.	3	68
Madero, Texas.—Co. F, 28th Inf.	1	66
Marathon, Texas.—Headquarters and Troop F, Machine Gun Troop, 14th Cav.; I, K, and M, 4th Texas Inf.	13	326
Marfa, Texas.—Headquarters and Cos. I, L, and M and Machine Gun Troop, 6th Cav.; Headquarters and Cos. E and G, 4th Texas Inf.	29	543
McAllen, Texas.—Co. G, 28th Inf.	3	67
McIntosh, Fort, Texas.—Troop L, 14th Cav.	3	73
Mercedes, Texas.—Co. L, 26th Inf.; Headquarters and Troop C, 3d Cav.; 2d Bat., 3d Texas Inf.	20	486
Mission, Texas.—Headquarters and Cos. I and K, 28th Inf.; Troop D, 3d Cav.; Headquarters and Cos. F and H, 2d Texas Inf.	26	532
Mount Riley, N. M.—Troop G, 12th Cav.	3	65
Naco, Ariz.—Troops E and G, 1st Cav.	6	124
Nogales, Ariz.—Troop F, 1st Cav.; Co. D, 6th Field Art.; 12th Inf.; 1st Bat., 21st Inf.	46	1,336
Olmito, Texas.—Co. M, 4th Inf.	2	70
Penitas, Texas.—Co. L, 28th Inf.	2	62
Pharr, Texas.—Co. H, 28th Inf.; Cos. G, K, L, and M, 2d Texas Inf.	13	347
Presidio, Texas.—Co. H, 4th Texas Inf.	3	82
Progreso, Texas.—Co. B, 28th Inf.	2	66
Quitman, Fort, Texas.—Troop G, 6th Cav.	2	68
Rabbe Ranch, Texas.—Troop A, 3d Cav.	1	79
Rio Grande City, Texas.—Troops I and K, 3d Cav.; Headquarters, 2d Bat., and Co. I, 2d Texas Inf.	9	167
Roma, Texas.—Troop M, 3d Cav.	2	55
Sam Fordyce, Texas.—Co. M, 28th Inf.; Troop L, 3d Cav.; Co. E, 2d Texas Inf.	7	218
San Bernardino, Ariz.—Co. F, 11th Inf.	2	51
San Benito, Texas.—Cos. A, F, and H, 26th Inf.; 3d Battalion, 3d Texas Inf.	17	461
Sanderson, Texas.—Co. L, 4th Texas Inf.	3	70
San Juan, Texas.—Cos. D and E, 28th Inf.	3	126
San Ygnacio, Texas.—Troops I and M, 14th Cav.	4	142
Sierra Blanca, Texas.—Troop M, 8th Cav.; 1st Bat., 4th Texas Inf.	14	324
Slaughter's Ranch, N. M.—Troop I, 1st Cav.	3	66
Terlingua, Texas.—Troop C, 6th Cav.	2	80
Valentine, Texas.—Troop K, 8th Cav.; Co. F, 4th Texas Inf.	...	155
Victoria, Texas.—One company inf.	...	...
White's Ranch, Texas.—Troop H, 6th Cav.	2	83
Ysleta, Texas.—Troop I, 8th Cav.	2	80
Yuma, Ariz.—Headquarters and 2d Bat., 21st Inf.	16	323
Total	1,326	34,562

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Map of the Land Where We May Have to Fight



Where Carranza's Forces Are Stationed in Mexico.

PROBABLY no one in this country save the military authorities can estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of troops which Carranza, the First Chief, has concentrated in the northern part of Mexico. In last Sunday's issue of THE TIMES MAGAZINE Señor Joaquin F. M. Beltran, a Mexican Senator for nineteen years, who came to the United States recently, put the number at 60,000, and said they were distributed from Matamoros, on the Gulf of Mexico, to a point opposite Columbus, N. M., and covered a strip of territory seventy miles in width at its maximum point.

The American forces stationed in Mexico and on the southern border of the United States consist of 1,326 officers and 34,592 men, a total of 35,918. This number includes both regulars and militia. Of the total there are under General Pershing's command, extending from Columbus, N. M., to Namiquipa, Mexico, 385 officers and 11,250 men, a total of 11,635. For military reasons the exact location of each unit cannot be given. In the table, on the opposite page, the stations of the border troops will be found. These forces will soon be augmented by the militia units called out by President Wilson a few days ago, and thus many more regular troops will be released for service in Mexico.

Carranza's troops are under the command of General Alvaro Obregon, who recently compelled the First Chief to name him Secretary of War. They are well supplied with machine guns and have some artillery, but it is doubtful whether they have a large reserve of ammunition and a commissary worthy of the name. Many of the troops are, however, seasoned soldiers who can give a good account of themselves in battle.

Among the Carranza Generals known to be with the northern forces are Lerdo in the eastern sector; Francisco Gonzales, who is stationed at Juarez, and General P. Elias Calles, who leads in the western territory. General Gabriel Gavira is another who has figured in the news dispatches from time to time.

The main northern forces, which would probably be used against General Pershing, are led by General Jacinto Trevino, whose threatening attitude has caused much anxiety in the last week. Trevino is a personal friend of Carranza, while Obregon is the officer who conducted the futile negotiations with General Hugh L. Scott for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico.

Trevino is supposed to command some 30,000 men, most of which are massed within striking distance of Namiquipa and Colonia Dublan, the posts held by General Pershing. If the reports are correct, Trevino has ninety or more machine guns, twenty-seven field guns—three-inch pieces—and twelve French guns of smaller calibre.

It is understood that Carranza has taken the precaution to fortify all of the strategic towns in Northern Mexico, digging trenches and setting up barbed wire entanglements. Naturally, these field works would present a serious military obstacle to any army, however well equipped it might be.

Monterey, the centre of the railroad system of the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, is defended, it is said, not only by trenches and wire, but by batteries of artillery stationed on the Hill of the Bishop, commanding the city.

From Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, in Coahuila, opposite Eagle Pass, Texas, the Mexican National Railway runs south through Allende, Sabinas, Hermanas, and Monclova, to a junction with a cross-country line at Reata. All five of these towns are protected by trenches. And Villa Ahumada, Trevino's headquarters on the line of the Mexican Central Railroad, about ninety miles south of Juarez, has also been carefully fortified. It was at Carrizal, nine miles southwest of Villa Ahumada, that American and Carranza troops fought a sharp engagement last Wednesday.

The Mexican Central leads to Chihuahua City, which is considered one of the best fortified towns in Northern Mexico, with the possible exception of Torreon, on the line between the States of Coahuila and Durango. Torreon has always been a difficult place to capture.

Another fortified town of importance is Hermosillo, capital of Sonora, on the Southern Pacific line running south from Nogales.

If intervention comes in Mexico, the most direct route to Mexico City is from Vera Cruz, with which both the American Army and Navy are familiar. Carranza is said to have planted mines in the harbor, and also to have strengthened the defenses of this valuable port. It is not an easy road through the mountains to Mexico City, and Cordoba, Orizaba, and Puebla would have to be taken and secured before the trail opened.

she was like a white sea gull hovering over the deep, but to this time had not found for herself a shelter, because I by my fate was far away from her and from home.

George Cavalier Anton Fedorovitch Dogodin writes devoutly to a member of the American colony, saying:

1915 year, 5 Dec.

I greet you, most kind Lady, M-me N. and I send you a hearty greeting and from my heart I wish you good health in your life. Further, most kind lady, permit me to thank you for your goodness to the wounded and the great kindness which you always showed to us and for the gifts which I received from you. For all this I bring you a heartfelt gratitude.

I cannot forget your generosity to us. I am deeply touched by it. I even cannot recall it without tears. You in this are doing a great action before our Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, and for this we pray to the Lord that He will prolong your life for us. Love to one's neighbor is the very greatest action before God. Without love no one can see the kingdom of God. The chapter that you gave us to learn about love I shall always remember. I shall think of you and hold you as an example of well doing, a member of the American Colony who shows a great love for Russia.

In another letter a soldier says that his life is flourishing like an aromatic flower. "I only do not know," he adds, "if it is for long that my life has blossomed. I think that I will once more have to fight with our terrible enemy, the German. But I am not sorrowing, much desired sister; I trust in God, and He will help me at all times."

Some of the letters tell how the writers were received with joy when they returned to their native villages after being treated in the American Hospital. One wounded man wrote somewhat despondently to a member of the colony:

I arrived, thank God, safely, thank God, all right. My parents and my dear children met me as if I had come from the other world, they did not know what to do, they were very happy to see me again. But now, dear Barinya, I do not know how I shall live. Things are very bad with me. My wife planted 5 dessiatins of wheat, but God was not good to her and the little children, and only 38 poods of grain was gathered. And beside that there is nothing. And I now am not able to work, so that it is very bad for me, and I do not know what I am to do. The children are little, I am not able, my wife alone can do nothing and there is no one to help. No pension has been given yet, and it is uncertain when there will be one.

Now the snow is very deep here, so that I am unable to walk. It is very difficult and very bad. I thank you, dear Barinya, and I thank you for your gifts. How happy my family were with the gifts. Thank you. I am even lonely for you, it was very, very nice with you.

The two letters following were written by a soldier who had received special help. The sum of 44 rubles was necessary to save some land held by him and his brother. The brother had been killed in the war, and this man was sent back to the front after leaving the American lazaret. The two wives, with families of small children, and the old mother were unable to make the payment. After thorough investigation this money was paid from a fund donated for such purposes. The mortgage was therefore lifted. Here are the letters:

5th March 1916.

A great gratitude to the kind-hearted Committee of the American Colony. From the wounded and sick Ivan Pavloff Goosief, formerly under your care. Greeting, charitable committee, I send you my sincere greeting, and I bow to you all, and I thank you with tears for the gifts which we receive from you. These kind deeds of yours will remain ineffaceable with us all our lives and when we no longer live our children, who are already praying God for you, will continue to pray for all who founded this committee, and the happy day when you gave help.

Truly now we have left our aged parents and our little helpless children. This we have done from love for our native country, for our Mother Russia, and for the Czar we are always ready to lay down our lives. We and our dear allies have sworn by friendly agreement among ourselves to fight with the tempter, who is dreaming of becoming the Czar of the whole world. God in His mercy and His wisdom is still waiting, but the hour is already near when as the Lord cast out Satan into the infernal regions, so He will overthrow this man who takes upon himself authority over the people; because our blood and the tears of our parents and children have filled to overflowing the earthly cup.

In these difficult moments for us you appear like angels comforting our hearts and renewing our physical and spiritual strength. Your kind hearts and the warm love given to you by God you do not keep to yourselves, but you pass it all out to helpless people who are in great need; first bodily help for our nourishment and upbuilding, and secondly you teach us to love God and our neighbor, and your lesson, charitable Committee, will help us in all the days of our life and to the end of the age.

I make my excuses before you that I have thanked you so badly, Committee of Good Deeds and Sister Prince who interceded for me. I confess that I have shed tears of joy and I am not able to thank you as your good deeds deserve. But that my family may know from whom has come this merciful help, I beg you to write your names and send them to my family. They will pray to God for you day and night. Address: Government of Penza, etc., to Varvara Romanovna Goosieva.

Thank you, thank you, thank you, kind Committee, and you Sister Prince for all this you have done for me and my family.

Second letter from same.

Charitable Committee, now we see that it was you taught us the 13th Chapter of the Gospels. And truly every one ought to know this chapter. In it is contained love to God and to one's neighbor. Although we are Christians, yet the teaching of Christ in us is like a clouded glass, we see little through it, and a man does not see the light of Christ's teaching and gropes in the dark. Charitable Committee, all your kind hearts and well-wishing thoughts and all the gifts which come from you, and in addition your warm love to us, all these gathered together in me make a stout ship amidst the waters which have already swallowed up many and in which are struggling others, drowning in the waves of this difficult time, which has fallen to the lot of nearly the whole world. You go about on your ship and gather up us drowning ones and take us to yourselves and cheer us and make us again like new, ready for fresh deeds.

For me there has never been such a happiness from my birth as at this time, this gift which has flowed from your good hearts. It is an unheard-of thing, such a great sum. I cannot imagine how I can ever repay you for such a great thing. I have no means. Only in one way can I pay you, Committee of well-doing. Eternally I and my unfortunate family will pray to God for you and for Sister P. Eternally we will remember that your strong ship came up in time to save me in my little boat which had already begun to sink under the water. Now I see that Providence watched over me and sent the sister who interceded for me, and you with your warm love to your neighbor fulfilled the preaching of Christ and saved me and my family by your gift. Once again I beg you to write your names and send them to my family, and they will pray God for you day and night.

Excuse me, my benefactors, if I trouble you with my letters.

How the War Changed a Vorticist Sculptor

Letters of Gaudier-Brzeska, Killed in Battle While Fighting for France, His Country, Tell of His "Blood Bath of Idealism"

By Joyce Kilmer

HENRI GAUDIER-BRZESKA was killed in a charge at Neuville St. Vaast on June 5, 1915. He was twenty-three years old. Already the life and works of this young sculptor-soldier have been made the subject of a book—of a long and copiously illustrated memoir by his fellow insurgent, Ezra Pound.

It is true that the intrinsic importance of Gaudier-Brzeska's work in stone and cut brass is inconsiderable. But its historic importance and its significance to students of the psychology of artists are great. For this young Frenchman, resident in London for some years, represented the climax—a climax that would be absurd were it not for his tragic death—of all the artistic anarchy, all the wild aesthetic isms and cults, that occupied the minds of the dilettanti of the capitals of Europe in the days immediately preceding the great war.

Henri Gaudier-Brzeska was probably the most talented and certainly the most conspicuous of those young London writers, painters, and sculptors who, having as their headquarters the Rebel Art Centre, attempted to go Signor Marinetti one better by devising a movement which would be more Futuristic than Futurism, a movement to which they gave the name Vorticism.

What is—or rather, what was—Vorticism? Well, it was a revolutionary movement, pertaining chiefly to sculpture, but relating also to painting and poetry. The most conspicuous Vorticists were Wyndham Lewis, Edward Wadsworth, Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, and Ezra Pound. Also associated with it were the names of Jacob Epstein, the sculptor, and Ford Madox Hueffer, novelist and poet, who may always be counted upon to regard with affectionate interest any novelty in art or letters.

The Vorticists published two issues of a large red magazine called Blast. The first appeared in June, 1914, the second, a rather half-hearted effort, did not come out until July, 1915, after Gaudier-Brzeska went to his death.

It must be confessed that it is difficult to get from the two issues of Blast any definite idea of the artistic theories of the Vorticists. Blast was, indeed, a mixture of intense seriousness and rather self-conscious whimsicality. The most conspicuous feature of the first issue consisted of pages headed with the word "Dam!" followed by a list of names of people or institutions obnoxious to the citizens of London's Quartier Latin. There were some Imagiste poems by Mr. Pound, a long and unexciting novel by Mr. Hueffer, and a number of photographs of utterly incomprehensible paintings and statues by Gaudier-Brzeska, and other modern artists. The type was very large and very black, capitals being used instead of italics for purposes of emphasis.

It is interesting to see that almost the only attempt in Blast to express the principles of Vorticism, almost the only constructive work in the magazine, came from the pen of the strange boy who was destined to leave the cheap artificialities of London's Bohemia for the stern realities of the trenches. In "Gaudier-Brzeska: A Memoir," by Ezra Pound, (John Lane Co.) is quoted "Vortex," which is Gaudier-Brzeska's contribution to the work. Apparently it is an effort to show the antiquity of the Vortex as a principle of art, or rather to show its development and evolution through the ages. There are references to the Hamite Vortex, the Semitic Vortex, and the convex bronze vases of the Shang and Chow dynasties. It is all very mystifying and boyishly erudite; indeed, there is a suggestion of the college magazine about it, just as the denunciatory pages of Blast suggest those scurrilous placards posted by the sophomores in the smaller American colleges—"Proclamations" they are called.



Henri Gaudier-Brzeska

Most of this document is so obscure that its quotation here would serve no practical purpose. But the first few paragraphs and those with which the essay concludes may serve at any rate to show the state of mind of Gaudier-Brzeska before the war had cleared the air of Europe of its accumulation of artistic and literary manias:

Sculptural energy is the mountain.

Sculptural feeling is the appreciation of masses in relation.

Sculptural ability is the defining of these masses by planes.

The PALEOLITHIC VORTEX resulted in the decoration of the Dordogne caverns.

Early stone-age man disputed the earth with animals.

His livelihood depended on the hazards of the hunt—his greatest victory the domestication of a few species.

Out of the minds primordially preoccupied with animals Fonts-de-Gaume gained its procession of horses carved in the rock. The driving power was life in the absolute—the plastic expression the fruitful sphere.

The sphere is thrown through space, it is the soul and object of the vortex—

The intensity of existence had revealed to man a truth of form—his manhood was strained to the highest potential—his energy brutal—HIS OPULENT MATURITY WAS CONVEX.

The acute fight subsided at the birth of the three primary civilizations. It always retained more intensity East.

The HAMITE VORTEX of Egypt, the land of Plenty—

Man succeeded in his far-reaching speculations—Honor to the divinity! * * *.

* * * The soil was hard, material difficult to win from nature, storms frequent, as also fevers and other epidemics. They got frightened: This is the VORTEX OF FEAR, its mass is the POINTED CONE, its masterpieces the fetiches.

And WE the moderns: Episten, Brancusi, Archipenko, Dunikowski, Modigliani, and myself, through the incessant struggle in the complex city, have likewise to spend much energy.

The knowledge of our civilization embraces the world, we have mastered the elements.

We have been influenced by what we liked most, each according to his own individuality, we have crystallized the sphere into the cube, we have made a combination of all the possible shaped masses—concentrating them to express our abstract thoughts of conscious superiority.

Will and consciousness are our
VORTEX.

There are suggestions in this, of course, of the Futurist manifesto. As

Russian Soldiers Are Grateful to Americans

Letters to Sisters of American Hospital Are Examples of a Literary Style Which Follows the Bible and Old Fairy Tales

THE mind and soul of the Russian people are faithfully reflected in a little pamphlet recently issued on behalf of the City Hospital, conducted by the American colony at Petrograd. That much-abused phrase—human document—may be applied without apology to this unique publication—a collection of letters written to the sisters and various members of the American colony by wounded soldiers who have appreciated the treatment they have received at the hospital.

Most of the letters were written by untutored peasants on scraps of paper, with practically every word misspelled and without punctuation marks, yet no one can read them, especially in the Russian, without admiring the simple, poetic style and the genuine depth of feeling which they show. They have been translated as literally as possible by Miss May T. Potter of Petrograd, in order to preserve the archaic character of the original. Aside from their appeal to the heart, the letters are remarkable as examples of a style and vocabularly taken from the Bible and from the old chapbooks and fairy tales so widely read by the Russian peasant.

All those who have worked for the wounded Russian soldiers characterize them as simple, big-hearted fellows who are exceedingly grateful for whatever is done for them. Their letters confirm this view. The Russian authorities also appreciate the efforts that Americans are making to aid their wounded, and this fact was formally voiced in an address delivered last November by the Hon. O. R. San-Galli, member of the Petrograd City Duma and patron of the American Hospital.

"I am persuaded," he said, in the course of his address, "that the contemporary work of love and mercy, in which both great nations, America and Russia, thus are meeting, and the hard experience they are going through together in these terrible years of bloodshed and indescribable misfortune and misery, are gradually welding the links which shall form in future the chain of union, uniting the two great nations, America and Russia, for a hand-in-hand work of truthful friendship and peaceful co-operation toward the ideal happiness of both great nations.

"And after the war is over, when our brave heroes return peacefully to their homesteads, every one of them who has felt the tender, helpful hand of the charitable workers in these hospitable rooms, shall keep in his heart a holy, thankful remembrance of the time spent here, and will tell out of his full heart to his family and to all that are dear to him, that it was American women, that it was American men, who gave back to him his health and vigor, and these sayings will spread over the vast plains of great Russia and be told and retold and never be forgotten, passing from generation to generation, the remembrance of the noble, self-oblivious work and generous help of American citizens."

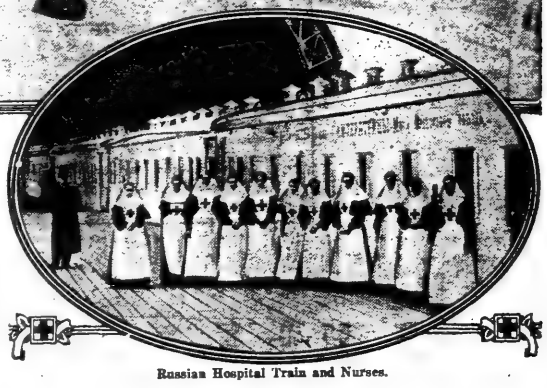
One of the first letters in the pamphlet is a joint family epistle to a soldier in the hospital. It reads:

To our amiable and dear son Ivan Grigorievitch from your dear parents, mother and father, and from your wife Maria Michailovna with your little daughter Valetchka, and your sister Shourotchka and from your dear brother Simeon Grigorievitch and sister Maria Pavlovna and from your nephews Kolia, Tania, Nyoosha, Shura and Misha. We all bow low to you and wish you from the Lord God good health and all blessings and speedy and happy success in your affairs.



The Czarina and Her Daughters, the Grand Duchess Olga (Left) and Tatiana, (Extreme Right,) Caring for Wounded Russian Officers in a Petrograd Hospital.

(C) American Press Association.



Russian Hospital Train and Nurses.

Dear Vania, we write to you, give the letter from us to the sister who cares for you and thank her, and we will send her some presents for Christmas. About ourselves we are living along, thank God. As you requested us, we have done; we have had prayers in the monastery for the health of the sister. There is nothing to write about more. We remain alive and well and wish you the same. Write us letters oftener, for we are very lonely for you.

Inclosed with the foregoing letter was the following:

1915 year, 20 Dec.

Much esteemed and most precious sister of mercy Marianna Ivanovna, we hasten to thank you for your goodness and for the trouble that you have taken for our son and that in our old age you have wiped away our tears; and his wife with the little child who were even without bread and who day and night were weeping. We thank you, our dear benefactress, and may God preserve you.

May He give you all you wish, and we will pray to God eternally for you; and we have had prayers said for your health to the Heavenly Queen, and we will remember your name.

We greet you and we thank you, and we send you a little gift from the village.

We remain the mother and father and wife of our wounded Ivan Grigorievitch Antonoff.

Here is an extract from a letter addressed to "Madame Directress of the Hospital of the American Colony," from Fedor Stochiln, "treated by you":

1915, February 1st day.

I bow low to you and I thank you for your kind care of me and all the wounded. Now my whole family prays to God for you, much respected Baroness, and my mother is always talking of the good and kind Barinya and sister and even tells all through the village about you. And I bow low from my waist to the other sisters and also thank them many times and again I greet Nikolai and all my sick comrades. I wish them everything good and a quick recovery and to return home soon and see their dear country where we were born and grew up, only fate was not very kind to us.

From a soldier who had lost a leg:

1915 year, October 1st day.

Greeting, dear sister. I have the honor to inform you about my health, that I, Hassan Moohametgerieff, dismissed from your Hospital in the town of Petrograd, 15th of September, arrived at my home the 23rd of the same month, thank God, alive and well and I send you my greeting with love. I bow low to you and I wish you from my soul everything good from the All Highest Creator and I thank you very much for your kindness and goodness.

At the present time my heart is happy, although I have not a home, but my eyes look on my native land, and I can see my little children for whom I have shed my blood, and my family its tears. My wife and two year old son receive 3 roubles 60 copecks monthly with which to find shelter and food. Now I have come, an unfortunate cripple and also a shelterless orphan who must be taken care of. And now goodbye. Your loving Hassan Moohametgerieff, known to you, alive and well.

Further I send my deepest respects with love and a low bow to sisters P. & L., and I thank you for all your goodness and I shall thank you to the end of my life.

A wife's gratitude is thus expressed:

I, Maria Alexandrovna, wife of Simeon Andreivitch Lookichev, wounded corporal, who was treated in your hospital, send the deepest gratitude to the American colony for the package of things given to my husband, the wounded Simeon Andreivitch, by the Committee, and received by me the 19th of April. I received the following—a knitted shawl, two children's shirts with trousers, two caps, two belts, &c., with which I and my children were very much pleased.

For these gifts and even more for the deep sympathy of the American Colony to my wounded husband and his family, that is to me and the children, for this kindness of the American Colony and for the gifts sent to me, I and my children heartily thank the Committee, and also for the kind treatment given to the soldiers, defenders of the Fatherland, who are evidently near to the heart of the American Colony.

For the care and the kind sympathy given to my wounded husband in the American Lazaret, I with my little children send from the depths of our hearts a sincere thankfulness and I address to God the warmest prayers for the well-being of the American Colony, and we send to each one of the Colony our heartfelt greetings and respects.

Maria Aleksandrovna Lookichev.

22nd April, 1915.

Paootof, who writes the following, sends many greetings and low bows:

22nd February, 1915.

In the first strokes of my letter I hasten to inform you, head Sister, that I send you my hearty respects, with love and a low bow. I arrived home Feb. 21. I greet also Sister P. I send you my heartfelt respects, with love and a low bow. Further I greet Sister C. I send my hearty respects, with love and a low bow. Further I ask you, Sister, to give to the Barinya to whom I gave the frame my deepest respects, with love and a low bow. Further I greet the Barinya who gave me three roubles, I send to you my deepest respects, with love and a low bow. I wish that you may be in good health. I greet also the Barinya who gave me two roubles, and send my hearty respects with love and a low bow and I wish you good health. Also I greet the Barinya who wrote us all down for the gifts. I send my hearty respects with love and a low bow, for which I thank very much. Further I, Jakoff Paootof, with my wife and with my son greet all the cabinet, we send a low bow to all and our thanks for the gifts. I greet also Nikolai, Lida, Matriona, Natalia, [Servants at the Hospital], and send to all a low bow. * * *

Dear much esteemed sister, please give a low bow to all those who were in the hospital with me. Further all my family send greetings, my wife Malanya Vassilievna, and my son Prokopli Yakovievitch, my uncle Maxim Konstantinovitch, my aunt Maria Simeonovna, all greet you, sister, and send their most humble respects with love and a low bow, and they thank you very much for the gifts, and wish you all good things in your life. I do not know what more to write. Now goodbye. Excuse me that this letter is badly written. It was written in the evening. It was written by my brother-in-law Ivan Vassilievitch Zhukoff, the one who brought me home.

I beg you, head sister, when you receive my letter write me an answer. I should like to know if you receive my letter.

Paootof.

This letter was received from a former patient of the American Hospital, who wrote from Moscow asking for help, having been wounded a second time:

Madame Sister!

I received the package for which I thank you, and I see that your heart is such as other people could not have, for you gave your attention to my request, and I see that there are no such people as the Americans in the world, because they, seeing a man in misfortune, take much trouble for him. The people who were informed that I was in the hospital have been to see me and have taken up my case. I received money from them, received their address and was told to go to them. I hope that I shall have great help.

I shall be written out on Wednesday, July 15, and leave the hospital on Friday, that is the 17th. I ask you, sister, if perhaps there is something more to say to me, please write me.

Madame Sister, give from me my thanks for the trouble taken for me, and a very low bow to that Madame Sister with whom I went to the Commission. My thanks and a humble bow for all the trouble. My God, I remember her at every step, and would give my life for her, for such a woman, who seeing me in misfortune, gives me so much help. Once again thank her and the deepest bow for her, and I thank the whole American Colony. Most heartfelt thanks. Roman Imbo.

In another letter Corporal Simeon Lookichev sends his warmest thanks to the head sister and the whole American colony for gifts received by his wife and children. "Sister," he says, "not a day goes by that I do not think of you. I am always telling my comrades of your kind care and trouble, and without doubt I shall forget only when a bullet or a shell finishes me, which of course God forbid. So I shall remember forever the lazaret of the American colony."

Matvei Komaroff, speaking for himself and his amiable wife, uses poetic language in expressing their gratitude:

1915 year 12 August.

I write the letter to my dear and loved sister. Greeting much esteemed Sister Marianna. I together with my amiable wife Agafia Vasilievna send you my warmest greeting and loving bow. We wish you from God to be eternally happy. Much esteemed sister, we thank you very much for your great sympathy and send you heartfelt thanks and wish that your life may flourish like a garden flower, a rose, and that you may live in happiness and content, and for many, many years, to live in joyful gladness and in good health.

Then I wish to tell you that I by God's grace am alive and well, thank God, but that it is still painful to walk. I arrived home safely where my loved wife was awaiting me.

The Worm at the Root of Our Preparedness

Pending Proposals of Law Which Would Require Vast Expenditures to be Made Under Compulsory Conditions of Inefficiency

By Edward A. Bradford.

GOVERNMENT ownership and operation advocates were never more militant than in recent weeks. Yet across its victorious path there arises an unsuspected and deadly foe. Reference is not made to the theory of Government ownership, and to the proposals to take over the telephone and telegraph and other public utilities, including the railways. Those are still projects of the distant future. Close at hand are the proposals by the Administration party of a Government nitrate plant, a Government armor plant, a $50,000,000 investment in Government owned and operated merchant vessels, to take their place beside a Government owned and operated Panama Canal.

Any or all of the new proposals may be enacted any day, and their success cannot fail to promote other similar proposals. The obstacle is not political, the policy of the Administration party having departed from its platform. The obstacle is the disclosure that the trade unions are opposed to efficiency in the operation of Government undertakings. Politicians have been reckless in the use of public funds, but they never—or hardly ever—have designed to make production costly. Mostly the politicians have been unable to realize that the funds they squander are real money, and not mere bookkeeping entries.

At the worst, politicians have been willing that their localities, or their class of trade or labor, should profit by the funds they voted at the taxpayers' expense. The opposition of the trade unions to Government efficiency is something different from their theoretical opposition to efficiency when the subject was investigated some five years ago. The unionists know just what they want and how to get it. The "union card" group in Congress are as skillful as active, and have put their proposals into the form of pending laws. There has been reported from the House Committee on Labor the bill of Representative Tavenner making it a penal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any Government official having charge of the work of a Government employe to make any time study of the job of such employe for the purpose of fixing a standard of service. Under like penalty, it is forbidden to pay any Government employe any premium, bonus, or cash reward, in addition to regular wages.

The author of the bill was heard upon it, but others who had applied for a hearing were not heard before it was reported. Upon protest the subject was reopened, but the opposition did not alter the committee's mind, as might have been foreseen. The promoters of this bill have another string to their bow. Similar legislation is expected to be attached to several appropriation bills as riders, thus making their passage more sure, independent of their merits. The Secretary of War addressed to the Speaker of the House a formal statement that the enactment of such legislation "would be a grave misfortune to the public service and to the employes there engaged."

No one unaware of these facts can fail to appreciate, upon learning of them, that Government ownership upon the scale of hundreds of millions of investment would be a calamity under the prohibition of the methods approved by the best private practice. Even the promoters of Government ownership, who also are patriots, must see that a crisis is reached when it is proposed to turn preparedness expenditures into "pork" for trade unions. Military work above all other is of a "must" and "hurry" character, in which prudence and true economy may require the stimulus of extra pay for extra effort. This is to be a penal offense, although England is offering a cogent example that patriotism alone is not enough to induce unionists even to work full ordinary hours at extraordinary pay. The attempt to hobble Government workshops is the more blameworthy because they must set the standard for private practice in the event of the necessity which is the object of preparedness.

There could be no surer guarantee of impediment to the best work of army and navy than the crippling of efficiency in Government workshops. It is in vain that the President appeals to engineers and employers for industrial preparedness if their methods are blocked by legislation. In vain will the Federal Trade Commission appeal to private traders for care in their accounts if the Government itself neglects the first element of cost accounting. It can be necessary to say no more against Government operation of that sort, whatever may be the merits of Government operation on an economic basis. It is clear, therefore, that the issue presents a crisis for Government ownership, and perhaps for trade unionism itself. There can be no merit in appeals for either of those movements on the basis of the Tavenner bill. The true interests of those movements require the defeat of the proposal, although they are among its supporters.

The paradox arises from their resistance to the introduction of the so-called "efficiency" methods in the Watertown Arsenal by General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. The Ordnance Department maintains twelve establishments, including five manufacturing arsenals. It employs 5,000 men, and expends $10,000,000 annually. Watertown makes especially gun carriages for coast defense. Single pieces of metal may weigh 25,000 pounds, and a single carriage may be a load for a train of ten cars. There is hardly any process of a machine shop which is not necessary in such work, and the management has been so efficient that the comparison with private practice is favorable to the Government. Yet the care of the help has been so considerate that General Crozier testified "we have never found a man at the Watertown Arsenal who said he was overworked."

"Speeding up" the workmen is no part of the efficiency plans there. The Government's treatment of its workmen is traditionally liberal. Secretary of War Baker declared recently "that the Government ought to be a little in advance as to wages and working conditions over the wages and working conditions that prevail in private establishments." Regarding Watertown Arsenal he said: "It represents an achievement of which both the legislative and executive branches of the Government can be justly proud." That is the system of work which is to be penalized by law at the juncture when the Government ownership plans are blossoming out as never before. According to the majority report favoring the proposal of punishing Government efficiency:

> The workers affected seem to be almost unanimous in their opposition to the change. They insist it will be oppressive to them and will be without benefit to the Government.
>
> So intense is this feeling that an attempt to install the system in all the Government workshops would, in the judgment of your committee, lead to very serious consequences.
>
> In view of these well-established facts, it seems to your committee it would be the height of folly to permit General Crozier to persist in his plan. Apparently, the only way to restrain him is to enact the bill under discussion, and your committee trusts the House will take prompt and favorable action.

The report of the minority condemning the proposal says:

> It is self-evident that if a system is so nefarious as to justify the Government in imposing the penalty of imprisonment upon a Brigadier General or Cabinet-officer, such a system would be so obnoxious that any private manufacturing establishment would be obliged to discard it. If it is made a crime for a public officer to make a time study for the purpose of fixing a standard of service or pay or premium, it is equally reprehensible for a private person to do the same thing.

The issue presented is whether efficiency methods should be adopted by the Government, or whether they should be forbidden to the Government, and a precedent set against their use in private establishments, just at the time when the country is broadening its outlook upon world trade as certainly as the Government is broadening its economic activities. Efficiency is sufficiently understood by now to make discussion of its details unnecessary. In principle it is no more than teaching men to work with their brains, or, rather, with other people's brains and their own hands, just as it is part of the new education to teach children how to play. There is a best way of doing everything, and everything can be done that way by anybody after it has been discovered by those with qualifications for that branch of work.

At Watertown, as everywhere that efficiency is practiced on the best principles, there has resulted "a constant decrease in the Government cost of production and an equally constant increase in the earnings of the employes working under the system." Why, then, do workingmen oppose it? It is opposed to the basic principle of trade unionism—equality of pay on an average basis. Labor leaders disapprove whatever weakens collective bargaining and promotes individual arrangements between wage earners and wage payers. From the labor point of view the object of jobs is the production of wages. From the standpoint of every other interest the object of jobs is the production of goods which satisfy human wants.

After the job has produced wages, and the earner comes to spend them, he is in the same position as other consumers—he wants the most for his money. High wages which produce high cost of living defeat themselves. The true interest of labor lies in high wages and low cost of living. That result is impossible so long as workers do not produce efficiently. Unionists who "soldier" on the jobs make it harder for other workers to get the worth of their wages. Unionists who propose to enact inefficiency in Government production are the enemies of the taxpayers as well as of their own class. The class spirit which connives at such practices is a canker at the heart of patriotism.

There is no uglier feature in the war between labor and capital than that they oppose each other in the war on want. The capitalist who withholds the just wage and the worker who withholds the labor fairly paid for are alike enemies of the common good. The unionists who oppose efficiency are exlike workers, ranking next above the beasts of burden who get no more than the support of life on the lowest basis. They are the class who regard profit of capital as their enemy. In fact, the profit of capital is the inducement for the payment of wages. Where there is deficiency of profit there will not long be wages; where the profit is highest there is likely to be found the best conditions of work.

The most successful employer is the one most able and most likely to pay good wages and to appreciate the economy of a well-found plant and a staff nourished into capacity for the greatest output with the least effort. That is the interpretation of efficiency—the guidance of effort into results with the least waste and, therefore, with the greatest production at lowest cost. The economy of effort is the source of the ability to pay more liberally for the increased production, which is the sole source of profit and wages alike.

The reverse is equally true. The decrease of production below the natural capacity of workers threatens profit and wages alike. Numerous cases now before the public eye illustrate the inability of unionists to see this. The 350,000 railway unionists who are threatening the interruption of railway operation unless their wage demands are granted, openly declare that it is nothing to them where the increase comes from. It is the business of the railways to supply the wages.

If their rates cannot be raised dividends may be reduced. But hundreds of millions in railway shares are paying no dividend. Billions of bonds are in default on interest. Railway construction has stopped at a time when iron and steel products are being transported by automobile at a cost which reduces manufacturing profits.

Serious as these considerations are they are no argument against the fair payment of labor. That is a first charge against production, preceding even the charges of capital. The case against labor is not the claim of capital, but the antagonism of labor to the common good, including the true interests of labor itself. Pursuing the railway example, those who are threatening to strike are the aristocracy of labor. They are better paid than most labor. They are better paid than other classes of labor whose merits are superior, therefore, to the merits of those who are threatening to strike unless there is submission to demands resting upon their power for harm, rather than upon their needs, or the worth of their service, measured by what equal payments will secure from others eager to serve. The result is that the community is deprived of adequate railway facilities because the demands of labor prevent the efficient and economical administration of railways.

The extension of this influence to the Government operations of preparedness is what is involved in the pending bill. The millions by hundreds which are to be raised by taxes are to be disbursed in wages paid above the economic level, in production below the capacity of the funds to supply on methods of efficiency. It is not possible that the abnormal wages shall be paid to all workers, nor that they shall be apportioned according to the needs or merits of the small fraction of wage earners who receive them. There is to be discrimination within the ranks of labor, at the cost of the taxpayers and to the detriment of all who need the maximum of preparedness at the minimum of cost.

The argument of the labor leaders is for the maximum of cost, to be distributed among a small fraction of labor, and with the result of the minimum of preparedness that the funds can be made to supply. This is supported on the plea of justice and humanity to wage earners. Charity and trade unionism are alike in that each covers a multitude of sins.

Industrialism has succeeded feudalism, accomplishing in economics what revolutions have accomplished in the politics of government. The destruction of feudalism is a pure gain for humanity, but the same cannot be said for trade unionism by others than trade unionists. They assume in capitalism the functions of the barons of feudalism, exercising dictatorship in the conditions of living.

Unions place their veto upon the laws which provide equal conditions of livelihood for all. Unions seek to forbid any but unionists to work, and compel the payment of tribute to unionism in the form of a wage proportioned neither to strength of the worker nor to his needs. The strong are forbidden to produce according to capacity in order that the weak may be paid above capacity. Strong and weak alike are to be paid above the rate current in the labor market for workers who will produce according to ability. With all its faults feudalism had one merit: it united all classes in solidarity of interest against a common foe. The baron protected the villeins and the villiens supported the barons, lest both should be ravaged by superior force.

Nevertheless, it is unthinkable that there should be a modern feudalism of the factory. Slavery has been abolished forever in all its forms. There still is, and always will be, leaders and followers in willing relation, but one question of the time is what leaders shall labor follow. Labor is right in rejecting the leadership of that sort of capitalist which is an enemy of the common good equally with the false leader of labor. The capitalist who underpays labor in order that profits may be unduly great is in the same class with the worker whose cutthroat competition reduces the standard of livelihood of his class. The capitalist should pay and the worker should require a fair wage justly proportioned to the fair profit of capital. The railway engineers are considering striking for a wage which does not allow a fair wage for the locomotive, and the capital

a matter of fact, Vorticism was an attempt to rival Futurism, and Marinetti's vogue in London was responsible for the alighting remarks about him printed in the first number of Blast. But aside from the echoes of the Futurist manifesto, there are evidences in Gaudier-Brzeska's "Vortex" of certain qualities characteristic of nearly all young artistic revolutionaries. These are hatred of the conventions, love of the most primitive and obscure forms of art, love of violence for its own sake, and passionate arrogance—arrogance, indeed, displayed as a virtue and an artistic principle in itself.

Well, Gaudier-Brzeska went to the wars. The lover of violence met violence in its home. And his reaction to his new environment makes an interesting study.

It seems that the Vorticists in London wrote to their absent comrade and urged him to write another "Vortex," for the proposed new issue of Blast. At length Gaudier-Brzeska complied with their request, sending them an essay written in pencil in the trenches. It is very different from his first "Vortex." The spontaneity is gone; there is no longer evident a sense of the joyousness of being a revolutionist. The young sculptor has been wounded; he has been on a patrolling party of twelve, of which seven were shot in a fight over a roadway; he has been constantly employed in scouting and patrolling and the construction of barbed wire entanglements. And, to tell the truth, he no longer seems to take Vorticism very seriously.

When he does re-assert his revolutionary views, he does it with an earnestness that is pathetic, obviously in an attempt to bring himself into his former frame of mind. And these pathetic re-assertions the editors of Blast render still more pathetic by printing them in capitals and underscoring them—thus giving special prominence to such protesting cries as, "My views on sculpture remain absolutely the same."

But the really significant part of this "Vortex" is to be found in such sincere statements as these—statements which contrast strikingly with the sophomoric gayety and cocksureness of the first "Vortex":

THE BURSTING SHELLS, the volleys, wire entanglements, projectors, motors, the chaos of battle DO NOT ALTER IN THE LEAST the outlines of the hill we are besieging. A company of PARTRIDGES scuttle along before our very trench.

IT WOULD BE FOLLY TO SEEK ARTISTIC EMOTIONS AMID THESE LITTLE WORKS OF OURS. • • •

THIS WAR IS A GREAT REMEDY.

IN THE INDIVIDUAL IT KILLS ARROGANCE, SELF-ESTEEM, PRIDE. • • •

It kills, he says, arrogance, self-esteem, pride! And if Vorticism had any other foundation than these three qualities, they are not revealed to the most conscientious student of the pages of Blast.

Mr. Pound prints a number of letters which Gaudier-Brzeska sent to London from the front. They are interesting for many reasons. In the first place, they are the record of contact with actualities of a mind whose interests had been almost exclusively intellectual. They show that the young man who had lived entirely with theories was actually enjoying his contact with facts, that the violence and cruelty of these facts made them all the more enjoyable. The atmosphere in which he now lived was charged with blood and smoke—but it was healthier than the atmosphere of Soho restaurants and Bayswater studios. The æsthete was becoming human. Here is a letter which Gaudier-Brzeska sent to Mr. Pound on Nov. 9, 1914:

I have had the greatest fun this night of all my life. I started with two men under my command to reinforce wire entanglements at a few yards off the enemy. We were undisturbed for a long time, my fellows went on driving in poles and I was busy setting wires lying on my back when the silly moon shone out of the mist. The Germans caught sight of me and then pum-pum-pum-pum-pum-pum—their bullets cut four barbed wires just above my face and I was in a funny way indeed caught by the loose wire.

I grasped my rifle at last and let them have the charge, but it was a signal. My men lost their heads, one let his rifle fall into his wire coil, threw away the wooden mallet and jumped into the trench as a wild rabbit, the other in his wake, but this latter did not forget the gun. When they came in they said I was dead, and to avenge me my Lieutenant ordered volley firing, the boches did the same, and I got between the two. At great risk, I came back to the trench, where my Lieutenant was very astonished. When the row ceased and the fog set in again I went back with my two chaps, found everything back and completed the wire snares. I got your letter and replied. I am beginning the essay now.

On Jan. 27, 1915, Gaudier-Brzeska sent Mr. Pound a letter which shows even more clearly the spiritual and intellectual transformation of the brilliant young artist. The reference to Condor is in reply to a suggestion from Mr. Pound that Gaudier-Brzeska would, in reacting to his present life, in violence react into Condor and the delicate shades and half-lights of the eighteen-nineties. Gaudier-Brzeska's mention of Hulme is interesting, and his reference to the "blood-bath of idealism" is especially significant.

I was writing you a postcard to Stone Cottage when your last turned up. We are at rest again in the same farmhouse for six days and we are glad of it. These last twelve days in the trenches were hard; it has been raining and every night we had to puddle ankle-deep; in the daytime we had to empty ditches and dry our clothes. I have heard from Hulme when he was at Havre on the way to the trenches; it will change him a bit from the comfort he had at Frith Street. I had the luxury of only one patrol; we had to wait for a beastly night to do it as the Germans are too near us.

I started with a Sergeant and it was so dark that walking side by side we had difficulty to see each other. We went all along their barbed wires, paid visits to all their sentry posts, which we found empty, and only got one shot fired at us when we got at the corner of a burnt farmstead within their lines. The bullet whizzed past our heads and stuck itself in the ground, splashing our faces with mud. We had just come from this little emotion when we crossed our own wires and came near our sentries. There was a youngster on duty and my sudden appearance surprised him so much that he let me have a bullet at five yards which missed the mark. The poor fellow got such a fright that he shivered for two days, but, of course, he had to enjoy a first-rate licking with the butt-end of a rifle from the angry Corporal on the spot. Since we only had a sham attack the night we were leaving for rest, attack in which my company was not engaged, (sic.) All the time there have been violent artillery duels in which nobody got the better.

Do send me the series from the New Age so that I may see the eulogies. Hulme has told me in detail what Epstein has lately been doing, and from the description I should be glad to see the works, perhaps I will once. If I return I am sure I shall not work like Condor. But I believe I shall develop a style of my own which, like the Chinese, will embody both a grotesque and a non-grotesque side. Anyway, much will be changed after we have come through the blood-bath of Idealism.

In the following letter, written on May 14 to Mrs. Shakespear, Gaudier-Brzeska shows a love for wild nature unusual in the ultramodern artist. It is by no means in accord with the Futuristic celebrations of steam, electricity, and machinery.

Our woods are magnificent. I am just now quartered in trenches in the middle of them; they are covered with lilies of the valley. They grow and flower on the trench itself. In the night we have many nightingales to keep us company. They sing very finely and the loud noise of the usual attacks and counterattacks does not disturb them in the least. It is very warm and nice out of doors; one does not mind sleeping out on the ground now.

I have heard W. Rummel already, at your house once, and Chopin and Beethoven are my preferred musicians. Needless to say that here we can have nothing of the kind; we have the finest Futurist music Marinetti can dream of, big guns, small guns, bomb-throwers' reports, with a great difference between the German and the French, the different kinds whistling from the shells, their explosion, the echo in the woods of the rifle fires, some short, discreet, others long, rolling, &c; but it is all stupid vulgarity, and I prefer the fresh winds in the leaves with a few songs from the birds.

But perhaps the most direct and explicit statement of Gaudier-Brzeska's new position in matters artistic is contained in a letter written to Mrs. Shakespear on April 11. In explanation it may be said that the "Mlle. G." that he mentions is an example of his early work before he became a Vorticist. It is a plump torso modeled in the naturalistic manner; the sort of work which the anarchistic artists would stigmatize as insincere because it is comprehensible.

The war won't be over for another year. • • • You can tell me anything you like about the rumors you talk of, there's no censure on letters. • • • Thank you for the news about the ("Singer".) I am getting convinced slowly that it is not much use going farther in the search of planes, forms, &c. If I ever come back I shall do more "Mlles. G. • • •" in marble.

Henri Gaudier-Brzeska was born at St. Jean de Braye, Loiret, on Oct. 4, 1891. He was the son of Joseph Gaudier, a joiner. At 14 he won a small scholarship which took him to London. Later, at a school in Orleans, he won another scholarship which took him to Bristol College. From Bristol he was sent to Germany to study art at the expense of the college. He was in Nurnberg, and spent some time in Munich. Later, in Paris, he decided to devote himself to sculpture, being brought to that decision by the influence of a sculptor whom he met at the Café Cujas.

Mr. Pound's account of his first meeting with Gaudier-Brzeska is interesting. It occurred when, with a friend, he was visiting a picture show in the Albert Hall. Mr. Pound writes:

We wandered about the upper galleries hunting for new work and trying to find some good amid much bad, and a young man came after us, like a well-made young wolf or some soft-moving bright-eyed wild thing. I noted him carefully because he reminded me a little of my friend Carlos Williams.

He also took note of us, partly because we paused only before new work, and partly because there were few people in the gallery, and partly because I was playing the fool and he was willing to be amused by the performance. It was a warm, lazy day; there was a little serious criticism mixed in with our nonsense. On the ground floor we stopped before a figure with bunchy muscles done in clay painted green. It was one of a group of interesting things. I turned to the catalogue and began to take liberties with the appalling assembly of consonants: "Brzzk——" I began. I tried again; "Burrziszkrk——." I drew back, breathed deeply and took another run at the hurdle, sneezed, coughed, rumbled, got as far as "Burdidis——," when there was a dart from behind the pedestal and I heard a voice speaking with the gentlest fury in the world: "Cela s'appelle tout simplement jaersh-ka. C'est moi qui les ai sculptés."

And he disappeared like a Greek god in a vision. I wrote at once inviting him to dinner, having found his address in the catalogue. He did not arrive. His sister tells me that she prevailed with him to intend to come, but that there was a row at the last moment, and that by the time he had got himself ready it was too late.

Gaudier-Brzeska did not join the army without considerable difficulty. He had evaded his military service in France. When the war broke out he went to the French Embassy in London and was told he might go to France without fear of penalty. But he was arrested at Boulogne and senteneed to ten years in Africa for having evaded his military service. He managed, he said, to escape through a window in the guardhouse in Calais, and got on board an English boat. For three weeks he was in London, but after the bombardment of Rheims he decided to make another attempt at enlisting. Armed with better guarantees of safe conduct from the French Embassy, he went again to Boulogne and was accepted in the French Army.

Gaudier-Brzeska's work has been the subject of the highest praise from the critics who are in sympathy with artistic revolt. As Mr. Pound says, his sculpture, as well as his cut brass work, is thoroughly in accordance with some of the ideas expressed in Laurence Binyon's "Flight of the Dragon," especially with such statements as these:

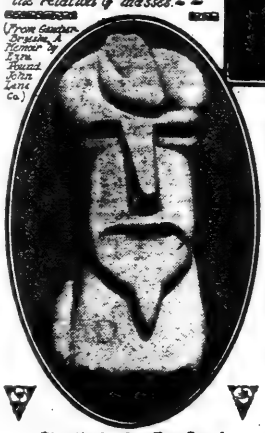
Art is not an adjunct to existence, a reproduction of the actual. For, indeed, it is not essential that the subject matter should represent or be like anything in nature; only it must be alive with a rhythmic vitality of its own.

But such theories as these are by no means as popular in London today as they were in the Spring of 1914. Rupert Brooke found that the war radically changed his literary and spiritual theories, and the poems by which his fame endures were directly the result of this change—those sonnets in which he thanks God for the escape which the war has permitted him from the society of the "half-men and their dirty songs and dreary, and all the little emptiness of love."

Henri Gaudier-Brzeska was experiencing much the same change of heart and mind when a German bullet laid him low; had he lived there is no doubt that his sculpture would have shown the vigor and imaginativeness of his early work, and, in addition, would have been comprehensible and serious in purpose, marked by that directness and sanity which, paradoxically, seem to come to art from the insanity of war.



Horse, by Gaudier-Brzeska. Eight leaves from the black note book, progressive studies in the relations of masses.



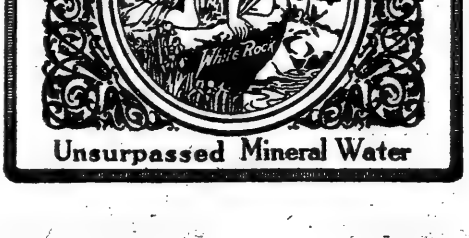
Portraits head of Ezra Pound.

(From Gaudier-Brzeska: A Memoir by Ezra Pound. John Lane Co.)



Seated Figure, by Gaudier-Brzeska.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.



Start Closer Pan-American Intercollegiate Ties

Mackenzie College of Brazil and Union College of the United States Have an Academic Connection for Exchange of Students

A FIRST step has been taken to introduce into Pan-Americanism that human element which its advocates have found lacking, something more intimate and friendly even than commercial relations and diplomatic intercourse, as essential as such bonds are. And the pioneer in this new phase of the getting together of the northern and southern continents is neither a trader nor an Ambassador, but a pedagogue, a scholar in internationalism, President William A. Waddell of Mackenzie College in Brazil.

He came to the United States, seeking some academic connection, some way for the interchange of ideas and students, possibly of teachers, between his institution and a high-grade school in this country. He found what he sought at Union College, Schenectady, and has returned to Sao Paulo to tell the young men of Mackenzie that Union is ready to welcome as many of them as want to come, on equal terms, class for class. A student at the Sao Paulo college in good standing at the end of his freshman year will be as eligible to enter the sophomore class at Union as the boy who has done his first year's work in Schenectady, and the other way about.

It may help to get the international significance of this preliminary move by President Waddell and to appreciate what may come of it for Pan-Americanism, to recall what was said to the writer by Dr. Ernesto Nelson, a delegate from Argentina to the recent congress in Washington.

"It is not enough," he said, "that we trade together and send diplomats back and forth. That alone will not bring sympathetic understanding between the peoples of the two continents. Each should know something of what the other is thinking and enjoying and doing outside of the life of business. I believe that when you of the United States know that we have great schools, write good books, compose our own music, and paint our own pictures, you will have a greater regard for us than can ever come from thinking of us merely as persons to trade with or as wards to be considered in connection with the great Monroe Doctrine. It is something in the way of intellectual give and take that Pan-Americanism needs to make it vital."

What the man from Argentina said, speaking for his own country, applies of course to all the republics of South America, and this theory of the Pan-American idealist is to have its first tangible test in the intercollegiate experiment of Union and Mackenzie.

"A small group of Sao Paulo students already selected," said President Waddell, "will enter Union at the beginning of the next academic year in the Fall, but they will come to the United States early in the Summer and spend several preliminary months in good American homes in Schenectady. That is for the purpose of North Americanizing them, giving them some facilities in the use of colloquial English, (they already have a good working knowledge of formal English,) and of giving them an insight into American home life. It is desirable that they shall join the undergraduate body of Union as individuals, cosmopolitan rather than Brazilian, and not herd together as a colony.

"If students from Union see fit to come to Mackenzie for a part of their course and with the intention to work in Brazil, or elsewhere in South America, where there are great opportunities for young engineers, they will have the same facilities for becoming acclimated as to language and the social life of the people.

"One of the chief attractions of Union for the young men in Sao Paulo is in its electrical engineering courses, supplemented as they are by the splendid opportunities for laboratory and shop work in the plant of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. Applied science is practically the whole thing with the students in Mackenzie. Since the college was established, in 1891, as the outgrowth of the preliminary schools which



had been founded two decades earlier, we have offered three courses—one in literature and arts, another in pure science, and the third in applied science. There have been a very few to elect the arts course. We have never had a matriculant in pure science, so practically our entire student body is in applied science. The explanation of that, of course, is found in the stage of the country's development, or, as I may say, development of all South America. The need is for great initial enterprises involving construction and engineering.

"That very thing has made it necessary for us to give a somewhat wider training to our pupils in engineering than is customary in the colleges and technical schools of the United States. Brazil is a country of such vast distances, such great undertakings in physical improvement, and so few specialists, that the successful engineer must be ready personally to meet any emergency or handle any of the many problems incidental to the job in hand. He has to be his own corps of experts.

"To meet this situation we have to require a very stiff course in the preparatory schools, which are under the jurisdiction of Mackenzie. Before the boy can enter the freshman class of the college he must have completed all of algebra, all of plane and solid geometry, and all of trigonometry. He must have had two years in laboratory physics, one year in laboratory chemistry, and he must have such working knowledge of two modern languages other than Portuguese, the language of the country, that will enable him to use foreign textbooks."

President Waddell was asked if German was not one of the two languages offered in the majority of cases; the question being prompted by the general notion that before the war at least Brazil had been practically a German colony.

"On the contrary," he replied, "the two languages almost always are French and English. It has always been so, so no appreciable change can be attributed to the European war. French is preeminently the foreign language that cultivated Brazilians choose to learn. The proportion of entering students who offer French to those who offer German is as ten to one. In almost every case that one is a son of German parents.

"We begin our teaching of French and English with the smallest children in the primary grades, where language teaching always should begin. In the first year of the school life the child is expected to acquire a vocabulary of fifty simple foreign words and to put them together in such sentences of common, practical use as describe something the child has done. In the second year eighty more words must be added to this vocabulary. In the third year 120 more, giving the child at the end of that period 250 words. In the fourth, or last, year of primary grade the pupil must double this vocabulary, entering grammar school with the ability to use 500 words of the foreign languages. No textbooks on this subject are used in those primary years.

"Although its entire student body is Brazilian, and its Faculty is cosmopolitan, with teachers from Canada, the United States, and various European countries, Mackenzie is in reality an American college, and is so considered in Sao Paulo. It holds its charter from the Regents of New York, and the beginning of the educational system of which it is a part was in the foreign missionary school established in Sao Paulo by the Presbyterians in 1871. It was in 1891 that the college and high schools were founded on a nonsectarian basis, and in 1896 the primary and grammar schools were transferred to the general system and all made undenominational. At the present time there are 126 students in the college, 220 in the high school that prepares pupils for the college, 80 in the commercial high school, and 400 in the primary and grammar grades. Something over 7,000 students have been graduated from the college or schools, and 5,000 of these men and women are now in Brazil.

"The fact that all of these 7,000 pupils came from Brazilian families is sufficient evidence of the friendliness of the public toward Mackenzie. In fact, they call us the 'mother school,' because when the State established its normal and model schools they adopted much of our system and borrowed teachers from our Faculties to get them started. They have even offered to give us State appropriations, but we did not feel at liberty to accept subsidy because we stood for a propaganda of ideas all of which might not be approved by the taxpayers. The most striking demonstration of the feeling of the public toward the American college was on the occasion of the death of Dr. H. M. Lane, the first President of Mackenzie, in 1912. All of the State schools were closed on the day of his funeral, and the Legislature of Sao Paulo, which, by the way, is a State of 3,500,000 inhabitants, adjourned after passing resolutions eulogizing the work that the head of the American college had done for Brazil.

"Of course, the priests are bitterly opposed to us, and sending a child to Mackenzie, or any of its subordinate schools, is supposed to be a matter for confession on the part of the parents. But going to confession is a very rare thing among educated Brazilians, and this clerical opposition, so far as we are concerned, is a negligible thing."

Coming back to the matter of Union College, President Waddell said that in the course of time this going and coming of the students between the two countries would serve as a leaven and become a great factor in the promotion of true Pan-Americanism.

"But," he added, "there is a great deal that the United States business man might do right now to improve the commercial relations. The chief obstacles today are the American office boy, who cannot seem to learn that a letter to South America requires 5 cents postage, and the United States merchants, clever enough in every other way, but deliciously ignorant about everything below the equator.

"There are tons and tons of trade catalogues, circular letters, and other commercial literature stacked up in the post offices of Brazil uncalled for by the business men to whom they are addressed, and who will not pay the deficiency in postage. That is what the American office boy is responsible for. His employer, the merchant, is guilty of one blunder after another, due to careless statement. He does not know, for example, that the language of Brazil is Portuguese. He takes it for granted that it must be Spanish, and proceeds to have letters and catalogues put into Spanish, and very bad Spanish at that. He will endeavor to catch trade by advertising that he packs his goods in containers suitable for mule transport, and then sends them down in half-ton lumps. In short, he seems to think that Brazil is an undiscovered country, somewhere in the outer darkness, and that anything will do in dealing with it.

"Then, too, there is the dishonest merchant of the United States, who does untold damage to Pan-American trade and good-will with every swindling consignment that he ships. Fortunately, the deliberately dishonest trader in this country, who has the mistaken notion that Brazilians may be easy to do, is in a small minority. But I am ashamed to say that, in proportion to the amount of trade, there is more of this swindling perpetrated by commercial houses in the United States than in any other country with which Brazil has trade relations."

President Waddell is a Union College man himself, of the class of 1882. His first work after graduation was as field astronomer of the New York State Geodetic Survey, then he studied at Princeton Seminary for the ministry, served for several years on the Union Faculty, preached for a while in California, and went to Brazil in 1890, where he has worked ever since. He was the Dean of Mackenzie College when it was established in 1891, and succeeded Dr. Lane as President in 1912.

which furnishes the locomotive must be paid as fairly and certainly as the engineer, or there will be a lack of locomotives even more certainly than there will be a lack of engineers. The striking engineers will not allow other engineers to work, but there is possible no such conspiracy to raise the wages of the capital in the locomotive.

What we are witnessing is a hunger strike on the part of capital, which has withdrawn from the supply of railway facilities. What the common good requires in the relations between labor and capital is the loyalty which made feudalism an improvement upon all that preceded it. We have conspiracies within labor, of classes against classes, and of all labor against capital. There are other conspiracies of some capital against some labor, seeking selfish advantage and undue profit at a cost of human wreckage. There ought to be, and in some cases there is, a conspiracy between labor and capital against the common enemy—want.

The Tavenner bill represents the reverse of this, by compelling scarcity of production, by a limitation of the intelligence which makes labor productive. When labor and capital unite their mutual loyal efforts there will be seen such abundance as the world has not yet witnessed. It will be a matter of indifference what the wages are in money. In satisfaction of human needs the going rates of wages now supply labor better conditions of employment and more of the comforts of life than at any stage of history under any sort of government. When power first was applied to labor-saving machinery the machines were built low in order that children might work at them. In De Foe's "English Commerce" may be read the exultant declaration, "there is not a poor child above the age of 4 but can earn his own bread." The poverty of those times was so great that it was common custom to apprentice the children from the workhouses to the factories. Admittedly the profits of capital resulting from the establishment of the factory system were undue, and even inhuman, being gained by exploitation of the weak. No defense of that can be made.

But see how handsomely a single century has altered that. The laws no longer allow the employment of children, or excessive hours for adults. Opinion condemns the sweater and applauds the payer of the fair wage. The movement is gaining momentum and better things are ahead. The wonder is not that evils survive, but that they have been so rapidly reduced. Labor claims this as its work, and it has promoted it in some degree. But labor would have been powerless without the support of public opinion, and it alienates public opinion when it proposes to cripple the application of intelligence in the utilization of labor.

There are no dividends for either in the quarrels between labor and capital. Their interests are identical so far as either is deserving. It is a false humanity which opposes meritorious efficiency methods. The Tavenner bill is a species of treachery to the forces engaged in the war on want.

The subject has attracted surprisingly small attention, considering its importance. The Merchants' Association of this city, however, last week sent to Congress the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The methods thus condemned are integral and essential factors in 'Scientific Management,' which term denotes the application of scientific methods to the investigation of all such operations for the purpose of ascertaining how each may be performed with the least effort, in the least time, in the best manner, and with the best result; and

"Whereas, The methods thus implied have been effectively developed for many years, and are now an increasingly important factor in the industrial development of this country, and have been demonstrated by experience to be productive of benefits alike to employer and employe, and essential to the future success of the industries of this country in their competition with those of other nations; and

"Whereas, Legislation designed to prohibit scientific methods in the conduct of industry would imply ignorance of established facts, of accumulated experience, and of expert opinion, or else a deliberate purpose to handicap American industry, to deny to Americans the opportunity to benefit by the teachings of applied science, and to retard, if not arrest, the enlightened progress of American industry; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Merchants' Association of New York, reaffirming its repeated previous declarations concerning the issues thus presented, hereby records its most earnest protest against the enactment into law of provisions designed to restrict, in any part of the Government service, the use of scientific methods and the payment of extra compensation for exceptional service, as typified in the pending Tavenner and Van Dyke bills."

Serbian War Stamps Rare at Present

STAMP collectors who have been making a specialty of the recent war issues have been anxiously awaiting the receipt in this country of the new issue of Serbian postage stamps issued a few days before the concentrated drive last year by the Austrian and Teutonic forces which virtually drove the Serbians from their native land. A photograph of one of these stamps is reproduced herewith. The chief interest in this issue lies in the fact that it is the first postal issue of any of the belligerent countries depicting a war scene. The design shows King Peter seated on a hill, with a group of officers standing behind him, watching a battle. The inscription, in Slavonic letters, below the group reads: "King Peter on the Battlefield, 1914."

Because of the strict embargo recently placed on the exportation of foreign stamps from the fighting countries, no copy of this Serbian issue has yet reached the United States. The series included five values—5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 paras.

Owing to the fact that these stamps were in use only a short time, the used copies will naturally be much scarcer than the unused ones.

"I have endeavored for several weeks to get a supply," said Hugh M. Clark of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company recently, "but it is more difficult all the time to get any of the new issues from Europe. I presume that a good supply



A Serbian War Stamp.

was printed, and after the war the unused sets will probably be fairly plentiful, but they will undoubtedly be rarer than some of the war issues."

Serbia is now using the series of Austrian occupation stamps issued for Austria a year ago, but overprinted in black with the name Serbia. Mr. Clark received five sets of these stamps through Holland a few days ago.

New York leads all other ports of the world in commerce. A table just published in the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1915, compiled in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, shows that New York has an aggregate foreign trade of $2,125,000,000, exceeding that of London by $200,000,000. In exports New York is even further ahead. The export clearances from New York for 1915 aggregated $1,194,000,000, against $696,000,000 for London.

Record cargoes are being transported from our Pacific Coast ports to Asia. One liner recently left Tacoma for Vladivostok with a cargo valued at $7,000,000, which is said to be the most valuable ever booked on the Pacific Coast.



Here is new health and new life for the ailing

IF YOU who are weak, anaemic, nervous, or run-down could realize what a short course of Wincarnis would mean to you—you would not continue to suffer needlessly. You would get a bottle of Wincarnis at once and, from today, begin to derive the new health and new life that Wincarnis promotes.

Remember that your health is your most valuable possession. Ill-health, apart from the misery it causes, deprives you of your rightful enjoyment and handicaps you in your daily duties. But good health—glorious, glowing health—can be yours if you take Wincarnis. Because it possesses a four-fold power in creating the health you need.

Wincarnis is a tonic, a restorative, a blood-builder and a nerve food—all in one. Therefore it promotes new strength, new blood, new nerve force and new vitality. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis. And it is also the reason why you can take Wincarnis with the certain knowledge that it can give you new health.

Wincarnis is pleasant to take, easy to digest and as delicious as the finest beverage. It contains no drugs, its formula is not concealed. Wincarnis consists of but three ingredients—recommended by the medical profession for many years, viz: beef, from prize cattle of English breed, malt, from choice ripe grains, and a specially selected tonic wine, the three combined by a scientific process which greatly enhances their individual health giving properties.

Wincarnis has been famous in Europe for a third of a century. Thousands have testified that it has restored them to health and strength. Don't confuse it with the many inferior preparations of apparently similar nature; buy Wincarnis itself, the tonic that has been unsuccessfully imitated for 33 years.

Begin to get well—FREE

Fill out the coupon below and mail it with 10 cents to pay packing and delivery charges. You will receive a liberal trial bottle Free—not a mere taste but enough to do you some good. Let Wincarnis give you the new health you so much need.

Ask your regular dealer for Wincarnis. Should he have none in stock, he can easily get it for you from his wholesaler. A list of well-known dealers is printed below. Imported in two sizes only, 85c and $1.50 per bottle.

WINCARNIS
The Wine of Life

Prepared in Norwich, England, by Coleman & Co., Ltd. Contractors to His Majesty's Forces and to the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Sold in Greater New York and surrounding districts in two sizes, (85c and $1.50 per bottle) by the stores of

Park & Tilford	Hygeia Wine Co.
Charles & Co.	United Wine Stores
Acker, Merrall & Condit	Aaron Ward & Sons
James Butler, Inc.	C. M. Decker & Bros.

and by leading family wine stores, licensed druggists and grocers.

For List of Dealers Elsewhere Write
EDWARD LASSERE, Inc., U. S. Agents, 400 W. 23d St., N.Y.

Use This Coupon

Edward Lassere, Inc., U. S. Agents
400 West 23d Street, New York

Send me the free trial bottle of Wincarnis and your booklet, "How To Get Well." I enclose 10 cents (coin or stamps) to cover cost of packing and forwarding. (Please write plainly.)

Name.....

Address.....

City..... N. Y. T., June 25.

A Source of Innocent Merriment

Of Course Not!

A SOMEWHAT befuddled individual, who had evidently been lunching a trifle too freely, climbed on board the car with difficulty.

"What's the matter?" he asked, mildly, as he observed the conductor's impatience. "Ain't this car the one I want?"

"How do I know whether it is or not?" growled the conductor.

"Oh, you must have known it, or you wouldn't have stopped to let me catch it," said the befuddled one.

Eloquent.

YOUNG RAWSON had just had his first novel published. One morning he met an acquaintance of long standing and after greetings were exchanged the budding author asked:

"Nick, I value your opinion highly, particularly because I know it is always a truthful one. Now, I want you to tell me candidly just what do you think of my new book."

The friend was silent for a moment. Then he said:

"No, no, don't ask me, Rawson. Let us remain friends."

In Exalted Company.

ONE of the members of a committee of inspection on its tour of a certain penitentiary found himself in conversation with one of the convicts. The latter was disposed to be confidential, and thus unburdened himself:

"It is a terrible thing to be known by a number instead of a name, and to feel that all my life I shall be an object of suspicion among the police."

"But you will not be alone, my friend," said the visitor, consolingly. "The same thing happens to people who own automobiles."

Dedication.

AT an art exhibit attended by the members of the smart set, young Peterson, an embryo artist, was lounging about the room, listening to the various criticisms.

Standing in front of one of his own pictures were several young women. One young woman, who was gazing at the picture ardently, suddenly exclaimed:

"Oh! If I only knew the artist who did this!"

"Pardon me," said Peterson, stepping forward, with great delight at the evident prospect of being taken up by the social set. "I am the artist."

"Ah!" she cried, with a particularly winning smile, "then, in that case, won't you please tell me the name of the dressmaker who made that perfectly stunning frock your model wore?"

Quite Likely.

"Miss Boodle won't marry me. She's trying to sell stories to the magazines, and says she's wedded to her art!"

"Just hang around a while, old boy, and the first thing you know she'll divorce her art for non-support!"

Why Did She Laugh?

HE explained it clearly to her: "Wise men hesitate, you see;
None but fools will say they're certain."
"Are you sure of that?" said she.
"Yes," he answered, "I am certain—certain as can be of that."
Then he stood amazed and wondered just what she was laughing at.

EUGENE C. DOLSON.

Fixing the Blame.

MRS. JONES had just punished her little boy, Tom. After crying for a few minutes he turned to his mother and asked:

"Mamma, did your mamma whip you when you were little?"

"Yes, when I was naughty," was the reply.

"And did her mamma whip her when she was little?" continued the little boy

"Yes, Thomas," replied the mother.

"And was she whipped when she was little?" further questioned the boy.

"Yes!" answered Mrs. Jones.

A few seconds elapsed. Then Tommy exclaimed:

"Well, who started it, anyway?"

Lincoln vs. Santa Claus.

IT was Lincoln's birthday and Miss Nichols, the teacher, was giving a talk on the hero of the day. Finally, one little fellow asked anxiously:

"Lincoln wasn't better than Santa Claus, was he?"

"Santa Claus is good and so was Lincoln. There's a great difference between their sorts of goodness," replied Miss Nichols diplomatically.

"But since Lincoln died, Santa Claus has been the best man in the world, hasn't he?" persisted Jimmy loyally.

Conditional Forgiveness.

HARRY and James, brothers, were in their playroom for a little recreation after supper. Harry hit James with a stick. An argument followed, and in the midst of it the nurse happened in with the news that it was time for them to retire. James was put to bed first. The nurse said:

"You must forgive your brother before you go to bed. You might die in the night."

After a few minutes elapsed, James replied:

"Well, I'll forgive him tonight, but if I don't die he'd better look out in the morning."

Source of Inspiration.

CHILDREN," said the teacher, instructing the class in composition, "you should not attempt any flights of fancy, but write what is in you."

As a result of this advice, Robbie turned in the following composition:

"We should not attempt any flites of fancy, but rite what is in us. In me there is my stummick, lungs, liver, two apples, two cakes, and my dinner."

Hence Those Tears.

WHAT is the matter, darling?" asked Mrs. Smith, when her small son came to her in tears.

"Papa was hanging a picture and it fell on his toe," responded the child between sobs.

"But that is nothing to cry about," replied Mrs. Smith cheerily, "you should have laughed at that."

"I did," said the boy.

The Real Test.

THE man and wife whose frequent quarrels had become a neighborhood scandal were severely reprimanded by the priest.

"Why," said the priest, "the cat and dog that you have agree better than that."

"May be," said Patrick, "but just tie them together and see what happens."

A Wonderful Contrivance.

"What do you think of the gas stove, Bridget?"

"Sure, mum, it's a great invention. When you and the master was away for over Sunday, mum, I burned it all the time, mum, and there seems to be plinty of gas still left!"



"Wants svag, Mister?"



English Soldier in France (going on leave—having asked a question, and having listened to three minutes' unintelligible eloquence): "And 'ow does the charms go?"
—Captain Bruce Bairnsfather in The Bystander.

Took No Chances.

WERE you seasick crossing the ocean, Nellie?" asked Mrs. Tinker of her new maid, who came from the Emerald Isle.

"Oi was tarrible sick comin' over, but nivver a qualm did Oi have goin'- back, mum," replied the girl.

"Indeed?" queried the mistress. "And how do you account for that, Nellie?"

"Shure," said Nellie, "an' Oi nivver wint back, mum."

Very Thorough.

A STRANGE man had been sent to polish the floors. His manner was anything but energetic, and the lady feared he would not polish them properly.

"Are you quite sure that you understand the work?" she inquired.

His indignation was tremendous.

"You know Colonel B.'s folks, next door but one?" he said. "Well, I refer you to them. On the polished floor of their dining room five persons broke their legs last Winter and a lady slipped clear down the grand staircase. I polished all their floors!"

His Own Defense.

THE charge was assault and battery.

Have you any one to defend you?" asked the Judge.

"Defend me!" exclaimed the prisoner indignantly. "I don't want anybody. I'll defend myself. Come on, any half dozen of you."

Not in Her Class.

"What do you think of 'The Charge of the Six Hundred'?"

"A mere trifle compared to the charges of my wife!"

Somewhat Different!

"He says he owns a house on Fifth Avenue."

"Yes, but it's on Fifth Avenue in Spugtown."

An Advantage Utilized.

"What did the editor say when you read your poem to him?"

"I can't repeat it," replied Mr. Penwiggle. "But I will say that in his choice of language he took every advantage of the fact that his words were not intended for print."—Washington Star.

Not His Fault.

It was the first case ever tried in Stony Gulch, and the jury had sat for hours arguing and disputing. At last they straggled back, and the foreman, a tall mountaineer, expressed the general opinion: "We don't think he did it," he said, slowly, "for we allow he wa'n't there; but we think he would of if he'd had the chanst."—Youth's Companion.

Live and Learn.

"I can't understand this code of ethics."

"What code is that?"

"The one which makes it all right to take a man's last dollar, but a breach of etiquette to take his last cigarette."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How Sweet.

"Asphodelia Twobble went down into the tenement district yesterday to brighten the lives of poor slum dwellers."

"Highly commendable. What did she do for them?"

"She told them about the good times she'd been having at Palm Beach."—Birmingham Age Herald.

Tedious Narratives.

"Do you think people ought to be perfectly frank in admitting their mistakes?"

"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "People who pride themselves on admitting their mistakes usually get into the habit of telling hard luck stories."—Washington Star.

Revenge on Wrong Man.

Male Straphanger—Madam, you are standing on my foot.

Female Ditto—I beg your pardon. I thought it belonged to the man sitting down.—Boston Transcript.

Liar!

"You know those gloves I bought here the other day—you said they'd last me two years * * *"

"Well?"

"I've lost them!"—Le Rire, Paris.

Takes Time.

Mrs. Flatbush—How do you manage to keep a cook so long?

Mrs. Bensonhurst—Oh, I get her to stay until my husband can raise some money to pay her.—Yonkers Statesman.

Worthless.

"Did you get a recommendation from your last mistress?"

"Yes'm."

"Where is it?"

"Sure, it wasn't worth keeping, ma'am."—Boston Transcript.

Bobby's Error.

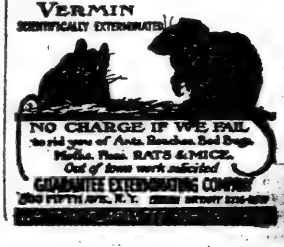
"Good gracious, Bobby! What is the matter? Why, you're in awful shape."

Bobby—I told a lot of boys I was too proud to fight.—Judge.

He Didn't Know.

"Is that young lady I saw you with the other day your wife or sister?"

"Er—I haven't asked her yet."—Judge.



War Cartoons by Steinlen and Forain

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE cartoonist has the art field for his own during a period of war. Almost the only psychologic and poetic records of war are found in the cartoons inspired by the hot breath of daily news, whirling like a sirocco across two hemispheres. Good pictures of battles and episodes of war may only be painted in times of peace when the artist has gained the power to see calmly and without sentimentality, and to translate his feeling with calculated precision. The cartoonist, on the other hand, works under that pressure which either develops force or crushes a feeble talent. His daily practice with his instrument and the necessity for turning rapidly from one phase of a subject to a fresh phase or a new subject, give him a facility that carries emotion easily into expression without the interval of reflection and assimilation necessary to capture the spirit of a great emotion and reveal it through the slow medium of the painter. The great art of this devastating war will be found by future critics in the illustrated sections of the newspapers, or, more justly, in those precious sheets of original lithographs that find their way in small numbers to the solander boxes of astute collectors. These lithographs, especially in the early impressions, for there is a marked difference between No. 90 and No. 390 in an edition of 400, are much more brilliant and impressive than their echoes on the newspaper page, blurred by the letterpress on the opposite side and subtly cheapened and reduced by the poor quality of the paper.

Among the French artists who are recording the extreme emotional experience of the time with commensurate intensity Forain and Steinlen are foremost. The Dutch Raemaekers whose biting commentaries on the cruelties of the war have excited widespread interest, is the pupil of Forain, and no one studying dispassionately the work of the two can fail to discern the superiority of the master both as satirist and draftsman. The wise economy of his line is equaled by the profundity of his ironic vision and by the restraint of his mind. All the resources of the caricaturist are his. When he evokes images of sinister significance their horror is thrown into salient relief by the ingratiating softness of his crayon delicately caressing surfaces, sweeping into bland curves all angularities of form, weaving an inscrutable atmosphere in which brutality and evil move. Only the most powerful imaginations can thus combine poetry of execution with topical actuality. Where Raemaekers gains an effect by showing the dripping blood from a victim's wound Forain moves hearts by suggesting the wounds of the soul.

Naturally Forain has humor, otherwise his depth of pessimism were impossible, but his irony and sophistry under the stress of the present moment are lifted to a plane above humor. Where Willette still can play with human vulgarity and show the seamy side of trench life, Forain sees the great movements of the human multitude, the ebb and flow of tides of passion, the gestures of the soul in agony. He never omits the beauty of his medium. He shows the French soldier watching the plunge of an ambulance wagon across the field flying its banner with the emblem of the Cross. The caption reads "Hide your flag! You'll get yourself killed!" The satire is obvious, but the soft gradations of the tone are as subtle as the bloom on ripe fruit. He shows Cardinal Mercier striding toward the demolished cathedrals of Belgium across a landscape littered with débris and with half a dozen keen lines contrasted with the masses of rich black and broken gray on either side he gives the figure an aspect of religious severity, a compelling purity and dignity and righteous force beyond the power of the legend to communicate.

In his picture of the German, helmet on head, dagger in hand, corpulent and nude, making his way through the waters from a wrecked ship toward President Wilson on the strand, his effectiveness overcomes numerous infelicities. The figure of Wilson, the skirts of his long coat blown seaward by a strong wind, the academic character of his appearance emphasized, is nevertheless an image of dignity and impregnable strength. And how the crayon has given us the vast bulk of the giant in the water, how it has indicated the licking of the waves and the plight of the sinking vessel. How the wind blows from shore and the clouds scud across the wide spaces of the sky.



"Sous la Botte," ("Under the Heel,") War Cartoon by Steinlen Showing Women and Children Crushed by Militarism.

Occasionally even Forain yields to softer emotions and lets his crayon depict only the fleet deep misery of youth. The loveliest of his lithographs conceived in this vein is one showing a mother and a weeping child standing in a devastated landscape, a ruined cottage in the background, in the foreground at the left a couple of good-natured soldiers regarding the child with curiosity. "Why is she crying?" one of them asks, and the mother replies: "She has just recognized her home." It is difficult to do justice to the exquisite method in this lithograph. The blonde tone with its sharp accents of dark crackling like a little fire of dry fagots gives the impression of a day drenched with sunlight, one of the cruel days in nature that mock the poignancy of grief. Nothing unnecessary is said and everything is said.

Another Forain drawing touches the same chord of the love of home, a trait of peasant souls, and well understood by this caustic intelligence. A peasant family with a wheelbarrw loaded down by the lares and penates that have been saved from wreckage, and with great bundles of salvage slung over the shoulder, meet a soldier on their way back to their fireside. "You are going back?" he exclaims, "but they will continue their ravaging." "Well, what would you do, Monsieur?" replies the grandmother. "You cannot be comfortable anywhere except at home."

In a more profound little drawing for L'Opinion he touches psychologic depths always with his dramatic love of contrast, a fairly Shakespearean delight in antithetic phrasing. Two soldiers stand on the battlefield, looking at a grave surmounted by its rude cross and the cap of the buried man. In the philosophy of the front they reflect: "What would you have! It is life."

Steinlen's drawings have a somewhat firmer compactness. He uses great masses of dark into which flash lines of clear light. His drama is more obvious, his pathos less restrained, the beauty of his quality lies in its direct sincerity, its singularly wholesome candor and freedom from sophistry. Observe the line of prisoners marching under Prussian guard "vers les ténèbres." Men, women, and children, terrified, bewildered, some of them crazed and futilely rebellious, all driven forward by the awful urge of conscious helplessness. It is the most human and natural of pictures, the more moving because so free from extravagance. Or we are shown an exodus of women and little children, and two or three old men, their belongings tied in stout bundles weighing them down. The faces have the queer dumb look of people confronted with mysterious affliction. There is neither pain nor sorrow in the wide eyes, the parted lips droop stupidly, on every face, even the youngest, is the look of strain, of tense unconscious endurance.

Another drawing shows the return of the hostages, trooping again like dumb beasts between a double line of soldiers. Here are sadness and deep brooding and intimations of coarse disaster. They all have one gesture, one attitude, imposed by a common fate. The expression on the faces of the young girls is inscrutable. Not here the Steinlen who once illustrated the saucy manners of the streets. His art changes from the sharp and witty notation of commonplace happenings to a downright, almost plodding, presentation of horrors. He makes no caricatures, hardly comment. His pencil seems to say that truth is all that could be borne at this crisis in the affairs of men. It is the same with Forain. Neither takes refuge in deformity or excess. Simply a stress laid upon the characteristics most revealing of natural tendency. Even the moderate Daumier had more to say of accidental features, of a face shaped like a pear or muzzled like a fox. Here even the hated Prussians are given their normal physiognomy. Observe, for example, the cartoon displaying M. Baedeker preparing a new edition of his guide to France. There is no animosity, nothing but sheer realism in the figure of the little, peering, industrious man making notes in the presence of eloquent ruins.

These two artists, Forain and Steinlen, reign by their natural gifts in a period like the present, of violent shadows and diminished lights, of secret terrors and quickened pulsebeats. They have risen easily from the rank of clever illustrators to that of stern commentators. They have each of them the gift of weighty expression in heroic emergencies, a gift that carries the multitude when the multitude is afraid. They have the sententiousness of Gallic sentiment, heightened in the case of Steinlen by a Swiss Protestant's fury for justice. The imaginative Briton can march with a grin on his lips and torture in his soul, can die to the music of his cockney slang, but the Gallic intelligence demands gravity in the face of danger and suffering.

Apart from their spiritual and intellectual message the cartoons of Steinlen and Forain have a technical felicity of the greatest rarity. Each has a technique of the point as distinguished from the technique of the brush. Each is complete master of the sharpened charcoal or blunt chalk. Each can say with line all that is needed. Forain's particular distinction is perhaps the contrast between thin line and dense mass which he often introduces, and his power to suggest motion. Steinlen can organize a mob with amazing efficiency, suppressing unnecessary detail and preserving the essential quality of the scene. A collection of their "actualités" would probably puzzle such Americans as fail to follow the course of the war in minute incidents. The legend frequently is cryptic. But the drawing invariably has its universal significance.

There are many other artists among the makers of the French cartoon who deserve places only a little lower than these leaders. There are Faivre and Ibels, Herman Paul and Paul Iribe, Roubille, Huard Guillaume. All are working with the frenzied industry of the true French craftsman to record the ugly, the romantic, the humorous, the pitiful and lovely features of the great war. They belong to another chapter.

A Life of Wyant.

A book on Alexander Wyant by Eliot Clark has just been published by Frederic Fairchild Sherman in a style uniform with his previously published monographs on Homer Martin, Winslow Homer, and other American painters. Many of the illustrations are from paintings in private collections, the frontispiece, in color, being the "Early Morning" in the Emerson McMillin collection.

Mr. Clark traces Wyant's development from his simple beginnings at Evans Creek, Ohio, through his first New York experience, his subsequent study in Germany, his early trip to London and Ireland, where he ran away from the treasures of galleries to study nature, to his later years in the seclusion of the mountains. We get much more from this account than dates and a list of events. We get the colors of the artist's restricted palette, many of his technical methods, his habit in studying nature turning objective facts into abstract harmonies, descriptions of individual pictures, and a sympathetic analysis of temperament.

The author wisely refrains from excessive praise and shows a clear realization of the defects in Wyant's mental equipment, but he is equally clear in his perception of the qualities making him an artist to be counted with the "important" Americans, and he uses the convincing arguments of the studio, not those of the Philistine, in sustaining his admiration for the subject of his monograph. The following passage is one of many addressed both to the initiated and the general public:

"Wyant very happily differentiated the ethereal expanse from the solid land. His skies are not limited by the size of the canvas or the brush stroke. He was a great master of aerial perspective and delighted in the receding cloud stratas. Thus he would bring out three or four different planes, ending almost always with a touch of neutral blue, indicating the constant realm beyond. Sky painting depends greatly on the proper arrangement of the clouds. It is a most important element in composition. The most carefully rendered forms can appear entirely out of place if not properly related. It is a part of the genius of Wyant that the sky always belongs to the landscape. It not only indicates through its form and color the season, the kind and time of day, but through its arrangement and movement responds to the leading lines of the landscape and brings out the painter's more subtle intentions."

The Only Cure?

Doctor: "I'm afraid the only thing left now is to operate"



The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, JUNE 25, 1916 | EIGHT PAGES

DISCOVERING THE EVOLUTION THEORY

First Publication of the Correspondence Between Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Darwin Giving the Details of a Case Famous in the Annals of Science

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE: Letters and Reminiscences. By James Marchant. Frontispiece. New York: Harper & Brothers.

SEVERAL reasons combine to make this presentation of the life and work of Dr. Wallace easily one of the most important and interesting biographical works of the season. But the one that will have, perhaps, the widest appeal, is the fact that it gives for the first time the complete correspondence between Wallace and Darwin on the question of the simultaneous announcement of their separate discovery of the theory of natural selection and makes also a comparison of the characters, careers, and achievements of the two men. Neither the world of science nor that of letters can show anything more humanly beautiful and satisfying than the conduct of these two men when they found that, working independently and each ignorant of the other's investigations, they had reached the same conclusion at nearly the same time. The entire lack in each man of any vanity or selfishness and the sincere and single-hearted desire of each to do full justice to the other are evident in all their correspondence and in the full account Mr. Marchant gives of the circumstances. Some of this historic correspondence has already been published in Charles Darwin's "Life and Letters," and part of it appeared in Wallace's autobiography entitled "My Life." But the complete correspondence, with other matter necessary to make the interesting story complete and fully rounded, appears in this volume for the first time. Some editorial comment upon the English edition of the work, which appeared earlier in the season, was made in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS in the issue of May 28.

Some of the most interesting of Mr. Marchant's pages are those in which he makes accessible the proceedings of the Linnaean Society at its celebration in 1908 of the semi-centennial of the meeting at which was announced the co-discovery of the famous theory by Darwin and Wallace. This account, with notable speeches by Dr. Wallace, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir Ray Lankester, and other famous scientists, has never been published before except in the "Proceedings" of the society, and these are now out of print. In his address Dr. Wallace settled, as he hoped finally, what, in his own opinion, should be the share to which he is rightly entitled of the credit for discovery of the principle of natural selection. After bringing out quite fully the fact that the idea had occurred to Darwin twenty years before it did to him and that Darwin had been working upon it, collecting and weighing evidence and testing conclusions during all that time, while with him it came as a flash and was considered for only a few days before he wrote his famous letter to the other, Dr. Wallace said:

> Such being the facts of the case, I should have had no cause for complaint if the respective shares of Darwin and myself in regard to the elucidation of nature's methods of organic development had been henceforth estimated as being, roughly, proportional to the time we had each bestowed on it when it was first given to the world—that is to say, as twenty years to one week. For, he had already made it his own. If the persuasions of his friends had prevailed with him, and he had published his theory after ten years'—fifteen years'—or even eighteen years' elaboration of it—I should have had no part in it whatever and he would have been at once recognised as the sole and undisputed discoverer and patient investigator of this great law of "Natural Selection" in all its far-reaching consequences.

Two interesting chapters are devoted to a comparative study of the careers and characters and the influences that molded them of these two scientists. The author says that Dr. Wallace had suggested to him that he should write a new work to be called "Darwin and Wallace" which would undertake "a comparative study of their literary and scientific writings, with an estimate of the present position of the theory of natural selection as an adequate explanation of the process of organic evolution." Dr. Wallace was to have assisted in the selection of the material. But soon after the agreement with the publishers was signed and while they were working out the plan of the book Dr. Wallace died, and it became impossible. So Mr. Marchant offers the comparative study he makes here, not only for its inherent personal and psychological interest, but also as an attempt to cover a small part of the extensive field of the proposed work. He describes and compares the ancestry of the two men, the important features of their respective characters, their education and social environment, the work and achievements of their early manhood, and the chief conditions and events which led them, independently, to the idea of natural selection. Striking diversities and similarities are notable in the comparison, but its most salient feature is the account of the way in which Malthus's work on "Population" influenced both of them. For each it gave the flash of light that illumined his collection of facts and showed them pointing to the theory of natural selection. But, although it did the same service for both, Darwin read it soon after his return from his famous voyage on the Beagle and at once had his flash of insight, while



DR. ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE

Wallace read it before he went upon his voyages to the tropics for scientific purposes, and the illumination it gave him did not come until after he had spent some years collecting, observing, and pondering. And that was twenty years after Darwin had seen the same idea by the light of the same book.

"Wallace made no claim," says Mr. Marchant, "to be an original investigator. He knew his limitations, and said again and again that he could not have conducted the slow and minute researches or have accumulated the vast amount of detailed evidence to which Darwin, with infinite patience, devoted his life. He was genuinely glad that it had not fallen to his lot to write 'The Origin of Species.'" The correspondence quoted by Mr. Marchant between the two men covers a period of twenty-four years, ending in 1881, a little before the death of Mr. Darwin. It is throughout mutually appreciative and as the years pass becomes more and more cordial, never suffering a cloud of any sort.

The span of Wallace's life covered almost a century in time, from 1823 to 1913, and from the beginning of his active years until his death it was full of work. His interests were always varied, but after he had passed middle life they were extraordinarily numerous and diversified. His biographer draws attention to the fact that nearly every one of these employments upon which he spent so much time in his later years can be traced back to some interest, activity or observation of his early life. For instance, he devoted much time and energy and enthusiasm to the subject of land reform. His book on "Land Nationalisation" was published in 1882, and from that time until his death the subject of land reform was one of his deepest interests. In a letter written to Darwin in 1881 he tells of having just read Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" and speaks of it in such enthusiastic terms that his friend replies that he will order the book, but pessimistically adds: "I feel pretty sure Mr. George's book will only make my mind worse confounded [on subjects of political economy] than it is at present." Wallace's conviction that the system of land tenure was responsible for many of the social and industrial ills of England Mr. Marchant traces back to his observations during his teens when, as assistant to a land surveyor, he came closely into contact with the rural population.

Although several of his scientific friends, Crookes, Lodge, and others, kept Wallace company in his belief in spiritualistic phenomena, some of them, if one may judge by some of the correspondence quoted by the biographer, found it rather difficult to restrain their impatience with his conversion to spiritism. Mr. Marchant devotes a chapter to this phase of Wallace's intellectual interests and activities, tracing it from its first manifestation, following its development, and showing its influence upon his scientific studies and beliefs. It is done with much sympathy and apparently from the standpoint of at least partial indorsement of Wallace's convictions. The spiritualistic phenomena which attracted his attention, says Mr. Marchant, "were only the accidental modes in which the other side of evolution struck in upon his vision. They set him upon the other track and opened up to him the vaster kingdom of life which is without beginning, limit or end." Mr. Marchant is inclined to believe that Wallace's opposition to vaccination, his belief in mental healing, and other convictions of his later life in which he was in sharp divergence from most of his scientific friends, can be traced to his idealism. His interest in and writings upon astronomy in his later life which, again, had their origin in the necessity of finding mental provender in some rather barren years of his youth, also took issue with the conclusions of most modern scientists. He combated vigorously Professor Lowell's theories with regard to Mars and worked, studied, and wrote much to prove that our solar system is the centre of the visible universe and that intelligent life similar to man probably does not exist upon star or planet visible to the earth by means of the telescope.

Dr. Wallace retained his mental vigor until the very end of his long and wonderfully busy life. In 1912, in his ninetieth year, he wrote "Social Environment and Moral Progress," putting into it his profoundest convictions and deepest feelings upon the conditions of modern society, and the book won attention, says Mr. Marchant, "as a virile and notable production." And before he died, near the end of the following year, another volume, "The Revolt of Democracy," was ready for issue. As soon as this last one was completed he contracted to write an extensive work upon the social order and agreed to assist Mr. Marchant, as related above, in the preparation of a work upon the labors of himself and Darwin. Moreover, his thinking did not become conservative and reactionary as age advanced, as so often happens, but Mr. Marchant shows by quotations from his letters, articles, and conversations that on nearly all subjects that had become of consequence during his last years his point of view was youthful, forward looking, and trustful of the future. When he disagreed with the protagonists of new developments of scientific thought it was not because his own ideas were reactionary, but because he thought the new ones were taking a course that would lead to evil results. During the last few months of his life, although he was unable to walk much, he was deeply interested in some plants growing near his study windows upon which he was carrying out hybridising experiments. And his pen was busy until almost the last day before he sank into final unconsciousness. Says Mr. Marchant, in an estimate of his character:

> His radicalism and his so-called fads were born of his high aspirations. * * * He could say with Darwin, "I was born a naturalist"; but we can add that his heart was on fire with love for the toiling masses. He had felt the intense joy of discovering a vast and splendid generalisation, which not only worked a complete revolution in biological science, but has also illuminated the whole field of human knowledge. Yet his greatest ambition was to improve the cruel conditions under which thousands of his fellow-creatures suffered and died and to make their lives sweeter and happier. His mind was great enough and his heart large enough to encompass all that lies between the visible horizons of human thought and activity, and even in his old age he lived upon the topmost peaks, eagerly looking for the horizon beyond.

CHARACTER SKETCHES OF NINE UNION MEN

Gamaliel Bradford's Vivid Portrayal of McClellan, Seward, Stanton, and Other Soldiers and Statesmen of Their Day

UNION PORTRAITS. By Gamaliel Bradford. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD is far out of the general class of character-sketchers or historical psychologists. His gift for it is so far beyond theirs that although he is doing the same thing they are he seems to be doing something new, something that has never been done before, something that calls for a new classification. However, when you come to analyze what he is doing, it is not a new field of writing that you have to consider; what made you think so is simply that it is superbly done.

What a character-sketcher or historical psychologist usually does is to seek for the master key to his subject, interpret what this key opens to him, and present the man, with his minor characteristics grouped around and paying tribute to the dominant one. Mr. Bradford, however, seems to begin with the belief that there is no master key, but a bunch of keys, and that he must unlock every drawer and closet if he is to get at the man. "Who am I?" demanded Mr. Dooley, addressing the startled Hennessy. "I'm Dooley, says ye; but ye're only a casual observer." Not only is Everyman grotesquely ignorant of his own character, but by the time he reaches forty he is driven to confess that he has a most imperfect acquaintance even with his own motives. It is disheartening for him to announce with certainty his discovery of the master key to another man. The reason why such character studies have any value at all is that something is better than nothing. Macaulay's thumbnail sketches may not be perfect, but after he has made them we know more about the men he has sketched than we did before.

But Mr. Bradford supplies us with something that is better than that, because he begins with an apparent recognition of the fact that every man is a bundle of inconsistencies. The orthodox character-sketcher unconsciously takes for his motto Emerson's words, "Of one will, the actions will be harmonious, however unlike they seem. Your genuine action will explain itself and will explain your other genuine actions." Yet I was a brave man on Monday and a coward on Tuesday, a selfish egotist on Wednesday and rising to sublime heights of self-sacrifice on Thursday, and my bravery does not explain my cowardice, nor my egotism account for my self-sacrifice. I am Everyman, and there is no master key in me.

At this point the reader will conclude that Gamaliel Bradford simply digs up a lot of unrelated characteristics of the man he is studying, assembles them together and leaves his helpless public staring dumfounded at a heterogeneous assortment of facts, to make his own picture of the man as best he may. On the contrary, at the end of one of Mr. Bradford's studies you have before you the clearest, most sharply defined portrait of the man you have ever seen. It is so clear and so sharply defined that if you don't like it you will have a sad time, for you will never get rid of it; it will be for you the portrait of that man to the end of your life. At the end of the whole book, which paints nine portraits, you feel that you know these nine men better than most of your flesh-and-blood acquaintances.

Mr. Bradford is a wonderful character detective. Nothing is too small, if it really sheds light on the man's character, and in his hands it is amazing what small things do shed it; but things, large and small, which are taken by so many biographers to shed such light are passed by. The secret of his success is that at the end the picture he has made is well-rounded. There may be something left to find out about the man; undoubtedly there is much; but what is left is beyond human ingenuity, for Mr. Bradford has done everything that can be done. He has not assembled a mass of details; he has picked out what is essential; he has churned a gallon to make a pat of butter. His historical psychology is unmarred by any theory of his own. He is not trying to find the facts that will fit his preconception of the man's character; he is trying only to find out what the man's character is. If he had any theory of any of these nine men when he began work, the reader is defied to find what it is; and there is neither prejudice nor partiality. Yet each character stands out with startling clearness, even vividness, with all his human and ridiculous inconsistencies thick upon him. You see in Macaulay's character sketches, hardly less than in Dickens's or Ben Jonson's, a single dominating characteristic on which lesser ones hang shriveling, or do not hang at all; but in Mr. Bradford's you see, as in Shakespeare's, the whole man, or at least every bit of him that it is possible for any fallible human being with less than all-embracing evidence to find out.

The book is brilliantly written and is fascinating reading. There is nothing vague or "pussy-footed," as Colonel Roosevelt would say, about Mr. Bradford, and this despite his impartiality. As for instance:

> Sumner, we can well understand, was, as a husband, always gentle, always considerate, always unselfish, and always exasperating. I imagine that, after six months of marriage, Mrs. Sumner came to have a certain tenderness for the memory of Preston Brooks.

Or of Sumner again:

> On one occasion only, in the whole course of his life, do I find him acknowledging a "sense of weakness, inferiority and incompetency." And where was this? In the presence of Niagara Falls.

These characterizations sum up certain of the many characteristics of his man as a lightning flash would do. The nine portraits are of McClellan, Hooker, Meade, Thomas, Sherman, Stanton, Seward, Sumner, and Samuel Bowles; Bowles being the evidently inserted because Mr. Bradford wanted to write about him, and not because he really belongs in that gallery. This reviewer has been unable to find a flaw in any of Mr. Bradford's judgments, except that he gives too much credit to Stanton when he says that that statesman "loved" his chief. Stanton sometimes talked as if he did, it is true. But "loved" is a large word. There comes to the memory a story of Charles A. Dana's. On the last day of Lincoln's life word came that Jacob Thompson was about to pass through Portland, Me., on his escape to England. Stanton ordered his arrest, at first, but Lincoln overruled him, saying, "No, I rather think not. When you have got an elephant by the hind leg, and he is trying to run away, it's best to let him run." "Oh, stuff!" snorted Stanton in disgust when Dana reported this to his Chief. That night Lincoln was shot. Dana finished the story as follows:

> The next morning just about daylight I was awakened by a rapping on a lower window. It was Colonel Pelouze of the Adjutant General's office, who said: "Mr. Dana, the President is dead, and Mr. Stanton directs you to arrest Jacob Thompson."
>
> When Stanton sent this message he had just come from Lincoln's deathbed, had just laid down the dead man's hand, saying with great dramatic effect, "He now belongs to the ages." Then he hurried off to the War Department, fresh from that tremendous scene, with apparently this thought uppermost in his mind: "Well, now that he belongs to the ages, I can overrule that order of his and do what I want to with Thompson, and I mustn't lose a minute. I'll get Dana out of bed right away." Dana's story has made the flesh of one reader crawl every time he has read it. Other readers may have less sensitive skins and stomachs, and, thinking of that tragedy and that dead man and of the size of Stanton's soul, may not find them so hugely disproportioned as this reader does; but whatever words they may find to describe this performance, one word that certainly doesn't fit is "love."

EUROPEAN DRAMATISTS

THE CHIEF EUROPEAN DRAMATISTS. Twenty-one plays from the drama of Greece, Rome, Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Denmark, and Norway. Selected by Brander Matthews. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.75.

FROM Aeschylus to Ibsen, a survey of the drama of the world—this is "The Chief European Dramatists," which has just come from the desk of Professor Brander Matthews. It is not his dramatic criticism, (save as the process of selection involves criticism,) but rather the material for yours, his list of twenty-one of the famous plays of all time, plays you know, or ought to know, and, in either event, most certainly ought to own. They are printed here in one volume in the versions of various translators, with only enough comment to place them for the stranger.

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"All that the editor can urge in justification for the selection that he finally made," says Professor Matthews, disarmingly, "is that he has been guided by a variety of reasons—by the availability of a satisfactory translation, in some cases, and in others by the superior fitness of the chosen play for the general reader."

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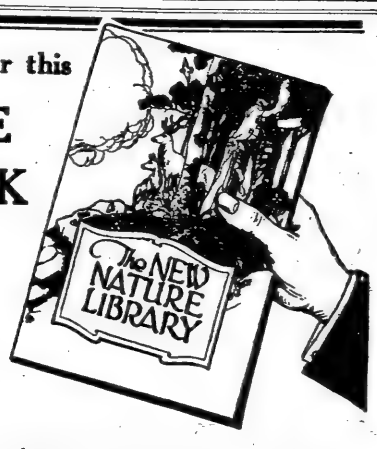
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A GREAT IDEA

PARIS SEEN THROUGH A CHILD'S EYES

Masterly Portrayals That Have an Autobiographical Suggestion in Anatole France's "Pierre Noziere"—Latest Works of Fiction

PIERRE NOZIERE. By Anatole France. Translated by J. Lewis May. John Lane Company. $1.75.

THE translation of Anatole France's books into English, under the editorship of Frederic Chapman, is being splendidly accomplished. The translations are so excellent as to deserve the term of masterpieces, while M. France has a quality of mind and imagination with which it would be a vast pity to remain unacquainted. He is a modern in the widest sense of the word, and doubtless because he is intensely French he is also amazingly cosmopolitan. He knows and understands his own people so well that he necessarily comprehends the rest of us.

In this volume are collected a series of somewhat desultory sketches strung together on the personality of a certain Pierre Noziere. The first book is devoted to Pierre's childhood, the second purposes to be notes written on the margin of his "big Plutarch," the third and last consists of a number of travel and historical pieces which are the result of Noziere's wanderings in his beloved country and of his study of the legends and stories told in the old towns he visits or hidden away in ancient tomes.

It is the first portion of the volume that is particularly delightful. The child through whose eyes we are privileged to look upon the Paris and the people with which he comes into contact must be the child Anatole himself. The impressions and memories are too fresh and intimate to have come second-hand. And what a world of adventure and romance that child finds in the gray Paris streets and squares, and what tremendous folk are these shopkeepers and bookstall vendors, these old maids and dependents with whom he becomes acquainted.

There is Nanette, the small nurse, old and quiet, with whom he goes walking. Nanette goes out of his life before he can take long steps, or travel far, while he is still but six years old. But they are intimates, united by the closest affection, and to Nanette, old and simple, the world seemed very much the same sort of place as it did to the small and young Pierre. They went about hand in hand, prattling. True, Nanette never listened to what Pierre said to her, but that made no difference, for her answers were always appropriate.

Following Nanette came a Mme. Mathias, whose life had been a tragic one, for had she not been deserted by the handsome and gay Mathias after he had robbed her of her small fortune? Yes, and she loved him still. The Noziéres, who had given her a shelter in return for the help she gave the household, were in dread of her. They never dared find fault with her, for she would make no reply, but gaze with the eyes of a hungry wolf:

> Even when going about the most ordinary duties she wore an expression of tragic gloom befitting one who had been visited by misfortune. The memory of the wrongs she had suffered was dear to her, and she cherished it like a precious jewel within her bosom.

Every day as they went on their walk Mme. Mathias and little Pierre stopped to hold a conversation with an old vendor of spectacles on the Quai Malaquais whose name was Hamoche. A small man, with a big bald head and a long, blue-black beard and with a case that held a curious assortment of tinted and untinted spectacles, medals, and mineralogical specimens. He continued to hold them, for no one ever bought anything out of the case.

"Well, and how's business; better?" Mme. Mathias would ask.

And M. Hamoche, with folded arms and a faraway look in his eyes, would make no reply.

But Hamoche could and would talk—on his past. Long conversations, listened to eagerly by the small boy and the deserted wife, in which he told of "an endless voyage over the Pacific, of bivouacs beneath red cedar trees, of opium-smoking Chinamen. He would tell how a Spaniard had knifed him down some alley in Sacramento, and how he had been robbed of all his gold by Malays. His hands were tremulous, and his lips were everlastingly uttering the tragic word *gold*."

For M. Hamoche had been one of the gold hunters in California, but all he brought back from the Sierras was fever and hunger and an incurable distaste for work and poverty.

And Mme. Mathias, listening, would toss her head and say:

"God is not always just."

There is a story later on in Pierre's life, when he is 17 and has become the author of "a historical novel entitled 'Clemence Isaure,' in which I had unburdened my soul of all my ideas on Love and Art." Seeking a possible publisher, the lad stumbles upon the wistaria-covered house where a certain M. Planchonnet wrote and published "The Independent, a daily newspaper dealing with Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, and Literature."

With his manuscript under his arm and in a perturbed state of mind, the boy goes to interview the redoubtable Planchonnet:

> He had divested himself of his coat and waistcoat and he was writing. He was a giant, and a giant of the hairiest description I ever encountered. He was as swarthy as a nigger, and every time he moved there was a sound of rustling horsehair, and he had a sort of wild-beast scent about him. He did not take his eyes off his paper as I went in, and, sweating, puffing, and blowing, his chest bared to the air, he went on writing till he had finished his article.

Not only is the manuscript accepted, but the young author is asked to dinner, and no better reading than the account of this dinner is needed to make a book remarkable.

In the second part the matter is more abstract, and Noziére, looking about on the world where he is now a man, sets down some opinions concerning what he sees. This portion is brief, not more than a few pages, and there follows the historical and legendary part, with its strange tales of monks and saints and the far beginnings of the nation.

It is difficult to classify a book like this. With its strong, delicate portrait of the child Pierre, moving about the little world that is to him the Universe; with its sketch of the mind of the man in his reactions to what life brings; with its pictures of the old France upon which the new France is built and from which it draws its essential spirit and character, it is both fiction, memoir, and history. It belongs to the later period of France's work—and it belongs assuredly on the shelves of every lover of this master's work, of every one who cares for an art that is brimful of life, and as robust as it is exquisite.

PEOPLE LIKE THAT

PEOPLE LIKE THAT. By Kate Langley Bosher. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

ONE does not have to read many pages in Kate Langley Bosher's new novel to realize the earnestness of purpose that has inspired it and the sincerity and conviction of the author as to the message she has put into the story. It usually happens that novels born in that way lack some of the fairy gifts of literary charm and artistic excellence. "People Like That" is no exception, and it would be easy to point out lacking or blurred features that are needed to give grace and beauty and distinction to a work of fiction. But the author's earnestness and sincerity, the bigness of her theme, and the high importance of the truths which every now and then flash out from her pages go far to make friends for whatever artistic shortcomings the story may show. There are many novels in which it is possible to find a reasonable amount of artistic satisfaction and delight. There are few which make so earnest and direct an appeal to the minds and hearts of readers in the hope of rousing a keener sense of social justice and personal obligation. Probably some critics will tell Miss Bosher that her story is stiff-jointed, her characters wooden, their conversations like extracts from public addresses, and that she herself has been too much interested in the inconsequent actions and movements of her people. But if they do she can console herself with the surety that the story will have few readers, men or women, who are not stirred by it to heart searchings as to their own responsibility for some of the things with which the story deals. It is a disturbing tale, and it lays the blame for endless vistas of human misery, for which men have usually been held responsible, at the feet of women.

The scene is in some unnamed Southern city, big enough to have slums and regions of decaying respectability and streets of self-complacent wealth and social importance. The title is from an expression used often by many of the characters whenever they are referring to people of some other social class than their own. It seems to symbolize the sense of difference that springs quickly to life in the minds of human beings when they are with others in the midst of different material surroundings. The author shows either keen instinct or much knowledge when she makes almost all her characters, of whatever social grade, use the expression contemptuously when they speak of the people of some other social grade.

The story is told in the first person by a young woman of education, culture, and social station who perversely cuts herself off from all her old surroundings and goes to live in an old, decaying street, still moldily respectable, on the edge of poverty and slums. All her reasons for doing so, and especially the most secret one of them all, do not become apparent until the end of the story. But, in the main, she is moved by the desire to get close to those who suffer from various kinds of social injustice, especially the women and children, to learn at first hand the truth about them and to try to work out for herself the problems of responsibility. She finds much that interests her deeply, much that is heart-rending, is thrown into the company of many women and men who seem to her to be of the elect of earth, although they are "people like that," and she stumbles upon a harrowing life story in which, for a time, she fears that a man whom she has long known and liked is implicated. The conviction to which this young woman finally comes is that it is women themselves who are chiefly responsible for a large measure of the vice and sin of the world. This central character is handled very well and, reticent and baffling though she is about herself, she yet leaves upon the reader's mind the distinct impression of an interesting individuality.

There is good construction in the plot, which gradually gathers up all its varied threads in such a way as to make the story increase in interest as it goes on. Also, there are some dramatic moments and a good deal of emotional suspense. Miss Bosher is to be congratulated that she has kept the story free from mawkish sentimentality. Her treatment of certain phases of life is intelligent, interesting, and well worth while.

THE FAMILY

THE FAMILY. By Elinor Mordaunt. John Lane Company. $1.35 net.

FROM the author of "Bellamy" readers naturally feel that they have a right to expect a good deal, and this new book will not disappoint them. It does not in the least resemble that glitteringly clever novel, nor the earlier "Lu of the Ranges"; it is quieter, far more pessimistic in tone. For the Hebbertons, "The Family" of the title, are people whose prosperity and general well-being are already on the decline when the book begins, and when it ends they are one and all facing an almost uniform record of failure, while the family as a tribal unit has practically ceased to exist. It is all summed up by drunken Valentine in the book's closing paragraph: "Where are we? Where the deuce have we got to? Can any one tell me that?" And to his question there comes no answer.

There were eleven Hebberton children living—several had died in infancy—father, mother, and grandmother. And the daily routine of the eleven was "as different from the highly specialized existence of the only children of these days as life under the Ptolemies." Neither the father nor the mother ever dreamed of such a thing as studying their children's individualities—ever dreamed, in fact, that they had any—and yet each was in truth a creature of strongly marked traits and tendencies, differing widely from the rest of the brothers and sisters. Mrs. Hebberton was a conscientious woman, who took the best care she could of her children's bodies, nursed them in their illnesses, and brought cups of cocoa to them in bed whenever she thought they needed such stimulant, but although she loved them all dearly she never had real talks with them, never prepared them in any way for the difficulties and temptations they were sure to meet, never actually knew them at all.

Each of the numerous characters in the book is well and clearly drawn, and the effect of the different temperaments upon one another is admirably brought out. Of course, certain figures stand in the foreground of the picture—three Hebbertons, and a man who married into the family. First and most important is Pauline, the heroine, who when we first meet her is a long-legged, sallow-faced tomboy of about fifteen, energetic, warm-hearted, courageous, with an independent, very pronounced personality. One feels that had she only been born a little later or into a different environment she might have been one of life's victors; but in her world a girl's education consisted in "dribbling feebly through the inane curriculum of diverse though consistently ladylike governesses," and marriage was her one possible profession. Pauline wanted love and happiness; she got Dr. Braynton, a stupid, narrow-minded but honest fanatic, and a marriage which was "one of those dismal failures which led to no open revolt or rupture." And yet she was a creature of splendid possibilities; so too was Sebastian, her eldest brother, whose life was another dismal failure. For Sebastian was a born scientist; as a botanist or biologist he would have been successful, or he might have made a brilliant surgeon; but according to the Hebberton traditions the army was the proper profession for the eldest son, and it never occurred to his parents that it was the one of all others for which he was the least suited. So sensitive Sebastian went to a public school, which to him was one long torture, and his short stay at "Claverton's," the army crammer's, ended in disgrace.

The theme is handled very skilfully; all the tiny details, the apparently unimportant events which did so much to bring about the general ruin, are real and convincing, as are the people themselves, who, being what they were, were helpless. Over the whole novel one feels the dark shadow of a ruthless fate, against which the victims struggle feebly and futilely. It is life, but life in one of its grayest, least hopeful aspects. The web of tradition and conventions and habits and evasions, of silences and denials, in which the unfortunate Hebbertons were enmeshed like so many flies, yet without whose support they were unable to manage, is exceedingly well pictured. And in the end all that was worth while in it was taken from them; they were

(Continued on Page 264)

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PREVENTING WAR IN THE FUTURE

Dr. Alfred H. Fried, Analyzing the Factors in the Present European Struggle, Outlines a Reconstructive Program—Recent War Books

THE RESTORATION OF EUROPE. By Alfred H. Fried. Translated from the German by Lewis Stiles Gannett. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

SANE, practical, farseeing, inspired by the courage of his convictions, Dr. Fried speaks in this little volume in a voice that deserves to be heard the world around. It is doubtful if anything has been written about the war that goes back quite so clearly and surely to its first causes; certainly there has been nothing that has demanded so earnestly of the world that it learn thoroughly the one useful lesson the war can teach—not to let it happen again. But Dr. Fried does not stop with that demand, for he presents a sensible, practical plan looking toward the elimination of war in the future.

Dr. Fried is by birth an Austrian, but he lived long in Berlin, where for fifteen years he published Friedens-Warte, (Watch-Tower of Peace,) an organ of that little but earnest company of men and women who strove mightily in Europe to bring about a general will toward peace. Baroness Bertha von Suttner was his intimate friend and a regular contributor to his paper, and the author of "J'Accuse" is another whose viewpoint and method of thinking have been profoundly influenced by his teachings and personality. Hermann Fernau, whose "Because I Am a German" it is now a criminal offense to own in Germany, is another of the band of which he is a leading spirit. In 1911 the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Dr. Fried for his efforts in behalf of world peace. When the war broke out he went to live in Switzerland, where he wrote this book in the early part of last year, and where he still publishes his Watch-Tower of Peace.

At the bottom of all the occasions that precipitated and causes that worked toward the great war Dr. Fried finds the fact that in the progress of civilization the political relations of nations and the spirit in which they are conducted have not kept pace with the forceful trend toward interdependence and co-operation "in material and in spiritual life, in production and exchange, in ideas." He shows how this lack of political organization between the nations, this lagging behind the onward surge of ideas and action, has worked out in diplomacy, in political ideas and ideals, and, finally, in hatred and discord. Dr. Fried takes up also various other causes of war—that is, of this present war—among them devoting much attention to the subject of competitive armament which he calls "the unnatural high-water mark of wasted energy." He believes that even if the nations should federate themselves into a world State some form of military force would still be necessary, just as in individual States and cities a police force is necessary. But he turns all the guns of his logical argument and forceful statement against the proposition that a nation can protect itself from war by providing itself with more arms than its possible foes possess.

Dr. Fried combats strenuously the statements sometimes made that international law has broken down and that treaties can no longer afford protection, and he speaks with admiration of the work of William J. Bryan when as Secretary of State he negotiated a number of treaties providing for the dilatory treatment of war menace. He believes the hope of civilization to lie in international co-operation, founded on international justice. His little book will be intensely interesting to all who are ready to cast aside the belief that armaments and wars furnish the only, or even the most practicable, way of settling the difficulties of the world.

FROM MEN AT THE FRONT

THE change which is coming over the character of literature about the war is indicative of the bloody length to which it has already reached. For many months nearly all the eyewitness descriptions of campaigns and battles were from the pens of outsiders—at first newspaper and magazine correspondents who hurriedly turned their articles into books, and later Red Cross and hospital helpers who took vacations from their work for rest and writing. Now a new kind of war book is making its appearance in considerable numbers, describing the scenes and experiences of warfare from inside the lines. Men who have done their bit, been wounded and sent home, are now using the hours of convalescence for the writing of their reminiscences. The following three volumes are the first in a series of "Soldiers' Tales of the Great War" that is being brought out by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and are written, one by a French and one by an English officer, while the third tells the story of the splendid service of the French marines.

This last book, "Dixmude: The Epic of the French Marines, Oct. 17-Nov. 10, 1914," is by Charles Le Goffic, translated by Florence Simmonds, and has maps and a number of illustrations. It is based upon and made up from, in the main, private letters written by the marines, but the author has also drawn upon official documents. He tells the story of the work of the marine brigade during that heroic month, narrating their movements, describing the actions in which they were engaged, giving full account of the conditions under which they fought, and interspersing the whole with anecdotes and incidents that illustrate the determination, the dogged courage, and the gay, lively spirits of the men. Several magazine articles and chapters in books have already celebrated the important part the marines played in the early days of the war at Dixmude, but this book is the first attempt to tell the full epic of their heroic defense.

"In the Field: The Impressions of an Officer of Light Cavalry, 1914-1915," is written by Marcel Dupont and translated by H. W. Hill. M. Dupont is a Lieutenant of Chasseurs whose regiment joined the French troops at the front in the midst of the retreat toward Paris, and he tells, as have other French soldiers in their accounts, of the uncertainty and ignorance as to movements and whereabouts that mystified them during those early days. He does not make a continuous narrative, but takes up occasions and experiences of special interest and importance and describes them at length. He writes well and with a graphic touch, but is more given to introspection and the recounting of inconsequent detail than are most French writers.

The "Platoon Commander" who writes "With My Regiment from the Aisne to La Bassée" does well to conceal his identity, for some of the salient features of his long narrative are not to his credit. He is, however, quite frank about them and tells, without any apparent shame, of his desire to be wounded so that he could leave the front, and of how he welcomed wound, hospital, and hospital transport since they took him home. Nor is he any more concerned over the fact that he received his wound because he disobeyed orders and neglected his men in order to have a more comfortable night's sleep.

WAR ADVENTURES

TO RUHLEBEN AND BACK. By Geoffrey Fyke. Illustrated. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net.

LEAVES FROM A FIELD NOTEBOOK. By J. H. Morgan. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

THESE are books of adventure, of real adventure, which only the greatest of wars could make possible. And both are outside the ordinary run of war narrative, Mr. Fyke's in substance, Mr. Morgan's in arrangement.

Mr. Fyke undertook to penetrate to Berlin after the war was a month old to represent there The London Chronicle. In the light of our present knowledge of German organization it seems hardly necessary to call this a mad enterprise. It led in a very short space of time to a German jail. That it did not end with execution facing a firing squad is probably something which Mr. Fyke owes to his extreme youth (he was not yet of age) and to the slightly greater humanity of the bureaucrat when removed from the scene of strife. It is only fair to the editor of The Chronicle to add that he did not propose the assignment to the young man; that Mr. Fyke himself, with all the enthusiasm and ambition of late adolescence and a fertile imagination, overpersuaded him to permit the attempt.

But any reader of Mr. Fyke's book will feel selfishly glad that he did, for Mr. Fyke is a very gifted story-teller with a mature understanding and a captivating ardor. His sense of humor is proof, too, against most tests, though permitting an ingenuous insularity to break through on occasions, as for example when he runs across a fellow British prisoner in the Berlin jail, both of them uncertain whether or not they are to be shot the next day, and classes him from the cut of his clothes as a "bounder."

Mr. Fyke spent months in solitary confinement, the effects of which, as he describes them, are worth the consideration of all penologists. He was then conducted to Ruhleben, the German concentration camp for British civilians. Here were collected several thousand men, most of them untrained to hardship, huddled together during a severe Winter in horse stables. Ruhleben provides eloquent testimony to the fact that when the German provises he is as ineffectual and slovenly any of the rest of us. Mr. Fyke almost d there from double pneumonia without medical attendance and cared for on his sack of straw in the stable loft only by faithful comrades.

Last Summer he and a companion escaped and with incredible difficulty succeeded in reaching the Dutch frontier undetected. The author's whole experience may be described as tremendous, easily excusing in its narration a rather tumultuous style and the violation of certain minor rules of grammar and rhetoric. The war will produce few books of more absorbing interest than this one.

Mr. Morgan's work presents a contrast. It is not a sustained narrative, but a series of short, dramatic little sketches in the style of the French conte. The author is described as late Home Office Commissioner with the British Expeditionary Force, and the contents of his book as the "unofficial outcome" of his experiences while attached for five months to the British General Headquarters Staff. Mr. Morgan writes with a charming restraint and objectivity which brings out in high relief the poignancy of the many incidents of warfare in France which he was fortunate enough to report. War dramas in one act, we might call them, for quarter-hours of leisure.

GERMANY AND THE WAR

MODERN GERMANY IN RELATION TO THE GREAT WAR. By various German writers. Translated by William Wallace Whitelock, A. B., Johns Hopkins University; Ph. D., University of Munich. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $2.

THIS book is a translation of "Deutschland und der Weltkrieg," which was published in Germany last year. It carries all that was in the German book except the foreword addressed to the German public, which the translator says would not interest American readers, and a chapter on "War and Humanity," containing a record and an interpretation of official papers, publication of which, the translator thinks, would not add materially to the knowledge Americans already have of Germany's attitude with respect to her international obligations.

The omission of the chapter on "War and Humanity" is further justified by reference to the fact that a full discussion of the German view of questions of international law that have sprung out of the war appears in a chapter presenting an essay by Professor Zitelmann of the University of Bonn, entitled "The War and International Law." It may be remarked in passing that Professor Zitelmann makes no adverse criticism on anything Germany has done in the way of violating international law; he holds that the duty to observe international law ceases to be binding on a nation confronted by a necessity from which there is no escape within the bounds of the law.

The other contributors to the volume, almost all of whom are professors in German and Austrian universities, are as unreservedly Teutonic in the opinions they express as is the Bonn professor, so that the book may accurately be described as a distinctly pro-German work. The value of the book is to be found in the lucid presentation it makes of the German conception of German civilization, ideals, achievements, and humanity. Germany pictures Germany in the essays of these university professors, and the picture is interesting and important.

There are five divisions in the book. In the first division, entitled "Germany's Position in the World," there are seven essays that treat of Germany's standing as a world power, German Kultur, Germany's international economic position, her colonial policy, her military system, her institutions, and the German spirit of self-government; the second division, relating to "Germany's Allies," contains essays on Austria-Hungary and Turkey; the third division, entitled "Our Enemies' Policy of Force," presents some German opinions respecting England, France, Russia, and other anti-German nations; division four deals with the causes of the war and its outbreak; division five offers some observations respecting the "Spirit of the War."

Being Well-Born

Michael F. Guyer, Professor of Zoology in the University of Wisconsin, has contributed to the Childhood and Youth Series, of which Professor M. V. O'Shea is the editor, a treatise entitled "Being Well-Born"; he offers his book as an introduction to the study of eugenics. The author undertakes to show what prenatal influence is and to what extent it figures in determining the physical and mental qualities of the child; his views are based on the latest conclusions of scientists with respect to heredity. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.)

Consumption

Filip Sylvan, an English physician, sets forth in "Consumption and Its Cure by Physical Exercises" the method he uses in the treatment of patients afflicted with tuberculosis. His chief reliance is upon gymnastic work graded according to the conditions of those under his care. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.)

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JUNE 25, 1916

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AMERICAN MEN OF LETTERS

PROFESSOR EDWIN L. CLARKE'S monograph on "American Men of Letters: Their Nature and Nurture," just published among the Columbia University Studies in Political Science, sets forth in novel guise the old problem regarding the character and origin of literary genius. It is seldom that the scientist deliberately chooses the poet, the novelist, the dramatist, the essayist for "laboratory research and experiment." When he does so the result is apt to furnish abundant material for controversy—as happens in this exceptionally interesting and painstaking analysis by Professor CLARKE. The traditional theory that genius is born, not made, probably holds today with the majority of those who have thought on the subject. Of course there are the Erewhonians who say that "every one is a genius, more or less," and that "there is no genius who is not also a fool, and no fool who is not also a genius." But, then, BUTLER usually has his tongue in his cheek and is a rather dangerous guide at the best of times. Nevertheless, this Erewhonian theory of the matter finds ample confirmation in the conclusions of Professor LESTER F. WARD, who, indeed, tells us that "some measure of genius exists in nearly every one," its development into the Scotts, Byrons, Shelleys, Miltons, Shakespeares of literature being dependent merely on nurture or environment. Diametrically opposed to this view is that held by Sir FRANCIS GALTON, who finds in heredity or "nature"—that is, "all that a man brings with himself into the world"—the explanation of genius. Thus, in his work on "Hereditary Genius" he maintains "in respect to literary and artistic eminence":

> 1. The men who are gifted with high abilities * * * easily rise through all the obstacles caused by inferiority of social rank.
>
> 2. Countries where there are fewer hindrances than in England, to a poor man rising in life, produce a much larger proportion of persons of culture, but not of what I call eminent men.
>
> 3. Men who are largely aided by social advantages are unable to achieve eminence, unless they are endowed with high natural gifts.

To discover the truth in either the "nature" or the "nurture" theory of genius, Professor CLARKE undertook, five years ago, an investigation the results of which are contained in the present monograph. At the commencement of his labors, he tells us, he "believed that the opinions advanced in WARD's work were in every way justified by the evidence. Results attained in his own work, however, have convinced him that nurture is not predominant over nature to the extent that WARD supposed." In other words, the Erewhonian view of genius is not admitted to be the last word on the subject.

THE main interest, of course, in Professor CLARKE's investigation is not so much in the settlement of the academic difference of opinion regarding the origin of genius, voiced by Professor WARD on the one hand and Sir FRANCIS GALTON on the other, as in the data gathered, classified, and analyzed having to do with literary history in America. Here Professor CLARKE has labored in a practically virgin field. His method is thus described:

> A roll of one thousand men of letters was first obtained by procedure as objective as the nature of the case permitted. Concerning each of these men all reasonably accessible facts were collected which, it was believed, would throw light on the influence of nature and nurture in their lives. These facts were classified under appropriate heads and then tabulated in such a way as to show the effect of each influence upon the various classes of men.

With the results thus obtained the major portion of Professor CLARKE's monograph is occupied. As many as twenty-seven tables of statistics are given in which these thousand typical American authors are analyzed in as many different ways. Thus, we are shown their religion, their nationality, their family relationships, their geographical distribution, their economic environment, their occupational tendency, their social rank, their educational advantages, their literary productivity, their racial peculiarities, their family predilections. The review is altogether as complete, as exhaustive a one in a short space, and by a scientific method, of our literary history as has been attempted in recent years. In his summing up, Professor CLARKE finds that "while the influence of heredity is an important factor in the development of genius, it is not of such predominant influence as to make nurture an almost negligible quantity, as GALTON appears to have supposed." The result of this unique investigation, therefore, takes a sort of middle path—as a corollary to which Professor CLARKE's plea for a better understanding of the sociological hindrances in the way of literary development, with its practical suggestions for improvement, is not amiss.

IN the current number of the Bookman Mr. FRED E. WOODWARD gives an interesting compilation of "The Books of 1915," from which it appears that not since 1908 have the publishers had so few titles on their lists as they did last year. The total number of books published in 1915 was 9,734. This was 2,276 less than in 1914. The decrease is unquestionably due to the war, but not, apparently, for the specific reason that one naturally expects to find operative. Thus, with so many foreign authors either directly or indirectly prevented by the war from doing their usual amount of work in literature the principal falling off would be, presumably, in the number of books imported to this country from Europe. There has been such a falling off, it is true, but not so great as in the books originating in the United States. Mr. WOODWARD finds that the decrease in the number of books by foreign authors was only 645, while the decrease in the number by American authors was 1,631—an astonishing contrast that would indeed be difficult to explain. Fiction is, of course, the largest item in last year's list—919 titles in all—although "it falls short of 1914 by 134 entries." Next to fiction come Religion and Theology with 800 titles; then History, 758 titles; Poetry and Drama, 741 titles; Economics and Sociology, 726 titles. In each of these departments, except that of History, there is noted a decrease since 1914. The greatest decline in any department of literature, according to Mr. WOODWARD, is found in law books. Of the latter 255 were published in 1915 as against 507 in the preceding year. "This," comments Mr. WOODWARD, "is not only a remarkably small number to be recorded in the class of Law, but is actually the smallest number in twenty-five years." An increase was shown in three classes in 1915: History, 758 titles in 1915 as against 581 in 1914; Business books, 252 in 1915, 229 in 1914, and Domestic Economy showing a gain of two titles. The large gain in the History class is due, of course, to the great and increasing number of books that are being published on the European war. It is interesting to note that the three classes of books showing gains in this country were also in the ascendant in England.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Books Received During the Week Ended June 22 Classified and Annotated According to Contents

History and Biography

THE LIFE ROMANCE OF LLOYD GEORGE. By Beriah Gwynfe Evans. 12mo. Utica, N. Y.: Thomas J. Griffiths.
Biographical sketch with introduction by Charles Sarolea.

THE "SOCIALISM" OF NEW ZEALAND. By Robert H. Hutchinson. 12mo. New York: New Review Publishing Association. $1.10.
Historical and critical sketch.

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE. By James Marchant. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.
Consists largely or hitherto unpublished letters, together with reminiscences of Wallace by the author.

JOHN MILTON. By Hubert N. S. Thompson. 12mo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $1.15.
A biography.

Poetry, Drama, and Art

SONGS OF A YAGROM ANGEL. By Elsa Barker. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.
Collection of lyrics said to have been written at the "automatic dictation" of a spirit.

COMMUNITY DRAMA AND PAGEANTRY. By Mary Porter Beegle and Jack Randall Crawford. 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50.
Illustrated handbook of practical information.

THE RIME NUOVE OF GIOSUE CARDUCCI. Translated from the Latin by Laura F. Gilbert. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.
Collection of short poems published in the original in 1889.

THE WASTREL HOARD. By Frank Hendrick. 12mo. New York: Puritan Play Company.
A five-act modern drama of "the greater love."

VERSES FOR MARJORIE AND SOME OTHERS. By Frank Morton. 12mo. Melbourne: The Lothian Book Publishing Company.
Most of these poems appeared in Australian papers.

A HARVEST OF GERMAN VERSE. By Margarete Munsterberg. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.
Anthology of lyrics from the twelfth century to the present day.

EPITAPHS OF SOME DEAR DUMB BEASTS. By Isabel Valle. 12mo. Boston: The Gorham Press. $1.
Illustrated collection of verse.

SONGS OF ARMAGEDDON AND OTHER POEMS. By George Sylvester Viereck. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.
Short poems having to do, for the most part, with themes connected with the war.

THE ARCHITECTURE AND THE GARDENS OF THE SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION. Described by Carleton Monroe Winslow. 8vo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.
A pictorial survey of the aesthetic features of the Panama Exposition.

Essays and Criticism

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS. By Charles Eisenman. 12mo. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company.
"A business man's interpretation of social responsibilities."

ON THE CAMPUS. By Thomas H. Macbride. 12mo. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press. $1.25.
Addresses delivered at various times before university and college audiences by the President of the State University of Iowa.

ONE HUNDRED BEST BOOKS. By John Cowper Powys. 12mo. New York: G. Arnold Shaw. 75 cents.
Includes all fields of literature, with extended comment on each title chosen.

SHAKESPEARE. By George Edward Woodberry. 12mo. Printed for the Woodberry Society.
An address delivered at the tercentenary celebration, Brown University.

European War Books

WITH MY REGIMENT. By "Platoon Commander." 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.
Experiences in the war "from the Aisne to La Bassee."

IN THE FIELD. (1914-15). By Marcel Dupont. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.
The impressions of an officer of light cavalry in the French Army.

THE SOLDIER BOY. By C. Lewis Hind. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
Sketches of the war.

THE EPIC OF DIXMUDE. By Charle Le Goffic. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.
A soldier's experiences from Oct. 17 to Nov. 10, 1914.

THE GERMAN REPUBLIC. By Walter Wellman. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.
Describes how the war is to end and how Europe's problems are then to be solved.

Fiction

THE BRIGHT EYES OF DANGER. By John Foster. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.35.
A story of adventure in Scotland in 1745.

PIERRE NOZIERE. By Anatole France. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.75.
Imaginary sketches of the author's experiences.

Economics

MARKETING PERISHABLE FARM PRODUCTS. By Arthur B. Adams. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.)
The commodities selected for study are fruits, vegetables, dairy and poultry products.

THE TARIFF PROBLEM IN CHINA. By Chin Chu. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50. (Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law.)
This monograph is "a part of a larger volume which is in preparation for publication in the Chinese language."

Philosophy and Religion

PEEPS INTO THE PSYCHIC WORLD. By M. MacDermot Crawford. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.
Describes "the occult influence of jewels and many other things."

ESSAYS IN EXPERIMENTAL LOGIC. By John Dewey. Chicago: The University Chicago Press. $1.75.
Discusses the relationship of thought to its subject, the object of thought, &c.

Juvenile

THE COBWEB LADDER. By Joice Nankivell. 8vo. Melbourne, Australia: The Lothian Book Publishing Company.
Illustrated verse and prose stories for children.

THE MONSTER-HUNTERS. By Francis Rolt Wheeler. 8vo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.35.
A story of adventure for young people.

New Editions

EXPORTERS' ENCYCLOPAEDIA, 1916. New York: Exporters' Encyclopaedia Company. $7.50.
Twelfth edition.

Educational, Reference, Miscellaneous

THE EDUCATION OF BOYS. By Conde B. Pallen. 12mo. New York: The American Press.
Letters published serially some time ago in a magazine for the Catholic laity.

ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS. By Edward Harlan Webster. 12mo. New York: Newson & Co.
Textbooks for high schools.

A LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. 8vo. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.
Includes from the earliest issues to July, 1915.

THIRD FRENCH REPUBLIC

A HISTORY OF THE THIRD FRENCH REPUBLIC. By C. H. C. Wright. Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

IN this excellent condensation of a great historical period, Professor Wright, who occupies the chair of French language and literature at Harvard, starts basically right. Technically he could have begun at the close of the Franco-Prussian war and have remained within the scope of his title, for, of course, the third French Republic is chronologically subsequent to this conflict. But as much relating to the first days of the new Government following the fall of Napoleon III. is interwoven with the war of 1870-71, that the reader has no end of briars cleared from his path by this preliminary review of that fateful two-year period.

The history is kept within 200 pages and yet it would be hard to find anything of moment in the chronicles of France during the last forty-five years that is not included within the covers. In a few instances one might wish that more had been said, but this is principally because of the interesting manner in which the author treats the particular topic. When the end of the short volume is reached the reader feels that he has been given a really thorough, comprehensive history of the latest Republic of France.

The administrations of Presidents Thiers, MacMahon, Grévy, Sadi Carnot, Casimir-Perier, Loubet, Fallières and Poincaré are all taken up and discussed with succinct clearness. The varying attempts of the Bourbon and the Bourbon-Orleanist heads and factions again to come to power are laid bare. The obstinacy of Comte de Chambord in insisting that he would rather give up all hopes of reigning as King than renounce the white banner for the tricolor is noted for its true significance. What many have thought a ridiculous whim of the pretender is shown to have been of grave political importance at a critical time.

How President Thiers threatened to resign once too often and the playing of politics that resulted in the adoption of the seven-year Presidential incumbency law are entertainingly narrated. And also how MacMahon, who was expected to take part in some sort of a coup d'état to restore royalty, turned on the Bourbon actions and stuck to the republic.

The account of the Commune is tersely told—the little dashes of analytical comment here and there are worth a volume of prosily written histories of how Paris fought the rest of France. The references to the one-time Parisian idol Boulanger are of graphic portraiture. His loss of nerve when he might have leaped to a dictatorship or a throne, his waning and eclipse, and his final suicide on the grave of his mistress are chronicled in a way that tells all that one needs to know.

The style of Professor Wright is the epitome of unbiased narration. This history is, indeed, a thumbnail classic.

DIET FOR CHILDREN

DIET FOR CHILDREN. By Louise E. Hogan. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 75 cents.

Mrs. Hogan has devoted many years to the study of children, with especial reference to their diet, and has written a half dozen or more books upon that and allied subjects. This authoritative little manual, which is meant to be a home and school guide in the feeding of children for mothers, teachers, nurses, and physicians, is the outcome of her scientific study and practical experience and observation. It deals comprehensively with the diet of children of all ages, from birth to adolescence, in both sickness and health, and whoever has anything to do with the feeding of children of any age will find it helpful and dependable. It explains the scientific principles that underlie the rules for the feeding of children, telling why this may be done and that may not, why a certain kind of food is desirable at one age and taboo at another, discusses pure food and its value and the care of milk, gives directions for infant feeding, the care of nursing mothers, and the varying of diet as children grow older, and offers many pages of menus and recipes and directions for cooking various articles.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Sancho Panza and the Tradition Regarding Sleep — Origin of the Term Gringo — The Italian Philosopher Vico

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

C. H.—Will you be so kind as to tell me from what poem the following two lines are quoted:

God bless the man who first invented sleep!
So Sancho Panza said and so say I.

The lines quoted by our correspondent are the opening lines of John G. Saxe's poem entitled "Early Rising." It is printed in Professor Clark's "Handbook of Best Readings," published by Charles Scribner's Sons in Choice Selections No. 4, published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia, and in several other collections of humorous poetry.

F. M. P.—Will you kindly tell me something about Edgar Rice Burroughs, the author of "Tarzan of the Apes," &c.?

Edgar Rice Burroughs is the son of Major George Tyler Burroughs, U. S. A., and was born in Chicago Sept. 1, 1875. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich. He served a short enlistment in the Seventh United States Cavalry at Fort Grant in Arizona. Subsequently he was a gold miner in Oregon, a cowboy in Idaho, and a policeman in Salt Lake City. He was treasurer of the American Battery Company of Chicago from 1899 to 1903, and a department manager at the store of Sears, Roebuck & Co. from 1906 to 1908. Afterward he was in the employ of the A. W. Shaw Company, publishers of System, for two years. Mr. Burroughs has written many short stories and novels for the magazines. His principal books are "Tarzan of the Apes," (1914); "The Return of Tarzan," (1915); and "The Beasts of Tarzan," (1916). He is married and lives at Oak Park, Ill.

The Master Has Come

F. A. R.—Will you kindly tell me where I may find the poem beginning

The Master has come over Jordan
Said Hannah, the mother, one day.

The poem asked for by our correspondent is entitled "Christ and the Little Ones" and the author is Julia Gill. It is printed in Whittier's "Child Life in Poetry" and in several other collections of verse.

Addison's Works

CONSTANT READER.—Can you give me the value of an edition of Addison, in four volumes, bound in calf, the title page of which reads "The Works of the Right Honorable Joseph Addison, Esq., London, MDCCXXI"?

Copies of this edition of Addison's works have brought at auction from $6.50 to $10.50.

Dryden's Works

L. L. DANA.—Can you inform me as to the probable value of the following books: "The Works of John Dryden," seventeen volumes London, 1808, edited by Walter Scott, printed by Jas. Ballantyne & Co., Edinburgh. "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" in three volumes, third edition, Edinburgh, printed by Jas. Ballantyne & Co., 1806.

"Dryden's Works," edited by Scott, London, 1808, eighteen volumes, has brought at auction from $5 to $45. The third edition of "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" does not appear to be of special value.

Perry's Expedition

H. C. B.—Can you tell me the value of the "Narrative of the Expedition of Our American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan," by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., compiled from the original notes and journals of Commodore Perry? It was published by D. Appleton & Co. in 1856. What did it bring at the last sale?

This book, which is not rare, has brought at auction from $5.25 to $22.

Illustrated Bible

S. B. W.—I have Osterwald's "Illustrated Bible" in two volumes, dated 1753, Buffon's "Natural History," dated 1812, and the "Letters and Works of Lady Wortley Montagu" in two volumes. Have these books any special value?

The "Bible" is worth about $3; Buffon's "Natural History," London, 1812, is worth from $5.25 to $8.50; Lady Montagu's "Letters and Works" is worth about $5.

Pictorial Review

B. W.—What is the value of Harper's "Pictorial Review of the Great Rebellion," two volumes, and Harper's Bazar for 1867 and 1868?

The "Pictorial Review" has brought as high as $7 at auction. Harper's Bazar is worth about 50 cents a volume.

East and West

HELEN ZINSSMEISTER.—Will you kindly help me to find a poem written by Kipling, I believe, in which appears a couplet about the East and West "ne'er meet"?

The poem for which our correspondent asks is "The Ballad of East and West." It is printed in a small volume of Kipling's poems, published by Hurst & Co., New York, and in the volume of his collected verse, published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Chesterfield's Letters

M. P.—What is the value of the "Letters of Lord Chesterfield," in five volumes, published in London in 1845?

The Chesterfield books are worth from $18.50 to $52.50. The latter sum was paid for an uncut copy.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

WILLIS K. JONES.—The line quoted by Helen Sullivan is from a song sung by the cowboys, especially those on the Texan border. It is anonymous. This is said to be the origin of the term "gringo," which the Mexicans gave to those cowboys because of the song which was so popular. At first it was "green-grow," but gradually became "gringo."

My Creed

ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE.—In answer to Elijah E. Knott, who in your issue of May 7 asked for the authorship of "My Creed," which has been often attributed to Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, I would say that the author was the late George W. Childs, the distinguished citizen and philanthropist of Philadelphia. It is printed in a leaflet by the American Tract Society, which is on sale at the Bible House in New York City.

We are informed by Maxie J. Howes that "My Creed" is printed in a book entitled "When Good Fellows Get Together," edited by James O'Donnell Bennet, and on sale at Wanamaker's store. It is also printed in "The Book of Good Cheer," published by B. F. Volland & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Golden Legend

JAMES TERRY WHITE.—In answer to "C. W. S." in your issue of May 7, the correct quotation is:

Time has laid his hand
Upon my heart, gently, not smiting it,
But as a harper lays his open palm
Upon his harp to deaden its vibration.

This will be found in Longfellow's "Golden Legend," Section IV., under the heading "Cloisters," in which the Abbot speaks these words.

Answers to this appeal have also been received from Agnes Irene Dennelley, Great Neck, L. I.; Charles Knapp, New York; Maud Thomas, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Henry M. Congdon, New York; Josephine Wells Tillman, Montclair, N. J.; E. W. Johnson, New York; Samuel Macdonald, Denver, Col., and George B. Merritt, New York.

Success

LOUELLA D. EVERETT.—The poem beginning:

I hold that man alone succeeds,
Whose life is crowned by noble deeds,

quoted by "A. L. C. D." in THE REVIEW of May 28 is entitled "Success," and is by Henry Victor Morgan.

Code of Manu.

JOHN URI LLOYD.—In your Appeals to Readers March 12, 1916, occurs an inquiry concerning a poem ending as follows:

And so it is forever,
On Life's unresting sea,
Men meet, and greet, and sever,
Drifting eternally.

The thought expressed therein leads me to infer that possibly the following selection from the "Tales of Hitopadesa," a part of the old Sanskrit "Code of Manu," may please the inquirer, if not already at his command. The translation is found in the pocket booklet, "The Code of Manu," in the "Words of Wisdom" series issued by Hills & Co., London:

As drifting logs of wood may haply meet
On ocean's waters surging to and fro,
And having met, drift once again apart,
So, fleeting is the intercourse of men.

E'en as a traveler meeting with the shade
Of some o'erhang tree, awhile reposes,
Then leaves its shelter to pursue his ways
So men meet friends, then part with them
for ever.

APPEALS TO READERS

H. W. C.—Can any of your readers give me any information about the great Italian philosopher and publicist Giovanni Battista Vico, or supply a criticism of his work superior to that contained in Professor Flint's "Life" of the illustrious Neapolitan or in his "History of the Philosophy of History"? These are works of the highest value. In them Vico is rated in the same rank as Aristotle, and perhaps as greater than any modern thinker. Is there an English translation of his "Scienza Nuovo"?

In the Evening

H. G.—I would be very grateful if some reader would furnish the song "In the Evening by the Moonlight." Part of it runs as follows:

In the evening by the moonlight
You can hear those darkies singing.
In the evening by the moonlight
You can hear those banjos ringing.
How the old folks did enjoy it,
They would sit all night and listen.

Australian Snake

JOHN J. SMITH.—Can some reader tell me where I may locate the author or in what book I may be able to find the poem which tells the story of an Australian snake seeking the destroyer of its mate, killing the wife of that person, and finally being killed by the man who killed the mate. This man then devotes the rest of his life trying to exterminate this species of snake from Australia—an Australian St. Patrick, as it were.

Good Man Death

I. T. D.—Can any of your readers tell who is the author of a short poem of three stanzas, the first one of which is:

Do you think that I fear you, Good Man Death?
Then, Sir, you do not know,
For your grim, white face and your frosty breath
And your dark eyes browed with snow
Bring naught to me but a signal of love;
My Father sent you: He dwelleth above,
And I am ready to go.

On Tuscan Farms

L. D. BURDICK.—Can any of your readers tell me the author of the sonnet on the last page of J. W. Mackail's translation of the "Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil"? The sonnet begins:

On Tuscan farms revolve each changeless year,
The world-old toils of the world in order meet:
Labor is good and rest from labor sweet, &c.

And at the end are initials "B. W."

As Time Runs On

S. W.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can find the following lines:

As time runs on, the road
Grows strange, with faces new,
And near the end, milestones
Into headstones change;
'Neath every one a friend.

R. L. B.—Can any of your numerous readers tell me where I may be able to buy a book entitled "Rosa Mundi"? It has been out of print for some years.

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THE HERITAGE OF TYRE. By William Brown Meloney. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

IF any one thinks the shipping question, which plays such a prominent part in current politics and legislation, is uninteresting he can hardly remain of that opinion after reading Mr. Meloney's spirited book. There is hardly a dull page in it, and there is a surprising amount of information for so small a volume. The manner in which the United States beat all competitors for primacy on the ocean is told as thrillingly as a yacht race. Our illimitable virgin forests gave us unsurpassed materials, but it was American talent which devised the models for the clippers, and it was American grit which sailed them. When the British Parliament investigated the cause of its defeat on the seas it reported that the commanders and officers of American ships were "generally considered to be more competent as seamen and navigators and more uniformly persons of education than the commanders and officers of British ships of similar size * * * the seamen more carefully selected and efficient." It was not alone the model of the ships, nor the cheap materials in them which caused them to make 400 knots a day, rivaling steamships for years after they plied the seas, and beating British competitors by a week in a month's voyage.

Smart as the clippers were there is a chance that the record might have been reversed if the ships and crews had been exchanged. The foreigners spread a running foot of dirty hempen or flaxen canvas, and mounted nothing higher than topgallant sails on stumpy masts. The American masts were a yard in diameter. They carried a yard of snowy duck for each foot the foreigners spread, and their skysails and moonsails stabbed at the stars. Where the Britishers clewed and furled the Americans hung on or loosed another kite. Each night the British emerged all down to the merest rag of canvas. To the Americans night was as day. Often the sheets were padlocked against hoosing by weakhearted subordinates, and the ships were driven until the lee rail was drowned and the rigging was slack by a breed that knew no fear. Money was scarce then, but the American marine was sustained on the money of its rivals. When the subsidized ships of other nations cut fares and rates the Americans shortened the voyage and raised their charges. No wonder that Americans carried over nine-tenths of their own commerce, to say nothing of getting the cream of foreign trade at the highest charges by any carrier! The British were not beaten in American waters alone, they were beaten in their own.

There is a humiliating contrast between these conditions and today's, when the American flag is a curiosity on most oceans. Our pre-occupation by the civil war and the accident that during those years the British gained the lead in the making of iron ships, is the sufficient and familiar explanation of our being driven off the seas. Our defeat was made inescapable by legislation making our ships too costly to operate competitively, the obtuseness of our legislators being as remarkable as the sharpness of our sailors. Now there is a war across the seas, and we are on an equality with any shipbuilders in the world. A ship is only a floating bridge, driven by a locomotive. We rival any builders of bridges and locomotives, and send them competitively throughout the world. We can do the same with ships. Mr. Meloney thinks, if only shipping legislation is put into the hands of experts. He speaks disrespectfully of the legislation proposed by the politicians, pandering to the labor vote. He appeals for a Shipping Board along the lines of the British Board of Trade, without whose advice and assent Parliament refuses to legislate. It is a counsel of perfection. The campaign is being carried on with a dispute over the Administration's proposal for Government ownership and operation, than which nothing could be more discouraging to private enterprise. We revolutionized shipbuilding and ship sailing. We created steam navigation and screw propulsion. We invented the ironclad, and are not even a second or third rate naval power, although first in wealth. We invented the flying machine and the machine gun, and are inferior in their use. Have we lost the characteristics of the old race of sailormen along with the leadership of the sea? Are we beaten on the ocean because we deserve to be, through our indifference to what is done in our Capitol? It is difficult to read Mr. Meloney without learning the correct answer.

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SHIPS. By Bernard Nadal Baker, assisted by J. Frederick Essary. Baltimore: John Murphy Company. For private distribution.

Mr. Baker's views are exactly opposite, the two books complementing each other nicely. Mr. Baker has had a generous experience in the shipping trade, and writes with eloquence and knowledge. His views are in support of the Administration's proposal to revive shipping through regulation in the manner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and with government operation in the background as an alternative of acceptable private operation. It would be rash to take a position on authority opposed to that so well expressed, but even Mr. Baker must yield to facts. When the plan he upholds was proposed American foreign trade was prostrate, and there was no apparent hope of relief except from government intervention. In the short interval since then the conditions have changed fundamentally. Private enterprise has doubled the construction program proposed by Mr. Baker, and the volume of our foreign trade has surpassed every record. The accomplishments on the record have dwarfed even Mr. Baker's proposals, and they have yet to take their first steps toward realization. There are obstacles of another sort. It seems to Mr. Baker that "with 500 ships we could have established ourselves in markets, near and remote, from which Europe could not drive us in a century." Since the words were written we have seen, as matter of fact in opposition to this theory that ships alone were necessary to our commerce, that our railways were not adequate to sustain the movements in existing ships, and that the resources of the foreign customers he had in mind for us were not able to pay for the goods, nor could our banking facilities finance the trade.

It is to be remarked, too, that he proposes to revivify our marine in the methods which have failed before. He says that we began to legislate regarding our marine in our first Congress, and "many of these measures have been abortive. Some of them have been actually disastrous as applied to our overseas commerce, and but few of them have permanently benefited the industry." Nevertheless, he appears as the champion of another proposal, whose difference from those which he describes remains to be proved. No statute gave us the command of the seas which we lost.

Our maritime predominance came to us as the result of the Napoleonic wars, the combatants surrendering to us much of their commerce. We forfeited what we gained by the war of the rebellion, our foreign competitors utilizing their opportunity to develop the use of steam in iron vessels to displace our wooden clippers. Now there is another war, involving the trade of continents and the seven seas, and another opportunity. Mr. Baker shows that we have the resources and the ingenuity to develop oil fuel and displace coal-burning vessels, and even with them to divide what others possessed themselves of, to our loss. With a million tons of shipping under construction, it no longer can be contended that private enterprise is dead. With Mr. Baker's examples of statutes which have failed, he is at a disadvantage in urging another inconsistent both with our traditions and the necessities of the case. Nevertheless, there are those who agree with him. They will find no fault with his views or with his presentation of them. Nor can those who disagree with his views afford to ignore his presentation of the case against them, and they will find pleasure as well as profit in his book.

FOR THE FILIPINO

THE CASE FOR THE FILIPINOS. By Maximo M. Kalaw. Introduction by the Hon. Manuel L. Quezon. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

THE debates in Congress over the pending Philippines bill and the Clarke amendment assuring sovereignty to the islands within four years give extraordinary interest and timeliness to this book by a young Filipino whose ardent patriotism makes him as eloquent advocate of his countrymen's cause. Mr. Kalaw was born in the Batangas Province of the islands in 1891, and therefore all his life, except his early boyhood, has been spent under the American occupancy. "He is," says the Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, Resident Commissioner in the United States of the Philippines, in his introduction, "distinctly a product of the American system of education established in the islands." He was educated in the public schools of his native town and later in the University of the Philippines, at Manila. In 1911 he came with Mr. Quezon to the United States as his secretary, and ever since he has been connected with the cause of Philippine independence. Two years ago he was graduated in law from Georgetown University.

Mr. Kalaw makes a complete survey of the history of the relations between the United States and the Philippines, and offers an earnest plea for the consideration by the American people of the readiness of the Filipinos for self-government and their ability to undertake the task. He declares that the desire to continue the policy of indefinite occupation, or to turn it into one of annexation, which has animated the agents of the Government until the present Administration came into power, led them to pursue a course of misrepresentation which deaded and belittled the advanced status of the big majority of the Filipinos. Among the arguments he sets forth to show that his countrymen are ready for self-government and that they have been misrepresented are that even before the American occupation 45 per cent. of the adult Christian inhabitants were literate, and that now fully 75 per cent. of them are so; that there was a university in the Philippines before Harvard was established and that now there are two; that every important capital had its college for both men and women before the occupation, and that the number of these has greatly increased. Filipino Judges, Justices of the Peace, Municipal and Provisional Governments administered by Filipinos elected by Filipino voters, the lower house of the Legislature, composed of Filipinos elected by native voters, Mr. Kalaw thinks, should prove their ability to undertake full self-government. He brings out strongly his conviction that the Filipinos feel themselves to be a political entity, inspired and bound together by a strong sense of nationality, and, that being true, the United States cannot refuse independence without being traitor to its own fundamental political principles. His account of Mr. Dean C. Worcester's publicity methods while Commissioner and of the attitude of the people toward him when he returned to the islands as head of an industrial company throw much light upon the recent controversy between Mr. Worcester and Mr. W. Morgan Shuster.

Mr. Kalaw has facts and documents with which to substantiate his arguments, and his book is one that no one can afford to miss who wishes to be well informed upon the relations between the Philippines and the United States.

A BOY IN RUSSIA

WHEN I WAS A BOY IN RUSSIA. By Vladimir de Bogory Mokrievitch. Illustrated from photographs. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. 75 cents.

SO illuminating of Russian character and of some phases of modern Russian history is this little volume that it is much more important and significant than as a mere record of child life. Adult readers will find it not only interesting but well worth while in its intimate account of the origin, the spirit and the ideals of the Russian discontent and revolt that grew into the Nihilism of the latter 60s of the last century. For the author was a part of it from its inception, although he disapproved of terroristic methods from their beginning, and was obliged to leave Russia, after escaping from the Siberian exile to which he had been condemned, soon after the assassination of Alexander II. in 1881. Ever since he has lived in exile in Switzerland, Bulgaria, England and America, and can not even yet return to Russia.

After some chapters telling of the games and sports and pleasures of himself and his brothers on their father's estate in Little Russia during their boyhood, he relates with a still vivid memory the experiences of himself and other pupils in the gymnasia to which were sent the children of the country nobility. The teachers were vulgar and domineering and the methods brutal and he says that the seeds of hatred toward those holding autocratic powers were sowed in those schools. His own interest in the peasants, who were serfs until his early teens, he traces back to his boyhood when he played in the Summer with the sons of his father's serfs and on Winter nights listened in the kitchen to the tales of the peasants. As he and his brother grew older they, and the same was true of young students in many parts of Russia, began to be interested in modern ideas and their minds to expand and aspire with the generous idealism of youth. They had no thought, says Mr. Mokrievitch, of becoming revolutionists and did not cherish revolutionary ideas. But they were driven into these things by the constant espionage of the government, by false accusations and petty persecutions. There is a simply told but very interesting account of the life of the university students, of the spirit that animated them and the ideals they strove to make real. All this part of the little book will be illuminating to those for whom Tolstoy's attitude toward manual labor has been more or less of a puzzle. The author tells of their enthusiasms, their attempts to ameliorate the condition of the peasants, their determination to live poorly, their high and glowing ideals, and, finally, the beginning of the spread among them of the doctrine of terrorizing the Government. These plans seemed wrong to him and he had no part in them, but presently he was condemned, along with others, to fourteen years' hard labor in the Siberian mines. But in the Russia of today he sees the fruition of the work which he and his comrades began and for which his brother and many of their friends gave their lives. "It is beyond belief," he says at the end of his narrative, "how Russia has advanced and many of my early dreams have been realized. I think of Ivan, of Donetzky, of Ossinsky, and my heart is very sore within me. I look at Russia and I am well content."

MAN, A MECHANISM

MAN—AN ADAPTIVE MECHANISM. By George W. Crile. Edited by Annette Austin. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

There is considerable novelty in Dr. Crile's view of the mechanistic origin of the impulses of human beings. In a volume that thoroughly covers the research he has made in support of his original theory, he presents facts that will appeal to the physician, the psychologist, and the philosopher. Under the title of "A Mechanistic View of War and Peace" the author treated his subject more in direct relation to the activating motives of the human race in warfare. He has now further expanded his theory to the inclusion of every impulse that commands our daily life, and proceeds to develop the idea of adaptive mechanism in man and animals.

Dr. Crile has gathered much of his data on the battlefields of the European war, and while he has not made use of it in his present volume for other purposes than to illustrate his theories, it affords us, nevertheless, a vivid view of the experiences of a surgeon at the front. The thinker will welcome Dr. Crile's novel theory, and the lucid exposition of the same will recommend itself to the busy physician, who must have facts presented to his notice in clear, logical sequence.

ZEITKINDER.

By his sub-title description, "A Play to be Read," Henry James Mulford disarms all criticism of his three-act play, "Zeitkinder," (published by the author, Buffalo, N. Y.) based on its possession or lack of dramaturgic values. For the rest, his idea is to put into dramatic form the sinister influences, disguised under benevolent intentions, of crime, ignorance, doubt, and selfishness upon the minds, bodies, and fates of children and the responsibility resting upon parents to recognize these evil workers under their friendly shapes and protect the young ones from their ingratiating efforts. The author explains that the Zeitkinder, that is, the Time Children—one wonders why he did not use the English form, at once simpler and more effective—are the Past, the Present, and the Future. The Present is symbolized in some of the masculine and the Past in some of the feminine characters of the play, while a child represents the Future.

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 258)

left solitary every one, and the loneliest of them all was Mrs. Hobberton, the mother of eleven children.

THE PLUNDERERS

THE PLUNDERERS. By Edwin Lefevre. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

MR. LEFEVRE'S latest volume, "The Plunderers," deals in Wall Street characters, and somewhat in Wall Street atmosphere—but one does not have to be versed in the bewildering techniques of "The Street" to enjoy it. The book includes four stories, telling the adventures of a modern Rob Roy and his band. In remarkably clever ways they manage to relieve several rich Americans of some of their superfluous wealth.

In "The Pearls of Patricia" the plunderers take advantage of America's regard for royalty, and neatly capture priceless spoils from four of New York's leading jewelers. The second chapter introduces James Robison to Wall Street, with his Parisian clothes and down-East Yankee twang. Through the temporary abduction of Garrettson, the money king, the stranger leaves the Street with a doubled capital; Amos Kidder, the financial editor, gets an ironical letter from the "Plunder Recovery Syndicate." "As Proofs of Holy Writ" finds Jarningham, a wealthy Klondiker, dazzling New York with his gold nuggets. He plays upon Ashton Weller's jealousy of his young wife and gets the controlling stock in the Van Twiller Trust Company. The episode ends with another letter written by the "Plunder Recovery Syndicate." The last of these enthralling tales, "Cheap at a Million," shows the "Plunder Recovery Syndicate" delving in romance. They leave a grateful victim who finds his new daughter-in-law well worth the million dollars he was made to give to the clever brigands. The Plunderers make this claim at the end:

> We shall make a present of fifty years to the world by transmuting the recovered plunder into unspent time. Don't forget that we who were the Plunder Recoverers are now THE TIME GIVERS.

The stories are well told. Those who have read them will look forward with eagerness to the publication of the exploits of "The Time Givers."

HAPPY VALLEY

HAPPY VALLEY. By Anne Shannon Monroe. Illustrated by J. Allen St. John. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.35.

This is a story of the homesteaders in Oregon, and brings out the heroism of the pioneers who start the tiny settlements that—in their own lifetime—grew into bustling towns. Severe are the privations these hardy people have to endure before their dreams come true.

The book is written in the first person, giving the viewpoint of Billy Brent, a youth of aristocratic but unhappy forbears. Alcoholism is the family curse, but Billy's redemption is achieved through the healthy, hard work in Happy Valley. Old Man Clark and Susie personify the spirit that has made the West enviable in its enterprise. Bullpit is a type that unfortunately abounds in all parts of the country, as well as in fiction; he is "the villain of the piece." But John Regan—big, splendid man, a sort of older brother to all the settlers—is rare. Never thinking of himself, but believing first and foremost in the future of the country, although beset by tremendous odds, he manages to bring the railroad to Happy Valley, with which achievement the book ends. Susie is a charming heroine, equal to all emergencies and thoroughly feminine; we know that Billy will be safe in her hands. Lizbeth is also delightful, and her final happiness and triumph over her inheritance is gratifying to the reader. There are several interesting minor characters, Mother Lattig, who cooks such delicious-sounding Hungarian dishes, the Book-farmer, who farms "according to Bindstoe," and many others.

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

J. G. PYLE of St. Paul, formerly editor of The Globe of that city, is preparing a biography of the late J. J. Hill which will be published next Fall or Winter. Mr. Pyle was for many years closely associated with the railroad builder, who some time ago gave him permission to write the biography and turned over to him for that purpose all his correspondence and documents that would be serviceable in the work, stipulating that the book should not be published until after his death. The work, which will be the only authorized biography of Mr. Hill, is almost completed.

Jacinto Benevente, one of the most important of living Spanish playwrights, will soon be introduced to American readers by Charles Scribner's Sons, who are preparing to bring out a volume containing four of his representative plays. Those plays are "The Husband of His Widow," a brilliant comedy of manners; "La Malquerida," ("The Ill-Starred Love,") a peasant tragedy; "The Evil Doers of Good," a satire upon social hypocrisy, and "The Bonds of Interest," a human comedy suggestive of the spirit and style of Molière. The translation is being prepared by John Garrett Underhill, American representative of the Society of Spanish Authors. Benevente, who is the author of seventy-five dramas and several volumes of table talk and essays, is the recipient in Spain of much enthusiastic admiration.

Robert Frost, whose "North of Boston" is in its seventh edition, was the Phi Beta Kappa poet at the Harvard commencement.

A book on "Händel," by Romain Rolland, will be published by Henry Holt & Co. about the end of August. The first half of the volume deals with the life of the composer and the remainder discusses critically and interpretatively his musical compositions, putting as much emphasis upon his operas and instrumental works as on his oratorios.

A new novel by Holman Day, "Blow the Man Down," is promised by the Harpers for the end of this week.

The American Library Association will hold its annual meeting this week, June 26 to July 1, at Asbury Park. The possibilities and methods of community work will hold an important place in the discussions.

Oliver Onions, the young English novelist who has aroused much interest in this country, is studying the manufacture of ammunition at a school of military engineering "somewhere in England," which is as near as the censor will permit its location to be made known.

"Straight America: A Call to National Service," is a statement by Frances Keller of the duty of every American man and woman in a national crisis, which the Macmillans will have ready the middle of this week. It will be a new issue in their National Problems Series, in which have appeared already slender volumes by Owen Wister, Washington Gladden, and others. Miss Keller's book sets forth the keynote of preparedness as being in unified citizenship.

A volume of tales in verse, songs, and war rhymes by Maurice Hewlett entitled "Gai Sabre," is ready for immediate publication by the Putnams.

"Principles of Constitutional Government," by Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University, will be a Harper publication of this week.

New contributions to the early history of the Pacific Coast will be made in "The Founding of Spanish California: The Northwestward Expansion of New Spain, 1687-1783," by Charles E. Chapman, of the history department of the University of California, which the Macmillans announce for this week. It is almost wholly based on hitherto unused materials.

A revised and enlarged edition, brought up to date, of Farnham Bishop's "Panama Past and Present" is announced by the Century Company. Mr. Bishop is the son of the secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Frank L. Packard, author of "The Beloved Traitor" and "The Miracle Man," is traveling with Mrs. Packard round about the Pacific Ocean and recently, while visiting the Samoan Islands, was made "Big War Chief" of the island of Manono, the honor entitling him to half the tribute of the island and all the authority.

Because I Am A German

By Hermann Fernau

The New York Globe says:—"Aside from his courage and the novelty of his position, the most striking thing in the book is just this question of individual judgment and intellectual freedom."

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By Edith O'Shaughnessy

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The Border Legion

By Zane Grey

"A picture of the wild life that found an appropriate setting in the Western deserts and mountain trails and gulches in the early 'gold-strike' days is painted in blazing colors in Zane Grey's latest novel."—Philadelphia Telegraph. "His canyons, his wonderful scenery; his descriptive work is strictly first-class, while his love story is gripping, one of the sort that makes the reader forget the time."—Detroit Free Press.

Seven Miles to Arden

By Ruth Sawyer

A story of the open road—of a lovable, vivacious, witty heroine, Celtic by race and an actress by profession—"A very charming, dainty fairy story for grown-ups."—N. Y. Times. "The heroine is charming, bright and fantastical; she holds the stage continuously and keeps the reader's eyes on her."—N. Y. Sun. "Surely no more delightful whimsy ever sprang forth from a writer's fancy."—Phila. Press.

Alfred Russel Wallace Letters and Reminiscences

By James Marchant

Here for the first time the historic correspondence between Wallace and Darwin relating to their co-discovery of the theory of Natural Selection is given in full. In addition there are interesting letters with Huxley, Spencer and other scientific contemporaries. The Wallace family put at the disposal of the writer several thousand letters from which he has chosen the most important to illustrate the life, work, and aims of the great explorer and working scientist.

Seventeen

By Booth Tarkington

"Mr. Tarkington has written some very amusing books in the past, but none of them can equal this. It is really a book that, to use a hackneyed expression, 'you can't put down until you've finished it.'"—Boston Times.

Other Splendid Books for Summer Reading

CLIPPED WINGS
By Rupert Hughes

PEOPLE LIKE THAT
By Kate Langley Bosher

THEY OF THE HIGH TRAILS
By Hamlin Garland

THE CRIMSON GARDENIA
By Rex Beach

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SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1916.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 7 AND 8

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On Saturday, July 1st, however, the store will remain open until 6 P. M., but on Saturday, September 2nd, it will close at 12 M.

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2 styles, shadow proof, with buttonhole scalloped edge or deep embroidery flounce.

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White sateen with deep scalloped flounce; nainsook with lawn flounce, trimmed with clusters of tucks and lace; others with deep flounces of embroidery, lace insertions or lace edges.

Petticoats $1.89
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8 charming styles of fine nainsook or cambric; elaborate flounces, some knee deep, of lace insertions and edgings; caught with satin bows. All have extra underlays.

Petticoats—ten lovely styles $3.89
Flesh batiste with rows of shirring and lace edges, novelty ribbon bow; white cambric with deep lawn flounce finished with embroidery beading and ribbon; others have deep flounces of lace and embroidery combined; finished with pretty satin bows.
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Black satin makes a very attractive long-waisted model, with full shirred skirt. Every seam has a raised cording; square steel buttons down front; fichu collar and cuffs of organdie edged with hemstitched ruffle. *Illustrated* at right in cut. **$6.94**

A new model of taffeta or satin has the vestee, wing sleeves, and bodice-shaped belt laced with white silk cords. **$6.94**

Black Poplin slip-on model, box-pleated, has yoke, belt, sleeves and neck bound in white pique. A serviceable suit. **$4.49**

Full, loose fitting Suit of taffeta with patent leather belt is trimmed with pump bows at neck and on each shoulder. **$4.74**

A black silk poplin suit has a contrasting satin collar of white, green, tan or American beauty. Tiny pockets finish three deep tucks on both sides of waist. Trimmed with satin buttons and loop silk braid buttonholes. Wing sleeves with two straps. **$4.49**

A practical suit of black or navy mohair has a pleated skirt made with yoke. Trimmed with white pipings and white covered buttons. Combination included. **$2.89**

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Picturesque Styles in Boudoir Robes

Introducing many new modes in a diversity of fabrics—brocaded crepes, embroidered silks, dotted crepes—at exceptionally low prices.

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Draped Kimono of white French dotted crepe, lined with silk. Sleeves and neck finished with cording; ribbon rosette. Just right for warm days. **$2.69**

Boudoir Robe of brocaded Delphine Crepe; graceful model; slightly draped at side; deep, shawl collar and cuffs of embroidered white batiste; pink, light blue, rose, lavender, wisteria, navy or black.. **$7.49**

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A jaunty satin bow perched at just the right angle upon a crown of velvet casts its shadow through a brim of net—hats are trimmed with filmy malines that suggest the breath of a summer breeze—a demure rosette of white gros-grain ribbon forms the only touch of primness on a dainty hat of Georgette Crepe that billows like a summer cloud—two tropical parrots whisper secrets upon the top of a coy little blue faille turban—this is but a glimpse of what you will find among the Chapeaux La Marquise, our hats of quality.

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Eton Coat effect, Georgette collar and vestee; two-tier box pleated skirt, finished with corded edge.

Coat effect in blue or black taffeta; collar and cuffs of embroidered organdie; full, flaring skirt with ruche.

Tailored style, collar of Georgette edged with taffeta, set-in sleeves, revers, trimmed with taffeta covered buttons. Flare skirt with hip ruffles corded and shirred.

Coat model with collar and vest of Georgette crepe; skirt has panel front and back, with side ruffles.

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White Cordeline Skirt, with pockets of flower pot shape, trimmed with large white pearl buttons, shirred back, detachable belt. **$3.96**

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9 ft. x 12 ft.,	15.48	12.48

Japanese Grass Rugs
Limited quantity. In one size only. Stenciled designs on one side. Reverse side plain. Mostly green colorings. A few in brown or blue.
Were Now
9 ft. x 12 ft. only $7.89 $4.94

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Broadway.

Embroid'r'd Robe Patterns
(Unmade)
Greatly Reduced

These dainty Summer Dress Patterns are embroidered on fine net or voile, in smart designs, pretty colored effects and a few in all white. Any one of them will appeal to the woman who makes her own Summer Frocks. Each pattern contains about 3 1-3 yards; full-width flouncing for the skirt with demi-flouncing to match for the waist.

Robes, Now $3.96
Macy's usual price $4.96

Robes, Now $8.49
Macy's usual prices $12.49 *to* $17.39

Robes, Now $9.94
Macy's usual price $19.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street, Centre.

Front-Laced Corsets
Are Making Many Friends

The popularity of the front-laced Corset is evidenced by the many calls we have for them, both in person and by mail. Three special models featured:



Front-Laced Corsets $2.89
A model suitable for slender or average figures made of batiste; low bust and long hips, slightly curved at waist line, with shield under lacing. Sizes 20 to 30.

"Marchioness" Front-Laced Corsets $3.39
Made of strong white coutil, trimmed with embroidery at top; very low bust, higher in the back, heavily boned, free hips, elastic insert in back, suitable for short, full figures. *Illustrated.* Sizes 24 to 36.

"Marchioness" Front-Laced Corsets $4.89
Two models; one of white coutil with elastic band at waist line in front; very long hips. Sizes 22 to 26. The other style of pink brocade; very low bust, long straight hips. Sizes 24 to 27.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

Semi-Annual Sale of Linoleum Remnants
Begins Tomorrow

All the remnants and short lengths of Linoleums which have accumulated in our cutting room during the past six months will be offered at prices from about one-fourth to one-half less than Macy's usual prices. Almost every grade, in a wide assortment of designs, is included. Some patterns will not be reordered next Fall; others are not usable with full rolls. Almost all perfect goods. Some pieces sold as is, but wearing quality is not affected. Mostly 2 yards wide. Some cork linoleums 3 to 4 yards wide. Patterns include wood, tile, matting, parquetry and block designs. Many pieces will cover average size kitchens. All pieces sold according to the following prices. No remnants will be cut. It is advisable to bring your room sizes with you, as no goods can be held until sizes are secured.

Inlaid Linoleums

Pieces containing 7 sq. yds. or less,	Pieces containing over 7 sq. yds.,
54c per sq. yd.	**59c per sq. yd.**

Figured Cork Linoleums

Pieces containing 7 sq. yds. or less,	Pieces containing over 7 sq. yds.,
29c per sq. yd.	**34c per sq. yd.**

Sale of Carpet Remnants.

About 250 Carpet Remnants have been reduced to about ¼ to ⅓ former prices. In this assortment are Velvet, Axminster, Tapestry Brussels, a few Wilton and Body Brussels Remnants. Mostly figured goods. A few plain colors. Some have borders on sides as runners. Lengths vary from 1 to 5 yards. All perfect goods, 27 in. wide.

Sale of Wilton, Axminster and Body Brussels Carpets.

Many attractive patterns and colorings in full and half rolls. Some designs have borders to match. All perfect goods. Body Brussels Carpets in Chintz effects and bedroom designs only; quantity limited.

Wilton Carpets, Macy's usual price $3.24. Sale price **$2.14** per yd.

Axminster Carpets Macy's usual price $1.34. Sale price **$1.09** per yd.

Body Brussels Carpets Macy's usual price $1.59. Sale price **$1.04** per yd.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, Broadway.

Black Dress Silks

Marked concessions from regular prices make this offering particularly desirable at this season of the year.

Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta
Special, 94c yd.
Excellent quality; recommended to give good service. Width 36 in.

Black Dress Satin
Special, 89c yd.
Good quality. Width 35 in.

Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta
Special, $1.19 yd.
Excellent quality. Width 40 in.

Black Crepe de Chine
Special, $1.79 yd.
Superior quality. Width 45 in.

Black Bathing Suit Satin
Special, $1.12 yd.
Pure silk. Width 35 in.

Black "Marchioness" Dress Satin
Special, $1.39 yd.
Nearly pure dye. Manufactured for us and recommended to give good wear. Width 36 in.

Chinese Shantung Pongee, 49c Yard
A very special value. Quality excellent. Pure silk; natural color. Width 32 inches. 200 pieces. A desirable fabric.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

Lovely Net Blouses
Specially Featured at $4.89

Delightfully cool are these filmy Blouses of white washable net—so distinctly feminine with their soft, lace-trimmed frills.



Blouse pictured is of white washable net, lined with flesh color net, yoke back and sleeves joined with veining, sailor collar, double frill and cuffs trimmed with lace insertions and edging. **$4.89**

Another style of white net, lined with flesh color, has clusters of pin tucks back and front, also on sleeves. Sailor collar, cuffs and pleated frill trimmed with point d'esprit lace. **$4.89.**

Macy's—First Floor, 34th Street.

Women's Suits For Out-Door Sports

The demand for Sport Suits this season has been unprecedented. Whether of wool or silk, cotton or linen, these suits seem to appeal to women who combine style and comfort in their apparel. Four smart modes featured.

A full, belted model of silk Jersey—in navy, rose, green, Copenhagen or white. Coat slashed at sides; sailor collar, cuffs, sash belt and bottom of coat trimmed with striped border to harmonize. Full, shirred skirt with band of striped silk. **$16.74**

Delightfully cool is an unlined Pongee Silk Suit, natural color; smart, pleated model with semi-circular skirt shirred at waist-line. **$16.74**

Wool Jersey makes a strictly tailored suit in rose, green, blue or gold. Coat in pinch-back Norfolk style, four patch pockets. Full gored skirt buttoning down front; side pockets. **$19.74**

Georgette Satin Cloth fashions a handsome suit for semi-sport wear, hip length coat, broad belt, sailor collar, deep pockets, metallic buttons. Full, flaring, shirred skirt. White, green or rose. **$42.75**

Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway, 34th Street.

Summer Underwear
For Misses and Children

Children's Night Gowns
4 to 14 years, 46c
Made of good quality muslin in Empire or slip-over styles. Trimmed with neat embroidery and ribbon beading.

Misses' Night Gowns
14 to 18 years, 94c
Fine nainsook in slip-over or Empire effects, trimmed with fine lace, embroidery and beading.

Misses' Night Gowns
14 to 18 years, 69c
Made of nainsook, round or square neck, Empire or slip-over styles; trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.

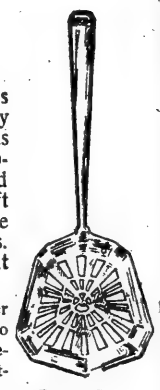
Children's Bloomers
6 to 16 years, 23c
Bloomers made of good quality muslin, cut full, with elastic at knees.

Macy's—Infants' Wear Dep't, Third Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Sterling Silver Tableware
in an Exquisite Colonial Pattern


Cold Meat Fork

Neither illustration nor words can do full justice to the dainty and refined beauty of this Colonial Tableware. The Tomato Server at the right and the Cold Meat Fork at the left show the pierced effects to be found on some of the pieces. Others are solid with straight side bowls.


Tomato Server

Purchased before Sterling Silver advanced in price, we are able to offer you this rich, refined tableware at prices that are most attractive.

At 74c Each
Sardine Forks, Olive Forks, Indiv. Salad Forks, Oyster Forks, Butter Picks, Food Pushers

At 94c Each
Bon Bon Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Sugar Spoons, Olive Spoons, Cream Ladles, Butter Spreaders

At $1.24 Each
8-inch Olive Forks, 8-inch Olive Spoons, Baby Spoons, Bent Handles, Iced Tea Spoons

At Other Prices
Butter Knives, $1.74 each
Cold Meat Forks (*Illus.*), $1.98 each
Berry Spoons, $2.49 each
Gravy Ladles, $1.98 each
Coffee Spoons, $2.97 set of 6
Tomato Servers, (*Illus.*), $2.49 each

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway, 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries

A SPECIAL SALE OF "MACY'S BEST" COFFEE—A blend of the finest coffees grown; roasted daily in our own laboratory. Our reg. price 1-lb. can, 49c; this sale, bean, granulated or pulverized, 43c lb.

MACY'S GENESTA BRAND COFFEE—Finer than so-called Java and Mocha blends at much higher prices; roasted daily; this sale, 25 lb. bags, beans only, $5.39; 5 lb. cartons, beans only, $1.14; our reg. price for 1 lb. cartons, 29c; this sale, beans, granulated or pulverized, 24c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF CURIO TEAS—English Breakfast, Oolong, Mixed, Young Hyson and Japan; our reg. price, 34c lb.; this sale, 5 lb. caddy, $1.54; 1 lb. carton, 28c.

"Curio" Ceylon Tea — Our usual price 39c lb., this sale, 34c; 5 lb. caddy, $1.59

Pekin Chop Teas—Mixed Oolong and English Breakfast; this sale, 1 lb. carton, 27c; 5 lb. caddy, $1.24

INDIA TEAS
Introducing our three new Brands of India Teas.
On account of their heavy body, rich dark liquor, pungent, aromatic flavor and fine bouquet, they are most rapidly acquiring favor with consumers who prefer a heavy-bodied, full-flavored tea.

Madras Brand
¼ lb. can..... 32c
1 lb. can..... 54c

Lucknow Brand
¼ lb. can..... 36c
1 lb. can..... 69c

Hindoostan Brand
¼ lb. can..... 47c
1 lb. can..... 88c

Rice—Louisiana Rice. It is guaranteed to be strictly fancy half head rice grown in Louisiana; rich in nutritive qualities, and when properly cooked every grain will show up properly. For this sale, 5 lb. bag, 23c

A Special Sale of Wheat Bran—Made of the finest selected wheat. Thoroughly cleaned by a special process; 5 lb. bag, usual price, 44c; this sale, 34c; 2 lb. bag, 15c

Special Sale of Best White Granulated Farina—The finest milled; our reg. price, 1 lb. carton, 8c; this sale, 5 lb. cotton bag, 24c; pound carton, 6c

Macy's Premium Chocolate—Prepared in our own laboratory; ½ lb. cake, 18c

Macy's Triple Vanilla Chocolate—half pound cakes; each, 22c

Sale of Oregon Prunes—They run 30 to 40 to the lb., 2-lb. cartons, 29c

"Lily White" Brand Salad Dressing—"Best of all"; ½-pint bottle, 21c; pint bottle, 39c

"Lily White" Brand Corn Starch—Pound package, 7c

Fine Hominy — "Lily White" brand; 2 lb. carton, 7c

Worcester Quick Freezing Ice Cream Salt—Bushel bag, 57c

Sugar—Havemeyer & Elder's Crystal Domino Granulated; 5 lb. carton, 39c

"Lily White" Brand Unsweetened Evaporated Milk—Large cans; doz., $1.04; can, 9c.

French String Beans, Haricots Verts, "Marcean" Brand—Finest quality imported; dozen, $2.74; can, 24c

Chili Sauce—"Lily White" Brand; ¼ pint bottles, 14c; pint, 24c

Scott's Forage Oats—Cooked in five minutes; 1 lb. 14 oz. carton, 23c

A Special Sale of Jelly Powders, "Lily White" Brand—The materials used in this dainty preparation are pure and wholesome, including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange, peach, pineapple, vanilla, chocolate, mint, unflavored and wild cherry; one package will make a pint of delicious dessert; this sale, 8c each; a dozen, 89c

Special Sale of Flour—XXXX "Lily White," "Red Star," "Pillsbury," "Bridal Veil," "Gold Medal," "Heckers," 24½-lb. bags; this sale, bag, 89c

CONCORD GRAPE JUICE AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
An exceptional offering of new season's Lily White Brand Grape Juice, pure and unfermented, made of choicest Concord grapes.
Macy's Reg. Price, qt. bot., is 25c; this sale, dozen, $2.20; each, 20c
Macy's Reg. Price pt. bot. is 22c; this sale, dozen, $1.84; each, 16c
Macy's Reg. Price, ½ pt. bot., 12c; this sale, dozen, 99c; each, 9c

California Fancy Seeded Raisins—King-Ko Brand, packed in sanitary cans to retain their natural Muscatel flavor. Packed by the Kings County Packing Co., Armona, Cal. Cans containing 12 oz., dozen, $1.39; each, 12c

"Lily White" Brand Condensed Milk—14 oz. cans, doz. cans, $1.27; each, 11c

California Prunes—Perfect fruit. They average about 50 to 60 to the pound; 2-lb. carton, each, 24c

A Special Sale of California Fancy Dried Apricots—Packed in 1 lb. cartons; sale, each, 19c

Spanish Stuffed Queen Olives—Carmen brand, stuffed with Spanish Red Peppers; 12 ounce jars, 24c

Spanish Queen Olives—"La Sevillana" brand; 12 oz. jars; this sale, 14c each

Pure Jellies or Preserves—"La Forge" brand, packed in individual jars containing 2 oz.; jellies include Red Currant, Grape, Crab Apple and Quince; preserves or jams include Strawberry, Raspberry, and Red Currant; Pineapple, Blackberry and Orange Marmalade, at 65c doz.; each, 6c

Concentrated Soups—"Lily White" brand, including Tomato, Vegetable, Chicken, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Celery, Chicken Gumbo, Clam Chowder and Mulligatawny. These are the finest concentrated soups, packed in the sanitary cans, containing 10½ ounces; dozen cans, 89c; each, 8c

Pure Fruit Syrups—"American Beauty" brand, prepared in our own laboratory, guaranteed absolutely pure, including Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange and Pineapple; pint bottles, each, 37c

Royal Anne California White Cherries, "Marysville" Brand—In 32 oz. jars; usual price 59c; this sale, jar, 49c

California Tomatoes—"Del Monte" brand; red, ripe, solid pack, No. 2½ can; dozen cans, $1.33; each, 12c

Corn — "Westminster" brand, Maine style, No. 2 can; dozen cans, 94c; each, 8c

"Conewago" Brand Early June Peas—Fine and tender, packed in No. 2 cans; this sale, dozen, 89c; can, 8c

Sweet Garden Peas, "Lily White" Brand—Tender, sweet peas, in the No. 2 can; dozen, $1.31; can, 10c

Extra Sifted Early June Peas, "Lily White" Brand—No 2 can, 13c; dozen, $1.38

French Peas, "Marceau" Brand—Petit-Pois Moyen; regular size tin; dozen, $2.04; each, 17c

Red Kidney Beans, "Lily White" Brand—No. 2 can; 8c; dozen 89c

A Special Sale of SUNSHINE BISCUITS Made by the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
The regular 10c cartons, including Saltines, Graham Crackers, Cheese Wafers, Butter Thins, Vanilla Wafers and Chocolate Fingers; our price for this sale, dozen, 99c; each, 9c

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Binder for Magazine Section and Review of Books, $1.25.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1916.

UNPREPAREDNESS.

The opponents of preparedness ought to feel satisfied. War is threatened and evidences of our unprepared condition are found on every hand. Last Winter the choice of the site of the abandoned poor-farm at Beekman as a mobilizing camp for the New York National Guard was formally announced and orders were issued for a general mobilization there in August. Yet, late in June, when there comes a hurry call for mobilization in the service of the nation, it is discovered that not the first step has been taken to ascertain whether Beekman is a fit place for the purpose. There has been doubt as to the adequacy of the water supply and its quality, but though that doubt has been measurably removed, the system of pipes to distribute the water through the camp is still incomplete.

The scarcity of arms delays mobilization. The authorities of some of the States are endeavoring to obtain on their own account some of the field guns and ammunition made for foreign Governments. In spite of the provisional embargo against the exportation of arms to Mexico it is affirmed that guns and cartridges have been sent across the border under the noses of the United States troops in cans of milk, bales of hay, and bags of vegetables. Trucks containing supplies supposed to be flour, beans, and coffee were passing into Juarez from El Paso on Friday. It is no secret that the supply of rifles of the type used in our army is short. If it is necessary to call for additional volunteers it will be difficult to arm and equip them. Manufacturers here have been making rifles of another type for foreign armies. The cartridges we have would not fit those guns.

So urgent is the situation that besides taking many members of the Coast Artillery away from their proper posts there is serious talk in Washington of calling the Porto Rico regiment to this country and leaving the island without military defense, of bringing the seasoned troops in the Panama Canal Zone north, and sending half-trained militiamen to take their place. It is rumored even that some of the defenders of the Philippines will be brought hither. To those persons who fancy that unpreparedness for war is a national virtue these facts must be gratifying.

OUR MILITARY AEROPLANES.

The sum of $3,222,100 has been set apart in the appropriation for military defense in the next fiscal year for aeroplane equipment. Experts in aeronautics insist that the sum is too small; some of them demand an expenditure of $15,000,000 for air service. Unless the War Department and its host of advisers, official and unattached, can find a more satisfactory way to distribute the appropriation than has yet been found, it may be just as well to limit the cost of experiments to a smaller amount. In army aeronautics we are facing a condition, but are still relying on theories. At the beginning of the latest phase of our Mexican troubles, when General PERSHING took his command across the border, the few aeroplanes which accompanied the expedition were soon found to be too light for the kind of service required of them. They were of some help to PERSHING, but one by one they fell to pieces. Because of this experience, when a new batch of light machines reached the border they were sent to the aviation school at San Diego, where they would be useful, and reliance was placed on heavier machines which had been ordered and are now at Columbus, New Mexico. It is a pity that the lighter machines were sent away, as one or two of them could have been used in Captain BOYD'S ill-fated march westward from Colonia Dublan, and the warning the aviators could have conveyed to the troops might have saved the lives that were sacrificed.

The heavy machines at Columbus are admirable to look at, but quite useless, because their propellers are not strong enough to stand the enormous power of their engines. The War Department has ordered fourteen more heavy aeroplanes for early use, but they may have the same defect. In the circumstances, it seems that we have yet to master the rudiments of military aviation. Perhaps it is just as well that the cost of our experiments in the next year must be kept within the modest sum of $3,000,000.

Of course this is not a laughing matter. General FUNSTON ought to have at the present moment fifty serviceable aeroplanes for scouting and a competent force of aviators. But with all the talk, all the expenditure of money, all the training and experimenting of the last year or so, we are still behind the rest of the world in the practical use of flying machines. Admiral PEARY and the Aero Club have done their best to arouse interest and encourage action, but they have had to contend with the traditional aversion of bureaucrats to open new fields of action and the indisposition of Congress to heed advice. While the excitement caused by the threat of war lasts, something will be done to advance army and navy aeroplaning. But we should not look for very quick progress.

RECALCITRANT PROGRESSIVES.

Mr. PERKINS'S Progressive National Committee meets in Chicago tomorrow to dissolve the Progressive Party, to deliver it, body, boots, and breeches, to "the crooks" of 1912, to obey the orders which Mr. ROOSEVELT will give. Of course Mr. HUGHES will be taken on probation. He must satisfy the terms of the proprietor of the votes to be transferred. There is a certain humiliation in the transaction, but the great humiliation is none of Mr. HUGHES'S, who will not have to subscribe to anything which he doesn't believe, and, we may be sure, he would never do so, even if he were asked.

The Progressive Party, after all its virtuous indignations and moral fervors and sonorous platforms and collections of fine principles and devotion to the will of the people, is to be given, granted, and assigned, an undivided chattel, so far as the intention of the owners can be carried out, to the Republican Party. Many Progressives of generous hope and purpose, who follow an ideal but are not idolaters, will never consent to or ratify the alienation of their party. They are not the peons of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S political estate. A part of the dwindling company of La Follettians may resolve, with what, outside of Wisconsin radicalism, would be held bitter irony, that HUGHES'S "nomination signalized the overthrow of the political machine and the Old Guard political bosses, and is encouraging to true Progressives." True Progressives suspect that that nomination was a triumph of the bosses, and that their boss is now trying to hand them over to his old enemies and theirs.

The Brooklyn Progressives make no effort to deceive themselves. They have passed a resolution "condemning the attempt of THEODORE ROOSEVELT and GEORGE W. PERKINS to have the Progressive Party support the Republican nominee." They have sent a delegate to the Chicago meeting of the Progressive National Committee to protest against that attempt. "It was said the Progressive Party in Kings County would indorse President WILSON'S candidacy unless the National Committee named a Progressive to head its own ticket." There was peppery talk of "idols" and "feet of clay."

The Massachusetts Progressive State Committee is for a straight Progressive ticket, and will not recognize "another party's Presidential candidate," though he be approved by the Progressive National Committee. The Progressive State Committee of Michigan has passed resolutions to the same effect. According to a Jackson dispatch, "prominent Progressives say WILSON will get 75 per cent. more [Progressive] votes than HUGHES." The subjects of the proposed transfer refuse to be transferred.

Many of the Liberal Republicans of 1872 found their way into the Democratic Party. So did many of the Mugwumps of 1884. So will many of the Progressives of 1912 find their way.

THE BRITISH IN FRANCE.

Petrograd reports that the Austrians have been heavily and providentially reinforced on the eastern front by Germans. The defense of the whole Kovel-Lutsk region, it is believed, has been taken over by German troops newly arrived from the French front. That was expected. Anybody could have guessed that the Russian offensive on the east would oblige the enemy to strengthen himself in that direction and weaken himself in the west. Every one would not have predicted lightly that the German activity at Verdun at the same time would be not only sustained but greatly intensified. Speaking of the effort which on Thursday carried the sacrificial German tide to a new high mark at the village of Fleury, three and one-half miles from Verdun, the French official report says: "Attacks with heavy effectives followed each other with extreme stubbornness, notwithstanding the enormous losses which our curtain fires and mitrailleuse fire inflicted."

On second thought, was this not the only choice the German General Staff could make? It is hardened to enormous losses. It thinks in terms of higher strategy. The Russian offensive had raised the hope in France that the enemy's striking power would be divided. That naturally would relieve the defensive strain at Verdun. Therefore the German strategist would choose, if possible, to deliver super-Teutonic blows at the very point where they were expected to become lighter. That would be either the instinctive choice of an antagonist in whom there were abundant reserves of strength or the desperately deliberate choice of a weak one, seeking by terrible gestures to impress upon his enemy an idea of strength which actually did not exist. Thus, that the German General Staff should with one hand transfer men from the west front to the east and with the other throw larger numbers into the maw of the Verdun enterprise is proof either of strength that can afford it, which seems incredible, or of weakness so acute and so fearful of discovery that it cannot afford to be sparing of life or less reckless in wasting it than ever before. That would be gambling.

So far any lay strategist may go in conjecture. But now he is confronted by a question which is beyond his understanding. The Turko-German forces are on the defensive in Asia Minor, Russia attacks fiercely on the eastern front, Austria has been diverted from her offensive against Italy, and at Verdun the Germans are obliged, for both political and strategical reasons, to go on making enormous sacrifices, but on that part of the western front which the English hold, a line of 90 or 100 miles from Ypres in Flanders to the Somme River in France, warfare continues on a plan of attrition. Why? There is no satisfactory explanation.

To the lay strategist it seems probable that an English offensive now would be very effective in the higher military sense, whether tactically it should succeed or fail. Opposed to the English on this line were forty German divisions, or 800,000 men. English writers think the number has been gradually reduced to not more than 500,000 men, which would be about 5,000 per mile. The British force is larger, probably very much larger. That the Germans are the inferior force in men is admitted by all English military writers. That the British are equal if not superior in artillery equipment is assumed. Therefore it cannot be for lack of strength that Sir DOUGLAS HAIG'S British Army in the west delays to launch an offensive and prefers a war of attrition. No reason is known. There is apparently as much mystery and conjecture about it in England as anywhere.

GRAND SHERIF AND GRAND TURK.

Mecca of the Black Stone, a relic of immemorial paganism of a sort sacred among the ancient Arabians and all primitive peoples, in its Mohammedan mythology the gift of GABRIEL to ABRAHAM, was struggling for independence more than twelve hundred years ago. Since the death of IBN ZUBAIR, its candidate for Caliph in 692, Mecca and the Hejaz region have been subject to the master Mohammedan State. The great days of the Caliphs were Mecca's fat days. It shared in the misfortunes of their decay. Sultans of Egypt, Sultans of Yemen, fought for the prize, the glory, and the profits of the holy city of pilgrims, inns, lodging houses, beggars, and all uncleanness. Native Emirs fought for it, too, won power, lost it in the thirteenth century to Egypt, whose conquest by the Ottomans in the early sixteenth gave the Turks a predominance, often and for long periods not much more than a name.

The Arab tribes are always as independent as they can be. They hate the Turks. They are restive, indeed, under any authority; and their ability to co-operate and combine in a central State is more than doubtful. The Emirs, or Sherifs, of Mecca gained as the Turkish overlordship became weak. They were great toward the end of the eighteenth century. After the wars of the Wahhabis, those Arabian Puritans and plunderers, of whose manners PALGRAVE gives so strange and intimate a description in "Central and Eastern Arabia," a classic of travel, MEHEMET ALI put the Turks back in power. But, capital of a Turkish vilayet though Mecca be, with a Turkish Governor and garrisons in the cities, the actual boss has been the Sherif. Any descendant of the Prophet being a Sherif, it is the fashion of the West to call the Sherif of Mecca the Grand Sherif. He is a descendant of HASSAN, grandson of MOHAMMED, and fourth son of the Caliph ALI. This gives him a high claim to a semi-religious ancientry and to popular respect. Politically, he and his line represent the old Emirs of Mecca. Through his dependents and clan relationships he gives the Bedouins such law, the customary law of the tribes, as the black tents can be made to accept. Two patrician families contest the dignity. By setting one against the other the Sultan of Turkey has sustained with varying fortune a place in the Hejaz. From the early '80s that position bettered, and the Hejaz Railroad strengthened it. It was always hard work to protect the pilgrim caravans. Carrying them by rail may be profitable. Much has been said of the "strategic" value of the Hejaz Railroad, but nothing could make the Turkish position in Arabia other than precarious. The Young Turks, with their genius for disaster, sacrificed many soldiers in vain attempts to enlarge or maintain the Turkish occupation of part of an irreclaimably wild peninsula. The south and east coasts are spheres of British influence. The ports of the west coast are accessible to the British from the Red Sea.

For eight years the Young Turks have been steadily diminishing the territory of their country. Now the Hejaz is lost, or sure to be lost. Mecca, Jeddah, its trade and pilgrim port, and Taif have been taken, if a Reuter dispatch from Cairo tells the truth. Medina, the other holy city, is besieged. It is not necessary to believe that the violation of the shrine of Kerbela, where was slain HASSAN'S brother, HUSSEIN, hero with him of the miracle play whereat the Persians weep so bitterly, plays much of a part as a cause of the Arab rising. The Sunnites are not apt to care much for the lacerated feelings of the Shiites. Nor was the alleged execution of "influential pilgrims," victims of a visit of ENVER Pasha, a character now become almost legendary, needed to stimulate revolt. And ultimate control by Germany, Turkey's suzerain, of the holy cities looks like a manufactured fear. Arabians are always ripe for insurrection. The war, the recent and present plight of Turkey, and the Russian successes in Armenia were sufficient causes.

Exactly what the Sultan, who has mighty little left to lose, loses in privilege by the revolt is hard to estimate. The value of the guardianship of the holy cities, a privilege that has passed from chief Mohammedan State to State, has much diminished in modern times. No great Mohammedan State survives. The myth of the religious solidarity of Islam has been exploded. The Sultan's religious headship has long been a fiction rather tolerated than believed.

SWALLOWING THE EVIDENCE.

The Alabama prohibition statute concedes a generous monthly allowance of strong waters, wine, or beer to the citizen so unregenerate as to pine for spirituous fortification. Yet the Wets murmur and rebel. "Blind tigers" flourish. So do the ungodly, even on juries. A Mobile jury tried a "blind tiger" case the other day. In fact, they tried and drank up the evidence, a filling quantity of beer and whisky. As The Savannah Morning News dryly or wetly puts it, the jurymen found the evidence "insufficient" and there was a mistrial. The Judge reproved the jurymen. They were not declared in contempt of court. "Mobile," says The Montgomery Advertiser, "did not feel outraged at the conduct of the jurymen; there was no popular protest against such conduct."

An honest and superexcited prohibitionist crys in a letter to The Advertiser that "the whole State should be placed under martial law," if necessary, to enforce the liquor law. He will not see, so many prohibitionists can never see, that a statute unsupported by public opinion cannot be enforced. If those Mobile petit jurors did a scandalous thing, it was because they looked on the prohibitory law as a joke and a humbug. A bad attitude, but not unworthy of the statute.

THE POST OFFICE SURPLUS.

Postmaster General BURLESON has issued an official denial of Senator HARDWICK'S statement that the Post Office is running behind by $80,000,000 a year. Mr. BURLESON says the fact is there would be an $81,000,000 surplus, except for the loss of $80,000,000 on second-class mail. That is the sort of surplus we are accustomed to in connection with the Post Office. Postmaster General HITCHCOCK was the original claimant of the first Post Office surplus since B. FRANKLIN'S, and Mr. BURLESON made it almost his first business to show that the surplus was only in Mr. HITCHCOCK'S mind. It was an ungracious act, and the cat has come back. Mr. HITCHCOCK'S answer to Mr. BURLESON'S aspersion upon his surplus is the model for Mr. BURLESON'S reply to those who challenge his surplus.

Mr. HITCHCOCK showed that in the year for which he claimed a surplus, and Mr. BURLESON proved a deficit, the Post Office carried 300,000,000 pieces of franked mail, weighing 61,000,000 pounds. If the franked mail had paid regular rates the Post Office would have been $20,000,000 to the good, and the claimed surplus would have been correspondingly enlarged, despite Mr. BURLESON'S proof of a deficit. Against Mr. HITCHCOCK'S claim of $20,000,000 which ought to have been paid him may be set Mr. BURLESON'S counterclaim for $80,000,000 which ought not to have been spent. It is clear that Mr. BURLESON'S bookkeeping shows greater discrepancies than Mr. HITCHCOCK'S, and opens a wider field of argument as to what the figures mean. In that respect its only known superior is the methods of those business men who, according to the Federal Trade Commission, keep their accounts in their heads and on their check stubs, and have no other source of information as to what their costs of profits are.

The Post Office Department keeps only a cash book, and pays its current bills without regard to the year in which they are incurred or in which the cash is earned or received. The overlap of accounts runs from $100,000 to $1,000,000 annually. As to costs or profits, the Post Office has no means of information, for its accounts are not kept in any one place, and the Treasury pays from general sources funds which ought to be debited to the Post Office, but which never are. That the railways' bills are not paid is known to all by the resistance of the Post Office to payment of them. Therefore it is the Treasury and the railways which supply to the people $80,000,000 of too cheap postal facilities.

A surplus and a deficit look much alike to the Post Office, for it is irresponsible. They look very different to the Treasury and the railways, for reasons known to everybody who has to balance accounts. Whether the $80,000,000 is surplus or deficit, how much larger would it be if the railways and the Treasury were fairly dealt with? Other questions suggest themselves. What would happen to the Government's pocketbook if Mr. BURLESON should get control of the telegraph and telephone with which to earn a larger surplus? What would happen to the Government if its solvency depended upon its budgets and not upon its taxing power? Such questions are pertinent in a year of Government ownership proposals.

THE FIGURES OF MISERY.

There May Be Much Love Behind "the Plotting of a Curve."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is possible to misunderstand the written account of an address; one may sometimes enjoy laughing at something in which one believes. Nevertheless, one cannot but regret Archdeacon Stuck's baccalaureate address given at Columbia University. To one who, in professional and amateur social work has found daily much of beauty and poetry it is a matter of regret that the large compassion which Dr. Stuck feels for the Alaskan poor has been withheld from the American philanthropic worker. "Skill and intelligence" can indeed "never take the place of the milk of human kindness," but even a slight knowledge of organized charity convinces one that a large amount of that precious milk is spilled and wasted unaccompanied by that same skill and intelligence.

When a man confesses to "having a sort of drag" for a certain class of humanity, one feels that he is scarcely in an attitude to do it justice, not likely to learn of its work. The driving purpose is largely the same in the social worker and in the charitable amateur. If "the still sad music of humanity" drives one person into a district to map it for tuberculosis, arouse public opinion, and force housing reform, is his work less worth while than that of another who brings comfort to some poor soul dying of consumption? Can Dr. Stuck know that the application of skill and intelligence and professional knowledge has reduced the death rate of tuberculosis about one-third? Can he know that it was statistical and intensive inquiry which made the Supreme Court decide that it was constitutional to limit the hours of women's work? Can he know of the substantial amounts of money which have been saved for redistribution by the Registration Bureau's card catalogues which he "dreads" of the factory reforms since fatigue has been scientifically studied, of the thousands of children who have been placed in safe homes by the "professional workers of the Children's Aid Society"? In passing, one may remark that "personal preference" is considered in employment bureaus; also that it was a statistical study, "Booth's Life and Labor of London," which first roused public opinion and resulted in social reform of all sorts.

Those people of the "luxurious tiled bathrooms" who take Summer trips north and exclaim at the "dirty Indians" of the Yukon Valley are not the ones who make social statistics. The latter are lucky if they are able to reach the Jersey Coast in the Summer, and, to put it baldly, they are "used to dirt." And I have never heard any of them express a desire for a "prophylactic pup" in place of the nondescript little dog who amiably wanders about ash barrels, or for "antiseptic infants" instead of the charming children who dance to the music of the "organ grinder."

One is thankful that in his feeling for the public drinking cup Dr. Stuck speaks for "a small and quiet and negligible minority." That minority, in part, is the one which believes in traveling when one is suffering from contagious disease, in "personal freedom," above all else. "Small" as it is, it yet forms a considerable menace to the welfare of the community, and can scarcely yet be reckoned "negligible."

I trust that I have not in myself proved Dr. Stuck's charge as to the lack of a sense of humor in social workers. It is possible that Dr. Stuck has been flippant. I am sure that no "visiting nurse" would think the serious quotation of Dr. Holmes's remark concerning the nurture of infants anything more than a joke. Nevertheless, clergymen should have that "large compassion" which Dr. Stuck recommends for social workers. Neither ignorantly nor humorously should they criticise enormous forces for good in the world.

Life is, indeed, too full of beauty and mystery to be wantonly hacked and chopped into statistics, and if, like Christ, with a touch of one's hand the blind could see, there would be less use of an educational campaign for the prevention of infant ophthalmia. The love of man and the Spirit of Christ lie in and behind much of the professional philanthropy, as well as in the Church. Carrying flowers to a hospital patient or following that patient to his home to give him nourishing food—these things are valuable in proportion to the spirit in which they are done. There can be much love in "the plotting of a curve"; statistics are sometimes consecrated by reverent prayer; a trained mind is not incompatible with a loving heart. The belief in social statistics and scientific charitable work does not keep one from having the most heartfelt and sincere appreciation of all the wonderful missionary work done in the wilderness or in the far corners of the earth.

E. AND S. ATHERTON.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., June 15, 1916.

Real Co-operation in Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of THE TIMES Mr. Wood challenges Henry Ford to find some means to avoid the war into which this country and Mexico appear to be drifting. I am no disciple of Mr. Ford's—far from it—nor am I a citizen of this country, but a Britisher and a guest only in this land for which I have great admiration, and of which I am an unqualified well-wisher. They say lookers-on see most of the game—so may I, if it will not be impertinent, suggest a means, which may, if not too late, avoid the crash.

I take it that the whole trouble is caused by the raids into United States territory by bandit organizations. Both the better class Mexicans and the people of this country want them stopped. The country they operate from its exceedingly hard to clear up, and the work will be slow, but it can be done to the mutual satisfaction of both peoples. Let both people co-operate, let mobile columns be formed composed of an equal number of United States soldiers and Mexican soldiers, and let them work on an organized basis to sweep the country. Let no United States troop move without a Mexican officer attached to it. For, after all, it is their country and a sovereign State and they love it as you do yours; and what they naturally dislike is to see foreigners using their country as if it were their own. If co-operation—real co-operation—of this sort were used and a little more tact, I fancy the whole trouble would pass and the United States would have the thanks instead of the hatred of Mexico.

A. J. MANDSLAY.

New York, June 23, 1916.

Smoking on Piers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the pier where the steamers leave for Coney Island, Brighton, &c., there is a large painted sign stating that "Smoking is Prohibited, by Order of the Department of Docks." Sunday afternoon, just prior to the sailing of the 3 o'clock boat, when the dock was quite crowded, the majority of the men were smoking without restraint. Why not take down the sign?

A. C.

New York, June 19, 1916.

PAINFUL OBSERVATIONS.

How Preparedness Lays Hold Suddenly of the Unprepared.

New York, June 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have had moving picture spectacles, Chautauqua lectures, after-dinner oratory and trenchant articles on the editorial pages of our great dailies to point the lesson of preparedness—or lack of preparedness, if you will. I have sat in at some of these sermons on the screen, I have listened to some of the lectures and after-dinner speeches, and I have read some of the editorial admonitions against a policy of laissez-faire in military matters. But my real lesson in preparedness I obtained tonight as I watched one of our National Guard regiments march up Broadway on its way to camp, preparatory to entraining for the Mexican border.

There were in line a thousand or more khaki clad men, ready to be sworn into the service of Uncle Sam. It should not be construed as a reflection on either their patriotism or their courage if I say that in any of the great nations of Europe fully 25 per cent. of the rank and file of that regiment would have been rejected as not measuring up to the physical standard for military service in weight and stature. Should our standard of physical efficiency in the National Guard be lower than the standards of Europe, now that solemn enactments of Congress have made it essential that our State militia should be something more than a mere aggregation of armed and accoutred marching clubs?

Of the remaining 75 per cent. a majority were plainly in no condition to bear up under the test of endurance that will confront our army from the very moment it is ordered across the border. Pallid faces, narrow chests, stooping shoulders, puny growth seemed the rule rather than the exception among the men making up that particular regiment of the National Guard, which by the time this appears probably will be on its way to the scene of conflict. Except for the fact that they marched with some degree of military precision and kept lines and distances too well for raw recruits, this contingent of the National Guard, called for active service in the field, resembled nothing so much as the bodies of "green" men received every year at the military camps in Europe, before they have had a day of practice or been subjected to any of the seasoning processes which in European countries are regarded as an essential in military training even outside of service in the standing armies. It was a sight to arouse sober reflections in times of peace. At a moment like the present, when dispatches from Washington indicate a belief in official circles that war may be a matter merely of hours, it was one to awaken tragic thoughts. It was very evident that all except a small fraction of the personnel of that regiment had been drafted from the counting houses or the stores or from other fields of labor not involving seasoning outdoor life or hardening physical exertion. There seemed to be an almost total absence of men from the laboring class—a rugged element which furnishes the bone and sinew of the military establishments in other lands than ours.

The question naturally arises: Are the workingmen of America less patriotic than Americans in other walks of life? I think not. Isn't the deplorable absence of this important element from the ranks of the National Guard due rather to the narrow spirit of exclusiveness which has been permitted to dominate so many of our National Guard organizations with the lamentable corollary that National Guard regiments are run on club lines, with insurmountable barriers erected against the enrollment of men who for purely social reasons may be regarded as "undesirables"?

If so, this is a defect in our National Guard which clamors for remedy more insistently now that the new Federal military law has made the militia an integral part of the national defenses in time of national peril. In an hour of crisis, like the present, we have a right to demand that this spirit of narrow exclusiveness give way to one of broad patriotism, which considers neither class nor creed, and takes heed only of willingness and fitness to render service to the flag. And not only that, but everything making service in the National Guard less attractive to workingmen than to other men of other classes should be got out of the way.

W. A. W.

The Pacifist's Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest the letter of Henry A. Wise Wood in THE TIMES. He and his associates, aided by a seemingly united press (in this part of the country, at least) have been engaged for months in deliberately fanning the war spirit of the nation to the bursting point. Now that it seems likely to explode, with unknown and unknowable damage to thousands of our young men, he wants the pacifists to pinch out the fuse.

Mr. Wise Wood wants to hear some suggestions from a pacifist as to how the conflict might be avoided. Had he been at the Harvard commencement festivity he might have heard one from Moorfield Story, who, as a member of the League to Enforce Peace, suggested that the program of conciliation and arbitration advocated in the platform of that organization be now put into effect by the United States, adding that if the league could not influence and control its own country in such a crisis it seemed idle to approach foreign nations with its proposition.

JOHN B. OLMSTED.

New York, June 23, 1916.

Rags That Went to Waste.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently there was an appeal to the public to save rags, papers, &c. I believe Secretary Redfield even sent out circulars on this subject, but no one makes provision for collecting the refuse. I had an express wagon load of papers taken recently by a farmer who was going to use them as kindling. I gave them to him, as no one dealing in rags would take them. I also offered my rags and scraps of white paper to a rag man. He wouldn't take them, his excuse being that his barn was full of such, and he, in turn, couldn't dispose of them. Why do not the paper manufacturers deal directly with the people through some agent in the different localities, thereby helping the public as well as themselves?

E. C. DOWD.

South River, N. J., June 22, 1916.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

She bid him go. The stinging tears,
Born of her sudden doubts and fears,
She tried to hide. Grief does not kill,
Though hearts may ache and eyes may fill.
Facing the dread of empty years,
She bid him go.

O agony that rends and sears
The soul when time of parting nears!
With trembling lips, but steadfast will,
She bid him go.

The regiments march by. She hears
No sound of all the rousing cheers
That fall, for once, her soul to thrill;
Her coward heart beats fast, but still
She smiles, until he disappears—
She bid him go.

BEATRICE BARRY.

NATIONALIZING CONTROL OF THE RAILROADS.

A Reform Toward Which There Has Developed Almost Unawares a Remarkable Unanimity of Political Opinion.

By PITT P. HAND.

New York, June 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A reform of the most far-reaching importance is brought prominently before the American public for the first time by the action of the Republican and Progressive National Conventions in declaring for single Federal control of the railroads, to the exclusion of regulation by the States.

This "nationalizing" of the railroads, which has long been advocated by leading transportation experts, economists, and some statesmen, never until now has been brought to the forefront as a national issue.

Further prominence will be given to the question if a resolution providing for a comprehensive public inquiry into the railroad problem as suggested by President Wilson to Congress is passed by the House of Representatives. This resolution calls for an inquiry by a joint committee of members of Congress, and has been passed by the Senate, with amendments to include in its scope the subject of Government ownership, as well as measures to improve railroad regulation.

The placing of all railroads under sole control of the nation, ending the scattered and conflicting regulation by the forty-eight States, would mark the greatest single forward step in Government regulation since it was adopted as a public policy twenty-nine years ago. Intense interest in the proposed change prevails in business, financial, and transportation circles.

In addition to the party platform pronouncements, both ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes and ex-President Theodore Roosevelt have made strong declarations on the subject. Though this railroad issue may be overshadowed by foreign questions in the ensuing Presidential campaign, numerous statesmen recently have pronounced it about the most vitally important economic problem before the public for solution in its bearing upon the whole nation's commerce, prosperity, and growth.

The Republican Party's platform declaration, adopted at Chicago June 9, is as follows:

> Transportation.—Interstate and intrastate transportation have become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two and often several sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation, and inconvenience and expense to the public.
>
> The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We therefore favor such action by legislation—or, if necessary, through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—as will result in placing it under exclusive Federal control.

The Progressive Party's plank, adopted June 9, reads:

> National Control.—The industrial issues are chiefly national. The present and certain future make it imperative that the regulation and promotion of industry, and especially of transportation and foreign trade, be national, not local. Only Federal power can work justice to capital and labor throughout the nation. Only national authority can mobilize industry for defense as the nation's need demands it.

President Wilson, in his message to Congress Dec. 7 last, wrote:

> The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There have from time to time of late been reasons to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people.

In March last the President wrote further:

> The railways of the country are becoming more and more the key to its successful industry, and it seems to me of capital importance that we should lay a true groundwork of actual facts for the necessary future regulation.

Mr. Hughes, in his message of acceptance on June 10, said:

> We must take up the serious problems of transportation, of interstate and foreign commerce, in a sensible and candid manner, and provide an enduring basis for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of Congress, so as adequately to protect the public on the one hand, and on the other to conserve the essential instrumentalities of progress.

Mr. Roosevelt, in The New York Evening Mail on June 3 last, said:

> In considering our railroads as a means for moving our military forces we must regard them as a great national network. All the railroads of first-rate importance are instruments of interstate commerce. They are the arteries of the nation, through which its life's blood flows back and forth. We cannot deal with a railroad system and build it into such an effective machine through forty-eight separate State Legislatures and through forty-eight different and often conflicting—railroad commissions. One National Railroad Commission must supersede State Commissions. Our public policy with reference to the railroads must not turn around the restricted and provincial viewpoint of any one State.
>
> Such procedure as changing the headlight, the size of the crew, and the sanitary equipment for drinking water as a railroad passes from one State to another is ridiculous and harmful.
>
> Railroad regulation must be made the function of the whole nation, and undertaken solely by the National Government. The Constitution was adopted with, as one of its special and most important purposes, the design to secure absolute national control of all international and interstate commerce, and of the agencies by which such commerce is carried on.
>
> The National Government must become the exclusive authority that deals in the interest of the public with questions of rates, and that prescribes conditions under which a railroad shall be operated.

Roger W. Babson, the popular economist, writing in The Saturday Evening Post, June 17, on "Are Railroad Receiverships Necessary?" says:

> The present idiotic and cumbersome two-headed control of State and Federal Governments is wrong. The State control of railroads should be abolished. State control is selfish, shortsighted, and unscientific. A railroad should not be operated for the benefit of one State any more than for the benefit of one city. The State should give up, for the interest of the entire country, its selfish interference with the railroads. The Federal Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington should have complete authority and be held solely responsible.

PITT P. HAND.

ENGLISH ACTORS HERE.

What a Veteran of the Stage Thinks of Their Leaving Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to place before you my own views of the question of English actors on the American stage during wartime. They are only my own personal opinions, but as I have been on the stage near half a century—I am well over 60 years now—and as my father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were actors before me, I hope that my opinions will carry some weight.

I consider that no Englishman who is able to bear arms, whether he be 20 or 60 years old, should leave England while his country is in danger. I consider that all English actors in America should be plainly told that no work shall be afforded them, and that they should be forced to return to England. The English manager, whether he bears a title or not, should be made to understand that his duty is in his own country and that his hunt of the American dollar is unworthy and degrading not only to his own country, but to the country which harbors him.

I have been several times to the United States. I had the good fortune to be acquainted with great American actors such as Edwin Booth, and I am quite certain that the art of the stage in America has nothing to learn from the English. On the English stage in wartime, what do we see? Plays that create laughter, plays that are either shallow and superficial, or plays that are "milk and buns"—not one single play to stimulate patriotism, and an entire neglect by the leading managers of Shakespeare.

In England during the most trying time of her history there are two glaring instances of failure to strengthen or to comfort the Church and the State. I do not presume to suggest that my opinions will carry weight, but such as they are I offer them to you in the hope that it will be realized in the United States that it is not the rule for actors to be cowards and deserters. We have a good record of our sons in the fight, but there is no denial of the fact that English actors in America are a disgrace to both countries.

WILLIAM FARREN.

Wimbledon, England, June 9, 1916.

Importance of Making Sure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your Saturday's issue that the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Club adopted a resolution recording the club as unalterably opposed to the city's plans for the west side improvement, on the theory that the beauty of Riverside would be entirely destroyed.

I assume that the members of the club have carefully examined the plans and are fully conversant with the questions involved, otherwise they would not have acted. If, on the other hand, they reached their conclusions from statements made by those in opposition to the improvements, they should seek further light on the subject.

The disturbance to the park incident to the relocation of the tracks as shown on the plans will not be as serious as the opponents would wish to make it; certainly no more than that occasioned by the subway construction throughout the city, and I think I can safely say perhaps not as much.

The questions involved are vital not alone to the Borough of Manhattan but to all other boroughs. The Eleventh Assembly District as well as the districts to the south of it should realize that this improvement means much to them; and, but for the delays which have occurred, a very important commercial enterprise might have been kept on the shores of Manhattan.

Anybody who has studied the question must reach the conclusion that unless the citizens of New York wake up to the real condition of affairs they will see much of our commerce, trade, and manufactories wrested from us.

My only plea is that those interested study the situation to make sure they are on the right road.

R. A. C. SMITH.

Pier A, North River, June 20, 1916.

SPIRIT OF THE BAZAAR.

Naturally It Was One of Intense Sympathy for the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Miss Marceau's letter in THE TIMES, I think it only right to state that I, too, was a volunteer worker at the Allied Bazaar, working both day and evening, and never once did I encounter any of the "hatred" of which she speaks. All the workers I saw were too busily engaged selling their wares to bother with such nonsense.

It was not a child who walked into the bazaar wearing a German flag, but a mature woman.

As for "Rule, Britannia," which seems to have hurt her feelings so much, it was sung on one occasion only, by Miss Elizabeth Newbold, who occupied the stage for about ten minutes, and she was immediately followed by Sibyl Vane, who sang the "Marseillaise" and "Star-Spangled Banner," with the French and the American flags for each song, so I do not think that any undue preference was given to "Britannia." In fact, never a day passed at the bazaar without the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" being played and being often sung from the stage, and printed copies of both anthems were distributed among the crowd so that every one could join in.

E. D.

New York, June 22, 1916.

The German Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What could your correspondent, Aimee Marceau, who criticises the spirit at

VANDERBILT FOREST NOW NATIONAL PARK

More Than 50,000 Acres of Pisgah Tract at Biltmore Deeded to the Government.

SOON TO BE OPEN TO PUBLIC

Widow Carries Out Owner's Desire That Great Preserve Be Kept Intact in Natural State.

More than 50,000 acres of the late George W. Vanderbilt's Biltmore estate near Asheville, N. C., has recently been deeded by his widow to the United States Government for a national park preserve. Mr. Vanderbilt gave the name Pisgah Forest to his great natural estate surrounding Biltmore House, and that has been adopted as the permanent name by the National Forest Reserve Commission, which has direct charge of the property and is now planning to open parts of it to public use, under limitations.

The Forest Service will lease plots of not more than five acres for terms not exceeding thirty years to those who may wish to build camps or Summer homes on the former Vanderbilt estate, which in respect to natural beauty is regarded as one of the finest in the Southern States. The rent for these plots will be not less than $10 a year. The acreage granted and the rent will depend upon the site and the extent of the projected improvements. Application must be made to the United States Forest Supervisor at Asheville, designating the site desired, the acreage and the estimated cost of the camp or cottage. Applicants are requested to consider accessibility to water supply and means of transportation. High elevations along the automobile road built by Mr. Vanderbilt to reach his Biltmore estate will be accessible, and because of the grandeur of the views are naturally expected to be much in demand by prospective settlers; but in selecting these lofty elevations the Forest Superintendent advises caution in regard to the water supply.

Wanted Nation to Own Forest.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Pisgah Forest, at the time of his death in March, 1914, was estimated to contain about 120,000 acres. He began buying the property more than twenty-five years ago, paying as little as $3 an acre for several large parcels. He expressed a wish shortly before his death that the Government might become the owner of the greater part of the preserve and offered a tract of 65,000 acres to the Forest Reservation Commission at $5.75 an acre, subject to a contract he had made with the Carr Lumber Company to cut trees of a diameter of more than sixteen inches and for which the company was to pay Mr. Vanderbilt $12 an acre. Another tract of 17,000 acres of virgin timber land was offered to the Government at the same time at $13.75 an acre.

In June, 1913, the Commissioners inspected the property; but much to the disappointment of Mr. Vanderbilt declined to buy it, evidently assuming that Mr. Vanderbilt would preserve the tract and that the Government would have the essential advantages of a great natural preserve without cost.

After the death of Mr. Vanderbilt new conditions arose. Lumber companies and others made offers to the Vanderbilt estate for large areas at prices considerably larger than that made to the Forest Commission. Negotiations were then reopened with Mrs. Vanderbilt; and as she desired to have her husband's wishes carried out, she agreed to sell the greater part of the tract at $5 an acre. The recent deed to the Government of 50,000 acres marks the completion of the bargain. An additional amount is expected to be transferred by deed to the Government in a few months when some technical details of title are cleared up, and when that is done the Forest Commission will hold the wardenship under the Government of a tract of 90,398 acres in the heart of the Southern Appalachian Mountains and seventeen miles from Asheville.

Area of 125 Square Miles.

There is exempted from the sale, as was done in Mr. Vanderbilt's original offer, the 500 acres surrounding the hunting lodge, and 12,000 acres immediately connected with Biltmore House.

This latest national forest or park which has come into possession of the Government contains about 125 square miles. Its highest site is Mt. Pisgah, which rises 5,757 feet above the sea, and its elevated tableland has an average of not less than 2,400 feet above the sea.

Game and fish abound in the forest. It is estimated that there are 3,000 deer, besides bear, wolves, foxes, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, rabbits, quail, turkey, native pheasants, and the descendants of the Chinese and English pheasants with which is was stocked years ago. The cold water is the native habitat of the speckled or mountain trout, and in the larger streams are the imported rainbow trout.

The Forest Service intends to make the park a game preserve, and later on plans to grant limited hunting and fishing, it is indicated.

The heart of this wilderness may be reached in a three hours' automobile ride from Asheville, and the greater part of it may be overlooked by a road unsurpassed in scenic attraction. It was built by Mr. Vanderbilt exclusively for use by his automobile in reaching his hunting lodge.

Picturesque Roads.

The road extends from the County Macadam, twenty miles from Asheville, and ascends 2,500 feet by steady grade of 3 to 5 per cent., seven miles to the lodge, and then continues ten miles along the ridge. It circles tall peaks, hanging over steep precipices, crests heights a mile in air, and then becomes nearly level for several miles.

An extension of this road twelve or fifteen miles to Brevard or Pisgah Forest would connect it with the State road to Asheville, affording a circling eighty-mile ride. The Forest Service is now surveying a road to connect the State road with the automobile road. The Davidson River part of the forest can be reached from Brevard or Pisgah Forest on the Transylvania branch of the Southern Railway. From Pisgah Forest one may ride on a log train fifteen miles up Davidson and the racing Looking Glass Creek to the Pink Beds—so called because the bloom of a great area of rhododendrons make a vast surface of pink. The Mills River section can be reached by automobile from Asheville.

A Dance for Miss Helen Wilbering.

Mrs. Joseph C. Wilbering of Pelham Manor gave a dinner dance last night at the Manor Club for her daughter, Miss Helen Wilbering. Among the guests were the Misses Marie Damon, Dorothy and Bettie Simonson, Bettie Collins, Alys Sinclair, Martha R. Stewart, Jessie Kingsland, Elizabeth Rogers, Frances Mulliken, Katherine Taylor, Emma, Mary, and Louise Pallen, Kittie Keogh, Evelyn Cekefair, Dorothy Lyon, Julia Conklin, Helen Zinser, Florence Singer, Dorothea Hall, and Mary Velie.

The Misses Eleanor Grant of Zanesville, Ohio, and Marion Holmes and Cordelia McKane of Chicago were among the out-of-town guests.

Their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Goldstone will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on Wednesday afternoon, at their home, 35 West Eighty-first Street. Mr. Goldstone was a merchant and resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for more than forty years.

BRIDE OF H. S. McKEE, 2D.

Miss Alice Davies Weds at Great River, L. I.—The Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, N. Y., June 24.—The wedding of Henry Sellers McKee, 2d, a son of Mrs. Wood McKee of New York, and Miss Alice Martin Davies, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julien Townsend Davies of West Islip, took place at noon today in Emanuel Church, at Great River, L. I., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Webb of that church, assisted by the Rev. John N. Lewis of Waterbury, Conn.

The church was decorated with foliage, June roses, and peonies. The bride, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a gown of soft white satin, with a court train of cloth of silver from the shoulders. The corsage was draped with old rose point lace and rose point was also used on the skirt. The veil was tulle that enveloped the train and was combined with rose point.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Phoebe T. Davis, a sister of the bride; Madeleine M. Carey, Nina Farris, Eugenie Oakes Rand, Nancy Richard, and Nathalie Bishop, all of New York; Elizabeth Cushman of Albany, and Marion Brown of Portland, Me. They were gowned in bronze and gold. The bodices were of changeable bronze silk, and the short, full skirts were made of many layers of bronze tulle, and had pannier overdresses of yellow pompadour silk. They were brown tulle and straw hats having long bronze velvet streamers, and they carried yellow flowers.

Mr. McKee had Ralph Romaine of New York as his best man, and the ushers were Alwyn Ball, 3d, Dewees W. Dilworth, Alexander H. Tomes, and Allan T. Davies, Jr., all of New York; Richard Wood of Philadelphia, and Luke Boyle of Boston. The reception was held at Timber Point, the country estate of the bride's grandfather, Julien Tappan Davies, which was gay with flowering plants and June blossoms. After their honeymoon is over Mr. and Mrs. McKee will spend the Summer at Woodmere, L. I.

The engagement was announced on March 30. Miss Davies had never been formally presented to society, as last Winter, when she was to come out, there was mourning in the family. Mr. McKee is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sellers McKee of Pittsburgh, Penn. He was graduated from Harvard in 1913 and is in the banking business.

MARRIED AT BRIARTON.

Miss Marion Alexander Weds Chas. Meding at Country Home.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., June 24.—Miss Marion Newton Alexander, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Alexander of New York, was married today at 2 o'clock at Briarton, the country home of the Alexanders at Harriman, N. Y., to Charles Meding, also of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. McKay, assisted by Dr. Nicholls. Steward Meding, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

The bride was attired in white chiffon and old lace. Her brother, Arthur D. Alexander, gave her in marriage. There were no bridesmaids. The nuptial mass held at a special erected altar in the cottage, which was decorated with red and white June roses. After the ceremony a reception and breakfast was held.

The bride and bridegroom left early in the afternoon by automobile on their honeymoon, and their destination was not revealed. Some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Holsvelder, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Theibaud, Mrs. F. J. Vanderbeek, Peter Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunting, and Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Laughlin of New York.

STEPHEN BIRCH MARRIES.

New Yorker Weds Miss Mary C. Rand in Minneapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 24.—The wedding of Miss Mary C. Rand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus R. Rand of this city, and Stephen Birch of New York took place this afternoon in St. Mary's Church. The Rev. John E. Freeman officiated.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. L. Vernon Howe; Mrs. Charles S. Scribner, Jr., Mrs. J. S. Pillsbury, Mrs. S. T. McKnight, Mrs. Dwight K. Yerxa, and the Misses Nina Pennington and Alice Wheelright.

Henry O. Havemeyer of New York acted as best man. The ushers were Frederick C. Havemeyer, Percy A. Rockefeller, Ogden H. Hammond, John F. Talmage, Theodore Schulze, Rufus R. Rand, Jr., A. R. Rand, and H. A. Rand, brothers of the bride.

A reception followed the ceremony at the Hotel Plaza.

The couple will reside in New York. Mr. Birch is President of the Kennecott Copper Corporation of New York, and is a member of the Tuxedo, Piping Rock, and Engineers' Clubs.

ARTIST WEDS ARTIST.

Miss Floyd V. Miller the Bride of Linn B. Ball at Her Home.

The marriage of Miss Floyd Virginia Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Haydn Miller of 120 West 117th Street, and Linn Bradbury Ball of this city took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. It was a quiet home wedding, only the immediate families being present. The Rev. Arthur H. Limouse, pastor of the Northminster Presbyterian Church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white crepe de chine and a large white picture hat. She carried a bouquet of bridal roses.

Both Mr. Ball and his bride are well known in art circles. Mrs. Ball took two scholarships at the Art Students' League.

They will reside in this city on returning from their honeymoon.

Bellows-Marsh Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 24.—Miss Marion Frances Marsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Marsh of Plainfield, and Robert H. Bellows, son of Colonel C. S. Bellows of Brooklyn, were married at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Grace Episcopal Church, this city. The Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson, the rector, officiated.

Miss Mary French of New York was the maid of honor; Elizabeth Wernig, flower girl, and Stanley Bellows, the best man. The ushers were Albert D. Beers, Wardner Carpenter, and Harold Underhill of this city, George English of New York, and C. C. Bellows of Brooklyn.

Goebel-Berger.

Miss Lillian A. Berger, daughter of the late Paul Herman Berger, was married yesterday afternoon to Henry F. Goebel, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Goebel of this city, at the home of her mother, Stapleton, S. I., The Rev. Henry Jean Wahl of Somerville, N. J., officiated.

Miss Winklemeyer's Wedding.

Miss Loretta Winklemeyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Winklemeyer of 376 West 141st Street, and William J. Keegan, will be married on Wednesday, in the Church of St. Aloysius, in West 132d Street, where a nuptial mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Francis Quinn.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Eaton of Cold Spring, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Brown Eaton, to William Strong of this city. Mr. Strong is a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, and is with the banking house of Hallgarten & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Durston of Newark, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Lane Durston, to Morgan King Harris of Lawrence, L. I., a son of the Rev. Theodore W. Harris. Mr. Harris is a graduate of Cornell, and is a lawyer of this city. Miss Durston was graduated from the Chevy Chase Seminary, Class of '14.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Strahmann of Brooklyn announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Amalie Strahmann, to Henry W. Twistern of 204 West Seventieth Street, this city. Miss Strahmann's father is Vice President of the Hudson Trust Company.

VAN DE WEYER SALE OF RAREST BOOKS

First Part of Bibliophile's Library to Go at Sotheby's, in London.

SCARCE FIRST EDITIONS

Several Works from the Private Press of Lee Priory in Kent in the Important Collection.

The first part of the extensive and important library of the late Victor Van de Weyer of New Lodge, Windsor, will be sold at Sotheby's, in London, on July 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

There is in it a copy of the first edition of "Festus, a Poem," by Philip J. Bailey, London, 1839, in binding by Zaehnsdorf. The editio prima of "Jocorum Veterum," by A. Barlandus, with engraved title and woodcut initials, was published at Antwerp in 1529. George, Earl of Berkeley's "Historical Applications and Occasional Meditations" is the first edition, London, 1670. G. Borrow's "Lavengro," first edition, 1851, is in the original cloth binding and uncut. Richard Brathwait's "Whimzies or a New Cast of Characters," first edition, London, 1631, has on Page 213 a second title page, "A Cater-Character Throwne Out of a Boxe by an Experienced Gamester." This includes an Apparater, a Painter, a Pedlar, and a Piper. The "Sylvan Wanderer," by Sir E. Brydges, first edition, 1813, is one of 100 copies, the first work printed at the printe press of the Lee Priory in Kent. It is extra illustrated with scarce portraits of eminent literary men referred to in the work.

"Eva, a True Story, the Ill-Omened Marriage and other Tales and Poems," by Sir E. Lytton Bulwer, 1842, is a first edition in the original cloth binding, uncut, and is a presentation copy from the author. Dr. John Case's "Praise of Musicke; wherein besides the antiquitie, dignitie, delectation and use thereof in civill matters is also declared the sober and laufull use of the game in the congregation and church of God." London, 1586, is in black letter, with binding by Lewis. "Gaudia Poetica, Latina, Anglica et Gallica Lingua Composita," by Frederick Calvert, Lord Baltimore, 1770, was privately printed for presents. It is said that only ten copies were issued.

Sir T. P. Blount's "De Re Poetica, or Remarks upon Poetry with Characters and Censures of the Most Considerable Poets," first edition, London, 1694, is J. Payne Collier's copy with his autograph signature on title. Prince Napoleon-Louis Bonaparte's "Etudes sur le Passé et l'Avenir de l'Artillerie" is in binding by Chetelin and is a presentation copy from the author with autograph inscription.

Very rare is the first edition, in black letter, of Thomas Churchyard's "A Lamentable and Pitifull Description of the Wofull Warres in Flanders since the foure last years of the Emperor Charles the fifth, his raigne, with a brief rehearsall of many things done since that season untill this present yeare and death of Don John." It was published in 1578. Extremely rare also is the same author's "A True Discourse Historicall of the Succeeding Governors in the Netherlands and the Ciuill Warres there, begun in the yeare 1565, with the memorable seruices of our Honurable English Generals, Capitaines and Souldiers especially under Sir John Norice, Knight, there performed from the yeare 1577 untill the yeare 1589, and afterwards in Portugall, France, Britaine, and Ireland until the yeare 1598." It was printed in 1602.

Robert Chamberlain's "Nocturnell Lucubrations, or Meditations Divine and Morall" is a fine copy of the rare first edition printed in 1638. "Speculum Sapientiae" by Sanctus Cyrillus, Paris, no date, is the smallest edition of this celebrated volume of fables, and is apparently unknown to most bibliographical writers. "Catalogue of the Books in the Publik Library, Cambridge, the Bodleian Library," &c., is an original manuscript beautifully written by Thomas Frognal Dibden, with interesting literary notes and observations by that celebrated bibliographer. His "Bibliomania, or Book Madness" is extra illustrated with 232 scarce and interesting portraits of famous literary men, &c., referred to in the work.

James Eglinton's "Forty Years' Correspondence between Geniusses ov boath Sexes, in six pocket-volumes, foar ov original letters, two ov Poetry," 1791, recalls a writer who rendered himself ridiculous by endeavoring to introduce a new mode of spelling in the phonetic style. "The Knightly Tale of Golagrus and Gawane, with other Ancient Poems," reprinted and edited by D. Laing, Edinburgh, 1827, is scarce, the greater portion of copies having been destroyed by fire. Of Sir H. Holland's "Recollections of Past Life" only a few copies were printed in 1870. The one in the sale is in binding by Zaehnsdorf and is a presentation copy from the author.

There is a scarce collection of thirty volumes printed at the private press at Lee Priory in Kent, from 1813 to 1822. "Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses," first edition, Paris, 1717-76, has the coat of arms of Comtesse d'Artois on the sides. A rare first edition, printed at York in 1696, is "Pecuniae Obediunt Omnia, Money does Master all Things, a Poem showing the Power and Influence of Money over all Arts, Sciences, Trades, Professions, and Ways of Living in this Summary." Thomas Gray's "Works" is a presentation copy from Samuel Rogers, with autograph inscription. Samuel Madden's "Memories of the Twentieth Century," a severely satirical work, was intended to be comprised in six volumes. Only one, however, was printed, which was suppressed on the day of publication.

"Life of Henry the Fourth of France," Paris, 1785, has this note on the flyleaf: "This copy was presented by the translator to the Princess Elisabeth, and was used by her brother, Louis XVI., to teach his son, the Dauphin, while in the Temple." "Mitre, a Satirical Poem," by E. Perronet, is very rare, not having been published. The severity of it induced the author's friends to entreat him to suppress it, which he did, before any title was printed, and destroyed nearly all his copies. It is said to have been printed at a private press at Shoreham, in Kent, the place of his residence.

"L'Heure au Berger," by C. le Petit, Paris, 1664, has this note on the flyleaf: "The author, C. le Petit, was hanged and burnt at Paris in 1665 for his impious writings. His writings are of extreme rarity." "Roderick, a Poem," is an autograph manuscript by Robert Southey, the poet laureate. It is the opening part in the neat handwriting of the poet under the title of "Pelayo." It was presented to John Kenyon, the poet and philanthropic friend of the Brownings, with an inscription by Southey. Till the poem had advanced as far as is here transcribed there was an intention of making "Pelayo" the chief personage, and entitling it for him. After being in Kenyon's possession for some time, he presented it to his friend, Mme. Van de Weyer, with the following autograph note: "Let me transfer, dear Mme. Van de Weyer, this manuscript, given to me by Southey, to you. I have long valued it, and I am now content that it should pass into younger hands, where it will still be valued. Truly yours, John Kenyon, 4 Harley Place, March 6, 1843."

"Le Théâtre," by Jean Vander Noot, 1568, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, and the same work in Flemish, are both exceedingly rare.

FINDS CONSULS UNDERPAID.

Committee Urges Increased Appropriation for Foreign Service.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The efficiency of the United States Consular Service is seriously threatened by the increased cost of living in the diplomatic and consular posts throughout the world, and valuable diplomatic and consular officers may be obliged to resign if relief is not extended, according to the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council, which made public today a report which will be submitted to Congress, urging appropriations to enable the President to offset the higher cost of living in the lower-paid diplomatic and consular posts. The report urges the purchase of buildings for the United States Consulate and other Government offices at Shanghai, a legation building at Panama, and the "Americanization" of the Consular Service.

"An American Minister discharging his functions from poorly located rented quarters is not an impressive unit in world diplomacy," says the report. "Many Consuls are now chained to clerical drudgery who should be given time to cultivate important sources of information.

"The pending bill provides for an increase of $1,421,996, but this will be more than offset by revenue from fees collected by the Consular Service abroad. This service is practically self-sustaining, record seldom met in Government, and the envy of other nations. It is not unusual to find British and German economic reviews and newspapers exhorting their Governments to adopt some of the successful features of the American system."

The cost of living at diplomatic and consular posts, according to the report, has increased from 10 to 128 per cent., and since the majority of consular and secretarial diplomatic salaries are below $3,000, the Council says: "The situation is so serious that valuable diplomatic and consular officers may be obliged to resign if relief is not extended."

Post allowances are recommended as a permanent method of equalising abnormal increase of living costs at low-paid posts, but a general revision upward of American consular salaries after the European war is recommended. The Government is urged to pay the cost of the transportation of consular and diplomatic officers, their families and household effects.

The Senate and House are asked to appropriate $100,000 recommended by the State Department for a legation building at Panama, where the President of Panama long ago officially offered to donate a site in the vicinity of the legation buildings already erected by Spain and Cuba.

"For the United States to continue to occupy rented quarters at Panama, where it has expended nearly half a billion of dollars in building the canal," says the report, "will be voluntarily to occupy an invidious position in the eyes of citizens of all nations who will traverse the new highway of international commerce. It is also important that no other diplomatic establishment at Havana should overshadow that of the United States."

The committee urges legislation enabling consuls to travel more extensively through their districts and, when at home, to visit industries and gatherings of business men to acquaint them with foreign trade opportunities.

HOSTS IN BERKSHIRES.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris Entertain Colonists at Broadhurst.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris were hosts at dinner at Broadhurst tonight, entertaining fourteen of the Lenox colony. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham gave a dinner at the Lenox Club, entertaining for Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson have Mr. and Mrs. George M. Boardman, Mrs. Joseph Fahys, and Miss Lottie Worthington as their guests at Blantyre.

Arriving at Curtis Hotel were Mrs. William Cary Sanger, Miss Mary E. Sanger, Richard Sanger, Mrs. J. Eugene Robert, Miss Eveline E. Robert, Edmond E. Robert, and Miss E. Dorothy Booraem and Henry Livingston Lee of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cadwalader and the Misses Cadwalader of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Moses W. Ware, Miss Seabury, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Fuller of New York, Mrs. E. R. Stange, and Miss Mary D. Stange of New York arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Mrs. C. C. Hay, and Miss French of New York are touring in the Berkshires.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Sturgis are with Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis at Clipston Grange.

Mrs. Charles Clark and Miss Etta Clark of New York and Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Baer of Philadelphia arrived at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge.

Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, Miss Josephine De Gersdorff, Miss Margaret French, Arthur M. Walker, and Theo. E. Evans have been appointed Tennis Committee for the Stockbridge Golf Club and will arrange the events of the season.

Miss M. Orville Alexandre returned to Lenox tonight from New York.

At a special meeting of the Lenox Horticultural Society tonight the society voted to postpone the exhibition of plants and flowers which was to have been shown next week to the delegates to the Garden Club convention. The season so backward that a creditable showing could not be made.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who has been in Newport, has returned to Ventfort Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brown of Youngstown, Ohio, have arrived at the Tanner cottage on Court House Hill.

MOTOR PARTIES AT PIER.

Many Returning from Yale-Harvard Races Stop at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 24.—Many automobile parties returning from the New London boat races to various parts of New England tarried for an outing at Narragansett after the Harvard-Yale contests on the Thames River. The advent of the motor parties gave a spurt to the opening of the season here.

The Mathewson Hotel, under the management of S. W. Mathewson, opened today for the season, and already a number of its former patrons are registered there. Among the early arrivals are Mrs. J. J. Lawrence and Miss Josephine Hopkins of New York, Mrs. S. S. Blackwell of St. Louis, Mo. Members of motor parties at the Mathewson include Barrell McNear of San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel P. Randolph and T. Rice of Hamilton, Mass., and Charles E. Hodges, Jr., of Brookline, Mass. Also Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Lewis of Freehold, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rueter of Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Mauran S. Pearce (the latter formerly Miss Katharine B. Schermerhorn) of New York have arrived at the Imperial. The wedding of Miss Schermerhorn and Mr. Pearce took place at Kingstown in April. They are well known at the Pier and this region of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Julian Potter of New York and Mrs. Lantilhon Crook and Miss Zella Crook of Morristown, N. J., are among late arrivals at the Arlington.

Mrs. C. H. Roberts of Philadelphia has returned to the Pier, and is at the Massasoit.

Miss Dorothy Norris of Philadelphia, daughter of Mrs. Alfred E. Norris, was a visitor here yesterday, motoring from Newport.

Talbot Hanan has returned to the Pier after a visit to New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

If Hair's Your Pride Use Herpicide

MORE PRIZE WINNERS IN NEWARK CONTEST

Presentation of Times Medals to Mark Opening of St. John's New Building.

AWARDS IN HIGH SCHOOLS

James Reilly, Who Received a Times Medal in 1893, Sees One Given to His Son.

There will be a number of commencements in the schools of Newark during the coming week, at which prises will be awarded to the winners in the Newark Historical Essay Contest, recently conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The first of these will be that of St. John's School, and will take place this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

These exercises will also mark the formal opening of the large, new auditorium recently built by the members of St. John's parish, and the prises will be awarded by the Rev. Father M. P. Corcoran, rector of St. John's. The exercises will be in charge of Sister M. Bona, principal of the school.

The winners in the Essay Contest, in St. John's, who will receive Tiffany silver medals for first and engraved certificates of merit for second, are as follows:

Fifth Grade—First, FREDERICA WILSEY; second, VERONICA COREY.

Sixth Grade—First, REGINA NOONAN; second, JOSEPHINE KRECHER.

Sixth Grade — First, WILLIAM O'ROURKE; second, FRANCIS E. JOHNSON.

Seventh Grade—First, JENNIE G. DEVANEY; second, MARION WIEN.

Eighth Grade—First, JULIA MARIE O'BRIEN; second, MARY C. BRENNAN.

An unusual case of father and son both receiving first prize medals from THE NEW YORK TIMES developed at the commencement and presentation of prizes at St. Patrick's Cathedral School, held on Friday night. When the name of Harry J. Reilly, winner of the medal in the eighth grade, was called, Father Dillon, Superintendent of the Parochial Schools for the Diocese of Newark, stepped to the platform and announced that the boy's father, James Reilly, also held a medal awarded him by THE TIMES. It was a large gold medal and Father Dillon read its inscription which said that it had been given to one of the oarsmen who drove the junior eight-oared shell to victory in the Middlesex Regatta on the Passaic River, in 1893. Father and son were loudly cheered and Father Dillon paid a high tribute to the Reilly family. He also spoke at length on the essay contest and its beneficial effect on the students of Newark and said that THE NEW YORK TIMES had lived up to its high standards "right worthily" in inaugurating the contest.

The following is a list of winners in two high schools. The prizes for these will consist of books—the first, being a selection valued at $10 and the second, the same of a value of $5. These consist of the works of standard authors in addition to selections from the publications of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Among the most popular choices of these publications are the Portfolio of War Views, consisting of fifty-two copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial, with leather binder; a year's subscription to the same; THE NEW YORK TIMES Current History of the War, Volumes I. and II.; the same monthly and THE NEW YORK TIMES Book Review, paid up subscription for one year. The high school winners are:

BARRINGER HIGH SCHOOL.

First Grade—First, PHYLLIS STANLEY. Second Grade — First, KATHERINE SAYRE; second, VITO BELLINO. Third Grade—First, HELEN J. HARTUNG; second, JOSEPH COSTANZO.

EAST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL.

First Grade — First, CHESTER MESEROLL; second, NETTIE BERMAN. Second Grade—First, ADELE BOYETTE; second, HILDEGARDE WEBER. Third Grade—First, ELIZABETH H. LEITERBERG; second, IRENE O'HARA.

The following list of additional winners in the elementary schools was received yesterday from the judges. The prizes these students will receive are Tiffany silver medals for first and engraved certificates of merit for second prizes.

CARTERET SCHOOL, (Partial List.)

Grade 6B, Miss Bennette's Class—First, JULIA BOWERS; second, ALFRED POLLAK.

Grade 7B, Miss Cummer's Class—First, VINCENT HYGARD; second, VITO G. SAGESSE.

Grades 7A and 8B, Miss Nicholas's Classes.—First, WILHELMINA BEAMAN; second, LUCY YACULO.

Grades 8B and A, Miss Mann's Class.—First, FANNIE HOSTOS; second, FRANCES HOPKINS.

Grade 8A, Miss Duffy's Class.—First, LOUISE BANSBACK; second; SAMUEL SEIFF.

CENTRAL AVENUE SCHOOL.

(Complete List.)

Grade 6A, Miss Kelley's Class.—First, FANNY EDELSON; second, ELSIE MADING.

Grade 7A, Miss Jochmus's Class.—First, HAZEL BROWN; second, BENJAMIN COHEN.

Grade 1A, Miss Vincent's Class.—First prize, TONAY SCALERA.

Grade 8B, Miss De Garme's Class.—First, BESSIE BROWN; second J. HAYWOOD OLPHIN.

Grade 8A, Miss Estabrook's Class.—First, ALBERT TWIST; second, JENNIE LUCIANI.

FOURTEENTH AVENUE SCHOOL

(Partial List.)

Grade 8B, Miss Drake's Class.—First, CARL MAYER; second, HAROLD LUSHEAR.

Grade 8A, Miss Bienenfeld's Class.—First, RUTH TORO; second, FRED LEVY.

Grade 6B, Miss Commerford's Class.—First, ALICE VAN RIPER; second, WILLIAM VIESER, Jr.

Grade 6A, Miss Golding's Class.—First, EDNA WIEGMAN; second, MARGUERITE KOBRAN.

Grade 7A, Miss Schwieg's Class.—First, EDNA M. GRAAH; second, MADELINE McMULLIN.

Grade 8B, Miss Levy's Class.—First, MARION BERGNER; second, LILLIAN ROSENBAUM.

Grade 8A, Miss Dietz's Class—First, ARTHUR BROOKS, Jr.; second, ANNE BENDER.

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

(Complete List.)

Grade 8A, Miss Erhardt's Class.—First, LESLIE BARTON; second, GERTRUDE S. MADDAMS.

Grade 7B, Miss Wallace's Class.—First, HARRY LOCKWOOD; second, HILDA KLAUK.

SOUTH MARKET STREET SCHOOL.

(Partial List.)

Grade 8B, Miss Crawford's Class—First, MARGARET GRAY; second, MARION ENGLEHART.

Grades 8A and 8B, Miss McVey's Class—First, VIOLA HERZOG; second, REBECCA MUCHA.

Grades 6A and 7B, Miss Volk's Class—First, SYLVESTER S. KLEIN; second, MINNIE HEINKEL.

Grade 8A, Miss Van Syckel's Class—First, TESSIE LUSTBADR; second, MINNIE KIELL.

SUMMER PLACE SCHOOL.

(Complete List.)

Grades 8A and 6B, Miss Gedney's Classes—First, DOROTHY VERNET; second, ADRIANNA ALBERS.

WAVERLY AVENUE SCHOOL.

(Partial List.)

Grade 8A, Miss Mayer's Class—First, FRED C. GERNLEIN; second, OTTO SCHMID.

WEST SIDE SCHOOL.

(Partial List.)

Grade 8B, Miss Heenig's Class—First, HENRIETTA PFEIFFER; second, EUGENE SCHEIDEGG.

Grade 8A, Miss Hedges's Class—First, GRACE MORRIS; second, ROSE KAPLAN.

Grade 6A, Miss Martin's Class—First, BLANCHE FORM; second, ANNA PFLUGFELDER.

Grade 7A, Miss O'Shea's Class—First, M. MILLER; second, M. KIPPAX.

SOUTH TENTH STREET SCHOOL, (PARTIAL LIST.)

Grade 6B, Miss Griggs's Class—First, DOROTHY HUNTLEY; second, BESSIE BRENNER.

Grade 8B, Miss McClelland's Class—First, GERTRUDE GREENWALD; second, ETHEL SMITH.

Presentations of prizes will take place on Monday evening at St. Mary's School, St. Ann's School, St. Benedict's School, and the Barringer High School, when all these schools will hold their commencement exercises. Another list of winners in the essay contest will be announced tomorrow, and the dates on which the prizes will be awarded will be announced as soon as received by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MISS HOLT WEDS AT HOME.

Daughter of Dr. L. Emmett Holt Marries Philip Lowry.

The wedding of Philip Lowry of Erie, Penn., a grandson of the late Commodore R. St. Philip Lowry, U. S. N., of Erie, and Miss Evelyn Holt, a daughter of Dr. L. Emmett Holt and Mrs. Holt, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 14 West Fifty-fifth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. William H. Faunce, former President of Brown University. The house was decorated throughout with yellow iris, smilax, and white peonies, and the ceremony took place against a background of white orchids.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore an ivory white satin gown draped with old point de Venise, worn also by her grandmother and mother. The court train was tulle, with insertions of Venetian point, and the voluminous tulle veil was held with a wreath of orange blossoms. Her flowers were white roses and valley lilies. George Metcalfe was the best man, and the ushers were Calvert and Emmett Holt, brothers of the bride; William B. Boyden of Chicago, and Roland Jackson of Colorado Springs. A reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry are to spend the Summer in the West.

The guests at the wedding included Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller and the Rev. John B. Calvert and Mrs. Calvert.

MISS McKELVEY BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. McKelvey to Wed Wm. R. Barbour.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jay McKelvey of Bonnie Brae, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Mary Alice McKelvey, to William R. Barbour, a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Fleming H. Revell of Riverdale, with whom he makes his home. Mr. Barbour is a graduate of Wesleyan University.

Miss McKelvey made her début several years ago. She is a sister of Mrs. Lowell H. Brown and of the Misses Ruth and Jane Huntington McKelvey. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. McKelvey is a lawyer and the author of "Principles of Common Law Pleading" and "Handbook of the Law of Evidence." He is a Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History.

Baby Burned in Flaming Go-Cart.

Screams of her 9-months-old son, Joseph, coming from beneath burning covers on a baby carriage in the rear of her home at 446 West 164th Street, yesterday brought Mrs. Bertha De Mago from the kitchen just in time to save the baby's life. Mrs. De Mago, when she reached the carriage, snatched off the burning covers, and, in doing so, suffered burns on the arm and face. The child was taken to St. Lawrence Hospital where it was said the burns were not serious.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Trustees and Friends of The Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School for Negro Girls at Daytona, Fla.,

appeal to the public urgently for $5,000.00 needed to complete a school building now in course of erection. With a negro founder and principal, Mary McLeod Bethune, and a staff of teachers of her own race, the school gives industrial training and a common school education to over one hundred and fifty girls gathered from Florida and even other Southern States.

The school organization also maintains a small but well-equipped hospital for negro patients whose cases, even when surgical and of the most urgent description, are not received in any of the white hospitals.

In addition the school conducts a mission school in a turpentine camp in the back woods and a Boys' Club in Daytona itself; sends out a visiting nurse through the negro village, and is gradually making itself a "community center," shedding light where there has been pathetically so little light.

The old school building has grown too small. The boarding pupils are crowded sometimes three and four into one small room, and the class and work rooms are, some of them, dark and even dangerously damp from being on a level with the ground. The friends of the school have raised almost $12,000.00, and the trustees are prepared to mortgage the school property, but unless $5,000.00 can be raised by September 1st the building cannot be completed when the school opens next autumn.

The value of such schools, with competent colored teachers, is the more apparent when it is realised that the laws of Florida forbid a white person to teach a negro.

Contributions may be sent to

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE,
Care

STEEL MILLS READY TO HELP US IN WAR

Will Turn Over to Government Supplies They Are Now Producing for Export.

ALLIES BUYING HEAVILY

Russia Orders Railroad Equipment, Japan Shipping Material, and Great Britain Shells.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 24.—If war should take place between the United States and Mexico it will not disarrange affairs in the steel and iron trade, except that it may accentuate the shortage of labor due to the calling of about 142,000 able-bodied men to the colors. A scarcity of labor exists in all manufacturing industries in the Middle East and West. Wages for semi-skilled workmen have risen from $2.50 a day to $6 and $8 a day in plants making munitions. Common labor is being paid $2.50 to $3 a day.

It is not believed the Government will require much material for the army. Whatever will be needed in the shape of shells will be requisitioned from mills now employed in producing them for export. No one seems to know how the army is fixed for field artillery.

Demand for finished material for export continues unabated. It is reported that Russian State railways have about decided to apportion contracts for 800 to 1,000 locomotives among three or four concerns in this country. The American Locomotive Company and the Baldwin Locomotive Company will receive the bulk of the work, probably 400 engines each, while 200 more will be tendered to smaller concerns. Nothing has come out in reference to the large number of freight cars which will be required for this extension.

The Russian Government has already placed contracts for approximately 75,000 tons of rails, and last year the Pressed Steel Car Company received several large orders for cars which have been going forward via Vladivostok. Export inquiries for rails include 2,000 tons for Australia, 8,000 tons for Cuba, 7,500 for Sweden, 2,500 for Portugal. The Havana Central Railroad has contracted for 200 flat cars, 200 box cars, and 10 hopper cars with the Pressed Steel Car Company, and 100 tank cars with the Standard Car and Construction Company.

Shipping Industry Still Busy.

Shipping interests at home and abroad continue keeping plate mills in a ferment. Inquiries from abroad for ship plates are numerous. Japan has contracted with the Midvale Steel Company for 10,000 tons of plates, and is said to have paid 4c. Pittsburgh. This is in addition to an order for 10,000 tons placed some time ago. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is inquiring for 20,000 tons for the Altoona shops. Italy is buying freely wherever contracts can be placed. A Nova Scotia Car Company is in the market for 30,000 tons of car plates. The United States Government is taking bids for 6,000 tons of steel and 3,000 tons of plates for the Norfolk Navy Yard. While plates are quoted at 2.75c to 2.90c, mills are holding to 3.75c. for fairly prompt delivery, and 4c to 4.25c for prompt delivery. At the convenience of mill, minimum quotations are much lower. Some cancellations have taken place in boiler plates.

Heavy inquiries are out for steel for munitions. It is estimated that contracts aggregating 400,000 tons have been placed in the past thirty days. The Pressed Steel Car Company has purchased 12,000 tons of rounds to make into 9.2-inch shells at its Pittsburgh plant. The contract is from the British Government and aggregates 100,000 shells. Bessemer steel bars are being offered for fairly prompt delivery by a Pittsburgh mill at 2.50c. This has weakened the market.

Agricultural implement makers have refused to consider the offer of Western bar mills to accept contracts for 1917 at 2.50c. Implement manufacturers allege farmers are not buying machinery freely, and if prices are further advanced they will be less inclined to do so. This also has a weakening effect on bars.

One of the forerunners of the approaching troubles in Mexico is the placing of a contract for 8,000 3-inch shells with the Moline Forging & Manufacturing Company, for the Frankford Arsenal.

Structural shapes are not in active demand, and offerings are freely made at 2.50c. The American Bridge Company has received a contract for 5,000 tons of structural from the Corrigan, McKinney Company for the erection of buildings for four open hearth furnaces which are to be completed by January, 1917. The company now has a production of 40,000 tons of steel annually, which will be increased to 60,000 tons. Fabricating concerns expect a quiet Summer, and lower prices are anticipated, which may bring out a number of large projects during the Fall.

Erecting New Pipe Plants.

Prosperity enjoyed by makers of steel and wrought iron pipe has started a number of projects for the erection of new pipe plants. It is doubtful if these will be gone ahead with, owing to the high cost of erection and deferred shipment of material. Pipe mills in some instances are booked twelve months ahead. Specifications are said to be far ahead of shipments. An advance in the price of wrought and steel pipe is anticipated and some believe new discounts will be announced by July 1. Demand for boiler tubes is the greatest in the history of the country.

Tin plate is scarce and makers are refusing $6 a box. Sheet mills are passing through a Summer dullness. No. 28-gauge black plate has been offered as low as 4.50c, Pittsburgh and galvanized at 5c. Sheet bars are down to $40 a ton. Some mills are buying bars in the open market and operating their bar mills on billets for munitions at increased profit.

Italy has closed for 30,000 tons of basemer iron from a Schuylkill River furnace said to be at $23 a ton, alongside wharf. French buyers have been correspondingly busy and have placed contracts for a portion of 30,000 tons for which inquiries have been out. The American Steel Foundries Company has contracted for 10,000 tons of basic for delivery at Sharon, Penn., and Alliance, Ohio. Otherwise dullness marks pig iron sales and inquiries have fallen off to such an extent prices threaten to sag.

Warrant iron at Birmingham has receded to $13 a ton. This had a depressing effect on pig iron all over the country. Quotations on northern iron continue fairly firm owing to the well filled condition of order books. Should apathy continue until Fall much lower prices will result.

The scarcity of iron ore is being felt in spite of enormous shipments from the upper lakes. The strike in the Superior region is causing much uneasiness in case it should spread.

The wage scale of the Amagiamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Plate Workers taking effect July 1, has been signed at an advance of 5 per cent. Amalgamated Association officers demanded 15 per cent. increase.

The M. A. Hanna Company has contracted with the American Ship Building Company for a 10,000-ton freighter to be completed early in 1917.

Lost His Limbs; Tries Suicide.

Samuel Rosenberg, 40 years old, of 13 Pike Street, stricken with a disease that robbed him of his left foot, then of his right foot, and finally his left arm, attempted suicide in his home yesterday morning by swallowing bichloride of mercury when the sudden swelling of his right arm led him to the belief that this limb must also be amputated. He was removed to the Gouverneur Hospital, a prisoner. While working as a garment maker Rosenberg stepped on a needle. Soon afterward the left foot commenced to swell, and it was found necessary to amputate it.

TRUSTEES LAUD GREENHUT.

Congratulate Head of Reorganized Company, Once Bankrupt.

Now that the reorganized J. B. Greenhut Company is completely "a going concern" the trustees who took charge of the company when it went into bankruptcy in April, 1915, will soon file their final accounts with the United States District Court, it was announced yesterday. Preliminary to this conclusion of their connection with the business the trustees wrote a commendatory letter to Captain J. B. Greenhut, head of the firm both before and since its failure. The letter, which was mailed on June 9, is as follows:

J. B. Greenhut, Esq., Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, City.

Dear Captain Greenhut:

Inasmuch as we are about to render our final account as trustees, we feel that our administration will not be complete without a word from us to you.

When we took possession of the affairs of the business all its books and records were open for our inspection and every possible assistance was rendered to us, not only in connection with the management of the business, but also in connection with the fullest investigation of its past history. Both you and the other officers of the company co-operated with us in every way and at no time did we find any evidence of a desire to withhold information. We feel it a duty as well as a privilege to add that, while the affairs of the corporation covered a wide field and involved matters concerning which questions were raised from a legal standpoint, yet that nothing was brought to our attention which, in our opinion, reflected unfavorably upon your personal character and integrity, both of which have our respect.

We appreciate the spirit which you showed in connection with the reorganization and your co-operation, which made it possible to accomplish a result much to be desired, namely, the continuance of the business and the avoidance of the loss of employment by thousands of workers at a time when a loss of such employment would have been calamitous.

Your successful efforts to pay off in full thousands of depositors of the banking business conducted on the premises, which was accomplished before our appointment, must have been a source of gratification to all who were the beneficiaries of your efforts in the matter.

We are glad to be able to write this letter to you because of the pleasant character of our relations, and beg to extend to you our best wishes for your welfare and the future success of the reorganized company. Yours very truly,

WALTER C. NOYES,
WILLIAM A. MARBLE,
ALFRED A. COOK.

In connection with the announcement of the winding up of their duties by the trustees, it was announced that the reorganization plan had been carried out and that all of the creditors had been satisfied.

750,000,000 BARRELS.

Secretary Lane's Estimate of Petroleum on Public Lands.

Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior has submitted to the Senate Committee on Public Lands the following information in regard to the area of public lands in public ownership:

The Government has under withdrawal some 5,500,000 acres of land, public and private. It is believed the public land amounts to approximately 3,000,000 acres, the largest areas believed to be oil bearing lying in Utah, Wyoming, California, and Montana. There are smaller acreages in Arizona, Colorado, North Dakota, and Louisiana, although it is believed that gas may be expected only from the withdrawn land in North Dakota.

Of the petroleum reserves, two areas deserve special mention—the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, embracing 38,000 acres in the Elk Hills of California, and Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3, of 9,481 acres, covering the Teapot dome in Wyoming. Conservative estimates for the petroleum content of the public lands in the various States are submitted, showing an aggregate of 750,000,000 barrels.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 24.—Twenty-four corporations having aggregate capitalization of $625,500 were chartered today. They include:

Golden Gate Fruit Co., Inc., wines, liquors, fruits, $100,000; J. L. and J. Miller, 528 West 111th St.

Shurlock Mfg. Co., Inc., snap fasteners, fancy goods, specialties, $100,000; Reuben S. Hild, C. Frosik, H. Fleugelman, 407 Central Park West.

Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street Corporation, realty, construction, $100,000; H. S. Goldstein, D. Kass, H. Fischel, 103 East 86th St.

Asbestos Slate Roofing Mfg. Co., Inc., Beacon, cement, shingles, asbestos goods, $100,000; W. P. Weston, D. C. Montgomery, F. Loughran, 96 Ferry St., Beacon.

The L. B. Corporation, realty, construction, 1,000 shares no par value, begin business with $5,000; W. L. and R. B. Biel, 600 West 141st St.

Contracting Publishing Corporation, printing, publishing, $60,000; F. S. Newfield, F. W. Skinner, H. F. Pomeroy, 233 Broadway.

Golden Pheasant Lunch Co., Inc., Brooklyn, hotels, cafes, deal in provisions, $50,000; J. A. Potter, E. A. Pierce, H. A. Lawrence, 450 Broome St.

Buffalo General Supply Co., Inc., Buffalo, motor vehicles, auto tires, $25,000; O. B. Augsburger, C. P. Bradt, L. L. Green, Buffalo.

E. & H. Storch, Inc., Brooklyn, hotel china, bar glassware, bar and hotel supplies, $20,000; H. R. and H. Storch, Jr., 90 Gerry St., Brooklyn.

Morris, Russell & Co., Inc., general agents, importers, exporters, $10,000; G. C. Delacey, Jr., C. F. Evans, A. S. Morris, 205 W. 75th St.

Grewen Fabric Co., Inc., Johnstown, knit garments, gloves, $15,000; W. Grewen, E. Little, G. H. Holmes, Johnstown.

The Kangaroo Chemical Co., Inc., soap, toilet articles, drugs, $10,000; A. H. Jackson, J. F. Lynch, E. Norton, 2 Rector St.

Rich Printing Co., Inc., printers, publishers, $5,000; I. B. Feinberg, M. J. Pollak, I. Rich, 51 Chambers St.

P. Brener, Inc., Bronx, retail shoe stores, $5,000; R. A. Brametwitz, A. and P. Brener, 3,817 Third Av., Bronx.

Bickmore Spratling Cotton Co., Inc., cotton, waste, mill products, $5,000; L. Corey, A. B. and H. C. Bickmore, Third National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Corey-Bickmore Corp'n, cotton, cotton waste, linters, mill waste, fibre products for nitrating purposes, $5,000; H. C. Bickmore, J. A. Radeloff, L. Corey, 69 Wall St.

Bronx National Realty, construction, $5,000; S. A. Wishnew, I. Rubenstein, D. Mintz, 903 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

Voluntary dissolution: New York Novelty Amusement Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 24.—Charters filed:

International Steel Treating Company, manufacture and prepare for market, iron, steel, steel alloys, compounds, &c., $1,000,000; Jule F. Meiss, Fredericks W. Meuge, G. A. Bruestle, Jr., Nathan Sperin, local Philadelphia parties.

Fentress Coal Corporation, to acquire coal mines, woodland, &c., $800,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Clement, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Greeley Chemical Company, to manufacture, sell, and deal in drugs, chemicals, &c., $300,000; Kamite Arvid Eulind, Myer Strouse, New York; Valentine Warth, Maspeth, N. Y.

Admiralen Steamship Company, to construct, own, and operate vessels of all kinds for transportation of passengers, mail, &c., $350,000; F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia parties.

Transatlantic Mercantile Corporation of America, to carry on a general mercantile corporation business, $100,000; F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Jacket Con.	.05
Con.	.04	Julia	.03
Andes	.11	Justice	.09
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.18
Bullion	.02	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	.47	Ophir	.31
Challenge Con.	.06	Overman	.36
Confidence	.20	Savage	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.12	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.27
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.90
Hale & Norcross	.10	Utah Con.	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	D'field Daisy	.02
Jim Butler	.90	Florence	.37
McNamara	.08	G'field Consol.	.80
Midway	.22	G'field Merger	.08
Montana	.25	Jumbo Exten.	.78
North Star	.17	Kewanaa	.10
Rescue	.24	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Exten.	5.45	Red Lion	.23
Tonopah Nevada	8.00	Silver Pick	.09
West End	.90	Spearhead	.05
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.10	Big Jim	.88
Booth	.15	Nevada Hills	.19
C. O. D.	.03	Packard	.41
Comb. Fraction	.07	Rochester Mines	.53
D'field B. B.	.02	Round Mountain	.64
		White Caps	.20

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	9¼	10	Isabella	17	17¼
Elkton	15½	19	Jackpot	5	8
El Paso	79	80	Granite	66	70
Findlay	3¾	4½	McKinney	38	40
Golden Cy.	206	217	Portland	168	175
Gold Sov.	3½	4	Vindicator	235	240

CANADA GOLD FLOOD SWAMPS ASSAYERS

Philadelphia Called to Help Handle $100,000,000 Received Since First Week of May.

BRITAIN KEEPING UP CREDIT

Success of Financial Plans Made Early in War Reflected in Steady Sterling Exchange.

The tremendous scope of the gold movement this way from Canada was emphasized yesterday through information showing that practically $100,000,000 in bars has been brought down from Ottawa since the first week of May. J. P. Morgan & Co. continued their almost daily routine of depositing a round amount at the Assay Office, the total for yesterday being $3,500,000.

Adding this shipment to those reported before, together with $20,000,000 known to have been sent to Philadelphia from the Canadian city, the total of the present movement amounts to $89,275,000.

The gold was sent to Philadelphia because of the congestion threatened at the Assay Office here. The same state of affairs arose last November when the original movement from Ottawa was on. The Assay Office smelter then was busy melting down foreign coin, and the vaults overflowed with gold. The staff of employes was also found to be inadequate, and a part of the gold flowing over the border was diverted from New York.

So far this year gold imports have amounted to at least $106,000,000, official figures for May and June to date not being available. There have been extensive withdrawals also, for shipment to Mexico and Cuba and to the Far East, but the balance is still heavily on the side of imports. Thus far in June imports from Canada alone have reached $69,605,000, the biggest month in more than two years, excepting October, 1915, when more than $79,600,000 came in. The June record, it must be borne in mind, represents merely imports from the Dominion, and if the receipts from other sources were added the figure would be considerably greater.

The table below shows how the precious metal came into the United States by months in 1914 and 1915, and how the balance stood at the end of each year.

GOLD IMPORTS.

	1915.	1914.
January	$6,896,398	$10,442,373
February	12,726,492	3,208,853
March	25,620,467	7,842,249
April	16,203,028	3,460,424
May	31,136,311	1,972,411
June	52,341,740	3,817,112
July	17,262,938	3,391,715
August	61,041,191	3,045,219
September	42,062,440	2,761,590
October	79,669,359	5,945,003
November	60,981,540	7,391,729
December	45,412,677	4,109,993
Total	$451,954,590	$57,387,741
Excess of exports, 1914, $165,228,415.		
Excess of imports, 1915, $420,528,672.		

The great receipts of gold last Autumn, as does the present inflow, reflected determined efforts of the British Treasury to stabilize sterling exchange. At the same time a part of the metal was sent, it was understood, to make payment in gold for war supplies. That England was successful in her effort is displayed by the relative firmness of sterling exchange as compared with its level last Summer and with the position of the exchanges of other countries. For the greater part of this year demand bills have been quoted at a discount of 4.71 per cent., the sterling quotation itself hovering close about $4.76 to the pound. The lowest price last year was $4.50 to the pound.

Natural resources have aided the British Empire greatly in maintaining her credit, and also, incidentally, in supporting the credit of the allies. The leading gold mining territory of the world is under the British flag, excepting the deposits in Alaska. If the English Navy had not controlled the seas so as to permit shipments of bullion from South Africa and Australia to Canada there might be a different story to tell about sterling exchange in the New York market. The mines of South Africa have produced about $4,000,000 a week, according to semi-official information from London, ever since the outbreak of hostilities, save for a few weeks in the early stages of the war, when operations were affected by the shifting of men to the army.

Evidently the accumulation of gold in Canada was worked out last Winter with a nicety of detail which may never become public. It was not known that vast shipments of the metal were coming into the Dominion from the mines, by way of Japan, it is said, and while the enormous reserve was being built up the Bank of England's own reserve did not suffer. Since the movement to New York began in May the bank has gained, instead of lost, gold, indicating presumably that the $100,000,000 sent here was placed in a secret fund for the very purpose for which it has been used.

The extent of the imports has brought surprise to many bankers. It was believed in well-informed quarters about June 1 that $75,000,000 would probably be the limit of the flow. This has been far exceeded and still indications are that gold will continue for some time to enter the country from Canada or direct from Europe by both routes.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—

		Inc.
Second week June	$50,035	$2,429
July 1-June 14	2,913,833	364,609

NORTHERN PACIFIC for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$6,533,000	$4,650,062	$5,810,185
Net after tax.	2,442,000	1,340,773	2,306,479
Sur. aft. chg.	2,100,000	980,000	
11 mos. gross	69,274,402	57,835,879	70,449,575
Net after tax	28,440,338	19,446,019	22,333,457
Sur. aft. chg.	23,087,962	.....	.....

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER CO.: Alabama Traction, Light & Power Subsidiary for May—

	1916.	1915.	Inc.
Gross	$126,083	$82,887	$43,196
Net after tax	75,136	47,853	27,283
12 mos. gross	1,224,487	817,506	406,982
Net after tax	759,008	468,857	290,151

MONONGAHELA VALLEY TRACTION for May—

Gross	$121,561	$81,607	$39,954
Net after tax	71,287	50,266	21,021
Sur. aft. chg.	38,650	24,525	14,125
5 mos. gross	617,509	365,941	251,568
Net after tax	388,927	205,293	183,675
Sur. aft. chg.	209,168	76,604	132,564

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO. and subsidiaries for the twelve months ended May 31—

Gross of subsid.	6,628,817	6,140,054	486,763
Net after tax.	2,647,847	2,374,571	273,276
Sur. after chg.	1,251,901	1,033,603	218,298
Gross inc. Un. Lt. & Rys..	1,807,960	1,529,446	278,514
Expenses	137,680	118,823	19,057
Interest chg....	540,826	472,934	67,892
Rtl. disc. amor.	5,015	12,919	*7,897
Net earnings..	1,124,438	924,977	199,462
Divs. 1st pf....	579,810	462,748	117,062
Divs. 2d pf....	5,272	63,261	*57,989
Surplus	539,356	398,968	140,388

WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA LIGHT & POWER CO., a subsidiary of American Public Utilities Co., for the twelve months ended May 31—

Gross earnings.	1,123,365	1,067,169	146,196
Net after tax.	619,436	587,761	31,675
Interest chg...	256,113	.....	.....
Preferred divs.	152,553	.....	.....
Surplus	210,770	.....	.....

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES for April—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,947,751	1,837,253	1,488,222
Net	1,027,829	530,901	177,834
Sur. after chg.	861,315	362,714	31,195
4 mos. gross	9,615,634	6,615,230	6,144,851
Net	3,799,547	1,960,651	727,960
Sur. after chg.	3,033,763	1,013,128	161,651

GREAT BRITAIN PAYS INCOME TAX TO U. S.

Its Mobilization of American Securities Has Led to This Anomaly.

COLLECTION IS AT SOURCE

Treasury Department Has Ruled Law Applies to Bonds Owned by Non-Resident Foreigners.

In the mobilization by the British Government of American securities owned by persons domiciled in Great Britain it has turned out that the American income tax is collected at the source on these securities with the result that Great Britain is paying an income tax to the United States Government. In discussing this curious condition Hambleton & Co., a Baltimore banking house which has made a close study of the income tax law, says:

"An ominous situation presents itself when regard is had to those American securities which have either been hypothecated with or sold to the British Government. For all practical purposes Great Britain is the owner of these securities to the same extent, and no more, as it is of the British Embassy in the City of Washington. Now, under a recent ruling of the Treasury Department, the holders of all American securities, the profits of which are traceable to domestic activity, are liable under the Federal Income Tax law.

"In this way, therefore, in addition to collecting from individual holders of Americans resident abroad, the Government of the United States is drawing a snug sum from one of the greatest of modern world powers. This has created not a little comment, both caustic and pointed, in Threadneedle Street, and we confess that it is not altogether without foundation.

"Aside from the complications sure to ensue in the event of a conflict between the revenue department of this Government and the Treasury of Great Britain, it seems to us that other considerations should dictate the abandonment of this policy of expedience in collecting taxes wherever it appeared that somebody somewhere was collecting an income out of the funds of American industry. Great Britain is sure to protest because for the use of such American securities she is paying a handsome toll to her own citizens, and, consequently, in view of the enormous tax upon her resources she would be unwilling to countenance any drain upon her assets.

"The attitude of British financial interests generally, which may aptly be summarized by saying that they attribute this condition of affairs to 'democratic bureaucracy,' is probably the bedrock for the far from amicable comment which has been leveled not only at the fiscal agents of this Government, but likewise at its Executive by reason of official utterances concerning the present status of the war."

The tax to which the British object was levied in accordance with a ruling of the Treasury Department two months ago to the effect that the income tax law applies to bonds owned by non-resident foreigners. Previously such bonds had been considered exempt.

COPY COLLEONI STATUE.

C. W. Feigenspan's Gift to Newark to be Dedicated.

The American copy of the famous Bartolomeo Colleoni statue of Venice will be unveiled in Clinton Park, Newark, on July 19 or 26, the date depending upon the completion of the statue, it was announced yesterday by Henry Wellington Wack, executive adviser of the Committee of One Hundred, in charge of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Newark.

Bartolomeo Colleoni was a generalissimo of Venice, who died in 1475, and the statue of him was made by Andrea del Verrocchio, who died in 1488, and Allessandro Leopardi, who died early in the sixteenth century. The work of these men has been pronounced by some critics as one of the best pieces of equestrian statuary in the world, and the copy to be unveiled in Newark is said to be an exact duplicate of the original. It was presented to the city by Christian W. Feigenspan at a cost of about $70,000, and was made by J. Massey Rhind, the sculptor.

The ceremonies with which the statue will be unveiled include an address by the Italian Ambassador, presentation of the statue to the City of Newark, and its acceptance by the Mayor.

D-3 DIVES IN FRESH WATER.

Rare Submarine Test Successfully Accomplished in Delaware River.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—For the first time in the history of the Philadelphia Navy Yard a submarine, the D-3, dived in fresh water in the Delaware River this afternoon. This is the first time also in the history of the submarine base at New London, Conn., that a submarine attempted submersion in fresh water.

Today's test was made by Lieutenant Robert H. English, commander of the D-3, and Lieutenant E. R. Morrisey, her executive and torpedo officer. The dive was started about 4 o'clock and lasted about an hour. A run of half a mile up the river was taken, and the submarine went under water at about the middle of the Delaware River, opposite the mouth of the Schuylkill. The D-3 went fifteen feet under the surface. She struck on the river bottom twice. She required three trials before she was finally submerged.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK.

The New Jersey convention of Zionist societies will be held in Benai Abraham Synagogue this afternoon.

A memorial window to Dr. Darwin L. Bardwell will be dedicated in the Brighton Heights Reformed Church, New Brighton, S. I., this afternoon.

The State Woman Suffrage Party will have a luncheon at Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins's Jonathan Farm, Mount Kisco, tomorrow.

Mayor Mitchel will lay the cornerstone of the new building of the City Reformatory at East Hampton tomorrow afternoon at ½ o'clock.

The convention of the American Library Association will open at Asbury Park tomorrow and continue in session until July 1.

The Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue will open a playground at Essex and Broome Streets tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A meeting of the National Democratic Club will be held on Tuesday evening.

The Social Service Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities will give a dance in the Brighton Beach Casino on Tuesday evening.

An anti-mosquito meeting will be held at Station Square, Forest Hills, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society will meet in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening.

The Brotherhood of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church will have a Hudson River excursion on Friday evening.

President Wilson will be the guest at the dinner of the Press Club in the Waldorf on Friday evening.

The camp of the National School Camp Association will open on Saturday.

The annual outing of the attendance officers of the Board of Education will be held in the College Point Casino on Saturday.

USE NATION'S PRESS IN AID OF RAILROADS

To Put Advertisement Urging Wage-Dispute Arbitration in 17,000 Newspapers.

19 MANAGERS SIGN APPEAL

Assert the Interstate Commerce Commission Should Decide Controversy with Unions.

An advertisement that will be published in every daily and weekly newspaper in the United States was sent out yesterday by the railroads of the country, whose offer to arbitrate the wage dispute with their service employes was refused by the labor leaders at the joint conference held in New York City from June 1 to 15. This is said to be the most extensive newspaper advertisement ever placed. It will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the first newspaper to carry it, tomorrow morning.

The advertisement is, in effect, an appeal to the public in a campaign to submit the wage dispute to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It will appear in 17,000 publications in every city and hamlet capable of supporting a newspaper, and reach practically the entire reading population of the nation.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, under the powers delegated to it by Congress, has jurisdiction over railroad rates, but not over wages. The appeal is intended to convince Congress that there is public sentiment for the extension of the powers of the Commission over wages, also. In view of the new enormous financial burden confronting them the railroads believe the public, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, has the right to be heard.

"The principal item in railroad rates, which must be paid by the public, is railroad labor," an official representing the railroads in New York City said yesterday. "Sixty per cent. of the railroads' expenses at present is labor cost. The demands of the Four Brotherhoods for additional wages would, if granted, impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of $100,000,000 a year, and this is legitimately a matter in which the public should have a voice.

"The railroads believe the wage problem confronting them should be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal. The railroads made a formal proposal to their employes at the recent conference, suggesting methods by which the controversy could be settled. One of these was to submit the dispute to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, was in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case the proposals of the labor unions were found by the commission to be just and reasonable.

"The other method suggested by the railroads was that the controversy be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Newlands act.

"The representatives of the Four Brotherhoods at the conference refused to accept either suggestion and the service employes are now voting on the advisability of calling a nation-wide strike."

The Four Chief Arguments.

The advertisement, as sent to the newspapers, was signed by the managers of nineteen railroads comprising the National Conference Committee of the Railways. It rehearsed the offers made to the labor unions, practically as outlined in the statement of the official quoted above, and gave the following four reasons why the Interstate Commerce Commission should take jurisdiction.

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid to the employes directly as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the road, and the public.

On April 25, the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in session at Washington, ordered a referendum sent to its members in every State in the Union, requesting expressions as to the advisability of asking Congress to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the necessary jurisdiction. The responses were overwhelmingly in favor of the recommendation, and a resolution was introduced later in the Senate to give it effect.

The railroads hope, through the advertisement, to bring the Senators and Representatives in Washington into immediate touch with the sentiment of the country and to bring that sentiment to bear on the pending legislation. The advertisement will say:

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a preferment of $100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

Signers of the Advertisement.

Those signing the advertisement were: Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the Railways; P. R. Albright, General Manager, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad; L. W. Baldwin, General Manager, Central of Georgia Railway; C. L. Bardo, General Manager, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; E. H. Coapman, Vice President, Southern Railway; S. E. Cotter, General Manager, Wabash Railroad; P. E. Crowley, Assistant Vice President, New York Central Railroad; G. H. Emerson, General Manager, Great Northern Railway; C. H. Ewing, General Manager, Philadelphia & Reading Railway; E. W. Grice, General Superintendent of Transportation, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway; A. S. Greig, Assistant to Receivers of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad; C. W. Kouns, General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway; H. W. McMaster, General Manager, Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad; N. D. Maher, Vice President, Norfolk & Western Railway; James Russell, General Manager, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; A. M. Schoyer, Resident Vice President, Pennsylvania Lines West; W. L. Seddon, Vice President, Seaboard Air Line Railway; A. J. Stone, Vice President, Erie Railroad, and G. S. Waid, Vice President and General Manager, Sunset Central Lines.

Although the advertisement as it will appear in all the newspapers is identical, it will not be published in all of them simultaneously, but will appear in different cities within a period of two weeks.

A Municipal Garage.

Racine, Wis., has completed plans for the establishment of a municipal garage and repair shop. It will occupy the quarters of an old fire engine house. Seven thousand five hundred dollars will be spent in remodeling and equipment.

Liquid Air for Autos.

A company has been formed at Boston to manufacture liquid air for automobiles and as the driving power for all kinds of machinery. By the use of liquid air the company claims that an automobile can make a trip of 100 miles at a very small expense.

DU PONTS DEFEND MERGER.

Answer to Woman's Suit Justifies Sale of Jersey Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 24.—The answers of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, a New Jersey corporation, and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., a Delaware corporation, filed in the Court of Chancery, denies most of the charges which are contained in the suit instituted in that court by Miss Hetty L. Henry of Pompton, who owned four shares of preferred stock in the New Jersey corporation before its absorption by the Delaware concern. It was charged by the complainant that the sale of the Jersey company worked a hardship on its stockholders—or, at least, some of them—and she filed the bill to restore the status of the Jersey company.

Miss Henry, who was a stenographer in the employ of the company, purchased the stock on the installment plan. The answer alleges full consideration was paid for the property of the New Jersey concern, $1,484,100 of it being in cash, $36,861,700 in debenture stock of the Delaware company, and $58,854,000 in common stock. It is averred the consideration was for the best interest not only of the New Jersey company but for the Delaware concern, and a great majority of the stockholders of the Jersey company agreed to it.

EXPORTS NOW $1,253,672,207

Nearly Double the Amount for First Half of Last Year.

The Custom House report of exports from New York in the week ended yesterday showed an encouraging increase over the week before, the gain exceeding $9,000,000. Total shipments of war munitions and supplies and general merchandise to all parts of the world totaled $66,140,169, against $57,074,110 in the week before, and $91,541,624 in the week before that.

Exports in the corresponding week last year amounted to $16,772,898, and in the same period of 1914, preceeding the outbreak of the European war, they were set down at $14,397,055. Yesterday's returns of exports as made at the Custom House alone reached $10,511,987.

Total exports from New York to date for 1916 now aggregate $1,253,672,207, compared with $655,755,602 in the corresponding period last year, and $471,184,914 in 1914.

SEES RAILROAD GOOD IN FEDERAL CONTROL

England's Royal High Commissioner Notes Change in American Attitude.

ACWORTH TALKS OF WAR

Says Clash with Mexico Would Benefit This Country—Will Realize "White Man's Burden."

William M. Acworth, Royal High Railroad Commissioner in England, who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Baltic after a month in this country on business connected with the London Underground Railway, noted a change in the attitude of the public toward the railroads and expressed the opinion that Federal control of the roads would be "immensely beneficial." Mr. Acworth found time to travel over the Delaware & Hudson system with President Lorse and over the Norfolk & Western with President Johnson, and also to inspect the Pennsylvania lines. He gave his impressions in an interview published by Dow, Jones & Co. as follows:

"I am most impressed with the immense improvement in the railroad situation of this country. The entire attitude of the public seems to have changed, and the old-fashioned hostility against railroads is dying fast. This hostility existed up till as late as two and a half or three years ago.

"It strikes me that the people of the United States are now putting their minds to the present and the future, and not to the past. Two or three years ago there was much talk of exclusive Federal control of the railroads here, but now that one of the great political parties has put the idea into their program the thing is evidently fast assuming a different aspect and seems much nearer accomplishment.

Looks for Federal Control.

"Whether this Federal control of the railroads can be brought about under the laws as they at present exist I do not know, but it is a provision in the program of the Republican party that if an amendment to the Constitution be necessary the Constitution shall be so amended. My opinion is that this will be of enormous benefit to the railroads, as well as immensely beneficial to the country, for the reason that it is better for the railroads to have only one master, instead of forty-nine."

In reply

GAIN IN GOLD HELD BY RESERVE BANKS

St. Louis and Richmond Report Increases of $2,400,000 and $800,000, Respectively.

EARNING ASSETS ARE UP

$6,900,000 in Excess of Total Reported Last Week—$8,700,000 Gain in Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Gains in gold and total reserves, and increases in the amount of acceptances on hand, and of Government deposits of the Federal Reserve banks, are shown in the weekly statement issued today by the Federal Reserve Board as at close of business June 23.

St. Louis and Richmond report increases in gold reserve of $2,400,000 and $800,000 mainly from realizing on their favorable balances due from other Federal Reserve banks. The gains of $2,300,000 and of $1,100,000 shown by the Dallas and Minneapolis banks are due largely to the withdrawals of gold from the agents in exchange for Federal Reserve notes. The gains just shown are offset in part by net withdrawals of gold at the Chicago, San Francisco, and Boston banks, used either for the purchase of acceptances or in the upbuilding of favorable balances with other Federal Reserve banks.

Aggregate holdings of discounted paper show an increase of over $300,000,000, of which only about $100,000 represents the combined increase for the three Southern banks, the most active in the discount field. The holdings of agricultural and live stock paper maturing after ninety days, increased about $200,000,000, and are at present in excess of $4,800,000, over 40 per cent. of which is in the hands of the Dallas bank. Acceptances on hand increased over $4,000,000, San Francisco, New York, and Boston accounting in the aggregate for about $3,500,000 of the total increase for the week. Of the total bills, including acceptances, on hand over 30 per cent. mature within thirty days, and over 35 per cent. after thirty, but within sixty days.

No changes are shown in the aggregate holdings of United States bonds and notes, only two banks reporting small bond transactions for the week. Municipal warrants on hand show a decrease for the week of $335,000, the Philadelphia bank reporting liquidation on a large scale of its holdings of this class of investments.

Total earning assets of the banks are at present $168,400,000, or $3,900,000 in excess of the total reported at the end of the preceding week, and more than double the total shown about six months previous. Of the aggregate earning assets, acceptances constitute at present 41 per cent., United States bonds, 31.4 per cent.; warrants, 12.8 per cent.; discounts, 12.3 per cent, and treasury notes, 2.3 per cent.

Government deposits show an increase of $8,700,000, all the banks except Minneapolis reporting considerable gains for the week. Net bank deposits decreased about $4,700,000, all the banks except Cleveland, Minneapolis, and Kansas City reporting smaller figures than the week before. Of the total net deposits the amount standing to the credit of the Government is now about 12 per cent., these percentages being much larger in the case of the three Southern banks.

Practically no change is shown in the total of Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation. Federal Reserve agents report a total of $116,955,000 net of Federal Reserve notes issued to the banks, or $2,84,000 less than the week before. Against the total outstanding they hold $166,823,000 of gold and $10,578,000 of paper. The banks report a total of $153,038,000 of the Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation, and aggregate net liabilities of $9,225,000 on notes issued to them by the agents.

Statement of combined resources and liabilities of the twelve Federal Reserve banks at the close of business June 23:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$265,643,000
Gold settlement fund	106,161,000
Gold redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	1,804,000
Total gold reserve	373,608,000
Legal-tender notes, silver &c.	14,028,000
Total reserve	387,664,000
Five per cent. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes	450,000
Bills discounted and bought—Maturities:	
Within 10 days	14,451,000
From 11 to 30 days	12,918,000
From 31 to 60 days	31,680,000
From 61 to 90 days	25,336,000
Over 90 days	4,818,000
Total	$89,703,000
Investments:	
United States bonds	52,875,000
One-year U. S. Treasury notes	4,190,000
Municipal warrants	21,632,000
Total earning assets	$168,400,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	23,016,000
Due from Federal Reserve banks, net	19,287,000
All other resources	4,387,000
Total resources	$603,201,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in	$54,883,900
Government deposits	64,499,000
Reserve deposits, net	472,613,000
Federal Reserve notes, net	9,228,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation	1,723,000
All other liabilities	275,000
Total liabilities	$603,201,000

Gold reserve against net deposits and note liabilities, 70.9 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposits and note liabilities, 73.6 per cent.

Cash reserve against net deposit liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on Federal Reserve notes in circulation, 74.2 per cent.

Items in transit between Federal Reserve banks, $19,287,000.

The statement of resources and liabilities of each of the banks follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold reserve	$20,490,000
Total reserve	20,597,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,153,000
Reserve deposits, net	33,857,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold reserve	$100,683,000
Total reserve	108,445,000
Bills discounted and bought	27,174,000
Reserve deposits, net	182,537,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold reserve	$22,424,000
Total reserve	22,605,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,909,000
Reserve deposits, net	33,438,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold reserve	$24,119,000
Total reserve	23,245,900
Bills discounted and bought	4,771,000
Reserve deposits, net	33,957,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold reserve	$20,122,000
Total reserve	20,326,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,057,000
Reserve deposits, net	14,593,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold reserve	$12,095,000
Total reserve	12,637,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,333,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,161,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold reserve	$47,701,000
Total reserve	49,478,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,813,000
Reserve deposits, net	64,198,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold reserve	$11,456,000
Total reserve	12,506,000
Bills discounted and bought	4,228,000
Reserve deposits, net	17,712,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold reserve	$12,113,000
Total reserve	12,808,000
Bills discounted and bought	2,675,000
Reserve deposits, net	19,873,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold reserve	$12,485,000
Total reserve	12,630,000
Bills discounted and bought	3,001,000
Reserve deposits, net	21,996,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold reserve	$15,047,000
Total reserve	15,595,000
Bills discounted and bought	8,354,000
Reserve deposits, net	11,914,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold reserve	$14,903,000
Total reserve	14,912,000
Bills discounted and bought	6,245,000
Reserve deposits, net	23,151,000

JUDGMENT ON STOCK POOL.

Brokers Win Suit for $95,167 Fees with Interest and Costs.

A judgment was taken yesterday in the Supreme Court for $95,167 against Edward R. Thomas and Charles A. Hamilton in a suit brought by Edwin M. Post and Grove E. Warner, members of the banking firm of Post & Co., to collect a brokerage account of $48,000, with accrued interest and costs of litigation. Justice Hotchkiss signed the order upon the report of Horace E. Deming, the referee.

This marks the end of litigation began in 1904, when the defendants attempted to organize a pool of the stock of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad Company, of which the Rock Island owns 14,500 shares of a total of 25,000. The purpose of the pool was to buy out a minority stock control of the Rock Island, but the venture collapsed. The brokers sued for their services, but the defendants fought it. The accrued interest amounted to $54,712, and the costs, $12,130.

COTTON PLANTERS FULL OF OPTIMISM

Expect Increase of Consumption This Year and Add Largely to Acreage.

GAIN IS 12.58 PER CENT.

Despite Falling Off in Exports More Than the Year's Growth Will Be Consumed.

Reports from cotton-growing centres show that the farmers have fully recovered from the depression of a year ago and are looking for an increase of consumption this year. In fact, inquirers say, the cotton grower in many sections of the South is convinced that the war will end within a few months, and afterward there will spring up a demand for cotton the equal of which has never been witnessed.

The acreage put to cotton last Spring reflects this feeling. According to a canvass made by The Financial Chronicle, the land devoted to cotton in the United States this year is 39,617,271 acres, a gain of 12.58 per cent. over 1913 and the largest total in the country's history.

A feature of the year's planting is the activity of growers in the Imperial Valley of California, and in the South River Valley of Arizona. Five years ago there was very little of the staple raised in these localities. This season California's acreage has been increased approximately 100 per cent. over 1915, and the gain in territory outside of the Southern cotton belt has amounted to 82 per cent. over the preceding season.

When the ground was being made ready for the 1915 planting "middling uplands" cotton was quoted on the New York Cotton Exchange around 8¼ cents a pound. The farmers saw the price at a figure between 11 and 12 cents when they started work last March. This was a natural incentive to optimism, but there was a greater one.

Local Consumption Increased.

"The situation now is in most, if not all, respects in direct and complete contrast with a year ago," says The Chronicle. "It is true of course that the use of cotton in the regular channels of manufacture in Continental Europe has been inordinately restricted or entirely suspended for some months past. Germany, next to Great Britain, the most important European absorber of our staple, not having had from us directly a single bale in the whole year, whereas normally her annual takings are in excess of 2,000,000 bales. Great Britain's takings, too, have been less. But in the United States, and especially at the South, and largely as the result of war orders, consumption has risen to an aggregate far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

"At the South the season's consumption bids fair to reach 4,000,000 bales or more, a gain of some 850,000 bales over 1914-15, while in the North the large amount of cotton used in the making of explosives coupled with some increase in the output of ordinary lines of goods has so swelled the use of the staple that an increase of about 500,000 bales seems probable. Japan, too, has taken more freely of our cotton this season and the same is true of Russia through its Asiatic gateway, Vladivostok. But these various increases, approximating 1,500,000 bales, do not, of course, offset the decreases elsewhere. At the same time, however, they do assure a consumption of American cotton somewhat greater than the year's growth and a resultant drawing upon the reserve supplies as they stood July 31 last.

More Acreage in Every State.

"There have been the usual reports of efforts by alleged farmer's champions to hold down the augmentation, (of acreage,) but, as heretofore, the attempts to interfere with the natural trend of affairs have met with insignificant or no success. It seems strange that the activities of these individuals should not have ceased long ere this. Their efforts in this direction are as distinctly a challenge to the intelligence of the farmers as are their attempts to curry favor by setting up the cry of conspiracy against the cotton exchanges when in the normal course of events prices for the staple decline. It is in any event a waste of energy."

Every State of the cotton belt, according to the reports, has increased its acreage. The range extends from 5 per cent. in Florida to 22 per cent. in Oklahoma. The use of artificial fertilizer was less than the year before, and as there was a decline also in 1915 from the amount put into the soil in 1914, the yield this year will be studied carefully by the experts. Last season it was thought that the lessening of a soil enrichment would not be greatly noticed, on the theory that considerable fertilizer remained in the earth from the previous year, but now it may be assumed that the stimulus to plant growth has been dissipated.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

War with Mexico Would Curtail Production Greatly.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 24.—Authorities on copper say that the only influence they can see bearing directly on the copper market in the event of a war between this country and Mexico is that it would cause prices to harden. The closing down of the mines in Mexico would curtail production between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 pounds a month. The Greene-Cananea Company is the largest producer, nearly 6,000,000 pounds, and the Moctezuma Copper Company is next with about 4,000,000 pounds. The remainder is distributed among smaller concerns.

Advices from Salt Lake City this week are that plans have been virtually completed for the construction of the bleaching plant of the Utah Copper Company. The plant will not be finished before the first of next year. The initial capacity will be about 2,500 tons.

Smelter returns from the ore shipped by the Rilla Mining Company show $4 gold a ton, $4.91 silver, and 6½ per cent. copper.

North Butte will turn out about 2,300,000 pounds of copper this month. The grade of ore is improving, according to reports.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED AND AWAITING PAYMENT

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Atl. & W. Pt...3	—	July	1	June 19
Cent. of N. J...2	Q	Aug	1	*July 14
Cent. of N. J...2	Ex	June	30	*June 26
E. & Wmpt.pf.3.16	—	July	1	*June 20
Ga. R.R. & B...3	Q	July	15	July 1
Kan. C. So. pf...1	Q	July	15	June 30
Lehigh Valley com. & pf...2½	Q	July	8	June 24
Lykens Val. R. & Coal...2	—	July	1	*June 15
Maine Central...1½	Q	July	1	*June 15
Minehill & S. H...3	S	July	15	June 23
Mob.le & Ohio.4	A	June	23	*June 16
New Lon. Nor...2½	—	July	1	June 15
New Lon. Nor...½	Ex.	July	1	June 15
Nor. Central...2	—	July	15	June 30
Nor. of N. H...1½	Q	July	1	*June 17
Nor. & Wor. pf.2	Q	July	1	June 15
Ph. & Trenton.2½	Q	July	10	June 30
Reading 2	Q	Aug.	10	July 25
Do 1st pf.....1	Q	Sep.	14	Aug. 29
Rich., F. & Pot. com. & div.ob.4½	—	June	30	June 19
Rome & Clint..3½	—	July	1	June 20
South. W. of C..2½	—	July	5	June 12
United N. J. R. & C. ...2½	Q	July	1	June 20

STREET RAILWAYS.

Bang. R.& E.pf.1¾	Q	July	1	June 20
Birm. R. L. & P. pf. 3	—	June	30	June 22
Do inf., accum.1	—	June	30	June 22
Brooklyn City..2	Q	July	15	July 6
Capital Tract., (Wash., D.C.).1¼	Q	July	1	June 14
Chi. City Rys..2	Q	June	30	June 26
C. City & C. pf.$1	S	July	1	June 14
C. & Ham Tr...1	Q	July	1	.....
Do pf. 1¼	—	July	1	.....
Cin. St. Ry. ...1½	Q	July	1	June 30
C. N. & Z. pf..1½	Q	July	1	June 24
Con. Tr. of N.J.2	S	July	15	June 30
Duq. Light pf..1¾	Q	Aug.	1	July 1
Halifax El. Tr.2	Q	July	3	June 17
Inter. Rys. pf..30c	S	July	1	June 23
Iowa R. & L.pf.1¾	Q	June	30	June 20
New Orl. Ry. & L. pf. 1¾	Q	July	1	June 30
Omaha & C. B.1	Q	July	1	June 19
Do pf. 1¼	Q	July	1	June 17
Ottawa Trac...1	Q	July	1	*June 30
Phila. Co.....1¾	Q	Aug.	1	July 1
Phila. & W. pf.1¼	Q	July	15	June 30
P. Rico Rys.pf.1¾	Q	July	3	*June 22
Pub. Ser. N. J..2	Q	June	30	*June 26
Rep. R. & L.pf.1¼	Q	July	15	June 30
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st pf. 1¼	Q	July	1	June 24
Stark Electric..1	Q	July	1	June 25
Toronto Ry....2	Q	July	3	*June 15
Un. El. of N.J.2½	—	July	1	*June 30
United Gas & El. 1st pf. 1¾	Q	July	1	June 22
Va. R. & P. pf.3	Q	July	30	June 30
Wash. W.P. pf.$1	Q	July	1	June 15
W. Penn. T. pf.3	Ex.	Aug.	15	Aug. 1
Do pf., accum.3	—	Sep.	15	Sep. 1
W. Phil. Pass..$5	—	July	1	June 15
York Rys. pf...2½	—	July	31	July 20

BANK STOCKS.

America, B. of.14	S	July	1	June 20
Atlantic Nat...3		July	1	June 22
Atlantic Nat...1	Ex.	July	1	June 22
Bronx Nat.....3		July	1	June 24
Cit. Cent. Nat..2	Q	July	1	*June 26
City Nat., Bkn.7	—	July	1	June 20
Colonial 3	Q	June	30	*June 20
Columbia 8		July	1	June 21
Commerce, Nat. Bank of.....2	Q	July	1	*June 20
Fifth Avenue..25	Q	July	1	*June 30
Fifth Av., sp...100	Q	July	1	*June 30
Garfield Nat...3	Q	June	30	June 22
German Exch...10	Q	July	1	June 19
Gotham Nat.....2	Q	July	1	June 30
Greenp't Nat., Brooklyn 3	Q	July	1	June 23
Greenwich 3	Q	July	1	June 20
Hanover Nat...6	Q	July	1	June 20
Imp. & T. Nat.12	Q	July	1	June 20
Irving Nat.....2	Q	July	1	June 20
Manhattan Co., Bank of.....8	Q	July	1	June 30
Mar. & Ful. N.3	Q	July	1	June 20
Merchants Nat.4	Q	July	1	June 24
Metropolis, Bk. of the.....4	Q	July	1	June 26
Nas. N., B'k'n..2½	Q	July	1	*June 28
Nat. City Co...3		July	1	*June 30
N. Y. Bank of, N. B. 8	Q	July	1	June 24
Park, Nat. 5	Q	July	1	June 20
Second Nat....3	Q	July	1	*June 30
State 3		July	1	June 16
Wash. Heights, Bank of.....2	Q	July	1	June 30
West Side.....6	Q	July	1	June 21

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bankers 5	Q	July	1	*June 24
Empire 2½	Q	June	30	*June 24
Equitable 6	Q	June	30	*June 21
Fidelity 2	Q	July	1	June 24
Metropolitan ..6	Q	June	30	June 22
New York 8	Q	June	30	June 24
People's, B'k'n.1	M	July	1	June 30
Title G. & T...5	Q	June	30	June 22
U. S. Mtg. & T.6	Q	June	30	June 24

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Ala. Fuel & I..1	Q	July	1	June 20
Amer. Laundry Machine pf...1¾	Q	July	15	July 5
Am. Mfg.....1¼	Q	July	1	June 15
Am. Mfg.....1¼	Q	July	1	June 15
Am. Power & Light pf.....1¼	Q	July	1	June 23
Am. Pub. S. pf.1¼	Q	July	1	June 24
Am. Seed. Mch.1	Q	July	15	June 30
Do pf. 1¼	Q	July	15	June 30
Am. Surety.....1¼	Q	June	30	June 22
Am. Telephone.3	Q	July	15	June 26
Amoskeag Mfg.75c	Q	July	30	June 20
Do pf. $2.25	S	July	30	June 20
Anglo-Am. Oil.10	—	July	15	Coup. 11
Beau-Site pf...3	S	July	1	June 19
B'k'n Bor. Gas.8	—	July	20	*June 30
Cal. El. Gen. pf.1½	Q	July	1	*June 20
C. & S. A. Tel.1½	Q	July	8	June 30
Cin. Sub. Tel..2½	Q	July	1	June 23
City Inv. pf....1¾	Q	July	1	June 27
Colo. Spgs. L., H. & P. pf....1½	Q	June	30	June 15
Colt's F. Arms.4	Q	July	1	June 15
Colt's F. Arms.10	Ex.	July	1	June 15
Cons. El. L. & P. pf. 1¾	Q	June	30	June 9
Cont. Gas & El. ½	Q	July	1	*June 22
Do pf. 1½	Q	July	15	July 3
Corn P. R. pf...1½	Q	July	15	July 3
Cruc. Steel pf...1¾	Q	June	30	June 19
Do accum.....¼	—	June	30	June 19
Det. Edison.....2	Q	July	15	June 30
Draper Co.....5	Q	July	1	July 19
Do pf. 2	Q	July	1	July 19
Dodge Mfg.....1¾	Q	July	1	June 21
East. Lt. & F...2	Q	July	1	.....
Eisenlohr, Otto, & Bros. pf...1¾	Q	July	1	June 20
Garvin Mac. pf.3½	S	July	1	June 20
Gen. Baking pf.2	Q	July	1	June 24
Gen. G. & E.pf.1¾	Q	July	1	June 20
Gen. Roofing...1¾	Q	July	5	June 24
Goodyear Tire & R. new pf..72c	—	July	1	June 19
Do old pf.....1¾	Q	July	1	June 19
Gorham Mfg.pf.1½	Q	July	1	June 23
Granby Con M. & S. $2	Q	Aug.	1	July 14
G. Lakes T. pf.1¾	Q	July	1	June 20
Harrisburg L. & P. pf.....1½	Q	June	27	June 19
Hav'hill G.L.$1.50	Q	July	1	June 21
Hill Mfg. 3	S	July	1	June 30
Insp. Copper...$2	—	July	31	July 14
Interstate Steel	—	July	1	June 26
Int. Belting pf.3½	S	July	3	June 30
Isld. Cr Coal..50c	Q	July	1	June 24
Do pf. $1.50	Q	July	1	June 24
Kan. G. & E.pf.1¾	Q	Aug.	1	*July 20
Kelsey, Co.....1½	Q	July	1	June 26
Do pf. 1¾	Q	July	1	June 26
Kenefick Zinc..10c	M	June	30	June 26
Kirschbaum, A. B. pf.....1¾	Q	July	1	June 25
Kolb Bak. pf..1¾	Q	July	1	June 24
La R. Con. M..5c	Q	June	30	June 30
Laurel O. & G..½	M	June	26	June 20
Laurel O. & G..½	Ex.	June	26	June 20
Lawyers Mtg.	Q	July	1	June 22
L. V. Coal.$1.25	Q	July	15	June 30
Manate Sug pf.1¾	Q	July	1	June 24
Man., M. & M..1½	Q	June	30	June 30
Man., M. & M..1½	Ex.	June	30	June 30
Mass. Gas Co..1½	Q	Aug.	1	July 15
Mass. Ltg.,old.$1.75	Q	July	15	June 26
Do, new.....25c	Q	July	15	June 26
Do pf. $1.50	Q	July	15	June 26
McCall Cor. 1st pf. 1¾	Q	July	1	*June 24
Mex. Telegraph.2½	Q	July	15	June 30
Mich. S. Tel.pf.1½	Q	June	30	June 26
Montreal Tel...2	Q	July	15	*June 30
Mtg. Bond Co..1¾	Q	June	30	June 26
Municipal Serv.1	Q	July	7	June 24
Nat. Zinc & L..4	M	June	30	June 22
Nat. Zinc & L..1	Ex.	June	30	June 22
New Eng. Co. 2d pf. 2	S	July	15	July 1
N. Eng. Oil P. L. pf 1¾	Q	July	1	June 24
N. Eng. Pwr.pf.1½	Q	July	15	July 1
N. Eng. Tel...1¾	Q	June	30	June 21
N. Y. Mut. G.L.5	S	July	10	June 26
Nova Scotia S. & C. pf.....2	Q	July	15	*June 30
Ohio Fuel Sup.2	Q	July	15	June 30
Ohio St. Tel.pf.1¾	Q	July	1	June 20
Old Dom. S. S.3	S	June	30	June 19
Osage & Okla..2	Q	July	10	June 30
Osceola C. M..$4	Q	July	31	June 30
Otis Elevator.$1.25	Q	July	15	June 30
Do pf. $1.50	Q	July	15	June 30
Owens Bot. M..3	—	July	15	June 20
Do pf. 1¾	Q	July	1	June 20
Penmans Ltd..1	Q	Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Do pf. 1½	Q	Aug.	1	July 21
People's Nat. G. & Pipe 2	Q	July	25	July 20
Phila. Ltg. pf.1¾	Q	July	1	June 16
Proc. & Gam..4	Stk.	Aug.	15	June 22
Proc. & Gam..5	Q	Aug.	15	June 22
Do pf. 2	Q	Aug.	15	June 30
St.L.,R.M. & P. ½	Q	July	10	June 30
Securities Co...2½	S	July	15	June 30
Scovill Mfg....2	Q	July	1	June 24
Scovill Mfg.....10	Ex.	July	1	June 24
S. West. Cities Elec. pf....$1.75	Q	July	1	June 15
Spg. Val. Wat.87½	Q	June	30	June 16
Stand. Screw..8	—	July	1	*June 23
Stand Screw..3	Ex.	July	1	*June 23
Do pf., A.....3	—	July	1	*June 23
Do pf., B.....3½	—	July	1	*June 23
Starr't Co.,L.8.6	S	July	1	June 20
Do pf. 3	S	July	1	June 20
Sullivan Mach..1½	Q	July	15	July 1
Sullivan Mach..1	Ex.	July	15	July 1
Temiskam. M..8	—	July	22	June 30
Temple Coal pf.2	Q	July	10	July 1
Tide W. Oil....2	Q	July	1	June 23
Tide W. Oil....1	Ex.	July	1	June 23
Union N. Gas..2½	Q	July	15	June 30
Un. G. & E. pf.2½	—	July	15	June 30
U. S. Sm., Ref. & M. $1	Q	July	15	July 3
Do pf. 87½	Q	July	15	July 3
Unit. Util. pf..1¾	Q	July	1	June 23
Va.-C. Ch. pf...2	Q	July	15	June 30
Wells F. Exp..2	Q	July	15	July 3
Welsbach 3	—	June	7	June 15
Welsbach pf....3½	S	June	30	June 24
West. E. & M..1½	Q	July	31	June 30
Do pf. 1¾	Q	July	15	June 30
Westn'd Coal..2	Q	July	1	June 20
W. Penn. P. pf.1¾	Q	Aug.	15	Aug. 1

*Holders of record; books do not close.

COTTON IRREGULAR, WITH GAINS AT CLOSE

Liquidation Expected on Department Acreage Report, Due on Saturday.

CROP MAKES GOOD SHOWING

Texas Acreage Increase Estimated at 12%, Some Stubble Wheat Land Having Been Planted.

Cotton was irregular yesterday, with alternating periods of strength and depression. Although the close showed a net gain for the day of 6 to 7 points, the market showed decreasing ability to take care of the offerings which poured in just before the closing.

Liverpool was again much higher than due, and the local market failed to make a full response, although prices were about 7 to 8 points higher. The decline in the first half-hour was followed by a rally, which in turn was succeeded by a setback before the close.

The crop appears to be making excellent progress. Bradstreets stated that reports are good as a whole, and that the boll weevil is about the only thing feared. A wire from Waco, Texas, states: "Weather especially favorable. Crop making rapid progress and will soon overcome lateness. Farmers say they will market cotton in this territory earlier than last season. The Government report made up tomorrow night should show a marked improvement. Think acreage increase over 12 per cent. Some stubble wheat land being planted in cotton."

During the coming week numerous private crop reports will be issued, and the Department of Agriculture will issue its report on this season's acreage, as well as the condition of the crop, after 11 o'clock next Saturday morning. It would not be surprising, therefore, if there should be some liquidation of long holdings, merely for the purpose of evening up commitments before the Government figures appear.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with 10 points advance, and middling, 13.40c. Futures closed easy.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	13.29	13.12	13.24@13.25	13.11@13.13
Oct.	13.41	13.28	13.37@13.38	13.26@13.28
Dec.	13.58	13.44	13.51@13.53	13.43@13.45
Jan.	13.64	13.51	13.61@13.62	13.50 flat
March	13.81	13.68	13.76@13.78	13.65@13.67

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,780	2,423	2,164
New Orleans	2,667	3,712	652
Mobile	25	1,516	205
Savannah	1,216	1,034	620
Charleston	17	....	19
Wilmington	312	225	392
Norfolk	918	1,058	....

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
August	179	37	131
Memphis	386	270	487
St. Louis	....	120	519
Houston	1,466	1,466	1,879

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
—	Galveston	186,840	168,630
1,444	New Orleans..13.06	.....	178,986
—	Mobile	.....	16 554
200	Savannah	97,538	69,806
—	Charleston	37,264	54,506
—	Wilmington	49,343	38,433
—	Norfolk	.....	52,539
961	Augusta	78,757	85,707
—	Memphis	60,644	98,465
—	St. Louis	12,681	22,677
487	Houston	44,859	70,621

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 9 points decline at 8.24. Sales, 3,000 bales. Receipts, 8,000 bales. American, 1,000. Market closed quiet, but steady.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Trading in the wheat market was only moderately active, but prices developed a steadier tone and closed with net gains of 1 to 1½c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.12; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.12; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.21, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.24¼, all f. o. b. New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.01	99¼	1.00⅞	99⅝	1.03⅝
Sept.	1.04	1.02½	1.03⅝	1.02⅝	1.01⅞
Dec.	1.07	1.06⅝	1.06⅝	1.05⅞	1.05

CORN.

The corn market was influenced by the upturn in wheat and on covering, and prices developed a steadier tone, closing ⅞c net higher. Receipts during the past week increased over a million bushels, and were only slightly below last year. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85½c, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	72⅝	71⅛	72⅜	71⅝	78
September	71⅛	70⅜	71⅛	70⅝	71⅜
December	61⅛	60⅝	61⅛	60⅞	63⅝

OATS.

The market was steady in sympathy with wheat and corn, although it was thought that crop advices would improve with the better weather. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 46½c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47¼c; ordinary clipped white, 44¼@46¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	39¼	38⅝	39⅜	39¼	43½
September	38⅛	38	38⅛	38	37⅝
December	40	39⅜	39½	39⅜	39½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firmer with a good absorbing demand despite predictions of larger receipts of hogs, and it was apparent that the trade at large was disposed to take a bullish view of the Mexican situation while, at the same time, the recent large export sales have stimulated a better demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, estimated for Monday 45,000, and for next week 150,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	13.00	12.90	12.97	12.92	9.22
September	13.15	13.05	13.15	13.07	9.45
Ribs—					
July	13.67	13.37	13.60	13.40	10.20
September	13.70	13.47	13.70	13.47	10.50
Pork—					
July	24.67	23.85	24.37	24.10	16.60
September	24.25	23.50	24.20	23.70	17.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trade was very quiet in this market on Saturday and mostly for local account, but in response to late firmness in lard the undertone displayed moderate steadiness, with final prices 3 to 5 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.85@	10.80
June	..	..	10.85@	10.80
July	..	..	10.85@10.95	10.85
August	10.83	10.82	10.84@10.85	10.70
September	10.81	10.78	10.81@10.83	10.78
October	9.82	9.78	9.81@ 9.84	9.79
November	8.82	8.88	8.91@ 8.95	8.88
December	..	..	8.99@ 9.02	8.97
January	8.93	8.93	8.91@ 8.98	8.95

*Nominal.

For the second week in succession the advance column of the metals markets was empty, while the declines totaled ten. No. 2 foundry pig iron was off further at Philadelphia, while at Pittsbur

Foreign Securities

Our Statistical Department will supply detailed information on

Central Argentine
Buenos Aires & Pacific
Buenos Aires & Great Sou.
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The current issue of our Weekly Circular refers especially to the finances, earnings and prospects of

Southern Pacific of Mexico

and contains a comparison of the stock of Southern Pacific, the parent Company, with that of the Atchison. We shall be pleased to send this circular on request.

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Shows Dividend Meetings; Ex-dividend Dates; Dividend Payable Dates of Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AND STOCK MARKETS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Influenced by Short Covering, Despite Critical Mexican News—More Gold Comes.

Bearish operations had played a sufficient part in last week's operations on the Stock Exchange to bring about yesterday, at the close of the week, an upturn in prices despite the fact that the news in regard to Mexico indicated a more critical state in our relations with that country than had existed at any previous time. It was not the news, but the technical position of the market which was chiefly responsible for the moderate degree of improvement which occurred.

None the less it is true that even that much improvement would hardly have taken place in the face of the possibility that in another twenty-four or forty-eight hours the die might be cast in our relations with Mexico were it not that the financial community has come so near to agreement in the view that war with Mexico would not seriously disturb the economic position in the United States. Were it not for that opinion the nearer danger of war would have called forth an increased volume of selling and short covering could have been conducted without causing any upturn in prices. No great pressure of liquidation existed, however, except in a few instances, and traders who wanted stock to cover short commitments in the active issues had to bid for it to get it.

The chief news of the day aside from that having to do with Mexican affairs was the arrival of further large consignments of gold, an improved bank statement and the handing down after the close of the market of an adverse decision in the Government's anti-trust case against the Corn Products Refining Company. The decision was adverse in the sense that it ordered the dissolution of the company, but from a market point of view such decisions have lost in general if not in specific application a large part of the unsettling influence which they formerly exerted. In many instances dissolutions have but paved the way for a more prosperous condition for stockholders than they had previously enjoyed. Experience of that sort has lessened very naturally the degree of concern with which dissolution decrees are regarded.

The gold inflow and the improvement reported in yesterday's bank statement are, of course, related phenomena. Last week, as the week before, loans were reduced and cash holdings increased, with the result that surplus was largely increased. It is again very substantially above the $100,000,000 figure, having gained no less than $54,000,000 since the recent low point was reached. The gold inflow was also increased to above that same round figure by the day's arrivals from Canada and direct from England. The banks are getting into a position in which it will be still easier for them to provide any funds which may be needed by the United States, as well as to care for pending foreign demands for credits in this market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	3	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	2½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	3½	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	..
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2¾	2¾	2¾

Time.

60 days	3¾@4	5 months	4 @
90 days	3¾@4	6 months	4 @
4 months	4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	
4 to 6 months	

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91¼	5.91¾	5.91¾	—.00¼
Cables	5.90¾	5.90¾	5.90¾	—.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	74.50	74.50	74.50	..
Cables	74.62½	74.62½	74.62½	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Check.	Yesterday's Close—Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.91¾	5.90⅝
95.26 Berlin	74.50	74.56¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.28¼	5.27⅜
19.223 Greece	19.35	19.40
51.45 Russia	30.60	30.03
5.1826 Italy	6.38¼	6.37½
20.29 Austria	12.80	12.83
26.70 Scandinavia	28.70	28.80
19.90 Spain	20.12½	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.43¾	41.56¼
China—		
Hongkong	50.25	50.37½
Shanghai	72.00	72.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.40 Rio	24.25	24.38½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchange.

Clearing House exchanges, $434,715,697; balance, $9,677,536; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,196,732.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $3.3375@3.75.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 81 9-16d, up 3-16d; in New York, 66⅛c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 50¼@53¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	182,863
Same day last year	204,728
Year to date	82,458,927
Same period last year	61,864,731
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.77 + .58
Same day last year	70.85 + .22

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 6	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.15	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.09	June 10

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	15¼	300	Advance Rumely	15	15½	15	15½	— ⅛
31⅝	34½	200	Advance Rumely pf	34¼	34⅞	32	32	—3
20¼	20¼	100	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
8	8⅝	100	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
24	24½	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
80	81	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81⅜	81⅜	79⅝	79⅝	—2½
99	101	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
87¼	87½	5,600	Am. Beet Sugar	87¼	87¼	84½	87¼	+ ⅛
168	156	2	Am. B. S.& F.pf.fs	170	170	170	170	..
53¼	53⅝	800	Am. Can	53	53½	52⅞	53½	+ ⅛
109½	110¾	100	Am. Can pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
56⅝	57½	600	Am. Car & Fdry	56½	57	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
53⅜	53½	100	Am. Coton Oil	53½	53½	53½	53½	..
49⅞	50	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
28½	29	200	Am. Ice Securities	28	28⅛	28	28½	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	700	Am. Linseed	20	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ¼
45	45½	100	Am. Llnseed pf	45	45	45	45	..
68	68½	3,100	Am. Locomotive	68	68¼	67	68⅝	+ ⅜
35	35½	700	Am. Malt pf	35	35¼	35	35½	..
93½	93⅝	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	93	93⅝	92⅞	93½	..
110	111	600	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	110	110	109¾	110	..
..	..	500	Do., s. 15 f	109½	109¾	109¾	109½	..
93	93½	50	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93⅝	93½	93½	93½	..
46¾	47	300	Am. Steel Fdries	47⅛	47⅛	47	47	— ⅛
109	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110	110	110	..
130⅝	130½	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130⅝	130½	130⅝	130½	+ ⅝
202½	203½	300	Am. Tobacco	202½	203½	202½	203½	+ ⅝
45½	45½	1,700	Am. Woolen	44½	45¼	44	45	+1
45½	45⅝	50	Do., odd lot	45½	45½	45½	46½	..
96⅝	97	100	Am. Woolen pf	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅛
42⅝	43	2,600	Am. Zinc L. & S	43	43¼	42⅞	43	+1
66½	66⅞	900	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	65½	66⅞	65½	66⅞	+1⅞
79⅞	80¼	8,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	79½	80	78⅝	80	+ ¾
68⅝	69	100	Associated Oil	69	69	69	69	..
103⅞	104¼	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104	+ ⅝
100⅞	101	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	..
80½	81	2,800	Baldwin Loco	81¼	81½	80½	80¾	+ ⅛
88⅞	88¾	800	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	88⅛	88⅞	— ⅛
76	76½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
..	1½	100	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
440	444	500	Bethlehem Steel	444	444½	442½	444½	+17
85	86	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¼	85½	85½	85¾	..
69	69¼	7,400	Butte & Superior	66⅝	69¼	66¼	69¼	+3
17	17⅜	600	California Petrol	18	18	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅝
44⅝	44¾	100	California Pet. pf	45	45	45	45	—1
175¼	176⅞	1,000	Canadian Pacific	176½	176⅞	175½	176½	+1½
54½	55	1,200	Central Leather Co	53⅞	54⅝	53⅞	54⅝	+1⅞
111¼	111¾	500	Chandler Motor	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅞	+1⅞
61⅞	62	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅞	62	61¾	62	+ ⅛
36⅝	37	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	36¼	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
97	97½	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97	97	96⅞	97	..
22⅝	22⅞	2,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
21	21¼	800	Chile Copper	21	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
49	49¼	1,600	Chino Copper	48½	49½	48¾	49	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅞	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	41¼	41½	40¾	41¼	+ ⅛
32½	34	900	Col. & Southern	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
134½	136¼	100	Consolidated Gas	134⅝	134⅞	134⅝	134⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	19⅜	2,600	Corn Products Ref	19	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
96	96¾	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96	96	96	96	— ⅛
77⅝	78	6,500	Crucible Steel	78	78⅝	77½	78¼	+ ⅛
114½	115	50	Crucible Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
30⅝	30½	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ¼
136	137	100	Detroit Edison Co	137	137	137	137	+ ½
43⅜	44	1,000	Distillers' Secur	44½	44¼	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
35⅞	36¼	2,300	Erie	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	— ⅛
51½	51⅞	500	Erie 1st pf	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½	— ⅛
166	168	300	General Electric	166	166	166	166	— ⅝
112½	114	100	General Motors pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	— ⅛
74⅝	74½	900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74¼	74½	74¼	74½	..
34⅞	34⅞	800	G. N. certs. no prop	34⅝	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅛
37	37⅛	900	Greene-Cananea	37½	37⅝	37	37	—1⅞
48⅜	48½	3,600	Inspiration Copper	48⅞	48¼	47⅝	48⅜	..
17¼	17⅜	100	Interb. Con. v.tr.cfs	17⅜	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
12	15	200	Int. Agricultural	15	15	15	15	..
113¼	116¼	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	113½	113½	113⅛	113½	+ ⅝
22¾	23½	2,100	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	23⅜	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
89¼	89⅝	17,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	88½	89⅜	87	89½	+ ⅜
45¼	46	700	Int. Nickel	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
12	12¼	900	Int. Paper	12½	12⅝	12	12	— ½
57⅛	58½	100	Int. Paper pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	—1
80	81	200	Jewel Tea	80½	80½	80½	80½	— ⅛
25¼	26	100	Kansas City South	26	26	26	26	..
48¼	48¾	5,200	Kennecott Copper	48	48½	47⅜	48¼	+ ⅛
19½	20	500	Lake Erie & West	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
48½	49	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	48½	49	48¼	49	+1⅛
77⅞	78	600	Lehigh Valley	77⅞	78	77½	78	+ ⅛
119	121	25	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	119	..
117	121	17	Lorillard,(P.)Co.,pf	118½	118¼	118¼	118½	..
82½	83¼	2,800	Maxwell Motors	81⅞	83	81½	82⅝	+ ⅛
86½	87	100	Maxwell M. 1st pf	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
56	56½	500	Maxwell M. 2d pf	55¼	56⅜	55¼	56⅛	+1⅛
60¼	62	200	May Dept. Stores	60½	61	60¾	61	..
97¼	97¾	7,900	Mexican Petroleum	97	97½	96½	97⅜	+ ⅛
34	34½	1,200	Miami Copper	34	34¼	34	34¼	..
126	126½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	126½	126½	126½	126½	..
12½	13	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12½	12½	12¾	12½	..
6⅝	7	200	Missouri Pacific	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
6⅜	6¾	100	Do tr. rects	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾	..
23½	24	500	Nat. En. & Stamp	24	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
64½	65	200	National Lead	64½	64½	64¼	64½	..
16⅝	16¾	800	Nev. Con. Copper	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	..
130	132	100	N. Y. Air Brake	131	131	131	131	—1
103⅞	104	900	N. Y. Central	104	104	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
61⅜	62	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	61⅜	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞	+ ⅛
130½	131½	500	Norfolk & Western	131	131½	131	131½	+ ⅛
113½	113⅝	700	Northern Pacific	113½	113½	113½	113⅝	+ ⅛
1,100	..	1,100	Ontario Mining	..	7	7	7	+ ⅜
57¼	57½	519	Pennsyl. Railroad	57¼	57½	57¼	57½	..
26	26	300	Pittsburgh Coal	26	26	26	26	..
47½	47¾	100	Pressed Steel Car	47½	47¾	47½	47⅝	+1
20	20½	100	Quicksilver	20	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	1,000	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
90¾	91	10,600	Reading	90¾	100⅜	99½	99½	— ⅛
44⅝	44¾	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
107½	108	10	Rep. I. & St. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	..
43¼	44½	100	St. Louis S. W. pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
29¼	29½	1,000	Shattuck-Arizona	29¼	29¾	28⅝	29¼	— ⅛
49	51	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
97	97¼	1,400	Southern Pacific	97	97⅜	96⅝	97⅜	+ ⅜
230	235	10	South Porto R. S	230	230	230	230	..
22⅜	22¾	500	Southern Railway	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
95	98	100	Standard Milling	95	95	95	95	—1
137½	138	7,450	Studebaker Co	136⅝	138⅛	136	137⅜	+1½
34	34¼	3,700	Tennessee Copper	33½	34½	33½	34	— ¼
182	185	400	Texas Co	183	184	182¼	184	+2
12¾	13½	200	Texas & Pacific	13¼	13	13	13	+ ⅝
67¼	67½	200	Third Avenue	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅝
97	97	700	Twin City R. Trans	97	97	97	97	+ ¼
32¾	33	800	U. S. Cast Iron Co. pf	32¾	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
136	136¼	2,100	Union Pacific	136	136¼	136	136¼	+ ¼
82¼	82½	100	Union Pacific pf	82¼	82½	82¼	82½	+ ⅛
157	159¼	100	United Fruit	157	159¼	157	159	+ ⅜
20¼	20½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
140½	141	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	140½	141	137¼	138	—2¾
27	28	27	U. S. Rty. & I. Co	27	28	27	28	..
1¼	1¾	100	U. S. Realty & Ref	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾	..
52½	53	500	U. S. Rubber	52½	53	52	52	..
68¾	69	600	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M	68¾	69	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
84¾	85	14,700	U. S. Steel	84¾	85¼	84	84¾	+ ⅛
117¼	117½	200	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	..
75½	76	4,000	Utah Copper	75½	76	75¼	76	+ ⅛
40	40	300	Va.-Carolina Chem	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
48	48¼	800	Wabash pf. A	48	48¼	45	48¼	+ ⅛
27¼	27¾	800	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27	27	27	..
29	29	300	Western Maryland	29	29	29	29	—1
92⅝	93⅜	300	West. Un. Tele	92⅝	93⅜	92¾	93⅜	+ ⅜
58¾	58⅞	800	Westingh. E. & M	58¾	58⅞	58¼	58⅜	..
284	288	300	Willys-Overland	284	288	284	286	+1
135	135	100	Wool., (F. W.,) Co	135	135	135	135	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Mexico continued the overshadowing factor in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The tone was nervous, with prices tending to soften at the start from the levels that they reached on Friday's final rally. At the same time there was no decided pressure of stock, and, in the later dealings, the market improved, assisted by short covering and the natural evening up of contracts at the end of the week.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska Gold	20½	20½	20¼	20⅜
50	Allis-Chalmers	23¾	24	23¾	24
720	Am. Sugar	87¼	87½	85	85⅞
320	Am. Can	52⅝	53⅜	52⅜	53¼
40	Am. Car. & F.	56⅜	57⅛	56⅜	56⅞
10	Am. H. & Lpf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
50	Am. Ice Sec.	27¾	28¼	27¾	28¼
20	Am. Linseed	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
140	Am. Locom.	67⅝	68¼	67	68⅛
180	Am. Smelting	93	93⅜	92⅝	93⅜
1,020	Anaconda Cop.	79¾	80	78½	80
20	At., T. & S. F.	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
110	Am. Zinc	42⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛
15	Am. Zinc pf	65⅞	66¼	65⅞	66⅛
290	Baldwin Locom.	81½	81⅞	80⅝	81
10	Balt. & Ohio	88½	89	88¾	88¾
110	Brooklyn R. T.	85¼	85⅜	85	85⅜
610	Butte & Sup.	67¼	69¼	66¾	68⅝
90	California Pet.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
50	Can. Pacific	176¼	176¼	176	176
90	Cent. Leather	54	54½	53¾	54⅜
20	C., M. & St. P.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
10	C., R. I. & P.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
290	Col. Fuel & I.	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	41¼
20	Corn Products	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
480	Crucible Steel	78¼	78½	77½	78¼
80	Dist. Secur	44¼	44¼	43⅞	43⅞
160	Erie	35⅞	36	35⅞	36
40	Goodrich Co	74⅜	74½	74¼	74½
120	Inspir. Copper	48¼	48¼	47¾	48¼
90	Int. Mer. Mar	23½	23½	23½	23⅜
1,280	Int. Mer. M.pf.	88⅞	89⅛	87⅜	89¼
50	Int. Nickel	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
40	Ken. Copper	48	48⅜	48	48⅜
40	Lee Rubber	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
170	Lehigh Valley	77⅜	78	77⅜	77⅜
170	Mex. Motor	81⅜	82⅜	81⅜	82½
960	Mexican Pet	97	97½	96⅝	97½
40	Miami Copper	34	34¼	34	34¼
120	N. Y. Central	104¼	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
10	Nor. & West	131¾	131¾	131½	131⅝
20	Ontario Mining	..	7	7	7
60	Pr. Steel Car	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
90	Ray Copper	20¼	20½	20¼	20½
1,180	Reading	99⅞	100	99¾	99¾
80	Shattuck Cop	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅝
70	Southern Pac.	97	97	96⅞	96⅞
870	Studebaker	136⅞	138⅛	136½	137½
280	Tenn. Copper	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	34
560	Union Pac.	136¼	136⅝	135⅞	136¼
40	United Fruit	165⅞	166½	165½	165⅞
2,260	U. S. Ind. Alc.	138⅝	139⅝	138	139⅛
2,410	U. S. Steel	84½	84½	83⅝	84
70	Utah Copper	76⅜	76⅜	75¾	76
70	Va.-Car. Chem.	40	40	40	40
150	Westing. Elec.	58¼	58¼	58¼	58½

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.10¼	.10½	.10½	.10½
400	Elkton	.19	.19	.19	.19
300	Goldfield Cons.	.81	.81	.81	.81
200	Golden Cycle	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
1,000	Isabella	.17	.17	.17	.17
400	Jim Butler	.92	.92	.92	.92
100	Union Cons.	.92	.92	.92	.92

LONDON MARKET SLACK.

Money in Good Demand and Discount Rates Steady.

LONDON, June 24.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were steady today.

Business on the Stock Exchange was very slack, but the tone was generally satisfactory. The Mexican situation had no apparent effect on Central American or South American securities, but made business in American rails shrink. Gilt-edged securities and Colonial and foreign bonds were steady and shiping shares closed easy.

READY REFERENCE.

Binder for The Annalist, full cloth, $1.25. Best reference to stock prices and important financial facts. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.32

NEWS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND BANKS

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 153,914 shares of stocks and $46,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 24,540; oil, 27,659, and mining, 101,415. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	†Astna Explos..	17	17¼	16⅞	17⅛
2,000	A., G. & W. I..	65	65⅝	65	65⅛
200	A.,G.&W.I. pf..	57½	58	57½	58
125	†Butler Chem..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,700	Can. Nat. Gas..	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
800	Char. Iron of A.	7	7	7	7
500	C. I. of A. pf...	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼
900	Chevrolet Motor.216		220	216	219
400	†Cuba Cane S..	56	56½	56	56½
800	†Cuba C. S. pf..	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
500	†Emerson Motor	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	Emerson Phon..	12	12½	12	12½
100	†Gaston, W. & W..	46	46	46	46
800	Grant Motor Car	13	13	13	13
100	H. & B. Car....	38	38	37½	37½
90	Holly Sugar....	50½	50½	50½	50½
100	†Hupp Mot. C..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,500	†Joplin Ore Sp..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Kapo Mfg. Co..	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Kath. Brze. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½
100	†Lake Torp. B.	7	7	7	7
700	Marconi of A..	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
900	†Maxim Muni..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,500	†Midvale Steel.	62⅛	62⅝	62	62⅛
275	†Pull. Vent. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
200	†Pull. V. C. pf.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
1,500	†Stutz Motor...	53⅜	53½	53¼	54
300	Sub. Bt. v.t.cfs.	37	37	36½	36½
100	†Tobacco Prod..	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
1,000	†U. S. Lt. & Ht.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	†U.S. L.& H.pf.	8	8	8	8
3,000	†United Motors	68½	69	68¼	68½
4,200	White Motors..	56½	56½	55¼	56½
800	World Film C..				
	v. t. cfs...	1	1	⅞	⅞
100	†Zino Concent...	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Std. Oil, Cal....	248	248	248	..
10	Std. Oil, Ind....	560	560	560	— 5
14	Std. Oil, N. Y...	208	207	207	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	††Alba. Pet. Co., Ltd., (pros.)..	53	53	53	53
300	Am. Oil & Gas..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	†Barnett O.& G.	3½	3½	3½	3½
900	†Cosden & Co....	25½	26	25½	26
3,500	†Cosden O. & G.	16	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜
1,000	†Cos. O. & G.pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
3,500	†Federal Oil	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
500	†Int. Petrol'm..	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10¾
2,500	†Kenova, (pros.)	89	92	89	91
2,000	††Midwest Oil..	43	43	42	42
300	††Midwest O. pf.	82	82	82	82
2,000	†Muskogee Ref..	3	3½	3	3½
1,200	†N. Y.-Okla.Oil	79	80	79	80
8,000	††Okla. Oil	11½	13	11	12
1,500	Okla. P. & R...	8¼	8¾	8⅛	8¾
345	Penn. Gasoline..	⅞	*1	⅞	*1
400	†Sapulpa O.& R.	12¼	12½	12¼	12¾
1,000	†Sinclair Oil	43⅞	45⅜	44¾	45⅜
600	†United Western	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	†Victoria Oil ..	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
480	Wayl'd O. & G.	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞

MINING STOCKS.

2,700	††Alaska-West..	57	57	56	57
1,700	††Atlanta	10	10	10	10
6,500	††Ardanac Silver	70	71	69	71
2,800	†Ala.-B. C. Met. (a prospect)...	64	64	62	64
100	Bingham Min'g.	11	11	11	11
2,000	Boston & Mont.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,100	Butte C. & Z., v. t. cfts....	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
700	†Calaveras Cop.	5⅛	5½	5¼	5⅜
850	Caledonia	69	70	69	69
700	Canada Copper.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	†Cashboy	7	7	7	7
300	Cerro de P. C.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
500	††Comst'k Tun.	8	8	8	8
300	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Crystal C. M...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	Dundee-Ar. C. (a prospect)..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	†Dupont Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
5,700	††Emma Copper	46	47	45	47
500	First Natl. C..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	†Goldfield Con.	81	82	81	81
315	Hecla Mining..	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
600	Howe Sound....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
450	Inter. & Inter. M. & R.....	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
6,300	††Inter. Mines..	11	13	11	13
8,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
200	‡Jerome V. Ext., (a prospect)...	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	††Jim Butler....	91	91	91	91
2,500	†Jumbo Ext....	79	79	77	78
600	La Ex. M. Co., (a prospect)...	50	50	50	50
1,000	La Rose Con....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	†Louisiana Con.	17	17	17	17
900	Magma Copper	14½	14½	14	14
4,700	††Marsh Mining.	13½	13½	13	13
2,000	McIntyre	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7,200	†McKinley-Dar ..	50	50	49	49
575	‡Mojave Tung..	5⅞	6	*5⅝	6
1,200	††Mont. Gold M.	72	75	72	75
1,000	Monitor Silver..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,000	††Mother Lode..	28	28	27¼	27½
100	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario M. Co.	16	16	16	16
700	†Oatman So., (a prospect)	33	33	33	33
600	††Rex. Con. M..	16	16½	16	16
700	††Rochester M..	62	62	60	60
1,500	†San Toy	15	15	15	15
500	†S. G. Gold M..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Stand. Sil.-L...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,800	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,100	††Success Min..	79	79	79	79
5,000	Tonoah Ext....	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
1,200	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
75	United Eastern..	4	4	4	4
3,000	††U. S. Con. M..	9	9	9	9
5,000	††Un. Verde Ext.	28½	31⅜	28½	31⅜
730	Unity G. M. Co.	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
300	†W. E. Consol..	95	96	95	96
1,720	†White Oaks M.	6¼	7	6¼	7
500	†Yuscaran. Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$10,000	‡C. & O. 5s...	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94½
20,000	‡Cos. O.6s,w.i.1109		109	108	108
2,000	‡Mid. S. 5s...	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
10,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i....100½		100¾	100½	100¾
4,000	Vic. O. 6s,w.i.105		105	105	105

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Ajax Rubber.....	64	65½	64	65½
American Drug.....	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Am. Int. Corp.....	28	29	28	29
British Am. Tob., ord.	18	19	17	18
Driggs-Seabury	125	128	127	129
Hartman Corp.	70	73	70	73
Holly Sugar pf.....	95¾	97	95¾	97
Inter. Cont. Rubber..	11	12	11	12
Lynn Photograph....	9¼	10	9½	10
Motor Products..	64	66	64	66
Poole Engine.....	115	120	115	118
Saxon Motor Car....	80	84	81	84
Springfield Body.....	74	76	74	76
Springfield Body pf..	118	121	118	121
St. Joseph Lead.....	15¼	15⅝	15½	15⅝
United Drug	70	72	70	72
United Drug 2d pf...	90	93	91	93
United Drug 1st pf...	52	53	52	53

OIL STOCKS.

Empire Petroleum ..	6½	7¼	6	7¼
Houston	15	17	15	17
Oklahoma Oil pf....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Pierce Oil.....	12	12½	12	12¼

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	15	16	15⅛	16⅛
Con. Cop. M.....	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Eagle & Blue Bell...	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Goldfield Merger....	7⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛
Iron Blossom.....	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
Kewanas	10	11	11	12
Peterson Lake.....	24	26	24	26
Niplssing Mines.....	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Silver Pick.....	7	9	8	9⅛
Temiskaming	63	65	62	64

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	83	80	83

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	70	74	70	74
American Brass.....	290	293	292	296
Atlas Powder.....	175	179	175	185
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	98	101
Atlas Powder rights..	14	18	14	18
Babcock & Wilcox...	113	115	118	115
Bliss, (E. W.).....	590	600	590	600
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	198	208	198	208
Canadian Explosives.	800	850	800	850
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	830	840	840	850
Du Pont Pow., new..	290	295	295	298
Du Pont Pow. deb...	103	105	103	105
Hercules Powder	855	865	853	863
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	115	116
International Arms..	15	18	15	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	175	170	172
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	10	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	585	595	585	595
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1700	1750	1710	1750

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$16,046,770	$207,907,690
Ord. int. rev. receipts.	20,018,228	378,252,128
Income tax	20,049,952	49,049,267
Miscellaneous	7,921,417	51,917,179
Total receipts	$70,036,369	$682,216,176
Excess of ord. rec'pts over ord. disburse...	22,033,651	.....
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts...	.....	24,516,025
Excess of tot. rec'pts over total disburse.	18,244,422	.....
Exc. of tot. disburse. over total receipts..	.....	$,345,016
Expenditures	42,027,718	704,753,201

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
For Week Ended Saturday, June 24, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS. MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation
Bank of N. Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,844,500	$33,913,000	$1,638,000	$1,438,000	$377,000	$4,000	.....	$2,224,000	.....	$29,781,000	$1,843,000	$795,000
Mer. National.....	2,000,000	2,336,700	28,504,000	1,112,000	1,137,000	1,091,000	52,000	$3,000	2,015,000	.....	27,695,000	.....	1,557,000
Mech. & Metals Nat..	6,000,000	9,932,000	119,854,000	11,238,000	4,287,000	4,297,000	26,000	8,861,000	.....	124,145,000	2,697,000	4,450,000
National City.....	25,000,000	†39,109,100	378,981,000	62,452,000	14,362,000	9,119,000	102,000	694,000	34,909,000	.....	423,979,000	9,098,000	1,797,000
Chemical National....	3,000,000	8,079,700	37,163,000	979,000	1,140,000	1,353,000	*45,000	.....	2,527,000	.....	31,947,000	.....	450,000
Atlantic National....	1,000,000	787,900	12,096,000	1,119,000	148,000	238,000	18,000	77,000	1,002,000	.....	12,885,000	194,000	50,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	83,400	2,563,000	69,000	30,000	128,000	5,000	.....	170,000	.....	2,478,000	.....	48,000
Am. Exch. National..	5,000,000	4,987,600	77,283,000	2,519,000	2,849,000	3,583,000	96,000	30,000	7,436,000	.....	75,151,000	3,986,000	4,923,000
Nat. Bank of Com....	25,000,000	18,259,800	224,612,000	19,180,000	5,535,000	1,994,000	2,000	4,000	15,446,000	.....	227,698,000	990,000	155,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat..	3,500,000	1,970,000	65,543,000	3,768,000	1,239,000	2,372,000	298,000	188,000	5,388,000	.....	66,156,000	5,273,000	1,772,000
Hanover National....	3,000,000	15,640,300	121,662,000	23,215,000	2,208,000	2,979,000	10,000	20,000	12,050,000	.....	143,443,000	.....	130,000
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	2,481,200	27,012,000	998,000	136,000	1,405,000	37,000	8,000	2,132,000	.....	24,477,000	1,308,000	1,020,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	1,981,100	10,130,000	332,000	192,000	710,000	85,000	.....	750,000	.....	9,800,000	.....	178,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,704,900	32,280,000	1,461,000	1,811,000	673,000	129,000	.....	2,142,000	.....	28,632,000	.....	51,000
National Park.....	5,000,000	15,025,100	141,727,000	8,202,000	3,980,000	5,084,000	70,000	60,000	11,380,000	.....	144,772,000	1,490,000	3,561,000
East River National..	250,000	72,700	2,230,000	124,000	33,000	211,000	6,000	34,000	202,000	.....	2,468,000	.....	50,000
Second National.....	1,000,000	3,358,600	17,643,000	1,031,000	234,000	448,000	43,000	84,000	1,109,000	.....	14,880,000	.....	700,000
First National.....	10,000,000	28,337,600	154,955,000	16,945,000	856,000	1,991,000	50,000	.....	11,989,000	.....	149,595,000	125,000	4,944,000
Irving National.....	4,000,000	3,022,900	70,308,000	4,342,000	2,325,000	3,122,000	19,000	17,000	5,909,000	.....	77,124,000	162,000	840,000
N. Y. County Nat....	500,000	1,293,400	10,196,000	537,000	160,000	348,000	102,000	17,000	735,000	.....	10,127,000	.....	198,000
Chase National.....	5,000,000	10,468,800	184,262,000	15,684,000	8,561,000	5,401,000	62,000	524,000	14,840,000	.....	199,279,000	14,139,000	450,000
Lincoln National....	1,000,000	1,950,700	18,548,000	1,421,000	420,000	373,000	79,000	144,000	1,393,000	.....	18,696,000	9,000	893,000
Garfield National....	1,000,000	1,973,300	9,254,000	846,000	120,000	737,000	27,000	118,000	871,000	.....	9,417,000	.....	399,000
Fifth National.....	250,000	416,100	4,951,000	128,000	110,000	317,000	4,000	M,000	399,000	.....	5,092,000	149,000	246,000
Seaboard National....	1,000,000	2,880,500	40,163,000	2,881,000	1,863,000	1,586,000	29,000	21,000	4,208,000	.....	46,687,000	.....	24,000
Liberty National.....	1,000,000	3,376,100	47,935,000	3,467,000	1,885,000	650,000	17,000	.....	4,114,000	.....	49,877,000	3,075,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National.	1,000,000	728,900	9,317,000	739,000	140,000	189,000	42,000	4,000	794,000	.....	9,274,000	202,000	414,000
Union Exch. Nat.....	1,000,000	1,096,100	12,577,000	377,000	408,000	563,000	29,000	.....	1,010,000	.....	12,519,000	20,000	398,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,134,400	10,012,000	280,000	271,000	503,000	25,000	.....	678,000	.....	9,615,000	32,000	50,000
Broadway Trust.....	1,500,000	920,900	20,111,000	1,641,000	182,000	586,000	78,000	18,000	1,521,000	.....	21,236,000	302,000	.....
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,830,400	41,132,000	5,758,000	2,800,000	1,101,000	124,000	15,000	2,920,000	$734,000	47,137,000	800,000	.....
Bank of America.....	1,500,000	6,808,100	31,690,000	3,890,000	1,561,000	956,000	108,000	.....	.....	.....	30,367,000	.....	.....
Greenwich	500,000	1,205,900	11,400,000	970,000	222,000	410,000	320,000	.....	616,000	.....	12,113,000	45,000	.....
Pacific	500,000	1,008,200	6,329,000	386,000	586,000	91,000	120,000	.....	.....	.....	5,871,000	.....	.....
People's	200,000	447,800	2,359,000	158,000	94,000	117,000	3,000	2,000	157,000	112,000	2,614,000	5,000	.....
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,452,200	14,447,000	979,000	663,000	813,000	49,000	27,000	.....	.....	12,862,000	.....	.....
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	7,026,400	84,449,000	6,465,000	1,419,000	5,305,000	627,000	.....	8,222,000	6,073,000	98,536,000	.....	.....
Bowery	250,000	797,400	4,259,000	862,000	37,000	50,000	26,000	.....	211,000	.....	3,843,000	10,000	.....
†German-American	750,000	758,300	5,742,000	615,000	282,000	102,000	10,000	.....	215,000	.....	5,912,000	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,298,600	16,675,000	1,888,000	483,000	1,054,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	17,405,000	.....	.....
German Exchange....	200,000	326,900	4,894,000	446,000	52,000	127,000	60,000	.....	273,000	.....	4,635,000	.....	.....
Germania	200,000	1,077,000	6,439,000	643,000	44,000	123,000	80,000	.....	286,000	.....	6,389,000	.....	.....
Bank of the Metrop..	1,000,000	2,154,100	14,622,000	990,000	852,000	413,000	62,000	20,000	846,000	$45,000	14,101,000	.....	.....
West Side	200,000	630,600	4,622,000	304,000	158,000	158,000	33,000	.....	262,000	.....	4,846,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch..	1,000,000	1,048,400	17,281,000	1,068,000	368,000	394,000	58,000	.....	1,135,000	200,000	18,927,000	.....	.....
State	1,500,000	581,500	23,252,000	1,985,000	653,000	439,000	183,000	.....	1,518,000	459,000	25,816,000	65,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	8,817,400	36,430,000	1,901,000	333,000	601,000	225,000	30,000	1,523,000	1,993,000	20,472,000	5,352,000	.....
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	15,914,200	226,023,000	20,857,000	13,000	82,000	19,000	16,000	10,462,000	4,548,000	209,241,000	24,791,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,627,900	51,587,000	2,909,000	109,000	534,000	194,000	3,000	2,540,000	5,224,000	46,267,000	14,795,000	.....
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,632,200	30,468,000	2,210,000	13,000	151,000	40,000	.....	1,154,000	559,000	28,916,000	7,205,000	.....
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	12,293,300	42,808,000	2,249,000	367,000	148,000	118,000	22,000	1,424,000	594,000	28,472,000	811,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	20,000,000	30,638,600	378,983,000	31,287,000	1,918,000	1,244,000	410,000	.....	17,186,000	803,000	343,736,000	38,975,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,230,800	9,775,000	619,000	44,000	88,000	88,000	.....	891,000	7,627,000	1,025,000	.....	.....
Lawyers Title & T...	4,000,000	5,378,000	26,765,000	1,421,000	282,000	855,000	21,000	14,000	950,000	852,000	13,996,000	1,341,000	.....
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	7,779,100	80,168,000	5,637,000	178,000	623,000	190,000	97,000	3,330,000	1,049,000	66,608,000	19,381,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,262,300	21,124,000	1,445,000	118,000	329,000	171,000	17,000	1,021,000	1,386,000	20,403,000	1,183,000	.....
New York Trust.....	2,000,000	11,266,900	72,010,000	5,004,000	742,000	1,187,000	27,000	53,000	3,131,000	2,381,000	62,166,000	5,285,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,311,400	20,806,000	1,304,000	217,000	167,000	53,000	7,000	893,000	573,000	17,852,000	3,295,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	514,800	12,656,000	734,000	81,000	264,000	39,000	9,000	616,000	423,000	12,358,000	632,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust...	2,000,000	6,416,700	63,849,000	5,561,000	437,000	660,000	319,000	5,000	2,931,000	1,128,000	58,625,000	6,736,000	.....
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$115,350,000	$189,627,500	$1,925,182,000	$189,309,000	$55,754,000	$52,678,000	$1,625,000	$1,971,000	$160,359,000	.....	$2,009,003,000	$45,038,000	$31,656,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	15,450,000	33,109,600	289,542,000	27,467,000	9,863,000	11,706,000	1,901,000	64,000	12,361,000	$3,518,000	$11,174,000	925,000	.....
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	104,447,000	1,084,401,000	84,079,000	5,002,000	6,253,000	1,893,000	278,000	47,353,000	21,141,000	947,467,000	130,771,000	.....
Agg., 60 members....	$185,550,000	$327,184,100	$3,299,125,000	$300,855,000	$70,619,000	$70,634,000	$5,419,000	$2,808,000	$220,578,000	$29,659,000	$3,267,644,000	$176,729,000	$31,655,000
Change	.....	.....	—25,578,000	+22,671,000	+4,398,000	—4,124,000	—33,000	—58,000	+1,366,000	—3,380,000	—3,788,000	—716,000	+95,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $3,000,000.

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$1,916,737,000	$197,143,000	$52,675,000	$48,941,000	$1,536,000	$1,609,000	$161,451,000	.....	$2,003,827,000	$43,015,000	$31,655,000
State banks, not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	287,496,000	27,377,000	11,148,000	13,771,000	1,645,000	56,000	11,601,000	$10,790,000	312,436,000	925,000	.....
Trust cos., not members of Fed. Res. Bank..	1,082,547,000	82,966,000	4,649,000	7,783,000	1,506,000	262,000	47,231,000	23,860,000	944,710,000	129,751,000	.....
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,286,780,000	$307,486,000	$68,472,000	$70,445,000	$5,047,000	$1,927,000	$220,283,000	$34,650,000	$3,260,473,000	$178,691,000	$31,655,000
Change	—24,564,000	+20,329,000	—251,000	—4,070,000	—364,000	—152,908	—1,360,000	+9,990,000	—7,878,000	—6,894,000	+29,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $3,000,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.	Reserve required on: Net demand deposits.	Excess.	Changes.
			Net time deposits.		
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$297,741,000	$160,899,000	Net demand and time dep.	$94,727,810	+$21,326,840
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	50,924,000	12,361,000	Net demand deposits.....	7,285,690	+ 1,872,260
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	97,227,000	47,358,000	Net demand deposits.....	2,459,960	+ 1,267,200
Total.....	$445,902,000	$220,573,000	Total net deposits.....	$562,003,560	$104,471,440	+$24,466,100

Actual Figures

			Net demand deposits.....	$360,598,850	
			Net time deposits.....	2,150,750	
Members Federal Reserve Bank.....	$298,759,000	$161,451,000	Net demand and time dep.	$302,749,610	$97,460,890	+$14,709,850
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	53,941,000	11,601,000	Net demand deposits.....	56,238,480	9,302,520	+ 1,742,720
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	97,214,000	47,231,000	Net demand deposits.....	141,706,500	2,788,500	— 681,900
Total.....	$449,914,000	$220,283,000	Total net deposits.....	$560,694,590	$109,502,410	+$15,830,670

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES
For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, June 24, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members
Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

| Banks. | Loans. | Gold. | Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes. | Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere | With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos. |

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

As a more or less disquieting factor in business during the past week came the acute situation with regard to Mexico. That country does not rank among the first with which the domestic manufacturers and merchants deal, but many of its large interests are in American hands, and hostilities would result in stopping the income from many enterprises. Then, too, any kind of war, big or little, results in disturbances affecting transportation and prices of articles ranging from foodstuffs to clothing A big war would, in addition, disturb finances, which in turn would result in a reaction against commercial conditions. As it happens, just at present the Government is rather in a good position so far as concerns supplies for an army such as is in contemplation. It would not have to manufacture rifles and munitions, having enough on hand for the purpose, nor would it disturb the textile mills for cloth for a similar reason. Food supplies and horses are the first things to be called for, and these are not required in sufficiently large quantity to disturb the markets. These are among the reasons why, after the first flurry of excitement, general lines of business showed no perturbation or uneasiness. Another reason is that no one has any doubt of the outcome of a war, should one come, and therefore nobody looks on it seriously.

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Mexico and Its Trade.

Although, for one reason or another, Mexico has been a subject of popular discussion for years, it is a little surprising to see how much misinformation is current concerning the country, and especially its trade. The area of the country is 767,323 square miles and its population is put down at 15,446,000, or 20.13 to the square mile. Continental United States has about 33 to the square mile. Of the total imports into Mexico, 47.8 per cent. are from this country, which takes in return 75.8 per cent. of all Mexican exports. The imports into the United States from Mexico for the fiscal year 1915 were $77,612,691 in value. The year before, when they were the highest on record, they were $92,690,566. Exports from this country to Mexico in 1915 were $34,164,447, which was the lowest figure they reached in many years. In 1907 they were $66,248,098. The principal imports, aside from the precious metals, are sisal fibre, crude oil, cattle and hides, copper, coffee, and guayule rubber. American exports to Mexico are exceedingly varied. They include agricultural implements, manufactures of iron and steel, machines of different kinds, cotton and cotton fabrics, bituminous coal, timber and lumber, lard and substitutes, crude mineral, lubricating, and cottonseed oils; printed matter and news print paper, wool wearing apparel, &c. The most nearly indispensable thing that comes from Mexico is sisal fibre, which is largely used in the making of binder twine. This comes from Yucatan. The crop of the fibre will be ready in the Fall, by which time—even if hostilities were to be continued—arrangements could be made to secure a supply. Otherwise, resort would have to be had to manila hemp, which is more expensive and not quite as desirable as the sisal. But Mexico, without being able to sell its products to this country, and prevented by blockade from selling elsewhere, would be in sore financial straits, as it obtains much of its revenues from a tax on exports. Its income from duties on imports would also be wanting.

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Cotton and Cotton Goods.

As the growing season advances, no weakness is shown in the quotations of cotton. Increased takings by domestic spinners and expanding exports are having their effect in upholding prices. Better warehousing facilities and an easier financial situation are also tending to inspire more confidence in the minds of holders of cotton down South. Mill men, it is said, are buying more for future needs under the impression that there is no likelihood of a serious sag in prices. In cotton fabrics there has been a period of dullness in buying, which has caused an easing of prices in certain printcloths and convertibles. The mills, however, have sufficient orders ahead to keep them busy for some time and are not averse to a little slackening up of new business. If there is to be any permanent weakening in the market it should show itself about the middle of next month. A feature of the past week has been the demand for khaki twills, due to the military preparations. There may be soon a call for duck for use by the army, and, should this come, it would result in the mills making this fabric working overtime. In hosiery there have been advances in prices already, owing to the heavy demand. In knit goods business has been active, a number of the mills having sold their lines and withdrawn them, while others have sold partly and advanced prices. It is estimated that the exports of knit goods now amount to 6½ per cent. of the domestic production. The exports of bleached goods and prints are now also large enough to affect prices here. Colored goods, especially ginghams, whose dyes are guaranteed continue to be sought.

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Position of Wool and Woolens.

The position of wool continues strong in all parts of the world. In Great Britain the details have been arranged for the taking over by the Government of this year's clip, and the embargoes continue against exports of wool to others than the Allies from Australasia. Supplies in this country should be fairly adequate, in view of the large imports. In the first quarter of this year 125,636,000 pounds of clothing wools came in, as against 71,009,000 pounds in the first three months of 1915. For the nine months ended with March 299,946,912 pounds of clothing wool were imported, as against 103,757,194 pounds in the corresponding period last year. Steady buying is going on of the domestic clip at high prices and with a tendency to go still higher. The mills continue active, and will be helped by Government orders which have just been placed. Orders have come in liberally for tropical cloths for next year, and quite a lot of business has been placed on Spring goods ahead of the formal opening. Advances in price have been general, but, despite this, there seems more eagerness on the part of the buyers to order ahead than there is for cotton fabrics. Not all of the dye troubles have been eliminated, but there seem to be enough goods with colors guaranteed if purchasers are willing to pay the price. The tendency to order cotton-warp fabrics is more pronounced, owing to the need of clothiers for cloths that will fit in for suits to sell at certain low fixed prices. Dress goods inquiry for next Spring is quite general, with an indisposition on the part of mills to establish prices. The small amount of cancellations on goods for Fall strengthens the belief that the labor troubles in the women's garment trade will soon be settled.

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Trade Acceptances Urged.

An interesting experiment is being tried by a hosiery company in urging its buyers to make use of trade acceptances. It is explained to these buyers that they may in this way save one-half of 1 per cent. on their purchases. There is no doubt that it would be much better to have the plan of acceptances take the place of the open account system wherever this is practicable. It means that when a person buys goods on credit he shall give his note to the seller, who then may indorse the same and turn it over to his bank and obtain the money which it represents for use in his business if needed. This, being two-name paper, may be then rediscounted by a Federal Reserve Bank if the original bank needs the funds for further use. The one-half per cent. represents the preference given to two-name over single-name paper. The use of acceptances is more likely also to result in prompt collections, because the average debtor is more apt to respond quickly to a notice from a bank than he is to one from a mercantile house. Whether the experiment now in progress will succeed is a question. It is difficult to change the trade habits of years, but, if it can be done at all, the present time is most propitious. The market for many articles is now in the sellers' favor, and buyers are willing to put themselves to some inconvenience if they can be assured of prompt deliveries on their orders. Once the new custom is established, it will continue.

Factory-Made Clothing.

A report prepared in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on factory-made clothing shows the usual discrepancies in cost of production in various localities and under differing conditions. This is not to be wondered at, considering the complicated elements which make for or against success in this industry. Many persons buy clothing of a certain kind because of its styling and finish, especially the former, which does not call for any addition to production cost. Goods that meet with favor, when once sold to the retailer, stay sold. The percentage of returns and cancellations in such cases is small, while the general average for all kinds of ready-made clothing amounts to over 23 per cent. There is margin enough here for the difference between success and failure in the business. The industry is a peculiarly American one and has failed to meet with any serious competition from abroad, not only because domestic competition has restricted excessive profits but also because the domestic manufacturer turns out better looking and better fitting garments than are made abroad. It is worthy of note that, according to the bureau's report, high labor costs in any factory are not an indication of high wages paid nor of the profits made by the establishment. This is by no means remarkable, however, since instances are only too numerous in many lines of the highest-priced labor being the cheapest. The test is the labor cost per yard, pound, or other unit.

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Trying to Release Goods.

With a view to securing release for export to this country of German and Austrian goods bought before March 15 of last year, representatives of the Government sailed for Great Britain yesterday. The time limit allowed for bringing such merchandise here expired on June 1, when the ban was placed on further shipments. Originally the importers stated that the amount of goods, really owned by Americans and which could not be brought over here because of the British blockade, amounted to between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000. These figures dwindled to very small proportions, however, when documentary or other proofs were called for as evidence that the goods had been actually bought before March of last year, or that the importers were obligated to pay for them prior to that time. Considerable merchandise came through, however, under licenses from the British Government, some of it quite recently. There is complaint that applications for a number of licenses were not considered or passed upon and that, in consequence, a lot of goods which ought to come are still awaiting shipment. Efforts will be made to secure these and, in addition, there will be an attempt to obtain shipments of German dyes, even if restricted to only the two shiploads which the British long ago offered to let come through. No one believes that the offer by the Germans of 15,000,000 pounds of dyestuffs was made in good faith. Not only was it indefinite but it was well understood that the British would not permit any such quantity to be shipped.

LOANS AND ADVICE FROM THE BANKER

Also, How the Business Man May Insure Himself in a Measure Against Loss.

An interesting point in relation to the large number of failures among new retail enterprises was brought up yesterday by a local business man. It was this: "Would the percentage of these failures, which is now very high, be reduced materially if the men involved in them would give as much attention to financing as to merchandising, and if they sought the counsel of some good bank to help them with their money problems?" The man who asked the question felt that the answer should be an affirmative one, and this opinion was echoed by others. Bank opinion was also affirmative.

"There is one thing a bank can give, in my opinion," said an executive of a well-known commercial bank, "that would reduce retail and other business failures far below the present rate if it were generally realized by men with limited capital—the big men have long since found it out—and that is business insurance. A little retailer, in a financial sense, would hardly think of going into business without insuring his stock and fixtures at least partially against fire. He also realizes the benefit of life insurance, but somehow or other he has not yet learned that he can probably insure his business against failure in dull periods by talking the matter over with some good banker.

"This is about the way the thing works out: The small retailer, let us say, goes into business and makes a deposit of $200 or $300 in a commercial bank. His reason for doing this, apparently, is to provide himself with a checkbook and the facilities it gives. He is drawing against the account all the time, and probably never has more than a balance of $100 in the bank at any one time. Probably there are checks out against part of that. Ostensibly, an account of that sort is not much of an asset to any bank.

"A dull period comes, and the retailer is pinched for money. The first thing he thinks of is that he has been carrying an account in the 390th National Bank and that the bank ought to show its appreciation by giving him a loan to tide him over. He does not realize that the bank may have lost money on his account through its meagreness and the expense of handling the work it entailed.

"If he is wise at all in the ways of banks, he arms himself with the best financial statement he thinks the business will bear out and heads for the bank. The executive to whom he applies gets the facts before him. He sees that the retailer has at no time had a balance greater than $100, and on this showing he can hardly be expected to lay himself out to please the latter. If, for any reason, the banker feels that he can accommodate the retailer, the loan is very likely to be limited in size, and possibly not large enough to prevent an ultimate crash.

"Now, suppose the retailer had been wise enough to take the view that, by increasing his deposit to a point that would enable him to leave a balance of $1,000 in the bank, he would be insuring his business against failure through any unforeseen event. Let us admit that it might cost him 6 per cent. on that $1,000 to leave it untouched. Six per cent. on $1,000 means $60, which is certainly a small premium to pay for business safety.

"When the retailer of this kind comes to his bank for a loan, the first thing that impresses the banker is that the prospective customer has left a good balance and given the bank a chance to make some profit on him. The first sight of the retailer in leaving such a balance also impresses the banker, giving the former the appearance of a man who 'knows the ropes.' If the retailer is wise enough, in addition to leaving the good balance, to have his statement vised by some reputable certified public accountant, he will make an even better impression, though in many banks the C. P. A. audit is not demanded. The customer's balance speaks louder, and on the basis of $1,000 left in the bank, if all other things are satisfactory, he can safely be loaned $3,000 to $5,000 for the desired period. This loan, if the customer is the kind of business man the bank thinks he is, ought to insure his venture against collapse.

"The value of the liberal balance is appreciated by the big borrowers. Concerns that come after $500,000 in a single loan, for instance, think nothing of carrying a balance of $250,000 to $300,000. They realize that the interest cost on this money is a premium paid for safety, and that the deposit itself is a guarantee of prompt and efficient service on the part of the bank. They have occasion also to know that, when money is tight and rates on paper are advancing, the liberal balance is often the means of their getting a more attractive rate than might otherwise be the case.

"There are other ways in which a bank can help a customer besides virtually insuring his business. Most of this service is dependent on the customer himself, and it is hard to say just how far a bank could go and what it could do to help without specific cases coming up. Suppose, however, a retailer had been pretty successful and wanted to increase the size of his establishment—a thing that has frequently wrecked a good business when done at an inopportune time. If that retailer came to the bank, frankly stated his case, and asked advice about his project, he would certainly get it. The average bank has facilities for realizing when a time is opportune for enlargement that the average retailer has not, and, in return for his account, if it is not too small, the bank is willing to render all the service it can. Maybe it would advise against any enlargement at all.

"A bank does not render service in a spirit of altruism, but for business reasons. The executives realize that, in a case like the one in question, an enlarged business would mean an enlarged need of money by the retailer, and that safe, enlarged loans mean more profit to the bank. On the other hand, it is also realized that an unwarranted enlargement is a source of danger to both the customer and the bank.

"Again, a man might want to start in business, as it often happens, when it would mean prompt ruin for him if he did not have a good supply of ready money. If such a man were to come to a bank and state his case the bank would be glad to give him sound, honest advice in the matter, something he could probably get from no other source. Of course the bank would expect his account in return for this advice when the project was established, but would always be ready to give further service providing the depositor did not keep his balance too low.

"I can see no reason why a bank could not do many more things if it were appealed to openly by its depositors for advise. Bad credit granting to consumers is the cause of many retail failures, particularly so in the case of the grocery trade. Now, it is within the province of a bank to tell a grocer customer of this danger, if he sees himself getting into difficulty, in addition to loaning him money if he is found good for a loan. Naturally the bank cannot check his credits for him, but it can impress upon him the need of looking into the matter more carefully. It can show him, for instance, that the profit of five cash sales can easily be destroyed by a single sale of goods that is never paid for. If could doubtless advise him, if it were found worth while from a business point of view, on other details of his business. For the most part, however, this is better left to the service departments of the houses he buys from, if such departments are maintained.

"Another rock on which many retail businesses, and others too, are wrecked is an improperly taken inventory. More inventories are fattened on dead losses, and more failures are due to fattened inventories than is generally realized. It seems very easy, for instance, to cover a 10 per cent. loss by tacking on 10 per cent. to the real value of the goods in stock, but it does not do much for the creditors after the crash comes. A bank can hardly do more in this instance than warn the customer of the danger of manipulating inventory figures, a danger that is probably more real than is generally supposed by men who are apt to do it.

"It is my personal belief that an inventory should always be pared as closely as possible, for it is a lot nicer and safer to find that you really have more than you thought you had than not to have as much as you tried to think you had. It is further my belief that goods in stock should always be inventoried at the lowest figure possible. If the cost price is lower than the selling price, let the inventory be taken at the cost price. If, because of a rising market, the original selling price of the goods is lower than the replacement cost, let the inventory be taken at the selling price. And it should be made very clear to the bank, in applying for a loan, which price has been used as the basis of the inventory and the reason for it. This is just as essential as being frank with the bank as to why the loan is needed at all."

NOT FOR MAKING SUGAR.

Reason Why Free Entry Was Refused to Certain Machines.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday decided a case standing in the name of R. F. Downing & Co., affecting machines said to be for use in sugar making. Duty was taken at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for," while the forwarding company, acting for Rockwood & Co., 88 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, the actual owners, claimed free entry.

It appeared from the testimony that the machines in the case were used in a chocolate factory in Brooklyn. In England they were employed in the preparation of sugar for use in making crackers. A point emphasized in the plea for free entry was that, while the machines operated on raw sugar in the present instance, they were, nevertheless, in fact machines used in the manufacture of sugar and fully capable of making commercial sugar from the juice of the sugar cane.

Martin T. Baldwin and Harry M. Farrell, special attorneys for the Government, took the position that the use for which these machines were employed did not place them in the class of machines for which free entry was accorded by Congress; that they were not, strictly speaking, sugar-making machines, but were rather machines which manipulated sugar which was employed in the manufacture of chocolate.

Judge Fischer, in overruling the importers' contention, said that in order to become entitled to participate in the benefits of the particular provision under consideration, it was absolutely essential that a machine must be shown to be a necessary and essential part of the equipment of a sugar factory, and that it shall be used exclusively or chiefly by it. As a fact that the machines in question were capable of making sugar, the board did not believe was sufficient to give free entry. "Moreover," said the decision, "what the witness believes the machine is capable of doing and what the machine is actually employed in doing are two separate and distinct propositions."

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Far Eastern Ones Are Quieter, but with Prices Unchanged.

Late cables from Yokohama report a quiet raw silk market there, with prices unchanged. The available stock is estimated at about 3,500 bales, and it is very poorly assorted. The outlook for the new crop, however, is very good, and it is estimated that there will be about 220,000 bales for export.

Cable communication with Canton is interrupted again, and no news from there has reached this market for two days. Earlier in the week considerable buying on the part of French interests was reported, with the call from this market limited. Shanghai reports a quieter market, with business made difficult by the steady advance of exchange.

The Italian market is firm, with European buying active and the demand from this country moderate. Prices are very well sustained there, and there is no outlook for lower prices in this market in the near future.

Broad silk manufacturers are buying well in the local market, but the demand from the ribbon makers is not as active as it was earlier in the year. Buyers appear to have adopted a waiting policy in view of the political situation.

WORLD'S RUBBER OUTPUT.

Plantations of the East Now Produce 70 Per Cent. of It.

The estimated value of the world's rubber output in 1915, based on a price of 67 cents a pound, which is thought to be slightly under the actual figure, is approximately $215,000,000, of which $155,000,000 is attributable to the plantations of the Middle East. As these plantations have a total capitalization of about $232,000,000, the estimate suggests, according to Consul Harry Campbell, Singapore, an average profit of about 50 per cent. covering all plantations, both producing and non-producing. This would appear to be within the facts, he says, as many of the producing companies, at a price of 67 cents a pound, are reported to be reaping profits of 100 to 200 per cent.

Figures supplied by Mr. Campbell to the Department of Commerce show that the production of plantation rubber in the East has increased from practically nothing to 70 per cent. of the world's supply in the last ten years. They also show that the production of rubber in the East last year was 54 per cent. larger than the production of the entire world in 1906. Mr. Campbell further points out that the production of wild rubber in Brazil shows little change for the ten-year period in question.

Gray Goods Demand Small.

There was not a great deal doing in the local gray goods market yesterday, the prospect of a good afternoon's golf taking many of the big men in the market away early. Prices were generally firm on all classes of goods, the firmness in individual cases being commensurate with the sold-up conditions of the products made. The price of 38½-inch 60-48s is now established at 4¾ cents, some pretty good business having been done recently at that figure. Thirty-nine-inch 56-44s can still be had at 4½ cents, though some traders are asking more. Sheetings are firm on the basis of 6½ cents for 4-yard 84-60s, this construction having sold yesterday at the price given, for delivery through the Fall. A fair demand for khaki twills is reported, most of this trading being directly between buyer and seller.

Schappe Silk Yarns Going Up.

Another advance in the price of schappe silk yarns is looked for in the near future, in spite of the rise of 1 franc per kilo, or about 12 cents a pound, which only recently was announced. The manufacturing cost of this yarn, which is very largely an Italian product, has increased materially in the last year or so as a result of war conditions, and there is no reason to believe that there will be any relief for some time to come. On the other hand, everything points to still higher producing costs. The last advance in the selling price here followed very closely a similar increase in the Swiss, French, and Italian markets. The yarns in question are used largely in the production of satins, velvets, plushes, shirtings, &c.

STYLING ABILITY APPEARS LACKING

Too Many Piece Goods Makers Prone to Imitate Designs That Seem Popular.

A man formerly manager of a large clothing manufacturing plant and now on the selling staff of a wholesale clothier tells of the efforts made by mill agents to obtain samples of competing lines. It seems that not only were these small reference samples in demand among the mill men, but the latter were willing to pay well to get them. This brings up the question of design piracy in the piece goods industry and whether or not the majority of mills display sufficient initiative and originality in the styling of their product.

The impressions seems to exist among the more representative woolen buyers that, with only a few exceptions, the domestic producers are rather weak in the designing end. While some of the finest woolen fabrics are made in this country, excelling even the best of other lands, the same praise cannot be given the creative ability shown in originating styles. The fault is laid, by some who have gone into the matter, to two causes. Either those in charge of fabric styling have not received a thorough education in the technical end of the industry with broad experience in what can be done in the combination of yarns and colors, or they are out of touch with what the trade actually wants.

So great is the dependence of some mills on the designs that come from some other source than their own organizations that a man located in this city is said to be doing a very flourishing and profitable business in selling small samples that are collected for him abroad. These designs are copied faithfully by the mills which buy the sample swatches.

One man, who had had a good deal to do with the handling of piece goods bought by a large clothing manufacturing firm, said he could count off on the fingers of both hands the men in the woolen industry who really display initiative, and who can be depended upon to furnish something out of the ordinary run of designs. For the most part these men, he said, have received a technical school training covering all branches of the industry. They have not only learned the usual sources of styles, but they are able to tell whether it is possible to produce the design they hit upon. For the rest of the rank and file this clothing man had only a mournful shake of his head.

"The way some of these self-styled mill styles dresses themselves," he said, "is enough to brand them at once as woefully lacking in the knowledge of their chosen profession. I have seen mill men who do their designing clothed in hand-me-downs that even a shipping clerk would shun. They get the cloth free and bring it to a cheap tailor, whose manager in some how or other to make every line of the garment sag and droop. Since these mill men take no pride in their own appearance it is only natural to expect that they have little pride in their work. The results they get, as a rule, are just about as poor as the impression their clothes give. They are forever hot on the trail of the other man's design that has proved popular. They are so busy pirating the brain children of others that they have no time to do any originating. The sheep from which they get the wool to make their fabrics follow the leader no more closely than they do.

"Take the fine glen urquhart plaids were brought out. The whole market was soon on this one design and it was practically the only novelty fabric to be seen. Those mills that were fortunate enough to be in first did very well, but it wasn't easy sledding for the rest. With everybody making and selling glen plaids the business wasn't very satisfactory.

"I don't want to be understood as saying there is no originality at all displayed in the designing of fabrics in this country, but my experience has proved that there is no nearly the amount of creative ability shown there ought to be. If more energy was put into originating styles instead of copying, the mills would be better off all around. Not every style brought out by a designer is a winner from the start, but there is no reason why two or three good selling numbers a season should not be found among the variety of effects produced.

"I have in mind the experience of one mill. It is not a large organization, and yet the reputation its owner has made for style originality has placed it foremost in the rank of men's wear houses. Season after season contracts are placed with it for exclusive designs. Some years back the mill owner sought the business with the tailors in the trade who use the best fabrics, was successful from the start and now the product of the organization is justly famous.

"We have woolen salesmen and mill men constantly calling at this office, and practically to a man they are in search of information. They want to know what is selling, ask to look over our stock of piece goods samples, and have a thousand and one questions to ask on points that they should have picked up from observation. I had one mill man come in here recently and, after looking over the samples of goods we had bought, he asked if that was all we were using. I told him, 'No,' that our best numbers, the ones that had been sold out, were kept elsewhere. He asked for a look at them. Now there is no criticism to be made of the man who is trying to find out everything there is worth knowing, but the majority of our callers are after something to imitate. If they see something good their first step is to turn out an imitation. That is the bad feature of the business. With a little ingenuity they could create styles just as good and perhaps better than the designs they imitate. But it either takes too much energy, or the mill owners have the idea that it is more profitable, to put out a fabric that has already demonstrated its popularity than to try the trade with something new. This is a highly competitive industry, however, and once the price cutters begin to get in their good work the profits to be made on imitations are very small. It has always been a source of wonder to me why there are not more mills making individual patterns.

"Steps to improve the quality of American textile designing should be along two lines, that of giving the men who want to become mill stylers a broader education in the technical end of the industry and a closer co-operation between the designing and the selling branches of the business."

A NEW HIGH-SPEED STEEL.

None of the Rare Metals, Moreover, Is Used In Making It.

A new process for the manufacture of high-speed steel, in which no tungsten, molybdenum, cobalt or vanadium is used, is described in a commerce report by Consul J. M. Savage, Sheffield, England. In former processes tungsten was an indispensable alloy, its use in normal times running as high as 14 to 24 per cent.

It is said that the ingredients of the new steel are freely obtainable wherever steel is manufactured. It is also said to be suitable only for turning, planing, and slotting tools, all of which can be made by casting. It is not suitable for twist drills or milling cutters. The tools in which it can be used, however, take up about 75 per cent. of the entire consumption of steel for machine tools. Patents in other countries are being applied for, and it is proposed soon to place the process before steel makers in this country.

"Considering the present scarcity and abnormal price of tungsten, especially in neutral countries," writes Mr. Savage, "the non-tungsten feature of the discovery is claimed to be of supreme importance. Another claim on which great stress is laid is the low cost of manufacture. The tools are simply cast into the proper lengths, after which the cutting edge is shaped and sharpened on an emery wheel. A third claim is that when the tools become too worn for further working, the remaining parts can be remelted without loss."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chemicals, Magnets, and Other Articles Are Classified.

On such articles as calcined magnesia, citrate of magnesia, cathartic salts, meto), ortol, &c., the Collector has been assessing duty at 20 per cent. as "chemical compounds." The importers protested, urging that the articles were dutiable at 15 per cent. as coal tar products, or at the appropriate rate as expressed oils. Judge Brown, for the Board of General Appraisers, held yesterday that the importers' evidence was insufficient, and overruled all the protests. The firms or individuals figuring in the litigation included the Alps Drug Company, Joseph Personeni, Bartley Brothers & Hall, Britt, Loeffler & Well, A. Klipstein & Co., G. Ceribelli & Co., G. Gennert, and R. F. Downing & Co.

The controversy regarding the tariff classification of magnets was revived in a protest case standing in the name of J. Friendenberg & Co. They were returned at 35 per cent. as toys, whereas the importers, in this case, as in earlier protests of the same kind, alleged 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. Judge Sullivan, finding for the importers, said in this case the board had proof that the magnets were used for ascertaining the material of metal articles and for picking up small articles, such as pins or small screws, even though the magnets may be used as playthings by children, they were "reasonably" fitted for other purposes. The proof did not establish that the magnets were known and designated as toys by the trade generally.

Many factors in the importing glassware trade were put in the way of getting refunds yesterday when the board, following a recent decision in the test case of Fondeville & Von Iderstine, held that stemware assessed at 60 per cent., both under the act of 1909 and under the present law as "blown glass," was, in fact, entitled to entry at 45 per cent. under the old act and 30 per cent. under the present one as "manufactures of glass not specially provided for." Among the protestants were G. Collamore & Co., Julius Palms, Koscherak Brothers, James M. Shaw & Co., Higgins & Seiter, Graham & Zenger, Robert B. Ways, and the W. H. Proctor Company.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, lost in a protest dealing with the classification of merchandise invoiced as jet pendent ornaments, which the Collector returned at 60 per cent. as "parts of jewelry." Entry was claimed at 30 per cent. under the similitude clause of the tariff as glass or paste manufactures not specially provided for. Failure to introduce testimony relative to the component of chief value led the board to overrule the protest.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Demand Was Rather Light and Prices Are Not So Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, June 24.—There has been reduced trading in the cloth markets of New England this week, although the total sales are slightly in excess of those of last week. Prices have gone off a little, and it seems that some buyers are remaining out of the market in the hope that prices will still go lower.

There has been no attempt on the part of manufacturers to rush matters, they preferring to wait till market conditions adjust themselves and then enjoy the activity which will inevitably follow a comparative dullness, such as is on now. For the last several weeks business has been very quiet, the sales hardly reaching 100,000 pieces. When it is considered that the normal weekly production of the cotton mills is 260,000 pieces, a weekly volume of business of less than 100,000 pieces seems very small.

The difference between the weekly sales and the normal weekly output is accumulation of goods and, while the amount of surplus styles just now is not large by any means, still manufacturers do not wish to pile up goods to any extent. It is hardly possible, however, that with the insistent demand that existed prior to six weeks ago there will be any accumulation of cloth.

The call for twills and sateens has been merely nominal, but mills have only small accumulation of these styles. Specialties and fancies manufactured of medium and print cloth yarn counts have been in fair demand and some mills have been able to do a moderate amount of business. There is little change in the fine goods markets. The demand is not active by any means, and it is just as well it is so because these concerns have all the business they can attend to for several weeks to come.

The week closed with the demand rather light and prices not so firm. The sales are estimated at 90,000 pieces, of which about 50,000 pieces are spots.

GETTING GOODS IN CHINA.

United States Army Buying Coal, Cement, and Beef There.

Bids were recently opened for the coming year's supply of coal for the transports in the United States service between this country and the Philippines, and the contract was awarded to the Kailan Mining Administration in North China. It calls for the delivery to these transports, at Chinwantao, North China, of 60,000 long tons of coal at $2.50 per ton for lump and $3 for washed nut coal. Hitherto, in fact, since the inauguration of the service, the needed coal had been supplied in Japan, the transports in most cases coaling at Nagasaki.

According to Commercial Attaché Julean H. Arnold, Peking, the United States Army also closed a contract for the delivery of 45,000 barrels of cement at Chinwantao at $1.62½ a barrel. Arrangements have been made for the transports to call at the port of Tsingtao, Shantung Province, to take Chinese beef for consumption in the Philippines. The beef is to be supplied by an American company.

Russian Wheat Prospects Good.

The prospects for the 1916 crop of wheat in Russia are said to be good by Commercial Attaché H. D. Baker, who is in Petrograd. There has been plenty of rain and sunshine, he says, and the showing of the crops late last month seemed most favorable. The most reliable estimates of the 1916 wheat acreage, based on information gathered from various sources, indicate that it is 10 to 15 per cent. below normal. As a result of the prohibition of the sale of vodka, the efficiency of the agricultural workers of the country seems to have improved, thereby offsetting the detrimental effects of their reduced number.

Afraid Cloths May Cockle.

The common explanation of the large sale of Summer cloths or tropicals is that these fabrics are to be used by the clothiers for their next Spring's business in place of serges that are heavier and more expensive. Whether the substitution will prove satisfactory or not is a question. Some factors in the woolen market are already venturing to predict that the clothiers may regret their heavy purchases of such goods. The reason given is that the eight and nine ounce fabrics are too sheer to take the ordinary amount of tailoring and are bound to wrinkle or cockle.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Hiram A. Grosner, New York representative of the Eagle Shirt Company of Philadelphia, is on a two months' vacation trip, with his family, to be spent in Arizona and California.

Theodore A. Little, Vice President of Herrmann, Aukam & Co., manufacturers of handkerchiefs at 31-37 Thomas Street, will retire from active business on July 1. He has been connected with the company for thirty years.

DOUBT AS TO "LEADERS."

Special Price Articles Often Do Not Help Manufacturers.

The value of a "leader" or special article to secure business for a line of merchandise has often been questioned. By giving better than ordinary value on a certain number in a line, the manufacturer hopes to get the good-will of the buyer so that the latter may purchase more liberally of his other goods. Frequently, however, his hope is not realized. More often of late, buyers have concentrated on these specials to the exclusion of merchandise that really returns a profit to the manufacturer.

In the clothing branch, for instance, a number of houses make a practice of offering special value on the low end number. Suits purchased at $12.50 wholesale have been sometimes ticketed by the retailer as high as $25. These leaders have brought a very large volume of business to the manufacturers offering them, and a business that the manufacturers sometimes were none too grateful for getting. The point made by a mill agent is that the house featuring a leader very often must suffer from the comparison of value between this leader and the rest of the line. He says:

"A specially priced article gets the eye of the buyer and he hesitates over buying anything else. Business instinct tells him that, if one article is offered so cheap that there is little or no profit in it for the manufacturer, the rest of the line must be made to yield the compensating profit. The comparison, then, of values that is made will react to the detriment of the manufacturer. Even if the wholesaler, by a lucky purchase of raw material, has been able to figure on a lower cost basis on one article than another, he should think twice before making a generous offer to his customers. They may look upon the low priced article as the true value, and all others as fictitious. So it is often best to mark up something that can be produced more cheaply than usual to a proportionate level with other goods in order that the rest of the line may be protected and not get the worst by comparison."

FABRICS WERE THE SAME.

But the Store Owner and His Buyer Thought They Were Not.

Sometimes a buyer is not as well acquainted with his line as the position usually demands. Not so long ago there was a dispute between the head of a large store, his clothing buyer and a salesman in that department. The question at issue was whether the same piece of goods was used in two suits made by different manufacturers. The store owner and the buyer contended that the cloths were different, but the salesman claimed they were the same. A woolen salesman called in to arbitrate, tried to smooth over the matter by stating that the cloths were similar but not the same.

As it turned out, however, the fabrics were identical, coming from the same mill. The price of one suit was $7.50 more than the other. It was tailored in a superior manner and was fairly good value for the money. The story goes to prove how ill-equipped some buyers are when it comes to a broad knowledge of the merchandise they are interested in. The comment of the woolen salesman was that, until buyers learn their business right through, haphazard merchandising methods are bound to exist with resultant loss to the stores.

About Holland's Skilled Workers.

Some interesting information concerning the unemployment of skilled labor in Amsterdam, Holland, is contained in a report made to the Department of Commerce by Consul F. W. Mahin. Telling of the goldsmith and silversmith trade, Mr. Mahin says that, while it had no unemployment on April 1, 1914, or April 1, 1916, on April 1, 1915, 79.8 per cent. of the workers were idle. The diamond industry, he says, continues to be seriously affected, because nearly all its products go to other countries, and this country is practically the only one that is buying diamonds now. Were it not for the United States, unemployment in the diamond industry of Amsterdam would be close to 100 per cent. On April 1, 1914, there was no unemployment in this trade, while a year later the percentage was 75.6. On April 1, 1916, says Mr. Mahin, this figure had shrunk to 42.8 per cent.

Shifting of Pearl Trade.

Lingah, a seaport of Persia on the Persian Gulf 300 miles southeast of Bushire, and once a very prosperous port, is experiencing some hard times just now. In former years, according to an excerpt from the Indian Trade Journal published in a commerce report, it was an important centre of the pearl trade and a distributing point for European merchandise. However, Bahrain, where the wealthy European and Indian pearl merchants go now to make their purchases, has pushed Lingah completely out of the pearl trade, and since Debai has been made a regular port of call for the boats of the British India Steam Navigation Company, foreign goods intended for Oman go there direct.

Buyers' Wants.

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for navy French serges, any quantity. Room 301, 1 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Out-of-town manufacturers of ladies' dress skirts would take on the making of skirts for jobbing or anybody. K 198 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

DRESSES.—Job linen dresses; 48 excellent styles; reasonable. Marshall Spencer Co., 37 East 19th.

PONGEE SILKS.—One thousand pieces or more, for sale in one lot, direct from our own house in Shanghai, China, now in warehouse New York, to importers and jobbers only; cash against warehouse order and in bond; immediate delivery. Telephone Hanover 6508.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 324 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. H. Caine, silks, velvets, linings; 18 West 20th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cohn Bros. & Co.; D. Cohn, notions; J. L. Cohn, clothing; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—C. A. Taylor Trunk Works; C. A. Taylor, trunks, bags; York.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; C. W. Wilson, hosiery, underwear; 75 Leonard; Collingwood.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; C. S. Purnell, men's hats, trunks, bags, sewing machines; 19 East 24th; Collingwood.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

EDMONTON, Canada.—Blowey-Henry Co.; W. T. Henry, furniture; Marlborough.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; E. V. Stewart, shoes; 215 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Wanamaker, Miss M. O'Brien, umbrellas; Broadway and 10th St.; Martha Washington.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; B. F. Montague, gloves; Broadway and 32d; Great Northern.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Deal-Anderson Co.; A. H. Anderson, decorations, furnishings; Aberdeen.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Decker-Patrick Co.; J. Decker, hosiery, underwear, sweaters, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SHAMOKIN, Penn.—J. Rohrheimer, men's clothing, hats, furn. goods; St. Denis.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

Industrial School for Chile.

The Chilean Government, according to a commerce report, has authorized the expenditure of $42,000 for the building of a technical industrial school, with an equipment of machines and laboratories. The funds for this school will be provided by the sale of certain Government lands in the port of Valparaiso.



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ANNUAL JUNE SALE

WEEK JUNE 26-JULY 1ST.

Clearance Prices

On Desirable Stock of

Notions and General Merchandise,

Suitable for July Sales.

Attend early for choice selections.

I. BREIDBART & BROS

The New York Times.

GIANTS DROP TWO IN ROBINS' HAUNT

On Closer Acquaintance the Superbas Prove to be an Unneighborly Aggregation.

HUGE CROWD SEES GAMES

About 25,000 Brooklyn Fans Are Made Happy, and Then Happier, as the Giants Lose, 6 to 4 and 5 to 4.

The Giants journeyed over to Brooklyn yesterday and dropped a couple of games to the Dodgers, placing themselves firmly in fourth place in the dash for the flag. The Ebbets clan took the first game, 6 to 4, and annexed the second encounter by 5 to 4. It wasn't a pleasant day for the New York fans who tubed over to the settlement across the bridge, but the 25,000 or more Brooklynites who jammed into the park had a very pleasant time.

Squire Ebbets stated that it was the biggest crowd that ever saw a game in Brooklyn and he knows. All the seats were taken up and the crowd distributed itself around the outfield. The only thing that Mr. Ebbets and the Messrs. McKeever were sorry about was that so many people were outside and couldn't buy tickets. There was such a throng inside that they had to establish a ground rule that a hit into the populace would only go for three sacks.

It was like an open holiday in Brooklyn, and enthusiasm for the Dodgers has never been so rampant as when your Uncle Wilbert Robertson's crew got away with two victories. Many of the older and more confirmed inhabitants of Brooklyn got so excited that they almost swallowed the cigars they were smoking when the Dodgers breezed in with the double triumph. They firmly believe in Brooklyn now that the team is on its way to a pennant, and it is useless to try to argue against this tenet of their faith.

Giants Got Off to Good Start.

The Dodgers did a good job in the first game, and, although the Giants managed to steal a run in the first inning by clever work, it did them no good in the end. In the first inning Burns got a pass from old Jack Coombs, and Davey Robertson was safe on Daubert's error. While Larry Doyle was performing the useless operation of striking out, Burns sneaked home. In the second session the Giants got another when Merkle singled, went to second on an out, and counted on Bill Rariden's timely smash to centre field. Again in the fourth the Giants were busy, when Merkle got a pass, went to third on McKechnie's single, and tallied on Rariden's sacrifice fly. The other odd run that the Giants collected came in the eighth, when Doyle belted out a double, went to third on Kauff's out, and scored on Fletcher's single.

Mike Mowrey to Aid of Dodgers.

The Dodgers did not get busy until the fourth stanza, when, with one down, Dauber singled, and Stengel did the same thing. They both advanced on a wild pitch, and Mike Mowrey sent them both home with a substantial three-bagger to right field. In the fifth Brooklyn again obliged. Ole Olson was safe on McKechnie's fumble. Lew McCarthy singled, and so did Coombs. Coombs shot Olson home, and McCarthy counted on Daubert's timely single. Stengel whipped out another hit, scoring Coombs. In the seventh McCarthy got a three-bagger and scored on Johnson's single.

Fred Anderson started the first game like a whirlwind, fanning four of the first six batsmen who faced him. But he was pounded out of the box in the fifth, and Old Reliable Mathewson and Ferdie Schupp tried to retrieve the lost cause, to no avail. Jack Coombs, the veteran, kept the Giants' hits scattered.

Brooklyn led all the way in the second game, and Old Nap Rucker's teasing slow ball fooled the best of the Giants' batsmen. Rucker has been pitching for ever so many years and is case-hardened. He didn't weaken until the seventh inning. Sherrod Smith then came to the rescue and saved the day.

In the first half of Brooklyn's first inning, with one man gone, Daubert beat out a roller to Fletcher. Stengle fouled to McKechnie, and Jake stole second. Wheat rapped a single to left, scoring Daubert, and Wheat died stealing, Rariden to Fletcher.

Zack Wheat Makes Four-Bagger.

In the third Rucker fanned and Jimmy Johnson tripled. After Stengel had filed to Kauff, Wheat singled to right and sent Johnson home. In the sixth Brooklyn was still active. With one gone, Zack Wheat pummeled the ball over right field wall into the public thoroughfare for a home run. Then in the eighth Casey Stengel tripled to right and scored on Mike Mowrey's single.

The Giants got their first run in the third inning, when, with one down, Burns singled, stole second, and counted when Stengel muffed Larry Doyle's floater to right field.

Another run came for the Giants in the seventh, when, with one out, Merkle singled and went to third on McKechnie's double to left field. Rariden then produced a timely single, sending Merkle and McKechnie home. Tesreau then hit into a fast double play and snuffed the Giants' rally.

In the ninth the Giants tried again to pull up on the rollicking Dodgers. Merkle was safe on Olson's error, and Bill McKechnie singled to centre field. Rariden grounded out to Daubert and Merkle went to third. On Tesreau's sacrifice fly to Johnson Merkle romped home with the final Giant run. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Myers,cf	4	0	1	5	0
dJohnston,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Daubert,1b	3	1	1	8	1
Stengel,rf	4	1	3	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	0	1
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	3	5
Olson,ss	3	1	0	2	3
McCarty,c	3	2	2	5	1
Coombs,p	3	1	1	1	0
Total	32	6	10	27	11

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	1	0	0	0
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	1	4	2
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	0	7
Merkle,1b	2	2	1	10	0
McK'nie,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Rariden,c	2	0	1	5	2
Doolin,c	0	0	0	2	0
Anderson,p	2	0	0	0	0
Mathso'n,p	0	0	0	0	1
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	0
aRousch	1	0	1	0	0
bKelly	1	0	0	0	0
cHunter	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	4	7	24	12

a-Batted for Mathewson in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Doolin in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Schupp in ninth inning.
d-Ran for Myers in seventh inning.

Errors—McKechnie, Schupp, Daubert, Olson, (2.)

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	.	—6
New York	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Doyle, Stengel. Three-base hits—Mowrey, McCarty. Stolen bases—Burns, (2,) Robertson. Sacrifice hits—Merkle, Daubert, Sacrifice fly—Rariden. Double plays—Olson, Cutshaw and Daubert; Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 6 hits and 2 runs in 4 1-3 innings; off Mathewson, 2 hits and no runs in 1 2-3 innings; off Schupp, 2 hits and 1 run in 2 innings; off Coombs, 7 hits and 3 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Anderson, 1; by Coombs, 5. Wild pitch—Anderson. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Daubert,1b	4	2	2	13	0
Stengel,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	3	1	0
Mowrey,2b	4	0	2	1	2
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	1	0
Olson,ss	3	0	0	0	2
Miller,c	3	0	1	5	0
Rucker,p	3	0	0	1	2
Smith,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	5	10	27	13

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	1	0	2	0
Rob'tson,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	3	4
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Merkle,1b	4	0	1	9	1
McK'nie,3b	4	1	2	2	1
Rariden,c	4	0	1	2	2
Tesreau,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	9	24	10

Errors—Stengel, Olson.

Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	.	—5
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Robertson, McKechnie. Three-base hits—Johnston, Stengel. Home run—Wheat. Stolen bases—Burns, (2,) Kauff, Daubert. Sacrifice fly—Tesreau. Double play—Rucker, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Rucker, 8 hits, 2 runs in seven and one-third innings; off Smith, 1 hit, no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Tesreau, 10 hits, 5 runs in eight innings. Struck out—By Rucker, 3; by Tesreau, 2. Wild pitches—Tesreau, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

CUBS AND REDS DIVIDE.

They Get an Even Break in Double-Header Bristling with Errors.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Chicago and Cincinnati divided honors today in two poorly played though exciting games. A total of seventen errors was made by both teams. Home runs by Chase and Saier helped make the first game a twelve-inning struggle. Chase, who made four hits, drove in four of Cincinnati's runs. The only three hits made off Dale came in the twelfth and counted the winning runs.

Four singles off Mordecai Brown in the third inning of the second game resulted in his rout and a Cincinnati victory by 7 to 6. Errors figured in the runs on both sides. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Zeider,3b	5	0	1	4	3
Flack,rf	6	0	1	5	1
Williams,cf	6	2	3	3	0
Schulte,lf	5	2	2	1	2
M'C'thy,2b	5	1	1	4	3
Saier,1b	4	1	1	13	0
Fischer,c	6	0	1	4	6
Mulligan,ss	5	0	1	2	2
Vaughn,p	1	0	1	0	0
P'dergast,p	1	0	1	0	2
Total	47	6	13	36	19

CINCINNATI.	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	6	1	2	0	1
Herzog,ss	5	2	2	2	7
Chase,cf	6	1	4	2	0
Clarke,c	5	0	2	10	3
Killifer,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Neale,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Griffith,rf	5	0	0	3	1
Mollwitz,1b	5	0	1	8	0
Schneider,p	2	1	0	0	2
Dale,p	2	0	1	0	4
aWingo	1	0	0	0	0
Total	47	5	13*	34	13

*One out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Schneider in seventh inning.

Errors—Herzog, (2,) Griffith, Mollwitz, Flack, Schulte, McCarthy, (2,) Mulligan.

Chicago	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—6
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Clarke, Groh, Chase, Williams, Schulte. Home runs—Chase, Saier. Sacrifice hit—Killifer. Saier. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 12. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 1; off Dale, 3; off Prendergast, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 10 hits and 2 runs in six innings; off Dale, 3 hits and 1 run in six innings; off Vaughn, 4 hits and no runs in three innings, none out in fourth; off Prendergast, 9 hits and 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Schneider, 3; by Dale, 3; by Prendergast, 3. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	5	1	1	3	3
Herzog,ss	4	1	1	2	3
Chase,cf	4	0	0	1	1
Killifer,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Wingo,c	3	1	1	7	3
Neale,lf	3	2	2	2	0
Griffith,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Louden,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Mitchell,p	2	0	0	0	2
Knetzer,p	1	0	0	0	0
Toney,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	9	27	14

CHICAGO.	Ab	B	H	Po	A
Zeider,3b	4	1	2	0	5
Mann,rf	3	0	1	0	1
Seaton,p	1	0	0	0	1
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Schulte,lf	5	1	2	2	0
M'Carthy,2b	1	0	0	2	1
Knabe,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Saier,1b	2	2	0	14	0
Archer,c	5	1	2	3	4
Mulligan,ss	3	1	0	3	3
Brown,p	1	0	0	0	1
Lavender,p	1	0	0	0	0
Flack,rf	3	0	1	1	1
aFischer	1	0	0	0	0
bZwilling	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	8	27	17

a-Batted for McCarthy in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Seaton in seventh inning.

Errors—Herzog, Mollwitz (2,) Louden, Zeider. Knabe, Mulligan (2.)

Cincinnati	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	—7
Chicago	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Groh, Mann, Flack. Three-base hit—Louden. Stolen base—Archer. Sacrifice hits—Wingo, Griffith, Saier. Double plays—Wingo, Herzog, Groh, and Wingo; Archer and Mulligan; Zeider, Mulligan, and Saier. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 13. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 4. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 3; off Knetzer, 2; off Brown, 1; off Seaton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 5 hits, no runs in four and one-third innings; off Knetzer, 2 hits, no runs in one inning; off Brown, 5 hits, 3 runs in three innings; off Lavender, 1 hit, no runs in two innings; off Seaton, 2 hits, 1 run in two innings; off Packard, 1 hit, no runs in two innings; off Toney, 1 hit, no runs in three and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By Brown (Neale.) by Mitchell, (McCarthy, 2.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; by Knetzer, 1; by Toney, 3; by Lavender, 1; by Packard, 1. Wild pitches—Brown, Mitchell. Passed ball—Archer. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0

AT BALTIMORE.

First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	.	4	8	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	8	2

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	.	10	8	2
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

First Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	1
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Second Game.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	0
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	3	0	0	3	0	2	4	.	12	15	3
Richmond	5	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	13	9	1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	32	17	.653
Baltimore	27	24	.529
Richmond	25	24	.510
Newark	24	25	.490
Buffalo	23	24	.489
Toronto	21	22	.488
Montreal	24	27	.471
Rochester	18	29	.383

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Buffalo at Newark. Rochester at Providence.



FINISH of BROOKLYN HANDICAP- Friar Rock, Haynes up, First; Pennant, Notter up, Second; Slumber II, J McTaggart up, Third.

The Winner - Friar Rock, Haynes up.

YANKEES TAKE TWO FROM THE SENATORS

Baker and Pipp Scintillate as Stars—New Yorkers Now in Second Place.

J. Franklin Baker, the home-run king, and Walter Pipp, the Yankee's agile first basemen, endeared themselves to local baseball fans at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, when each aided materially in the local team's scoring their second double victory over the Washington Senators. The Yankees took the first engagement with a score of 2 to 1, and ended the nightcap with the tally in their favor by 4 to 3, and in each game the local team came from behind to win by their one-point margin. In winning both games the local contingent climbed into second place in the championship race.

About 18,000 fans turned out to witness the double attraction and they were given plenty of cause for cheering. Ray Caldwell showed a return to form in the opening conflict, and pitched his best game of the season. He held the Senators to four scattered hits, and his teammates responded with errorless ball and brilliant fielding. Joe Boehling opposed Caldwell and he showed a generosity that was only saved from being more disastrous by the snappy fielding of his teammates.

The Washington players got off to a one-run lead in the second inning of the opening game, and in the second struggle started with a two-run advantage, but the Yankees paid little attention to this detail. In fact they seemed perfectly willing to allow any team to score on them early in the game, particularly Washington, for apparenaly they play best when at a disadvantage. In their two games on Friday they fought uphill battles, and yesterday's contests were no variation.

Washington got its first run in the second inning. Moeller was presented with a free ticket to first and advanced to third on Judge's single through short to centre. Jamieson hit one at Baker, and Moeller raced for the plate, barely getting in ahead of the home run king's throw to Nunamaker. The remaining three batsmen to face Caldwell were easy outs.

In their half of the same frame the Yankees' prospects for scoring were bright, but Caldwell, who came to bat with two out and runners on second and third, was thrown out by Boehling dashing the hopes of the local fans to the ground, momentarily. In the third session, however, things were different. Gilhooley started by working Boehling for a base on balls, and was sacrificed to second by High. Peckinpaugh also walked, and Pipp followed with a clean single to centre, which sent Gilhooley across the plate with the tying run, and advanced Peckinpaugh and Pipp to third and second base, respectively, when Milan fumbled the ball. Peskinpaugh died at the plate, however, on Baker's hit to McBride, and the inning ended when Shanks threw out Magee.

Both pitchers journeyed through the fourth inning without any threatening moments, and the Senators were retired in their half of the fifth without any difficulty. High started the Yankee's turn at bat in this frame with a fly to Milan, and Peckinpaugh was another easy out. McBride to Judge. Pipp upset the Senators' dream of smooth sailing, by sending a clean single to right field. The mighty Baker then came to the plate and lashed a double to the right field fence, which sent the Yankee first baseman home with what proved to be the winning run. Pipp's scoring on this hit was made possible, because of the fact that the sphere gave Moeller considerable trouble in rebounding from its grandstand wall. Magee ended the inning, and further hopes of a Yankee score, with a pop to Shanks.

However, as it turned out, these were all the runs necessary to give the local aggregation the victory. In the sixth inning danger threatened for a moment, but wonderful catch by Peckinpaugh of Moeller's fly back of second base, staved off any further trouble. At the time Peckinpaugh made his catch there were Washington runners on second and third, and one out. Moeller's fly making the second down, and Judge ending the inning with a fly to High in left field.

Again in the seventh session it seemed probable that a Washington run would cross the pan, but excellent fielding drowned any such possibility, and from then until the finish there was no further danger threatened. Boehling was removed from the controversy in the seventh inning when Rice was sent in to bat for him. Henry also was ejected to allow Ainsmith to run for him in this round, and the game was completed, with Gallia and Ainsmith as batteries.

Between games Nick Altrock, the veteran commedian, and Sawyer, another one of Washington's mirth-making members, entertained the spectators with a burlesque golf match, in which the veteran Nick was the golfer, and Sawyer, with the bat bag, acted as caddie. It was plain to the spectators that Altrock had holed out in one, despite the fact that he had encountered a little trouble on the home green, but there must have been some dispute over the veteran's ability as a golfr, for, after the "match" he and Sawyer went to the ground, in a collar and elbow exhibition, which ended with the bell announcing the start of the second game.

In the closing conflict Umpire Connolly officiating at the plate, got himself into popular disfavor with the spectators, who frequently questioned his ability as an umpire and particularly his eyesight, in no low terms. Nick Altrock prevented any balting on the part of the fans, however, by jumping up from the Washington dugout and goodnaturedly soliciting alms. His request was met with a shower of various missels, but principally pennies and coins of other denominations, and Sawyer, seeing his contemporary's plight, generously came to the rescue of the veteran with the bat bag, into which the spectators' offerings were poured.

The two home run smashes by Baker and Pipp stood out as the feature of this contest, and accounted for the Yankee victory. George Mogridge started twirling for the home team, but was sogeneroius to the visitors that he was taken out of the box in the fifth inning and replaced by Ray Keating after three runs had been scored off him. Keating then took up the burden for New York until Caldwell batted for him in the seventh, and Bob Shawkey finished the game. Incidently Umpire Connolly found cause for banishing both Mike Martin, the Washington trainer, and Daniel Boone from the field before the game had gone half its distance.

Mogridge started the game by walking Shanks, and then gave Foster a free journey to first. Milan then beat out a bunt, filling the bases, but Rondeau, following, hit to Peckinpaugh, who got Milan at second base, to Gedeon, who relayed the ball to first in time to get Rondeau. Shanks went home with the first Washington tally on the play. Mogridge then walked Williams, and Moeller, the next Senator up, sent a single to right field, which scored Foster and sent Williams to second base. Henry ended the inning by forcing Williams at third.

The Senators added another run to their collection in the fourth. Moeller, the first man up, struck out. Henry hit to Peckinpaugh, who threw wild to Pipp, and the Washington catcher continued on to second, landing safe when the ball was fumbled. McBride doubled to left field, scoring Henry, but was killed off himself trying to annex third. Ayres then singled to right, but died there, as Shanks, the next batter, lifted a fly which was taken care of by Magee.

The Yankees retaliated in their half of the same inning by scoring two runs—or at least J. Franklin Baker retaliated. Peck flied out, following which Pipp singled to right field. Baker then came to the plate and met the first one served him by Ayres squarely on the nose and the sphere went sailing into the right field bleachers for a circuit dash. Clark Griffith's representative set up a howl as to whether the hit was fair or foul, for the ball bounded off a post in the upper tier, which is situated evenly on the foul line. A ground rule, however, covered the situation conclusively.

Neither team scored from that stage until the eighth inning, when Pipp, not to be outdone, duplicated Baker's feat in the fourth frame. Gilhooley started the inning by receiving a free pass from Ayres. High sacrificed him to second, and he advanced to third on Peckinpaugh's long fly to Milan. Pipp then sent one of Ayres's offerings to the same place that his teammate did earlier in the contest, and grabbed the game out of the fire for New York. Baker, following Pipp, flied out to Moeller.

In the closing inning McBride, Clark Griffith's shortstop, reached first, with one out, when Baker fumbled his difficult grounder. Johnson, batting for Ayres, fanned, and McBride stole second, only to die there, for Shanks, the last man up, lifted a fly to Pipp.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	1	0	2	0
High,lf	3	0	1	7	0
Peck'gh,ss	1	0	0	4	1
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	6	0
Baker,3b	3	0	1	1	3
Magee,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	0	0
Nu'maker,c	2	0	0	6	0
Caldwell,p	4	0	2	0	2
Total	27	2	7	27	6

WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shanks,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Foster,2b	4	1	1	1	1
Milan,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Moeller,rf	2	1	0	1	1
Judge,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Jamieson,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Henry,c	3	0	1	4	0
Ainsmith,c	0	0	0	1	2
McBride,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Boehlin,p	2	0	0	0	1
aRice	1	0	0	0	0
Gallia,p	0	0	0	0	0
bRondeau	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	4	24	10

a-Batted for Boehling in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Ainsmith in ninth inning.

Errors—Milan.

New York	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	.	—2
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Baker. Stolen bases—Magee (2,) Gedeon, Shanks, Foster, Baker. Sacrifice hits—High, Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 10; Washington, 7. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 3; off Boehling, 5; off Gallia, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 6 hits, 2 runs in six innings; off Gallia, 1 hit, no runs in two innings; off Caldwell 1 run. Struck out—By Caldwell, 4; by Boehling, 3; by Gallia, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	1	1	1	1
High,lf	3	0	2	0	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Pipp,1b	4	2	2	12	1
Baker,3b	4	1	2	3	1
Magee,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	4
Walters,c	3	0	1	6	3
Mogridge,p	1	0	0	0	2
Keating,p	1	0	0	0	0
aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	7	27	15

WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shanks,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Foster,2b	4	0	1	0	7
Milan,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Rondeau,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Williams,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Moeller,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Henry,c	4	1	0	3	0
McBride,ss	4	0	2	2	1
Ayers,p	3	0	1	0	2
bJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	7	24	11

a-Batted for Keating in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Ayers in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	.	—4
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—McBride and Walters. Home runs—Baker, Pipp. Stolen bases—Moeller, McBride. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Milan, (2,) High. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Gedeon, and Pipp, (2;) Foster and Williams. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 5; off Keating, 2; off Ayers, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 4 hits, 3 runs, in four innings; off Keating, 3 hits, no runs, in three innings; off Shawkey, 1 hit, no runs, in two innings; off Ayers, 4 runs. Struck out—By Mogridge, 1; by Keating, 1; by Shawkey, 4; by Ayers, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

INDIANS WIN HOT TUSSLE.

Defeat the Dangerous Tigers in Eleven-Inning Game.

DETROIT, June 24.—With the leadership of the league at stake, Detroit and Cleveland today engaged in their fourth extra inning duel of the season, and the Indians won, 10 to 8. Each club won two games of the series.

The game was ragged but exciting. The visitors won in the eleventh inning, when Speaker walked and scored on Gandil's triple. Wambsganss followed with a single and Gandil came home. The score:

CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	5	2	2	2	0
Chapman,ss	5	1	2	3	5
Speaker,cf	5	3	3	5	0
Smith,rf	6	0	2	1	0
Gandil,1b	6	1	2	14	1
Evans,3b	2	0	0	0	1
Wambs'ss,3b	2	1	2	0	2
Howard,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Billings,c	1	0	0	0	0
O'Neill,c	5	0	1	5	2
Lawder'k,p	2	1	1	0	1
Coveles'e,p	3	0	0	0	3
Bagby,p	1	0	0	0	0
aRoth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	48	10	16	33	18

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	1	1	0	2
Vitt,3b	5	1	3	1	3
Cobb,cf	5	1	4	7	0
Veach,lf	6	1	1	2	0
Heilm'n,rf	5	2	3	0	0
Burns,1b	5	0	1	14	0
Young,2b	3	1	0	2	7
Stanage,c	3	0	1	7	0
Dauss,p	1	1	0	0	2
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
C'ning'm,p	1	0	0	0	1
Baker,c	1	0	0	5	0
bDubuc	1

TITLE AGAIN GOES TO CENTRAL HIGH

Newark School Regains National Track and Field Honors Lost a Year Ago.

MURPHY HERO OF THE MEET

Lone Representative of Hebron Academy Puts Institution in Third Place by Winning Three Events.

Competing against many rival schools whose teams were composed largely of individual stars, the evenly balanced squad of Central High School, Newark, N. J., yesterday regained the national interscholastic track and field championship, after the lapse of a year, by scoring 26 points in the annual meet, which was held at Weequahic Park under the auspices of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Committee of Newark.

From the hills of Exeter, N. H., the boys of Phillips Exeter Academy trekked to take second place with 20 points, and a mammoth youngster with the imposing name of J. Thomas Murphy, lone representative of Hebron Academy, Hebron, Me., annexed third place by capturing three first places, cleaning up the weight events for a total of 15 points. A point behind Murphy came Moses Brown School of Providence, R. I., whose sturdy team totaled 14 points. The New England athletes were exceptionally successful, and with a few more men would undoubtedly have made the Central boys step much faster than they were forced to do to regain the title.

New York's schools only gathered a few scattering points, but they did not enter big teams, and those they did name were cut down at starting time, for most of the boys had dropped out of training. The championships were scheduled to be held two weeks ago, but were postponed for two weeks owing to rain. The result was that many of the original entrants could not compete, but there was an additional entry of about forty youngsters, who helped fill out the fields and make the competition probably the best ever seen in these sports, despite the fact that no records were broken or even equaled.

A Charming Athletic Park.

Weequahic Park, on the outskirts of Newark, where the championships were held, will be the scene in September of the national titular sports of the Amateur Athletic Union. From all evidences yesterday, at its competitive christening, the track is as good as any that could be had, and by the time the championships come around it should be ready for record-breaking performances. It has probably the most beautiful location enjoyed by any athletic park in the East, with the exception of Travers Island, the home of the New York Athletic Club, and is even a strong rival of this magnificent place in its scenery. It is backed by an immense lake, and is surrounded by rolling ground. The concrete grand stand recently erected will hold a good many thousands, and yesterday was about half filled. Five thousand persons witnessed the sports.

But returning to J. Thomas Murphy of Hebron, the little, or rather big, hero of this meet. Unheard of, and probably unknown, even to those who received his entries, Murphy just tore through his fields in the weight events with little effort. He is built on such sturdy lines that the casual onlooker would not doubt for an instant that he is a successful weight tosser.

Murphy started his afternoon of triumph by winning the twelve-pound shot-put with a toss of 47 feet 2 inches, taking the measure of Jim Sinclair of Stuyvesant, local schoolboy champion, who is himself far removed from a weakling in build. Then he moved over to where the boys were tossing the discus and got in a heave of 125 feet 5 inches, which was plenty far enough to get him his second gold medal.

Then, to complete his work, Murphy took hold of the frail twelve-pound hammer and threw it so far that the judges had to strain their eyes following the leaden-headed missile. After recovering the hammer far from its former home, they found it had been thrown 168 feet 6 inches, which, as far as a record, is a great big throw for a boy supposed to be under 21 years old.

Other Young Heroes of the Meet.

Murphy here exits from the reel, and gives way, first, to Walker Smith of Phillips Exeter Academy, who took first places in both the 120-yard high and the 220-yard low hurdle races. Then comes R. G. Goodwin of Wakefield High, Wakefield, Mass., into the picture. This husky, red-headed lad flung his cinders into the faces of big fields in both the mile and two-mile events, making his own pace throughout the first event to win in 4:34 2-5, and then coming to the front in the last quarter of the two-mile contest to triumph in 10:17 3-5.

A lean, long-limbed youth named Adolphus W. Gorton, of the Moses Brown School, gave one of the prettiest exhibitions of running ever seen in schoolboy competition when he won the half-mile in 1:58 2-5. Gorton went out to break Ted Meredith's world's schoolboy record of 1:55 1-5, but he had no competition to stimulate him and won alone by fifteen yards.

Central High School can credit the mile relay with being the turning point in bringing about its success. Only three teams competed this year, while there were a dozen entered. East Orange held the lead clear up to the final 100 yards, when W. Angus came along and snatched the victory for Central. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Fred Motely, Atlantic City High, Atlantic City, N. J.; G. W. Bliss, Moses Brown School, Providence, second; Fred Muenster, Central High, Newark, third; R. Austin, Jamaica High, Jamaica, L. I., fourth. Time—0:10 1-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by W. Angus, Central High, Newark; Austin R. Williams, Phillips Exeter School, second; Charles Hopkins, Barringer High, Newark, third; L. Silker, Central High, fourth. Time—0:52.

One-Mile Run.—Won by R. G. Goodwin, Wakefield High, Wakefield, Mass.; Robert Crawford, Flushing High, Flushing, L. I., second; C. Woodruff, Central High, Newark, third; Al Flournoy, Ridgewood High, Ridgewood, N. J., fourth. Time—4:34 2-5.

120-Yard Low Hurdle Race.—Won by W. Smith, Phillips Exeter Academy; John Ryan, St. John's Prep, Brooklyn, second; George Hughes, Flushing High, Flushing, L. I., third; H. Shean, Moses Brown School, Providence, fourth. Time—0:26.

220-Yard High Hurdle Race.—Won by Walker Smith, Phillips Exeter Academy; George Hughes, Flushing High, Flushing, L. I., second; Georges Warfield, Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., third; Clayton Smith, Pawtucket High, Pawtucket, R. I., fourth. Time—0:16.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by G. W. Bliss, Moses Brown School, Providence; Fred Muenster, Central High, Newark, second; A. Brewster, Nutley High, Nutley, N. J., third; G. Meeker, East Orange High, East Orange, N. J., fourth. Time—0:22 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by A. W. Gorton, Moses Brown School, Providence; Frank L. Jenkins, Far Rockaway High, Far Rockaway, L. I., second; W. Krais, Mt. Vernon High, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., third; Austin R. Williams, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., fourth. Time—1:58 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by G. R. Goodwin, Wakefield High, Wakefield, Mass.; R. McCulloch, Englewood High, Englewood, N. J., second; James Flack, Morris High, New York City, third; V. Woodruff, Central High, Newark, fourth. Time—10:17 3-5.

Putting 12-pound shot.—Won by Joseph Murphy, Hebron School, Hebron, Me., with 47 feet 2 inches; James Sinclair, Stuyvesant High, New York City, second, with 44 feet 8½ inches; J. J. Thomas, St. Benedict's Prep., Newark, third, with 42 feet 8½ inches; J. Arneth, Far Rockaway High, fourth, with 41 feet 9 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Donald Brown, Jamaica High, with 21 feet 6½ inches; W. E. Trotter, Mt. Vernon High, second, with 21 feet 4¼ inches; Charles Sylvester, Central High, Newark, third, with 20 feet 6¾ inches; T. Tornberg, Stuyvesant High, fourth, with 19 feet 9¾ inches.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by Central High, Newark, with team composed of Heath, Mead, Silker, and Angus; East Orange High, second, with team composed of Bloss, Fortescue, Connolly, and Meeter; St. Benedict's Prep, Newark, third, with team composed of Desch, Hoey, Tully, and McCraith. Time—3:34.

Pole Vault for Height.—Won by Robert W. Harwood, Concord High, Concord, N. H., with 10 feet 6 inches; T. Farrell, Central High, Newark, second, with 10 feet 6 inches; Fred Witsell, Barringer High, Newark, third, with 10 feet 3 inches; W. Bell, East Orange High, fourth, with 10 feet.

Running High Jump.—Won by Walter L. Whalen, Phillips Exeter Academy, with 5 feet 9¾ inches; W. Zittel, Mt. Vernon High, and J. Hill, Dickinson High, Jersey City, tied for second with 5 feet 8 inches; W. Francke, East Orange High, fourth, with 5 feet 7¾ inches. Zittel took second place on jump-off.

Throwing Twelve-Pound Hammer.—Won by J. Thomas Murphy, Hebron Academy, Hebron, Me., with 168 feet 6 inches; James Sinclair, Stuyvesant High, second, with 117 feet 2 inches; William Schempt, Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, third, with 110 feet 2 inches; J. Thomas, St. Benedict's Prep, Newark, fourth, with 94 feet 6 inches.

Throwing the Javelin.—Won by Van Cortlandt Elliot, Hamilton Institute, New York, with 138 feet; Arneth, Far Rockaway High, second, with 130 feet; G. Judson, Central High Newark, third, with 126 feet 2 inches; J. Flockhart, Central High, Newark, fourth, with 121 feet 2 inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by J. Thomas Murphy, Hebron Academy, Hebron, Me., with 125 feet 5 inches; Gordon Brown, Montclair High, Montclair, N. J., second, with 116 feet 2½ inches; William Schimpf, Poly Prep, third, with 111 feet.

Point Scores.—Central High, 26; Phillips Exeter Academy, 20; Hebron Academy, 15; Moses Brown School, 14; Wakefield (Mass.) High, 10; Flushing High, 8; Far Rockaway High, 7; Stuyvesant High, 7; East Orange High, 6; Mount Vernon High, 6½; Jamaica High, 6; Hamilton Institute, 5; Atlantic City, 5; St. Benedict's Prep, 5; Concord (N. H.) High, 5; Dickinson High, 5½; Barringer High, 3; St. John's Prep, 5; Englewood High, 3; Worcester High, 2; Morris High, 2; Ridgewood High, 1; Pawtucket (R. I.) High, 1.

BENTON BAGS THE TITLE.

Wins the Hudson River Golf Championship by Defeating Longacre.

C. V. Benton of the Hudson River Country Club is the new Hudson River golf champion by reason of his victory over his clubmate, F. V. D. Longacre, yesterday over their home club links, where Benton proved the stronger in a 36-hole match, winning by 6 up and 4 to play. The morning round was close and produced a fine quality of golf. The eighteenth hole and the pause for luncheon found the match all square and each player possessed of a medal round of 77.

In the afternoon Benton improved while Longacre did not, and the natural result was the victory of Benton, who completed his second 18-hole journey in 74. Benton's 77 in the morning would have been several strokes better had he not lost a ball on the seventeenth hole. By virtue of a fine 3 on the sixteenth hole he was 2 up when he faced the clubhouse from the seventeenth tee. The erring ball lost this hole for him, and a 2 across the water by Longacre squared the match over the intermission period.

Benton started at his task in earnest in the afternoon, winning three of the first five holes. From this point to the finish of the match Longacre was on the defensive, and a variety of poor shots on the fourteenth hole sent him to defeat, 6 up and 4 to play.

C. H. Moore, Hudson River Country Club, won the 18-hole medal play handicap with a card of 81, 18—63. Second net prize was taken by Lawrence Griffith, another home club player, with 82, 18—64. There was a tie at 79 for the low gross prize between Schuyler Phillips of Hudson River and R. S. Smith of Dutchess. The summaries:

Championship Division.—Final Round—C. V. Benton, Hudson River, defeated F. V. D. Longacre, Hudson River, 6 and 4.

Beaten Eight of Championship Division.—Final Round—S. F. Emerick, Hudson River, defeated A. L. Sands, Dutchess, 5 and 4.

Second Sixteen.—Final Round—W. M. Westerteau, Dutchess, defeated H. S. Doty, Hudson River, 1 up, (37 holes.)

Beaten Eight of Second Sixteen.—Final Round—H. A. Lockwood, Hudson River, defeated C. M. Earle, Hudson River, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen.—Final Round—A. E. Carpenter, Powelton, defeated J. C. Taylor, Powelton, 4 and 2.

Beaten Eight of Third Sixteen.—Final Round—G. H. Bunker, Hudson River, defeated A. H. Bunker, Hudson River, 5 and 4.

TRAVERS AND MARSTON WIN.

They Outplay Kirkby and Lewis Over Plainfield Club Links.

Jerome Dunstan Travers of Upper Montclair, who will be national open champion for a few more days, went out to Plainfield yesterday, and, with the aid of Max Marston of Baltusrol, defeated Reggie Lewis of Wykagyl, Westchester champion, and Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, New Jersey State and metropolitan amateur champion, in a four-ball match over the links of the Plainfield Country Club, 7 up and 6 to play.

Kirkby and Travers played the best individual golf of the day, Travers taking a 74 in the morning and a 79 in the afternoon, which balanced a 75 for Kirkby in the morning and a 78 in the afternoon, Marston took 78—77, and Lewis returned with an 80 to his credit.

Kirkby and Lewis led at the turn in the morning round, 1 up, but a best ball of 33 on the inward journey by Marston and Travers wiped out this margin and gave the lead to the open champion and his partner, who finished the morning round 2 up. This was in spite of the fact that Kirkby wound up his early round with three successive 3's on the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth holes.

The Travers-Marston combination started to make a runaway match of it on the outward journey in the afternoon with a best ball of 34 to a 38 by their opponents. By winning the eleventh and twelfth holes Marston and Travers clinched the match, 7 and 6. The best ball cards were as follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Marston and Travers—
Out ..... 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 4—36
Kirkby and Lewis—
Out ..... 4 3 4 3 4 5 5 4 5—37

Marston and Travers—
In ..... 3 5 5 5 3 4 4 5 4—38—74
Kirkby and Lewis—
In ..... 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 3—39—76

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Marston and Travers—
Out ..... 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4—34
Kirkby and Lewis—
Out ..... 4 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 4—38

Marston and Travers—
In ..... 3 4 4 5 3 5 3 5 3—36—70
Kirkby and Lewis—
In ..... 3 5 5 5 3 4 4 4 4—38—76

CLEVELAND IS AFTER MEET.

Effort Under Way to Have A. A. U. Title Games Held There Next Year.

That the City of Cleveland would make a strong bid to hold the 1917 A. A. U. national track and field championships at the Brookside National Amphitheatre in Brookside Park next Summer was made known yesterday by George A. Schneider, Secretary and manager of the Cleveland Athletic Club, who was sent here by Mayor Harry L. Davis of Cleveland to confer with Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Mr. Schneider, who is also Vice President of the Central Association of the A. A. U., informed Secretary Rubien that if these championships were awarded to Cleveland, a quarter of a mile cinder track with a 220-yard straightaway would be built in the National Amphitheatre, where 85,000 people witnessed the final game for the Cleveland amateur baseball championship last year.

Mayor Davis is a great lover of amateur athletics and outdoor sports. He is anxious that the A. A. U. championship meet be held in Cleveland, and promises to make it a big municipal affair. He has already appointed a committee to look into the matter. Mr. Schneider said that if the championships were awarded to that city no admission fee would be charged, and he felt confident 50,000 people will attend. The Cleveland A. C., which is an A. A. U. club, will co-operate with the city officials. Secretary Rubien assured Mr. Schneider that he was in favor of having the next A. A. U. championships in Cleveland, as he felt it would help amateur athletics in that section.


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ADDITIONAL NEWS OF LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 19, MAIN NEWS SECTION.

FOX HILLS TROPHY IS KAMMER'S AGAIN

Home Player's Indifferent Golf No Jinx for Him and He Trims C. T. Sweeney.

Continued from Preceding Page.

August F. Kammer of Fox Hills won the annual invitation tournament of the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday on the Staten Island links, defeating C. T. Sweeney of North Jersey in the final match, 4 up and 2 to play. Kammer played great golf—but not yesterday. He got most of his best golf out of his system on Friday, when he won his third round match and set an amateur record of 70 for the course. His score was nearly ten strokes higher yesterday, but there was enough low visibility about it to win the chief cup, as Sweeney threw away every opportunity and practically handed the match to him.

The result of the match was a foregone conclusion before the players left the first tee. Not that Sweeney was underrated, but the perennial Staten Island champion is seldom beaten on his home course, and although he has won the chief trophy in this tournament time and again, he decided yesterday that he wished to add this particular trophy to his already large collection. Hence, he was at liberty to play bad golf with impunity. Sweeney respected the golfing proprieties and refused to take advantage of the temporary aberration of the Fox Hills golfer.

W. Roy Barnhill, the Fox Hills golfer who missed the tournament by an extra fifteen minutes that he unwillingly spent in Chicago, upheld the family honor which his brother, J. D. Barnhill, let fall in the final round of the fifth sixteen, by entering the handicap event yesterday and turning in a score of 78. This tied the score of F. K. Flaugh of the New York Newspaper Golf Club, but as Flaugh was entitled to the low net also, Barnhill thankfully received the low gross.

Not content with playing two rounds of golf in the semi-final and final round of the second sixteen, Morton L. Fearey of Oakland went to the nineteenth hole in the morning round before he could shake off F. W. Baldwin of Glen Ridge, and in the afternoon contest against J. A. Janin of Fox Hills, the Oakland golfer journeyed to the twentieth hole for the doubtful pleasure of losing the match. Twenty-hole matches seemed to take the fancy of the Fox Hills players. Another home club player, G. W. Leonard, beck, carried A. V. Mender, unattached, to this station before he unceremoniously holed a putt and won the match.

The Kammer-Sweeney contest had a large gallery, which was entirely composed of the male of the species "golfer." The Fox Hills course is surprisingly variegated in contour, and distressingly denuded of shade. The heat must have affected Kammer on the first hole, and after placing his second shot short of the green, he flubbed a mashie approach and lost the hole. The second hole was halved in 4, but both players just missed taking 3s. Sweeney ran up a chip shot within inches of the pin, and Kammer sent a forty-foot putt so close to the cup that it wabbled as it ran across the lip. The match was brought all even on the third hole, where Sweeney helped himself to a large and varied assortment of approaches and putts, while Kammer was taking a businesslike 3.

The North Jersey player sliced his tee shot toward the woods along the boundary of the fourth hole, but one of the few trees on Staten Island interposed its bulk and bounced the ball back on the fair green. Kammer expected a Fox Hills tree to know better than to do that, and worked on his margin to such an extent that his second shot skipped along the grass instead of sailing merrily toward the pin. Sweeney had a short putt to win this hole, but his ball ran by so fast that it never even saw the hole, and he was lucky to get a half in 6 by holing out on the return trip.

Kammer sent his tee shot into a trap to the left of the fifth green, and to make a perfect balance, Sweeney put his ball into a similar trap to the right of the green. In coming out of the sand with his niblick, Kammer located a large piece of granite rock that jarred his wrists and spoiled his shot, but little damage was done, as the hole was halved in 4.

The fifth hole was productive of some remarkable golf. Sweeney sent out a short tee shot that came to rest in long grass with a down-hill hanging lie. Taking a spoon for his second, he played the ball into the rough to the right of the fairway, and then flubbed a mashie pitch miserably. He was lucky to stay short of an ugly ditch, but he pitched well to the pin and got a par 5. While the North Jersey golfer was wrestling this circuitous route to the hole, Kammer covered the 537 yards from tee to the green in two tremendous shots that crossed roadways, traps and long grass with equal facility and grace. And to cap the climax, he took three putts and halved the hole with Sweeney, whose ten-foot putt was worth the 300-yard drive of Kammer.

Sweeney lost the seventh hole by locating a neat pile of stones in a hazard on his tee shot, and he lost the eighth by going twice too far on his approach shot and only half far enough on his first putt. This put him 2 down, but he won the ninth when Kammer rimmed the cup and came out again, leaving the Staten Island champion 1 up at the turn.

A missed second shot on the tenth hole by the North Jersey player put him 2 down again. The long eleventh hole was a comedy of errors. Kammer started hostilities by topping his tee shot and getting the magnificent distance of 100 yards. He pitched out on the plateau with a mashie and then sent a long third down the valley toward the green. He approached poorly, but got a 6, which was good enough to halve the hole, as Sweeney played into a hillside wilderness on his second, and skimmed across the green into a trap on his third. Kaffmer messed up the twelfth hole by locating a trap on his tee shot, and then taking two approaches and two putts for an inglorious 5.

With a fighting chance for the match Sweeney missed his drive for the thirteenth tee, and dropped his second shot into the deep gully like the famous McGinty going to the bottom of the sea. He took an extra shot in the bottom land that robbed him of a chance to halve the hole, and found himself 2 down again. In such a position it is bad policy to lose the next hole, but this is exactly what Sweeney did, partly through mischance and partly through a certain Mr. Sweeney of the North Jersey Country Club.

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN, Semi-Final Round—C. T. Sweeney, North Jersey, defeated M. B. Kaeseke, Ridgewood, 3 and 2; A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills, defeated A. C. Ferry, Fox Hills, 5 and 4.

Final Round—Kammer defeated Sweeney, 4 and 2.

Beaten Eight, Semi-Final Round—C. W. Brocker, Garden City, defeated B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 3 and 2; W. Dole, Fox Hills, defeated W. L. Richard, Fox Hills, 1 up.

Final Round—Brocker defeated Dole, 3 and 2.

SECOND SIXTEEN, Semi-Final Round—J. A. Janin, Fox Hills, defeated J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 1 up; M. L. Fearey, Oakland, defeated F. W. Baldwin, Glen Ridge, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Final Round—Janin defeated Fearey, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Beaten Eight, Final Round—J. H. Slater, Fox Hills, defeated Ellis Adams, Essex County, 5 and 6.

THIRD SIXTEEN, Semi-Final Round—A. J. Mendes, unattached, defeated C. F. Lewis, Wykagyl, 4 and 2; G. W. Lembeck, Fox Hills, defeated A. A. Denico, Fox Hills, 6 and 4.

Final Round—Lembeck defeated Mendes, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Beaten Eight, Final Round—G. M. Ivory, unattached, defeated W. R. Barrows, Fox Hills, 4 and 4.

FOURTH SIXTEEN, Semi-Final Round—A. P. Roth, Manhattan, defeated C. L. Fletcher, Newspaper, 4 and 3; W. H. Blandy, unattached, defeated Samuel Allison, Midland, 3 and 1.

Final Round—Blandy defeated Roth, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight, Final Round—M. Prain, Fox Hills, defeated A. B. Right, Scottish-American G. C., 3 and 2.

FIFTH SIXTEEN, Semi-Final Round—C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, defeated L. H. Graham, Fox Hills, 4 and 3; J. D. Barnhill, Fox Hills, defeated J. C. Davies, South Shore, 4 and 3.

Final Round—Gillett defeated Barnhill, 2 and 1.

Beaten Eight, Final Round—F. S. Russell, Richmond County, defeated F. P. Reilly, Fox Hills, 3 and 1.

FRIAR ROCK WINS BROOKLYN HANDICAP

He Triumphs Over Inman in Convincing Style by Dazzling Strokes.

With respect to the tennis play of Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Fred C. Inman, the adage as to history repeating itself bobs up with unfailing regularity. Something like seven or eight times have these stars of the courts met, and Inman cannot recall a single instance when the fates have been so kind as to acknowledge the merit of his game. The nearest approach to success that he has attained was several years ago at Palm Beach. He succeeded then in wresting one set from his opponent, and went on his way rejoicing.

Yesterday Inman, finalist in the singles event of the Middle States tournament at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club with Pell, attempted to break the jinx that has followed him year after year. Naturally he went into the contest with a foreboding of disaster, and the result justified all his fears. Pell won, and he won so decisively that there remains not a vestige of doubt as to which player deserved the honors.

The score in favor of Pell was 6—1, 6—2, 6—1—not a particularly creditable showing for Inman. Figures, however, may often subvert the truth to their own ends. The score amply illustrates the difference in playing skill, but for Inman there is this to be said: He played at times as if he were in a trance. It would be inapt to call it stage fright with reference to such a veteran of the courts, but there is no doubt that Inman suffered a flurry of excitement that detracted from the true worth of his game. Pell played through him as if he were the veriest amateur of the tennis game.

The contest gives Pell the honor of playing against his old partner in doubles, Karl Behr, in the challenge round. Behr won the Middle States title last year, and will defend it against Pell, but the date of the contest has not yet been determined. Behr and Pell are the titleholders in doubles, and they will be called upon to face a team of youthful pretenders for the championship this afternoon. With a doubles contest in sight Behr asked that he be not called upon to play in the challenge round singles with in the same twenty-four hours.

It will be Harold Throckmorton and Dean Mathey who will endeavor to wrest the doubles championship from Pell and Behr. These two won the final round of the event yesterday when they defeated Nathaniel W. Niles and C. F. Watson, Jr., in a closely contested four-set match. For real tennis excellence this contest superseded that of the singles event. It was a brilliant array of talent and a game that justified the spontaneous applause which greeted the men on many occasions. The victory of Throckmorton and Mathey was scored at 6—0, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

The final of the women's singles event brought together Miss Ina Kissel and Mrs. Robert LeRoy and after a hard-fought match Miss Kissel gained the upper hand with the score 4—6, 6—2, 6—0. Miss Kissel is now the challenger against Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the title holder. Whether Miss Bjurstedt will defend is a matter of doubt. The city court championships will offer a conflict during the coming week and probably postpone the contest for some time.

In the singles contest Pell fairly raced away to victory. He showed plainly that a touch of hot weather has put him decidedly on his game, and his driving was well judged in all times. He covered court with a freedom that bespoke volumes for the contests later in the season and his all-around play destroyed the theory that he was hopelessly out of a place in the first ten this season.

His famous backhand was never stronger than against Inman, and, aided by a strong forehand and a perfect overhead game, he was well nigh invincible. He played a great deal from the baseline, driving with wonderful precision, many of his points nicking the lines for aces. At the net, too, he was effective, though he did not attempt the net game with any degree of regularity. It was easy to draw Inman out of position for a swift passing stroke either cross court or down the lines, and Pell was content to let it go at that.

Inman could not combat his winning strokes, in fact his game was quite a reversal from that which carried him through to the final round over such men as Dean Mathey. There was not much pace to Inman's strokes, and the court generalship for which he is noted was completely nullified by the fierce attack which Pell directed into his territory. One set convinced the spectators, and probably convinced Inman, that he was battling against a losing proposition. He tried to make a break in the second set, but the effort was futile against the aggression of Pell. He did win one more game, that in the first encounter, but if Pell had tried very hard he could probably have closed out a love set. The third set was just a prolongation of the decision which must eventually come.

The doubles match furnished some spectacular tennis, in which every one of the four contestants contributed a share. The manner in which Throckmorton and Mathey breezed away with the first set was startling to one who had expected to see a close contest. There was no denying that the pair presented formidable possibilities in any doubles competition, but there was little anticipation that they would take a love set.

The secret of it was that Throckmorton was under the same inspiration which characterized his work in the Jersey State final. He had forgotten all about his poor play this season and reveled in the smashing game of which he is capable. Mathey was an able partner. He was steady in the back court, where Throckmorton was prone to be wild, and at the net smashed with telling effect. The result was that Niles and Watson were swept off their feet, completely surprised by the assault. They tried their best to stem the attack, but it did not avail, and Throckmorton and Mathey ran out the first set rapidly.

Probably the best tennis of the match was offered in the second set. In this Niles and Watson recovered a bit and carried the play to their opponents until they were elading at 4—5. Where the advance was halted. Mathey and Throckmorton put on speed and ran out three games in which their opponents gained only four points. Throckmorton's smashing service accounted for a love game as the final one of the set. He slipped across three service aces, two of them past Niles, and the other point was a placement from Mathey's racquet that flashed across the turf between Niles and Watson. This whirlwind finish led to the belief that Throckmorton and Mathey would run out the next set without difficulty.

The stability of play that had been Throckmorton's, however, deserted him in the next session, and wildness that was almost inexcusable replaced really sound tennis. Mathey, too, was imbued with a desire to drive the ball out of bounds or into the net, and the consequence was that Niles and Watson came through to a comparatively easy victory. Their steadiness decided this issue.

The flash skyward of Throckmorton and Mathey gave the rival team new hope, and they contested hotly for every point in the fourth set. Mathey and Throckmorton were just as determined, and sharp rallies, with all four players close at the net, ensued. Ix deuce games marked this stage of the encounter. The eventful winners, however, were able to bring their game back to a semblance of steadiness and they closed out the match with a 6—4 set. The point scores:

Theodore Roosevelt Pell vs. Fred C. Inman.

FIRST SET.

Pell	1	4	5	4	4	4	4—26	6	
Inman	4	1	3	0	2	2	1—13	1	

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl'e.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Pell	5	4	9	0	0		
Inman	6	7	4	0	4		

SECOND SET.

Pell	4	2	4	4	5	4	3	4—26	6
Inman	3	4	1	2	3	2	4	2—20	2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl'e.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Pell	5	7	9	0	0		
Inman	7	0	8	0	4		

THIRD SET.

Pell	4	4	4	2	5	4	4	4—27	6
Inman	0	2	2	4	3	0	1	1—13	1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Pl'e.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Pell	5	12	1	1			
Inman	8	8	4	0	8		

Harold Throckmorton and Dean Mathey vs. Nathaniel W. Niles and C. F. Watson, Jr.

FIRST SET.

Throckmorton and Mathey	4	0	4	4	4	4	4—29	6	
Niles and Watson	2	7	1	2	0	2	1—14	0	

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Throckmorton	4	1	8	1	0		
Mathey	0	1	8	3	2		
Niles	4	1	6	0	1		
Watson	4	6	1	0	0		

SECOND SET.

Throckmorton and Mathey	6	5	5	4	1	3	2	4	4—38	6
Niles and Watson	3	8	3	1	4	5	4	2	0—32	4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Throckmorton	8	3	9	4	1		
Mathey	8	5	5	0	0		
Niles	4	4	5	0	2		
Watson	7	3	2	0	0		

THIRD SET.

Throckmorton and Mathey	1	1	7	4	1	3	1	1—17	1
Niles and Watson	4	4	9	2	4	5	4	4—32	6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Throckmorton	4	1	8	1	0		
Mathey	6	7	5	0	1		
Niles	3	0	2	0	0		
Watson	4	2	4	0	0		

FOURTH SET.

Throckmorton and Mathey	5	4	8	3	4	4	6	4	5—45	6
Niles and Watson	7	6	4	5	2	2	8	1	3—40	4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.	A.	D.	F.
Throckmorton	11	3	11	2	2		
Mathey	6	4	6	0	1		
Niles	5	3	5	0	1		
Watson	8	9	8	0	0		

Miss Ina Kissel vs. Mrs. Robert Le Roy.

FIRST SET.

Mrs. Le Roy	1	4	1	4	1	5	4	4	3—33—6
Miss Kissel	4	2	4	1	4	3	2	4	6—32—4

SECOND SET.

Miss Kissel	9	0	4	6	1	4	4	4	—32—6
Mrs. Le Roy	1	7	4	2	4	2	2	1	—26—2

THIRD SET.

Miss Kissel	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	—26—6	
Mrs. Le Roy	1	1	2	2	4	4	1	—11—9	

Chapple Hopes to Race at Speedway

A. G. Chapple, the Brooklyn motor cyclist, expects to be a contestant in the July 4 motor cycle meet at Sheepshead Bay Speedway, although he is now mobilized with the First Armored Motor Cycle Corps of the National Guard, and it awaiting the command to proceed to the Mexican border. Chapple has asked for a furlough, to expire immediately after the Sheepshead races. The races are to be held in connection with the annual New York State F. A. M. Convention, and will be over distances of one, two, five, ten, and twenty-five miles, for the New York State amateur championships; two miles, for the National F. A. M. professional championship, and ten and 100 mile professional championships.

New York State League.

Albany, 4; Syracuse, 8.
Elmira, 5; Scranton, 1.
Utica, 2; Harrisburg, 0.
Binghamton, 13; Wilkes-Barre, 3.

Eastern League.

Hartford, 5; Lynn, 4.
Springfield, 6; Lawrence, 1.
Lawrence, 1; Springfield, 0.
Bridgeport, 6; Lowell, 5.
Portland, 6; New London, 0.
New Haven, 4; Worcester, 1.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 7; Indianapolis, 1.
Louisville, 6; Kansas City, 3.
St. Paul, 7; Columbus, 1.
Columbus, 11; St. Paul, 4.
Minneapolis, 8; Toledo, 7.
Toledo, 12; Minneapolis, 5.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; Chattanooga, 0, (first game.)
Atlanta, 2; Chattanooga, 1, (second game.)
New Orleans, 5; Little Rock, 2, (first game.)
Little Rock, 6; New Orleans, 4, (second game.)
Nashville, 2; Birmingham, 1, (first game.)
Nashville, 5; Birmingham, 1, (second game.)
Mobile, 5; Memphis, 3.

PELL'S FAST TENNIS SCORES A VICTORY

PIRATES WALK OFF WITH TWO GAMES

Fine Pitching and Hard Hitting Combine to Defeat St. Louis Twice.

PITTSBURGH, June 24.—Pittsburgh defeated St. Louis twice today by scores of 4 to 3 and 5 to 2. In the first game Mamaux had the visitors shut out until the ninth inning when errors by Baird allowed them to score three runs and tie the score. In the last half Vlox was passed by Steele, and Ames took his place. He made a wild pitch, sending Vlox to third, and he scored on Costello's safe hit.

The second game was won by consecutive hitting by the home team. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, cf	3	1	1	5	0
Johnston, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
Wagner, ss	4	0	1	2	0
Hinchman, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Vlox, 2b	3	2	1	1	2
Costello, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Baird, 3b	3	0	1	1	3

COLLEGE ROWING REVIEW FOR YEAR

Season Has Brought Up New Problems and Marks Courtney's Retirement.

TRIUMPH FOR HARVARD

Herrick Vindicates Graduate Coaching System—Issue of Club Oarsmen at Syracuse.

There has been no more interesting season in American college rowing than the one which closed Friday evening, when Harvard's 'Varsity eight won the third straight Crimson victory of the day over Yale and incidentally broke a record for the four-mile course which has stood since 1888. It was a season of upsets and surprises from the day last Fall when Columbia won a victory over this same Yale eight to the moment when a graduate coach, Robert F. Herrick, turned out the best crew Harvard ever had. It was noted—because of the retirement as a working coach of the most picturesque figure in college rowing, Charles E. Courtney, Cornell's mentor for the past thirty years, and because of the many lessons in strokes and methods which have been brought about.

Although it is true that Harvard and Syracuse were favorites at New London and Poughkeepsie, respectively, no one thought these eights would be so markedly superior. Because of the absolute sway of each of them, new problems in rowing have come to the front, and it might seem that one of them—the graduate system of coaching—had been successfully solved. The other is in the method of producing a winning crew. It is a big one for the time being, on account of the Syracuse victory, as it is the first time that an American intercollegiate rowing victor has ever contained men who were developed in boat club rowing.

The big lesson of the season is brought to attention by Courtney's announced retirement from active duties and his desire to establish a graduate system at Cornell and the success that Harvard has had under the instruction of Herrick. It would seem from these two situations that rowing in our colleges is reaching a point where many changes are to take place in the handling of crews. Even Joe Wright, the Argonaut oar, who coached Pennsylvania, attempted to make coaches out of two members of his Pennsylvania eight, but without success, and at Columbia a move is on foot to develop rowing as an intra mural sport with graduate coaches to assist James C. Rice, its coach, in the extra duties which will fall to that department of sport.

Changed Methods Significant.

The Cornell situation is by far the most important one, as Ithaca eights have longest been victorious, and a change in men or methods, which is in contemplation, means that the new order is of greatest interest. Although Courtney did not do all the coaching this past year, it is not amiss to state that this 1916 Cornell crew was typical of his work and rowed a race that was typical of its predecessors. For the past three or four years, judging from results, Courtney is being hotly pursued by other American college coaches; and even were he at the height of his ability, competent rowing men think that the winning of a Cornell crew in a race would be no longer an assured fact. Rice, at Columbia, has caught up with Courtney, as have Herrick and Ten Eyck, the Harvard and Syracuse tutors.

The reason that is given for the recent defeats of Cornell is not the poor health of Courtney, but the inability of the Cornell eights to sprint. This year's eight fell down at the start, and practically rowed a 28-stroke through the race, raising it but little at the end, and being unable to make the pace higher because it did not know how. Cornell's strength in the past has been due to having a superior stroke for a low pace and, with it, rowing into a lead. It has not had a sprint and has rarely needed it. Now that other crews have solved the problem of keeping in the race to within striking distance, Cornell has been whipped.

The man Cornell has picked for next year's coach is John Collyer, captain and stroke of this year's crew. All rumor to the contrary is unofficial, because Collyer is wanted by Courtney and by Cornell men. He will not row next year, although he is a senior. Collyer and Cornell men realize that the Courtney stroke must be changed to meet conditions, and the change is to come in putting a sprint into it. To do this the most marked feature of it, the long hang at the catch to prevent a check in the boat, will have to be modified.

Style of Stroke Different.

The Cornell experiment will be the first attempt of a college to establish a stroke it has been rowing for years. Herrick, at Harvard, is not teaching the stroke he rowed back in 1889 when he stroked its 'Varsity. He has long been a close student of rowing, and has built up a stroke of his own, nearer to the Ten Eyck style than any other, but different from it in the method of feathering. It is a sculler's stroke, and it is one which puts less strain on the abdomen than the English stroke taught by Nickalls. As was predicted before the Yale-Harvard races, it was a better sprinting stroke and reserved the strength of the men better than did the Yale beat for the final spurt.

Herrick's work is the most notable example of development in American rowing that this country has seen. He produced a crew around three defeated veterans in one year that could get more length to a drive than could Yale's, which had five veterans in it, and was coached for the third time by Nickalls. It could sprint faster and set its shell better than Yale's. It was as clean and decisive a victory as any coach has ever won, and it places Herrick high in American rowing. It was a complete vindication of the graduate coaching idea as well as of American ideas over transplanted English ones. It was an overwhelming defeat for Yale and Nickalls, and marks a new era in American intercollegiate rowing.

The vital point in the Syracuse victory at Poughkeepsie is the question of whether the same methods which have marked the production of other intercollegiate athletic teams are to hold in rowing. Rowing is a sport that has been remarkably free of all the problems incident to football, baseball, and track. College men have been made from the student body with little or no previous rowing experience. In fact, when the candidates have rowed at preparatory schools they have been benefited but little.

Advantage of Syracuse.

The question about the Syracuse crew is whether it is quite fair that college eights should be given such an advantage as Syracuse possessed in having the four Duluth boys who had gained much rowing experience in the boat club there. The victory at Poughkeepsie was cut and dried and received without much enthusiasm. If Syracuse rows the next two years it seems as sure to win, for no eight made up of raw material can hope to cope with it. It is a question so perplexing that the Board of Stewards do not know what to do about it. The rule barring club oarsmen from Freshman crews has not hit the spot. Neither is it fair to bar a student from intercollegiate rowing who has happened to row in a club boat. The situation is an enigma.

As to the relative merits of Harvard and Syracuse there can be little question. One crew coach, a man who has produced many winning college eights, said after the Harvard victory Friday that Syracuse could have gone the four miles at Poughkeepsie at a 34 stroke and had enough left for a great finish. It is believed by many to be the best eight that has ever represented a college. There is no reason it should not be. Herrick of Harvard, Nickalls of Yale, Wright of Pennsylvania, Rice of Columbia, and any number of coaches could have won hands down with it.

Is Setback to Sport.

The fun of college rowing received a setback when this eight came into being, and there is no present-day remedy to help it. At that, Syracuse has done no more in rowing than have the other colleges in their other major sports. But it is the single major intercollegiate sport which has no moot points as to the men participating.

What Yale will do is a question. Nickalls has produced winners in the past, and it is not fair to judge a man by one year's record. They will probably retain him. Yet they may do anything, for this defeat, so absolutely overwhelming, is galling to Yale men. Where to turn is a question. They have thought of both Ten Eyck and Jim Rice in former years, but both these men have been under contract.

In fact, the Rice situation is an odd one. Rice seems to want to leave Columbia, judging by his remarks. In his nine years as coach he has produced but one winning eight, yet he is under contract to 1921 at a salary above the average paid winning coaches. Columbia men have backed him and worked for him. Rice knows rowing—that is, strokes and rigging—as well as any man in charge of a crew today.

Pennsylvania has much to do in every line to regain its long-lost rowing prestige. The trouble with the Quakers is not their present coach. Joe Wright has a wonderful personality, and is loved by all who work under and with him. He knows rowing, and at Toronto produced nine winners in eleven races some years ago against coaches like Ten Eyck and Rice. His overwhelming defeat at Poughkeepsie was particularly annoying. The trouble at the Philadelphia institution is a lack of interest in rowing matters by the rowing authorities.

Penn Is Handicapped.

They work under a smaller cash appropriation than any other crew and get less men out. They need an awakening and the stimulating influence of a man like Wright to build up a plan like the one Columbia contemplates. Intramural rowing from a boathouse which will accommodate more than half a dozen eights is the remedy, and without it they cannot hope for better crews than have been their portion.

There is a great amount of talk about taking regatta matters out of the hands of the railroads on account of their stand in relation to dates, &c. The time of the Poughkeepsie regatta was too early, but it was then or never. At New London the crowd on the train saw the freshman race only because of delay due to a bad start on the first attempt. Then, too, should the Poughkeepsie course be used in the future, as seems almost certain, because of Columbia's investment in a boathouse there, the races should be rowed further out in the stream to get more even conditions. The present course is unfair, as the rowing coaches generally agree.

More Races Proposed.

There is much talk of more races and more colleges getting into rowing. Wisconsin may come East again since Paul Withington, the old Harvard oar, is slated to succeed Dr. Ehler as physical director, and he favors intercollegiate rowing. Wisconsin should be a factor, as this Spring it had seventeen eights rowing daily. Rowing there has been aided by the temorary banishment of intercollegiate races.

Should the Poughkeepsie affair develop to a point where the stewards would hold more races at shorter distances, and in fours, pairs, and even singles, it would see a new spirit behind intercollegiate rowing which would do much to popularize it with the public. With the racing limited to eights the cost is too great for the smaller institutions.

All in all it has been the greatest year college rowing has ever seen. It has proved that American methods have developed beyond the English scheme of things and that college graduates have the ability to master the science of rigging, training, and strokes. This will do much to break up the old jealousies between the different rowing camps and clear the way for more sport in the future.

BARRED EXPERT MAY SUE.

Crabtree to Defend Eligibility to Judge at Dog Show.

With the closing of entries on Tuesday for the third annual dog show of the Southampton Kennel Club, to be held at the Meadow Club in that village on Saturday, July 8, large support is expected from the owners for the classes to be judged by Dr. G. G. Anderson, who at the eleventh hour consented to help out the committee by taking the breeds to have been judged by Samuel Crabtree of England, who has unexpectedly been pronounced ineligible by the American Kennel Club.

A law suit may be the outcome of the American Kennel Club action, as it was taken without giving a hearing to Crabtree. On June 14 the Southampton Kennel Club, who is advertised to judge at the forthcoming show, was declared ineligible for reason of being a professional handler as interpreted by the American Kennel Club rules."

When the word reached Crabtree, who has been visiting Mrs. Anita Baldwin as an exeprt adviser in the formation of a large show kennel at Pasadena, Cal., he wired the following denial of the charge to his friend, J. Edward Horrax, the bulldog fancier:

"Am not a professional handler and never have been. To verify this statement apply to Mr. Jaquet, Secretary of the English Kennel Club. When I was with my brother I had an interest in the dogs for six years. Have neither kept nor handled any dogs but my own."

"The action of the American Kennel Club is based on the employment of Samuel Crabtree by Mrs. Anita Baldwin, 'as a person who handles, boards, conditions or shows dogs as a means of livelihood,'" said the Secretary, A. P. Vrendenburgh, when asked for information. "I have no personal knowledge of his ineligibility under that above rule, as Mrs. Baldwin's employe, but the Executive Committee claims to have such knowledge.

"However, the A. K. C. is supported in fact by another section of the same rule. It reads, 'All clubs, when requesting judges to officiate, shall require such judges to notify them in writing as to whether they are eligible under the portion of rule 18, referring to professional handlers.'

"The Southampton Kennel Club did not send notice of Mr. Crabtree's reply to such a notification, and, as the Executive Committee believed itself to be in possession of sufficient facts, it debarred him from serving as judge."

Crabtree is on his way East and is to take up the matter on his own account, as he is proud of his record as a professional judge and wishes a vindication of the right to judge in this country. The Southampton Kennel Club, in the belief that it and the British expert have received slight consideration, has sent a personal letter to each member of the Executive Committee present at the meeting, asking for his reasons for voting against Crabtree as a professional handler.

Dr. Anderson is one of the family of that name in Dundee, Scotland, noted as breeders and show winners of bulldogs, and he is also an all around expert. The breeds he will take over are bulldogs, bull terriers, skye terriers, dandie dinmont, Bedlington, and Manchester terriers and schipperkes. In the event of the right to judge being restored to Crabtree before the show, he will take the breeds and Dr. Anderson will withdraw.

$1,500 DOG KILLED AT OPEN-AIR SHOW

Great Danes Destroy a Prize Griffon at Westchester Kennel Club Exhibition.

With a large and keenly interested attendance, and the presence for competition of nearly six hundred dogs, the fourth annual open-air show of the Westchester Kennel Club proved an unusually interesting society and sporting function yesterday at Gedney Farm, White Plains. The dogs were grouped by breeds beneath old apple trees as the day was too pleasant to confine them in the tents or sheds. This led to a canine tragedy.

A tiny Brussels Griffon, Cedar Bambino of Sunnymede, priced at $1,500 on the catalogue, and presumably worth as much, as it had previously won honors in the breed, took it into its befurred little head to take a scamper through a bunch of Great Danes. These giants of the species must have taken the streak of gray fur for some new sort of a rat, for two or three of them sprang at it, and one, a big white and black dog, caught the skull of the pet between its sharp fangs and, crushed it like an eggshell. It was done so quickly that no one could pick out the culprit, for each and every Great Dane began wagging his tail and preening itself in the proud manner of a cat that has just swallowed a canary.

A Pekingese puppy, Mrs. Ben Rickert's Kue Si of Alderbourne, only nine months old, and a beautiful sable, made a sensational first appearance by winning all its classes against older champions, culminating with the first prize in winners, dogs.

There was a tremendous battle among the puppies in wire-haired fox terrer dogs. The prize was taken by Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Conejo Highbrow, which lived up to the highest praise accorded it when first seen at the Ladies' Kennel Association show a fortnight ago, while the novice class was won by another extraordinarily good American bred, Mrs. Carl Ehlermann, Jr.'s, Croydon Radium, an eight-month-old son of Champion Wire Boy of Paighton. The two met in the winners' class for dogs, which was won by Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's $5,000 importation, Conejo Wycollar Boy, while her Conejo Highbrow was placed reserve, thus scoring over the other puppy.

Wycollar Boy won the special for the best terrier at the show. Many had picked him in advance as the winner of the President's Cup for the best in the show, but the judges, Dr. J. E. DeMund and Charles G. Hopton, awarded this prize to H. K. Bloodgood's Cocker Spaniel, Mepal's Durbar. This dog won the same prize at the Belmont Park Show, under Harry W. Lacy of Boston, and has not been exhibited in a similar contest since. The special for the best of the opposite sex to the winner of the President's Cup, given by Oliver Harriman, was won by John W. Minturn's Bulldog, Champion Oak Nana, Miss Alice B. Tainter, with her Boston terrier Wampeagne Dolly Varden, was the happy winner in the children's class for dogs to be shown by their little owners.

John McE. Bowman's Cup for the best Beagle pack showing ready for the hunt was won by Miss Mercedes L. Crimmins of Noroton, Conn., with five couples from the Fairfield County Harriers. Miss Crimmins, in green cap and coat and equipped with a hunting horn, made a picturesque Diana, and she is said to be the only woman who hunts a pack of beagles.

The awards in the chief winners' classes follow:

Great Danes, Dogs.—First, G. D. F. Leith's Rolling Hill Vaarde. Bitches—First, O. Carley Harriman's ch. Sussabone's Fyra.

Irish Wolfhounds, Dogs and Bitches.—Jericho Kennels' Jericho Kitty Cork.

Old English Sheepdogs, Dogs.—John Piorkovaski's Ridgeleigh Hero. Bitches—Oliver Harriman's Lady Diana.

Bulldogs, Dogs.—Mrs. C. N. Platt's Astoria Baron. Bitches—Paul Scarden's ch. Beaming Belle.

Fox Terriers, Dogs, (smooth.)—Thomas Rice Varick's ch. Sabine Rapture. Bitches—Mrs. A. H. Smith's ch. Watland's Winning Ways. Dogs, (wire-haired)—Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's Conejo Wycollar Boy. Bitches—Mrs. Roy A. Rainey's ch. Biddy of Holyport.

West Highland White Terriers, Dogs and Bitches.—Roestor Kennels' Clark Hill Smocker.

Whippets, Dogs and Bitches.—Mrs. R. F. Lewisohn's ch. Lansdowne Fair Maid.

Beagles, Dogs—Louis Lee Haggin's Cruiser. Bitches—W. E. Borden's Slick's Sister.

Irish Water Spaniels, Dogs and Bitches.—Miss Audrey Hollender's Terence O'Grady.

Clumber Spaniels, Dogs and Bitches.—George R. Preston's Tuck of Ormonde.

Field Spaniels, Dogs and Bitches.—Brookside Kennels' Brookside Sonnie, Jr.

Irish Setters, Dogs.—Mrs. Walter Simmons's ch. Midwood Red Jacket. Bitches—C. Essexlyn's Sheila O'Brien.

English Setters, Dogs.—B. H. Tarcop's Claude of Camlay. Bitches—Bob White Kennels' Blue Sue.

Gordon Setters, Dogs and Bitches.—John J. Connolly's ch. Sir Robert C.

Welsh Terriers, Dogs and Bitches.—Maplemeade Kennels' ch. Maplemeade Mair Elfion.

Bull Terriers, Dogs.—Noross Kennels' Noross Blue Moon. Bitches—Noross Kennel's Noross Vanitie.

Chow Chows, Dogs.—Greenacre Kennels' Dinkie of Newlands. Bitches—Alenstan Kennels' Alenstan Ah Wing.

Pointers, Dogs.—F. H. Addyman's ch. Watland's Wisdom. Bitches—Francis B. Reeves, Jr.'s, Louvain.

Irish Terriers, Dogs.—John G. Bates' Blarney Kilmona. Bitches—John G. Bates's ch. Blarney Buttercup.

Pekingese, Dogs.—Mrs. Ben Rickert's Kue Si of Alderbourne. Bitches—Mrs. G. E. Dixon's Nan Ping.

Collies, Dogs.—F. Tully's Alstead Altus. Bitches—F. S. Leighton's Howgill Fancy.

Russian Wolfhounds, Dogs.—H. W. Shoemaker's ch. Ramsden Rex. Bitches—F. Roulse's Aspora F. R.

St. Bernards, Dogs.—John E. Cost's Bonadventure. Bitches—Henry W. Freygang's Snowdrift.

Pomeranians, Dogs.—A. W. Freeth's Supreme Surprise. Bitches—Mrs. E. S. Allard's ch. Offley Mite Sunflower.

French Bulldogs, Dogs.—James Brown's Young Pourquois Pas. Bitches—George O. Cannings' General Hunk's Dream.

Famous English Horse Goes to Stud

Solly Joel's famous race horse Pommern ran his last race in the June Stakes and has been retired to the Maiden Erlegh Stud. With such horses as Polymeus and Sunder, Mr. Joel can now boast of some of the best blood in England. Pommern carried everything before him last year when he won three of the big English classics—The Two Thousand Guineas, the substituted Derby, and the St. Leger.

Clean Sweep for American Jockeys.

The three American jockeys who are now riding in Germany finished first, second, and third at Hoppegarten out of sixteen starters where the Logierhaus Handicap was recently run off. Archbald won the race on Herr Haniels's four-year-old Polymeus filly, Cresta; Sumter was second on Pares, and Kerb third, on Hercules.

YACHTS ASSEMBLE AT OYSTER BAY

More Than 125 Boats Now at Rendezvous for Interclub Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 24.—Steam, power, and sailing yachts have been arriving here throughout the day to join the rendezvous for the big interclub cruise that the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has arranged for the organizations enrolled in the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, the New York Yacht Club, and the American Power Boat Association. At colors tonight there were more than 125 craft at anchor off Centre Island. The number will be greatly increased tomorrow, as the first squadron will not start until Monday morning.

The destroyer Balch has been ordered by the Navy Department to join the cruise today. The Government boat did not arrive, but instead the destroyer McDonough came in and reported to Commodore Howard C. Smith, the senior flag officer of the Seawanhaka Club. Those on the McDonough stated that they had received hurried orders to join the cruise. They could give no reason for the substitution.

Owing to the fact that the official rendezvous was not until after the annual Spring regatta of the Seawanhaka Club and the finish of the regatta was exceedingly late owing to the light breezes, many of the smaller racing craft did not drift into the harbor until after colors. The big racing schooners that did not sail today were early at anchor, their towering spars looming up among the little fellows like a modern skyscraper in a camp of army tents.

Hendon Chubb's Queen Mab, winner of the Astor Cup for schooners last Summer off Newport, was one of the first double-stickers to salute Commodore Smith's Zahra. Dervish, winner of a Bermuda race several years ago, also arrived flying the private signal of John W. Bird. George W. Scott's Miladi, one of the best known small schooners that sails on Long Island Sound, cast anchor early in the afternoon, as did Vivace, Russilla, and a fleet of other steam and power craft.

Tonight there is a mess dinner, moving pictures, and a dance at the club house. The building and the grounds, as also all the short front property owned by club members, are illuminated. The yachts also are illuminated, and there are fireworks both on shore and afloat. The yachtsmen will attend divine service on board the schooner Katoura tomorrow. In the afternoon there will be a band concert at the club house.

KEEN RACING AT BAYSIDE.

Close Finishes Mark Regatta, Five Classes Competing.

With a breeze from due south providing sufficient impetus to drive the craft swiftly over the course, seventeen yachts representing five classes sailed yesterday in the weekly regatta of the Bayside Yacht Club over the course in Little Neck Bay. The races were keenly contested throughout, the closest finish being in the Star Class, in which Herbert F. L. Funke's Southern Cross crossed the finish line seventeen seconds ahead of Philip Benson's old campaigner, Taurus.

A military aspect was given the program at the yacht club. Eugene Hawkins, attired in his Seventh Regiment uniform, referred the races in the absence of F. F. Bowell, Chairman of the Regatta Committee. George Miles, another member of the Seventh Regiment, was present, and immediately after the races were over both left for their regimental headquarters.

In the Bird Class Walter S. Dayton's Skylark won by almost two minutes over Charles L. Willard's Curlew. H. P. Wright's Bebe proved the speediest of the Bayside Bees, and Hobart Rawson's Mayflower won in the [illegible] class, when George Shuttleworth, J. was disqualified for fouling [illegible] off that part of the course [illegible] Fort Totten. John W. Howe, [illegible] Cocoon, won a dual race in the Butterfly Class from John Diana.

The summaries follow:

BAYSIDE BIRD CLASS.

Start, 3:40. Course, 9 miles.

Yacht and owner.	Finish.	Time. H. M. S.
Skylark, Walter S. Dayton	5:18:30	1:37:30
Curlew, Charles E. Willard	5:20:12	1:39:12
Woof, William R. Teller, Jr.	5:20:35	1:39:35
Teaser, Archibald Nesbett	5:21:19	1:40:19

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:45. Course, 9 miles.

Southern Cross, H. F. L. Funke	5:28:20	1:42:20
Taurus, Philip Benson	5:28:36	1:42:36
Virginia, John Johns	5:31:11	1:45:11
Aria, George Abbott	5:33:26	1:47:26
Shooting Star, Lieutenant K. Cromble	5:39:21	1:53:21

BAYSIDE BEE CLASS.

Start, 3:50. Course, 9 miles.

Bebe, H. P. Wright	6:04:49	1:44:49
Beffret, H. H. Clark	6:09:29	1:49:29
Maybe, George Hopewell	6:09:45	1:49:45
Vespa, C. T. Arrighi	6:34:14	2:14:14

BAYSIDE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 3:55. Course, 9 miles.

Mayflower, Hobart Rawson	5:58:55
Edna J., George Shuttleworth	Did not finish

BAYSIDE BUTTERFLY CLASS.

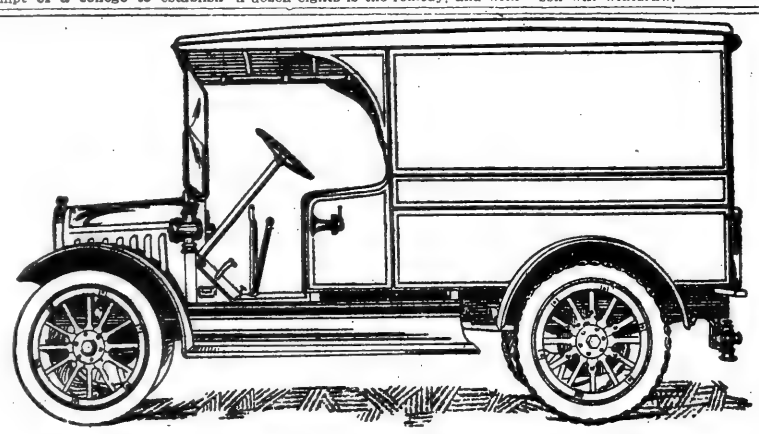
Start, 4:00. Course, 6 miles.

Cocoon, John W. Howe	5:25:06	1:25:06
Diana, John Johns	5:32:13	1:32:13

Church Keeps Delaware Tennis Title

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24.—George M. Church of Princeton, Delaware State tennis champion, today retained his title by defeating J. J. Armstrong of Merion, Penn., former Pennsylvania State champion, in the challenge round of the tournament at the Wilmington Country Club. The score was 6—2, 1—6, 5—7, and 6—1.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF LATE SPORTS ON PAGE 12, MAIN NEWS SECTION.



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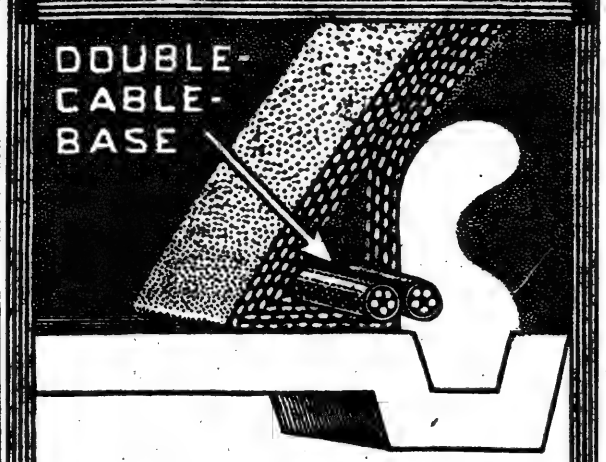
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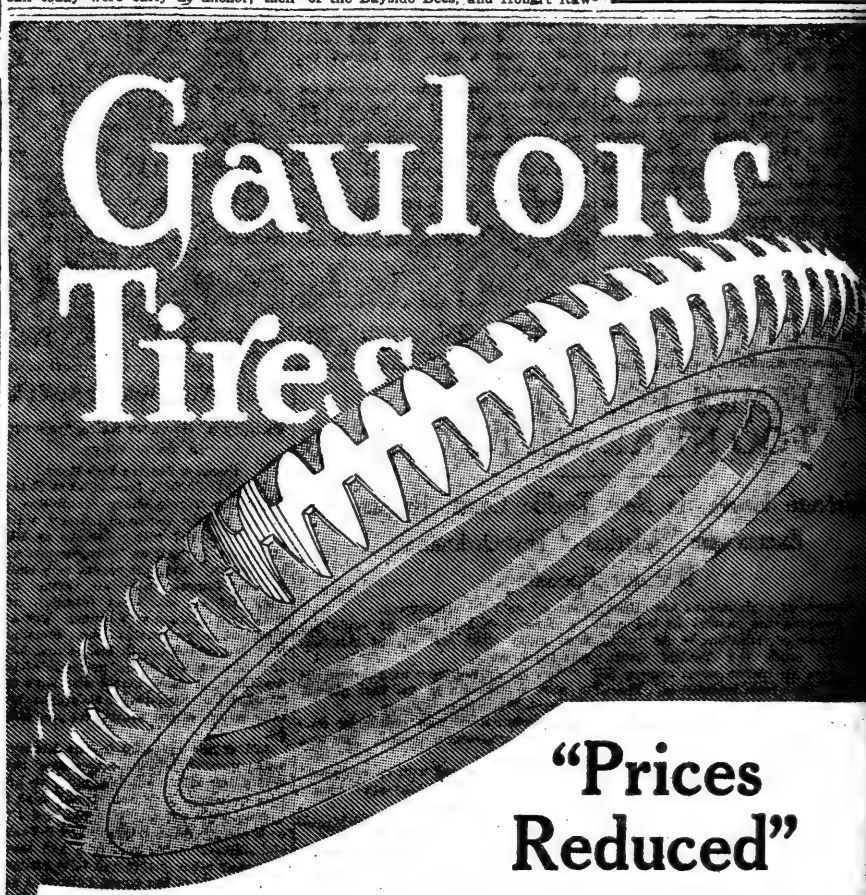
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SIZE	PLAIN	NON-SKID Grooved Rubber	NON-SKID Steel Rivets	RED TUBES
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34x4	20.25	None	None	5.40
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36x4	21.35	26.00	None	5.80
37x4	22.00	None	29.80	6.00
34x4½	24.20	None	31.75	6.00
35x4½	24.75	None	None	6.20
36x4½	26.00	30.45	None	6.40
37x4½	26.10	31.75	33.90	6.60
35x5	27.25	None	None	None
36x5	28.65	34.30	None	None
37x5	30.70	None	None	7.70
38x5½	None	42.30	None	9.50

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GAULOIS TIRE CORPORATION

49 WEST SIXTY-FOURTH STREET

FOLLOWING THE ELUSIVE FLAPJACK ON BOLD WHITE MOUNTAIN TRAILS

Summer Jaunt That Began with Faint Hope and Ended with Delirious Realization

SNOWY damask, roses nodding over a silver vase; cut glass and shining silver, glossy napery and garnishings galore—but—nothing to eat! At least, in the words of one Bobby Livingston, "nothing fit to eat!" The elegance of the New York restaurant with rose colored lights, plashing fountains, soft music from stringed instruments and perfect servitors—and there, in his estimation, it ended.

"Look at that chop!" he ejaculated in disgust. "Masked with hash and covered with mushrooms, and swimming in a sauce with everything in the kitchen in it! Now why, I ask you, couldn't they give one a good, honest chop, hot off the grill? Instead of which they say one has to wait thirty minutes for grilled things at this season, and foist off this invention of the devil upon one instead. Everything else looks and tastes the same way. There's nothing fit to eat in this whole town, I tell you! Ye gods! Talk about food—when I was a boy, I had more epicurean delights, which in my youthful ignorance I didn't recognize, than I've ever dreamed of since I began cutting coupons. I tell you, Jim, money won't buy everything, even in New York. It won't buy things that taste as they used to in the country when I was a boy."

Jim smiled at this long harangue. "I get you," he replied, perhaps a bit inelegantly. "You mean you'd rather have a good old plate of corned beef and cabbage, or a dish of flapjacks that tasted as they used to, than all this rechauffé of Gallic junk we've been eating here for a few years, eh, what?"

"That's it," admitted Bobby as he waved the waiter away.

"Well," replied Jim, "I don't deny that I've the same sort of yearning. Yesterday I stood in front of one of those Café des Enfants places and watched a fellow in a white coat and cap flip griddle cakes in the window. Of course the place was impossible, but the cakes looked good, and if I hadn't been rushing to the hotel I'd almost have been tempted to try them."

"They wouldn't have tasted the same," said Bobby gloomily. "They never do! There's only one place where things ever tasted like that, and that's back in the country where such things grow."

"Well," said Jim, "there's only one thing I can see—we've got to emulate Mohammed and fly to the mountains and have a real, old-time epicurean jag of the sort we used to have when we were boys. What do you say?"

"I'm with you!" said Bobby, "heart and soul!" And so was the jaunt into Bobby's boyhood stamping ground in the White Mountains started, partly in jest, partly in earnest.

Over the Ideal Tour they went, and found some very good and hospitable inns en route which even Bobby agreed were not half bad. And by this time Bobby had developed a critical facility regarding food that would have been amusing to most people. But Jim was sympathetic—for was not he, too, a one-time country boy who owned a pea shooter and red mittens and stole cookies from a stone jar behind the pantry door?

It had been decided that they were not to make any attempt to seek the food for which their souls longed until they had arrived within the foothills of the White Mountains. Bobby had come from a town in the southern part of the hills, while Jim hailed from a Connecticut River town a hundred miles or more north. Neither had been back home for years—for their people had died and the old farms had passed into other hands years before.

So not until they reached Lisbon did Bobby begin to sniff the cool mountain air delightedly, as they climbed steep hills and upward into the Sugar Hill country.

"I know a place," he began, "where an old lady used to make the most wonderful cheese in all the world—cream cheese and sage cheese—the equal of which I've never seen."

"Where?" queried Jim, excitedly.

"I've a hunch," said Bobby, "that it's not more than eight or ten miles from here, and that it's up over that long hill from Sugar Hill Station. Shall we go?"

"You bet!" said Jim. And the car shot up around the curve of the shaded road, and climbed higher and higher, part of the time through lovely woods and then again out upon the crest of a high hill, overlooking undulating fields and emerald pastures, with the purple hills beyond. "Guess we'll make it at supper time if we hurry," he said, as he let the car out on a long, level stretch.

This is not a long story. They reached the old Bowles farm, high on its hilltop, just as Farmer Bowles was driving a herd of sleek Jerseys into the stable. And they found the present generation still making the same rich cream cheese for which Sugar Hill has long been as famous as for its maple sugar. He took them out in his milkroom, and there were rows upon rows of shelves all about the room, and upon them were ranged cheses of all shapes and sizes from a small six-pounder to a huge, round one, redolent of tansy and sage leaves. And in the corner was a huge tub of cheese curd, the sort Bobby had long dreamed of but which "city folks" never see. It did not take much persuasion for these hospitable people to put the motorists up over night, and permit them to take "pot luck" with the family. That supper will linger long in Bobby's memory as the "finest food I've tasted since I was a boy, by Jove!"

For there was real, "red-flannel" hash, delicious vegetable hash, and some of the cold corned shoulder with which the vegetables were cooked, and slices of cold corned beef and pickled beets. There were brown, puffy doughnuts rolled in sugar and cinnamon, and a great lish of the wonderful cheese curd and some of the earliest cheese made this season. Hot biscuits that melted in one's mouth, with sweet butter churned that morning, honey from a "bee tree" that had been discovered in the sugar place and made to yield up its fragrant store, and home-made pickles. Could an epicure ask more? They slept that night between lavender-scented sheets in the "best bedroom," and before they were away next morning a couple of smart motor cars had driven up from Sugar Hill and the hotel in search of curds and cheese. For New Yorkers in the White Mountains consider no visit complete until they have sampled some of the native cheese and bought the justly famous maple sugar cakes.

The breakfast was perfect, but the flapjacks were not requested, for the simple reason that the abundant fare set before them was so satisfying that there would have been no room. Bobby recalled various families known to him in boyhood and spoke in particular of a certain motherly soul out on the Franconia Road toward Bethlehem. "I've never tasted such cookies in my life," he said, reminiscently.

"Well, I guess you can taste them again without any trouble. Old Lady E—'s alive and chipper as ever. She's over 80, but they do say she does all her own baking to this day." So, waving a good-bye to the buxom woman in the doorway, they started down the hill through Sugar Hill Village, past hotels and cottages, and finally down a steep two-mile hill on their way to the B— farm on the Franconia Road. They found it, and Old Lady B—, peering over the tops of her glasses, cried excitedly: "Wal, ef it ain't little Bobby Livingston that used to steal my cookies! Land sakes! Do get down here and I'll bring you some more."

Round, scalloped cookies with caraway seeds in, and equally round and luscious ones with raisins and spices in, and huge ginger cookies with round holes in the centre were her tribute to the memory of the little boy who had been known to climb through the "but'ry winder" and coax these same cookies out of the brown, earthern jar behind the door. A big pitcher of milk with these made a princely luncheon, and they rolled away, promising to call on their return.

"I know a place—" began Bobby,

"Go to it," answered Jim. And as they rolled over the smooth, graveled surface of the road up hill, down dale, through the lovely village of Bethlehem and past Maplewood, and over the hills to Whitefield, they finally stopped before a prosperous-looking farmhouse with nodding lilacs at the front door.

They found the "old folks" still alive, and a stalwart son and daughter-in-law and a flock of grandchildren. Dinner was then being served—and did they stay? If there is any ham in the world better than country, White Mountain ham, from corn-fed pigs, smoked with corn cobs and cured with maple sugar—they can have it. This is what they had, with mustard and horseradish greens cooked in the pot with it, and the potatoes, too. And rhubarb pie and cottage cheese, and brown bread and whole wheat bread with wonderful butter, and the usual cold slaw and homemade jelly and pickles with which the White Mountain farmer's table is always supplied.

But abundant and satisfying as it was they still yearned for "flapjacks." "Just wait," said Jim, "and I'll show you a place where we can get them and they'll beat the world—that I promise you!"

Why dilate upon the superior excellence of White Mountain cookery? They found everywhere hospitable folk to bid them welcome. They found the very things for which their souls yearned. They had pie at every stopping place—dried apple pie and turnovers, rhubarb, dried pumpkin and raspberry pie, mince pie and custard pie such as no city restaurant or hotel has ever yet known or ever will know. Indian pudding with yellow cream off the pan. Boston brown bread and real Boston baked beans with crispy brown slices of pork on the top of the pot, spider corn bread, thick and luscious, made from stone-ground corn meal with all the goodness left in it. Breakfast cakes of "rye 'n Injun," buckwheat cakes and graham muffins, strawberry shortcakes such as no one but a New England cook can make—these and many more delectable things such as renewed the youth of the jaded, tired business man as nothing else could have done, coupled with the pure spring water and the mountain air, the soul-satisfying visions of the great granite hills and the freedom from other care than making a carbureter behave in the high altitude.

But did they find the flapjacks? Ah, yes. Jim it was who paved the way finally, at a hill-top farm in Colebrook, overlooking Dixville Notch on one side and the green hills of Canada and Vermont on the other slope. Plebeian perhaps as to name—but ah, what lusciousness lurked in their golden brown depths! Mother H— turned them deftly upon her hot griddle, as the boys sat on the porch and chatted with "Father" before their first supper. Finally, when they came to table, here was a huge plate of real flapjacks, a layer of eight or ten, with fresh butter and soft maple sugar between the layers. There was a great glass pitcher of clotted cream from Father's Jerseys, and poured over the wedge-shaped portion was a veritable passport to Paradise. They stayed a week—and they had flapjacks for supper every night. And when the ticker finally called them back to town they left reluctantly, promising never again to let fifteen years go by, or even one, without returning for a good, old-fashioned visit—and Mother H—'s flapjacks.

$25 FINES FOR DRIVING TOO NEAR SURFACE CAR

Magistrate House, in New Traffic Court, Receives No Excuses for Violation of This Ordinance, Nor for Speeding.

No excuses or explanations are effective in escaping the penalty of the law in two classes of violations of the traffic regulations since the Traffic Court, which hears all traffic cases arising in Manhattan, has been established. These are the breaking of the speed ordinance and the ordinance forbidding an automobile to be driven within eight feet of a surface car when it is unloading passengers.

Where the facts are proved in either of these classes of cases the penalty is not less than $25 and frequently more than that.

A police officer familiar with traffic violation cases when they were heard by the various Magistrates of the city estimated last week that in 15 per cent. of the cases the penalty was not enforced, excuses or explanations being accepted with the result of a suspension of the fine or the discharge of the defendant. On a day last week, when Magistrate Frederick B. House, who presides over the court, heard 107 cases, he scored 100 per cent. of convictions in speeding cases and for driving within eight feet of a surface car unloading passengers.

In commenting on the latter he said: "I regard this as one of the most important of the traffic regulations. I am going to do all I can to protect people getting on and off street cars."

One defendant pleaded that to him it looked as if the car was not going to stop and that he was within the limit before he knew it.

"You should not have taken the chance," said the Magistrate.

Another defendant said he could not keep away eight feet as the sidewalk was too near.

"You should not have let yourself get in such a situation in the first place," commented Magistrate House.

One violation of this ordinance concerned a horse-drawn vehicle. The fine was $25.

A chauffeur charged with speeding said that it was on account of his "boss" that he was doing it.

"Is your boss here?" asked the Magistrate.

"No, Sir," was the answer.

"If he was I would fine him, too."

To many defendants who pleaded that they had no intention of violating the speed ordinance the Magistrate replied that intent had nothing to do with the case, that the question was whether the limit was exceeded.

Lieutenant McKinney, who is attached to the court as the representative of the Police Department, is working on a plan so that defendants and witnesses will be detained just as short a time as possible in waiting for their cases to be called. He is making records of the time required to try the cases. These records will be analyzed and the time consumed for the different kinds of cases computed. On the bases of the results obtained notices will be sent out at what hour defendants and witnesses are to appear, thus doing away with the present practice in Magistrates' courts which causes those summoned to wait around for hours.

NATIONAL ROAD CONGRESS.

A. A. A. Chairman Says Time Is Ripe for Meet at Washington.

"Unquestionably the time has arrived for a great National Road Congress to be held once a year in the National capital under Federal Government direction," asserts George C. Diehl, Chairman of the Good Roads Board of the American Automobile Association.

"This gathering in Washington would be under the auspices of the United States Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering of the Department of Agriculture, and the event could be made comprehensive in its scope. There could be a complete exhibit of road machinery and road materials; there could be sample construction of various kinds of highways; road schools could be conducted for State, county, and town engineers, and various technical phases of the work could be set forth by trained experts.

"Then there would come the interrelated phases of road travel and road transportation. Undoubtedly the Department of the Interior, because of its national parks, would set forth the scenic attractions which are under Government supervision. Various States would be given opportunity of advertising their attractions. All around, an assemblage could be brought about which would prove exceedingly effective.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Capt. H. J. Hatch, Coast Artillery Corps, transferred to 6d Co.

Maj. F. C. Boggs, Corps of Engrs., to San Antonio, Tex., for duty in charge of Engr. Depot.

Orders of June 21 relating to Maj. C. S. Smith, Corps of Engrs., revoked; he will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept. for duty as Assistant to Depot Purchasing Officer at San Antonio, Tex., retaining station at St. Louis, Mo.

Orders of June 7 directing Maj. M. C. Tyler, Corps of Engrs., to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., revoked; to El Paso, Tex., and report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty in charge of Engineer Depot.

Capt. L. P. Williamson, M. C., report to Col. W. H. Arthur, M. C., Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Capt. W. S. Grant, 5d Cav., detailed to Signal Corps, July 21, Vice Capt. J. B. Christian, Signal Corps, relieved.

Orders of June 16 relating to Capt. C. S. Blakely, 5th F. A., revoked.

Capt. C. S. Blakely, 5th F. A., Inspector-Instructor, to Columbus, Ohio; Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Grayling, Mich., to instruct Field Artillery of the National Guard; thence to New Orleans, La.

1st Lt. T. D. Milling, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, to places indicated for temporary duty in connection with aeronautics: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Great South Bay, N. Y.; L. W. F. Engineering Co., Long Island City, and Sheepshead Bay, L. I.; General Aeronatic Co., New York, N. Y., and Hempstead, L. I.; Sturtevant Aeroplane Co., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Lt. Col. M. W. Rood, U. S. A., retired, assigned to active duty; report by telegraph to Commanding Gen., Western Dept., for duty pertaining to physical examinations, Idaho National Guard.

1st Lt. K. P. Williams, Inf., relieved from duty Inspector-Instructor National Guard of Oregon; to duty with National Guard of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., until arrival of Capt. W. B. Wallace, 20th Inf.

Capt. C. L. Hall, Corps of Engrs., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Commanding Gen., Southern Dept., for duty with punitive expedition.

Leave: Capt. W. F. Hase, C. A. C., 8 days.

Navy.

Capt. T. Snowden, to Hydrographer, Navy Department.

Lt. Commander J. J. Hyland, the North Carolina, to the Arkansas.

Lt. J. M. Poole, to the North Dakota as Gunnery Officer.

Lt. G. Huelings, the Severn, to Division 1, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ens. E. L. Vanderkloet, the Charleston, to Division 1, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Surg. H. C. Curl, the Alabama, to the Rhode Island.

Surg. J. S. Taylor, the Rhode Island, to the Alabama.

Chief Boatswain C. K. R. Clausen, the Maine, to the Topeka.

Boatswain W. Martin, the Charleston, to the Severn.

Chief Gunner O. Fries, the Illinois, to Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Sailed—Aylwin, Newport for Eastport; Benham, Rockland for Eastport; Cummings, Portsmouth for Eastport; Eagle, Mole St. Nicholas for Guantanamo; G-2, New York for New London; Jason, Balboa for Tiburon; Maryland, San Francisco for San Diego; Milwaukee and Whipple, San Diego for Mexican waters; Ontario, Patapsco, and Sonoma, Portsmouth for Gloucester; Orion, Newport for Boston; Patuxent, Portsmouth for Gloucester; Solace, Guantanamo for Port au Prince.

Arrived—Birmingham, at Eastport; Buffalo, at Topolobampo; Conyngham, Cummings, Ericsson, Jenkins, McCall, McDougal, Melville, O'Brien, Tucker, Wadsworth, Wainwright, and Winslow, at Eastport; D-3, at Philadelphia; Eagle and Hancock, at Guantanamo; K-7, at Honolulu; Porter, at 84th St., North River, New York.

GOOD ROOMS FOR GOOD TENANTS.

Visitors to New York appreciate the fact that there is a reputation attached to the various lodging and boarding houses advertised in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BUILDING SUMMER HOMES.

Vicinity of Newport Being Improved in Many Ways.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—The Shakespeare Tercentenary Exhibition in the ancient Redwood Library, which recently opened with a lecture by Miss Henrietta Bartlett on "Shapespeare and His Books," filled the rooms with many of the Summer residents, army and navy officers and their families, and well-known people of Newport. The exhibition is a notable one, including many early editions in quarto and folio of Shakespeare's works, portraits of the dramatist, of noted actors who have delineated his characters, autographs, and some letters of the actors, old play bills, &c.

Besides the material in the library's own collection of Shakespeareana, several noted collections belonging to private collectors have been drawn upon to complete the exhibit. One copy (said to be the only one in existence) of "Venus and Adonis," 1595, is shown, and there are many other quarto and folio editions of the works of the Great Bard that are priceless. One of the best collections of Shakespeare portraits in existence is an interesting feature.

Unusual building and improvements in the vicinity of Prices Neck, including new estates and a general tendency to improve this wonderful spot in the heart of the Summer colony, is attracting considerable attention by owners of estates there and prospective purchasers.

Thanks to the energetic efforts of the citizens' committee with the able assistance of Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Miss Helen Weaver, Mrs. Bradford Norman, Walter S. Andrews, Frederick P. Garrettson, Mayor P. J. Boyle, Guy Norman, A. Livingston Mason, and others, Newport will see on July 4 its greatest patriotic parade.

The army, the navy, the local militia, various men and women's patriotic and civic organizations with a division of women marshaled by Mrs. Beeckman, wife of Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, with Mrs. French Vanderbilt as adjutant, will be in line.

Former Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry continues to enjoy yachting each day from the larger of the launches which he kept when the famous steam yacht Electra was broken up a few years ago.

The recent engagement of Miss Frederika Paine, daughter of Frederick H. Paine of Newport, and Alexander Robertson James of Boston, came as a great surprise, save to Miss Paine's intimate friends. A continual round of luncheons and dinners are being given to Miss Paine. Her fiancé is in deep mourning for his father, the late William James of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan have been added to the Philadelphians here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilks Cary of New York are installed in the Morrell Cottage on Ochre Point.

Miss Gabriel Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, who are in France, is visiting Miss Genée Grand d'Hauteville.

Mrs. William Disston of Philadelphia and her débutante daughter, Miss Pauline Disston, are spending their first season at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, with Miss Fanny L. Johnson, have returned from a cruise on the steam yacht Wanderer.

Mrs. Samuel Powell has closed her stay in Providence, and is occupying her residence on Gibbs Avenue with her son, Thomas I. H. Powel.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews are recent arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H Ward of Washington will arrive Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Eddy of New York arrived this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Boss of New York will soon take possession of their handsome bungalow residence on Beacon Hill, close to the estate of former Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James.

Lieutenant and Mrs. William D. Puleston are entertaining the latter's sister, Miss Cornelia Puleston of Florida.

Miss Ellen F. Mason of Boston is occupying her residence on Rhode Island Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bull and Miss Adele Bull of New York have arrived.

Mrs. Alfred Norris of Philadelphia is arriving at the residence of Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick next week, to spend July and August.

After a long absence Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman of New York will reside at the Stillman estate on Narragansett Avenue this Summer. As Miss Fifi Potter Mrs. Stillman passed many seasons here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward have come to The Cloisters on Ochre Point for the Summer.

Mrs. Stilson Hutchins of Washington, accompanied by her brother, Robert Lee Keeling of the same city, have arrived at the Waring cottage.

Miss Simpson of New York is visiting the Misses King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King.

Commander and Mrs. B. B. McCormack and Colonel and Mrs. Alexander Rodgers of Washington are stopping at the La Forge cottages.

Mrs. John A. Logan of New York has arrived at the Berwind cottage in Bellevue Court.

Mrs. J. T. Atterbury of New York has concluded a visit with Mrs. Vanderbilt, who has been entertaining Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy during the week.

Mrs. Peter D. Martin returned to Newport Monday for a short stay at the Muenchinger-King.

Miss Jane Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, is visiting Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard and Miss Muriel Morris at Sunset Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis will leave Newport on next Wednesday for Cornish, N. H., where they have rented Winston Churchill's place.

Mrs. Victor Blue, wife of Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U. S. N., will spend August in Newport with Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay of New York are among the late arrivals in the Summer colony.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Allen of New York will spend the season in Newport.

Mrs. William Everard Strong of New York arrived during the week at the Pinard cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor will come to their Newport residence, Beechwood, July 1.

MANY YACHTS APPEARING.

Fleet of Fast Boats Unusually Large at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 24.—The colony of yachtsmen at the Pier has been increased recently by several cottagers who will place their pleasure craft in commission for the season. Among them are Captain Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, who has leased The Lodge, the Summer home of Mrs. Alfred E. Norris of Philadelphia, for the season. The Lodge is situated on Ocean Road, a short motor run from the Pier village and the yacht club landing. Captain Emerson usually places the yacht Margaret in commission.

Max C. Fleischmann of Cincinnati, who was here last Summer for the national polo tournament has leased Ocean Spray cottage near the beach from Mrs. Wenceslao Borda of Porto Rico and Narragansett. His yacht Haida was in commission here last season.

The yacht Tuna, owned by Edward L. Welsh of Philadelphia, arrived recently at Point Judith Salt Pond after a long cruise up the coast from Miami, Fla.

Colonel Samuel M. Nicholson of Providence has placed his yacht Lady Warwick in commission for the Summer. Colonel and Mrs. Nicholson sailed to the races at New London this week on board the Lady Warwick.

Jesse H. Metcalf's Felicia is another yacht often noted during the Summer at Narragansett.

Among cottagers returning this week are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fletcher of Providence, who are at Rosemary for the Summer; Mr. and Mrs. C. Coburn Darling of Providence, Willard P. Ward of New York, who has arrived at Tower Hill, near the Pier, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard of Providence.

William Carson Kane of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane at their villa, Ridgelawn, in Central Street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Conroy of Cincinnati are expected to arrive at their Boston Neck cottage this week.

WAR WORK NOT PLEASURE.

Royal Automobile Club Finds Private Owners in England Not Extravagant.

A vast amount of evidence has been collected by the Royal Automobile Club recently from all classes of the motoring community, in support of a protest against the form of the appeal of the National Organizing Committee for War Savings, respecting the use of private motor cars, says a writer in The London Daily Telegraph. The evidence, which has now been issued in pamphlet form, shows that motoring for purely pleasure purposes has practically ceased, except at week-ends, when a certain number of war-workers and officers on leave take the opportunity of getting a beneficial rest in this way.

Not only has the number of private cars on the road been reduced considerably, but those that use the highways are employed more or less upon war work or work essential to the well-being of the country. On the other hand, the number of cars laid up consequent upon the difficulty in obtaining petrol, the new taxation, and reduced financial resources of owners is increasing. Doctors, veterinary surgeons, farmers, and business men living in the country continue to employ their cars for essential business purposes, and there is a certain amount of shopping done by ladies by car. But the majority of these motors are also used for some form of war work whenever needed. Owners who formerly kept cars purely for pleasure are using them entirely for voluntary war work in a very large number of cases.

Heaviest Penalty for Car Thieves.

In the belief that it will have a tendency to reduce the number of stolen cars, the Illinois Board of Pardons has made a ruling that all persons convicted of stealing automobiles shall serve the full maximum term of six years and three months. In some cases persons convicted of car theft have obtained their release in two years on account of good behavior.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Buick.

BUICK ROADSTER, B 36, electric starter and lights; like new; must sell. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

Buick 1916 6-cylinder roadster; excellent condition; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way.

Cadillac.

Cadillac 1914 7-passenger touring; Sterling Winter top; also Apperson 1915 5-passenger, used 4 months; both perfect condition; for sale or trade for high-class landaulet. Submit offer to Owner, E. S. Good, 38 Old Broadway.

For Sale.—1916 Cadillac eight-cylinder seven-passenger touring car; am leaving for California; will be gone four months. Write Box Y 297 Times Annex.

CADILLAC "18" SEVEN-PASSENGER. Excellent order; fully equipped; ideal for private family or renting; owner needs cash. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Cadillac 1915 "8" cylinder, touring, run 3,965 miles; guaranteed perfect condition. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Cole.

For Sale.—Six-cylinder Cole car, 1915 model; excellent condition; will demonstrate. A. R. Redburn, 1,834 Broadway. Col. 7299.

Hudson.

HUDSON 1915 CAR, 6-40, for sale; good as new. Phone 5068 Madison Square.

Hudson 1916, super six touring car; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Hupmobile.

Forced to sell for $1,200 cash, seven-passenger Hupmobile; wire wheels; just delivered. Telephone 4796 Midwood; no dealers.

Hupmobile 1915 roadster, elegant condition. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

1916 Hupmobile; demonstrations; excellent condition. 1,764 Broadway.

Maxwell.

1916 MAXWELL DEMONSTRATORS.

We have several 1916 Maxwell demonstrating cars which we will offer at attractive prices. All are in almost new condition. Sold under standard guarantee. Also we need room now being taken up by our second-hand stock. Will consider any reasonable offer. These used cars are of various standard makes, ranging in price from $100 to $500, both in runabout and touring car. Investigate early and secure the best selection.

MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORP.,
1392 Bedford Avenue,
at St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.
Telephone 5411 Prospect.

Mercer.

1912 MERCER ROADSTER; overhauled, repainted; two-passenger; elegant shape. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Mercer 1915 touring, in wonderful condition; bargain. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Mercer Speedster, 1914, Model J35, very snappy, fine shape; sell reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway, open evenings.

1915 MERCER TOURING, 22-70; sporting model; streamline touring; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Mitchell.

Great bargain for $600 Mitchell 7-passenger touring car, like new; best condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Oldsmobile.

Oldsmobile, (Baby,) 1916, cannot be told from brand new; shock absorbers, bumper, Pyrene, extra shoe, tube, and rim; full equipment; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Packard.

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Louis Bretey, Manager.
1,876 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 5078.

PACKARDS	'16 Twin-Six "1-35," 2 bodies.
PACKARDS	'15 "5-48" 7-pass. Touring.
PACKARDS	'15 "2-35" Touring, 7-pass.
PACKARDS	'15 "2-38" Runabout.
PACKARDS	'12 "30" 7-pass. Touring and Limousine.
PACKARDS	'12 "30" 5-pass Touring.

Several bargains in other makes. All these cars in splendid condition.

Packard 5-48 touring, with Westinghouse shock absorbers; good condition; cheap.

Packard 4-48 7-passenger; fine condition; slip covers; price right.

Packard 3-38; fine condition touring; all these cars are guaranteed to be in good shape. Blue Ribbon Auto Exchange, 253 West 40th. 9254 Bryant.

4-48 PACKARD SEDAN; all-window sedan; very attractive; like new; handsomest car in city; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard 1913, 6-48, five-passenger Phaeton; fine condition; $1,600. 1,700 Broadway, Slocum.

Packard 14-48, also 13-48; seven passenger. McCracken. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Packard, six-cylinder laudaulet, seven-passenger. West, Columbus 7300.

Packard twin six touring car for sale. Cook & Macoonnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Panhard.

Panhard light truck, solid tires, A-1 shape, $150. Lowa, 207 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone 3861.

Automobile for Sale.—Panhard limousine town car; very best condition. Apply Owner, G 369 Times Downtown.

Peerless.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
High class, late model 1916; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500 for quick sale. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Pierce-Arrow.

Pierce-Arrow 6-36, touring, best condition, overhauled, painted, full equipment, big bargain. Foillot Co., 250 West 54th St.

Simplex.

1913 SIMPLEX BROUGHAM, landaulet; overhauled and repainted; sacrifice price. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Stevens-Duryea.

STEVENS-DURYEA
Seven-passenger Touring Car; used two seasons only; a distinctive car of fine quality throughout; immediate delivery.
H. C. BEAVER,
22 West 61st St., City.

Stutz.

Stutz six-passenger touring car; first-class condition. Inquire from 7 to 8 P. M., Lowy, 817 West 883. Telephone River 4700.

S. G. V.

S. G. V. BROUGHAM, 1914, 35; latest model; limousine-landaulet, also touring; perfect; like new; reupholstered. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

S. G. V. COUPE; two-passenger; elegant condition; starting and lighting; repainted; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1913 S. G. V. BROUGHAM, landaulet; town car; fore door; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Winton.

WHITE 1916 brougham landaulette, practically new. Can be seen at Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

Miscellaneous.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

New Winton Six, 7 passenger; new tires, extra shoes, slip covers; every equipment. Born, 66 Broadway. 6860 Rector.

MERCEDES ROADSTER, 18 horse; special body design; sporty roadster. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CHANGE A FORD INTO A FORD ONE-TON TRUCK, $325. NEW YORK AGENCY STILL OPEN. SEE MR. FRED PATERSON AT BILTMORE HOTEL TODAY ONLY. HAVE A DEMONSTRATOR IN N. Y. TODAY FOR YOUR INSPECTION.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Practically new Peerless 5-cylinder, 7-passenger touring automobile; run 7,000 miles; luxuriously equipped; sacrifice $750; also Mercer 5-passenger toy tonneau; little used; $950; both automobiles absolutely mechanically perfect; electric starting and lighting system; many extras; inspection and demonstration. Edward's chauffeur, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Phone Astoria 2385.

Fine used car; taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

Professional lady must sacrifice immediately practically new, light, 5-passenger touring automobile; exceptionally fine condition throughout; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, starter, &c. Mrs. Darling, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Practically new Oakland 6-cylinder touring automobile, luxuriously equipped, including Gray-Davis electric starting and lighting system; guaranteed mechanically perfect; sacrifice $550. Stanley, 102 Prospect St., opposite Brewster's, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine. Packard, 1915, runabout, wire wheels. Packard, "4-48" touring, 7 pass. Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout. Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

Kissel Kar, "big fifty," beautiful seven-passenger touring, like new; electric starter and lights, Warner clock and speedometer, Hartford shock absorbers, slip covers, chains, tools, &c.; extra shoes mounted; cost $3,000; sell $975. Telephone Madison 6971.

For Sale.—Thomas taxicab motor, 3½ by 4½ and a four-speed gearset; motor is not large enough for my requirements and will sell or exchange for larger motor. Address G 360 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Four-passenger electric coupe, with charging apparatus; a luxurious vehicle, nearly new and in first class condition; ideal town car; great bargain. Apply A. B. Vanderbeek, 176 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

GENTLEMAN'S LIGHT SIX ROADSTER. Late model; electric starting, lighting; wire wheels; fully equipped; big reduction for immediate sale. Garage, 305 West 79th.

SMALL FAMILY CAR, $450. Late model, five passenger, electric self-starter, lighting, ideal for lady; used few months. Garage, 305 West 79th.

ISOTTA SPEEDSTER, 50 horse; raceabout; fully equipped; sporty type; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Motor Tours.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Almost-new motor truck. Will consider any reasonable offer. K 73 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

TO RENT, MONTH OR WEEK, STYLISH OPEN TOURING CAR, RELIABLE CHAUFFEUR, AND ALL RUNNING EXPENSES PAID; $280 PER MONTH, $75 PER WEEK. INQUIRE ANDERSON & CO., 107 WEST 61ST ST. CIRCLE 1209.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
128 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 774.

PACKARDS FOR HIRE.
SIXES AND TWIN SIXES.
Hourly, daily, weekly, monthly.
Packard Garage. Tel. Bryant 2760.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. A. Franklin. Telephone Columbus 3580 and 2138 Gramercy.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Private family wishes to rent their Packard limousine, Westinghouse springs, for Summer; reasonable. Toale, Broadway Garage, 84th St. and Broadway.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or years reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard cars for hire; excellent condition; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Phone Col. 7539. Daly, 22 West 60th St.

New Packard "six," touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

For Hire.—Renault touring cars; Victoria tops; moderate prices. Eastman. Tel. Circle 2131.

Packard 1910, 30, touring car, with extra Packard limousine body in first-class condition. Norrman, 158 East 53d.

AUTOMOBILES.—RENAULTS, $3-$4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandole. Columbus 2908.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3828 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Fine Packard touring car for rent; weekly, monthly; reasonable. Reinhardt. Circle 4024.

Private Packard 18 limousine to rent, with chauffeur. Franchet. Phone 8193 Circle.

Packard for hire, day or month, very reasonable rates. Gifford. 9021 Columbus.

Renault landaulette for hire or sale. Lambert, Columbus 6848, Lincoln Sq. Garage.

For hire, 1915 Packard, hour, day, week; monthly preferred. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

Late model, high-grade roadster; must be first-class condition. K 151 Times.

Seven-passenger touring cars by hour, trip, or monthly. Johnson, Schuyler 9070.

Packard 6-

The New York Times is the best medium in New York for Real Estate and To Let advertisements. In five months of 1916 The Times printed nearly 5,000,000 lines of advertising—a greater volume than any other New York newspaper. Help and Situations Wanted excepted.

REAL ESTATE AND APARTMENTS

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS AN AGATE LINE—COUNT SIX WORDS A LINE

The New York Times is bought every weekday and every Sunday by more than 325,000 people of discrimination and means. They represent the greatest quantity of quality circulation ever recorded by a newspaper.

PARAGUAY'S PRESIDENT GREETS FIRST TRUCK

Chief and His Cabinet Take Ride on Motor as American Agent Demonstrates—South America Great Field for American Cars.

That the motor car is finding its way into the remote sections of South America, and that the great Southern Continent will eventually offer an immense territory for the automobile manufacturer to take into consideration and to cultivate, is brought out in an article by William A. Reid in the May number of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C. Even in those countries where good roads are scarce the automobile is becoming a necessity for industrial purposes, for in many places it is beginning to demonstrate its value in the transportation of freight and passengers where railroads are impracticable or too expensive to build. In this connection Mr. Reid writes:

"In the barren nitrate section of Chile, where the cart and mule have long done faithful service, one finds today a number of automobiles. During a recent journey through the nitrate fields several machines were placed at the writer's disposal, and they did excellent service over some of the most trying trails to be encountered in any country. Furthermore, it was learned that eight motor trucks are to be given a trial in the handling of nitrate. The two-mule team and cart in general use at present cost about $700. Small locomotives, costing several thousand dollars, may eventually be replaced by the motor truck if it proves its practical utility. The truck, costing from $2,000 to $3,000, may prove itself more economical than the old system; the clearing and building of a cheap road for the truck will certainly be less expensive than the laying of railway tracks for the locomotives and dump cars. At any rate, the experiment is well worth watching by those interested in the sale of commercial cars; for should the 140 companies operating in Chilean nitrate eventually adopt the auto truck the demand will gradually grow to thousands of machines.

"A few months ago, while the writer was in Paraguay, the first motor truck ever seen in that country arrived in Asuncion. A considerable number of pleasure cars, especially those of cheaper grades, are in use in the Paraguayan capital; but the arrival of the monster truck created a new interest and hundreds of citizens watched the American agent demonstrate the possibilities of his machine. Even the President of the Republic and several members of his Cabinet were willing to undergo the ordeal of riding over one of the roughest sections of highway that could be selected for the trials. The truck proved a "wonder worker" and people and newspapers made many favorable comments. Its advent in Asuncion revived a movement previously started to place several motor trucks in service between interior districts and the larger towns, where the only means of transportation today consists of carts and pack animals.

"Bolivia, one of the world's most diversified countries topographically, has been using the commercial automobile for several years to great advantage. Railways were not being built with the activity that the country's trade demanded, and trucks were introduced on a regular run from Potosi to Sucre, a distance of 150 miles, where highways are far from good. This was an experiment in freight and passenger service; and the cars long ago demonstrated their practicability. Since the advent of the truck in Bolivia the roads have received more attention than formerly; the pleasure car has become a necessity and its number has increased, especially in La Paz.

"Peru, as every one knows, is not a land with many miles of automobile roads. There are, however, in Lima, the capital, over 300 machines, many of which are used as taxicabs. In Colombia the Department of Public Works has made plans, backed by Government appropriations, for constructing highways suitable for automobiles. Among these may be mentioned $15,000 for a road from Popayan to Pasto, $8,000 for one from Pamplona to Cansanare, $24,000 yearly for highway improvements from Bogota to Boyaca, $10,000 for a road from Santa Marta into the coffee district of that section, and a subvention of $30,000 for a road to the medicinal springs near Barranquilla. Venezuela, notwithstanding that gasoline is 50 cents a gallon in Caracas, is buying cars and improving roads. During the last fiscal year three auto trucks and 227 pleasure cars were shipped to that country from the United States.

"The greatest natural field for the automobile, however, in South America is to be found in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, and in each of these countries improved highways are being extended and motor vehicles multiplying rapidly. In 1913 Argentina alone imported 5,115 automobiles. An automobile show is to be held in Buenos Aires this year in connection with the country's centennial celebration, an event which will doubtless not be lost sight of by the American manufacturers."

KEROSENE NAMED AS ULTIMATE SOLUTION

General Opinion of the Society of Automobile Engineers—Working to Cut Fuel Cost.

More and more interest is turning toward kerosene as a solution of the motor fuel problem. That the automobile engineers are looking forward to development along this line is shown by the following statement from Russell Huff, President of the Society of Automobile Engineers. Mr. Huff said:

"The keen interest of the automobile engineer in the construction of the economically operated automobile is shown by the nature of recent meetings held by the local organizations, or sections of the society. For example, the metropolitan section held a largely attended meeting in New York, at which the automobile fuel situation was considered in all its phases. It was the general opinion that the fuel problem would ultimately be solved by the development of engines that would use kerosene. The Cleveland section of the society at its April meeting discussed recent developments in carburetion that are expected to have an important bearing in reducing fuel consumption and in permitting the use of cheaper fuels than are at present possible. The Indiana section held a most enthusiastic meeting in March, at which an entirely new method was described of converting the head of the fuel into useful work. It is said that this method will practically double the thermal efficiency of the engine, or, in other words, with the new construction, the fuel cost per mile will be halved.

"These local meetings and the establishment of widely used standards are an expression of the value of the society's work both to the public and to its members. The society is continuously growing because it meets the demand for a co-ordinate body of the automobile industry, wherein technical matters can be authoritatively discussed, preferable engineering practice recommended, and friendship and fellowship fostered. The co-operation and interchange of knowledge resulting from the activities of the Society of Automobile Engineers benefit its members directly and through them every one interested in any way, as user, dealer, or maker, in the automobile industry.

MILITANT MOTOR CLUBS.

In England They Show Their Adaptability to Serve Country.

All sorts of clubs in England have been adversely affected by the war. But motoring clubs have shown the adaptability that was to be anticipated, according to The London Post. They are weathering the crisis, and not only that, but are able to do useful war work each in its own sphere. The Royal Automobile Club drastically reduced its subscription rates for town and country last Autumn with results satisfactory to date in the sense that, whereas at that period all the departments were working at some sort of loss, today all of them are working at some sort of profit, says The Post

Motors Cut Heavily Into Horseshoeing.

On account of the increase in the number of motor cars and the lessened demand for horseshoeing, the Milwaukee County Horseshoers Association of Wisconsin has made a general advance in its price for work.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION NOW GREATEST IN INDUSTRY'S HISTORY.

Not only did May make a new record for the greatest number of new oil wells completed in the space of a month, but, it turns out, May shows the largest production in the history of the oil industry; 800,000 barrels a day was the average reached in May, a figure never attained before since the Pennsylvania fields were opened. Pipe line reports for May indicate that the stock of petroleum now available in the United States is close to 175,000,000 barrels. California leads with 55,000,000, Texas second with 5,820,000. From the likelihood of a famine in crude the situation has changed until now the prospect of overproduction and, in the opinion of some oil men, a demoralizing slump in prices loom, unless there is a check in the extreme activity in drilling.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ENGINEERING FOR PRIVATE ESTATES.

Water supply, sanitation, drainage, grading, landscaping, tennis courts, lawns, private lighting and telephone systems, underground conduits for electric wires, roads, retaining walls, bridges. Personal attention given to all details. R. G. Klotz, M. E., 111 West 49th St., New York City.

BRAINS TO RENT.

With energy and experience we will manage and care for your property while you are away for the Summer. Good results guaranteed. General management of property wanted. B. J. Foss, 495 9th Av.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
Real Estate, 1 West 34th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Estate will sell a West End Avenue corner fireproof apartment that will net an investor 15% over a first mortgage. Unusual opportunity.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 W. 72D ST.

4TH AVENUE PLOT.
90 feet front, 28th Street,
at a low price.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 Fifth Avenue.

$3,000 cash, balance mortgage, buys five-story double flat, all rented; net income, $1,200; bargain. W. Alanson Alexander, 508 5th Av.

79th St., east of 1st Av., 52x102, two four-story flats; improvements; rent $3,408; family sacrifice. Kilcullen, 165 Broadway.

For Sale—Four-story and basement brownstone single flat, corner house, Beekman Place; price $19,000. K 122 Times.

Plot in 50th, near 11th Av, 50x107, cheap; suitable garage, &c. A. W Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

149th St., 538 West.—10 rooms and 2 bathrooms; inducement to right party. Warren & Skillen, 174 Fulton St.

House for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished. 153 West 87th St.

Four-story and basement brownstone front, 833 East 17th St., (opposite park.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BIG BARGAIN, $3,500.

Seven-room brick house, bath, parquet floors, sewers, macadamized roads, on 19th Av. Worth $4,500. Little cash required, balance rent. Other beautiful detached houses from $3,500 up on reasonable terms. Helberger, 1,807 63d St. Take Sea Beach subway from Chambers St. to 18th Av. Open Sunday.

Out-of-town party will sacrifice 25-family up-to-date downtown Brooklyn apartment; fully leased; A1 condition; 3 minutes to two subways; chance to make over $4,000 yearly income on an investment of $22,500, part cash, over savings bank mortgage. R. S. Carter, 8th and Washington, Oakmount, Penn.

For rent, July, August, furnished house, detached, 10 rooms, 2 baths; large verandas; electricity, gas; high ground, shade; $65 per month; near Av. H, Brighton line. 742 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Five-story apartment house, near Riverside Drive; good location; bank mortgage; rents $6,300; price $55,000; sacrifice; what's offered with cash? H. W. Wood, 220 Broadway. Telephone Cortlandt 3845.

For Sale, at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, the property on Shore Drive, between 89th and 91st Sts., extending through to Colonial Av. For particulars apply to Walter D. Despard, 68 Beaver St., New York.

A detached house, new, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; less than cost; near Sea Beach subway. Cost you nothing to have me show it to you. Pickard, 15 4th Av., Brooklyn.

PLOTS FOR BUILDERS.
SUBORDINATION & BUILDING LOANS.
F. M. McCURDY, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Lot, 50x100, 320 Marlborough Road. Telephone 5752W South.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

$490 each; fine lots, near Sea Beach Subway station. C 296 Times Downtown.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

One 16-family house, steam heated, in good neighborhood in Bronx; splendid investment for party with small capital; one 20-family house, up-to-date improvements; price reasonable. Mobus, 1,968 Valentine Av.

Beautiful, 8-room modern dwelling, best location West Bronx; parquet floors, all kinds fruits, lot 50x100; big future; sacrifice, $13,500; terms arranged. Owner, 47 Times Downtown.

Two-family house, $1,500 cash; ten family, $6,000 cash. Easy terms. 3,282 Hull Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Fine 7-room house; all improvements; steam heat; artistic interior; extra large porch windows; fine lawn, shrubbery and trees; decorate to suit; 30 minutes out; $200 cash and $16 a month buys this bargain home. Mrs. K. Paton, Box 125 Times Downtown.

For sale or to rent, well-furnished house of seven rooms and two baths; finest location; Forest Hills Gardens, L. I. Address T. H. Todd, 167 Greenway North, Forest Hills, L. I. Tel. 6314 Forest Hills.

DRUGGIST OR BAKER,
or delicatessen or butcher; fine new three-story corner brick building; large store; oak trim; steam heat, electric lights; terms to suit. Call at property, Warren and Banta Sts., Corona, one block west of Junction Av., or inquire Thomas, 148 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City.

Owing to being transferred, mechanic must sell his comfortable home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, nice garden; only 30 minutes out; will take small cash payment and $20 monthly from honest party. C. C., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Country semi-bungalow; only 30 minutes out; 4 minutes from express station; 7 rooms and bath; all city improvements; hot-water heat; all decorated; shade trees; bargain, $4,900; easy terms. Room 506, 200 Broadway.

Modern nine-room house, all improvements; convenient to station, at Little Neck, New York City; 30 minutes out on North Shore, Long Island; $50 monthly. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

Owner must sacrifice immediately beautiful residence, 10 rooms, all improvements; 3 lots, within city limits; absolute bargain; need cash. Trent, 1,082 Boston Road, City.

A few lots on Atlantic Ocean in New York City for sale very cheap; highly developed section; no assessments; terms. F. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, New York.

Forest Hills, L. I.—Sage Foundation; unimproved plot, 50x107; excellent location. K 84 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Staten Island.—Exceptionally modern tile-stucco nine-room houses nearing completion; beautiful, select, and convenient location; near golf club, trains; half hour from city; rents $55 to $65. Errington, 24 Norwood Av., Clifton. Telephone 885 Tompkinsville.

Furnished house for rent on Staten Island.—9 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity, steam heat, parquet floors; fine view of bay; walking distance to ferry; rent reasonable; immediate possession. P. O. Box E, Tompkinsville. Phone 357 Tompkinsville.

Wonderful, open country house, 9 rooms, improvements, perfect order; 1¼ acres, fruit, shade, near depot; reasonable restrictions. Sell American family, reasonable price. Owner, Room 137, 45 Broadway, Manhattan.

Before buying see our new tract beautiful building lots and plots on car line; price 40% under value; terms, $5 down, $1.25 weekly. Send for booklet. Franke, 38 Park Row.

Acreage for sale, overlooking New York Harbor; beautiful building site; 40 minutes from downtown; remarkably low figure. F. B. Champion, 9 East 44th, New York City.

$1,300.—Barn, suitable for bungalow; overlooks ocean; refined neighborhood. C 295 Times Downtown.

$135 each, Greater New York lots, near trolley; title guaranteed. C 297 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

DELIGHTFUL HOME IN BRONXVILLE.
Owner having moved from New York State, I offer at a sacrifice price of $10,500 his former home, beautifully located; house contains eight rooms and bath, all improvements, hot water heat, electricity, gas; concrete garage; large plot in lawn, trees, shrubbery and fruit; reasonable terms. W. B. DIXON, Bronxville, N. Y. 'Phone 104 or 390.

Real California bungalow for rent, new, five rooms and bath, desirable newly married couple preferred; on corner; eight minutes from trolley and train; commutation, $5.60; 38 minutes from 42d; $40 per month; chambers in white, living and dining rooms fumed oak, cobblestone fireplace, roomy porch, built-in bookcases, window seats, &c.; can be purchased for $4,900 with reasonable cash payment. M 95 Times.

Artistic stucco house, picturesque setting, beautiful trees, high rolling country, seven large rooms, sleeping porch, sun parlor, fireplace, outside rubblestone chimney, hot water heat, all improvements; 37 minutes out, Grand Central; near station and Sound; only $7,000. Personal, Suite 506, 200 B'way.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath; steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station, toward water front; improvements, sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers; 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on June sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

A studio bungalow at Lake Mahopac on a high knoll overlooking the lake, with full water rights and boat landing; all improvements; owner will sell on easy terms. Geo Bugg, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, for sale to close an estate.—Beautiful residence; 14 rooms; all improvements; in good condition; large grounds. Apply George G. Hallock, Jr.'s, Sons, 401 Grand St., New York City.

Comfortable, furnished eight roomed cottage; large barn; near Sound; conveniences; shady grounds; rent year or less; careful tenant preferred to large rent. Write or phone, R. L. McAll, Fort Chester, N. Y.

Crestwood, N. Y.—9-room house for sale or lease. 5 minutes to station; 60 trains daily; easy terms. C. H. Ball, 404 Fort Washington Ave., N. Y. C.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—11 and 12-room cottages, overlooking Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from station; rents, $480-$600 per year. Remco, Broadway, 98th.

Scarsdale, new eight-room house, hot water heat, large porch, high, fine neighborhood, for sale, on reasonable terms.
BENJAMIN EDWARDS, SCARSDALE, N.Y.

New eight-room house, attic, and garage; all modern improvements; $45 monthly. Scott, 414 6th Av., North Pelham.

Commodious home, 16 rooms, 3 baths, garage; improvements. John M. Shinn, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Sacrifice, two family, 14 rooms, Yonkers suburb; $5,000; terms suit. K 89 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

AT FLUSHING.

Excellent opportunity to purchase complete home of 9 rooms and bath, on easy terms; all improvements, steam heat, electric light, gas, sewer, hot water heater, all windows and porch screened, hardwood floors; never occupied, except by present owner; two minutes to station, 22 minutes Herald Square; close to stores, schools, and churches; on attractive block; possession when desired; owner leaving, and will sell at great sacrifice to quick purchaser. Tel. 847R Flushing, or apply to H. R. Hendrickson, 2,305 Woolworth Building, New York City; tel. 7294 Barclay.

For Sale—New house with six good size rooms, liberal closets and pantries, and large, light attic; parquet floors and oak finish downstairs; built better than usual by days' labor under owner's supervision; combination gas and electric light, steam heat, gas range, and water heater; city sewer; plot 40x122; suitable for garden or chickens, with additional space if desired; price $4,400; favorable terms; located in Hempstead, L. I., an ideal small city for all-year suburban residence; 45 minutes out by electric trains. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

SHORE FRONT RESIDENCE.

On the North Shore of Long Island, twenty miles from Penn Station. Beautiful private residence on Manhasset Bay. Fourteen rooms. Spacious grounds. House has every improvement. Location and view unsurpassed. Five minutes from station. Twenty-nine electric trains each way daily. Apply to owner on property, George W. Felter, Short Road and Prospect Avenue, Port Washington, L. I.

A REAL SHORE FRONT BARGAIN.

Peninsula, about 100 acres, 7,500 feet fine hard shore; ideal fish and game club, yacht club, golf links, or private estate; mile north Sag Harbor; three buildings; fine shade; water views; three wells; $450 acre; shore front near, $1,000 acre. CODLING, Northport, L. I., and 217 Broadway, Manhattan, Tuesday and Friday.

Ideal home of 7 large, light, airy rooms and a fine bath; lower part stucco; spacious porch around house; Summer kitchen; plot 75x150; variety of young fruit trees and berry patch; hot-water heat; large attic and full cement cellar; convenient to depot, trolley, and bathing beach; owner must have $500 cash and will arrange balance to suit. A. Denton, Box 114 Times Downtown.

For Sale—A beautiful plot of three and a half lots, located in the beautiful Olivia Park section of the Sage Company's Forest Hills Gardens; will sell, if taken immediately, for $6,000. This proposition is truly worth investigating. For fuller particulars, write Room 1,202, 8 West 40th St.

Wanted to rent, buy later, if satisfactory, house with seven or more rooms, in or near Flushing, Douglas Manor, or Great Neck, L. I.; would consider old-fashioned place or small country house; shade, fruit trees. Address Mr. G. F. Train, Greylock Hall, Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y.

$12 monthly buys my fine little poultry farm in a big town, one hour out; good 6-room house and plenty of ground to raise chickens, vegetables, fruit, and berries, which can be sold in town; small amount down to a reliable family. Barshad, Box 134 Times Downtown.

DELIGHTFULLY located; new 7-room house; electric light; open fireplace; hot-water heat; glass-inclosed porch; unusually comfortable interior; large plot; select neighborhood; 36 minutes out; bargain; small cash; payments to suit. Owner, K 143 Times.

$2,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 36 minutes out L. I.; commutation 12½c. Small payment, balance as rent. J. Madden, 325 E. 31st St., N. Y. C.

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, water, and electricity; 40 minutes from New York City; need $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Bargain, Box 275 Times Downtown.

Overlooking Great South Bay.—New, 6 rooms and bath; semi-bungalow; every modern imp.; open fireplace; large porches; dock privilege; price, $3,600; $500 cash. B. E. Austin, Copiague, L. I.

Highest-class section; any sized house or ground desired; immediate or quick possession; with or without shore; New York's best, nearest suburb; unique; sale or rent; extraordinary. Y 280 Times Annex.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room home and bath to a good party for $1000 down, and $12 month; near city improvements and a nice garden plot. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

AT FREEPORT.

If contemplating purchasing in Freeport investigate this bargain; corner plot, 75x150; heart of town; will sell for cost 10 years ago. Pratt, 756 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

Free! Beautiful illustrated map and birdseye view of Long Island and vicinity showing best place to live or invest. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

Poultry farm; 12 buildings; 6,000 capacity; 12 acres; living house; modern improvements; $5,500; photos and particulars. EMIL STEFFENS, Centre Moriches, N. Y.

Must realize some cash at once; make me cash offer on free and clear water front property; 40 minutes out; all improvements; a chance of a life time. Phone 3612 Greeley.

Low, rambling English cottage, vine covered, in the old art village of South Hampton, completely and quaintly furnished, overlooking inlet, $6,000. M 84 Times.

Beautiful seashore bungalows, all improvements, $2,500 up; few for rent for Summer, $250 up. Saltaire, 47 West 34th. Tel. 1697 Greeley.

Woodmere, Long Island, most desirable plot; restricted residental section; 60x160; will sacrifice immediately, cash. Bunker, 184 Joralemon St., Brooklyn.

A few desirable Highland Sound View bungalow sites; plots about five acres; North Shore, near Northport, Long Island. H. Henschel, Northport, New York.

Acre at Oakdale, L. I. $200 cash; close to depot. T. F. Driscoll, 316 20th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A beautiful house at Long Beach for sale, beautiful grounds and all improvements; will sell at a bargain. A. K., Box 78 Times.

FOREST HILL GARDENS, L. I.
Two adjoining lots; special reduction to early purchaser. Y 282 Times Annex.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.; 10-room house, with garage. 47 Markwood Road. Telephone 6312W.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

Will sell lots in popular Long Island development at exceptionally low price. Address Opportunity, C 271 Times.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 6600. 1 West 34th St.

Forest Hills Gardens; choice plot; bargain. C 235 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Four room bungalow, furnished; large, shady plot; select section; excellent location; garage; well; $1,200; terms; two railroads; river, canal. Lock Box 123, Mountain View, N. J.

INCOMPARABLY ATTRACTIVE.

Hill Top all-year bungalow sites; rare views; town water, electric lights; refined section; near station; hour out; big plots, 50x200; only $300 now. Room 1,701, 141 B'way.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6-master's rooms; half original cost. (T. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

An outdoor agricultural business, prosperous, fully equipped; suitable for a gentleman; at a sacrifice account personal reason; particulars furnished. Loeb, 2 Rector St., Manhattan.

South Orange.—Artistic house for sale; easy terms; 9 rooms, besides 3 bathrooms, sun parlor, sleeping porch; beautifully finished; choice, convenient neighborhood; $12,500. Scotland Terrace Co., So. Orange, N. J.

Acreage—Hills Northern New Jersey; 42 minutes Manhattan; electricity, telephone; with or without trees; beautiful views; $600 acre upward; fine place for a home. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Country home, Westfield, 10 rooms, improvements; barn; three acres; fruit; good condition; $6,500; terms. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Montclair.—Must sacrifice beautiful eleven room residence, all modern improvements; plot 50x153; $1,000 cash, balance easy terms; no brokers. Rowantree, 200 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Big parcel of good property, ready for development, big success, very small mortgage, for sale. Box 10, P. O. West New York, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—Furnished house, 8 rooms and bath; ¼ acre ground; garage; garden planted; near 2 trolleys and station; $50 monthly. Perry, Tuscan Road, Maplewood.

Beautiful suburban stucco residence, 14 rooms, 2 baths; garage; $4,000 cash necessary; balance easy. Owner, Kerby, Palisade, N. J.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—A delightful home in best residential section; near country club and golf links; plot 80x160, with good lawn and profusion of ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers. The house, modern in every respect, has 9 rooms, including spacious living room, with open fireplace; garage, with toolroom and workshop. Two additional lots, with tennis court, artistic pergola, and variety of fruits and berries, may be had if desired. Property is 10 minutes' walk from main express station. Suitable terms will be made. Full information, photos, booklet, timetable, &c. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1,546 Equitable Building. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Attractive and comfortable suburban home in Park Ridge, N. J., with every modern convenience, including steam heat, electricity, and independent water supply; three-acre corner plot in best location; fine residence, 13 rooms, in first-class condition; lawns, shrubbery, shade and fruit trees in abundance; train service 45 minutes. C. S. Merton, 310 B'way, N. Y.

BARGAIN.

Gentleman's country estate; three houses, ten outbuildings, abundance water, Colonial dwelling, hot, cold water, gas, modern bathroom, beautifully decorated, hardwood floors, seventy acres grain, fifty hay, pasture, woods, commuting; station hour New York; horses, cows, pigs, chickens; fully equipped; self sustaining. Owner, M 90 Times.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.

For Sale or to Rent.—Will sacrifice high-class Colonial residence, with garage; grounds 100x150; all improvements; 11 rooms, 3 baths, living porches, screens, &c.; 8 min. Erie R. R. station; 25 m.in. Hudson Terminal. Owner, F. C. Wolff, 5 Elliott Terrace. Tel. 577.

Magnificent residence at Montclair.—Main residential street, beautiful plot, 15 rooms, 2 baths; French glass windows; costly woodwork; built for stability; garage for two automobiles; electric light and all improvements; convenient to depot; cost $30,000; easy terms. Further particulars write J. Webster, Room 168, 68 Broad St., New York, or broker.

MONTVALE, NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

For Sale—Modern red sandstone residence on ridge; 14 rooms, 3 baths, stable, garage, and all modern conveniences; seven acres of land; commuting distance; photographs and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & CO., 21 Liberty St., New York City.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Jos. M. Murphy, owner, Randsburg, Cal.

Half-acre Corner Plot.—Shade and fruit trees, lawns, garden; high, rolling country, beautifully wooded; extensive picturesque views; 7 rooms, sleeping porch, open fireplace; city improvements; 40 minutes out; near station, country club, and river; only $4,800. Personal, Room 505, 200 Broadway.

Frelinghuysen Av., 37-39, Newark, N. J.—To close an estate; two houses, 9 rooms, 6 rooms, plot 60x100; electric lights, hardwood floors, all improvements; barn on premises can be changed into garage. Apply on premises, or to D. A. Wilson, 152 William St., New York.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,800; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

For Sale or Rent.—Gentleman's fine country place, 17 acres; large house, all improvements; fine shade and fruit; 33 miles on D., L. & W.; 8 minutes' walk from station; bargain. Nidow, Grace Crest, Good Ground, L. I.

Studio bungalow in Ramapo Hills; this picturesque stone house, embowered amid shrubs and trees, with its winding paths and rustic pergolas, has six fine rooms and bath; all improvements; hour out in hills. Artist, Box 6, Mahwah, N. J.

Summit, N. J.—Residence, stucco, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch; all improvements; stucco garage; about ½ acre; shrubbery; restricted neighborhood; 540 feet altitude; 78 trains daily. H. C. Gilson, 1 Primrose Place, Summit, N. J.

Forty-acre hill property; very nice location; plenty fruit; good house; garage; hen house; good roads; telephone; healthful; 30 miles city; good commutation; a bargain. Particulars, Box 272, Suffern, N. Y.

Rubblestone semi-bungalow, eight rooms and tile bath; magnificent view; steam heat; hardwood trim; small payment down; balance like rent. Address Cragmere, 40 West 32d. Phone 9860 Mad. Sq.

Two-acre plot, picturesque, healthy country, beautiful lawns, trees, fruits, garden, 14-room house; perfect condition; every improvement; garage; 37 minutes out; main station, bargain; $12,000; sacrifice to close estate. Executor, Suite 506, 200 Broadway.

Exceptional country home, seven large rooms, bath, garage, barn, hennery; acre shade, fruit, lawns, garden; thirty minutes Northern Jersey. C 320 Times Downtown.

South Orange.—Fine development tract; large frontage; part or whole; near station and trolleys; terms. Development, B 354 Times Downtown.

Working man's chance, $200 cash and balance same as rent, buys pretty cottage and quarter-acre fruit and chicken farm; full price, $2,900. Franke, 38 Park Row.

For sale, in the prettiest home in the Oranges, "Maplewood"; large lot, located in Roosevelt Park, 50x211; price reasonable. M 86 Times.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 20-26 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—Modern 8-room house; fine view; near station; moderate price. Owner, Box 75, River Edge, N. J.

Second floor; six rooms and bath; all improvements; garden; 50 minutes New York; $18. Cosgrove, Closter, N. J.

Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av., 45th. } Country Property.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

At Newark—Quarter-acre fruit and chicken farms; $10 down and $1.50 weekly. Only a few left. Be quick. Franke, 38 Park Row.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Passaic, N. J.—Residence, 10 rooms; hill section; improvements; $48. Berkan, 315 West 97th St.

Rutherford, N. J.—For sale, several good building lots, Orient Way to Ridge Av. Proal Judson, Deep River, Conn.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.
Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Rutherford, free lists of places sale and rent. Boosters, Box 107, Rutherford, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME, 88 ACRES.

Beautifully situated; 1,100 feet elevation; fine, large trees; trout stream; house especially sunny and cheerful; broad piazzas; practically on State road; finest spring water entering house by gravity; open fireplaces; three baths; gas; cost a fortune; sacrifice for $12,500. Walter L. Kent, Stephentown, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.

For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street, New York.

FOR SALE.
COUNTRY HOME.

Old English house, 16 rooms, bath, electricity; large fireplaces; wide porches; maple shade; broad driveway; 16 acres; barn; 6-room cottage; 55 miles from N. Y., Orange Co.; price $10,000. Owner, Box Y 255 Times Annex.

At beautiful South Nyack-on-Hudson, substantial house, 15 rooms; all improvements; conservatory; large barn; carriage house or garage; grounds 275x215; ample shade trees; ideal location; on shore road; 1,000 feet to river; will sacrifice for quick sale. Address Commuter's Home, C 385 Times Downtown.

Magnificent 8-room bungalow, toilet, running water, 50-foot porch, Main St., village of Rosendale, 88 miles New York, $800, $500 cash; two farms, 40 and 10 acres, $75 and $120 season. Hardenbergh, Rosendale, N. Y.

Fourteen acres, with large house; all modern conveniences; lodge-cottage and barns; beautiful trees, garden, and fruits; 2¼ hours from N. Y.; Orange Co.; price $12,000. X 324 Times Annex.

For Sale—Summer home, Berkshire Hills, Mass.; altitude, 1,090 feet; trout stream; house 15 rooms, steam heat, fireplace, tenant house, barns, &c.; garden planted; sacrifice price. Mrs. R. N. Hall, Copake Falls, N. Y.

Morris Park Estate, N. Y.—Morris Park property; 3 lots sold at sacrifice to settle estate. Apply A. Forma, attorney, 128 Bowery.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM.

176 acres, three miles from Goshen, 110 acres under cultivation, nearly all in hay, large 10-room house, good condition; two large barns, silo, and other outbuildings. Buildings alone worth $10,000. Farm well watered. Stock 30 head registered Holsteins, 5 horses, all farming implements. Sold to close an estate, $18,000. This farm is on a paying basis. For photographs and particulars, apply to
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
1,546 Equitable Building, Rector 7718.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Poultry farm, 15 acres, (hour,) brooder house, big henneries; barns, sheds, garage; residence, 8 rooms; porches; bath; water heating; electricity; splendid water; orchards, berries, asparagus; horse, cow, chickens; carriages, cultivators, implements; everything $8,500. RICHARDS, Darien, Conn.

Reduced Summer Rentals.—Bungalows and cottages, furnished, on or near the water; plots for sale. Percy T. Adams, Sound Beach, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

For Sale.—114 acres for $5,700. George S. Weston, Wilton, Conn., Tel. 26-3.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

For sale, best cottage for the money in Berkshire Hills; $2,400, half cash; 10-room house, running water, bathroom, steam heated, good barn and garage combined; 1½ acres; apples and pears; near station. H. C. WOODIN, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

"SUNNY JIM" FARM for sale; located near Camden, Me.; over 100 acres; good buildings; large barn, garage, &c.; plenty of wood, pasture; furnace, built-in refrigerator, set range, running water, and bathroom; an all-the-year-around or Summer home; owner selling to settle estate. Address Mrs. George S. Ferry, 1,721 Commonwealth Av., Boston, Mass.

Eight-room house, 1½ acres shore front; bathing beach; electricity, steam heat; on Narragansett Bay, R. I.; rare opportunity for splendidly located property; $7,000; investigate. Address F. O. Box 579, Wakefield, R. I.

Forty acres shore-front property; high land, splendid view. Address P. O. Box 579, Wakefield, R. I.

For Sale—Summer home at Pleasant View. Price reasonable if taken at once. Inquire Y 271 Times Annex.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

A WONDERFUL STOCK FARM,

LINCOLN HIGHWAY,

AT LANG

The average daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31st, 1916, was 334,744—which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

SUMMER HOMES--CITY AND COUNTRY

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS AN AGATE LINE—COUNT SIX WORDS A LINE

The New York Times recorded greater circulation growth in four years—124,989—than all other New York morning newspapers combined.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

SPENCER ARMS.
140 WEST 69TH STREET.

Furnished, non-housekeeping apartment; four large rooms, two baths; all outside; magnificent view; maid service and meals served in apartment without charge; $225 a month till Sept. 15; no children; inspection 10-12. Apartment No. 127.

Beautifully furnished three-room kitchenette apartment in the East Fifties; two large, light, southern exposure bedrooms; large, light, beautifully furnished living rooms; Oriental rugs, baby grand piano, Victrola; two blocks from Central Park, half block 5th Av. bus and surface cars. 'Phone Plaza 1567.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 W. 98th—Between Broadway and Riverside, newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

$8, $10, $12 WEEKLY.
124TH ST., 503 WEST.

Cool, clean, and cozy apartments; 3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; comfortably and completely furnished for housekeeping; respectable tenants only; seen any time. Phone 6650 Morningside.

Lady desiring to share furnished apartment, 106 West 13th St., three rooms and bath, during months of July and August, can inquire by telephone, Chelsea 8700. Miss Josephi, after Sunday, and make appointment to see the same; rent $17.50.

110th, 620 West.—Six rooms; unusual opportunity for refined people; my home apartment; exceptionally attractive and well appointed; unlimited view of Hudson; until October or longer. Apartment 94. Tel. Morning. 82.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1047 and 1611 Academy.

To sublease, five-room apt., two baths, at 200 West 58th St.; handsomely furnished, baby grand Knabe, victrola, linen, silver; possession July 1 to Oct. 1; rent $150; inquire Robert Graves, Jr., 107 West 51st St. Circle 1209.

Corner apartment, Washington Heights, 5 rooms, bath, all facing street; cool and breezy in hottest weather; October 1 or longer; furnished if desired. C 300 Times Downtown or phone Broad 4438.

Two large, light, handsomely furnished rooms, modern bathroom, and large storage closet; new Mason & Hamlin grand piano; complete hotel service; sublet furnished until Sept. 15 at $100 per month. Apply Clerk, Berkley Hotel, 170 West 74th St.

Seven rooms, 2 baths, Claremont Avenue, overlooking Columbia University, eighth floor; delightfully cool; rent for two or three months less than apartment rental. 'Phone Morningside 143 for appointment to see.

SEVERAL exceptionally attractive two and four-room apartments, with bath; seven windows in two rooms; furnished and unfurnished; ½ block from Central Park; near subway express and "L"; $55 to $75. 42 West 72d.

Will sublet for Summer our beautifully furnished apartment, facing Central Park West; grand piano, silver, linen; eight rooms, bath; light, cool, airy; exclusive elevator apartment house; unusual offer. Beardslee, 15 Central Park West.

TO SUBLET.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, $75 AND $100 PER MONTH. APPLY HOTEL WOODWARD ANNEX, 204 WEST 55TH ST.

116th St., 610 West.—2-3-5 room apartments, furnished and unfurnished; high-class house, managed by owner on premises; references required. Thompson, Morningside 3040.

Sublet 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, July to Oct. 1; $55 monthly.
Harperley Hall, 1 West 64th St.

Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; ideal for Summer; reasonable. Fountain, 314 West 100th. River 7584.

Furnished apartment to sublet for Summer, 7 rooms, 2 baths, facing Drive; references. Apt. 5B, 720 Riverside Drive.

To rent, furnished, July 1 to Sept. 30, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $40; large, cool rooms. Munson, 131 West 58th St.

Beautiful four-room apartment in highest, coolest part of city; beautiful view; July-August. Bliss, 618 West 187th.

Riverside Drive, 324.—Six, furnished, overlooking Hudson, Grant's Tomb; season $200. Calvert.

Four housekeeping rooms; modern conveniences; phone; subway; reasonable. Reid, 516 West 136th.

121st St., 414 West.—Attractive four-room front apartment, elevator building; Morningside Park; two months. Apartment 54.

Attractive apartment, 4 rooms; southern exposure; fully furnished; linen, silver, piano; $35; 3 months. B., 650 West 135th.

Apartment, exceptionally desirable, 9 rooms, 2 baths; furnished or not; reasonable. Apt. D, Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (Corner 84th.)—11 all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

59TH ST., 33 WEST.
Sublet, Summer rates, 2 and 3 rooms; nicely furnished; $35-$150; bargain.

Handsome furnished apartment, Summer months; sacrifice. Hoschna, 400 West 30th St.

5 rooms, wonderful view of Sound; by appointment. Arthus Solomon, 280 Convent Av. Audubon 6157.

Nominal Rent.—66th subway, facing Riverside Drive; beautiful view; 9 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession. Columbus 8974.

96th, (788 West End Av.)—Two rooms, kitchenette; housekeeping; outside; Riverside, subway.

St. Nicholas Terrace, 25.—Two artistically furnished housekeeping rooms, sunny, apartment 57.

46th, 10 West.—Handsome studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $50 monthly.

95th, 310 West, (near Drive.)—Sublet July-August; 6 rooms, completely furnished, all outside; piano; $65 monthly. Miller.

Fort Washington Av., 47.—Five elegant furnished rooms; July to October; reasonable. Apt. 52.

Riverside Drive, at 85th St.—Delightful, cool, eight-room apartment to rent for Summer; references. Telephone 627 Schuyler.

113th St., 601 West.—Sublet, well-furnished, housekeeping, elevator apartment; four rooms; foyer and bath. Apt. 84.

94th, 315 West.—Completely furnished, six rooms; elevator; off Riverside Drive. Safford.

112th, 509 West.—Cool five rooms, bath, furnished, $130 to Sept. 30; references. Johnston.

122d, 515 West.—Four light, attractive furnished rooms; piano. Carisen. 5540 Morningside.

Riverside Drive, 250.—Seven rooms, outside; southern exposure; sublet July, August; $100. Barkan.

Beautiful six-room, front apartment; high-class house; sublet; sacrifice. 239 West 105th.

Riverside Drive, 454.—Four rooms and bath; less than cost rental until Oct. 1. Dole, Apt. 3-C.

Bright, pleasant apartment, four rooms and bath. Fort Washington Heights. K 98 Times.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS' CO.
4080 MURRAY HILL. 507 5TH AV.

120th, 434 West, 3K.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, unfurnished.

Completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 bright rooms and bath. 5 West 104th.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St.; 6, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

Fourth floor, 8 rooms. 306 W. 80th St. $100. Block from 79th St. subway.

400 Riverside Drive, 6B, (112th.)—Six rooms; best class; overlooks Hudson; reduction.

Attractive apartment; long or short lease. K 147 Times.

New 3 rooms apartment; cool, airy. McQuade, 642 West 172d. Audubon 9860.

EDGECOMBE AV., 281, five rooms, elevator, to Sept. 1; 145th "L." Harris.

Furnished studio apartment, 3 rooms and bath; $90. 27 West 67th St.

Washington Place, 115.—Business woman will share apartment, $8. Apt. 16, Spring 7083.

81st St., 203 West.—Exquisitely furnished four rooms. 4E. Telephone 5520 Schuyler.

Beautifully furnished 3-room kitchenette, Forties, near 5th Av. Lenney, 39 East 42d.

330 Riverside Drive.—Six rooms, 5 windows on Drive. Reasonable. Apt. 20.

Riverside Drive, 548.—Furnished apartment, six rooms; view Hudson. Apartment 5-A.

Studio apartment, three rooms and bath; piano; housekeeping; $30. 6-A, 590 W. 172d.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. D
F 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, N
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L", must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 618. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.

Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $3 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway; 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Bronx.

Sublet, 8-room apartment, good Bronx section, until Sept. 15; elevator service, etc.; reasonable. Goldberg, 38 Nassau St.

Yonkers.

Large one-room apartment, with bath; Summer. Woolsey, 377 South B'way, Yonkers.

Long Island.

Rockaway Park.—Furnished apartments, small or large family; restricted section, near ocean and station; $150 to $400 season. Telephone 814-J Hammels. 36 3d Av., Rockaway Park, L. I.

New Jersey.

East Orange, (South Munn Av., 185½.)—Lower apartment; six rooms, bath; all improvements; most beautifully located; rent $40. Call 30 Whittlesey Av., East Orange, or telephone 3596-W Orange; or any agent.

Unfurnished—East Side.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS,
32d St. and Madison Av.
Bachelor apartment.
Two light rooms and bath;
all night service;
elevator service.
Special rates June to October.
References required.

77 IRVING PLACE.

Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. William A. White & Sons, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

MADISON AV., 138, between 32d and 33d Sts., three rooms, kitchen and bath, duplex, roof garden; $1,500; possession at once. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

370 Park Av.,
Corner 53d St., adjoining Colony Club.
6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Attention!—8 large, spacious rooms, suitable for doctor or grown-up family; near Lexington Av. subway. Inquire Janitor, 165 East 95th St.

Murray Hill District.—Three-room apartment, with free maid service; living room, 17.4x23; possession immediate. Apply Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

28 East 28th St.,
near 5th Av.; modern building;
two rooms and bath, with maid service.

Skylight studio apartment, modern. 32 East 28th St.

31st, 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Five and six room apartments; $35-$40.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

79th, 112 East.—Elegant floor; private house; adults; $42; references. 6863 Lenox.

416 Madison Av.—Bachelor apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; $7.20 up.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BARGAIN—8-ROOM SUBLEASE.

Account of change of plans, sublet 8 rooms, 7th floor, magnificent modern building, 72d subway, all outside; free rent to October; to be redecorated; $2,000 yearly, on three-year lease. Particulars Columbus 2974.

Sublet, $38 a month to Oct. 1, if taken July. Longer, if desired. High-class, 4-room elevator apartment; house service unsurpassed; unusually attractive. Close river, subway and L. Apartment 35, 605 West 156th St., New York City.

CLAREMONT HALL.
112th St., 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)
Apartments, 5 to 7 rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rents $720 to $1,100; possession. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

294-5 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

From Oct. 1st, 8 rooms and bath and maid's toilet; rent $1,200 and $1,300; entrance hall newly decorated. Apply superintendent on premises. C 250 Times Downtown.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.
CORNER BROADWAY—"GARNET HALL."

Six rooms; immediate possession; reduced rent; elevator; apartments 4 to 7 rooms; October rental.

20th, 420 West.—Charming location; college grounds opposite give country aspect; five rooms, bath, steam; $35 to $42 for refined people; no small children.

Will sublet to Oct. 1, when lease expires, at greatly reduced rent, 5 or 6 room, all light apartment. Apply to superintendent, on premises, The Mentone, 865 West End Av.

180 WEST 34TH ST., ADJ. BROADWAY.
Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35, $45.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117TH.)

Select apartment, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hall attendance; rent $55. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

72 West 92d St., (corner Columbus Av.)—Six large, light rooms and bath, all improvements; electric light; rent $28. Janitor on premises.

80th, 153 West.—Seven rooms, hall and bath, in carefully managed house; have electric lights, &c.; convenient to "L" and subway; references required.

94th, 80 West.—Corner apartment; one flight up; one block from "L" station; 6 light rooms, bath; steam heat, electric lighting; rent $45.

FOUR ROOMS, ALL OUTSIDE, $30.
SIX ROOMS, CORNER, $45.
368 West 117th St. Facing Morningside Park.

Floor, unfurnished, furnished; divide to suit; American basement dwelling. 261 West 93d St.

Riverside Drive, 610, corner 138th St., Apt. 3.—Attractive large rooms; private family; references.

224-228 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Unfurnished apartment, sublet or permanent; seven rooms, all outside; southern exposure; bargain. Corvan, 4A, 535 West 136th.

138th St., 620 West.—Three large sunny rooms and bath; electricity; steam heat; one block from subway; $30.

116th, 606 West. — Five rooms and bath, ground floor front; possession when desired. Apply at Apartment 1.

115th, 610 West.—Sublet desirable apartment, four rooms, bath; now until October, 1917. Apartment 94.

125d, 547 West, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment; outside, 6 rooms, bath; $50; concessions.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, NEAR FIFTH AV., JULY 1ST.; $48.
GILMAN, 19 W. 46TH.

Sublet.—Five rooms, front, overlooking Hudson River; $45; (regularly $55); can renew lease Oct. 1st. Ewing, 867 W. 181st.

Elevator apts., 3 West 104th St.; four bright rooms; $40; big concessions.

Elevator apts., 40 West 127th; 30 East 128th; 4, 5, 6, 7 bright rooms; $35 to $60.

Three room kitchenette apartment; rent $35; will sacrifice. Cunningham, 140 West 57th.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

96th, 35 West.—Seven bright rooms; liberal concessions; near Park; residential section.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 76th St.

58th St., 206 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Superintendent.

838-844 Riverside Drive near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

A six-room and bath $60 apartment for $40. 416 West 118th.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Attractively furnished cottage at Little Compton, R. I., near Sakonnet Country Club and bathing beach; 9 rooms and bath; hot and cold running water; fine lawn; good roads; excellent harbor and fishing; rent for season, with garage, $850. Inquire of gardener, on premises, or of J. S. Tompkins, 12 Broadway, New York.

TO SUBLET for the season cottage at York Harbor, Me.; situated on the ocean; 5 master rooms, 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms, furnace, thoroughly equipped; garage. For further information apply to Mrs. Wm. N. Kremer, 113 East 37th St., or Joseph C. Bridges, Real Estate Agent, York Harbor, Me.

Summer Residences and Cottages To Let, Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y. Several cottages and bungalows, (two housekeeping), nicely furnished; modern conveniences; meals at Hillcrest Hall (hotel); golf, tennis, boating, fishing; 1,200 feet elevation; 49 miles from city. HARRY A. GOFF.

For rent, from July 1, artistically furnished log bungalow in the hills of New Jersey, within commuting distance; 3 large rooms; living room 18x20; 2 screened porches; good water; must be seen to be appreciated; adults only. Apply M. Irving, Mountain View, N. J.

POCONO MOUNTAINS.—Attractive bungalow, fully furnished; Henryville, Penn.; 1,200 feet elevation; surrounded by trees; 18-mile view, overlooking Paradise Valley. Write for views and particulars. H. J. Jaquith, Avon, N. J.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., (666 James St.)—An attractively located house with 5 master's bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large, inclosed veranda, and garden; furnished, including china and glass, for July and August at $115 per month.

SEA GATE.—A well-furnished house with southerly exposure; overlooking ocean; 10 large rooms and 3 baths; private hotel service can be secured if desired. Sea Gate Association, Sea Gate, New York Harbor, or phone 3712 Rector.

Scarsdale, near station, fine shade, will rent new house, furnished for Summer months; four master's bedrooms, usual living rooms, large porches, garden; $175 per month. J. M. Holloway, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Furnished house, 8 rooms; sleeping porch; 2 baths; garden; 5 minutes to Park St. station; will lease July and August, adult family, $200. Calms, 358 North Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J.

Bungalow to rent, furnished, $150 for season, near Morris Lake; three bedrooms, large living room and kitchen. Apply A. L. Howard, Sparta, N. J., or 45 Fulton St., New York.

Rockaway Beach.—Ideal Summer home on Jamaica Bay; seven rooms and bath, completely furnished, for private family; rent $450; sale $5,000. Paul, 67 Hollands Pier, Rockaway Beach.

Cottage completely furnished, nine rooms, bath, unusually high, healthful locality; telephone, garage; magnificent view; station two miles; fruit. "C" Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE.
Adirondacks; Lakes George, Champlain; Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Berkshires; rentals, $100-$10,000. Adirondacks Co., 26 Nassau, Manhattan.

ON THE OCEAN,—$600.

Furnished house on the bulkhead; 10 rooms, two baths, and maid's toilet; best surroundings at Monmouth Beach, N. J. W. H. Hintelmann, Rumson, N. J.

Catskill Mts.—For rent furnished at Palenville, N. Y., attractive 9-room Summer cottage and 6-room bungalow; all improvements; electricity. For photos, &c., address F. Hill.

Maplewood, N. J.—Completely furnished residence, restricted locality; all modern improvements, for rent; select family only; up to Oct. 1; immediate possession; moderate terms. Wm. E. Selph, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cortlandt—1810.

Summer cottage wanted; desirable resort, seashore or hills; accessible; golf, bathing; not over 100 miles New York; about $100-$125 month; particulars. H. L. F., P. O. Box 36, Wall St. Sta., N. Y.

At Good Ground, L. I., overlooking bay, 7 room and 11 room completely furnished cottages; garage, dock; $150 and $250 season respectively. J. A. Penny, 106 Warwick St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone evenings.

Six-room furnished cottage, near post office and station; boating and fishing; garage; open fireplaces; running water; $150 for season. Brink Bros., Lake Katrine, Ulster County, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE 12-ACRE LAKE.

Furnished cottages, with boats, ice, bathing, tennis; country; mountains; piped water; 4 to 7 rooms; $100 to $200. E. F. Todd, Burlingham, Sullivan County, N. Y.

For rent, furnished, in Boonton, N. J., the most wonderful house; must be seen to be appreciated; every modern comfort and absolute privacy inside of gates. Frances A. Boyd.

BUNGALOWS—RENT—SALE,
on Sound, in Bronx; boating, bathing, fishing; beautiful shade trees; something unusual. Telephone Cortlandt 449. Bungalow Building Corporation, 58 Park Row.

Well-furnished house on high ground; screens, awnings, all conveniences; 10 minutes to L. I. station, which is 20 minutes to Penn. Station, New York; $100 to Labor Day. Y 208 Times Annex.

To Rent, July 10 to Aug. 15, seven-room furnished house in quiet town five miles from Bennington, Vt. Apply to J. D. Whittier, South Shaftsbury, Vt.

BEACH FRONT, Upper Ventnor.—Elegantly furnished, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; billiard room, garage, large porches; exceptional opportunity. O'Neill, Presston Apts., Atlantic City.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
House newly furnished, 8 rooms and bath; 128 miles from New York; fine water and shade; ice and fuel included; $200 for season. K 111 Times.

FURNISHED cottage, on lake; all improvements; nine rooms and bath; large porches; boating and fishing; barn and ice house on premises. Box 56, Highland Mills, N. Y.

Vermont.—On lake, 1,950 feet elevation, furnished 9-room cottage; refined home; unusual opportunity; garage; magnificent porch view; exceptional fishing; sacrifice. Richardson, 11 Broadway.

Part of private house; Dyker Heights; three large rooms, private porch, overlooking bay and golf links; near country club; light housekeeping, 1,217 85th St., Brooklyn. Phone 1450 Bath Beach.

Owner's private residence, 95 Clinton Av., Jamaica, Long Island; 9 rooms, 3 baths; garden, veranda; all improvements; rent $100 a month from July 1. Telephone 506 Jamaica. A. S. Wyckoff.

FOR SUMMER season, furnished, part double house, 5 rooms; high elevation, cool, overlooking beautiful valley; one mile from Washington, N. J. Address Mrs. Hugh Youmans, Washington, N. J.

HOUSE, furnished, at Monroe, N. Y.—4-5 master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 2 baths; electric light; garage; shade and fruit trees; near lake; high elevation. G. L., Box 50 Monroe, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL, cool ten-room house, fully furnished, 2 baths; Scarsdale, N. Y.; broad, long veranda; shady all day; $125 month; 7 minutes to station. Box 49, Scarsdale. Telephone 280 Scarsdale.

To rent, furnished, for July and August, 39 Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J.; 7 sleeping rooms; screened porch. Apply H. V. Youngman, 17 Battery Place, New York, or Montclair.

If you are seeking handsomely furnished bungalow in mountains, let me send particulars of my house at Shandaken, in Catskills. Address 440 80th St., Brooklyn. Tel. 1023 W. Bay Ridge.

Madison, Conn.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage; country club, golf; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Plandome, Long Island.—Beautifully furnished home; eight rooms; acre plot; near bathing beach; golf, tennis, yachting; will rent July to October, $340 month. M 144 Times Annex.

Unfurnished—West Side.

FINEST 9-ROOM APARTMENT in New York, facing South, East and West. 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplaces, refrigeration.
HARPERLEY HALL, 41 Central Park West.

77th St., 44 West.—Opposite Manhattan Square Park, ½ block from Central Park; high-class, fireproof apartment house; studio, 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms; from Oct. 1; large entertaining rooms; bedrooms all face south; bargain; inspect now. Apply Superintendent.

6 rooms, electric light, telephone; refined surroundings. 420 West 146th St., between Convent and St. Nicholas Av.; non-elevator.

Bronx.

Andrews Av., 2,237.—4 and 5 rooms, all improvements, $28, $33.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

At Islip, L. I.—An eleven-room, furnished house, all modern conveniences; two baths, garage, shade; near station and bay; rent $450 until October. Telephone 1526 Murray Hill, or J. Moore, Islip, L. I.

MASSACHUSETTS—SOUTH SHORE.—Three splendid country estates for sale. To let, furnished, for season, seashore cottages at from $250 to $1,200, and a beautiful mansion and estate, near ocean, for $3,000. Write for details. Walter Carrington, Hingham, Mass.

MAPLE AVENUE, SEAGATE.

Restricted park; furnished stucco residence, 14 rooms, 2 baths, and lavatory, large open fireplace, electricity and gas, hot water heat, all improvements; large tile piazzas; fine marine view; plot 60x100; to rent, exchange, or for sale. Parker Smith, 57 West 58th St. Telephone 2450 Plaza.

Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.—Beautiful residence, furnished, on the water; eleven rooms, bath; basement laundry; all improvements; large garage; garden, fruit and shade trees; boating, bathing. H. S. Beard, 381 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Bedford 7705.

TO LET—At Bayberry Point, Islip, L. I., directly on the Great South Bay, a furnished cottage containing nine rooms and two baths; garage accommodations; rent for season, $1,200.00. Apply to manager, on the premises, or to R. E. Martin, Agent, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Large, well-furnished, eight-room house, all improvements; flower and vegetable garden and garage; from July 1 to Sept. 15; rent very reasonable to family of adults; 45 minutes from 42d St. H. E. Frits, Chester Park, Pelham, N. Y.

For rent furnished, 10-room house, 6 bedrooms, electric light, telephone, garage; large shady lot, $175, Sept. 6; also 8-room stone house, $100, Oct. 1; 2 miles Monroe station. Mrs. H. Weller Bull, Monroe, N. Y., Box 82.

SUMMER COTTAGE—BIG BARGAIN.

Long Island Sound, near Wading River, L. I. Old-fashioned Colonial house, 12 rooms; fully furnished; 2,000 feet beach front; half price to Nov. 30. Particulars and photographs with Owner, 468 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 1862.

For Sale.—Summer home, Falls Village, Conn.; high, ten-room house, bath, fireplaces, shade, trout brook, barn, other buildings; ice, fruit; 13 acres, 9 woodland; adjoins fishing club; water power; $3,500. E. S. Smith, North Kent, Conn.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON. — Colonial seven-room house, attractively furnished; city conveniences; two large living porches; high elevation; no mosquitos; $125 monthly; less yearly. Owner, 323 West 83d. Phone Schuyler 3950.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT Cocks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills. Eight large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds, overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage; $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

Furnished bungalow, Millers Place, North Shore of L. I., 60 miles from N. Y.; 7 rooms; view of Sound; electric lights; fireplace; large cool veranda; one acre land; $250 season. M. J. Hopkins. 'Phone 195-6 Port Jefferson.

At Grantwood, N. J., furnished house, grand place, beautiful view Hudson; convenient three ferries; very reasonable rent; refined family adults; July-October. 37 Grant Av.

Great Neck.—Ideal Summer home, furnished; 11 rooms, 2 baths; continuous hot water; gas, electricity; vegetable garden; garage, large porch. Haynie. Phone 427.

To Let.—Furnished cottage of nine rooms at Lake Oscawana, Peekskill, N. Y. For particulars inquire E. M. Drum, 224 Washington St., Peekskill, N. Y.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—Rent for season, 12 rooms, bath, furnished; best location; improvements. J. M. Thompson, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

BASS LAKE.

Bungalows, 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms; rent week, month, or season; 1¾ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Blairstown, N. J.

Bloomfield, N. J.—One minute Orchard St. station, seven-room furnished cottage, telephone, $45 month. Feakins, Times Bldg. Tel. Bryant 9684. Available immediately.

Adirondacks.—To Rent—Cottage and bungalow, fully furnished, with all conveniences, including bath, electric light, &c. F. O. Burke, First Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

Magnificent 6-room cottage; ideal every way; acres lawn; $75; half price; village bungalow, $50; running water; sixteen-room boarding house, or residence, $75. J. E. Hardenbergh, Rosendale, N. Y.

Modern 7-room and sleeping porch house, finely furnished; rent season, $50 a month, with touring car $25 month extra; ideal Summer home. D. S. Goss, 40 Raymond Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Flushing, L. I.—Small house, best location; near train and trolley; two months, from July 6; reasonable. H. R. F., Box 6, Wall St. Station, N. Y.

Furnished house for Summer, near lakes; good fishing; large house, spacious verandas; near R. R. station; good New York connections. A. H. Treat, Salisbury, Conn.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., to let for season, furnished cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths, elegant grounds, tennis court and garage, two blocks from ocean. Box 668, N. Y.

For rent, July, furnished cottage at Antrim, N. H.; fireplace, sleeping porch; pure running water; boat; references. Miss A. G. Ellis, West Chester, Penn.

Lake Champlain, Thompson's Point, Vt.—Attractive furnished cottage, bath, garage; $150 season. S. Eno, 286 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Sea Gate.—Furnished 11-room residence; near ocean; 3 baths; offers considered; $900 season. E. Booth, 165 Broadway, Cortlandt 5186.

FURNISHED cottage; mountainous region; boating, bathing, fishing; 88 miles from New York; reasonable. County, Bloomington, N. Y.

Wanted—Furnished cottage within 50 miles of city; family adults; 5 bedrooms; give full particulars. Mrs. J. D. Palmer, 489 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET.—Furnished cottage, from July 1; seven rooms and bath, all improvements; garage; shade and garden. Mrs. K. Wulfing, 121 Glenada Court, Freeport, L. I.

CHELSEA.—Newly furnished, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, lawns, porches; cheap to desirable tenants. O'Neill, Presston Apts., Atlantic City.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.—Furnished bungalow, four rooms, bath, sleeping porch; mile from village; no neighbors. Further particulars from owner, Room 604, 128 Broadway.

$275. Why look further? This cannot be equaled on the coast—Six-room furnished cottages, three blocks from ocean. Samuel Taylor, Jr., 407 Euclid Av., Allenhurst, N. J.

Will pay $400, furnished house, 2 baths, New Jersey Hills, 3 months; 3 adults, 2 maids; acreage, garage. Commuter, 152 West 57th.

Where health is found; cottages, furnished, 14 rooms, bath, garage; 6 rooms, bath; reasonable. Hawkins, Spofford Lake, N. H.

LAKE GEORGE.—Handsome seven-room cottage, fully furnished; boat, ice, and fuel; rent, $250. John Circhugh, Elizabeth, N. J.

At Oakland Beach, Rye, in private park, furnished two artistic bungalows, 7 rooms and bath. C. E. Richards. Tel. 599 Rye.

Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath. Bay view, Belle Harbor, Rockaway Beach. Rent $900 per season.

For Rent—Attractive furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Penn.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn.—For rent, attractive furnished Cottages and Bungalows. E. E. MERVIN, Mount Pocono, Penn.

Part of house comfortably furnished, housekeeping; beautiful country village; rates moderate. Address Box 124 Moodus, Conn.

Furnished, detached, one-family 9-room house, Flatbush, $75 monthly. C 231 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

AT NOROTON, Conn.—For rent, furnished or unfurnished, 12-room house, 2 baths; all modern conveniences; high elevation; broad piazzas surrounding house; stable can be used as garage; chicken house; lawn, garden-fruit, shrubbery; near trolley, churches; mile from railroad station; good express and local trains; opposite Wee Burn golf course. Mrs. H. H. Seely, 38 West 52d St., or Tel. Darien 127.

East Orange, N. J., 83 Ely Place, (off North Prospect.)—Delightfully situated 8 rooms, modern, furnished home, 4 bedrooms, study; piano, phone, gas, electricity, large screened porch; lot 50x150; high; 5 minutes Erie Station, 10 minutes D., L. & W., (Watsessing Av.); reasonable. Ross, owner. 'Phone 1501 Orange, or 10000 Murray Hill.

LAKE SUNAPEE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To rent for July and August, or the season, completely furnished cottage, beautifully situated on lake shore; large living room with open fireplace; 3 bedrooms; modern plumbing; boathouse and boats, with private dock. S. H. Howe, 58 Leonard St., New York City.

COUSINS ISLAND, MAINE.

To Let—An attractive Summer cottage of seven rooms, on the ocean front; four sleeping rooms, large living room, with open fireplace; wide piazza, glassed-in sun room; high elevation; forty-five minutes' sail from Portland; rental for season, $150. James A. Smith, 58 Oak Square Av., Brighton, Mass.

Business reasons prevent me occupying my Summer home at Patchogue, 12 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, beautifully furnished; barn; 2 acres; directly facing the Great South Bay; no reasonable rental offer refused. Clark, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica. Phone 551 Jamaica, or Rider Av. and Great South Bay, Patchogue, L. I.

Artist's Cedarhurst five-roomed cottage ideally furnished; modern. Pleuthner, 8 West 32d St.

Furnished 7-room cottage overlooking L. I. Sound; private beach; shade; $250 season. Mrs. J. Alonzo Hulse, Wading River, L. I.

To Let.—Cottage, Peaks Island, Me.; modern conveniences; price reasonable. Address A. F. Sisson, Cumberland Mills, Me.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, Twilight Parke, Catskill Mts.; all improvements, electricity, sleeping porch. J. R. Congdon, 43 West 32 St.

Adirondack Mountain Cottage, Lake Pleasant, 6 rooms, $150; 1,900 elevation; select. C. L. Hays, 207 Park Place, Brooklyn. Tel.

Cottage Lake, Hopatcong, N. J.—6 rooms; large sleeping porch; convenient D., L. & W. trains. Address Box 164, Landing, N. J.

Spring Lake, N. J.—Furnished cottage; 3 bathrooms; garage; cheap. Circle 1810, New York.

$275 Season, — Overlooking ocean, fine furnished bungalow; grand view; grounds. C 298 Times Downtown.

Furnished cottage, Culver's Lake; seven rooms, fireplace; good water; Summer, $85. D. care Trust Co., Newton, N. J.

For Rent—7-room cottage bungalow, tent, and farmhouse all completely furnished. Hulse, R. 1, Newburgh, N. Y.

Summer home, furnished, for rent, Park Hill-on-the-Hudson; months of July, August. Call. Telephone 1541 Yonkers.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Large dwelling, handsomely furnished; spacious veranda; moderate. Telephone 772J, New Rochelle.

Attractive eight-room furnished house; Summer, $300; Bensonhurst, L. I. Phone Bath Beach 576M.

Cottages, bungalows, furnished; trees; hour; private beach; open Sound; $175-$350 season; Connecticut shore. 266 West 40th.

At Lake Manopac.—Bungalow, 6 rooms and bath. N. W. Walker, 489 Fifth Av.

Bayville cottages.—Choice, $150 to $750 this week. Dickerson & Co., agents.

BEAUTIFUL PINE COURT, Nyack-on-Hudson.—One of the few very desirable places to rent on the west shore of Hudson offered for Summer months or year; unsurpass

The New York Times reaches the greatest number of employers, and its Situation Wanted columns are the first consulted by those in need of reliable and responsible help.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE AND FEMALE

TWENTY CENTS AN AGATE LINE—COUNT SIX WORDS A LINE

The New York Times offers a reward of $100.00 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person advising money through the insertion of a fraudulent advertisement in its columns.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

94TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; single, en suite; electric lights; Jewish family; references.

94TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

96TH, 139 WEST. — Refined private family offers handsome suite, two rooms with private bath, or singly; excellent table; references.

96TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive. Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

97TH, 138 WEST.—Beautiful large, small, medium rooms; electricity; board. Suchyler 6641.

99TH, 312 WEST.—Charming rooms; cool, well-ordered house; reasonable; table guests.

81ST, 51 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; excellent board; phone; reference.

82D, 117, 119, 121 WEST.—Delightfully large second-floor corner room; large room with private bath; medium-size room for two; parlor dining room; excellent food; telephone; references.

82D, 60 WEST.—Very comfortable; convenient accommodations for families; single and medium rooms; seven baths; Summer rates.

98D, 676 West End Av.—Elegantly furnished, single or suite; private house; excellent table; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large and small; electricity; excellent meals; reference.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Large front room; all comforts; superior board; references. Strauss.

97TH, 229 WEST, (Broadway.)—Jewish-American couple; attractive rooms; running water; board optional; business couple, gentlemen. Apt. 12.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath, lavatory; Summer rates; excellent table. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant single rooms and bath; also suite or entire floor; home cooking; Summer rates. Aarons.

106, 314 WEST.—Large front room in private residence; all conveniences; meals optional.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH AV., 287.—Artist's airy, housekeeping room, furnished, for two; $4. Wilden.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Pleasant large and small rooms.

11TH ST., 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized room, private house; all modern improvements; references.

19TH, 101 EAST.—Large room, detached house; Gramercy Park; $5.

31ST, 112 EAST.—Large, attractive front room, bath adjoining; private house.

38TH ST. and Park Av., (No. 70 Park Av.)—Large and small handsome rooms, private baths; elevator; $5 upward.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double, single rooms, $5, $6, $8, $10 weekly; private bath, electric lights, telephone.

45TH, 129 WEST.—Two-room suite, private tiled bathroom; electricity; telephone; linen; $10.50.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references, Mrs. E. Shaw, agent.

47TH, 22 EAST.—Attractive hall bedroom; also large room. Thompson, Murray Hill 5195.

83D ST., 84 EAST.—Rooms for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished; electricity; references.

85TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, private bath; all conveniences; Summer rates; references.

86TH, S. EAST.—Elegant rooms, Summer rates; one with kitchenette, $6; others less.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large front room, also small, with or without kitchenette.

GRAMERCY PARK, 39, (Next Door from 21st.)—Single, suites, front rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

SINGLE gentleman looking for something entirely removed from the ordinary can secure room and board with small private family; no other boarders; duplex apartment, near 103d St. subway and "L"; private phone; table and appointments of the best. Telephone 2065—River.

THE HOFFMAN ARMS, Madison Av.-59th St.—Will rent unusually large room or suite to responsible people very reasonably for Summer; references given, required. Anders.

West Side.

67TH, 41 WEST.—Large, cool room, with private bath; also medium; conveniences; telephone.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Beautiful suite, nicely furnished, private bath; gentlemen only; telephone; references.

12TH, 115 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, front basement; water, telephone; refined surroundings.

13TH, 113 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; all conveniences.

15TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also hall room; telephone; references.

18TH, 136 WEST. — Handsome large and small rooms; all conveniences, telephone; reference.

66TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; quiet; high class; bachelors; reference required.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large and single; private baths; moderate. 4539 Bryant.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST. — Attractive large and small rooms, bath; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large, quiet room; bath, electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

52D, 20 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separate rooms. 2258 Circle.

55 WEST 56TH ST.

Large room, private bath; electricity.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Delirable rooms; all modern improvements, near Central Park. Telephone.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large, airy corner room, suite; bath; telephone; Summer rates. Martin.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; elevator; Summer rates. Sewell.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, attractive, airy room, private bath, kitchenette, $7; room, without bath, $6; small rooms, $2.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room, all conveniences; private home; continuous hot water; gentlemen only.

60TH, 22 WEST.—New York Hotel, Columbus Circle; single rooms, $3.50 weekly; double, $5 weekly; rooms with private bath, $8 weekly; suites, $10.50 weekly; electricity; hot and cold water in every room; restaurant; half block from subway; visitors and tourists accommodated. Telephone Columbus 10241.

63TH, 59 WEST.—Large, cool, airy rooms, single and double; reasonable; elevator; electricity; phone. Howard.

66TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive parlor, suitable friends or couple; "L" subway. Thour.

68TH, 78 WEST.—Large room, newly furnished apartment, one flight; gentleman. Ulrich.

69TH, 71 WEST.—Exquisitely clean, wonderfully cool rooms; attractively furnished; very moderate; references.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small, airy, cool rooms; private baths; breakfast optional.

69TH STREET, 118 WEST, WEST HALL.

Attractive room, with running water; sanitary furnishings; superior service.

69TH, 125 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, with private bath; also single room; [illegible] Columbus 8687.

West Side.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH, (Amsterdam Av.)—Hotel La Porte; opposite Columbia University grounds; 2 blocks subway express station; delightfully cool, outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding house rates.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large, small, airy rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

142D, 540 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean, cool rooms; telephone; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Splendid suite of rooms, private bath, or single rooms, with or without board; beautiful residence; attractive rates. Stein. Phone Schuyler 9957.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 814, (94th St.)—Spacious front suite, private family; board optional.

THE WOODBURY, 835 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful front room or suite in refined Jewish family; home comforts; cheerful surroundings; choice locality.

WEST END AV., 279, (Cor. 73d St.)—Opposite Schwab mansion; handsome corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room; singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 581.—Comfortably furnished front room, with excellent board; $13, double; $14 single; references; table guests.

Brooklyn.

6TH AV, 148, (The Stratford.)—Desirable rooms, electricity; convenient beaches and subway.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Gentleman wishes nicely furnished, medium room, 2 windows, southern exposure, running water, electric light, between West 72d and 100th Sts; particulars. M 78 Times.

Outside room, with board, wanted by young man; upper west side; state full particulars. Permanent, 953 Amsterdam Av.

Gentleman desires room and board with private family above 72d St. L 30 Times.

Spanish young man wishes room, board, with French private family. K 98 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

92D, 46 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; convenient location; house under new management.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; business people; reasonable.

92D, 85 WEST.—Front and back rooms, first floor; piano, phone; $5-$4.

94TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable room, tile bath; refined surroundings; reasonable; owner; references.

94TH, 172 WEST.—Large room, attractively furnished; private house; private family; telephone; gentleman.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, well-renovated rooms, also hall room; all conveniences; references.

95TH, 310 WEST.—Large front room; Weber grand; elevator; telephone; near Riverside, subway; breakfast optional. Apartment 62.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Front suite, overlooking Drive; $10; Single rooms, $3.50 upward. Smith.

96TH STREET, 9 WEST.

Attractive, airy rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Large, cheerful basement parlor, comfortably furnished; hot and cold water; kitchen privileges; private house; close Broadway.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Unfurnished, newly decorated front room, hot, cold water, every convenience, bath adjoining; private house; close Broadway.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Nice bright double room, hot, cold water, every convenience, close bath; private house; also small room.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; bath.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentleman. Inquire elevator.

102D, 305 WEST, Riverside Drive.—Large front room, private bath; owner's residence.

108TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Private family offer comfortable outside room; elevator; reasonable. Phillips.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; seventh floor; kitchen optional; $8.

111TH, 610 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large and medium rooms; open view; elevator. Bishop.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Large, airy front room; near Drive; private family; Summer rates. Apt. 19.

111TH, 515 WEST, (Apartment 19.)—Light, airy room; elevator; phone; $3; kitchen.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large and single, cool front rooms. Apartment 4 East.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cheerful, large room, smaller room; Summer rates; 6th floor west.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large front room; congenial home; 110th sub.; references. Apt. 22.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Corner apartment; well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Towner.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Front room, private family; high-class apartment. Morningside 7686. Apt. 2B.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Business gentleman can rent a large, outside, breezy room, 8th floor, overlooking Columbia Campus; adjoins bath, with shower; elevator, electricity, telephone; scrupulously clean. Garman. Apt. 81.

114TH, 606 WEST.—DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, RUNNING WATER; SUMMER PRICES.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Quiet, bright, sunny connecting rooms; telephone; elevator; subway. Mowbray.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Two large, cool, connecting rooms, together or single. Apt. 3 West.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large front room, with kitchen; single room; Summer rates. Hale.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private family; ground floor west.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable sunny, medium room, private family. Apt. 2.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Light, airy rooms, facing Morningside Drive; references. Apt. 4.

119TH ST., 422 WEST, (Apartment 28.)—Furnished room quite reasonable; elevator; kitchenette.

120TH, 434 WEST, (opposite Columbia.)—Attractive double front room; students, couple; refined. Dwyer.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable, handsomely furnished rooms; refined home; elevator apartment, opposite Columbia; moderate. Apply Mrs. Appleton.

122D, 137 WEST.—Two desirable single rooms; water; absolutely clean; private house.

123D, 547 WEST.—Pleasant room for ladies; near Columbia; Kitchin. Apt. 21.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway subway; gentleman; $3. Apartment 21.

125TH, (588 Riverside Drive.)—Delightful front room; Hudson view; reasonable. Apartment 31.

126TH, 618 WEST. — Desirable cool, light front room, $4; telephone, electricity; near river, subway; gentlemen. Morgan, Apt. 9.

126TH, 540 WEST.—Cool room, near B'way, all conveniences; meals; private home. Hyde.

128TH, 606 WEST.—Several pretty rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; twin beds; phone.

128TH, 604 WEST.—Lovely large room, three windows; other rooms; home privileges.

129TH, 640 WEST, Corner Riverside.—Desirable room; exceptional; would share; references. 44.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room, $5; elevator apartment; references. Brown.

143D, 611 WEST.—Desirable, airy room, all conveniences; elevator apt., near subway, cars; gentleman or couple. Apt. 53.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator; evenings. Turner.

152D, 533 WEST.—Large room, private bath; northern exposure; owner's private residence.

152D, 598 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; private house.

179TH, 700 WEST.—Room; large, light, airy; modern apartment. Apartment 5D.

Attractive two-room suite for business woman; high-class apartment; 70s; bus, subway; reasonable. 9616 Schuyler; extension 9.

AN OPPORTUNITY for home for one desiring first-class conditions with private family. Phone 3803 Morningside, Apartment 20.

Ansonia Hotel.—Elegant two-room, bath; hotel service; reasonable. Telephone Apartment 66.

West Side.

BROADWAY, (Between 76th and 77th Sts.)—In high-class elevator apartment, a suite of connecting rooms, with private bath and shower; rooms furnished strictly up to date; piano; suitable for refined man and wife, or party of two or more gentlemen; $25 per week; only select people need answer. Phone Schuyler 5299.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Unusually large front rooms, singly, or en suite; very desirable. Telephone 3803 Morningside, Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, (102d, Northwest.)—Exclusive living room, bedrooms; telephone, elevator; small French family; gentlemen.

BROADWAY, 2,686, (163d.)—Large, sunny front room; attractively furnished; telephone; one flight. Hafner.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—For the month of July, large rooms; cool and well furnished. Apt. 33.

ENGLISH lady will rent large room to select party; southern exposure; shower; elevator; 83d, Riverside. Ferguson, 4040 Schuyler.

I WISH to share my small, inexpensive apartment with reliable woman; near 181st St., Broadway subway; references. K 49 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (114th.)—Attractive front room, every convenience; Summer home in town; breakfast optional. Apartment 53. Morningside 4905.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson; park. Apt. 21.

Refined young man would share his nicely furnished, medium sized room, including piano, with gentleman of refinement and character; fine location, upper west side. C 244 Times Downtown.

REFINED woman to share studio apartment; terms moderate; references exchanged. M 67 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 894, (157th Subway.)—Private, refined family have large outside room, overlooking Hudson; cool, airy, beautifully furnished, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment; business gentlemen, couple; references. Audubon 3907.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (97th.)—Large double room; unobstructed view; east and south windows; ample closets; bath convenient; references exchanged; private family; breakfast optional. K 141 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 680, (143d St.)—Handsomely furnished room; elevator; shower; English family. Boden.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223-224, (95th St.)—Comfortably furnished rooms, facing Drive; moderate; gentleman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Delightful, large, southern room; Hudson view; twin beds. Apt. 3L.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th St.)—Spacious front suite; private family; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th.

Room in attractive modern apartment of business girl, home privileges; reasonable. Geitner 546 West 146th.

SUBLET 2 beautiful furnished outside rooms, baths, reasonable. Crane, Hotel Lucerne, West 79th.

USE of bedroom and kitchen in five-room apartment with business girl; near Columbia University. M 111 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Two most attractive and reasonable rooms for one or two business men, overlooking park; every modern convenience; private family; references exchanged. Bell No. 2 on right.

WASHINGTON PARK, 209.—Corner house, facing park; alcove floor; elegantly furnished; other rooms.

WEST END AV., 752, (96th St.)—Two connecting rooms, with running water, together or separately; telephone, electricity. Ash.

WEST END AV., 350.—Attractive rooms, private home, exclusive location, near subway; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 762.—Corner room, bath; independent; private entrance; no roomers; $12. Apartment 53.

WEST END AV., 569.—Desirable Summer rooms; near river; reasonable; references; gentlemen.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN would rent room to person of responsibility; central. L 26 Times.

Brooklyn.

To Sublet.—Furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath; southern exposure; modern improvements; opposite Sunset Park; 20 minutes to New York via 4th Av. Subway; convenient to beach and many cars. Telephone 1250 John. S. J. GRAHAM.

FLATBUSH, choice location, two connecting rooms, with lavatory; bath room adjoining; strictly private; to reliable gentleman. with reference. Brighton line to Avenue H station. Phone 572-M Kenmore.

LARGE and small rooms; convenient to all cars; hot water supply, electric light. Telephone 2966 Coney Island. 2,644 East 19th St., Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn.

ALCOVE, 3 closets, electric light; near subway; very cheap. Telephone 2215-W Prospect.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 144.—Overlooking harbor; private baths; electricity.

Staten Island.

Furnished room in cozy private camp with two gentlemen at Graham Beach, adjoining Midland Beach, S. I.; easy to commute; canoe, hammocks, cooking, and sanitary arrangements; $3.50 weekly. K 12 Times.

New Jersey.

Rooms, en suite, for light housekeeping in country, 1 hour out, or single; furnished or unfurnished; extremely refined atmosphere; large, sunny rooms, with hot and cold water; Summer or permanent. Estate, Y 212 Times Annex.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

BY BUSINESS WOMAN, Greenwich Village, sunny room, open fireplace, running water; accessible good board; moderate; particulars. C 310 Times Downtown.

REFINED young bachelor wants comfortable room, 80th to 90th Sts., about $5 per week, with sociable person. K 105 Times.

LADY employed during day wants nicely furnished room with private family, vicinity of Morningside Park, 110th, or 116th St. "L" station. L 3 Times.

Young gentleman wants room and bath; quiet, neat, congenial; give information in full. K 51 Times.

Unfurnished.

Couple wants two front, unfurnished rooms, private bath, board; near 50th St., west; American family; reasonable; particulars. S., 240 East 21st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ADEPT STATISTICIAN, COST CLERK. Young lady, 21; experienced; knowledge typewriting, stenography, assistant bookkeeper; unusually good mathematician; well educated; good personality. C 290 Times Downtown.

ARTISTIC French dressmaker designer wishes engagements in families; $4 per day. Mlle. Marguerite, 302 W 102d. 9039 River.

BILL CLERK, stenographer; Underwood machine; several years' experience; conscientious and willing; salary, $15. D 285 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, controlling accounts, financial statements, ten years' experience, knowledge of accounting, desires position with a firm where there is opportunity for advancement; best references. C 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; trial balance; typist; Christian; refined; exceptional ability; $20. C 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, office manager; competent, energetic; Christian; 27; good appearance; educated; experienced; salary according to opportunity. 960, 119 Nassau.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; six years' experience; executive ability; references. D 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, capable taking full charge any system; best of references. L 13 Times.

BOOKKEEPER assistant, accurate, neat, willing, wants downtown position. D 200 Times Downtown.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER, preferably for motherless children, or companion to child in country; nothing menial; bright, educated Jewish young woman. Address Capable, Times Harlem.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position for Summer as companion, governess or mother's helper; prefer country. Y 208 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATE desires position where training will be serviceable; references. K 154 Times.

COOK, Swedish, first class, wishes position by day, dinners, or parties. Ericson, 118 Rogers Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her cook, country. Call Monday, 22 West 82d.

COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes to place her cook. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

DRESSMAKERS, evening, tailor; gowns remodeled; city or country; home, out. Ryan, 76 West 50th.

DRESSMAKER, recently from Paris; robes, manteaux, by day or at home; finest work; Parisian chic. Armande, 300 West 93d.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter; street, reception gowns; linens, remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER.—By day, $3; will make over. K 146 Times.

DRESSMAKER, quick, experienced; out by day, week; city or country. L 20 Times.

DRESSMAKER, colored, experienced, stylish, quick; reference; $2. 261 W. 134th, Apt. 2D.

ELDERLY LADY wishes to go out a few hours a day to work. Box 27, 1,515 3d Av.

ENGLISH LADY as Governess, or take entire charge of child. K 70 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Fluent French, German, English; excellent pianist, good embroiderer, sewer; best written references, stamped authorities. Address C. P., 163 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS, German, experienced, wishes position; references; only good family. P. W. German, 3 Severance Pl., 160 East 37th St.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, understanding typewriting, filing, about to enter pharmaceutical college, wishes position with chemical or drug firm until October and during course. K 148 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL, (16,) neat, refined, industrious, desires office position. K 104 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A Southern gentlewoman, an unincumbered middle-aged widow, desires a position as housekeeper or companion; best references. Mrs. R. W. M., 215 East Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of refinement and experience desires a position as working housekeeper in private family or school where servants are kept; references exchanged. Address Permanent, Y 247 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position wanted by refined, energetic woman as working housekeeper with one or more in help; good seamstress and nurse; fond of children; present employers can be seen; $35. K 131 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, caretaker, husband employed; good cook; best reference. Fenton, 140 East 46th.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Refined, competent person wishes position; Protestant. C 305 Times Downtown.

JANITOR.—Reliable, sober colored janitor with first-class personal references. Basement, 63 West 87th.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, colored, wishes place for Tuesday. Carroll, 47 West 99th.

MAID.—A family wishes to highly recommend their house parlor maid from the middle of July until Oct. 1 for some place, country or seaside, within easy distance of New York. Address Room 5,612 Woolworth Building.

MAID.—Lady wishes to place competent maid as chambermaid; plain sewing, assist waitress; country. Call Monday, 22 West 82d St.

MASSEUSE, graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. 329 East 51st St.

MATRON.—Lady with practical experience in superintending institution desires responsible position as matron. G. G., 160 East 37th St.

MILLINERY DESIGNER, experienced in manipulation of merchandise and management of help, wishes engagement with established, high-class wholesale house after July 1. Y 273 Times Annex.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Refined widow desires position mother's helper, to go to the country for Summer; no salary. E. K., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

MOTHER'S ASSISTANT, governess; successful experience; Summer or longer; any location. Y 260 Times Annex.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, conscientious; children over 3; kindergarten training; moderate terms; willing; sews well; best references. D 218 Times Downtown.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or companion, children 3 to 10; young woman, refined, experienced; best references. B 240 Times Downtown.

NURSEGIRL.—Young Swiss girl desires to take a position with a child 3-5 years old or as maid to a lady. E. Bender, 58 Dey St., City.

NURSE, COMPANION, refined Spanish, undergraduate nurse, will take care of invalids, either sex; three years with present employer, Spanish and English; best doctors' and patients' references. Write "Advertiser," 349 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE, experienced, wishes position with children over 2 years of age; highest recommendations. K 90 Times.

NURSE, experienced, trained, practical, desires position; generally useful; moderate. K 84 Times.

NURSE.—English; thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; excellent references; wages $50. K 138 Times.

PIANIST.—Young lady, perfect accompanist and sight reader, wants position in Summer hotel. E. K., 1,152 3d Av.

PIANIST.—Excellent pianist (lady) desires position in city, country; highest recommendations. K 167 Times.

POSITION as nursery governess or companion, by refined, educated young lady; references exchanged. Lock Box 57, Tully, N. Y.

READER wishes to make engagements to read to invalids and as story teller to children. Y 287 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Because of my coming retirement I seek a suitable position for my secretary, whom I can recommend as an exceptionally capable, experienced, highly intelligent, and reliable young lady of character, personality, and marked ability; thoroughly equipped to completely fill position of highest responsibility; salary $30 weekly. D 219 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, trained in first-class secretarial school, desires position with reliable firm; willing to demonstrate ability. M. T., 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER: GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION; TRANSCRIBES NEATLY AND ACCURATELY; NEAT APPEARANCE; COMPETENT; $10. FLORENCE BROOKS, STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Cultured, capable girl; 25; six years' BONDING, editorial experience; capable managing office; excellent correspondent; unquestionable references; $18. D 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A refined American lady, seven years' legal, brokerage, and general experience, seeks position; highest references, neat, accurate, reliable; $18-$20. K 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, capable Christian, (22;) four years' experience; knowledge double-entry bookkeeping; desires country or city position. S. B., 137 East 47th St.

STENOGRAPHER; INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED, COMPETENT; 5 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; SALARY $15. D 207 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, correspondent, bookkeeper, (24;) wide awake; hours no object; own machine. C 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; familiar with detail work; conscientious, reliable; good references. Box B 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; EXPERT TECHNICAL WORK; FIRST CLASS REFERENCES; $16-$18. COMPETENT, C 238 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, understands bookkeeping; office details; desires position, seven years experience. M. Wein, 11 W. 111. Harlem 1576.

STENOGRAPHER; competent, accurate, rapid; long experience; exceptional ability; highest references. C 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER or SECRETARY.—Position as stenographer or secretary; college graduate; references. Address L 5 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; familiar with office detail; neat appearance; $12. C 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, educated, desires position in mountains; salary no object. C 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; secretary; efficient; executive ability; excellent business training; $15-$18. C 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Several years' experience technical matter; $15-$18. G 355 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly capable; good business experience; intelligent worker; salary, $15. C 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Substitute; can operate any standard keyboard. M. G., 269 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; office assistant; bright, willing and accurate; $7. C 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—General office assistant; neat appearance; $10. C 249 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD operator, typist; neat appearance; courteous; 4 years experience; $10. C 239 Times Downtown.

VIRGINIAN colored woman wishes position, short hours. Beatts, 228 West 64th St.

WIDOW (refined) will give services as useful companion for home in country or seashore for Summer. K 17 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, couples; German; Swedish. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9363 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 3916 Morningside.

Hotel, clubs, institutions, domestic help. Noel Agency, 841 6th Av. Bryant 9264.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG WOMAN, professional musician, athletic, seeks position to teach voice, piano accompany in athletic sports, or do secretarial work. K 6 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ACCOUNTANT. C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Graduate Harvard Business School, complete training in theory and practical experience in public and cost work, wishes accounting position where ability is needed, preferably with accounting firm. K 28 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7858.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5653.

ACCOUNTANT, CHESTER N. ROGERS, 131 West 31st St., Madison Sq. 5780. Books opened, written up, closed, and systematized. Periodical audits, financial statements, investigations; terms reasonable.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 300 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1620.

ACCOUNTANT, &c.—Young man, 24, desires position; has had 8 years of accounting, clerical and general office experience. J. Dunn, 202 East 112th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—All branches, wide experience, cost, control, efficiency systems, linguist, used to difficult problems, desires employment. C 291 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced all lines office work; desires temporary position; excellent references. K 87 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes books, audits, trial balances, systematizing, investigation; statements drawn. L 9 Times.

A CREATIVE MAN FOR YOUR BUSINESS.

A Young Man with a record as a business-builder stands PREPARED to make the upbuilding of some healthy growing business his life work. Creative Advertiser, Sales Manager, Executive. Invites your acid test. G 352 Times Downtown.

AN EXPERIENCED OFFICE MAN, capable of filling responsible position, is open for engagement. Address Responsible, P. O. Box 1,036.

AN AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN would like an opportunity to demonstrate ability as branch sales manager; prefers to open new territory, as he is essentially an organizer and developer. Y 240 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.—About that vacancy in your advertising department. Here is a 1915 technical graduate who believes he has the makings of a good advertising man. Can you use him? C 317 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Experienced, successful record, favorably acquainted throughout Eastern territory, seeks engagement; highest references; letters confidential. K 143 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN

WHO CAN MAKE GOOD.

TWELVE YEARS OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; CAN "SIZE UP" A PROPOSITION, PLAN AND EXECUTE A COMPLETE CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFULLY AND ECONOMICALLY. AM OF BEST EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND SOUND BUSINESS JUDGMENT; HAVE A CLEAN RECORD OF RESULTS WHICH CAN BE PROVEN. AM OPEN FOR FULL OR PART TIME ENGAGEMENT. TALK IT OVER WITH ME. M 104 TIMES.

A POSITION wanted with chance for advancement; am a sober, industrious man, 32 years old; am capable of handling men and acting as foreman or assistant foreman, and can get results; position must pay, to start, $25 per week; am quick to adapt myself to any line of work. P. A., 151 East 41st St.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNER and draftsman, wide experience on high-class work, capable taking full charge architect's office. K 125 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.

A Yale graduate, 29, exceptional executive training and initiative, 6 years office manager and assistant to President, sound business experience covering sales, credits, collections, finance, statistics, and correspondence, seeks position as office manager or executive's assistant where demonstrated ability will lead to advancement. Address K 171 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.

Young man, 25 years of age, with five years of excellent business training in finance and general management, seeks situation as assistant to executive in large corporation; exceptional credentials testifying to ability, integrity, character. K 107 Times.

ASSISTANT FACTORY MANAGER.

26 years; technical and practical experience; salary secondary consideration. L 16 Times.

ATTORNEY, thoroughly competent, desires responsible position with firm or corporation; salary $30. C 252 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE DEMONSTRATOR. — Five years' experience Cadillac, Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Buick, Saxon, Chalmers; willing worker; neat appearance; best references. Shanley, 2,019 Anthony Av. Fordham 1016.

A CAPABLE "RIGHT-HAND" for busy executive, 16 years' experience as advertiser and merchandiser of staple products, a shirt-sleeve brain worker, age 32, married, alert, efficient American, college educated, unusual ability, evidence, wants permanent job where results and hard work will earn more than a mere living. K 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Fifteen years' broad experience cost, corporation, chain stores, controlling, and other modern systems; 7 years one position; educated correspondent; capable full office charge; A1 references; salary $25. C 322 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; six years' actual practical experience; systematic, controlling accounts; familiar with up-to-date methods; good education; unquestionable references. Address Systematic, J 132 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, 10 years' experience, college graduate, thoroughly competent,

Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times obtain the highest type of employes. No other newspaper is read by so many men and women of intelligence. It influences the lives of more than 325,000 persons who buy it every day in the year.

HELP WANTED--MALE AND FEMALE

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS AN AGATE LINE—COUNT SIX WORDS A LINE

The Times does not publish Help Wanted advertisements unless it has clearly stated the character of employment and whether the employment thus is based on salary or commission.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.—Chicago salesman will be in New York Monday and Tuesday to make connections with one or two concerns selling the Dry Goods, Millinery, or Novelty Jobbers; maintains an office in Chicago and covers territory to the Coast four times a year; only good lines and reliable concerns will be considered. Address for interview, Box M 50 Times.

SALESMAN, BUSINESS MANAGER, AMERICAN, 33, WITH EXPERIENCE, VARIOUS LINES, CAPABLE, RELIABLE, BIG BUSINESS PRODUCER, DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH FIRM OFFERING FAIR SALARY FOR EXPERIENCE, BRAINS, ENERGY. K 110 TIMES.

SALESMAN (CITY SALESMAN) with established trade among local notion, stationery, and hardware jobbers, 10-cent syndicates, and novelty departments, wants an additional line to handle; commission only. Address Nassau, Mail Box 84, Station D.

SALESMAN or representative, clean-cut American of good appearance and address, possessing selling and executive ability, open for connection; highest references. C 250 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, American, technical training, excellent demonstrator; has car experience; only high grade concerns and proposition considered. K 96 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, having small, well-located store and office, wishes to make selling connection in high-class line; commission only. L 1 Times.

SALESMAN, (30,) 9 years' experience, well acquainted factories and mills Northern New Jersey, Hudson River Valley, wishes change position. L 19 Times.

SECRETARY.—Age 22, college education, 4 years assistant to manager of large printing house, (still employed,) desires greater opportunity; competent stenographer; exceptional correspondent; sales experience; highest references. C 340 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (25;) college education; experienced stenographer and typewriter; $20. K 189 Times.

SECRETARY.—Large experience as private secretary and accountant in shipping and coal business; best of references. K 91 Times.

SECRETARY, private or for corporation; expert stenographer; knows Spanish; legal and office experience. C 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, age 31, single, now employed financial and executive officials large corporation; well versed in income tax requirements, bond issues, handling of dividends, coupons, &c. D 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, tactful, young man, 22, who is capable, energetic, and reliable, desires position which offers opportunity for development. K 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man with several years' varied and thorough experience desires position where ability will insure promotion. L 6 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST; RELIABLE; $8. RUDOLPH HOLDGRUN, STENOTYPE CO., 220 WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 1318.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, well educated, excellent figurer, desires position evenings. C 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, formerly teacher, collegian, desires position secretary or tutor. C 269 Times Downtown.

TEACHER wants Summer position; graduate Columbia; four years' experience high schools; specialties, history, English. Refers; experienced coach athletics. Box 829, 1,069 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHING POSITION desired, evening preferred; science, mathematics, English; Cornell graduate. K 166 Times.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE desires position with engineering concern; has had experience with large manufacturing company both in the shops and office; best references. Y 229 Times Annex.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, 33, WIDE EXPERIENCE, BIG PRODUCER, OPEN FOR CHANGE JULY 1; HIGH-CLASS, REPUTABLE CONNECTION ONLY SOLICITED, WITH VIEW TO PERMANENCY. K 53 TIMES.

TUTOR, companion, for boys; Spanish nobleman; 30; graduate Madrid and Paris Universities; best references. Conde, K 78 Times.

WRITER, engineering training, broad experience collection, preparation, technical, commercial material. K 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) EDUCATED, NOW EMPLOYED, SEEKS POSITION DURING AFTERNOONS; CAN ASSIST BOOKKEEPER, OPERATE TYPEWRITER; FAMILIAR WITH ALL DETAILS OF CLERICAL WORK, OR READILY ADAPT HIMSELF TO WORK OF ANY NATURE; BEST OF REFERENCES. ADDRESS C., 145 TIMES.

VALUABLE
TO A LARGE ORGANIZATION.

A certified public accountant, college graduate, 30, with good knowledge of commercial law, at present handling the affairs of numerous clients, would prefer permanent connection with one large organization. His thorough training in accountancy has been ripened by practical business experience. He is particularly versed in rendering and analyzing statements of busines progress for more successful management. He will take a great deal of burden off the shoulders of a busy executive. The remuneration must not be very big at the beginning, but the organization must be sufficiently large to permit of an outlet for unusual ability and capacity. J 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) JUST GRADUATED PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, C. E. DEGREE, WISHES POSITION IN MANUFACTURING OR CONSTRUCTION CONCERN, WHERE ULTIMATELY FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION MAY BE HAD; BEST REFERENCES AND CONNECTIONS. K 156 TIMES.

YOUNG Russian man, having best references, possessing knowledge four languages, including English, having best connection in Russian market, wishes position in agricultural machine house. N. Holdstein, 120 West 78th St.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) good education, thorough training in general business, familiar with traffic work, natural inclination toward transportation, desires position with future in shipping or export concern. D 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24;) executive ability; for years managing office, order, shipping, and stock departments of largest suit manufacturer; selling experience; unquestionable references. K 157 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, Cornell sophomore, desires position during Summer vacation to end of September; bond or references furnished. G., 1,510 Boston Road.

YOUNG MEN, (4,) university training, professionally successful, executive ability, seeking permanent country-wide promoting; publicity campaign. K 85 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) seeks position where his ability to advance himself will lead to successful future; is assistant bookkeeper, adept to salesmanship, good penman. K 124 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, single, refined, well educated, desires outdoor (no canvassing) position calling for a clean-cut and pleasing personality. C 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, New York City high school teacher, Columbia graduate, desires Summer connections; work anywhere; business experience. M 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, has already made good, one who can do things, wishes position at anything; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. K 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) adaptable, ambitious, desires position any capacity; salary secondary to opportunity; unquestionable references. H. R., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, college training, general office work; experienced, willing, competent; would work Saturday; references. Goldberg, 132 East 123d.

YOUNG MAN.—Seven years' business training; competent stenographer, desires position. C 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, speaks several languages, wants a better position. Niko Placeo, 307 Columbus Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position with mercantile house; some selling experience; highest references. C 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) ambitious, seeks position with reliable office; advancement. L 8 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) desires position; moderate salary to start; references. K 101 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, 20, seeks opening; willing start at bottom; intelligent, ambitious, energetic. J. N., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN wishes position helper automobile repair shop; licensed chauffeur; experience driving. Kitney, 510 East 79th.

YOUNG MAN, 22, beginning stenographer, desires position with advancement. C 259 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Neat writer, ambitious, seeks permanent position; references. K 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college training, general office clerk; references. Perman, 1,408 5th Av.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING requires a number of young girls to act as parcel wrappers; experience not necessary; salary will be paid while learning; come with proof of age or working certificate. Apply to Superintendent department of wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ART NEEDLEWORK BUYER.

Hutzler Brothers Company, Baltimore, Md., require the services of a competent buyer for art needlework department.

Applications from experienced buyers or first assistant of a large and successful department are invited. Address replies to Y 249 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT in dental office; good appearance, tactful, accustomed to refined associations; state age, salary, education; letters will determine appointment. Write Box 55, 1,364 Broadway.

A WOMAN of good address and energy, of any age or nationality, temporarily unemployed, may learn of an unusual opportunity to earn a substantial income on salary and commission; no special qualifications required other than honesty and stability. G 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — MUST BE EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT, KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, SALARY EXPECTED. DIAMOND IMPORTER, 200 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, $15-$18, experienced; age 18-25; neatness and refinement essential. Call Monday. Herbert L. Furman, Private Agency, 31 East 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPEWRITER.—Capable to work independently, excellent opportunity to advance; state particulars and salary. L 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for temporary position; thoroughly experienced. Address M 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of typewriting; give full particulars, stating age, salary, &c. G 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry; must be accurate and good penman; state experience, age, and salary. M 93 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, lady, 25-40; thoroughly experienced double entry; steady position. Write B. S., 163 East 125th.

CHAPERON, &c.—Widow, unincumbered, 35 to 45, cultured American, musical, good appearance; must stand thorough investigation; religious; church references; adviser and chaperon two motherless young ladies. Address K 121 Times.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress; good references; $25 a month. A., 925 West End Av.

CHECKER wanted in advertising department; must be rapid; $6 to start. C. F. T., P. O. Box 68, New York.

COOK and HOUSEWORKER wanted.—$35 per month; good plain cook and general housework; family of two; New Jersey, on West Shore R. R., 15 miles from 42d Street Station; satisfactory references required. Mrs. N. Hamlink, Haworth, N. J. Phone 189-M Dumont.

COUNSELLERS in a Summer camp for girls in Maine; must be college graduates, preferably of the physical educational department, good swimmers, and trained teachers of girls. Phone Riverside 2284.

DESIGNER.—ONE HAVING EXPERIENCE IN MAKING FANCY AND HIGH-CLASS WAISTS; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. SAMUEL FLORSHEIMER & BRO., 2 WEST 33D ST.

DOUBLE OPERATORS.—Eight rapid substitutes for July 1; $12, $15, $18 per week; same permanent; call immediately. Metaphone Co., 37 Chambers St.

EXPERIENCED, competent young woman stenographer as office assistant; $8 weekly; bring references. K. & H., 162 Water St., upstairs.

FORELADY.—With good knowledge to instruct help in lace trimmed fancy linen factory; excellent opportunity. Confidential, 307 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED PERSONS FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS AS FOLLOWS:
SALESPEOPLE IN LINEN SECTION,

ALSO WAITRESSES,

FUR OPERATORS,

PARCEL WRAPPERS,
AND INSPECTRESSES,

PACKERS,

CASHIERS;
ALSO EXPERIENCED
SALESLADIES FOR THEIR
WASH GOODS SECTION.
Apply Employment Office,
Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIRLS WANTED.
Experienced and learners, to put up perfumes; steady work.
Lundborg Perfume Company,
414 Lafayette St., (near 4th St.)
New York City.

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
Assist with baby year old; good wages. Law, The Clearfield. 324 West 103d St. Apartment 2-C.

KURZMAN.
5th Av. and 36th St.,
requires young lady competent to take charge of
STOCKROOM.
One experienced in handling and cutting high-class materials for Millinery
and
Dressmaking
May secure excellent, steady position, with opportunities for advancement. Apply side entrance.

LEDGER CLERKS.—In the office of a large department store, a number of competent young women ledger clerks, those having department store experience preferred. Address Y 290 Times Annex.

MILLINERY. — FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER WANTED; GOOD POSITION TO THE RIGHT PARTY. MAISON MAURICE, FIFTH AV. AND 43D ST.

NECKWEAR.—Turners and finishers on men's neckwear. Meyer, Bacharach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography wanted in office of cloak manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, M 101 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, age 18-22; good penmanship and one rapid and accurate at figures desired; state age, experience, salary desired and other details. M 76 Times.

PIANIST desires experienced violinist, 'cellist to play in Summer hotel. P 121 Times.

PRESSERS on men's silk neckwear; steady positions; good salary. Charles W. Lyons & Son, 141 5th Av.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

REPRESENTATIVE.—A well-educated American woman, over 30, capable or earning $30 to $40 per week, to represent us in Massachusetts; instructions given right party; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESLADY wanted, experienced, in our sample room; must have had previous experience in a shirt house and capable of waiting on wholesale trade; state references and salary expected. Write B., 200 East 23d st.

SALESWOMAN. — Competent saleswoman wanted for stationery department, must have experience; excellent opportunity; apply stating experience; references. Himebough & Browne, 471 5th Av.

SALESLADY in confectionery; references; experienced. Schraft's, 383 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN.—Thoroughly experienced in retail candy stores. M 109 Times.

STENOGRAPHER
and office assistant for permanent position in downtown financial corporation; woman, preferably 21 to 25, of demonstrated speed and accuracy as stenographer, and familiar with modern office methods; reply in own handwriting, stating briefly age, residence, married or single, previous experience, and length of service with former employers; $15 weekly. C 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady as assistant to sales manager, able to handle correspondence and details of sales system; salary $65 monthly. Address, by letter only, V. H. C., 362 West 13th St.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, to substitute for three weeks beginning June 26; reply in own handwriting, stating former positions and salary expected. K 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER of ability, capable of handling all details small office; one with secretarial experience preferred. Address in own handwriting, giving telephone and salary expected at beginning. K 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; not over 25; good penman; permanent if satisfactory; small office; fine position, excellent surroundings; give experience and salary. K 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady who does good stenography and bookkeeping; salary $12. Room 73 Chemists' Building, 50 East 41st Street.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Thoroughly competent stenographer and Monitor switchboard operator; state references, experience, and salary. C 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, and accurate at figures; closed Saturdays, open Sundays; state age, salary, and full particulars. M 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent: must be quick and accurate; knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; good salary. G 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be first class; reply must state age, experience, and salary expected. C 326 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—Exceptional opportunity normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling positions; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year position. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, to run board and do filing; knowledge of typewriting and shorthand an asset; salary to start $7; state age, religion, experience, &c. T. T., P. O. Box 63, New York.

TYPISTS.—In the office of a large department store, a number of competent typists or Underwood billing machine. Address Y 291 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADIES of refinement who can dance some; will pay immediate salary; give full training free, with future promotion; excellent opportunity. Box 668 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted as telephone operator and file clerk; $8 to start. H. W. T., 120 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, six, $12; others, $15, $18; bookkeeper, law. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $9-$15; typist, $12; others. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

100 STENOGRAPHERS, clerks, English, also Spanish. Pan-American Agency, 24 Stone St.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS for stenographers, bookkeepers, dictaphone, comptometer operators. Maghili, (Exchange,) Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists; good opportunity; register fee. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS; $10-$15. We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.

BOOKKEEPER for position in Jersey City; must understand controlling accounts; $22.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND TYPIST; $10.

TYPIST—Want rapid, accurate operator to do copy work; $12.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILL CLERK; must be thoroughly experienced along both lines; $15.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; excellent opportunity; $18.

BILL CLERK to make out bills on Underwood; must be good at figures; $10.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; familiar double entry work; $10.

Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY, $70 monthly; expert real estate, $15; stenographer with knowledge of bookkeeping, $12; mercantile, $14; stenographer and billing clerk, $12; 15 positions open, paying $8, for advanced beginners, stenographers; bookkeeper's assistant, 12 Brookiyn office assistants, $8; typist, $10.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.,
Telephone 3051 Cortlandt.

CABLE CLERK, expert, Spanish, English, $25-$30; stenographers, $12-$23; Spanish-English stenographers, $18-$20; correspondents, $15; merchandise inspectors, $6-$10; engineers, draftsmen, boys; registration free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Bookkeeper-stenographer, $12-$15; six stenographers, $10-$12; clerks, $10-$13; typist, $12. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, $20; stenographers, several desirable positions, $10-$18; beginners, $6-$8; assistant bookkeepers, $10-$15; typists, $8-$12. Call Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $18-$15; bookkeepers, office assistants, switchboard operators, stenographers; permanent positions. Call early. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4240.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, neat, accurate girls; no registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typist, switchboard operators; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Moon's Schools, 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

A—A—A—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES.
At an institution known throughout the country for thorough work; registered by the Regents of the State of New York; individual instruction; Summer session.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

$10
Monday, June 26—Day or Night pays for Summer Course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY; positions secured. Est. 1884.
GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 11 West 34th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term. Aeolian Hall, 35 W 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

WHAT SCHOOL? This is an important question for those desirous of becoming expert stenographers to decide. We investigate schools. Let us advise you. American Schools Association, Dept. "S," Times Bldg., N. Y. C.

FILING. — Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Qualified senior assistants required by firm of public accountants; must be competent and have had experience as a senior in public accountant's office; no other need apply. Reply, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. P 267 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR by a million-dollar corporation; a man about 30 years old, who has had at least five years' advertising and sales experience; one who has sold advertising space or lithography preferred; the opportunity involves principally the selling of direct advertising to national advertisers; substantial salary and opportunity to become a sales manager; give full particulars, age, previous connections, experience, &c. Box 97, Madison Square Station, New York City.

A clean-cut, energetic man of any age or nationality, temporarily unemployed, may learn of an unusual opportunity to earn a substantial income on salary and commission. No special qualifications required other than honesty and stability. G 341 Times Downtown.

A1 LOT SALESMEN.

At once, to sell high grade property on commission in the best hustling city of 120,000 in New England; none but producers need apply. Box 105 Hartford, Conn.

A1 ADVERTISING MAN.—Big commissions; new proposition. Call, 4 P. M. Monday, Room 705A 203 Broadway.

AN ADVENTURE IN BUSINESS.
(NOT FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.)
Mr. Mc—— (32 years of age), who has been a successful lumber salesman nearly all his life, found himself recently without a position. Happening through a happy chance to read our advertisement he decided that HERE was an opportunity to capitalize his selling abilities for more money than he had been receiving. Result of his first eight weeks' work with us over $1,400 in cash commission, and he has deferred equities in the business of approximately the same amount.
This is a human document, open to your scrutiny—a story from real life, the hero of which is now in our employ. Best of all, it can be duplicated by an energetic man who has the work habit, combined with our original selling methods. We have a similar opening for one or two successful salesmen who can furnish gilt edge references. Drawing account against commissions. L. A. Cerf, General Agent, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, New York.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—One with experience in trade directory work preferred; salary or commission. G 362 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN wanted.—Familiar with financial district; good proposition, state age, experience, and salary expected. Sar, P. O. Box 63, New York.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted for metal furniture, library stacks, and bank fixtures; one who can render and make competition drawings desired. Y 272 Times Annex.

AN OPPORTUNITY is afforded a bright boy with high school education, living at home with parents to enter employ of large fire insurance company, where application and ability receive recognition. Address P. O. Box 2,129.

ARTIST.—Wanted, an artist to draw figures in charcoal from copy; must be accurate and quick. Keene Circle 1350. Sunday, between 12 and 2:30. Ask for Fred. Galeson.

ARTISTS.
AN AGENCY SPECIALIZING LARGELY IN TEXTILE AND APPAREL LINES FOR MEN AND WOMEN, HAS IMMEDIATE WORK FOR ART STUDIOS AND ARTISTS ALONG THE LINES OF DUMMIES, LAYOUTS, FASHION FIGURES AND ILLUSTRATION IDEAS. IF POSSIBLE SUBMIT A FEW PROOFS OF WORK DONE; IF NOT STATE LINE OF WORK IN WHICH YOU SPECIALIZE, AND NAME ONE OR MORE CONCERNS FOR WHOM YOU NOW EXECUTE COMMISSIONS. Y 259 TIMES ANNEX.

ATTENTION!—Position of trust in old established company; prospects for advancement for keen, ambitious man of good appearance; ability to meet and talk with men essential; commission. Address Box 358, Mad. Sq. P. O.

AUTOMOBILE ASSEMBLING; EXPERIENCED MAN ON BODY WORK; MOUNTING, DISMOUNTING, &c. E. O. DALZELL, 224 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

A WASHINGTON HEIGHTS real estate office wants young man; experience not necessary; residence on Heights preferred; state age, salary wanted, and references. B. B., 3,525 Broadway, Advertising Office.

BANK BOOKKEEPER. — Individual ledger; efficient, experienced; must bear closest investigation; no other considered; salary, $75. Address M 62 Times.

BANK MESSENGER.—Must bear closest investigation; opportunity for advancement. Address M 63 Times.

BILLING CLERK. — Rapid on typewriter, quick at figures, hard worker who will apply himself for advancement. Address, with particulars, Box G 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, or clerk wanted; must be experienced in keeping department costs and individual costs in machine shop with large variety of work; good chance for right man; state age, experience, salary, and references; strictly confidential; permanent position. H. Krants, 160 7th St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable of taking full charge of office and collections; alert, reliable, efficient; references required; state salary, age, experience, married or single; must know Spanish. Address Exportacion, C 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; must be familiar with cost-accounting system and experienced in construction or metal-working shop; age, about 25; salary, $30; hard worker. G 366 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, by large dry goods commission house, young man as assistant bookkeeper; must be quick and accurate at figures; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. C 263 Times Downtown.

BOY, with high school training, to do general office work; insight will be given to modern business methods; splendid training and opportunity. Apply only by letter, giving age, schooling, salary expected, and references. Y 229 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 18 years of age, in office of large manufacturing concern; must reside with parents and come well recommended; good opportunity for advancement. Address Mfg. P. O. Box 1122.

BOYS wanted in large advertising concern to run errands and make themselves generally useful; must be neat and intelligent. Room 801, 23 East 26th.

BOY, about 16, wanted in importer's office to make himself generally useful; good opportunity for an ambitious boy. G 359 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—By large insurance company, offering opportunity to learn business; good opening for bright boys; must be well educated, of good address, and ambitious; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. G 351 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.—Neat; intelligent; to run errands and make himself generally useful in a downtown wholesale house. Address, C 260 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Excellent opportunity for boys, 16 years, to learn wholesale business. C 253 Times Downtown.

BOYS, strong, not over 20 years old, light porter work for jobbing house. C 257 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wholesale woolen house, bright, active, just from school preferred. K 93 Times.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WANTED.—17 OR 18 YEARS OF AGE FOR CLERK AND MESSENGER WORK IN A LARGE OFFICE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES. G 334 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CALCULATOR, experienced in trigonometry. Kollmorgen Optical Corporation, 318 East 32d St.

CHAUFFEUR wanted for country; careful, experienced driver; middle-aged, single preferred; state wages and references; country. K 113 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—If you are willing to work to pay for tuition, we will guarantee a position; full particulars and references required. L 29 Times.

CHEMIST.—Wanted by large rubber concern expert chemist, experienced for years in dipped goods line; excellent opportunity for an ambitious and reliable man; state full particulars, giving experience during last five years, salary demanded. K 144 Times.

CHECKER wanted in advertising department; must be rapid; $6 to $8 to start. C. M. T., P. O. Box 63, New York.

CLEANERS.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require for their department of buildings several men to do cleaning and make themselves generally useful. Apply to Superintendent, subway floor, East Building.

CLERK.—Competent clerk wanted for Order and Traffic Dept.; experienced in iron and steel, particularly tool steels and alloy steels and specialties preferred; to receive attention state age, experience, and wages expected. "Opportunity," K 139 Times Downtown.

CLERK, experienced in cost work and bookkeeping, in manufacturing business; excellent references required; fine opportunity for right man; state age and salary expected. G 349 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted in office of large concern; a competent clerk, one having experience as entry clerk preferred; must be good penman, accurate and active. Address, stating age, references, experience, and salary expected. K 139 Times.

CLERK.—Veiling importer wants experienced order clerk, a bright young man will have a splendid chance for advancement; give full details. Y 283 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (mechanical,) preferably with two years' experience in engineering work and technical correspondence. Apply W. H. O., Box 476, Newark, N. J.

COLLECTOR.—Real estate office requires services of young man for collecting and to work on leases; state qualifications, salary, &c. Address Real Estate, 19 Times.

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK.—Experienced man wanted for confidential office position in large manufacturing company in Newark. Y 295 Times Annex.

CUTTERS, markers, lining cutters, experienced on young men's clothing; good pay. Levy & Rosenthal, 23 Washington Place.

DRAFTSMEN. — WANTED, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY Y 279 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN.—WANTED, EXPERIENCED DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS FOR SWITCHBOARD WORK; GIVE PERSONAL RECORD AND SALARY REQUIRED. APPLY Y 278 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Patent office and mechanical experience; state where employed, particulars. D 215 Times Downtown.

EDITOR, REPORTER wanted by trade journal; state age, salary expected, and previous experience. C 323 Times Downtown.

ELECTRIC WELDERS wanted for out-of-town work; must have boiler and general experience with good references; highest wages paid. C 266 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR.—Young man experienced in estimating and following up lithography as assistant; good opportunity for a thorough young man; state education, experience, and give references to receive consideration. M 75 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN, mechanical, on special machinery. Write, age, experience, salary, C 328 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR WASHGOODS DEPT.
AND EXPERIENCED PICTURE FRAME GILDERS.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32ND STREET SIDE.

GLOVE BUYER,

A LIVE, PROGRESSIVE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, WHO CAN SELL AS WELL AS BUY, AND WHO POSSESSES EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND THE PERSONALITY TO HANDLE HIGH-CLASS TRADE WITH GLADDING DRY GOODS COMPANY, PROVIDENCE, R. I. CALL MONDAY OR TUESDAY ON F. W. ALDRED, HOTEL WOLCOTT, NEW YORK.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WITH A FEW YEARS' OFFICE EXPERIENCE. G 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

IMPORTING HOUSE has opening for a young man who has a good knowledge of bookkeeping; must be accurate at figures, and have had some previous experience; in replying give full particulars, stating age, experience, and salary expected. G 350 Times Downtown.

INSPECTOR, MECHANICAL, accustomed to use of micrometer and special gauges; experienced on machine tool parts; state age, experience, salary. C 327 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN.

Salary $900 to $1,200.

Applications received at Room 1,400, Municipal Bldg., to June 29, at 4 P. M. Subjects: Technical, 3; Experience, 2. Requirements: Training or experience as draftsman. Minimum age 18 years. For further particulars see The City Record, published daily, or apply to Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building.

MANAGING PRINTER wanted to take complete charge of an old-established business; must be a man of real capacity who can design and turn out high-grade, artistic work; one who has some first-class trade that he can bring to the new business preferred; salary and percentage on new business; give details in your application. Address D 222 Times Downtown.

MAN piano player. Write General Delivery, Chas. Wilson, Albany, N. Y.

MAN wanted for sewing yarn and thread department; we have an excellent opportunity for a man capable of marketing to large consumers, as well as arranging sources of supply; only thoroughly experienced men should apply, giving full details. Talbot, P. O. Box No. 1,125, Atlanta, Ga.

MEDICAL STUDENT
WANTED.
Summer work for energetic man of good presence. Apply at 25 West 45th St., tenth floor.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN. — Preferably those experienced in designing small turret lathe tools, jigs, fixtures, &c.; no detailers wanted; give age, references, and full particulars, also salary expected. Y 201 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—By a large manufacturing company, several first-class designers; state experience and salary expected, Y 250 Times Annex.

MORTGAGE MAN.
An old-established, prominent mortgage corporation in financial district has an exceptional opening of responsibility for a high-grade man, around 30 to 40, with a clear record and successful experience in Manhattan realty or mortgage work; drawing account and commission; only those accustomed to large transactions and substantial earnings and desiring to connect permanently with a strongly organized house please reply in confidence, giving experience and age. Mortgage, C 305 Times Downtown.

OFFICE STATIONERY CLERK
required immediately by a large corporation, a man to look after office stationery; must be able to correctly read proof, draw up specimen forms, supervise stock, &c.; apply stating age, experience and salary wanted to Stationer, G 361 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Familiar with typewriter and telephone switchboard, who will work hard and conscientiously for advancement. Address G 365 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY desired by bond house; ample opportunity for proper person. Reply, stating age and extent of education. G 356 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in large mercantile house; state age, experience, and salary expected; also give references. Address S. J. S., Box 187, Mad. Sq. Station.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in wholesale firm; young man, 17; American; good chance for one quick and accurate; state particulars and salary desired. K 101 Times Downtown.

PERMANENT POSITION FOR COMMERCIAL AUDITOR, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, WHO HAS HAD PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS MILLS, IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH SYSTEMS FOR MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING CONCERNS AND WITH MAKING UP GOVERNMENT REPORTS.
IN APPLYING GIVE EXACT DETAILS WHICH WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. WHERE AND HOW LONG YOU HAVE HELD SUCH POSITIONS. STATE TERMS. M 47 TIMES.

POSITION open for young man in foreign exchange department private banking firm; only those with knowledge of commercial letters of credit need apply; state age, references and salary expected. Address J. H. H., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

PROMOTER OR STOCK SALESMAN.—An energetic promoter or stock salesman wanted; give experience and reference; salary or commission. C 329 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT.
Man of extensive experience for position as chief clerk and general assistant to head of office with many buying departments; large factory near New York; excellent opportunity for man familiar with the purchasing of a wide variety of materials and having a knowledge of accounting; give detailed information and salary expected. T. L., Box 140 Times Downtown.

RETOUCHER, under 30 years of age, wanted in art department of well-established periodical publishing house, to work on machinery photographs; salary to start, $18; permanent position; good opportunity for a non-expert to develop skill. Address, stating age and experience, Mechanical Journal, Box C 279 Times Downtown.

REPAIR MAN. — Burrough's adding machine repair man desired. John E. Ramson, Auctioneer of Adding Machines, 30 Church St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Young man as specialty salesman for New York City territory; must be well educated, present a good appearance, and be willing to work hard; the position would be steady, and offers an attractive future with a well-established manufacturing corporation; small salary and liberal commission will be paid; men without selling experience will be considered; no attention will be paid to letters that do not state applicant's experience and qualifications fully. Address C, 282 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN SELLING RESTAURANT, HOTEL, CAFE, CIGAR, POOL, DRUG, GENERAL STORE TRADE CAN DO BIG BUSINESS WITH OUR NEW LIVE-POCKET SIDE LINE; ALL MERCHANTS' TOWNS 100,000 AND UNDER WANT IT; $5 COMMISSION EACH SALE; NO COLLECTING; NO EXPENSE OR RISK TO MERCHANT; WE TAKE BACK ALL UNSOLD GOODS. CAN

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature; light to moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,338. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

PRESIDENT SENDS VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM TO CARRANZA; WILL ADDRESS CONGRESS; START MILITIA SOUTH TODAY; CAPT. MOREY RESCUED, WROTE STORY OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

RUSSIANS RESUME GREAT OFFENSIVE IN VOLHYNIA

Report German Reserves Hurled Back, with Captures of Prisoners and Guns.

TEUTON LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Redoubts and Trenches Stormed in Fighting All Along the Volhynia Front.

ALL BUKOWINA OCCUPIED

Austrians in Attempt to Halt Pursuit Lose 2,000 Prisoners—Much Booty Seized.

LONDON, Monday, June 26.—The greatest battle of the present series on the Russian front is developing in the so-called Lutsk salient, according to the latest dispatches from Petrograd. The new places named in the official communications would appear to indicate that the Germans have made a slight impression on the salient already.

The key to the whole situation is the Kovel junction, and gigantic efforts are being made by the Germans to safeguard this vital point. They are massing every available unit there to counter the Russian thrust.

On the direct road at Svidniki the Russians are within twenty-one miles of the junction, but for ten days they have been held at that position. The Germans have made even greater efforts to check an indirect approach to Kovel by the southern flank, where, for the last week, the issue has hung in the balance at Lokatchi, the apex of the whole salient. The latest war maps show that the Russians are no longer at Lokatchi, the Germans having forced them back from three to six miles on both sides of the road which leads to Vladimir-Volinski. The Russians, according to still later accounts, have won back some of this ground.

Dash for Kirlibaba Pass.

The situation in Bukowina has cleared up with the Russian announcement that the whole of the Duchy is now in Russian hands. Thus in three weeks General Lechitzkyhas broken through positions fortified like the French front and taken over 40,000 prisoners and added territory of 4,000 square miles to that controlled by the Russian Empire. His victorious army is now fighting in two main directons—first, in the far south it is mounting the valley which leads to the Kirlibaba Pass of the Carpathians and thence over the Carpathians into Transylvania, and second, in the northwest it is striving for the possession of Kolomea, an important railway junction.

Austria's dilemma on the Russian front is made clear by the map, which shows that since the commencement of the Russian advance she has been compelled to exchange a front line 200 miles long between Pinsk and Rumania for a new line 360 miles long.

"Officers who have arrived at Kiev," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, "describe the breaking of all German attacks on the Russian front along the Stokhod River. Large reserves launched by the Germans were hurled back by the Russians and are now on the defensive. German prisoners who were recently on the French front compare the Russian gunfire on the Stokhod as an inferno similar to that at Verdun.

"Further south, in the Vladimir-Volynski and Sokul regions, combined enemy onslaughts are proving equally ineffective and costly. The enemy evidently shrinks at no sacrifice to retain his communications with Kovel and Lemberg.

"Kuty, which has been taken by the Russians, is on the left bank of the Cheremosh River, a tributary of the Pruth, and the Russians had to force the river in the face of gunfire from the hills behind. The Russians, it is now announced officially, occupy the entire Crownland of Bukowina.

"The Beresina River, on which fighting was reported yesterday, is a northern tributary of the Niemen in the northern sphere of operations. Bogdanoff is on the Lida-Molodechno railway, a dozen miles south of Krevo. In the region between Vilna and Molodechno the Germans lately have been extending their field operations north and south of Smorgon. They are now attacking the Molodechno salient not only from the northwest, but from the southwest and west."

Russian Official Report.

The official communication issued by the War Office reads:

German artillery violently bombarded numerous sectors of our Riga positions. A strong party of Germans attempted to approach our trenches near the western extremity of Lake Babit, but without result.

On the Dvina between Jacobstadt and Dvinsk the enemy artillery was also violently active. Enemy aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs on the station at Polotchany, southwest of Molodechno.

One of our airmen during a daring flight over the enemy's lines was hit by the enemy artillery. Aviators Captain Bankeiff and Lieutenant Pavneff, although wounded, succeeded, despite the enemy fire, in descending near our advanced line.

On the Styr, three versts, (two miles,) south of Sminy, in the region of Chartorysk, we took by a sudden attack the redoubt of a fort whose garrison after a stubborn resistance were all put to the bayonet. We cap-

Continued on Page 2.

Two Warships Submarined in the Strait of Otranto

PARIS, June 25.—The Ministry of Marine announces that the Italian auxiliary cruiser Citta di Messina and the French torpedo boat destroyer Fourche have been torpedoed in the Strait of Otranto.

The Citta di Messina, which was being escorted by the Fourche, was the first victim of the submarine. The Fourche later attacked the underwater boat, which submerged and disappeared. Shortly afterward the Fourche herself was torpedoed. Almost all her crew was saved.

The Fourche was built in 1910 and carried a complement of 81 officers and men. She was 734 tons displacement, 246 feet long, and had a speed of 33 to 34 knots.

The Citta di Messina was a twin-screw steamship of 3,495 gross tonnage, built in 1910, and was a merchant vessel registered in the Italian Naval Reserve. She was 363 feet 5 inches long, 42 feet 1 inch beam, and 18 feet 8 inches depth of hold.

MOOSE WIDE APART; AWAIT T. R.'S STAND

Lively Row Expected at the National Committee Meeting in Chicago Today.

MANY OPPOSE HUGHES

Insist They Will Not Follow Colonel Roosevelt Back Into the Republican Fold.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 25.—With the arrival this evening of the advance guard of the Progressive National Committee in anticipation of tomorrow's meeting of the full committee to determine the party's future course by reason of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's refusal to head the ticket in opposition to Charles Evans Hughes, there is every prospect of the liveliest row in the history of the Bull Moosers.

Unless all signs fail the leaders who favor acceptance of the advice tendered by Colonel Roosevelt will have an insurrection on their hands. Unanimous action of any sort seems a remote possibility.

If a majority of the committee decides to follow Colonel Roosevelt into the Republican Party, a minority is certain to line up for President Wilson, or turn in desperation to the Prohibition or Socialist Party. Action by a majority, on the other hand, in favor of a Progressive third ticket will not deter a minority from supporting Hughes.

No matter what the Progressives do the Republicans are not worried over the situation. With Roosevelt declaring himself flatly for Hughes, as it is understood he will do in a statement to be read at tomorrow's meeting of the Progressive National Committee, the Republicans figure that any scattering opposition from the Progressives will not cut any figure. The Progressives who advocate the substitution of a new Presidential candidate on their ticket in place of Colonel Roosevelt, it is asserted, will be unable to find any man of national prominence who would make the race. From the Republican viewpoint tomorrow's meeting will mark the demise of the Progressive Party, no matter what action may be taken.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Progressive National Executive Committee; John W. McGrath, secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, and about a dozen Eastern Progressives arrived this afternoon. Other members from the West and South also put in an appearance. Numerous conferences were held during the evening.

William Flinn of Pittsburgh, declared himself flatly for Hughes.

"I am for following Roosevelt and supporting Hughes," said Mr. Flinn. "The Republicans have nominated their best man and have adopted a Progressive platform. There never will be a better time to get back into the Republican Party."

George W. Perkins held a conference with John M. Parker, Matthew Hale, and others opposed to the indorsement of Hughes late today, but at the close of the meeting it was said no decision had been reached. Mr. Perkins is said to have suggested a compromise plan which contemplates substituting the name of Hughes for Roosevelt on the Progressive ticket and an equal division of the Presidential Electors in all States where the election law will permit. It was urged that this would continue the Progressive Party as a national organization. The suggestion was unfavorably received by those representing the radical element on the committee, it was said.

Victor Murdock, Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, it is reported, will not attend the session tomorrow. George W. Perkins will preside.

Insurgent Progressives who insist they will not support Hughes, were more in evidence than those with views like Flinn. A conference of the insurgents was held tonight in the quarters of John M. Parker of Louisiana, the Progressive nominee for Vice President. Parker, who is a former Democrat, is strong for a third ticket. Others in the conference were Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, J. H. Wyllie of Iowa, and L. O. Engen of North Dakota.

Mr. Hale admitted that his instructions from the Massachusetts' Progressives were to oppose any indorsement of Hughes. Furthermore, he said, the Progressives of his State by formal action had declared they would not be bound by any action of the National Committee.

Mr. Wyllie and Mr. Engen both declared they had had numerous letters from Progressives in their respective States urging that a third ticket be put in the field.

Dr. E. M. Harris, Progressive committeeman from Rhode Island, expressed himself emphatically against amalgamation with the Republican Party.

"I haven't any use for Hughes," said

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CAPTAIN'S THRILLING TALE

Written in Ditch Where He Lay Wounded After Battle.

ORDERED MEN TO LEAVE HIM

Sent Three Troopers Off with Letter and Risked Death in the Desert Alone.

BUT IS LATER BROUGHT IN

His Account Shows Carranza Men Fired First on Little American Force.

By FRANK ELSER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF PERSHING'S ARMY, Mexico, June 25, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—Captain Lewis S. Morey, wounded in the Carrizal fight, is safe after a daring stand in the face of Mexicans and heroic sacrifice afterward to save his men. Nine more of the Tenth Cavalry probably must be added to the American death list, making the total twenty-three.

This is the gist of a dispatch tonight to General Pershing from Major Jenkins's column of the Eleventh Cavalry, which scoured the country about Carrizal in search of survivors. Major Jenkins's reports and the note books of Captains Morey and Boyd, which were recovered, show the facts of the fight about as stated previously.

After the fight Morey, whose men were in an adobe house, had them leave in small groups to increase their chances of escape. He, with four men, remained hidden all day within 2,000 yards of the Carrizal line.

At night, wounded, he started out with these men. All were afoot. Soon Morey became so weak from loss of blood he was unable to walk. He ordered the men to leave him and save themselves. The men then proceeded without him.

Morey, in some manner yet unknown, managed to rally strength enough to reach the house of A. M. McCabe, an American living about nine miles from Carrizal, where Jenkins found him. Morey's wound is not dangerous.

A note on Boyd's body shows that he was invited into the town by General Gomez, but refused, and afterward went to a conference with Gomez outside the town.

Forty-three Americans are now accounted for. One other is known to be alive but lost in the desert. It is believed that all others were either killed or are prisoners.

MOREY'S STORY OF FLIGHT.

Text of the Letter Describing the Clash With Mexicans.

From a Staff Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 25.—A long official report from General John J. Pershing reached General Funston here tonight. It was in code and it took General Funston's aids an hour to translate it. But they did not wait until they had finished this task before they notified the General. For it was the most extraordinary official report that General Funston has received from the front since the American forces entered Mexico in March.

As the bewildering mass of numerals, letters, and dots and dashes was gradually deciphered it was found to be Captain Lewis S. Morey's account of the battle at Carrizal, in which he commanded Troop K, Tenth Cavalry. His narrative was in the form of a letter. He wrote it while seriously wounded and without water. After he finished writing with pencil, on crumpled paper the three negro troopers with him started to carry him away across the desert in search of aid.

News was received later that Captain Morey had returned safely to the American line, but when his report was received it was supposed he had perished in the desert.

Ordered Men to Abandon Him.

Every canteen was empty, and the burden of the injured man lessened to a great degree the chance that any might escape. Captain Morey ordered his men to abandon him after they had carried him two miles, according to their own account.

The three troopers with the letter were found wandering about the desert today, trying to reach the American column. Lieutenant Henry A. Meyer of the Tenth Cavalry discovered them and urged back to camp with the re-

Continued on Page 2.

Reports Americans Are Moving Northward

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 25. — The American expeditionary forces which have been in Namiquipa are withdrawing north to El Valle, fifty miles from the Colonia Dublan base, according to information transmitted to General Jacinto Trevino by Colonel Borquez at Guerrero.

Colonel Borquez also reported that some time after June 20 an American force, 3,000 strong, with seventy cannon and machine guns, 100 motor trucks, and a large number of mule wagons, was at Puerto Las Varas, about forty miles east of El Valle.

In Las Cruces, he adds, the inhabitants are reported to have armed themselves to drive the Americans away, it being charged that they carried away 200 peaceful citizens, but later freed all but a few.

Colonel Borquez reports that many abuses are committed by the "invaders," particularly by the Apache scouts.

VOLUNTEER CALL EXPECTED

Washington Believes It Will Be Issued Within a Week.

SOME FIX FIGURES AT 200,000

Meanwhile, Orders Go Out to Rush All Available Militia to the Border.

NEW YORKERS START TODAY

Four Infantry Regiments and Other Units Told to be Ready for Swift Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In view of the danger of hostilities with Mexico, the War Department sent out today urgent orders through Generals Wood, Barry, and Bell, for the dispatch of militia forces to the border as rapidly as possible. Secretary Baker said tonight that the instructions sent out were for the immediate dispatch of units to the border as fast as they are reasonably ready.

It is expected that a call for volunteers will be issued within a week. The number of volunteers to be sought has not been indicated officially. The statement was made in a trustworthy quarter tonight that the first call for volunteers would probably be for 200,000 men. These would supplement the regular army force and the militia. Every effort will be made to recruit the militia forces up to their authorized war strength of nearly 250,000. The minimum authorized strength of the units called into the Federal service would be about 145,000 men when each unit is recruited up to the minimum required by the army organization tables.

The call for volunteers has to be made by Presidential proclamation, and would follow, not precede, the declaration by Congress that a state of war exists between the United States and Mexico.

Would Date from Carranza Reply.

The declaration of war at the outbreak of the Spanish war did not come until April 25, 1898, four days after Congress had passed its joint resolution authorizing President McKinley to use the land and naval forces of the United States to such extent as might be necessary to carry into effect the Congressional joint resolutions of April 20, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from that island. The Congressional resolution of April 25, 1898, declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Spain, asserted that this state of war began on April 21, 1898.

If the precedent of the Spanish war be followed, the declaration of war in the present situation will probably go back to the moment of the reply from the Carranza Government to our demand for the release of the American troopers, or possibly back to the Arredondo note of yesterday, which is construed by the American Government as a "formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States in Mexico."

President McKinley issued his proclamation for a blockade of Cuban ports on April 22, 1898. His first call for 125,000 volunteers was dated April 23, and both the blockade and the first call for volunteers preceded the Congressional resolution of April 25, declaring war.

There have been suggestions that as many as 500,000 volunteers will be called for by the President. This figure is considered high. In view of the fact that the National Guard, almost in its entirety, has been called into the Federal service, it is not believed that more than 200,000 volunteers would be called to arms for the Mexican conflict. In the Spanish war the first call was for 125,000 volunteers and the second was for 75,000 additional. In that war the militia, as such, was not called into the Federal service, but served as volunteers.

War Department Active.

Sunday made no difference in the activity of the War Department today. If anything, more officers and clerks were on duty today and until a late hour tonight considering details

Continued on Page 2.

The Best Vacation shown in 56 page Summer Resort Guide issued by The New York Central Lines. Call or write for copy. 466 Grand Central Station, New York City.

Lansing Demands Release of Carrizal Captives and a Statement of Carranza's Intentions

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The text of Secretary Lansing's telegram sent today to James Linn Rodgers, Special Representative of this Government in Mexico City, is as follows:

Washington, June 25, 1916.

James Linn Rodgers, Special Representative of the United States Government, Mexico City:

Mr. Arredondo yesterday delivered to this Government the following communication:

I am directed by my Government to inform your Excellency, with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the Chief Executive, through the Mexican War Department, gave orders to General Jacinto B. Trevino not to permit American forces from General Pershing's column to advance further south or to move either east or west from the points where they are located, and to oppose new incursions of American soldiers into Mexican territory. These orders were brought by General Trevino to the attention of General Pershing, who acknowledged the receipt of the communication relative thereto. On the 22d inst., as your Excellency knows, an American force moved eastward quite far from its base, notwithstanding the above orders, and was engaged by Mexican troops at Carrizal, State of Chihuahua. As a result of the encounter, several men on both sides were killed and wounded and seventeen American soldiers were made prisoners.

You are hereby instructed to hand to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the de facto Government the following:

The Government of the United States can put no other construction on the communication handed to the Secretary of State of the United States on the 24th of June by Mr. Arredondo, under instructions from your Government, than that it is a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico, and of purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position in pursuance of the objects for which they were sent there, notwithstanding the fact that these objects involve no unfriendly intention toward the Government or people of Mexico, but are, on the contrary, intended only to assist that Government in protecting itself and the territory and people of the United States against irresponsible and insurgent bands of rebel marauders.

I am instructed, therefore, by my Government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States taken with them, and to inform you that the Government of the United States expects an early statement from your Government as to the course of action it wishes the Government of the United States to understand it has determined upon, and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels, and not through subordinate military commanders.

LANSING.

MEXICAN TROOPS PREPARE FOR WAR

Garrisons Intrench and Put Cannon in Position to Resist Americans.

VILLAMEN URGED TO RETURN

Circulars in Spanish Appeal to Former Bandits in Name of Gen. Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 25.—Mexican de facto Government troops are making active preparations for resisting the American Army which the Mexican officers believe will invade Mexico before the end of the present week. At Guzman, General Marcelo Caraveo, a former Orozco chieftain, is taking up his position in the little town and is digging in on the side facing Casas Grandes and Colonia Dublan. He has 500 men and ten machine guns, a report received by the American Government agents today indicated.

Government officials here tonight received a report that 3,000 Carranza troops today left Chihuahua City and went to San Antonio, seventy-five miles west, prepared to reinforce the forces ordered to attack General Pershing's American troops if they move south.

At Villa Ahumada General Gonzales's force from Juarez is intrenching, occupying the adobe houses and the old mill and placing men in open order along the irrigation ditches and dry washes which bisect the town from the direction of Carrizal. The six field pieces which were taken from the Juarez garrison are reported to be in Villa Ahumada, and have been planted in pits to the southwest of the town in the direction from which American troops would have to come if they attack the town.

Juarez was practically deserted by the military forces today, and only a small guard was to be seen around the commandancia on Laredo Avenue. General Gonsales remained in the town, as did Consul Andres Garcia, but both were expected to leave momentarily. The town has been mined, as have the Mexican ends of the three bridges, and contact mines have been scattered through the town in the principal buildings and on the street intersections. Many civilians remained in the town, but more have gone south on box cars and coal cars to Chihuahua City, while others have taken up their residences in the Juarez Valley, where they will live until they are sure Juarez is safe.

Villistas Urged to Return.

Circulars in Spanish were distributed among the Mexican people of El Paso today by agents of the Carranza Government, inviting former Villistas to return and fight the Americans. The circulars say that Villista chiefs have joined with Carranza and assure the former Villa fighters that they should

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HEARS CARRANZA SEEKS MEDIATION

Mexican Envoy in Washington Gets Unofficial Report His Chief Would Avert War.

DIPLOMATS TO ACT TODAY

Pan-American Efforts Are Not in Accord with Temper of the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Latin-American nations, generally, are anxious to avert a conflict between the United States and Mexico, and are making strenuous efforts to bring about the joint use of their good offices by mediation to prevent war. Señor Calderon, the Bolivian Minister, has an appointment to see Secretary of State Lansing tomorrow. He will then formally suggest, on behalf of his Government, that the critical issue between the United States and Mexico be mediated.

President Wilson and his immediate advisers are in no mood for mediation. They do not regard the question of the release of American prisoners as one that can be mediated. The Washington Government has frowned upon mediation in the present situation. Every trustworthy indication tonight was that the offer of mediation would be rejected, just as the tender of the good offices of the principal European powers at the inception of the Spanish-American war was turned down by President McKinley when they sought to avert that conflict.

Señor Arredondo, the Carranza representative, today informed the Bolivian and Salvadorean Ministers that he had been informed by the Carranza Bureau of Information in Mexico City that their offer of mediation had been accepted in principle by General Carranza, but that no confirmation of that fact, or details regarding Carranza's attitude, had yet been received from the Mexican Foreign Office. The only information Señor Arredondo had received came from the Bureau of Information. It added the statement that the Carranza Government had communicated directly with the Governments of Honduras, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, and Spain with respect to its willingness to accept offers of mediation "in principle."

Señor Arredondo's information was that his Government was only willing to accept "in principle," and this information came to him semi-officially.

Tonight Minister Calderon explained that it was impossible for him to say what progress mediation suggestions were making until he sees Secretary of State Lansing. So far as Bolivia is concerned, it has already vested Señor Calderon with full power to act in suggesting mediation. Some of the South American Governments have made their offers of mediation direct to General Carranza, and those doing so have been communicated with direct by General Carranza.

The Ministers from Ecuador, Costa Rica, and a number of other Pan-American diplomats returned to Washington tonight. The Ecuadorean Minister was the highest Hatter on his arrival from New York, and explained that he had

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AWAITS MEXICO'S DECISION

Final Statement of Purpose Demanded, With Release of Prisoners.

CARRANZA DEFENDS ATTACK

Note to Washington Shatters Last Hope of Disavowal of Carrizal Slaughter.

WILSON CALLS IN LEADERS

Intention to Put Question of War Before Congress Told to Committee Chairmen.

Rumor of New Battle In Mexico Unverified

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A report reached Washington late tonight that wireless messages had conveyed news northward that the forces of General Pershing and of the de facto Government were "now engaged in battle." This report lacked confirmation in Washington. Neither the War nor Navy Department had confirmation of it.

The Arlington radio station communicated with various coast navy yards, and was told that they had received no such report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—War between the United States and Mexico seems inevitable. In privately expressing this view tonight responsible persons applied neither reservation nor qualification to the statement.

Within a few days, probably as early as Tuesday, President Wilson will go before a joint session of Congress with a full statement of the situation and ask for authority to use the land and naval forces of the United States in the threatened conflict. Information in the possession of the President indicates that the Carranza Government contemplates deliberately hostile action against the armed forces of the United States now in Mexico, that an amicable settlement is impossible, that mediation is out of the question, and that no resort is left to this country but military action in defense of its rights.

President Wilson summoned Senators Stone of Missouri and Lodge of Massachusetts, the ranking Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to the White House tonight for a conference, at which he took them into the confidence of the Administration. The President told them that all the facts in the hands of the Government indicated that the American detachment at Carrizal had been deliberately attacked by order of the Carranza Government and that that Government had asumed responsibility for the attack. He said that a demand had been made for the immediate release of the seventeen American cavalrymen now held prisoner at Chihuahua City, and that he had called upon the Carranza Government for a prompt statement "as to the course of action it wishes the Government of the United States to understand it has determined upon."

The Only Course Open to Us.

The President read to the Congressional leaders the text of a communication delivered to Secretary Lansing yesterday by Señor Arredondo, who is Carranza's Ambassador Designate here, declaring on behalf of the Carranza Government that the Mexican troops at Carrizal had "engaged" Captain Boyd's command in accordance with General Jacinto Trevino's warning to General Pershing that the American forces would be attacked if they moved east, south, or west. The President also read to the Congressional leaders the text of the note he had directed Secretary Lansing to send today to the Carranza Government saying that the United States Government can put "no other construction" on the Arredondo note "than that it is intended as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico, and of purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position."

No course was open to this Government, the President explained, other than to demand the immediate

of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal and a prompt statement by the Carranza Government of its intended course of action, and to be prepared for open hostilities with the Mexican Government. The President pictured the situation as extremely critical, so much so, in fact, that he desired to appear before Congress early this week with a statement of the situation and a request for authority to act. Before doing this the President will wait a reasonable period for a reply from the Carranza Government and for General Pershing's official report on the Carrizal affair.

Virtually an Ultimatum.

The note sent to James Linn Rodgers today, for delivery to the Carranza Government, is described here as virtually an ultimatum. No time limit for the release of the prisoners or Carranza's declaration of position has been fixed in the note; only in this sense does it lack the technical character of an ultimatum. But it is known that the President has exhausted patience, is no longer disposed to parley, and is prepared to act. It is believed that he will wait no longer than the receipt of General Pershing's official report before going before Congress. If received within the next forty-eight hours the Carranza answer will be utilized by the President in presenting the country's case to Congress. But probably he will not wait longer for Carranza to reply, unless delay is occasioned by failure of the official Pershing report to reach Washington. Indications are that this report will be here in time for the President to make his appearance before Congress on Tuesday or Wednesday.

President Wilson has not wanted war with Mexico. He feels that he has gone the limit in opposing armed intervention in the face of selfish and partisan criticism, and that, as in the European situation, when it became necessary to send a virtual ultimatum to Germany, the dispatch of his note of last week to the Carranza Government, finally and flatly refusing to withdraw the American troops from Mexico, marked the end of the President's patience. In that note the President frankly warned the Carranza Government that an unprovoked attack upon General Pershing's expedition, or upon American troops crossing the border in the line of duty, would be followed by the gravest consequences.

Scarcely had the American note reached the hands of the Carranza Government before the unprovoked attack—every fact indicates that such was the nature of the affair at Carrizal—was made on a small detachment of the Tenth Cavalry. Though convinced from the start that the American detachment did not provoke the attack, because of the rigid nature of the orders given to Captain Boyd by General Pershing, the Administration had considered it wise to await the facts before taking drastic action. But when the Carranza Government, in telegraphic instructions to its representative here, Señor Arredondo, late yesterday, assumed responsibility for the attack, the President decided that the time had come for the presentation of his virtual ultimatum of today to the de facto Government.

To Put Carranza on Record.

General Carranza is required to place himself on record formally, and the plain intimation lies behind the restrained language of Mr. Lansing's communication that force will be met with force. Apparently, however, the Washington Government is determined that the de facto Government shall not evade responsibility before the world if war is forced upon the United States.

After the White House conference tonight, which lasted more than an hour, Senator Stone said the situation was "exceedingly acute." He was very emphatic in regard to the demand for the release of the prisoners.

"We must have those men," he said, solemnly. The Senator made no effort to hide his own belief that war virtually was here. A final report from General Pershing was necessary, he said, in order that a clear knowledge of what happened at Carrizal should be at hand.

"But if they are going to attack our men without cause," he said, "there is only one thing to do. We will never have peace down there until we use force enough to compel it."

It seems doubtful if a formal diplomatic rupture will be forced before adequate military precautions are possible, particularly as it has been indicated that quick, drastic action is President Wilson's desire should General Carranza force the use of the army against him.

Mr. Wilson's visitors sought light on these questions tonight. Specific figures were not available as to the garrisons at various border towns, the number of guardsmen who have responded to the President's call, or the time that would be required to get the entire force to the border. These details have been left to the War Department, and Secretary Baker was not present at the conference. The general situation was presented, however, and there is reason to suppose that the Foreign Affairs Committeemen approved the President's course.

One fact as to the conference is regarded as significant. There was no discussion of the possibility of mediation. The subject was not mentioned either by the President or his callers, Senator Stone said.

FORECASTS CARRANZA REPLY.

Reported That First Chief Will Argue Our Troops Should Leave.

EL PASO, Texas, June 25.—Carranza's reply to the last American note will deal mainly with the old protest against the presence of American troops in Mexican territory, according to a telegram from Mexico City, published today in the El Paso del Norte, a local Carranzista organ.

The dispatch states, on the authority of persons close to the Government, that the note will take for granted Lansing's assertion that the American Government desires neither war nor intervention. It then will devote itself to the punitive expedition.

"The Carranza Government will show with facts and arguments," the dispatch continues, "that the presence of the American troops in Mexico is making the situation worse and increasing the difficulties of the de facto Government's campaign against bandits, inasmuch as the friends of intervention, including the Mexican reactionaries, are finding opportunity to equip and send out new parties of bandits to finish the work begun at Columbus and Glenn Springs.

The note will call the Washington Government's attention to the recent clash at Carrizal, which may at any moment give such a turn to affairs that no hope will remain for a diplomatic solution."

THREE AMERICANS KILLED.

British Subject Also Slain by Mexicans in Sonora.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 25.—William Robertson and Tom Snyder, American settlemen, have been killed by Mexicans southeast of Nacosari, Sonora, according to the statement today of military officials from Agua Prieta.

Officials of Aripse have telegraphed General P. Elias Calles, confirming the death of A. R. Dickson, a British subject, who was wounded in the fight with Mexican cowboys in which Bill Parks, an American prospector, was killed.

BAKER CALLS ON GUARD TO MOVE

Continued from Page 1.

for the movement of the troops to the border. It is believed that almost perfect facilities have been arranged for the transportation of the State troops to the border. The details for the movement of the troops are being worked out in co-operation between a committee of the leading trunk lines, of which President Fairfax Harrison of the Southern Railway is Chairman and officers of the Quartermaster's Department. Some time ago, in fact before the Mexican situation became acute, an agreement was made with the various trunk lines regarding flat rates of pay to be charged for movement of troops.

The railroads have made arrangements for handling the transportation of the troops over routes to be indicated by the War Department. Representatives of the railroads have been sent to the various mobilization camps, and in other ways the trunk lines and their affiliations are making elaborate plans to ship the troops and their supplies to the border in the most expeditious time. Responsibility for the prompt and proper movement of the troops is therefore being shared jointly by the railroads and the War Department.

Big Movement on by Tuesday.

The expectation at the War Department is that the movement of troops on a large scale will have started by Tuesday, and that troops from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts will be enroute to concentration points designated by General Funston by Wednesday or Thursday. The War Department was notified today that actual mustering in of troops of Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri began today.

It is not necessary to send additional orders to Generals Barry, Wood, and Bell for the movement of the State troops to the border. Urgent orders sent out last night and today have made it plain that every available unit is to be put on the border as rapidly as it can be possibly mustered, equipped, and transported to concentration points.

Under General Funston's orders details of concentration are being worked out rapidly. General Funston is anxious to have the services of the militia immediately, and is counting upon the prompt dispatch of a large number of units so as to enable the regular army to move across the border promptly if hostilities are begun on a large scale.

NEW YORK GUARD TO GO; SOME IN A FEW HOURS

Full Preparation, Even Medical Examination, to Be Subordinated to Speed in Starting.

More than 17,000 National Guardsmen of all arms of the mobile service, drawn ment of the army, will be speeding from six States in the Eastern Department toward the Rio Grande within a few hours. With the exception of two of the thirteen regiments of infantry, all of the troops are from this State, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Orders for these troops to start for the border within twenty-four hours were issued late last night by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, from his headquarters on Governors Island.

For the first time since the Spanish War the offices of the department commander and his staff on Governors Island were open at night. General Wood sat at his desk on the second floor of the headquarters building directing by telephone and by telegraph the feverish activities of the regular army inspectors and mustering-in officers in each of the twenty States and the District of Columbia, which are included in the Eastern Department.

The same orders received by General Wood were also sent to Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department in Chicago, and to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, in command of the Western Department at San Francisco.

Regiments Start at Once.

At 11:50 o'clock last night General Wood issued orders designating the number of units that must be started South within twenty-four hours from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The orders to General O'Ryan instructed him to have ready to move at a moment's notice the Seventh, the Fourteenth, the Seventy-first, and Forty-seventh regiments of infantry, the First Cavalry, the entire Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, one regiment of field artillery, the Signal Corps Battalion, one field hospital, and one ambluance company.

To Adjt. Gen. Sadler of New Jersey went orders to assemble for immediate entraining one regiment of infantry, probably the Fifth, two troops of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, one field hospital, and one ambulance company.

The orders to the Massachusetts Guard called for four regiments of infantry, the Second, the Fifth, the Eighth, and the Ninth Regiments; one battalion of field artillery, the First Squadron of Cavalry, the Signal Corps, one field hospital, and one ambulance company.

The Connecticut troops ordered South are the First and Second Regiments of Infantry, the Yale University Battery of field artillery, the signal corps, and one ambulance company.

Late last night after he had designated the units to be started from New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Connecticut today, General Wood received a message from the Adjutant General of Vermont stating that the Green Mountain State had one regiment of infantry ready to start whenever he said the word. General Wood replied with orders to start the command south immediately, and it will leave Burlington this afternoon.

General Wood also ordered the First Florida Infantry to make preparations for immediate departure, and that command may get away tonight, certainly tomorrow, according to the response General Wood received from the Adjutant General of that State.

Tomorrow infantry, artillery, and other units from Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and other States will begin to move. The commander of the forces in the District of Columbia wired shortly after midnight that one regiment of infantry was ready to go, and orders were issued for the command to prepare to move. Orders to the Virginia, Georgia, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Maine, Rhode Island, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee troops to move will be issued as fast as those units report ready.

Wood's Orders Are Urgent.

The order from Governors Island came like a bolt out of a clear sky, and followed a telegraphic request of the most urgent nature from the Secretary of War to General Wood. Secretary Baker informed General Wood that the situation was so serious that not a moment's delay in the dispatch of troops must be permitted. Every organization sufficiently equipped was immediately to be started for the border, and the more of them the better.

General Wood had previously announced his intention of starting the first of the New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey units on Wednesday, with Connecticut to follow on Thursday, but immediately on receipt of last night's message from Secretary Baker he countermanded those orders and issued new instructions to the commanders of the guard organizations in those States to prepare to move within twenty-four hours, or sooner if possible.

General Wood did not intrust his orders to the telegraph, but personally delivered them over the long-distance telephone to the headquarters of the guard commanders in the four States. The machinery of the department was in perfect working order, and within fifteen minutes after Secretary Baker's wire was received by General Wood the Quartermasters of the department, under the direction of Colonel John N. Bellinger, were at their posts, and the big job of getting the special trains that will be needed for the transportation of troops, equipment, and supplies was under way.

Clear Track for Troop Trains.

Colonel Bellinger established communication with the heads of the systems over which the troops will proceed, and by 3 o'clock the operating and directing staffs of the railroads were working in harmony with the army staff. The trains will be ready on the minute, it was subsequently announced, and will have the absolute right of way every mile of the way between the point of entraining and the border.

General Wood's chief assistants in the carrying out of the orders, the most urgent issued in this department since 1898, were Edwin S. Glenn, his Chief of Staff; Captain Charles E. Kilbourne, the artillery officer of his staff, and his aide, Captain Gordon Johnston. In another part of the Headquarters Building Colonel Charles R. Noyes, the chief mustering-in officer, and his assistant, Captain Walter L. Reed, were in constant communication with the mustering officers in all the States of the department, urging each and every one to do his utmost to get every unit equipped, mustered in and ready for border duty at the earliest possible moment.

In all this turmoil and excitement General Wood was the coolest man in New York. At his big desk he sat, a telephone in one hand, while with the other he signed orders and took down notes from the conversations he was having with the Adjutant Generals and general officers of the guard in every State in this part of the Union. General Wood's order was not that this or that regiment should immediately be prepared for frontier duty, but that every single unit should be made ready and that as fast as they measured up to the standard set by the War Department, in the present emergency, they were to be rushed aboard special trains and started South.

Excitement in the Armories.

General O'Ryan, commanding the New York Division of the National Guard, was in the headquarters office of Colonel Fisk in the Seventh Regiment Armory when General Wood communicated to him the urgent orders received from the War Department, and instructed him immediately to prepare the best equipped of the New York units for immediate transfer to Texas. All was excitement in the armory at the famous Seventh, for it became known within a few minutes that the Seventh would be one of the very first, if not the first, of the New York organizations to get away.

The regiment is considered, with the Seventy-first Infantry, to be the best equipped in the National Guard of New York, and both regiments are expected to be on the way before tonight. Both of these commands are mobilized in their armories and it was stated at both armories that the commands would be ready to go by 6 o'clock this morning.

Commands Ready in Armories.

In all the armories of the city an average of about one-third the men in various commands were absent on leave when General Wood's order was received. Enlisted men from the various companies were immediately pressed into service as messengers and soon were scampering to all parts of the city to tell the absent soldiers to report back to their armories at once. At 10 o'clock last night the men began returning, and at 11 o'clock it was stated that practically the full strength of every command still in the city was mobilized in the armories and waiting orders from Governors Island.

The peace strength of the National Guard organizations in the States included in the Eastern Department is about 80,000 officers and men. Last night General Wood issued orders to increase this strength to 130,000 men as fast as it is possible to recruit them.

When General Wood received his noon reports from the mustering-in officers from Maine to Mississippi yesterday there were about 30,000 men in the mobilizations camps of the twenty States and the District of Columbia. At 10 o'clock last night this number had been increased to 45,000 and by tonight the number it is confidently believed will be about 75,000.

Every available man in the Quartermaster's corps, both of the regular army and the National Guard, as well as a small army of civilians, is working day and night at the great Schuylkill supply depot, near Philadelphia, to get the needed equipment to the various States in the department. An express train of seventeen cars left for New York early last night with equipment sufficient for all the units in this State.

Equipment is also being rushed to all the other States on special express trains, and by Wednesday, at the latest, it is hoped that the equipment problem will have been solved, and after that the movement of troops can be greatly accelerated.

Tomorrow and Wednesday General Wood expects to begin moving the troops from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Maine, Vermont, Florida, Delaware, and New Hampshire, and within two weeks hopes to have at least three full divisions of 20,000 men each on the border.

General Funston Is Notified.

General Wood was asked last night th express his opinion of the wisdom of sending untrained troops to the border for possible war service.

"All that I care to say about that," he replied, "is that the blame belongs to the system. It's like a football team without any reserves on the sidelines to fill up the ranks when the time to fill them up comes.

"The selection of the troops from New York State has been left in the hands of General O'Ryan, and I have this minute telegraphed to General Funston apprising him of the intended departure of the troops, and asking for instructions as to where he wants them routed to.

"Medical examination will not be waived with the exception that the finger prints of the guardsmen will not be taken. Regular army surgeons have been examining the men in their respective regiments for the last few days.

"We have been called upon to furnish about 130,000 men. About 15,000 will have been here tomorrow, and the balance as soon as they can be recruited to war strength and the necessary equipment got ready."

Among the first of the officers of the New York guard to be examined yesterday were Colonel Henry S. Sternberger and Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt of General O'Ryan's staff. Both of these officers met all tests and subsequently were sworn into the service of the Government.

May Not Get Trains Today.

At 1:40 o'clock this morning Major Gen. O'Ryan, from his temporary headquarters in the Seventh Regiment Armory, announced that he did not think any of the New York units would get away before tomorrow owing to the difficulty in getting the special trains ready for the troops. There are plenty of Pullmans for the officers, he said, but not near enough tourist cars available for the enlisted men. Cooking cars are also scarce and freight cars, he said, would have to be made over into kitchens.

"Our orders are to move immediately," said General O'Ryan, "but owing to the lack of absolutely necessary railroad equipment the departure of the troops will undoubtedly be delayed until some time tomorrow morning. Colonel Bellinger, of General Wood's staff, and the railway officials are bending every effort to get the needed transportation equipment to New York, and expect to have most of it here some time early tomorrow morning."

General O'Ryan was asked as to the condition of the organizations ordered to the front.

"Our oldest officers," he replied, "never dreamed that we had so efficient an organization. A week ago today we were called out, and today every command is practically at war strength, and every one of them equipped and ready to move. As fast as the special trains can be got together the various units will leave."

An orderly of Lieut. Col. M. H. Smith of the First Field Artillery arrived at breakneck speed at the camp at Van Cortlandt Park at 12:45 o'clock this morning with orders for Colonel Debevoise, commander of the First Cavalry, to break camp today. The exact destination of the cavalry was not known, but it was believed it would be sent direct to the Mexican border.

Colonel Debevoise was not in camp when the orderly arrived. An unopened telegram also awaited his arrival. This telegram was believed also to contain orders for the cavalry to leave the camp.

It was said on Governors Island yesterday that every effort would be made to hold the New York troops together as a division unit under command of General O'Ryan. However, there is no possible chance of the division being sent to the border as a unit. General O'Ryan will probably go to the border as soon as half of the units are on the way or have arrived there. It will probably be four weeks before the entire division has reported to General Funston for duty.

All day yesterday the telephone in General Wood's office was kept busy directing muster and inspection officers in all parts of the department. Several retired officers were called back into service as acting Inspector Generals, and by noon today an Inspector will be at every mobilization point in the Atlantic and Gulf States and in the interior States of Vermont, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Seventy-three per cent of the total strength of the National Guard of the Union is now under the command of General Wood.

7,000 Horses Coming Here.

Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster on General O'Ryan's staff, announced last night that he had 7,000 horses and mules on the way from the West and that the first 1,000 animals would arrive in Jersey City this morning. About 1,500 more will arrive tomorrow and by the end of the week the entire consignment should be in the possession of the various units.

The regiments that will go to the border will go at an average strength of about 1,000 men. The recruits will be whipped into shape at the home stations and subsequently sent South to join their respective commands. Recruits, however, enlisted within the past week will, for the most part, accompany the commands, provided they can be equipped in time.

Secretary of War Baker's orders to General Wood, and the other department commanders at Chicago and in San Francisco is to rush every unit South as that particular unit is organized and equipped and leave the active field training to be attended to after the troops report to General Funston. In the opinion of the War Department the urgency of the need for all available troops at the border cannot be exaggerated.

The armories of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments were crowded with visitors yesterday, the great majority of them relatives or friends of officers and enlisted men. The visitors realised that it was perhaps the last Sunday for a long time to come, that the troops would spend in New York, and as a rule they were very solemn and appreciated the seriousness of the situation that is so soon to call so many young New Yorkers to service on the frontier and in Mexico.

Crowds at the Armories.

Extra sentinels had to be posted in front of both the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third Street entrances to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, on Park Avenue, so great was the crowd that, despite the rain, gathered to watch the feverish activities of the officers and men as they hurried to get everything in shape for their departure.

In Van Cortlandt Park, where all the artillery and cavalry units of New York and Brooklyn are mobilized, the artillerymen and troopers paid no attention to the rain yesterday, but worked continuously breaking in fractious animals, which are arriving daily by the hundred, in some instances engaging in sub-calibre target practice, and late in the afternoon in battery and troop drills. The rain kept the crowds away, and the result was that for the first time since they mobilized at Van Cortlandt the men had a chance to engage in some real practice.

At midnight last night it was announced at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment that 1,600 men had taken the oath up to that time as soldiers of the United States. At midnight the order to move to the border had not been communicated to the men by Colonel Bates, although all of them knew that the regiment was under orders to proceed South and would entrain some time today.

Major William S. Beekman was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first yesterday, to take the place of Lieut. Col. A. H. Wells, who was placed on reserve. Captain W. A. Delamater of B Company was made a Major and First Lieutenant A. F. Rasquin of K Company was made its Captain.

Among those who joined the regiment yesterday were Mark Burch, 29 years old, a broker of 44 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Harry Burke Horgan, 35, a cowpuncher of Congress Junction, Ariz. Horgan had just returned from Egypt, where he had gone with a cargo of horses for the Allies. When the orders to mobilize were issued he decided to give up cowpunching for a while.

Permission was granted to a large number of the men shortly after midnight this morning to go to their homes to see their relatives, with the implicit order, however, to report at the armory at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Several of the officers said the regiment would not be ready to leave the city today, with many of the men not yet in uniform and many still to be examined by the army surgeons and sworn into the Federal service.

Three hundred recruits for the Sixty-ninth Regiment attended mass in St. Stephen's Church, at Lexington and Third Avenues, yesterday morning.

The First Armored Motor Battery of New York, which is attached to the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, is under orders to proceed to the Peekskill camp for target practice tomorrow. Up to 9 o'clock last night the orders had not been rescinded.

Not until General Wood receives word from General Funston naming the points to which he wants the troops sent will the routes of the special trains be announced by Colonel Bellinger. Colonel Bellinger said early this morning that he would be busy until daybreak and that some time this morning he hoped to have his schedules in such shape as to be able to announce definitely the time of departure of each unit.

The last units of the troop bodies ordered to mobilize at Van Cortlandt Park arrived yesterday. Troop M of the First Cavalry arrived late in the afternoon from Avon, near Rochester, by way of the New York Central to Yonkers. It is the only unit from outside this city, and its arrival strengthened the general belief that the troops would be sent direct to the front when the order came to break camp. Except for the fact that some of the Western horses received last week are still unshod, the camp is in readiness to move.

The administering of the oath to the First Field Artillery was begun yesterday by Captain Olmstead of the United States Army. All of the commissioned officers, members of the band, and most of the non-commissioned officers were sworn into the Federal service.

Former members of Squadron A have contributed sufficient funds to purchase two more motor trucks, making three in all to be given to the organization.

WHITMAN TO PICK REGIMENTS.

Governor Hurries to This City After General Wood Issues Order.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 25.—When Governor Whitman, who had been in constant touch all night by telephone with Adjt. Gen. Stoteshury in New York, was informed of General Wood's order, he immediately canceled an engagement of six months' standing to speak at the dedication of the Potsdam Normal School, and made arrangements to go to New York early tomorrow morning.

The Governor said he would announce his selection of the four regiments and cavalry squadron to be sent from this State upon [illegible] New York. He will be accompanied by [illegible] and recruiting officers, by the Governor's Military Staff, and by [illegible] National Guard officers [illegible]

NEW JERSEY TROOPS ORDERED TO BORDER

First Infantry, Artillery, Two Cavalry Troops, and Others Will Entrain Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP FIELDER, SEA GIRT, N. J., June 25.—Adjt. Gen. Sadler received orders late tonight from General Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, for the First Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, two battalions of field artillery, two troops of cavalry, with one hospital, one ambulance, and one signal corps, to entrain as early as possible tomorrow for the Mexican border. General Sadler refused to divulge further details of the order.

The First Regiment of Newark consists of 1,100 men, and is under the command of Colonel John D. Frazier.

Officials of the New Jersey Central Railroad were hurriedly summoned by General Sadler, and arrived at the mobilization camp shortly before midnight to make arrangements for the movement of the troops.

Medical inspection went forward today and the senior officers of the infantry troops, Brig. Gen. Hine and his staff, and the officers of the cavalry squadron were mustered in by Colonel H. D. Styer, U. S. A., senior mustering officer here.

Additional supplies for the recruits arrived today, but the equipment is still far from adequate. Shoes, socks, and underwear, fifty tents, and blankets purchased by the State under General Wood's authorization are all the Government can supply now. More than 1,000 recruits are without uniforms, few of them have guns, and they have shelter only by reason of Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler's orders to strip the Second and Third Regiments of their equipment. These two regiments were not called to the camp.

As posted today by Major Alexander P. Gray, Brigade Adjutant General, there were 4,188 men and 170 officers enrolled this morning. The war strength for the brigade is 6,500. Recruits are arriving at the rate of 200 a day, mostly for the infantry.

New Jersey would see to it that only the physically fit were sent to the front, Lieut. Col. William G. Schauffler, Surgeon General of the New Jersey guard, said today. Colonel Schauffler pointed out that New Jersey had faithfully lived up to the Dick law, and that her soldiers were therefore entitled to be mustered into the Federal service without examination, but he added that every man in the command would be examined, and those not fit for duty in Mexico or along the border would be turned back.

The cavalry is now equipped with horses, additional mounts having reached camp this morning.

Today was the biggest day in camp since mobilization, despite a heavy rain which fell steadily until 5 o'clock. Military men estimated the visitors at 6,000. The camp discipline was relaxed, and relatives and friends were permitted to enter the tents and open luncheon boxes they had brought for the soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 25.—Company G of Hackensack, Company F of Englewood, and Company L of Ridgewood are experiencing difficulty in filling up to war strength. The officers say it is due to the fact that enlistment of recruits before the war is declared means service in National Guard for three years. Company G of Hackensack, which left for Sea Girt on Wednesday, has only twenty-five of the needed seventy-six recruits. Englewood needs about fifty more.

The Community Council of Hackensack has appointed a soldiers and sailors' committee to care for the needy families of men who have enlisted. One member of Company G, in moderate circumstances, leaves behind a wife and seven small children.

BAY STATE TROOPS START SOUTH TODAY

Four Regiments of Infantry and First Battalion of Field Artillery Move at Dusk.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., June 25.—The first contingent of Massachusetts troops will entrain at 3 P. M. tomorrow for service on the Mexican border, according to orders transmitted from the Adjutant General's office to the camp tonight.

The orders specify four regiments of infantry, the First Battalion of Field Artillery, the Hospital Corps and the Ambulance Corps.

The trains are to be ready to move at dusk, according to the orders, and physical examination of the men, which has already been started, is to be completed en route.

The exact destination of the trains was not announced.

The cavalry and Signal Corps have not received their orders, although the latter had been expected to move with the first body of troops. Among the cavalrymen it was reported that dissatisfaction had developed over taking the oath which would bind them to service in the Federal Army for a term of three years of active duty and three years on the reserve list. Several meetings were held by members of the various troops, and in some cases tentative decisions were reached, it was said, to withhold assent to the oath for the present.

Dissatisfaction with the terms of the oath extends also in some cases to infantry organizations, especially to bandsmen. The Eighth Regiment, according to Colonel Frank A. Graves, has all except two of its musicians through the refusal of the men to sign any paper which would make them liable to foreign service.

The officers of the infantry brigade were routed out at midnight to be sworn in. The last of them subscribed their names at 4 o'clock in the morning, when the task of mustering in the non-commissioned officers and privates by squads began. This work lasted until nightfall. Battery A of the First Regiment of Field Artillery, containing many famous Harvard athletic stars, was the first Bay State company to be mustered in at the required minimum strength. They number 184. Colonel Logan of the Ninth Regiment said at the colors that all of his companies had fulfilled their requirement.

Never before in the history of the State troops have such crowds thronged the camp grounds. Although it rained from early morning until late tonight more than 60,000 persons from virtually every part of the State flocked to the muster field. Police reserves were called out to control the crowds that swamped the trolley and steam transportation facilities, and 5,000 automobiles congested the roads. There were countless family gatherings and a number of weddings.

CONNECTICUT MEN TO GO.

Gen. Wood Issues Rush Orders Which Mean Departure Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP HOLCOMB, NIANTIC, Conn., June 25.—Just before midnight tonight General Leonard Wood put in a hurry telephone call for General Cole, as a result of which orders were issued for the movement to the border Monday night of practically the entire Connecticut National Guard. Those to move will be the infantrymen with rifles of the First Infantry, except Company M of Winsted, which is quarantined with measles; all the Second Infantry, with headquarters in New Haven; the First Connecticut Hospital Company, the First Connecticut Ambulance Company, the Connecticut Signal Corps, Troop A of the Fifth Cavalry, and possibly, if mounts can be obtained, the troops of the Tenth Cavalry.

PENNSYLVANIA MUSTERING IN.

All Available Troops Ordered to be Ready for Speedy Movement.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 25.—Telegraphic orders were issued late tonight by Adjt. Gen. Stewart ordering all recruiting parties, including the troops and recruiting officers in the Pennsylvania National Guard [illegible] and the movement [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

Every boy going to Mexico should be provided with a package of BELL-ANS for Indigestion. Change of food and water causes more deaths than bullets. BELL-ANS positively prevents or relieves Indigestion, Diarrhoea or any disturbance of the digestive tract, and its use may save sickness or worse. Get 25c or 75c package of BELL-ANS from any drug store anywhere. Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

WAR DEPARTMENT DENIES SHORTAGE

Washington Tells How Great Amount of Supplies Are Kept in Readiness.

MORE WILL GO TO BORDER

Special Train Takes Some Material From Arsenal in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Numerous statements by National Guard officers at the different points of mobilization in regard to alleged shortages of supplies and equipment in quartermaster stores and ordnance have been called to the attention of War Department officials.

On the authority of a high officer of the regular army it may be said that there are now on hand in army stocks every article required for the equipment of an army of 200,000. These supplies are stored at the warehouses in Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, San Francisco and El Paso. There are now stored at the latter place enough clothing, shoes, blankets, hats and underwear to supply not only all the regular troops on the border in Mexico, and to be sent to the border, but also all the National Guard to be sent within the next thirty days. In practically all lines of equipment the stocks now on hand are ample for an army much greater than that named, but the officer making the statement desired to be entirely conservative and placed the figure at 200,000 troops.

Make Up Blanket Deficiency.

If there is a shortage in any particular it is in blankets, and yet it is said there is actually no real shortage in this line. When recently the instruction camps at Plattsburg, N. Y.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., were planned, large stocks of blankets were shipped to those points for use of the thousands of citizen students who have gathered for schooling in military science. As a matter of practical experience it has been found that these young men are for the most part unused to life in the open, and they require more blankets than the average well-trained soldier, who is inured to camp life.

The young men deposit cash for the articles they draw, and are allowed to draw what blankets they think they may need. On this account it has been the practice to supply large stocks at these camps. There was therefore a shortage in part of some of the Eastern mobilization camps of the National Guard.

As soon as it was discovered that there might be a demand for more blankets at these mobilization camps the War Department placed a contract for a large number of gray blankets, sent them to instruction camps nearest the mobilization camps where more blankets were required, and the drab blankets that had been sent to the instruction camps were shipped to the mobilization camps for the guardsmen.

In the matter of uniform equipment it is likely that some organizations of the National Guard may be sent to the Mexican border without various articles that they regard as essential to a soldierly appearance, but officers here say they will find that the supplies will be forthcoming in due time and in good order.

The Government does not intend to ship hats, shoes, blankets or clothing from warehouses on the border or in the West to Eastern mobilization camps for guardsmen who will in time find themselves near Western Quartermaster depots, where they can be supplied at the least expense for transportation and in any quantity needed.

Plenty of Ordnance Equipment.

What is true of the Quartermaster's Department is equally true of the Ordnance Department, it is stated. Belts, slings, and all articles in the kit of the enlisted man are in stock at the ordnance warehouses in sufficient quantities for an army of 250,000 men or even larger. A high officer in the Ordnance Department said, when the complaints mentioned were brought to his attention, that in every article from rifles to ammunition and equipment there was on hand now, and available, of the highest possible quality, enough to supply an army of 250,000, and in a short time any shortage in what few lines there might be now lacking could be made up to furnish a force much larger, possibly twice as great, as that named.

The Quartermaster Department has eleven warehouses or depots of distribution in various parts of the country. In these warehouses Major Gen. Aleshire, chief of the department, says there are on hand supplies that have been standardized for the regulars and the National Guard for a force of 250,000 at any time on demand. This enormous amount of supplies is over and above all that has been issued and is in use with the regular army and the National Guard. That is to say, the Government has equipment now ready to use for 250,000 men over and above the 80,000 men of the regular army and the 120,000 of the National Guard.

Even in the matter of horses and wagons for the National Guard the War Department keeps on hand always a large supply. Right now wagons and harness enough are on hand to furnish 450 teams to the National Guard. Because of the drain on the animal market there might be a slight delay in getting horses and mules enough at this time, but the delay would not be a serious one, as the market for these animals is in the West and Southwest adjacent to points where they would be needed for service.

Besides stocks on hand the Quartermaster Department has maintained this year what is called a preparedness policy with contractors and could within thirty days furnish a large force of men with the needed articles. This arrangement is now made a future of army contracts as a safeguard against an emergency. Contractors for army supplies could, according to late advices, supply on demand within thirty days tents for 40,000 men, shoes for 288,000, leggins for 78,000, breeches for 253,000, and other articles in the same way, the amounts varying, but all in sufficiently large quantities to fit out a large army.

In short, it has been the rule to have in reserve by contract arrangements the means to fit out 80,000 men over and above the numbers given above.

Special reports have been coming in regularly of the state of the horse and mule markets all over the country. It is known down to a close figure how many animals can be obtained in a week or a fortnight or a month and very nearly what will have to be paid for them. This work is checked up regularly and is kept within reasonable probabilities in view of the foreign demand, which has increased a good deal of late. The stock of horses available for purchase now is 200,000 to 225,000, these being of the type suitable for military purposes. Of mules there are 120,000 available in Western markets.

Equipment Handled Quickly.

Equipment to be distributed to five regiments was brought last night from the Schuylkill Arsenal at Philadelphia to Jersey City in eight cars of a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was transferred in thirty automobiles to the armories. The equipment consisted principally of uniforms, clothing, and tents for the Seventh, Twelfth, Forty-seventh, and Seventy-first Regiments. Colonel Bostwick, Assistant Adjutant General, in charge of the State Arsenal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, directed the transfer to the armories.

This first shipment from the United States Arsenal at Schuylkill will be followed today by seven additional cars of equipment, and tonight with a train of ten cars, containing additional equipment for the same regiments and for others.

The special train last night left Schuylkill at 7:30 o'clock and reached Jersey City at 11:05 o'clock. The shipments had reached all the armories for which they were destined by midnight. The transfer from the arsenal to the armories was done by the Adams Express Company.

DENIES SUPPLIES ARE SHORT.

Eastern States Guard Being Rapidly Equipped, Says Col. Penrose.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Persistent rumors that there was a scarcity of supplies to equip the National Guard of the Eastern States were emphatically denied today by Colonel George B. Penrose, commandant of the Schuylkill Arsenal. According to the story, the supply of hats and blankets has already given out with the regular army and the National Guard. That is to say, the Government has equipment now ready to use for 250,000 men over and above the 80,000 men of the regular army and the 120,000 of the National Guard.

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COAST ARTILLERY STARTS

Seven Companies Entrain at San Francisco for the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Seven companies of the Coast Artillery Corps of the regular army stationed at Fort Winfield, Scott, Baker, and Miley, with officers and men, started for the Mexican border tonight on receipt of expected orders from the National capital. The troops entrained at the Southern Pac

MEN GET TO CAMP WITHOUT UNIFORMS

Full Machine Gun Company Lacks Special Equipment and Becomes Infantry.

NO WATER FOR 2D REGIMENT

Troy Command Camps at Cornell Farms—Guardsmen Regret Division Is Not to be Unit.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., June 25.—With new bodies of State troops coming into Camp Whitman only partly equipped, the impatience of officers and guardsmen at the slowness of the arrival of the equipment was increased today. Officers were worried by the reports that the guardsmen were to be rushed to the border in installments, followed by declarations that the entire guard was to be mobilized at Camp Whitman first. The indefiniteness of the date when the camp will be ready for a large body of men added to the restlessness.

Troop H of the First Cavalry arrived at Camp Whitman today, to the surprise of headquarters, which had not been notified that the troop was to be expected. This so confused the officers of the troop that they made up their minds they had mistaken their orders and were on the point of entraining for Van Cortlandt Park, to which another troop of the same regiment had been ordered.

The Second Regiment, with headquarters at Troy, made camp at Cornell Farm, thirteen miles from Camp Whitman. They were scheduled to proceed to Camp Whitman tomorrow, but word was sent that because of lack of water, the camp was not ready for them and they were to remain at their present encampment for two or three days longer.

Although the Second Regiment is the largest and one of the best equipped in the State, its condition on the march from Poughkeepsie five miles to Cornell Farms emphasized the defects in equipment of the militiamen generally. Ten guardsmen marched in civilian clothes. They could not even get old khaki uniforms for the reason that all the khaki in Rensselaer County had been used up. A large part of the men in several companies wore uniforms which had seen long service.

100 Soldiers without Guns.

Ten militiamen who were nominally mounted troopers marched afoot, with their spurs clanking. One hundred of them were without guns. A recently organized machine gun company of fifty-eight men marched as infantry, because it had not a single article of special machine gun equipment. This company has been ordered to spend no time drilling for the use of the machine guns and has been notified that its status will be that of infantry for an indefinite period.

News that the Seventy-first Regiment and others had been ordered to the border at once fired many of the officers with eagerness to be hurried there, although they wish to go thoroughly equipped. The officers all along the line are in sympathy with the leading officers of the State National Guard, who were anxious above all things to have the entire division of New York State an intact formation when it reached the border. They also wanted it drilled and equipped so that it can stand a comparison with regulars.

Many former officers of the regular army have their own news services from the border. Letters from their former comrades have been received, expressing hope for the speedy presence of the New York National Guard. One of these letters, which was shown to a Times reporter today, detailed the plan for invading Mexico from the vicinity of Eagle Pass in case war should be declared. The writer, who is a regular army officer and a classmate at West Point of the recipient, said it was clear that Carranza was preparing to attack. He said Carranza troops had been brought to the border weeks ago from as far north as Vera Cruz, the pretext being to help hunt bandits, but the writer added, "Why so much artillery?"

Criticise War Department.

No militia officers here will talk for publication, but their criticism in private conversations of the failure of the War Department to make speed with the equipment lacking to bring the units up to war strength is outspoken and bitter. New contingents on their way to or arriving in Camp Whitman are not slow to express their disappointment at the prospect of remaining here, especially when it is doubtful how many of the other State troops will join them. One of the most disappointed was Troop H of the First Cavalry, which had been ordered to Camp Whitman, although Troop M of the First had been sent at the same time to Van Cortlandt Park.

The troop of 103 men with 105 horses pulled in on a train at the Green Haven station this afternoon. Lieut. Col. McCann and Major Ahearn of the Quartermaster's Department, who were at mess when the train arrived, rubbed their eyes to see troops detraining.

"How do you come to be here?" Lieut. Col. McCann asked of Captain Charles M. Tobin of the troop.

"Those are my orders," said Captain Tobin.

"I haven't heard of it," said Lieut. Col. McCann. The commander of the troop went to Lieut. Col. Lucas at headquarters, and found that there was no information at headquarters that the troop was to be expected. Captain Tobin galloped back to his troop and held a conference with Lieut. Col. McCann. They came to the conclusion that it was not the intention to separate the First Cavalry by sending one troop to Van Cortlandt Park and another to Camp Whitman. Captain Tobin ordered his men to prepare to entrain and go on to Van Cortlandt Park. A telephone message was sent to headquarters at Peekskill, however, and Captain Tobin was ordered to encamp at Camp Whitman.

Troop H was followed by a $5,000 auto truck, which was the gift to the troop by the Selden Motor Company. A great parade in which many of the most prominent citizens of Rochester had joined, followed them to the station at Rochester, the home of the crack troop, when it entrained. After the big demonstration on their departure, the troop was rather surprised to find that it was not even expected at Camp Whitman.

1,700 Men in Second Regiment.

The Second Regiment, which is commandered by Colonel James M. Andrews, a West Point graduate who has served in two campaigns, has been carried on the regular army rolls as having an enrollment of 1,200, but the actual number of men in the regiment when it encamped in the picturesque hollow at Cornell Farms was 1,760, the largest number in any State regiment. The men come principally from Troy, Schenectady, Gloversville, Amsterdam, Saratoga, and Glens Falls. Five of the companies from Schenectady, Amsterdam, Troy, and Cohoes are recruited to their full strength of 150 men.

When he looked over his command from a knoll near the encampment Colonel Andrews, who was decorated for his service in the regular army in the Wounded Knee campaign in the Dakotas in 1890 and 1891, and who served with his present regiment in the Spanish-American war, said:

"I am so proud of this regiment that I can't see. I would stack it up alongside of any regiment of regulars. I am ready to go to the border at any time, but I do want complete equipment first."

The regiment brought with it a completely equipped motor ambulance costing $6,500, the present of a sister of one of the recent recruits to the regiment.

Colonel Andrews several days ago was sworn in as Colonel of the regiment and most of his men, so the regiment is now practically regulars.

Colonel Lucas and Colonel Conley were sworn in today at Camp Whitman by Captain Haskell of the regular army. The officers of the Twenty-second were also sworn in.

Colonel Lucas swore in his officers in a body at headquarters, preceding the administration of the oath by a short speech. He said:

"You all realize that this is serious business. If any of you feel for any reason that you should not take this oath, now is the time to say so. There can be no crawling back after you have taken it."

Colonel Lucas said the plans for using the waters of Fishkill Creek for the water supply had been finally approved by his superiors and by officials of the State Department of Health, and that the only problem before them was that of building the main pipe a mile long to the camp, installing the pumps and the smaller tank systems.

NEW YORK TROOPS TO EL PASO.

Preparations for Them and Others Are Being Made.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 25.—At Fort Bliss and the other army camps here active preparations were in progress today to establish camps for the National Guard commands which have been preparing to leave for the border.

Captain A. P. Watts, Post Quartermaster, said today that he was having water mains laid, camp sites marked out and garbage pits dug. He announced orders had been received for the encampment of the Missouri, Kansas and New York troops at Camp Fort Bliss.

It was reported at the fort today that a large part of the New York commands would come to the border here and would be among the first to be used in Mexico in establishing a communication line between the Juarez base and the front. The Illinois regiments also are to be sent to the Texas border, but will be stationed in the Big Bend district, the officers at the fort say.

Nebraska Force Going Today.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 25.—The Fremont Signal Corps and the First Battalion of the Fourth Regiment of Nebraska militia will entrain tomorrow. The First Battalion is composed of Omaha companies, with a total strength of 300 men. The Field Hospital Corps of Lincoln will entrain tonight.

EYEGLASSES BAR TO BORDER SERVICE

Only Men in the Ordnance and Hospital Corps May Wear Them.

RIGID TEST FOR FLIERS

Private Storam of Sixty-ninth Struck by Glancing Bullet at Peekskill Butts.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 25.—There has been considerable speculation as to what the surgeons who are to make the medical examination of the soldiers at Camp Whitman will consider sufficient to cause rejection. Colonel Terriberry this afternoon outlined the examination. He declared the guardsmen must be at least 5 feet 4 inches in height, their chest must measure 32 inches, with a minimum expansion of 34. The guardsmen must weigh not less than 128 pounds. The maximum weight is 195, while for mounted troops no man who scales more than 165 pounds will be accepted. Colonel Terriberry said that no man who is obese—stout with undeveloped muscles—will be taken.

The minimum rating in the test for acuteness of vision will be 20 one-hundredths for the left eye, and 40 one-hundredths for the right or aim eye. Men who have to wear glasses will not be passed, except those enlisted in the hospital, ordnance and other branches where keen sight for shooting is not required.

The bar against eyeglasses applied to enlisted men and the reason for it is that in the majority of cases the privates are unable to carry along extra pairs. In the event that their glasses are lost or broken they would, of course, be practically of no use.

All men with acute or chronic diseases, particularly heart trouble or tuberculosis tendencies, will be barred. Another thing that will cause rejection is hernia in any form.

Colonel Terriberry explained the reason for the rejection of men who have distinguishing flesh marks. He said that nearly every one in a big camp was nicknamed and some times the nickname was based on physical characteristics that caused embarrassment and humiliation.

Particular attention will be paid to the guardsmen's feet and all the flat-footed men will be dropped, as will those who have lost the big toe of either foot. As regards the teeth, all molars must be perfectly sound. An evidence of excessive nervousness will cause the rejection of soldiers, as the monotony of camp life frequently develops a mere nervous ailment into a mental trouble, melancholic insanity as a rule.

The most severe examination of all will be that given to the aviation corps. The men will be examined for two days: Every organ will be thoroughly tried out and in order to test the application of power of adjustment to sudden changes of altitude, with consequent changes of temperature, heated and then cold water will be poured into the men's ears. They will also be placed on tables and whirled first one way and then another to test their ability in the matter of a sense of direction.

While the eyesight test for the rest of the service will be given by means of the regulation test card such as is used by all oculists, the aviation men will be given an interior examination of the optic nerve.

Provisional Company to Disband.

Tomorrow if the all-important paymaster arrives the 130 members of the provisional company, which has been stationed here since June 2, will be granted forty-eight hours' leave of absence to report to their regiments. The men are commanded by Lieutenants Ernest C. Dreher and Eley A. Robertson of the Seventy-first Regiment, and were detailed from these organizations: Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Coast Artillery, Forty-seventh, Seventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Infantry, First and Second Field Artillery, Twenty-second Engineers, and First Armored Motor Battery, all in New York City.

While the Fourteenth Regiment was at target practice yesterday afternoon Michael Storam of Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, a member of the provisional company, was struck by a glancing bullet while attending Target 10. The bullet penetrated his right arm for half an inch. He was treated at the headquarters hospital, and reported back for duty today.

Still under the shelter tents they pitched upon arriving here yesterday, the Fourteenth Regiment passed the day in tidying up the camp. Sentries with fixed bayonets patrolled back and forth, and the crowds of relatives, sweethearts, and friends who called were held up until they identified themselves. The presence of the guardsmen has caused many motorists on their way to or from week-ends to make a detour to look over the camp.

The first effect of the sudden change from city homes to tents in the country has been a great outbreak of hunger. The commissary reports that the Fourteenth, man for man, are the greatest famine breeders that ever camped here. Early—too early some of the tired soldiers think—tomorrow morning the guardsmen will be hustled out to the rifle range for practice at 300 yards. Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston continues in command of the regiment, and will do so until the recovery of Colonel Foote.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, although expected to return from New York this morning, wired that he would not be able to get away until tonight, if then.

When a mud-spattered motor cycle dispatch rider from the First Armored Motor Battery dashed up the long road to headquarters at 2 o'clock this afternoon, it was thought that important developments had occurred in New York. When he rider was questioned about his mission he said he had carried important papers from the headquarters in the Municipal Building. He declared that the nature of the papers was such that they could not be sent over the wires because of the fear of "wiretapping." Headquarters was asked whether information had reached them that Mexican agents were tampering with the official wires. Colonel Chapin, acting in the absence at Albany of Lieut. Col. Ward, intelligence officer, said nothing had been heard of such activities.

There has as yet been no official notice taken of the reports that the Government would require the National Guard of the State to proceed to the border, regiment by regiment.

Indications are that General O'Ryan will carry out his announced intention to remove his headquarters to Camp Whitman tomorrow afternoon, as wire facilities there are now practically complete.

AMBULANCE TRAIN HER GIFT TO GUARD

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Donates a Tractor Engine and Six Trailers.

WHOLE WILL COST $25,000

Equipped to Carry 24 Soldiers in Five Cars, and Medical Supplies in Sixth.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, Peekskill, N. Y., June 25.—Upon his return from New York City today Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, chief surgeon of the division, announced that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, wife of Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt of the Inspector General's staff, had offered to purchase an automobile ambulance outfit for the New York National Guard.

Mrs. Vanderbilt told Colonel Terriberry that she desired in some way to assist in the work of mobilization, and he suggested that what was most needed was additional equipment for the hospital corps which will face a great task within a few days—the examination of the guard for mustering into the Federal service.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's gift will consist of a powerful tractor, which will draw a train of six trailers, five of them equipped with standard ambulance bodies, and the sixth arranged for the transport of bandages and other medical supplies.

Such a motor ambulance unit will carry twenty-four soldiers in recumbent position, and possibly sixty standing. Colonel Terriberry said that the outfit could give service equivalent to the work performed by half of a hospital unit. The ambulance, when turned over, will be ready to take the field at once, as the State has several chauffeurs awaiting appointment in the guard.

The cost of this ambulance outfit will be $25,000.

BISHOP BLESSES REGIMENT.

Twelfth Urged to Go Forth with Lofty Purpose.

The Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of New York, blessed the Twelfth Regiment at a review in its armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, last night. Before blessing the colors Bishop Hayes made an address of encouragement to the men.

"I feel that you are going forth filled with a high and holy purpose," he said, "to defend the flag of our country, which, I am sorry to say, in these days has suffered some desecration by those who do not love it in our own Republic and who do not love it abroad.

"I am here as a representative of a church which from the time of the Caesars has looked upon many a banner unfurled in the cause of right. May you go forth with spirit in your hearts and high and lofty purpose in your minds. And in going may God be with you, and may that God accompany you on your journey, and may you soon return safely to your homes feeling that you have done your duty."

The members of the regiment expect to be sent to the border soon.

In the reviewing stand with Bishop Hayes were the Rev. Joseph P. Dineen, Colonel Clarence Seymour Wadsworth, Lieut. Col. Reginald L. Foster, Major Gen. Walter Montgomery, Captain F. A. De Peyster, Captain Jay Zorn, Captain Robert Saunders, and the Rev. Father John Conley, the regimental chaplain.

Recruiting Sergeant Brady said last night that the strength of the regiment was 1,300 men, with 140 more applications.

Vafiadis CIGARETTES

Purveyed to the Household of the Khedive Cairo, Egypt

25 cents the package

Made since 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

WALL ST. PREPARES TO FORM REGIMENT

Committee Registers Brokers, Expecting President's Call for 500,000 Volunteers.

MANY EX-SOLDIERS ENROLL

Washington Banker Sends Word Appeal for Recruits Is Planned and Quick Action Follows.

Acting on information direct from Washington that the President would call for 500,000 volunteers before the end of this week, a number of active Wall Street brokers yesterday formed a provisional Committee of Fifteen, for the formation of one or two regiments of volunteers from the financial district. These men are to be registered and provisionally enlisted at once and will be offered to the President immediately the call is sent out.

Herbert L. Jones of King, Farnum & Co. explained the plans yesterday, and said there was little doubt of the accuracy of the information received by the members of the committee.

"It comes direct from Washington," he said, "and was given to us by the Vice President of one of the important banks. Immediately we learned of the source from which he obtained his 'tip,' we decided to organize and show that Wall Street, true to its traditions, would respond to the President's call with both men and money. In previous wars, Wall Street has always gone to the front, and this Mexican trouble will not be an exception.

"There are a number of men in the financial district who are veterans of the Spanish-American war, and have seen service in other wars and revolutions and these are only too eager to join the Wall Street regiments.

"As we only organized yesterday, plans are as yet in a formative state. We have not decided on a headquarters, but will do so on Monday, and will immediately announce its location. Then those who wish to answer the President's call and represent Wall Street on the firing line in the service of their country can turn in their names. In the meantime information may be obtained from any of the members of the committee."

The members of the Committee of Fifteen are:

John R. Ogden of F. B. Keech & Co., Charles E. Danforth of Van Embergh & Atterbury, Louis H. Hosmer of L. H. Hosmer & Co., Ernest B. Thumpstone of Chisholm & Chapman, William B. Anderson of Finley, Barrel & Co., Walter C. Sikes of Post & Flagg, J. K. Rice of J. K. Rice & Co., Herbert L. Jones of King, Farnum & Co., H. N. Baruch of Baruch Brothers, Orson C. Hoyt, formerly of Dick Brothers; Charles M. Connfelt of Hayden, Stone & Co., Harold Claus of Charles D. Barney & Co., Henry Rogers Winthrop of Harris, Winthrop & Co., Gay L. Schiffer of the New York Cotton Exchange, Fred K. Puisifer of Clark, Childs & Co.

It is understood that all Wall Street men who are accepted for the army will receive pay and their positions on their return, in accordance with the custom now in force with regard to the National Guardsmen who have been called out.

CAPT. MOREY WROTE OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

gram was received at Army Headquarters from Mrs. Morey, who is in Austin, Texas., announcing that she had just got a wireless message from her husband, transmitted through Columbus. It read:

"Somewhere in Mexico—am back on the line with two men safe. Sidney."

Morey's Escape a Puzzle.

Mrs. Morey said that her husband always signed his middle name to messages to her. How Morey was rescued, when, by whom, and who are the other men with him, are unknown here. The presumption is that he was found by men of the search squadrons sent out the day after the fight.

General Funston issued no orders to General Pershing tonight. It was observed at headquarters here that Captain Morey's note was addressed to his immediate superior, the commanding officer at Ojo Frederico, (probably Ojo Federico.)

It is surmised that Lieutenant Meyer sent the letter to the commanding officer at Ojo Federico, and he, in turn, forwarded it to General Pershing. This would explain the fact that the letter apparently was not delivered to General Pershing by Lieutenant Meyer on his return with the stragglers found at San Luis Ranch last night.

The army officials here tonight avoided public comment on Captain Morey's letter, which General Funston sent on to Washington. The statement that Captain Boyd "was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired," however, caused considerable surprise. In the earlier reports from the American side there had been nothing whatever to indicate that Captain Boyd, who, being the senior Captain, was in charge, had taken the initiative before the fight started.

Captain Boyd was considered a cautious officer and had explicit orders both from his commanding Major and from General Pershing himself to avoid conflict with the Mexicans unless forced into it. This sentence of Captain Morey's letter, it is feared, invalidates the earlier unofficial reports that the Americans were led on through treachery.

Boyd's Act Justified.

The army officers all seem inclined to think that Captain Boyd was justified in placing his men in battle formation at the time he did, and that it would have been foolhardy not to do so.

Captain Morey will be 41 years old next month. He was born in New York State on July 29, 1875; moved to Texas, and was appointed to West Point from Texas in 1896. He become a Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry on graduation in 1900, was made First Lieutenant of the Twelfth Cavalry less than a year later, on Feb. 2, 1901, and was elevated to a Captaincy in 1911. He was graduated with distinction in the infantry and cavalry school in 1907, and in 1908 was graduated by the Army Staff College. He married in Texas, and Mrs. Morey is now living here in that State.

TROOPER DESCRIBES FIGHT.

Says Comrades Had No Idea Mexicans Planned Massacre.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 25.—Sam H. Harris, a private in C Troop, Tenth Cavalry, was brought to the border late today with bullet wounds in the left shoulder and arm, received in the engagement at Carrizal. He declared there were fully 700 Mexicans against the 84 men of the American detachment.

"To top it off," he said, "they had a machine gun and they surprised us. We approached them in a peaceful way, and never had an idea that they would try to massacre us. Had we known they wanted fight we could have given it to them, I guess they got enough at that."

Harris's troop was surrounded by the Carranzistas, he said. He escaped, wounded, from the cordon the Mexicans had drawn around the Americans by riding straight through their line on his charger, which also had been wounded. He rode this horse until it fell from loss of blood and then captured another fleeing animal, with which he eventually caught up with other survivors, whom he accompanied to field headquarters.

"Our troop, Captain Boyd commanding, had pulled up before Carrizal," Harris said. "The Captain ordered every one to dismount. I took charge of some animals while their riders stood at attention while Captain Boyd went forward. Soon thereafter the shooting started, and Captain Boyd went down. There were easily 700 Mexicans around us. Seemingly they had come up out of the ground, forming a half circle. Our men kept on falling. The first shots came from a machine gun. It was trained right on us.

"It wasn't more than two minutes before the Mexicans had surrounded us. Our troops fought effectively, but we didn't have a show, and I saw it. I was hit in the shoulder, and I cut the horses loose, and, climbing on my animal, spurred him toward the thinnest part of the circle.

"I went right through the Mexicans. My horse ran ten miles before he settled down to a walk. Five miles further one of his legs gave out, and he went down. I knelt down and poured a little water from my canteen on his tongue, and I guess he understood, for he got that look in his eyes animals have when they are grateful.

"I walked until I found one of our animals. I mounted him and rode on toward Colonia Dublan. Before I got there I ran into some other survivors, and we went on together."

FURTHER REPORT EXPECTED.

Army Officers Anxious for More Details of Fight From Morey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Major Gens. Scott and Bliss of the General Staff waited at the War Department tonight in the hope of receiving an important message from General Pershing relative to the rescue of Captain Morey and a fuller report on the encounter at Carrizal. They finally left toward midnight.

Captain Morey is the ranking surviving officer of the Tenth Cavalry troops participating in the Carrizal encounter, Captain Boyd having been killed. Any report made by him will have the full approval of President Wilson and the Administration. President Wilson himself indicated several days ago to his Cabinet that if the Carranza Government should attempt to raise the issue of veracity, the report made by any officer who participated in the Carrizal fight would be accepted by this Government as its final word in the matter.

Army officers have been hoping, almost against hope, that Captain Morey would be rescued. Consequently, the official assurance that he was safe was considered news of the most importance.

TO SEEK CAPT. BOYD'S BODY

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rye Beach, N. H., June 25.

I have been advised by the aid of General Bell that my son-in-law, Captain Charles T. Boyd, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., was buried on the field where he fell.

As the daughter and widow of newspaper men I ask the aid of your powerful paper to ask President Wilson to demand of Carranza at once the return of Captain Boyd's body, as we are not at war with Mexico.

MRS. JOHN SCHROERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The telegraphic appeal by Mrs. John Schroers to THE NEW YORK TIMES that a demand be made on the Carranza Government for the return of the body of her son-in-law, Captain Charles T. Boyd of Troop C, Tenth Cavalry, who was killed at Carrizal, was brought to the attention of Secretary of State Lansing and Secretary of War Baker tonight.

Both these members of the Cabinet asserted that every possible step would be taken to obtain the return of the body of Captain Boyd. They stated that the United States Government as yet had no information as to the disposition of Captain Boyd's body, but that every effort would be made to obtain possession of it.

"Every possible effort," said Secretary Baker tonight, "will be made by us to recover the body of Captain Boyd and of any other officer killed in the Carrizal fight."

PRISONERS' LIST REVISED.

General Bell Obtains Names from a Carranza Consul.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Baker today received from General Funston a list of seventeen members of the Tenth United States Cavalry captured in the Carrizal fight, and taken prisoners to Chihuahua City. This list was sent to General Funston by General Bell at El Paso, to whom it was furnished by Carranza Consul Garcia. The revised list of prisoners and their addresses, based on General Funston's message, was given out by the War Department today as follows:

Troop K.

PAGE, FELIX, Sergeant, Ballston, Va.; emergency address, Miss Mary V. Page, (aunt,) Ballston, Va.

FLOYD, C. S., no record in the army. (Ira L. Floyd is a private from Oklahoma City, Okla.; emergency address, Mrs. Alice L. Floyd, [mother,] 211 Byers Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

JONES, ARCHIE, horseshoer, Washington, Ga.; emergency address, Mrs. Sallie Jones, (mother.) Post Office Box 103, Washington.

MARSHALL, CHARLEY, private, Lexington, Ky.; emergency address, Mrs. Epsie Watson, (mother,) 179 South Vernon Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

McDONALD, SAMUEL, Corporal, Coulterville, Tenn.; emergency address, Bird McDonald, (father,) Coulterville, Tenn.

GIBSON, WILL, no record. (William Givens, private, is from Chattanooga, Tenn.; emergency address, Alice Givens, [mother,] 614 East Eleventh Street, Chattanooga.)

HAWK, WILL, no record.

Troop C.

ALEXANDER, LUTHER, private, Columbia, Tenn.; emergency address, Mrs. Frances Alexander, (mother,) R. F. D. No. 3, Columbia.

GRAHAM, ELLIS, no record. (Elsie Graham is a private from Smith's Grove, Ky.; emergency address, Mrs. Sue Lewis, [sister,] Smith's Grove, Ky.)

HARRIS, WILL, private, Atlanta, Ga.; emergency address, Lee Harris, (brother,) 35 Kingsley Street, Atlanta.

PATTERSON, HOWLAND, no record.

WARD, GEORGE, no record. (Jay D. Ward is from Chattanooga, Tenn.; emergency address, Louis Ward, [brother,] 518 Fort Street, Chattanooga.)

OLIVER, JOE, private, Brighton, Ala.; emergency address, Mary Oliver, mother,) 4,070 Latsen Street, Brighton.

STOKES, JAMES, private, 113-A Rockwell Street, Atlanta, Ga.; emergency address, Mrs. Amanda Pitts, (grandmother,) 307 Chapel Street, Griffin, Ga.

WILLIAMS, FRED, private, St. Louis, Mo.; emergency address, Miss Hattie Williams, (aunt,) 806 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

STONE, GEORGE, no record.

LEE, HARRY N., no record.

SIX MORE PRISONERS ARRIVE AT CHIHUAHUA

Two Alleged to Have Signed a Statement Exonerating the Mexicans at Carrizal.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 25.—Coincident with the arrival of six more prisoners here today, General Carranza wired General Jacinto Trevino to obtain a full report on the Carrizal fight. He informed General Trevino in his message that a "portion of the American press claims the Americans were ambushed."

Two of the negro prisoners, Sergeants Felix Page and Ira Floyd, signed a statement, it was announced by the Carranza officials, which substantiated the statements made by Lem Spillsbury, the Mormon scout, exonerating the Mexicans of responsibility for the battle. Thirty-one rifles, a number of pistols, and 3,000 rounds of ammunition were captured by the Mexicans at Carrizal.

Pascual Cescarreti, an Italian, one time Villa agent, is en route to the border, having been expelled as a pernicious stranger.

Two Americans attached to the Alvarado Mining Company at Parral have arrived here on their way to El Paso. Five others are coming to join them by way of Santa Rosalia. The few Americans now here seem confident in the ability of General Trevino to protect them. The Government continues to receive assurances of support from citizens.

HEARS CARRANZA SEEKS MEDIATION

Continued from Page 1.

pected to participate in the Pan-American mediation conference to be held at the Pan-American Union Building tomorrow morning. There will be memorial services for the late President Yuan Shih-kai of China at the Pan-American Building tomorrow. Many diplomats, including most of the Pan-Americans, will attend. After the memorial services the Pan-American diplomats will hold a conference to consider mediation. The expectation is that Señor Calderon will make the formal offer of mediation to Secretary Lansing following that conference.

Officials here have lost faith in the ability of the Carranza Government, or its disposition to co-operate with the United States Government in an effort to protect the Mexican border against marauders. Carranza's willingness to accept the offer of mediation in principle has a false ring, in the opinion of high officials of the Government, when considered parallel with the fact that, with the very next breath, he orders his troops to make unprovoked attacks on the armed forces of this Government in Mexico.

OFFERS GRATIFY MEXICO.

Foreign Minister Denies Carranza Has Spurned Mediation.

MEXICO CITY, June 25.—The report that General Carranza as head of the de facto Government had rejected offers of mediation between Mexico and the United States proffered by Costa Rica and Salvador is untrue. An official declaration at the Foreign Office today reiterated the gratification which the Mexican Government feels for the kindly attitude which Latin American republics have taken toward Mexico in the present situation.

Foreign Minister Aguilar expressed indignation at certain American newspapers which, he declared, were always misrepresenting facts and manufacturing news of their own.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRESS APPROVES OUR COURSE

America Must Be Unselfish but Firm, Is Consensus of Opinion.

RIO JANEIRO, June 25.—Commenting editorially on the Mexican situation, the Journal O'Paiz supports the policy of the United States, which it thinks is sincerely disposed to defend its interests, its territory and the lives of its citizens "without making the anarchy in Mexico in any way an excuse for practicing acts of imperialism which would bring about the irreparable bankruptcy of the great authority and confidence which the United States enjoys so legitimately in America and elsewhere.

"It is to be hoped that the Pan-American Republics and United States could find a peaceful solution, saving American honor and civilization."

DA GAMA TO GO TO CAPITAL.

Brazilian Ambassador Silent on Mediation Plans.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 25.—Señor Domicio Da Gama, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, who has been at his Summer home here for three days, declined positively tonight to discuss the question of mediation by Latin-American envoys in an effort to avert hostilities between the United States and Mexico. He announced, however, that he probably would go to Washington tomorrow.

SPAIN FAVORS INTERVENTION.

Wants United States to Restore Order and Protect Spaniards in Mexico

PARIS, June 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps sends the following:

"Public opinion here is greatly impressed by the Mexican situation. Despite the talk of intervention by King Alfonso in favor of peace between the United States and Mexico, no official move in this respect has been made so far. The feeling in Spain is that it is of the greatest importance and urgency that order be re-established in Mexico. It is pointed out that there are 300,000 Spaniards in Mexico, who would be unable to carry on business, and many of whom would be virtually ruined.

"Intervention by the United States, it is asserted, would not be regarded unfavorably by Spain, because early in the Mexican revolution Spanish fugitives were effectively aided by the United States, the Spanish Government itself being unable to act directly."

BRYAN HESITATES ON MEDIATION PLAN

Has Confidence in the President and Is Loath to Embarrass Him.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 25.—William Jennings Bryan will not consent immediately to be one of three men to attempt an arbitration of the troubles between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Bryan passed through here on the way from Yates Center, Kan., to Minneapolis. With David Starr Jordan and Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, he was proposed by the American Union Against Militarism to be a representative of the United States to meet three officials of Mexico to discuss the differences between the two countries.

Such a movement to be successful would have to have the sanction of the President, Mr. Bryan said. After a discussion of the proposal with Mr. Walsh, Mr. Bryan said:

"I am heartily in sympathy with the Administration in its desire to avoid a rupture between the United States and Mexico. I feel sure the President is working toward that end. I shall be glad to go anywhere and do anything I can to assist, but I am not sure that unofficial action just now would advance the cause in which we are all interested. It is of great importance for the success of any such effort that the Administration should be sympathetic. It would not be necessary for the President to give official sanction, but anything done against his wishes would not only fail, but might embarrass him. I am waiting, therefore, until the time is more opportune."

Up to midnight William Jennings Bryan had not accepted the invitation of the American Union Against Militarism to be one of the three United States delegates to the proposed peace conference in El Paso. Dr. David Starr Jordan and Frank P. Walsh, the other man named, have accepted and are said to be on their way to El Paso. Modesto C. Rolland, one of the Mexican delegates, left New York Saturday for El Paso, and Dr. Atl and Señor Rojas of Mexico City have wired that they are on the way. Therefore the party is complete, with the exception of Mr. Bryan.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, chairman of the Union, said last night she had not heard from Mr. Bryan. If he does not accept, the Union will name another delegate for the United States.

Luis G. Bossero, head of the Mexican Bureau of Information in Washington, said yesterday that no matter what the assurances of the Washington Government to Carranza had been, the average Mexican was sincere in the belief that the presence of United States troops in Mexico meant that this Government intended to acquire Mexican territory.

Señor Bossero gave out copies of the full text of the Carranza note of May 22 to Washington, requesting a definition of the intentions of the United States Government regarding Mexico. On the front page were printed several quotations from the Personal Memoirs of General U. S. Grant regarding the Mexican War of seventy years ago. One of these quotations read:

"Ostensibly we were intended to prevent filibustering into Texas, but really as a menace to Mexico. And to this day I regard the war which resulted as one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation. It was an instance of a republic following the bad example of European monarchies."

"So you see," said Señor Bossero, "this peace conference is a good thing if it can assure that the real intentions of the United States, if sincere, may be explained to the Mexican people and so that the real attitude of the Mexicans may be explained to the people of the United States. If that is done, there will be no war."

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★ ★

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Now the "Live" Leather Belt is one of the livest items in this great haberdashery business.

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★ ★

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MORE EMPLOYERS TO PAY GUARDSMEN

One Corporation Raises Salaries of Its Men Who Are in Uniform.

SILK INDUSTRY AGREEMENT

Men Called Out for Military Duty or Who Attend Plattsburg Camp to Get Full Wages.

The record of employers who will pay part or full salaries to the National Guardsmen among their employes while the citizen soldiers are in military service continued to grow yesterday. Among the announcements of the day was one in the bulletin of the Merchants' Association, that many members of the Silk Industry Home Defense League had signed an agreement binding themselves to pay in full employes who are called out on National Guard duty or who attend the training camp at Plattsburg. The names of these members of the league are printed separately in the alphabetical list which follows.

While most of the employers reported yesterday guaranteed full, regular salaries to the guardsmen in their employment, the Sonora Phonograph Corporation enthusiastically increased the salary of each of its employes in the guard and promised to continue such employes at the increased salaries while they were in service. The positions of the men will also be held open for them.

The Gillette Safety Razor Company, which lost twenty-six members through the calling out of the guard, announced that the wages of these men will be continued "for a reasonable length of time," and that every one of the 140 men in Company B of the Massachusetts militia, to which the Gillette employes belong, had been presented with a traveling shaving set.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Company, the National Conduit and Cable Company, and Louis Lowinson, announced that all of their employes in the militia would be continued at full pay during army service.

The Boorum & Pease Company announced that it would pay its enlisted employes the difference between company salaries and Government compensation for service. This is one of a number of firms which has made this arrangement, and, in this connection, many inquiries as to what the guardsmen will receive from the Government have been made.

The rates of pay in the United States Army per day are as follows:

Private: Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Signal Corps; second-class Private, Engineers and Ordnance; Musican; Trumpeter—60 cents.

Private: Hospital Corps—53 cents.

First-class Private: Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps; Hospital Corps—60 cents.

Corporal: Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry; Wagoner; Artificer; Farrier; Saddler; Mechanic; Field Artillery—70 cents.

Corporal: Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Hospital Corps; Chief Mechanic; Mechanic; Coast Artillery; Private: Bands—80 cents.

Sergeant: Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Hospital Corps; Stable Sergeant; Company Quartermaster Sergeant; Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry; Cook; Acting Cook, Hospital Corps; Fireman; Corporal; Bands; Horseshoer: Cavalry; Mechanic, Field Artillery, performing duty as Horseshoer—$1.

Second-class Electrician Sergeant; Sergeant Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Bands; Company Quartermaster Sergeant; Engineers, Color Sergeant; Drum Major—$1.20.

Junior Sergeant Major; Squadron and Battalion Sergeant Major; Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant: Field Artillery; Master Gunner; Chief Trumpeter; Principal Musician—$1.33.

Senior Sergeant Major; first-class Electrician Sergeant; first-class Sergeant; Signal Corps; Post Ordnance Sergeant; Post Quartermaster Sergeant; Post Commissary Sergeant; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant; Commissary Sergeant; Sergeant Major Battalion Sergeant Major and Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant; Engineers; First Sergeant—$1.50.

First-class Sergeant: Hospital Corps—$1.67.

Engineer—$2.17.

Master Signal Electrician; Master Electrician; Chief Musician—$2.50.

Second Lieutenant—$4.72.

First Lieutenant—$5.56.

Captain—$6.67.

Major—$8.33.

Lieutenant Colonel—$9.72.

Colonel—$11.11.

Brigadier General—$16.67.

Major General—$22.22.

The following is the list of employers making substantial provision for their employes in the National Guard whose names were reported yesterday:

A.
American Raw Silk Co.
American Woolen Co.

B.
Belding Bros. & Co.
Blum, J. A.
Boorum & Pease.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
Browning King & Co.
Butler, James, Inc.

C.
Chemical Nat. Bank.
Chaney Bros.

D.
David, B. Edmund.
Dery, D. G.
Dommerich, L.F.,&Co.
Duval, W. H., & Co.

E.
Elseman, Samuel, & Co.
Erstein, L., & Bros.

F.
Fleitmann & Co.

G.
General Electric Co of Schenectady.
General Silk Imp. Co.
Gillette Safety Razor Co.

H.
Hoboken, City of.

I.
Iselin, Wm., & Co.

L.
Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Lowinson, Louis.

M.
Mallinson, H R., & Co.
Michaels, J.
Mitsui & Co.
Morimura, Arai, & Co.

N.
National Conduit & Cable Co.
National Ribbon Co.
Nonotuck Silk Co.

O.
Openhym, Wm., & Sons.

P.
Pease Piano Co.
Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co.
Portland Silk Co.
Post & Sheldon Corp.

R.
Read & LovattMfg.Co.
Richardson Silk Co.
Road State Bank.
Rusch & Co.

S.
Salinger & Magnus.
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FEW NATIVE AMERICANS.

Response in Baltimore to Guard Call Is From the Foreign-Born.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Of the recruits received in the two Maryland regiments in this city only about half are native Americans, according to recruiting officers in charge. In many cases the officers say that they have had to assist the new men personally in their first steps toward becoming citizens of the United States. Many others are sons of foreign-born parents.

Of the recruits of foreign blood those of Russian descent are in the majority, with Germans and Englishmen following in the order named. There is also a fair sprinkling of Italians among them. Many members of the Maryland militia are of German descent.

In a statement today Colonel Washington Bowie, Jr., said he hoped native Americans in Baltimore would do their duty. "We want Americans who are accustomed to responsibility. The fact that somebody loves them is the very reason why they are needed."

Steamer Puts In for Repairs.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, June 24, (delayed.)—The American steamer D. N. Luckenbach, from Rio Janeiro May 31 for Port of Spain and New York, was towed in here today with a broken shaft. She will dock at this port for repair.

ALL AMERICANS OUT OF MEXICO THIS WEEK

Few Left Decline to Depart—Three More Warships Are Sent to Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Official reports both to the State and Navy Departments today told of the rapid exodus of Americans in Mexico to the United States. Within the coming week, officials said, every American will have left or declined an opportunity to do so.

Three more navy vessels have been ordered to Vera Cruz and will assist Americans there who wish transportation to the United States. The destroyer Reid left Key West last night and the destroyer Flusser sailed today. The gunboat Dolphin was ordered to leave Guantanamo, Cuba, today.

Admiral Winslow, commanding the naval vessels on the west Mexican coast, reported that the transport Buffalo, carrying refugees from Mazatlan, Topolobampo, and other ports, had sailed, presumably for San Diego, Cal. The Buffalo will return, upon discharging her passengers, to bring others. The Admiral said Americans along the coast points were leaving for the interior.

State Department records showed less than 200 Americans now remain in Mexico City. Special Agent Rodgers was said to have dispatched another train carrying refugees from that point to Vera Cruz today.

Navy reports said that the Americans who crowded aboard the battleship Nebraska at Vera Cruz were transferred Saturday to the Ward liner Monterey to be brought to the United States. The Nebraska will remain at Vera Cruz to take on other refugees arriving from the interior. The transports Sumner and Hancock also are due early this week at Vera Cruz, Tampico and other east coast ports, to take on refugees.

With the arrival of sixteen more American refugees today at Eagle Pass, Texas, from Torreon, American consular officers on the border advised the State Department that practically all Americans had left the Torreon district. Much apprehension has been felt for American property there, one dispatch today saying that, led by the Mayor of Torreon himself, officials were inciting the populace against the Americans, and fomenting anti-American demonstrations.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 25.—The cruiser Maryland arrived from Bremerton, Wash., late today, and after taking on mail, coal, and provisions, left for La Paz and Guaymas, Mexico, to join Admiral Winslow's fleet.

BRINGS 100 REFUGEES.

Ward Liner Reports Vera Cruz Still Crowded with Departing Americans.

The Ward Line steamship Esperanza arrived yesterday from Mexican ports bringing nearly 100 American refugees, including many mining officials and employes of American corporations. They said the Mexican Government had forbidden all Mexicans to leave the country, and the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and other coastwise ports were making arrangements to move their families inland for fear the towns would be shelled by United States warships. Mining engineers from Yucatan said the mines and other American industries in that State had been shut down, and only a few of the employes remained.

When the Esperanza left Vera Cruz the town was filled with Americans waiting to get a ship, and the American Consul had requested that a vessel be sent there as soon as possible to carry away the 500 refugees. It was hoped the steamship Monterey would be available, but it was found that all her accommodation was booked more than a month ahead.

Albert Ennis, a mining engineer, who had been eight years in Vera Cruz, was a passenger on the Esperanza. He said that the better classes in Mexico were hoping that the United States would intervene and restore order.

Another passenger was Captain J. B. Rivas, a pilot at Tampico, who said everything was quiet when he left there, but there was a feeling among the people that trouble might break loose at any moment.

The passengers on the Esperanza witnessed a novel ceremony at sea on June 16 when Captain Louis Tanning, the commander of the steamship, officiated at the marriage of Miss Zelma Dahlman and Dudley Schwartzman in the dining saloon immediately after breakfast. Mr. Schwartzman said that he and Miss Dahlman were to have been married in Tampico, but that things were in such a confused state following the closing of the churches that they decided to start on their honeymoon and be married at sea.

MEXICO BAFFLES AVIATORS.

Air and Climate Combine to Put Men and Machines to Test.

The extraordinary and unprecedented conditions confronting the army aviators in service along the Mexican border and accompanying General Pershing's forces were explained yesterday by an officer of the Army Flying Corps. His statement, which was given out by Henry Woodhouse of the Aero Club of America, shows that the weather conditions rendered the first machines sent there practically useless.

"Most of our difficulties were entirely unexpected," the army flier said. "In the rush our first aim was to get machines where they were so badly needed. Naturally it was assumed that those aeroplanes which had made records here and those which had given a satisfactory account of themselves abroad would do the same thing in Mexico.

"It was not until we had actual experience on the spot that we discovered new problems due to different conditions. It is a remarkable fact that practically all the difficulties of other places are mobilized, so to speak, into one united force against us in that part of Mexico where our men are. It is this that has made the situation a new problem in aviation. You see in Mexico we are up against a high temperature, the elevation of Denver, the dry air of Minneapolis, the rising and falling air currents due to the deserts, and soft-light sands covered with low brush. These conditions are the worst possible.

"On account of the high temperature in this section of Mexico, the water in the radiators will reach the temperature of as much as 120 degrees when the motor is not running. This is being overcome by providing deeper radiators so as to get more water-cooling areas. The sand is so light that the weight of the machine sinks the wheels deeply, making getting away and landing difficult. This sand trouble is being beaten by making new flat tires. Then again at high altitudes the air is so rarefied that it cuts down the climbing and weight-carrying possibilities of the machines.

"The chief trouble, however, is the propellers. Those which stand the tests of several hours' continuous running in the shops, go to pieces only a few minutes after they are exposed to the Mexican air. The air is so dry that it seems to have an effect on the wood beyond anything we dreamed of. We appear to be dealing with an absolutely abnormal climate, and there is no existing data to act as a guide or even suggest the possibility of such a condition. It is so hot down there during the day that the aeroplane mechanics have to cool steel chisels or other metal tools before they can be handled.

"It would not be easy to conceive a worse place for flying than this part of Mexico. There are not only varying currents due to the heat of the deserts, but there are fierce whirlwinds. These can be seen when you are on the ground, but they are as invisible to the flier as they are deadly to him. Machines standing on the ground have been suddenly caught in these whirls, spun around, and overturned.

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RED CROSS RUSHES 20 BASE HOSPITALS

Executive Committee of the Society Holds All-Day Emergency Session.

THE PERSONNEL ENROLLED

Much Equipment Already Purchased and the Rest Will be Bought in the Next Few Days.

Following an all-day emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross at the home of Charles D. Norton, 3 East Eighty-fifth Street, it was announced yesterday that the organization had ready for call the personnel for twenty base hospitals and was fast purchasing the full equipment for them. It was also announced that provisions would be made for the care of destitute families of soldiers and sailors in case of war. The Executive Committee will issue from Washington tomorrow an appeal for funds to complete the work of organization of the base hospitals.

Ex-President Taft, chairman of the committee, said after the meeting that the Red Cross would be found ready to undertake its mercy work at any time the War Department called upon it.

"The Red Cross has been preparing for six months," he said, "and the wisdom of our course is shown by the possibility that we may be needed in Mexico. But I wish to emphasize that this preparation is not predicated upon any assumption that there will be a war in Mexico, but in order that we may be prepared for any war."

New York has been apportioned the task of supplying four base hospitals. Of the $100,000 needed for this, $89,000 has been received and the remaining $11,000 will be needed in a few days to pay for the beds and other equipment that are being purchased and stored, ready for call to service.

Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Director General of Military Relief, said the twenty hospitals would accommodate 10,000 patients. The personnel for the twenty base hospitals, 225 persons each, including twenty-five doctors and fifty nurses, have been enrolled. Most of the beds have been purchased.

Six thousand nurses are ready to go, under the leadership of Miss Delano, former head of Bellevue Hospital. If tents are needed, in case buildings are not available for the base hospitals, the War Department will furnish them. For each base hospital there will be an ambulance column, with twelve ambulances, the equipment for a column costing $30,000.

The ratio is one hospital for every 20,000 soldiers in the field. Therefore, the Red Cross equipment now organized would be sufficient for a force of 400,000. In addition, the regular army now has two base hospitals on the Mexican border, one at San Antonio and one at El Paso. It is the belief of the Red Cross officials that these will be turned over to it in case the War Department calls on the Red Cross.

The Red Cross will have charge of what is known as the base hospital zone. The first zone of hospitals, directly back of the firing line, is the first aid hospital zone; next comes the field hospital zone, where emergency operations are performed; the next zone is the evacuation hospital zone, and from the evacuation hospitals the wounded are sorted out to be sent to the base hospitals under the care of the Red Cross. When the wounded leave the base hospitals for the general or convalescent hospitals they are again under the care of the War Department. In case the Red Cross goes to Mexico it will have no members on or near the firing line under the present plans.

Mr. Taft said that development of the ambulance service had not gone so far as that of the base hospitals, but that in case of war this arm of the hospital service was the easiest recruited, and that there would be no trouble about getting light motor ambulances and men to bring the wounded from the firing line. Mr. Taft was asked if any definite amount the Red Cross wished to raise would be mentioned in the appeal today.

"We can use all we can get," he replied.

After the meeting the committee issued this statement:

An important conference of members of the National Executive Committee and administrative officers of the American Red Cross was held at the residence of Charles D. Norton, 3 East Eighty-fifth Street, today.

There were present William H. Taft, Chairman; Major Gen. Arthur Murray, Vice Chairman; Surgeon Gen. W. C. Braisted, U. S. N.; Charles D. Norton, Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Director General of Military Relief, and Ernest C. Bicknell, Director General of Civilian Relief.

It was decided to issue tomorrow from Washington, with an appeal for funds, detailed instructions for the guidance of chapters and local committees regarding the establishment of supply committees, supply depots, base hospitals, and ambulance columns.

The care of soldiers and sailors' families left destitute and not otherwise provided for was discussed by the Director General of Civilian Relief, Mr. Bicknell, who will immediately issue full instructions to chapter committees on civilian relief and other Red Cross committees regarding the collection and application of funds under proper safeguards.

While other agencies are proposed to care for destitute families, and the Red Cross has no desire to monopolize this field, the Red Cross must offer to the public its adequate machinery for a purpose so clearly within the scope of its charter obligations.

The Red Cross officials said, in view of what had been done by our citizens for the American Red Cross in Europe, they expected no trouble in having the people of the United States subscribe generously when they realized that the Red Cross would probably be called to help American wounded.

OPEN HOSPITAL WORK ROOMS.

Women to Make Supplies for Care of Our Wounded.

The new workrooms which have been given to the Hospital Supply Committee of the Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society by Mrs. Robert Goelet at 4 West Forty-ninth Street will be opened this morning for the preparation of hospital supplies for our troops in Mexico. Within the next twenty-four hours announcement will be made of the women who will act in an executive capacity with Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, and Mrs. Charles B. Goldsborough.

It is expected that the workroom will be ready by Wednesday and prepared to receive the large number of women who have volunteered their services. Numerous firms, already rushed with orders from foreign Governments for the raw material used in the preparation of hospital supplies, have notified the committee that orders for our hospitals will receive a preference.

Cutting tables, cutting machines, and sewing machines are needed by the committee. The lack of them will, it is hoped, be supplied by local societies interested in the work of the committee. Additional funds will be raised by a theatrical benefit performance under the direction of Mrs. Alice Fisher Harcourt and Mrs. Russell Bassett. Other entertainments for the benefit of the committee have been arranged at Long Beach and Narragansett Pier.

Tomorrow morning the surgeons' and nurses unit, which has been offered the committee by the Polyclinic Hospital through Dr. John A. Wyeth, will supervise the work of the women who are to begin the preparation of hospital supplies. Should later events require it, and other hospitals than the ones already in existence be needed for our troops, the committee announces that it is prepared to open a hospital under its own supervision for care for wounded sent back from the front.

SLACKERS DECORATED.

Yellow Ribbon for 3 Who Refused to Take Oath—Stripped of Uniforms.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—When the new Government oath was being administered to members of the National Guard, several of them refused to subscribe to it. The first refusals came in Troop A, but after Captain Rookwell, the United States mustering officer, and Captain Heslop of the troop had appealed to their patriotism, nearly all came forward and were mustered in. Some were rewarded by kisses from girls who were there.

Another balk came in Company B, Fifth Regiment, where three men refused to sign. A dash was made for Laurel where a bolt of yellow ribbon was obtained, and the three men who refused to sign were decorated with it.

The three were then stripped of their uniforms and sent back to Baltimore, twenty miles, in their underwear.

DR. DAY DEFENDS WILSON.

Labor Temple Head Denounces Accusations of Socialists.

The Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, superintendent of the Labor Temple at Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, warmly defended the Mexican policy of President Wilson in an address last night and declared that American troops should remain in Mexico until the Mexicans were willing and strong enough to prevent bandits from crossing the border.

He severely criticised Morris Hillquit, Lincoln Steffens, and other Socialists who have said that President Wilson was "playing politics" by sending troops into Mexico, and said that men who make such statements should be forced to prove them.

"I say that as a Christian nation," he added, "it is our duty to play the part of big brother toward Mexico. Let us, while we wait for the fitting of the policy of the Government with the plans of the politicians in Mexico, give some constructive thinking toward what can be done to straighten out affairs in Mexico. I believe that we will never straighten them out if we come back from Mexico without clearing the matter up."

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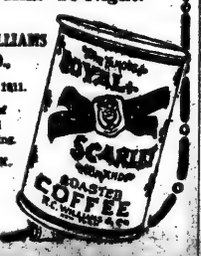
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JEWS PLAN TO FORM 'FIRST VOLUNTEERS'

To Ask Stotesbury for Use of an Armory in Which to Drill Recruits.

WILL BE NON-SECTARIAN

Many Men at Organization Meeting Were Excluded from National Guard, They Said.

A military organization having as its nucleus men who allege they have been excluded from the New York National Guard because they were Jews was formed at a meeting held yesterday in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building. The meeting was attended by more than fifty men, several of whom have seen active service.

The organization will provide its own equipment and the first contribution to a fund for this purpose was made by S. S. Rosenstamm, who was made one of the patrons. Mr. Rosenstamm, who is a member of the firm of Adolph Lewisohn & Sons, gave $500 to the equipment fund.

The organization chose the First New York Volunteers as its name and decided to issue a call for recruits immediately. At the same time application will be made to Adjt. Gen. Louis Stotesbury of the National Guard for the use of an armory in which to drill. Application for membership will attest the willingness of the applicant to be mustered into the Federal service.

While the founders of the organization are Jews and its birth is the result of the alleged discrimination against their race, it was decided that it should be kept non-sectarian in character. Commander Albert Moritz, a retired navy officer, urged this and the meeting enthusiastically adopted the policy that none should be barred because of race or creed. It was realized that since the movement was partially a protest against alleged discrimination it would lose greatly in force if the methods objected to as unfair were employed.

Colonel H. S. Mildenberg, a Commander in the G. A. R., presided, and among those who spoke in favor of the movement were Commissioners Joseph Barondess and I. M. Levy of the Board of Education and Major J. B. Bloom, U. S. A., retired. Major Bloom has been called to the service of the Quartermaster's Department of the Department of the East, and he and Colonel Mildenberg, Commander Moritz, and Captain George B. Hartley, formerly of the Eighth Coast Artillery, offered their services to the First Volunteers in advisory capacities.

A committee on organization was appointed with these men as members: L. Landes, G. B. Hartley, Nathan Halpin, Max Klein, A. L. Nathan, Samuel Weisbuch, Nathan Rubenstein, Jerome Sewall, Julius Stern, Arthur Smith, Nathan Hyman, and Lawrence Landsman.

In addition to Mr. Rosenstamm these men were named as patrons of the organization: Major J. B. Bloom, Colonel H. S. Mildenberg, Joseph Barondess, J. Gedalecia, Albert Moritz, and Solomon A. Saks.

Several women were present, and from these Stella Kramer was named to head an auxiliary committee whose duty it will be to aid the families of those who may be in front in case of war.

Nearly all of the men present signed application blanks, and it was said that in addition to these several hundred applications for enlistment had been received. One of these was from Nathan Schwarts, who was a member of the marine corps that landed at Vera Cruz when Admiral Fletcher demanded a salute to our flag. Schwarts was wounded there.

CONSUL BACK IN TEXAS.

Garza, at Brownsville, Says Bandits Are Being Arrested.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 25.—On instructions from Director General of Mexican Consuls Perez Abreau, in Mexico City, J. Z. Garza, Mexican Consul at Brownsville, who has been in Matamoros for the last ten days, returned to the American side of the river today and announced he would reopen his office tomorrow. Consul Garza said First Chief Carranza was making every effort to prevent a break between the United States and Mexico. He said new instructions had been issued to border commanders in the strongest terms to prevent bandits entering United States territory.

Garza said General Alfredo Ricaut, Matamoros commander, was gathering all bandits and bandit sympathizers, including Aneclio Pizana, alleged leader of "the Texas revolution" of last Summer, and would send them to Monterey next week to the penitentiary there. He also said that Luis De La Rosa, alleged copartner of Pizana, was already in jail at Monterey.



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There are changes in banking as well as in business, for business itself has changed, and while the principles of sound banking must always remain the same, the practice with modern banks differs to-day from that of a generation ago. A bank to-day, for the needs of a progressive customer, must be accessibly located; the services should respond to the needs of the community rather than compel the community to adjust itself to the bank; it must be of moral as well as of financial strength.

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"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

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MEXICAN TROOPS PREPARE FOR WAR

Continued from Page 1.

be a sufficient guarantee. It is believed here, however, that this is only a ruse to get the Villistas to come back to Mexico and join the army.

Villa himself was reported today to be at the Hacienda Rio Florida, between Jimenes and Escalon, west of the Mexican Central Railroad and southeast of Parral. He is said to have been in hiding on the ranch of a friend and to have recovered from his wounds. Overtures are said to have been made to Villa by the Carranza authorities for him to take command of 7,000 former Villista troops now under arms or being recruited in Northern Mexico.

This move, it is said, is being opposed by General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the northern zone, as Trevino is said to be jealous of Villa's popularity among the people, and does not want him in his command. Villa's appearance in Chihuahua City is predicted daily now, and it is said he will appear there at the time that the American troops cross the border.

A tentative plan of invasion which has been worked out following the Carrizal battle became known today at Fort Bliss. This includes the occupation of Juarez and the seizing of both railroads by the United States and the sending of General Bell's brigade south over the Mexican Central to the vicinity of Villa Ahumada, where they would detrain and prepare to take the small town where the Carranza troops are reported to be intrenching.

General Pershing would send a part of his column in a flanking movement toward Villa Ahumada and the remainder would move south toward Chihuahua City, according to the plan announced by the army officers.

After Villa Ahumada has been taken by artillery fire and infantry, the march would proceed to Chihuahua City, where the capital would be besieged by the united forces of Pershing and Bell, after which the pursuit of the Mexican forces would continue south along the Mexican Central Railroad toward Torreon. This plan, an army officer explained, was only one of many, but was the one which the staff at the fort had considered most practical under the present circumstances.

The nature of the country in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada is such that an offensive movement would not be difficult. There is plenty of water in the vicinity of the town, the roads are good for pack trains and even motor truck trains, and the frequent irrigation ditches and natural washes caused by the mountain floods would aid the American troops should they march against this town. The railroad could be used as a communication line, as it runs directly south from Juarez to Villa Ahumada, and could be easily guarded, as there are practically no people living in this desert country between Ranchería and Juárez.

Careful investigation among former Carranza officers and Americans familiar with the Carranza equipment shows that the Carranza army in the north has only 100 field pieces, of which approximately 90 are 70-millimeter cannon, while the remaining are 80-millimeter guns and ship cannon of about equal size. The Carranza army in the north has 150 machine guns, but a number are out of repair.

The ammunition supply is the weakest part of the Carranza equipment, Americans say, as shells for the artillery made in Mexico City are filled with blow holes and are imperfectly timed.

The rifle ammunition is abundant at the present time, but is not sufficient to conduct a prolonged defensive.

SPOILED GERMAN RAID PLAN.

Beatty's Fight Prevented Escape of Six Commerce Destroyers, It Is Said.

Officers on the Cunarder Andania, which arrived yesterday from London, said that when the steamship was passing the Thames estuary they saw twelve battleships of Admiral Jellicoe's fleet returning from the North Sea fight with their supply ships and colliers.

They said the reason that Admiral Beatty attacked the German fleet was to prevent six fast auxiliary cruisers getting out to raid the commerce of the Allies. It had been planned that the raiders should escape from Kiel under cover of the grand fleet and get into the Atlantic round the north of Scotland by the same route the raider Moewe took to get home.

One thing is certain, the officers of the Andania said, was that the project had failed, and the six auxiliary cruisers had either been sunk or returned to Kiel.

The British Admiralty had made known the losses, but had not given out any detailed account of the fight, as the officials were waiting to see what German warships were in Kiel or in drydock, and whether the Hindenburg was among them.

HUNDREDS AID 'FLOWER DAY'

1,500 Sell Blossoms on Streets for Jewish War Relief.

Many florists throughout the city yesterday donated their wares to the Joint Distribution Committee for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers and more than 1,500 Jewish young men and women sold the flowers on the streets under the committee's auspices. In connection with the flower sale, known as "Flower Day," Jewish newspapers published articles by well-known writers on the subject of war relief, many of the articles being descriptive of the sufferings of Jews in foreign countries. Several were excerpts from foreign newspapers and concerned the efforts on the part of Jewish sufferers to help themselves out of their own suffering.

The flower campaign was the third of a series of special campaigns for the Jewish War Relief Fund. A tag day was held on Dec. 29 last and the Jewish Relief Day was held on Jan. 27, by Presidential proclamation.

The Joint Distribution Committee is made up of the American Relief Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg is Treasurer; the People's Committee, of which Jacob Goldberg is Treasurer, and the Central Relief Committee, of which Harry Fischel is Treasurer.

Denies Tale of Rough Riders.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 25.—Colonel Roosevelt could not be seen tonight by newspapermen in regard to a story from Milwaukee of a contemplated reorganization of the Rough Riders, but his secretary, Walter Hayes, issued an emphatic denial of the report.

Surgeon Donates a Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 25.—A local surgeon has informed the War Department he is ready to fully equip and operate at his own expense, a field base or column hospital at any point designated by the Government. This was referred to the Red Cross, which accepted the column hospital offer. This is said to be the largest individual offer made along the border since war with Mexico seemed imminent.

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Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building, New York City, up to 4 P. M., July 5. Candidates who shall not be assembled for the written, only for the practical test, must have the degree of M. D. from an approved institution. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Thesis, 3; Practical Test, 4. Duties are: To perform autopsies; microscopic diagnosis of tissues, etc. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

ROOKIES OFF TODAY ON ALL-WEEK HIKE

Will March from Plattsburg to Canadian Border and Back, Camping on the Way.

WAR PROBLEMS EVERY DAY

And a Sham Battle Will be Fought With Regulars—Training Camp Breaks Up On Return

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., June 25.—The supreme test for the citizen-soldiers who are getting military training here comes this week with the six-day hike, beginning tomorrow. All the "luxurious accommodations of the camp"—to quote one of the company commanders—are to be left behind, and the experience of sleeping in half of a "pup" tent, three feet high, four feet wide, and seven feet long, is to be undergone.

The hike is scheduled to start promptly at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. The first day's march will be nine and a half miles to West Beekmantown, where the first camp will be pitched. The columns will be preceded by ten automobile trucks, two of them carrying the field kitchen outfits, and the other eight the excess baggage. This baggage includes extra blankets, sweaters, officers' tents, &c. Two pieces of field artillery, under Captain Masteller and Lieutenant Turner, will go along for the manoeuvres.

Beside his gun, each man will carry a thirty-seven-pound pack, containing blanket, poncho, shelter half, toilet articles, soap, towels, extra underwear, and socks. The surplus kits, which are to go by automobile trucks, are to be packed in kit bags for each squad.

The rate of march will be from two and a half to three miles an hour, when no manoeuvres are being held. Ten-minute halts will be made at the end of each hour. There will be no war game tomorrow, because of the difficulty of manoeuvering where the country is so thickly settled.

Somewhere in Northern Clinton County two troops of the Second Cavalry, under Major Guy H. Preston, will be waiting to give battle to the Plattsburgh training regiment. War problems for each day have been arranged, and sealed orders are in the hands of the commanders of both sides.

Camp Sites All Selected.

Major Murray, the camp commander; Captain Dorey, General Wood's aid, and Major Lawton, the camp Quartermaster, have been over the route several times, selecting the camp sites and making other necessary arrangements. There was some difficulty in getting good sites, because the hay crop is not yet harvested, but the routes were changed until camping grounds desirable from every standpoint had been chosen. Particular care was taken to pick sites that would be dry, because the men have to sleep on the ground.

From Beekmantown, the first night's stop, the rookies will march to Scioto, eight and a half miles away, where they will pitch their tents in a meadow beside a brook. The third day's march will be to Mooers, only two miles from the Canadian border. They will camp on the shore of the Big Chazy River, where they will get their first swim. The next day's march brings them to Altona, and from there they go to Robinson, through a sparsely settled region which is particularly well adapted for manoeuvres. Saturday's march will be for ten miles to West Plattsburg, and they will come in the other eight and a half miles Sunday morning, when the camp will break up.

The manoeuvres will be held in the mornings, and most of the afternoons will be given over to rest and discussion of the morning's fighting. Captain Henry C. Clement, Jr., of the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, and Captain Miles K. Kaulbe of the Porto Rican infantry regiment will be the umpires.

Railroad cars loaded with provisions have been sent out to the nearest points to each night's camp for distribution along the route. Perishable provisions will be carried out to the troops by automobile trucks. Lieutenant S. S. Winslow of the Coast Artillery Corps will accompany the troops as Regimental Quartermaster.

Six motor cycles have arrived for scouting purposes and to use to send messages back to Plattsburg. An automatic water truck will go along to bring the water to camp from the nearest source of supply.

Instructions in the pitching of the "pup" tents have been going on for several days. Two men tent together, the front rank man and his rear rank file. These are the instructions which have been issued about the use of the tents:

Instructions to Rookies.

"After pitching your tent get inside and level off the ground. If there is likely to be rain before next morning ditch the tent and cut a drain to carry the water off. Get leaves and cover the floor. Place one poncho on the grass, &c., then one blanket on top of the poncho to sleep on, and spread the remaining blankets as covers Spread the other poncho over the tent. This will make it much warmer. You are now comfortably fixed up for the night. Arrange your equipment at the rear, just under the small triangle. Get your meat can, knife, fork, spoon, and tin cup out where they will be handy when mess call goes."

The happiest man in camp tonight was Dr. M. J. Murphy of Providence, R. I., the regiment's fat man. His rear rank file is Horatio Harris of Bolton, weighing 210 pounds. It was impossible for them both to get under a shelter tent, but a plan was worked out so that they will have three shelter halves between them, and when they get together and pitch their pup tent it will be half as big again as the ordinary shelter tent.

"I haven't lost much in the way of poundage," Dr. Murphy said tonight while telling joyfully of the device by which he and Harris were to be enabled to go along on the hike, "but my girth has done down six inches. It was five feet eight inches when I came. I am a lot harder than I was. Poor Harris is going up in weight fast."

All the rookies were broken in to their new life tonight by having their cots taken from them, and they slept with nothing but their ponchos and a blanket between them and the ground, soaked by a twenty-hour deluge. The rain and the prophecy of more have not added to their pleasant anticipations for the hike.

The camp Quartermaster's Department will be busy opening bids tomorrow for the July camps. Preparations are being made to feed 10,000 men, as the latest enrollment figures indicate there will be that many in attendance next month. The food bids are expected to run over $100,000.

One rookie has taken a bride preparatory to his departure on the hike tomorrow. He is Charles H. Vaughan, Company K. He was married last night by the Rev. Albert Gale of Trinity Episcopal Church to Ellen Marguerite Rugar, of a prominent Plattsburg family. She came into a fortune by the death of an aunt last week. She was graduated from the Plattsburg normal school last Friday. Vaughan comes from Schenectady, where he is employed by the General Electric Company. He was a member of last year's training camp, at which time he met Miss Rugar.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR TROOPS.

President Willard Wants His Aids to Work for Defense.

DEER PARK, Md., June 25.—"The boys who are answering the call of President Wilson to mobilize are putting on their uniforms determined to follow the colors wherever they may go," said President Daniel Willard in an address to Baltimore & Ohio Railroad officials in session here, "and we, too, have enrolled in the colors for service, and will do everything within our power to facilitate their movement. They shall have the right of way over everything else moving over our railroad except the President of the United States, and shall be treated exactly as if they were members of our individual families."

This statement by the head of the railroad, whose officers are here from every section of the country, was followed by an outburst of applause that took the form a demonstration when Mr. Willard closed his address by saying that he and every official within the range of his voice had pinned on the national colors and would not take them off until the country's troubles were over.

FOR "REAL PREPAREDNESS."

Economists Will Address Sessions in Washington This Week.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Advocates of permanent national defense will meet here Wednesday in the first conference on real preparedness. The signers to the call for the conference represent nineteen States and thirty-three cities or towns, from California to Maine. They include business and professional men, masters of State granges, labor leaders, Governors and Mayors.

Among the speakers and their subjects are: Presiding, John J. Hooper, Register New York County, "Socialization of Natural Resources Essential to Real Preparedness"; Mrs. Mary Fels, "Economic Freedom and Real Preparedness"; Professor Irving Fisher, Yale University, "Health, Poverty, and Preparedness"; Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary National Child Labor Committee, "Child Labor and Real Preparedness"; William Lustgarten, President the Loyal American League, "Economic Justice Essential to Real Preparedness"; Professor Scott Nearing, "Preparedness vs. Monopoly"; Frederic C. Leubscher, President the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, "Real Americanism Essential to Real Preparedness"; Lincoln Steffens, "What to Prepare For"; Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary, League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City, "Municipal Ownership and Operation, and Real Preparedness."

The general theme of the speakers will be economic rather than military preparedness.

SAYS WE MUST AID MEXICO.

Dr. Reisner Asserts "Schools and Religion" Should Go With Army.

"Mexico and Our Duty" was the theme of the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, last evening.

"If we hold honestly to the purpose not to fight for territory, and refuse to do more, even in the final analysis, than we did in Cuba, we will find a way, and in the end we may be proud of our accomplishment," he said. "We must be patient. It is cruel and short-sighted to abuse the Mexicans and Carranza. How much have we done to give practical help in the days that are gone, though we have been prompt to allow our citizens to deepen the native suspicion that all outsiders are purposed to rob and enslave them.

"We must absolutely prove our friendship to the Mexicans, and then when we do go in we must take schools and religion and justice, with the ultimate purpose of freeing them absolutely as soon as they can walk alone. If we are a big brother, we must act like it now, and quit strutting around like a giant, shaking his fists over a dwarf and talking about honor and the flag."

LEAVE PULPITS FOR FIELD.

Many Churches Lose Their Pastors to the National Guard.

The Rev. Horace R. Fell of St. Alban's Episcopal Church, High Bridge, Chaplain of the Twenty-second Engineers, is at Camp Whitman, and his services were taken over yesterday by the Rev. Dr. F. S. Leach of the Social Service Commission. He has under construction a $30,000 parish house, but has left the work in charge of others.

The Rev. Francis P. Duffy of the Church of Our Saviour, the Bronx, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, is also at Camp Whitman. Mgr. Connolly, Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in East Nineteenth Street, yesterday made final arrangements for parish affairs, he being Chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment, now under orders.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, has been appointed Chaplain of the First Field Hospital Corps, and will leave parish affairs in the hands of his assistant.

The Rev. Dr. D. L. Pelton of St. James's Church, the Bronx, preached yesterday, but has made arrangements for future services by others. He is Chaplain of the Eighth Coast Defense command. The Rev. Graham C. Hunter of the Church of the Covenant in Forty-second Street, and several other ministers are members of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments.

All churches whose ministers are Chaplains or members of the National Guard have granted leaves of absence, with full pay.

The Army and Navy Branch of the Y. M. C. A. is preparing to send welfare secretaries with the soldiers in such numbers as may be needed, together with permanent structures for social entertainments and reading rooms, which, on Sundays, will be placed at the disposal of ministers and chaplains for religious services.

RUNAWAY ON THE SPEEDWAY.

New Battery Horse Kicks Policeman's Face After Capture.

Thirty horses from the West consigned to the First Field Artillery at Van Cortlandt Park were proceeding along the Speedway yesterday afternoon when the toot of a tugboat whistle was heard from the Harlem River. The horses suddenly became unmanageable and a stampede was only avoided by frantic efforts on the part of the guardsmen. One horse, however, got away and started down the speedway at a lively clip.

Mounted Policeman Martin A. Early put after the runaway and succeeded in stopping the animal after a race of several blocks. He was holding the horse by the bridle waiting for the others in charge of Corporal Granka to come up when the captured animal suddenly reared, broke loose again, and kicked the policeman a glancing blow in the face. Early was knocked unconscious; Policeman McKeon caught the horse before it had gone far. Early was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital and later left for home.

CARRIES 28 SHARPSHOOTERS.

Transport Sumner, Bound for Tampico, Ready for Snipers.

It was learned yesterday on good authority that twenty-eight marksmen of the United States Army had left Newport News on Saturday night on the United States transport Sumner, which is going to Tampico to bring back American refugees.

The duty of the sharpshooters, it was said, would be to watch for snipers along the Panuco River as the Sumner steamed up to Tampico.

Captain C. C. McCarthy, formerly commander of the United States transport Meade, is the navigating officer of the Sumner, which is under the command of a Royal Lieutenant.

HAYWARD TO FORM A NEGRO REGIMENT

Governor Gives Sanction and Service Commissioner Will Begin Immediately.

ARDOR FIRED BY CARRIZAL

Two Hundred Ex-Soldiers in City's Negro Population and Much Good Infantry Material.

At the request of Governor Whitman the work of organizing a negro regiment of infantry will be begun here today by Colonel William Hayward, Public Service Commissioner. He will have the assistance of the Governor's Military Secretary, Captain Lorillard Spencer, N. G., N. Y. Some days ago the Governor announced his approval of such an organization, following representations made to him on behalf of colored citizens of Manhattan, who for some time had tried to form a military organization.

Since the fight at Carrizal of negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry against Mexicans the negro citizens interested in the earlier attempts to organize a regiment have renewed their request to the Governor, who on his visit here on Saturday authorized Colonel Hayward to undertake the task.

The organization will proceed under the military law of the State. This permits the Governor to commission militia forces to the extent of 38,400 men. If a negro regiment is successfully organized and commissioned it will be the first of the race to be officially recognized in this State, and should it be required for duty on the Mexican frontier Colonel Hayward will resign or get leave of absence from his duty as Public Service Commissioner and command it.

"I do not want it understood that we expect to raise a negro regiment over night—the task may be difficult," said Colonel Hayward last night. "I think it can be done. Both General Wood of the United States Army and Major General O'Ryan, commander of the State Militia, have approved the project."

It is the intention of the Governor to make the regiment a permanent part of the militia of the State. For the present the recruits will use one of the vacated armories, it was said. Recruiting offices throughout the city will be opened this week.

"In looking up military history to find a regimental number thought to have been borne by negro troops in this State I made the interesting discovery that a negro regiment had never been commissioned here," said Colonel Hayward. "During the civil war the Union League started a movement to enlist negro troops, but when a commission was sought for them from Governor Horatio Seymour he declined to issue it. The league succeeded in raising 3,000 negro volunteers in this State, but they were sent out with the status of volunteers only, and merged with other forces.

"So far as we have gone into the matter it appears that there are approximately 200 negro men here who have served in the regular army or in the militia of other States who may be expected to form a part of the new regiment. Others who have announced their desire to join include men who apparently would make good soldiers."

The negro officers in the regular army, said to be the only negro graduates of West Point, Major Charles Young, commander of a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, a detachment of which was in the Carrizal fight, and Captain Benjamin Davis, instructor at the Wilberforce Military Academy, at Wilberforce, Ohio, are to be assigned as inspector-instructors. Among the men who will join the new organization are some who were lower rank officers in the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, who will assist as drillmasters. The proposed regiment is to consist of twelve companies, with a machine-gun company and a band, which Bandmaster Europe has already undertaken to organize here.

Two Jump to Death From Hospitals.

James Griffith, a sailor, 42 years old, who lived at 39 West Nineteenth Street, committed suicide yesterday by leaping from a window of the Volunteer Hospital into Water Street. Griffith broke only a bone in his arm, but died from the shock. Griffith was taken to the hospital on June 20 with pneumonia after he had been rescued from the East River, into which he had fallen from a pier.

Mrs. Anna O'Shea, 28 years old, of 44 West Sixty-fourth Street, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from a third-story window of Roosevelt Hospital. She was suffering from pneumonia.

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TEUTON PLOT RUMOR 'UNWORTHY OF DENIAL'

Chancellor in Berlin Silent, But Close Friend Ridicules Mexico Stories.

BERLIN, June 24, (via London, June 25.)—Reports received here from the United States that the German Legation in Mexico City was actively inspiring General Carranza, head of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico, in hostility to the United States, were brought today to the attention of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.

The Chancellor asked to be excused from commenting on the report, feeling that such rumors were unworthy of his attention. A close friend of the Chancellor, however, had this to say:

"Certain circles in the United States are never tired of ascribing responsibility for everything, no matter how farfetched, to Germany. If a house burns down or a favorite loses a race, or crop prospects seem poor, these protagonists are sure to arise with a cry of 'Those wicked Germans!' It is obviously impossible for the highest official in a big Empire to dignify every ridiculous detail of such a campaign with a personal denial. Anyone, however, knows, as I do, that such reports are ridiculous and unfounded."

WAR INSURANCE IN TEXAS.

State Sets Rate for Losses Due to Riots or Military Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 25.—The State Fire Insurance Commission today made public an order authorizing the writing of war risks by insurance companies in Texas towns that may be in imminent danger of losses through riots or military operations as a result of the Mexican operations, present and prospective. This insurance may be obtained by paying 3 to 4 per cent. over ordinary premiums.

War insurance does not include losses sustained through bombardment unless a fire results and destroys the debris. If building and contents are wrecked by shells and do not burn as a result of the shots, insurance cannot be collected, but if fire results, then the war policies are collectible.

This is the first time such an order has been made, and establishes a precedent of much significance.

To be seen how many companies will write under the new rates. Some are refusing war business in toto, while others are seeking it at advanced rates. Some of the latter are not in regular Texas agencies.

AERIAL PATROL ON BORDER.

New Machines Ordered and Plans Worked Out at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Establishment of an aerial patrol along the entire Mexican border is planned by the War Department should war come. It was learned today that the aviation service already had worked out details of what would be necessary for prompt enlargement of the air scouting facilities.

More than thirty aeroplanes recently have been ordered including fourteen high powered machines. There now are twelve aeroplanes of the 160-horse-power type on the border. One company has established a branch factory at Columbus to aid in setting up the new machines, and aviation officials say experiments rapidly are overcoming propeller trouble, caused by the rarity of the border air.

To provide experienced aviators, should the thirty students in training at the San Diego, Cal., Aviation School prove insufficient, the department plans to permit enrollment of civilians for the aviation corps.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM SHIP.

Ancon's Would-Be Suicide Rescued by Lifeboat.

When the Panama Railroad steamship Ancon arrived in Quarantine yesterday, Captain James Coulson reported that a woman passenger in the first cabin had jumped overboard on Saturday afternoon, when the ship was forty miles south of Barnegat, but had been rescued by a lifeboat.

The woman was the wife of an old employe of the Panama Railroad Company, who had been ill since the birth of her baby.

Just after 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when the sea was quite calm, the woman suddenly laid her baby on the promenade deck, where she had been sitting, and went down the ladder to the after-deck on the starboard side. Before the chief baker and an engineer, who were standing by, could stop her, she had climbed over the rail and jumped into the sea.

The third officer, who was on the bridge, heard the shout, "Woman overboard," and stopped the ship at once. The starboard emergency lifeboat was lowered and sent to the rescue of the woman.

An official of the company said the woman's husband was an old employe of the company, and a request was made that her name be not made public.

SAYS WILSON RAISES SWORD FOR RIGHT

Democratic Committee's Publicity for Party Editors Defines His Attitude.

HAS LOST ALL PATIENCE

End of Temporizing with First Chief Is at Hand—Nation Has a "Fearless Heart."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—What is accepted in political circles here as an ex cathedra statement of the attitude of President Wilson with respect to the difficulties with Mexico was issued here tonight as part of the publicity bulletin of the permanent headquarters of the Democratic National Committee.

This page bulletin is issued for the benefit of Democratic editors throughout the country. The fact that this publicity matter, issued under the imprint of the Democratic Committee, is revised at the White House before being circulated to editors, means that it has the approval of the Administration.

In the bulletin just issued appears a column statement, under the caption of "Mexico," which asserts that President Wilson has never wanted war, that he stood immovable in the face of selfish and partisan criticism, and that "if the sword of righteousness must now be unsheathed, the American people know that it is because peaceful means have been exhausted."

It asserts that when he sent his note to Carranza last week it marked "the end of President Wilson's patience," and that when the lives of American soldiers in Mexico were threatened, "the sword of America was then raised to strike" in the might of righteousness, and "in the struggle that threatens the nation enters upon its task with a clean and fearless heart."

Wilson Didn't Want War.

Here is the text of the statement of President Wilson's attitude as given in the bulletin issued by the National Committee:

"President Wilson has never wanted war. In the days when his opponents attacked him and tried to goad him into the use of the armed forces of the United States, he remained steadfast to his determination that the blood of young American soldiers should never be shed except as the last recourse in the effort to uphold the honor of the nation.

"Once, when even graver eventualities were threatened, the patience of President Wilson's statesmanship was rewarded by diplomatic victory that made the shedding of blood unnecessary. It was the President's previous moderation that gave such force to the ominous ultimatum which brought full concession to the rights of America and humanity.

"No President in the history of the United States has ever placed the cause of the people of the United States upon a higher plane. No President has ever struggled more valiantly to preserve peace with honor. His critics have proved the case for President Wilson. Their unanimous approval of his present course has not dulled the edge of his desire for honorable peace.

"The immovability of the President, in the face of selfish and partisan criticism, coming from those who thought more of personal advantage than of the welfare of the nation, has been the best security of the American people throughout the time the world has been darkened by war clouds. If the sword of righteousness must now be unsheathed, the American people know that it is because peaceful means have been exhausted. If the sword is raised to strike it is because the head of the de facto Government of Mexico refuses to respect the rights of America.

Wants to Please the People.

"No President has ever tried so hard to interpret the real spirit of America. Mr. Wilson has said that he would rather know what the men and women gathered around their own firesides are saying than to listen to the orations of the self-appointed.

"In his handling of the Mexican problem President Wilson has been guided by the single impulse to do what the American people would have him do—to exhaust all the peaceful means at his disposal to protect the lives and property of Americans, and, failing in that, to uphold the honor and dignity of the nation by the use of its armed forces.

"The note written by the State Department to General Carranza in response to his threat to attack the American troops presented the complete case of the American Government against Mexico. As in the European situation, when the ultimatum with its ominous note brought full concessions, it marked the end of President Wilson's patience.

"The lives of American soldiers in Mexico, soldiers who were sent there to protect the border from the raids of bandits bent on murdering Americans, had been threatened. In the might of righteousness the sword of America was then raised to strike, and in the struggle that threatens the nation enters upon its task with a clean and fearless heart.

"Behind the President, who has so truly represented the charitable spirit of the American people, behind the President now in his grim determination to use the full military and naval strength of the nation in support of the American troops in Mexico, stand the mighty host of patriotic Americans, united, valiant, and conscious of the faithfulness of their leader to the ideals of real Americanism."

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PEARLS

FOR NECKLACES

KITCHENER'S DEATH A BLOW

People Feel Loss of Military Genius, Says Woman Writing Here.

The following is an extract from a letter received in New York from a lady in Aberdeen, in which she comments on recent war developments in Scotland:

"I supose your papers have told you all the telling events of the last week. The naval battle, the death of Kitchener, and the Russian advance, but believe me everything sank into nothingness when the news of the drowning of Kitchener was published. Your have no idea what a rock he was to us in Britain. His personality was really the sure victory for us. We had such absolute faith in him that any reverses or defeats really had surprisingly little effect, and it was such an ignominous death—drowned like a rat, not a glorious death on the battlefield. His work has not been in vain, however. He has left his influence behind, and his work has been so thorough and efficient that his plans will all be carried out. It is only a pity he did not live to see the victory he has worked so well for.

"Many of the sailors who were wounded in the naval battle were brought into Aberdeen. Two of the destroyers are being repaired here. One of them, the Acasta, is one of the boats the Germans persistently report is down. Well, I saw it and read the name. It is damaged—a shell went right through the engine room and the plates had to be taken off before the bodies of the sailors could be got out. The Germans seem to have got a big slashing from the battle cruiser squadron. Wasn't it plucky of Beatty to hold them up so long as he did?

"You know, I admire Beatty immensely. He seems to have some of old Nelson in him. Of course we lost fourteen boats and many lives, but it is surprising that the losses were so small. It would have been most humiliating if Beatty had allowed the German fleet to go past and do any damage it was on't to do. The cowardly brutes don't wish to fight with their equals in size. They have employed the same methods all through—bullying and crushing those weaker than themselves. Beatty and his cruisers gave them quite as good as they got, for from all accounts which are coming now the Germans have lost many of their biggest ships."

Gen. Castro Sails for New York.

PORT OF SPAIN, June 24, (delayed.)—General Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, who has been a resident of Trinidad for some time past, sailed today for New York by way of Barbados. His wife accompanied him.

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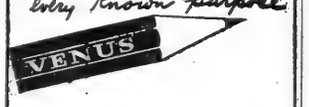
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MOOSE CUT LOOSE FROM G. W. PERKINS

County Chairman O'Connell's Faction Wants Judge Seabury for Governor.

LABOR INDORSES HIM, TOO

Local Progressives as a Body Will Not Accept Hughes as Their Candidate for President.

Progressive County Chairman John J. O'Connell said last night that no matter what Colonel Roosevelt might advise in his letter today to the Bull Moose or what the Progressive National Committee might do in Chicago, the New York Progressives were not going to be "delivered" to the Republicans in the support of either their national or State ticket.

It is generally believed that the Colonel's letter will advise Progressives to support Hughes for President, in order to beat Wilson. It is also generally believed that if the Colonel wishes the National Committee to name Hughes as the Progressive Presidential candidate, that thing will be done.

Ten days ago the New York County Progressive Committee sent to the National Committee a demand that it name a Progressive to head a national third ticket, should Colonel Roosevelt finally decline, and that State Progressive committees be allowed to do as they pleased with respect to State tickets. At the same time the committee decided to insist on a Progressive ticket in New York this Fall, running Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals—the probable Democratic candidate—for Governor, and Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam for Lieutenant Governor.

The faction in control of the county committee believes that George W. Perkins is so much in favor of amalgamation of the Republicans and Progressives this Fall that he would have Progressives vote the Republican State ticket. But the county committee leaders are open in their opposition to the re-election of Governor Whitman. They also believe that more Progressives will vote for Wilson than for Hughes, and are frank in their accusation that the Progressive leaders in Chicago were assured that the Colonel would not run against Hughes before the Colonel was nominated by the Moose Convention.

A further reflection of the wide-open split in the New York Progressives is the moving of the county committee headquarters away from the Progressive National Committee headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building to Room 211 at 508 Fifth Avenue, last week. The official reason given for the departure of the county committee from Mr. Perkins's headquarters was that the lease of the National Committee expired on May 1 and that permission was gained from the incoming tenant to remain until July 1, and that the county committee made sure of having a home by moving. But a more pertinent reason is said to be that certain leaders of the county committee said upon their return from the Chicago Convention that they would never again be seen about the Forty-second Street headquarters.

The New York County Committee is determined that it will not as a unit support Mr. Hughes for President, and it will advise Progressives to vote as independents, in case there is no third national ticket. The county committee heads are firm in their intention to put a Progressive State ticket in the field this Fall.

Judge Seabury received another boost yesterday when the Central Federated Union, which includes most of the organized labor bodies of New York, issued an appeal for his nomination for Governor. The appeal announces that a State Labor Committee, of which Edward I. Hannah is Chairman, will work for the nomination and election of Judge Seabury.

The movement started with the Central Federated Union, which several weeks ago passed resolutions indorsing Judge Seabury for Governor. Then the formation of a State Committee was proposed with the result that the following organizations have named members of the committee: Bronx Board of Delegates, Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, Central Federated Union of New York, Central Labor Council of Jamestown, Central Trades and Labor Council of Kingston, Central Labor Union of Mount Vernon, United Trades and Labor Assembly of Oswego, Central Labor Union of White Plains, Federation of Labor of Yonkers.

A statement issued by the committee yesterday said:

"Numerous other unions have also indorsed Judge Seabury as the ideal candidate and it is confidently expected that the entire labor element of the State, whether organized or not, will support Judge Seabury. The Seabury Committee of Labor Men intends to open headquarters in an up-State city, and committees will urge upon all conventions and parties the nomination of Judge Seabury, and it is believed that such a movement with the 600,000 members of labor unions behind it, will receive careful and favorable consideration."

Mr O'Connell was told last night of the action of organized labor in indorsing Judge Seabury.

"There is no doubt of Seabury's election," he said. "The attitude of organized labor is the attitude of most of the independent voters of the State."

Mrs. Lind Escapes From Sanitarium

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Mrs. John Lind of Kenilworth, a suburb of Chicago, approached a farm house on the shore of Lake Michigan at 10 o'clock this morning and begged for clothing. She was entirely nude, it is said. Mrs. Lind was the woman who led the hysterical cheering for Roosevelt at the recent Progressive Convention in Chicago. Almost immediately after the convention she displayed signs of mental collapse, and was hurried to a cottage at Hamlin Lake, about twenty miles from Manistee, Mich. She made her escape from the sanitarium this morning.

HUGHES HAS NO CALLERS.

Nominee Goes to Church, Then Rests at Home on Rainy Day.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., June 25.—Charles E. Hughes devoted today to obtaining a complete rest after the arduous days he put in organizing his campaign. He had no callers, and refused to comment upon politics or the Mexican situation. He remained in seclusion at his Summer home, Tremedden, except for a brief interval in the morning when he attended services at the Presbyterian church with his wife and daughters, Helen and Catherine.

Mr. Hughes will go back to New York some time tomorrow to jump again into the political arena and discuss the selection of a National Chairman with members of the Crane Steering Committee. It is probable that he will return here on Tuesday afternoon.

The indications are that the new Chairman will be selected by the end of this week and that the campaign will then be on under full sail. Mr. Hughes refused to give any intimation as to his choice of a Chairman or to discuss other phases of the campaign. Some of his advisers want him to break his silence before the official notification, which will come probably on July 15 in New York.

Joy Ride Ends In Fatal Crash.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 25.—What the police allege was an "early morning joy ride" terminated today in the death of Anthony Caskey, 28 years old, of 1,028 Kaign Avenue, and serious injury to his brother, John Caskey, 32 years old, who is suffering from concussion of the brain. Their automobile struck a wagon and turned over.

BOY KILLED BY MOTOR.

Autoist Runs Him Down in Avoiding a Bicycle Rider.

One person was killed and a number injured in automobile accidents in New York and vicinity yesterday.

Trying to avoid hitting a man she was riding a bicycle, Mark Barone turned his automobile sharply in Forrest Street, Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon, and plunged into a group of boys playing on the sidewalk. Miriko Vingo, 9 years old, died a few hours later at the Orange Memorial Hospital from injuries he suffered. Charles de Stefino, who was playing with Vingo, was injured about the head. Barone was held in $2,000 bail on a charge of manslaughter.

John Speckeder of Hoboken and Henry Schultz of Brooklyn were injured in an accident late Saturday night at Nolan's Point, N. J., when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a freight train.

Samuel Serambo of Newark was run down by an automobile in front of his home Saturday night and taken to St. James Hospital, Newark, by Wilbur Cann, who was driving the car.

Seven men said to be members of the Rambler Way Association, Manhattan, were injured yesterday afternoon in a smash in Whitestone, L. I. Four were taken to the Flushing Hospital in a serious condition. The accident is being investigated by the Queens police, because the car in which they were riding was said to have belonged to Robert J. Lake of Newton, L. I., who had left it at a garage in Manhattan to be overhauled, and who said he had given no one permission to use it.

MOOSE WIDE APART, AWAIT T. R.'S STAND

Continued from Page 1.

Dr. Harris, "I wrote Colonel Roosevelt recently that I had not a very good opinion of a man who, though a Justice of the Supreme Court, would not express himself on a matter of patriotism. As between Hughes and Wilson most of the Rhode Island Progressives will vote for Wilson."

A dispatch from Manistee, Mich., tonight recites that Frank H. Funk of Bloomington, Ill., candidate for Governor on the Progressive ticket four years ago, and a member of the State Board of Public Utilities, came out today for Hughes for President, issuing a statement in which he strongly indorsed the Republican candidate and agreed to do everything in his power for the interests of the nominee.

ROOSEVELT ADVISES LEADERS IN CHICAGO

Holds Several Sunday Conversations and Is Said to Be Doing His Best for Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 25.—Colonel Roosevelt spent a quiet day at Sagamore Hill. He went to service in the morning with Mrs. Roosevelt at the Christ Episcopal Church in the village and afterward attended a family dinner at home.

The dinner was in the nature of a celebration of the return to complete health of Colonel Roosevelt, and there were present as guests Congressman and Mrs. Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, and the Colonel's grandchildren.

No expressions could be drawn from Colonel Roosevelt today on the political situation, and he remained apparently unmoved by questions pertaining to what action he thought the Progressive National Committee would take tomorrow when it received his letter declining the nomination. He was in communication with Progressive leaders in Chicago at different times during the day, and it is reported that he is leaving no stone unturned to prevent the radicals on the committee from doing anything which may hinder Justice Hughes from receiving the indorsement of the larger part of the Progressive Party.

GERMAN INTRIGUES AMONG ARABS VAIN

Non-Ottoman Moslems of Syria and Arabia Have Little Love for Turkish Rule.

COLD TO HOLY-WAR PLEA

Vast Propaganda Among Tribes by Moslems Owing Political Adherence to Russia and Britain.

The revolutionists against Turkish rule in Asia are composed of distinct races, each with independent traditions, culture, and ambitions, but united by the bond of the religion of Mohammed, as revealed by the Koran and by the idea of depriving the Turk of the power to wield this religion according to the Sultan in Constantinople.

There are the descendants of the original Moslems in the cities of Syria and Palestine, whose ancestors were robbed of both their independence and their religion by the Turks in the fourteenth century. There are the wandering tribes of Arabia, who have never acknowledged the Turks as their master, either politically or religiously, and whose wonderful legends and culture have been revealed to the world by Sir Richard Burton, who visited them disguised as an Arab in 1855. Neither has ever acknowledged that the power of the Sheik-ul-Islam has passed from Mecca to Constantinople, or that the spiritual force of the Caliphate has gone hence from Bagdad.

The dwellers of the Levantine cities have long been under the influence of the Young Turk party of Constantinople, and in November last revolted under the leadership of Djemal Pasha, former Minister of Marine and then Military Governor of Syria. They formed themselves into an association known as the Syrian League, but their conspiracy was discovered and many executions took place.

Ever since the war began German agents, who had learned their Arabic at Bonn or Heidelberg, have been attempting to win over the Arabs by adopting Sir Richard's tactics and disguised as wandering Sheiks, but with varying success.

When the Sultan of Turkey induced the Sheik-ul-Islam to proclaim a "Jihad," or Holy War, in November, 1914, he met with few responses among the non-Ottoman inhabitants of Syria or Arabia. His name was Hairi Bey, a man of repute and learning, and with a leaning toward Russia and Great Britain, who govern millions of his co-religionists who are not Turks. Two months ago Hairi Bey was deposed and disappeared and a Kurd named Mussa Kazim from the Kharput district was made Sheik-ul-Islam. At the time of his elevation a letter from Constantinople to the head of the Moslems of India then in London said:

"He is well known to be ready to play the game of the strong Germanophile elements in Turkey, and this accounts for, as it lends significance to, his selection for the office, which he occupied once before during a short period in 1913."

It is said to be a well-known fact in diplomatic circles that the British campaign on the Tigris was partly engineered by and had the approval of the most Moslem authorities of India. Most of the troops under General Townshend, who surrendered at Kut-el-Amara the other day, were Indian Moslems, who had expected to wrest Bagdad and then the Holy City of Mecca from the domination of the Ottoman Turks, who had for years plundered both British and Russian Moslems while making the required pilgrimages to Mecca.

The foregoing is said to be the principal reason why British prestige among Moslems has not suffered by the recent surrender of the Anglo-Indian force on the Tigris and why Russian prestige has been greatly augmented by the successes of the armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia and on the western frontier of Persia.

There is known to be a vast system of missionary work conducted by Moslems, who acknowledge political adherence to Great Britain or Russia, with far-reaching and intricate ramifications all over Turkey in Asia, but so secretly does it labor and so great are the risks incurred by its agents that little is known of its achievements.

The present revolt against Turkish rule may be due to these Moslems, who have faith in their protectors, either British or Russian, and who are pledged to the great Moslem institutions of Southern Serbia, the Caucasus, and India to free Islam from the thraldom of the Turks, or at least to make known to their non-Turkish coreligionists what the Kaiser-kult will mean to Turkey in Asia.

Looking at the Bright Side

is an excellent habit, but it should not blind you to unpleasant possibilities. Your confidence in your employees' honesty, however well founded, is not a guarantee. Your safety from loss by defalcation will be most positive if you bond your employees in



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DESIGNERS ALLEGE THREATS

Write the Mayor Asking Protection From Cloak Strike Pickets.

In an advertisement in THE TIMES this morning the United Cloak and Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association publishes two letters, one sent to Mayor Mitchel and one to Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, charging that the designers have been prevented from attending to their work by strike pickets. The designers charge that the police refused protection, and call on Mayor Mitchel to see that they are guarded. In the letter to Schlesinger the designers threaten damage suits.

Mr. Schlesinger said last night:

"None of our pickets has threatened any one. Many designers used to be garment workers, and the pickets may have stopped some of them under the impression they were strikebreakers."

Union officials said they had heard that manufacturers had made large purchases of beds and cooking utensils last week. Under the belief that this means the quartering of strikebreakers in the factories, Mr. Schlesinger said he would invoke the factory laws to prevent such procedure.

Jersey Zionists Organize.

Two hundred persons, representing every section of New Jersey, met yesterday afternoon in the synagogue of Congregation B'Nai Abraham, Newark, and formed a State federation of Zionists. Its purpose will be to arouse interest in the Zionist movement and to form societies in every city in New Jersey. The Rev. Julius Siberfeld of Newark was elected President of the federation; Vice President, E. Fisher, and Secretary, Philip Levine.

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"If it's Red, it's an Empire"

Have We a Right to Work?

THE DESIGNER AND THE CLOAK STRIKE

The following letters have been sent to the Mayor of the City of New York and the President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

June 23rd, 1916.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel,

Dear Sir:

My clients, Mr. Max Linden and Mr. Isidor Blackman, are two designers employed by the firm of Singer Bros., manufacturers of ladies' cloaks at No. 13 East 26th Street, this city. These men design the styles and the patterns, whose work is of an artistic nature, and they belong to The United Cloak & Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association of America, but not affiliated with any labor union.

It is well known that all the cloak factories in New York, whose workers are on strike, are picketed by members of the International Garment Workers' Union.

These pickets do not use moral suasion, as the public is deluded into believing they do, but threaten grievous bodily harm to these designers who must report at the factories daily, in accordance with their contracts.

These designers are employed by the year, and if they are prevented by these pickets, through physical force, from entering the factories, they naturally break their agreement, and are liable to discharge, thus losing their means of livelihood.

This very day Messrs. Linden and Blackman were prevented from entering the factory of Singer Bros., at 13 East 26th Street, where they are employed, and ordered by the pickets to report at the Union headquarters of the strikers, at Webster Hall, on East 11th Street, where they accordingly reported, and where they were ordered not to go to the factory of Singer Bros., under pain of severe physical injury.

My clients, however, Messrs. Linden and Blackman, did attempt to enter the factory, were prevented by the pickets, asked protection of the policeman stationed there, who merely told the pickets not to have a disturbance right there at the factory, but to take Linden and Blackman across the park, out of the policeman's jurisdiction, and attend to them there.

The policeman would give no protection or assistance to Linden and Blackman to enter their factory, they were unable to enter the same, and have besought me to find a speedy remedy for their dilemma; and I am writing you accordingly.

Surely these designers have some rights, and I ask you, as chief peace officer of this City, to help protect them in their enjoyment of the rights accorded to them by the law, which you are elected and sworn to enforce.

Trusting that this matter will be given your speedy attention, I am,

Very truly yours,

JACOB MANHEIM.

P. S.—These two cases are merely typical of a great many of the same kind within the last two or three weeks.

Id.

June 24th, 1916.

Benjamin Schlessinger, Esq.,
32 Union Square,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in behalf of the United Cloak & Suit Designers' Mutual Aid Association of America, and the individual members thereof.

As you no doubt well know, your pickets have been interfering with a great many of the designers, who are prevented, under threat of grievous bodily injury, if not loss of life, from reporting for work at the various cloak factories where they are employed.

As you may also know, these designers are usually under contracts for a year, and if they are prevented by your pickets from reporting to work they are liable to discharge, without recourse to their employers.

These men are required to have experience, as designers, for at least three years before they are eligible to membership in this Designers' Association, they do not work as tailors, operators, finishers, cutters or pressers, such as the members of your union do, but merely do their work as designers, which is of an artistic nature, and whether the employers who employ them have workers or not, they are required to make their designs and patterns.

Of course if the manufacturers can get no workers the designers' designs cannot be executed, but with that these designers are not concerned.

Your union, no doubt, think that you harm the manufacturers by preventing the designer from going to work; but that is not the case. The harm is done to the designers who are prevented from earning a livelihood, and who thereby lose their contracts.

Several of these men have already received severe physical injuries from your pickets, and others are threatened, if they attempt to enter the factories where they are employed.

I communicated with your counsel, Mr. Morris Hillquit, on this subject, some time ago, and he referred me to your Mr. Julius Wolf, who stated that he could afford me no remedy, that your union would not instruct your pickets not to molest these designers.

I am now writing to you to ask you again to instruct your pickets and to see that they do not interfere with or molest these designers, and if they do, it is intended to bring suit for damages against your union, and to take all needful legal steps for redress and to secure indemnity for all damages of any nature or kind inflicted.

Your pickets are supposed to use moral suasion to dissuade "Scabs" from taking the places of the members of the union; but they use no moral suasion against these designers, who are in no sense taking their places, or do any work outside of that for which they are employed. They use the strong arm and threats of grievous bodily harm and loss of life if the designers dared enter the factories.

Trusting that you will see this matter in the proper light, and that it is to your great interest to have your pickets refrain from interfering with these designers in the future, and trusting that I may hear from you on the subject at your earliest convenience, I am,

Very truly yours,

JACOB MANHEIM.

Will This Help Us?

To All Cloak and Suit Designers

All our members who find themselves threatened by the Union pickets, who show any disposition to interfere with them in any way, or hinder them from attending to their work, should report at once to our counsellor.

A Special Meeting of our Association will take place Tuesday, June 27, 7:30 P. M., at the Hotel McAlpin, for further necessary action in the present situation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LEO RUBIN, Secretary,
315 Fifth Avenue.

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Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1.00
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TO SEEK TREASURE IN THE SPANISH MAIN

Commander Reynolds Tells of Expedition to Start from Staten Island.

HAS TITLED CREW OF 35

Ship of 1,200 Tons Will Sluice the Caribbean of Its Sunken Pieces of Eight, He Says.

"You will notice," said Commander Stephen Allen Reynolds of the Sunken Treasure Expedition, as he clinked two silver coins in the palm of his hand, "that old King Charles of Spain was a greedy man."

He extended one of the coins to the reporter. Plainly enough, there was the bust of King Charles on it, and even the limitations of art in his day couldn't conceal the well-fed, complacent look on the face of the King. "Look at that profile," said Commander Reynolds, "and you'll see what I mean."

"What kind of coins are those?" the reporter asked.

"Pieces of eight!"

Commander Reynolds is the man who, with a number of kindred souls, has organized the expedition to sluice the Spanish Main for its buried gold, silver, jewels, and any other valuables that his associates may uncover this Summer in their voyage, which is scheduled to begin as soon as their ship can be fitted up.

In a suite on the sixth floor of 28 West Twenty-sixth Street all the plans have been laid. It is no ordinary expedition, if the word of the commander and his technical assistants can be believed. It has a cartographer, marine superintendent, mining and chemical engineers, surgeon, and a whole flock of machinists and other technicians. Many of them are college men who have dreamed of doubloons, pieces of eight, the sunken treasures of the Incas, and the spoils of Lafitte and others of his kind.

Commander Reynolds has been in turn author, traveler, employe of the Treasury Department in Washington, and magazine contributor. The idea of equipping a ship, altered for the purpose, to spend a year or so combing the submarine caves of the Caribbean for pirate gold, has been in his mind for years. He has a congenial associate in the master of his ship, Captain R. V. M. Cooper of Haddonfield, N. J., who is a double of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, whiskers and all.

Has Planned with Forethought.

"The trouble with most of these fellows who get a hunch they can dig up gold down there without getting wise to themselves," said Commander Reynolds, relapsing into the vernacular, "is because most of such expeditions are planned as follows: A few romantically inclined young men get hold of a more or less authentic chart. Or it may be that they have no chart, but are acting while possessed of a fever born of rumor, or sixth-hand relation and exaggeration of a rumor, connected with buried gold or sunken pieces of eight. These young men have no means of their own and only slender backing, but with money begged, borrowed, and sometimes earned, they charter a yawl only big enough to accommodate them, together with a limited amount of stores, a few picks and shovels, and some dynamite. These little expeditions usually come to grief by reason of shipwreck or sickness. To escape the one is frequently only to fall a victim of the other.

"We are equipping an auxiliary vessel of about 1,200 tons on Staten Island, and expect to sail for the Caribbean as soon as the rainy season is over. We have three locations, each of which has been explored personally by myself. I'm convinced there is treasure worth millions at each location, and engineers have assured me we can get it. I will not, of course, betray these locations to the public, as I do not want to be forestalled."

In addition to Captain Cooper and Commander Reynolds, Dr. Cuthbert McKenzie has joined the expedition as surgeon, and H de Watteville Senitha, a mining engineer, of Weehawken, is engineer in charge of the expedition. Others associated with Commander Reynolds in the project are G. V. A. Clarke of Boston, an electrical engineer; Walter C. Stone of New Haven, chemical engineer; George W. Brunke of Detroit, second mate of the expedition; Howard V. Gibbons of Fullerton, Cal., third mate; Harold W. Fox, Decatur, Ill., electrician; Arch R. Keller of Philadelphia and Ora F. Roberts of Beaver Dam, Wis., gas enginemen, and a corps of photographers, cartographers, able seamen, dredgemen, landsmen, machinists, and helpers, in all numbering thirty-five.

Every Man Has a Title.

Although this is to be the largest expedition ever organized of its kind, and precedent was lacking in the matter of nomenclature, Commander Reynolds, being a man of resource, has managed to bestow a title on every member with few duplicates. Thus his official roster, which he will publish later in the week, reads more like Mark Twain's description of his fabled ascent of the Matterhorn from Zermatt, Switzerland, than a scientific expedition. Like Mark Twain, too, Commander Reynolds is a firm believer in the efficacy of nitroglycerin to blast his way to attainment.

Mr. Senitha is a mild-mannered man, who looks and talks like Richard Carle, wears a large umbrageous black soft hat, and takes the work of the expedition seriously. Being the bearer of a secret, he alone sharing the locations of the three treasure galleons with the commander, he is given to speaking softly, except on his favorite subject of high explosives. Nitroglycerin is a topic that makes Chief Engineer Senitha fairly eloquent.

"There is little available coal and wood at any of our locations, if you get what I mean," said Engineer Senitha. "Therefore, I've recommended that our ship's auxiliary engines be gas instead of steam. And for reasons of safety and economy, I'm going to make the nitroglycerin we will use to blast out these sunken ships 'in situ.' That's a Latin expression which we mining engineers use when we mean we make our nitroglycerin on the spot. It's safer that way. No elaborate process is entailed thereby. It's easy to make nitroglycerin if you know how. I've made barrels of it. Moreover, in this way we'll command a larger supply than could be safely transported in the form of dynamite."

Mr. Senitha and his associate engineer, Mr. Clarke, have worked out blue prints of cofferdams, sluices, dredges, derricks, and other equipment with which they intend to drain the Spanish Main of doubloons and pieces of eight. Mr. Clarke is the inventor of the so-called floating periscope for submarine craft, and installed wireless equipment in Labrador before he became Superintendent of the Montreal Light and Power Company.

Magazine Behind Expedition.

Mr. Reynolds said that a magazine was interested in his expedition, not a Munsey magazine. He told of an interview he had with Frank A. Munsey, the publisher.

"Mr. Munsey listened to me very attentively and cordially," said Commander Reynolds reminiscently, "until I got to the buried treasure part of my story. Then his manner changed. His eye seemed to get sort of cold and fishy, and I could see right away I needn't depend on any help from him. But as you can see, discouragement doesn't bother me. I laugh at it!"

"But what," asked the reporter at the last, "has old King Charles of Spain to do with it?"

"The King was stingy. He was a pessimist. His picture on these pieces of eight shows it," replied the commander. "I'm an optimist and so are my men. We will get that treasure where a stingy, pessimistic miser like the King of Spain failed."

2 SLAIN, 18 WOUNDED IN PANAMA VOTE RIOTS

Shots Fired When Police Charge on Chiaristas, Who Lose in City Elections.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, June 25.—A fight between the national police and members of the Chiari political party occurred here this afternoon, during the progress of the municipal elections, which indicate the country's choice for the new President. Two persons were killed, including a boy who was hit by a stray bullet from a policeman's pistol.

Eighteen persons were injured, some of whom may die. Four of the wounded are policemen.

The trouble is said to have originated in an attempt to rush the polls, and later to march in a body to another part of the city, but it was prevented by the police, whereupon the shooting became general.

Trouble also is reported at Taboga and other interior points. In many places the Chiaristas withdrew from the contest.

The victory of Ramon Valdes in today's voting appears complete. Quiet succeeded the rioting tonight, but all amusement houses were closed and all celebrations were forbidden. United States troops were on guard at the zone boundary and for four miles beyond, assisted by troops of cavalry.

The establishment of the Panama Star and Herald, which bitterly opposed the Valdes candidacy, was threatened, and the proprietor, J. Gabriel Duque, who is an American citizen, appealed to the American Legation, through whose instrumentality a special police guard was put on duty at the plant tonight.

NIGHT THOMPSON SESSIONS.

Committee Will Rush Hearings to Wind Up by July 1.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Thompson Committee, said last night that the committee would hold night sessions this week in order to clear up its work by July 1, when its time for taking testimony ends. Mr. Moss said the committee had yet to finish taking the testimony of August Belmont as well as of other Directors of the Interborough and the B. R. T. in addition to hearing officials of the Edison Company.

He said that while the official time for taking testimony ended next Saturday, it was probable that several witnesses would be heard after that date, including Controller Prendergast and others who had asked to be heard again. The committee will take up no new lines of inquiry after July 1.

The fact that the committee has spent all its time in investigating the First District Public Service Commission means that there will be no investigation of the Second District Commission, as originally planned by Senator Thompson.

STRAUS APPRAISAL TOTALS $3,859,514

Debts and Other Charges Cut This Figure by $235,865, Report Shows.

SHARE IN MACY'S $1,128,918

Sons to Get $785,085 and Daughters $417,830 Each as Residuary Legatees Under Will.

Isadore Straus, who perished on the steamship Titanic with his wife, Mrs. Ida Straus, on April 15, 1912, left an estate of $3,859,514 according to a transfer tax appraisal, which has been filed in the office of the State Controller by Appraiser Albert J. Berwind. The net estate, with deductions for debts, $61,-693; administration expenses, $55,000; commissions, $54,156, and funeral expenses, $2,716, amounts to $3,623,749.

The appraisal of the estate was greatly complicated by the death of Mrs. Straus, to whom was bequeathed $1,-200,000 outright, in addition to the residences at New York and Deal Beach, N. J., in the will of Mr. Straus. This caused some uncertainty in the distribution of the estate, but the appraisal showed that the share of the wife had been given equally to their six children.

To each of his three sons, Herbert, Jesse and Percy Straus, the testator in his will gave one-third of the residuary estate. He also left the sum of $500,000 to each of the daughters, Mrs. Minnie S. Well, Mrs. Sarah Hess and Mrs. Vivian S. Sheftel. Under the distribution plan, the sons receive $785,085 each, and the daughters $417,830 apiece. The attorneys in the case signed an agreement to the effect that Mr. and Mrs. Straus died at the same time.

Mr. Straus left no charitable bequests, stating in the will that he had left in a letter to his sons certain directions which he knew would be carried out. He owned many valuable pieces of realty in various parts of the city, the total appraisal of which amounted to $1,877,797. These holdings consisted of one-half interest in the building occupied by R. H. Macy & Co., $1,150,000; residence, 2724 Broadway, $400,000; 159-161 West Nineteenth Street $15,600; property on Webster Ave., the Bronx, $20,400; 240 West 148th St., $12,610, in addition to the following parcels of realty comprised in the property on which the Macy building stands: 139-141 West Thirty-fifth St., $32,500; 136-138 West Thirty-sixth St., $54,000; 1323 Broadway, including 113 West Thirty-fourth St., one twenty-fourth interest, $12,300, and 141-147 West Thirty-fourth St., same interest, $40,387.

The appraiser made the following valuation for leaseholds of property included in the site occupied by the Macy building: One-half interest in 1325-1327 Broadway and 128 West Thirty-fifth St., $30,627; the same in 1219-21 Broadway and 111 West Thirty-fourth St., $25,000; the same in 123-127 West Thirty-fourth St., and 120 West Thirty-fifth St., $12,-423; one-half interest in 1215 Broadway and 115-121 West Thirty-fourth St., $16,823; the same in 132-134 West Thirty-fifth St., $500; the same in 145-149 West Thirty-fifth St., $500; 1328 Broadway, one-half interest in 113 West Thirty-fourth St. and 141-143 West Thirty-fourth St., $22,817, and 108-118 West Thirty-fifth St., one-half interest, $77,-323.

Mr. Straus's interest in the firm of R. H. Macy was appraised at $1,128,918. Of this amount $578,234 represented the capital stock and profits, and $550,883 his share of the good will.

His one-sixth interest in the firm of L. Straus & Sons, glassware and crockery, was valued at $164,541, consisting entirely of his interest in the capital stock as the good will remains with the other partners under an agreement. Mr. Straus's share in the department store of Abraham & Straus, in Brooklyn, which was computed on the same basis, added $374,258 to the estate.

The testator owned very little stock, his only holding being 100 shares of the Woolson Spice Company, worth $70,000. His bank accounts totaled $2,077, and the furnishing of his home, $16,115.

Listed among the paintings of Mr. Straus were the following: Oil painting of Mrs. Straus, $200; "In Ambush," by Raschen, $1,000; "Landscape," by Corot, $200; (of doubtful authenticity); portrait of Lazarus Straus, his father, by Eastman Johnson, $1,000; painting after Titian, $300, and "Cardinal Wolsey," by Carl Classon, $150.

CITY BREVITIES.

The thirtieth annual convention and mechanical exhibit of the American Order of Steam Engineers begins today at the McAlpin Hotel. Two hundred stationary engineers, the majority being from the Middle Eastern States, will attend.

The special committee appointed by the Merchants' Association to consider the question of turning the hands of the clock forward one hour during the Summer in order to save daylight will hold a hearing on the subject in the assembly room at the association's headquarters in the Woolworth Building Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WOMEN LAUD MAYOR FOR CHARITIES FIGHT

Call His Stand a Courageous Effort to Insure Humane Treatment of Orphans.

PLEDGE THEIR ASSISTANCE

Wives of Prominent Men and Society Leaders Among the 37 Signers of Letter to Mitchel.

Thirty-seven prominent women of New York, in the same manner as a group of prominent men did recently, have indorsed the stand taken by Mayor Mitchel toward the orphan asylums of the city. In their letter to the Mayor the women pledged to him any assistance in their power in what he has undertaken. The letter read:

We wish to express to you our warm support and give you our united indorsement in your courageous effort to insure to the children in the private charitable institutions, which are largely supported by taxation, humane treatment and proper guardianship.

We indorse and commend also your determination that no influence on the part of any sectarian or denominational group shall prevent the Mayor and Commissioner of Charities from discharging their sworn duties in examining into the administration and expenditure of public charitable funds. We are prepared to support your insistence on the principle, which is thoroughly American and in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, that there shall be no interference on the part of any denomination with the affairs of our government.

We pledge you our support to these ends and to your efforts to secure for the 23,000 dependent children, for whose care the city disburses its funds, sanitary living quarters, wholesome and sufficient food, clean clothing, healthful recreation, and protection against disease. Accordingly, we are prepared to render you any assistance in our power.

The signers of the letter were: Emeline H. Olin, Ruth Twombly, Mary M. Irvin, Vera Scott Cushman, Anne Tiffany, Eleanor R. Belmont, Gertrude V. Whitney, Eunice Maynard, Violet Morawetz, Louisa Pierpont Satterlee, Cornelia H. Gerry, Loulu Perry Osborn, Virginia Sanger, Beatrice Bend, Emeline Winthrop, Agnes Cromwell, Caroline McCormick Slade, Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, Dorothy Whitney Straight, Lillian D. Wald, Grace Vanderbilt, Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, Elsie C. Woodward, Beatrice Chanler Anna C. Maxwell, Florence M. Rhett, Ruth Morgan, Josephine Griswold, Anne Morgan, Zaidee Bliss, Mary H. Rumsey, Florence J. Harriman, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Anne Vanderbilt, Cynthia Burden, Martha Bacon and Virginia C. Gildersleeve.

Dr. Lyman Abbott has also written the Mayor on the same subject, saying in part:

American sentiment agrees with English law that the children in the State are the children of the State to whom it owes a certain parental duty of guardianship, and this is peculiarly true of children who, through death or other misfortune, are left with no other guardian. All thoughtful citizens will agree with you that every institution intrusted by the city with the care of its children should welcome the visitation and supervision of the city, and all fathers and mothers, thinking of their own children, will thank you for what you have done and are doing in their behalf for the protection of the unprotected children who are the city's wards.

Before either of these letters to the Mayor, forty prominent citizens had written, indorsing his stand on the charities question, and Mgr. Dunn, the Catholic Chancellor, had formally replied to them.

SEES ERA OF PEACE AHEAD.

Texas Senator Believes Fraternal Spirit Will Put End to War.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, N. C., June 25.—Brotherhood, as illustrated in fraternal societies, will ultimately satisfactorily settle the economic tangles of America and put an end to wars, according to Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas in an address here today on the occasion of unveiling ceremonies of the Woodman of the World. He referred to the trouble brewing in Mexico and the European war, and said:

"The fraternal spirit will ultimately solve all economic problems and defend the country against monarchies and destruction."

He said the fraternal orders of America represented a power greater than the strength of all armaments and naval powers of the earth.

THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

As a rule, when one corporation succeeds better than another, it is because it delivers the goods a little better.

Thirty-three years ago today we issued our first policy and we know that New York real estate dealings are better for the work we have done during the past one-third of a century.

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Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of $100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employes, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employes for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion, and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railways be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved: or

2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employes are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of $100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

ELISHA LEE, *Chairman*

P. R. ALBRIGHT, *Gen'l Manager*, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Manager*, Central of Georgia Railway.
C. L. BARDO, *Gen'l Manager*, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
B. H. COAPMAN, *Vice-President* Southern Railway.
E. E. COTTER, *Gen'l Manager*, Wabash Railway.
F. E. CROWLEY, *Asst. Vice-President*, New York Central Railroad.
G. H. EMERSON, *Gen'l Manager*, Great Northern Railway.
C. H. EWING, *Gen'l Manager*, Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
E. W. GRICE, *Gen'l Supt. Transp.*, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
A. S. GREIG, *Asst. to Receivers*, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
C. W. KOUNS, *Gen'l Manager*, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
E. W. McMASTER, *Gen'l Manager*, Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.
N. D. MAHER, *Vice-President*, Norfolk & Western Railway.
JAMES RUSSELL, *Gen'l Manager*, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
A. M. SCHOYER, *Resident Vice-Pres.*, Pennsylvania Lines West.
W. L. SEDDON, *Vice-President*, Seaboard Air Line Railway.
A. J. STONE, *Vice-President*, Erie Railroad.
G. S. WAID, *Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.*, Detroit Central Lines.

BRITISH IN ACTION ON WHOLE FRONT

Both London and Berlin Report Heavy Artillery Fire on the Western Line.

FRENCH GAIN AT VERDUN

Report the Recovery of Some Trenches at Fleury, Where Violent Fighting Goes On.

GERMANS AT INNER RING

Whole of Froide Terre Ridge Captured, Berlin Says—Paris Views the German Advance Calmly.

LONDON, June 25.—British artillery has become very active along the whole of the front, according to tonight's official statement. Heavy shelling at many points and explosions of mines are reported, while the Belgian War Office says the artillery action was violent north of Ypres.

The Berlin statement received here today say the British used gas in an attack north of Albert.

The fighting on the east bank of the Meuse has again assumed a very violent character. The French claim the recovery of some ground at Fleury, while Berlin says attempts of the French to win back their lost positions failed.

The official statement from British headquarters issued this evening says:

Last night, after a short bombardment, a raid on our trenches northwest of Loos was driven off, leaving three dead on our parapet. North of the River Douve a party tried to cut our wire, but was driven off, leaving two dead.

Today our artillery had continued to be very active along the whole front, and mutual artillery actions have taken place at many points, the heaviest shelling being about Neuville-St. Vaast, south of Wailly, and to the north of the Ypres-Menin road. About the Thiepval Wood and Hamel the enemy did a considerable amount of shelling, with trench mortars as well as artillery.

Near Mulluch a hostile demonstration was destroyed by our artillery.

Since yesterday evening the enemy has blown up four mines, two of them opposite Hulluch, one south of the Bethune-La Bassée road, and one north of Neuve Chapelle. No casualties were caused by these mines.

We destroyed five hostile kite balloons this afternoon.

The Belgian communication reads:

In the northern part of the front, in the region of Dixmude, there were reciprocal artillery actions. In the sector of Steenstraete the action with artillery and trench mortars was violent.

The German official statement dealing with operations on the western front follows:

In the region from south of La Bassée Canal to beyond the Somme the enemy developed and continued during the night unbroken, lively activity. He also bombarded Lens and its neighborhood with heavy fire, and discharged gas without success over our lines in the region of Beaumont and Hamel, north of Albert.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy fire attained great activity toward evening, especially at Dead Man Hill. At night, minor infantry undertakings were successful for us.

Many violent battles developed under continuous artillery fire around the positions captured by us east of the Meuse. All attempts by the French to recapture lost ground broke down with the heaviest losses for them. The enemy lost over 200 men in prisoners.

East of St. Dié we carried out a patrol advance, as a result of which fifteen French prisoners were brought in.

The afternoon official statement from Paris follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack upon our trenches on the southern slopes of Dead Man Hill was stopped by our fire.

On the right bank of the river the fighting continued during the course of the night in the sector of the Thiaumont work, where our counterattacks enabled us to take a few elements of trenches to the west of the work. We have made some progress with hand grenade fighting in the village of Fleury.

The bombardment has continued violent in the other sectors on the right bank of the river, but there has been no infantry action.

In Lorraine, to the northeast of Pont-à-Mousson, a strong enemy reconnoitring party was dispersed in the Cheminot Wood.

In the Vosges an attempted attack on our positions in La Fave Valley completely failed.

During the night of June 24-25 German aeroplanes threw bombs on Luneville, Baccarat, and St. Dié. The material damage was unimportant. Some children were wounded in St. Dié. This has been noted with a view to reprisals.

The official communication issued tonight by the French War Office reads:

On the banks of the Meuse no infantry action was reported during the course of the day. On the left bank there was intense artillery activity in the region of Hill 304, Le Mort Homme, and Chattancourt.

On the right bank the bombardment redoubled in violence from 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the sectors of Froide Terre, and Fleury.

There was no event of importance on the rest of the front, with the exception of the usual cannonading.

NEARING INNER VERDUN LINE.

Germans Claim Possession of All Froide Terre Ridge.

BERLIN, June 24, (via London, June 25, delayed.)—The Russian offensive, despite its initial successes, has not availed to stay the fate of hard-pressed Verdun, where the Germans yesterday gained the most important individual success for some time. Their objective was the ridge known as Cote de Froide Terre, or Cold Earth Ridge, which rises on the east bank of the river and runs northeasterly until it culminates in the peak crowned by Douaumont. Douaumont and the adjoining redoubts have long since been in German hands, but the French have been clinging desperately to the rest of the line of fortifications with which the ridge is crowned, including the armored fort at Thiaumont. The ridge and all the fortifications were carried, and the Germans swept down the reverse side until they set foot in the village of Fleury.

With the earlier gains at Vaux this brings the German Crown Prince's forces into touch with the whole northern front of the inner girdle of the fortress, from Fort de Belleville on the east bank of the river, over the Souville redoubt crowning 388 Metre Hill, to Fort Tavannes at the northeastern corner of Verdun's inside line of defenses.

PARIS, June 25.—The footing the Germans have gained in the village of Fleury and the operations in that neighborhood are phases of the offensive against Verdun which are being closely followed. The general opinion in Paris is that the establishment of the adversary forces at Fleury is regrettable, owing to the fact that the ground which separates the principal line of resistance from Verdun is very limited.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that the high cost of the German progress and the extreme slowness of the drive permit the future to be viewed with confidence by the French. It is two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) from Douaumont to Fleury, and it took the Germans four months to reach the latter point on ground where there was no natural obstacle to overcome.

Complete possession of the village of Fleury and of the Chapitre and Fumin Woods would permit the Germans to attack both in front and back of the Souville redoubt. This redoubt is the next to last fortified work connecting Verdun and Vaux before Forts St. Michel and Belleville, part of the exterior defenses of Verdun. The ridge of Fleury also would give a complete view of the French lines as far as the last barrier separating them from Verdun.

The difficulties for the Germans in making progress on the left bank of the Meuse at the same time as on the right, however, are not lost sight of.

CRITICAL TIME AT VERDUN.

Present Drive Considered the Final Attempt of the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 25, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Events at Verdun again imperiously demand attention, and again the soldiers of France exact respect. The Germans are pushing harder than they ever did before. The French line is dented. The Germans have progressed. Measured in miles the advance is very slight and purchased at a heavy cost, but the price always has been forthcoming.

It is now or never for the Germans, and every hundred yards of progress now made is more significant than every mile of progress made in the first months of the battle.

It is but a very scant margin which now separates the French or Germans from victory. For whatever may be the military effects of a German victory—from that point of view the victory is already to the French—the moral importance of the success to the Crown Prince would be very great. It will, however, require more than the fall of Verdun, permanently to affect the French morale. France knows she is struggling for her existence, and that defeat spells slavery. The country's determination to die as a race in the glory of the battlefield rather than in the ignominy of servitude remains intact and grim through the struggle. The country's faith in ultimate victory remains unshaken.

Foot by foot the defense of Verdun continues, and throughout the country there is a consciousness that at Verdun the question of defeat or victory now is being settled and settled in favor of the Allies.

The attack which is now in progress must be considered as the final push of the Germans.

CARRIED SWEDEN TO BRINK OF WAR

Activist Campaign Finally Failed and Now Neutrality Is Stronger Than Ever.

CRISIS OVER ALAND ISLANDS

Finally Settled When Russia Gave Assurances Fortifications Would be Removed After the War.

STOCKHOLM, June 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Swedish people are breathing more easily now than at any time since the war began. They are convinced at last that their King and their Government are determined to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality until peace shall have been declared, and they are plunging with renewed vigor into a prosperity unprecedented in the history of the country.

That Sweden would give up this prosperity and the happiness which has come with it for the perils, the poverty, and the misery of war seemed unthinkable to the foreign observer, but it cannot be denied that the political and international crisis through which the country passed the latter part of May brought it dangerously near to the brink of catastrophe. Not that the people wanted war—far from it—but the anti-Russian propaganda carried forward by an influential group of politicians known as the Activists attained for a time a momentum which threatened all the dictates of neutrality and was outspokenly an effort to force Sweden into war with her traditional enemy, Russia, and thus ally this part of Scandinavia with the Central Powers.

This Activist movement was denounced by the Socialists and Liberals in the Swedish Parliament as more pro-German than pro-Swedish, and was referred to on one occasion by Socialist Leader Branting as having a "dangerously strong financial backing." The pro-German press of Sweden carried the campaign at times to a violent extreme, and the bitterness engendered between these papers and those representing the Liberal and Socialist elements of the country may not be effaced for years to come.

The Liberals and Socialists frankly feared for a time that the influential Activists would win over the support of the Conservative Party, which still controls the upper house of Parliament and is supposed to more than hold the balance of power in what is theoretically a coalition cabinet. But when the test came, when the situation was at its worst, the Conservatives threw their strength with the other two parties in a determination to keep Sweden out of the war at any cost.

Neutrality More Firmly Established.

It so happened that the Activist campaign, designed to upset the neutrality of Sweden, actually brought about an agreement among the contending political factions of the Swedish Parliament which has given Swedish neutrality a stability and a standing before the belligerent nations it had not enjoyed before. This agreement was the immediate result of an Activist interpellation in Parliament calling attention to the alleged permanent character of fortifications being erected by the Russians on the Aland Islands in the Baltic, and asking what the Government proposed to do about it. At night the lights of the Alands are visible from the easternmost points of Sweden and the nearest of these isles is but six hours' sail from Stockholm. Russia had given informal assurance to Sweden that the fortifications were only temporary, being erected for the purpose of protecting certain mine-fields and thus defending the islands from possible capture by the Germans. Sweden was further assured that the fortifications would be removed at the end of the present war.

The Aland Islands command absolutely the waterways entering the Gulf of Bothnia, and as a naval base they also command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and hence the way to the Russian capital. Strongly fortified and in the hands of Russia they practically make it impossible for Germany to use her navy in the Northern Baltic waters. They also give Russia the opportunity for an outflanking movement in the event of a German naval or military diversion north of the Gulf of Riga. Military strategists attach much importance to the Baltic the coming Summer, and realize that it may play a very prominent part in the German campaign against Russia. All these facts, considered together, led the Liberals and Socialists to the conclusion that the agitation of the Alands question was designed, wholly in favor of the Germans. Sweden, and Russia, too, for that matter, fully expected when the war broke out that Germany at once would seize the Aland Islands as a base for naval operations. The islands were entirely without protection at that time, and their possession would have enabled Germany to bottle up the Gulf of Bothnia and safeguard all her operations in the Baltic—the very operations she must now undertake if German arms are to pass Riga in the direction of Petrograd.

But at the outbreak of the war Germany seemed to fear a British fleet might enter the Baltic through the Great Belt of Denmark and she kept the bulk of her navy in southern waters. Finally Denmark decided to close the Great Belt to all belligerents and she strewed it with powerful mines. This action closed the only deepwater entrance or outlet to the Baltic, other than the Kiel Canal, and the German fleet was left freedom of action in that sea. So on Aug. 20, 1914, there came a German naval diversion against the Alands archipelago. By this time, however, Russia had mined the Aland waters and the German fleet managed only to destroy some signal stations.

Base for British Submarine.

Another element of importance attached to the Alands when British submarines managed to pass the shallow sound separating Denmark and Sweden and entered the Baltic. The Alands are now offering them a splendid base, and the recent activities of Russian submarines have put a sudden stop to German shipping in the Northern Baltic. The submarines also constitute a continuing menace against any naval craft which may venture out of the south.

In the negotiation of the North Sea-Baltic treaty in 1908 Russia promised her present allies, Great Britain and France, out of consideration for Sweden, not to fortify the Aland Islands. The Swedish people are a unit in regarding as a threat and a menace any permanent military works on this archipelago. But they now have the assurance of both France and Great Britain, as well as Russia, that the works nearing completion are not of that character, and will all be taken away when the present war is ended. Professor Steffens, author of the Alands interpellation, has declared such promises are worthless; that the present war has shown that diplomatic notes and promises are, indeed, but "scraps of paper," not to be regarded when conflicting with the interest of a belligerent.

But the renewed assurances from the Entente Powers appear to have completely satisfied the Government and the leaders of the three great parties. And so came the agreement, dramatically staged in the Parliament on May 17, when the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hellenberg, speaking for the King and Government, said he was in a position to reaffirm the solemn declarations of neutrality previously proclaimed. He said the Government regarded the question of the fortification of the Aland Islands as one of vital importance to Sweden, but he assured the Riksdag and the people of Sweden that the Government would neglect nothing to preserve the rights and interests of Sweden. Sweden, he added, would always maintain her right of self-determination, but in the face of a very difficult situation, she already had shown her steadfast desire to fulfill the demands of a strict and impartial neutrality, as well as an eager desire not to be drawn into any warlike entanglements.

The proceedings in the Riksdag, the Swedish Parliament, had all been arranged in advance, and Mr. Wallenberg had scarcely taken his seat in the second chamber when the leaders of the three parties in turn arose and indorsed all that he had said. This same plan then was carried out in the first chamber, and there was rejoicing through all of Sweden that a serious crisis had been safely passed.

The Activists, however, chose an effective weapon when they took up the Alands question. They had attempted from time to time to arouse the people against England because of the blockade, but the response to this appeal was meagre. Ever since the loss of Finland, however, Russia has been a traditional enemy of Sweden in the minds of many of the Swedish people, and it has been comparatively easy to arouse their fears.

ITALIAN GAINS CONTINUE.

Infantry Attacks in the Posina Sector Drive Austrians Back.

ROME, June 25, (via London.)—Increasing activity by the Austrian artillery in the Trentino is reported in today's War Office statement. Italian successes in infantry engagements in the Posina sector and south of Arsiero are announced. The statement follows:

Yesterday, between the Adige and the Brenta, the enemy artillery increased its activity.

We carried out a successful barrage fire in the Asso and Posina Valleys and destroyed some hostile positions southwest of Asiago between Monte Cengio and Monte Campiello, on the southern side of the Assa Valley and between Punta Corbin and Cesuna.

Infantry encounters occurred in the Campigila area, west of Posina, near Meneghetti, and south of Arsiero, in which we attacked and drove back the enemy.

In the upper Cordevole and Boite Valleys there were violent artillery duels.

The railways stations at Innichen and Sillian, in the Pusterthal, were again bombarded by our heavy artillery.

At the head of the But Valley and in the upper Fella Valley our infantry and artillery were active. We set fire to Leopoldskirchen.

In the Isonzo, further raids by our detachments resulted in our capturing some prisoners, arms, and ammunition.

Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Tolmezzo, Porto Gruaro, Ponte Piave, and the Grado Lagoon, causing no casualties and only slight damage.

Our Caproni aeroplanes bombarded enemy encampments on the Asiago Plateau and returned safely.

ITALIAN SHIP SUNK.

Seventeen Men from the Saturnina Fanny Reported Saved.

LONDON, June 25.—The sinking of the Italian vessel Saturnina Fanny of 1,568 tons gross, is reported by Lloyd's. Seventeen men were landed.

The Saturnina Fanny was last reported at Genoa.

BATOCKI MAY STOP ALL USE OF MEAT

Food Dictator Announces That This Measure May Be Resorted To in September.

CENTRAL BUREAU FOR FATS

With a Uniform Card—Special Premiums to be Paid for Early Grain.

BERLIN, June 25, (via London.)—The prohibition of the use of all meat in July and August is impracticable, owing to the scant fat and potato supplies for these months, but the prohibition may be resorted to in September, according to Adolph von Batocki, President of the German Food Regulation Board, in an interview in the Tageblatt.

Herr von Batocki said his department was now considering a nation-wide regulation of meat rations through a uniform meat card. An Imperial central station for butter, margarine, and other fats will be created for their distribution, and the regulation probably also will be by means of a uniform fat card. A change in breadstuff prices after the coming harvest, Herr Batocki said, was out of the question. The price to which oats and barley will be reduced in the future had not yet been decided on. To encourage early thrashing, special premiums will be paid for grain thrashed in August.

Herr von Batocki was optimistic over the prospects of the harvest. Cereals promised an average yield, and there was an especially favorable outlook for fodder stuffs. He declared there could be no talk of under-nourishment among the people. Investigations, especially in the industrial regions, found the women and children looking healthy. Many of the municipalities were opposed to the idea of communal eating houses, but nevertheless their establishment was greatly desired.

An interesting feature of the interview is Herr von Batocki's statement that his department is also charged with overseeing and regulating the transition from war to peace conditions. This problem has not yet been approached, but will be taken up during the Winter. The principal thing for solution, Herr von Batocki said, was the adjustment of imports and exports in such a manner that money rates will not be further unfavorably affected. Efforts would be made, he added, to render Germany independent of the outside world for agriculture and raw stuffs. Especial encouragement will be given to the raising of fruits yielding oil.

LONDON, June 25.—According to a dispatch from Berne, given out by the Wireless Press today, Adolph von Batocki, President of the German Food Regulation Board, threatens to make Germany a vegetarian nation until September. He announced on Friday, the dispatch says, that he was seriously considering a prohibition upon the consumption of meat for two or three months, and he probably will adopt that course.

German newspapers, it is added, were allowed to report Herr von Batocki's statement, but were forbidden to comment upon it.

NEW MEAT CARDS OUT.

Allow Each Person in Berlin 8¾ Ounces a Week.

AMSTERDAM, June 25, (via London.)—A dispatch from Berlin says that the new meat tickets will be in force in Berlin from today, (Sunday.)

Two hundred and fifty grams (about 8¾ ounces) of meat will be allowed to each person weekly.

SEND CHILDREN TO COUNTRY.

German Clergy's Plan to Relieve Distress in the Cities.

THE HAGUE, Monday, June 26, (via London.)—The Rotterdam Courant hears that distress in the German cities has risen to such a degree that the high Church authorities of Münster and Cologne have urgently asked the cooperation of the clergy to send town children to the country where the scarcity of food is less acute.

WATCH VAINLY FOR U-BOAT.

Catboat Spyglass Batteries Fail to Spot Expected Visitor.

No U-boat put in an appearance off Sandy Hook yesterday with a flag of truce hoisted, and President Wilson did not receive the promised "peace letter" which persons in the Spanish Port of Cartagena reported to London on Saturday the Kaiser was sending by an arm of his undersea fleet.

Many a catboat skipper armed with his spyglass set sail for the outer harbor, but all were skeptical, and their skepticism was confirmed when by nightfall nothing had been seen of the submarine.

PARIS, June 25.—A Madrid dispatch to the Temps quotes the Imparcial as reporting that President Wilson will receive a message from the German Emperor in the same manner as did King Alfonso. This statement is included in an interview which the representative of the Imparcial had with the German Naval Attaché, von Krohn, who declared that the bringing of letters to the King of Spain by a German submarine could not affect Spanish neutrality, which the Germans respected.

The Spanish newspapers, the dispatch adds, demand that the Government take measures to prevent a repetition of the submarine incident.

FOR FRENCH PROPAGANDA.

Chamber Votes $5,000,000 to Fight "Campaign of Calumny."

PARIS, June 25.—The Chamber of Deputies last night appropriated 25,000,000 francs, ($5,000,000,) as a secret fund for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was explained by Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, that this amount was necessary to defend France abroad by means of an active propaganda against "a campaign of calumny."

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber discussed the latest violation of the Greek frontier by the Bulgarians and it was declared that measures decided upon by the Allies must be energetically applied and military action must be taken at Salonika without delay. The committee also urged the Government to take the necessary action to end what was declared to be a regime of terror in Syria.

FLY FROM FRONT TO LONDON

British Officers Make Frequent Trips Back from the Trenches.

LONDON, June 15.—Flying from the trenches in France to London and back again in the same day is becoming a not uncommon experience for officers of the British Army. Recently an officer left the trenches early one morning, crossed the English Channel in an aeroplane, and was in a London Turkish bath in a few minutes under four hours from the time he left the battlefield.

Later another soldier did the trip in even shorter time, leaving the trenches in the early morning, Turkish bathing three and a half hours later in London, lunching at one of the leading hotels, and arriving back "somewhere in France" the same evening.

ALLIES FINANCE GREECE.

Agree to Advance Installments of Loan Pending the Elections.

LONDON, Monday, June 26.—The Entente Powers, according to Reuter's Athens correspondent, have agreed to pay to Greece an installment of the previously concluded loan.

This is for the purpose of tiding over the urgent needs of the Greek Government until after the elections.

1,619 IRISH PRISONERS ARE HELD IN ENGLAND

Military Government Reports That 161 Have Been Convicted and 1,171 Released.

DUBLIN, June 25.—An official statement has been issued by the Military Government regarding the prisoners taken in connection with the recent rebellion in Ireland.

The number at present interned in England is 1,614 men, five women, convicted under the Defense of the Realm act; 160 men, one woman, released from the Richmond Barracks, Dublin, and England, 1,100 men, 71 women.

FOOD ON GERMANS' PRIZE.

British Ship Carried Margarine, Fish, and Butter.

ROTTERDAM, Monday, June 26, (via London.)—The British steamship Brussels, which was recently captured by German destroyers and taken into Zeebrugge, was commanded by Captain Charles Fryatt. She carried an all-British crew of forty-four.

There was an unusually large number of Belgian women and children refugees aboard the vessel. Included in the cargo were 400 tons of margarine, quantities of fish, butter, and yeast.

The Germans are reported to have as many as twenty-two torpedo boats and destroyers at Zeebrugge, which is protected by mine fields. These little warcraft make frequent excursions to sea.

Deny Lonsdale Has Been Pardoned.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, June 26, (via London.)—Some German papers deny that William Lonsdale, an English prisoner of war, serving a term of fifteen years, has been pardoned.



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Gain 19% to 36% in daylight!

Cut down light bills. Increase and improve output. Make workers comfortable, happy and loyal—prevent accidents—save spoilage.

Rice's Gloss Mill White (Barreled Sunlight) leaves a permanently white, glossy, tile-like surface that can be easily washed. It won't turn yellow like other white paints and can be applied over old, cold water paint. Sanitary!

Send for free booklet "More Light!"

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO., New York and Providence.

LOST IN NEW YORK.

Your watch lost while shopping? To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will give attention.—Advt.

Southern Pacific Lines



VACATION DAYS AT SEA

Take this perfect summer outing—the invigorating ocean trip down the coast and across the Gulf in big, comfortable

Southern Pacific Steamships

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New York and New Orleans

Connecting with the Luxuriously Equipped

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Z stands for Zenith,

—the Zenith of Turkish Quality attained by Lord Salisbury cigarettes, and proved by critical comparison.



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The new Overland Series 75B is an eye opener for riding comfort.

Takes jolts, ruts and railroad tracks with as much ease as the largest cars on the market.

Shock absorbing cantilever springs and four inch tires are the reason.

Let us demonstrate this wonder car on the roughest road you know.

Come today. Bring your wife.

We'll show you the car of cars.

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1760 BROADWAY AT 57TH ST. Tel. 700 Circle.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

The Easiest Riding Low Priced Car

ADVERTISING MEN CHEER THE FLAG

Secretary Lane Tells Convention at Philadelphia the National Spirit Is Ever Alive.

CITY WELCOMES DELEGATES

Cincinnati Men Refuse Services of Band That Failed to Go With Mobilized Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25. — The twelfth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, described as the "greatest annual assemblage on earth," held its first session and inspirational mass meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House in this city this afternoon. The delegates could not escape the wave of patriotic fervor sweeping the United States, and there was an extraordinary demonstration of loyalty as a flag was displayed. Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, chief speaker at the meeting, evoked enthusiasm with a tribute to the patriotism of Americans and their readiness to stand by their country in its hour of need.

"I saw you rise when that flag was hung," said Secretary Lane, "and it touched me as it must have touched many in the audience. It gave to each one of us a thrill of joy that that flag is ours. It is the symbol of something which we cannot define, something visionary but dearer to us than our lives or the lives of our boys. People have been telling me for some time back that America was lacking in spirit, that we had lost something fine, that we had become purely commercial moneymakers, and that we needed some great emergency to rouse us, to make us feel that the deed done a century ago in Philadelphia was not worth while. I do not believe it. It takes a long time to touch the imagination of the Anglo-Saxon. It is not the quickest in the world, but there never was a day when there was not national spirit for fighting when fighting was necessary, and for peace as long as peace was possible."

Secretary Lane expressed the view that there was a difference between national spirit and martial spirit. He said the United States was made for something finer and better than to carry on war, but that it was willing now, as it had always been in the past, to fight for the preservation of its institutions, its ideals, and its people.

Righteousness in Advertising.

Herbert S. Houston, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in his address to the meeting said in the course of his remarks:

"Just as in this historic city thirteen colonies formed an indestructible union of indestructible States, so we, following that same law of interdependence which Provost Smith so luminously expounded, have formed a powerful association to serve a common purpose. We have based our association on the eternal rock of Truth—truth in advertising, truth in merchandising, truth in all business. And we have committed it with unstinted enthusiasm to the service of righteousness—the righteousness that is that broader virtue of rightness, of squareness, of upright, downright honest dealing in the whole wide range of human living.

"It is to serve honest, clean, and efficient advertising that this convention is assembling in Philadelphia. And am I not right in linking this kind of advertising with righteousness? For in this great democracy, advertising is the bulwark of business against monopoly, the appeal of the seller to buyers in a free market. And that appeal will prevail because it is made to the final court, the human mind."

John Wanamaker addressed an open letter to the convention, in which after saying that in 1861 when he opened his first little store he spent with the newspapers $25 out of his first day's receipts of $24.67, he continued:

"Our little allowance of advertising money went to the newspapers then, as it goes nearly altogether today, because if I ever have a monument for discovering anything it will be for finding out that the only advertising of direct and instant benefit to both merchant and customer is in the daily newspaper of known circulation. All others are vanity and vexation of spirit. To have learned this fact has greatly helped my enterprises, though often there has been serious discomfort in saying so publicly and in breaking away from posters, leaflets, and weeklies."

The inspirational mass meeting was in the nature of a preliminary to the real business of the convention, which begins tomorrow. Clergymen of Philadelphia evidenced their sympathy with the "truth-telling" aims of the advertising men, and delivered sermons on the convention in fifteen churches in the city.

It was estimated tonight that 7,000 of the 10,000 members of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the world, not including their wives, friends, and visitors, reached Philadelphia for the convention today. They represented fifty cities in the United States, and were accompanied by four Mayors.

They found the city in a state of almost unprecedented animation. The streets had been transformed by vivid posters presenting the claims of rival cities bidding for the convention next year. St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Denver are the chief aspirants for the honor. Flags hung from the windows and flagstaffs of most of the buildings in the downtown section, and bands continually paraded the streets. The Poor Richard Club had made elaborate arrangements for the comfort of the delegates, and the Mayor, the City Council, the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and a thousand business men assisted as members of the Reception Committee.

Franklin Keys for Delegates.

Heralds dressed in the quaint attire of the Colonial period, and wearing the blue and gold colors of the city, were at the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and as the members of the advertising clubs arrived they were greeted by the rolling of drums and the blare of trumpets and bugles. Two other men, dressed as had been Benjamin Franklin, and made up as far as possible in his likeness, visited all the railroad stations and gave to the Chairman of each of the incoming delegations huge bronze keys, fashioned in exact replica of the famous one used by their prototype in his notable experiment with the kite. Each delegation was informed in the presentation speech that the key carried with it the freedom of Philadelphia.

The headquarters of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World is at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in South Broad Street, where is also established the delegation from Cincinnati. The Cincinnati delegation furnished the city with a newspaper sensation this evening by announcing that it would refuse the services of the First Regiment Band of the National Guard of this city. This band, which had been engaged by the delegation to furnish the music for its campaign to capture the convention next year, refused to go to the Mexican border when the National Guard were called out for duty, on the ground that it could not break its contract with the Cincinnati people. "Any band that refuses to serve its country cannot serve us," an official of the Cincinnati delegation said this evening. "We have therefore informed the First Regiment Band that the Cincinnati delegation will pay it the $110 agreed on for its services during the convention, and at the same time releases it from the contract so as to enable it to accompany the regiment."

The general session at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning will be opened at Convention Hall at the Commercial Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Mayor Thomas B. Smith of Philadelphia, Provost Edgar F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania, and President Robert H. Durbin of the Poor Richard Club. President Herbert S. Houston of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World will preside, and William Woodhead will respond to the welcoming speeches.

At the afternoon session addresses will be made by Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Cyrus H. R. Curtis of the Curtis Publishing Company, President R. Goodwyn Rhett of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Vice President N. C. Kingsbury of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Edward A. Filene of William Filene's Sons Company of Boston. All phases of the subject of advertising will be discussed, including even its relation to churches. The business of the convention will last through Thursday, and on Friday the advertising men will go to Atlantic City.

The general sessions have been arranged to permit departmental sessions and conferences to be held in the afternoons. The problems of advertising agents, the advertising specialty manufacturers, the publishers of agricultural papers and magazines, the publishers of trade papers, direct mail advertisers, directory publishers, employing lithographers, financial advertisers, the graphic arts, magazine publishers, newspaper publishers, poster advertisers, the religious press, and the retail advertisers will be taken up separately.

SHILLITONI'S VICTIM DIES.

Guard Was Shot by Murderer in Escape from Death House.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 25.—Daniel McCarthy, the Sing Sing prison guard, who was shot by Oresta Shillitoni in the death house on Wednesday night, died this afternoon. Ernest Bullard, the keeper, who was wounded in the arm by Shillitoni, is improving.

McCarthy had been very low since Thursday, and prisoners abandoning their Saturday afternoon ball game out of sympathy. He lived with his wife and two children at 54 North Malcolm Street. Mrs. McCarthy was with her husband when he died.

Shillitoni is to be executed Friday next. Warden Kirchwey is conducting a rigid investigation into the circumstances of his escape, both within as well as outside of the prison.

Wins Third Suit Against Railway.

WHITE PLAINS, June 25.—A jury in the Supreme Court here has given a verdict for $20,000 to Grace Knowles of Yonkers against the New Haven Railroad Company for the death of her husband, Charles, who was killed in the New Haven yards in 1914. This was the third trial of the action. Under the law $8,000 goes to the widow and $4,000 each to the three children. In the first trial Mrs. Knowles got a verdict for $12,000 and in the second for $22,500. oBth were set aside by the Appellate Division.

8,000 NEW YORKERS MAY 'TOTE' PISTOLS

Mayor, City Officials, Judges, and Prominent Citizens Have Arms Licenses.

WOMEN'S NAMES ON ROLL

Magistrates Issuing Permits First Investigate Applicant as to His Fitness for Privilege.

Eight thousand private citizens in this town carry revolvers or other concealed weapons under permits issued by the courts and the police, and the number is increasingly rapidly, according to official records. The psychologic influence of the war abroad, the attacks made on public officials and other prominent persons, the number of highway robberies, coupled with the strict enforcement of the Sullivan gun law, are considered responsible for the growth of the gun-toting custom.

Mayor Mitchel carries a gun, and so do his secretaries, Theodore Rousseau and William B. Crowell. Tax Commissioner Frederick B. Shipley is another member of the administration who deems it advisable to carry a weapon. Chief Justice Isaac F. Russell of the Court of Special Sessions also possesses a permit. Borough President Connolly of Queens is on the roll and so is Herman A. Metz. Frank Moss, counsel to the Thompson committee, and former District Attorney William Travers Jerome are also there.

More than a few women carry guns. Marguerite Cunliffe-Owen of 87 Riverside Drive, Violet L. Hamilton of 446 Park Avenue, and Mabel W. Trowbridge of 2,030 Broadway are among those who may bear weapons, while Mrs. Birdie Hauser of 80 St. Nicholas Avenue, Grace R. Henry of 344 Lexington Avenue, Nell H. Lee of 110 Morningside Drive, and Edith D. Robinson of 139 East Thirtieth Street are permitted to keep weapons in their homes.

Literary folk and actors also grace the list. Robert W. Hilliard, James K. Hackett, Everett Shinn, Don Marquis, William B. Masterson, Karl Decker, John Kerfoot, and Gus Roeder are among the conspicuous ones.

There are three persons authorized to carry revolvers who are unknown save to Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who issued the permits. This mysterious trio are designated on the blanks as John Doe 1,010, 1,011, and 1,012, the numerals being the numbers of the certificates which were issued simultaneously early this year.

Among the other names on the roll are: Bruce Ellison, 900 West End Avenue; De Witt A. Davidson, 304 West Ninety-second Street; Adam A. Cross, 241 West 123d Street; T. W. Cory, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West; Moses W. Cortright, 529 West 149th Street; Eugene Bird Coler, 43 Cedar Street; Harry D. Chauncey, 264 Riverside Drive; William N. Chase, 240 East Fifth Street; Arthur Rodman Townsend, 117 East Fifty-seventh Street; Lawrence F. Gibney, 115 East Eighty-third Street; J. Foster Post, 215 West Twenty-third Street; Charles W. Kayser, 144 West Eightieth Street; Isaac Untermeyer, 15 East Sixtieth Street; Harold E. Lippincott, 10 West Forty-third Street; Frederick R. Appleton, Jr., 28 East Thirty-seventh Street; Ottoma H. Van Norden, 23 East Seventy-fourth Street; William Altman, 322 East Thirteenth Street; Joseph H. Auerbach, 141 East Thirty-sixth Street; William Baff, 76 West 120th Street; Warren C. Barber, 295 Broadway; Arthur Barlow, 416 East 140th Street; Ward B. Belknap, 204 West Eighty-third Street; Richard Blake, 850 Third Avenue; Samuel C. Bloodgood, 219 East Forty-second Street; Frank Bradley, 319 West Seventy-fourth Street; Dudley McGrath, 175 Fifth Avenue; Daniel S. Riker, 161 East Seventy-ninth Street; Horace F. Poor, 28 West Fifty-first Street; F. C. Harriman, 140 Broadway; Mortimer C. Hewlett, 270 Riverside Drive; E. Pierpont Hicks, 51 East Fifty-eighth Street; Coulter D. Huyler, 64 Irving Place; Ruland Knoedler, 556 Fifth Avenue; Robert B. Marshall, 7 Wall Street; Fred L. M. Masury, 131 Riverside Drive; Thomas M. McAvoy, 889 St. Nicholas Avenue; Horace Porter, 277 Madison Avenue; Henry W. White, 401 Fifth Avenue, and Beekman Winthrop, 40 Wall Street.

The Police Commissioner, the City Magistrates, the Justices of the Courts of Special Sessions, of the Court of General Sessions, of the Supreme Court and of the Municipal Court exercise the power to permit the carrying of weapons.

A decade ago the fee was $10, but later this was reduced to $2.50 and now is $1 only. All the money received from this source is turned into the police pension fund. In 1914, $4,349.50 was contributed and last year $9,974 was the amount. This year there is expected to be a substantial increase.

The Judges and Magistrates closely examine each applicant for a permit, and where there is a question as to the fitness of the person to be intrusted with the responsibility, the matter is referred to the Police Department for investigation. The Police Commissioner also receives a record of every permit issued, and makes additional inquiries when necessary in order to revoke or prevent the renewal of an objectionable permit. Under the present law, all permits issued this year expire on Dec. 31, when new steps will be taken to restrict the distribution of the gun-carrying privilege.

FATE OF A FAMOUS CLIPPER.

Cutty Sark, In Guise of a Coal Carrier, Picked Up Helpless at Sea.

CAPE TOWN, May 19.—Crowds on the quays of this port and loungers along the shore at the resorts of Table Bay witnessed one morning this week the spectacle of the steamship Indraghira, bound in from Natal, towing a battered hulk of a sailing vessel. She had sighted her 200 miles south of Cape Agulhas wallowing helplessly in a heavy sea minus her mainmast, mizzenmast and fore topgallant yard, and heavily laden with coal. She was brought up along side a dock, and it was seen that she was the Ferreira, owned by Messers. J. A. Ferreira of Lisbon, and it was learned that she was on her way to Mossamedes from Delagoa Bay when she was worsted in her encounter with the elements.

To the crowds the hulk meant nothing, but among the ancient mariners of the port it was the object of the liveliest and most reverent interest, for they knew the weather-worn thing to be the old Cutty Sark, in her day, the day of the China clippers, one of the most famous of the famous fliers that smashed records under sail in the tea-carrying trade, and the only one that wrested the laurels from Thermopylae. An old salt with a memory of the figures that used to be the subject of deep public interest in England and the United States recalled that she had been credited with seventeen and a half knots an hour, and that she had made as high as 363 knots in a run of twenty-four hours. These figures were verified by consultation of the records.

The Cutty Sark, whose name, of course, was suggested by Burns's poem, was built in 1869, and Tam o' Shanter's beautiful witch, Nannie, with her long hair and cutty sark flowing in the wind formed her figurehead. Her lines had been suggested by the hulk of a French frigate that long lay in Bombay Harbor. Her measurements were: Length, 212 feet 5 inches; beam, 36 feet; depth, 21 feet; tonnage, under deck, 892; tonnage, gross, 963; tonnage, net, 921; raised quarter deck, 46 feet long. Her sail area was tremendous. For years after the older favorites had been cut down, and in some cases converted into barks, she continued to carry her full suit of racing sails and spars, but in 1881 the latter was reduced, 9 feet 6 inches being cut off her long lower masts and 7 feet off her lower yards, the other spars being shortened in proportion. Even at that, at late as 1892 she made 353 knots in a day and covered 2,180 miles in a week.

The revival of these stories of her prowess has aroused much public interest in the hulk.

LATEST MAIL SEIZURES.

Two Dutch and One Danish Ship Relieved of Postal Matter.

BERLIN, June 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—According to dispatches from The Hague to the Overseas News Agency today, the Dutch steamers Prins Willem I., bound to the East Indies, and Zijidijk, from the United States, were compelled to leave their mails in England.

The Postmaster General of Denmark, says another announcement by the news agency, reports that the Danish steamer Tyaldur, from the Faroe Islands for Copenhagen, was brought to Leith and searched, and the entire parcel mail confiscated by the British authorities.

A Berlin dispatch on May 26 reported that the Tyaldur, probably on a previous trip, had her parcels post removed by the British authorities at Leth.

STEAMER ASHORE IN AFRICA.

The Ping Suey, Liverpool for Yokohama, Seriously Damaged.

CAPE TOWN, June 25, (via London.)—The British steamer Ping Suey, which left Liverpool June 1 for Yokohama, is ashore at Dassen Island, thirty-five miles north-northwest of Cape Town. The steamer is reported seriously damaged.

The Ping Suey is owned by the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company (Holt Line) of London. She is of 6,458 tons gross. The steamer is a freighter, but may possibly have a few passengers aboard.

Physician's Wife Dies by Poison.

Mrs. Lillian Stephens of 148 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking a bottle of acid in her home. Mrs. Stephens, who is the wife of Dr. John D. Stephens, an oculist, had been despondent over the death of her sister a few months ago, and had warned her family that she intended to end her life. Mrs. Stephens was found by her husband, who had left her alone for a few moments.

SELBORNE RESIGNS FROM BRITISH CABINET

Other Conservative Members, It Is Rumored, Will Also Quit Over Irish Question.

LONDON, June 26.—The Earl of Selborne has resigned the Presidency of the Board of Agriculture, according to an official announcement tonight. He will make a statement in the House of Lords on Tuesday.

The general belief is that Lord Selborne resigned on account of the Government's Irish policy. He has been a strong opponent of the home rule policy.

Other conservative resignations from the Cabinet are rumored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 26.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"Lord Selborne's resignation may be either in connection with the contemplated settlement of the Irish problem or with the withdrawal of labor from the land for the army.

"As the Minister responsible for agricultural interests he has come into open conflict with the War Office during the recruiting campaigns because of the drastic demands of the military authorities. He has been anxious to retain an adequate supply of labor on the land, although he has not hesitated to tell the farming community that some of them were trying to keep back men who ought to be in the army.

"On Home Rule it is possible that Lord Selborne is opposed to Lloyd George's settlement proposals."

FEARS END TO SERBIAN RACE

Losses by Death in War and by Disease Alarm Writer.

Instead of sending the reorganized remnants of the Serbian Army from Saloniki to the fighting line the Allies ought to save them for the work of building up the greater Serbia that is expected to arise in the Balkans after the war is over, in the opinion of a number of Serbian writers as expressed in the columns of the Russian press. In printing excerpts from these articles German newspapers take occasion to point out what they call the lack of harmony among the Allies on this subject, asserting that, while Great Britain and France are willing to sacrifice the last Serbian soldier, Russia, with an eye to the development of the Pan-Slavic idea, wishes to preserve the few able-bodied Serbs left, and for this reason allows articles along that line to be published in the Russian papers.

Writing in the Russky Wjedomosti of Moscow, R. Peschitch Gostuschaky, a Serbian author, says:

"Out of a population of 2,900,000 in 1912 we Serbians put 402,000 soldiers in the field. Since that time further calls for men have not ceased. Surrounded by enemies, we fought to the last drop of our blood and defended ourselves on all sides, while dying from hunger. Now Serbia, like Belgium, has been conquered by the enemy, and at the same time it has hardly any male population left. Part of our men have fallen, part have been captured, others have fled to Albania, where they have perished. Our retreating troops took with them to Albania 88,000 youths who were about to be called to the colors. Of these not even 10,000 reached Corfu. The rest perished in the snow banks of Albania, just outside the fortified camp of Vatona, into which the Serbians were not allowed to come for fear they might bring cholera into the camp. Thus perished the flower of the Serbian youth, together with the veterans of three wars. Only pitiable remnants were finally taken to Corfu and Bizerta.

"Once we dreamt of a Greater Serbia. And now? The assertion that the Serbian people is dying out is not at all exaggerated. Many hundreds of thousands have fallen in battles with the Turks, the Bulgarians, the Austrians, the Germans, and then the Bulgarians again. The survivors have perished from cholera, from spotted typhus, and in the snowbanks of Albania. So if a Greater Serbia is to be created it will consist solely of women, children, and untilled fields. We, the survivors, are asking ourselves: 'How, in what way, is the resurrection of the Serbian people to take place? Why will a Greater Serbia be needed when there will be no more Serbians?' The last Serbian men must be spared, so that the future shall not be entirely lost to the Serbian people."

RUSSIANS REPEL TURKS.

Capture a Great Quantity of Arms in One Engagement.

PETROGRAD, June 25.—Concerning the operations in the Caucasus, the War Office today issued the following bulletin:

We repulsed the Turks Friday night west of Platena, near Trebizond.

The same night they dislodged us from a convent in the region of Djivisluk, but finally by our counterattack they were driven out, and all subsequent attacks by the enemy were repulsed with heavy losses.

We also repulsed all Turkish attacks southeast of Dwivitsiyk, where we captured a great quantity of arms.

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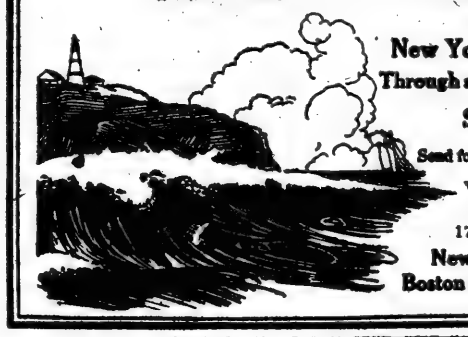
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NEAREST OCEAN RESORT TO N. Y.
Every room faces the sea; very desirable rooms at attractive rates by month or season; new annex; each room with bath; excellent bathing beach; tennis courts.

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Most exclusive hotel on the Jersey coast.
Opens for the season June 15. Now open for inspection. New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing.
ALLENHURST, NEW JERSEY.
HENRY W. HAYNES.

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Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An unexcelled hotel directly on the Ocean Front, with every attraction for the Summer visitor. Daily concerts and dances. Palm and Tea Rooms overlooking the Ocean. Tennis, Golf, Motoring, Riding, Fishing, Canoeing, Surf Bathing.
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Denville, N. J. Within commuting distance of N. Y., in real country. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, swimming pool. Special June rates. Now open. Booklet.

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Phones; gas, running water in all rooms. Rates $3 per day, $10 per week up. Grill. Shore dinners. Garage.

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THE BUCKINGHAM.
Rebuilt of stucco; newly furnished and modern; cap. 100; booklet. New management Henry Parsell.
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Quaint surroundings, moderate cost, simplicity and comfort. Every breeze an ocean breeze.
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THE FAMOUS OLD WHITE
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Nauheim and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given in the Bath House by skilled attendants
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ADIRONDACK MTS. BOOKLET FREE. Address TRAVEL BUREAU, Grand Central Terminal, New York, or call at New York Central Lines City Ticket Offices.

WEST END HOTEL, Hunter, Greene Co., N. Y., opens July 2; large, airy rooms; European chef; bathing, fishing. Daily, $2; weekly, $10 up. Booklet.

STAMFORD NEW YORK Premier Catskills
See large advt. Sunday papers. N. Y. Off. 1186 B'way.

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Quogue, Long Island, offers surf, golf, tennis, college baseball, other features. Exclusive patronage. George Raynor.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directly and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 11, 1916, at 10 o'clock noon, at U. S. Marshal's Room 507, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y.

Two packages precious and semi-precious stones and one small leather case.

The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 10, 1916, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. and on the morning of the day of sale.

Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated New York, June 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10. I have seized and hold 100 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 5th, 1916, at the opening of Court, all persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 12, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

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All outdoor pleasures and delights. Literature, Resort Bureau, Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

NEW ENGLAND.
HOTEL ASPINWALL
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For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert, sympathetic treatment.

First in Travel Advertising

In five months of 1916 The New York Times published 127,159 lines of Railroad, Steamship and other travel advertising, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper.

The New York Times is read by a greater number with the means and inclination to travel than any other newspaper in the world.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744.

RUSSIANS RESUME GREAT OFFENSIVE

Continued from Page 1.

tured in the redoubt two cannon of great calibre.

North of the village of Zatofritsky we pushed back by a counterattack the enemy, who suffered severely in the hand grenade fighting.

North of Poustomyty, southeast of Sviniusky, (southwest of Lutsk,) the enemy attacked our lines yesterday evening, but was received by our concentrated fire and penetrated as far as our trenches at only a few points where our trenches had been virtually destroyed by his artillery fire.

In consequence of heavy losses the enemy fell back on all this front. We captured about 800 unwounded prisoners, of whom half were Germans. We took fifteen machine guns. The enemy trenches were filled with great numbers of dead and wounded from the bayonet.

North of Radziviloff, in the region of Riedkoff, we attacked the enemy and broke through his first-line trenches. In the course of this fighting Colonel Svietchite was wounded. The enemy continues to offer stubborn resistance. He is keeping up a concentrated artillery fire of large and small calibres.

West of Sniatyn (Czernowitz region) our troops, moving forward, occupied after a fight the villages of Wilischoff and Toulounoff.

On Friday evening, after bitter fighting, we took Kimpolung (in Southern Bukowina) capturing sixty officers, 2,000 soldiers, and seven machine guns. At the station of Kimpolung we took a quantity of rolling stock. The capture of Kimpolung and Kuty puts in our possession the whole of Bukowina.

It was found that the enemy in his precipitate retreat in the region of Jaksny, north of Southchava, left in our hands eighty-eight empty cars, seventeen cars loaded with maize, one loaded with oats, 50,000 pounds of anthracite, an enormous quantity of timber and structural material, great reserves of fodder and other important war material.

Czar's Reserves "Inexhaustible."

BERLIN, June 24, (via London.)—Military observers assert that the Austrian and German troops in Volhynia continue to throw back the Russians at a rate which shows that not only has the Russian offensive here been definitely checked but that the tide has begun to roll back toward Lutsk. Northward from Dubno, where the Czar's best commanders began their counteraward to the Stokhod and Styr sections, the German progress has been less marked, but the fighting was more sanguinary.

The Russians attacked again and again the German troops which forced the passage of the Stokhod near Linewka and endeavored to force them from their precarious foothold in shallow trenches of the Stokhod. General von Linsingen's Germans, it is asserted, held on, however, and repulsed every attack, although the Russians brought fresh troops forward from apparently inexhaustible supplies of reserves.

George Wasner, correspondent of The Lokal Anzeiger, who was an eyewitness of the battle, warns his readers against rumors that the Russians are at the end of their resources.

"They have men and material in rich supply," says Herr Wasner, "and their fighting spirit at present is such that they venture to think of the recapture of Warsaw. That naturally is a childish dream, but it is an injustice to our brave troops if we believe their present achievements require less courage, determination, and hardships than earlier. The contrary is rather the case."

The official statement issued by the War Office today says:

In the northern section of the front there has been fighting between reconnoitring detachments at various points, during which we took prisoners and booty.

Army Group of General von Linsingen.—Strong Russian counterattacks against our forward attacks were quite unsuccessful, especially on both sides of Zaturze, twenty-five miles east of Vladimir-Volynski.

South of Plaszowka, in the sector east of Berestechk, about thirty miles west of Dubno, enemy attacks in considerable force were repeatedly repulsed.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer.—There is nothing to report.

LONDON, Monday, June 26.—The Austrian official communication received here admits the further falling back of the Austro-Hungarian forces before the Russians, saying:

In Bukowina we have occupied new positions between Kimpolung and Jakobeny. We evacuated the heights south of Betrometti and Visnitz without the enemy influencing our action.

RUSSIAN MENACE IN SOUTH.

Teuton Line in Volhynia Imperilled by Lechitsky's Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Events are developing in the South with extreme rapidity and in directions which may have an immediate and wide influence on the situation in the North. Since the capture of Czernowitz, the Russians have advanced south and southwest over fifty miles. They are now spreading westward until at the present moment they hold practically the whole of Bukowina, except the mountainous district in the extreme southwest. There is now not a single railway in Bukowina which is not wholly in the Russians' hands or useless to the Teutons because of the Russians being across it in force.

Since the forcing of the Pruth nothing has checked the Russians. The centre and right of Pflanzer's army are practically non-existent as a fighting force. There remains his left, forced by the Russian capture of Kuty to retreat along narrow mountain roads up the valley of the Black Tcheremosh. The Russians' seizure of the western bank of the Ribnitza threatens Kolomea and one of the main lines of communication of Austria with her Galician armies.

That is the chief point of difference between this and the last advance into Bukowina. When last year the Russians advanced here, they already were west of Przemysl in Galicia. Consequently they now threaten to outflank the whole Austrian flank from the south.

The Austrians also are threatened with a fresh invasion of Hungary from the east instead of from the north. However distant this threat may seem, it is too serious to be disregarded.

The result is an immense lengthening of the German line to support the Austrians. Russia, with infinite new reserves of the same quality as her first troops, can afford to lengthen her line; her enemy Teutons cannot.

RUMANIA MASSING HER 4TH ARMY CORPS

Berlin Watching Volhynia Battle —Hint That Hindenburg Is Preparing a Great Blow.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Russian front continues to be the centre of military interest, largely owing to the possible political effect on Rumania, whence the mobilization of the Fourth Rumanian Army Corps, ostensibly against the Russian border, is reported.

The Russians are successfully maintaining their great numerical superiority by continuously throwing fresh formations into the main vortex of the battle in Volhynia, and against the pivotal point in the centre of the long battle line where General Bothmer, "the Bavarian lion," continues to beat back all Russian mass attacks.

German "measures" to dam the Russian flood are said to be developing according to schedule, but even speculation regarding the nature, extent, or possible consequences of these measures is prohibited. It is believed, however, that Hindenburg has come out of his hibernation in the north and is taking more than a platonic interest in the proceedings south of the Pripet swamps.

The counteroffensive of General Linsingen's armies from the west and southwest toward Lutsk continues to gain ground slowly despite the desperate resistance of the Russians, to whose reserves there is apparently no limit to count on. The last miles from Linsingen's concentric pressure the Russians, who have an inferior locality to defend, are contesting every foot.



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They wear out if neglected. They will last almost forever if you give them

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Only by trying them will you believe how silently, smoothly and economically your car will run. Try Dixon's now.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

sensing Austrian troops among the Germans, have extended their mass attacks to the extreme tip of the north wing and are hammering away at the Austrians northwest of Czartorysk, but without success.

The Russians, who are still vainly trying to break the centre, continue storming against the line Tarnopol-Radsiviloff, the ferocity of the fighting reaching a new high record northwest of Tarnopol, where no quarter to speak of appears to be given, as the Russians here, who are said to have attacked with hand grenades, were cut down to a man.

The Russian south wing, after traversing most of Bukowina, has at last caught up with the Austrian Army under General Pflanzer-Baltin, who is now in the foothills of the Carpathians and is expected to make a stand there. Military critics are not blind to the possibility that Pflanzer by a counteroffensive stroke may throw back the Russians' southern army on the Rumanian border, which might have the effect of making Rumania show her colors.

Bucharest reports indicate that the Rumanian war party is working at high pressure to force the Bratiano Cabinet into war. Take Jonescu is said to have caused a report to be spread throughout Rumania that within a month he would compel the Government to depart from its watchful neutrality policy. Rumania, however, does not seem to worry the Germans, who are pinning their faith to Linsingen in Volhynia, confident that coming events there will have a sobering effect on the Russian war party.

Considerable significance is attached to a Vienna report from Cracow that a great war council was held at Russian headquarters last week, presided over by the Czar and attended by all the

MARSTON AND LEWIS WIN FOUR-BALL MATCH ON BALTUSROL LINKS

MARSTON IS STAR OF GOLF QUARTET

Baltusrol Player and Lewis Win Four-Ball Match from Travers and Low by 4 and 3.

SHOWING OF TRAVERS BAD

Open Champion Fails to Win a Single Hole; Lewis, Too, Proves of Slight Assistance to Marston.

Max Marston of Baltusrol, former New Jersey State golf champion, defeated George Low, also of Baltusrol, former metropolitan champion, in a four-ball match yesterday over their home course by the margin of 4 up and 3 to play. Among those present were Jerome Dunstan Travers of Upper Montclair, national open champion, and Reginald M. Lewis of Wykagyl, Westchester champion. Travers was at Baltusrol for the express purpose of aiding George Low to repel the assaults of Marston, and Reggie Lewis was induced by Marston to come to his assistance, but for the most part, the principals were left to battle against each other, while the accessories before and after the fact wandered around in the rough and inspected the sand in the traps.

Marston went around the course during the morning rain in an approximate 78, a stroke over par, and he duplicated this feat in the afternoon for a 36-hole total of 150. It is hard to beat such golf on the Baltusrol course, and Low found the task a little too heavy for his aging shoulders. He held Marston and Lewis, playing their best ball, to an advantage of 4 up in the first round, and in the afternoon he actually finished all square with their best ball for the eighteen holes. He played exactly par golf on every hole except the fourteenth, where his second shot hit a tree and dropped into a trap. An extra shot here put him a stroke over par, and he finished that way with a 75.

Travers Way Off His Game.

In the actual match, Jerry Travers failed to figure in a single winning hole. The best he could do was to halve the fifteenth hole in the afternoon, and by doing so he lost the match, as the Marston-Lewis combination was dormie 4 at the time. The open champion was far off his game, and seemed unable to make two consecutive good shots. If he got well off the tee, he was sure to find the rough on his second, or to hit more turf than ball on his approach. The depths of his despondency were reached when he took three putts on the eighth green in the afternoon from a distance of about twenty feet. He tried wood and iron off the tee with varying sucess, and he used niblick and mashie in the traps with unqualified failure.

Except when he was excavating in the traps, however, Travers stayed on the course, but young Reggie Lewis spent the day wandering through the woods and fields some distance from the other three players in the four-ball match. Not that he missed the traps, for he played into all that he saw, but for the most part his wanderings took him so far afield that he could barely see the tall flag that marked the position of the cup on the green. His deportment was like that of a certain young lady made famous in a nursery song—when he was good, he was very, very good, but when he was bad, he was horrid! He won two holes in the morning, the fourth and the seventeenth, and he saved the fifth in the afternoon with a half when Marston was weak on his approach. This constituted the sum total of his good works for the day.

Marston Going at Nice Clip.

After Lewis had won the fourth hole in the morning, Marston took the fifth in a stroke under par, and the long seventh in even par, while the others were journeying to the green in a go-as-you-please and pay-as-you-go manner. George Low chipped up to the eighth green on the mountain side for a 5 and then all the holes were halved on the fourteenth, which Marston won with a 4. A 3 by Marston also captured the seventeenth easily, but a 4 on the eighteenth by Low was good enough to win when all the others got into trouble. This left Marston and Lewis 4 up for the round.

A twelve-foot putt for a 2 by Marston on the third hole in the afternoon increased this lead to 5 up, but the steady and flawless golf of the professional reduced this to 3 up at the turn. On the tenth hole, Lewis performed the unusual feat of driving into the water that surrounds the green. The ball carried almost the entire distance, some 280 yards, and popped into the water on a short bounce. When Travers and Low reached traps on their second shots to the fourteenth green, Marston made the lead 4 up again with a par 4.

Although Marston, Travers, and Lewis all got 4s on the deciding hole; the fifteenth, it was Lewis who really clinched the match by being the first to sink his putt for a half with Travers, winning the contest by 4 up and 3 to play. By winning the eighteenth, a bye hole, with a 3, Travers helped his team to a margin of 1 up on the afternoon round. The best ball cards are as follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Marston and Lewis—									
Out	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	4	3—36
Travers and Low—									
Out	5	4	3	6	4	4	6	3	3—38
Marston and Lewis—									
In	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	3	5—36—72
Travers and Low—									
In	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	4—38—76

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Marston and Lewis—									
Out	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	5—36
Travers and Low—									
Out	5	4	3	5	4	5	4	5	4—37
Marston and Lewis—									
In	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4—36—74
Travers and Low—									
In	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	4—36—73

Catlin Golf Champion at Haworth.

J. B. Catlin is the new golf champion of the Haworth Country Club. He won the title yesterday by defeating E. Van Leuven in the final match, 3 up and 1 to play. The matches were played on a handicap basis, with Catlin marked at 18 and Van Leuven at 16. Catlin won his way into the final round by disposing of J. E. Shafer, handicap 21, 5 up and 4 to play, and Van Leuven reached the final round by defeating W. S. Cowie, handicap, 16 2 and 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
(Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 2.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 1.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	33	20	.623
Philadelphia	31	23	.574
Boston	26	25	.510
New York	26	26	.500
Chicago	27	30	.474
Cincinnati	27	31	.466
Pittsburgh	25	29	.463
St. Louis	26	35	.426

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	34	25	.576
New York	33	25	.569
Boston	32	27	.542
Detroit	32	28	.533
Washington	31	28	.525
Chicago	29	28	.509
St. Louis	26	33	.441
Philadelphia	16	39	.291

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first game starts at 1.30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Boston at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Game starts at 3.30 P. M.)
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Boston.

REDS ARE BEATEN TWICE.

Cardinals Capture Both Ends of a Double-Header.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—St. Louis won both games of a double-header from Cincinnati here today, the first, 2 to 1, and the second, 5 to 4. In the first game Steele let the local team down with three hits.

The second game was a ragged exhibition. Cincinnati took an early lead, but the visitors tied the score in the fifth with the help of singles by Gonzales, Corhan and Butler. Gonzales scored on an infield hit, and Corhan and Butler counted on three errors. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Betzel,2b	4	0	2	3	5
Bescher,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Long,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Snyder,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Hornsby,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Smith,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Gonzales,c	3	0	0	3	1
Corhan,ss	3	0	1	4	3
Steele,p	3	0	1	0	1
Ames,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	27	14

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	1	1	2	3
Herzog,ss	4	0	0	4	3
Chase,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Clarke,c	2	0	1	5	2
Wingo,c	1	0	0	3	1
Killifer,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Griffith,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Neale,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	9	1
Louden,2b	2	0	1	2	3
Emmer,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Toney,p	2	0	0	0	2
Schneider,p	0	0	0	0	0
aMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
bHuhn	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	3	27	15

a-Batted for Louden in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Toney in eighth inning.
Errors—Wingo, Louden.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Clarke. Three-base hit—Groh. Home run—Smith. Stolen base—Betzel. Double plays—Betzel, Corhan, and Snyder; Toney, Groh, and Herzog. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 3. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 8 hits, 1 run in 6 1-3 innings; off Ames, no hits, no runs in 2 2-3 innings; off Toney, 7 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Schneider, no hits, no runs in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Toney, (Hornsby.) Struck out—By Steele, 1; by Ames, 1; by Toney, 5; by Schneider, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Betzel,2b	4	0	1	5	5
Bescher,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Long,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Snyder,c	4	0	0	1	3
Hornsby,3b	4	1	3	0	4
Smith,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	1
Corhan,ss	4	1	1	1	4
Williams,p	1	1	1	0	0
Ames,p	1	0	0	0	0
aButler	1	1	1	0	0
Total	35	5	11	27	20

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	2	2	3	1
Fisher,ss,2b	5	1	1	2	0
Chase,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Killifer,cf	2	1	2	0	0
Wingo,c	5	0	1	4	3
Neale,lf	5	0	2	3	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	2	8	0
Louden,2b	0	0	0	2	0
Herzog,ss	1	0	0	1	1
Moseley,p	2	0	0	0	0
Dale,p	1	0	0	0	0
Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0
bClarke	1	0	0	0	0
cMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
dEmmer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	4	11	27	5

a-Batted for Meadows in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Louden in sixth inning.
c-Batted for Moseley in seventh inning.
d-Ran for Dale in eighth inning.
Errors—Corhan (2,) Williams, Fisher (2,) Wingo.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	5	—5
Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Betzel, Williams. Three-base hit—Fisher. Stolen bases—Bescher, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Double play—Corhan, Betzel, and Gonzales. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 12. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 3; off Williams, 2; off Ames, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 3 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings; off Williams, 5 hits, no runs in 3 2-3 innings; off Ames, 3 hits, 1 run in 1 1-3 innings; off Moseley, 11 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; off Dale, no hits, no runs in 1 inning; off Knetzer, no hits, no runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Williams, 1; by Moseley, 4. Wild pitches — Moseley, 2. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Football Association Officers.

At the annual meeting of the American Football Association the following officers were elected:

President, Duncan Carswell of Orange, N. J.; Vice President, Donald MacMillan of East Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Harry Craig of Paterson, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Robert M. Marshall of Arlington, N. J.; Corresponding Secretary, A. N. Beveridge of Arlington, N. J.; Delegate to United States Football Association, A. M. Brown of Yonkers.

The American Football Association Cup was presented to the Bethlehem Steel F. C. The winners of the trophy also received gold medals. The Scottish-Americans received silver medals with gold centres.

New York State League.

Utica, 3; Harrisburg, 0. (First game.)
Utica, 3; Harrisburg, 1. (Second game.)
Albany, 3; Syracuse, 1.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 8; Memphis, 1.
Nashville, 9; Mobile, 2.

COLUMBIA LEADS COLLEGE NINES

Had One Defeat in 20 Games—Tufts, Harvard, and Syracuse Follow.

Columbia, Tufts, Harvard and Syracuse are the leading college baseball teams of the season of 1916. On a percentage basis Columbia is entitled to the championship inasmuch as it has lost only one game of twenty played, eighteen being victories and one a tie. Tufts lost two games out of twenty-two. Harvard dropped three out of twenty-four and Syracuse three out of twenty-two.

Columbia's only defeat was by Cornell, and the Blue and White played a tie game of fifteen innings with Pennsylvania. The New York nine defeated Dartmouth, Yale, Lafayette, Fordham twice, Union twice, and Colgate among others. Tufts was defeated by Bowdoin and Harvard, and Harvard fell a victim to Brown, Boston College and the Catholic University.

Bad weather kept Columbia from playing Harvard either of the games scheduled and rain interfered with Columbia's return game with Cornell. The Blue and White, however, seemed to be the match of any team in the country in the closing weeks of the campaign, owing largely to the phenomenal pitching of George Smith. In five games he allowed only twelve hits, struck out seventy-four men and was scored on only once. Beck, the Columbia second string twirler, pitched in two of the last seven games and yielded only four hits and two runs. With such pitching Columbia was invincible.

Tufts and Harvard were evenly balanced, and the Medford team, with Whittaker, had a pitcher second only to Smith. The Crimson had reliable pitching furnished by Mahan and Whitney, and although it was not as spectacular as the brand of twirling displayed by the Columbia pair, it was hardly less effective.

Columbia and Tufts combined their fine pitching with heavy batting. Tufts led all the teams with an average of .315, and Columbia was only a few points behind with .283. Harvard had an average of .256.

Leland of Tufts was the most powerful individual batsman, compiling an average of .436 for twenty games. Stafford, a teammate, in the same number of games batted .404, and Stafford led in stolen bases with a total of twenty-four.

The standings follow:

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Games.	W.	L.	P.C.
*Columbia	20	18	1	.948
Tufts	22	20	2	.910
*Harvard	25	21	3	.875
Syracuse	22	19	3	.905
Lehigh	18	13	5	.724
Navy	24	16	8	.667
Brown	19	12	7	.632
Cornell	22	13	9	.592
Princeton	22	13	9	.592
Dartmouth	21	12	9	.572
*Army	11	16	11	.556
Lafayette	22	12	10	.545
*Fordham	14	7	8	.539
*Amherst	17	9	7	.530
Georgetown	22	11	11	.500
Williams	17	7	10	.412
Yale	17	8	13	.381
*Pennsylvania	22	6	15	.278

*Played tie games; games with league teams not included.

Team Batting.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	Pc.
Tufts	22	667	152	210	50	78	.315
Wesleyan	15	380	78	112	..	35	.295
Columbia	19	662	114	187	20	34	.283
Lehigh	18	536	96	145	5	24	.271
Army	11	386	105	153	20	53	.260
Penn State	24	848	134	215	..	..	.254
Dartmouth	21	708	109	176	33	34	.248
Harvard	25	811	160	191	39	58	.236
Fordham	14	437	59	103	11	27	.236
Lafayette	22	740	93	151	8	24	.215
Georgetown	22	698	92	150	16	28	.215
Princeton	22	710	67	150	18	32	.211
Brown	19	562	88	118	31	34	.210
Navy	24	807	97	173	23	43	.206
Cornell	22	678	62	135	22	15	.199
Yale	22	709	85	140	23	43	.195
Amherst	17	525	64	101	13	17	.193
Williams	17	564	93	107	12	24	.190
Pennsylvania	21	594	56	122	20	31	.180
Holy Cross	15	371	30	67	15	11	.180

Individual Batting.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	P.C.
Leland, Tufts, rf	20	78	15	34	3	8	.436
Budd, Cornell, 1b	11	37	3	15	0	0	.405
Stafford, Tufts, 2b	20	72	30	29	6	24	.404
Paine, Dartm'th, 1b	17	58	13	23	5	5	.396
Beck, Col., p., rf	19	68	10	26	1	1	.382
Mitchell, Army, rf	14	52	9	20	3	3	.378
Gerhardt, Army, 3b	19	70	17	26	0	5	.373
Aschorn, Lehigh, 2b	12	30	7	11	0	0	.366
Clark, Williams, ss	17	66	22	24	4	2	.364
Carroll, Tufts, c	21	71	13	25	5	7	.353
Lees, Lehigh, c	16	51	9	18	2	3	.353
Mahan, Har., rf	14	43	5	15	1	2	.350
Harte, Harvard, c	25	95	19	33	4	7	.348
Buonaguro, Col., ss	19	75	17	26	0	4	.347
Goodri'e, Am., lb	18	61	10	21	1	1	.345
Watt, Columbia, 2b	17	57	12	19	2	4	.342
Whittaker, Tufts, p	14	39	11	13	2	1	.333
Volk, Tufts, 1b	21	72	14	24	6	7	.333
Chapin, Wesleyan, c	14	36	9	12	..	7	.333
Lawson, Wesleyan, lf	16	42	12	14	..	7	.333
Rawle, Leh., cf., p	16	55	8	18	1	1	.328
Wigglesworth, Holy Cross, lf	15	46	6	15	2	1	.327
Beeman, Wesleyan	14	43	11	14	..	1	.325
Stookey, Wesleyan	13	40	7	13	..	2	.325
Johnston, Pa. S., p	23	99	14	32	..	3	.323
Blyth, Pa., s., 3b	24	99	20	32	1	4	.323
Gerard, Lafayette, p	11	25	4	8	0	0	.320
Saunders, Tufts, ss	20	63	17	20	6	4	.318
Anderson, Tufts, lf	10	35	6	11	1	4	.315
J. Johnston, Brown, rf	12	35	5	11	3	2	.315
Robinson, Pa. S., 1b	24	96	21	30	4	4	.313
Markthaler, Wesl'n	14	45	10	14	..	5	.311
McCarthy, G'town, cf	22	71	10	22	3	2	.310
Coolidge, Harv'd, cf	25	94	22	29	4	7	.309
Sarcka, Army, p	11	26	6	8	0	1	.308
Damico, Fordh'm, lb	14	52	12	16	1	3	.307
Vaughn, Yale, cf	18	60	5	18	1	4	.307
Hall, Fordham, c	14	46	4	14	1	2	.304
Osborne, Dartm'h, cf	21	80	16	24	2	5	.300

ALL-AMERICAN TEAM NAMED.

Picked Soccer Players Will Leave for Norway on July 26.

The International games committee of the United States Football Association has selected the all-American soccer team for the coming tour of Norway and Sweden. The team, which will be under the charge of Thomas W. Cahill, Secretary of the United States Football Association, will sail on July 26 on the Frederick VIII., and the first international game will be played in Christiania on August 15. The American team is as follows:

Goal, Tintle of Brooklyn Celtics; right back, W. Black of Beverley, Mass.; left back, C. H. Spalding of Disston, Penn.; right half back, T. Murray of Bethlehems; centre half back, Neil Clarke of Bethlehems; left half back, A. Blakey of Putnams, Philadelphia; outside right, James Ford of Jersey A. C.; inside right, C. Ellis of Continentals, New York; centre, J. Heminsley of Scottish-Americans; inside left, H. Cooper of Continentals, New York; outside left, H. Shanholtz of Brooklyn Field Club; reserves, C. Smith of Babcock & Wilcox; J. Robertson of Yonkers F. C., and W. L. Burgin of Wanderers, Philadelphia.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The Triumph of Harvard's Crew.

Many persons there are who regard the speed and endurance contests of well-drilled amateur watermen as crowning all sporting spectacles, and such enthusiasts will regret keenly that the mighty Crimson 'Varsity crew, which so thoroughly thrashed Yale on Friday, is not to meet the finished machine of Syracuse, dominant upon the Hudson.

A doubt exists and will persist—save in the minds of Harvard and Syracuse men, who will be certain, even if not in accord, as to the respective merits of the crews—whether the potent product of Herrick and of the amateur coaching system might not have been able to display its wake to the seasoned aggregation of Jim Ten Eyck. It will be difficult to convince those who, perched upon observation cars or yachts, or massed upon the banks of the Thames, saw the formidable Crimson crew sweep into oblivion a record that had stood intact for twenty-eight years, that the master of that crew exists today in college athletic circles, yet the experts, in general, feel assured that Poughkeepsie's victorious eight, welded by its four bands of steel from Duluth's factory of oarsmen, could defeat even the crew from Cambridge.

The achievement of Herrick, nevertheless, is the greatest of the season in college rowing, and the display of his young watermen at New London fittingly closes the season. There was little—almost nothing—in the situation that confronted the volunteer mentor when he essayed his task, to lead him to expect signal success, or, in fact, any other reward this year except the grumblings that always resound after repeated defeats. Not since 1913 had Harvard tasted of triumph upon the Thames, and the spirit promoted by success was, therefore, wholly lacking. The graduate coaching system was viewed with suspicion and disfavor by many veterans, heroes of Harvard's athletic annals, and by a goodly portion of the undergraduate body.

To render a dusky prospect even gloomier, Herrick had as a nucleus for his 1916 'Varsity crew only three oarsmen, none of whom had ever sat in a crew able to watch Yale's receding prow.

It was not an enviable post, that of Herrick three months ago. But he has made it enviable, and no one will grudge him the bays he wears so unassumingly.

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Columbia Nine's Surpassing Season.

Out of the multitude of college baseball teams in the East, it must be a source of keen gratification to Columbia men to find the Blue and White nestled comfortably at the top on a rating compounded on the percentage basis of victories and defeats, which is practically the only manner by which a decision can be reached when all of the college teams are included. Of course Columbia has not won a college championship, for there is no such championship to win, but the Morningside collegians, with a record of eighteen victories and only one defeat, have established a right to lift their heads high in the world of college athletics.

There are some causes for disappointment in the working out of the Columbia schedule. It will always be regretted that Harvard was not played, for Harvard stands for much in the college baseball world, and the record of the team this season is one of which the Crimson may be proud. Rain caused the abandonment of both the Columbia-Harvard games, a condition which naturally precludes Columbia from claiming any actual superiority, though a seeming advantage may be derived from the perusal of comparative scores. Columbia also lost one of the two opportunities to play Cornell and here is another stumbling block to unqualified success, for Cornell was the only college to triumph over Columbia. But taken on the broader plane of percentage the Morningside team has gained a high place and arguments that attempt to detract from the achievement will be shattered against the weight of undergraduate sentiment throughout the country.

Three of the Columbia team—R. W. Watt, George Smith, and R. D. Beck—are being eagerly sought by the big league men, who perhaps have visions of gaining others of the calibre of Eddie Collins. This in itself speaks volumes for the standard of play of Columbia during the season, a season which found a high level of play among all of the college teams.

Second to Columbia in the percentage rating comes Tufts, and then follow Harvard and Syracuse, an unusual combination for the first four in baseball. Harvard played excellently all the Spring, defeating Yale and Princeton easily in the leading series of the season.

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Too Many Tennis Tournaments?

Those who have eagerly fostered the growth of tennis took delight this year in pointing to the vastly increased number of tournaments as convincing evidence that their efforts had been rewarded. But now with the playing season well under way, there is reason to ponder the situation for fear the nurtured infant may have become an unruly giant. It is perhaps radical to say there is too much tennis—that is, too many tournaments—but there is no evading the fact that the list of fixtures threatens to become unwieldy. Briefly, the sport is on the verge of running away from the players.

To those who have followed the progress of tennis thus far this season attention must have been drawn to the fact that the quality of the entry was in many cases below par. It takes time to develop tennis men of the first flight, and the tournament growth has been so rapid that at present there seems to be too few stars to go around. Some of the older men of the game, those whose presence added zest to every competition, are beginning to withdraw, and the increase in promising youths to take their places is not such that all of the tournaments can be well supplied with talent.

With three and four, and some times more, tournaments a week, there is bound to be a dearth of players of prominence in some of them, and many times it is the big event which suffers. Certain players will compete in a small tournament for special reasons, and the result is that just such a proportion of interest is withdrawn from the more important event.

Apparently the tournament list for the eastern section of the country has reached proportions which should not be extended without serious consideration, or, at any rate, until the campaign of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, to promote the sport among the boys and the juniors, has taken firm root so that there may be a constantly increasing group of players whose skill ranges between narrow lines of difference, from which every tournament may have a fair allotment of the leaders in the sport. Hollow victories cannot make for the keenest interest in tennis.

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Breeding from Thoroughbred Sires.

With the resumption of racing in the East there is a growing sentiment among breeders throughout the country in favor of the production of more and better horses, and everything is being done by The Jockey Club to foster and encourage this renewed activity among those who are interested in the thoroughbred.

While many of the wealthier breeders have done much to popularize the raising of racing stock, there are still a large number who could assist in the work by placing stallions of the proper racing type in grazing communities and allow them to be mated with mares, whose owners would, no doubt, welcome the opportunity to breed to registered thoroughbred sires. We should then have thousands of foals coming along each year, which would be of great benefit to the country at large. Where this service is performed for the farmer and small stock raiser, care should be taken that none but sound horses with good shoulders, and not less than eight and a quarter inches of bone in front and nine inches behind, be utilized. If they have good shoulders, correct action will necessarily follow. Clean hocks and straight hind legs are other requisites, and still another essential is an equable temper.

The area for the development of systematic breeding in the United States is immense, and the matter is one which at some future time the Government undoubtedly will take under consideration. To co-operate as closely with active racing associations as foreign countries have done would, perhaps, be too radical a step to take at first. But that this course will be taken ultimately by the Bureau of Animal Industry is reasonably certain.

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Athletics and the National Guard.

What would the National Guard of New York have been had it not been for its ardent advocacy of track and field athletics and other sports?

This question was fired during the past week at a gathering of men prominent in the track world, and received enough answers to fill a Morse manual.

And here is another:

Appealing as it does to the patriotism of American youth, the National Guard would still be a powerful unit of United States military power even without track sports. But it must be remembered that athletes in the past decade have been an influential factor in the militia, and this force, which may soon see service in Mexico, can credit its present apparent state of efficiency largely to athletics. If the call to Mexico comes it will probably be found that most of the real fighting will be done by the athletes who, well trained and hardened by their campaigns on cinder path and board floors, will be able to face the strain better than their comrades. It will not be the athletes who will need their feet bathed in soda after a hard tramp; it will not be the athletes who will fall from fatigue if any soldiers do so. The athletes will doubtless be up in front at all times.

From any angle one looks at the question, athletes have been of infinite value to the National Guard commands in New York. The regiments with the best team of athletes in almost every instance were recruited to the greatest strength. Take the Seventy-first Regiment as an example. Only a few weeks the "Safety First" boys won the championship of the Military Athletic League. When President Wilson first issued his mobilization call the Seventy-first was ready, and needed comparatively few recruits to bring it up to war strength. Now comes word from Washington that the Seventy-first will be one of the first regiments sent to the border.

The "red-legged" boys, the Fighting Fourteenth, are in Beekman. From the athletic standpoint this is another strong organization. Colonel Foote, the commander, is probably the first guard leader to demand compulsory athletics for his men.

The Sixty-ninth has some good athletes in its ranks and, while not stars, they are strong young men who can stand the "gaff." And so on down the line. Take any of the regiments which are now prominent in the news dispatches, and one finds they have good track teams.

TIGERS HAVE BAD TUMBLE.

Lose Twice to Browns and Fall a Notch in Standing.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—St. Louis pushed Detroit down into fourth place by taking both games of a double header here today, 8 to 2 and 3 to 1.

Timely hitting by St. Louis, coupled with Detroit's misplays, enabled the local men to win the first game. Mitchell's wildness cost Detroit the second game. With the score tied in the seventh, after he had hit two batsmen and Shotton had singled, filling the bases, Mitchell passed Sisler, forcing in the winning run. Seven double plays by St. Louis were a feature of the two games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Austin,3b	3	2	2	2	3
Miller,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Sisler,1b	3	1	2	10	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	3	4
Marsans,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	2	1	5
Hartley,c	3	0	0	4	1
Groom,p	2	0	0	0	4
aSevereid	0	0	0	0	0
bTobin	0	1	0	0	0
Koob,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	11	27	17

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Cobb,cf	2	1	1	3	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Heilman,rf	3	0	2	3	0
Burns,1b	2	0	0	13	0
Young,2b	3	0	1	3	1
Stanage,c	3	0	1	3	1
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	0	0
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
aKavanagh	0	0	0	0	0
Cun'gham,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	27	2	7	24	12

a-Batted for Boland in sixth inning.
Errors—Lavan, (2,) Vitt, Cobb, Veach, Burns.

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	2	—8	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—2

Three-base hit—Bush. Stolen bases—Austin, (Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Miller (2). Sacrifice fly—Burns. Double plays—Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler (2); Lavan, Severeid, Austin, and Shotton; Pratt, Lavan, and Sisler; Wellman, Lavan, and Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 7. First base on error—Detroit. First base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2; off Boland, 1; off Cunningham, 2; off Wellman, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 2 hits, 1 run in four innings; off Wellman, 7 hits, no runs in nine inulngs; off Boland, 1 hit, 1 run in two innings; off Cunningham, 5 hits, 4 runs in two innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; by Wellman, 1.—Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A

MANY YACHTS GATHER

GREAT GATHERING OF RACING CRAFT

Yachts of Many Types Will Start Today Upon the Interclub Racing Cruise.

EXPECT OVER 200 TO SAIL

Indian Harbor Club Will be First Day's Objective and Will Entertain Mariners Tonight.

Despite the dismal weather of yesterday yachtsmen assembled in goodly numbers at the anchorage of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club at Oyster Bay preparatory to the beginning of the inter-club race week this morning. About two hundred yachts, the United States destroyer Macdonough, Lieutenant Winslow commanding; the revenue cutter Mohawk—which will keep the courses clear for the racers during the week—and about twenty-five steam yachts, many of which had just returned from the races at New London, were at the anchorage during the day. All saluted the schooner Zahra, the flagship of Commodore Howard C. Smith of the Seawanhaka Club, and dressed ship when they cast anchor or tied to their moorings.

At noon most of the Captains and many of their guests attended divine service on board Robert E. Tod's big schooner Katoura, and enjoyed a band concert on the club's roomy piazzas in the afternoon. Last evening the grounds of the club and many of the yachts were again illuminated, as on Saturday night, owners of the many estates about Centre Island joining in this pyrotechnic display.

During the late afternoon and early evening a score or more of the motor-driven cruisers and express cruisers took anchorage in the Bay, though most of those which are to join in the naval racing of the week for boats of these types will not be on hand until this morning. They are not to start on their races until an hour after the sailing craft are sent away, the first of these, the half dozen or more schooners which have entered, getting away at 10 o'clock.

After them the sloops in their several series will get away at five-minute intervals, the start being off Lloyd's Neck, where, as on the hills of Centre Island, there are excellent opportunities to see the fleet get under way.

Rainy weather alone will prevent the starting of considerably over 200 craft of all kinds and sizes on this cruising race week, a novelty which has taken the fancy of yachtsmen, as the preliminary rendezvous of yachts shows, for Oyster Bay has never had so huge a fleet on its waters in the history of yacht racing or cruising.

Commodore Smith of the Seawanhaka Club will be in command of the fleet until it reaches the end of the first stage of its cruising and racing at the harbor of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club at Greenwich, Conn., this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at which time all races will be called off even if the yachts have not finished their courses. The motor-driven craft will tow to port such of the sailing craft as have been unable to complete their runs, should there be any such.

The Indian Harbor Club members have arranged for a mess dinner for all the Captains of the fleet and their guests for this evening, to be followed by an illumination of the clubhouse and grounds and all the craft at anchor of the illuminable sort. There will be a dance tonight and the following morning Commodore Childs of that club will take charge of the fleet and start them off on their second day's cruise and the incidental racing toward the Huntington Bay Club, at Huntington, L. I.

PONTIAC FINISHES FIRST.

Reaches Block Island Ahead of Rivals in N. Y. A. C. Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, June 25.—The sailing division in the Block Island races of the New York Athletic Club arrived in the following order today: Pontiac, first; Evelyn, second; Mignon, third; Solita, fourth; Careless, fifth.

The Pontiac arrived this morning at 7 o'clock and the Careless did not report until noon. Weather conditions were poor with rain and a light breeze from the South.

N. Y. Y. C. RACES ON JULY 8.

Craft of Class P and Larger Will Compete for Glen Cove Cups.

The annual races of the New York Yacht Club or the Glen Cove cups will be held this year, as usual, on "the Saturday after the Fourth," which is July 8. As is the rule of this club, the races will be exclusively for the big yachts, Class P sloops being the smallest which may compete under their rules. The Race Committee, H. deB. Parsons, J. M. Macdonough, and Frederick O. Spedden, have divided the probable starters into two divisions, the first including Classes B, C, D, E, F, L, and M, and the one-design classes, the fifty and forty footers, which will be known as Division A. Classes N and P and the thirties will sail together as Division B, even though the Class P cup defender, Nahma, has shown the ability to defeat all the forties in straight sailing, and even the fifties on time allowance.

It is unofficially announced—as entries do not close until July 7—that some of the schooners which have just been outfitted, including Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt's Stranger, will take part in this race, as well as some of the sloops which have been altered into schooner rig. This will introduce a new feature into the racing of the season, as the big double stickers have not yet been out to test their sailing qualities. Several of the yachts which have been in Narragansett Bay and Eastern waters, whose owners are members of the New York Yacht Club, will make their first appearance in these races for the Glen Cove cups.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
SPLITS are now on sale and can be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Bars and Restaurants.
ASK FOR
CELESTINS

MANY SEEK GOLF TITLE.

Ninety in List of Pairs for National Open Championship.

The list of pairing for the national open championship which starts over the Minikahda Club links at Minneapolis tomorrow shows that the late entries have brought the total number of players up to ninety. The most prominent late entries are Walter Hagen of Rochester, the young homebred pro, who won the open title at Midlothian in 1914, and George Sargent of Minneapolis, who captured the title at Englewood in 1909. Max Behr of Baltusrol has decided that he will add another name to the list of amateurs who are anxious to duplicate the feat of Ouimet and Travers.

Hagen has been paired with J. S. Worthington, the English amateur who held the amateur championship of Ireland a few years ago, and who has been a member of the British international golf team. George Sargent will start off with Gil Nicholls, metropolitan open champion, and since both are very much in the hunt for the money, an element of match play should be injected into their medal rounds. Chick Evans and Nelson Whitney have been paired together, and Max Behr will play his rounds with Mike Brady, twice runner-up for the title, who has gone West determined to finally grasp what has been twice within his reach.

The week will be replete with activities in the golfing world around the metropolitan district. One hundred and ten fathers and more or less famous sons will tee up today in the annual Father and Son Tournament over the Sleepy Hollow course. This is one of the picturesque events of the golf year, and is as much of a fixture as the seniors' tournament at Apawamis.

Tuesday and Wednesday the juniors will struggle for their metropolitan championship over the Englewood course. Phil Carter has aged just enough to debar him from the competition this year, and a new champion will be crowned to succeed him. The players will qualify in eights Tuesday morning, and will complete the match play on Wednesday afternoon.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday are the days selected for the Sleepy Hollow annual invitation tournament. As a high-class field is usualy entertained over the Scarborough course, there is no reason for expecting the contrary this week. The women of the metropolitan district will continue to play their team contest for the championship and their respective divisions. Outside of this busy circle all is quiet along the golf Potomac.

GOLF COURSE ENLARGED.

Thirty-nine Acres Added to Great Neck Club's Property.

The Board of Governors of the Great Neck Golf Club has closed negotiations incident to taking over thirty-nine acres of land to add to the present course. This property will be used in making some of the holes for the new nine, work on which was started recently.

Four players qualified for the Treasurer's Cup yesterday. They were T. K. Morrow, with 86, 16—70; W. C. Watt, 81, 12—69; F. P. Canning, 91, 20—71, and D. Buckley, 91, 18—73.

The Rocky Road Cup was also played for on the week-end scores, and the result was a tie between T. K. Morrow and Mrs. C. H. Goddard. Both had nets below 72, the par of the course.

Downey Wins Dunwoodie Golf Title.

Splashing over a course drenched by the heavy rains, J. P. Downey yesterday won the golf championship of the Dunwoodie Country Club, defeating W. W. Harris, 3 and 2, in the final 36-hole match. On the morning round Downey led by 5 up, but his lead was cut down by Harris's sturdy play on the second round. A good-sized gallery, well protected by cravenettes, heavy boots, and umbrellas, accompanied the players. The course was in such deplorable condition right from the start that both Harris and Downey used mashies in their approach putts.

POLO AT MEADOW BROOK.

Great Neck and Coronado Are Matched Today in Club Cups Series.

If the ground is not too soft, two of the best polo teams in the East will gallop on the turf at Meadow Brook this afternoon in the third game for the Club Cups for teams with an aggregate handicap of not less than twelve goals. Rain, however, has been a woefully distressing factor in all the arrangements of the polo schedule this season, and the players have ceased to count upon favorable conditions for any event.

Great Neck, with the same line-up as on Saturday, W. Russell Grace, Harry East, Howard Phipps, and F. Ambrose Clark, will oppose the Coronado four, G. M. Heckscher, C. Perry Beadleston, Malcolm Stevenson, and J. G. Milburn, Jr., who wear the green and white jackets in a unique loyalty to the California resort, although all are native Easterners.

The winners will play the new Meadow Brook four on Wednesday in the final for the trophies. Should Coronado win, there will be a complication. The opening day of the Rockaway Hunting Club tournament is scheduled for the same afternoon, with a match between Coronado and a new Cooperstown four, Quincy A. Shaw, 2d, Harry East, Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d, and Benjamin K. Gatins, in the first game for the Governor's cup. This is a trophy to be in play until won three times by the same club. Individual prizes are added each year as souvenirs. Cooperstown won in 1912 and 1914; Great Neck in 1913, and Meadow Brook last year. The old Cooperstown four are divided between the Meadow Brook and Coronado teams, but the new Cooperstown formation may this time prove victorious.

On Thursday the Great Neck Freebooters are to meet Meadow Brook; on Saturday, Rockaway plays the winners of Wednesday; and on Monday, July 3, the two surviving teams will meet in the final.

CLAY COURT PLAY TODAY.

R. N. Williams Will Defend Title Against Eighty Entrants.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Tennis stars from many parts of the United States and Canada arrived here today to participate in the seventh annual national clay court tennis championship tournament which will open tomorrow morning on the courts of the Lakewood Tennis Club. The formal opening was postponed from Saturday on account of rain. Eighty talented wielders of the racquet will compete for the right to meet R. Norris Williams, 2d, national clay court singles champion, in the challenge round.

INSTRUCTION.

New York Preparatory SCHOOL, 31st Year.
15 WEST 43D ST., NEW YORK.
(After Aug. 1, N.Y. Dept. 72 Park Av., bet. 38-39 Sts.)
Cor. Franklin and Jefferson Aves., BROOKLYN.
SAVE ONE OR MORE YEARS IN
REGENTS' COLLEGE EXAMS
SUMMER TERM BEGINS JUNE 26.
Send for Catalog & "Success in Regents' Exams."
DAY DEPT., 9 to 2:30. AND EVENING DEPT.

Eastman-Gaines Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 125d Street and Lenox Avenue

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

VOICE BUILDING. Public Speaking. Dramatic Speech organized. Appointment by mail. Lessons Private Rooms 145 Madison Square House.

Brooker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23d St.

ANN PENNINGTON NOW A SCREEN STAR

Tiny Dancer of the Follies Makes a Promising Movie Debut at the Broadway.

FAIRBANKS AT THE RIALTO

Bertha Kalich Is Quite Wasted in Her Photoplay, "Ambition," at the Academy of Music.

Ann Pennington, the engaging morsel of a dancer, who nightly kicks up her saucy heels to the delight of those who patronize the Follies, has been summoned before the Famous Players, touched on the shoulder and so created a star of the screen, with no more fuss than King George raises when he creates a baronet. The speed with which actresses reached stardom in the theatre a few years ago seems a loitering pace when compared with the single bound with which the position is reached in the movies. It remains for the multitudinous public to indorse or to ignore the nomination.

Many of those who went to the Broadway yesterday for the first showing of "Susie Snowflake," will be inclined to indorse this particular nomination. Miss Pennington is obviously put forth as a diminutive star of the Marguerite Clark variety, a style enormously in vogue at present. She is little and cunning on Mr. Ziegfeld's stage and little and cunning on the screen. She has youth, a Mary Pickford like harum-scarum way with her and, except in the trying close ups when her expression is somewhat adenoidal, she is pretty.

Of course she dances. As her frisky little dance is her sole claim to fame at present, it could no more be omitted from her first scenario than the "pump and washing tubs" could be ignored in the plays at Mr. Crummles's theatre. So, as a child of the music halls adopted into a staid, old New England community, Susie Snowflake disrupts a church sociable by doing her Follies dance there in her terse Follies costume.

Douglas Fairbanks, the bouncing playboy of the Western films, is the star of the chief photoplay this week at the Rialto, and, as usual, is pictured in the midst of alarms. In a moment of despondency he engages a professional assassin to kill him, and then, repenting of this decision, bounds all over the landscape in quest of a place of safety. He is even driven, at times, to don whiskers to disguise his famous and valuable smile. Douglas Fairbanks wearing whiskers and Ann Pennington wearing a gingham pinafore are just two of the strange things that happen every week in the movies. The new Fairbanks picture, by the way, is called "Flirting With Fate."

Bertha Kalich is the star the first half of the week on the Academy of Music's screen. She is the star in the sense that her name is used as the lure, but not in any sense that her great talents are made use of in the nondescript photoplay "Ambition," which serves as the occasion. She is presented as the wife of a struggling young assistant district attorney who lives in a house for which only a movie star could pay the upkeep. He is the ambitious one, and puts his charming and devoted wife in the way of the big political boss in the hope that she will win for him the attention and favor of that worthy. This unholy plan goes properly agley. The wife falls in love with the boss, and this process so ennobles him that he becomes far too high-minded to advance the political fortunes of any poltroon.

This photoplay gives Mme. Kalich very little to do. She is expected to look extremely upright all the time and to play a game of billiards, both of which requirements she meets with great virtuosity. Indeed, her billiard shots brought gasps of approval from all over the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, mingled, probably, with dark suspicions that they were tricks of the camera.

The news pictorials of the week show the men of the Sixty-ninth on their way to camp, and so are sure of cheers. At the Strand the star is the beauteous Pauline Frederick in "The World's Great Snare."

ACTRESS WINS A GOAT.

Marie Dressler Finally Gets an Allied Bazaar Prize.

The presentation of gifts by the Allied Bazaar has been suspended till next week to allow time for the removal of the goods from Grand Central Palace to the offices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at 120 Broadway, where the affairs of the late bazaar are being settled. Some of the most valuable prizes are yet to be awarded—a Packard automobile and a $10,000 piano among them—and every day since the fair closed the C. R. B. offices have received scores of inquiries about these prizes. The original plan of notifying each prize winner by mail will be followed, so there will be no chance of any one missing an award.

Marie Dressler, who was the life of the bazaar and did as much as any one person to make it a success, spent on an average of $25 a day for shares, and all she drew was a goat. When the costume ball was held in the Café de Paris it was announced that a prize would be given the couple chosen by the judges as the most expert fox trotters. Miss Dressler and Dr. Horace Fletcher, the man who made eating a labor, entered the contest and fairly Fletcherized the dance. The committee was at a loss to know what to give the dancers till Saturday, when it was discovered that Walter Croonin of Hempstead had donated two prize goats to the fair. Immediately they were named Marie and Horace and turned over to their distinguished new owners. It is predicted Horace will give Dr. Fletcher some new ideas about thorough mastication.

Among the other prizes awarded Saturday were silver platter, Thomas L. Ryan, 858 Fifth Avenue; bedspread, Mrs. Leigh Hunt, 563 Park Avenue; horse, C. C. Halliday, 4 East Ninetieth Street; diamond barrette, E. C. Stain, 668 Fifth Avenue; pig, N. L. Tolney, 43 Exchange Place; silver set, Mrs. Leigh Hunt, 563 Fifth Avenue; motor cycle, F. B. Reagon, West Orange; diamond pin, Miss Spence, Sherry's; typewriter, John Fitz-Patrick, 696 Amsterdam Avenue.

Henry Miller's Coast Company.

A theatrical company headed by Henry Miller will leave New York Wednesday in special Pullmans direct for San Francisco, where they will play a ten weeks' engagement at the Columbia Theatre. Preliminary performances will be given in San José, Stockton, and Sacramento, and the San Francisco engagement will begin July 10 with a revival of Hubert Henry Davies's play, "The Mollusc." Among the new plays Mr. Miller will try out will be "Come Out of the Kitchen," by A. E. Thomas, based on Alice Later Miller's book of the same title. Mr. Miller's company will include Ruth Chatterton, Hilda Spong, Bruce McRae, Alice Lindahl, Edna Archer, Charles Trowbridge, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Marguerite St. John, Gladys Wallis, Marguerite Comedy, Mrs. Charles Craig, W. H. Sams, F. L. Tooker and John Findlay.

"HAMLET" IN DENMARK IN ITS REAL SETTING

Impressive Performance on the Spot Where Shakespeare Pictured the Tragedy.

COPENHAGEN, June 25.—Under the auspices of the Authors' Society, and after many weeks of extensive preparations, the great open-air memorial performance of "Hamlet," in honor of the Shakespeare Tercentenary, took place last evening at the historic castle of Kronborg at Elsinore. It was the greatest dramatic event in the history of Elsinore. There were over 200 performers, including actors and singers and the chorus of the Royal Theatre at Copenhagen.

The great tragedy was performed in the presence of the King and the royal family and a distinguished company, including the American Minister and the Legation staff. A number of prominent Americans, English and French, also were in attendance. Altogether there were several thousand spectators.

The scenes of the play were laid appropriately on the very spot where Shakespeare made Hamlet wander nightly between the old moss-covered bastions and the ancient fortress walls. A small theatre was built between the two towers of the castle, with a large stage artistically arranged so as to make it appear a part of the ancient surroundings. To the right of the actors was laid out a small temporary graveyard and an imitation chapel was built, from which the body of Ophelia was borne in the traditional torchlight procession. The famous troupe of actors hired by Hamlet arrived on the stage in realistic fashion by a country road. They were dusty, and carried parcels, and were decorated with green leaves. This scene, in the gloriously fine evening, was wonderfully effective and poetic.

The performance of "Hamlet" was preceded by a prologue, written by M. Helgerseb, brother of the Danish Minister of the Interior, which paid homage to Shakespeare. The prologue was followed by a lecture by Georg Brandes, the famous critic.

MISS MARBURY'S NEW PLANS

Leases Theatre for the Production of Several Plays.

Before sailing for France on the French liner Lafayette Saturday, with Miss Anne Morgan and Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Elisabeth Marbury announced her plans for the next theatrical season. When she returns after having spent the Summer months at her château in Versailles she will begin her most active year as a theatrical manager.

Miss Marbury's most interesting announcement was that Mrs. Vernon Castle would return to her management upon the expiration of a moving picture contract, and that the dancer would appear in her own theatre with her own company. The playhouse will be devoted to musical comedy, and the first offering will be the joint work of Jerome Kern, Frank Tours, Guy Bolton, and P. G. Wodehouse.

Miss Marbury has also arranged with the Messrs. Shubert for the use of one of their theatres. The playhouse will be redecorated during the Summer and she will become the lessee. By the beginning of the new year she will also be associated in the management of two other playhouses. Miss Marbury has contracted for a new emotional play by Rita Weiman and holds options on two European productions about which she will decide definitely during her stay abroad.

SETON GIVES 'THE FIRE PEST'

Indian Life Carefully Depicted at Yama Farms.

Special to The New York Times.

NAPANOCH, N. Y., June 25.—A private car bearing thirty members of the Campfire Club of America residing in New York left here this afternoon for that city. They came here to witness or take part in one of the most unique outdoor entertainments ever given in America, an Indian play that was acted at Yama Farms, near here, on Saturday afternoon.

The play was written by Ernest Thompson Seton and was called "The Fire Pest." The performance began at twilight with the assembling of the chiefs at the council fire. Great care had been taken to reproduce accurately every detail of customs, ceremonies, costumes and dancing, and as many of the men who took part were authorities on the North American Indian the picture of Indian life was authentic. All of the costumes in fact, had been worn by real Indians, and the natural setting of the mountains added to the realism. The author played the rôle of Whooping Crane and imitated the calls of birds and wild animals.

Shuberts Give $2,355 to War Fund.

The Messrs. Shubert have sent a check to the B-F-B Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, of which George A. Kessler is Chairman, for $2,355.50. This is the amount paid as premiums on seats for the first performance of the new Winter Garden revue, "The Passing Show of 1916," last week. The premiums were bid at an auction sale the expenses of which were paid personally by the Messrs. Shubert.

Miss Tempest to Give War Benefit.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Fund for Permanently Crippled French Soldiers will be given this afternoon in the Maxine Elliott Theatre by Marie Tempest through the courtesy of the Messrs. Shubert. Miss Tempest will present "A Lady's Name," the comedy in which she is appearing in that theatre. Marie Dressler will sing, with Elsa Maxwell at the piano, and the Dolly Sisters will dance. A number of popular actors and actresses will sell programs and serve as ushers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first authentic films authorised by the French Government will be exhibited at a special showing in the Globe Theatre this morning under the auspices of the B-F-B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. The films include scenes of trench fighting and pictures of men blinded in battle.

Two hundred residents of New Haven will journey to New York next Monday to attend the performance of Ziegfeld's "Follies" at the New Amsterdam. Three principals—Sam B. Hardy, Alyn King, and Helen Barnes—are natives of the Connecticut city.

"Molly O," the musical comedy current at the Cort Theatre for a number of weeks, ended its engagement there Saturday night. There is an unconfirmed rumor that this theatre will pass to the management of Selwyn & Co. before next season.

Benjamin Chapin will give his impersonation of Abraham Lincoln, accompanied by motion pictures of scenes from Lincoln's life for which he posed in the Strauss Auditorium of the Educational Alliance Wednesday night, through the courtesy of Jesse Isidor Straus.

The National Guard has applied to the management of the Winter Garden for the use of Clifton Crawford's patriotic song, "What's the Matter with You?" which is a feature of the new revue at that playhouse. Application was made through Colonel Louis T. Stotesbury and Major Charles Elliott Warren, who want to use the song as the official recruiting song of the guard.

The whining ukelail music to which the New York stage is in heir just now will be augmented with the arrival today of the Kalaiha Hawaiian Orchestra. The orchestra has been playing at the San Diego Exposition, and is billed this week to appear at the New Brighton.

Fred A. Borrenson is negotiating for the Scandinavian rights of Ince's film "Civilization." When the picture was first shown at the Criterion Mr. Borrenson communicated with a peace society whose membership extends to the three countries of the peninsula, and the society cabled for him to secure the picture.

The moving pictures showing the Italian Army at work in the Alps, which have been on exhibition in Weber's Theatre, will be shown this week in the New Theatre.

Captain Robert Scotter of the Kingston Constabulary, who was in charge of the police during the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to that city, has been appointed Chief of Police of Kingston, Ontario.

NEW POLICE SYSTEM TO IDENTIFY AUTOS

Men on Outlet Posts of City Learn Physical Characteristics of Cars.

DON'T NEED THE NUMBER

All Makes Differ in Appearance, and Each Car Has Its Own Distinguishing Marks.

New York's police are being trained to identify automobiles by their physical characteristics so that a car that is "wanted" may be picked up even though it was impossible to get its number.

All of the outlet posts of the city are connected with a single alarm system and the description of stolen cars, cars containing criminals, or those wanted for any other reason, are communicated as soon as the crime is reported. The importance of training these outlet men to know the makes of the cars is obvious. Eventually every man on the force will receive the instructions and a short course has already been incorporated into the course of training for recruits.

The Popular Science Monthly for July contains an outline of how this newest police science is taught. It says:

"Has your car a Roman nose, or is it pug? Do its ears stand out or lop over? Its eyes—are they far apart or close together, deepset, large, high, or low?

"This is by no means nonsense. It is the method of automobile identification now being taught the 250 policemen who guard the outlets of New York City, such as ferries, bridges, and main roads. The characteristics of the different makes of cars have been compared, and the individual features or 'factors of identification' carefully sorted. Of two cars similar in other respects, for instance, one may have three oblique ventilators, while the ventilators on the other are vertical. If no other car possesses a similar mark, it would constitute a factor. Such factors may be found on any part of the car: mudguards, headlights, radiators, hoods, gas tanks, tire carriers, springs, and so on.

"To simplify the system, the car is compared to a human being, and the patrolman is taught to identify it from three angles—face, profile, and rear. Furthermore, since he recognizes each make by the factors, the trained patrolman makes a better identification for police purposes than would be possible for even the most experienced chauffeur, since he can swear to his evidence. He can cite the factors observed as proof, whereas the chauffeur, although equally certain of his case, has nothing to support his decision as a rule, except general facts.

"In watching for a certain car the patrolmen are taught to use the factors for rapid elimination after Sherlock Holmes's famous precept of 'observation, knowledge, and deduction.' If the car in question has a crown mudguard, for instance, one glimpse of a flat or oval mudguard is sufficient information. He drops the machine at once. Observing the remaining cars or those with crown mudguards, he finds contradictory factors in all except the one he seeks."

SHUBERT ISSUES WARNING.

Not Responsible for Purchases Made in Name of Mrs. J. J. Shubert.

Just before leaving the city yesterday to go out to his Summer home at Long Branch, J. J. Shubert sent to the newspapers the following advertisement:

I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name or on behalf of my family, or in the name of Mrs. J. J. Shubert, or by any one claiming to be Mrs. J. J. Shubert; nor will I be responsible for any goods sent to 925 West End Avenue, or to any other address unless I, under my own signature, authorize such indebtedness.

JACOB J. SHUBERT.

At the Shubert offices, 225 West Forty-fourth Street, it was said last night that Mr. Shubert had moved out of the house on West End Avenue on June 1 and taken a house at Long Branch for the Summer, but he had not given the address to the office. No one had any information to give about the cause of the notice being sent out for publication.

Stettinius Did Not Sail for Europe.

The passenger agent of the American Line said last night that E. R. Stettinius, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., did not sail for Liverpool on the St. Louis on Saturday. It was his son who was booked to go on the ship with H. P. Davison, Jr., to spend the Summer in France. He canceled his passage at the last moment and Mr. Davison went alone.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Ziegfeld Follies
After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
The Cinderella Man

THE FALL OF A NATION — LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE DAILY inc. SUNDAYS. 600 CHOICE SEATS, at 50c & 75c. 300 BEST SEATS.....at $1 Boxes, $2.....Gallery, 25c.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 4 TIMES.
JOHN BARRYMORE IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE JUSTICE

BELASCO West 44 st. | Every Eve. 8:30. Except Saturday.
THE BOOMERANG
MATS. TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Wednesday and Sat. 2:10.
The Cohan Revue 1916

CRITERION THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle
CIVILIZATION
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
GREAT COMEDY CAST IN THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN YEARS.
Fair and Warmer
Prompt Attention to Out-of-Town Reservations by Mail or Wire.

HOW BRITAIN PREPARED
A Motion Picture Lesson in Preparedness.
LYCEUM Twice Daily (Inc. Sun.). 2:15 & 8:15. Nights 25c to $1. Mats. 25 & 50c.
SPECIAL: Capt. McGrath, the one-armed Irish hero of the trenches, will address the audience every night this week.

DUO-ART MUSICALE
At Three O'Clock This Afternoon
An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:
GRANADOS SCHELLING
HUTCHESON SORO
AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Admission Without Charge

GLOBE Broadway 46th St. | Daily 2 to 11. 25c and 50c.
BILLIE BURKE in "GLORIANA'S ROMANCE." ALSO
KITTY GORDON in "THE CRUCIAL TEST."
CHAPTERS 8 AND 9.
A five act pre-release World Picture.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE AND ANNEX
ROOF OPEN UNTIL 1 A. M. NIGHTLY.
Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c.
Today—Edith Storey in "The Shop Girl."
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Prices 10c, 15c, 25c.
GALLAGHER & CARLIN, Hippodrome Four, Wallace Galvin, Jeanette White and others. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

STEEPLECHASE
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools. Day and Night Bathing.

LUNA PARK CONEY ISLAND
Bostock's Animal Arena with Bonavita and Other Big Features. Free Attractions. Beaches. Bathing Contests Wed., Thurs., Fri., Nights.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. Sunday.
Stella Mayhew & Billie Taylor, Jack Wilson, Vanderbilt & Moore, Geo. White & Lucille Cavanagh & Theod. Kosloff & Vlasta Maslova.

RIALTO B'way & 42d St. 15-25-50c.
Douglas Fairbanks in a Triangle Picture, "Flirting with Fate." & Keystone Comedy. Regina Vicarino, M. de Frate & Robert Goldbalk, Soloists.

BROADWAY THEATRE, at 41ST ST. (This Week)
ANN PENNINGTON "SUSIE SNOWFLAKE."

STRAND B'way & 47th Street. PAULINE FREDERICK in "The World's Great Snare." Strand Orch. of 50 Selects.

OLYMPIC Matinee Daily
THE NIGHT OWLS

B'WAY AND 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN TEL. 2330—CIRCLE.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c. TO $1.50.
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times.
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Around Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton, Evg. World.

SHUBERT Tues., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & July 4th.
LEW FIELDS
"Zipped right up to the minute."—Herald. STEP THIS WAY

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & July 4th.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
MARIE TEMPEST in A LADY'S NAME
TODAY AT 2 SHARP
BENEFIT CRIPPLED FRENCH SOLDIERS
MARIE TEMPEST and Company, in "A LADY'S NAME."
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Marie Dressler—Dolly Sisters
REGULAR PRICES.

LYRIC 43d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & July 4th.
Musical Success of the Season. KATINKA

NEW Mat Today BRIGHTON BEACH
Dorothy Jardon, Walter C. Kelly, 13 Auto Maniacs, Franklyn Ardell, Britt Wood, others.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Pop. Prices
LEW KELLY in Hello, New York

Hotel Webster
40 West 45th Street
Near 5th Avenue
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RACE NOVELTIES PLANNED.

New Rochelle Club Will Hold Its Thirty-first Regatta Saturday.

For its thirty-first annual regatta, which will follow the conclusion of the interclub race on Saturday of this week, the New Rochelle Race Committee—George C. Molloy, H. W. Patterson and D. Ed Deely, has arranged for some novelties. They have selected courses which will give the schooners and New York Yacht Club fifties a long run of ten miles from the, starting line off Echo Bay to the eastward, thence across the Sound six and a quarter miles to Mattinicock Point, and thence back across the Sound to the starting line. For the forties and thirties the Class P yachts, the Stamford schooners and the New Rochelle Yacht Club yawls, a trip twice around a course of seven and three-quarter miles has been arranged, which will give spectators a chance to see better some of the jockeying and clever sailing of the amateurs.

New Rochelle is the home of the handicap class, and these, the fifties, the Larchmont interclub class, and the special classes will have a run of eleven and a half miles, taking them past the Parsonage Point, then down the Sound a bit to a buoy between Matt's and Prospect Points, and thence across the Sound to Echo Bay. All the smaller boats, which are as numerous around Echo Bay as mosquitos at Summer sorts, will have a short triangular course of seven and three-quarter miles east to Scotch Caps, south to the spar buoy off Prospect Point and then northwest to their anchorage.

The start will be made at 9 o'clock, and it will be 3:05 o'clock before all of the smaller boats will be under way. The advantage of the late start is that it gives the yachtsmen in Manhasset New York a chance to get their boats to the starting line after they have finished their day's work.

Coming as the regatta does on the heels of the racing week, the New Rochelle Club will keep open house on Saturday evening for the visiting yachtsmen and their guests, and will provide a vaudeville entertainment for their amusement.

Drag Yourself Out
of the house tonight and dine for a change at Shanley's—it will be a comfortable evening and an entertaining one.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916.

CARRANZA STILL HOSTILE.

The brief and pointed note forwarded yesterday by Secretary LANSING to the de facto Government of Mexico, in reply to the defiant message conveyed through Mr. ARREDONDO on Saturday, should be read in connection with the note of our Government of June 20. In that the reasons why the troops could not be withdrawn at present were fully set forth, and assurance was given that whenever Mexico was ready "to assume and effectively exercise" the responsibility of pursuing, arresting, and punishing bandits the United States would be glad to have that responsibility fulfilled. But, in conclusion, this clear warning was given:

> If, on the contrary, the de facto Government is pleased to ignore this obligation and to believe that "in case "of a refusal to retire these troops "there is no further recourse but to "defend its territory by an appeal to "arms," the Government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto Government that the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequences.

A detachment of our troops in the performance of their duty has been ambushed in Mexico and wantonly attacked, and after some days of hesitation and a feeble effort to pretend that the slaughter at Carrizal was begun by the American soldiers, the act is now formally avowed. The gravest consequences must be faced. It is no longer possible to attribute any share of the blame for what Mr. LANSING well describes as a "deliberately hostile action" to our troops. Knowing the stern discipline of our regulars so well, no Americans have been willing to believe that they precipitated the fight by opening fire. The statement from SPILLSBURY, the captured scout in the Chihuahua prison, has the qualities of a Mexican invention, like the early accounts of the massacre from the City of Mexico. There is a definite statement from Captain LEWIS MOREY, wounded in the encounter and, by his own orders, left on the field to die, that the Mexicans fired first. It was written in a ditch near Carrizal, and carried to General PERSHING by three unwounded troopers who managed to reach our lines. Our men had formed in battle line to defend themselves; they could do no less than that.

The war threat is stronger today than it has been. Major Gen. WOOD, in command of the Department of the East, has orders to send all the National Guardsmen southward without waiting for further practice and drill. Many will go without special medical examination. No responsibility for their possible unfitness will rest upon General WOOD. The fact will not escape comment that the development of a warlike situation where one might have been expected for several months finds the Government comparatively unprepared. But such is the way with democracies, and it is fair to assume that everything will be thoroughly done in the future, promptly and with trained intelligence, to meet the emergency. The country is aroused, there is no lack of men, and the reports of the failure of equipment supplies are authoritatively denied.

The air is full of rumors, but it is well to receive with caution all reports that are not clearly authenticated. Much depends now upon CARRANZA'S action in regard to the peremptory demand for the release of the prisoners at Chihuahua and "any property of the United States taken with them." If he is inclined to comply, it is possible that there may be room for further diplomatic exchanges. In view of the obvious inequality of the combat, if it occurs, the inevitable result, and the suffering of the Mexican people, impoverished by years of revolution, and deceived by incompetent leaders, it is sincerely to be hoped that a way out of the difficulty may yet be found. There is a report that CARRANZA accepts "in principle" the grounds for mediation urged upon him by South American Governments, but it is difficult to see what there is in his present relations with the United States that could be made the subject of mediation. The precise meaning of words in his party, he has found employed in diplomacy, however, can generally be overlooked in a serious crisis. It is still too early to say that we are at war with Mexico.

A MESSAGE FROM MR. HUGHES.

Seconding resolutions pledging the Union League Club of Philadelphia to support the Republican national ticket, Mr. WILLIAM POTTER, sometime Minister to Italy, brought this large, vague message from the Republican candidate for President:

> Last week I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. HUGHES, and the first thing he said to me was this: "I want you to feel, and I want everybody that comes in contact with me or touches me to feel, that I will give them an American policy, if elected, that will cover everything that the most loyal American ever dreamed of."

Nobody doubts Mr. HUGHES'S Americanism, and nobody's belief in it will be strengthened by the blanket promise the recital of which caused a storm of applause" to rage among the sedate and solid Union Leaguers of Philadelphia. No woodcocks are to be caught by these romantic springs. What American policy other than Mr. WILSON'S, what more American policy than Mr. WILSON'S will Mr. HUGHES pursue, if elected? What un-Americanism, what lack of Americanism, in Mr. WILSON'S policies can he specify in his canvass? And how can he explain away the fatal fact that the citizens of alien sympathies who flock so noisily to him detest Mr. WILSON for thorough, loyal, unyielding Americanism, for the assertion and maintenance of American rights?

SORROWS OF SOCIALISM.

Impatience with man's progress in socialness and a passion to perfect him suddenly are beautiful and important emotions, but both beauty and importance are relative. The world cannot help being a practical place. That is the grief of socialism. To attack nationalism, to denounce the flag that is its symbol and to preach humanity in place of loyalty, is a kind of moral and intellectual luxury the enjoyment of which in normal conditions is under no restraint. But when a people require all their resources of loyalty and group co-operation to save the few imperfect things they are sure of, values to which they are attached by all the pains of experience, it will go hard with those who, being dissatisfied with the interior arrangements of the house, propose to let it burn. It is the only house there is. Hence the low estate of internationalism, syndicalism, and other forms of group disloyalty.

Socialists all over the world are aghast at the collapse of their creed under stress of mass emotion. Can internationalism be revived at all? That question has produced a stream of discussion since the war began, and the answer will have to wait. The failure of socialism within groups is a matter even more bewildering. Efforts to preserve class consciousness have in the belligerent countries almost entirely failed. They are failing in this country under the stress of "Americanism." A writer in the New Review, the American organ of international socialism, mournfully reviews the situation in Canada. Agitation has been almost entirely suspended. Socialist and labor papers have been forced to discontinue, for want of support. The sedition statutes have been revived, first against the foolish utterances of German sympathizers, and then, after the Lusitania, they began to be applied to disloyalists of every kind. WILFRED GRIBBLE, Socialist agitator, averred that the King was a puppet, and was clapped into jail. JOHN REID, for making false statements about the South African war, was sentenced to fifteen months at hard labor. It cannot be held that these are tyrannical deeds of capital, unable to hear the reproaches of its victims. The membership in both the Socialist and Social-Democrat Parties of Canada has slumped. It is, perhaps, only half as large as it was three years ago.

Socialism, an emotional ideal, has failed emotionally. If that were all, no humiliation need be felt. Disasters in idealism are expected. Its failure at Schenectady was a very different thing. Next to the collapse of socialism in Europe at the beginning of the war the paramount topic in Socialist apology now is the issue at Schenectady. A Socialist Mayor turned out to have "peculiar" views as to patronage, called appointments to office. He appointed non-Socialists. He defended himself on the ground that he owed his election partly to the votes of the wicked, the unsocial, and the practical. Thereupon the Socialist Party of the State of New York adopted into its constitution the rule that "no public official elected on the Socialist ticket "shall have the right to appoint, without the approval of the State Executive Committee, a person who is "not a dues-paying member of the "Socialist Party, for at least two "years, to a noncompetitive position "under his jurisdiction." The Mayor was re-elected and promptly submitted to the Executive Committee for its approval a list of appointments containing five men selected on the frail and possibly disingenuous ground of "efficiency." An issue was made by the Local Schenectady on three, and then by the State Executive Committee on one, whereupon the Mayor did as he pleased, defying both the State Committee and the constitution and sentenced to expulsion by the Local Schenectady.

Wherein socialism is impractical it falls for emotional reasons, and wherein it is practical it falls for human reasons. It falls into a disgraceful political row over the spoils of office. The world is largely the kind of place it happens to be at a given time and responds very slowly to treatment.

WASTE MATERIAL CONVENTION.

Counsels of thrift follow so hard on the heels of war that the convention of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers in this city deserves attention for its happy contrast with the wastes of which our cities and States and Federal Government are such awful examples. These are the gentlemen who make fortunes out of rags, rubber overshoes, scrap iron, rope ends, and other unconsidered trifles. They met to decide what "constitutes an honest country mixed rag." Otherwise nobody could tell. The railway rates on l. c. l. old rope is another mystery into which outsiders need not pry too curiously, although it naturally differs on pressed, baled, or barreled lots, and there is some difficulty about mixed strings.

Why might not some of these gentlemen be eligible as city managers under the commission form of government? Why might not some of them be "heard" by the Congressmen who are proposing to make efficiency and economy in Government production a penal offense? There is a difficulty about suggesting that their deliberations may redeem Americans from the reproach of wasting for each family what would support a French family. Perhaps our wastes are the source of their profits, and their occupation would vanish if the lesson of their convention were learned and utilized. It is only Governments which have the audacity to waste billions and counsel people to save pennies. Only those who practice thrift are the best teachers of it. But they are in business, not in politics. Neither is it sure that if they were in politics they would not forfeit their claim to admiration by backsliding to the empty preachment of what they practiced.

Even as the matter stands, admiration of their virtues is not without its dangers. Perhaps they are malefactors. It is sure that they "standardised" their customs and adopted a schedule of terms which is certainly in restraint of a certain sort of trade. Here's wishing that they escaped the attention of the District Attorney, that is, if the sentiment may be entertained without being regarded as evidence of partnership in their conspiracy or of being accomplices after the fact.

BUILDING AND LAND VALUES.

At the hearing regarding the ordinance for the regulation of buildings the President of the Real Estate Board, Mr. LAURENCE MCGUIRE, said that owners were expecting to apply for the reduction of their tax values proportionately to the stories which the ordinance would prevent them from constructing. For example, if thirteen stories were forbidden upon a structure where the owner counted upon thirty-eight, the reduction of tax value would be $1,000,000. Mr. PURDY'S assessors will be warned in time. They are hard-headed men and are not given to assessing speculative values unless they are instructed to do so for the sake of city policy. The market values have not yet caught up with the tax values put on real estate in the dual subway year when the assessment was more or less upon Mr. MCGUIRE'S method. It is more likely that tax values will be reduced by overconstruction than by underconstruction. That is the opinion of many scores of insurance companies and other lending institutions whose officers signed and filed a resolution that

> this extra hazard [of restricted building] decreases the net earning basis required to induce investment, consequently lessening the capital values throughout the city.

Where Mr. MCGUIRE may be in error is in assuming that the addition of thirteen stories would add value to the building. It is on the record that overconstruction of that sort caused great deterioration throughout the lower Fifth Avenue section, to the loss of the city and the embarrassment of owners who made the mistake of providing unsuitable improvements. But even where the improvement is suitable there is a limit to the profit in high building. The largest increase of values in the entire city is where the heights are moderate. Some of the exemplary decreases of values are where the heights are greatest.

Mr. GEORGE B. FORD, who made a study of the subject for the City Plan Commission, found that many skyscrapers earned 3 per cent. or less. If a lower construction reduced the cost of investment and operation so that the yield would be 4 or 5 per cent., it is clear that the operation would be a better one, and that the owner whom the city prevented from erecting thirteen stories on top of twenty-five might be indebted to it for instruction in some elementary principles of real estate development. It has required the teaching of twenty years to learn that an excess of high stories may be a detriment to the lower stories, with a consequent reduction of land values in two ways. The creation of an excess supply of housing reacts upon values according to the familiar operation of the law of supply and demand. If the commercial value of land is to be maintained, it is necessary to keep the supply of buildings down to the demand. The Fifth Avenue motor bus is an example. Assuming that the improvement is suitable, there is a natural limit to the height of building which will return the most profit proportionate to the cost of erecting and operating the building. The rental of the first two or three stories is the largest factor in the calculation. Those values cannot be repeated by the mere adding of stories. Each story must be loaded with the cost of construction and operation and depreciation, while the rentals fall with the height, except in a limited class of cases. Mr. REGINALD BOLTON has estimated that a twenty-story building costs five times as much as a seven-story building and produces less than twice the net rental. The net on the lower construction will support a higher capitalization of land values. That is, excess of stories is a detriment to land values.

The owner who is looking for a reduction in tax values because of thirteen hypothetical stories will find it difficult to sell his property on that basis. The assessors and the buyers would look to the net result and might find that the lower construction is the better investment from the standpoint of both rents and taxes. But there are exceptions to all rules. Owners who need the space they build for their own uses have means of realizing satisfactory returns from operations not inviting to most investors.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Plan Is Most Un-American.

An interesting suggestion, deserving of attention outside of Iowa as well as in it, is made by The Des Moines Register. Its editor has observed, it seems, that $50,000,000 a year is spent by the State, and this he calls "a tremendous amount of money." A part of it goes for "improvements" in the shape of better bridges, school houses and court houses, and roads, but that part is small and the large remainder is used up by current expenses. An annual investment as large as this, he thinks, should effect such changes that one who returns to the State after a few years of absence should hardly know it. As a matter of fact, the alterations from year to year are so slight that the pioneer settlers of Iowa still feel entirely at home.

For this lamentable state of affairs The Register finds a cause in the habit of electing to office men who too often know nothing about how things are done in other parts of the country and who are willing or determined that whatever has been, in Iowa, shall continue to be. After presenting what it says is the Iowa situation and its explanation, The Register proposes as a remedy the passage of a law compelling every man elected to the State Legislature or Congress to devote, of the interval between election and taking his seat, at least four weeks to travelling about the country and informing himself as to how things are done elsewhere.

The proposal as made does not include anything about paying the expenses incidental to such voyages of discovery, and that is probably a fatal omission from the standpoint of the politicians who would be affected. As its inclusion would still more probably condemn it in the eyes of the Iowa farmer, there is small chance that any such law will be enacted. Just the same, as a law it wouldn't be half bad. If nothing else were accomplished, it might get into the mind of the average American elector the idea that for the efficient doing of legislative work at least a little of preparatory training is necessary—not so much, of course, as for being a plumber or a bookkeeper or a fiddler, but enough to reveal the startling fact that a member of the Legislature could do something besides draw his salary if he knew how.

According to The Register, this sort of information is more needed in Iowa than in some other States. It wouldn't be wasted in any of them.

Laymen Were Heard at a Funeral.

At the funeral in this city last week of JOHN C. GULICK, a lawyer of wide acquaintance and not less widely respected, there was made to the usual religious service an addition which, though something more than unfamiliar in the United States among people of the older stocks, was felt to be commendable by those who had gathered to pay a last tribute of honor and affection to the man who was dead.

The clergyman, when his own part of the exercises had been completed, announced that two of the friends present, who had known Mr. GULICK particularly well, desired to express their appreciation of his character and achievements. Then he called, first, upon HENRY D. COOPER, whose intimacy had lasted from college days in the earliest '70s, and, next, upon LEWIS SAYRE BURCHARD, whose associations had been almost as long. Both gentlemen spoke, simply and with not too many words, but feelingly and with the eloquence that sincerity gives, of the traits by which Mr. GULICK had won and kept the warm friendship of themselves and many others.

They could speak, of course, and did, from the personal knowledge that a clergyman, especially in a large city, so often lacks on such occasions—from the knowledge that is acquired in the business and professional relations in which men are seen more nearly as they are than clergymen, as not a few of the latter have sorrowfully confessed, are likely often to see them. The praises by these friends of Mr. GULICK were specific, not general, and there was nothing in them of the perfunctory and inevitable.

And this, it must be remembered, was additional, not substitutional. There was nothing in it to disturb the most delicate of religious sensibilities, and the innovation was judged by those who heard these addresses to be wholly admirable.

A Typical Attack on "Reform."

It was highly characteristic of the attacks made and making upon the system of prison management introduced at Sing Sing by THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE that to it, so promptly after the convict SHELLENO shot two guards in the death chamber, was ascribed the fact that the guards themselves were unarmed.

The motive was to give the impression that but for the fashionable notions of an impractical "reformer"—of course, the conventional "sentimentalist" would have used their weapons and shot down the convict. Shelleno was not a man to be trifled with. He had been sentenced to death for murder in the first degree, and he knew that he had nothing to lose. He had been in Sing Sing for a long time, and he knew that he could not escape. He had been in the death chamber for days, and, by using them, could have prevented the desperate or crazy criminal from shooting his way to temporary freedom.

The truth of the matter is that the disarming of these guards was done years and years ago, while the old system was in full operation, and the delay was then and since thought to be a wise precaution to prevent other escapes like one effected by turning on a guard his own pistol after he had been overcome by the unexpected assault of one of his charges.

The reason was, and still seems, more than dubiously adequate for the action taken at that remote period, but it was not Mr. OSBORNE'S action, and his fault, if any responsibility rests on him for the more recent result of the disarming of the guards, was not in being too much of a reformer. He should have been still more thorough in changing the practices of his predecessors.

Indeed, it would have been for him a fairly safe assumption that whatever had been, in Sing Sing, was wrong. Any change there was almost necessarily for the better.

EDUCATION IS PERSONAL.

Objection to the Kind That Proceeds by the Pigeonhole System.

New York, June 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter of the 15th H. Manning Carpenter is attempting again to revive the hoary theory of the dual standard in education by labeling it the positive and negative radicals. Not until these are admitted will "education be caught, tamed, and harnessed."

It seems that there are still educators whose purpose it is to catch, tame, and harness elusive Miss Education by pigeonhole classifications and other artifices; but in vain. Education, like life itself, escapes the zeal of the indexer who would reduce it to a dry formula. Mr. Carpenter, furthermore, destroys his own classification by admitting that "each type is complicated by the possession of one or more characteristics that belong to the other one." In other words, a third class is thus created which could be labeled "negative-positive"; and this class would, of course, contain several sub-classes, in which the radicals would be so finely intermixed that only an expert cataloguer, flanked by psychologists and psychiatrists, could determine the particular pigeonhole into which a certain boy should be stuffed before his education could begin. And how about the girls? Are they positives and negatives of the female series?

Would it not be much simpler to admit, with all modern educators, that each child is a type of its own, who could only be educated by personal attention? Education, as its etymology implies, means to "draw out" the dormant abilities and characteristics, instead of "stuffing" them into the child. The rational educator nowadays holds that each child, unless of tainted heredity, is capable of infinite development provided he receives the personal care of a devoted teacher.

The problem of education, therefore, is not to be solved by newer and more complicated classifications, but by more individual instruction. Schools like that of the Ethical Culture Society owe their success to the application of this principle. Individual instruction is also the basis of all modern methods, from Pestalozzi and Froebel, through Rousseau and Spencer, to the Montessori and the host of "radical," "rational," "organic," and other modern schools here and abroad.

It is the tragedy of present commonwealths that the majority of proletarian children must forego the benefits of individual tutoring on account of economic drawbacks, thus leaving undeveloped the greatest wealth of the nation—its children.

PAUL LUTTINGER.

We Are That Selfish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I liked that letter in THE TIMES under the heading "Shopping Before 9 A. M." We seem to be getting into the habit of insisting that others should be made to do things at the times that suit us, without a thought of all the trouble and inconvenience it might cause those others. The fact that we want it must decide the thing for all others. For instance, if some of us like to get up early, we cannot be satisfied until we make everybody else get up just as early, and if we cannot manage it any other way we try to make a law that the clocks be pushed forward an hour. We are that selfish. Then some more people want to shop before 9 o'clock in the morning, so they want the department stores to open earlier for their convenience, and thus add to the already long hours of the girls behind the counter. And we, the people, who are always blaming the employers for everything, are many times ourselves the most to blame, for we are the ones who tempt the employers to please us, regardless of how it affects the employes. We are not the "innocent bystanders" we like to call ourselves when any trouble comes up. We are most often, although many times unconsciously so, the instigators of the selfishness for which we blame the employers and employes.

J. B. S.

New York, June 20, 1916.

A Bridge Across the Hudson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me it would have been good policy for the city to have entered into some arrangement with the Pennsylvania and New Haven railroads in the building of their railroad bridge, connecting the Bronx and Brooklyn, to provide on it, also, roadways for motor and other traffic. It may not be too late even now. This bridge is beautifully located for the purpose. Another bridge across the East River up-town for general traffic is greatly needed.

It seems to me the City of New York and the State of New Jersey might join with the railroads in building a bridge across the Hudson River to the mutual benefit of all concerned. A bridge across the Hudson River is very greatly needed not only for railroads but also for general traffic. The ferries are getting unendurable because of the press of traffic upon them.

Is there any good reason for the continued wretched condition of the roadway on the Queensboro Bridge—as strategic in its importance?

C. M. BURGSTRESSER.

New York, June 20, 1916.

IN MEMORIAM.

In woe's black watch, bereaved, earth weeps,
But the proud sea his body keeps
And calls triumphant to the land
In tones none may misunderstand:
"Though for your fame he chose to fight,
I am the measure of his might!
Ah, never, now, in vaulted gloom
Shall sleep the hero of Khartum;
But in my arms—exalted, fond—
I'll lull him in the great beyond,
And so his resting here with me
Will give new meaning to the sea.
No graven tablet may I bear,
Nor in mere words his deeds declare,
But, better yet, from my deep throat
Will ever clang a martial note
To glorify this son of Mars
And keep the memory of his wars.
To children on the beach at play
I'll sing the name of K. of K.,
While in the roaring tempest's boom
Will sound the message of Khartum,
And, gun in calm, on every shore
Of him I'll chant forevermore.
Thus, his shattered spirit leave
Shall live forever in the wave.
And so, O land, pledge him that he

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS OF WAR.

Mental Compulsions That Travel the Lanes of Force.

New York, June 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Applying psychological analysis to the European war is not new; still I am impelled to express my appreciation of that method as presented by Dr. David Orr Edson in THE TIMES. Certainly it was an enlightening article on the expediency of preparedness in the light of the example as presented by all Europe, particularly as set forth by him of the automatic reactions, wholly mental, against which collective groups and individuals themselves are many of them powerless to contend.

This is an extraordinarily interesting thought, and, as intimated, not grasped or even noted by casual thinkers. He has placed his hand on the whole subject of the mechanical influences of abnormal environments from which there is no possible escape for large groups responsible for them, and, in rare instances, for only the exceptional thinker. Socrates was free mentally, but succumbed to the tyranny of the times in which he lived. It is another way of saying that the truth will set you free.

The concluding paragraph, anent the value of moral suasion as opposed to armed (gunmen) preparedness, is a spiritual law which, unfortunately, up to date, but few thinkers, unlike himself, in the realm of psychology, have even so much as adverted to. That the mental associations are automatic goes without saying, and as such are at once beneficent and hurtful—beneficent when formed by tropes and images of order, moral resistance, peace, justice, purity, &c.; hurtful when there are no images save those that respond to psychic lanes of sheer force expression—such, for example, as the prizefighter knows.

Abstract truth, it would appear, in modern pedagogical methods, must come as the fruit of all education, rather than even so much as to be considered by the aspirant for knowledge. Hence, our educational methods are mechanical, and as such tend to create psychic grooves along which the will must act.

An idea of perfection, or a single attribute of it, i. e., justice, is an abstraction round which the whole of the moral law revolves.

The sad truth is that the beautiful concepts of the mind are not valued by the mass, and men must be saved in spite of themselves; and, therefore, vicarious atonement, in view of the arrested potentialities of the mind in the mass, must be vindicated if not by many, i. e., a nation, at least by a few, or even one great personality.

Accordingly, the science of psychology itself must ultimately refer its data to causes not contrary to reason, but above it. Hence, sensibility in the last resort shall act as a check to reason—reason itself confirm sensibility.

And so this double entry bookkeeping of the heart and mind, properly inculcated, must become the educational basis of all peoples. The man in the street feels that a thing is true because even in imperfect sensibility there inheres some of the faculty of ratiocination. But the exceptional thinker confirms his belief and gives reason for the awareness of his sensibility.

Intuition itself is the offspring of sensibility and reason, and as such is to be trusted only when properly balanced. The gypsy fortune teller has her vaticinations, but they are mean and low and possess value to her only, because unbalanced, and as such, at best, are only a surmise of things. The mob feels that the wretch ought to be lynched, and acts; a thinking man feels precisely the same way, but reason dictates orderliness and all that that connotes, and the wretch is not violently, but humanely, removed.

With every disregard of this idea of order in the world, there accompany and run parallel with it inhibiting mechanical associations which deter real freedom and which time alone unfortunately does not wholly remove. This is the natural or unordered state of the mind from which thinkers, by higher processes, yet employing the same mechanical mental means as the savage, hope to escape.

War forms these mechanical psychic lanes so deep as to subordinate the spirit of whole groups to somatic response merely, and in some instances permanently to render whole nations subjectively inoperative for group betterment save alone by the tedious mechanical methods the violation of the spirit has substituted.

Preparedness for forceful ends is serious, the consequences of which, the principle being antithetical, no man save a seer can foresee.

I am thankful to both THE NEW YORK TIMES and its distinguished contributor for the pleasure the article must have afforded many of your readers.

G. A. DOUGHERTY.

At the Head of the Army and Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me why, in the selection of their Cabinets, none of our Presidents ever selects some distinguished officer of the army or navy for Secretaries of those departments? This invariable practice, so absolutely at variance with the custom in large business enterprises, where experienced men are always sought for to manage large interests, has led me to believe there are reasons of which I am not aware.

I was in Congress when General Benjamin F. Tracy was Secretary of the Navy. I visited him one day on business connected with his department, and while I was waiting for papers that were being prepared for me we fell into conversation about the management of the navy. He said to me: "Mr. Coombs, I suppose you imagine that the position I hold is a powerful one and important. If you do, you are greatly mistaken. I have really very little influence in the management of naval affairs, everything being done by the various boards of officers, who never change with the Administrations. They frequently, as a matter of form, consult with me upon matters on which they have already decided. I have sometimes issued a general order, and, while it was received respectfully, I have found afterward that it was not obeyed. They treat me with great respect, send numerous letters for me to sign, and little formal matters of that kind, and that is about all."

My observation leads me to believe that the same conditions prevail in the War Department. Would not an experienced officer high enough in rank and reputation to secure respect and with a knowledge of details derived from a life experience be able to command harmony among the various boards and secure greater efficiency?

WILLIAM F. COOMBS.

Brooklyn, June 22, 1916.

Too Many Tag Days.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot something be done to give the people of New York relief from that nuisance, "Tag Day"? A man cannot go on the street nowadays but he is buttonholed and "tagged" before he can help himself. I am getting so tired of it that I feel like swearing at these taggers instead of giving them money, and I think we ought to get relief by a law forbidding it.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, June 22, 1916.

What Culprit?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When and by whom was it ever proved that the sinking of the Lusitania was a crime? Who was the criminal? Was it the submarine commander who obeyed orders, or was it the Cunard Company, which knowingly sent the Lusitania into the danger zone? Was it the passengers who knowingly took the risk? Was it the British Government, which armed the Lusitania and ordered her to ram submarines? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail with munitions of war? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail with passengers who had been warned not to sail? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a flag and number painted on her sides? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without lights? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboats? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifebelts? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifesavers? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat drills? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat men? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat officers? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat crews? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat equipment? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat provisions? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat water? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat compasses? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat charts? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat oars? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat sails? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat masts? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat rudders? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat tillers? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat thwarts? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat gunwales? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat keels? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat stems? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat sterns? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat bows? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat planks? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat nails? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat screws? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat bolts? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat rivets? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat caulking? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat paint? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat varnish? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat oil? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat grease? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat soap? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat towels? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat blankets? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat pillows? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat mattresses? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat beds? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat chairs? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat tables? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat stoves? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat coal? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat wood? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat matches? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat candles? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat lamps? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat oil? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat wicks? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat chimneys? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat globes? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat reflectors? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat brackets? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat hooks? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat eyes? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat rings? Was it the United States Government, which permitted the Lusitania to sail without a proper number of lifeboat chains? 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PUBLIC BODIES ACT ON WEST SIDE PLAN

Chamber of Commerce Called to Hear Committee's Report Suggesting Indorsement.

CITY CLUB GIVES APPROVAL

Citizens' Union Finds Much to Criticise—All Agree Monopoly Should be Avoided.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting on Friday at noon to act upon the report of its Committee on Harbor and Shipping, recommending the approval of the contract between the city and the New York Central for the west side, or marginal, improvements.

In its report the committee expresses the opinion that the contract framed by the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities of the Board of Estimate and the railroad officials "should be approved unless some objection of controlling importance is advanced."

It is the opinion of the committee that the Chamber's approval or disapproval should be based upon broad principles, and "the committee accepts the statement of the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate that the financial features have been carefully safeguarded and the engineering and landscape details approved by competent professional judgment.

"Minor inequalities may exist" in the contract, it is said in the report, "but in such an adjustment both parties must give and take, and it is the opinion of your committee that the city officials deserve praise instead of criticism for their work."

There are five principal objections to the contract, the committee has found, after interviewing representatives of associations, property owners, city and railroad officials, and others interested.

Not as Bad as Subways

It is admitted that the decision upon the artistic character of the completed project permits great diversity of opinion, and "that some temporary inconvenience may be occasioned to the west side residents." It is pointed out that this inconvenience is not to be compare with that of lower Manhattan during subway construction, and that after the unpleasantness is over the city will be able to make Riverside Drive and its park more attractive.

Speaking of the monopoly that it is alleged the railroad will enjoy on the waterfront, the report says the committee has been assured by the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries that space for a marginal way, with adequate access to it, has been reserved along far the greater portion of the front, excepting only two limited sections, where the fee to the waterfront goes to the railroad company. At the two points mentioned, where for railroad purposes it is essential the New York Central should control the waterfront, the city has relinquished to the railroad the street areas which now divide the railroad property. The committee believes that to be essential, if facilities satisfactory to the commercial interests of the city are to be created.

Valuation of properties, classed as the third objection, is not considered by the committee, because, the report says, investigation has failed to show injustice to the city.

As to the fourth objection, "that the proposed plan will exclude access to Manhattan by the roads terminating in New Jersey," the committee seriously doubts whether these roads will ever desire an elevated freight structure, and submits that there are many advantages in the waterfront terminals now in use, and that opportunity will remain for an elevated freight structure or a subway, if required.

"The claim that the structure should follow the marginal way" is discussed in this sentence: "Your committee submits that the proposed route is preferable, for it does not obstruct the marginal way, and can more readily serve property on either side."

The members of the committee making the report were Irving P. Bush, Chairman; Laurence Gay, Stoddart, Lloyd B. Sanderson, Albert Strauss, John F. Wallace, and Clarence H. Kelsey.

Both Want Improvement.

Two memorandums on the west side plan will go to the Board of Estimate today. One, from the Citizens Union, opposes the plan, and the other, from the City Club, favors it, provided certain amendments are incorporated, especially one to keep the lower part of the city open to other railroads.

The Citizens Union says that, while the citizens desire to abolish Death Avenue and steam trains at grade in Riverside Park, they are unwilling to sacrifice the great franchise interests of the city, the city's increasingly important port demands or to accept a permanent nuisance in Manhattan Valley.

After discussing franchises the Union concludes that the New York Central would get a virtual monopoly of terminal facilities in lower Manhattan, to the end that New Jersey railroads could never come physically into the city.

Concerning Manhattan Valley, the Union says the proposed screen over the main line tracks between 151st and 155th Streets, would "be no screen at all"; that the switch yard would not be covered, and would be "a permanent eyesore and noise nuisance."

"Whether the tracks are covered or not," the Union says, "the contract should clearly provide that there shall be no nuisance of noise or smell or unsightly structure."

The City Club, in its memorandum, mentions three matters as of especial concern to the city: The treatment of the railroad to Riverside Park; the rights and franchises which the city is conferring upon the railroad, and which may affect its future development, and the rights which the railroad will acquire that may hinder the entrance of the New Jersey railroads or the proper development of the port.

The Club deems of greatest importance the retention of opportunity for other railroads to enter Manhattan, and demands that no obstacles be permitted.

Tried Yards and Terminals

Admitting that opportunity to cross the Central's lines is assured at some thirty-six streets, the memorandum adds that such entrance "would be practically useless without yards and terminals."

"The New York Central declines to obligate itself," says the memorandum, "to a common use of its tracks and yards, and it is difficult to see how or where additional yards and terminals could be located."

Concerning passenger service, the club finds no reason for criticism, because there is no special provision for such service.

As to the rights which the city gives up and the rights it acquires, the club has "reached the conclusion that the proposed contract is advantageous for the city." The club also finds that the railroad company undertakes to spend approximately $14,000,000 for purposes not necessary for railroad operation, and which improve the public aspect and use of city property.

The treatment of Riverside Park, "while not ideal," the club says, is greatly superior to any plan heretofore suggested, but it believes that before final approval a model should be prepared showing to the eye the precise aspect of the park after the improvements.

The club suggests a "jack-knife" bridge instead of a draw-bridge over the Harlem, the right to cover "some six or eight tracks," in addition to the main line of the Manhattanville freight yards, and ballasting of the elevated structure south of Fifty-ninth Street.

McMILLAN PARTY RESCUED.

Relief Ship Cluett Takes Explorers Aboard, Captain Reports.

BOSTON, June 25.—News from the relief ship George B. Cluett, sent to the Arctic to rescue Donald B. McMillan and his Crocker Land expedition, has been received here in a letter from Captain Harry C. Pickles of the Cluett to his family.

"We arrived at North Star Bay on Sept. 16, 1915," the letter said, "and sent a motor boat through the inside islands to Etah for the Crocker Land expedition. They came aboard on Sept. 18. There were some members who wanted to remain for another year.

"On Sept. 21 we set sail for the south, after landing some stores for the party. We got down as far as Cape York, when up came a jam of ice and a gale—one of the heaviest I ever saw up here. It drove us back. After we had taken refuge for a time we tried it again on the 27th, but broke our crankshaft, and as it was getting late, thought it better to get into Winter quarters."

The letter was dated "Parker Snow Bay, Arctic, Jan. 10, 1916." It describes ice conditions in the Arctic the past Winter as "the worst ever known by the oldest persons in the Arctic region." At Cape York, the letter said, they found one iceberg "so big it had hills on it as big as the Blue Hills, and the men coasted on it for about one and a half miles." At one time the Cluett narrowly escaped being caught between two bergs that rushed together as she was passing between them.

POLO PLAYERS JOIN COLORS.

Several Members of Rumson Country Club Leave for Service.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., June 25.—Society from the Summer colony in this and the shore section attended a dinner and dance last night at the Rumson Country Club, which concluded a day of sports at the club.

Yachting enthusiasts were out on the Shrewsbury competing in a knockabout race, which was won by Bertram H. Borden's Rumpus. Another race will be sailed Wednesday, and the first event for the Season Cup will be sailed on Saturday.

The polo season is just getting under way owing to the rainy weather. The club is also handicapped this year by the loss of some of its best players, who are encamped with their regiments. Warren W. Barbour, son of Colonel William Barbour, who played back on the Rumson team, has joined General Dyer's staff, and gone to Beekman. Walter McClure, who was to have taken an active part in polo at the club this season, has also joined his regiment. Some of the players out yesterday were Thomas S. Field, A. S. H. Jones, Hugh J. Barrett, and G. Jason Waters. Others who will play at Rumson are Leland H. Ross, Peter Hauck, Jr., W. Strother Jones, Jr., J. Behrens Waters, and possibly Randall Kietor.

Through the courtesy of Howard S. Borden, who will have as his guests the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York City, of which he is President, a concert will be given at the club on Thursday night.

GIVES HOUSE FOR HOSPITAL.

Portable Structure Offered to Government by Caldwell Woman.

A portable house, 12 by 20 feet, in West Caldwell, N. J., has been offered to the Government as a hospital in the event of war by Mrs. J. M. Beam of Bloomfield Avenue, West Caldwell. Mrs. Beam made her offer yesterday through the National Security League, by whom a copy of the letter offering the house was forwarded to the War Department.

Mrs. Beam describes her offer as a "portable house with electricity and running water, to house as many injured as it will hold, with the use of my kitchen for cooking purposes, and one room in my house for use of nurse off duty." Mrs. Beam, signing herself as "hoping for the best," adds that West Caldwell appears in the Government reports as one of the three most healthful locations in the country.

SPEED SOLDIER'S WEDDING.

Schoonmakers' Plans Upset by Seventh's Order to Entrain.

Owing to the sudden order for the Seventh Regiment to leave for Mexico this morning, the marriage of Herbert S. Schoonmaker of Company D to Miss Antoinette Taylor of 315 Central Park West, which was to have taken place tonight at St. Andrew's Church, 127th Street and Fifth Avenue, took place last night at the home of the bride.

Invitations to the wedding had been sent out for tonight, but the Rev. Melford L. Brown of Mount Vernon, a friend of the family, was hastily summoned last night. Mr. Schoonmaker was married in his uniform. Miss Taylor was given away by her mother, Mrs. George Taylor of 315 Central Park West.

Weatherbee-Foley Engagement.

Mrs. P. J. Foley of Rye, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marjorie Foley, to Hicks Arnold Weatherbee, the only son of Mrs. Amy Constable Weatherbee and the late Edwin H. Weatherbee of 240 Madison Avenue and Wayside Court, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Mr. Weatherbee is the President of Arnold, Constable & Co., of which his father was the head, and his mother is the daughter of one of the founders of that firm. Mr. Weatherbee was graduated from Yale in the class of 1908, and is a member of the Union League, New York Yacht, Aero, and Automobile Clubs. His sisters are Mrs. Robert Tighe McGusty of Horley Court, Greenwich, Conn., and Mary Weatherbee, who married Dr. Samuel Milbank of this city. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Clark-Wise.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 25.—Miss Henrietta Van Dyke Wise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Wise, and John Curtiss Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clark of Stamford, Conn., were married last night at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. William Crawford, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church performed the ceremony. James Clark, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man and the bride was unattended.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—H. A. Adams, Mrs. N. Adams, Captain the Hon. Alfred Anson, Adam Ballie, A. H. Baldwin, Harry Benson, Mrs. H. Blake, Captain C. Bullen, George Candler, Mrs. F. Carroll, Miss C. K. Currin, Miss G. J. Dunlop, J. L. Finch, Charles E. Fraser, W. F. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. C. Harris, R. C. Harrison, Mrs. W. J. Holmes, James Hutton, Arthur A. Jones, W. F. Kemble, W. P. Knight, Mrs. H. S. Langford, Samuel R. Lippincott, R. McCreary, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Newman, F. E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Patton, C. S. Pickering, Miss M. Rooney, Miss M. Russell, R. M. Talbot, G. W. Thompson, Albert G. Warren, Leonard H. Wells, Mrs. S. Pegrey and Ralph F. Wagram.

ANDANIA, (Liverpool.) — Robert John Evans, Miss Nellie Hutchins, George B. Noble, J. R. Porta, Miss Minnie G. Roscoe, Dr. K. Simon, and W. M. Sullivan.

HISTORIC WATCHES PUT ON EXHIBITION

Wheeler Collection Lent to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

TIMEPIECES OF ROYALTY

Some No Larger Than a Dime, While Others Are as Large as an Alarm Clock.

Ninety-seven old watches, some of them timepieces and some just ornaments, some with works as small as a dime and some as large as an alarm clock, but all representing the evolution of the watch from the clock and the hourglass during the three hundred years after the first watch was made by Peter Heinlein, or Hele, of Nürnberg about the year 1500, have been lent to the Central Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences by Willard H. Wheeler. As long as the watches remain there, and they will be on exhibit except for the few weeks in the year Mr. Wheeler shows them at jewelers' conventions, they are to be known as the Willard H. Wheeler Loan Collection of Antique Watches.

Although Mr. Wheeler has been collecting watches only twenty years, he said he had almost completed a collection he thought would represent the early period of the development of the watch. Believing that a collection of more than 100 watches would be unwieldy in exhibition and tiresome to the person who wished to inspect the antiques, Mr. Wheeler has decided not to expand his collection beyond that number. If he sees watches worthy of a place in the collection he will increase the number to 100, and if he sees others he wishes to add he will throw out specimens less representative of their periods, their makers, or of their points in evolution.

Marfels Watches.

Eighteen of the watches came from the famous collection of Carl Marfels of Berlin, who sold his antiques to the late J. P. Morgan a few years after Mr. Wheeler had chosen his specimens from the exhibit. The Morgan collection is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, but Adam Reuff, associate curator of the Arts in the Brooklyn Museum, believes the Wheeler collection is almost as typical of the early industry, because it represents the evolution of the watch almost as well as do the 386 antiques in the New York Museum, and because its smaller size enables exhibitors to display it more effectively.

Three of the timepieces were made by Thomas Tompion, called the father of English watchmaking, who made timepieces for all the monarchs of Europe and was official maker for the court of Charles II., who, Victor Hugo said, knighted a sirloin of beef in the peaceful days, before Cromwell, on the rising tide of second revolution, drove him into refuge with his friend and political master, Louis XIV. of France.

Philip II. of Spain, who, after despairing of seating himself in Westminster as Britain's king, divorced Queen Mary of England, and made a futile thrust at British sea power by sending his famous Armada to be pounded to pieces in the English Channel, sent a special envoy with gold to England to ask Tompion to make one of his famous watches. There is another tradition that Queen Mary gave him a second Tompion watch, and that he wore this gift at three succeeding weddings with queens and princesses of other countries—for Philip was an international wooer.

Another was that Louis XIV. of France, called Louis Le Grand, kept his trysts with Madame de Montespan, Francoise d'Aubigne, widow of the crippled comic poet, Scarron—"the abstract of all human miseries"—and others of his wives, by the time of watches made by Tompion by the Imperial order of Louis—for Louis was a cosmopolitan wooer, just as his Spanish rival was.

Royalty's Timepieces.

Whatever the truth of these romances, Tompion was so famous in his time that all the royalty of Europe was timing its masques and battles, its banquets and its conquests, by the ticking of English watches. Outside of the part he took in making history by setting the time of all its events, Tompion was making history in the watchmaking industry by his improvements. He was making money and fame at the same time—so much of both that when he died England gave him a slab in Westminster Abbey with her Kings, her Generals, her statesmen and other famous and infamous men.

Although the clock had been invented about 1100, Tompion left his father's blacksmith shop to study clocks, and there is a tradition that he was the first man to make a pocket watch. Because he lived in the age of the Puritans, whose religionists and kingmakers and kingbreakers detested ornamentation, Tompion, best clockmaker, famous all over England, became Tompion, best watchmaker, famous all over the world.

The first clocks hung on walls just as sun dials had been painted on the walls of castles and palaces, but as maker after maker came and went with the stamp of the centuries, the clock went to the table or the shelf. Whether some traveler first tied one of these clocks around his neck as a cow wears a bell, when he went on a journey, or whether some maker put together a clock for a traveler to carry on a chain, is not known. Anyway, clocks became smaller and were worn dangling from a chain fastened around the neck. As shown in the Wheeler collection these watches became smaller and smaller and more ornate until the beginning of the age of the Puritans, or what might be called the middle of the Tompion period in the watchmaking industry.

Puritans Opposed Jewels.

The Puritans disliked to wear jeweled watches or ornaments of lapis lasuli around their necks, and still they did not like to be without the time. The result was that Tompion and other makers devised a watch the Puritans could conceal in their pockets and peep at furtively when none of the other folk were looking to see that the upholders of asceticism had luxurious possessions.

One of the Tompion watches in the Wheeler collection, formerly in the famous collection of the Englishman, Evan Roberts, has been described by Britten in what all collectors call their authoritative work in English, as one of the best examples of the versatility of Tompion's genius." Although he had made many improvements in construction the maker left the invention of the stem winder to the eighteenth century. But he did make a clock that would run a year with one winding, and the curious thing about this timepiece is that its present owner has the names of every person who has wound it since Tompion delivered it to William III. in Kensington Palace.

Every watch in the Wheeler collection has some curious feature in construction, size, shape, or appearance, and a great many have curious tales or histories told by persons who thought a watch with a lurid past would bring more from a collector than some prosaic timepiece that had ticked away most of its life solemnly recording the births, deaths and achievements of obscure persons. Some of the watches are so small that Swift might have imagined them made for his Lilliputians; others are large enough to use for weapons in battle, or failing as weapons, as hiding places.

Watch With Three Cases.

One repeater watch that strikes the hours automatically was made by the Englishman, Thomas Mudge, about 1765, upon order from Ferdinand VI. of Spain, who always listened to a song by his favorite court singer, Farinelli, before he undertook serious state business, and who finally became insane after the death of his consort, Barbara, daughter of John V. of Portugal.

Like many watches of the time this was made with three cases, so that the owner might use the same timepiece for many occasions by taking off case after case. The outer case of this watch was made of snake-skin ornamented with gold, although the outer cases of many other watches in the Wheeler collection were made from the cruppers of the ass or horse.

It was believed that the owner wore this outer case when he rode in the chase or went to battle, so that the works and inner cases might be protected from chance blows. In ordinary life around the castle he would wear the second case of simple gold, while on state occasions he would strip the cases down to the last, since it was jeweled and highly ornate.

Another richly enameled, pearl-inlaid watch known as "The Fountain" and made in Switzerland for the Oriental trade about 1790, has a more recent chapter in its romance, as related by Marfels, the German collector. It was said that from the time the Manchu Emperor, Kea-king, fifteenth son of Kee-lung, inherited this watch about 1800, it remained in the Imperial palace at Peking, perhaps, at the Berlin recounteur recited, on a table in the Queen's dressing room.

Accused of Necromancy.

Then soldiers sacked the palace during the Boxer rebellion, and the man who snatched the watch from the Queen's table sold it to an employe in the German Embassy there. He brought it to Marfels. Even this apparent rough handling did not injure the fountain of the watch, a delicate mechanism giving the image of flowing water with small particles of glass upon small, almost invisible wires.

There is another watch made by Henry Louis Droz, son of Pierre Jacquet Droz, the famous French maker, who has two specimens in the Wheeler collection. Louis Droz left France for England about 1780, and finally went to Madrid to make watches there, just about the time of the Spanish Inquisition. Although the King and several of his courtiers had watches made by Tompion, Daniel Quare, and other famous English makers, most of the Spaniards had never seen a watch or even heard of a timepiece.

When Droz exhibited the wonders that would tell the time of day without even a glance at the sun or the hourglass, it was charged that he was a necromancer. Despite his protests that he was only an ordinary mechanic, and that he only thing that distinguished his watches from those of hundreds of other makers was that they could be wound without a key, simply by shaking them up and down, he was brought to trial on the charge of necromancy.

Spaniards said it was the unusual method of winding the watch that proved he was a necromancer. When he shook the watch he was merely going through the ceremony of supplicating the evil spirits to make his watch run and tell the time, they said, and he was sentenced to death.

Fortunately the Bishop of Toledo appeared then and exhibited a watch that had been made for him, and said he was sure there was no magic about the thing, for his timepiece had to be cleaned often or it would not run. Upon this evidence Droz escaped death, but he left Madrid immediately.

Another watch has mystery in its history and mystery engraved all over its case. It was made in Nürnberg about 1556, either by a person who was a member of the secret religious sect, the Cabalists, or for some person who was a member of that party. The case is engraved with symbols and mottoes in German, Latin, and Hebrew or Sanskrit. Mr. Wheeler says he has not been able to find a scholar who could give him more than a scrap of translation here and there, just enough to show the idea of the mottoes.

A large coach watch that spoke the time when the owner pulled a gut string is engraved with the arms of Lord Nelson, England's great naval hero, who won the famous victory of Trafalgar after running up the halyards the immortal sentiment, "England expects every man to do his duty." Whether this was among the Admiral's possessions when he went down with his flagship, the Victory, and whether it was one of the relics he asked his first officer to send back to England to "dear Nellie," or Lady Hamilton, just before he uttered his dying phrase, "Kiss me, Hardy, kiss me! Oh, Victory, Victory, where is thy glory? Thank God I've done my duty!" not even the collector who was so anxious to sell it to Mr. Wheeler would say.

Other watches are made in the shapes of flowers, mandolins, crosses, vanity boxes, finger rings, butterflies, and skulls. One has a case of rock crystal, and another has miniature figures that dance on the face of the watch every hour. Another of Swiss origin is decorated with 1,741 matched pearls and 158 turquoises.

A watch of Swiss make is engraved with the name of George Washington, and Mr. Wheeler believes it was the property of the first President or of one of his relatives.

The only point missing is the evolution of the wrist watch—and Mr. Wheeler thinks that just happened.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES HANS, formerly a resident of this city, died on Saturday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year.

BRION L. BURROWS, an employe of the Treasury Department and formerly a newspaper man, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 871 State Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-sixth year, leaving his wife and five children.

Mrs. MARY OGDEN GAMBLE FERRIS, wife of Garwood Ferris, a former City Engineer of Jersey City, died on Saturday at her home there, in her seventy-fifth year, leaving also three sons and a daughter.

EDWARD H. ALLEN, a theatrical and advertising man, died on Saturday at his home in Boston, Mass., in his fifty-seventh year. He was formerly manager of the Grand Opera House in Washington.

Miss ESTHER PHILLIPS, a teacher since her seventeenth year, died on Saturday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Goldberg, at 415 East 239th Street, in her sixty-ninth year. She also leaves two brothers.

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. MORFORD, widow of Thomas F. Morford, owner of an iron foundry in Red Bank, N. J., died at her home there, in her eighty-seventh year, leaving two daughters and a son.

Mrs. ANNAH T. PAYNE, wife of a real estate dealer of Wortendyke, N. J., died at her home there, in her seventy-third year, leaving also two daughters and five sons.

Mrs. CARRIE WORMS, wife of Abraham Worms, a wholesale meat dealer of Brooklyn, died at her home, 1,205 Jefferson Avenue, in that city, in her fifty-fourth year.

JOHN F. THINE, a life-long resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 194 Baltic Street, in that city, leaving a brother and sister.

PAUL HEINRICK, said to be a Lieutenant in the German Navy, died in a hospital in Bridgeport, Conn., from injuries suffered while working as a brakeman on the New Haven Railroad. He came here before the war when on leave of absence and was unable to rejoin his regiment.

Mrs. MINA BITTERMAN, widow of Theodore Bitterman, died at her home, 33 West 128th Street, in her sixty-ninth year, leaving two daughters and a son.

HENRY BRUNNTRAGER, a baker, died at his home in Kingston, N. Y., in his twenty-sixth year. He was born here, and is survived by his father, with whom he was in business.

JOSEPH ROWE, formerly a resident of this city, died at his home in Union, N. J., leaving his wife.

JOHN DENVER, a postal service employe, died at his home, 261 Windsor Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-first year, leaving a son and two daughters.

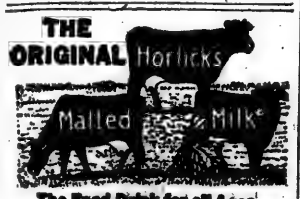
FRANK P. MARKEY, a contractor, died at his home, 116 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J., in his forty-seventh year, leaving his wife and several children.

JOHN HACKETT, a lawyer in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for fifty years, died at his home there in his seventy-second year. He was formerly District Attorney of Dutchess County.

ISAAC HIRSCH, a soap manufacturer for many years, died at his home, 312 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-sixth year, leaving his wife and four children.

Mrs. JENNIE L. C. STRONG, wife of Ullman Strong, died on Wednesday in Summit, N. J.

JOSEPH HARDING, manager [illegible] died on Saturday at his home, 1,[illegible] Street, Brooklyn, in his [illegible]-fifth year, leaving his wife and [illegible] children.

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WHERE ENEMY LINES ARE 2 FEET APART

A Visit to Zagora, on the Italian Front, the Strangest Battleground.

TRENCHES RUN TOGETHER

At One Place Only a Wall Separates Forces—Silence More Terrible Than Bursting Shells in Open.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, June 3, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Zagora, which is a little mountain hamlet that was buried in oblivion before the war, is famous today as the only point on the Austro-Italian front, and perhaps on any army font, where enemy trench lines actually run into each other. For 400 miles on this front the Austrian and Italian trenches run parallel, being often as close as thirty to fifty yards, but at Zagora they slide into each other and then slide away again, uphill and down dale, following the general trend of the Isonzo River, which empties into the Adriatic Sea far above Venice.

The situation at Zagora illustrates the difficult and curious character of the warfare on this front, where there are probably not anywhere opposing lines of trenches crossing so much as a single acre of flat land, for there is no flat land except on a rare mountain top.

"You must see Zagora, they're always fighting there, playing little tricks on each other," said a division staff officer to a correspondent of The Associated Press. He then took down a photographic map and showed two lines of trenches running for miles along the mountain sides. "The upper is the Austrians', and the lower is ours," he explained. "Note that at Zagora the two lines run together."

It was decided that the best time to see Zagora was in the early morning when the actual firing was desultory. Many miles of walking before daybreak over a pontoon bridge spanning the Isonzo River, and up a mountain-side protected from artillery shells by tunnels, brought the party to the headquarters of the officer in command of the hill forces. The commander conducted his visitors still further up the mountain toward Zagora, already visible as a heap of ruins of what once had been the peaceful homes of peasants. The visitors went up at an angle of sixty degrees, in the shelter of old trenches that once had been front trenches. At every turn were visible the plots of seven crosses where Italian or Austrian soldiers had fallen during the terrific fighting carried on by the Italians to gain their way up the face of the mountain.

"It has been like a sword duel between us all the time," said the commander, "with little artillery fire because either side using guns would, in view of the closeness of the opposing trenches, kill both friends and enemy.

"It's wonderful the way the soldiers have kept up their spirits here," he went on. "For a whole month last Fall, when the mountain was a mass of wet rock and mud, when it was possible to get food up only by night, when the men could not be relieved, when to strike a light meant death from a sniper, when our trenches were but hastily constructed piles of stone left by the Austrians as we pushed them foot by foot toward the mountain top, our men held on with amazing cheerfulness. Not even the wounded complained. The death struggle developed the best qualities of our men. Even the Socialists among them, whose principles do not include fighting, became some of my best soldiers."

As visitors came full upon the shattered blackened stone walls of the hamlet of Zagora, the commander advised: "Stoop low, now, and run quietly. When you reach our front line, don't talk, don't even whisper. The Austrians will hear you and begin an attack, thinking we ourselves are about to start one."

The party halted near the walls of what once had been a huge country kitchen, built under the lower side of a house, facing toward the mountain top. Within stood men against the wall with rifles in their hands peeping out little apertures. On the other side of this wall, not two feet away, stood silent enemy watchers, always ready to fire. The place might have been a tomb, so silent were its occupants. The only sound came from the floor where men were sleeping with their faces covered with blankets to deaden their snores.

This place of Zagora, with its silence fraught with expectant danger, was more impressive than any open field filled with the shriek of bursting shells. The party crept from this silent corner through dark tunneled ways and zigzagged about other ruined foundation walls, where other soldiers stood, and on, down a line, until the Austrian trenches could be seen through a maze of barbed wire defenses.

An officer pointed to the barbed wire and said: "We are on such intimate relations with the Austrians that we and they use the same barbed wire protection. There isn't room to plant any more and their wires prevent them from getting at us, as well as keeping us from getting at them." Then, with a dulled expression, he pointed to the bodies of soldiers lying in the open space, caught in the wires, fruit of attacks and counterattacks. "The Austrians won't let us pick up the dead, so there they lie," he explained. "They play the mitrailleuse there until they die. Sometimes it takes a long time. This morning a man called who had been there for three days with a fractured leg. At least he doesn't move any more, so he must be dead."

CONGRESS HARD AT WORK.

Senate Far Behind with Measures Awaiting Passage.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Despite the tension over Mexico, Congress is working hard to dispose of the mass of routine legislative proposals before it. The House is clearing up the special program and appropriation bills rapidly, but the Senate is far behind.

Legislation to be disposed of by the Upper House before there can be any thought of adjournment includes the Government Shipping bill, the child labor law, ratification of the House amendments to the Philippine Bill, the conference report on rural credit legislation, the Immigration bill and conservation measures.

The Senate also is behind with appropriations. The Post Office bill probably will be passed tomorrow or Tuesday, and there are awaiting consideration the Agricultural, Fortifications, Diplomatic, Sundry Civil, Pensions, District of Columbia and Naval Appropriations bills.

The House will resume discussion of the army appropriation measure tomorrow. Besides this, it still has the Military Academy Appropriation bill to complete.

The Naval bill, as reconstructed by the Senate Naval sub-Committee, will be ordered reported to the Senate before the end of the week. Changes so radical have been made in the House bill that a prolonged conference is assured. The Senate is expected to accept with little change the building program agreed on by the sub-committee, which calls for eight capital ships during the coming year in place of five provided in the House bill.

The Administration's General Revenue bill, on which the Ways and Means Committee has been at work for weeks may be ready for introduction in the House within a week. Present plans contemplate a change in the income tax that would produce $100,000,000 additional; an inheritance tax calculated to produce $50,000,000, and a tax on net receipts or profits of munitions plants, expected to raise $50,000,000. [illegible] will not [illegible] on all the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW ARMOR PLATE TO DEFLECT SHOTS

Louis Gathmann's Invention Includes Air Chambers and Shock Absorbers.

RESULT OF RECENT BATTLES

The Popular Science Monthly, in Its July Number, Discusses Advantages of the Scheme.

Louis Gathmann has invented a new battleship armor which consists of air chambers and shock absorbers. The principle of the armor is the deflection of the projectile and its explosion in a manner that would not injure the body of the battleship, but would expend itself on air chambers.

The July number of the Popular Science Monthly gives a description of the new Gathmann armor. It says:

"Read the accounts of the battles fought off Heligoland and the Falkland Islands, in which ships protected by heavy armor were sunk by gun fire at ranges of five miles, and the question must occur: What is the good of armor? If twelve and more inches of steel can be penetrated by the 15-inch guns of a British battle cruiser at a distance of miles it would seem that victory at sea is a matter of hitting, power rather than of protection. That armor of some kind is necessary would follow from the fact that naval architects are very close students of naval history and that they promptly apply in the construction of fighting ships the lessons taught on the proving ground and in battle. That the heavy gun seems for the time being to have gained the ascendency over armor is proved by the fact that in battle cruisers high speed and enormous striking power are considered more important than steel sides; for the armor belt of a battle cruiser is only twelve inches—hardly sufficient protection against anything but projectiles of low calibre and low striking energy.

"Inspired by these considerations, Louis Gathmann, whose experiments in hurling high explosives against armor on proving grounds attracted much attention some sixteen years ago, has invented an entirely new system of armor protection which deserves consideration. His object is to obtain not only protection, but lightness; for the heavier the armor of the ship the fewer must her guns be or the weaker her engines on a given displacement.

"In carrying out his ideas, Mr. Gathmann would provide a ship with a chambered shell-resisting section and with a shock-absorbing section, the first above the second. The chambers of the first, or shell-resisting section, are really horizontal tubes, the front series of which are spirally ribbed.

"Should a projectile penetrate the hard face of the armor, says Mr. Gathmann, it would force its way through the line of least resistance, and thereby glance upward, or downward, or sideward, as the case may be, turning or tilting the projectile, thereby destroying its penetrating power; such shells may fracture or explode, but without penetrating the armor.

"A fifteen-inch shell carrying high explosive generates gases on exploding which exert a tremendous pressure. That pressure must be absorbed or else it may break the ship below the armor belt. So, Mr. Gathmann attaches to the lower end of his chambered belt a series of air chambers or pontoons, each independent of the other. This shock-absorbing section consists of five walls; a downwardly extending portion is bolted to a curved front plate and two end plates to inclose the pontoon or chamber.

"The pontoons are flimsy. But they are intended to be destroyed. The pressure of the gases from a huge shell will disrupt one, two, perhaps three shock-absorbing or pontoon sections, but the rest will remain intact. The air within the chambers will have a cushioning effect. Water will rush into the chamber but the pontoons will remain in place."

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Sells To-morrow, TUESDAY, June 27,
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Inventoried at Over $35,000
all from Alaska, Yukon and Mackenzie River District, consisting of about
10,000 Extra Fine and Large RAW RATS, 750 Large Beavers, 250 Minks, 250 ERMINES, 75 OTTERS, 75 Bears and Wolves, 250 Kolinskys, 100 CROSS, BLUE and RED FOXES, 150 LYNX, 2,500 MOLES, and 80 the Finest Selected SILVER FOXES. SOME VALUED AS HIGH AS $750.
Also Stock of
Jenettes, Nutrias, Martens, SKUNKS, RACCOONS, Etc.

NOTICE—I beg to announce that all these furs were shipped to me only a few days ago direct from Alaska in original bale lots, and are of the highest quality, and will be put up in suitable large lots to the trade. Sale will be held strictly without reserve.
Will Be Open for Inspection TO-DAY, MONDAY, FROM 11 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
For further information telephone Spring 4299.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE.—We are open for 100 pieces of charmeuse at a price. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 28th.

CLOTH.—Will buy for cash American woolen lightweight kersey. Telephone 9657 Farragut.

COATS AND SUITS.—Largest jobber looking at samples; misses' and ladies'; all week. Ready to place orders. 29 West 30th. First floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Pile fabrics; jobbers looking at; all week. 51 West 24th St., 10th floor.

COATS.—Constructors on infants' and children's coats. Broadway Dress Company, 107 Bleecker St.

COATS.—Jobber will look at ladies', children's, and sport coats all week; ready to place orders; pay cash. 113 Greene St., 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits. Levitman & Fein, 33 W. 34th.

COATS.—Samples looked at. 145 West 28th, 12th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at cloth Bolivia and silk velours. Third floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at samples better grade. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats, 3d floor, 18 West 27th.

CORDUROYS.—Narrow wale; any quantity; must be cheap. M. Feynman Co., 19-27 West 21st St.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists, Skirts—Jobs for cash; quantity no object. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone 2412 Franklin.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Rubin will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge dresses; must bring own samples; steady work. 4th floor, 22 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing Fall orders on silk and serge dresses. Call 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy serge and silk dresses for the Fall. Windsor, 148 West 24th.

DRESSES, WAISTS.—Jobber placing order on silk dresses and waists. Call with sample, 116 West 29th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk afternoon, party, and evening dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; placing orders. Third floor, 45 W. 25th St.

LAWNS.—We are open for any amount of white lawns and organdies for spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Chelsea 4461.

LINENS.—Ramie; will buy at a price white and colored; also cotton gabardines. Call 303 5th Av., Room 512, between 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

PLUSHES wanted for cash. Gramercy 5213.

POST CARDS, pictures, booklets, calendars and novelties, quantity no object, wanted for cash; have you any over stock or dead stock that you desire to dispose of for cash? Send samples and particulars. Karmitz & Deutsch, 139 Chrystie St. Tel. Orchard 9687.

SERGES, &c.—Open for any quantity cotton warp and all-wool French serges, Ottoman taffeta; also silk failles. John D. Farwell Co., 66 Leonard St.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for navy French serges, any quantity. Room 801, 1,183 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Jobber will look at Fall line; write for appointment. M 114 Times.

SPRING SUITS, Coats, Dresses, Skirts.—Cash for job lots for rebuilding sale of Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Md. Write Edwin J. Gutman, Hotel McAlpin.

SUITS.—Jobbers settled with union, looking at Fall suits; will place stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits; furnish material if necessary. Copeland Co., 38 West 28th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples from $10 up. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples all week. 38 West 32d St., Room 1,507.

VELVET BINDING.—Any color, one inch wide. Call 16 Warren St., Marshuts.

WAISTS.—Contractors on waists; bring their own samples. Room 1,106, 44 East 23d.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing silks, poplins, gabardines, navies, blacks, colors. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Misses', ladies' high-grade Fall line ready for inspection. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS.—Will close out lot of new Fall coats at a price. Phone 2424 Gramercy.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, checks, chinchillas, silk jerseys. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS in different materials to close out. Greenberg, 141 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silk and wool combination jersey Sport Dresses for immediate delivery; very reasonable prices. Sam Englander, 32 Union Square.

DRESSES.—Jobs Summer dresses, also silk dresses, cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job Summer dresses, large assortment, cheap. Windsor, 148 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job of cotton of the better grade to close out. M. Ginsberg, 141 West 28th.

FRENCH CREPE CHIFFON.—12 pieces black, 8 white, 58 cents; silk cloth chiffon, 27 pieces, colors, 55 cents cash. Circle 1035.

LADIES' MANNISH SHIRTS.—250 dozen assorted styles; special bargain. Communicate C. Zauche, 72 Leonard St. Tel. 2899 Franklin.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th St.

NECKLACES.—Have a lot of imported pearl necklaces at $12 a dozen. Rogow, 215 4th Av.

PINS.—Brass dressmaker and bank pins; all sizes. Berg Brothers, 478 Broadway.

SERGES.—Can deliver thirty pieces Juilliards, 54,249, black, $1.05, less 7% K 97 Times.

SERGE, 7614.—Immediate delivery. Telephone Spring 6311.

TO CLOSE OUT, 500 stylish cotton dresses, wash and shepherd checked skirts, silver-bloom suits. Excello, 127 West 17th.

WAISTS.—1,000 dozen silk to close out; also 2,000 dozen trimmed voiles; prices from $4.50 to $6.50 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WASH DRESSES, 500, to close out. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 37th St.

WASH DRESSES to close out at a sacrifice. 13 East 16th St., 4th floor.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN wants line for jobbers on commision. 114 East 28th St., Room 503.

DRESS GOODS, &c.—Salesman, Pacific Coast territory, open for strong line of dress goods, silks, cotton, and linen; exclusive or side line; strong following, with big trade. L 25 Times.

Fooling the Bride.

The ecclesiastical body that is going to eliminate "With all my goods I thee endow" from the marriage ritual is on the right track. It is fooling the bride unnecessarily and she ought to know in advance that she will have to rifle pockets and search hatbands, socks, and coat sleeves at night if she lands any coin.—Houston Post.

Pride of the Old Days.

Perhaps there are better pocket pool players now than in the old days, but the Gentle Historian doesn't believe it.

REFEREES' SALES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF BRONX.—In the matter of the Estate of ELIZABETH A. DEMPSEY, deceased.

In pursuance of an order of sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled proceeding and bearing date the 27th day of May, 1916, I, the undersigned, the administrator in said order named, will sell, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of June, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the real property in New York County directed by said order to be sold and therein described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 238th Street, distant 354 feet 8 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 38th Street, with the westerly side of 9th Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with 9th Avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block parallel with 238th Street 53 feet 3 inches; thence southerly and again parallel with 9th Avenue, 98 feet 9 inches to the northerly side of 238th Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of 238th Street, 53 feet 3 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, June 1st, 1916.

PATRICK HENIHAN, Administrator.
JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Chambers Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street numbers being 437 and 439 West 38th Street:



The premises are subject to a mortgage of $8,000.00, with interest from May 1, 1916, at 5½ per annum.
Dated, New York, May 31, 1916.
PATRICK HENIHAN, Referee.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House: J. Pooley, housefurnishing goods; 854 4th Av.
EASTON, Penn.—Mrs. Schaefer and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, laces; 621 Broadway.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.: H. B. Scates, shoes; Mr. Cunnings, representing; Mr. Potter, gift shop; 116 West 32d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; S. Y. Silverthorne, general mdse.; 18 West 30th.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Ibis, furs; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; J. W. Hawking, knit underwear, hosiery; 43 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Haile, Schwartz & Skall Co.; S. M. Skall, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 225 Broadway.
DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, waists; Room 1,013, 1,150 Broadway.
DULUTH, Minn.—G. A. Orsek, jobs wash skirts, dresses; Room 509, 1,170 Broadway.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, jobs suits; 72 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.: S. Brusky, coats, suits, basement; 1,140 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson Co.; Miss C. M. Grauman, cloaks, suits; 1,140 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—F. B. Levi, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; W. C. McPyle, laces, neckwear, ribbons, gloves, veilings; 18 West 35th.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Style Shop; E. Milder, jobs silk, wash, cotton waists, wool wash skirts; 1,140 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; L. A. Israel, millinery; 116 West 32d; Knickerbocker.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 482 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Ganz, women's, misses' Fall coats, suits, dresses, furs, skirts; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Frorlicht & Duncker Carpet Co.; C. H. Duncker and H. H. Wilson, carpets; 11 East 17th.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Geo. L. Fordyce & Co.; Miss J. Miles, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.

RECORD POSTAL RECEIPTS

Presage Another Banner Year, with Third Surplus of Burleson's Term.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Postal receipts for the last two quarters broke all records, aggregating $84,564,447 for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1915, and $79,699,622 for the quarter ending March 31, 1916. Prospects are that the total receipts for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, will amount at least to $305,000,000, and will exceed the receipts for the last banner year, 1914, by from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Postmaster General Burleston last week stated that the unprecedented business of the Postal Service would mean another postal surplus this year, amounting to from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, and that if it were not for the loss sustained annually upon second-class mail the surplus for this fiscal year probably would be between $81,000,000 and $83,000,000.

This year's surplus will make the third turned in to the Treasury by Postmaster General Burleson. In the fiscal years 1913 and 1914, the postal surpluses amounted to $7,300,000. It is likely that the three surpluses will about wipe out the deficit caused last year by the European war.

The largest check ever drawn by a Postmaster General was that of June 16, in favor of the Treasury of the United States, representing the amount, $54,253,962, disbursed by postmasters during the March quarter for running expenses. It constitutes both a deposit in and a withdrawal from the Treasury. The remaining receipts for the March quarter, $25,445,860, remain available for other expenditures.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	July.		Sept.	
WHEAT.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 19	$1.02⅝	$1.00⅝	$1.04⅝	$1.03
June 20	1.03⅛	1.01¼	1.06	1.04
June 21	1.06⅛	1.02⅝	1.08¼	1.05⅛
June 22	1.05⅜	1.02⅝	1.06	1.03½
June 23	1.02⅝	.99⅝	1.05⅜	1.02½
June 24	1.01	.99⅞	1.04	1.02⅛
Week's range	1.03⅛	1.00⅝	1.06¼	1.02½

	Dec.		Cash, 2 Red.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 19	$1.06⅛	$1.07	$1.01⅜	$1.02⅜
June 20	1.09⅛	1.07¼	1.02⅝	
June 21	1.09	1.08	..	..
June 22	1.08⅛	1.08	..	..
June 23	1.08¼	1.05⅝	1.02½	..
June 24	1.07	1.05⅝	..	..
Week's range	1.09⅛	1.05⅝	1.02⅝	1.01⅜

	July.		Sept.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 19	72⅛	71	72	70½
June 20	73⅜	72¼	73½	72⅜
June 21	74⅛	73⅛	73⅞	72⅝
June 22	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	72⅝
June 23	73⅜	71⅝	72½	70¾
June 24	72¾	71¾	71¾	70¾
Week's range	74⅛	71	73⅝	70⅝

	Dec.		Cash—3 White.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 19	.63	61½	73½	73
June 20	.64	63½	74½	..
June 21	.64½	63¾	..	..
June 22	.64¾	63¾	76	..
June 23	.63¾	60¾	75¼	75
June 24	.61⅞	60¾	..	..
Week's range	.64½	60¾	76	73

	July.		Sept.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 19	.39¼	37⅜	.38⅝	38½
June 20	.38⅜	39¼	.39⅜	38⅝
June 21	.39⅜	39¼	.39½	39
June 22	.40¼	40¼	.39¾	39½
June 23	.40	39¼	.39¼	38
June 24	.39½	38⅝	.38½	38
Week's range	.40¼	37⅜	.39½	38

	Dec.		Cash—Standards.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 19	.40¾	39¼	40	39¼
June 20	.40¾	40	40½	40¼
June 21	.40¾	40⅜	38	37½
June 22	.40¾	40¼	41½	40¾
June 23	.40¾	39¾	40¾	40¾
June 24	.40	39¾	40¾	..
Week's range	.40¾	39¼	40¾	37½

Provisions.

	July.		Sept.	
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 19	$13.05	$12.90	$13.20	$12.90
June 20	13.07	12.97	13.22	13.07
June 21	13.25	13.07	13.37	13.22
June 22	13.12	13.07	13.30	13.20
June 23	13.00	12.92	13.15	13.07
June 24	13.00	12.90	13.15	13.05
Week's range	13.25	12.90	13.37	12.90

	July.		Sept.	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 19	$13.60	$13.10	$13.72	$13.20
June 20	13.67	13.45	13.70	13.55
June 21	13.70	13.55	13.80	13.60
June 22	13.65	13.57	13.75	13.55
June 23	13.52	13.40	13.62	13.47
June 24	13.60	13.37	13.70	13.47
Week's range	13.70	13.10	13.80	13.20

	July.		Sept.	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 19	$23.65	$22.70	$23.30	$22.35
June 20	23.82	23.55	23.60	23.15
June 21	24.65	24.00	24.80	23.75
June 22	24.62	24.30	24.17	23.87
June 23	24.25	24.10	23.90	23.85
June 24	24.67	23.85	24.25	23.50
Week's range	24.67	22.70	24.80	22.35

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July.		Oct.		Dec.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 19	12.77	12.69	12.94	12.87	13.39	13.31
June 20	12.92	12.85	13.18	13.05	13.35	13.20
June 21	13.06	12.95	13.25	13.10	13.43	13.27
June 22	13.03	12.99	13.47	13.13	13.61	13.28
June 23	13.30	13.11	13.42	13.25	13.59	13.42
June 24	13.29	13.12	13.41	13.28	13.58	13.44
W'k's range	13.38	12.69	13.47	12.87	13.61	13.01

	Jan.		Mar.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 19	13.17	13.10	12.31	12.26
June 20	13.42	13.28	13.58	13.43
June 21	13.48	13.35	13.62	13.50
June 22	13.65	13.48	13.81	13.67
June 23	13.65	13.48	13.80	13.64
June 24	13.64	13.51	13.81	13.68
Week's range	13.68	13.10	13.81	13.26

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 24, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	745,600	412,792	185,216
Tuesday	876,418	462,387	198,069
Wednesday	876,137	384,024	349,760
Thursday	956,314	440,854	257,572
Friday	736,445	286,412	283,227
Saturday	182,883	204,728	67,719
Total week	3,208,197	2,192,600	1,542,380
Year to date	82,453,927	61,864,732	37,765,087

BONDS (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$2,979,500	$2,430,500	$4,029,500
Tuesday	3,162,500	2,439,500	2,911,000
Wednesday	4,623,500	3,570,000	2,657,500
Thursday	3,488,000	2,938,000	3,240,500
Friday	2,968,000	2,257,000	2,223,500
Saturday	1,626,500	1,333,000	780,000
Total week	$18,748,000	$13,968,000	$15,253,000
Year to date	527,572,450	382,290,200	369,340,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	June 24, '16.	June 26, '15.	Change.
R. R. & mis.	3,203,165	2,138,580	+ 24,585
Mining	..	8,400	— 8,400
Banks	82	50	+ 32

BONDS.

R. R. & mis.	$14,894,000	$12,843,000	$2,051,000
Government	3,076,000	100,000	+ 2,976,000
State	20,000	210,000	— 190,000
City	2,758,000	815,000	+ 1,943,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended June 24.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Alaska G. M.	30⅝	30⅝	19⅝	30⅛
700	Allis-C. Mfg.	23	25¾	23¾	24
9,000	Am. Br. Sugar	89	89	89	89
2,000	Am. Cot. Oil	53¾	53¾	51¾	51¾
700	Am. Car & F.	89½	90	86	86
80	Am. Cot. Oil	55	56	53¾	54
200	Am. H. & L. pf	50¾	50½	49½	49¾
300	Am. Ice Sec.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
90	Am. Linseed	70	70	70	70
30	Am. Lin. pf.	45	45	45	45
1,400	Am. Locomotive	71	71	67	68¾
4,230	Am. S. & Ref.	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¼
80	Am. Steel F.	83	83	83	83
90	Am. Sugar Ref.	111¾	111¾	109½	109½
200	Am. T. & T.	130⅝	130⅝	129⅞	130
1,710	Am. Zinc	52¾	54¼	49⅝	48⅝
85	Am. Zinc pf.	83½	86¼	83½	86¼
16,730	Ana. Cop. Co.	64¾	64¾	62⅝	63¼
440	A., T. & S. F.	103	103	103	103¾
4,490	Baldwin Loco.	83½	85½	79⅝	81
270	Balt. & Ohio	89¾	89¾	88¾	89
179	B'klyn R. T.	85¾	86	86	85⅝
6,000	Butte & Sup.	78	77¾	65¾	69⅝
255	California Pet.	20¾	20¾	17¾	17⅞
230	Chandler Motor	176½	176½	174½	176
911	Cent. Leather	54	54¾	53½	54⅜
1,050	Ches. & Ohio	62⅜	63¾	61½	61⅝
800	C., M. & S. P.	97¾	98⅜	96¾	97¾
7,900	C., R. I. & P.	24¾	25⅝	23¾	23⅞
90	Chile Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
150	Chino Copper	50¼	50¼	48½	48½
2,380	Col. Fuel & I.	43	43	40¼	41¼
90	Consol. Gas	134⅝	135⅝	134⅝	135

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Mexico was uppermost in the minds of the business and financial community last week. The crisis which led to the calling out of the National Guard of the entire country riveted the attention of the market upon the possible course of our relations with that country, and throughout last week the question which was constantly put by those immediately engaged in the stock market and by others in the financial district was: Will we, or will we not, have war with Mexico?

Upon the answer to that question, it was generally believed, depended the course which the market was likely to pursue in the near future. That is not to say that the avoidance of war would put the market up and the coming of war with Mexico would put the market down. The matter is not as simple as that. There are other alternatives, and one of them is that the reaching of what a great many people now look upon as the logical climax to the long series of Mexican outrages would materially help the market instead of hurting it. On the other hand, a continuance of the present condition of uncertainty might well retard the normal market influences of other factors capable of stimulating investment and speculative interest in securities.

We have first to consider the effect actually exerted by the coming of this latest and possibly this final crisis in the Mexican situation. It seemed to many that the calling out of the National Guard of the entire country for service on the border and the Administration's suggestion to Congress that the law be modified to authorize the sending of the militia out of the country immediately instead of after July 1, the date named in the law as it now stands, meant almost to a certainty that the country would soon be at war.

This suggestion was a disturbing one. It found many traders long of stock, including a good many outsiders who had been hanging on to stock, purchased for a rise which had not come. Traders were the first to sell, and their selling made enough inroad upon prices to weaken a good many margins, which, in turn, led to more general selling. Meanwhile the bears were at work making the most of an unsettled state of market sentiment, and enough stock was coming into the market to prevent the market from becoming much oversold. There was some bearish news which accentuated the downward tendency, such as the passing of the Tennessee Copper Company's dividend, but in the main it is to the Mexican news and to the incidental uncovering of a stale long position in the market that we must attribute the general course of prices in last week's Stock Exchange dealings.

So much for the effect so far exerted upon prices. What has happened does not in this case seem a sure guide to what is likely to happen in the further development of our Mexican relations. If this crisis passes without war there will be a feeling of relief which might find reflection in an upward movement of prices, but that would leave the situation unchanged in its essential aspects, and we would still be contending with the old Mexican problem with no clear indication of its ultimate outcome.

Recognition of that fact is largely responsible for the view expressed by one of the country's leading bankers last week that the sooner the Mexican situation is brought to a head the better. It is a diseased situation which needs to be cured. If it could be cured peacefully, no one in this country at all representative of public opinion would want it cured in any other way. But can it be? A great many people, probably a majority of the people in the financial district, fear that it cannot be. That being so, they see nothing to gain by indefinite postponement of a disagreeable and, as they believe, necessary task. We have no need of more land, and our own land is too rich to make the riches of Mexico a temptation to aggression. But we do need peace on our border and safety for those of our citizens who live or who have interests in Mexico now so long troubled by a seemingly endless series of revolutions and outlaw undertakings.

The task of pacifying Mexico would be no small one, but it would not, in all probability, entail such an expenditure either of men or of material as would seriously affect the general conditions of economic endeavor in the United States. We have, in such a consideration of warfare as we are here concerned with, to set to one side the natural repulsion to the thought of the loss of life which even war with Mexico would entail. Only high duty would warrant a country in risking a single life; but in considering the economic effects of an armed struggle, one has to take count of the proportion between the cost of the struggle and the resources of the nation engaged in it, not excluding its resources in men.

Those who feel sure that the market will rise instead of falling once the Mexican situation is brought to a clear issue, and the number of these steadily increased last week, believe for one thing that industry would be much more stimulated than it would be retarded by the country's embarking upon armed intervention in Mexico. Supplies would be needed, and, on a smaller scale, the Government's purchases would supply the same sort of stimulation that our industries have derived from the buying on a much larger scale which has been done by the warring nations of Europe.

Some of the work for our own Government might be done with less profit than work which is now being done for foreign buyers, but the proportion of this Government's needs to the total needs which are now being supplied by American manufacturers would be too small to make any possible lessening of the rate of profit an effective offset to the natural stimulating effect of new demands being added to the very great demands which American industry is already called upon to supply.

Surely the railroads would have no less traffic to carry; some of them would probably have more; and surely neither home nor foreign demand for American goods will be reduced materially, if at all, by the withdrawal of a hundred thousand men from private enterprise to the military service of the country. Their needs will be different, but no less than they were in private life, and, besides, their needs will be of an urgent sort, the filling of which is likely to emphasize any upward tendency in prices or to check any reactionary tendency now under way.

There was some thought that the money needs of the United States, should we go to war with Mexico, could only be filled by drawing on supplies upon which foreign customers of American industries are relying to enable them to continue operations nearly to this country. This, however, is hardly an important problem at the moment.

To begin with, the United States will be in no immediate need of borrowing, for this is the season of the year when Government revenues are redundant. Moreover, particularly if the Government should choose to resort to the use of short-time borrowing, the National Treasury would be drawing on money reserves which in the ordinary course would not be employed in any sort of direct investment. Its transfer to the service of the Government would involve certain readjustments in bank loans and in bank balances, but these would hardly be far-reaching enough to diminish materially the volume of funds available for foreign credits in this market or for other similar purposes.

Our recent and current gold receipts from abroad are so large that in themselves they supply an important additional safeguard against a shortage of readily available funds (over and above the requirements of our own Government) either for to take up foreign loans or to fill the needs of our own private undertakings.

Those who recall the market misgivings which accompanied our war of 1898, and who expect business to be affected now as it was for a time affected then, are in all probability misjudging the true application of present facts. We are not likely to witness again the manifestation of panicky feelings such as those which accompanied the wild rumors which came during the early days of the struggle with Spain—rumors of impending bombardments of New York and others of the same sort, which all seemed ridiculous in the light of things as they actually proved to be. Moreover, even in 1898 the market soon shook off its handicap of the war and went on its forward way.

Even technically the market position has been improved. Many stocks which were weakly margined have been sold, and the short interest has probably been increased. Most of those who bought last week are better able than their immediate predecessors were to withstand such a setback as the market had on several days last week. A temporary setback is probably the worst that the market would suffer as a direct cause of war with Mexico, should the country be compelled to go to war to establish order in the place of anarchy to the south of our border.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Removal of Minimum Prices Is Expected Before Many Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 25.—The markets were less demonstrative all the week, except in isolated instances, with rather marked contraction of business. The possibility of a break between America and Mexico affected sentiment, and buyers where also awaiting reaction from the high prices brought about by recent sustained investment demand. The statement is believed well founded that present minimum prices will be removed July 3, which will widen the field of available investments. The Commonwealth of Australia has put out £4,000,000 in 5½ per cent. bonds at par, redeemable from 1920 to 1922. Despite this issue the prices of first-class stocks showed no serious reaction, but the tone was dull.

Continued good support was extended to foreign Government loans, but speculative groups were comparatively inactive, with the exception of a few lively counters. Courtaulds was again driven forward vigorously, reaching 7¾, and Marconi shares, after a brief reaction when the annual report was issued, developed renewed strength. The statement showed profits increased by £145,000, to £378,000, but dividends were again restricted to 10 per cent., although a substantial bonus is promised when settlement takes place with the Government for services rendered during the war.

There was an active business in Royal Dutch rights, in connection with a fresh share issue on the basis of one new share at par for each three shares held, but the application list closed Thursday, when dealing ceased. British Oil and Cake Mills attracted large business, but the price fluctuated downward. Shipping securities relapsed, and mining securities were also out of favor. Values reacted for South African gold and copper shares.

The money market is settling down to the new conditions created by the recent advance in the rate for Treasury bills. Money is in good supply, and while bankers charge for seven day fixtures 4¼ per cent., daily loans are available at from 4 to 4¼ per cent. It is probable that there will be more active demand next week on account of the closing of accounts for the half year. The three months discount rate was steady at 5 1-16 per cent., with business rather larger during the early part of the week.

The feature of the foreign exchange was a strong recovery in the Scandinavian rate, reflecting arrangements for the establishment of a Franco-British credit by Scandinavian banks. Unemployment among trade unions at the end of May was five per thousand, unchanged from the figure reported at the close of each of the preceding three months.

MORATORIUM IS EXTENDED.

Money Is Easy in Paris, Rate on Daily Loans Being Three Per Cent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 25.—The Bourse closed undecided following an active week. There was a certain amount of profit-taking, combined with the adoption by prospective buyers of a watchful waiting attitude in expectation of developments in the military situation. The resolutions of the allied economic conference are approved on principle, but a large body of business men look upon some of the proposed clauses as unworkable. The market considers the internal political situation sound, approving Thursday's vote of confidence in the present Government.

The war loan is firm at 88.85. Rentes are weaker at 62. Realizations occurred in the Spanish group on the report that Madrid was arranging a large French credit to stabilize exchange. Mexicans were weak. Copper shares were only slightly easier, except Rios, despite the heavy fall in the quotation for copper futures. The rest of the market possessed a firm undertone.

The exchanges are steadier, with the Paris and London parities identical. Money continues easy. Bankers' daily loans are at 3 per cent. The weekly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in note circulation partly as a result of the growth of the movement for the settlement of accounts by check and bank voucher. Internal war finance is stationary, but 10,000,000 francs were advanced during the week to smaller allies. The moratorium has been extended for another three months.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of New York and A. G. Becker & Co. of Chicago are forming a syndicate to underwrite the capital stock of the Mitchell Motor Car Company, which will acquire the business of the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, maker of the Mitchell car. The issue will be 125,000 shares without par value.

The International Bank begins today the clearing of checks through the National City Bank as its agent.

Douglas Fenwick & Co. are offering Central Petroleum preferred stock. The 8 per cent. dividend is guaranteed by the Texas Company.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 24, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,743,000	$527,872,450
Same period last year	13,366,000	388,290,200

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.37	87.20	87.43	86.19
Same period a year ago	83.69	83.10	84.48	81.51

	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS	84½	84½	84½	10
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s. Series A	102	102	102	5
A. G. M. cv. 6s. Ser. B	103	100	100	10
Alabama Cent. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	85¾	85¾	85¾	10
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	104	102¾	103	18
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97½	97½	97½	6
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97½	97	97	8
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	102½	103½	9
Am. Dock & Im. 5s	100½	100½	100½	4
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103½	103½	103½	1
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87½	87½	87½	4
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106¾	106¼	106½	135¼
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91½	91½	91½	72
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	106½	106¼	106¼	9
Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	8
Am. Thread 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	16
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	78½	78½	78½	1
Ann Arbor 4s	65½	65½	65½	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	51
A., T. & S. F. 4s	98½	98	98	841½
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s.'55	104½	104	104	34
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s.'60	104¾	103¾	103¾	44
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	84½	84½	84½	9
A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s. stp.	84½	84½	84½	49
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
A., T. & S.F. C. & A. 4½s	97	97	97	20
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	10
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	86	86	86	10
A. C. L. gen. un. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	31
BALT. & O. p. l. 5½s	92½	92½	92½	75
B. & O. gold 4s	91¼	90¾	91	128
B. & O. s. 4s, reg	90	90	90	2
B. & O. conv. 4½s	95¼	94½	94½	231
B. & O. S. W. 5½s	80½	80½	80½	22
B. & O. ref 5s	100¾	100½	100¾	169
B. & O., Mon. Riv. 5s	101	101	101	3
B. & O., P., L., M. & West Va. 4s	87½	86½	86½	28
Beth. Steel ref. 8s	100½	100½	100½	47½
Beth. Steel ext. 8s	103½	103½	103½	13
Brooklyn City 5s	101½	101½	101½	½
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100½	100½	100½	99
B. R. T. gold 5s	103¾	103¼	103¾	6
Bklyn. Un. El. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¼	4
Bklyn Un. Gas 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
Buff. & Susq. I. d. 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
B., R. & P. con. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	3
Bush Term. 4s	88	88	88	4
Bush Term. 5s	88	88	88	1
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87½	87	87½	15
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98½	97¾	97¾	12
Can. South. gen. 5s	102¾	102½	102¾	5
Carolina Cent. 4s	88	88	88	3
Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	95	94½	95	82
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102½	3
Central Leather 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	223
Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	101	100¾	100¾	3
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	8
Cent. New Eng. 4s	81½	80	81½	8
Central Pacific 4s	89¾	89	89¾	73
Chic. Pac. Tiva. R. 5s	85	85	85	5
Cent. Vermont 4s	82	82	82	5
Ches. & O. fd. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	106	105½	106	20
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	85½	85	85½	51
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	90½	90	90½	11
Chi. & Alton 5s	90	90	90	3
Chi. & Alton 3½s	49¾	49¾	49¾	85
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95½	95½	95½	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93½	92¼	92¼	64
C., B. & Q. jt 4s	85¾	88	85¾	227
C., B. & Q., 4s, reg.	96	97¼	97¼	20
C., B. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	3
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98½	98½	98½	5
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	28
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	98	98	98	58
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	107	107	107	1
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	71	70½	70¾	59
Chi., Ind. & L. 6s	113½	113½	113½	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	91½	90	90¼	83
C., M. & St. P. gen. 5½s. Series B	78¾	78¾	78¾	10
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	91½	91	91	47
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '29	94½	94½	94½	26
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	93½	92½	92½	26
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	102	101	102	59
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s. Series B	106¼	106¼	106¾	954
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	102	101¾	101¾	1734
C., M. & St. P. cv. 6s	103½	103½	103½	5
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
C., M. & P. Rd. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	81	81	81	16
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	114½	114½	114½	6
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	95	94½	94½	23
C. & N.W. deb. 5s, '21	103¼	103¼	103¼	8
Chicago Rys. 5s	97½	97½	97½	7
C., R. I. & P.	101½	101½	101½	3
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	85	85	85	13
C., R. I. & Pac. col. 4s, Series P	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75½	75½	75	615
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	63¾	58	62	1,449
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r.	62¾	62¾	62¾	11
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., stamped	60¾	56¼	58¾	517
Chi. & W. Ind. c. 4s	76½	76½	76½	12
Chi. & W. Ind. 6s	107¼	106¾	106¾	7
Chile Copper 7s	129	128	128	45¼
C., I., St. L. & Ce. con. 6s	105	105	105	2
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80¾	80	80¼	31
C., C., C. & St. L. cons.	77	77	77	10
Cleve. Short L. 4½s	100½	100¼	100¾	37
Col. Industrial 5s	75	75	76	38
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91	91	91	3
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	84¾	83½	84	44
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	85½	85	85	7
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	122¾	122	122¼	44
Conn. Ry. & L. 4½s	101	101	101	4
Corn Prod. ref. 5s	99	98¼	98½	14
Cub-Am. S. cl. lr. 6s	102½	102½	102½	15
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100½	100¼	100½	12
DEL. & HUD. lien equip. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	18
Del. & Hud. cv. 6s	107½	106¾	106¾	51
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	70½	70	70½	20
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78¾	78	78	29½
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	85½	85½	85½	5
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
Det. R. Tun. 4½s	90¾	90¾	90¾	10
Det. United 4½s	81½	80	80	56
Dist. Securities 5s	77½	76¾	76¾	88
Duluth & I. R. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	4
Du Pont Powder 4½s	103	103	103	4
E. Tn. VA. & Ga. cons. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	4
Erie 1st con. 7s	110	110	110	11
Erie 1st con. 4s	85½	85	85¼	21
Erie gen. 4s	74¾	74¼	74¼	13
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	71¾	70½	71¼	17
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	75	74	74½	15
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	86½	84¾	84¾	312
E. & T. H. con. 6s	96½	96¼	96¼	6
F. C. & PEN. cn. 5s	103	103	103	3
Fla. E. Coast 4½s	93	93	93	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	105	105	105	3
Flint & P. M. 6s	104	104	104	2
GAL. H. & H. 5s	84¾	83	83	2
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104½	103¾	103¾	45
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Georgia Pacific 6s	107	107	107	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s, sts.	106½	106¼	106½	19
Granby Con. cv. 6s	106½	105½	105½	13
Gt. Northern 4½s	99½	99¼	99¼	6
HAVANA ELEC. 5s	98½	93	93½	85
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	72¾	72½	72¾	7
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	30	29¾	30	84
Houston & T. C. g. 4s	96	96	96	4
Ill. CENT. 4s	85½	86	85½	85½
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	89¼	88¾	89¼	27
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101½	101½	101½	5
Illinois Steel 4½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	96
Indiana Steel 5s	103	102¾	102¾	28
Interboro R. T. 5s	98¾	98½	98½	279
Int. R. T. 5s, reg	98½	98¼	98¼	7
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74¾	74¼	74¼	40
Int. & G. Nor. 5s	98	97	97	7
Int. M. M. 4½s	104¾	103	103¾	717
Int. St. Pump 5s, t. r.	70½	70	70	8
Int. Paper 1st 6s	102	101¾	102	23
Int. Paper con. 5s	92	91¾	92	20
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	87½	87½	87½	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110	110	110	7
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76¾	75¾	75¾	95
Kan. City So. 5s	91½	90½	90½	20
Kan. City So. 3s	69¾	69	69	3
K. C. & M. B. 5s	90	90	90	1
K. C. Term 4s	87½	87½	87½	12
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	2
Kings Co. El. L. & P. p. m. 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	20
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	99¾	99½	99¾	25
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	98¼	97¾	97¾	76
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¼	101	101	39
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	1
Lake Shore 3½s	84½	84½	84½	22
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95	94¼	94¼	14
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94½	94½	43
Lehigh V. Term. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
L. V. of N.Y. gtd. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	100½	100	100	37
L. V. of Pa. con. 4s	91	91	91	6
Lex. & East. 1st 6s	101¾	101	101¼	9
Lex. & P. F. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	125	125	125	15
Liggett & M. 7s, reg	124¾	124¾	124¾	5½
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101½	101½	6
Lorillard 7s	125½	125½	125½	25
Lorillard 7s, reg	125½	125½	125½	5½
L. & N. gen. 6s	113	113	113	3
L. & N. So. Ry. jt. 4s	73	73	73	5
Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	94¾	94½	94½	68
L. & N. A. & K. & T. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
L. & N. So. Ry. jt. 4s	79	79	79	16
L. & N. St. L. Div. 3s	64	63¾	63¾	20
MAN. CONS. 4s	90¾	90	90¾	10
Man. Cons. 4s, t. ex.	91	90½	91	41
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s	110¼	108	109	17
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. C	109	108	108	30
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Mil. & Nor. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	81½	81	81	30
M. & St. P. ref. & cx. 5s	56¼	56¼	56¼	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	16
Mo., K. & Okla. 5s	65	64	64	9
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75¾	75	75¼	77
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	48¾	47¾	48	61
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	48	48	48	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	47	46¾	47	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	48	48	48	22
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	70½	70	70	20
M. P. 5s, 'If. C. T. R. sta	87	87	87	1
M. P. 5s, '17, C. T. R. sta.	86¼	86¼	86¼	4
M. P. 5s, '20, G. T. R. sta.	84	84	84	10
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	48¾	48¾	48¾	2
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	47¾	47¾	47¾	53½
M. P. cv. 5s, t. r., stp.	44¾	44¾	44¾	10
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r.	47¼	47¼	47¼	1
Montana Power 5s	98¾	97¾	98¼	324
NASSAU ELEC. 4s	75	70	70	1
Nat. Enam. & Stg. 5s	95½	95½	95½	7
Nat. Tube 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	7
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	27
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	85¾	83¾	83¾	80
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	91½	91	91	90
N. Y. Cent. gen. 5½s	82¾	82¼	82½	28
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	315
N. Y. C. gen. 4s, Ser. A	84¾	83¾	83¾	72
N. Y. C. L. S. col. 3½s	76	76	76	18
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 3½s	74½	74½	74½	1
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4s	75½	75	75	1
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. 4½s	85¼	84¾	84¾	1
N. Y. & E. 4th ext. 5s	102	102	102	1
N. Y. G. L., H. & P. 5s	88½	88	88	1
N. Y. G. L., H. & P. 5s	104½	104½	104½	20
N. Y. & H. 1st 4s	91½	91½	91½	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	131½	131½	131½	1
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 4s	58	58	58	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75	77½	77½	16
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	33	37½	37½	10
N. Y. State Rys. 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾	1
N. Y. W. & B. 4½s	74½	74½	74½	25
N. Y. Teleph. 4½s	89½	89½	89½	140
Norf. & So. 1st 5s	96½	96½	96½	2
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	87	86	87	80
Nort. & W. cv. 4½s	121¼	121	121¼	6
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	101	101	101	2
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	130¼	130½	130½	3
Norf. & W. Div. 4s	89½	89½	89½	19
N. & W. P. C. & C. 4s	89½	89	89	5
Northern Pac. 4s	92¾	92	92¼	74
Nor. Pac. 4s, reg	91	91	91	1
Northern Pacific 3s	65¼	66	66	2054
OHIO RIVER 1st 5s	107	107	107	1
Ontario Pow. s. f. 5s	93	93	93	3
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	20
Ore. R. & N. 4s	91	91	91	11
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 8s	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s	106	106	106	1
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	92½	92½	92½	24
Ore.-Wash. 1st 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	58
PAC. COAST 1st 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	50
Penn. 4s, 1948	98¾	98¾	98¾	10
Penn 4s, 1948	99½	99½	99½	1
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem.	101¾	101	101¾	353
Penn. Consol. 4½s	103	103¼	103¼	63
Pens. gtd. g. 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Peo. Gas. 5s, ref. 5s	101	100¾	101	11
Peoria & East. inc. 4s	58	58	58	5
Phila. Co. cv. 5s	91	90¾	90¾	12
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	102¾	102¾	102¾	3
Portland Ry. 5s	92½	92½	92½	3
Poca. Cons. Coll. 5s	92½	92	92	3
Public Service 5s	92	91½	92	73
RY. STEEL SP., Int. Ocean 5s	97¼	97	97	14
Reading gen. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	127
Read. J. C. col. 4s	97	97	97	10
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98½	98½	98½	88
R. I. Ark. & L. 4½s	58½	56	58½

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 24, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,208,197	82,453,927
Same period a year ago	2,192,000	61,364,731

	Last Week. High	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	87.50	84.27	91.37	80.91
Same period a year ago	72.25	70.24	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	*141	141	141	..	100
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	17	15	15¼	— 2⅛	1,500
42	Apr. 28	32	June 24	Adv. Rumely pf.	35¾	32	32	— 6	400
26½	Jan. 7	17⅛	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines†	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	— ⅛	8,400
14¾	May 10	7⅞	June 17	Alaska, J. Gold M. ††	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛	2,900
33⅞	Mar. 14	23½	Apr. 22	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26¾	24½	24	— 2⅝	7,300
84⅜	May 10	72½	Apr. 22	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	82½	79⅝	79⅝	— 3¼	3,100
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	67½	65	65	— 3	1,300
100	June 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	98½	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛	300
94½	June 14	61⅝	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	91	84½	87¼	— 3¾	63,900
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	102	100	100	..	300
104	June 17	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	105¼	103½	105½	— ⅛	200
195½	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	175	175	175	+ ½	102
63⅜	Mar. 16	51¼	June 23	Am. Can	55⅞	51¼	53¼	— 2⅜	22,700
113⅞	Jan. 26	109	Apr. 22	Am. Can pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	— 1⅞	825
78	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 22	Am. Car & Fdy.	59	56	56¾	— 2¼	10,000
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116⅞	116¼	116¼	— 2	300
..	..	..	..	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	..
..	..	..	..	Am. Coal	..	..	25	..	..
175⅞	Jan. 19	140	Apr. 24	Am. Coal Products	161	141¼	142	— 9¼	1,800
117½	June 1	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	117½	117½	117½	+ ½	300
57½	Jan. 17	50⅛	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	55	53¾	53¾	— 3	1,950
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	99½	99½	99½	..	100
140½	Jan. 4	124⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Express	128	125	125	— 1	700
12	Jan. 3	5⅝	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜	1,100
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	50⅝	49¼	49¾	— 1⅝	2,200
81½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29½	28	28¼	— 1⅝	6,100
22½	Jan. 28	15⅞	June 23	Am. Linseed	21⅜	19⅞	20½	— ⅛	4,900
53½	Apr. 25	38⅝	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	47¾	44½	46	— 3	1,900
83⅜	Mar. 14	60⅝	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	71	67	68⅜	— 2⅞	35,770
104⅜	Apr. 3	99⅜	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	106	102½	102½	..	450
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	..	..	7¾	..	..
37⅞	May 18	31⅛	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	35½	34¾	35¼	+ ⅛	900
113⅜	Jan. 4	88½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	96⅝	92⅞	93⅛	— 2⅞	50,100
114⅜	Feb. 3	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	112	109⅝	110	— 3⅝	1,925
96½	June 14	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	93¼	93	93¼	— ½	450
98	May 25	85	Apr. 20	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	..	..	88½	..	..
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	144	144	144	— 5½	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	..
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	50¼	47	47	— 4	3,000
116½	Jan. 8	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	111½	109	110	— 2⅜	3,600
119	May 25	115¼	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	..	..	117½	..	..
68	Feb. 14	63	June 12	Am. Tel. & Cable	..	..	63¼	..	..
131¼	June 16	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	130¾	130	130½	..	3,450
209⅜	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	205½	202½	205½	— 1⅞	1,120
105½	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	+ ⅛	100
51¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	45¼	43	43	..	5,450
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅝	96	96⅞	— 1½	300
26⅛	June 12	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	24½	22¾	22¾	— 1⅜	700
97⅞	Apr. 10	40⅜	June 23	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.	51⅞	40⅜	43	— 9	51,000
71½	June 16	64	June 22	Am. Z. L. & S. pf.	71	64	66¾	— 4½	8,750
92⅜	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.	84	78⅜	80	— 4½	97,800
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realisation	..	..	5	..	..
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	69	66¼	69	+ 2⅜	3,400
106½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105½	103¾	104	— 1¼	12,380
102	Feb. 23	98⅝	Jan. 4	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	101	100⅞	101	..	2,774
117½	June 13	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	114	113	113	— 2¼	500
118⅜	Jan. 3	79½	June 23	BALD. LOCO. WKS	85¼	79½	80¾	— 7⅝	50,800
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	106	104	104	— 1½	300
96	Jan. 4	82⅛	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	90¼	88½	88⅝	— 1⅛	14,000
80	Jan. 15	75	May 1	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76¾	76½	76½	— ⅝	1,750
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅛	June 22	Batopilas Mining†	2	1⅞	1⅞	..	2,100
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	445	427½	444½	+ 2½	1,200
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	..	..	135	..	..
..	..	..	..	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	..
..	..	..	..	Booth. Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	..
85⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	87	85¼	85¼	— 1¼	1,300
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	130	..	200
60½	May 10	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	56	55	55	— 2	200
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	99	99	99	— 1	100
14	Jan. 12	8	May 10	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec.	..	..	8	..	..
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	93	..	..
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	..
87	Jan. 3	70	June 19	Burns Bros.	73	70	70	— 4	200
*110	Jan. 3	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	..
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107¼	..	..
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	29	29	29	..	320
105¼	Mar. 10	65	June 22	Butte & Superior†‡	77½	65	69¼	— 9½	94,900
42⅝	Jan. 3	17⅜	June 24	CAL. PETROLEUM	21	17⅝	17⅝	— 4⅜	3,400
80⅜	Jan. 3	45	Apr. 22	Cal. Petroleum pf.	47	45	45	— 3	500
58⅝	Jan. 3	58	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	..	..	58⅝	..	..
183⅜	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	176⅞	174¼	176¼	+ ½	10,000
90	May 11	83	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	..	..	88	..	..
56⅜	Mar. 20	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜	+ ⅜	10,225
112¾	June 8	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	112¾	112	112	— ⅛	200
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	290	..	..
*141½	June 9	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*140	..	..
131¾	June 9	125	Apr. 25	Chandler Motor	115	107¼	111⅝	+ ⅜	10,400
67⅜	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	64½	61½	62	— 2¾	22,100
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	..
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	..
15⅜	Jan. 3	11⅜	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜	800
39¾	Jan. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	37⅛	36	36⅜	— ⅞	1,992
102¼	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	98⅛	96½	97	— 1⅝	14,900
135⅞	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	130¾	129¾	129¾	— 1½	900
134⅛	Mar. 30	124⅛	Jan. 3	Chi. & Northwestern	129⅛	128	128	— 2	1,500
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	172½	..	..
24½	June 21	15½	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	24½	20¾	22¾	+ 1⅜	178,445
123	May 15	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	122½	..	..
138	Jan. 27	131¾	Apr. 12	Chi. St.P., M.&O.pf.	..	..	133	..	..
25⅞	Jan. 3	20¼	June 8	Chile Copper†	21½	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅛	8,500
60	Feb. 19	47⅜	June 23	Chino Copper†††	51½	47⅝	49	— 2	19,700
56½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	55	53	54	— 2	400
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	85	..	..
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79¼	..	..
..	..	..	..	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*85½	..	..
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	74	72¾	72¾	— 2	1,100
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	108	..	..
53	Jan. 4	39½	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	43¾	40¼	41¾	— 1⅞	12,700
36½	June 13	24⅜	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	32½	32	32½	— 2¼	400
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	57½	57½	57½	— 1½	100
57⅜	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	57⅜	..	..
52⅜	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co.	..	..	46½	..	..
116½	June 22	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	116½	115	115	+ 5	2,550
144⅜	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	137	134⅝	134⅝	— 2⅞	400
104½	May 25	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	102½	96	98	+ ¼	3,200
112	Feb. 18	101	Feb. 28	Continental Can pf.	..	..	111	..	..
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.	..	..	58	..	..
23¼	Jan. 25	17⅜	Apr. 22	Corn Products Ref.	20¼	18½	19¼	— ⅞	15,100
101¾	Jan. 14	91	Apr. 24	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	96½	96	96	— 1½	1,100
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	50	..	..
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	..
*38	Jan. 31	*34	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*34	..	..
99¼	Mar. 16	53⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	83¾	76⅞	78¼	— 5½	113,100
115¼	Jan. 4	103¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	115	113½	114⅝	— 1⅜	1,862
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	..	..	227⅝	..	..
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	108	108	108	— 2	100
96½	June 8	93½	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95½	..	..
98¼	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	91¼	91	91	— 1½	300
153⅛	May 23	149⅛	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson.	151	151	151	— 1⅝	100
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	235	..	..
16¼	June 13	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	14	13	13¼	— 1½	300
34½	June 13	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	32	28½	30¼	— ¾	5,700
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 2	Detroit Edison	137	137	137	+ ½	150
..	..	..	..	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	..
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	115	115	115	— 1	120
111⅞	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	111⅝	..	..
54½	Apr. 29	41½	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	47½	43	43⅜	— 4¼	16,800
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines†	27½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛	1,700
6½	May 13	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	5⅝	..	..
14	Jan. 3	10	Jan. 21	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	12½	..	..
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	..
..	..	..	..	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	..
..	..	..	..	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*805	..	..
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	63¼	63	63	— 3	200
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 27	Erie	37¼	35⅝	36	— 1¼	36,500
59½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	53⅛	51½	51½	— 1⅝	8,850
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	..	..	45¾	..	..
..	..	..	..	Erie & Pitts.	..	..	*62½	..	..
35	Jan. 7	14⅞	Apr. 19	FED. MIN. & SM.	17	17	17	..	100
57½	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— 3¼	100
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	300	290¼	298	..	127
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	113¼	113½	113½	..	25
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	169½	166	166	— 3½	2,800
560	June 5	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	..	..	560	..	..
120½	May 1	110⅜	Feb. 16	General Motors pf.	113⅜	112½	112¼	— 1½	400
80	Apr. 10	67¾	Jan. 21	Goodrich (B. F.)	76¾	74	74½	— 1⅝	20,900
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	113¼	113⅜	113⅜	— 2⅝	400
99	Feb. 10	84	Apr. 22	Granby Consol.	90¾	87	87	— 2¼	1,500
127½	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Great Northern pf.	121	120	120	— 1½	4,900
50⅜	Jan. 3	33⅞	June 23	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	38¼	33⅞	34⅞	— 2⅜	11,800
53⅜	Mar. 9	37	June 23	Greene-Cananea	45	37	37	— 9	9,300
90⅜	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	87	81	83	— 2¼	2,100
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	97⅝	96	96	— 2	300
90	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	90	87	88	— 1½	1,400
96	Jan. 11	93	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	..
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	..
180	Mar. 17	160	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	160	..	..
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	..
..	..	..	..	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	..
132	Mar. 2	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	130	..	..
109½	Jan. 3	99⅜	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	105½	103⅝	104⅛	— 1¼	1,200
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	..
50⅞	June 14	42⅜	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	49⅜	47½	48⅜	— ⅞	107,500
21½	Jan. 3	15⅜	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	18⅝	17	17¼	— 1	3,000
19	June 12	18⅜	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	..
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	75¼	74	74⅞	— ⅛	600
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	17	..	..
80¼	Jan. 24	80¼	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¾	..	..
25⅝	Jan. 3	15	Apr. 25	Int. Agricultural	16¼	15	15	— 2⅜	800
74	Jan. 5	47	May 5	Int. Agricultural pf.	50⅜	48½	48¾	— 3⅜	400
119⅜	June 7	108⅛	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	114	112	113¼	+ ⅝	1,000
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J. pf.	..	..	119½	..	..
84¼	May 18	68⅛	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	81	80	80	— 2	400
100	June 14	104⅜	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	109	..	..
29¼	May 1	13⅜	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	25⅜	23	23¼	— 2½	29,100
100⅜	June 1	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	96¼	87	89½	— 6⅜	207,500
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.	47	45¼	45⅝	— 1½	12,800
111⅝	Feb. 23	101	May 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	108	108	108	..	100
12⅞	June 12	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	12⅝	11¼	12	..	4,500
59½	June 8	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	59½	53⅝	53¼	+ ⅜	3,500
6	May 16	2½	May 11	Iowa Central	..	..	4¼	..	..
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	9	9	9	— 1	100
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	84½	80½	80½	— 4½	950
113	Apr. 4	105	June 22	Jewel Tea pf.	105¼	105	106	— 2½	200
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	..	..	73	..	..
32½	Jan. 4	23½	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern.	27	25½	26	..	3,700
64⅞	Jan. 3	58¼	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	60¾	60	60¾	— ½	200
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	100	95	96½	+ 4½	2,485
117	June 6	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	117	117	117	..	20
76⅞	Mar. 20	68½	Apr. 22	Kelly Spring Tire	72⅜	70¾	70¾	— 3½	800
97½	Mar. 14	95¼	Apr. 24	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅜	100
59	Apr. 3	47	June 22	Kennecott Copper	51¾	47	48¼	— 8⅝	134,920
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5¼	..	..
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	..	..
130	Feb. 3	126¾	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	..	..	127	..	..

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	70⅜	66¼	66¼	— 4¾	4,950
109⅞	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106½	106	106	— ⅛	200
20⅛	June 21	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	20⅛	17⅜	19¼	+ 1	8,400
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	45	40	42¾	— ¼	4,000
58⅜	June 5	46¾	May 15	Lee Rubber Tire	51	47¾	49	— 2⅛	11,000
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	81¾	77½	78	— 2½	21,875
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	251	250	251	+ ¾	400
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	119½	119¼	119¼	— ¾	125
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	38	36¾	37¾	— ⅛	1,800
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	..	..	20¾	..	..
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	86	..	..
60	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	54	..	..
224	June 8	179½	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	216	216	216	..	10
120¼	Apr. 10	115⅞	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	..	17
135½	June 13	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	133⅝	131½	131½	— 8	1,100
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	83	82	82	— 1	200
68⅜	June 7	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	67½	67⅛	67½	— ⅛	100
1¾	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1⅜	..	..
131⅜	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	..	..	132½	..	..
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	66	66	66	— 1	100
118	May 16	100	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	118	..	..
89⅝	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	86⅝	81	82¾	— 3⅝	32,800
98	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	88½	86½	87	— 2	3,100
60⅞	June 6	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	58½	54⅝	56⅛	— 2⅜	9,800
68⅝	May 23	50¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	63⅜	60⅛	61	— 3	1,000
109	May 17	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	107⅜	..	..
*128	Feb. 19	*115	Apr. 26	Mexican Petroleum	101⅞	96	97⅝	— 5¼	160,200
103⅝	Jan. 3	89	Jan. 20	Mex. Petroleum pf.	91	91	91	— 1

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50 E. W. Bliss Com.
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50 New Jersey Zinc
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

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100 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
15 German American Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; Q—Quarterly; Mo.-Sel.-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. †Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 24, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	24½	25
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78	79
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	147	150
Do pf. ($50).	1,031,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	50	51½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	12½	Q	May 1, 16	360	363
Do pf....	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	110½	112½
Am. P. & L.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	68	70
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	84	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	45	46
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	76	77
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7¼
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	54	56
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Arls. Power 1st 6s, '33..	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	83	88
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.....	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st&rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '33	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	70	75
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Balt Tube...	.....	..	..	.....	122	125
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	948,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	90½
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57...	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	98½
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,074,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39..	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39....	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98½
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '32..	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do ds.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	92	95
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	84¾	85½
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47....	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	108¼
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	40	50
Do 5s, '99....	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922.	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102¼	103½
Cities Service	17,218,380	½	..	July 1, 14	333	336
Do pf.....	31,168,426	½	M	June 1, 16	85½	86¼
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	90½	101
Do 5s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	84	85
Do pf.....	16,006,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	84½	85
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	..	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	73	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	85	..
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	100	103
Eliz. & Tren. Do pf.....	.....	..	..	.....	23	..
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	34	..
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	87	92
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Ex. Sps. W. G. & E. 1st 6s 1932 ..	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	96	98
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	97½	100
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	12	13
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	46	47½
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932....	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
Do deb. 6s..	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	90	91
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99½
Hoboken Fry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	..
Int. R. of B. E'Dlv. 5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	56	93
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	101	..
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	64½	65½
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49.4....	14,061,600	2	S	M. & N.	87	89
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	76½	77
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	93	97
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 15	25	50
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	100
K. C. B. L.&s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	100½
K. C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	72
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	95
K. C., Met. S. R. con. 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	102
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Md. El. Ry. 5s, '31.....	4,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	98½
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s....	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1023....	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89½	92½
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Ma./ 15,16	85	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26....	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s,'46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	..
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	73½	76
Do con.5s,'53	4,064,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30.	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932.....	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr, 1916	102	102½
Do rf. 6s, '52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107	108½
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24..	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28...	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	89
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,600	3	S	J. & J.	82	86
N. O. L. & P. Do pf.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16	18
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	90	92
Do pf.	10,652,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	96½	97½
N.Y.Tr.Co. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
N. Y. West'r L.GM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,868,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97½
Ont. Power....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	45	50
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	45	95½
Ozark P.& W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	45	47

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 24, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Pac. G. & E.	$2,996,800	½	..	Apr 15,15	57	57½
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	May 15,16	89¾	89¾
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	88½	89
Penn.W.& P.	.....	..	..	.....	73	74
Penn. W. Pr. 5s, 1940....	8,505,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91½
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, 28	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Pontiac Light 5s, '27.....	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1923	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105¾	106½
Do gen. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	103
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '20..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106½
Do gn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¾
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Pub. S. stfs. of N. J.....	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	38	38½
Do pf.....	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	76	77
Riverside Tr.	.....	..	..	.....	17	20¼
Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	34	..
Do 5s, '60..	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y....	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	101¼
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38.....	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	74	80
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	100
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val.T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98½
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	65
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32..	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49.....	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95¼
2d Av. recr. certfs. 5s, '14.	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1¼	Q	May 15,16	93	95
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	105	108
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,665,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	96	100
So. Pwr.5s,'50	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Splitdorf El. (Newark) ..	.....	..	..	.....	75	..
Do rf.....	.....	..	..	.....	90	..
Spfd. (O.) L. H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	15½	16
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,16	41	42
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Do rf. 5s, '29	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	..
Sup.W.,L.& P	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Do pf.	500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33.....	537,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	50½	52
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	88½
U. L. & Rys. Do 1st pf.	6,899,583	..	..	.....	52	54
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	9,481,400 2,268,000	1½ 2¼	Q S	Apr 1, 16 M. & S.	77¼ 91	78 ..
Wash.R. & E. Do pf.	6,500,000 8,500,000	1¾ 1¼	Q Q	Jun 1, 16 Jun 1, 16	81¾ 82	85 82½
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & J.	81½	81¾
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s	.....	..	..	.....	107	107¾
Western Pwr Do 6% cm.pf	14,670,000 7,040,000	.. ..	.. ..	....	19 69	20 70
W.St.G. & E. Do pf.	8,503,000 2,125,000	.. 1¾	.. Q	..... Apr 15,16	25 90	40 93
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	97
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	..	49
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96½	98

†Also 2½% in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	..	462
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	460	465
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	143	148
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	525	..
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Jun 3, 16	685	690
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	1185	1215
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	110	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	..	Mar 31,16	250	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	445	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)..	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 16	1425	1510
Fidelity	1,000,000	13	S	J. & J.	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	255	..
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	270	283
Guaranty	20,000,000	16	Q	Mar 31,16	422	425
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 16	276	284
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	153	160
Kings Co....	500,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	133	137
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	115	119
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	420	430
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,16	600	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	970	995
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	Jun 1, 16	285	..
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,16	381	386
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	405
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	380	396
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 16	1025	..

†Including 1% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 28, making a total of 15%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	160	165
Bd.&Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,16	278	275
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	†56	†59
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	S	.....	470	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	350	355
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer...	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	550	585
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	‡12½	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	165	175
Home Fire...	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	428	438
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	167	171
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	113	117
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	3	Q	Ap 1, 16	278	280
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	70	85
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	40	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	340	..
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	150	165
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	8	S	Jan 15,16	94	98
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 16	680	690
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	140	175

*Including 2½% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	18	22
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,16	160	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,16	18¼	18¾
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.,A.,J.O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.,A.,J.O	290	325
42d St &G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.,M.,A.,N	285	290
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	.....	140	150
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	.....	..	5
2d Av. Ry.1st Con. 5s, '48.	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	4½	6
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	10	Q	F.M.A.N	110	117

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 24, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	580	650
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	212	217
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	* ..	S	Jan 3, 16	150	160
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 16	400	440
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	140	160
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	100	..
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	340	350
Ch.-P. N.....	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	230	235
Chelsea Ex...	400,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	..	125
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	S	May 1, 16	395	400
Cit's C. Nat..	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	177	182
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	430	434
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	187	195
Colonial.....	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia....	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Corn. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	187	190
Corn Exch...	8,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	315	320
E.R.Nat.($25)	200,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	71	77
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av....	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 16	1000	1035
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,16	185	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 3, 16	400	450
Germania....	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	305
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	640	650
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	480	485
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	188	192
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	725	..
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	305	309
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	232	242
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10,16	268	271
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	185	..
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	S	Apr 1, 16	198	..
Mutual	200,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	325	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	395	405
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	700	900
Pacific ($50)..	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	200	225
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr

COURT CALENDARS

(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Glitter‹Penn RR.
Farbwerke, Hoechst Co‹Lowe.
Dorner Bros Co‹Shoninger Bros.
Castello‹Ford Motor.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

US‹N German Lloyd Co.
McCollum‹SS California.
Philip Reinberg.
Aspner‹Tugs Leader and Adelaide.
Atkinson‹Scully.
Luckenback‹Schr M D Cressey.
Twomlich‹SS Colon.
Mulqueen‹Tugs Interstate and Media.

Salvate‹B & O RR.
Lamb‹Lailey.
Sullivan‹The Ansonia.
US‹Watson.
Wagner‹Pullman Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy disputes.

Richard Baldwin,
Fred E Haderman,
Morris Goldberg,
M Goldowsky & Son,
John Cooper.
Philip Reinberg,
Allen J McDonald,
Samuel Simon,
Alfred W Lawson,
David Silberman,
Samuel Mirolawsky,
Isaac Polonsky,
Joseph Forstat,
Robert Cochenthaler,
Florence M Perry,
Adolph Cohn,
Aaron Friedman,
Julius Bohn,
Sadie Smith,
Kevin S Hayes,
Morris Kander,
Chas Newmark,
Morris Glasser,
Shapiro & Jackson,
Weisslitz‹Scharf.
Schoenberg‹Fromkin, K E Garment Co,
John Uhl,
Wm Freuder.
Louis Katzen,
Edward H Warnberg.

Under objections:
Arthur S Miller,
Wm H Cook,
Thomas P Galligan,
Wm J Mertz,
Geo Neiderman,
Maurice A Green,
Robert T Lyons.
David L Schneer,
Petty, Bonneschein & Frank,
Peter A Duzets.

Adjourned cases:
Morris Schulman,
Ernest Wiese,
John Applegate,
S Dessan's Sons,
David Wasser.
Chester Bertoletta.

Motions:
Daniel Sheehy,
Rose Lessin,
Thomas J McCormick,
H & N Goldstein,
Morris Edelman,
L & B Cohn,
41 St Realty Co,
Sam Krulewitch,
Chas M Blanchard,
John P O'Connell,
Chas Laks,
John G Lyman,
Marine Oil Engine Co,
McNeill, Adams & Co,
Samuel G Lakin,
Winchell Studio, &c,
Jacob Parnes,
Benjamin Alterman,
Julian W Rochlits,
The Tileine Co,
I Michelman & Bros,
US Marble Co,
Amer 5 and 10 Stores,
Samuel Levine,
Cuneo Impt Co‹Amer Impt Co.
Abraham H Fox,
Wm Klingler,
Jacob Bloch,
Chas Rosner,
Philip Reinberg,
Joseph Weissman,
Robt Rosenfeld,
Louis Shapiro,
John G Lyman (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

US‹Carfagno.
Same‹Mehrtens (2.)
Same‹Santaniello,
Same‹Kallipolitis.
Same‹Klimicke,
Same‹Cabiedas.
Same‹Navarro.
Same‹Martorell.
Same‹Varonian.
Same‹Manook.
Same‹Lymbos.
Same‹Villa.
Same‹Coppola.

Same‹Vyse.
Same‹Erickson.
Same‹Koppell.
Same‹Manning.
Same‹Packman.
Same‹Filomeno.
Same‹Carey.
Same‹Huntley.
Same‹Horenstein.
Same‹Rosen.
Same‹Zins.
Same‹T & P Tillotta.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 4 P. M.—Re limitation of "James Roy."

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

George‹George.
London Finance Co‹McSherry.
Re U S Fid & Guar Co (2).
Re Brogan.
Rizzo‹Syrkin (4.)
Todaro‹Engl (2.)
Catenesa‹Ice Mfg Co.
Rosenbaum‹Fortier.
Dormer‹Dormer.
Re Feldman.
Dawhurst‹Stark.
Cohen‹Berger.
Jones‹Woodin.
Baggs‹Smith.
Guild‹Guild.
Woodward‹Noble.
Dunn‹Stern Selling Service.
Susman‹Bogen.
Re Dickstein & Sons.
Bunzelman‹Bunzelman.
Finkelstein‹CNY.
Altheimer‹Ricky & Co.
Brennan‹O'Connor Co.
Cushing-Perine Co‹Knick Ind, &c, Co.
Becker‹Rubin Realty.
Re Prinzip.
Schmohl‹Weintraub.
Asche‹Asche.
Emig Ind Sav Bank‹Scott.
Anderson‹Anderson.
Rogers‹Rogers.
Rauch‹Rauch.
Rogers‹Rogers.
Metz‹Metz.
Emig Ind Sav Bank‹Leroy,
Laceby‹Laceby.
Re Sulzberger & Sons.
Citizens Sav Bank‹Gans (2.)
Painter‹Fletcher.
CNY‹Blaisdell-Canady Co.
Re Gunaburg.
Prokop‹Litcher.
Eckerson‹Burch.
Re Ohleca.
Chapman‹Chapman.
Goetz‹Goetz.
Riegelman‹Wideen.
Re CNY (St Raymond Av.)
McKenna‹Purdy.

Ehrlich‹Mulcahy.
Rothschild‹Haviland.
Heizimer‹Saltman.
Drietzer‹Drietzer.
Frank‹Howe.
Re Cash.
Peifer‹Stein.
Carley‹Midland Beach
Holzrichter‹Davis.
Chambers‹Chambers.
Re Emmet (Empire State Surety Co.)
Nolan‹N Y & Q Ry.
Gardella‹same.
Greenberg‹Greenberg.
Kelly‹Moore.
Kravigny‹May.
Representative Sec Corp‹Townsend.
Lefkowitz‹Arcelon.
McCabe‹McCabe.
Wilmore‹Schwartz.
Fay‹N Y Zeitung P & P Co.
Longo‹same.
Re Mt Vernon.
Siegel‹Gussow (2.)
Ianiello‹Bethlehem Steel Co.
Re Simons.
Kaufman‹Clausen-Flanagan Brewery,
Re Fraad Cont Co.
Steuer‹Hart.
Re Moser.
Bucklin‹Claussen.
Wyner‹1,482 B'way Corp.
Baron‹Mount Carmel Silk Mfg Co.
Rothenberg‹Rothenberg.
McGovern‹Oliver (2.)
Re Walland.
Re Bassett.
Thompson‹Thompson.
Friedwald‹Fass.
Hill‹Electric Products
James‹Hoadley.
Dangler‹Dangler.
Guar Trust‹2d Av RR
Oettinger‹Rhonheimer
Binze‹Lisman.
Re Musical Record Library, Inc.
Re Rowan.
Re Ideal Automobile & Garage Co.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Re Green (Katz).
Re ramo (Riebe).
Re Dexter (215 Mott St).
Re same (197 Mulberry St and 85-95 Kenmare St).
Nat Surety Co‹Soalch
Choma‹Choma.
Brody‹Freeman.
Dreitzer‹Dreitzer.
Roberts‹Roberts.
Chambers‹Chambers.
Szeles‹Szeles.
Comora‹Comora.
Shaw‹Shaw.
White‹Ring.
Rehrey‹Rohrey.
Kane‹Kane.
Mulroney‹Metal Shelter Co, Inc.
Ellis‹Baldwin.
Godley‹Crandall & Godley Co.
Drucker‹Drucker.
Amazeen‹Veraguth.
Preferred causes:
Chapin‹Bigrist.
Kennedy Valve Mfg Co‹Brady-Oltarah Const Co.

The following cases will be called for trial at 2 P. M.:

Levine‹Levine.
Wright‹Burford.
Ebert‹Miller.
Whitson‹Whitson.
Edwards-Davis‹Broncho Mot Pict.
Bushnell‹Hammond.
Grill‹Grill.
Atlantic Coast Sand‹Luke A Burke.
Friedel‹Levy.
Lausen‹Lausen.
Behringer‹Behringer.
Twombly‹Twombly.
U S Trust Co of N Y‹Peters.
Weber‹Weber.
Dickey‹Mutual Film.
Clements‹Clements.
Andre‹Andre.
Harold‹Sackin.
Jones‹N Y Times Co.
Blanc, Rose‹Michaels.
Equitable Trust Co‹Reich.
Turner‹Marshall.
Kelly‹Delaney.
Weltzer‹Turkeltaub.
Jehe‹Jehe.
Hart‹Glass.

Simpson‹Int R T Co.
Bernheimer‹Salomon.
Isaacs‹same.
Scheffler‹Scheffler.
Bassman‹Bassman.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co‹Kaplowitz.
Huber‹Glow.
Beebe‹Levy.
Blaustein‹Grand Lodge of U S.
W & Ives Mfg Co‹Smith & H Co.
Becker‹Clark.
Di Levi‹Di Levi.
Powell‹McKee.
Gold‹Weinstein.
Treitel‹Bamberger.
Burns‹Reilly.
Sederquist‹Williston.
Am Ice Co‹CNY.
Moran‹Gross.
Dyer‹Rhodes.
Schnaier‹Miller.
MacRae‹Scott.
De Gonzales‹Gonzales
Bretey‹Duquet.
Thompson‹Brown.
Kiddle‹Dunham.
Case on.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Certiorari cases:
Onward Cons‹Purdy.

Ansonia‹same (4).
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Wachman‹Travelers Ins Co.
Northern Bk‹Dwyer.
Cross‹O'Keefe.
Re Humphrey.
Eidelson & Bull‹Deutsch.
Starr‹Robt M B Cakle
Fuller‹Weill.
Griffiths‹Rankin.

White‹Wendell.
U S Purchasing Co‹Buffalo Cont Plant.
Cymberg‹Lockwood.
Wyle‹Haggin.
Baron‹Mt Carmel Silk
Jacob Ruppert Realty Corp‹Dalton.
Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Case on—Lambert‹South Bklyn Ry.
No day calendar.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Re Walker‹Maloney.
Ins‹Certs‹Simpson,
Rose‹Howe.
O'Neill‹Strauss.
Francis‹CNY.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co‹Walker.

La Mana‹McGuinness.
Henry‹Ide.
King‹N Y Cent RR.
Mosum‹Baker.
Clark‹CNY.
Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.

Krebs‹Atwood (2.)
Slinchik‹Kapian.
Hotaling‹Cook.
Lewis‹Galewski (2.)
Ferretta‹Malatesta.
Amory‹NY Times Co.
Keaney‹88 St Amuse
Glenn‹same.
Allen‹O Daniels Co.
Spiridon‹Chatin.
Mullaney‹Taylor.
Mantel‹Munden Const Co.
Witte‹Weimann.
Condon‹White Sew Mach Co.

PART VI.—Delehanty, Reeves‹Fowler.
Kolyncsuk‹Greenberg.
Cudahy Packing Co‹Stern.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Rosalie‹Nassau E RR.
Ziverling‹Cohen.
Irwin, Jr‹Seldenberg.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Freeman‹Cent Stamping Co.
Caggiano‹Runkel Bros, Inc.
Bartolino‹Lehigh Val Coal Co.
I Pear‹Jaffe.
M Pear‹same.
Coate‹White.

PART IX.—Pendleton, Sperber‹Heller.
De Rosa‹Taylor.
Levingston‹Beer.
Goodman‹Ruppert (2.)
Tuminaro‹Williams.
Mullane‹London.
Reichard‹Stearns & Foster Co.
Reise‹Phelps Stokes Estate, Inc.

PART X.—Cohalan, Inq—Impimble‹Friend.
Lehman‹Block.
Ryan‹Bubser.
Shattuck‹Perkins.
Cognetta‹Fishel.
Johnson‹Kahn.
J Brothschneider‹Rosenblum.
M Brothschneider‹same.
Murphy‹McGrath.
Wohlgemuth‹Ranekn.
Stamp‹86th St Amuse.
Kimble‹Barrett.
Monahan‹CNY.
Bommer‹Rosenbaum.
Yudokowitz‹Hill-Ware Co.

PART XI.—Renton, Lyons‹Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart
Factor‹Burns Bros.
Berman‹NYC Int Ry.
Smith‹Sheerns.
Wiener‹same.
Golub‹Doyle.
Lebowitz‹Fowlers,
Bachman‹Horace E Demorest Co.

PART XII.—Donnelly, Case on—Flaumenbaum‹Greenberger.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, Inq—Stoutenburgh‹Ostro.
Crotty‹Erie RR.
Perkins-Goodwin Co‹Regent Press.
Knowles‹Knowles,
Northern Bank‹Sproesing.
Witteman‹Riviera Realty Co.
Ditto‹Paterno Con Co.
Nat Nassau Bk‹Earl.
Wilson‹Salomon.
Halbe‹Adams (2).
Shelling‹Fyarr.
Giles‹E Lunger Pr.
Wright-Barclay, Inc.‹Fleissner.

J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Cascase‹Geo Ringler & Co (2.)
Case on.

J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Friend‹Ottenberg.
Case on.

J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Buckle‹Tennenbaum.
Connor‹Dudley.
King‹I R T.
O'Rourke‹same. (2.)
Wall‹Scomodan.
Yoslowitz‹Besunder.
Murphy‹Steffens.
Case on.

PART XV.—Hendrick, Case on—Sasse‹Order U C Tray of Amer.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.

No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Lehman, Held in Trial Term, Part V.
Terranova‹Volk Co
Schwartz‹Vendeweghe
Bottlers & Mfg Supply Co‹Frank Brewery.
Young‹Erb.
Ulavov‹Morris.
Potter‹Pulsifer.
Quincy‹Emery.

J.—At 10:15 A. M.—

Donnell‹Bishop.
Watson‹Newgars Co.
Murphy‹McEniry.
Dobbs‹Goldenberg,Inc
Sayre‹Equip't Corp.
Marcus‹Rosenthal.
Houre‹Hickson, Inc.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Newburger, Case on—Stockum‹Lambert Hoisting Eng Co.

J.—At 10:15 A. M.

No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Fietzen, Case on—Levy‹Davey.

J.—At 10:15 A. M.

No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Wills for probate:
Elizabeth M Felint,
Charles Dickhardt,
Anna Gill,
Morris Zniutzky.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.—

Grace McLaughlin,
George W Elder.
Helen C Juilliard,
Harry Rosenthal,
Fidelia C Warner.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Case on—Amos F Eno.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested Will: "Charles H. Goldsmith.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Silverman‹N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Peters‹A Schwoerer,
Halpern‹Placke.
Ebbert‹Bech.
Kalt Lumber Co‹Brown.
Cohen‹Ettenson.
P Pastene & Co‹Pask.
Tarakowsky‹CNY.
Littmann‹Goldstein.
Baronefsky‹Quencer.
Brown‹Kimber.
Bethlehem Steel‹Victoria Bldg & Cont.
Dym‹Newark Cheese.
Cohen‹Asen.
Clarke‹Dudley.
Knipe‹Heidelehan.
Weiss‹Colaizzi.
Hatt‹Powers.
Steinthal‹Ziegler.
Neidelberg‹Levy.
Happe‹Hart.
Kovach‹Castore.
Globe-Wernicke Co‹Collins.

Doten Dunton Desk Co‹Driver.
Brown‹C I & B RR.
MacDonald‹King.
Atlas‹Whitman.
Messuri‹Burroughs.
Hoffman‹Pascal.
Loewenthal‹Mack.
Nitchie‹Canfield.
Sigsbee‹New Era Mfg
Josephson‹Popperillo.
Jaburg Bros‹Gann.
Blankstein‹Hecht & Campe, Inc.
Chestnut‹Greenberg.
Loewenthal‹Mack.
Crausman‹George G Graham Const Co.
Goldstein‹Levinson.
Balto Roofing, &c, Co‹Rubber Roof Mfg.
Hatt‹Powers.
Weissman‹Hellman.
Albin‹Ratky.
Keena‹Brubaker.
Tosco‹Sawyer Biscuit.
Goelet‹Plimmer.
Reinschmidt‹Scriven.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I. — Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rosenstein‹Serner.
Goldberg‹Dickson.
White‹Thompson-Starrett Co.
Ackerman‹Bohm.
Priceman‹Horn.
Wolkomir‹Int R T.
Marvin‹Viani.
Ridgway‹Blancke.
Holzman, Cohen & Co‹Cohen.
Nat Cash Reg Co‹Goldgraben.
Cohen‹Daniel.
Foster‹Wilson.
Scardy‹Schwartz.
Wolfert‹L & L & G Ins Co.
Cedar Court Rlty Co‹Nonon.
Levine‹Baumann.
Ericson‹N Y Rys.
Packard Auto Ex Co‹Black's Garage Co.
Struhlitz‹Witty.
Ryall‹Montrose.
Chesteiowitz‹Koenigsberg.
Goldman‹Levy.
Hofowitz‹Silberstein.
Frank‹Wolpin.

Zerlich‹Baker.
Gerson‹Bazdonowsky.
Berkowitz‹Haas Bros
Ladies' Tailor Co.
Schosberg‹Hickson.
A D Porter Co‹D C Cook Pub Co.
Rosalind Realty Co‹Western Ins Co.
Same‹St Paul F & M.
Bethlehem Steel‹Victoria Bldg & Con.
Lowengrub‹N Y Rys.
Condomanolis‹O'Hara.
Abbate‹London Guar & Acc Co.
Schwartz‹Mann.
Mule‹Carlson.
Dworkin‹Cohen.
Frohsher‹Longuemare Carburetor Co, Inc.
Schwartz‹Moskowitz.
Ingenerf‹Renzi.
Galdi‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Cohen‹Mason Const.
Engel‹Colandra.
Jones‹Simon.
Chalofsky‹Jacobson.
Hopkins‹Barclay.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Dearnbaum‹Krushar.
Goldstein‹Wellnsky.
Levine‹Kaplan.
Potash‹Jones.
Kraus‹Bondin.
Schulman‹Romaine.
Silverman‹Lombardy Realty Co.
Abelson‹Kaplan.
Wilderman‹Verschleiser.
Mann‹Pusrin.

Corti‹Rhind.
Blauner‹Brady.
Nagel‹Brady-Murray Motors.
Green‹Benton.
Nathan‹Steiner.
Zalud‹Moyses.
Knickerbocker Ind & Ed Film Co‹Cushing Perine Co.
Clear.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Rosenblum‹Podolsky.
Wilner & Co‹Katz, Mandel‹Silberstein.
Holt‹Higgins.
Shapiro‹Greenstein.
Steierman‹Steierman.
L I Packing Box Co‹Ramsey.
Schroeder‹Incuglea.
Holmes‹Bergee Co.
W T Smith Lumber Co‹Daniels.
Silverman‹Aetna Ins Co.

Same‹Providence-Wash Fire Ins Co.
Same‹Caledonian Fire Ins Co.
Levison‹Peck.
Wald‹Modern Woodmen of Amer.
Rasst‹Lehmann.
Greenleaf-Johnson Lumber Co‹Keys.
Gannon‹Valley Stream House & Home Co.
Soter‹Cass.
Harding‹Hall.
Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Frank‹Damm.
Block‹Block.
Forman‹Forman.
Oppenheimer‹Lilienthal.
Butler‹Int R T.
Tonnelly‹same.
Colesante‹Marrassi.
Corsa‹Kantrowitz.
Re Morgenbesser.
24-Nat Bk of Hoboken‹Reid.
Bradley‹Monitor.
Re Adee Av.
Re Bronx Boulevard.
Re Amethyst St.
Donnelly‹Freidin.
Lunney‹Miltner Bros.
Ruggiero‹Schroeder.
Hecker‹Ganly.
Hirscher‹same.
Rebach‹same.
Jonas‹same.
Terske‹Pelak.
Harrell‹same.
Germania Life Ins Co‹Mooney.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Cursio‹Cursio.
Englander‹Bode.
Bronx Cut Stone Co‹CNY.
Colon & Co‹Smith.
Illinois Surety Co‹Fetzer.
Noll‹Wagner.

Santini‹Cullen.
Globe Indemnity Co‹Farrell.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Gurewitz‹B A & C A Co‹Cohen.

Damm Blouse Moving Co‹Higginson (2.)

Highest number reached in regular order, 531.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, Motions:
Michele Grande,
John Shanley,
Joseph Minsky.
Wills for probate:
Annie Michoff,
John McMahon,
Timothy Johnson Coe,
Michael Kennelly,
John Finkbeiner,
William A Mapes,
Mary A Radlelin.

S.—Ex parte business.

Bryan P Henry,
Thomas Wallace,
Bertha C Knower.
Accountings:
Margaret Agnes Shannon,
Michael John Mallkotsis, also known as Michael Mallcotsis,
Barbara Hahn,
Elisabeth Glsin.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.

Incardi‹Wharmberger,
Hehl‹Morea, (2.)

Mischenka‹Gotthelf, (4.)
Dwyer‹Daly (2.)

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Thomas, A., P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 10 A. M.

People‹Grout.
Knapp‹Knapp.
Salzman‹Ehrlich.
Re Radford.
Sheridan‹Frazee.
Terwilliger‹Hudson Co
Grocy‹D. & H. Co.
McLean‹McLean.
St. John's Church‹Windels.
Motion calendar:
Bryna Rty Co‹Fisher, (2.)
Re application of Bklyn Bar Assn, (3.)

Redden‹Edison Co.
Briscoe‹City of Mt. Vernon.
Hack‹Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor.
Liebert‹Reiss.
Stoppick‹Goldstein.
Mayer‹Terlin.
Bryna Rty Co‹Fisher.
Re application of L Zirinsky.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Coon‹Hamburg Amer Line.
Cosgrove‹Wm Wisser Trucking Co.
Fass‹Noite.
Traynor‹Miller.
Deininger‹Edebohls.
Hulst‹Gimbel Bros, (2.)
Hanson‹same.
Re Bruere. (Moore & Co.)
Kessel‹Schenck, Pines‹Meyerhoff.
Sane‹Abbondanza.
Same‹Golding.
Pirone‹Benioff.
Same‹Pitrizzo.
Perlmutter‹Urquhart.
Same‹DiFede.
Seinfel‹Jonas.
Leavitt‹Lahondere.
Barker‹Barker.
Mitchell‹Amer Sugar Ref Co.
Re 80th St. (Demund.)
McGinnity‹Moscovitz.
Farley‹City.
Quarrie‹Hersgen.
Weinreb‹Margolin.
Kearney‹Vitagraph Co.
Edwards‹Edwards.
Gillian‹Springfield, L L. Cemetery Soc'y.
Easterday‹Waterbury.
Beard‹Queen.
Seinfel‹Jonas.
Re NY Mun Ry Co. (Somerville.)
Zittlosen‹B H RR Co.
Borden‹N E RR Co.
Pass‹NY Con RR Co, (2.)
Waller‹same.
McGovern‹N E RR Co.

Meyers‹N E RR Co.
Same‹same.
Colman‹T'S Realty & Impt. Co.
Shapiro‹Shapiro.
Levitan‹Goldsmith Bros. Refining Co.
Morton‹Morton.
Kalichman‹Williams Rty Co.
NY Telephone Co‹Schlemmer.
Benzing Co‹Hodgson.
Prendergast‹Prendergast.
Markowitz‹Markowitz

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Kentucky Derby Co‹Woods, Inc.
Seabert‹Moehl.

Keidig‹Neidig.
Albert‹Albert.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3308.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Platzek, J.; Part VIII., Jaycox, J.

Mangan‹Wilson.
Lagergren‹Nassau RR
Brooklyn Bank‹Alabama Security Co et al.
Petri‹Bauman.
Bielefeld‹Jonas et al.
McLaughlin‹Bklyn Inst of Arts & Sciences.
Renner et al‹Piper.
Resech‹Columbia Mausoleum Works.
Farney‹Taggart et al.
Uhrlaub‹Appleton.
Burkley‹Weiz & Z.
Ledger‹C I & B RR.
Regan‹Mooney.
Pashkewich‹Camp Mfg Co.
Arent‹Keating.
Cavaleo‹Armour & Co.
Williams‹McNulty Bros.
Schneekloth‹B H RR.
Geisel‹Schuring.
Lanning‹Regensburg.
Halloran‹US Steel Products Co.
Schoenwerg‹Johnston
Stein‹Snyder et al.
Cetta‹Amella.

Durkee‹Riehl.
Mellon‹Kaufold.
Nimmo‹Ferrara et al.
Chestnut‹N Y Con RR
Mele‹Waterbury Co.
Johnson‹B H R R.
McCormack‹Cons Gas.
Cohen‹Nas R R.
Cuskey‹same.
Adelstein‹Goodman.
Stein‹So B'klyn Ry.
Houston‹N Y Press Co.
Hess‹Huber Brewery.
Fisher‹Nas R R.
Huber‹Lawless.
Burke‹42d St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Restivo‹N Y Teleph.
Hudson‹B H RR.
Rosenberg‹Nassau RR
Kowalsky‹Bliss Co.
Fisher‹Nassau RR.
Syron‹Welnbros R E.
Greenstein‹N Y Con RR.
Levitz‹C I & B RR.
Lattan‹Goldsmith Ref Co.
Romm‹Koeppel.
Young‹Brown.
Ditchick‹Nassau RR.
Dinan‹Cooney.
Summerfield‹Ofsink.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Berkowitz‹B H RR.
Cohen‹Nassau RR.
Thomas‹B H RR.
Khristopoulus‹Economy et al.
McCaffrey‹CNY.
Saccone‹Cohen.
Chisolm‹Gavigan, Keyes‹O'Shea et al.
Wille‹Elwin.
Santangelo‹Cowan et al.
Empire State Dairy Co‹CNY.
Johnson‹C I & B RR.
Lotsky‹B H RR.
Jones et al‹Erie RR.
Helfand‹Miller et al.
Stronger‹Cohen.
Jucsam‹So Bklyn Ry.
Schoneberger‹Fey.
Schoor‹Rosenthal.
Dannevig‹Baker.
Carlin‹Gerken et al.
Ginsberg‹Nassau RR.
Warren‹N Y Rys.
Kerwin‹B H RR.
Gannon‹No Am Bwg. & Co.
Schwartz‹Mann.
Mule‹Carlson.
Farrell‹Mattero.
Danzig‹B H RR.
Chase‹MacNish.
Hansen‹B H RR.
Lupo‹Champagne.
Mesmins‹D, L & W RR.
Wagner‹Oswego Co
Agricultural Society.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5012.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Janey L Engle.
George T Penny,
George Stehlin,
Jane A Whitehead,
Wilhelmina Muller,
Severina A Johanson,
August Seidike,
Minnie Berghauser,
T Leonard Hoover,
John W Fleming,
Ann Mc Joy.
Michael Kilfoyle,
Martha E Dodd,
Jessie H Mackie.
Accounting of:
Charles Street.
Wilmot Warburton,
Alexander W Shepard.

Henry J Bridges,
Paul Cossley.
William A Kempf,
Robert H Barry.
Edwin A Shorter,
Andreas Andrews.
Estates of:
Robert S Woodward,
George A Bartlett,
Bridget O'Nell,
James Foote,
Richard Nagel,
Josephine Buckley,
Feuring infants,
George R Kuhn,
Dora A Kopf.
Transfer tax of:
Sadie Weaver.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.

John Gogerty,
Jacob Barnett,
Lena V Happel,

John J Wortman,
Frederick S Savage,
Emelie Savage.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Re Burr (alleged incompetent.)
Pfritzschner‹I R T Co (ready Part IV.)
Anderson‹Nass El RR
Rogers‹same.
Van Kesteren‹Clarke.
Levey‹Nassau El RR.
O'Dare‹B H RR.
McDonald‹Nassau Elec RR.
Gordon‹B H RR.
Wallach‹same.
Koenig‹same.

Oselski‹B, Q Co & S RR.
Post‹Cassidy.
Davis‹Glasser.
Deniville‹Wendell & Evans Co.
Hansen‹Nass El RR.
Slotkin‹same.
Hohner‹B H RR.
Blerfeld‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Grogan‹B H RR.
Hart‹same.

The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 4849; on call calendar, 4996.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Nightingale‹Brandes.
Rinehart & Dennis Co‹Collier.
Decker‹Lindner.
Prime‹Merlin.
Lafayette Holding Co‹Irving Nat Bank.
Gross‹Geary.

Lynch‹Gallagher.
Dingee‹Underhill Rty.
Stumbone‹Vll of Port Chester.
Von Beskow‹Martinez.
Mack‹Davis.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 23,376.—In Bankruptcy.—EMIL A. PALMER, individually and as a member of the firm of STONE & PALMER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Emil A. Palmer, individually and as a member of the firm of Stone & Palmer, are hereby given notice that on June 20th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 6th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,855.

NOTICE is given that WILLIAM L. MALLEY, both as an individual and as a partner with J. Warren Chase, under the firm name of Malley & Chase, as a partner of Edwin H. Dennison, under the firm name of Malley & Dennison, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,930.

Notice is given that BARNET PUSRIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,258.

Notice is given that GUS MARBE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Tuesday, July 25th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. District N. Y.—No. 20,587.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Samuel Goldberg are hereby given notice that on June 13th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 6th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23378.—In Bankruptcy.—MICHAEL A. SCUDI, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Michael A. Scudi are hereby given notice that on June 20th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 6th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,379.—In Bankruptcy.—WARNER S. STERLING, Bankrupt.

Warner S. Sterling was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 21, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on July 7, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

The following causes may be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Cohen‹Holfzen Rlty.
Hurdman‹Gedney Farm Co.
Polk‹Lancaster Rlty.
Smith‹O'Heirre.
Sostemon‹McDonald.
Miller‹Russo.
Hepburn‹Long.
Griffiths‹Crary.

West Brewing Co‹Carlough.
Banker‹Glim.
Gallon‹Hussar.
Ehler‹Ehler.
Rayner‹Rayner.
Lyon‹Lyon.
Donahue‹Donahue.

Highest number reached on call, 218.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Elliott‹Miller Tire Sales Co.
Buckhout‹same.
Featherstone‹Cornell & Co.
Newell‹Pratt.
Capano‹Eggleston.
Dolan‹Gillis.
Luciano‹Lawrence Park Realty Co.
Maxson‹Bardeen.
Krupilis‹P & R Coal & Iron Co.

Wilson‹Waite.
Ranft‹Eisele.
Pettite‹N Y C & H R RR Co.
Ries‹West Elec RR.
Willenberg‹City of Yonkers.
Schulman‹Gordon.
O'Keefe‹Yonkers RR.
Persick‹P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Galielo‹West Elec RR

The remainder of

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The pressure is high off the Atlantic Coast and relatively low over the Plains States and Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions. This pressure distribution is indicative of moderately warm weather during the next several days over the Middle West and the Eastern and Southern States. Temperatures are now near the normal in nearly all parts of the country. During the last twenty-four hours there were local showers throughout the Atlantic States and at widely scattered points throughout the Plains States and the Northwest. The indications are that there will be local thunder showers Monday and Tuesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and Monday in the upper lake region. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. The tendency will be toward higher temperatures over the eastern half of the country.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, light to moderate south and southwest, with showers; Middle Atlantic, light to gentle south and southwest, with overcast weather; South Atlantic and East Gulf, light variable, with local showers.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Southern New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Probably fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	59	63 | 4 P. M.	74	68
9 A. M.	59	61 | 6 P. M.	69	69
10 A. M.	66	63 | 8 P. M.	64	68
12 M.	72	66 | 11 P. M.	64	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 8 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.05 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Probably showers Mon. and Tues.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably showers Mon. and Tues.

Tenn.—Fair in e., probably showers in w. Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.; light s. and s. w. winds.

Ind.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.; light southerly winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon., probably followed by showers at night. Tues. fair; moderate s. to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Mon. Tues. fair; moderate s. w. and w. winds.

Ky.—Probably fair Mon. and Tues.

La., E. Tex.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; rising temperature.

Ark.—Mon. and Tues. unsettled.

Okla.—Mon. unsettled. Tues. cloudy.

Ill.—Fair Mon., warmer in n.; showers at night or Tues.

Mo. and Kan.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., with thunder showers.

Iowa.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with probably showers; cooler in n. w.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. Unsettled Tues.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably showers; cooler in e.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
A. M.		
12:20—3,444	Amsterdam Av.; M. Birnbaum	Slight
1:15—201 E. 84th St.;	Oscar Greenberg	Slight
1:16—100 W. 139 St.;	S. Robinson	Slight
4:30—80 E. 116 St.;	O. W. Mailer	Slight
8:20—51 E. 117 St.;	Wm. Korn	Slight
11:50—41 Bennett Av.;	Harold Smith	Slight
P. M.		
3:30—3,323 3 Av.;	Martin Green	Slight
6:00—43 Mangin St.;	Finkelstein, Figure	Slight
6:20—452 E. 117 St.;	Max Kurtz	Slight
9:35—253 Rivington St.;	E. Grassner	Slight
9:40—3,878 3 Av.;	Jacob Hyman	Slight
10:35—344 E. 178 St.;	Samuel Abers	Slight
11:30—322 W. 44 St.;	Henry Bogart	Slight
11:55—Split Rock Road, near New Rochelle Road;	A. C. Harley, auto.	$900

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,897.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHINEAS WALLACH & NATHAN WALLACH, individually and as co-partners doing business as WALLACH BROS., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the direction of Nathaniel Waikof, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 7th day of July, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Cotton piece goods and silk poplins.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on July 5th and 6th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1916.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States.—For the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH ROSEN, Bankrupt.—No. 28,211. To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

NOTICE is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Maurice E. Sobel, the Trustee, at public auction by Samuel Marx, auctioneer, at No. 1,026 Washington Av., Borough of the Bronx, corner 165th St., in the City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.; of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Ladies' and gents' furnishings, notions, dry goods, fixtures, etc.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated, June 23, 1916.

MAURICE E. SOBEL, Trustee.

320 Broadway.

LEONARD BRONNER, Atty. for Trustees, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON HORWITZ and JACOB ROSENBERG, individually and composing the firm of HORWITZ & ROSENBERG, and said firm of HORWITZ & ROSENBERG, Alleged Bankrupts. — In Bankruptcy.—No. 23,366.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at the alleged bankrupts' place of business, No. 11 East 17th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this day, the 26th day of June, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., personal property of the alleged bankrupts, consisting of cloaks, suits, and piece goods, and machinery and fixtures, including Singer sewing machines, power tables, motor, pressing plant, safe, typewriting machine, chairs, desks, partitions, &c.

Inspection can be had on June 23d and 24th, 1916, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, June 10, 1916.

IRVING WASHBURN, Receiver.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—IN the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of JULIUS E. WEINSTEIN, notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction under the direction of Nathaniel Waikof, trustee, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 26th day of June, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of sealing, ribbons, silks, chiffons, taffeta, laces, trimmings, velvets, fixtures, &c.

SAMUEL FINKELSTEIN, Assignee.

MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. In the Matter of the Assignment of Morris Rose, Inc., also trading as Madame LaRue, to Daniel Tanenbaum, Assignee.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, will sell at Public Auction on Wednesday, June 28th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., on premises, Nos. 511-513 West 46th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of above, consisting of:

A fully equipped Dyeing & Cleaning Establishment; same consists of Assorted Dyes, Ammonia, Sulphuric and Other Acids, Chloroform, Alcohol, Benzine, Potash, Chalk, Paper, and Paper Boxes, &c.

MACHINERY CONSISTS OF: American Laundry Machine Washers, American Extractor, Glove Machines, Distiller, Generator and Tank, Vents, Electric Switchboard and Dynamo, Wooden Tubs, Dye Kettles, Extractors, Circular Washer, Plaiting Machine, Pressing Table, Steam Boxes, Steam Puff Irons and connections, Sewing Machines, Wooden Tables, Plaiting Machines, Irons, Gas Stove, Blowers, Motors, Falls, Nets, Radiators, Glove Drying Room and Clothes Drying Room, &c., &c.

FIXTURES CONSIST OF: Bookkeepers' and Roll-Top Desks, Chairs, Mirrors, Safe, Filing Cabinets, Electric Fans, Underwood Typewriter, Partitions, &c.

One Sampson Automobile Truck; 2 Delivery Wagons; 1 horse.

Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.

DANIEL TANENBAUM, ESQ., Assignee.

Messrs. HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 115 Broadway, City.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Suite 2130-2132 Woolworth Bldg. Tel. 4911-12. 1906-08 Sheridan Square, Somerset Hse. Tel. 117 Spring St. Tel. 1557 Spring.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A bargain for quick buyer, 57th St., near 3d Av., tenement fully rented. H. Nelson Flanagan, executor, 23 Union Sq. West.

Plot in 50th, near 11th Av, 50x107, cheap; suitable garage, &c. A. W Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Four-story and basement brownstone front, 323 East 17th St., (opposite park.)

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Large, desirable factory building in Brooklyn; capacity 22,000 square feet; plot 150x100; building 100x40; 4-story and basement; stable for 5 horses, shed for truck; well water, steam heat; for sale cheap. Write M. W., 14 Avenue A, Manhattan, care of Advertising Agency.

A detached house, new, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements; less than cost; near Bay Beach subway. Cost you nothing to have me show it to you. Pickard, 15 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal home of 7 large, light, airy rooms and a fine bath; lower part stucco; spacious porch around house; Summer kitchen; plot 75x150; variety of young fruit trees and berry patch; hot-water heat; large attic and full cement cellar; convenient to depot, trolley, and bathing beach; owner must have $500 cash and will arrange balance to suit. A. Denton, Box 114 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$2,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 36 minutes out, L. I.; commutation, 12½c. Small payment, balance as rent. J. Madden, 325 East 31st St., New York City.

Will sell a plot of choice waterfront lots, Atlantic Ocean property; 50 minutes by electric trains from heart of city; restricted community; no assessments; very low prices—terms. P. G. Hough, Room 508, Century Building, N. Y. C.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room home and bath to a good party for $100 down, and $12 a month; near city; improvements and a nice garden plot. B. Welch, 106 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow; 5 rooms; plot 80x100; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. Head, 144 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Jos. M. Murphy, owner, Randsburg, Cal.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Slinger Company.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Rutherford, free lists of places sale and rent. Boosters, Box 107, Rutherford, N. J.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage money, sums $15,000, $22,000, $26,000, and $100,000; reasonable rate; Manhattan and Bronx. Oppenheimer, 540 Bergen Av., (149th.)

Wanted.

Wanted, first mortgage, $1,400, five-story tenement, west side, five years. Rosenbluth, 5 1st Av. Orchard 6681.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Choice private office, use of handsomely furnished reception room, and service; reasonable. Suite 933, No. 33 West 42d St.

For rent, 2 floors, best Broadway location; most reasonable rent. Apply to French, Shriner & Urner, 1,283 Broadway.

Stores and showrooms on 23d St. and 3d Av.; small and large; $720-$2,500. Bohlen, 206 3d Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Packard 5-48 touring, with Westinghouse shock absorbers; good condition; cheap. Packard 4-48 7-passenger; fine condition; slip covers; price right.

Packard 3-38; fine condition touring; all these cars are guaranteed to be in good shape. Blue Ribbon Auto Exchange. 9254 Bryant. 252 West 40th.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS. We have a reputation for selling good used trucks at low prices; why, but us, can show Packards, Whites, Macks, Saurers, Krebs, (worm drive,) &c.? We have trucks to suit your business and your price. See us.

LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP., Tel. Circle 190. 136 West 52d St.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Packard, 8-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine. Packard, 1915, runabout, wire wheels. Packard, "4-48" touring, 7 pass. Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout. Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

STEVENS-DURYEA.

Seven-passenger Touring Car; used two seasons only; a distinctive car of fine quality throughout; immediate delivery.

H. C. BEAVER, Inc., 22 West 61st St., City.

Oldsmobile, (Baby,) 1916, cannot be told from brand new; shock absorbers, bumper, Pyrene, extra shoe, tube, and rim; full equipment; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Mercer Speedster, 1914, Model 35, very snappy, fine shape; sell reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway, open evenings.

Mercer 1915 touring, in wonderful condition; bargain, Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Stutz six-passenger touring car; first-class condition. Inquire from 5 to 6 P. M., Lowy, 317 West 46d. Telephone River 4700.

Packard 1913, 6-48, five-passenger Phaeton; fine condition; $1,000. 1,700 Broadway, Slocum.

Pierce-Arrow 6-36, touring, best condition, overhauled, painted, full equipment, big bargain. Folliot Co., 250 West 54th St.

For Sale.—Six-cylinder Cole car, 1915 model; excellent condition; will demonstrate. A. R. Redburn, 1,834 Broadway. Col. 7299.

Mercer 1915 touring; also Mercer raceabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Cadillac 1915 "8" cylinder, touring, run 3,965 miles; guaranteed perfect condition. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Packard 14-48, also 12-48; seven passenger. McCracken, Telephone 4120 Columbus.

Packard, six-cylinder landaulet, seven-passenger. West, Columbus 7300.

1916 Hupmobile; demonstrations; excellent condition. 1,764 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1915 roadster, elegant condition. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

HUDSON 1915 CAR, 6-40, for sale; good as new. Phone 5068 Madison Square.

Buick 1916 6-cylinder roadster; excellent condition; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs, Hour, day, special by month, year EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 774.

PACKARDS FOR HIRE. SIXES AND TWIN SIXES. Hourly, daily, weekly, monthly. Packard Garage. Tel. Bryant 2760.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. A. Franklin. Telephone Columbus 3580 and 2138. Gramarcy.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5822.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3828 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Renault landaulette for hire or sale. Lambert, Columbus 6848, Lincoln Sq. Garage.

Late model, high-grade roadster; must be first-class condition. K 151 Times.

For hire, 1915 Packards; hour, week; monthly preferred; reasonable. Tel. 7462 Plaza.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Stearns Silent Knight 1915 or 1916 touring car. Dr. Hornik, 119 Suffolk St. Phone Orchard 131.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 1920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. dies' Classes. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. La-

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; block from subway; full hotel service, $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 22d. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Three-room studio; entire floor; 5th Av., opposite Museum; $50. Lenox 9488.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; Apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 3, 2, AND BATH. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.

HOTEL NOBLETON, 128 WEST 73D ST.

THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway; 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 W. 98th—Between Broadway and Riverside, newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3064 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A. The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

To Sublet.—Eight-room apartment, comfortably furnished for the Summer; reasonable rent; immediate possession.

The Estling, 223-224 Riverside Drive.

To sublet for three months, handsomely furnished bachelor suite. Inquire Apartment 2, The Hillcrest, 430 West 116th St. References.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; unusual bargains offered. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Sublet, fully furnished, 8 rooms, bath, elevator, July, August, September; very seasonable. 326 West 83d St., Apt. 2 West.

Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; ideal for Summer; reasonable. Fountain, 314 West 100th. River 7584.

To rent, furnished, July 1 to Sept. 30, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $40; large, cool rooms. Munsen, 131 West 58th St.

49th, 10 West.—Handsome studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $50 monthly.

Beautifully furnished 5-room and bath apartment to sublet Summer months. 200 Riverside Drive, (at 157th St.) Apt. 1c.

Unfurnished—East Side.

51st, 157 East, (Near Lexington.)—Five and six room apartments; $35-$40.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Sublet, $38 a month to Oct. 1, if taken July. Longer, if desired. High-class, 4-room elevator apartment; house service unsurpassed; unusually attractive. Close river, subway and L. Apartment 35, 605 West 156th St., New York City.

CLAREMONT HALL, 112th St., 601 West, (cor. Broadway.) Apartments, 5 to 7 rooms; passenger elevator, &c.; rents $720 to $1,100; possession. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST. CORNER BROADWAY—"GARNET HALL." Six rooms; immediate possession; reduced rent; elevator; apartments 4 to 7 rooms; October rental.

234-236 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, NEAR FIFTH AV., JULY 1ST.; $48.

GILMAN, 19 W. 46TH.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Five rooms or more three months or longer; convenient; desirable location and reasonable rent; man and wife; references; write full details. L 36 Times.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Madison, Conn.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage; country club, golf; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills. Eight large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds, overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage; $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

At Oakland Beach, Rye, in private park, furnished two artistic bungalows, 7 rooms and bath. C. E. Richards. Tel. 569 Rye.

Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath. Bay 129th, Belle Harbor, Rockaway Beach. Rent $300 per season.

Spring Lake, N. J.—Furnished cottage; 8 bathrooms; garage; cheap. Circle 1810, New York.

Wanted—Furnished.

For July and August, Summer house or cottage, furnished; four bedrooms, bath, and conveniences, garage, &c.; short commuting distance, Jersey or Westchester;; moderate rent. A. H., 1209, Hotel Latham, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 26 cases, each containing two dozen cans of peas and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted. Dated June 23, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. E. SNOWDEN, MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next. Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1916.

FREDERICK KRAUSE, CHARLES WOLFFHEIMER,

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

14TH ST. & EVAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

38TH ST. and Park Av., (No. 70 Park Av.)—Large and small handsome rooms, private baths; elevator; $6 upward.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double, single rooms, $5, $6, $9, $10 weekly; private baths, electric lights, telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references, Mrs. E. Shaw, agent.

53D ST., 34 EAST.—Rooms for gentlemen, furnished and unfurnished; electricity; references.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Elegant rooms, Summer rates; one with kitchenette, $6; others less.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

THE HOFFMAN ARMS, Madison Av.-59th St.—Will rent unusually large room or suite to responsible people very reasonably for Summer; references given, required. Anders.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also hall room; telephone; references.

15TH, 136 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; reference.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; quiet; high class; bachelors; reference required.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

55 WEST 56TH ST. Large room, private bath; electricity.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; elevator; Summer rates. Sewell.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large, attractive, airy room, private bath, kitchenette, $7; room, without bath, $6; small rooms, $4.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room, all conveniences; private home; continuous hot water; gentlemen only.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Exquisitely clean, wonderfully cool rooms; attractively furnished; very moderate; references.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, with private bath; also single room; Summer rates. Telephone Columbus 3447.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming room, running water; cheerful home; one or two people; reasonable; modern apartment. Vane.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business gentlemen. Johnson. 5th floor.

71ST, 249 WEST.—Will accommodate two gentlemen for Summer; very reasonable; call.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS. SHOWERS. LAVATORIES; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Attractive parlor; running water; telephone; subway, elevated; references; Summer rates.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; parquet floor; reasonable.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room, tile bath, private house; gentleman only; $7 weekly for Summer; references. Columbus 1242.

72D, 288 WEST.—Beautiful suite, private bath; kitchenette; other nice rooms; reasonable.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine large room; beautiful view; private bath; electricity.

73D, 240 WEST.—Table guests especially solicited; parlor dining room; separate tables; table d'hote dinners, 50c.; single meals at less cost than at hotels and restaurants, recommended by present patrons.

73D, 158 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private house; electricity; Summer rates; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D ST., 255 and 242.—Large and small rooms; special Summer rates; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; board optional.

75TH, 151 WEST.—Just opened; everything new; attractively furnished rooms; private baths.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also medium, small; electricity; $4, $10.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; kitchenette; select house; phone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable large and medium rooms; private bath; $4 to $12.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Near park; large and small rooms; $3.50, $5, $10; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single rooms; Southern exposure; reasonable; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room with bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

79TH, 202 WEST.—Two delightfully cool rooms; special rates. Harvey, Schuyler 2859.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Manhattan Sq.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable; electricity.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful suite; also small room, newly furnished; references.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Rooms, with running water, electric light, elevator, private bath; electric light; reference.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large and small rooms, bath, $6 and $4; gentlemen only.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; reasonable; reference; private residence. Barry.

92D, 46 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; convenient location; house under new management.

92D, 35 WEST.—Front and back rooms, first floor; piano, phone; $5-$4.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, well-renovated rooms, also hall room; all conveniences; references.

95TH, 330 WEST.—Front suite, overlooking Drive; $10; Single rooms, $3.50 upward. Smith.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Large, cheerful basement parlor, comfortably furnished; hot and cold water; kitchen privileges; private house; close Broadway.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Unfurnished, newly decorated front room, hot, cold water, every convenience, bath adjoining; private house; close Broadway.

99TH, 245 WEST.—Nice bright double room, hot, cold water, every convenience, close bath; private house; also small room.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; bath.

102D, 216 WEST.—Front room; running hot, cold water; gentleman. Inquire elevator.

102D, 305 WEST, Riverside Drive.—Large front room, private bath; owner's residence.

105TH ST., 230 WEST.—The very best; two front connecting rooms; corner 105th and Broadway; absolutely clean; references. Beidler.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; seventh floor; kitchen optional; $8.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large and single, cool front rooms. Apartment 4 East.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Corner apartment; well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Towner.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Two large, cool, connecting rooms, together or single. Apt. 8 West.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apt. 2.

122D, 137 WEST.—Two desirable single rooms; water; absolutely clean; private house.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Several pretty rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; twin beds; phone.

153TH, 604 WEST.—Lovely large room, three windows; other rooms; home privileges.

141ST, 603 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room, $6; elevator apartment; references. Brown.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large; Hudson view; $7; convenient location; elevator; evenings. Turner.

152D, 525 WEST.—Large room, private bath; northern exposure; owner's private residence.

152D, 525 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; private house.

Attractive two-room suite for business woman; light-class apartment; 7th, 9th subway. 1430 Schuyler.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,888, (166d.)—Large, sunny front room; attractively furnished; telephone; one flight. Hafner.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front rooms; overlooking Hudson, park. Apt. 21.

REFINED woman to share studio apartment; terms moderate; references exchanged. M 67 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 228-234, (96th St.)—Comfortably furnished rooms, facing Drive; moderate; gentleman.

RIVERSIDE, 561, (137th Subway.)—Furnished rooms, with or without board. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72.—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; private house; 70th.

WEST END AV., 736.—Corner room, bath; independent; private entrance; no roomers; $12. Apartment 53.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants room in private home; one or two meals; particulars. L 37 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Qualified senior assistants required by firm of public accountants; must be competent and have had experience as a senior in public accountant's office; no other need apply. Reply, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. P 367 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted for metal furniture, library stacks, and bank fixtures; one who can render and make competition drawings desired. Y 272 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE ASSEMBLING; EXPERIENCED MAN ON BODY WORK; MOUNTING, DISMOUNTING, &c. E. O. DALZELL, 224 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BANK MESSENGER.—Must bear closest investigation; opportunity for advancement. Address M 63 Times.

BOY.—Wholesale woolen house, bright, active, just from school preferred. K 95 Times.

CHEMIST.—Wanted by large rubber concern expert chemist, experienced for years in dipped goods line; excellent opportunity for an ambitious and reliable man; state full particulars, giving experience during last five years, salary demanded. K 144 Times.

CLERK, experienced in cost work and bookkeeping, in manufacturing business; excellent references required; fine opportunity for right man; state age and salary expected. G 349 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS, experienced on magazine installments, for New Jersey, Brooklyn, and Bronx. Apply before 9 o'clock, Park Publishing Co., 31 East 27th.

CUTTERS, markers, lining cutters, experienced on young men's clothing; good pay. Levy & Rosenthal, 23 Washington Place.

DRAFTSMEN.—WANTED, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY Y 279 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN.—WANTED, EXPERIENCED DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS FOR SWITCHBOARD WORK; GIVE PERSONAL RECORD AND SALARY REQUIRED. APPLY Y 278 TIMES ANNEX.

PROMOTER OR STOCK SALESMAN.—An energetic promoter or stock salesman wanted; give experience and reference; salary or commission. C 829 Times Downtown.

RETOUCHER.—For photo gelatine work. Apply Rotograph Company, 255 West 36th.

SALESMAN, experienced, executive, (salesman on salary basis,) to take charge of cigarette manufacturing business; must be experienced in sales promotion and know tobacco business thoroughly; excellent opening with strong corporation for man who can qualify; state experience, and give record of what you have done. Y 268 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted by a long established and high-class corporation; one who has had some financial experience preferred; highest references required; salary basis. Address Financial, K 86

PRIEST DISTRIBUTES TIMES ESSAY PRIZES

Father Corcoran Presides as Awards Are Made at St. John's School.

PRAISES CONTEST PURPOSE

Another Partial List of Winners in the Elementary Grades Made Known This Morning.

Prizes in the Newark Historical Essay Contest, recently conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, were awarded yesterday afternoon at the commencement exercises in St. John's School. The Rev. Father M. P. Corcoran, rector of St. John's Church, made the awards, and the exercises were held under the direction of Sister M. Bons, Principal of the school.

In his presentation address, Father Corcoran told the children they should avail themselves of the movement for preparedness by adopting a policy of "spiritual preparedness." He then paid a tribute to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he said that, by inaugurating the essay contest, THE TIMES had made a stand for progress and education that was equaled by none, and that the contest had done much to foster patriotism and teach the children to be proud of their city.

L. O. Morny of THE NEW YORK TIMES was introduced by Father Corcoran and made a brief address.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES Prize Essay Contest," he said, "for the pupils of the Newark schools was arranged with the idea of having you familiarize yourselves with the history of your city, with the reasons for its founding, with the part it has played in so many of the great events in our country's history, with the way it has steadily grown and developed until today it is among America's proudest and greatest cities.

"Mr. Kennedy's articles and the preparation of the essays have, we hope, made you think upon the sterling qualities of mind and heart which animated and sustained the early pioneers, and upon which the foundations of our country have been built. You should begin to realize now, in no uncertain measure, the personal individual responsibility resting upon each one of us, young and old, to do all we can to keep those qualities a living, vital force in the nation's life.

"No more dramatic story has ever been written than that of the small band of intrepid men and women who, with the fear of God in their hearts and unswerving devotion to principle, came into what was then a howling wilderness and laid the enduring foundations of the city of Newark.

"Read the story often and resolve to make it your own. It will keep you in touch with the spirit of the men who did big things, with the spirit of the men of today who are doing big things. It will help you to treasure the priceless heritage of your American citizenship. It will make you want to live worthily for the country's glory and the perpetuation of all that is highest and best in our national life."

The winners in the contest received the Tiffany silver medals for first prizes and engraved certificates of merit for second. They were:

St. John's School Winners.

Fifth Grade—First, FREDERICA WILSEY; second, VERONICA COREY.
Sixth Grade—First, REGINA NOONAN; second, JOSEPHINE KRECHER.
Sixth Grade — First, WILLIAM O'ROURKE; second, FRANCIS E. JOHNSON.
Seventh Grade—First, JENNIE G. DEVANEY; second, MARION WIEN.
Eighth Grade—First, JULIA MARIE O'BRIEN; second, MARY C. BRENNAN.

The following is another partial list of winners in the elementary schools, who will get medals and certificates:

Burnet Street School, (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Wurthman's Class—First, CHARLES SCOTT; second, WILSON TIERNAN.
Grade 5A, Miss Neu's Class—First, RUTH JOHNSON; second, MORTON HATTON.
Grade 6A, Miss Geisser's Class—First, DORA TRUNKOWSKY; second, JUSTIN McSHEA.
Grade 7B, Miss Shepard's Class—First, JEAN A. KETTLE; second, HAZEL WINTERS.
Grade 7A, Miss Davies's Class—First, ALEX YOBLONSKY; second, HELEN FINN.
Grade 7A, Miss Kain's Class—First, MARY JASPER; second, EMILE RUSSOMAN.
Grade 8B, Miss Andrew's Class—First, MADELINA E. McNISH; second, WARD ELLIOTT.
Grade 8A, Miss Wolf's Class—First, HELEN BOETHLER; second, MARIE MORTENSEN.
Grade 8A, Miss Bennett's Class—First, RUTH E. FISHER; second, MARY BIRDSALL.

Boys' Industrial School, (Partial List.)

Grade 2B, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, LEO WEISSMAN; second, HENRY TRAUB.
Grade 3D, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, ALFRED GUNNERSON; second; LESLIE CARTER.
Grade 5E, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, ERNEST SHARWELL; second, GEORGE GANGWISCH.
Grade 5E, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, GEORGE AMBROSE; second, JOHN MURPHY.
Grade 3W, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, HAROLD FONDA; second, JOSEPH McDONNELL.

Robert Treat School, (Complete List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Borst's Class—First, MARY ZAREMBSKY; second, MATILDA JAFFE.
Grade 5B, Miss Wallace's Class—First, OLGA YURASH; second, EMILY SMITH.
Grade 5B, Miss Beebe's Class—First, ISADORE ITZIKSON; second, VINCENT PARISI.
Grade 6B, Miss Erbacher's Class—First, PETER ZAZZALI; second, ROSE WURTZEL.
Grade 6A, Miss Jones's Class—First, ELSIE PARK; second, HAZEL DAVISON.
Grade 6A, Miss Boutwell's Class—First, ADELAIDE MANN; second, HAROLD HORWITZ.
Grade 8B, Miss Everding's Class—Second prize, SOPHIA GOODMAN.
Grade 8A, Miss Mock's Class—First, VASSINA WOOD; second, GERTRUDE BAMBERGER.
Grade 8A, Miss McClure's Class—First, ANTHONY WOSSTROFF; second, DOROTHY ITZIKSON.

Ridge School, (Complete List.)

Grade 3B, Miss Lynch's Class—First, HAZEL FRANCIS; second, DOROTHY BEAMS.
Grade 5A, Miss Potter's Class—First, PAULINE LOESNER; second, LAURA SILLEY.
Grade 6B, Miss Stein's Class—First, CONSTANCE ARMITAGE; second, MEREL STOUT.
Grade 6A, Miss Neal's Class—First, WILLARD CUMMIN; second, ROBERT M. SHARPE.
Grades 7B and A, Misses Newell's Class—First, ELWOOD C. BRIGDEN; second, LENA HOOFS.
Grades 7A and 8B, Miss Quigg's Class—First, LOUISE JEWETT; second, won jointly by THELMA BRADLEY and EMMA GLEIM.
Grades 8B and A, Miss Dunning's Class—First, won jointly by ARLINE ALLCOTT and WINIFRED STILES; second, KATHERINE AYERS.

Girls' Industrial School, (Partial List.)

Dressmaking Class 1, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, MINNIE ZELLES; second, NINA CREGAR.
Cooking Class, Miss McCaffrey's Class—First, GERTRUDE POHL; second, ALEXANDRA THOMPSON.

McKinley School, (Partial List.)

Grade 5B, Miss Mancusi-Ungaro's Class—First, LUCY NEGARO; second, ANGELINE RAJOB.
Grade 5A, Miss Poole's Class—First, ANTONETTE D'AMELIO; second, awarded jointly to HYMAN SPIERO and JOSEPHINE LUOMGO.
Grade 6B, Miss Hall's Class—First, MICHAEL PARELLI; second, CARMELLA ROCCIA.
Grade 7A, Miss Bush's Class—First, NICHOLAS CILETTI; second, ANNIE DE MAIO.
Grade 8A, Miss Mahan's Class—First, KATIE MATONTI; second, TONY PAONE.

Lafayette School, (Partial List.)

Grade 6C, Miss Wood's Class—First, HYACINTH CARR; second, ANNA CLOMA.
Grade 6A, Miss Reilly's Class—First, ELSIE DEL NAGRO; second, JOHN MALVICINI.
Grade 7C, Miss Smith's Class—First, HELEN KIERSTED; second, CATHERINE BURNS.
Grade 8C, Miss Cramer's Class—First, EDWIN KOBRIN; second, GRACE ACKERMAN.

Prizes in the Essay Contest will be awarded tonight at the commencements of St. Mary's, St. Ann's, and St. Benedict's Schools and at that of the Barringer High School. On Tuesday presentations of prizes will take place at the commencements of the South Side High School, Milford School, and St. Joseph's School. Additional lists of winners in the contest will be published as soon as received from the judges and the dates of presentation of prizes will follow.

MADE MONEY AS HE WENT.

Signed a New Bank Note as Each Call for Cash Came.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 25.—United States Secret Service men are looking for a recent guest of the Hotel Traymore here who posed as Charles F. Langley, Vice President of the Pujaro Valley National Bank of Watsonville, Cal., and who after dinner paid his bill by taking an unsigned Pujo Valley National Bank note from his pocket and making it apparently good by writing Langley's name, as Acting President, in the space reserved for the signature of the bank's President.

The guest repeated the performance many times while here and, while it created interest, it was all done so openly and with such apparent intent to show off, that no one suspected forgery.

Finally the story got into the papers, and Mr. Langley, who had not been out of Watsonville, read it. He notified Washington, and Captain Griffin of the Secret Service was assigned to the case. He has recovered only one of the bills. There is no hint of how the forger got the unsigned notes.

MORGENTHAU AIDS ASYLUM.

Delivers Address on Turkey in Jersey City High School.

Henry Morgenthau delivered an address in the Dickinson High School, Jersey City yesterday, to further the movement for a Hebrew Orphan Asylum in Hudson County.

Mr. Morgenthau was the guest at dinner yesterday of Naval Officer and Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, in Jersey City, and was then driven to the high school, with the New Jersey American Guard, a boys' organization, as an escort.

Mr. Morgenthau, in his address, which was brief, told of his experiences in Turkey, and concluded by saying that he hoped that Jews all over the country, and particularly in Hudson County, would lend their aid to the establishment of orphan asylums, hospitals, and schools for the aid and comfort of their own race. He also said there were great opportunities at this time for the Jews in the United States.

The de Hirsh Society tendered a check for $1,500 at the end of the meeting to help the enterprise.

Ship Has New Unloading Device.

The new Italian freighter Milazzo, which is due to arrive today from Naples on her maiden voyage, is equipped with a novel invention on her lower decks to facilitate loading and discharging freight. On each side of the ship there is a tunnel fitted with tracks, on which small hand cars are run to the various hatches. Directly they are loaded the chain from the crane above is hooked on and the car is hoisted up and landed intact on the pier or emptied into a lighter alongside. The steamship has twenty-four uprights for cargo along her deck, which give the appearance of having rows of masts, almost hiding the funnel. She can carry 14,000 tons of copper or grain, the agents said.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—Michael Boro, 42 years old, of 80 Wallace Avenue, is in the City Hospital in a serious condition from drinking poisoned wine given him by a stranger. The man escaped.

BAYONNE.—Captain Edward Zeller and Company H, Uniformed Rank, Junior Order United American Mechanics of Bayonne, comprising seventy-five men, have volunteered for service in Mexico.

HACKENSACK.—John Cahill, 67 years old, a watchman on the Susquehanna & Western Railroad, was killed yesterday morning by a passenger train near the Little Ferry crossing.

MONTCLAIR.—The County Board of Elections last night completed a recount of the ballots cast in eight districts of Montclair at the recent commission goernment referendum election. Seven districts remain to be counted.

MONTCLAIR.—A number of girls here have banded together to raise money to send one of their number to college. They will give a concert in Hillside Auditorium on Thursday night for the benefit of their scholarship fund.

ORANGE.—Louis J. Peto of Grove Place, Irvington, attempted suicide by gas on Saturday night and is now being held by the police on a charge of attempted suicide.

PINE BROOK.—Clarence Crane, 19 years old, and Ralph Krouse, 8 years, sons of widows, were drowned yesterday in the Passaic River when Crane's canoe overturned. Both bodies were recovered.

ATLANTIC CITY. — Jesse James of San Antonio, Texas, was arrested yesterday in Ocean City and brought here. He was locked up on a charge of larceny, and is alleged to have taken jewelry and several suits of clothing belonging to William Lohse, who boarded with Mrs. E. H. Feist at 149 South Virginia Avenue, where James was employed. James says he is not related to the notorious Jesse James, the train robber.

DR. MANNING ASSAILS PANAMA CONFERENCE

Declares, in Trinity Year Book, Supreme Issue Is: "Do We Believe Jesus Christ Is God?"

SEES GOSPEL QUESTIONED

Declares Protestantism Is a Confused Mass of Beliefs and Disbeliefs—Work of Trinity Parish.

Defining his position as Catholic and not Protestant, and asserting that "modern Protestantism opposes and rejects not only that which is Roman, but also a large part of that which is Catholic and Apostolic," the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, in the year book of his parish issued yesterday, deals at length with the controversy in the Episcopal Board of Missions over participation in the Panama Congress.

Dr. Manning, who was a leader of the party which unsuccessfully opposed Episcopal delegates going to the congress, uses a large part of his annual statement to define and defend his position, and in conclusion, says "the real issue" is not "High Church" against "Low Church," but "Church" against "No Church." The General Convention of the Episcopal Church, says Dr. Manning, must decide whether the Board of Missions accurately represented the sentiment of the Episcopal Church, and whether it exceeded its powers in its action.

The rector opens the subject of the controversy with the statement that no one in the church was interested in the Panama Congress, which, he says, was organized to antagonize the Roman Catholic Church in South America, until the Mission Board made it a subject of discussion, and proceeds:

It is plain that this church could not officially identify herself with such a movement without departure from her historic position and compromise of her principles. We have our deep and real differences with Rome which cannot be minimized or disregarded. Those teachings of the Roman Catholic Church which are modern and un-Catholic this church has always firmly opposed. But this church stands, and has always stood, for that which is ancient and Apostolic and truly Catholic.

Modern Protestantism opposes and rejects not only that which is Roman, but also a large part of that which is Catholic and Apostolic.

If this church should officially align herself with that confused mass of beliefs and disbeliefs included under the name Modern Protestantism and join a combined Protestant movement in opposition to the Roman Catholic Church she would thereby justify all that Rome has ever asserted in regard to her position; she would be untrue to the faith as it has come down to her through the ages; she would separate herself from the rest of the Anglican Communion of which she is a part, and she would forfeit that relation to the whole Catholic world, East as well as West, which especially constitutes her opportunity to serve the cause of Christian unity.

After stating six objections to the action of the board, Dr. Manning comes to "The Supreme Issue," and says:

The real issue today is not any secondary matter of policy, or of ritual, of "High Church" or "Low Church." The issue now is between "Church" and "no Church."

It is the Christian faith, the Gospel itself, which is in question, and which is being undermined by the insidious teaching that all matters of doctrine and belief are of minor importance. On all hands, in our own communion, as well as elsewhere, we see denials, more or less open, of the facts contained in the Apostles' Creed. A well-known layman of this Church declares publicly that the article of the creed, "I believe in the holy Catholic Church," is known to be "a pious fraud." The rector of a leading parish asserts that "no one of intelligence longer accepts seriously the ridiculous Apostles' Creed." Another declares at a public meeting that "the sacraments are dead—dead—dead."

Is the Christian faith a mere philosophy which we are at liberty to change and improve as we may feel disposed, or is it a message from God, a supernatural revelation, miraculous from beginning to end, brought to us by the Eternal One Himself in the person of Jesus Christ, true God as well as true man?

The question today is: Do we believe that Jesus Christ is God? All other questions are of small importance in comparison with this one. This is an issue which must stir the souls of all who do believe in Him. It should draw near together churchmen who call themselves evangelicals, and churchmen who call themselves Catholics.

"Trinity Tenements" are dealt with in the year book in the report of Miss Emily Wayland Dinwiddie, formerly secretary of the Tenement House Department of the Charity Organization Society, who was engaged by the Trinity Corporation to give special assistance in matters pertaining to the social welfare of the tenants of the estate. Miss Dinwiddie's report praises Trinity as a landlord. The parish, she says, now owns 365 dwelling houses containing accommodations for from 3,000 to 4,000 persons which are rented "at surprisingly low figures," the rents averaging $5 a month per room, not having been raised for thirty years. The popularity of the houses is shown by the length of residence of the tenants. More than half the families have been living in these dwellings for from ten to fifty years or more.

The number of communicants in the parish, the report says, has grown to 9,191, the largest number in its history. The Sunday schools show an increased enrollment and now total 3,324 children and 363 teachers, and other day, night, industrial, and vacation schools conducted by the parish train 2,721 children under 102 teachers. During the year there were 463 baptisms, 436 confirmations and 310 marriages.

Concerning Trinity's statement, which again shows a large deficit for the year, Dr. Manning says:

"The income of the parish is large, but the needs and opportunities are larger, and the sum expended during the year in carrying on our religious, educational, and charitable work very considerably exceeded our entire net income."

The assessed valuation upon Trinity's productive property upon which taxes are paid is $15,881,850. The parish liability for notes payable has increased almost half a million in the last year and now amounts to $4,450,000, incurred mainly for the erection of new buildings and improvements.

HETTY GREEN ILL ABED, UNDER CARE OF NURSES

Denied That She Is Paralyzed—Children With Her—Stricken After Auto Ride.

Hetty Green, "the richest woman in the world," who was 80 years old last Fall, was reported yesterday to have suffered a stroke of paralysis after a drive in an automobile last Thursday and to be confined to bed. It was admitted at her home, 7 West Ninetieth Street, that Mrs. Green had been seriously ill, but it was declared that she was resting comfortably. She has had two trained nurses in attendance for several days.

Mrs. Green's physician, Dr. Henry McM. Painter, of 62 West Fifty-fifth Street, when asked about his patient's condition last night, said:

"Mrs. Green is not as well as she was ten or fifteen years ago, but that is to be expected. During the last few days she had been a little worse than usual, and I advised that she remain in bed, as she had taken cold. It is not true that Mrs. Green had a stroke of paralysis, though the presence of the nurses may have given rise to the rumor.

"In fact, after I saw her yesterday morning I gave Mrs. Green permission to sit up in an arm chair, and in the course of a day or so I feel sure that she will be quite well again."

Colonel Edward Green, her son, who lives next door, and Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, Mrs. Green's daughter, spent yesterday with their mother.

TAFT FOR ARMY OF 500,000.

Says Adequate Preparedness Means 1,000,000 and Navy Next Britain's.

Ex-President Taft told about 750 persons in the Washington Heights Community Chautauqua, Broadway and 159th Street, yesterday, his opinions on intervention in Mexico, the Philippines problem, preparedness, and other questions of the hour.

In introducing the ex-President as a speaker upon "Our World Relationships," William S. Bennet, Congressman from the Twenty-third District, said that Mr. Taft had had four years' training in the most exclusive school on the subject, a school that had only two living graduates.

Mr. Taft chuckled, and remarked: "Yes, but we hope to make another graduate soon."

After recounting all the other responsibilities and international difficulties of the United States the ex-President said: "And we have Mexico-Mexico! the interrational nuisance!" In speaking of the struggle with Mexico in 1845 he remarked:

"We had Generals Scott and Taylor and brave officers and men, but, my friends, we were fighting Mexicans."

The present crisis in our relations with Mexico, he said, illustrated the lack of preparation in carrying out a policy of protecting the border and exhibited the need of a regular army of 250,000 men. He remarked that Mexico "now had a de facto Government that was not a de facto Government of peace and order, but instead, a state of anarchy."

Because of its possessions and protectorates in all parts of the world, because it is a Pacific as well as an Atlantic power, an Asiatic power as well as a South American power, as well as by reason of its part in international finance and other activities, Mr. Taft said he thought the United States might not be able to escape from another world war. Already the country had forsaken the attitude adopted at the beginning of the war, he said, that it "didn't care a darn what happened so long as it didn't happen to the United States."

Adequate preparedness meant an army of 500,000 or 600,000, or perhaps 1,000,000 men, and a navy second in size only to that of Great Britain, he said.

"A navy is an appropriate instrument of defense for a republic," he said. "An imperial nation never conquers with a navy, but with an army. The fleet is only an auxiliary."

Declaring his faith in the Monroe Doctrine, the ex-President said it ought to be upheld with force if necessary, and that a revocation of the principle would be a practical invitation to covetous European powers to cross the ocean.

"We own a great deal that other nations would like to have, and unless we would make it uncomfortable for them if they tried to take it we owe them the Christian duty to remove the temptation," he said.

WILSON TO SPEAK FRIDAY.

President Will Be Guest at Press Club's Annual Dinner.

President Wilson's first public utterance on the serious situation now facing the country will be given next Friday night when he is to be the principal guest at the New York Press Club's annual dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria. Ever since 1878, when President Grant appeared at the board of the New York newspapermen, every one of his successors has followed the custom. Entirely free from politics is the Press Club's testimonial to the President. Bainbridge Colby, who nominated Colonel Roosevelt as the Progressive candidate for the Presidency in Chicago, will be one of the speakers. Others will be Ralph Pulitzer, Irvin S. Cobb and Edward Percy Howard, the club's President.

From every large city in the country have come requests for seats at the dinner by associate members. John H. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, has wired for reservations, as have C. W. Barron of Boston, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, and Marsden J. Perry of Providence. The club has waived its rule limiting seats exclusively to members, and one hundred extra seats have been reserved for persons of prominence who have sent written requests. Three hundred and fifty women may be accommodated in the balconies, and the tickets will be allotted in order of request.

One of the features of the dinner will be the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan.

Two Boys Disappear While Boating.

Joseph and Philip King, 13 and 9 years old, sons of Andrew King of 153 West Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, have been missing since yesterday morning, when they went for a sail in a rowboat on Newark Bay. The boat was found floating off Twenty-fifth Street in the afternoon. There were no oars in the boat, and it is thought by the police that the boys were both drowned. An all-day search of the bay failed to bring any clue of them.

PRIZES TO FIREMEN FOR USEFUL IDEAS

Everybody in Department Urged to Offer Suggestions for Improving Service.

MANY TRIED AND ADOPTED

Proposals Have Brought Greater Safety in Under-River Tunnels, Schools, and on Waterfront.

Members of the Fire Department, from the highest ranks to plain firemen, have, among them, contributed hundreds of practical ideas for the improvement of the service. Some of these ideas have been tried with good results, and others are to be used as requirements may arise. The announcement was made yesterday at the office of Fire Commissioner Adamson. The suggestions include the best methods for extinguishing fires and safeguarding life in the subway tubes under the East and North Rivers, to minimize the danger of fire on elevated and subway lines and in public schools, better protection on Blackwell's Island, and scores of others which may be made available at a minimum of cost or with no additional outlay.

This interest shown for the service by the rank and file has been developed through the co-operation of the administrative heads with the men, and further encouraged by the offer annually of the Administration Medal, which was established by Fire Commissioner Adamson, who made the first award recently to Battalion Chief George J. Kuss for his suggestion that the fire college lectures be extended for the benefit of the entire fire-fighting forces. Regarding this new departure the Fire Commissioner summed up the value of it yesterday in these words:

"The large part of these contributions from the men to the department are of the greatest practical value, and many clever and ingenious proposals have been brought forward."

Deputy Chief Thomas R. Langford and Captain Charles W. Rankin have mapped out a plan for extinguishing fires and saving life in the event of an accident or a fire in the tubes under the East and North Rivers.

Lieutenant James J. Mella, as a means to minimize the danger of fire on the elevated lines and in the subways, has advised the installation of fire fighting equipment in the cars. There have been fires in the subway cars, particularly by the ignition of seats from electric connections, which the guards were unable to cope with quickly for lack of proper appliances.

Fireman Charles E. McCormick has proposed the organization of a junior fire prevention league to improve safety in the public schools. He would have a systematic fire drill based on the needs and conditions of each particular school building, and to hold the active interest of the pupils he would have them organized as junior fire wardens and be required to report to the commanders of fire companies.

To afford firemen all the experience possible Captain Anthony J. Stewart recommended that each member of a company be transferred each year for eight years, until he had served in all the divisions of the department. Captain Charles E. Field, who aided last year in the inauguration of the calesthenic drills, suggested that, owing to the number of fires along the waterfront, fire companies in the river shipping districts be provided with torches similar to the type used by the rescue squads.

More than sixty firemen have given their mind in this work of improving the service. Engineer Charles Funk of Engine Company 268, is responsible for placing a pulmotor in a fire house at Rockaway Beach, for the speedy resuscitation of bathers overcome in the water. It was Fireman Martin Bannon's idea, which Commissioner Adamson put into operation in moving picture houses to show how best to ring a fire alarm.

Charles S. Demarest, Chief of Construction and Repairs to Apparatus, worked out a plan to increase the pumping facilities on Blackwell's Island from 500 to 3,000 gallons a minute, thus affording the city's institutions protection, which heretofore depended entirely on the fire boats. The engineering features of this improvement were simple and the cost comparatively small.

2 FALL 3 STORIES AT FIRE.

Finan's Skull Fractured and Wife's Ankle Broken—Child Rescued.

Policeman Taylor of the Fourth Avenue station, Brooklyn, saw smoke pouring from a three-story apartment house at 5,515 New Utrecht Avenue yesterday morning at 5 o'clock and immediately turned in an alarm. Reaching the scene, he found Mr. and Mrs. George Finan and their 8-year-old daughter, Marie, on the third floor fire escape, ready to jump. Before Taylor reached them, however, by rushing through the house, both husband and wife had either jumped or lost their balance, for both landed in the street.

Finan's skull was fractured and his wife's left ankle was broken. The child Taylor rescued, but, in passing through a broken window, the little girl was cut about the hands and legs.

Oscar Ench, the only other occupant of the house when the fire broke out in the basement, was also rescued by the policeman. While trying to pick up Mrs. Finan, William Nolan of 1,408 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, who had been attracted by the arrival of the fire apparatus, was severely cut by glass. An ambulance from the Norwegian Hospital took the injured to the hospital, where it was said late last night that Finan was in a serious condition.

Service Board's New Hearing Room.

Beginning today, the Public Service Commission will hold its regular meetings and most of its public hearings in its new hearing room in the Equitable Building. The room on the twenty-fifth floor has been in the hands of carpenters and painters for several weeks. It has a seating capacity of about 100. The Commissioners' chairs are arranged on a dais, and immediately in front a space is provided for counsel, newspaper men, and stenographers.

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NED AMES PLAYS MARTYR.

Talks of Plot to Create War With Mexico in Bouck White's Pulpit.

In the absence of Bouck White, who has not completed his term on Blackwell's Island for desecration of the American flag, Ned Ames officiated at the meeting of the Church of the Social Revolution, 125 West Twenty-third Street, yesterday. He had a small congregation.

Ames was discharged last week from Bellevue, where he was sent by Chief Magistrate McAdoo for observation after his arrest for participating in "the melting pot" exercises.

Ames referred in his talk to himself. White and others as "martyrs" to the cause of free speech.

Warm applause was evoked by his reference to the Mexican crisis as the culmination of a long incubated plot on the part of capitalists to have the United States become embroiled in Mexican affairs.

Save 25% on Gasolene, with Silvertown Cord Tires

MOST *flexible* of all Tires!
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—There are only TWO LAYERS of Cords in ANY SIZE of Silvertown Tire.

This, as against 5 to 7 layers in all *Fabric* Tires, and all *Thread* (so-called "Cord") Tires.

It is *Friction* and *Heat*, (between layers) that WEARS OUT Tires internally.

Therefore, when you *reduce* that Friction and Heat to but ONE Friction-Centre (between 2 layers only) instead of FOUR to SIX Friction-Centres (between 5 to 7 layers) you *reduce* these Tire-destroying influences to about ONE-FOURTH, or ONE-SIXTH.

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THIS TWO-LAYER feature is feasible, however, in NO OTHER Tires than those of the strongly-patented SILVERTOWN Cord construction,—in which *each* single Cord is STOUT enough, and STRONG enough, to *lift a Man's* weight.

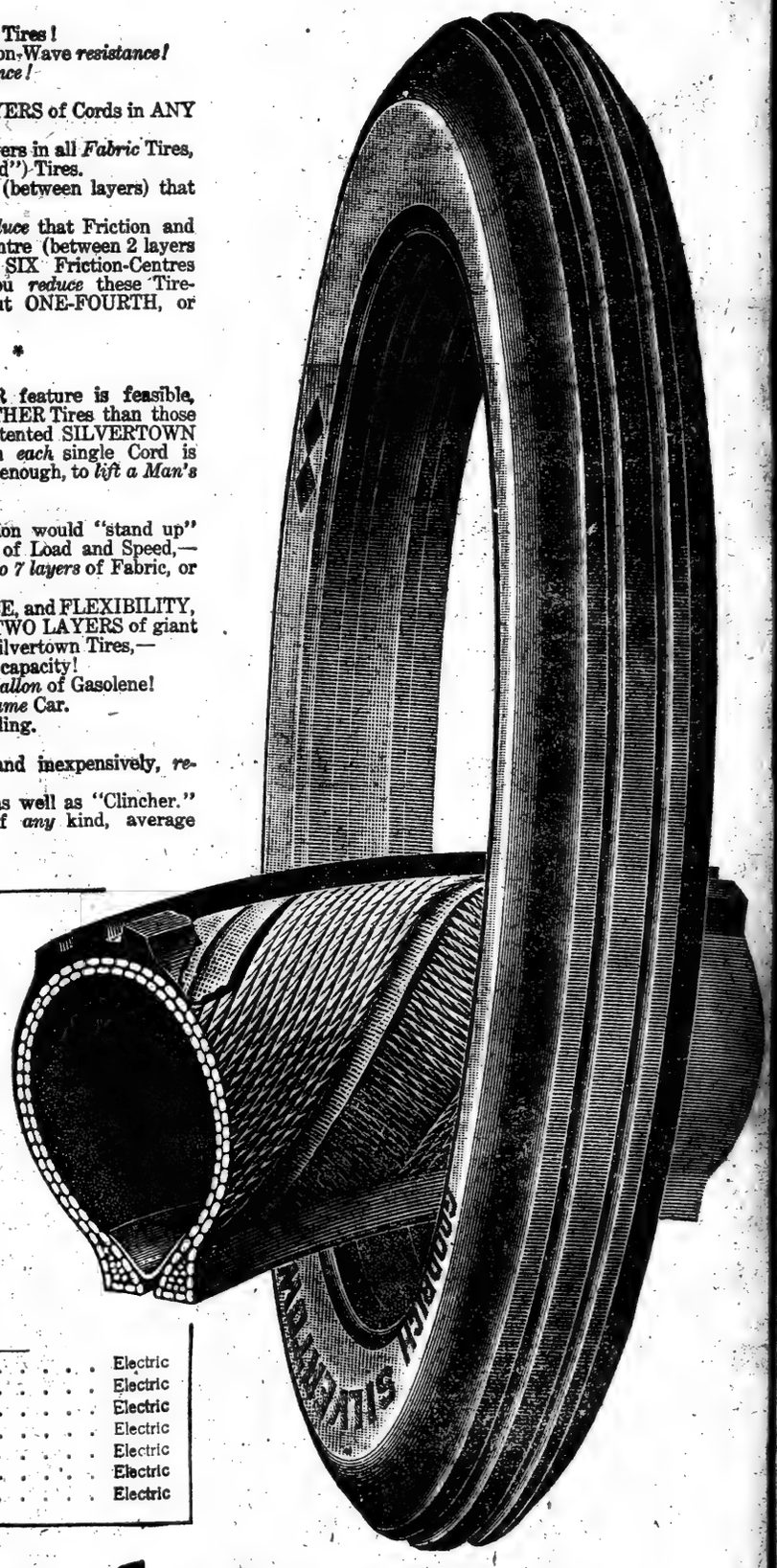
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And, no *other* Tires,—of *any* kind, average "LARGER."



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PEUGEOT	Gasolene
PIERCE-ARROW,	Gasolene
SIMPLEX-CRANE	Gasolene
STANLEY (Touring)	Steam
STUTZ (Bull-dog)	Gasolene
WHITE	Gasolene
WINTON, Model 48,	Gasolene
AMERICAN	Electric
ANDERSON	Electric
BAKER R. & L.	Electric
BEARDSLEY	Electric
OHIO	Electric
WAVERLY	Electric
WOODS	Electric

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, probably showers by tonight; tomorrow overcast; light to moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,339. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS

RUSHING WAR MEASURES PENDING MEXICO'S DECISION; MOREY SAYS HIS NEGRO TROOPERS FACED DEATH SINGING; ADVANCE OF STATE TROOPS TO THE BORDER HAS BEGUN

MOOSE INDORSES, HUGHES ACCEPTS AND THANKS T. R.

National Committee Quarrels for Hours Before Putting O. K. on the Nominee.

THE FINAL BALLOT 32 TO 6

Nine Refuse to Take Part in Action That Is Called Deathblow to Progressive Party.

ATTACKS WILSON'S POLICIES

Candidate Sends Message to Chicago and a Letter to Oyster Bay Asking Early Meeting.

The Progressive National Committee at a meeting in Chicago yesterday voted to adopt a recommendation from Theodore Roosevelt that the Progressive Party indorse Charles E. Hughes for President.

The resolution indorsing Hughes was adopted after six hours of wrangling, in which the members present divided, roughly, 32 in favor of supporting the Republican nominee and 15 in favor of putting a third ticket in the field.

A motion to substitute Victor Murdock of Kansas as the Progressive nominee for President, in place of Roosevelt, was defeated, 31 to 15. The vote to indorse Hughes was 32 to 6, with 9 members not voting.

The action taken was regarded as marking the death of the Progressive Party. Most of the fifteen dissenters are expected to support Wilson.

The committee based its action on a letter received from Colonel Roosevelt declining the Progressive nomination and recommending that the Progressives indorse Hughes. The letter contained a bitter attack on President Wilson and declared that the public interest demanded that the Progressives combine with the Republicans to defeat him.

Hughes and T. R. Join Forces.

Mr. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt joined forces openly yesterday in an effort to overthrow the Wilson Administration. From now on they will work together, without concealment of the fact, and they will meet soon to discuss campaign plans.

The Mexican situation, which has caused Mr. Wilson to call out the militia; the sinking by German submarines of the Lusitania and other ships bearing American passengers, and "100 per cent. Americanism," as advocated by Roosevelt, will be made the big issues, according to a statement by Mr. Hughes. It was predicted freely last night that the nominee and Colonel Roosevelt would both take the stump for a vigorous campaign and fight shoulder to shoulder.

Colonel Roosevelt made his position known in a long statement he sent to the National Committee of the Progressive Party, in session at Chicago during the afternoon. He called on all Progressives to support Hughes, and the committee, as a result, indorsed the Republican nominee.

Mr. Hughes, on receiving this word, sent a special messenger to Oyster Bay with a letter to Colonel Roosevelt, indorsing the principles enunciated by the Colonel in his pre-convention campaign. In the letter he also took the first step toward a complete reconciliation by closing with the words, "I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you at an early day."

Letter to Colonel Roosevelt.

The letter to Colonel Roosevelt read:

Hotel Astor,
New York City, June 26, 1916.

My dear Colonel Roosevelt:

I warmly appreciate the cordial letter of indorsement which you have sent to the Progressive Committee. No one is more sensible than I am of the lasting indebtedness of the nation to you for the quickening of the national spirit, for the demand for an out-and-out—100 per cent.—Americanism, and for the insistence upon the immediate necessity of a thoroughgoing preparedness, spiritual, military, and economic.

I am in this campaign because of my conviction that we must not only frame but execute a broad constructive program, and that for this purpose we must have a united party, a party inspired by its great traditions and reconsecrated to its loftiest ideals. I know that you have been guided in this emergency by the sole desire to be of the largest service to the United States. You have sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat. And I want you to feel that I wish to have all the aid that you are able and willing to give. I want the most effective co-operation with all those who have been fighting by your side. Let us work together for our national security and for the peace of righteousness and justice.

I inclose a copy of my telegram to the committee, in which I have set forth my attitude. I shall later undertake a full discussion of the issues of the campaign.

Hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you at an early day, I am, my dear Colonel Roosevelt, with cordial regards,

Faithfully yours,
CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.

The telegram to the Progressive National Committee, to which Mr. Hughes devoted much thought, while the committee was holding a stormy session in Chicago, was looked upon by many as a choice to Old Guard leaders that Mr. Hughes would work with them only on the same basis that he would work with the Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans. He received a full report of the committee's action by wire at the Hotel Astor, and released the telegram upon hearing of his indorsement, although the committee had adjourned without indorsing his running mate, Mr. Fairbanks. Here is the telegram:

Telegram to Committee.

Hotel Astor,
New York City, June 26, 1916.

O. K. Davis, Secretary Progressive National Committee, Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Ill.:

I welcome the support of Progressives. We make common cause in the interest of national honor, of national security, of national efficiency. We

Continued on Page 5.

Shackleton Unable to Rescue His Men

LONDON, Tuesday, June 27.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton has been unable to rescue the men, numbering twenty-two and comprising the main body of his antarctic expedition, who were left on Elephant Island. This information was received in a dispatch from Shackleton from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The explorer has evidently returned on the steamer which had been placed at his disposal by the Uruguayan Government for the purpose of effecting the rescue of his men.

According to his dispatch, the ice conditions had so increased in severity that he was unable to get nearer than twenty miles of the island. He thinks that there is still hope for the men, however, as there is an excellent chance that they will be able to survive on short rations, supplemented by penguins, until another rescue party, provided with an ice breaker, can push through to them.

$500,000,000 NAVY NOW IN THREE YEARS

President Gears Up Construction Program and Senate Sub-Committee Approves.

BUILDING ABROAD A FACTOR

Rapid Increase In European Fleets —Bill to Authorize Eight Capital Ships This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—President Wilson today geared up his five-year naval increase program into a three-year naval increase program. Instead of calling for the expenditure of $500,000,000, spread over five years, for the construction of new units for the navy, he is now in favor of spending the $500,000,000 in three years. The effect of this is to do in virtually half the time what he had planned when his preparedness program was first sent to Congress.

This fact became known following an important conference in the office of Secretary Daniels. Those present besides the Secretary of the Navy included Senators Tillman, Swanson, and Lodge of the sub-committee of the Senate Naval Committee now drafting the Naval Appropriation bill as it will be laid before the Senate in a few days. Also present were the bureau chiefs and other high officers of the navy constituting Secretary Daniels's Naval Advisory Council. No members of the General Board of the Navy were present.

The Secretary laid before the Senators the views of the President in agreement with suggestions previously made by them to the Secretary of the Navy for a gearing up of the naval program all along the line. The result was an agreement on what the Naval bill as it will be presented to the Senate shall contain.

As passed by the House the bill called for a total expenditure of about $269,000,000. The bill as reported to the Senate will carry a total of $304,000,000, more than double the sum carried by any previous naval bill. It will provide for the immediate construction of four dreadnought battleships and four battle cruisers totaling eight capital units. It will make certain increases in minor units. It contemplates the beginning within the next three years of the construction of ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, seventy-five coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships, and one repair ship. The total cost of these units will be $502,482,214. This means that about $160,000,000 annually will have to be authorized during each of the next three years for naval construction.

Senator Tillman's proposed "super-super-super-sea terror" will not be authorized in this year's bill. Today's conference agreed that the Navy Department should be authorized by the bill to study this problem and report to the next Congress what, if any, new type of battleship should be built. It was agreed that the bill should carry provision for a total of 88,700 enlisted men for the navy, in addition to 6,000 apprentice seamen, making a total of 74,700 men, and that in emergency the President might increase this to 87,700 men.

The bill will provide for an increase in the number of officers in various grades and will contain personnel legislation. It will introduce the policy of selection of Captains and Rear Admirals for promotion, but will continue the present system of promotion of officers in grades lower than Captain by the process of advancement by seniority. It will also provide for the appointment to the navy of twelve acting Ensigns from civil life annually for aviation duty only, and that for four years thirty student fliers a year may be appointed. The bill also calls for the appointment annually of thirty engineers from civil life for engineering duty in the navy. These features were decided upon in today's conference.

Addition of ten destroyers to the building program for the coming year was decided upon by the sub-committee. That would bring the total vessels of this type authorized for 1917 up to twenty.

FORD WILL KEEP JOBS FOR HIS GUARDSMEN

When They Return Their Old Places Will Be Open to Them —Have Cards to Show It.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 26.—"The statement published in various newspapers that Ford Motor Company employes enlisting in the National Guard would be discharged is absurd," said Henry Ford today. "I made no such statement, and no one connected with this plant was authorized to do so. When the men who have enlisted return their old positions will be open for them and they will be treated as though they had not left our employ."

It was learned today that all the Ford employes who are National Guardsmen have received cards marked "National Guard service," which when produced on their return entitles them to their old positions at the same salary. It is said also on good authority that Mr. Ford will take care of their families, but he refused to discuss this.

A HEALTHFUL THIRST QUENCHER.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A teaspoonful in a glass of water is refreshing and invigorating. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

N. Y. GUARD OFF TODAY

7th, 14th, 71st, and 47th Regiments Going as Vanguard of State Division.

HELD BACK BY RAILWAYS

Ready to Leave for Border Yesterday, but Tourist Cars Didn't Arrive in Time.

WILL MARCH TO THE TRAINS

Wagon Trains, with Full Equipment, Will Go with the Troops —Routes They Will Take.

Six thousand, three hundred and thirty-seven officers and men of the National Guard Division of New York will entrain for the Mexican border today. They were ready to go at 3 P. M. yesterday, and it wasn't their fault that they didn't. They were held back as a result of the inability of the railway companies to get the special trains of tourist cars to New York on time. Every man was anxious to be off, and there was much disappointment when it was announced that the departure of the regiment had been put off until today.

The railway equipment will be here by 4 o'clock this morning, and Colonel Fisk of the Seventh Regiment announced at 11:30 last night that his command would start for Brownsville over the Pennsylvania at 11 o'clock this morning. The regiment will not leave from the Pennsylvania Station in New York, but will be ferried to the terminal in Jersey City, where the special trains are now waiting.

The loading of the wagon trains and field equipment will begin at 6 A. M. Every wagon is loaded and ready, and last night every man in the command slept in the armory at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue. The regiment will leave the armory at 7 A. M. and march to the Desbrosses Street Ferry. They are due there at 9.

The Seventy-first Regiment will follow the Seventh, and is expected to entrain at the Grand Central Station before noon. The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn will be under way early in the afternoon, if the schedule in effect last night is followed. The other units will depart from Peekskill and Beekman.

General Wood Hard Pressed.

Governors Island continued to be a busy place. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, and his staff were up with the sun and late last night they were still directing the mobilization of more than 50,000 guardsmen in the department, who by the end of the week are expected to be on the border, or on the way.

The Massachusetts and Connecticut units are now speeding towards Chicago and St. Louis and from those points they will be hurried to the border, the men from the Bay State heading for Fort Bliss, near El Paso, and the Nutmeg State boys proceeding to Nogales, Ariz., opposite the Mexican settlement of the same name, where Villa fought and lost one of his late battles against the Carranzistas.

The New York troops will begin moving before noon today, according to information given out last night at Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building. The Seventh Regiment will be the first to go, with the Seventy-first following. By night it is hoped that all of the New York units ordered to the frontier on Sunday night by General Wood will be well on the way.

Troops Await Trains.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the Guard Division of the State, informed General Wood yesterday morning that all of the units called for in the Sunday night order were prepared to move whenever the special trains were ready, and until late yesterday afternoon it was thought certain that both the Seventh and Seventy-first would be off by midnight at the latest. But something went wrong with the transportation arrangements, and at the last moment all departures were postponed until some time today.

The New York units have been routed so as to cause the least possible congestion on the railway systems over which the troops of the Eastern Department will move south. The Seventh will go over the Pennsylvania lines to St. Louis, and south over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas to San Antonio, and thence to Brownsville over the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico and the San Antonio & Aransas Pass systems.

The Seventy-first will go over the New York Central to Buffalo, thence over the Nickel Plate to Cleveland, the Big Four to St. Louis, the rest of the route being the same as that scheduled for the Seventh.

The Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn is routed over the New York Central to Chicago, the Chicago, & Alton to St. Louis, and the "Katy" to San Antonio. All units follow the same route from San Antonio to Brownsville. The Forty-seventh Infantry will go over the Lackawanna to Buffalo, the Nickel Plate and Wabash to St. Louis, the Frisco to Dallas, and the San Antonio & Aransas Pass and the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico to Brownsville.

Routes of the Troops.

The squadron of the First Cavalry will go to St. Louis over the Pennsylvania, and thence south to San Antonio over the Texas & Pacific and the International & Great Northern, and thence over the Aransas Pass route to Brownsville.

The Signal Corps will go over the Baltimore & Ohio to Louisville, the Illinois Central to Memphis, the Iron Mountain to Texarkana, and south over

Continued on Page 2.

The Poor of the imported.
LUNDBORG'S OLD GERMAN COLOGNE.
At Drug and Department Stores.—Advt.

Germany Not Urging War on Carranza

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—From a highly competent source The Associated Press today received authority to deny completely tales which have reached here from the United States intimating that the German Legation in Mexico is inspiring General Carranza to hostility to the United States.

"That is an unmitigated lie," said an official, when these reports were called to his attention. "We recognized Carranza because the United States asked us to, and have no further interest in the question. Once he was recognized, it was natural that our representative should keep on good terms with the head of the Government and maintain friendly relations with him, but that is the limit of our activities in Mexico."

BAY STATE TROOPS START FOR BORDER

Crack Ninth Infantry Regiment Off for El Paso—Three Other Companies Are Entrained.

NEW JERSEY MEN DELAYED

Failure of Orders to Reach Commanders Causes Change After Men Break Camp.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Tuesday, June 21.—The Ninth Infantry Regiment, the first of the Massachusetts militia to start for the Mexican border, left here at 11:10 last night for El Paso, Texas.

The first section of the Second Regiment got under way at 12:56 this morning. The train proceeded over the local line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to Mansfield, where it crossed onto the main line for New Haven and Poughkeepsie Bridge.

Four regiments of infantry and the Headquarters Staff of the Second Brigade entrained tonight. For hours the men waited for the "All aboard" which would start them off for the Mexican border, but the signal was held up for hours because of the slow work of loading on the equipment, caused by the shortage of draught horses and motor trucks.

The men broke camp late in the day and marched behind their bands through crowds of cheering thousands, almost every one of whom waved a small American flag. The day was very hot and in the freight yards the heat was stifling. The only supper the men had consisted of sandwiches, chocolate, and coffee, a fare shared alike by Headquarters Staff and privates.

Notwithstanding all the discomfort, however, the troops were in a cheery mood. They sang, joked, and made impromptu speeches. There were some ragtime songs sung, but the predominant airs were "America," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the swinging melodies of the civil war days.

The "Fighting Ninth" was the first to break camp and the first to entrain, followed in quick order by the Fifth and Eighth Infantry of the Second Brigade, and by the Second Regiment. The Ninth Regiment was routed by way of the Boston & Albany, while the Second, Fifth and Eighth Infantry were handled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Tomorrow, it is expected, one battalion of field artillery, the signal corps, the ambulance corps, the field hospital corps and one squadron of cavalry will entrain on the Boston & Albany.

Orders have been issued to give the troop trains the right of way. Meals will be served en route, camp kitchens having been established in box cars. The southward journey is expected to take three days and three nights for the 2,100 miles. Thirty-five men are assigned to each car.

Commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the Coast Artillery Corps and the Sixth Infantry, which have not been called for border duty, are now in camp here and will round the recruits into shape before sending them to the border to bring up the various units from peace strength to a war footing. Lieutenant Colonel B. B. Buck, U. S. A., (retired) is in command of the camp.

NEW JERSEY MILITIA ON THE WAY TODAY

Guardsmen Ready to Start Before Daybreak—One Man a Suicide and Another Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP FIELDER, SEA GIRT, N. J., June 26.—Two batteries of field artillery of the New Jersey National Guard and the Essex Cavalry of Newark were entraining here tonight to leave over the Pennsylvania Railroad by way of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati for San Antonio and El Paso, Texas. The First Infantry of Newark was breaking camp, and Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler said he expected the regiment would be entrained by 2 o'clock tomorrow morning. Line officers, however, were not so optimistic and said they believed it would be daylight before the infantry train would start. The infantry is going over the Central Railroad by way of Wilkes-Barre, Buffalo, and Toledo. The Red Bank Ambulance Corps and the First Brigade Hospital Corps will move with the infantrymen. It was expected that the cavalry and field batteries would be ready to move soon after midnight.

Troops B and D of the cavalry squadron, the Fourth and Fifth Regiments, and the Jersey City Signal Corps may entrain tomorrow. Over the long-distance telephone tonight Major Gen. Leonard Wood asked General Sadler if these units were ready to be moved at once. General Sadler replied that he would give an answer tomorrow morning after an inspection and conference of the brigade officers and United States Army inspectors here. The infantry will

Continued on Page 2.

PRAISES COURAGEOUS BAND

Captain Says Men Joked as They Fought in Carrizal Trap.

LIEUTENANT ADAIR HEROIC

Companion Seized Him When He Was Falling, Wounded, Into Irrigation Ditch.

"GO ON!" HIS LAST WORDS

Morey, Arriving at Base, Tells How the Mexican Forces Started Battle.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, June 26, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—American negro troopers faced almost certain death at Carrizal with smiles on their lips, and they burst into song once or twice as they fought their grim fight against odds, Captain Lewis S. Morey said when he arrived at field headquarters today.

"For forty-five minutes the men fought, joking among themselves all the while, even though they realized we had been trapped and had little chance of getting out alive," he declared.

Captain Morey said he had never seen such valor as was displayed by Captain Charles T. Boyd in leading a handful of dismounted skirmishers through the machine gun fire and into the ambush of death. He added that it was not until their ammunition was exhausted that the troops were finally cut to pieces, and told of the heroic death of Lieutenant Henry P. Adair of Portland, Ore., in an attempt to replenish it.

Lieutenant Adair died fighting, his last words being, "Go on, Sergeant," to a non-commissioned officer at his side, Captain Morey said. The two were on their way to the pack animals carrying the ammunition, when they were intercepted near a small irrigation ditch by a detail of the Mexicans.

Lieutenant Adair had already been wounded and had lost his pistol in the previous fighting, but he had borrowed another and was fighting a hand-to-hand battle when he was killed. He fell unconscious and was caught by the negro Sergeant as he slid toward the ditch, which was deeply filled with water. The Sergeant held Adair in his arms, his face above the water, until he died, the wounded officer reviving only long enough to whisper orders to leave him and finish the mission.

Captain Morey said that Captain Boyd warned the men before the fight that they were advancing into the greatest danger. Morey reiterated that the Carranza soldiers opened fire first from their machine gun trench, and asserted that almost immediately afterward a detachment of the Mexicans circled to the rear and drove off numbers of the American horses, which a few men had been left to hold while the cavalrymen dismounted in line of skirmish.

Captain Morey was brought here by troops of the Eleventh Cavalry, sent to rescue Carrizal survivors after he had led a handful of starving, panting troopers forty miles over a sun-baked desert to relief.

ASK PERSHING TO RUSH CAPT. MOREY'S REPORT

War Department Officials to Get Evidence Found in Boyd's Notebook.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—General Pershing has been called on by the War Department to expedite as much as possible his official report on the Carrizal encounter. The return of Captain Lewis S. Morey to the main line of communications in Mexico inspires belief in many circles that his report, now being prepared for General Pershing, will reach Washington within twenty-four hours.

The report to be made will be rendered all the more complete by the fact that Captain Boyd's notebook, containing the official papers of the leader of the expedition, has been found. The War Department was notified, through General Funston today, that this notebook had been recovered by a United States Sergeant from the body of Captain Boyd. The notebook contained a carbon copy of the note which Captain Boyd sent to the jefe politico, or civil chief, of the town of Carrizal, advising him that the Captain wished to pass through the town on a "peaceful mission," and requesting his authority to do so. The note also asked the official to notify the military authorities. With Captain Boyd's notebook was recovered also a copy of the reply sent by the jefe politico.

General Pershing today informed the department of the receipt of a report dated June 26, sent by Major Jenkins of the Eleventh Cavalry relief expedition from San Luis Potosi. Major Jenkins reported that Captain Morey and four troopers had arrived safely, Captain Morey being slightly wounded.

Jenkins stated that he had scoured the country in the vicinity of San Domingo ranch with four troops of the Eleventh Cavalry, used in deployed formation, and had been able to find no more survivors of the detachment of the Tenth.

General Pershing informed the War Department that the recapitulation now showed that one officer and forty-three troopers of the Tenth had returned to the main line, and that an additional trooper had been reported to have gone north via Sabinal, who may turn up safely. This would make forty-five of the eighty-four men safely accounted for. There are reported to be seventeen in prison in Chihuahua City, and this would leave twenty-two men yet to be accounted for, either as dead or missing.

Officers With Pershing Hold Boyd Did His Duty And Acted Within His Rights in Carrizal Fight

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, June 26, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—It was both a peaceful and a permissible mission in which the two troops of the Tenth Cavalry, commanded by Captain Charles Boyd, were engaged when they fought Carranza troops at Carrizal last Wednesday, according to the view expressed today by officers with General Pershing's column.

It was peaceful, they declared, because all the United States troops' campaigning had been done in expectation of co-operation by Carranza soldiers, and permissible because no limitations had been agreed on by the two Governments which would restrict patrolling by the Americans.

When General Jacinto Trevino's warning that his men would fire on American troops moving in any direction except north reached the expeditionary forces they were moving north gradually, in expectation that Carranza forces would occupy the territory evacuated and police it.

Meantime patrols were sent out on either side of the American columns for protective and observatory purposes. They moved in whatever direction their immediate duties required. The Carrizal patrol was one of them.

Reports that General Pershing occupied Nuevo Casas Grandes and Casas Grandes when the Mexicans evacuated these towns are erroneous.

CARRANZA ARMY THREATENS NACO

Funston Hears 15,000 Troops Have Been Rushed to the Arizona Border.

MILITIA POSITIONS CHOSEN

Guardsmen May Be Sent Direct to Them Instead of Concentration Camps.

From a Staff Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 26.—Fifteen thousand heavily armed Carranza soldiers have just reached a point opposite Naco, Ariz., on troop trains from the interior. This information reached General Funston from army sources along the Arizona border today. It served, with numerous other reports received in the last few days, to convince the officials here that from a military viewpoint the Mexican situation was becoming hourly more tense, and plans are being made to rush National Guard organizations directly to border positions, instead of to concentration camps, without even waiting for the organizations to be recruited up to maximum war strength. At Naco the Americans are digging trenches today. The Missouri National Guard will start for the border this evening, according to reports that have been sent to General Funston.

"They will be located somewhere in Texas—that's all it's advisable to say about their disposition just at present," was the only comment General Funston would make on their present destination. He explained that the longer the Mexicans could be kept in the dark as to the points at which strong bodies of the National Guard were to be gathered, the better it would be for the Americans in the event of a break.

Western Troops to Start.

Besides the New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts troops starting for the border tonight or tomorrow, there will be three brigades of infantry, or nine regiments, from Illinois and Wisconsin, two brigades from the former State and one from the latter. Present plans are for these to come here. But alternative plans, to meet any emergency have been made to change their course en route to vital points along the border, for the army officers are mapping out their plans with an eye to the probability of a sudden break with the Mexican Government.

Thus far the plan for the New York troops' entraining tonight to go direct to Brownsville, the apex of the great triangle of Texas land that juts into Mexico, have not been changed, and it is reported that the New Jersey and Massachusetts Guards will go direct to El Paso.

These plans reflect the confidence that General Funston places in the New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts organizations. Across the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso, lies Juarez. Across from Brownsville, Matamoras. These, it is expected, will be two of the first points taken by the American troops if the break comes.

Rescue of Capwin Morey.

General Pershing reported the rescue of Captain Lewis S. Morey to General Funston this morning, stating that after ordering the three troopers with him to abandon him on the desert the night after the fight at Carrizal, Morey dragged himself to a ranch house occupied by an American named McCabe. He was shot through the shoulder and weakened from loss of blood. His wound was cared for and he was found by Major Jenkins and the two squadrons sent out to search for survivors.

Of the eighty-four men in the two American troops that encountered the hostile Mexican force, Captain Morey and forty-three enlisted men are now back with the Pershing column. Advices from Chihuahua City state that there are twenty-four American prisoners in jail there and that their uniforms have been stripped from them.

From a negro sergeant of the Tenth Cavalry, who had been near Captain Boyd when he was killed in the fight, the searchers procured the Captain's notebook containing a record of the troop movements up to the time of the fight, a carbon copy of the note Captain Boyd sent to the jefe politco of Carrizal, stating that the troops were on their way to Villa Ahumada and that their mission was "peaceful," a carbon copy of a note Boyd evidently had sent to Pershing telling of the troop movements, and the original note sent by General Francisco Gomez, the Carranza commander, who led the attack on the Americans. In this note the Americans were invited into Carrizal for a parley.

FRENCH, GERMANS AND ITALIANS
are robust. They drink wines at meals. Get the best. Dewey's, 18 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

A B C MEDIATION NOW ABANDONED

Central and South American Diplomatists Decide Not to Offer Their Aid.

UP TO MEXICO, SAYS LANSING

Secretary Tells Minister Calderon There Is Nothing for Us to Arbitrate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The informal plan of various South American and Central American Governments for mediation in the present Mexican crisis collapsed this afternoon, at least for the present, after the visit of Ignacio Calderon, the Bolivian Minister, to the State Department, where he conferred with Secretary Lansing regarding the situation.

It had been planned that the Pan-American diplomats should take advantage of the memorial services for the late President of China at the Pan-American Building today, for a conference to outline plans for a suggestion of mediation. The meeting was not held, and such conferences as were held between Pan-American diplomats were of the most informal character, at hotels or legations.

The Pan-Americans were not united, and had not fixed plans for mediation. While they were desirous of offering their good offices, they were frank to admit that they did not know just what precise formula for mediation could be presented.

In the various informal conferences held, the A B C powers, the principal powers of South America, have not been very active. Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Minister, has not returned to Washington since his conference of last week with Secretary Lansing, when it is believed he learned this Government was not favorable to mediation, and so informed his Government. The Brazilian Ambassador also was absent today, and has not been participating in the conferences. Brazil's Government has not looked favorably on the recognition of Carranza from the start.

As previously told in Washington dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Washington Government has not looked favorably on mediation and there is no indication that any such suggestion would be accepted. This seems to have been fully borne out by the failure of Señor Calderon's mission at the State Department today.

Señor Calderon has full authority from his Government to act in any way that will procure successful results. He called by appointment on the Secretary of State at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. For half an hour he talked over the Mexican situation. Then, figuratively speaking, he walked out of the department with his plan for mediation in his pocket.

Mr. Lansing made it plain to Señor Calderon that the Washington Government saw nothing in the situation that would warrant arbitration proceedings, and is understood to have told him that the blame for the grave outlook rested squarely on General Carranza. The attitude of the United States was so fully outlined that Mr. Calderon did not mention directly the original purpose of his visit.

"Mediation was not discussed," said Secretary Lansing after the conference, "and mediation was not offered."

Señor Calderon's version tallied with the Secretary's. But the Minister went into some details. He said he had called to talk over the Mexican situation, that he had authority to offer mediation, if he felt that the suggestion would be acceptable, and that after talking with the Secretary of State he concluded that the time was "not opportune" for suggesting mediation and had not made any such suggestion.

"I would not like to make such a suggestion," he said, "unless I felt that it would be accepted. I do not so feel at this time. Offering mediation is very much like proposing to a young lady. I would not care to propose to a young lady unless I felt that my proposal would prove successful."

Señor Calderon added that, in view of the well-known attitude of the United States in favor of peace and arbitration, he did not care to make any offer of mediation if it were likely to prove embarrassing.

While Señor Calderon said that for the present the diplomatic representatives of six South and Central American countries who had approached the American Embassy on the subject of mediation would not tender their good office to the United States, he indicated that the attempt to arrange mediation might be renewed if General Carranza's reply to Secretary Lansing's last note furnished any basis on which the proposal could be founded.

LITTLE HOPE IN WASHINGTON

Our Demand Reaches Carranza But Time of Reply Is Uncertain.

WILSON DELAYS ADDRESS

But Is Likely to Go Before Congress Tomorrow and State the Case Against Mexico.

WAR CENSORSHIP PLANNED

Officials Expect 10,000 Militia to Reach Border This Week and 50,000 by Next Week.

Carranza to Reply Quickly to Our Note

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 26.—The Foreign Office declines to give out the contents of the note regarding the prisoners. It is understood it will be answered as quickly as the United States requests.

Officials say the answer to the reply to General Carranza's note is likewise unprepared as yet.

The capital continues ominously calm and undemonstrative. Placards and press exhortations to the people to arm for war continue.

General Carranza's wife and daughters have telegraphed the Mexican Red Cross in Saltillo that in the event of war they would serve as nurses.

The statement made by Interpreter Spillberg, who accompanied Captain Boyd from Casas Grandes to Carrizal, places the blame for the attack on the American troops. The statement made in the presence of two witnesses will possibly be used in the answer to the note received from the United States today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The extreme gravity of the Mexican situation, with its prospect of imminent hostilities, was not lessened by today's developments.

No response has come to the virtual ultimatum which President Wilson yesterday served on the Carranza Government, through Secretary Lansing's note to James Linn Rodgers, Special Agent at Mexico City. The note reached Mexico City late last night, according to a message from Special Agent Rodgers, which said that he had failed in his first efforts to place it in the hands of the Carranza Minister of Foreign Relations. Undoubtedly it was delivered today. Officials looked for an answer within a day or two at most.

The Pan-American proposal for mediation of the difficulty between the American and Mexican Governments collapsed this afternoon when Señor Don Ignacio Calderon, the Bolivian Minister, learned in a conference with Secretary Lansing that this Government was not disposed to listen to suggestions of mediation at this time. Both Secretary Lansing and Señor Calderon stated after the conference that mediation was not discussed, but the Bolivian Minister allowed it to become known that, while he was authorized by his Government to make such appeal, he had not done so because he became convinced that the suggestion, if made, would have been rejected.

The collapse of the mediation idea removed the one hope upon which some had counter to avert a conflict, and anything, made the situation more grave. Only a complete backdown and change of attitude by the Carranza Government can avert war, in the opinion of those familiar with the purposes of the Government.

No time has yet been set for the appearance of President Wilson before a joint session of Congress, in accordance with statements made to Senators Stone and Lodge and Representative Flood last night, when he informed them of the gravity of the situation. But it is likely that the President will go to Congress on Wednesday, and the leaders are ready on a moment's notice to arrange for the joint gathering.

The uncertainty as to the time of the President's appearance grows out of the alteration of the President's determination. His attitude is as positive tonight as it was when he sent his virtual ultimatum to the Carranza Government, but his action now waits on the Carranza reply and a full report from General Pershing on the Carrizal affair.

Release of Men Not Enough.

While the note demands the immediate release of the American prisoners, it is understood that the final determination of the course of the United States Government is not to be based solely on Carranza's specific action. The release of the prisoners, or a promise that they will be surrendered, will not lessen the gravity of the situation. If Carranza should indicate that besides accepting full responsibility for the Carrizal attack, it is his purpose to maintain the attitude of hostility toward the American forces in Mexico. What President Wilson wants is a clear and unequivocal statement of Carranza's attitude toward this Government and its forces in Mexico, and a frank statement from him as

whether this Government's construction of its course of action and intentions is correct.

There is serious doubt here whether Carranza, even should he for the moment yield to avert war, is any longer able to dominate the situation or to control the military element in Mexico. Should his response not even indicate an intention to try the President will lay before Congress, it is expected to inform Congress that the hostility of the Mexican Government toward this country as displayed by unprovoked attacks on American forces, leaves this country no other remedy than the use of its armed forces to resist such attacks and protect the American expedition.

That President Wilson and his advisers really see little hope in the situation is evidenced by the activities of every branch of the War Department. There were indications that should a formal break come toward the end of the week, every possible precautionary step will have been taken, and General Funston will be in a position to defend the border adequately and reinforce Pershing's expedition, although aggressive action in large force may have to wait a little.

War Department activities during the day covered a wide field. Supplemental orders to departmental commanders called for greater haste in getting the National Guard to the border. Authorization went out to accept the man under the physical examinations on which they entered the State service, postponing final examination until they were en route or had reached the border. Those found unfit will be sent back at once.

Army officers await with impatience the authority, given in the National Guard draft resolution now pending in Congress, to consolidate incomplete units of the National Guard. They think that when the regiments reach the border under the new orders some companies will be promptly depleted by reason of the men being discovered to be physically unfit. If they can combine these incomplete units for immediate service and add new companies as recruits are sent south there will be little delay in getting all available men into active service.

Indications tonight were that 10,000 militiamen might reach the border this week. In two weeks probably 30,000 will be transported south, and within three weeks the whole force summoned under President Wilson's call may be moved. It was still impossible tonight to make an accurate estimate as to the force which would be added to General Funston's command within the next few days.

Secretary Baker said today the Government had ample equipment for all the guardsmen ordered out, but the task of taking the supplies from warehouses and marking, packing, and shipping them had caused some delay in distribution. This was being rapidly overcome, the Secretary said.

Railroad representatives were called into conference at the War Office to hasten the shipment of troops and supplies to the border. A definite plan was mapped out under which traffic experts of all lines will work with army Quartermasters in routing trains, insuring them the right of way at all switching points.

President Wilson expressed to callers today his appreciation of the announcement of business houses throughout the country that their employes would be permitted to serve with the National Guard without loss of salaries or positions. Several employers have sent such announcements direct to the White House, and the President has written, thanking them. To one New York company whose offer reached him today he wrote:

"The patriotic response of the business men of America in the present unusual circumstances of the country has been what I, personally, confidently expected it would be, and it affords me genuine pleasure to have this opportunity to express my great admiration and gratification."

Congress, appreciating the urgency of the situation, has not faltered in supplying the sinews for a war. All emergency estimates, and they are heavy from the start, submitted to the Appropriation Committees at the Capitol, are being approved without question as presented by the War Department, and millions will be spent immediately on the equipment of the militia.

Plans for military ownership over newspapers, magazines, and other publications, as well as over lines of communication, were talked over. A resolution conferring broad powers in this regard upon the President was framed for submission to Congress.

Steps have been taken by the Government to stiffen the virtually embargo that has existed since March against shipment of munitions to Mexico. The Treasury Department has instructed customs officers to prevent the shipment into Mexico from this country of foodstuffs and clothing or materials that could be used by Carranza forces in the field.

State Department estimates fix the number of Americans remaining in Mexico, at about 1,000. All who decide to leave are expected to be on their way North by the end of the week. Some have announced their intention of remaining, whatever happens.

At Vera Cruz, where more than 400 Americans from Mexico City have arrived in the last few days, the congestion has been relieved by the departure of a Ward liner, crowded above capacity.

The transport Sumner, now at Tampico, has been ordered to Vera Cruz and will be relieved by the tender Dixie. The number of Americans at Tampico has been reduced from nearly 2,000 to about 200.

AMERICAN REFUGEES SHELTERED ON SHIPS

More Than 1,000 Are at Tampico and Vera Cruz—Army Transport Is on the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Reports received here today from Mexican east coast ports indicated that nearly all the Americans in the oil regions had left. Reports to the Navy Department showed that all Americans but six had been taken from Tuxpam on a tank steamer. At Tampico the naval reports showed thirty American refugees were on the transport Dade, forty-nine on the yacht Wild Duck, and 1,000 more are aboard two cattle ships awaiting transportation.

There are also 276 Americans on shore at Tampico. The Navy Department was notified today that fifty other Americans at Tampico did not expect to leave. At Tampico are the gunboats Marietta and Machias, the transport Dixie, and the army transport Sumner arrived today to take on board refugees. The Ward liner Monterey, en route north from Vera Cruz, with refugees, was due to stop at Tampico today.

PORT ARANSAS, Texas, June 26.—The yacht Casiana, of the Huasteca Petroleum Company, arrived here today from Tampico, bringing ninety-two American and British refugees from the Mexican oil fields. The yacht will return immediately for others.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—The Mexican steamship Jalisco, with twenty-three refugees aboard from Progresso and Vera Cruz, arrived today. Three of the passengers were Americans.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 26.—A party of three American refugees, including a woman, are here today after being detained by Carranza troops at Sasabe, a pass in the mountains forty miles west of here, and finally being released with orders to walk to the border. The three, Mrs. M. J. Darwin, owner of a Hermosillo drug store; Harry Hoffer and J. C. Clay, left Hermosillo for the border in a motor car Wednesday night and arrived here last night. Clay having been ordered, for a reason unknown to him, not to leave Sonora, they traveled to avoid cities, but were intercepted at the pass and Clay was placed under arrest. When he protested, he said, soldiers threatened to shoot him. After seizing their baggage and the car, however, the party was released, reached a telephone, and called here for an automobile to rescue them.

Frank N. Cox, William Gary, and Thomas Hocking also have arrived, coming by train from Magdalena. They reported no untoward incidents.

About 100 members of the Chinese colony of Nogales, Sonora, crossed the frontier and were placed under guard in a local hall until conditions would permit their return. They said only about ten Mexican families remained in the town.

GOVERNOR WISHES TROOPS 'GODSPEED'

Executive Much Affected as He Addresses the 7th and 71st Regiments.

GUARDSMEN TAKE OATHS

Busy Scenes in Armories on Eve of Departure—Relatives and Friends Say Farewell.

With war scenes that Americans have read about only in fiction or European correspondence for more than fifteen years, New York's militia regiments yesterday completed their work of gathering equipment for entrainment to the border and were sworn into the Federal service. "We are ready to move," said Colonel Fisk of the Seventh Regiment and Colonel Bates of the Seventy-first late yesterday afternoon.

The drill floor of the Seventh Regiment yesterday was a mobilization camp for recruits, uniforms, motor trucks, and baggage all day, and when Governor Whitman arrived with his staff to speak to Major Gen. O'Ryan and the officers of the Seventh, he found the Seventh New York Regiment of the United States Army—for they had already been sworn into the Federal service—lined up at attention to salute him.

About 2,000 persons, fathers and mothers, who wished to see their sons, girls who wished to see their sweethearts or brothers, and wives who wished to see their husbands, crowded the sidewalks on all sides of the armory and leaned against the park palings in the middle of Park Avenue. A hollow square of soldiers tried to keep a struggling crowd away from the Park Avenue entrance. They were only partly successful.

Soldiers in olive drab were at every barred window, sitting on every balustrade, waving flags to the crowd that cheered them from below and lowering notes on strings to their friends. Inside all was the warlike activity. Officers gathered around large tables, talking over telephones, receiving messages from orderlies—doing everything to prepare for the entrainment of the regiment.

Take Oaths with Seriousness.

From the drill floor of the armory came loud cheers at regular intervals. If a person held his breath he might hear the words of the service oath above the bustle and hurry of many soldiers mobilizing equipment, and then without holding his breath, without trying to hear, he might hear a mighty chorus of "I do's" followed by loud hurrahs, for the men were being sworn into the Federal service, and they were taking their oaths with seriousness, but with willingness.

Not more than twenty men of the regiment were rejected because of inferior eyesight, Colonel William C. Fisk announced. He thought this was a high average of efficiency in the regiment.

Around the balconies of the drill hall were few spectators—here and there a father or a brother or a group of admiring small boys, but no women. For the officers of the Seventh to have left the leavetaking of the regiment as quiet and orderly and unemotional as possible, and most of the mothers and wives remained home.

When Governor Whitman came through the Lexington Avenue entrance of the armory with Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General, at 5:30 o'clock, the men of the Seventh stood at attention to receive him. Their hands flew to their hat brims in salute, and then the men seized their hats and waved them while a cheer for the Governor was given.

After he had greeted the men the Governor, accompanied by his military secretary, Captain Lorillard Spencer, Major Gen. O'Ryan, and Colonel Fiske, went into the officers' assembly room.

The Governor's Address.

There the Governor spoke to the commissioned officers, saying:

"You have sworn allegience to the Federal Government and are now in the national service in the truest sense of the word. The swearing anew of this allegiance was, however, but a matter of form, for every man of you was born with that allegiance in his heart. The people of New York realize and appreciate to the fullest that you men of the Seventh, and those of the other units of the Empire State, stand ready to perform any duty for the nation, and the State which is sending you forth and which you have served so honorably and so well in the years past.

"I do not wish to seem childish, but I do not feel much like talking this afternoon. It is easy for the rest of us to stay at home and discharge our duty as civilians, but I realize that what you are doing is more than any man in civil life can do. We all realize that the nation and the liberty it represents was purchased by the sacrifices of the fathers, and today the people of New York are fully appreciative of the great sacrifice you are making for your country. I would not try to add to the solemnity of an occasion like this. It is an occasion that appeals to the heart of every man.

"You are the protectors of the honor, name and position of your State. The people at home will eagerly await every message and every word that comes from you. Every man who values the honor and the history of his State knows the State will be splendidly represented by you on the southern frontier. I wish you godspeed."

After leaving the Seventh Regiment Armory the Governor went to the Seventy-first, where again he reminded the men of the obligation resting upon them. There were tears in his eyes and a clog in his voice as he completed his talk to the men.

"You are prepared for the greatest possible sacrifice a man can make. You will make us proud of you. Good-bye and God bless you."

Will Stay as Long as Needed.

The Governor visited the Fourteenth Regiment in Brooklyn, as well as other regiments under orders to go to the front. At the Hotel St. Regis last night he said he was pleased with the Government's new troops, and that he would stay in the city as long as he thought there was need for his presence. It was his desire, he said, to see that the regiments were entrained. He will then visit Camp Whitman.

With their wagons parked in Thirty-third Street and everything in readiness to move, the Seventy-first Regiment lounged around its armory in the afternoon. Recruits were being trained for the service; other men, having taken the oath to the United States, were playing baseball on the drill room floor. While mothers were saying good-byes to their sons in the corridors of the armory other soldiers whose mothers had not yet arrived were playing the automatic pianos and dancing with their girls.

There were similiar scenes in other armories where men were taking oaths and preparing their equipment for the front.

CONNECTICUT MEN DELAYED.

Failure to Learn Their Objective Causes Start Early This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP HOLCOMB, Conn., June 26.—At 10 o'clock tonight Colonel Ballinger of General Leonard Wood's staff telephoned to General George M. Cole, commanding the Connecticut troops, held up for hours on trains near here awaiting an objective and routing, that this information had been mailed by special delivery last night, and that the objective was Nogales, Ariz.

Vice President A. O. Whaley of the New Haven Railroad was personally handling the transportation, but at midnight tonight Troop B, the Signal Corps, and the ambulance and hospital companies were brought back to their dark and deserted camp rather than sit in the coaches the rest of the night. They will get away for Nogales about 3 o'clock tomorrow morning.

SHIPS TOLD TO IGNORE MEXICAN LIGHTHOUSES

Some Extinguished and Characteristics of Others Changed, Navy Warns.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A wireless message has been sent broadcast to ships at sea warning them not to be guided by lighthouses on the Mexican coasts, the Navy Department announced tonight.

A few have been extinguished and the characteristics of others changed so that dependence cannot be placed on them.

EXPECT CARRANZISTAS TO SEIZE A RAILROAD

Line From Juarez to Chihuahua City in Peril—Big Troop Movements Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 26.—Carranza officials are planning to seize and operate the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, the so-called Pearson line from Juarez to Casas Grandes and Madero, it was announced by General Gonsales to an American friend in the Commandancia in Juarez this evening. General Gonzales gave as his reason the military need for the road, and the fact that much valuable information had been sent to the American troops over the telegraph line while it was in charge of the American operating officials.

This is the road which Carranza refused to permit the United States to use in sending supplies to General Pershing. It runs from Juarez southwest to Casas Grandes, Pearson, and Madero, and from there to Chihuahua City by way of San Antonio and Santa Ysabel. Officials of the Pearson syndicate which controls this road are in New York, and it was reported tonight that a formal protest would be filed against the seizure of the road, although the operating officials say they are not worrying, as they say the United States will have control of the road within a week, and it will then be returned to them.

Generals Manuel Mesinavieta and José Ysabel Robels, former Villista commanders, arrived in Juarez tonight with 400 men, increasing the garrison to 1,400 men. The arrival of these two leaders on the border is causing army officers some uneasiness, as it is thought that the former Villa troops are being sent to the border to realise Villa's ambition of attacking this city.

More troops continue to entrain in Chihuahua City for the north, according to a message received by the Alvarado Mining Company this evening. The telegram was from ten Americans from Parral who are coming to the border as refugees. They reported in code that eight troop trains had left Chihuahua City for the north, presumably Villa Ahumada, and that a total of 4,000 troops had left there since Saturday for Ahumada.

It was discovered by the army radio operators at Fort Bliss today that the old Villa wireless tower in Juarez, which was thought to have been dismantled by the Carranza officials when they evacuated the town, was working nightly and was picking up all the messages which were being exchanged between Fort Sam Houston and the front at Colonia Dublan, as well as between Fort Bliss, Columbus, and the front. The radio operator at Columbus also reported picking up a message in Spanish going to Mexico City and sent from the Juarez tower, in which code transmitted with English by the American officers had been translated into Spanish and sent to the capital.

The Carranza troops being sent to Villa Ahumada are intended to be used as a buffer against any advance southward of the American troops on Chihuahua City, army men declare. A train carrying 600 troops under Silvestre Quevedo, a former bandit leader, has reached Juarez, and the troops are now in charge of the town, having supplanted the civilian guards, who were ordered to turn in their arms this afternoon in order that former Villistas and retary, Captain Lorillard Spencer, Major Gen. O'Ryan, and Colonel Fiske, went into the officers' assembly room.

The Governor's Address.

There the Governor spoke to the commissioned officers, saying:

"You have sworn allegience to the Federal Government and are now in the national service in the truest sense of the word. The swearing anew of this allegiance was, however, but a matter of form, for every man of you was born with that allegiance in his heart. The people of New York realize and appreciate to the fullest that you men of the Seventh, and those of the other units of the Empire State, stand ready to perform any duty for the nation, and the State which is sending you forth and which you have served so honorably and so well in the years past.

"I do not wish to seem childish, but I do not feel much like talking this afternoon. It is easy for the rest of us to stay at home and discharge our duty as civilians, but I realize that what you are doing is more than any man in civil life can do. We all realize that the nation and the liberty it represents was purchased by the sacrifices of the fathers, and today the people of New York are fully appreciative of the great sacrifice you are making for your country. I would not try to add to the solemnity of an occasion like this. It is an occasion that appeals to the heart of every man.

"You are the protectors of the honor, name and position of your State. The people at home will eagerly await every message and every word that comes from you. Every man who values the honor and the history of his State knows the State will be splendidly represented by you on the southern frontier. I wish you godspeed."

After leaving the Seventh Regiment Armory the Governor went to the Seventy-first, where again he reminded the men of the obligation resting upon them. There were tears in his eyes and a clog in his voice as he completed his talk to the men.

"You are prepared for the greatest possible sacrifice a man can make. You will make us proud of you. Good-bye and God bless you."

Will Stay as Long as Needed.

The Governor visited the Fourteenth Regiment in Brooklyn, as well as other regiments under orders to go to the front. At the Hotel St. Regis last night he said he was pleased with the Government's new troops, and that he would stay in the city as long as he thought there was need for his presence. It was his desire, he said, to see that the regiments were entrained. He will then visit Camp Whitman.

With their wagons parked in Thirty-third Street and everything in readiness to move, the Seventy-first Regiment lounged around its armory in the afternoon. Recruits were being trained for the service; other men, having taken the oath to the United States, were playing baseball on the drill room floor. While mothers were saying good-byes to their sons in the corridors of the armory other soldiers whose mothers had not yet arrived were playing the automatic pianos and dancing with their girls.

There were similiar scenes in other armories where men were taking oaths and preparing their equipment for the front.

CONNECTICUT MEN DELAYED.

Failure to Learn Their Objective Causes Start Early This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP HOLCOMB, Conn., June 26.—At 10 o'clock tonight Colonel Ballinger of General Leonard Wood's staff telephoned to General George M. Cole, commanding the Connecticut troops, held up for hours on trains near here awaiting an objective and routing, that this information had been mailed by special delivery last night, and that the objective was Nogales, Ariz.

Vice President A. O. Whaley of the New Haven Railroad was personally handling the transportation, but at midnight tonight Troop B, the Signal Corps, and the ambulance and hospital companies were brought back to their dark and deserted camp rather than sit in the coaches the rest of the night. They will get away for Nogales about 3 o'clock tomorrow morning.

OLD GUARDSMEN FALTER AT OATH

Feel That the Federal Pledge Under Army Law Favors New Recruits.

CAN BE SENT ON ANY SERVICE

Veterans Get No More Credit for Time Served Than Men of First Enlistment.

While the majority of guardsmen in the units in this city to whom the Federal oath of enlistment has been submitted have taken it, a considerable number have taken the matter under advisement. Some members of Squadron A, the cavalry troop encamped at Van Cortlandt Park, it was learned yesterday, are withholding their signatures because they want to study the oath carefully before subscribing to it.

Several clauses in the oath have made the troopers pause. One of these binds the subscriber to serve the United States and the State of New York "honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever," and to obey the orders of the President and Governor and the duly appointed officers. Thus, while they joined the guard when its duties were restricted to quelling insurrections and riots and protecting the country from invasion, by an act of Congress they are called upon to become members of an expeditionary army under penalty of possibly being branded shirkers if they do not serve.

But the stipulation that has been the hardest to swallow is one that places the veteran militiamen in the same category with the comparatively raw recruit. This clause gives credit on the new term of enlistment for that portion of the current term already served, but inasmuch as it only takes into consideration the current term without reference to any time the guardsmen may have given previously it is pointed out that it works an injustice. If a man who had served twelve years in the squadron, for instance, and had recently re-enlisted for another three years took the oath he would have to serve nearly three years more, while a man who was serving his first term of enlistment in the same troop might be retired to the reserve before the veteran.

The oath being used for mustering the men of the National Guard into the Federal organization is embraced in the statute which brought about the federalization of the guard. It reads as follows:

Oath and contract of enlistment of .....(Company, Troop, Battery) in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of New York:

I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this ..... day of — 1916, as a soldier in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of New York for the period of three years in service and three years in the reserve under conditons prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the State of New York, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of New York and of the officers appointed over me according to law and the rules and articles of law. This oath is subscribed with the understanding that credit will be given for the unexpired portion of the contract for the period which I have already served under my current enlistment in the organized militia of the State of New York.

An officer in the regular army attached to the Seventy-first Regiment in explaining the oath yesterday emphasized the fact that each man acts as a free agent in taking or declining to take the oath. Any man who did not care to take it, he said, could not become a member of the National Guard of the United States and of the State of New York. He would still be a member of the old National Guard for the unexpired portion of his enlisted term, and the question of what duties would be demanded of him would then be up to the officers of the guard. Taking the oath did not make a man a member of the regular army, he said, since the only way by which one could join that organization was through the channels of the regular army recruiting officer.

An officer of the Adjutant's staff at the State Armory said it was being impressed on the men when the oath was offered them that if they felt they could not consistently take it at present for business or family reasons no pressure would be brought to bear to make them feel they must, but that they were made to understand that there was important work to be done at home, and if they preferred they were transferred to service here.

In addition to the oath of allegiance the officers of the National Guard must take the following:

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of New York; that I make this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of —— in the National Guard of the United States and of the State of New York, upon which I am about to enter, so help me God.

Both oaths pledge those who take them to serve nation and State against all enemies, since under the new law the President may order the guard to fight outside the boundaries of the United States. The law becomes effective on Saturday, and probably none of the troops will be ready to enter Mexico before that date in the event of war.

Members of the guard who enlist in the Federal service after taking the oath of allegiance will be eligible to the same pension from the Government in case of permanent disability as are members of the regular army. Officers and their families will receive the same pension rating as is provided for similar ranking officers in the regular army.

ASSERTS AMERICANS EVACUATED TOWNS

Trevino Reports He Has Ordered Troops to Hold Bachiniva and San Geronimo.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 26.—The War Department has received the following telegram from General Trevino, dated today, from Chihuahua City:

"I have the honor to communicate to you that American forces have evacuated the towns of Bachiniva and San Geronimo, leaving in a northerly direction. I immediately ordered occupation of these towns by our troops with instructions by no means to allow occupation by American forces if they attempt occupation.

"TREVINO."

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico June 26.—Immediately after the evacuation of San Geronimo and Bachiniva by American crops, General Jacinto Trevino occupied these points and issued strict orders that any attempts of General Pershing's men to return south must be forcibly prevented.

British Vice Consul O'Hea has facilitated the removal of Americans at Torreon and Durango, providing them with a special box car, with instructions that its progress be expedited.

Five of the six additional negroes made prisoners at Carrizal and brought here are named John Wilson, George M. Chaplin, T. Hopkins, Thomas Garfield, and W. D. Gibson. The prisoners said two white packers, known to them as "Texas" and "Slim," were with Captain Boyd's force and were believed to have escaped.

Gibson, speaking for his comrades, said they were captured at Los Humos, many miles from the scene of the fight, by pursuing cavalry. He said the six of them were "trying to beat it for El Paso."

General Trevino announced that Gibson told him the members of the expedition were lined up by Captain Boyd five miles out of Carrizal and told that "they might get through peacefully, or they might be up against it, but that in any event there was only one thing to do, and that was to obey orders."

Gibson's story, as given out by General Trevino, follows:

"Captain Morey joined us at Santo Domingo. That night four Mexicans came into camp and told us that the Carranza troops at Carrizal had four machine guns. It was said that these Mexicans had warned Captain Boyd he had better turn back, but I don't know if that was any truth in this talk.

"Two miles out of Carrizal we were lined up by Captain Boyd and told we might have to fight or we might get through peaceably, but there was only one way to carry out orders, and that was to obey them. This was the first time we had ever started anywhere without knowing where we were going.

"When the fighting started we were in an open plain, and the Mexicans had the advantage of ditches and brush.

"Returning from his conference with the Mexican leader, Captain Boyd gave his horse to his striker and ordered us to advance in skirmish order, and to hold our fire until we were fired upon.

"Fifteen of our men dropped on the first volley. We fought hard until we were about surrounded. Then we dropped our guns and ran. We thought we would try and get to El Paso. We were overtaken at Los Humos.

"We were brought back to Villa Ahumada, but were well treated."

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leave with peace strength, but the batteries, the medical corps, the ambulance corps, and the Essex Cavalry are recruited to full war strength. The work of entraining came at the close of the most exciting day Sea Girt had known since the Spanish-American war days of 1898. The leave-takings and farewells were affecting and the movement of the troops was saddened by the suicide of a drummer in the Fifth Regiment Band this afternoon and the sudden death from indigestion tonight of Sergeant Daniel J. Sullivan of Company E of the Fourth Regiment.

Drummer John E. Smith's tent in the camp of the Fifth Regiment, backed up on the street of Company I, First Regiment of Newark, which was busy with the activities of a troop preparing to entrain. Smith went into his tent at 3 o'clock this afternoon and prepared to shave. His comrades saw him look out several times, and the last time he stood with his face lathered and a razor in his hand. Then they heard him scream. Comrades rushed to him, arriving in time to see him slash his throat a third time. The Rev. Dr. David Stuart Hamilton, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Paterson, whose parishioner Smith was, was nearby. He was summoned to the tent and offered a prayer as he died. The suicide lived at 126 Paterson Avenue, Paterson, and is survived by his wife and three small children. The Rev. Dr. Hamilton went to Paterson tonight to notify the widow.

Drummer Smith had been greatly excited over the orders to move. His regiment was expected to entrain Wednesday, but shortly after his death it was announced that the regimental band had been ordered to stay at home. Smith was one of the enthusiastic celebrants late last night when it became known that orders had been received for the First Regiment to entrain today.

He routed out the bugler of the band, had him sound the reveille, and then marshaled the musicians and paraded through the First Regiment streets, serenading "the lucky boys."

Scores of married men were excused from service today upon the presentation of affidavits of their marriage. Commanders made it a general rule to send married men home; though many availed themselves of the opportunity, hundreds remained with their commands. The medical examinations were stiffened today, and many were turned back. A Newark private, who said he had served a three-year enlistment with the regular army, and six with the New Jersey guard, complained to THE TIMES correspondent that he had been refused because some teeth were missing. Hundreds were inoculated against typhoid, and this treatment will be continued on the trains.

There were thousands of visitors in camp. On the lawn of Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler's cottage, Colonel Austin Colgate and Senator Walter E. Edge, the latter a Captain unassigned, candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor, met and shook hands.

Col. Colgate was in khaki and Mr. Edge in civilian attire. Their meeting attracted considerable attention.

YALE BATTERIES NEED MEN.

Appeals Sent Out to Alumni—More Athletes Join Colors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 26.—Commanders of the Yale batteries took measures today to recruit the companies up to the full war strength. Telegraphic appeals were sent to every city where there is an Alumni Association, graduates as well as undergraduates being accepted. Approximately 130 men are needed.

Among the prominent athletes who joined the colors today were Bush and Watrous of the 'varsity baseball team and Walden, a football guard.

Professor Hiram Bingham of the Yale Faculty, the Peruvian explorer, will be on the commander's staff as an interpreter because of his familiarity with Spanish.

TRAINS GET RIGHT OF WAY.

Railways Co-operate to Rush Men and Supplies to Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Trains carrying Quartermaster's Department and other supplies for the National Guard being mobilized for concentration along the Mexican border, as well as troop trains, are to be given right of way over passenger trains. Already some of the trains carrying Quartermaster supplies from the Government's storehouses in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Ind., San Francisco and other points have been moved over American trunk lines ahead of passenger trains.

These facts were learned today in connection with the comment of army officers on the co-operation of the railroads in the general movement of troops. Secretary of War Baker said that on June 21 there was a conference between members of the Quartermaster's Corps and a committee of fourteen, headed by President Fairfax Harrison of the Southern Railway, representing the American trunk line railroads, relative to the movement of the troops. Secretary Baker said he was greatly pleased with the activity and patriotism displayed by the railroads, whose officers were looking upon the movement of troops and supplies as primary tasks now to be performed in the interest of the Government. The Secretary explained that the railroads had placed traffic experts in the Quartermaster's Department, and in the main supply stations, as well as in mobilization camps, to aid in routing and quickly moving supplies to State troops on the border.

Cards have been prepared and are being tacked on cars carrying supplies. These cards bear the words "U. S. Army. Immediate," and cars so labeled are to be expedited over all railroads. Every assurance has been given by the railroads that they are prepared to move the troops as rapidly as they are ready. Secretary Baker said the co-operation by the railroads in this respect was not only noticeable to a marked degree, but laudable.

Major Charles D. Hine of Virginia, who was graduated from West Point in 1891, and later became a railroad general manager, today offered his services to the War Department. Major Hine was formerly Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, and has inspected every railroad in Mexico. He served in the war with Spain with the District of Columbia National Guard, and was in the fighting of the Santiago campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

DENISON, Texas, June 26.—E. S. Anderson of Denison, formerly train dispatcher of the Mexican National Railway at Mexico City and Torreon and chief dispatcher and trainmaster of the Mexico Northwestern, was authorized today to receive applications from railroad men desiring service in Mexico, and to organize them for work in case of hostilities and the taking over the Mexican roads by this Government. Preference is expressed for men with previous Mexican experience. Applications are desired from enginemen, trainmen, boiler makers, operators and other workers. H. H. Allison, formerly superintendent of the Mexican National at Torreon, is now acting for the Government as railway expert with headquarters at Laredo.

VILLA SHOT FROM THE BACK.

Belated Report Says Mexican He Had Impressed Wounded Him.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, June 20, (by Courier to Columbus, N. M., June 26.)—Francisco Villa was shot from the rear by a Mexican he had impressed into his gang, in the battle with Carranza troops at Guerrero, but his fate still is unknown. This information was contained in a semi-official account obtained by Major Robert L. Howze, who was close on Villa's trail last April, and given out here today.

Major Howze learned the details of the wounding of the bandit chieftain from one of the Mexicans Villa drafted and who afterward deserted.

The details of the story agree with facts American officers obtained in their pursuit of Villa, and by their independent scout service work, but the account did not say whether the bandit died or recovered.

Villa, the Mexican deserter said, exhibited every evidence of terror during the early stages of the flight, after the Americans had defeated his men at Guerrero. The informant said he believed Villa was dead, but if he still were alive, he was in the State of Durango, for which he was heading during his flight from General Pershing's men.

MEXICO ASKS SUPPORT.

Appeal to Argentina Says We Are Trying to Enforce Unjust Claims.

BUENOS AIRES, June 26.—Foreign Minister José Luis Murature has received a message from General Candido Aguilar, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, containing an appeal for the support of the Governments of Latin-America in Mexico's controversy with the United States. General Aguilar asserts that the United States is attempting to maintain by force in weak countries unjust claims on the part of its citizens. He contends that by agreement foreigners in Mexico, who acquire property after a certain period of time renounce the protection of their respective Governments.

Minister Murature has also received a telegram from Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Argentinian Minister at Washington, expressing the hope that the difficulties between Mexico and the United States will be solved peacefully.

CARRANZA EMPTIES JAILS.

Sonora Prisoners, It Is Expected, Will Join First Chief's Army.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 26.—Carranza authorities released all prisoners today from jails in Sonora border towns, it was learned here tonight. It is believed here that the men are being released upon a promise to join the Mexican Army and because of the difficulty of obtaining food for them.

A small body of Mexican cavalry appeared in Nogales, Sonora, today, and it was reported that 1,500 troops, which reached San José, south of Naco, Saturday, had moved east toward Cabullona today.

NEW YORK TROOPS WILL MOVE TODAY

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the International & Great Northern to San Antonio.

The battalion of the First Field Artillery will go by the New York Central and the Nickel Plate to Cleveland, the Wabash to Kansas City, the Frisco to Dennison, Tex., and the "Katy" to San Antonio.

The route of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers is over the Central of New England and the Lehigh and Hudson to Easton, Penn., thence by the Lehigh Valley to Buffalo, the New York Central to Sandusky, the Lake Erie & Western to Peoria, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Santa Fe, and the International & Great Northern to San Antonio.

The First Field Hospital will take the Central of New England and the New York Central to Chicago, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois to St. Louis, the Iron Mountain, the Texas & Pacific, and the International & Great Northern to San Antonio. The Third Ambulance Company will follow the same route as the Field Hospital.

The routing problem was assigned by General Wood to Colonel John N. Ballinger, Chief Quartermaster of the Eastern Department. He was up all night Sunday and was still working away at midnight last night, and admitted that the end was not then in sight.

He was busy last night routing troops stationed all the way from Florida to Maine. Twenty units of all arms of the mobile service will start for the border from seven States, not included in Sunday night's orders, and the District of Columbia. By Saturday, if everything goes according to schedule, guardsmen from a dozen States in the Eastern Department will be arriving at Brownsville and other points along the frontier.

The New York Division will probably be maintained on the border as a complete division. All the units are headed for Brownsville, and it is understood that the others, which will begin moving within the next few days, will also be routed to the Gulf port at the eastern edge of the international boundary. General O'Ryan, division commander, is expected to start South in about ten days to take command of the division. By that time it is expected that a majority of the organizations will have reported for duty on the border.

No new orders affecting the New York units were issued by General Wood yesterday. The greater part of the day he devoted to the work of directing the preparations for the movements of troops in the States other than New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont. By 7 A. M. reports were coming to General Wood from the regular army inspectors and mustering officers in all parts of the department stating which units were ready to entrain for the Rio Grande. As a result of this information General Wood announced at noon that troops from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Virginia, Florida, and the District of Columbia, had been ordered to start for the border today.

These troops will include three regiments of infantry, two companies of engineers, one signal corps battalion, one field hospital and one ambulance company from Pennsylvania; one regiment and one battalion of infantry from the District of Columbia; two battalions of infantry from Delaware; one regiment of infantry from Florida; one regiment of infantry, a signal corps, and one field hospital from Virginia; one regiment of infantry from Maine; one regiment of infantry from Maryland, and one regiment of infantry from New Hampshire. The total strength of the organizations is about 12,000 officers and men, making a total of 30,000 ordered to the border since Sunday night.

In order to expedite the transfer of troops to the border General Wood sent telegrams during the day to all Adjutant Generals of States in his department directing them to send all regiments forward at minimum war strength if necessary and to eliminate all raw recruits and insufficiently equipped men "in order that the regiments sent to the border may move unhindered." The recruits and partially equipped will join their commands later.

Owing to a mistake in the transmission of a telegraphic order from General Wood's headquarters to commanders of units in the Eastern States on Sunday, much confusion was occasioned in the department yesterday. The order as written instructed that all sanitary units be made ready for service. Instead of sanitary troops the order as transmitted over the wire read "commissary troops." The result was a shower of telegrams asking the reason why the commanding General of the department thought the commissary organizations were not up to the standard.

General Wood summoned his entire staff to an afternoon conference at department headquarters, which lasted more than four hours. It was rumored that another urgent call for additional troops had been sent to General Wood by Secretary of War Baker, but this could not be verified.

The directing heads of the various railway systems over which the troops in the department will proceed to the border were in conference yesterday and appointed R. L. O'Donnel, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Lines at Pittsburgh, as official representative of all the lines at Governors Island. Mr. O'Donnel devoted the entire day to helping Colonel Ballinger route the troops.

Colonel Henry B. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster on General O'Ryan's staff, who is handling the transportation problem for General O'Ryan, was at his office in the Municipal Building all day. In forty-eight hours Colonel Sternberger, up to 8 o'clock last night, had slept just four hours, according to a subordinate. General O'Ryan arrived at the Municipal Building shortly before 9 o'clock last night, and was still in conference with Colonel Sternberger at 11 o'clock. The two officers, it was said, were working out the final details for the dispatch of the Seventh, Seventy-first, and other units to the border.

FIRST ARTILLERY READY, ONLY AWAITS CALL

Ex-President Taft Visits Van Cortlandt Park and Inspects the Encampment.

The cavalrymen and artillerymen, encamped in Van Cortlandt Park, are anxiously awaiting the call to arms and the Mexican border. One battery of artillery and one squadron of cavalry are under orders to leave, but there are still three squadrons and six batteries in the park without orders. The officers and men hope their call to entrain will be among the pleasant surprises sprung at Governors Island today.

Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, commanding the First Field Artillery, said yesterday that he had received orders to have his command prepared to leave at short notice.

"Well, it's ready," said Colonel Smith, "and the shorter the notice the better pleased all will be. The regiment is now at full war strength, and well equipped in every way."

Some of the new artillery horses, it was admitted, are not in the best of shape yet. Nearly 100 of the animals, it was said yesterday, are ailing as a result of the change in climate from Western plains to New York.

A rigid inspection of all animals in the park was started yesterday by direction of General Wood. Within the first two hours twenty of the horses were rejected because they were white. White horses are forbidden by the army regulations for artillery purposes.

"Lucky old nag," said an artilleryman as a big fine white animal was led out of the corral.

Ex-President Taft visited the Van Cortlandt Camp yesterday. He expressed himself as delighted with the appearance of men and equipment. Mr. Taft has a nephew, Howard A. Taft, in Squadron A.

Censorship at the encampment in the park was tightened last night. Notices were posted on the bulletin boards warning the men that no information of a military nature was to be given to any one except to members of the commands. All inquiries were referred to Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building. The work of mustering the guardsmen into the Federal service progressed rapidly last evening, and it was hoped that all the cavalrymen and members of the artillery commands would be mustered in today.

Orders were received by Captain H. G

SOLDIERS PACK UP AT CAMP WHITMAN

Engineers Battalion and Hospital Units Ready to Entrain Today.

BIG CROWD OF VISITORS

Last Good-byes Are Said to Families and Sweethearts—Machine Guns Are Coming.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., June 26.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment which is without a machine gun company, has been authorized to begin at once to organize one, and the equipment has been promised by the War Department. Captain Dillon, attached to the staff of Colonel Conley, will train and lead it. It is believed this announcement means that steps will be taken immediately to remedy in other regiments also the undersupply of machine guns and trained men to use them. The Second Regiment, which is now on a march to Camp Whitman, has a machine gun copmany, but no machine guns.

Officers of the Sixty-ninth expect to receive four machine guns. When the machine guns companies in these two regiments are fully equipped, the proportion of machine guns to men will be extremely small, according to present European standards. It will be many months before the companies are equipped and drilled to the efficient use of the guns, according to the militia officers here who have studied the subject.

Captain Dillon intends to pick the men for his company from the 250 recruits of the Sixty-ninth at their armory in New York. Those recruits are the principal source of worry to the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth, as the delay in equipping them is believed to be the reason the regiment is not being sent to the border with the First Battalion of the Twenty-second Engineers, the First Field Hospital, and the Third Ambulance Corps, all of New York, which are prepared to entrain tomorrow. Colonel Conley said today he had received word that the War Department had issued the equipment for the 250 recruits who have been waiting a week for it.

Glad Division Is to be Intact.

The Second Battalion of Engineers will probably be kept behind to complete the work on Camp Whitman. Members of the First, or "lucky," Battalion were the objects of envious remarks all day today, while they were packing up, from their fellows of the Second.

Officers and men of all the commands at Camp Whitman, which now has nearly 3,000 troops, with 1,700 to be added when the Second Regiment arrives tomorrow, were delighted over the reports that the New York National Guard was to be concentrated on the border at Brownsville. They took this to mean that the New York division would retain its solidarity as a single unit.

Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury and Maj. Gen. O'Ryan have both urged strongly that time should be allowed for a complete mobilization at Camp Whitman. They withdrew their urging against proceeding speedily to the border on the understanding that the New York division should be concentrated as in intact formation at Brownsville, and there more completely equipped, gradually taking up the defense of the border posts, as the men are conditioned.

Colonel Conley had to go outside of the camp today to get level ground adapted for drilling. He got permission of Gilbert F. Foote, who owns a farm adjoining Camp Whitman, for the use of a new-mown field for drilling the first battalion of his regiment in mass and open formation.

Troopers Slept in the Open.

Troop B of Albany, which arrived last night, failed to receive its tent equipment, because the wagon which contained it was held up by a motor truck stalled in the deep mud on the narrow road leading to the camp. The troopers slept under haymows, in barns, and under trees.

The 1,760 crack up-State troops of the Second Regiment, under the command of Colonel James M. Andrews, made another lap of the march from Poughkeepsie to Camp Whitman today under a broiling sun. Colonel Andrews marched them ten miles under their heavy equipment to a farm at Arthursburg. Several men wilted under the march and were taken in charge by the ambulance and field hospital units. The trouble was diagnosed in each case as due to drinking too much water while marching in the heat.

The Second Regiment will break camp at 6:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and is due in Camp Whitman at 9:30 o'clock. The hard-working engineers of the Twenty-second rushed the construction of the pipe line from Fishkill Creek to supply the Second.

SEEKS RELEASE FROM GUARD.

Older Brother Offered as Substitute for 17-Year-Old Boy.

Efforts to obtain the discharge of Henry Kutner, 17 years old, of 866 Beck Street, the Bronx, a member of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, and substitute in his place his older brother were instituted last night by Bernard H. Sandler, an attorney of 261 Broadway, who sent the following telegram to Secretary of War Baker:

On behalf of Mr. and Mrs. D. Kutner of 866 Beck Street, the Bronx, I respectfully request the immediate discharge from the army of their son, Henry, age 17, who enlisted six weeks ago in Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., without his parents' consent. Henry's brother, Irving, 23 years old, offers himself to his country as substitute in place and stead of his younger brother.

BERNARD H. SANDLER.

According to Sandler, the father of the lad is unable to read or write. When Henry brought his application home he got his father to affix a cross and then signed his name, Sandler said. Irving is a clerk in a drug store at Eightieth Street and Columbus Avenue.

BRYAN NOT AT SESSION OF BORDER MEDIATORS

In His Absence, Dr. Jordan Says He Has Come to El Paso to Quiet Public's Nerves.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 26.—William Jennings Bryan is not expected to attend the unofficial "peace conference" here this week. This was announced by Dr. David Starr Jordan's secretary tonight after he had received a message that Frank P. Walsh would reach here Tuesday morning from Kansas City. Nothing definite has been heard from Dr. Atl, Modesto Rolian, or Luis Manuel Rojas, the three other members of the conference.

Dr. Jordan announced, upon his arrival here today, that he had come to the border to prevent war with Mexico, to put a stop to border raiding, and to compose the nerves of the border. He gave out the following statement upon his arrival here regarding his intentions:

"Our standing is altogether unofficial, and we will serve as a Mediation Committee. Here is the substance of our mission: We are taking a long chance on being able to accomplish something of good results. Although it is a long chance, it is one well worth taking. Any statement that I might make now would have to be changed later after the committee has begun its sessions.

"If our duty is to intervene, then the intervention ought to stand upon its merits, and not because of clashes with irresponsible bands of people. I do not care to discuss the subject of intervention. Mexico needs schools, its lands must be taxed, the drink problem is to be worked out. The people of the United States do not want to conquer Mexico; whether or not it may be a duty or a necessity to intervene I do not care to discuss at this time. People in Washington tried hard to make the flag episode a pretext for intervening. I have said, if it is our duty to intervene in Mexico, I would like to see that intervention stand upon its merits, and not by reason of any miserable pretext.

"I presume our meetings will be held here, and I do not know yet how near public they will be. Our recommendations may be transmitted openly to Washington, and it is possible that it will seem better to have Washington make the work public. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Walsh, and myself have been asked by this American Union Against Militarism to meet Modesto Rolian, a noted engineer; Dr. Atl, editor of a Mexico City weekly, and Luis Manuel Rojas, Director of the National Library of Mexico City. We hope through conferences with them to devise plans whereby trouble may be averted."

Dr. Jordan sent the following telegram to President Wilson tonight:

"If armed intervention is necessary, which I doubt, undertake it on its own merits, not making pretext of an obscure clash of irresponsible troops, in which each side blames the other. History will blame us most, being strongest. De facto Government impotent, penniless, except for support. Every other alternative should be tried before declaring war."

ST. PAUL, June 26.—The time is inopportune for any peace conferences on the Mexican situation, unless sanctioned by the Administration, in the opinion of William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan was at Lake City for a Chautauqua address tonight.

"While anxious to do what I can, and I would go anywhere gladly, I have not thought or said it would be wise for me to attempt to do anything in the present situation unless President Wilson is sympathetic toward the action to be taken. For this reason I haven't done anything or set any time. I am anxious, indeed, to see the matter settled without resorting to arms, but I think it inopportune to discuss a conference on the situation."

MR. BRYAN IS HESITANT.

Not Ready to Meet Mediators Without Encouragement of President.

A telegram from William Jennings Bryan, interpreted as his declination to join a mediation conference of Americans and Mexicans at El Paso at the invitation of the Union Against Militarism, 70 Fifth Avenue, was read yesterday before a meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization. The telegram from Mr. Bryan read.

Shall be pleased to act when there seems a reasonable probability of our being able to accomplish something. In my opinion, we can do nothing unless the Administration is sympathetic. Every influence should be brought to bear upon the President by citizens of this country and upon Carranza by citizens of Mexico. Also believe on account of local sentiment and presence of troops there that El Paso would not be best place to hold conference. I will keep in touch with Walsh and he will keep in touch with you.

The union has been informed that Dr. David Starr Jordan, who, with Frank P. Walsh, was among the first Americans invited to attend the conference, is already on his way to El Paso. Miss Crystal Eastman, speaking as a representative of the union, said she believed that the unofficial significance of the proposed mediation conference had not been sufficiently explained to Mr. Bryan.

RIO PAPER APPROVES NOTE.

Hopes That Carranza, Recognizing Position, Will Avert War.

RIO JANEIRO, June 26.—The newspaper O Paiz expressed approval of the terms of the American note to Mexico and hopes that Mexico, recognizing its disadvantageous moral position, will spare the continent a war embracing the direst consequences.

"If war is unavoidable," says the paper, "what would be the situation of the American Chancelleries, what the rôle of Brazil? Such is the disquieting enigma of tomorrow."

BRITAIN TO ACT FOR US.

Diplomatic Corps to Assume American Affairs in Case of War.

LONDON, June 26.—American affairs in Mexico will be taken over by British diplomatic and consular officials in case of war.

Arrangements have virtually been made for the taking over of Mexican interests at Washington by the French Embassy.

GO TO COLORADO.

Hotels, boarding houses, ranches to suit any purse in Colorado. Take the best train, "Rocky Mountain Limited." Low fares. Superior service. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1288-C Broadway.—Advt.

FOURTEENTH OFF FOR BORDER TODAY

Departure of Brooklyn Regiment Delayed by the Lack of Transportation.

COL. FOOTE IN COMMAND

Ill for Some Time, but He Joins His Men and Gets a Great Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 26.—After waiting all day for orders to entrain, the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn was instructed late tonight that Washington had been unable to arrange transportation before 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. A baggage train will pull on to the siding at Roa Hook at 6 A. M., and a long Pullman tourist train two hours later will start for Brownsville via Albany, Chicago, and St. Louis.

It was late last night when the orders to the Fourteenth Infantry to proceed to the border were received at camp, and while the officers were told that their services were required immediately, the enlisted men were permitted to sleep through the night. It was not until reveille at 5 o'clock this morning that the news spread through the company streets, and its progress was marked by cheers, loud and long.

As soon as the regiment had finished breakfast, or as they term it chow, Lieut. Col. Thurston lined them to administer the oath of allegiance. It was a stirring sight to see the long lines of earnest young guardsmen stand at attention, raise the right hand and swear to sacrifice even life for the colors.

After each company had taken the pledge, the members without any apparent pre-conceived plan burst into cheers and some turned to shake the hands of the chaps standing next to them. In order to save time, the soldiers filed directly across the field to undergo a strict medical examination by Major William H. Steers of the Medical Corps and his assistants.

Of the 880 men in the regiment only fifteen were rejected for physical unfitness, which Major Steers considered a remarkable showing. There were several companies that passed the physical examination with a percentage of 100, and in the opinion of headquarters, the Fourteeth's health record will not be surpassed by any regiment in the State.

When the examination was concluded, the men were asked to sign a contract which bound them to serve three years with the colors and three years in reserve, one of the provisions of the Army Reorganization Act, effective on July 1. There was only one man in the entire regiment who balked at entering into the agreement. He refused to sign because he said he had been unfairly transferred from Company C, where he had many friends, to Company D, where he was a stranger. He was sent back to the armory with the guardsmen rejected for poor health.

Major Gen. O'Ryan forwarded instructions this evening to the members of his staff to abandon the old headquarters here and join him at the headquarters of the guard in the Municipal Building, New York City. While the staff officers were reticent, it is safe to say that Gen. O'Ryan's action prefaces a formal announcement that the New York State Guard will go to the Mexican border intact as the Sixth New York Division. This plan of movement has been the aim of Gen. O'Ryan for the last two years, and he has worked out a plan of operation which met with the approval of the War College at Washington some time ago.

If the plan goes through, Gen. O'Ryan will go to the border as soon as half of the New York troops have arrived at Brownsville. If, however, the Government decides that the guard shall move independently, Gen. O'Ryan will be in the position of a General without an army.

In the afternoon, when it looked as if the Fourteenth would be led to the border under command of Lieut. Col. Thurston, who was detailed to the command because of the illness of Colonel John H. Foote, the men of the regiment dropped their work and sent up cheer after cheer. The cause of the outburst was the arrival of Colonel Foote, who motored to Peekskill to take command of his regiment.

The provisional company of 130 men recruited from various regiments to police the camp, left heretonight to rejoin their regiments. With their going the camp is deserted except for a few staff officers, who stay over until tomorrow morning to wind up headquarters affairs.

GUARD MOBILIZED WITH FEW HITCHES

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury Denies That There Were Serious Blunders or Needless Delays.

Criticisms of the mobilization of the National Guard, heard in many places recently, were answered yesterday by the statements of guard officers that the mobilization was progressing with "astonishing" efficiency and that any slips or blunders noticed were relatively unimportant and were the inevitable incidents of the hurried organization of a civilian militia into a fighting force.

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury denied emphatically that there had been any disappointment in the mobilization in this State. He said that the putting of the guard into the field had been prosecuted efficiently and without undue loss of time.

"From the beginning," he said, "things have gone unexpectedly well. None of us dreamed that the National Guard could respond to a call so quickly and so well prepared. Of course, there have been hitches here and there; there have, perhaps, been blunders of relative unimportance; but when you stop to consider the policy of this country extending over a long period, and the sudden call to put an army into the field drawn from a body of citizens not military in their instincts and not on the alert for the call, you wonder that the hitches have not been greater, that the blunders have not been more important."

For the obvious blunders and hitches General Stotesbury would blame no one. They were just the mishaps of mobilization, he said.

"I want to make it clear," he continued, "that there has been splendid co-operation among the officers of the United States supply depots, the officials of the War Department, the officers of the Department of the East, and the officers of the guard. We have all worked together harmoniously from the beginning, and men have been mobilized and equipment rushed to them more quickly and efficiently than any of us expected.

"Some of the men are not equipped yet, it's true, but they are relatively few in number, and they will be equipped very shortly. In a country which has been taking peace for granted as long as this country has you can't equip an army overnight. The physical factor of transportation has been considerable, and accidents due to the hurried transportation of such quantities of equipment as have been needed were inevitable. As an instance: I have just heard that one car of equipment lost a wheel. This delayed a chain of cars for some hours. But it was an accident that might have happened any time, and it was repaired in record time.

"I have heard that a few men have reached Camp Whitman without uniforms, but these men are recruits, and you can't throw men into an army and dress them overnight. Their uniforms have been rushed to the camp and will be ready shortly. In fact, all of the equipment is on the way. The Government has supplied it without serious hitch and it has been transported as expeditiously as possible.

"Concerning the water supply at Camp Whitman I want to say a word. In the first place, there is plenty of water at the camp, and, according to the State Department of Health, it is of good quality. There is no danger of any water shortage or of polluted water. The difficulty is simply one of piping. No one knew two weeks ago that the call for the guard would come so soon and the mobilization of State troops planned for July 9 was expected to require the use of Camp Whitman for the first time. Accordingly contracts for piping the camp with a water spigot at the head of every company street were let, the terms being that the water system should be in operation by July 9. Then came the immediate need for the camp, and at once we summoned the contractors, told them to work day and night, gave them men for the purpose—and the result is that the camp will be completely piped and ready to accommodate all of the men we can send to it by Thursday morning. I call that good work."

CONSERVING FOOD SUPPLY.

Carranza Government Will Help Those Who Want to Till Soil.

The Mexican Government, it was indicated in a telegram received yesterday by the Mexican Consul General in New York, Juan T. Burns, is making all possible arrangements to conserve its food supply in the eventuality of hostilities with this country. Orders have been sent to the Governors of the different Mexican States to see that all the arable land is put in cultivation, and the Government has promised to give its aid in providing such seeds and tools as may be necessary.

"Beyond this telegram I know nothing about the war situation," said the Consul General, "and personally I have nothing to say regarding the possibility of serious international trouble."

The telegram which came from the Bureau of Information in Mexico City read:

The newspapers here all comment on Secretary Lansing's statement that the United States had no intention of invading or intervening in Mexico, but in case of hostilities would remain on the defensive against the invasion of its territory. The opinion is freely expressed that there should be little difficulty in getting together when both nations take the same position in this regard.

A large number of citizens who have volunteered for the defense of their country in case of invasion are being drilled in various parts of the city by army officers. No disturbance of any kind has been reported and no unfriendly demonstrations have been made toward the few Americans remaining in the city.

Orders today have been sent to the Governors of all the States to take immediate measures to put all the arable land in the country under cultivation as soon as possible, and those wishing to till the soil will be aided with seeds, tools, &c. The intention of this order is to put to a useful purpose vast areas held in idleness by their owners and remove the possibility of a food shortage in the future. Orders have also been issued that there must be no shipment of food articles, as all are needed here, and also that stores must not be closed on pretense of taking an inventory, as that is the device adopted by many who seek to escape the Government orders. The stores are ordered to be kept open.

All the public schools in the principal towns of the State of Morelos have been reopened. Order prevails in the greater part of that State. Only a few scattering bands of Zapatistas remain, who are being closely pursued by Constitutionalist troops. A reply to the Washintgon note has not yet been prepared or even considered.

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Announce Beginning Today a

Sale of Pongee Silk Suits

At the Very Special Price

$14.50

During last season we availed ourselves of an opportunity to secure enough of this Pongee Silk to make 1,500 Suits, at a price which enables us to offer them at $14.50.

These suits have been tailored to the standard of all Weber and Heilbroner clothes, which means the highest grade of workmanship.

If this silk were purchased at its present price, it would be necessary to sell these suits at $20.

They are in both Norfolk and regular sack models, with patch pockets—extremely smart, cool, hot-weather suits.

Five Clothing Stores

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F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

TRAVELERS' NEEDS

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NEVERBREAK No. 100 TRUNKS

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Suit Cases $5 up

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

MOTOR CAR MAKERS PREPARED FOR WAR

Assure the Government They Can Deliver 500 Trucks a Day if They Are Needed.

TRAINING ARMY CHAUFFEURS

Shipments to the Allies Can Be Diverted to Home Troops on War Department Order.

Over an industry of immediate military importance in the event of war with Mexico there waves the Stars and Stripes of full preparedness, in a sense more than figurative. This is the automobile industry. Already the authorities at Washington have been notified by its representatives that whatever is needed in motor transportation can and will be promptly supplied—motor trucks at the rate of 500 a day, if required, and passenger cars at a much more rapid rate.

These assurances were given to the War Department at a recent meeting of the Advisory Board to the General Staff. At the time of the Washington meeting the Mexican situation was not so acute as it is today, but Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who attended the meeting, said yesterday that the automobile manufacturers were ready to make its offer at any time.

"At the meeting," he said, "we were asked how many trucks we could supply a day in case of a sudden call on us. Our answer was 900; on comparatively short notice, and passenger cars if any number needed up to 1,000 a day. These, we were told, would meet any contingency.

Would Stop Exports.

"So far as the automobile makers are concerned, they stand ready to stop shipping anywhere to take care of our country's needs. This means that any part of a production running to 1,500,000 motor vehicles a year can be diverted to the use of the United States. I don't think, however, that any demands the War Department may make on us will interfere with the ability of the industry to take care of private requirements.

"The factory members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce proposed to the Government to train army men in their plants so as to familiarize them with the gasoline engine and the construction of the motor car and make them capable of handling the motors of aeroplanes, trucks, and cars. This offer was accepted. Ten men a month are to be trained in each plant, making a total of 500 a month. The course will last two months for each man.

"In order to work for the motor truck preparedness we are going to 'zone' the country and lay out a definite plan of what each State will be required to furnish in trucks and men in connection with an army up to 3,000,000. This plan is to cover factories, automobile dealers and individual owners of trucks and it concerns national preparedness over and above the Mexican situation."

Demands of a War.

As to the number of trucks and passenger automobiles that would be needed in the event of a war with Mexico, representatives of the automobile industry have received no definite information, and it is recognized that a great deal would depend on the lines of development the campaign would follow. Up to June 10 the War Department had bought 342 trucks to take care of the punitive expedition in Mexico.

Major Francis Lawton of the Commissary Department, U. S. A., in discussing this subject recently before a meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers in Philadelphia, said it was estimated that a division operating forty miles from its base would require thirty trucks; if seventy-five miles from its base, 120 trucks; if 150 miles, 240 trucks. An army of 500,000 men, he estimated, would need 8,000 one-and-a-half-ton trucks. These estimates refer to commissary supplies. If trucks were employed to convey soldiers, as has been done in the European war, a much larger number would be required.

The expansive power of the automobile industry of this country has been illustrated by its deliveries abroad since the opening of the European war. From July 1, 1914, to April 1, this year, the last figures available, the total number of motor vehicles exported was 93,000, valued at $133,150,326. The number of trucks was 30,329, valued at $82,774,525; passenger cars 62,680, valued at $50,375,803. The bulk of these exports went to Europe.

The United Kingdom has been the largest customer, with France second most of the time, though latterly Russia has taken second place in value of motor vehicles. The highest month of exports was July, 1915, when 2,469 trucks were shipped abroad, valued at $6,000,000, as against 1,878, valued at $4,909,179 last March.

Embargo On Pleasure Cars.

The Allies are making strong efforts to supply their own motor needs. Both England and France have established embargoes against import of passenger automobiles. For these reasons it is thought that the high tide of these foreign demands has ebbed, the industry in this country thus being in all the stronger position quickly to meet any demands the War Department may make on it.

The ability of the automobile industry to deliver promptly has been impressed on army men. Last Winter the War Department advertised for bids for fifty-four trucks. At the time the bids were opened the Mexican situation had reached a stage when the quickest possible delivery was a matter of the utmost importance. The two successful bidders rivaled each other in seeing how promptly this need could be met. Within twenty-four hours the two sets of trucks, twenty-seven in each, were on the way to the border, the companies raising the men to operate them.

The Motor Truck Club of America has put under way a plan whereby owners and users of motor trucks will be organized into motor transport reserve corps to be placed at the service of the Government when called upon. The trucks will be organized into convoy companies, trucks of similar size and capacity to be placed together. If the truck be commandeered it is stipulated in the blanks that the Government shall pay for it at a valuation mutually agreed upon, less depreciation at the time the offer was made. It is also planned to have chauffeurs volunteer so that there will be men for the trucks when they are called out. Many members of the club have already signed the agreement.

MOB SMASHED CONSULATE.

Torreon Populace Deserted Bullfight to Denounce Americans.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, June 26.—The United States Consulate at Torreon, Mexico, was demolished on June 18 by a mob of 3,000 civilians, led by the Mayor of the city and a Carranza Army band, according to American refugees arriving here late today. The populace was attending a bullfight, according to the refugees, when de facto Government troops forced them to join in an anti-American demonstration.

The mob rushed through the streets shouting: "Death to all the 'Gringoes,'" and upon reaching the Consulate destroyed the furniture and then wrecked the building. Afterward the mob congregated in the central plaza of the town, where a mass meeting was held. The Mayor and other prominent Mexicans, it is said, addressed this meeting, inciting the populace against Americans, advising that al citizens of the United States be run out of the country.

Among the Americans arriving here with this story are H. G. Boren, J. J. Martin, J. A. Rogers, F. M. Howard, L. S. Spracklemyer, E. A. Peter and his son, Willis Lee, W. H. Sturgeon and family, and Mrs. Mary Love and her two sons.

These refugees are en route to their homes in various parts of the United States.

MEXICO IN RIGHT, HE SAYS.

Dr. Caturegli, Who Organized Red Cross There, Would Serve Carranza.

Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, who is recognized as one of the leading Mexicans in this country, and who resigned as Consul General in New York a few weeks ago to become the financial representative of the Mexican Government in the United States, said yesterday at his office in the Equitable Building that in event of hostilities he would offer his services to First Chief Carranza as a physician, or in any other capacity to which he might be called.

"I cannot speak officially for the Mexican Government in the present crisis," said Dr. Caturegli. "I have made no arrangements to leave the country, but if war should break out I will go to Mexico at once, and in that case, I presume the financial agency here will be closed.

"Speaking personally, I deplore the situation very much, and I still hope that means will be found to avert serious trouble. While we desire to remain on friendly terms with the United States, we feel strongly that in this troublesome situation we are in the right. Our country has been unduly invaded and its rights have not been properly respected by the United States Government. Your Government says the fault is ours because we were not able to keep the bandits from crossing the border and committing outrages upon American citizens.

"On our side we say that the American troops were not able to stop the raiders. Perhaps there has been some fault on our part, but surely there has been fault with the American troops who could not prevent the raids. If the troops had been properly guarding the border there would have been no raids and no serious trouble. The American Government is now occupying a large part of Mexican territory, and making no effort to run down the bandits. I sincerely hope, however, that a peaceful solution will be found so that the two hitherto friendly nations may not be engaged in actual warfare."

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The Turner record in the oil and chemical industry is 63 buildings for 7 concerns.

Turner's total of 362 reinforced concrete contracts in 14 years covers over 125 different industries.

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TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts

Also Shantung Silk Shirts

Silk Crepe Shirts, white grounds with satin stripes; also of imported Tan Chinese Shantung Silk. *Special* 4.50

Men's Silk Shirts

Of Summer Weight Tub Silk with novelty satin stripes on light grounds. Also tan Pongee Silk. *Special* 2.85

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Of fine quality Japanese cotton crepe, the newest and most desirable fabric for summer wear, in novelty stripes. 1.75

Men's Summer Underwear

FRANKLIN Athletic Union Suits of high grade crossbar nainsook, also Athletic Shirts and Knee-length Drawers.

Union Suit .85 *Shirt or Drawers* .45

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Men's pure thread Silk Sox, in black and colors; spliced heel, sole and toe. 3 pair for $1.00 .35

Men's Bathing Suits

Two piece, of pure worsted, in navy and white, navy and red, or black and red. Sizes 34 to 44. *Special* 3.75

Men's Foulard Scarfs

Carmoor Scarfs, made in London for Franklin Simon & Co. *Special* 1.00

Men's Crepe Scarfs

Of Silk Crepe Meteor, in plain colors. *Special* .55

Regulation Army Shirts

Of khaki colored flannel, made according to the specifications of the United States Government. *Special* 2.25

Golf and Tennis Shirts

FRANKLIN Shirts of white oxford, shrunk; collar attached, shrunk and lined; an ideal shirt for all out-door wear; guaranteed not to shrink long or detachable sleeves; sizes 13½ to 17. *Special* 1.75

My Only Sale This Year

SUMMER CLEARANCE OF CLEMONS SUITS *Made to Measure*

$20 and $25 Suitings (to measure) $17.50
$27 and $30 Suitings (to measure) $22.50
$35 to $45 Suitings (to measure) $26.50
Mohair Suitings, $15.00

YOU have been reading my Advertising, so you know that I am neither two-faced nor two-priced. *I stick to my price throughout the season,* though the earth rocks and the heavens fall.

However, the end of June brings me to the slack of the tailoring season, and to keep my organization going like a beehive right into Autumn, I offer the reduced prices quoted above.

For what you'll pay *after "the Fourth"* for a "ready-made" Suit at a sale of "left-overs" that nobody wanted, I offer you a Suit tailored to your individual measure *before "the Fourth,"* better in fabric, finer in fit, newer in style, *bigger in intrinsic value,* because while a "ready-made" depreciates in value, uncut woolens are always worth their full price.

Nothing is reduced in this sale *but the price.* Nothing has been "marked up" to be "marked down." You'll get my *personal attention,* from measuring to final fitting, just as though you paid full price.

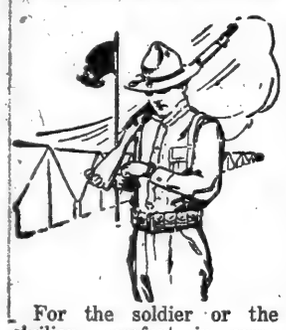
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For the soldier or the civilian, comfort in camp means efficiency.

Wherever camp equipment is being used—on the world's frontier—liberal quantities of Abercrombie & Fitch camp goods are in service.

With the European armies, on our own disturbed Southern border, with expeditions in the frozen North, out in the Big Woods—everywhere they are contributing to the comfort of the soldier, the explorer and the camper.

Every feature of camp life, in every quarter of the globe, has been studied carefully and provided for with the utmost skill.

One hunter outfitted by this house just returned to New York with a kill of eight bears.

Expert fishermen from Maine to the Coast are whipping the streams with Abercrombie & Fitch tackle.

Tents, packs, bedding, officers' kits, cooking kits—equipment that no other house can furnish.

For Officers and Men Going South

French Military Cots, $10.
Camp Knives, $1.25 up.
Knife-and-Fork Combinations, 50c. up.
Stetson Army Hat, $5.
Army Shoes, Munson last, $5.
Wool Socks, 30 cents up.
Army Sweaters, $6.
Tan Leather Army Belts, $3.
Army Flannel Shirts, $3.50.
Flasks and Thermos Bottles.
Money Belts, 75 cents up.
Sewing Kits, 75 cents.
Fitch Binoculars, $70.
Aluminum Field Glasses, $54.
Duffle Bags, 95 cents up.
Khaki Military Dressing Cases, unfitted, $2 up.
Safety Razor Kits.
Tobacco Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Cases.
Military Wrist Watches, $6.50 up.
Officer's Toilet Kit, $11.50.
Fine Pocket Compasses, 50 cents.
Service Revolvers and Holsters.
Electric Pocket Lights, 85 cents up.
Bandanna Silk Kerchiefs, $1.50.
Cotton Army Bandannas, 10 cents.
Medicine and First Aid Cases, $3.25.
New Spiral Puttees, $3.
Cameras of all kinds.
Camp Moccasins, $1.75 up.

Shirts and Skirts for Sportswomen



For the woman who has been forced to go to the men's furnishing shop for her shirts because she has been unable to obtain a good, roomy shirt that would not pull out at her waist, it will be a relief to know that this house has *the kind of shirts she wants.* Prices range from $1.75 to $15.

Great variety of materials.

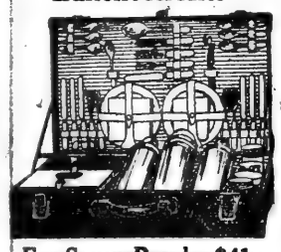
Cotton crepe (as illustrated) in 27 combinations of stripes and colors, $3.50.

Sportswomen's Skirts, of linen crashes, khaki, corduroy and flannels, $4.50 up.

Striped Gabardine Skirts, $7.

Town and Country Suits, Camp and Tennis Dresses, Hats and Boots for every costume—largest Sportswomen's Apparel Department in the world.

A. & F. Motor Luncheon Kits



For Seven People, $41.

Suit case style, covered with black enamel service duck and fully fitted for seven.

Knives and forks have white handles; nickel-plated food boxes; two one-quart vacuum bottles and one ice-cream jar.

Most complete kit ever offered. Other Luncheon Kits, $4.50 up.

Most Complete Assortment Ever Shown of Men's Sport Clothes, Hats, Shirts and Hosiery.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

RED CROSS MOVING ON SECRET ORDERS

War Department Directs Heads Not to Disclose Its Mobilization Plans.

UNITS ALL WELL PREPARED

Chiefs of Base Hospitals Among the Leading Surgeons of the City.

The War Department has placed the movements of the Red Cross under the same cover of secrecy as those of the regular army and the militia. This fact was disclosed yesterday. Red Cross officers have been advised that they must be more careful in the future as to the information they give out, as it was pointed out that the disposition of their forces would indicate where troops were to be sent. A. C. Sherwood, secretary of the executive committee for the Metropolitan Campaign of the Red Cross, would make no further comment upon the matter than the fact that the Red Cross was under such orders.

"The Red Cross is working efficiently but quietly," he said, "but we can give out very little news because of the fact that we are under orders from the War Department, and like every other branch of the service which is preparing, our activities must be kept secret."

Mr. Sherwood said that many persons are writing in from all parts of the country to learn how Red Cross units can be started in their own towns, from Maine to Texas. He said that the Red Cross had received many offers of help in case of war with Mexico. One of these came, he said, from a manufacturer of twine who offered to supply free of charge all of the twine which the American Red Cross should need, in case of war, if it would supply him with samples of what would be required.

Mrs. J. V. Cameron, Executive Secretary of the American Red Cross, said that a great many applications had been received from women who wanted to go to the border as nurses or help out in any way that they could around the hospitals. Seventy-five letters making such application were received yesterday, and more than that number of telephone calls. Many of the women who applied, she said, did not know exactly what they could do to help out, but were so moved by their enthusiasm that they were willing to go and do anything for which they might be required.

She explained that at the present time the Red Cross had a sufficient number of enrolled nurses to look after the hospitals, and also pointed out that to become an enrolled Red Cross nurse it was necessary to have had a regular training and have been graduated from a hospital. Almost 10,000 trained nurses are enrolled throughout the country ready to respond to the call from the War Department. About 750 of these, said Mrs. Cameron, were in Manhattan and as many more in Brooklyn. She called attention to the fact that, although $11,000 more is needed to complete the $100,000 for the equipment which the New York Chapter will furnish, no contributions were received yesterday.

A meeting of the various committees of the local chapter of the Red Cross has been called for tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Manhattan. Plans for the mobilization of the local units will be finally decided upon. The organization of field columns and ambulance corps also will be taken up.

New York University has decided to open a combination training course for volunteer nurses to be held in its Washington Square building. The course will follow the routine described by the Red Cross.

The heads of the four base hospital units are among New York's leading surgeons. Dr. George E. Brewer, chief surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, is Director of the Presbyterian unit, which has organized one base hospital. Dr. Charles L. Gibson, chief surgeon of the New York Hospital; Dr. George D. Stewart, chief surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Howard Lilienthal, chief surgeon of Mt. Sinai Hospital, will be the heads of the other three divisions and are ready with their staffs to go to the front when the call comes.

Members of the American Legion who wish to enroll with the Red Cross should communicate with the War Relief Director, Medical Department, National Headquarters of the American Red Cross, at Washington, D. C.

Dr. John A. Wyeth of the Polyclinic Hospital said last night that members of the hospital staff had organized a base hospital unit which would be ready to take the field whenever they might be called on by the Surgeon General of the army.

Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, Medical Corps, U. S. A., announced yesterday that thirteen of the twenty base hospitals to be rushed to the Mexican border in case war is declared were ready to entrain at once. These units are being prepared by various civil hospitals throughout the country and will be under the managementof the American Red Cross.

APPEALS FOR RED CROSS AID.

Taft Urges People to Send Funds to Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The American Red Cross today issued an appeal to the American people for funds to enable it to meet the responsibilities of that organization incident to the grave emergency of the Mexican crisis. The appeal is signed by ex-President William H. Taft, as Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, and asks that contributions be sent to local chapters of the Red Cross throughout the country or to the national headquarters of that organization in Washington.

The text of the appeal follows:

With the calling of many thousand men into military service new and heavy responsibilities fall upon the Red Cross in its relation to the army and navy on the one hand and to the people of the United States on the other. At present these responsibilities are, first, to provide assistance to the medical services of the armed forces of the Government by the organization of base hospitals, ambulance columns, and other units for the care of our sick and wounded; second, to purchase, collect, forward, and distribute supplies for our soldiers in field, camp, and hospital; third, to help soldiers' families left destitute and not provided for by other agencies.

For the necessary means to discharge this patriotic service the Red Cross, in accordance with its custom, turns to the public, whose sympathy and generosity it has learned implicitly to trust. Upon the response to this appeal must depend the adequacy with which the Red Cross will be enabled to help our sick and wounded soldiers, to soften the harshness of field service, and to meet urgent needs among dependents at home.

In anticipation of such a grave emergency as this the Red Cross has been building up an organization competent to meet the obligations of its national charter, and to make effective the generosity of a patriotic people.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of a local chapter, or checks may be made payable to the American Red Cross and sent to national headquarters in Washington.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Chairman Central Committee, American Red Cross.

WOMEN ON WAR RELIEF.

Committee Preparing to Offer Refuge to Needy Soldiers' Families.

The New York Chapter of the new National Patriotic Relief Committee formed by the Vacation War Relief Committee, with Miss Robinson-Smith as Chairman, has already begun its work for the families of the soldiers by putting two children into safe hands until the father returns from the border. The militiaman recently lost his wife, leaving him with two little children, and, through the committee, Miss Clara Spence has taken them and will see that they are cared for. An offer of help has come from a woman who has written that she is not rich, but has a small house in the country and will take one family to live with her for the Summer.

Twenty States have already fallen in line in the relief work, and that number of reliable women have answered the call sent out by the National Committee last Friday. A large committee is to be formed for the work in New York State, and Miss Robinson-Smith asks responsible women wishing to aid to report to her at the Vacation Headquarters, 38 East Thirty-ninth Street. She is sending letters to a large number of women asking them to attend a meeting on Wednesday at 3 P. M. Mrs. Charles Whitman, wife of the Governor, is Honorary Chairman; August Belmont is Treasurer, and Miss Maude Wetmore is National Chairman.

STAGE STARS TO AID GUARD.

James K. Hackett Arranging a Benefit Performance for Troops.

James K. Hackett yesterday promised the Women's Supply Committee of the American Defense Society for the men who have gone to the front the returns from an all-star benefit which he is about to arrange. The plans and the theatre will be announced probably within the next forty-eight hours. Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt, on the part of the committee, are to collaborate with Mr. Hackett. Many of the best-known men and women of the stage have already offered their services.

The headquarters where the workrooms of the committee will be located, 4 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story and basement house, the use of which has been given by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, opened yesterday and is being fitted out under the direction of Mrs. Charles B. Goldsborough. Work will begin on Thursday, the Women's Supply Committee will hold a meeting at the Coterie Club, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, tomorrow at 4 P. M. There will be an address by Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy and various subcommittees will be appointed.

MILLS READY FOR ORDERS.

Equipped to Furnish Clothing and Supplies to Troops on Short Order.

The critical relations of the United States and Mexico, particularly in case of hostilities, were a general topic of conversation yesterday in woolen cloth circles. It was taken for granted that if war should come out of the existing situation, it would be necessary for the President to make a call for several hundred thousand volunteers, who will have to be clothed in a hurry.

Mill men said their plants were unusually well fixed at the moment to handle heavy contracts for khaki, blankets, overcoatings, hosiery, and other supplies needed for a volunteer force. While the Quartermaster's Department of the regular army has just awarded contracts on a large scale, the market understands that the goods already ordered would cut no appreciable figure in equipping half a million men.

The fact that European cloth and blanket contracts have been filled, it was said, would make it possible to turn out large quantities of clothing for the American Army with great rapidity.

"There'll be no trouble about giving the Government all the cloth it wants," was the way one mill man put it.

MILITIA DRAFT BILL AMENDED BY SENATE

Upper House Defeats Plan to Pay Dependents of Guard Members at Border.

CLASH SEEMS IMPENDING

Hay Believes He Cannot Gain Colleagues' Consent to Changes in Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Senate tonight, by a vote of 45 to 30, passed in amended form the Hay resolution to draft the National Guard after an all-day debate. A compromise amendment, providing for relief of guardsmen's families and also for the exemption of such as might be held to be the indispensable support of dependent families or kin, was lost, 58 to 17. This latter amendment was offered by Senator Hoke Smith and urged by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis. Senator Sherman tried to secure the adoption of a preamble declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Mexico. This was lost without dissent on the simultaneous motion of Senator Chamberlain and Stone.

As adopted the resolution gives no relief to families of guardsmen, but allows the exemption from service of National Guardsmen who have families dependent on them. The phrase in the Hay resolution declaring that, "in the opinion of Congress an emergency now exists" was cut out so that on the record thus far the Senate has taken no action that may be technically construed to be the admission of war with Mexico.

In the debate Senator Reed of Missouri, as on Saturday, led the attack on the modifications in the Hay resolution as recommended by the Senate Military Committee, urging that provision should be made for families of National Guardsmen and that those who were the support of dependents should be excused from service. The discussion was mainly conducted by Democratic Senators. Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska, Lewis of Illinois, and Williams of Mississippi supported Senator Reed's contention.

Warns Galleries Not to Applaud.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, and Senators Thomas of Colorado, Gore of Oklahoma, Stone of Missouri, and John Sharp Williams of Mississippi took strong ground against the benefit clause, and supported the exemption amendment. At one time when the galleries applauded Senator Reed in his appeal for aid for the families of guardsmen sent to the Mexican border, Senator James of Kentucky, who was in the chair, gave notice that a repetition of the outburst would result in the clearing of the galleries.

Again and again it was stated that the country was on the verge of war. "Probably," said Senator Williams, "or at least possibly, I should say, Senators all know we are facing the peril of war."

"I am weary of listening to mere form of words," Senator Sherman declared. "Congress should declare here and now that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the de facto Government of Mexico. It is the acme of idiocy to inquire of a man what his purpose is after he shoots you in the face."

Senator Lewis declared that if any set of men were responsible for the failure of the United States to be prepared in the present moment it was the pacifists, who, by teaching that war was over, had made it impossible for members of Congress to appropriate money for adequate defense. Senator Stone predicted that pecuniary relief for the guardsmen would make "degenerate sons of noble sires."

The House is not expected to yield readily to the Senate in the impending fight over the proposal to contribute to the maintenance of dependent families of enlisted men of the National Guard who have responded to the call to go to Mexico.

Chairman Hay of the House Military Affairs Committee said today that the House appeared to be overwhelmingly in favor of the so-called pension plan. Mr. Hay said that he would not yield to the Senate on the item without express action by the House rescinding its former approval of the theory that the Government ought to help support the families of married men who have gone to the front with the National Guard.

"The House expressed itself unanimously as favoring the Government contribution plan," said Chairman Hay today. "If the Senate insists upon the substitute proposals my opinion is that the House will insist upon its own proposition. When the militia draft resolution comes back to the House it is my intention to ask for another vote on this controverted point.

"I would not feel that I ought to yield to the Senate in conference without express authorization from the House, and for this reason I purpose to ask for another vote to see if the sentiment of the House is still in favor of a monthly allowance to the dependent families of National Guard members."

Confederate Service No Bar.

Congressman George Huddleston of Alabama, one of the two House members who voted against the militia draft resolution, today obtained an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill which removed one of his objection to the draft measure. Mr. Huddleston contended that under the existing statutes the dependent father of a National Guardsman could not share in the monthly benefit if that father had been in the Confederate Army. The pension laws, he recalled, were not applicable to those who had been affiliated with the Confederate cause.

Just before the Army bill passed today, Mr. Huddleston offered an amendment repealing that section of the Revised Statutes requiring proof of loyalty on the part of a pension recipient of this character. Chairman Hay made a point of order against the Huddleston amendment, but withdrew it when Mr. Mann, the minority leader, said:

"I think the time has arrived when we might take this action. We took similar action applying to those who went to the Spanish-American war and we might do it in a general way under the present circumstances."

The Huddleston amendment was then adopted unanimously. Representative Huddleston's remaining objection to the Hay Militia Draft resolution was that it "amounted to conscription" of members of the National Guard.

MORE EMPLOYERS TO PAY GUARDSMEN

Additions to the List Roll in From All Kinds of Interests.

The enrollment of employers who, finding themselves able financially, have guaranteed full or part salaries to their employes in the National Guard continued yesterday. From firms of all kinds came word that the system of "full-pay-and-jobs-held" had been adopted, and where full pay was not guaranteed the difference between company and Government remuneration was promised.

Rudolph J. Schaefer, President of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, not only has granted full pay to his employes in the guard for as long a time as they are in military service, but in the name of the company he has also made each of the men a cash present. Mr. Schaefer has also informed his employes not in the guard that any of them who enlist and are called for service will receive the same benefits as those already enlisted.

Other firms that were reported yesterday to have appropriated full pay to their employes in the guard for the period of absence were the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, the Universal Film Corporation, the Skeele Coal Company, the Union Tank Line Company, and the Disinfecting and Exterminating Corporation.

The Western Electric Company announced that it would continue its employes in military service on full pay for a period of three months, and on the difference between company and Government pay for nine months longer. The announcement added that the company would "take such further action as is deemed necessary if additional service is required."

The employers listed yesterday as promising substantial provision in behalf of employes absent with the National Guard were:

Disinfecting and Exterminating Corporation.
Schaefer, F. & M., Brewing Company.
Skeele Coal Company.
Union Tank Line Company.
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.
Universal Film Corporation.
Western Electric Company.

Prospect Camp, 220, Woodmen of the World, announced that it would "take care" of the families of National Guardsmen among its members who were called to the country's service and also would pay all dues and assessments of such members.

The Metropolitan Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, at a special meeting yesterday, passed a resolution providing that any member called into military service would receive full leave of absence and would have his seniority rights unimpaired.

Enroll German-American Company.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 26.—German-Americans of this city will meet Thursday night to form a volunteer company. Already more than forty have signed the roll, and it is probable that they will elect Max von Derhayden, once on officer in the Germany Army as Captain. Von Der Hayden is Commissioner of Boy Scouts for this district. Any man between the ages of 18 and 45 years who understands the German language and is an American citizen will be eligible to join.

Would Organize a Cavalry Regiment

Leonard Snider, who was formerly a member of Squadron A and of the First Field Artillery, N. G., N. Y., and is now engaged in the brokerage business at 62 Broadway, has sent out letters suggesting the organization of a cavalry regiment, including a machine-gun troop, "should the present Mexican situation become so serious as to make a call for volunteers by the President necessary." Mr. Snider asks people who are interested in the suggestion to communicate with him.

BAKER WILL CONSIDER ARMY MEN FOR GUARD

Gov. Whitman's Recommendation of Promotion for Regular Officers Taken Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Secretary of War Baker has before him for early determination the recommendations of Governor Whitman of New York for appointments of a number of regular army officers as officers of the National Guard units of New York in its service along the border or in Mexico. The commissions of these officers, such as are appointed, will be signed by the President. The names of officers recommended for promotion, as submitted by Governor Whitman, could not be obtained from the War Department tonight. Secretary Baker declined to make them public in advance of action by the department.

The recommendations made by the Governor were first submitted to Brig. Gen. Mills, Chief of the Division of Military Affairs of the War Department, today. General Mills said late this afternoon:

"I have made a number of recommendations for appointment of regular army officers as officers of the New York National Guard, as requested by the Governor of New York. These recommendations are now in the hands of the Chief of Staff awaiting action by the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War."

Secretary Baker said early this evening:

"The matter is now before the Chief of Staff for report, and I expect to give it early consideration. There are other applications pending in the case also of regular army officers whose services are recommended with the troops of other States. Recommendations for appointment to positions with the New York Guard, as with other State militia forces, are being considered from the point of view of whether their services could be spared from the army for use in the militia, in this emergency."

237,521 COULD ANSWER CALL.

Figures Show Relative Peace and War Strength of Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Under President Wilson's call for mobilization of the militia the various States are expected to furnish a minimum of not less than 129,886 officers and men, representing the aggregate peace strength of all the units called into service, and a total maximum strength of 237,521, which represents the number of men these units would have when recruited up to full war strength. These are in addition to the minimum of 5,617 and maximum of 10,493 for the National Guardsmen of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

Under the President's call no unit is to be accepted until it has a specified minimum or peace strength, and all units called are, if possible, to be recruited up to maximum, or war strength. The following table shows the peace and war strength, officers and men, of organized militia, including attached sanitary troops, as fixed by the War Department, and on the basis of which the movement and equipment of the National Guard units is being handled:

	Peace.	War.
Infantry Division	12,820	22,665
Infantry brigade	2,975	5,749
Infantry regiment	999	1,915
Infantry battalion	277	579
Cavalry regiment	991	1,306
Cavalry squadron	310	416
Cavalry troop	68	103
Artillery regiment	938	1,192
Artillery battalion	431	550
Artillery battery	138	176
Pioneer battalion engineers	217	514
Company of engineers	68	168
Signal company	82	176
Ambulance company	43	84
Field hospital	38	78

Jenkins Joins Border Aviators.

William Croker Jenkins, son of Dr. William T. Jenkins, former Health Officer of the Port of New York and a nephew of Richard Croker, has been accepted for service with the United States Army Flying Corps. He will join the Air Squadron now on the Mexican border. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Roberts Croker, youngest sister of Mr. Croker.

To Give Field Glasses to Squadron A

Some of the members of the Stock Exchange started a subscription yesterday to raise money for presents to Troop A of Squadron A. It is proposed to give field glasses to every trooper. Friends of the troop, it was reported from the floor, subscribed gladly and a considerable amount was pledged before the market closed.

To Recruit Harlem Regiment.

Ex-Assemblyman P. F. Cotter and Walter King, a former Lieutenant of infantry who saw service in the Philippines, have started to organize a regiment of infantry to be known as the Harlem Volunteers of New York. They have sent out notices to students of Fordham, Manhattan, and City Colleges and so far have interested 200 of their friends who, they say, have promised to join. The volunteers are to meet in Jasper Oval on Friday night.

The Liberty Has Only About 2,000 Depositors

Yet with deposits of $60,000,000, it ranks as one of New York's large banking institutions.

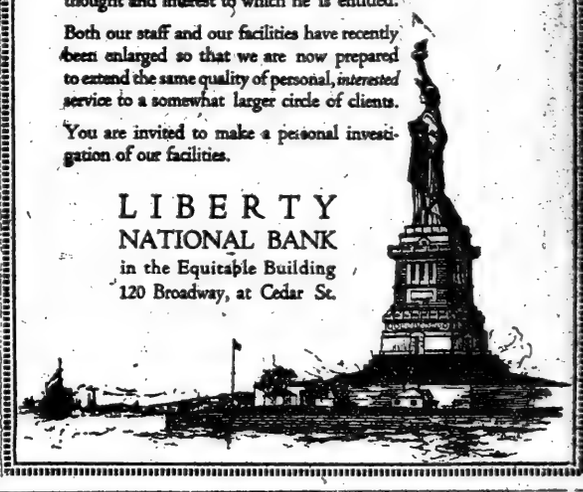
The standing of our depositors and their loyalty through years of mutually profitable growing-up together is the foundation of our present strength.

Their comparatively small number enables our officers to devote to each client the personal thought and interest to which he is entitled.

Both our staff and our facilities have recently been enlarged so that we are now prepared to extend the same quality of personal, *interested* service to a somewhat larger circle of clients.

You are invited to make a personal investigation of our facilities.

LIBERTY
NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.



KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

Now Used and Indorsed by 31,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

The reputation of Kolynos has been built up by those who keep *informed* on the care of the teeth.

Kolynos users are not those to whom a dentifrice is simply a dentifrice—the haphazard purchasers who consider that they are giving their mouths proper attention if they use *any dentifrice.*

As a rule they are men and women who know that teeth are perishable but that with intelligent care they may be preserved for a life time.

The thousands of dentists who are recommending Kolynos are not doing so idly. They have scientific reasons for their advice.

The Kolynos Company — *New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.*

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

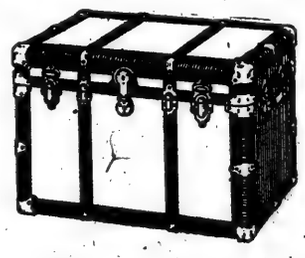
Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** Phone Greeley 2626

Today and throughout the week

A Sale of Neverbreak Trunks

at remarkable price concessions

NEW and perfect trunks, of standard NEVERBREAK construction, offered at the following prices, as a result of a special purchase.



Dress Trunks at $12.65

Illustrated at left. Vulcanized fibre covered, with two substantial centre bands. Fancy Cloth lining. Sizes 34 to 40 inches.

Dress Trunks at $6.55

Covered with heavy duck. Fitted with separate tray. Well-protected corners. Sizes 34 to 44.

Dress Trunks at $7.75

Remarkable value. Heavy duck covered. Fitted with outside straps. Cloth lined. Sizes 34 to 38.

Dress Trunks at $10.55

Covered with hard vulcanized fibre. Well-protected corners. Fitted with two trays. Sizes 34 to 40 inches.

Week-End Trunks, $6.95, $7.95, and $9.95
Well constructed and an unusually large variety of styles to select from.

Arnold, Constable & Co
The
Men's *"Rendezvous"* of Fashion
5th Avenue at 40th Street

Today's Sale of

SPECIALS FOR JULY 4TH HOLIDAYS

Men's Shirts for Sport Wear—All our "Stadium" styles of sport Shirts, and many other popular styles included. White or Palm Beach shades. Sizes for boys and men. Half, long or detachable sleeves, with various styles of collars. *Regularly $1.75 and $2.00.* **1.35**

Men's Pure Silk Shirts—All made from our own reliable silk shirtings. Fancy designs and white silks, made with collar on, or neck-bands. Also many of the finest fibre shirts included. *Real Value $4.50, $5.00.* **3.50**

Men's All-Wool Sweater Coats—Medium weight, that can be worn under the coat for warmth, or as an outer garment for tennis, golfing, boating and beach wear. Two pockets; grey or colors. *Real Value $4.50.* **3.25**

Extra Fine Wool Bathing Suits
Special weight, and all the popular plain or trimmed models of sleeveless or short sleeve styles. Specially priced. **4.50**

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR

Men's and Youths'
$10 to $15 Suits
Today at
$8.95

Pre-Inventory Clearaway of "Broken" Size Assortments

A wonderful opportunity to pick up stylish, serviceable suits in medium or light-weight materials at a bargain price. In most instances only one or two suits of a kind, but many good styles and desirable materials in practically all sizes in the whole collection.

Latest two- and three-button models. Patch or plain pockets. A limited number of "sample" suits from a well-known maker included in the offering.

Materials are chiefly WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES AND ALL-WOOL BLUE SERGES.



Men's Raincoats, $4.95

234 excellent raincoats of single and double texture material, fully guaranteed. All sizes.

"Kingly" Trousers, $2.95

Business and dress styles in neat STRIPED WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES AND ALL-WOOL BLUE SERGES. Sizes 28 to 56 waist measure.

Notice to Charge Customers
All purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered August 1st.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

MOOSE INDORSES, HUGHES ACCEPTS

Continued from Page 1.

unite in the demand for an undivided and unwavering loyalty to our country, for a whole-hearted patriotic devotion overriding all racial differences. We want a revival of the American spirit—a nation restored. We insist upon prompt and adequate provision for the common defense; upon the steadfast maintenance of all the rights of our citizens, and upon the integrity of international law.

The most serious difficulties the present Administration has encountered have been due to its own weakness and incertitude. I am profoundly convinced that by prompt and decisive action, which existing conditions manifestly called for, the Lusitania tragedy would have been prevented. We strongly denounce the use of our soil as a base for alien intrigues, for conspiracies and the fomenting of disorders in the interest of any foreign nation, but the responsibility lies at the door of the Administration. The moment notice is admitted responsibility is affixed. For that sort of thing could not continue if the Administration took proper measures to stop it. That responsibility the Administration cannot evade by condemning others.

It was officially stated by the Secretary of State in the Mexican note of June 20, 1916, that "for three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice."

"Unpardonable Neglect."

What an indictment by the Administration of its Mexican policy! And still we are unprepared. That unpreparedness in the midst of perils, and after the experiences of three years, is a demonstration of an unpardonable neglect for which the Administration is responsible.

The Government now has and must have most emphatically the unstinted and patriotic support of every citizen in the existing exigency. But unquestioning, loyal and patriotic support of the Government is one thing; approval of the fatuous course which the Administration has followed is quite another. I cannot in this message adequately review that course; that I shall do later.

No intelligent man is deceived by the temporary prosperity due to abnormal conditions and no one can fail to appreciate the gravity of the problems with which we shall be faced when the war ends. We are alive to the imperative necessity of assuring the bases of honest business. I am in deep sympathy with the effort to improve the conditions of labor; to prevent exploitation; to safeguard the future of the nation by protecting our women and children. I believe in workmen's compensation laws; in wise conservation of our national resources so that they may be protected, developed, and used to the utmost public advantage. But underlying every endeavor to promote social justice is the indispensable condition that there shall be a stable foundation for honorable enterprise. American industry must have proper protection if labor is to be safeguarded.

We must rescue our instrumentalities of interstate and foreign commerce, our transportation facilities, from uncertainty and confusion. We must show that we know how to protect the public without destroying or crippling our productive energies.

"Our Common Cause."

To what agency shall we look for the essential constructive program on which our security and prosperity must depend? It is vain to expect it from the Democratic Party. That party has not the national outlook. Both its traditions and dominating influences are fatal handicaps. I have no sectional word to utter. We are to elect a President of the whole country, not of a part. The South, as well as the North, East, and West, will be the gainers from our endeavors. But it is sober truth as I see it that if we go forward we must make the Republican Party the instrument of our advance. We want deeds, not words; far-reaching national policies. The Progressives have insisted on responsible, not invisible, government; on efficient administration. I yield to no one in that demand. I am eager to call the best ability of the country to our aid. For the conduct of the great departments the Executive is directly responsible and there is no excuse whatever for the toleration of incompetence in order to satisfy partisan obligations.

I am deeply appreciative of your indorsement. I find no difference in platform or in aim which precludes the most hearty co-operation and the most complete unity. It is within the party that the liberalizing spirit you invoke can have the widest and most effective influence. I solicit your earnest effort for the common cause.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Colonel Ready for Meeting.

The Hughes letter did not reach Oyster Bay until late last night, and it was impossible then to obtain any comment from Colonel Roosevelt. It was known on excellent authority, however, that Colonel Roosevelt was willing to meet Mr. Hughes on a common basis of promoting the doctrines to which they both have subscribed, and that the only thing which has stood in the way of such a meeting was the fact that no invitation had come from the nominee. It is generally believed that they will meet within a week or ten days, either in this city or at Mr. Hughes's Summer home at Bridgehampton, L. I. No definite information on the place or date of a proposed meeting could be obtained here, however.

The open announcement of the combination between Hughes and Roosevelt and the cordiality of the letter sent by Hughes to the man whom they fought so bitterly in 1912, when he split the Republican Party, and against whom most of them were solidly aligned in the recent Republican Convention, was received by most of the Old Guard leaders without extended comment.

When Mr. Hughes made public his statement at the Astor last night he had gathered about him, as far as could be learned, only a few of his close advisers, such as Public Service Commissioner Whitney and Major Crossett, who helped him open his campaign headquarters when he made his hurried trip here from Washington after his nomination before the Old Guard faction could get here from Chicago to forestall him.

There were other important developments about the Hughes headquarters yesterday. It was reported, for one thing, that the selection of a national Chairman would be made within a day or two, and that William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, was leading in the race.

Joseph B. Kealing, former National Committeeman from Indiana, has been selected tentatively as a Vice Chairman for the Middle West, with headquarters in Chicago; and Ralph E. Williams, National Committeeman from Oregon, as Vice Chairman in charge of headquarters in San Francisco.

Hughes Silent on Chairmanship.

Kealing and Williams, especially Kealing, have been pretty closely affiliated with the Old Guard interests, but there is no such tag on Willcox, who would have direct charge of the campaign, if the slate talked about yesterday should go through. There was some talk of National Committeeman Charles B. Warren of Detroit as Vice Chairman of the Middle West, instead of Kealing, but Mr. Williams, on behalf of Mr. Warren, gave out a statement last night in which he said that the Detroit man was in no sense a candidate for the national chairmanship. This was taken by some as an indication that Warren was not even in the race for Vice Chairman and that Kealing's selection for the Middle West post was practically assured.

Mr. Hughes refused to make any comment on this topic, but there was a feeling that the final announcement might be made some time today before Mr. Hughes left at 4 o'clock for his Summer home at Bridgehampton, L. I., to remain over the Fourth of July.

Mr. Hughes had a conference with W. Murray Crane, Chairman of the steering committee, when he got to town yesterday morning, but neither would talk about what took place. Another visitor was Nelson O'Shaughnessy, former Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City. He said he did not discuss Mexican matters with Mr. Hughes, but to correspondents he said he considered it unfortunate that the country had got into the Mexican trouble in "such a bad way."

James B. Goodrich, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, and National Committeeman Williams of Oregon were among others to confer with Mr. Hughes.

HUGHES INDORSED BY MOOSE COMMITTEE

National Body Adopts Suggestion of Roosevelt, 32 to 6, With 9 Members Not Voting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Progressive Party as a separate political organization died tonight. Its demise was far from peaceful. Members of the Progressive National Committee, at an acrimonious meeting, indulged in a discussion in which the word "liar" and other disagreeable epithets were freely used. Finally, after a day spent in wrangling, the committee voted to indorse Charles Evans Hughes for President.

Thirty-two members of the committee supported the resolution indorsing ex-Justice Hughes, which was offered by James R. Garfield of Ohio. Six members voted against it and nine declined to vote. Several of the fifteen minority members, including Raymond Robins of Chicago, who was Chairman of the Progressive National Convention three weeks ago, announced that probably they would support President Wilson.

The indorsement of Hughes, made in accordance with the wishes of Theodore Roosevelt, as expressed in a letter to the committee, was regarded as marking the demise of the Progressive Party. While the National Executive Committee was instructed to co-operate in the Hughes campaign, it was admitted that the full National Committee never would have another meeting.

The resolution indorsing Hughes, as finally adopted after seven hours of debate, follows:

"Whereas, the statement issued by this committee in January and the platform adopted by the Progressive National Convention set forth that, putting aside all partisan considerations, in view of existing world and national conditions, we would work with any man or party who saw the nation's need and put forth a leader fit to meet it; and,

"Whereas, we believe, with Colonel Roosevelt, that in nominating Charles E. Hughes of New York, the Republican Party has put forth such a leader, we indorse and concur in the recommendation of Colonel Roosevelt that we support Mr. Hughes."

Vote on Indorsing Hughes.

The various States and territories, through their committeemen, lined up as follows on the resolution:

Yeas—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, and Hawaii—total 32.

Nays—Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Utah—total 6.

Declining to Vote—Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia—total 9.

The opponents of the proposal to indorse Hughes put up a stubborn fight. Leaders on that side were Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, who presided as Vice Chairman of the committee, in the absence of Victor Murdock, the Chairman; Bainbridge Colby of New York, who held the proxy of the committeeman from Florida; John M. Parker of Louisiana, who was nominated for Vice President by the Progressives three weeks ago, and Henry Cochems of Wisconsin.

Mr. Garfield was the floor leader for the Hughes forces. George W. Perkins of New York and Chester H. Rowell of California, also urged the indorsement of Hughes. John W. McGrath, private secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, held several proxies, and several times interrupted the proceedings to put in a word on the side of a Hughes indorsement.

Harold L. Ickes, Progressive National Committeeman from Illinois, also lined up for Hughes. A statement made by him during the roll call on the Garfield resolution was regarded as typical of the view of the majority.

Says the Party Has Abdicated.

"Since the adjournment of the national convention I have been much perplexed over the situation," he said. "I would prefer to have gone down fighting, with our own ticket. I do not think it possible to make a third ticket fight with any other Presidential candidate than Roosevelt. I am very sorry he declined to accept the nomination.

"We might as well face the facts. The Progressive Party has gone out of existence. You can't declare the party alive by passing resolutions. The Progressive Party is dead, in my opinion, beyond recall."

Raymond Robins sat in the committee as proxy for the committeeman from Oklahoma. He made a stirring address in which he declared his present intention to support Wilson.

"I talked with Theodore Roosevelt following the Progressive National Convention," said Mr. Robins. "It was apparent his mind was made up to support Hughes. In that judgment I dissented, and I now dissent. As I stand at this hour I would vote for Woodrow Wilson. I have not determined definitely what I shall do. I came from the Democratic Party.

"After talking with Roosevelt I went to the next recognized leader of the party, Hiram Johnson of California. He said that under all the circumstances he thought he would have to go back to the Republican Party. I then went to Gifford Pinchot. He said the same thing. Mr. Garfield talked similarly.

"The Illinois Progressives held a conference, at which the sentiment was about 70 to 30 in favor of going back to the Republican Party. I came to the conclusion that it would be futile to run a third ticket. A third ticket in the present condition would mean a waste of political leadership and power in a time of the nation's crisis. If men like Johnson and Pinchot, however, believed there should be a third ticket I would gladly pledge myself to speak for it each day of the campaign and to contribute $5,000.

"But the people of the United States have decided, whether for good or ill, that they are going to work out the destinies of the nation within the two parties, Republican and Democratic. I believe it is proper that the men who in the nature of things ought to work in the Republican Party should return to that party and that the men who in the nature of things ought to work in the Democratic Party should return to that party."

Mr. Robins figured in a heated clash

Continued on Page 6.

Col. Roosevelt's Letter to the Progressives Indorsing Hughes.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Following is the letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt read before the Progressive National Committee, in session here today:

To the Progressive National Committee:

Gentlemen: In accordance with the message I sent to the Progressive National Convention as soon as I had received the notification that it had nominated me for President, I now communicate to you my reasons for declining the honor which I so deeply appreciate. Since the adjournment of the convention I have received between two and three thousand letters and telegrams from men who had supported me for the nomination, the majority expressing the desire that I would refuse to run, while a minority urged that I should accept the nomination. As it is a physical impossibility to answer these letters and telegrams individually, I beg of the courtesy of the senders that they will accept this public statement in lieu of such answers.

Before speaking of anything else, I wish to express my heartiest and most unstinted admiration for the character and services of the men and women who made up the Progressive National Convention of 1916. I can give them no higher praise than to say that in all respects they stood level with the men and women who in 1912 joined at Chicago to found the Progressive Party. These two conventions, in character, in disinterestedness, in vision, in insight, in high purpose, and in desire to render practical service to the people, typified exactly what such bodies ought to be in a great self-governing democracy. They represented the spirit which moved Abraham Lincoln and his political associates during the decade preceding the close of the civil war. The platform put forth in 1912 was much the most important public document promulgated in this country since the death of Abraham Lincoln. It represented the first effort on a large scale to translate abstract formulas of economic and social justice into concrete American nationalism; the effort to apply the principles of Washington and Lincoln to the need of the United States in the twentieth century. No finer effort was ever made to serve the American people, in a spirit of high loyalty to all that is loftiest in the American tradition. Events have shown that the Progressive Party in 1912 offered the only alternative to the triumph of the Democratic Party. Moreover, these events have shown that the application of the principles which we then advocated is even more necessary to this nation than we at the time supposed.

Must Have Preparedness Here.

The results of the terrible world war of the past two years have now made it evident to all who are willing to see that in this country there must be spiritual and industrial preparedness, along the lines of efficiency, of loyal service to the nation, and of practical application of the precept that each man must be his brother's keeper. Furthermore, it is no less evident that this preparedness for the tasks of peace forms the only sound basis for that indispensable military preparedness which rests on universal military training, and which finds expression in universal obligatory service in time of war. Such universal obligatory training and service are the necessary complements of universal suffrage, and represent the realization of the true American, the democratic, ideal in both peace and war.

Sooner or later the national principles championed by the Progressives of 1912 must in their general effect be embodied in the structure of our national existence. With all my heart I shall continue to work for these great ideals, shoulder to shoulder with the men and women who in 1912 championed them; and I am sure that these men and women will show a like loyalty to the other, the fundamental, ideals which the events of the past two years have proved to be vital to the permanency of our national existence. The method by which we are to show our loyalty to these ideals must be determined in each case by the actual event. Our loyalty is to the fact, to the principle, to the ideal, and not merely to the name, and least of all to the party name.

The Progressive movement has been given an incalculable impetus by what the Progressive Party has done. Our strongest party antagonists have accepted and enacted into law, or embodied in their party platforms, very many of our most important principles. Much has been accomplished in awakening the public to a better understanding of the problems of social and industrial welfare.

Yet it has become entirely evident that the people under existing conditions are not prepared to accept a new party.

It is impossible for us Progressives to abandon our convictions. But we are faced with the fact that as things actually are the Progressive national organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our national life. Under such circumstances, our duty is to do the best we can, and not to sulk because our leadership is rejected. That we ourselves continue to believe that the course we advocated was in the highest interest of the American people is aside from the question. It is unpatriotic to refuse to do the best possible merely because the people have not put us in position to do what we regard as the very best. It remains for us, good-humoredly and with common sense, to face the situation and endeavor to get out of it the best that it can be made to yield from the standpoint of the interests of the nation as a whole.

Arraigns Wilson for Errors.

This was the situation at the opening of the present year. It was clearly evident that unless a cataclysm occurred the Presidential election would result in the choice of either the Republican or the Democratic nominee. The present Administration, during its three years of life, had been guilty of shortcomings more signal than those of any Administration since the days of Buchanan. From the standpoint of national honor and interest, it stood on an even lower level than the Administration of Buchanan.

No Administration in our history had done more to relax the spring of the national will and to deaden the national conscience. Within the Republican Party conflicting forces were at work. There were men among the organization leaders who advocated a course of action such as offered no improvement upon the Democratic position, and advocated the nomination of candidates whose election would have represented no improvement upon the continuance in office of Mr. Wilson. If such a course were followed, it would obviously become our duty to run a third ticket. But it was plainly our duty to do everything honorable in order to prevent such a necessity; to do everything short of sacrificing our most sacred convictions in order to secure the alignment under one leadership of the forces opposed to the continuance in power of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic Party.

Under these circumstances the Progressive National Committee, at Chicago, in January, outlined our duty to seek common action with the Republican Party, using the following words: "Our people are seeking leadership—leadership of the highest order and most courageous character; leadership that will draft to itself for the country's benefit the unselfish and patriotic services of its ablest citizens. The surest way to secure for our country the required leadership will be by having, if possible, both the Progressive and Republican Parties choose the same standard bearer and the same principles."

Six weeks later, on March 9 in my Trinidad statement, I asked for a similar combination against the Democratic Party, on a platform of "clean-cut, straightout National Americanism," and for a candidate "who will not merely stand for such a program before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected."

Recalls Wire to Jackson.

This was, in effect, the same statement that I made in my telegram to ex-Senator Jackson, pending the convention, which ran in part as follows: "Can we not, forgetting past differences, now join, for the safety and honor of our country, to enforce the policies of genuine Americanism and genuine preparedness? Surely we can afford to act in accordance with the words of Abraham Lincoln when he said, 'May not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? May we ask those who have not differed with us to join in this same spirit toward those who have?' As far as my own soul is known to me it is in this same spirit that at this time I make my appeal to the Republicans and Progressives assembled at Chicago."

In addition to these public statements I had also stated my own attitude verbally, and, in letters during the weeks immediately preceding the convention, to scores of leading Progressives from all parts of the country, including many of the leaders at the convention. To these men I expressed my earnest hope that the Republicans would so act as to make it possible for the Progressives to join with them.

I stated to them, however, that in view of the attitude of some of the Republican leaders it was at least conceivable that we should be put in a position where our highest duty, our fealty to the country, our sense of what patriotism demanded in a great crisis would make it imperative upon us to run a separate ticket; and that whether in such event it would be necessary for me to head that ticket could not be determined in advance. I stated in these interviews and in these letters, with the utmost emphasis, that the decision of this point, like the whole matter of running a separate ticket, would have to be determined by what the interests of the country demanded in view of the action finally taken by the conventions at Chicago.

At the time many of the Republican leaders asserted that my statements were not made in good faith; that I really intended to insist upon my own nomination by the Republican Convention; and that if I was not so nominated, I intended to accept the Progressive nomination and run on a third ticket. Of course, my fellow-Progressives were under no such error. They knew that I spoke in good faith and meant exactly what I said. They knew that my utterances were to be accepted at their exact face value as meaning that if the Republicans nominated a man whom we could conscientiously support we would support him. The Progressive Convention came together knowing my public statements, and therefore knowing exactly what my attitude was.

"Hughes Meets Conditions."

In my judgment, the nomination of Mr. Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statement of the Progressive National Committee, issued last January, and in my own statements. Under existing conditions, the nomination of a third ticket would, in my judgment, be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson. I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that "he will not merely stand for a program of clean-cut, straightout Americanism before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected." He is beyond all comparison better fitted to be President than Mr. Wilson. It would be a grave detriment to the country to re-elect Mr. Wilson. I shall, therefore, strongly support Mr. Hughes. Such being the case, it is unnecessary to say that I cannot accept the nomination on a third ticket. I do not believe that there should be a third ticket. I believe that when my fellow-Progressives coolly consider the question they will for the most part take this position. They and I have but one purpose in view, the purpose to serve our common country. It is my deep conviction that at this moment we can serve it only by supporting Mr. Hughes.

It is urged against Mr. Hughes that he was supported by the various so-called German-American alliances. I believe that the attitude of these professional German-Americans was due, not in the least to any liking for Mr. Hughes, but solely to their antagonism to me. They were bound to defeat me for the nomination. The only way by which they could achieve this object was by supporting Mr. Hughes and they supported him accordingly, without any regard to other considerations. I need hardly repeat what I have already said in stern reprobation of this professional German-American element, the element typified by the German-American alliances and the similar bodies, which have, in the pre-nomination campaign, played not merely an un-American, but a thoroughly anti-American part. These men have nothing in common with the great body of Americans who are in whole or in part of German blood; and who are precisely as good Americans as those of any other ancestry.

There are not, and never have been, in all our land better citizens than the great mass of the men and women of German birth or descent, who have been or are being completely merged in our common American nationality; a nationality distinct from any in Europe, for Americans who are good Americans are no more German-Americans than they are English-Americans, or Irish-Americans, or Scandinavian-Americans. They are Americans, and nothing else. No good American, whatever his ancestry or creed, can have any feeling except scorn and detestation for those professional German-Americans who seek to make the American President in effect a viceroy of the German Emperor.

Tribute to Hughes's Character.

The professional German-Americans of this type are acting purely in the sinister interest of Germany. They have shown their eager readiness to sacrifice the interest of the United States whenever its interest conflicted with that of Germany. They represent that adherence to the polyglot-racial hyphen which is the badge and sign of moral treason to the Republic. I have singled these men out for specific denunciation, and assuredly if I support a candidate it may be accepted as proof that I am certain that the candidate is incapable of being influenced by the evil intrigues of these hyphenated Americans.

Mr. Hughes's character and his whole course of conduct in public affairs justify us in the assured conviction that the fact that these men have for their own purposes supported him will, in no shape or way, affect his public actions before or after election. His entire public life is a guarantee of this.

The events of the last three and a half years have shown that as much cannot be said for Mr. Wilson. In Mr. Wilson's case we do not have to consider his words, but his deeds. His deeds absolutely contradict his words; and for the matter of that, his words absolutely contradict one another. It is folly to pay heed to any of the promises in the platform on which he now stands, in view of the fact that almost every important promise contained in the platform on which he stood four years ago has since been broken. We owe all of our present trouble with the professional German-America element in the United States to Mr. Wilson's timid and vacillating course during the last two years. The defenders of Mr. Wilson have alleged in excuse for him that he confronted a difficult situation. As regards Mexico, the situation which Mr. Wilson confronted was nothing like as difficult as that which President McKinley confronted in connection with Cuba and the Philippines at the time of the Spanish war.

Under the actual circumstances we could with only a minimum of risk have protested on behalf of Belgium, a small, well-behaved nation, when she was exposed to the last extremity of outrage by the brutal violation of her neutral rights; this violation being itself a violation of The Hague conventions to which we were a signatory power.

Recalls Past Foreign Crises.

As regards the foreign situation generally during the great war, the fact of the existence of the war made it far easier and safer for Mr. Wilson to assert our rights than if he had had to deal with some single strong power which was at the time unhampered by war. During the last twenty years questions have arisen with powers of the first rank, such as England, Japan, and Germany, each of which has necessitated far greater courage, resolution, and judgment on the part of the President dealing with it than President Wilson need have shown in order to put a complete stop to the continually repeated murder of American men, women, and children on the high seas by German submarines—the Lusitania being merely the worst of many such cases. The same feebleness that was shown by President Wilson in dealing with Germany abroad was also shown by him in dealing with the organized German outrages within our own land, and, finally, in dealing with the organized German-American vote. The continued existence of the German-American menace at home is directly due to Mr. Wilson's course of action during the last two years.

Certain of my friends who feel that the Progressives should run a third ticket base their feeling on objection to the character or actions of the Republican National Convention. As regards this point, it is sufficient to say that the members of the Republican National Convention were unquestionably induced to nominate Mr. Hughes primarily because of their belief that his integrity and force of character, and his long record of admirable public service, would make him peculiarly acceptable, not only to the rank and file of the Republican Party, but to the people generally. I do not believe that Mr. Hughes would have been nominated if it had not been for the fight on behalf of public decency and efficiency which the Progressive Party has waged during the last four years.

In any event, and without any regard to what the personal feelings of any of us may be as regards the action of the Republican Convention, I wish very solemnly to ask the representatives of the Progressive Party to consider at this time only the welfare of the people of the United States. We shall prove false to our ideals and our professions if, in this grave crisis of the nation's life, we permit ourselves to be swerved from the one prime duty of serving with cool judgment and single-minded devotion the nation's needs. Our own political fortunes, individually and collectively, are of no consequence whatever when compared with the honor and welfare of the people of the United States. Such things do not count when weighed in the balance against our duty to serve well the country in which, after we are dead, our children and our children's children are to live.

Wilson Tried, Found Wanting.

The world is passing through a great crisis and no man can tell what trial and jeopardy will have to be faced by this nation during the years immediately ahead. There is now no longer before us for decision the question as to what particular man we may severally most desire to see at the head of the Government. We can decide only whether during these possibly vital years this country shall be intrusted to the leadership of Mr. Hughes or Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson has been tried and found wanting. His party, because of its devotion to the outworn theory of State rights, and because of its reliance upon purely sectional support, stands against that spirit of far-sighted nationalism which is essential if we are to deal adequately with our gravest social and industrial problems. Mr. Wilson and his party have in actual practice lamentably failed to safeguard the interest and honor of the United States. They have brought us to impotence abroad and to division and weakness at home. They have accustomed us to see the highest and most responsible offices of Government filled by incompetent men appointed only for reasons of partisan politics. They have dulled the moral sense of the people. They have taught us that peace, the peace of cowardice and dishonor and indifference to the welfare of others, is to be put above righteousness, above the stern and unflinching performance of duty, whether the duty is pleasant or unpleasant.

Yet in Mexico they have failed even to secure the peace which they thus sought; and they have failed in spite of the most ample opportunity and most ample warning to prepare in any real fashion to meet the crisis which their own policy invited. They have taught us to put "safety first," safety before duty and honor; to put that materialism which expresses itself in mere money-making and in the fatted ease of life above all spiritual things, above all the high and fine instincts of the soul. They have taught us to accept adroit elocution as a substitute for straightforward and efficient action. They have raised indecision, hesitancy, and vacillation into a settled governmental policy.

Mr. Hughes has shown in his career the instinct of efficiency which will guarantee that under him the Government will once more work with vigor and force. He possesses that habit of straightforward thinking which means that his words will be correlated with his deeds and translated into facts. His past career is the warrant for our belief that he will be the unfaltering opponent of that system of invisible government which finds expression in the domination of the party boss and the party machine. His past career is a guarantee that whatever he says before election will be made good by his acts after election.

Morally, his public record shows him to be a man of unbending integrity; intellectually, it shows him to be a man of original and trained ability. We have the alternative of continuing in office an Administration which has proved a lamentable failure, or of putting into office an Administration which we have every reason to believe will function with efficiency for the interest and honor of all our people. I earnestly bespeak from my fellow-Progressives their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes.

Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Sagamore Hill, June 22, 1916.

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Apparel — modish, up-to-the-minute styles for every occasion. Differ in no outward way from prevailing modes; therefore conceal condition.
Big Bargains
now offered expectant mothers to effect immediate clearance of entire Summer stocks.
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Entire 3rd floor devoted to layettes for the newborn babe; nursery furnishings; also distinctive apparel for the small boy or girl (up to 6 years). Our assortment is the largest shown anywhere and our prices the lowest. Come and convince yourself!
Layettes .....$6.95 up
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AT MODERATE PRICES
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Charge Patrons may take advantage of these Sales, Having purchases billed on July accounts, for which Statement will be rendered August 1st.
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504-506 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.
The Readjusting of our *entire stocks*—of Smart Spring and Summer Fashions now enables us to offer
THE MOST WONDERFUL VALUES OF THE SEASON
$65 to $135 Day Dresses—at $25 and $38
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$45 to $95 Motor & Utility Coats—$25, $35, $55
$10 to $35 Summer Blouses—$5, $9, $12
Suits OF CLOTH—that were $55 to $125—$28, $38
OF SILK—that were $75 to $135 —$45
OF LINEN—that were $35 to $45 —$18, $25
$18 to $30—Hats—$5 and $10
Motor—Sports—Country—Street—Travel and Semi-dress models.
A Clearance of the "early season" styles.
Beautiful Dress Hats $15, $20, $25

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The one best clothes offering of the season for this one day only.
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For New, Fine Shirts
Exceptional $1, $1.50 and $2 Grades
Soft or Stiff Cuffs : : Hundreds of Patterns
Complete Size Range in Each Pattern : : Extra Well Made
THIS WILL BE our fourth 89c. Shirt Sale—a Sale held only twice a year, in January and June, because such sales cannot be arranged any oftener.
Nothing to equal this event is held anywhere in America—and the Sale we have all ready to start this morning is decidedly the best of the series.
The best comment on the values has been the word of Shirt manufacturers and others in the trade who came to see and examine, and told us that "such Shirts cannot be made to sell at 89c. without a big loss for somebody."
However, the same makers of the Shirts in our former sales undertook the task again, and the Shirts are ready.
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Difficulty in obtaining THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday is accounted for by the fact that newsdealers limit their supplies to orders for delivery. Unsold copies being newsdealer during the week that you unreturnable it is desirable to tell your want THE TIMES on Sunday.—Advt.

MOOSE INDORSES, HUGHES ACCEPTS

Continued from Page 5.

with Mr. Colby. The latter had moved that Victor Murdock of Kansas be placed on the ticket for President to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of Colonel Roosevelt to accept the nomination. Mr. Robins, who, while leaning toward President Wilson, yet did not wish the Progressives to put up a third ticket simply to aid Wilson, interrupted to declare that Mr. Colby already had declared himself for Wilson.

"You're a liar!" shouted Mr. Colby. William Flinn of Pennsylvania, who was one of the strong Hughes men, sought to have Mr. Colby ejected from the meeting. Later in the day Mr. Colby apologized to Mr. Robins, and the two men parted friends.

The Colby motion to put Murdock on the ticket was voted down, 31 to 16. After Mr. Garfield presented his resolution to support Hughes Mr. Colby moved that action be postponed until Aug. 5, the anniversary of the birth of the party. This motion was defeated, 18 to 34.

Chairman Hale ruled that the Garfield resolution was out of order inasmuch as the committee had authority from the National Convention merely to "fill vacancies on the ticket and not to indorse candidates of other parties. On an appeal from the decision of the chair this ruling was reversed by a vote of 14 to 32.

Mr. Cochems offered as a substitute for the Garfield resolution a motion that the National Committee go out of existence, and that action be left to the different State Committees. This was tabled by a vote of 32 to 14.

Mr. Cochems then offered as a substitute a motion that, in view of the failure to nominate a candidate, the committee go out of existence and refer the matter to the consciences of individual members of the party. This was tabled by a vote of 32 to 15.

To Co-operate in Campaign.

Following the adoption of the Garfield resolution a second resolution was presented by Mr. Garfield. This directed the National Executive Committee to co-operate with the Hughes campaign managers and recommended that Progressive State Committees take action after conference with the National Executive Committee. This was adopted by a vote of 32 to 8, with 11 members not voting.

In order to satisfy the opponents of Hughes the majority members consented to the adoption of a resolution providing that the action taken by the committee should in no way be binding upon the dissenting members. This kept the Wilson supporters from walking out of the room.

Mr. Parker, whose Vice Presidential candidacy is thrown into the discard by the failure of the committe to select a new Progressive Presidential nominee, made a vigorous plea for a third ticket. He said he cared nothing about his own candidacy. He said, however, that he had burned all his bridges, having come into the Progressive Party from the Democratic Party. He said that he had declared he never would return to the Democratic Party, and that he could not be delivered over to the party of Crane and Barnes.

A. D. Nortoni of St. Louis, another who stood for a third ticket, pointed out that his own candidacy as the Progressive primary nominee for United States Senator from Missouri, was left high and dry as a result of the committee's action.

Mr. Hale said he was undecided whether to support Hughes or Wilson. Mr. Cochems said he probably would vote for Hughes, although he would do so "in sackcloth and ashes." Dr. E. M. Lewis of Rhode Island said the Progressives of his State would support Wilson.

In order that the Progressive National Executive Committee should not deliver its mailing list over solely to the Republicans, Mr. Colby put through a motion giving all Progressive Committeemen access to the party records.

The Executive Committee organized following the adjournment of the National Committee. Mr. Perkins was re-elected Chairman, O. K. Davis Secretary, and Elon H. Hooker Treasurer. The Executive Committee will meet in New York within ten days to confer with Mr. Hughes regarding campaign plans.

MOOSE CHAIRMAN ATTACKS ROOSEVELT

O'Connell Foreshadows Bolt of New York County Organization to Wilson.

A statement which in political circles is regarded as foreshadowing a bolt of the New York County Progressive Committee to Woodrow Wilson was issued from the new Progressive County Headquarters at 508 Fifth Avenue last night. It was signed by John J. O'Connell, County Chairman, and was about the first official action taken by him after setting up separate housekeeping for the county organization, away from what the bolting Progressives generally refer to these days as the "Perkins crowd."

In his statement Chairman O'Connell sharply attacks Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and warmly defends President Wilson. After stating that the Colonel is intent upon "completing the ruin of the Progressive Party by driving its members, if he can, into the Republican Party," he rakes up the financial panic of 1907 against the Colonel, and refers to the Wilson currency legislation in an apparent attempt to create a contrast not to the advantage of Colonel Roosevelt in whose "evident hatred of our President" Mr. O'Connell makes reference in the opening paragraph of his statement.

"Some of the Colonel's critics have been so unkind as to say that, perhaps, the enactment of that law (the Federal Reserve act) was the cause of the extreme virulence displayed against Mr. Wilson by some of the Colonel's advisers," says Mr. O'Connell.

Deliberate deception of the delegates to the Progressive National Convention, either by Colonel Roosevelt or his campaign managers, is charged by Mr. O'Connell, who declares that he was assured on "their sacred word of honor" that the Colonel would head a third ticket even if Mr. Hughes was nominated.

Mr. O'Connell says among other things:

"The impressions one gets of Colonel Roosevelt's letter to the Progressive National Committee are its disingenuousness, its sophistry, then its labored attempt at justification, and, finally, the very evident hatred of our President.

"And he totally fails to meet the real cause of anguish of the Progressives who were delegates and alternates to the convention, namely, that they have now come to the belief that the Colonel never intended to accept their nomination alone; that they were being used as a club to force the Republican Convention to nominate him, and that if the club was ineffective it could go into the woodpile for all the Colonel cared.

"If our crusade for the last four years has forced the other parties to enact many of our most important principles into law, why not continue our organization and our crusade so that the remainder of our principles may be enacted into law?

"There are many Progressives who believe that since the defeat of 1912 the Colonel has been anxious to get the Progressive Party off his shoulders, and they would instance his attempts to influence the nomination of Mr. Whitman for Mayor in 1913, his attempts to support Mr. Whitman for Governor early in 1914, and his subsequent attempt to hand us Mr. Hinman of Binghamton. Indeed, the events of convention week at Chicago, coupled with those earlier facts, lend some plausibility to the charges.

"I do not believe that the country will go to political or other damnation if Mr. Wilson should be re-elected. This nation has many times shown its ability to recuperate from even worse things that those of which the Colonel accuses Mr. Wilson. Beside which, if the Colonel will take the pains to examine the record, he will find that Mr. Wilson has to his credit in the four years of his Administration pretty nearly as much progressive legislation as the Colonel has to his in seven years.

"During the seven years of the Colonel's incumbency of the office, nothing was done toward reforming the archaic banking and currency system under which we lived. Mr. Wilson has to his credit the enactment of a law which gives us the kind of banking and currency we require and which will make it impossible to have a recurrence of a financial panic like that of 1907. Some of the Colonel's critics have been so unkind as to say that perhaps the enactment of that law was the cause of the extreme virulence displayed against Mr. Wilson by some of the Colonel's advisors.

"The Progressive Party will live. Its ideas are right and are indestructible. It is now in straits, but its loyal adherents have learned the lesson that the fathers of the nation were more than prophetic when they said that this should be a Government of laws and not of man. A party founded on hero worship alone has no excuse for enduring; and out of our present travail will surely come an enduring party founded not on the whim of any one man or group of men, but on the undying and unalterable principles of equal justice, social and industrial, to all, and the right of human life and liberty against the rule of the dollar."

NO COMMENT BY ROOSEVELT.

Oyster Bay Hears Hughes Is Inviting Colonel to Luncheon.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 26.—While the Progressive National Committee, in session in Chicago, was considering his plea to support Justice Hughes, Colonel Roosevelt spent the day quietly at Sagamore Hill. He saw the newspapermen as usual, but refused to discuss any phase of the political situation. He was equally reticent regarding Mexico, returning the one answer: "I have nothing to say on any subject."

A report was received here that a letter from Mr. Hughes asking the Colonel to luncheon was on its way. It had not been received at Sagamore Hill last night and Colonel Roosevelt would not comment upon the matter. It is understood here, however, that in the event of such an invitation the Colonel would accept.

ITALIANS ADVANCE, DRIVING THE AUSTRIANS

Many Important Points Carried by Pursuers, Moving Forward on Twenty-Mile Front.

ROME, June 26.—A general retreat of the Austrians in the Trentino district, over a sector of about twenty miles in extent, is announced in an official statement issued by the War Office today. The Italians are pressing the pursuit vigorously and are advancing at other points, having carried a large number of important points.

The official statement reads:

The enemy, incapable of overcoming our defense and under the energetic pressure which we have been conducting for several days, has been forced to begin a retreat north of the Mandrielle road.

We have recaptured the positions of Castel Gamberto, Melette, Mount Longara, Gallio, Asiago, Cesuna, and Monte Cengio. Our advance continues vigorously closely at the heels of the enemy.

In addition to the bulletin announcing the Austrian retreat north of the Mandrielle road the War Office issued the following statement covering the various fields of operation:

"We advanced from the Arsa Valley to the Sette Communi Plateau. In the Arsa Valley we took Raossi and the slopes southwest of Monte Lemerle. Our line detachments drove in the enemy at the head of the Monte Pruche ravine and began an advance to the Posina Valley. The greatest progress was made on the right flank, where we occupied Pria Fora and pushed to the outskirts of Arsiero.

"On the Sette Communi Plateau we occupied the northern slopes of Monte Busibollo, Belmonte, Pannoccio, Barco, and Cengio, southwest of the line running through Monte Longara, Gallio, Asiago, and Cesuna, on which we are firmly established. On the northeast of the plateau we took Monte Cimone and Monte Castellaro, and Monte Delle, west of Cima di Caldiera.

"The enemy withdrew rapidly before our advance. He blew up the bridge at Foxi and set fire to Aspe, Stanza, and Stainbri. Along the whole front we found trenches of the enemy filled with corpses, large quantities of arms, ammunition, food, and other material left by the enemy. Sharp fighting is still going on.

INSISTS ALFONSO HAS GERMAN PEACE TERMS

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, June 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The paper El Mundo claims to have learned "from such a reliable source that time will absolutely confirm our statements" that the submarine U-35, besides a letter of thanks for King Alfonso, brought two other letters in which, says El Mundo, "the Central Empires accept Alfonso as peace mediator.

"Always supposing that peace overtures originate from the Allies and that these accept as the primary conditions for subsequent negotiations what Germany and Austria-Hungary consider indispensable for deciding the suspension of hostilities, what are these conditions? Our information, upon the veracity of which we insist, permits us to affirm that the Central Empires' criterion is not inflexible.

"Their demands are in two series. One contains what might be called their maximum demands and the other their minimum. In one of these sets of conditions there figures as an essential the restoration of the German colonies and the liberation of Belgium, but only upon condition of the prohibition of the establishment of fortifications of permanent or semi-permanent character at a certain distance from the German frontier.

"Of the other list of extreme conditions, acceptance of which Germany considers necessary for the concerting of peace terms, we can as yet affirm nothing concretely."

HUGE ARMY BUDGET IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Bill Adding $25,000,000 for Mexico Needs Adopted Without Dissent.

TO PURCHASE ORDNANCE

Machine Guns and Ammunition Afforded for Border Use by Its Provisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—After adding $25,000,000 to the original total of the bill—the supplementary appropriations being due to the exigencies of the Mexican situation and the demands for national defense—the House today passed the largest army budget in its history. The new total of the bill is approximately $182,000,000.

When reported on June 16, before Mexican conditions became acute, the bill called for $157,000,000. This amount was $55,000,000 in excess of the army appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The Army bill, as perfected, passed the House by a unanimous vote and without a roll call. Its consideration in the Senate will be expedited owing to the approach of a new fiscal year, and the importance of the measure. Amendment after amendment was offered by Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee and adopted by the House today.

While the House debated the regular army budget, the Appropriations Committee worked on a deficiency bill, which will be brought in tomorrow, appropriating about $25,000,000 for the expenses of mobilizing and equipping the National Guard and for the deficiency expenses of the regular army incident to the border troubles. Estimates for these deficiencies for the current fiscal year were submitted by the War Department following the development of the Mexican bandit crisis.

Increases included in the Army Appropriation bill by the House today were:

Horses for cavalry and other departments, $8,000,000. Total appropriation, as increased, $8,800,000.

Medical Department and sanitation, $1,000,000. Total appropriation, $2,000,000.

Engineer Department, $500,000; total appropriation, $1,000,000.

Ordnance stores, ammunition, $2,000,000; total allowed, $4,500,000.

Manufacture of arms, $3,000,000; appropriation as increased, $5,000,000.

Ordnance stores, supplies, $3,000,000; total allowed, $6,000,000.

Machine guns for regulars, $1,960,000; total appropriation, $3,360,000.

Machine guns for militia, new item, $2,000,000.

Armored motor cars, $150,000; total allowed, $300,000.

Field artillery, militia, $5,000,000; total of increased appropriation, $8,000,000.

Ammunition for field artillery for militia, $5,000,000; total of increased appropriation, $8,000,000.

Military training camps for civilians, $1,500,000; total appropriation, $2,000,000.

These items represent a gross increase of $28,110,000, but the House struck out of the bill about $5,000,000 for the militia.

The eliminated items for the militia were those originally designed for equipment, Summer manoeuvre camps, forage, horses and arms. Inasmuch as the militia has now been made practically a part of the military forces of the United States these items were absorbed in the general appropriations and increases for the entire military establishment.

In addition to the net increase of $25,000,000, written into the bill today, the House had previously authorized $2,000,000 additional for army aeronautics, thus bringing the total of the added amounts up to the $25,000,000 mark.

The debate on the army bill today was of desultory character, and practically no opposition was offered to any of the emergency amendments proposed by Chairman Hay. Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts offered the amendment which prevailed for the increase in the allowance for machine guns for the regular army. Mr. Gardner contended that the allowance was inadequate.

ORGANIZE HUGHES ALLIANCE

Its Avowed Purpose Is to Carry Illinois for Republican Nominee.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—An organization of men prominent in professional and business life today formed in this city the Hughes Alliance of Illinois, with headquarters in the Chicago Savings Bank Building. The avowed purpose of the organization is to carry the State next November for the nominee of the Republican Party.

The party identified with the Illinois Alliance is following the precedent laid down by the Hughes Alliance, which aided in the election of Charles Evans Hughes as Governor of New York State in 1906, and assisted him in putting through his program in the Legislature. The organization will be non-partisan and will act independently, although in co-operation with the work of the National Committee.

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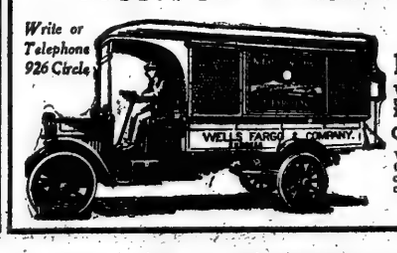
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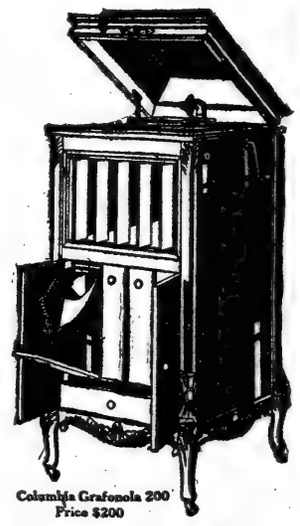
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A 5573 — 12 inch — $1.00
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LA BRULANTE. One-Step. Prince's Band.

A 1978 — 10-inch — 75c
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Steger & Co., 25-28 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 58 E. 34th St.
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Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Fenn Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
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Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. and B'way.

42D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
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A. E. Mayers, 1963 B'way—790 Ninth Ave.
J. Salatan, 2145 Broadway
Miller Bros., 795 Columbus Ave.
A. Stubkin, 963 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros. Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Klein De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
G. W. Wuerts Co., 1516 Third Ave.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
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Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way
J. Patten Co., 2464 Broadway
The Phonograph Shop, 2945 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2388 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 2231-2241 Third Ave.
125th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 115th St. & 3rd Ave
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2096 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3391 Third Ave.
M. Lowitz, 2721 Third Ave.

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R. H. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mare, 146 E. 150th St.
Lelbowitz Grafonola Shop, 394 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
M. G. Smith, 136 E. Fordham Road
A. Grossbandler, 1537 Boy. Boulevard
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1383 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.)
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1237 St. Nicholas Ave.

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 324 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 237 Washington St.
F. Ostgt, 385 Bridge St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 328 Flatbush Ave.
James F. Mullin, 801 Washington Ave.
P. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. B. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1221 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3125 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff, 1099 Broadway
Otto Adler, 1074 Broadway
James M. Quinn, 864 Bushwick Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 231 B'way
S. Escow, 536 Grand St.
Jos. Sheiman, 306 Grand St.
H. Hildermann, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Schenr, 763 Woodward Ave.
W. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 866 Manhattan Ave.
Bain Bros., 1525 Pitkin Av.—334 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1893 Pitkin Ave.
Klemer Bros., 3735 Atlantic Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
Deckman's Music Store, 1419 Third Ave.
C. L. Goldsmith, 1st St. & 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St.
Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hansen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave. 261 Columbia St.
Neapolitan Phonograph Co., 321 Court St.
Sarakin Bros., 4817 13th Ave.

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Sennenberg Piano Co., 88 Warburton Ave.
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Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 345 South Broadway, 87 Palisade Ave.

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Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 811 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave
Carlson & Meyer, 946 Jackson Ave.
Zarbolese Music Co., 198A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
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Otto Wissner, Inc, 905-905 So. Broad St.
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CASEMENT ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON

Is in Amiable Mood and Assumes an Easy Air as He Faces His Accusers.

JURY QUICKLY SELECTED

Evidence of One Soldier Moves Prisoner to Laughter—Trial May End This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 26.—Sir Roger Casement, going on trial for high treason in the Lord Chief Justice's court today for the part he played in trying to stir up revolt in Ireland against British rule, assumed the easy air of a mere onlooker. True, when he strode into court to face the Lord Chief Justice early in the morning he seemed fidgety, but that wore off quickly and Casement for the rest of the day sat in the dock in an apparently placid, even amiable, mood, smiling indulgently at the evidence of witnesses against him. To see him it was hard to believe that he was greatly worried over the outcome of his trial for life as a traitor.

Unlike the preliminary hearing at Bow Street some time ago, Sir Roger today had the whole stage to himself. The prisoner Bailey, the Irish soldier arrested with him after landing in Ireland from a German submarine, is going to have his own trial later. This gave Casement ample opportunity to run affairs from the dock his own way, and he did it as though quite conscious that the spotlight was upon him.

Tickets for the trial had been issued by the Court Clerk in advance and none without them was allowed in, this confining the throng to those able to get seats. The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading, with his associates, Justices Avory and Horridge, in wigs and red robes, stepped to the bench shortly after 10 o'clock and bowed to the barristers in wigs and black robes and the Clerk of the Court in a droning voice called out: "The King against Casement."

Through a door of a side room Sir Roger emerged, escorted by two stalwart court officers. His face was pale as he stepped into the dock, which had been raised to the level of the corridor through which he had walked. He kept his hands at his side until he reached the iron railing of the dock, when he grasped the railing and bowed ostentatiously to the Justices. The Lord Chief Justice gave the slightest nod. Casement was faultlessly attired in a new morning suit of black, braided at the edges, with a white slip at the vest, and a black tie.

As the prisoner stood with his hands resting on the rail before him, the Clerk of the Court began reading the long indictment against him, going into details of his alleged activities in the German prison camp at Lemberg to induce the captured Irish soldiers to join in the warfare against England with the backing of Germany, and so accomplish home rule while the war was on. Sir Roger ran his fingers through his black hair and whiskers as the Clerk read on, as though anxious to have the reading of the indictment over. As the Clerk went on the prisoner looked down into the courtroom below him, recognising his counsel, Alexander Martin Sullivan, K. C., of the Irish and English bars, who came over from Ireland to conduct his defense. Casement's face lighted up with a broad smile as he caught Sullivan's eye and he nodded. Near Sullivan was Michael F. Doyle, the Philadelphia lawyer, who has been assisting in the preparation of the defense for Casement, but who, not being a member of the English bar, can have no part in the trial. Mr. Doyle was the only one of twoscore of barristers for the Crown and the defense who did not wear a gown and wig.

It took the Clerk ten minutes to read the indictment and when that was over Casement was asked how he pleaded. He did not even try to answer, but looked to his counsel, who started to ask the court to dismiss the indictment as it did not charge a crime within one realm of Great Britain. Sir Roger listened attentively with his hands thrust in his pockets until Lord Chief Justice T. Reading interrupted Sullivan to observe that the motion would be heard after the prosecution's evidence was in.

"How do you plead," repeated the clerk to Casement.

"Not guilty," came the reply in a smothered voice.

The prisoner went to his seat, with two officers taking chairs on each side of him, and sat far back, as though tired out. As the work of filling the jury box was taken up, Casement roused himself, and when the last man was accepted he leaned back and breathed deeply, folding his arms as if satisfied that now the trial was fairly on its way. A faint tinge of color came to his pallid cheeks and he appeared entirely at his ease.

The work of getting the jury had occupied just forty minutes—a sharp contrast to the process in great trials in the American courts. The reason for the speed in the British courts is that the attorneys investigate the antecedents of prospective jurymen before the trial day and are obliged to have their challenges ready when court opens.

It is expected that the trial will be finished this week. As for the evidence today, it was but a repetition of that given at Bow Street, the day being devoted almost entirely to the Irish prisoners Casement approached in the German prison camps. Their rich Irish brogue puzzled the English barristers to strain their ears. More than once the County Cork men in the thickest of brogue upset the courtroom by witty twists, Sir Roger joining with avidity in the laughter.

When one witness, John Deal, a one-armed Irish soldier in the blue-gray uniform worn by wounded soldiers, testified that Sir Roger told the Irishmen in the German camps that the Irish brigade which Casement was forming would fight with the Turks against Russia and then fight with the Irish against Britain, Casement threw his head back and laughed immoderately. Looking down at the lawyers with a smirk on his face, he shook his head as if Deal's evidence really were too ridiculous for words.

IRISH QUESTION MAY WRECK CABINET

Possibility That All the Unionist Members Will Withdraw from Government.

MEETING OF PARTY CALLED

Conference Tomorrow Following Council of Ministers Today Expected to Precipitate Grave Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 27.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"All the signs are that a Ministerial crisis of acute character is brewing on the Irish question. Lord Selborne has already resigned. If he stood alone his resignation would cause alarm, but it is feared it will be followed by the retirement also of the following Ministers: Lord Lansdowne, Walter Long, and Lord Robert Cecil. It is known these Ministers are uneasy because of the recent Irish developments.

"A meeting of the Cabinet held this morning may have far-reaching consequences. A general meeting of the Unionist members of the House of Commons has been summoned at the Carlton Club on Wednesday. Bonar Law will preside. Much will depend on the tone and temper of that meeting. It is possible that it may eventuate in the withdrawal from the Government of all its Unionist Ministers.

"Meantime the Ulster Unionist members and their leader, Sir Edward Carson, stand with splendid fidelity by the undertakings they have given during the negotiations with Lloyd George. The spirit of contrariness that so often has been displayed on the Irish question has found fresh illustration in the fact that while the parties most vitally interested in a settlement, namely the Ulster Unionists and Ulster Nationalists, have given their approval to Lloyd George's proposals, unexpected obstacles now at the critical moment are interposed by the parties who everybody thought would have been acquiescent provided the Irish parties agreed.

"Members of the Cabinet who resign at this stage of the Irish negotiations will find it very hard to justify themselves at the bar of public opinion. In his statement in the House of Commons Premier Asquith said that Lloyd George had taken the Irish negotiations in hand at the unanimous request of his colleagues in the Cabinet. It may be the case that actual terms of settlement are not agreed to by the Cabinet, and doubtless within certain limits Lloyd George had freedom of action. That he exceeded in any particular the authority given him by the Cabinet is highly improbable. Not until after the Ulster Unionist council had agreed to a settlement on the basis of Lloyd George's proposal did Carson receive any hint from the Unionist leaders in the Cabinet that they viewed the negotiations with apprehension.

"What will add to the difficulties of the retiring Unionist Ministers in justifying their action to the country will be the impossibility of squaring it with that taken by the Unionist leaders at the famous Buckingham Palace conference held in June, 1915. On that occasion the Unionist leaders offered terms of settlement on Home Rule practically identical with those which have now received the adhesion of the responsible leaders of Unionist and Nationalist opinion in Ireland."

DUBLIN, June 26.—John Redmond presided today at a meeting of the Irish party held at the Mansion House. John Dillon and Joseph Devlin and other Nationalist leaders were present. Resolutions were passed expressing the deepest gratitude for the magnificent spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice manifested at the conference of the Ulster Nationalists in consenting to the temporary exclusion of six Ulster counties from the home rule act.

The resolutions also favored urging acceptance of Mr. Lloyd George's plan and emphatically protesting against the conduct of the Government in failing to liberate men imprisoned who in no way were connected with the recent uprising in Ireland.

TEN VESSELS SUNK, ANOTHER ATTACKED

Danish Ship Is Set on Fire—Greek Steamer Destroyed by U-Boat in Mediterranean.

LONDON, June 26.—The sinking of ten vessels was reported today. All were sailing craft except the British steamers Astrologer, 918 tons gross, owned in Leith, and the Canford Chine, owned in Cardiff. Eight members of the Astrologer's crew were landed and the remainder are missing.

The sailing vessels sunk were the Giuseppina, Santissima, Sagrado, and Sanilla, Italian; the Chinella, French, and one of unknown nationality.

A report to Lloyd's shipping agency says the Danish schooner Svateen has been attacked and set on fire.

The Canford Chine was sunk by a submarine off Calella, Spain, last night, according to a dispatch from Barcelona. The Captain and twelve of the crew were landed at Barcelona. The vessel was of 2,889 tons gross and 304 feet long, and was built in Newcastle in 1908.

The Greek steamer Nitsa, which sailed from Norfolk on June 5 for Savona, Italy, has foundered in the Mediterranean. Her crew was saved. A Lloyd's dispatch from Alicante, Spain, says that the vessel was torpedoed and sank off Cape Palos.

Lloyd's announces that the Italian bark San Francisco, plying between Buenos Aires and Genoa, was sunk by a submarine Saturday when twenty miles off Barcelona, Spain. The crew was saved. The San Francisco was a vessel of 960 tons.



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Shall We Have War With Mexico?

NEW YORK, June 27, 1916.

To the President and the American people:

We are on the point of war. If war comes the American people and the other nations of the world will sit in judgment and render a verdict as to the right and justice of the cause. Every American who is patriotic in the highest sense feels that to go to war without a just cause which will bear the critical judgment of future generations would be an irreparable injury to the nation.

Is There a Just Cause for War?

It is conceded by the State Department that up to the Carrizal engagement between American and Mexican troops nothing has happened that amounts to a substantial cause for war. As we understand it, there is little conflict of opinion in regard to this. If we go to war now it will be understood at home and abroad that it is because of the shooting of Captain Boyd's troopers by Mexican soldiers under General Gomez, outside of the town of Carrizal, at about 4:30 A. M., on June 20th.

Captain Morey, wounded and under the belief that he would not reach the border alive, has given a clear, cool and detailed account of this engagement. His statement follows:

"CARRIZAL, Mexico,
"June 21, 1916, 9:15 A. M.

"To Commanding Officer, Ojo Frederico: My troop reached Ojo Santo Domingo at 5:30 P. M., June 20. Met C Troop under Captain Boyd. I came under Captain Boyd's command and marched my troop in rear for Carrizal at 4:15 A. M., reaching open field to southeast of town at 6:30 A. M.

"Captain Boyd sent in a note requesting permission to pass through the town. This was refused. Stated we could go to the north, but not east. Captain Boyd said he was going to Ahumada at this time.

"He was talking with Carranza commander. General Gomez sent a written message that Captain Boyd was bringing force in town and have a conference. Captain Boyd feared an ambush. He was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired.

"We formed for attack, his intention being to move up to the line of about 120 Mexicans on the edge of the town. We formed C Troop on the left in line of skirmishers, one platoon of K Troop on right of line, and another K Troop platoon on extreme right, echeloned a little to the rear.

"When we were within 300 yards the Mexicans opened fire, and a strong one, before we fired a shot; then we opened up. They did not run. To make a long account short, after about an hour's fire both troops had advanced, C Troop to position of Mexican machine gun and K Troop closing in slightly to the left. We were very busy on the right, keeping off a flank attack. A group of Mexicans left town, went around our rear, and led our horses off a-gallop.

"At about 9 o'clock one platoon of K Troop, which was on our right, fell back. Sergeant said he could not stay there. Both platoons fell back about 1,000 yards to the west, and then together with some men of C Troop who were there these scattered.

I was slightly wounded. Captain Boyd, a man told me, was killed. Nothing was seen of Lieutenant Adair after fight started, so man I saw stated.

"I am hiding in a hole 2,000 yards from field and have one other wounded man and three men with me. "(Signed,) MOREY, Captain."

This report was evidently written with deliberation. It bears the marks of thoughtful accuracy, and Captain Morey took pains to put it into army code.

You will note that Captain Morey says that Captain Boyd was under the impression that the Mexicans would run if fired on, and that the Americans then "formed for attack" and advanced upon the Mexicans, and that thereupon the Mexican troops opened fire. If this is true—and it seems impossible to doubt it—we submit that the Carrizal episode does not constitute a just cause of war.

It has been announced by The Associated Press that the Government will not give weight to Captain Morey's statement as printed above, but will await an "official" account from him as a basis of judgment. The American people will surely not be deceived by any attempt to alter the facts presented in Captain Morey's original report.

It has been stated that the Carrizal engagement was a mere incident; and that Carranza's refusal to allow American troops to proceed further into Mexico was in itself a cause of war. History will not justify this nation in going to war because a neighboring republic, having allowed our troops to enter its territory in pursuit of a band of outlaws, demanded that these troops should not march further into its territory after the band of outlaws had been scattered and many of them killed.

The fact that Mexico is a small nation, torn by recent revolutions, and now undergoing its period of reconstruction, makes it especially a matter of national honor that we should scrupulously respect its rights. We believe that if this nation should choose to go to war rather than accept the offer of mediation made by the Latin-American republics and accepted by Mexico, it will be a blot upon American history.

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BRITISH STRIKE THE GERMAN LINES

Paris Hails This and a Big Italian Advance as a Sign That Allied Offensive Is On.

BERLIN ALERT TO THE MOVE

British Heavy Guns Are in Almost Continuous Operation and Doing Great Damage.

ATTACKS AT MANY POINTS

Austrians Retire in a Hurry Before a Great Host of New Italian Troops.

LONDON, June 26.—Evidence is strong that the long-awaited general offensive of the Allies is at hand, if it has not already begun in earnest.

The official statement of the German Headquarters Staff today speaks of the fighting activity the last two days on the British and northern French fronts as being "important." Tonight's bulletin of the British War Office, while scanty in details, gives an idea of concerted attacks at many points, together with constant and heavy artillery fire, which did much damage.

At the same time word comes from Rome that the Italians are advancing all along the Trentino sector, reconquering positions which the Austrians had occupied and capturing men, arms, ammunition, provisions, and all kinds of supplies which the Austrians were obliged to abandon in precipitate retreat.

A dispatch from Paris says that Premier Briand returned there today after a conference with the British commander, Sir Douglas Haig, on Saturday and Sunday at the British front. Comment is inspired in the French capital by the fact that the British communication of last night stated that artillery had "continued to be very active along the whole front" and that General Cadorna, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, issued an order of the day, saying "the action of the counteroffensive has now happily begun."

The Russian drive is held to be part of the same general movement which, the Matin summarizes thus:

"The hour of action for the Allies is here. Attack succeeds defense on many fronts."

The newspaper goes on to say that the outstanding facts are that the Allies have increased enormously their material supplies, and by close exchange of views have implanted a common directive idea into the operations now beginning along all fronts.

British Report of Activity.

The British official statement issued tonight reads as follows:

We carried out a number of successful enterprises last night at different points. Hostile lines were penetrated at ten different places. Our parties inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy and took several prisoners. Our casualties everywhere were very slight. The Munster Fusiliers and Anzacs were particularly successful.

In connection with these raids, there was a good deal of artillery work on both sides last evening and during the night. Our artillery fired with great effect, the hostile trenches being considerably damaged in many places. Four large explosions were caused by our heavy artillery in the enemy's rear-guard lines between Pozières and Montauban.

Today our artillery was again active at numerous points, and considerable damage was caused to hostile defensive works, notably near Longuevan, Gommecourt, Givenchy-en-Gohelle, north of the Loos salient, opposite Mytschaete and east of Wieltje.

One hostile kite balloon, in addition to those already reported, was destroyed by our aircraft yesterday, making a total of six out of fifteen balloons attacked. The six were seen to fall in flames.

The German Army Headquarters statement reads:

Fighting activity in the west on the fronts occupied by the British and the north wing of the French Army was important, and has been for the last two days.

West of Dead Man Hill (Verdun front) enemy nocturnal attacks failed under our artillery and machine-gun fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse, during the evening, an attack by very strong forces against our positions on Froi de Terre Ridge was a complete failure for the French. They were everywhere driven back from our lines, in part by hand-grenade encounters, with severe losses.

German flying squadrons attacked the British camp at Pas, east of Doullens.

French Make Verdun Gains.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office reads:

In the Argonne an enemy attack upon one of our small posts at La Fille Morte was repulsed with hand-grenades.

On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery duel was particularly lively in the region of Dead Man Hill.

On the right bank a German attack delivered last night upon our positions west of the Thiaumont works was completely checked by our infantry and artillery fire. During a local operation between the woods of Fumin and Chenois we seized some elements of the German trenches. In other sectors there were artillery actions.

On the rest of the front the night was calm.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

In Champagne our artillery shattered enemy organizations north of Ville-sur-Tourbe.

On the front north of Verdun there was no infantry action during the course of the day. The bombardment diminished in intensity on both banks of the Meuse. Nevertheless, in the region of Hill 304, a very spirited artillery action was maintained.

In the Vosges the fire of our batteries on the German positions east of Chapelotte caused the explosion of two munitions depots.

The Belgian communication reads:

A somewhat intense artillery action occurred in the sector southeast of Nieuport and also in the direction of Dixmude and Steenstraete. There was bomb fighting in the region of Steenstraete.

USED 100 BATTERIES.

Germans' Employment of Guns at Verdun Exceeds All Records.

PARIS, June 26.—An official review of the fighting on the Verdun front during the last week says that the bombardment assumed a character of unheard-of violence on June 22, and that French observers counted 100 German batteries in action. Two new German divisions, which had been taken from other fronts were identified in Saturday's fighting before Fleury.

The Germans spent yesterday strengthening their new gains and elaborating plans for a further thrust with the object of working around Souville by the northwest from Fleury. The French artillery, however, gave their foe no rest. From Froide Terre, Belleville, St. Michel, and Souville, the French guns concentrated a terrific fire on the German lines and preparations were made to resist the impending onslaught and counterattack at the right time.

There were indications last night that the Germans were preparing to attack also on the left bank of the river. They apparently aim to push forward their lines there to correspond with their advance on the right and so prevent the French from transferring reserves across the river.

TURKS BEGIN ATTACK ON RUSSIAN LINES

Petrograd Reports Repulse of Foe On Caucasus and Mesopotamia Fronts.

PETROGRAD, June 26, (via London.)—The War Office statement today, on operations in the Caucasus and Mesopotamia, is as follows:

Caucasus front: We repulsed night attacks in the Trebizond sector in the region of Platana and Djivizlyk.

On the right bank of the Euphrates, the Turks assumed the offensive and seized a height in the region of Nourik early in the morning, but toward noon we dislodged them.

Mesopotamia front: The enemy, after artillery preparation, took the offensive at Revanduzo (near Mosul) and captured sectors of our position, but was driven out by a counterattack, leaving a number of killed and wounded before our works.

In the direction of Bagdad, a Turkish offensive was frustrated by our troops, which inflicted severe losses upon the enemy.

Germany Cut Off from Greece.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, June 27, (via London.)—The German Post Office Department announces the suspension of postal communication with all parts of Greece.

RUSSIANS MENACE BOTHMER'S ARMY

German General's Flank Exposed by Rout of Pflanzer's Forces in Bukowina.

WHOLE STRIPA LINE MAY GO

Cossacks Sweeping On Toward the Carpathian Passes Into Hungary.

KOVEL BATTLE IN BALANCE

Vienna Reports Breach in Czar's Salient at Lutsk—11,000 Russians Captured in Ten Days.

PETROGRAD, June 26.—With the elimination of General Pflanzer's army in Bukowina, the attention of General Brussiloff's forces in this section is now directed upon Kolomea, the key to the defense of Lemberg on the south. The occupation of Kimpolung and Kuty has opened the way to Kolomea, and already a result of this last recorded victory of the Russians is becoming evident in the forward movement of General Lechitsky on the road from Sniatyn to Kolomea to a point ten miles from the latter town.

It is evident from the report of prisoners and booty taken that the Austrians defended Kimpolung with considerable forces. They were attacked by Russian troops which had covered the thirty miles from Gurahumora in two days and were rushed into the fight with scarcely an hour's rest. According to Russian military authorities, their assault added the last touch needed to complete the demoralization of General Pflanzer's forces, which now are entirely cut off from communication with General Count von Bothmer's army group on the Stripa River to the north.

Bothmer's Position Perilous.

General von Bothmer's position is regarded as precarious as a result of this operation. His right flank has been completely uncovered, and military critics believe he will without doubt be forced to fall back along his whole line.

The Teutonic forces appear to have been able to stop to some extent the breaching of their front in the Kovel region, where a large element of German troops has stiffened the Austrian lines, and it is evident that preparations are being made for a desperate stand at Brody, on the southern wing of that position. Nevertheless, in the face of stiff counterattacks, the Russians have been able to push a wedge in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski to a point which threatens that town and endangers Brody, the gateway to Lemberg from the east. According to the military expert of the Bourse Gazette, the Germans have taken full charge in this region and have filled up the ranks of Archduke Ferdinand's broken army, which alone has lost 70,000 men since the beginning of the Russian advance.

The text of the official statement of operations issued today is appended:

There has been intense artillery fire in many sectors in the region of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk.

In the region east of Horodyshchy, north of Baranovichi, after a violent bombardment of our trenches near the Scroboff farm on Sunday night the enemy took the offensive, but was repulsed. At the same time, on the road to Slutsk, the enemy attempted to approach our trenches on the Shara River but was repulsed by our fire.

In the region northeast of Lake Vygonovskoye, yesterday at noon, the Germans attacked the farm situated five versts southwest of Lipsk. They were repulsed. The enemy renewed his attack at noon on a greatly extended front under cover of heavy and light artillery.

Yesterday morning, our aviators, sub-Lieutenants Kvaskoff and Vladimiroff, perished, meeting a heroic death.

On the Styr, from Kolki to Sokul, the Germans are bombarding our trenches with heavy artillery and have attacked locally, but everywhere were successfully repulsed.

Repeated attacks in mass formation in the region of Linewka on the Stokhod were repulsed by our fire. In this action one of our companies pursued the enemy a distance of half a verst and took fifteen Germans prisoners.

In the direction of Lutsk and further south the situation is unchanged. We repulsed an attack on Seatourtak.

On the reaches of the Dniester, south of Bucsacs, our Don Cossacks, having crossed the river fighting and overthrowing elements of the enemy's advance guards, occupied the villages of Sieckershine and Petruva, capturing five officers and 350 men.

Russian cavalry, after a fight, occupied the enemy position near Pesorit, nine versts west of Kimpolung (Bukowina).

According to later reports we captured large depots of wood and thirty-one abandoned wagons at Molit and Frumos stations on the Gurahumora-Rascka railway.

We are also making progress southward, approaching passes leading to Transylvania.

Germans Take Many Prisoners.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—Heavy fighting continues in the district west of Sokul, on the Eastern front, where the Russians are attempting to strike northwest to Kovel. The War Office today reports successes for the Germans near Zaturze, in this district. Since June 16, it is announced, more than 11,000 Russian prisoners, two cannon, and fifty-four machine guns have been taken. The official statement follows:

Apart from lively artillery activity at places and some fighting by small detachments, nothing of importance has occurred on the northern portion of the front.

Army group of General von Linsingen: To the west of Sokul, near Zaturze, stubborn engagements continue successfully for us.

The number of prisoners and the amount of booty taken since June 16 has increased to sixty-one officers, 11,097 men, two cannon, and fifty-four machine guns.

Army group of General Count von Bothmer: The situation generally is unchanged.

VIENNA, June 26, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today is as follows:

On the heights north of Kuty, (Bukowina,) Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy enemy losses. On the remainder of this front, in Galicia, the situation is calmer.

In Volhynia, the fighting activity is restricted mostly to artillery combats. West of Sokul German troops stormed enemy positions over a length of some 3,000 meters, and repulsed all counter-attacks. Further north the situation is unchanged.

BREACH IN RUSSIAN FRONT.

Teutons' Reinforcements Battering the Salient Before Lutsk.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 27.—According to the latest Vienna official communication, the Austro-Germans have effected a breach in the Russian front in the Lutsk salient near the Svidniki bridgehead, an important position on the direct road to Kovel. This statement is in contradiction to the Petrograd report, but it probably was issued later. Otherwise than in the Lutsk region neither side has made any headway in this theatre.

The Times correspondent at the Russian headquarters on this front explains the facility with which the Germans can reinforce their line, and says this makes the maintaining of the Russian position here very difficult.

"The Russians," says the correspondent, "are holding against heavy odds. The situation is excellent now, but with the German system of railways behind their line it is clear that the issue depends on the extent to which the Germans are able to drain their other fronts and to keep sending fresh troops for concentrations on this point. It must be remembered that the Russians are holding lines nearly 1,000 miles long and that it is impossible for them to effect concentrations at the same speed as the Germans."

Discussing the big Russian push of the past fortnight, the same correspondent says:

"An interesting point of the above advance is that the Russians virtually nowhere have used guns exceeding (deleted by censor) in calibre, and that the preliminary artillery fire in no place lasted above thirty hours, and at many places not more than twelve hours. Last Summer's experience was not forgotten by the Russians, and there probably has been the most economic use of ammunition here of any front in this war commensurate with the results of these advances. Rarely was the so-called hurricane fire directed on any positions before an assault, but the artillery checked each shell it fired and its target."

FIERCE FIGHT FOR STOKHOD.

German Observer Describes Russian Onslaughts in All-Day Battle.

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—Some idea of the fierceness of the fighting on the Russian front is given by a correspondent of the Koelnische Zeitung with von Linsingen's army, who says that the dogged persistence of the Russians shows that their determination to continue the offensive in Volhynia is as strong as ever. Describing the battle for Stokhod and Linewka, south of Stokhod, he telegraphs:

"Both sides were strongly supported by artillery, and at times the battlefield was a real hell. Around the German advanced trenches howled the diabolic song of the Russian shells. When the Russian attack burst forth the clash was terrific as the enemy rushed forward in dense masses.

"The battle surged back and forth from 8 o'clock in the morning. So powerful and determined was the thrust that our lines, which had been subjected for hours to the heaviest fire, slowly withdrew, fighting step by step for the ground they had won in the course of the day.

"As the afternoon progressed the Russian artillery fire grew even more violent, the Russian machine guns working with redoubled energy. Finally we again lost part of a Russian main trench before we were able to break the massed attack. But the hot fighting still was not ended. The Bavarians and Saxons had already made six attacks, and six strong Russian counterattacks had come in reply.

"Still our troops had not had enough. In the evening they attacked for the seventh time, and the success they had won in the morning was repeated. The Russian main position was again captured, and this time it was firmly held.

"During the night the Russians made three fresh attacks against the lost trench. There was no respite for our men, but we had in the meantime firmly placed our machine guns in position and the enemy assaults collapsed with sanguinary losses."

Why a Building Does Not Rent

is oftentimes because it has not been offered to the people who can use it. We recently made a five-year lease of a place that had been a long time idle through sending out a thousand letters to a special line of trade. This is a frequent occurrence.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

ARABS WIPE OUT TRACES OF THE TURKS

Destroy the Railroad to Prevent Sending of Reinforcement, and Cut Telegraph.

LONDON, June 26.—Accounts of the uprising against the Turks in Arabia show that the operations which resulted in the capture of the principal seaports and other cities by the rebels apparently were carefully conceived and systematically carried out.

It appears from news received in Cairo, says Reuter's correspondent in that city, that the Grand Sherif of Mecca raised three armies, the commands of which he gave to his three eldest sons. The first of these, under Sherif Feriaan, is besieging Medina, the city containing the tomb of Mohammed; the second, under Sherif Abdulla, occupied Taif, 65 miles southeast of Mecca, making prisoners of most of the garrison, while the third captured Jiddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, imprisoning its defenders. While besieging Jiddah the Arabian forces warned the garrison not to destroy its arms and ammunition, and consequently a battery of field guns, numerous rifles and quick-firers, and a great quantity of ammunition were captured.

Apparently, says the dispatch, the Grand Sherif and his followers decided to suppress all traces of the Turks in their country, cutting the telegraph lines, tearing up the roadbed of the Hijaz Railway, and destroying the stations for nearly one hundred miles to the north in order to prevent the Turks from sending reinforcements.

It is related, adds the correspondent, that when Enver Pasha visited Hijaz five months ago the Grand Sherif told him he was an ignorant youth who had dragged Turkey to her destruction.

The news from Syria shows that the Turks are hurrying up reinforcements over the Hijaz Railway. The fight at Medina is likely to be protracted, as the garrison is fairly strong and well equipped.

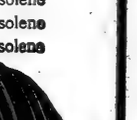
The Turkish military authorities, the dispatch adds, are taking the affair in the most serious fashion. In Egypt the news from Mecca has aroused more attention than any other event in the war.

"The Convention and the Colonel" is Julian Street's human story of what the delegates did in Chicago—and how they acted. Wallace Morgan illustrated it with sketches and it is in this week's issue of

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

How to check Skin-Diseases

A Baltimore doctor suggests this simple but reliable and inexpensive, home treatment for people suffering with itching, burning skin troubles.



At any reliable druggist's get a jar of Resinol Ointment and a cake of Resinol Soap. These are not at all expensive. With the Resinol Soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the Resinol Ointment, and cover with a light bandage—if necessary to protect the clothing. This should be done twice a day. Usually the distressing itching and burning stop with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again. Sample free, Dept. 30-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

7-20-4 R. O. SULLIVAN'S

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.



"What Would Summer Be Without Baseball and B.V.D.?"

GRAND stand, bleachers, peeping through a knothole in the fence—it's all one, if you wear cool, comfortable B.V. D.

If it *hasn't* This Red Woven Label MADE FOR THE B.V.D. BEST RETAIL TRADE It *isn't* B.V.D. Underwear

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries)

Loose fitting, light woven B.V.D. Underwear starts with the best possible fabrics (specially woven and tested), continues with the best possible workmanship (carefully inspected and re-inspected), and ends with complete comfort (fullness of cut, balance of drape, correctness of fit, durability in wash and wear).



B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c. and upward the Garment.

B. V. D. Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A.) $1.00 and upward the Suit.

THE B.V.D. COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Remove the "Tire-Tax" on —Gasolene

EVERY time the Gasolene Tank, on your Car, is filled up—think of this:—

If the Tank holds, say, 20 Gallons, —and the price is 30 cents per Gallon,—reflect that FIVE of these Gallons are consumed, *not* by the MOTOR,—but by your FABRIC Tires.

Of the $6.00 you pay for 20 Gallons, 25%,—(or $1.50),—is practically poured *over your Tires*, instead of *into* your Tank,—WASTED!

These Five Gallons of Gasolene constitute a sort of "TAX," levied by Circumstance, against the Man who *does not live up to his Opportunities*,—who fails to *investigate* Silvertown Cord Tire records.

If he *did* investigate these Records,—and Test out *Results* for himself,—he could *verify* the following Facts, and PROFIT by them:—

TRADE MARK

SILVERTOWN Cord Tires have only TWO Layers.

These Two Layers are of giant CORDS, instead of the 5 to 7 Layers of Cotton *Cloth* in Fabric Tires, or of Cotton *Threads* in other (so-called) "Cord" Tires.

TWO *Layers* of Cords BEND 4 times, to 6 times, more FLEXIBLY than 5 to 7 Layers of Fabric or Thread rubber cemented together into a stiff, unyielding "Muscle-bound" Carcass.

This wonderful "*Flexibility*" is what gives such wonderful RESILIENCE,—and such *slight* Traction-Wave-*resistance* to Motor-power,—that Silvertown Cord Tires are, through it, enabled to do this:—

—Coast down-hill 30% *further* and faster.
—Travel 25% further on each *Gallon* of Gas.
—Add 17% *more Speed*, to same Motor.
—Ride with 50% *less* Vibration.
—Be 70% LESS liable to Stone-bruise, Puncture, or Blow-out.

SILVERTOWNS are the *easiest* of all Tires to permanently Rep— —the most *Luxurious* to ride upon,—the most *Aristocratic* in appearance.

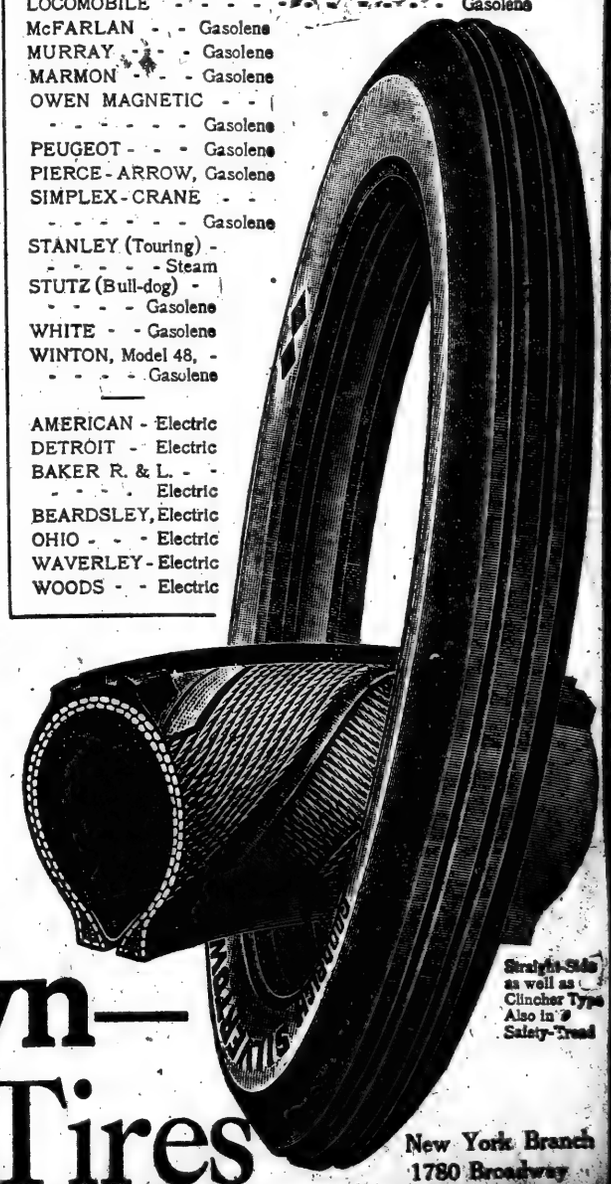
You are *paying for Silvertowns* NOW (without getting them),—in your GASOLENE bills!

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, Ohio

Standard equipment on following Cars:

CUNNINGHAM - - - - - - - - - - Gasolene
FRANKLIN - - - - - - - - - - - Gasolene
LOCOMOBILE - - - - - - - - - - Gasolene
McFARLAN - - - Gasolene
MURRAY - - - Gasolene
MARMON - - - Gasolene
OWEN MAGNETIC - - - - - - - - - Gasolene
PEUGEOT - - - Gasolene
PIERCE-ARROW, Gasolene
SIMPLEX-CRANE - - - - - - - - - Gasolene
STANLEY (Touring) - - - - - - - Steam
STUTZ (Bull-dog) - - - - - - Gasolene
WHITE - - Gasolene
WINTON, Model 48, - - - - - Gasolene

AMERICAN - Electric
DETROIT - Electric
BAKER R. & L. - - - - - - Electric
BEARDSLEY, Electric
OHIO - - - Electric
WAVERLEY - Electric
WOODS - - Electric



Straight-Side as well as Clincher Type. Also in Safety-Tread

Silvertown— GOODRICH Cord Tires

New York Branch 1780 Broadway

ADVERTISING CLUBS OPEN CONVENTION

Honest, Intelligent, Commercial Publicity Watchword of Great Gathering in Philadelphia.

PLAN TO HELP MERCHANTS

Free Accounting Systems to Check Up Sales — Convention Addressed by Noted Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The message of honest, intelligent, commercial publicity was delivered to the twelfth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World here today by men closely related to the advertising of the United States, for which $900,000,000 is appropriated yearly.

Builders of business, publishers of national reputation, heads of great business institutions, educators, and politicians addressed the convention at its first general session in Convention Hall at the Commercial Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Mayor Thomas B. Smith of Philadelphia, Provost Edgar Fahsmith of the University of Pennsylvania, and President Robert H. Durbin of the Poor Richard Club welcomed the delegates.

A woman aviator, flying high over downtown structures; a steeple-jack who showered confetti from his dizzy perch on top of the William Penn statue on City Hall, and a colorful pageant through the streets of the business section tonight, representing the widely advertised industries of the world, furnished the picture features of the day.

This year's convention will be memorable for starting a plan to furnish to the retail merchants of the nation accounting systems to demonstrate the effectiveness of advertising. The newspapers and other publications of the United States already have donated space and service worth more than $500,000 to demonstrate to the public the value of advertising and to assist the Associated Advertising Clubs in its truth-telling propaganda.

The Associated Advertising Clubs will co-operate with the Federal Trade Commission in the extensive program arranged for the coming year, especially in the fight to stamp out mail frauds. These frauds, perpetrated by concerns against which fraud orders have been issued by the Post Office Department, already have cost the people of the United States something like $219,000,000, it is said. Additional details of the campaign against improper business methods will be furnished by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, when he speaks before the convention next Thursday.

Will Check Up Advertised Goods.

William H. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Cost and Stock Accounting Systems Committee, will be in charge of the plan, just perfected, to furnish free accounting systems to the retail merchants of the country. He will be assisted in the work by Robert A. Montgomery, President of the American Society of Chartered Accountants; Professor Paul T. Cherington of the School of Business Administration of Harvard University, Edwin A. Walton of the Borroughs Adding Machine Company, William H. Johns of the George Batten Company, Frank A. Black of the William Filene's Sons Company, and William M. Cooper of the American Sales Book Company.

Twenty-four thousand grocers, jewelers, shoe merchants, hardware dealers, and druggists will be the first to benefit by the innovation, which will enable them to check the goods whose increased sales are directly attributable to advertising. The committee plans to spend at least $150,000 on the experiment in the next twelve months. The plan is expected not alone to provide the retailers with accurate data and accounting systems, but to reduce the number of business failures and to furnish means for reducing the cost of living.

The proceedings this morning were attended by an audience that completely filled the ground floor seats and flowed over to the elevated tier and the side benches. The Chicago delegation, 300 strong, which came to Philadelphia on a special train, marched into the hall in the afternoon, headed by a band and the Chicago Ad Choir.

Herbert S. Houston, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, presided at the morning and afternoon sessions. Edward A. Filene of the William Filene's Sons Company of Boston; N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Cyrus H. K. Curtis of the Curtis Publishing Company, and R. Goodwyn Rhett, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, delivered addresses at the afternoon session.

Governor Brumbaugh in welcoming the delegates said that it was fitting to recall that they were meeting in the most historic city in America, which had been an advertising centre for two centuries.

Alludes to Mexican Crisis.

"You have come at an opportune time," he said. "Our country is stirred to high patriotic fervor. We know not what the day may bring forth. But this we know, the country is loyal to its Government, and awaits only the formal call to march to its defence and to the same glorious service that her people gave in every crisis to the Republic."

Governor Brumbaugh urged the Associated Advertising Clubs, in connection with its campaign to eliminate the sensational in language, also to set themselves against "that form of advertising that is a blot on the landscape and makes a trip to the country a veritable procession past sign-boards and other devices that attract few and repel many.

"Are not the magazines, the newspapers and other regularly constituted channels of communication the legitimate fields of publicity?" he asked. "Put your influence against the irresponsible and the dishonest and the immoral things. Refuse to take their business and have no fellowship save with those who have an honest product to bring to the attention of the public."

A response to the welcoming addresses was made by William Woodhead, ex-President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, after which President Houston delivered his annual address.

"We are more than 14,000 men and several hundred women who are engaged in the fundamental business of holding old markets and creating new ones," he said. "Markets are in human minds, and the surest way to reach human minds is through the printed, the painted and the posted word.

"In the past year there have been added forty-four new clubs, bringing our total membership from 10,900 a year ago to 15,886 today. Besides the local clubs there are the sixteen national departmental organizations, representing particular advertising and business interests."

Mr. Filene said in his address that advertising became a profession when it began to render service to the public.

Policy of Non-Interference.

"Those papers are most valuable to us as advertisers," he said, "which resist the pleasure of us advertisers and equally resist the pleasure of any financial interest and try only to serve the common good, for, as the reward for that, they command the confidence of their readers. If we advertisers undermine the confidence in the papers we advertise in, eventually they will cease to be good mediums for us to advertise in. Those which command the most confidence of their readers are, as I have said, the ones that get the best results for us."

Mr. Filene asserted that his experience in advertising had shown him that only one out of every 3,000 readers of newspapers actually buy articles they see advertised.

Vice President Kingsbury, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in his address, furnished statistics showing the tremendous growth in the business of that company since it undertook a campaign of national advertising in 1908. The Telephone Company added 1,690,078 telephones between 1904 and 1908, but between 1908 and 1913, while its advertising campaign was under way, the company gained 2,199,964 subscribers.

Mr. Kingsbury said that his company was experimenting with a wonderful invention that would enable audiences much larger than that in the convention today to hear addresses perfectly through telephonic communication, even though the audience were thousands of miles removed from the speaker.

Mr. Ochs spoke of "Lost Motion Among Advertisers" and of the "Low Visibility That Is the Effect if Not the Cause of Mail Loss." He said that 50 per cent. of the money spent in advertising was a sheer waste of printer's ink because of the little thought and less intelligence expended with it. He indorsed the truth-telling campaign of the associated advertising clubs, asserting that if the dishonest advertiser would apply to honest practices the energy and ability he used in deception, his returns would be as full and more cumulative.

Mr. Rhett spoke on "Prosperous America." He expressed the hope that no such calamity would overtake the nation as the threatened strike of the service employes of the railroads of the United States. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States recently made a canvass of business men who were in favor of taking the railroad dispute to the Interstate Commerce Commission by having Congress give the commission jurisdiction over wages as well as rates.

Mr. Curtis in his address paid a tribute to John Wanamaker, who, he said, had been a full-page advertiser "for as long as newspapers would give up that amount of space to any advertisement, and he has consistently continued to be a full-page advertiser ever since."

"One of the best things John Wanamaker ever said," asserted Mr. Curtis, "was that if there is anything that a quitter wants to let alone it is advertising. I was asked a while ago if I would write an article of a hundred words on 'Why Advertising pays.' It seemed so absurd that the only answer I could think of was equally absurd: 'It pays because it does.'"

CALVARY MEETS IN SECRET.

Baptist Congregation Keeps Its Troubles from Outsiders.

Another of the congregational meetings of Calvary Baptist Church was held last night after the prayer meeting in the Sunday School room of the church in West Fifty-seventh Street. The meeting was confined entirely to members of the church, and just before it began a man connected with the church made a quiet tour of inspection over the room to make sure no outsiders were present.

There have been several investigations of members and employes of the church lately, the one that attracted most attention being that in which Edmund J. Tinsdale was concerned. Mr. Tinsdale, who is a lawyer, obtained an injunction from the Supreme Court restraining the church authorities from taking testimony against him. A meeting was held a week ago, at which it was decided to discuss at the following meeting the advisability of calling a halt on investigations. Last night's business meeting was very short, and after it ended, every one, including the Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, the pastor, seemed so harmonious that it seems quite possible the action taken last night was affirmative on the proposition. The pastor would not tell the reporters what had happened.

"Nothing that happens at a church meeting is press information," he said.

GARRICK IN "BOOMERANG."

French Actress Follows Martha Hedman as the Swiss Nurse.

Yvonne Garrick, the French actress who added measurably to the strength of the local French Theatre last season, when, from time to time, she would join the ranks of the company there, made her first announced appearance here in English last evening as the nurse in "The Boomerang," at the Belasco. She succeeds Martha Hedman, who has gone off to the depths of the Maine woods for a few weeks' vacation. Mlle. Garrick played the part clandestinely Saturday afternoon, but her name appeared on the program last evening.

The part admits of, and, indeed, calls for an accent, so that there is ample excuse for the labored, not to say anxious, English the French actress speaks. Her positively fragmentary English is in itself piquant, and her manner is winning even if her performance as yet lacks many of the delicate shadings with which Miss Hedman is able to touch it so charmingly.

This is not Mlle. Garrick's first performance in English. Two years ago next Fall she played in London during the brief engagement there of a French farce which was sadly seen here under the title "She's in Again." Nor is her appearance in the cast at the Belasco the first change that has been made since "The Boomerang" began its phenomenal run. Long ago, Ida Vernon followed Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh as Mrs. Woodbridge. But Arthur Byron, Wallace Eddinger, and the lovely Miss Shepley are still at their posts.

Hughes in a Campaign Movie.

The movies will play a part in the forthcoming Presidential campaign. Charles Compton, an actor who has appeared in Broadway productions, has been engaged by the Republican National Campaign Committee to supervise the taking of a series of motion pictures of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate. Mr. Compton and Morton Stern, a camera man, are at the Hughes Summer home this week, taking pictures of Mr. Hughes and his family. Later they will go to Washington, where the scene of Justice Hughes signing his resignation from the Supreme Court bench will be enacted before the camera.

ECONOMIC PROGRAM ADOPTED BY ALLIES

Text of Resolutions Passed by Paris Conference, as Forwarded by American Envoy.

COVERS A LONG PERIOD

Entente Countries Agree to Stand Together Against Central Empires During Reconstruction and After.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Secretary of State Lansing has received by cable from Ambassador Sharp at Paris, and made public today, the text of the resolutions adopted by representatives of the Entente Allies in the recent important economic conference which concluded its work in Paris on June 17. In this conference measures were adopted governing the economic features of the present European war, first, for the duration of the war; second, during the period of reconstruction and transition from war to peace, and third, for the period of permanent peace following the war and reconstruction periods.

The measures thus adopted by the representatives of the Entente Allies are regarded as having an important bearing on the effort being made by those Governments through blockade and other operations to break down Germany's economic resistance. Ambassador Sharp's cable, transmitting the translation of the resolutions adopted by the Paris conference, follows:

American Embassy, Paris, June 20, 1916.

Economic conference adourned 17th inst. Statement to be given to press tomorrow. Following is a translation of resolutions adopted:

A.—MEASURES FOR DURATION OF THE WAR.

1. Unification of laws and regulations prohibiting trading with the enemy as follows:

The Allies will forbid their nationals and all persons residing in their territory all commerce with:

Inhabitants of enemy countries of whatever nationality.

Enemy subjects wherever resident.

Individuals, commercial houses, and companies whose business is controlled entirely or in part by enemy subjects or which are subject to enemy influences, and who will be listed.

They will prohibit the entry into their territory of all merchandise originating in or coming from an enemy country.

Endeavor will be made to establish a system for canceling contracts entered into with enemy subjects and detrimental to national interests.

2. Commercial houses owned or exploited by enemy subjects on territory of the Allies will be placed under sequestration or control. Measures will be taken to liquidate certain of these houses as well as their merchandise, the sums thus realized remaining under sequestration or control.

3. Besides the prohibitions of exportation rendered necessary by the internal condition of each ally they will complete not only in their territory, but also in their dominions, protectorates, and colonies, the measures already taken against provisioning the enemy.

By unifying lists of contraband of war and prohibitions of export, and especially in prohibiting the exportation of all merchandise declared as absolute or conditional contraband of war.

By subordinating the granting of authorization for export to neutral countries whenever such exportation might be effected to the enemy either by creating a controlling board in these countries through mutual agreement of the Allies or by special guarantees, such as limiting the quantity exported, Consul control, &c.

B—TRANSITORY MEASURES FOR THE COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MARITIME PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES.

1—Proclaiming their solidarity for the restoration of the countries, victims of devastation, spoliation, and abusive requisition, decide to investigate in common the means of restoring to such countries as a special privilege or of aiding them to renew their raw material, industrial and agricultural machinery, livestock, and merchant marine.

2—Noting that the war has terminated all the treaties of commerce which united them with the enemy powers, and considering that it is essential that during the period of economic reconstruction which will follow the cessation of hostilities, the liberty of none of the Allies shall be hampered by the possible pretension on the part of the enemy powers of a claim to the most favored nation treatment, the Allies agree that the benefit of this treatment shall not be accorded to such powers during a number of years which shall be decided by means of a mutual understanding between the Allies.

The Allies mutually agree for a number of years, and in the greatest measure possible, to provide compensating outlets in such cases where disadvantageous consequences may result for the commerce by the application of the agreement mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

3—The Allies declare themselves united in preserving for the allied countries in preference to all others their natural resources during the period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction, and to this end they agree to establish special arrangements which will facilitate an exchange of resources.

4—In order to protect their commerce, industries, agriculture, and navigation against an economic depression resulting from dumping, or against any other unfair method of competition, the Allies decide to come to an agreement to fix a period of time during which the commerce of the enemy powers shall be subjected either to prohibition or to a special system which shall be efficacious. The Allies shall reach an understanding by diplomatic channels regarding the special regulations to be imposed during the period above mentioned upon ships of the enemy powers.

5—The Allies shall seek measures to be taken in common or separately to prevent the exercise in their territories by enemy subjects of certain industries or professions of interest to the national defense or economic independence.

C—PERMANENT MEASURES OF MUTUAL AID AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE ALLIES.

The Allies are resolved to take without delay the necessary measures to rid themselves of dependence on enemy countries as regards raw material and manufactured articles which are essential to the normal development of their economic activity. These measures should tend to assure the independance of the Allies not only regarding those matters concerning the sources of supply, but also those touching the financial, commercial, and maritime organization.

In order to carry out their resolution the Allies will adopt such means as seem to them most appropriate according to the nature of the merchandise and following the principles which govern the economic policies.

Especially they may have recourse to subsidized enterprises under the direction or control of the Governments themselves, or to payment to encourage scientific and technical researches, the development of industries, and natural resources, or to customs tariffs, or to temporary or permanent prohibitions, or even to a combination of these various means.

Whatever means may be adopted, the end sought by the Allies is to increase in large measure the production of the whole of their territory, so that they may maintain and develop their economic situation, and independence with respect to the enemy.

So as to permit a reciprocal sale of their products, the Allies engage to take measures destined to facilitate exchange thereof as much by the establishment of direct and rapid services of transportation by land and sea, at reduced rates as by the development and amelioration of postal, telegraph and other communications.

The Allies agree to bring together technical delegates to prepare measures suitable to unify as much as possible their laws concerning patents, marks, designs, and trademarks.

The Allies will adopt in regard to the inventions, trade marks, literary, and artistic works created during the war in an enemy country a system as uniform as possible and applicable after the cessation of hostilities. This system shall be elaborated by the technical delegates of the Allies.

D.—The representatives of the allied Governments, realising that for their common defense against the enemy have resolved to adopt a similar economic policy under conditions determined by resolutions taken and recognizing that the efficiency of this policy depends absolutely upon the immediate putting into effect of these resolutions, agree to recommend their respective Governments to take without delay all suitable measures for enabling this policy to produce immediately its full and entire effect and to communicate to each other the decisions reached for the attainment of this purpose.

JOHN R. MOTT IN BERLIN.

He Will Meet High German Officials and Visit Prison Camps.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—John R. Mott, general Secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, arrived here today to inspect the work which the association is conducting among prisoners of war in Germany, as in other belligerent countries, principally in the line of the maintenance of recreation tents in various camps of prisoners.

On the program for today was a luncheon given Mr. Mott by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, at which he was to meet Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor; Under Secretary Zimmermann of the Foreign Office, Councillor Eckhardt, who is in charge of the prisoner of war work of the Foreign Office, and Colonel Friedrich, head of the prisoner department of the Ministry of War.

The Rev. A. C. Hart, who is in general charge of the Young Men's Christian Association work in Germany and Russia and who has inspected many camps in both countries, has been honored by Germany for his services in this connection with Red Cross medals of the Second and First Class.

GIVES UP CLAYPOOL PAPERS.

Lawyer Rosenthal Questioned by Assistant District Attorney Dooling.

Alexander Sidney Rosenthal, the lawyer of 200 Broadway who was indicted in Newark on a charge of committing an assault and battery on Miss Gertrude Claypool, wealthy niece of ex-Governor Bookwalter of Ohio, appeared before District Attorney Dooling yesterday and surrendered several documents which Miss Claypool was alleged to have signed in his office in reference to her estate. He was examined extensively as to his connections with the contest of the Bookwalter will, by which he intended to get $4,000,000 for Miss Claypool instead of the $100,000 left her under the original will.

The examination was not concluded, and he was told to appear before Mr. Dooling again. Mr. Dooling also examined many other witnesses, especially in reference to the activities of Mrs. Margaret Hill of 208 West Fifty-fourth Street, who was indicted with Rosenthal on the assault and battery charge and who is still a fugitive from justice.

Fairbanks's Eye Hurt in Studio.

Douglas Fairbanks's left eye was severely injured yesterday while he was acting in a moving picture studio in Yonkers. The accident occurred during the taking of a mob scene in a film called "Manhattan Madness." "Buffalo Eddie" Kelly, a professional boxer, who is a member of the athletic Mr. Fairbanks's entourage, was the leader of the mob, and in his enthusiasm he held the revolver with which he was supposed to shoot the star too close to his face. The cornea was burned by the powder, and Mr. Fairbanks was confined to his apartments at the Algonquin Hotel. It was said last night he would be able to return to work in a few days.

Urban Engaged for Century Theatre

Charles Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld, who have assumed the management of the Century Theatre, have obtained the exclusive services of Josef Urban, the Viennese artist whose stage settings are familiar to New York theatregoers. Mr. Urban has hitherto done all of his work in a studio near Boston, but he will now transfer his headquarters to the Century. While Mr. Urban has restricted himself almost entirely to stage decorations since he came to this country several years ago, he is known abroad as an interior decorator and an architect. His first work of this kind here will be the beautifying of the auditorium and roof garden of the Century. The new managers will take charge of the theatre July 1 and the work will be begun shortly afterward.

"Queen of Roses" for the Candler.

A photo opera called "Queen of Roses," y Ruggiero Leoncavallo, composer of "Il Pagliacci," will be the novelty shown at the Candler Theatre for a brief engagement, beginning Wednesday of next week. The opera was originally sung in Rome and Naples under the title "La Reginetta delle Rose," and its romantic story suggested its adaptability to the screen. An orchestra recruited from the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, conducted by C. Peroni of the Royal Conservatory of Rome, will play Leoncavallo's music.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Squab Farm," a new play by Frederic and Fanny Hatton, was given its first performance on any stage last night in the Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park. The comedy was produced by A. H. Woods, with a cast that included Robert Edeson, Lola Fisher, Lowell Sherman, Bernice Buck, France Bendsten, Corinne Barker, Beatrice Noyes, and William Gibson. Willard Mack staged the piece.

Bird Millman in her act on the tight wire is again a feature of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic," above the New Amsterdam Theatre. Miss Millman also appears in the "Follies" downstairs.

Among the players recently placed under contract for next season by Selwyn & Co. are Lyn Overman, Edna Hibberd, and Dorothy Mackaye.

Fannie Ward left yesterday for the Lasky studios in Hollywood, Cal., after a vacation of two months in New York. She is under a long-term contract to appear as a star in Lasky photoplays.

Scenes taken at Camp Whitman were added to the Strand Topical Review yesterday. The review also includes scenes from the encampment in Van Cortlandt Park and of the entrainment of some of the New York and New Jersey troops.

Wallis Clark, who has appeared in the role of the Judge in "Justice" during the run of the Galsworthy play at the Candler, will retire from the part tomorrow night to go to Los Angeles to act for the screen.

WRIT FOR MARSHALL AFTER HIS ARREST

U. S. Attorney Denies Authority of House of Representatives to Punish.

A HEARING NEXT FRIDAY

Signs Petition for Writ as Sergeant at Arms Gordon Serves Warrant for Contempt.

H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, who was declared in contempt of the House of Representatives because of a frank letter written to the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee that investigated himself and his office, was arrested at his desk in the Federal Building yesterday by Robert B. Gordon, Sergeant at Arms of the House.

His appearance before the bar of the House was stayed, however, by a writ of habeas corpus obtained from Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court. The writ was served upon Gordon before he left Mr. Marshall's office. The petition for the writ was signed by Mr. Marshall while the warrant was being read to him. When the writ was handed to Gordon Mr. Marshall said to him:

"You had best tell the House to obtain the services of a high-class lawyer. He will be needed."

Mr. Marshall in his petition cited the circumstances that led to his arrest and averred that the letter he wrote on March 4, 1916, to Representative Carlin was not a breach of the privileges of the House.

"The House of Representatives," the petition said, "is without lawful authority to punish as contempt any comments made outside of the House of Representatives and the District of Columbia, and without lawful authority to punish this petitioner for his said act in writing and publishing said letter."

The petition recited the indictment by the Federal Grand Jury of Congressman Frank Buchanan on Dec. 28, together with others, for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-trust act. On Jan. 12, on the floor of the House, Mr. Buchanan made charges against Mr. Marshall, and the Judiciary Committee appointed a sub-committee of Representatives Charles N. Carlin, Warren Guard, and John M. Nelson, with powers to investigate.

The committee came to New York and held public hearings. Leonard R. Holme, a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was arrested after an article saying there was belief in Mr. Marshall's office that the real aim of the Congressional investigation was to put a stop to the investigation of pro-German partisans. Mr. Marshall said he had given Mr. Holme the information and the reporter was released.

Mr. Marshall's letter to Representative Carlin was a challenge of the committee's motives.

At the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus before Judge Hand the Sergeant at Arms was represented by Henry M. Goldfogle. Mr. Goldfogle asked for an adjournment, and the hearing was put over until Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Marshall was permitted to retain his freedom upon his own recognizance. Ex-Senator John C. Spooner will represent him at the hearing.

"A Lady's Name" Aids Cripples.

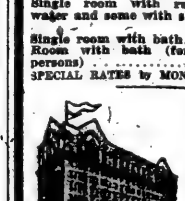
A special performance of "A Lady's Name," was given by Marie Tempest yesterday afternoon in the Maxine Elliott Theatre for the benefit of the Fund for Permanently Crippled French Soldiers. The use of the theatre was donated by the Messrs. Shubert, Cyril Harcourt, the author, relinquished his royalties, the players gave their services, and the gross receipts of $1,040 will be given to the charity. Between the acts Marie Dressler sang, with Elsa Maxwell as her accompanist, and the Dolly sisters gave a new dance.

Summer at the Palace.

The opening of the free lemonade booth at the Palace yesterday afternoon marked the real advent of Summer and provided the chief interest there despite the presence of a fairly new program on the stage. Among the newcomers there are Stella Mayhew and Billie Taylor, both reappearing after a considerable absence, spent—from the look of them—on some health-giving farm. Among the left-overs from last week there are the nimble George White with his two partners, Lucille Cavanagh and the man who surprises him so at every performance by sitting in the gallery and, when the audience is asked for dances, yelling down "St. Vitus."

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The Cinderella Man
THE FALL OF A NATION
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BELASCO West 44 st. Every Eve. 8:30. Except Saturday.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
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NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON BRIGHTON BEACH Dorothy Jardon, Walter C. Kelly, Auto Manikin, Franklyn Ardell, Britt Wood, oth.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. LEW KELLY in Hello New York. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
RIALTO B'way & 42d St. 15-25-50c. Douglas Fairbanks in a Triangle Picture, "Flirting with Fate." & Keystone Comedy. Regina Vicarino, M. de Frere & Robert Gotthalk, Soloists.
STRAND B'way & 47th Street Noon to 11:30 P. M. PAULINE FREDERICK in "The World's Great Snare." Strand Orch. & Soloists.
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MARIE TEMPEST in A LADY'S NAME
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1916.

THE POSSIBILITY OF AVOIDING WAR.

If CARRANZA does not actually wish to go to war with the United States the way is probably open to him to avoid war. The United States will be entirely willing to consider a satisfactory settlement by the methods of peace. The chief obstacle is CARRANZA'S evident inability to execute the terms of the agreement. His first and imperative duty is to surrender to us the American troopers captured by his forces at Carrizal. They are not lawful prisoners of war, for a state of war does not exist, and we have demanded their immediate release. That demand must be granted as a first step. Then an opportunity might be given for the use of friendly offices to persuade the First Chief to consider the madness of persisting in his hostile intentions toward this country.

There would be greater confidence or hope of the success of the efforts now making by representatives of some of the Central and South American Powers to avert war if the important Republics of Brazil and Argentina had a part in the undertaking. Bolivia, Ecuador, Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Chile may be listened to with some attention by CARRANZA, but it is unfortunate for the success of the effort that the greater authority of the other Republics is lacking to the endeavor. The President is reported to be indisposed to accept any offer of present mediation. Certainly, the idea could not be entertained until after the surrender of the American prisoners now held by CARRANZA'S troops. Even then mediation would hardly be the proper word. That implies the use of the good offices through the invitation of both parties to the controversy. In this case it would be for us to give our assent, not to make the request. We are willing, of course, that our South American friends should use their utmost powers of persuasion to bring CARRANZA to a due sense of the folly of his present attitude, to present to his mind the certain consequences of war, and point out to him how he may avoid it. This country does not make war for the love of war, but only in defense of its rights and its interests. If the purpose for which we felt compelled to go to war could be accomplished peacefully, through CARRANZA'S change of heart, the whole American people would welcome and applaud that wise decision. We must keep every moment in view, however, the necessity of securing and assuring these purposes, the ends explicitly set forth in our note of June 20. That is fundamental, the indispensable condition. Meanwhile, the situation is of such a nature that we could not consent to stay the progress of our military preparation.

The obstacle, as we have said, the condition which leaves little room for hope from the use of friendly offices, is CARRANZA himself. In the first place, there is his temperament, his character. In the memorandum of agreement signed by Generals SCOTT and OBREGON we promised the gradual withdrawal of our forces in Mexico. CARRANZA'S desire was thus put in the way of accomplishment. That was the way of peace. He overruled OBREGON, repudiated the agreement, issued his threat to meet any movement of our forces save in a northward direction by hostility. We can have but faint confidence in his good faith, in his willingness to keep the pledges he makes. A graver reason, probably, is his inability to perform what he promises. He is not strong in his own country, he has little authority, he is exposed to the danger of overthrow from rival ambitions. He is not in a position to give guarantees, and people in this country would be exceedingly doubtful of any settlement that did not promise not only our own security against border lawlessness, but the permanent pacification of Mexico. If our friends of Central and South America can bring CARRANZA to assent to any plan that would assure the future we should welcome it.

It is a large undertaking. No one is qualified to discuss the Mexican trouble, no one can understand the law and morals of our position, who has not read attentively the note of June 20. It contains a recital of wrongs and outrages that long ago would have stirred any but the most peaceful nation to measures for stern redress. Not only have our citizens in Mexico been murdered and their property destroyed, not only did VILLA'S bandits shoot eighteen American citizens in cold blood at Santa Ysabel in January, not only have marauders crossed the border to kill, burn, and destroy, but the conclusion is inescapable that some of these things have been done with the connivance of those in authority under CARRANZA. The note gives the evidence, in our note to the South American Powers we openly made that charge. Our troops are in Mexico under an agreement with CARRANZA which he subsequently repudiated, as he did the later agreement for their withdrawal. His attitude has not been changed by the fact that we did withdraw the troops who pursued the Glenn Springs raiders. His behavior is that of one who seeks a quarrel, insomuch that the theory has found acceptance here that he is resolved to go to war with the United States, and, for some reason we are unable to divine, is trying to bring it on. With such a neighbor, a constant menace to our peace and security, temporizing is out of the question. A settlement of difficulties that did not promise permanent freedom from turbulence, from lawlessness, from outrage, and murder would be short-sighted; it would be costlier than present war because surely leading to future war. If those who have in mind the tender of their good offices can give us reasonable assurance that any settlement reached would be something more than temporary we may feel sure that the Administration would give them due encouragement.

It is to be hoped that some more complete and definite statement of what happened at Carrizal may be received at Washington and made public. There is great confusion in the mind of the people as to the facts of that conflict, for the reports themselves are confused, and not in agreement. Captain MOREY'S account is rambling and disconnected. While it might be taken as evidence that the American cavalrymen were the aggressors, yet we know that the strictest orders were issued to act only in self-defense. It is of very great importance that if we come to blows with Mexico our own people should be well assured that we have our quarrel just, even in minor particulars. Even if an indiscretion was committed at Carrizal, that would not invalidate the major cause of action abundantly set forth in the note of June 20, but there is reason to believe that in that detail, also, we have a better justification than the conflicting stories now furnish.

THE CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

That the mobilization of the National Guard under the order of June 18 has resulted throughout the Union in a muddle comparable with the early efforts to assemble a volunteer force in 1898 is precisely what might have been expected. General O'RYAN is, of course, quite justified in taking pride in the prompt response of the men in his command, the National Guard of this State, to the President's call and in the assembling of so many regiments, battalions, and squadrons at given points on short notice. But the cavalry and field artillery are still lacking in horses, while the equipment of many of the units is still defective. Blame does not attach particularly to the National Guard in this State, or in most of the other States, for these conditions. In fact it would not be quite fair to blame anybody save the American people and their Congress. The threat of war has found the country unprepared, and that is the fault of a whole people. If the people as a whole cannot be blamed for the defects of the system under which they live, then they are collectively entitled to no credit for the benefits derived from that system. If Congress had passed the Army bill of 1916 in 1915, we would be nearer to a state of preparedness, now that we are facing trouble, but Congress was subjected to no general pressure at that time to enact a preparedness measure. Only a few foresighted newspapers and a few foresighted citizens then urged an extension of our defenses.

The National Guard is put to a severe test before the date fixed in the Army bill for its federalization. In the circumstances too much praise cannot be given to its members, officers and men alike, for the obedience and enthusiasm they have shown. Those of the Eastern Department who went southward last night or will go today have not had time for the extra training that they all know they need. The detention of some of them because of physical unfitness was inevitable. Everybody has known that the physical requirements of recruits in the regular army have not been strictly observed in the organized militia. Under the old conditions, a militia regiment was always a sort of club, and those conditions have not been wholly removed in the period of the operation of the Dick law. It is an assured fact, in spite of the bungling over mobilization, that the guardsmen who respond to the call to duty on the border are much more capable soldiers than the guardsmen called in 1898. They have been subjected to a fair amount of intensive training, they have had good instruction, they have a larger knowledge of military science. Recruiting in the National Guard has been heavy in this part of the country, and the departing regiments will leave behind them contingents of new men who can rapidly be trained and made fit to join their commands on the border. The chief lack hereabout is that hats and shoes, saddles, blankets, and horses have not been forthcoming in time. A machine gun company is found to be without machine guns, and has been transformed into infantry.

In other parts of the country the deficiency of men is frankly admitted. Recruiting is still slow. The slow moving of the ancient departmental machinery in Washington, the obvious defects in the organization of many units of the guard, form a useful object lesson in the folly of unpreparedness in an era of war. Much blame is accorded throughout the country to the professional pacifists for the bad influence they have exerted, and those opponents of defense richly deserve all the condemnation they receive. But the Governments of the nation and the States and the great body of citizens of ordinary intelligence cannot shift their burden of responsibility to a comparatively few misguided persons. The single gratifying feature of the present situation is that we have begun to prepare for national defense in a practical way. We are not likely hereafter to dwell in a fool's paradise. As a people we began to see the light some time ago, and now we are setting to work to make our land defenses what they should be. If there is war, all must share its penalties, civilians as well as soldiers. But in the future this Mexican trouble will be remembered as a blessing in disguise, arousing a too-contented and too-comfortable people to a strong sense of national duty.

It is worth noting, by the way, that Mr. JAMES HAY has been renominated for Congress in the Seventh Virginia District without opposition, and that his friends in the district have not failed to "point with pride" to his record and his triumph over the "persecutions of purchased news "columns or editorials based on "ignorance, prejudice, or self-interest." This triumph comes to Mr. HAY at a most opportune moment, the very eve of the trial of the plan he forced upon the nation to make the organized militia a part of its first line of defense. Few heroes are permitted to enjoy their triumphs so quickly.

THE SACRIFICE OF THE BULL MOOSE.

Tenderly but inexorably Mr. ROOSEVELT draws his cruel steel along the throat of the Bull Moose. He introduced it to the political fauna. Now he bids it join the dodo. The animal was his. For him it must die. He is the most gregarious of men. He is unhappy in a minority. His letter to the Progressive National Committee might aptly be entitled "I Must Get Back into the Republican Party." To enable him to accomplish that task, will the Progressive Party, which came "to stay," disrupt, dissolve, fall upon the impenitent bosoms of the "crooks" of 1912? He weeps over it before he knifes it:

> Before speaking of anything else, I wish to express my heartiest and most unstinted admiration for the character and services of the men and women who made up the Progressive National Convention in 1916. The platform put forth in 1912 was much the most important public document promulgated in this country since the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Suppose the Republican Party, beaten in 1856, had given up in 1860 its fight against the extension of slavery? If the platform of 1912 was "the most important public docu-"ment promulgated in this country "since the death of ABRAHAM LIN-"COLN," why doesn't Mr. ROOSEVELT stick to it? But where is that platform now? It has been thrown into the ashheap of history. It was forgotten even by the Progressives at their Chicago Convention. Where is the recall of judicial decisions? Where is "responsibility to the people, se-"cured by the initiative, referendum, "and recall"? Away in the Ewigkeit.

The party made its platform a "covenant with the people." The covenant is torn up. The "abuses" have not been swept away. "It is impossible," says Mr. ROOSEVELT in a delightful passage, "for us Progressives to abandon our convictions." He has abandoned them. His Progressive convictions are like the good intentions of Mr. Micawber's youngest son. He never carries them out.

Perhaps conscious of the weakness of his defense, Mr. ROOSEVELT turns to the more congenial job of lambskinning Mr. WILSON, whose Administration is "on an even lower level "than the Administration of BU-"CHANAN." A rehash of a favorite phrase of his unbiased criticism. He is the incarnation of LINCOLN. Consequently Mr. WILSON must be the avatar of Old BUCK. When Mr. ROOSEVELT comes to deal with hyphenization he makes a mess of it. If many children of the hyphen support HUGHES, it is not because they love HUGHES, but on account of their "an-"tagonism to me. They were bound "to defeat me for the nomination." Yes, and they are bound to defeat Mr. WILSON because they despise him, and Mr. ROOSEVELT is going to help them. With what he says about Americanism and the loyalty of the great body of citizens of German blood nobody but the disloyalists will disagree; but the country cannot forget that it is exactly Mr. WILSON'S Americanism that has earned him the hostility of the alien group, the very men, mainly Republicans, who loathe both Mr. WILSON and Mr. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. WILSON'S acts are the ample proof of his Americanism. Without doubting Mr. HUGHES'S, it is hard to see what it gains by being imputed to him by Mr. ROOSEVELT. "Take him on my recommendation," is what his plea to the Progressives amounts to. But if they are true to their principles of 1912, why shouldn't they follow them, instead of following the chief?

Mr. ROOSEVELT is thoroughly tired of the Progressive Party. He is a mighty engaging character, but too worldly wise for "the conscience of the people." He wants a conscience that can deliver more votes.

THE JULY DISBURSEMENTS.

The proof of profits is in the dividends. The last doubt of prosperity vanishes before the imposing totals of the dividends payable in July. According to the compilation of The Journal of Commerce, they are a maximum at $107,762,540, an increase of some thirteen millions over last year, when the "ruin" of the war was already beginning to be doubted. This year's dividend record contains some threescore of increases, or extras, or resumptions of old payments, or beginnings of new ones. The record would be better if the railways shared in it. Just one steam railway and only one or two public utilities are on this list. The prizes of prosperity have gone to private enterprise, to the makers of motors and munitions, to the dealers in metals and oils, to the thrice-blessed owners of steamships, to the sugarmakers who have capitalized the restoration of the duty, to the pioneers in the chemical industries, especially dyes, and to the textile trades which are spinning the cotton that used to be exported. How is it possible that the railways have not shared in the activity which has so swollen their business, as well as that of all other lines?

Analysis of the interest payments solves the mystery. The interest payments of the industrials are $42,900,000, against $107,500,000 for the railways. The dividend comparison is for the industrials $59,627,734, and for the railways $28,134,796. The railways had to pay $63,000,000 more interest than the industrials before they could apply their earnings to dividends. In vain have the railroads pleaded with the regulators that their dividends were necessary to the credit of their bonds, and that without borrowing power the railways could not provide the railway facilities the country needed. The unions and the legislators have thought the railway dividend fund a proper resource for the unlimited and illimitable increase of wages, and for the expenses of laws penalizing the railways for their prosperity as the seamen's law penalizes the steamship carriers, and under a similar false pretense of public benefit and humanity.

This is true although just now the railways are enjoying remarkable reversal of their recent adversity. Not a few leading systems are earning twice over the average dividend of 6.29 per cent. paid by all dividend-paying railways in 1915, and less than 4 per cent. for all railways. The comparison of the railways' past with the railways' present would be satisfactory if there were not an even more striking comparison available. Industrial earnings are reckoned in scores per cent., and the glamour is so great that many yield to the temptation to forget that industrials are either princes or paupers. That has come to be true of the railways also in considerable degree, and the affairs of the railways are still in the power of those who think that railway shares ought not to earn little more than interest. A further test of their theories lies ahead. The enormous crops were moved last year with comparative ease because the railway tracks and cars were empty. The crop congestion will be less this year, but it will come on top of a railway traffic situation already under test, and in no condition to take on much more. The time for preparedness against renewal of the embargo on freight has passed. Rails should have been laid and terminals enlarged months or even years ago. It was impossible with one-sixth of the railways in receiverships. The general cry is that the railways are public untilities, and that it is their duty to look out for public interests, primarily, and for themselves lastly. The proof is now in the making that the public must look out for the public utilities if it expects the public utilities to serve the public suitably.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Were Guided by Judgment.

That Captain MOREY was left wounded and alone in the desert while the troopers who had been with him went on, at first thought seems something like a desertion and very far from heroic. Sentimentalists will say, or at least they will feel, that there was something wrong about the transaction—that the men should have shared the fate of the helpless officer, whatever it might be, and die with him if they could not carry him to safety.

The situation, however, was one that demanded sense, not sentimentality. Doubtless it was considered in all its bearings before the separation took place, and the conclusion reached was that in the interests of the Captain, as well as of the troopers with him, they should go on. They had more than a chance of reaching the American line, if not required to carry a wounded man, and the one hope for him then visible was that they should do this and send back a stronger and well-equipped force to his rescue.

So the men were ordered away, and they obeyed, first taking such measures, presumably, as they could to make tolerable his lonely waiting for relief. Just how this came at last had not been disclosed at the time of writing these comments, but the course followed has the justification that its result, in one way or another, was the saving of all the lives concerned.

That is vastly better than would have been a display of useless self-sacrifice and devotion. Captain MOREY and his troopers are all practical men—all as capable of the heroic as men could be—but they are not of the sort that indulge in "magnificent gestures" in mere appreciation of aesthetic value.

Troubles of Aviators in Mexico.

It is indeed unfortunate that it should have been in Northern Mexico that the capacity of our army's poor little aviation corps, so long starved and neglected by Congress, was first put to the hard test of real military operations. As explained yesterday by a member of the corps, in that region are accumulated all the difficulties and dangers that can be encountered by machines of the heavier-than-air type.

The high elevation of the land means that all flying must be done in a rarefied medium. The beating of the sun down on bare sands produces violent currents, ascending and descending—currents that make "holes in the air" and are far more perilous to the aviator than the strongest of winds moving parallel with the ground. The nature of the soil, too, renders the beginning of flight hard and the ending of it perilous. The flying to pieces of the propeller blades seems to have been an unexpected trouble, but it was one that could have been prophesied by anybody who has seen what happens to wood, especially wood in such forms as these blades, when it is taken either from the tropics into a temperate climate or from the latter into the former. The internal stresses of the contractions and expansions produced in such cases always cause cracking, and destruction would naturally follow when the wooden blades were subjected to the strain of their work.

The mechanical difficulties can doubtless be remedied in time, for none of them is insuperable, but it will never be what the aviators call "good flying" over any part of Mexico, and the wastage of aeroplanes will probably continue to be great as long as the campaign continues. That means that there must be a lot of the machines.

Happily it is to the machines rather than to the men that most of the accidents will happen, as is illustrated by the fact that as yet none of the aviators in Mexico has been seriously injured, though the aeroplanes hitherto sent there have all been speedily wrecked.

OUR DUTY TO EUROPE.

Is It Only to Bind Up Wounds After the Fight Is Finished?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The amazing apathy of the American people in the face of the greatest calamity that has ever befallen the human race is one of the strangest circumstances connected with this altogether unbelievable war. When the struggle began I expected to see our newspapers and magazines filled with protests, in the name of outraged humanity, against the abominable anachronism of warfare between the most highly civilized nations of the world. I took it for granted that mass meetings would be held all over the country to voice the horror with which America beheld the madness of Europe and to reprobate the inexpiable crime committed by a handful of misrulers and their advisers in engulfing millions of their fellow-men in fratricidal strife. I supposed that in this second decade of the twentieth century such sentiments would furnish the keynote of neutral comment, and that mere academic discussion, and even the selfish interests of neutral nations in the conflict, would be relegated to a subordinate place. So emphatically has the reverse been the case that Samuel Harden Church's admirable letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 28, instead of being a typical expression of ideas, is actually startling in its novelty.

"The Untaken Part of Brother's Keeper" is a text from which sermons ought to be preached in every pulpit and editorial articles written in every newspaper in America. Why have they not been? Why do we protest at the, in a relative sense, utterly insignificant episode of the loss of a few American lives on torpedoed ships, and not at such wholesale horrors as the devastation of Poland, the Armenian massacres, and the slaughter and mutilation of millions of men on the firing line?

It is true that Americans have been generous in giving money to relieve the sufferings arising from the war. But is this their whole duty to the belligerents? If you came upon two men fighting with deadly weapons, would you feel that you had no more urgent duty to perform than to bind up their wounds after the fight was over? Would you not do everything in your power to separate them—even to striking the weapons from their hands, if you had the requisite strength and courage?

The question will probably be asked, What can America do to stop the war? Very much! In the first place, she can give expression in no uncertain tones to her utter detestation of it. This she has conspicuously failed to do. She can cease to be an indifferent onlooker. As the richest nation in the world, and the one upon which the belligerents must more and more depend for the money and munitions without which war is impossible, she can, having formulated reasonable terms of peace, bring enormous economic pressure to bear upon any country that refuses to subscribe thereto. She can mobilize her intellectual and moral forces, not only against the prolongation of the present war, but against the whole infamous and imbecile business of warfare between civilized nations. For every dollar she spends in increasing her own armaments she can spend ten on a resolute campaign of education in behalf of permanent peace.

Is it not high time that a league of neutral nations, with America at the head, made at least some decent attempt to persuade the warring nations to agree to an armistice pending a discussion of the terms of peace?

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1916. C. F. T.

Aid for a Convalescent.

To have appendicitis is bad. To have that followed by erysipelas is worse. On top of that to have your fellow-workmen go on a strike while you are in the hospital, and, to cap the climax, to have to think of your wife and six little children at home with no food. This was the situation when the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities was first asked to help the Kramers. John Kramer is being given convalescent care now, and his family is being supplied with nourishing food. A kind-hearted landlady cannot hold off on the rent much longer. The bureau needs a fund of $100 to help the Kramers until the father can get back at his own tailoring work or adapt himself to other work. He had always supported his family well until this streak of bad luck. He will get well faster now that he knows Mrs. Kramer and the children are being cared for. Large and small contributions for this family may be sent to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "for 0271 T."

The bureau acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appal 0270, Sunshine, 50 cents; 0270 H., British Sailor, $1; Cash Anon., 25 cents; 0270 W., V. Rufida, 50 cents; Friend, $1; A Daily Reader, $1. 0270 G., A Friend, $1; G. S. S., $3; Cash Anon., $1. 0270 T., Cash Anon., 25 cents. 0270 E., Cash Anon., $1; Mrs. A. A. E., $1.

THE GUARDSMAN CONSCRIPT

Making Him Into the Regular Army an Illegal Proceeding.

New York, June 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be an impression among many State militiamen that they are going to be pressed willy-nilly into the service of the United States and sent into Mexico.

To some it may seem proper to order our guardsmen into Mexico without consulting their individual preferences, but it would appear only fair before deciding this to examine the conditions under which these men assumed their uniforms.

Briefly, they agreed to serve anywhere within the United States, but nowhere else. They will all welcome the opportunity to defend our borders and probably 95 per cent. will accept service in Mexico at the request of the President; but to force them into such service would be to trick men who are real patriots and deprive them of the privilege, which will undoubtedly have to be offered to hundreds of thousands of other men, of freely volunteering their services.

The Tribune this morning quotes General O'Ryan substantially to the effect that the oath which will make a militiaman practically a member of the regular army will be administered "en bloc" and under such conditions as to render a refusal morally impossible.

This means that the militia are going to be conscripted—a procedure indefensible legally or morally and not called for by the exigencies of the present occasion.

The higher command of the militia in countenancing any such move will be signing the death warrant of the National Guard. No man will join an organization the officers of which have in the past tricked their men, and I bid those in authority to stop and consider seriously what they do before it is too late.

Each man should be offered in private the privilege of volunteering for service in Mexico, or of remaining within the border. AN EX-GUARDSMAN.

Suffrage Will Bite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I reply to your editorial of June 22 entitled "Suffrage by Threat"? As I understand the word "threat," it means making people think you are going to do something which you are really not going to do and have no intention of doing. The Woman's Party is making no "bluff," no threat. It honestly believes that women voters can do no greater service to their country than to bring about the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment by teaching political parties that they cannot receive the support of women voters if they refuse justice to women. Never was a more glorious cause. I have great respect for THE TIMES, but does it know that in all the Presidential elections in the free States since 1896 the average change of votes needed to throw the election to the other party was 9 per cent. of the total vote cast? Also that in 1912 none of the equal suffrage States would have required a change of more than ½ per cent. of the total vote to swing the Presidential election in the State?

A Jersey mosquito may have no effect on the satellites of Jupiter, as THE TIMES says, but it can make people leave the State of New Jersey. The Woman's Party can make thousands leave the Democratic Party. Powerful and unexpected things sometimes result from mosquito bites—especially the bite of the female, you know. Yes, votes bite, God bless 'em!

ELIZABETH SELDEN ROGERS.

New York, June 23, 1916.

Where Everything Has Horns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having lived along the border where our boys are going, it might be well to advise them about a few things. First, they should wear an abdominal band because, in spite of the days being very warm, the nights are cool. They should try not to drink too much water, and only what has been examined, because the combinations, such as alkali, sulphur, and iron, will upset them. I had acute dysentery, which makes you very cold about the stomach and bowels, and, as it is a temperance country, the stomach band will help if you can't get ginger. Behave with dignity, because the Texan is still a bit anti-North, although he is the squarest and best type in our country. He is whole-souled and a stanch friend if you are the right kind. Everything has horns, including trees and toads, but if you will spare yourself between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. you will find the climate most healthful and your appetite fine. Be careful about the water. You can go all day without it very easily. Use chewing gum and tobacco to keep the mouth moist. V. E. MEERT.

New York, June 24, 1916.

"Excellent," but Not Appointed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After having been graduated from the Domestic Science School, Columbia University, I substituted for one year, as no examination was held in my subject in 1913. In 1914 I was fortunate (?) enough to have my name placed on the cooking eligible list. It is still there and I am still substituting in a vacancy. This is to be my third "Summer vacation without pay." I am to be deprived of $175. During the Winter I had to teach in evening school in order to help meet the obligations of those dependent upon me. It has been a hard struggle, and the future seems to hold out no promise.

Although I have been rated "excellent" each year, no credit will be given me for teaching experience, as I am only a substitute. If the Board of Education cannot afford to appoint me why was a shop teacher, listed on the 1915 eligible list, appointed to my school this year, while I, on a list of two years' standing, working for a lower salary, was not even considered? Since I am on the eligible list, have been filling a vacancy for nearly three years, and have been rated "excellent" for teaching by my Principals, what more can I be expected to do in order to be appointed? A NEEDY SUBSTITUTE.

New York, June 24, 1916.

Ojo Means Eye.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that a correspondent in THE TIMES explains the word "ojo" found in the composition of several compound names of places in Mexico as "a lake." Ojo is the human eye. A secondary meaning is anything resembling an eye. Hence it is a spring, more especially one which is perfectly round. In the valley of Mexico, many such springs called the "ojos" exist. Several of these ojos in the Xochimilco district, which are from eight to twelve feet across and which are supplied by underground streams, have been harnessed and the water conducted in a great cement conduit to the heights above Chapultepec Castle, where they are pumped into an immense reservoir to supply the capital with drinking water.

JOHN HUBERT CORNYN,
Professor of English in the National University of Mexico.

New York, June 26, 1916.

Writing of 'The Lady of Cawnpore.'

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the obituary notice concerning the late Frank Vincent a mistake occurs in regard to some of his literary work. He is mentioned as the writer of "The Lady of Cawnpore," the truth being that he had nothing whatever to do with the writing of that novel. He was an intimate acquaintance of my brother, the late Albert E. Lancaster, and engaged him to write "The Lady of Cawnpore," with the arrangement that his own name should appear as collaborateur, for the reason that he secured its publication by Funk & Wagnalls and incurred all the expense necessitated. I feel that this statement is due in justice to my brother's memory.

EMILY LANCASTER.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., June 26, 1916.

CLIMAX TO THE FIRST ACT OF THE WORLD.

It Now Is Taking Place; Next an Intermission of Terrible Darkness, Then Vanity Worse Confounded, Then Infinite Desuetude.

By TAIZO OTSUKA,
Prophet.

Tokio, Japan, May 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being assured of the end of the world, I wish to disclose the climax of the present act of the world play and make a brief introduction of the next act, (the Kingdom of God,) in the hope that men may watch and be in readiness to assume their roles at a moment's notice.

For some years I have directed my efforts toward scientific investigations to learn the processes through which all things come into existence, and I have discovered that the opposite extremities are the same. Religion and mechanical science lead men to the same destiny, which is delusion. The one law under which all things are created is: To each motion there is equal and opposite reaction, (Newton's law of motion,) or, religiously speaking, for every human act there will be just reward. But there is neither an absolute primary motion nor an absolute reaction; for the reaction is the primary motion of the secondary reaction, and the secondary reaction is the primary motion of the third reaction, &c., until it comes to the last reaction, which is the first motion. So the ending is the beginning and the beginning is the ending, and there is nothing new under the sun, no, not a particle of dust. Nor is there any gain or loss under the sun; for what seems gain is the reaction of what was lost in the former life, and a loss is the reaction of a past gain or the primary motion of the future gain.

I have discovered that the primary motive force of this universe is electricity. Electricity produces magnetism, magnetism produces motion, motion produces friction, and friction produces electricity. Again, electricity produces heat, heat produces light, light produces spirit (ghost), and the spirit commands electricity. I have discovered that God is purely mechanical energy observable in two ways, as gigantic power and wisdom or intelligence. Mechanical energy can be transformed into intelligence or spirit only by means of animal brains, hence all animals are members of one intelligence.

The present European war is foretold in the Scripture as the sign of the beginning of the end (Matthew, 24:6.) In the end all nations will be called on the stage, the United States as the heir apparent of the Kingdom of God. She will desire to make another Declaration of Independence to free herself from the bonds of militarism (the primary motion) and religion (the reaction.) But in good time she will come to know that militarism is her father and religion her mother. In those days New York City will be the centre of attraction. She will be exalted above all things as the mother of new liberty. Yet at the appointed time she must come to her end. Suddenly she will be stripped, made naked, and all her wealth will be carried away to her enemy's land. Then she will come to repentance.

All is vanity, all is folly, all is weariness, and there is no profit under the sun. Yet what is determined must be performed in due season. There will be a Japanese-American war. This also is weariness. Americans will begin to hate the Japanese, and they will beat, rob, and kill every Japanese who is found in the land, especially in New York. The war will be a struggle between Christianity and Shintoism, (the way of God,) in which Christians will suffer much.

In the latter days the United States will make a false treaty with Japan. When Japan sends her envoy with his staff to the United States, the Americans will strip, rob, and lock him up in prison. After a while Japan will send more men to find out the trouble and they will be in similar manner beaten, locked up, or killed. Again Japan sends this time a person of high rank, and he, too, will be killed, that it might be fulfilled: "This is the heir; come let us kill him and seize on his inheritance." (Matthew 21:38.)

This is the end of the present age. The curtain down. There will be darkness all over the earth.

The curtain up. All is changed. There will be lightnings; many dead will come unto resurrection. Men have completely lost their past memories, some are naked and are not ashamed. Clouds will be gathered in heaven, on which the Son of man rides, who is to reduce all nations and tongues and faiths to one race and one language and one faith. New York City will be rebuilt, and His palace therein. He will appoint three Kings, one for America, another for Europe, and the other for Asia. Each kingdom will be divided into three States, each State will be divided into three prefectures, each prefecture will be divided into three counties, &c. In each house there will be three heads—a man has two wives, one to sit at his right and the other at his left, so that women may rule over men. Man will be all grit and woman wisdom. Women will cleave to their lords, and men will turn their attention toward domestic affairs. There will be joyful days, but this is vanity, for man does not know of the woes which are to come hereafter. Wherever man is there also is the serpent.

The King is weighed in a balance and his value is decided in the units of dollars and cents. He will make coins to the amount of his full value. Money answers all things in these days, and the King may die, but his force will be retained as money. The King bears the countenance of Napoleon Bonaparte and has a strong love of simplicity, and he will condemn the formalities of all functions, artificiality of designs, and the fashions of dress are very near to nature. The King is righteous and merciful and his people are all loyal, and there will be peace for nearly one thousand years, when that which is bound and wet with the dew of heaven must be loosed, for by this time men will have increased their knowledge again.

The population of the earth will decrease and after many thousands of years man will be evolved into gigantic beasts, and when the earth is sufficiently chilled the beasts will perish, then the plants; but the earth will continue its process of cooling until it becomes infinitely cold, which is infinitely hot. Then the earth as well as other stars will be in gaseous forms and they will be all in one, (the sun and stars.)

This is the end, which is the beginning of a new creation which will produce precisely the same phenomena. And there will be neither irregularity nor mistake in the work of Nature. That which goes will return to its original place.

In conclusion, I would advise all men:

Be not overambitious, for a rise will be followed by a fall.

Do not overstudy, for it uncovers the unweariness.

Do not invent, for it is evil, against the nature, and is the cause of destruction.

Do not be overreligious, for no one knows the way of God.

Do not let men pray, "Thy kingdom come," for no man is prepared for the day of judgment. Let them first cleanse themselves.

Do not go to the extremity in anything, for that is the end.

Be within moderation.

TAIZO OTSUKA.

ENGLAND'S UNNEEDED.

A Reply to the Charge That English Actors Abroad Lack Patriotism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For what reason does Mr. Farren place gratuitous insults on actors over here? Who is he to scourge his countrymen at home and abroad because they are not comporting themselves either at their work or in their recreations in exact line with his views? Does he realize how many men over here of apparently military age and fitness suffer from a physical disability known only to themselves?

Does he realize both the difficulties and expense of trying to enlist? That you cannot even be medically examined here, in America, but must go to Toronto, Canada, or London, England, at your own expense? Many men I know have done this, and been rejected, at a personal cost of from $200 to $400. How many are there who have not the price to try?

I am speaking of what I know. I am quite fit, and yet the only result is a small pile of correspondence bearing the general reply, "You are not wanted yet." One says, "We have a waiting list of thousands, and, though we appreciate your anxiety, we can hold out no hope of wanting you yet."

There are shirkers here, I know that, but because of it I do not suspect each man I meet of being one, and those who are can well be left to their consciences' care.

As to his remark on current attractions at London theatres, may I ask any sane, normal person of reasonable age: What does Tommy on furlough want when he goes out with his relatives at home? Does he want distraction from the sadness, the horror, and the trials of it all? And do they at home want light, amusing, and brilliant entertainment, or do they want Hamlet's soliloquy or perchance the ghost scenes?

LAWRENCE GRANT.

New York, June 25, 1916.

A SECOND MARRIAGE.

Over green fields and far waters, the
morning sunlight was falling;
Out in the clover, murmured the droning sound of the bees;
And lightly, upon the church spire, hither and thither turning,
The weather vane was shifted by the idle Springtime breeze.

"Who giveth this woman in marriage?"
Before the flower-strewn altar,
The voice of the priest fell gravely:
"Who giveth this woman away?"
In the hush of the pause that followed
a chill crept over the sunshine—
"Not I," came a sea-blown whisper,
"For I held her only a day!"

Then the father spoke, and fondly—he who created and formed her,
Who cherished her being and molded the soul in its infancy:
"Behold, I give the woman, who have given her once to another,
For she, from the surging waters, has drifted back to me!"

Then came as a voice from the sea-shell, a mocking sound as of laughter,
Sweet and low and alluring, and soft as a Summer sea:
"O friends and fathers and all men, know I am not of your giving!
Behold, as of old and forever, I give myself, and am free!"

M. E. BUHLER.

THE FAT SUFFRAGE PURSE.

Comment on the Amount of Money Spent to Keep Women in Politics.

New York, June 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The convention at Chicago had features distinctly its own, but the one that impressed many of us as not only unique but portentous was the amount of money that women suffragists are willing to spend to get into and keep in politics.

The Suffrage Parade Committee announced proudly that it cost $60,000 to have 5,000 women in line and to get the unsatisfactory plank inserted in the Republican platform confirming the right they already had of submitting their question for settlement by the individual States. (Anti-suffragists have always contended that the question should be settled by individual States.)

As this was a distinct setback to Congressional Union tactics, Mrs. Belmont immediately gave notice that she would raise a fund of $500,000—half a million!—to force the passage of her Federal amendment. And the evening papers came out with the information that Mrs. Catt was now ready to spend the $1,250,000 held by her in trust for "suffrage."

Here in New York we are accustomed to having $100,000 raised in ten minutes at one place, and anywhere from $10,000 to $50,000 at another all for woman's activities in politics. There even seemed to be something subtly clever in a woman publicly subscribing "$1,000 to convert a President."

Woman's advent into politics apparently resolves itself into a question of money. Suffrage money was poured into Iowa with the idea that anything could be accomplished with money. It has always been necessary for suffragists to spend ten times as much money to get women into politics as anti-suffragists have been able to spend to keep woman out of politics, but now the suffragists proclaim themselves ready to spend a hundred times as much.

Two antagonistic factions in the su

MISS ESTHER FORD, J. F. WAIT'S BRIDE

Supreme Court Justice's Daughter Is Wed to Young Graduate of Cornell.

CEREMONY IN BRETTON HALL

The Rev. Fields Hermance, Who Married Bride's Parents, Officiates Before Relatives and Friends.

The wedding of Justin Federal Wait, son of John Cassan Wait of this city, and Miss Esther Ford, a daughter of Justice John Ford of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Ford, was celebrated at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Bretton Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway. The ceremony took place in a private apartment, which was decorated with pink peonies, pink roses and smilax, and the Rev. Fields Hermance, who officiated more than twenty years ago at the wedding of Justice Ford and Mrs. Ford, performed the ceremony.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore an ivory white satin gown, trimmed with rose point lace and the satin court train was covered by the net veil which was caught at the back of her coiffure and a wreath of orange blossoms went around her head. She carried a shower of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor and only attendant was her sister, Miss Edith Ford, who wore a short full pink satin gown having an over dress of brocade in pink, silver, and gold. The pale blue satin bodice was veiled with pink net, which was draped down the back in cape effect. She carried clusters of pink roses.

There was no best man or ushers, and none exept near relatives and a few close friends were invited. The ceremony was followd by a breakfast, the table being decorated with American beauty roses and smilax decorated the breakfast room.

Mr. and Mrs. Wait will spend the coming year in Ithaca, where Mr. Wait, who was graduated this year from Cornell, is to take an additional course in chemistry, after which they will return to New York to live. Both Mr. Wait and his bride were students at Cornell, where they first met.

Mrs. Wait's father was long known as "Honest" John Ford. He won a reputation as a fighter for reforms and has had a varied civic career. He was born in poverty, his first work being done in a stone quarry, but in 1886 he appeared at Cornell University, where he celebrated his advent by carrying off a prize entitling him to free tuition. Graduating with honors he came to this city, and not long after became the editor of the American Economist. He was elected to the State Senate in 1895 by the Republicans, and in 1906 he was elected to the Supreme Court, being backed then by Tammany Hall and the Independence League.

MRS. J. E. ROOSEVELT LOSES

Justice Clark Denies Separation Decree—Clears Husband.

Mrs. Edith H. Briscoe Roosevelt lost her suit for a separation from John Ellis Roosevelt, a cousin of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, yesterday. Supreme Court Justice Clark rendered a decision exonerating the defendant of all of the charges made against him.

Justice Clark finds that there was no evidence that Mr. Roosevelt ever attempted to choke his wife at Naples, Italy, on March 1, 1914, nor at the Hotel Savoy, London, shortly afterward. The court also clears the defendant of the charges that he used insulting and abusive language in the presence of his wife.

As the couple were able to live peaceably for a time at Sayville, L. I., the country home of the Roosevelts, Justice Clark holds that it is not unsafe or improper for Mrs. Roosevelt to live again with her husband.

The case has attracted much attention for several months by reason of the sensational testimony which was introduced in the first trial, when Mr. Roosevelt sued for an annulment, which he lost, and in the present action brought by Mrs. Roosevelt.

C. Walter Randall, attorney for Mr. Roosevelt, said that although no provision was made for alimony his client would continue to provide for his wife.

Paul H. Welch Weds Miss Hobbs.

A wedding of interest to many in New York and Brooklyn took place on Saturday evening last in Duluth, Minn., when Paul Hamilton Welch, son of the late Philip H. Welch and Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Welch, and Miss Ruth Hobbs, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hobbs, were married at the home of the bride's sister, 31 Kent Road, Duluth, by Bishop J. D. Morison. The immediate relatives only were present. Mr. and Mrs. Welch will live at 1,626 East Fourth Street, Duluth.

Mr. Welch's parents were both well known in newspaper circles in this city, and for a number of years his mother, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Welch, edited the Woman's Page of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and Mr. Welch was on the staff of The New York Sun.

Miss Harrower to Wed F. F. Peters.

Miss Mary E. Harrower announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Katherine Harrower, to Frazier Forman Peters. Miss Harrower is the daughter of the late Horatio C. Harrower of Buffalo, N. Y., and a niece of the Rev. Pascal Harrower, rector of the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, S. I.

Mr. Peters is the son of the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. He was graduated from the Columbia School of Mines, class of 1916, and is a member of the First Motor Battery, N. G. N. Y.

Hunter-Backus Engagement.

Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Hunter of 849 Lexington Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Vivien Elizabeth Hunter, to Electus Taylor Backus, son of the late Rev. Brady E. Backus of the Holy Apostle Church. The wedding will take place in the Fall.

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PLATTSBURG ROOKIES MARCH TEN MILES

Cover Distance in Three Hours and a Half, Fresh and Strong —Meet "the Enemy" Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 26, (by Courier from Beekmantown.)—Major Peter Murray's command, the Third Plattsburg Training Regiment, is encamped here tonight after a ten-mile march from its supply base. They are moving to hold open the Rutland Railroad between Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point, which is in danger of attack from an army from across the Canadian border line.

The rookies covered the ten miles in three hours and a half and their zeal in the initial stages earned them an afternoon's rest. Most of them were ready to march further, but that would have disarranged the plans of the Quartermaster's Department, which had chosen the site a week ago. Moreover, they might have surprised the ehemy, two troops of the Second Cavalry, which is not ready to give battle until tomorrow.

The departure from the base at Plattsburg began at 8 o'clock this morning, and by 12 o'clock the regimental pup tents were all pitched and the rookies were busy stowing away three tons of food, which included 210 pounds of jelly. The average time for the march, two and three-quarters miles an hour, including a ten-minute rest at the end of each fifty minutes, compares favorably with the time made by seasoned regulars.

With a few exceptions, the men were remarkably fresh at the finish. The exceptions were cases of sore feet, and none was serious. One man, Dr. M. J. Murphy, the camp fat man, was obliged to fall out after half the distance had been covered. He rode into camp on one of the auto trucks.

DYNAMITE IN U. S. BUILDING.

Watchman Finds Large Package in Park Row Federal Structure.

Enough dynamite to wreck the structure was found in the south portico of the Federal Building, Broadway and Park Row, yesterday at 6:30 A. M. by Eli Harris, a watchman, who was making his last round. There were nine and a half sticks of the explosive, wrappd in a newspaper of May 28, 1916, and this was wrapped in coarse brown paper. The half sticks of the explosive, wrapped in a piece of lead pipe 1¾ inches in diameter and 8 inches long. One end of the pipe was closed.

Harris took the dynamite to the office of Theodore Le Roy, assistant custodian of the Federal Building, who opened it without blinking an eye.

"You can't explode dynamite without some kind of fuse or fulminating cap, and there was neither," said Le Roy, who called up Police Headquarters.

Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles hurried down to Le Roy's office to take charge of the explosive. He said the quantity was large enough and the quality strong nough to blow up a dozen buildings. Because the papers in which it was wrapped seemed scorched, Inspector Egan concluded that a fuse must have been attached to the contents and lighted. On the other hand, Captain Tunney and police detectives of the Bomb Squad were of the opinion that the explosive was left at the Federal Building and forgotten either by a man who dropped, fearing he would be arrested for carrying the explosive about.

THREE CALL ENO SENILE.

Will Contestants Finish Their Case with Alienists.

Three alienists, Dr. Max D. Schlaap, Dr. William B. Pritchard, and Dr. Edward D. Fischer, who occupied the stand yesterday at the continuation of the contest of the will made by Amos F. Eno, who left the residue of his estate, valued at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University, testified that Mr. Eno was suffering with senile dementia at the time he executed the disputed document. Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, who has been associated with the contestants in an advisory capacity, was prevented by professional ethics from testifying.

John B. Stanchfield announced that the contestants rested. Wallace Macfarlane and Joseph H. Choate, Jr., of counsel for the proponents, argued motions to dismiss the objections to the will. Surrogate Cohalan denied the motions in so far as they related to the question of testamentary capacity. The court reserved decision on the other points until the proponents shall have presented their case.

MARRY AT CALL TO ARMS.

H. H. Livingston of Motor Battery Hastily Weds Miss M. E. Curran.

Henry Hopkins Livingston and Miss Mary Eleanor Curran, the daughter of Mrs. John Elliott Curran of 138 East Fortieth Street, and whose nuptial was planned for next October, had a hurried wedding yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Livingston is a member of the First Armored Motor Battery, just called out, and had twenty-four hours' leave in which to be married in. The ceremony was performed at 4:30 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, which was decorated in lilies and pink roses, and the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant officiated. A small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends was held at the Brevoort.

St. Thomas Aquinas Graduates 30.

Commencement exercises were held yesterday morning at St. Thomas Aquinas School in Daly Avenue, near 176th Street, and thirty students were graduated. The Rev. Father Denis F. Coyle, rector of the church, presided and the exercises and distribution of prizes were in charge of the Rev. Father Francis A. Barry, Director of the school, and Mother Joseph, the Principal.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of Those Sailing Today for Liverpool—Arrivals from Glasgow.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Liverpool on the Carpathia are:

Mrs. S. M. Barr, W. Baker, Mrs. Agnes Bell, Mrs. G. Berry, Mrs. A. F. Collins, Dr. G. Holford Cowles, Mrs. A. O. Davis, Miss Gertrude Dear, John Duxbury, Mrs. R. B. Edmison, J. Griffith, K. K. Harris, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Edgar Little, Miss Nellie Marshall, Mrs. Emma Metcalfe, David Morris, George Mellis, Mrs. Susan Napier, James W. Spence, Sydney Shutt, J. Smith, James Torrie, David W. Ross, Miss Ellen Nightingale, Miss Florence Wates, R. D. Wardrop, Miss Annie Williams, Miss E. H. Williams, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Herbert Winter, Dr. Benjamin Rand, F. H. Postlethwaite, and Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool on the Cameronia were:

A. E. Beattie, F. C. Bowen, J. Hunter Brown, E. N. Haig Brown, W. Buckle, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Eden, A. S. Fuller, Scott McLaren Flemming, Miss E. R. Greene, Lieut.-Col. Sir David Hardie, Robert B. Ireland, E. W. Judge, Greville N. Laslett, Miss Jessie Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. F. Simpson, William Stirrat, Dr. Ray Page Walton, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, John Austin, Herbert Bell, M. and M. Brown, George Clydesdale, F. Connor, Mrs. B. W. Campbell, Miss Alice Connor, Mrs. Annie Dalrymple, Mrs. Elsie Deans, Mrs. E. Douglas, Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming, the Rev. William Forsyth, Theodore Martin, Mr. and Mrs. George Lumsden, Henry L. Nicoll, John Robertson, Philip Sherman, Miss M. Stirling, George Swan, Mrs. R. Wilson, Miss Janet Wilson, and Miss Agnes J. Wood.

Tourists for Newfoundland.

Among those booked to leave today for St. John's on the Stephano are:

William Adams, W. Aldrich, Mrs. J. F. Bailey, John F. Bailey, Jr., Gordon Babcock, Sir Edgar Bowring, Miss Winifred Caldwell, Mrs. J. L. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Canfield, Walter D. Clarke, Jr., Miss Constance Clifford, Miss L. A. Day, S. Warren Down, and Miss Lottie Devereaux.

MUSEUM THIEF GETS EGYPTIAN ANTIQUES

Thirteen Articles, Dating Back to 700 B. C., Stolen from the Metropolitan.

INTRINSIC VALUE SMALL

But Relics Are of Considerable Worth as Forming Links in Chronological Chain.

Thirteen small articles from the Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan Art Museum were stolen from the case in which they were locked, probably last Thursday. The loss was reported to the city detective force by Director Edward Robinson of the Museum, it became known yesterday.

The articles are not of great intrinsic value, being small symbolic figures and ornaments of gold and silver, but dating back to the Saite period, 700 years before Christ, and of much value to the collection in which they form links in a chronological chain.

The loss was discovered by a man cleaning the cases between 8 and 9 o'clock Friday morning, and the articles were probably taken within twenty-four hours previous. It is not supposed that an Egyptologist became lost to a sense of honor and allowed his covetousness to get the best of him, for gold and silver articles were selected from different parts of the case, not being chosen evidently for archaeological reasons. The intrinsic value is estimated at about $100.

Among the stolen articles are seven tiny statuettes of gold, Egyptian deities, each mounted on a marble base; a miniature mummy, 2½ inches high, of silver; a gold statuette of Isis, 1¼ inches high, and a sacred eye of gold, 1 inch in height. The other three pieces taken were ornaments in the shape of figures. They belonged to a set of four, one of which was evidently missed. The Museum authorities have no suspicion as to who the thief may have been.

The case is one in what is known as the Thirteenth Egyptian, or E-7, Gallery.

CEDRIC BRINGS $10,000,000.

Liner, with Gold to Pay for Munitions, Carries 6-Inch Gun.

The White Star liner Cedric arrived yesterday from Liverpool with only one passenger on board. The ship brought $10,000,000 from the Bank of England to pay for war munitions, and was protected with a six-inch navy gun mounted at her stern.

This is the first time a British passenger liner has come into this port armed since the beginning of the war, when the Adriatic carried a six-inch gun aft, and had it dismounted on her return to Liverpool at the request of the State Department. The White Star liners Canopic and Cretic, in the New York, Boston, and Mediterranean trade, have been armed with three-inch guns which were placed on board at Gibraltar, eastbound, and removed at the port on the return voyage to New York.

The Italian liners trading to this port have been armed with two three-inch guns at the stern since last Summer, and the French liners have carried three and a half guns at their sterns for the last six months.

Each case has been reported to the Treasury Department by Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, who has received instructions to issue clearance papers under the ruling that merchant vessels can carry arms for defense only. Officials of the White Star Line said yesterday that the Cedric was not carrying passengers, either west or east bound, and the gun was intended to protect the lives of the crew in case of a submarine attack.

The name of the representative of the Bank of England on board was not on the manifest, and no one at the International Mercantile Marine office, 9 Broadway, appeared to know it yesterday. Members of the New York Maritime Exchange said yesterday that not a single armed merchantman had been sunk by submarines.

DINNER TO GEN. HAMILTON.

Young Men's Democratic League Hosts to Camp Wilson Head.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League of New York will give a testimonial dinner to General Henry De Witt Hamilton, former Adjutant General of the State, at the National Democratic Club tomorrow evening. General Hamilton will have charge of the citizens' camp for young men at New City, which is to be known as Camp Wilson. The camp has the approval of President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker. One of the objects will be to instruct young men in military training.

Among the dinner guests will be Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen; William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the league; Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, District Attorney Edward Swann, John F. Galvin, William Harman Black, John W. Keller, Charles C. Hughes, and John M. Riehle, President of the National Democratic Club.

Frank D. Shelley, President of the league, will be toastmaster.

Organize a Wilson League.

The Woodrow Wilson Voters' League was organized last night at the Hotel McAlpin, which will serve as temporary headquarters. The league was formed to include voters of all political faiths, and among the organizers were Republicans and Progressives. The Chairman is Clarence Y. Palitz; Secretary, I. L. Bril; Treasurer, Jacob Carlinger, and on the Organization Committee are Solomon Sufrin, a member of the Progressive Executive Committee; Dr. B. Abramowitz, J. L. Horowitz, J. L. Levey, N. Zvirin, N. Padgug, H. Liebman, N. S. Sweder, Leo Lerner, S. Appel, Louis Lipsky, B. G. Richards, Edward A. Pollack, Dr. H. J. Epstein, William Sussman, and Alderman Alexander Drescher.

Duke Wins $750 Verdict for Hurts.

Duke Arturo De Majo Durazzo, whose marital woes following his marriage to Elizabeth Francis Hanan, a sister of John H. Hanan, the shoe manufacturer, figured in the news at one time, won a verdict for $750 yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Pendleton in his suit for $10,000 damages against the Norman L. Munro estate. The Duke alleged that he stepped into an open shaft, which he had been told was an elevator, and fell to the bottom. He asserted that he was seriously injured as a result and was laid up for three months.

Frank Vincent Left All to Widow.

The will of Frank Vincent, the scientist and explorer, who died on June 20 at Woodstock, N. Y., was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's Court. The entire estate, the value of which is unknown, is bequeathed to Mrs. Harriet Stillman Vincent, his widow. A certificate of patronship awarded to Mr. Vincent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art for presenting the museum with a collection of Indo-Chinese antiquities was also given to the widow.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 24th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.6 cents per pound.—Adv.

SAYS CANADA IS SLANDERED.

Hotel Man Here to Correct Reports of Travel Inconvenience.

City officials, hotel and resort managers and merchants in Canada have been much perturbed by false reports, spread in the United States, about the inconvenience of travel in the Dominion, according to R. S. Hubbell, manager of the Carls-Rite Hotel in Toronto. At the instance of Mayor Church of Toronto, Mr. Hubbell has just been making a canvass of lake cities on the American side, trying to find how widely those reports had spread. As a result, seventy-five hotel men were taken over from Buffalo to Toronto, dined at Mr. Hubbell's hotel, and thoroughly informed as to the situation.

"I found that persons who had contemplated going to Canada for their vacations had been told of third-degree examinations at the border, of the seizure of passports, and of possible conscription into the Canadian army," said Mr. Hubbell at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. "Of course, these things are absurd, as Americans may enter Canada as freely as ever. As a matter of fact, the American visitor is even more welcome in Canada than before the war. We are now as anxious to get him as Switzerland and some of the other European countries were before the war. The Canadian Government is inviting them over, and as one of the members of the American Association of Advertising Clubs, I am taking a delegation of about seventy Canadians to the convention in Philadelphia.

"Prohibition is due to hit us in September. On the 16th at 7 P. M., the province of Ontario goes stone dry and one will not be able to get a drink even in a hotel with a Raines law sandwich. The thirsty man will have to send either to Quebec or the States for any liquors he may wish.

"There is a general feeling in Canada that the urgencies of the Mexican situation will furnish the United States much needed object lesson in preparedness, and cause you to realize what the European war might lead to. There have been five American battalions formed in Canada already for the European war."

44 Restaurants Show Improvement.

Board of Health inspectors working under Chief Inspector Thomas Kearney yesterday reinspected fifty-two restaurants which were rated "Bad" on a previous inspection. Ten were advanced to a rating of "Good," thirty-four were marked "Fair," and "No Progress" was reported concerning the remaining eight. It was said at the Board of Health last night that these eight would have another inspection and if their proprietors still showed no progress, steps would be taken to prosecute them under the sanitary code. The inspection of restaurants has gone as far north as 112th Street.

William Beals.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 26.—William Beals, one of the old-time merchants of this city, died at his home here on Saturday in his ninety-sixth year. He was a son of the late William Beals, formerly owner, and publisher of The Boston Post, and of Mrs. Dorothy Whitney Beals.

Mr. Beals was born here and started in the dry goods business with Searle & Upham, of which he was for many years a partner. Later he formed a partnership with George W. Baker under the name of Baker & Beals, exporters and mill agents.

William S. Patten.

William S. Patten of 235 West Seventy-fifth Street, a real estate operator, died yesterday at the Poland Spring Hotel, South Poland, Me., in his eighty-first year. He was an old New Yorker and was born in City Hall Place, later removing to Washington Square South when that became a fashionable residence district.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES W. CRAWFORD, a produce merchant for forty-nine years at 15 Harrison Street, died yesterday at his home, 449 West Thirty-fourth Street, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. MARY J. McKENNA, wife of James McKenna, formerly a resident in this city, died on Sunday at her home, 453 Forty-first Street, South Brooklyn.

HENRY SCHOEN, a member of the United Brothers, Constellation Lodge, I. O. F. S. of L.; Manhattan Lodge, I. O. B. B., and Mann Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., died on last Saturday, his sixty-third birthday, at his home, 29 Hewes Street, Brooklyn. He was in the tea and coffee business in Manhattan for many years and left a widow, two brothers, and three sisters.

Mrs. MARIE BAUER PFLIEGER, wife of Peter T. Pflieger and a daughter of the late Adam Bauer, died on Saturday at her home, 1,375 Forty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, from heart disease.

GOTTLIEB LENZ, a civil war veteran and retired cigar manufacturer, died at his home, 723 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, aged 72 years. He came to this country from Germany at an early age, and when the civil war began he enlisted in Company B, 173d Regiment, New York Volunteers, and took part in fifteen battles of the war. He was discharged a Corporal at the end of the war. Mr. Lenz was formerly active in Republican politics in his district, and was a member of Mansfield Post, No. 35, G. A. R., the 173d Regiment Association, De Long Council, No. 725, R. A., and Crusaders Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. F. Three daughters survive him.

CHARLES FISCHER, 54 years old, a retired meat dealer of Brooklyn, died at his home, 391 Twelfth Street, South Brooklyn, on Saturday.

ALBERT EDWARD HARDING, a marine machinist, employed by the Old Dominion Steamship Company, died on Sunday at his home, 47 Clifton Place, Brooklyn. He was 47 years old and a member of Ivy Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Newton, N. J.

HENRY CARLOS FORDHAM, head of the Westchester Motor Service Company of Mount Vernon and formerly a newspaper editor, died on Sunday at his home in Mount Vernon in his forty-seventh year.

CHARLES W. MOSHER, a private in the Twelfth Company, Connecticut Coast Artillery, died on Sunday in the United Hospital at Port Chester, N. Y., in his forty-eighth year.

Mrs. CATHERINE B. HARMS, a resident of Phillipsburg, N. J., for thirty years, died yesterday at her home there in her sixty-first year.

Mrs. EMMA LAKE LAMBERT, widow of Matthew Lambert, died on Sunday night at her home in Dover, N. J., in her sixtieth year.

Mrs. MARY CARHART CUMMINS, widow of Simon A. Cummins, died on Sunday at her home in Vienna, N. J., in her eighty-sixth year.

JACOB J. BOSSARD, a retired farmer of Stewartsville, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in his seventy-sixth year.

ENEAS SMITH, a business man of Orange, N. J., died on Sunday night at his home there in his eighty-sixth year.

WILLIAM H. BROOME, an engineer, for many years with the Brooklyn Water Works, died on last Friday at his home, 393 Warwick Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year. He was a descendant of John Broome, at one time Lieutenant Governor of New York, and his maternal grandfather, Isaac Prince, was Mayor of Cincinnati in 1804.

Mrs. CATHARINE J. TALLMADGE, wife of Colonel William H. Tallmadge, a New York business man, who has been prominent in Democratic politics of Stamford, Conn., died yesterday at her home there.

The Rev. RICHARD S. MOTT, a Methodist minister for many years in Huntington, L. I., died yesterday at his home there, in his 81st sixtieth year.

WILLIAM F. GATES, a veteran of the civil war and a former member of the Connecticut Legislature, died on Sunday at his home in Lebanon, Conn., in his eightieth year.

HANS F. N. TRUELSON, President of the H. F. N. Truelson Company, real estate brokers, died on Sunday at his home, 971 East 179th Street, in his fifty-second year.

DAVID MACK of 25 St. Nicholas Avenue, head of the David Mack Company, manufacturers of women's neckwear, died on Saturday in Chicago, Ill., in his fifty-third year.

Miss CAROLINE ROGERS, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Rogers of Yonkers, died on Sunday at a private hospital here in her twenty-seventh year.

JOHN BLAKE, a retired capitalist of Baltimore, Md., who recently gave $25,000 to Johns Hopkins University and $10,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association, died on Sunday at his home in Randallstown, Md., in his eighty-fourth year.

JAMES B. DOAN, Chief Inspector of the United States Revenue Service, died on Sunday in Cincinnati, Ohio, in his ninetieth year, leaving a son, A. B. Doan, President of the American Tool Company.

HEINRICH SCHULTZ, a silk weaver, was found dead on Sunday in his home at Hackensack, N. J., in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. FANNIE DENMAN MEEKER, wife of the Rev. Jonathan Meeker, President of the Centenary Collegiate Institute for Girls at Hackettstown, N. J., died last night in her home at the school.

Miss SOPHIE SIMEON, a dressmaker, died yesterday at the home of her father, Adam Simeon, 62 North Prince Street, Flushing, L. I., aged 48 years.

FREDERICK KELLOGG TROWBRIDGE, formerly for many years a member of the firm of Vermilye & Co., bankers, died on Sunday at his home, 115 East Thirty-seventh Street, in his seventy-seventh year. He was a book collector and owned many rare volumes, including a copy of Shakespeare's folio.

APPEAL TO POLICE DIDN'T AID DESIGNER

Blackman, in Hands of Pickets, Locked in Strikers' Hall, He Says.

SO SCARED HE FAINTED

Charges Union Men Demanded $100 from Him as Guarantee He Would Not Go to Work.

Assertions that they were forcibly taken to cloakmakers' union meeting, intimidated, and asked to give $100 as surety that they would not work, a proceeding which they regarded as attempted extortion, are made in affidavits submitted by two clothing designers, Isidor Blackman of 150 West 171th Street and Max Linden of 471 Jerome Street, Brooklyn. The affidavits were shown to reporters yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the organization of manufacturers which is fighting the cloakmakers' strike.

Blackman and Linden are the men in whose behalf Jacob Manheim, counsel for the designers' association, not a union, yesterday appealed to the Mayor and to the public in advertisements. According to the designers, they are between the upper and nether grindstone in the strike, because, they say, the strikers are interfering with their working and, if they don't work, the manufacturers will, in some cases at least, cancel their contracts.

An official of the manufacturers' association said yesterday they had similar affidavits from another designer and four foremen.

Blackman says that about June 5 he was stopped by striking cloakmakers in front of the establishment of Singer Brothers, at 13 East Twenty-sixth Street, as he was about to go to work. There were about twenty-five men in the party, some of whom he recognized as being former employes of the firm. He names four of them in his affidavit.

They threatened his life, he says, unless he went with them to the union headquarters, so he went. They then took him to a meeting of employes of his shop, where he became so terrified that he fainted. The men at this meeting, he says, told him he must not work.

Last Friday, he says, a picket followed him downtown from his home. He was met by a large number of cloakmakers in front of the office, he says, and told he must come down to union headquarters again.

He appealed to a policeman for protection, the affidavit says, but all the satisfaction he could get was advice from the latter to the crowd not to make any disturbance on his post, but to go over to the park to settle it. In the confusion he managed to escape into his office. But the pickets were waiting for him when he came out to luncheon with his fellow-designer, Linden, he says. They again threatened him and made him go to Webster Hall, in East Eleventh Street.

There were many of the strikers there, he said, and this meeting ended in a row in which chairs were thrown. A detective appeared, Blackman's affidavit continues, and told them they must get out, and that it would not be safe to go by the front entrance.

He and Linden were then taken out by the back door and made to go to a room in another hall in Fourth Street. They were locked in, he says. The affidavit gives the name of Morris Wolberg of 534 East Eleventh Street as the leader.

Several men came into the room, Blackman says, and Wolberg asked them what they had decided in his and Linden's cases. He says the answer was that they must not work. Then, he alleges, Wolberg asked for $100 as security for their not working. They refused. Wolberg then told them, he says, that $50 would do, but they still refused to pay. There was considerable talk, he said, that his life was not worth anything if he did not report at the union headquarters every day to prove he was not working. Benjamin Schlesinger, leader of the Cloakmakers' Union, when told about the affidavits, said they were "all bosh."

HALT GUGGENHEIM TRIAL.

Lawyers Suddenly Stop the Case and a Settlement Is Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 26.—The trial of the suit brought by William Guggenheim against his five brothers, in which the plaintiff charged that his brothers have refused to pay him $10,000,000 which he says is his share of alleged profits made in developing the Chiquicmata Copper Mine in Chile, was suddenly halted here today when Stephen C. Baldwin, attorney for William Guggenheim, asked Justice Callaghan to adjourn the trial.

For purely personal reasons, said Baldwin, counsel on both sides had agreed, subject to the court's consent, to withdraw a juror and adjourn the trial until the October Term. He added that no settlement had been made. The application was granted. Despite the attorney's declaration that no settlement had been reached, a lawyer who is close to the plaintiff said that a settlement was in prospect, but that the plaintiff would not accept less than $5,000,000.

The trial began last Monday and much testimony had been read into the court record.

OWNER OF RARE AMERICANA.

Books to be Sold Belong to the Great Christie-Miller Library.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 26.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that the owner of the Americana collection an account of which was cabled on June 10 is Mr. Christie-Miller of Buckinghamshire, whose library is perhaps the richest in England, apart from the public museums, in early English literature. It was formed by William Henry Miller, an Edinburgh lawyer, who began to collect rare books over a century ago. The library was inherited by his cousin, Miss Marsh, who in turn left it to Samuel Christy, the famous hatter of Piccadilly, who changed his name to Christie-Miller in 1862.

His son, Wakefield Christie-Miller, who made important additions to the library, died in 1898, leaving a fortune of $5,000,000.

Whether the sale of the Americana means the beginning of a complete disintegration of the Britwell library remains to be seen. It includes eleven Caxtons and a unique copy of Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," 1599.

LIGHT ON JUTLAND BATTLE.

German Constructor Honored for Ships' 'Non-Sinkability After Injury'

BERLIN, June 26, (via London, June 27.)—The Charlottenburg Technological Institute has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering on Naval Constructor Bürkner, head of the Department of Construction in the Admiralty.

The degree was conferred in recognition "of the structural merits of German warships, particularly with regard to their non-sinkability after injury, as shown in the recent battle of the Skagerrak."

LIFTS BAN AGAINST AUTOS.

French Government Also Modifies Certain Customs Dues.

PARIS, June 26.—A Government decree withdrawing the recent order, prohibiting the importation of automobiles into France and making certain modifications in the customs dues was published today in THE Official Journal.

OBJECTED TO W. J. BRYAN.

S. S. Menken Opposed Inviting Ex-Secretary to Address Educators.

During the convention of the National Education Association, which opens in this city next Saturday, it is believed there will be considerable debating as to the position of the educators of the country on preparedness. Durand W. Springer of Ann Arbor, Mich., Secretary of the association, who is at the McAlpin Hotel, announced that among the important men who would address the delegates during the eight days of the convention were Secretary McAdoo, William Jennings Bryan, and William Howard Taft. Mr. Bryan is to be the speaker on July 4. Scarcely had this announcement been made when Secretary Springer received a letter from S. Stanwood Menken, Vice President of the National Security League, protesting against Mr. Bryan's appearance before the country's educators. In part, Mr. Menken's letter read:

We find that you have arranged a program for the Fourth which includes William Jennings Bryan as a speaker. If I may be permitted to say so, I feel that no more unfortunate selection could have been made to address a body of educators. His career is evidence of the fact that he is incapable of hard reasoning or correct thinking. His free silver program and his peace at any price moves us. His platform oratory for gain certainly does not recommend him to any body such as yours, when you could command the attendance of the greatest minds in America.

Although he has not received any advance abstracts relating to Mr. Bryan's subject for the day's speech, Mr. Springer said yesterday that the association welcomed the hearing of all sides on the subject of preparedness and other big issues.

"Miss Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, permanent Secretary of the School Peace League, an organization which meets jointly with us, is another speaker on the all-important matter of preparedness in the public schools," said Mr. Springer. "President C. G. Pearse of the Milwaukee State Normal School is one of our strongest advocates for a preparedness plank in the Resolutions Committee. He is not, however, quite willing to go to the extent of opening the elementary schools for military training, believing that the high schools and colleges are the places to begin this work."

It is expected that 30,000 members of the National Education Association will attend the convention. A third of these will be from New York City, and another third, according to the estimate of Thomas E. Finnegan, Assistant State Commissioner of Education of New York, will come from the Empire State. All the States in the Union will be represented by college professors, school superintendents, school principals, county superintendents, and others interested in educational work.

STREET FETE FOR JULY 4.

Vacation Association Plans a Parisian Entertainment.

The Vacation Association has been officially appointed as one of the street centres for the Mayor's Independence Day Committee, it was announced yesterday by George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the committee. The association plans to hold a Parisian street fete, with dancing in the street, the music being furnished by a large band which will stand on a platform in front of the Engineering Building. The street will be illuminated and the Vacation Association headquarters appropriately decorated. Its territory will be between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets and Seventh and Lexington Avenues.

It is also hoped to have speeches by prominent citizens on the subject of "Preparedness" in the course of the evening. The members of the Vacation Association will act as hostesses. Miss Robinson Smith is President of the association. Mrs. August Belmont, Vice President, Mrs. Wendell Baker Secretary, and Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ARONSON.—June 17, 1916, to Drs. Louis and Emma Aronson, 1,391 Madison Av., a son.

Engaged

DOUNN—HOROWITZ.—Miss Betty Horowitz, 21 West 111th St., to Mr. D. K. Dounn of Philadelphia.

Married.

CONLIN—SAVITZ.—On Saturday, June 24, 1916, at Westfield, N. J., in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Erwin Steans, Helen Elizabeth Savitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerohn J. Savitz, to Frederick Wales Conlin of Westfield.

DECK-YOUNG.—On June 24, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sophia Young to Joseph A. Deck.

LIVINGSTON—CURRAN.—On Monday, June 26, 1916, at the Church of the Ascension, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, Mary Eleanor Curran, daughter of Mrs. John Elliott Curran, to Henry Hopkins Livingston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Livingston of Greendale, N. Y.

WELCH—HOBBS.—Miss Ruth Hobbs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hobbs of Duluth, Minn., to Paul Hamilton Welch, on Saturday evening, June 24, at the home of the bride's sister, 31 Kent Road, Duluth, Minn., Bishop J. D. Morison officiating.

Died.

ALTSCHULER.—Mrs. S., at the age of 72, beloved mother of Fasher Abramson, Fanny Fishbein, Martha Fishbein, Vera Gottfried, Eva, Moe, Al, and Joe, on June 26, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Abramson, Worcester, Mass.

BALDWIN.—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham, 444 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 26, 1916, Abigail E. Baldwin, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral services and interment at Waterbury, Conn.

CLARK.—On Sunday, June 25, 1916, Elijah D. Clark. Funeral private. Friends can see the remains at his late residence, 1,031 Trinity Av., from 7 to 9 Tuesday evening.

CLARK.—At his residence, 617 West 115th St., June 26, Aaron W. Clark, in the 78th year of his age.

CLARK.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., June 24, James Clark. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 142 Morris St., on Tuesday, June 27, at 2:30 P. M.

CRAWFORD.—On June 26, 1916, James W., beloved husband of Julia A. Crawford, aged 74 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 449 West 34th St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment convenience of family.

DEXTER.—On June 25, 1916, at his home in Calistoga, Cal., Henry Stanley Dexter, son of the late Henry Stanley Dexter and the late Annie Breese Walker, in the 55th year of his age. Interment at Utica, N. Y.

DORMAN.—Jessie, (nee

GIANTS AND BROOKLYN DIVIDE HONORS IN AN AFTERNOON OF GENEROUS HITTING

KAUFF WINS ONE, M'CARTY THE NEXT

Opportune Hits in Crucial Innings Give Giants and Dodgers Each a Game.

PLENTY OF PITCHERS USED

Mathewson Finally Stems Brooklyn Scoring in First Game—Largest Monday Crowd of the Season.

The Giants divided the spoils of a double-header with Brooklyn at Ebbets Field yesterday. The first clash was a slugging match, New York winning by a score of 11 to 8, and the second game went twelve innings before the Dodgers got the decision by a score of 2 to 1. The Giants had a bad scare in the first game, when Brooklyn went on a batting rampage in the fifth inning and tallied eight runs before the uprising was suppressed.

Perritt, Schauer, and Mathewson all took a hand at trying to stop the rally, but the Dodgers were leading by a score of 8 to 6 before they were finally squelched.

The second game was a well-played pitching battle between Rube Marquard and Rube Benton. Both of the southpaws were at the top of their form, and the hitting was as sparse as it was generous in the first game.

Record-Sized Attendance.

The largest Monday crowd of the year, 18,000, turned out to see the fun, and Squire Ebbets again chuckled when he saw his park filled. Brooklyn hasn't been so close to fever heat over baseball in many years, and if the club keeps up its winning streak much longer it will be a record-breaking season.

Benny Kauff was the big noise in the first clash. He came to bat in the seventh inning with the bases filled and hit out a triple, which placed the game on ice for New York. In the second game Benny was called out on strikes by Umpire Lord Byron in the first inning. Kauff tossed his bat high into the air in disgust, so the umpire put him out of the game and banished him to the clubhouse.

Jeff Pfeffer was a bit unsteady in the first, and walked Burns. Kauff scored him with a double. New York got five more runs in the fourth, Kauff's batting again figuring prominently in the proceedings.

Giants' Pitchers Assemble.

Eighteen of the runs in the first game were scored after two batsmen were out. With two gone in the fifth, the Robins started their big rally. McCarty beat out an infield hit, and Mails, who had succeeded Pfeffer, singled to centre. Johnston singled to left, scoring McCarty, and Daubert's double scored Mails and Johnston. Stengel doubled, scoring Daubert. That was the end of Perritt, and he was relieved by Schauer. Wheat singled, scoring Stengel, and Mowrey beat out an infield tap, and took second on Schauer's wild throw. Wheat going to third. Mathewson was then called to the rescue, and Cutshaw greeted Big Six with a terrific home-run drive to centre field.

The Giants got another in the sixth and carried off the game in the seventh. Merkle singled in the seventh, and Smith relieved Mails. McCarty was hit in the finger with a foul tip and was replaced by Miller behind the bat. Mowrey tossed out McKechnie, Merkle going to second. Rariden singled to right, Merkle stopping at third. Matty popped to Mowrey and Burns walked, filling the bases. Kauff tripled to the right-field wall, sending Merkle, Rariden, and Burns home. Robertson's single scored Kauff.

Little Scoring in Second Game.

The Giants scored their only run in the first inning of the second game. Burns singled to left and Kauff was called out on strikes. When he started an argument with Umpire Byron he was put out of the game, Eddie Roush taking his place in centre. Burns had a big day with the bat, being the only Giant who could connect successfully with Marquard's pitching.

While Robertson was being tossed out at first Burns went to third, and scored when Larry Doyle jammed a hit to centre. Benton pitched great ball until the fifth, when he gave Cutshaw a pass. After Olson had lofted to Fletcher, Otto Miller crashed a triple to right centre, scoring Cutshaw with the tying run.

Mike Mowrey came within an ace of breaking up the game in the ninth, when, with two out, he tripled to centre. Benton walked Cutshaw purposely, but Olson ended the inning by flying to Roush.

Marquard gave a great exhibition of cool boxwork in the twelfth inning. After Doyle had flied to Cutshaw, Fletcher tripled to right, and Merkle was passed purposely. McKechnie flied to Wheat and Rariden was walked, filling the bases. Kelly was sent in as a pinch hitter for Benton. The best that Kelly could do was to roll a bouncer to Olson, who forced Rariden at second.

McCarty's Single Wins Game.

Perritt succeeded Benton on the rubber for the Giants. In the last half of the twelfth Cutshaw started the fireworks with a single. Olson laid down a neat sacrifice. Cutshaw stole third, and Miller was walked intentionally. Low McCarty was put in as a pinch hitter for Marquard. McCarty chopped a single through third, and Cutshaw raced home with the victory.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	2	2	2	0
Kauff, cf	5	2	3	1	0
Robert'n, rf	4	2	4	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	1	2	5
Fletcher, ss	5	0	2	1	6
Merkle, 1b	5	1	2	17	1
M'K'nie, 3b	5	1	1	0	2
Rariden, c	5	1	2	5	0
Perritt, p	2	1	1	0	2
Schauer, p	0	0	0	0	0
Mathew'n, p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	41	11	17	27	19

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston, cf	5	1	2	3	0
Daubert, 1b	5	1	1	13	1
Stengel, rf	4	1	1	3	0
Wheat, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Mowrey, 3b	4	1	1	3	5
Cutshaw, 2b	4	1	1	1	2
Olson, ss	4	0	1	8	3
McCarty, c	2	1	2	4	3
Miller, c	0	0	0	1	0
Mails, p	2	1	1	0	0
Smith, p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	36	8	12	27	16

Error—Schauer.

New York	1	0	0	5	0	1	4	0	0	—11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	— 8

Two-base hits—Kauff, Daubert, Stengel. Three-base hits—Kauff, (2.) Home run—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Robertson, McKechnie (2). Sacrifice hit—Robertson. Double play—McKechnie, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 3; off Smith, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 8 hits, 5 runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Schauer, 2 hits, 2 runs, (none out;) off Mathewson, 3 hits, 1 run in four and one-third innings; off Pfeffer 4 hits, 3 runs in four innings; off Mails, 4 hits, 2 runs in two and one-third innings; off Smith, 3 hits, 3 runs in two and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Mathewson, 1; by Pfeffer, 2; by Mails, 1; by Smith, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston, cf	5	0	1	7	0
Daubert, 1b	5	0	0	11	0
Stengel, rf	5	0	1	2	0
Wheat, lf	5	0	2	3	0
Mowrey, 3b	5	0	1	0	2
Cutshaw, 2b	3	0	1	3	4
Olson, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Miller, c	4	0	1	7	1
Marquard, p	4	0	0	0	0
aMcCarty	1	0	1	0	0
Benton, p	0	0	0	0	0
Perritt, p	0	0	0	0	0
aKelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	2	8	35	10

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	5	1	3	5	0
Kauff, cf	1	0	0	3	0
Roush, cf	4	0	2	4	0
Rob'son, rf	5	0	1	3	1
Doyle, 2b	5	0	1	1	2
Fletcher, ss	5	0	1	3	2
Merkle, 1b	4	0	0	10	0
McK'nie, 3b	5	0	0	2	3
Rariden, c	4	0	0	6	0
Benton, p	4	0	0	0	3
Perritt, p	0	0	0	0	0
aKelly	1	0	0	0	0
Total	43	1	8	34	11

a-Batted for Benton in twelfth inning.
b-Batted for Marquard in twelfth inning.
*One out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Burns, Wheat, Stengel. Three-base hits—Fletcher, Mowrey, Miller. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, 2. Sacrifice hit—Olson. Left on bases—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 9. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; off Marquard, 2; off Perritt, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 7 hits, 1 run in eleven innings; off Perritt, 2 hits, 1 run in one-third of an inning; off Marquard, 3 hits, 1 run in twelve innings. Struck out—By Benton, 5; by Marquard, 7. Wild pitch—Marquard. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

REDS WIN IN ELEVENTH.

Down Cardinals in Keenly Played Game by the Score of 5 to 4.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—It required eleven innings before the Cincinnati team could annex a victory over St. Louis here today, 5 to 4. With honors even, 4 to 4, at the end of the ninth, and neither team having had passed leaving both sides runless, the Reds braced in the final half of the eleventh. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b	4	2	3	3	2
Fisher, ss	3	0	1	1	3
Killifer, c	1	0	0	9	0
Chase, cf	3	1	2	2	0
Herzog, ss	1	0	0	1	1
Griffith, rf	5	0	1	1	0
Wingo, c	3	0	1	9	0
Neale, lf	5	1	2	1	0
Mollwitz, 1b	4	0	0	14	0
Louden, 2b	5	1	3	2	2
Schulz, p	3	0	0	0	2
Dale, p	1	0	0	0	0
*One out when winning run was scored.					
a-Batted for Smith in sixth inning.					
Errors—Neale, Bescher, Hornsby, Gonzales, Griffith, Wingo, (3.)					
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—4

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel, 2b, lf	6	0	0	2	5
Bescher, lf, cf	4	0	2	3	0
Long, rf	5	0	2	2	0
Snyder, 1b	4	0	2	8	0
Huggins, 2b	1	0	1	1	1
Hornsby, 3b	5	1	0	2	1
Smith, cf	2	0	0	0	0
aButler	1	0	0	0	0
Wilson, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, 1b	2	1	0	4	0
Gonzales, c	4	0	1	5	0
Sothoron, ss	3	0	1	5	4
Jasper, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	40	5	13	33	22
Total	38	4	8	*31	18

*One out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Smith in sixth inning.
Errors—Betzel, Bescher, Hornsby, Gonzales, Griffith, Wingo, (3.)

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hits—Snyder, Louden, Groh. Three-base hit—Wingo. Stolen bases—Chase, Fisher, Hornsby, Miller. Sacrifice hit—Mollwitz. Sacrifice fly—Fisher. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Jasper, 2; off Schultz, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Jasper, 13 hits, 3 runs in eleven innings; off Schultz, 5 hits, no runs in eight innings, (none out in ninth;) off Dale, 3 hits, 2 runs in three innings. Struck out—By Jasper, 3; by Schultz, 6; by Dale, 2. Passed ball—Gonzales. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

BEEBE BLANKS WHITE SOX.

Former National Leaguer Allows Chicago Three Hits.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—Fred Beebe, former National League pitcher who declined to play with Buffalo this year, made his Cleveland début today and shut out Chicago with three hits, allowing only five men to reach first base and only two to reach second. Cleveland scored its two runs in the first inning on two passes by Danforth and Roth's triple. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Chapman, ss	4	1	1	4	4
Speaker, cf	3	1	2	1	0
Roth, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Gandil, 1b	3	0	1	11	0
Howard, 2b	3	0	0	1	6
Evans, 3b	3	0	0	1	2
O'Neil, c	3	0	1	5	0
Beebe, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	2	6	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Weaver, ss	4	0	0	3	3
E. Collins, 2b	4	0	0	0	1
Jackson, rf	3	0	1	1	1
J. Collins, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Fournier, 1b	3	0	1	11	0
Schalk, c	2	0	0	5	1
W'lgang, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
Danforth, p	0	0	0	0	1
Benz, p	2	0	0	0	2
Russell, p	0	0	0	0	1
aMurphy	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	24	11

a-Batted for Benz in eighth inning.
Error—Wolfgang.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—O'Neill. Three-base hit—Roth. Stolen base—Fournier. Double play—Jackson and Fournier. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 5. First base on error—Cleveland. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 2; off Danforth, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Beebe, 3 hits and no runs in 8 innings; off Danforth, 1 hit and 2 runs in 1-3 inning; off Benz, 4 hits and no runs in 6 2-3 innings; off Russell, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning. Balk—Danforth. Struck out—By Beebe, 4; by Benz, 4. Time of game—One hour and nineteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

INDIANS WEAR NUMBERS.

Players Carry Them on Sleeves for First Time in Baseball History.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26.—Cleveland American League players wore numbers on the sleeves of their uniforms in today's game with Chicago for the first time in the history of baseball so far as is known. The numbers corresponded to similar numbers set opposite the players' names on the score cards, so that all fans in the stands might easily identify the members of the home club.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 7; New Haven, 4.
Lawrence, 5; Worcester, 1.
New London, 2; Portland, 1.
Springfield, 3; Hartford, 2.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 8; Atlanta, 5.
Mobile, 1; Nashville, 0.
Chattanooga, 7; New Orleans, 0.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3.30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

Edward vom Hofe & Co.
THE GREATEST EXCLUSIVE
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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 11; Brooklyn, 8.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 3; New York, 1.
(Second game; 13 innings.)
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
(First game.)
Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 5.
(Second game.)
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 4.
(Eleven innings.)
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 9; New York, 8.
(Eleven innings.)
Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	34	31	.618
Philadelphia	31	25	.554
Boston	31	28	.525
New York	27	27	.500
Cincinnati	28	32	.467
Chicago	27	31	.466
Pittsburgh	25	29	.463
St. Louis	26	36	.419

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	35	26	.583
New York	33	26	.559
Detroit	33	28	.541
Boston	32	28	.533
Washington	32	28	.533
Chicago	29	29	.500
St. Louis	26	34	.433
Philadelphia	17	39	.304

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Boston.

YANKS YIELD IN ELEVENTH INNING

Darkness Falling as Senators Win After Three Hours and Fifteen Minutes.

Eventide's hazy mantle had long enshrouded the lowlands of the Polo Grounds yesterday when, after ten innings of first desultory, then wild, and finally pulse-quickening baseball, the Yankees and Washington headed straight for the eleventh inning deadlocked in an 8 to 8 score, while a few thousand fans impatiently awaited the calling of the game. Time and then more time had been burned up by slow playing, and the big hands of the clock out in right field indicated that the hour was 6:30, and that the boys had been in action for three hours to the minute.

Harry Sparrow, Secretary of the Yankees, approached the press box to announce that there would be two games on the morrow if the embroglio failed to reach a decision.

Bob Shawkey was taking part in his almost daily pastime as the fourth pitcher to whom Bill Donovan had intrusted his hopes. To start the eleventh inning Shawkey gave a pass to Williams. Then he took care of both Barber and Ainsmith, and George McBride came into view as the next batter. Walter Johnson had been called to a hasty rescue of the Senators and had permitted the Yanks to tie the score, but had prospects of holding them, when Sparrow returned to the press box to announce that the first game today would start at 1:30 o'clock.

Suddenly the crowd stood up in a body to watch the flight of something that started with a resounding smack, and little Hugh High made a bee-line for the left field fence. The object of his chase got away from him, and before he and Peckinpaugh could get the ball back to Nunamaker Williams slid across the plate with the winning run, while McBride rested on second.

The only consolation the Yankees have for their 9 to 8 defeat, and the loss of a full game to Cleveland in the pennant race, is the fact that they made the Senators work hard and long for a victory. The game lasted three hours and fifteen minutes, and makes a season's record for the Polo Grounds.

If Bill Donovan had not tinkered and tampered with the rules, in league with Umpire Brick Owens just before the start of the game, Baker would have settled the issue long before the ninth inning, and would have saved a lot of time for all concerned. Duplicating his swat of Saturday, which helped the Yankees win their second double-header in two days from Washington, Baker almost rent asunder one of the iron girders in the upper grand stand, but lost the blow because a ground rule had been established making any ball which hit this line a foul. Several hours later, or four innings to be exact, Baker got in his regular four-base hit and scored Peckinpaugh with himself, bringing the Yankees within one run of the Senators, a run which they made in the ninth off Walter Johnson.

The game was truly a battle of pitchers. Seven of them were used, with Bill Donovan having the best of it with four entrants. First the Senators pecked at Ray Fisher, and compelled him to retire. Then came Slim Love. A little later Cliff Markle was the Senators' mark, and finally Bob Shawkey broke in. Griffith used Gallia, Harper, and Johnson, successively.

It is not so much which players gave victory to Washington as which didn't. The line-up was juggled every five minutes, it seemed, and before Griffith got through he gave nearly every man on the bench a chance. Some of them helped his cause, but many didn't.

Paddy Baumann has another little boost coming his way, for he knocked out a double when he batted for Love and Caldwell in the fourth, and scored two men, Gedeon and Nunamaker, each of whom had walked. Baumann came to bat for two innings later in place of Manager Donovan. Bill selected Caldwell as battery man for Love against Gallia. Griffith then outwitted him, removing Gallia, and calling in Harper. Then Donovan gave Caldwell the remainder of the afternoon off and substituted Baumann, with the aforementioned result. Baumann also scored himself in this, the fourth period, on a single by High.

When the ninth inning came around everybody simply guessed what happened earlier, but it was something like this. The Senators pelted Fisher for three runs in the third, and Donovan held him in for another inning and four another Washington run. The Yankees got one in the second, and another in the third, but Washington collected three more in the fourth. The Yankees came back with a trio in their half, but went another in the hole in the seventh. The Yanks collected a brace in the seventh, and in the ninth, with Walter Johnson burning them over, they tied to the score when High got to first on a missed strike and tallied on Magee's double. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf	5	1	1	1	0
Foster, 2b	4	0	2	2	3
Milan, cf	6	0	1	4	0
Shanks, 3b	6	2	3	4	1
Judge, 1b	2	2	2	4	0
Williams, lb	3	1	1	3	0
Jamieson, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Barber, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Rondeau, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Henry, c	3	1	2	4	0
Ainsmith, c	2	0	1	3	0
McBride, ss	4	0	1	3	1
Gallia, p	2	1	1	0	0
Harper, p	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson, p	2	0	0	1	0
Total	46	9	16	33	6

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley, rf	5	0	1	3	0
High, lf	4	2	1	4	0
Peck'p'h, ss	4	1	2	2	4
Pipp, 1b	6	0	0	6	1
Baker, 3b	5	1	1	3	4
Magee, cf	5	0	1	3	0
Gedeon, 2b	3	2	0	3	1
a Mullan	1	0	0	0	0
Boone, 2b	0	0	0	1	0
N'nmaker, c	4	1	1	7	2
Fisher, p	1	0	0	0	0
Love, p	0	0	0	0	0
bCaldwell	0	0	0	0	0
cBaumann	1	1	1	0	0
Markle, p	1	0	0	0	2
dHarris	1	0	0	0	0
Shawkey, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	42	8	10	33	10

a-Batted for Gedeon in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Love in the fourth inning.
c-Batted for Caldwell in the fourth inning.
d-Batted for Markle in the eighth inning.
Errors—Jamieson, Barber, Peckinpaugh, Baker, Gedeon.

Washington	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1—9
New York	0	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	0—8

Two-base hits—Judge, Nunamaker, Baumann, McBride. Home run—Baker. Stolen bases—Judge, Shanks, Williams, Baker, Moeller, Henry. Sacrifice hits—High, McBride, Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice fly—Moeller. Left on bases—New York, 10; Washington, 13. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Markle, 2; off Shawkey, 2; off Gallia, 5; off Harper, 1; off Johnson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 8 hits and 5 runs in 3 innings, (none out in fourth inning;) off Love, 1 hit and 2 runs in 1 inning; off Markle, 3 hits and no runs in 4 innings; off Shawkey, 3 hits and 1 run in 3 innings; off Gallia, 2 hits and 4 runs in 3 1-3 innings; off Harper, 5 hits and 3 runs in 3 2-3 innings; off Johnson, 3 hits and 1 run in 4 innings. Struck out—By Fisher, 2; by Love, 1; by Markle, 1; by Shawkey, 2; by Harper, 4; by Johnson, 5. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time of game—Three hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 4; Albany, 2.
Binghamton, 13; Wilkes-Barre, 5.
Utica, 2; Harrisburg, 0.
Scranton, 6; Elmira, 3.
Elmira, 8; Scranton, 2.

RACING
AT
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SIX
STIRRING EVENTS
TODAY
INCLUDING THE $1,500
Canarsie Stakes
FIRST RACE AT 1:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 2 P. M. Also reached by Fulton St. "L" (Lefferts Av. Branch) to Greenwood Av. Station and by trolleys.
GRAND STAND $2. LADIES $1.50

PHILLIES BEATEN TWICE.

Boston Captures a Double-Header from National Champions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Two poorly played games here today resulted in victories for Boston, 5 to 1 and 9 to 5. The home team used three pitchers to Boston's two in the first game, Boston winning by batting rallies in the last two innings. In the second game Boston used four twirlers and Philadelphia two. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville, ss	3	1	0	4	1
Evers, 2b	4	0	1	0	4
Fitzp'k, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Magee, lf	5	0	1	1	0
Konetchy, 1b	4	0	1	9	1
Smith, 3b	3	1	1	3	2
Snodg's, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Gowdy, c	4	1	1	5	0
Reulbach, p	2	0	0	1	2
Hughes, p	1	0	1	0	0
aEgan	1	1	1	0	0
Total	34	5	9	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft, ss	4	0	0	3	5
Niehoff, 2b	4	0	0	1	2
Stock, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Cravath, rf	3	0	0	2	1
Luderus, 1b	4	1	2	13	0
Cooper, lf	3	0	0	2	0
Paskert, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Killifer, c	3	0	2	2	1
Burns, c	0	0	0	0	1
Risey, p	1	0	0	0	2
Bender, p	0	0	0	0	0
Oeschger, p	0	0	0	0	0
bGood	0	0	0	0	0
cWhitted	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	4	27	15

a-Batted for Reulbach in eighth.
b-Batted for Bender in eighth.
c-Ran for Killifer in eighth.
Errors—Maranville, Niehoff, Cooper.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	—5
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Luderus. Stolen bases—Snodgrass. Sacrifice hits—Snodgrass, Maranville. Double play—Maranville and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Reulbach, 2; off Hughes, 1; off Risey, 1; off Oeschger, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Reulbach, 2 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Hughes, 2 hits, no runs in two innings; off Risey, 6 hits, 3 runs in seven and two-thirds innings; off Bender, 1 hit, no run in one-third inning; off Oeschger, 2 hits, 1 run in one inning. Struck out—By Reulbach, 2; by Hughes, 2; by Risey, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville, ss	4	0	0	1	1
Evers, 2b	5	2	1	3	3
Collins, rf	5	1	1	1	0
Magee, lf, 1b	5	0	1	7	0
Konetchy, 1b	3	1	1	3	0
Compton, lf	3	1	2	0	0
Smith, 3b	5	2	2	0	1
Snodgr's, cf	2	0	1	3	0
Tragesser, c	3	0	1	6	2
Gowdy, c	1	0	0	3	0
Regan, p	2	0	1	0	1
Nehf, p	1	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	1	1
Barnes, p	0	0	0	0	1
aConnolly	1	0	0	0	0
bTyler	1	0	0	0	0
cFitzpatrick	0	1	0	0	0
Total	42	9	10	30	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft, ss	4	0	0	2	5
Niehoff, 2b	4	1	0	2	5
Stock, 3b	5	2	2	1	1
Cravath, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Good, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Whitted, 1b	1	0	0	2	0
Cooper, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Paskert, cf	4	0	0	3	0
Burns, c	4	0	0	5	0
Regan, p	2	0	1	0	1
McQ'lan, p	1	0	1	0	1
Total	37	5	7	30	16

a-Batted for Regan in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Tragesser in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Hughes in tenth inning.
Errors—Konetchy, Smith, Tragesser, (2,) Bancroft (2,) Niehoff, Luderus (2,) McQuillan.

Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Cooper. Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Compton, Nehf, Bancroft, Stock. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Collins, Snodgrass, 2. Double play—Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 3; off Mayer, 1; off McQuillan, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ragan, 4 hits, 3 runs in six innings; off Nehf 2 hits, no runs in one and one-third innings; off Hughes, 3 hit, no run in one and two-thirds inning; off Barnes, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Mayer, 3 hits, 4 runs in seven and one-third innings; off McQuillan, 2 hits, 2 runs in two and two-thirds innings. Hit by pitcher—By McQuillan (Fitzpatrick.) Struck out—By Ragan, 6; by Hughes, 3; by Barnes, 1; by Mayer, 5. Passed ball—Burns. Times of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messr

254 PLAY IN THE FATHER AND SON GOLF TOURNAMENT

EMMET PAIR WINS BIG GOLFING EVENT

Father and Son Have Net Score of 80 at Sleepy Hollow.

BELKNAPS SECOND—BEST

Family Quarrels Frequent When Elder or Younger Player Tops a Ball—One Hole Made in 16.

The great event is over. The Father and Son tournament at Sleepy Hollow, with 254 entries, was played over the Scarborough links yesterday, and although only three pairs won prizes, the other 248 golfers expressed themselves as having enjoyed everything thoroughly except the play of their partners in the contest. Devereux Emmet of the National links, with his junior edition, captured first net prize with the score of 83, 8—80. W. P. Belknap and W. P. Belknap, Jr., of Garden City finished second with 101, 20—81. Two home club players, Joseph T. McMahon and Joseph G. McMahon, captured third net prize with a card of 92, 10—82.

To get the full flavor of this tournament the rules of deportment as drawn up by Wilson S. Kinnear, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, aided and abetted by Frank Presbrey and Darwin P. Kingsley, must be noted carefully. The event was a regular foursome, played with two balls. Father and son played alternate strokes, with the elder members of the team driving from the odd numbered tees and the younger element hitting the ball in to the rough from the even numbered tees.

Fathers Sometime Irritable.

This sort of play furnishes more alibis to a given number of golfers than any other style in use. When the father topped the drive, the son was forced to grab the niblick in silence; but when the junior partner missed a shot, it was generally greeted with an explosive disapproval that displayed hitherto unsuspected depths of cruelty in the paternal breast. The scores handed in by the returning players showed that the various holes were made in scores varying from 3 to 16. This last total was taken by the Hilditch team on the fifth hole, but they were net alone in their glory, for the cards of many other weary wanderers in the rough were well stocked with totals from 10 to 15.

Major John E. O'Rourke, who had considerable experience in digging when he built the Pennsylvania tunnel to Jersey, found that his knowledge came in rather handily yesterday. He tunneled so successfully that he buried his ball and scored in some uncharted bunker on the hills of Sleepy Hollow. He filed a demurrer with Mr. Kinnear, who was in charge of the scoreboard, alleging unfamiliarity with the links, but, cross-questioned, he admitted that he knows it how, every inch of it. As a penalty for not turning in his card, he will be forced to play scratch next year.

Darwin P. Kingsley spent most of the afternoon reading the voluminous scores and wondering whether any one would turn in a total equal to that which he amassed with his son, John Kingsley. Toward the end of the day he was rewarded for his patience. Mahlon Pitney, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, equipped with a six-foot-four son, much resembling Max Marston. His golf must have been of a different calibre, however, for, in spite of the valiant efforts of the jurist, the total score on their card just climbed over the 100 mark.

G. T. Kirby the Oldest Son.

Gustavus T. Kirby was the oldest son in the tournament, acknowledging 42 years, and the youngest player was Edward Coe Embury of Knickerbocker, 10 years old, who played with his father, Aymar Embury, and collected the large number of 128 strokes.

Golfers who have made their names famous on the links found themselves at a cruel disadvantage in this contest and for the most part finished so far back that they were lost in the crowd. Frank W. Dyer, Pennsylvania champion, playing with his father, got a gross score of 103 and a net of 97. Howard F. Whitney found the going better by playing with his son, Howard Whitney, Jr., and the Nassau pair had a net score of 80. Dwight Partridge and Lloyd Gwyer were also snowed under tha struggle to bring their respective and respected fathers to the fore.

Steadiness in Winners' Play.

The card with which Devereux Emmet and his son won the first net medals was noteworthy in its steadiness. Not a hole was made in more than 6, and certainly none were negotiated in less than 3. The ability of the National golfers to turn the short holes to good account was what brought them home in the lead. On three of the four short holes they took 3's, and on the other they took a 4. Their card was as follows:

Out .....6 3 5 5 5 5 6 5 4—42
In .....6 6 4 5 5 5 5 6 4—46—88—8—80

THE SUMMARIES.

Devereux Emmet and Devereux Emmet, Jr., National, 88, 8—80; W. P. Belknap and W. P. Belknap, Jr., Garden City, 101, 20—81; Joseph T. McMahon and Joseph G. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, 92, 10—82; H. B. Cutting and A. B. Cutting, Montclair, 93, 10—83; Frank Presbrey and Charles Presbrey, Sleepy Hollow, 93, 9—84; C. D. Cooke and E. B. Cooke, Arcola, 90, 6—84; D. W. Cooke and Chauncey Cooke, Montclair, 100, 16—84; T. H. Watkins and C. L. Watkins, Apawamis, 91, 7—84; B. F. Raimmund and Mowry Reimmund, Englewood, 97, 12—85; J. A. Seubert and Justin Seubert, Gedney Farms, 105, 20—85; Harmon S. Graves and Harmon S. Graves, Jr., Apawamis, 100, 15—85; W. Fellowes Morgan and W. Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol, 92, 7—85; T. J. Palmer and Embury Palmer, Hackensack, 97, 12—85; Martin D. Fink and C. M. Fink, St. Andrew's, 99, 14—85; W. V. Booth, and W. V. Booth, Jr., St. Andrew's, 96, 10—86; James Bechtel and E. Bechtel, Englewood, 106, 20—86; Carl Pickhardt and W. C. Pickhardt, St. Andrew's, 106, 20—86; T. F. Wilcox and C. H. Wilcox, Knollwood, 102, 15—87; J. P. Stevens and J. P. Stevens, Jr., Plainfield, 106, 19—87; J. T. Wilcox and C. B. Wilcox, Baltusrol, 103, 16—88; David L. Luke and David L. Luke, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 108, 20—88; John T. Terry and John T. Terry, Jr., Ardsley, 108, 20—88; R. W. Stiles and R. W. Stiles, Forest Hill, 105, 17—88; John Griffin and J. Stanley Griffin, Forest Hill, 100, 12—88; W. A. Barber and W. A. Barber, Jr., Englewood, 102, 14—88; Ralph Garrett and Ward Garrett, Montclair, 106, 18—88; Mahlon Pitney and Shelton Pitney, Morris County, 101, 12—89; H. Feuchtwanger and A. J. Feuchtwanger, Canoe Brook, 95, 6—89; C. R. Berrien and John Berrien, Jr., Montclair, 109, 20—89; Howard F. Whitney and Howard F. Whitney, Jr., Nassau, 109, 20—89; G. A. Bomann and G. A. Bomann, Jr., Plainfield, 109, 20—89; C. F. Quincy and Edmund Quincy, Greenwich, 99, 10—89; T. Stanley and W. M. Pickslay, Wykagyl, 108, 14—89; W. B. Hutchinson and Herbert Hutchinson, Forest Hill, 100, 10—90; M. J. Degnon and J. M. Degnon, Oakland, 105, 15—90; A. D. Partridge and Dwight Partridge, Bedford, 98, 6—90; M. H. Wilson and M. H. Wilson, Jr., St. Andrew's, 95, 5—90; Andrew Bell and E. C. Bell, Scot.-Amer., 100, 10—90; W. L. Colt and L. B. Colt, Biwanoy, 108, 18—90; Philip M. Prescott and Sherburne Prescott, Ardsley, 97, 7—90; H. H. Treadwell and H. G. Treadwell, Dunwoodie, 107, 16—91; Martin W. Littleton and Martin W. Littleton, Jr., Garden City, 101, 10—91; P. L. Gwyer and L. P. Gwyer, Biwanoy, 101, 10—91; A. L. Walker and A. L. Walker, Jr., Richmond County, 98, 7—91; C. H. Stafford and J. W. Stafford, Hackensack, 108, 16—92; Samuel Pierson and S. N. Pierson, Wee Burn, 104, 12—92; F. W. Smiffen and Stewart W. Smiffen, Gedney Farms, 104, 12—92; John H. Eggers and Alan Eggers, Baltusrol, 101, 9—92; J. H. Duffy and F. W. Duffy, St. Andrew's, 112, 20—92; J. G. Brown and T. S. Brown, Montclair, 98, 6—92; G. H. Eypper and C. H. Eypper, Upper Montclair, 97, 5—92; W. M. Luhman and G. B. Luhman, Wykagyl, 112, 20—92; C. R. Gillett and E. K. Gillett, Wykagyl, 104, 12—92; W. T. Graham and S. T. Graham, Greenwich, 108, 9—93; A. T. Haight and R. A. Haight, Massepequa, 101, 8—93; C. W. Baldwin and M. S. Baldwin, Essex County, 113, 20—93; R. C. Blancke and L. A. Blancke, Montclair, 113, 20—93; W. A. Robertson and W. Holberton, Hackensack, 106, 12—94; W. B. Walker and W. B. Walker, Jr., Dyker Meadow, 107, 14—93; J. T. Hetrick and Marshall Hetrick, Dunwoodie, 109, 15—93; F. M. Bacon, Jr. and F. M. Bacon, 3d, Garden City, 100, 7—93; W. A. Tucker and R. S. Tucker, Ardsley, 114, 20—94; Howard W. Maxwell and Howard W. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, 99, 5—94; James C. Parrish and James C. Parrish, Jr., National, 109, 15—94; A. B. Ashforth and H. B. Ashforth, Garden City, 114, 20—94; B. W. Stillwell and John Stillwell, Hudson River, 109, 15—94; Thomas Lomas and Thomas Lomas, Jr., Schottish-American, 114, 20—94; C. L. Gould and F. M. Gould, New York Golf Club, 107, 12—95; C. H. Eddy and C. T. Eddy, Arcola, 102, 7—95; J. B. W. Lansing and C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, 102, 7—95; C. V. Brokaw and C. V. Brokaw, Jr., Nassau, 116, 20—96; A. C. Fetterolf and C. M. Fetterolf, Upper Montclair, 104, 8—96; A. L. Norris and A. O. Norris, Rockaway, 116, 20—96; Andrew Baxter and Andrew Baxter, Jr., Wykagyl, 106, 10—96; L. C. Goetting and L. C. Goetting, Jr., Ridgewood, 111, 15—96; J. E. Erickson and J. H. Erickson, Plainfield, 112, 16—96; F. L. Dyer and F. W. Dyer, Montclair, 103, 6—97; Albro Akin and A. J. Akin, Scarsdale, 117, 20—97; C. A. Newkirk and Gordon Newkirk, Hackensack, 115, 18—97; R. B. Dula and R. L. Dula, Ardsley, 117, 20—97; T. E. Kirby and Gustavus T. Kirby, 117, 20—97; J. R. Lanmann and L. T. Lanmann, Rockaway, 118, 20—98; H. T. Owens and R. S. Owens, Dyker Meadow, 113, 15—98; W. C. Cushman and J. C. Cushman, Upper Montclair, 118, 20—98; N. T. Pulsifer and L. N. Pulsifer, Tuxedo, 118, 20—98; R. G. Paul and G. A. Paul, Hackensack, 111, 13—98; Thomas E. Conklin and E. W. Conklin, Scarsdale, 110, 12—98; W. Williams and B. W. Williams, Apawamis, 116, 17—99; Andrew Dougherty and R. K. Dougherty, Greenwich, 119, 20—99; James B. Lowell and J. R. Lowell, Richmond County, 119, 20—99; R. W. Bainbridge and L. M. Bainbridge, Montclair, 120, 20—100; J. J. Harris and S. A. Harris, New York G. C., 120, 20—100; James A. Stillman and James A. Stillman, 2d, National, 120, 20—100; A. L. Peirson and A. L. Peirson, Jr., Montclair, 106, 6—100; F. W. Hilditch and Garth Hilditch, Siwanoy, 120, 20—100; T. R. Grimler and R. L. Grimler, N. Y. Golf Club, 119, 18—101; E. A. Sheets and E. A. Sheets, Jr., Hudson River, 121, 20—101; O. C. Macy and G. C. Macy, Sleepy Hollow, 121, 20—101; C. P. Sawyer and A. F. Sawyer, Dyker Meadow, 111, 10—101; C. W. Haller and K. W. Haller, North Jersey, 118, 16—102; F. T. Helmle and F. T. Helmle, Jr., Dyker Meadow, 116, 14—102; Darwin P. Kingsley and John Kingsley, Sleepy Hollow, 122, 20—102; A. F. Mack and W. K. Mack, Montclair, 118, 15—103; H. A. Pratt and H. L. Pratt, Jr., Nassau, 120, 16—104; Henry Lounsbery and Phillips Lounsbery, Bedford, 124, 20—104; Amos S. Bell and Harold C. Bell, Forest Hills, 124, 18—106; W. E. Busby and A. D. Busby, Upper Montclair, 121, 14—107; Carman Messmore and Atherton Messmore, Ardsley, 127, 20—107; Elisha Hewitt and D. W. Hewitt, Ardsley, 127, 20—107; J. A. Miller and J. A. Miller, Jr., Siwanoy, 128, 20—108; W. T. Wisner and D. J. Wisner, Canoe Brook, 128, 20—108; J. H. McClement and M. H. McClement, Baltusrol, 124, 16—108; Aymar Embury and E. C. Embury, Knickerbocker, 128, 20—108; Henry Brick and G. H. Brick, North Jersey, 121, 12—109; W. McNeill and W. McNeill, Jr., Siwanoy, 129, 20—109; William Cooney and L. S. Cooney, Garden City, 125, 18—109; W. A. Childs and A. D. Childs, Englewood, 131, 20—111; William Bliss and K. P. Bliss, Colonia, 146, 20—126.

PIPING ROCK WOMEN LEAD.

Great Neck Team Loses in Metropolitan Golf. Tourney.

Piping Rock continues to lead the Long Island section in the team competition of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. In the only match played yesterday the Piping Rock women defeated the Great Neck team at Great Neck, 6 points to 4. The summary:

PIPING ROCK.		GREAT NECK.	
Mrs. G. Loew.....	3	Mrs. C. H. Goddard.	0
Mrs. H. C. Phipps..	1	Mrs. T. Hayes..	1
Mrs. Alexandre.....	0	Mrs. K. Morrow.	3
Mrs. G. Heckscher.	2	Mrs. Donnell.....	0
Total.....	6	Total.....	4

Played at Great Neck.

Haworth Golf Title Yet in Play.

J. B. Catlin is not the Haworth Country Club champion as yet. He is aiming that way, however, and is now the possessor of the Tournament Committee Cup, which he won in the final match over E. Van Leuven, 3 up and 1 to play. The club championship will be decided later in the season.

LARGE TENNIS ENTRY.

Eighty-two Are Playing in Long Island Championships.

A number of interesting matches were played yesterday in the Long Island tennis championships at the Kings County Tennis Club, a tournament which has drawn the largest entry of any hereabouts this season. Eighty-two contestants started in the event, the first matches of which were contested Saturday.

One of the notable events yesterday was that in which Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated J. T. Allen. Anderson, who is stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was one of the contestants in the Metropolitan championship at Bronxville and though he did not get through the third round at that time, his playing created a favorable impression. Yesterday he was on edge for his match with Allen in the third round, the victory going to him at 4-6, 8-6, 6-1. The summary:

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND—W. G. Holt defeated H. W. Lewis, 6—1, 6—2; C. G. Burrowes defeated Lieutenant C. C. Gill, 6—1, 6—2; S. H. Voshell defeated T. J. McKee, 6—1, 6—1; S. Ballowes defeated J. A. Richards, by default; K. D. Fisher defeated J. Treadwell, 6—2, 9—7; C. M. Cordray defeated R. T. Guylbert, 6—3, 6—2; J. W. Fox defeated G. A. Moore, 6—0, 6—1; Dr. W. M. Jennings defeated A. R. Platt, 6—2, 6—8, 6—1; E. Marcus defeated C. Hendrickson, by default; Paul Martin defeated J. J. C. Percy, 6—4, 6—3; Stanton Allison defeated O. R. Strunk, 7—5, 6—3; H. K. Bell defeated Dr. Morgenthaler, 6—2, 5—7, 6—0; M. E. Fox defeated V. H. Smith, 6—3, 6—1; E. S. Fixman defeated Wilbur Fisher, by default; D. S. Moorehead defeated R. F. Valentine, 7—5, 6—2; Clarence Low defeated E. H. Meserole, by default; E. D. Hutchins defeated L. W. Fisher, 6—3, 6—3; F. C. Anderson defeated S. S. Edwards, 9—7, 6—4.

SECOND ROUND.—Burrows defeated Holt, 6—3, 6—2; Voshell defeated Ballowes, 6—1, 6—2; K. D. Fisher defeated Cordray, 6—1, 6—0; Fox defeated Jennings, 4—6, 8—6, 9—7; S. D. Ward defeated Marcus, 6—0, 6—0; T. T. Hunter defeated E. M. Behar, 6—4, 6—4; J. W. Anderson defeated H. L. Shumway, 6—2, 6—3; R. V. Lake defeated A. W. Warden by default; R. D. Thurber defeated G. A. L. Dionne by default; A. M. Sweetser defeated Stanley Quinn, 6—3, 6—4; Harold Swain defeated Paul Goold by default; D. C. Rice defeated G. Johnston, 6—3, 6—1; L. M. Banks defeated A. C. Rollins, 6—0, 6—1; F. C. Baggs defeated W. Bottaford by default; Paul Bates defeated M. A. Connell, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4; C. Chambers defeated P. Engel, 6—1, 6—1; G. A. Copeland defeated S. W. Merrihew by default; E. M. Barlow defeated W. Kirk by default; L. P. Moore defeated A. C. Jamieson, 6—3, 9—1; Percy R. Beach defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum by default; A. J. Cawse defeated A. L. Kirkland, 6—1, 6—4; F. B. Ogilvie defeated F. Weekman, 6—3, 6—3; R. L. Baggs defeated W. C. Grant by default; W. B. Roberts defeated A. L. Castle by default; W. M. Jennings defeated G. H. Stadel, 6—0, 6—3; F. G. Anderson defeated Frank Oliver, 6—2, 7—5; J. T. Allen defeated S. Spaeth by default; Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated Paul Martin, 6—4, 10—8; H. K. Bell defeated S. Allison 6—2, 6—2; Fox defeated Fixman by default; Moorehead defeated Low by default; Hutchings defeated C. Anderson by default.

THIRD ROUND.—F. T. Hunter defeated S. D. Ward, 6—0, 6—0; J. W. Anderson defeated R. V. Lake, 6—2, 6—3; Sweetser defeated Thurber by default; Banks defeated F. C. Baggs by default; Copeland defeated Barlow, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4; Moore defeated Beach, 6—3, 7—5; R. L. Baggs defeated Roberts by default; F. G. Anderson defeated W. M. Jennings, 6—4, 6—1; Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated Allen, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1.

NOW READY FOR FINALS.

Q'Neale and Steinkampf Survive in Quaker Ridge Tennis.

Play in the doubles event of the Quaker Ridge tennis championships at the New Rochelle Tennis Club advanced to the final round yesterday. Ralph L. Baggs and A. J. Ostendorf, and James S. O'Neale, Jr., and H. J. Steinkampf will be the opposing combinations. The first named team reached the final round bracket by gaining a comparatively easy victory over R. T. Augur and E. F. Kuhn at 6—0, 6—4. O'Neale and Steinkampf advanced when they vanquished Allan Behr and A. J. Fixman at 7—5, 6—4. The final round will be played Saturday.

O'Neale and Steinkampf played remarkably good tennis in defeating Behr and Fixman. The losing team was able to call forth the strongest endeavor of the winners, and all but succeeded in wresting the first set from their rivals. The placing by O'Neale and Steinkampf at critical moments cut off rallies by their opponents, which threatened to become serious.

PLAY BEGINS FOR CLAY COURT TITLE

Interest in Tournament at Cleveland, Ohio, Centres Around Californians.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—Interest in the opening rounds of the national clay court tennis championships, which began today on the courts of the Lakewood Tennis Club centred about the play of the Californians, Willis E. Davis, H. Van Dyke Johns, E. R. McCormick, and Eugene Warren. It is from these men that many believe the challenger will be drawn to face R. Norris Williams, 2d, for the singles title. George Meyers Church and Dean Mathey will defend in the doubles event, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt, women's national champion for the second time, will defend her clay court title.

Something of the attention which was drawn to the Californians was due to the fact that they are native sons of a State which has produced so many stars of the courts and with respect to Davis in particular there was the knowledge of his victories in the East during the early season, achievements which marked him as one of the most dashing of the Pacific Coast men.

However, if the Californians live up to traditions of the Pacific Coast it will only be because of the absolute excellence of play which they are able to muster to their standard in the present event. There is a galaxy of talent, drawn from every quarter. Such men as George M. Church, who is a contestant in singles as well as a defender in doubles; Charles Garland, the youthful Pittsburgh exponent of the game, and others of national reputation, to say nothing of R. Norris Williams, 2d, will make it necessary that the Californians keep at the top of their game.

Davis went through two rounds yesterday and won each of the matches in straight sets. The first was against E. G. Guthrie, and the second was a victory over C. R. Apthorp. In either one was the Californian pressed to show his real ability. Guthrie was defeated, 6—2, 6—0, and Apthorp went down under a like score. In other words, Davis lost only four games out of twenty-four, and he gave an exhibition of sterling tennis.

His terrific service with its high bound was a stumbling block to his opponents. Davis put all his power in his service, which is likened to that of the wonderful McLoughlin. Several of those who have played against both Davis and McLoughlin consider Davis just as formidable in service as McLoughlin; in fact, some, including Dean Mathey, are not quite sure but that it holds more terrors.

Davis was driving well today, and his placements were sent as true as bullets to the points of vantage, so that it was easy to pull out the victory against his weaker opponents. All in all, the work of Davis created a favorable impression, and predictions were freely made that he would find place in the semi-finals at least.

Johns, who will be a partner with Davis in the doubles, showed up in good form, as did Charles Garland, the eighteen-year-old Pittsburgh youth, who is credited with as fine court strategy as any of the seasoned veterans of the game. One former internationalist, in speaking of him, said that Garland merely lacked pace in strokes to make him one of the strongest contenders in the country. Yesterday he showed that he is gathering sting to his stroking when he defeated R. C. Wick, Jr., 6—2, 6—4. In a second round match against Brooke Martin of Canton he was again victor, the score this time being 6—1, 6—2.

The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES.—First Round—Paul D. Prentiss, Cleveland, beat Gerard C. Scott, Toledo Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2; Wilmer L. Rehr, Oil City Tennis Club, beat J. A. Sotherland, Toledo Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2; Coleman G. Clark, University of Chicago, beat H. G. Lytle, P. A. A., Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—1; T. C. Beattie, Wheeling, beat C. W. Blossom, East End Tennis Club, Cleveland, 4—6, 6—3, 9—7; T. M. Cummings, Wheeling, beat A. J. Marvin, Oberlin, 6—1, 6—4; Walter B. Knox, Shady Side Tennis Club, Pittsburgh, beat James Weber, Chicago Tennis Club, 6—2, 8—6; George M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., beat F. F. Schneerer, Lakewood Club, Cleveland, 6—0, 6—0; Eugene Warren, University of Southern California, beat Russel Bixel, Bluffton, Ohio, 6—3, 7—5; C. J. Neeley, jr., Chicago Tennis Club, beat John Bixel, Bluffton, Ohio, 6—4, 6—2; E. R. McCormick, University of Southern California, beat S. W. Cabell, East End Club, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—0; Vernon Kroehle, Lakewood Club, Cleveland, beat Fred LaBlond, Elyria Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—3; S. A. Manchester, East End Club, Cleveland, beat A. L. Sheriden, Cleveland, default; H. R. Teegarden, East End Club, beat Heath Byford, Chicago Tennis Club, default; E. A. Knoche, St. Paul, beat A. F. Reed, East End Club, default; Robert Wheeler, Lakewood Club, beat Lace Rowe, Cincinnati, default; C. H. Rossman, Detroit A. C., beat Frank M. Slough, Elyria Heights Tennis Club, 7—5, 6—1; T. R. Putsche, East End Club, beat C. H. Royon, East End Club, 6—2, 6—0; T. P. Chantler, Jr., Shady Side Club, Pittsburgh, beat J. H. Whalen, Lakewood Club, 6—2, 6—0; W. S. McElroy, Pittsburgh, beat C. H. Garvey, East End Club, default; T. W. Hendrick, Shady Side Club, Pittsburgh, beat W. H. Andrews, Lakewood Club, 6—3, 6—0; W. T. Burt beat C. H. Merkel, Wheeling, 6—3, 6—4; Harold Labelond, Cincinnati Tennis Club, beat David S. Ingalis, Cleveland Country Club, 9—7, 6—4.

Second Round—C. B. Doyle, Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C., beat C. R. Sammons, Pittsburgh, 6—0, 6—1; Walter B. Knox, Pittsburgh, beat Vernon Kroehle, Cleveland, 6—0, 6—1; Austin Burgess, Cleveland Tennis Club, beat B. B. Atkinson, Cleveland, 6—8, 6—0, 6—4; C. R. Apthorpe, East End Club, beat L. Sirculamb, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; F. H. Dougherty, Lake Side Club, Canton, beat H. T. Emerson, Cincinnati, by default; A. T. Spaulding, Cincinnati, beat A. J. Lindauer, Chicago, by default; H. V. D. Johns, Leland Stanford University, beat F. G. Stafford, Cleveland, by default; R. P. Abbey, East End Club, beat B. J. Guthery, Lakewood Club, 6—1, 6—3; J. C. Neeley, jr., Chicago, beat John Bixel, Bluffton, 6—4, 6—2; C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh, beat H. C. Wick, Jr., Cleveland, 6—2, 6—3; Martin, Canton, Chevy Chase Club, Canton, beat C. H. Mueller, Lakewood Club, 6—3, 6—4; John Virden, Jr., East End Club, beat Edmund Burroughs, Lakewood Club, 6—0, 7—5; C. M. Church, Tenafly, N. J., beat H. D. Voorhees, Wheeling, 6—1, 6—1; Willis E. Davis, San Francisco, beat E. G. Guthery, Lakewood Club, 6—2, 6—0; L. N. Keith beat Robert E. Slough, Elyria, 6—1, 6—3; William R. Walsh, Detroit A. C., beat H. C. Carpenter, East End Club, 6—4, 6—3; H. L. Vail, East End Club, beat Dr. J. P. Gardner Toledo Tennis Club, 9—7, 6—1; Jerry Weber, Chicago Tennis Club, beat E. B. Mueller, Lakewood Club, 6—0, 6—0; T. C. Beattie, Cincinnati, beat H. R. Teegarden, East End Club, 7—5, 6—2; P. D. Prentiss, Cleveland, beat W. F. Rehr, Oil City, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0.

Third Round—L. N. Keith beat H. L. Vail, East End Club, 6—4, 6—2; H. V. D. Johns, San Francisco, beat F. H. Dougherty, Canton, 6—2, 6—2; T. D. Chandler, Pittsburgh, beat T. R. Putsche, Cleveland, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4; E. R. McCormick, University of Southern California, beat S. A. Manchester, East End Club, 6—2, 6—0; C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh, beat Brooke Martin, Canton, 6—1, 6—2; C. B. Clark beat E. P. Westenhaven, East End Club, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4; R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg C. C., beat C. P. Billings, P. A. A., Pittsburgh, 7—5, 1—6, 9—7.

Fourth Round—W. E. Davis beat C. R. Apthorp, 6—2, 6—0; John Virden, Jr., beat W. R. Walsh, 6—1, 6—1; A. T. Spaulding beat C. H. Rossman, 6—0, 6—0; T. W. Hendrick beat Harold Leblond, 5—7, 6—2, 6—1; C. D. Garland beat Brooke Martin, 6—1, 6—2; L. N. Keith beat H. L. Vail, 6—4, 6—2; V. D. Johns beat F. H. Dougherty, 6—2, 6—2; T. D. Chandler, Jr., beat T. R. Putsche, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4; T. McK. Cummins beat E. A. Konoche, 6—4, 6—4; C. B. Doyle beat R. P. Abbey, 6—0, 6—4; G. M. Church beat F. C. Beattie, 6—3, 6—1; J. C. Neely, Jr., beat A. Burgess, 6—2, 6—1; C. B. Clark beat P. D. Prentiss, 6—2, 6—3; Jerry Weber won from R. A. Johnson by default.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round—Davis and Johns beat Wick and Cummins, 6—1, 6—0; Warren and McCormick beat Burroughs and Burroughs, 6—1, 6—3; Benton and Pettoe beat Sammons and Warren, 6—0, 6—4. Second Round—Weber and Weber beat Leblond and Leblond, 6—2, 6—2; Guthery and Guthery beat Wagner and Roseman, 6—4, 7—5; Cabel and Keith beat Bixel and Bixel, 6—4, 9—7; Knox and Doyle beat Clark and Marvin, 6—3, 6—2. Reed and Putsche beat Sample and Ingalls, 6—2, 6—2; Gardner and Voorhees beat Mueller and Alexander, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round—Benton and Pettoe beat Robinson and Frey, 6—3, 6—0.

OPEN GOLF STARTS TODAY.

Amateurs and Professionals Are Tied in the Preliminaries.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 26.—First honors in the special amateur-professional event at the Minikahda Club links today, which served as a preliminary to the national open golf championship tournament which begins here tomorrow, were divided between Chick Evans, Jr., amateur champion, of Edgewater, Chicago, and James Donaldson, professional of Glen Viey, Chicago, competing against Lawrence Carpenter, amateur of Minikahda, Minneapolis, and Wilfried Reid, professional of Wilmington, Del. The best ball score was 137.

Evans and Donaldson had 67 in the morning and 70 in the afternoon. Carpenter and Reid had 70 in the morning and 67 in the afternoon. Carpenter took a thirty-foot putt for a three on the eighteenth on his second round. The ball hit the cup, balanced on the edge a moment, and then dropped back on the green. Evans won the toss for the first place trophy. The two professionals divided first money, cash prizes totaling $590.

The following are the winners and their scores:

Kenneth Edwards, amateur, and George Turnbull, Chicago, 139; Harry G. Legg, amateur, Minneapolis, and Tom McNamara, Paploy, New York, 139; E. A. Fish, amateur, Minneapolis, and Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck, L. I., 140; J. R. Marfield, amateur, Minneapolis, and Bob Peebles, Topeka, 141; G. F. Piper, Jr., amateur, Indianapolis, and Jack Hutchinson, Pittsburgh, 141.

The championship proper will start tomorrow with the qualification round. Forty-six golfers will play, thirty-two of whom will qualify. On Wednesday the remainder of those entered will play thirty-six rounds, with the same number to qualify.

Newspaper Golfers Qualify.

The following men qualified yesterday in the monthly competition of the Newspapermen's Golf Club on the Van Cortlandt Park links: C. A. Dailey, 99, 30—69; E. R. Laverty, 93, 24—69; C. J. Gebest, 99, 30—69; A. J. Gifford, 80, 11—69.



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OCEAN PARKWAY STATION,

HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR.

American and European Plans.

200 rooms, 75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions; bathing, outdoor sports, dancing.

$7 SPECIAL WEEK END RATE Sat'y Dinner to Mon. Aft. Breakfast ROOM AND MEALS.

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Open for the 13th successful season with all modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the New York and New London Boat.
HOTEL WALTON, 70th St. & Col. Ave., Booking Office.

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Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29TH. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Garage. Dance & Concert daily. Accommodates 300. Booklet B.

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Commuting distance. Elevation 200 ft.; overlooking water. Rates, $15 and up. Special rates for Sept. Modern improvements. No mosquitos. Booklet. Phone 71 Glen Cove.

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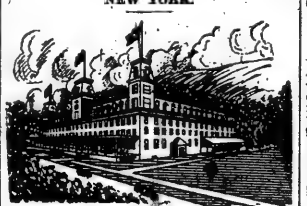
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Quogue, Long Island, offers surf, golf, tennis, college baseball, other features. Exclusive patronage. George Rayner.

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FOREST HILLS INN, FOREST HILLS, L. I. 15 MIN. HERALD SQ. $15 PER WEEK UP.

NEW YORK.



Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.

Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,900 feet; first-class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week. Now open.

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DESIRABLE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE PLACID ADIRONDACKS, NEW YORK

Cottages and camps for rent.

Golf, tennis, bathing, boating, walking and horseback riding. Fine macadam roads.

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NOW OPEN. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Swimming Pool, Garage. 100 rooms, 40 baths; rooms, Cottages.

C. W. PECK, Manager.

NEW YORK.

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Which may we send you?

Address TRAVEL BUREAU
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CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Most modern equipped hotel in the Catskills; extensive improvements; many additional private baths; elevatories with running hot and cold water and other features for comfort of guests; electric lights, steam heat, pure spring water, 9-hole golf course, tennis, boating, garage, new bowling alleys, billiards, magnificent ballroom 65 x 40 feet, dancing, daily concerts; afternoon tea served free to guests.

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GEORGE H. BEACH } Managers,
JOHN K. Van WAGONEN } Catskill, N. Y.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
For Reservations Address
Mrs. Lena Frank,
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(Off New London, Conn.)

Seashore and country; Sound and ocean. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating. Music and Dancing. Booklet on request.
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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 45 minutes to 42d St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; near station. Rates $10-$25. Music, dancing, tennis, horseback riding, boating, fishing—all the advantages of the Catskill within easy commuting distance. Sleeping porches. Bungalows. Booklet.
SPECIAL RATES OVER THE 4TH.

STAR IN THE ADIRONDACKS NOW OPEN.
LAKE All improvements. Tennis, boating, bathing, fine fishing. Positive relief for hay fever.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHEVIOTS, manufacturer will buy for cash plain brown or mixture, any quantity. H. Zeidenberg, 30 West 26th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants' and children's coats; we furnish materials. 8 West 18th St.

COATS.—Jobber settled looking at coats of the better kind only. Fourth floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at cloth Bolivia and silk velours. Third floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Will look at samples all week and place orders. Rineberg, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 4th floor, 18 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Largest jobber looking at samples; misses' and ladies'; all week. Ready to place orders. 29 West 30th. First floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Large jobber looking at samples, better grade, for Fall. 22 West 28th St., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Prominent jobber selecting sample line. See Mr. Massoff, top floor, 141 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at samples better grade. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th st.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Rubin will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge dresses; must bring own samples; steady work. 4th floor, 22 West 26th.

DRESSES, WAISTS.—Jobber placing order on silk dresses and waists. Call with sample, 116 West 29th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and silk dresses. Call with samples the whole day 37 and 39 East 28th St., Room 608.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy serge and silk dresses for the Fall. Windsor, 148 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders serge and silk dresses; bring samples. 1st floor, 28 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk afternoon, party, and evening dresses; orders given. 37 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy silk and serge dresses for the Fall. 1,133 Broadway, Room 803.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; placing orders. Third floor, 45 W. 20th St.

LAWNS.—We are open for any amount of white lawns and organdies for spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Chelsea 4461.

PLUSHES.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Fitwell Cloak Co., 130 West 25th.

SERGES.—Will pay cash for navy French serges, any quantity. Room 801, 1,182 Broadway.

SILK WAISTS.—Contractors on silk waists, $33 per dozen up; bring own samples. Dorothy Waist Company, 36 West 20th St.

SILKS—Cash for any quantity and description; must be cheap. L 79 Times.

SKIRTS.—Buy cash, dresses, waists, bathing suits. Kaplan's, Washington St., Hoboken.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples of skirts. Plager, 43 West 27th.

SUITS.—Prominent house selecting complete sample line. Mr. Massoff, 12th floor, 141 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Jobbers settled with union, looking at Fall suits; will place stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Prominent jobber looking at fall line coats and suits. 38 West 32d; Room 1507.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all week. 4th floor, 16 East 33d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Call with samples all week 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor. Entrance on 36th St.

WAISTS.—Jobber placing orders on silk and cotton. Call Room 806, 22 East 21st St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Merchant with sales organization desires lines of women's and children's wearing apparel. King-Klip, 47 West 34th St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; also corduroy coats, at $1.75; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Misses', ladies' high-grade Fall line ready for inspection. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, checks, jerseys, Palm Beach, silverbloom. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—High class garments in serges, poplins, gabardines, checks in all colors and sizes. Room 1004, 470 Fourth Av.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing silks, poplins, gabardines, navies, blacks, colors. Slater, 114 West 26th.

CORDUROY.—John Boyd's quality, $150, all colors; will sell low mill price. M 123 Times.

COTTON DRESSES; few hundred; to sell at your price; suitable for bargain counters. David Ratner, 10 West 18th.

CURTAINS, &c.—Jobs of lace curtains, rugs, draperies; for spot cash. Sol. Klein, 1,133 Broadway, Room 301.

CUTTING MACHINE, undercut, straight knife, 26-inch, and single needle hemstitch machine. Max Mayer, 852 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Silk, jersey, cotton, and sport suits; several hundred for immediate delivery in large assortment. J. Glockner & Co., 115 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and wool combination jersey Sport Dresses for immediate delivery; very reasonable prices. Sam Englander, 32 Union Square.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, &c.—Jobs off price; worth while seeing. Marshall Spencer Co., 37 East 19th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses to close out at a price. Rosebud Manufacturing Company, 37 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobs Summer dresses, also silk dresses, cheap. Gross & Leibowits, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—500 high class, wash dresses to close out cheap; also skirts. 5th floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Job Summer dresses, large assortment, cheap. Windsor, 148 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job of cotton of the better grade to close out. M. Ginsberg, 141 West 28th.

DRESSES.—White, children's, misses'; 50 dozen to close. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—White and colored; closing out. E. S., 43 West 24th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—400 cotton dresses to close out. 164 West 25th; 12th floor.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th St.

NECKLACES.—Have a lot of imported pearl necklaces at $12 a dozen. Rogow, 215 4th Av.

PLUSH COATS for jobber; all day Tuesday and Wednesday. 1,133 Broadway, Room 801.

SERGES.—Can deliver thirty pieces Juilliards, 54,249, black, $1.05, less 7% X 97 Times.

SKIRTS.—7,000 wash skirts, awning stripe gabardine; immediate delivery. Hirsh, 25 West 27th St.

STRIPED SHANTUNGS for immediate delivery in different qualities and patterns; all colors. Telephone Gramercy 3089.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and Silverbloom, to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Fall line ready to jobbing trade only. Cohen Bros., 113 West 17th. Telephone Chelsea 8864.

SUITS.—Palm Beach for immediate deliveries. Max Lempert, 120 West 18th St.

WAISTS.—1,000 dozen silk to close out; also 2,000 dozen trimmed voiles; prices from $4.50 to $6.50 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WASH DRESSES, 500, to close out. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 37th St.

WASH DRESSES.—Closing out 500 silk wash skirts. Excello, 127 West 17th.

WASH DRESSES to close out at $1 each. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

WASH SKIRTS.—5,000 brilliantine, awning stripes, linen, immediate delivery. Frank Fishman, 289 Bleecker St.

WASH SKIRTS, awning striped and white; immediate delivery. Queen Costume Co., 149 West 36th.

WASH SUITS.—Boys'; closing out before inventory. Greenberg-Marcus Co., 458 Broadway.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CLOAKS, SUITS.—City salesman, hustler, seeks engagement; experienced jobbers, retailers. L, 66 Times.

DRESSES.—Dress manufacturer, catering to jobbing trade and to quantity users in general, and who is in a position to handle $150,000 additional sales to best accounts, can secure services of salesman after July 10; strictly on commission. Box Y 305 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¾@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3¾@4 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Not Likely to Buy Early.

Selling factors in the Fourth Avenue woolen cloth district have reached the conclusion that the market will not see the early season buying characteristic of the period one year ago. At that time, buyers came into the market in a hurry and bought right and left, due in large measure to fears bred of the dyestuff scarcity, many of the purchasers then being under the impression that it might be difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to obtain cloths later on. The conviction that early buying will not be a feature this season is predicated on the fact that prices for raw stock are so high that purchasers will be actually compelled to await fabric development of the season before placing large contracts.

Less of a Color Scarcity.

The dyestuff situation is improving daily, thanks to the energy being displayed by domestic color manufacturers. A representative of one of the best known worsted and woolen mills in the country described the present phase as "more comfortable." By this term, he explained, he meant that while there is not much variety to be had, the essential colors, like black, blue, and brown, are to be had in fair quantities—all of American production. Pale or light shades, of course, it was added, are still hard to get, but with the absolutely necessary colors being produced more freely, textile manufacturers have dropped much of their worry of a few months ago.

Inquiries for Underwear.

Activity on the part of agents who represent or claim to represent the Government was reported in the underwear market yesterday. One inquiry for lightweight goods called for 25,000 dozen garments, to be shipped by express. Mill agents were at a loss to know just how supplies can be obtained for the army with production tied up for the regular trade as it is. Prices the Government will have to pay will be high, owing to the increases which have been made since the opening of goods for next Spring. The suggestion was made by one factor in the market that, if supplies are needed and in the quickest time possible, the only way to get them will be by commandeering a certain number of mills.

Gray Goods Inactive.

There was no special activity in the local gray goods market yesterday. A moderate business was placed on sheetings, on which prices remain unchanged. On account of the advances in printcloths there is more or less of a deadlock in this branch, buyers refusing to come up to the prices asked. Spot sales were made yesterday of 60-42s at 4¼ cents, and buyers stated they could get more at that price. The same was said of 27-inch 64-60s, selling spot for 3⅞ cents. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-90s	7⅞c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*5⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅞c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅞c

*Asked.

Burlap Market Is Dull.

The burlap market of late has been quiet, and prices remain about the same. Seven-and-one-half-ounce burlap is getting scarce, and holders of the few lots that are still offering are asking within 5 points of what eight-ounce goods can be bought at. There have been one or two inquiries for heavyweights, but no actual sales are reported. Imports to the Textile Alliance, which are just starting under the order of the British Government, are working smoothly. Announcement was made yesterday by the Alliance that jute and jute products imported under license or made from material so imported may be sold free from any restriction if destined for the use of the United States Government. Spot eight-ounce goods are being sold at from $6.70 to $6.75, and ten-ounce goods at from $7.90 to $7.98.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for
Ladies, Misses & Children,
Every Wednesday
Clothing for
Men, Youths & Children.
Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

Universal Discount Co.
JACOB ROSENTHAL
100 Fifth Ave., New York

Burroughs Adding Machines
REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.
John E. Ranson, Auctioneer, 50 Church St., N. Y.

Let Us Answer Your Money Call
We'll answer with 80% of the value of ANY part of your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS.
WE SAVE YOU 20% in the charges usual for this service, because WE base BOTH 6% interest and small commission on LOAN, NOT collateral.
WE do NOT notify your customers; YOU collect.
See our representative.
Lichtenhein and Stern
26 Exchange Place, New York City
Boston and Philadelphia

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1464 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square; Breslin.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—C. Ilfeld Co.; A. Stern, dry goods, notions, laces, men's furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Schwartz, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 16 E. 33d; Breslin.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Bon Marche; Marcus Sterne, Jr., silks, linens, fancy goods; Manhattan.
BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; H. J. Gutman, jobs suits, silk dresses; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Strauss Mfg. Co.; L. Strauss, mfs. pants; Breslin.
BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Wits & Co; M. Wits, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolff, cloaks, suits; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—The Loxiton Mfg. Co.; T. Silberman, piece goods; 1,261 Broadway, R. 901.
BALTIMORE, Md.— Baltimore Bargain House; Mr. Kirchenbaum, Fall Skirts; 354 4th Av.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—W. B. Miller & Co.; C. L. Maguire, books, stationery; York.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mrs. Malles, furs; Miss Krouse, silk, cotton dresses; Miss Golding, waists, underwear, hosiery, dresses; F. Hirsch, mdse. manager, ready-to-wear dept.; Miss R. L. Rice, ladies', children's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss M. Casey, leather goods, jewelry; E. Adelberg, laces, neckwear, toilet goods, ribbons; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss N. C. Mackey, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Michels, leather goods; Mrs. Milliken, infants' coats, hats, caps; Miss Diller, children's millinery; Mr. Long, men's hats; Miss Vincent, ladies' coats; Mr. Dutch, trimmed millinery; Mr. King, machine-made dresses; Miss Nelson misses' dresses, (basement buyers;) C. O. Cooper, corsets, house dresses, negligees; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Silberman, jobs silk bathing suits; Miss Calahan, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. Eifert, men's hats, boys' furn. goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; E. A. Rooney, millinery; C. Van Tassell, silks, ribbons; Wm. Bone, flowers, feathers; J. A. McCall, millinery; 621 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; T. C. Dooley, silks, dress goods, linens, domestics; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—W. A. Weiboldt & Co.; Mr. Grossbaum, jobs waists, skirts, dresses; 334 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Chicago Merc. Co.; T. J. Phelan, untrimmed hats; 621 Bwy.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. H. Bateman, linings, (wholesale;) Miss M. Moore, women's waists, negligees, (basement;) G. W. Stattman, furs; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Owen & Towsley; F. B. Towsley, infra. women's neckwear; Marie Antoinette.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sol. Klein; L. H. Niedermann, rugs, laces, curtains, draperies; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Twelfth Street Store; Mr. Cohen, rugs, lace curtains, draperies; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, waists; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Kilmist, furs, umbrellas; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; S. J. Natkin, china, glassware; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. M. Hatch, wholesale laces; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—E. Eisinger Co.; Wm. Brodkerb, jobs fancy dry goods, ready-to-wear, women's, men's furn. goods; 117 Spring.
CLEVELAND—Hurdley Pierce, Anderson Co.; A. Hurdley, millinery; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bensin-Ustick Co.; H. J. Bensin, mfgs. men's neckwear; Herald Square.
DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; C. O. Battier, notions; 395 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; J. C. Mason, laces, embroideries, notions, muslin underwear, children's dresses, ready-to-wear; 395 Broadway; Great Northern.
DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; C. H. Wilson, hosiery, underwear; 75 Leonard.
DALLAS, Texas—Baron Bros. Millinery Co.; L. M. Lichtenstein, flowers, feathers; 851 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. Davis, boys' clothing; 19 East 24th.
DAYTON, Ohio—L. Traxler Co.; S. M. Francis, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss B. Flynn, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss Potter, underwear, tea gowns; Miss Dohlmyer, neckwear; 334 4th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner Co.; T. P. Stack, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Miller, Miss Raymond, waists; Miss A. G. Anderson, Miss Fitzpatrick, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley Bros.; N. Schloff, domestics, linings; J. C. Long, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, ready-to-wear, waists, jersey coats; 432 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Steketer & Sons; H. Stern, cloaks, suits; Miss J. Grennan, ladies' wear; Miss F. Hogan, waists; Collingwood.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring D. G. Co.; J. J. Hesse, carpets; 23 E. 26th.
HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; A. Lutes, domestics, upholstery goods, comforts, lace curtains; 23 East 26th.
INDIANAPOLIS.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss M. E. Brennan, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Grand Leader; F. B. Levi, wholesale women's, misses', children's garments, men's furnishing goods; 72 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson Co.; W. D. Alexander, carpets, rugs, draperies; 1,140 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Havens & Geddes Co.; W. Mitchell, laces, embroideries; 72 Leonard.
JOLIET, Ill.—G. A. Ducker Co.; J. S. Betts, fancy goods, silverware, crockery, china, glassware, toys, lamps; Grand.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Store; C. L. Maas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—McGee-Hambright Mfg. Co.; F. M. Hambright, skirts; Marlborough.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. F. Little, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, infants' wear; 75 Spring.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; J. Duncan, jewelry, handkerchiefs, toys, books, stationery; 423 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Muller & Rass Co.; A. L. Jackson, millinery; 621 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—S. Shapinsky & Co.; Allan Shapinsky, furn. goods; Latham.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Goldstein & Mossson; S. Goldstein, clothing, furn. goods; Albert.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—S. Lowenstein & Bros.; F. Silbiger, carpets, rugs, trunks, bags; 22 East 17th.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Alpern Son; M. Alpern, dry goods, clothing, shoes, fancy goods; Aberdeen.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. A. Bogy Co.; B. A. Bogy, domestics, flannels, blankets; 359 B'way.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; I. Ottenheimer, domestics; 148 W. 23d.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gall & Frank Co.; A. P. Maercker, linens; C. H. Schroeder, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Cumberland.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Landauer & Co.; F. D. Goldstone, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves; 56 Worth.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—David M. David & Co.; D. M. David, ladies' ready-to-wear; Woodstock.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Simmons, Cohn & Co.; J. S. Cohn, wholesale clothing; Woodstock.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; A. Berg, jobs wash dresses; Miss T. Burger, jobs children's wash dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenbaum, cotton piece goods; Room 522; 200 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. L. Jalkert, millinery, infants' wear, corsets; Miss A. B. Goodman, infants' wear; 29 East 36th.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; S. G. Kerrgood, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—J. Solomon & Co.; I. A. Israel, millinery; Knickerbocker.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; Miss Gove, furs; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; H. Kaufmann, underwear, negligees, infants' wear; 95 Madison Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Miller & Rass Co.; W. Blair, millinery; 621 B'way.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; F. W. Aldres, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 200 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Elves, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. J. Fehl, domestics; 200 5th Av.; Herald Square.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; A. E. Minter, embroideries, hosiery, gloves; 423 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—T. & A. Simon Co.; C. A. Simon, millinery; 321 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—Muller & Rass Co.; C. Rass, millinery; 621 Broadway.
SAN PEDRO, Honduras—M. A. Kawas & Co.; M. J. Riguero, gen'l mdse.; McAlpin.
SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss G. Allen, corsets, women's, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; D. Davidson, dry goods; L. L. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 Bwy.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane Dry Goods Co.; A. A. Dopse, shoes; 225 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Kline Apparel Co.; Miss Bennett, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; J. Clinton, men's neckwear, umbrellas; 356 B'way; Great Northern.
ST. LOUIS—Manchester Woolen Co.; S. J. Revies, woolens; Broadway Central.
ST. LOUIS—Emporium Millinery Co.; A. Frank, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; O. D. Heflin, domestics, wash goods, linens, basement; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; Miss P. Brinton, women's suits, coats, gowns; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; G. W. Tracy, notions; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; T. C. Bunch, jewelry, leather goods; 23 East 26th; Marie Antoinette.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; F. C. Lake, Jr., ribbons, fabrics, umbrellas; Miss P. Brinton, coats, suits, gowns; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; L. McDermitt, ribbons; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carleton D. G. Co.; G. W. Adams, prints, ginghams, percales; 356 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schubach Millinery Co.; B. Schubach, millinery; Somerset.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Merc. Co.; H. A. Andree, Mrs. V. Hall, cloaks, suits; 1,239 Broadway.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Robinson-Strauss Co.; C. Weidman, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull; C. B. Smith, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
TORONTO, Can.—J. H. Winters & Co.; J. H. Winters, Fall suits; 33 West 32d.
UTICA, N. Y.—H. H. Wicks, clothing, &c.; Marlborough.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss L. McGill, laces, embroideries, ribbons; Miss D. Collins, women's neckwear, ruchings; S. J. Watts, house furn. goods, china; J. O. Moque, rugs, bedding, furniture; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; H. B. Huntsbery, men's clothing; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Style Rite Shop; H. T. Johnson, jobs linen dresses; 1,270 Broadway, R. 405.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; C. Haller, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
YORK, Penn.—Chas. H. Bear & Co.; Mrs. G. Chronister, house dresses, muslin underwear; 334 4th Av.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—H. Weber & Sons Co.; M. M. Duncan, domestics; 334 4th Av.

ENGLISH VENETIANS
WE OFFER FOR GUARANTEED MONTHLY DELIVERIES
DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS. 2000 PES. 54 INCH @ 76¢ CTS. AND 500 PES. 32 INCH @ 46¢ CTS.
CLOTH IS FAST BLACK. MARQUISE DE LUXE FINISH. AND IS ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST AND BEST VENETIANS EVER SHOWN IN THE AMERICAN MARKET.
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. 44 E. 25 ST.

FIBRE SILK SWEATERS
SPOT DELIVERY
Styles that are popular
$21.00 PER DOZEN UP.
COHEN BROS. Knit Goods
16-18-20 West 32nd Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

$25,000
Buys Factory
Building 66x350; steam heat; 135 h.p. gas engines operating two compressors and 20 ton Lane crane which travels entire length of structure; Erie switch inside. 3½ acres land. Two-story office building 26x30.
DENNIS & CONE
BATAVIA, N. Y.


40 Brand New
NORTH SHORE
WASH DRESSES
Down 6th Ave. See them!
Royal Mfg Co.
35 W. 35th St., New York City

ATTENTION!
CLOAKS, SUITS, SKIRTS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS
SPOT CASH PAID FOR MANUFACTURERS' SURPLUS STOCKS WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS
ANY QUANTITY
ELIAS SURUT,
19-21 GREENE ST., N. Y.
PHONE SPRING 9497.
EST. 1885. CAPITAL OVER $1,000,000.00.

Leo Edel MIDDY
Z. & S. MIDDY BLOUSE CO.
1275 BROADWAY

ANNUAL JUNE SALE
WEEK JUNE 26-JULY 1ST.
Clearance Prices
On Desirable Stocks of Notions and General Merchandise, Suitable for July Sales.
Attend early for choice selections.
I. BREIDBART & BROS.,
229-31-33 BROADWAY.

ROLL FABRICS
HENRY GLASS & CO.
44-46-48 White St.

THREE STRIKES
and OUT for your competitor --- say the famous Coat Battery, LEVITMAN & FEIN.



The reason: because they "put something on" their garments their competitors can't hit.

No. 502 — Of Salt's Esquimette, lined with Skinner's Satin. Collar, Cuffs & Bottom trimmed with handsome Raccoon fur. Note wide flare effect.

STRIKE ONE: SALT'S FABRICS the material rich as the fur it so closely resembles, but soft and pliable as silk.

STRIKE TWO: SKINNER'S SATIN—the lining famous the world over for its durability and beauty.

STRIKE THREE: L. & F. STYLES—sure hits for easy, steady and profitable sales.

SALTS ESQUIMETTE PLUSH


The Satin Lining in this garment is Skinner's Satin AND IS GUARANTEED TO WEAR TWO SEASONS MANUFACTURED BY William Skinner & Sons

L & F BEST MADE COATS

We thank our many friends for their co-operation in helping to make our initial Spring Season the splendid success it was and to assure them that they will receive the same careful consideration at our hands in their Fall buying.

No. 535 — Of Salt's Esquimette, lined with Skinner's Satin. Collar, Cuffs, Bottom & Buttons of Salt's rich Nutria Beaver Plush. Note handsome military effect.

Start your season right by not getting left. See—

LEVITMAN & FEIN
Ben Levitman *Louis Fein*
"The Pile Fabric House"
33-39 West 34th Street
Oppenheim-Collins Building

"L. & F." Line of Suits for Fall 1916. Ready July 6th.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Protests Overruled by the General Appraisers.

A wrong claim by the China-America Importing Company of this city led the Board of General Appraisers yesterday to overrule the firm's protest, despite the fact that the Collector erred in his return. The merchandise consisted of small colored baskets, used chiefly as containers for candy, the baskets being generally distributed at parties or other social entertainments as souvenirs. The Custom House return was as "toys," this calling for a duty of 35 per cent. The protestant's claim was for entry at 15 per cent. as manufactures of wood or bark not specially provided for. Judge Sullivan said that the baskets were not designed for the amusement of children exclusively and should have been returned by the Collector at 25 per cent. under the provision for "baskets." As the importers did not make this claim in their protest the Collector's classification, although erroneous, stood.

Lewis & Conger were partly sustained in protests covering three distinct classes of merchandise. As described by the Appraiser, polishing dusters composed of cotton velvet were returned as articles of cotton velvet at 40 per cent.; bellows, composed of wood, leather, and other materials, leather chief value, returned as manufactures of leather at 30 per cent., and a preparation specially designed for cleaning silver returned as a polish at 15 per cent. Rates lower than assessed were claimed by the importers, but the board in a decision by Judge Brown decided that only the polishing cloths were incorrectly classified by the Collector. As to these, the decision held 25 per cent. duty accrued under the specific provision in the law for polishing cloths. The Collector was affirmed as to the other articles.

S. Koyama Shoten, Honolulu, entered goods which the customs men classified as "braids" and collected duty on at 60 per cent. Although the merchandise was invoiced as braids, the importer claimed lower rates under the cotton cloth provision. The importer closed his case on the official record without the introduction of testimony. Judge Howell said he saw no reason after reading the record for upsetting the Collector.

Ignace Strauss & Co. and Deitsch Brothers appeared as protestants against Collector Malone's classification of handbags composed in chief value of silk and made in part of ornaments or appliqued with beads. They were held dutiable at 60 per cent. under the provision for appliqued articles. The importers denied that the articles were appliqued and asked entry at 45 per cent. as manufactures of silk. Judge Howell found no error on the part of the Collector and affirmed that officer.

Failure to appear at scheduled hearings or to submit their cases on the record resulted in the following protests being overruled: C. D. Jackson & Co., Juvenity & Cornelis, Robert Muller & Co., G. F. Sherwood & Co., Kimpton, Haupt & Co., Morimura Bros., H. Hondini, William A. Foster & Co., F. L. Roberts & Co., American Shipping Company, John H. Faunce, and the Winston, Harper, Fisher Company. These protests represented importers at the ports of New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Paul, and Seattle.

Commerce Bureau Men to Meet.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has called a week's conference of the district office managers of the bureau to a meeting in Washington, beginning Thursday. All of the men in charge of bureau offices in the principal cities of the country are expected to be present. Papers and discussions on subjects calculated to add to the efficiency of the bureau's service to American manufacturers and exporters seeking foreign fields are down on the official program. Agent D. E. Casey, in charge of the New York office, has been assigned to lead the discussion on "newspaper and trade press," with special reference to the bureau's publicity campaign.

Will Pinchbacks Recede In Favor?

The extraordinary demand for suits modeled on the pinchback design has set most clothing manufacturers to making them. Opinion among some of the leading houses, however, gives the pinchback suit a short run in popularity, owing to the universal production of the model. Producers of low-priced lines are just as busy turning out pinchbacks as the high-class trade, and the latter, it is said, will not long continue to provide the market with material for cheap imitation. Besides the new goods that are being turned out, quite a quantity of ordinary merchandise has been converted by the retailers into pinchbacks. This, no doubt, has tended to produce a surplus of this one sort of clothing.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Very nearly 100 concerns in the silk trade, who are members of the Silk Association of America, have decided to close on July 3.

The next regular meeting of the Good and Welfare Committee of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade will be held on Friday at 2:30 o'clock. This meeting will take the place of the regular July meeting.

Philip Hilton and Joseph Hilton, trading as the Hilton Company, with ten clothing stores, have dissolved partnership. Joseph Hilton has withdrawn, and his interest has been acquired by Philip Hilton, who will continue the business.

The Ready-to-Wear Salesmen's Association will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

AMERICAN STYLES UPHELD.

Designs Are Declared More Varied Here Than In England.

Some dissent was expressed yesterday in woolen and worsted mill circles from the conclusions stated in THE TIMES on Sunday by a former manager of a clothing manufacturing plant regarding the alleged lack of initiative in the designing of fabrics by American mill factors. The trend of the article was that styling ability seemed lacking here.

A factor in the trade who has won distinction as a leader in the designing of the finest woolen and worsted piece goods to be found in the American market at this time made this comment on the criticism printed:

"The claim in the article that there is a lack of styling among American mills is absolutely wrong. The lines of American merchandise shown are many times more comprehensive in design than are English goods. Manufacturers in England do not begin to initiate the varied designs in fabrics we do, and, furthermore, the products themselves of the English mills do not show the variety that is the case here.

"We here in America take one idea and develop it far in excess of anything conceivable in the British Isles. It is a fact that the item of designing puts a big expense on American textile mills. There's another element to be considered, which is this: Competition among domestic mills is so keen that hundreds of mills sell their merchandise strictly on design merit. The American public is the best-dressed public in the world, and demands more variation in styles than any other people. The people here are very particular about styles of cloths. Therefore, we follow the ramifications of any style or fabric idea to the limit."

Silk Hosiery Substitutes.

The big advances which have come in silk are reported to have had the tendency of broadening the market for silk hosiery substitutes such as fibre silk and mercerized goods. Prices for the real silk gods are legitimately high and, in fact, some cases are cited where the manufacturers have been afraid to mark their product at figures that will bring them their ordinary profit. Many factors in the market are prone to condemn this policy, stating that while the vogue for silk continues manufacturers of silk hosiery should not cut into their margins.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JOHN, M. STAHL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John M. Stahl, grocer, 435 Columbus Avenue, by Dayton, Corsa & Co., $280; B. Fischer & Co., $158; Middendorf & Rohrs, $179; Wallace & Thomson, $61, and C. Schultz, Inc., $3. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,500.

MacGUIRE & LEWIS FURNITURE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the MacGuire & Lewis Furniture Company, Inc., Yonkers, by H. Herrmann Furniture Company, $185; Arthur L. Jacobs, $171, and George Cooper Manufacturing Company, $160. Judge Mayer appointed Frederick W. Stelle receiver, bond $600. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,200.

PHILIP REINBERG.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Philip Reinberg, wholesale dealer in woolens, 45 East Seventeenth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

ISAAC POLONSKY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Isaac Polonsky, dealer in cloaks and suits, 55 Division Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

JOSEPH FORSTOL.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Joseph Forstol as the Forstol Dress Company, 71 Grand Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, cash.

ROBERT C. COCHENTHALER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Robert Cochenthaler, trading as the Great C. Company, dealer in women's apparel, Anderson, Ind., and Battle Creek, Mich., with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Mr. Cochenthaler lives at 315 West Ninety-fourth Street, this city.

J. A. STEVENSON & CO., INC.—Judge Mayer has appointed Charles L. Hoffman receiver for J. A. Stevenson & Co., Inc., manufacturer of dresses, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, bond $5,000, on application of Maurice L. Shaine. Mr. Hoffman was recently appointed receiver by the Supreme Court. Liabilities are $23,700 and assets $20,453, which may realize $10,000.

MILLS & GIBB.—Judge Mayer has granted an application of Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, receivers of Mills & Gibb, importers of white goods, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, to consolidate such departments as they may deem proper and to sell through Willoughby Morris & Mitchell such of the merchandise in stock in the wash goods department as they may deem advisable at public auction, not to exceed an inventory value of $100,000.

FEDERAL MAIL AND GENERAL EXPRESS COMPANY, 907 East Sixth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $50,555 and assets $41,278. Among the creditors who are secured are the Metropolitan Savings Bank, $12,000; Louis Ober, $7,000, and Louis Stern, $3,083.

MORGAN BROTHERS, livery stable, New Rochelle, have filed schedules showing liabilities $22,879 and assets $17,520.

NEW PREMIER MARKET, INC., 2,121 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $1,947 and assets $4,035.

JOHN G. LYMAN.—At a meeting of creditors of John G. Lyman, formerly a stock broker, 68 Broad Street, held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, with Lyman, who is a prisoner in the Tombs, present, Abner S. Werblin of Prince & Nathan filed 100 claims aggregating $75,000, and a few other claims were also filed. John H. Lytle, the receiver, was unanimously elected trustee, and his bond was fixed at $50,000. Mr. Werblin stated that the receiver had assets of about $92,000.

MAGNUS & NEWCITT, leather goods and jewelry novelties, 27 East Twenty-second Street, have made an assignment to Henry S. Hays. The partners are Moses Magnus and Louis B. Newcity.

BELL ROSERY.—Ralph A. Bell, Nat P. Whitley, and Nathan Sternberg, florists, trading as the Bell Rosery, 2,864 Broadway, have made an assignment to C. Edward Benoit.

SAM GROSSMAN, shoes, 168 Clinton Street, has made an assignment to Arthur Joseph.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., June 26.—Harry E. Russell, contractor and builder of Ilion, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court today, with liabilities of $28,118, and assets $11,565.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

DAVID WASSER, 372 East Eighth Street; liabilities, $104,436.

RICHARD BALDWIN, Jr., contractor, Peekskill; liabilities, $36,422.

ARTHUR S. MILLER, Treasurer Bankers' Building Bureau, 106 East Nineteenth Street; liabilities, $73,673.

THOMAS P. GALLIGAN, foreman, New Rochelle; liabilities, $51,021.

JOHN COOPER, real estate broker, 239 West 107th Street; liabilities, $38,410.

FREDERICK HADERMAN, salesman, Mount Kisco; liabilities, $34,918.

SAMUEL SIMON, 257 East Sixty-eighth Street, butcher at Wallabout Market, Brooklyn; liabilities, $21,632.

WILLIAM J. MATZ, contractor, Port Chester; liabilities, $29,835.

ALFRED W. LAWSON, editor, 27 East Twenty-eighth Street; liabilities, $23,457.

JULIUS BOHN, liquors, 60 Duane Street; liabilities, $19,649.

Dr. MAURICE A. GREENE, 214 East Fifteenth Street.

MAURICE KAUDER, butcher, 231 West 141st Street; receiver, bond $600.

SHAPIRO & JACKLER, 336 East Fourth Street.

SCHOENBERG & FROMKIN, 1,429 Lexington Avenue.

WILLIAM FREUDER, salesman, 229 East Eighty-seventh Street.

MORRIS GOLDBERG, Mount Vernon.

M. GOLDOWSKY & SON, general store, Port Chester.

ALLEN J. McDONALD, clerk, 161 Kingsbridge Road.

FLORENCE M. PERRY, saleswoman, 5 West Twenty-eighth Street.

SADIE SMITH, corsetier, 4 Lenox Avenue.

ROSIE LESSINGMAN, 938 East 180th Street.

DAVID SILBERMAN, jobber in dress goods, 19 East 114th Street.

ADOLPH COHN, clerk, 600 West 163d Street.

MORRIS GLASSER, window glass, 91 Ninth Avenue.

JOHN UHL, grocer, 2,062 Eighth Avenue.

EDWARD H. WEINBERG, stationer, 58 Pine Street.

ALOIS GESGENET, Jr., barber, Coxsackie.

WEISSLITZ & SCHARF, furniture, 409 East Twenty-fourth Street.

CHARLES M. BLANCHARD, theatrical manager, 118 West Fifty-seventh Street.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Arnold, William—Henry Bosch Co....$127.98
A. E. R. Realty Corp.—Covis Electric Co. 465.00
A. Falk & Co.—International Provision Co. 182.45
Andrews Building Co., Inc.—Weiss & Co., Inc. 170.41
Bradford, Samuel D.—C. W. Haines....787.78
Beacher, Joseph, and Louis Levine—J. Efron 335.15
Becker, William—M. J. Ryna..... 141.91
Bialik, Hyman or Jachiel—A. Johnson..188.15
Buckley, John J., and John Larkin—P. C. Hunter 1,572.55
Burroughs, Charles E.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp. 247.44
Bausch, Otto—Rapid Safety Filter Co..146.91
Cunningham, Mary J.—City of N. Y...103.88
Cohen, Sol, and Benjamin Erdman—J. Pettiford 300.00
Candel, Harry—M. W. Heaton..... 382.51
Drury Lane Co. of America—O. J. Gude Co. of N. Y. 301.74
Edwards, Margaret—Jacob New Realty Co. 300.21
Fezon, James—Hotel Steiburne, costs..106.25
Frank, Ray—Eastern American Chair Co. 185.82
Gould, Harry L.—W. Koops et al.....120.62
Cavigan, Thomas—W. H. Nostrand et al 387.27
Gorstle, Daisy T.—A. Margolin et al..373.03
Greit, Adolph J.—T. J. Kelly..... 2,000.00
Howell, Wm. P.—Dodd, Mead & Co....116.86
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.—J. D. Ostrander, costs 305.83
Herald Realty Co. and Frederick W. Jockel—W. A. Butler et al..... 2,824.54
Johnson, Henry W.—Schieffelin & Co..696.88
J. B. C. Building Co., Inc., and Joseph B. Cotier—A. Chaleff et al..... 115.02
Johnson, Minnie B.—M. O. Sage..... 116.41
Jay, John—P. Lynch..... 8,131.68
Kuthe, Herman—Curtis & Von Bernuth Mfg. Co 208.84
Kronenthal, Joseph—Huguenot Trust Co.502.41
Kennedy, Wm. J.—M. Bevans..... 117.79
Luke A. Burke & Sons Co.—Kny-Scheerer Co 9,788.45
Levinson, Moses H., adm.—J. Bachrach et al., costs..... 107.45
Lichtenberg, Frederick—White Enamel Refrigerator Co. of N. Y. 419.96
L'Hommedieu, Howard A.—R. Weill....283.33
Lowry, John J. and Abina—W. Hartmann. 488.24
Lichtenstein, Harry—Eclipse Light Co....122.23
McClurg, Frances A.—S. C. Thurn et al.168.46
MacKillip, Chas. A.—F. K. Ream..... 133.61
Nelson, Adolph, and Max Gussow—J. Talcott 317.73
Nassau Construction Co., Inc.—P. J. Brown, adm., et al., costs..... 113.78
Moore, Benjamin, and Sol Bisgaier—M. Gross 800.60
Plunkett, Paul—National Fuel Saver Corp. of N. Y. 374.54
Paquin, Samuel S.—M. S. Olin....5,800.00
National Surety Co.—Kny-Scheerer Co.2,575.45
Perner, Isidor—M. T. Bryan..... 220.66
Peirez, Woolf—N. J. Krulewitch..... 348.59
Posner, Harry A.—D. Waagrow..... 122.61
Place, Frank L., Henry Allendorf, and Erwin Giesaman—M. E. Warren et al 1,162.38
Pope, Thomas J.—Barnum-Richardson Co 261.42
Reed, Warren C.—W. J. Rossberg Co.106.56
Rosenthal, David C.—S. Karpen & Bro. Inc 105.61
Rothbart, Max, Maria Bonomo, and Salvatore Li Voisi—E. Greenberg et al....765.00
Raichelson, Nathan, and Harry Goldberg —H. Singer 180.97
Rothschild, Harry—N. Gordon..... 150.04
Sire, Albert J.—G. B. Wilson..... 135.91
Seybel, Frederick W., and William A. Knapp, executors—G. C. Smith..... 22,639.28
Simpson, Frank—E. H. Gertz..... 178.85
Shorey, Melville—R. H. MacDonald et al. 230.18
Scheerbarth, Rudolph J.—A. Plotkin...468.91
Star Ice Cutter Co.—C. R. Mather..... 551.43
Tobin, John W.—Stanley & Patterson, Inc. 869.86
Willard F. Meyers Machine Co., Inc.—B. Masor, possession of chattels and $91.92 or 1,041.92
Washington Heights Hospital—L. L. Walters et al 366.98
Watson, James R.—Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y. 108.41
Wineburgh, Maximillian—Apeda Studio, Inc. 112.04
Warner, Chas. A.—Central Bridge Coal Co. 254.81
Wishart, George—W. S. Heilborn.....1,572.78
Zimmer, Wm. E.—Merchants and Traders' Realty Co. et al., costs..... 108.65

In Bronx County.

Goldberg, Abraham—M. Cohen et al....$84.50
Hartstein, Harry—S. W. Boerstein..... 29.72
Lowenstein, Moses and Alice—Bronx Borough Bank 218.27
Merl, Sam—H. Merl et al..... 272.08
Miller, Solomon—F. W. Huber..... 101.82
Wolinsky, Charles—M. J. Grauer..... 493.11

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cohn, Hyman and Samuel—S. Kaltman, Feb. 7, 1916. ..... $590.44
Di Bianco, Emilio—Independent Vineyard Co., May 5, 1912. ..... 898.12
Farrell, Katherine G.—M. Walter et al., May 18, 1915, vacated. 6,227.26
Fitzpatrick, Mary A.—E. C. Hahn, July 17, 1914. ..... 680.96
Gabler, Frank M.—N. Y. Belting and Packing Co., Ltd., Aug. 3, 1909. ..... 205.71
Warshafsky, Samuel—N. D. Light, April 12, 1916. ..... 188.88
Zotti, Frank—J. M. Conklin, April 27, 1916. ..... 549.41
Frecker, Alfred N.—Maxim, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., Sept. 15, 1907. ..... 227.96
Fitzpatrick, Harry J.—N. Y. Telephone Co., June 16, 1909. ..... 127.84
Rathbun, Alonzo—M. O'Malley, May 11, 1910. ..... 623.74
Hanna, William E.—A. De Paoli, May 15, 1916. ..... 138.13
N. Y. C. R. R. Co.—City of N. Y., Dec. 20, 1915 ..... 114.71
Oliva, John, and Frank Pitelli—J. Shenk, Jan. 6, 1915. ..... 1,392.04

In Bronx County.

Gareiss, Harry—G. B. Raymond Coal Co., Inc., June 15, 1916. ..... 53.14
Lemien, Gertrude—F. C. De Graw, May 15, 1916. ..... 115.95
Meehan, Jane—B. Rosenthal, Sept. 24, 1914. ..... 224.41
Mascia, Joseph A.—F. Ziehl, Feb. 4, 1915, canceled 1,393.98

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:25|Sun sets..7:32|Moon rises..1:53

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:15	5:33	11:23	11:50
Governors Island	6:00	6:20	12:01	12:03
Hell Gate	6:06	6:26	1:43	1:48

Arrived—Monday, June 26.

SS Cameronia, Liverpool, June 17.
SS Burmese, Prince, Brest, June 14.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, June 17.
SS Tenadores, Cristobal, June 19.
SS Coamo, San Juan, June 21.
SS Mexus, New Orleans, June 21.
SS Guantanamo, Puerto Mexico, June 19.
SS El Valle, Galveston, June 20.
SS Tibor, Philadelphia, June 11.
SS Patroclus, St. Lucia, June 19.
SS Philadelphian, London, June 11.
SS Wentworth, St. Nassire, June 14.
SS Epsilon, Kirkwall, June 8.
SS Radiant, Tampico, June 15.
SS Brilliant, Tampico, June 16.
SS Monadnock, London, June 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	June 8
Bayamon	San Juan	June 20
Alamo	Key West	June 23
City of Augusta	Savannah	June 24
Canadian	Demerara	June 17
St. Dunstan	Leghorn	June 7
Saratoga	Havana	June 24

DUE TOMORROW.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	June 19
Michigan	London	June 14
Rotterdam (tank)	Amsterdam	June 15
Northern	La Pallice	June 13
Mexico	Palermo	June 8
Bowden	Jamaica	June 23
El Sud	Galveston	June 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Stephen R. Jones	R. de Janeiro	June 8
Manin	Palermo	June 8
Saxoleine	Cardiff	June 15
Santa Marta	Kingston	June 6
El Dia	New Orleans	June 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	June 21
Parrsmun	Kirkwall	June 15
Minas Geraes	Para	June 18
C. Lopes y Lopes	Barcelona	June 15
Stephen	Barbados	June 22
Zulia	Porto Rico	June 24
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 27
Concho	Galveston	June 24
El Norte	Galveston	June 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 27

DUE SATURDAY.

Queen Margaret	Liverpool	June 17
Pythia	Birkenhead	June 16
Liv	Archangel	June 16
Glencoe	Barry	June 16
Ovago	Algiers	June 14
Brazi Isel	Oran	June 13

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	June 24
St. George	Liverpool	June 19
Guyane	Bordeaux	June 18
Dipton	Bordeaux	June 17
Alaunia	London	June 21
Trecarne	Oran	June 12

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kronberg, Santos	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Justin, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Venus, Argentina	8:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Ringdorf, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carib, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panaman, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Italia, Naples	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	2:00 P.M.
Wien, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Oscar II., Christian-Britannica Corp.	——	3:00 P.M.
Dante Alighieri, Genoa	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Philadelphian, London	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Siraola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Camaguey, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Norden, Cienfuegos	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Buenos Aires	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Cristobal	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Camerania, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Millinocket, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Stavangeren, Haiti	——	2:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JUNE 26.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 1,156 miles S. at noon 25th.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 186 miles W. of Key West at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 63 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 16 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 169 miles N. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 320 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 206 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 62 miles S. at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 320 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Ringdorf.....June 27
Liberia, (specially addressed only,) via Monrovia, at 12:30 P. M.—Tamele .....June 27
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Carpathia.....June 27
Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Kurik.....June 28
Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam .....June 28
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Switzerland must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Adriatic .....June 28
Europe, (except Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Dante Alighieri..June 29
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II.....June 29
Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta.....July 1
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul .....July 1
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Lapland.....July 1
Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.) —Andania .....July 1

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 1, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 27, SS Tamele.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 28, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 9 A. M. June 29, SS Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Maartensdyk, at Rotterdam, June 26.
SS Ryndam, at Falmouth, June 26.
SS Philadelphia, at Liverpool, June 26.
SS Hellig Olav, at Copenhagen, June 22.
SS Lincolnshire, at Havre, June 22.
SS President Bunge, at Rotterdam, June 23.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, at Genoa, June 24.
SS Buenaventura, at Suez, June 26.
SS America, at Genoa, June 25.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, June 26.
SS Eskbridge, at Naples, June 13.
SS Igoto Mandi, at Marseilles, June 21.
SS Napoli, at Genoa, June 18.
SS Gudwin, at Liverpool, June 26.
SS Don Arturo, at Bristol, June 24.
SS Wells City, at Bristol, June 26.
SS Metapan, at Colon, June 26.
SS Kangaroo, at Colon, June 26.
SS Yorkmoor, at Colon, June 26.
SS Bellgrace, at Colon, June 25.
SS New York, (Dutch,) at Avonmouth, June 24.
SS Dochra, at Montevideo, June 24.

Sailed.

SS Rochambeau, from Bordeaux, June 25.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Kirkwall, June 28.
SS Snestad, from Middlesborough, June 23.
SS Orduna, from Liverpool, June 24.
SS Parima, from St. Thomas, June 24.
SS Aborg, from Trinidad, June 24.
SS Elizabeth, from Rotterdam, June 23.
SS Gargoyle, from Alexandria, June 23.
SS City of Delhi, from Colombo, June 17.
SS City of Madrid, from Cape Town, June 23.
SS Medan, from Port Natal, June 21.
SS San Guglielmo, from Gibraltar, June 22.
SS Gorredyk, from Rotterdam, June 24.

Passed.

SS Manitowoc, New York for Cette, passed Gibraltar.
SS Verona, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....June 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .....June 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .....June 30
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru .....July 2
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru..July 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manchuria..July 7
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....July 8

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan announces that information has been received from the postal administration of Cuba that many parcels exceeding four pounds six ounces in weight continue to be received there in the mails from the United States, and that Postmasters in Cuba have been instructed that all such parcels received on and after July 1, 1916, shall not be delivered to addressees, but shall be returned to the United States as prohibited.

The Postmaster suggests that heavy parcels be weighed before sending them to the Post Office so that the public will be saved the inconvenience resulting from the refusal of Post Office clerks to accept parcels exceeding the weight limit of four pounds six ounces.



UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

"Washington Irving," "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," "Albany."

All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Also Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie. Special Trips every Saturday to Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M., arriving Albany 10:45 P. M. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:40 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Hudson River Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE—Leave daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON TRIP to WEST POINT

Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M., returning by Bear Mountain and FULTON, daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing; 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post. Round trip, $1.

Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

NEW YORK'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE RESORT

GLEN ISLAND

EVERYTHING NEW

Str. "Gen. Lincoln" leaves Battery TO-DAY 10 A. M., 2 & 6 P. M. E. 24 St., 10:30, 3:30 & 6:30.

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS," Daily at 9 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 3:30 P. M. Str. GRAND REPUBLIC, Rockaway Beach Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 572.

For Investors

The investor of today demands a different type of investment than she did ten years ago. He still insists on absolute safety, but in addition requires a larger income.

The type of standard securities has been constantly changed to meet this new demand, and today there are securities which yield an income of 5% to 6% which are just as safe as those of ten years ago which yielded 4% to 4½%.

As investment bankers, we have the experience, the facilities and the time to make the best selections.

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is essential to the Investment Banker who invests his own money in an issue of securities for re-sale to his clients. For the investor who appreciates the value of these facts in selecting his own investment we have prepared a comprehensive analysis of the

TWIN STATE GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

1st & Ref. Mtg. 5% Bonds

which we offer and recommend for conservative investment at 92 and interest, yielding about

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Secondary Wave of Liquidation Carries Prices Back Still Further—Few Gains.

The rather cheerful frame of mind in which Wall Street pulled down desk tops Saturday afternoon did not endure over Sunday. The decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, handed down late Saturday afternoon, came as an unpleasant shock not only to the holders of Corn Products Refining stocks, but to others who had convinced themselves since the Steel and American Can verdicts that the courts had adopted a more lenient interpretation of the Sherman act. The Corn Products decision was just one of those factors which, had it developed in a normal market, would have brought about weakness in the particular issue affected without influencing the general list. Coming at a time when so many disturbing events had unnerved traders, it not only caused a severe recession in both classes of the defendant company's shares, but helped to undermine confidence in other quarters.

The market opened lower and offered poor resistance to the sellers throughout nearly the entire session, a small rally toward the close making little ground in the way of wiping out earlier losses. The Mexican trouble does not grow less serious as additional details come in, but in well-informed quarters it was argued that this alone would not have accounted for such recessions as have taken place had not the market been congested with securities and in need of such a readjustment as only a wide break brings about. Stocks have been getting into stronger hands as the decline proceeds, and many weakly margined accounts have undoubtedly been closed out. The inevitable result of such a period of sagging prices is the forced liquidation of holdings unwisely assumed at higher figures and the entrance of new capital attracted by cheap stocks. The condition of brokers' loans shows that customers have been reducing their lines to a very considerable extent.

The real menace of the Mexican threat does not lie in the obstinacy of Carranza or the reported coalition of Constitutionalist and revolutionary forces, but in the unpreparedness brought to light by the difficulties which the State troops are having in getting ready for border service. Once the regular army is released for active service in Mexico by the arrival of a sufficient number of militia it is more than likely that Wall Street will make a bull argument out of the measures which must now be adopted to make good the deficiencies of the volunteer arm of the service. It appears that buying of uniforms, blankets, foodstuffs, guns and ammunition, together with the heavy demand which will be made upon the railroads in connection with the movement of men and supplies, will take up the slack in production now beginning to be seen as European deliveries go forward. Preparations for even a small-sized war must stimulate many lines to fresh bursts of activity.

Corn Products opened with heavy losses, which were increased as the day wore on. At the close the common was off 5½ and the preferred down 8¼. Industrial Alcohol dropped to 134½, but closed with the loss of only one point at 137. Mexican Petroleum sold back to 92½, Marine preferred to 85%, United States Smelting to 64, and Baldwin to 76. Steel common showed its sympathy with the depression by dropping back to 82¾. Uneasiness on the part of those traders who had expected to see only the war order industrials sacrificed was intensified by a break in Reading to 94. The net loss on this issue was 5½. Sentiment throughout the financial district was so uniformly bearish as to indicate that a turn was near.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
	Days.			
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	2½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent., over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2%@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	2½@3%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Time. Renewal Rate.
3	2½	2%	2½

Time.			
60 days	3%@4	5 months	4 @ ..
90 days	3%@4	6 months	4 @ ..
4 months	4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½@3¾
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91	5.91¼	5.91¼	..
Cables	5.90½	5.90¾	5.90¾	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	74.50	74.87½	74.87½	—.12½
Cables	74.56¼	74.43¾	74.43¾	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.91½	5.90¾
95.28 Berlin	74.87½	74.43¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28¾
19.223 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.60	30.65
5.1826 Italy	6.35½	6.37¼
20.20 Austria	12.70	12.75
28.70 Scandinavia	28.80	28.90
19.90 Spain	20.15	20.25
40.19 Holland	41.50	41.62½
China—		
Hongkong	50.50	50.62½
Shanghai	72.00	72.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.40 Rio	24.25	24.56¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $306,536,097; balance, $17,898,516; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,941,061.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $3.3375@3.75.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31¾d, off 3-16d; in New York, 65¾c, off ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 50¾@53¾c.

Minn. & St. L. Plan Ratified.

The readjustment plan of the Minneapolis & St. Louis was approved at the stockholders' meeting on June 19 by the necessary number of shares, but the meeting was adjourned until yesterday to give further time for the recording of other shareholders' votes. The final vote at yesterday's meeting showed the plan adopted by a total of 191,895 shares, 88 per cent. of the stockholders, or 18 per cent. more than required. The readjustment committee recorded its approval of the plan in behalf of more than 6,000 shares deposited after the books had closed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	680,186
Same day last year	265,174
Year to date	83,134,113
Same period last year	61,629,905
Average price and change 50 stocks	84.43 —1.34
Same day last year	70.96 + .11

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 8	80.91	Apr. 22
Same period last year	78.86	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
135	140	200	Adams Express	137½	137½	137	137	— ½
14	15½	200	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	— ¼
19⅜	20	700	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20¼	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅜
8	8½	100	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	..
23½	23⅝	2,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg	24	24	23	23½	— ⅛
78½	79	2,100	Allis-Chal. Ftg. pf	79	80	78½	79¼	— ¼
63	63	200	Am. Ag. Chemical	63	63	62⅝	63	— ¼
85	85½	7,800	Am. Beet Sugar	87	87	84¼	85½	—1⅝
51	51½	5,400	Am. Can	53	53	50½	51½	—2
100	100⅜	400	Am. Can pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ⅝
54	55	2,700	Am. Car & Foundry	57	57	54⅞	55	—1⅝
141½	142	500	Am. Coal Products	141½	142	140⅝	142	..
53½	55¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+¼
122	128	100	Am. Express	123	123	123	123	—2
9⅝	10	2,400	Am. Hide & Leath	9½	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
50	50¼	1,500	Am. Hide & L. pf	49½	51¼	49½	50½	+ ⅞
28¼	28½	300	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28½	28	28	— ¼
19½	19⅝	1,550	Am. Linseed	20¾	20¾	19½	19½	—1
44⅞	44¾	500	Am. Linseed pf	45	45	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
65⅜	66¼	8,100	Am. Locomotive	68¼	68¼	65½	65⅝	—2⅝
101½	102⅝	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	..
34½	35⅞	400	Am. Malt pf	35½	35½	34½	34½	— ⅛
91⅞	91⅞	12,000	Am. Smelt. & Refin	93	93	90¾	91⅝	—1⅝
109½	110½	300	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	110	110	110	110	..
..	..	50	Do., odd lot	109½	109½	109½	109½	..
92½	93	200	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅞
..	..	100	Do., s. 30 f	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	..
84	85	50	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¼	..
46¾	47	1,200	Am. Steel Found	48½	47½	46¾	46¼	— ⅝
117	119	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
60	64	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	61	61	61	61	—2½
130	130¼	3,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	130½	130½	130	130	— ½
204	205	800	Am. Tobacco	204	205	204	204½	+1½
44⅞	45¼	2,000	Am. Woolen	45¼	45⅞	44¼	44⅝	— ⅝
97½	98¼	200	Am. Woolen pf	97	97½	97	97½	+ ¼
40½	41	5,800	Am. Zinc Lt. S	43⅜	44½	40½	40⅝	—2⅝
64	65½	100	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	65	65	65	65	—1⅝
..	..	50	Do., odd lot	65¼	65½	65½	65½	..
77⅜	78	15,500	Anaconda Copper	80¼	80¾	77⅜	77⅝	—2¼
68½	69	200	Associated Oil	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
103⅝	104	1,600	At., Top. & S. F	103⅝	104	103½	103¾	— ¼
100⅞	101	580	At., Top. & S. F. pf	101	101	100⅞	101	..
77	78	13,900	Baldwin Loco	80½	80½	76	77	—3⅝
87¼	87½	2,470	Balt. & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	87½	87½	—1½
76	76¼	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ⅞
..	..	3	Bank of Commerce	167	168	167	167	..
⅛	1½	500	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
438	442½	300	Bethlehem Steel	435	442	435	442	—2½
..	..	100	Bklyn. Rapid Tran	85	85	85	85	— ¼
52	56	100	Brown Shoe	54	54	54	54	—1
66½	66¾	8,000	Butte & Superior	69⅞	70	66	66¼	—3
16	17	500	Cal. Petroleum	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
43⅝	44	800	Cal. Petroleum pf	44⅝	44⅝	43½	43⅞	—1⅛
58½	59¼	22	Canada Southern	58½	58½	58½	58½	..
174¼	175	1,500	Canadian Pacific	175¾	175¾	174¼	174¼	—2
55	55½	9,000	Central Leather	55¾	56½	55	55	+ ⅛
108	109	2,400	Chandler Motor	110	110	107	108½	—1½
60	60¼	4,700	Ches. & Ohio	61⅜	61⅝	59¾	60¼	—1⅜
12⅜	12⅝	200	Chicago Gt. West	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
35¼	35⅝	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38½	36⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅞
95¾	96½	1,800	C., M. & St. P	97	97	96	96	—1
128	130	100	Chicago & N. W	129¾	129¾	128½	128½	+ ½
22¼	22¼	8,060	C., R. I. & P	22½	22⅝	22	22¼	— ⅛
20⅝	21	4,500	Chile Copper	21¾	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
48	48¼	2,000	Chino Copper	49	49¼	48¼	48½	— ⅛
45	58	100	C., C., C. & St. L	54	54	54	54	..
82	82½	100	C., C., C. & S. L. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	—2½
72	73	100	Cluett, Pea. & Co	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ⅝
39⅝	40	2,950	Col. Fuel & Iron	40¼	40¼	39½	39¾	—1⅛
133	133¼	1,500	Consolidated Gas	134½	134½	133¼	133¼	—1⅝
113	115	100	C. G., E. & P., Balt.	114	114	114	114	—1
92	96	300	Continental Can	96¼	96½	96	96	—2
13⅝	14	32,100	Corn Prod. Refin	15	16	13¼	13⅝	—5½
87	88	5,320	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	88	88	85	87½	—8½
73¼	73⅝	35,600	Crucible Steel	77⅝	78¼	73¼	73¼	—5
112½	113	100	Crucible Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
30	30⅝	700	Denver & Rio G	30	30	29¾	30	— ½
114	116	300	Detroit United Ry	115	115	115	115	..
42¼	43¼	2,300	Distillers Secur	44	44	42¼	42½	—1¼
25⅝	26	400	Dome Mines	26	28	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	34⅝	10,600	Erie	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	—1½
51	51¼	300	Erie 1st pf	51¾	51¾	51	51	— ⅛
165	165½	600	General Electric	166	166	164¾	164½	—1½
73	73¼	3,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74½	74¼	73	73	—1½
85	86	400	Granby Consol	86	86	85	85	—2
119½	120	1,700	Great Northern pf	120	120¼	119½	119⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	34	2,728	Gt. Nor. Ore ctfs	35¼	35⅝	33⅝	34	— ⅛
34½	36	1,900	Greene Can. Copper	35	35	34	34½	— ¼
88	90	100	Gulf State St. 2d pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½	— ⅜
104	104½	600	Illinois Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅝
48	48¼	10,000	Inspiration Copper	48¾	48¾	47⅝	47⅞	— ⅛
16½	16¾	1,900	Interboro Consol	17	17	16½	16¾	— ¼
73½	75	300	Interboro Cons. pf	73¼	74½	73¼	74½	— ⅝
42	45	300	Int. Agricultural pf	46	46	42¼	42½	—6¾
113¼	114½	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	115	115	115	115	+1½
78	79	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	79	79	79	79	—1
22	22½	13,000	Int. M. M. Tr. R	23¼	23½	21½	22	—1½
87½	88	24,000	Int. M. M. pf. T. R	89¾	89¾	85¾	87½	—1⅝
45	45½	3,200	Int. Nickel	45¾	46	45	45	— ⅝
56	56½	900	Int. Paper pf	57½	57½	56	56	—2½
77	78	500	Jewel Tea	80½	80½	78½	78½	—2¼
24¾	25	1,100	Kan. City So	26	26	24¾	24¾	—1⅛
60	61	45	Kan. City So. pf	61	61	61	61	..
95	96¾	25	Kayser (J.) & Co	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅝
69	71	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	70	70	70	70	..
46⅝	46⅞	17,300	Kennecott Copper	48¼	48¼	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅝
65¼	66½	1,600	Lackawanna Steel	66¼	66¼	65	65¼	—1
105	106	25	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	..
18¾	19	200	Lake Erie & West	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
42	43	300	Lake Erie & W. pf	43	45	42¼	42½	— ⅛
47¼	48	1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	48½	48¼	47¼	47¼	—1⅜
76½	76⅝	2,700	Lehigh Valley	77½	77½	76½	76⅝	—1½
36	37	400	Long Island	36	36	34⅝	34⅝	—2⅝
67⅝	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
80⅜	80¾	7,500	Maxwell Motors	83	83	80⅜	80⅝	—2⅜
85	85½	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	85½	85½	—1½
54	55	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	56	56	55¾	55¾	— ⅞
59	61	100	Mex. Central Stores	60	60	60	60	—1
93⅜	94	34,700	Mexican Petroleum	97	97	92¼	93½	—3⅝
90	92	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅝
34½	34⅝	2,500	Miami Copper	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	..
124½	125	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125½	125½	124½	124½	—2
4	4⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
6½	6¾	500	Missouri Pacific	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6¼	6⅝	400	Do., trust rcts	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
..	..	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	122	122	120½	120½	— ⅝
125½	..	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125½	125½	125½	125½	+ ½
75½	..	500	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	76	75	75	..
23½	..	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	23½	23½	23½	—1⅛
64½	..	400	Nat. Lead Co	64½	64½	64½	64½	..
113⅞	..	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅛
16¼	..	500	Nevada Con. Cop	16¼	16¼	16	16	— ¼
130¼	..	900	N. Y. Air Brake	130¼	130¼	128	128	—3
103¼	103¾	2,000	N. Y. Central	103¼	104⅜	102⅝	103½	— ⅝
40¼	..	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
61½	..	1,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	61½	61½	60⅝	60⅝	—1½
26⅛	..	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
23	..	100	Norfolk Southern	23	23	23	23	—4
131⅝	..	5,060	Norfolk & Western	131⅝	131⅝	130¼	130¾	— ½
66⅝	..	200	North American	66⅝	66⅝	66⅛	66½	— ⅛
85	..	100	North Pacific & L	85	85	85	85	+1⅝
113⅝	..	2,700	Northern Pacific	113⅝	113⅝	112	112¼	—1½
6⅝	..	400	Ontario Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
57⅞	..	1,730	Penn. R. R	57⅞	57⅞	57	57	— ½
39¾	..	1,850	Philadelphia Co	39¾	39¾	39	39	— ⅛
26⅜	..	3,300	Pittsburgh Coal	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	..
96	..	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	96	96	96	96	—1
46⅜	..	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	46⅜	46¾	45	45	—2½
126⅞	..	200	Pub. Serv. N. J. x d	126⅞	126⅞	126½	126½	— ½
3	..	200	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
42⅝	..	1,600	Railway Steel Sp	42⅝	42⅝	41½	42¾	— ¼
96⅝	..	100	Railway Steel S. pf	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	..	4,800	Ray Con. Copper	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
93¾	..	108,100	Reading	93¾	94¼	93¼	94⅛	—5⅛
45⅝	..	100	Republic I. & S	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	— ½
42	..	3,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	44	44	42	42¾	—2⅛
107½	..	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	107½	107½	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅝
43¾	..	100	St. L. Southw. pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
15½	..	100	Seaboard Air Line	15½	15½	15½	15½	..
38	..	300	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
180	..	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	180	180	180	180	— 2
29½	..	1,300	Shattuck-Arizona	29½	29½	28	28	—1½
47¼	..	900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	47¼	47½	46¾	46½	—1½
97¾	..	4,100	Southern Pacific	97¾	97¾	96¼	96¼	—1½
22¼	..	5,000	Southern Railway	22¼	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
67	..	900	Southern Ry. pf	67	67	65½	65⅞	—2½
138	..	9,700	Studebaker Co	138	138	134½	135⅜	—2⅝
34⅞	..	5,800	Tennessee Copper	34⅞	35¼	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
183⅞	..	2,200	Texas Co	183⅞	183⅞	177½	179	—5
12¾	..	100	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
67¼	..	1,200	Third Av. Transit	67¼	67¼	65¾	65¾	—1½
100¾	..	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅜
5⅝	..	400	Union B. & P. Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
136⅜	..	6,900	Union Pacific	136⅜	136⅜	135	135¼	—1¼
82½	..	200	Union Pacific pf	82½	82½	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
93	..	400	United Cigar Stores	93	93	93	93	—1
155	..	4,500	United Fruit Co	155	155½	155¼	155¼	—2⅜
84	..	300	United Rys. Invest	84	84	84	84	..
18½	..	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	+⅛
20¼	..	900	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20¼	20¼	19½	19½	—1
139	..	16,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	139	139	134½	137	—1
52	..	850	U. S. Rubber	52	52	52	52	..
66	..	5,700	U. S. Sm., R. & M	66	66	64	64½	—1¾
83	..	57,500	U. S. Steel	94¼	94¾	82¾	83	—1
117⅛	..	2,400	U. S. Steel pf	117⅛	117⅝	117⅛	117⅛	..
75	..	2,400	Utah Copper	75⅞	76	75	75	— ⅛
39	..	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	40	40	38	39	—1
108⅝	..	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ⅛
18⅝	..	1,700	Wabash	18⅝	18⅞	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
48	..	3,500	Wabash pf. A	48	48	46⅞	47	—1¼
27	..	3,400	Wabash pf. B	27	27	26¼	26¾	— ⅝
28	..	1,800	Western Maryland	28	28	27	27½	—1½
98	..	300	Western Union Tel	98	98¼	92⅜	93¼	— ⅝
58½	..	8,400	Westingh. E. & M	58½	58½	56⅝	56⅝	—1⅝
284	..	1,500	Willys-Overland	284	286	278	278	—8
106¾	..	100	Willys-Overland pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
39	..	200	Wisconsin Central	39	39	39	39	— ½
134½	..	300	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	135	135	134⅝	134⅝	— ⅝
123½	..	100	Woolworth pf	123½	123½	123½	123⅜	..

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	June 24, 1916.	Week's Inc. or Dec. from Prev. Week.
Circulation	$6,915,000	$606,000
Loans, dis., and inv.	452,728,000	4,406,000
Ind. dep. inc. U. S.	389,628,000	*2,346,000
Due to banks	127,697,000	*7,884,000
Time deposits	22,174,000	377,000
Exchange cl

Established 1873
TOBEY & KIRK
25 Broad St., New York.
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

WILL DEAL IN:
Babcock & Wilcox
Singer Mfg. Co.
United Lead Co. 5s
Am. Malting 6s
Barnhart Bros. & Spind. 1st
Glens Falls Ins.
City of New York Ins.
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Trenton Potteries Pf. & Com.
Worthington Pump & Mach.
Am. Bank Note Com.

ADAMS-DAVIS and BARTOL
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Morgan Davis George G. Thomson
Henry G. Bartol William H. Radigan
Henry B. Bruyn
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are considered the safest investments obtainable at all times. Our list contains offerings of bonds issued by the following cities:
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Complete descriptions with prices upon request.
Farson, Son & Co
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Bonds and Stock
U. S. Finishing Com., Pfd.
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Phone Rector 9457. 60 Broadway, N. Y.

Clark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
30 Broad St. New York
Amer. Exchange Nat. Bk.
First National Bank
Telephone 5969 Broad

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions In Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
7,380	Cities Service	55⅝	53¼	55⅛	55⅜
900	Cities Serv. pf.	86	85	85½	86
415	Commonwlth	65	63¾	63¾	64½
311	Commonw. pf.	85	84	84	85
78	Int'state E. C.	35	30	30	35
18	Int. El. C. pf.	94	94	90	95
800	Ohio Cities G. (new)	69	64	64	65
50	Republic Ry. & L. pf.	77	77	76	77
875	Toledo Trac.	51	46	49½	51
450	Tol. Trac. pf.	83¾	83	83	84
120	Western Power	20¾	19	19	20
80	West. Pow. pf.	71¼	69	69	71

BONDS.

$8,000	Mel. L. & R. 5s	85	85	87

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	12
American Citi-s pf.	47	50
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	77	80
Adirondack Electric Power	23	26
American Gas Co.	120	125
American G. & E.	50	52
*†American Gas & Electric	140	145
American Light & Traction	380	385
American Light & Traction pf.	110½	112½
American Power & Light	63	70
American Power & Light pf.	84	88
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	75	78
American W. W. & E.	6½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. Participating pf.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	66
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	97	101
Carolina Light & Power pf.	95	97
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.	26	27
Central Miss Valley Prop. pf.	77	81
Colorado Power	24	25
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	74	..
Connecticut Power pf.	92	95
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Consumers Power pf.	96	98
Dallas Electric notes	96¾	99½
Dayton P. & L.	60	64
†Dayton P. & L. pf.	95	96
Denver Gas & Electric ref. 5s.	97	99
Denver Gas & Electric 6s.	101	101¼
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	102
Electric R. D.	85	..
Eastern Texas Electric	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s.	91	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
Empire D. E.	87½	92
Empire G. & F. 6s.	99¾	100
Federal Light and Traction	13	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	50
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	89	94
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	..	77½
Galveston-Houston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	94
‡Gas & Electric Securities	200	..
‡Gas & Electric Securities pf.	100	..
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-33	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90	92
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	97½	100
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	93	99
Mississippi River Power	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	42
Mississippi River Power 1st 5s.	77	78
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	90
Northern States Power	90	90
Northern States Power pf.	97	98
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	96½
Northern Texas Electric	61	65
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	88
Northern Texas El. col. tr. 5s.	91	94
Ozark P. & W.	46	50
Pacific G. & E.	57	58
Pacific G. & E., (orig.,) pf.	89	91
Pacific G. & E. pf.	87	89
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s.	85	90
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	19	21
Puget Sound Traction pf.	55	60
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	96	..
Railway & Light Sec. ser. 5.	96¾	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s.	94	97
Southern California Edison	92	94
Southern California Edison pf.	105	106½
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	15	18
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	42	49
Tampa Electric	152½	157½
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	96	101¼
Tenn. Railway & Light	11	12
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.	51	52
United Gas & Electric	10	15
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	70	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	14	16
United Light & Railways	53	54
†United Light & Railways pf.	75½	77
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	91	94

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend, 1½ per cent. ‡Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16	15¾	16
Atlantic Refining	625	600	625	630
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	85	87	85	87
Chesebrough Mfg.	302	310	302	307
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	315	320	315	320
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line	200	205	200	205
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	143	138	142
Galena Signal Oil	154	156	153	155
Illinois Pipe Line	156	158	157	160
Indiana Pipe Line	87	90	87	90
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10¼	10	10½
National Transit	14	16	14½	15½
N. Y. Transit	180	185	180	185
Northern Pipe Line	92	96	92	95
Ohio Oil	223	226	224	227
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	55	60	55	60
Pierce Oil	12	12¼	12	12½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	85	80	85
Prairie Oil and Gas	390	400	396	400
Prairie Pipe Line	217	220	217	219
Solar Refining	260	270	260	270
Southern Pipe Line	185	190	185	190
South Penn. Oil	342	347	343	348
South W. Penn. Oil	103	106	103	106
Stand. Oil of Cal.	248	249	247	249
Stand. Oil of Ind.	562	565	558	562
Stand. Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.	395	405	400	410
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	619	622	620	623
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	294	296	296	298
Stand. Oil of Ohio	620	625	620	625
Swan & Finch	95	100	96	100
Union Tank	80	82	80	82
Vacuum Oil	248	252	250	253
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$16,665,528	$208,616,397
Ord. int. rev. rects.	27,827,204	374,961,104
Income tax	22,015,681	51,014,996
Miscellaneous	7,945,726	61,941,482
Total receipts	$78,954,141	$696,133,949
Excess of ord. rects over ord. disburse.	24,230,087	
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects.		23,180,629
Excess of total rects. over total disburse.	20,456,977	
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.		4,127,353
Expenditures	46,674,106	709,308,537

FINANCIAL NOTES.

New York capitalists have purchased and are reorganizing the Mayo Radiator Company, one of the largest basic patent radiator plants in the country.

The International and Intercontinental Mining and Refining Corporation has called a meeting of the stockholders for July 11 to consider the sale of the property at a price said to exceed $4,000,000.

Holders of 6 per cent. convertible bonds of the Commonwealth Power Railway and Light Company have received notice that in order to receive the dividends payable on the bonds on July 1 in advance they must give notice of intention to convert before July 1, ten days previous to closing of books on the dividend.

Emile Wilkinson has severed his connection with Hotchkiss & Co., and is now associated with Andrews & Co. of Chicago as manager of their New York office.

Charles D. Barney & Co. have formed a syndicate to purchase $2,000,000 first preferred and 5,000 shares common stock of the General American Tank Corporation.

Patents have been obtained by Orrel A. Parker of the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company for a new demountable rim for automobiles which is claimed to be entirely different from Perkins demountable rims.

Otto Pressprich and William C. Wilsch, members of the present Board of Directors, and James M. Spencer are seeking proxies for the annual meeting of the United States Light and Heat Corporation.

Officials of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company have received advices that the British Treasury has informed English stockholders that they may subscribe to their share of the $1,361,250 of new stocks offered at par without objection from the Government.

The Southwestern Utilities Company has called for tenders through the Bankers Trust Company of sufficient of its 6 per cent. notes to exhaust $316,766 now available for their retirement.

Walter N. Walmsley has been appointed general manager of Alabama Power Company, a subsidiary of Alabama Traction, Light and Power Company, to succeed F. M. Chamberlain, resigned.

EARNINGS.

The following companies reported yesterday increase in gross earnings for the third week of June:

Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	$249,720	+	$23,945
Canadian Northern	7,444,900	+	890,500
Canadian Pacific	2,631,000	+	1,012,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	954,127	+	85,558
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	167,506	+	32,925
Denver & Rio Gde.	489,700	+	70,900
Grand Trunk	1,653,400	+	163,369
St. L. & S'western	215,000	+	21,000
Western Maryland	225,470	+	30,296
Total (9 roads)	$8,469,382	+	$2,013,359

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$11,967,919	$9,662,097	$9,879,791
Net aft. tax.	4,817,230	3,842,572	3,667,521
11 mos. gr.	121,827,992	107,718,795	101,838,406
Net aft. tax.	40,077,775	33,101,127	29,540,338

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,094,247	805,357	288,890
Net aft. taxes	283,063	217,804	65,259
Sur. aft. chgs.	156,183	95,401	60,782
11 mos. gross	10,914,655	8,614,190	2,300,465
Net aft. taxes	2,829,277	2,051,760	777,517
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,780,178	782,785	1,086,388

CANADIAN NORTHERN for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	5,068,900	1,721,400	1,655,800
Net	727,200	358,600	468,800
11 mos. gross	56,041,800	22,700,100	23,700,700
Net	7,562,800	5,836,500	6,351,700

Public Utilities.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$849,057	$791,473	$57,584
Net after taxes	333,793	292,090	41,702
Sur. aft. chgs.	188,586	147,970	40,616
5 mos. gross	4,156,225	3,833,819	322,406
Net after taxes	1,526,068	1,289,162	235,921
Sur. aft. chgs.	811,695	587,125	224,570

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1916.	Increase.
Gross, 2 wks. May	$91,472	$7,438
Gross from Jan. 1	4,501,865	360,644

THIRD AVENUE for May—

	1916.	Increase.
Operating revenue	1,009,464	48,147
Operating expenses	667,284	*42,204
Net operating revenue	452,180	90,350
Taxes	80,940	16,448
Operating income	371,234	73,902
Interest revenue	13,952	7,245
Total income	384,896	81,147
Interest, sinking fd., &c.	219,408	5,212
Surplus	165,488	75,934
From July 1 to May 31:		
Operating revenue	10,151,129	210,356
Operating expenses	6,244,063	*118,273
Net operating revenue	3,907,066	328,629
Taxes	749,223	61,847
Operating income	3,157,533	266,982
Interest revenue	120,966	46,737
Total income	3,287,692	322,719
Interest, rentals, &c.	2,405,859	60,918
Surplus	882,833	261,801

*Decrease.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

BUFFALO MINES, LTD., for the year ended April 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Op. income	$624,973	$480,078	$974,082
Other income	713	357	7,958
Total income	525,686	401,535	982,040
Transp., &c.	85,929	89,276	128,216
Balance	439,757	372,260	853,825
Op. & ad. exp.	266,206	295,102	471,833
Net profit	173,551	77,158	383,570
Dividends		50,000	600,000
Surplus	173,551	27,157	*273,010

*Deficit.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
75	Ahmeek	95	96	95	96
200	Alaska Gold	20¼	20½	20	20
100	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
60	Alloues	63	63	62½	63
2,490	Am. Zinc	43	43¼	41	41
10	Anaconda	80¼	80½	80¼	80¼
625	Ariz. Com'l	8	8	8	8
25	Butte-Balak	2	2	2	2
256	Butte & Sup.	70	70	66½	66½
350	Calu. & Ariz.	68¼	68¼	67¾	67¾
8	Cal. & Hecla	525	525	520	520
40	Centennial	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
20	Chino	48½	48½	48¼	48¼
1,020	Copper Range	60	60	58½	58½
15	Daly-West	2½	2½	2½	2½
55	East Butte	12	12	11¾	11¾
55	Franklin	6	6¼	6	6¼
156	Granby	87	87	85	85
45	Greene-Can.	36¼	36½	34¾	34¾
5	Hancock	11½	11½	11½	11½
110	Inspiration	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¾
15	Isle Royale	28	28	28	28
75	Keweenaw	4	4¼	4	4
50	Lake	12	12	11¼	11¼
5	La Salle	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
320	Mass. Con.	11	11	10¾	11
150	Mayflower	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
150	Michigan	1	1	1	1
400	Mohawk	96¼	96¼	94¼	95
10	New Arcad.	6	6	6	6
200	New Idria	13	13	13	13
395	North Butte	21	21½	21	21
70	Shpiestyn	7	7	7	7
23	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	Old Colony	2	2	2	2
140	Old Dom.	66	66	66	66
69	Osceola	35½	36½	33¼	33¼
180	Pond Creek	12½	12½	12½	13
50	Quincy	87	87	85	85
405	Shannon	3	3½	3	3¼
2	Shattuck	30	30	30	30
85	South Lake	6½	6½	6½	6½
75	St. Mary's	74	74	74	74
100	Sup. & Bos.	4	4	4	4
300	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Tuolumne	43c.	42c.	42c.	42c.
2,770	U. S. Smelt.	68½	68½	64½	64½
85	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
270	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
202	Utah Cons.	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
10	Utah Copper	76¼	76¼	75¾	75¾
275	Utah Metal	8	8	7¾	7¾
15	Winona	5	5¾	5	5¾
15	Wolverine	54	54	54	54

RAILROADS.

5	Bos. & Alb.	135	135	135	135
180	Boston Ele.	77	77	75½	75½
105	Boston & Me.	46½	46½	46	46
7	B. & M. pf.	68	68	68	68
50	C.J.&S.Y. pf.	105½	105½	105	105
25	Mass. Elec.	6	6	6	6
20	Mass. El. pf.	84¼	84½	84½	84½
20	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	61	61	60¾	60¾
3	Rutland pf.	26	26	26	26
7	West End	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

90	A. A. Ch. pf.	98½	99	98½	99
10	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
150	Am. Pn. Ser	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	A. P. S. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
85	Am. Sugar	109½	109½	109	109
80	Am. Sug. pf.	117½	117½	117¼	117¼
534	Am. T. & T.	130¾	130¾	130½	130½
6,979	A. G. & W. I.	67¾	68	64	65¾
781	A.G.&W.I. pf.	58¾	58½	58	58½
350	Cuban Cam.	15	15	15	15
200	E. Boa. Land	10	10	10	10
15	Edison	239½	239½	239½	239½
10	Ga., Ry. & El.	128	128	128	128
2	Mass. Gas pf.	84	84	84	84
10	McElwain pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	N. E. Tel.	133	133	133	133
50	Nipe Bay	152	153	150	150
25	Pullman	163	163	163	163
68	Swift & Co.	136	136	134½	135
50	Torrington	55	55	55	55
492	United Fruit	135½	135½	156	156¾
710	United Shoe	51	51¼	50¾	50¾
20	United Shoe pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
826	U. S. Steel	83¾	83¾	82¾	83¾
5	West. Union	98	98	98	98

BONDS.

$17,000	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¼	91½
500	Atch. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
7,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	83	83	83	83
4,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	100
5,500	U. S. Sm. 6s	110	110	110	110
2,000	West. T. & T. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	1¼	1⅝
Am Oil	.31	.32	Humboldt	1¼	1¾
Bay S G	.12	.17	Hum. Cap.	3½	4
Begole	.50	1	Iron C pf.	6	6½
Bingham	10¾	11¼	Iron Blos.	1¾	1¾
Bohemia	1¾	2	J Verde	1½	1⅝
Bost Ariz.	2¾	2¾	Majestic O	.65	.72
Bost Cen.	.70	.75	Mex Met.	.26	..
Bost Bly.	.60	.63	Mojave T.	5½	6
Bost & M.	2	2½	N L & E.	1¼	1⅝
Butte & L.	.65	.70	Nev Doug.	.93	.98
Cal Cor.	4	4½	N Cornelia	13	13¼
Calaveras	4¾	5¼	New Balt.	2	2½
Cham Cop.	.10	.11	N U Bing.	1	2
Chief Cons	1¾	1¾	Nixon	.85	.87
Cons Ariz.	1¼	1½	Ohio	.14	.16
Cons Cop.	2¾	2¾	Onece	1	1¼
Cortez	.45	.50	Onondaga	1¼	1¾
Cr Rec'va.	.50	.55	Pilot B.	.06	.11
Davis-D.	1¾	1¾	Rilla	.40	.42
E & B S.	1¾	1¾	S W M.	1	1¼
Fortuna	2¾	3	Trust	4¼	5
Gold Lake	.50	.52	U V Ext.	29½	30
Homa Oil	.91	.96	Yukon G'd	2	2¼

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, June 24, 1916.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT—CITY TREASURY.

Balance June 17		$43,803,831.87
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,181,585.62	
Miscellaneous	14,375.16	
Loans:		
Special revenue bonds	250,000.00	
Corporate stock notes	1,500,000.00	
	2,945,910.78	
		$46,254,742.15
Payments—		
General administration	$3,621,961.65	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corp. stock notes	$873,848.13	
Rev. bonds and bills	600,741.00	
	1,474,589.13	
Interest on city debt	1,388,242.22	
	13,241.78	
	4,004,184.65	
Balance June 24		$41,250,555.50
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance uninvested June 17		$16,541,020.38
Receipts		354,746.52
		$16,775,776.90
Payments		1,750,005.00
Balance uninvested June 24		15,025,771.90
Aggregate balance June 24		$56,276,327.40

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'19	102⅝	101	5.80
Argen. Govt. Dec.	6	Feb. 21,'17	99⅝	99¾	6.36
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅜	101	5.93
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'19	100⅜	101	5.00
City of Mont.		Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.80
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1922	99½	100½	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100¼	2.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100½	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅞	99¾	5.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	99½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	100	100¼	4.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅛	100¼	5.85
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1926	103½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅝	101½	2.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102¼	4.13
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101¼	3.95
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1929	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100½	4.40
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1919	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	98	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.85
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98	98½	5.00
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.57
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101½	101½	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	8	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	6.50
Brklyn. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Can. North.	6	Sep., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¾	102¼	5.70
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103½	5.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	99¾	5.15
C., R. & Q.	4	July, 1921	96¼	96¾	4.80
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	98	98	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102¾	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101½	..
Dist. P. & L.	5	Mar., 1,'18	98	98	..
Erie R. R.	3½	Apr., 1917	101	101½	4.00
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1919	100	100½	4.85
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99¼	6.13
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98¾	99¼	5.20
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	4.20
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
L. Gas & Ill.	5	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1923	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry.	5	June, 1919	101	101½	5.45
*Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	6.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1926	96¼	97¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1917	98	98¾	7.25
Morgan & W.	6	Dec., 1918	99½	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	4½	May, 1917	98½	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100	5.00
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr. 1,'41	96¾	99¼	5.10
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'36	100¾	102¼	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	100¼	101	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100¼	4.75
Ram. A. Un. Mf. Co.	8	Feb. 19,'19	97¼	98	5.80
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	4.65
U. Ry. G.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	109	111	4.85
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¾	100¾	4.55
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¼	4.65
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101¾	4.90
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	98¾	5.60
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.80
Wilm. R. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West. Lt.	5	Jan. 1,'28	99	99	5.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

Atlantic Bank Enlarges.

The Atlantic National Bank is enl

American La France Fire Engine Co.

We recommend the purchase, for investment, of the 7% Preferred stock of this Company which can be secured at a price to show a return of over 7%.

The financial position of the Company is strong and its earning power large. Each year, for the past eight years, the business has shown a substantial increase. The sales for the current year, to date, are the largest in the history of the Company.

Detailed information and quotations on this stock will be furnished on request.

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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Brass
25 American Vanadium
500 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
25 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 German American Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
15 Harriman National Bank
100 Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 Thompson-Starrett Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Alaska Steamship
500 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Freeport Texas Co.
20 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
100 Illinois Pipe Line
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 Lawyers Mortgage
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
50 Southern Pipe Line
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Decline in Prices on Moderate Trading—Bonds Active and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 349,667 shares of stocks and $359,500 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 77,204; oil, 82,078, and mining, 190,385. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Explos.	16⅞	17	16½	16½
600	Ajax Rub., Inc.	65¼	65¼	64	64
600	‡Am. Drug S.,	13	13	11½	11½
3,000	‡Am. G. & W. I. S. S.	66	66¼	64¼	65½
1,000	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	58½	58¾	58½	58¾
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary.	18	18	18	18
500	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.bearer	18½	18½	18½	18½
1,250	‡Butler Chem.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4½
800	‡Car Lt. & P.	5	5	4¾	4⅞
3,000	Chev. Motor	218	220	210	215
500	Corp. of R.&H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	57	57	56¾	56¾
1,200	‡Cuba Cane S. pf.	*93¾	*93¾	93	93
165	Curtiss Aero. com. v.t.cfs.	46	46	42	42
100	Driggs-Seab'y.	128	128	125	125
400	‡Edmunds & Jones Corp.	*44	*44	*39	40
2,000	‡Emerson M.	3½	4	3½	3½
1,100	Emerson Phon.	12¼	12½	11½	12¾
100	‡Flemish-Lynn Phonograph.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
600	‡Gaston, Williams & Wig.	46	46	43½	43½
400	Grant M. Car.	13¼	13½	12⅜	12⅜
200	Hartman Corp.	71	71	70½	70½
250	Hask'l & Barker Car Co.	38	38	37½	37½
54	Holly S. Corp.	50	50	50	50
375	Holly S. Corp. pf.	95¾	93¾	94	94
1,000	‡Hupp M. Car.	8½	8¾	8	8¼
2,000	‡Joplin Ore S.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
250	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5½	5½	5¼	5⅜
500	Kan. Bronzes, pf	24	24	22	22
300	‡Lake Torpedo Boat	7	7	6¾	7
200	‡Lynn Phono.	9	9	8½	8¾
300	Marc. of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,700	‡Max. Munit.	6¾	6½	6	6¼
10,000	‡Midv. Steel	62	62¾	60¾	60⅝
180	‡Motor Prod.	65	65	65	65
600	Peerless T. & M. Corp.	25	25¾	25	25¾
175	‡Pullman Vent.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
125	‡Pullman V. pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
800	‡Sax. M. Car.	83	80	81	
50	Springfield B.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
10	Spring. B. pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½
500	St. Jos. Lead.	15¾	16	15¾	15¾
2,500	‡Stutz Motor.	53⅝	54	53⅜	54
5,000	Sub. B. v.t.cfs.	36½	36⅝	35¾	35¾
1,000	‡Tob. Products	40	40¾	40	40½
400	Universal Mo.	5½	5½	5¼	5½
500	U. S. L. & H.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
2,000	‡U.S.L.&H.pf.	6	6½	6	6¼
16,100	‡Un. Motors	63⅝	69⅝	62¾	62⅞
100	Un. Prof. Sh.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	‡United Zinc.	8	8	8	8
7,700	‡White Motors.	56½	56½	54⅝	55¾
200	World Film v. t. cfs	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Zinc. Con. Co.	4½	4½	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30	Illinois P. L.	160	158	158	— 3
21	Prairie P. L.	221	220	220	+ 2
3	St. Oil of Cal.	248	246	246	— 2
24	St. Oil of N. Y.	206	204	204	— 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alberta Pet., a prospect.	51	51	50	50
400	Am. Oil & Gas	½	½	½	½
700	‡Barnett O.&G.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2,200	††Century Pet., a prospect.	58	59	58	59
1,500	‡Cosd. Oil, pf.	28	28½	25½	25½
5,000	‡Cosden O. & G.	16⅞	16⅞	15⅞	16
500	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,200	‡Federal Oil	⅛	⅛	⅞	⅞
700	‡Int. Petroleum	10	10	9⅞	10
4,300	††Kenova Oil, a prospect	92	92	90	92
950	Met. Petroleum	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
25,000	††Midwest Oil	42	46	42	45
1,000	††Mid. Oil pf.	82	82	80	80
400	‡Midwest Ref.	11½	11½	60	60
1,000	††N. Y.-Ok. Oil	79	80	79	80
5,000	††Oklahoma Oil	12	13	12	13
1,200	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
3,000	Okla. P. & R.	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞
500	Penn. Gasoline	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,500	‡Prud. O. & G.	17	17	15	15
2,100	Sapulpa O.&R.	12⅝	12⅝	12	12½
1,800	‡Sinclair Oil	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾
13,000	‡United W. O.	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
2,000	‡Victoria Oil	1½	1¾	1¼	1⅝
50	Wayland O.&G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

MINING.

3,300	††Alaska West.	57	57	56	56
2,500	‡Alanta	10	10¾	9¼	10
14,000	††Adanac Sliv.	71	75	70	75
3,800	‡Ala.-B.Col.M., (a prospect).	65	65	62	62
600	Bingham Min.	11	11	11	11
2,500	††Boston	18	17	15½	15½
3,000	Boston & Mon.	2¼	2¼	2	2
2,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cfs.	4¾	5	4⅛	4⅝
100	Butte & N. Y.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
850	‡Calav Copper	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
2,500	Caledonia	67	67	66	66
600	Canada Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	‡Cashboy	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,800	C. de P. Cop.	35	35	34	33
500	‡Com. Tunnel	8	8	8	8
1,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
2,000	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	C. Cop. Mines.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
840	Dun.-Ar. Cop., (a prospect).	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	‡Eagle & B. B.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30,000	‡Emma Cop.	45	45	40	44
200	First N. Cop.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,540	Goldfield Con.	82	83	82	83
8,500	‡Goldfield Mer.	8	8½	8	8½
950	Hecla Mining.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	I. & I. M. & R.	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
1,550	Iron Blossom.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
7,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1¼	1¼	1⅜	1⅞
400	‡Jerome V. E., (a prospect).	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	††Jim Butler	91	91	86	90
3,300	††Jumbo Ext.	79	79	78	79
500	††Kewanas	11	11	11	11
500	La E. M. Co., (a prospect).	50	50	50	50
200	La Rose Con.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
200	†Louisiana Con	17	17	17	17
800	Magma Cop.	13½	14¼	13½	14
7,500	††Marsh Min.	14	14	13	13
200	Mines of Am.	*2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
300	‡Mojave Tung.	6	6	6	6
2,500	††Mont. G. M.	73	73	71	75
800	Monitor Silver.	1½	1¼	1¼	1¾
9,000	††Mother Lode.	27½	28	26½	26¾
3,000	Murdock Min., (a prospect).	43	43	43	43
400	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co.	16	16	15¾	15¾
100	Nip. Mines Co.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
700	††Oatman Lex., (a prospect).	60	60	60	60
1,000	†Oatman So., (a prospect).	33	33	30	30
1,600	††Rex Con.	16	16	15½	15⅝
1,500	††Rochester M.	60	60	59	59
100	††Round Mtn.	64	64	64	64
3,700	‡San. Toy	15	15½	15	15
200	‡Scr. G. G. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	††Seven Tr. C.	30	30	30	30
150	St. Sil.-Lead	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
3,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	††Success Min.	79	80	79	80
250	††Ton. Belmont.	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,000	Ton. Extension	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
20	Ton. Mining	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3,000	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	United East.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4,000	††U. S. Con. M.	9	9	9	9
12,500	††U. S. Ext.	31½	31½	28¼	28⅝
700	Unity Gold M.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
1,500	†W. End Cons.	93	93	92	92
1,175	‡Wh. Oaks M.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	‡Yuscar. Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$200,000	‡Ches. & O.5s	94¾	94½	94	94
15,000	‡Ch.U.St.4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Con. Ar. S. 6s	38	40	38	40
120,000	‡Caden. Oil 6s. w. i.	109¼	110½	109	109¼
100,000	‡Midv. St.5s.	96¼	96¼	96	96
16,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i.	100½	100½	100¾	100¾
100,000	‡Sulzb. & S. Co. 6s.	99½	99¾	99¼	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Int. Corp.	28	29	28	29
Inter. Cont. Rubber.	11	12	11	12
United Drug 2d pf.	70	72	70	72
United Drug 2d pf.	90	93	90	93
United Drug 1st pf.	52	53	52	53

OIL STOCKS.

Houston	15	17	14	17
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Muskogee Ref.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	80	83	80	83

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	70	73	70	74
American Brass.	201	204	200	203
Atlas Powder pf.	175	179	175	185
Atlas Powder pf.	99	101	98	102
Atlas Powder rights.	14	18	14	18
Babcock & Wilcox.	113	116	113	115
Bliss, (E. W.).	605	610	590	600
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	198	208	198	208
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.	830	840	830	840
Du Pont Pow., new.	290	293	290	294
Du Pont Pow., deb.	103	105	103	105
Hercules Powder.	355	363	355	363
Hercules Powder pf.	115	116	115	116
International Arms.	15	18	15	18
Niles-Bement-Pond.	170	175	170	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	570	575	585	595
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1700	1750	1700	1750

CAN CARRY UP MILL CASE.

Appellants in Litigation Over Cotton Enterprise in New Move.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 26.—Federal Judge Johnson today granted a writ of supersedeas to the petitioners in the case against the Parker Cotton Mills Company, giving them a right to carry an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on his refusal to appoint a receiver or to make permanent an injunction restraining the sale of the Hampton group of mills. An order restraining the sale of the mills was allowed to issue pending hearing of the appeal, but the defendant company was allowed to put up bond in $100,000 to insure the appellants against a possible loss and to proceed with the sale. The bond was put up today. The appellants were required to put up $5,000 bonds. The appellants charge that the court erred in refusing to grant the petition for the appointment of a receiver on their charges that there had been a conspiracy to "practically wreck the Hampton Cotton Mills Company."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 26. — Forty-five corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,983,500, were chartered today. They include:

Henry Heide, Inc., commission, manufacturing, mercantile, merchandise, brokerage, personal property; capital 20,000 shares, of which 8,000 are of $100 each, rest no par value, (tax paid $1,000,) to carry on business with $580,000; J. A. and W. F. H. Heide, 313 Hudson St.

Karl Freund, Inc., antiques, tapestry, art, rugs, $100,000; P. J. Woodward, E. Kenaya, H. D. Meyer, Lee and Charles Avs., White Plains.

Standard Cosmetics Company, drugs, chemicals, dyes, toilet articles, $100,000; W. H. von Bergen, W. C. Rainer, C. P. McCoy, 26 Beaver St.

E. Bilsing & Co., Inc., distillers, liquor dealers, $250,000; W. Lowenthal, E. B. and H. Eising, 31 Water St.

L. Richardson & Co., Inc., commission, textiles, fancy goods, stationers, munitions, manufacturers, $230,000; M. L. Deide, L. and M. Richardson, 752 Broadway.

Loewenguth, Dineen & Hock, Inc., Rochester, realty, brokerage, insurance, $25,000; E. B. Dineen, F. M. and L. E. Loewenguth, 401 Powers Building, Rochester.

J. H. Stockamore Leather Company, Inc., Gloversville, skins, hides, leather, $75,000; A. J., A., and J. H. Stockamore, 99 Broad St., Gloversville.

Fred Hall Corporation, ladies' clothing, fabrics, textiles, $26,000; A. S. Adelson, W. E. Collins, S. P. Worthen, 14 Davis Av., East Orange, N. J.

Soffo Corporation, commission, selling agents, $25,000; F. J. Staunebach, C. A. Cutler, E. G. Soffo, 52 Beaver St.

Paul De Luna Co., Inc., Syracuse, coffee, tea, spices, $25,000; J. H. Wilson, W. Malam, P. De Luna, 832 Sumner Av., Syracuse.

Ogdensburg Steamship Company, Inc., Ogdensburg, navigation, $25,000; G. H. Kinch, W. J. Pooler, E. J. Burns, Waterman & Waterman, 99 Ford St., Ogdensburg, attorneys.

Round Building Makers, Inc., Lackawanna, preserve lumber, ties, posts, creosote, oils, silos, farm implements, $25,000; S. W. Scutt, G. G. Evans, F. A. Tucker, Lackawanna.

Empire State Steam Laundry Company, Inc., Brooklyn, $25,000; C. A. Rudyard, G. C. and G. C. Schultz, Jr., 126 Van Siclen Av., Brooklyn.

Tanners Extract and Chemical Works, Inc., Elm Park, chemists, druggists, $25,000; W. Poor, H. M. Hewitt, W. P. Sedgwick, 644 Riverside Drive.

G. Owen Bonawit, Inc., stained, leaded glass, glass mosaics, $25,000; F. G. and G. O. Bonawit, 268 New York Av., Brooklyn.

Efson Manufacturing Co., Inc., laces, embroideries, $10,000; S., A. S., and W. Freed, 251 West 37th St.

Herkimer Bird Realty Corporation, Buffalo, realty, construction, $20,000; W. W. Sears, S. B. and S. M. Nye, Buffalo.

Zaritsky & Shiffman Cloak Co., Inc., women's garments, $10,000; S. Shiffman, D. and M. Zaritsky, 1,883 Croton Av., Bronx.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth and Washington Avenue Co., Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; W. J. Hughes, E. J. Dooling, A. E. Magnus, 836 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Trans-Pacific Import Company, Inc., import, export, $10,000; J. N. Cooper, S. Young, M. Friedman, 136 West 111th St.

Chris Nelson Foundry, Inc., Brooklyn, foundry iron, $5,000; A. T. Anderson, C. Nelson, J. Larson, 85 Hamilton Av.

Tebrich, Inc., millinery, novelties, $5,000; R. Marcott, F. and C. Coru, 209 West 38th St.

William J. Wingerath Builders, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; C. E. Binger, W. and W. J. Wingerath, Jr., 785 Avenue, L, Brooklyn.

Emes Realty Company, Inc., Buffalo, realty, construction, $10,000; L. Rosen, T. Serotte, H. Liebman, Buffalo.

Westchester Machine Company, Inc., machinery, $10,000; J. A. Bernstein, J. Feyser, J. Blank, 128 Highland Av., Mount Vernon.

Anna Holding Company, Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; B. Markowitz, S. W. Dorfman, M. E. Levine, 321 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

Central News Photo Service, Inc., news, photos, mat service, news service, $7,000; E. Siemering, T. E. McGrath, D. A. Murphy, 20 Beaver St.

Adelson & Welsberg, Inc., merchandise, $5,000; B. Rinkler, S. Welsberg, A. S. Adelson, 74 Rivington St.

Town and County Films, Inc., theatrical, motion picture, capital no par value, begin business with $500; A. W. Sutton, B. F. Warner, J. S. Eaton, 51 East 42d St.

Gillie-Kerr, Inc., blouses, skirts, capital no par value, begin business with $500; E. J. Gallchel, E. P. Kern, J. J. O'Connor, 20 Exchange Place.

Capital increases: Clover Hat Company, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $8,000; The Connecticut Electric Steel Company, Inc., New York, $5,000 to $100,000; Fancher Furniture Company, Delaware, $75,000 to $125,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Williamsville Real Estate and Builders Association, Williamsville; R. Salter and Landau Company, Inc., Manhattan; Nora B. Delery, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—Charters filed:

Onyx Silk Mills, Paterson, $7,500, to manufacture and deal in silk, wool, yarn, and other textiles; Samuel Neslin, Anthony J. Rose, Paterson, and Samuel Levy, Bronx, N. Y.

Haack & Co., Newark, $100,000, to take over and conduct the fur dyeing and dressing business of Haack & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Karl F. O. Haack, Jersey City; Michael Hollander, Benjamin Hollander, Newark.

Kershaw Corporation, East Orange, $800,000, to manufacture and deal in railway mail devices; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, and Gordon Grand.

Two Brothers Wine and Liquor Co., East Orange, $50,000, to manufacture and deal in wines, whisky, and distillery products; E. Goldstein, A. Goldstein, and Harry H. Picking.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 26.—Charters filed;

Twin Tube and Rubber Company, manufacture inner tubes for tires, manufacture rubber articles of all kinds; $100,000; D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

U. S. A. C. Mining Corporation, locate mining claims of all kinds and develop the same, $1,000,000; William O'Keefe, George G. Stelgler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Capital Increase: First National Stores, Inc., of New York, $3,000,000 to $10,500,000.

Change of Name: Cuban Silicia Brick Company to Cuban Silicia Brick and Glass Company, Havana, Cuba; capital stock increase from $350,000 to $1,250,000.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Montana	.25
Andes	.10	North Star	.16
Best & Belcher	.06	Rescue	.31
Bullion	.02	Tonopa Exten.	5.35
Caledonia	.40	Tonopah Nevada	6.00
Challar	.05	West End	.92
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	GOLDFIELD.	
Con. Imperial	.01	Atlanta	.10
Gould & Curry	.02	Booth	.15
Hale & Norcross	.01	C. O. D.	.03
Julia	.01	Comb. Fraction	.07
Justice	.03	Dia. Black Butte	.02
Mexican	.16	Diamondf. Daisy	.02
Occidental Con.	.70	Florence	.40
Ophir	.27	Goldfield Cons.	.84
Overman	.05	Jumbo Extension	.77
Potosi	.05	Kewanas	.10
Savage	.07	Lone Star	.05
Seg Belcher	.02	Red Lion	.23
Sierra Nevada	.01	Silver Pick	.00
Utah Con.	.01	Spearhead	.05
Jacket Con.	.05	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
TONOPAH.		Big Jim	.00
Belmont	4.00	Nevada Hills	.16
Jim Butler	.90	Packard	.42
MacNamara	.06	Rochester Mines	.57
Midway	.21	Round Mountain	.60
Mispah Extension	.20	White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9¼	10	Isabella	17	17¼
Elkton	14	15	Jack Pot	5	6
El Paso	79	80	Granite	65	70
Findley	3	4½	McKinney	35	40
G. Cycle	212	215	Portland	167	174
Gold Sov.	3½	4	Vindicator	225	240

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market were steadier, and while closing quotations were below the highest they showed net gains of ½@¾c. The volume of business was not particularly large and buyers were not aggressive, but there was a fairly good demand from shorts, and in absence of heavy selling pressure prices were higher. The visible supply in the United States showed a decrease for the week of 690,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 861,000 last week and a decrease of 2,624,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.12⅛; No. 2 hard, $1.15⅛; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.22⅛; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.24⅛, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	72¼	72¼	73½	72⅝	73½
September	72¼	71¼	72¼	71¼	72½
December	62⅛	61½	61⅝	61¾	64⅛

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but after showing an easy tone early on the favorable weather, prices rallied with the other markets, and on reports of an improved cash demand as well as export sales of 250,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 46½c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47⅛c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@45½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	35¾	35⅛	35¾	35¾	37½
September	35¾	35⅛	35⅜	35⅛	37⅛
December	40	39¾	40	39¾	39¾

PROVISIONS.

Provisions were inactive, but prices were generally firm owing to smaller receipts of hogs than expected and firmer prices at the yards which served to check selling. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 33,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000. Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	13.25	13.12	13.17	12.97	9.20
September	13.40	13.25	13.30	13.15	9.45
Ribs—					
July	13.77	13.70	13.70	13.60	10.27
September	13.87	13.77	13.77	13.70	10.57
Pork—					
July	24.87	24.75	24.75	24.87	16.62
September	24.60	24.30	24.37	24.20	17.12

COFFEE.

July liquidation was in progress in the coffee market, and in consequence prices were lower, closing with net losses of 6@12 points. Sales for the day were 87,750 bags, but of this amount the greater part was in the form of exchanges from July to the later positions, premiums to September being about 20 points, to December 35 points, and to March 45 points. The local spot market was inactive, with prices unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.41@5.42	5.40
July	5.44	5.41	5.41@5.42	5.40
August	5.51	5.50	5.48@5.50	5.48
September	5.59	5.56	5.56@5.57	5.54
October	5.53	5.53	5.51@5.53	5.51
November	..	..	5.41@5.43	5.38
December	5.20	5.19	5.18@5.19	5.16
January	4.88	4.88	4.87@4.90	4.86
February	..	..	4.58@4.60	4.57
March	..	..	4.61@4.63	4.60
April	..	..	4.64@4.66	4.63
May	..	..	4.67@4.69	4.66

While trading in refined sugar was not particularly active, there were better withdrawals on old contract, and it was generally believed that should the weather continue favorable there would be a renewed demand from the country. Prices were firmly held at unchanged levels, except for the Arbuckle, which advanced list prices to the level of other refiners, or 7.65c for fine granulated. Renewed activity by local refiners caused an advance in Cuban raw sugar, and the following sales were reported: The Federal took 10,000 bags July shipment at 5.7-16c, cost and freight, and Warner bought 18,000 bags Cubas, loading and prompt clearance, at 5¾c, advancing the spot quotation to 6.40c for Cuban centrifugal, molasses to 5.63c, and cost and freight to 5⅝c.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was influenced largely by the action of lard, and after an early upturn in sympathy with that market prices subsequently eased off when lard reacted, and closing quotations were irregular at three points advance to two points decline. Range of prices:

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LIQUIDATION FORCES COTTON PRICES DOWN

Scattered Over Various Options, It Is Responsible for Decline of 12 to 14 Points.

PRIVATE REPORT ISSUED

The Memphis Commercial Appeal Makes Condition 78.8, Compared with 80 Last Month.

Scattered liquidation was largely responsible for a decline of 12 to 14 points in cotton yesterday. The proximity of the Government crop reports both on acreage and condition which will be issued next Saturday, as well as the advent of the first notice day for July contracts today, prompted more or less selling. Liquidation of the July option at one time was rather pronounced, and prices were off about 18 points. There was a moderate recovery at the close.

At New Orleans yesterday was the first notice day on July, and about 9,000 bales were delivered. Prices there slumped about 10 points after the opening, but as deliveries were accepted by spot houses the market rallied. Most of the selling here came from the local trade and commission houses. It is not believed that deliveries on July contracts will be heavy, and it seems sure that the notices will be stopped by spot houses.

Liverpool was a shade easier yesterday. Arrivals of cotton amounted to 33,000 bales, which makes a very comfortable addition to the stock in that market.

The first one of the important private reports on the condition of the crop was made public yesterday. It was issued by the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, and made the condition 78.8, compared with its report of 80 last month. There is a feeling, however, that the decline in condition represented an effort to get in line with the figures of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which made the June condition 77.5.

The weather yesterday was somwhat unsettled, and scattered showers were reported over a wide area in the eastern and western belts. The central district reported very little rain. The weekly forecast of the Weather Bureau predicts warm weather with local thunder showers for the Southern Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, with local thunder showers over the Western Gulf States during the early part of the week, to be followed by clear and moderately warm weather.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Savannah 12½ points advance, Houston 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline. Middling, 13.30c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	13.28	13.06	13.11@13.12	13.24@13.25
Oct.	13.41	13.22	13.24@13.26	13.37@13.38
Dec.	13.56	13.38	13.39@13.40	13.51@13.53
Jan.	13.63	13.45	13.46@13.47	13.61@13.62
March	13.73	13.62	13.62@13.64	13.76@13.78

Total port receipts, 9,233 bales; last week, 10,724 bales; last year, 5,250 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,621	3,140	1,572
New Orleans	1,175	1,938	470
Mobile	204	399	183
Savannah	2,140	790	700
Charleston			15
Wilmington	251	1,302	112
Norfolk	1,261	384	317

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	58	85	8
Memphis	259	1,122	557
St. Louis		582	158
Houston	4,758	1,392	1,912

Exports, 11,722 bales; total thus far this season, 5,412,000 bales; total last season, 5,069,888 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,479	Galveston	13.75	155,508	154,259
1,086	New Orleans	13.06	210,476	178,731
—	Mobile	12.94	27,007	16,481
2,990	Savannah	13.00	97,439	68,344
—	Charleston	12¾	37,103	54,609
—	Wilmington	12¾	49,594	38,545
633	Norfolk	13.13	54,075	52,274
272	Augusta	12.94	26,394	33,472
200	Memphis	13.25	66,316	98,533
—	St. Louis	13.00	12,881	22,570
73	Houston	13.65	44,513	70,585

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points advance, at 8.22d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 33,000 bales, all American. Market closed barely steady.

VERDICT FOR STRAUS & SONS

Judge Dismisses Suit for Undervaluation of China Imports.

Judge Charles M. Hough in the Federal District Court dismissed yesterday the Government's suit for undervaluation brought against Nathan Straus, Jesse I. Straus, and Lee Kohns, doing business as L. Straus & Sons, dealers and importers of crockery and china. A verdict was directed for the defendants. The Government brought the suit alleging that consignments of Limoges china had been brought into the country by the employment of false invoices.

The china imported was of third-class white china and decorated to order in France; white china imported undecorated, and china purchased already decorated. In his decision Judge Hough said that the stipulated facts do not even entitle the United States to set up a claim of undervaluation.

The court held that the goods were invoiced strictly in accordance with the agreement, made in 1908, between the United States Treasury Department and the Chamber of Commerce of Limoges, France, which fixed rates at which the product of the Limoges factories was to be invoiced.

"My own belief," Judge Hough held, "is that they probably invoiced the goods at more than they cost, even with all overhead charges computed."

William L. Wemple, Special United States Attorney General, represented the Government in the case, and the defendants were represented by Ivins, Wolf & Hoguet.

A Classification Wanted.

Collector Malone yesterday sent the papers in a somewhat unusual case to the Board of General Appraisers for adjudication. Recently, importers entered merchandise described as "thio indigo scarlet S powder. The Collector classified the goods as coal tar dyes, taking duty at the rate of 30 per cent. It was stated at the Custom House that the powder in question was not obtained from indigo. The owners claimed free entry as "indigo or dyes," or as "alizarin or dyes." Failing entry under those designations, the merchants asserted duty accrued at 20 per cent. under the provision in the tariff for "color lakes." The fact that the product was not made from indigo rendered its classification uncertain. Hence the problem was passed on to the board for solution.

Mrs. Hetty Green Improves.

Mrs. Hetty Green, who has been ill for the last few days in her home at 7 West Ninetieth Street, is considerably improved, according to her physician, Dr. Henry McM. Painter of 62 West Fifty-fifth Street. Dr. Painter said he had visited his patient last night and found her almost entirely her old self. He said she had never suffered from real paralysis, as had been reported, and that now her condition was all that could be expected of a woman more than 80 years of age.

ISMAY GIVES UP OFFICE.

Former Head of International Mercantile Marine Quits as Director.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 27.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Liverpool, says that J. Bruce Ismay has resigned as a Director of the International Mercantile Marine and also as a member of its British committee.

Since his retirement from the post of President of the International Mercantile Marine Company on June 30 1913, J. Bruce Ismay has not been active in shipping circles in Liverpool or New York. He is still one of the largest stockholders in the White Star Line, which is a part of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and received a bonus of $100,000 from the Board of Directors in February 1915, when the voting trust was dissolved.

Mr. Ismay was elected President of the company at a special meeting of the Directors held in New York on Feb. 24, 1904. He gained great notoriety in the United States and England over the sinking of the Titantic. At the inquiry held in this country it was alleged that Mr. Ismay's being on board the liner was the cause of Captain Smith's disregarding the ice warnings he had received from Captain Dow of the Cunarder Carmania and continued at full speed until the ship struck an iceberg. Mr. Ismay denied at the trial that he had interfered in the navigation of the Titantic.

Since resigning from the Presidency of the company Mr. Ismay has spent a great part of his time at a small country place in Galway, Ireland, near Costelloe, where strangers are rarely seen.

He is fifty-four years old and the son of the late Thomas Ismay, founder of the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co. of Liverpool, pioneers of the modern Atlantic steamship trade.

During his long career in Liverpool shipping circles, Mr. Ismay had always been noted for his cold and reserved manner and his stern attitude toward all employes of the company. He is considered an expert authority on all shipping affairs and is a Director of the London & Northwestern Railway and several British corporations.

TO ENTERTAIN EDUCATORS.

Plan Ball and Garden Parties for National Association.

Extensive plans are being made for the entertainment of the delegates to the National Educational Association Convention, which will begin on Saturday. These were discussed at length at a luncheon at the Biltmore yesterday by the heads of the different committees. The most elaborate social affair of the week will be a ball at the Biltmore on Monday evening, when the entire nineteenth floor will be given over to the guests.

Henry E. Jenkins, Superintendent in charge of evening schools, who outlined the plans for the week, also told of the interest of the night schools in the association. He said:

"For the first time in the history of the association members have been enrolled from the night schools and these are showing a keen interest in the work of the association. Many of them have volunteered to serve on different committees or to serve in any capacity where they may be needed.

"The teachers' section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party is arranging a dinner for Thursday evening, July 6, when prominent suffragists will be present. The School Garden Association of America will give a pageant and garden party in the Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, on Friday afternoon, and another garden party will be given on the same afternoon by New York University on the university campus at University Heights. These are only some of the affairs planned. Many smaller organizations are making plans for entertainments to be crowded in during the week."

The New York organization of 2,000 Catholic teachers, known as the Theta Pi Alpha, Workers for God and Country, is making arrangements to welcome the Catholic teachers who are expected from all over the country to attend the convention. This organization has its headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria.

ERIE QUIZZES UNION MEN.

Letter to Employes Contains Questions About Wage Demands.

The Erie Railroad Company mailed yesterday to every employe of the road engaged in train, engine, and yard service a printed letter dealing with their attitude on the question of voting for a demand for an eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime.

The letter contained a series of questions, among the things the men were asked being whether they would make their demand if it were a question of the Erie alone, and not a concerted movement through the United States, and whether they deemed it fair to make the demand at this time. The men were also asked whether they realized, if a joint strike were called, that the Government would take charge of the railroads, and operate them, if necessary, to maintain uninterrupted transportation and save the public loss and inconvenience.

The letter closed with the assurance that "the approaching crisis will be disastrous to both sides if the demands are persisted in." It was signed by Vice President A. J. Stone, for the operating department.

Police Dog Scatters Strikers.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., June 26.—After several young women employed in the Nevins Church Press plant, on Midland Avenue, Glen Ridge, had complained this morning to Chief of Police Patrick Higgins of being interfered with by strikers acting as pickets, Chief Higgins went to the plant with one of the Belgian police dogs. The result was the scattering of the strikers. Holding the animal on the leash, Chief Higgins instructed the men to move away, and as he advanced with the dog the strikers hurried into the woods opposite the plant. The dog was kept in the vicinity of the plant during the day, in charge of Patrolman William Mechler.

Policeman Shoots Escaping Man.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 26.—John Wolsky, a laborer of this village, father of eight children, one of whom is employed as ward maid in the Nassau Hospital, is at the institution with a bullet wound in his back received early Sunday morning at Hempstead when policemen raided an alleged disorderly house. Wolsky, who is likely to die, was shot by Policeman Chauncey Cornelius, a new member of the Hempstead force, when attempting to escape. Wolsky was arraigned on a technical charge before an ambulance took him to the Nassau Hospital. Justice Walter R. Jones, who received the charge against Wolsky, paroled Policeman Cornelius until Friday morning on a charge of assault in the second degree.

Arrest Fans at Polo Grounds.

David Lerner, 24 years old, an actor, of 123 Wadsworth Avenue; John J. Ehrman, a railroad engineer, of 930 East 180th Street, and Edward J. Steinfeld, a salesman, of 120 West Seventy-fourth Street, were arrested in the grandstand of the Polo Grounds during a game between the New York Americans and Washington's yesterday afternoon on charges of petty larceny for refusing, according to special policemen in the grandstand, to surrender balls which had been knocked into the stand. Philip Bensel, a special policeman, was arrested on the demand of Ehrman on a charge of assault.

Mrs. Keene Wins Suit for Auto Hurt

Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene won a victory in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday in a suit for $10,000 damages brought by Ernest Ross, a farm hand of Elmhurst, who was struck by an automobile belonging to Mrs. Keene while he was walking along Jackson Avenue at Elmhurst on Aug. 30, 1914. He was seriously injured.

COURT CALENDARS

(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Farbwerke, Hoechst Co<Lowe.
Dormer Bros Co<Shoninger Bros.
Costello<Ford Motor.
Salvate<B & O RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 338, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity and admiralty.
Quinn<Faw.
Crew<Lighter Leonard J Busby.
L V Transp Co<SS Kelvinia.
Moore<Lighter Long Island.
Same<Santanniello.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Building, at 9:30 A. M.
Zigmont<Penn Coal Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Harrison Granite Co<Washmeyer.
Re Fletcher, (Cunningham.)
Gould<Tex & Pac Ry.
Greenfield<Adamson.
Re King.
Fischman<Schneider.
Fogarty<same.
O'Connell<same.
Moss<same.
Morell<same.
Molloy<same.
Metzler<same.
Martin<same.
McMahon<same.
Litwin<same.
Leforte<same.
Klinker<same.
Karp<same.
Halpin<same.
Gunner<same.
Wrede<same.
Goldstein<same.
Williams<same.
Sloane<same.
Schwartz<same.
Schober<same.
Schneider, Jr.<same.
Schneider<same.
Ryan<same.
Bogley<same.
Met Sav Bank<Burge.
Bofysal<Hamra.
Balish<same.
Robertson<Reilly.
Kennard<Brandreth.
Cooper<Greenhut.
Halperin<McAllister Steamboat Co.
Peters<Peters.
Re Grossman.
Washlikoff<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Re Associated Film Sales Corp.
Ullman<Empire Cook Laundry Co.
Schnitzer<Schnitzer.
Fassanes<Beau-Site Co, Inc.
Lopes<Asmus.
Gontag<Berliant.
Blitman<Loeb.
Wrightson<Wright.
Dressler<Beard.
Peritz<Peritz.
Bartlett<Brown.
Jones<N Y Dyeing Co.
Duparquet, Huot & M<Hirsh.
Bohm<United Booking Offices of America.
Koln<Harris, (2.)
Nystrom<Stroh.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
White<Rung.
Re Man Ry<Baer.
Diehl<Becker.
Hollow Screw Co<Hammacher, S & Co, (2.)
Singer<Steinfeld.
Valentine<Valentine.
Knowlton<Knowlton.
Beattie<N Y S Yds Co.
Pearson<Pearson.
Whaley<Whaley.
Schwartzmann<Schwartzmann.
Slobodsian<Slobodsian.
Woodley<Woodley.
Diamond Ess Roll Co<U S Exp Bolt Co.
Jones<Youngentob.
Goemann<Goemann.
Preferred causes:
Chapin<Sigel.
Kennedy Valve Mfg Co<Brady-O Con Co.
Undefended divorces:
Bridge, Kase, Lovejoy, Loevit, Meltzer, Ringler, Rosenthal, Schein, Sama, Roggenkamp, Juroff, Crauford, Spyr, Witte, Webb, Burke, Birch-Field, Driscoll, Hogan, Frederick, Smith, Kelly, Draper, Kleeberg, Hedges, Barthelmes, Greenfeld, Parmer, Reach, Morton,

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. —Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Northern Bk<Dwyer.
Van Bueren<Schwab.
Same<Schuler.
Zveller<Weil.
U S Purchasing Co<Buffalo Cont Plant.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Connor<City Inv.
Shea<Gregg (2.)

PART IV.—Gavegan, Inq—Walker<Maloney.
Ross<Howe.
O'Neill<Strauss.
Francis<CNY.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.
Mullaney<Taylor.
Mantel<Munden Const Co.
Witte<Weimann.
Condon<White Sew Mach Co.
Birrielle<Int R T Co.
Raymond<NY Rys.
Jones<L I RR.

PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Moskowitz<Simon.
No day calendar.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rosalie<Nassau E RR.
Ziverling<Cohen.
Irwin, Jr<Seidenberg.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cagniano<Runkel Bros, Inc.
Bartolino<Lehigh Val Coal Co.
Coats<White.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Goodman<Ruppert (2.)
Tumino<Williams.
Mullane<London.
Reichard<Stearns & Foster Co.
Bain<Anderson El Car Co.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lehman<Block.
Shattuck<Fisher.
Cognetta<Fishel.
Johnson<Kahn.
J Brothschnaider<Rosenblum.
M Brothschneider<same.
Murphy<McGrath.
Wohlgemuth<Ranekn.
Stamp<86th St Amuse.
Kimble<Barrett.
Monahan<CNY.
Sommer<Rosenbaum.
Tudokowitz<Hill-Ware Co.

PART XI.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lyons<Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart.
Berman<CNY Int Ry.
Smith<Shearns.
Golub<Doyle.
Eisman<Whitridge

PART XII.—Donnelly, Inq—Fitzpatrick<Aguirre.
Inq<Fitzsimmons<same.
Wenger<NY Con Ry.
Military<Davidson.
Verplanck<Fort Wash Theatre Co.
Ingeneri<Rensi.
Galdi<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
MacBride<Lazenix.
Hodgkins<Eldridge.
Morgan Litho Co<Bickerton.
Monahan<Int R T.
Wagner<same.
Horwitz<Israelson.
Ring<US Rty, &c, Co.
Glantz<Stearns.
Maynard<Palen.
Hewes<Whitridge.
Wirth<Perlis.
Goldberg<Frisch.
Nathanson<Int R T.
Bodkin<same.
Cohensonohn<Gross.
Oppenheim<Maryland Storage, &c, Co.
Neuberg<Friedman.
Silverberg<Lippok Rty
Abbott Fireproof S W Co.
Lester<Mesner.
Martinetti<Hammerstain.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Dearbaum<Krushar.
Kraus<Bondin.
Schulman<Romaine.
Wilderman<Verscheleiser.
Nehrs<Steiner.
Zalud<Moyses.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Gannon<Valley Stream House & Home Co.
Hunter<Kleins.
Stolte<Nixon.
Wrenn<Guest.
Crausman<G G Graham Con Co.
Shapiro<Greenstein.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelits, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Shearn, J.—Minnie G Frank Realty Co<Isaacs—Wilber Larremore.

SUPREME COURT.—Whitaker, J.—Re Manes (Conklin)—James, O'Farrell. Cohn<Grand Delancy Co—Geo W Simpson. Lawyers Title & Trust Co<Tait—Abraham Oberster. Re Rothman (Pure Dye Silk Co)—Harry N French.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Auchmuty—J Mayhew Wainwright. Re Schermerhorn—J Mayhew Wainwright. Re Kraut (Pesky)—Percival H Gregory.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Lilly Jarman<Wm L Roubert—Robert H Juy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Hess<Handibode.
Laing<McCue.
Re Dexter.
Corn<Miller.
Wallenstein<Arena.
Rosenbaum<R Carvel Co (2.)
Wehrum<Wehrum.
Meehan<Meehan.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. Koscherak<Koscherak.
Lewis<Lewis.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J. Gurewitz<B A & C A Williams, Inc, (2.)
Highest number reached in regular order, 881.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. J Burke imp<McCaffery.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.
Claassen<Int R T.
Butler<same.
Moresca<O J Stephens, Inc.
Kirsinger<Murtah.
Stiehl<Mosbus.
Dressell<Rothstein.
Re West 262d St.
Littau<Barwood Rlty.
Hagen<Knickerbocker Fireproofing Co.
Kaplan<Mirsky.
Re French.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:
John Agnes.
Louis E Kaster.
William J Larmer.
Isaac Phillips.
Annie Starr.
Hugh O'Reilly.
Charlotte McClave.
Marya Gogolak.
John Ford.
Esther Feigerbaum.
Giovanni Dorsa.
Guiseppe Morana.
Sandra Farsyrckker.
Mary Cross.
William Harvey.
Edward Silbermann.
Eugenia Laforrestable.
Arturo O Pohle.
Joseph Pedross.
John Turnbull.
Jessie Valgia.
Alexander Taffoni, &c.
Otto Hanze.
Edward McGlade.
Agnes Boder.
Wilhelm Horst, &c.
Helen McDowell.
Charles Mason.
John T Brady.
William Quigley.
William N Blakeman.
Julia Becker, infant.
Helen Becker, infant.
Katie Becker, infant.
Ernest G W Woers.
Dorothy P Barry.
Thomas Matthews.
Otto Neustadt.
William Kramer.
Joseph R Megrue.
Patrick Barry.
Joseph Richardson.
Clifford Drake.
Thomas A Matthews.
Joseph Batten.
Walter S Johnston.
Louis E Koster.
Sophia D Humer.
Alfred D Hewitt.
Belle Smalbach, &c.
John F Fox.
John B Sexton.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term continued)—Callahan, S.—At 2 P. M. Case on—Amos F Eno.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will:
Samuel Horowits.
Estate of:
Mary C Callahan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Van Buskirk<Haight.
Bridgeport Nat Bk<Kiers.
A & S Kuflik<Stern.
Tomback & McPhee<Fleischer.
Hansen, Schackleton & Ward<Carmichael.
H R Hansen Co<Snow Hansen<Olmstead.
Brown<Klaselburgh.
Schlochauer<Stern.
Stemmier<Thompson.
Leiman<Allen.
Ebbert<Beck.
Asolian Co<Haight, Cowles<Boehm, Samuels<Prince.
Hamerschlag<Title Guar, &c, Co.
Kreuser<Shassberger.
Zahn<Buchsbaum Co.
Fingerboard Day Pub.
Goldstein<Fischel.
Merchants Bk of Canada<Faber.
Pierce<Allen.
Plummer<Greenthal.
Brukenfeld<Compton-Richmond Co.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I—Donnelly, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Hoisman, Cohen & Co<Cohen.
Nat Cash Reg Co<Goldgraben.
Cohen<Daniel.
Foster<Wilson.
Scardy<Schwartz.
Cedar Court Rlty Co<Raouz.
Loving<Baumann.
Packard Auto Ex Co<Black's Garage Co.
Strulowitz<Witty.
Chestelowitz<Koenigsberg.
Goldman<Levy.
Wolfert<L & L & G Ins Co.
Schonberg<Hickson.
A D Porter Co<D C Cook Pub Co.
Rosalind Realty Co<Western Ins Co.
Same<St Paul F & M.
Lowengrub<N Y Rys.
Condomanolis<O'Hara.
Schwartz<Mann.
Frohisher<Longuemare Carburetor Co, Inc.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Knickerbocker Ind & Ed Film Co<Cushing Parine Co.
Rosenthal<No 1,450 Broadway Corp.
Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Koegh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Newell<Pratt.
Dolan<Ehrs.
Lurline<Lawrence Park Realty Co.
Lazson<Bardenn.
Krupilis<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Wilson<Waite.
Ranft<Eisele.
Petitte<NY C & H R RR Co.
The remainder of the calendar goes over the term.

PART III.—Recess.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Knoll<B, Q C & S RR.
McEnaney<B H RR.
Devlin<Flynn.
Duncan<Kahrs.
Assara, an infant<Chevrolet Motor.
Graef<B H RR Co.
Hanan<Rapid Tr Subway Con Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
McGinnis, as admx<Wilson & Const.
Sullivan<Belt Line Ry and Meader Atlas.
Medecky<Maas et al.
O'Neil<Colonial Man tel & Ref Co.
Sanders<Pabst Brew.
Hicks<Kouwenhoven.
Ward<B H RR Co.
Daley, an infant<B H RR Co et al.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1064.

Kaiser<Fost.
Eschmann<Park & T.
Frederick<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Seager's Garage<N Y & Queens Gas Co.
Montiverdi<N Y & Q County Ry Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Hagenmeier<Hammacher, S & Co.
Champion<CNY.
Furst<B H RR Co.
O'Donnell<Lee.
Trumpy<N Hubbard, Jr, & Co & ano.
Welck<B H RR.
Barge<Muller.
Beatty<Hicks.
Carlomagno<Chernes.
Kenny<Nassau Trust.
Willmott<L I RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1084.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10; I have seized and hold 23 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 26, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN, MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

M. Weill Co et al<Emanuel Herz Bradley (Martha et al—Eugene L Bernard. Germania Life Insurance Co<Mooney et al—Benjamin M Day.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Thomas, P. J.; Stapleton, Miller, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Re Ehlyn Bar Assn (8.)
Re McDevitt infants, &c, (8.)

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR:
Knapp<Knapp.
Sheridan<Fraser.
Terwilliger<Hudson Co.
McLean<McLean.
Redden<Edison Co.
Briscoe<City of Mt. Vernon.
Hack<Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Coldwell Lead Co<Singer.
Miller<Oliver.
Levy<Patterson.
Stapf<Stapf.
Re People's Surety.
Huber<Lawless.
Roeder<Silver.
Speth<Nirling.
Burchell<Burchell.
Johnston<North.
Block<Rosenblatt.
Stoddard<Globe Indemnity Co.
Williams<Peter Keeler Bldg Co.
Solomon<Ebert.
Re Seneca Av (hearing 2 P. M.)
Hogan<Carpilowsky.
N Y Life Ins Co<Fruitcanada Realty.
Ehler<Coehl.
Brabson<Kneuper, Ryan<Ryan.

Miller<Cook.
Re 24th Av (Mitchell)
Joyce<Bergquist.
Re 54th-55th Sts.
Re 66th St.
Re Desena.
I S Rousen Mfg Co<Darcy.
London<Cheeseman.
Rudnick<Rubin.
Ferrando<Calderasso.
Huber<De Peters.
Clarke<1,175 De Kalb Av Co, Inc.
Swan<Swan.
Mackey<Illinois Surety Co (2.)
N Y Telephone Co<Schiemmer.
Weiner<Ross.
Re Samuels.
Re Debevoise Av.
Weissman<Mendeloff (hearing 2 P. M.)

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J. Seabert<Moehl.
Neidig<Neidig.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 3508.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Platt, J.; Part VIII., Jaycox, J.
Mangan<Wilson.
Burkley<Weis & Z.
Ledger<C I & B RR.
Lagergren<Nassau RR Arent<Keating.
Williams<McNulty Bros.
Lanning<Regensburg.
Halloran<US Steel Products Co.
Schoenewerg<Johnston
Stein<Snyder et al.
Durkee<Riehl.
Mellon<Kaufold.
Chestnut<N Y Con RR
Mele<Waterbury Co.
Johnson<B H R R.
Cohen<Nas R R.
Adelstein<Goodman.
Stern<So B'klyn Sy.
Houston<NY Press Co.
Fisher<Nas R R.
Huber<Lawless.
Burke<42d St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Restivo<NY Teleph.
Hudson<B H RR.

Rosenberg<Nassau RR
Fisher<same.
Byron<Weinbros R E.
Rosenstein<NY Con RR.
Levitz<C I & B RR.
Levitan<Goldsmith Bef Co.
Romm<Koeppel.
Young<Brown.
Ditchick<Nassau RR.
Summerfield<Gfsink.
Berkowits<B H RR.
Cohen<Nassau RR.
Thomas<B H RR.
Christopoulus<Economy et al.
McCaffrey<CNY.
Keyes<O'Shea et al.
Wile<Elwin.
Santangelo<Cowan et al.
Empire State Dairy Co<CNY.
Johnson<C I & B RR.
Lotsky<B H RR.
Jones et al<Erie RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Helfand<Miller et al.
Stronger<Cohen.
Jucsan<So Bklyn Ry.
Schoenberger<Fey.
Schoor<Rosenthal.
Carlin<Gerken et al.
Ginsberg<Nassau RR.
Warren<N Y Rys.
Ganton<No Am Bwg.
Mango<Polo.
Farrell<Mattero.
Danzig<B H RR.
Chase<MacNish.
Hansen<B H RR.
Megamis<D, L & W RR.
Wagner<Oswego Co Agricultural Society.
Hansen<Turner & Blanchard.
Schiff<Fisher Bros.
Meyerowitz<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
McMulkin<same.
Bieber<Nassau RR.
Engstrom<Vogt.
Terpilliger<BH RR.
Barnie<Scalso Co.
Halpern<Board of Education.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5241.

Fiadell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Jackson<Rinelli.
Mayer<Nassau RR.
Lawrence<Jackson et al.
Ryder<Kennahan.
Bappenstein<Leyback.
Bidgood<Roecker et al.
Hiller<Nassau RR.
Feudale<Wachsman.
Silverman<Terry & Tench & N Y Municipal Ry.
Weselhoft<C I & B RR.
O'Connor<Jennings.
Bragg<Bongartz.
Ambro<Venedetto.
Bklyn Union Gas Co<Bradley.
Thompson<Kershman et al.
Calabretta<Dunstatter.
Fiore<Wiedman.
Eliman<CNY.
Chsaitis<L Val Coal.
Hickey<Looser & Co.
Halpern<Babb.
Leech<O'Sullivan et al (hearing 2 P. M.)

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Mary E. Amerman.
Lizzie Noeth.
Accounting of:
Leander Josepha.
Charlotte Barnatt.
Pauline Bores.
(Briggs.)
George Sparrow.
Sarah Fischer.
Alexander St. Orr, John Quinn.
Walter J. Beck.
Florence Rendell.
William A. Zell.
Catherine Doty.
Michael J. Ahern.
Stewart Barr.
A. Anderson.
Leah Fain.
Estates of:
J. Sophia Stein.
Franklin Zuinby.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.
Lavey<Nassau El RR.
Anderson<Ehrs.
O'Dare<B H RR.
Rothstein<Greenberg.
McDonald<Nassau Elec RR.
Gordon<B H RR.
Wallach<same.
Koenig<same.
Orelski<B, Q Co & S RR.
Davis<Glasser.
Daniels<Wendell & Evans Co.
Hansen<Nass El RR.
Slotkin<same.
Hohner<B H RR.
Bierfeld<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Grogan<B H RR.
Hart<same.
Glass<Rosenberg.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Nightingale<Brandies Rinehart & Dennis Co<Collier.
Decker<Lindner.
Prime<Merian.
Lafayette Holding Co<Irving Nat Bank.
Goerck<Goerck.
Lynch<Gallagher.
Stimbono<Vil of Fort Chester.

The following causes may be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Miller<Russe.
Hepburn<Long.
West Brewing Co<Carlough.
Banks<Olim.
Gallon<Hussar.
Ehler<Ehler.
Raynes<Raynes.
Anderson<Disterich.

Highest number reached on call, 218.

Von Beetson<Mortimer.
Cohen<Rolfsen Rlty.
Hurdman<Gedney Co.
Polk<Lancaster Rlty.
Donahue<Donahue.
Smith<O'Bierne.
Sotemon<McDonald.
Griffiths<Crary.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Willard<Salmon.
Hahn<Adams (2).
Wright-Barclay, Inc, c Fleischer.
Julia<Loomis Manning F D.
Hannon<De Grushe. Clear.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Perkins Goodwin Co<Regent Pres.
Knowles<Knowles.
Northern Bank<Browning.
Witteman<Riviera Realty Co.
Ditto<Paterno Con Co.
Nat Nassau Bk<Karl.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Sasse<Order U C Trav of Amer.
Case on—Sasse<Travelers' Ins Co.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.
Bottiers & Mfg Supply Co<Frank Brewery.
Young<Orb.
Ulanov<Morris.
Potter<Pulsifer.
Quincy<Emery.
Donnell<Bishop.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McLaughlin<Lewis.
Gross<Browning.
C J Dryden Co<B S Moss Theatrical Enterprises.
Green<The Jobson-Gifford Co.
Watson<Newgass Co.
Dobbs<Goldenberg, Ins Sayre<Equip's Corp.
Marcus<Rosenthal.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 35, w s, 75 ft s of Hester St, 25x27.6; Harris Sackin to Sarah Osninsky, 5,403 15th Av., Brooklyn, all liens, June 26 .....$1

COOPER ST, s s, 275 ft e of Hawthorne St, 80x100; Theo. Hetsler, executor of Martha Barringer, to Theo. B. Barringer, 351 Carlton Av., Brooklyn, June 5; attorney, Herbert M. Taets, 550 5th Av.....$1,000

DYCKMAN ST, e s, at intersection of centre line of 10th Av. to Sherman Creek and Harlem River, 219x irregular to Harlem River Driveway, foreclosure, June 22; E. J. Ludvigh, referee, to George C. Smith, 39 West 56th St, 1-3 part, mtg $43,000, all liens, June 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $580

NORTH MOORE ST, 9, 24.1x75.2x23.6x irreg. w s; 81st St, n s, 290 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x102.2; Percy H. Williams, trustee, to Frederick A. Tanner, 155 West 80th St, quitclaim, June 23 .....$1

PLEASANT AV, 359, w s, 17.7ft s of 119th St, 18.8x75; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Giovanni and Vincenzo Savarese et al., all at 356 East 12th St, June 6, mtg $5,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

9TH AV, s e corner of 35th St, 98.9x79.9; Maze Realty Co. of New York to Ezam Realty Co., 2,050 Broadway, mtg $128,750, all liens, June 9; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St $100

13TH ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of 2d Av, 67.6x 103.3; Jacob Silberman et al. to Harris Silberman, New York City, mtg $50,000, all liens, Oct. 2, 1907; attorneys, Marks & Marks, 61 Park Row $100

26TH ST, 352 West, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.5, foreclosure, May 15; Eugene E. Spiegelberg, referee, to Josephine C. Christman, 20 St. Nicholas Av, subject two mtgs — June 26; attorneys, Stern & R., 149 Broadway $100

88TH ST, s s, 147.11 ft w of Park Av, 55.7x 62.7x irregular; Maze Realty Co. of New York to Exam Realty Co., 2,650 Broadway, mtg $68,000, all liens, June 9; attorneys, A. & N. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

106TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.11; Michael D. Angelo to Pasquale Reale, 2,474 Belmont Av, all liens, May 1 .....$1

119TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.10; Solomon Bossak to Cath. Darlind, 1,380 Washington Av, mtg $3,000, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway $100

122D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95.11; Tion Realty Co. to Simon Fink, 310 West 80th St, mtg $58,000, Dec. 9, 1914; attorneys, Jonas, L. & N., 115 B'way.....$100

124TH ST, 132 West, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Jos. F. Feist to 133 West 134th Street Realty Co., 408 West 42d St, June 24; attorney, John J. Pheelan, 261 Broadway $1

141ST ST, 212 and 214 West, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11, foreclosure June 20; Loring M. Black, Jr., referee, to William C. Butler et al., trustees for Cassie M. M. James, June 23; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St $2,000

156TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Manhattan Heights Improvement Corporation, 10 Broadway, mtg $70,000 all liens, June 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

186TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x114.10; William D. Kilpatrick to Riverview Construction Co., 21 Waverley Place, June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

191ST ST, s s, 199 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 51x95.9x51.1x98.7; John Boyland Company to Delta Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $50,000, all liens, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Delta Holding Corporation to the Arlshane Realty Company, Inc., 15 William St., mtg $50,000, all liens, June 23; attorney, same.....$100

192D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x 100; Delta Holding Corporation to John Boyland Company, 2,302 Andrews Av., Bronx, mtg $17,000, all liens, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

CRIMMINS AV, w s, 112.6 ft s of St. Ann's Av, 112.6x70; also St. Ann's Av, e s, 188 ft s of St. Mary's St, 50.1x90; John K. McAfee to Mary R. McAfee, 339 West 84th St; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Broad St $100

HAMMOND AV, w s, 275 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100; Charles E. Moore, referee, to Charles H. Lockwood, 228 East 146th St, mtg $4,000, June 23; attorneys, Williamson & B., 384 Alexander Av.....$4,500

JACKSON AV, 825 and 830, e s, 6.4x87.6; Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., to Albert Rosenthal, 200 West 81st St, mtgs $49,000, June 22; attorney, Jacob S. Rosenthal, 27 William St $100

KELLY ST, w s, 266 ft n of Longwood Av, 40x100; Harold C. Knoepel, referee, to Celine Schneider, 349 West 22d St, June 21; attorney, John B. Quintin, 257 Broadway..$30,100

LOT Q Q, map of Unionport; Dora Frank to Emily Levison, 7 West 120th St, June 22; attorney, Isaac Levison, 238 East 138th St $1

MACY PLACE, s s, 75 ft w of Hewitt Place, 25x94.9, Annie McCormick to Nora Hough, 2,786 Creston Av, March 10; attorney, Eidlitz & H., 31 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret Burke to Nora Hough, 328 Washington Av, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., June 24; same attorney..$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 95 ft s of Van Nest Av, 25x66.1 to Unionport Road, 25x27x17; Joseph V. Carey to Ira F. Marshall, 489 Hancock St, Brooklyn, mtg $1,500, May 2; attorney, Ira F. Marshall, 489A Hancock St, Brooklyn $100

3D AV, 3,786, e s, 25x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Isidor Reison, 3,758 3d Av, mortgage $6,400, June 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

174TH ST, s s, 36.2 feet e of Park Av, 100.1x163.8, Mary A. Kirkham to Susannah B. Folz, 1,396 Washington Av, and another, June 20; attorney, B. F. Gerding, 470 Fremont Av $100

175TH ST, 752 East, s s, 45x141.10; Esmeralda Allen to August Schussler, 752 East 175th St, mtg $42,500, June 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

223D ST, 664 and 666 East, s s, 50x101; Jane E. Sturner to Anton Wellecler, 411 East 85th St, June 13; attorney, P. J. McGrath, 80 Maiden Lane.....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

HOUSTON ST, 288 and 290, east s. and b.; Samuel Bonis to Abraham B. Newman, 65 East 2d St; 2 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Rudolph H. Trebitsch, 113 Henry St $1,500

INTERIOR LOT at centre line block between 71st and 72d Sts., and 113.8 ft w of exterior street, runs n 21x e 50x n 25.6x e 20x s 46.6 to centre line x70 to beginning, space not less than 26 ft above present ground level over above land, with rights for support for a garage; George H. Storm & Co. to Charles Gottfried, 351 East 77th St, 18 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, Isidore Ehrman, 41 Park Row.

50 p. c. of taxes and $500

1ST AV, 365, space in Liberty Theatre; N. Kritkorin to Abraham Ganes, 365 First Av, 1 year from July 1, 1916; attorney, Harry Berlin, 53 East 115th St.....$264

1ST AV, 442, s floor e and part 3d floor; Carl H. Schultz to August Heimberg, 442 1st Av, 1 11-12 years from June 1, 1916 .....$474

69TH ST, 243 and 245 West, five-story apartment, all; 245 West Sixty-ninth Street Co., Inc., to West End Apartment Holding Co., 1,013 Kelly St, 21 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, Samuel Wohlstetter, 1,656 Madison Av.....$6,250

Bronx.

DALY AV, e s, 115.6 ft n of 179th St, runs n 16.7x e 326.11 to Vyse Av x s 5.6x w 83.10x s 16x w 150x n 15x w 91.7 to beginning; also interior lot, begins 123 ft s of 180th St and 105.4 ft w of Vyse Av, runs e 5.2x s 154.7x w 126.4x n 157.4x e — to beginning; Marie Krabo to John R. Peterson, 1,562 Crotona Park East, 21 years, from July 1, 1916; attorney, Manton Marks, 100 Broadway...Taxes and assessments over $5,000 and $360 to $1,200.

FORDHAM ROAD, 382 East, store; Adams Realty Co. to Josie R. Hart, 950 Aldus St, 5 years, from April 1, 1915; attorney, J. R. Hart, on premises.....$348 to $1,080

ST. ANN'S AV, 158, all; 135th St. East; Minnie Israel and another to August Bolte, 158 St. Ann's Av, 10 years, from Aug. 15, 1916; attorney, Herman Borsig, 361 East 138th St $1,740

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

39TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Sophie Boyle against Joseph A. Becker, partition; attorney, G. Goodmann.

115TH ST, 8 West; Rose Heyman against Emil Frankel, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. K. Heyman.

128TH ST, 47 West; Mathilde A. Moller against Bertha Nasanowitz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller & Bretzfelder.

132D ST, 29 East; John Koiner against Michael Schliesser et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. Berger.

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 74.1x79.1; Antonio Buonodono against Wick Realty Co., Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, C. H. Bellows.

LOTS 14 to 21, inclusive, map of property known as the Bromdale Manor, 24th Ward; William Saler et al. against Henry Doscher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. B. Plante.

LOT 57, Block 2,621, Section 10, on tax map; City of New York against James B. Blossom et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 58, Block 2,621, Section 10, on tax map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 59, Block 2,621, Section 10, on tax map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 76, Block 2,621, Section 10, on tax map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 77, Block 2,621, Section 10, on tax map; same against same, action same; attorney, same.

LOT 22, Block 3,046, Section 11, on tax map; City of New York against Maria Henry et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 13, Block 3,181, Section 11, on tax map; same against Clarence Realty & Construction Co., action same; attorney, same.

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¶ House, built of rubble stone; living room width of house, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms and bath; attic suitable for servants' quarters; steam heat; concrete cellar.

¶ Bungalow in rear of house, excellent in appointments for servants' quarters or overflow guest rooms.

¶ Garage of rubble stone, space for two cars. Tennis court, fruit trees and vegetable gardens; electric light and water in all buildings; artesian well and town water supply. For particulars apply

WM. LUSTGARTEN,
68 William St., New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$8,500—EASY TERMS
Moorish Home Near Water

Grounds 100 by 156. Fine Old Trees.
Best of Commutation. Express Service.



10 Rooms, 2 Baths

A beautiful home, magnificently situated on Ridge Crest, commanding superb water views; elevation 750 feet; charming interior; parquet floors, every convenience. Has huge living room with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, fully equipped butler's pantry, four bedrooms and bath on second floor, three bedrooms and bath on third floor. All water sports, golf, tennis, country club, schools, churches. Send for photo and particulars.

E. A. MANCHESTER,
170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation, accessible to depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, attractive sleeping porch; living room 33x14, beautiful Colonial fireplace; built by private gentleman for own home; photograph and description on request. H. E. Wilson, Room 1,118 Tribune Bldg.

Villa Alta, Sell or Rent

Villa Alta, most attractive fireproof house in Westchester; 12 rooms; also reception and billiard halls; 3 car concealed garage; every city improvement and advantage, including gas and sewers; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 5 minutes' walk from depot; photograph and description on request. George H. Mills, Colonial Heights, Yonkers.

HUDSON RIVER BARGAIN

25-acre estate, must be sold; large dwelling, 2 baths, cottage; stable, garage, splendid stream, ornamental trees; beautiful views; easy commuting distance; near station.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 East 42d St. 2875 Murray Hill.

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Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

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IDEAL HOME.

7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; $250 cash, easy payments for the balance. Home, Box 120 Times Downtown.

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NEPONSIT

On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out
Restricted Residential Community
Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.

Detailed information upon request.

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HUNTINGTON

$30 LOTS

EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

$2 Down, $1 Monthly.

Call or write for free R. R. tickets.

B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLOOKING LAKE.

Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 6 large rooms, bath, open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; full cellar, hot water heat, new model range; abundance of shrubbery; price $3,950, worth $5,000; responsible party can take possession for $450 cash, balance very easy terms; 25 minutes from city. B. Browne, 349 East 14th St.

Water Front Estate Bargain.

120-acre magnificent estate, 2,000 feet beautiful water frontage, main boulevard, high, fertile, lake, running stream, fine mansion, tenant house, stables, garage, outbuildings, $75,000.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING. NEW YORK

SMALL FARMS OF 2 ACRES.

Elegant, fertile, tillable soil for small truck and chicken farming, near large towns, stores, schools, churches, etc.; only $25 down and $5 monthly. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL FARM.

Fine house and nearly 2 acres of fine soil; suitable for raising poultry, vegetables, etc.; $300 cash, balance easy payments. Farm, Box 111 Times Downtown.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNER WILL SACRIFICE

Modern country house; 8 bedrooms, 4 baths; hot water heat; hardwood trim; 2 porches. Fireproof, 4-car garage with apartment and bath. 8 acres; beautiful lawn, flowers, trees, shrubs, garden, etc. In Connecticut, overlooking the Sound. Just over one hour from Grand Central. Address A. M., 76 Times.

UP-TO-DATE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents; $5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers, by mail, for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF

103d St. and West End Ave.

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NORTH CORNER OF

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MODERATE RENTALS

5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Aptherp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
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One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths:
Rents $660 to $1,250.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

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Broadway, 89th & 90th Sts.
VINCENT ASTOR, Owner

Housekeeping Apartments—6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, two and three baths.

Renting particulars can be obtained on the premises or at the office of the Owner, 23 West 26th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

BACHELOR
APARTMENTS
New Colonial Building,
416 Madison Av., nr. 48th St.
1, 2, 3 Rooms & Bath
Club and Elevator Service.
$720 Up.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
414 Madison Av., 48th St.
Tel. 5600 Murray Hill.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1550
310 W. 94th St. NEAR WEST END AVE.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class Fireproof Building
261 Central-Park-West
N. W. Cor. 86th Street
Apply to Superintendent on premises
9 Room Apartments, $2,000 & Up.

Physician's Apartment, Second Floor,
Roxborough, B'way & 92nd St.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 B'way.
Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

TERRACE COURT

202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Southeast corner 93d St.

7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or

J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.
Phone Columbus 3957.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

1896 Lexington Ave.,

Corner house, 9 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; electric light; American basement; newly decorated; suitable for physician or dentist. Apply to

Wm. Lustgarten & Co.,
68 William Street. Tel. John 6120.

CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW

Madison, N. J., (Lackawanna R. R.) Six attractive living rooms, billiard room, bath; handsome finish; steam heat, electricity, gas, water; garden; lawn, shrubbery, trees; plot 75x175; will sacrifice; business change demands removal July 1st.

A. D. THOMPSON, MADISON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To Sub-Let
About 3200 Square Feet.

TENANT MOVING TO LARGER SPACE, WANTS TO SUB-LET. WILL SACRIFICE. FINEST NEW BUILDING IN THE VICINITY OF UNION SQUARE NORTH. PROMPT ACTION WILL TAKE THIS BARGAIN. WRITE TO Y 253 TIMES ANNEX.

LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,
5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.

Suitable for manufacturing of
Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c.
Will rent in part or entire.

Steam heat, elevator, & all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.

PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.,
2255 Broadway, Cor. 81st St. Tel. 5480 Schuyler.

Manufacturing and Mercantile
Lofts, Stores, Buildings.
Innes & Center, 30 East 20th St.

Long Branch—For Sale or Rent

Furnished or Unfurnished.

North Bath Avenue, near the ocean; 13-room Cottage, 2 baths, electric light, gas; furnishings of the best; plot 115x200; cottage sits back 100 feet from the road. For particulars apply

WM. LUSTGARTEN,
68 William St., New York City.

Rent THEN Buy!

New 8-room, all-year residence; large plot; big living room, 2 baths, open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic, A1 finish; living condition ideal; unobstructed view for miles; highly restricted; in one of best residential towns, 30 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments

14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Aves. Express "L" Stations.

4 and 5 Up-to-Date
All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
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Choice Apartments
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms
and Baths
All high class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE
For plans and particulars apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Partnership Management.
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone Academy 1600.

NONHOUSE-KEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3994.

667 West 161st
at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
3-4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $33 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening. Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY

New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
RENTS $600 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

THE TERESA
113TH ST. WEST, 241-243

Near 7th Ave., 6 rooms, 2 baths; extra large and light; elevator; all improvements; select tenants; rent $75. Superintendent, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Ave. Tel. Bryant 7632.

158 WEST 58TH ST.

ATTRACTIVE apartments; October leases; three rooms, kitchen; $1,100 upward; also large apartment, seven rooms and three baths; high-class fireproof building.

2469 B'way at 91st Subway

Unusually attractive 5 rooms; high-class elevator apartment. Concessions. John S. Heep, 115 Broadway. Tel. 2244 Rector.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.

Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
190th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Av., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens, N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Av. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms, $28-$34-$42

Times Building
Times Square

Light offices to rent on third floor. Space 17½ feet by 15 feet 11 inches, to suit any business or profession; two fine rooms communicating, one 17½ feet by 18 feet 4 inches, to accommodate physician or lawyer. See them at once.

Modern equipments for comfort of tenants. Building open day and night—elevators always running.

Renting agent in building, Room 406.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
Real Estate, 1 West 34th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages, 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate, 32 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

4TH AVENUE PLOT,
90 feet front, 28th Street,
at a low price.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 Fifth Avenue.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

Plot in 50th, near 11th Av, 50x107, cheap; suitable garage, &c. A. W. Miller & Co., 393 8th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad, Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Owing to being transferred, mechanic must sell his comfortable home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, nice garden; only 30 minutes out; will take small cash payment and $30 monthly from honest party. C. C., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Fine 7-room house; all improvements; steam heat; artistic interior; extra large porch windows; fine lawn, shrubbery and trees; decorate to suit; 30 minutes out; $200 cash and $18 a month buys this bargain home. Mrs. K. Fenton, Box 125 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—11 and 42 room cottages, overlooking Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from station; rents, $480-$600 per year. Remco, Broadway, 96th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal home of 7 large, light, airy rooms and a fine bath; lower part stucco; spacious porch around house; Summer kitchen; plot 75x150; variety of young fruit trees and berry patch; hot-water heat; large attic and full cement cellar; convenient to depot, trolley, and bathing beach; owner must have $500 cash and will arrange balance to suit. A. Denton, Box 114 Times Downtown.

$12 monthly buys my fine little poultry farm in a big town, one hour out; good 6-room house and plenty of ground to raise chickens' vegetables, fruit, and berries, which can be sold in town; small amount down to a reliable family. Barshad, Box 134 Times Downtown.

For Sale, a Bargain.—Splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; all improvements; in cultured, restricted community; 50 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, water, and electricity; 40 minutes from New York City; need $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Bargain, Box 275 Times Downtown.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AVE. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room home and bath to a good party for $100 down, and $12 a month; near city; improvements and a nice garden plot. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Cedarhurst Park; new, modern stucco houses, 9 and 11 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $9000 to $1,100 unfurnished. D. Feder, Cedarhurst, or local agents.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$2,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 80x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 36 minutes out, L. I. commutation, 12½c. Small payment, bal. as rent. J. Madden, 535 East 21st St.

A few desirable Highland Sound View bungalow sites; plots about five acres; North Shore, near Northport, Long Island. H. Hanschel, Northport, New York.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from Broad way; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 31 Chambers St., New York.

Beautiful seashore bungalows, all improvements, $2,500 up; few for rent for Summer $250 up. Saltaire, 47 West 34th. Tel. 1697 Greeley.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4080.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.
For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; six large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees; park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to station; commutation $5.90 per month; price, to sell quick, $4,500. Phone any evening after 7 P. M., Mrs. L. M. Calhoun, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 820.

MONTVALE, NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.
For Sale—Modern red sandstone residence on ridge; 14 rooms, 3 baths, stable, garage, and all modern conveniences; seven acres of land; commuting distance; photographs and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & CO., 21 Liberty St., New York City.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Jos. M. Mur

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Temperatures are now near or above the normal generally over interior districts east of the Mississippi River and in the West Gulf States, the Rocky Mountains, and South Plateau regions. They are quite high over the Southwest, readings of 100 or more being recorded Monday afternoon in the interior of Texas, Southern New Mexico, and Southern Arizona.

Local showers have fallen in the last twenty-four hours along the Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts and in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the South Plains States, and the Far Northwest. In other regions the weather remained fair.

Indications are that in New England, New York, and the Upper Ohio Valley local showers Tuesday or Tuesday night will be followed by fair weather on Wednesday. In the upper lake region, the Lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Middle Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States there will be local showers.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate south, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate south, with fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, light to gentle southeast, with local showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably followed by showers by night. Wednesday, overcast.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, overcast.

Western New York—Local showers Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy and cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	62	68	4 P. M.	70	75
6 A. M.	62	69	6 P. M.	70	67
9 A. M.	64	73	9 P. M.	67	65
12 M.	68	79	11 P. M.	69	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72, for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 100 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
3:18—30½ Elridge St., (auto:) Jacob Baron $50
9:48—S. W. 17 St.: H. L. Levy ..... None
10:58—2,335 3 Av.; Wm. C. Schroanneman. Slight
P. M.
3:00—1,161 Hoe Av., the Bronx; Abraham Berman ..... Slight
2:15—619 E. 9 St.; Cecilia Rinder ..... Slight
3:25—312 W. 136 St.; Andrew Schlatti. Slight
5:55—311 W. 61 St.; Norman Meyer... Slight
6:10—Lafayette & Great Jones Sts., (auto:) Rogers, Peet & Co. ..... Slight
8:23—813 E. 50 St.; Tony Marsala..... Slight
8:10—138 Waverley Pl., Jacob Schneider. Not given
8:25—817 W. 20 St.; Henry Clark..... Slight
10:15—Front 234 Lafayette St., (motor cycle:) Henry Horrowitz..... Slight
10:25—668 3 Av.; William Bradley..... Slight
10:45—1,480 Nicholas Av.; F. Plumb.. Slight
11:45—Madison St.; S. Chernin..... Slight
11:45—832 E. 12 St.; J. Gapko..... $300

EDUCATION NOTES.

Ingo F. Hartman, teacher in P. S. 166, Manhattan, will leave this city on the 9 A. M. train on Monday with 100 boys for Pine Tree Camp on Schroon Lake in the Adirondack Mountains, with an altitude of 1,000 feet. It is his second season there. He will be accompanied by his wife. They are both well-known tennis players in the Bronx.

The graduation exercises of the Washington Irving High School will be held at 8 P. M. tomorrow in the auditorium of the school.

The Committee on Visual Instruction, Science Department, National Education Association, will meet at the American Museum of Natural History at 9:30 A. M. on July 7. Dr. James P. Haney, Director of Art Work of the New York High schools, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Technique of Exhibitions." Alvan N. White, State Superintendent of Instruction, New Mexico, will deliver an address on "Advantage of Motion Pictures for Schools." District Supt. Edward W. Stitt will preside.

The Alumni Association of the New York Training School for Teachers has planned the following: Sept. 23, the alumni picnic; Sept. 29, open meeting; Oct. 4, meeting of Executive Committee; Oct. 6, annual business meeting; Oct. 21, alumni hike; Oct. 27, open meeting.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will have its headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria (banquet hall) during the convention of the National Education Association, July 1 to 8. It has arranged a reception and entertainment for the members of the National Education Association and their friends at the Biltmore at 9:30 P. M. on July 6. President Grace C. Strachan will say a few words in greeting. There will be music, refreshments, and dancing.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will let the pension question rest until September. It will continue to work for a sound pension law that will settle the pension question for all time. "Thus will the schools be relieved of worn-out teachers by honorable retirement and not by the heartless dismissal that threatens them. Thus also will the payment of absence refunds be hastened." The association warns teachers against contributing money to any but regularly and formally elected representatives of the teachers.

The Women Principals' Eligible List Association will hold a meeting at the Martha Washington Hotel at 4:15 P. M. tomorrow.

The Professional Elementary Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at the Hotel Manhattan at 4 P. M. on Thursday.

Licenses as substitute teacher to teach in the vocational schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following: Automobile repairing, James Fairbairn; electric wiring, Robert Jackson; mechanical drawing, Abraham Markowitz; printing, Max Liman; sign painting, Joseph I. Shapiro.

A license as substitute teacher of trade drawing in the vocational classes of the elementary schools has been granted to Isaiah S. Abrahams.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—1st Lt. J. C. Gotwals, Corps of Engrs., will report to Lt. Col. H. Jervey, Corps of Engrs., President of an examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion.

Orders of June 15 relating to Capts. C. S. Babcock, 4th Cav., and C. E. Hawkins, Q. M. C., revoked.

Orders of June 16 relating to Capt. C. E. Hawkins, Q. M. C., an orders of June 19 relating to Capt. C. S. Babcock, 4th Cav., revoked.

1st Lt. J. W. Turner, M. R. C., is relieved from duty in Southern Dept. and will proceed home and report by telegraph to Adjutant Gen. of the army.

Following 1st Lts. of the M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty and station: T. J. Butler, W. L. Sharp, B. O. Thrasher, and J. G. Murray, jr.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will report by telegraph at once to Commanding Gen., Southern Dept., for duty and station: F. D. Cooke, J. C. Swalling, J. McConnell, and Walter C. Johnson.

Maj. W. A. Mitchell and Capt. R. T. Ward, Corps of Engrs., will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty.

Orders of June 7, relating to Maj. W. A. Mitchell, Corps of Engrs., revoked.

Navy.

Capts. W. H. G. Bullard, Supt. Naval Radio Service, June 24, to command the Arkansas, July 7, and W. R. Shoemaker, from command of the Arkansas, home, wait orders.

Lt. Commander R. D. White, to four months' sick leave.

Lts. J. S. Evans, works General Electric Co., July 15, to New York City, connection the New Mexico and on board when commissioned, and I. C. Johnson, Aid on Staff, Commander, Division 7, to charge Navy Recruiting Station, Worcester, Mass.

Ens. V. Wood, the Yankton, to the Arkansas; F. M. Earle, the New York, to the Yankton; G. S. Dale, the Illinois, to the North Dakota; G. F. Lamont, the Kentucky, to the Maine, and E. S. McCoach, to the Kentucky.

Chief Machs. J. V. Jacobsen, Newport Training Station, to the Delaware, and J. E. Busch, to the Hartford.

Mach. G. F. Blake, the Hartford, to Newport Training Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ajax, at Nagasaki; Aylwin, at Eastport; Bushnell, L-1, L-4, and L-3, at Philadelphia; Celtic, at Monte Christi; G-2, at New London; McDougal, at Portland; Mohawk, at Washington; Orion, at Boston; Pearls and Reid, Key West for Vera Cruz; Hannibal, Survey Grounds for Grand Cayman; Macdonough, New London for Oyster Bay; Maryland, San Diego for Mexican waters; Neptune, Port au Prince for Guantanamo; Nevada, Hampton Roads for Philadelphia; Rodgers, Boston for Portland; Solace, Cape Haitien for Monte Christi; Sterling, Genoa for Hampton Roads via Gibraltar, and the Wheeling, Frontera for Carmen.

The flag of the Commander, Reserve Force, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Alabama to the Rhode Island.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. D. G. Glavin, 63, as station house att., 60 days, 4 P. M., June 27; W. Wehrenberg, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, and C. H. Wash, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, to 2 L. D., 10 days, 8 A. M., June 28.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. W. Brod, 28, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 28; T. A. Sheehy, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 28; S. M. Dunphy, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; D. McArdle, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; E. Schmitt, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; J. J. Ward, 20, 2 days, 8 A. M., July 4; J. J. Devins, 32, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 4; L. Spamer, 279, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 4.

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. Scanlon, 14.

Fire Department.

Advancements, in grade, to take effect 8 A. M. on the dates specified. 2d to 1st grade, July 1: T. F. Doyle, Eng. 2; A. Youngsworth, Eng. 2; John P. Watts, Eng. 5; G. A. Strohschein, Eng. 5; M. Strauss, Eng. 8; J. J. Burns, No. 3, Eng. 8; J. W. Tocher, Eng. 10; T. V. McDonough, Eng. 13; M. J. Brosnan, Eng. 17; Al. E. Donovan, No. 2, Eng. 18; D. W. Lane, Eng. 18; W. C. Schencke, Eng. 19; C. S. Corbett, Eng. 20; W. Hasper, Eng. 21; G. H. Schilling, Eng. 22; R. W. Grant, Eng. 23; J. J. Hayes, No. 2, Eng. 23; H. C. Witte, Eng. 26; N. Hanover, Eng. 27; T. Fink, Eng. 27; E. Heins, Eng. 28; G. H. Shields, Eng. 28; P. McCullagh, Eng. 30; Costello, Eng. 30; W. Busse, Eng. 31; W. P. Geyer, Eng. 31; J. A. Hardy, Eng. 32; S. O. A. Williamson, Eng. 33; C. Notter, Eng. 212; C. J. Lloyd, Eng. 217; F. W. Miller, Eng. 217; A. Pfund, Eng. 218; W. J. Driscoll, Eng. 218; P. O'Brien, jr., Eng. 220; T. J. Barry, No. 1, Eng. 222; Henry Roth, Eng. 33; L. Goldschneider, Eng. 33; J. Loughman, Eng. 35; W. J. Schultz, Eng. 36; J. B. Wienants, Eng. 36; W. E. Prush, Eng. 39; J. A. Gaffney, Eng. 49; T. J. Barry, No. 2, Eng. 40; J. A. Flanagan, Eng. 44; J. J. A. Sheridan, Eng. 56; D. M. Lynch, Eng. 58; M. J. Tracey, Eng. 59; H. J. Sauerbrey, Eng. 67; T. Ford, Eng. 72; W. F. Martin, Eng. 73; J. J. Hasting, Eng. 74; E. S. Quinn, Eng. 93; J. B. Coleman, Eng. 93; H. L. Koecher, Eng. 155; J. A. Hoppenhauer, Eng. 159; A. G. Benson, Eng. 203; H. C. Bell, Eng. 204; B. S. O'Keefe, Eng. 206; J. F. Bidell, jr., Eng. 207; J. A. Tynan, Eng. 208; G. Seawald, Eng. 209; P. A. Joyce, Eng. 211; L. V. Hendrickson, Eng. 211; C. L. Lockwood, Eng. 211; J. J. Connell, No. 2, Eng. 243; J. W. Ryan, Eng. 244; J. L. Boe, Eng. 245; W. F. Kinney, Eng. 245; W. F. Simendinger, Eng. 251; J. Lang, Eng. 251.

G. F. McCormack, Eng. 224; M. A. J. Urgo, 224; J. Kistenberger, 225; E. L. Schaub, 227; R. Brown, 229; W. G. Adams, 229; W. Harmuth, 230; M. Vilinsky, 231; L. Derken, 231; J. Kukelkorn, 233; T. F. Carroll, 234; J. F. Dunleavy, No. 2, 234; P. J. Deegan, 234; J. Ziegler, 235; T. Gargan, 235; G. M. J. Sthler, 236; H. O'Hanlon, 238; L. Favelet, 239; M. J. Waldeck, 240; W. Schoeck, 252; A. H. Holler, 254; H. Tewes, 265; H. F. Miller, 267; C. W. Lynch, 269; H. M. Murray, 269; E. M. McGarry, 279; W. C. R. Heynes, 282; H. L. Lemken, 283; E. P. McCormack, 284; A. F. Ryan, 285; E. E. Hegewald, H. & L. 11; J. J. Feeley, jr., 4; W. H. Dirs, 4; J. Jambor, 3; J. Egan, 3; F. J. Morrell, 6; D. J. Hanley, 10; C. Kohlenberger, jr., 11; W. F. Stanton, 13; T. Herlihy, 13; J. Hannon, 14; J. A. Heintz, 16; E. Williams, 20; J. P. Cavanagh, 21; F. A. Wulff, 20; M. F. Sheridan, 28; A. Ryan, No. 2, 28; M. F. Powers, 23; W. Vogt, 23; F. G. Kaiser, 23; T. Faughnan, 25; W. J. McEmry, 25; W. L. Lamb, 26; B. J. Coyle, 28; M. J. Bayard, 30; G. W. Reilly, 43; H. C. Schryver, 44; G. H. Scanlon, 49; W. Lauchlin, 81; W. M. Twomey, 103; G. J. Lochart, jr., 104; H. E. Engelmann, 106; C. J. McGee, 109; J. M. Gallagher, 110; J. M. Dunleavy, 111; W. H. Dempsey, 111; P. Roeper, 115; S. Lukcas, 116; J. P. Duffy, 118; F. Cortoni, 119; W. H. Lussiner, 120; M. J. Higgins, 122; H. J. Holzberger, 124; P. F. Walsh, 127; W. H. Travers, 131; P. H. Engel, 137; J. H. Weber, 140; A. P. Zels, 143; W. R. Stillwell, 79; J. E. Monohan, 102; W. W. Heinrich, 103; R. R. Ellis, 104; E. F. Carter, 107; W. C. Miller, No. 2, 110; W. F. Gallagher, 146.

Fourth to third grade, July 1: P. F. McKenna, Eng. 3; J. A. Gloeckner, Eng. 5; H. E. Griffard, Eng. 7; A. Golipsky, Eng. 11; E. F. McLoughlin, Eng. 4; J. J. Farrell, 11; W. J. Winder, H. and L. 20; J. J. Fullam, H. and L. 20; C. A. Balduuf, H. and L. 40; J. V. Murray, H. and L. 44; J. A. Jennings, H. and L. 131; P. J. Baker, Eng. 27; F. J. McGurty, Eng. 40; E. J. Veigel, Eng. 53; C. Donivan, Eng. 76; J. Russart, Eng. 205; C. F. Frohne, Eng. 210; H. E. Hottenroth, Eng. 216; W. J. Hammer, Eng. 218; D. D. Mahoney, Eng. 226; C. L. Barry, Eng. 237; C. W. Holmes, H. and L. 10; B. F. Harrington, H. and L. 10; J. L. Reich, H. and L. 25; A. J. Gillespie, H. and L. 36; M. M. Hartnett, H. and L. 43; W. J. Rogers, H. and L. 76; D. McAlinden, H. and L. 146.

2d to 1st grade, July 5, A. C. Munschy, H. & L. 22.

4th to 3d grade, July 5, G. E. Ryan, Eng. 226; P. F. Fitzpatrick, H. & L. 4; J. M. F. Hannor, H. & L. 146.

4th to 3d grade, July 8, J. A. McDermott, Eng. 29.

2d to 1st grade, July 9, W. J. Deasy, Eng. 14; J. H. Tiedemann, Eng. 20; W. H. Crowley, Eng. 80; T. M. White, Eng. 58; F. A. Erhardt, Eng. 76; E. Fox, Eng. 226; H. M. Harrower, Eng. 244; H. F. Ellis, Eng. 82; S. Simonis, Eng. 283; W. F. Eisenberg, H. & L. 18; P. P. Gillen, H. & L. 102; W. D. Wetherell, H. & L. 106; E. A. Brown, H. & L. 111; R. L. Weitz, H. & L. 120; W. J. Rappold, H. & L. 120; P. J. McArdle, Eng. 15; F. W. Low, Eng. 22; T. V. Behan, Eng. 54; D. A. Nixon, Eng. 74; J. J. Ryan, No. 3, Eng. 213; W. Waddell, Eng. 233; W. Kramer, Eng. 257; A. J. Hanner, H. & L. 20; A. R. Wood, H. & L. 76; P. Capillo, H. & L. 105; T. M. J. Smith, H. & L. 107; G. F. Gattung, H. & L. 119; F. M. Stenson, H. & L. 121; H. Kell, H. & L. 123; A. E. Rowan, Eng. 152.

4th to 3d grade, July 12, J. F. Ruggles, H. & L. 18.

2d to 1st grade, July 13, J. J. Snyder, Eng. 81.

4th to 3d grade, July 27, J. A. Hughes, Eng. 25.

The following probationary fireman will be directed to report to the Medical Board, 157 and 159 East 67th St., Manhattan, at 11 A. M. today: C. F. Kennedy, Eng. 3.

The resignation of Fire 1st gr. F. H. Schuls of H. & L. 86 has been accepted, to take effect at 8 A. M., June 28.

Special leaves: Fire. 2d gr. E. E. Jerolamon, Eng. 236, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 28; Capt. H. F. Shanahan, Eng. 136, 48 hours, 8 A. M., June 27; Fire. 1st gr. F. R. Casey, Eng. 84, 12 hours, 8 A. M., June 27.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental test for master mechanic will be held on July 6.

The mental test for foreman asphalt worker was held yesterday. There were forty-four candidates.

The medical test for stationary engineer (hoist) will be held today. There are fifty-one candidates.

Applications for pathologist will be received until 4 P. M. on July 5.

The examination for Chief Municipal Examiner (pensions) has been canceled.

United States.

The commission announces for July 18 an examination for coal mining engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $2,400 to $4,000 per annum. The duties will include investigations in relation to coal mines, particularly investigations into the causes of mine explosions and other mine accidents, avoidable and unavoidable losses of coal in mining, and the method of remedying such accidents and losses. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, professional experience, and publications or reports. Graduation from a mining engineering course in a college or university of recognised standing and not less than five years' experience in coal mining operations, including development of mines, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; room with bath; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior house; refined appointments; double and single rooms; rates; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references.

58TH, 140 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references; table guests.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.) —Comfortable, newly furnished, homelike rooms; running water; subway; board; elevator service; Summer rates. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST. — Exceptionally desirable rooms; excellent table; fine service; moderate; references; telephone.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Large, quiet room; twin beds, private bath, lavatory; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 218 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Delightful Summer location; exclusive pension; large rooms, private baths, excellent table; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 200 WEST.—An attractive home; quiet, refined surroundings; special opportunity to secure large double, cool rooms; singly or en suite; only one flight up, in newly furnished house; private baths, twin brass beds, box spring hair mattresses. Oriental rugs, Venetian furniture, parlor dining room; separate tables; superior accommodations at reduced Summer rates; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway and elevated; table board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Superior accommodations; cool rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms, with or without board; subway.

79TH, 114-132 WEST (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea rooms and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; private baths; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Beautiful large, small, medium rooms; electricity; board. Suchyler 5441.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming rooms; cool, well-ordered house; reasonable; table guests.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath, lavatory; Summer rates; excellent table. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant single rooms and bath; also suite or entire floor; home cooking; Summer rates. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near B'Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

142D, 540 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean, cool rooms; telephone; board optional.

THE WOODBURY, 835 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

111TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Reinwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double, single rooms, $5, $8, $9, $10 weekly; private baths, electric lights, telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

9TH, 22 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, with every convenience; $3 up; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST. — Attractive large and small rooms, bath; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large, quiet room; bath, electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

55 WEST 56TH ST.
Large room, private bath; electricity.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business gentlemen. Johnson, 5th floor.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Attractive parlor; running water; telephone; subway, elevated; references, Summer rates.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; parquet floor; reasonable.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Large room, tile bath, private house; gentleman only; $7 weekly for Summer; references. Columbus 1242.

52D, 29 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separate rooms. 2266 Circle.

72D, 147 WEST.—Ideal Summer location; large room, private bath; also other rooms.

73D, 260 WEST.—Table guests especially solicited; parlor dining room; separate tables; table d'hote dinners, 50c; single meals at less cost than at hotels and restaurants, recommended by present patrons.

73D, 153 WEST.—Fine large and small rooms; all improvements; low rate for Summer; near subway and elevated.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large and medium cool rooms; Summer rates; shower, electricity; references.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable large and medium rooms; private bath; $4 to $12.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exclusive house; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room with bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large front room, excellent location, opposite subway; references.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Sublet, July 1, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; comfortable; conveniences. Ireland.

West Side.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Manhattan Sq.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable; electricity.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Rooms, with running water, electric light, elevator.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large, cool front room, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

88TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, bath; $4; gentleman only.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; reasonable; reference; private residence. Barry.

92D, 46 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; convenient location; house under new management.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, private bath; other rooms; Summer rates.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; bath.

102D, 305 WEST, Riverside Drive.—Large front room, private bath; owner's residence.

105TH ST., 230 WEST.—The very best; two front connecting rooms; corner 105th and Broadway; absolutely clean; references, Belidor.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large and single, cool front rooms. Apartment 4 East.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Corner apartment; well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Towner.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Two large, cool, connecting rooms, together or single. Apt. 3 West.

152D, 533 WEST.—Large room, private bath; northern exposure; owner's private residence.

152D, 598 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 894, (157th Subway.) —Private, refined family have large outside room, overlooking Hudson; cool, airy, beautifully furnished, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment; business gentlemen, couple; references. Audubon 8307.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Attractively furnished front room; river view; private family; board optional. Phone Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Large, handsomely furnished front room; private family; $12 per week; references exchanged. L 35 Times.

RIVERSIDE, 587, (137th Subway.) — Furnished rooms, with or without board. Apt. 4D.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Two most attractive and reasonable rooms for one or two business men, overlooking park; every modern convenience; private family; references exchanged. Bell No. 2 on right.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Physician wishes room with private French family where French is spoken; references required. L 43 Times.

Room wanted with a respectable family, convenient to subway or "L," by business man. K 119 Times.

GENTLEMAN (Hebrew) desires furnished room in refined family uptown; particulars. L 54 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

Two practically new touring automobiles, only used four months, namely, Mercer toy tonneau, $950; Peerless 6-7 passenger, $750. Both automobiles exceptionally fine condition throughout, mechanically perfect, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; inspection and demonstration. Phone Wanamaker's Chauffeur, 2385 Astoria.

Packard 5-4s touring, with Westinghouse shock absorbers; good condition; cheap. Packard 4-45 7-passenger; fine condition; slip covers; price right.
Packard 3-38; fine condition, touring; all these cars are guaranteed to be in good shape.
BLUE RIBBON AUTO EXCHANGE,
252 West 40th St.

—TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
We have a reputation for selling good used trucks at low prices; who, but us, can show Packards, Whites, Macks, Saurers, Krebs, (worm drive,) &c.? We have trucks to suit your business and your price. See us.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.,
Tel. Circle 190. 136 West 52d St.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & Limousine. Packard, 1915, runabout, wire wheels. Packard, 2-2-45 "touring," 7 pass. Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout. Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

Oldsmobile, (Baby,) 1916, cannot be told from brand new; shock absorbers, bumper, Pyrene, extra shoe, tube, and rim; full equipment; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Packard (Twin Six) Touring, 1-35.
Mercer (1915) Runabout, like new.
Lancia (1913) Runabout; perfect condition.
Packard (1915) Phaeton Touring; 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

An Exceptional Opportunity.—Almost new Hudson 6 touring automobile; only used 4 months; electric starter, light, &c.; sacrifice $550. Plaza Storage, 102 Prospect St., opposite Brewster's, Long Island City.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.
Late model; three passenger; complete; extra tire and wheel; owner wants cash. Garage, 305 West 79th St., near Riverside.

Practically new Studebaker, light five-passenger touring automobile, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; $375. Mrs. Smullen. Phone Astoria 2664.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
High-class, late model 1914; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500 for quick sale. Garage, 606 West 79th St.

Mercer Speedster, 1914, Model 35B, very happy, fine shape; sell reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway, open evenings.

Mercer 1915 touring, in wonderful condition; bargain, Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Packard 1913, 6-48, five-passenger Phaeton; fine condition; $1,000. 1,700 Broadway, Slocum.

Stutz, 1916, raceabout; 1915 Stutz runabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Pierce-Arrow 6-36, touring, best condition, overhauled, painted, full equipment, big bargain. Follot Co., 250 West 54th St.

For Sale.—Six-cylinder Cole car, 1915 model; excellent condition; will demonstrate. A. R. Redburn, 1,834 Broadway. Col. 7299.

Cadillac 1915 "8" cylinder, touring, run 3,965 miles; guaranteed perfect condition. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Overland, 1916, A1 condition, tires new; full equipment; unusual bargain. Phone Mr. Heurenz, 3700 Murray Hill.

Packards, all styles, latest models. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

RENAULT 35-45.
Limousine; excellent condition; particulars. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 5th Av.

Will trade eight lots Shoreham, value $300, for eight roadster. C. F. M., L 63 Times.

Packard, six-cylinder landaulet, seven-passenger. West, Columbus 7300.

APPERSON, 1916, TOURING CAR.
USED 100 MILES.
Small six, with every possible equipment; in perfect condition; cost over $1,600; will sell at a sacrifice; inspection invited, and will demonstrate day or evening. Telephone 115 Flatbush. On exhibition at 807 Flatbush Av. after Thursday. 1,017 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

1915 Stearns Knight, light 4; painted navy gray, white hair line stripe, left hand drive, centre control; electric lighting and starting; ventilating windshield; cantilever springs; thoroughly overhauled by Stearns mechanics and sold with new car guarantee; immediate delivery; can be seen at Stearns's Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7900.

1916 Hupmobile; demonstrations; excellent condition. 1,764 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1915 roadster, elegant condition. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Buick 1916 6-cylinder roadster; excellent condition; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES.
LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 774.

Luxurious 7-passenger Palmer-Singer, landaulet body; owner drives; best service guaranteed; reasonable monthly; demonstration; reference. Gray, 217 East 61st. Plaza 7808, Circle 1171.

For Hire—Packard landaulet or touring body; hour, week, or month; reasonable rates; owner drives. Quinlan, 848 West 42d. Phone 7367 Bryant.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. A. Franklin. Telephone Columbus 3550 and 2188 Gramercy.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 45d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard landaulet or touring; month, trip; reasonable; competent chauffeurs. Curran. Lenox 8176.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references, Morningside 8838.

Packard touring car private appearance; weekly, monthly; reasonable; service guarantee. Circle 4024.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS,
or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5823.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3828 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Renault landaulette for hire or sale. Lambert, Columbus 6848, Lincoln Sq. Garage.

For hire, 1915 Packards; hour, week; monthly preferred; reasonable. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

Seven-passenger touring cars by hour, trip, or monthly. Johnson, Schuyler 9670.

Cadillac eight-cylinder chassis, 1916; new; bargain. Copley, 1,777 B'way. 8012 Col.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 233 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8856 Col.

Bodies in every style and make; $10, $15, $30, $40, $50, $60 up; delivery autos remarkably cheap. 303 West 59th St.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 230 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. | Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Spetial class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, young woman, capable taking charge full set books and taking off trial balance; some experience in correspondence and ability to control office help; preference given to one who has had experience in wholesale dry goods business. L. B., 72 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, wanted; young woman capable of keeping accounts of a large apartment house

2.91 CENTS PROFIT IN SUBWAY NICKEL

Thompson Committee Records Cost of Carrying Passengers as 2.09 Cents.

CRITICISES OFFICE RENTAL

Wm. H. Allen Says P. S. Commission Could Have Been Housed in Buildings City Owns.

When Senator Thompson sent over to the City Hall yesterday to get certain letters which Mayor Mitchel had refused to turn over to Harry Klein, one of the legislative committee's investigators, the Mayor had gone to Orange County and the messenger returned empty handed.

Senator Thompson was angry and summoned Paul C. Wilson of the Mayor's office. He told the Senator that the Mayor's out-of-town engagement was a long-standing one and that the Mayor had no intention of slighting the committee. The Senator said he would send Mr. Klein with a sergeant at arms of the committee to the City Hall today.

The committee then went into the matters of easements and other accounts of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Howard Abel, Auditor of the company, admitted that the city will have to pay the greater share of the cost of the new subways which it is jointly building with the B. R. T. If the city decides to recapture the transit lines Mr. Abel asserted that the B. R. T. subways would be a good bargain for the city, although Senator Thompson said he didn't agree with him.

Henry B. Seaman, former Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, who resigned in 1910 after stating that the commission was "utterly demoralized," was another witness. He read a paper entitled "An Impossible Engineering Position."

Calls $100,000 Rental Waste.

The committee took up the matter of the removal of the commission from the Tribune Building a short time ago to rooms in the Equitable Building. Representatives of the Tribune Association told of efforts made to have the commission remain. They offered to rent for about $7,200 a year less than the Equitable Building space cost.

William H. Allen, head of the Institute of Public Service, and formerly with the Bureau of Municipal Research, also gave testimony along similar lines.

"Our committee made a report and sent it to the Mayor and the City Chamberlain, as members of the Sinking Fund Commission, but they absolutely ignored it," said Mr. Allen. "There was plenty of space in several city or city-owned buildings. There was 22,000 square feet of space in the New York Life Annex, which the city owns. Several departments in other buildings could have moved if necessary. The city's engineering force, which costs $2,000,000, should have been set at work to find available space. The Board of Estimate cannot shirk its responsibility in this matter."

The witness cited the New York Central-Riverside Drive improvement as another example where the taxpayers would lose large sums of money. He felt assured, he said, that the so-called experts of the Board of Estimate "knew little or nothing about it," and that the city administration would not be able to shift the blame for placing a burden on the taxpayers. The present plans for the improvement, he said, gave the New York Central a freight monopoly on the west side. He also criticised city officials for giving out what he termed "lying photographs" showing alleged improvements along Riverside Drive, which, if carried out, he said, would be a great expense to the city.

Interborough's Great Profits.

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, read into the record a report of the Public Service Commission of 1913 setting forth the profits the Interborough Rapid Transit Company would make under the dual subway contract. The report stated that the total expenses of the subway division would be 2.03 cents a passenger and the elevated, 2.16 cents a passenger, making an average of 2.09 cents per passenger for the entire system and leaving an average profit of 2.91 cents a passenger. The report also showed that the operating expenses would be 9.33 cents a car mile and the revenue 25.76 cents a car mile. The average ride on the subway system, according to the report, is 5.84 miles a passenger.

"From the above," the report states, "it will be seen that it costs the Interborough Rapid Transit Company 2.09 cents a passenger to carry passengers an average distance of 5.84 miles, which is at the rate of .34 cents per mile per passenger, and it shows the enormous profit there is in the short haul business."

CONNAUGHT FOR IRELAND.

Will Represent Crown in Home Rule Part of Country, It Is Said.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 26.—Confidential advices reaching the Canadian capital from England intimate that the proclamation of Home Rule for all Ireland, outside the six Ulster counties, will be accompanied by the anouncement that the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, and an uncle of King George, will be the representative of royal authority in the self-governing portion of the country.

The Governor-General today begins a farewell inspection tour of Canadian units training for overseas service. He will leave Canada for Great Britain in October, going straight to the seat of Government in London. The Imperial legislation necessary to establish representative Government in the southern counties of Ireland under the Lloyd-George scheme of Home Rule is expected to be through Parliament about the date the Duke of Connaught is timed to land on the other side.

3 KILLED IN PANAMA RIOTS.

City Settles Down After Excitement Over Elections—Valdez Probably Elected.

PANAMA, June 26.—Three persons are dead as a result of the rioting which accompanied the holding of Presidential elections yesterday. Quiet has now been restored.

The election of the Government candidate for the Presidency, Dr. Ramon Valdes, formerly Vice President of the Republic and once Minister to the United States, is indicated.

Year's Sentence for Dr. Young.

NEWARK, N. J., June 26.—Dr. John A. Young, a physician of Montclair, recently convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of Mrs. Emma C. Truesdell, wife of Dr. Paul G. Truesdell, a dentist of Montclair, upon whom he had started an operation and who died on the table, was this morning sentenced by Judge William T. Martin to one year in the penitentiary and $1,000 fine. Former Attorney General Robert H. McCarter, counsel for Young, at once filed notice of appeal, which acted as a stay. Dr. Young's bail was continued.

ORPET ON THE STAND DENIES MURDER CHARGE

Says He Saw Lambert Girl Die But He Did Not Give Her Poison.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 26.—William H. Orpet, the twenty-year-old student charged with the murder of Marion Lambert, his schoolgirl sweetheart, took the witness stand this afternoon at his trial here and told on direct examination of his meeting with Marion Feb. 9 and of her death. His recital will be resumed tomorrow.

He did not see her take poison, nor have it about her, he testified, but he saw her dying in convulsions. He supported the theory that the cyanide of potassium, which caused death, was taken in powdered form and not in solution, as insisted by expert toxicologists called by the prosecution.

"I noticed a white powder on her face and one hand," he said. The medicine which he gave her to relieve a supposed delicate condition, he said, was simply molasses and water. He said he knew that she could not be enciente, and adopted this subterfuge to relieve her mind, as she kept insisting in letters that she was alarmed over her condition.

Orpet gave an innocent interpretation of the alibi letters which he addressed to his mother and to Marion. He left Madison Feb. 8. In the hands of his friend, Otto Peterson, he left two missives, post dated Feb. 9, to be mailed on the latter date. He explained that his own parents would have objected to his making the trip and that Marion's parents objected to him. In case he should be seen and stories carried to either household, he figured that the letters would be taken as proof positive to the contrary.

At the meeting in the woods Feb. 9 he said Marion expressed alarm over her condition and he tried to persuade her that her fears were groundless. He offered her the molasses and water to relieve her supposed condition, but she refused it, saying it was useless. He suggested that she would better catch her car and started away, but she called him back and asked if he was going to write to her any more. He said he thought not and started away again.

"Something, I don't know what," made him turn around, he testified. Marion had taken the poison. He could see she was having a convulsion. He returned to her and she had two more tremors.

The witness said that he became dazed and remembered only fleeing from the woods. He took a train back to Madison.

Orpet was the first witness called by the defense, and took the stand immediately after James H. Wilkerson, chief of counsel for the defense, had concluded his opening statement.

LEWISOHN GIVES $10,000.

Financier Contributes to the Hebrew Free Loan Society.

Adolph Lewisohn, who has given large sums to Hebrew and non-sectarian charities, has donated $10,000 to the Hebrew Free Loan Society, an organization for lending small sums without interest to needy persons. In 1915 the society made nearly 24,000 loans, amounting to $670,000.

Mr. Lewisohn's gift supplemented smaller one he had made to the same cause. In 1915 he gave the society $500, and at the annual meeting a year later offered to give $1,000 for each 1,000 new members obtained. Mr. Lewisohn's most noteworthy donations have been the Columbia School of Mines, the stadium at the College of the City of New York, and large gifts for the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Arrest 3 When Man Dies in Fight.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., June 26.—Following a fight in Bernards Street, this place, early yesterday morning between parties of men, Thomas Davies, a resident of this place, is dead, and three others are locked up in the Somerset Jail on charges of murder. They are held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Davies, who was superintendent of the Skuats Wheeler estate in Claremont Road, died from cerebral hemorrhage, which a physician said might have been caused by a blow, but the men in jail assert that Davies was killed by a fall and not a blow. They were arraigned before Recorder William Prout.

VON DER GOLTZ BARES PLOT AGAINST CANAL

Witness in Tauscher Trial Tells of Activities of Capt. von Papen and Others.

HAS NO HOPE OF REWARD

Says Testimony Is Voluntary—Willing to Give His Life but Not His Honor for His Country.

Showing a self-possession that was not even ruffled under a severe cross-examination, Horst von der Goltz, alias Bridgeman Taylor, alias Franz Wachendorf, told yesterday before Judge Augustus N. Hand in the Federal District Court all about the military enterprise having for its object the blowing up of the Welland Canal in Canada, which, it is alleged, was fathered by Captain von Papen, the dismissed German Military Attaché, and captained by himself. Von der Goltz told how Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, were of the opinion that an armed invasion of Canada could be accomplished from this side of the border, but that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, did not regard the scheme with favor.

Von der Goltz was the first witness called by the Government to testify against Captain Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in this country and the husband of Mme. Gadski, who is charged with being a participant in the attempt to destroy the Canadian canal. Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood, for the Government, conducted the examination of the witness and the defense was represented by Herbert M. Smyth and Felix D. Levy.

Von der Goltz gave Wachendorf as his real name, and his birthplace as Coblentz, Germany. He said that he came to this country in 1912, served for a time in the United States Army, but "left" in March, 1913, and went to El Paso and into Mexico, where he became an officer in Villa's army. He left Mexico after the European war broke out and came to New York. He asserted that he had called at the Consulate here and interviewed the Vice Consul. Then he saw von Papen.

Says Canadian Panic Was Sought.

"Captain von Papen told me," he said, "that he and Captain Boy-Ed believed an armed invasion of Canada was possible, but that Count von Bernstorff objected. He told me that if we made a panic up in Canada they would stay at home and not try to help England. 'We can blow up Sault Ste. Marie, the Welland Canal, and the grain elevators and railroad stations,' he said to me." He added that von Papen told him that he did not need to go to Canaa, but only to get the men to go there.

"Did he say anything about money?" asked Mr. Wood.

"Yes," said the witness. "He told me that I was to act as go-between so that no one else would be connected with the affair. I was sent to Baltimore by the Captain, and I saw him several times at the Consulate here and at the German Club."

In his activities at this time von der Goltz was known as Bridgman Taylor and a letter was introduced in evidence signed by von Papen to the German Consuls at Baltimore and St. Paul, requesting them to give the bearer, Mr. Taylor, their attention. The witness said that in Baltimore Mr. Luederitz, the German Consul, introduced him to the skipper of a German steamship and he detailed an officer and four men to assist him. These came to New York, he said, but he sent them back to Baltimore because he thought they were being watched.

A check for $200 made out to Taylor and signed F. von Papen and dated September, 1914, was put in evidence. It was for expenses, von der Goltz said. He reported to the Military Attaché on his return from Baltimore and they discussed dynamite at the German Club. Following instructions he said he went to Captain Tauscher's office in Broadway, who was the man who could get the dynamite.

The men he employed to form the expedition were Alfred Fritzen, Gonvales Covani, Fred Busse, and Charles Tuchheimer, or Tucker. They were paid from $2 to $5 a day. He said von Papen usually gave him cash. In September he went to Tauscher's office, and they discussed dynamite and fuses. He got a letter from Tauscher to the du Point office at 90 West Street, went there, and got an order for 300 pounds of dynamite, which was delivered on a barge off the Statue of Liberty. He went to the German Club, carrying some of the explosive in a taxi cab, and reported to von Papen. He said pistols were delivered to him at Meyer's Hotel in Hoboken after he had asked Tauscher for them.

"We were to use the pistols to make a clean getaway," said von der Goltz.

Von der Goltz asserted he received fuses and electric generators when at luncheon with von Papen at the German Club.

Witness Identifies Telegrams.

The witness told of calling on a lawyer named Ryan in Buffalo and receiving money from him. He identified telegrams sent to "Steffin" of Central Park South, which Mr. Wood said was von Papen. From Buffalo the "expedition" went to the Welland Canal "to take cognisance of the aspect" of the place. He found it guarded by soldiers. He then directed his assistants to go to St. Catherines to "look around." Von der Goltz said he was in Buffalo about ten days. One Beuttner, an aviator, and manager of a restaurant in Niagara Falls, gave him permission to store the dynamite there, and he and his men came back to New York in response to a telegram from von Papen. Subsequently the witness sailed for England and was arrested on Oct. 8, 1914, and held in jail there until he returned to this country to testify for the Government.

Von der Goltz on cross-examination said that at 16 he had been arrested in Brussels and extradited to Germany, charged with forging a lease, but was acquitted. He took the name von der Goltz, he said, at the suggestion of the German Government.

"I was arrested in Mexico," he said, "and I was under sentence of death for two and a half months. I was captured by the Federals on the charge of Kuerch, a German Consul. I never tried to steal the Consul's business."

"Why did you desert from the United States Army?" asked Mr. Smyth.

"I was forced to do so by German secret agents in Galveston," he replied.

Cross-examined about the pistols delivered in the Hoboken hotel, he said that he thought Fritzen had signed the receipt. He asserted that he had obtained immunity in England just after von Papen's papers were seized at Falmouth. He denied that he had been told that if he involved von Papen he would never be punished. Replying to a question as to what he was to receive for testyfying, he said sharply, "I am poorer today than ever before."

He added that he was voluntarily testifying and without hope of reward. He was willing to give his life for Germany, but no his honor, and though he was brought here against his will he would not lie.

Juror 6 wanted to know whether Tauscher knew the dynamite was to be used to destroy the Welland Canal. Von der Goltz replied that, while he did not remember telling him outright what the explosive was to be used for, Tauscher had expressed himself in a way that showed he knew all about the object of the plot.

Frederick J. Busse, who was called by Mr. Wood a hostile witness, though he was called by the Government, told of having accompanied von der Goltz on his trip to get the dynamite, and later to Buffalo and to St. Catherines. He said that all he knew about the money was that von der Goltz was putting it up. He believed von der Goltz once told him von Papen was behind the enterprise. He received $2 a day, he said.

The trial will continue today.

OPPENHEIM GETS $1,000.

Metropolitan Liable, Its Directors Cleared by Jury.

Benjamin Oppenheim received $1,000 in a sealed verdict yesterday by a jury in Justice Goff's part of the Supreme Court in his suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway and certain of its Directors for $300,000 damages for an alleged conspiracy that resulted in his disbarment.

The jury found that the complaint against H. H. Vreeland, D. Clifford Moorehead, Ambrose McCabe, and Henry A. Robinson, the Directors, was unfounded and that the company alone was liable. Oppenheim was disbarred in 1900 following charges involving his professional conduct. He was reinstated as an attorney in 1912.

Edmund L. Mooney appeared for Oppenheim and Max D. Steuer for the defendants.

WARSHIPS COLLIDE IN FOG.

No Damage to U. S. Gunboat Ranger or British Cruiser.

The United States gunboat Ranger was in collision early yesterday morning off Montauk Point with a British cruiser whose name was not given in the wireless report to the navy yard.

The Ranger, commanded by Captain P. W. Hourigan, was bound for Boston and was steaming slowly through a dense fog when the accident occurred. Neither vessel was damaged, and both continued on their respective courses.

UNWILLING SOLDIERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

British Military Authorities Later Commute Penalty for Thirty-four at Front.

LONDON, June 26.—Thirty-four soldiers who are serving unwillingly at the front, having stated they entertained conscientious objections to military service, were sentenced to death recently for refusing to perform certain military duties, but the sentences have since been commuted to penal servitude. This announcement was made today in the House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, who added that the men would be imprisoned in civilian prisons in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Tennant's statement was made in reply to inquirers who demanded to know the truth concerning reports about court-martial proceedings which have reached England.

It has been maintained by some persons that the military authorities have no right to punish conscientious objectors for refusing to do what they consider morally wrong. The question gave rise to debate, especially as it was reported a number of these persons were to be put to death.

AUSTRIAN TRANSPORTS SUNK BY ITALIANS

Ships Loaded With Troops and Munitions Sent to the Bottom of Durazzo Harbor.

ROME, June 26—8:30 P. M.—Two Austrian transports have been sunk in the harbor of Durazzo by the Italians.

The transports were loaded with troops, arms and ammunition.

110 KILLED, 147 INJURED, IN KARLSRUHE AIR RAID

Berlin Report on French Reprisal Attack Say the Dead Include 75 Children.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London, June 27.)—A report on the aeroplane raid on Karlsruhe on June 22 shows that 110 persons, including five women and seventy-five children, were killed, and 147 persons injured, including twenty women and seventy-nine children.

The French official communication issued on the night of June 22 said that in reprisal for successive bombardments carried out by the Germans on the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Luneville, French aerial squadrons had bombed Treves and Karlsruhe. A flotilla of nine aeroplanes had dropped forty shells on Karlsruhe, the statement said.

RADICAL SOCIALISTS WIN.

Oust Old Wing from Control of Berlin Executive Committee.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—The radical wing of the Socialist Party, representing the minority group in the Reichstag which seceded from the party organization, has gained a pronounced victory over the old organization of the Berlin Executive Committee. This local committee was reorganized, the old organization being ousted by more than a four-fifths majority.

The new committee includes Rosa Luxemburg, a radical Socialist, and active member of the minority, who was sent to prison for several months soon after the war began after being tried on the charge of accusing officers and noncommissioned officers of abusing their men.

Field Marshal von Buelow Retired.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—Field Marshal von Buelow, who commanded the Second and Third German armies during the Marne advance, has been placed on the retired list. He has been inactive for more than a year, owing to ill health, and is now approaching his 71st birthday.

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SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE PRUSSIAN TAX PLAN

If the "Classes" Were Taxed As In England Peace Would Come at Once, Deputy Declares.

THE HAGUE, June 24, (via London, June 26.)—At a session of the Prussian House of Deputies the Socialists protested vigorously against a proposed measure for increased taxation for the duration of the war, while the non-Socialists apparently were willing to foot the bills only until the end of the fiscal year of 1917.

Herr Strobel, Socialist, according to Vorwärts's account of the session, demanded to know what sane person believed that the war would last a year. He made a vehement protest against the people being burdened with fresh indirect taxation after their sacrifices of blood and treasure and also their sacrifice of health owing to what he termed the present ruinous food prices. He accused the drafters of the bill of intending to save the classes from further direct taxation by saddling the masses with the burden of indirect taxes.

"If the classes were made to pay six milliards of marks direct taxes as in England, we would have peace tomorrow," the speaker asserted. Herr Strobel demanded that an end be made of this "senseless murder of nations" by a sensible arrangement, else, he predicted, both the Prussian House and Prussian junkerdom were doomed to destruction.

Herr Hoffman, Socialist, demanded immediate consideration of food problems. He said the situation was such that there was no further need for ordinances and promises of better times to come. He demanded that the Government seize all foodstuffs. Both speakers were frequently interrupted. Herr Hoffman's motion was rejected.

GERMAN WOMEN TO FRENCH.

Suffragists Send a Peace Message to Their Enemy Country.

THE HAGUE, June 24, (via London, June 26.)—The Zeitschrift Für Frauenstimmrecht, the German woman suffrage organ, has sent the following greeting to the women of France:

"We feel, think, and suffer like you, and swear that after this catastrophal war the women of all nations shall work unitedly to prevent forever its recurrence."

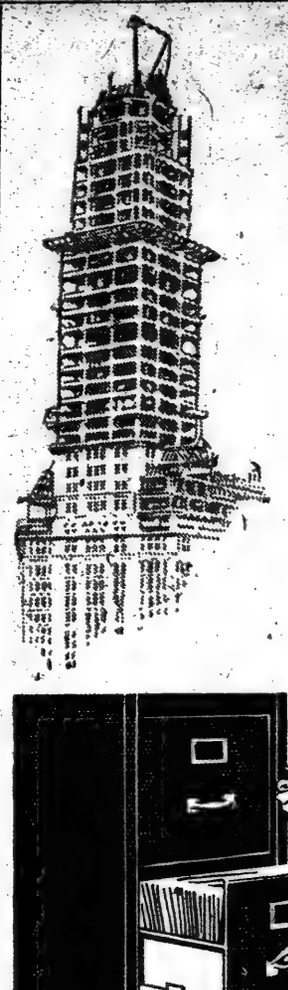
AMBULANCE MAN HURT.

Son of Justice Keogh Gets Two Pieces of Shell in Forearm.

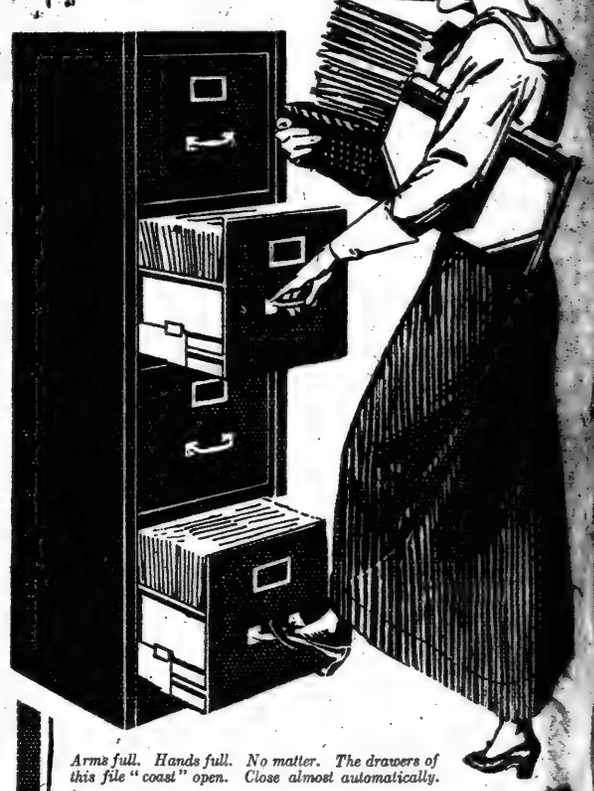
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 26.—Grenville Keogh, son of Justice Keogh, returned yesterday from a section of the American Ambulance operating at the front with two pieces of shell in his left forearm. They are flesh wounds and not serious. He expects to return to the front in a few weeks.

With him came Benjamin Harrison McKee, grandson of President Harrison, who was born in the White House. He is ill but expects to return to the front shortly.



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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Thursday fair; light to moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,340. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WASHINGTON GETS HINT CARRANZA WILL REFUSE; THREE CITY REGIMENTS SPEEDING TOWARD THE BORDER; ROOSEVELT ORGANIZING AN ARMY DIVISION OF HIS OWN

BERLIN EXPECTS CLIMAX OF WAR ON BRITISH FRONT

Impressed by Great Activity of Haig's Forces, Which Includes Several Attacks with Gas.

REPORTS GUNFIRE SEVERE

But Meagre Bulletin of British War Office Tells Little Except About Patrol Engagements.

FRENCH GAIN AT VERDUN

And the Italian Drive Continues, Winning Arsiero and Many Important Heights.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 27.—The intensified artillery activity on the British front is believed here to herald the long-expected great British offensive.

If the British mean business at this time, they should find the Germans in a state of preparedness. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is in a position to know that the German line in the far west has not been weakened as the result of having to rush help to the Austrians, and that operations at Verdun are being continued systematically in the face of the possibility of a British offensive.

Military circles here are calmly confident that Great Britain's greatest effort will meet the fate of the previous offensives, but there is keen interest to see Kitchener's new armies in action.

The general opinion is that a supreme test of strength between the British and German Armies during the coming Summer will mark the climax of the war.

In the expectation of perhaps decisive military events on all fronts, peace talk has never been so dead as it is today.

BERLIN, June 27.—Marked activity continues in evidence along the Franco-Belgian front, held by the British and the northern wing of the French line. Numerous gas clouds are being employed by the Entente forces, the War Office announced today. The artillery fire on the German lines was especially intense in the vicinity of the Somme. The official statement says:

On the British front and the northern wing of the French Army patrol fighting developed. Numerous gas and smoke clouds floated toward us. They did no damage to the Germans, and at some places floated back to the enemy trenches. The enemy fire was directed with especial intensity against us on both sides of the Somme.

As a result of the bombardment of Nesle by the French, twenty-two of their own countrymen were killed or wounded.

On the right bank of the Meuse French attacks northwest and west of the armored work of Thiaumont and southwest of Fort Vaux were ineffective. In Chapitre wood an enemy detachment of two officers and a few dozen men was surprised and its members made prisoners.

A British biplane was shot down in an aerial engagement southeast of Arras. The occupants, who were wounded, were made prisoners.

British Patrols Harry German Lines.

LONDON, June 27.—The official communication, issued by the War Office this evening, says:

Last night, southeast of the Ypres salient, a German attack was repulsed near the Ypres-Menin Canal.

All along the front our patrols were very active, entering enemy trenches at numerous points and inflicting many casualties and capturing a few prisoners. Early this morning we successfully exploded two mines near Loos. In connection with one of these explosions the Leinster Regiment inflicted many casualties on the enemy during a successful raid.

Yesterday in the air numerous hostile aircraft were encountered on the enemy's side of the line. Five of our machines engaged four Fokkers, two of which were brought down and fell out of control. Two more of the enemy's machines were driven down in the course of the day. Our casualties: One machine missing.

French Report Verdun Gains.

PARIS, June 27.—The French have recaptured another section of the trenches at Thiaumont, in the Verdun sector, according to the afternoon statement issued by the War Office.

The struggle for the possession of Fleury is still progressing. The night bulletin announces that a German attack on the part of the village held by the French was repulsed this afternoon.

Nine German divisions which were concentrated for the recent attack on Thiaumont have been definitely identified, according to a statement supplied from semi-official sources. Between Avocourt, on the extreme left of the French front at Verdun, and St. Mihiel, on the extreme right, a total of twenty-three divisions, including six and one-half Bavarian divisions, has been identified, the statement adds.

The afternoon bulletin of the War Office reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse a night attack with grenades against one of our trenches west of Hill 304 was repulsed easily.

On the right bank local operations during the night enabled us to make further progress in the region of Thiaumont work. The fighting was rather spirited in the region of Fleury, where the situation is unchanged. On the heights of the Meuse a grenade attack against our positions near Mouilly broke down under our fire.

In Belgium three of our aeroplanes which were engaged in a reconnoissance fired sixty-five bombs on German ships near the Belgian coast.

The night bulletin says:

In the Argonne, in the region of Bolante, we occupied the southern edge of a crater caused by the explosion of a German mine.

On both banks of the Meuse the bombardment was less intense during the course of the day. It was more violent in the Woevre in the sector of Ille.

On the right bank the Germans, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, delivered an attack on the part of the village of Fleury which we occupy, but were completely repulsed.

The Belgian communication reads:

Yesterday, at the end of the even-

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British Cities to Issue Securities in United States

LONDON, Wednesday, June 28.—Another measure designed to assist in steadying the American exchange rate is to be incorporated in the Finance bill, according to the morning newspapers. It will enable British municipalities, such as London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, to raise money by the issue of securities in the United States.

The bill will provide that such securities may be issued free of all British taxation, which is a new departure.

HUGHES DINES TODAY ALONE WITH COLONEL

Candidate Sends Special Messenger to Invite Ex-President to Private Conference.

MAKES WILLCOX CHAIRMAN

Rumors of Reconciliation Between Roosevelt and Taft, and That Both Will Take the Stump.

There were many developments at the Hughes headquarters at the Hotel Astor yesterday to indicate that Mr. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt would be the big figures in the Republican campaign.

First Colonel Roosevelt announced pleasure over the telegram sent by Mr. Hughes to the Progressive National Committee on Monday, and that he had accepted an invitation to dine with Mr. Hughes at the Astor tonight. There will be no one else present.

Next was the announcement that William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, had been named as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to direct the campaign. Mr. Willcox was not the first choice of the Crane Steering Committee. He was the personal choice of Mr. Hughes; and there was a well-founded report that the stamp of approval had been put upon him by Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. Hughes, it was learned, not only sent a special messenger to Colonel Roosevelt with the letter made public on Monday night, but a personal note, in which he told the Colonel of his appreciation and asked him to dine with him. Mr. Hughes had intended to go to his Summer home at Bridgehampton yesterday, but when he got word that Colonel Roosevelt had selected this evening for the dinner, he arranged to stay in town until Thursday afternoon.

There were rumors, based on pretty authentic information, that pictured a whirlwind campaign with Mr. Hughes, Colonel Roosevelt, and former President Taft, touring the country in the interest of the nominee. There was talk also of a reconciliation between Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, and not a few expressed belief that it would soon be brought about.

It was said by close advisers of Mr. Hughes that the campaign, in view of the situation in Mexico, might be started earlier than had been intended. One report had it that Mr. Hughes might go to California in August or early in September and begin his campaign there, while Mr. Taft and others started to stir things in the East and Middle West.

Mr. Hughes refused to forecast what he and the Colonel would talk about at the dinner this evening. He has not seen Colonel Roosevelt since July, 1910, when he left Albany to became a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The selection of Mr. Willcox was made known after a meeting of the Crane Steering Committee with Mr. Hughes at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Before that time the members of the committee had talked things over at the Biltmore, where Crane is stopping, and it was reported that they favored State Chairman Tanner or come one other than Mr. Willcox.

No satisfactory report was obtained of what took place at the conference at the Astor. When the committee filed out at 3 o'clock, however, Mr. Hughes announced that Mr. Willcox had been selected as Chairman and that Mr. Willcox was his personal choice. The newspaper men were told that there had been no disagreement and that all at the conference had sought an able man who would not open any of the old sores of 1912 because of past close affiliation with either the Old Guard or the Progressive faction.

Mr. Hughes, it is understood, wanted Mr. Willcox because he had known him for years and had implicit faith in his judgment. Willcox was appointed by Hughes as Chairman of the Public Service Commission when Hughes was Governor, and they have long been close friends. Willcox has the added advantage of having served two and a half years by appointment of Colonel Roosevelt as Postmaster of New York. Of late he has practiced law and has not been closely affiliated with politics, and, like Mr. Hughes, did not participate actively in the campaign of 1912, which split the party.

After his selection Mr. Willcox received the newspaper men and talked about his plans. He said he had not sought the place, but was willing to take off his coat and work for Mr. Hughes. He had always been in sympathy with the policies of Mr. Hughes, he said, and admired him greatly.

There was a report that Frank H. Hitchcock, who is credited with the Hughes boom in the Republican National Convention, would be the principal adviser of Mr. Willcox on many matters. Mr. Willcox was asked if he expected that Hitchcock would help out.

"Of course I expect his aid," he said. "He is a loyal Republican and will work for the election of Mr. Hughes."

He added that he was on the most cordial terms with Colonel Roosevelt and had known him for years. He expected that Colonel Roosevelt would give all the help he could.

After selecting Mr. Willcox, Mr. Hughes put aside the question of Vice Chairmen. They will be left entirely to Mr. Willcox.

Mr. Willcox said that national headquarters would be opened in this city within a very short time, probably in a big office building. The personal headquarters of Mr. Hughes at the Astor will be made permanent and he will live at that hotel when in town.

Among the callers received by Mr. Hughes yesterday were George W. Wickersham, who went to the Astor direct from a conference with Governor Whitman; William H. Hotchkiss, a former Chairman of the Progressive State Committee; Oswald G. Villard, publisher of The Evening Post, and C. E. Grelle, Republican State Committeeman of Oregon. Mr. Hughes will re-

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SEASHORE SUMMER TIME TABLE of New Jersey Central, all rail and Sandy Hook route, takes effect June 30th. Time tables now ready.—Advt.

7TH, 14TH AND 71ST OFF

Thousands Turn Out to Bid the Guardsmen Godspeed.

WATER SCARCE ON TRAINS

Soldiers Make Merry as They Start for the Southwest in Elderly Day Coaches.

OVATION FOR THEM HERE

Lines of March from Armories Thronged and Buildings Aflutter with Flags.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD SEVENTH REGIMENT TROOP TRAIN, HARRISBURG, Penn., June 27.—Every one of the first 200 miles of the Seventh Regiment's 2,400-mile trip to its base at Brownsville, Texas, has been a farewell or a greeting. New Jersey and Pennsylvania turned out for the first New York regiment en route to the border as if its members were their own boys.

The Pennsylvania Railroad as far as Marrisburg was a lane of patriotism, with cheering crowds and flags on both sides. For more than a mile through the Jersey City yards the trains passed long lines of the Seventh's admirers, who could hardly be held back by the police. So great was the din of whistles and cheers that even the field musicians were forced to express their admiration. Siren salutes have continued all along the route.

It seemed as if the citizens had been warned that the men of the Seventh were leaving prospects of pleasant Summer vacations at golf or motoring for the possibility of a burning Summer in Texas or a campaign against Mexico.

Scenes En Route.

At Newark four clergymen were in the front rank of a throng, waving their hats and cheering. At Rahway a group of young women, apparently school teachers, waved flags and shouted madly as the Seventh's boys saluted. At Linden a squad of four small boys bearing a faded and tattered flag fired a salute with cap pistols. Further on a man who had lost both arms and could not wave his hat jumped up and down in salute. Boys crawled out of swimming holes to yell at the soldiers, plowmen and section men stopped work to wave farewells.

Every factory had its windows filled with flags and hands waving to the Seventh, even those bearing signs that might have indicated hyphens. Men who, apparently, were proprietors of those shops waved as heartily as did their girl employes. There were no hyphens along the route, that was certain. It was Uncle Sam's day and the Seventh's.

At Harrisburg squads of girls came to the headquarters train and distributed among the men 500 packages of cigarettes and smoking tobacco, and sent the following to Colonel Fisk:

The Harrisburg Chapter of the Pennsylvania Railroad Organization for National Preparedness desires to send you herewith for distribution among those of your command refreshments accompanying this note—cigars, packages of cigarettes, and some fresh fruit. A similar distribution has been made for each of the three sections of your regiment.

The patriotic ladies of Harrisburg in general and of the Pennsylvania Railroad in particular wish the boys en route to the front to feel that the women of Pennsylvania are thinking of them all the time, are mindful of their comfort, and are praying their safe and speedy return to their homes. Will you kindly see that an equitable distribution is made among all the men. Mrs. M. AGNES MCHANAN,
Chief of the Column.

Cars Were Old Friends.

Every one could tell this was a troop train, even the veterans who had seen soldier cars in '61, but are now too blind to see the olive drab uniforms and the flags. They could recognize the cars. It is supposed that the twenty-four cars in the train have volunteered for every war since 1776, when they were stage coaches.

The front end is the locomotive but the last car has almost as much to do with running the train. It's the "corned beef car" where the rations are kept, and there will be none but cold rations on this trip. The guardsmen think it will be warm enough to make coffee without fires when they reach Texas.

All that has been said about the unwashed Mexican has found small sympathy among the men of the Seventh today. If any one has a wash before the regiment reaches Brownsville on Monday or Tuesday it will be because one of the trains balks near a river. Officers say it will take five or six days to reach the border, but Colonel Fiske repeats:

"We will be ready to detrain and fight."

There are 618 men in the first train, comprising companies A, B, C, and D of the First Battalion and E and F of the Second. The Third Battalion is on the second section with the rest of the Second, while the units bearing the wagons and horses are following. In the first section are Colonel Fiske and his officers, the field music, half of the hospital corps, the headquarters staff and a machine gun company. The twelve men in the hospital car, different from all the others in that it has fewer occupants, have had no work yet.

The policing of the train is strict and no one is allowed to stand on the platforms because there are no vestibules and very little platform.

Last of the throng on the station plat-

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New Spanish Envoy Will Work for Peace

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 27, (via Galveston.)—It was learned tonight on good authority here that Alejandro Padilla Bell, the new Spanish Minister, who arrived tonight from Vera Cruz, accompanied by high Foreign Office officials who went to the port to receive him, is authorized to use his good offices to mediate the questions between Mexico and the United States. Ambassador Riano of Spain is exerting his efforts similarly in Washington. Some high officials attach great significance to Minister Padilla's arrival, believing it involves the response of King Alfonso to the petition of prominent Spaniards here and in Spanish colonies throughout Latin America to use his good offices to avert war.

It is said King Alfonso instructed Señors Padilla and Riano to co-operate to that effect. Students of all the higher and professional schools held a meeting tonight, offering General Carranza their services in case of war.

HURRY MILITIA, FUNSTON WIRES

Sends Urgent Message from the Border to Gen. Wood, in Command Here.

5,000 MORE MEN GO TODAY

Officers in Charge of the Local Troops Respond Instantly to Rush Call for Their Forces.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood received late last night an urgent telegraphic request from Major Gen. Funston, commanding the border forces, to expedite the departure of the Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia units, now under orders to proceed to the border. General Wood immediately got in telephonic communication with commanders of the forces in Pennsylvania and Washington and instructed them to entrain the units, ordered south, at "the earliest possible moment."

The commanders replied that they would comply with the request, and that they expected to get away today. Nearly 5,000 men are involved in this movement.

The troops ordered out from Pennsylvania are three regiments of infantry, one ambulance corps, one field hospital, two companies of engineers, and one signal corps battalion. The District of Columbia has been ordered to send one regiment and one battalion of infantry.

General Wood said that the Pennsylvania commands were ordered to El Paso and the District of Columbia troops to Bisbee, Ariz.

The troops from New Hampshire and the units from Massachusetts and Connecticut which are not already on their way have also been ordered South today. Tomorrow Maine and Rhode Island will go. The orders for Friday include one regiment of infantry from Maryland. The other two regiments of the Maryland brigade will entrain on July 5.

Yesterday new orders were received from the War Department, General Wood said, directing him to hasten the departure of cavalry units, as that branch of the service was more urgently needed on the border than infantry. He was ordered to send the men South as soon as they were ready and provide them with mounts at the border or ship their horses to them later.

It was announced last night by General Wood that there were now more than 52,000 National Guardsmen in camp in the various States and the District of Columbia, which are included in the territory of the Eastern Department. These are in addition to the units which are now en route to the border. Of the number now in camps about 17,000 have taken the Federal oath, which places them on the same status as the regulars, and the others are being rapidly sworn in.

Referring to the movement of troops from this department to the Mexican frontier General Wood said it had been as rapid as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances.

"The reasons for the apparent delay in getting the guardsmen mobilized, taken over into the Federal service, and started for the border," said General Wood, "may be summed up as follows: First, the militia is not permitted by law to keep extra field equipment in its armories. Rifles, ammunitions, and other equipment needed to bring them to war strength are lacking when they are ordered to mobilize. This is different from the system followed by the regular army and the reserve systems of the European powers. A European reservist can leave San Francisco for the headquarters of his company in Europe and on his arrival he will find there every bit of equipment awaiting him in his locker, which he quickly finds by comparing numbers.

"Secondly, the militia must be supplied with animals, whereas the regular service has its own, and all of them trained for the purposes required. The horses for the militia must be trained and here again we need time. The demand for horses in the European armies has almost depleted this country of horses, and those supplied in the last few days to the New York Guard came from Montana and Oklahoma and were wild.

"The militia is like any other similarly organized body. If you wanted to get 5,000 or 7,000 doctors from throughout the United States you could not expect them to convene at Saratoga Springs in two or three days. Each would have to be given a chance to arrange his affairs and to secure what personal leave of absence he might require.

"The militia is up against a much harded proposition than the regular army in that it is not supplied, and, owing to the present system, supply bases are few and far between.

"The New York Guard must secure its equipment from the nearest arsenal, which is in Philadelphia, and this is owing to the lack or readiness not of the militia itself, but due entirely to

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TO ASK MAJOR GENERALSHIP

Will Have 12,000 Fighting Men Ready to Answer a Call for Volunteers.

OFFICERS FROM U. S. ARMY

Ex-Regulars, Veterans of the Spanish War, Riding Clubs, and Others Enrolling.

FULL EQUIPMENT AT HAND

Two Cavalry, an Infantry, and Artillery Brigade Planned, with Aeroplanes and Hospitals.

In the event of a declaration of war on Mexico, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will ask the War Department for permission to put into the field a special division of troops fully equipped for practically immediate service. This was learned by THE TIMES yesterday on high authority.

While details of the plans are being kept a carefully guarded secret as yet, it is understood that in requesting the Government to make him a Major General and accept his offer of 12,000 fighting men the Colonel will ask that a little latitude be allowed him in the enrollment of his division.

Instead of the usual division of three bridages of infantry, with its cavalry and artillery complements, this division, it is reported, will consist of four brigades, two of cavalry, one of infantry, and one of field artillery, besides the [illegible] and signal corps, and, above all, a full quota of the most modern machine guns. High-powered armored aeroplanes will be attached for service with the artillery.

It was learned yesterday that recruiting for this body of troops had been going along quietly for the last ten days, and that many of the Colonel's old associates in the Spanish war had been apprised of the scheme and have been working hard toward its completion.

The big details of the plan have all been worked out, it was said yesterday, and ground has been prepared, so that almost on the instant that war is declared Colonel Roosevelt can give the country an astonishing demonstration of quickness in organization and equipment of a body of soldiers for field service.

Applications Pour In.

For the last few weeks his mail has been literally flooded, it is asserted, with applications from different men who want to go to war under his command. Many of them have been single applications only, but there have also been a number from persons representing organizations of ex-regulars and ex-guardsmen, Spanish war veterans, and rifle and riding clubs, who are ready to go at once.

It is declared that horses for the mounted men are even now listed, and can be obtained in the time it requires to send a telegram. Draft horses for artillery and the heavy work have been promised by large contractors. Motor vehicles, autos and trucks, it is said, have been generously offered.

The officers of this prospective division will come, in the main, from the regular army. The four Brigadier Generals and every one of the twelve or fifteen Colonels, it is stated positively, will be veterans now in the active service of the United States. In fact, the plan as it stands is said to have the hearty indorsement of the highest officers in our service.

The headquarters of the division, it is believed here, will be somewhere in Texas, where the Rough Riders got ready for service. There will probably be a recruiting depot in this city, as well as others, when the enrollment starts, although the nucleus of the force, it is understood, has been notified and is now all ready to proceed wherever the Colonel may direct.

The enlisted personnel of the division, is expected to be much the same as that of the Rough Riders. The soldiers will be recruited from the Southwest and West, and there will be a number of young men from the Eastern States. In fact, the call will be sent forth as it was when Roosevelt and Wood organized the Rough Riders in 1898, "We want men who can ride, shoot, take care of themselves and their horses in the field."

Mobile but Deadly.

But, it is declared, that here the resemblance to the old organization will stop. The Colonel learned his lesson in Cuba, it is reported, and the division now contemplated will be a model of efficiency in every department. It is believed that the regulars will not have the chance to scoff at the discipline of this new organization. Nor will there be any more trouble over antiquated equipment of any kind. The division will be armed with best weapons, and will be fully equipped down to the last extra suspender button.

As the plan stands now, only service in Mexico is contemplated, and, it is said, all efforts have been expended with that end in view. The overwhelming preponderance of cavalry, as compared with the ordinary division, will make for an extremely mobile

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"Come and Take Them!" Trevino's Answer To Question About American Prisoners

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 27.—"If the United States wants its soldiers who are held here as prisoners of war the best way to get them would be to come and take them." This was General Jacinto Trevino's laconic reply to a question asked of him last night by an American friend of his father's at the military headquarters of the Northeastern Division of the Mexican Army in Chihuahua City. General Trevino was asked what reply he expected to make to the demand that the prisoners taken at Carrizal be released at once, and he gave his answer with a smile and twist of his blonde mustache.

Promises Mexicans the Capture of Washington.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 27.—Circulars spread broadcast from Hermosillo by recruiting officers and brought here by American refugees contain a call to arms. They say in part:

"No fighting will be necessary. Our brave troops will simply march northward, brushing the gringos aside until our glorious tricolor floats from the dome of the Capitol at Washington."

MEXICANS CROSS BORDER, KILL TWO

Ranchman and His Wife Slain Near Hachita by Band of Raiders, Who Flee.

PURSUERS LOSE TRAIL

Abandon Chase Before Border Is Reached—Civilian Posse Joined the Troops.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 27.—American cavalrymen, assisted by posses of residents and citizens of Hachita, N. M., [illegible] pursuing bandits who early today raided a ranch about thirty-five miles southwest of Hachita, killing William Parker, the owner, and Mrs. Alice Parker, his bride of five months.

Neither American cavalry nor the civilian posse crossed the Mexican frontier, the trail having been lost on the American side, according to reports to officers of the border patrol here late tonight.

According to stories reaching here the bandits are Mexicans who recently have committed numerous minor depredations in the district. Parker, from whom the Mexican bandits stole a number of head of stock last week, attempted to drive them off, but was forced to retreat to the ranch house. The marauders followed, broke through the door, and murdered Parker and his bride. They are said to have made their way south, driving a number of cattle and horses before them.

Immediately the news of the raid became known citizens of Hachita and other communities in the neighborhood formed posses and motored to the ranch to take up the trail of the bandits. Shortly afterward cavalry detachments were ordered from Las Cienegas, Alamo, Hueco, and other outposts.

Lieutenant Waterman, commanding the Hachita district, telegraphed the following report of the incident to military headquarters here tonight:

"Reported that Mr. and Mrs. William Parker were murdered near Double Adobe Ranch, twenty-five miles northeast of Las Cienegas. Civil authorities and detachments of cavalry from Cienegas, Alamo, Hueco, and Culbertson's Ranch have taken up the trail. Mexicans suspected."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 27.—Reports to General Funston about the raid near Hachita, in which the ranchman Parker and his wife were reported killed, did not indicate that the cavalry pursuing the raiders had crossed the border, nor did they show clearly whether the raiders came from south of the line.

KILLINGS AROUSE BORDER.

Excitement Rises Over Hachita Crime—More Food for Army.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 27.—All the border flamed up with excitement again today after the raid near Hachita, N. M., near Columbus, when the Parker ranch was invaded by Mexican bandits and Mr. and Mrs. William Parker murdered while they slept.

A neighboring rancher happened to be passing the Parker ranch when he discovered the bodies and gave the alarm.

The Hachita raid, coupled with the arrival of 400 former Villa guarrillas on the border at Juarez late Monday night, has caused renewed unrest along this part of the border, as it is feared the Villa troops, who are joining the Carranza Government forces, are deliberately being sent to the border to commit raids similar to the Hachita raid.

More Villa troops are reported to be on the way from Torreon and Chihuahua City to Juarez, and this phase of the situation is causing General Bell and the military authorities here much concern. General Bell is making a strenuous effort to prevent the deportation of General Felipe Angeles by the civil authorities. General Angeles is recognized as Mexico's greatest artillery officer, and General Bell fears if he is deported he will join the Carranza artillery forces.

Large shipments of flour, corn, and other foodstuffs for the Carranza army continue to be made across the bridge in spite of efforts of the customs authorities to prevent the food crossing for the Mexican army. Today 7,500 sacks of flour hiked to the de facto Government and loaded on sixteen motor trucks crossed the international bridge to Juarez. It was held up over night in an effort to have Washington declare an embargo, but this was not done and

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MOREY DESCRIBES FIGHT AND ESCAPE

Saw Adair Die and Fought His Way Out of Ambush with His Little Band.

FACED DESERT DEATH ALONE

Wounded Captain Had to Order Men to Leave Him—Saved as by a Miracle.

By FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS, NEAR CASAS GRANDES, Mexico, Noon, June 28, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M., June 27.)—Captain Lewis S. Morey, K Troop, Tenth Cavalry, sole officer to survive the fight with Carrancistas near Carrizal, sat on the edge of a bunk in a thatched hut at headquarters today and told an attentive group of fellow officers who had gathered to congratulate him as one risen from the grave intimate details as soldiers saw them of the first real tragedy of this campaign.

Captain Morey had spent the night in the hospital after his arrival here by motor late last evening, and today, his blood-stained shirt removed, his body cleansed, and refreshed, he was able to be about camp, with his left shoulder, through which a Mauser bullet passed, swathed in bandages. He first held a conference with General Pershing, and then visited his regiment in what was probably one of the most remarkable reunions of this campaign.

As the Captain walked through the company streets, flanked by tents and curiously woven brush quarters the men and officers have built, there was no cheering, no music, but from each group he passed some officer with eager face walked out and grasped his free hand and said:

Officers' Fervent Greeting.

"Glad you're back. Congratulations."

Those were simple words, but they were fervent, for no man of this command believed Morey ever would be with us again.

Captain Morey is a studious-looking man, with whiskered, lean face, and spectacled. Telling his story he spoke slowly and haltingly, without exaggeration, and with superb restraint and modesty. He blamed no one, drew no conclusions, offered no "hindsight" suggestions as to what should have been done. His voice was almost emotionless, rising in pitch and tone only when he referred to the time he went without drink from 9 o'clock on the morning of June 21, the day of the fight, until 4 o'clock the following day. Wounded and blistered by the rays of the sun, he found that day the longest day of the year. Morey suffered a thirst that will leave an impression for life. He asked that canteen water be handed to him while he spoke.

How those two troops of the Tenth left Santa Domingo early that Wednesday morning and rode toward Carrizal, how Captain Boyd conferred with General Gomez, and how, flanking the American right and left, the Carrancistas opened fire, already has been told, and these details, heretofore related, Captain Morey confirmed. He added little to the story of that fight, except to say that Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Henry Adair died like gentlemen and soldiers, that the Carrancistas started hostilities by opening up with a machine gun, and that in the firing which immediately followed the enemy seemed to be centring fire on the white officers, of whom there were only three.

Morey's troop, consisting of only thirty-six men, was on the right flank when "hell opened," as he put it, and he could follow the charge of C Troop under Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair only to the fringe of brush into which men and horses disappeared.

How Lieutenant Adair Died.

"C Troop men tell me," he went on, "that Adair died in an irrigation ditch, his head held by a non-commissioned officer. There was water in the ditch, and, dying, Adair would pitch forward into it without support. I understand the non-commissioned officer left Adair wounded at the ditch at Adair's order and went toward Carrizal. Then, looking back, he saw his officer, with eye glazed and head wobbling, against the side of the ditch, and he ran back and remained with him till Adair died.

"Captain Boyd was killed when his troop made a rush for a trench in which the Carrancistas had machine guns. Just how he died I don't know."

Caught in a right angle of fire, Morey's small detachment, as previous dispatches related, was forced to retire. Its mounts had been sent to the rear, and every man, including the leader, was afoot. Alternately lying flat on their stomachs and rising, fighting desperately, the little band withdrew till Captain Morey and a Corporal wearing Captain Boyd's hat found themselves with seven privates behind an adobe

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MEXICAN REPLY DELAYED

But Rumor Says Its Character Is Likely to Force a Break.

WILSON WON'T WAIT LONG

May Go Before Congress Tomorrow, Although a Little Delay Will Help Finish Plans.

NOT THE TIME TO MEDIATE

Counselor Polk Declines to Discuss Matter with a Lawyer Employed by Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27. — Semi-official information reached Pan-American diplomats here tonight that the Carranza Government would decline to grant the demand of President Wilson for the release of the American soldiers captured at Carrizal and now imprisoned in Chihuahua City.

There was no official confirmation of this report, but the source from which the information came strengthened its credibility. Nothing was obtainable to offset the positive statement that the President's demand would be rejected. Señor Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the Carranza Government, said he had received no information from his Government regarding the answer to the American demand, and no advices to show that the answer was on its way.

Secretary Lansing was notified [illegible] Señor Lelo de Larrea, Special Envoy to Mexico City, that he had succeeded in delivering President Wilson's virtual ultimatum, demanding the immediate release of the American troopers, to General Candido Aguilar, Carranza's Secretary of Foreign Relations, at 11 A. M. yesterday. His message did not indicate what the Carranza Government would do, according to statements made by Mr. Lansing.

Late tonight the State Department received another telegram from Mr. Rodgers, stating that the Carranza Government had not yet begun the preparation of the answer to the American note. He indicated that several days might elapse before the reply was ready to be delivered to him. Whether this supplementary message gave any intimation as to the Carranza Government's attitude could not be ascertained. The fact that it would require several days to prepare it was interpreted in some quarters as meaning that the reply would be argumentative and possibly defiant.

State Department officials said late tonight that they had received no intimation from any source of the probable tenor of General Carranza's reply or the probable time of its arrival. As soon as it reached the department, they said, its receipt would be announced.

President Wilson is disposed to wait only a reasonable length of time for the Carranza reply. It was intimated today that unless the reply came tomorrow the President would go before Congress on Thursday. Among Congressional leaders the statement was made that no plans had yet been made for the President's appearance before Congress and that no word had come from the White House as to when the President desired the two houses to be assembled in join session.

If assured tomorrow that the note will be here not later than Friday it is likely that the President will not split hairs over postponement until Friday before going to Congress, especially since every day's delay before possible hostilities would put the militia closer to the border and enable the War Department to complete its plans.

Refusal Likely to Bring Break.

Flat refusal by the Carranza Government to release the American prisoners will, it is believed, be followed by orders from the President to the War Department to set the machinery in movement for the dispatch of regulars to Chihuahua City to rescue the imprisoned troopers. Resistance of this movement would be followed by war between this country and Mexico.

The expectation here, if the semi-official information reaching here is correct that Carranza will refuse to surrender the American prisoners, is that this refusal will be accompanied by a reiteration of the warning that American troops will be attacked wherever they advance in Mexico. Such a confirmation of this Government's belief that the attack at Carrizal was a deliberate hostile act against the American forces now in Mexico would be regarded as a course of action by the Mexican Government which could only be met by military measures by the United States.

Prompt compliance by Congress with any request the President might make as to Mexico was foreshadowed today by the calm that prevailed in both houses. Although measures designed to prepare for war were under consideration and the corridors of the Capitol hummed with rumors, there was no excitement and discussion of the subject on the floor was avoided. The legislative branch of the Government was plainly waiting to do its part to meet needed preparations.

Efforts to sound Administration officials anew today as to their attitude toward some form of [illegible] with a chilling reception. Charles A. Douglas, recently re-employed to Gen-

eral Carranza's legal adviser here, called on Counselor Polk at the State Department. He and Dr. Victor A. Pendon, head of the Yucatan Sisal Commission, had received word from Luis Cabrera, the Mexican Finance Minister, that General Carranza was disposed to appeal to the arbitration provisions of the treaty of 1848, provided the United States was willing to submit the dispute to peaceful negotiation.

Mr. Douglas, it is understood, suggested that the arbitration, provided for under Section 21 of the treaty, could well be employed to formulate a definite question as between the two Governments, which in turn might be settled by mediation. He left the conference with the clear impression that the Washington Government would listen to no mediation suggestion.

It has been plainly indicated that unconditional surrender of the American prisoners held at Chihuahua would be the only immediate step General Carranza could take to avoid hostilities. Whether a mediation proposal would be considered after their release was a matter of speculation. Officials have no desire to talk of matters on a hypothetical basis, founded on what might be possible if the prisoners were given up.

There is reason to believe, however, that a plan which did not involve a military status quo in Mexico, and the consequent hampering of General Funston's dispositions to guard the international line from raiders, would be considered, at least, if the captured troopers were freed first.

Arredondo Presents Two Notes.

An incident of the day which did not leave a favorable impression was the presentation to the State Department by Señor Arredondo, the Carranza representative, of two notes, in one of which he asked for the release of certain Mexicans, held prisoners in California and Arizona, and in the other for the lifting of the embargo along the Mexican border against the shipment of supplies other than military stores into Mexico.

In the first note Señor Arredondo explained that J. N. Gonzales, a Mexican, was held prisoner at Tucson, Ariz. Gonzales was formerly an agent of the Mexican Treasury Department in Sonora. The same note called attention to two groups of Mexicans, one numbering fifteen, the other fourteen, persons held prisoners at Redding, Cal. According to Señor Arredondo, these persons are held in prison without formal charges and without justification.

These notes, Mr. Arredondo explained, were not presented by instructions from his Government, but on his own initiative. He said, however, that he had notified his Government of the action taken. Whatever the motives of the Mexican Ambassador designate in asking for the release of these Mexicans, it was difficult for Washington tonight to regard the request, thus made by Señor Arredondo, other than as a counter-proposition to the American demand for the immediate release of the American prisoners taken at Carrizal. One diplomat expressed the opinion that the presentation of this request at this time came in bad taste, and that, if it was backed up by the Mexican Government, the action would savor of playing with fire in a very serious situation.

So far as is known, the State Department has not been advised of the detention of Mexicans. It is an open secret, however, that a practical embargo on commerce between the United States and Mexico is being enforced effectually by customs and army officers, without the authority of a formal proclamation.

While Mr. Arredondo continues to preserve a calm front, the possibilities he sees in the present crisis are indicated by the fact that his family already is on the way toward the Canadian border. In the event of a break it is believed possible he will turn over the records of the Embassy to the French Ambassador.

There were indications at the War Department during the day that military censorship might be expected to tighten at any time. Officers showed increasing disinclination to talk of troop movements or of the progress being made with mobilization of the National Guard. Secretary Baker expects to have his Army Press Bureau in operation soon, and through it will be given out all that it is desired shall be known.

Delay Has Military Value.

Every day's delay in what seems the inevitable break in relations with the Mexican Government sees the army in better position for the swift action that may follow. This has influenced against pressing matters to an immediate issue. Had the border forces been sufficient to release the regulars for aggressive operations, it is thought likely that a time limit would have been included in Secretary Lonsing's note demanding release of the Carrizal prisoners.

Advices from General Funston's headquarters indicate that trains loaded with State troops were sweeping southward today from many points of the country. Additional regiments are entraining or receiving the last necessary equipment. No statement as to the number already on their way was obtainable at the War Department.

Another task aided by delay in the diplomatic exchanges is that of getting Americans out of Mexico. The number there has been reduced to less than a thousand.

Secretary Daniels stated today that the Navy Department had now supplied ample accommodations for all refugees who might reach the seacoast. The Atlantic Fleet will not be ordered to Mexican waters, he said, except "under exceptional circumstances."

HURRY MILITIA, FUNSTON WIRES

Continued from Page 1.

the system. The troops could not move because of the system, or the lack of system. It requires a train of seventeen cars to supply one regiment with equipment. It is a most difficult matter to get horses ready for active service in a few days.

"The result of the Mexican trouble, I believe, will be a reconstruction of the system of equipping the National Guard. The militia, will of future, I believe, be prepared. The organizations will have their own equipment on hand in their own armories."

Colonel John N. Bellinger, Chief Quartermaster of the Eastern Department, was busy last night working out the tentative routes of units shortly to be ordered to the border by General Wood.

ARTILLERY TO START TODAY.

Battery Encamped in Van Cortlandt Park Will Entrain at Yonkers.

Announcement was made at 11 o'clock last night that instead of coming from Van Cortlandt Park to the city to entrain at Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue, the Second Battalion of the First Field Artillery, leaving for the border today, will entrain at Yonkers. The Cavalry Battalion, which is under orders to go, is not expected to get away before tomorrow or Friday.

Since the arrival at the park of the raw horses from the West, a prolonged battle has been on with the animals in licking them into shape. Those horses which do not bite their neighbors, tied to the long lines near headquarters, bite their keepers, or kick them, and blood is shed and language is free. Several casualties were talked about yesterday, but the names and companies of the wounded were deleted by the censor.

Squadron A, comfortably encamped in the field a mile and a half away from the main camp and up a steep hill, where the Twenty-second Engineers held their field exercises ten days ago, received an avalanche of packages from admirers during the afternoon.

A report that a leopard cub owned by Garnett Day, Company B, which has been doing duty as mascot, had gone berserker and bitten Corporal Kilpatrick of the same company, could not be verified. The censor again interposed in the matter of communicating information of military importance.

Events for Squadron A marched rapidly, as did the men. There was a constant coming and going of mounted foot, and evolutions echoed orders in a neighboring field. Although the men had the manner of the vacationist on his first day off, the crowd went about pitying them in loud tones.

"This is nothing to what they will have to go through," said a motherly soul, after having inspected one of the company field kitchens. She had moved twice to avoid the column of smoke which had enveloped her, and had a biased opinion of the pleasures of campaign life. She was afterwards seen in earnest conversation with one of the cooks on the subject of cutting meat.

MEXICANS MASSING ON ARIZONA BORDER

Reports to Funston Indicate Invasion West of His Main Force May Occur.

MOBILIZATION AT CANANEA

General Revises List of Stations for Protection or a Dash Across the Line.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 27.—Further reports concerning the concentration of large numbers of Mexican troops along the Arizona border were received today by General Funston, and it is feared that serious trouble is likely to occur in that vicinity at any time. In addition to the 15,000 Carranzistas reported opposite Naco, Ariz., yesterday, it was learned today that Carranzistas are mobilizing at Cananea, less than a hundred miles from the border, and at other points within quick striking distance of American territory.

General Davis, in charge of the American garrison at Douglas, reported this evening that the country just across the border was "swarming with armed Mexicans." In the event there is war between the United States and Mexico it is considered probable that the principal points of entry by American armies will be at El Paso, over the Mexican Central, and several important railroad points to the east.

The reported activities of the Mexicans along the Arizona border are considered significant. It is feared that the Mexicans are planning to try to invade American territory along this western line while the main body of American forces is occupied on the east. General Funston has ordered strong reinforcements to the American garrisons along the Arizona border.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 27.—Preparations for the placing and maintenance of the National Guard units were being made all along the border today. While the Quartermaster's Department was working out details for caring for more than 35,000 additional men, General Funston and his staff were engaged in revising and fixing the long list of troop stations, with a view to starting a big, sweeping army across the border, if necessary, and at the same time leaving adequate protection for the border towns and ranches on the American side of the boundary line.

Reports from General Pershing's columns and from the forces along the border reached headquarters more frequently than on other days, but nearly all had to do with the routine of a big army and carried no news of clashes with Mexicans, either bandits, or troops of the de facto Government.

Unless it is made necessary by some unmistakable act of Carranza's troops, the American Army will take no hostile steps toward Mexico until directed by the War Department. Army officers were eager for news from Washington and Mexico City that would determine the character of the army's action. Their own reports told of continued concentration of Mexican forces within striking distance of the border, but there was no positive evidence that Carranza was planning anything but a defensive movement. The strongest garrison Carranza still has is that at Eagle Pass, although a few men are still held at other points.

The apparent intention of Sonora commanders to send a force through Naco, Ariz., to Bisbee, Ariz., presumably to raid the copper plants there, appeared today to have been abandoned. When the report was received last night the Twenty-second Regiment of infantry was sent from Douglas to Bisbee on a special train. Today there came reports of a strengthening of the Mexican garrison opposite Nogales, but staff officers here expressed the opinion that the American force there was able to care for itself.

A, B, and C Batteries of the Third Field Artillery that have been here for eight years left tonight for Eagle Pass. Orders were issued for two more batteries of the Fifth Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to go to El Paso and two to Brownsville.

General Pershing reported to General Funston that the two squadrons of the Eleventh Cavalry that had been sent toward Carrizal in search of the dispersed members of the two troops that were engaged there by Carranza's forces had fallen back on the main line.

Ambulance Company 6 and Field Hospital 6, both of the regular army, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, reached here today.

WHEN THE 7TH WENT IN '61.

Memorable Scenes Along the Route, as Described in The Times.

The departure of the Seventh Regiment yesterday for the Mexican border recalled the stirring days of the civil war, more than half a century ago, when the Seventh left the city and was mustered into the Federal service on three occasions. The last time previous to yesterday that the regiment marched through New York bound for the front as a part of the Government force was on June 16, 1863. It left for the front on May 25, 1862, and was mustered out on Sept. 9 of the same year.

The first and the most memorable departure of the Seventh was on April 19, 1861, just one week after the fall of Fort Sumter. It was the first regiment of the National Guard to volunteer in the service of the country, and was the first of the New York troops to reach Washington in that dark period which marked the start of the long conflict.

The armory was then over the old Tompkins Market, just below Cooper Institute, on the east side of Third Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets. Colonel Marshall S. Lefferts was in command, and he led the regiment to the front on all three occasions during the war. On that famous departure Colonel Lefferts marched at the head of 991 men down Lafayette Place to Great Jones Street, to Broadway, and down that thoroughfare to Cortlandt Street, where the men took the ferry to Jersey City and entrained for Washington.

THE NEW YORK TIMES in describing the event on the morning of April 20, 1861, referred to it as a sad and yet triumphant day, and in picturing the ovation accorded to the regiment in its march to the ferry said:

"The intelligence that the Seventh Regiment, the crack regiment, the almost adored military body of this city, would leave for Washington yesterday afternoon created an excitement scarcely surpassed by anything that has transpired since the first news of the attack on Fort Sumter. Although it was announced that 3 P. M. was the time for the assembling of the regiment at their armory, over Tompkins Market, Broadway was the scene for the gathering of hundreds of people long before noon.

"The Stars and Stripes were everywhere. It would be invidious to say from what buildings the national flag was displayed, because it would be almost impossible to tell from what buildings it did not wave, and never, if flags can be supposed to be animated with any of the feelings of their owners, with a purer devotion to the Union.

"But the gayest and in this respect the most remarkable thoroughfare was Cortlandt Street. Lafayette Place, where the regiment was to form previous to marching, was very attractively dressed, a huge flag being displayed from the Astor Library, among numerous others from private buildings. But Cortlandt Street showed a gathering of flags, a perfect army of them. They were not, in that comparatively brief space from Broadway to the Jersey City ferry, to be numbered by dozens or by scores—every building seemed like a Captains' or Fifties.' Such was the display along the route of the Seventh."

A dispatch from New Brunswick in the evening, announcing that the Seventh Regiment had reached that city at 8:45 P. M., said:

"The route thus far has been one continued ovation, and at every station on their route they have been greeted with the booming of cannon and the shouts of thousands of patriotic citizens of New Jersey who have almost lined the road, and houses at a distance of half a mile from the road were seen to be illuminated."

MEXICANS KILL TWO RANCHMEN

Gen. Calles Reports a Gun Fight in Sonora—Blames the Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—General P. Elias Calles reported tonight having learned from the Mayor of Or Arispe, Sonora, of the killing of J. T. Harkes and A. P. Dickson, Americans, in a gun fight with ranch hands on the Cienega Fria ranch, near there. The Mayor reported that the two slain Americans, with Morton Handan, also an American, were riding armed and were cutting barbed wire fences. It was charged also they had killed a steer of a ranch to which they did not belong.

The ranchers protesting, they fired upon the ranchers, starting a fight wherein two ranchers were killed as well as the Americans. The report adds that Handen fled, but was captured, and admitted the Americans fired first. Handen has been ordered brought to Nacozari for trial, General Calles reports.

MEXICO ENVOY DENIES VILLA WILL JOIN ARMY

Bandit's Whereabouts Is Not Known to Carranza, He Declares.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A report that Francisco Villa and a body of his followers are to be mustered into the Carranza army in the event of war with the United States was officially denied tonight by Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's Ambassador-Designate here.

Mr. Arredondo said he had been advised from Mexico City that under no circumstances would Villa or the bandits allied with him be permitted to serve with the de facto Government troops. For more than two months, the Ambassador's advices declared, Villa's whereabouts had been unknown to Carranza officials.

MAY REPLACE BORDER TROOPS

West Virginia Regiment Held Ready to Take Places of Slackers.

CHARLESTON, West Va., June 27.—Adjt. Gen. John C. Bond issued orders late today that all companies composing the First Infantry, West Virginia National Guard, be held in their home armories to await further orders.

The order was issued shortly after it became known that about 275 men, or about 30 per cent. of the members of the Second Infantry, now mobilized at Kanawha City, had refused to be mustered into the Federal service. The First Regiment was not included in the original mobilization order.

RAILROADS DENY BLAME FOR DELAY

Troop Trains Ready for Movement of Guard as Ordered, Officials Assert.

ARMY SYSTEM AT FAULT

1,000 Horses and 500 Mules Due to Arrive Today at Camp Whitman.

The railroads of this part of the country had their first opportunity yesterday to test their facilities for the mobilization of troops. To all appearances the test was satisfactory, regardless of the fact that they have been charged with responsibility for the delay in getting some of the National Guard organizations off to the border.

From the operating offices of the New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Lackawanna Railroads, which were asked to handle the bulk of the New York Guard, came assurances that the trains were ready for such organizations as had ordered them. The railroads said they would be able to start the troop trains as soon as the men and equipment were aboard.

The troop movement in this State was extensive, as is shown by a report of the New York Central, which alone handled thirty-nine trains on which guardsmen were being transported either to the border or encampment preliminary to their departure. When an account of the Central's passenger rolling stock was taken last night it was found that 10 per cent. of it had been engaged for the transportation of troops, but the regular movement of trains went on as usual with little delay.

Troop Trains Have Right of Way.

The troop trains have the right of way, and the public has been asked to be patient for the next few days. The Pennsylvania has issued a notice to its patrons, explaining that there may be a shortage of day coaches for a little while. The Lackawanna is ready to move at a moment's notice such troops as have been routed over its lines.

According to a statement made last night by L. F. Vosburgh, General Passenger Agent, and C. F. Smith, General Superintendent of Passenger Transportation, in charge of the movement of troops for the New York Central, that railroad had in troop use yesterday 422 cars, including 192 coaches, 21 Pullmans, 54 box cars, 74 stock cars, 53 flat cars, and 31 baggage cars.

Mr. Vosburgh said the Central had not been responsible for any delay in the movement of the guardsmen, but, on the other hand, had been ready for several days to start troop trains south as soon as the soldiers were entrained. The Seventy-first Regiment was cited as an instance. The cars, making up three trains for this regiment, had been at the yards, at Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue, since last Saturday. Likewise cars have been waiting at Yonkers for the First Field Artillery, which is encamped at Van Cortlandt Park, with 15 officers, 400 men, 434 horses, with guns and caissons, and is prevented from entraining because of the difficulty in obtaining additional animals.

Ten trains of Massachusetts troops were received by the New York Central from the Boston & Albany Railroad. They started from South Framingham on Monday night en route to Chicago, St. Louis, and thence to Brownsville, Texas. Among these troops were the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry, with 55 officers and 978 men, field artillery with 14 officers and 218 men, cavalry with 10 officers and 280 men, hospital corps with 6 officers and 67 men, Signal Corps with 200 men, and ambulance corps with 100 men.

The Massachusetts Troop Trains.

In addition the Central received from the New Haven Railroad six trains of Massachusetts troops, which were turned over to the West Shore Railroad at Campbell Hall, near Poughkeepsie, and three trains of Connecticut troops, also routed over the West Shore, and turned over at Campbell Hall.

The Fourteenth Regiment, which went into camp at Beekman last week, was entrained with 50 officers, 1,100 men, 100 horses, and 20 vehicles at 9 A. M. at Beekman. They started immediately over the Central for the border in three trains, having in all 36 coaches and 2 sleepers. The Seventy-first Regiment, with 55 officers, 1,500 men, 52 animals, 19 vehicles, and 70 motor cycles, boarded four trains of the Central at Eleventh Avenue and Sixtieth Street at 2 P. M., and were off promptly. They were provided with 42 coaches and 3 sleeping cars.

Additional trains handled by the New York Central included one with the Third Ambulance Corps, 200 men, starting from Beekman; three with the First Regiment New Jersey National Guard, 1,500 strong, which was received at Buffalo at 7 A. M., and proceeded over the Lake Shore; one carrying the Sixty-fifth New York Infantry and equipment from Buffalo to Beekman; one with Northern New York companies picked up at Watertown and elsewhere, en route to Beekman; two received over the Delaware & Hudson with Companies H of Binghamton, F of Walton, and G of Oneonta, all of the First Infantry, on their way to Beekman; four trains carrying Troop I and ambulance corps of Syracuse, on their way to Beekman, and one train which started from the Grand Central with 280 recruits and members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, encamped at Beekman.

The last train left the Grand Central Station at 2:30 P. M., when there were several thousand persons on hand to bid the guardsmen good-bye.

The Lackawanna Explains.

A statement was issued last night by the Lackawanna Railroad's General Passenger Agent, in which he said:

"The charge made in certain papers that the railroads are delaying the movement of troops through failure promptly to furnish equipment is, to the best of my knowledge, untrue generally and is certainly not true of the Lackawanna Railroad. This company has, since early this morning, had at Hoboken, ready for movement at a moment's notice, the entire coach, gondola, and stock car equipment necessary to move the entire Forty-seventh Regiment and will so continue, both for this regiment and any others applying for transportation.

The Seventh Regiment was entrained in Jersey City because the guardsmen were provided with wooden cars, and these are not permitted in the Pennsylvania tunnel to Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street. Three trains with a total of fifty coaches and Pullman cars for the officers were provided for the regiment.

At the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad it was denied that there had been any delay in getting the trains made up. On the other hand, it was said that since the railroad had substituted steel for many of its older cars of wood there were plenty of the wooden cars available for the transportation of troops. These were already in the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City, and the making up of the necessary trains was a matter of only a few hours.

Statement by the Pennsylvania.

This statement was issued by the Pennsylvania:

Owing to the very large number of passenger cars required for the transportation of troops to the Mexican border, the Pennsylvania Railroad will, within the next few days, be compelled to withdraw temporarily a number of cars from use in the regular train service. All of the spare coaches on the railroad have already been placed at the disposal of the Government, and many more will soon be needed.

In order to meet the military necessity of the Government, the Pennsylvania Railroad will probably, during the next few days, be forced to reduce the number of cars in certain of its regular trains, and possibly to annul some trains for a time, until the cars can be returned from the border.

The management of the railroad is confident that the public will understand the causes for whatever temporary inconvenience may be endured, whether through crowding of cars or the withdrawal of trains, and will cheerfully accept the situation.

Officials of the railroads who denied that any responsibility for delays could be attached to them, thought it was only natural that there should be some demoralization in the movement of troops occasioned by sudden changes of plans. Whereas various railroads had assigned experts in each State to confer with the National Guard officers about the transportation of troops which was to have been undertaken State by State, these railroad men's advise was finally overruled and the general movement of troops begun.

It was said at the National Guard headquarters in the Municipal Building that one of the reasons for the delay in getting the guard off is the lack of equipment, which is furnished by the War Department. The guardsmen are short of rifles, ordnance properties, machine guns, and uniforms. The War Department has rifles in reserve and is supposed to have all other supplies, but the fact remains that the guard officers are working night and day in an effort to get the men properly equipped, for orders have been given by Governor Whitman that not one organization of the New York Guard shall go out of the State without complete equipment. It was said that several carloads of uniforms were expected at Camp Whitman today. Yesterday there arrived 500 mules, 500 draft horses, and 500 saddle horses from the West.

CROWDS JEER SLACKERS.

New Jersey Militiamen Who Refused Oath Stripped of Their Uniforms.

RED BANKS, N. J., June 27.—Stripped of their uniforms and sneaking up the back streets, eighteen members of Field Ambulance No. 1, who refused yesterday at Sea Girt to take the Federal mustering in oath and were drummed out of camp, came back to their homes here late last night. When the men arrived, one of them, who wore only a coat over his underwear, went into a saloon near the station. A crowd of men in there tore his coat from him and then drove him out of the saloon in a shower of beer.

After the men had refused to take the oath their officers stripped their uniforms from them, took away their equipment, and let them get home as best they could. A few had overalls, several huddled in blankets, one was clad only in his underwear and a sweater, while all were barefooted, and were without hats.

Some of the men went to the centre of the town this morning. They were greeted with cat calls and jeers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

300 soldiers were killed and 2700 died of sickness in the Spanish-American War. Many of the latter would have been saved by use of BELL-ANS for Indigestion, and the kindest thing you can do now is to send any of "our boys" a package of these very effective tablets. BELL-ANS is not a cathartic but a simple, harmless combination of Papain, soda, charcoal and flavoring, which positively keeps the digestive tract sweet and clean and prevents Indigestion and Diarrhoea. A handy vest-pocket box for constantly carrying BELL-ANS tablets will be mailed free to any soldier whose name is sent to: "BELL-ANS, Orangeburg, N. Y."

25c and 75c packages of BELL-ANS at every drug store everywhere.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

NEW YORK CENTRAL TO PAY GUARDSMEN

Binney & Smith Co. Offers Full Salaries to Any of Its Men Who Take Any Training Course.

A dozen more employers announced yesterday that they would pay their workers in the National Guard salaries while in service.

The most important announcement, as far as numbers affected goes, was the posting of this statement by the New York Central:

Employes who were members of the National Guard on June 17 last and who are enrolled in the U. S. Government service, or who may be serving in the National Guard in response to such call pending such enrollment, will be granted indefinite leave of absence without impairing their pension or other records with the company as they then existed. Employes may return to the service in positions as remunerative as they held at the time of the call by making application within thirty days after their release by the Government. Unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Directors, the following payments will be made to such employes: First, full pay for the month of June, the time to apply on the annual vacation allowance for the year; second, after July 1, to married men, full pay; to unmarried men with dependent families, one-half to full pay, according to circumstances, to be determined by the President; unmarried, without dependent families, one-half pay; maximum payment, $100 per month. The foregoing will apply to all New York Central lines except the Rutland.

Kountze Brothers, bankers, announced yesterday that their employes who are serving in the National Guard will receive their salaries while absent.

B. S. Moss, motion picture producer, said yesterday that none of his employes would lose pay or job by being with the National Guard.

Binney & Smith Company, manufacturers of chemicals, posted this notice yesterday:

Any employe of this company wishing to enlist in the militia or National Guard or take the training course at Plattsburg or any other similar camp will receive full pay during his absence, and his position will be held for him.

The Aeolian Company announced that it would continue full salaries for all employes in the National Guard. This concern has plants in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut and selling agencies in many cities.

The Pyrene Company, with 800 persons on its payroll, gave notice yesterday that none of its employes would lose salary or place by being members of the guard.

Packard Company officials announced that it would pay the hundred or more employes of the firm who are guardsmen for the two weeks immediately following the mobilization order.

In addition to paying the salaries of its employes in the guard, the Adams-Flanigan Company, Third and Westchester Avenues, the Bronx, will give employment to any wife or dependent of a soldier. Several wives of guardsmen, it was said, have gone to work in the store.

The Sackett & Wilhelms Company, printers, announced that until Jan. 1, 1917, it would pay its employes with the colors the difference between their salaries and the Government allowance.

Following is a list of those who announced yesterday that they would pay their employes in the National Guard:

Adams-Flanigan Co.	Packard Co.
Aeolian Co.	Pyrene Mfg Co.
Binney & Smith Co.	Rival Shoe Co.
Goodhue, B. G.	Sackett & Wilhelms Co
Kountze Brothers.	Ward's Men's Shoes, Inc.
Moss, B. S.	
N. Y. Central R. R.	

The number of firms which have announced they will pay their employes on military duty now runs close to 500, including many of the largest employers in the city.

NEW YORK MILITIA MOVING TO BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

form to wave good-bye today was General Daniel Appleton, who retired as Colonel a few months before the Seventh began its greatest movement in the forty-five years of its service.

The train is still moving slowly and the Seventh's men are singing—

"Good-bye, New York; Hello, Carranza."

71ST MAKES MERRY EN ROUTE TO BORDER

Antique Cars and Water Shortage No Hardship to the Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TROOP TRAIN, Albany, June 27.—Happy and as care free as schoolboys, 1,200 members of the Seventy-first tonight are racing through Northern New York on their way to the border. The exuberance of the men, after a week's grilling, in their armory, is remarkable.

In nearly every car—there are forty-five of them—impromptu concerts are in progress. Here and there some expert on that easily carried instrument—the harmonica—has gathered about him the singers of the outfit and the boys are rendering some "pretty classy music," as they put it. If any of the lads have the slightest misgivings as to the future, they certainly are not permitting them to interfere with the pleasure of the moment.

The train is running in three sections, ten minutes apart. They are commanded in their order by Colonel Bates, Major Hutchinson, and Lieut. Col. Beekman. Communication between the sections is maintained in this manner:

If Colonel Bates, in the first section, desires to issue an order to Lieut. Col. Beekman, in the third section, he dictates his instructions to an orderly, who undertakes the telegraphic transmission of the orders in a rather unusual way. It is the job of the orderly to wait until the locomotive signals the approach to a station, and then fling the message, weighted to carry, to the station telegrapher as the train roars past. There is a crowd at every station to cheer the soldiers, and some one so far has always picked up the message and put it on the wires.

The officers of the regiment have lost no time in taking up the task of guarding the well-being of the men. As soon as the cars of his section had begun to move out of New York this afternoon, Lieut. Col. Beekman personally visited each coach and warned the men against littering the floors with cigarette stubs and rubbish. He told them that everything except the army equipment must go out of the window. In addition to this he stationed men at both ends of the cars to prevent the guardsmen from standing on the platforms.

At every regular stop the entire regiment is permitted to detrain for a fifteen-minute exercise hike, but orders have been issued that no man shall take advantage of a temporary halt to go off on a little expedition of his own.

To insure sanitation and keep a close watch on the men's health, the officer of the day and the surgeon will make an inspection of the train every morning. The men have already been cautioned about the scarcity of pure water in Texas, and in order to accustom them to going on a short allowance, the officers this afternoon suggested that they all begin at once to cut down on the quantity they drink.

There is another reason for the embargo on water, and that is the fact that there is mighty little of it aboard. With the exception of Pullman sleepers for the officers, the train is made up of a miscellaneous assortment of decidedly elderly smoking and day coaches. These, of course, have only the usual small tanks, plenty for drinking purposes, but hardly sufficient to wash the hands and faces of a regiment.

The problem this afternoon was to get enough water to last over night. Senior Major Walter A. Delamarter solved it by wiring the Station Master at Poughkeepsie to have fifteen one-gallon cans of water ready for the arrival of the train. The shortage of water will be felt until St. Louis is reached. There the men will be transferred to tourist cars—a Western type of coach which is fitted up for long-distance travel.

There is great rivalry between the different companies of the Seventy-first, but all admit that Company K is the star. This is probably the only company—regular army or guard—in the United States up to full war strength. Incidentally, Norman Selby, (Kid McCoy,) the pugilist, and "Nick the Greek," the Millrose A. C. long-distance runner, belong to Company K. Nick's last name is difficult to spell and impossible to pronounce correctly. It suggests hyphenism, but Nick's presence on the train doesn't.

Although he never had had any experience in the Commissary Department, Lieutenant Clyde F. Marion this afternoon took up the work so efficiently that he was commended by Lieut. Col. Beekman. At 5 o'clock Lieutenant Marion was ordered to prepare a dinner for the men and at 6:30 the entire regiment had dined. Considering the handicap the Commissary must work under in the cars, Lieutenant Marion's feat was no mean one.

The train is due at Buffalo at 7 A. M. tomorrow, and a stop will be made to take aboard coffee which was ordered tonight by wire from Albany.

CITY GUARDSMEN OFF FOR BORDER

The 7th, 71st, and 14th Entrain and Leave 'Mid the Cheers of Thousands.

The Seventh, Fourteenth, and Seventy-first Regiments entrained yesterday and left for the border, as gallant a set of soldiers as ever faced an enemy. Thousands of New Yorkers turned out to bid the guardsmen Godspeed and cheer them on their way. The Fourteenth could not share in the acclaim for the reason that they boarded their troop trains at Peekskill and sped westward from that point.

Along the entire line of march of the Seventh and Seventy-first the streets were thronged with men, women, and children, all cheering the khaki-clad soldiers as they swung along to the entraining points. There were both cheers and tears. Women courageously waved their handkerchiefs one moment and the next were dabbing away the tears they could not stay. To them it was already grim war.

Seventh Marches at 8:25.

The Seventh left its armory at Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue at 8:25 A. M., and exactly two hours later the Seventy-first marched out of the Thirty-fourth Street entrance of its city home in Park Avenue. Despite the early hour at which the Seventh quit its armory, the relatives and friends of officers and men were out in full force. They lined the route of the regiment to the Ninth Avenue elevated station at Fifty-ninth Street and then trailed on to the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City, and continued their cheers and farewell messages until the last of the three specials aboard which the Seventh is bound borderward had disappeared from view.

The Seventy-first got a continuous ovation as it marched from the armory across Thirty-fourth Street to Fifth Avenue, thence north to Fifty-seventh and west to Eleventh Avenue and the New York Central yards at Sixtieth Street and the North River. Governor Whitman reviewed the regiment as it passed Fiftieth Street. Earlier in the morning he had saluted the Seventh as it passed the same point on its way to the front. He said he hoped to review every one of the New York units ordered to the front as they leave their home stations.

Reveille at 5 A. M.

The Seventh was the first of the New York regiments to get off. Reveille sounded in the armory at 5 A. M., and from that time until the guardsmen entrained there was never a moment's let-up in the hurry and hustle to get everything in readiness for the departure on schedule time. Outside the armory were assembled several thousand persons, most of them relatives or friends of men in the Seventh, waiting to hear the buglers sound the "Fall in."

It was 8:10 when the buglers sounded the assembly, and a hush fell over the throng. Ten minutes later, with Colonel Willard C. Fisk leading the way, the regiment marched out of the armory. The fife and drum corps was playing "Tipperary," and amid martial music the cheering started. The regiment marched to Fifth Avenue through Sixty-seventh Street. From the windows of every home and apartment house men and women waved American flags, while on the sidewalks others stood three and four deep and joined in the demonstration. Behind the regiment trailed the great throng who numbered in the ranks husbands, fathers, brothers, sweethearts, or friends, as well as hundreds of others who did not know anybody in the Seventh, but honored the famous old organization just the same.

In Fifth Avenue the crowds trebled in size and the send-off was turned into an ovation. From private homes and clubs and hotels came farewells. Automobiles stopped and hugged close to the curb while their passengers waved handkerchiefs and cheered. At Fifty-eighth Street the regiment headed west.

En Route to Jersey City.

Special elevated trains waited at Fifty-ninth Street, and in single file the 1,400 men marched up the narrow stairways. The entraining required less than twenty minutes. At Grand Street the regiment left the elevated trains, marching through Canal Street and across to the Desbrosses Street Ferry of the Pennsylvania. At the railroad terminal in Jersey City the three long trains were made up and waiting to start for St. Louis.

The regular ferryboats which followed the special took the great throng to whom the men of the Seventh are dear. In the Jersey City terminal they gathered in the big waiting room and said their final farewells. Here and there was a woman or a girl or a child in tears, while alongside stood a strapping guardsman in khaki trying to argue them into believing that going to the Mexican border was a mere picnic.

The loading of wagons and other equipment delayed the departure of the regiment at the scheduled hour of 11 o'clock, and it was not until 1:15 that the first of the three specials pulled out. Colonel Appleton, for more than forty years an officer of the Seventh, and during more than half that time its Colonel, walked down along the long line of coaches saying good-byes.

Every coach had its quota of vocal artists, and they were busy singing to cheer themselves and the relatives and friends outside. "It's a Long Way to Catch Carranza," sung to the tune of "Tipperary," was one of the popular songs, while the Spanish War fighting song, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town," ran it a close second, with "The Girl I Left Behind Me," a good third.

Just before the first special pulled out about 400 relatives and friends of the soldiers were permitted on the platforms between the tracks. But confusion soon followed and the lines had to be re-established and platforms cleared. The conductor of the first special lifted his hand at 1:15 and a second later the long train began to move. Heads poked out of every window and every hand waved good-bye. The throng in the station waved and shouted and wept. The second section got under way at 1:31, and the third at 1:35. At 1:48 the special carrying the equipment and baggage was off.

Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt directed the entraining of the regiment on behalf of his chief, General O'Ryan.

Fully 10,000 persons were gathered in the streets about the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at 9 o'clock. As the hour for the regiment to depart drew near the throng continued to augment, and the reserves from three police stations had to be called to hold them in line to prevent a charge on the armory.

The Seventy-first mustered 1,400 strong for the journey to Texas. The long wagon train had left for the Sixtieth Street yards early in the morning. The regiment was timed to leave the armory at 10:30, and on the minute it marched out.

Reviewed by the Governor.

Governor Whitman, accompanied by Captain Lorillard Spencer, his military aid, arrived at the armory at 10:20. General O'Ryan had arrived a few minutes earlier. The Governor said a few personal farewells, and when the buglers sounded the assembly he hurried off in his automobile to Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue to review the command as it passed on its way to the railway yards.

With the band leading, the regiment appeared in Thirty-fourth Street on the minute set for its departure, forming into platoons as it reached the street and heading for Fifth Avenue. The crowds packed the sidewalks and the mounted police rode up and down the lines, helping the sorely taxed policemen on foot keep the way clear for the soldiers.

The pace was a fast one, and in ten minutes after the command left its armory the head of the regiment could be seen from Governor Whitman's stand at Fiftieth Street, nearing Forty-second Street. Every store and every hotel displayed American flags in honor of the regiment, and the cheering was unbroken through the entire line of march. A group of Union League men stood in the balcony of the clubhouse, at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, and shouted lusty farewells to Colonel Bates.

Opposite the Public Library a leather-lunged man bellowed out, "Knock 'em out, Kid." He was addressing Private Norman Selby, (Kid McCoy,) Company K, the one-time pugilist.

Governor Whitman reviewed the regiment from an automobile. He stood up as the command passed, a soldier beside him holding aloft the State flag. As each unit of the regiment was abreast the Governor's automobile the commander gave the command, "Eyes right," and the Governor responded by raising his hat.

The throng followed the regiment to the entraining point. There again were repeated affecting farewells, and scores of women, girls, and children gave way to their emotions despite the efforts of the soldiers to keep them buoyed up.

The regiment left in three special trains, with a fourth for the equipment and baggage. At 1:30 the first pulled out. The others followed at ten-minute intervals.

FOURTEENTH OFF FROM PEEKSKILL

Regiment Bound for Brownsville, Texas, via Albany, Chicago and St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 27.—In the glow of dawn the "Fighting Fourteenth" broke camp this morning and entrained for the border. Réveillé at 5:30 A. M. sounded like a summons to action, which found every man on his feet and ready and proud to fight if the opportunity only comes. Without the slightest confusion the regiment moved out of Peekskill toward Roa Hook, where battalion after battalion piled aboard the train of thirty-seven cars which was to carry them southward.

Determination and enthusiasm were stamped on the face of every man. With minds turned to Mexico, every soldier was anxious to see action. Only in one respect was the joy of departure marred. Many of the soldiers thought their route would carry them through New York, where they could take a final farewell of friends and relatives. When they learned, however, that they were going to Albany, and thence to Chicago, they experienced a pang of disappointment from which they quickly relieved themselves by penning hasty letters to the folks at home.

The regiment took about a half hour to entrain. It was all done in a businesslike and orderly fashion, with Colonel John H. Foote himself in command. The colonel had apparently recovered from his recent illness, and to all appearances seemed as fit as his men to endure a long and arduous campaign.

Once entrained the men arranged themselves in sets of twos, with a compartment for each pair. These compartments will be retained by them until they reach Brownsville. With a few of their little belongings, such as tobacco, pipes, and stationery close at hand, they settled themselves down comfortably for a five-day journey. The route will be to Albany, to Buffalo, to Chicago, to St. Louis, to D

ADVERTISEMENT.



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LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS SEEK PEACE

Replies Are Being Received by Carranza in Response to His Appeal.

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—Replies are being received from the Latin-American republics, to which Foreign Secretary Aguilar recently sent messages concerning the Carrizal and Mazatlan incidents. Some of the replies offer co-operation with a view to averting, through mediation, a war between the United States and Mexico.

Reports received from Zacatecas are to the effect that Colonel Miguel Hernandez, one of the rebel chieftains, is ready with his forces to join the Carranza Army. According to information from Nacazori, Sonora, the Southern Pacific Railway line and the telephone and telegraph systems are in the hands of the de facto Government forces.

General Roberto F. Cejudo, Commander in Chief of the Zapata forces in the State of Hidalgo, has offered all the men under his command to the military commander at Vera Cruz for the service of the de facto Government. General Carranza has accepted the proffer of General Cejudo.

General Cavira, commanding the Government forces at Juarez, has returned to his post after a conference with General Carranza and Secretary of War Obregon.

The wife and daughters of General Carranza have accepted an invitation to become members of the Mexican ambulance brigade, and will give their services to the ambulances in case of need.

The students of the schools of medicines, engineering, and business, at a mass meeting held today, offered their services to the First Chief in the event of war breaking out between the United States and Mexico. After the meeting was over the students paraded through the principal streets in the neighborhood of the national palace and the residence of General Carranza. A committee was appointed later to call on the First Chief and inform him of the resolution adopted at the mass meeting. General Carranza thanked the students for their patriotic attitude, but refrained from further comment.

EL PASO POLICE ORDER DR. JORDAN TO LEAVE

Pacifist Obeys, but Insists on Delivering a Speech Before He Goes.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 27.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, sole representative of the American Union Against Militarism, was officially ordered by the police to leave El Paso this afternoon, to prevent a demonstration against him tonight. Dr. Jordan and his secretary left on the first train for Albuquerque, N. M., where, he announced, the conference would be held upon the arrival of the Mexican Commissioners.

While there had been no demonstration against him since he came to the border, there have been a number of meetings held since Monday, and today several American refugees called at his hotel and were ordered to leave by a Captain of Police who has been stationed at Dr. Jordan's room. Threats against him were heard freely in the streets, and it was necessary for a number of prominent citizens to call a meeting last night to prevent any official action being taken to order Dr. Jordan out of town.

However, when the feeling was seen to be growing today, Mayor Lea sent the Chief of Police to inform Dr. Jordan that it would be wise for him to leave on the first train. Dr. Jordan consented, after delivering an address to the University Club. Governor W. C. McDonald of New Mexico, he said, had invited him to come to hold peace meetings. He declined to say what effect the failure of Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City to join the party would have on the success of the conferences.

In his talk before the University Club Dr. Jordan declared that he was opposed to intervention if there was any way to prevent it, but added that he saw no way to prevent it.

LEAVES JORDAN CLEAR FIELD.

Walsh, Like Bryan, Will Not Participate in Peace Conference.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—Frank P. Walsh announced here today that he would not take part in the conference at El Paso called by the American Union Against Militarism. Mr. Walsh said he had received a telegram from the War Department that any attempt at unofficial mediation might bring diplomatic complications.

DEPUTY ATTACKS COURSE.

Brazilian Legislators Hear United States Condemned.

RIO JANEIRO, June 27.—The keen interest with which Brazil is following developments of the crisis between the United States and Mexico received a new impetus today following a spirited discussion in the Chamber of Deputies during which an Opposition deputy made a bitter attack on the United States.

The discussion was opened by this deputy, who, commenting on the last note sent to Mexico by Secretary Lansing, declared he was astonished that the United States should find difficulties in accepting the explanations of Mexico while promptly accepting those of Germany in regard to the submarine war. The speaker asserted Germany was continuing its undersea campaign in violation of its promise to Washington and that the United States did not dare protest. He concluded by expressing the hope that Brazil would continue to maintain its traditions by defending the principle of the sovereignty of all countries without regard to the economic or military strength of any nation.

Deputy Souza e Dantas, who has taken Dr. Muller's place during his absence from the country, questioned in regard to the attitude of Brazil in the present crisis, said that the Government had entered into no negotiation, but, in common with all Americans, was watching the situation with the anxious hope that a peaceful solution would be found.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 27.—During the last two days there have been considerable diplomatic exchanges between the Foreign Offices of Chile, Argentina, and Brazil concerning the situation between the United States and Mexico. In official quarters the idea is held that the difficulty between the two countries will be composed without the outbreak of hostilities.

WHITMAN AT CAMP IS NOT RECOGNIZED

Governor Slips in Unannounced and Leads Gen. Stotesbury a Chase.

4,000 MORE TROOPS ARRIVE

Nearly Two Score Collapse from Heat and Exhaustion—Water Supply Still Inadequate.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, Beekman, N. Y., June 27.—Governor Whitman, the Commander in Chief of New York's National Guard, visited the camp here named in his honor late this afternoon and was not recognized by a single soldier who saw him. His presence in camp was unknown until he entered headquarters and slapped General Townsend on the back.

The Governor seemed a trifle nonplussed at first, but presently he grinned as the humor of the situation occurred to him, especially as the motor car in which he made the trip from Beacon, where he alighted from the train from New York, passed along roads crowded with army motor trucks and lined by stone fences on which tired guardsmen sought snatches of rest amid the work of hauling up equipment.

Governor Whitman's visit had been unannounced except to General Stotesbury, and even the General had not been notified of the time of the Governor's arrival. General Townsend escorted the Governor to the quarters of Colonel Lucas and his staff. Mr. Whitman went over the camp site. The arrival of two companies of the Third Regiment at the railroad station carried the Governor there, where General Stotesbury and his staff finally found him after having galloped all over the camp site looking for him.

Governor Whitman dined with the engineers' mess, with General Stotesbury and Colonel Lucas and their staff, and left camp at 8:30 o'clock in the motor car of Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, which had brought him. He was driven to Poughkeepsie, where he took a train for Albany. He expressed satisfaction at the way the camp had been organized.

8,000 Troops in Camp.

Colonel Lucas announced tonight that orders had been received commanding the First Field Hospital and the Third Ambulance Company to entrain for the border tomorrow night. They will leave over the New York Central for Chicago.

The number of troops in camp was increased today by the arrival of more than 4,000 up-State militiamen of the First, Second, and Third Regiments. There are now nearly 8,000 enlisted men in camp.

The Second Regiment, 1,760 strong, was the first to march in, under command of Colonel James M. Andrews. A march of seven miles at a rapid pace which brought the regiment to camp at the scheduled hour of 9 A. M. was too much for many of the militiamen. Thirty-five collapsed from the heat and exertion under their heavy equipment and were brought into camp by the ambulance corps.

Early in the afternoon company after company of troops came in on trains, nearly every company followed by recruits without rifles and with second-hand uniforms or none at all. One of the recruits of the Third Regiment wore a derby hat and carried no weapon except an unsheathed bayonet. Another wore a Palm Beach suit and carried no equipment.

Company I of the First Regiment, which arrived from Middletown, was the first to come into camp with both full strength and full equipment. Captain H. L. Steedman of that company made a special trip to New York a few days ago and returned with a carload of equipment of all kinds.

New Equipment Finally At Hand.

The trains carrying the Seventy-first Regiment to the border, the first section of which did not arrive at Poughkeepsie until 5:20 P. M., passed several troop trains carrying companies of the First Regiment to Camp Whitman, near Poughkeepsie, and the men of the two regiments gave cheer after cheer for each other.

The Second Battalion of the Twenty-second Engineers, the First Field Hospital, and the Third Ambulance Company of New York, all of which have been in preparation for entrainment for three days, received a great deal of new equipment today. The majority of the members of the first battalion of the engineers and the other formations who will be first to entrain got their physical examination today at the Second Field Hospital under command of Major L. H. Goss. The number of rejections had not been tabulated tonight, but it was less than 5 per cent. Major Goss said that the standard of physique was exceptionally good and that the number found under the requirements was unexpectedly low.

Each company of the State troops, as it passed down the road into Camp Whitman, was cheered again and again by those already encamped there.

Shortage of Drinking Water.

One of the heaviest tasks which fell upon the new arrivals after making camp was that of transporting water. Buckets, milk cans, and barrels were carried by hundreds to the wells and creeks from which the camp is now supplied by hand. The acuteness of the water situation led to a shortage of drinking water, although there was plenty in the creeks for other purposes.

When it was found that water could not be pumped out of the wells fast enough to supply the camp, it was taken from Fishkill Creek and another small creek and boiled or made into tea for drinking purposes. The lack of water, however, has not yet attained the condition of a real hardship, and Colonel Lucas is confident that water will begin to flow into the camps through the piping system very shortly.

Twenty men were sent home today by Colonel Conley of the Sixty-ninth. A few were sent back because of ill-health. Others who were sent home had scant means and families who would suffer. In several cases the men and their families did not seek the dismissal, but Colonel Conley refused to take them when he learned of those whose employers would do nothing for them. One man who refused to take the oath and muster into the service of the regular army was Mel Sheppard, the sprinter, who pleaded ill-health. He will be sent back to the Sixty-ninth Armory and kept busy there.

Captain J. G. Fogarty of Company I of the Sixty-ninth, who is in charge of the provost guard, discovered today that liquor was being sold in the rear of one of the soft drink stands. He and several guards smashed the bottles. He said that they held a concoction which contained about 95 per cent. alcohol.

DEMONSTRATION FOR MEXICO.

San Salvador Crowd Cheers Speech Favoring Carranza.

SAN SALVADOR, June 27.—After a meeting tonight, which was addressed by the Mexican journalist José Colado in behalf of the Mexican attitude in the controversy with the United States, a public manifestation took place in the streets of the city. Thousands of persons acclaimed Mexico, and several prominent Salvadoreans spoke in favor of the Mexicans.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 27.—The Government, it is understood, has acknowledged with satisfaction the optimism shown by the Brazilian Chancellery in the matter of the controversy between the United States and Mexico. The prevailing opinion is that Chile is ready to offer her good offices in order to avert the danger of war.

20,000,000 CARTRIDGES.

Extra Force Put to Work at Philadelphia Arsenal on Rush Order.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—A small army of workmen today began to fill a rush order for 20,000,000 rounds of small ammunition at one of the Government arsenals here. The cartridges will be consigned to the Government arsenal at San Antonio, Texas.

It will require two weeks to complete the order, the normal output of the arsenal being 250,000 rounds daily. In order to fill the contract in the least possible time an extra force of mechanics has been employed and will work in day and night shifts.

BERLIN SEES A GAIN IN MEXICO CLASH

Military Organ Declares That Is Plain and Points to Allies' Attitude.

BUT THINKS WE WILL YIELD

Believes Wilson Must Find It Uncomfortable Not to Win Again by 'Bluff,' as He Did Over Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 27.—The German press as a whole continues to show the utmost reticence regarding the Mexican crisis. The first extensive comment was made this afternoon by the Taegliche Rundschau which is widely read in officers' circles. It says:

"Mexico is very far from us today. Villa and Carranza are Hecuba to us. If events there are in any way to interest us the question must first be asked and answered in the affirmative, whether there will be any possible connection of eliect and countereffect between the Mexican crisis and the European war. This question is to be answered affirmatively.

"In our political decisions regarding the conduct of the war [submarine warfare] the consideration of the possibility of a still greater mobilization of force against us on the part of the United States was decisive for us, so that naturally any development must interest us which may mean strong and stronger absorption of America's strength in another direction. Such significance undoubtedly attaches to a clash with Mexico, and Wilson's thirst for action will be given matter and a goal which will so much occupy his attention that his ardor for Europe will somewhat be dampened, perhaps.

"For us today the more or less inner American side of the matter is of no account. What matters is the result on the world and the political possibilities for the immediate future. A bright light is thrown on this side by the Washington report that the Entente Allies are exerting strong pressure on Carranza in the interest of peace. Mexican developments are going against the grain of both American and London Governments, together with all their followers. Washington was so accustomed to defray its requirements in foreign policy with bluff after bluff that we can appreciate how painful it must seem for once to have to pay up in blood and money. Washington had such colossal success against the strongest military power with its policy of bluff and outboxing us with impertinent news that it is doubly painful with the same means not to succeed in the case of so much weaker a partner.

"We consider it not worth the trouble to deny the charge in the allied press that Germany is egging Mexico into war in order to prevent ammunition export to the Allies. That the profitable export of shells to France and England will suffer through the war with Mexico is, to be sure, a fact which, however, does not make us weep. We are placing just as little hope on Mexico as on Rumania, Norway, or Greece, but for Wilson and London or makers of history the whole business is apparently most uncomfortable. It is so disconcerting for them that right up to the last moment we shall continue to consider it highly probable that the conflict will be avoided by giving in on the part of the strongest of all men, Professor Wilson."

MISS PHIPPS TO BE A NURSE.

Daughter of New Yorker Decides to Join Red Cross Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 27.—Miss Louise Phipps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps of New York, who made her début in Asheville last Fall, left today for New York with the avowed intention of offering her services as a nurse to the American Red Cross and taking up training for service in Mexico at once.

Miss Phipps and a number of young women of Asheville have become enthusiastic over the recent departure of National Guardsmen here for the front, and have declared their intention of offering their services as Red Cross nurses.

RECALLED FROM BERLIN.

W. Donovan of Relief Commission Returning to Join Regiment.

BERLIN, June 27, (via London.)—The effects of the Mexican crisis are being felt even here. William Donovan of the Rockefeller Commission for the Relief of Poland, who is Captain of a troop of cavalry at Buffalo, N. Y., has received word to join his regiment, which is mobilizing. Captain Donovan will leave on the first steamer.

One of the embassy staff and several other Americans in Berlin also are members of the National Guard, but Donovan is the only one recalled.

VERMONT REGIMENT ENTRAINS

Destined for Eagle Pass and Recruited to Required Strength.

ESSEX JUNCTION, Vt., June 27.—The First Regiment, Vermont militia, entrained here today for the border, with Eagle Pass, Texas, probably its destination. The departure from the concentration camp near Fort Ethan Allen was made in a pouring rain.

Officers said the command was up to the required strength.

GUARD DRAFT MIXUP WILL HALT OFFICERS

President Must Commission Them Before They Can Cross the Border.

LEGAL OPINIONS ARE CITED

Only a Few Brigadier Generals, However, Will Lose Status, Under Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A difficult and in some respects anomalous situation with respect to the Federalization of the National Guard has developed in connection with the prospective enactment by Congress of the Hay emergency resolution to authorize President Wilson to draft all members of the National Guard and organized militia into the military service of the United States in the present Mexican emergency.

This law not only authorizes the President to draft any or all members of the National Guard or organized militia into the Federal service, but contemplates that the President shall appoint all the officers of the guardsmen when they have once been drafted into the Federal service. The National Guardsmen are now being sent to the border from some States officered by National Guard officers, but it was made plain tonight that none of these men can be sent across the line into Mexico without violation of the Federal Constitution as construed by the Attorney General until they have been drafted into the Federal service under the terms of the Hay resolution. Nor can officers go across the frontier into Mexico in command of those troops, even the officers of the State militia who accompany the various units to the border, until they have been commissioned by the President.

The law provides that when the organizations the members of which are drafted into the Federal service are combined into tactical units the President may appoint the officers for these units. As construed in military circles and by law officers of the Government, the Hay resolution means that the President must appoint the officers who will command the various units of the State militia. Under the law he may appoint these officers for the drafted guardsmen from the regular army, or from the "members" of such organizations. This means that the President may take any members of any of the National Guard units and appoint them as officers for such organizations, when they have once become drafted into the Federal service.

It is the plan of the Administration to issue commissions to practically all the officers of the various guard organizations whose members are drafted into the Federal Service. In some instances it will be impossible to utilize the services of some of the Brigadier Generals of the National Guard units of certain States, because the regiments from these States, States which furnish less than a brigade, will be brigaded with regiments from other small States, and the excess of Brigadier Generals will have to be eliminated. The vacancies in commissioned personnel will be filled by appointment by the President of regular army officers and by promotion of National Guard officers in some instances.

Officers not above the rank of Colonel will be appointed by the President without the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers from Colonel upward in rank will be appointed by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate.

When the President's call for State troops was issued, the members of State organizations were members of the militia. In the mobilization camps they are now being transformed from militia into National Guardsmen as contemplated by the National Defense act of June 3. But in their present capacity they are, it was emphasized tonight, still National Guardsmen and not Federal soldiers, although they have been called out by the Federal Government.

Must Enter Federal Service.

Under the National Defense act they cannot become Federal soldiers until they have been drafted into the Federal service. The purpose of the Hay resolution is to authorize the drafting of the National Guardsmen into the Federal service so that they may, as Federal soldiers, be ordered across the line into Mexico in the event of war. Under the terms of the Hay Emergency resolution every man responding to the call will have to be drafted. How and when they will be drafted has not been determined by the War Department. Until they are so drafted they will not be Federal soldiers.

Never before in the history of the Government has there been any such plan of drafting adopted. In the civil war men were drafted, but mainly by lot. There was no attempt in the civil war, it was asserted tonight, to draft men by units. They were drafted as individuals. In the present situation the emergency resolution contemplates that every member of the National Guard, as well as of the militia, may be drafted into the Federal service by the President. It provides that these men and no others be drafted.

The proposed resolution was purposely worded so as to enable the President to draft both the militia as it existed before the enactment of the National Defense act and the National Guardsmen as they exist after they take the oath and sign the enlistment contract provided for by the National Defense act.

When militiamen and National Guardsmen are drafted under the terms of the pending Hay resolution they will cease to be National Guardsmen, just as they ceased to be militiamen when, by taking the oath and singing the contract in the present mobilization, they became or become National Guardsmen. As National Guardsmen they are not soldiers of the United States in the full sense of the term. The process of drafting is necessary to make them such.

In this situation, as soon as the Hay resolution passes, it will be incumbent on the War Department, acting under orders from the President, to make plans for drafting the National Guardsmen into Federal soldiers and for the President to issue commissions to all the officers to be assigned to command the various units of soldiers so drafted.

DEADLOCK ON FAMILIES' AID.

House and Senate Conferees Split Over $50-a-Month Provision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A deadlock has developed between the Senate and House over the proposal of the lower body carried in the Hay Militia Draft bill for a Government contribution to the support of the dependent families of enlisted men of the National Guard who have been called into service because of the Mexican imbroglio.

Conferees of the two bodies disagreed over this item today, following action by the House insisting upon the contributory plan. By a vote of 119 to 5, taken without a roll call, the House instructed its conferees not to accept the Senate substitute for this provision. The Senate substitute absolves from military service married men who have families dependent upon them.

When the amended militia draft resolution came back from the Senate today Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee asked for another expression from the House on its proposal to give not more than $50 a month to dependent families of the National Guardsmen. Mr. Hay had previously indicated his intention not to yield on this provision unless the House specifically instructed him to do so. When the Militia bill passed the House last week that body adopted unanimously the fifty-dollar a month provision, which was stricken out subsequently by the Senate.

The conferees will report a disagreement to their respective houses tomorrow and will ask for further instructions. The present temper of the House appears to be overwhelmingly against the Senate substitute, which would permit married men to escape duty by a declaration that their families would suffer in their absence.

URGES CUBANS TO PROTEST.

Liberal Organ in Havana Condemns Our Course Toward Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 27.—El Heraldo de Cuba, edited by Orestes Ferrara, Speaker of the House, which has been decidedly anti-American throughout the present controversy with Mexico, reached a climax this afternoon with a long editorial, a paragraph of which reads:

"Before a happening of such magnitude all the peoples of the American world should arise as one man to protest most solemnly. And of all these nations Cuba, because of her special position geographically and internationally with respect to the United States, should have been the first to pronounce her protest against the Yankees' aggression."

The Liberal Party newspapers generally reflect similar anti-American sentiments, while the conservative newspapers, supporting President Menocal and the Government, express sympathy with the United States.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Sensible Cigarette

The original Turkish blend 20 for 15¢



MEXICANS CROSS BORDER, KILL TWO

Continued from Page 1.

the flour was passed. It was exported by George Sauer, a leader in the German colony of the border.

More Supplies for Carranza.

Ammunition continues to be smuggled across the river. Motor trucks, automobiles, and Mexican hay carts are being used to get ammunition across to the de facto troops. This is taken as an indication that the ammunition supply in the north is short.

Eight American refugees who arrived today from Parral by way of Santa Rosalia reported the entire civilian population of Northern Mexico arming to fight the "gringos." The Americans said that well-to-do business men, professional men, as well as workingmen and peons, were receiving arms and were drilling to repel invaders. They said there were 500,000 men with arms in Mexico at present.

One of the refugees was taken to see the prisoners and he says they were bound well, but did not realize they would be shot. The negroes continued to wear only their underwear, their uniforms having been taken from them following the battle. They were being kept in a separate compartment of the State prison, and were receivim the same food as the Mexican prisoners. The mob which met the train upon which the prisoners were taken to Chihuahua City was composed largely of boys and women, the Americans reported, and the prisoners were not victims of any violence. This refugee reported that the military spirit had broken out all over the State of Chihuahua, and warned United States army officers not to consider too lightly the task of marching from Juarez south to the State capital, as he said there would be 30,000 troops to oppose the invading army, a majority of whom are veterans of several campaigns.

A Spanish merchant, Lorenzo Sanchez, arrived today from Parral by way of Chihuahua, and reported to the American Consul here that Howard Gray, an American, had come to Parral with him and then disappeared while en route to the border, and fears for his life were being felt by the few Americans remaining in Chihuahua.

Few trains are moving in and out of the State capital except for troops, the Americans reported, and a majority of these were going north. The Americans were not permitted to leave until it was sure that their train would pass through Villa Ahumada at night, and they were not permitted to look out of the windows and could not tell whether or not there were large bodies of troops at Villa Ahumada. The Americans who came out were T. G. Hawkins, Jr., A. W. Morris, H. W. Collins, H. A. Buick, B. O. Higley, and A. W. Hawkins.

Foreigners Not Protected.

Anti-American demonstrations continue to occur in Torreon, Gomez Palacio, and other Central Mexico cities, letters brought to the border by these Americans declare. The Mexican officials are offering no protection to the foreigners and the demonstrations were being encouraged by the officials in order to stimulate recruiting for the volunteer army which is being raised through Mexico.

Two negroes were seen being taken from the Juarez Jail to the Mexican Central Railroad Station this morning, and it is believed they were the two soldiers who were picked up by the troops of Marcelo Caraveo at Guzman and brought to Juarez last night. General Bell said this afternoon that he doubted if they were prisoners, but thought they may have been deserters picked up near Guzman.

Camp sites have been selected for the Federal Guardsmen who are now coming to the border. The largest mobilization camp will be near Fort Bliss, where 100 acres have been leased. Other troops will be camped downtown. Water connections are being made for 25,000 men. Two more batteries of 4.7 guns are coming from Fort Sill to Fort Bliss tomorrow.

MOREY DESCRIBES FIGHT AND ESCAPE

Continued from Page 1.

wall and near a dry hole, offering protection from bullets but not from the sun. The Captain was wounded in the shoulder. Three hundred yards to the south were Carranzistas, some mounted, some afoot, advancing, firing, yelling, emboldened by the Americans' retirement.

"I never saw men act so strangely," said Morey. "They did two or three things to exert themselves. They simply moved away, as if dazed, uphill, and by so doing probably saved us. We who remained behind the wall noticed the Carranza horsemen riding out to flank them. It was apparent that the Carranzistas had seen some of us take refuge behind the wall, and, noting four trying to escape uphill, went in pursuit, leaving us unmolested."

All Day Without Water.

With the enemy beating the country on all sides, Captain Morey and three black troopers lay in the hole or behind the wall all of that longest day without water. Night came, and with it a drop in temperature, and stars, so the wounded officer and his men started trailing west in the first relay of a seventy-mile journey to our line. Morey was so weak that he could walk only a hundred yards or so at a stretch, and as night wore on he concluded it was humanly impossible for him to go further. So he first requested, and, when they refused, ordered the three negroes to leave him.

"I reasoned," he said today, "that they could go on and I couldn't, so I made them go."

The three went, and Morey, with his wound bandaged as best he could do it, lay down in the desert and slept. The stars were still out, but dawn was touching the sky, when he awoke, strengthened by sleep. Alone, he forced himself to his feet and staggered on in the direction in which he thought lay Santo Domingo ranch, eight miles from Carrizal, and a point where the command had bivouacked the night before the fight. He traveled without compass, having given to the men who left him his compass, a telegram to his wife, and a dispatch to General Pershing.

About 4:30 o'clock in the morning the Captain reached the ranch house, which he found deserted and desolate. Manager J. T. McCabe had fled, as had the Chinese cook. Morey sprawled face downward at a mudhole near the ranch house and rinsed his parched mouth, drank sparingly, and, rejuvenated, staggered into the adobe building, where, as if by a miracle, he found beefsteak, coffee in a pot, and cornbread. He ate and gained strength and spirit. Near the ranch he found five troopers of the Tenth Cavalry, stragglers from the confused fight, gathering. They, too, prepared to march on. They found jerked beef, and stowed it in their pockets. Those who had canteens filled them, while Morey carried water in an old baking powder tin.

Learned His Lesson.

"I had learned my lesson," he said, "and determined never to be without water again."

After washing his wound and stuffing jerked beef into his first-aid kit, Morey with his seven men headed for Rancho San Luis, thirty-five miles to the east. Ten miles were accomplished in feverish relays by moonlight. Then they encountered McCabe with a mule team near a windmill. These were a godsend. All piled into the wagon and rode to San Luis ranch, where they arrived on Saturday at midnight, and were joined by Major Robert L. Houze's squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, which had been sent out by General Pershing to their succor.

With the squadron was a motor truck train, and in the truck Morey and his men headed for headquarters. Thirty-five miles from this camp General Pershing's aid, Lieutenant James Collins, with four autos, met the trucks, and Captain Morey was transferred to a smoother and smaller car, in which he reached here at dusk.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, Mexico, June 27, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Majors Jenkins and Howze, returning today from their relief expedition toward Carrizal, gave it as their opinion that the negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry would have beaten the Mexicans had they not lost their officers. The death of Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair and the wounding of Captain Morey discouraged the soldiers, they said.

Lieutenant Adair charged through the town. He had only five men with him when he returned, but he got these safely back to the irrigation ditch before he fell.

Major Howze's command today completed upward of 1,000 miles of horseback riding since entering Mexico, and in addition has marched 350 miles in order to save the horses.

The men of General Pershing's command drill briskly every day. The American camp is on a shadeless plain, but the men, hardened by campaigning, stand the heat with ease.

GIVES NEW DETAILS OF FIGHT.

Mexican Version Received in New York from Chihuahua.

Roberto V. Pesqueira of 1,328 Broadway sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday the following message, with the explanation that it was a translation of a dispatch he had received from the provisional Governor of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico:

"Chihuahua, Mexico, June 26, 1916.

"Roberto V. Pesqueira, 1,328 Broadway, New York:

"Your telegram regarding Carrizal battle. Official dispatches assert it was as follows: Lieut. Col. Genovevo Rivas went out to hold a conference by order of General Felix Gomez. As the American column was approaching it was warned to explain its movement, and answered that it was in pursuit of bandits who were looting nearby. In reply it was said there were no marauders, because those places were under the custody of Constitutionalist forces. Then they said they were bound to go to Villa Ahumada to catch a deserter, and this was not admitted because of the forbiddance to allow American troops to enter any city, it was answered this order was of no justification for their going to Villa Ahumada.

"Lieut. Col. Rivas reported result to General Gomez, who went out in person. Having obtained the same reply, he made a proposal to American commander in order to avert conflict between the two forces: They should stay on the ground four hours, meanwhile wiring to Juarez to ask permission to enter the city, but the American commander refused, and both chiefs retired. Americans advanced in line of tireurs and suddenly opened fire. A battle followed which lasted two hours. General Gomez was killed in the first volley. Lieut. Col. Rivas took his place, forcing the Americans to retreat. They left on the field arms, ammunition, horses, and their killed. The casualties inflicted were eleven killed and twenty-four prisoners taken."

RUMOR OF NEW FIGHT DENIED BY OFFICIALS

El Paso Hears of Encounter East of Colonia Dublan and Forty Mexican Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 27.—It was rumored here today that Carranzistas and American troops had had another clash on the headwaters on the winding little Rio Santa Maria, fifty-five miles east of Colonia Dublan, on the wagon road to Carrizal, but both American and Mexican military authorities denied the story.

An American Mormon resident of Colonia Dublan arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Colonia Dublan by way of Columbus, N. M., and reported that he was leaving Colonia Dublan at noon Monday he saw three big motor trucks rolled into the American camp with heavy guards of American soldiers on them and with forty Mexican prisoners divided among the three trucks.

The Mormon had an opportunity to talk to only one of the civilian truck drivers, he said on his arrival here. The driver had been in the skirmish, but said he had learned from the soldiers guarding the Mexicans that it had occurred at the headwaters of the Santa Maria on Sunday, and that there had been more than 500 American troops engaged and a large force of Mexicans, the exact number of whom was not known. Only the most meagre information was given by the man, who was obliged to leave in order to take the motor truck train back to the border.

The American command, it was believed here, might have been the two squadrons of the Eleventh Cavalry which were sent out to relieve the Tenth Cavalry, which fought at Carrizal. A part of this command was said to have returned to Colonia Dublan, and the remainder was thought to have engaged the Carranza troops on the headwaters of the little desert stream.

Not only did military authorities deny the story, but reports from the expeditionary base at Columbus said no prisoners were being held at Colonia Dublan.

REPORTS 24 CAPTIVES IN CHIHUAHUA PRISON

British Consul Says Americans Are Well Treated and Lives Are in No Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The State Department today received direct information from the British Consul at Chihuahua City regarding the men of the Tenth Cavalry, who were captured in the Carrizal fight and sent to prison at Chihuahua City. The message follows:

"There are twenty-one privates and two sergeants of the Tenth Cavalry, and one interpreter, interned in penitentiary. Two are slightly wounded, one through the shoulder and the other by flesh wound in knee. Both recovering, and receiving medical attention. They are sufficiently fed, and well treated. They have ample room for exercise. Am assured that there is no danger for their lives."

The British Consul who made the report has been looking after American interests at Chihuahua City since the departure of Marion Letcher, the former American Consul at that place.

EL PASO, Tex, June 27.—Two negro troopers, ragged and half dead from hardships, were lodged in jail at Juarez today, having been brought from Guzman, where according to report they were captured by the de facto Government troops. They were believed to be survivors of the Carrizal engagement. Neither their names nor their companies were given out by the Juarez authorities who announced the prisoners would be taken to Chihuahua City and kept with others captured at Carrizal.

General Bell said he had been informed of the presence of the negro soldiers in Juarez, but had been told they were deserters. He said he would make no inquiries but would report the matter to General Funston and await instructions.

According to Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul in El Paso, now at Juarez, there are no American negroes in jail in Juarez. He said the report that two survivors of the Carrizal clash had been jailed there might have grown from the detaining in Juarez of an apparently demented Jamaican negro whom the United States immigration authorities had turned back when he tried to cross the international bridge to El Paso.

ROOSEVELT TO OFFER TO RAISE A DIVISION

Continued from Page 1.

force, while the infantry and artillery will render it a dangerous factor in any fight which could possibly take place on this continent.

The aeroplanes with Roosevelt's command, it is reported, will all be high-powered machines capable of attaining the maximum speed. They will be especially attached to the three regiments of artillery in the division, but will be effective scouts and messengers on any sort of mission.

A big asset in the force, it is declared, will be the machine-gun troops, which will be equipped with these deadly weapons without number. In fact, the whole organization, it is declared, will be one which can move with extraordinary swiftness, and of a general efficiency which will make that swiftness deadly.

It is asserted here that in the engineer battalions and hospitals corps will be found some of the leading names in their profession in this country. Sanitation plans for the mobilization camp are even now worked out.

This plan, which looks to the offering of at least 12,000 soldiers to the Government for field service, is absolutely unique in the history of the United States. Men have raised regiments and brigades, but never before has any one raised a division and more.

The equipment, in the main, is expected to come from the Government arsenals. There are 500,000 stand of arms ready for volunteers, and such necessary things as underclothing, socks, shoes, &c. The rest—horses, aeroplanes, big guns, and machine guns—will probably, it is thought, be procured from private concerns.

The open organization of the division now waits, it is reported, only the call for volunteers. But until such a call be issued, it is pointed out, Colonel Roosevelt may not make a move. His division must of necessity be outside any State organization, and will probably form the nucleus of the first volunteer army corps to be designated.

It is not believed by Mr. Roosevelt's friends, who are informed of the scheme, that he will have any trouble with the Administration. When President Wilson issues his first summons for war, the Colonel will make his request, and it is expected it will be granted at once. Within a month after this, it is hoped, the division will be on the firing line in Mexico.

Colonel Roosevelt last night declined positively to comment in any way on the story of his contemplated volunteer division.

NO SURPRISE IN WASHINGTON.

Officials, However, Decline to Comment on Roosevelt's Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The report tonight that Colonel Roosevelt is planning to raise a division of approximately 12,000 men for service in case of war with Mexico occasioned no surprise here in view of the fact that Colonel Roosevelt and Leonard Wood, now a Major General but then a Colonel, formed a volunteer unit for service in the Spanish war, known as the Rough Riders. Inquiry at the War Department, however, developed the statement that there had been no correspondence regarding the matter there. At the White House Secretary Tumulty said he had not heard of any such offer actually having been made. When Secretary Baker was asked what foundation there was for the report he displayed more than ordinary interest, but neither confirmed nor denied it.

The statement was made in a Congressional quarter tonight that Colonel Roosevelt, as long ago as April, had written to an old friend in Philadelphia inquiring whether he would join a volunteer organization to be formed by the Colonel in the event of war with Mexico, and had written to other friends regarding the matter.

It was impossible tonight to develop the possible attitude of the Administration toward such an offer. In military circles it was pointed out that it would not be possible to accept a division or other volunteer unit unless the President should call for volunteers, and that such a call would not be made before the actual outbreak of war. To accept so large a unit of volunteers as a division, it was suggested, might have to be authorized by special legislation.

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ASK FUNDS TO MEET MEXICAN SITUATION

Urgent Deficiency Bill, Carrying $25,000,000, Reported to House by Committee.

GUARD EXPENSES INCLUDED

Pershing Expedition, as Well as Mobilization, Provided For—Money for Border Wireless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—An Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill carrying more than $25,000,000 to cover the cost of mobilizing the National Guard and to meet extraordinary expenses of the army in Mexico was reported to the House today by the Appropriations Committee. Chairman Fitzgerald expects to put the bill through the House tomorrow.

Deficiency appropriations of $8,025,965 for horses, $9,983,213 for transportation, $3,791,000 for clothing, camp and garrison equipage and $1,648,000 for pay of the National Guard, all under the Quartermaster Corps, constitute the bulk of the emergency demands.

The sum of $250,000 for the Signal Service of the army and $90,000 for radio installations on the border are included in the bill. Brigadier General George P. Scriven told the House Committee that "we are in terrible need of money for radio tractors, trucks, field wire, telegraph poles, and miscellaneous expenses."

When Chairman Fitzgerald suggested that the Army Appropriation bill carried nearly $4,000,000 for the Signal Service, General Scriven replied: "That is merely for aviation. I should like to show you the situation on the border and the small amount of money we are trying to get along with."

General Scriven then indicated on a map the lines of communication to General Pershing's position, and intimated that the communication with General Pershing was not as complete as it should be. He added:

"We have to have tractor service. They gave us $300,000 for the Signal Service and then $100,000 in March, in addition. We have left a balance of only $893. There is pressing need for additional money at once. We have spent $189,000 since March 11, and now we are asking for this additional money to carry on absoluteiy necessary communications on the border."

General Scriven said it would take several months to install the radio sets at Fort McIntosh, Fort Bliss, and Fort Huachuaca, (Arizona,) which are intended for permanent stations.

"The idea is to get wireless across the continent and along the border," he explained. "With the 300-mile radios they can pick up the smaller wagon sets, and it will give a pretty complete chain across the Gulf and to the station at San Diego. I think we can get the Fort Bliss set installed in two or three months. We have the material down there. I am afraid it will take six months to install the others."

The $1,648,000 appropriation for pay of the National Guard is to provide for compensation to the guardsmen from the time they were called out up to July 1, when the new fiscal year begins. More than half of the present emergency appropriation is necessary because of the mobilization, transportation, and equipment of the National Guard.

Brigadier General H. G. Sharpe, Acting Quartermaster General, told the committee that bids had just been opened for 28,000 horses and 43,000 mules.

Among the items carried in the Deficiency bill are:

Quartermaster Corps — Subsistence, $623,000; mileage of officers, $50,000; regular supplies, $105,410; incidental expenses, $37,000; barracks and quarters, $85,000; water and sewers, $70,000; construction and repair of hospitals, $100,000.

Engineering Department — Engineer equipment of troops, depots, civilian assistants, and field operations, $820,000.

Adjutant General's office, $6,000.

In addition to these emergency items for the army, the Deficiency bill carries $326,000 for the naval establishment. Most of this is required because of the unexpected naval operations in Haitian and Mexican waters, the appropriations being given as follows: Medical department, $35,000; transportation of remains, $6,000; provisions, military stores, and contingent for the marine corps, $285,000.

Included in the Urgent Deficiency bill were estimates aggregating $18,777,259, which President Wilson approved this morning and which reached the House Military Committee shortly before the measure was reported. Among the items included were:

For expenses of recruiting in connection with mobilization of National Guard, $45,000.

For procurement of 112 additional motor trucks, (four companies,) repair parts for trucks, motor cycles, automobiles for use with truck companies, and tractors for road work, $319,279.41.

Supplies to complete equipment of National Guard, such as halters, halter parts, stable forks, stable brooms; harness for division trains, &c., $48,000.

Purchase of 20,167 draught and pack mules to complete equipment of National Guard and for forming division ammunition and supply trains, $4,002,000.

Transportation of troops (National Guard) from mobilization camps to border, $2,380,000.

To complete equipment of the National Guard, 126,372 men, at $30 each, to be available for disbursement in 1916 and 1917, $3,791,160.

For purchase of 42,595 cavalry and artillery and riding horses, $7,884,650.

For rental of storehouses and camp sites, $35,000.

For camp and evacuation hospitals now under construction, $100,000.

The Mexican crisis is expediting the military preparation program of the Government all along the line. Every measure relating in any way to military preparation is being hastened. The Army Appropriation bill, which passed the House yesterday, with an increase of $25,000,000 in appropriations for the regular military establishment and its affiliations, will be taken up promptly for consideration by the Senate Military Committee. The Naval Appropriation bill, which is to carry a total of $304,000,000, is almost ready to be reported to the Senate.

The Senate today hastened its consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in order to hurry along the adoption of its provision for the appropriation of $500,000 for the establishment of a Government powder plant. The Senate debated this project at length. Support came mainly from the group of progressive Senators who have denounced the so-called exactions of the "private monopoly engaged in supplying powder to the Government."

Senator Norris of Nebraska said that the small powder plant established some years ago for the army, and the somewhat larger one conducted by the Navy Department, had served to reduce very materially the price to the Government of the powder that had been purchased during the last ten years. The proposed powder plant, he argued, was in line with the nitrate plant which had been authorized to be started by the Government as a "conservation" enterprise, and should be located near it, in order that the output of nitrates might be available for the powder plant.

Senator La Follette called attention to statements of General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the army, in the hearings before the House Military Committee, in which he said the price of powder in Government contracts hovered around 80 cents, whereas the Government had been able to manufacture it at from 30 to 40 cents. He said the Government had "paid out enormous profits to the "powder monopoly" in the last twenty years, and this time had come for "protecting the country" by establishing a Government plant.

Senator Poindexter said he supported the measure heartily as one of great importance in the preparedness policy of the Government, but urged that consideration be given to the needs of the Pacific Coast, which, in the present outlook on international questions, had "a peculiarly acute interest" in national defense. He hoped that the proposed nitrate plant might be located there, utilizing some one of the excellent water powers available, and a powder plant be placed near it to use its output.

The appropriation of $500,000 for the powder plant went through without opposition.

CARRY A PLEA TO WILSON.

Committee Leaves with Peace Resolution of Meeting Here.

A resolution asking President Wilson to submit the trouble with Mexico to a board of arbitration was taken last evening to be presented to him personally by a committee composed of Mrs. Amos Pinchot, ex-President of the Women's Peace Society; Alfred J. Boulton, Secretary of the Central Federated Union; Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics, Yale University, and Professor Harry Allen Overstreet. The committee left New York for Washington on a midnight train.

The resolution had been passed earlier in the evening at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Civic Club at the Hotel le Marquis, 12 East Thirty-first Street.

Arbitration of the Mexican difficulties was asked in the resolution "in the spirit of the treaty between the United States and Mexico of 1848, that the treaties of the United States should not become scraps of paper."

There was enthusiastic applause when these words were read. Professor Overstreet presided. Lincoln Steffens told of the conditions in Mexico.

"We are the cause of all the trouble in Mexico," he said; "we and our kind from other countries. It was the Americans, acting through Villa, who got the bandits to go over the American border to kill a few Americans if necessary to start trouble that would eventually lead to war and American protection of their interests in Mexico."

Luis Bossero, who was connected with the Carranza Administration, talked from the Mexican point of view; Mr. Boulton, Allan Benson, Socialist candidate for the Presidency, and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick of the Federated Council of Churches in America, were other speakers. Mrs. Amos Pinchot, who, referring to the treaty of 1848 with Mexico, asked: "Is this a scrap of paper?"

"There is one thing about this Mexican trouble," said Professor Fisher. "I think it has been a desire of President Wilson to assist in the arbitration with the countries at war in Europe. If we do that we must have clean hands. If we go to war with Mexico we will never be able to enter into peace arbitrations with any other countries."

"America has not one one-hundredth the right to go to war with Mexico that Austria had to go to war with Serbia," said the Rev. John Haines Holmes. Howard Kyle also spoke to the resolution.

Among those present were Mrs. May Wright Sewall, President of the National Council of Woman; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Sadie American, Frederic C. Howe, and Winthrop Lane.

UP-STATE CITIES GIVE 3 BASE HOSPITALS

Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse Will Each Furnish Red Cross 500 Beds.

10,000 NURSES READY TO GO

E. A. Moree, Director of the Atlantic Division, Asks for Additional Donations.

Edward A. Moree, director of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, who had just returned from a tour of up-State cities, including Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, asserted at the Red Cross campaign headquarters here yesterday that each of these cities had donated a 500-bed base hospital to the Red Cross to be delivered in case of hostilities in Mexico. He said that he found most of the up-State cities he visited armed camps, and that of Buffalo had troops camped in the main street from one end of the city to the other, awaiting the order to move.

"The support which has been given the Red Cross has been very remarkable," Mr. Moree stated, "but that does not mean that there is not room for a far greater interest on the part of the nation at large. Although we are receiving donation after donation there is still a great deal to be done, and I know that the people realize this. Many thus far have shown their patriotism by their generosity in giving their time and their money to the cause of American war relief.

"But there is one thing that must be said. There are 10,000 nurses trained and efficient who would leave for the border at a moment's notice if war were declared. These are real Red Cross nurses. If the women so generously giving their time to training here show the required proficiency they may be called on, but if a war is declared only those with superlative skill in treating wounded will be asked to serve. I have the authority of Dr. George David Stewart, director of the Bellevue base hospital, for this statement. Women who have taken a three-year course in nursing, who have been graduated from a nurses' training school, alone are qualified to become nurses' aids. An army hospital requires the highest possible technique and training of its personnel."

Many New Members Added.

It was announced yesterday that the lawyers' membership campaign, headed by Joseph H. Choate, had succeeded in enlisting 300 lawyers as members of the Red Cross. Dr. George D. Stewart, head of the Bellevue Doctors' Committee for Membership, reported that at his solicitation 150 physicians had become members of the Red Cross in the last few days. An average donation of $5 was received from the professional men. The reports of the City Employes' Campaign for membership showed that 53 members had been recruited at the Blackwell's Island Home for the Aged. Some of the inmates of the home, too, donated their dollar to the cause of American military relief.

Though no contributions to the base hospital fund were received on Monday, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, who, with Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Commandant of the Department of the East, is in charge of the Red Cross station at 411 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday that three donations aggregating $1,200 had been received from Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, who donated a check for $1,000; her daughter, Mrs. Florence Freeman, who gave $100, and her sister, Mrs. Blodgett, who gave $100.

Women Work Overtime.

The women workers at the Fifth Avenue station worked overtime last night in the preparation of an order for samples of surgical dressings requisitioned from Washington to be sent as patterns to the various new Red Cross stations throughout the country. This order was considered a distinct compliment to the women's efficiency in rolling, cutting, and sewing the dressings.

An effort is to be made, Mrs. Tiffany said, to secure donations of funds for camp kitchens for the National Guard, as well as a quantity of mosquito netting. Mrs. Tiffany also said that yesterday's recruiting of members at the station was the largest since the European war commenced, being a total of 117 members. Only ten women worked on the dressings to be sent to Europe at the Fifth Avenue station yesterday, while more than 100 were busy with supplies for the border.

"The nation should be impressed with the fact that the Red Cross is not what it was at the time of the war with Spain," said Mrs. Tiffany. "We don't know what we are going to be asked to do tomorrow, but we are ready, I am sure. I know, furthermore, that there are many people who are going to spend their Summer in New York if the Mexican situation develops into war."

An important meeting will be held today at the Manhattan Hotel, where the various committees of the local chapter will meet and the plans for the mobilization of the units will be decided upon. The committees will take up the questions of the organization of field columns and ambulance corps.

HALF A MILLION DEMANDED.

Refugees Declare Carranzistas Tried to Extort Sum from Oil Co.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKPORT, Texas, June 27.—Eighty-eight American refugees who were brought to Port Aransas from Tampico yesterday on the yacht Casiano were released from quarantine here today. About seventy-five of the party are employes of the Mexican Petroleum Company and its subsidiary, the Huasteca Petroleum Company.

According to the refugees, the Carranza authorities at Tampico have made formal demand on W. H. Green, Acting Superintendent of the Huasteca Petroleum Company, for a sum equivalent to $500,000. This money was ostensibly to be used for the protection of the company's oil wells and pipe lines. Mr. Green, according to the refugees, refused to accede to the demand, and was threatened with imprisonment unless the money was paid over.

CAN'T SPECULATE IN ARMY SUPPLIES

Government Will Prosecute Dealers Who Boost Food Prices on Its Purchases.

FEDERAL AGENTS WATCHING

Quartermaster Suggests Exchange of Bonded Concerns as Best Way to Govern the Markets.

The strictest guard is being kept to prevent food speculation and combination of dealers to force high prices at the time when the Commissary Department of the army gets into the market. The same guard is being used against speculation in all supplies the army needs. Agents of the Department of Justice in New York, as well as those in all parts of the country, were notified yesterday from Washington to make immediate reports on all evidences of supplies speculation, and the Department of Justice intends to prosecute these cases.

It was announced from Washington that several reports of attempted speculation had been received and turned over to the Attorney General of the States. It was said at the city office of the New York Attorney General that no such complaints had been received there.

Just what opportunity there is for extra profit was shown yesterday, when Colonel A. L. Smith, Depot Quartermaster at New York, closed an order for 2,000 motor transports for service on the border. Last week he closed an order for 2,000; and today the Department will advertise for bids on 400 passenger automobiles to go to the border. The price of the motor trucks varies from $2,400 to $3,800, so that since the mobilization order the War Department has invested more than $10,000,000 in motor trucks.

Although the War Department hasn't yet gone into the market for food supplies, it expects to be imposed upon. It has not yet purchased food supplies specifically for the guardsmen on the way to the border for the reason that for several months the department has been quietly storing up supplies along the Rio Grande until it now has enough in the depots to last 100,000 men for a month.

One staple of camp fare is higher than ever before—beans. The kind of beans the soldier eats were quoted on the Produce Exchange at from $8.50 a hundred pounds up. A year ago they were $7 a hundred pounds, and since the mobilization order there has been a rise estimated at about 50 cents a hundred. Dealers denied yesterday that the price had gone up because of the expected demand of the army. It was said that the scarcity of the supply kept the price going up. Referring to the question of prices, Colonel Smith said:

"Of course other reasons are given, but the price goes up when it looks as if the Government is ready to buy much of a commodity. It was so at the begining of the Spanish-American war, and there seems no way to stop it.

"I believe the plan put forward by some New Yorkers for the establishments of an exchange of all the large dealers in supplies is the best in sight. I would much like to see Congress designate such an organization as the source of our supplies, and I have faith enough in the patriotism of the American business man to believe that the Government would not lose.

"Under the present system the Government agent goes around to dealers in a commodity he wants and asks each for a price. It is whispered about and up goes the price. But with an exchange of large dealers, under a heavy bond to keep the rules, filling the Government's orders from reserves of all of the members would protect both the army and the public."

Officials of the National Guard, who have been purchasing supplies for Camp Whitman and the guardsmen at Van Cortlandt Park, say that the prices for food are higher than ever before, but that there had not been any effort to impose on them.

AID FOR THOSE LEFT BEHIND

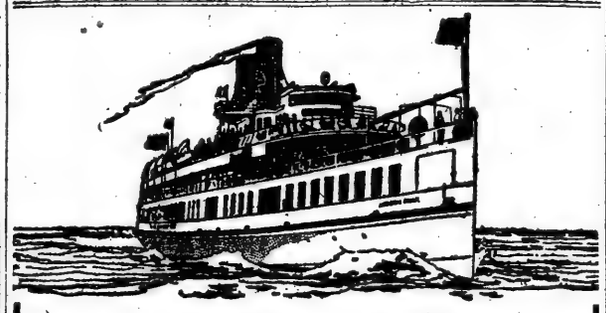
Women Work to Bring Together the Needy and Those Willing to Help.

Cases to relieve and offers of help are coming in constantly to the Women's Supply Committee of the American Defense Society, 306 Fifth Avenue.

One of the families which will need help is that of a band leader who leaves behind him a wife and nine children. The oldest child is 16 and blind, and the next is only 12. The father receives $40 a month as band leader, but that will not support his family.

Another man leaves behind an old mother who is entirely dependent, and the family of a man who leaves a wife and child, the latter recovering from typhoid fever, can get along, it is thought, with a little aid for the child until it recovers. A Captain of the Twelfth Infantry has recommended this case.

A woman from Rye will take into her home some woman who can do light work, washing dishes and answering the bell, and will pay her what she would pay a maid.



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On and after June 30th, steamers will leave as follows:

Foot of West 132d St., week days, 10.00 A.M., 2.45, *7.30 P.M., Sundays, 8.30, 9.30 A.M., 12.30, 3.50 P.M., (*10.10 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

Foot of West 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.50, 10.30, A.M., 12.30, 1.50, 3.15, †4.15, †*5.20, *8.00, P.M., Sundays, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 1.00, 4.20, 7.15 P.M., (*10.40 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

Foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00 A.M., 1.00, 2.15, 3.45, †4.45, †*5.45, *8.20 P.M., Sundays, 9.30, 10.30 A.M., 1.30, 4.50, 7.35 P.M., (*11.10 P.M., E. Long Branch only).

†Will not run July 4 or September 4.
*Round trip to Atlantic Highlands can be made except on steamer sailings marked *.

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Reduced to
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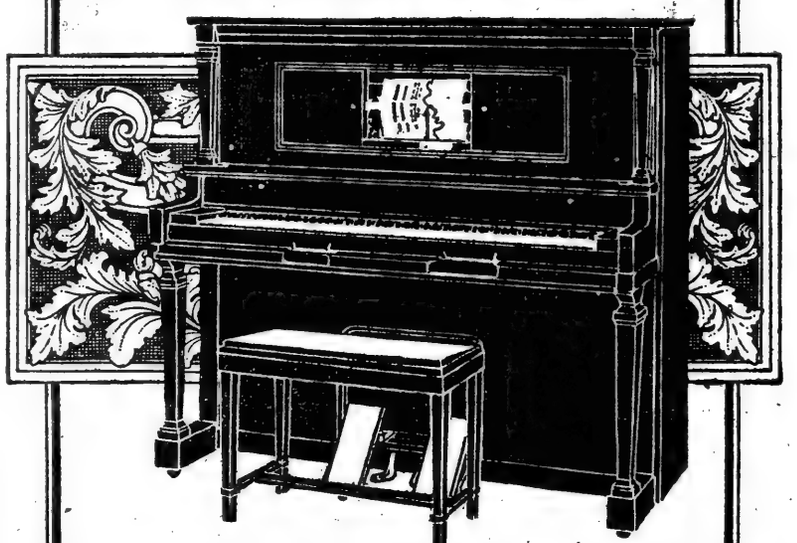
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The wonderful inventive genius that brought the Pianola first to perfection and has maintained it ever in the lead, has manifested itself in many such remarkable and basic devices as the Metrostyle and the Themodist. Yet these two revolutionary expression devices are alone sufficient to banish to the realms of the unfinished—the incomplete—every other player instrument the world markets know.

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MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

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DENOUNCE CONGRESS FOR DEFENSE DELAY

Universal Training and Use of Every Force, Public and Private, to Upbuild Navy, Urged.

SEE 'PORK' IN MOBILIZATION

Routes and Camps Changed to Suit Congressmen—Call for Patriotism Above Politics.

Representatives of twenty organizations concerned with national preparedness met at luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway, yesterday, and adopted resolutions demanding universal military service and the use of every facility of the United States, public and private, for the immediate upbuilding of the navy till it shall stand first in the Pacific and second in the Atlantic. The resolutions follow:

We, the representatives of various national defense organizations, deem it our duty to give public expression to certain vitally important facts and principles which in our judgment should control the conduct of every American citizen in the present crisis.

1. For the men of the National Guard who are offering to their country the fullest measure of devotion we entertain sentiments of grateful admiration. Nevertheless, the solemn fact remains that the system of national defense embodied in the Army Reorganization bill recently signed by the President is in certain essentials unsound in principle and is wholly inadequate for national security.

2. The increase of the Regular Army contemplated by the Army Reorganization bill is chiefly an increase on paper, and is one which cannot become fully effective for five years. The bill creates the impression that the Regular Army is now a force of 178,000 men. As a matter of fact the total mobile regular force is not likely to exceed 50,000 during the coming year. Since this measure became a law the increase has amounted to a few thousand only.

3. Such is the unpreparedness of the citizen-soldiers who are now being mobilized for service on the Mexican border that the Government which sends them and the nation which permits them to be sent into the field without sufficient training and equipment cannot escape the charge of blood-guiltiness.

Oath Criticised.

4. The oath of allegiance simultaneously to the nation and to the individual State which is now being exacted of the young men of the National Guard under the stress of moral compulsion is a divided obligation which no citizen of the United States should be asked to assume. What is needed in the present emergency is an oath of undivided allegiance to the Union, and an adequate force of Federal volunteers who owe no allegiance other than to our common country.

5. No permanent military policy will suffice for the United States except a system of universal military training, under which every able-bodied man serves a prescribed period with the colors. We therefore urge that no plan for universal military service be adopted unless sanctioned by the General Staff of the United States Army.

6. We demand that the navy, as the first line of defense, shall be restored at the earliest possible moment to the first rank in the Pacific and the second in the Atlantic, and that dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, with the necessary auxiliaries, including air craft, scouts, destroyers, and sea-going submarines, be laid down at once to the full capacity of the building facilities of the United States, both public and private.

7. We demand that working plans for the mobilization of our national industries and transportation be formulated at once, and that congressional action be taken to carry them into effect.

The representatives of the different patriotic bodies here present urge concerted action by their respective organizations in order to secure the necessary legislation, irrespective of party or politics, to carry the above recommendations into effect, to the end that national defense may be established upon a solid basis worthy of our position as a world Power.

The Military Pork Barrel.

The luncheon was held at the invitation of the National Security League to discuss the failure of Congress to provide proper defense measures.

Some of those who spoke were Mayor Mitchel, ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, retired; General George W. Wingate, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, Alan R. Hawley of the Aero Club, Professor William H. Hobbs of the University of Michigan, Henry A. Wise Wood, Edward Rush Duer, and S. Stanwood Menken. Robert Bacon presided.

There was sharp criticism of Congress and equally sharp criticism of the National Guard. A special point, however, was made of praising the unselfishness and patriotism of the rank and file of the guard, who were spoken of several times as having been misrepresented by an inner circle of higher officers.

Frederic L. Huidekoper of Washington, author of a book on preparedness, said a "lobby of Adjutant Generals" had been at work in Washington to put through legislation favorable to the militia. "The disgraces of the Spanish war," he said, "threaten to be repeated. At this moment—and you can make the statement and attach my name to it—there is going on in Washington the same confusion that came at the beginning of that war.

"The general officers have approved certain spots for mobilization; certain supplies and horses, &c., have been arranged for. There are also in Washington certain Congressmen and Senators who have influence enough to be able to say: 'I don't like the location of that camp; it's got to be changed.' And the general officers are beside themselves at the present moment on account of the necessity of rerouting soldiers, supplies, or horses to suit the political pork barrel."

For Universal Service.

Mayor Mitchel came out unqualifiedly for universal training. After giving some scathing criticism of the Hay bill, which, he said, would have left us better off if it had failed of passage, the Mayor continued:

I don't suppose anything could more clearly demonstrate the present prostrate condition of this country than what is going on in this city and in this State, and in other States today, where we see the men of the National Guard called to the concentration camps. These fellows, the finest in the country, are responding, only to find when they go out that they are without equipment, without horses, and without the facilities for a successful campaign.

I want to say that the Government that sends these young men, unequipped as they are, down to Mexico, with any expectation that they will accomplish results, is exposing them to the same risk and jeopardy that the first force that went from England was exposed to, and if something of the same kind happens, we have only the American people and them to thank for it.

The most important thing, to my mind, is to call for organization throughout the country to secure from Congress adequate legislation, and, if need be, to secure a Congress that will enact adequate legislation. Just as the pacifism and indifference of the sitting Congress is non-partisan, so the movement to obtain a Congress that will enact adequate legislation ought to be non-partisan. We don't care—I don't, at all events—whether the men who go there pledged to real defensive legislation are Democrats, Republicans, Progressives, or what you will. [Great applause.] I firmly believe the situation that this country faces and the greater situation that eventually it will face in the future transcends all parties and party considerations; that it is the future of the American Republic that is at stake, and men can decide that question, irrespective of party.

Prominent Persons There.

Among those who attended were Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; James Speyer, George Gordon Battle, Oscar S. Straus, Charles G. Cuzis, C. R. Corning, Dr. S. W. Stratton, Director United States Bureau of Standards; Peter Cooper Hewitt, Franklin Q. Brown, William C. Church, Ralph D. Mershon, Chase Mellen, Karl H. Behr, G. Creighton Webb, Mrs. A. J. George, Mrs. Linden W. Bates, Miss Maude Wetmore, Herbert L. Satterlee, Dr. H. S. Drinker, President of Lehigh University; Captain Arthur F. Cosby, and Elmer R. Sperry.

THREE STEAMERS SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

French, British and Japanese Vessels Destroyed—Ship With Passengers Cannonaded by U-Boat.

MARSEILLES, June 27.—The French steamer Fournel and the English steamer Cardiff have been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The French steamer Ville de Madrid, with fifty-two passengers on board, was pursued and cannonaded by a submarine, but escaped.

MADRID, June 27.—The Japanese steamer Daiyetsu Maru has been sunk by a submarine off Barcelona. Forty-one of her crew were picked up.

The Fournel was a vessel of 2,047 tons, built in Glasgow in 1880. There are two British steamers named the Cardiff, one of 2,808 tons and the other a trawler. The larger boat has been engaged in the transatlantic trade, and was last reported on her way to Sydney, C. B.

U-35 SINKS ENEMY'S SHIPS.

Rear Admiral Degouy Blames Spain for Aiding German Craft.

PARIS, June 27.—Rear Admiral Degouy, retired, writes to the newspapers that the German submarine U-35, which recently took a letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso, has since sunk a number of French, British, and Japanese steamships.

He asserts an investigation should be made as to the right of the Spanish authorities to welcome the submarine at Cartagena and deliver supplies to it when it was on the eve of making raids on shipping.

STRAFFES NORTHCLIFFE.

Cologne Gazette Says He Helped Plunge Europe in Bath of Blood.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—In the course of an abusive article on Lord Northcliffe, who is described as the real ruler of England, the official Cologne Gazette publishes the following example of hate literature:

"Among those who are guilty of involving Europe in its bath of blood Lord Northcliffe is perhaps the guiltiest of all. He is the head and the incorporation of that great Anglo-Saxon scheme of world deception that includes England and America, and against which German strength and the German mind are fighting unceasingly—the deception that everything in the world is business and that everything can be done in the name of business.

"If the Judge of the World on the last day calls the guilty to judgment a pardoning Christ will say to both Asquith and Lloyd George: 'Father forgive them for they know not what they did.' But he will be obliged to turn his eyes away from Lord Northcliffe alone."

UNABLE TO GIVE SHIP TO HELP SHACKLETON

Argentina's Ice-Resisting Craft Not Serviceable—Immediate Rescue Chances Remote.

BUENOS AIRES, June 27.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, whose efforts to rescue the main body of his Antarctic expedition left on Elephant Island proved futile when the steamer furnished by the Uruguayan Government met adverse ice conditions, has requested the dispatch to Elephant Island of the Argentine Antarctic steamer Uruguay. It was the Uruguay which rescued the Swedish expedition in 1903.

The Minister of Marine states, however, that it is impossible to send the Uruguay to rescue the Shackleton party because she is not in serviceable condition.

No other suitable vessel in Argentina is available for the work and it is feared here that the chances of rescuing the stranded party this season are slim.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 27.—In a dispatch to the British Minister here reporting his return to Port Stanley, after having failed, because of heavy ice conditions, to effect the rescue of the main body of his Antarctic expedition, left on Elephant Island, Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton extended thanks to the Uruguayan Government, which placed a vessel at his disposal for the purpose. The explorer's message says:

"Please convey to the Uruguayan Government my earnest thanks for their services in the attempted rescue, and of my high appreciation of the valiant efforts made by Commander Ellichirbeity and his officers, who reluctantly turned back in deference to my ice experience."

Sir Ernest reports the officers and crew of the relief ship well.

CALLS CASEMENT INDICTMENT FAULTY

Counsel Argues for Dismissal on Ground Treason Was Not Committed in the Realm.

PROSECUTION RESTS CASE

Sir Roger Smiles as the Flag of the Irish Revolt Is Produced in Evidence.

LONDON, June 27.—After several witnesses had testified today and been cross-examined by Alexander Sullivan, chief counsel for the defense, the prosecution in the trial of Sir Roger Casement for high treason suddenly rested its case shortly after the luncheon recess, and the Attorney General announced that he had no statement to make.

Mr. Sullivan immediately began an address in an attempt to have the indictment quashed. His argument was highly technical, being an effort to show that the alleged treasonable acts were committed outside British realms and could not be tried in Great Britain.

As Mr. Sullivan proceeded it became increasingly evident that the defense attached the greatest importance to the attempt to show the indictment was faulty, inasmuch as it charged Sir Roger committed treason "by adhering to the King's enemies elsewhere than in the King's realms." For more than two hours Mr. Sullivan argued the matter from every angle, citing numerous cases, some of which were very ancient, which he declared tended to show no man could be tried for treason committed outside the King's realm.

At many points the three justices entered into dissertations on the questions raised. When the court adjourned Mr. Sullivan had not completed his argument, which will be continued tomorrow.

The second day of the trial opened with no change in the apathetic attitude with which the general public regards the case. The spectators of the trial, besides members of the bar, consist mostly of retired theatrical stars and men about town who have no useful task to do elsewhere.

The prosecution resumed the introduction of testimony immediately the court opened. The witnesses were the same as those called at the preliminary hearings at the Bow Street Police Court, and few new points were brought out. Witnesses gave accounts of the movements of Sir Roger and his companions, Captain Robert Monteith and Daniel J. Bailey, from the time of their landing on the evening of Good Friday in a boat from the German submarine near Tralee until the arrest of Sir Roger.

John McCarthy, an Irish farmer, described finding the boat in which the three men were said to have landed, and told of discovering buried on the beach two handbags containing revolvers and ammunition.

Mary Gorman, a servant girl, identified Sir Roger as one of three men she met hurrying away from the beach early Friday morning.

She was followed by Thomas Hearn, a Sergeant in the Irish Constabulary, who told of tracing Sir Roger to the ruined fort in the vicinity of which he arrested him. Sergeant Hearn identified revolvers, maps of Ireland, and a flag of the revolutionists which were found in a handbag. There was a stir in the courtroom as the big green emblem of the rebels was spread out in the centre of the room, and all eyes turned toward the prisoner. He shifted uneasily in his seat and then leaned back with folded arms, smiling nervously as he gazed at the flag.

Mr. Sullivan cross-examined the police witnesses at length in regard to the general unrest in Ireland, and brought out the fact that the people of the south were arming themselves against those of the north and against conscription, and that after the Curragh incident, when the military refused to serve against Ulster, the southerners felt they could not trust the soldiers to protect them against the Ulster volunteers.

One police witness said that although the carrying of arms and drilling went on unhampered by the authorities, the landing of arms would have had a very grave effect.

COMPLAINS OF GARBLING.

British Official Says News Dispatches Were Changed Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 28.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Ainsworth asked the Home Secretary if the censor had passed a telegram which appeared in The New York American from the London correspondent of the International News Service, stating that the Admiralty had admitted an overwhelming defeat by a portion of the German high seas fleet.

"Mr. Samuel replied that the passage in question was not included in any telegram sent from this country, but was composed in the New York office of the International News Service with the exception of the word 'overwhelming,' which was inserted in the office of The New York American.

"There were several similar cases at the time of the disturbances in Ireland at the end of April, but the London representative of the agency had now given assurance that no such manipulation of his messages should occur again."

The Times publishes the text of Mr. Samuel's written answer to Mr. Ainsworth. Referring to the Irish messages, he says:

"There were several cases at the time of the disturbances in Ireland at the end of April in which messages, appearing in The New York American and The New York Journal, which purported to be from the London correspondent of the International News Services, bore no likeness to the cablegrams actually dispatched, and in some instances gave information which was the opposite of that which had been sent to the press.

EARL OF DEVONSHIRE CANADA'S NEW VICEROY

Official Announcement in London that He Will Succeed the Duke of Connaught.

LONDON, June 27.—Official announcement was made today that the Duke of Connaught will be succeeded as Governor General of Canada by the Duke of Devonshire.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 27. — The appointment of the Duke of Devonshire as Governor General of Canada in succession to the Duke of Connaught has given a good deal of gratification in official circles. Before the appointment was made the Government here was consulted and asked to offer suggestions. The name of the Duke of Devonshire was suggested first, and today notification was received by the Government from Bonar Law that the suggestion had been adopted and that the Duke had expressed himself as delighted to come to Canada.

Commenting upon the appointment, the following announcement was made here today.

"The Government views with much satisfaction the announcement by the Secretary for the Colonies that the Duke of Devonshire will succeed his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as Governor General of this Dominion."

The Duchess of Devonshire, who is a daughter of the Earl of Lansdowne, is well known to many Canadians and is very popular.

Known as one of the richest peers in England, the Duke of Devonshire is an intimate friend of King George, while the Duchess, who was Lady Evelyn Emily Fitzmaurice, daughter of the fifth Marquis of Landsdowne, is also said to be Queen Mary's closest friend. She received the appointment of Mistress of the Robes in 1910, while the Duke, during 1900-3, was Treasurer of his Majesty's household.

The Duke, who is the ninth Duke of Devonshire, is in his forty-ninth year and succeeded his uncle, the eighth Duke, in 1908. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge University and during 1891-08 was Member of Parliament from West Derbyshire. At the termination of his connection with his Majesty's household, the Duke was appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury and served for two years. He is Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire and Chancellor of Leeds University.

The Duke, who is said to be very democratic, owns an estate of about 186 acres, on which are valuable mineral deposits. In addition to owning the famous Devonshire House in London, he has five estates, at which there are three picture galleries, a statue gallery, and an immense library.

WANT AMERICAN MACHINERY

Swiss Decide to Buy Here Instead of in Germany.

BERNE, Switzerland, June 27, (via Paris.)—Swiss industries using machinery have taken united action for the purchase of supplies from machinery and tool firms in the United States instead of from Germany, as formerly.

The action of the Swiss manufacturers was the result of a continued rise in German prices and the presentation of new claims for payment in French francs instead of in the German mark at a low exchange rate.

Negotiations in this connection have been opened with American Consuls in Switzerland.

CLOUDBURST HITS ROOKIES IN CAMP

Tents Carried Away and Men Have to Sleep on Wet Ground Under Soaked Blankets.

FIRST BATTLE IS FOUGHT

Enemy Patrols Captured at Corbeau Creek and the Remaining Force Dislodged from Position.

Special to The New York Times.

SCIOTA, N. Y., June 27, (by Courier to Plattsburg.)—A miniature cloudburst tonight struck the camp of the Third Plattsburg Training Regiment, which is on a six-day hike. It carried away some of the tents, soaked the belongings of most of the men, and flooded the roads so that auto truck communication with Plattsburg was cut off. Most of the men are sleeping tonight on the wet ground and under wet blankets.

The cloudburst was the culmination of a series of showers which began soon after the rookies reached the camp here. They were hardly through with the morning's problem before a thunder shower was noticed approaching. They hurried into camp, put up their "pup" tents in record time, and crawled into them before the shower came. The cook's call, however, got them out in the rain with their mess pans and coffee cups.

The men took advantage of the spare time in the afternoon to construct an elaborate system of ditches, which, it seemed, would drain the camp of the hardest rain, but the downpour, which started shortly after 6 o'clock, put the whole system out of business in a few minutes. The water rushed down the slope in a flood, loosening the tentpegs, and tents began to float away. Company M was particularly hard hit.

The rain stopped before 8 o'clock, and the men began to wring out clothes and blankets and to try to start fires with watersoaked wood. Some of them hurried over to an abandoned house near the camp, and then carried over their blankets to make themselves comfortable for the night. There are seven barber's chairs in the regimental shop, and they were all rented out for bunks early in the evening. Most of the men, however, accepted the rain as part of the game, and remained cheerfully in their tents.

The rising streams covered some of the bridges and made the passage of the auto trucks dangerous. Two trucks were on their way with the artillery band when the rain came. They were forced to turn back to Plattsburg when they were within four miles of the camp.

News reached here tonight that the cloudburst was only the tail end of a much harder storm which did much damage in Essex and Clinton Counties and disrupted the train service on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad north of Port Henry. All of the D. & H. trains were running by way of Rouses Point and north and south on the Rutland Railroad. The railroad is blocked by tons of rock which fell as a result of washouts between Port Henry and Westport.

The first fighting in the movement to hold the line of the Rutland Railroad against an enemy force from across the Canadian border took place this morning near West Chazy. It will be known as the battle of Corbear Creek. The enemy were discovered by Captain Baer's cavalrymen on a ridge near the highway. The cavalrymen captured several of the patrols and sent back to the main body the information of the enemy's position.

The battle opened with artillery fire from Captain Masteller's field battery, and the Second and Third Battalions of infantry took up the fighting with rifle fire. The Second Battalion took the right flank position and joined with the Third Battalion's frontal attack in a cross fire which dislodged the enemy.

No decision was given. The battle was fought in fields covered with small stones which made the footing difficult. Several horses went down during the engagement, and there were many cases of turned ankles.

The regimental infirmary, under the command of Major Davidson, treated several men for sore feet today. There has been no serious illness or injury so far.

Miss Cleveland a Nurse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 28.—Miss Cleveland, daughter of the late President Cleveland, has come to London to act as a voluntary worker at St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers. She has been in England only ten days, but already is a great favorite with the sightless heroes at St. Dunstan's, who regard her as a personal friend.

NO TROUBLE

when you invest in our Guaranteed Mortgages. You don't even have to cut coupons you receive our check for interest as it comes due. If you prefer quarterly payments you can arrange for them.

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188 Montague St., Bkn. 44 Court St., Bkn.
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367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
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Saks Washable Linen
Suits for Men

Regulation models....$8.00
Norfolk models.....$9.00

Two piece suits with metal buckle belt to match, which gives right finish to waist line whether coat is on or off.

¶ These washable linen suits come close to being the coolest proposition ever evolved for hot weather wear. They are as light as palm fronds, and would keep a Fiji Islander comfortable. Made of a natural color linen that can be laundered without shrinking, because it has been shrunk already till water has no terrors for it. A very low-priced suit, we admit, but it couldn't be tailored any better if it were expensive. Therein it differs from the average, for it combines style with economy, and is at once a cool proposition and a red hot value.

Or You Can Cool Off In Any One of These:—

White Flannel Coats and Trousers, the coats single breasted, or Norfolk..... $20
Mohair Coats and Trousers at.. $15
White and Striped Flannel Trousers, the striped variety in many new designs..... $3.75 to $6
Silk Coats and Trousers, in plain single breasted and new Norfolk models..... $17.50 to $28
House and Office Coats, in alpacas, serges and a great variety of silks..... $2.75 to $10

Saks & Company
Broadway, at 34th Street

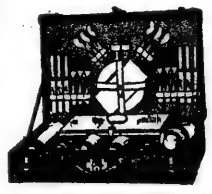
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today, in the Motor Apparel Shop

A Sale of Motor Apparel and Requisites

The special values quoted below are all from our regular stock, reduced for today, Wednesday, only.

FOR MEN		FOR WOMEN	
$10 Palm Beach Dusters	$6.50	$5 Linen Coats	$3.95
$5 Mohair Dusters	$3.50	$10.50 Palm Beach Coats	$8.50
$4 Linen Dusters	$2.95	$10 Gabardine Coats	$5.00
$1.50 Caps	50c	$16.50 Raincoats, transparent,	$12.50
$2 Silk Hats	$1.00	$2.50 Chiffon Veils	$1.00
$3 Goggles	$1.00	$5 Motor Hats	$2.75
50c Goggles	25c	50c Amber Goggles	39c



Motor Luncheon Outfits

As illustrated at left. In boxwood case, covered with black enamel duck and lined with washable material. Fitted with knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups, napkins and food box.

Fitted Complete for Four Persons.....$7.95
Fitted Complete for Six Persons.....$8.95

Charge Patrons may take advantage of these Sales, having purchases billed on July accounts, for which statement will be rendered Aug. 1st.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Are Closing Out

Remaining groups of

Dresses—that were $65 to $135—at $25, $38
Gowns—" " $125 to $175—at $65, $85
Wraps—" " $75 to $195—at $45, $75, $95
Coats—" " $45 to $95—at $25, $35, $55
Blouses—" " $10 to $35—at $5, $9, $12
Suits—$55 to $125 CLOTH SUITS—at $28, $38
$75 to $135 SILK SUITS—at $45
$35 to $45 LINEN SUITS—at $18, $25

ARROW COLLARS

CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC. TROY N.Y.

CELESTINS VICHY

PREVENTS GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

Store Your Furs and Winter Garments NOW
Modern Dry-Cold-Air Storage Vaults on the Premises. Moderate Prices

H. C. KOCH & CO. INC.
Established 1860
125th Street, West

$4.50 Motor Dusters
$2.98

Double-breasted convertible collar models, standard make, smart, roomy, and most durable. All sizes.

Of Gray Jasper Crash and tan cool-cloth.
Less than present wholesale price.
Men's Furnishings, Main Floor.

Golf Clubs at Special Prices
The Celebrated "Brae-Head," made by A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Mid-Iron, Mashie, Mashie Niblick, 2.00 Each Drive Iron, Jigger, Putting Cleek. Brassie or Driver, Special, 2.50

Sporting Goods Dept.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing today, Wednesday

The Annual June Sale of
Men's Fine Shirts
at $1.05 $1.45 $1.85

¶ Our ironclad guarantee of perfect tailoring, and absolute warranty of FAST colors, goes with every shirt included in this sale.

¶ The materials are representative of the very latest originations from European and American mills, and the matching of the stripes, the quality of the neckbands, and the laundering are just what you would expect in high-grade custom-made garments.

THE WEAVES INCLUDE:

Mercerized cloths, silk mixtures, dimities, Madras, handloomed crepes, crede cloth, Glen Royal zephyrs, tartan cords, idyl cloth, supertex, and lazy lux sport cloths. In soft and stiff cuff, pleated and negligee models.

Remarkable Values in
Men's Silk Shirts
at $3.65 and $4.95

In exclusive patterns and becoming color combinations. From every standpoint shirts of the highest character, at prices which will stand comparison with any in the city to-day. The weaves include:

Fine broadcloths in exquisite stripe designs; crepe de Chine and excellent quality novelty cloths.

NOT A BIT EXAGGERATED

We realize that it may sound like an exaggeration, yet it is perfectly true that the Thompson-Starrett Company can and does deliver buildings to its clients with greater punctuality than the average tailor delivers a suit of clothes.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction



THERE is no better way to keep in good health than to let Pluto Water bring to you all the cleansing, curative powers of French Lick Springs — pleasing, yet certain. Bottled at French Lick Springs. On sale everywhere.

Your Physician Prescribes PLUTO WATER AMERICA'S PH-ysic

Just Published

The Plunderers

By EDWIN LEFEVRE

A new book by the author of "Wall Street Stories"—the story of a secret band of shrewd and fearless men. By ingenious dramatic ways they relieve New York plutocrats of their superfluous wealth. Mr. Lefevre is a past-master of vivid story-telling and of insight into character and the individualities of High Finance. In this book he is at his best. He is dealing with a battle of riches, a motive of universal appeal.

$1.25 net

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

NIAGARA FALLS & RETURN, $11.40.

Lackawanna Railroad

Good going June 30 to July 3, inc. Returning to July 5, inc.
Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn — 505 Fulton St.

Sells Automobile and rents Country Place

The New York Times:—

Please cancel my advertisement you are now running for the Overland car, which was sold yesterday through your newspaper. Continue the advertisement for the Delaunay Belleville, as I am getting favorable replies. I have had twenty replies so far on the two advertisements through your newspaper, and have only been able to trace one through another newspaper which had the same advertisement.

I also had a similar experience with your Real Estate column, in which I advertised my country place a few days ago, as I received a great number of replies through your newspaper, having rented the place very promptly at the price quoted, whereas from another newspaper which carried the same advertisement I received no answers.

As I have wasted so much money in advertising at different times I feel it only due to the public to advise it of my experience with your newspaper.

(Signed) R. Rochester,
83 Wall Street,
New York City.

KIPLING TELLS NEW E-BOAT TALES

One Steamer the E-12 Caught in the Sea of Marmora Proved a Tartar.

FOUR SHIPS IN THE FIGHT

All Her Enemies Sunk by Submarine—How E-14 Exploded a Mine.

NET WIRES TANGLE BOAT

But She Tears Through Them—No Noncombatant Life Taken In Campaign.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Written from Official Reports in the Possession of the British Admiralty.

Copyright, 1916, by Rudyard Kipling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 27.—Before we pick up the further adventures of his Majesty's submarine E-14 and her partner the E-11, here is what you might call a cutting-out affair in the Sea of Marmora which the E-12, Lieut. Commander K. M. Bruce, put through quite on the old lines. Her main motors gave trouble from the first and she seems to have been crippled for most of that trip.

She sighted two small steamers, one towing two and the other three sailing vessels, making seven keels in all. She stopped the first steamer. She noticed that she carried a lot of stores and, moreover, that her crew—she had no boats—were all on deck in lifebelts. Not seeing any gun, the E-12 ran up alongside and told the First Lieutenant to board.

The steamer then threw a bomb at the E-12, which struck, but luckily did not explode, and opened fire on the boarding party with rifles and a concealed one-inch gun. The E-12 answered with her six-pounder and also with rifles. The two sailing ships in tow very properly tried to foul the E-12's propellers and "also opened fire with rifles." It was as Orientally mixed a fight as a man could wish—the First Lieutenant and his boarding party engaged on the steamer, the E-12 foul of the steamer and being fouled by the sailing ships, the six-pounder methodically perforating the steamer from bow to stern, the steamer's one-inch gun and rifles from the sailing ships raking everything and everybody else, the E-12's coxswain in the conning tower passing up ammunition, and the E-12's one workable motor developing "slight defects" at of course moments when power to manœuvre was vital.

Finally Blew Up the Steamer.

The account is almost as difficult to disentangle as the actual mess must have been. At any rate the six-pounder caused an explosion in the steamer's ammunition whereby the steamer sank in a quarter of an hour, giving time—and a hot time it must have been—for the E-12 to get clear of her and to sink two sailing ships.

She then chased the second steamer, who slipped her three tows and ran for shore. The E-12 knocked her about a good deal with gunfire as she fled, saw her drive on the beach well alight, and then, since the beach opened fire with a gun of 1,500 yards range, went away to retinker her motors and write up her log.

She approved of her First Lieutenant's behavior "under very trying circumstances," (this probably refers to the explosion of the ammunition by the six-pounder, which doubtless jarred the boarding party,) and of the coxswain, who acted as ammunition hoist, and of the gun crew, who "all did very well" under rifle and small gun fire "at a range of about ten yards." But she never says what she really said about her motors.

Now we will take up the E-14 on various work, either alone or as the flagship of a squadron composed of herself and Lieut. Commander N. A. Smith's boat, the E-11. Hers was a busy midsummer, and she came to be intimate with all sorts of craft, such as a two-funneled gunboat off Sar Kioi, who "fired at us and missed as usual"; hospital ships going back and forth unmolested to Constantinople, "the gunboat which fired at me on Sunday," and other old friends afloat and ashore.

"Stood Up and Cursed Us."

When the crew of a Turkish brigantine full of stores got into their boats by request and then "all stood up and cursed us," the E-14 did not lose her temper, even though it was too rough to lie alongside the abandoned ship. She told Acting Lieutenant R. W. Lawrence of the Royal Naval Reserve to swim off to her, which he did, and, after "a cursory search"—who can be expected to Sherlock Holmes for hours with nothing on?—set fire to her, "with the aid of her own matches and parrafin oil."

Then the E-14 had a brawl with a steamer with a yellow funnel with a blue top and a black band, lying at her pier among the dhows. The shore took a hand in the game with small guns and rifles, and, as the E-14 manoeuvred about the roadstead, "as requisite," there was a sudden, unaccountable explosion which strained her very badly.

"I think," she muses, "I must have caught the moorings of a mine with my tail as I was turning and exploded it. It is possible it might have been a big shell bursting over us, but I think this unlikely, as we were submerged thirty feet at the time."

She is always a philosophical boat, anxious to arrive at the reason of facts, and when the game is against her she admits it freely.

There was a nondescript craft of a few hundred tons, who "at a distance did not look very warlike," but when chased suddenly played a couple of six-pounders and got off two dozen pounds at us before we were under. Some of them were only about twenty yards off." And when a wily steamer, after sidling along shore, lay up in front of a town, she became "indistinguishable from the houses" and so was safe, because we do not Lowestrafe open towns.

Sailing dhows full of grain had to be destroyed. At one rendezvous, while awaiting the E-11, the E-14 dealt with three such cases and then "towed the crews inshore and gave them biscuits, beef, and rum and water, as they were rather wet." Passenger steamers were allowed to proceed because they "were full of people of both sexes," which is an unkultured way of doing business.

Two Heads in the Water.

An empty dhow is passed, which the E-14 was going to leave alone, but it occurs to her that the boat looks "rather deserted," and she fancies she sees two heads in the water. So she goes back half a mile, picks up a couple of badly exhausted men, frightened out of their wits, gives them food and drink, and puts them aboard their property.

Crews that jump overboard have to be picked up even if, as happened in one case, there are twenty of them and one of them is a German bank manager taking a quantity of money to a Chanak bank. Hospital ships are carefully looked over as they come and go, and are left to their own devices, but they are rather a nuisance, because they force the E-4 and others to dive for them when engaged in stalking warrantable game. There were a good many hospital ships, and so far as we can make out, they all played fair.

The E-1 boarded one and reported everything satisfactory." A layman cannot tell from the reports which of the duties demanded the most work, whether the continuous clearing out of transports, dhows, and sailing ships, generally found close to a well-gunned and attentive beach, or the equally continuous attacks on armed vessels of every kind. Whatever else might be going on, there was always the problem how to arrange for the crews of sunken ships. If a dhow has no small boats and you cannot find one handy, you have to take the crew aboard, where they are horribly in the way and add to the oppressiveness of the atmosphere, like "nine people, including two very old men," whom the E-14 made honorary members of her mess for several hours till she could put them ashore after dark.

Oddly enough she "could not get anything out of them." Imagine nine bewildered Moslems suddenly decanted into the reeking, clamorous, bowels of a fabric obviously built by Shaitan himself and surrounded by—but our people are people of the Book and not dog-eating Kaffirs, and I will wager a great deal that that little company went ashore in better health and stomach than when they were passed down the conning tower hatch.

Amphibious Battles with Troops.

Then there were queer amphibious battles with troops, who had to be shelled as they marched toward Gallipoli along the coast roads. The E-14 went out with the E-11 on this job early one morning, each boat taking her chosen section of landscape. Thrice the E-14 rose to fire, thinking she saw the dust of feet, but "each time it turned out to be bullocks." When the shelling was ended "I think the troops marching along that road must have been delayed and a good many killed." The Turks got up field guns in the course of the afternoon—your true believer never hurries—which outranged both boats, and they left accordingly. But one cannot rejoice over dead Mohammedans unless they are Arabs, and I have never met any one in the trade who did.

Next day she changed billets with the E-11, who had the luck to pick up and put down a battleship close to Gallipoli. It turned out to be the Barbarossa. Meantime the E-14 got a 5,000-ton supply ship and later had to burn a sailing ship loaded with 200 bales of leaf and cut tobacco—Turkish tobacco. Small wonder that the E-11 "came alongside that afternoon and remained for an hour," probably making cigarettes.

Then the E-14 went back to her base. She had a hellish time among the Dardanelles nets, was of course fired at by the forts, just missed a torpedo from the beach, scraped a mine, and, when she had time to investigate, found electric mine wires twisted around her propellors, and all her hull scraped and scored with wire marks.

A Treasure of an Artificer.

But that again was only in the day's work. The point she insisted upon was that she had been for seventy days in the Sea of Marmora, with no securer base for refitting than the entry of the same, and during all that while she had not had any "engine room defect which had not been put right by the engine room staff of the boat." The Commander and Third Officer went sick for a while, the First Lieutenant got gastric enteritis and was in bed (if you could see that bed!) "for the remainder of our stay in the Sea of Marmora," but "this boat has never been out of running order." Credit is ascribed to "the excellence of my chief engine room artificer, James Hollier Hague, C. N. 227,715," whose name is duly submitted to the authorities "for your consideration for advancement to the rank of warrant officer."

Seventy days of every conceivable sort of risk, within and without, in a boat which is all engine-room, except where she is sick-bay; 12,000 miles covered since the last overhaul, and "never out of running order," thanks to Mr. Hague! Such artists as he are the kind of engine-room artificers that commanders intrigue to get hold of—each for his own boat—and when the tales are told in the trade their names, like Abou ben Adhem's, lead all the rest.

I do not know the exact line of demarcation between engine room and gunnery repairs, but I imagine it is faint and fine. The E-11, for example, while she was helping the E-14 to shell a beached steamer, smashed half her gun-mounting, "a gun-layer being thrown overboard and the gun nearly following him." However, the mischief was repaired in the next twenty-four hours—hours which, considering the very limited deck space of a submarine, means that all hands must have been moderately busy. One hopes they had not to dive often during the job.

Shore Through Net Stays.

But worse is to come. The E-2, Commander D. Stocks, carried an externally mounted gun which, while she was driving up the Dardanelles on business, got hung up in the wires and stays of a net. She saw them through her conning tower scuttle at a depth eighty feet—one wire hawser around the gun, another around the conning tower, and so on. There was a continuous crack of small explosions overhead, which she thought were charges aimed by guard-boats who watch the nets. She considered her position for awhile, backed, got up speed, forged ahead and shore through the whole affair in one wild surge. Imagine the roof of a navigable cottage after it has snapped telegraph lines with its chimney, and you will get a small idea of what happens to the hull of a submarine when she uses her gun to break wire hausers with.

The E-2 was a wet, strained, and uncomfortable boat for the rest of her cruise. She sank steamers, burned dhows, was worried by torpedo boats and haunted by Hun planes, hit bottom freely, and frequently silenced forts that fired at her from lonely beaches, warned villages who might have joined in the game that they had better keep to farming, shelled railway lines and stations, would have shelled a pier but found there was a hospital built at one end of it, "so could not bombard"; came upon dhows crowded with "female refugees," which she "allowed to proceed," and was presented with fouls in return. But through it all her chief preoccupation was that racked and strained gun and mounting.

When there was nothing else doing she reports shortly that she "worked on the gun." As a philosopher of the lower deck put it, "It isn't what you —— know that matters, it's what you —— have to do." In other words, worry, not work, kills. The E-2 gun did its best to knock the heart out of them all. She had to shift the wretched thing twice; once because the bolts that held it down were smashed, (the wire hawser must have pretty well pulled it off its seat,) and again because the hull beneath it leaked on pressure. She went down to make sure of it, but she drilled and tapped and adjusted till in a short time the gun worked again and killed steamers as it should.

The Whole Boat Leaked.

Meanwhile the whole boat leaked. All the plates under the old gun position forward leaked. She leaked aft through damaged hydroplane guards and on her way home they had to keep the water down by hand pumps while she was diving through nets. Where she did not leak outside she leaked internally, tank leaking into tank, so that the petrol got into the main fresh water supply and the men had to be put on an allowance. The last pint was served out when she was in the narrowest part of the Narrows, a place where one's mouth may well go dry.

Of a sudden here, for the moment, the records end. I have been at some pains not to pick and choose among them. So far from doctoring or heightening any of the incidents, I have rather understated them, but I hope I have made it clear that through all the haste and fury of these multiplied actions, when life and death and destruction turned on the twitch of a finger, not one life of any noncombatant was wittingly taken. They were carefully picked up or picked out, taken below, transferred to boats and dispatched, or personally conducted in intervals of business, to a safe, unexploding beach. Sometimes they part from their chaperones "with many expressions of good-will." At others they seem greatly relieved and rather surprised at not being knocked on the head, after the custom of their allies. But the boats, with a hundred things on their minds, no more take credit for their humanity than their commanders explain feats for which they won their respective decorations.

TEUTON PLOT INQUIRY.

Earl Grey Says Precautions Have Been Taken Against Them Here.

LONDON, June 27.—Foreign Secretary Grey, in reply to a question in the House of Commons today from C. W. Bellairs, said representations had been made to the American Government in regard to attempts by German sympathizers to blow up ships of the allied nations in American ports by means of bombs.

The Foreign Secretary could not say no further attempts would be made, but, he added, all proper precautions had been taken to prevent them.

FOOD RIOTING IN LEIPSIC.

Swiss Reports Tell of Mobs Pillaging Bakeries and Butcher Shops.

BERNE, June 27, (via London.)—Reports have reached here that serious rioting occurred in Liepsic at the end of last week and that about 1,800 shops, chiefly those of bakers, butchers, and provision dealers, were pillaged by mobs.

It is said Czech soldiers brought from Austria fired upon the crowd, and that martial law has been proclaimed in Liepsic and in the Duchy of Brunswick.

TO ARBITRATE MAIL SEIZURE.

Sweden and Great Britain Agree on Settling Dispute.

LONDON, June 27.—The British and Swedish Governments have agreed to submit to international arbitration after the war the question of the legality of British seizures of postal parcels, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm today.

Great Britain also is willing, says the dispatch, to submit to arbitration other questions arising out of British prize court decisions which proved unsatisfactory to neutral Governments.



A Home Is No Better Than Its Kitchen

THE same principle applies as in that of a chain which is "no stronger than its weakest link." The kitchen must be in keeping with all other parts of the home.

Garbage must not accumulate. A GAS INCINERATOR burns every bit of garbage, leaving only a fine ash. Uses very little gas.

Hot water is an essential. It cannot be dispensed with. Cleanliness and health demand an unfailing supply of hot water. A GAS WATER HEATER supplies as much hot-water as you need at any hour of the day or night.

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Dress Trunk, three-ply veneer, construction round edges and corners; canvas covering, fibre binding, brass mounting, no belts, special locking device whereby entire trunk is opened by turning key in lock; striped linen lining, deep removable tray and lid, with two compartments, skirt tray underneath, ample space at bottom for clothing. Size 36-inch or 39-inch $12.50

Three-quarter trunk, same construction as above. Size 36-inch $11.50

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The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

GERMANS BATTER VOLHYNIA LINE

Brussiloff's Troops in Galicia Now Only Ten Miles from Kolomea.

HINDENBURG ATTACKS FAIL

Petrograd Announces Captures of 198,972 Teutons, 219 Guns, 644 Machine Guns in 19 Days.

BERLIN, June 27, (via London.)—Russian positions southwest of Sokul, in Volhynia, have been stormed by General von Linsingen's troops and held against counterattack, according to an announcement of the War Office today. Several hundred Russians were taken prisoners. The announcement follows:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: German detachments which penetrated Russian positions south of Kekkau brought back 26 prisoners, 1 machine gun, and 1 mine thrower. Another detachment which entered Russian positions north of Mladziol brought back 1 officer, 188 men, 6 machine guns, and 4 mine throwers. Enemy patrols were driven off. Numerous bombs were dropped on the railway freight station at Dvinsk.

Army group of Prince Leopold: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: Southwest of Sokul we stormed Russian lines and took several hundred prisoners. Enemy counterattacks were nowhere successful.

PETROGRAD, June 27.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Riga front and near the Ikskul bridgehead there have been artillery duels. Attempts by the enemy infantry to take the offensive in some sectors were easily repulsed.

The enemy opened a violent fire on some of our Dvinsk positions and attempted to take the offensive north of Lake Sventen, but without success. In one of these sectors commanding officers distinguished themselves, particularly Lieutenant Norkine and noncommissioned officer Kononenko, the former receiving fifteen wounds.

Enemy aeroplanes have dropped bombs on various places, including the town of Dvinsk.

Yesterday evening north of Lake Niadziol the enemy bombarded our trenches between Lakes Dolja and Voltchino with heavy and light artillery, and then took the offensive, which was repulsed with our artillery fire. A second German offensive also failed, the enemy being thrown back to his trenches.

In the region of the Slutsk road on Monday night the Germans, after short artillery preparation, attempted an offensive, but were repulsed by our fire. The enemy, having renewed his offensive in the region of Metairil, southwest of Lipsk and northeast of Lake Vygonovskoye, succeeded in getting a foothold on our side of the Shara, but was later dislodged and fell back. We again occupy our old positions.

On the Kolki front, at Bogouschievka on the Stokhod, the enemy continues the bombardment of our lines with heavy guns. Further south there has been artillery and infantry firing.

In the region of Nesvitche, southwest of Lutsk, an Austrian aeroplane, hit by our guns, fell. The aviator and observer, who were wounded, were taken prisoners.

On the middle Stripa the enemy began heavy artillery fire at many points. On Sunday our aviator, Sub-Lieutenant Orloss, ascended that day for the tenth time to a height of 2,400 meters and pursued an enemy aviator, forcing him by machine gun-fire to volplane suddenly near Podgaitzy.

In the direction of Czernowitz we drove the enemy as far as the Doudovetz River, an affluent of the Pruth, which it joins near Zablotoff, ten miles from Kolomea.

According to the latest reports from General Brussiloff's army, the total prisoners and booty captured between June 4 and 23 amount to 4,031 officers, 194,941 soldiers, 219 guns, 644 machine guns, 196 bomb throwers, 146 artillery caissons, and 38 searchlights.

As an example of the bravery of our Don Cossacks it is reported that during the crossing of the Dniester near Snowidow parties of the Cossacks swam the river naked and carrying only their guns. When they reached the other side they rushed to a bayonet attack on the enemy, killing many, capturing others, and holding the conquered position until the arrival of reinforcements."

More than 100,000 men, of whom a large proportion are prisoners of war, are at work strengthening the defenses of Kovel, according to the Bourse Gasette. The new defenses extend more than ten miles from the town.

The crossing of the Dniester southwest of Buczacs by the Don Cossacks is regarded here as another nail in the coffin of Kolomea. The Cossacks are now expected to sweep around the Cherniava River from the West.

RUSSIANS CHARGE IN MASS.

Large Bodies of Cavalry Employed, German Observer Reports.

By EUGEN LENNHOFF.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, June 26.—The present technique of the Russians in their attacks varies in many respects from that of previous offensives. Never before have such masses of men stormed. Never before has artillery fire reached such a degree of effectiveness as now.

The Russians have made use of countless new batteries in the present offensive. Particularly, heavy calibre guns have greatly multiplied. Among these are also Japanese thirty-two centimeter guns. Cavalry is playing an important rôle. Everywhere where the terrain permits great bodies of cavalry are kept in readiness behind the infantry lines, especially Cossacks, Tartars, and "White Russian" Hussars.

On those parts of the Austrian front which were taken back sharp actions with the cavalry developed. In the infantry attacks the "Carpathian tactics" were heightened. Sixteen and seventeen rows were the rule for infantry charges, though occasionally there were more. The Russian attacks were supported by Belgian armored motor cars armed with machine guns and cannon. They were naturally used only where good roads ran straight into the front, and in view of their speed and small dimensions made hard targets to hit, but they were not able to achieve any very great results.

BERLIN EXPECTS CLIMAX OF WAR

Continued from Page 1.

ing, the artillery was active on both sides at various points of the front from Ramscappelle to Steenstraete.

There was a reciprocal bombardment in the region of Dixmude.

ITALIANS TAKE ARSIERO AND CONTINUE ADVANCE

Many Heights Captured as the Austrians Fall Back Before the Eager Foe.

ROME, June 27.—Following up their recent successes on the Trentino front, the Italians have driven back the Austrians still further, the War Office announced today, and have captured Posina and Arsiero, Mounts Fiara, Taverle, Spitz Kesserle, and Cima della Saette, and the crests on the Calderia and Campanella.

The official statement reads:

Between the Adige and the Brenta our advance continued, notwithstanding the enemy's attempt to hold us by the concentrated fire of artillery and machine guns and by rearguard actions, which were favored by the difficult ground. In the Valley of the Arsa we advanced yesterday across strong entrenchments at Mattassone and Anghebeni, and completed the conquest of Monte Menerle.

Along the Posina line we cleared the enemy from the southern slopes of Monte Aralta, and, after crossing the stream, took Posina and Arsiero, thus beginning the advance on the northern side of the valley.

On Sette Comuni plateau our infantry, preceded by cavalry patrols, reached the Punta Cobbin-Treschè-Conca-Fondi-Cesuna line, extending to the southwest of Asiago. To the northwest we crossed the Nos Valley and occupied Monte Fiara, Monte Taverle, Spitz Kesserle, and Cima della Saette.

On the right our Alpine troops carried the crests on the Calderia and Campanella, after much gallant fighting.

Along the whole front there is considerable evidence of the enemy's barbarous methods. Arsiero was destroyed by fire. Asiago and many smiling villages were reduced to smouldering ruins. Near Magna Boschi some hundred naked corpses of our soldiers were found in mire.

In the Sugana Valley the situation is unchanged. In upper Vanoi we occupied Masi di Tognola. There were no events of importance on the remainder of the front.

One of our air squadrons, consisting of ten machines, yesterday dropped fifty heavy bombs on the Calliano railway station in the Lagarina Valley. Satisfactory results were observed. The machines returned safely. This morning an Austrian aeroplane was brought down in a fight near Verona.

One Stroke Shook Austrian Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, June 27. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Details of the precipitate Austrian retreat are coming through from Luigi Barzini and Arnaldo Fraccaroli, war correspondents of the Corriere della Sera.

It was 1 o'clock on Saturday morning when the first signs of the Austrian retreat became unmistakable.

The position was as follows: On the extreme Italian right flank the Alpini had captured by assault the formidable height of Cima Isidoro on the frontier north of Asiago, facing the Sugana Valley, together with a battery of Austrian big guns. On this advanced stronghold with a tremendous concentration of men and artillery the Italians proceeded to pivot all the operations in this sector, so that the protection thereby afforded enabled them late Saturday night to smash through the Austrian defenses of Mandrielle in a direct line northward at the head of Campomulo Valley.

This terrible blow at once imperiled the whole system of Austrian positions on the east and when at the first blush of dawn the Italian infantry swept down the encircling heights upon Castel Gumberto and Monte-Fiara and moved forward in concentrated formation from Bosco, from Valtris of Trepali, the Chenal, the Vecchia, and Mieia, and from Sbarbatal, the Austrian regiments found themselves almost entirely surrounded with no safety except in headlong flight, abandoning all the stores and munitions behind them.

In the ensuing twenty-four hours the whole Austrian defense of this region collapsed like a house of cards and the Italians were once more in possession of all the burned and ruined towns and villages.

Meantime the Italian left flank continued its heavy pressure against the Austrians, who were effectually bottled up in Asiago hollow, while 700 or 800 guns of every calibre, massed fanwise at the entrance to the Astico Valley, subjected the region north of Asiago to a frightful tempest of fire and completed three days' and three nights' incessant bombardment of Monte Cengio.

Toward 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the Austrians quit this lofty peak. Only one way of retreat remained open for them, and that was through the narrow gorge of the Assa in the direction of Asiago. To protect this the Austrian centre held out till evening.

Sunrise on Monday witnessed a wondrous and novel sight in mountain warfare. The Italians for the first time hurled their magnificent squadrons of cavalry across the burning débris of Asiago down all the valleys toward Rodigilleri and Campoverde, north of Asiago, smiting the rearguards of the fleeing foe and holding them in check till the oncoming Italian infantry completed the slaughter. The mountain dales were thickly strewn with the dead and dying of the routed army which pursued their panicky flight toward Monte Interotto, two and a half miles north northwest of Asiago.

As yet there is no telling where the Austrians may strive to make a fresh stand.

BULGARIA IS UNEASY.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 27.—Sofia reports indicate that Bulgaria is uneasy, owing to the possible consequences of Greece's capitulation to the Entente demands. It is said that official Bulgarian circles declare Bulgaria would be forced to regard a Greece under the dictatorship of Venizelos and obeying Entente orders as an open enemy.

Sofia feels that Greece's capitulation has caused the whole Balkan problem to enter a new stage. The effects of the changed situation are already making themselves felt in Sofia and Bucharest. While recognizing Greece's good will to further maintain neutrality, Sofia regard's Greece's future attitude as most

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS MAY BE AVOIDED

Meeting of the Unionist Party Postponed—Lord Selborne Explains Why He Resigned.

LONDON, June 27.—Throughout today the air was charged with rumors of a serious Cabinet crisis over the Irish Home Rule compromise. The fact that there were two prolonged Cabinet councils, in addition to party meetings, seemed to confirm this view. An evening newspaper announced that the Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister without portfolio, and Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, had actually resigned, but that their resignations had not been accepted. Rumor also connected the name of Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, with the Ministers likely to resign.

Lord Selborne in the House of Lords this afternoon said that no definite announcement concerning the situation was to be expected until after a meeting of Unionists tomorrow, at which it was still hoped that the influence of Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary of State for Colonies, who supported Premier Asquith, and David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, who framed the Irish compromise, might possibly avert a rupture. Later, however, it was announced that the Unionist meeting had been postponed until next week at the desire of Mr. Bonar Law and the Government, who wished further time for consideration of the Irish proposal. This postponement puts a new complexion on affairs and permits of the hope that a crisis will be avoided.

Explaining his reasons for retiring from the Cabinet as President of the Board of Agriculture, Lord Selborne said his understanding of the basis of the inquiry made by David Lloyd George was that it contemplated an amendment of the Home Rule act whereby Ulster or a part thereof should be excluded from the operation of the act and that the bill of exclusion should be passed during the war, but that neither the principal act nor the amending act would come into operation until the restoration of peace. In this belief he concurred in the appointment of Mr. Lloyd George to take up the negotiations.

When, at Whitsuntide, he learned the basis of the inquiry had been changed and that it had become part of the proposed settlement that Home Rule, with the qualifications mentioned, should come into operation during the war, he informed Premier Asquith he could take no responsibility for such a policy, and handed in his resignation. He said he was ready to arrange for the exclusion of Ulster now and to give every guarantee that Home Rule would come into operation after the war, but he considered it dangerous to make the change during the war, owing to the disturbed conditions in Ireland.

"I say this," he added, "while acknowledging in the fullest way the loyal, patriotic action of John Redmond during the war."

Italians Bag Aeroplane at Verona.

ROME, June 27.—An Austrian aeroplane, while bombarding Verona this morning, was attacked and brought down by Italian aircraft in the Chiampo Valley. Another aeroplane, attacking Padua, was driven off by anti-aircraft artillery.

TURKS ADVANCE IN VARIOUS SECTORS

Report Russians in Retreat on the Caucasus Front and in Persia.

CONSTANTINOLE, Monday, June 26, (via London, June 27.)—The following anouncement was made today at army headquarters:

In Persia Russian troops of all arms, under protection of their fortified positions, made an attack on June 26 against our forces east of Servil. The engagement lasted until evening. The Russians finally withdrew without accomplishing their purpose, having suffered considerable losses.

A Russian detachment which attempted to outflank our troops in this sector was compelled by a counter attack to return to its position.

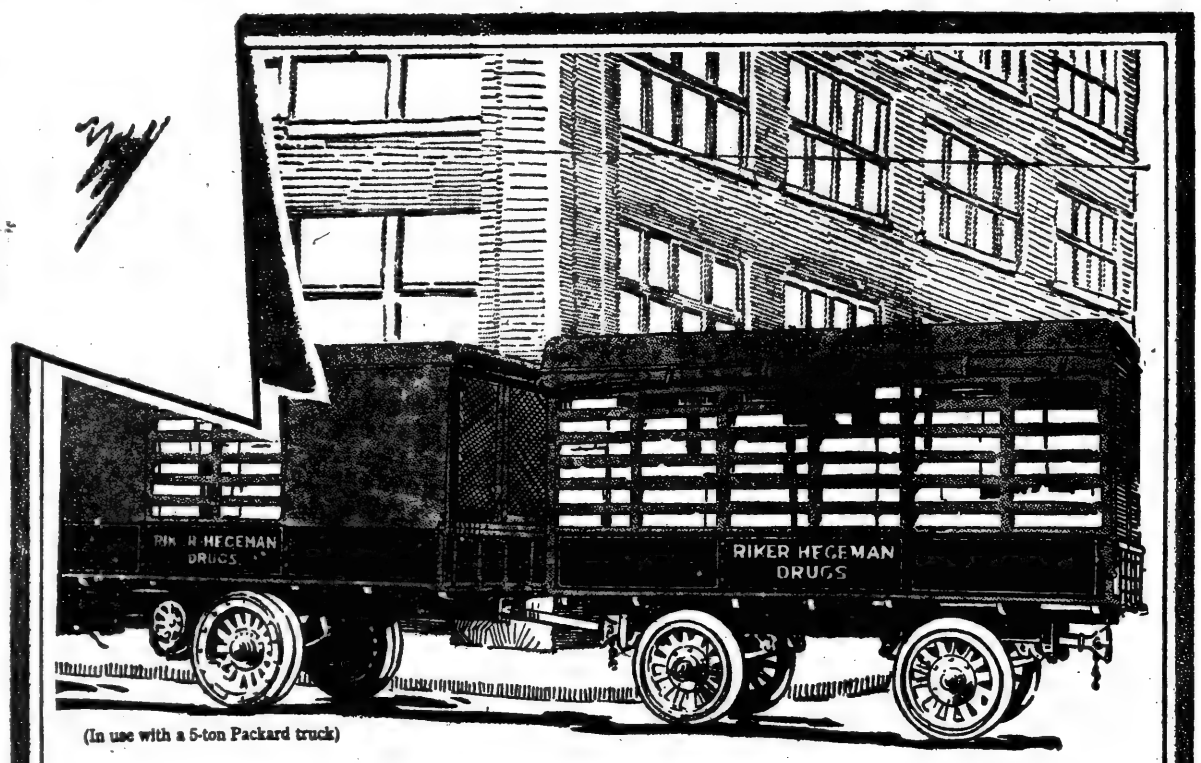
Our troops operating south of this sector approached the neighborhood of Chilan. The Russians avoided a fight, evacuating their positions and withdrawing to the northeast.

In the north our troops advancing from Sineh met a regiment of Russian cavalry which was defeated, suffering great losses in dead and wounded.

Caucasian Front—On the left wing, north of the Choruk, we are consolidating positions which we captured from the Russians. At other points our troops are pursuing the enemy, who is fleeing from this front toward the coast. We captured or dispersed small detachments of the enemy, among which were thirty-three men of the Nineteenth Turkestan Regiment.

CHARITIES.

PUBLIC MEETING
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America
CARNEGIE HALL
7th Avenue and 57th Street
Thursday, June Twenty-ninth, Eight o'Clock
ISIDORE HERSHFIELD
Recently Returned from the European War Zones, Will Render a Most Interesting Report
PROMINENT SPEAKERS MUSIC
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Out today
New Victor Records for July

Caruso sings "My Bride Shall be My Flag"
A touching ballad that tells the story of a rejected suitor, who bravely resolves to forget his disappointment in the career of a soldier, and joins the army in the place of his more fortunate rival.
Victor Red Seal Record 88555. Twelve-inch, $3

The charming "Non é Ver" by de Gogorza
This beautiful sentimental ballad was immensely popular in the 80's and 90's. It is still a favorite encore number and is superbly rendered by this well-known baritone.
Victor Red Seal Record 74421. Twelve-inch, $1.50

Gluck contributes the "Nightingale Song"
The famous old waltz is delightfully given by Gluck, and the bird voices by Charles Kellogg lend a charming touch to the record.
Victor Red Seal Record 64566. Ten-inch, $1

Pryor's Band plays two inspiring marches
Nora Bayes entertains with two witty songs
Two "Dixie" songs by Kitty Cheatham
and 86 others including

4 beautiful marimba band records
2 medleys of favorite old-time songs
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20 tuneful popular song "hits"
24 charming concert arias
8 superb dance records
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6 attractive recitations
2 favorite orchestral movements
2 amusing rural sketches

Hear these new Victor Records today at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you a complete descriptive list and play any music you wish to hear.
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Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Styles on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

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ADVERTISEMENT.
GIANTS TODAY WITH PHILADELPHIA, 3:40 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.—Advt.

LAUD WILSON'S ACTS IN DEMOCRATIC CLUB

President Praised for Keeping the Country Out of the European War.

NOMINATIONS ARE RATIFIED

Resolution Declares "the Long-Pending but Inevitable Crisis" Is Being Met Firmly.

President Wilson was warmly eulogized for keeping this country out of the European war at a meeting held last night at the National Democratic Club to ratify his nomination, and that of Vice President Thomas R. Marshall. The meeting was attended by some 200 members of the club. One of the notable absentees was Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy.

A resolution rehearsing and praising the achievements of the Wilson Administration was adopted by unanimous vote. The resolution was presented by District Attorney Edward Swann, and it said in part:

The members of the National Democratic Club in the great Democratic city of New York have here assembled to express their enthusiastic and unqualified approval of the nomination of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall as the candidates of a united and confident Democracy for President and Vice President of the United States.

The great tests of a party's claim to be continued as the country's dominant political power are fidelity to its pledges, the soundness of its policies, and the character and ability of its leader. We challenge candid examination of our party's record measured by these tests.

Our party was bound by its history, without any platform pledge, to exert every human effort to keep aloof from the devastating European war and maintain a fair and strict neutrality. This it has done under conditions of unprecedented difficulty, winning at the same time from both contending sides recognition of American rights by patient but persistent resort to the channels of diplomacy.

Finally, the Democratic Party has had to take up the burden of efficiently preparing the country for national defense, after years of Republican indifference and neglect, to work out a solution of the vexatious Mexican problem inherited from the Taft Administration.

Strong measures for national defense have been enacted, and the long-pending, but inevitable, Mexican crisis is being met with resolution, proper regard for American rights, and compassion for the unfortunate condition of a bandit-ridden and distracted people of a neighboring country.

Through all these problems and difficulties the high character, the fine ideals, and the commanding intellectual ability of President Woodrow Wilson have stood forth in such manner as to win the earnest admiration of his countrymen and command the attention and respect of the world. For these reasons, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic Club unanimously and most heartily ratifies the nomination of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall, and pledges its active support in the campaign for their triumphant re-election.

Speaking in support of the resolution, District Attorney Swann said:

"We have supreme confidence in the course our President will take in dealing with the situation that has arisen in Mexico. We know that if investigation determines that the forces of the Republic of Mexico without right or authority shot down our American soldiers, the President will take such action as will vindicate the honor and the prestige of the United States."

Assistant District Attorney Alexander O'Rourke said that "only the commanding genius and diplomatic ability of Woodrow Wilson had kept this country out of the war in Europe," and that the troubles in Mexico had been inherited from the Taft Administration. Charles B. Alexander, a member of the Board of Regents, was one of the other speakers.

John M. Richie, President of the club, in opening the meeting, made a speech warmly praising President Wilson.

T. R.'S LETTER IN RECORD

And Senator Thomas Calls Colonel a "Fugitive from Armageddon."

WASHINGTON, June 27.—At the request of Representative Copley of Illinois, Progressive, the House today ordered printed in the Congressional Record the letter of Theodore Roosevelt declining the Progressive nomination for President.

In the Senate, Senator Thomas, Democrat, made a speech describing Colonel Roosevelt as a "fugitive from Armageddon" who had delivered his party to the enemy.

Destroyer Sampson Commissioned.

BOSTON, June 27.—The new torpedo boat destroyer Sampson was placed in commission at the Boston Navy Yard today, with Lieut. Commander B. C. Allen as its first commanding officer. The destroyer was named for Admiral Sampson of Spanish War fame.

ANGLING FOR PROGRESSIVES

Prohibitionists Offer J. M. Parker Their Vice Presidential Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—As a result of the indorsement given to Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for President, by the Progressive National Committee, it is regarded by local politicians as extremely probable that there will be a complete amalgamation of the Progressives with the Republican Party in this State and possibly a harmony State and county ticket and the consolidation of the local organizations of both parties.

It is generally believed that a large majority of the Republicans who forsook the party four years ago will return to the fold, but there is doubt as to what course the former Democrats will take. Prohibitionists see a chance to gain recruits from the remnant of the Progressives who will support neither Hughes nor Wilson.

Prohibition Party leaders lost no time today in throwing out grappling hooks for Progressives who went down with the Bull Moose ship. Virgil G. Hinshaw, Chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, called on John M. Parker and other Progressives who held out to the last for a third ticket. Mr. Hinshaw told Mr. Parker that the Prohibitionists would be glad to have him accept a Vice Presidential nomination from the National Convention in St. Paul next month. Mr. Parker, who is the Progressive nominee for Vice President, appeared interested, but said he had not made up his mind what to do. He resigned as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Louisiana to join the Progressive Party, and has declared he never could return to the Democratic fold. He refused to be "delivered" to the Republican Party.

Mr. Hinshaw tonight issued a formal invitation to all Progressives to attend the "get-together" conference in St. Paul on July 18, the day before the opening of the Prohibition National Convention. He asked Progressives to attend with a view of "finding a common political ground on which to fight for the welfare of humanity."

Infantile Paralysis Increases.

Reports received by the Health Department indicate that infantile paralysis is increasing in Brooklyn. Thirty-seven additional cases, making a total of 183 to date, have been reported. Most of them were in South Brooklyn. Scattered cases were reported from Williamsburg and Brownsville.

SAYS MOOSE VOTES WILL ELECT WILSON

Chairman Vance McCormick Takes Charge of Democratic Headquarters.

SEES HENRY MORGENTHAU

Finance Committee and Treasurer Marsh Already Installed—President Wilson Will Make Speeches.

Genial, smiling, and confident, Vance C. McCormick, the newly-elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, walked into the headquarters of that body in the Forty-second Street Building yesterday afternoon and took active charge of the Wilson campaign. After a conference with Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Committee, he received a group of reporters.

"I have already received assurances of sufficient Progressive support to make the re-election of President Wilson certain," said Mr. McCormick in response to a question as to whether he had opened negotiations with the New York County Progressive organization, which appears on the verge of a bolt. Mr. McCormick would not say whether he had talked with any of the disgruntled former followers of Colonel Roosevelt in this city.

'Have you anything to say regarding the action of the National Progressive Committee in voting to indorse Justice Hughes?" Mr. McCormick was asked.

"Not just at present," was his reply. "In my opinion we will have a lot to say about that a little later."

Mr. McCormick expects to make this city his home for the campaign period. He is going to Washington tomorrow to consult President Wilson regarding the personnel of the Campaign Committee which the Democratic National Committee has been authorized to appoint. Mr. McCormick said last night that, while there was no limitation as to the number of members, eleven in all probability would be appointed. They need not necessarily be members of the Democratic National Committee.

The Finance Committee engaged campaign headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building, too, yesterday afternoon. This committee will have a suite of three offices on the third floor, just above the large suite which now is occupied by the Democratic National Committee. Wilbur W. Marsh of Iowa, the newly-elected Treasurer of the National Committee, was there, having arrived from the West yesterday. He told the newspaper men that he would remain on the job throughout the campaign, but had no other statement to make for the present.

Mr. McCormick said that the details of the campaign, of course, had not at this early stage of the fight been worked out with any degree of precision. To what extent President Wilson would tour the country and make speeches, Mr. McCormick said, would depend largely on developments in the Mexican imbroglio. That the President will take the stump is certain.

One question which Mr. McCormick expects to take up with President Wilson this week has to do with the fixing of a date for the notification ceremonies. It has already been determined that Mr. Wilson will be notified of his renomination at Shadow Lawn, his New Jersey Summer home, but the date is as yet unsettled. Mr. McCormick expressed the opinion that the ceremony would take place about July 15, the date when the Republican nominee is to be notified.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE FOR HUGHES

The Women's Roosevelt League met at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon, and with only one dissenting vote decided to indorse Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President. The lone dissenter was a woman from the South who later in the meeting explained that she was a Democrat by tradition, and would feel like "a woman without a country in an organization committed to a Republican nominee." The women voted to retain the name of Roosevelt League.

The women, numbering something less than one hundred, who met in the banquet room of the Manhattan to determine whether their organization ought to disband, now that Colonel Roosevelt was entirely out of it as a principal in the Presidential fight, heard a cheering announcement from Miss Alice Carpenter, President of the league.

"I have felt as blue as anything since the Chicago Convention," she told the meeting. "But this morning I heard an interesting piece of gossip that made me feel much better. I heard that a movement had been started—the first one of its kind, I believe—to demand, mind you, demand, that Mr. Hughes, if elected, make Colonel Roosevelt his Secretary of State."

The women were rather niggardly with applause throughout the hour or more that the meeting lasted, but at this information they clapped their hands vigorously. A suggestion from the chair that one of the courses open to the organization was to support Wilson was received with cries of "No!" and much laughter. They did not warm up to Hughes very much, either, and it was plain from the temper of the meeting that the league's sole reason for supporting him was that Colonel Roosevelt had agreed to do so first.

Miss Bertha Rambaugh, Mrs. Alfred Eno, Mrs. Joseph McLean, Miss Francis Keller, and Miss Alice Carpenter were appointed on the Program Committee. It was said after the meeting that the women would start an early and active campaign.

JOHNSON OUT FOR HUGHES.

Declares Nominee's Record Warrants His Support.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 27.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson, one of the leaders of the Progressive Party, today announced that he will support Charles E. Hughes, Republican, for the Presidency, "because I believe his record warrants it."

HUGHES DINES TODAY ALONE WITH COLONEL

Continued from Page 1.

main here until 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when he will go to Bridgehampton to stay until after the Fourth of July.

Mr. Hughes saw the performance of "Very Good Eddie" last night at the Casino. He occupied a box with a party of friends. During the first act many in the audience recognized him, and in the intermission an admirer called for "Three cheers for the next President," to which there was a hearty response.

LOCAL MOOSE TO MEET JULY 6.

County Committee May Indorse Wilson and Seabury.

Progressive County Chairman John J. O'Connell announced yesterday that he had called a meeting for Thursday of next week, when formal action would be taken to determine the future course of the County Committee.

Mr. O'Connell refused to venture any forecast as to what the Progressives in New York County would do, now that, contrary to the wishes of a great many of the most important members, the Progressive National Committee has "delivered" the party to the Republican nominee. From all accounts, there is a considerable element in the County Committee which has been the recipient of many patronage favors from the Democratic administration of Mayor Mitchel. They feel that it would be more profitable to the New York Progressives to join hands with the Democrats than to return to the Republican fold.

That a resolution indorsing President Wilson would be introduced at the meeting next week was predicted in local Progressive circles yesterday. No one, however, ventured to predict whether it could be put through or not. It is likely that the committee will be asked to take action to indorse Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals for the Gubernatorial nomination. This would pit the County Committee of the Progressives against Governor Whitman, who expects to be renominated by the Republicans, while it is generally believed that Judge Seabury will be the Democratic nominee for Governor.

ORPET IS UNSHAKEN BY CROSS EXAMINATION

Prosecutor Attempts to Prove Defendant Was Chemistry Expert but Student Denies It.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 27.—Will H. Orpet, charged with the murder of Marion Lambert, resumed the witness stand today. Attorney Ralph F. Potter of the defense immediately asked about the water and molasses which Orpet sent to Marion "to relieve her mind." One of these bottles he sent to her, the other he brought to her the day of her death.

Orpet was in better voice than yesday. He talked with more assurance and more connectedly.

"Why did you tell State's Attorney Dady that you were at Madison on Feb. 9?" asked Mr. Potter.

"Well, the way things were I thought it would look bad," replied the witness.

Attorney Potter then asked: "What were your relations with Celestia Youker?"

"There was a tacit understanding between us. I had known her six years."

"Did she return your affections?"

"Yes."

"You were engaged?"

"No, there was an understanding. No date was set for marriage. I had not ever formally asked her to marry me."

"Did you tell Mr. Dady or any one else that you saw Marion take poison?"

"No."

Orpet was then cross-examined by Attorney David R. Joslyn, who is assisting State's Attorney Dady. He asked about an automobile ride which Marion and Orpet took last September.

"You stopped and went into the woods?" asked Mr. Joslyn.

"Yes."

"What did you say to Marion?"

"I can't remember."

"Well, make a guess."

"I can't guess, as that would be independent of any real memory."

"You were desperately in love with her, weren't you?"

"Not then. That came later, judging from my letters."

Orpet said he had only one year of chemistry in his studies at the University of Wisconsin.

"And you knew pretty much about potassium cyanide?"

"If I ever studied about cyanide I have forgotten it," answered the witness.

"Weren't you considered quite an expert?"

"No, Sir."

"Not by Celestia Youker?"

"No, Sir."

Miss Youker, it appeared, was an excellent student of chemistry, but when Orpet was called upon to discuss the subject with her he had to refer to his textbook on the subject, he said.

Fall Kills Alfred P. Sperry.

Alfred P. Sperry, 37 years old, of 66 Orange Street, Brooklyn, assistant manager of the Globe-Wernicke Company, died yesterday afternoon from a fractured skull. He was found lying unconscious on the sidewalk at Tillary and Adams Street early yesterday morning by the motorman of a Bergen Street car. Detectives from the Sixth Branch, who were notified, identified him by papers in his pockets. He died without regaining consciousness, and the detectives believe he fell and struck his head against the sidewalk. He lived alone at the Orange Street address. A sister who lives out of town has been notified.

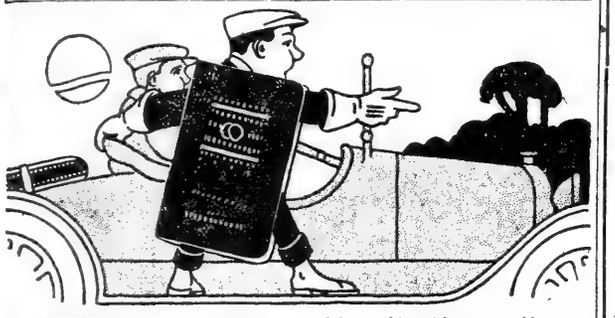
A round billion of American investment in railroads, mines and oil—must lie dormant until order is restored in Mexico. Isaac F. Marcosson describes "Our Financial Stake in Mexico" in this week's issue of
Collier's
5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
UP-TO-DATE ILLUSTRATIONS.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Best illustrated magazine, 10 cents; $5 a year. Bound volumes of past numbers, by mail, for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

The Demand for
Firestone
Tires
has increased more rapidly than for any other tires
Our business last year—August to August—showed an increase of 257 per cent over our annual sales of five years ago
$25,187,884.33 was the sales record of our last fiscal year—August to August
This year—so far—we are more than 38 per cent beyond that
Simmered down, the answer is exclusive quality at volume price
Watch this paper for the reasons in more detail
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Inc.
"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers."
Bedford Ave. and Sterling Pl. Brooklyn 1871-75 Broadway, N. Y. 84 Bank St. Newark, N. J.
Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio—Branches and Dealers Everywhere

MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE



Murad, THE Turkish Cigarette, is challenging 25 Cent brands of long established reputation—and if you will buy just one box of Murad you will quickly know the REASON.
Judge for yourself—Compare "Murad" with any 25 Cent Cigarette.
S. Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World
A Corporation
Everywhere—Why?



YOU'RE as strange as any stranger in your own home town if you get along without me as you motor up and down.

I'm the fellow that can tell you any place you want to go and—what's more—I know a hundred places you could never know.

Like a ship without a rudder—like a house without a lot—like a song without a chorus—like a play without a plot—

—like a car without a license—that's the way you're bound to be if you try to take a motor trip and don't take me.

Everything But Steer!

I can't turn your steering wheel for you, but—

Do you realize that I can lead you over more than a hundred delightful little trips for Saturday afternoons and Sundays, with cleancut, accurate maps and detailed road directions corrected by our scout cars this season—directions for each tenth of a mile, including where to eat and where to sleep and where to buy gas?

Stop getting lost. Stop repeating the same old rides every week-end. Stop asking your way every time you get off your regular beaten path. Stop wasting gasoline by going miles out of your way.

Buy the 1916 Metropolitan Automobile Blue Book today. Pick out your trip, read over the directions and, when you start, an occasional reference on the road will make every turning, every landmark, familiar. $2.50 at news-stands in hotels, garages, book-stores or by mail.

You will find me sold at bookshops and at news-stands in hotels. You can call me from department stores and I'll be there with bells. But if it's more convenient, perhaps you'll find it so, just send along your private check—Two fifty—see below.

Metropolitan Automobile Blue Book
243 West 39th Street, New York

Also publishers of the following well-known Blue Books covering the whole country:

Vol. 1—New York State and Adjacent Canada.
Vol. 2—New England and Maritime Provinces.
Vol. 3—N. J., Penna., Del., Md., D. C., W. Va.
Vol. 4—The Middle West States.
Vol. 5—Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast.
Vol. 6—The Southern States.
Vol. 7—New York—Metropolitan District.
Vol. 8—Pacific Coast.

THE AUTOMOBILE BLUE BOOK PUB. CO.

ADVERTISING CLUBS AWAIT PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Will Address Them In Philadelphia Tomorrow If at All Possible.

PLAN PATRIOTIC EXERCISES

W. C. Van Antwerp Tells of Stock Exchange Advertising—Other Notable Addresses.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—President Wilson probably will address the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World here on Thursday, so a message from Secretary Tumulty to President H. S. Houston of the association said today. Secretary Tumulty explained that the President "hopes and expects" to come, but "in the present circumstances" it was impossible to make a definite promise.

The Associated Clubs have arranged for a great patriotic demonstration in this city on Thursday as the culminating feature of their convention. The President, if he comes, will address the delegates in Independence Square at 4:30 P. M. The advertising men have made efforts at the convention to show that they stand for patriotism, as well as for decent business and clean advertising, and they have enlisted the assistance of city and State officials to make the exercises on Thursday elaborate and impressive. The message from Secretary Tumulty was read at the general session today and aroused great enthusiasm.

Appearing before the Commercial Congress of the advertising men today was William C. Van Antwerp, one of the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Van Antwerp voiced the willingness of the Stock Exchange to join with the advertising men in their campaign for clean business and honest advertising, and defended the Exchange against the charge that "credulous people have been lured into the market through misleading advertising methods."

Stock Exchange for Truth.

"Both your association and the Stock Exchange," he said, "stand for plain, homespun honesty in commercial transactions and in the advertising and sale of securities and merchandise. I observe on your letterhead that the emblem of your order is the word 'Truth,' imposed on the map of the world. That also is our emblem. You have elected a vigilance committee to see that your high standards are maintained; we have elected a committee on business conduct for the same purpose. We are fighting for a common cause, namely, business ethics, one of the most powerful and interesting movements in American commercial life in this generation.

"In our determination to keep the advertising of our members on a high plane, we are influenced by two essential considerations. The first is that the New York Stock Exchange is the foremost market of its kind in the world. The securities which pass through the hands of its members represent a very considerable part of America's material wealth. Because of its size and importance and because banks, courts and legislatures have come to look upon our quotations as a most reliable index of values, we believe that advertising by our members should be conducted upon a plane of dignity commensurate with the interests involved.

"Our second consideration has to do with the peculiar character of the business in which we are engaged. Both speculation and investment contain pitfalls; again and again it has been charged that credulous people have been lured into the market through misleading advertising methods. Nine times out of ten these misleading advertisements emanate from people who are not members of the Stock Exchange, and naturally we can exercise no control over them, but we can and do exercise a control over the advertising of our own members. We have accordingly said to them:

"'You must not only put your advertising on a dignified plane, but you must not use anything in the nature of catch phrases or alluring devices designed to influence the judgment of those to whom it is addressed. You may advertise as generously as you please, supply the public with as much educational matter as you choose, offer what you have for sale, but do not attempt anything remotely approaching the business of a tipster.'

"We cannot protect investors and speculators against the consequence of their unwisdom in buying unprofitable securities, but we can and we do attempt to reduce their risks by insisting that the advertising of our members shall not contain anything designed to appeal to the hopeful credulity of their customers.

"Naturally it is not easy to draw hard and fast rules in such a case. In attempting to decide what is dignified and what is undignified we shall have to solve our own problems in our own way. The Governors of the Stock Exchange are elected by the members for this very purpose, and they are given large and almost autocratic power, but they never have used that power for any other purpose than the public interest, and they may be trusted in this case to maintain that high standard. The Stock Exchange has never yet encountered any real difficulties when it called upon its members to do the right thing in the right way. That we shall encounter no serious obstacle in this instance is shown by the fact that among our 1,100 members only sixteen have thus far published advertising matter that might be open to criticism."

President Houston of the Associated Clubs followed with a spirited survey of the Stock Exchange view.

Defends Truthful "Catch Words."

"The Stock Exchange is welcomed as an ally," he said, "by the Associated Advertising Clubs in the fight for commercial honesty."

He contended, however, that there could be no legitimate criticism of "catch words" in advertising so long as they told the truth.

H. D. Robbins, an investment broker of New York City, contended that the rules of the Stock Exchange were needlessly rigid, and that its business committee had ruled against advertisements in which he saw nothing wrong. He added that the vigilance of the advertising men and not the Stock Exchange had decreased the number of fraudulent advertisements that were so frequent until two or three years ago.

For what was said to be the first time in the history of the Church and of advertising, clergymen, at one of the departmental sessions of the convention today, formally indorsed commercial publicity as a means of filling vacant pews. The meeting had the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, New York City, for its Chairman. One hundred and fifty clergymen, it was said, comprising all Protestant denominations, and one rabbi attended the meeting.

Of the several addresses in favor of advertising delivered by clergymen, one of the strongest came from the Rev. Daniel Hoffman Martin, pastor of the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, New York City. He asserted that in a race with so many counterattractions it was the preacher who in modern days cried, "What must I do to be saved?" He said there could be no legitimate protest against organized church advertising so long as the minister lived up to his promises in the advertisements and "delivered the goods."

Mr. Reisner asserted that Christ Himself was one of the ablest and sincerest of advertisers.

The announcement was made today that, in all probability, President Houston would be re-elected as head of the Associated Clubs for another year. Mr. Houston came to the convention with the intention, it was said, of refusing to let his name be used in the election, which will take place on Thursday; but yielded to the arguments of his friends, who believe his leadership necessary for another twelve months to carry forward the many important projects undertaken by the clubs.

Patent Medicines Championed.

The convention will have listened to 250 addresses before adjournment on Thursday, and more than twenty-five of these came before the congress either at the general session or the departmental session today. Patent medicines were defended in a paper written by Ervin F. Kemp, general representative of the Proprietary Association of Chicago. A tabulation had been made by a committee of the association, he said, of preparations containing so-called narcotic drugs and alcohol, and this tabulation showed that out of a total of 1,078 preparations 11 for internal use and 10 for external use contained morphine, and 17 for internal use and 9 for external use contained opium. None contained morphine or opium in excess of the exemptions of the Harrison anti-narcotic law, Mr. Kemp said.

"Not one preparation contained cocaine or eucaine, and but two contained heroin and but one cocaine," he said. "Chloroform was contained in 23 preparations for internal use and in 20 for external use; 32 for internal use contained acetanilid, which drug was also contained in three preparations for external use."

Alcohol, Mr. Kemp said, was found in 251 preparations for internal use and in 85 for external use, 598 containing none of the ingredients which, under the Food and Drugs act, must be accurately stated on the labels.

William A. Thomson, Director of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, told the National Advertisers' department that the daily newspapers of the United States would more than double their national advertising during 1917.

"In 1915," he said, "advertising in the newspapers totaled $800,000,000. Of this amount, upward of $35,000,000 came from general advertisers. In the first quarter of 1916, newspaper advertising in the general field increased 35 per cent., and, barring accidents, the dailies will carry a total of fully $75,000,000 in national advertising alone for the year."

Mr. Thomson argued that the newspapers were supreme as mediums for local advertising.

Anne E. Tomlinson, J. M. Siddall, editor of The American Magazine; N. Mitchell, advertising manager of the L. K. Liggett Company; Horace A. Ryan of L. S. Ayres & Co.; N. Lyons of Manila, P. I.; W. F. Chambers of Cincinnati, W. B. Wheelwright of the Westfield Paper Company, Russell, Mass.; E. G. Pratt of the J. Walter Thompson Company, and Paul E. Faust of Mallory, Mitchell & Faust of Chicago, were some of those whose papers on different phases of business and advertising were read at the convention today.

Benefit at Neighborhood Playhouse.

Performances for the benefit of the relief fund of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union will be given at the Neighborhood Playhouse Wednesday and Thursday nights of next week. The program will consist of three one-act plays, given by the Neighborhood Players, and the Russian ballet "Petrouchka," by the festival dancers of the Henry Street Settlement. The plays, which were produced by the players last season, will be "The Price of Coal," by Harold Brighouse; "A Marriage Proposal," by Anton Tchekoff, and "A Night at an Inn," by Lord Dunsany.

LOCOMOBILE

1917

Unhampered by cost, convention, or conditions, the builders of the Locomobile have developed the fine motor vehicle to its highest plane for 1917.

For superb engineering and luxurious coach work, the Locomobile excels. Such progress can obtain only in an ideal plant where quality instead of quantity is the practice as well as the policy.

Six Cylinder Models, $4600. upwards.

THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA

West Sixty-first Street, next to Broadway

FEARS FOR BROKERS ON LONG CANOE TRIP

Hurty and Marcell of Clews Staff Missing After Heavy Storm on Lake Huron.

WRECKAGE FOUND ON ROUTE

Were Making Health Trip and Had Spent Winter in the North—Search Started by Friends.

About a year ago James G. Hurty and Charles Marcell, New York brokers with jaded nerves, made a break for freedom and health in a twenty-foot canoe. They planned a round trip route from and to this city by the Hudson River, Erie Canal, the Great Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Ocean and waterways along its coast. Shortly before the close of navigation on the Great Lakes they reached Lake Michigan and put up for the Winter on Black Lake in the northern part of the upper Michigan peninsula. Starting anew on their cruise, they left Cheboygan, Mich., June 2, to go to Sault Ste. Marie. Nothing has since been heard from them and nothing about them until yesterday when Henry Clews & Co. received the disquieting message from A. W. Ramsay, Cashier of the First National Bank of Cheboygan, which follows:

The First National Bank,
Cheboygan, Mich., June 23, 1916.

The Henry Clews Company, New York.

Gentlemen: Last Fall James G. Hurty with a Mr. Marcell canoed to this point and wintered here at Black Lake. They left for Sault Ste. Marie early this month and expected to be at "Soo" for the Elks convention, 13th-15th inst. Our members inquired for them but they had not arrived. Wreckage from some small craft—paddles, gasoline, cans, &c.—has been recently discovered along route in open lake that they would have to pass; also mail sent the boys has been returned today from "Soo." Putting the two together it has alarmed their friends here. Do you know if family have heard from the boys? Believe Mr. Hurty's brother is member of your firm, so write to you rather than home address given us, 13 Broad Street, New York. Friends here have asked natives at Albany Isle to search shores for other signs if possible. It is a bad place for canoe trip if stormy. Very truly,

A. W. RAMSAY.

Mr. Hurty was at one time Secretary of the old Standard Cordage Company, but just before their departure both the young men were in the employ of Henry Clews & Co., one as manager of the Union Square branch and the other as manager of the Madison Square branch of that firm. Mr. Herty's brother, George A. Hurty, is a partner in the Clews house. He is on a vacation, but was reached at Stamford yesterday afternoon, and both he and James H. Clews instigated over the wires a diligent a search as was possible with the information in their possession.

Mr. Hurty, though greatly worried, was hopeful. Though he had heard nothing from his brother since June 2, he said in previous periods of the trip the young men had laid up for a month or more at a time without communication with the outside world. Both were in fine stronger than at the beginning of their journey and both were experienced and careful. Mr. Hurty thought they would wait out a spell of bad weather rather than take any dangerous risk, for time was no object to either of them.

James G. Hurty, in the current number of Field and Stream, began a description of the expedition in which he showed a wholesome respect for the winds and waters of the lakes.

"Now as we look back from the end of the first leg of our journey," he wrote, "we rather wonder at our assurance. Except my statement that the great lakes offer no terrors to a canoe manned by novices, and breed a healthy respect for the power of the elements. But there is a tingle in the thought that we have come this far untutored, roughshod through the hazards."

Of the rapidity and sudden violence of the lake storms the canoeists had their first experience soon after leaving Buffalo, when they were forced to put inshore near Dunkirk. Putting out from there, they encountered a squall and had a narrow escape. Mr. Hurty described the experience as follows:

I will confess the old lake gave some indication of how it could kick up on short notice. Being shallow, the sea rose easily before a blow. We pushed out with the weather moderately fair, but the viciousness of our craft was to be tested sooner than we expected. We ran straight out about a half mile into the lake, to clear some rocks to the west. No sooner had we headed west than from somewhere, somehow, heaven knows, all the furies of the devil broke loose and aimed at us. Wind, rain, and hail came in such torrents that the land was cut off from our view. Before we could get the hood over the motor it stalled. We rushed for the paddles, but soon found that, though working like demons, we were unable to point the canoe toward shore, either bow or stern. The young tornado was blowing us broadside, and in a few minutes waves were breaking into and completely over the boat. Patsy was nearly washed overboard, and we were standing deep in water, still working like tigers. We were indeed helpless, but the hood kept her keel and there was nothing but to be driven ashore. It was lucky the wind was not blowing the other way. When we hit the beach there was plenty of aid at hand, if needed, as our plight had been seen, but "the prayers of a righteous man availeth much." The minister told us he had been praying for us all the time, and that perhaps explains our deliverance.

The canoe in which the invalids set out was built especially for the expedition according to their own designs. It was twenty feet long, with extra beam and depth and with air chambers along the sides. It was equipped for an outside motor which was screwed to the front wall of a well built in the stern of the craft, and which could be unscrewed and lifted out quickly. There was carried in it a silk tent, cooking utensils, provisions, and clothing, all of special design and remarkable for lightness. Mr. Hurty's favorite dog Patsy proved a companion and protector. The young men had but one slight accident on their way to the Lakes.

The outdoor life last Summer and Fall benefited them immeasurably. Mr. Hurty returned to the city for a few days last Winter, but partly from his own desire and partly from the doctor's advice returned to the Michigan woods. How much benefited they felt from their experience Mr. Hurty told by repeating this conversation with Mr. Marcell:

"If every six months of this puts five years on our lives, by the time we hit New York again we can come pretty close to trotting along with the next generation, not counting time out for repairs," said I, talking it over.

"But what makes me sore," returned Charlie, "is that we waited until one foot was in the grave before we grabbed the life line."

Neither Mr. Hurty nor Mr. Marcell is married. Each is about 35 years old. They were boy friends at Albany, where Mr. Hurty's father, the late James A. Hurty, was proprietor of the Hotel Delavan, one of the most famous of the State's hostelries. At the time of the destruction of the hotel by fire, a dozen or more years ago, the younger Hurty achieved distinction by alarming guests in parts of the hotel to which other rescuers did not venture.

Short Summer Courses

In Sewing, Dressmaking and Embroidery.
Day Course Opens July 5.
Evening Course Opens July 6.
Send for Circular.
Harlem Branch Y. W. C. A.,
76 West 124th Street.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.
Eastman-Gaines — Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue

PRATT SCHOOL—63 West 45th St. Individual Instruction, day evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

Kyle Camp for Boys, Catskills

Connected with Kyle School for Boys at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Address DR. PAUL KYLE, CATSKILLS, N. Y.

VOICE BUILDING, Public Speaking. Defective Speech corrected. Appointment by mail. Leopard Hampton, Room 16, Metropolitan Opera House.

PUBLIC SPEECHES BY PHONE

Device Would Enable All to Hear at Great Conventions.

It is a device which the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is developing turns out successfully, big gatherings like national political conventions will be robbed of most of their terrors. Instead of a temporary or permanent Chairman trying to make himself heard to several thousand people by shouting himself hoarse amid the hub-bub of demonstrations, such Chairmen will talk in an ordinary voice through a sensitive transmitter and each delegate and spectator will hear perfectly what is being said simply by applying an equally sensitive receiver to his or her ear.

N. V. Kingsbury, Vice President of the telephone company, tested the instrument in his office on Monday before going to Philadelphia to address the twelfth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Mr. Kingsbury told his audience that his company was experimenting with a wonderful invention that would enable audiences much larger than the one he was addressing to hear addresses perfectly through telephonic communications, even though the audiences were thousands of miles removed from the speaker.

Mr. Kingsbury said yesterday that his company was experimenting with a highly sensitive transmitter and receiver that would transmit any sound, no matter how casually the speaker addressed his audience. The system has already been perfected and successfully tried out on comparatively small audiences. The same system was used at the meeting of the Telephone Society of New York, held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on the night of May 19, when each one of 3,250 members of the society was supplied with a receiver which enabled him to hear perfectly every word of the speaker. The system was also connected with telephone societies in a dozen cities reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coasts, and each individual in each city heard perfectly every word that was spoken.

PLAN NEW JEWISH SCHOOL.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations Acquires Bronx Property.

The Synagogue and School Extension Department of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations will open a new Jewish religious day school in the Bronx early next month. Rabbi Jacob D. Schwarz, who is in charge of the New York office of the organization, will be the Superintendent. The school will be in the old Tremont Presbyterian Church in Washington Avenue. There will be classes three times a week and Jewish history and religion will be taught. On Saturday devotional exercises will be held.

The work will be carried on under the general direction of Judge David Leventritt, Chairman; Judge Irving Lehman, Vice Chairman; Messrs. Jacob J. Corn, Daniel B. Freedman, Frederick L. Guggenheimer, Charles Jacoby, Nathaniel H. Levi, J. Leonard Levy, Adolph Lewisohn, Julius M. Mayer, Max L. Schaller, and Ludwig Vogelstein. The ministers of the congregations belonging to the union in this city will constitute the New York Board of Supervisors under the Chairmanship of Hyman G. Enelow of Temple Emanu-El.

SAY ENO WAS SANE.

Prominent Real Estate Men Testify to His Business Acumen.

Testimony tending to show that Amos F. Eno, who died leaving the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University, was in possession of all of his faculties when he signed the disputed document was introduced yesterday by the proponents, when the trial was resumed before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury.

Real estate men with whom Mr. Eno had done business for many years told of his keen business sense, which they had noticed remained with him until the time of his death. They all denied that he was careless in his dress or otherwise different than formerly. These men, George R. Read, William J. Van Pelt, Robert J. Dowling, and Peter R. Weiler, declared that Mr. Eno never seemed irrational.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice William N. Cohen and Justice Wauhope Lynn of the Municipal Court told of their friendship with Mr. Eno and of their belief in his sanity. Justice Lynn said he had discussed the real estate situation in January, 1915, at a dinner party with Mr. Eno, who displayed an accurate knowledge of the values of property in various parts of the city.

BOY SCOUT KILLS SISTER.

Rifle Accidentally Explodes and Girl Dies in Hospital.

Fourteen-year-old Louis Ludwig, son of Nathan Ludwig, a tailor of 1,038 Lowell Street, Bronx, bought a small rifle the other day to use as a Boy Scout, and he took it to the roof yesterday afternoon to clean it. It exploded as he handled it, and the bullet entered the head of his ten-year-old sister Gussie. Louis and his brother Bernhard, 15 years old, told their mother the little girl had fallen out of a chair and hurt herself; but when Dr. Dall of Fordham Hospital found the bullet wound the boy confessed.

The girl was rushed to the hospital, but died there a few hours later. Young Ludwig was arrested but paroled in custody of his father.

Tully to Produce New Plays.

Richard Walton Tully announced yesterday that he would produce several new plays next season. His first production will be made in the Lyric Theatre Labor Day, and will be an original play. It will be given a spectacular production, it is promised.

Guy Bates Post recently concluded a tour of 126 weeks in Mr. Tully's melodrama, "Omar, the Tentmaker," and early in December the actor will be seen in a modern drama being written for him by John Hunter Booth. Mr. Tully has also accepted a play entitled "The Settlement," by Edwin Bradford, which he plans to produce next year. He may also introduce some of his plays in London, beginning with "The Rose of the Rancho."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A new musical comedy, entitled "Have a Heart," the book and lyrics by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, the music by Jerome Kern, has been accepted for production by Elisabeth Marbury. The piece will be presented early next season in one of the theatres Miss Marbury will manage.

John Harwood, who played the role of the butler with Cyril Maude in "Grumpy," and Jeffrys Lewis have been engaged for important roles in "Please Help Emily," the comedy in which Ann Murdock will be seen at the Lyceum early in August.

Marie Tempest will bring her engagement in "A Lady's Name" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre to a close next Saturday night. After the heated term she will resume the comedy in one of the Shubert theatres.

Barnett Parker, who was seen here last Winter in "Hobson's Choice," has been added to Lew Fields's supporting cast in "Step This Way" at the Shubert.

The motion pictures entitled "How Britain Prepared," which have been on exhibition for the last six weeks in the Lyceum Theatre, will be transferred to the Standard next Sunday.

When Blanche Ring comes to town in Willard Mack's play, "Jane O'Day from Broadway," William P. Carleton will again be her leading man. Mr. Carleton was in Miss Ring's company in "The Yankee Girl."

Evan-Burrows Fontaine will present a program of Hawaiian, Egyptian, Hindu, and Greek dances at the Palace next week. Kenneth Harlan will be her dancing partner.

The Famous Players Film Company has obtained the screen rights to "Under Fire," "Under Cover," "Rolling Stones," and "Nearly Married," four plays originally produced by Selwyn & Co. The work of translating "Under Cover" to the films has already been begun with Hazel Dawn and Owen Moore in the principal roles.

"The Dupe," next week's feature at the Strand, was produced at the Lasky studios under the direction of Frank Reicher, who was formerly one of David Belasco's stage directors.

Ed Wynne has been placed under a long-term contract to appear in Winter Garden shows.

NAVY MAN ASSAILS ORATOR.

Says Suffrage Speaker in Broadway Offered Insult.

Louis Kutner, a convert to woman suffrage through the efforts, it is said, of Mrs. Robert Adamson, wife of the Fire Commissioner, held a suffrage meeting last evening on the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street. Despite a religious meeting on the northeast corner and a Socialist meeting on the northwest, Kutner soon drew a crowd in which were eight sailors from the United States ship Arkansas, as well as Jack O'Brien, chief electrician of a torpedo boat, the name of which he wouldn't tell.

Kutner later declared he had never said anything such thing, but, in the course of his remarks, O'Brien understood the speaker to exclaim:

"Soldiers and sailors are all bums."

"You're a liar!" said O'Brien, and kicked Kutner's soapbox pedestal out from under him. As the orator descended O'Brien clipped him scientifically on the point of the jaw and started him, with his soap box, rolling toward West End Avenue. The eight sailors tried to join in, but O'Brien insisted it was a private fight, so they fairly pleaded with the crowd for some one to insult the flag. No one did.

Some one telephoned for the reserves, who came from the 100th Street Station under Sergeant Brophy. There was nothing for them to do, however. O'Brien was through fighting, and no one else wanted to. Kutner insisted he had never said what O'Brien thought he had said, and O'Brien said he was sorry he had thought he said it, and there the affair ended.

RACES FOR "SPLASH WEEK."

Girls Will Compete in Public Baths of Manhattan.

Water polo, driving contests and swimming races, with the most expert girl swimmers in New York as participants, and water stunts by the Girls' Municipal Swimming Class will be the unusual features of "Splash Week," beginning next Monday, at the Manhattan Public Baths.

Miss Katherine F. Mehrtens, President of the National Women's Life Saving League, and Miss Charlotte Epstein, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the League, both champion swimmers, will have charge of the program. The women swimmers will contest for honors on Monday evening, July 3, at the Rivington Street Pool, 326 Rivington Street; on the afternoon of July 4 at the Battery Floating Bath; on Wednesday evening at the East Twenty-third Street Pool; Thursday at Rutgers Place Bath; Friday at the West Sixtieth Street Pool and Saturday evening at East Fifty-fourth Street Bath. Water polo will be played on the evening of July 4 at the new West Twenty-eighth Street Bath and also on Friday evening, July 7, at West Sixtieth Street Pool. In order to encourage contestants to enter each contest, the Women's Life Saving League will give a gold wrist watch to the girl scoring the largest number of points during the week.

MUTUAL RE-ELECTS FREULER

Film Corporation Adopts a Policy of All-Star Production.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Film Corporation yesterday John R. Freuler was re-elected President. It was Mr. Freuler who, as head of the Mutual last Winter, engaged Charles Chaplin at a salary said to be in excess of $600,000. A number of changes were made in the personnel of the other officers. Crawford Livingston Hall, former Chairman of the Executive Board, was elected First Vice President; George W. Hall of Chicago, Second Vice President; Samuel S. Hutchinson of Chicago, Treasurer, and Samuel Field was re-elected Secretary. The Executive Board includes Mr. Freuler, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Field, J. C. Graham, and T. H. Cochrane of Portage, Wis.

It was decided to establish executive offices in Chicago. These new offices will become the distribution centre of the corporation, while the local offices will have charge of the production end of the business. It was decided to adopt a policy of all-star production, and hereafter only established players will be presented in Mutual features.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1916.

THERE MUST BE NO MISTAKES.

The Mexican crisis may not terminate in actual war, but it has led to active preparations for war, and the conduct of those preparations by the Government, through the War Department and its bureaus, will be closely scrutinized by the American people, who remember the sad results of mismanagement in 1898. In spite of the warnings of the last three years and the demand for preparedness throughout the country, now tardily heeded by Congress, we are so pressed for men that thousands have been summoned for arduous border duty who have had little or no intensive training. Granting, for the sake of argument, that a majority of the organized militia now being converted into first-line troops have had sufficient military training to fit them to take up their new task, (and we are certainly much better off in that regard than we were eighteen years ago,) there are various battalions and companies included in the mobilization call whose members have never had outdoor military practice. It is not necessary to specify. But it is essential that all bodies of young men summoned to the front shall have a chance to make themselves fit for the duties they are to perform before they are put to the severe test.

It is essential, also, that there should be no delay in providing supplies for the stations these hastily summoned soldiers are to occupy. While it is not to be apprehended that there will be any lack of weapons to fight with, if fighting is necessary, and we are willing to believe that machine guns and ammunition will be provided in the needful quantities, it is even more necessary that the sanitary conditions of the camps shall be first rate, that the water supply shall be beyond suspicion, and the food of wholesome quality and plentiful. The mistakes of 1898 were due to carelessness and ignorance. Explanations were easy if excuses were hard to make. Those mistakes must not be repeated. Ignorance no longer exists and carelessness must not be tolerated. Orders must be intelligible and they must be promptly obeyed. The medical situation has greatly improved since the Spanish war. There is no danger of typhoid. There should be no danger of epidemics of any kind. The Administration cannot afford to neglect any precaution, and no responsible official should be retained in service who shows a tendency to perform his work in a purely perfunctory way. There is hard, grinding work to be done, and it must be done with intelligence and zeal. Meanwhile, the suggestion that time be taken to train the guardsmen and inure them to the hardships of war, made by ex-Secretary STIMSON in the letter we print this morning, should have full consideration. In an undertaking for which we are ill prepared, to make haste slowly may be the wisest rule.

THE PATRON.

The more Mr. ROOSEVELT's letter commanding the Progressive Party to commit suicide is studied, the more precious its data become to Theodorologists. It is a new chapter in that unconscious egocentrism which is the beginning, middle, and end of his political system and policy:

> It is urged against Mr. HUGHES that he was supported by the various so-called German-American alliances. I believe that the attitude of these professional German-Americans was due, not in the least to any liking for Mr. HUGHES, but solely to their antagonism to me. They were bound to defeat me for the nomination.

So was the Old Guard, so were "the crooks" of 1912, bound to defeat Me. It is clear, then, that the nomination of Mr. HUGHES was due to Mr. ROOSEVELT, to the reactionary Republican hatred of Mr. ROOSEVELT. Therefore, so his singular logic runs, if expressed in plain words, a nomination dictated by hyphenates and "crooks" is a highly Progressive nomination which his fellow Progressives, when they coldly consider this question—a good many of them are hot at present—"will for the most part" "strongly support" as he does.

All through the letter he appears as the chooser, the great elector, the guarantor. "Assuredly, if I support "a candidate it may be accepted as "proof that I am certain that the candidate is incapable of being influenced by the evil intrigues of these "hyphenated Americans." This must irk Mr. HUGHES more than a little, though he has to be grateful. His own character and intellect, though Mr. ROOSEVELT, as his protector, gives him a handsome certificate, should give a strong presumption of his anti-hyphenism. But in Mr. ROOSEVELT's view it is the indorsement and not the draft that counts. He is My candidate. Therefore he has all possible virtues in such measure as they are bestowed by radiation from Me. He is My protégé. Take him.

This is Mr. ROOSEVELT's method, always interesting and often effective. The quality of things and men does not consist in themselves. It is not intrinsic. He stamps them with his approval or disapproval, and thereby they become fully or infamous. A primitive psychology, common among children.

Is there a touch of restiveness, of resentment against his magnificent but irritating patron, in Mr. HUGHES's application to him of a line, a little altered, from "The Battle Hymn of the Republic": "You have sounded forth "the trumpet that shall never call retreat"? You think instinctively of the shouting, singing, weeping, jumping camp-meeting brethren of 1912, going forth with their breastplates of righteousness and helmets of salvation to destroy the hosts of evil at Armageddon. And now the call is a recall. Not merely retreat but unconditional surrender en masse is ordered. The Elephant is doing the trumpeting. Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. PENROSE, Mr. PERKINS and Mr. SMOOT, HIRAM JOHNSON and Mr. CRANE, are walking sedately, hand in hand, working for the election of Mr. HUGHES. Principles are fine, but, after all, the one thing needful to a practical man is votes. And so "the movement that will never go back" is transformed into the movement that will never "come back." Progressivism is the return to reactionarism.

There is murmuring among the stiff-necked. But the great consulter of the will of the people follows and imposes his own. Let the heathen rage. He is back where he is comfortable. He is going to have a bully time. The centre of the stage belongs to him. Mr. HUGHES is but a tolerated accident and property. Mr. ROOSEVELT is running by proxy.

"PUNISHING" THE DEMOCRATS.

A suffragist writing in yesterday's TIMES says:

> I have great respect for THE TIMES, but does it know that in all the Presidential elections in the free States since 1896 the average change of votes needed to throw the election to the other party was 9 per cent. of the total vote cast? Also that in 1912 none of the equal suffrage States would have required a change of more than ⅞ per cent. of the total vote to swing the Presidential election in the State?

Exactly what would the enthusiasts of the Woman's Party gain for the Cause if they could throw the women's vote—a myth—or enough of it in the twelve suffrage States to defeat Mr. WILSON in those States? They would punish him and his party for refusing their aid to the passage of a Federal suffrage amendment. The Republican position on suffrage is the same as the Democratic. Each party leaves suffrage to the States. Since neither can consent to a Federal amendment, the only "punishment" or "protest" the suffragists can make would seem to be to stay away from the polls. But in these days who, except the stern and unbending professionals, wastes a thought on woman suffrage?

NAVY AND ARMY PLANS.

The threat of war has put the preparedness measures on a proper basis. Whatever our condition may now be, we are going to be prepared for defense in the near future if the plans are carried out. Under the President's influence the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has constructed a program of naval extension which will command the approval of the whole country. There is little likelihood of further opposition to a large navy in the House of Representatives.

The situation has changed since the House passed its bill. The advantage of possessing an adequate navy in case of war with Mexico, although there would be no naval engagements, is thoroughly appreciated. Besides a provision for four superdreadnoughts and four battle cruisers for the ensuing year, and an increased number of destroyers, the details of the Navy Department's five years' building scheme, rejected by the House, are to be compressed in a three years' term, so that by 1919 we shall have, either afloat or in process of construction, twenty-seven first-class battleships, six battle cruisers, twenty-five second line battleships, with a larger number of armored cruisers, scout cruisers, and cruisers of the first, second, and third class, destroyers, fleet and coast submarines, monitors, gunboats, and auxiliaries than there has hitherto been reason to hope we should ever possess. There is no disposition now to delay the increase of personnel in the navy. The force of enlisted men will be increased by 20,000.

The military appropriation has been increased to $180,000,000 so that the immediate demands may be met and army extension be unhampered by lack of money. There will be funds to pay for everything needed. Political lines have at last been obliterated in the consideration of army and navy plans. The country will cheerfully pay the bills for the sake of defense. The Mexican trouble is irritating, but we must be thankful for the awakening it has caused in Congress.

VOTING BY MAIL.

Many actors and commercial travelers, in particular, in this State have favored legislation whereby a legal resident of a State may vote by mail if he be out of it at election time. There is a State primary in North Dakota today, and divers North Dakotans in other States have filled in their ballots, spent a quarter, or whatever the price, for a notary's certificate and seal, and so voted by post. Is there any other State than North Dakota where this privilege to absentee voters has been granted? Has there been any complaint of its working in that State?

THE CRUCIAL HOUR.

By a process of frightfully costly erosion the Germans continue to win ground east of Verdun. The French, fighting with their backs to the river, yield it piecemeal, exacting for each new bit a price which they think it is not worth. That has been the tactics of defense from the first, and military theory is satisfied with the results; but sentiment has clung obstinately to the belief that the Germans could not take Verdun. Sentiment is said to have overruled military judgment and to have insisted upon a defense which ought not to have been attempted. More for emotional than for military reasons, the French have been fighting all this time a defensive action on two sides of a river. If they had abandoned Verdun in the beginning and had taken a position on the west bank of the Meuse, a vast amount of life and strength might have been saved.

Any progress of the German attack, therefore, no matter how slow or costly, is a deep disappointment to the French people, and the accelerated erosion of terrain under the beating of German waves in the last ten days would have produced, perhaps, much more depression among them but for the portents of events even greater than these, events which may change the tide of war entirely. "The hour of action for the Allies is here," says the Matin. "Attack succeeds defense on many fronts." London, say the news dispatches, is waiting eagerly for the tidings of a great adventure. In Paris and Rome the thought of a combined offensive on all fronts at once is joyously elaborated. The official War Office bulletins from London and Berlin tell of increasing activity on that part of the western front held by the British. The beginning of an offensive here has been long awaited.

It was inconceivable that the British, now as well supplied as the Germans with artillery and superior to them in numbers, from Ypres to the Somme River, would go on making war on the old plan of usurious attrition, instead of striking a blow in concert with Russia to relieve the strain at Verdun, where for nearly four months the French alone have borne the successive shocks of the mightiest offensive in the history of the war. The apparent dilatoriness of the English has been much commented upon, but criticism may have been and probably was premature. According to Mr. ASQUITH, the British have been biding their time. In a speech at Ladybank, two weeks ago, he said: "They have known "from the first that Sir DOUGLAS "HAIG was not only ready but eager "to render them help whenever and "wherever and in whatsoever shape "they desired." The co-operation between the joint staffs of all the Allies, he added, was nowhere more complete than on the western front, where every move had been concerted with perfect understanding.

The assertion that "they have known" refers, of course, to the French, and "from the first" must be supposed to mean from the beginning of the battle at Verdun in February. The implication is that until now, in the combined judgment of the Anglo-French commanders, the situation required neither the aid of English troops in defense of Verdun nor a British offensive further north as a counterstroke. There was time for further preparation. Several times, especially once at Ypres in the early Spring, it seemed as if the Germans were trying to provoke combat with the British. A premature offensive is foredoomed. Indeed, some critics hold that the most brilliant achievement so far this year on the part of the Anglo-French commanders has been to withstand the temptation to make a counterattack too soon. So now, if the hour of action has struck, as Paris and London seem equally to believe, and if the increased activity on the British part of the western front is the portent really of a well-mounted offensive enterprise, then it is permissible to expect important developments.

"AFTER THE WAR"?

The economic program of the Entente Allies, as furnished by Ambassador SHARPE at Paris and published in yesterday's TIMES in full, bears out the cabled summary. It deserves to be added to Mr. LAMONT's catalogue of the illusions of the war. There is no greater illusion than that the war can end before this cannon is spiked. Even the exhausted South would have found breath for another last-ditch struggle if it had been advertised that the North plotted its economic inferiority after the war.

Can it be necessary to call the roll of wars to show that none within memory has been followed by arrangements for continuance of hostilities under the forms of peace? Are there more friendly nations than Russia and Japan, and would they be friends if either were party to a conspiracy against the other? Were not England and France enemies, and also England and Russia, and are they not now united against Germany? Could that tripartite alliance be possible if one of the three were in an economic conspiracy against either of the others? Did the political and diplomatic Dreibund survive the demonstration to Italy that its interests lay with the Allies against Germany?

The surest basis of war is a conflict of interests, and the Allies' economic program plots just that. It is either a bluff designed to induce a surrender through fright or it is something invented to be surrendered for a consideration. It is little likely to frighten such an enemy as Germany, and nothing can be bought with it. When peace comes it will be because it is welcome as a relief from war, and not as a lever for further war of another sort.

After the war the world's greatest need will be cheap goods. The next greatest will be gold as the basis of credit to sustain a mountain of debt. Every nation will be oversupplied with the means of making munitions of war, and will be short of supplies for reconstruction of a more comfortable life. No nation can afford to be excluded from the world exchanges of goods for gold and of gold for goods. The more commercial a nation is, the less possible is it for it to convert itself into a hermit nation by a conspiracy against other nations. The world will not endure it, and no nation can be extruded from the commercial world by a conspiracy in restraint of trade. A national tariff may conceivably be protective in self-defense, just as it is lawful for a trust to develop itself to any dimensions in methods of sound trade. But a conspiracy of nations to engross trade cannot be a measure of self-defense under the guise of so-called protection. It is aggression.

The Allies' economic program is along the lines of our own "high and higher" protection, which has proved itself impracticable for the most self-contained nation in the world. No nation in the modern world can live to itself, still less can a conspiracy of nations do so. It will not be necessary to combine against the conspiracy, because it will fall of its own weight. It is doubtful if the breath of life can be breathed into it, because of the intricacy of the commercial relations which it is necessary to correlate. Individual interests in every nation will conspire against the combination, for trade follows profit, not politics, even of an economic sort.

Under the stimulus of war every nation has greatly increased its productivity. Factories have been enlarged. Males have worked longer hours. Women and children have learned that work is a blessing, not a curse. The workers will not return to idleness. The factories will not be dismantled. Throughout Europe there will be reduplication of what is reported from our munition factories. The locomotive works which have been making shells are preparing to make agricultural tractors for export. The powder works are preparing to make dyes. The same process will be intense among Saxons, Teutons, Latins, Russians, Turks. There never was such mechanical and human capacity for production, and never such incentive for supplying such unprecedented wants. After our civil war we astonished the world with our economic capacity during great prostration. The hard times of the seventies were the solid basis of the mad booms of the nineties. Our commercial invasion of Europe amazed it, but the goods were taken. The economic program of the Allies is a conspiracy against "dumping." The richest nation in the world, the one ablest to buy, and the most compelled to sell to keep its workers busy in filling the wants of itself and of the world, is the most affrighted at "dumping." The erection of a new protection upon the ruins of nations is an idle dream. More trade is the remedy, nor less; more natural trade, not a controlled trade.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Rivalry Unworthy of France.

According to a report that seemingly went from Berlin to Switzerland and thence to London before it came to us—a journey in the course of which many things can happen to news—the recent dropping of bombs from French aeroplanes on the City of Karlsruhe resulted in the killing of over a hundred civilians, of whom five were women and seventy-five children. As told in the Courrier des Etats Unis, there is added to the account the statement that the bombs were aimed at the railway station, but fell, instead, on the building in which Hagenbeck's wild animals are exhibited.

That there was a raid of this sort, made in reprisal for like attacks on the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Lunéville, was stated in an official French bulletin issued on June 22, but no estimate of casualties caused was therein given. That they could have been as great as now reported seems doubtful, but even if there has been an exaggeration of the numbers, the bombardment was evidently a shockingly successful attempt at vengeance of a sort to be deeply regretted by the friends of France.

Reprisals in kind for acts properly characterized as atrocious can be justified on only one ground—that they will prevent a repetition of the atrocities. Almost never, however, can that end be so attained, and such activities rarely have any better effect than the starting of a competition in ruthless cruelty, and surely France could not be proud of proving superiority over her enemy in hurling death from the sky on women and children. Her rulers, military and civil, and her newspapers, have been properly emphatic in denouncing the aerial attacks on London and the coast towns of England, as well as on the undefended cities in their own country. In these denunciations such part of the civilized world as is not engaged in the war has joined with the non-Teutonic belligerents. But indiscriminate slaughter at Karlsruhe is as repugnant to the sense of right and decency as is the same thing anywhere else, and its inevitable effect will be to create, or tend to create, a feeling that all of the nations at war in Europe have gone bloodmad. That judgment, as yet, has been passed upon them only by critics who speak in haste or thoughtlessly, and by those who are for peace at any price and war at none.

Twenty Miles Proved Insuperable.

As it is now midwinter in the antarctic, the failure of Lieutenant Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON, in the steamer lent to him by the Uruguayan Government, to reach Elephant Island is little more than the ending of a forlorn hope. His expectations of success could not have been great, but, as would be the natural impulse of such a man, he eagerly took the one small chance of saving the companions whom he had been forced to leave behind on the ice when he himself, after his ship was crushed, assumed with a few others the frightful risks of starting northward for relief in an open whaleboat.

In spite of all the difficulties and dangers of navigation at this season in that part of the world, SHACKLETON was able on his return to reach a point within twenty miles of the little island. That the short remainder of the journey could not be made must have been for him the cause of bitter grief, for it meant that, if still alive, the unfortunates marooned on that most inclement of coasts are condemned to more months of desperate struggle with cold and hunger.

Evidently the Commander's anxiety as to their fate is very great, as well it may be, but he insists that there is more than a possibility of their survival. Their scanty stores may be eked out by means of the native birds, and twelve cases of provisions which may or may not be found by the prisoners were left on the ice at the point nearest to where they are supposed to be that was attained.

The expedition has been unlucky from the beginning. The ice conditions off the continental shelf were the worst that have been encountered by antarctic explorers for many years, and the weather was a succession of furious storms like those that caused the death of SCOTT and his pathetically disappointed party. "Nature" has been in a favoring mood only for AMUNDSEN in the Far South. The call of the unknown to the adventurous, however, remains as loud and compelling as ever, and when peace returns to the world, doubtless other parties, one after another, will try to solve the mysteries of that grim land.

All who go there suffer, and many die, but they must have their sufficient reward or they would not go again and again. What the reward is, ordinary, home-staying folk cannot understand, but it is not necessary that they should.

Might Wait Till He Is Accused.

A Berlin authority credited by The Associated Press with high competence to speak, indignantly denies the truth of current suspicions that there are German influences of some kind behind and inspiring the belligerent attitude of Mexico. The statement that Germany or its representatives are doing anything of the kind this competent authority scornfully characterizes as "an unmitigated lie."

Such vehemence as that seems unnecessary. In the first place, the only basis for the charges, so far as known, is the obvious fact that for the United States to become involved in a war with Mexico would have certain not unimportant advantages for the Central Powers. It would be natural enough, and in the circumstances almost a patriotic duty, for Germans in Mexico, and not particularly reprehensible for Germans elsewhere than in the United States, to do what they could to make us use our arms and ammunition for our own purposes instead of selling them to the Allies. Secondly, it is hard to believe that men as well informed as some of the Mexican leaders are could even dream of fighting the United States, except under persuasions that only Germans have any conceivable reason for using.

The competent Berlin authority would find it easier to carry conviction to minds now suspicious of German plottings in Mexico if we had not had so much experience here as to the possibilities of Teutonic "propaganda." Yet few, if any, Americans take the charges very seriously, and until they are made with more definiteness than at present it seems hardly worth while to get excited about them.

To Repair the Sailors' Loss.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the suggestion of the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, who heartily approves of this appeal, we desire to enlist the sympathies of your readers in the great loss which the sailors of all nationalities have sustained by the total destruction of the Missions to Seamen's Church and Institute, Eden Quay, Dublin, during the recent riots in the city. Expert opinion estimates our loss at not less than £3,500, a sum which we cannot reasonably hope to be borne by the charitable and small community of the Church of Ireland, many of whom have themselves sustained heavy losses in the rebellion. The extent of the empire's indebtedness to her sailors is beyond calculation, and it is on behalf of these men that we confidently appeal for support to enable us to provide again for seamen in this city an opportunity of worship and recreation and home comforts when away from home. Subscriptions for the rebuilding fund will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

C. B. PHIPPS, Chaplain,
2 Bushy Park Road, Rathgar.
ERNEST W. LEACH,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Prospect House, Milltown, Co. Dublin.
Seamen's Institute, Dublin, June 1, 1916.

What Horses Put Up With.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the appeal for the horses, printed in THE TIMES, it would be very fine if the men of our city would trouble themselves to look after the horses and remove their feed bags, whether the horse belongs to them or not; but from the looks of the horses of our great city I think they need something to eat first. They all look pretty thin. There seem to be a number of horses with sores on their hipbones, I suppose caused from falling on the ice last Winter. These sores are not covered with skin as yet. Cannot something be done to heal them before the hot days come and the flies bother these poor creatures?

L. O. K.

New York, June 14, 1916.

THE SUBSTITUTE'S POSITION

A Protest Against the Present Plan of Filling School Vacancies.

New York, June 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES headed "Too Many Substitutes," it is stated that vacancies remain unfilled for months and years and that these positions are filled by substitutes. Also it is shown that this system has given way to the "highly objectionable and pernicious practice of personal preference and favoritism in giving appointments "when such appointments are finally made.

Is the public really indifferent? It seems rather a matter of insufficient knowledge. In the public school system of New York today there are countless teachers who are on the eligible list substituting in vacancies which have remained unfilled in some cases for years. To be on the eligible list means that one has met all the requirements and successfully passed all examinations required by the Board of Education.

In the cooking department alone there are sufficient facts to make one wonder. There are 234 teaching positions in that department. At the moment there are 167 regularly appointed teachers; 67 vacancies are filled by substitutes. More than half that number are on the eligible list. From the examination of 1914 there are still twenty awaiting appointment. The total number on the eligible list is 74.

The Borough of Manhattan has 23 schools with vacancies filled by substitutes: Brooklyn 24 schools; Bronx 19 and Richmond 25. In some schools there are less than five full days given to cooking and one teacher then divides her time between two or more schools.

An odd fact in this connection is that a cooking teacher receives credit in New York for work done outside of the city, but one who serves as a substitute in the New York schools, although on the eligible list here, receives no such credit. After appointment under license No. 1 several years of further experience is required to obtain the permanent license, but no credit is allowed for the period of service of the substitute, although she is on the eligible list all that time.

Then as to the matter of salary. The substitute who has been waiting for years for her appointment receives a per diem salary, loses pay every holiday and, moderately figured, her loss is about $200 per year. To most teachers that is an exceedingly important item. Multiplied by 67 substitutes, this practice has been well expressed by some one as "only an expedient to economize at the expense of these young women." It should certainly be brought to an end.

E. S. S.

A Border Hospital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to appeal to Americans for funds to equip and maintain on a larger and more effective scale the Border Hospital which is located at Brownsville, Texas, only the Rio Grande separating it from Mexico. During the policing of the border by our army the last three years this hospital has given unselfish and gratuitous service to our soldiers and their families, as well as caring for numerous wounded Mexicans left helpless on the field, who otherwise would have died.

This little hospital was established by the Misses Kelly, daughters of a retired army officer, and through their devoted efforts it has been maintained. These ladies have struggled on with inadequate equipment and meagre furnishings, and with constantly decreasing resources, yet they have done wonderful work. We want to see this hospital placed upon a solid basis of efficiency. At present it consists of a row of one-room frame cottages, with no plumbing or proper medical equipment. The Red Cross has offered certain supplies and possibly a donation of $1,000, but this is wholly inadequate. At least $12,000 is needed immediately.

A committee working under the auspices of the International Reconstruction League, of which Dr. Charles W. Eliot is President, has been formed for the further equipment and maintenance of this hospital. This committee consists of the following members: Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Charles D. Norton of the American Red Cross, Colonel Henry L. Higginson of Boston, and Basil Miles of Washington, Treasurer.

America has shown its great sympathy for the suffering in Europe caused by the war, through the medium of generous contributions. Is not this the moment when we should also respond to the needs of our own?

Contributions for the hospital may be sent to the Treasurer, Border Hospital, Room 356, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FLORENCE J. HARRIMAN.

New York, June 27, 1916.

Playing Ball in City Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me thank you for your fine editorial article on ball playing in our streets. I live on 118th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, and ball tossing goes on there every day by a horde of little and big lads—residents of the block. They have been spoken to and the police have been appealed to, but there is a "lookout" provided by these young lawbreakers, and "Cop's coming!" puts the balls in their pockets and innocence on their faces. It's not the lads' fault; it's the parents'. These persons ought to know that their sons are lawbreakers. I have seen a young lady struck by a ball on the chest and knocked nearly senseless. The young ruffians vanished at once, like a pack of thieves, down the cellars of the apartment houses. Not one of them ran to her assistance, and one or two were chaps of 17 or over.

A. M. D.

New York, June 19, 1916.

Dogs That Are Refined.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William B. Dillon speaks of the "refined" dogs of today and asks that we consent to keep them on leash instead of being muzzled. Will Mr. Dillon explain just how the law is to determine whose dogs are refined?

New York, June 12, 1916. G. M. B.

TO ONE WHO WENT TO MEXICO.

Now you are gone, the words I would have said
Come flying, fleet and eager, through my head,
Like white-winged birds that clamor to go free,
Bearing high hope of faith and victory,
And wee words, too, that hide behind the eyes,
To flutter forth like startled butterflies—
Dear words, that I would have come back to you
As my words, when the day's long march is through.
And you are gone!

Instead, our words were all of our least thought,
The shallow wit, the hollow laughter brought,
As if we'd meet again, somewhere, tomorrow,
And there was no such thing, to us, as sorrow,
And no such thing as war. To you the past
Cried out in warrior's blood, and you, the last
Of mighty fighting men, were first to go.
No word was said, and yet, do you not know—
Now you are gone?

AVERY GAUL.

AN UNARMED PEOPLE STUMBLING INTO WAR

Impatient to Meet Their Humiliation in a Situation Which Requires Deliberate Treatment by a Choice of Methods.

By HENRY L. STIMSON,
Former Secretary of War.

New York, June 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The press reports of this morning publish the order of the War Department directing that the various units of the militia be sent to the Mexican border as soon as they have been mustered "without a moment's unnecessary delay." The order closes with the following sentence: "The Secretary of War enjoins on you the grave importance of the utmost promptness in these movements." The same press reports announce that pursuant to this order some of the units of the New York and New England militia will be sent to the Mexican border on Wednesday.

No loyal American would willingly embarrass his Government at a time of crisis. Every loyal American will gladly lend his utmost endeavor to the support of his Government at such a time. But in every popular Government the support of an intelligent public opinion is necessary to effective action, and there are various reasons why in this crisis, at this time, and with this Administration, the people of this country should be clearly informed where they are going and what it is proposed they should do.

In the first place, there has been widespread feeling among thoughtful people that our actions toward Mexico during the last three years have been characterized by opportunism rather than by definite policy; that we have been drifting rather than moving toward a definite goal. The Administration is now seeking a new term of official power. It is inevitable that its policies in regard to Mexico should be subjected to a special scrutiny in view of the new lease of power which it is seeking.

In the second place, there is no need of hasty or secret action. There is no national emergency in the Mexican crisis. The United States is in no real danger from poor distracted Mexico. There is every reason for making sure of our purpose, and for then taking carefully and deliberately the steps necessary to accomplish that purpose. On the other hand, it is inevitable that undue haste and lack of preparation will cause unnecessary suffering and danger to thousands of individual Americans.

Moreover, we are engaged in a new military experiment. Under our new law we are trying to find out whether our State militia can be made the foundation for a national army. It is of vital importance that this experiment should be fairly conducted; that the militia should be given a fair trial; that if they are competent for the new work we should know it; that if they are not competent we should have the full facts as to their failure, undisguised by unfair conditions and not concealed under a gloss of journalistic patriotism. Our national life may some time depend on a correct understanding of the lesson of this experiment.

After scraping our country virtually bare of regular troops we have placed between 30,000 and 35,000 men either on the border or in Mexico in the Pershing expedition. The National Guard is our only other present force of even partially trained men. Over 70 per cent. of this National Guard are located in the twenty-one States which comprise the Eastern Department. Under the President's order of last Monday the militia units called out in the Eastern Department, when fully recruited up to war strength, would comprise 128,000 men. By Saturday night there had assembled either in camp or at their armories less than 29,000 men out of this 128,000 which were ordered. Furthermore, these units are now nearly all of them at peace strength. This means that there are with the colors less than half the men who would be there if the units were at war strength. Only 44 per cent. of the men now assembled have had training with the National Guard for one year or more. The additional men who will be recruited to bring the units up to war strength will, for the most part, be utterly raw and green, without even the slight experience of a National Guard training. It is estimated that only between 20 and 30 per cent. of the men in the regiments when recruited up to war strength will have even the moderate training of a year in the National Guard. A year's training in the National Guard means at the maximum about 100 hours of military drill or its equivalent. In the average case it means much less than that.

Compare these facts with what the European nations are doing under similar circumstances. Those nations are requiring that their raw recruits be drilled intensively for from nine to twelve months before being sent into action. Such intensive training involves about 2,400 hours of military drill during the year. Before the European recruit is considered fit for active service he must therefore have received some twenty-four times as much military training as the 20 per cent. of our proposed force will have had who have received a year of service in the guard.

The order of the War Department above quoted, its insistence upon the grave importance of haste, indicates the probability that these raw militiamen, the best of whom have received only this insignificant fraction of what is considered proper recruit training in Europe, are to be hurried immediately into active service. Necessarily most of them are physically soft and out of condition. Only seven days ago they were at their desks. Most of their units are still at peace strength. Their staff organizations have not yet begun to shake themselves down to the requirements of field service. The organizations of food, quartermaster and ordnance supplies are sure to work awkwardly and badly for a while. Organization which has existed only on paper in an armory cannot be expected to work in the field without some time to adjust itself.

The inevitable result of rushing such troops into active service can be read in the history of every war which this nation has waged. It means unnecessary checks, even defeat and humiliation. It means needless suffering, hardship and death on the part of those citizens who have been patriotic enough to come to their country's service. It means untold millions of unnecessary expense and loss to the nation.

Is there any exigency in the Mexican situation which necessitates this sacrifice which will surely come from hasty and imperfect preparation? On the contrary, does not the situation clearly require the deliberate and intelligent preparation of a force adequate to carry out effectively a definite national purpose? Secretary Lansing, in his note to the Mexican Government last Tuesday, stated that the only purpose of our military action was to protect our border against the depredation of bandits coming over from Mexico. Our Administration thus fixes this as the national aim toward which our present military efforts are to be directed. Now there are two military methods in which such an aim can be effectuated and only two. One method is to keep our troops on this side of the border until the raid occurs and then to endeavor to capture and punish the raiders, either by catching them in our territory or pursuing them over the line into Mexico. That is the method which we have tried to follow hitherto. The growing hostility of the Mexican Government and population seems to be making this method more and more difficult. The growing frequency with which plots to invade our territory are being hatched in the various Mexican communities along the border would seem to indicate that this method is becoming ineffective. The only other method is by taking military possession of the places where such conspiracies are hatched to make their formation impossible; by restoring a condition of law and order in the northern Mexican provinces which will prevent them from being a source of danger to this country.

Our expedition into Mexico is following neither of these methods. It has long since abandoned the pursuit of Villa. We do not know whether Villa is dead or alive. On the other hand, our troops are not allowed to follow the ordinary military rules of procedure which govern in the case of an army occupying hostile territory. We have penetrated 200 miles into Mexico and are facing a hostile army with apparently insufficient forces and a very precarious line of communication. We are not permitted to use the railroads or to enter the towns. Our expedition is a thorn in the flesh of Mexico without being permitted to serve a useful military purpose.

The situation thus seems to be drifting into war without any of the precautions or preparations which would make war justifiable or successful. We are advised by our military experts that in case of war with Mexico not less than 250,000 men would be required. Some of these experts have placed the figures much higher, even as high as 500,000. Under such circumstances, to drift along in a course which seems to be bringing on a war when we have only 35,000 regulars available and when these regulars can be only supplemented by a small force of militia with the imperfect training above described would not seem to be good military judgment. It is a safe maxim that after hostilities commence as they have now commenced the subsequent steps should be guided by military and not civil considerations. An army in the face of an enemy cannot be managed as a pawn for non-military purposes without disaster.

With due deference therefore to the more accurate information which those in authority may have, and actuated by no other motive than a fervent desire that our relations with Mexico may be settled effectively with as little bloodshed and expense as possible, it seems to me clear that the following course should be followed:

First—Our expeditionary force should be withdrawn from its present exposed position and placed in one which is strategically sound and where it will be immediately available for defense or offense, even if this involves a complete withdrawal at present from Mexico.

Second—Our Administration should definitely determine upon the military method by which the national purpose outlined in Secretary Lansing's note shall be accomplished. If this method means the taking and temporary holding of foreign territory, let us recognize it as what it is—a state of war—and obtain the necessary national authority for the Executive to act.

Third—The Administration should then deliberately and effectively enlist, train and equip a force sufficient to accomplish this national purpose along the military method thus chosen.

It is evidently the presence of General Pershing's force in Mexico which is causing the pressure upon our mobilization; which is tempting us to rush untrained men into a service for which we know they are unfitted. This nation is great enough and secure enough in its own good intentions both to withdraw that force from Mexico, if necessary, and, later, after proper preparation has been made, to undertake to do effectively what it cannot do effectively now. It would not take very long and it would be time well spent. If our Government should decide upon a definite military policy toward Mexico and should then intelligently bend its energies toward accomplishing that end, a very few months would put us in a position to see it through. We should then know how many of our National Guard could be counted on for this unusual duty. We should have time to enlist the additional volunteers that in all probability would be required, and, finally, we should have time to train and harden them all into a force which would be competent to do what the nation requires of it. Finally, the ultimate result, whatever it was, would be accomplished with only a fraction of the suffering and loss which will now inevitably follow.

HENRY L. STIMSON.

For a Vigilance Committee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Human sharks among us already scent a feast in Mexico. Two of them have just been caught in Texas and landed in prison at Fort Leavenworth upon conviction of having sold United States Army equipment to the enemy. Doubtless many bigger ones are busy sharpening their ugly teeth wherever arms and munitions for our defenders come from. Knowing from past experience what to expect, let us, of the honest people who will be taxed of blood and money to pay for the struggle just begun, band together in a vigilance committee under capable leaders to defend ourselves and our dear country against those who are planning and plotting at this moment to wring exorbitant profits from the needs of their compatriots.

On the other hand, let us applaud and try to emulate the fine patriotism of the many firms and individuals who are making generous provisions for their employes who join the colors. I call upon Major George Haven Putnam and the honorable men with him in the National Security League to operate a vigilance committee as part of their work.

THOMAS SHIELDS CLARKE.

Lenox, Mass., June 28, 1916.

An Opportunity to Train an Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the event of war with Mexico it might be a good plan, in view of future preparedness, to enlist an unlimited number of volunteers—far more than would ordinarily be required. This would create a large reserve of well-trained men. An overwhelming force would be a decided advantage, regardless of the character of the warfare. Though this would be a little rough on the Mexicans it would enable us to be better prepared to protect them against possible aggression by a foreign power.

G. F. [illegible]

New York, June 26, 1916.

KATHLEEN HOWARD WEDS EDW. K. BAIRD

Contralto the Bride of Former President of the Century Opera Company

IN ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH

Mother Comes from Paris to Give Daughter Away—Mrs. Baird to Sing at the Metropolitan.

The wedding of Miss Kathleen Howard of 41 South Washington Square, who is to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House next season, and Edward Hellogg Baird, lawyer, of this city was solemnized at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

The chapel was transformed into a bower of white flowers, against a background of green, for the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church. It was a quiet wedding, only the immediate relatives attending. There was no reception.

The bride wore a simple gown of white taffeta and tulle, her tulle veil falling over the face and about her like a cloud. It was caught at the coiffure by a coronet of orange blossoms and formed the train. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Marjorie Howard, who wore a frock of white and yellow chiffon, topped with a black velvet picture hat. She carried a bouquet of the 1830 period of pink roses and white sweet peas.

Charles Corson Matchett acted as best man. Mrs. George Henry Howard, the bride's mother, gave her daughter in marriage. Mrs. Howard wore a gown of pale gray silk with a bonnet of violets.

The couple left shortly after the ceremony for Bar Harbor, where they will spend July. In August they will be at Ardsley-on-Hudson, where Mr. Baird is a member of the Ardsley Club.

The bride will be one of the principal contraltos at the Metropolitan. She came originally from Buffalo, studied in New York, and then went to Paris and studied under Jean de Reszke. She was first heard in Germany, where she sang in the Royal Opera House at Darmstadt for several seasons. She also sang here with the Century Opera Company, of which Mr. Baird was President for a time. Mrs. Howard came from Paris for her daughter's wedding, as the family have lived there for some time.

MISS MEADOWS A BRIDE.

Marries Charles E. Reutter in St. Thomas's Church—The Attendants.

The wedding of Charles E. Reutter of New York and Miss Mildred Meadows, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Meadows of 14 East Sixtieth Street, was celebrated at 4:30 yesterday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector. The chancel was banked with white hydrangeas and palms.

The bride walked with her father, who gave her in marriage. She wore a white tulle frock, over a satin foundation, having a satin bodice and long court train, over which was draped the tulle veil. The veil was caught at the back of her coiffure, and orange blossoms extended from the veil and ended over each ear. She carried a shower of lilies of the valley.

She was attended by her sister, Miss Marie E. Meadows, as maid of honor, and by the Misses Gertrude R. Reutter, a sister of the bridegroom, Frances Kennedy, Helma Knoop, Jean Hofer, and Inger Dessau. All of the attendants wore orchid-colored taffeta frocks, the skirts ruffled with georgette crepe of the same color, and the corsages having taffeta fichus, frilled with the crepe, as were also the sleeves. The maid of honor wore a leghorn poke bonnet, with a lavender bow at the back, and the others wore orchid-colored georgette crepe hats, with taffeta crowns. All carried clusters of mauve orchids.

Harry Reutter was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Walter Logan, Allen Butler, Barnard Powers, Theodore Helwig, Robert Klein, and Miguel de Aguero. A small reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 14 East Sixtieth Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Reutter will spend the Summer at Seabright, and in the Autumn will return to New York to live.

HEAR MRS. LEEDS IS TO WED

London Society Believes Greek Prince Is Her Suitor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 27.—London society is much interested in rumors of the prospective engagement of Mrs. William B. Leeds, widow of the "Tinplate King," and Prince Christopher of Greece. She has been engaged so often by rumors that the present report is received with considerable doubt. Some of her friends go so far as to say that she is thinking the proposal over, but is almost certain to reject her princely suitor.

At Mrs. Leeds's London residence it was said today that she was out of town and would not be back until next month. Nothing whatever was known there, it was said, of any engagement. In fact, it was indicated that reports current on the subject were without foundation.

When Mr. Leeds died in France during 1908 he left his wife a fortune later appraised at $14,000,000. She was Miss Nannie May Stewart, daughter of a wealthy Ohio banker, and first married George Worthington of Cleveland, whom she divorced, marrying Mr. Leeds three days after the Worthington divorce was granted. In November, 1908, Mrs. Leeds was said to be engaged to James De Wolf Cutting of this city. Later she was reported as about to marry Prince Murat, and two years later the Comte Hely de Talleyrand-Perigord was named as her prospective husband.

Prince Christopher is a son of King George of Greece, and on Sept. 14, 1909, Miss Margarita A. Drexel of Philadelphia issued a denial in London of her rumored engagement to him.

TO WED PRIVATE ESSELSTYN

Miss Towns's Engagement Announced as a "Regimental Notice."

Mr. and Mrs. Mirabeau L. Towns of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Augusta Towns, to Richard Herkimer Esselstyn, son of Mrs. Sherman Esselstyn, also of Brooklyn.

As Mr. Esselstyn left today with the Seventh Regiment, being a member of the Mounted Orderly Company, the announcement of the engagement was sent out in the form of a regimental notice. The word "Official" appears in one corner of the military-looking document, and then follow the "orders":

From the Hon. and Mrs. Mirabeau Lamar Towns.

Subject—To announce the engagement of Miss Florence Augusta Towns to Private Richard Herkimer Esselstyn of the Seventh Infantry, N. Y., Mounted Orderly Company.

Miss Towns's father is a prominent lawyer. On th ematernal side, Mr. Esselstyn is descended from General Herkimer, being a great-grand-nephew of that noted warrior of history.

Murchison-Pentz Wedding Today.

Miss Josephine Pentz, a niece of the late Bishop Charles Henry Colton of Buffalo, N. Y., will be married to Leonard A. Murchison, this forenoon in the Holy Name Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Richardson is the son of Professor Murchison, Director of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Band, C. E. F., of Canada, who is here to attend the wedding, and who will return to Montreal, to embark shortly for France with the Canadian contingent.

Tourists for South America.

Among those booked to sail today for Panama and South America on the Carrillo are:

A. H. Sleigh, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kilborn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bishop, James Boyd, J. G. Craig, A. L. Brown, P. Dempsey, Sprague Hazard, Mrs. M. H. Hislop, Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. F. Stewart, Thomas Gribbel, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Logan, Lois Bolivar, Miss Beatrice Brown, Miss Eva Smith, and E. Winslow.

EXONERATE RALSTON IN SUIT

Demarest's Witnesses Say He Was Wrongly Accused of Alienation.

Supreme Court Justice Whitaker yesterday exonerated Joseph S. Ralston of Columbus, Ohio, President of the Ralston Steel Car Company and Chairman of the Republican State Finance Committee, of all the charges made against him by George F. Demarest in his suit for $150,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of his wife, Periabelle Demarest.

Christopher J. Hickman, a process server, who testified in Demarest's divorce suit last April that he had seen Mrs. Demarest in the company of Ralston, the alleged corespondent, declared yesterday when Ralston stood up for identification that the manufacturer was not the man. He also said that he must have served another man with the summons.

In answer to questions asked by Senator James A. Foley of counsel for Mr. Ralston, the witness said he had served the summons on a man whom Demarest pointed out to him as being the right party. Senator Foley told the Court that his client had not seen Mrs. Demarest since her marriage four years ago. He submitted the affidavits of thirteen prominent citizens of Columbus, who swore that on April 6, the date when it was alleged that Ralston was served with the summons in the alienation suit, the defendant was at home.

Mr. Ralston first learned that the suit had been brought against him when he read a statement in the newspapers that a Sheriff's jury was about to assess damages against him because of a default," Senator Foley said.

Demarest is said to be a moving picture actor. He is a brother of Mrs. Maude Hackett, the wife of Harold Hackett, the former tennis champion.

MRS. WILSON COMING HERE.

Will Attend Press Club Dinner with the President.

Unusual importance is attached to the speech which President Wilson will make before the New York Press Club at its annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel next Friday night. Although the gathering is in no sense political, great significance is expected to be attached to the President's remarks. It will be his first public utterance since his renomination.

The President will be accompanied to New York by Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty, and his physician, Dr. Carey Grayson.

Among the other speakers will be Mayor Mitchel, Ralph Pulitzer, Irvin Cobb, Bainbridge Colby, who nominated Roosevelt, and E. P. Howard, President of the club. The Dinner Committee has made arrangements for 600 guests. The offices of the club are at Spruce and William Streets.

Prominent men in the business and professional world will be present. Among them will be Theodore N. Vail, Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, Melville E. Stone, John B. Stanchfield, August Belmont, Dudley Field Malone, W. F. McComas, James Buchanan Brady, John Barry Ryan, E. H. Gary, Michael Friedman, and Vance C. McCormick, the new Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

WED AT VASSAR COLLEGE.

Hubbard-White Nuptials the First to be Held in Memorial Chapel.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27.—The first wedding to be held in the Thompson and Pratt Memorial Chapel at Vassar College was solemnized at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when Miss Martha Isadore White, a member of this year's graduating class, daughter of Henry Seeley White, Professor of Mathematics in Vassar, became the bride of Erwin Stuart Hubbard of Manchester, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Alexander G. Cummings, rector of Christ Church, this city, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Clifford P. Case of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Mrs. George Hawley of New Haven, Conn., cousin of the bride, was the matron of honor, and Miss Edith Louisa Hubbard of New York, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Mary Willard White, youngest sister of the bride, were the bridesmaids. Maville Edward Johnson of Cambridge, Mass., was best man.

MRS. VAN VRANKEN'S ESTATE

Daughter of Garden City's Designer Left $1,107,493.53.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 27.—Mrs. Hannah K. Van Vranken, a daughter of John Kellum, who laid out Garden City for A. T. Stewart years ago, left an estate which totals $1,131,236.80 gross and $1,107,493.53 net, according to an appraisal filed in the Surrogate's Office here today.

Mrs. Van Vranken died at Hempstead Village, where she had en estate of seventy-five acres, on Dec. 23 last. She was the widow of Dr. G. D. Van Vranken, a veterinary. Both were noted locally for their charities.

The personal estate of Mrs. Van Vranken, according to the appraisal, consists principally of bonds and mortgages, estimated to be worth $580,695.85; 6,000 shares of Brooklyn City Railroad stock, valued at $106,800, and seventy-five shares of Brooklyn Trust Company stock, valued at $37,500. The cash in banks amounts to $56,676. The country estate at Hempstead is appraised at $182,500. Other realty embraces several parcels in Brooklyn.

John K. Van Vranken, a son, and Anna K. Van Vranken, a daughter, receive the bulk of the estate. The former's share is $573,647.01, and the latter's $546,096.32. The M. E. Church, Hempstead, receives $8,000, and nephews and nieces divide more than $20,000.

George Nash Left $124,669.

George Nash, an importer, who died on Nov. 29, 1915, left an estate of $124,669, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday. Mrs. Belle M. Nash, his widow, receives a Summer home at Lake Champlain in addition to a life estate in two-thirds of the residuary estate. The remainder is held in trust for the benefit of Marguerite Nash, his daughter, until she is 40 years old. Mr. Nash's holdings in stocks and bonds amounted to $118,000. He owned an equity in realty valued at $9,500.

Robertson Rodgers Estate $401,401.

An appraisal of the estate of Robertson Rodgers, who died on Nov. 8, 1915, shows that the broker left $410,401. Debts against the estate amounted to $7,473. Mr. Rodgers made several bequests to friends and employes. The residuary estate is distributed in equal shares among two sisters, a brother and a nephew. He held a seat in the Stock Exchange valued at $73,000 and owned personalty, including insurance, amounting to $83,444. The interest of the testator in the brokerage firm of E. Rodgers & Co. was appraised at $332,722.

Will of Henry Seubert Filed.

The will of Louis Henry Seubert, the architect, who superintended the construction of the Grand Central Terminal, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Seubert, who died in the Hotel Marseilles on June 19, left his estate, the value of which is unknown, to his wife, Mrs. Clara Hadley Seubert. He requested her to provide for the maintenance of his son, Nelson H. Seubert. He made a similar request for the care of his mother and sister.

Nussbaum-Seckels Wedding.

Miss Frances J. Seckels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Seckels of 256 West Ninety-seventh Street, and Herbert L. Nussbaum, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, at the St. Regis. The Rev. Mr. Moses officiated. Miss Mildred Adelsdorf was maid of honor, and Edwin Myers acted as best man. The couple have gone to California on their honeymoon, and will reside in this city on their return.

Trooper Trimble Hastens Wedding.

Rufus James Trimble, a member of Squadron A, and Miss Verna Lee Rooney, whose marriage was set for this evening in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, were married on Monday, owing to the mobilization order. Mr. Trimble's best man was his brother, Henry W. Trimble of Essex Troop, N. J. N. G., and the ushers were all members of Squadron A.

Miss Dixon to Wed Henry A. Clark.

Captain and Mrs. James Wyllys Dixon of Flushing, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Dixon, to Henry Austin Clark of 875 Park Avenue. The wedding will probably take place in the Autumn.

$2,000,000 HOTEL FOR FIFTH AVENUE

Syndicate Pays Baron Astor $2,000,000 for 21-Year Lease of 56th Street Corner.

WILL BUILD 15 STORIES

Five Private Dwellings to be Torn Down in Latest Encroachment of Business on Avenue.

One of Baron William Waldorf Astor's most valuable real estate holdings in New York City, the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, was leased yesterday to a building syndicate for a long term and plans were filed to erect on the plot a fifteen-story apartment hotel to cost $2,000,000. It is the first parcel of Lord Astor's property in this city to pass to the hands of outsiders for improvement in a long time.

The lessee is a syndicate organized by clients of the Thompson-Starrett Company and Herbert Lucas, who is associated with McKim, Mead & White as the architects of the structure. It is said that members of the Guggenheim family are interested. The negotiations for the lease were closed by Bryan L. Kennelly.

He said yesterday that the lease is for twenty-one years with renewal privileges. For the first twenty-one-year term Baron Astor will receive as ground rental about $2,000,000 net. The lessee will pay the taxes and other charges. Toward financing its operation the syndicate has obtained a first mortgage on the leasehold of $1,600,000, through S. W. Straus & Co.

Five Private Houses to Go.

The property has a frontage of 115 feet on Fifth Avenue by 150 on Fifty-sixth Street, occupying more than half of the easterly block front, the remainder of which is covered by the Huntington mansion at the Fifty-seventh Street corner. On the Astor corner are five private residences. Three of the houses are 721, 723, and 725 Fifth Avenue, and two smaller ones are at 3 and 5 East Fifty-sixth Street.

When erected by Mr. Astor, about 1889, they were among the best built and finest dwellings in the choice residential section of the thoroughfare. Ambassador Gerard occupied one of the Fifth Avenue houses previous to his departure for Germany, and the corner house has lately been under lease to Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, widow of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. The assessed valuation of the plot last year was $1,800,000, of which $1,585,000 represented land value.

The new hotel will be an imposing structure in the Renaissance style, with a large grillroom in the basement, a restaurant and tea garden on the ground floor, and several private dining rooms on the second floor. The apartment suites will have from two to twenty rooms. The plans consisted of only seven drawings, 14 by 17 inches in size. The officials of the Building Bureau said they were the smallest plans ever filed in the bureau for so large a structure.

The demolition of the houses which have long been known as the Astor houses is another illustration of which so many have been given in recent years of the passing of private residences on Fifth Avenue below Fifty-ninth Street. The massive Huntington mansion, soon to be overtopped by a fifteen-story building, remains as one of the few survivors of earlier Fifth Avenue conditions.

Business on the Avenue.

Fifty-seventh Street, both east and west of Fifth Avenue, is changing to a business street more rapidly each year. The fine old Whitney mansion on the southwest corner of Fifty-seventh Street was torn down more than three years ago by August Heckscher, who bought the property from Harry Payne Whitney for a business building. The residence formerly occupied by Edwin Gould on the northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, directly opposite the Astor houses, gave way some time ago to an office store. Mrs. Alice Vanderbilt's mansion on the west side, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, still remains, but on the opposite block only one of the famous Mason-Jones row stands unchanged from the day it was built forty years ago—the one on the northeast corner opposite the Huntington home and occupied for several years by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. All but one of the houses in the remainder of the block, to Fifty-eighth Street, have lately been remodeled for business, and on the site of one a bachelors' apartment has been erected.

Opposite the Astor corner on the south, was the old Woodbury G. Langdon home, which gave way three years ago to the twelve-story Langdon Hotel, and the remainder of that block is entirely devoted to trade.

The Vanderbilt homes, a short distance below, remain, and an interesting change, radically different from the prevailing trade encroachments, is seen in the former George Vanderbilt home, on the northwest corner of Fifty-first Street, the southerly of the twin Vanderbilt houses, which has just been expensively remodeled by Cornelius Vanderbilt, at a cost of over $200,000, for his home. At the death of his uncle, George Vanderbilt, the house became the property of Cornelius.

Rockefeller Homes Protected.

John D. Rockefeller and his son have made the strongest fight in recent years to keep business from the parks, to hold near their homes, in Fifty-fourth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue. The Rockefellers have purchased several adjoining dwellings, to prevent them from going to trade interests, and it was for that purpose that the elder Rockefeller purchased a few years ago the Seward Weh house, between St. Thomas's Church and the Twombly home. It is in the middle of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, abutting on the garden of the Rockefeller house. Mr. Rockefeller, however, a few weeks ago had plans filed for erecting a six-story business building on the site.

Graduates Act in Teacher's Play

The graduating exercises of Public School 44, in Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, were held yesterday afternoon in the Bedford Branch of the Y. M. C. A. A feature of the entertainment was the presentation of 'The Teachers' Nightmare" by the graduating class. The playlet was written by Miss Katherine M. Whittet, one of the teachers. Eighty-three boys and girls were graduated. An address on patriotism was delivered by James F. Harley of the Board of Education.

Nathan Seeley.

Nathan Seeley, a retired merchant and founder of the firm of Seeley Brothers, paint dealers, is dead from heart disease at his Summer home in Poland Springs, Me., in his seventy-first year. He was born in Bethel, Conn., and came here when a boy. In addition to his other business, he was the principal owner in the street railways of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Seeley was one of the founders of the Downtown Club and was a member of the Union Club for thirty-four years and a former member of the New York Yacht and Manhattan Clubs. He lived for thirty-nine years at 26 East Twenty-ninth Street and left a widow and two sons.

William Milligan.

William Milligan, stenographer of the Westchester County Court for fourteen years, died on Monday night at his home in Mount Vernon, in his sixty-fourth year. Before removing to that place, he had served as private secretary to General Ben Butler during his Presidential campaign, and was also for some time secretary to the Surveyor of the Port of New York. When Mr. Milligan's death was announced Judge Frank L. Young paid him a high tribute yesterday before opening court. Mr. Milligan's wife and five sons survive him.

NOMINATOR OF TAFT DIES.

George A. Knight Was One of California's Best-Known Lawyers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27.—George A. Knight, former Republican National Committeeman and one of California's best known attorneys, died here today from heart disease. In 1908 he made the chief speech nominating William Howard Taft for President. Mr. Knight was born in Worpester, Mass., and was in his sixty-sixth year. He was a graduate of the College of California and was admitted to the bar in 1872. Later he became District Attorney for Humboldt County, Insurance Commissioner of California, and attorney for the State Board of Health.

Mr. Knight was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896 and seconded the nomination of the late President McKinley. In addition to representing several transportation companies, he was in charge of the $18,000,000 estate left by Charles L. Fair. Mr. Knight was a member of the Pacific, Union, Bohemian, and Press Clubs of this city.

Theodore Hamilton.

Theodore Hamilton, an actor known best for his work in Shakespearean rôles, died yesterday at his Summer home, in West Haven, Conn., in his eightieth year. He was born in Baltimore, Md., where he made his home at the time of his death and where he will be buried. Mr. Hamilton made his first appearance here at the Old Bowery Theatre in the rôle of the Duke of Buckingham in "Richard III." Later he played in support of Edwin Forrest. He fought through the four years of the civil war, and during 1869-70 was leading man at Booth's Theatre, where he played Nathan in "Leah the Forsaken" with Kate Bateman. After a foreign tour, Mr. Hamilton again played here, appearing with Edwin Milton Royle in "Friends." In 1896 he played the title rôle in "Pudd'nhead Wilson," and during 1900-01 appeared with James K. Hackett in "The Pride of Jennico." His last appearance here was in 1904-05 in "The Missourians."

Mary Davenport, Actress.

Mrs. J. Duke Murray, who for nearly half a century was known on the stage as Mary Davenport, died Monday night in Fresno, Cal., at the age of 66 years. Several years ago she suffered a stroke of apoplexy, from which she never completely recovered.

During her long career Miss Davenport played Juliet to the Romeo of Edwin Booth, and appeared in the support of many notable actors and actresses. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Murray, twenty-eight years ago, he was manager of Milton Nobles's company, and Miss Davenport was its leading woman.

Mrs. Murray was one of the charter members of the Professional Woman's League. She is survived by her husband, daughter, Mrs. Susan Thompson of New Bedford, Mass., and three grandchildren.

Obituary Notes.

Captain THOMAS A. ELLARD, for many years commander of sailing vessels in the coast trade, died on Monday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary Bogert, in Great Neck Station, L. I. He left three brothers and six sisters.

JOHN M. LANDIS, for seventeen years head teacher in the commercial department of the Hackensack High School, died in Hackensack, N. J., yesterday, aged 48 years. He was born and educated at York, Penn. He left a widow and five children.

CHARLES R. REILY, for years a special officer of the Commercial Trust Company of Jersey City, is dead at his home in Greenville, N. J., in his seventieth year.

WILLIAM DELVEAUX, for many years a hotel man here, is dead at his home, 416 Third Avenue, in his sixty-third year. He left a widow.

Miss LYDIA BARROWS THOMSON, formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at the home of her brother in Ridgewood, N. J., aged 70 years.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH O'BRIEN, 60 years old, widow of John O'Brien, died on Sunday at her home, 561 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Ireland. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Miss VICTORIA A. HEULEU, a retired school principal who had been a member of the public school system for more than fifty years, died from pneumonia on Monday at her home, 35 Clifton Place, Brooklyn. Miss Heuleu was first appointed a teacher in Public School 36, Manhattan, and after ten years of teaching she was promoted to principalship of the primary department of the same school. She held that position for forty-four years, and retired from active service in 1902. She was 84 years of age.

Mrs. MARIA HARPER, 85 years old, widow of Thomas Harper, died on Sunday at her home, 15 Forty-ninth Street, Corona, L. I.

JAMES McMANUS, for more than forty years a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 296 Weirfield Street, that borough, on Monday. He was 63 years old and left six daughters.

Mrs. ELLEN HARFORD, widow of Matthew Harford, a business man of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 172 Amity Street, Brooklyn. She had been a resident of the downtown section of Brooklyn for more than fifty years.

Mrs. ELMAETTA HALL, widow of William H. Hall, a florist of Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 20 Stewart Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-ninth year. She was born in Barkhamsted, Conn. After the death of her husband thirteen years ago, Mrs. Hall ran the business herself. She left a daughter.

CHRISTOPHER KANE, for sixty-one years in the employ of the John S. Loomis Lumber Company, died on Monday at his home, 289 Thirteenth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 82 years. He was a member of the Greenwood Baptist Church, of which he was formerly a Deacon. His wife, a son, and three daughters survive him.

ANTHONY BUECHNER, 47 years old, died at his home, 85 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was a member of Alleghany Lodge, K. of P.

DAVID C. GRAHAM, formerly active in Democratic affairs in Greenpoint, died at his home, 131 Nassau Avenue, on Monday, in his fifty-fourth year. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and a daughter.

JOHN HUNT, formerly a cornetist and bandmaster, died on Monday at his home, 1,625 Forty-third Street, South Brooklyn. He was born in Montreal, Canada, sixty-seven years ago, where he became successively bandmaster of the Victoria Rifles, the Scots Fusiliers, and the Grand Trunk Band. He came to this city in 1878 as cornet soloist of Gilmore's Band, later joining Cappa's Band, and then for twenty-two years playing in the Seventh Regiment Band. He was cornet soloist of the Waldorf-Astoria Band when he retired. Mr. Hunt left a widow, a son, George B. Hunt, and four daughters.

Mrs. MARY ENNIS FARRELL, widow of John Farrell, a well-known Brooklyn builder and one of the oldest residents of the Greenpoint section, died on Monday at her home, 13 North Henry Street, where she had lived for the last sixty years. Mrs. Farrell was one of the founders of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Cecilia.

GEORGE GRAF, a former resident of Brooklyn and for many years proprietor of a cigar store in Broadway, near Canal Street, Manhattan, died at his home in Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., on Monday. He was a prominent member of the Emmanuel German Reformed Church in Brooklyn, of which he was for several years the Financial Secretary. Mr. Graf was 68 years old and left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. EMILY DENNY KIMBALL, wife of Dr. Charles O. Kimball of 110 East Twenty-ninth Street, died on Sunday at her Summer home, Bltersweet, at Lake George, N. Y.

JOHN H. ROBERTSON, a retired hat dealer, died on Monday at his home in Englewood, N. J., in his seventieth year.

Mrs. LAURA A. WILLIAMS, widow of Francis W. Williams, one of the founders of the New York Cotton Exchange, died on Monday at the home of her son, the Rev. Dr. Richard P. Williams, Archdeacon of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington, D. C., in that city, in her seventy-ninth year.

JOHN H. BROWN, for many years Chief of the Fire Department of New London, Conn., died on Monday at his home there, in his seventy-sixth year.

Miss LYDIA THOMSON, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at the home of her brother, O. P. Thompson, in Ridgewood, N. J.

Mrs. ELIZABETH B. MANLEY, widow of Dean S. Manly, died on Monday at the home of her son, Thomas R. Manly, at 117 Park Street, Montclair, N. J., in her eighty-ninth year.

JAMES LAKEMAN NEWBY, a Superintendent in the Edison plant in West Orange, N. J., died on Monday night at the home of his son there, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. ELIAS HARRIS, a lifelong resident of Wharton, N. J., died on Monday at her home there, in her sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. RICHARD W. PELLETT, one of the oldest residents of Sussex N. J., died at her home there on Monday night, in her eighty-sixth year.

Adirondack Camp

TO RENT FOR SEASON

On Upper Saranac Lake, five miles from Saranac Inn. Completely furnished. Accommodations for ten or twelve in family and four or more servants. Bathrooms and all conveniences. Laundry. Naphtha launch and canoes. Mail steamer twice daily. For further particulars and photographs address X 949 Times Annex.

REFUSES TO SHOW FREEDMAN'S PAPERS

Trustee Oakman Objects to a "Foraging Expedition" by Thompson Committee.

RATES OF N. Y. EDISON CO.

Lighting Contractor Says They Are Unpublished, Fluctuating, and Preferential.

Senator Thompson, Chairman of the Legislative Investigating Committee, had a conference last night with Mayor Mitchel which resulted in an arrangement whereby the Mayor will not be called before the committee to explain why he refused to permit Harry Klein, an investigator, to search the letter files of the Mayor's office. The Mayor told Senator Thompson that for personal reasons he should persist in his refusal and the Senator said he would respect the Mayor's wishes.

The letters the committee is anxious to obtain refer to real estate matters in connection with the Controller's office. The committee issued a subpoena yesterday for Charles O'Malley, real estate expert of the Controller's office, but Mr. O'Malley was on a vacation and the committee may not be able to examine him before Friday, when the committee's time expires.

Daniel L. Turner, assistant chief engineer of the Public Service Commission, was the first witness yesterday. He was called to testify about the contract provisions for the recapture of the third tracks on the Brooklyn elevated lines. He said he believed the city could only recapture the third tracks, but he thought this would so impair the value of the other branches of the roads that the companies might be induced to turn over the entire routes to the city.

Walter G. Oakman, formerly a Director of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who was also a Director of the B. R. T. and the Hudson & Manhattan Company, was next called. He said he did not think there was a serious conflict between the Hudson & Manhattan Company, in which William G. McAdoo was interested, and the B. R. T. Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, asked him if Mr. McAdoo did not make his offer to build the subways in order to break the deadlock that was then existing between the Interborough and the B. R. T. The witness admitted that the McAdoo offer was an ambitious attempt to enter the subway field.

Mr. Oakman is a trustee of the estate of Andrew Freedman, and Mr. Moss wanted to know if Mr. Freedman had a bank account in London. The witness said he had no knowledge of such an account, nor did he know if Mr. Freedman had any property in London.

Q.—Have you any record of Mr. Freedman's having a bank account in Europe? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—You are familiar with all the affairs of the Freedman estate? A.—In general way, yes. I had a list of his securities and his bank accounts.

Q.—As a trustee of Mr. Freedman's estate, have you any objection to this committee examining his checks and passbooks? A.—I have an objection to this committee going on a general foraging expedition in Mr. Freedman's affairs. If the inquiry was relevant to the affairs of the committee I would have no objection.

Mr. Oakman referred to the examination of the papers of the Gillespie Company by Perley Morse, the committee's expert accountant, when private letters concerning Governor Whitman had been brought to light. This, he said, was an utter breach of faith, and he did not want to see Mr. Freedman's affairs handled in the same way. Senator Thompson said the Gillespie accounts were relevant to the committee's investigation.

Mr. Moss said the committee had found difficulty in understanding a large mass of checks found in Mr. Freedman's effects which had been drawn to "self," and to a certain Jacques S. Cohen. There were scores of these checks, which amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars, he said. He said the period over which they were spread made them very pertinent to the committee's investigation. The committee, he said, was interested in enacting transactions, and therefore sought to know if the witness, as executor and Trustee of the Freedman estate, would have any objection to an examination of the checks. The committee, he added, didn't want to be charged with neglect of duty in not going after these matters.

"I shall be guided by advice of counsel," was all Mr. Oakman would say.

In reply to a question by Senator Thompson, the witness said he had no papers or documents bearing upon the dual subway contracts.

The next witness was Ragland Mormand, a street lighting contractor, who had already been examined by the committee. He criticised the New York Edison Company for charging what he termed fluctuating and preferential prices.

He said the Edison Company sold its electrical current at "unpublished rates." Some of it, he said, was sold at .52 cents a kilowatt hour and some at 1.115 cents. In 1914, he said, the Edison Company collected from the city $1,433,292.08 for current at prices ranging from 3.24 cents to 7.3 cents a kilowatt hour. He said 20 per cent. of the Edison Company's total product for 1914 had never been accounted for and that the revenue from this, at the average price of 4½ cents a kilowatt hour, would amount to about $5,000,000.

Ernest C. Moore, an engineer with offices at 154 Nassau Street, was examined and said that because of the quibbling in the Board of Estimate he felt inclined to relinquish a million-dollar contract he had with the city. Mr. Moore's contract calls for the installation of wires in the ducts in the new east side subway. His section extends from First Avenue through Forty-second Street to the shaft of the Queensboro tunnel.

He said he had held this contract for nine months, and the members of the Board of Estimate had been haggling as to whether it should be charged to construction or equipment account. Meantime, he said, the price of steel has increased extraordinarily, with little likelihood of its declining. For that reason, he said, he felt like giving up the contract. If the cost of his contract is charged to construction the city and not the B. R. T. will have to pay for it.

The committee will continue its session this morning.

John Heidelbach.

LONG BEACH, L. I., June 27.—John Heidelbach, a wealthy restaurateur, who for many years ran a chain of restaurants in and about New York, died at his country home at 250 Jackson Boulevard this afternoon. Mr. Heidelbach, who was born in Germany March 15, 1852, had been in poor health for some time and had retired from business. Last year he built his own home here and for the first time occupied it this season. In the Winter he lived at Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street, Manhattan. Mr. Heidelbach is survived by his wife and daughter.

Victor Chapman Memorial Services.

Memorial services for Sergeant Victor Chapman of the Franco-American Flying Corps, killed at Verdun on June 23, will be held in Trinity Church on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. He was a son of John Jay Chapman, lawyer and writer, of 325 West Eighty-second Street, and of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Chanler Chapman. Sergeant Chapman was the first American aviator to lose his life in the war.

ASK FOR and GET

HORLICK'S

THE ORIGINAL

MALTED MILK

Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

W. R. Hearst Under Knife.

William Randolph Hearst, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Presbyterian Hospital on Monday, after spending two days there in preparation for the operation, was said to be resting comfortably last night. It had been said following the operation that the patient had gone through it successfully, and the indications were favorable for quick recovery.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HARRIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Harris, 915 Elsmere Place, Bronx, announce the birth of a son on June 25, 1916.

Engaged.

FREEDMAN—BLUM.—M. Blum to Samuel Freedman.

ROSENBAUM—SHALEY.—Phyllis Shaley to Dr. Harry L. Rosenbaum.

Married.

DECKER—WILLIAMS.—On Saturday, June 24, 1916, by the Rev. H. G. Beekman, Edith Irene Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Williams, to Lawrence G. Decker, son of Mrs. Geo. L. Decker of New York.

FOWLER—FLAGLER.—On Saturday, June 24, Fern Bank, Ohio, by the Rev. Arthur B. Howard, Gladys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Henry Flagler, to Benjamin Maltby Fowler, Jr., of New York.

HAMLIN—LE HURAY.—On Monday, June 26, at Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., by the Rev. Walker Gwynne, assisted by the Rev. Arthur J. Gammack of Fitchburg, Mass., Winifred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hartley Le Huray, to the Rev. Julian Delamater Hamlin, son of Mr. George Atwell Hamlin of Chicago.

OAKES—BARTINE.—On Monday, June 26, 1916, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, Florence Reis, daughter of William Bartine, to Paul Oakes.

ROBINSON—WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, June 27, 1916, at Monroe, N. Y., by the Rev. W. S. Brown, grandfather of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Robert Gardner McGregor, D. D., Mary Adelaide, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Bidmead Wright, to George de Witt Robinson of Colorado Springs, Col.

GREENWALT—WALTERS.—June 26, Laura B. Walters to Edward M. Greenwalt.

Brooklyn.

BRYSON—KERR.—June 24, Lillian A. Kerr to William S. Bryson.

BUERMANN—MURCOTT.—June 26, Byrde L. Murcott to F. Matthew Buermann.

DAVIDSON—CARROLL.—June 27, May T. Carroll to John H. Davidson.

Long Island.

GARING—BONNICAN.—June 24, Winfield, Anna Bonnican to Joseph Garing.

LUTTERS—MUNDSCHENK.—June 24, Mary Mundschenk to Frederick R. Lutters.

Died.

ARNSTEIN.—Sidney Arnstein, aged 25, son of Dina and the late Louis Arnstein, brother of Mortimer and Carrie. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 941 Intervale Av., Bronx, Thursday, 1 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham, 444 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 26, 1916, Abigail E. Baldwin, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral services and interment at Waterbury, Conn.

BOLDEN.—On June 26, Elizabeth, daughter of the

GIANTS WHITEWASH THE ROBINS IN BROOKLYN AND THEREBY BREAK EVEN ON THE SERIES

TESREAU'S SHOOTS BAFFLE SUPERBAS

Nips Proposal to Send Him to St. Louis in the Bud by Blanking Dodgers, 1 to 0.

WHEEZER DELL THE VICTIM

Brooklyn Twirler Pitches Sturdily, but His Mates Are Unable to Come to Rescue with Their Bats.

Just because the Giants threatened to exile Jumbo Jeff Tesreau to the wilds of St. Louis, Jeff rose in his might at Ebbets Field yesterday and pitched such good ball that the Giants downed the Dodgers by a score of 1 to 0. This victory gave New York an even break on the recent Brooklyn series, each club taking three.

Tesreau gave the Dodgers six hits and half of them were collected by Zach Wheat. He was never better than on two occasions when he allowed two hits an inning and was in danger. Then he pitched himself out of the holes with rare skill. It was Jeff at his best, and there is no danger of the big moundsman being sent to St. Louis, as further negotiations for the deal to trade Jumbo for Slim Sallee were canceled yesterday.

The Giants didn't pound Wheezer Dell with any degree of wickedness, but a costly base on balls paved the way for the Giants' lone run. Umpire Quigley received considerable attention from Larry Doyle. Larry was called out on strikes in the sixth inning and he was so disappointed that he opened a brand new package of gab for the umpire. Quigley had to shake his finger at Doyle and threaten to keep him after school if he wasn't good.

Robins Miss a Chance.

The thing that counted against the Dodgers was some base running which found them tardy both in their thinking caps and afoot. They had a good opportunity to do something in the first, when Johnston got a single which jumped off Fletcher's feet, bounding high over his head. Daubert and Stengel both rocketed to Fletcher and then Wheat shot a single to left field.

Johnston seemed to have the idea that he could cover ground like Ted Meredith and tried to romp around to third on a hit which was shorter than normal. Burns got the ball and threw him out with dispatch.

In the second Mowrey, first man up, walked. Cutshaw sacrificed and Olson skied to Fletcher. Mowrey was caught fast asleep off second by Rariden, who tossed to Doyle. The ball was relayed to McKechnie, who was waiting for Mowrey with outstretched arms.

Brooklyn was again somewhat clumsy in staging a double steal in the seventh. With one gone Wheat singled and so did Mowrey. Wheat going to second. Cutshaw forced Mowrey at second, Doyle missing a double play by half an eyelash. Cutshaw and Wheat, who had gone to third, then started a double steal. Cutshaw kept running up and down between first and second to give Wheat a chance to scoot for home, but Zach refused to take a chance and posed near third like the statue of Bill Shakespeare in Central Park.

Tesreau Saves Himself.

The Brooklyn populace got all worked up to 101 degrees in the shade in the ninth inning, when the Dodgers got two runners aboard the bases and gave evidence of starting something. In this round, with one out, Tesreau let one of his shoots slip and it bounced playfully off the back of Jake Daubert's head. In the collision the ball came out second best, for Jake only smiled and rubbed his head tenderly.

Casey Stengel tried to kill the ball and his effort resulted in a high balloon to Kauff. Wheat then beat out an infield rap which bounded over Tesreau's head. One and all the Brooklyn folks implored Mike Mowrey, for goodness sake, to do something for his country. Mike accommodated with a fly to Burns.

The Giants got the run which captured the game in the first inning. Burns got a pass and went to third on Benny Kauff's single to right centre. Davey Robertson lifted a long sacrifice fly to Stengel and Burns scored easily. Kauff stole second, but no one could help him to get along.

The Giants missed a good chance in the sixth. Burns walked and Kauff fanned, much to the delight of the natives. Robertson got another single and when Doyle fanned Burns and Kauff worked a double steal. Fletcher, the next batsman, fanned, and opportunity had flown. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	1	4	1
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Rob'tson,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	7	1
McK'nzie,3b	3	0	1	2	0
Rariden,c	3	0	0	1	2
Tesreau,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	29	1	7	27	15

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'nston,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Daubert,1b	3	0	0	7	3
Stengel,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	3	2	0
Mowrey,3b	3	0	1	2	1
Cutshaw,2b	2	0	0	3	2
Olson,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Miller,c	2	0	0	7	2
Dell,p	3	0	0	2	1
Total	28	0	6	27	11

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Johnston. Stolen bases—Kauff, Burns, Robertson, McKechnie. Sacrifice hits—Cutshaw. Burns. Sacrifice fly—Robertson. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 5. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Dell, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 6 hits and no runs in nine innings; off Dell, 7 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, (Daubert.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; by Dell, 5. Passed ball—Miller. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

BRAVES GROUP THEIR HITS.

Four Singles in a Cluster Defeat the Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Boston bunched four singles in the fourth inning here today and thereby scored all the runs of the game and achieved a 3 to 0 victory over Philadelphia. It was the fourth straight defeat of the home team by the braves. Snodgrass and Magee each robbed Paskert of a home run, and Maranville made three sensational plays. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'arville,ss	4	0	1	5	4
Rivers,2b	3	1	1	0	3
Colling,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Magee,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Smith,3b	4	0	1	1	1
W'dgrass,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Gowdy,c	2	0	0	5	0
Barnes,p	3	0	1	1	4
Total	30	3	6	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	2	5
Stock,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Smith,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Cooper,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	2	4
Killifer,c	2	0	0	5	1
Burns,o	1	0	0	0	0
Alexander,p	2	0	0	0	2
Bender,p	0	0	0	0	3
aGood	1	0	0	0	0
bWhitted	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	5	27	19

Errors—Maranville.
a-Batted for Killifer in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Alexander in seventh inning.

Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Cravath. Stolen base—Niehoff. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Barnes, 3 off Alexander, 1; off Bender, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Barnes, 5 hits, no runs, in 9 innings; off Alexander, 4 hits, 3 runs, in 7 innings; off Bender, no hits, no runs, in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Alexander (Gowdy.) Struck out—By Barnes, 1; by Alexander, 2. Passed ball—Burns. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Klem, O'Day and Rigler.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
(First game.)
Chicago, 10; Pittsburgh, 4.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Washington, 2.
Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 3.
(First game.)
Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 2.
(Second game.)
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	34	27	.607
Philadelphia	31	26	.544
Boston	29	25	.537
New York	28	27	.509
Chicago	29	31	.483
Cincinnati	28	33	.459
Pittsburgh	25	31	.446
St. Louis	27	36	.429

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	35	26	.574
New York	34	26	.567
Boston	33	26	.541
Detroit	34	29	.540
Washington	32	29	.525
Chicago	30	29	.508
St. Louis	27	35	.435
Philadelphia	17	40	.298

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Boston at Washington.
Detroit at St. Louis.

CUBS CAPTURE A COUPLE.

Have Better of Pirates in Both Games of Double-Header.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Chicago scored a double victory over Pittsburgh today. Saier's home run gave Prendergast the honors over Cooper in the first game, a 1 to 0 pitchers' battle. Prendergast fanned eight, allowed three hits, And permitted no Pirate beyond second. Cooper was nearly as good, and except for Saier no Cub reached third.

Successful use of the squeeze play was a feature of the 10 to 4 rout of the Pirates in the second. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	4	0	2	2	0
W'me,cf	1	0	1	1	0
Flack,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Mann,rf,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Schulte,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Knabe,2b	3	0	0	4	2
Saier,1b	3	1	2	8	1
Fischer,c	3	0	0	8	2
Mulligan,as	3	0	0	1	2
P'g'gastp	3	0	1	0	1
Total	28	1	6	27	7

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	8	2
Wagner,ss	3	0	1	1	1
H'chman,rf	2	0	1	2	0
Viox,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Costello,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Baird,3b	3	0	0	1	1
Wilson,c	2	0	0	9	1
Cooper,p	2	0	0	1	3
aO'Brien	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	3	24	11

a-Batted for Cooper in ninth.
Error—Knabe.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Home run—Saier. Stolen base—Hinchman. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Double play—Knabe, Saier, and Mulligan. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 4. First on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Base on balls—Off Prendergast, 1. Earned run—Off Cooper, 1. Struck out—By Cooper, 5; by Prendergast, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	4	1	2	0	4
Flack,rf	3	0	1	0	1
P'dergast,p	2	0	0	0	0
Zwilling,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Schulte,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Knabe,2b	3	2	2	3	2
Saier,1b	3	1	1	13	0
Fischer,c	2	2	0	5	1
Mulligan,as	3	2	0	2	4
Seaton,p	2	1	1	0	3
Mann,rf	2	1	2	1	0
K'lehner,p	1	0	0	0	0
Johnson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Kantlehner,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	12	10	27	15

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	5	0	2	1	0
O'Brien,rf	5	0	1	2	1
Wagner,ss	3	0	1	1	4
Schultz,as	3	1	0	2	0
H'chman,1b	4	1	1	14	1
Costello,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Baird,3b	4	1	2	1	2
Gibson,c	3	0	0	4	2
Schmidt,c	0	0	0	0	0
Adams,p	0	0	0	0	1
K'lehner,p	2	0	0	0	3
Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	0
aBarney	1	0	1	0	0
Total	37	4	12	24	13

a-Batted for Gibson in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Kantlehner in ninth inning.
Errors—Fischer, Wagner.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	—10	
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Einchman, Seaton, Mann. Three-base hit—Flack. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Fischer, (2,) Zelder. Double plays—O'Brien and Hinchman; Fischer and Mulligan. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 8. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 1; off Kantlehner, 2; off Seaton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Adams, 4 hits, 4 runs, in one-third inning; Kantlehner, 6 hits, 4 runs, in seven and two-thirds innings; Seaton, 8 hits, 3 runs, in six innings; Prendergast, 4 hits, 1 run, in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Seaton, (Wagner;) by Kantlehner, (Knabe.) Struck out—By Kantlehner, 4; by Seaton, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Orth.

CARDINALS TOY WITH REDS.

Poor Fielding a Factor in the Defeat of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27.—St. Louis bunched hits in the first and last innings here today and won from Cincinnati by 8 to 2. The local team played a bad fielding game and was also unable to hit with men on bases. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel,2b	5	2	2	6	3
Smith,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Long,lf	5	1	2	2	1
Miller,1b	5	1	1	6	0
Hornsby,ss	5	1	1	2	2
Wilson,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Snyder,c	4	1	0	6	0
Corhan,as	4	1	2	1	4
Doak,p	4	1	1	0	0
Total	37	8	9	27	12

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	1	2	0	2
Fisher,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Chase,cf	5	0	1	2	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Clarke,c	4	0	1	7	0
Neale,lf	2	0	1	3	0
Mollwitz,1b	4	1	0	12	1
Louden,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	1
Knetzer,p	1	0	0	0	1
Schneider,p	1	0	0	0	1
aWingo	1	0	0	0	0
bKillifer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	27	12

a-Batted for Knetzer in the fourth inning.
b-Batted for Schneider in the ninth inning.
Errors—Fisher, Clarke, Mollwitz, (2.)

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	—8	
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Griffith. Three-base hits—Long, Doak, Groh, Hornsby. Home run—Miller. Stolen bases—Mollwitz, Wingo, Long, Fisher. Sacrifice hits—Smith, 2.) Sacrifice fly—Groh. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Cincinnati, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 4; off Mitchell, 1; off Schneider, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Doak, 7 hits and 1 run in 9 innings; off Mitchell, 4 hits and 3 runs in 1 1-3 innings; off Knetzer, 1 hit and no runs in 2 2-3 innings; off Schneider, 4 hits and 3 runs in 5 innings. Struck out—By Doak, 8; by Mitchell, 1; by Schneider, 5. Passed ball—Snyder. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Eastern League.

New London, 5; Lowell, 0.
Bridgeport, 4; Springfield, 3.
Worcester, 7; Hartford, 3.
Portland, 1; Lawrence, 0.
Lynn, 4; New Haven, 6.

American Association.

Toledo, 7; Louisville, 1.
St. Paul, 6; Milwaukee, 3.
Kansas City, 10; Minneapolis, 4.

Southern Association.

Memphis, 4; Birmingham, 2.
New Orleans, 3; Chattanooga, 2.
Nashville, 7; Mobile, 1.
Atlanta, 9; Little Rock, 3.

New York State League.

Elmira, 7; Syracuse, 1.
Elmira, 3; Syracuse, 1. (Second game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 6; Harrisburg, 5.
Scranton, 7; Albany, 5.
Binghamton, 4; Utica, 4.

BAKER'S DAILY RAP WINS FOR YANKEES

Trappe Siege Gun Crashes Out Another Home Run, Which Ruins Senators' Chances.

No one of these more or less glorious June days is complete now without its home run by the man who made Trappe, Md., famous, J. Franklin Baker, and a glance at the appended box score will put every one hep to the fact that he made another one at the Polo Grounds yesterday, his third in as many days. But this same glance will not indicate that it was Baker's four-base blow in the sixth inning which gave the Yankees their fifth victory of the now closed series with the Washington Senators. The score was 3 to 2.

Ray Caldwell, pitching the kind of baseball which made him one of the leading American League hurlers last year, came back with his second victory of the series, again beating Joe Boehling and putting the Yankees once more within half a game of the Cleveland Indians, who were defeated by Chicago. Caldwell allowed six hits, while "Mein Poy Choe," as Boehling is known in Senatorville, allowed only one more. The Yankees gave Caldwell first-class support, and the Senators did some brisk fielding, too.

Tiny Hughey High brought the game to a close with a most remarkable catch of a wicked line drive by Williams, which traveled into left field with such force that it carried High three or four times around in midair before he finally got back to terra firma with the ball tightly clenched in his fist.

Joe Judge, the New York boy who plays first for the Senators, was badly spiked in the fifth inning, when Caldwell, after being caught napping off first on Henry's throw to Judge, slid back to the bag. After receiving medical attention, Judge was relieved by Williams. While a physician was attending Judge, Nick Altrock and Tom Sawyer, Griffith's trained jesters, staged a mimic operation of their own, and their antics made even King Griffith, the noted graven image, shake with laughter.

Fine baseball was on the bill from the moment when Moeller, Washington's first batter, leaned heavily against one of Caldwell's pet offerings and planted it into the right-field stand.

The Yanks got two hits in the first inning, one by Gilhooley, the other by High, but both were wasted, as Peck hit into a double play and Judge tossed out Pipp to Boehling. The local team broke through with their first run in the third, when, with one out, Gilhooley walked, stole second, and reached third on Henry's poor throw. High hit to Shanks, and Gilhooley was caught between third and home. During the run-up High sprinted all the way around to third, and the bases were very much crowded by the two little men when Gilhooley also ran back to the base. High was declared out, and Gilhooley tallied when Peck crashed a three-base hit into deep centre.

Washington forged ahead for the time being in the sixth, when Boehling and Milan walked and Shanks singled to left, scoring Boehling. Shanks tried for an extra base, but a great throw by Lee Mages to Gedeon cut him down for the final out. Then along came Baker with his daily four-ply clout, good for a pair of runs, as Wallie Pipp went home ahead of him. This put the Yankees in front for the rest of the game. A fast double play by Pipp and Peckinpaugh killed a fine chance for the Senators in the eighth.

With the best opportunity thus far offered this season to crawl to the top of the ladder, the Yankees open a night-cap Philadelphia for a series with the Athletics. They will be back soon for a long stay at the Polo Grounds. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	1	1	1	1
High,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Peck,rf,ss	3	0	1	2	1
Pipp,1b	4	1	0	5	1
Baker,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Magee,cf	3	0	0	2	1
Gedeon,2b	3	0	2	5	1
Nunam'k'r,c	3	0	0	7	0
Caldwell,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	29	3	7	27	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Foster,2b	4	0	1	0	2
Milan,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Shanks,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Judge,1b	2	0	1	5	1
Williams,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Barber,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Henry,ss	2	0	0	7	2
McBride,as	3	0	0	3	2
Boehling,p	1	1	1	1	2
aRice	1	0	1	0	0
bAinsmith	1	0	0	0	0
Dumont,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	6	24	12

a-Batted for Boehling in eighth inning.
b-Ran for Rice in eighth inning.
Errors—Judge, Henry, High.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Home runs—Moeller, Baker. Stolen bases—Judge, Gilhooley. Double plays—Foster and Judge; Magee and Peckinpaugh; Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 3. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 3; off Boehling, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Boehling, 7 hits, 3 runs, in seven innings; off Dumont, no hits, no runs, in one inning; off Caldwell, 3 runs, struck out—By Caldwell, 3; by Boehling, 4; by Dumont, 2. Wild pitch—Boehling. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

WHITE SOX BEAT INDIANS.

Jackson's Bat Accomplishes Defeat of League Leaders.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—Chicago defeated Cleveland 4 to 2 here today in a pitchers' battle in which Williams had the better of Bagby, holding Cleveland to six hits, three of which were made in the ninth inning. Jackson made a home run and two doubles, scoring three runs. About 1,000 militiamen, about to go to the front, were present, the guests of the Cleveland Club. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Weaver,ss	3	0	0	4	4
E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	2	1
Jackson,rf	4	3	3	0	0
J.Collins,lf	4	1	0	4	0
Fournier,1b	2	0	1	6	0
Schalk,c	4	0	1	8	0
Von Kolnitz,					
3b	4	0	0	1	0
Williams,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	4	7	27	7

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Chapman,as	3	0	0	1	4
Speaker,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	9	1
Howard,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Agnew,c	4	0	0	6	0
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	3	2
Bagby,p	2	0	0	1	1
Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0
W'sganss,ss	3	1	0	1	1
aBillings	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	6	27	14

a-Batted for Bagby in eighth.
Errors—Fournier, O'Neil, Bagby.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	—4	
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	

Two-base hits—Graney, Speaker, Jackson, (2.) Home run—Jackson. Stolen bases—Howard, Felsch. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Speaker. Double plays—Wambsganss, and Gandil; Weaver, E. Collins, and Fournier. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 4. First on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bagby, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 5 hits and 2 runs in 8 innings; off Morton, 2 hits and 1 run in 1 inning; off Williams, 6 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Bagby, 1; by Williams, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

First Game.

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3 2
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2	2 1

Second Game.

Buffalo	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2	8 0
Newark	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—1	8 1

AT PROVIDENCE.

Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	7 1
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	9 1

AT BALTIMORE.

Toronto	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	—5	12 2
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3	10 2

AT RICHMOND

Montreal	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—5	12 0
Richmond	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2	7 8

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	34	17	.667
Baltimore	28	23	.519
Buffalo	25	25	.500
Toronto	23	23	.500
Newark	25	27	.481
Richmond	25	27	.481
Montreal	26	28	.481
Rochester	19	31	.367

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Toronto at Richmond.

TIGERS IN EVEN BREAK.

Detroit and St. Louis Browns Each Get One in Double-Header.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Detroit and St. Louis divided a double-header today, St. Louis taking the first game, 5 to 3, and Detroit the second by 5 to 2. Sisler led the attack in the first game with four hits in four times at bat and two stolen bases. Detroit won the second game in the seventh inning, when Young scored on Austin's fumble and Baker's double. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Austin,3b	3	1	0	1	5
Miller,rf	2	2	0	3	0
Sisler,1b	4	2	4	10	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	7	4
Marsans,cf	2	0	0	1	1
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	0	0
Severid,c	3	0	0	3	0
Wellman,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	27	5	7	27	16

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	1	0	2	2
Witt,3b	4	0	1	4	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	3	3	0
Heilman,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Young,2b	4	0	1	2	1
aKavanagh	0	0	0	0	0
Baker,c	3	0	2	2	2
bFullitr	0	0	0	0	0
Dubuc,p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	33	2	9	24	10

a-Batted for Young in ninth inning.
b-Ran for Baker in ninth inning.
Error—Bush.

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	—5	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3

Two-base hits—Sisler, Cobb, Heilman. Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—Sisler, (2,) Shotton, Bush, Austin, Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Marsans, Pratt. Double plays—Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler, (2;) Austin, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 4. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 4; off Wellman, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Dubuc, 7 hits, 4 runs in eight innings; off Wellman, 9 hits, 3 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Dubuc, 1; by Wellman, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	1	1	2	2
Witt,3b	2	0	0	3	1
Cobb,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Veach,lf	3	1	2	1	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Burns,1b	3	1	1	10	0
Young,2b	4	1	0	4	2
Baker,c	4	0	2	5	1
James,p	3	0	0	0	4

PLAY BEGUN FOR OPEN GOLF TITLE

NIPPER CAMPBELL LEADS BIG FIELD

Baltimore Pro Off Winging in Play for Open Golf Title on Minikahda Links.

HIS FIRST DAY'S SCORE 144

Louis Tellier of Brookline Is a Single Stroke Behind—J. S. Worthington Heads Amateurs.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27.—Two little men, "Nipper" Campbell of Baltimore and Louis Tellier of Brookline, with drives as long and approaches as deadly as those of the largest and brawniest professionals and amateurs in quest for the national open championship, led the field of forty-one starters in the first half of the qualifying round for the open title held on the Minikahda Club course today. Campbell played his first round in 71 and his second in 73 for the leading total score of 144.

The diminutive Frenchman was only a stroke behind, but his play varied in a disconcerting manner on his two rounds. In the morning he made his way around the eighteen holes in 70 strokes, equaling the course record held by Harry Legg, the home club amateur. The stop-over for luncheon took the edge off his golfing touch, and he required an extra five strokes in the afternoon before he sank his last putt on the home green for a total of 145. Thirty-two of the forty-one starters qualified for the championship proper, which starts tomorrow, and all the favorites that were on the starting list for today are sure of their places in the final rounds.

Englishman Leads the Amateurs.

The lowest amateur score was returned by J. S. Worthington, an English visitor and a former Irish open champion, who took 71 on his morning round and 75 in the afternoon, finishing in third place with a total of 146 strokes. Closely following him was Harry Legg, the Minikahda amateur, who tied for fourth place with Jack Hutchinson of Allegheny with 147 strokes to his credit.

One hundred and forty-nine strokes proved the popular choice for some of the best-known pros in the country. Walter Hagen of Rochester, national open champion in 1914, paused at this mark, in company with Jack Dowling, another small man who found the Western course to his liking; Freddie McLeod of the Columbia Country Club, and Jim Ferguson of Spring Lake.

Bob McDonald of Bufalo, who tied with Gil Nicholls for the metropolitan open title last year and lost in the playoff, was in the hole with six other golfers at 151, with rounds of 75 and 76 marked on his card. Mike Brady, who, with the former champions and a few others of the select, is one of the favorites for the title, made two comfortable rounds of 74 and 76, contenting himself with tenth position and 150 strokes. George McLean, the young Dunwoodie pro, was in a tie with Bob McDonald at 151. Bert Battell of Flushing was a little further down the list, at 155, and one stroke below him was Herbert Strong, the long-hitting professional of the Inwood Country Club.

Conditions Favor Good Play.

The Minikahda course was at its best when the first pair, Jack Jolly of Newark and P. J. Gaudin of Onwentsia, teed up and played off at 9 A. M. The weather was favorable, and the golfers could blame only themselves for their misdeeds. Campbell had little to complain of, for he made the outward journey in the morning in par figures, and coming back to the clubhouse he saved a stroke on the 475-yard thirteenth hole by unceremoniously helping himself to a 4 where the score card indicated that 5 was the proper number of strokes to be taken.

In the afternoon he made a better record to the half way mark, reaching the turn in 35, a stroke under par, but he weakened on the inward trip and took a 38. He reached the 460-yard second green in two strokes and sank a putt for a 3, two strokes under par, and he removed another stroke from par at the 455-yard fifth hole, which he made in 3. A 5 on the ninth, a 4 on the tenth, a 6 on the thirteenth, and a 5 on the sixteenth, all made in a stroke over par, offset some of his strong play, going out, but a 2 on the seventeenth put courage into him again. His cards were as follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Out .....4 5 3 4 5 4 3 4 4—36
In .....4 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 4—35—71

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out .....4 3 4 5 3 4 3 4 5—35
In .....4 4 4 5 6 4 4 5 2 4—38—73

Louis Tellier, playing with Elliott Evans of Chicago, a younger brother of Chick Evans, who is to play tomorrow, drew the largest gallery of the day and received enthusiastic applause for his brilliant play. His cards were as follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Out .....5 5 3 5 4 3 3 4 4—36
In .....3 4 5 4 3 4 4 3 4—34—70

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out .....4 4 4 6 3 5 4 4 4—38
In .....3 4 6 4 4 4 4 3 5—38—76—146

Worthington Starts at High Speed.

Worthington, the first amateur on the list, played beautiful golf on the first nine holes, reaching the turn in 34 strokes. He was exactly par on every hole except the second and the fifth. On both these holes he was a stroke better than par, and the only hole in the entire circuit where he required more than par was the fourteenth, a 365-yard hole that added a total of 5 instead of 4 to his card. His 71 was a stroke under par for the course. His cards were as follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Out .....4 4 3 5 3 4 4 3 4—34
In .....3 4 5 5 4 4 3 4 4—37—71

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out .....4 5 3 6 4 4 3 4 6—39
In .....3 4 5 4 4 5 4 3 4—36—75—146

The card of the Minikahda course is as follows:

Hole	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Distance	310	460	130	530	265	300	220	410	400
Par	4	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	4

Total distance, 3,025. Total par, 36.

Hole	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Distance	160	385	533	475	365	335	355	160	356
Par	3	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	4

Total distance, 3,125. Total par, 36.

Grand total distance, 6,150. Grand total par, 72.

The summaries:

Alex Campbell, Baltimore, 71, 73—144; Louis Tellier, Brookline, 70, 75—145; *J. S. Worthington, Mid-Surrey, 71, 75—146; *Harry G. Legg, Minneapolis, 75, 72—147; Jack Hutchinson, Pittsburgh, 75, 74—147; Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, 73, 76—149; James Ferguson, Spring Lake, N. J., 74, 75—149; Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, N. Y., 72, 77—149; Fred McLeod, Washington, 74, 75—149; M. J. Brady, Boston, 74, 76—150; Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati, 71, 80—151; H. C. Fletcher, Winnipeg, 76, 75—151; R. G. McDonald, Buffalo, 75, 76—151; Frank Adams, French Lick, 76, 75—151; George McLea, Dunwoodie, L. I., 77, 74—151; George C. Simpson, Chicago, 78, 73—151; George Turnbull, Chicago, 74, 78—152; Arthur Reid, Richmond, Va., 77, 76—153; J. O'Brien, Manoa, Ohio, 76, 78—154; John Gatherum, Chicago, 76, 78—154; P. J. Gaudin, Chicago, 80, 75—155; Bert Battell, Flushing, N. Y., 76, 79—155; James Donaldson, Chicago, 76, 79—155; Herbert Strong, Inwood, L. I., 77, 78—155; Norman Clark, Chicago, 79, 77—156; Carl H. Anderson, Boston, 80, 77—157; William Kidd, Kirkwood, Mo., 80, 78—158; Jack Jolly, Newark, 76, 83—159; Robert Taylor, Minneapolis, 80, 80—160; Walter Clark, Denver, 84, 77—161; H. C. Sherwood, Memphis, 81, 80—161.

*Amateurs.

Gray Wants Billiard Matches.

George Gray, the well-known English billiardist,, who is at present exhibiting at Daly's, is anxious to play any American pocket billiard expert at pocket billiards upon an English table. The pyramid game and pocket billiards are similar, except in size of table, balls, and size of pockets.

HILTON CAPTURES MEDAL.

Leads Field in Junior Metropolitan Golf Title Play.

The sons who, according to their own admissions, toiled so nobly in the Pater et Filius tournament at Sleepy Hollow on Monday, had a chance to show what they could do when playing single-handed yesterday in the metropolitan junior championship at the Englewood Country Club. Latest reports from the battlefront indicate that the fathers were much maligned.

Vincent K. Hilton of Greenwich, without the advantage of having played with his father on the previous day, went around the Englewood course as though he had his whole family assisting him, and captured the low-score medal with a 78. Devereux Emmet, Jr., of Garden City, who won first prize at Sleepy Hollow with his father, was relegated to the second division yesterday without his father, and was beaten in the first round of match play—still without his father.

W. P. Belknap, Jr., of Richmond County took second prize at Sleepy Hollow with the able assistance of the senior member of the firm but when left to his own devices yesterday he wandered around in the rough until he sank into the fifth division. Joseph G. McMahon, the third and last prize winner at Sleepy Hollow, was a little better and managed to get into the fourth division, but hereafter the prattle of the youngsters at the Pater et Filius tournament will be taken with a grain of salt.

Hilton led the field of forty-four youthful golfers with perhaps the largest collection of fours ever seen on a junior scorecard. He made fourteen holes in this particular number of strokes, which, with two fives and two sixes, gave him his low total of 78 for the round. He failed to get a single three on any of the short holes. Beginning at the ground and starting skyward Hilton is a long proposition, but he is still longer off the tees. He outdistances most of the other players by a score of yards and has a consequent advantage in his approach shots to the green. He took three putts on three greens, but with this exception his play was remarkably steady and effective. His card was as follows:

Out .....4 4 5 4 4 6 4 4 4—39
In .....4 4 4 6 5 4 4 4 4—39—78

Not content with winning the medal in the qualifying round, the ambitious Greenwich youngster went out again in the afternoon and disposed of Herbert Hutchinson of Forest Hills by the comfortable margin of 6 up and 5 to play. Hilton was runner-up for the junior title to Phil Carter back in 1914 at Plainfield, and as Carter has slipped quietly over the age limit Hilton has been reminded that this will be his last chance to win this particular title and he is setting his plans accordingly.

A defeat in the first round would have interfered with these plans in a discouraging manner, but even if he did carry the fatal disadvantage of having won the medal, the Greenwich golfer started on his winning career at the first hole and was never headed. He took three putts on the first green, but as Hutchinson did likewise in addition to requiring an extra shot through the fair green, Hilton won the hole 5—6. He won the fourth hole, where both were short, by laying up his approach dead and going in with a single putt, and he took the eighth by circumnavigating a stymie.

He was 3 up at the turn, captured the tenth, where Hutchinson obligingly stymied himself, won the eleventh when his opponent chased his ball from one trap to another, and made his advantage 6 up at the twelfth, where Hutchinson's ball, discouraged at its treatment, made good its escape in the rough and was never found. The thirteenth was halved, giving the match to Hilton, 6 and 5.

Frank K. English of New Haven won the driving contest in the afternoon with a total of 600 yards for his three drives. Francis M. Bacon, 3d, of Garden City, and John Berrien of Upper Montclair were tied for second place, Berrien winning the play-off with 573 yards. The summaries:

QUALIFYING ROUND. CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.

Vincent K. Hilton, Greenwich	39	39—78
Harry Scharff, N. Y. Golf Club	44	42—86
Edgar Winne, unattached	47	40—87
Herbert Hutchinson, Forest Hill	44	45—89
H. D. Pierce, Englewood	48	41—89
W. J. Allsopp, Forest Hill	44	46—90
G. E. Hale, Ridgewood	46	44—90
A. G. Whitham, Manhattan	48	42—90

SECOND EIGHT.

Frank K. English, New Haven	47	43—90
E. B. Duncan, unattached	44	48—92
A. L. Pierson, Jr., Montclair	51	41—92
R. A. Haight, Massapequa	44	48—92
John Berrien, Upper Montclair	46	46—92
Devereux Emmet, Jr., National	45	48—93
F. W. Arnold, Jr., Montclair	48	45—93
John P. Stevens, Jr., Plainfield	43	51—94

THIRD EIGHT.

Francis M. Bacon, 3d, Garden City	46	48—94
Raymond F. Tuthill, Ridgewood	47	48—95
Palmer Kounfze, Bedford	44	51—95
Harold K. Downey, Canoe Brook	51	44—95
Sigmund Milau, Woodhaven	50	46—96
J. A. Blanchard, Brooklawn	50	47—97
David Sulzburger, Ocean	53	45—98
Edward Rhodenberg, unattached	49	49—98

FOURTH EIGHTH.

Martin Schreiber, unattached	51	48—99
James McKeever, unattached	52	47—99
C. W. Baker, Jr., Nassau	49	50—99
Thomas J. Tobin, unattached	52	47—99
Joseph G. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow	54	46—100
H. Gully, unattached	49	51—100
Alan Downey, Canoe Brook	52	48—100
G. L. Billings, Mahopac	52	48—100

FIFTH EIGHT.

Marshall W. Hettrick, Dunwoodie	54	47—101
F. M. Reinmund, unattached	48	54—102
F. B. Taussig, St. Andrew's	49	54—103
H. W. Howe, Jr., Bedford	54	49—103
J. D. Kuser, Baltusrol	51	52—103
Herbert Obendorfer, Inwood	54	52—106
W. P. Belknap, Jr., Richmond Co.	56	52—108
H. R. Solomons, unattached	56	52—108

Other scores: C. S. Hemingway, Shennecostett, 60, 54—114; Frank Taylor, Bedford, 59, 58—125; C. E. Bryant, Jr., Wykagyl, 71, 64—135.

Championship Division, First Round—Hilton defeated Hutchinson, 6 and 5; Hale defeated Winne, 5 and 3; Pierce defeated Allsopp, 6 and 4; Scharff defeated Whitham, 2 and 1.

Second Eight, First Round—Berrien defeated Emmet, 2 up; English defeated Arnold, 4 and 3; Haight defeated Pierson, 1 up; Duncan defeated Stevens, 2 up.

Third Eight, First Round—Bacon defeated Rhodenberg, 7 and 6; Sulzburger defeated Downey, 4 and 3; Kountze defeated Tuthill, 1 up, (19 holes); Milau defeated Blanchard by default.

Fourth Eight, First Round—Baker defeated Tobin, 4 and 2; McMahon defeated McKenna, 8 and 7; Billings defeated Downey, 1 up; Schreiber defeated Gully, 3 and 1.

Fifth Eight, First Round—Solomons defeated Reinmund, 2 and 1; Hettrick defeated Obendorfer, 1 up; Kuser defeated Howe, 3 and 1; Belknap defeated Taussig, 3 and 2.

MRS. STOCKTON IS VICTOR.

Captures Low Gross Golf Medal at Essex County Tournament.

Forty-five women took part in the one-day tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association held over the links of the Essex County Country Club yesterday. Mrs. Leila C. Stockton of Lakewood, medalist in the metropolitan championship at Baltusrol, won the low gross prize again, making her third consecutive low-score prize in as many tournaments. Mrs. S. A. Herzzog of Glen Ridge tied for the net prizes, Mrs. Herzog with a card of 93, 5—88, and Mrs. Koempel with a score of 95, 7—88. Mrs. Albert McDonald of Plainfield won the approaching and putting contest, taking only nine strokes to hole three balls out from some distance off the green.

GIANTS GET COLLEGIANS.

Sign Pie Way of Yale and George Smith of Columbia, Twirlers.

The Giants yesterday signed two college pitchers, Pie Way of Yale and George Smith of Columbia. Both joined the club yesterday and will be kept on the ineligible list until there is room for them on the regular staff.

Way pitched for Yale last season and showed much promise. During the present season, he was not allowed to play with the Elis because he had accepted some of his expenses for playing with a Summer resort team on Long Island. Smith is one of the best pitchers Columbia has had for many seasons and Coach Andy Coakley predicts that he will have a successful career as a big leaguer.

N. Y. WINS AT CRICKET.

Takes Match from Frankford C. C. in Series for Halifax Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 27.—Contrary to the two matches played in New York, when high scoring was indulged in by the contesting teams, today's match in the Halifax Cup series had comparatively low totals, and resulted in a close victory for the New York team, which defeated the Frankford C. C. on the grounds at Haverford by 158 to 173 runs. The Frankford Club was first at bat, and it looked like a sure victory for the home team until [illegible] with but one wicket remaining New York was [illegible] was then joined by J. S. Bretz. Before time was called they tied the score and added fifteen more. Bretz was bowled by Bottomley for 9. J. D. Keenan had a not-out score of 39. The score:

FRANKFORD C. C.

F. A. Clarke, run out	10
C. G. Cox, l. b. w., b. Keenan	21
A. J. Henry, run out	1
G. Bennett, c. J. D. Keenan, b. Keenan	51
R. Waad, b. Keenan	7
G. F. Bottomley, c. Bretz, b. Keenan	37
W. W. Foulkrod, run out	1
B. Saddington, c. Kortlang, b. Keenan	11
C. H. Winter, b. Briggs	0
Dr. T. R. Currie, run out	9
W. N. Morice, not out	8
Extras	2
Total	158

NEW YORK.

J. L. Poyer, b. Bennett	3
E. G. Hull, c. Bottomley, b. Bennett	9
B. Kortlang, l. b. w., b. Waad	54
R. Comacho, st. Winter, b. Waad	7
C. E. Marshall, b. Waad	5
F. C. Taylor, c. and b. Bottomley	24
W. Keenan, jr., c. Winter, b. Waad	13
J. H. Briggs, c. Cox, b. Bennett	1
J. D. Keenan, not out	39
L. E. Bretz, b. Bennett	4
J. S. Bretz, b. Bottomley	9
Extras	7
Total	173

Bowling—W. F. Keenan, Jr., 5 for 76; Briggs, 1 for 45; Poyer, 0 for 18; Taylor, 0 for 17; Bennett, 4 for 61; Waad, 4 for 80; Bottomley, 2 for 25.

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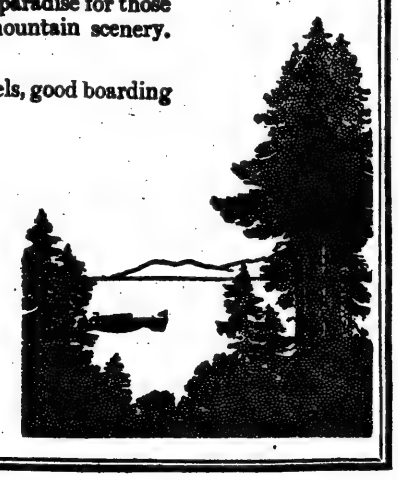
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SAYS VON DER GOLTZ MADE HIM JOIN PLOT

Secretary Asserts Head of Expedition Threatened to Have Him Shot.

CALLS BUFFALO TRIP REVEL

Charles Tucker Asserts in Tauscher Trial Leader Devoted Hours to Having Good Time.

One of the reasons why the expedition that Horst von der Goltz organized to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada failed of its object was, according to testimony given yesterday, because its commander and Constantine Covani, his assistant, spent so much time in Buffalo "sporting around" that the other members of the band felt aggrieved, for they were not only left lonely, but without the means for providing entertainment for themselves. Charles Tucker, or Tuchheimer, who served as von der Goltz's secretary, told about it yesterday in the Federal District Court, where, before Judge Augustus N. Hand and a jury, Captain Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in this country, is being tried on the charge of having furnished the explosives that were to have been used to destroy the Canadian waterway.

The case for the Government moved quickly yesterday, and before the end of the day Assistant United States Attorney Roger B. Wood had called to the stand all except five of the prosecution's witnesses. Von der Goltz, who, as Bridgeman Taylor, acted as Captain von Papen's representative in the canal case, was in court, and for a few minutes he occupied the stand to identify some of the exhibits in the case.

Tucker told how through a chance meeting in front of a newspaper bulletin board in 1914 he became associated with von der Goltz, and served him at $2 a day. Without other credentials than that he was a German and interested in war news, he was taken into the Welland plot and went to Buffalo on the so-called military enterprise.

At the time of the departure for Buffalo Tucker asserted that von der Goltz simply confided to him: "We are going against Canada." When the party left there was slight friction. The commander of the band wanted Tucker to carry the suitcases containing the dynamite, but Tucker said he refused, and reminded him that he had been engaged as a secretary and not as a porter. This dynamite, he said, had been placed in his room in Buffalo for a few days, but was removed just a few minutes before a policeman searched the room. After the attempt against the canal was abandoned, he said, he went to El Paso, where he was arrested and brought back to New York, and lodged on Ellis Island.

Tucker would not admit that von der Goltz ever told him definitely that they were to blow up the Welland Canal, or that Captain von Papen was financing the expedition.

Tucker Under Cross-examination.

It was under cross-examination by Harbert C. Smyth, counsel for the defendant, that Tucker told of the good time enjoyed by von der Goltz and Covani in Buffalo. They used to go out together, he said, and when they returned late they would tell with joy what a good time they had. This, the witness said, started the trouble.

During the cross-examination of the witness Mr. Smyth said he would show that there was never a serious purpose to blow up anything but to blow in the money that was received from Captain von Papen. The whole alleged military expedition was ridiculous, he said. When Tucker, in reply to one of Mr. Smyth's questions, said he was forced to go to Buffalo against his will, Judge Hand asked in some surprise: "He forced you?"

"Yes," replied Tucker, "he said I must go, and if I did not go he would shoot me down."

"Did he say he would shoot you?" queried the court.

"He told me," said Tucker, "that he would have me shot down."

The witness added that, though von der Goltz was not with him all the time in New York, he did not seek to escape. Pressed for a reason for not taking flight Tucker said: "He came to my room and frightened me." Then he repeated that he made him go to Buffalo.

Corroborative evidence of what a "jolly" party it was that went to Buffalo carrying the dynamite was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Dyer, who kept the house at 198 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, where von der Goltz quartered his force while they were "looking the ground over." They explained also the testimony of Tucker that the dynamite was shifted just before a policeman searched their room. Mrs. Guy said that during the four days the men were rooming in her house there was trouble over the disappearance of a watch which von der Goltz, or Taylor, as he was known to her, said he had lost. She stated that as soon as the complaint reached her she left her husband on guard while she went out and called in a policeman. He failed to find the watch and missed finding the dynamite by a few minutes.

Mr. Guy retold the story of the lost watch. He described his transients as composing a jolly and noisy lot.

Testifies to Tauscher's Character.

The proceedings were held up to allow Colonel Jay E. Hopper of the United States Ordnance Department to testify as a character witness for Captain Tauscher. He said he had known Tauscher for about ten years and that his relations with the Ordnance Department were cordial and frank.

Valentine Buettner of Buffalo, who has been described as an aviator, and who was in September, 1914, manager of Fels Café in Niagara Falls, said he allowed von der Goltz to leave the dynamite with him. He told how he got William Schroeder to take the suitcases away. Later, he said, Schroeder told him they had contained explosives.

Paul Blume, manager of the telegraph money transfer department of Kuhne, Nachod & Kuhne, 120 Broadway, told of sending, at the order of Captain von Papen, various sums of money to John T. Ryan, the Buffalo lawyer. One draft was to the account of Captain von Papen, he said, and the other for the firm's account.

"Why did you leave von Papen's name off the second draft?" asked Mr. Wood.

"Von Papen asked me to do so," replied the witness.

In testifying of the financial transactions made necessary by the Buffalo expedition Mr. Ryan said that he never knew that von Papen was his client.

"One day in September, 1914, that man," said the witness, pointing to von der Goltz, "came to my office and asked me whether Steffins had sent any money from New York for Bridgeman Taylor. I said there are three other lawyers named Ryan in Buffalo, and he went away, but returned next day. Meanwhile, I got a telegram from John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, saying he sent Taylor to me and asking that I identify him. I went to the bank, found a remittance for $100, gave the money to Taylor on his second visit to the office."

He told of other remittances, and Mr. Ford asked him whether he knew for whom he was acting. He said he did not.

"A receipt he had signed, which stated it was for von Papen's account, was the witness' answer.

"I did not notice the name von Papen on that receipt before," he explained.

Cross-examined, he said Taylor got $400 in all in eight days and then came a telegram from "Steffins" that he was to instruct Taylor that nothing more could be done for him.

That Tauscher ordered the dynamite right after he held a conference with von der Goltz was testified to by Adolf B. Levenger, Tauscher's secretary. It was brought out during the examination of this witness that the books of Tauscher's office for 1914 are missing. Corroborative evidence as to the purchase was furnished by Harold A. Clark, an employe of the du Pont Powder Company.

Henry Muck, an employe of Tauscher, added to the testimony that Tauscher paid for the dynamite and sent a bill to von Papen. He could not tell what had become of the books. Walter A. Richter, Tauscher's shipping clerk, told of delivering the pistols at Meyer's Hotel in Hoboken. He could not identify von der Goltz as the man who received them.

The trial will continue today.

EXPLAINS WEST SIDE PLANS.

Mayor Says New York Central Gets No New Franchise.

A letter from Mayor Mitchel has been received by the Real Estate Board in reply to a communication on the New York Central Railroad's west side plans, stating that the board is in favor of the general improvement, but was desirous of ascertaining if the city would receive fair compensation for the value of the realty and franchises involved.

In his reply Mayor Mitchel says that in order to leave no doubt as to the accuracy of the appraisements by the Finance Department, a checking of the appraisements has been ordered to be made by the real estate firm of George B. Read & Co. On the subject of the franchise, Mayor Mitchel states he believes the Real Estate Board is laboring under a misapprehension, saying that the railroad is acquiring no new franchise, as its franchise right comes from the Legislature. The Mayor adds:

"The only right or privilege that the railroad acquires at the hands of the city is that of crossing certain side streets with a greater number of tracks than it now maintains, and of constructing an elevated structure along the marginal way from Fifty-ninth Street to Thirtieth Street, with a capacity of four tracks. Against this privilege the railroad surrenders its right to operate two tracks on the surface of Eleventh Avenue, Tenth Avenue, West Street, Canal Street, and Hudson Street."

The Mayor calls attention to the fact that the railroad company is obligated to expend upward of $14,000,000 for the creation of improvements of a purely municipal character.

MRS. REDMOND'S WILL FILED

Left $75,000 to Each of Sons and Family Estate to Her Husband.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27.—The will of Estelle Livingston Redmond, descendant of Chancellor Livingston, and wife of Geraldyn Redmond, New York clubman, was filed here today by Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr. and John E. Mack, the latter of Poughkeepsie. The estate involved is estimated at between three and four million dollars.

Beneficiaries in New York are as follows: Association of Catholic Charities, $5,000; Little Sisters of the Assumption, 512 East Fifteenth Street, $5,000; three sons of deceased, $75,000 as equivalent bequests to a share in the Dutchess family seat, which is given to the husband for life and then to Johnston Livingston Redmond, another son; Mary McGrath, a nurse, $1,000, and $1,800 yearly. A trust is created for the whole residue.

Racquet Club Decides to Move.

The members of the Racquet and Tennis Club, at a meeting in the clubhouse, West Forty-third Street, approved yesterday the recommendation of the Board of Governors to accept the twenty-year lease, with the privilege of twenty years' renewal, of the entire block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, owned by Robert Goelet.

New Yorker Gives $125,000 to Colby

WATERVILLE, Me., June 27.—A gift of $125,000 from Richard C. Shannon of New York toward an endowment fund of $500,000 to be raised for Colby College by 1920, the centennial year of that institution, was announced today. Mr. Shannon was graduated from Colby in 1862.

SEE NO TRADE PERIL IN WAR WITH MEXICO

Experts Say Intervention Will Not Cause Latin America to Quit Buying Here.

OUR MOTIVES ARE TRUSTED

"It's a Business Proposition, in Which Sentiment Doesn't Count," an Agent of Brazil Asserts.

Commercial and financial interests in this city having close business relations with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, the so-called American A B C powers, expressed the belief yesterday that intervention by the United States in Mexico, in the shape of actual hostilities, would not at this time cause distrust on the part of the Southern republics toward this country nor weaken the growing trade bonds between those countries and this.

In all quarters the suggestion was scouted that any Central or South American nation, or group of nations, would, for a moment, entertain the idea of taking up arms in behalf of Mexico.

W. S. Kies, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, which has done pioneer work in establishing branch banks in the leading South American countries and who also is an official of the American International Corporation, made this statement yesterday:

"Press reports from the chief centres of South America tend to support the view that public opinion in the countries of the southern continent is in the main convinced of American sincerity of purpose in effecting, if possible, a solution of the Mexican problem. I think from all the information at hand that South America as a whole is convinced of the motives actuating the United States at this time. It should be borne in mind at the present juncture of affairs, that at all times, that square dealing with our southern neighbors in all business relations will count much in our favor."

A representative of the Foreign Trade Council, representing the largest manufacturing and exporting interests of the United States said:

"There is no unanimity of opinion in South America, except that formed by the educated classes. These classes make the sentiment in a given country, and they are invariably influenced by commercial and financial considerations, including investments by foreign capital. If there is any so-called sentiment in the chief South American countries against the United States on account of the Mexican situation, or what it may lead to, it may be set down to our trade competitors, who through their press endeavor to play upon old fears of jealousies.

"The enlightened sentiment in such countries as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile has noted what the United States did for Cuba, and the wholly disinterested manner in which the latter country was treated. This attitude will probably be extended to cover whatever steps this country may find necessary to take to restore Mexican stability. We do not think that if intervention comes it will inpair American trade with the leading South American countries to any extent. While the southern republics have a common ancestry with Mexico, their interest really ends there, as all considerations of commercial and monetary intercourse tend toward the United States."

W. J. Raeburn of the Lloyd Brasileiro, the Government-owned steamship line operating between New York and Brazilian ports, gave it as his view that war between the United States and Mexico would not result in any sentimental cutting down of purchases here by the merchants of Brazil.

"It's strictly a business proposition, in which sentiment doesn't count," declared the steamship man.

The stability at this time of trade between the United States and South America is reflected by the latest report of the Department of Commerce, just available, from which it appears that, in the ten months ended with April, this country's exports to South America reached the unprecedented value of $141,831,063, against only $78,603,662 in the same period of 1915. Imports from South America in the ten months ended with April mounted to $212,205,689, a gain of almost $100,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1915, when their value was set down at $216,194,607.

Argentina, Brazil, and Chile were the largest buyers and sellers. American trade with Central America also gained both ways in the period referred to above.

Poets to Meet in Central Park.

Edwin Markham will preside at a meeting of American poets to be held in Central Park at The Meadow, (Sixty-ninth Street knoll) this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The meeting is intended as a tribute to the memory of Padraic Pearse, Thomas MacDonagh, and Joseph Plunkett, but without political significance. Among the poets who will read are Eleanor Rogers Cox, Mrs. Henry Mills Alden, William Hamilton Hayne, and Louis Untermeyer, and messages of sympathy will be read from George Sterling, Harriet Monroe, Jessie Rittenhouse, Dana Burnet, and others. There will be vocal and instrumental music. In case of rain the meeting will be held at the Hotel Plaza.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27.—Thirty-four corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $1,674,100. They included:

Redin Studios, Inc., realty, construction, capital no par value, to carry on business with $245,000; A. A. Kelley, R. H. Waddell, W. K. Wilson, New York.

Ludwig Littauer Co., Inc., yarns, silk, tinsel, braid, textiles, notions, $350,000; H. A. Schmidt, S. and L. Littauer, 109 Greene St.

D. Lisner & Co., Inc., Bronxville, jewelry, shell goods, notions, fancy goods, $300,000; S. Lisaner, E. A. Gardner, S. Gans, 303 5th Ave.

Temple Navigation Corpn., transportation, navigation, capital no par value, carry on business with $100,000; J. W. Crandall, J. Whiteley, I. Thompson; Hunt, Hill & Betts, attorneys, 165 Broadway.

Nannet Trading Corpn., realty, motion-picture films, $250,000; R. A. Kohn, C. G. Ludvigh, H. Harris, 31 Nassau St.

Crude Rubber Importing Corpn., rubber, rubber goods, $105,000; G. F. Jebbett, T. S. Buckingham, S. C. L. Dodd, 37 Wall St.

W. B. Wilcox Co., Inc., Utica, jewelry, silverware, fancy articles, stationery, $50,000; B. E. and H. V. Littell, A. E. Wilcox, 900 South St., Utica.

Jamaica Auto Ferry Co., Inc., Brooklyn, ferry, $50,000; W. F. Welch, S. L. L'Hommedieu, F. B. Langston, 1,440 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Servan Orthodox Asan., Inc., Lackawanna, lectures, entertainments, promote social intercourse, $50,000; S. Repla, N. Steponovich, J. Munich, Lackawanna.

Henry A. Meyer Realty Co., Inc., $50,000; H. J. Kelly, W. R. Lakin, H. A. Meyer, 2,509 Newkirk Av., Brooklyn.

Douglas Trading Corp., fruit, vegetables, growing, canning, preserving; $50,000; A. H. Mugford, E. W. Warfield, H. H. Douglas, 25 Beaver St.

Accounting Machine Co., Inc., repairing, calculating machines; $30,000; H. W. Clement, A. Sadak, J. J. Harris, 223 East 5th St., Brooklyn.

Paret & Lamoures, Inc., Suffern, drugs, chemicals, sporting, athletic, optical goods; $30,000; A. and J. Lamoures, F. E. Paret, Suffern.

Buffalo Bond Corp., Buffalo, brokerage, realty; $25,000; E. M. Schlagter, C. R. Donnelly, S. S. Cahn, The Markeen, Buffalo.

Kingston Blouse Co., Inc., boys' shirts, blouses, apparel; $20,000; A. H. Levis, W. Shindler, A. H. Gurfon, 1,962 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Doumen Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction; $20,000; W. P. McCormack, H. Doumen, 27 William St., New York.

New York Federal Shank and Counter Co., Inc., leather soles, counters, heels, shanks, leather supplies; $35,000; C. and A. Kenny, W. F. Dicket, Piessantville.

Pollock & Silberberg Bros., Inc., jewelry, glassware, crockery, cutlery; $5,100; W. Tannenbaum, H. Wasserman, M. Pollock, 99 Canal St.

Norton Read & Co., Inc., securities; capital no par value, begin business with $500; C. A. Harris, W. A. Read, A. J. Norton, 30 East 42d St.

The Sauer Drug Corp., Herkimer, chemicals, drugs; $15,000; J. L. and F. W. Sauer, F. A. Ray, Herkimer.

Charles Halper, Inc., drugs; $10,000; B. Mindlin, T. Halper, C. H. Halper, 5,291 Broadway.

Printing Press Extension Delivery Co., Inc., machinery, tools, inventions, improvements; $10,000; W. R. Hillebrand, L. Appelson, N. J. Schiess, 188 West Merrick Road, Freeport.

Mk Hat Works, Inc., $5,000; S. Shutzkin, S. J. Cohen, J. H. Wolff, 303 East 55th St.

Atlas Sample Card Co., Inc., sample cards, $5,000; P. Levine, A. Shapiro, A. Milton, 43 West 110th St.

Ivymare, Inc., $20,000; 16 Bayley Avenue, Inc., $15,000, and 10 Bayley Avenue, Inc., $15,000; realty construction; W. J. Yates, Jr., J. S. Shulman, E. B. Lewis, 500 5th Av.

Menconi Building, Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; J. Jacobs, C. W. Kippes, F. G. Menconi, 206 East 33d St.

Authorizations: Machinery and Metals Sales Co., Inc., Massachusetts, merchandise, manufacture metals, $35,000. Representative, George T. Baird, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Standard Oil Engine Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., internal combustion engines, power motors, power plants, $100,000. Representative, Richard A. Wright, 233 Broadway, New York.

Capital increases: Westchester and Putnam Lime Co., Inc., Peekskill, $6,000 to $35,000; Newport Costume Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Degen-Lipp-Tull, Inc., Brooklyn, $12,000 to $37,000; Empire Costume Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Capital reduction: Gilmes Roofing Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $600.

Voluntary dissolutions: Rodin & Siegel, Inc., Manhattan; The Olean Electric Light and Power Co., Olean; Motley Green & Co., Manhattan; Lewiston Realty Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 27.—Charters filed: Broadway Theatre Company of Long Branch, Inc., deal in plays, dramatic and musical productions, and entertainments with moving pictures, talking pictures, and talking machines, $100,000; Henry Rosenberg and Henry L. Bergen, New York; Henry Spencer, Asbury Park.

Hoboken Market Company, Hoboken, food products, $5,000; George Borrack, Mary Eurich, and Louis Lehmkuhle, Hoboken.

Belle Meade Garage, Jersey City, deal in and handle automobiles and accessories, $100,000; George Williams, Benjamin Treacy, John C. Flanigan, Jersey City, N. J.

Rahway Hospital Association, Rahway, operate and maintain hospitals, $25,000; Franklin C. Woodruff, Fred. W. Ball, Rahway; Bonnette W. Hoagland, Woodbridge.

Pequannock Ice Company, Paterson, deal in ice, grain, hay, and feed, $25,000; Fanny Cohen, Albin Smith, Clifford H. Bogert, Paterson.

Sterling Concrete Company, Newark, construct, furnish, and equip buildings, $25,000; Max Fried, Clarence Simon, Harold A. Miller, Newark.

John Strack Company, Newark, manufacture metal devices of all kinds, $5,000; John Strack, Andrew J. Patten, and George Ohl, Newark.

Graphite Lubricating Company, Jersey City, manufacture bearings, $20,000; William W. Smalley, Leigh Bache, Bound Brook; Spencer Weart, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 27.—Charters filed: Arlington Automatic Arms, Inc., engage in general manufacturing of arms and munitions of all kinds, $1,000,000; J. Ed. Sheriff, Arlington, N. J.; F. R. Lancaster, Montclair, N. J.; H. R. Wample, Elizabeth, N. J.

Chotaw Power and Light Company, produce and sell electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes, $1,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Harry Farrow, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Direct Trade With JAPAN

Can be arranged for general merchandise, both export and import, by our representative, leaving July 15th for Japan on his annual trip. Apply at once for negotiations to

I. SEKINE CO.

Telephone 2570 Mad. Sq. 37-39 West 28th St., New York.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MICHAEL SCHOEMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Schoeman, who lives at 957 Simpson Street, the Bronx, and who has a women's apparel store in Springfield, Mass., by these creditors: Jacob Brodkin, $493; A. Storch, $172, and A. Valentine, $51. Judge Mayer appointed B. W. B. Brown receiver under bond of $1,000. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $5,800, consisting of stock, $1,000, and a claim against fire insurance companies, $4,500. He recently had a fire loss, which was adjusted at $4,500, and this money has been attached at Springfield by twelve creditors.

HARRY SEMKEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Semken, surviving partner of Semken & Hingsage, wholesale dealers in butter, &c., at 322 Greenwich Street, and this money had these creditors: R. B. Shimer & Co., $847; Willard P. Brown, $1,098, and W. S. Douglas & Co., $600. It was said that the firm had been out of business for some time, and creditors were told the assets would be dissipated. Liabilities are about $10,000.

DR. MARWIN COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of toilet preparations in a mail-order business at 9 West Twentieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,180 and assets of $655, consisting of materials, $350; office furniture, $250, and accounts, $55. Among the creditors are the Compagnie Novana, $2,000, and National Folding Box Company, $1,382. The company was incorporated on June 6, 1913, with capital stock of $10,000, and William H. Rowse is President.

SASCHA PIATOR, an actor of 226 West Fiftieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,364 and no assets. The debts are for money loaned, mortgage, notes, rent, clothing, and hotel bill.

THEOPHILUS BROWN HILTON of 488 Seventh Avenue, formerly of Phillips & Hilton, in business at Fort Smith, Ark., which was dissolved in August, 1911, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with individual liabilities of $1,451 and assets of $65, and firm liabilities of $786 and no assets.

JOHN S. JAMISON of Cold Spring, Putnam County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,366, and assets of $10 in cash in bank at Newark, N. J., where he was formerly in business.

JOHN M. STAHL.—Judge Mayer has appointed Oscar Igstaedter receiver for John M. Stahl, grocer, at 465 Columbus Avenue, under a bond of $750.

FORTY-FIRST STREET REALTY COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has granted a motion to dismiss the petition in bankruptcy filed on Feb. 29, 1916, against the Forty-first Street Realty Company of Broadway and Forty-first Street. The company formerly owned the Hotel Continental property, which was sold at foreclosure sale on Nov. 19, 1914, to Isaac Mabee for $750,000. The mortgage was $918,000, held by the Mabee estate, which had sold the property to the Forty-first Street Realty Company in 1912. Liabilities of the company were said to be over $200,000.

CHARLES ROSNER.—Judge Mayer has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Charles Rosner, jobber of tobacco, at 782 East 152d Street, and sustained the specifications of objections of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company.

SAMUEL LISSAUER, merchant tailor, at 69 Wall Street, has made an assignment to Abraham Breitbard.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first named being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Louis Roth, Inc.—City of N. Y.....$111.93
M. Rosenthal & Son, Inc—Same.....100.23
Roodman, Julius—Same.....686.65
Robinson, Samuel—Same.....488.65
R. V. Rosenianck & Co—Same.....252.45
Rapid Motor Transportation and Maintenance Co.—Same.....202.45
Ridgway Supply Co.—Same.....135.37
Rouis Art Creations Co.—Same.....100.23
Abbate, Harry—A. Franken et al.....845.78
Avolin, Hugo—C. F. Hopfe.....158.99
Allsworth Realty Co., Inc.—J. S. Conabeer.....176.31
Archbold Mfg. Co.—A. B. Cardona.....232.46
Abraham, Owen E., assignee—American Exchange National Bank, costs.....192.76
Bernstein, Lew and Dorothy—W. Labhard et al.....510.00
Bernstein, Jacob—D. Zuckerman.....127.42
Bourie, John F. and Liolaiq W.—M. E. Grindle.....1,289.94
Bryce, Fannie, and Aaron Honig—Peobie, &c.....800.00
Compagnie Francaise de Navigation a Vapour de Cyrpien et compagnie, also known as the Fabre Line—M. Maglione.750.00
Cavanaugh, Alice M. L.—W. C. Blodgett.....327.40
Cass, Bertha—B. Soter.....1,823.31
Cushman, Lewis A.—O. P. Amend....6,884.48
Corretta, Gaetano—Kamen Contracting Co., Inc.....345.15
Driver, William S.—Doten Dunton Desk Co.....105.70
Desmice, Lucio V.—J. Roddy.....284.91
Downey, M. Edward—Greenhut Co., Inc.100.00
Ennis, James F. and Emma S.—Hornthal & Co.....791.84
Ebrst, George—G. Montsani.....150.00
Diederich, Pauline—T. C. Dunn et al., executers.....5,580.92
Finz, George E.—Fidelity Trust Co....240.27
F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.—J. Ryan, costs.....117.58
Fish, William, Jr.—First National Bank of Roselle.....136.24
Geller, Israel—S. H. Levini et al.....139.16
Griffen, Lucas J.—A. Cohen et al.....206.41
Heller, Henry, and Michael Gleason—C. H. Ramsdell.....1,000.00
Harrold, Lydia L.—Dover St. Studios..215.01
Hahn, William—Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....3,444.97
Hatton, Fetridge & Co.—Scantlin & Co.....338.01
Hasbrouck, Charles As—A. D. Bonker.7,647.88
H. G. Jackson Realty Co., Inc., and Harry C. Jackson—L. Godofsky.....379.96
Josephsberg, Abraham—C. Wolf.....104.40
Johnson, Winfred—A. F. Holstrom.....118.30
Jacobs, Samuel—Albert Robertson & Co.....163.11
Jaeger, Herman and Sophie—J. Platsner.....377.71
Isaacs, Moe A.—W. Frank.....11,007.03
Joffe, Benjamin and Minnie—A. C. L. Littler, costs.....107.28
Jacobs, Christian—C. T. Silver Motor Co., Inc.....186.61
Kosower, Abraham—A. Bilsky et al....126.66
Kimber, Robert B.—Johnson & Collins Co.....536.38
Label, Joseph, by gdn.—Oscar Daniels, &c., costs.....106.12
L. Prager, Inc.—Ely J. Rieser & Co....106.78
Lindau, Simon—W. Aschof.....194.45
Mack, Walter—Shanley & Kennedy.....296.63
Mayer, Simon—S. Alexander.....726.30
McLennan, Charles J.—F. A. Mailette..6,510.65
Manhattan Railway Co.—M. Reiche.....100.87
McGlynn, Mary—Greenhut Co., Inc., 891.09
McCutcheon, Robert H.—W. C. Bradley.....318.12
Merk, Martin—L. C. Merk, costs.....108.41
Marine Transport Service Corp—R. C. Schols.....1,833.06
McNulty, William D.—Electrical Repair Co.....208.20
McManus, Terence J.—National Surety Co.....271.41
Norman L. Munro Estate—A. De Major Durrazzo.....750.00
Nichols, George H.—Sterling Mfg. Co. and Reliance Mfg. Co.....105.42
Ohrboch, Nathan M.—S. Horaichter....103.58
Peel, Harry J.—N. Y. Telephone Co..1,042.40
Power, Edward E.—J. Cohen.....385.24
Podolsky, Sender—M. Rosenbaum.....1,680.88
Podresky, David, and Sol Goldin—N. Schaeffler.....150.00
Plaza Feather Co., Inc., Benjamin Greenberg, and Jack Birnbaum—G. Greene.....386.63
Rader, Charles—H. Shapiro.....168.65
Rosenzweig, Irving—Joy, Clary & Nier, Inc.....920.75
Rieser, Ely J.—H. Siegel.....1,730.19
Rosdorf Co.—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.....37,522.26
Sterling Top Corp.—J. H. Meinke.....632.32
Skelly, Thomas—Gibson Distilling Co...174.57
Storin, Francis—W. Stephens et al...122.90
S. Alkoff, Inc.—German-American Stone-ware Works.....574.66
Seldin, Johanna—A. Wolf.....264.65
Sigsbee, Rose R.—New Era Mfg. Co....401.92
Stevenson, Clarence, or Clarence A. De Giers—L. Schuldenfrei.....1,516.23
Sullivan, Frederick R.—O. Oestreicher, et al.....240.92
Taffner, Marguerite—M. L. Cavano.....950.83
Timlin, John, Jr., and Lizzie—John Lucas & Co., Inc.....151.16
U. S. Expansion Bolt Co.—Diamond Expansion Bolt Co., costs.....140.24
Voraz, Isaac—E. Rosenberg.....546.66
Voelckel, Rudolph, or R. Voelckel—B. Solomon.....123.81
Zaino, Frank—F. Forman.....189.61
Wirmser, Harold A.—Brooks Bros.....104.06
Woods, William H.—First National Bank of Roselle.....351.11
Walton, Frank R.—M. L. Thomas.....431.03

In Bronx County.

Adiman, William C.—S. Gutner et al...$20.77
Bohn; Martin—F. Beers.....222.28
Boesche, August—H. D. Patton.....30.04
Gross, Abraham—M. Rubinstein et al.....42.72
Gross, Hugo—H. Bloomgarden.....29.40
Goldmeyer, Charles—Westchester Electric Supply Co.....248.82
Investors and Traders' Realty Co.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....93.83
Infantino Realty Co., Inc., and Giovan Batista Infantino—H. G. Silleck, Jr...388.61
Lewis, Joseph—William J. Howe Co....78.26
Marlick Theatre Co., Inc.—Weissager Amusement Construction Co. et al.....73.46
Pessenar, Mamie R.—W. J. Cohen.....229.45
Paddon, Mary E.—Beckmann Realty and Construction Co.....139.79
Reynolds, Frederick—D. Ryan.....70.72
Shuman & Wendler Co., Inc.—N. W. Coan.....84.65
Siedman, Harry—S. Gutner et al.....48.83
Wilson Realty Co.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....62.00
Yanulionis, Kastonas — Interborough Rapid Transit Co.....108.26

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bell, Harry—C. Honig et al, Dec. 22, 1913.....$703.52
Cranitch, Wm. I. A.—C. S. Kohler, July 5, 1899.....300.07
Dorfman, Louis—American Law Book Co., Feb. 18, 1914.....238.80
Goldman, Joseph—I. Goldberg, May 11, 1916.....127.78
Kleinrock, Abraham D.—M. Jacob et al, Jan. 29, 1916.....167.81
Kendall, Nicholas D.—A. B. Pfening, March 25, 1912.....1,864.98
Nusbaum, Max—M. Aronowitz, Jan. 8, 1916.....128.86
Stern, Jules and Emil—Greenberg, Wainer & Co., March 22, 1916.....1,078.20
Wood, Mary E.—S. Schweid, May 27, 1916.....2,634.32
Wilson, Willard—M. Morton, June 19, 1912, reversed.....5,124.02
Costari, Leo—G. Pulsee, Aug. 9, 1915, vacated.....148.41
Messer, Isak—People, &c, Feb. 14, 1918, vacated.....800.00
Ackley, Griffin S.—National Brake Co., Inc., et al, March 29, 1918.....221.64
Kapner, Max—M. Andrietta, June 7, 1916.....1,147.50
Goldfarb, Louis—J. Randowitz, Nov. 10, 1915.....271.41
Schwartz, Marks—Co.—J. Small, Feb. 25, 1916.....1,122.65

In Bronx County.

Barba, John, and Rapid Bldg. Co., Inc: —D. De Falco, May 22, 1916.....166.62
Kaufman, Leopold and Bertha—E. Ridley et al.—April 29, 1916.....1,349.93
Kiraify, Henry W., as gdn. — Pheon Cont. Co., June 5, 1916, vacated.....109.28

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHARMEUSE.—Want 100 pieces at a price. Lesser & Kasindorf, 1,170 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber will look at ladies', children's, and sport coats all week; ready to place orders; pay cash. 113 Greene St., 1st floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders all week on better grade Fall coats. Third floor, 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber settled looking at coats of the better kind only. Fourth floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Largest jobber looking at samples; misses' and ladies'; all week. Ready to place orders. 29 West 30th. First floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Large jobber looking at samples, better grade, for Fall. 22 West 26th St., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Prominent jobber selecting sample line. See Mr. Massoff, top floor, 141 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at samples better grade. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS.—Have silk jersey sport coats, suits, and novelty skirts, plain, striped, in stock. Daily Waist Company, 8 West 19th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders snappy models. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

FALL SAMPLES.—Contractors with Fall samples wanted; orders placed immediately. Kaufman Brothers, 450 6th Av.

CORDUROYS.—Quantity wanted, all colors; state numbers, colors, quantities, and lowest cash prices; out-of-town buyer in city; limited. M 182 Times.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Rubin will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.80 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing Fall orders on silk and serge dresses. Call 6th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists, Skirts—Jobs for cash; quantity no object. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone 2413 Franklin.

DRESSES, WAISTS.—Jobber placing order on silk dresses and waists. Call with sample, 116 West 29th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders serge and silk dresses; bring samples. 1st floor, 39 West 26th.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESS COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at all week; also serge dresses. Room 804, 37 West 24th St.

DRESS CONTRACTORS wanted; serges and silks. M 129 Times.

FALL SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Tenth floor, 40 West 27th St.

FUR EDGINGS.—Will buy large quantity; show samples; mornings only. Ginsburg & Charlop, 129 West 27th.

LAWNS.—We are open for any amount of white lawns and organdies for spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Chelsea 4461.

PLUSH COATS for large jobber. Will look Wednesday and Thursday. 1,133 Broadway, Room 301.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash. Farragut 9138.

SERGES, men's wear, also cloakings, any quantity; cash. Stuyvesant 4842.

SILK WAISTS.—Contractors on silk waists, $33 per dozen up; bring own samples. Dorothy Waist Company, 38 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Prominent house selecting complete sample line. Mr. Massoff, 12th floor, 141 West 28th St.

SUITS.—Jobbers settled with union, looking at Fall suits; will place stock orders. Rothstein & Nelson, 130 West 29th.

SUITS, SKIRTS.—Looking at Fall samples, $12 to $35, from 9 to 10:30, mornings. S. Sussman, 1,109 Broadway.

SUITS.—Prominent jobber looking at fall line coats and suits. 33 West 32d; Room 1507.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all week. 4th floor, 16 East 33d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Call with samples all week 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor. Entrance on 36th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at samples, misses' and ladies' better grade, all week. 12 West 27th, 14th floor.

WAISTS, dresses, wash skirts, silk petticoats—Dreyfus & Co., Richmond, Va., are open for jobs. Call 9 A. M., Moyes & Dreyfus, 1,115 Broadway.

WAISTS.—1,000 dozen silk or cotton; spot cash. 530 Broadway, 8th floor, or 1,000 Bathgate Av., Bronx, (177th.)

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2980.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CAPS.—Bargain, cash; 100 dozen silk knitted children's. S. Cohen, 529 Broadway.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; also corduroy coats, at $1.75; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Misses', ladies' high-grade Fall line ready for inspection. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, checks, jerseys, Palm Beach, silverblooms. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

C

$109,275,000 IN GOLD SENT US BY ENGLAND

That Total Reached When New $10,000,000 Shipment Comes to Pay for Supplies.

BARS OF METAL IN 318 BOXES

In Addition, J. P. Morgan & Co. Get Dozen Packing Cases Full of American Securities.

What was said to be the largest consignment of gold ever brought into this port in a single vessel came in on the St. Paul of the American Line on Sunday night, and was delivered at the Assay Office for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. late Monday. It consisted of 318 boxes of gold in bars. Up to the close of business yesterday only 68 of the boxes had been opened and their contents weighed. The English bars are lighter than those which have been coming in from Ottawa, and it was thought that the total contents would run a little over $10,000,000.

A larger cargo of gold was started from here for Europe just before the outbreak of war, when the Kronprinzessin Cecilie left New York with about $11,000,000 on board. The vessel turned about on receiving wireless information of the declaration of war, and put into Bar Harbor. Hitherto, the largest amount of gold sent directly to this port on the current movement amounted to $4,000,000. Yesterday's consignment, added to the shipments from Canada, brought the total gold received on this movement to $109,275,000.

The receipt of bars direct from England supported a report in the financial district to the effect that the stock of gold at Ottawa, earmarked for the British Government, had been temporarily exhausted.

In addition to the gold, J. P. Morgan & Co. received yesterday from the British Government a dozen packing cases filled with American securities. These were deposited in the vaults of the Bankers Trust Company. It could not be learned what disposition is to be made of them, but they may be used to secure a new British Government credit.

The British have three ways of paying for the enormous shipments of munitions and supplies going forward from the United States. The first is settlement in gold, of which shipments have been coming into New York almost daily; the second, proceeds from the sale of American securities mobilized in England and sold for the Government's account in this market, and the third, loans.

It has been reported in the financial district in the last few days that a part of the American stocks and bonds collected by the Treasury Department will not be thrown on the market, but pledged with a Trustee to secure time loans in this country. According to the best estimates obtainable, a much larger amount of securities has been mobilized than has been liquidated on this market. Bankers would make a very favorable rate on a long-time loan backed by the deposit of securities here.

The French loan of $100,000,000 is waiting on final cable exchanges, and is expected to be ready for announcement next week.

Sterling exchange rates caused themselves to be noticed yesterday, when pronounced weakness set in. The high rate for marks was 74¼, as against the high price of 74½ on Monday, and the close was made at 72⅞, showing a loss of 1½ cents.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Pencils, Metals, and Oil Among the Things Considered.

A. W. Faber was sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a majority decision affecting pencils composed of cedar, metal, and lead or crayon, and used by architects, engineers, draftsmen, artists, and illustrators. The Collector classified the goods as articles of metal intended to be carried on or about the person, whereas the importers claimed entry at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for.

George Borgfeldt & Co. were sustained in the claim that brass and steel lead pencil sharpeners were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. under the general provision for metal manufactures not specially provided for. The Collector took 60 per cent. duty, holding they were "designed" to be carried on or attached to the person.

Albert Pritchard & Co. lost in a protest relating to the amendment of an entry covering wrapping paper. It appeared that at time the entry was made the consular invoice was not at hand, entry being made on a pro forma invoice, bond being given to produce a consulated invoice. Immediately thereafter, and at the time the goods were being appraised and the invoice sent to the Appraiser, the consular invoice arrived. The appraisal was made, however, in the meantime on the pro forma invoice, the value of the merchandise being raised considerably. Duty was assessed upon the appraised value and accruing penalties taken. The importers protested against the payment of the additional duty.

The Societa Libraria Italiana was sustained in a contention for the free entry of books of music, containing a considerable amount of text printed in a language other than English. Assessment had been made at 15 per cent. as "music in books or sheets."

Collector Malone was reversed in the protest case of the Kupfer Bros. Company relating to powdered tin. The Collector classified the product at 25 per cent. as bronze powder. The testimony given at the trial was to the effect that the commodity was known not as a bronze powder, but as powdered tin. In view of this the board held that the claim of the importers for a tax of 20 per cent. under the general metal provision was well taken. The protest was sustained.

S. L. Jones & Co. of San Francisco, were upheld by the board in protests relating to the entry of oil of the Perilla plant, it being held to be a nut oil, on which there is no duty, and not an "expressed oil," which calls for one of 25 per cent.

SILK MEN IN RATE FIGHT.

Friendly Controversy with Railroads Before Commerce Board.

Henry Thurtell of the Interstate Commerce Commission began a hearing yesterday in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building on the application of the Silk Association of America for a reduction of railroad freight charges on raw silk.

The association contends the rate has increased 50 per cent. since the Cummins law compelled the railroads to demand actual valuation on all shipments. The railroads agree with the silk shippers that an adjustment would be beneficial to both sides, and the controversy is a friendly one.

Prior to the passage of the Cummins bill silk shippers put a low declared value on their shipments, thus obtaining from the railroads the benefit of the low class rates freight rate, and then protected themselves against loss or damage in transit by insurance of their shipments. With the operation of the new law the railroads first increased their charges to three times the original rate, but afterward reduced them to one and a half times this rate.

The proceeding bears on the interests chiefly of sixty-five members of the Silk Association, who control about 80 per cent. of the looms and spindles in this country. Preliminary testimony was taken yesterday, and the hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

COURT CALENDARS

(C) This character means reverse or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 857, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Farbwerke, Hoechst Co<Lowe.
Dorner Bros Co<Shoninger Bros.
Costello<Ford Motor.
Salvate<B & O RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Courtroom 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 11 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Case on—Marconi Wireless T Co of Am<De Forest Radio T & T Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity and admiralty.
Quinn<Faw.
Crew<Lighter Leonard J Busby.
McCollum<SS California.
Ivandish<SS Colon.
Gordon<SS Comanche.
Mulligan<Dalley & Ivans.
Fitzpatrick<Newton Creek Tow Co.
Swenson<Tug Genesee.
Cadersleeve<Penn RR
Atlantic Fruit Co<Cargo of sugar.
McAvoy<Tug Mahaney

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 823, P. O. Bldg., Motions.
Henry<James Everard.
Allen<Seguranca (2.)
Merritt & Chapman D & W<Cascade.
Leone<Boniface.
Brown<Westmeath.
Medle<Bronwen.
Lucas<Westmeath.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal.
U S<Coppola.
Same<Manning.
Same<Koppell.
Same<Filomeno.
At 4 P. M.—Admiralty.
Re Limitation of James Roy.

Assignments—Summer 1916.

JULY.

General motions: 12, 19, 26.
Bankruptcy: 7, 14, 19, 26.
Naturalizations: 6, 12, 13, 14, 20, 27.
All ex parte matters: 1, 31, except Sundays.
Equity: 3, 5.

AUGUST.

General motions: 2, 9, 16, 30.
Bankruptcy: 2, 9, 16, 25.
Naturalizations: 1, 2, 3, 8.
All ex parte matters: 1, 31, except Sundays.
Equity: 1, 2.

SEPTEMBER.

General motions: 8, 13, 20, 27.
Bankruptcy: 8, 15, 20, 27.
All ex parte matters, 1, 30, except Sundays.
Equity: 4, 5, 6.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Gries<Bell.
Nebelius<Epps.
Morgan Munitions Sup Co, Inc<Studebaker Corp of America.
Herrmann<CNY.
Surplus Assets Co<Payne.
US Grand Lodge Order Brith Ab<Sohindler.
McCarthy<CNY.
CNY<Karduner.
Baron<Mt Carmel Silk Mfg Co.
Re East 218th St.
Stoll<Stoll.
CNY<J Burke Imp Co.
Lovesters<Fey.
Quinn<CNY.
Allwell<Achim V A B Garcia<Marquez.
US Grand Lodge Order Brith Ab<Nashalsky.
Lint, Butcher & Rose.
Re J B Greenhut Co.
Helvitz<Balshofer.
Springer<Springer.
Cox<Blake Co.
Ferber<I Ruppert Rty.
Hageman<Hageman.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Rogall<Leff.
Po'arsky<NY Con RR.
Guild<Guild.
Walbridge<Markel Hotel Co.
Re Gaillard, (Beers & Owens.)
Re Maido Rty Co.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
White<Ring.
Schwartzmann<Schwartzmann.
Shaw<Shaw.
Citizens Sav Bk<Gans, (2.)
Hawk & Son<Jacoba.
Patterson<Erie RR.
Farmers L & T Co<Outcault.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Frohman<Getz.
Foreign<Foreign.
Cohn<Cohn.
Van Deventer<Van Deventer.
Twombly<Twombly.
De Fodesta<De Fodesta.
Preferred cause:
Chapin<Sigrist.
General calendar:
Griffin<Griffin.
Am N W Wash Laundry Co<Kaplowitz.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lambert<So Bklyn Ry. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Gavagan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Neill<Strauss.
Francis<CNY.
La Mana<McGuinness.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.
Stenzler<Stand Gas Lt Co of CNY.
Weisenjass<Draper.

PART VI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Zivering<Cohen.
Mahern<Smith.
Arnold<Cons Tel, &c, Co.
Kaufman<Waterbury.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Caggiano<Runkel Bros, Inc.
Bartolino<Lehigh Val Coal Co.
Coate<White.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Tuminaro<Williams.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ryan<Bubser.
Lehman<Block.
Shattuck<Perkins.
J Brothschneider<same.
M Brothschnaider<same.

PART XI.—Benten, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dutenhofer<CNY.
Lyons<Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart.
Berman<NYC Int Ry.
Smith<Shearns.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Fitzpatrick<Aguirre.
Inq—Fitzsimmons<same.
Wenger<NY Con Rp.
Military<Davidson.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Perkins Goodwin Co<Regent Pres.
Nat Nassau Bk<Earl.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Brown<Stokes.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.
Ulivov<Morris.
Quincy<Emery.
Donnell<Bishop.
Watson<Newgass Co.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Gross<Browning. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Sarah Delehanty.
Malachi Mulligan.
Annie McLaughlin.
Solie Polatschek.
Francis H Audley.

TRIAL TERM.—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Amos F Eno.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of Francis L Leland.—Contested will of Francis L Leland.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Halpern<Plocks.
Hattie, Brown & Co<Case.
A & S Kuflick<Stern.
Albes<Edelsack.
Star Co<Brush.
Rosen<Moritz.
Raul<Quiroll.
Little<Wade.
Langer<Flering. (2.)

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Re Nathan Kean & Co.
Re Man Ry<Reiche.
Rosenzweig<Freedman
Schuessler<Lindemann
Re Silverman.
Re Chamberlain.
Delaney<Delaney.
Re Olmstead Av.
Re Waterbury Av.
Fellows<Int Shoe Sup.
Halligan<Long.
Re East 217th St.
Re Walter.
Levine<Marcus.
Friedman<Blauner.
Cooper<Cooper.
Geller<Talcott.
Hart<Reid.
Cymbalista<Frommuller.
Lansing Liquidation Corp<Heinze, (11.)
Leone<Stevens Inv & Trucking Co.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Bartlett<Brown.
Fraser<Fraser.
Re Dowling.
McCreery Rty Corp<Sokolsky.
Appelstein<Appelstein.
Sullivan<Hoe.
State of Yucatan<Argumedo.
Re Bernheim & Co.
Seymour Rty Co<Stamm.
Arthur<Sidney M Bowman Auto Co.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Gries<Bell.
Nebelius<Epps.
Morgan Munitions Sup Co, Inc<Studebaker Corp of America.
Herrmann<CNY.
Surplus Assets Co<Payne.
US Grand Lodge Order Brith Ab<Nashalsky.
Lint, Butcher & Rose.
Re J B Greenhut Co.
Helvitz<Balshofer.
Springer<Springer.
Cox<Blake Co.
Ferber<I Ruppert Rty.
Hageman<Hageman.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Rogall<Leff.
Po'arsky<NY Con RR.
Guild<Guild.
Walbridge<Markel Hotel Co.
Re Gaillard, (Beers & Owens.)
Re Maido Rty Co.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
White<Ring.
Schwartzmann<Schwartzmann.
Shaw<Shaw.
Citizens Sav Bk<Gans, (2.)
Hawk & Son<Jacoba.
Patterson<Erie RR.
Farmers L & T Co<Outcault.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Frohman<Getz.
Foreign<Foreign.
Cohn<Cohn.
Van Deventer<Van Deventer.
Twombly<Twombly.
De Fodesta<De Fodesta.
Preferred cause:
Chapin<Sigrist.
General calendar:
Griffin<Griffin.
Am N W Wash Laundry Co<Kaplowitz.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lambert<So Bklyn Ry. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Gavagan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Neill<Strauss.
Francis<CNY.
La Mana<McGuinness.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.
Stenzler<Stand Gas Lt Co of CNY.
Weisenjass<Draper.

PART VI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Zivering<Cohen.
Mahern<Smith.
Arnold<Cons Tel, &c, Co.
Kaufman<Waterbury.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Caggiano<Runkel Bros, Inc.
Bartolino<Lehigh Val Coal Co.
Coate<White.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Tuminaro<Williams.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ryan<Bubser.
Lehman<Block.
Shattuck<Perkins.
J Brothschneider<same.
M Brothschnaider<same.

PART XI.—Benten, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dutenhofer<CNY.
Lyons<Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart.
Berman<NYC Int Ry.
Smith<Shearns.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Fitzpatrick<Aguirre.
Inq—Fitzsimmons<same.
Wenger<NY Con Rp.
Military<Davidson.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Perkins Goodwin Co<Regent Pres.
Nat Nassau Bk<Earl.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Brown<Stokes.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.
Ulivov<Morris.
Quincy<Emery.
Donnell<Bishop.
Watson<Newgass Co.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Gross<Browning. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Sarah Delehanty.
Malachi Mulligan.
Annie McLaughlin.
Solie Polatschek.
Francis H Audley.

TRIAL TERM.—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Amos F Eno.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of Francis L Leland.—Contested will of Francis L Leland.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Halpern<Plocks.
Hattie, Brown & Co<Case.
A & S Kuflick<Stern.
Albes<Edelsack.
Star Co<Brush.
Rosen<Moritz.
Raul<Quiroll.
Little<Wade.
Langer<Flering. (2.)

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Re Nathan Kean & Co.
Re Man Ry<Reiche.
Rosenzweig<Freedman
Schuessler<Lindemann
Re Silverman.
Re Chamberlain.
Delaney<Delaney.
Re Olmstead Av.
Re Waterbury Av.
Fellows<Int Shoe Sup.
Halligan<Long.
Re East 217th St.
Re Walter.
Levine<Marcus.
Friedman<Blauner.
Cooper<Cooper.
Geller<Talcott.
Hart<Reid.
Cymbalista<Frommuller.
Lansing Liquidation Corp<Heinze, (11.)
Leone<Stevens Inv & Trucking Co.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Bartlett<Brown.
Fraser<Fraser.
Re Dowling.
McCreery Rty Corp<Sokolsky.
Appelstein<Appelstein.
Sullivan<Hoe.
State of Yucatan<Argumedo.
Re Bernheim & Co.
Seymour Rty Co<Stamm.
Arthur<Sidney M Bowman Auto Co.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Plummer<Lowenthal.
Gannon<Valley Stream House & Home Co.
Shapiro<Gerstein.
Seaman<Wait.
Goldberg<Spats.
Smith Lumber Co<Daniels.
Levison<Peck.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—May<Hetterich—Enos S. Booth.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Re Medgett—Robert M. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Kelner<Nelson—John H. Regan.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Rosinski<Berkowitz—Charles J. W. Meisel.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Equitable Trust Co.<Harry Collins—Joseph T. Ryan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Benedict<Lang.
Meehan<Meehan.
Kleinert<Kook.
Marshall<Herrman.
Sundmacker<Sundmacker.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Schuls, J.—Koscharak<Koscharak.
Lewis<Lewis.
Josephson<Josephson.
Greene<Greene.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J. Cases on—Damm House Moving<Higginson (2.) No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business. Motions:
Nellie McCloskey.
Joseph Dietrich.
Wills for probate:
William A Mapes.
Michael J Cavanagh.
Leonard Hilsenbeck.
Esti Hirsch, also known as Ester Hirsch.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—Contested will: Cornelius Foley.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
People<Murray.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.
Mischenko<Gotthalf (4.)
Dwyer<Daly (2.)

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Hess<Handbede, Jr, et al—Otto Henschel.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Re Brombacher (St Luke's Church.)
Re Wadsworth Av.
People<Anglo-Amer Exp & Loan Assn.
Shapiro<CNY.
Pearce<Verre.
MacDougall<H Bridgman Smith Co.
Coyle<Terry & Tench.
Kook<Cassegrain.
Steuerwald<Terry & T.
Valentine<Klos.
English<L I Elec Ry.
Boyki<Warbelowsky.
Marx<Talking Doll & Novelty Co.
Pausch<Pausch.
Re Malbone St (Derby)
Horowitz<Horowitz.
Heiferman<Lieberman
Gumpert<Foster Pump Works.
NY Munic Ry Co<Transit Dev Co.
CNY<Woodhaven Gas Light Co.
Weinstein<Palmieri.
Ginsberg<Ginsberg.
Vreeland<Analce Corp
Guglielmo<Jill.
Murphy<Morrissey.
Herrick<Kosta.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
Undefended divorces:
Schwartz.
Loffini.
Niblo.
Somerville.
Segall.
Schwartz.
Ashley.
Sheffield.
Luther.
Reitman.
Shepard.
Koplowitz.
Krisel.
Marks.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.
US Title Guar Co<same.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3308.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Platt, J.; Part VIII., Jaycox, J.
Mangan<Wilson.
Stein<Snyder & Co.
Mellon<Kaufold.
Chestnut<N Y Con RR.
Johnson<B H R R.
Cohen<Nks R R.
Adelstein<Goodman.
Stern<So B'klyn Ry.
Fisher<Nas R R.
Huber<Lawless.
Burke<42d St, Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Restivo<NY Teleph.
Hudson<B H RR.
Rosenberg<Nassau RR
Fisher<same.
Greenstein<NY Con RR.
Levitz<Q I & B RR.
Levitan<Goldsmith Ref Co.
Romm<Koeppel.
Young<Brown.
Ditchick<Nassau RR.
Summerfield<Frank.

Berkowitz<B H RR.
Cohan<Nassau RR.
Khristopoulus<Economy et al.
Wilson<Wilson Co<NY.
Keyes<O'Shea et al.
Wille<Elwin.
Santangelo<Cowan et al.
Johnston<C I & B RR.
Lotsky<B H RR.
Jones et al<Erie RR.
Helfand<Miller et al.
Stronger<Cohen.
Lucam<So Bklyn Ry.
Schoenberger<Fey.
Schoor<Rosenthal.
Carlin<Gerken et al.
Warren<N Y Rys.
Gannon<No Am Bwg.
Mango<Polo.
Danzig<B H RR.
Chase<MacNish.
Hansen<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day, down for a day upon the call:
Megamis<D, L & W RR.
Wagner<Oswego Co Agricultural Society.
Hansen<Turner & Blanchard.
Schiff<Fisher Bros.
Meyerowitz<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
McMullin<same.
Bieber<Nassau RR.
Terwilliger<BH RR.
Hellyer<Board of Education.
Fladell<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Ortelg Motor Co<Pope Motor Car Co.
Jackson<Rinelli.
Meyer<Nassau RR.
Lawrence<Jackson et al.
Ryder<Kennahan.
Biacchi<Roecker et al.
Miller<Nassau RR.
Feudale<Wechsman.
Silverman<Terry & Tench & N Y Municipal Ry.
Weselhoft<C I & B RR.
O'Connor<Jennings.
Ambro<Di Venedetto.
Calabretta<Dunstatter.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4388.

Hrdwitz infants.
Robert H Barry.
Ellen O'Connell.
Mary Dixon.
John H Fort.
Henry Hunterman.
Estates of:
Patrick Monahan.
Daniel Turnbull.
Edward J Pinkham.
Re adoption of:
Regina Trzaska.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Rinehart & Dennis Co<Collier.
Decker<Lindner.
Prime<Marjan.
Lafayette Holding Co<Irving Nat Bank.
Goerck<Goerck.
Lynch<Gallagher.
Simbonea<Vil of Port Chester.

The following causes may be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Miller<Russe.
Hepburn<Long.
West Co Brewing Co<Carlough.
Banks<Olim.
Gallon<Hussar.
Ehler<Ehler.
Raynes<Raynes.
Anderson<Dieterich.
Yonkers Nat Bank<J. P. Gilbert Co.

Highest number reached on call, 218.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Keogh, J. Case on.

PART III.—Recess.

The remainder of the calendar goes over the term.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
McEnany<B H RR.
Azzara, an infant<Chevrolet Motor.
Graef<B H RR Co.
Eschman<Park & L.
Montiverdi<N Y & Q County Ry Co.
Broderick<Holbrook, C & R Corp.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for trial on this call:
McGinnis, as admr<Wilson & E Const.
Sullivan<Belt Line Ry and Meader Atlas.
Furst<B H RR Co.
Welch<B H RR.
Beatty<Hicks.
Carlomagno<Cherneo.
Keith<Snare & Triest.
Olens<McKarty.
Dickson<same.
Leighley<Graham, Smith<B, Q Co & S RR et al.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1097.

O'Neill<Colonial Manhattan & Ref Co.
Sanders<Pabst Brew.
Hicks<Kouwenhoven.
Ward<B M RR Co.
Daley, an infant<B H RR Co et al.
Hagenmeier<Hammacher, S & Co.
Lind, an infant<Bachman.
Houlihan, an infant<B H R R Co et al.
Pieciocinski, an infant<Mathews.
Schon, an infant<N Y & L I Trac Co.
Dauscher<same.
Schon<same.
Beling<same.
Lisanti, an infant<Miro.
Cassarino<Hanley.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1097.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Byron, at Buenos Aires, June 23.
SS Yssel, at Lerwick, June 21.
SS Drome, at Bordeaux, June 23.
SS Westwego, at Barrow, June 24.
SS Chinchas, at Rio Grande do Sul, June 25.
SS Skipton Castle, at Manila, June 27.
SS Boombag, at Rotterdam, June 25.
SS Veenbergen, at Rotterdam, June 26.
SS Coya, at Arica, June 27.
SS Rochester, at London, June 27.
SS Bawean, at Delagoa Bay, June 25.

Sailed.

SS Minnehaha, from London, June 27.
SS Oreland, from St. Nazaire, June 22.
SS Voorney, from Leith, June 24.
SS Cuyohoga, from London, June 27.
SS Iroquois, from London, June 27.
SS Sebastean, from London, June 27.
SS Helva, from Buenos Aires, June 22.
SS Tetherby Hall, from Oran, June 25.
SS San Francisco, from Greenock, June 24.
SS Cambrian King, from La Pallice, June 23.
SS N. Amsterdam, from Falmouth, June 27.

Passed.

SS Rochester, New York for London, passed Beachy Head.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Kursk.....June 23
Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam.....June 23
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Switzerland must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Adriatic.....June 28
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Dante Alighieri..June 29
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II.....June 29
Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta.....July 1
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Paul.....July 1
France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago.....July 1
Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2 P. M.)—Andania.....July 1

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco,) at Vancouver.....June 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....June 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....June 30
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.....July 2
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru..July 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia..July 7
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....July 8

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 1, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 26, SS Tamele.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 26, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 9 A. M. June 30, SS Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, May 31; Shanghai, June 2; Yokohama, June 10, and Honolulu, June 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo, were dispatched east on June 26, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 1.

AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later. $1.00 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms. *Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.* HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ALBANY NIGHT LINE

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
See Hudson River Day Line Adv.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises, 4:32; Sun sets, 7:32; Moon rises, 3:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:23	6:39	12:09	12:09
Governors Island	6:47	7:06	12:45	12:45
Hell Gate	8:13	9:09	2:39	2:29

Arrived—Tuesday, June 27.

SS Saratoga, Havana, June 24.
SS Bella, Jamaica, June 25.
SS Alamo, Key West, June 23.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, June 24.
SS Teikoku Maru, Marseilles, June 4.
SS Galilee, Hull, June 10.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah, June 24.
SS City of Everett, Sabine, June 13.
SS Onondaga, Jacksonville, June 23.
SS Northern, La Pallice, June 13.
SS Dorothy, Tampico, June 21.
SS Samland, Rotterdam, June 5.
SS Maturn, Port of Spain, June 14.
SS Miner, Turks Island, June 11.
SS Patra, Philadelphia, June 24.
SS Hesperides, Liverpool, June 10.
SS Jamvold, Bordeaux, June 1.
SS Brisbane River, Marseilles, May 19.
SS Ulysses, Colon, June 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	June 19
Bayamon	San Juan	June 24
Michigan	London	June 14
Rotterdam (ank)	Amsterdam	June 13
Mexico	Palermo	June 6
Bowdan	Jamaica	June 23
El Sud	Galveston	June 23

DUE TOMORROW.

Stephen R. Jones	R. de Janeiro	June 8
Manin	Palermo	June 8
Saxelene	Cardiff	June 13
Santa Marta	Kingston	June 24
El Dia	New Orleans	June 24

DUE FRIDAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	June 21
Parmount	Kirkwall	June 15
Minas Geraes	Para	June 13
C. Lopez y Lopez	Barcelona	June 15
Stephen	Barbados	June 23
Canadian	Demerara	June 17
Zulia	Porto Rico	June 24
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 27
Concho	Galveston	June 24
El Norte	Galveston	June 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 27

DUE SATURDAY.

Queen Margaret	Liverpool	June 17
Pythia	Birkenhead	June 15
Liv	Archangel	June 16
Glencoe	Barry	June 14
Owego	Algiers	June 14
Brais Izel	Oran	June 13

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	June 24
St. George	Liverpool	June 19
Guyana	Bordeaux	June 19
Dipton	Bordeaux	June 17
Alaunia	London	June 21
Trecarne	Oran	June 13

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	June 26
*Orduna	Liverpool	June 24
Ben

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

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Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
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Minneapolis, Minn.
New York City
Omaha, Neb.
San Antonio, Tex.

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Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. — New York

Exempt From Federal Income Tax

Hoboken, N. J.
4½% Bonds
$100,000 due June 1, 1936
65,000 " " " 1946

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT AND NEW JERSEY SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS.

Prices to yield better than 4%
Circular on Application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON — CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Improve; Less Selling—Mexican Situation's Part in Shaping Market.

Trading was less active yesterday and prices much stronger. It was suggested in some quarters that the improvement after the sharp decline of the previous day was due to an expectation that the de facto Government of Mexico would recede from its present attitude and thereby remove the danger of war with the United States. This expectation hardly fitted in very well with the bulk of the day's news and it was hardly necessary to assign that as a reason for the lessened selling and for the partial recovery in prices.

In view of the opinion held in important banking circles that American intervention in Mexico would not retard business in the United States but on the contrary would stimulate it, it is not surprising that liquidation such as was carried on on Monday should be followed by such an upturn as occurred yesterday. It has indeed been a matter of surprise to many people, more outside of Wall Street than within it, that the stock market should be declining on account of the Mexican news notwithstanding the widely held belief that to bring the Mexican situation to an issue and to do away with the highly unsatisfactory conditions which have existed in that country for a number of years would in several ways be a helpful instead of a harmful development.

The explanation of this apparent inconsistency probably lies in the fact that the Mexican news merely started a selling movement which later was carried along by reason of the weakening of margins and the consequent uneasiness among speculators throughout the country. The Western wire houses have been among the large sellers, a fact which is finding reflection in the reduction in bank loans on Stock Exchange collateral. Many more accounts than had previously been realized were being carried on too slim a margin and it took only the first upset caused by the new crisis in our Mexican relations to start a selling movement which was carried to bounds far beyond anything which seemed justified by the Mexican news itself. If this diagnosis be correct it would seem to follow that the market position has already been materially improved and is likely to be further improved by any additional pressure of the sort to which the list has been lately subjected. It is the usual experience in such situations that stocks thus sold move into stronger hands.

Were it not for the very keen interest taken in all phases of the Mexican situation more attention would probably have been paid yesterday to the further large gold arrivals and to the news from London that the remaining minimum prices on the Stock Exchange there are to be removed. This latter announcement is of considerable significance. It suggests the large strides which had been made since the war began to restore financial affairs to a normal state. The Bank of England's statements in recent months have indicated unexpectedly rapid progress in the clearing up of loans assumed by the Bank of England when the war broke out and the lifting of minimum prices gives evidence of corresponding progress in the liberation of the stock market.

The further normal conditions are restored before the war ends the easier it will be to effect the readjustments which will be necessitated by the return of peace. We were long ago able to remove the restrictions which we put upon our own markets following the war, but we also have a real interest in the progress being made in the restoration of normal conditions in other financial markets, notably in London; for all financial centres are closely related, as the events of the first few days after the outbreak of the war showed very vividly.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
	—Days.			
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	5	5	5
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	Com. 60 to 90.	modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	4	4	4
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	4	4	4½
Kansas City	5	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	5	4	4	4
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2⅝@3

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Call. Low.	Call. Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

Time.

60 days.....3⅜ | 5 months.....3⅝@4
90 days.....3⅝ | 6 months.....3⅝@4
4 months.....3⅝@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3¼@3⅜
4 to 6 months.....3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.91	5.90⅞	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	+ .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	74.12½	72.87½	72.87½	—1.50
Cables	74.25	73.00	73.00	—1.43¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.90⅛	5.90⅝
95.25	Berlin	72.87½	73.00
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29	5.28½
19.225	Greece	19.87	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.60	30.65
5.1826	Italy	6.38½	6.37⅝
20.20	Austria	12.65	13.75
26.70	Scandinavia	29.30	29.40
19.90	Spain	20.15	20.25
40.19	Holland	41.43¾	41.56¼
	China—		
	Hongkong	50.75	50.85
	Shanghai	72.25	72.62½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.40	Rio	24.25	24.35½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.75	$4.70	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $406,427,825; balance, $22,108,053; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,435,389.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $4.0625@$4.3750.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31½d, up ⅛d; in New York, 66c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 50⅝@54c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Tin, spot	....	....	40.00	40.00
Lead	6.90	....	6.90	6.90
Spelter	11.75	....	12.00	....
Antimony	....	18.00	18.00	....
Quicksilver	$78.00	....	$76.00	....
Aluminium	60.00	64.00	60.00	64.00

Iron, No. 2X f'dry, 20.25 20.75 20.25 20.75
*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	102	0	0	102	0	0
Copper, futures	98	0	0	99	0	0
Tin, spot	171	10	0	173	5	0
Tin, futures	172	0	0	173	15	0
Spelter	65	0	0	65	0	0
Lead	29	15	0	29	15	0

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 27.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62f. for cash. Exchange on London, 22c. 18½c. Five per cent. loan, 86c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	530,427
Same day last year	305,573
Same day two years ago	261,146
Year to date	33,664,550
Same period last year	61,935,575
Same period 1914	33,098,559

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
19⅝	20	500	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	..
8¼	8⅜	3,500	Alaska Juneau	8	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
28	28⅞	5,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	28⅞	22⅝	23½	— ⅜
78½	79	2,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78½	79	78½	78½	—1
86	86½	5,500	Am. Beet Sugar	85¼	87⅛	85	86	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	3,200	Am. Can	50⅞	52⅝	50¾	51¾	— ⅛
55¼	55⅞	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	54⅝	56	54⅝	55⅞	— ⅛
116¼	118¼	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117½	118	117½	118	+1⅛
142	150	100	Am. Coal Products	142	142	142	142	..
10⅝	10⅞	2,100	Am. H. & Leather	9⅞	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	+⅛
52½	52⅝	4,400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50	53¼	50	52⅝	+2⅛
28	28½	300	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
19⅜	19⅝	800	Am. Linseed	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19½	..
44⅞	45	500	Am. Linseed pf	44½	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
66⅞	67	5,200	Am. Locomotive	65¾	67½	65⅝	66⅞	+ ⅛
101½	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	..
92	92¼	4,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	91½	93⅝	91½	92¼	+ ⅛
110¾	111½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111	111	111	111	+1
92¾	93	50	Am. S. &Pf. & S. 30	92	92	92	92	..
47	48	100	Am. Steel F'dries	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
100	100¼	700	Am. Sugar Ref	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100	—1
129½	130	1,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129⅛	130	129½	130	..
44¾	45	1,300	Am. Woolen	44	45⅜	43½	44⅞	+ ⅛
94	96	200	Am. Woolen pf	96⅞	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅝
22⅞	23	100	Am. Writing P. pf	22⅛	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅜
40	40¼	5,400	Am. Zinc Lt. S	40¼	41⅛	38⅜	40¼	— ⅜
64	67½	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	65	65	65	65	..
79⅜	80	19,425	Anaconda Copper	78¼	81	77⅞	79⅞	+2½
68	68¼	100	Associated Oil	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅝
104	104⅝	2,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104⅛	104⅝	103⅝	104	+ ⅛
100⅝	101	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	..
77¼	77⅝	11,300	Baldwin Loco	76⅝	79⅜	76⅜	77¼	+ ⅛
88	88½	2,200	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅛	88⅞	87⅜	88⅜	+ ⅛
76	76⅛	400	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	1¼	900	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
85¼	85⅞	200	Blvn Rapid Tran	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ⅛
96	99	50	Brown Shoe pf	98½	98½	96¼	96¼	..
6¼	7¼	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S.	7¼	7¼	7	7	—1
66⅞	66⅞	5,600	Butte & Superior	66⅛	67⅜	66¼	66⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	16⅝	1,200	California Petrol	16	16⅝	15	16⅛	— ⅞
42	44	300	California Pet. pf	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
175	175½	500	Canadian Pacific	175½	176	175¼	175½	+1¼
55¾	56	6,700	Central Leather Co	56	56⅝	55¾	56	+1
108¾	111	1,000	Chandler Motor	107⅛	111¼	107⅛	110¼	+1⅝
60⅝	61	5,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	61⅝	60	60⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	12½	1,000	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
35½	37	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	..
96½	97	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	96	97⅛	96	96⅝	+ ⅛
129¼	130	200	Chi., M. & S. P. pf	130	130	130	130	+ ⅛
128	130	100	Chi. & Northwest	128½	128½	128½	129¼	..
22½	22⅝	3,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	22¼	23¼	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	21	400	Chile Copper	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
48½	48⅝	1,900	Chino Copper	48¼	49	48⅜	48½	+ ⅛
72½	73	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	72	72	72	72	—1½
41½	42	7,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	39⅝	42¼	39⅝	41	+1⅛
133½	135	1,600	Consolidated Gas	133	133½	132	133⅛	+ ⅛
96	100	200	Continental Can	96	96	96	96	..
14⅝	14¾	6,600	Corn Products Ref	14¼	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
88	89½	2,400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	88	89⅝	88	89½	+2
75¼	75⅞	54,900	Crucible Steel	73⅝	77⅜	73	75½	+2
113	114	100	Crucible Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
119½	120¼	700	Great Northern pf	119¼	120¾	119¼	120¼	+ ⅝
34	34½	2,197	G. N. certs.ore prop	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34	..
37	37¼	1,400	Greene-Cananea	34⅞	37⅜	34⅞	37	+2½
90	91	400	Gulf States Steel	90	90¼	79⅝	80½	—2½
87	89	500	Gulf States S. 2d pf	86	87⅞	86	87⅜	+1½
48	49¼	11,600	Inspiration Copper	47⅞	49¾	47⅞	49	+1⅝
16⅞	17⅛	600	Interb.Con. v.tr.cfs	16⅝	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
74¼	74⅝	300	Interb. Con. pf	73½	74¼	73½	74¼	+ ⅛
44	45	500	Int. Agricul. pf	42	44	42	44	+1⅜
112⅜	114¼	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ⅛
23	23½	5,960	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	21⅜	23	21⅜	23	+1
57⅜	58	20,550	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	86⅜	89	86¼	87⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅝	1,200	Int. Nickel	45	46	45	45¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	12	500	Int. Paper	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	..
57	57⅜	900	Int. Paper pf	56⅝	58⅛	56⅝	57½	+1½
19	56	400	Jewel Tea	77½	79½	77½	79	+ ⅛
24⅛	25⅝	100	Kansas City South.	23⅝	25⅝	23⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
60	61⅜	200	Kan. City South. pf.	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
70	71	200	Kelly Spring Tires	70	70½	70	70½	+ ⅛
47⅜	47½	17,000	Kennecott Copper	46⅜	47⅞	46⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
66	66½	2,000	Lackawana Steel	66	67⅛	66	66	—1½
106	106	200	Laclede Gas	105½	105½	104½	104½	—1½
19	20	200	Lake Erie & West	19	19	19	19	..
47⅜	48	1,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	47⅞	48¼	47⅞	48	+ ⅜
77	77¼	2,900	Lehigh Valley	76½	77¾	76½	77	+ ⅛
35½	36	200	Long Island	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
59½		100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	—5½
212	225	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	218	218	218	218	—4½
81½	81½	4,300	Maxwell Motors	80	82¼	78½	81½	+1⅜
85½	86	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	85¼	85⅞	85¼	85⅜	+ ⅜
55	56	800	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	56¼	55	56	+ ⅜
60	61	300	May Dept. Stores	60	60⅝	60	60⅜	— ⅛
92½	92⅝	39,400	Mexican Petroleum	93¼	96⅝	91⅞	92⅜	— ⅜
90½	92	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	1,400	Miami Copper	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	..
15	17⅞	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	17	17½	17	17⅜	— ⅛
125⅝	126¼	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125½	126	125½	126	+1½
12⅛	13	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
23½	24	200	Missouri Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
6¾	6⅞	800	Do., trust rcts	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
75	76½	800	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74	75	74	75	..
64	65	300	Nat. Lead Co	65	65½	65	65	+ ⅛
16½	16¾	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	16½	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
128	129½	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	128½	131⅞	128	129	+1
103½	103⅝	3,400	N. Y. Central	103	103⅝	102⅞	103⅛	..
61½	61⅝	600	N. Y. N. H. & H	61	61⅝	61	61¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	27	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	27¼	26¼	27¼	+1⅛
130½	131½	1,800	Norfolk & Western	130¼	131⅝	130¼	131⅞	+ ⅜
66½		200	North American	66½	67⅛	66½	67⅛	+1
112½	113⅛	1,100	Northern Pacific	112½	113⅜	112½	113⅛	+1⅛
6½	6¾	400	Ontario Mining	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
21	22	200	Pacific Mail	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	—1⅛
57	57⅜	5,200	Penn. R. R.	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅛	+ ⅛
57	57⅜	50	Do., odd lot	57	57	57	57	..
101	101½	100	People's Gas, Chi	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	900	Philadelphia Co	39	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ⅛
100⅛	102	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
94	96⅜	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95⅞	—1⅛
46	46½	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	44	46⅞	44	46⅜	+1⅝
99	100	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	99¼	99¼	99½	99½	..
162	162½	300	Pullman Co	163	163	162½	162½	— ⅛
3	3½	100	Quicksilver	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4½	5½	100	Quicksilver pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—1⅛
42¼	44	500	Railway Steel Sp	41⅜	43	41⅜	42⅜	+ ⅛
21	21⅜	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	21	21⅜	21	21	..
95	95¼	44,300	Reading	94½	96¼	94⅜	95½	+ ⅜
45	47	100	Reading 2d pf	45	45	45	45	..
42⅜	43	2,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	42¼	43½	42	43	+ ⅛
107	107½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
15½	15¾	600	Seaboard Air Line	15	15¾	15	15½	..
26½	26⅝	700	Shattuck-Arizona	27⅞	28⅝	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
47	48	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	47½	47½	47	47	+ ⅛
96½	96¾	5,300	Southern Pacific	96⅞	96¾	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅛
232	232	25	So. Porto Rico Sug	232	232	232	232	..
21⅞	22¼	3,200	Southern Railway	21⅞	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
67	67⅜	100	Southern Ry. pf	67	67	67	67	+1⅛
135	138½	10,400	Studebaker Co	135	138½	135	136⅞	+1½
34	34⅝	2,400	Tennessee Copper	34	34⅞	33½	34	+ ⅛
181	182	1,600	Texas Co	177¾	182	181	182	+3
180	181	200	Tex. Co. sub. rts. f p	182	182	181	181	..
66	66⅛	1,000	Third Avenue	65¼	67	65¼	67	+1¼
96⅝	97¼	100	Twin City R. T.	97	97	97	97	..
32	34	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	33	33	33	33	..
135½	135⅝	7,300	Union Pacific	135¼	136⅜	135½	135½	+ ⅛
82½	82¾	500	Union Pacific pf	82⅜	82½	82⅜	82⅜	..
108½	120	100	U. Cigar Mfrs. pf	108	108	108	108	..
93¾	94	100	United Cigar Stores	93¼	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
155	158	3,500	United Fruit Co	155	158	155	156⅜	+ ⅜
20	20⅜	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	19⅜	20½	19½	20⅛	—1
139¼	139⅝	9,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	137½	141⅝	137½	139¾	+2¼
26	32	400	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	26	26	26	26	—3
53¼	53½	1,200	U. S. Rubber	52	54	52	53¼	+1¼
64⅜	65½	5,800	U. S. Sm., R. & M	63½	66¼	63½	65⅜	+ ⅜
83½	84	71,100	U. S. Steel	82⅝	84½	82⅝	83¼	+ ⅜
117	117¼	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	117	117⅞	116⅜	117¼	+ ⅛
76¼	76⅜	3,600	Utah Copper	75	76⅝	75	76⅜	+1¼
17⅝	18½	100	Utah Securities	18	18	18	18	..
39½	40	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	40	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
108	110	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	106½	106⅞	106½	106½	— ⅝
13⅝	13¾	300	Wabash	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
47½	47¾	1,300	Wabash pf. A	47	47¾	47	47½	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅝	1,900	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
126	128	500	Wells Fargo Exp	126½	126½	126	126½	+ ⅛
27½	29	500	Western Maryland	27½	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
93½	93⅝	200	Western Union Tel	92¾	93¼	92⅜	93⅛	+ ⅛
57⅜	58¼	5,600	Westingh. E. & M	56⅝	58¾	56⅝	57⅞	+1⅛
4	4½	400	Wheeling & L. E	4½	4½	4½	4½	..
5¼	6¼	600	W. & L. E. 2d pf	6	6	6	6¼	+ ⅛
71	71¼	7,700	Willys-Overland	69¼	72¾	69	71¼	—2
107	107½	300	Willys-Overland pf	107	107½	107	107½	+ ⅛
39	40	100	Wisconsin Central	38½	39½	38½	39½	+ ⅛
135	136	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$17,142,881	$299,063,210
Ord. int. rev. rects	28,891,143	376,125,044
Income tax	25,050,035	54,040,381
Miscellaneous	8,106,212	52,098,974
Total receipts	$79,186,803	$691,366,610
Excess of ord. rects. over ord. disburse	28,191,183	.....
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects	.....	18,358,492
Excess of total rects. over total disburse	24,169,668	.....
Excess of total disburse, over total rects	.....	414,796
Expenditures	50,966,619	709,725,102

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked
Atlan. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
Buffalo, R. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Canadian Pac.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.25
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.25
Chicago & Norw.	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25

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NEW I. M. M. BOARD PRACTICALLY NAMED

H. A. Sanderson, E. C. Grenfell, and Lord Pirrie to Act for British Interests.

TO RELEASE LEYLAND CASH

J. P. Morgan and Charles Steele Will Represent Morgan Interests, George W. Perkins Dropping Out.

In furtherance of the plan for reorganization of the International Mercantile Marine Company the British Government has approved three British nominees to the directorate of the rehabilitation company, and has signified a willingness to release from the treasury of one of the largest British subsidiaries more money than that subsidiary has paid before to the dominant company.

The three British nominees are Harold A. Sanderson, the company's President; E. C. Grenfell of Grenfell, Morgan & Co., London, and Lord Pirrie of Harlan & Wolff's, Belfast. On the new board these men will represent British interests, which, in accordance with an agreement between the late J. P. Morgan and the British Government, in 1902, have up to the present been represented by five Directors. The two British Directors who will not appear on the new board are Charles F. Torrey and J. Bruce Ismay. Mr. Ismay's resignation, which was filed Monday, was a formality, for he has had little active connection with the company since the sinking of the Titanic.

On receipt of this information from the British Government J. P. Morgan & Co. let it be known that they had selected Mr. Morgan and Charles Steele to represent them on the new board. George W. Perkins, who was elected on the board as a Morgan representative, will not be on the new board, the Morgan representation having been reduced from three to two.

Representatives of the preferred stockholders and of other important interests in the company continue to urge James N. Wallace, President of the Preferred Stockholders' Committee, to go on the new board, but Mr. Wallace has not consented. The other representatives of the preferred stockholders will be F. W. Scott, Harry Bronner, and Charles H. Sabin, who are members of the Preferred Stockholders' Committee, and either Albert Rathbone, counsel to the committee, or George W. Davidson, Vice President of the Central Trust Company. In the event that Mr. Wallace refuses to enter the board both Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Davidson will probably be chosen.

The other members of the new board stand as announced last week: Charles A. Stone and Frank A. Vanderlip, representing the American International Corporation; Otto T. Bannard, representing the bondholders; John W. Platten and Donald Geddes, representing the common stockholders.

Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd., is the British subsidiary whose earnings it is proposed to devote in a substantially larger amount to the dominant company. Last year this company earned a profit of more than $7,000,000, as shown by the annual report, but set aside $3,750,000 in a reserve fund, paid practically all of its debenture debt, increased its working capital from $1,500,000 to about $3,500,000, and increased its investments from $1,600,000 to nearly $10,000,000. Higher charges were also made to depreciation. The net result was that though dividends were increased, and all of the back dividends on the common paid off, the amount turned over to International Mercantile Marine was little more than $1,40,000.

With the reserve and depreciation funds strengthened, and current earnings of the Leyland Line approximating $2,000,000 a month, money can be spared and the company remain in a position to meet any emergency. Receiver Franklin is confident that this year's receipts from the company will be handsome.

Until a closer approximation of the amount derivable from the subsidiary companies is possible the reorganizers will not decide whether or not to sell notes to pay part of the $80,000,000 which is to go in cash to bondholders.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A marked improvement in the tone compared with the day before soon showed itself on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. This reflected a much calmer view of the Mexican situation. At the start there was irregularity, with softness in some directions, but prices quickly steadied and advanced, with some of the gains very substantial. Toward the close setbacks occurred, but the market ended with net improvements general.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska Gold	20	20	19⅞	19⅞
220	Am. B. Sugar	85⅝	87	85¼	86¼
500	Am. Can	50¼	52	50¼	51¾
240	Am. Car & F.	54⅜	56	54⅜	56
50	Am. Hide & L. pf	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
120	Am. H. & L. pf	51¼	53⅜	51¼	52½
380	Am. Loco	66¾	67⅝	65¼	66¾
900	Am. Smelting	91¼	93	91¼	92¾
70	Am. Zinc	40⅜	40⅜	40	40
3,840	Ana. Copper	77⅜	80⅜	77¼	80
720	Baldwin Loco	77	78	77	78
60	Balt. & Ohio	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
370	Butte & Sup	65¾	67⅛	66¼	66¾
140	California Pet.	15⅞	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
20	Can. Pacific	175⅜	175⅜	175¼	175¼
900	Cent. Leather	56	56⅝	55¾	56¼
20	Ches. & Ohio	60	60	60	60
140	C., M. & St. P.	96¼	97½	96¼	96¾
170	C., R. I. & P.	22½	23	22½	22¾
50	Chino Copper	48¼	48½	48¼	48¼
420	Col. Fuel & I.	39¾	42	39¾	41
90	Con. Gas	132⅜	132⅜	131¾	131¾
220	Corn Products	14	14⅜	14	14⅜
6,780	Crucible Steel	73¼	77⅛	73	75¼
220	Dist. Securit's	42¾	44	42¾	43¾
1,120	Erie	34¾	36⅝	34¾	35⅞
50	Greene-Can	36⅜	36⅜	36	36
50	Gt. North. Ore	34½	34½	34½	34½
90	Good. Rubber	72⅜	74	72¾	73⅞
190	Insp. Copper	48¼	49¼	48¼	48¾
40	Interb. Com	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾
110	Int. Mer. Mar.	21¾	22⅞	21¾	22⅛
1,200	Int. M. M. pf.	86¾	88⅛	86½	87⅜
940	Kenn. Copper	46¾	47⅜	46¾	47⅜
40	Lack. Steel	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅞
50	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77¼	77	77
420	Max. Motor	80⅞	82½	80½	81⅞
6,850	Mexican Pet.	93¼	96⅝	91⅝	93
20	Mo. Pacific	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
90	Nevada Con.	16½	16¾	16¼	16⅞
80	N. Y. Central	102⅞	103⅝	102¾	103⅜
220	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	60⅜	61⅜	60¾	61⅜
40	Ontario Min	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
120	Pacific Mail	20⅞	21	20⅞	21
50	Penn.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼
40	Pr. Steel Car	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞	44½
20	Ry. Steel Spr.	42⅞	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
40	Ray Copper	21	21	21	21
6,960	Reading	94½	96⅜	94¼	95⅛
40	Rep. I. & S.	43	43	42½	42⅝
40	Shatt. Cop.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
110	Southern Pac.	97	97	96¾	96⅞
40	Southern Ry.	22¾	22¾	22⅞	22⅞
1,140	Studebaker	135	138⅛	135	136⅛
870	Tenn. Copper	34½	34½	33⅜	33⅝
60	Texas Co	178½	181½	178¾	181½
170	Third Av.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¼
630	Union Pac.	134⅞	136⅝	135¼	135⅝
170	United Fruit	156	158½	156	158½
870	U. S. Ind. Alc.	137⅜	141¾	137⅜	139⅝
170	U. S. Rubber	52	53⅜	52	53⅜
110	U. S. Sm. & R.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
3,430	U. S. Steel	82¾	84⅝	82¾	84
190	Utah Copper	74⅜	76½	74⅜	76
50	West. Un. Tel.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
120	Westing. El.	57¼	58¼	57¼	57½
	BONDS.				
$3,000	Inter.-Met 4½s	74	74	74	74
	MINING STOCKS.				
1,000	Atlanta	.10⅝	.10⅝	.10⅛	.10¼
1,900	Dr. Jackpot	.06¼	.06½	.06¼	.06½
700	Goldf. Pier	.39	.40	.39	.40
500	Goldf. Cons.	.82	.84	.82	.84
1,500	Goldf. Merger	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
200	Iron Blossom	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
500	Jumbo Ext.	.79	.79	.79	.79
500	Midway	.22	.22	.22	.22
1,500	Oro	.04⅛	.04¼	.04⅛	.04¼
1,100	Rescue Eula.	.82	.83	.82	.83
200	Sierra Nev.	.28	.28	.28	.28
600	Tonopah Ext.	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.25

BUSINESS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

NEW ELECTRIC CORPORATION

The Victor Chartered Here with Capital Stock of $2,500,000.

The Victor Electric Corporation has been incorporated in this State, with an authorized capital stock of $2,500,000, divided into first preferred, $750,000; second preferred, $500,000, and common, $1,250,000. The incorporators are Herbert S. Blake of Herbert S. Blake & Co., William Leslie of Leslie, Banks & Co., chartered accountants, and Harry E. Hanes, President of the Standard Appraisal Company, all of New York.

The company has purchased the business and property of the following concerns: Victor Electric Company of Chicago and New York City, Scheidel-Western X-Ray Company of Chicago and New York City, Macalaster-Wiggin Company of Cambridge, Mass., Chicago, and New York City, and the Snook-Roentgen Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia and New York City.

The permanent officers will be Charles F. Samms, President; Clinton W. Howe, Vice President; H. Clyde Snook, Vice President; Frank H. Swett, Vice President; Fred A. Wiggin, Treasurer; Theodore B. McClintock, Secretary and Manager of Sales, and these Directors: J. Frederick Hartz, Charles F. Samms, Clinton W. Howe, H. Clyde Snook, Frank H. Swett, Fred A. Wiggin, Theodore B. McClintock, G. Herbert White, and Herbert S. Blake.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec 15,'16	100⅜	101	3.80
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95¾	96⅜	5.30
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅜	101	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100½	101	5.00
City of Mont.		Dec., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.80
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100⅜	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100¼	2.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1925	99½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	100	100⅛	4.98
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	100¼	5.35
Norweg. Gov.	5	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅝	101½	2.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102½	4.12
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101¼	3.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅛	4.40
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1516	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	98½	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	99	98½	5.98
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.35
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98	98⅝	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.87
At. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101¼	101⅛	3.45
A. V. E. L. & P.	6	July, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100	100⅛	4.93
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅝	101⅞	5.70
C. P. R. L. S.		May, 1918	102½	103⅛	3.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.15
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅛	98¼	4.30
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅝	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅛	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98	98	..
Erie R. R.	3½	Apr., 1917	101	101⅛	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1919	99⅛	100⅛	4.87
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99½	6.12
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98⅛	99½	5.20
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	4.20
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	6.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.45
*Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101		3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	96¼	97¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98⅝	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec. 1918	99½	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.& H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅞	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅜	100	5.00
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr. 1,'41	98⅝	99⅛	5.10
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1, '29	98⅝	99⅛	6.12
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	100⅛	101	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.		Mar., 1919	100	100⅛	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	97½	98	5.80
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.65
U.Ry.G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99⅛	5.30
U.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	108	111	4.35
U.S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98¼	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¾	100⅝	4.62
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	4.05
W. P. Tres.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101⅜	4.45
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98⅛	98¾	5.60
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.86
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.48
W. West. Lt.	6	Jan. 1, '25	96	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

Fund for Families of Curb Members

Percy E. Guard and William G. Gallagher, members of the Curb Market Association, have started a subscription for a fund for the families of members of the association and their employes who have gone out with the National Guard.

NEW YORK BANKERS PLAN LOAN TO CHINA

Meeting at Morgan Offices Expected to Result in a Small Initial Advance.

ASK LESS THAN $5,000,000

Instability of Government Makes Large Commitment Unlikely—May Pledge Salt Tax.

The Chinese Government, after many futile attempts, is likely to succeed in the near future in arranging a Government loan with American bankers. Representatives of a number of the largest banking institutions in Wall Street held a meeting in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday to discuss the newest proposal, and while no agreement was reached, the indications favor the granting of a small initial loan, to be followed probably by additional sums.

Lee, Higginson & Co. were made fiscal agents for the Chinese Government in this country some months ago, and at that time an advance of $1,000,000 was made. The Guaranty Trust Company participated with Lee, Higginson & Co. in this transaction, and will be associated with them in forming a new group. The pending discussions are turning about a request for a little less than $5,000,000.

This loan has no connection with one for $5,000,000 recently arranged by the American International Corporation for dredging and improving the Grand Canal. This project, which is expected to restore thousands of acres of fertile land to farmers, was initiated by the American Red Cross as a means of lessening the periodical famines. The money will be supplied by the American International Corporation in installments, to be expended under the direction of engineers in the company's employ.

The new loan was originally intended to run between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000, but the shifting systems of Government in China made bankers chary about entering upon arrangements for any such sum. One of the men at yesterday's meeting expressed doubt as to the success of the smaller undertaking, but the money is ready for China if proper guarantees can be obtained. It is thought that the unmortgaged portion of the salt gabelle may be pledged back of the loan.

The Japanese have withheld from China part of the salt tax surplus, which they aver belongs to them, and the new administration has been further embarrassed by its inability to collect the customary payments from some of the provinces which have been in rebellion. The $5,000,000 now being sought would be used for putting the new Government on its feet.

In the closing months of the Taft Administration preparations were made for the advance of upward of $100,000,000 to China by Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. The American allotment was to have been supplied by a group embracing the National City Bank, First National Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Japan and Russia were later admitted to participation, and a Six Power loan was almost completed when the American participation was canceled because of the disapproval from Secretary Bryan. The other nations finally dropped out and China's finances, which were to have been reorganized and put upon a stable basis, went from bad to worse with the failure of Yuan Shi-kai to hold his people together. Since that time Japan has sought to dominate China's fiscal affairs.

Series No. 6

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Their Advantages

The Investing Department of our business is managed by practical men—men who have worked upon public utility properties and know actual conditions. To that practical knowledge is added the experience which comes from examining many properties in many sections of the country. To that is added the knowledge which comes from the theoretical study of the public service field in general.

Studying The Effect

of mortgage provisions upon bondholders, and the effect of charter provisions upon preferred stockholders, is a part of our research work. We are students of the public utility business, and it is for that reason that our recommendations should be of value to you.

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Some Subsidiary Stocks can now be purchased under their

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SOUTH PLATTE CANAL AND RESERVOIR CO.
Coupons due July 1st, 1916, of the above company will be paid at the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, No. 30 Nassau Street, New York City.

Cities Service Co.

6% Preferred Stock

Within the last two weeks Cities Service Common Stock has advanced more than 70 points to above $350 a share, while the Preferred Stock, which pays regular monthly dividends of ½ of 1%, may still be purchased on

Approximately a 7% Income Basis

This anomalous position of the senior issue has been brought about by liquidation of foreign holdings caused by the policy of the British Government in placing heavy taxes on all incomes derived from holdings by its people on foreign securities.

It is now evident that this foreign liquidation is nearing its end and with its cessation Cities Service 6% Preferred Stock should quickly advance to much higher prices. More than four times the requirements for the preferred dividends are now being earned and after July 12, 1916, this stock will have first claim on all assets and earnings of the issuing corporation.

While the Preferred Stock may now be purchased around 86 or on approximately a 7% income basis the market value of the common stock, or junior issue, has advanced until now it is around $350 a share, indicating an equity of more than $64,200,000 above the Preferred Stock or almost twice the entire outstanding par value of 6% Preferred Stock.

We advise the purchase of Cities Service Preferred Stock for permanent investment and are ready to give complete information in regard to it either in person or on application by letter or wire.

Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 Wall Street, New York
Telephone Hanover 5980
Direct Wire to Columbus and Philadelphia Markets

July First Coupons

The reinvestment of July first coupon payments is a problem which many investors are facing and which you yourself may now be considering. We suggest and recommend to you for your careful investigation, first mortgage serial real estate bonds, issued and safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, yielding 5½%.

Each issue is a first mortgage, securing a series of bonds on a specific piece of improved property. We loan only on the best class of land and buildings; earning a net rental income sufficient to meet the interest, pay off about one-twentieth of the whole number of bonds each year, and leave an ample surplus. We require good locations and ample equities. We purchase these bonds with our own funds direct from the borrowers and offer them, carefully safeguarded, to the investing public.

No investor has ever lost a dollar on any security purchased of us since this House was founded, thirty-four years ago—a record which should be a basis for the confidence of investors.

Every investor with funds on hand this July should

Call or write for Circular No. T-148.

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Kennecott Copper

No one disputes the claim made that Kennecott Copper is one of the richest copper mines discovered in America in the last quarter century; that it produces copper at less cost than most other copper mines in this country and that it is in an excellent position to maintain the present dividend. It could even pay more. This is the business side of the company. But of late the market action of Kennecott stock has puzzled a great many of its shareholders who believe, with such a good future before the enterprise, it should sell higher. In the current issue a copper authority who has carefully analyzed the recent financing of Kennecott gives his view of this puzzle and what he has to say is well worth reading. There are many other interesting articles in the same issue.

Send for Copy

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Absolutely Independent
29 Broadway, New York.

Remarks of
William C. Van Antwerp
before the
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SELECTED MUNICIPAL BONDS

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNT	ISSUE	RATE	DUE	YIELD
*$40,000	City of Detroit, Mich., Sewer	4%	1944	3.90%
*100,000	State of California, Capitol	4%	1938 to 50	3.90%
*200,000	New York City, New Loan	4½%	1966	4.10%
* 37,000	King Co., Wash., Road	5%	1935	4.30%
* 96,000	City of Houston, Texas, Mun. Imp.	5%	1942 to 55	4.50%
* 56,000	City of Miami, Fla., Harbor & Sewer	5%	1928 to 46	4.80%
480,000	Cypress Creek Drainage Dist., Ark.	5½%	1928 to 46	5.25%
26,000	Prentiss Co., Miss., Road Dist.	6%	1940	5.35%

All of the above bonds are ready for immediate delivery, but may be purchased for deferred delivery on or about July 1st.

*Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

Write for our extensive list "G-18."

William R. Compton Company
Municipal Bonds
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$300,000
STATE OF ARIZONA
4½% Refunding Bonds.

Dated July 15, 1916. Optional July 15, 1931. Due July 15, 1941.
Interest payable June and July 15 at Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

Financial Statement

Assessed Valuation $420,532,412
Total Bonded Debt 3,009,275
Population 247,297.

Legal as security for government deposits at 90% of par value.
Legal for Postal Savings at 100% of par value.
Legal investment for savings banks in New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

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OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	2¼	2½	2½	2½
130	Ahmeek	95	95	95	95
240	Alaska	20	20⅛	20	20
155	Allouez	63	63	63	63
205	Am. Zinc	40½	41⅜	40	40
255	Anaconda	80	80⅝	79⅜	80⅝
310	Arizona Com'l.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
100	Butte & Bal.	2	2	2	2
365	Butte & Sup.	66⅜	67⅜	66¾	66¾
880	Cal. & Arizona	67¼	68⅝	67	67⅜
11	Cal. & Hecla.	520	525	520	525
220	Chino	49	49	48⅝	48⅝
693	Copper Range	58	59⅜	58	59
130	East Butte	11⅜	11⅝	11¾	11⅝
960	Granby	85	85½	85	85⅛
100	Greene-Can	85	86¼	84⅝	86¼
815	Isle Royale	27	28½	27	28⅛
10	Hancock	11	11	11	11
70	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
70	Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
175	Lake	11¼	11¼	10½	11
100	Mason Valley	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
668	Mass. Con	11	11¾	10⅝	11½
4,185	Michigan	3	3	3	3⅛
379	Mohawk	95	99	95	97½
200	Nevada Con.	16	16¼	16	16¼
210	New Arcadian.	6	6	6	6
110	New Idria	14	14	13	14
925	North Butte	21	22	21	21½
446	Old Dominion.	65	66	65	66
145	Osceola	90	90¼	90	90
80	Pond Creek	13	13	13	13
50	Quincy	85	86	85	86
100	Ray Con	21½	21½	21½	21½
115	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
215	Shannon	8	8	8	8
100	South Utah	25c	25c	25c	25c
370	St. Mary's L.	73	74	73	74
165	Sup. & Boston	44	44	43⅞	43⅞
115	Trinity	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
600	Tuolumne	40	40	40	40
4,770	U. S. Smelters	64½	66	62¾	65¾
282	U. S. Smelt. pf	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50⅞
475	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
90	Utah Con.	13	13	13	13
130	Utah Copper	75	76⅛	75	76⅛
815	Union Copper	8	8	7½	7¾
150	Victoria	3	3	3	3
160	Winona	5	5¼	5	5¼
47	Wolverine	54	54½	54	54⅛
	RAILROADS.				
24	Boston & Alb.	184	184	184	184
1720	Boston Elev

Driggs-Seabury Common Stock

This Company comprises Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Corp., with plants located at Sharon, Pa., and the Savage Arms Company with plants at Utica, N. Y.

Earnings 70%

These enormous earnings are possible because of the big profits which the Company is said to make on the $20,000,000 order of 3" Guns and 6" Shells. The Company's Savage Arms plant at Utica has orders for 20,000 Lewis Guns. Profits on this contract alone are believed to be close to 75%.

20% Dividends

The Company is paying dividends of 5% quarterly and extra dividends 5% quarterly are rumored. It would be easily possible for the Company to pay these extra dividends as owing to the increasing productive capacity of its plants it is estimated that net earnings will soon exceed the rate of 100% on the Common Stock.

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34 Wall St. Tel. 4220 John

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

10 Aetna Explosives 6s
200 Aetna Explosives Pfd.
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25 American Vanadium
40 Continental Insurance
25 Freeport Texas Co.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Franklin Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
25 Germania Insurance
10 German American Insurance
15 Home Insurance
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 Talautograph Corporation
50 Thompson Starrett Com.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

10 Aetna Explosives 6s
200 Aetna Explosives Pfd.
25 American Brass
100 Alaska Steamship
50 Continental Insurance
25 Freeport Texas Co.
100 Fifth National Bank
100 Great Northern Paper
20 Guaranty Trust
25 International Elevating
100 Indiana Pipe Line
50 Ingersoll Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 National Surety
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Recover Their Losses, with Closing Prices the Highest in Many Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 420,558 shares of stocks and $313,007 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 105,523; oil, $79,950, and mining, 235,085. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	‡Aetna Explos.	16⅝	17	16½	16⅝
550	Ajax Rub.,Inc.	63	64	63	64
100	‡Am. Thread S..	12½	12½	12½	12¼
2,500	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	65½	66	65	65½
500	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	58⅝	59	*58	59
500	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co.,ord.bearer	18½	18½	18½	18¼
370	‡Butler Chem..	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
900	Canadian Nat. Gas Corp.....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
50	‡Carbon Steel..	72	73½	72	73½
800	‡Car Lt. & P...	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
100	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am...	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
500	Charcoal Iron Co. of A. pf..	6½	6½	6¼	6½
3,000	Chev. Motor...	210	217	210	216
2,400	‡Cuba Cane S..	57¼	59⅝	56½	59¼
600	‡Cuba Cane S. pf.	93⅜	94	93¾	94
300	Curtiss Aero. com. v.t.ctfs.	44	46	44	46
160	Driggs-Seab'y..	127	128	127	127
400	‡Edm'ds&Jones Corp.	42	43½	41	43½
22,000	‡Emerson M...	3½	4½	3½	4½
500	Emerson Phon.	11½	11½	11½	11½
300	‡Flemish-Lynn Phonograph..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	‡Gaston, Williams & Wig..	43	44	43	43¼
200	Grant M. Car.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Hartman Corp.	70	70	70	70
100	Hask'l&Barker Car Co.....	38	38	38	38
33	Holly S. Corp..	50	50	50	50
260	Holly S. Corp. pf.....	94	94	93½	93¼
2,000	‡Hupp M. Car..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	‡Int. Motors..	8	8	8	8
100	‡Int.Motors pf.	21	21	21	21
400	Intercon. Rub..	10	10	10	10
450	‡Joplin Ore S..	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
400	‡Kapo Mfg.....	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
400	Kath. Br. pf..	23	23	22	22
2,200	‡S. S. Kresge.	*10½	*10½	10	10
2,200	‡Lake T. Boat	7	7	7	7
200	‡Lynn Phono..	8	9	8	9
700	Marc. of Am..	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,000	‡Maxim Mun..	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6¼
11,700	‡Midvale Stl..	60¾	64½	60¾	63
25	‡Poole E. & M.	115	115	115	115
325	‡Pullm. Vent..	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
275	‡Pullm. V. pf.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
2,200	‡St. Jos. Ld..	15¾	16	15¾	16
17,000	‡Stutz Motor..	53½	57	53⅝	56
1,500	Sub.B. v.t.ctfs.	37	38	37	38
500	‡Tob. Prods...	40	41	40	41
1,500	‡U. S. L. & H.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½
1,500	‡U.S.L.&H. pf.	6	6¼	6	6¼
900	U. S. St'mship.	6½	6¾	6	6
11,100	‡Un. Motors..	63-62½	66	62¾	64½
300	Un. Prof. Sh..	¾	¾	¾	¾
75	Univ. Motors..	5½	5½	5	5
250	‡United Zinc..	8	8	8	8
5,200	White Motors.	55¼	56½	54¼	55¾
200	World F. Corp. v. t. ctfs....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Zinc Concent.	4⅛	4¼	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
40	Prairie Pipe L.	211	210	211	— 9
10	S. O. of Ind..	565	565	565	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,450	††Alb.Pet.Co., Ltd., (a pr.)	50	51	50	51
300	Am. O. & G..	½	½	½	½
800	‡Barnett O.&G.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
1,700	††Cent.P.(a pr.)	58	58	50	58
1,000	‡Cos.&C.O.R.T.	25¼	25¾	23¼	25½
7,000	‡Cos. O. & G..	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16
500	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,500	‡Federal Oil...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
750	‡Int. Pet.....	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾
6,100	‡Ken. O.(a pr.)	92	93	90	93
900	Met. Pet.....	17½	17¾	16½	16⅝
7,000	††Midwest Oil..	45	49	45	49
1,400	‡Midwest Ref.	61	65	61	65
19,000	‡Musk. Ref...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,500	††N.Y.-Okla.O.	79	81	79	81
10,000	††Okla. Oil...	17	19	12	13
1,200	Okla. P. & R..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Penn. Gasoline	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,500	‡Prud. O. & G.	15	17	15	17
1,000	‡Sap. O. & R.	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
2,150	‡Sinclair Oil..	45	45	44	44⅝
3,000	‡Un. West. O.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
150	‡Ventura C. O.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,300	Victoria Oil ..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	Wayl. O. & G.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞

MINING STOCKS.

2,700	††Alaska-West.	57	57	56	56
2,200	††Atlanta.....	10	11	10	10
20,000	††Admac Silver	74	85	78	85
4,200	†Ala.-Br. C. M. (a prospect)..	64	64	62	64
300	Bingham Min..	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2,000	††Booth.....	16	16	16	16
2,000	††Beaver Con...	40	40	40	40
50,000	Bos. & Mon...	2	2	⅛	⅛
1,600	Butte Cop & Z. v. t. cfs.....	4¼	4½	4⅛	4½
600	‡Calaveras Cop	5	5	5	5
3,500	Caledonia.....	66	67	65	65
400	Canada Cop...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	†Cashboy.....	7	7	7	7
100	Cerro deP. Cop	34½	34½	34½	34½
5,000	Con.S.Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	Crystal Cop. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
550	Dun.-Ariz. Cop (a prospect)..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	‡Dupont Cop...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Elv. Witch....	10	10	10	10
3,000	††Emma Cop...	42	44	42	44
2,500	†Goldf. Cons..	83	85	82	82
2,000	††Goldf. Merg.	8	8	8	8
1,000	xHecla Mining.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
850	Howe Sound...	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
900	I. &I. M. & R.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,600	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
700	‡Jer. Vic. Ext. (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,600	††Jim Butler...	92	92	88	88
2,500	xtJumbo Ext..	78	80	78	78
800	Kerr Lake....	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
1,500	‡Kewanas	10	11	10	11
700	La Expos. Min. (a prospect).	50	50	50	50
500	‡LouisianaCon.	17	17	17	17
325	Magma Cop....	*13½	14¼	13½	14¼
2,000	††Marsh Min..	13½	13½	12	12
300	†McK.-Dar....	50	50	50	50
800	‡Mojave Tung.	6	6	5⅝	6
1,000	††Mont. G. M.	73	73	73	73
500	Monitor Silver.	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,000	††Mother Lode.	27	27½	26	27
4,000	Murdock Min. (a prospect).	43	43	43	43
200	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. M. Co..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
500	Nip. M. Co....	7	7¼	7	7¼
2,000	†Nor. Bu. Dev..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	†Oat. Lexing., (a prospect).	60	60	60	60
100	†Oat. Southern, (a prospect).	33	33	33	33
1,000	Peterson Lake.	25	25	25	25
6,000	††Rex Con. M..	15½	16	15½	16
100	Scratch Gravel	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,700	†Rochester M.	60	60	57	57
2,300	†San Toy	15	15	14½	15
500	Stewart.....	¼	¼	¼	¼
4,700	††Success Min.	80	81	80	80
2,800	††Temiskaming	63	63	63	63
155	Ton. Belmont..	3⅛	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛
6,000	xTon. Exten...	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
30	Ton. Mining...	6	6	6	6
900	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	United Eastern	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5,000	†U. S. C. M..	8	8	8	8
4,000	‡Un. V. Exten	29½	29½	28½	29½
1,700	Unity G. M.Co.	3	3¼	3	3¼
49,500	†Wettlaufer ..	10	20	10	17
175	†West Dome..	36	36	36	36
1,700	†W. E. Con...	93	93	92	92
975	‡W. O. Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
400	‡Yuscaran Con	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$75,000	‡C. & O. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94¼
10,000	‡C. U. S. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
60,000	‡C. O. 6s, w.i.	109	110	109	109½
120,000	‡Mid. St. 6s..	96	96	95½	95¾
35,000	‡Rus. Govt. 6½s, w. i....	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
6,000	Sinclair Oil..	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾
7,000	V. O. 6s, w. i.	103	105	102	105

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

Note.—Not reported Monday, 100 Calaveras Copper at 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Int. Corp.	28	29	28	29
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	18	18¼	18	18¼
United Drug	70	72	70	72
United Drug 2d pf.	89	92	90	93
United Drug 1st pf.	51	53	52	53

OIL STOCKS.

Houston	14	17	15	17
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12¼
Midwest Oil pf.	78	80	78	80
Oklahoma Oil pf.	⅞	1	⅞	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & New York..	1½	2	1½	2
Comstock Tunnel....	8	9	8	9
Con. Nevada Utah....	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Eagle & Blue Bell...	1¾	2	1¾	2
First Nat. Copper....	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	88	80	88

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

Aetna Explosives pf..	70	75	70	73
American Brass.....	288	294	291	294
Atlas Powder	175	178	175	176
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	98	101
Atlas Powder rights..	14	18	14	18
Babcock & Wilcox...	118	116	113	115
Bliss, (E. W.).....	605	615	605	610
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	195	205	198	208
Canadian Explosives.	800	850	800	850
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	835	850	830	840
Du Pont Pow., new..	288	292	290	293
Du Pont Pow., deb...	103¼	104	103	105
Hercules Powder	855	908	855	863
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	115	116
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	165	170	170	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	570	575	570	575
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1560	1750	1700	1750

HAVEMEYER & ELDER, INC.

Sugar Refiners' Firm Placed on Modern Business Basis.

The partnership of Havemeyer & Elder, which for more than twenty-five years has been engaged in the sugar refining business in Brooklyn, Long Island City, and New Jersey, has been incorporated as Havemeyer & Elder, Inc.

The change became known through the filing of a mortgage of $2,000,000 on the company's property in Long Island City in favor of the Bankers' Trust Company. At the offices of F. C. Havemeyer, Jr., in Brooklyn, it was explained that the change was made for the purpose of placing the firm on a modern business basis. The funds raised by the mortgage, it was said, would be used in enlarging the company's capacity.

OUR GOLD PRODUCTION.

Totaled $101,035,700 for 1915—Silver Was Worth $37,397,300.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The total value of the gold produced in the United States during the calendar year 1915 was $101,035,700, and the production of silver in this country the same year was worth $37,397,300, according to a statement issued today by the Bureau of the Mint and the United States Geological Survey. This statement gives the Government's final official figures on the production of gold and silver in 1915, and is as follows:

GOLD.

	Fine Ounces.	Value.
Alabama	247	$5,100
Alaska	808,346	16,710,000
Arizona	220,392	4,555,900
California	1,090,731	22,547,400
Colorado	1,089,928	22,530,800
Georgia	1,684	34,800
Idaho	56,394	1,170,900
Montana	240,825	4,978,300
Nevada	574,874	11,883,700
New Mexico	70,632	1,460,100
North Carolina	8,258	170,700
Oregon	90,321	1,867,100
Philippine Islands	63,886	1,320,900
Porto Rico	34	700
South Carolina	174	3,600
South Dakota	358,145	7,403,500
Tennessee	329	6,800
Texas	87	1,800
Utah	189,045	3,907,900
Virginia	24	500
Washington	22,330	461,600
Wyoming	672	13,900
Total	4,887,604	$101,035,700

SILVER.

Alaska	1,054,634	$526,100
Arizona	5,665,672	2,826,500
California	1,689,924	843,100
Colorado	7,199,745	3,591,900
Georgia	111	100
Idaho	18,042,466	6,308,800
Illinois	3,892	1,000
Michigan	581,874	290,300
Missouri	55,534	27,700
Nevada	14,453,083	7,210,500
New Mexico	2,337,064	1,165,900
North Carolina	1,496	700
Oregon	125,496	62,600
Philippine Islands	15,148	7,500
South Dakota	197,589	98,600
Tennessee	99,171	49,500
Texas	724,580	361,500
Utah	13,073,471	6,522,200
Vermont	150	100
Washington	213,877	106,700
Wyoming	2,910	1,400
Total	74,961,075	$37,397,300

The value of silver is based on the average price of silver per fine ounce for the calendar year 1915, which was $0.49889. These figures compare with the production of 1914—$94,531,800 of gold and 72,455,100 fine ounces of silver, being a gain in the gold product of $6,503,900, and 2,505,975 fine ounces in the silver product.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

The following companies reported yesterday increases in gross earnings for the third week of June:

Colorado & Southern...	$263,030 +	$11,974
Mo., Kan. & Texas....	575,566 +	25,442
Pere Marquette	434,723 +	84,193
Southern Ry. System:		
Southern Ry.	1,307,185 +	217,393
Ala. Gt. Southern....	101,859 +	13,325
Cin., N. O. & Tex. P.	212,576 +	43,387
Ga. So. & Florida....	45,167 +	7,850
Mobile & Ohio.....	230,212 +	18,098
Va. Southwestern....	39,068 +	7,418
Texas & Pacific.....	332,417 +	7,860
Total 10 roads.....	$3,541,752 +	$438,737
9 roads prev. reported..	8,469,893 +	2,013,359
Total 19 roads.....	$12,011,045 +	$2,450,096

The following showed a decrease:

Rio Grande Southern...	$10,153 —	$656
Total 20 roads.....	8,479,546 +	2,012,703

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for May—

	1916.	1915	1914.
Gross	$4,463,150	$3,718,264	$3,414,173
Net after tax..	1,618,060	1,243,872	1,099,239
11 mos. gross..	44,921,806	39,205,793	36,355,709
Net after tax..	16,198,822	12,443,048	11,447,430

UNION PACIFIC reports for May and eleven months compare as follows:

Mileage	7,934	7,826	7,651
Freight rev....	6,353,859	4,303,662	4,571,898
Passenger rev..	1,587,973	1,543,881	1,696,221
Total oper. rev.	8,734,023	6,584,493	6,838,323
Mt. of way....	1,287,487	1,096,936	1,027,648
Mt. of equip....	964,253	963,219	934,125
Transp. exp....	2,115,691	1,764,458	1,854,182
Total oper. exp.	4,012,379	4,345,434	4,370,400
Taxes	434,190	411,924	413,877
Oper. income..	3,385,547	1,827,390	2,054,047
Eleven months:			
Freight rev....	68,737,162	54,623,542	57,948,933
Passenger rev..	18,049,770	16,955,440	18,864,191
Total oper. rev.	95,336,944	79,631,288	84,824,838
Mt. of way....	12,370,349	9,897,533	9,968,030
Mt. of equip....	11,463,742	11,176,739	11,506,324
Transpor. exp..	23,642,748	21,314,895	23,669,905
Total oper. exp.	53,451,559	48,036,176	51,068,883
Taxes	4,871,989	4,935,068	5,239,697
Oper. income..	37,043,416	27,354,026	29,066,354

Public Utilities.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, a subsidiary of United Railways Investment Company, for May—

Natural Gas Department:

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	675,335	522,800	152,535
Net aft. taxes.	284,023	266,106	117,917
Gross, 2 mos..	1,587,306	1,274,469	262,839
Net aft. taxes.	981,138	739,178	241,960

Oil Department:

Gross	20,501	13,730	16,771
Net aft. taxes.	12,221	8,296	14,925
Gross, 2 mos..	50,599	24,304	26,295
Net aft. taxes.	37,188	18,984	23,148

Electric Light and Power Department:

Gross	506,848	430,086	76,262
Net aft. taxes.	246,198	218,546	82,550
Gross, 2 mos..	1,035,807	867,985	177,822
Net aft. taxes.	501,979	411,246	90,733

Street Railway Department.

Gross	1,091,078	1,062,172	28,906
Net aft. taxes.	250,872	398,030	*47,158
Gross, 2 mos..	2,214,502	2,082,145	132,357
Net aft. taxes.	774,779	731,837	42,942

All Companies:

Gross	2,503,880	2,018,788	285,072
Net aft. taxes.	1,004,309	886,015	118,294
Gross, 2 mos..	4,838,214	4,188,062	649,312
Net aft. taxes.	2,295,027	1,896,244	398,783

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	198,156	193,016	219,229
Net aft. taxes.	46,639	47,826	73,064
Sur. aft. chgs.	27,681	16,080	54,789

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15¼	16
Atlantic Refining....	685	690	685	690
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line...	85	87	85	87
Chesebrough Mfg.....	300	310	302	310
Colonial Oil	80	90	70	90
Continental Oil.....	315	320	315	320
Crescent Pipe Line...	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.....	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line....	200	205	200	205
Galena Signal Oil pf..	137	142	138	142
Galena Signal Oil....	154	156	154	156
Illinois Pipe Line....	156	158	156	158
Indiana Pipe Line....	87	90	87	90
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd....	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
National Transit.....	14	14¼	14	14
N. Y. Transit.....	180	185	180	185
Northern Pipe Line...	92	95	92	96
Ohio Oil.....	224	226	228	226
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	55	60	55	60
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil 6s, '24..	80	83	80	83
Prairie Oil & Gas....	380	*390	390	400
Prairie Pipe Line....	209	*212	217	220
Solar Refining	270	280	270	280
Southern Pipe Line...	187	190	185	190
South. Penn. Oil.....	242	247	242	247
South. W. Penn. Oil..	106	106	103	106
Stand. Oil of Cal....	246	249	246	248
Stand. Oil of Ind....	563	566	563	566
Stand. Oil of Kan....	435	445	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.....	395	405	395	405
Stand. Oil of Neb....	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J....	520	522	519	522
Stand. Oil of N. Y...	205	207	204	206
Stand. Oil of Ohio....	620	625	620	625
Swan & Finch.....	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	79	81	80	82
Vacuum Oil	248	251	248	253
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	127	128	127	130
American Cigar pf...	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	325	340	325	340
J. S. Young.....	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.....	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M..	130	150	130	145
MacAndrews & F....	175	178	175	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	232	240	230	240
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	500	510	495	510
R. J. Reynolds Tob.pf.	122	123	122	123

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.
41	Am. L. & Tr.	380¼	380	380	384
1,710	Cities Service.	360½	345½	352	355
1,600	Cities Serv. pf.	86¼	85¼	85⅝	86¼
565	Commonwealth	64¾	64	63½	64½
630	Commonw. pf.	84¾	84¼	84¼	85
16	Int'state R. C.	36	36	30	50
200	Ohio Cities (n.)	65¾	65	65	66⅛
840	Toledo Trac..	52¼	46½	50¼	51¾
154	Tol. Trac. pf..	83¼	82¾	83	83¾
90	U. Ry. & L.pf.	77	76½	76½	77

BONDS.

$50	Commonw. 6s.	103	102

SAVINGS BANKS.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (114th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three & One-half Per Cent. per annum, Credited July 1, 1916, and payable on and after Thursday, July 20, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws.
Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1916.
Alex. F. W. Kinman, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
101st SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1916, on sums of $5 to $3,000, and payable on and after July 17, 1916.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.—Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.
JOHN H. SELMES, President.
GEORGE T. GONNETT, Sec'y and Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMANN, Asst. Treas.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, 1916:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1916. DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, June 13th, 1916.
—NOTICE—
Deposits to draw interest from July 1st, or Oct. 1st, or Jan. 1st, or April 1st, must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK
Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, which will be credited on all accounts entitled thereto on June 30, 1916.
Money deposited on or before July 13th will draw interest from July 1, 1916.
OPEN MONDAYS 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
Clarence O. Bigelow, President.
William V. Hudson, Sec'y and Treas.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Cor. 4th Av. and 14th St.
New York, June 5, 1916.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.
Deposits made on or before July 10th 1916, will draw interest from July 1, 1916.
HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
112TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF ($3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 17th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1916, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SATLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
July 1, 1916, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH SHALL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
WILLIAM FELBINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 14, 1916.
194TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30th, 1916, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 20th, 1916. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1916. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1st, 1916.
WALTER KIMBALL, President.
EDWARD R. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

Dollar Savings Bank
2308 Third Avenue.
Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.
GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ESTABLISHED 1784
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
New York, June 27, 1916.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the resignation of Mr. Harvey E. Whitney, Assistant Cashier, was accepted, to take effect July 1, 1916, and Mr. Robert E. Miller was appointed an Assistant Cashier.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BRYANT PARK BANK.
New York, June 27th, 1916.
The Board of Directors have today declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record of this date.
E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office of Depot Quartermaster Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., June 30, 1916, for furnishing and delivering at the Supply Depot, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:30 A. M., June 29th, 1916, for furnishing and delivering at either the New York or Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster Corps, 1,000,000 each of Cotton Undershirts, collaretts, and pairs Summer Drawers.

PROPOSALS FOR AUTOMOBILES.—Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 5, 1916, for furnishing and delivering 400 automobiles. Further information upon application.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

SOUTHWESTERN UTILITIES CORPORATION FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD NOTES.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under Trust Agreement, dated June 15, 1913, with Southwestern Utilities Corporation, invites proposals in writing pursuant to Article V. of said agreement for the sale to it of Southwestern Utilities Corporation Five-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes, issued thereunder, at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purchase said Trustee has now on deposit $216,766.17. Such proposals should be delivered in sealed envelopes to the undersigned at its office, 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at any time prior to 12 o'clock noon, on June 30, 1916. Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on or before July 1, 1916, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on July 7, 1916, on which date interest will cease.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.
Dated June 19, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MIDWAY GAS COMPANY FIVE-YEAR 6% GOLD NOTES.
Notice is hereby given to the Holders of Midway Gas Company Five-year 6% Gold Notes that the Midway Gas Company has called for redemption, and will pay said Notes in full on August 1st, 1916, together with accrued interest to said date, upon presentation and surrender thereof at the office of the company, 424 California Street, San Francisco, California. This notice is given pursuant to Section 8 of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement with Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, dated December 1, 1914, securing said notes.
Notice is hereby given that on and after said August 1st, 1916, all interest on said notes will cease.
A. E. PEAT, Treasurer,
MIDWAY GAS COMPANY.
Dated at Los Angeles, California, May 10th, 1916.

THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY beg to draw the attention of Bankers and others to the fact that coupons detached from the Company's bonds owned by citizens of Great Britain and presented for payment in New York, are subject to the deduction of British Income Tax.
The deduction from coupons payable July 1, 1916, will be at the rate of 4/- in the £. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has therefore been instructed to deduct $2.00 from each coupon of (12-1-4) $10 and $4.00 from each coupon of (44-3-8) $20.
THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY,
J. G. WYLIE, Treasurer.

Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, Incorporated.
Interest on First and General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due 1937, will be paid on or after July 1, 1916, upon presentation of Coupon No. 9 to the Columbia Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
J. M. B. HOXSEY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Co.
Quarterly Dividend No. 121—3%
A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1916.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company
Quarterly Dividend No. 75—1%
A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1916.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company
Quarterly Dividend No. 29—1%
A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1916.
FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

FOUNDED 1803
226th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
42 Wall Street.
June 22d, 1916.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. (4%), free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1916.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 68
A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1916.
The transfer books do not close.
JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

220th DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, June 21st, 1916.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1916.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank
130 Bowery, New York.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on June 18th, 1916, a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1916. Transfer books to close June 19th, 1916, reopen July 1st, 1916.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.,
New York, June 22, 1916.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1916.
The Transfer Books will be closed until Saturday, July 1, 1916.
A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1916.
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 27, 1916.
The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have declared a dividend of One (1) per cent. upon the Common Stock, payable on July 24, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business 3 P. M. on July 7, 1916.
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1916.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY.
New York, June 27, 1916.
The Board of Directors of General Motors Company has declared the quarterly dividend of 5% (being $5.00 per share) on the common stock of the Company, payable August 1, 1916, to common shareholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1916.
JAMES T. SHAW, Treasurer.

Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Company.
White Plains, N. Y., June 23, 1916.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3% upon the capital stock of this company, payable on July 7, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1916.
FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
New York, June 27, 1916.
A quarterly dividend of $1 per share, and an extra dividend of $1 per share on the Common Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable August 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record July 15, 1916.
H. W. HILL, Treasurer.
New York, June 28, 1916.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of this Company, due July 1st, 1916, will be paid at the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1916.
PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 20th, 1916.
The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 1st, 1916.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

COTTON UNSETTLED BY JULY DELIVERIES

Prices Decline 7 to 16 Points on Large Offerings and Expected Bearish Report.

HEAVY WALL ST. LIQUIDATION

Temperature High in Texas, with Showers, and Some Heavy Rains Over Eastern Part of Belt.

Cotton was somewhat unsettled yesterday by deliveries of July contracts, and prices closed at a net loss of seven to sixteen points. During the early trading, it was the impression that the tenders did not amount to more than 10,000 bales, but later estimates were increased to about 25,000 bales. Spot brokers seemed willing to buy their July only at an increased discount from October, ranging from seventeen to eighteen points. There were also rumors that the report of the National Ginners' Association would be bearish on its estimate on the condition of the crop.

There was rather heavy liquidation by Western and Wall Street houses as a result of the disposition to even up commitments in advance of the Government report, which will be issued at 11 o'clock on Saturday. The extent of the liquidation has been surpassing to the local bulls, who were also discouraged by the lack of outside support. Some traders found it difficult to understand why spot houses should have been such ready buyers of July at the prevailing differences, especially as it was believed that the cotton to be delivered had been pretty well picked over.

The weather details showed scattered showers over the Savannah district of Georgia, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. Temperatures are getting rather high in Texas. Eighteen stations yesterday reported temperatures of 100 to 109 degrees.

The Journal of Commerce says that rains have been excessive in North and South Carolina, causing considerable grass and interference with chopping. In Georgia the situation is said to be rather mixed, but the percentage condition has improved.

Cotton yarn prices are said to be showing more of an upward tendency. It is said that some spinners are declining offers of substantial forward contracts.

Spot cotton markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, Norfolk thirteen points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, ten points decline, middlinx 13.10c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	13.12	12.90	12.95@12.96	13.11@13.12
Oct.	13.32	13.12	13.13@13.14	13.34@13.35
Dec.	13.44	13.29	13.32@13.33	13.50@13.52
Jan.	13.50	13.35	13.36@13.39	13.46@13.47
Mar.	13.68	13.52	13.55@13.56	13.62@13.64
May	13.82	13.67	13.71@13.72	13.77 bid

Total port receipts, 28,413 bales; last week, 7,492 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,323	4,243	2,821
New Orleans	5,573	6,423	5,533
Mobile	870		53
Savannah	2,256	2,216	660
Charleston	14	105	240
Wilmington	84	259	18
Norfolk	895	662	112

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	257	508	163
Memphis	236	1,005	70
St. Louis	172	2,497	594
Houston	1,921	2,400	958

Exports, 27,556 bales; total thus far this season, 5,439,556 bales; total last season, 3,059,338 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,175	Galveston	12.75	142,221	156,840
760	New Orleans	13.06	214,371	176,717
...	Mobile	12.94	27,987	16,442
390	Savannah	13	97,151	66,874
...	Charleston	12¾	37,115	54,022
...	Wilmington	12¾	36,972	28,556
389	Norfolk	13	52,768	53,080
1,844	Augusta	12.94	77,491	55,409
250	Memphis	13.25	65,059	98,115
...	St. Louis	13¼	12,853	22,750
21	Houston	13.35	43,290	68,338

The Liverpool market opened very steady. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling two points decline at 8.24d. Sales, 4,000 bales; receipts, 20,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales. Market closed quiet.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Montana	.26
Andes	.10	North Star	.15
Best & Belcher	.06	Rescue	.03
Caledonia	.40	Tonopah Nevada	6.00
Challar	.05	West End	.90
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	GOLDFIELD.	
Con. Imperial	.01	Atlanta	.10
Hale & Norcross	.26	Booth	.15
Julia	.01	C. O. D.	.03
Justice	.03	Comb. Fraction	.07
Mexican	.15	Diamondf. R. B.	.02
Occidental Con.	.70	Diamondfield D.	.02
Ophir	.20	Florence	.40
Overman	.06	Goldfield Cons.	.82
Potosi	.05	Goldfield Merger	.08
Savage	.07	Jumbo Extension	.77
Seg Belcher	.02	Kewanas	.10
Sierra Nevada	.23	Lone Star	.06
Union Con.	.72	Red Lion	.34
Utah Con.	.01	Silver Pick	.09
Jacket Con.	.00	Speerhead	.02
TONOPAH.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Belmont	4.00	Big Jim	.75
Halifax	.70	Nevada Hills	.13
Jim Butler	.87	Packard	.42
McNamara	.06	Rochester Mines	.56
Midway	.21	Round Mountain	.90
Mispah Ext.	.18	White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	.9	9¼	Isabella	18¾	17¼
Elkton	15	15¼	Jack Pot	5	8
El Paso	77	80	Granite	65	75
Findley	3¾	4¼	McKinley	35	45
G. Cycle	.212	215	Portland	.165	175
Gold Sov	3½	3¾	Vindicator	.225	240

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of Third Avenue Railway Company has this day declared from and out of the surplus earnings and profits of the company a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon its outstanding capital stock, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1916.
Dated New York, May 26th, 1916.
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

June 20, 1916.
To Stockholders of American Machine and Foundry Company:
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 5%, payable July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record July 1st, 1916.
GEO. E. NACE, Secretary.

Canada's Condition
A study of the economic condition of Canada, showing that the fundamental position of the Dominion is stronger than ever before is presented by Kingman Nott Robins in this week's issue of
THE ANNALIST
On News Stands This Morning
10c. a Copy $4.00 a Year
Times Square, New York.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was fairly active, and early in the day prices experienced an advance of over a cent a bushel. Shorts were good buyers, and for a time sentiment was a little more bullish owing to steadier prices abroad and on account of more or less apprehension over the Mexican situation. Receipts, however, were again heavy, and toward the close of the day values eased off sharply, losing all the early advance and closing not unchanged to ¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 durum was quoted at $1.12¼; No. 2 hard, $1.13¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.23½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.23½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	1.00⅝	1.00⅛	1.01¼	1.01⅜	1.06⅜
September	1.05⅝	1.04⅞	1.04¾	1.04⅝	1.01⅝
December	1.08⅜	1.06⅝	1.07¼	1.07⅛	1.04⅝

CORN.

The firmness in the cash position again had a stimulating influence on the corn market and prices showed net gains for the day of ¼@⅝c. The July position again showed the greatest strength, with shorts inclined to cover, owing to decreasing stocks in Chicago, and the situation was further strengthened by export sales of about 400,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	74⅞	74	74⅝	73½	73½
September	73⅜	72⅝	72⅝	72½	71⅝
December	62⅝	62	62	61¾	63½

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were comparatively narrow throughout the day and closing quotations were net unchanged. The weather was more favorable for the new crop, but this was offset by the firmness in corn and export sales of about 160,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 46½c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47½c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	33⅝	33½	33⅝	33⅝	43⅛
September	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	37⅝
December	40⅛	40	40	40	33⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active and price changes were again irregular. Pork was under considerable pressure at times but rallied at the close under covering by July shorts; lard closed with moderate losses, and ribs were about unchanged from the final of Monday. Hog receipts were moderate, but the hog market showed a slightly heavier tone. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000; estimated for Wednesday, 26,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 11,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	13.22	13.10	13.13	13.17	9.22
September	13.37	13.25	13.27	13.30	9.47
Ribs—					
July	13.75	13.62	13.70	13.70	10.32
September	13.82	13.70	13.77	13.77	10.62
Pork—					
July	24.70	24.50	24.70	24.75	16.65
September	24.40	24.20	24.35	24.37	17.12

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was inactive. Final quotations were heavy, with net losses of 6@10 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.85	10.90
June	..	..	10.80@	10.90
July	10.90	10.81	10.82@10.86	10.88
August	10.80	10.73	10.76@10.77	10.82
September	10.76	10.70	10.72@10.73	10.80
October	6.78	9.72	9.76@9.77	9.81
November	8.86	8.82	8.82@ 8.84	8.92
December	8.74	8.73	8.72@ 8.74	8.80
January	8.77	8.75	8.78@ 8.79	8.81

COFFEE.

A slight early rally was followed by renewed weakness in the coffee market yesterday, with most of the active months making new part upward for the movement under further scattering liquidation and a little trade selling. Reports of easier cost and freight offers served to check the early demand, which had been based chiefly on reactionary arguments, and there seemed to be very little support around the top figures during the afternoon, with the close showing 8 net loss of 3 to 7 points. Sales were reported of 53,750 bags. The spot market was more or less nominal, with quotations on the basis of 9¼ to 9¾c for Rio 7s, and 10¾ to 10¾c for Santos 4s. Rio 7s were offered here at 8.75c, London credits. Rio reported a clearance of 15,000 bags for New York. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.67@7.69	7.70
July	7.75	7.67	7.67@7.69	7.70
August	..	..	7.76@7.78	7.80
September	7.94	7.90	7.85@7.87	7.89
October	..	..	7.90@7.92	7.94
November	..	..	7.95@7.96	7.96
December	8.08	8.00	7.99@8.00	8.04
January	..	..	8.04@8.06	8.10
February	..	..	8.09@8.11	8.16
March	8.23	8.15	8.14@8.15	8.21
April	..	..	8.19@8.20	8.25
May	8.34	8.25	8.24@8.25	8.30

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened steady, 3 points lower to 5 points higher, and later in the day prices eased off a couple of points on offer July liquidation, but generally the market ruled within a narrow range. The close was 1 point net lower to 1 point net higher, with sales for the day 7,100 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.40@5.41	5.40	5.41
July	5.43	5.40	5.40@5.41	5.41	5.41
August	5.48	5.48	5.47@5.49	5.48	5.48
September	5.56	5.55	5.55@5.56	5.56	5.56
October	5.53	5.50	5.50@5.51	5.51	5.51
November	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.41	5.41	5.41
December	5.20	5.18	5.18@5.19	5.18	5.18
January	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.86	4.86	4.87
February	..	..	4.59@4.64	4.63	4.63
March	4.66	4.65	4.62@4.64	4.61	4.61
April	..	..	4.65@4.67	4.64	4.64
May	..	..	4.68@4.70	4.67	4.67

The local market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7.65@7.75 for fine granulated. There were only moderate withdrawals on old contracts, while new business was light. Although there were sales of some 12,000 tons reported to Argentina at or about 5.40c, free on board, shipment from New Orleans.

Quotations on Cuban raws were unchanged. Cost and freight were quoted at 5¾c, molasses at 5.68c, centrifugals at 6.40c. Porto Ricos advanced 12 points on a sale of 25,000 bags to an outport refiner at 6.20c, cost, insurance, and freight, delivered, clearance this week.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,047 packages. Under some pressure to sell, prices were shaded ½@¾c on most grades of creamery, and at the decline there is only moderate business. Ladies are active and firmer; some large sales of city made at 24c. Packing stock also in quite active demand and prices in sellers' favor. Creamery, extras, (93 score), per pound, 29½@29¾c; higher scoring, 29¾@30c; firsts, (90 to 92 score), 28@28½c; seconds, (84 to 88 score,) 26@27½c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29¾@30c; higher scoring, 30½@31c; firsts, 29½@29¾c; seconds, 28½@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 28¼@28½c; prime, 27½@28c; common to fair, 24@26c; renovated, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@23c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 22½@24c; No. 2, 23c; lower grades, 21@22½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,692 cases. The market is firm under moderate receipts and sufficient trade to give holders some advantage. Asking prices are generally higher on almost all grades, although qualities to exceed 25c in carefully graded candled stock are still very exceptional. Most business in regular packings ranges 23@24c as to quality. Underpriced clean eggs are good sirtine and checks kept closely cleared. Fancy nearby eggs slightly higher. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds and poorer, 20@ 22c; dirty No. 1, 21½@22c; No. 2, and poorer, 19@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@20½c; undergrades, 17@19½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@31c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25½@28c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@27c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 27½@28½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23½@26½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Forecast:
N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Probably thunder showers Wed. and Thurs.; light to moderate variable winds.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light to gentle n. and n. e. winds.
Ind.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; light, variable winds.
Lower Mich.—Probably fair Wed. and Thurs.; light, variable winds.
Upper Mich.—Probably showers Wed. and Thurs.; light e. and s. e. winds.
Ark.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs.
Okla.—Cloudy and warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy.
E. Tex.—Cloudy Wed.; warmer in n. Thurs., cloudy.
W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ill.—Cloudy Wed.; probably showers by night and on Thurs.; warmer in n. a. Wed.
Mo. and Iowa—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with probably showers.
Wis.—Cloudy Wed., probably showers by night and on Thurs.; warmer in s. a. Wed.
Minn.—Showers Wed. and Thurs.
N. Dak.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; cooler in n. and w.
S. Dak.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; cooler Thurs.
Neb.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with probably showers; cooler Thurs.
Kan.—Cloudy and possibly unsettled Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Thurs.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$2,000,000 Hotel for Fifth Avenue Astor Corner—Hoadley House Sold Again—Church Buys Harlem Plot—Ice Company in Big Long Island City Deal—Suburban Buying.

The leasing of the Baron Astor property on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street for the erection of a $2,000,000 hotel was the big feature in the realty market yesterday. Bryan L. Kennelly acted as the broker in the deal.

Curiosity over the purchaser of the six blocks forming the old American League baseball park in the upper Heights section led to a rumor that Vincent Astor had acquired the parcel. While the brokers are not divulging the name of the new owner, William H. Wheelock of the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company said yesterday that he was willing to go so far as to make a positive denial that Vincent Astor was the buyer.

Hoadley House Sold for Ninth Time.

For the ninth time since 1912 the Joseph Hoadley dwelling at 18 East Eighty-second Street was offered at public auction in foreclosure proceedings by Bryan L. Kennelly yesterday. It was knocked down to William B. White, who is said to represent the Hoadley interests, for $73,000.

At each of the previous sales the Hoadleys paid 10 per cent. of the knockdown prices and then failed to complete the purchases. These deposits, instead of being forfeited, were deducted from the mortgage judgment held by the New York Life Insurance Company.

Excluding yesterday's sale, it is figured the Hoadleys paid a total of $101,000 toward the judgment of over $100,000.

The property is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $125,000.

Operators Buy on West 23d Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, have purchased from R. H. Hudspeth and Nelson Greenfield 338 and 340 West Twenty-second Street, two three-story dwellings, on a plot 46 by 100. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers.

Church Buys Harlem Plot.

The two old dwellings at 142 and 144 West 131st Street, 30.8 by 99.11, formerly used as a synagogue, have been purchased by the Greater New York Corporation of the Seventh Day Adventists. The property was purchased from the Right Realty and Security Company, which recently acquired it. It is between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. J. B. Wood was the broker in the deal.

Harlem Dwellings Sold.

Ernest C. Hinck, formerly Mayor of Montclair, N. J., has purchased from the E. C. Sewall estate 21 West 126th Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 17.6 by 99.11. F. M. Crowley & Brothers negotiated the sale.

Schwab & Co. have sold for Solomon Bossak the private dwelling at 421 East 119th Street, 16.8 by 100, between First and Pleasant Avenues.

Bronx Sales.

Schwab & Co. have sold for James T. Barry the five-story apartment house at 415 Claremont Parkway, 56 by 88; also for Solomon Bossak the private dwelling at 1,228 and 1,230 Hoe Avenue, 50 by 100, and the two-family house at 452 East 156th Street, 20 by 100, for the Surety Realty Company.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for the Kruse-Abramson Realty Company to a client for investment, the two-story and basement two-family brownstone dwelling; on a plot 20 by 100, known as 543 Forty-seventh Street.

Fred M. Smith has sold the brick house at 635 Hancock Street, 18 by 46 feet, for the Williamsburgh Savings Bank to a client.

Ice Company Buys In L. I. City.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company has purchased from the City of New York a plot comprising nearly an acre at the northeast corner of Locust Street and Dryer Avenue, Long Island City, for $28,475. The plot is adjacent to the Sunnyside yards near the Woodside and Laurel Hill sections, and will be developed in connection with the company's business there.

Long Island.

Pease & Elliman have sold for William B. Codling and Edwin N. Rowley the Koehler farm at Woodbury. It is near the estates of J. Watson Webb and Victor Morawetz, and also the Van Sise farm, which was sold by the same brokers a short time ago to Philip L. Goodwin.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to Mrs. M. Joe, a plot 60 by 100, on Beach Forty-third Street, about 1,800 feet north of Far Rockaway Boulevard, upon which the purchaser will erect two cottages.

The Lent-Halcott property, consisting of fifty-nine lots, having a frontage of about 500 feet on Jackson Avenue, and thirty lots fronting on Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, Corona, have been sold by J. Guldera and W. Nelson to Harry Colyer of Highlands, N. Y.

The Saks-Gertler Construction Company has purchased from J. Fuchs a plot 95 by



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BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES MAPLETON PARK

24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 5 cent fare; brick and stone construction.

Prices $4,000 to $7,000

$800 to $750 cash; balance to suit purchaser. OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.

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OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION. Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22d Av., Brooklyn. Tele., Bath Beach 1118.

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Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal home of 7 large, light, airy rooms and a fine bath; lower part stucco; spacious porch around house; Summer kitchen; plot 75x150; variety of young fruit trees and berry patch; hot-water heat; large attic and fine cement cellar; convenient to depot, trolley, and bathing beach; owner must have $500 cash and will arrange balance to suit. A. Denton, Box 114 Times Downtown.

$12 monthly buys my fine little poultry farm in a big town, one hour out; good 6-room house and plenty of ground to raise chickens, vegetables, fruit, and berries, which can be sold in town; small amount down to a reliable family. Barahad, Box 134 Times Downtown.

Will sell a plot of choice waterfront lots, Atlantic Ocean property; 50 minutes by electric trains from heart of city; restricted community; no assessments; very low prices—terms. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, N. Y. C.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room home and bath to a good party for $100 down, and $12 a month; near city; improvements and a nice garden plot. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

$2,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 38 minutes' cut, L. I.; commutation, 12½c. Small payment. Bal. as rent. J. Madden, 335 East 31st St.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 90x100; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. Head, 144 Times Downtown.

Free! Beautiful illustrated map and birdseye view of Long Island and vicinity showing best place to live or invest. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

The advertiser owns a four-story brownstone private house on Madison Av. and is desirous of trading same for well located and attractive modern apartment house, not too heavily mortgaged. If a suitable property is offered in trade cash might be added by advertiser to balance equities. Reply with particulars to B. B., 162 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Fourteen acres, with large house; all modern conveniences; lodge-cottage and barns; beautiful trees, garden and fruits; 2½ hours from N. Y.; Orange Co.; price $12,000. X 834 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; six large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 50x130; large trees; park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to station; commutation $5.90 per month; price, to sell quick, $4,500. Phone any evening after 7 P. M., Mrs. L. M. Collison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

At Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong.—Elevation 1,380 feet; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage, 2 cars; lake 10 miles long, 63 miles shore; scenery unsurpassed; 55 minutes D., L. & W. R. R.; commutation $12.10; cost $18,000; price $9,000; your terms. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 506 5th Av.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; will take $10,000. Jos. M. Murphy, owner, Randsburg, Cal.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—A few modern houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished. Let us know your requirements. We will send particulars. J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO., South Orange, N. J.

INCOMPARABLY ATTRACTIVE.

Hill Top all-year bungalow sites; rare views; town water, electric lights; refined section; near station; hour out; big plots, 50x200; only $300 now. Room 1,701, 141 B'way.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 800 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-42 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."

1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—114 acres for $5,700. George S. Weston, Wilton, Conn., Tel. 26-3.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, vacant ground space, Manhattan, about 50x100, for storage of building material; give location and rental. L 108 Times.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Money wanted for one and two mortgage loans. Address, with references, Kirchner, 532 2d Av., Long Island City.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double, single rooms, $5, $8, $9, $10 weekly; private baths, electric lights, telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private bath; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

12TH, 52 WEST.—Artistic, airy, 2 rooms and kitchenette; also smaller room; telephone.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Airy, square rooms, $2.50-$4.50; exclusive; private house; telephone; desirable.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

47TH, 31 and 41 WEST.—Superior rooms, large, small; private baths; electricity.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

55 WEST 56TH ST. Large room, private bath; electricity.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

69TH STREET, 118 WEST, WEST HALL. Attractive room, with running water; sanitary furnishings; superior service.

70TH, (2,080 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business gentlemen. Johnson, 8th floor.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Attractive parlor; running water; telephone; subway, elevated; references. Summer rates.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; parquet floor; reasonable.

72D, 22 WEST.—Charming, airy rooms for chums; private bath; electricity; quiet; refinement.

73D, 153 WEST.—Fine large and small rooms; all improvements; low rate for Summer; near subway and elevated.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large and medium cool rooms; Summer rates; shower, electricity; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; near Riverside Drive.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable large and medium rooms; private bath; $4 to $12.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Small front room; electricity; parquet floor; private house; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exclusive house; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large, airy room, four windows; also small; Summer rates.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large front room, excellent location, opposite subway; references.

80TH, 308 WEST. (SCHUYLER 2917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

West Side.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Pleasant front room, adjoining bath; exclusive apartment; electricity. Holton.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Manhattan Sq.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable; electricity.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Facing park; single and double rooms, bath; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large and small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electricity.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Rooms, with running water, electric light, elevator.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

86TH, (54 West End Av.)—Large room, adjoining bath; $6; gentleman only.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; reasonable; reference; private residence. Barry.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; convenient location; house under new management.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, private bath; other rooms; Summer rates.

98TH, 243, (Corner Broadway.)—Cheerful, attractive rooms; lavatory; elevator; modern conveniences. Apartment 6-B.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; bath.

102D, 305 WEST, Riverside Drive.—Large front room, private bath; owner's residence.

105TH ST., 230 WEST.—The very best; two front connecting rooms; corner 105th and Broadway; absolutely clean; references. Beidler.

109TH, 206 WEST.—Nice, airy, light room; kitchen and home privileges; telephone; reasonable.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Small, cool room, private bath; elevator; $15 month. Hart.

152D, 533 WEST.—Large room, private bath; northern exposure; owner's private residence.

152D, 598 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; private house.

161ST, 570 WEST.—Cool, excellently furnished room; private bath; refined home; reasonable.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS, 302 West 22d St.

The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4-$6 weekly; rooms for two, $3-$3.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished suite, two large, front Broadway rooms, cool, for man and wife or two men, and large front room, twin beds; one block from 96th St. express station. Apply Mrs. Eddy, 230 West 97th St., Apartment 5A. Telephone 9811 River.

Attractive two-room suite for business woman; high-class apartment; 70s; bus, subway; reasonable. 9616 Schuyler; extension 9.

BUSINESS WOMAN will rent furnished room, (apartment;) all housekeeping privileges; woman like situated; references; congenial. C 356 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE, 587, (137th Subway.)—Furnished rooms, with or without board. Apt. 4D.

WEST END AV., 752, (96th St.)—Two connecting rooms, with running water, together or separately; telephone, electricity. Ash.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

ROOM wanted by young woman, who will give and expect references, in family of one or more; women only; would like to arrange for breakfast if agreeable; cleanliness is imperative; location, in or near Washington Square. M 133 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH ST. Table board; room with bath; references.

MADISON AV., 319.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior house; refined appointments; double and single rooms; rates; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references; table guests.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Comfortable, newly furnished, homelike rooms; running water; subway; board; elevator service; Summer rates. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; excellent table; fine service; moderate; references; telephone.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well-appointed house; near subway, L, surface.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; private bath; with or without board. Summer rates; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway and elevated; table board; references.

77TH, 201 WEST.—Superior accommodations; cool rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-122 WEST (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors, bedrooms and lounge; telephones; breakfast; dinner; rooms, $1.50 up; board, $5 up. Superintendent.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large and small rooms, private baths; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent cooking; table guests. Tel. 8176 Schuyler.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; single, en suite; electric lights; Jewish family; references.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming rooms; cool, well-ordered house; reasonable; table guests.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath, lavatory; Summer rates; excellent table. Maslin.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; shower bath; superior board; $10, $12 weekly. Telephone Morningside 4060. Payne.

THE WOODBURY, 355 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; block from subway; full hotel service, $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d! Hotel Oxford, 35 East 11th.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

SIX-ROOM APARTMENT, attractively furnished, in select neighborhood; will sublet for three months at sacrifice; 55 East 53d, just off Madison Av. Apply on premises or of I. Wheeler, 2 Rector St. Recter 9690.

Five-room housekeeping apartment to sublet, furnished, from July 1; elevator, telephone. Apartment 53, 144 East 22d St.

To Sublet.—28 East 52d St.; unusual apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $80 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $25 per month up per room; meals optional, $5 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath; furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST. CORNER BROADWAY—"GARNET HALL." Six rooms; immediate possession; reduced rent; elevator; apartments 4 to 7 rooms; October rental.

To Sublet.—Eight-room apartment, comfortably furnished for the Summer; reasonable rent; immediate possession. The Estling, 223-224 Riverside Drive.

Some unusual Summer opportunities; furnished sublet apartments, choice locatities. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3074.

A splendid 4-room apartment, beautifully furnished, to sublet. Apply 530 West 112th St., Apartment 3B.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; handsomely furnished; immediate possession. 3927 Morningside, Apt. 2B.

Attractive two-room suite for business woman; high-class apartment; 70s; bus, subway; reasonable. 9616 Schuyler; extension 9.

Central Park West.—Three-room corner hotel suite for bachelor or couple, $40 month; full service. L 107 Times.

Edgecombe Av., 281.—Five rooms, elevator, until Sept. 1; 145th "L." Harris.

81st St., 202 West.—Exquisitely furnished four rooms. 4E. Telephone 5520 Schuyler.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 80 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Attractive, $55, 5 rooms, elevator, southern exposure. Townsend, 308 West 97th St.

Furnished—East Side.

ATTENTION, CONVENTIONS, ATTENTION! Attractive elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms, completely furnished; private baths, kitchenette, cooking utensils, silver; service day and night; roof garden.

SPECIAL RATES TO CONVENTIONS. Situated opposite Morningside and Central Parks; near subway and "L"; 8th stops at door. Cathedral Plaza, 100 Central Parkway. Phone 613 Academy.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th.—Between Broadway and Riverside; newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A The city's largest assortment, desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. Flat to Sublet for a Term; A TEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT. Immediate Possession.

74th, 170 West. (Hotel Berkeley.)—Two light front rooms, bath

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Temperatures are now near or above the seasonal average in all parts of the country except in Upper Michigan and on the Pacific Coast, where cool weather continues. There have been local showers and thunder storms within the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, New England, Indiana, Michigan, and the Northwest. Fair weather prevailed elsewhere.

Pressure is low over the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions and high over the Great Lakes and off the Atlantic Coast.

Indications are that showery weather will continue Wednesday and Thursday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and local showers are also probable in Northern Michigan and New England. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperatures will be somewhat lower Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and it will change little in other parts of the country east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate variable, with overcast weather; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate east to south; local showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday; cooler in the interior. Thursday, fair.

Southern New England—Probably local showers and cooler Wednesday. Thursday, probably fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and cooler Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Northern New England—Local showers Wednesday; cooler in the interior. Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	64	63	4 P. M.	75	72
6 A. M.	63	64	6 P. M.	61	67
10 A. M.	69	69	9 P. M.	58	65
12 M.	74	73	11 P. M.	56	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 12:40 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 62 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 97 per cent. at 4 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
4:55—Front 62 Cliff St.; not given	Slight
6:10—Riverdale Av. & 260 St.; Academy of Mt. St. Vincent	None
7:15—44 Old B'way; George Schnetz	Slight
10:10—148 Wooster St.; Rotad & Oval Paper Co.	Slight
11:05—173 Mulberry St.; C. Staffa	None
P. M.	
2:10—418 E. 32 St.; Burns Bros.	Slight
3:00—515 W. 151 St.; Mrs. Klerkschmidt	Slight
3:30—73 Broad St.; Con. Stock Exch.	None
5:40—Sedgwick Av. & 176 St., (auto.); Helen Enkes	Slight
6:35—59 W. 56 St.; Anna Seaburn	Slight
6:50—9 Great Jones St.; Bandeau Clothing Co.	Slight
8:30—113 Greene St.; Irving Heelman	Slight
8:40—434 E. 118 St.; Cuno Dalco.	Slight
10:20—41-51 E. 19 St.; Rosenbloom & Co.	$200

EDUCATION NOTES.

Acting City Supt. Straubenmueller yesterday gave out the figures showing the number of pupils graduated this month from the elementary schools. The totals are as follows:

Borough.	Register.	Graduated.	P. C.
Manhattan	9,115	8,517	93.4
The Bronx	3,613	3,399	94.1
Brooklyn	9,763	9,181	94.0
Queens	2,233	2,124	95.1
Richmond	540	506	93.7
The city	25,264	23,727	93.9

P. S. 42, the Bronx (Claremont School) will hold its nineteenth semi-annual graduation exercises at 1:30 P. M. today. Ella Schwartz will deliver the salutatory and Benjamin Seimanowitz the valedictory. Dr. Edward L. Corbett will make an address to the graduates, and District Supt. Joseph S. Taylor will distribute the diplomas.

The exercises of the class of June, 1916, at P. S. 56, Woodhaven, Queens, will be held at 2 P. M. today. The diplomas will be presented by Principal Cyrus E. Smith.

The graduation exercises at P. S. 31, the Bronx, took place yesterday. There was an exhibition of drawings of the pupils from 1A through 8B.

The following statistics of newspaper reading were compiled at Hunter College. The figures after the name of each newspaper indicate the number of regular readers in the student body:

TIMES	515	Tribune	95
Globe	471	Sun	93
World	152	Evening Sun	50
Mail	140		

Twenty-seven other papers were mentioned by smaller groups of readers.

Forty-one members of the Barat Club, at Hunter College, including Professor Higgins and Miss Egan of the teaching staff, are making a retreat at the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Maplehurst. The retreat is given by Father Donelson, rector of Georgetown University.

Sixteen members of the Pi Delta Theta Fraternity of Hunter College are spending a week of camping in the Adirondacks. They sleep in tents and practice swimming, boating, tennis and basket ball.

Frank D. Wilsay has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, to succeed Mr. Benson, who recently resigned.

The heating department in the Education Department is greatly hampered by the economic measures which the Board of Education has been forced to adopt. There are 284 teaching positions, only 167 regular teachers and seventy-seven substitutes ranging from one to three years. There are seventy-four women on the eligible list from the last examinations held in March, 1916. Twenty of this number have been waiting since 1914 for appointment.

The Trustees of Froebel Academy announce the removal of the school from 687 Lafayette Avenue to 960 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, where it will open its fortieth year in September.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. M. Hughes, 2 to 18, 30 days, 4 P. M., June 28; J. Garvin, 2 to 18, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 28; J. J. Fitzgerald, 10 to 5 I. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., June 29; W. J. McKeever, 18 to 2, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 28; J. Wimmer, 18 to 2, 30 days, 4 P. M., June 28; G. H. Griffin, 161 to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Borough Insp., Brooklyn and Queens, 18 days, 8 A. M., June 20.

Sergt. Dist. from commands indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, from 4 P. M., June 29: W. F. Kiernan, 18; W. J. Gallagher, 25; F. Drum, 61; D. J. O'Leary, 143; E. T. Hochwald, 167; J. Connors, Traffic A; Standing, 16; L. Hasbeck, 29; J. O'Connor, 143; F. Snyder, 167; J. W. Shea, 172.

To 6 Insp. Dist. from commands indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, from 8 A. M., June 29: T. E. Carmody, 2; L. Wanty, 85; E. Gross, 86; F. J. Oberle, 103; C. Lang, 167; J. W. Brierton, 27a; J. Gorman, 13; T. Collins, 36; A. Hanover, 36; C. Boldeman, 164; J. J. Duffy, 172; G. T. Reynolds, Traffic C.

To Bureau of Telegraph from prects. indicated, 30 days, from 8 A. M., June 28: F. J. Hedden, 1; P. H. Nanry, 155; F. J. Brickley, 168; W. T. De Young, 81; J. F. Brown, 156; J. M. Sheehan, 170.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. W. J. Arnold, 18, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; D. M. Dunphy, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; P. Dolan, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; A. Jochor, 151, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 29, W. E. Arnold, 158, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; P. Lenz, 163, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4; J. McCormack, 168, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 28.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. H. Wagner, 18, 12:45 P. M., June 2 to noon, June 6; J. T. Lawlor, 26, 4:10 P. M., April 27, to noon, May 6, and 11:05 P. M., May 8, to noon, May 8; W. J. Rinschler, Jr., 31, 7 P. M., April 13, to 12 P. M., May 5; F. Gutrie, 35, 7:45 A. M., June 17, during disability; P. E. Burns, 35, 8:05 P. M., June 7, during disability.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. E. Hughes, 12; J. J. Conway, 283.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for married engineers will be received until 4 P. M. on July 12. The subjects and weights of the examination for Technical, 6; experience, 4; physical qualifying examination will be given. Marine engineers are employed on the steamboats connected with several city departments. There is one vacancy in the police department at $1,800 a year. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

The commission announces at the New York Custom House for July 5 an examination for assistant in dry land agriculture, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty in the field, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $2,000 a year. The persons appointed will be stationed at some point in the Great Plains west of the Mississippi River. Applicants should have practical experience in agriculture of that region and be familiar with its soil and climatic conditions. They should also have experience in experimental work in both field and laboratory. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in dry land agriculture, thesis, on the development of dry land agriculture in the Great Plains, education, training, and experience. Graduation with a bachelor's degree from an agricultural college or good standing is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Maj. G. R. Spalding, Corps of Engrs., is relieved from station at Cincinnati, Ohio, after July 5, then to Louisville, Ky., take station, and report by letter to Chief of Engrs., for assignment to duty.

A board to consist of Maj. Gen. T. H. Biles, Assistant to the Chief of Staff; Brig. Gens. A. L. Mills, Chief, Militia Bureau, and H. F. Hodges, U. S. A., and Cols. J. Biddle, Corps of Engrs., and C. G. Morton, 5th Inf., is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., to make recommendations for the filling of existing and anticipated advances in the General Staff Corps. Upon the adjournment of the board, Brig. Gen. Hodges and Col. Biddle will rejoin their stations, and Col. Morton will revert to a status of absence with leave.

Capts. G. S. Turner and C. A. Sesne, Signal Corps, are relieved from detail in that corps, effective July 1.

Col. W. G. Langfitt, Corps of Engrs., is relieved from station at Savanah, Ga., and will repair to this city and report to Chief of Engrs. for temporary duty, then to San Antonio, Texas, for duty.

Maj. L. M. Bloom, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as an Acting Quartermaster. He will report to the Depot Quartermaster, New York City, for duty as assistant.

1st Lt. E. A. Bocock, M. R. C., is ordered to active duty and will proceed to Walter Reed Hospital, D. C.

2d Lt. P. E. Woodson, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as an Acting Quartermaster at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Capt. W. Mitchell, Signal Corps, is assigned to aviation section of the Signal Corps.

1st Lt. C. L. Wyman, 25th Inf., is detailed for service in Signal Corps. He will report to commanding Gen., Hawaiian Dept., for duty.

Capt. G. E. Stewart, Inf., is assigned to 11th Inf. He is relieved from duty at Ft. Sam Houston and will join his regiment.

Capt. J. S. E. Young, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as an Acting Quartermaster at Washington Barracks, D. C., not later than July 15.

Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will report by telegraph to commanding Gen., Southern Dept., for station and duty in that department: A. W. C. Bergfeld, B. A. Warren, C. Gunter, J. H. Beckert, and J. Ellis, Jr.

1st Lt. R. E. Ingalls and Acting Dental Surgeon J. L. P. Irwin will report by telegraph to commanding Gen., Southern Dept., for temporary duty in that department. They will be accompanied by their enlisted assistants.

1st Lt. H. G. Voorhies and Acting Dental Surgeon T. C. Daniels will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for temporary duty in Southern Dept. They will be accompanied by their enlisted assistants.

1st Lt. A. W. Metcalf, Jr., M. R. C., now on temporary duty at Ft. Myer, Va., is relieved from further duty at Ft. Washington, Md., and assigned to duty at Ft. Myer.

A board to consist of Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C., and 1st Lt. M. W. Hart, M. R. C., is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., to examine such candidates as may be ordered before it for physical examination for fitness for appointment as 2d Lts. in the line of the army.

Orders of May 25 are amended to read: Each of the following M. C. officers is relieved from duty at Army Medical School, this city, effective at once, and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for temporary duty in Southern Dept., with station at post quartermaster: 1st Lts. C. B. Ketchum, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.; C. W. Riley, Jefferson Barrack, Mo., and R. P. Williams, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Following M. R. C. officers to active duty at Ft. Sam Houston: 1st Lts. R. K. Evans, W. J. Carroll, C. H. Hecker, J. P. Besson, and P. E. Bowers.

A board to consist of Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General; Maja. S. T. Ansell, Judge Advocate; A. W. Williams, M. C.; J. A. Hayes, Judge Advocate, and 1st Lt. J. W. Harris, M. R. C., is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for examination of such officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department as may be ordered before it for examination for promotion.

Maj. W. A. Bethel, Judge Advocate, will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination for promotion.

1st Lts. of M. R. C. F. W. Hunter and T. A. Kenyon are ordered to active duty. They will proceed to Ft. Terry, N. Y., and report for duty at the Camp of Instruction for regular troops from July 6 to Aug. 9. Upon completion of duty assigned to them they will return home and stand relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

1st Lts. L. D. Meade and F. E. Winter of M. R. C. are ordered to active duty and will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept. for station and duty.

Capt. A. D. Tuttle, M. C., will proceed at once to Ft. Monroe, Va., for temporary duty by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. A. J. Jervey, M. R. C., is relieved from duty at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., and from further duty in the M. R. C.

Leave—Capt. H. Olin, 28th Inf., 10 days; 2d Lt. H. M. Hobbs, 4th F. A., 8 days; Lt. Col. C. A. Winter, M. C., 1 month, and 2d Lt. J. I. Hilliken, Cav., 3 months.

Navy.

Lt. Commander D. A. Weaver, the Arkansas, July 7, to aid on staff, Commander, Division Seven.

Lt. F. H. Sadler to Naval Training Station, Newport.

Lt. Jg. Wade Lt. F. S. Hatch, Homage Radio Station, to Naval Academy, June 30.

P. A. Paym. H. W. Rusk, the Hartford, to the Alabama.

Assistant Paym, M. C. Merriman, to the Hartford.

Gunner A. E. Bentfield, to works, E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Balch, at Philadelphia; Yosemite, at Philadelphia; Buffalo, at Mazatlan; Chattanooga, at La Paz; Hannibal, at Grand Cayman; Kanawha, at Port Arthur; Leonidas, at New York; Nanshan, at Tiburon; Neptune, and Paducah, at Guantanamo; Salem, at mouth of Patuxe River; Solace, at Monte Christi; Stewart, at San Diego; Uncas, at Norfolk; Vulcan, at Boston; Wheeling, at Carmen, and Wyoming, at Tompkinsville.

Sailed—Celtic, Monte Christi for Guantanamo; Cyclops, Easport for Newport; Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Vermont, Newport for Block Island; Dixie, Tampico for Lobos Island, and the Hancock, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

NASH, GEORGE, (details elsewhere.)

KOHN, HEZEKIAH, (March 24, 1912;) net estate, $83,590. Two sons and four daughters named beneficiaries in equal shares. Assets, equity in realty in Manhattan, $14,661; deposits, $2,338; bonds and mortgages, $65,546; stocks, $6,770.

ROGGERS, ROBERTSON, (details elsewhere.)

LOUIS ULLMANN, (Feb. 15, 1915;) net estate, $224,668. Laura Ullmann, widow, given two-thirds interest in the estate and Irma Newburger, daughter, one-third interest. Assets: Stock and bonds, $158,349; interest of the deceased in Carl Ullmann & Co., dealers in hops, valued at $92,724. There was no value placed on the good-will of the business, which was established in 1886 by the decedent's brother, Carl Ullmann, and to whom the decedent acknowledged was due whatever success the firm attained. It was Carl Ullmann's friendship with brewers throughout the country that brought large sales to the house, the firm stated, and after his death many customers of long-established dealings turned their business to competitors.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

MAPLE AVENUE, SEAGATE.

Restricted park; furnished stucco residence, 14 rooms, 2 baths, and lavatory, large open fireplaces, electricity and gas, hot water heat, all improvements; large tile piazzas; fine marine view; plot 60x100; to rent, exchange, or for sale. Parker Smith, 57 West 58th St. Telephone 2450 Plaza.

Sea Gate.—A well-furnished house with southerly exposure; overlooking ocean; 10 large rooms and 3 baths; private hotel service can be secured if desired. Sea Gate Association, Sea Gate, New York Harbor, or phone 3172 Rector.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills.

Eight large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds, overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage; $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

Three and five room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, one hour from Manhattan; bathing, boating, and fishing. Phone E. R. Fox, New Dorp 449W, or Orchard 8767, 206 East 9th St.

Seashore bungalow, furnished, 4 rooms, Jersey coast; 1½ hours New York via Sandy Hook line; season, $125; owner cannot occupy. Telephone 5612 Morningside.

Four-room cottage, furnished, between Belmar and Como; porch, shade; $800; rent $75. 608 North 56th St., Philadelphia.

Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath. Bay 129th, Bells Harbor, Rockaway Beach. Rent $300 per season.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Summer home, New Jersey coast, well furnished, four master bedrooms, two bathrooms, essential; state particulars, number rooms, ground, garage, and rental; occupy immediately; advise when can be inspected. Arthur Schwarz, Princeton Worsted Mills, Trenton, N. J.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

EUROPEAN EXPORTER.

A very large European exporter, who at present is residing in the United States, wishes to connect with a well-equipped surgical rubber goods manufacturer to represent him in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, and Holland after the war. This gentleman has a large list of clients with whom he is doing business at present, and offers to any first-class firm a turnover from $50,000 to $60,000 annually, and is in a position to buy for cash. Address R. A., 104 East 14th St.

LARGE wholesale and retail confectionery business for sale; long established, well advertised; both plants well and beautifully equipped; good opportunity for party with capital. Y 206 Times Annex.

Competent treasurer and business credit man wanted to invest $10,000 manufacturing business exceptional merit and opportunity; salary and good income from investment. L 93 Times.

Wanted—Young man to invest $20,000 and become actively interested in business that will make large profit; no speculation; money completely secured. Address Business, 127 Times.

Owner must sell first-class restaurant, well-paying section; fully, excellently equipped; time occupied with other interests. Apply on premises, 4,252 Broadway, near 181st St.

Wanted—A woodworking factory equipped with machinery and dry kiln to manufacture bedroom furniture. Manufacturer, D 229 Times Downtown.

WILL INVEST $5,000 TO $15,000 IN PAYing business; information with reply required. L 102 Times.

▲ new training organization offers opportunity for investment of $2,000 to $10,000; this is a thorough, conservatively planned, and exceptionally promising proposition, supported by reliable interests; certain reasonable guarantees go with investment; active connection if desired; principals only. D 220 Times Downtown.

Patents secured, trademarks registered; protect your ideas; Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg.—Phone Barclay 7904.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—Geuning, N. Y., corner Main and Spring Sts.; established dry goods store to let July 1; annual cash business, $35,000; present occupant giving up lease on account of health; inquire on premises. W. F. Foshay.

For Sale.—Lumber yard and new woodworking plant, located at Watkins, N. Y.; inventory of property and stock, $15,000; will sell for less than $10,000 to close bankruptcy proceeding. James R. Drake, Trustee.

Competent business man wanted who will invest $2,000 in substantial and fast-growing New York business; this opportunity is quite out of the ordinary; merits closest investigation; no brokers. M 73 Times.

MANUFACTURERS.—We are open for a good selling proposition, including expert rights. L. J. MacCracken Co., 1,864 Broadway.

Prosperous manufacturing business desires treasurer; Dun's, Bradstreet's references; investment required. Y 256 Times Annex.

Will purchase outright or partnership established business; $5,000-$8,000. A Times Harlem.

Would like to invest in a good jobbing line; need buyer's partner with experience; full particulars. L 97 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1915 Stearns Knight, light 4; painted navy gray, white hair line stripe, left hand drive, centre control; electric lighting and starting; ventilating windshield; cantilever springs; thoroughly overhauled by Stearns mechanics and sold with new car guarantee; immediate delivery; can be seen at Stearns's Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 317 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.

We have a reputation for selling good used trucks at low prices; who, but us, can show Packards, Whites, Macks, Saurers, Krebs, (worm drive,) &c.? We have trucks to suit your business and your price. See us.

LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP., Tel. Circle 190. 136 West 52d St.

STEVENS-DURYEA.

Seven-passenger Touring Car; used two seasons only; a distinctive car of fine quality throughout; immediate delivery.

H. C. BEAVER, 22 West 61st St., City.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,680 Broadway. Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine. Packard, 1915, runabout, wire wheels. Packard, "4-48" touring, 7 pass. Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout. Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

$800 PIERCE ARROW, 6-CYLINDER, late model, with landaulet body, leather lined. Also seven-passenger touring body; electric lights; Westinghouse shock absorbers; complete set of tools, jack and pump; car in perfect running order. Owner's Garage, 16 East 39th St.

Stearns Knight special four-passenger Clover Leaf body; disappearing top, wire wheels; runs, looks like new; very smart; must be seen to be appreciated; boys, come and make an offer. See Rubin, 602 West 52d St.

PEERLESS SIX 38 TOURING, $1,050. Like new; cost $4,300; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system; new Silvertown cord tires; engine tire pump; extras. Garage, 32 East 40th.

A NATIONAL RACER; $650. Very sporty fishtail back; 70 miles an hour; guarantee condition; big sacrifice; many extras; act quick. Garage, 32 East 40th St. Open Sundays.

$550 BUYS ABBOTT TOURING. Electric starting and lighting; magnificently equipped; slip covers; new condition; big sacrifice. Garage, 32 East 40th. Open Sundays.

Packard (1915) phaeton; 38 H. P. Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulette; like new. Mercer (1915) runabout; perfect condition. Stearns (1916) limousine; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. 'Phone 3247 Bryant.

An Exceptional Opportunity—Almost new Hudson 6 touring automobile; only used 4 months; electric starter, light, &c.; sacrifice $550. Plaza Storage, 102 Fulton pier St., opposite Brewster's, Long Island City.

Imported Fiat, 25-35, 4 cylinder, 1915, copy of a Brewster Sedan body, painted gray, with natural wood wheels; low mileage, private family; no dealers. Y 311 Times Annex.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTER.

Late model, three passenger; complete; extra tire and wheel; owner wants cash. Garage, 805 West 79th, (near Riverside.)

CADILLAC "13" SEVEN PASSENGER. Excellent order, fully equipped; ideal for private family or renting; owner needs cash. Garage, 805 West 79th.

Practically new Studebaker, light five-passenger touring automobile, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; $375. Mrs. Smullen. Phone Astoria 9644.

Great bargain for $600 Mitchell 7-passenger touring car, like new; best condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated. Bord, 114 West 50th.

$375 BUYS COLE TOURING.

Late model; self starter, electric lights, new tires, many extras; like new. 32 East 40th. 8398 Murray Hill.

Roadsters, 1916 Buick "Little 6" 1916 and 1915 Hupmobiles, 1915 Scripps Booth Coupe, special job and roadster. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

STEVENS-DURYEA, 1914, seven passenger, in beautiful condition, with wire wheels, electric lights and starters. Tel. 2515—Astoria.

1916 REO SIX TOURING; $1,000. Used four weeks; like brand new. Garage, 32 East 40th. Open Sundays.

Pierce-Arrow 6-36, touring, best condition, overhauled, painted, full equipment, big bargain. Follett Co., 250 West 54th St.

Mercers 1916 touring, "22-70," exceptional condition; also 1914 speedster, Al shape; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

1915 Winton Six Touring, used about 5,000 miles; like new; will sacrifice. Chas. H. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

$500 BUYS CADILLAC ROADSTER. Electric self starter; like new; cost $2,000. 32 East 40th. Open Sundays.

$500 BUYS OAKLAND ROADSTER. Like brand new; electric starting and lighting. 32 East 40th. Open Sundays.

1916 Hupmobile demonstrators; fully equipped; excellent condition. Address 1,764 Broadway, 6th floor.

Packard 1913, 6-48, five-passenger Phaeton; fine condition; $1,000. 1,700 Broadway, Museum.

1915 50 H. P. SIMPLEX TOURING. Kennedy, 1,607 Broadway.

▲ TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

Two practically new touring automobiles, only used four months, namely, Marcer toy tonneau, $950; Peerless 6-7 passenger, $750. Both automobiles exceptionally fine condition throughout, mechanically perfect, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; inspection and demonstration. Phone Wanamaker's Chauffeur, 2888 Astoria.

Packard 5-48 touring, with Westinghouse shock absorbers; good condition; cheap. Packard 4-45 7-passenger; fine condition; slip covers; price right. Packard 3-38; fine condition, touring; all these cars are guaranteed to be in good shape. BLUE RIBBON AUTO EXCHANGE, 253 West 40th St.

Cadillac 1915 touring, exceptionally fine condition; less than 4,000 miles; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

$650 BUYS OAKLAND ROADSTER. Electric equipped, starter, extra tires, rim; guaranteed condition. Garage, 32 East 40th.

For Sale.—Six-cylinder Cole car, 1915 model; excellent condition; will demonstrate. A. R. Redburn, 1,834 Broadway. Col. 7399.

RENAULT 35-45.

Limousine; excellent condition; particulars. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 5th Av.

Packard, "3-38," also twin six touring; bargains. Cook & Mascomenti, 1,790 Broadway.

De Dion landaulet, 8 cyl., 1914, fully equipped. Copley, 1,777 Broadway. 3012 Columbus.

Cadillac, "1915," five-passenger, in beautiful condition. Telephone 2515 Astoria.

1913 38 H. P. SIMPLEX QUIMBY LANDAULET. SMITH, 152 WEST 47TH ST.

Overland touring car for motor yacht. Address Ben Mosche, 280 West 43d St.

Packard, six-cylinder landaulet, seven-passenger. West, Columbus 7300.

1915 Maxwell Cabriolet. Phone Rowley, Bedford 2058R.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW, LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES; HIGH-CLASS RENTING AGENCY; beautiful cars; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates month, year. EDIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Beautiful Garford "Six" seven-passenger touring; wire wheels; expert chauffeur; hour, month; "special rates Ideal Tour." Lenox 6608.

For hire, Packard seven-passenger by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 219 West 116th. Cathedral 9063.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. A. Franklin. Telephone Columbus 8590 and 8133 Gramercy.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4818-3580 Bryant.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drive; references. Morningside 8823.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1916-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5323.

Packard cars for hire; excellent condition; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Phone Col. 7539. Daly, 23 West 60th St.

Chalmers (6) seven-passenger for rent; weekends and over the Fourth; terms reasonable. 9356 Melrose.

Hire Packard Touring and Landaulets trip, hour, day, month. Tucker, 4049 Morningside.

Packard touring car private appearance; weekly, monthly; reasonable; service guarantees. Circle 8220.

PACKARDS OPEN AND CLOSED. Sixes and twin sixes; service excellent; rates reasonable. Phone 1294 Circle.

6-cylinder Packard landaulet; hour, week, and month. Wilmarth, 2007 Schuyler.

For hire, 1915 Packards; hour, week; monthly preferred; reasonable. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

Seven-passenger touring cars by hour, trip, or monthly. Johnson, 140 Schuyler 9670.

For Rent.—Elegant Packard limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6072.

Packard 6-cylinder and Lozier touring cars, day, week, or month. Plaza 5440.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger, Telephone 3828 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Automobile Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO.

Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 542-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,128 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for ticket and pass for ticket lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 202 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—(35;) competent to take charge of set of books; seven years' experience; excellent references. L 103 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place competent chambermaid, plain sewing, or assist waitress, country. Call Wednesday, 22 West 82d St.

COOK, Swedish, first class, wishes position by day, dinners, or parties. Ericson, 118 Rogers Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4.

COLLEGE GIRL wishes position in office. C., 1,082 1st Av.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her cook. Call Wednesday, 22 West 82d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position by refined woman to superintend care of household; excellent cook and manager; $50 per month, including laundry; city or country. Address D 232 Times Downtown.

LAW STENOGRAPHER desires copying work evenings; own machine; dictation considered. C 378 Times Downtown.

MAID would like housework in small family. Address D. W., Times Harlem.

NURSE.—Graduate; experienced with children; American; excellent references; any location; summer. Y 309 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge typewriting, stenography; reliable; beginner. Miss C., 1,070 Tinton Av.

SECRETARY.—Because of my coming retirement I seek a suitable position for my secretary, whom I can recommend as an exceptionally capable, experienced, highly intelligent, and reliable young lady of character, personality, and marked ability; thoroughly equipped to completely fill position of highest responsibility; salary $30 weekly. D 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Cultured, capable girl; 25; six years' BONDING, editorial experience; capable managing office; excellent correspondent; unquestionable references; $18. D 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, (22,) bright, intelligent, five years' local insurance, seeks position; wages, $15. Address Home, 149 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, educated, desires position in mountains or seashore; salary no object. C 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; transcribes accurately and neatly; willing; $9. Sophia A. Nyholm, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience wishes position; neat, accurate, conscientious. C 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent; accurate; salary desired $16-$18. D 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; reference; $10. D 231 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, with child, wishes position for housework. Smith, 353 East 149th St.

YOUNG GIRL wishes position as nurse for small child. Y 304 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, Christian, 26, desires position as office assistant, with advancement; well educated, experienced, businesslike, mathematician, typist, filing; references. F. W., 1,180 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, with places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 53d. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, couples; German; Swedish. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., 77th St.) Schuyler 6140.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5168. Domestic Service Agency, 220 West 59th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125d St. 914 Morningside.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9469 Riverside.

STOCK SALESMAN.—First-class stock salesman wanted; liberal commission; leads furnished; general. K 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, educated, desires position in mountains or seashore; salary no object. C 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; transcribes accurately and neatly; willing; $9. Sophia A. Nyholm, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

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BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.,

SCHIFF AND ADLER LAUD CLOAKMAKERS

Health Commissioner Urges 3,000 in Carnegie Hall to Nourish Bodies.

GIVES THEM A DIETARY

Citizens' Committee Conducts a Remarkable Meeting and Gets Gift of $10,000 for Strikers.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, told 3,000 striking cloakmakers in Carnegie Hall last night that they owed it to the people of New York City to use what money they could get to keep their bodies properly nourished in order that the public might be shielded from disease so likely to follow in the trail of the idleness of 40,000 workers in crowded quarters for several months.

Dr. Emerson then outlined a dietary for a family of five, father, mother, and three children, over five years of age, costing 45 cents a day. This is what the Health Commissioner told the strikers to buy for the day's food:

	Cents.
1 pound of cereal, cornmeal, oatmeal	3
1 pound of sugar	3
2½ pounds of bread, 3 loaves, day old	9
1-3 pound of molasses	2
⅓ pound of oleomargarine	11
2 quarts of milk	12
Total	45

Dr. Emerson said this would give 10,000 heat units. He advocated the officials of the strikers making up Board of Health baskets to weigh ten pounds in all and to be sold for 45 cents.

"If 20 cents more a day can be spared," he said, "it should be spent for 10 cents' worth of potatoes and 10 cents' worth of apples. One-half pound of pork fat, costing 10 cents, may be substituted for the oleomargarine. Of course, if there are young children in the family there must be more milk.

"You are spending some of your own money and some of other people's to keep you until you can again earn your own. We health officers see in your strike increase in pneumonia in the city, increase in tuberculosis, increase in infant mortality and in anaemia. As a general thing undernourishment prevails among the garment workers. In this time there is especial danger. I appeal to you on behalf of the people who live with you in the city to take care of nourishing your bodies. You owe it to the city for the aid you are getting fro mthe city's people. You notice I have not included tea or coffee in your dietary. That is because neither possesses any food value. Tea, of which you drink, is a fraud upon your stomach.

"We rely upon you to make this contribution to the good of the city."

The meeting was under the direction of the Citizens' Committee for the Support of the Locked-Out Cloak and Suit Makers.

On the first floor the seats were crowded with the garment workers. In the first and second balconies were persons interested in the strike, while the upper two galleries were filled with strikers. Jacob H. Schiff referred to the meeting as a gathering of the "classes and masses."

"I say to the classes," said Mr. Schiff, "come and help freely and promptly. What is to be done must be done at once. These masses are fighting the fight of good citizenship, and you can't afford to see them loose.

"I feel from my soul the shame of this situation; its injustice, its wrong. This is the first time in eight weeks I have met any union men. They have fought their own fight by themselves. What we attempt to do in helping them we almost force upon them.

"The manufacturers are not unanimous in the stand they are taking. Many of them are held in line through a false sense of duty to their association. We have tried to convince the manufacturers of the error of their ways.

"I say to the manufacturers now: 'Come back, come back before it is too late. Restore the protocol.'

"I say to the workers, fight the good fight, for you are fighting the fight of good citizenship. The city cannot afford to see you lose. Your fight must win, not by might, not by power, but by the spirit of God and of social justice."

Dr. Felix Adler, who was Chairman of the Mayor's Committee of Conciliation, which went out of commission when the manufacturers refused to abide by its decisions and locked out the workers, traveled for twenty hours from his Summer home in Maine to address the meeting. When he arose to speak he was cheered and applauded for ten minutes.

"We take off our hats to the quiet self-sacrifice you have shown," he said. "It is an easy thing for the rich to give of their superfluity. But when 15,000 workers are giving one-fifth of their earnings, when we hear of 1,500 girls, whose wages average $5 a week, scraping together $1,000 to help you—those are gifts that are worth ten times their weight in gold. I say that to ride twenty hours is but a small sacrifice to meet such people face to face.

"I hesitated to come here tonight for fear that it might be said that my praise of you might reflect upon the committee of which I was head. But I am not here as champion of the workers; I am here in behalf of arbitration and as spokesman for the public good.

"Industrial strife is prejudicial to the public good. A strike hurts efficiency and it leaves a black spot in the hearts of both sides.

"There is patriotism in this thing. Let it be America first—America first in industrial efficiency. Strife must cease, and there must be peace. In your devotion to arbitration you have shown that you are patriots. For there is at stake in indusarial war the success of America in the world's markets.

"I don't try to say anything about the rights or wrongs of the grievances of either side. The issue is not one of grievances; it is one of the method of settling grievances.

"The public owes you a duty. I say to the public that unless they show their moral suasion is backed by material support, public opinion has shown that it is impotent."

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia, one of a group of economists who studied the strike and found the manufacturers at fault, said:

"You will triumph because you are fighting for a principle as above selfish interests. If you do not win this strike, I venture to say that in the very near future the principle of arbitration for which you are battling will be written upon the statute books."

Allan Robinson, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, presided. He announced an anonymous contribution of $10,000 to the strikers.

"Forty thousand workers in this industry have been out of employment since April 28," he said, "and their wives and children are suffering from the pangs of hunger. Many of them have been evicted from their homes. The public is very much concerned, for sooner or later it pays the bill of every industrial disturbance. The workers in the cloak and suit industry are not making demands, are not asserting any rights; they are not asking increased wages or shorter hours; they have lost their employment because they stand for the principle of arbitration.

"It is the verdict of men who have seen many strikes that the conduct of the workers in this lockout is without parallel in this country. The public is supporting them, not because it is opposed to the manufacturers, but because it believes in arbitration. The Citizens' Committee is committed to the principle of arbitration, and it will 'fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer.'"

Morris Hillquit, counsel for the union, reviewed the history of the cloakmakers' fight.

"This is their fight for a place in the sun," he said. "I ask you women under the soft touch of the clinging fold of the beautiful garment these workers have made to think of their agony."

Mr. Hillquit expressed surprise that the manufacturers were "fighting for a principle."

"For them to have principles is funny," he said. "They must have caught them—like the measles!

"They have but one purpose—and I make the accusation frankly and openly—to return to the old sweatshop conditions. Why do they try to break the union? It is because they know that when you are organized you can fight for the dignity of your rights."

ST. LOUIS WANTS CLOAKMEN

Movement is Started to Induce Them to Move There.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The Business Men's League will send a committee of wholesalers to New York to try to induce the cloak and suit manufacturers who have been harassed by a prolonged strike to locate their factories in St. Louis. A. F. Versen, Industrial Commissioner, who has been in correspondence with the manufacturers, will leave for New York tomorrow, and the committee will follow him soon after he has opened negotiations.

Forrest Ferguson, President of the Carleton-Ferguson Dry Goods Company, is Chairman of the league's Committee on New Industries, composed of men at the head of dry goods and other manufacturing and wholesale houses doing a gross business of $80,000,000 a year. There never have been any strikes among employes of the cloak and suit manufacturers here.

ART SCHOOL AT N. Y. U.

This Summer's Course Deals with Demonstration Drawing.

New York University has perfected the organization of its post-graduate art school conducted in its Summer sessions.

"This has been done," said Dr. James E. Lough, Director of the Summer school, yesterday, "after some years of experimentation by Dr. Haney of the art department. This department is unique, in that it offers a number of courses and has but one instructor, Dr. Haney giving all of the courses in a sequence, which extends over several years. Certain of these courses deal with methods of instruction in high schools, others with the elementary grade and others, still, with supervision of art work. The course to be given in the Summer of 1916 is entirely new, and deals with what Dr. Haney calls Demonstration Drawing. This is the kind of drawing that must be done by lecturers and speakers on art, who wish to make from memory large sketches in color before audiences.

"In addition to the course on methods, the art department offers each Summer some very practical work in applied design. This instruction is shaped on the lines of continental practice, Dr. Haney having made an extensive study of the methods of industrial art instruction given in continental art schools. This study he completed just before the European war began."

VETOES GERMAN REGIMENT.

Mayor Opposes Racial Lines in American Military Affairs.

Mayor Mitchel received the suggestion a few days ago that a regiment be organized to be composed of citizens of German birth exclusively. The suggestion came from Fritz Pohl of 403 West Street. In a letter to Mr. Pohl yesterday the Mayor said that the formation of such a regiment, in his opinion, would not be advisable. He wrote:

"While I commend your interest, I am of the opinion that it would be hurtful to draw racial lines in American military affairs. I think what we ought to do is to emphasize the importance of drawing together all of the nationalities into an army which is simply American. I would, therefore, deprecate the formation of a regiment composed wholly of men of any one nationality, whether they be German, French, Italian, or Russian, as this might tend to draw the very racial lines which I believe should be avoided. I suggest that you urge your men to join the regular organizations of the National Guard or such other organizations as may be recruited by the Federal authorities."

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OSBORNE, ON HONOR, DENIES HE'S OLIVER

Then Rae Tanzer Takes Stand, and, Pointing to Him, Says "He Is the Man!"

LAWYERS PASS THE LIE

Expect Girl's Trial for Perjury to End and Case Go to the Jury by This Afternoon.

There was a dramatic moment at the trial of Rae Tanzer for perjury in the Federal District Court yesterday when she stood facing James W. Osborne, the lawyer, and in the face of witnesses to the contrary and his own sworn statement, she repeated her charge that he was Oliver Osborne. Lifting her hand and pointing toward him she said: "He is the man I gave the Oliver letter to. I put it in his hand. I cannot be mistaken."

She was called in rebuttal after Harold Spielberg, her former lawyer, had testified that she had confessed to him her mistake in taking James W. Osborne, the lawyer, for the Oliver Osborne who had promised to marry her and then deserted her. Her appearance on the stand was made more dramatic by the fact that just a few minutes before Benjamin Slade, her attorney, called her to the stand from her place beside the counsel table, where she had been sobbing, James W. Osborne had said to the Court and jury, "On my honor as a man I never saw Rae Tanzer in my life before the day I saw her in United States Commissioner Houghton's office."

It was the liveliest day in the Federal District Court since Rae Tanzer went on trial, and it had been a trying day for the diminutive defendant, who had heard Mr. Spielberg tell the jury that he had advised her: "If James W. Osborne is the man, say so. If he is not then go down on your knees, kiss his hand, and ask forgiveness for the great wrong you have done him."

"Oh, it is untrue," she called out shrilly, starting from her seat. "It is untrue."

There was a storm when Mr. Slade asked Mr. Spielberg if he knew he was liable to disbarment provided the things said about him were true. The question was no sooner asked than Judge Wolverton told Mr. Slade he must withdraw it. On his refusal to do so the Court warned the lawyer that he would have to take the responsibility of not heeding instructions from the bench. Mr. Spielberg, in anger, said he was willing to be disbarred if he had done wrong, and he accused Mr. Slade of "contemptible and dastardly" conduct. Later he apologized.

After Rae Tanzer had recanted, the witness said, she could not face the Slades, and he called up David Slade and told him. David Slade, much excited, he said, came to his office. To the witness Slade was reported by Mr. Spielberg to have said: "Good God, little girl, what have you done to me? I repeatedly asked you if James W. Osborne was the man, and didn't you say he was?"

To this Rae replied: "I am awfully sorry." Then Slade, according to the witness, said to Miss Tanzer: "If you had only consulted me I could have proved that he was the man."

"I said to him," continued Mr. Spielberg, "That's a hot one. Here is a girl who has been going with a man and you think you know him better than she."

The lie passed when Benjamin Slade said he was the only courageous one in the case that would "call a spade a spade."

"You are wrong and you lie every time," said the witness, but he apologized as the Court stopped his talk.

Arthur Hammerstein told of the call Mr. Spielberg and Miss Tanzer had made upon him. The former told him, he said, that James W. Osborne and Oliver Osborne were the same man, and that he could prove it. Mr. Hammerstein said he offered Miss Tanzer $1,000 a week, but that she replied money could not buy her services until she had proven her case.

William Stuyvesant Chanler, one of Miss Tanzer's counsel, testified as to how he came into the case, and James W. Osborne and Rae Tanzer were called in rebuttal.

It is expected the case will go to the jury this afternoon.

MRS. REACH ASKS DIVORCE.

Broker, in Answer, Says Jealousy Hurt His Social Position.

Mrs. Hattie D. Reach applied yesterday to the Supreme Court, before Justice Dugro, for an absolute divorce from Malcolm Reach, a fruit broker, who lives at 74 Pinehurst Avenue. The couple were married in Ellicott City, Md., on Sept. 10, 1905, and separated in March, 1915. Mrs. Reach asked the court to continue the temporary alimony of $150 a month, as she asserted that her husband had an income of $15,000. She alleged that he had been guilty of misconduct in Scranton, Penn., and other places with a woman to whom he had made many costly presents.

Reach, who did not defend the action, asserted in his answer that his wife had ruined his social standing by reason of an unreasonable and jealous disposition. Justice Dugro reserved decision.

PRIZES AT EXETER.

Six, Including a Harvard Scholarship, Won by a New York Graduate.

EXETER, N. H., June 27.—At the commencement exercises at Phillips Exeter Academy today, Paul Drane Van Anda of New York, a senior, received six prizes for academic excellence, with his classical diploma presented by S. Sidney Smith, '66, of New York, President of the Exeter trustee. He had won one of the three Teschemacher scholarships of $1,000 for a four-year course at Harvard; the general excellence prize of $50, given to the senior who, having been two or more years in the academy, is recognized on the ground of scholarship and general character as holding the first rank; the senior Latin prize, given by Colonel Frank B. Stevens, '80; the senior Greek prize, given by Prentiss Cummings, '60; the first prize of $40 in the Merrill competition for original work in English composition, and the prize given by Pitts Duffield, '88, "to that member of the senior class who excels in composition and in the appreciation of literature."

He also earned the maximum marks in every subject studied throughout the year. This constitutes a record in scholarship in the one hundred and thirty years of graduating classes at Exeter. William Eldridge of New York won honorable mention for general excellence in studies, and Joseph Lamont Gavit won the second Merrill prize for original work in English composition. The other Teschemacher scholarships at Harvard were awarded to H. D. Costigan of Chicago, and F. C. Southworth, Jr., of Meadville, Penn.

The Yale cup for general excellence in athletics combined with good standing in study was awarded to Spencer F. Martin of Clinton. The other graduates included Thomas S. Lamont, Robert R. Heywood, and Fifield Workum of New York, and Howard B. Goodrich, Paul Field and Julian F. Rowe of Brooklyn.

ALLIED BAZAAR WINNERS.

$2,000 Toilet Set Goes to Son of the Duc de Chaulnes.

The B-F-B Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, which conducted one of the largest enterprises at the recent Allied Bazaar in Grand Central Palace, yesterday announced the names of the winners of twelve of the most valuable prizes awarded at its exhibit. The eight-year-old son of the Duc de Chaulnes received the tortoise shell toilet set valued at $2,000, and George Blumenthal, 23 West Fifty-third Street, won the Steinway piano. A diamond brooch valued at $1,500 was won by C. Latham, 349 Central Park West.

The other prizes and their winners were: Victrola, N. Rowby, 59 West Forty-sixth Street; hatpin, Charles Stein, 128 East Eighty-third Street; chest of drawers, A. B. Spingarn, 44 Liberty Street; book of sketches, R. Day, 862 Lexington Avenue; silver jug, Mrs. F. Stevens, 134 Montague Street, Brooklyn; Valli Valli doll, Mrs. Winnger, Astor Theatre; Century phonograph, Mrs. G. C. Lewis, New Dorp, S. I.; evening gown, Mr. Picard, 59 Central Park West; diamond ring, Whigham, 968 Broadway.

APPELMANN UNDER FIRE.

Vermont Alumni Vote to Investigate German Professor's Activities.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 27.—The Alumni Association of the University of Vermont at its annual meeting today voted to have a committee investigate the so-called activities of Professor A. H. Appelmann, in charge of the Department of German Language and Literature. The committee was ordered to report its findings as soon as practicable to the President of the association, who was empowered to lay them before the Board of Trustees of the institution.

Resolutions adopted by the association stated that, because of "criticism of the un-American activities" of Professor Appelmann, "sinister suspicions are current which undermine the good name of the university and one of its professors."

TENANTS SEE SNAKES, OWNER FACES TRIAL

Thirty-two Families on East Side Rebel Against Woman's Pets.

40-INCH REPTILE CAUGHT

Husband Tells Magistrate Barlow of Rescuing Wife from Toils of Reptile.

Of all the tenants in the tenement house at 304 East Sixty-second Street, there was never one so unpopular as Mrs. A. Ringle, who was summoned before Magistrate Barlow in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of harboring snakes in her flat. No one in the house had anything against her until five weeks ago, when her wriggling pets made themselves so conspicuous that tenants either dream or see snakes every minute of the night and day. There are thirty-two families in the house, and some sixty children who become panicky at the mere thought of a snake and much more the sight of one.

All of this was explained to Magistrate Barlow yesterday by Irving Cohen, one of the tenants, who produced by way of evidence a forty-inch snake pickeled in alcohol and curled up in one of Mrs. Cohen's preserve jars. He told how he was shaving one day, when he heard a scream from the adjoining room, where his wife was lying on a couch.

"I hurried into the other room," said Cohen, "and there was Mrs. Cohen doing the strangest sort of dance you ever saw. I watched her. When she dropped to the floor and rolled over and over again, I saw this snake wriggling around her shoulder. I grabbed a shovel and beat the snake black and blue. Then I cut him up with my razor. He's all there, but he won't wriggle again."

Other tenants testified that a snake crawled down the fire escape from Mrs. Ringle's flat only a few days before. This pet was also killed without much ceremony. Cohen said he understood that Mrs. Ringle's husband bought the snakes to train them and sell them as trick performers. On this information Magistrate Barlow asked Mrs. Ringle to bring her husband to court tomorrow.

PROTESTS PHONE CALLS.

Up-State Commission Hears Two Complaints—No Decision.

Mark H. Ellison, an attorney of 132 Nassau Street, appeared before the Public Service Commission of the Second District in the Metropolitan tower yesterday to press his complaint against the New York Telephone Company for alleged overcharge for local messages. Mr. Ellison contends that the company has no right to exact more than 5 cents for a local message, no matter what its duration, and points to the fact that the company makes no refund for messages which are less than five minutes in length.

The contention of the company is that some subscribers tie up the line for so long a time that it is necessary to make the charge for overtime.

Another complaint on which a hearing was given yesterday was that of the High Hill Beach Improvement Association of Nassau County against the New York Telephone Company. The association seeks to compel the company to establish telephone connection with the High Hill Beach colony in the Summer months. The company contends this would not be profitable. Decision was reserved in both cases.

NATION'S LIBRARIANS MEET.

John P. Dullard Welcomes 1,000 Delegates to Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 27.—Librarians from all parts of the country, numbering about 1,000, attended the opening of the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Library Association here today. The sessions of the conference will be held daily, ending late Saturday afternoon. Today there was a general morning session, at which the delegates heard an eulogy of New Jersey by State Librarian John P. Dullard, who also gave the address of welcome. Special section sessions were held this afternoon and tonight. The conference, according to plans and precedent, is to be devoted in its entirety to further study of the science of the modern library.

Following Mr. Dullard, Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Library, gave an address upon "How the Community Educates Itself." William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, spoke on "Leadership Through Learning." Other speakers were Miss Mary Ogden White of Summit, and John Jay Chapman of New York.

The Bibliographical Society of America, the League of Library Commissions, the Special Libraries Association, and the Theological Libraries Round Table are other organizations affiliated with the national body that will hold their meetings in connection with the other conferences.

TRIPLETT IS CONVICTED.

New York Lawyer Found Guilty of Conspiracy Against Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27.—In the Superior Court today Judge Gager sentenced Hempden Triplett, a lawyer with an office in the Longacre Building in New York, to between four and ten years in jail for conspiracy against his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dorothy Triplett of 556 West 180th Street, New York. She is the wife of the Rev. John Edwin Triplett, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Woodbury, N. J. Thomas J. Campbell, 1,246 Longfellow Avenue, the Bronx, and Daniel Donohue, 128 Sheffield Avenue, Jersey City, are also under arrest, charged with perjury at the trial.

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Frankly, we did not expect to make any reductions this season—on account of the rising cost of materials.

But our policy "not to carry over" gives you this chance—although every suit in this Sale is to-day worth more than its regular price.

Don't let the opportunity pass—there may not be another.

Every $18 and $20 Fancy Suit	$16.50
Every $22.50 Fancy Suit	$19.50
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; gentle, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,341. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA ORDERS CAPTIVE SOLDIERS FREED; IMMEDIATE WAR AVERTED, WASHINGTON THINKS; BUT LARGE QUESTIONS ARE LEFT UNSETTLED

BRITISH SMASHING FOE'S DEFENSES ON WHOLE FRONT

Pour Shells Into Trenches and All Military Establishments Behind the Lines.

SAVING THEIR OWN MEN

Germans Launch an Attack in the Champagne—French Report Progress East of Meuse.

ITALIANS CONTINUE TO GAIN

Capture Many Mountain Positions on the Trentino Front and Force Austrians Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, June 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The steady shelling of the German line along the whole length of the front from Ypres to the Somme still continues, and, beyond doubt, the work of the guns is inflicting severe damage upon the Germans. Apart from numerous raids, in which the British troops have penetrated trenches and brought back prisoners, the object of this artillery fire is a simple and terrible one. It is to kill Germans in large numbers, and save British man power as much as possible. It is to destroy German batteries, break up defensive works, and blow up ammunition stores behind the lines, bring down observation balloons, reach the Germans in and beyond their communication trenches in their billets and rest camps on their railways, and generally to cause destruction to the German offensive powers over a wide area.

I know from various sources the British gunners have been successful in many of those objects. At various points of the line from Neuville-St. Vaast southward to the Somme British batteries carried out a concentrated bombardment with great effect. The eyes which look down from kite balloons have been blinded, and batteries have been silenced.

The zone of shell fire has been very wide and far reaching, and a large number of important positions have been searched by high explosives and shrapnel. Without moving a man the British have "strafed" the Germans severely; all that I know from information received in northern as well as southern sectors of the front.

From personal observation I know that the work of the British guns has been very destructive. Today I went to a part of the line not far from Albert. The German lines stretched out before me clearly marked by well-known woods and landmarks from Thiepval to La Boiselle and away to Fricourt.

"I am glad I'm not in Thiepval," said an officer by my side. We were looking across to the woods. There shells were bursting above them continuously, with white clouds for shrapnel and black clouds for high explosives. In less than half an hour I reckoned 500 shells had fallen over Thiepval.

But that was only one place. All along the German line shells were bursting. La Boiselle was being slashed with fire. Above Fricourt there was a continual flash of bursting shells through the smoke which shrouded it. The German reply was feeble. Only a few shells answered the British batteries. It was a day out for the British artillery, and it was doing great damage to the German lines. Infantry on both sides was invisible.

PENETRATE GERMAN TRENCHES

British Patrols Active—German Attack in Champagne District.

LONDON, June 28.—The British report tonight gives few details of the heavy artillery bombardment along their front. Raids by patrols penetrated German trenches at many points. The report emphasizes the small loss of life among the British.

The Germans, after an intense bombardment in the Champagne district, attacked and penetrated some French trenches, from which they were later driven out, according to tonight's statement from Paris.

On the right bank of the Meuse in the Verdun sector the French report progress. Two German attacks in this region were repulsed. The Berlin statement denies the French gained in their heavy attacks here yesterday.

The British War Office communication issued tonight says:

During last night there were raids, and patrols entered enemy trenches at several points, bombing the enemy and inflicting casualties. Near Angres one of our raiding parties found the enemy trenches badly damaged by shell fire. The enemy apparently had suffered from gas we had successfully discharged from our trenches. A particularly successful raid was carried out by the Highland Light Infantry near the Vermelles-La Bassée Road, when forty-six prisoners and two trench mortars were captured and the two enemy mine shafts were destroyed, with the loss of only two men.

Today the enemy exploded a small mine near Neuve Chapelle and another near Hulluch, but excepting slight damage to one of our saps they achieved no other result. We successfully exploded two mines southward of the Bethune-La Bassée Canal. Bad weather yesterday prevented much flying.

The official communication issued tonight by the French War Office reads:

In Champagne, after intense artillery preparation, the Germans succeeded in penetrating some of our small posts in the direction of the Tahure salient. They were driven out soon afterward by counterattacks.

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued with big shells in the sectors of Avocourt and Chattancourt. Preparations for an attack reported going on in the German trenches east of Hill 304 miscarried under our artillery fire.

On the right bank we made some progress with the grenade north of Hill 321 and in the neighborhood of the Thiaumont work.

The text of the afternoon statement from Paris follows:

In the region to the south of Lassigny the Germans endeavored last

Continued on Page 6.

Rumanian War Move at Cabinet Meeting?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, June 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Bucharest Cabinet has taken very serious decisions, provoked by Bulgarian closing of the frontier and continual concentration of troops on the Rumanian confines. The military chiefs participated in the Cabinet's deliberations.

30 MONTHS IN CELL LIEBKNECHT'S FATE

German Socialist Leader Also Dismissed from Army on High Treason Charge.

DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN

Score of Arrests Made Among Large Crowd That Cheered for the Deputy.

BERLIN, June 28, (via Amsterdam to London.)—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, was sentenced today to thirty months' penal servitude and dismissal from the army for attempted high treason, gross insubordination, and resistance to the authorities.

The court adopted the view that Dr. Liebknecht was guided by political fanaticism and not by unpatriotic feeling, and therefore imposed the lowest penalty to him. Dr. Liebknecht is entitled to appeal from the sentence.

The trial was held behind closed doors. When the court-martial convened there was a large attendance of persons interested in the case, but the room was almost immediately cleared while the court considered a motion made by the prosecutor to exclude the public during the entire trial "in the interest of public security." This motion was granted, and it was ordered also that newspapers should print no reports of the trial except the verdict, which would be made public.

During the day there were a number of spasmodic attempts to organize demonstrations in favor of Dr. Liebknecht. Crowds several times invaded Unter den Linden or gathered in the working quarters in Northern Berlin and elsewhere. The police, however, were everywhere on the alert and kept the crowds moving or dispersed them. Numerous arrests were made. Thus far no serious trouble has been reported from anywhere in Germany.

Dr. Liebknecht, whose criticisms of the Government in speeches in the Reichstag previously had led to his expulsion from the Socialist Party in that body, was arrested on May 1 during the May Day peace demonstration, and since has been held in custody, the Reichstag having on May 11 by a vote of 229 to 111 declined to order his release. He has been accused not only of taking part in but of arranging the demonstration, at which, it is alleged, cries of "Down with the war!" and "Down with the Kaiser!" were raised by the excited demonstrators. A report on his arrest, made to the Reichstag, contained these charges, and in detailing the circumstances of the incident asserted that he resisted the police, but finally was knocked down and overpowered.

Parliamentary immunity for Dr. Liebknecht was claimed but not allowed. It was announced he had denied that he was guilty of treason, but had admitted taking part in the demonstration. It was at first understood that he was to be brought before a court-martial—he being a soldier as well as a legislator—on the charge of high treason, conviction on which would have carried with it the death penalty, but recently it was published that the accusation had been modified to attempted treason in war time, the maximum penalty for which is fifteen years' penal servitude.

Four Berlin newspapers published today the following from the semi-official Wolff Bureau:

"In the course of a demonstration last evening for Deputy Liebknecht a rather large crowd collected at Potsdamer Platz (Berlin.) Some twenty persons were taken into custody to establish their identity. There were no further incidents."

Just before the arrest of Dr. Karl Liebknecht during the Berlin riots on May 1, he had been forbidden to finish a speech in the Reichstag which had begun to show that the real reasons why Germany entered the war were identical with those charged by the Chancelleries of Paris, Petrograd, and London. The full speech was later published in pamphlet form in Budapest. In a letter to The Daily Chronicle of London of April 15, Dr. Paul Lassen, the well-known Danish Socialist, alleged that Dr. Liebknecht had obtained possession of important documents showing that Austria was forced into the war by the Potsdam party against the wishes of Vienna and Budapest.

When this news reached the German higher authorities consternation is said to have prevailed and the determination to have been made to muzzle the doctor outside the Reichstag as well as within. The only account of the arrest published by the German forces were two brief communiqués sent out by the Wolf Agency.

Dr. Liebknecht, who once served a term of imprisonment for anti-militarist agitation, has represented Potsdam in Parliament since the 1912 Imperial borough containing a large body of working men employed in Government works. He exposed in 1913 the German War Party's bribery plots, which implicated the Krupps at home and abroad.

LAUD DR. LIEBKNECHT.

Socialists Say Prison Will Not Still His Voice.

Algernon Lee, Director of the Rand School of Social Science, when told last night of the sentence on Dr. Liebknecht, said:

"It seems to me that Liebknecht ought to be considered about the biggest man in the world, because he has fought since the war began against the Jingo element in Germany and against those Socialists who have given their support to the Government in its military policy."

The Call, the Socialist newspaper, in an editorial article this morning, says:

"The German Government has taken from the ranks of its most valiant opponents the most powerful voice of protest. The militant German Socialist, whose voice from the first has been raised in opposition to war, has been torn from his public office, torn from his place in the ranks, torn from his family, and sent to prison. But it is not likely that the German Government will gain by this brutal action. It is doubtful if even the rigors of war could make such an action of profit to the Kaiser. For Liebknecht in prison will not be silent. Such voices are never stilled. When smothered most they often cry loudest."

FOR DISTRESS AFTER MEALS

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. Gives prompt relief to nausea, sick headache and acid stomach. Buy a bottle today. —Advt.

ROOSEVELT DINES WITH HUGHES; TAFT AND T. R. TO STUMP

Animosity of Two Ex-Presidents Wanes, and They May Be Heard from Same Platform.

HUGHES WINS THE COLONEL

Long Table Conference, Without Wine or Tobacco, Ends with Cordial Promises.

NEW PROGRESSIVE PLEDGES

Taft Announces Willingness to Forget 1912 in an Effort to Win Republican Victory.

Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt dined together last night in the suite occupied by Mr. Hughes in the Hotel Astor and for three hours discussed the campaign.

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Hughes escorted Colonel Roosevelt to a taxicab at the Forty-fifth Street entrance of the hotel. They shook hands with a firm grip and as the Colonel turned to step toward his cab the nominee's hand touched his shoulder.

"Good luck," said Colonel Roosevelt, "I wish you all sorts of success."

Mr. Hughes with a hearty "good night" for the Colonel turned to the newspaper men and inviting them to the conference room of his suite made a brief statement, which concluded with these words:

"We talked very fully over all matters and are in complete accord. The evening has been very pleasant."

It developed that Colonel Roosevelt had not only assured Mr. Hughes of his support but had promised to campaign for him.

Mr. Hughes sent William R. Willcox, the new National Chairman, to meet Colonel Roosevelt at the Langdon Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, and escorted him to the Astor, where they arrived at exactly 7:30 o'clock, the time set for the dinner. A crowd which had collected in the street cheered Mr. Roosevelt, who wore a dark cutaway suit a panama hat and a smile, the most prominent thing about him.

Dine and Confer Alone.

The Colonel found Mr. Hughes awaiting him in the room on the eighth floor, where the dinner was served. Nobody but Mr. Willcox was present at the first greeting, and after that Mr. Hughes and the Colonel were alone except for the waiter, who appeared only when called.

Every phase of the campaign, including the Mexican situation, preparedness, national honor, and the part that Colonel Roosevelt is to take in the fight, was gone over with great care. Colonel Roosevelt wanted to obtain the views of Mr. Hughes on all questions at first hand and in a frank discussion.

It was 10:30 o'clock when Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes left the conference room. They were smiling and apparently on terms of great cordiality. A curious crowd watched the little drama with undisguised interest as the men who will play the big rôles in the campaign parted.

Here is what Mr. Hughes said to the newspaper men after the Colonel's departure:

"I was very much pleased with Colonel Roosevelt's letter of indorsement and he has expressed himself in a very kindly way with respect to my telegram to the Progressive Committee. I wanted to talk with Colonel Roosevelt fully with respect to the issues of the campaign and asked him to dine with me so that we might have that opportunity. He dined with me tonight and we had a very delightful interview. We talked very fully over all matters and are in complete accord. The evening has been a very pleasant one."

The Colonel Greatly Pleased.

Colonel Roosevelt said that he had had a most satisfactory talk with Mr. Hughes and was greatly pleased by what had taken place. The Colonel said he most heartily agreed with the attitude that Mr. Hughes takes toward the great questions that are up for decision. He assured Mr. Hughes, he said, hat he would support him with the utmost heartiness. The Colonel said that he had spent between two and three hours talking over the campaign.

Mr. Hughes, according to the Colonel, said he much desired Mr. Roosevelt's aid in the campaign, and Mr. Roosevelt told Mr. Hughes that he certainly would help, and agreed that in the Fall he would make three or four speeches.

That was all that was made public about the conference, but it was evident to every one that the meeting had ended all doubt that Colonel Roosevelt would jump into the fight and exert himself to elect Mr. Hughes. The prominee's close advisers were unable to conceal their elation, and the satisfaction felt by Mr. Hughes was reflected in his actions and words.

Some details were obtained late last night concerning the greeting when Colonel Roosevelt arrived at Room 802 from an adviser of Mr. Hughes. Reporters were not permitted to be present.

Mr. Hughes, it was said, stepped forward with hand extended.

"Why, Colonel Roosevelt," he said.

"How are you, Governor Hughes," the Colonel replied heartily, and they shook hands. Then they disappeared into the room and the door was closed to all outsiders.

The only decoration on the table was

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TREVINO ORDERS RELEASE

23 Cavalrymen With a Scout Put on Train for Jaurez.

DUE THERE THIS MORNING

Arms and Accoutrements Given Up with Men Taken in the Carrizal Battle.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS REJOICE

Conference in Chihuahua City to Decide Attitude Toward Pershing's Column.

EL PASO, Texas, June 28.—President Wilson's peremptory demand on General Carranza for the release of the American prisoners held in the Chihuahua city penitentiary today met with compliance.

It was announced from the commandancia in Juarez late this afternoon that a message had been transmitted over the Mexican telegraph which stated that the twenty-three negroes of the Tenth Cavalry captured at Carrizal with Lem H. Spillsbury, Mormon scout, had been removed from prison.

The message added that the men, with their arms and accoutrements, under heavy guard, had been put on a Mexican Central train bound for Juarez, where they are expected to arrive tomorrow morning.

The telegram conveying this news was addressed to General George Bell, Jr., commander of the El Paso base. It was signed by General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the Mexican Military District of the Northeast, whose headquarters are at Chihuahua City.

General Bell Reticent.

General Bell, in keeping with his custom of maintaining close secrecy regarding all military developments, refused to say whether he had received the message. He said that all announcements must come from General Funston at San Antonio.

On receipt of word that General Funston had given out the contents of the message he said no escort would be sent to meet the prisoners in the morning, but an officer would be delegated to take command of them and lead them to Fort Bliss.

Mexican officials tonight were happy over the turn in events. They said this would mean a lessening of the tension of the last few days. General Francisco Gonzales, Juarez commander, and Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, each said he regarded the incident as reassuring.

"This shows that we don't want war unless it is forced on us," Mr. Garcia said.

General Trevino is said to have refused to yield when the proposal to release the prisoners and thus avert war was first made. Assurances from Washington and Juarez that this refusal could mean only war were sent to him in code messages, but he refused repeatedly to consider the proposal, considering it a matter of honor that he should hold the Americans prisoners. Finally, when pressure was brought to bear from Mexico City, in which Carranza is said to have had a part, the Chihuahua commander ordered the release of the prisoners.

Some Mexicans Angered.

In Juarez the better class of Mexicans openly rejoiced over what they considered to be the averting of a calamity to their country. But when the natives of less intelligence, returning from their work, stopped to read the bulletin on the board at the Custom House, they cursed Carranza and the United States and gathered in crowds at the street corners to express their anger against the action of the de facto Government in backing down before the United States.

Villa has been located again, according to a report brought to the border by a young German today. He had heard that the bandit was in Canutillo, on the Chihuahua-Durango State line. The German brought a copy of a manifesto which Villa had issued when at the Canutillo ranch calling on all former Villistas and all other Mexicans to join the colors and fight the "gringoes." The manifesto was taken to Chihuahua by a friend of the German who had been employed on the ranch. He said Villa had entirely recovered from his wounds.

A conference of Carranza chiefs has been called at Chihuahua City. General Marcelo Caraveo, the former Orozco leader, came to Juarez from Guzman today and proceeded to Chihuahua to attend the conference. General Canuto Reyes also has gone from Bustillos, and General Gabriel Gavira, the former Juarez commander, will be there for the conference after returning from Mexico City. The future action of the army in reference to the Americans at Colonia Dublan will be decided at this meeting.

Diplomatic correspondence between the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico and the South American States requesting aid in preventing American intervention has been published in full in the Mexican papers.

From a Staff Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 28.—General Frederick Funston this evening received a report from General George Bell, Jr., at El Paso, stating that General Trevino, the Mexican Military Commander of Chihuahua, had ordered the release of the American prisoners in Chihuahua City, in accordance with President Wilson's demand. This information, General Bell stated, was received from Andres Garcia, the Mexican Consul in El Paso.

There are twenty-three American troopers held at Chihuahua City, excluding Lem Spillsbury, the Mormon scout, all of whom were captured in the fight at Carrizal. The report was forwarded immediately to Washington by General Funston.

SCOUT'S OWN STORY OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

Mexico Gives Out His Signed Statement, Putting Onus of the Fight on Our Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 28.—A signed statement by Lem A. Spillsbury, the scout captured with American soldiers after the Corrizal fight, has been transmitted by General Trevino, the commander at Chihuahua City. It is witnessed by Felix Pagira and L. Floyd.

The following is a textual copy of the statement, no corrections having been made:

"My name is Lemuel Spillsbury. I have been an interpreter for General Pershing since his troops entered Mexico. I was without employment and stone broke, as no work was going on round Pearson, near which place I live. I speak good Spanish, having been raised here.

"I left Casas Grandes on Saturday morning as interpreter for Captain Boyd. There were seventy-six men, all told, with us, all of the Tenth Cavalry.

"Captain Boyd sent a messenger into Carrizal yesterday morning to the Jefe Politico, saying that he was on peaceful mission, asking permission to pass through Villa Ahumada, and requesting that he advise the military authorities.

"General Gomez sent out Lieutenant Colonel Rivas with an escort of eight men to tell us that he had orders to stop us there until he heard further.

"Captain Boyd said that he had heard of a robbery in Santo Domingo and of the presence of bandits there, and so wanted to run them down and recapture a deserter who had gotten away.

"Lieut. Col. Rivas replied that there were no bandits in that place, and that they would have to pass over their dead bodies to get there. After further talk he retired to town.

"General Gomez sent a note asking that the Americans come into town for a conference. Captain Boyd did not like the idea, and said so, whereupon General Gomez came out personally and repeated the orders that they could not pass through, saying that his instructions from General Trevino were to that effect.

"He asked if the Americans knew of these orders. Captain Boyd admitted that he was aware of the orders, but said that his own orders were to go through to Villa Ahumada, and he had to obey.

"General Gomez repeated his refusal, and said that if the Americans advanced, he would at once fire upon them. Then Captain Boyd said 'all right.' But I think that he thought that General Gomez was only trying to comply with the orders from his superior and would not really finish.

"General Gomez had retired to his men, who were lined up on the outside of the town when Captain Boyd gave the order to advance. Shortly afterward the firing commenced and our men started to drop, Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair were killed. Captain Morey was wounded in the shoulder, but I think that he got away.

"Ten men, who were holding our horses fled with the lot. We were surrounded and had to surrender.

"I saw the dead bodies of Captain Boyd and Adair, and also of twelve negroes, although there might have been more than these. I do not know how many Mexicans were killed outside of General Gomez.

"I consider that the fault of the fight belongs to the Americans, as General Gomez was very courteous in his insistance that they must retire, and frequently pointed out that he must be loyal to his superior's orders, and would open fire upon them if they persisted in advances.

"But, as I said before, Captain Boyd seemed to think that they were only bluffing. He seemed to think he could force a passage.

"In my case I have been trying to get away from my employment some time, as I accepted work with General Pershing only to help catch Villa if possible.

"As soon as I saw that the Americans were likely to cause trouble with Mexico I tried repeatedly to get away, because I have more Mexican friends than American, but General Pershing would not let me go. I was afraid to try to escape to return to my people's ranch at Casas Grandes for fear they might punish me.

(Signed.) "LEM A. SPILLBURY.
"Witnesses—Felix Pagira, L. Floys."

MEXICAN SOLDIERS PLUNDER SONORA TOWN

Seize $25,000 in Silver Bullion—Sentries Fire Across Border at Them.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 28.—Mexican soldiers today looted numerous business concerns and homes in Nogales, Sonora, among other things a shipment of silver bullion valued at $25,000 being taken from the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. A local firm of bullion buyers made a demand on the commandant for the silver, and were informed it had been sent to Magdelena.

American occupation of Nogales loomed close when eight Mexican soldiers were driven back by a United States sentry post as they tried to cross to the American side. The Mexicans withdrew, and Major William Brooke ordered his men to "drop anybody you see acting suspiciously. If a shot comes from over there we will go straight across."

General Orsagaray, Mexican commander, reached the line soon after the shooting and asked for a conference. He said his men reported they had been fired on while well on their side of the boundary. Major Brooke informed him that he had positive information that this was not the case. The commandant then said he would punish any men who had violated orders not to cross to American soil.

It developed that the sentry line had been extended westward last night because of a report that Mexicans would attempt a raid to drive off a large number of horses.

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Carranza Inflexible on Withdrawal of Our Troops But Yielding to Some Requests, Mexico City Hears

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 28.—It is believed that General Carranza is yielding to some requests of the United States, but it is understood that he is remaining inflexible in regard to the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican soil.

An official announces that copies of the American reply to General Carranza's note will be given to the local press late tonight with lengthy commentaries and statements regarding some points mentioned in the note.

The new Spanish Minister was officially received by Secretary Aguilar this afternoon, the conference lasting for a long time. The matters discussed were kept secret, but it is understood the friendly mediation offered by Spain was discussed officially.

Mexicans residing in Costa Rica and Honduras have sent a message asking orders to come to Mexico to fight.

Many prominent Villistas, among them General Maytoreana, Villa Governor of Sonora; Diaz Lombardo, Villa Minister, and others, have wired Carranza offering services against the Americans. Carranza answered accepting and saying all Mexicans will have equal privileges of dying for the country.

Advices from Buenos Ayres says large demonstrations have been held in the streets in favor of Mexico and against the United States.

Consul Garcia Sees Mexico United Against Us.

EL PASO, Texas, June 28.—"All the good people of both countries ought to get together and work for peace, for war, if it comes, will be hell on earth while it lasts—and it will last a long time," Andres Garcia, the Mexican Consul at El Paso, said today.

"The United States will have to face a united people, and a people determined to fight to the last ditch," he continued. "Besides, we have more than 200,000 veterans, trained to a style of warfare that makes the best use of our peculiar natural conditions. The Americans will encounter heavy losses in exterminating the Mexican people—for that is what the war would be.

"War would mean a terrific destruction of property in Mexico, as we realize. The estates of the wealthy reactionaries, who are responsible for the present embroilment, will be turned into deserts. Every means ought to be taken by both sides to avoid this threatened destruction of life and property."

THRONGS CHEER 12TH ON ITS WAY

Famous Regiment, Bound for Frontier, Gets Off Early This Morning.

LONG DELAY IN HOBOKEN

Flanked Along Its Line of March by Thousands of Relatives and Friends.

The Twelfth, famous in other days as New York's crack Bowery regiment, is now on its way to the Mexican border. The first section of the three troop trains pulled out of the Lackawanna Station in Hoboken at an early hour this morning. There was a long delay at the entraining point because a shipment of about 130 horses and mules did not arrive in Hoboken on schedule time. The regiment marched into the station and waited long hours for the troop trains to get under way.

The regiment filed out of the armory at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street at 5 P. M. amid the cheers of thousands of relatives and friends. In the ranks were men of brawn and muscle, for nearly the entire enlisted strength is made up of those employed in the skilled trades. They marched with a swing that suggested all the powers of endurance demanded of a soldier in the field. They moved across town to Fifth Avenue, down that crowded thoroughfare to Twenty-third Street, and thence to the Lackawanna ferry, where the ferryboat Orange was in waiting to take the command to the railroad terminal in Hoboken.

A New Formation.

The regiment marched not in platoons but by fours, so as to make it possible for the throng, to whom the men of the Twelfth are dear, to march with them. Squad commanders walked arm-in-arm with mothers and sweethearts, and little girls trotted alongside brothers and fathers, carrying in their hands boxes filled with dainties made by those who are left behind. The farewell accorded to the Seventh and the Seventy-first was noisy, and there were more smiles than tears on the part of those who bade them godspeed. But it was different with the going away of the Twelfth. The women and children were certain that the regiment was headed straight for war service, and they were even more certain that if the New York Division goes into battle the Twelfth will be in the thick of it from the start.

By 7 A. M. the police reserves, who were ordered to the streets surrounding the armory to keep order, estimated that more than 5,000 persons were in the streets about the armory. They stayed all day and other thousands joined them. In little groups the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, and sweethearts were permitted to enter the armory and stay for brief intervals. But so great was the throng that clamored for admission, scores of them tearful women and children, that only a relatively small number could work their way into the armory.

The Start Delayed.

It had been announced that the regiment would march at 3 o'clock, but it did not get away on schedule time. The wagon train, which had been assembled in Sixtieth Street, west of Columbus Avenue, began to move at 4:30 P. M., and about thirty minutes later the regiment itself got under way.

The buglers sounded the assembly at 4:35. The sharp "Fall in!" command of the Sergeants sounded above the din outside and was the signal for the de-

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APPROVE 'DRAFT' WITHOUT RELIEF

Conferees End Deadlock on National Guard Resolution Under Urging by Baker.

ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE

Passage by Senate Expected Today—Hay to Urge New Bill Caring for Dependents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Eliminating all reference to the support of the dependent families of enlisted members of the National Guard and also the substitute proposal to exempt married guardsmen from duty, the Senate and House conferees today agreed on the emergency resolution authorizing a draft of the militia by the President.

The conference report was adopted in the House and similar action is scheduled in the Senate tomorrow. Representative Hay said the War Department had urged immediate action on the bill, as the deadlock in conference had interfered with the draft of the militia for Mexican or border service.

Mr. Hay deplored the fact that the Senate would not yield on the House provision for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to defray in part the living expenses of dependent families of guardsmen. The House conferees, he said, were not inclined to accept the Senate substitute, which would allow exemption from service of married men, "but meant that such men would be put in the humiliating position of asking for excuse from duty because of their small means."

Representatives Madden of Illinois and Hill of Connecticut on the floor of the House protested against the Senate action in striking out the appropriation. Mr. Hay told the House that it was essential that prompt authority be given to the President to draft the National Guard into the service and that Secretary Baker had asked an agreement in conference today. Under the circumstances, Mr. Hay declared, the item relating to married members of the National Guard and their families had to be eliminated altogether in order that the main feature of the resolution—that authorizing a draft of the militia—might become law.

Mr. Hay announced that he would introduce the appropriation section tomorrow as a separate bill, and Speaker Clark said he would entertain a motion Monday for passage or the measure under a suspension of rules.

Senator Reed, who led the fight for the relief provision, said on the floor in the Senate that he would be willing to leave the whole subject out of the resolution if assurances were given that a relief bill would be pushed separately at this session.

As finally agreed to the resolution is in virtually the same form as drafted at the War Department. It authorizes the President to use as Federal soldiers all members of the National Guard willing to take the required oath for Federal service, and permits consolidation of scattered and incomplete guard units.

OUTPOST FIRED ON.

Shots Exchanged With Mexicans Near Brownsville.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 28.—A military outpost stationed at an irrigation plant two miles west of Brownsville was fired on by two Mexicans at midnight tonight.

The Americans returned the fire, fifteen or twenty shots being exchanged. The two Mexicans, who fled, were not followed, the outpost expecting a heavier attack. None of the Americans was hit.

RELIEF AT WASHINGTON

Release of Captives Believed to Mark Change in Carranza Policy.

BUT HE MUST GRANT MORE

United States Must Be Satisfied That Our Army in Mexico Won't Be Attacked.

MEDIATION TALK REVIVED

Bolivian Minister Will Renew Efforts if Freeing of Prisoners Is Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Confidence that immediate war between the United States and Mexico had been averted was inspired by unofficial reports received from El Paso tonight that General Jacinto Trevino had ordered the American soldiers released from the prison at Chihuahua, with their arms and accoutrements, as demanded by President Wilson in Secretary Lansing's note of last Sunday.

This report came only through newspaper channels. High officials of the Administration were reticent in regard to its significance in view of the fact that no official confirmation of the statement had been received. When he left the War Department at 11 o'clock tonight Secretary Baker said he had not received any official intimation that the prisoners were to be released.

Washington believes the release of the prisoners will avert hostilities if accompanied by evidence that the Carranza authorities are ready to adopt a more conciliatory policy toward the United States in the controversy over the presence of American troops in Mexico. The mere release of the cavalrymen would not necessarily avert hostilities unless accompanied by evidences that the Carranza Government was ready to abandon what President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have construed as a deliberately hostile attitude toward the American troops in Mexico as shown in the Carranza Government's note of last Saturday assuming responsibility for the attack on the Tenth Cavalry detachment at Carrizal.

The impression was strong tonight that the reported intention of the Carranza Government to release the prisoners marked the adoption of a conciliatory policy. The general opinion throughout Government circles was that the release of the prisoners would soften the tension of the crisis and postpone, if not avert war, and that it might furnish the foundation for further negotiations between the two governments.

Main Question Yet Unsettled.

Whether a state of war has been prevented or merely postponed no one here would attempt to say tonight. Until Carranza's response to Secretary Lansing's note, making two peremptory and distinct demands is received there will be no decision on whether President Wilson shall lay the crisis before Congress.

News of the release of the prisoners, received early tonight in press dispatches, brought undisguised relief to high officials. It was assumed that Carranza, impressed with the urgency of the situation, had ordered the captured cavalrymen started for the border without waiting for his announcement of the action to reach Washington.

While it is generally conceded that this move loosens the tension, no one conversant with the grave problem is losing sight of the fact that the all-important question of Carranza's attitude toward the American expedition across the border remains unsettled. If the de facto Government stands upon the orders of General Trevino to attack Pershing's men when they move otherwise than toward the border, the situation actually is just what it was before, except that there now is a possibility of diplomatic negotiation that did not exist while the Americans were held prisoner at Chihuahua.

The preparations of the United States for possible war will go steadily forward. There will be no interruption of the rush of National Guardsmen to the border, and General Funston will continue disposing of the forces under his command as though he expected an immediate attack from the Mexicans.

Can't Hamper Army in Mexico.

The fact that Carranza has complied with one of the demands is accepted by the more optimistic officials here as an indication that he is striving to prevent a break. Even though he again should attempt to throw all blame for the Carrizal fight upon the American officers and insist upon his right to forcibly oppose any except northward movements of American troops, it is thought that possibly he will state his position in such a way as to make further discussion necessary.

During any negotiations, however, the United States will insist upon freedom of movement of the troops in Mexico, and any attempt to interfere with them will be met by such force as is necessary. This will apply, too, to any period of delay occasioned by attempts to arrange mediation or arbitration.

The possibility of Latin-American offers of mediation in the crisis again was

widely discussed tonight. Ignacio Calderon, Minister from Bolivia, will make a second call upon Secretary Lansing tomorrow to discuss the subject. He will endeavor to ascertain for the benefit of himself and his colleagues whether a tender of good offices by the South and Central American republics would be entertained at this time. The Minister said after his first conference with Secretary Lansing on Monday that he understood the United States to be unwilling even to discuss the subject of mediation or arbitration while the captured American troopers remained in custody.

Warnings to Carranza.

It is known that powerful influences have been brought to bear on Carranza in the past few days to make him at least turn over the American prisoners. Prominent Mexicans in the United States, as well as American bankers and business interests with influence in Mexican affairs, have flooded the First Chief with messages. They all sent him the same warning—that the United States Government meant business, and that to hold the prisoners would mean war.

Refusal to release these men, it has been understood, would be followed by the dispatch of an American military force with orders to rescue the prisoners. Such a movement, it is everywhere agreed, would mark the opening of actual hostilities.

Release of the prisoners, it is believed, would open the door for a renewal of the offer of good offices by those Pan-American powers which have been anxious to avert a conflict through the suggestion of mediation. Señor Calderon, the Bolivian Minister, has indicated that if the American prisoners are released he may regard that act as rendering it more opportune to suggest to this Government mediation or some other diplomatic method of adjusting the controversy between the two countries. He has made it plain that refusal by Carranza to release the prisoners would render it almost impossible to renew consideration of the advisability to offer mediation.

The President now expects to fill an engagement which he almost had decided to cancel, to address the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in convention at Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon. Unless the note from Carranza, which should arrive early tomorrow, according to advices from Special Agent Rodgers at Mexico City today, is of such a nature as to change his plans he will leave for Philadelphia at noon.

Washington had become restive over the delay of the Carranza Government in delivering its answer. The American note, sent last Sunday, and delivered Monday morning, had been in the hands of the Carranza Government forty-eight hours at 11 o'clock this morning, and that was considered sufficient time within which to answer the demand for the release of the prisoners, and the request for a statement whether this Government was correct in its assumption that the Carranza Government had adopted a deliberately hostile attitude toward the American forces in Mexico.

President Wilson had already begun to draft his message to be read to Congress. It was known that he was not disposed to wait longer than tonight for a reply.

Secretary Tumulty said tonight that, while the President expected to go to Philadelphia tomorrow to make the scheduled speech, he would not decide until tomorrow morning whether he could go.

Mexico Enters a Protest.

In a note of protest addressed to the State Department today, under instructions from the Carranza Government, Señor Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the de facto Government of Mexico, alleges that outrages have been committed by an American force constituting part of the Pershing expedition in Mexico, marching from San Geronimo toward El Valle.

According to the protest, American soldiers employed on this march arrested and maltreated several hundred civilians at La Cruz. The Carranza Government asks that the officers responsible be punished and steps taken to prevent a recurrence of such an incident.

Secretary of War Baker said tonight he had no reports that in any way confirmed the allegations made by the Mexican Government. The Secretary said that several weeks ago reports had been made that three or four Carranzistas had been mistreated by American troops, but that the reports, when investigated, were found to be without foundation. Secretary Baker said that all reports to the department were that the conduct of the troops had been satisfactory.

The note sent to the State Department today by Señor Arredondo read:

"Part of the punitive expedition moving north arrested 300 residents of La Cruz, Chihuahua, subjecting them to undue maltreatment before releasing them. A column of the same force, numbering 3,000 men, leaving San Geronimo for El Valle in the State of Chihuahua, is committing all kinds of outrages, those distinguishing themselves by their excesses being the Apaches constituting part of the above forces. Address the State Department to give instructions that the men guilty be punished and action be taken to prevent a recurrence of such acts."

When this communication was received at the State Department it was referred, as a matter of routine, it was explained, to the War Department for investigation and report.

Señor Arredondo asserted tonight that a young Mexican and his father, en route on a train between Douglas and El Paso, were attacked by two American soldiers and two civilians "because one of the Mexicans had a pistol in his pocket," and that the matter was being investigated by a Mexican consul on the border, with a view of making complaint to the State Department.

GENERAL GOMEZ IS BURIED.

Body Is Received with Honors at Saltillo—Caravea Returns.

MEXICO CITY, June 28.—The body of General Felix Gomez, who was in command of the Mexicans in the battle with the American troops near Carrizal, was received with honors at Saltillo, a public manifestation of regret being held. The interment was at Gomez Farias, his place of birth.

El Centro Mexicano, a self-styled "Americanist International Association," commemorated today the ninetieth anniversary of the constitution of the Pan-American Congress convened by Simon Bolivar in June, 1826. A certain importance is attached to this celebration in view of the present American-Mexican crisis.

General Marcelo Caravea has arrived at Chihuahua from the United States. Notwithstanding that he is antagonistic to the present Government, he has availed himself of the law of amnesty recently proclaimed by Carranza and has offered his services to the country. Railway traffic between Mexico City and Torreon, it is stated, will be reestablished at an early date.

ADVERTISEMENT.

We Want a Real Man

To manage our Credit and Collection Departments.

He must be

Not over thirty-five.
Absolutely sound in health.
Experienced and yet teachable. This experience should have been in some Collection Department handling large number of items under routine.
He must be able to write clean-cut business letters by the dozen.

He should have

a good general knowledge of credit practices and of the economic fundamentals of credit, and be able to demonstrate this knowledge in his first interview.
He should be adaptable enough to absorb new ideas quickly, as our business involves the application of principles not ordinarily encountered in mercantile credits.
He must be a man who can do an enormous amount of work himself, and with enough energy to spare to efficiently direct his assistants in their routine.

We have to offer

a salary commensurate with the right man's ability; a future that has practically no limit, and a connection with a house intimately associated with the biggest things in one of the fundamental industries.
Please outline your opinion of your qualifications, a concise brief of your experience and your salary requirements in your first letter.
The position will be filled practically immediately.

Y 916 Times Annex

CARRANZISTAS SEIZE ARMS OF AMERICANS

Invade Their Homes in Juarez as Reprisal for Action of El Paso Officials.

TRUCK TRAINS AT BORDER

American Forces Are Prepared to Start a Movement Without Relying on Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 28.—All Americans and other foreigners living in Juarez are being disarmed by the Carranza soldiers there, in retaliation or what the Carranzistas say is the general policy of disarming Mexicans in El Paso. The home of a Mormon family in Juarez was entered this afternoon and a rifle, pistol, and a quantity of ammunition were seized. The Mormons, who are American citizens, reported the forcible entrance of their homes to Bishop P. H. Hurst of the Mormon Church, who, in turn, reported it to United States Consul Thomas D. Edwards, who is now living in El Paso.

A strict embargo on everything but foodstuffs has been put into effect at the international bridges, and a number of shipments of gasoline for the de facto Government's motor trucks, horseshoes and horseshoe nails for the Carranza cavalry, and other army equipments were turned back at the bridges today by the United States customs officers. The ban was not placed on foodstuffs for the reason that Juarez depends upon El Paso for practically all its food, and to cut off this supply would work a hardship upon the civilians, who have suffered much from the ravages of war.

A shipment of 400 sacks of flour, the first of a 6,000-sack shipment, was delivered at the bridge today to permit Inspectors to open each sack to search for ammunition. In two of the sacks Krag cartridges were found, and the shipment was held up until the inspection could be completed. No more ammunition was found, however, and the flour was permitted to cross. It was shipped to Trueva & Co., a commission house in Chihuahua City, which is reported to be supplying the Carranza army.

Six small automobiles of a popular make were bought in El Paso this afternoon for the Carranza officers in Juarez. The purchase was made by the Carranza purchasing agent, M. Rodriguez, and El Paso licenses were taken out here in order that the cars could be rushed to the bridges here over the El Paso streets.

Because of the embargo it is doubtful if the cars will be permitted to cross. The Carranza army is offering double prices for motor trucks and motor truck parts for the army of the north, but none will now be permitted to cross.

Because of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. William Parker at the Double Adobe Ranch, near Hachita, N. M., Mexicans were taken from the Mexican Southwestern train near Columbus today, threatened with lynching, and badly beaten. The Mexicans were found to be armed when the posses searched the trains for the bandits who killed Mr. and Mrs. Parker. They attempted to draw their pistols when they were knocked down and set upon.

Additional details of the double murder of the Parkers show it to have been the work of an organized bandit band. They rode into the corral while Mr. and Mrs. Parker—bride and bridegroom—were milking their two cows. They were shot through the heart and their bodies left on the ground after Parker's pockets had been turned out to get his money. His hat was taken and ten of his range horses driven away. The funeral of the two was held in Hachita today. Earlier reports were that the Parkers had been slain as they slept.

A Villista wearing the old Villa uniform and the characteristic white sombrero was arrested by Mrs. Cora Hartmann, a florist, in East El Paso today while the man was attempting to examine the Federal wireless towers near the river bank. Mrs. Hartmann armed herself with an automatic pistol, arrested the man, and turned him over to the police. He admitted having come from Namiquipa to Juarez and to have been with Villa at one time.

Coincident with reports that Carranzista forces have been concentrated with a view to holding the railroads of Chihuahua in the event of hostilities with the United States, American military authorities here were taking steps today that would make them practically independent of railroads for the transportation of troops and supplies.

A train of twenty-seven armed motor trucks, with fuel tank cars and repair trucks, arrived today and was assigned to the local brigade, while at the office of the Depot Quartermaster it was announced that two additional truck trains were expected to arrive from Eastern factories tomorrow. Steps have been taken also looking toward the commandeering of such trucks as are available in El Paso should occasion warrant.

MAY MOVE INFANTRY BY AUTO

Trucks Accumulated at the Border to Shift Troops Quickly.

From a Staff Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 28.—The American army officials are rushing through preparations on a large scale. General Funston today announced that the War Department had authorized the formation of forty-five more automobile truck companies, thirty-three trucks to each company. The present companies, all of which have been organized since General Pershing's column entered Mexico, have twenty-seven trucks to the company, and altogether the army has 640 of the trucks.

Originally the trucks were purchased to carry supplies to the soldiers in the field. Plans are being made to put them to a new use. They range in carrying capacity from 3,000 to 6,000 pounds. The average day's march for infantry organizations is about eighteen miles. With infantrymen packed into each truck, 500 of the larger variety could carry an army of 12,000 men and move infantry with considerably more than average cavalry speed.

Officers of the Quartermaster's Department were in communication today with officials of the different railways concerning the movement to border stations of the National Guard.

Army officers expect no difficulty in the transportation of the thousands of men until they reach converging lines.

T. R. FOR CARRANZA'S POST.

Mormon Wants Colonel to be President of Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 28.—Theodore Roosevelt was suggested as the First Provisional President or Governor General of Mexico today by a leading member of the American Mormon colony in Mexico, where $3,000,000 is invested in properties which have been abandoned.

The Mormon leader was in earnest when he urged Colonel Roosevelt as the most logical man for straightening out the tangled affairs of the Mexican republic, and a man who would give to that unfortunate republic the best efforts and great energy of the former President.

"There is but one man fitted to take charge of Mexico when the troops have finished their work," he said. "That man is Roosevelt. His wonderful brain, his great energy, and his desire to do something big for humanity would make him the one man among men to make of Mexico what it deserves to be, a wonderful country among the powers of the world."

THE 14TH REACHES CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The first contingent of Eastern State troops which have been mustered into the Federal service for Mexican duty arrived here tonight over the Nickel Plate line en route to the border. Within the next few days several thousand others from various States in the Eastern Department are expected to pass through this city.

The vanguard was composed of the Fourteenth New York Infantry Regiment, which arrived in three trains.

"CLEAN UP MEXICO!" ADJURES MR. CANNON

"We Are Already at War!" Shouts Ex-Speaker in Plea for Avowed Hostility.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A demand that the United States "go into Mexico and clean it up and establish a Government there by military force" was made in the House today by ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, who declared that "the time has come for Congress to act."

"We are already at war in Mexico," shouted Mr. Cannon. "Let us stop calling it an 'emergency' or a 'crisis.'"

"Uncle Joe," who spoke during the debate on an urgent deficiency bill carrying $27,536,000 for the extraordinary expenses of the army and the cost of mobilizing the National Guard incident to the Mexican troubles, was severely critical of the Administration's past policy regarding Mexico. He said he was ready at this time to recognize conditions as they are and to vote for legislation and money necessary to meet the situation.

"Do you mean you approve of what has been done?" asked Representative Garner of Texas.

"If you mean to ask if I approve of Woodrow Wilson's policy in Mexico I answer, God forbid!" exclaimed Mr. Cannon. "The Administration's course has been dilly-daily, wishy-washy hogwash. But I am not making a political speech. If I were making a partisan speech I could say a whole lot of things, but it doesn't seem to avail greatly to talk about who is responsible for conditions on the Mexican border. It will be legitimate to call attention to that later on if it becomes material when the great American citizenry will be called upon to approve the actions of the Administration with a view to the elections that are to be held.

"Before a great while we will adjourn," continued Mr. Cannon, "and I hope to God before we adjourn that action will be taken by this Congress—positive, manly action—that will tend to wipe out the present conditions in Mexico. We cannot feed bandits on soothing syrup."

"Do you not think that the sooner we go in there and clean out Mexico the better it will be?" asked Representative Eagle of Texas, a Democrat.

"You have stated it exactly," said Mr. Cannon. "We are already at war with Mexico, and if that had been realized some months ago we would have been in better shape today."

"Do you mean we should go into Mexico and straighten it out thoroughly?" asked Representative Garner.

"Yes, thoroughly," shouted Mr. Cannon. "I mean that it is patent that things have been going from bad to worse down there since Huerta was put out of Mexico. It took a year to put him out with a copartnership existing between the President of the United States and Villa and Carranza. Finally they put that bandit out and, inasmuch as it took that long, I guess he had some red blood in his veins. When he was put out the copartnership was dissolved, and in the fullness of time Villa became the unworthy bandit and the other bandit, Carranza, was recognized as the de facto Government, and we have been going from bad to worse from that day to this.

"I would go in there for the benefit of civilization, for the benefit of the United States, for the benefit of the stricken and terrorized people of Mexico. God knows I do not want Mexico and we do not need it, but we ought to go in there."

"Do you realize that this would mean war with Mexico?" asked Mr. Garner.

"Well, we have got war with Mexico. My God, do you not know that, coming from Texas?" replied Mr. Cannon. "I would have this war proceed until we can have a permanent condition of peace and order."

The Urgent Deficiency bill of $27,000,000 was passed after a brief debate.

ARMY GETS GUNS MADE FOR BRITISH

250 Quick Firers Diverted to American Use, Together with 6,000,000 Cartridges.

Through the courtesy of the British Government, the War Department has been enabled to obtain for immediate delivery 250 Lewis machine guns which were being turned out by the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company for use in Europe. At the same time, because cartridges of the kind hitherto used by United States troops are not suitable for the Lewis gun the War Department has ordered 6,000,000 cartridges from the United States Cartridge Company. The ammunition, too, was being manufactured on British specifications for shipment to the British forces.

A. E. Borie, President of the Driggs-Seabury Company, confirming the sale of guns yesterday, said:

"Following the recent small order of the United States Government for Lewis machine guns, announced some weeks ago, we have received a new order for 250. It has been possible for this company to accept this order by obtaining modifications in certain foreign contracts."

Both cartridges and guns will go forward at once. The ammunition order represents only a few days' output of the cartridge company.

MEXICANS NEAR PERSHING.

Carranza Cavalry Reported East of the American Line.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 28.—Large forces of Carranza cavalry are being concentrated a short distance east of General Pershing's line of communication between Colonia Dublan and El Valle, according to reports brought here today by army motor truck men.

The truckmen assert that the American expeditionary commander is drilling his men regularly and is sparing no effort to make his force as mobile as possible.

A large number of empty motor cars is being kept in readiness at field headquarters for rapid transportation of infantry. It is explained that this is being done because of reports that bandits have been seen in the territory occupied by the American command.

AT THE FRONT WITH AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN MEXICO, June 28, (via radio to Columbus, N. M.)—Carranzista troops are appearing south of the American line, but at no point are they sufficiently close to cause fear of a clash.

This is the gist of a report brought in today by John C. Hays, manager of the Hearst ranch, one of the largest American-owned properties in Mexico. Hayes brought a large bunch of horses with him. He said he was leaving the property.

ALL UNITS OF GUARD GO SOUTH THIS WEEK

Gen. Wood Announces That by Sunday Every Command in State Will Entrain.

McLEER'S SQUADRON READY

Troops A, F, K, and L of First Cavalry Will Be on Way to Brownsville, Texas, by Noon Today.

All units of the New York National Guard which are available for service on the border are expected to be on the way to Brownsville before the end of this week. This was announced yesterday by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department.

This means that within the next three days the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, now at Beekman, and the Forty-seventh Regiment, in Brooklyn, will both be headed South, as well as the First, Second, Third, and Seventy-fourth Regiments of the up-State infantry units. The first Regiment of Cavalry, Squadron A, the Second Regiment of Field Artillery, and the First Battalion of the First Regiment of Field Artillery are all under hurry-up orders from General Wood to move at the earliest possible moment.

Troops A, F, K, and L of the First Cavalry, under command of Major Edward McLeer, will be the first to get away of the units now under orders. These troops, it was announced last night, will leave Van Cortlandt Park for Yonkers this morning, and will be on the way to Brownsville by noon. The date of the departure of the remaining eight troops was not announced. Major McLeer's squadron, it was stated last night, has completed all arrangements to depart on schedule time today.

Brig. Gen. James W. Lester of Albany, the brigade commander of the New York cavalry organizations, visited the Van Cortlandt camp and inspected the cavalry units there yesterday afternoon.

The next infantry command to be ordered to the border, it is understood, will be the Sixty-ninth of this city or the Second Infantry of Troy. Both commands are ready to start whenever the order is issued, and it is believed both will be on the way by tomorrow at the latest.

General Wood announced yesterday that the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of Infantry of the New Jersey Guard would entrain for the border tomorrow morning, and that by Saturday all the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut units would be en route to points in West Texas or Arizona. The New Jersey Signal Corps will leave Saturday morning. A battery of Rhode Island field artillery was ordered to Texas late last night by General Wood.

Colonel A. L. Smith, U. S. A., depot quartermaster in New York, advertised yesterday for 2,000 motor trucks of the three-ton and the one-and-one-half-ton types. The bids to supply these trucks, all of which are for border service, will be opened tomorrow at the Army Building in Whitehall Street.

The present Mexican trouble has demonstrated, it was said, that the light motor truck could make 100 miles a day as compared to the eighteen miles that could be negotiated by animal-pulled army transport equipment. About 2,000 men are now being enlisted for the army motor truck service.

The motor truck battery, which was to have gone to Peekskill yesterday, did not entrain for that place, as expected. Instead the battery was held in New York, and it was said would leave in the next day or two for Brownsville.

It was also announced yesterday that the Seventy-first Infantry was now recruiting men for a motor cycle machine gun company. The company is being recruited at the armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. As soon as the company is recruited and equipped it will leave for Brownsville.

A fund of $20,000 has been raised by friends of the Seventy-first to buy the motorcycles and other equipment for the company. The company will number fifty-three men and will be commanded by Captain Ernest Schroeder. Twenty-four of the motorcycles were delivered at the armory yesterday afternoon. About eight of the motorcycles will mount machine guns. Each machine-gun motorcycle, when in action, will be escorted by other motorcycles, the riders of which will be armed with rifles.

General Wood said yesterday afternoon that the total number of troops now on trains and headed for the border from the Eastern Department was between 10,000 and 11,000. By tonight this number will have been increased to more than 15,000.

FIELD ARTILLERY OFF FOR FRONTIER

Battalion of First Regiment Entrains at Yonkers and Leaves for Texas.

The second battalion of the First Regiment of Field Artillery, under command of Major James E. Austen, left yesterday afternoon for Brownsville. It was the first of the mounted units of the New York division of the National Guard to start for the border. The artillerymen marched from the mobilization camp for mounted troops in Van Cortlandt Park to Yonkers, where special trains were waiting in the New York Central yards.

The batteries in the battalion are D, E, and F, commanded respectively, by Captains Sylvestor Simpson, John T. Delaney, and Robert Reid. The personnel of the battalion consists of 650 officers and enlisted men, and the artillery equipment includes twelve guns and caissons and twenty-four wagons. The battalion carried 1,200 rounds of 3-inch shrapnel shells.

The battalion struck its tents in the camp at 11 A. M., and started for Yonkers a few minutes before noon. Just before their departure, and in the presence of an enthusiastic crowd of about 5,000 persons, the three batteries were drawn up for final inspection by Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, acting regimental commander, in the absence of Colonel Henry H. Rogers, and Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington of the regular army, representing General Leonard Wood.

Following orders received Tuesday night from the Eastern Department Headquarters on Governors Island to rush preparations for the departure of the battalion and to get away at the earliest possible moment, the officers and men worked until late that night. At 4:30 A. M. yesterday the bugles turned them out again, and from then until the time to start there was never a minute's let-up.

Hundreds of relatives and friends of the officers and men were at the camp all morning. Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, was among the early callers. He came to say good-bye to his son, Lieutenant Robert L. Bacon of Battery F.

Battery D was the first to get away. It was followed in the next half hour by the two others. A storm of cheers greeted the artillerymen as the guns and caissons came lumbering out of the camp and headed for the railroad yards in Yonkers. There the long troop trains and still longer stock trains, for the battalion uses nearly 600 animals, were made up and waiting.

Battery D arrived at the yards at 2 o'clock, Battery E fifteen minutes later, and Battery F at 2:30. The loading of the animals and equipment into the seventy-five stock cars and gondolas started immediately, and within two hours Major Austen informed Captain J. D. Gilbreth of the regular army, who represented the Eastern Department, that he was ready to start.

In the half hour interval that followed the officers and men had a chance to say farewell to wives and sisters and sweethearts. The first special was scheduled to leave at 5 o'clock and it started on the minute. The second section left at 5:10, and the third at 5:20. The first battalion of the regiment is expected to break camp at Van Cortlandt tomorrow and to leave for Brownsville in the afternoon. Lieut. Col. Smith will be in command of the First battalion on the way to Brownsville.

TWO UNITS LEAVE BEEKMAN FOR FRONT

First Field Hospital and Third Ambulance Company Entrain There for Brownsville.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., June 28.—The First Field Hospital and Third Ambulance Company, both of New York, entrained here today for Brownsville, Texas. Troops B, D, G, and H of the First Cavalry, from Syracuse, Rochester, and Utica, entrained for Van Cortlandt Park, where they will join the other units of the First Cavalry.

The First Battalion of the Second Engineers, which received orders five days ago to be ready to entrain immediately, is still in camp awaiting equipment, which began to come in yesterday by the trainload. The engineers require more intricate outfits than the other formations, and will not be ready to entrain before tomorrow afternoon at the earliest.

While a trainload of equipment for the engineers arrived this afternoon, no invoice arrived with it, and Lieut. Col. Lucas of the Twenty-second was unable to tell whether the full equipment for the Twenty-second is on the ground until the supplies have been sorted and inspected.

Several carloads of uniforms, belts, blankets, canteens, and other equipment also came in today. The men in plain clothes and old-fashioned khaki are expected to disappear completely tomorrow.

The backbone of the water supply system will be completed tomorrow. One of the two 50,000-gallon tanks was completed today and will be filled with water tomorrow and connected with the principal mains carrying purified water from Fishkill Creek. This news was received with great joy by militiamen who have had to carry thousands of buckets of water from wells and springs far and near.

A surprisingly high percentage of the guardsmen who have undergone the physical examination so far have been found in fit condition. Of the 1,760 members of the Second Regiment less than 2 per cent. were rejected at the examination conducted today by the medical staff of the regiment commanded by Major J. L. Lipes of Saratoga.

Not one man was dismissed through the test of Major Lipes for a yellow streak. This test was administered by holding up a book containing large prints before the private under examination and having him look at it with one eye closed. The private was asked to read one paragraph with one eye and then to read the next paragraph with the other eye. The print was so large and was held so close that only a blind man could fail to read it. The surgeons giving the examination knew that if a man said that he could not read it he was prevaricating to get out of going to the front. In this way the resolution of every private in the regiment was put to the proof.

Morey on the Way to Hospital.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 28.—Captain Lewis S. Morey of the Tenth Cavalry, wounded in the left arm in the clash on June 21 at Carrizal, arrived here today on his way to the hospital at El Paso.

HEALTH IN COLORADO.
Two weeks in Colorado will fit you for the other fifty. Rock Island's "Rocky Mountain Limited" is the best train. Low fares. Superior service. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1228-C Broadway.—Advt.

"PEACE COMMISSION" OFF TO WASHINGTON

Union Against Militarism Calls Dr. Jordan from Border—Women Join Efforts.

The American Union Against Militarism announced last night the conferences of the informal "Peace Commission" of Mexicans and Americans which the league is attempting to bring together would be held in Washington. Telegrams were sent to Dr. David Starr Jordan and Modesto Rolland, who want first to El Paso and later to Albuquerque, N. M., urging them to proceed at once to Washington, where they would be met by the other delegates.

The statement issued by the league said that Moorfield Storey, a Boston lawyer, Amos Pinchot, and Dr. J. W. Slaughter of Philadelphia had been asked to serve with Dr. Jordan as the American representatives on the commission, which will be increased to eight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Boston pacifists today sent telegrams to every member of the House of Representatives and the Senate urging them to go slow in the matter of ultimatums to Mexico.

The Women's Welfare League of St. Paul sent a dispatch to President Wilson indorsing the unofficial efforts of the American Union Against Militarism to promote mediation between Mexico and the United States.

Dr. David Starr Jordan telegraphed a denial yesterday of the report that he had been ordered by the police to leave El Paso, where he had gone as a representative of the American Union Against Militarism for a conference with W. J. Bryan, Frank P. Walsh, and two delegates expected from Mexico, who failed to arrive. The telegram from Dr. Jordan was addressed to Durand W. Springer at the Hotel McAlpin, Secretary of the National Education Association. He telegraphed from Albuquerque and offered no explanation of why he had left El Paso.

15 Sore Throats in 47th Regiment.

Fifteen privates of Company L, Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, are ill with sore throats and are under treatment in the regimental hospital. Precautions have been taken, it was stated last night, to prevent the ailment from spreading.

Vafiadis CIGARETTES
Purveyed to the Household of the Khedive Cairo, Egypt
25 cents the package
Made since 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

CLYSMIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

"Porostyle"—a Discovery in Hot Weather Clothes



THE new hot-weather suit that keeps you looking as if you had stepped out of a bandbox, and feeling as if you were on the end of a breeze-swept pier.

* *

A wonderful new, extremely porous woolen fabric, of closely-twisted three-ply yarn.

Tailors beautifully and holds its shape under all conditions. Comes out of a travelling bag as if just pressed.

* *

For the business man, doctor, lawyer or clergyman who must keep up his well-dressed appearance on the hottest day.

Skeletonized to the limit—trimmed with silk throughout.

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$25 and $27.50.

* *

Tuxedo coat and trousers, $35.

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Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Other addresses: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

THE LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Weber and Heilbroner
Announce at Unusually Low Prices a
Special Sale of Haberdashery
Enabling You to Prepare Adequately for the Over-the-Fourth Holiday

4,800 Worsted Bathing Suits
Formerly Priced at $2.50
$1.95 Each
Guaranteed fast colors—plain colors, heather, mixtures and stripes—professional and regulation models.

1,800 Worsted Bathing Suits
Formerly Priced at $3.50
$2.95 Each
Many of them with silk stripes; plain colors, heather, mixtures and stripes. Professional and regulation models.

8,400 Shirts and Drawers
Specially Priced at
35 Cents a Garment
White Crepe Madras, athletic shirts and knee drawers, of very unusual quality.

12,000 Shirts and Drawers
Specially Priced at
55 Cents a Garment
Cross-bar Nainsook, athletic shirts and knee drawers—purchased now would have to be priced at $1.

500 Terry and Beach Robes
Formerly $3.50 and $4
$2.95 Each
An excellent assortment and good colors—extremely useful throughout the Summer.

600 Terry and Beach Robes
Formerly $5 and $5.50
$3.95 Each
Made of high grade materials and reasonably priced at original markings.

900 Suits Crepe Pajamas
Formerly Priced at $1.50
$1.15 a Suit
Plain and fancy colored crepe of unusual quality for the original price of $1.50.

2,000 Suits Mercerized Pajamas
Formerly $1.65 and $2
$1.35 a Suit
Of Mercerized and Crepe Cloth—comfortable in fit and well tailored throughout.

A remarkable value in Silk Hose at 55 cents a pair, in 12 plain colors
Cow Hide Suit Cases, 24 inch, present value $6.50, at $4.85
Genuine Walrus Bags, black, 18 inch, value $17, at $12.75
"Neverbreak 100" Wardrobe Trunks, Ideal for Over-the-Fourth, $15

At All Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Cleanses the teeth thoroughly—dissolves quickly—purifies the breath—
Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Dental Cream
A Standard Ethical Dentifrice
Send 2c stamp today for a generous trial package of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Dental Cream or Tooth Powder.
L. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 516 W. 27th St., New York City

99
One result of neglect to make a will

THIS common neglect is often due to lack of information.

If no will is left an administrator must be appointed to settle the estate. He must give a bond, the expense of which is often considerable.

If a will is left and names a Trust Company as executor, no bond is necessary.

Executorship is an important branch of our business. We will gladly advise you further.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
In Financial District: 60 Broadway
In Shopping Center: Fifth Avenue and 34th Street
In Harlem: 125th Street and Lenox Avenue
In Bronx: 149th Street and Third Avenue



Here's Your New Fourth-o'-July Straw

EVERY Straw Hat in my stock goes on sale today at reduced prices, *right before "the Fourth,"* with the hottest days ahead. The smart individuality of my shapes is too well known to need re-stating.

$2 ..... $1.35
$4, $3 ..... $1.95
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BIG RISE IN LUXURY IMPORTS

Only Turkish Tobacco Shows Decline from Last Year's Figures.

This country is buying more foreign luxuries this Spring than a year ago. Diamonds, pearls, laces, embroideries, silks, feathers, goat skins for gloves, and rubber for automobile tires show large increases. A compilation by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank for the latest week for which records were available showed imports of diamonds and other precious stones for that week to be $1,880,000, against $352,000 in the same week of last year.

Silk imports ran nearly $1,000,000, against $750,000, while rubber was $4,500,000, compared with $1,500,000; hides $2,250,000, against $1,250,000. Feathers showed an increase of more than 50 per cent.; cotton laces and embroideries an increase of about 40 per cent. and china and glassware an increase of about 50 per

Turkish tobacco, classed as a luxury, of which the United States had become a large importer, has practically disappeared from the list. For ten months ended with January, the imports from Turkey in Europe were only 20,000 pounds, against 4,000,000 pounds the year before, and from Turkey in Asia not a pound was received, against 6,000,000 pounds in ten months of the previous year.

Reproduced from a recent issue of the New York Times.

Important Announcement

WE make this announcement as a guarantee that, while the scarcity of the highest grades of Turkish leaf tobaccos may affect *some* cigarettes, it will not affect NATURALS.

The war has made the best Turkish tobaccos scarce. They either cannot be obtained in the market at all or only at prohibitive prices.

We guarantee to the smokers of NATURALS that *their* cigarette will continue to have the same high quality and distinctive flavor which NATURALS have always had, and for which they are world-renowned.

We are enabled to make this statement and to give this guarantee because we were fortunate to lay in an enormous supply of the finest grades of Turkish leaf tobaccos before the war had influenced their production and export.

We have in our *magasins*, here and in the Orient, sufficient supplies of the highest grades of Turkish leaf tobaccos for at least three years to come.

For a quarter of a century we have always had a policy of preparedness for every possible emergency.

For a quarter of a century we have picked and chosen each *chiftji* (Turkish tobacco grower) who grows Turkish tobacco for us.

Tobacco is nature-grown—not manufactured. We know what the soil of every *chiftlik* (Turkish tobacco plantation) will produce. There is not a *chiftji* in all Turkey but knows that we will buy the best tobacco he grows—*if it comes up to the Schinasi standard.*

Result—when the scarcity of the finest grades of Turkish tobaccos came, we did not have to go out in the open market for *our* kind of tobacco. We had it in our magasins.

No matter what changes may come to other cigarettes, NATURALS, the Original Egyptian Cigarettes, will remain the same—will have the same full-bodied tobacco, the same distinctive flavor, the same high quality that for a quarter-century has made them the discriminating smokers' *natural* cigarette.

Schinasi Bros



THE SEVENTH LEADS IN RACE TO BORDER

Nearing St. Louis, the Regiment Hopes to be First to See the Rio Grande.

NOISY WELCOMES EN ROUTE

Seventy-first Gets Walks at Stops on Journey—Descends on Grocery Stores.

Special to The New York Times.

ON THE SEVENTH REGIMENT TRAIN, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28.—With hopes of beating the Seventy-first and all other regiments to the Rio Grande, the Seventh this evening put most of its antiquated "palace" cars on its retired list and picked up twenty-two tourist sleepers and three Pullmans. As tourist cars become available along the route the old cars will be dropped, and it is hoped that with smaller sections it will be possible to make better speed.

If the Seventh reaches St. Louis late tonight before the train of the Seventy-first the race is won, and its tents will be the first pitched on the border except those of the Southwestern regiments called several weeks ago. Officers say that when Brownsville is reached a record speed for mobilization in this country will be set. A few hours ahead of the first section of the Seventh Regiment is a train bearing New Jersey's Essex troops, but since they have a longer journey, the Seventh is confident of being the first militia regiment in the new mobilization to let Mexico hear its bugles.

At Columbus, O., where the regiment detrained for forty minutes this morning, it was said that the Seventh was far ahead of the Seventy-first and all other regiments of the Eastern division. The supply train, bearing the wagons and heavy equipment, was overtaken at Columbus, and Lieutenant F. D. Conklin of Company A was sent back to Jersey City from Harrisburg last night to hurry up the horses and mules, detained by lack of Federal inspectors.

Although the men are quiet and orderly there is evident a determination to accomplish speedily any task or campaign assigned by the commanding officers. This race for the border has stirred them so much that Company A has written in huge letters on the sides of its car:

"This is Company A of the 'Fighting Seventh,' New York. We want Villa and Carranza."

Want Quick Action.

"Whatever we're going to do we want to do quick," say A's men, "and we're going to try to do it well."

Occasionally the Seventh's "skyrocket" yell of civil war days sweeps through coach after coach and the fifes and drums take up the spirit in martial airs. Often the drums take up the racket unexpectedly, and the noise, heard above the roar of the trains, sounds like the ripping of silk.

Richmond, Indiana's ovation-town" that turned out 9,000 children from a population of 30,000 to hail the Liberty Bell on its way to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, greeted the Seventh with almost as many this afternoon. After hearing that the Seventh was to pass through, Richmond in two hours organized a demonstration surpassing anything else the Seventh had seen since it left New York. Demonstrations continue in other Indiana towns.

For a quarter of a mile along the station platform stood a double line of men, women, and children, all waving flags and banners and singing martial airs which a band played. Flags were everywhere. As the train pulled out the throngs rushed to the sides of the coaches to shake the hands of the men and to shout encouragement and good wishes. The crowd kept up its cheering until the train was out of sight.

New York wept and was serious when the Seventh left New Jersey and Pennsylvania were noisy, but apparently only half enthusiastic; Ohio, as placid as the river that skirts its southern borders, opened its mouth only to gape; Indiana, judging from Richmond's greeting, is boisterously and sincerely patriotic.

"Remember, boys," said a civil war veteran, who tottered along the side of the train shaking hands, "you're as much ours as you are New York's, and we want you to finish the job quickly and come back to visit Richmond."

Unlike yesterday, the special trains are all activity today. In the cars of Company E, Sergeant John Storms, the old athlete, was putting recruits through the manual of arms. In other coaches men were cleaning and oiling their rifles, and getting their equipment into better shape. Colonel Fisk was conferring with his officers, and talking to the men.

Troops Being Vaccinated.

Captain Thomas D'Arcy Lucas of the Medical Corps, went through the coaches vaccinating the men. It was said most of them had already completed taking the courses of typhoid vaccine. Mayor Edmund P. Fowler, Chief Surgeon, reported that the sanitary condition of the train was excellent. Not a man has been ill.

Although the men have missed comforts and have been thrown suddenly on cold rations not a complaint has been heard. The coaches were chilly last night. Subsisting on military fare, going without washing and shaving in the long stretch between Harrisburg, Penn., and Columbus, Ohio, the Seventh officers say, is showing that it is much more than a dress parade organization.

Privates laughingly told how they had been awakened by reveille at 5 o'clock, an hour too early according to the regulation. The buglers forgot to change their watches to central time at Pittsburgh.

"We'll give it to you coming back," they said.

TOWNS GREET 71ST AS IT SPEEDS ALONG

"Frats" Formed to While Away the Time—Troops Are in Good Health.

Special to The New York Times.

ON SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TROOP TRAIN, CLEVELAND, OHIO, JUNE 28.—Although they had been riding almost continuously for nearly 700 miles the men of the Seventy-first Regiment reached Cleveland at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon apparently as fresh and enthusiastic as when they left New York. Every man, according to Dr. Kaiser, regimental surgeon, is in perfect trim and the way they respond with cheers to the salutes of the crowds at the stations bears out the surgeon's report.

Every station has its crowd to greet the troops as they go through and the guardsmen are literally overwhelmed with hampers of dainties which are handed in whenever the train stops. By far the biggest reception the regiment has yet received was given last night at Rensselaer, N. Y., where it seemed half the town turned out to wish godspeed to the Seventy-first. It was about 8 o'clock when the trains reached there and more than a dozen engines waiting in the railroad yards to take out night freights set up a terrific din with their whistles.

All along the tracks crowds were grouped burning red lights or waving the flag.

The problem of how to mail letters back home bothered the men for a time, but that has been adjusted, since there is always somebody in the crowd willing to collect the postals and letters and mail them.

To while away time the troops have organized a number of "frats." The names of some of them are "The African Navy," "The Black Eight," "Society for the Discouragement of Bean Raising." The idea of the organizations is to keep the men's minds occupied in order that they will not brood and become homesick.

Chalk Inscriptions Censored.

One of the favorite pastimes has been to chalk inscriptions unfavorable to Mexico and the Mexicans on the side of the coaches. Today Colonel Bates called a halt on the practice as he thought it tended to arouse bad feeling. Two of the inscriptions the Colonel disapproved of were the commissary's "We want Carranza for the chowder," and Company K's desire that "God help Villa and the devil save Carranza." Colonel Bates said he did not care how much the men chalked if they cut out all personal references, so the cars still bear the information that the first stop of the Seventy-first is to be Mexico City.

When South Buffalo, N. Y., was reached at 7:30 o'clock today Lieut. Col. W. S. Beekman took advantage of a wait of forty minutes to give the men of the second section a brisk hike. They walked five blocks to the Smith Street playground and ran through the setting-up exercises with plenty of vim. After the calisthenics there was still ten minutes to wait, so Lieut. Col. Beekman announced to the soldiers that they could have ten minutes to themselves on condition that they took only ten minutes.

The men by this time have no respect for army beef and beans, and they lost no time heading for groceries. A big baking company which puts up package cake had two wagons at the tracks and the two loads, and the two loads were sold out in no time. It was singular what the men brought back with them from their marketing tour. Soda water and Swiss cheese sandwiches were the favorite breakfasts, but milk and crackers was the choice of many. Just as the train pulled out a stout private from I Company dashed madly down the street grasping a smoked herring by the tail. He said he could not get waited on quickly enough to catch the train and rather than go without anything picked up the fish and legged for the station—without paying.

In anticipation of developments, the Seventy-first has brought along a Spanish interpreter. He served two enlistments in the Tenth United States Cavalry on the border and knows the country and the inhabitants well. He is a negro and though no short man ever looked well in a white pith helmet, the boys of the Seventy-first think the interpreter sleeps in his. To the regiment at large he is known as "Gunga Din."

Rufus the Strategist.

But the real war expert on the train is Rufus, the Pullman porter in the officers' car of the second section. Rufus is going through to the border and in order to get in touch with the system of things down there has brought along a geography. He has the campaign all mapped out according to the colored maps in the geography. Rufus says the green part of Mexico needs very few troops because he's familiar with Central Park and that is green and harmless and consequently needs only a few soldiers. But the red and purple sections are keeping Rufus awake nights—he doesn't know about them and is a bit worried.

A wait of some two hours in Cleveland gave the men time to get out for exercise and see some of the sights. When they returned they were loaded down with all sorts of purchases which were piled high in the aisles and further complicated the question of sleeping quarters. So far the trains have been made up of retired smoking cars and superannuated day coaches and in order to get a place to sleep the men have been compelled to take out the seat cushions and lay them bridge-like between seats. It makes a fair bed but you have to be an acrobat to sleep in it. Tonight, what with the bundles and so forth, a council of war to discuss sleep strategy will have to be held.

The men of the second section have asked THE NEW YORK TIMES to tell their mothers, sweethearts, and sisters not to worry and that everything will be all right. And when they get back to New York again, to be sure to have steak and all the trimmings ready.

At 6 o'clock the train left Cleveland for St. Louis, where the regiment will be transferred to tourist cars for the trip southward.

POSTS FOR NEW YORK TROOPS.

Camps to be Along the Border, West of Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 28.—General James Parker and staff returned tonight from a trip up the Rio Grande, where they selected stations for the New York militia.

The Empire State guardsmen will be stationed between Pharr, McAllen, and Mission, Texas, west of Brownsville, the camps selected being five miles apart along the border front of fifteen miles, beginning at a point forty-five miles west of Brownsville.

Part of the force may be temporarily located here at Fort Brown. The work of cleaning up the grounds, putting the post buildings in order and marking off the camping site has been in progress for several days.

This historic frontier post was abandoned by the War Department several year ago, following the shooting up of Brownsville by negro soldiers. It occupies a commanding position fronting the Rio Grande, with Matamoros, Mexico, situated about two miles distant.

O'RYAN SELECTS OFFICERS.

His Recommendations Given to War Department by O'Gorman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator O'Gorman presented to the War Department today the recommendations of Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, for the appointment of officers for the New York guardsmen drafted into the Federal service.

Senator O'Gorman also requested of the War Department that the New York Guard be sent as a unit and so retained. His recommendations for officers are as follows:

Lieut. Col. W. S. McNair, Field Artillery, to be Brigadier General, commanding Field Artillery Brigade.

Captain Dan W. Hand, Field Artillery, to be Major, First Field Artillery.

Major Sanford H. Wadhams, Medical Corps, to be Major, Sanitary Inspector.

Captain William E. Welch, to be Major, Brigade Adjutant of the First Infantry Brigade.

Captain Robert S. Thomas, Engineers, to be Major, First Regiment Engineers.

Captain Grosvenor Townsend, to be Captain, Adjutant, Seventh New York Infantry, or Major, Brigade Adjutant, Second Infantry Brigade.

Captain William Haskell, to be Major, First New York Cavalry.

Captain Sherman Miles, to be Major, Third Field Artillery, heavy.

Captain George G. White, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Seventy-fourth Infantry.

Captain W. D. A. Anderson, Engineers, to be Chief of Staff, Division.

H. L. WILSON FOR HUERTA.

Sees Hughes and Criticises Administration for "Blunders."

Following a talk with Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President, yesterday afternoon, Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, severely criticised the Democratic Administration regarding the Mexican situation. Mr. Wilson said:

"By a series of blunders and consistent bungling the Democratic Administration has brought about the present crisis in Mexico. When they sent into Mexico this punitive or puny expedition—I don't know just what you call it—it was with one object in view, and that to capture Villa. That was some time ago. Now, either they captured Villa or they didn't. Nobody knows whether he is dead or alive. The fact is, that after the object was accomplished or not, we should have withdrawn our forces or gone right on to Mexico City. Instead of that we have kept a force just across the border, crowding and pricking the sensibilities of the Mexican people.

"If we had recognized the Huerta Government there would have been no trouble. Carranza only controlled about a fifth of the country, a territory about the size of Delaware. Huerta had a Legislature, a Cabinet, and judiciary behind him. This man Carranza has none of those.

"The series of blunders by this Administration has been appalling. One day they pat Villa on the back and another they go chasing him around the country. In fact, the entire course of action has been a series of mistakes."

APPLY BY HUNDREDS TO FIGHT UNDER T. R

Men in All Walks of Life Ask That Their Names Be Listed for Colonel's Division.

WOOD IGNORANT OF PLANS

To be No Public Recruiting Until President Calls Volunteers for Service in Mexico.

Hundreds of messages, by telegram and some by telephone, greeted Colonel Roosevelt when he motored into the city from Oyster Bay today. The messages, almost without exception, contained requests to be allowed to join the division of troops which it was reported, and not denied, that the Colonel would offer the Government for service in Mexico.

These requests came from men of all ages, and in nearly every walk of life. Doctors, lawyers, ex-regular and guard officers, ex-private soldiers, men who had had much experience, and men who cheerfully admitted that they hadn't had any, were eager to be recruits in one or another of the four T. R. brigades.

In addition to single applications many organizations have volunteered. The majority of these have been clubs of horsemen, who wished to go in the cavalry brigades. Also it was said there had been a number of applicants for hospital and for engineering and Signal Corps service.

General Wood denied yesterday that he was aware of the plan to raise this volunteer division, as did several other regular officers who were questioned. Great enthusiasm was expressed in military circles, however, over the scheme as outlined in THE TIMES yesterday morning.

It was said by military men that there was nothing to prevent the organization of such a division as contemplated by Roosevelt, so far as the technique of a military organization was concerned. His idea to have two brigades of cavalry, in itself a division, added to a brigade of infantry and a brigade of field artillery, would make his command what is known as a reinforced division." It was said that there would probably be nearer 20,000 than 12,000 men in such an outfit.

A rough estimate of the units in the organization would be as follows, it was stated: 5,500 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, 5,000 artillery, and approximately 5,000 more in the complementary forces, such as the aeroplane squadron, the signal corps detachment, the engineer battalions, the hospital corps, and the headquarters troops.

The artillery, it was learned yesterday, would probably include a large number of mountain guns, as these have been found of inestimable value in Mexican work. The field guns will all be of the standard three-inch calibre, it was declared, and none of the heavier cannon would be taken.

The organization of the division is proceeding along quiet lines, it was said yesterday, and, until war is actually declared and there is a call for volunteers, nothing public in the way of getting recruits will be attempted. At present stands, it is reported, several hundred officers have been selected, and practically a free hand has been given to them in raising their commands. When the war breaks out these men will be component units for the mobilization of the division. No man who has a family dependent on him will be taken, it was learned.

It is not believed that there will be any hindrance placed in Roosevelt's way to prevent his going to Mexico or anywhere else that will take him from the political campaign now starting. Once in Mexico, it was said yesterday, and the Colonel would be transformed from a bitter political opponent of President Wilson's to a loyal subordinate officer, who would obey orders without talking.

It was asserted that it would take a special act of Congress to have the Colonel appointed a Major General, no matter how many men he could offer the Government, but the answer to this has been simply "Then there will have to be a special act of Congress passed."

The Colonel himself yesterday maintained his attitude of absolute silence on all topics, including war and politics.

"I have nothing whatever to say," was his comment when asked about his army division.

COLONEL'S PLAN STIRS TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA

Ex-Rough Riders Enthusiastic and Others Volunteer—Cool in Some States.

The telegraphic dispatches which follow were in answer to inquiries by THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding enrollment for Colonel Roosevelt's proposed Volunteer Army Division:

EL PASO, Texas, June 28.—A number of tentative volunteer organizations in the Southwest are seeking admission to the Roosevelt Division to participate in the Mexican war. In New Mexico, with headquarters at Deming, Colonel James Pryor has recruited a number of troops of Rough Rider Cavalry, which he plans to have affiliated with the Roosevelt organization.

At Langtry, Texas, and in the West Texas cow country James Bean, a plainsman, has had a troop of cowboys recruited for more than a year, to be used in scout work in Mexico. He will also apply for admittance to the Roosevelt command.

Former Governor George Curry of Cutter, N. M., who served with Colonel Roosevelt in Cuba, also has a large number of his friends among the cattlemen recruited for a regiment of cavalry in the event of war with Mexico. He will reach here Friday for a conference with United States Senator Albert B. Fall regarding the formation of a New Mexico Rough Rider regiment.

It is expected that at least two cavalry regiments with their mounts, and composed of men who can shoot and ride, will be organized in the Southwest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 28.—California is prepared to send a regiment of twelve companies of veterans into Mexico as a part of a division of 12,000 volunteers planned by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, it was announced today by Colonel F. F. Canon, formerly Assistant Adjutant General of California.

Colonel Canon today received fully fifty telegrams from veterans of the Spanish-American war from every section of the State, offering their services. As soon as he received the telegrams Colonel Canon wired Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay as follows:

By request of many former officers and enlisted men who have seen previous military service and who are in accord with your movement, as announced in the press, regarding the organization of a division of veterans for volunteer service in Mexico in case war is declared, we offer you a regiment of infantry from California.

"If Colonel Roosevelt accepts our services we will not go into the field with raw troops," said Colonel Canon tonight. "I have assurances that we can equip twelve full companies of veterans who have seen active service within a very short time."

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 28.—Captain George D. Wilcox, who commanded a company of Rough Riders under Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, announced today that in the event of the organization of a Roosevelt division, he would undertake to recruit an entire regiment in Arizona.

For some time Captain Wilcox has had the organization of such a regiment in mind and the announcement that Roosevelt had offered to organize an entire division caused him to declare that he would furnish at least twelve companies of mounted men.

There are several officers of the Rough Rider Regiment in Arizona, prominent among whom are Colonel James H. McClintock and Captain J. L. B. Alexander of this city; Sheriff Harry Wheeler of Cochise County and Captain Thomas Rynning, formerly of Yuma, but now of San Diego, Cal.

There was talk here today that these four would undertake the organization of companies to become part of the proposed regiment of Captain Wilcox. That Arizona will furnish her share of the Roosevelt division, if it is organized, there is no doubt in the minds of those who were either officers or enlisted men in the original Rough Rider Regiment.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 28.—News that Colonel Roosevelt was planning to organize an army division to go into Mexico was received here today with a salvo of hurrahs. Ever since the Spanish war the youngsters of this vicinity have been hearing vivid first-hand tales of the exploits of "Teddy" and his Rough Riders.

As soon as word of the proposed plan was received here John Ed Carrington, Secretary of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, sent the following telegram to Colonel Roosevelt:

San Antonio offers you a rough rider recruiting ground; and 300 acres adjoining for recruiting and mobilizing point for your proposed division. Artesian water, light, and land furnished free. San Antonio River runs through property, available for use by men and horses. Every facility will be at your disposal.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 28.—There is no movement whatever in New Mexico to recruit any part of Roosevelt division. Several weeks ago Judge Colin Neblatt of Silver City began the work of raising a cavalry regiment of cowboys for service in Mexico in the event of a call for volunteers, and good progress has been made, but this has no connection with Roosevelt, and it is unlikely that it would be diverted to that purpose, as Neblatt is a Democrat and would not be likely to take part in anything he thought designed to give Roosevelt political prominence.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 28.—Major R. E. Steiner, one of Alabama's most prominent lawyers, is organizing the only troop of cavalry mentioned in Alabama press dispatches. It was stated from his office tonight that there was not the slightest possibility of his men becoming affiliated with Roosevelt, inasmuch as Alabamians considered Roosevelt was organizing his Rough Riders to make political capital and to offset the prestige lost when he deserted the Progressive Party.

BOSTON, June 28.—Massachusetts is to be called upon to furnish about one-twelfth of the men of Colonel Roosevelt's army division, according to information given out tonight by Guy Murchie, who is in charge of the recruiting in this State. Mr. Murchie, who is head of the Massachusetts branch of the National Security League, already has between 200 and 300 pledged.

CHICAGO, June 28.—No steps, as far as ascertainable, are being taken, either in Chicago or in any part of Illinois, to recruit for the Roosevelt Division for Mexican service.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 28.—Nothing has been done here in the Roosevelt Division movement.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28.—It hasn't leaked out if a Roosevelt Division is being recruited here or hereabouts.

"COLONEL LIKE CLEOPATRA."

Baker So Parries Question as to T. R.'s Eligibility for Generalship.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary of War Baker tonight reiterated his assertion of last night that he had no knowledge other than what he read in newspapers of the proposal of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to raise a division of 12,000 volunteers to serve the United States in the event of war with Mexico. He again stated that the matter had not been brought to the official attention of the War Department.

One newspaperman inquired facetiously whether Colonel Roosevelt would be within the age limit for appointment as a Major General. Secretary Baker parried this question with the remark: "There are some men, like Cleopatra, who are not withered by age and cannot have their infinite variety staled by custom."

FEW STATE TROOPS FOUND BODILY UNFIT

Fourteenth Passes Examination Without Losing an Officer and Only 2 Per Cent. of Men.

Failure of guardsmen to pass physical examinations has not seriously affected the dispatch of troops to the Mexican border, according to Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon of the State Militia, who is more than satisfied with the results.

To Brooklyn have gone the highest and the lowest records. The Fourteenth Regiment went through the examination without losing an officer and fewer than 2 per cent. of the men were rejected. But the Forty-seventh, also of Brooklyn, made such a bad showing that explanations of why so many substandard men were admitted to the regiment may be demanded. The percentage of men disqualified has not been made public, but it was very much greater than in any other regiment in the city.

Asked to sum up the situation yesterday, Colonel Terriberry said:

"The Seventh, Seventy-first, Fourteenth, and the artillery regiments lost very few men. In the Fourteenth the rejections were fewer than 2 per cent. In the other regiments mentioned they did not exceed 6 per cent. Most of the rejections in the Seventh and Seventy-first were of men who had reenlisted and were not up to the United States Army standard at the time of reenlistment. These men, although substandard, were useful as instructors of recruits.

"In the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn the rejections were many, though the exact percentage has not been determined."

Colonel Terriberry added that practically all of the officers, except in the Forty-seventh, had passed.

When the guardsmen reach the border they will be examined again by army surgeons, so that those who have developed disease or have become seriously weakened by the journey may be eliminated before hard service begins.

JULY 4, ATLANTIC CITY TO NEW YORK

Pennsylvania R. R., in addition to regular through trains leaving Atlantic City, 9:15 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., extra trains will be operated at 4:00 and 5:30 P. M.—Advt.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
New York's Greatest Hat Store
Get "Next" and Save Money!

Outing Hats & Caps 50c. each



Soft Silk Hats, Stitched Brims.
Felt Crushers, 5 Colors.
White Duck Hats, with green underbrim
Caps of Silk, Mohair, Khaki.

Clearance of Leghorn Straws, $1.90, were $3.90. $2.90, were $4.80.
Pencil Curls, Sunkes Crowns, Roll Brims.

Straw Hats at $1.49—$2 Value
A Manufacturer's Overstock
Sennits, Mackinaws, Splits, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

When the guest grins appreciation and looks hopeful for another round—

Club Cocktails

have made good again. Try any one of the ten varieties and learn the reason.

MILITARY CENSOR SHUTS OFF NEWS

Railroads Ordered to Stop All Disclosures as to Movement of Troops.

NINE TRAINS YESTERDAY

Total of 159 Cars Required for the Transportation of Guards and Their Equipment.

The hand of the military censor, the least popular of war officials, was laid upon New York yesterday. This became apparent when information about the movement of troops was sought by reporters at the offices of various railroads engaged in the mobilization, which declined to give out any particulars about the departure or route of the latest organizations starting for the frontier.

"The War Department has issued instructions for us to give out no information concerning the movement of troops," said a representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The same explanation was given by the New York Central when news regarding the departure of additional organizations of the National Guard was sought.

"The Mexicans have only to read the papers to find out just where the fresh troops are being concentrated on the border," said the New York Central agent. "Information can be sent to Mexico in ample time for the Mexicans to place a strong force in the field at the point where the most important military operations may be begun."

At the end of the day the Central had handled nine troop trains of troops, horses, and equipment, or a total of 159 cars, as compared with thirty-nine trains the preceding day, with a total of 422 cars. At the operating offices of this railroad it was said that the company was in readiness to handle the troops as fast as they could be entrained, and if there were delays they would be due to causes other than unpreparedness on the part of the railroad.

In view of the movement of troops the New Haven Railroad yesterday posted in all its passenger cars the following notice:

In order to move successfully the troops from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island a large number of coaches and sleeping cars have been taken from the regular passenger train service.

This will cause inconvenience to patrons, especially during the Fourth of July business. The company asks you to bear with it at this time and remember, if you are put to some inconvenience, that it is because the company, to the best of its ability, is complying with the orders of the War Department, and that your inconvenience is your contribution to the situation.

The New Haven found it necessary also to impose another freight embargo, this time for eight days. It will apply against all carload and less-than-carload traffic arriving by connecting rail and steamship lines via Harlem River and Maybrook, N. Y. Exceptions from the ban are perishable freight and livestock, freight for the Government and news print paper.

The Lackawanna Railroad, which was ordered to provide three trains at its Hoboken terminals for moving the Forty-seventh Regiment on Tuesday morning, still had these trains in waiting yesterday afternoon, when the railroad officials were notified that the Twelfth Regiment instead of the Forty-seventh had been ordered to use them. The Twelfth Regiment left at 5 P. M., using two trains of twenty cars each and one train of twenty-one cars. For the convenience of the guardsmen the Lackawanna provided its baggage cars with cooking stoves, so that the soldiers may have coffee and hot sandwiches en route.

At the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad it was said that the company had supplied everything in the way of equipment that had been ordered by either the National Guard or the War Department.

The Erie Railroad has handled in the last five days 12,000 troops without serious interruption of its heavy commuter service, furnishing a large percentage of the equipment for their accommodation. In addition, the Erie has held in reserve sufficient equipment to handle 5,000 more troops.

PLAN SING SING REGIMENT.

Prisoners Ask Governor Whitman for Chance to Serve Country.

Permission to form a convicts' regiment to fight in Mexico has been requested of Governor Whitman by members of the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing, both by telegram and through the official organ of the league. The leading article of The Bulletin, published yesterday by the league, is entitled, "The Call to Arms. A Regiment for Prisoners. Why Not?"

Warden Kirchwey said that undoubtedly 200 or 300 men in the prison would like to go to the front, but expressed other articles to the soldiers about to himself as very skeptical of the Governor's acceptance of the proposal. "It is easy to guess what the Governor will answer to that," he remarked.

JAPANESE ARE URGED TO JOIN WITH MEXICO

Havana Newspaper Publishes a Proclamation Signed by San Francisco Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 28.—El Heraldo de Cuba, the Liberal Party organ publishes the facsimile and a translated proclamation of the Japanese colony in San Francisco, calling upon the Japanese to help Mexico against the United States. It is signed by twenty-one Japanese. El Heraldo says the proclamation is published at the request of Japanese in Havana. It says:

"Japanese, Mexico is a friendly nation. Our commercial bonds with her are great. Her future looks out on the Pacific on the west, on the Atlantic on the East. She is, like us, a nation of heroes who will never consent to the world domination of a hard and brutal race, as are the Yankees.

"We cannot abandon Mexico in her struggle against a nation supposedly stronger. The Mexicans know how to defend themselves, but there is lacking that which we can furnish. If the Yankees invade Mexico, if they seize the California coasts, Japanese commerce and the Japanese Navy will face a grave peril. The Yankees believe us impotent because of the European war, and we will be expelled from American soil and our children from American schools. We will aid the Mexicans. We will aid Mexico against Yankee rapacity. This great and beautiful country is a victim of Yankee hatred toward Japan.

"Our indifference would be a lack of patriotism, since the Yankees already are against us and our divine Emperor. They have seized Hawaii, they have seized the Philippine Islands, near our coasts, and are now about to crush under foot our friend and possible ally and injure our commerce and imperil our naval power. You know our sacred proceeding on foreign soil. Mediate and put it into practice in the name of the glory of the Empire of the Rising Sun."

The proclamation was signed by T. Seki, S. Yamamoto, S. Makino, S. Munakata, G. Nishimura, T. Yamaura, D. Omara, W. Yamagusuku, C. Laruvatari, S. Furnshe, I. Wanigun, S. Kamibari, T. Hasimoto, S. Otagun, T. Mamiya, K. Nakayama, U. Omiya, T. Yokota, Y. Kasuga, K. Kusakabe, and T. Hamana.

SAYS OUR TROOPS WILL BE SNIPED OFF

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy Paints Sorry Picture of Conditions in Mexico.

At a meeting of the Woman's Supply Committee of the American Defense Society, at the Coterie Club, 40 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, wife of the former Charge d'Affaires of Mexico City, told of the conditions the men of the United States will find if they get into Mexico.

"All the arms that we have sold or that were smuggled into Mexico, ostensibly to kill Huerta, will be used against our own men," said Mrs. O'Shaughnessy. "Every one who knew anything about the conditions in Mexico knew that it was a bad thing to do. They did not wish the embargo raised. The bandits first used the arms to fight against each other and now our turn comes.

"Our men will not have pitched battles as they have abroad, but they will be sniped off two or three here and three or four there. It will be a guerrilla warfare of the worst kind, and the men will die of all kinds of diseases."

Mrs. John Hays Hammond presided at the meeting and Mrs. William Cumming Story, chairman of the Woman's National Committee of the American Relief Society, assisted. She announced that Mrs. Lindley Garrison, wife of the ex-Secretary of War, would serve on the Woman's Supply Committee, and that Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, had written that she would assist in the work of relief for families of soldiers going to the front.

Two work tables were put in at the headquarters of the Woman's Supply Committee, in the house loaned by Mrs. Ogden Goelet, 4 West Forty-ninth Street, yesterday, and a number of volunteer workers started to prepare bandages. Mrs. Goldsborough says that her committee will get off immediately a supply of chocolate, cigarettes, and chewing gum, for which there has also been a demand, and insect powder.

Women who are willing to start branches of the work being done by the Woman's Supply Committee and those who are willing to give their services are asked to call at 4 West Forty-ninth today.

Son of Yonkers Mayor Enlists.

Mayor James T. Lennon of Yonkers received one of the greatest surprises of his life yesterday, when his son James announced his enlistment in Company G of the Tenth Regiment, and proudly said he expected to start for Camp Whitman this morning. The Mayor knew nothing of his son's action beforehand.

Suffragists Plan Gifts to Soldiers.

At the suffrage field day, to be held tomorrow at Van Cortlandt Park, there will be distributed votes for women cups, napkins, postcards, pencils, and P. M. at 308 Fifth Avenue and at 2:45 P. M. at the railway station at the Park.

$1675



Model A 2-ton Republic

Why Pay More?

A Real Truck at the Right Price

Great volume, due to unusual demand and satisfaction rendered, with resulting economies, makes possible the extremely low price of Republic trucks. Owners enthusiastically testify to the **Daily Service Dependability**, under the most severe conditions—to the great over-carrying capacity as well as the notable reduction in maintenance cost, particularly in tire and gasoline saving.

Phil. Walcoff & Co. supplanted three wagons and six horses with their Model A 2-ton Republic. Capacity loads were carried over 20,000 miles in less than a year on one set of tires.

Republic Motor Trucks

Specifications of 2-ton Republic (the best parts money can buy):—Buda High Duty Motor, Double Acting Emergency Brakes, Short Turning Radius, Hyatt Bearings, Bosch Magneto, Stromberg Carburetor, Firestone Tires, forged or pressed steel for every supporting part—rear axles guaranteed for the life of the truck.

Republic Service. You cannot drive ten miles within a radius of 500 miles of New York City without passing a Republic Service Station.

A Republic Model to Meet Every Requirement. Model F—½-ton, $995; E—1-ton, $1,275; A—2-ton, $1675; T—3-ton, $2350.

Immediate Deliveries.

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CARRANZA LAUDED IN COOPER UNION

Pictured as Reformer at Meeting of Five Anti-Military Organizations.

A PROTEST TO WILSON

Darwin J. Meserole Heads Committee Which Starts for Washington at Midnight.

At a mass meeting in Cooper Union last night to protest against the invasion of Mexico and the New York State "conscription law" as it appeared on the program, General Carranza was pictured as the first reformer of Mexico who was engaged in a fight with foreign interests exploiting his country and its people. These interests, in combination with the United States, were moving to crush him, speakers said.

The meeting was held under the auspices of five anti-military organizations, the New York Branch, American Union Against Militarism; Anti-Enlistment League, New York State Committee to Oppose Conscription of Men and Children, Woman's Peace Party, and the League for Limitation of Armaments. Darwin J. Meserole of Brooklyn was Chairman.

Dr. J. W. Slaughter of Philadelphia, who was in Mexico four months last Winter, portrayed General Carranza as a man much misunderstood here because he had been misrepresented by those whose interests he had refused to serve at the expense of his country. Dr. Slaughter said in part:

"I'll dispose of preparedness, which President Wilson has said represents the difference between militarism and conscription, in a few words. In the first place let us prepare to get rid of the pork barrel in Congressional appropriations; let us stop building navy yards in places like Milwaukee; let us stop building battleships until those we now have learn to shoot, and, finally, let us stop building submarines until those that have gone down are able to come up again.

"I found in Mexico that Carranza has steadily carried out or sought to carry out the reform plans laid down five years ago when the revolution began there. He has stopped the selling of Mexico to foreign interests. He has abolished the political grafters, who, under authority of the former corrupt system of government, controlled great districts for their own benefit and made serfs of the people; he has carried out great reforms in the landed problem, and made a system of taxation which, while it falls lightly on the small holder, prevents the rich from exploiting free states.

"I asked many Mexican soldiers what they were fighting for. Invariably the reply came: 'I'm fighting for a share of the land.'

"I'll tell you what some of the interests are which Carranza has bluepenciled, because he found that his country had been sold literally to them. One of the big interests, is S. Pearson & Son, Limited, through which the oil of Mexico was handed over to Lord Cowdray. The intervention move is nothing more than the protection of the interests with possible war against a people for sordid commerce.

"I have always been proud until this time to be an American. The only way the United States may redeem itself is to recall our troops to this side of the border."

Allan L. Benson, candidate for President of the Socialist Party, spoke, and the audience unanimously adopted a protest to be sent to the Governor for repeal of the military training law. Another resolution directed the President and Congress to recall the troops from Mexico, and called for further efforts by the Latin-American countries for mediation. This committee was appointed to carry the protest to the President, Darwin J. Meserole, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Miss Fannie Witherspoon, and Joseph L. Cohen of the Henry Street Settlement. The committee started for Washington at Midnight.

Hamilton Held in Oaxaca Cell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 28, (via Galveston.)—The Foreign Office confirms the report that Harloe Hamilton, a Californian, is imprisoned in Oaxaca awaiting trial, charged with a criminal offense.

Mrs. McCobb of 30 East Thirtieth Street has been trying to get the United States Government to intercede for Hamilton, who is a relative. Hamilton in a recent letter to friends in San Francisco said he was accused unjustly of murder. He has been friendly with various Mexican politicians who have opposed Carranza.

A New Industrial City MANUFACTURERS

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DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

THRONGS CHEER 12TH ON ITS WAY

Continued from Page 1.

onstration to start. The police reserves pushed back the crowds so as to keep the way clear for the regiment, and at 5 o'clock Colonel Wadsworth, heading the command, filed out of the Sixty-first Street entrance with his staff, led by the regimental band.

As the regiment turned into Broadway at Sixty-first Street a dozen or more women broke through the lines and tried to reach soldiers they knew. The police had all they could do to keep them back. Once the regiment headed south in Broadway it was no longer possible to hold the throng back, and then began the remarkable formation of men, women, and children, who caught step and marched all the way to the ferry. In Fifty-seventh Street, through which the regiment crossed from Broadway to Fifth Avenue, the regiment was halted for about ten minutes, and it was 5:30 when the head of the column turned into Fifth Avenue. There the line of march was jammed and the cheers that rose were deafening. But the men in the ranks paid no heed

JERSEY BANDSMEN OUSTED FROM CAMP

Musicians of 5th Paterson Regiment Demanded More Wages Before Starting for Border.

MORE TROOPS START FRIDAY

Plan to Abandon Camp Fielder and Dispatch Remaining Organizations from Their Armories.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP FIELDER, SEAGIRT, N. J., June 28.—Twenty-seven of the twenty-nine members of the Fifth Regiment Band of Paterson were dismissed from the service by New Jersey National Guard officers here today when they sent an ultimatum demanding $34 a week each for their services. Leader Robinson said that if the men were not assured of this pay they would quit.

"You're the worst lot of yellow curs I ever heard of," declared Colonel Van Walraven, in command of the Fifth, when the demand was brought to him. "You're dismissed. Transportation will be provided you, and I order you to turn in your equipment at regiment headquarters in Paterson by 6 o'clock tomorrow evening or warrants will be issued for your arrest. The name, Fifth Regiment Band, must be erased from your drum head and you must never use the designation again, You're a disgrace to the guard."

This was the first official instance of so-called slacking since the troops came to the camp here. Probably 100 other men, most of them married, have left the guard, after yielding to the entreaties of their wives and families to avail themselves of the ruling made by commanding officers to grant leaves to all married men who desired them.

Adjt. Gen. Sadler was asked today about reports that some unmarried men had refused to take the oath. He said he knew of no such case, but had heard rumors that one or two had refused to be mustered in. He was asked if these men had been stripped of their uniforms and sent out of camp in their underclothing.

"Officially, I do not know of such cases," he replied. "It may be true that a few enthusiastic youngsters, incensed by what they feel is desertion on the part of their fellows, have shown their displeasure by some form of punishment or other."

The camp today went about making prepaartions for entraining Friday and Saturday. General Sadler said this afternoon that recruits, of whom there are now about 1,500, will go along with the Fourth and Fifth Regiments. This will close the Sea Girt camp, for it is now expected that if the Second and Third New Jersey Infantries are called they will be mobilized in their armories and start from there to the border. The Third Infantry Regiment is in Camden and the Second in Trenton. It is likely that these regiments will form a new brigade, General Sadler said.

Horses for the cavalry troops arrived from Englewood today. They had been inspected and branded by Government veterinarians there. Other supplies are now in camp, including blankets, mess kits, uniforms, and munitions, and every plan has been made for a hurried movement. The entraining will begin at 7 o'clock in the morning, the Fifth being the first to move, Friday. Brig. Gen. Edwin F. Hine and his staff will go with this detachment.

DENIES FOOD IS INADEQUATE.

Lieut. Col. Horton Doubts Seventh Regiment Complained.

Reports that somebody in the Seventh Regiment had complained about the food which was being supplied the men on their trip to the Mexican border were called to the attention of Lieut. Col. William E. Horton of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army last night. Lieut. Col. Horton said that the only complaint he had heard of was the report of a newspaper man who called him up and said he had heard that there were such complaints.

"I think that it is all a tempest in a teapot," he said last night. "I at once called up Colonel Carson over in the Quartermaster's office in New York, and he informed me that the Quartermaster in New York did not furnish any rations to the New York National Guard, so their own organization undoubtedly furnished the food. They could either give the men the money which the Federal authorities furnish to the State, or they could use the money to buy the food themselves. Sufficient money has been furnished to buy the regular army rations which have been found through years of experimentation and experience to be ample."

The standard travel ration for the troops is as follows: Choice of 15 ounces of soft bread or 16 bunces of hard bread; choice of 12 ounces of corned beef or 12 ounces of corned beef hash; baked beans, 4 ounces; canned tomatoes, 8 ounces; jam, 1.4 ounce; coffee, roasted and ground, 1.12 ounces; sugar, 2.4 ounces; milk, evaporated, 2.4 ounces.

"Of course," added Lieut. Col. Horton, "those who have lived on the fat of the land may not be entirely satisfied with army rations. As a general proposition, however, every man in the United States Army is getting the same treatment regarding food and travel. That has been our aim, and where exceptions have occurred they have been due to local conditions."

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, when questioned about complaints from the Seventh Regiment, said that he had heard of none, and that he believed that the men of the Seventh would be the last to make a complaint about the food even if it was not good. He said that the troops had been supplied with a travel ration for five days.

"The travel ration," he said, "is not an abundant proposition. There is nothing luxurious about it. About the only thing hot in the meal is the hot coffee, but it is sufficient to nourish the men and keep them in good health."

General McCoskry Butt, who was formerly connected with the Seventh Regiment, and has two sons who are now with it on its way to Mexico, yesterday expressed considerable indignation at what he considered the failure of the Federal Government to care for the troops. He said that the men had not been properly fed at the armories.

General Daniel Appleton, formerly Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, also said last night that he had heard of no complaint as to food, and said that he knew that the men had made none.

SUPPLIES ARE AMPLE, SAYS SECRETARY BAKER

Food and Equipment Will Be Replenished as Needed—Wants 250 More Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Baker today issued this statement concerning the supplies and equipment available for the use of the National Guard in the present mobilization:

"The Quartermaster Corps has up to the present met all the calls made upon it for supplies in the way of clothing and equipage, and with the arrangements which we now have for purchasing in order to replenish stock it is not believed there will be any difficulty, no matter how many troops are called.

"As far as food supplies are concerned, these have been abundant in quantity and of excellent quality, and arrangements are such that the same will continue when the large increase of troops in Texas is made, the matter being entirely handled by the department commander through the department quartermaster.

On account of the large increase in the army, which begins to take effect on Saturday, Secretary Baker has submitted estimates to Congress for 250 additional clerks for the War Department. Between the plans for army increase, the mobilization of the National Guard, and the Mexican situation, the War Department is now forced to work day and night to handle its affairs.

Nearly every staff officer in the War Department was working tonight, and the big State, War, and Navy Building was lighted up as in nights of the Spanish war. A large part of the clerical force of several bureaus has for two weeks been on duty at night, as well as day, to take care of the vast amount of work connected with the purchase and shipment of supplies and the transportation of troops.

Reports to the Quartermaster General showed that the railroads are meeting the unusual strain upon their facilities in a satisfactory manner. Troop, supply and stock trains are rushing southward over every available line. New trains are starting every hour.

From manufacturers also satisfactory co-operation is being received, army officials report.

GENERAL WAS BAYONETTED.

Canadian Officer Fought to the Last, a German Account Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—How the Canadians fought at Ypres is now related by the Germans themselves. The Cologne Volkszeitung says:

"Many of the Canadians made an obstinate resistance and preferred to be killed rather than surrender. Many such little groups of Canadians, who resisted desperately and refused all mercy, had tol be cleared out with bombs.

"A General and several officers, who refused to surrender, were killed. The General drew his sword and when a Sergeant demanded his surrender, he cut him through the face, whereupon an infantryman bayonetted him while he was still fighting like a madman."

CHOOSE NEW ROUTE FOR ROOKIES' HIKE

Tuesday's Cloudburst Made It Impossible to Get Supplies Over the Original Roads.

ENEMY ROUTED BY ATTACK

Short Engagement Is Fought Before the Men Camp at Mooers—Approaching the Canadian Border.

Special to The New York Times.

MOOERS, N. Y., June 28, (by Courier to Plattsburg.)—Bad roads and rain-soaked camping grounds in Southern Clinton County, the result of yesterday's cloudburst, have caused a change in the route of the Plattsburg training regiment's hike. After a trip over other possible routes today Major Peter Murray, the commander, announced tonight that the regiment, after leaving Mooers tomorrow morning, would march northwest instead of southeast, which was planned originally.

The change was decided upon after the full effects of last night's storm had been learned this morning. It was found that nearly one-half of the regiment had got so thoroughly drenched that it sought refuge in nearby houses, barns, and sheds. Those who were lucky enough to get into houses and sleep on the floor paid as high as $4 for the night's accommodations. The rates for barn dormitories was 25 cents.

Although Major Murray and Major Lawton, the camp Quartermaster, do not anticipate any recurrence of cloudbursts, the present conditions are such as to make camping on the original route uncomfortable. The problem of getting supplies over the dirt roads was another consideration. The heavy trucks have broken down, and many of the bridges and some roads have had to be abandoned entirely.

Tomorrow's march will take the rookies to within a mile of the Canadian border. The camp will be west of Champlain, a village of about 7,000. Major Lawton and Captain Dorey, General Wood's aid, were out until late tonight deciding upon camps for the rest of the march. One will be near Chazy, and the other near Ingraham, from which the return to Plattsburg will be made Sunday.

An ideal camping ground and perfect weather made life worth while to the rookies today. They marched into camp after an hour's engagement in which they drove the enemy northward. They sighted the enemy in the woods along side of the Scott-at Road, and, after a frontal rifle fire attack, charged with bayonets, dislodging them and pursuing them for half a mile. Lieutenant Sutherland of Company D fell over a rock while directing the attack, and was taken to the field hospital with the ligaments in his right shoulder badly torn. Private Cretty of the same company was found to be missing in the afternoon, and it was feared he had been caught in a bad swamp where some of the fighting took place. A search party found him being threatened with arrest by an irate farmer who accused him of cutting fence wires, although actually he was trying to repair them.

There were two concerts today by the artillery band which Major Harrison Hall sent out this morning. The whole regiment stood at attention for the "Star-Spangled Banner" after retreat parade.

Dr. M. J. Murphy, the heaviest man in camp, is still keeping along with his company on the hike in spite of his 267 pounds. He marches gamely at least half of the distance and then jumps on to one of the ambulances for the rest of the way. No one has fallen out so far, although the number of sore feet increases daily and a few have been forced to ride in the ambulance because of injured ankles caused by manoeuvring over rough country.

THE TIMES arrived in camp about 3 o'clock, and for several hours Colonel Roosevelt's proposed division of volunteers was the chief topic of conversation. If such a division is formed there will be a mob of Plattsburg men to join it, if one may judge by the talk today.

FUND FOR PLATTSBURG MEN.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman was downtown yesterday selling tickets to a Fourth of July tea she is going to have on the lawn of Ridgeleigh House, her home at White Plains, to raise money to pay the expenses at Plattsburg of men who can't afford the expenses. The tickets were $2 each if the patron thought that was all it was worth to go to Mrs. Harriman's tea, but there was no limit to what might be paid. At 3 o'clock in the afternon Mrs. Harriman said she had more than $2,000.

MARCONI CO. FACILITIES OFFERED TO THE ARMY

Will Pay Men Needed and Teach Radio Operators Free—More Employers Help Guardsmen.

There was no falling off yesterday of additions to the list of employers who will pay full or part salaries to National Guardsmen employes in service. Among the concerns reported, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America seemed among those most actively interested in co-operating with the Government. In a statement for the company Edward J. Nally, Vice President, said the Marconi Company would turn over to the army all the men in its employ not already reserved for the navy or needed to maintain its organization, and allow them half pay till Jan. 1. The company will also teach radio operators free in its school and keep the school open all Summer.

The day's additions to those who will make substantial provision for enlisted employes were:

Ajax Rubber Co.,
Astor Trust Co.,
Atlantic Fruit Co.,
Beer, Sondheimer & Co.,
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.,
Knitwear Mfg. Co.,
Kohler Industries,
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.,
Motion Picture News,
National Zinc Co.,
Norfolk Smelting Co.,
Park & Tilford,
Platt & Washburn Refining Co.,
Progressive Leather Co.,
Ritz Carlton Hotel,
Standard Oil Co.,
Strasburger & Co.,
Tidewater Oil Co.,
Tidewater Pipe L. Co.,
Union Pacific R. R.,
United Electric Light and Power Co.,
Vulcanite Portland Cement Co.,
Waterman, L. E., Co.

Live Oak Lodge, 186, I. O. O. F., voted recently to pay the dues of all members called to military duty whose dues were paid up to June 30.

CALL FOR AVIATORS HALTS AERO RACE

Transcontinental Contest Is Canceled on Plea of the War Department.

Following a conference between Major C. F. Hartman of the Signal Corps and Lieutenant Carnerry, both acting for the War Department, and the Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America it was decided yesterday to discontinue preparations for the transcontinental aeroplane contest, which was to have started here on Sept. 2 and ended at some Pacific Coast city.

This action was taken as the result of the Mexican crisis and the immediate need of the Government for the assistance of all aviators and aeronautic constructors available, many of whose representatives attended the conference and signified their willingness to place themselves at the disposal of the War Department. The constructors notified Major Hartman that they are ready to deliver aeroplanes anywhere in the country at the rate of ten a day. This is possible owing to the large orders now under construction for the European belligerents.

During the conference it was agreed that the War Department needs every available pilot either on the Mexican border or in training camps teaching others to fly. Two hundred aviators are needed to meet the Mexican situation and the army now has only fifteen whose services are available. At least 500 men, it was said, should be placed immediately in training so that 200 may be obtained quickly from that number. At the most liberal estimate it will be from a month and a half to three months before the first of these new men could be ready to give efficient service.

DISBANDS GREEK ARMY.

King Signs Decree—Venizelos Adherent to be Police Chief.

ATHENS, June 28.—The situation in Greece remains critical and full of uncertainty, although the demands of the Allies are being rapidly carried out. The royal decree for the general demobilization of the Greek Army was signed by King Constantine yesterday afternoon, and a Venizelos adherent, Zymbrakakis, will be sworn in as Chief of Police today.

Rear Admiral Damianos has been appointed Minister of Marine. Vice Admiral Coundouriotis, who was first named, refused the appointment.

GUARD WILL HAVE EIGHT HOSPITALS

Four New Bases Established for State Troops by Local Red Cross.

LAWYER DONATES $50,000

Central Chapter Sends Out Instructions for the Guidance of Relief Committees.

After a meeting of the various committees of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross at the Manhattan Hotel yesterday Charles D. Norton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that four base hospitals had been added to those originally planned for New York, making a total of eight for the National Guard in the event of war with Mexico.

During the meeting telephone communication with the Washington headquarters was kept up by Mr. Norton, each committee member being supplied with a receiver. This plan, it was said, was to avoid confusion in the arrangement of the affairs of the Military Relief Committee both here and in Washington. Henry L. Stimson retired from the chairmanship of the Military Relief Committee and was succeeded by Newcomb Carlton.

The hospitals were accepted on the part of the committee by Mr. Norton. The units will come from the Post Graduate Hospital, Lincoln Hospital, for the colored troops at the border, a unit from the German Hospital and the naval unit, previously announced as coming from Brooklyn, will be officially approved.

Each hospital will have 500 beds and a staff of fifty surgeons and the required complement of nurses. Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, who attended the meeting, presented the $25,000 necessary for the Lincoln Hospital unit, while the German Hospital announced that it had $40,000 on hand with the prospect of obtaining almost any further amount necessary.

G. Amsinck & Co., it was said, had given $10,000 for a motor ambulance corps and for this corps an additional fund of $30,000 will be collected.

Through the generosity of Edward B. Clcse, $50,000 has been placed at the disposal of Dr. Samuel Lloyd, Professor of Surgery at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, for the organization and equipment of a 500-bed hospital base. The nucleus of the unit, including the personnel of the medical and surgical staff, has already been organized, and the hospital is ready for service. Dr. Lloyd has been appointed director. He has also received a commission as First Lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps. The total personnel will be 200.

WRIT FOR YOUNG PRIVATE

Father Says Liberman with 12th Regiment Is Only 17 Years Old.

While his father was obtaining from Judge Julius M. Mayer, in the Federal District Court, yesterday, a writ of habeas corpus, seventeen-year-old David Liberman was preparing to depart for the Texas border with the Twelfth Regiment, eager for actual service. About the time the Twelfth got marching orders Jacob Liberman, a contractor, learned that his young son was one of those in the armory in Columbus Avenue.

In the petition for the writ, which was made returnable forthwith, Liberman stated that his son, in his boyish enthusiasm and eagerness to serve as a soldier in spite of his extreme youth, misstated his age in order to obviate the necessity of obtaining the consent of his parents to enlistment. Liberman further said he knew the mental characteristics and physical deficiencies of his son and knew that he was impelled by more vainglory to undertake tasks for which he would only too soon realize his utter unfitness.

No Japanese Warships Off Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Admiral Winslow reported late today that his fleet had made a complete survey of the Mexican West Coast, and had found no trace of Japanese warships, whose presence there had been rumored. The Admiral forwarded an unconfirmed report that Amnesty, had been granted to a Villa leader named Ochara, and that he had been commissioned as a General in the Carranza army.

NATION'S BILLS TOTAL NEARLY $1,500,000,000

Much of Increase Due to National Defense, Mexico and Mobilization of Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The startling statement that appropriation bills of the present session of Congress already total a billion and a half of dollars was made in the House today by Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committe.

The exact amount of the present total of bills, including the permanent annual appropriations and such miscellaneous authorizations as those for a nitrate plant, good roads, rural credits, and ship purchase, was given by Mr. Fitzgerald as $1,499,330,479.32.

Appropriations authorized last year amounted to $1,114,937,000, while those for the year preceding were $1,116,118,000. Much of the increase this year is due to National Defense program and the cost of the Mexican expedition.

Mr. Fitzgerald called attention to the large appropriations of the session when he presented an urgent Deficiency bill for $27,000,000 to cover cost of mobilizing the guard and concentrating the regular army on the border. Here is his summary:

Total regular annual bills	$1,219,788,507.98
Permanent annual appropriations, (estimated)	135,074,673.00
Nitrate plant, in National Defense act	20,000,000.00
Good roads	6,000,000.00
Rural credits	15,000,000.00
Shipping bill	50,000,000.00
Deficiency bills	53,207,298.34
Grand total	$1,499,330,479.32

In addition to these appropriations for the next fiscal year, the present session of Congress has authorized $188,290,000 for the navy; $14,300,000 for fortifications; $2,724,350 for rivers and harbors, and $1,827,000 for sundry civil expenses—making total contract authorizations of $207,141,950. There is a further authorization of $50,600,000 in the Flood Control bill, all these amounts representing obligations which future Congresses must meet.

THINKS ANNEXATION OUR AIM.

Vienna Tageblatt Sees Imperialistic Policy Toward Mexico.

VIENNA, June 27, (via Berlin and London, June 28.)—The Tageblatt, the first Austrian newspapers to comment on the Mexican situation, expresses the opinion that the United States is committed irretrievably to an imperialistic policy which aims at the annexation not only of Mexico but of all Central America. It regards the present situation as merely the logical outcome of the imperialistic policy which it says was begun under the Cleveland Administration and to which the United States became wedded by the Spanish-American war.

The Tageblatt suggests that the unrest in Mexico since the Diaz régime has been fomented secretly by American money to create a situation which appears to warrant interference, ostensibly in the interest of peace. To whatever causes the succession of revolutions may be traceable, says the Tageblatt, the American policy in any event is little short of "a bouquet of poisoned flowers" for President Wilson at this time, handed to him just at the moment he desired to begin his campaign. The newspaper gives the President credit for desiring to maintain peace, but believes that if he should give into Mexico in the slightest degree, tantalized American jingoism would simply sweep him out of sight.

The whole situation, the Tageblatt continues, may mean the inauguration of a doctrine to parallel the Monroe Doctrine, namely: "Latin America for Latin Americans."

Having established, as it believes, the existence of an overwhelming imperialistic and annexationist policy in the United States, the Tageblatt proceeds to criticise it severely—not because it is wrong but because the United States is unprepared for war and because typical American haste in this case has become premature precipitation.

Regarding President Wilson, the Tageblatt says in conclusion:

"The professor of the great and good ideas and his country are about to be gravely disappointed. He believed it possible to make Mexico his prey by peaceable means. Now he stands in danger of an incalculable war. Who knows whetner it can be prevented?"

TO AID WILSON IN KINGS.

Certificate Chartering Independent Voters' League Approved.

The certificate incorporating the Woodrow Wilson Independent Voters' League of Kings County was approved yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Van Siclen. The object of the league is to "co-ordinate the influence and support of voters, regardless of their political affiliations, in bringing about the re-election of President Wilson." Plans for a vigorous campaign in Kings County have already been formulated by the league. A number of public meetings will be held throughout the borough.

The league will co-operate with the national movement organized for similar purposes by ex-Ambassador Morgenthau. Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, Joseph M. Price, and Jacob H. Schiff. The Directors of the league are Jacob H. Strahl, Charles Tolleris, and Edward Cahn.

Argentina Aiding Mexico?

EL PASO, Texas, June 28.—The Argentine Republic has sold 180 machine guns to the Carranza Government, according to reports received today by the local agent of a Mexico City bank.

B. Altman & Co.

Extraordinary Values

will be offered to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow in

Women's Tailored Separate Skirts

(waistband sizes up to 36 inches)

made of white serge and white-and-black-striped serge of superior quality

at $4.75

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CHARGE PURCHASES BILLED AUGUST FIRST

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Place on sale, today,

One Hundred Tailored Suits

(For Women and Misses)

Formerly $55, $75, $95 to $125—to close out—$25

Tans—Navies—Blacks and Checks—the remainder of many lines, assembled for prompt clearance.

$65 to $95 Dresses—$38 & $55

Outing Dresses—Afternoon Gowns and Dresses suitable for general utility or semi-dress—A summary of lines for immediate disposal.

$45 to $75 Light Summer Dresses—$25, $35

Dimities—Linens—Nets—plain and figured voiles—French crepes, etc.

$75 to $145 Wraps—at $45 & $65

Handsome styles for porch and evening wear—A few of a kind for prompt closing.

$15 to $28 Country Club Skirts—$10, $15

Men's Store, Fourth Floor, Broadway.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd, Broadway, and 33rd St.

Men's Suits at GIMBELS

That Were $19.50, $22.50 or $25

An unusual reduction due to unseasonable weather.

Now $15

Our own fresh stocks—not suits bought for a sale.



The summer season is so far behind schedule that we are advancing our usual summer-end reductions to meet it half way. You would never enjoy GIMBEL Standard Suits at $15 in June if it were not for this weather. Never has New York seen such a season, but the outside weather disappointments of the past few weeks should be more than offset by the inside satisfaction of clothes values like these.

150 New Blue Flannel Pinch Backs Included

Fine Sack Suits
English Cut Models
Conservative Styles

Staple Salt and Peppers
Plain Blue Serges
Beautiful Stripes

Novelties galore
Plaids and Mixtures
Oxford Grays, Greens, Blues, Dark Browns, etc.

—and 150 smart new Pinch Backs in fine blue flannel just coming in as this advertisement is written, go into the event at the one price, $15. If you want to see real value at a price, shop around town and then study these.

$5 White Flannel Trousers, $3.75
The smart new narrow cut variety that the well-groomed man likes. In plain, rich white. The white trouser that most men prefer.

Men's $8.50 Genuine Palm Beach Suits, $5
In Norfolk model, Pinch back effect, 3 large patch pockets. Made for comfort, but just the thing for Summer wear. Suit, $5.

Men's $10 Sport Coats at $7.50
Fine Flannel Coats in plain greens and blues. Also knitted fabrics at $8.50, reduced from $10, in green, brown, Oxford gray and Heather mixtures.

Men's Genuine Shantung Silk Suits, $12.50
New 1916 models, clever English cut, Pinch backs. Very dressy and rich, yet the most comfortable apparel for seashore, week-end trips, etc.

Men's $10 Dusters, $6.50
Heavy pure linen in gray and tan. Full skirt; genuine pearl buttons; double-breasted style.

Men's Khaki Outing Trousers, $1.50
The ideal knockabout trousers for summer home comfort. Regulation U. S. Army khaki, 1916 official color. For your motor boat, garden, auto—they stand the racket.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor.

Store Closed All Day Saturday

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Store Closed All Day Saturday

Annual Sale Men's Clothing

TO-DAY and Friday—At Greatly Reduced Prices

Men's Clothing Shop 8 West 38th St.

We Have One Sale Each Season *Because*

We desire to bring the merits of our clothing before the public.
Our regular standard stock merchandise only is included in this sale and not merchandise bought for sale purposes.
We carry a large and complete stock which is complete at all times, in every model, fabric and size and does not represent the left over stock of the Spring season.

We Do Not Advertise Sales *Because of*

Backward Season.
Manufacturers who were forced to sell at reduced prices.
Having suits made in the dull season.
Overbuying.
Having the remains of an incomplete stock on our hands.

It stands to reason that an establishment which advertises that it has to have a sale because of any of the above reasons cannot sell clothing that is a success.

Men's Sack Suits
For Men and Young Men, 33 to 46 Chest
Half or Full Lined, seven models, thirty-two different fabrics.
Heretofore $22.00 to $25.00 **17.50**

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits
For Men and Young Men, 33 to 46 Chest
Silk or Mohair, Half or Full Lined, eight models, forty-three different fabrics.
Heretofore $28.00 **21.50**

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits
For Men and Young Men, 33 to 46 Chest
Quarter, Half or Full Silk or Mohair Lined, six models, twenty-one different fabrics.
Heretofore $30.00 to $33.00 **24.00**

Men's Custom Tailored Suits
For Men and Young Men, 33 to 46 Chest
Quarter, Half or Full Lined, seven models, twenty-four different fabrics.
Heretofore $35.00 to $45.00 **29.00**



ALEXANDER

"More fields to conquer," sighed the Macedonian conqueror. "More miles conquered," sighs the Socony motorist happily, looking at his speedometer.

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WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

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Good on all trains, including THE BLACK DIAMOND

Only through car service—day and night—to Niagara Falls

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a healing household ointment

The same soothing, healing properties that make Resinol Ointment so effective for many kinds of skin-eruptions, also make it a splendid household remedy for

Burns Wounds Chafings Rashes
Cuts Scalds Irritations Cold-sores

and a score of other troubles which constantly arise in every home, especially where there are children. That is why you should keep Resinol Ointment ready for instant use.

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People Like That

By KATE LANGLEY BOSHER

The pen and heart that wrote "Mary Cary" have turned to realism in this new novel—never losing the sympathy of that lovely little book, but using it now with a purpose—to tell a story of girls who are tempted beyond their strength, who must continue to live after they have yielded — and what "People Like That" really are like. Some of its chapters tell of the side of life in a busy Southern city which is not usually written about.

$1.25 net.

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Established 1817.

27 YEARS

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THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
85th St. at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)

RELIABLE CHAUFFEURS.

Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs of experience by consulting the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 5200 Bryant. Adv.

RUSSIANS LOSE LINIEWKA VILLAGE

Long, Fierce Battle for Stokhod River Position in Volhynia Won by Germans.

LINE CARRIED BY STORM

Pflanzer's Army Rallies and Makes a Stand on the Galicia-Bukowina Border.

BERLIN, June 28, (via London.)—Announcement was made by the War Office today that the Germans in Volhynia had captured the village of Liniewka, west of Sokul, and Russian positions south of that point. The bulletin reads:

The village of Liniewka, west of Sokul, and Russian positions to the south thereof were taken by storm. Otherwise nothing of importance occurred on the eastern front.

For several days it had seemed that the fighting on the Russian front had come virtually to a standstill, the Russians having reached the mountainous region of Bukowina, which the Austrians had selected for a strong stand, and that neither side apparently was able to make substantial progress in Volhynia.

Today's laconic announcement in the General Staff bulletin of the capture of Liniewka Village reflects an important German success, but it gives no indication of the terrible fighting there. The correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger, writing June 23, said the fighting at Liniewka had been of the hardest previously seen along the entire front. He described meeting some of the troops engaged there just before the fighting began and found them feeling that the impending battle would hardly be very hot as compared with previous experiences.

"But since then," the correspondent continued, "they have been fighting three days and three nights. Since then tens of thousands of hundredweights of lead and iron have been thrown against them or by them. Since then hundreds of wounded have dragged themselves toilsomely to field hospitals or been carried there, and many of them have closed their eyes forever. And what is Liniewka? A mere corner of a short mile on an endless front. You find it in no atlas. It is a mere speck on the wall map."

The correspondent concludes with the surmise that the troops fighting there had changed their mind about the character of the action. He said the slow progress and hard fighting were due to the swamps and overwhelming superiority of the Russians in numbers. In one night they put into action nearly two entire divisions against a couple of German regiments.

An official statement issued here today reports two aerial engagements at the western entrance of Riga Bay, in which the German aviators had the advantage.

In one case a German naval plane fought five Russian aeroplanes and brought down one. The other fight was between five Russian and five German aeroplanes, in which two Russian machines were brought down badly damaged. One German plane, because of damage to its propeller, dropped and sank, but its crew was rescued. The remainder of the German craft returned undamaged.

LONDON, June 28.—Successes for the Austrians against the Russians near Kuty, in Bukowina, and by the Germans over the Russians in Volhynia are recorded in the Austrian official communication received here tonight. The communication says:

We have repulsed further Russian attacks near Kuty.

The Germans are storming the Aka-Liniewka line and other positions west of Sokul, (Volhynia.)

PETROGRAD, June 28.—The following official communication was issued today:

Southeast of Riga the enemy Tuesday night opened an offensive on the Pukarn sector with considerable forces, having previously directed salvos of gun fire and clouds of gas against our positions. Thanks to the opportune arrival of reinforcements and the concentration of our artillery, we threw back the Germans, with heavy losses.

On the Dvina and in the region of Jacobstadt there has been artillery and infantry fire. Enemy aeroplanes make frequent raids over our lines dropping bombs. During a bombardment of Dvinsk Tuesday the Germans dropped sixty-eight bombs, with insignificant effect. Two tanks of petrol were set on fire.

We repulsed by gun fire an attack south of Krevo. On the remainder of the front as far as the Rakitno Marshes there have been artillery duels.

Monday evening the enemy attacked us near Liniewka, on the Stokhod, but was repulsed. In this district the enemy continues to maintain a violent artillery fire.

In an attempt to halt our advance in Bukowina the enemy is using every possible means to prevent us from constructing bridges and is destroying bridges already built; but our engineers are surmounting all obstacles and successfully accomplishing their task.

KAISER REPORTED AT KOVEL.

Evidence at Lutsk That Germans May Try Another Great Drive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUTSK, June 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—As the retreat from Warsaw was a review of the Russian armies in reverse, so is Lutsk today a similar spectacle of the Muscovite armies advancing. But now all are filled with high hopes and their morale is at the highest.

The troops coming from Germany are rendering the Russian advance difficult, and the general nature of fighting is a defence by vigorous counterattacks. The results on this front probably depend purely upon the German capacity to concentrate overpowering masses of troops against the Russians, but it seems safe to assume even if this happens that any possible German advance will cost them incalculably.

Each day brings new gossip from troops coming from other theatres of operations. I was informed today from a creditable source that the first installment of the Prussian Guards is arriving at Kovel, where the remainder is expected.

Evidence also indicates that the Kaiser himself is at that point, and that the Germans, not content with holding up the Russian advance, are straining every effort to accumulate troops and bring up heavy guns for one of their characteristic drives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, KOVEL FRONT, June 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I note an infinite improvement since last year in the army. I see no troops without rifles, no shortage of ammunition apparent, and an extraordinary improvement in the organization of the transport. In spite of the large volume of troops, they are moving with less confusion than the transport of single corps entailed two years ago. The compact organization of the munition columns and absence of waste of time have speeded up communications fully 50 per cent., enabling three units to be moved as easily as two last year. The transport was further improved by the addition of motor vehicles.

The staff organization is incomparably better than at the beginning of the war. I have not seen a single staff on this front which was not entirely competent. The system of transporting the wounded has been well organized, vast numbers being cleared from the front stations without confusion or congestion.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS.

Win Victory Near Persian Frontier and Toward Bagdad.

PETROGRAD, June 28.—The War Office tonight issued the following announcement:

Caucasus front—South of Lake Urumiah we pushed back the Turks from the region of Bann toward the Turco-Persian frontier.

In the direction of Bagdad we have defeated the Turks, driving them toward the fortified region of Kalay-straine.

DEMANDS AUSTRIA REPAIR INSULT

Petrolite Attack Resented as Offense Against Our Flag in Memorandum to Vienna.

DEMAND FOR AN APOLOGY

Punishment of Submarine Commander and Payment of Indemnity Also Required.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary of State Lansing tonight made public the rejoinder of the United States to the note of the Austro-Hungarian Government defending the submarine attack on the American steamer Petrolite on Dec. 5 last. The rejoinder takes the form of a memorandum from Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, in which the Ambassador is directed to inform the Austro-Hungarian Government that the Government of the United States is compelled to regard the conduct of the commander of the submarine in attacking the Petrolite and in coercing the Captain as a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and an invasion of the rights of American citizens, for which this Government requests that an apology be made, that the commander of the submarine be punished, and that reparation be made for the injuries sustained by the payment of a suitable indemnity.

The communication, which was sent a week ago today, makes it clear that the United States Government believes the facts of the case entirely different from what the Austrian submarine commander reported them to be and that immediate amends are expected.

The Austrian contention that the Petrolite's Captain voluntarily gave up supplies taken from the steamer by the submarine commander is flatly contradicted, as are the claims that warning shots were fired across the Petrolite's bow before she was shelled, and that her appearance was such as to justify the submarine commander in mistaking her for a cruiser.

The attack on the Petrolite, a Standard Oil tanker, was made in the Mediterranean. A protest sent soon afterward on preliminary reports from the tanker's Captain and crew brought the Austrian communication to which the new American note replied. The text of the rejoinder follows:

No Shot Fired Across the Bow.

"Department of State.

"Washington, June 21, 1916.

"Frederick Courtland Penfield, United States Ambassador, Vienna:

"Evidence obtained from the Captain and member of the crew of the steamer Petrolite, and from examination made of the vessel under direction of the Navy Department, convinces this Government that the Austro-Hungarian Government has obtained an incorrect report of the attack on the steamer. With particular reference to the explanation made by the Foreign Office, the following information, briefly stated, has been obtained from sworn statements of the Captain and members of the crew:

"No shot was fired across the bow of the steamer as a signal to stop. When the first shot was fired the Captain was under the impression that an explosion had taken place in the engine room. Not until the second shot was fired did the Captain and crew sight the submarine, which was astern of the steamer, and therefore they positively assert that neither the first nor the second shot was fired across the bow of the vessel.

"The steamer did not swing around in a course directed toward the submarine, as alleged in the report obtained by the Austro-Hungarian Government, but the Captain at once stopped the engines and swung the vessel broadside to the submarine, and at right angles to the course of the vessel, in order to show its neutral markings, which was manifestly the reasonable and proper course to follow, and it ceased to make any headway. On the steamer was painted its name in letters approximately six feet long, and the name of the hailing port, and, as has previously been made known to the Austro-Hungarian Government, the steamer carried two large flags some distance above the waterline, which, it is positively stated by the officers and crew, were flying before the first shot was fired, and were not hoisted after the first shot, as stated by the submarine commander.

Not Headed Toward Submarine.

"The submarine commander admits that the steamer stopped her engines. The Captain of the Petrolite denies that the vessel was ever headed toward the submarine, and the examination of the steamer made by an American naval constructor corroborates this statement, because, as he states, the shell which took effect on the vessel, striking the deck house, which surrounds the smokestack, was fired from a point forty-five degrees on the starboard bow. This was one of the last shots fired and indicates that the ship was not headed toward the submarine even up to the time when the submarine ceased firing.

"The Captain states that the submarine appeared to be manoeuvring so as to direct her shots from ahead of the steamer. The submarine fired approximately twelve shots. The majority of the shots were fired after the ship had stopped and swung broadside, and while, as even the commander of the submarine admits, the steamer was flying the American flag. The Captain of the steamer denies that he advised the commander of the submarine that the damage to the steamer was insignificant. He states that he advised him that the steamer had been damaged, but that he had not had an opportunity to ascertain the extent of the damage. The seaman who was struck by a fragment of shell sustained severe flesh wounds.

"If the ship had intended to ram the submarine, she would not have stopped her engines, and this must have been evident to the submarine commander. Naval authorities agree that there could have been no danger of the ship ramming the submarine until it was headed straight for the submarine and was under power, and even then the submarine could have so manoeuvred as to avoid collision. The Petrolite was two miles away from the submarine. The engines and funnel of the Petrolite were at the stern, and from the general appearance of the ship no experienced naval officer could have believed that it had opportunity or sufficient speed to attack, even if it had been steaming directly toward the submarine. The conduct of the submarine commander showed lack of judgment, self-control, or willful intent, amounting to utter disregard of the rights of a neutral.

"According to the sworn statements of the Captain of the steamer and a seaman who accompanied him to the submarine, the commander of the latter stated that he mistook the steamer for a cruiser. This statement is at variance with the statement in the Austro-Hungarian Government's note that the Captain of the submarine asserted a false manoeuvre on the part of the steamer prompted the submarine to continue to fire.

Provisions Obtained by Duress.

"The Captain of the steamer swears that he informed the commander of the submarine that he had only sufficient provisions to reach the port of Algiers, and that he would deliver provisions only under compulsion. He states positively in his affidavit and in conversation with officials of the department that he did not give provisions readily, nor did he say it was the duty of one seaman to help another, and that he refused payment because he felt that he was being compelled to deliver food in violation of law.

"The statement of the Captain of the Petrolite is entirely at variance with the report of the submarine commander. The correctness of the Captain's opinion that the wounded seaman was held as a hostage to guarantee the delivery of food seems clear. Obviously, the commander of the submarine had no right to order the seaman to remain on board. The fact that this order was given showed that the commander insisted that food was to be delivered to him, otherwise the seaman would naturally have accompanied the Captain back to his vessel. The outrageous conduct of the submarine commander and all the circumstances of the attack on the Petrolite warranted the Captain in regarding himself as being compelled, in order to avoid further violence, to deliver food to the commander of the submarine.

"In the absence of other and more satisfactory explanation of the attack on the steamer than that contained in the note addressed to you by the Foreign Office, the Government of the United States is compelled to regard the conduct of the commander of the submarine in attacking the Petrolite and in coercing the Captain as a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and an invasion of the rights of American citizens, for which this Government requests that an apology be made; that the commander of the submarine be punished; and that reparation be made for the injuries sustained by the payment of a suitable indemnity.

"Please communicate with Foreign Office in sense of foregoing.

"You may add that this Government believes that the Austro-Hungarian Government will promptly comply with these requests, in view of their manifest justness and the high sense of honor of that Government, which would not, it is believed, permit an indignity to be offered to the flag of a friendly power or wrongs to its nationals by an Austro-Hungarian officer without making immediate and ample amends.

"LANSING."

2 MORE ITALIAN SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Spanish Liner Stopped by Austrian U-Boat and Asked About Ships in Cette Harbor.

LONDON, June 28.—Four more vessels have been sunk, according to announcement made today by Lloyd's shipping agency. The ships destroyed were the Japanese liner Dalyetsu Maru and the Italian steamer Clara and the Italian ship Aventino, which were sunk by hostile warships, and the Dutch steamship Waalstroom, which foundered. The crew of the Dutch vessel was landed.

TOKIO, June 28.—The Japanese steamship Dalyetsu Maru, which was sunk by a torpedo off the Spanish coast, was owned by the Chuyetsu Steamship Company. The vessel had been chartered by a British company to carry coal from Cardiff to Marseilles.

The steamship Dalyetsu Maru was sunk by a submarine off Barcelona, according to a dispatch received Tuesday from Madrid. Forty-one members of her crew were picked up. The Italian steamship Clara was of 3,884 tons net. On her last eastern voyage across the Atlantic she left Norfolk May 27 bound for Porto Ferrajo, Italy, where she arrived June 17.

MADRID, June 28.—The owners of the Spanish steamer Comercio, which recently arrived at Alicante from Cette, reported to the Foreign Office today that the steamer had been stopped at sea by a submarine flying the Austrian colors. The captain of the Comercio was compelled to give full particulars of all the ships which were in the harbor of Cette at the time he sailed.

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RICHARD M. HURD, President
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Reduction Sale

Men's Fine Shirts

Pure Silk and Silk Mixture Shirts

Reduced to

2.85

The silks are heavy, satin striped tub silks; the silk mixtures are in striking new designs.

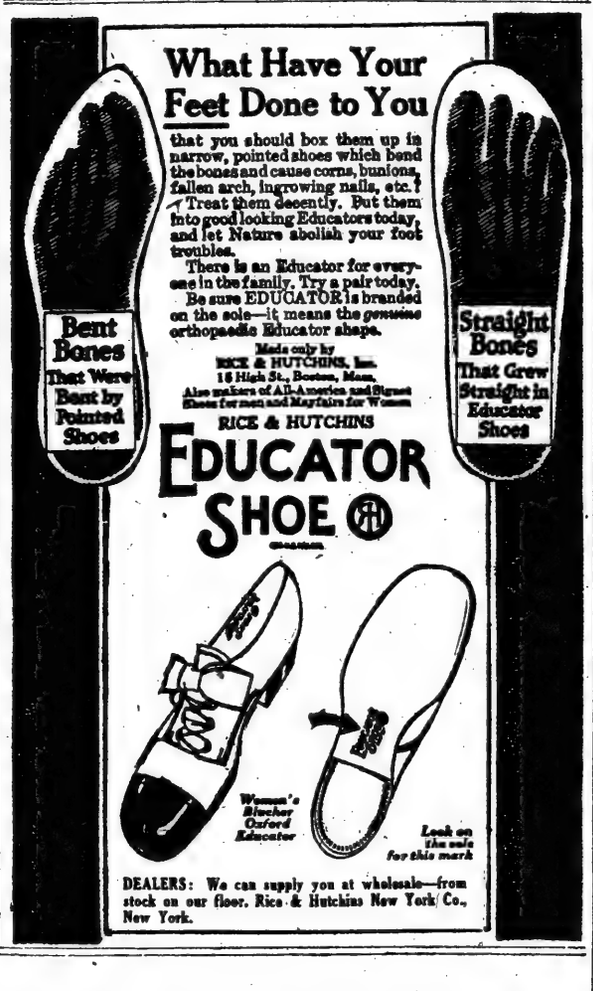
Woven Madras Shirts
Formerly $2.00 & $2.50 — 1.65

Imported and domestic madras of superior quality, taken from regular stock; all sizes. Sleeve lengths up to 36 inches.

Silk Crepe & Crepe de Chine Shirts

5.85

Former prices to $8.50. Exceptional quality, exclusive patterns.



BRITISH SMASHING FOE'S DEFENSES

Continued from Page 1.

night to deliver several surprise attacks upon minor French posts. All their efforts resulted in failure.

In the Champagne district a strong reconnoitring party of the enemy which was trying to reach our lines along the road from St. Hilaire-le-Grand to St. Souplet was dispersed by our fire.

On the left bank of the River Meuse there has been artillery fighting in the vicinity of Avocourt and Chattancourt. At Hill 304 and at Dead Man Hill there have been minor engagements with hand grenades.

On the right bank of the river there was a counterattack at 3 o'clock this morning on our positions to the northeast of Hill 321. This was repulsed with hand grenades. Another counterattack between Fleury and the eastern boundary of the Chapitre Wood was at once checked by our curtain of fire.

work, where the fighting was spirited last night, the situation remains unchanged.

German Official Statement.

Operations on the western front are described as follows by German Headquarters:

From La Bassée Canal to the region south of the Somme the enemy made reconnoitring attacks, in conjunction with intense artillery fire and mine explosions, and under the protection of smoke and gas clouds. The attacks were repulsed easily.

In the Champagne attacks by weak detachments of the enemy north of Lunéville failed.

On the left bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) at Dead Man Hill, nocturnal attacks by hand grenade detachments of the enemy were repulsed. On the right bank of the river the French, after about twelve hours of preparation with the most intense artillery fire, attacked throughout the whole of yesterday with strong forces, consisting in part of fresh troops, the positions captured by us on June 23 on the high ridge of Froide Terre and also the village of Fleury and the adjoining lines to the east. The attacks broke down without exception, the enemy suffering extraordinary losses from the curtain of fire of our artillery and in engagements without infantry.

On June 25 Lieutent Höhndorf put out of action his seventh enemy aeroplane, a French biplane, near Raucourt. An enemy airman was shot down near Douaumont.

It is ascertained on further inquiry that the report of June 23 stating that some British prisoners were taken among the attackers on Karlsruhe is incorrect. All the prisoners are French.

WURLITZER



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In Your Favorite Grand

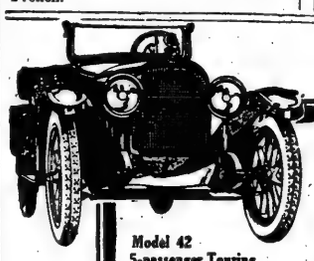
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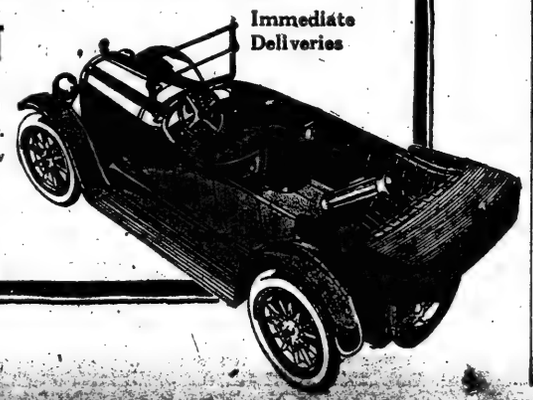
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JUNE 29 ISSUE ON SALE TODAY

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GEN. FUNSTON in command of the army gathering at Mexican border is portrayed in splendid manner on front cover of this week's **MID-WEEK.** A picture that Americans will want to preserve.

69TH MARCHING TO CAMP—A full Rotogravure page is devoted to the 69th Regiment *Marching to Camp;* the picture is taken from an elevated point at the corner of 5th Avenue and 42nd Street—*A precious souvenir.*

MOBILIZATION OF THE GUARDS—There is also a page of pictures of the mobilization of our National Guard at camp, together with portraits of Major Gen. O'Ryan and Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry. It will prove a *valuable memento* of our present war crisis.

PICTURE OF A STRUGGLE IN MIDAIR—A unique feature of this week's **MID-WEEK** is a double-page series of three pictures portraying the destruction of an observation balloon in midair by an enemy aeroplane, showing (1) the relation before the attack, (2) when the attack was actually made, and (3) the burning balloon immediately afterward. It is a *fascinating* yet *thrilling* episode, depicted in photography and preserved in Rotogravure.

ARMIES IN ACTION—There are some remarkable pictures showing armies in *actual conflict:* the *Labyrinth* of Barbed Wires which are encountered: the extraordinary piles of munitions to be drawn from: an actual scene of a *"Curtain of Fire"* when spread, scattering death and destruction everywhere; also other thrilling scenes of *actual conflict*—all in velvety Rotogravure.

"THE SAVIOR OF PARIS" ENTOMBED—Some beautiful pictures illustrating the spectacular scenes at the burial of Gallieni, "the Savior of Paris." They know how in France, and *these pictures prove it.*

LEMBERG, THE GALICIAN CAPITAL—We hear much of Lemberg now, but very few have any conception of its beauty and romantic environs. They are shown in a lovely photograph which will be valued highly.

THE PARADISE WHERE BLOODY WAR IS WAGED—Adjectives fail to properly describe the lovely Paradise of the Lake Garda and Dolomite regions, where Austrians and Italians are in deadly grapple. There are pages in this week's **MID-WEEK** of that *fascinating region,* one *more beautiful than the other,* all in the soft, rich tones of Rotogravure, and everyone a *worthy candidate* for *album or frame.*

NEW SERBIAN ARMY—The wonderful miracle wrought in rehabilitating the Serbian Army is shown, together with two interesting scenes at Corfu and Achillon, the stately palace of the Kaiser, in whose shadow the Serbians took their second wind.

JEDDAH, THE SEAPORT OF MECCA—We leap from hemisphere to hemisphere in the **MID-WEEK** travelogue. Opposite the page of the Germans in France is a beautiful page of Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, in far-off Turkey, in Asia, which the Arab rebels are said to have seized. An interesting picture of a quaintly Oriental port, all in Rotogravure.

BEASTS AND BIRDS IN WAR CARTOONS—There are *four reproductions* of unusual cartoons, showing how the great cartoonists have turned to beasts and birds to portray their feelings toward their enemies.

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CASEMENT'S COUNSEL FAINTS IN COURT

Treason Trial Interrupted Dramatically in Midst of Sullivan's Summing Up.

SIR ROGER DENIES CHARGES

Says He Never Took a Penny of Foreign Money for Himself or Irish Cause.

LONDON, June 28.—A day filled with sensational incidents at the trial of Sir Roger Casement for treason was brought to a sudden and dramatic close late this afternoon when Sergeant Sullivan, Sir Roger's leading attorney, collapsed in the midst of an impassioned summing up.

Mr. Sullivan, who himself is an Irishman, was painting a picture of the wrongs he declared were suffered by Ireland and maintaining that the prisoner had committed no treason when he attempted to raise an Irish brigade in Germany for the purpose of protecting the rights of the people of Ireland against "unlawful tyranny."

It was during one of his most heated outbursts that the speaker suddenly paused, swayed heavily against the bench, and then collapsed into a seat.

Refusal to Quash Indictment.

Earlier in the day the Justices had overruled the motion of the defense to quash the indictment on the ground that the statute under which it was drawn did not provide for the trial of a man who committed treason outside the realm. The effort to establish this was admittedly the prisoner's main defense. It was announced that no witnesses would be produced in his behalf, mainly because such witnesses must be secured in Germany, and this was not permitted.

With the failure of this move, Sir Roger himself was called upon to make a statement to the jury. This statement, which was not given under oath and consequently permitted of no cross-examination, was a flat denial that the Knight had worked in the interests of Germany or that he had accepted German gold as a bribe.

Mr. Sullivan in his speech stated that Sir Roger was charged with aiding Germany, and he declared that not an atom of assistance had been rendered the enemy. Sir Roger had asked men to enlist in the Irish brigade when the war was over and the seas clear, said the attorney. These men were to fight for the cause of Irish home rule. If Germany was successful the brigade was to proceed to Ireland. If Germany lost the brigade was to go to America. He told of armed bodies which were operating in Ireland before the war and declared that Ireland was being bullied by these men and that the civil government had afforded no protection.

When court opened Mr. Sullivan continued his argument that the indictment should be squashed, based on the ground that no man could be tried for treason committed outside the King's realms. He was followed by Professor J. H. Morgan of counsel for the defense, who entered into an argumentative discussion with the judges. The Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, replied to these arguments, after which the court overruled Mr. Sullivan's motion.

Sir Roger's Statement.

Mr. Sullivan then announced that the prisoner desired to make a statement. Sir Roger delivered it in a clear voice, but it was plain he was laboring under a great nervous strain. The prisoner leaned heavily on the rail of the dock, and his hand that held a reference paper shook as though palsied. His statement follows:

"My Lords and gentlemen of the jury, I desire to say a few words only with reference to some allusions made by the prosecution.

"As to my pension and the honor of knighthood conferred upon me, I shall say one word only. The pension I had earned by service rendered and it was assigned by law. The knighthood it was not in my power to refuse.

"But there are in especial four misstatements, given in the evidence against me, which I must refute. First, I never at any time advised Irishmen to fight with the Turks against the Russians or to fight with the Germans on the western front. Second, I never asked an Irishman to fight for Germany. I have always claimed that he had no right to fight for any land but Ireland. Third, the horrible insinuation that I got my own people's rations reduced to the starvation point because they did not join the Irish brigade is an abominable falsehood. The rations were necessarily reduced throughout Germany owing to the blockade, and they were reduced for the Irish prisoners at exactly the same time and to the same extent as for the German soldiers and the entire population of Germany. The other suggestion that men were sent to punishment camps at my instance for not joining the Irish brigade is one that I need hardly pause to refute. It is devoid of all foundation.

Took No German Gold.

"Fourth, gentlemen, there is the widespread imputation of 'German gold.' I owe it to those in Ireland who are assailed with me on this very ground to nail the lie once and for all. It was published by newspapers in America, I think originating in this country, and I cabled to America instructing my American lawyer, Mr. Dwight, to proceed against those papers for libel. Those who know me know the incredibility of this malicious invention, for they know from all my past records that I have never sold myself to any man or any government and have never allowed any government to use me. From the first moment I landed on the Continent until I came home again to Ireland I never asked or accepted a single penny of foreign money, either for myself or for any Irish cause or for any purpose whatsoever.

"Money was offered to me in Germany more than once, and offered liberally and unconditionally, but I rejected every suggestion of the kind and I left Germany a poorer man than when I entered it. Money I could always obtain from my own countrymen, and I am not ashamed here to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I owe to many an Irish friend and sympathizer who did freely and gladly help me when I was on the Continent.

"I trust I have made that statement clearly and emphatically enough for all men, even my bitterest enemies, to comprehend—that a man who in the newspapers is 'just another Irish traitor' may be a gentleman.

"The Attorney General of England thought it consistent with the traditions of which he is the public representative to make a thinly-veiled allusion in his opening address to the evidence in favor of which he brought forward no evidence in this case from first to last and which, therefore, you and I, gentlemen, as laymen, would have supposed that he would scrupulously refrain from mentioning.

"Since the rising has been mentioned, however, I must say categorically that the rebellion was not made in Germany, that it was not directed from Germany, that it was not inspired from Germany, and that not one penny of German gold went to finance or assist it.

"Gentlemen, I have touched on these personal matters because, intended as they were to reflect on my honor, they were calculated to tarnish the cause I hold so dear."

As Sir Roger made the declaration that he never had accepted German gold his voice trembled with emotion and he leaned toward the jury as though supplicating the jurors to believe his statement.

Immediately after the prisoner had finished speaking Sergeant Sullivan began his summing up, which was interrupted by his sudden collapse.

DR. AKED VISITS BERLIN

Found Peace Longing, but Officials Refused to Discuss Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, June 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Rev. Dr. Aked, President of the Ford Peace Conference, has just returned from a visit to Berlin. He states that his attempts to get persons in a responsible position to make statements regarding Germany's peace conditions all failed.

He says a decided wish for peace was growing among the population of Berlin, and those in favor of an "annexation" policy were getting fewer day by day.

Dr. Aked asked the British Government through the British Legation here for permission to visit England on the same terms as he was permitted by the German Government to visit Germany.

TAUSCHER CHARGES TRICK BY VON PAPEN

Lawyer for Krupp Agent Says Diplomat Promised Not to Involve Him in Plots.

CALLS HIS ACTS INNOCENT

Charges That Military Attache, "Foolishly Desiring to Serve Country," Duped Friend.

Not only did Captain von Papen, the dismissed German Military Attaché, finance the expedition which Horst von der Goltz led north with the purpose of blowing up the Welland Canal, but, according to a witness, Captain Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in this country, was sent here by the German Minister of War to report to von Papen for orders. This witness testified yesterday in the Federal District Court at the trial of Tauscher on a charge that he supplied dynamite and pistols to von der Goltz's party.

The Government finished the presentation of its case yesterday and the defense opened with an attack on the character of von der Goltz, who was sent back from an English prison in order that he might testify against alleged German plotters here.

Herbert C. Smyth, one of Captain Tauscher's lawyers, in opening his case, furnished a surprise by asserting that Tauscher had been deceived by von Papen. He placed the blame for his client's troubles on the German Military Attaché, and said Tauscher was an innocent victim of von Papen's "foolish desire to serve his country."

Evidence that Tauscher came here under orders of the German War Office was given by Albert G. Adams, Special Government Agent, who, with his chief, A. Bruce Bielaski, assisted in the arrest of Tauscher. He said Tauscher had told him that he had been in Germany at the beginning of the war and had at once presented himself to the War Minister offering his services. Thereupon, Adams said Tauscher told him, the Captain was instructed to depart for the United States at once and present himself to Captain von Papen for orders. He obeyed these instructions, Adams quoted him as saying.

In his opening Mr. Smyth outlined the story of the defense; picturing Tauscher as a retired German army officer, not liable to the call to the colors. He said Tauscher, inspired by patriotism, had volunteered his services to his country and had been told to report to von Papen.

"He did call upon von Papen," said Mr. Smith, "and he was told that he would be wanted. To this Tauscher said, 'I will be glad to do all I can for my country but, Captain von Papen, I ask you to give me your word as a gentleman that you will not ask me to do anything against the laws of this country or what would be unfriendly to the people of this country among whom I am making my livelihood.' If you believe that statement, gentlemen, you will see our whole defense."

The defense, he said, would show von der Goltz to be a despicable scoundrel. When von Papen arranged for the delivery of the pistols in Hoboken, the lawyer said, Tauscher still relying on the good faith of his superior, obeyed the order like a loyal soldier. Mr. Smyth spoke of von Papen's "foolish desire" to serve his country by deceiving Tauscher.

Counsel said Tauscher had destroyed his books at von Papen's suggestion, lest the English learn from them the amount of ordnance accumulated here and where it was stored.

ITALIANS CONTINUE ADVANCE IN TRENTINO

Rome Announces Capture of More Positions Between the Adige and the Brenta.

ROME, June 28, (via London.)—The Italians have flung back the Austrians a further distance on the Trentino front. The War Office today announced the capture of Monte Giamondo, north of Fusine, and Monte Caviojo. These positions lie between Posina and the Astico.

The Italians also advanced on the Asiago Plateau, occupying the southern side of the Assa Valley, and reached the slopes of Monte Rasta, Monte Interrotto, and Monte Mosciagh.

Monte Colombara was carried and the Italian advance reached the Galamarra Valley.

The communication follows:

From the Adige to the Brenta commanding positions and strongly organized defenses, now reached by the enemy, have increased largely his activity in resisting our advance. Nevertheless we made considerable progress all day yesterday.

In the Legarina Valley and in the Assa Valley there was intense artillery action. We shelled positions of the enemy on Monte Trappola and Monte Teste, and took the trenches near Malga Sugna.

Between the Posina and the Astico we took the enemy's positions of Monte Giamondo, north of Fusine, and Monte Caviojo. Cavalry detachments reached Pedescala.

On the Asiago plateau we occupied the southern side of the Assa Valley and reached the slopes of Monte Rasca, Monte Interrotto, and Monte Mosciagh, which were held strongly by the enemy's rearguards. Further north, after carrying Monte Colombara, we began to approach Galamarra Valley. On the remainder of the front as far as the Brenta there was no change.

On the Upper But we made an attack after intense artillery preparation, taking some redoubts and trenches in the neighborhood of Freikofel.

On the Isonzo the artillery was active. We made raids and captured 858 prisoners, including seven officers, and two machine guns.

VIENNA, June 28, (via London.)—The official statement issued today says:

On the Italian front we captured 540 prisoners Monday in repulsing attacks between the Etsch and Brenta Rivers and on the Pasubio front.

AUSTRIANS RETIRE QUICKLY.

Lost in Two Days Half the Gains of Forty-five.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN FRONT, VICENZA, June 28, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The able and well-prepared manoeuvre which the Italian command is developing in coincidence with the triumphant advance of the Russian troops resulted in such a precipitate retreat of the Austrians on the Trentino front from the Val Arsa to the Val Sugana as to amount to a rout. In two days they lost half the territory won by forty-five days of bloody fighting.

In order to maintain their first-line efficiency at the strength of 200,000, the Austrians were obliged to call into action the bulk of their immediate reserves, as their losses are generally calculated at 130,000 for the six weeks' fighting. At the beginning of the offensive they had six army corps in line and two in reserve. By June 18, three days after the beginning of the Italian counteroffensive, no further reinforcements were arriving on the Trentino front, and Innsbruck reserves were being sent to Russia. One division only remained in the Trentino capital.

MINISTERS TO QUIT OVER IRISH CRISIS?

Lansdowne and Long Said to Have Resigned, with Cecil to Join Them.

KEEN ANXIETY AROUSED

At the Worst, It Is Thought That the House of Lords Might Force a General Election During War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—Whitehall and Westminister were today scenes of great political activity and of many Cabinet and other discussions. Westminister, particularly, was a hotbed of rumors, among which the most important was that Lord Robert Cecil might join Lord Lansdowne and Walter Long in leaving the Cabinet.

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent will say tomorrow:

"I am informed Lord Lansdowne and Walter Long have tendered their resignations to the Prime Minister. Unless other Unionist Ministers retire the Ministerial situation, though serious, need not be regarded as desperate."

With almost the single exception of The Morning Post all English papers express the deepest regret at the new Irish crisis. Even two such usually opposed organs as The Daily Mail and The Daily Chronicle on this occasion take practically a similar view, that, seeing Lloyd George's proposals had been accepted by both parties, Unionist and Nationalist, alike in Ulster, their withdrawal would wreck the entire credit of British statesmanship for many a long day, not only in Ireland but to a serious extent in the Dominions and the United States.

The anxiety which the situation has created is most intense. It is not only a crisis which will provoke Ireland by the collapse of the negotiations, which is feared, but there exist also deep apprehensions of the incidence of a clash over English domestic politics.

The outlook, as viewed by those who foresee the most untoward developments, is briefly this: That should Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Long resign, the Tory House of Lord would probably take the bit in its teeth and refuse to agree to any settlement of the Irish question that might be arrived at. The consent of both houses would, of course, be required for legislation necessary to carry the Irish settlement into effect. The Coalition Government would carry such legislation in the Commons, but would possess no control over the House of Lords, particularly if opposed by men like Lansdowne and Middleton, and with a potent personality like Lord Robert Cecil signifying his disapproval of the Government's Irish policy by his resignation.

The "backwoodsmen" of the Lords who came into the open in the struggle of 1909 between the upper and lower houses and who are amenable to no influence which the coalition Government could exercise would once again be masters of the situation, and the House of Lords by refusing assent to any bill embodying in legislative form the terms of the Irish settlement would precipitate a general election.

As has been said, these apprehensions exist. Hopes, nevertheless, are cherished that they will be proved unjustified by events. As The Star says: "It would be a national calamity if the Unionist Party were to split over the Ulster settlement. It would be unfair to Redmond and the Irish party, unfair to Carson and the Ulster covenanters, unfair to the Government, unfair to the Allies, unfair to the empire."

It is pointed out, in view of the possibility that some such action by the Lords as has been foreshadowed would precipitate a conflict between democracy and aristocracy, that the trade unions agreed that munition workers would not be allowed to strike and would be subjected to penalties if they subordinated national interests to sectional grievances, and they have a right to expect the same spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice from Unionist statesmen.

U. S. MARINE KILLED IN SANTO DOMINGO

Another Wounded During the Capture of Rebel Trenches by Assault.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—One American marine was killed and another wounded in an engagement reported today by Rear Admiral Caperton between United States marines and Santo Domingo rebels. The rebel losses were not mentioned.

The name of the marine killed was given as Private John Acriment of the Twenty-seventh Company. His name does not appear in Navy Department records. Albert Vieldaum of Aberdeen, Wash., a private of the Twenty-seventh, was wounded.

Admiral Caperton's report said the engagement was fought yesterday morning. The rebels were found in force entrenched in a strong natural position in two lines of trenches about sixteen miles from Monte Cristi. They were dislodged by assault after artillery fire.

A report reached the Navy Department earlier in the day from Admiral Caperton, saying that Colonel Pendleton with a considerable force of marines was marching eighty miles overland from Puerto Plata to occupy Santiago and Le Vega.

TIDE TURNING SAYS TIZA.

Russian Offensive Arrested, Premier Tell Hungarian House.

BUDAPEST, (via London,) Thursday, June 29.—Premier Tisza, speaking in the Lower House, assured the members that the Russian offensive had been arrested and that there was no danger of the enemy's overrunning Trannsylvania.

The Premier frankly admitted the loss of important places in Bukowina, but praised the manner in which the Austrian retreat had been conducted, and asserted that the tide of battle was now shifting in favor of the Teutons.

"At the last sitting," said the Premier, "I said measures had been adopted to meet the Russian offensive which would soon make themselves perceptible and that the unfavorable events which had taken place were only a passing episode. My hope has been realized to its fullest on the Volhynian battlefields. The reinforcements which our German ally swiftly sent to the endangered points proved effective.

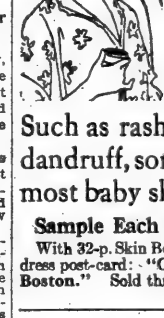
"Today our offensive is progressing and we have reconquered an important portion of the ground occupied by the Russians. In Bukowina this change has not been effected so quickly. Owing to the superior strength of the enemy our army has been obliged to continue its retreat. This unfortunately has caused some important positions in Bukowina to fall into the hands of the enemy, but the retreat has been carried out in complete order.

"Our army is now in new and stronger positions. It is wholly intact, is resisting the enemy and is fully able to fight. Therefore, during the last three or four days the Russian offensive has halted, and we have repulsed enemy attacks with heavy losses.

"Today in Volhynia our counteroffensive is progressing, and in Bukowina and Southern Galician the enemy's advance has been arrested. On the latter front the strength of the forces engaged is shifting in our favor."

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Ground Floor.

YANKEES' VICTORY AND INDIANS' DEFEAT LIFT DONOVAN'S MEN TO THE TOP OF THE LADDER

YANKS JUMP PAST CLEVELAND TO TOP

Grasp Lead by Downing Athletics While White Sox Are Beating Indians Again.

RUN WILD ON THE BASES

Donovan's Men Pilfer Nine Bags, Which Thefts Aid Materially in Defeat of Mack's Brigade.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—New York took first place in the American League race by winning a weird game from the Athletics, while Chicago defeated Cleveland. The Yankees were outbatted and outfielded, but took avantage of Pitcher Meyers' wildness and Catcher Bill Meyer's poor throwing, and finished on the long end of a 9 to 7 score.

Superior base running was responsible for the victory. Donovan's team ran wild on Meyer, stealing no less than nine bases. Many of the thefts could have been averted with even fair pegging by the catcher, but even allowing for that, the Yankees gave a great exhibition of speedy and heady base running.

On the other hand, the work of the Mackmen on the bases was miserable. Five times they took foolhardy chances, and on each occasion the runner was nailed. The careless base running of the Mackmen allowed Lee Magee to make an unusual record for an outfielder. In the course of the game Magee had four assists, three of his throws cutting down runners at second and one a man at third.

If the Athletics had used good judgment on the bases, they would probably have won easily, as they batted Ray Keating even harder than the total indicates. Manager Donovan pulled Keating from the mound after the seventh inning, substituting Allen Russell, who put a stop to the hitting just when it looked as if the home team would overcome the Yankees' large lead.

Scratch hits gave the Yankees a flying start in the first inning. Gilhooley opened with a single and was sacrificed to second to High. He stole third and scored on Peckinpaugh's scratch hit to third. After Pipp had been retired, Baker and Magee followed with hits, the home-run king's safety being an infield scratch, and two more runs were registered.

No further scoring was done by the Yankees until the fifth inning, when they tallied five runs on one safe hunt, without knocking the ball out of the infield. With one man out Gilhooley walked and stole second and third, the pilfering of the latter base being his fourth theft of the game. Meyers then passed High and Peckinpaugh, filling the bases. Gilhooley scored when Pipp forced Peckinpaugh, and Rowe followed with a wierd throw on Baker's tap, High and Pipp scoring. Magee beat out a bunt, and with Baker pulled a double steal, the latter scoring. Witt's return to the plate got by Meyer and Magee also scored. The last New York run was due to Pipp's triple to right and Baker's out.

The Athletics scored one run in the first inning on a pass to Witt, singles by King and Strunk and a wild throw by Baker. They tallied another in the fourth on Strunk's triple and Schang's single. With a seven-run lead it looked like an easy game for Keating, but he blew up in the seventh.

McInnis opened this inning by beating ing out a bunt, and Walsh followed with a single. After Witt went out, Meyer lost a chance for an easy double play by fumbling Meyers's grounder, filling the bases. Magee muffed Witt's long drive after a hard run, and Strunk and Schang followed with singles, five runs being chased across the plate. Schang was nailed trying to stretch his hit or the Mackmen might be scoring yet.

Only one man reached first base on Russell in the last two innings, and that runner was thrown out stealing. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	2	2	2	0
High,lf	2	1	1	0	0
Pipp,ss	4	1	1	3	4
Pipp,1b	4	2	1	5	1
Baker,3b	5	2	1	3	2
Magee,cf	4	1	2	3	4
Gedeon,2b	0	0	0	0	0
N'maker,c	4	0	0	3	1
Keating,p	3	0	0	0	2
Russell,p	0	0	0	1	0
aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	9	10	27	16

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	2	1	1	1	1
King,2b	4	2	1	2	0
Strunk,cf	4	2	4	2	0
Schang,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Rowe,3b	4	0	0	1	1
McInnis,1b	4	1	2	9	1
Walsh,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Meyers,c	3	0	0	12	0
Meyer,p	3	1	1	0	4
bLanning	0	0	0	0	0
cLowry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	7	12	27	10

a-Batted for Keating in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Meyer in ninth.
c-Batted for Meyers in ninth inning.

Errors—Gilhooley, Baker, Witt, Rowe (2), Meyer.

New York	3	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0—9
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0—7

Three-base hits—Strunk, Pipp, High. Sacrifice hit—High. Sacrifice flys—Witt, Schang. Stolen bases—Gilhooley (3), Baker, Gedeon, Magee, (2,) Peckinpaugh, King, Strunk. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Keating, 2; by Russell, 1; by Meyers, 6. Bases on balls—Off Keating, 2; off Russell, 1; off Meyers, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Meyers, (Gedeon.) Hits and earned runs—Off Keating, 2 runs, 2 hits, 2 runs, in seven innings; off Russell, no runs, no hits, no runs, in two innings; off Meyers, 8 hits, 3 runs, in nine innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

RUSSELL PUZZLES INDIANS.

Failure to Hit White Sox Twirler Costs Cleveland the Lead.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—Chicago knocked Cleveland out of first place today by winning the odd game of the series here today. The score was 5 to 1. Russell proved a puzzle, while Coveleskie and Coumbe were hit at opportune moments. Triples by Fournier and Felsch aided Chicago materially. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	1	4
Weaver,ss	4	1	2	3	4
E.Collins,2b	2	0	0	0	1
Jackson,rf	4	1	2	4	0
J.Collins,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Fournier,1b	4	1	2	11	1
Schalk,c	4	0	0	4	0
V.K'nitz,3b	3	0	0	2	0
Russell,p	4	0	0	1	3
Total	33	5	10	27	13

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Roth,rf	4	0	0	3	1
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	13	3
Howard,2b	4	0	1	1	5
Evans,3b	3	1	1	0	0
O'Neil,c	3	0	2	0	4
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	4	2
Coumbe,p	0	0	0	1	1
aBinning	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	5	27	16

a-Batted for Coveleskie in seventh inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Howard, O'Neill, Von Kolnitz. Three-base hits—Fournier, Felsch. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, E. Collins, (2.) Double play—Roth and Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 7 hits, 3 runs in seven innings; off Coumbe, 3 hits, 2 runs in two innings; off Russell, 5 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Russell, 4. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	—7	12	0
Rochester	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	9	0

AT PROVIDENCE.

Buffalo	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	11	2
Providence	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2	5	4

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4	10	5
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3	8	1

AT RICHMOND.

Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	—6	8	1
Toronto	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3	11	0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	34	18	.654
Baltimore	29	26	.527
Buffalo	26	25	.510
Newark	26	27	.491
Richmond	26	27	.491
Toronto	23	24	.489
Montreal	26	29	.473
Rochester	18	32	.360

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Toronto at Richmond.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 6.
Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2. (First game.)
Pittsburgh, 3; Chicago, 2. (2d game; 18 innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 7.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Washington, 6; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	35	22	.614
Philadelphia	31	27	.534
Boston	29	26	.527
New York	29	27	.518
Chicago	29	33	.468
Pittsburgh	27	31	.466
Cincinnati	28	34	.452
St. Louis	28	36	.437

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York	35	26	.574
Cleveland	36	27	.565
Boston	33	29	.532
Washington	33	29	.532
Detroit	34	30	.531
Chicago	31	29	.517
St. Louis	28	35	.444
Philadelphia	17	41	.293

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Boston at Washington.
Detroit at Chicago.

SENATORS BEAT CHAMPS.

Johnson Holds Red Sox Safe After Third—Score, 6 to 2.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Washington defeated Boston 6 to 2 today, thereby going into a tie with that team for third place. Boston scored their two runs early in the game by clean hitting, but Johnson held them safe after the third inning. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Foster,2b	4	0	2	2	3
Milan,cf	4	1	0	5	0
Shanks,3b	4	0	2	0	1
Williams,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Jamieson,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Henry,c	3	0	2	8	1
McBride,ss	3	1	1	2	3
Johnson,p	3	1	0	0	0
Total	34	6	12	27	8

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	3	1	0	3	0
McNally,2b	4	0	0	3	6
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Hoblitzell,1b	4	0	2	8	3
Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	2	2	2
Scott,ss	3	0	0	1	5
Cady,c	2	0	1	3	0
Shore,p	3	0	0	2	0
Mays,p	0	0	0	0	0
Gregg,p	0	0	0	0	0
aHenriksen	0	0	0	0	0
bThomas	1	0	0	0	0
cRuth	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	8	24	16

a-Batted for Scott in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Cady in ninth inning.
c-Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.

Error—Cady.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—6
Boston	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Moeller, 2; Shanks, Williams. Sacrifice hit—Henry. Double plays—Scott, McNally to Hoblitzell; McBride to Foster to Williams. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Washington, 6. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 8 hits and 3 runs in 6 1-3 innings; off Mays 2 hits and 2 runs in no hits, no runs in 2-3 innings; off Gregg, 2 hits and 1 run in 1 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mays, (Johnson.) Balk—Johnson. Wild Pitch—Johnson. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

ANOTHER FALL FOR TIGERS.

Lose to Browns and Tumble Into Second Division.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—St. Louis pushed Detroit down into the second division by taking today's game 5 to 3. Plank held the visitors to five hits. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Austin,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Tobin,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Sisler,1b	3	1	1	11	1
Pratt,2b	4	1	1	0	0
Marsans,cf	3	1	1	5	1
Lavan,ss	3	1	0	2	4
Chapman,c	3	0	0	5	0
Plank,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	28	5	6	27	11

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	1	0	2	2
Vitt,3b	4	0	1	3	1
Cobb,cf	2	1	0	4	0
Veach,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Burns,1b	3	0	0	6	0
Young,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Baker,c	3	0	0	5	2
Mitchell,p	1	0	0	0	0
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
aKavanaugh	1	1	0	0	0
Cunning'm,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	5	24	9

a-Batted for Boland in sixth inning.

Errors—Tobin, Veach.

St. Louis	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3

Three-base hit—Pratt. Stolen bases—Cobb, (2,) Austin, Tobin, Shotton, Marsans, Lavan. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Double plays—Marsans and Chapman; Plank, Lavan, and Sisler. Left on bases—Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 4; off Boland, 2; off Plank, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 3 hits, 5 runs in two and one-third innings; off Plank, 5 hits, 2 runs in nine innings; off Boland, 2 hits, no runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Cunningham, 1 hit, no runs in three innings. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Boland, 1; by Cunningham, 2; by Plank, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 8; Kansas City, 2.
St. Paul, 7; Milwaukee, 5.
Toledo, 2; Louisville, 1.
Indianapolis, 2; Columbus, 1.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 18; Bridgeport, 6.
Portland, 9; Lawrence, 5.
New London, 4; Lowell, 0.
Worcester, 2; New Haven, 1.
Hartford, 2; Lynn, 0.

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 5; New Orleans, 1.
Birmingham, 2; Memphis, 1.
Mobile, 8; Nashville, 4.
Atlanta, 7; Little Rock, 0.

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CHAMPIONS YIELD TO M'GRAW'S CLAN

Hans Lobert, Withdrawn from the Shelf, Delivers Blow That Beats Phillies.

Some time ago Hans Lobert of the Giants was carefully placed away on the top shelf, with other rare old baseball relics. They all said that Hans was through, and that never more would he flourish in baseball spangles. Yesterday Lobert was brought down off the shelf, carefully dusted off, and when the score between the Giants and the Phillies was tied at the Polo Grounds Hans took his bat in hand and poled out the sacrifice fly which scored Merkle with the winning run. New York's joy and the Quakers' despondency were measured by a score of 4 to 3.

Next to the gladsome spectacle of a fine old player like Lobert coming into his own again the happiest thing about the game was the defeat of Albertus Demaree, whose principal object in life for two seasons has been making life miserable for the Giants. The former Mobile flinger has raised hob with the New Yorkers this season, and it was he who wrecked their winning streak of seventeen straight.

The jinx which has been stalking aroung Coogan's Bluff has been chased. Perhaps the reason is that for the first time in the history of the present Polo Grounds the bench of the home team was changed. Yesterday the Giants occupied the bench on the third base side of the diamond, while the visitors were housed on the Giants' old ballwick on the first base side of the home plate. Manager McGraw said that he believed that the view from the former bench of the visiting teams, looking into the right field stand, was more restful than the view from the old Giant bench, which looked out upon many gaudily colored signs.

Rube Sachauer started the game, but he uncorked enough untamed tactics in the sixth to induce McGraw to give his job to Pol Perritt. In the eighth Pol gave way to Hans Lobert as a pinch hitter, and he was gald he did, for Hans won the clash.

The Phillies got one in the first on Niehoff's single, Stock's out, and a single by Cravath. New York also got one in that session. Burns walked and stole second. Kauff beat out a bunt to the infield and took second on Niehoff's wild throw, Burns scoring.

New York got two more in the fourth. Fletcher singled and Merkle was safe on a muff of a thrown ball by Luderus. McKechnie laid down a sacrifice, and Raridan was walked intentionally, jamming the bases. Schauer then came to bat and everybody feared the worst, but Rube fooled them by sending a single to centre, scoring Fletcher and Merkle.

In the fifth Paskert singled, stole second, and scored on Niehoff's bouncer through third. The champions tied the score in the sixth, when Schauer became very much unsettled. With one out Luderus singled, and was safe at second when Schauer made a wild throw to make a force-out play. Cooper being hit and dry from first. Mancroft then singled through second, scoring Luderus.

New York won in the eighth. Merkle singled back of third, Luderus making a sensational catch of Stock's throw, just in time to lose the runner. McKechnie got an infield hit, and Raridan sacrificed both lads one station nearer home. Hans Lobert, who, batting for Perritt, lofted a sacrifice fly to Cooper, and Merkle came in with the winning tally. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G. Burns,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Kauff,cf	5	0	2	2	0
Robert'n,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	2	4
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	3	4
Merkle,1b	4	2	2	13	0
McK'h'e,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Raridan,c	2	0	1	6	0
Schauer,p	2	0	1	0	2
a-Roush	1	0	0	0	0
Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	1
b-Lobert	0	0	0	0	0
Benton,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	12	27	17

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Niehoff,2b	4	1	2	3	4
Stock,3b	4	0	0	2	2
Cravath,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	1	3	8	1
Cooper,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	1	3
E. Burns,c	4	0	0	4	0
Demaree,p	3	0	0	0	1
c-Byrne	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	3	13	*23	11

*Kauff out, hit by batted ball.
a-Batted for Schauer in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Perritt in eighth inning
c-Batted for Demaree in ninth inning.

Errors—Schauer, Niehoff, Luderus.

New York	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Raridan. Stolen bases—Cravath, G. Burns, Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Robertson, McKechnie, Raridan. Sacrifice fly—Lobert. Double play — Perritt, Fletcher, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 10; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off—Schauer, 1; off Demaree, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Schauer, 10 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; off Perritt, 3 hits, no runs in 1 innings; off Benton, no hits, no runs in 1 inning; off Demaree, 12 hits, 3 runs. Struck out—By Schauer, 3; by Demaree, 1. Wild pitch—Schauer. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes.

CARDINALS WIN BY RALLY.

Bat Out Four Runs in Ninth Inning and Beat Reds.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—In a ninth inning rally St. Louis won the last game of the series from the Reds here today by a score of 9 to 6. Hornsby got two singles, two triples, and a home run in five times up. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel,2b	5	2	2	4	4
Bescher,lf, and cf	4	2	2	2	0
Smith,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Long,lf	1	1	0	0	0
Miller,1b	4	1	1	13	0
Hornsby,3b	5	2	3	3	2
Wilson,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Snyder,c	4	1	2	1	2
Corhan,ss	4	0	0	3	6
Ames,p	3	0	1	0	0
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	0
Hall,p	2	0	0	0	0
a-Gonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	9	14	27	14

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	1	0	2	1
Herzog,ss	4	2	3	3	7
Neale,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Killifer,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	1	3	1
Wingo,c	3	1	1	5	1
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	1	7	1
Louden,2b	2	0	0	3	1
Fisher,2b	2	1	1	0	0
Toney,p	0	0	0	0	0
Dale,p	0	0	0	1	0
Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Schulz,p	0	0	0	0	0
bMitchell	1	0	0	0	0
cClarke	1	0	0	0	0
dChase	1	0	1	0	0
eEmmer	0	1	0	0	0
fSchneider	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	10	27	12

a-Batted for Meadows in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Toney in third inning.
c-Batted for Dale in sixth inning.
d-Batted for Knetzer in eighth inning.
e-Ran for Chase in eighth inning.
f-Batted for Schulz in ninth inning.

Errors—Hornsby, Herzog.

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	—9
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	—6

Two-base hits—Snyder, Herzog. Three-base hits—Betzel, Bescher, Wingo, Hornsby, (2,) Miller. Home run—Hornsby. Stolen bases—Betzel, Betzel, Griffith. Sacrifice flies—Bescher, Smith, Wilson. Double plays—Betzel, Corhan, and Miller; Corhan, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Meadows, 2; off Toney, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 9 hits, 6 runs in seven innings, (none out in eighth;) off Meadows, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Hall, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Toney, 6 hits, 2 runs in three innings; off Dale, 3 hits, 2 runs in three innings; off Knetzer, 1 hit, 1 run in two innings; off Schulz, 4 hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Hall, 1; by Dale, 1; by Knetzer, 1. Wild pitch—Ames. Passed balls—Snyder, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Pirates Release Smith.

PITTSBURGH, June 28.—Infielder James Smith was today released by the Pittsburgh Nationals to the Toronto (International League) Club. He will report at Richmond, Va., where the team is now playing.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 4; Utica, 3.
Binghamton, 11; Utica, 0.
Albany, 8; Scranton, 0.
Albany, 2; Scranton, 1.
Syracuse, 1; Elmira, 0.
Syracuse, 4, Elmira, 3.
Harrisburg, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 3.

SUPERBAS CHECK BRAVES.

Pfeffer Acts as Stumbling Block to Boston's Winning Streak.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 28.—The Brooklyn leaders stopped the Braves' winning streak today, Pfeffer pitching his club to a 3 to 2 victory over George Tyler, the Boston left-hander. Both pitchers worked the batters to the limit, but were usually able to get out of bad holes. Tyler had one poor inning, the fifth, when the visitors overcame Boston's 2 to 1 lead. After the bases had been filled on a hit and two passes, Pfeffer won his own game with a hard hit to left field.

Boston made seven hits to Brooklyn's five, Evers and Collins combining hits in the first and third innings for the Braves' two tallies.

The Dodgers backed up Pfeffer splendidly. Johnson and Stengel made fine catches, and the infield work of Olson and Cutshaw was clean cut on hard chances when the Braves were threatening. In each of the last four innings the Braves had men on bases, but Pfeffer had the measure of every batter in the pinches.

Each team scored a run in the first inning. Brooklyn's tally was registered on Johnson's double, Daubert's sacrifice, and Stengel's long fly to Magee, while the combination that scored the Braves' run was a single by Evers, Collins's double to right centre, and Magee's long fly to Stengel.

In the third with two out Evers singled, and came all the way around on Collins's line triple between Johnson and Stengel.

In the fourth Daubert was passed, but Wheat hit into a double play.

In the fifth the Dodgers scored the winning runs. Mowrey singled, Cutshaw walked, and Olson sacrificed. Tyler passed Meyers purposedly to get Pfeffer, who brought two runs home with a line hit to left. In Boston's half of the fifth Tragesser singled, but Tyler hit to Pfeffer for a double play.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnson,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Daubert,1b	1	0	0	13	0
Stengel,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Mowrey,3b	3	1	1	1	5
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	0	3	3
Olson,ss	3	0	0	2	6
Meyers,c	3	0	1	0	1
Pfeffer,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	26	3	5	27	17

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'anville,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Evers,2b	3	2	2	0	2
Collins,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Magee,lf	3	0	1	5	0
Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	14	1
Smith,3b	3	0	0	2	0
Smodgr's,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Compton,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Tragesser,c	2	0	1	4	3
Gowdy,c	0	0	0	0	1
Tyler,p	3	0	0	0	1
aConnolly	1	0	0	0	0
bFitzpatr'k	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	7	27	12

a—Batted for Tragesser in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Gowdy in ninth inning.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Johnson, 2; Collins. Three-base hit—Collins. Stolen base—Mowrey. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Olson, Stengel, Evers, Smith. Sacrifice flies—Stengel, Magee. Double plays—Pfeffer to Olson to Daubert; Evers to Konetchy to Maranville to Evers to Konetchy. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1; off Tyler, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer, 7 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings; off Tyler, 5 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, Konetchy. Struck out by Pfeffer, 1; by Tyler, 1. Wild pitch, Tyler. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

PIRATES WIN BOTH GAMES

Take Two from Cubs, Second Lasting Eighteen Innings.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Art Wilson's drive into the left field bleachers gave Pittsburgh the winning run over Chicago in the National League's longest game of the season today, an 18-inning affair. The score was 3 to 2, the same tally by which the Pirates won the first section of the double-header, a regulation nine-inning game. McConnell, the Cubs' pitcher, worked through the entire first seventeen innings, allowing twelve hits. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	4	1	2	3	0
O'Brien,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Schultz,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Wagner,ss	3	1	1	2	2
Hinchman, 2b, and 1b	4	0	1	9	2
Baker,lf	4	0	1	9	0
Viox,2b	4	0	1	2	1
Costello,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Johnston,1b	0	0	0	1	0
Baird,3b, and rf	3	0	1	2	1
Gibson,c	4

SIMPSON IN VAN AT MINIKAHDA

MINIKAHDA RECORD IN GRAVE DANGER

Evans, Clarkson, and Mitchell Equal Mark in National Open Golf Title Play.

SIMPSON LEADER FOR DAY

Heads Second Flight in Qualifying Round with Total of 144 Strokes —Evans and Vardon Next.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 28.—Playing in the second flight qualifying round of the national open championship over the Minikahda Course today, Jimmy Simpson of Blue Mound needed only a par 4 on the eighteenth hole of the afternoon round to establish a new course record of 69. Overambition proved his downfall, for he hit his tee shot so strenuously that the ball disappeared from view and was never seen again by players, caddies, or spectators. After a long and weary search the quest was abandoned, and Simpson repeated his tee shot with more care. Even with the two strokes penalty for the lost ball, he finished with a 71 for the afternoon, which, with his morning round of 73, gave him the leading position for the day with a total of 144 strokes.

One stroke behind the leader came Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater, or just "Chick" Evans, as he is known throughout the world of amateur golf. The young player who was five times the medalist in the national amateur championship tied for second place today at 145 strokes with Tom Vardon, brother of Harry Vardon, six times open champion of Great Britain. Many years ago Tom Vardon was credited with being better than his famous brother, and from his play today it appears as though he were trying to bear out this statement.

"Long Jim" Barnes of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club finished in fourth place with a score of 146, and Joe Mitchell of Ridgewood, who led for some time with a 70 for his morning round, ended up his day's work in fifth place with 148 strokes to his credit.

Three Players Equal Links Record.

The course record of 70 seems doomed to go by the board. On no less than three occasions it was equaled today—once in the morning round by Joe Mitchell and in the afternoon by Chick Evans and Arthur Clarkson, the Indianapolis amateur.

For the day, but Jimmy Donaldson of for the day, but Jimmy Donaldson of Glen View went out for a practice round with four other contestants who qualified yesterday and were taking this day off, and his certified score of 66 has so upset the record of 70 that its trembling equilibrium is expected to fall with a crash today when the 64 qualifying players tee up in the actual championship. As Donaldson's score was not made in championship play it will not be accepted as a new record. His card was as follows:

Out	4 5 3 5 4 3 3 4 3—34
In	3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 2—32—66

His score of 32 for the last nine holes is the best turned in yet by any of the contestants, but in making his morning round of 70 Joe Mitchell set a new mark of 33 to the turn. On both his morning and afternoon rounds the Ridgewood pro started out by taking the 310 yards first hole in 3, a stroke under par, and on each occasion he made up for this advantage by taking a 4 on the short third hole.

Few Holes Registered in 2.

There was a surprisingly small number of 2's registered on the short holes, where many of the professionals were expected to sink occasional putts in a stroke under par. Tom Vardon got a 2 on the third hole in the morning and Donaldson took the seventeenth with a 2 on his sensational practice round. Chick Evans was another one of the few players to take this low figure, sinking a putt for a 2 on the tenth green of the second round, where Simpson had registered a 2 some hours earlier in the morning.

There were practically no upsets in the qualifying round, and all those who were expected to make a strong showing in the actual championship have come through to the final seventy two-hole test which begins tomorrow.

Gil Nicholls of Great Neck, metropolitan open champion, was a stroke behind Joe Mitchell in sixth place; George Sargent, national open champion in 1909, was comfortably ensconced in a central position on the list with 151 strokes; Tom McNamara, Western open champion and runner-up to Jerry Travers at Baltusrol last year, was well up on the list, and Alex Ross of Detroit, another former national champion, came through easily with 155 strokes for his total.

Max Behr of Baltusrol was rewarded for his long journey to the West by his qualifying score of 164, which would have given him third position if the list had been turned upside down. Tom Boyd of Fox Hills, Tommie Kerrigan of Siwanoy, and Wilfred Reid of Wilmington were the other Eastern professionals to qualify for the final test. The summary:

J. B. Simpson, Milwaukee, 73, 71—144; Tom Vardon, St. Paul, 71, 74—145; *Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, 73, 70—145; J. M. Barnes, Philadelphia, 75, 71—146; Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood, N. J., 70, 78—148; Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck, L. I., 73, 76—149; Arthur Clarkson, Indianapolis, 80, 69—150; George Fotheringham, New York, 78, 74—150; Jack Burke, Rockford, Ill., 73, 77—150; Alex. Cunningham, Wheeling, West Va., 77, 74—151; Bob Peebles, Kansas City, 73, 78—151; Wilfried Reid, Wilmington, Del., 74, 77—151; George Sargent, Minneapolis, 74, 77—151; Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, N. Y., 78, 74—152; Dave Ayde, Geneva, N. Y., 77, 77—154; Tom McNamara, Taplow, N. Y., 73, 79—154; Alfred Hackbarth, Chicago, 81, 73—154; Alex. Ross, Detroit, 79, 76—155; J. Morton, Racine, Wis., 78, 78—156; Tom Boyd, Fox Hills, N. Y., 76, 80—156; James Wilson, Princeton, N. J., 78, 78—157; H. C. Lagerblade, Youngstown, 74, 85—159; *Harrison Johnston, Minneapolis, 80, 79—159; Walter Fovargue, Chicago, 81, 79—160; Tom Morris, St. Paul, 85, 75—160; Jack Croke, Chicago, 81, 81—162; *C. P. Jaffray, Minneapolis, 81, 82—163; Dave Kober, Evanston, 81, 82—163; *Dr. W. E. Code, Wheaton, Ill., 81, 82—163; *Max Behr, Baltusrol, 80, 78—164; H. L. Van Every, Minneapolis, 79, 87—166; Elwood Queen, Minneapolis, 82, 84—166.

*Amateur.

GREAT NECK TAKES CUPS.

Beats Meadow Brook at Polo for Meadow Brook Trophies.

In the final polo game for the Meadow Brook Cups yesterday, played at the Meadow Brook Club before a handful of spectators and with but few exciting plays, the Great Neck four, in receipt of thirteen goals, won the trophies by the score of 17½ to 15.

In actual play the Meadow Brook team won fifteen and Great Neck five goals. It was settled by half-time that Meadow Brook could not win, as it had earned then only six goals to two by the Great Neck four.

Today the polo scene shifts to the Rockaway Hunting Club, with the first game for the Governors' Cup between the Coronado and Great Neck Freebooters teams.

The summary:

GREAT NECK.	Hdcp.	MEADOW BROOK.	Hdcp.
W. S. Grace	3	1—F. S. Von Stade	4
Harry East	3	2—C. C. Rumsey	6
O. Clark	3	3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	3
Back—H. Phipps	4	Back—D. Milburn	9
Total	15	Total	28

Great Neck—Goals by handicap, 13; goals earned, 8; less penalties, ½; total, 17½. Meadow Brook—Goals earned, 13; total, 13. Individual goals—For Great Neck: East, (2,) Grace, Clark, Phipps; for Meadow Brook: Von Stade, (5,) Waterbury, (5,) Rumsey, (3,) Milburn, (3.) Penalties—Safety against Great Neck. Referee—C. A. Shaw, Jr., and W. Balding.

UPSETS MARK TITLE PLAY.

Kerr and Topping Fail to Pass Medal Round Test at Greenwich.

The qualifying round of the Connecticut State gold championship, played over the course of the Greenwich Country Club yesterday, resulted in two of the greatest upsets in form that a tournament of this kind has seen in many years. Hamilton K. Kerr, present title holder, and Henry J. Topping, runner-up to Kerr last year and a former Connecticut State champion, winner of the Ardsley and Garden City invitation tournaments, runner-up to Guimet in the last French amateur championships, failed to qualify in the championship division of the tournament, which was played over their home course. Topping's rounds of 86, 84—170 shut him out of the first division by two strokes, and Kerr was two strokes worse than this, with a card of 88, 84—172.

W. Parker Seeley of Brooklawn and Samuel J. Graham of the home club tied for the qualifying round medal with identical rounds of 77 in the morning and 80 in the afternoon, a total of 157 strokes.

There were 110 starters in the championship, and Julian Curtiss, who filled the dual capacity of contestant and official inspector for the Golf Committee, was the first to leave his meandering footprints on the dewy grass, making his 8 A. M. round a tour of inspection to see that everything was in readiness for the large field and the cups in positions that could be reached easily if enough strokes were used. He himself used plenty of strokes, and failed to qualify among the players at 93 or less who were sent on a second round for the honor of getting into the championship division.

Robert Abbott of Brooklawn, former intercollegiate champion, and Roger H. Hovey of Hartford, former Rhode Island champion, led the first round with scores of 76, closely followed by Seeley and Graham at 77. Abbott and Hovey fell away off in the afternoon, Abbott taking an 88, and Hovey an 85. Reggie Lewis, Westchester champion, playing with Hamilton Kerr, qualified well up with a total of 162 strokes.

Graham reported that it was his long game that brought him into a tie for the low score medal, and from this it may be inferred that it was his short game that deprived him of his chances of being the sole possessor of the highest position and the exclusive owner of the medal.

As for Abbott, he can point to the exact spot on the course where he lost the emblem that goes to the winner of the qualifying round. Being on his way to the sixteenth green, he made a stop-over in the bunker that guards the eighth green, and therein and thereat dispersed a quantity of sand without aiding his ball materially in its journey toward the cup. A fine long putt gave him a 7 on this hole.

The team championship was won by the Brooklawn Country Club with the following players: W. Parker Seeley, 157; Robert Abbott, 159; S. D. Bowers, 161; Nathaniel Wheeler, 161, and J. T. L. Hubbard, 168. Total, 808.

The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.—W. Parker Seeley, Brooklawn, 77, 80—157; Samuel J. Graham, Greenwich, 77, 80—157; Robert Abbott, Brooklawn, 76, 83—159; W. A. Jakson, Hartford, 84, 76—160; S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 78, 83—161; E. L. Scofield, Jr., Wee Burn, 83, 78—161; *Roger H. Hover, Hartford, 76, 85—161; Reginald M. Lewis, Ridgefield, 79, 83—162; M. A. Davis, New Haven, 79, 83—162; *Nathaniel Wheeler, Brooklawn, 81, 81—162; Percy Rothwell, Hartford, 84, 81—165; R. L. Jackson, Highland, 80, 85—165; George B. Carhart, Greenwich, 82, 84—166; G. P. Lynde, Greenwich, 84, 82—166; S. Pierson, Wee Burn, 83, 84—167; Otis L. Guernsey, Greenwich, 89, 78—167; J. T. L. Hubbard, Brooklawn, 86, 82—168; H. S. Lake, Hartford, 85, 83—168.

*Withdrawn from match play.

MISS WILDEY IS VICTOR

Defeats Mrs. Wood in Lively Match at Sleepy Hollow Nets.

Miss Abby Morrison, who is in charge of the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, is determined that at least one event during the month of June shall be finished according to schedule. The semi-final round of the singles competition was reached yesterday and good headway was made in the doubles, so that the finals in each event will be on the program for tomorrow.

The four survivors in the singles competition are Miss Marie Wagner, Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Miss Edna Wildey, and Miss Marion Vanderhoef. With the exception of Miss Wildey all four advanced without encountering serious opposition. Miss Wagner defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. Green scored decisively over Miss Ina Kissel at 6—2, 6—1, and Miss Marion Vanderhoef vanquished Mrs. David C. Mills, 6—1, 6—1. Miss Wildey, however, had a merry struggle with Mrs. Rawson Wood, but finally won at 8—6, 6—2.

Mrs. Wood, who holds the women's metropolitan doubles championship in conjunction with Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver, played a clever game against the aggressiveness of Miss Wildey. She was driving well from the baseline and when she did essay the net there was power in her smashes. Miss Wildey had many an anxious moment in the first set, for Mrs. Wood was determined that no opportunity for an ace should escape her. Though Mrs. Wood played well she was not able to withstand the carefully judged placements made by her opponent and the set went against her at 8—6. In the second set Mrs. Wood was not so effective. She had made her bid for the honors in the first set and the speed of her play diminished in the second set so that Miss Wildey's strong game carried her through to victory at 6—2.

Miss Marie Wagner had no difficulty in earning a place among the semi-finalists. Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer was her opponent and proved to be no match for Miss Wagner yesterday. The former indoor champion sent her shots sizzling over the net, and though Mrs. Cassebeer made some truly remarkable gets she was unable to force the play and Miss Wagner ran it out quickly.

There was one upset in the first round of the doubles event when Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Natalie Browning defeated the veterans, Mrs. Robert LeRoy and Mrs. L. G. Morris, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3. Mrs. LeRoy did some excellent work, but her partner was somewhat unsteady. Miss Kissel and Miss Browning forced their way through by sheer merit. The summary:

SINGLES.—Third Round—Miss Ina Kissel defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Mrs. G. B. de Gersdorff, 6—3, 6—2.

Fourth Round.—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, 6—2, 6—0; Mrs. H. Stuart Green defeated Miss Ina Kissel, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Edna Wildey defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood, 8—6, 6—2; Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. David C. Mills, 6—1, 6—1.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Mrs. Robert A. Pope and Miss White defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman and Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Marion Vanderhoef and Mrs. Rawson Wood won from Mrs. George Chapman and Miss Chapman by default; Miss Edna Wildey and Mrs. H. Stuart Green defeated Mrs. E. Shattuck and Miss Adele Cragin, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Mary Wagner and Miss Carona Winn won from Miss Katherine Browning and partner by default; Mrs. Albert Humphries and Mrs. David C. Mills defeated Miss Bagg and Mrs. Stutz, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Florence Sheldon and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn and Mrs. C. B. de Gersdorf, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. C. C. Parsons and Miss E. Holden won from Mrs. Tingue and Mrs. Lesher by default; Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Natalie Browning defeated Mrs. Robert LeRoy and Mrs. L. G. Morris, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round — Miss Marion Vanderhoef and Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Mrs. R. A. Pope and Miss White, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Carona Winn defeated Miss Edna Wildey and Mrs. H. Stuart Green, 6—2, 2—0, 8—6; Miss Florence Sheldon and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Mrs. A. Humphries and Mrs. David C. Mills, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Natalie Browning defeated Mrs. C. C. Parsons and Miss E. Holden, 6—4, 6—3.

Taylor Wins Boys' Tennis Tourney.

Harold Taylor won the boys' tennis tournament at the Country Club, Westchester, yesterday morning, when he defeated W. E. Osgood in a three-set match, 2—6, 9—7, 6—4. In the junior tournament W. B. Washburn, Jr., and P. A. Harper came through to the final round, the former by the default of P. A. Harper and the latter by a victory over Benjamin H. Letson. The summary:

BOYS' TOURNAMENT.—Final Round—Harold Taylor defeated W. E. Osgood, 2—6, 9—7, 6—4.

JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.—Semi-Final Round. —W. B. Washburn, Jr., won from P. A. Harper by default; Herbert L. Bowman defeated Benjamin H. Letson, 8—6, 6—3.

DAVIS ADVANCES TO FINAL ROUND

Californian Defeats Knox in Fast Match for Tennis Title on Clay Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28.—The conviction that Willis E. Davis, the sensational Californian, ranked fourth among the tennis men of the Pacific Coast, would be the challenger against R. Norris Williams, 2d, for the clay court championship of the United States was further strengthened this afternoon when Davis advanced to the final round on the courts of the Lakewood Tennis Club. He came through at the expense of the sturdy Princetonian, W. B. Knox, whose play in the present event has stamped him as one of the coming men in the sport. Knox put up a hard battle against Davis, but experience and endurance finally ended the contest in favor of the Californian with the score 6—3, 8—6.

The terrific speed of the Westerner's service, with its high bound at an elusive angle, bothered Knox in the early games of the first set. Davis was also putting tremendous force in his drives, and his back hand with its pronounced hoop over the net, which he delights in using when an opponent comes in close to the barrier, held terrors for Knox. It appeared at the outset as if Davis would win his way past the Princeton player without extending himself. He ran off the first three games, in which Knox could muster to his standard only one point in each.

As the match progressed Knox steadied his strokes and Davis became a bit erratic. In driving close over the barrier he sometimes netted and on other occasions his efforts for the baseline on his drives resulted in outs. Knox was quick to see that his opportunity had arrived and he swept off two games in a row. Davis, however, was still leading and a moment later he nipped off the rally of his opponent by taking the sixth game, his smashing work at the net being the outstanding feature. Knox managed to win one more game before Davis ran out the set.

In running it out, however, the Californian had to play his best strokes. Knox was undaunted by the fierce attack and in the last two games met Davis at his own game. There were sharp rallies in two deuce games, each player driving and smashing to make the point sure. There was not much opportunity for the seeking out of placement shots, speed being the quality upon which the contestants depended. Davis took the eighth game at 5—3 on points and in the next Knox carried it to 7—5 before he acknowledged the superiority of the Californian.

The first set had been replete with brilliant tennis on the part of the vanquished as well as of the victor. When the second encounter started Knox showed that the first turn against him had not affected his stability of play. He was just a bit more aggressive, and in general his game was stronger. For four games the men broke even, each winning on service, and then the spectators were surprised to note that Knox was making progress toward victory. He broke Davis' service at the bullet service of the Californian on the fifth game, and then added his own service to his winning percentage, so that it was Knox who was leading, 4—2, just the reversal of the condition in the first set.

The following two games went with the service, and then Davis, with the score 5—3 against him, showed the resourcefulness for which he is noted. He discarded the attempts to always kill for the ace, adopting the longer but more certain course of drawing his opponent out of position and then passing a swift stroke down the lines or to the deep court of his opponent. The strategy availed to the extent that the advantage of Knox was wiped out in a twinkling. Davis ran off three straight games in which Knox again could gather only three points. This gave Davis the lead at 6—5. There was one more attempt by Knox, which was successful for the moment. He won his own service to bring the score to deuce, but that was the last effort, for Davis ran out the next two games for the victory.

In the doubles event Conrad Doyle and Walter B. Knox disposed of the Californian pair of Edwin R. McCormick and Eugene A. Warren in a three-set encounter. The point scores and summaries:

Willis E. Davis vs. Walter B. Knox.

FIRST SET.

Davis	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	5	7—34—6
Knox	1	1	1	4	4	1	4	3	5—24—4

SECOND SET.

Davis	4	0	5	0	2	2	4	0	4	4	4	0	4	7	40—8
Knox	2	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	1	2	0	4	2	5	41—6

Conrad Doyle and Walter B. Knox vs. Edwin R. McCormick and Eugene A. Warren.

FIRST SET.

Knox and Doyle	4	4	4	1	5	6	7	3	1—6
McCormick and Warren	2	2	1	4	3	4	5	2	1—2

SECOND SET

McCormick and Warren—	2	4	5	4	3	4	4	1	4	4	3	5	6
Knox and Doyle—	4	6	3	1	5	1	1	4	2	2	9	2	4

THIRD SET.

Knox and Doyle	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	7	3	1	6
McCormick and Warren	1	1	2	5	2	2	1	1	4	1	4	1

MEN'S SINGLES.—Fifth Round—Willis E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated W. B. Knox, Pittsburgh, 6—3, 8—6.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Fourth Round—Davis and Johns, San Francisco, defeated Cabell and Keith, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—4; Spaulding and Hendrick, Buffalo, defeated Westenhover and Abbey, Cleveland, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5; Knox, Pittsburgh, and Doyle, Washington, defeated McCormick and Warren, Los Angeles, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1; Benton and Pettee, Cleveland, defeated McElroy and Garland, Pittsburgh, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round — Mrs. H. W. Bickle, Toronto, defeated Mrs. T. Jones, Cleveland, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Florence Ballin, New York, defeated Miss Ruth Wise, Cleveland, 10—8, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.—First Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and George M. Church, New York, defeated Miss H. Verity and C. B. Mueller, Cleveland, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round—Miss Bjurstedt and G. M. Church defeated Miss M. Taylor, New York, and H. D. Voorhees, Toledo, 6—0, 6—1.

VOSHELL VICTOR AT NET.

Advances to Semi-Finals in Long Island Tennis Title Tourney.

S. Howard Voshell, holder of the Long Island tennis championship, won his way to the semi-final round of this season's event on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club yesterday afternoon by victories scored in both the third and fourth rounds. In the third round he vanquished K. D. Fisher without difficulty in straight sets at 6—1, 6—2, and in the fourth round he put Francis T. Hunter of Cornell out of the running.

The victory over Hunter was the most notable achievement that Voshell has registered in the tournament. He started out with the knowledge that a stiff contest was in store for him and forced the pace from the first. Hunter did not have much success with his strokes in the opening set. He was a bit unsteady, and Voshell carried the contest along so rapidly that there was little opportunity for a rally and won the first set at 6—1.

In the second set Hunter gave a better account of himself. Voshell's severe service began to lose some of its terrors and the Cornell man's game commenced to improve. He succeeded in holding the ball under better control on his drives and made many fine placement points. The set went three times to deuce before Voshell pulled out the victory at 9—7. The summary:

SINGLES.—Third Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated K. D. Fisher, 6—1, 6—2; H. R. Bell won from M. E. Fox by default.

Fourth Round—E. B. Hutchings defeated H. R. Bell, 6—2, 6—2; Charles Chambers won from A. Sweetser by default; S. Howard Voshell defeated Francis Hunter, 6—1, 9—7.

DOUBLES.—Third Round—W. N. Jennings and W. B. Roberts defeated F. C. Anderson and K. D. Fisher, 11—9, 1—6, 6—3; Rice and Strudel won from Campbell and Alexander by default; S. H. Voshell and F. C. Barns defeated L. Reimer and C. Chambers, 6—1, 1—6, 6—2; F. T. Hunter and J. S. O'Neal, Jr., defeated L. E. Zeuler and F. C. Anderson, 6—3, 6—4.

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Consolidate to Meet Present Conditions—84 Pictures a Year to be Distributed by Paramount.

A merger of two of the oldest companies producing feature photoplays was made yesterday, when the Famous Players Film Company and the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company became the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation. The new company is incorporated with a capital stock of $12,500,000.

The officers of the new corporation are Adolph Zukor, President; Jesse L. Lasky, Vice President; Samuel Goldfish, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Arthur S. Friend, Treasurer, and Elek J. Ludvigh, Secretary. The Board of Directors is made up of the officers and Cecil B. De Mille, William C. Demorest, Daniel Frohman, Albert A. Kaufman, Frederick G. Lee, and Emil Shauer. With the exception of Messrs. Lee and Demorest all of the Directors were connected with the companies before their amalgamation. Mr. Lee is President of the Broadway Trust Company, and Mr. Demorest is President of the Realty Trust Company. It is stated that none of the capital stock will be offered to the public.

The Famous Players Company has released forty-eight feature pictures a year and the Lasky Company thirty-six. This makes a total of eighty-four releases a year the consolidated companies will make, and in addition a number of features on a larger scale are planned each year. Paramount Pictures Corporation will continue to be the distributing organization for the joint product. Several weeks ago there was a report that these companies were about to become affiliated with the Triangle Film Corporation, but yesterday's action, it is said, precludes that possibility.

The following statement was made concerning the merger:

"The essential purpose of the consolidation is to meet present conditions in the industry and anticipate the demand for better and more artistic productions. The consolidation will make it possible to utilize to the best advantage the producing facilities and equipment of the Famous Players studios in New York and the Lasky studios in Hollywood, Cal., and therefore offers a vastly increased efficiency over the former conditions. We will thus be enabled to obtain any atmosphere needed for our subjects, however widely separated the geographical requirements of our productions may be."

These two companies were the first to present stage stars and plays in motion pictures, having introduced this policy four years ago, when they effected affiliations with David Belasco, Daniel and Charles Frohman, and Henry W. Savage for the exclusive rights to produce on the screen the plays controlled by these legitimate managers. Jointly these producing companies control the largest number of the best-known stars of the stage and screen, including Mary Pickford, Geraldine Farrar, Marguerite Clark, Marie Doro, Pauline Frederick, Blanche Sweet, Mae Murray, Hazel Dawn, Lou-Tellegen, Fannie Ward, John Barrymore, Victor Moore, Donald Brian, Ann Pennington, and many others.

Both the Eastern and Western studios will be enlarged at once. The Famous Players Company was organized in 1912 and the Lasky Company the following year.

MANAGERS TO AID THE 71ST.

Start Collecting Funds to Buy Motor Trucks for Company A.

A number of prominent theatrical managers have formed themselves into a committee to collect funds with which to purchase motor trucks for Company A of the Seventy-first Regiment. This company is commanded by Captain Ray F. Hodgdon, who is employed in the Palace Theatre Building, and it includes among its members more men of the theatre than any other company. When the Seventy-first left New York it was said to have only one truck, and the theatre district is determined to correct the deficiency at once.

One prominent manager started the fund with a contribution of $500, and various other sums ranging from that amount down to $1 have been received. E. F. Albee has been appointed Treasurer and the other members of the committee are Marc Klaw, Alf Hayman, A. Paul Keith, A. L. Erlanger, Martin Beck, A. H. Woods, Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., Joseph Brooks, Percy G. Williams, Cohan & Harris, James K. Hackett, Henry W. Savage, J. J. Murdock, Lee Shubert, Felber & Shea, and J. J. Shubert. Mr. Albee, Mr. Klaw, Max Hart, and Edward S. Keller constitute the Executive Committee.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Cohan & Harris have decided to give the players appearing in their productions of "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" and "The Cohan Revue" holidays during July, and accordingly the engagements of the two pieces will end Saturday night. The revue has had a run of nearly six months at the Astor, while Mr. Cohan's farce has registered nearly 400 performances, first in that theatre and later at the Harris.

Arthur Hammerstein will present a three-act farce comedy by Edward Clark, entitled "Coat Tales," at the Cort Theatre the first week in August.

A hundred youngsters who act on the stage or before the camera reveled in the wonders of Luna yesterday as the guests of the management of the Coney resort. In their honor Kearney P. Speed made a special high dive, and Captain Jack Bonavita showed how he trains lions for the movies.

The Winter Garden management has begun negotiations with the Chicago Grand Opera Company to secure if possible the release of Countess Thamara Swirskaia, who is under contract to appear as premiere danseuse with the opera company next season. The Winter Garden is desirous of retaining the Countess as one of its stars.

A new song by Leo Edwards, entitled "The Call of Love," was introduced by John Charles Thomas last night in "Step This Way" at the Shubert.

"The Blue Paradise," which ran throughout last season at the Casino, will begin its second season Sept. 3 at the Garrick in Chicago. Cecil Lean will appear in his original role.

Lyn Harding, who appeared with Sir Herbert Tree in his recent Shakespearean season at the New Amsterdam, will sail today on the Krooneland for England. He will report for service and may not return to America next season.

"The Court Martial," a playlet by Emmett Corrigan and Charles T. Dazey, was presented last week in Keith's Jersey City Theatre and will be seen shortly in other Keith theatres. It has the recent Irish rebellion as a background.

Imogene Comer, who has not been seen on the stage in the last twelve years, will appear at the American the latter half of next week. Miss Comer introduced the song, "Just Break the News to Mother," during the Spanish-American war.

Harold Brighouse's sketch, "Lonesome Like," will be included on next week's bill at the Palace. Whitford Kane, Helen Reilly, and Kate Morgan will play the principal roles.

SHADOW

A SMART LION STYLE WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE A PRACTICAL FEATURE OF

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MEMORIAL TO IRISH POETS.

Pearse, MacDonagh, and Plunkett Lauded by Writers Here.

Padraic Pearse, Thomas MacDonagh, and Joseph Plunkett, the three Irish poets who were executed for participation in the recent revolutionary movement in Dublin, were lauded in poetry and prose yesterday afternoon by American poets assembled on the Sixty-ninth Street knoll in the Central Park Meadow. The venerable Edwin Markham presided and ten poets read pieces appropriate to the occasion. As many more sent letters of sympathy with the ceremonies and regret that they were unable to be present.

A poem written for the occasion was read by Eleanor Rogers Cox. It was entitled, "A Song for Ireland's Martyred Poets," and was introduced with the following two stanzas:

A song for the splendor of three men dead,
A song for their deed that shall never die,
For the strife they lost, and its crimson cost,
And the felon-grave where today they lie.
A song for the poets who kept their truth
To the utmost end, to the furthest span,
And died in their bright, imperial youth
For Freedom, for God, and their fellowman.

Pale by the sea that's her prison now,
Erin, mother of sorrow, weeps
For the struggle crushed, and the singers hushed—
But under her heart a great Hope leaps.
For the voice of her poets forth has gone,
And in all the halls of the world is heard,
And in splendid and mighty unison
The whole earth's peoples take up their word.

The ceremonies opened with the reading by Wilton Lackaye of poems written by the three men now dead. John Jerome Rooney then read a letter by William Dean Howells on the subject of the Irish rebellion, and later Mr. Rooney read some of his own work. Joyce Kilmer, Louis Untermeyer, William Hamilton Hayne, Margaret Widdemer, Edwin Markham, Mrs. Markham, George Sylvester Viereck and Theresa Brayton read original poems.

After the reading a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be sent to the families of the dead poets, in which sympathy and respect for their principles should be expressed.

Among those whose letters were read by Mr. Markham were: Harriet Monroe, Dan Burnet, Jessie B. Rittenhouse, Arthur Guiterman, George Sterling, Anna Hempstead Branch, Shaemas O'Sheel and Corrine Roosevelt Robinson.

HERE FOR SHARK BITE CURE.

Russian Sailor Nipped on the Leg by Big Fish on Deck.

Adolph Crouse, 26 years old, a seaman on a Russian steamship, arrived yesterday on the Mallory Line steamship Marcus, suffering from a shark bite, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The officers of the Marcus said the vessel was hailed off the Florida coast on June 24, by a Russian steamship bound for Archangel and asked to take one of the crew to New York for medical treatment.

It was explained that the Russians had caught a big shark the previous day and hauled it to the deck. Before the big fish was killed with an axe it bit Crouse on the left leg and knocked the Bo'sun down the fo'csle hatch with a blow of its powerful tail.

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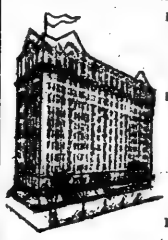
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916.

CARRANZA'S SECOND THOUGHT.

We hope those who have the ear of the ardent friends of peace will address to them some words of comfort, counsels of moderation, in the effort to make them understand how very slight is the probability that President WILSON would hastily, heedlessly, and recklessly engage the country in a war with Mexico. It is only among the advocates of a perpetual policy of peace that we detect any evidence of excitement at this moment, it is only in that quarter that irrational and extreme views seem to be entertained. Mr. WILSON will not ask Congress to declare war on Mexico if war can be avoided honorably. Do the friends of peace really believe that the character of the President has been changed in the twinkling of an eye? The chief criticism directed against him for more than a year has been that he was too peaceful, too deliberate, too much given to the employment of those means which diplomacy provides for avoiding war. He has not changed, he has not put aside his love of peace, he is not the man to despair, even at the very last moment, of a friendly settlement of differences that an Executive really bent on war would seize upon as an occasion for declaring it.

Besides, Mr. WILSON must go to Congress for his declaration of war. He will have to state fully and clearly his reasons for hostilities. If he does not make out a sufficient cause for war it is impossible to believe that a Congress so pacific as our present Congress has on many occasions shown itself to be would give him the grant of power to begin war. But neither the President nor Congress has any intention of making war on Mexico if the national peace and security can be assured by other means.

War may come, nevertheless, unavoidable war. If it comes at all it will be unavoidable. It still rests with CARRANZA to say whether there shall be war. We have assured him times without number that we want not a foot of Mexican territory, that we do not seek any power of control over him, his so-called Government, or the free action of his people. He understands perfectly what we want. We have made that very plain. We want security for the lives and property of our citizens on the border, we want that protection which it is the duty of Mexico to give to our citizens and the property of our citizens within the confines of the republic. He has shown himself powerless to prevent raids across the border by Mexican outlaws, scores of our citizens have been murdered in Mexico, and their murderers are yet unpunished. We have the gravest reasons to doubt not only his power but his willingness to give the protection we have demanded. The duty the nation owes to its people must be performed. What CARRANZA is unable to do or unwilling to do we must undertake. We have given him repeated warnings, we have given him much time. We can still afford to give him a little more time, though there can be no unreasonable delay. If there is any hope that he may be brought to understand the unreasonableness of his attitude, that he may come to his senses, the President will be disposed to defer action.

It must be kept clearly in mind that the Carrizal affair is not the cause for which we shall go to war. That is only an incident, only one among many grievous consequences of the present misrule or want of rule in Mexico. When the prisoners taken at Carrizal are set free, as they will be at once, according to the latest information of CARRANZA'S intentions, then it will be possible to take thought of what form of pressure should be applied to the First Chief to compel his assent to the entirely reasonable demands of our note of June 20. We are of the opinion that the views set forth in the letter of ex-Secretary STIMSON, which we printed yesterday, should have attentive consideration at Washington. A blockade of Mexican ports and the establishment of an efficient guard on the border would be a form of constraint which CARRANZA would not long be able to resist. It would give us time to train and equip the levies so hastily summoned to duty, to accustom them to the climate and to the labor of military service, to fit them for active duty, as certainly they are not now fitted. Meanwhile, if through the advice of disinterested friends of the Central and South American States CARRANZA can be brought to take a sober second thought, and to see the unreasonableness and folly of his present attitude, so much the better.

CHAIRMAN WILLCOX.

Mr. HUGHES'S selection of Mr. WILLIAM R. WILLCOX as Chairman of the Republican National Committee is as heartily to be commended as Mr. WILSON'S choice of Mr. VANCE MCCORMICK for Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Both appointments are excellent. And both are "good politics." Mr. WILSON took a reformer, of Progressive tendencies and high business and executive qualities. Mr. HUGHES, whose problem is to unite as far as possible the two wings of the Republican Party, was estopped from taking a national chairman too near to the business and bosom of the Old Guard or of the Progressive Party. In Mr. WILLCOX he has a Republican unobjectional to both, an intimate personal friend, a sound lawyer, an experienced and able administrator, a trained and admirable public servant, a man of education, character, force, and honorable distinction.

Mr. WILLCOX was a good Park Commissioner, a mighty efficient Postmaster, and in the difficult and varied responsibilities of Chairman of the Public Service Commission of this district he displayed a competence and an energy which the community gratefully remembers. He will do as much as anybody can do in his new post. He will do it straightforwardly, in the light of day, with the resources of an alert intelligence and a genius for transacting a pile of business without fuss. To his efforts THE TIMES wishes all honor and small success.

Verjuiced complaining folks who won't admit that things are steadily getting better, should ponder the improvement in the ethics of political management denoted by the appearance of Mr. MCCORMICK and Mr. WILLCOX as directors of political campaigns. How remote in the dark backward and abysm of time look Mr. BARNUM'S "mules" and Mr. DUDLEY'S "blocks of five"! Once, and not so long ago, trickery and corruption were familiar instruments of political canvasses in the hands of managers who, outside of politics, were respectable, honest, and even pious men. Everything was fair in politics. Morality didn't apply to that. The coarsest bribery was pardonable and even comic, the joy of political banquets, not a generation ago. The world do move.

SIXES AND SEVENS.

The Progressive Party, that was, had seven Representatives in the present House—CHANDLER of New York, COPLEY of Illinois, ELSTON, NOLAN, STEPHENS of California, MARTIN of Louisiana, SCHALL of Minnesota. The seven meekly and dutifully obey the command of Mr. ROOSEVELT. "The action of Mr. ROOSEVELT was a fine, manly affair," says Mr. CHANDLER; "I indorse it."

Mr. CHANDLER and five of his fellow-Progressives in the House, six-sevenths of the Progressive membership, had a hand in a fine, manly affair in that body on March 7. Mr. MARTIN was the only one of the seven to vote Aye on the motion to table the McLemore resolution. Six-sevenths of the Progressive Party in the House joined 102 Republicans, more than half the Republican strength in the House, to surrender the right of Americans to travel on the high seas. Only 33 out of 232 Democrats were in that squad of deserters of their country.

We congratulate Mr. ROOSEVELT on the loyalty of his supporters to himself. Neither his present nor his late party, judged by its record in Congress, has been loyal to the interests of the United States. No matter how vociferously he fulminates about Americanism and the hyphen and the Lusitania, that record is written and stands, beyond apology, unforgettable, fatal.

A CONVALESCENT MARKET.

The London Stock Exchange will on Monday undertake, for the first time since the war began, to keep a free market for the purchase and sale of British securities. Minimum price restrictions will be removed from Indian, Irish, and Transvaal loans, the shares of home corporations and Indian railways. The first suggested thought is that British finance is emerging from the distractions of war time and can begin to think of other things, which is true; but there are certain very obvious after-thoughts.

"Prices," adds the news dispatch, "will be adjusted so that these securities will yield 5 to 5½ per cent., involving declines of 10 to 20 points on the different issues." That is to say, there is now to take place a sheer, arbitrary, instantaneous decline of 10 to 20 points, which, but for the minimum price restrictions, might have been distributed over many months. The minimum price regulation, as is bound always to be the case, failed to regulate prices and killed the market instead. If people are willing to buy and sell at a fixed price, there is no need of fixing it; and if they are unwilling, then the trouble of fixing it will be bother for nothing.

When minimum price regulations were established on the London Stock Exchange the British Government was paying 3½ per cent. for money. In the second war loan it raised its bid to 4½ per cent. Now on short-term Treasury issues it is paying above 5 per cent. This rate puts British debt in competition with Stock Exchange securities as an attractive form of investment; but an individual investor who preferred Exchequer bonds at 5 per cent. over brewery shares or railway debentures could not sell his private securities in order to put the proceeds into Government issues. The Stock Exchange had named minimum prices below which he could not offer them and up to which nobody would offer him. The rise in the prevailing rate of interest had altered the investment value of all securities since the minimum price was named.

So at last it was to the interest of the Government, the investor, and the Stock Exchange—the Government most of all—that price restrictions should be removed in order that people might freely buy and sell securities once more on the London Stock Exchange. Thus is restored to British securities that great advantage which in theory should never be taken away from securities at all, namely, the advantage of instant convertibility. If a stock exchange cannot keep a market in which securities are convertible, then, as its other functions in comparison to this one are unimportant, it might as well turn its slate to the wall and display the legend "No Market."

UNWORTHY OF THE BOON.

Since Mr. HUGHES, who was the champion of the direct primary in this State, is a candidate for President, assisted by another once ardent advocate of the same great boon in State and nation, it is distressing to see so many complaints of the boon. In Iowa it cost Lieut. Gov. HARDING $10,000 to get the primary nomination for Governor, and he was comparative niggardly. Hear The Sioux City Journal, which ought to be ashamed of its reactionary tendencies:

> If JOE ALLEN spent $18,000 to secure the nomination alone, how much more would he have spent to secure an election? In four years in office he could not have drawn salary enough to pay his original campaign expenses. Ask any of the candidates for Attorney General if politics is a poor man's game. Some of them admit having spent more than $5,000 already, and their troubles have just started. None of the six aspirants for that offfice secured the necessary 35 per cent. of the vote in the primary, and they must seek nomination at the hands of a convention—the same kind of convention against which so many bad things were charged in the good old days of reform.

After the convention the winner will have to spend generously for his election. No poor men need apply. The legitimate expenses are great.

The Kansas City Journal utters the same plaint about the Missouri county primaries, now in full flower. For weeks the candidates have been at work. They have gone on circuit, hired speakers, advertised in newspapers and on billboards. The successful candidates will have to keep on spending money. "Already practically every fence post and telephone and telegraph pole is placarded with posters announcing the candidacy of men for county offices." What are little defacements by the side of the great truth that the people rule, that the office seeks the man under the new system, that merit, not money, decides? These things must be so, for the direct primary enthusiasts said they would be so. It must be the happy fact in the direct primary States that merit always has the most money. At any rate, it needs it.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RATES.

The long and short haul clause under which rates across the continent are regulated provides that when railway rates have once been reduced to meet water competition they shall not be raised again, unless it shall be found that "such proposed increase "rests upon changed conditions other "than the elimination of water com- "petition." Nevertheless the Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized, that is to say, has ordered, that the rates which were reduced to meet water competition shall be raised on nearly 500,000 tons of traffic distributed through about one-third of the territory of the United States, and for the express reason that there is no present water competition. It is difficult to harmonize the order with the law, and it is said that there will be an appeal against the order upon that ground.

There is no novelty about appeals under that clause. The first decision allowing transcontinental rates to be reduced to meet competition by water was appealed, was decided against the Commission in the Commerce Court, and upon a second appeal was sustained by the Supreme Court. Within a month came new consideration of the subject, with the Panama Canal competition as a new factor. The decision had hardly been rendered before the canal was closed, and now the Commission reverses itself. A singular feature is that some of the railways resist the increase of their rates. The intermountain regions also complain that rates to the coast, which are unduly low, are prejudicial to them. There are other contradictory decisions and appeals, but, to cut a long story short, no single interest is satisfied with anything which has been done under the law passed so recently as 1910 and which was to remove the dissatisfaction caused by the railways' methods of making rates. Further trouble lies ahead, according to the Commission's express declaration in its decision that when water competition revives the rates will be reduced again.

Has there not been trouble enough under this clause to require a consideration anew of the relations of land and water rates? Why should the water carriers be allowed to reduce rates through the canal to such an extent as to make the canal unprofitable, and to destroy railway values larger than the canal investment? Why should the railways be allowed to reduce rates to the cutthroat basis when the basis should be higher and when it would be better for the railways to lose the trade than to compete for it at a time when they are unable to carry all that is offered as it should be carried? There is double unfairness in such competition. It is a competition of tax money against private capital, not for the benefit of ultimate consumers, but for the undue profit of water carriers, whose bills do not include the price of their service, and fair pay for the facilities which make them competitors of the railways. The conditions are unfair between competitors, one of whom is bound to continuous service under regulated rates and the other of whom seeks profits in other fields at will. There is no reason, except the lure of higher profits, why there should not be water competition now through the canal, but the water carriers feel no duty for such continuity of service as the railways are held to. As between the carriers, there is a lack of equity in considering such competition on a plane of equality, with all the financial advantage on one side, and most of the public service on the other side.

From the standpoint of the customers of the two services there is more advantage to be found in stability of rates than in such frequent changes, with delusive attractions in shadings of rates in conflict with permanent contracts of sale and delivery. Is it not time to perceive that freight rates, like tariff rates, if they are reasonable in themselves, are but a small part of the basis on which business is done? It is different, of course, if either the freight or tariff rates are designedly excessive in either direction. Tariff rates designed to be so high as to prevent business have their parallel in freight rates so unduly low that they promote abnormal business. These rates, for example, have caused freight to begin the journey to a western destination by hundreds of miles travel easterly. In the other direction freight has been caused to be carried far beyond its western destination, and charged an additional backhaul. Low rates of that sort are a subsidy for the trade which benefits thereby, to the prejudice of other trade. Such anomalies were thought characteristic of the railways' rule of thumb methods. Their rates were thought to be uneconomic and unfair, even if not downright malicious. It ought to be different with scientific regulation. It is actually worse, because trade of a nature so erratic as water carriage is bound by an inflexible rule. These rates were reduced because of water competition when the canal as a matter of fact was closed. The rates are now to be raised, although the canal is open. But the change is not to be made until a time so distant that nobody can say what may be the conditions of water carriage. Who defends or desires regulation of that sort for any reason except politics?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Hardening" Must Be Judicious.

If a man foresaw today that tomorrow there would arise the necessity for him to make violent and prolonged use of muscles from which, up to the present, he had been accustomed to demand but little service, and that of a gentle sort, the very worst preparation for the coming emergency would be for him today to exercise those muscles long and hard. The inevitable consequence of doing so would be that tomorrow he would be sore and lame to an extent that would prevent him from exerting anything like his ordinary strength, and his powers of endurance would be reduced to almost nothing.

Everybody knows this, and yet much of the current talk about "hardening" the militiamen for the tasks that confront them on the border, and not a little, unfortunately, of the "training" to which they are subjected, are based on just such an error of judgment as that described. Of course "training" is vitally essential to the successful performance of the severe labors incidental to military operations, and "hardening" is needed by men who will be called upon soon to live out of doors in all sorts of weather, with few of the protections and none of the comforts to which civilians are accustomed. But there is a training that wears out, instead of building up, and he is broken, not hardened, whose health has been undermined by manufactured exposures.

Nobody thinks of teaching a soldier to stand bullets by shooting him, nor is he well, but extremely ill, prepared for a long forced march, on which the result of a battle may depend, by making him march in that way till all of his stored energies are exhausted and he can no longer find recuperation even in rest. One of the gravest mistakes of the Spanish war was that of encamping our volunteers on the Florida sands before sending them to Cuba. Instead, they should have been kept up North till the last moment, and landed on the island fresh and vigorous, not tired and sick.

One of yesterday's dispatches commended the small supply of water on the troop trains as calculated to fit the men for going thirsty in the Mexican deserts. It did nothing of the kind, but had the exactly contrary effect, and was both fretting and weakening.

Indeed, a Cruel Necessity!

A story certainly untrue, but one beautifully plausible, is told by The Abilene (Kan.) Reflector. It concerns a man who—by definition, as the mathematicians say—had spent all his life on a remote cattle ranch and was utterly inexperienced in any tenderer or gentler relations than those which exist between men like himself and between them and their bovine charges.

This untutored and yet thoroughly well-intentioned person, according to the tale as told, at last went to a border town, and there, as might have been expected, he fell promptly and violently in love with the first woman with whom he became acquainted, who happened to be the pretty waitress who served him at table. His wooing was equally vigorous and successful. In a few days the twain were married and together they started back for the ranch on horseback.

A week later, the cowboy returned to the town, alone and of deeply sorrowful mien. To the natural and immediate inquiries that were made as to the whereabouts of his bride, he replied, with tears starting to his eyes and running down his lean, bronzed cheeks: "She broke her leg two days out and I had to shoot her. And I tell you, boys," he added, "I hated to do it—she was such a good woman!"

LIFE ON THE BORDER.

Pleasant Facts Which Are Not Generally Known by Northerners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Despite the fact that the Mexican situation has been so long before us, with the attendant possibility of the call for our National Guard, it is surprising how little accurate knowledge there is of the nature of the life along the border.

When one remembers that the border is nearly equal in length to the distance from here to Chicago and return, the possibility of varied conditions is apparent; but on the high table land which is the present arena of activity, of which El Paso is the centre, the climate is wonderful. I have lived in it the year around. It is true at this season of the year it is hot; judged by our thermometer readings, it would seem unbearable and unlivable, but the air is so rare and dry that one is not conscious of it—except in the sun—as the moment shade of any kind is reached one is always comfortable. In the years spent there I never heard of a case of heat prostration. The nights are always cool. Darkness falls immediately after the sun goes down, and with it goes the heat. A hot night is unknown, and usually a pair of blankets is necessary. And such sleep! Never in any part of this country have I experienced anything that compares with it or the thoroughly rested and exhilarated feeling one wakens with, not one morning but every morning, while from sheer delight he breathes deeply to drink in deep draughts of the pure fresh air. Particularly is this the case the mornings of the rainy season, which is usually from the middle of May to the first of July. The rains generally fall at night, but even to the soldier sleeping in the open the discomforts are transitory, for when the storm has passed there are no disagreeable conditions such as we have here in mire and mud and oppressive humidity.

Nature's greatest provision in this country is evaporation. It is the keynote of bodily comfort. It is this that prevents the discomforts and annoyances of perspiration, for while the skin performs its natural function, evaporation is instant and complete and the body is always dry. Though this minimizes the dangers of colds—which are extremely rare—this dryness sometimes causes the skin of the feet to crack. If so, a daily rubbing with vaseline is advised.

It is the same provision of our good old Mother Nature (evaporation) that makes it possible to have not only cool water, but perfectly chilled melons and fruits of all kinds. All drinking water is kept in large porous earthen jars called oyas, holding from ten to twenty gallons. These are filled each day, then for immediate household use smaller quantities are placed in earthen bottles which correspond to our carafe. This clay bottle is usually wrapped in a towel which is kept wet, and the water gets perfectly cold, in temperature resembling that of a good spring. The same method is applied to fruits, wrapping in a wet towel. After eating them cooled in this manner one concludes that never before have the perfection and deliciousness of this article of food been appreciated.

Now as to the erroneous idea concerning sanitation. The gaunt fear of typhoid that is stalking in the homes of those left behind would disappear if I could reach the ear of all thus worried. From my observation typhoid is the least probable illness. First of all there are few, if any, conditions favorable to the breeding of germs. While on the border the Rio Grande will supply the drinking water, which is good. This important river has a sandy bed and is fed by tributaries from a sandy soil, and it is a well established fact that water running through sand is filtered and purified. Refuse does not go through the process of decay as we are familiar with it up here, nor does it give off any disagreeable odors. The dry, hot air forms a coating, and the sun and heated sands bake it; then disintegration takes place.

This action of the rare air is most astonishing to strangers in its effects upon meats, all kinds of which hang out in the open. Evaporation is so rapid that the surface moisture is absorbed as soon as exposed to the air. A coating is thus formed that hermetically seals it, thereby preserving the meat, which suffers no deterioration even when pieces are cut from it, as with each cutting the process is repeated. This is truly a wonderful provision of nature, the economic value of which can be readily appreciated.

The one unpleasant feature that the soldier in Mexico will encounter is the sandstorms, which fortunately occur only periodically, and I would suggest that each man provide himself with a pair of dustproof goggles, which are absolutely necessary.

MARTHA H. GAISER.

New York, June 26, 1916.

The Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead is as correct in other things as in her statement that we conquered the Philippines, her arguments are not worth much. I had an idea that we bought them from their owners, just as the Dutch bought this island from its legal owners.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW.

New York, June 26, 1916.

REALIZATION.

You wonder why I hate to read the
papers—all their blazing screed
Of high, heroic, splendid youth, such
sacrifice, such naked truth,
These tales of anguish from afar, this
rush and crash and flame, called
War!
You think me selfish, callous, cold,
ignoring all those hearts of gold,
Those gallant boys, so ably drilled,
just to be starved or maimed or
killed—
Their mothers, children, girlish wives,
bereft or widowed, all their lives
New dedicate to War's despair, to
ruined hope and whitened hair!
These things you read and oft deplore, and, still deploring, look for
more
As at the Play, with streaming eyes,
crying: "You do not realize
That all these million hearts are torn
and all these children left forlorn!"
Not realize? Why, if you knew you
could not chatter as you do!
You could not turn the tragic page
and—eat your breakfast as you
rage!—
You could not laugh and drink and
play—with work and sleep and
holiday.
For only through one's own despair, grim death, maimed hope and corking care
Can any "realize"—afar—this festered, cankered wound called War!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

ATCHIN AND MEXICO.

Dutch Policy an Example of How Our Problem Might Be Solved.

Framingham, Mass., June 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Saturday, June 24, Miss Meade makes the Atchinese people defy the trained Dutch soldiers for eighty years. These figures are somewhat exaggerated. The Atchinese question, however, offers a very close analogy to the present difficulties between America and Mexico. Atchin was an unfortunate inheritance which came to Holland as part of the Island of Sumatra, a possession of the old East India Company. Holland had no particular interest in it, and would very likely have left it alone. The people of Atchin, however, made their influence felt far beyond the confines of their land. They claimed for themselves the right of pillage and murder. On the other hand, any action on the part of a civilized nation toward a suppression of piracy and the murder of merchant sailors was regarded as an infringement of ancient and honorable privileges.

At last the Dutch Government was obliged to interfere and establish some order in the territorial waters of Sumatra. The pirates were driven off the sea and an expedition occupied the capital of the Atchinese tribes. The fighting was short and sharp. The old idea, prevalent in Atchin, that the Hollander would never dare to fight anyway was given up. An era of peaceful settlement commenced.

But those who had stayed at home and who were totally ignorant of conditions in India began to worry about the poor brown brother and the cruel military man who was turning the dangerous kris into the proverbial ploughshare. Two weeks of noble rhetoric undid the arduous labor of years. The military commander was replaced by a civilian Governor. Favors were heaped upon the leaders of Atchinese tribes. Retired assassins were eulogized and greeted as saviors of their race. Former gangsters were elected to high positions. The Atchin bandits received pensions, orders, arms, and gunpowder. When they had obtained enough of one latter they committed the obligatory treason, murdered the Dutch garrisons, and for the greater glory of the brotherhood of men killed all the women and children who fell into their hands.

Several times this unfortunate policy was repeated. The men of solid deeds had to make room for the men of hollow words and the road of idealism was strewn on both sides with corpses both brown and white. At last, some fifteen years ago, a new policy was introduced. Atchin was completely blockaded. The British gunrunners from the Straits and the Chinese smugglers were put out of business. Every part of the coast was guarded. At regular intervals along the border of the warring tribes solid fortifications were built. Nobody was allowed to enter and nobody was permitted to leave unless he or she surrendered all arms. The Atchinese offered to fight it out in a guerrilla warfare. The Dutch Government kept its soldiers along the frontier and did not accept the invitation. Instead of this it constructed roads, railroads, street-car railroads, and perfected all possible means of communication. It appointed civilian and military commanders who were thoroughly familiar with the language and religion of the native tribes. The Governor General was a man of few words, whose steadfastness of purpose was only surpassed by his tact in matters of less essential interest. At a minimum of loss of life and money, a maximum of results was achieved. For many years an iron ring of police troops was maintained around Atchin. The territory occupied by the Dutch troops was gradually increased. Inside of this there was peace, reasonable prosperity, and enough food for everybody. Among the tribes in the interior of Atchin there was chaos and poverty. After a few years of this object lesson the Atchin question was settled in the only rational way.

If the Dutch Government had accepted the challenge of guerrilla warfare the contest might have lasted for another fifty years.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

Bigger, Broader Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was pleased to read in a recent issue of your paper that a practical dress reform for women is actually being started. May the ideas advanced by the leader of this reform spread so swiftly and surely that in a few years we women will look back with shame to the days when dress absorbed so much of our attention. Is it any wonder that men refuse to give the ballot to their sisters when so many of the latter are slaves to fashion? And now in these stirring times when our boys are leaving us for we know not what dangers and hardships, when the affairs of the nation are absorbing the attention of all thinking people, there are actually those who advertise a Mexican hat as the prevailing fashion because of our present trouble with that country. Is this not disgusting? Oh, may we women, one and all, grow so disgusted with this foolishness that we will step out into bigger, broader lines of thought, proving to our brothers that we are worthy of the ballot—proving to them that the large affairs of life absorb us instead of the petty anxieties as to the shape of our skirts and sleeves. The men themselves are responsible for a great deal of our folly. Indeed, many of the so-called sterner sex are as fastidious as women in their ideas of apparel. But now the world is changing. We are all approaching bigger, better times, when with one accord we will pull together, men and women, for the upliftment of humanity. Then the little unnecessary anxieties will fade away.

EDITH C. GRIFFEN.

Kingston, N. Y., June 23, 1916.

The English Actors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am delighted to see Lawrence Grant's reply to William Farren's charge of lack of patriotism and courage against the English actor, and heartily indorse all Mr. Grant says. The English actor over here is as anxious, in nearly every case, to serve his country, as far as he is fit and able to do so, as his brother in England; and we who are English all know the difficulties he is contending with. The English actor over here has stood insult long enough without defending himself. As for the theatre in London, Heaven knows our Tommies need a light entertainment when they come home for a few days' leave. William Shakespeare would have been the first to write a bustling comedy for them, were he alive today.

SOPHIA O. CLEUGH,
Mistress of the Robes of the Yale Pageant.

New Haven, Conn., June 27, 1916.

Why Not Use Federal Camps?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After having read so much in the papers about the inadequate water supply, provisions, and other accommodations at Camp Whitman it has been a puzzle to the writer why troops were sent there when there are so many United States forts which are now practically deserted. Since the militia in time of war is considered the same as Federal troops, then why not quarter them in Federal forts? These have barracks, drill grounds, water supply, and everything necessary for the training and drilling of troops. Are we prepared and do not know it, or has a blunder been made?

B. D. LEBOWITZ.

New York, June 27, 1916.

CONTROL OF OUR TWO GREAT FLOODS.

Virtue of the Bill Now Pending Which, Without Porcinity, Deals with the Mississippi and Sacramento Problems Alone.

By H. M. CHITTENDEN, U. S. N., Retired,
American Society of Civil Engineers.

Seattle, June 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The debate leading up to the passage of the Mississippi-Sacramento Flood bill by the House of Representatives on May 17 was one of the most instructive that have taken place in Congress in many years. The House clearly recognized a duty and proceeded to carry it out. The measure was one of the very highest importance and its skillful and intelligent handling fully justifies the recent action of the House in creating a special committee to consider solely the question of flood control. The first fruit of the committee's work discloses a practical grasp of its purpose and powers which augurs well for its future usefulness. It has wasted no time on vague and uncertain theories nor on vast and elaborate administrative schemes, but has addressed itself to the situation as it actually exists. It has found that at the present time there are two and only two great flood problems of the country ripe for final constructive action, with data fully assembled and analyzed, with definite engineering agreement as to the best method of procedure, and with final estimate of cost prepared. Both are problems in which vast interests of life and property are at stake. Both require immediate action. The committee accordingly took up these two problems—the lower Mississippi and the Sacramento—and if the bill which it has now carried through the House finally becomes a law, these great rivers will, within another decade, have ceased to vex the country with their ever recurrent record of disaster. It is worth while now, at the close of the first stage of the passage of the bill, to review some features of the debate thereon, particularly those in opposition, for they are sure to come up in more acute form in the Senate and may possibly imperil the success of the measure in that body.

Some slight opposition developed because the bill apparently neglected other parts of the country. But this did not amount to much, and perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the debate was the very general recognition of a national duty to deal with these two great problems irrespective of the demands of other sections. It was certainly a conspicuous example of the absence of log-rolling tactics which are so often charged up to Congress in its provision for waterway improvement. In fact, by passing this bill, the House deliberately removed from river and harbor legislation the two items which have had greater influence than any others in carrying such legislation through Congress. By thus dealing with these two measures once for all on their individual merits an important step has been taken in the direction of the efficient handling of such questions. We may now confidently expect that the Flood Control Committee will, as rapidly as conditions permit and data are available, proceed to deal with other important problems. In particular we hope that, if the international situation can be satisfactorily controlled, early provision will be made to remove for all time the menace of the Colorado River to the Imperial Valley of California.

There was considerable opposition to the bill, based upon honest doubts as to the technical methods proposed. Some questioned the sufficiency of levees to control the floods of the Mississippi, and felt that more comprehensive measures ought to be adopted. It was very significant, however, in view of the forestry agitation of recent years, that not a voice was raised in advocacy of reforestation as a measure of flood control. That is a great step in advance, for the persistent claims to the contrary by forestry advocates have been one of the chief obstacles in the way of really effective measures.

Futility of Reservoirs.

The case was different in regard to reservoirs. There is evidently a deep-seated faith in Congress in this last measure of flood prevention, and much disappointment was expressed that the committee did not recognize it in the bill. But the committee acted in pursuance of sound engineering advice. The trouble with the reservoir method is that it does not produce the same effect upon the lower courses of great rivers that it does near the sources of small rivers. For example, on the Miami River and its tributaries in Ohio it is proposed to build five great reservoirs for the sole purpose of flood control. Their outlets will always be wide open, and the water will run out immediately after the flood is passed. There will be no storage for power, &c. The effect will be to spread a flood of three or four days' duration over ten to twenty days, after which the reservoirs will be empty. The method will be very effective so far as the Miami is concerned, but it will have practically no effect upon the lower Mississippi. Indeed, it may actually increase floods there, for these floods are always a result of a combination of floods from two or more tributaries, and the delay of outflow from the Miami might, just as likely as not, bring the contribution from that stream on the crest of the combination below. No reliance whatever, so far as the Mississippi is concerned, can therefore be placed upon reservoirs of the Miami type, which are designed for local flood protection only.

Floods Are Cumulative.

Neither can reservoirs of any type situated upon remote headwaters be of any avail on the lower river. One of the greatest reservoir systems in the world is on the headwaters of the Mississippi. It is a good flood preventive up there, but its effect is so far dissipated by the time it reaches Cairo (the initial point of the "lower" river) as to be wholly inappreciable. Likewise, reservoirs built in the arid regions on the watersheds of the Missouri and Arkansas can never have any material effect on the flood problem of the lower Mississippi, because its floods do not originate in that section of the country. The time may come, and probably will, when storage reservoirs will be common on most of the tributaries of the Mississippi. But such reservoirs will be built primarily for domestic, municipal, or industrial use. They will be filled more or less completely from the earlier rains of the wet season, and will be very liable not to be available at critical moments. They may have a restraining effect at one time and at another they may not. They will therefore not be an absolute reliance, and would fail every now and then to afford relief. It goes without saying that any measure of flood protection which cannot be depended upon at all times should not be seriously considered.

The only kind of reservoir that can be depended upon for beneficial influence on the lower Mississippi floods is one large enough to hold nearly all the runoff of its watershed during the season of the floods. Industrial requirements will not permit it to be emptied for refilling lest the necessary supply be not forthcoming; while on the other hand flood protection requires that sufficient space shall be at all times available during the flood season to take care of any storm that may occur. To satisfy these two conflicting conditions would require such large reservoirs that in most cases they cannot possibly be provided. Moreover, the cost resulting from this requirement and from the development of the system, if it were to have any real influence on the floods of the lower river, put it entirely out of consideration as a practical proposition.

It is needless to pursue the matter into further details. It is, indeed, fortunate that a remedy which is so theoretically should be so defective practically. But such is the actual fact. The Flood Committee understood the situation and very wisely declined to embark upon a project which would lead to unlimited expenditure, without any adequate assurance of definite results. The committee recognized that for generations to come vast floods must descend upon the lower Mississippi and Sacramento Valleys. But it found that there was in each case a method already worked out by which these floods could be controlled so as to do comparatively little damage. In adopting these methods it at least stood on sure ground. Elsewhere there was only doubt and uncertainty as to results with absolute certainty of appalling expenditures.

Administration.

A third respect in which opposition developed in the debate related to the administrative machinery and general policy of action to be adopted. There is a desire in certain quarters to organize all public activities, uses and control of the streams of the country under one general head, so that all lines of development or improvement may be co-ordinated. Like the system of reservoir control, this idea is theoretically very attractive and it is only on getting down to details that the real defects become apparent. One of these is the very ponderosity of the project. To attempt to move the whole mass along in co-ordination would inevitably result in disastrous delay in many cases and unnecessary expenditure in others. The uses of streams are too varied, too independent of one another, to be profitably bound hand and foot together. The development of streams in the arid regions for irrigation may very well be independently worked out by the agency already provided for that purpose. The California Débris Commission is certainly as well equipped to deal with the Sacramento problem as any "National Waterways Council" is likely ever to be. The Mississippi River Commission is a thoroughly competent body to handle the lower Mississippi problem, and it is doubtful if a better agency for handling works of navigation in this country will ever be secured than the Corps of Engineers of the Army. Finally, no one would seriously contend that the highly important function of the flood warning service may not advantageously be continued in the Weather Bureau, nor that the development of forests, so far as it affects stream-flow, should not remain in the Bureau of Forestry.

An Illustration in Pork.

There are some who feel that this proposed all-embracing organization will somehow eliminate the "pork" evil, of which we hear so much in river and harbor legislation. If those who hold this view will read the Flood Committee bill which has just passed the House, and the Newlands bill for a general organization, as printed in parallel columns in the Congressional Record of May 18 and 19, 1916, they will be disabused of this idea completely. The Newlands bill provides outright $60,000,000 arbitrarily apportioned among the various watersheds of the country as follows:

The lower Mississippi and Illinois Rivers	$25,000,000
The Ohio and its tributaries	5,000,000
The upper Mississippi	5,000,000
The Missouri and other Western tributaries	5,000,000
The Great Lakes, Atlantic and Gulf streams	5,000,000
The streams of Oregon and Washington	5,000,000
The Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers	5,000,000
Other California streams and the Colorado River	5,000,000

This sum, moreover, is understood to be but one-tenth of the total in contemplation, which, according to previous utterances, by the originator of the scheme, is to follow in regular instalments of $60,000,000. Now, those of us who have been trained to find out first by investigation what a project is going to cost and then provide the funds for it, cannot possibly look upon this wholesale method as based upon even the simplest principles of business. To say that six of these watersheds require each exactly the same amount is of course an absurdity on the face of it. As a "pork" proposition it out-distances anything ever proposed heretofore. It is "pork," not by the "barrel," subject to the O. K. of a scrupulous and disinterested body of engineers, but by the hogshead, free of all engineering scrutiny, yet "apportioned fairly" and guaranteed beyond peradventure from the outset. Surely the great American public will think twice before committing itself to any such sweeping policy as this.

The Flood Control Committee of the House has so far proceeded on strictly business principles. After a thorough exploration of the field of its labors it found that there were two flood problems of an undoubted public character that were ready for final action, with ample data, a definite method, and reliable estimates of cost. It found in each case that the necessary executive agency for carrying out the work was already in existence and had the problem well in hand. It was a fact that these two flood problems overshadowed all others of the

AD CLUBS DEBATE ANTI-PRICE CUTTING

Bill in Congress to Protect Trademarked Goods Interests Advertising Men.

COMMITTED NEITHER WAY

Efforts to Put Clubs on Record Is Defeated — St. Louis Wins Next Year's Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Representatives of large department stores exhibited keen interest in a debate over the Stephens-Ashurst bill at the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World here today. This bill, which is pending in Congress, seeks to prohibit price-cutting on articles widely advertised and bearing trade-marks. It has been opposed at hearings in Washington by interests which regard it as a blow at merchandising and as an attempt to restrict competition. The great department stores, with their system of special sales to attract trade, have displayed particular interest in the proposed legislation.

The debate today, which was held before the Retail Advertisers' Department of the convention, was between E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and H. C. Brown, Advertising Manager of the Victor Talking Machine Company. It was followed by a spirited general discussion. An effort to put the Advertisers' Department on record for or against price-cutting was defeated.

Mr. Howe contended that the Stephens-Ashurst bill was being supported by certain manufacturers of nationally advertised articles who sought to enjoy rich rewards of what in many instances constituted practical monopoly, at the expense of retailers and consumers. If the Federal Government should recognise the principle of price maintenance, he argued, there would be an end of competitive conditions.

Would Send Prices Up.

"The Stephens-Ashurst bill provides," he said, "that 'in any contract for the sale of articles of commerce to any dealer by any grower, producer, manufacturer, or owner thereof, under trade mark or special brand, it shall be lawful for such vendor, whenever the contract constitutes a transaction of commerce among the several States, to prescribe uniform prices and manner of settlement at which the different qualities and quantities of each article covered by such contract may be resold.'

"This bill is opposed by merchants who represent the backbone of the retail business of the country. They are as honorable and as substantial citizens as the country can boast, and I will gladly match their record for clean merchandising against the record of any member of the American Fair Trade League, which is supporting the Stephens-Ashurst bill. I predict that if the bill becomes a law in a few years commodities in retail establishments in the United States will be 10 per cent. higher in price to the consumer than at the present time."

Mr. Howe contended that many of the great merchants of the country had built up their business by having for that they stood for fair dealing and against exorbitant prices. To cut these merchants off from their right to sell goods at what they considered a fair price, and to delegate that right to manufacturers, frequently far removed from the patrons of these stores, would be an evil, he said, far greater than those now complained of.

"There is less vicious price cutting today than ever before in the history of the retail business," he said. "There are fewer stores whose standards of operation are questionable. Never before has there been so little deceit, so much open and fair dealing between store and customer as now. In 90 per cent. of the retail stores of the country all silk is all silk, all linen is all linen, cotton is cotton, all wool is all wool, and any misstatement is contrary to the rules of the store and means instant dismissal of the offender."

Attacks Price Cutting.

Mr. Brown contended that the Stephens-Ashurst measure deserved the support of the advertising men. Price cutting, he said, had ruined many department stores in New York City, and was mainly responsible for several recent failures. He said it was not a fair way of doing business—that customers who paid less for some articles at bargain sales paid proportionately more on other goods to make up for it. Otherwise, he said, the merchant could not do business.

"Price cutting is merely intended to get people into the stores in order that they may be induced to buy something else, the price of which has been boosted," he said. "Maintaining the price is a protection to the public against exploitation and to the manufacturer who by his own efforts and by advertising, has established a market for his wares."

He quoted price-cutting advertisements published by one New York firm to prove that it was selling the articles below the wholesale price, a thing it could not do unless it hoped to make up the deficit in some way.

"If merchants want to cut prices, let them establish trade-marks of their own," he said. "But it is my belief that the days of bargaining are over. When the department stores are pushing ahead to the extent of making women wear straw hats in January, things have gone as far as they can."

A resolution was passed by the Business Press Department favoring the payment of advertising agents by advertisers instead of by the publishers. Advertising agents, it was said, annually place about $225,000,000 of commercial publicity, and under the existing practice most of them receive their commissions from the newspapers and periodicals.

A plea for greater co-operation between railroads and communities was made before the Community Advertising Department by F. H. Sisson of New York, Assistant Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Board. He said proof that a new era had dawned in the railway world was seen in the fact that public sentiment throughout the Union was compelling party platforms to sidetrack State rights over interstate transportation in favor of Federal control.

The clubs voted today to hold their convention next year in St. Louis. Cincinnati was the chief rival of St. Louis for the honor. The election of officers will be held tomorrow, and it is predicted that President Herbert S. Houston will be chosen unanimously to succeed himself for another twelve months.

PRESS AND SUN TO UNITE?

Statement by W. C. Reick on a Report of Negotiations to Merge.

A report, which obtained wide circulation yesterday, that the New York Sun had been purchased by Frank A. Munsey, proprietor of Munsey's Magazine, the New York Press and other newspapers, was denied last night by William C. Reick, publisher of the Sun, who intimated, however, that a consolidation of newspaper interests was under discussion with Mr. Munsey.

"Mr. Munsey and I," said Mr. Reick, "have been discussing business matters affecting our papers for a long time, nearly two years in fact, but we have come to no definite conclusions. Whether we shall or not is very uncertain. There is nothing more that I can say at this time."

COOPER UNION SEEKS FUND.

Alumni Hear That Institute Has Outgrown Endowment.

Prominent graduates of Cooper Union attended a dinner last night in the Engineers' Club, at which plans were discussed for enlarging the scope and usefulness of the institute. Dr. George F. Kunz, who spoke, emphasized the need of immediate relief. Contrary to the belief of many, the union had outgrown its endowment, he said, and so the alumni should come forward and help in the great work that is being done there.

"During the last year 9,000 pupils applied for admission, but there were only facilities to care for 3,800," Dr. Kunz said. "Instead of a two-story building we need a ten-story, in addition to new laboratories and equipment. There is reason to believe that 10,000 will be asking for instruction this Fall."

Former Controller Herman A. Metz, himself a graduate, called attention to the prominent men who had been students in the institute. He mentioned the following: Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor; Victor D. Brenner, the designer of the Lincoln penny; John F. O'Rourke, the subway contractor; Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff; Maximilian Toch, the distinguished chemist; Judge Louis D. Gibbs, and Lieut. Col. William S. Beekman.

It is proposed to raise a fund of $400,000 to provide for a new building. Edward R. Hewitt has been elected Treasurer of the fund. All Cooper Union alumni were urged to help in any measure possible.

Among those who were present were H. J. Kaltenbach, John P. Leo, Perry Thompson, J. C. Riedel, W. W. Ewing, William H. Wagner, Wilfred A. Miller, Charles Ehstrand, Herman A. Metz, Vechten Waring, George F. Kunz, August R. Babe, and J. E. Ane.

ALTMAN PUPILS GRADUATE.

Firm to Establish Higher Vocational School for Employes.

Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co., announced at the commencement exercises of the Altman Continuation School yesterday that the firm would establish higher vocational schools, at which their employes would receive instruction in merchandise selling and business systems. As in the continuation school, the employes will be taught on the store's time without expense to themselves.

There were 90 graduates yesterday—25 girls and 35 boys. They had been taught by teachers furnished by the Board of Education, and received regular school courses in classrooms on the top floor of the Altman Building, Fifth Avenue, Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Streets. The graduation exercises were the second of the school, which was established in accord with the plans of the late B. Altman in the Spring of 1914. Each of the girls was dressed in a white graduation dress and carried an American Beauty rose. Mary Fell received the first prize for girls and Katherine Babinger the second. Joseph Whitman and Charles Lenaeus tied for the first prize for boys, and Victor Rogers received the second prize. Frank J. Sears delivered the salutatory, Katherine Babinger the valedictory, and John M. Agresta the class greetings.

There were speeches by Dr. John H. Haaren, Associate Superintendent of Schools; G. J. Gillespie, member of the Board of Education, and Mr. Friedsam. In his address Mr. Friedsam said that the store expected to get in increased efficiency of its workers as much as the pupils themselves received.

"The dominating purpose of the continuation classes is mutual benefit," he said. "Your increased knowledge and ability mean advancement for yourselves, and better collective service on the part of all the employes means greater satisfaction on the part of patrons; hence an increasing business."

A feature of the exercises was the recitation in concert by the class of this "quotation":

A—stands for all the artist has given us.
L—stands for love and loyalty.
T—stands for truthfulness and trustworthiness.
M—stands for merchant—the greatest ever.
A—stands for all he gave his children.
N—stands for name—not forgotten.

Enrollment in the school is not compulsory, but every inducement is offered to boys and girls who have to go to work before they finish their public school education to complete it in the store's classrooms. Miss L. C. Harrington is directress of the school.

BRIDE OF SOLDIER AT CALL TO ARMS

Miss Agnes Claflin Marries C. H. Adams of Squadron A, Ready to Move to Border.

TROOPERS AT CEREMONY

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin to Go to Texas to be Near Her Husband.

Another wedding hastened by mobilization took place yesterday when Miss Agnes Claflin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin of Morristown, N. J., became the bride of Crittenden H. Adams, a member of Squadron A, which is encamped in Van Cortlandt Park ready to move to the Mexican border. The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby, 7 East Ninth Street, in the presence of the immediate families and a few friends. The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant,, rector of the Church of the Ascension, officiated.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a simple gown of white mousseline de soie and a tulle veil, which was caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She had two attendants, her sister, Miss Mary Stewart Claflin, and Miss Phyllis McVickar. They wore gowns of pink taffeta and white crêpe, respectively, and carried arm bouquets of white rosebuds and ferns.

Mr. Adams and the members of the Squadron who attended the wedding wore their uniforms. His cousin, John Fairchild Adams, acted as best man, and the ushers were Abbott A. Low, Jr., Gustavus Kirby, Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, whose marriage to Miss Kate Grosvenor Fowler took place last week, and James and Darwin Adams, brothers of the bridegroom. A small reception was held after the ceremony.

The engagement of the couple was announced a few weeks ago, and they had planned to have a large wedding in the Fall. Mr. Adams is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Crittenden Adams of 165 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Adams will leave soon for Texas to be near her husband.

The wedding of Miss Elinor Houghton Bulkeley, daughter of former United States Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford, Conn., to John Avery Ingersoll, a member of Squadron A, took place on Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church. The bridegroom received a short leave of absence for the wedding and was obliged to report at camp that evening. Mr. Ingersoll is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Ingersoll of 913 West End Avenue.

BILLIE BURKE'S WARD WEDS

Miss Sheridah M. Watson, Actress, Marries Chester M. Offerman.

Miss Sheridah May Watson, ward of Mrs. Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., (Billie Burke,) and Chester Monroe Offerman of Brooklyn were married yesterday noon in St. Barnabas Episcopal Church at Irvington-on-Hudson. The Rev. William N. Colton officiated.

The bride is the daughter of an actress, who in a manner stood sponsor for Miss Burke when she was starting upon her theatrical career. Upon the death of Miss Watson's mother Miss Burke took charge of her. About a year ago Miss Watson entered upon a theatrical career and joined the motion-picture company in which Miss Burke starred in "Gloria's Romance."

She first met Mr. Offerman at a New Year's Eve party in Brooklyn five years ago. Mr. Offerman is a son of the late Carsten Offerman and is in the automobile business.

After a short wedding trip Mr. Offerman and his bride will return for a reception, which is to be given in their honor on July 3 by the bridegroom's mother at her home, 1,352 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

SON GIVES BRIDE AWAY.

Mrs. James B. Thompson Marries De Forest Grant of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The marriage of Mrs. James Beaton Thompson of 2,212 Walnut Street to De Forest Grant of New York was solemnized quietly today in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride's son, D. G. Brinton Thompson, gave her in marriage. Mr. Grant's brother, Madison Grant, was best man. Only the immediate families were present at the ceremony, and Mr. and Mrs. Grant left immediately afterward for Honolulu. Upon their return they will live at 70 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York.

Mrs. Thompson's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, made her début two years ago. The bride, who is the widow of James Beaton Thompson, was Miss Emilia Garrison Brinton, daughter of Mrs. Daniel Garrison Brinton and the late Dr. Daniel Garrison Brinton, who noted archeologist and scientist. Mr. Grant, who is well known in social and business circles in New York, is a member of the Knickerbocker, Union, Racquet, Tuxedo, and other clubs.

MISS JESSIE GILLIES WEDS.

The Bride of Ivor Bach Clark—Their Honeymoon on Yacht.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Elizabeth Gillies, daughter of Mrs. James Campbell Gillies, to Ivor Bach Clark of Staten Island took place at noon yesterday in the chantry of Grace Church. The Rev. Henry D. Waller of Flushing, L. I., performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, rector of Grace Church.

A breakfast was held at Sherry's after the ceremony, the couple leaving later for an extended cruise on Mr. Clark's yacht. They will return to New York to reside on Oct. 15. Mr. Clark is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Calumet, South Side, and Bayside Yacht Clubs.

EDWIN H. DENBY MARRIES.

Weds Miss Sadie Campbell at Her Mother's Home, in Brooklyn.

The wedding of Miss Sadie Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Felix Campbell of 1,315 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, to Edwin H. Denby of 269 Madison Avenue, took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. John L. Belford of the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony in the presence of the nearest relatives and friends. The bride was unattended and Robert S. Talmage of New York acted as best man.

Mr. Denby is a graduate of Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and belongs to the Manhattan Club of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He is a son of Mrs. Edwin Denby, who is at present living in Florence, Italy. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Denby will live in this city.

MRS. RENEE ARROYO A BRIDE.

Weds Hubert J. Middleton in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken.

Mrs. Renee Peters Arroyo of Paris was married at noon yesterday to Hubert J. Middleton of London and New York, in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, the Rev. Waldo Adams Amos officiating. Afterward the couple came to New York, where they had a bridal breakfast at the Plaza. They will spend their honeymoon in Atlantic City, and will reside on their return at 260 Riverside Drive.

Among those at the wedding were Mrs. Joanne Peters, the bride's mother; Miss Harriet Pidgeon, the bridegroom's aunt, and his brother, James G. Middleton. Mr. Middleton was one of the original members of the Royal Automobile Club of London.

Miss Beckhard, Bride at St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Beckhard, daughter of Martin Beckhard of 102 West Eighty-seventh Street, to Sigmund S. Weiss of this city, took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis. Dr. D. S. Mussey of the Society of Ethical Culture officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Marion Levi, who acted as maid of honor, and Mary Elson was the flower girl. Ignas Strauss was best man for Mr. Weiss, and the ushers were Bruno A. Beckhard, Arthur J. Beckhard, Samuel Strauss, Edgar Woeif, A. N. Gitterman, Arthur A. Kahn, A. Henry Strauss, and Irving B. and Howard J. Levi.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception, and later the couple left for California, where they will spend their honeymoon.

J. P. Sullivan Marries Mrs. Morgan.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 28.—At St. Mary's Star of the Sea Catholic Church rectory this evening James P. Sullivan and Mrs. Etta J. Morgan were united in marriage by the Rev. Timothy Crowley. Only the immediate relatives of the couple witnessed the ceremony. The best man was Rowland Tevlin, and the bridesmaid was Miss Roberta Morgan, daughter of the bride. Mr. Sullivan is Past Exalted Ruler of New London Lodge of Elks. The bride was formerly President of the Beatrice Mansfield Sunshine Society. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were prominent in amateur theatricals here. Mrs. Sullivan's maiden name was Miss Etta Henderson, and she was formerly a resident of Cambridge, Mass.

Murchison-Pentz.

The marriage of Miss Josephine Pentz of this city, and Leonard A. Murchison was celebrated yesterday at 10 A. M. in the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The bride is a niece of the late Bishop Charles H. Colton of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Murchison is the son of Professor Murchison, director of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Band, C. 32, 7, of Canada, who was present at the wedding. The young couple will spend their honeymoon in the West.

Phelan-Halsted.

The marriage of Miss Josephine D. Halsted, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Halsted of this city, and Thomas A. Phelan, Jr., son of the late Thomas A. Phelan of Larchmont, N. Y., took place yesterday in St. Matthew's Church, at 5 o'clock. The Rev. Arthur H. Judge performed the ceremony.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. W. P. Kennard. The best man was Harold L. Phelan, a brother of the bridegroom.

Miss Painter to Wed a Lieutenant.

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., June 28.—The engagement of Miss Pansy Painter, youngest daughter of Mrs. W. T. Painter, to Charles M. Milliken of Houlton, Me., was announced here at a luncheon given by Mrs. Hugh L. White. Mr. Milliken is a graduate of West Point, class of '14, and is now a Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, which is stationed at Eagle Pass, Tex.

VIGILANTES AT KEW GARDENS

Residents Hunt Thieves Police Have Failed to Catch.

Wealthy residents of Kew Gardens, near Forest Hills, L. I., have formed a Vigilance Committee to guard their homes against a band of thieves which has been operating in that section since last April. In the absence of sufficient police protection the Vigilance Committee will patrol the vicinity, especially when a dance or some other social affair takes most of the residents from their homes.

The home of Charles Strumberger was the first one robbed, and $1,200 worth of jewelry was taken. Three weeks ago there were several more burglaries. Last Monday, when most of the residents of Kew Gardens were attending a dance at the Richmond Hill Club, thieves broke into six garages. Since then there have been robberies in the homes of Harry B. Williams, Edgar Storms, L. H. Chenney, and Howard Guess.

An appeal has been made to Commissioner Woods for more police protection. At present, residents say, there are only two mounted policemen stationed so far apart that they cannot possibly be of much service in preventing burglaries.

Gen. Howard Carroll's Son to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto U. von Schrader of Lenox Place, St. Louis, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter ,Miss Akrata von Schrader, to Lauren Carroll, son of General and Mrs. Howard Carroll of 4 East Sixty-fourth Street this city. Mr. Carroll is a graduate of Harvard, class of '06, and is a member of the Union League, University, Republican and City Clubs. No date has been set for the wedding.

A Garden Fete for United Hospital.

A garden fête for the benefit of the United Hospital will be held on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Barron's place at Rye, N. Y., tomorrow, afternoon and evening. There is to be dancing in the afternoon, and an amateur entertainment at night.

Among those interested are Mrs. Everett Crawford, Mrs. William M. Lesher, Mrs. H. de B. Parsons, Mrs. J. Rich Steers, Mrs. Howard Wainwright, Mrs. W. K. Bond Emerson, Mrs. Ralph Hubbard, Mrs. Sidney Lawton, Mrs. Hobart Park, and the Misses Elizabeth McClure, Josephine Chamberlin, Anna Sherman, and Alice C. Wainwright.

RAE TANZER'S JURY TO REPORT TODAY

Go to Hotel for the Night After Judge Waits 5 1-2 Hours for the Verdict.

CHARGE AIDS J. W. OSBORNE

"Even if He Was Bad Enough, Was He Fool Enough?" Judge Tells Jurymen to Determine.

The case of Rae Tanzer, tried before Judge Wolverton in the Federal District Court, charged with perjury because she swore that James W. Osborne is the missing Oliver Osborne, who won her love and then deserted her, is now in the hands of the jury. Until 10:30 o'clock last night the twelve men were locked up in the juryroom in the Federal Building, discussing the case. Judge Wolverton left court shortly after 9 o'clock, saying he would be on hand at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

The jury spent the night at the Hotel Knickerbocker, and it could not be learned whether they had agreed upon a verdict. They will be taken to the juryroom at 8 o'clock this morning, there to continue their deliberations or to await the arrival of the court, if they have then reached an agreement.

The case went to the jury at 4:30 o'clock. In his charge Judge Wolverton told the jury they were not to be influenced in the slightest by the social and business position of James W. Osborne in this city. The crucial fact for them to decide was, he said, whether James W. Osborne was the masquerader who carried on affairs under the name of Oliver Osborne.

"You are asked to determine whether James W. Osborne has become a despoiler, a veritable Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, dressing himself out in loud raiment and going about engaging himself to young girls and even marrying them," continued the Judge. "You are asked to determine, even if he were bad enough, whether he would have been fool enough to act in that manner.

"If you find James W. Osborne and Oliver Osborne are the same then the defendant has testified truthfully. If this is not true then she has testified falsely. There is no assumption in the record shown that Harold Spielberg conspired with the District Attorney's office or with James W. Osborne to obtain the defendant's recantation."

Benjamin Slade, Miss Tanzer's agent, two hours summing up, and Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., spent about the same length of time presenting his case. Slade described James W. Osborne as the leading man in the play, and he pictured his client as a good working girl weary with a humdrum existence and lured astray by the glamour and the fascinations of James W. Osborne. He said it was a strange fact that every time James W. Osborne was out of town Miss Tanzer did not see Oliver Osborne.

He declared that the detectives who visited his client at the place of business in the interest of James W. Osborne knew about events only Oliver Osborne could have known. If the Government had produced the clothing seized at the home of Oliver Osborne, Mr. Slade said he would have made James W. Osborne put them on, and then his identification would have been easy.

"I have waited here three weeks, but the Government has not dared to produce the clothes of this myth, Oliver Osborne," he said.

ROSENTHAL EXHIBITS DENIAL

Says Miss Claypool signed Paper Exonerating Him and Woman.

Alexander Sidney Rosenthal, the lawyer of 299 Broadway, who was indicted in Newark because of his alleged complicity in an assault and battery said to have been committed on Miss Gertrude Claypool, brought to THE TIMES yesterday a statement purporting to be a denial by Miss Claypool that she had ever been drugged and kidnapped by Mr. Rosenthal and Mrs. Margaret Hill of 208 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. Hill is still a fugitive from justice. According to this statement, which was said to have been made by Miss Claypool in Attica, Ohio, on Tuesday, Mr. Rosenthal and Mrs. Hill were innocent of any design against her property.

"The visit to the Robert Treat Hotel, in Newark," the statement read, "was made of my own volition. I went there to avoid the gratuitous and unsolicited advice of some rather distant relatives, who, I understand have, without consulting me, created this most erroneous impression which has found its way into the columns of the newspapers.

"Mr. Rosenthal at my request has acted in a legal capacity for me in certain of my affairs. Mrs. Margaret Hill is a trusted friend of mine."

On being told of this statement last night, Assistant District Attorney Dooling declined to regard it as an authentic declaration from Miss Claypool. So far as it was concerned, the prosecutor said, it would not abate the rigor of his investigation of the Claypool affair in the least. He expected to submit the matter to the Grand Jury within two or three days.

TRIBUTE TO MOLLY PITCHER

Governor Brumbaugh Speaks at Monument Unveiling at Carlisle.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., June 28.—Thousands of patriots from patriotic orders and suffrage organizations in Pennsylvania and adjacent States paid a tribute to the memory of Molly Pitcher, the heroine of Monmouth, here today, when a monument to the heroine was unveiled. At 1 o'clock 4,000 marchers paraded the streets to the old English graveyard for the unveiling ceremonies.

The actual unveiling was performed by Miss Vida Rupp, daughter of W. A. Rupp of the State Commission in charge of the monument's presentation. Senator Charles A. Snyder presented the monument on the part of the State. His address was interrupted by the arrival of Governor Brumbaugh, who motored from Mount Gretna, the State militia camp. Governor Brumbaugh acknowledged America's obligation to Molly Pitcher and encouraged the women suffragists in a part of his address.

Edward W. Biddle, a Pennsylvania historian of note, received the monument and gave historical approval to the Molly Pitcher legend. Thomas L. Montgomery, State Librarian, the foremost historian of the State, called attention to the important part played by Carlisle in the development of American independence. Tonight a chorus of 6,000 sang patriotic songs on Dickinson College campus under the direction of J. Raymond Hemminger.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Three Liners.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ADRIATIC, (Liverpool.)—H. S. Atkinson, Mrs. R. Atter, H. Granville Barker, Arthur A. Barry, J. O. M. Clark, Francis Ellis, Mrs. F. Everton, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gurd, Donald Hammond, W. A. Mattinson, Miss Hazel Muldrew, S. Pearsall, A. D. Pickford, Lieutenant Jobbins-Pomeroy, Mrs. G. Sellers, Miss Kitty Sellers, Herbert Sherriff, R. D. Simpson, J. F. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Thomas, Mrs. P. R. Warren, Hamilton Wickes.

KROONLAND, (Liverpool.)—Miss Frances Anderson, Miss E. H. Anderson, Leslie S. Barnett, Mrs. S. Beckett, E. Bramall, Mrs. E. Davies, Whitlock Davis, R. Fleming, W. A. Frame, Lyn Harding, Miss E. Derwent, Mrs. A. Greig, John G. Lowe, the Hon. Joseph Martin, Miss L. Mortimer, Miss Mabel Percival, Mrs. A. H. Pirie, N. W. Rowell, Miss V. Whitaker, Sir Frederick Taylor-Williams, Miss Marion H. Withycomb, John A. Powelson, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Motts.

OSCAR II., (Copenhagen.)—C. Anker, Walter F. Blake, P. C. Bodding, Captain J. K. Borch, E. S. Bull, Mrs. S. Bluma, Mrs. W. S. Doty, M. S. Hill, F. Horn, Miss Elizabeth Craig, Mrs. M. W. Muser, Miss Julia Oswald, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Palmer, J.—J. O'Laughlin, H. E. Roren, Miss Thora M. Nielson, Miss Sara Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Gilson, H. C. Freeman, Moore Gates.

VICENTE J. DOMINGUEZ DIES.

Argentine Minister to Great Britain Was Once Diplomat in Washington.

LONDON, June 29.—Don Vicente J. Dominguez, Argentine Minister to Great Britain, died here last night. He was widely known in South America and was formerly First Secretary in Washington.

Señor Dominguez was born and educated in Buenos Aires and became private secretary to the Argentine Minister in Peru in 1876. Two years later he occupied the same position in Brazil, and in 1882 joined the Diplomatic Staff of his country in Washington. In 1886 Señor Dominguez was sent to the Court of St. James's here, and in 1891 was accredited to Madrid. After serving as First Secretary in Washington for a year he was sent to Paris in 1896 and remained there until 1899, then being returned to England, where he remained until his death.

He had represented his Government at the four-hundredth anniversary celebration of the discovery of America at Huelva and Seville, and was special envoy of the Argentine President at the coronation of George V. Señor Dominguez was a member of the Arsenine, Marlborough, Royal Automobile, and St. James's Clubs. He married Miss Helen Murphy, daughter of Daniel T. Murphy of New York, who, with one son, survives him.

JOS. O. OSGOOD DROPS DEAD

Chief Engineer of New Jersey Central Railroad Stricken in Newark.

Joseph O. Osgood, Chief Engineer of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in the Broad Street Station in Newark, N. J. After falling on the platform, he was taken to the office of the General Freight Agent, but died from heart disease before Police Surgeon J. Henry Clark reached his side. Mr. Osgood had attended a hearing of the Public Utility Commission and when his death was learned, the hearings of the commission were put over until Sept. 28.

Mr. Osgood was a resident of Plainfield and had been with the railroad since 1900.

T. Russell Sullivan, Author.

BOSTON, June 28.—T. Russell Sullivan, an author and a direct descendant of James Sullivan, Governor of Massachusetts during 1807-8, died at his home here today in his sixty-eighth year. He wrote several plays in which the late Richard Mansfield and William H. Crane made successful appearances.

Mr. Sullivan was born in Boston, and during 1873-88 was cashier for Lee, Higginson & Co., brokers. He then took up literature and spent several years abroad. Mr. Sullivan was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the author of "Roy Sylvester," "The Heart of Us," "Boston Now and Old," and a number of other books.

Chapman Memorial Service Friday.

Memorial services for Sergeant Victor Chapman of the Franco-American Flying Corps, who was killed in an air battle against great odds during which he shot down three German aeroplanes at Verdun, on June 23, will be held in Trinity Church at 10 o'clock Friday morning. He was a son of John Jay Chapman, author and lawyer, of 325 West Eighty-second Street, and of Mrs. Minna Timmins Chapman. Sergeant Chapman was the first American aviator to lose his life in the great war.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. BRIDGET HIGGINS RUSH, widow of John Rush and formerly active in the work of the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, in Brooklyn, died at her home, 23 Sixteenth Street, that borough, on Monday. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Martin King.

Miss MARY BAYLIS, a daughter of the late Abraham B. and Deborah McDonald Baylis and a well-known resident of Quogue, L. I., died at her home there on Tuesday at the age of 69 years.

Mrs. CATHARINE COURTNEY, born in Norwich, Canada, eighty-one years ago and a resident of Brooklyn for more than thirty-five years, died on Tuesday at her home, 703 Carroll Street. She was the wife of C. Henry Courtney, a Confederate veteran of the civil war and a retired window and sash manufacturer. Besides her husband she left a son and two daughters.

Mrs. JANE VAN DE WARKER TAYLOR, a descendant of old Holland stock and the widow of the Rev. George K. Taylor, died on Tuesday at the home of her son, J. Van Kirk Taylor, 599 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in her ninety-second year. Her husband, who died eleven years ago, was for many years pastor of the Second Dutch Reformed Church at Nyack, N. Y.

Mrs. FLORENCE LOUISE HARVEY, wife of Sergeant William W. Harvey of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Artillery, died at the home of her father-in-law, Thomas M. Harvey, 728 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

Mrs. ELIZABETH KIRKLAND, for the last sixty years a resident of Deer Park, L. I., died at her home there on Monday, aged 81 years. Mrs. Kirkland was a native of Scotland and the widow of Andrew Kirkland. She left a son, Joseph, and three daughters, Mrs. George W. Bosler, Mrs. Warren Wicks, and Mrs. Emma Blatchley.

CHARLES JUDD PHILLIPS, an old resident of Huntington, L. I., died at his home there on Tuesday, leaving a widow and four sons. He was 62 years of age.

MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON, a retired iron manufacturer of Brooklyn and a resident of that borough for more than fifty years, died at his home, 311 East Thirty-eighth Street, Flatbush, on Tuesday, aged 76 years. Mr. Harrington was a member of Corner Stone Lodge, No. 867, F. and A. M.; Banner Chapter, No. 214, Royal Arch Masons; De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, Knights Templar, and of the Fraternal Order of United High Priests. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

THOMAS L. KELLEY, in the stationery business in Brooklyn and a member of Long Island Council, No. 173, Royal Arcanum, died on Monday at his home, 88 Somers Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was 60 years old.

Mrs. MARGARET KELLY SHAUGHNESSY, 59 years old, formerly an active worker in the Church of St. Peter, died from Bright's disease on Monday at her home, 265 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of James Shaughnessy and is survived by a son, Edward J., a police patrolman of the 149th Precinct.

JOHN W. SHIBLEY, for many years with the printing department of Harper Brothers, and a member of De Long Council, No. 725, Royal Arcanum, is dead at his home, 814 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year.

WILLIAM HENRY CAFFREY, a retired manufacturer of Manhattan and an old member of Astor Lodge, No. 603, F. and A. M., died on Tuesday at his home, 440 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Caffrey was 67 years old and formerly lived in Manhattan, where he was active in Democratic politics. He left his wife and a daughter.

Mrs. EDITH A. WEAVER BOTZONG, wife of Philip F. Botzong, died on Monday and her funeral services this afternoon will be held from the home of her brother, William E. Weaver, 417-A Halsey Street, Brooklyn. She was 40 years old and formerly lived in Jersey City, where she was an active member of the Jersey City Women's Club.

ERASTUS BENNETT, a building contractor, died on Monday at his home in Lakeview, N. J., in his fifty-third year, leaving a wife and six children.

DAVID KRAUSHAAR, a City Marshal for thirteen years, is dead at his home, 1,047 Hope Street, the Bronx, in his sixty-seventh year. He was formerly a United States Marshal, and leaves his wife, two sons, and three daughters.

Mrs. HANNAH L. STORRS, widow of John J. Storrs, a builder, is dead at her home, 503 West 140th Street, in her eighty-fourth year, leaving two sons and a daughter.

ELIJAH D. CLARK, Principal of Public School No. 37, where he had been in charge since the opening of the school, died on Sunday at his home, 1,081 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx. He was formerly Principal of Public School No. 60 and of the Mott Avenue School. Mr. Clark was for twenty-eight years President of a building and loan association, and took an active part in the Bronx. The teachers of his late school yesterday passed resolutions of sorrow at his death.

GEORGE HARTMAN of Newark, N. J., a veteran of the Spanish-American War, died on Tuesday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J., in his forty-third year. He served with Company B, First New Jersey Infantry.

PETER J. YOUNG, a farmer of Hainesburg, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday morning. He was 73 years old.

Mrs. SARAH DEREAMER, wife of James C. Dereamer, a business man of Phillipsburg, N. J., died yesterday at her home there.

Mrs. ALETTA Z. VERMILYE, widow of the Rev. Butuytree Vermilye, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bernard O. Bogart, in Ridgewood, N. J., in her eighty-fifth year.

Dr. EVERETT P. COURTRIGHT, formerly a member of the staff of St. Michael's Hospital in Newark, N. J., for twenty-four years, died yesterday at his home, 11 Centre Street, in that city, in his forty-ninth year. He was born in Morris County, N. J., and was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

Colonel LeRoy B. Pease.

Colonel LeRoy B. Pease of 132 Winthrop Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in Utica, N. Y., where he was attending the Fifty-eighth encampment of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. He was Commander of G. K. Warren Post, No. 286, G. A. R., of Brooklyn. Colonel Pease was in his seventy-fifth year, and was a native of Connecticut. He founded The Evening Reporter at Woonsocket, R. I., from which he retired in 1897. In the same year being appointed a Colonel and attached to the staff of President McKinley. His daughter and two stepsons survive him.

Mrs. Nancy Lamb Brown.

Mrs. Nancy Lamb Brown, widow of Samuel Queen Brown, once President of the Tidewater Oil Company, died yesterday at her home, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, in her seventy-fifth year. She was active in charitable work and was Vice President of the New York Diet Kitchen Association and a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Presbyterian Home for Aged Women. She left three daughters and one son.

SAYS ENO COULD PICK WINNERS AT RACES

Realty Operator Testifies He Knew Because Decedent Had Taken His Money.

R. F. CUTTING ON STAND

With S. Stanwood Menken, He Affirms His Belief in the Rationality of Mr. Eno.

The ability of Amos F. Eno to pick winners in the Saratoga races was brought out yesterday at the continuation of the contest of his will before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury. George F. Johnson, a real estate operator, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Eno's for forty years, said that he had occasion to know, because Mr. Eno had won several amounts from him. Asked by Austen G. Fox of counsel for the proponents if Mr. Eno's eyesight seemed poor the witness replied that he had seen his friend write out memoranda of bets and hand them to the bookmakers.

The witness said that Mr. Eno continued to dress neatly during his last years and always appeared to be perfectly rational. R. Fulton Cutting and S. Stanwood Menken, two other witnesses, affirmed their belief in the rationality of Mr. Eno. Under

NEW SEYMOUR MYTH IS NAMED 'MUGFORD'

Phillips Says He Split Commissions Won with Morgan Munition Contract Secrets.

FRESH MYSTERY IN WALL ST.

John Doe Hearing Halts Till Information Is Filed So Witnesses May Be Put Under Subpoena.

"Mugford" was added to the list of myths along with "The Man from Egypt" and the "Little Black Man" yesterday by O. B. Phillips of the Seymour law office in the John Doe hearing before Chief Magistrate McAdoo, the purpose of which is to discover the identity of the person in the bank of J. P. Morgan & Co. who gave out for sale secrets of munition contracts with the Allies.

Mr. Phillips was as indefinite in his identification of "Mugford" as was Dr. Waite in his personification of his Egyptian shade. He had never seen "Mug," didn't know his given name, had never heard him described, knew nothing about him except that he was in for a split of the war contract profits and bonuses. But "Mugford" is no more elusive than the man through whom Morgan confidences leaked, and the financial district now has two mysteries instead of one on which to speculate.

Most of the testimony at the hearing centred around the activities of the occupants of the office of Seymour & Seymour of 120 Broadway. Two of these men, Phillips and Gahier De Witt, took the stand, but failed to reveal the source of the information which enabled them to keep munition manufacturers posted as to the exact state of affairs in the Morgan office. Under cross-examination by Francis L. Wellman, who appeared for the Morgan office, Phillips admitted that an agreement existed whereby Frederick Seymour was to have one-fifth of the commission on munition contracts put through by his associates.

Wellman examined Phillips rigidly as to the "grapevine letter" of Feb. 4 last, which he was alleged to have sent to the Humboldt Fibre Company, offering to get it a contract for cotton linters with the Morgan firm on the payment of a total commission of about $25,000. Phillips admitted that the signature on the letter looked like his, but he denied that he dictated the letter to De Witt, as the latter testified before the Thompson Investigating Committee. De Witt, in fact, repeated this statement on the stand yesterday.

Before Phillips testified a bit of mystery was introduced into the proceeding by G. S. Sofio, who said he was a commission agent for the Humboldt concern, and in such a capacity had made an arrangement with Morton B. Sultzer, one of the Seymour associates, to divide the commission on the Morgan contract equally. Under the original agreement the commission was to be one-eighth of one cent on each pound of cotton linters. Subsequently, according to his testimony, Sultzer asked him to reduce the commission to one-sixteenth of a cent on the pound, because he, Sultzer, had to take into consideration another man who was also entitled to a "rake off." Sofio said he understood this other man to be an employe in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

When examined concerning this same matter Phillips said it was made necessary to reduce the commission on account of a man named "Mugford." Who he was, where he was to be found, what he was doing, Phillips could not say. All he knew about this strange person was that his name was "Mugford," and he understood that he had an office in the Beaver Building in Beaver Street.

During the afternoon session, when Phillips was recalled, his attorney, W. B. Rolstone, objected to any further examination of Phillips, De Witt or Sultzer because no complaint or information had been filed charging them with crime. Magistrate McAdoo allowed Rolstone to withdraw Phillips from the stand pending the filing of an information which would compel his appearance under a subpoena if he did not appear voluntarily. This information will be signed by Martin Egan, publicity manager for J. P. Morgan & Co.

The hearing will be continued on Friday.

SEE END OF DRIVE ODORS.

Three of Five Jersey Plants Have Already Ceased to Offend.

The Riverside Drive odor nuisances will soon be ended, according to statements made yesterday by Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health, and Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermeier. Dr. Emerson, with State Health Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs, has been negotiating with the New Jersey health officials to persuade the offending Jersey firms to abate the nuisance, and Mr. Obermeier has charge of the suits filed last Spring in the Federal courts against the Jersey manufacturers from whose plants fumes and smoke are alleged to have crossed the Hudson.

"The abatement of the nuisance has been due to the suits filed by the Attorney General," said Mr. Obermeier. "These suits have not come to trial, but soon after they were filed representatives of the New Jersey plants offered assurances of reform. The reply was to go ahead with the improvements and then it would be time to consider dropping the suits."

Dr. Emerson said he looked for an early end of the nuisance, through co-operation between the New York and New Jersey Boards of Health.

"There were five offending plants," explained Dr. Emerson. "Three have entirely ceased to offend, and I look for an early end of the trouble."

Dr. Emerson said the New Jersey manufacturers responsible for the Staten Island nuisance had shown a more "independent" attitude, and that the results had not been so good.

The Attorney General has also filed suits against the manufacturers opposite Staten Island, and expects ultimately to sweeten the air of Richmond Borough.

ACCUSED BY C. VANDERBILT.

Lieut. Colonel, in Uniform, Grand Jury Witness Against Broker.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the uniform of a Lieutenant Colonel of the National Guard, appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday to testify against a broker, some of whose transactions were being investigated. The broker, whose name District Attorney Swann refused to divulge, was said to have used the names of Colonel Vanderbilt and B. F. Yoakum, President of the Ontario & Western Railroad, to further the sale of stock in a certain company he was promoting.

The names of Colonel Vanderbilt and Mr. Yoakum appeared in the prospectus of the company. Both men denied that they ever heard of the concern or had ever given the broker authority to use their names. Colonel Vanderbilt's appearance before the Grand Jury in uniform was due to the fact that he has been busy, as a member of Major General O'Ryan's Staff, on work connected with mobilization of the National Guard.

VANDERBILT OPENS GARDENS

Many Touches of the Orient in Hotel's New Dining Salon.

The latest addition to the Summer gardens at the leading hotels are the Far East Gardens at the Hotel Vanderbilt, opened last night. They are in the hotel court, two stories above the ground, overlooking Park Avenue. They are elaborately decorated to represent the dining salon of an Emperor's palace, with a background of trellis work, growing vines, and large wall screens figured with huge Chinese prints. Many touches of the Orient have been added, and there is even a Chinese chef and a Chinese bartender to mix the cocktails. The lighting is effectively carried out, and in the centre of the gardens there is room for dancing.

The gardens will be open for the Summer for dinner, after-theatre supper, and afternoon tea. During the evening Miss Harnulp Onuki, a Japanese prima donna, will sing.

DAN HANNA'S WIFE SUES.

Third Wife of Cleveland Millionaire Is Seeking a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28.—Suit for divorce was filed in the Portage County Court at Ravenna today by Mrs. Mary Stuart Skelly Hanna against Dan R. Hanna, the Cleveland millionaire. At Mrs. Hanna's home this evening her secretary said Mrs. Hanna had left the city. It was also said that Mr. Hanna was away.

Summons was served on Mr. Hanna in Cleveland, and he at once left for New York. The charge is a statutory one, and the case will not come up for trial until October.

The couple were married in 1907. Mrs. Hanna formerly was Miss Mary Stuart, and in 1903 she married Frank Skelly, from whom she was divorced in 1908.

Mr. Hanna's first wife, Mrs. May Barrington Hanna, obtained a divorce in 1900. His second wife, Mrs. Daisy Gordon Maud Hanna, obtained a divorce in 1907.

DINNER TO GEN. HAMILTON.

Young Men's Democratic League Honors ex-Adjutant General.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League gave a dinner at the National Democratic Club last night in honor of General Henry DeWitt Hamilton, former army officer and ex-Adjutant General of the State forces. General Hamilton will have charge of the training camp which is to be conducted by the league at New City, to be called Camp Wilson.

The speakers last night included William F. McCombs, District Attorney Swann, Assistant District Attorney William Harman Black, and General Hamilton. Among those who attended were Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, and John M. Riehle, President of the National Democratic Club. Frank D. Shelley, President of the league, was toastmaster. A telegram of regret was received from Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.



The "Bangs!" and "Booms!" of RHEINAROOMS
Now indicate the date;
With Rheingold Beer they toast and cheer
The Day We Celebrate.

Rheingold Beer

A case of Rheingold Beer waiting in a cool place is an agreeable refreshment to offer to unexpected guests. You can give a touch of festivity to the simplest meal by opening a few bottles of Rheingold Beer.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

Welch's

The National Drink



IN summer days you have real need for Welch's. For with warm weather come fickle tastes—intense thirsts. And Welch's, while it delights the one, satisfies the other.

Welch's is one of the good things of life that you can afford. It is not expensive. In serving, use small glasses and dilute to taste with water, plain or charged.

Use Welch's freely. At breakfast and other meals. Take it along motoring. Have it for your friends, and drink it whenever you feel thirsty and a mite weary. You'll always enjoy it and you'll feel better for its cooling, refreshing goodness.

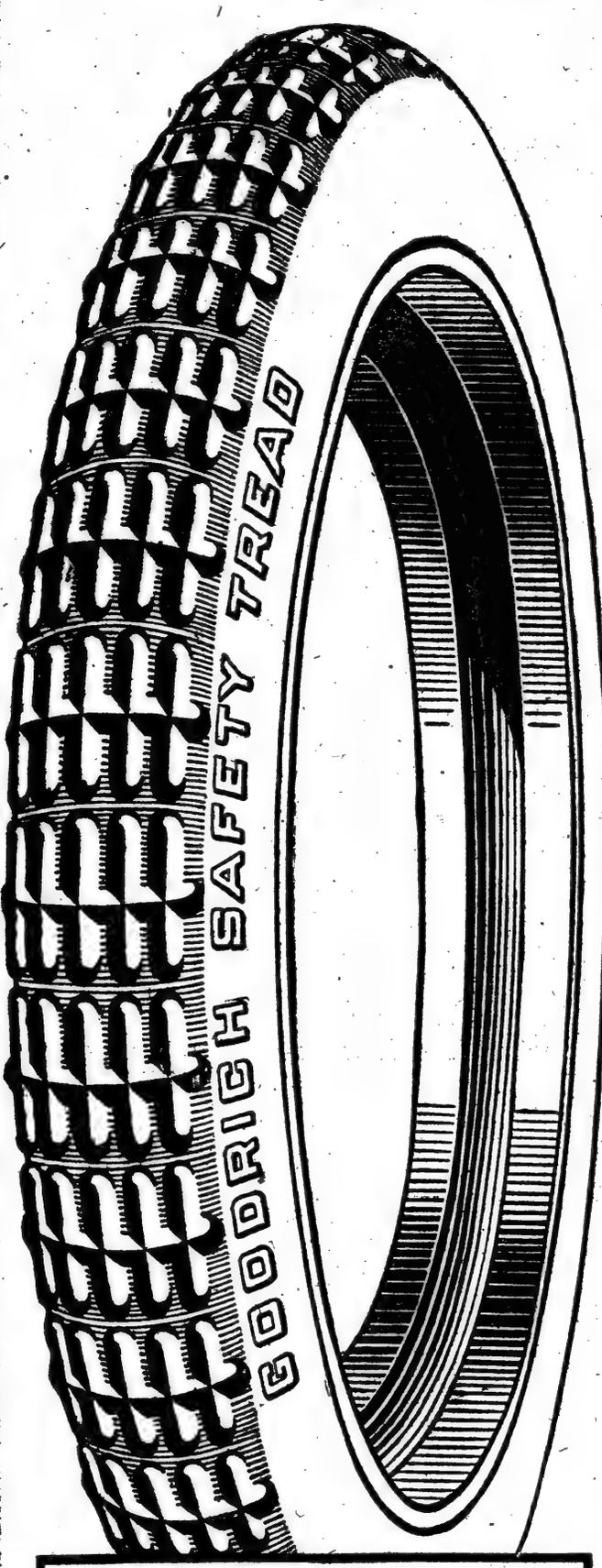
For Welch's has all the tang, all the richness and all the flavor of the finest of all grapes—the Welch premium-price Concord grapes.

Be sure you get Welch's. Buy it by the bottle, 10c up. Order today from your grocer, druggist or confectioner.

Write for free booklet, "Welch Ways"—ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

Why Spend your Money,——"with a Spade"?



The greatest Need of this Nation ——is THRIFT

THRIFT does *not* mean Penuriousness! Its first principle consists in *getting* FULL VALUE for each Dollar of Income expended.

Getting *less* is not complimentary to the *intelligence* of even a Millionaire,

Being liberal and generous, in affairs where it is proper and deliberate to be so, differs widely from being *thriftless, thoughtless* and *careless* in buying things, on a business basis.

A habit of "Jumping at Conclusions," instead of *Thinking out* these Conclusions, costs many a man a lifetime of Un-success.

Too many Americans indolently act upon the shallow theory that an article "must be" WORTH more, merely because it *Costs* more.

They are thus taxed a heavy price, all through life, for such an *indolent* habit of Thought.

They work hard, industriously and intelligently, to *acquire* money.

Then (for their personal needs) they "*Spend* It with a Spade."

They "spread" it without a fraction of that shrewdness and thoroughness with which they acquired it.

Is this complimentary to the judgment of even the Wealthiest?

Do people *become* Wealthy who acquire the careless HABIT of "Spending Money," instead of intelligent, thoughtful BUYING with it?

Get your Money's Worth!

ABOUT 12,000,000 Tires for Motor-Cars and Trucks were made and sold in U. S. A. last year (1915).

That quantity was divided up among some 200 Makers, Makes or Brands of Tires.

But, of this total production a full FOURTH was made by a *single* Rubber Concern.

That Concern is the B. F. Goodrich Company.

Its Motor Car, and Truck, Tire Output and Sales, during its latest fiscal year, were FIFTY PER CENT (50%) LARGER than the *next-largest* Output and Sale, by any *other* Rubber or Tire Concern in America.

Behind this huge production is a *47-year Experience* in Rubber-Working—an all-sufficient Capital,—and a raw-material *Purchasing-Power* indicated by its manufacture and sale of over 130,000,000 pounds of Rubber Products in 1915.

Back of all that again, will be found an unquestioned RECORD for Business-Integrity, for Good-Faith, Square-Dealing—and a long-confirmed POLICY of giving the *maximum Value* feasible, to Consumers and Dealers.

MONEY, therefore, cannot make BETTER Fabric Tires,—at ANY price,—than this Goodrich Experience, Purchasing-Power, Capital, and Intention are now producing.

And,—the Goodrich Fair-List Prices quoted herewith, on Fabric Tires, could never be so LOW (for such HIGH quality) without the enormous VOLUME, which so *reduces Cost* as to make these *lowest prices* possible.

When you pay MORE than the Goodrich Fair-List prices here quoted for ANY Fabric Tire you are NOT getting better Tires.

You are simply "Jumping at Conclusions"—"Spending your Money with a Spade," and cultivating that *careless* Habit of buying which is the Enemy of Thrift.

Test out Goodrich Tires against their Fair-List PRICES,—and see!

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, O.

Goodrich "Fair-List" Prices
(SAFETY-TREADS)

30 x 3	Ford Sizes	$10.40
30 x 3½		$13.40
32 x 3½		$15.45
33 x 4		$22.00
34 x 4		$22.40
35 x 4½		$31.20
36 x 4½		$31.60
37 x 5		$37.35

NEW YORK BRANCH, 1780 BROADWAY.

GOODRICH——"Black-Tread" Tires

"TEXTAN" —Does for your SHOE Soles what black "Barefoot-Rubber" does for Goodrich Tire Soles.

—Wears longer than Leather! —Is Non-Slippery!—— —Is more Flexible than Leather!
—Is Waterproof!—— —Is Lighter than Leather! —Is EASIER on your Feet!——

Ask your Shoe Dealer, or Shoe Repairer, for Textan Soles on your next pair of Shoes.

COURT CALENDARS

(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Dermer Bros Co‹ Shoninger Bros.
Salvate‹B & O RR.
Lamb‹Lalley.
Sullivan‹The Ansonia.
Wagner‹Pullman Co.
Gray‹Mayer.
Erskine‹L I RR (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

McColium‹SS California.
Ivandiah‹SS Colon.
Atlantic Fruit Co‹ Cargo of sugar.
Luckenback‹Sch M D Cressey.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 823, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal.

US‹Manning.
Same‹Huntley.
Same‹Packner.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Sterling Waist & D Co‹Eitzman.
Stevenson‹Stevenson.
Re Whirtley, (Parcel 255.)
Hayden‹Donovan.
Re McGowan‹Williams.
Guid Service Co, Inc‹ Clarke.
Mack‹E M P Producing Co.
Alkoff‹Schacht, (2.)
Brown‹Brown.
Horn‹Oppenheimer.
Quinn‹CNY, (2.)
Herman‹Herman.
Re Samuel.
Dimplo‹Savignano.
Luccio‹Degnon Con.
Cardlins‹Neurad.
Goodman‹Gottlieb.
Ostrofsky‹Liebowitz.
Re Frank & Co, Inc.
Altier‹CNY.
Goldes‹Lese.
De Cordova‹Sanville.
Vitale‹Vitale.
Ringelheim‹Ringelheim.
Feltstein‹Columbia Ice Box Co, Inc.
Williams‹Oliver Maroso Photo Play Co.
Orel‹CNY.
Re Stein, (Schwartz.)
Duffy‹Duffy.
Re Reichle, (Wefer.)
Berkowitz‹Lisitzsky.
Re Bowie Dash Rty.
Weeden‹Weeden.
Connolly‹Conroy.
Chapman‹Chapman.
Graham‹Peter Doelger Brew Co, Inc.
Leane‹Kahlen.
Re Greenough, (Wheatley.)
Post‹Thomas.
Fischer‹Hazelrigg.
Emerson Co‹Int Reg.
Kusmics‹Richards.
Re Berlin Mach Wks.
Lingham‹S S Kresge.
Nahoum‹Geoghegan.
Re 533 W 150 St Co.
Willick‹CNY.
Garland‹Emmet.
Barclay‹Barclay.
Williams‹Stamford Rolling Mills Co.
Jones‹NY Times Co.
Sabatini‹O S of Italy in America.
Rosenberg‹Rosenberg.
Benjamin‹Shongood.
Re Frank & James Co
Oppel‹Oppel.
Handel‹Brimberg.
Thorguenvitla‹NY Cent RR.
Elec Launch Co‹Bidwell.
Re Walters.
Baggs‹Smith.
Connolly‹Conroy.
Armstrong‹Carr.
Arthurs‹Sidney B Bowman Auto Co.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Re Grean‹Riebe.
Kuhl‹Barrett.
Perrin‹Cas Co of Am.
Southern Rice Sales Co‹Held.
Same‹Bay City Milling Co.
Fields‹Fields.
Herrlich‹Herrlich.
Mayhew Co‹Meehan.
De Dewalder‹De Dewalder.
Shainin‹Shainin.
Ryan‹Ryan.
Postal Tel Cable Co‹ Assoc Press, (4.)
M B W Realty Co‹ Berger.
Barton‹Barton.
German-Am Coffee Co‹O'Neil.
General calendar:
Landes‹Landes.
Ritnick‹Ribnick.
Friedel‹Levy.
Equitable Trust Co‹ Reich.
Turner‹Marshall.
Bassman‹Bassman.
Becker‹Clark.
MacRae‹Scott.
De Gonzales‹Gonzales
Bretey‹Duquet.
Schloss‹Law.
Edwards & Davis‹ Broncho M P Co.
Herald‹Sackin.
Treitel‹Bamberger.
A. L. Charlton Co‹ Matthews Son.
Parkhurst‹Curtis.
Rohrey‹Rohrey.
Golmann‹Golmann.
Case on.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Connor‹City Inv Co.‹ Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Neill‹Strauss, Francis‹CNY.
La Mana‹McGuinness.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room. Case on—Johnson‹Kahn. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mahern‹Smith.
Kaufman‹Waterbury.
Philip‹Edelstein.
Straub‹N Y Rys.
Friedman‹same. Case on.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mullane‹London.
Bain‹Anderson Elec Car Co.
A Humphreys‹Kraft.
T Humphreys‹same.
Baron‹Beck.
Morine‹same. Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
J Brothschnaider‹ Rosenblum.
M Brothschnaider‹ same.
Murphy‹McGrath.
Wohlgemuth‹Ranekn.
Kimble‹Barrett.
Monahan‹CNY.
Sommer‹Rosenbaum. Clear.

PART XI.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dutenhofer‹CNY.
Lyons‹Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart
White‹Martens.
Carter‹Ramsdell.
Goldberg‹C I & B RR. Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lehman‹Block. No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, Jr.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Nat Nassau Bk‹Earl. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Brown‹Stokes. Clear.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.
Ulavov‹Morris.
Quincy‹Emery.
Connell‹Bishop.
Watson‹Newgass Co.
Dobbs‹Goldenberg, Inc
Sayre‹Equip't Corp.
Marcus‹Rosenthal. Clear.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Gross‹Browning. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Robert Miller.
Pasquale Cosa.
Annie L. Cary.
Kane L. Maussier.
Joseph Lewis.
Josephine H. Coles.
W. M. St. John.
Caterina Szarlata.
Joseph Lewis.
Peter A. Elder.
Henry Coolidge.
Charles Bank.
Julie Trost.
Harry Goodman.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will—Amos F. Eno.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Estate of: Charles H. Goldsmith. Phebe Fearsall.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Ebbert‹Beck.
Gen Auto Supply Co‹ Miller.
Roach‹Brummell.
Laiman‹Allen.
Welford‹Sotar.
Man Com'l Co‹Surfut.
Hopf & Baxon‹ Campbell.
Cory‹Mitchell.
Unter‹Sartino.
Berry‹Eddinger.
Kramer‹Farrell.
Roth‹Miller.
Nitchie‹Canfield.
Hudson W & L Co‹ Aldrich.
Flatley‹Lawrence.
Nicholson‹Shults Bread Co.
Cavanagh‹Homer.
Block‹Kervan Co.
Flanzreich‹Goldstain.
Simonetti‹Small.
Finegold‹Weintraub, (2.)
Mangan‹Horowits.
Mesuri‹Burroughs.
Raul‹Quiroll.
Goldstein‹N Y Rys.
Shattuck‹Buek.
Meyers‹Rothberg.
Spiller‹Frawley.
P. Pastene & Co‹ Psaki & Co.
Welsh‹Gemminder, (2.)

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Brulowitt‹Witty.
Schwartz‹Mann.
Frohlicher‹Longuemare Carburetor Co, Inc.
Ingeser‹Ransi.
Gaidt‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Perlmuth‹N Y Rys, (2.)
Berger‹Concert Direction, &c.
Truehart‹N Y Rys.
Joseph‹Furman.
Mulberg‹Dick.
Owens‹Newmark & Davis.
Lage‹same.
Safir‹No Brit, &c, Ins Co.
Landau‹Barrett Mfg Co.
Wolf‹Linch.
Anderson‹Norton.
Century Garage Corp ‹Madine.
Charter Const Co‹Edwards.
Man Fire Alarm Co‹ Hurtig & Seaman Corp.
Same‹O'Hare.
Winhold‹Dayton Rty Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Knickerbocker Ind & Sp Film Co‹Cushing Perine Co.
Rosenthal‹No 1,450 Broadway Corp.
Atlas Press‹R Findlay Mfg Co. Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Plemmer‹Lowenthal.
Goldberg‹Spatz.
Maurice‹Tasker. Halstead Rty Co.
Gerig‹Josephson.
Hunter‹Kleins.
Crawman‹Graham Con Co.
Cypress‹Dixon. Clear.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Decker‹Lindner.
Lafayette Holding Co ‹Irving Nat Bank.
Goerck‹Goerck.
Lynch‹Gallagher.
Stumbone‹Vil of Port Chester.
Von Beetson‹Mortimer.
Cohen‹Rolfsen Rlty.
Hurdman‹Gedney Farm Co.
Polk‹Lancaster Rlty.
Donahue‹Donahue.
Smith‹O'Bierne.
Soetemon‹McDonald.
Griffiths‹Crary.
Miller‹Kunes.
Hepburn‹Long.

The following causes may be answered ready or marked over to another day:
West Co Brewing Co‹ Carlough.
Gallon‹Kunsar.
Ehler‹Ehler.
Raynes‹Raynes.
Anderson‹Dieterich.
Yonkers Nat Bank‹ J. P. Gilbert Co.
Neville‹McGuire.
Morroney‹Mannken Estates.
Morris‹Rosenstein.
Mayer‹Wilson.
Erlanger‹Erlanger.
Holmes‹Chevalico.
People ex rel N Y, N H & H R R Co‹ Gedney.
Seagle‹Barreto.
Lyon‹Lyon.

Highest number reached on call, 213.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Keogh, J. Case on.
Elliot‹Miller Tire Sales Co.

PART III.—Recess.

The remainder of the calendar goes over the term.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Broderick‹Holbrook, C & R Corp.
O'Neill‹Colonial Mantel & Rel Co.
McGinnis, as admx‹ Wilson & E Const
Sullivan‹Belt Line Ry and Meader Atlas.
Furst‹B H RR.
Weick‹same.
Beatty‹Hicks.
Carlomagno‹Chernes.
Keith‹Snare & Triest.
Leighley‹Graham.
Smith‹B, Q Co & S RR et al.
Lind, an infant‹ Buchman.
Piechocinski, an infant‹Mathews.
Cassarino‹Hanley.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Hagarty‹Moyka et al.
Leininger‹Moreton.
Fallon‹Englander.
Englebirt‹Merrill Bros
Schick et al‹same.
Rossano, as admx‹US Title Guar & Indem.
Silverstein‹Lemberger Chevre Anabel Ashknas.
Cantey‹Buckman et al
White‹T Roulston, Inc
Tortora, as admr‹ Genitti et al.
Marks, an infant‹ Riegelman et al.
Erdmann‹Winter.
Loetscher, an infant‹ Klein.
Franzen‹B, Q Co & S RR.
Dinkel‹Angermann et al.
Beatty‹Hicks.
Kane, as admx‹Manheimer.
Weiss, an infant‹ Troxell et al.
Kaiser, an infant‹ Ford Motor Co.
Hulst‹Gimbel Bros.
Hanson‹same.
Kreuse‹Barge.
Jacobson‹Man & Q T Corp.
Bryson, as admx‹ Shear.
Broderick‹Holbrook, Cabot & R Corp.
Foster‹Lindstrom.
McCauley et al‹Murphy et al.
Fick‹NY & L I Trac.
Bisangiano‹NY & Q Co Ry.
Thomas‹B, Q Co & S RR.
Burke, an infant‹ Schultz Br'd Co, Inc.
Lamb‹S & L Construc

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1132; this includes all cases noticed for the May (1916) term.

TO REDUCE SILK FREIGHTS.

Hearing on Association's Appeal Against the Railroads.

Henry Thurtell, Examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, yesterday continued the hearing on the application of the Silk Association of America for a reduction of railroad freight charges on raw and finished silk. The hearing took place in the Assembly Room of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, with many factors in the trade attending. The day was devoted to the reading into the record of a great mass of statistics bearing on the Silk Association's contention, and expert witnesses told of the burdens imposed on merchants and manufacturers by the new actual valuation method resulting from the so-called Cummins amendment of June 1, 1915.

Testimony showed that the value of silk transported in the four years between 1910 and 1914 was $544,061,842. The charges paid on this 142,000,000 pounds of raw silk was $839,043, or an average of 59 cents a hundred. The amount of loss incurred was something like $12,190, while for this loss shippers were reimbursed $8,740 by the carriers. One of the facts brought out yesterday was that the valuation of manufactured goods from artificially made silk, which is an industry new to America in the last few years, was $5,778,103. The hearing will be continued this morning.

George R. Buckman Left $141,143.

George Rex Buckman, banker and author of several works on natural history, who died on May 9, 1915, left an estate of $141,143, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday in the State Controller's office. Harry B. Buckman, a brother, received $5,000. The residuary estate was given to the widow. Mr. Buckman owned stocks and bonds worth $101,177, among which were 330 shares of preferred stock in William P. Bonbright & Co., of which he was a member, appraised at $29,700.

Retire $2,000,000 Distillers' Bonds.

The Distillers' Securities Corporation has delivered to the Bankers Trust Company, as trustee under its mortgage, $2,000,000 par value of its issued bonds for cancellation. This reduction of the bonded debt leaves outstanding $12,350,000 of the issue. A subsidiary company, the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, recently canceled $200,000 of its 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds, making a total of $2,200,000 retired in the current fiscal year.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Knapp‹Ronner.
Friedman‹Gibbons.
Schenore‹Schenore.
Fried‹O'Brien.
Burke‹Burke.
Frank‹Frank.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Kaiser‹Hennessy.
Curzio‹Curzio.
Bronx Park Casino, Inc‹Ivan Film Prod.
Globe Indemnity Co‹ Farrell.
Martinson‹Nathan.
Fish‹Flar Bldg Corp.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Prentice‹Meeks.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.
Goldstein‹Smiley.
Colina‹Olmstead.
Agostinnella‹R Carvel.
Geoghegan‹Farago Const Co.
Graidinger‹Goodman.
Thorn‹Lanigan Bros.
McNeil‹Union Ry.
Weinberg‹Dansey.
Roth‹Schaefer.
Stringham‹Union Ry.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Re Phelan—Bernard S. Deutsch.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Re Crescent Field for Boys.
Ryder‹Du Flon.
Levine‹Pockrass.
Re Saratoga Av, (J. H. Vanderver Co.)
Brinley‹Staten Island Midland R R Co.
Lewis‹Howell.
McGarry‹Bonnano.
Lupo‹Chapman.
Huber‹Lawless.
Norton‹Norton.
Joseph Benzing Co‹ Hodgson.
Wanger‹Rodstein, (2.)
Reimer‹Reimer.
Re 57th St, (Dredger.)
Re N Y Av, (Shea.)
Whitney‹Whitney.
Re Samuels.
Re E. 94th St, (Farrell.)
Re E. 95th St, (same)
Fallon‹Englander.
Fitzgerald‹Board of Education.
Re 10th Av, (Hartman.)
Emig Ind Sav Bank‹ Rourke, (2.)
Mechanics' Bank‹ Rosenburg.
Hayes‹Hayes.
Monroe‹Monroe.
Barker‹Barker.
Realty Associates‹ City and Smith.
Same‹City and Bradley.
Mechanics' Bank‹ same.
Re N Y Mun Ry Co, (Somerville.)
Kennedy‹Kennedy.
Hooper‹City.
Vogt‹Vogt.
Re Newport Av.
Re Borough Bank, (Woodland Lumber Co.,) (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Re Pincus, (Taylor,) (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Re Debevoise Av, (Award,) (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Re Fowler St, (Galfucci,) (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Morgenstern‹Lander, (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Slackman‹Slackman.
Greenfield‹Lynch.
Maloney‹Nilson.
Copely Mfg Co‹Lowenstein.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
William A Marett,
Paul Wodrich,
Elizabeth Westerfield,
Caspar Borngasser,
Edward Hughes,
Sarah Schachne,
Sarah Dryden,
William F Dutton,
Pauline Dickerson,
John B Bradshaw,
John A Goodwin,
Elizabeth B Mahoney,
John W Stellmann,
Jacob Autenreith,
Christopher Leary,
T Leonard Hoover.
Administration of:
Thomas Donahue.
Accounting of:
George C M Brander.
Adam Liebel.
John B Mellio,
Morits Paul,
Patrick Breslin,
Frederick Tieleke,
Selina Cocks,
Frederick Nast,
Elizabeth Boyce,
Charles Jenkins,
Elizabeth Wetterer,
Johanna Messenger,
Florence Rynner,
Augustus Elsis,
Louis Strossel,
Charles E West,
Ernst Nathan,
Joseph Statler,
Elizabeth Edwards.
Estates of:
Shiels Infants.
William Maass,
Caspar Stapf.
Mary S Martin,
Elizabeth Edwards,
Henry Thompson,
Mary R Clausen,
Jacob Kotz.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.
Titall Co‹Brick Church Corp.
Post‹Cassidy.



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(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Dermer Bros Co< / Shoninger Bros.
Salvato<B & O RR.
Lamb<Lalley.
Sullivan<The Ansonia.
Wagner<Pullman Co.
Gray<Mayer.
Erskine<L I RR (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

McCollum<SS California.
Ivandish<SS Colon.
Atlantic Fruit Co< / Cargo of sugar.
Luckenback<Sch M D Cressey.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 823, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal.

U S<Manning.
Same<Fackner.
Same<Huntley.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Sterling Walst & D Co<Ettenson.
Weeden<Weeden.
Connolly<Conroy.
Stevenson<Stevenson.
Re Whirtley, (Parcel 256.)
Chapman<Chapman.
Graham<Peter Doelger Brew Co, Inc.
Hayden<Donovan.
Re McGowan<Williams.
Leane<Kahlen.
Re Greenough, (Wheatley.)
Guid Service Co, Inc<Clarke.
Post<Thomas.
Fischer<Hazelrigg.
Mack<E M P Producing Co.
Emerson Co<Int Reg. Co.
Alkoff<Schacht, (2.)
Kusmica<Richards.
Brown<Brown.
Re Berlin Mach Wks.
Horn<Oppenheimer.
Lingham<S S Kresge.
Quinn<CNY, (2.)
Nahoum<Geoghegan.
Herman<Herman.
Re 533 W 160 St Co.
Re Samuel.
Willick<CNY.
Garland<Emmet.
Disepio<Savignano.
Barclay<Barclay.
Luccio<Degnon Con.
Williams<Stamford Rolling Mills Co.
Cardilns<Neurad.
Goodman<Gottlieb.
Jones<NY Times Co.
Otofsky<Liebowitz.
Sabatini<O S of Italy in America.
Re Frank & Co, Inc.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Altieri<CNY.
Benjamin<Shongood.
Goldes<Lese.
Re Frank & James Co
De Cordova<Sanville.
Oppel<Oppel.
Vitale<Vitale.
Blandel<Brimberg.
Ringelheim<Ringelheim.
Ybarguengvitia<NY Cent RR.
Feilstein<Columbia Ice Box Co, Inc.
Elec Launch Co<Bidwell.
Williams<Oliver Marasco Photo Play Co.
Re Walters.
Bagge<Smith.
Connolly<Conroy.
Armstrong<Carr.
Arthurs<Sidney B Bowman Auto Co.
Duffy<Duffy.
Re Reichle, (Wefer.)
Berkowitz<Lisitzsky.
Re Bowie Dash Rty.
Elec Launch Co<Bidwell.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re Green<Riebe.
Kuhl<Barrett.
Farrin<Cas Co of Am.
Southern Rice Sales Co<Held.
Same<Bay City Milling Co.
Fields<Fields.
Herrlich<Herrlich.
Mayhew Co<Meehan.
De Dewalder<De Dewalder.
Shainin<Shainin.
Ryan<Ryan.
Postal Tel Cable Co< / Assoc Press, (4.)
M B W Realty Co< / Berger.
Barton<Barton.
German-Am Coffee Co<O'Neil.
General calendar:
Landes<Landes.
Rilnick<Ribnick.
Friedel<Levy.
Equitable Trust Co< / Reich.
Turner<Marshall.
Bassman<Bassman.
Becker<Clark.
MacRae<Scott.
De Gonzales<Gonzales
Bretey<Duquet.
Schiesel<Law.
Edwards & Davis< / Broncho M P Co.
Herald<Sackin.
Treitel<Bamberger.
A L Chatterton Co< / Matthews Son.
Parkhurst<Curtis.
Rohrey<Rohrey.
Golmann<Golmann.

Case on.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Connor<City Inv Co.| Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Neill<Strauss.
Francis<CNY.
La Mana<McGuinness.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.
Case on—Johnson<Kahn.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mahern<Smith.
Kaufman<Waterbury.
Philip<Edelstein.
Straub<N Y Rys.
Friedman<same.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mullane<London.
Bain<Anderson Elec Car Co.
A Humphreys<Kraft.
T Humphreys<same.
Baron<Beck.
Morris<same.
Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
J Brothschneidar<Rosenblum.
M Brothschneidar<same.
Murphy<McGrath.
Wohlgemuth<Ranekn.
Kimble<Barrett.
Monahan<CNY.
Sommer<Rosenbaum.
Clear.

PART XI.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Dutenhofer<CNY.
Lyon<Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart
White<Mertens.
Carter<Ramsdell.
Goldberg<C I & B RR.
Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lehman<Block.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, Jr.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Nat Nassau Bk<Earl.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Brown<Stokes.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.
Ulavov<Morris.
Quincy<Emery.
Bennell<Bishop.
Watson<Newgass Co.
Dobbs<Goldsenberg, Ino
Hayes<Equipt Corp.
Marcus<Rosenthal.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Gross<Browning.
No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Robert Miller,
Pasquale Crea,
Annie L. Cary,
Kane L. Maussier,
Joseph Lewis,
Josephine H. Coles,
W. M. St. John,
Caterina Szarlata,
Joseph Lewis,
Peter A. Elder,
Henry Coolidge,
Charles Bank,
Julie Trost,
Harry Goodman,

TRIAL TERM—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will—Amos F. Eno.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Estate of: Charles H. Goldsmith, Phebe Pearsall.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Ebbert<Beck.
Gen Auto Supply Co< / Miller.
Roach<Brummell.
Leiman<Allen.
Wolford<Soter.
Man Com'l Co<Sutcut.
Hopf & Baxon< / Campbell.
Cory<Mitchell.
Unter<Sartino.
Berry<Eddinger.
Kramer<Farrell.
Roth<Miller.
Nitchie<Canfield.
Hudson W & L Co< / Aldrich.
Flattery<Lawrence.
Nicholson<Shults Bread Co.
Cavanagh<Homer.
Block<Kervan Co.
Flanzreich<Goldstein.
Simonetti<Small.
Finegold<Weintraub, (2.)
Mangan<Horowitz.
Messuri<Burroughs.
Raul<Quiroli.
Goldstein<N Y Rys.
Shattuck<Buek.
Meyers<Rothberg.
Spiller<Frawley.
P. Pastena & Co< / Peaki & Co.
Weiss<Gemminder, (2.)

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Scrulowitz<Witty.
Schwartz<Mann.
Frohisher<Longuemare Carburetor Co, Inc.
Isgrass<Rensi.
Gaidi's Jordan's Cond Milk Co.
Monahan<Int R T.
Condomanolis<O'Hara.
Rodgkins<Elvidge.
Bing<US Rty, &c, Co.
Glants<Stearns.
Nathanson<Int R T.
Silverberg<Lippok Rty Estates<Heer D G Co.
Viktora<New Taxicab, &c. Co.
Stolowitz<Evans.
Weinfeld<Sovereign Camp, M W.
Huntley<New Eng SS. Benbassat<Mandel.
Bevzsansky<Berman, (2.)
Mangoer<Antler Rty Co.
Univ Textile Co<People's Nat F I Co.
Perlmuth<N Y Rys. (2.)
Berger<Concert Direction, &c.
Truehart<N Y Rys.
Joseph<Furman.
Mulberg<Dick.
Owens<Newmark & Davis.
Lage<same.
Safir<No Brit, &c, Ins Co.
Landau<Barrett Mfg Co.
Wolf<Linch.
Anderson<Norton.
Century Garage Corp<Madine.
Charter Const Co<Edwards.
Man Fire Alarm Co< / Hurtig & Seaman Corp.
Sams<O'Hare.
Winhold<Dayton Rty Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term.

Knickerbocker Ind & Re Film Co<Cushing Perine Co.
Rosenthal< No 1,450 Broadway Corp.
Part II., for trial.
Atlas Press<R Findlay Mfg Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Plimmer<Lowenthal.
Ostberg Spirits Mfg Co.
Meadow Theater.
Halstead Rty Co.
Oertel<Josephson.
Hunter<Klein.
Cranman<Graham Con Co.
Cypress<Edson.
Clear.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Knapp<Ronner.
Friedman<Gibbons.
Schenore<Schenore.
Fried<O'Brian.
Burke<Burke.
Frank<Frans.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Kaiser<Hennessy.
Curzio<Curzio.
Bronx Park Casino,
Globe Indemnity Co< / Farrell.
Martinson<Nathan.

Inc<Ivan Film Prod.
Fish<Flar Bldg Corp.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Prentice<Meeks.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.

Goldstein<Smiley.
Collins<Olmstead.
Agostinnella<R Carvel.
Geoghegan<Farago Const Co.
Graidinger<Goodman.
Thorn<Lanigan Bros.
McNeil<Union Ry.
Weinberg<Dansey.
Roth<Schaefer.
Stringham<Union Ry.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Re Phelan—Bernard S. Deutsch.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Crescent Field for Boys.
Ryder<Du Flon.
Levine<Pockrass.
Re Saratoga Av, (J. H. Vanderver Co.)
Brinley<Staten Island Midland R R Co.
Lewis<Howell.
McGarry<Bonnano.
Lupo<Chapman.
Huber<Lawless.
Norton<Norton.
Joseph Benzing Co< / Hodgson.
Wanger<Rodstein, (2.)
Reimer<Reimer.
Re 57th St, (Dredger.)
Re N Y Av, (Shea.)
Whitney<Whitney.
Re Samuels.
Re E. 94th St, (Farrell.)
Re E. 95th St, (same)
Fallon<Englander.
Fitzgerald<Board of Education.
Re 10th Av, (Hartman.)
Emig Ind Sav Bank< / Rourke, (2.)
Mechanics' Bank< / Rosenburg.
Hayes<Hayes.
Monroe<Monroe.
Barker<Barker.
Realty Associates< / City and Smith.
Same<City and Bradley.
Mechanics' Bank< / same.
Re N Y Mun Ry Co, (Somerville.)
Kannedy<Kennedy.
Hooper<City.
Vogt<Vogt.
Re Newport Av.
Re Borough Bank, (Woodland Lumber Co.,) (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Re Pincus, (Taylor,) (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Re Debevoise Av, (Award,) (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Re Fowler St, (Gallucci,) (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Morgenstern<Lander, (hearing at 2 P. M.)
Slackman<Slackman.
Greenfield<Lynch.
Maloney<Nilson.
Copely Mfg Co<Lowenstein.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
William A. Marett,
Paul Vordrich,
Elizabeth Westerfield,
Caspar Borngasser,
Edward Hughes,
Sarah Schachne,
Sarah Dryden,
William F Dutton,
Pauline Dickerson,
John B Bradshaw,
John A Goodwin,
Elizabeth B Mahoney,
John W Stellmann,
Jacob Autenreith,
Christopher Leary,
T Leonard Hoover.
Administration of:
Thomas Donahue.
Accounting of:
George C M Brander.
Adam Liebel,
John B Mellio,
Moritz Paul,
Patrick Breslin,
Frederick Tieleke,
Selina Cocks,
Frederick Nast,
Elizabeth Boyce,
Charles Jenkins,
Elizabeth Wetterer,
Johanna Messenger,
Florence Bynner,
Augustus Elsis,
Louis Strossel,
Charles E West,
Ernst Nathan,
Joseph Statler,
Elizabeth Edwards.
Estates of:
Shiels Infants,
William Maass.
Caspar Stapf,
Mary S Martin,
Elizabeth Edwards,
Henry Thompson,
Mary R Clausen,
Jacob Kots,

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.

Titall Co<Brick Church Corp.
Post<Cassidy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Decker<Lindner.
Lafayette Holding Co<Irving Nat Bank.
Goerck<Goerck.
Lynch<Gallagher.
Stumbone<Vil of Port Chester.
Von Beetson<Mortimer.
Cohen<Rolfsen Rlty.
Hurdman<Gedney Farm Co.
Polk<Lancaster Rlty.
Donahue<Donahue.
Smith<O'Bierne.
Soetemon<McDonald.
Griffiths<Crary.
Miller<Russe.
Hepburn<Long.

The following causes may be answered ready or marked over to another day:

West Co Brewing Co< / Carlough.
Gallon<Hussar.
Ehler<Ehler.
Raynes<Raynes.
Anderson<Disterich.
Yonkers Nat Bank< / J. F. Gilbert Co.
Neville<McGuire.
Morroney<Mahnken Estates.
Morris<Rosenstein.
Mayer<Wilson.
Erlanger<Erlanger.
Holmes<Chevalico.
People ex rel N Y, N H & H R R Co< / Gedney.
Seagle<Barreto.
Lyon<Lyon.

Highest number reached on call, 218.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Keogh, J. Case on.

Elliott<Miller Tire Sales Co.

PART III.—Recess.

The remainder of the calendar goes over the term.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Broderick<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
O'Neill<Colonial Manuel & Ref Co.
McGinnis, as admx< / Wilson & E Const
Sullivan<Belt Line Ry and Meader Atlas.
Furst<B H RR.
Welck<same.
Beatty<Hicks.
Carlomagno<Chernes.
Keith<Snare & Triest.
Leighley<Graham.
Smith<B, Q Co & S RR et al.
Lind, an infant< / Bachman.
Piechocinski, an infant<Matthews.
Cassarino<Hanley.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Hagarty<Moyka et al.
Leininger<Moreton.
Fallon<Englander.
Englebirt<Merrill Bros
Schick et al<same.
Rossano, as admx<US Title Guar & Indem.
Silverstein<Lemberger
Chevre Anshei Aahknas.
Cantey<Buckman et al
White<T Roulston, Inc
Tortora, as admr< / Geniti et al.
Marks, an infant< / Riegelman et al.
Erdmann<Winter.
Loetscher, an infant< / Klein.
Franzen<B, Q Co & S RR.
Dinkel<Angermann et al.
Beatty<Hicks.
Kane, as admx<Manheimer.
Weiss, an infant< / Troxell et al.
Kaiser, an infant< / Ford Motor Co.
Hulst<Gimbel Bros.
Hanson<same.
Krause<Barge.
Jacobson<Man & Q T Corp.
Bryson, as admx< / Shear.
Broderick<Holbrook, Cabot & R Corp.
Foster<Lindstrom.
McAuley et al<Murphy et al.
Fick<NY & L I Trac.
Bisangiano<NY & Q Co Ry.
Thomas<B, Q Co & S RR.
Burke, an infant< / Schulte Br'd Co, Inc.
Lamb<S & L Construc

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1132; this includes all cases noticed for the May (1916) term.

TO REDUCE SILK FREIGHTS.

Hearing on Association's Appeal Against the Railroads.

Henry Thurtell, Examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, yesterday continued the hearing on the application of the Silk Association of America for a reduction of railroad freight charges on raw and finished silk. The hearing took place in the Assembly Room of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, with many factors in the trade attending. The day was devoted to the reading into the record of a great mass of statistics bearing on the Silk Association's contention, and expert witnesses told of the burdens imposed on merchants and manufacturers by the new actual valuation method resulting from the so-called Cummins amendment of June 1, 1915.

Testimony showed that the value of silk transported in the four years between 1910 and 1914 was $544,081,842. The charges paid on this 142,000,000 pounds of raw silk was $839,043, or an average of 59 cents a hundred. The amount of loss incurred was something like $12,190, while for this loss shippers were reimbursed $8,740 by the carriers. One of the facts brought out yesterday was that the valuation of manufactured goods from artificially made silk, which is an industry new to America in the last few years, was $5,778,103. The hearing will be continued this morning.

George R. Buckman Left $141,143.

George Rex Buckman, banker and author of several works on natural history, who died on May 9, 1915, left an estate of $141,143, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday in the State Controller's office. Harry B. Buckman, a brother, received $5,000. The residuary estate was given to the widow. Mr. Buckman owned stocks and bonds worth $101,177, among which were 330 shares of preferred stock in William P. Bonbright & Co., of which he was a member, appraised at $29,700.

Retire $2,000,000 Distillers' Bonds.

The Distillers' Securities Corporation has delivered to the Bankers Trust Company, as trustee under its mortgage, $2,000,000 par value of its issued bonds for cancellation. This reduction of the bonded debt leaves outstanding $12,350,000 of the issue. A subsidiary company, the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, recently canceled $200,000 of its 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds, making a total of $2,200,000 retired in the current fiscal year.

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THE TEACHING STAFF

Transfers, Appointments, and Promotions in the Public Schools.

The following transfers, appointments, and promotions of teachers were made yesterday:

HIGH SCHOOLS.

TRANSFERS—Assistant Teachers: Morris Barasch, mathematics, Manual Training to De Witt Clinton; Maria G. Hussey, physical training, Evander Childs to Julia Richman; Rachel S. Frankel, stenography and typewriting, Bryant to Julia Richman; Rose M. Starratt, English, Eastern District to Julia Richman; Eva E. Frisbie, music, Bay Ridge to Julia Richman; Lena M. Chapman, history, Washington Irving to Julia Richman; Mildred K. Bentley, commercial branches, Washington Irving to Julia Richman; Gamble Hall, history, Commerce to Stuyvesant; Mildred L. Fearn, English, Bushwick to Wadleigh; William J. McGrath, English, Commerce to Evander Childs: Frederick C. Arnold, joinery, Bushwick to Evander Childs; Louise Bayhi, physical training, Erasmus Hall to Evander Childs; *M. Louise Glazier, Erasmus Hall to Evander Childs; David Meyers, English, Stuyvesant to Morris; Roland Ketchum, English, Boys' to Morris; Nathan W. Dickler, mathematics, Manual Training to Boys'; Helen B. Schradieck, German, Manual Training to Bushwick; Morris G. Isaacs, English, De Witt Clinton to Manual Training; Charles Tucker, physics, Curtis to Manual Training; William A. Jenner, Latin, Boys' to New Utrecht; Mabel B. Palmer, Latin, Julia Richman to Flushing; James L. Reynolds, Latin, Boys' to Jamaica; Raymond T. Bond, English, Boys' to Richmond Hill.

*Clerical assistant.

Appointments.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Asst. Teacher of
Gustav G. Schoenchen.....English
Helen S. Worstell.....History
*Max M. Mandl.....Biology
Richard S. Conway.....Latin
George H. Beal.....Latin
Joseph B. Orlando.....Latin
Harris F. MacNeish.....Mathematics
Leonard L. Palmer.....Physical Training
Leonard Covello.....Spanish
*Latin Assistant.

COMMERCE.

Frank A. Smerling.....English
Henry E. Grimshaw.....History

JULIA RICHMAN.

Charlotte H. Benner....Commercial Branches
Addie O. Christianson.....English
Harriet F. Hale.....History

STUYVESANT.

John J. Donohue.....English
James E. Crown.....Foundry Work
Edward L. Benahmol.....French
Nathaniel H. Pepis.....Mathematics

WADLEIGH.

*Anna Grabscheid

EVANDER CHILDS.

Regina F. McQuade.....Commercial Branches
Clara H. Reese.....History
Solomon Bluhm.....Latin
Ethel A. Marks.....Mathematics

MORRIS.

Sophie M. Stetson.....Commercial Branches
Edward Bunning.....Stenog. and Typewriting
Lena J. Fine.....Stenog. and Typewriting

BAY RIDGE.

J. G. Groome.....Physics
Ida M. Stahl.....Commercial Branches

BOYS.'

*Benjamin Frumberg.
*Richard Harnett.
Mardin Lucas.....English
George J. Crane.....English
Isaac Nankin.....Latin
Joseph Levy.....Latin

COMMERCIAL.

*Solomon Grossman.
Thomas F. Lynch.....English
Robert J. Hammond.....English

GIRLS'.

Louis Tanz.....Commercial Branches

MANUAL TRAINING.

Joshua H. Neumann.....English
Helene M. Reimers.....German
Harry Elsner.....Mathematics
Albert Leskowitz.....Mathematics

NEW UTRECHT.

Abraham Radgik.....Commercial Branches
Isadore Amster.....Commercial Branches
Joseph Baron.....English
Minerva B. Shirley.....English

FAR ROCKAWAY.

Katharine S. Merrell.....English
William A. Hamm.....History

FLUSHING.

Chester J. Terrill.....Commercial Branches

JAMAICA.

William J. Bagnell.....Commercial branches
Alberti E. Crespi.....Mathematics

NEWTOWN.

Jean W. Hough.....German
Alice G. Jaggard.....Latin

RICHMOND HILL.

David M. Palley.....Commercial branches
*Clerical assistant.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Appointments.

BOYS. (MANHATTAN.)

Clifford Gray.....Trade mathematics
Thomas C. Beaumont.....Pattern making

BOYS. (BROOKLYN.)

Louis Margolies.....Trade mathematics

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Transfers of Principals.

SCHEDULE A

	From School.	To School.
Mary E. McQuirk	35	59

SCHEDULE 1B.

Martin Joyce	59	97

APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPALS.

SCHEDULE A.

Mary A. Carr	1
Mary A. Conley	13

TRANSFERS—MANHATTAN.

SCHEDULE B3.

	From School.	To School.
Sarah J. Wilson	170	1
Anna L. Johnson	97	31
Frances C. Maloney	78	84
Frances E. Martin	83	78
Caroline Mayhew	86	91
Amalia F. Patterson	92	91
Emma Herdling	92	95
Marie E. Donovan	74	95
Bernard Colten	179	171

SCHEDULE VII.

Samuel J. Rossen	186	24
Edward D. Stryker	34	23
James F. O'Reilly	24	42
William L. McDonald	79	1
Chesley Blum	25	79
Louis J. Klein	2	79
Benjamin Lichtblau	45	160
Sidney Lake	158	*

*Murray Hill Vocational School.

SCHEDULE B2.

Elsie Erdwurm	177	1
Julia Adler	34	1
Grace H. Bliss	36	15
Hannah V. Collins	40	15
Jennie Montgomery	53	55
Elizabeth P. McCauley	40	71
Margaretta Greene	61	97
Ida B. M. Ludwig	43	122
Lilly E. Callon	62	169
Grace L. C. Goodrich	51	171
Clara Brandeis	24	186
Emma Ingles	106	Trade

SCHEDULE VI.

Meyer Coginsky	62	2
Michael Arond	75	97
Lee Reich	16	132

SCHEDULE B1.

Edith A. Basch	8	8
Josephine C. Wintrich	124	8
Florence M. McDonough	89	5
Elisabeth H. Haas	43	5
Mary L. Caffry	3	8
Mary M. Baldwin	13	14
Elsie Steckler	G188	15
Evelyn G. Malone	91	15
Marie L. Keegan	P168	18
Mary M. Molloy	91	28
Carolyn Althelmer	23	31
Lillie A. Murray	54	31
Maude R. Scharf	54	31
Gertrude Kiefer	71	36
Anna T. Waring	172	38
Martha L. Jacobs	66	B38
Mary C. McGovern	G52	P39
Harriet E. Porritt	130	43
Kathryn E. Richardson	45	46
Flora A. Bedford	154	46
Grace D. Mosher	64	50
Helen M. Bergen	24	51
Helen T. Martin	G36	52
Margaret E. Burke	87	57
Marie A. Barnewall	85	57
Eugenie C. I. Hadd	166	57
Edna M. Kennedy	107	58
Emma V. Kenerich	70	74
Mary A. O'Conner	151	74
Rose I. Meeks	P168	74
Clara E. Koechling	P168	74
Isabel Patterson	114	G77
Violet L. Hughes	57	74
Louise A. Pfluger	172	87
Edith Amerman	179	89
Janet Millar	10	90
Frances M. Swaim	48	90
Sadie S. Burger	106	90
Helen A. Whitney	119	93
Nettie K. Whyte	102	G66
Letitia Davison	22	P96
Maude R. Alcott	21	101
Estelle Neuhof	20	101
Frances A. Grant	102	103
Lee Conway	G168	103
Margaret G. Dugan	6	103
Elizabeth A. Jacobs	6	103
Elizabeth Wallace	15	104
Margaret V. Coffay	106	104
Grace E. Malone	44	107
Reta M. Kantro	159	108
Cecile Spreng	25	115
May C. Holahan	180	115
Beatrice Beckett	4	116
Jane Williams	B39	116
Sarah F. Knight	28	119
Margaret A. Moss	27	165
Anna E. Keegan	12	166
Allan P. Plummer	18	P168
Joseph H. Jesse	23	P168
Marguerite Gilmartin	15	180
Rose Alexander	173	180
Mary J. Walsh	171	180
Mary E. Williams	81	G170
Rosa Mayer	15	G170
Marguerite Frenkeis	86	P170
Louise A. Wohlstetter	P168	171
Deborah J. Cohen	P168	171
Anna A. Blair	95	184
Lulu R. Wohlauer	43	192
Clara E. Pollock, as teacher of a tubercular class		25 192

KINDERGARTEN.

Ellen B. Cornell	7	2
Laura P. Wilcox	40	64
Mary L. Selleck	107	79
Louise Lyons	95	91
Elizabeth H. Teale	95	91
Ethel C. Phillips	106	107
Agnes I. Franklin	8	122
Frances E. Foley	87	122
Anna Shapiro	48	141

THE BRONX—SCHEDULE B3.

Martha V. Quinn	16	7
Edna M. Merrill	39	22
Hermine F. Kinkaldey	12	22
Rose M. Bohan	78	40
Annie Spence	66	40
Shirley Friedman	84	42
Adolphine T. Hoffman	58	47
Belle M. Carpendale	23	48
Frances M. Conboy	40	54
Jane E. Monahan	40	54
Rose Murray	42	55

SCHEDULE VII.

John H. A. Burkhardt	132	30
Louis Goldberger	B34	40
Robert E. Draddy	62	48
Abraham K. Goldberg	23	48
James F. Marshall	23	48
Robert B. Gerstenzang	52	54
Arthur J. Marr	40	54
Hilton H. Hawkins	40	54
Jacob H. Greenbaum	40	54
Madalen Gorden	40	54
Gilbert Brinckerhoff	40	54
Morris Weissman	40	54
Alexander J. Browne	42	55
Michael R. Hennessey	42	55
Jeremiah C. Lucey	42	55
Morris A. Raben	42	55
Joachin R. Scoppa	42	55
Morris Scherer	24	55

SCHEDULE B2.

Laura C. Juland	53	8
Mary A. Hinchey	23	29
Gunda A. Quamme	83	34
Helen L. Bates	6	48
Agnes G. Regan	27	48
Sarah J. Dickson	10	48
Avonia B. Tilford	20	48
Anna V. Conway	23	48
Edith J. Wright	14	48
Julia Shankland	59	48
Elizabeth W. Clarke	35	48
Cora E. Clemons	25	50
Louise C. Hirsch	40	54
Margaret McGinn	40	54
Mary J. McCarthy	40	54
Grace M. Carroll	40	54
Marie A. Foghill	40	54
Mary E. Shea	40	54
Mabel V. Barry	42	55
Matilda Creuziger	42	55
Esther Lion	42	55
Josephine E. Ludewig	42	55
Emma L. Mers	42	55
Magdalen Stoecker	42	55
Orilla M. Tuthill	42	55
Gertrude Wynkoop	42	55

SCHEDULE B2, WITH BONUS, UNGRADED.

Loretto Tully, teacher of an ungraded class		4 48

SCHEDULE VI.

C. Hubert Jones	44	32
E. Chaffee Saunders	28	33
George Goldberg	4	42
Louis M. Paley	103	54
Emanuel M. Weinraub	4	54
Manuel Margolin	40	54

SCHEDULE B1.

Cecilia O'Keefe	43	1
M. Agnes Kelly	43	1
Anna M. Goebel	2	5
Edna Goldwater	192	9
Ganny Messing	23	9
Anna G. Siegel	4	9
Clara Holde	P168	10
Estelle H. V. Zuckert	Gr3	21
Helen P. Rowe	79	21
Anna M. Kitchel	95	23
Ethel L. Jordan	11	23
Marguerite Hammer	6	28
Selina M. Brennan	90	29
K. G. O'Connell	109	29
Dorothy Klein	Gr3	31
Alice L. Edgerly	10	32
Kathryn D. Mahony	42	32
Anna A. Walsh	42	32
Margaret Fitzgerald	42	32
Ada B. Winne	44	32
Augusta E. Lind	42	32
Sarah H. Bennett	89	32
Gladys M. McNeil	B188	32
Marie A. Furey	50	33
Marie E. A. Christiansen	88	33
Marie J. Jonas	85	33
Minnie Lipkin	42	33
Helen F. O'Callaghan	78	39
May T. O'Callaghan	78	39
Elizabeth D. Moran	78	39
Emily C. Lithgow	78	39
Frances E. Callahan	78	39
Josephine Bigelow	78	39
Martha E. Connelly	78	39
Daisy R. Appell	121	40
Lillian M. Waldman	4	40
Eunice Baker	4	42
Catherine V. O'Brien	2	42
Evelyn Singer	2	42
Eliza A. Taylor	G96	42
Amelia V. A. Ments	B188	42
Sadie Brittman	75	42
Rose A. Murphy	28	42
Bertha Fidler	20	43
Tessie M. Hyams	20	43
Irene Kiernan	27	43
May A. Fuligraff	P3	45
Bertha Mastin	51	45
Helen M. Trueman	G170	45
Julia A. Lalor	1	45
Lillian Siegel	1	45
Regina L. Greenhaus	14	45
Helen Schreiber	20	45
Matilda C. Schreiber	20	45
Elsie L. Stueker	20	45
Adeline Van Buran	20	45
May Astman	12	45
Hannah Judelowitz	22	45
Sophia Flatow	G94	45
Henrietta Krauss	39	45
Carrie E. Whitely	39	45
Mabel Hyde	23	45
Sadie J. Kirby	23	45
Adeline C. Coorsen	39	45
Katherine Constantine	39	45
Charlotte E. Blake	39	45
Lilla K. Collis	25	45
Josephine K. Dowdle	39	45
Amy Flashner	39	45
Katherine H. Hart	39	45
Henrietta M. Parchen	39	45
Frances Hamburger	20	45
Alice M. Killacky	20	45
Jeannette MacDonald	20	45
Daisy Mintz	59	45
Nora O'Leary	20	45
Frances M. Robinson	44	45
Henrietta L. Speyer	44	50
Eleanor McLoughlin	5	50
Felicie F. Baar	13	58
Ethel Ginsberg	43	58
Josephine M. Laughlin	40	58
Lucie A. Heister	40	58
Gertrude Baumann	40	54
Theresa A. O'Donnell	B179	54
Elizabeth C. Williams	40	54
Dorothy Ginsberg	59	54
Ethelrita Hasenclever	40	54
Frances Dolinsky	10	54
Loretto C. Devins	87	54
Minnie F. Fried	4	54
Veronica A. Green	4	54
Cornelia A. Borst	50	54
Bertha Ottenberg	50	54
Bella Levinson	50	54
Rosalie Newman	109	54
Irene N. Kohn	50	54
Augusta B. Shapiro	23	54
Jennie Saal	40	54
Pauline Sonnenthal	40	54
Anna M. Starck	40	54
Josephine Schoenewaldt	40	54
Ella M. Schoenchen	40	54
Rose M. Smith	40	54
Phoebe A. McGowan	40	54
Mary M. A. McGerman	40	54
Marguerite A. Maloney	40	54
Katherine A. Henninger	40	54
May E. Kelly	40	54
Helen F. McGill	40	54
Ethel A. Goodwin	40	54
Helen M. Butler	40	54
Loretta B. Byrne	40	54
Eleanor C. Douglas	40	54
Ellen Fitzpatrick	40	54
Julia Holste	40	54
Elsie Christopher	40	54
Irene E. Keane	40	54
Minnie Minkoff	47	55
Edith Ludewig	42	55
Margaret M. Stewart	42	55
Jessie Goldstein	42	55
Madeline Hacker	42	55
Grace A. Roach	42	55
Margaret E. Ludewig	42	55
Sarah Joseph	42	55
Anna F. Rosenheim	42	55
Helen A. Stewart	42	55
Renee Cohen	42	55
Clara L. Fisher	42	55
Adelaide J. Keane	20	55
Adlight Gold	42	55
Caroline Klein	42	55
Sarah J. Godsell	42	55
Helen M. Kroeger	7	55
Mary D. Mahony	11	55

KINDERGARTEN.

Ottilie S. Migliaccio	34	26
Marie G. Finnin	26	42
Elizabeth B. Morse	122	55
Marie B. Scully	141	54
Flora M. Colyer	40	54
Elvire C. Durell	42	55

BROOKLYN.

SCHEDULE B3.

Margaret E. Lacey	95	19
May O'Connor	33	19
Edna H. Ash	22	122
Mary F. Boner	58	178

SCHEDULE VII.

George A. Goldstone	149	31
Maurice L. Fischgrund	109	B34
Simon S. Lowenstein	160	B34
Edward A. Sweeney	74	85
Julius Weil	64	85
Bernard Shookoff	146	179

SCHEDULE B2.

Una V. Freeman	19	18
Emma M. Quick	122	86
Agnes Buhrs	13	91
Grace R. Reilly	97	78
Gertrude A. Cleary	154	80
Grace F. Timroth	32	B34
May S. Simes	G190	G34
Irma L. Moore	149	G100
Jane S. Selkirk	173	144
Beulah P. Jones	128	163

SCHEDULE VI.

Michael J. McCaffrey	1	31
Irving Ritter	45	32
Benjamin Salmanowitz	83	32
Charles L. Dutz	9	87

SCHEDULE B1.

Agatha R. Austin	159	3
Jane M. McCabe	15	3
Gladys Busto	G109	8
Agnes P. Dorney	13	8
Anna Halperin	88	13
Gertrude F. Purcell	14	19
Loretta C. Doran	153	25
Rose B. Cohen	8	25
Jennie Friedman	174	25
Alice Benedict	150	26
Catherine Strembel	182	26
Mabel Harris	155	26
Loretta K. Shea	80	30
Margaret A. Smith	87	42
Eleanor A. Levingham	91	44
Angela Stapleton	153	46
Henrietta R. Kellett	158	46
Helen I. Concannon	33	50
Julia R. Stahl	4	50
Elizabeth Karp	43	50
Wilhelmina H. Utschke	162	50
Rose Katalanoto	106	51
Florence A. Crowell	46	54
Tillie Slutske	83	55
Marguerite Kennedy	153	59
Martha G. Goode	173	67
Mildred Van Santen	111	67
Lillian Anderson	171	76
Genevieve I. Cooney	42	78
Clara B. Long	12	82
Fanny G. Felgenbaum	161	B34
Mary K. Murphy	125	G84
Edith E. Orchard	175	G84
Mary R. Meehan	68	87
Elsie F. Beck	39	91
Catherine F. Murphy	170	103
Emily D. Timpany	48	103
Grace V. Tradden	B156	106
Margaretha A. Vogt	173	106
Olga H. Jordan	33	122
Martha A. M. Meyer	32	122
Ellen P. Johnson	104	186
Maria I. Long	29	139
Margaret J. Gray	7	142
Julia C. O'Connor	27	142
Catherine A. Gillespie	174	142
Blythe C. Morgan	79	148
Edith A. Blume	136	152
Florence C. Main	G84	152
Robina Murray	119	152
Agnes Fennelly	43	155
Gladys L. Carland	58	155
Miriam Gorman	40	G156
Elizabeth A. Foote	155	150
Frances O'Rourke	50	163
Anna Newman	61	165
Mary A. Broughton	B188	167
Anna J. Davis	53	169
Edna R. Feeley	48	169
E. Janet Tillotson	50	170
Loretta G. McDonnell	104	172
Catherine Porter	75	173
Lulu C. Stopenhagen	61	173
Olivia Leipner	75	173
Maria L. Keese	85	175
Beatrice Hoffman	178	178
Louise C. Weed	G156	178
E. Katherine Scannell	155	178
S. Marguerite Shakleton	78	178
Annie M. Hunt	16	179
Lizzie G. McLaren	106	179

UNGRADED — SCHEDULE B2 WITH BONUS.

Eulalia M. Deane, teacher of an ungraded class		1 10
Agnes R. Harrison, teacher of an ungraded class		158 32

KINDERGARTEN.

Willa Hagerman	129	21
Alice Laurencot	92	B109
Katherine E. Frei	140	164
Lily A. Reed	157	108

QUEENS.

SCHEDULE B3.

Fanny A. Fleming	47	14
Clara E. Bell	59	85
Elisabeth Standermann	59	97
Frances J. Cronan	31	41

SCHEDULE VII.

James F. Carragan	4	89
George W. Gates	59	97
Scott Youmans	59	97
Clarence H. Bodenstein	31	41

SCHEDULE B2.

Henrietta S. Bennett	71	16
M. Louise Sherburne	54	44
Jeannette Clark	90	57
Emma L. Beitel	68	57
J. Lela Brown	87	68
Ida Bernhard	59	71
Margaret H. Mills	59	97
Mary E. Rhodes	59	97
Eunice E. Crapser	31	41
Irene A. Walsh	31	41
Mildred L. Johnston	31	41

SCHEDULE VI.

Bernhard Goldberger	91	78

UNGRADED. — SCHEDULE B2 WITH BONUS.

Anna A. Jones	120	4

SCHEDULE B1.

Hannah K. Jenkins	83	14
Mary C. Raleigh	141	14
Irene E. Fitzgerald	123	16
Elsie M. Miller	94	16
Elizabeth L. Derby	94	27
Pauline Drescher	26	40
Armorel M. Clark	17	40
Eva L. Gertil	14	41
Fenelia Kurtz	92	41
Annie Welch	31	41
Mary A. F. Godley	31	41
Mabel Clerke	31	41
Victoria Williams	31	41
Catherine M. Kissane	31	41
Lulu A. Miller	31	41
Rhea Champlin	31	41
Luella C. Bolenbaker	31	41
Helen A. Farris	31	41
Catharine C. Conkling	31	41
Marjorie Kemp	31	41
Eleanor A. Farrell	31	41
Dorothy Dickhaut	35	56
Ellen E. Seith	68	56
Isabel Gorman	114	56
Wilhelmina E. Lang	110	59
Mae E. Keegan	66	59
M. Anna McHenry	86	62
Anna F. Joost	68	72
Helen A. Gately	50	77
Ruth M. Balathe	104	79
Evelyn McElroy	7	80
Arline Rouget	149	90
Beatrice Leimbach	76	94
Elizabeth H. Adams	59	97
Maybelle R. Arnold	59	97
Mary A. Byrne	59	97
E. Mae Cavert	59	97
Lillian S. Conklin	59	97
Margaret M. Connor	59	97
Emma T. Kielley	59	97
Catherine M. MacLean	59	97
Gertrude E. Mark	59	97
Ada J. A. Newburg	59	97
Sarah M. Rose	59	97
Mabel E. Shire	59	97
Vera A. Stewart	59	97
Emma H. Ward	59	97
Gertrude M. Stelz	59	97
Lulu M. Corwin	59	97
Mabel R. Powell	59	97
Julia E. Smith	59	97
May A. Francis	59	97
Jane R. Kay	59	97
Cecilia Hepner	59	97
Mary A. Phelan	49	97
Grace J. Hartung	66	97
Ida L. Haviland	64	97
Mary E. McKnight	49	97
Jennie N. Baker	71	97
Bertha Bode	84	97
Paula F. Mager	159	97
Florence Wiegert	66	97
Belle W. Hanson	46	101

KINDERGARTEN.

Sara C. Edwards	65	97
Amy S. Barber	62	97
Mary B. Clute	81	41

Richmond.

SCHEDULE VII.

Moses P. Wallace	6	30
Benjamin B. Chappell	15	6

SCHEDULE B2.

Nellie E. Smith	30	17
Marion L. Keator	23	26
Gunda A. Quamme	83	34

SCHEDULE VI.

Patrick F. King	8	21

SCHEDULE B1.

*Mary P. Beyer	30	8
Anna E. Crowley	34	13
Olga L. Aberli	17	13
Agnes G. Lambert	33	15
Mary H. Seton	28	17
Olive F. Doll	14	18
Lida M. Thompson	13	19
Grace M. Gunther	30	21
Frances M. Tollett	8	34

*As teacher of the regular grades.

Appointments.

MANHATTAN—SCHEDULE B1 MEN.

	School.
Gilbert L. Meason	2
Joseph Rosenblum	7
Jacob Lieberman	8
Joseph H. Lipschits	8
Frank A. Mullen	16
Sidney H. Stein	20
Joseph Weiss	21
Charles B. Amend	23
Louis Kurtz	28
Reuben L. Broadwin	B39
Charles Planick	43
Bernard King	43
Hyman Feldman	43
William H. Bordan	43
E. E. Meyer	52
Harry Elsner	64
Max Kohn	64
George Paucek	64
Max Schwarzbarth	70
Benjamin Schrumpf	70
William Uriens	74
Louis Bernstein	75
Harry Schleifer	75
Henry Selmanowitz	79
Henry Feldman	79
Frank A. Furman	83
Maitland Harvey	83
Louis Frankenstein	83
Joseph Schapiro	85
Charles A. Cawley	87
Howard Day	89
Israel L. Kramer	B84
Leon Mones	95
David Shappiro	95
Max Rosenkraus, Jr.	97
Karl Smith	106
Albert G. Golmes	106
Frank Klein	106
Julius Peyser	118
David Karowsky	132
Emanuel Hayman	147
Jacob Bankoff	147
Leon J. Regard	171
Louis Frankel	171
Solomon Jaffe	184
Morris Laufer	184
Sol Abrams	184
Abraham Wiener	184
Herman Goodman	B188

WOMEN.

Mathilde Weill	1
Jennie L. Van Wyck	1
Veronica E. Burns	1
Elizabeth Northrup	1
Sadie Bosbul	1
Anna Le Roy Curlis	1
May Rosenbluth	7
Laura J. Moore	8
Carolyn E. Crooker	P10
R. Barbara Reynolds	B19
Magdalen Passhois	14
Martha M. Feuerstaek	15
Elizabeth B. Thompson	15
Rose M. Nousel	15
Hetty Weinberger	15
Pearl Ingwer	15
Madalyn E. Bethel	15
Katherine Kieran	15
Anna M. Kelly	21
Olga Gelbin	22
Tony Harmelin	22
Florence Levin	22
Beatrice G. Wolfe	22
Grace Lefkowitz	22
Ida Grossman	22
Augusta Goldberg	22
Alice C. Tinsley	22
Virginia Gaw	22
Agnes C. Mahony	36
Lillian M. Morse	36
Helen E. Ellard	38
Agnes B. Campbell	B39
Mary R. Higgins	40
Sarah C. Donegan	40
Lynette Goldberg	40
Mary A. Keeling	43
Pearl V. Tickell	43
Frieda Levy	43
Frieda Wang	43
Angela M. Butler	43
Carrie J. Bunzl	50
Mildred Ziegler	51
Mildred A. Walsh	51
Margaret Lonergan	51
Rose Gilmore	51
Alice McHenry	51
Mary T. Enright	51
Dorothy K. Handel	51
Frances M. Schreiber	51
Pauline Michel	51
Edna M. Engles	52
Rita H. Connolly	52
Eleanor T. McDonnell	52
Isabelle V. Fitzsimons	52
Bertha D. Goldflues	52
Helen A. Kelly	52
Emily M. Waldeck	52
Alice Layer	52
Helen B. O'Connor	52
Minnie Baum	52
Mary Broderick	52
Selma Biechman	52
Frances Younger	52
Florence W. Mathews	52
Gertrude Grossman	52
Laura F. Shaw	52
Estella Isaacs	52
Anna Lewyrik	52
Therese Kethy	52
Hermine F. Robitschek	52
Jennie M. Watkins	52
Edna Bahr	52
Esther A. Solomon	52
Helen Wicks	52
Anna Beckenstein	52
Katherine McManus	52
Marjorie R. McGinnis	52
Anna C. Wye	52
Sophie A. Talstra	52
Carrie Rice	52
Alma E. Miller	G96
Hattie S. Browd	G96
Hattie Solomon	G96
Marguerite P. McIntosh	102
Mary E. Connolly	102
Miriam Marcus	102
Mary E. Grace	102
Edith G. O'Brien	102
Emma M. Patterson	102
Ruth A. Osterberg	104
Angela B. Dreyer	106
Dorothea Trumpler	106
Rose Meade	106
Lillie Corrigan	106
Mary V. Hanley	106
Caroline Cohn	106
Cecilia Gross	110
Helen M. Hamilton	110
Florence M. Kettle	110
E. Mildred Freund	110
Jeanette Lipka	112
Agnes R. Larkey	114
Rose M. Barley	114
Marguerite J. Murray	114
Elise A. Frey	119
Ethel M. Hall	119
Katharine Vangborne	119
Nina de S. Mendes	121
Florence M. Brennan	121

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Optical Instruments Among Articles Classified for Duty.

H. V. Allien & Co. and Schoverling, Daly & Gales won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in protests as to imported policemen's whistles. The Collector held that, as they were of metal nickel-plated and valued above 20 cents per dozen, they were properly dutiable at 60 per cent. as articles carried on or attached to the person. Judge Sullivan reversed that classification and gave entry at 20 per cent. under the general metal provision.

Hand magnifiers or reading glasses were held to be "microscopes" within the meaning of the tariff law yesterday. Bussfeld, Lorsch & Co. were the importers of these goods, along with pocket microscopes, linen provers, Coddington magnifiers, loupes, and similar articles. They were all returned for duty at 35 per cent. under the optical instrument provision. Entry was claimed at 25 per cent. under the paragraph for microscopes. The Collector was reversed.

The Taylor, Hobson Company imported merchandise described as square face prisms on which the Collector took duty at 35 per cent. under the optical instrument section. The issue was submitted to the board on a stipulation entered into by the attorneys for the Government and the importers. The board, sustaining the importers' contention, ordered entry at 15 per cent. as unenumerated manufactured articles.

Several firms were sustained in the claim that silk mourning crêpes were properly dutiable at 45 per cent. as woven silk fabrics in the piece. Judge Howell decided that the Collector erred in taking 80 per cent. duty as silk millings or trimmings. The protestants, now in the way of getting refunds, included B. Altman & Co., Spielmann & Co., C. A. Auffmordt & Co., Barlow & Co., and Thomson & Gouze.

Additional protests sustained yesterday by the board relating to stemware made certain further distribution of refunds to importers. Claims sustained were filed by B. Gunthel, Butler Bros., Pondeville & Von Iderstine, Graham & Zenger, James M. Shaw & Co., Fenstarer & Ruhe, and Endemann & Churchill. The schedules attached to the decisions gave the impression that the importations represented large consignments.

Judge McClelland, sitting as a reappraisement official, approved heavy advances made by the local Custom House authorities on perfumery material shipped to this country by Roermond Chemical Works of Roermond. Methylathranilate was entered at 14 shillings, and advanced to 20 shillings per pound, while hyacinthine, entered at 20 shillings, came in for advance to 30 shillings per pound. Market prices were shown to have gone up.

$15,000,000 IN PENSIONS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Pays Out $4,000 a Day to 4,606 Men.

In the first six months of 1916 the companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad system have retired 326 employes under the pension rules. This includes fifty-six men and women whose retirement, dating from June 1, received the approval of the Board of Directors yesterday. Of the entire number of employes placed on the "roll of honor" in the last six months, thirty-three, or more than 10 per cent., worked for the railroad fifty years or more, while 149, or nearly half, were in the active service more than forty years each.

The Pennsylvania Railroad system expended in pensions in the first half of 1916, in round figures, $750,000. Pensions are being paid at the present time at the rate of more than $4,000 per day. Since the pension system was established on Jan. 1, 1900, the total expenditure has been almost $15,000,000. A total of 9,464 employes have been retired under the pension rules since that time. Of this number 4,606 are at present living and receiving pensions.

MANY PAY INCOME TAX.

Collector for District Below 14th Street Expects $40,000,000.

With only today and tomorrow remaining for payment of income tax without penalty, receipts yesterday piled up in the three chief internal revenue offices in this city. All indications were, officials said, that this year's collections would far exceed those of 1915.

Collector John Z. Lowe, Jr., of the Second District, with offices in the Custom House, had a steady stream of callers all day yesterday, and more are expected today. This district, which takes in lower Manhattan, will make a big show this year. Already the collections amount to $31,000,000, and by tomorrow night may reach $40,000,000. In 1915 the receipts were $26,000,000.

Many large individual taxes were paid yesterday at the offices of the Third Collection District, covering the district above Fourteenth Street. Good collections were reported from the First District office in Brooklyn.

Foreign Mails.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Malta, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Dante Alighieri..June 29

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Oscar II.....June 29

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta.....July 1

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (see post)—St. Paul.....July 1

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (see post)—Chicago.....July 1

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Andania.....July 1

Transpacific Mails.

Those mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....June 30

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....June 30

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....June 30

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.....July 3

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru..July 3

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia..July 7

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....July 8

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, 88 St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 1, 88 Chicago.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, 88 Duca d'Aosta.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 29, 88 Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 9 A. M. June 29, 88 Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. July 1, 88 Duca d'Aosta.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, May 31; Manila, June 2; Yokohama, June 10, and Honolulu, June 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo, were dispatched east on June 24, and are due in New York on July 4.

CLAFLIN TRUSTEES SUED.

U. S. Realty Co. Wants Assignment Agreement Set Aside.

The United States Realty and Improvement Company, as owners of the O'Neill-Adams Building, which was occupied by the dry goods store owned by the H. B. Claflin Company, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to set aside a trust agreement whereby John Claflin assigned his real and personal property for the benefit of the company's creditors. The defendants named in the suit are John Claflin, Frederic J. Middlebrook, The Mercantile Stores Corporation, and James S. Alexander, Seward Prosser, and Lewis L. Clark as trustees.

The complaint alleges that the properties assigned by Mr. Claflin included an Adirondack camp, a residence in Morristown, N. J., thirteen acres in the City of Plainfield, building lots in the Bronx and other parts of the city, and 3,400 acres of land in Texas. The plaintiffs assert that the assignment was meant to delay the collection of a judgment of $39,460 for rent in their favor.

A demand is made that the trust agreement be declared void and that the defendants be required to account for all receipts from real and personal property turned over to them.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

E. E. DEY & SONS COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against E. E. Dey & Sons Company, Inc., wholesale dealer in lumber at 791 Eleventh Avenue, by the Trexler Lumber Company, a creditor for $1,153. Judge Mayer appointed Samuel Strasbourger receiver, under bond of $5,500. Liabilities are $30,000 and assets $15,000. The company has been making an effort toward a settlement or reorganization. It was incorporated on Sept. 10, 1908, with capital stock $15,000.

MARINE OIL ENGINE COMPANY.—Benjamin Swarts, receiver of the Marine Oil Engine Company of 30 Church Street, has been authorized by Judge Mayer to file an involuntary petition against William R. Haynie, President of the company, who disappeared two weeks ago. It was stated that the company had a contract with Hanson & Co. of San Francisco for marine oil engines on which $37,726 was paid to the company. Of this amount, it was alleged, only $1,762 was deposited in the company's bank account and the balance was deposited by Mr. Haynie in his private bank and used for other purposes. He has an interest in real estate on Long Island, $5,000 stock in a realty company, and an automobile, which were alleged to have been purchased with this money.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer has granted discharges from bankruptcy to the following:

JOHN APPLEGATE, wholesale fish dealer in Fulton Market.

AARON FRIEDMAN of Daniel Friedman & Son, cloak manufacturers at 7 West Thirtieth Street.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

A. Weldenbusch & Co.—City of N. Y...$886.65
Weingast, William—Same.....603.65
A. W. Harris & Co., Inc.—W. Trimble et al.....267.04
Abrams, Cecelia—W. H. Atterbury..13,839.11
Apsel, Aaron—S. Engel et al.....149.60
Altman, Mary, and Philip—M. Jacobowitz.....104.49
Abig Realty Maintenance Co., Inc.—P. G. Kemp.....829.45
Burt, Maria A., ex'x—F. Mariner.....2,502.00
Beebe, Silas P.—G. H. Malcolm.....1,334.83
Blood, John H.—Foss Bros. Co.....169.38
Bolles, Samuel E.—E. W. S. Mercer.....102.96
Barnes Boy, Amanda—T. Sanders, Jr...107.45
Bostwick, Elwood F.—J. G. Hahlo.....248.71
Bruns, Edw. P.—A. R. Sabersmith...1,086.91
Barsy, Stevan—Fred D. Ramm & Co.....101.95
Columbian Protective Assn.—G. Arting.....147.91
Conte, Salvatore—N. Como.....234.51
Cook, Charles—Smith Singer Co.....113.11
Carpenter, Edwin E.—B. J. Conroy.....123.61
City of N. Y.—P. Tully.....1,337.27
Cline, Charles R.—Burton H. W. Baumstein...122.47
Dunberg, David W.—Morris Plan Co. of New York.....111.41
Dye, Bessie H.—D. P. Dilworth et al...679.50
De Simone, Guiseppe—M. Como.....200.11
Dumas, Alexander, Jr.—D. Tourville.....919.91
Dual Wheel Co.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....110.38
Engelbardt, Barnet—J. Korostoff.....106.41
Elwell, George E.—W. R. Johnston...2,707.75
Fielder, Sadie—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., costs.....120.58
Fink, Annie, by guardian—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs.....134.98
Flendreau, Walter—A. J. Butler.....131.29
Finkelstein, Max—H. Schulman.....130.66
Fishbein, Herman—Merchants' Metal Trimmings Co.....220.31
Guerin, Henry—L. Redard.....111.41
Genoise, Frank, guardian—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....108.78
Genoise, Frank—Same, costs.....114.28
Goldberg, Abraham—Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co., costs.....110.08
Gelman, Lillie—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., costs.....121.08
Greenberg, Benjamin, and Philip Katz—Grossman & Goldstein.....651.56
Graffigna, Silvio—V. Emanuel.....884.51
Guersi, Henry—L. Redard.....111.41
Gibson, Mary—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs.....852.39
Honig, Hyman—E. Locker.....165.48
Higgins, Willard T.—H. S. Holt et al.1,675.08
Halbe, William A.—S. Adams et al., costs.....117.19
Same—Same, costs.....111.35
Horn, Morris—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., costs.....127.58
Horstman, Fred and Charles—C. P. Leggett.....270.86
Hennessy Realty Co.—L. Purdy et al., costs.....115.35
Same—Same, costs.....115.35
Hendrickson, Edward A.—Empire Trust Co.....193.65
Halperin, Harry, by guardian—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs.....106.58
Irrera, Paul—C. S. Coutts et al.....830.51
Italian Press Pub. Assn., Inc.—H. H. Van Aken.....227.82
Jones, Hugh—Aeolian Co.....100.71
Jacobson, Louis—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....110.43
Koenigsberg, F. Louis—Durand & Co., Inc.....677.00
Kingsley, James J.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....109.98
Kehoe, Edward J.—Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Co., costs.....117.68
Livingston Albert A.—A. L. Livingston.120.41
Loeb, Aaron M.—Citizens Central National Bank of New York.....11,035.83
Little Citizens' Corporation—McConnell Printing Co.....600.04
Levy, Abraham A., and Harry Newman—D. Goldstein et al.....527.15
Little, Nellie—Gimbel Brothers, costs...121.78
Levine, Benjamin A.—L. E. Felix.....283.91
Levine, Morris N.—S. Frank.....107.82
McAtamney, Hugh—American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Inc.....182.57
Marcus, Samuel—Nassau Electric Railroad Co., costs.....110.98
Miller, Catherine—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., costs...120.98
Moffett, Mary—Riverton Realty Co.....215.11
Mitchell, Garrett V.—Battery Park West National Bank of New York.....6,602.07
Same—Same.....2,653.83
Mendelowitz Louis — Nassau Electric Railroad Co., costs.....110.78
Mirsky, Abraham — Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., costs.....110.18
Minassian, Maya C., or Maya C. Kunoitz—A. B. Jemison.....459.08
Merrills Park Co.—Van Cortlandt Realty Co.....21,966.18
Manhattan Folding Box Co., Inc.—J. P. Carroll.....330.17
Marks, Louis—John H. Hanan Realty Co.....519.31
Nahoumis, Dora—Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Co., costs.....164.16
Oppenheim, Benjamin—O. Root, costs...117.88
Powell, Remington T.—Smith-Singer Co.105.75
Pugh, Lucille—Alfred Nelson Co.....119.45
Percival, Walter—Richardson & Foss.....285.93
Phillips, Williard M.—Poole, Peacock & Kerr of New York.....647.14
Pasqualone, Alessandro—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co., costs...110.58
Purdy, Lawson; John J. Halloran, Charles T. White, Collins H. Woodward, Ardolph L. Kline, Frederick B. Shepley, and George V. Mullan, Commissioners—Hennessy Realty Co.....169.42
Paul, Louis—L. Rosensky.....288.68
Quick Service Taxicab Co., Inc.—H. S. Overacre.....119.91
Ricauete, J. Rameres; Arthur J. Clark, and Thomas A. Barton—N. Y. & Albany Lighterage Co.....106.21
Raith, Ignace W., and France—J. Skrzbinski.....2,346.82
Rottenberg, Abraham—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., costs.....124.96
Romaine, Abraham—L. Schulman.....614.67
Reinhol, Hill Pub. Co.—Same.....802.82
Steel Pneumatic Tube and Tire Co., Inc.—International Magazine Co.....149.59
Stoltz, Jacob P.—E. S. Coffin.....540.96
Stewart, Robert—R. Boyd.....538.90
Stromberg, Gustav, and Frederick C. Folsom—R. Battely.....688.41
Standard Leather Dressing Co. — National Reserve Bank of City of N. Y.5,208.43
Taylor, Thomas J.—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....121.48
Thomas, David—Henry Bosch Co.....147.85
Valley Stream House and Home Co.—J. Gannon.....1,224.74
Vlajakis, Peter—People, &c.....200.00
William A. Brady, Ltd.—H. Robert Law—Scenic Studios.....944.91
Welt, Simon—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....114.58
Walter R. Siebrecht Co.—G. L. Williams.....706.74
Werthaizer, Paul—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs.....110.80
Washington Heights Hospital and Harry Livingston—G. Meyer.....219.10
Weintraub, Joseph — Degnon Contracting Co.....1,394.20
Wilmer, Bernard and Anna—Goldmontz Bros.....171.60
Wenck, Clara—People, &c.....200.00
Zelenetsky, Max—Meyer & Nelson.....233.46
Zuccarro, Marcherita, by guardian—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs.....109.48
Wagner, Joseph—C. H. Jaeger.....3,255.56

In Bronx County.

Berkowits, Clara—J. Eisen.....$108.18
Biloon, Louis—A. Siegel.....590.31
Dreaing, Herman H.—W. Baumstein...122.47
Drangle, Isidore, and Ida—J. J. Bach..280.88
Heller, Henry, and Michael Gleeson—C. H. Ramsdell.....1,000.00
Henning, Mary M.—E. A. Acker.....271.22
Ludwig, Dorothy—H. H. Lee.....67.72
Mendelson, Robert—Mott Av. Realty Co. 34.42
Ostro Const. Co.—J. K. Salop.....674.40
Robinson, Alfred J., and Emma L.—M. F. Hammond.....321.47
Steinman, Adolph B.—A. Simzek et al.....64.06
Suburban Builders' Material and Supply Co.—J. P. Duffy Co.....100.94
Siden, Bertha—A. Del Vecchio.....91.76
Vogel, Paul—S. A. Fried.....80.12
Voigt, Henry—M. Hyams.....237.42
Winkelman, Otto—same.....243.08
Williams, Mary M., as adm'x—East River Mill and Lumber Co.....108.26
Wolland, Frank—D. Lassman.....70.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date that judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Tingley, Richard H. and Chas. K. Van Babber — European American Bank; Sept. 21, 1915.....$267.01
88 West 59th St. Co. and Albert I. Sire —Empire Brick & Supply Co.; Feb. 11, 1916.....340.46
Woolf, Rachel—E. D. Webb; Jan. 19, 1916.....452.58
Martin, Adelina and Samuel D. Wood—W. Schallock et al.; Dec. 20, 1910....519.72
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—J. F. Collins; May 17, 1916.....631.25
Rust, Martin and Meta E.—M. C. Buck; Sept. 16, 1903.....4,232.14
Same—same; Sept. 15, 1913.....7,370.99
Rudolf, Saenger Co.—I. Breidbart et al.; June 24, 1916.....200.00
Rogers, Frank J.—National Fertilizer Co.; Feb. 10, 1915.....2,256.41
Douglas, Curtis N.—A. Loscalzo Inc.; June 9, 1916.....606.75
Goldman, Harry S., and Morris M. Fichter—Newman Kleinberg Co.; April 12, 1910.....217.45
Heifer, Lucy—Gorham Co.; Jan. 14, 1914.....105.28
Helden, Fanny O.—City of N. Y.; May 1, 1916.....170.27
Helden, Jacob L.—City of N. Y.; May 1, 1916.....176.23
Sadowsky, Reuben—James McCrery Realty Co; June 24, 1916 (vacated)..3,782.97
Empire Trust Co.—E. A. Hendrickson; Feb. 7, 1916 (reversed).....2,059.75
Cowdin, Elliot C.—Columbia Knickerbocker Trust Co.; Oct. 7, 1913.....4,064.56
Child, Frank W.—Miss Beards Day & Boarding School; Feb. 8, 1916.....145.83
Smith, Higbie—B. C. Canet; July 28, 1915, (reversed).....8,352.21
Johnson, Chas. F. H.—A. Frank; April 2, 1915, (vacated).....566.88
Johnson, Chas. F. H. and Rowland and and Siafto, Inc—same; April 2, 1915, (vacated).....115,186.17

In Bronx County.

Grossman, Newman and Hyman—Empire City Subway Co.; Feb. 2, 1916..$57.72
Fignatelo, Vincenzo—G. Langulti; July 29, 1914.....114.09

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—Forty-five corporations were chartered today. They had aggregate capitalization of $1,010,150 and included:

Estate of James Rozell, Inc., realty, construction, $250,000; G. F. and C. Rosell, 207 West 75th St.

Arthur Siegman, Inc., neckwear, $125,000; W. M., S. B., and E. Siegman, 495 8th Av., Brooklyn.

Thorpe's Garage, Inc., Syracuse, $100,000; W. M. McCormick, J. A. Christie, W. F. Thorpe, Syracuse.

The George Matthew Adams, Inc., printing, publishing, newspapers, feature service, $100,000; A. F. J. Altieri, A. Kaplan, G. M. Adams, Montclair, N. J.

The Ores and Metals Company, Inc., mining, $50,000; P. F. Cowing, T. H. Burnet, H. T. Corlo, 42 Logan Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Organic Products Corp., Schenectady, mining, chemical substances, $40,000; A. J. Salathe, H. M. and W. C. Arsem, Schenectady.

Sudeste Company, Inc., gloves, textile fabrics, $25,000; L. H. Gunther, H. O. Coughlan, S. A. Anderson, 28 Nassau St.

West India Management and Consultation Co., Inc., sugar distilleries, capital, no par value, carry on business with $20,000; L. N. Farnum, H. J. Pullman, H. Edson, 129 Front St.

Acma Development Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, construction, $20,000; W. R. Daniels, H. S. Setter, D. H. Stoll, 51 Lansing St., Buffalo.

Ninth Assembly Realty Corp., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $15,000; P. J. Carley, T. P. Flanagan, B. S. Cronin, 573 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

Park Hill Pharmacy, Inc., Yonkers, drugs, chemicals, $10,000; J. L. and M. Goldwater, J. Blockhaus, 396 College Av., Bronx.

The Freeport Casing Co., Inc., cafe, restaurant, hotel, $10,000; E. M. Mueller, M. A. Casey, A. L. Pratt, 38 Park Row.

Paul Welding and Machine Co., Inc., Syracuse, heavy hardware, $10,000; C. M. Blalch, W. F. Krats, F. Bayreuther, 119 Heron St., Syracuse.

Albany Lumber and Planing Mill Co., Inc., Albany, lumber, pulp, bark, products, planing mills, $10,000; M. I. Raymond, W. H. Oliver, W. F. Fiest, 1,227 Fourth St., Rensselaer.

Mertz Milk Co., Inc., Rochester, dairy products, $10,000; S. O'Brien, J. A. Dawlew, A. S. Mertz, 419 Hawley St., Rochester.

Star Coat and Apron Supplies, Inc., laundry, $7,000; A. Toedter, E. Gold, C. G. McNeilly, 88 Colignl Av., New Rochelle.

Georgy Hunt, Inc., New Castle, feed, hay, grain, $6,000; J. M. Hunt, S. H. Hull, C. H. Gaylord, 170 North Elmwood Av., Oak Park, Ill.

The Fezzan Tobacco Co., Inc., tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, $5,000; G. W. Gibson, A. J. Jonas, A. M. Bruce, 46 East Ridgewood Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

Triangle Knitting Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, hosiery, underwear, $5,000; J. W. Newman, R. L. Meruk, M. Leff, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Economical Corporations, lubricants, 1,500 shares of no par value, carry on business with $7,500; F. E. Olney, Jr., N. A. Smith, E. Madey, 115 Broadway.

Agre Laboratories, Inc., Brooklyn, toilet articles, $5,000; A. Agre, 1,000; R. J. Olsen, A. F. Bergbom, S. A. Clark, 509 Second St., Brooklyn.

New York Staats-Zeitung Holding Corporation; capital no par value; begin business with $750; A. Pavenstedt, F. A. Achelis, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.

The Howard Vaughan Company, Inc., Niagara Falls, drugs, chemicals, $15,000; J. H. Estabrooke, F. A. Howard, M. M. Vaughan, 220 Fourth St., Niagara Falls.

Hilton Trading Company, Inc., chemicals, merchants, brokers, $5,000; S. O. Pollock, J. W. Ryder, L. I. Holdridge, 119 Washington Place.

E. L. Pierson & Co., jewelry, novelties, $5,000; P. H. Goldbaum, H. Epstein, N. Kramer, 52 East 14 St.

Camp D'Or, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, millinery, furs, $5,000; S. H. Lesser, J. Harris, H. Eifermann, 135 West 140 St.

Hirsch-Malgood Company, Inc., novelties in glass, $5,000; C. Hirsch, E. Malgood, J. Hirsch, 3,416 21 Av., Brooklyn.

Standard Phenol Company, Inc., Brooklyn, chemicals, $10,000; T. P. and C. M. Hall, W. F. Elsing, 797 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

75th Street Garage, Inc., $5,000; B. C. Elliott, T. F. MacMahon, F. Sheridan, 9 West 68 St.

Products Development Company, Inc., Buffalo, brokerage, commission, $10,000; G. O. and J. F. Linberg, C. H. Cotton, East Aurora.

Capital Increases—Import Sales Company, New York, $18,000 to $33,000; Doorty-Ellsworth Company, Inc., Buffalo, $10,000 to $25,000; Donovan & Hickock, Inc., Buffalo, $3,500 to $7,000; the National Reedware Company, Buffalo, $5,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Reliance Shirt Co., Inc., Manhattan; Harris & Selwyn, Inc., Manhattan; 1 East 44th Street, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—Charters filed:

Civilization Film Corporation, Hoboken, conduct a moving picture exchange, $125,000; Frank G. Hall, George A. Enright, Harry T. Hall, Hoboken.

Cunningham Foundry Corporation, Boonton, conduct iron and brass foundry, $15,000; Samuel W. Round, George W. Redfern, Jersey City; James S. Cunningham, Boonton.

Woodquay Company, Newark, real estate and securities, $125,000; Margaret Cunningham, John Cunningham, Mary A. Armstrong, Bloomfield.

Builders Construction Company, Elizabeth, real estate and investments, $10,000; Harry Kolodin, Ida Kolodin, Samuel Schneider, and Jennie Schneider, Newark.

Ideal Realty Company, Perth Amboy, real estate and securities, $100,000; Jacob P. Goldsmith, Joseph Joselson, Peter Pavovsky, Max M. Rutchik.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 28.—Charters filed:

United States Potash Corporation, mine for gold, silver, and all other kinds of ores and metals, $10,000,000; F. D. Buck, Georgs W. Dillman, M. Horky, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

United States Circus Corporation, conduct circuses and places of amusement of all kinds, $1,000,000; E. A. Anderson, S. E. Rey-

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall ladies' and misses' coats. Call between 9 and 12, eighth floor, 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—Western jobber open for jobs in infants' and misses' Winter coats; quantities; pay cash; give particulars. Room 587, Woodstock Hotel.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders all week on better grade Fall coats. Third floor, 22 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Large jobber looking at samples, better grade, for Fall. 22 West 26th St., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Prominent jobber selecting sample line. See Mr. Masseff, top floor, 141 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at samples better grade. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders snappy models. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

CORDUROYS.—Quantity wanted, all colors; state numbers, colors, quantities, and lowest cash prices; out-of-town buyer in city; limited. M 182 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall sample silk afternoon and party dresses; orders given. 33 West 27th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Rubin will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 56th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk afternoon, party, and evening dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders serge and silk dresses; bring samples. 1st floor, 28 West 25th.

LAWNS.—We are open for any amount of white lawns and organdies for spot cash. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Chelsea 4461.

POPLIN.—Will pay cash for any poplin; also 9,095, 759, 7,609, 1,000; submit colors and price. M 145 Times.

SILK WAISTS.—Contractors on silk waists, $35 per dozen up; bring own samples. Dorothy Waist Company, 33 West 26th St.

SILKS.—Jobber will pay cash for any quantity; seconds, remnants. L 121 Times.

SUITS.—Prominent house selecting complete sample line. Mr. Masseff, 13th floor, 141 West 28th St.

SUITS, ladies' and misses', for Fall will be looked at by jobbers, 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

SUITS.—Prominent jobber looking at fall line coats and suits. 33 West 32d; Room 1507.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all week. 4th floor, 16 East 33d St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Call with samples all week, 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, entrance on 36th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Call with samples all week 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor. Entrance on 36th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at samples, misses' and ladies' better grade, all week. 12 West 27th, 14th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2960.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLACK COTTON CLOTH for sale, lot No. 8,398, about 8,000 to 10,000 yards, 42 inches wide, consisting of about 140 rolls, measuring about 60 yards to a roll; perfect merchandise; bales containing 10 pieces each suitable for furniture upholstering, wearing apparel, linings, &c.; low price to close as job lot. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant, 43 Leonard St., New York City, phone Franklin 135, also Amsterdam N. Y.

COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS.—Have silk jersey sport coats, suits, and novelty skirts, plain, striped, in stock. Daily Waist Company, 8 West 19th St.

CLOAKS, SUITS AND DRESSES, last season's, at a sacrifice. Back Number, Y 313 Times Annex.

COATS.—Sport coats of kaysers, jerseys, solid colors or stripes, mannish trimmed and tailormade effects; immediate delivery. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; also corduroy coats, at $1.75; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Misses', ladies' high-grade Fall line ready for inspection. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St. Full commission to salesmen.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing suits; poplins, gabardines, navies, black colors. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, checks, jerseys, Palm Beach, silverbloems. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES for ladies, children, and infants; also middies; men's tubular wash ties and sample lines to close for spot cash. Call Room 28, 1,181 Broadway.

DRESSES.—We have serge dresses in the latest styles for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses to close out at a price. Rosebud Manufacturing Company, 37 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Will close out 500 high-class cotton dresses at a price. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs Summer dresses, also silk dresses, cheap. Gross & Leibowits, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job Summer dresses, large assortment, cheap. Windsor, 148 West 34th.

DRESSES.—White and colored; closing out. E. S., 42 West 24th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—300 Summer dresses to close out. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses. Brominer Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

LINEN THREAD.—175 pounds drab color on skeins for button thread. International Thread Co., 21 West 19th St.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SERGES, 7614-708 Amoskeags; immediate delivery. Telephone Spring 6311.

SKIRTS.—7,000 wash skirts, awning stripe gaberdine; immediate delivery. Hirsh, 25 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Dresses: Silk, jersey, cotton, and sport suits; several hundred for immediate delivery in large assortment. J. Glockner & Co., 115 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Silverbloom and Palm Beach, to close out; also navy serge coats. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and Silverbloom, to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS to close out at sacrifice price. Greenberg, 141 West 26th St.

WASH DRESSES, 500, to close out. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 134 West 37th St.

WASH DRESSES.—500 to close out very cheap. Graber & Wechsler, 164 West 25th.

WASH SKIRTS.—5,000 gaberdine, awning stripes, linen, immediate delivery. Frank Fishman, 289 Bleecker St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

DRESSES.—Dress manufacturer, catering to jobbing trade and to quantity users in general, and who is in a position to handle $150,000 additional sales to best accounts, can secure services of salesman after July 10; strictly on commission. Box Y 305 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5¾@4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....5¾@4 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Women Getting Clothes Made.

There are very clear evidences of a growing tendency on the part of women to purchase material and have it made up into garments, rather than to buy ready-to-wear apparel. This, so fabric manufacturers say, is the result of the high prices which have to be asked for ready-to-wear garments. Another reason advanced is that the selection offered to women has been considerably restricted both in the style and the fabric end. In styles there has been little or no change for some time, and women, it is explained, are beginning to grow restive under the restrictions placed on their choice in the purchase of ready-made garments. In fabrics the garment manufacturers in many cases have been forced by high prices to put in many substitutes that do not show giving. Women, so it is pointed out, are going to try their hands at dressmaking to a much greater extent on account of the conditions described.

***

Belted Overcoats to be Popular.

The orders taken from the clothing retailers for the coming Fall season indicate that quite a vogue will be started for belted back overcoats. This is regarded as a natural step in the style tendency which has favored belted backs so extensively in the suit branch. The plain belt is used without buttons, and the material is caught in folds under it without pleating.

***

Men's Wear Serges for Women.

From the present outlook, a representative woolen jobber said yesterday, men's wear serges should be in big demand for Spring garment manufacturing in the women's wear line. Serges of all kinds, he said, should be required, and backing his idea of this development he has laid in large supplies. Poplins have grown a little quieter, and, after the long run they have had, it is quite possible that sales on them next season will be less than they have been. The most logical fabric to take their place, in his opinion, is serge. Gabardine might fill the requirement, but it is a cloth used as a rule only in the higher-priced garments.

***

Demand for Sport Shirts.

While shirt manufacturers admit that the demand for shirts of the sport variety with the V neck and roll collar is not a very important fact where city trade is concerned, the small towns and suburban districts are furnishing business of large proportions. For the city trade the retailers seem to prefer the soft shirt with the attached collar, the peaks of which button down on the front of the garment. The local retailers who buy the more extreme styles with good judgment, however, find they have no difficulty in disposing of such merchandise, owing to the fact that while customers may not wear them in the city they take them for use at the resorts.

***

A Slant to the Pocket.

One of the leading houses in the young men's clothing business is having all the trousers pockets now put in its suits made with a slight slant. The pocket is called an eighth top pocket. The chief advantage gained by having the opening at a slant is in convenience to the wearer. Another benefit gained is that of having the pocket easy to reach even though the waistband of the trousers has to be taken in. With the straight up and down pocket which follows the line of side seam of the trousers an alteration to the width of the garment pushes back the pockets so that they are not readily accessible.

***

Gray Goods Very Strong.

The local gray goods market showed considerable strength yesterday and merchandise gave evidence of being in better demand. Sales were reported on 38½-inch 60-52s at 5 cents, which is an eighth of a cent better than the previous price quoted. Some scattering sales also took on 64-60s at 5 9-16 cents for quick delivery. Mills influenced by the better demand refused business that was offered at old quotations and stood out for an eighth higher than the prices buyers named. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c	38½-

To Judge Preferred Stocks

of Public Utility Companies correctly, five safeguards should be carefully considered. These safeguards are

The Earnings
The Property
The Territory Served
The Management
The Equity

Write for Circular No. A-82, which explains how these safeguards apply to the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Co. (Michigan).

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

Exempt from N. Y. State Tax
1st Mtge. 5% Bonds
Secured by an absolute First Mortgage on all property.
Stringent mortgage provisions—adequate depreciation reserve—regular maintenance expenditures.
Replacement value of property more than 67% in excess of bonds outstanding.
Net Earnings more than two and one-quarter times Bond Interest.
Full particulars on request for Circular AG-19.
N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

Great Western Power Company of California
Convertible 6s
EARNINGS
(As officially reported 12 months ending May 31, 1916)
Operating Revenues...$3,385,004.81
Operating Expenses and Taxes ... 1,148,106.04
Earnings Over Operating Expenses & Taxes $2,236,898.77
Other Income ... 291,945.62
Total ... $2,528,844.39
Interest on Funded Debt 1,454,275.36
Surplus ... $1,074,569.03
Price 99½ and interest
To yield 6.07%
E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York City
Boston Denver San Francisco

A two-years' comparison of conditions in Canada is an interesting feature of our
July Bond List
of Canadian Government and Municipal issues. These bonds combine maximum of safety with attractive interest return varying from 4.85 to 6%. Our list contains an unusually wide range of carefully selected offerings.
Write for List A-23
Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

1916 Edition of Booklet
Public Utility Bonds
is now available for the use of investors. This booklet embodies a summary of recent information regarding 99 Public Utility bond issues which we recommend for investment.
Send for Booklet No. 50
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
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United States Bonds
and other choice
Investment Securities
Harvey Fisk & Sons
62 Cedar St. 15 East 45th St.
New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Uncertainty of Mexican Influence—Importance of Our Foreign Trade Showing.

Yesterday's stock market was the creature of uncertainty. The narrower fluctuations in prices are controlled by those who take a day-to-day view, or even an hour-to-hour view rather than by those who look to the longer range effect of current events. The latter have at no time since the Mexican situation passed into its present acute stage had any grave misgivings regarding the influence which Mexican affairs would exert upon the business situation. Among those taking a closer view of the stock market there has been a deal of uncertainty concerning the effect which war with Mexico might have, and uncertainty regarding the effect of war has been heightened, so far as its influence upon the stock market is concerned, by uncertainty whether or not there would be war.

The market was left yesterday almost entirely in the hands of professional traders, the outside selling being much smaller than it was at the opening of the week and outside buying being at a minimum. Dull throughout, the market was in turn firm, then weak, and then stronger, closing with such irregular changes that the general level of prices was practically unaltered compared with the previous day, though the list showed many advances as well as many declines. The upturn in the afternoon which wiped out most of the midday reaction was in part attributed to suggestions that the American troopers held captive by Carranza forces would be surrendered to the United States. That in itself would not solve the main difficulties in our relations with Mexico, but it might permit those relations to flow into less agitated channels.

It has been indicated several times during the last ten days that the avoidance of war would be welcomed by the market just as it has been shown that the possibility of war has been feared by the market. Here again the narrower view of the matter prevails or else this market opinion would have to be regarded as in conflict with the view widely held in the most important banking circles that the clearing up of the Mexican situation would help the general outlook instead of hurting it.

In retrospect, when the market will be viewed over a long period, the Mexican situation will no doubt come to appear as a less controlling factor than it seems to be now. In the nature of things the Mexican news arouses individual and personal interest of a sort which cannot attach to other matters howsoever important they may be in influencing the underlying movement of business forces. Thus our foreign trade statement, revealing for the past twelve months a credit trade balance in excess of $2,000,000,000 on a total trade of more than $6,000,000,000, is a factor of very great importance, but is viewed as of minor consequence now. Directly and indirectly, however, it bears upon a very wide range of business activities and influences most intimately related with the prosperity which this country is enjoying. It accounts, too, in large measure for the rapid strides which have been made in freeing this country of debt to other countries. Present conditions will not have to be maintained for very long before the United States will be in the position of having loaned abroad more than it will still owe abroad. It will, in other words, at the rate at which events are now moving soon attain the position of an actual creditor on international account. That will be a fact of very great importance in its bearing on the ability of the United States to meet the readjustments which must needs come about when war ceases to rule the world.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3	3	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	3	3	3½	
Richmond	3	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5	4½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 2½@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 2¾@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2¾	2¾	2¾

Time.

60 days	3¾@4
90 days	3¾@4
4 months	3¾@4
5 months	3¾@4
6 months	3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.
60 to 90 days ... 3½@3¾
4 to 6 months ... 4
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ... 4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅜	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76¾	4.76½	4.76¾	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.91	5.91	—.00⅛
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90¼	5.90¼	—.00⅜
Marks—				
Demand	73.18⅝	73.06¼	73.06¼	+.18⅝
Cables	73.25	73.12½	73.12½	+.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.91	5.90⅛
95.23 Berlin	73.06¼	73.12½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.28⅛	5.28⅛
19.225 Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45 Russia	30.00	30.65
5.1826 Italy	6.37½	5.37
20.20 Austria	12.70	12.74
26.70 Scandinavia	29.30	29.40
19.90 Spain	20.15	20.25
40.19 Holland	41.87½	41.50
China—		
Hongkong	50.50	50.62½
Shanghai	72.25	72.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.15	42.23
42.40 Rio	24.25	24.35½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅜	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House exchanges, $461,963,501; balance, $29,218,375; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,742,963.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $4.0625@$4.3750.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31⅝d, up ⅛d; in New York, 66¼c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 51@54c.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money in Shorter Supply and Discount Rates Are Firm.

LONDON, June 28.—Money was in shorter supply and discount rates were firm today.

The stock market continued cheerful on the war news with a rising tendency in consols, gilt-edged securities and Marconies, and a revived demand for shipping shares the chief features. The American and other sections were dull and uninteresting.

The Government's short term borrowing last week amounted to £37,000,000.

The underwriters of the Australian Commonwealth loan will take 40 per cent. of the issue.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	338,242
Same day last year	224,077
Same day two years ago	129,717
Year to date	84,002,792
Same period last year	62,259,655
Same period 1914	38,098,559

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
14	15⅜	100	Advance Rumely	15	15	15	15	..
19⅝	19⅞	300	Alaska Gold Mines	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	..
8	8⅝	300	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	— ⅜
22⅝	22¼	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23	23⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅜
78	78½	2,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79½	79½	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
85½	85⅝	4,000	Am. Beet Sugar	86½	86½	84½	85⅝	— ¼
51½	51¾	1,000	Am. Can	52	52	51	51⅜	+ ⅛
100	100¼	50	Am. Can pf	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	..
54⅜	55	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	53⅞	55⅝	54½	54½	— ⅜
116¼	118	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¼	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	—1⅝
142	148	100	Am. Coal Products	142	142	142	142	..
54	54½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅛	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
123	130	100	Am. Express	126	126	126	126	+3
10⅝	10⅞	1,400	Am. H. & Leather	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
53	53⅞	8,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53½	53⅞	52⅞	53½	+ ⅛
128¼	128½	600	Am. Ice Securities	128	128	128	128	— ½
19¼	19¾	1,100	Am. Linseed	19¾	19¾	18⅞	19¼	— ¼
44½	45	300	Am. Linseed pf	45½	45½	44¼	44⅝	..
66⅜	67¼	2,100	Am. Locomotive	66⅞	67½	65½	67¼	+ ⅜
101½	102½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅞	101⅞	101½	101⅝	— ⅜
91½	91⅞	8,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92⅜	92⅝	90⅞	91⅝	— ⅜
117¼	118¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
129⅞	130¼	1,400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130	130¼	129⅞	130	..
204	204⅝	100	Am. Tobacco	204	204	204	204	— ¼
103½	106½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
44½	45	400	Am. Woolen	45	45	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
94	95	550	Am. Woolen pf	95	95	94	94	—2⅜
22	24	200	Am. Writing P. pf	2·	22	22	23	— ⅛
40¼	40½	2,900	Am. Zinc L. & S	40⅝	41¼	39⅝	40½	+ ⅛
65½	67½	200	Am. Zinc. Lt. S. pf	65	66	65	66	+1
80⅝	80½	9,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	80½	80⅞	79⅝	80⅝	+ ½
67¼	68½	200	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ⅛
104	104⅝	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	104½	104½	104	104⅛	+ ⅛
100⅞	101	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	..
77¼	77½	4,600	Baldwin Loco	78¼	78½	75⅜	77½	— ¼
87½	87⅞	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	87½	87⅞	— ⅛
76	76⅜	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅞	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
76	76⅞	20	Do., odd lot	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	..
438	440	200	Bethlehem Steel	442	442	440	440	—2
53	55	100	Brown Shoe	54	54	54	54	..
66⅜	66⅝	3,500	Butte & Superior	66⅜	67½	66	66⅛	..
15⅝	15½	600	California Petrol	16⅝	16½	16	16	— ⅛
175	175½	200	Canadian Pacific	175	175	175	175	— ½
56	56⅜	3,100	Central Leather Co	56⅝	56⅝	56½	56¼	+ ¼
110⅜	112½	100	Central Leather pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
108½	110½	100	Chandler Motor	108¼	108½	108½	108½	—2¼
60¾	61	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61¼	60¾	60¾	..
12¼	12¾	200	Chi. Great Western	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
35½	35⅝	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
96	96⅜	1,110	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96½	96⅝	96	96¼	— ⅛
130	130½	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¾	+ ¼
173	176	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	175	175	175	173	+2½
22⅜	22½	3,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
20¾	20⅞	2,000	Chile Copper	21	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	1,000	Chino Copper	49½	49½	49	49½	+1
81⅛	82	900	C., C. & St. L. pf	81	81	81	81	— ¼
72½	73	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73	73	73	+1
41¾	41⅞	5,200	Col., Fuel & Iron	41⅝	42⅜	41	41½	+ ⅛
32½	34	300	Col. & Southern	33	33	32½	32½	..
32½	34	50	Do., odd lot	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	..
57½	60	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	..
133	134½	200	Consolidated Gas	133⅜	133⅝	133¼	133¼	— ¼
96½	98	100	Continental Can	96	96	96	96	..
50	60	200	Continental Insur	55	55	54	54	—4
14⅜	14½	1,000	Corn Products Ref	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	..
89½	90	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	89½	89½	— ⅝
73¼	75¼	19,000	Crucible Steel	75¼	76⅜	74	75¼	..
113½	114½	150	Crucible Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	..
90	90¾	100	Deere & Co. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
150	151	100	Delaware & Hud	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝	— ⅞
		300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
43⅜	44¼	1,700	Distillers Secur	43½	44⅜	42⅝	43⅜	— ⅛
60	62	500	Elec. Storage bat	61½	62	61½	62	—1
35⅛	35¼	6,500	Erie	35¼	35⅝	34¾	35¼	..
51	51½	300	Erie 1st pf	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
35¼	36½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	36	36	36	36	+ ⅞
297	302	100	General Chemical	300	300	300	300	—23½
165	168	100	General Electric	165	165	165	165	..
110¾	113	100	General Motors pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	..
73½	74	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74	74	73¾	74	+ ¼
82	85	100	Granby Consol	85	85	85	85	..
119⅞	120¼	700	Great Northern pf	121	121	120½	120¼	..
33⅞	34	1,100	G. N. certs.ore prop	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	— ½
38¼	38½	2,200	Grecne-Cananea	38	39⅜	38	38¼	+1⅛
80	82	100	Gulf States Steel	80	80	80	80	— ½
49⅜	49¼	6,150	Inspiration Copper	49⅜	49½	49	49½	+ ⅛
17	17¼	200	Interboro Consol	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
74	75	300	Interboro Con. pf	73⅝	74	73⅝	74	..
22⅜	23	1,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	23½	23½	22½	22½	— ⅛
88⅛	88⅜	17,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	87¾	89½	87½	88¼	+ ⅛
45⅛	45⅜	1,700	Int. Nickel	45¾	45⅝	45½	45⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	58	200	Int. Paper pf	57½	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ¼
10	10	500	Jewel Tea	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
25	26	400	Kansas City South	25	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
70	71¼	500	Kelly Spring Tire	71	71½	71	71½	+ ⅝
47⅜	47½	6,400	Kennecott Copper	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	..
105	106	200	Laclede Gas	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+1
19	19¼	200	Lake Erie & West	19¼	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
42	42½	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	42½	42½	42	42	— ⅛
47½	48	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	48	48	47½	47½	— ½
77¼	77⅝	1,900	Lehigh Valley	77	77⅝	77	77	..
35¼	36	100	Long Island	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
132	133	36	Louisville & Nash	132	132	132	132	..
67½	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅜
80½	80⅝	4,000	Maxwell Motors	81	81½	80½	81	—1
85½	85⅝	800	Maxwell M. 1st pf	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85½	— ⅜
53	55	800	Maxwell M. 2d pf	53⅝	53⅝	55	55	—1
90⅜	91	44,200	Mexican Petroleum	91⅝	92⅜	88⅝	91	—1⅝
89½	92	400	Mexican Petrol. pf	90	90	89½	89½	—1
34⅜	34⅞	600	Miami Copper	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
4½	4⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅞	..
6½	6¾	300	Missouri Pacific	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
6¼	6⅝	100	Mo. tr. rects	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
85	86	160	Montana Power	86	86	86	86	+3
115	115¼	100	Montana Power pf	115⅛	115⅜	115⅛	115⅛	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75	75	75	..
23	24	100	Nat. En. & Stamp	23½	23½	23½	23½	..
64¼	64½	700	National Lead	65	65	64¼	64½	— ¾
16¼	16¾	700	Nev. Con. Copper	16¼	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
129½	131	200	N. Y. Air Brake	130	130	130	130	+1
103½	103⅝	1,100	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅜	103	103¼	..
64¾	68	100	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¾	— ⅜
61	62	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	61½	61⅝	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
27½	28	1,900	N. Y., O. & West	28	28½	27⅝	27⅞	+ ¼
130⅞	131¼	1,400	Norfolk & Western	130⅝	131⅜	130⅝	130⅝	— ¼
86½	88	50	Norfolk & West. pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	..
112½	113	1,200	Northern Pacific	113¼	113⅜	112⅝	112⅝	— ⅛
6½	6¾	100	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	..
21¼	22¾	200	Pacific Mail	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
57½	57⅝	1,900	Pennsyl. Railroad	57½	57⅝	57	57¼	..
39⅝	40¾	700	Philadelphia Co	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅝
80	82	500	P., C., C. & St. L	85	85	80	80	—5
26	27	500	Pittsburgh Coal	26	26	26	26	..
45⅜	46	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	46	46¼	45⅜	46	— ⅛
41½	43¼	700	Railway St. Spring	43	43	40⅝	41	—1¾
97⅜	98⅜	200	Railway St. Spr. pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
21½	21¾	4,652	Ray Con. Copper	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
95⅞	95¾	25,500	Reading	95⅞	96½	94¾	95¼	+ ⅛
43½	43½	3,050	Rep. Iron & Steel	43½	44⅛	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
107¼	107½	300	Rep. I. & St. pf	107	107¼	107	107¼	+ ¼
17¼	17¾	600	St. L. & San F. w. i	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
5	..	100	St. L. & San Fran	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
6½	..	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
15	15½	100	Sloss-Sheffield	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
181½	187	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	182	182	182	182	+2
125	127½	100	Sea., Roe. & Co. pf	125	125	125	125	—1½
28½	29½	200	Shattuck-Arizona	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
46	50	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	47¾	47½	47	47	..
96¾	96⅞	1,700	Southern Pacific	96¾	96¾	96¼	96⅝	+ ⅛
116½	..	54	South. Pac. tr. rects	116½	116½	116½	116½	..
230	235	100	Southern Ry. Sug.	230	230	230	230	..
22¼	22¾	1,100	Southern Railway	22¼	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
67	68	210	Southern Ry. pf	67	67	66½	66½	— ⅜
88	92	100	Standard Mill. pf	88	88	88	88	—2½
136¼	136½	7,700	Studebaker Co	137	137⅛	135	136½	— ⅛
34	35	1,400	Tennessee Copper	34	34	34	34	..
180	182	800	Texas Co	183	183	180	180½	—1⅜
12⅛	12¾	700	Texas & Pacific	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
66	67	300	Third Avenue	66	66¼	66	66¼	— ⅜
96¼	97¼	200	Twin C. R. Transit	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96¼	— ⅛
32½	33	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	33	33	33	33	..
136⅛	136⅜	4,300	Union Pacific	136	136⅝	135⅜	136⅛	+ ⅜
156⅜	156¾	1,700	United Fruit	156½	158⅜	156	157	+ ¼
9½	10	2,100	United Rys. Invest	9½	11	9⅝	9⅞	+1⅜
19¼	20½	900	Un. Rys. Invest. pf	18¼	20¾	18¼	20¾	+2
20	21	300	U. S. Cast. I. P. & F	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
30	31	200	U. S. Express	30¾	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
136½	137	5,300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	139⅝	139⅝	135½	137	—2¼
1¼	1⅝	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
52½	53½	600	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	53½	52¼	52¼	—1
108⅞	110	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	+ ⅛
65¾	66¼	1,800	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M	66⅜	66⅝	65½	66	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	34,400	U. S. Steel	83⅞	84⅜	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅛
117¼	117⅜	100	U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ⅛
76⅝	76⅞	1,300	Utah Copper	76⅝	77¼	76	76¼	— ⅛
39¾	40	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅜
46	50	100	Va.-Iron, Coal & C	49	49	49	49	—1
13⅝	13⅞	200	Wabash	13⅝	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
47½	47¾	1,300	Wabash pf. A	47½	47⅞	47	47½	..
26¼	26½	400	Wabash pf. B	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
28	29	100	Western Md	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
93	95⅝	600	West. Un. Tele	93¼	94	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
58	58¾	2,600	Westingh. E. & M	58½	58⅜	57¼	58	+ ¼
4½	5	800	Wheel. & L. Erie	4½	5	4½	4½	..
15	17	900	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf	15	17	15	17	+3
6½	7	1,000	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	6¼	7	6½	7	+ ¾
72½	72⅞	7,000	Willys-Overland	71⅞	73⅝	71½	73⅜	+1¼
40	41	900	Wisconsin Central	40	41¼	40	40½	+1
134½	135¾	700	Wool., (F. W.,) Co	134½	134½	134½	134½	— ½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.25
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.60	4.35
Chic. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.75	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.80	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.25
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.35	4.15
Louis. & Nash	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.10
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Central	1916-'28	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.80	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.65	4.35
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.12
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.75	4.40
Southern Pacific

Argentine Government

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1918-1929

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City of Dayton, Ohio	4½%
City of Lima, Ohio	4½%
City of Jackson, Mich.	4½%
State of Texas Prison Commission	6%

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Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

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Yukon-Alaska Tr. Stock
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MANY COMPANIES INCREASE DIVIDENDS

Colorado Fuel to Pay 30% of Accumulations on $2,000,000 Preferred Issue.

LACKAWANNA COAL 10%

Pennsylvania Company Now on 8% Basis — Panhandle Restores Dividend on Preferred.

Further testimony to the prosperity of business generally in the United States was supplied yesterday by Directors of a number of railroad and industrial corporations, who met to declare increased dividends. The most striking change in percentage was the announcement of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Rockefeller steel and coal business, of a decision to pay 30 per cent. in accumulated back dividends on the preferred stock.

There is only $2,000,000 of this issue, which is entitled to 8 per cent. per annum. From 1904 to 1911 the stock received nothing, but 2½ per cent. was paid in 1912. In the year following 6½ per cent. was declared on the current account and 35 per cent. on account of the accumulation. Another 4 per cent. was paid in 1914, but nothing since until yesterday's declaration of 30 per cent. on account. This reduces the unpaid dividend accumulated to 29 per cent. The new payment will be made Aug. 15 to stock of record July 26. Nothing has been paid on the common since July, 1902.

The labor troubles at the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's plants, which assumed a national importance when clashes occurred between armed guards and strikers in 1913, were settled in time to allow the company to participate in the increased business brought by the war. Under the plan offered by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., when he went to Colorado to meet his employes, working conditions were greatly improved and wages raised. On Feb. 2, 1916, common laborers at the Pueblo plant got an increase from 19½ cents to 22 cents an hour, and on May 10 5,000 more employes got advances averaging 10 per cent., which added $40,000 a month to the company's payrolls.

Large orders for shrapnel steel for France and barbed wire for Russia supplemented heavy rail purchases and put the company in a much better position as regards earnings. Yesterday's payments will call for an outlay of $600,000. The company has about 10,000 employes.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 2½ per cent. A year ago this company paid 50 per cent. extra and in 1914 10 per cent. extra. Since Jan. 1, 1910, and including yesterday's declaration, the company has paid its stockholders a total of 187½ per cent. in dividends. There is $6,590,000 of stock outstanding.

The Pennsylvania Company, operating the western lines of the Pennsylvania system, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., putting the stock on an 8 per cent. basis. In 1915 a total of 6 per cent. was paid by this company, and in 1914 4 per cent. Prior to that for a number of years 7 per cent. was paid.

Another Pennsylvania company, the Panhandle, restored its dividend on the preferred stock yesterday when 2 per cent. was declared on the preferred stock. Nothing was paid on this issue in 1915, 2¾ per cent. was paid in 1914, and 5 per cent. in each of the two years preceding. The directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis said in a statement accompanying the announcement that "while the earnings show large increases, consideration of further dividends on the preferred and common will be left until the December meeting, when earnings for the year will be available."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..5	May,	1926	97½	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt..6	Dec.	15,'16	100¼	101	3.50
Argen. Govt. Disc.	Feb.	21,'17	95¾	96⅜	5.30
Argen. Govt..6	Dec.	15,'17	100½	101¼	5.20
Argen. Govt..6	May	15,'20	100¾	101	5.00
City of Mont.5	May,	1918	99¼	100¼	4.90
City of Mont.5	Dec.,	1917	99¾	99¾	4.80
City of Mont.5	Dec.,	1920	99¾	100¼	4.40
City of Quebec.5	Apr.,	1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que..5	Apr.,	1920	99¾	100¼	4.80
Dom. of Can.5	Aug.,	1916	100¼	100¼	2.98
Dom. of Can.5	Aug.,	1917	100¾	101¼	3.95
Italian Govt.6	Oct.,	15,'16	99½	100¼	5.53
Prov. of Man.5	Feb.,	1920	98¾	99½	5.10
Norweg. Gov.6	Feb.,	1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.6	Oct.	15,'16	100¾	101¼	2.00
Norweg. Gov.6	Oct.,	1917	101½	102½	4.12
Prov. Ont.5	Feb.,	1920	99¾	100¼	
Prov. of N.B.5	Dec.,	1919	99¾	100½	4.90
G. of N'f'l'nd.5	July,	1919	99	99½	5.20
Prov. of Sask.5	Feb.,	1918	99	99¾	5.00
Swedish Gov.6	Dec.,	1916	100¾	101¼	3.23
Swiss Govt....5	Mar.,	1921	99½	100	5.00
Swiss Gov....5	Mar.,	1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov.,	1917	100¼	100½	4.40
Am. Locomo.5	July,	1516	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L..6	Aug.,	1921	99½	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.5	Jan.	15,'19	98	98½	6.94
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb.,	1918	100	100¼	4.35
Am. Thread..5	Jan.,	1919	98	98¾	6.59
Anacon. Cop.5	Mar.,	1917	100⅜	100¾	3.87
A., T. & S. F.5	June,	1917	101¼	101½	3.45
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July 1,	'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pas. T.6	June,	1921	101⅜	103¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T..5	July,	1968	100	100¼	4.99
Can. North..5	Sep.,	1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. Pacific..6	Mar.	2,'24	101½	101⅝	5.55
C. P. R. & L.6	May,	1918	102½	103½	3.50
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep.,	1917	99⅞	99⅞	5.12
C., B. & Q....4	July,	1921	98¼	98¼	4.30
Chicago Elev.5	July,	1916	83	96	..
Cities Service.7	May,	1918	102	105⅝	..
Den. G. & E..6	Apr.,	1917	101	101¾	..
East. P. & L.5	Mar.	1,'18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr.,	1917	100¼	101	4.00
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec.,	1918	96¾	100½	4.87
Great W. F..6	Nov.,	1925	93	99½	6.12
Gd. T. of Can.5	Nov.,	1917	98¼	99½	5.30
Hocking Val..5	Nov.,	1917	100¼	101	4.20
Inter. Harv..5	Feb.	15,'18	100⅝	100¾	3.90
L. Gas El..6	Apr.,	1919	100¼	101½	5.75
Mid. W. Util..6	Jan.,	1925	97	99	6.13
Mich. Ry.....6	June,	1919	101	101½	5.45
*Min. Gen. E.6	June,	1917	101	..	8.00
Mo. Pacific...8	June,	1919	96¼	97¼	
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr.,	1917	97¾	98¾	7.50
Morgan & W.5	Dec.,	1918	99½	100	5.00
N.Y.,N.H.& H.4½	May,	1917	99¾	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.6	May,	1917	99¾	100	5.00
Nor. S. Pow..5	Apr.	1,'41	93¾	93½	5.10
Nor. S. Pow..6	Oct.,	1,'36	99¾	99¾	6.13
Penn. Co.....4½	June	15,'21	100⅞	101	4.25
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar.,	1919	100	100½	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. Co..5	Feb.	19,'19	97¼	98	5.80
Southern Ry..5	Mar.,	1917	100	100⅜	4.65
U.Ry.,G. & E.5	Apr.,	1919	93½	96¼	5.30
U.S.S.R. & M.6	Feb.,	1926	109	111	4.85
U.S. F. S. Co.6	Apr.,	1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	100¼	100⅝	4.62
Westhouse El. & Mfg. Co...5	Oct.,	1917	101	101⅜	3.85
W. P. Trac...6	Mar.,	1917	100¼	101⅜	4.20
Win. R.Arma.5	Mar.,	1918	98½	98¾	5.60
W. V. T. & E.6	June,	1917	99	100	6.00
W. St. G. & A.6	Oct.,	1917	100	101	5.50
Winn. E. Ry.6	Jan.	15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West. Lt.6	Jan.	1,'25	96	96	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	$38.75	..	..	39.00
Lead	6.90	..	..	6.90
Spelter	11.75	..	11.75	..
Antimony	17.00	17.50	..	18.00
Quicksilver	$78.00	..	$78.00	..
Aluminium	*63.00	64.00	*65.00	64.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	102 0 0	102 0 0
Copper, futures	100 0 0	99 0 0
Tin, spot	172 0 0	171 10 0
Tin, futures	173 10 0	172 0 0
Spelter	65 0 0	65 0 0
Lead	29 0 0	28 15 0

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$17,682,889	$209,623,493
Ord. int. rev. rcpts.	1,034,780	973,258,054
Income tax	28,465,043	57,464,856
Miscellaneous	8,243,565	52,289,317
Total receipts	$55,416,052	$897,595,859
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburst.	$3,563,221	.....
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	.....	13,997,456
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	$3,563,221	4,398,971
Expenditures on account of Panama Canal		9,598,485

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Following early firmness the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange weakened, with a specially sharp decline taking place in Mexican Petroleum. There was a rally, however, in the final hour, with many of the prominent stocks ending at net gains for the day. Rumors relating to the Mexican crisis played an important part in the market's movements.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allis-Chalmers..	23¾	23¾	22½	22¾
430	Am. Beet Sug..	86⅝	86⅝	84⅝	85⅝
110	Am. Can.....	51	51¼	51	51
250	Am. Car & F'dry	53⅝	53⅝	54¼	54⅝
270	Am. H. & L. pf.	52⅜	53⅝	52¼	53½
40	Am. Ice Secur..	29½	29½	28½	28½
430	Am. Locomo	66½	67½	65¾	66
980	Am. Smelting...	92	92¾	90	91¼
15	Am. Zinc pf....	65	65	65	65
3,210	Anaconda	80¼	80⅝	79⅜	80⅜
20	A., T. & S. Fe..104		104	104	104
330	Baldwin Loco...	78¼	78¼	75⅝	77
70	Balt. & Ohio...	88	88	87¼	87½
290	Butte & Super.	67¼	67¼	66¼	66⅝
20	Cal. Petroleum.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾
190	Cent. Leather...	56¼	56¾	56¼	56⅝
10	Chi. Gt. West..	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
90	C., M. & St. P.	96¾	96¾	96	96
50	C., R. I. & P..	22⅜	22⅞	22½	22½
690	Col. Fuel & I...	42¼	42⅝	41¾	41⅝
150	Corn Products...	14⅜	14⅜	14	14
2,870	Crucible Steel..	75⅞	76½	74	75½
190	Dist. Secur	42½	43¼	42½	43½
430	Erie	35¼	35⅝	35	35⅝
40	Erie 1st pf.....	51	51	51	51
90	Gresca-Can	86¼	86¼	87¾	87½
296	Inspiration Cop.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46⅜
100	Int. Mer. Mar..	23¾	23½	23½	23½
2,750	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	87¾	89¼	87½	88⅝
270	Kennecott Cop..	47¼	47¾	46¾	47⅛
3,190	Lehigh Valley..	77⅜	77⅜	76¾	77
420	Maxwell Motor..	31⅝	31⅝	79½	30
7,880	Mexican Petrol.	92	92⅝	88½	91
40	Miami Copper...	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
40	Nevada Con	16¼	16¼	16	16
90	N. Y. Central..105⅜		105⅜	103	103
20	Pacific Mail...	21	21	21	21
30	Ry. Steel Spring	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
150	Ray Copper.....	21½	21½	21	21½
3,250	Reading	96¾	96¾	94¼	95⅝
310	Rep. Iron & S..	44⅞	44⅞	43¼	43⅝
70	Seaboard A. L..	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
40	Sloss-S. S. & I.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
150	Southern Pac...	96⅜	96⅞	96¼	96⅜
90	Southern Ry....	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼
490	Studebaker	137⅛	137⅞	135	136½
120	Tenn. Copper...	34¼	34¼	33½	33½
240	Union Pacific...135⅝		136½	135⅝	136½
110	United Fruit....157⅛		157⅞	156⅝	157⅞
10	United Rys. pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
870	U.S.Ind.Alcohol.139¼		139⅞	135¼	137¾
7,830	U. S. Steel.....	84¼	84½	83¼	84⅜
120	Utah Copper....	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
50	Va.-Car. Chem..	39⅜	39½	39⅜	39⅝
165	Westing. Elec..	58⅜	58½	57¼	57¼

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10¼	.10¼	.10½	.10¼
575	Goldfield Con....	.53	.54	.53	.54
1,000	Gold. Mercer....	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06½
1,000	Jim Butler.....	.95	.95	.93	.93
200	Jumbo Ext.....	.78	.78	.78	.78
500	Lone Star	.06	.06	.06	.06
400	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
800	Ophir	.32	.32	.32	.32
900	Rescue Eula....	.33½	.33	.32½	.33
200	Sierra Nevada..	.27½	.27½	.27½	.27½
750	Tonopah Ext....5.15		5.15	5.00	5.00

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining....	685	690	695	690
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line..	85	87	85	87
Chesebrough Mfg.....	306	315	300	310
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil.....	311	320	315	320
Crescent Pipe Line..	39	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.....	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line....	200	205	200	205
Galena Signal Oil....	154	156	154	156
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line...	154	156	156	158
Indiana Pipe Line...	87	90	87	90
Int. Petr. Co., Ltd....	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
National Transit.....	14	16	14	16
N. Y. Transit.....	130	135	130	135
Northern Pipe Line...	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil.....	221	223	224	226
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	53	58	55	60
Pierce Oil.....	11¾	12¼	12	12¾
Pierce Oil ev. 6s, '24..	80	85	90	93
Prairie Oil & Gas....380		390	380	*390
Prairie Pipe Line....210		211	209	*212
Solar Refining	270	280	270	280
Southern Pipe Line..	187	190	187	190
South Penn Oil.....	340	345	342	347
South. W. Pen.....	103	106	103	106
Stand. Oil of Cal....	246	249	244	249
Stand. Oil of Ind....	560	565	563	566
Stand. Oil of Kan....	435	445	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.....	395	405	395	405
Stand. Oil of Neb....	340	345	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J....519		521	520	522
Stand. Oil of N. Y....204		206	205	207
Stand. Oil of Ohio....610		620	630	635
Swan & Finch.....	95	100	95	100
Union Tank.....	80	82	79	81
Vacuum Oil.....	245	250	248	251
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

*Ex dividend.

OUR GOLD PRODUCT $101,035,700 IN 1915

The United States Now Stands Second, but Leads in the Mining of Silver.

TOTAL VALUE $138,432,000

National City Bank Predicts Record-Breaking Gold Imports for Year Ending Tomorrow.

The Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, in a statement issued yesterday, compared the figures of gold and silver production in 1915, just published by the United States Mint Bureau and The Geological Survey, with the figures of earlier years. The compilation showed that the total gold product of 1915 was the largest on record, and that the combined value of gold and silver produced also exceeded that of any earlier year.

The gold product of the country last year crossed the $100,000,000 line, having been $101,085,700, against $99,673,400 in 1909, the former high record year, and while the commercial value of the silver produced in 1915 was only $37,897,300, against $57,630,000 in the high record year of 1891, the combined value of the two metals, gold and silver, in 1915 was greater than in any earlier year, being for 1915 $138,482,000, against $134,586,000 in 1913, the former high record year, and $90,805,000 in 1891, the year in which the silver production made its highest commercial value record.

"The United States," said the bank's statement, "is now beyond question the second largest gold producer of the world and the world's largest producer of silver. A decade ago the United States held third rank in gold production, being exceeded in 1904 by both Australia and South Africa, but the Australian product has fallen from $38,000,000 in 1904 to $49,000,000 in 1914, while our own production grew from $80,000,000 in 1904 to $95,000,000 in 1914, and $101,000,000 in 1915. The silver production of the United States in 1914 was slightly more than $40,000,000 in value, against $39,000,000 in Mexico, and in 1915 also exceeded that of Mexico, which prior to the recent disturbances in that country somewhat exceeded the United States in its silver product.

"The only section of the world which has outgrown the United States in gold production in recent years is Africa, whose product grew from $87,000,000 in 1904 to $201,000,000 in 1914, while for 1915 The Geological Survey estimates the production of Africa as slightly more than that of 1914. In silver production Mexico is the only country whose output approximates that of the United States, but, as above indicated, its total has fallen behind that of the United States during very recent years. The value of gold produced in the United States since the discovery of gold in California in 1849 has been approximately $8,500,000,000, and the commercial value of silver in the same period about $2,250,000,000."

The compilation showed that the world's gold production in the twenty-five years since 1890 was more than that of the 400 years preceding 1890. It was also set forth that the world's silver production from 1492 to the end of 1915 was estimated by accepted authorities at about $15,000,000,000 "coining value," of which about one-third was the product of the period since 1890.

The statement predicted that gold imports into the United States in the fiscal year ending tomorrow would exceed by far those of any earlier year. According to the compilation the net imports of gold (excess of imports over exports) will approximate $300,000,000, against $105,000,000 in the former high record year of net imports, 1888, the next highest year being 1881 with $97,000,000.

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1916 Calendar of Approximate Dividend Dates

Shows Dividend Meetings; Ex-dividend Dates; Dividend Payable Dates of Shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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7% Preferred

Send for descriptive circular "E."

ALLARD, KINNEAR & CO., Inc.
Phone 6265 Cort. 25 Broadway

Cities Service Co.

6% Preferred Stock

Within the last two weeks Cities Service Common Stock has advanced more than 70 points to above $350 a share, while the Preferred Stock, which pays regular monthly dividends of ½ of 1%, may still be purchased on

Approximately a 7% Income Basis

This anomalous position of the senior issue has been brought about by liquidation of foreign holdings caused by the policy of the British Government in placing heavy taxes on all incomes derived from holdings by its people on foreign securities.

It is now evident that this foreign liquidation is nearing its end and with its cessation Cities Service 6% Preferred Stock should quickly advance to much higher prices. More than four times the requirements for the preferred dividends are now being earned and after July 12, 1916, this stock will have first claim on all assets and earnings of the issuing corporation.

While the Preferred Stock may now be purchased around 86 or on approximately a 7% income basis the market value of the common stock, or junior issue, has advanced until now it is around $350 a share, indicating an equity of more than $64,200,000 above the Preferred Stock or almost twice the entire outstanding par value of 6% Preferred Stock.

We advise the purchase of Cities Service Preferred Stock for permanent investment and are ready to give complete information in regard to it either in person or on application by letter or wire.

Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 Wall Street, New York

Telephone Hanover 5950
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For July Investment

First Mortgage Public Service Bonds

		Price	Yield
Pacific Light & Power Co.,	1st mortgage 5's 1942	99.00	5.07
Northern New York Utilities,	1st mortgage 5's 1963	95.50	5.27
Southern Counties Gas Co.,	1st mortgage 5½ 1936	100.00	5.50
Central Indiana Gas Co.,	1st mortgage 5's 1931	94.75	5.51
Great Western Power Co.,	1st mortgage 5's 1946	91.50	5.60

Write for our July Bond List which fully describes these issues and offers many other issues of high-grade Public Service and Municipal Bonds.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF

MEXICO TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
THE MEXICAN LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE MEXICAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED,
PACHUCA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a joint meeting of the Holders of the Bonds issued by the above named Companies will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C., on Friday, the 14th day of July, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider and decide upon the policy to be adopted for the protection of the Bondholders' interests until conditions in Mexico improve.

In order that the Bondholders might have full information as to the present position of the Company, the Hon. F. H. Phippen, K. C., of Toronto, Canada, and Mr. E. D. Trowbridge, C. E., of Detroit, Michigan, recently visited Mexico in the interest of the Bondholders at the request of National Trust Company, Limited, the Trustee under the various Trust Deeds, and with the approval of the Committee. On their return they made a report on the properties, with important recommendations. A copy (1) of the report, and (2) of a statement issued by the Trust Company and the Bondholders' Committee giving various recommendations can be obtained on application at the following addresses:

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, 30 Bishopsgate, London, E. C., and Head Office, Edinburgh.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, E. C.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, Limited, 2 Prince's Street, London, E. C.

THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANIES, 19 Manning Arcade, Toronto.

NATIONAL TRUST CO., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

Messrs. BELL AND SCHELL, Agents, Canadian Bank of Commerce, 16 Exchange Place, New York.

Or at,

THOMAS PORTER, Secretary to the Committee, 34 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

In the opinion of the Trust Company and the Bondholders' Committee it is important that the Bondholders should have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Phippen before he returns to Canada, which he is compelled to do shortly.

Steps are being taken to convene with as little delay as possible formal meetings of the holders of the different bond issues, in accordance with the provisions of the respective Trust Deeds. The calling of these meetings involves considerable delay on account of the Notices having to be advertised in, amongst other places, the cities of Mexico and Brussels, a matter of no little difficulty at the present time. The general meeting referred to above has therefore been convened to enable Bondholders to meet Mr. Phippen and Mr. Rundle, the General Manager of the National Trust Company, before there gentlemen are compelled to return to Canada. The resolutions intended to be placed before the formal meetings will be submitted for the consideration and approval of the Bondholders at the general meeting now called.

Dated 27th June, 1916.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited.
By W. E. RUNDLE, General Manager.
Trustee of the Trust Deeds securing the several issues of Bonds above referred to.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,
THOMAS PORTER, Secretary.
Threadneedle House, 34 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF

MEXICO TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
THE MEXICAN LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE MEXICAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED,
PACHUCA LIGHT & POWER COMPNAY.

The Committee formed to represent the interest of the Bondholders request that those Bondholders who have not yet deposited their Bonds with the Committee should deposit them with:

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, 30 Bishopsgate, London, E. C., and Head Office, Edinburgh.

Or their Agents—THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto, LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, E. C. Or

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED, 2 Princes Street, London, E. C.

the depositaries under the agreements already prepared and signed by the Committee. Bonds can also be deposited with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, St. James St., Montreal, and Messrs. Bell and Schell, 16 Exchange Place, New York, acting as Agents for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. The Committee have extended the time for deposit until the date of the meeting called for the 14TH JULY NEXT. The requisite forms of deposit can be obtained on application to any of the said Banks, or to the undersigned.

The Committee impress upon the holders of Bonds the importance of waiting for the protection of their mutual interests.

A copy of the joint circular issued by National Trust Company, Limited, (the Trustee for the Bondholders,) and the Committee, setting out the policy which they recommend, and a copy of a report made by the Hon. F. H. Phippen, K. C., and Mr. E. D. Trowbridge, who have recently visited Mexico in the interests of the Bondholders, can be obtained by

We Will Buy

Babcock & Wilcox
Bucyrus Common
E. W. Bliss
General Gas & Elec. Stocks
National Surety
Standard Coupler Pfd.
Standard Screw Com.

We Will Sell

Crocker-Wheeler Com.
Dayton Power & Light Com.
Dow Chemical
New York State Railways Com.
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
Otis Elevator Com.
Scovill Manufacturing
Self-Fluxing O. & I. 6s, 1943
Standard Screw Pfd. B

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orlestmast."

WE BUY AND SELL:

E. W. Bliss Co. Com.
Borden's Cond. Milk Com.
Standard Coupler Pfd.
Standard Screw Com.
Babcock & Wilcox
Continental Ins. Co.
Amer. Exch. Nat'l Bank
Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bank
Lawyers Mtge. Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

We Buy, Sell & Quote

Carbon Steel 1st Pfd.
Carbon Steel 2d Pfd.
Carbon Steel Common
Eastern Steel
Central Aguirre Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Manati Sugar
Hawaiian Steamship Co.

Slattery & Co.
SPECIALISTS
40 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4261 Broad.

Yukon-Alaska Trust
(Guggenheim Exploration Co.)
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 Broad St., New York
Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Amer. Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

New Jersey Municipal Bonds
Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place. Tel. 20 Jersey City
Jersey City, N. J.

Indian Refining Com. & Pfd.
New Jersey Zinc
American Graphophone
Bought-Sold-Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

We Will Sell

25 Bronze Metal Com.
100 Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
100 Canadian Explosives
100 Toledo Trac., Lt. & Power
Hoit&McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Chalmers Motor
Charcoal Iron Com. & Pfd.
Toledo Traction Com. & Pfd.
Reo Motor Stocks
Foreign Gov't Bonds
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 Broad St. 1305 Dime Bank Bldg.
NEW YORK DETROIT

Carbon Steel
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

General Gas & Elec. Common
General Gas & Elec. Conv. Pfd.
General Gas & Elec. Cum. Pfd.
General Gas & El. 10-Yr. 5s, '25
CHASE & FALK
60 Wall Street Telephone Hanover 882

Cities Service
Amer. Light & Tract.
H.F.McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. New York.

WANTED
by broker dealing in high-grade securities, small office in Wall Street financial district. Address H 202 Times Downtown.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Trading in the Curb Market—Price Movements Narrow and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 308,424 shares of stocks and $471,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 69,285; oil, 60,079, and mining, 174,060. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Astna Exp...	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝
200	Ajax R., Inc..	65	65	64⅝	64⅝
1,500	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S....	65¾	66½	65	65¼
500	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf....	59	59½	59	59
1,000	B.-Am. T. Co., Ordinary	18	18	18	18
400	B.-Am. T. Co., O. B.	13½	13½	13½	13½
1,245	‡Butler Chem.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
600	Can. N. G. C..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	‡Carbon Steel.	75	76½	73	76½
1,100	‡Car L. & P..	5	5	5	5
800	Chav. Motor.(215-16)	216	212	212	212
7,400	‡Cuba C. S....	59	60¼	58½	59
3,000	‡C. C. S. pf....	94	95	94	95
385	Driggs-Seab'ry.	127	131	127	130
1,800	‡Emer. Motor.	4	*4½	3¾	4
350	Emerson Phon.	11¾	*12¾	11¾	11¾
100	‡Fle.-Lynn Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	‡G., W. & W.	43	44	43	44
100	Grant M. Car.	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	H. & B. Car Co	37½	37½	37½	37½
25	Holly Sugar..	50	50	50	50
1,000	‡Hupp M. Car..	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
100	‡Inter. Motors	10	10	10	10
100	‡Int. M. pf....	22	22	22	22
100	Inter. Rubber..	10	10	10	10
1,650	‡Joplin Ore S.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
200	Kapo Mfg. Co..	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
700	Katho'n Br. pf	23	24½	23	23½
250	‡S. S. Kresge..	10	10	10	10
900	S.H.Kress,w.i..	70	70	69	69
100	S. H. Kress pf., w. i....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Manh. Transit	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,000	M'coni of Am.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	‡Maxim Muni.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
6,065	‡M'vale Steel(63¾-¾)	64	63¾	62¾	62¾
173	‡Pullman Ventil. Corp'n	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
150	‡Pullman Ventil. Corp'n pf....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	Springf. Body.	77½	77½	77	77
200	‡St. Jos. Lead	16	16	16	16
3,750	‡Stutz Motor..	56⅝	58	56¼	57½
500	Submar. Boat. v. t. ctfs....	38½	37	36¾	37
100	‡Tob. Products	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
800	‡Triangle Film.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,500	‡U.S. Lt. & H.	2⅝	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2,500	‡US.Lt.& H.pf.	6	8	5¾	6
100	U.S. Steamship	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10,000	United Motors	64	65¼	63	64½
8,000	White Motors.	56¾	57¼	56¾	57
200	World Film, v. t. ctfs....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
125	Ill. Pipe Line.	159	155	155	— 3
113	Ohio Oil	226	222	222	— 3
5	Prairie P. L..	211	211	211	..
160	S. Oil of N. Y.	206	205	205	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alberta Pet. Co.,Ltd.(pros.)	51	52	51	52
300	Am. Oil & Gas..	½	⅝	½	⅝
700	‡Barnett O.&G.	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¼
1,000	‡Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)....	23½	25¼	25	25
5,000	‡Cosden O.& G.	16	16¾	15¾	15¾
500	‡Cosden O.& G. pf.	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝
120	Empire Pet....	5	5	3½	3½
1,200	‡Federal Oil....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	‡Int. Petroleum	9¾	10	9¾	10
2,500	‡Kanova Oil & prospect)....	91	92	90	91
200	Met. Petroleum	15½	16	15½	16
3,000	††Midwest Oil..	49	49	47	48
500	‡Midwest Ref..	68	68	64¼	66
15,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3½	3½	3½	3½
7,000	††N. Y.-Okla. Oil	81	84	81	83
5,000	††Okla.Oil com.	13	13	12	12
2,000	Okla. Prod. & Refining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
350	Penn. Gasoline	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,500	‡Prudential Oil & Gas	16	17	15	16
1,300	‡Sapulpa Oil & Refining	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
3,000	‡Sinclair Oil..	44	46	44	45
2,000	‡Un. Western Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	U. S. Con. Oil..	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
400	‡Ventura Cop. Oil	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
1,400	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
300	Waylapd Oil & Gas	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾

MINING STOCKS.

2,800	††Alask.-West.	57	57	57	57
3,700	††Atlanta	10	11	10	10½
15,000	††Adanac Silv.	84	85	84	84
4,100	‡Ala.-Br. Col. Met.,(ap.pros.)	64	64	62	64
100	Bingham Min.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,500	††Booth	16	16	16	16
30,000	Bost. & Mont.	1½	1⅞	1½	1¼
1,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
500	‡Calaveras C..	5	5	4⅞	5
2,700	Caledonia	66	66	65	66
200	Canada Copper	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
200	Cer. de P. Cop.	34	34½	34	34½
1,100	††Comstock T.	8	8	8	8
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅞	1½	1⅝
3,200	Crys. Cop. M..	1	1	1	1
600	Dun.-Ariz. C., (a prospect)..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	‡Dome Exten..	36	36	36	36
200	‡Dupont Cop..	1½	1½	1½	1½
11,000	††Emma Cop..	43	44	42	44
200	First Nat. C..	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,700	†Goldfield Con.	83	83	81	82
1,500	††Goldfield M.	8½	8½	8	8
1,500	xHecla Min....	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
470	Howe Sound..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,100	I. & I. M.& R.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
300	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	‡Jer. Vic. Ex., (a prospect).	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,700	††Jim Butler..	89	95	89	95
2,500	††Jumbo Ex....	78	80	78	80
2,000	††Kewanas	11	11	11	11
1,000	Louisiana Con..	17	17	17	17
4,500	††Marsh. Min..	13½	14	13½	14
350	McKin.-Darr..	50	52	50	50
100	Mines of Am..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	‡Mojave Tung.	6	6	6	6
1,000	††Mont. C. M.	73	73	73	73
600	Monitor Silver	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,000	††Mother Lode	27	27	26½	27
3,900	Murdock Min. (a prospect).	41	41	41	41
6,000	††Newray M..	40	41	39	40
200	N. Y. & Hond. Rosario Min.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
300	Nip. Mines....	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
100	Oat. Big Jim..	85	85	85	85
500	†Oatm. Lexing. (a prospect).	60	60	60	60
400	†Oatm. South. (a prospect).	30	31	30	31
500	††Peterson L..	24	24	24	24
2,000	‡Ray Herc. M.	3½	3⅝	3½	3¼
2,800	††Rex Con. M.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
1,100	†Roch. Mines.	57	57	56	56
100	††Round M....	64	64	64	64
700	††San Toy....	16	16	14	14
100	Stan. Sil.-Ld..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,100	Stewart	⅓	⅓	⅓	⅓
12,500	††Success Min.	81	83	80	82
4,500	xTono. Ext....	5⅞	5⅞	4⅝	4⅝
100	United Eastern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4,000	††U. S. C. M..	8	8	8	8
3,000	‡Un. Verde Ex.	29½	30	29¾	29¾
1,750	Unity G. M...	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
2,500	††W. End Cons.	91	92	91	92
4,000	††Wettlaufer S.	14	14	14	14
710	‡W. Oaks M..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	‡Tuscarah C..	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$40,000	‡Ch. & O. 5s.	94¼	94¼	94	94½
11,000	Cons. Ariz. 5s.	40	40	38	39
40,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s, w. i....	109	110¼	109	110½
250,000	Int. Mer. M. 6s, w. i....	103½	103½	100¼	100¼
56,000	‡Midv. Stl. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¾
5,000	‡Russian Gov. -6½s, w. i..	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
15,000	Sinclair 6s...	99	99½	99	99½
50,000	‡Sulz. & S. 6s	99¼	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4,000	Vic. O. 6s,w.i.	104	104	104	104

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syn.....	12	18	12	17
Am. Int. Corp.....	28	29	28	29
Edmund & J. Corp...	40	44	40	44
Hartman Corp	68	71	68	71
Holly Sugar	50	51	50	51
Holly Sugar pf.....	93½	95	93½	95
Lake Torpedo Boat..	6¾	7	6¾	7
Lynn Phonograph....	8	9	8	9
Poole Engine	110	118	110	118
United Drug	67	71	70	72
United Drug 2d pf...	88	91	89	92
United Drug 1st pf...	50	52	51	53
United Profit Shar...	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
United Zinc	8	8½	8	8½
Zinc Concentrating...	4	4¼	4	4¼

OIL STOCKS.

Century Pet	58	60	58	60
Houston	14	17	14	17
Pierce Oil	11¾	12¼	12	12¼
Midwest Oil pf.....	78	80	78	80
Oklahoma Oil pf....	¾	1	¾	1

BONDS.

Chi. Univ. S. 4½s....	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	83	80	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	75	78	70	75
American Brass	293	296	293	294
Atlas Powder	175	178	175	176
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	98	101
Atlas Powder rights..	14	18	14	18
Babcock & Wilcox....	113	116	113	116
Bliss (E. W.)	615	625	606	615
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	195	205	195	206
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	835	855	835	850
Du Pont Pow., new..	285	290	288	292
Du Pont Pow., deb...	102	104	102½	104
Hercules Powder	335	360	355	361
Hercules Powder pf..	115	116	115	116
International Arms..	15	18	15	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	165	170	165	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	105	105	105
Scovill Mfg.	365	375	370	375
Welsh. Exp. Arms....	1450	1750	1650	1750

NEW ISSUES ON BOARD.

Stock Exchange Lists Many Securities Popular on Curb.

The Stock Exchange admitted to its trading list yesterday new securities of a par value of $272,146,250. The list included 500,000 shares of Cuba Cane Sugar of no par value, so that with these taken at $100 par value the total for the day would be increased to more than $321,000,000. The total also leaves out of account the fact that many of the companies whose securities were admitted have in their treasuries additional amounts which may be put on in the regular course of business. The list follows:

Chesapeake & Ohio conv. 5s.....	$40,180,000
Harbison-Walker Refrac common	18,000,000
Harbison-Walker Refrac. 6% pf..	9,000,000
The Barrett Co. common.....	11,298,200
The Barrett Co. 7% pf.....	4,569,700
Acme Tea Co. common.....	3,500,000
Acme Tea Co. 7% first pf.....	2,750,000
Cuban Cane Sugar common.....	*500,000
Cuban Cane Sugar 7% conv. pf...	50,000,000
Ajax Rubber	4,000,000
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines common.....	14,963,400
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines 5% pf.....	14,979,900
Driggs-Seabury Ordnance common	9,000,000
Consolidated Interstate-Callahan Mining common.....	4,849,900
Willys-Overland com., (additional)	1,500,000
Braden Copper Mines sink. fd. 6s.	15,000,000
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma R. R. 1st 5s.....	1,258,000
Chicago Union Station first mortgage 4½s, Series A.....	30,000,000
Worthington Pump & Machinery voting trust ctfs. common..	11,491,200
Worthington Pump & Machinery vot. tr. ctfs. Class A 7% pf....	5,592,900
Worthington Pump & Machinery vot. tr. ctfs. Class B 6% pf....	10,321,700
American Bank Note Co. common	4,498,700
American Bank Note Co. 6% pf..	4,495,650
Total.....	$272,146,250

*Shares without par value.

Most of these securities have been Curb market favorites in recent months and have already been taken in large amounts by speculators and investors.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

The following companies reported yesterday increases in gross earnings for the third week of June:

Detroit & Mackinac..	$22,813	+ $3,722
Louisville & Nashville	1,163,000	+ 203,040
Tol., St. Louis & W...	129,657	+ 19,042
Total 3 roads.....	$1,315,470	+ $125,824
19 roads previously reported	12,011,045	+ 2,450,096
Total 22 roads....	$13,326,515	+$2,575,920
Decrease one road....	10,153	— 656
Total 23 roads....	$13,336,668	+$2,575,264

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$978,563	$858,157	$964,138
Net aft. taxes.	181,879	157,332	49,237
11 mos. gross.	11,008,073	11,281,382	13,361,391
Net aft. taxes.	2,581,323	2,481,689	2,854,320

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for May—

Gross	3,107,169	2,722,859	2,696,199
Net	1,405,283	1,049,404	973,934
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes ..	573,775	346,420	252,561
11 mos. gross..	33,240,832	29,116,551	30,238,069
Net aft. taxes.	13,947,444	11,512,312	12,325,028
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes ..	5,233,617	4,326,248	4,384,374

DETROIT & MACKINAC for May—

Gross	111,725	83,929	97,453
Net aft. taxes.	29,892	7,660	16,227

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for May—

Gross	722,212	713,190	827,673
Net aft. taxes.	203,865	175,587	275,500
Sur. aft. chgs.	66,707	50,429	150,384
11 mos. gross.	8,216,234	8,212,069	9,251,570
Net aft. taxes.	2,205,539	1,856,274	2,102,960
Sur. aft. chgs.	817,029	549,320	663,692

NORFOLK & WESTERN for May—

Gross	5,293,540	4,010,353	3,773,014
Net	2,468,232	1,336,777	1,164,371
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,102,571	1,090,341	938,852
11 mos. gross.	52,310,700	38,648,491	40,906,105
Net	22,947,220	11,869,995	11,763,094
Sur. aft. chgs.	18,561,247	8,907,021	9,260,210

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	9,110,463	7,244,196	7,112,639
Net after taxes	2,298,146	1,604,484	1,830,577
11 mos. gross..	96,482,738	83,624,505	85,739,058
Net aft. taxes.	29,366,727	21,694,215	24,380,465

Public Utilities.

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO. OF BALTIMORE for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$812,111	$538,880	$73,231
Net aft. taxes.	276,824	229,274	47,550
Total income..	276,797	232,598	44,199
Sur. aft. chgs.	153,646	93,017	60,629
Bal. aft. divs.	51,705	6,476	45,229

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA POWER and Subsidiaries for April—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	131,841	133,999	2,158
Net aft. taxes.	72,017	76,560	4,543
Sur. aft. chgs. & deprecial'n.	34,093	36,048	1,955
4 mos. gross..	503,624	518,624	14,963
Net aft. taxes.	260,170	284,281	24,111
Sur. aft. chgs. & depreciat'n.	101,099	123,064	21,365

OHIO STATE TELEPHONE CO. for May—

Gross earn.....	296,892	268,802	*28,090
Net aft. taxes.	112,324	112,500	176
Sur. aft. chgs.	65,856	66,460	604
Bal. af. pf. div.	39,708	40,371	663

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC for May—

Gross	1,457,548	1,488,108	30,560
Net aft. taxes.	576,752	627,683	50,931
Total income..	606,491	664,763	58,272
Sur. aft. chgs & disc....	270,423	318,933	48,510
5 mos. gross..	7,821,984	7,749,538	*72,446
Net aft. taxes.	3,261,888	3,938,414	182,027
Total income..	3,470,655	3,530,658	60,003
Sur. aft. chgs. & disc....	1,777,920	1,719,264	*58,656
Bal. af. pf. div.	1,209,821	1,263,686	53,865
Bal.af.com.div.	785,106	781,168	*3,940
12 mos. gross..	18,602,747	17,691,996	*1,010,750
Net aft. taxes.	7,812,081	7,430,093	*382,587
Total income..	8,298,584	7,736,831	*561,753
Sur. aft. chgs. & disc.....	4,271,423	3,225,949	*1,045,474

*Increase.

Consolidated earnings of subsidiaries of UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,194,847	1,062,245	132,102
Net aft. taxes.	490,898	429,333	61,565
Fixed charges.	289,261	280,168	9,093
Surplus	201,637	149,165	52,472
12 mos. gross.	14,231,623	13,180,559	1,051,264
Net aft. taxes.	6,321,746	5,532,358	789,388
Fixed charges.	3,449,360	3,338,087	111,273
Surplus	2,872,386	2,194,271	678,115

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK DOCK for May—

Gross	$288,848	$245,040	$43,808
Net	142,518	125,295	17,223
Sur. aft. chgs.	61,371	41,586	19,785
11 mos. gross..	2,805,947	2,219,486	586,461
Net	1,368,378	1,093,052	275,326
Sur. aft. chgs.	484,450	199,781	284,669

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	1.50
Andes	.10	Occidental Con....	.70
Best & Belcher...	.05	Ophir	.27
Chollar	.05	Overman	.05
Confidence	.17	Potosi	.06
Con. Cal. & Va....	1.00	Savage	.10
Con. Imperial....	.01	Seg. Belcher.....	.02
Gould & Curry....	.01	Sierra Nevada....	.22
Hale & Norcross..	.08	Union Con.....	.74
Julia	.01	Utah Con.....	.01
Justice	.03	Jacket Con.....	.04

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	D'dfield B. B....	.02
Halifax	.12	D'dfield Daisy....	.02
Jim Butler.....	.92	Florence	.39
MacNamara	.06	G'dfield Con.....	.32
Midway	.21	G'dfield Merger...	.08
Mispah Ext.....	.18	Jumbo Ext.....	.77
Montana	.25	Kewanas	.10
North Star.....	.18	Lone Star.....	.04
Rescue	.32	Red Lion.....	.25
Tonopah Ext.....	5.00	Silver Pick.....	.09
Tonopah Nevada..	6.00	Spearhead.....	.04
West End.....	.90	OTHER DISTRICTS.	

GOLDFIELD.

Big Jim.....	.80	Nevada Hills.....	.18
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.39
Booth	.15	Rochester Mines..	.52
C. O. D.....	.03	Round Mountain...	.60
Comb. Fraction...	.07	White Caps.....	.18

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	9¼	9¼	Granite ...	65	75
Elkton	14¾	16	Isabella ..	17	17½
El Paso...	78	81	Jackpot ...	5	6
Findlay ..	3	4¼	M'Kinney ..	35	40
Golden Cy.	212	215	Portland ..	160	170
Gold Sov..	3¼	4	Vindicator.	235	240

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

For Account of Executors.

$450 Progress Club 4 per cent. bonds, due 1930, 40½.

$3,200 demand note of George T. Woodbury, dated Buchanan, Mich., Feb. 9, 1915, payable to order of J. H. Stahley, interest at 6 per cent., $36.

2,100 shares Dan Creek Mining Co., $1 each, 10 cents per share.

For Account of Administrators.

85 shares Brooklyn Jockey Club, $100 each, 95.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

20 shares Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each, 135½.

35 shares American Chicle Co. preferred, $100 each, 68½.

400 shares National Enameling and Stamping Co. common, $100 each, 23½.

250 shares United Zinc Smelting Corporation, $7.12½ per share.

For Account of Columbia Trust Co., as Administrator, and Clara W. Blakeslee, as Administratrix of the Estate of Theron W. Blakeslee, Deceased.

Stocks, claims, mortgages and notes, a schedule of which may be had at our office, $15 lot.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
873	Cities Service..bbs¾	345	349	352	
2,466	Cities Serv. pf..	87½	86	86¾	86¾
475	Commonwealth..	64¼	64	64	64½
300	Commonw. pf....	84½	84½	84	85
100	Rep. Ri. & St...	38¾	38¼	38	39
2,576	Toledo Trac.?..	52¾	50¾	51¼	51¾
1,830	Toledo Trac. pf.	85	83¼	84½	85

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf....	77	80
Adirondack Electric Power.....	24	26
American Gas Co.....	120	125
American G. & E.....	50	52
*†American Gas & Electric.....	140	145
American Light & Traction.....	880	885
American Light & Traction pf...	110½	112½
American Power & Ligat.....	68	71
American Power & Light pf.....	84	86
American Public Utilities.....	45	47
American Public Utilities pf....	75	78
American W. W. & E.....	6	8
Am. W. W. & E. Participating pf.	18	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	51	54

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.

Notice.

At a meeting of the Directors held Monday, June 12th, 1916, regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% was declared on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of 1% was declared on the Common Stock, both payable August 1, 1916, to holders of record at the close of business July 17, 1916.

For the purposes of the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held at the principal office of the Company, 186 Middle Street, Portland, Maine, on Tuesday, August 1, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., notices of which are being mailed to the Preferred and Common Stockholders of this Company, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on July 17, 1916, to reopen at 10:00 A. M., August 2, 1916.

Attention of the holders of the 5-year 6% Convertible Bonds of this Company is called to the foregoing notices. Holders of Bonds intending to convert are required by the terms of the Bonds to give ten days' notice of such intention. Such notice should be addressed either to the Bankers Trust Company, Registrar for Identification, New York City, or to the undersigned, addressed No. 14 Wall Street, New York City.

In order to convert Bonds into Stocks which will carry with them dividends payable August 1, 1916, it will be necessary that the notice of intention to convert be in hand not later than July 7, 1916, in order that the Stocks may be issued on such conversion not later than July 17, 1916, the date of record of the dividends.

By Order of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

JACOB HEKMA, Secretary.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY

Notice of Redemption

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE FIVE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER INDENTURE DATED JUNE 30, 1914:

Notice is hereby given that Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company has determined to exercise the option reserved to it in and by its General Mortgage dated June 30, 1914, to Bankers Trust Company and William L. Taylor, as Trustees, to call for redemption the entire issue of six million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($6,650,000) of its General Mortgage Five-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds now outstanding under said mortgage, and accordingly said bonds have been called for redemption and will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof and a premium of one-half of one per cent. of such principal amount (100½%) and accrued interest, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1916, being the next succeeding interest date.

Dated, April 28, 1916.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company,

By H. B. Kurrie, President.

Associated Simmons Hardware Companies

To holders of five-year 5 per cent. secured gold notes, issued under and secured by indenture, dated October second, Nineteen Eleven:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article Fourth of the said indenture, dated October 2, 1911, and pursuant to the direction thereunder of Associated Simmons Hardware Companies, the above mentioned five-year, five per cent. secured gold notes will be redeemed July 1st, 1916.

Said notes will be paid on and after July 1st, 1916, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon presentation and surrender of said notes, with all coupons maturing on and subsequent to July 1st, 1916, at par, together with a premium of one per cent. of their par value, and the interest accrued to said July 1st, 1916.

Dated May 1st, 1916.

Associated Simmons Hardware Companies,

EDWARD C. SIMMONS,

ALANSON P. CANNON,

WALLACE D. SIMMONS,

Trustees.

LEWIS S. HASLAM, Secretary, 900 Spruce St., Saint Louis, Missouri.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY

Purchase Money Mortgage Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Gold Bonds due 1925.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby notified that the undersigned Company has called for redemption on July 1, 1916, at principal and accrued interest, bonds bearing Serial Nos. 20, 95, 98, 107, 127, 129, and upon such date, from the proceeds of the mortgage redemption fund provided with respect to said issue, the Bonds bearing such Serial Numbers will become so due and payable at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, 16 Wall Street, New York City, upon surrender thereof, together with July 1, 1916, and all unmatured coupons. Thereafter interest will cease to accrue thereon. Federal Income Tax certificates for the proper amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for redemption.

THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY,

By Lewis T. Wolfe, Vice President.

Dated May 15, 1916.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co. Holders of the July, 1916, coupon of the 4% Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co. may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 1st, 1916. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., June 28, 1916.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, the City of San Juan, P., will redeem at par on and after July 1st, 1916, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street, New York City, Fourteen Thousand Dollars ($14,000) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, numbers 324 to 337 inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on July 1st, 1916.

R. H. TODD, Mayor of San Juan.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1916.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1916, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 24, 1916.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

42 Broadway, New York, June 27, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on August 26, 1916, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, Noon, Saturday, July 22, 1916.

The dividend is payable only upon the 350 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value, should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, June 6, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend (being dividend No. 36) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable August 1, 1916, out of surplus net income, to holders of said PREFERRED STOCK as registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on June 30, 1916. The books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of PREFERRED STOCK who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COPPER, Assistant Treasurer, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

A Quarterly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 23, 1916.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.

New York, June 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent., payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record June 23, 1916.

W. K. CLEVERLEY, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 5, 1916, for furnishing and delivering as called for, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, from 1 to 2,000 1½-ton, and from 1 to 2,000 2-ton, Motor Trucks. Alternate bids invited for bodies only, and for chassis only, for above trucks. Bids are also invited for 1 to 35 Machine Shop Trucks, complete with equipment. Further information upon application.

MACHINE SHOP TRUCKS.—Office Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 5, 1916, for furnishing and delivering from one to fifty Machine Shop Trucks, with complete equipment, including gasoline electric generating sets, machine and hand tools. Information upon application.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Baltimore, Md., at 2 o'clock P. M., July 6, 1916, for furnishing approximately 65 M feet long leaf, prime or better, yellow pine and 106 creosoted pine piles. Information upon application to above office.

PROPOSALS FOR AUTOMOBILES.—Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 3, 1916, for furnishing and delivering 400 automobiles. Further information upon application.

DIVIDENDS.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Co.

Quarterly Dividend No. 121—3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

Quarterly Dividend No. 75—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

Quarterly Dividend No. 29—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

FOUNDED 1803

226th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York,
42 Wall Street.

June 22d, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of four per cent. (4%), free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1916.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

265th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, June 20, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record of June 24th, 1916.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

The Chatham and Phenix National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. up on the capital stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable free of tax July 1, 1916, to shareholders of record at close of business June 20, 1916. Transfer books will be closed from the twenty-first to thirtieth instant, both inclusive.

New York, June 19, 1916.

B. L. HASKINS,

Vice-Pres. & Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,

807 Fifth Avenue, Near 62d Street

The Fifty-sixth Consecutive Dividend

June 21, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) Per Cent, free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable July 1, 1916, to the shareholders of record of this day.

The transfer books will be closed from June 21, 1916, to July 2, 1916.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, June 20, 1916.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1, 1916. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

220th DIVIDEND

CHARTERED 1798.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

New York, June 21st, 1916.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1916.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The eighty-first semi-annual DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the capital stock of the Company has this day been declared out of the surplus earnings, by the Board of Directors, payable June 30th, 1916, to stockholders of record at 12 M., June 19th, 1916.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from 12 m., June 19th, to 12 m., June 20th, 1916, inclusive.

C. G. AHLSTROM, Asst. Secretary.

June 15th, 1916.

Shattuck Arizona Copper Company,

120 Broadway, New York.

Dividend No. 16

and

Extra Dividend No. 4.

A Dividend of fifty (50c.) cents and an Extra Dividend of seventy-five (75c.) cents per share on the Capital Stock of this Company have been declared payable July 20th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1916. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAN E. LAMOND, Ass't Sec'y.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 25.

New York, June 12, 1916.

A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 19, 1916.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

EXTRA DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK.

New York, June 12, 1916.

An extra dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable in COMMON stock July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 19, 1916.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

Electrical Utilities Corporation,

71 Broadway, New York.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 28.

The quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the ELECTRICAL UTILITIES CORPORATION for the quarter ending June 30, 1916, has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 5, 1916.

G. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Office of

ERIE LIGHTING COMPANY,

43 Exchange Place,

New York.

The Board of Directors of the Erie Lighting Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of One and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29.

MILWARD OLIVER, Secretary.

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY,

61 Broadway, New York.

June 22, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the outstanding preferred capital stock of this Company, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record June 30, 1916. Dividend checks will be mailed.

H. J. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY.

60 Broadway.

New York, June 15, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. and an Extra Dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable June 30th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 22d, 1916.

The Transfer Books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.,

New York, June 22, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1916.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Saturday, July 1, 1916.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 3, 1916.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 1, 1916, to the registered holders of June 15th, 1916. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and will be reopened June 19, 1916.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, June 20th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1916.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

COTTON ADVANCES IN A DULL MARKET

July Options Steady, with Less Liquidation Following First Notice Day.

WEATHER NEWS FAVORABLE

Cultivation and Growth Show Good Progress—Price Advises Accepting Present Values.

Cotton yesterday closed 3 to 10 points higher in a dull but steady market. With the passing of the first notice day for July contracts on Tuesday there was relative steadiness in that option and correspondingly less liquidation. Liverpool was somewhat better than due at the time of the local opening, but later showed an easier tendency. There was some covering, influenced no doubt by the resistance displayed by the market on the early break.

The weekly weather report was considered favorable. Cultivation and growth were said to have made good progress and about the only complaints consisted of an increase in the numbers of boll weevils in portions of Texas, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, while in some localities it was said that heavy rains had prevented cultivation of fields over limited areas.

The trade is looking forward to an improvement in condition as compared with the June showing of 77.5. Some operators believe that the condition will be fully up to the July average of 80.2, which would call for an improvement of 2.7 for the month.

The trade yesterday was somewhat surprised to note that Theodore H. Price in this week's issue of Commerce and Finance took the position that cotton was high enough under present circumstances. Mr. Price said: "Under the circumstances, therefore, we are inclined to advise an acceptance of present values by those who must sell before the next crop commences to move, as it will in about six weeks. Much can happen within that time, but it hardly seems likely that peace in Europe will be seriously discussed before Winter sets in, and with another year of war on the other side of the Atlantic we fear 14 cents for the Spring positions in New York may come to look rather high."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. Augusta, 6 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged. Middling, 13.10c. Sales, 100 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	13.06	12.96	13.06@13.06	12.95@12.96
Oct.	13.22	13.12	13.18@13.20	13.15@13.16
Dec.	13.37	13.27	13.35@13.36	13.31@13.32
Jan.	13.44	13.34	13.41@13.42	13.38@13.39
Mar.	13.60	13.50	13.56@13.56	13.55@13.55
May	13.77	13.66	13.74 bid	13.71@13.72

Total port receipts, 9,593 bales; last week, 23,812 bales; last year, 11,456 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,845	3,856	910
New Orleans	1,219	3,646	1,756
Mobile	196	575	500
Savannah	1,373	297	536
Charleston	1	66	58
Wilmington	700	481	18
Norfolk	883	724	604

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	184	350	139
Memphis	248	905	543
St. Louis	....	1,073	1,411
Houston	1,800	884	1,430

Exports, 25,036 bales; total thus far this season, 5,464,592 bales; total last season, 3,069,307 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,383	Galveston	13.75	147,096	197,000
1,200	New Orleans	13.06	214,844	174,567
25	Mobile	12.94	15,607	16,334
518	Savannah	13	96,973	69,600
....	Charleston	13¼	37,113	38,601
....	Wilmington	12¾	37,672	38,561
383	Norfolk	13	53,321	51,637
453	Augusta	12.88	76,593	55,239
625	Memphis	13.20	64,401	95,061
....	St. Louis	13¾	19,280	22,720
....	Houston	13.65	43,182	65,865

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was an easier business in spot cotton with middling 5 points decline at 8.19d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 8,000 bales, all American. Market closed steady.

BUY HAITIAN UTILITIES.

New York and Chicago Bankers Acquire Railways and Lighting Co.

Chicago and New York banking interests for many years identified with the sugar business in the West Indies have arranged to create and finance, under New York State laws, the Haitian American Corporation to acquire existing public utilities in Haiti. These consist of a railroad, terminal facilities, electric light plants, and a tramway in the capital city of Port-au-Prince and adjoining agricultural valleys, and an electric light plant in the City of Cape Haitien.

These utilities, which have been owned by European residents of Haiti for some years, have been operated under concessions from the Haitien Government with much success, and will be turned over to the new owners free of indebtedness. The present owners will continue in the management of the business. Collections are under United States officials and earnings are, in large part, a direct obligation of the Government.

The new corporation will follow the plan of the Cuba Company, which was organized by Sir William Van Horne shortly after the Spanish-American war. It will at once develop the sugar industry along the lines of its railways, erecting "centrales" to grind the sugar cane produced from land owned and controlled in the valleys served by the company's utilities.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was comparatively quiet, although at times trading assumed fair proportions. Early in the day values experienced a decline of ⅞c to 1⅛c under active liquidation, especially in July, and influenced by more favorable weather over practically the entire country. At the decline shorts were good buyers of the late positions, and the market rallied, closing irregular at ⅜c decline for July and ⅛c decline to ⅛c advance for other positions. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.11½; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.14½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.21½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.24½, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.01	.99⅝	$1.00⅝	$1.01¼	$1.04⅝
September	1.04⅛	1.03	1.04	1.04¼	1.02⅜
December	1.07⅛	1.06⅜	1.07⅜	1.07¼	1.05⅝

CORN.

The corn market was easier early with wheat and on the very favorable weather for the new crop, but subsequently prices rallied and closed firm, with net gains of ⅛c to ⅝c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½c, coast, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	74⅝	73⅝	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝
September	73⅝	72⅝	73⅜	72⅝	74⅛
December	62⅝	61⅛	62⅛	62	63⅛

OATS.

Trading in the oats market was comparatively quiet, and prices were easy under liquidation, especially in July, and influenced by favorable weather conditions for the new crop. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 46½c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47½c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	39⅝	39	39½	38⅝	44⅜
September	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	38⅝	37⅛
December	40	39½	40	40	39⅛

PROVISIONS.

An easier tone prevailed in the market for hog products, especially for lard and ribs, due to selling on the part of strong interests and apparent profit-taking, while pork was comparatively steady on covering by July shorts. Receipts of hogs in Chicago were 34,000, and prices were 5 to 10 points lower; estimated receipts for Thursday were 28,000; Kansas City received 12,000, and Omaha 15,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	13.05	12.97	13.00	13.12	9.42
September	13.20	13.15	13.17	13.27	9.67
Ribs—					
July	12.57	12.50	12.55	12.70	10.40
September	12.70	12.60	12.62	12.77	10.67
Pork—					
July	24.75	24.75	24.75	24.70	16.80
September	24.52	24.37	24.42	24.55	17.25

COFFEE.

There was a renewal of scattered liquidation in the market for coffee futures yesterday and a further break in prices, with December contracts selling off to 7.01, or 110 points under the high records established about a month ago. Closing prices were within a point or two of the lowest, showing a decline of 70@ points for the day. Sales were reported of 33,250 bags. Trading in the spot market continued quiet, with prices more or less nominal at the decline to 9c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s. The tone of futures was steadied at the close by scattered covering. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	....	....	7.60@7.61	7.67
July	7.60	7.60	7.60@....	7.67
August	....	....	7.69@7.70	7.76
September	7.86	7.77	7.78@7.79	7.85
October	....	....	7.82@7.84	7.90
November	....	....	7.87@7.88	7.95
December	7.95	7.91	7.92@7.93	7.99
January	....	....	7.97@7.98	8.04
February	....	....	8.02@8.03	8.09
March	8.10	8.06	8.07@8.09	8.14
April	....	....	8.12@8.13	8.19
May	8.20	8.20	8.17@8.19	8.24

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil declined quite sharply during the earlier operations under selling prompted by lower lard values and under selling which was thought to be on reports of heaviness in some of the competing oils and greases. At the decline there was a fairly good demand from shorts and commission houses and the market regained part of the loss, closing irregular at 4 points decline to 2 points net advance. Total sales were 17,500 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Closc.
Spot	....	....	10.80@....	10.80
July	10.78	10.76	10.80@10.83	10.82
August	10.74	10.70	10.76@10.78	10.79
September	10.70	10.62	10.68@10.70	10.72
October	9.73	9.69	9.74@ 9.76	9.73
November	8.54	8.47	8.54@ 8.56	8.52
December	8.74	8.67	8.74@ 8.76	8.72
January	8.75	8.66	8.74@ 8.76	8.73
February	....	....	8.80@ 8.84	....

SUGAR.

After opening weak, 2@8 points lower, trading in future became more active, and prices sagged off on liquidation in July and heavy selling of September. The market closed 9@12 points net lower, with sales for the day 17,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	....	....	5.31@5.32	5.40
July	5.36	5.30	5.31@5.32	5.40
August	5.43	5.43	5.36@5.38	5.47
September	5.53	5.44	5.43@5.44	5.55
October	5.43	5.40	5.42@5.43	5.50
November	....	....	5.25@5.26	5.40
December	5.12	5.08	5.07@5.08	5.14
January	....	....	4.70@4.81	4.88
February	....	....	4.50@4.52	4.59
March	....	....	4.48@4.53	4.62
April	....	....	4.46@4.53	4.62
May	....	....	4.58@4.61	4.75

The local market for refined sugar was quiet, although there were fair withdrawals on old contracts, prompted by the warmer weather. Prices were unchanged at 7.65@7.75c for fine granulated. Quotations on Cuban raw sugar remained unchanged; cost and freight Cubas 5⅝c, molasses at 5.63c, and centrifugals 6.40c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 16,929 packages. A trifle steadier tone on the higher grades of fresh creamery, while the secondary qualities are accumulating and show some weakness. General trade is only fair. Some out-of-town buyers are here, which affords a moderate relief. Renovated steady, but very quiet. Ladies and packing stock firm and unchanged. Creamery, extras, (83-score,) per pound, 29@29½c; higher scoring, 29½@30¼c; firsts, (89 to 92 score,) 27¾@28¾; seconds, (84 to 88 scors,) 26@27½c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29½@30c; higher scoring, 30¼@31c; firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 28½c; good to prime, 26½@28c; common to fair, 24@26c; renovated, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 23½@24c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 23½@24c; No. 2, 22c; lower grades, 21@22½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,993 cases. The tone of the market is about steady, but buyers are more critical and more conservative. Here and there there is a disposition to meet the trade by reducing ideas and over recent asking prices, but most holders are not inclined to make any concession. The advances are having some effect on current trade needs, but arrivals show considerable falling off. Trade quiet for dairies. High-grade nearby eggs steady, but only a small percentage show quality to reach top quotation. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 28@27c; extra firsts, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 21½@23½c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@20½c; undergrades, 17@19½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery whites, fine to fancy, 29@31c; ordinary to good, 25@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@28c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@27½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henmery browns, 27½@29½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25½@26½c; duck eggs, State and nearby Indian Runner, 30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Cloudy in the interior and showers on the coast Thurs. and Fri.; gentle, variable winds.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Cloudy in n. and probably showers in s. Thurs. and Fri.; light, variable winds.

Fla.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.; light, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer; light, variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., except probably showers in extreme n.; gentle, variable winds.

Upper Mich.—Overcast, with probably showers Thurs. and Fri.; moderate e. winds.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs.; warmer in n. e. Fri., unsettled.

Ia.—Cloudy Thurs., warmer in n. w. Fri., unsettled.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri., becoming unsettled by Fri. night in n.; somewhat warmer.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., unsettled.

Wis.—Fair, in s. e., probably showers in n. and w. Thurs. and Fri.; warmer in s. Fri.

Minn.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. Fri., unsettled, with showers in w.; warmer in e. Thurs.; cooler in w. Fri.

N. Dak.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.

S. Dak.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.; cooler.

Neb.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with probably thunder showers; cooler Fri. and in w. Thurs.

Kan.—Fair Thurs. Fri., unsettled and cooler.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

DIVIDENDS.

Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co.

50 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

The second instalment of 1½% of the four per cent. dividend declared on the stock of the company on February 24, 1916, will be payable on July 10, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 24, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.

J. S. OGSBURY, Secretary.

THE GREENWICH BANK

Of the City of New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of 3% on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on and after July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record June 30, 1916.

ROBERT F. WARD, Cashier.

June 20, 1916.

WESTERN PACIFIC BRINGS $18,000,000

New Organization Takes Over Gould Road for Minimum Price Fixed by Court.

C. M. LEVY ITS MANAGER

Bought Through First Mortgage Bonds Turned Over to the Reorganization Committee.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 28.—The Western Pacific Railroad was sold to the reorganization committee of the road here today for $18,000,000 at a public auction.

The Western Pacific Railroad Company, a new organization, automatically assumed control of the road, which passed out of the hands of its receivers with its sale. C. M. Levy of San Francisco, General Manager, and one of the receivers, who have had jurisdiction since March, 1915, is President of the new company.

The sale was conducted under the orders of the United States District Court. The $18,000,000 paid was the minimum price fixed by the court and was paid in first mortgage bonds turned into the Reorganization Committee by their holders to forward reorganization.

The Western Pacific Railway was the final link in the trans-continental railroad system evolved by George J. Gould at the cost of many millions of dollars. Gould pledged the resources of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to reach the Pacific, yet his dream hardly was realized, for the 927 miles of Western Pacific, between San Francisco and the Denver & Rio Grande terminus at Salt Lake City, were still uncompleted when the great chain of lines he had welded together in the East began to disintegrate.

It is estimated that Western Pacific involved an outlay of not less than $75,000,000. Construction was begun in 1905, the road was opened for traffic in 1910 and five years later receivers were in possession.

W. T. Bartnett, a lawyer, who owned a short stretch of track between Tesla and tide water at Stockton was the first to suggest a railroad between the Middle West and the coast without paying tribute to the Central Pacific. He took his idea to Gould, and it fitted in so snugly with the railroad man's dreams that it was accepted and Gould pledged his support and furnished money.

Gould's connection with the Western Pacific became known in 1905, when it was found necessary to reissue Western Pacific bonds before construction could be begun. The underwriting syndicate of bankers insisted that he virtually pawn the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad to secure the $50,000,000 issue of first mortgage Western Pacific bonds. Then it was that Gould withdrew as a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, dominated by Harriman.

Harriman banking interests, in underwriting the bonds, exacted heavy tribute. They demanded a pledge of the Denver & Rio Grande to pay the interest on the bonds if the Western Pacific failed; to set aside a sinking fund to meet the principal if the Western Pacific did not; to pay the taxes on the Western Pacific if the Western Pacific failed to do so, and to provide any additional money necessary to complete the construction of the Western Pacific.

In addition, the Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific were forced to sign a close operating agreement. The pledge given to supply necessary money, should the $50,000,000 give out, cost Gould's Denver & Rio Grande $25,000,000 in 1908, but the $50,000,000 bonds were underwritten.

Construction of the Western Pacific was begun late in 1905. Gould was elected a Director in January, 1906, and left for the Oakland Western Pacific mole between the Western Pacific and the Southern Pacific took place.

In 1908 it was seen that more money must be had, and so the Denver & Rio Grande, true to its pledge, took up a second bond issue of $25,000,000, itself issuing the bonds to get the money, and that George Gould's dream had already begun to fade. As the trans-continental system of railroads grew, so did it disappear. The Western Maryland went into the hands of a receiver, then followed the Wabash, and soon the Missouri Pacific—the first link. The Rio Grande remained and poured money into Western Pacific before and after completion.

In March, 1915, the Rio Grande announced it could not pay more interest on Western Pacific bonds. The Western Pacific went into receivership. The Denver and Rio Grande is left, the only free link of Gould's ocean-to-ocean railroad dream.

He had controlled in 1905 19,000 miles of rails.

DU PONT SUIT ON TRIAL.

Former Powder Company Director Details Complaint Over Stock Sale.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 28.—The trial of the suit of Francis I. du Pont and others to compel Pierre S. du Pont, President of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. to turn over to that corporation powder stock valued at about $36,000,000 which is alleged to have been unlawfully acquired by the defendants for themselves was begun today in the United States District Court here.

The stock in dispute was formerly owned by General T. Coleman du Pont. Eighteen months ago he offered the stock to the company for about $14,000,000. The

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 160th St, 50x125; Ella R. Cassidy, executrix, &c., Bridget and Mary A. Scallon, to Ella R. Cassidy, 611 West 156th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 27; attorney, Edward J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$56,000

SAME PROPERTY; Helen M. E. Sieberg, 661 West 180th St, to same, all title, all liens; attorney, same.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,747, e s, 80.11 ft s of 106th St, 20x68; Emma M. Wood, Asbury Park, N. J., to Charles W. and Kate G. Easterfield, Neptune, N. J., mtg $7,500, May 25; attorney, Benjamin B. Smith, Seacoast Building, Asbury Park, N. J.....$1

MADISON ST, 332, e s, 240.2 ft s of Scammel St, 23.3x94.10x23.3x93.1; Gertrude Lekowits to Albert L. Neumann, 71 Palmetto St, Brooklyn, mtg $14,000, all liens, June 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

MADISON ST, 163, e s, 2.1x100; Norris Stitch to Millie, his wife, on the premises, mtg $18,000, May 18; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$1

POST AV, n s, 100 ft w of Hawthorne st, 300x150; John J. Mahoney to Maho Construction Co., in New York City, June 26; attorney, Arthur Mayer, 120 Broadway..$100

8TH AV, s e corner of 104th St, 100.11x150; same to same, mtg $176,000, Dec. 6, 1906; attorney same $100

8TH AV, s e corner of 103d St, 100.11x150; James G. Hurty to Henry Clews, 27 West 51st St, mtg $136,000, Nov. 1, 1906; attorney, A. S. Brown, 62 William St.....$1

9TH AV, 871, n w corner of 52d St, 304 West, 23.8x80; William Cahill to Cahill Realty Corporation, on the premises, all liens, June 28; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row $100

61ST ST, 45 East, n s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 18.10x100.5; Albert G. Milbank, Huntington, L. I., to Samuel Norris, Bristol, R. I., mtg $32,000, all liens, June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

64TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; Matthew J. O'Connell to Anna Jackson, 957 Tiffany Av, mtg $16,000, June 27; attorneys, Goldsmith, R., M. & B., 35 Nassau St.....$100

98D ST, 183 East, n s, 150.6 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100.8; Van Dorn Estate, Inc., to Sadie Reasenberg, 142 South 9th St., Brooklyn, all liens, June 9; attorney, Joseph F. Dempsey, 59 Wall St.....$1

100TH ST, 133 West, n s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; 100th St, 135 West, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Daniel H. Jackson to Mary E. Ripley of Hartford, Conn, quitclaim, June 27; attorney, John J. Dwyer, 61 Broadway $350

114TH ST, 30 West, s s, 298 ft w of 5th Av, 18.10x100.11; Leon Dauber to Irving Dauber, 48 West 115th St, ¼ part, all title, all liens, April 20; attorney, David Sternlicht, 230 6th St.....$100

115TH ST, 48 West, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Leon Dauber to Irving Dauber, on premises, mtg $8,500, all liens, April 30, 1916; attorney, David Sternlicht, 230 6th St $100

121ST ST, 132 West, s s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Hudson Realty Co. to Swift Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $17,500, June 28; attorney, James Front, 30 East 42d St $1

124TH ST, 357 East, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 18.6x100.11; Alfred Frankenthaler to Joseph Sapinsky, 37 Nelson Av, Far Rockaway, L. I., quitclaim, May 15, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

125TH ST, 357 East, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 18.6x100.11; Alfred Frankenthaler to Joseph Sapinsky, 37 Nelson Av, Far Rockaway, L. I., quitclaim, May 15, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Sapinsky to Antonio Ajeles, 2,453 1st Av, mtg $5,000, all liens, June 27; attorney, same.....$1

181ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 42.11x99.11; Congregation Anshe Emeth of West Harlem to Greater New York Corporation of Seventh Day Adventists, 32 Union Square, mtg $21,500, June 20; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..$100

133D ST, s s, 487.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11; Amelia Realty Corporation to Lena Moser; Town Dock Road, Throgs Neck, Bronx, June 15; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St $1

138TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; William Cahill to Cahill Realty Corporation, 371 8th Av, all liens, June 26; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row..$100

Bronx.

BECK ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue St. John, 100x125; Abraham S. Schwartz, referee, to Benaten Realty Corporation, 140 Nassau St, June 27; attorney, W. E. Godfrey, 198 Broadway $100

BRIGGS AV, w s, 140 ft n of 196th St, 20x92.4; James F. Coyne to Jennie M. Coyne, 2,755 Briggs Av, mtg $6,300, June 28; attorney, Jennie M. Coyne, 2,755 Briggs Av.$1

HOE AV, 1,113, w s, 25x100; Axel Moberg to Michael J. O'Connor, 1,315 Hoe Av, and another, mtg $6,000, June 27; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

LOT 111, map of Haight estate; Lorenzo Rinaldi to Maria Rinaldi, 418 East 160th St, June 23; attorney, same.....$1

LOT 110, map of Haight estate; Lorenzo Rinaldi to Maria Rinaldi, 418 East 160th St, June 23; attorney, William L. Allen, 885 Brook Av.....$1

MORRIS PARK AV, s e corner of Fillmore St, 80.1x103.4; Edward Knapp to Frederick L. Roth, 53 East 95th St, mtg $6,000, June 6; attorney, Frederick L. Roth, 53 East 95th St.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 1,388, e s, 40x98.9; Frank Gens & Co., Inc., to Ira L. Wood, 52 Merrick Road, Rockville Centre, L. I., mtg $25,750, June 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Ira L. Wood to Isaac Davis, 131 Claremont Av, mtg $25,750, June 27; attorney, same.....$100

UNION AV, 573, w s, 91x80, Fred Hollender & Co. to Walter S. Price, 1,846 Mount Hope Av, mtg $6,000, June 22; attorney, F. J. Kuerzi, 32 Nassau St.....$100

UNION AV, e s, 193.3 ft s of 169th St, 19x106x21.8x100; John Gribben to Herbert G. Rockwell, 1,172 Union Av, mtg $4,000, June 22; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av.....$100

148D ST, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; John B. Harrison, referee, to Julia L. Baker, 2,453 Valentine Av, June 27; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway...$6,000

140TH ST, 607 East, n s, 40x95; Emma Kibbe to William Schwegler, 477 East 84th St, mtg $33,500, June 28; attorney, William Schwegler, 1,511 3d Av.....$1,000

169TH ST, 418 East, s s, 16.8x100; Lorenzo Rinaldi to Maria Rinaldi 418 East 160th St, mtg $3,000, June 23; attorney, William L. Allen, 885 Brook Av.....$1

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

RIVINGTON ST, 110, corner of Essex St, e part store and ¼ of basement; Barnett and Aaron Silverman to Harry Zborovor, 123 Rivington St, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Sol Sufrin, 107 Rivington St..$750

1ST AV, 1,211, store and basement and six rooms front, first floor; Rosie Levy and another to Isidore M. Perrau, 1,211 1st Av, 5 years and 5½ months from Nov. 15, 1915, 5 years' renewal; attorney, Nathan D. Levy, 60 Wall St.....$1,100

7TH AV, s e corner of 142d St, 180 east, store; Lowenfeld & Prager to Gustav H. Meyer, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, S. Dannenberg, 130 Fulton St $1,200

58TH ST, 40 West, s s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; Fannie L. Vanderheef to Club Operating Co., 40 West 58th St, 4 years and 9 months, from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, H. Gordon Pierce, 2 Rector St.....$6,000

136TH ST, 508 West, all; William Reichman to Samuel Horwitz, 119 Nassau St, 5 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Max S. Krevoruck, 220 Broadway.....$4,118

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Horwitz to Joe Pelter, 138 East 113th St, 3 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, same.....$4,444

Bronx.

LAFONTAINE AV, 2,080, all; Alice B. Fuckbee to Carl W. Schmidt, 2,080 Lafontaine Av, 1 year from Jan. 15, 1916; attorney, Carl W. Schmidt, 2,080 Lafontaine Av. $300

MORRIS AV, 552, all; Maria Holdermann, grdn., to Joe Prisco, 552 Morris Av, and another, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St....$1,880 to $1,980

VYSE AV, n w corner of 180th St, Stores 4 and 5; Mott Avenue Realty Co. to Louis Epstein, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, A. Midonick, 132 Nassau St..$600 to $780

SAME PROPERTY, Store 6; same to Morris Sussman and another, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, same.....$480 to $520

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,060; James L. Thornton against Christopher Keim, owner; John Kohut, contractor $125.78

29TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of 12th Av, 25x98.9; J. & F. Kelly against John T. Stanley Mfg. Co., owner; L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., contractor $706

113TH ST, 604 West; Freason Mfg. Co. against Mrs. Jessie B. Wiley, owner and contractor $515

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 50x90; Thomas C. Edmonds & Co. against McEvoy & Koester Bldg. Co., Inc., owners and contractors $192.70

HOLLAND AV, w s, 100 ft s of 215th St, 25x100; Charles Keckler against Salvatore Schiavone, owner; Charles E. Damon, contractor $15

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 167th St, 100x100; Theodore C. Wood against Wm. E. Diller Realty and Construction Co., Ethel M. Wallace, and John Doe, owners; Matteo Capobianco, contractor $417.73

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

Manhattan.

75TH ST, 317 East; Solomon Tempelmann against John W. Whitten et al, May 4, 1916 .....$74

129TH ST, 441 and 443 West; James F. Dempsey against Chelsea Homes Corp'n et al, Dec. 14, 1915, by bond.....$182.87

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 99.6 ft n of 183d St, 100.8x105; American Compound Door Co. against E. Fabo Construction Co., Inc., et al, June 14, 1916 .....$600

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46 Cedar Street. Telephone 5700 John.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES
MAPLETON PARK

24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 3 cent fare; brick and stone construction.

Prices $4,000 to $7,000
$500 to $750 cash; balance to suit purchaser.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.

Alco Building Co.
OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION.
Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22d Av., Brooklyn. Tele., Bath Beach 1118.

$250 Cash; Balance Like Rent

One and two-family; 4th Ave. Subway, Brooklyn; $4,500-$5,250. Send for list. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL HOME.

7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; $250 cash, easy payments for the balance. Home, Box 120 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



More Than a Bargain!
All-Year-Round Home
ON THE SOUND

Best Section of Westchester County.
$1,000 Down, Balance Easy Terms.
40 minutes from Grand Central. 19 miles by motor. New house, four large master bedrooms, two baths, large living room with open fireplace, dining room and kitchen, butler's pantry, maid's room and bath. Large size plot. Price $10,500.

Special Building Offer:—
If any detail in the arrangement of the above house does not satisfy, we will build you a home according to YOUR OWN PLANS and GUARANTEE you the same WHOLESALE PRICE on materials and construction that we receive for the erection of a LARGE NUMBER of houses, provided you make inquiry promptly BEFORE these contracts are completed.

SHORE ACRES, Room 302,
51-A East 42nd St., N. Y.
Tel. 2326 Murray Hill.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation, accessible to depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, attractive sleeping porch; living room 33x14, beautiful Colonial fireplace; built by private gentleman for own home; photograph and description on request. H. E. Wilson, Room 1,118 Tribune Bldg.

Villa Alta, Sell or Rent

Villa Alta, most attractive fireproof house in Westchester; 12 rooms; also reception and billiard halls; 3 car concealed garage; every city improvement and advantage, including gas and sewers; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 5 minutes' walk from depot; photograph and description on request. George H. Mills, Colonial Heights, Yonkers.

HUDSON RIVER BARGAIN

25-acre estate, must be sold; large dwelling, 2 baths, cottage; stable, garage, splendid stream, shade trees, beautiful views; easy commuting distance; near station.

FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 East 42d St. 2875 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.
Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

1896 Lexington Ave.,
Corner house, 9 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; electric light; American basement; newly decorated; suitable for physician or dentist. Apply to
Wm. Lustgarten & Co.,
68 William Street. Tel. John 6120.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 11, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at U. S. Marshal's office, Room 307, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y.

Two packages precious and semi-precious stones and one small leather case.

The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 10, 1916, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. and on the morning of the day of sale.

Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated New York, June 28, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal S. D. N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out Restricted Residential Community Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.

Detailed information upon request.

NEPONSIT REALTY CO.
Suite 530, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

WATERFRONT BARGAIN
GREAT NECK, L. I.

Six acres. Beautiful hilltop with two knolls and pine trees, can be purchased at a bargain figure. Property recently purchased by gentleman whose plans have been changed, causing immediate sale of this property.

SHIELDS BROTHERS, INC.,
Eighteen East Forty-first Street.
Telephone 8770 Murray Hill.

HUNTINGTON

$30 LOTS

EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

$2 Down, $1 Monthly.
Call or write for free R. R. ticket.

B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Water Front Estate Bargain.

120-acre magnificent estate, 2,000 feet beautiful water frontage, main boulevard, high, fertile, lake, running stream, fine mansion, tenant house, stables, garage, outbuildings, $75,000.

HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING. NEW YORK

SMALL FARMS OF 2 ACRES.

Elegant, fertile, tillable soil for small truck and chicken farming, near large towns, stores, schools, churches, etc.; only $25 down and $5 monthly. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

MODERN COTTAGE.

$150 cash buys my 7-room cottage with all modern improvements; plenty of ground for poultry and vegetables; balance can be paid off at the rate of $16 per month; 30 minutes out. B. Klotz, 349 East 14th St.

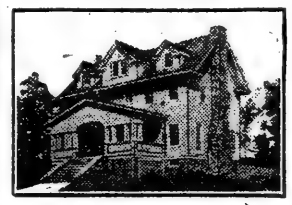
SMALL FARM.

Fine house and nearly 2 acres of fine soil; suitable for raising poultry, vegetables, etc.; $300 cash, balance easy payments. Farm, Box 111 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Only $3,250 On Easy Terms
and 1st Mortgage of $5,000 Buys This
Beautiful Home Near Water

Best of Commutation in the City.
49 Min. Exp. Service.



Delightful all year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. frontage and 175 ft. depth in most select neighborhood. Large living room, with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers and tiled bath on the second floor; separate entrance porch; large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send for photograph.

ATTORNEY, Box H 385 Times Downtown.

Rent THEN Buy!

New 8-room, all-year residence; large plot; big living room, 2 baths, open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic, A1 finish; living condition ideal; unobstructed view for miles; highly restricted; in one of best residential towns, 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y.

Long Branch—For Sale or Rent
Furnished or Unfurnished.

North Bath Avenue, near the ocean; 13-room Cottage, 2 baths, electric light, gas; furnishings of the best; plot 115x200; cement walk back 100 feet from the road. For particulars apply
WM. LUSTGARTEN,
68 William St., New York City.

BASS AND PICKEREL LAKE.

This beautiful 15 acre spring water lake, with 65 acre farm, is only 50 miles out; 2½ miles station; 800 feet elevation; land entirely surrounds lake; 15 acres woodland, 20 acres tillable, 50 young bearing Spole trees, 15 room house, barn; $5,500; estate sale; remarkable opportunity; photographs here.

ALLABOUGH & SON, 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

MONITION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on the — day of April, 1916, the GOODWIN-GALLAGHER SAND & GRAVEL CORPORATION filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug "C. Gallagher" for any loss or damage arising on or about the 18th day of August, 1915, from a collision between the tow of the tug "C. Gallagher" and the tow of the tug "Spartan"; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said steamtug and pending freight when appraised, with lawful interest according to law, and pending said appraisement, has filed an ad interim bond in the sum of eighty-seven hundred dollars, ($8,700.00.)

That all persons claiming damage by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of August, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan New York City.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.

Qualified persons for secretarial work to suit merchants and professional men make known their wants in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Apartments of Highest Character
Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,400.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

460 and 464
Riverside Drive
Block North of 110th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$8,500—EASY TERMS
Moorish Home Near Water

Grounds 100 by 156. Fine Old Trees.
Best of Commutation. Express Service.



10 Rooms, 2 Baths

A beautiful home, magnificently situated on Ridge Crest, commanding superb water views; elevation 750 feet; charming interior; parquet floors, every convenience. Has huge living room with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, fully equipped butler's pantry, four bedrooms and bath on second floor, three bedrooms and bath on third floor. All water sports, golf, tennis, country club, schools, churches. Send for photo and particulars.

E. A. MANCHESTER,
170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1521 Cort.

CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW

Madison, N. J., (Lackawanna, R. R.) Six attractive living rooms, billiard room, bath; handsome finish; steam heat, electricity, gas, water; garden; lawn, shrubbery, trees; plot 75x175; will sacrifice; business change demands removal July 1st.

A. D. THOMPSON, MADISON.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

Pearl River, Rockland Co., N. Y., 50 Minutes by Express.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
2½ Acres, Including House, Bungalow and Garage.

¶ House built of rubble stone; living room width of house, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen; pantry, four bedrooms and bath; attic suitable for servants' quarters; steam heat; concrete cellar.

¶ Bungalow in rear of house, excellent in appointments for servants' quarters or overflow guest rooms.

¶ Garage of rubble stone, space for two cars. Tennis court, fruit trees and vegetable gardens; electric light and water in all buildings; artesian well and town water supply. For particulars apply

WM. LUSTGARTEN,
68 William St., New York City.

FRUIT FARM

Over one thousand trees in bearing—pears, apples. Fifty-six acres. Beautifully located. Sixteen-room house; all improvements; in sight of flourishing village; railroad; graded school, churches. Fine spot for boarders or sanitarium. Price very low, and terms easy if taken now. For particulars, Box 6 East Chatham, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS

To Sub-Let
About 3200 Square Feet.

TENANT MOVING TO LARGER SPACE, WANTS TO SUB-LET. WILL SACRIFICE. FINEST NEW BUILDING IN THE VICINITY OF UNION SQUARE NORTH. PROMPT ACTION WILL TAKE THIS BARGAIN. WRITE TO Y 253 TIMES ANNEX.

LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 61 Chambers St. Phone 783-Worth; or your own broker.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING,
5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100,
1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.

Suitable for manufacturing of
Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c.
Will rent in part or entire.

Steam heat, elevator, & all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.

PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.,
2355 Broadway, Cor. 81st St. Tel. 5480 Schuyler.

Manufacturing and Mercantile
Lofts, Stores, Buildings.
Innes & Center, 30 East 20th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class Fireproof Building
261 Central-Park-West
N. W. Cor. 86th Street
Apply to Superintendent on premises
9 Room Apartments, $2,000 & Up.

6 ROOMS (large foyer), 2 Baths.
Choice Apartment
R... N.W. Cor. F... & 92d St.
1... Cort. 7478.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS
350 West 88th St.
NEAR DRIVE
RENT $2,400 & $2,500
High Class Fireproof Bldg.
Owner on Premises.

Choice Apartments
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms
and Baths
All high class buildings.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE
For plans and particulars apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Partnership Management.
Broadway and 109th Street.
Telephone Academy 1600.

667 West 161st
at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
3-4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $38 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

FREMONT
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1550
310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE
TERRACE COURT
202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Southeast corner 93d St.
7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or
J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.
Phone Columbus 3967.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Sept. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
RENTS $600 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

THE TERESA
113TH ST. WEST, 241-243
Near 7th Ave. 8 rooms, 2 baths; extra large and light; elevator; all improvements; select tenants; rent $75. Superintendent, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Ave. Tel. Bryant 7632.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

158 WEST 58TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE apartments; October leases; three rooms, kitchen; $1,100 upward; also large apartment, seven rooms and three baths; high-class fireproof building.

2469 B'way at 91st Subway
Unusually attractive 5 rooms; high-class elevator apartment. Concessions. John S. Heep, 115 Broadway. Tel. 2244 Rector.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apts.
A few apartments to rent; 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Meals served in apartments.
Agent Always on Premises.
Rents $840 to $1,320.
507 MADISON AVENUE,
At 50th Street, N. Y.
Phone Plaza 6070.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

BRONX.

Highest and Most Exclusive Location in WEST BRONX
Handy to 207th St. Subway Station.
2635-2639 Sedgwick Ave.
NEAR KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.
5 beautiful rooms and bath, all latest improvements, including Rear Balcony Overlooking Harlem River. (Supt. on Premises.)

BEDFORD PARK
MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
192th St.; Briggs to Bainbridge Av.; 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 196th St., 2d Av. "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms...$36-$34-$42

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

4TH AVENUE PLOT,
90 feet front, 28th Street,
at a low price.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
489 Fifth Avenue.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodsle, Ferry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 976.

Comfortable private house, 3½ story; quiet neighborhood, Queensboro Bridge zone; bargain to close estate, easy terms. Paur, 27 Sutton Place, (Av. A-58th St.)

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Going to being transferred, mechanic must sell his comfortable home of 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, nice garden; only 30 minutes out; will take small cash payment and $20 monthly from honest party. C. C., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Fine 7-room house; all improvements; steam heat; artistic interior; extra large porch windows; fine lawn, shrubbery and trees; decorate to suit; 30 minutes out; $200 cash and $16 a month buys this bargain home. Mrs. K. Paton, Box 125 Times Downtown.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Factory sites in Queens. William P. Jarrett, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Phone Murray Hill 4178.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—11 and 12 room cottages, overlooking Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from station; rents $480-$600 per year. Remco, Broadway, 98th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowarre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal home of 7 large, light, airy rooms and a fine bath; lower part stucco; spacious porch around house; Summer kitchen; plot 75x150; variety of young fruit trees and berry patch; hot-water heat; large attic and full cement cellar; convenient to depot, trolley, and bathing beach; owner must have $500 cash and will arrange balance to suit. A. Denton, Box 114 Times Downtown.

$12 monthly buys my fine little poultry farm in a big town, one hour out; good 6-room house and plenty of ground to raise chickens, vegetables, fruit, and berries, which can be sold in town; small amount down to a reliable family. Barshad, Box 134 Times Downtown.

Attractive, well-furnished seven-room house, two baths, three porches, for sale or to let; best section of Forest Hills Gardens, fifteen minutes from Manhattan. T. H. Todd, 167 Greenway North, Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone 6314 Forest Hills.

For Sale, a Bargain.—Splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; all improvements; in cultured, restricted community; 50 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, water, and electricity; 40 minutes from New York City; need $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Bargain, Box 275 Times Downtown.

CORNER STORE and Basement, 14TH STREET AND 7TH AVE. New Subway Express Station at Corner. E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

Cedarhurst, L. I.—Cedarhurst Park; new, modern stucco houses, 9 and 11 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $900 to $1,100 unfurnished. D. Feder, Cedarhurst, or local agents.

A few desirable Highland Sound View bungalow sites; plots about five acres; North Shore, near Northport, Long Island. H. Henschel, Northport, New York.

Free! Beautiful illustrated map and birdseye view of Long Island and vicinity showing best place to live or invest. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5900. 1 West 34th St.

Furnished cottages, North Shore. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room home and bath to a good party for $100 down, and $12 a month; near city; improvements and a nice garden plot. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$2,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 36 minutes out, L. I.; commutation, 12½c. Small payment, bal. as rent. J. Madden, 835 East 21st St.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS. BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y. For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn,) with old Colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new house, artistic outside and model of perfection in its interior; six large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees; park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to station; commutation $5.90 per month; price, to sell quick, $4,500. Phone any evening after 7 P. M., Mrs. L. M. Calliard, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

AT RIDGEWOOD—Charming little home, half-acre plot beautified by splendid lawn and plants, house of 8 rooms, practically new, steam heat, mod

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Temperatures are now near or above the seasonal average generally, except in the Pacific States and the northern plateau region, where the weather continues cool. Temperatures continue high in the Southwest, the middle Rocky Mountain region, and the middle Plains States.

Widely scattered showers have fallen within the last twenty-four hours along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in the north border States from Upper Michigan to Washington and Oregon. Fair weather continued elsewhere.

Barometric pressure is relatively high generally east of the Mississippi River and low over the Rocky Mountain and western plateau regions.

Indications are that there will be scattered showers along the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts and in Northern Michigan. The weather will be generally fair elsewhere east of the Mississippi River Thursday and Friday.

Temperatures will not change materially over the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be gentle, variable, with overcast weather; South Atlantic Coast gentle east to south, overcast weather, and local showers.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.....66	68	4 P. M.....80	82
6 A. M.....59	67	6 P. M.....76	77
9 A. M.....65	70	9 P. M.....69	75
12 M.....73	79	11 P. M.....67	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M., 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:26—131 W. 24th St.; Ganborg Machine Co.....Considerable
8:55—256 W. 84 St.; Elizabeth Colbourne.....Slight
11:10—105 E. 100 St.; Dr. Jaffe.....Not given
P. M.	
12:20—946 3 Av.; Woolworth Store.....$800
12:35—330 E. 135 St.; Samuel Tompkin.Slight
1:52—35 Brook Av.; Herman Frank...Slight
4:00—1,011 Arthur Av.; A. Mulligan..Slight
4:35—184 5 Av.; Houser Marabou Feather Co.....Slight
8:55—403 Cherry St.; N. Y. City Drug Co.....Slight
8:55—31 Wooster St.; Ford-Ramm Co.Slight
8:20—66 St. & E. R.; Rockefeller Institute.....Slight
8:30—171 W. 80 St.; Dealy & Walsh..Slight
11:00—101 W. 93 St.; Sarah Davis.....Slight
11:50—36 W. 125 St.; St'd Gas L't Co...Slight

A fire at 41-51 East Nineteenth Street was erroneously reported in the fire record yesterday as having occurred on the floor occupied by Rosenbloom & Co. It was confined to another floor.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments, Lieut.: J. Rooney, 377, to 275, 30 days, 4 P. M., June 29. Sergt.: R. B. Watt, 22, to office of Traffic and Mar. Divs., 30 days; 8 A. M., June 29. Patrol.: S. J. Brady, 29, and John T. J. Maher, 68, to 160, duty at Recreation Pier, 30 days, 4 P. M., June 29; F. Cantwell, 278, to 283, mounted duty, 50 days, 4 P. M., June 29; J. Doran, 283, to 278, bicycle duty, 50 days, 4 P. M., June 29.

To 4 insp. Dist. from commands indicated, duty in raided premises, 20 days, 4 P. M., June 29: P. J. Kenny, 26; M. Shelly, 32; M. Hanley, 167; M. Higgins, Traffic A.

To 6 Insp. Dist. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 8 A. M., July 1: T. J. Hagan, 4; P. McCarthy, 20; C. Brosnan, 31; J. von Dolson, 37; F. Schwartz, 38; O. M. Whitney, 42; W. Cochran, 68.

Assignments discontinued.: Patrol. G. Zeiss, 172, to bicycle duty, 4 P. M., June 29.

Leaves of Absence (Without pay).—Patrol. A. F. Lanigan, 26, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 2; O. Gruber, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 6; W. D. Thompson, 38, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 3; W. J. Doherty, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 4; J. B. Stevens, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 4; C. Riedel, 156, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 29; D. F. Cashman, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 1.

Full Pay While on Sick Report.—Lieut. D. O'Connell, 158, 9:15 P. M., June 4, during disability. Patrol. H. A. O'Brien, 29, 6:20 P. M., June 18, to 12 P. M., June 21; S. J. McDonald, 35, 8:05 P. M., May 29 to noon, June 1; J. T. J. Maher, 68, 1:40 A. M., May 18, during disability; W. J. Lenihan, 65, 1:25 A. M., June 11, to 12 P. M., June 19; J. H. Nozigila, 153, 7:15 A. M., June 14, during disability; I. B. Reeder, 167, 1 A. M., June 14, during disability; C. P. Buck, 172, 5:15 P. M., June 7, during disability; C. Platt, 173, 3:30 P. M., June 4, during disability; F. Dietrich, Traffic Div., Sub-div. 8, 8 A. M., June 14, during disability.

Dismissed: Patrol. H. A. Golden, 18, (Investigation).

Deaths: Patrol. J. F. Marten, 14, at 2:55 A. M., June 29; H. Koenig, 1, 8:45 A. M., June 28.

Fire Department.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report at School of Instruction, Wednesday, July 5, at time specified, for a period of thirty days, for test as prescribed by rules:

At 9 A. M.—M. C. Sullivan, Eng. 1; W. M. Wergin, Eng. 5; W. Huber, Jr., Eng. 6; C. White, Eng. 16; J. Felietiere, Eng. 20; A. H. Lewis, Eng. 21; A. J. Hagen, Eng. 31; E. H. Hiller, Eng. 33; G. Offenburger, Eng. 58; J. B. Lawler, Eng. 65; J. A. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 67; H. A. Halligan, Eng. 88; J. J. Cummings, Eng. 201; R. J. F. Coakley, Eng. 202; P. Angelono, Eng. 206; A. O. Simmerman, Eng. 210; E. E. Jouhl, Eng. 216; J. J. King, Eng. 219; J. Higgins, Eng. 240; C. J. H. F. Reinert, Eng. 258; J. D. Gleason, H. & L. 1; J. Martin, Jr., H. & L. 2; J. Deevy, H. & L. 4; J. F. Callahan, H. & L. 5; S. N. Avrick, H. & L. 9; G. J. Nelson, H. & L. 14; A. J. Uher, H. & L. 18; T. J. Connolly, H. & L. 23; C. M. Garety, H. & L. 115; J. H. Towes, H. & L. 137.

At 1 P. M.—M. J. M. Halley, Eng. 15; J. J. Anderson, Eng. 16; J. Kennelly, Eng. 19; P. J. O'Rourke, Eng. 21; H. J. Brown, Eng. 25; M. J. Kelly, Eng. 26; J. J. McEntee, Jr., Eng. 28; J. J. Murray, Eng. 31; E. B. O'Connor, Eng. 33; J. J. Wood, Eng. 39; M. J. Skelly, Eng. 91; H. G. Stein, Eng. 94; T. L. O'Connell, Eng. 208; J. J. Kaiser, Eng. 236; J. T. Morris, Eng. 224; O. G. Walter, Eng. 266; J. M. Breen, Eng. 237; W. M. Kempf, Eng. 260; L. A. Friederich, Eng. 271; A. B. Sheehan, Eng. 282; J. J. Mulvaney, H. & L. 1; J. D. Sullivan, H. & L. 7; F. J. G. Wedemeyer, H. & L. 8; T. P. Fox, H. & L. 20; W. A. Palmer, H. & L. 22; O. Zischka, H. & L. 24; J. Hanley, H. & L. 26; J. Geary, M. Maguire, H. & L. 44; M. J. Curry, Jr., H. & L. 102; E. J. O'Connor, H. & L. 117.

The following will be directed to report to Fire. 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M. today: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, 18; A. Hothersall, 21; W. Klein, No. 1, 72; R. Bornholz, 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, 86; W. Clancy, 76; E. J. Donovan, 76; J. Dressler, 88; E. A. Dannmeyer, 95; F. M. Munn, 243; F. Ergenzinger, 287; W. F. Hickey, 249; C. A. Widner, Jr., 250; J. J. O'Keefe, 250; H. B. Escher, 262; J. G. Klein, 263; R. Lipschuitz, 217; T. S. Richards, 282; P. J. Metzger, Jr., 277; A. T. Cole, 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; J. J. Schoppmeyer, 22; T. T. McGrath, 25; J. A. Unrath, 40; A. J. Muir, 45; R. C. Fraser, 80; E. Bernsen, 127; N. J. Bruno, 128; G. Olsen, 134; C. G. Brown, 187; H. Brenner, 140; J. Miller, No. 3, 144; W. F. Gallagher, 146; J. A. Stack, 148; J. T. R. Murray, 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.)

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for Chief Probation Officer, male, City Magistrates' Courts, will be received until 4 P. M. on July 12. The subjects and weights of the examination are: experience, 4; duties, 4; oral, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to supervise the work of the thirty-two probation officers employed in the courts. Candidates must have had not less than one year of actual service experience in an executive capacity or its equivalent, and must be at least 30 years of age at the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary is $3,600 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for July 5 at the New York Custom House an examination for junior pharmacologist, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,600 a year. The duties will be to assist in pharmacological and physiological operations and carry on research under direction, and physiological testing of drugs together with occasional examination of the literature of pharmacology and physiology and physiological chemistry. Competitors will be examined in pharmacology, physiology, chemistry, education and experience. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Additional credit will be given for medical training taken either as a part of or in addition to the regular college course. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Chaplain J. F. Cheneweth, 4th Inf., from further duty at Brownsville, Tex., and proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. W. W. Hamilton, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as an Acting Quartermaster. He will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty as Assistant to Q. M. of Coast Defenses of Boston.

Orders of May 18, as amended in orders of June 20, and orders of June 20 relating to 1st Lt. A. B. Jones and Capt. H. H. Sharpe, M. C., revoked.

1st Lt. M. Wildrick, C. A. C., upon relief from duty at the Academy about Aug. 23, and after leave granted, report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Baltimore, for duty.

Major C. B. Hardin, retired, is assigned to active duty as Acting Q. M. at Chicago, Ill.

Major U. G. McAlexander, Inf., from duty at Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., and detailed for duty with National Guard of Oregon, with station at Portland.

1st Lt. N. T. Kirk, M. C., now on leave in this city, will report to the officer in charge of the Field Medical Supply Depot for temporary duty.

Capt. R. W. Bryan, M. C., to Cheyenne, Wyo., for mustering duty, upon completion of which he will return to his station.

A board to consist of Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards, Cols. A. Cronkhite, C. A. C., and J. S. Mallery, 29th Inf., and Maj. R. T. Clayton, Q. M. C., is appointed to determine the location of posts for the accommodation of troops in the Canal Zone.

Leave: 1st Lt. A. B. Jones, M. C., 10 days, upon expiration of which he will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty in Southern Dept.

Navy.

Lt. Commander C. P. Snyder, to Hydrographic Office, Navy Dept.

Lt. R. T. S. Lowe, the New York, to Aid on Staff, Commander Division 7.

Jr. Grade Lts. R. T. Young, Curtiss Aeroplane Co., to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola; H. W. Schofield, Pensacola Aero Station, to Curtiss Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. K. Laing, the Cheyenne, to temporary duty the Hopkins; R. S. Wentworth, to the Delaware; O. C. Badger, the Parker, to the Maine, and H. V. La Bombard, to the Nicholson.

Surgs. F. C. Cook, the Louisiana, home, wait orders, and T. W. Richards, to Military Relief Division, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Paym. R. M. Spear, to the South Dakota.

Boatswain D. Benson, the Saratoga, to the South Dakota.

Chief Gunners J. C. McDermott, General Electric Co. works, to the Kearsarge; W. O. King, the St. Louis, to Puget Sound Hospital, and F. O. Wisker, Mare Island Yard, to the St. Louis.

Gunners G. C. Smith, receiving ship at San Francisco, to the Maryland; S. A. Loftus, the Rainbow, to the South Dakota; C. Lovelace, the Rainbow, to the Maryland; E. A. Whited, the Wyoming, to the Florida, and W. E. Snyder, the Kansas, to the Wyoming.

Chief Mach. G. C. Ellerton, the Delaware, to Norfolk, Va., Hospital.

Paym. Clerk T. J. Bolan, the Delaware, to Pensacola Aero Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Aylwin, Benham, Cassin, Conyngham, Cushing, Fanning, Ericsson, Jenkins, O'Brien, Paulding, Tucker, Wadsworth, Wainwright, and the Winslow, at Portland; Brutus, at San Diego; Cyclops and Utah, at Newport; Denver, at San Blas; Duncan, at Boston; Macdonough, at Huntington Bay; Oregon, at Mare Island; Pittsburgh, at Manzanillo.

Sailed: Balch, Philadelphia for Newport; Birmingham and Melville, Eastport for Gardiner's Bay; Buffalo, Topolobampo for Guaymas; Dolphin, Guantanamo for Vera Cruz; Hopkins, La Paz for Tobari Bay; McCall, and McDougal, Eastport for Portland; Milwaukee, Mazatlan for Tobari Bay; Stewart, San Diego for Mexican waters; Vulcan, Boston for Vera Cruz, and the Wyoming, Tompkinsville for Newport.

The Kanawha, now at Port Arthur, has been ordered to Guantanamo and Boston.

The flag of the commander, reserve force, Pacific Fleet, has been transferred from the Pittsburgh to the Colorado.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The commencement exercises of P. S. 10, Boys, (the St. Nicholas School,) were held yesterday. Clement E. Meirowitz gave the salutatory recitation. The Victor D. Brenner bronze medal awarded by the School Art League for fine craftsmanship, was presented to Nathaniel Weinstein. The United German Societies medal was presented to Philip Sakowitz. District Supt. John P. Conroy made an address and presented the diplomas. The Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Bosch made an address to the graduates. The valedictory address was made by Milton S. Sandler.

An examination for license for promotion, men and women, will be held on Dec. 1.

It was decided yesterday to close the Board of Education Hall on July 3.

Acting City Supt. Straubenmuller reported yesterday that there were during May seven resignations of teachers in Manhattan and one in the Bronx. He also reported for May four deaths of teachers in Manhattan, five in Brooklyn, one in Queens, and one in Richmond.

Edward E. McElroy, Harry Bayer, and Charles Feist, junior architectural draftsmen in the Bureau of School Supplies, were restored yesterday to their former positions of architectural draftsman, Grade D, with compensation at the rate of $1,831.67 a year, from July 1.

The Board of Education yesterday approved the action of the Local School Board of District 17 in reprimanding Mary C. Gaston, a teacher in P. S. 83, Manhattan, for violations of the by-laws prohibiting corporal punishment.

The two years' leave of absence granted to Mrs. Cecilia R. Graves, a teacher in P. S. 140, Brooklyn, was rescinded by the Board of Education yesterday.

The Board of Education yesterday appointed to positions in the high schools, to take effect June 28, one hundred persons. They had previously been appointed to take effect in September. Among them were two persons whose term of eligibility expired since their nomination by the Board of Superintendents on May 10. The names of these 100 appointees have been already published.

The Principal of the Bushwick High School has been authorized to employ a substitute clerical assistant on July 1 and 3 for the purpose of completing the reports and statistics of the school for the year.

An issue of $227,000 corporate stock has been requested for the erection of two dormitory buildings and an infirmary at the New York Parental School.

A dental clinic will be established in the basement of P. S. 81, Queens.

The Board of Education yesterday decided to establish intermediate schools in seven school buildings.

Resolutions were adopted yesterday with regard to the death of Elijah D. Clark, Principal of P. S. 37, the Bronx, on June 25.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, (bet. Broadway and 7th Av.)—STORE and BASEMENT and 2d floor front OFFICE, with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Prominent Broadway stores in thickly populated neighborhoods, 18x40, $1,800; corner, 16.3x58, $2,300. Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (cor. 42d.) Bryant 3786.

Choice private office, use of handsomely furnished reception room, and service; reasonable. Suite 988, No. 33 West 42d St.

Offices, large and small; attractive, light offices; modern conveniences; $17.50 to $50 monthly. 109 Broad St., New York.

To sublet.—400 sq. ft., corner 31st St. and 5th Av., 19th floor; suitable office or show room, 368 5th Av., Room 1,904.

Seven-story office building, Hoboken; one mortgage; equity, $50,000; will exchange. Sharum, 170 Broadway.

52d, 55 West.—Dentist office, parlor floor; northern light; electricity, telephone; reasonable; references.

War correspondents' furnished studio apartment, 3 rooms and bath, $90. McCormick, 27 West 67th St.

A.—A.—A.—Two communicating offices; stenographer, telephone. Apply 1,875, 50 Church St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

A small store, 1,163 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 50th St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 18 East 17th St.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.—ADVT.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.

We have a reputation for selling good used trucks at low prices; who, but us, can show Packards, Whites, Macks, Saurers, Krebs, (worm drive,) &c.? We have trucks to suit your business and your price. See us.

LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP., Tel. Circle 190. 136 West 52d St.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Packard, 3-35, 7-pass. touring car, limousine. Packard, 1915, runabout, wire wheels. Packard, "4-48" touring, 7 pass. Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout. Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

Stearns Knight special four-passenger Clover Leaf body, disappearing top, wire wheels; runs, looks like new; very smart; must be seen to be appreciated; boys, come and make an offer. See Rubin, 602 West 52d St.

PEERLESS SIX 38 TOURING, $1,050. Like new; cost $4,300; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system; new Silvertown cord tires; engine tire pump; extras. Garage, 32 East 40th.

Eastern factory manager of a well-known high grade automobile will sell several new seven-passenger cars to consumers only at an interesting price; immediate delivery. Y 815 Times Annex.

A NATIONAL RACER; $650. Very sporty fishtail back; 70 miles an hour; guarantee condition; big sacrifice; many extras; act quick. Garage, 32 East 40th St. Open Sundays.

$550 BUYS ABBOTT TOURING. Electric starting and lighting; magnificently equipped; slip covers; new condition; big sacrifice. Garage, 32 East 40th. Open Sundays.

AN Exceptional Opportunity.—Almost new Hudson 6 touring automobile; only used 4 months; electric starter, light, &c.; sacrifice $550. Plaza Storage, 102 Prospect St., opposite Brewster's, Long Island City.

Imported Fiat, 25-35, 4 cylinder, 1915, copy of a Brewster Sedan body; painted gray, with natural wood wheels; low mileage, private family; no dealers. Y 311 Times Annex.

$375 BUYS COLE TOURING. Late model; self starter, electric lights, new tires, many extras; like new. 32 East 40th. 8308 Murray Hill.

Practically new Studebaker, light five-passenger touring automobile, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; $375. Mrs. Smullen. Phone Astoria 2664.

PEERLESS LANDAULET. High-class, late model 1914; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500 for quick sale. Garage, 305 West 125th St.

Roadsters, 1916 Buick "Little 6," 1916 and 1915 Hupmobiles, 1916 Scripps Booth Coupe, special job and roadster. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

1916 REO SIX TOURING; $1,000. Used four weeks; like brand new. Garage, 32 East 40th. Open Sundays.

Pierce-Arrow 6-36, touring, best condition, overhauled, painted, full equipment, big bargain. Folliot Co., 250 West 54th St.

Mercers 1915 touring, "22-70," exceptional condition; also 1914 speedster, A1 shape; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Greatest bargain ever; late Mitchell 7-passenger touring car; like new; $550; rare chance. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

G. G. V. 1914 Landaulet, fine condition; starter, electric lights; cost $4,250; $1,500 cash. Shanahan, 1,964 Broadway.

$450 BUYS REO ROADSTER. Electric equipped, starter, extra tires, rim; guaranteed condition. Garage, 32 East 40th.

1915 Mercer touring, 22-70; sporting model; streamline touring; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1915 Winton Six Touring, used about 5,000 miles; like new; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Rieas & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard 1910, 30, Touring Car, with extra Packard limousine body in first-class condition. Norman, 153 East 53d.

$500 BUYS CADILLAC ROADSTER. Electric self starter; like new; cost $2,000. 32 East 40th. Open Sundays.

$500 BUYS OAKLAND ROADSTER. Like brand new; electric starting and lighting. 32 East 40th. Open Sundays.

1916 Hupmobile demonstrators; fully equipped; excellent condition. Address 1,764 Broadway, 6th floor.

Packards, all styles, latest models. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

De Dion landaulet, 8 cyl., 1914, fully equipped. Copley, 1,777 Broadway. 8012 Columbus.

Hudson 1916 super six touring car; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. Two practically new touring automobiles, only used four months, namely, Mercer toy tonneau, $950; Peerless 7-7 passenger, $750; both automobiles exceptionally fine condition throughout, mechanically perfect, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; inspection and demonstration. Phone Wanamaker's Chauffeur, 2838 Astoria.

STEVENS-DURYEA. Seven-passenger Touring Car; used two seasons only; a distinctive car of fine quality throughout; immediate delivery. H. C. BEAVER, 23 West 61st St., City.

Kissel Kar, "big fifty," beautiful seven-passenger touring, like new; electric starter and lights, Warner clock and speedometer, Hartford shock absorbers, slip covers, chains, tools, &c.; extra shoes mounted; cost $3,000; sell $575. Telephone Madison 6071.

4-48 Packard Sedan; all window Sedan; very attractive; like new; handsomest car in city; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 457 West 42d St.

Cadillac 1915 touring, exceptionally fine condition; run less than 4,000 miles; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

For Sale.—Six-cylinder Cole car, 1915 model; excellent condition; will demonstrate. A. R. Redburn, 1,834 Broadway. Col. 7295.

RENAULT 35-45. Limousine; excellent condition; particulars. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 5th Av.

Mercer 1915 touring car; 1914 touring; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

1913 35 H. P. SIMPLEX QUIMBY LANDAULET. SMITH, 139 WEST 49TH ST.

1915 50 H. P. SIMPLEX TOURING. Kennedy, 1,607 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW, LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES; HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE; beautiful cars; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Luxurious 7-passenger Palmer-Singer, landaulet body; owner drives; best service guaranteed; reasonable monthly; demonstration; reference. Gray, 217 East 61st. Plaza 7805, Circle 1171.

For hire, Packard seven-passenger by hour, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

Elegant Wilton Six, seven passenger; stylish; hour, day, or month; low rates; owner drives; references. A. Franklin. Telephone Columbus 3580 and 2138 Gramercy.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 304 West 45d St. Phones 4212-3830 Bryant.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8803.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED. Sixes and twin sixes; service excellent; rates reasonable. Phone 1294 Circle.

Packard touring car private appearance; weekly, monthly; reasonable; service guarantee. Circle 4024.

For hire, 1915 Packard, hour, week; monthly preferred; reasonable. Telephone 7453 Plaza.

Six-cylinder Packard landaulet, hour, week, month. Wilmarth, 2607 Schuyler.

Packard 18, Limousine; rent monthly; owner drives. Tel. Framlet, 3193 Circle.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3828 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT. New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Bodies in every style and make; $10, $15, $30, $40, $50, $60 up; delivery autos remarkably cheap. 503 West 59th St.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 767.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH ST. Table board; room with bath; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class accommodations; private baths; electric light; references.

55TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Large and small rooms, excellent table.

58TH, 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references; table kuests.

60TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, other large room, with kitchenette; smaller one; maid service.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Comfortable, newly furnished, homelike rooms; running water; subway; board; elevator service; Summer rates. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; excellent table; fine service; moderate; references; telephone.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway and elevated; table board; references.

75TH, 102 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Delightful suite or single room; private family; electric tan; board optional; gentlemen.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Cool double, single rooms; baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cool rooms, with or without board; subway.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; ten rooms and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

West Side.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large and small rooms, private baths; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New; attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; adults appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming rooms; cool, well-ordered house; reasonable; table guests.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, baths; excellent home meals; Southerners accommodated; Summer rates.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath, lavatory; Summer rates; excellent table. Mauln.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant single rooms and bath; also suite or entire floor; home cooking; Summer rates. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; shower bath; superior board; $10, $12 weekly. Telephone Morningside 4960. Payne.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 254, (86th Subway.)—Room, floor, suite, board; very reasonable; table board.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful front room, select neighborhood; refined Jewish family.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES. Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard, 20 min. delightful sail, Mannattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

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Excellent board for couple; one room, private family, at ideal Beach, N. J. No other boarders. Terms, $18 weekly per couple. Address P. O. Box 278, Keansburg, N. J.

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BOOKKEEPER for temporary work; must be efficient and accustomed to salary. $15. Apply Mrs. Levy & Sons, 112 Walker St., at 8:45 A. M.

CASHIERS in the office of a large department store; a number of experienced young women cashiers; those having tube room experience preferred. Address Y 200 Times Annex.

COUPLE wanted, at once, colored couple, cook and butler, houseman, to do entire work; $7 each weekly and transportation. Address Mrs. Charles W. Wicks, Orchard Hall, Sauquoit, N. Y.

FORELADY, competent, wanted in waist, dress, and middy factory; one who can manage help and get the work out. Hugo Du Brock & Co., 219 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF YOUNG GIRLS, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 20, BRING BIRTH CERT

CROKER GOT STOCK IN INTERBOROUGH CO.

Issued to Andrew Freedman, August Belmont Tells Thompson Committee.

CENTRAL PLANS ATTACKED

Charge That Estimate Board Would "Sell Out" City Ordered Sent to Mayor.

August Belmont, the banker, was a witness before the Thompson Legislative Committee again yesterday, and his examination by Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, brought out the fact that Richard Croker, former head of Tammany Hall, obtained stock in the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. It was given to him in the name of Andrew Freedman, who had charge of all the former Tammany leader's business affairs, Mr. Belmont testified.

Mr. Belmont also underwent cross-examination by Max Eastman, editor of The Masses, a Socialist publication, which has been barred from the subway and elevated newsstands. Eastman charged that the arbitrary action of Ward & Gow, who control the newsstands, was "Russian censorship." The committee also heard criticism of the plans of the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate for improving Riverside Park and changing the New York Central Railroad's tracks.

There were many prominent persons, including writers and artists, on hand to hear Editor Eastman's questioning of Mr. Belmont. Among them were Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, J. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Inez Milholland Boissevain, the Rev. Edward H. Sanderson, Mrs. Alice Carpenter, Warden George W. Kirchwey of Sing Sing, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Herbert Crowley, Boardman Robinson, Lincoln Steffins, John Reed, Professor John Dewey, Emily Polini, and Professor Charles Fagnani. Several gave testimony concerning the character of The Masses.

Eastman Questions Belmont.

"Has the Interborough any stock in Ward & Gow's company—any financial connection?" was Mr. Eastman's first question.

"Not that I know of," answered Mr. Belmont.

Q.—Does the Interborough receive any commission on the sales of Ward & Gow? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Does the contract express all the financial relations between the Interborough and Ward & Gow? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Do you think Ward & Gow have the right to exclude a magazine from the stands they control just because they do not like that magazine? A.—I wouldn't care to express an opinion on that.

After Mr. Eastman had asked a number of other questions, the witness said he thought the selling of magazines and newspapers in the subway and on the elevated was in the nature of public service. He thought if there was any legal method of preventing the sale of an objectionable magazine on the newsstands it should be done. Mr. Eastman read a statement in which he declared that Ward & Gow should have referred any objectors to his magazine to the District Attorney rather than to take the summary action they did in excluding it. He also submitted to the committee a batch of telegrams and letters of protests against the exclusion of the publication.

Mr. Eastman said that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had personally subscribed to The Masses.

"And I try to make it as unpleasant reading for him as I possibly can," he added.

The publication was objected to by Ward & Gow because of certain articles it contained concerning religion.

When Mr. Eastman had finished with Mr. Belmont, Mr. Moss asked him several questions. He was asked about the sale of the mule car line at City Island, and said that a large portion of the $1,500,000 of Interborough stock he received for the line was turned over to the Belmont firm and that he did not know how it was distributed after that.

Freedman Got Stock for Croker.

"Did you give any of the stock to Richard Croker?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, I did not give any," replied Mr. Belmont.

"Did Mr. Croker receive any of this stock of the Interborough or any of its dependent corporations?"

"I don't know," replied the witness. "I understand that he did, but whatever was given to Mr. Croker was in the name of Andrew Freedman, who took charge of all Mr. Croker's business affairs."

Mr. Moss did not continue the inquiry any further, as Mr. Belmont was anxious to get away to keep a business engagement. He will be heard again today or tomorrow, it was said.

Walter G. Oakman, a Director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, formerly an Interborough Director and an executor of the estate of Andrew Freedman, was the first witness of the day. He refused absolutely to permit the committee to examine the private papers of the Freedman estate.

"I have consulted counsel," said Mr. Oakman, "and have been advised not to confer the privilege asked."

"Do you mind telling us what counsel you consulted?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Stetson, Jennings & Russell," was the reply.

"Are you aware that Mr. Stetson has acted as counsel for the Interborough and for J. P. Morgan & Co.?" continued Mr. Moss.

James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough, interrupted to say that Mr. Stetson had never been an attorney for the traction company. Mr. Moss explained that the reason the committee desired to examine Mr. Freedman's papers was because he had strong political connections, such as, for instance, with Richard Croker.

"Mr. Freedman is supposed to have received stock partly, at least, in the interest of persons not named," said Mr. Moss, "and such incomplete inspection of books as we have had discloses that he handled large sums of money about the time important subway transactions took place."

Criticise West Side Plans.

Henry Smith, a former Park Commissioner, was questioned as to the proposed improvement of Riverside Park. He said it was "absolute nonsense" for people to expect that the park could be restored for $300,000, the amount provided in the plans for the work.

"That amount will be entirely inadequate," said Mr. Smith. "I believe it will take more than $1,000,000 to restore the park to its present condition after the railroad tracks have been relocated."

"Do you think the proposed plans are greatly to the advantage of the New York Central?" Mr. Moss wanted to know.

"Yes," said Mr. Smith. "I believe the improvement should be made, but it should be done properly. The Park Department is vitally concerned in this matter. It should insist upon proper restoration of the park at this time. If it is not done now, it will not be done for a long time, probably many years. Meanwhile the park will be an eyesore instead of a spot of beauty."

Charles L. Craig, attorney for the West Side Improvement Association, the next witness, said that the city would be the loser if the plans of the Terminal Committee went through. The witness said the Terminal Committee had written a report which was a series of misstatements and misrepresentations. He said part of the report, which stated that the city would recover the riverside water front from the railroad was absolutely false. He said it was unjust to the taxpayers that the city should give to the railroad a new right of way.

Testimony Sent to Mayor.

"The Mayor denied that this was true at first, but later admitted it," said Mr. Craig. "The land under water from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second Street will also go to the railroad. In other words, the city is selling itself out. If it is the policy of the city to get rid of all this waterfront it ought not to be done by suppressing the facts, and the Terminal Committee should not be allowed to report that the city is not giving anything away to the railroad. The Mayor absented himself from the hearings on this matter when it came up before the Board of Estimate. Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith has acted indirectly for the Mayor in all this business."

"Have these facts been brought to the attention of the Mayor?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I did not tell him," said the witness, "and he was not present at the two hearings before the Board of Estimate."

"Well, I suggest that a copy of the record so far as it refers to these matters be sent to the Mayor tomorrow morning," said Mr. Moss.

"I so direct," said Senator Thompson.

"The Mayor is head of the Board of Estimate, and when a thing like this is charged against him he ought to be given a chance to explain it," put in Mr. Moss.

Another witness was William P. Burr, formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel. He described at length the system of permitting electric conduits to be run through the city streets, and also gave a history of the New York Central Railroad Company's use of the west side.

DID NOT BUY POISON, ORPET SAYS ON STAND

Accused Student Withstands the Second Day of Cross-Examination Without Being Confused.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 28.—William H. Orpet, the University of Wisconsin student on trial here for the murder of Marion Lambert, withstood the ordeal of cross-examination today better than on any of the preceding days. Only once did he show any hesitancy in his replies.

He had testified previously that when he turned back in Helm's woods and saw the Lambert girl dying he knelt beside her and noticed traces of powder in the palm of her right hand. Today the prosecutor again questioned the witness about the meeting in the woods, and asked:

"Was her hand bare or gloved?"

"I think it was bare—no, it was gloved."

Prosecutor Joslyn was in the midst of another question when the witness interrupted: "No, her hand was bare. I remember now. It was bare."

The contention of the student's attorney is that the girl committed suicide by taking poison in a powder so fine that snow melting in her hand or moisture gathering on it in a hot room (into which the body was taken) would have acted on it the same as if it had been in a solution of two parts water. The State contends that the poison was administered in liquid form, and that as no container (alleged to have been a two-ounce bottle) was ever found Orpet made away with it.

Orpet looked paler than ever when his cross-examination was resumed today. Attorney Joslyn questioned him concerning a letter written to Marion while Orpet was attending the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

"Did she return a letter to you unopened at about that time?" asked Mr. Joslyn.

"Not then, nor at any other time," replied the witness.

The witness denied that he had ever asked Charles Hassinger, a Madison drug clerk, for capsules containing poison.

"And didn't you say to Hassinger that none of them was large enough?" pursued Mr. Joslyn.

"No."

The cross-examination of Orpet will be continued tomorrow.

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WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

T. R. BROKE PLEDGE, COLBY TELLS MOOSE

Brooklyn Progressives Refuse by 3 to 1 Vote to Indorse Hughes.

CHAIRMAN CHILDS RESIGNS

Indorse Parker for Vice President and Will Use Individual Judgment on Head of Ticket.

The Kings County Progressive Committee last night defeated a resolution indorsing the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes for President, and passed a resolution denouncing the Progressive National Committee for its indorsement of Hughes.

The stormy meeting was held in the Johnston Building in Nevins Street, Brooklyn. From the moment when the Chairman, William Hamlin Childs, started to make his report on the Chicago Convention, it was apparent that the meeting was hostile to Hughes.

"It is my belief," said Mr. Childs, "that Hughes and his associates, coupled with the counsel of Colonel Roosevelt, will lead to a mobilization of the brains of this country for a great constructive development in the next four years, and that this is our best hope—of permanent peace and prosperity."

Bainbridge Colby then followed with a bitter attack on Colonel Roosevelt. He told of how he had placed Roosevelt in nomination at the Progressive Convention, and then said:

"What did this inconquerable, this peerless leader, whose pledge we held, do? He sent us his conditional declination. That message caused strong men to tear from their breasts the badges they wore and stamp them underfoot.

"When the Progressive National Committee indorsed Hughes they buried the Progressive Party alive. They did not represent the will of the majority of the members of the party."

At the conclusion of the meeting, following the final defeat of the resolution indorsing Hughes, Mr. Childs announced from the platform his resignation as County Chairman. The resignation was accepted and no successor was named.

Jesse Fuller, Jr., proposed a resolution indorsing Hughes. It was declared out of order because a resolution indorsing John M. Parker for Vice President, the choice of the Progressive convention, was pending. The Parker resolution was adopted and then John R. Taylor offered a resolution denouncing the action of the Progressive National Committee in naming Hughes as the Moose choice. This resolution was adopted by a vote of three to one. Its last paragraph read:

"Be it resolved that no recognition on behalf of this committee be given in any manner to the candidates of either the Republican or Democratic Parties for President or Vice President, but that this committee recommend that the members of the Progressive Party in Kings County exercise their individual judgment with respect to supporting candidates for the office of President nominated by other political parties."

Another effort was then made to pass the Hughes resolution, but it was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

MOOSE LINE UP WITH HUGHES.

Perkins Committee Will See Candidate to Discuss Plans.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, upon his return from Chicago yesterday had a long talk with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at his hotel. He said the Progressive campaign for Hughes would be discussed at a meeting between the members of the Progressive Executive Committee and Mr. Hughes probably next week. The Progressive National Committee took up new headquarters yesterday at 299 Madison Avenue, which will be shared with the State Committee. The Progressive County Committee, supposed to lean toward Wilson, has set up housekeeping for itself at 503 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Perkins had a talk, too, with Walter A. Johnson of Westchester, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee, yesterday. A meeting of the State Committee will be called for next week, when the New York County Committee is also to meet. It is predicted that the State Committee will come out for Hughes.

"In my opinion 90 per cent. of the Progressives will follow the patriotic course of Colonel Roosevelt and indorse Mr. Hughes," said Mr. Perkins to a friend after his talk with the Colonel.

Elon H. Hooker, National Treasurer and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Progressive Party, came out for Mr. Hughes yesterday. He said:

"Mr. Hughes's record in office is a guarantee that he will surround himself with able men qualified to cope with the exigencies of our foreign relations, and he fully recognizes the need of unifying the national spirit in our composite democracy.

"Mr. Hughes's public acts have indicated a firm hand, a consistent, unwavering purpose, and our country demands these qualities now in its time of need. The Progressive Party has accomplished a great purpose and stiffened the moral fibre of the nation. It will maintain its organization to further the present campaign, and most of its members will give their support earnestly and actively toward the election of Mr. Hughes."

TAFT READY TO FORGET.

Would Even Talk for Hughes on Same Platform with Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., June 28.—Former President William Howard Taft has conquered all bitter feeling toward Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and has decided to join forces and work side by side with him to secure the election of Hughes. He will appear on the same platform with his once political foe when the occasion arises.

Mr. Taft thought the selection of William R. Wilcox as campaign manager for Mr. Hughes was a good one. To a question as to the chances for Mr. Hughes's election, he said:

"He will make a very good President. I think that Mr. Hughes was an excellent choice."

Mr. Taft said he was not sure that he would be called upon to deliver campaign speeches, but said that if the occasion arose, he would be willing to speak from the same platform with Colonel Roosevelt.

"The Mexican situation looks to me like a bad mess," he added. "I hope that we will not have to intervene, but if we do I think the present Administration is to blame."

SCHLATTER GOES FREE

Commissioner Houghton Refuses to Send Healer to California.

United States Commissioner Houghton refused yesterday to honor the demand for the removal to California of the Rev. Francis Schlatter and August Algard, his secretary, who are wanted by the Federal authorities in Los Angeles to answer a charge of using the mails in a healing enterprise. They were discharged.

At the hearings that preceded the decision several persons testified that they had been cured of all sorts of diseases by Schlatter, who professes to be the reincarnation of Moses. In his opinion Commissioner Houghton says:

"I feel satisfied that Schlatter had an honest belief that he possessed a divine power of healing, and exercised it. And when he testified, 'I do honest and truthful work through God to the human being,' he so believed. Consequently, what he claims to do and does is not an offense against the statutes. I therefore feel that I am in duty bound to refuse to hold the defendants for an order of the United States District Court to remove them to the District of California, but I should dismiss the complaint and discharge them, and so order."

ROOSEVELT DINES WITH MR. HUGHES

Continued from Page 1.

a vase of American Beauty roses. The menu follows:

California melon.
Essence of tomato (cold) en tasse.
Olives. Celery. Radishes. Salted Nuts.
White Rock.
Brook troute saute, Doria.
Potatoes Parisienne.
Squab chicken roti.
Cold asparagus, French dressing.
Glace Emma Eames.
Petits four.
Cafe noir.
Corona, Coronas.
Hoyo Delicioso.

Neither Colonel Roosevelt nor Mr. Hughes smokes, and the cigars served only for souvenirs.

Whether they discussed the advisability of having ex-President Taft take part in the campaign neither Mr. Hughes nor the Colonel would say. There was more talk about headquarters, however, that Mr. Taft would join the fight, but no definite information as to that or about the possibility of a reconciliation between Mr. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt was given out.

After the dinner Mr. Hughes went to his rooms, and Colonel Roosevelt was escorted back to the Langdon Hotel by Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney. The Colonel left at 11 o'clock to motor back to Oyster Bay.

John W. McGrath, Secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, and O. K. Davis, Secretary of the Progressive National Committee, appeared at the Hughes headquarters yesterday afternoon and had a talk with Chairman Willcox. It is understood that they are ready to do what they can to aid the Hughes campaign.

There was a meeting of the Crane steering committee also. An effort is being made to get George R. Sheldon to again act as National Treasurer, although he does not want the job. James B. Reynolds will be Secretary of the National Committee.

Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, who was recalled by President Wilson, called upon Mr. Hughes yesterday to offer his support. Later in the day Mr. Wilson talked to the newspaper men about the Mexican trouble and made a bitter attack upon the Administration. One of his statements was this:

"People all over the country are saying that Mr. Wilson brought on this trouble in order to obtain his re-election," and added: "By a series of blunders and consistent bungling the Administration has brought about the present crisis in Mexico. When it sent the puny punitive expedition—I don't know just what they call it—it was for one object, to capture Villa. That was some time ago. Either they captured Villa or didn't. Nobody knows whether he is dead or alive, but the fact is that after the mission of the expedition was accomplished we should have withdrawn our forces or gone to Mexico City.

"But instead we have kept the force just across the border, pin-pricking and prodding the sensibilities of the Mexican people.

"If we had recognized the Huerta Government this trouble never would have occurred. Carranza represented less than one-fifth of the territory, and he has neither Legislature, Cabinet, nor Judiciary behind him. He did not represent the Mexican people. Huerta did. President Taft would have recognized Huerta before leaving office if conditions in Mexico had been settled. Mr. Wilson recognized a de facto Government that is now a defuncto Government."

Among the other callers were Guy Emerson and T. C. Desmond, Secretary and Treasurer of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, who made the formal offer of the organization's support; Herbert K. Twitchell, Vice President of the Chemical National Bank; Edward P. Lyon, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, and James H. Post.

Frank H. Hitchcock, who organized the Hughes pre-convention campaign and was mentioned prominently for Chairman of the National Committee—the post given by Hughes to William R. Willcox—called just before noon to assure Mr. Hughes of his aid. He talked over the campaign also with Mr. Willcox.

Mr. Hughes will go to his Summer home at Bridgehampton at 4 o'clock this afternoon and remain there over the Fourth of July.



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ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

5TH AV. BUS SERVICE TIED UP BY A STRIKE

Chauffeurs of the Coach Co. Quit Work, Demanding Increase in Pay.

EVERY LINE AT STANDSTILL

A Few Cars Operated Early in the Day, but Traffic Completely Paralyzed by 6 P. M.

The Fifth Avenue bus service was paralyzed by a strike yesterday that put out of commission all but a dozen of the 140 buses of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. Service on the Riverside Drive line ceased and, although a semblance of service was kept up on the Fifth Avenue, Seventh Avenue and St Nicholas Avenue lines during the morning, this got less during the day, until, between 4:30 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, only one bus passed Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. A statement by the company last night said, "There was practically no service after 6 o'clock."

The strike followed the organization two weeks ago of the chauffeurs as members of the Chauffeurs' and Cab Drivers' Union. At a meeting Tuesday night the men decided to strike and yesterday morning only a handful of the chauffeurs appeared for work at the bus garage at 102nd Street and Madison Avenue and pickets were placed about the place.

The demands of the men were that membership in the union should not imperil their jobs and that they should get an increase in pay. The chauffeurs demanded a flat rate of $3.50 for an eleven-hour day, with an hour for dinner, the chauffeurs now receiving from $2.80 to $3.30 a day, according to length of service. For the conductors there was demanded 22 cents an hour during the first year of service, and 25 cents an hour after the first year. Although the conductors reported for work yesterday morning, they could not go out because of lack of chauffeurs and from union headquarters at 806 Eighth Avenue, it was said that the conductors had joined the union yesterday afternoon.

The men asserted that the discharge of seven men who were known to the company as members of the union was the immediate cause of the strike. Richard W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, said the men had made no demands and that, even after talking with a number of strikers, he couldn't tell just what they wanted. The strikers replied that they had sent a committee to treat with the officials of the company but had met with no success, and that the strike had followed.

Last night Mr. Meade sent this letter to the striking drivers:

It ought to be well known to all our employes that the company's officers have always been ready to confer with them, either singly or by committees, whenever they felt they had cause for complaint. Therefore it is very disappointing to have our men adopt the wasteful and unfriendly plan of striking, instead of coming to us straightforwardly and stating their grievances.

We would regret being obliged to replace our old men with new material, but unless they report for work and appoint a committee to take up with the management the adjustment of any grievances, we shall be compelled to resort to that course as the only alternative.

Mr. Meade said he expected this letter would bring the men back at once.

Plan Street Dance to Band Music.

The Vacation Association, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, has been officially appointed as one of the Street Centres for the Mayor's Independence Day Committee. Its territory will be between Thirty-fourth Street and Forty-second Street and Seventh and Lexington Avenues. The association plans having dancing in the street next Tuesday evening, with music by a large band on a platform in front of the Engineering Building. The street will be illuminated and the Vacation Headquarters decorated. Prominent citizens will make speeches on preparedness and members of the Vacation Association will act as hostesses.

Why a Building Does Not Rent

is oftentimes because it has not been offered to the people who can use it. We recently made a five-year lease of a place that had been a long time idle through sending out a thousand letters to a special line of trade. This is a frequent occurrence.

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WON'T SAVE SHILLITONI.

Governor Calls Slayer's Case a Scandal—To Die Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 28.—Oreste Shillitoni, the murderer who shot one guard mortally and injured another when he escaped from the death house in Sing Sing Prison last week, will die in the electric chair on Friday. Governor Whitman declined to see Shillitoni's mother and Assemblyman Caesar Barra of New York, who called at the Executive Chamber about noon.

Through his assistant legal adviser, Lincoln O. Potter, the Governor notified Mr. Barra that the case was a scandal and he would do nothing to delay the death of Shillitoni.

Mr. Barra said he would try to get a stay of execution by the courts on the ground that Shillitoni was a maniac.

We are going to introduce and make famous our new cigar, the RIVALO, between now and midnight of the Fourth of July.

It's a 40 per cent saving to smokers.

HOW—

By giving **FREE** 10 **RIVALO** Cigars (packed in a cedar box) with every purchase of a box of 25 RIVALOS, **price $1.75**—35 cigars for the price of 25, **saving the smoker 40 per cent on his purchase.**

WHY—

Because the **RIVALO** is so good a cigar for the 7 cent price that we think it has only to be tried once to be made **a sure and lasting favorite** with smokers who value **high quality at a medium cost.**

WHEN—

Today in any **UNITED CIGAR STORE** you will find the **RIVALO** Cigar on sale at 7 cents each, (regular price by the box of 25, $1.75,) but until midnight of July 4th, **as an introductory inducement, the smaller box of 10 cigars extra, FREE.**

WHAT—

The **RIVALO** is a cigar that will please the majority of smokers of cigars at this price. Its blended filler of fine Porto Rican and Havana leaf and a wrapper selected to preserve the **delightful mildness** of this combination, making the **RIVALO a cigar for all day smoking.**

WHERE—

Nowhere else than in **UNITED CIGAR STORES** is the **RIVALO** obtainable. The two boxes containing 35 cigars **at the introductory price of $1.75 only until midnight of July 4th**—and after that at 7 cents each, or $1.75 for a box of 25. Choice of two sizes—the full shaped Corona, or the nattier Perfecto Fina.



UNITED CIGAR STORES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair Friday and Saturday; gentle northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

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Says "America First" Means Nothing Unless Translated Into Action.

OBJECTS TO GROUP CONTROL

Could Give Short List of Persons Who Want to Run the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—President Wilson considered the Mexican situation sufficiently relieved today to come to Philadelphia and address the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at a great patriotic mass meeting in Independence Square. The President told his hearers that the United States was ready "in every point of policy and of action to vindicate at whatever cost the principles of liberty, of justice, and of humanity," but was not ready to be unjust to any other nation. His audience, interpreting this to be a reference to the Mexican situation, applauded vigorously.

Mr. Wilson made several references in his address to a small band of men who were trying to dictate the policies of the nation.

"Oh, you Teddy!" yelled one of the advertising men, whereat the President smiled broadly.

"There is no politics in this," he said. "I was not referring to any individual. But I could give you an interesting and a very short list of a group of individuals who have the opinion that it isn't safe for the United States to escape from their control."

The President did not decide to come to Philadelphia until this morning, after the news that General Carranza had agreed to release the twenty-three negro troopers captured in the fight at Carrizal had been confirmed. He reached the Broad Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 3:55 P. M., accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. T. Cary Grayson, and a squad of Secret Service men. He was met by a Reception Committee headed by President Herbert S. Houston of the Advertising Clubs and Mayor Smith of Philadelphia.

The Associated Advertising Clubs had made arrangements to make the demonstration marking the visit of the President as patriotic as possible, and upon reaching Independence Square he was escorted past the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, and to a historic chair said to have been used by John Hancock.

The great inclosure upon which the speakers' stand faced was filled with an audience that extended back as far as Walnut Street, a square away. The President received a great ovation when he appeared. His speech follows in full:

Candor and Truth and the Nation.

"You will understand that I have not come here to make an extended address. I do not need to explain to you the circumstances which have made it impossible that I should prepare an extended address; but I count myself very fortunate to be able to leave my duties at Washington long enough to face this interesting company of men who have the very fine conception that it is their duty to lift the standards and ideals of their profession.

"I understand, gentlemen, that you have associated yourselves together in order to promote candor and truth in the advertisement of your business. I wish very much, gentlemen, that candor and truth might always be the standard of politics, as well as the standard of business. I want to challenge your attention for a moment to this aspect of your activities. I do not see how a man can devote himself to candor and truth in the promotion of a particular business without studying the life of the great nation to whom he addresses his advertising.

"I do not see how a man can fail, having established the horizon of his business where the great hills of truth lie, to lift his eyes to the great multitude of laboring men and striving women who constitute a great nation like ours, and in the very act of addressing them get in his own consciousness some part of the impulse of their life. You cannot commend your business to people that you do not understand, and you cannot understand the people of the United States without wishing to serve them.

"So I come to you with this thought: America is at a point, gentlemen, where it is more than ever necessary that she should understand her own ideals, not only, but be ready to put them into action at any cost. It is one thing to entertain fine principles and another thing to make them work. It is one thing to entertain them in the formulas of words like the splendid words which were uttered and give distinction to this ancient and historic building behind me, but it is another thing to do what those same men did, make those words live in the action of their lives. And America is summoned in each new generation to renew not only the pledges that those men made, but to renew the example which they gave to the world.

"I Am In a Fighting Mood."

"I am not interested—and I beg that you will believe me when I say that I never have been interested—in fighting for myself, but I am immensely interested in fighting for the things that I believe in, and so far as they are concerned I am a challenger to all comers. It is important, therefore, since I am in a fighting mood, to let you know what are some of the things that I do believe in.

"In the first place, I believe—and I summon you to show your belief in the same thing—that it is the duty of every American in everything that he does, in his business and out of it, to think first, not of himself or of any interest which he may be called upon to sacrifice, but of the country which we serve. 'America

Continued on Page 2.

Senate Calls on the President to Explain Allies' Trade Agreement

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate today, on motion of Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and ranking member of the Committee on Finance, adopted a resolution calling on President Wilson to acquaint the Senate, if possible, with the meaning and the extent of the trade agreement recently reached in Paris by authorized representatives of the Entente Allies.

Senator Stone intimated today that he feared the treaty or agreement entered into by the Allies might prove harmful commercially to the United States unless provisions were made in revenue or tariff legislation now pending in the House to safeguard American interests. While on its face the Paris undertaking binds the allied powers only to present a united commercial front to the Central Powers, there is a suspicion here that the trade boycott might extend to neutrals after the war.

"Congress has now under consideration," said Senator Stone, who spoke guardedly, "measures for raising revenue for the support of the Government. That matter is before the House. It soon will come to the Senate. It seems to me that this conference held in Paris recently and the reputed treaty entered into at that conference raise questions that are of interest to the United States. At least it may be said that the situation presents considerations that are possibly of great interest to the United States, and it seems to me that when the Committee on Finance comes to consider revenue legislation it should be informed, as far as possible, as to the exact character of that conference, and of the treaty said to have been entered into.

"The Senate, and especially the House, would like to know, so far as it is possible to know, what the terms of that agreement or treaty are. The resolution I have offered merely requests the President of the United States to obtain these facts so far as he can and report them to the Senate."

The resolution was agreed to without a roll call. Back of the resolution is said to be a determination on the part of the Administration to protect the business interests of this country from any unfair competitive agreement that France, Russia, and Italy may have entered into.

Senator Stone's resolution stated that knowledge of the Paris conference was gained through press dispatches. He laid stress particularly on a statement issued by the British Board of Trade and published in this country, which among other things said that "the Allies declare their common determination to insure the re-establishment of countries suffering from acts of destruction, spoliation, and unjust requisition, and decide to join in devising means to secure the restoration of those countries by giving them a prior claim on raw materials, industrial and agricultural plants and stock, and mercantile fleets, or by assisting them in re-equipping themselves in these respects."

This statement further declared that "the Allies are to conserve all their natural resources during the period of reconstruction after the war for common use," and that "in order to defend their commerce against economic aggression resulting from dumping or other modes of unfair competition the Allies decided to fix by agreement a period during which the commerce of the enemy powers will be submitted to special treatment, and goods originating in their countries will be subjected to prohibition or to a special régime of an effective character."

British to Control Sugar Industry.

LONDON, Friday, June 30.—It is announced that William Morris Hughes, Premier of Australia, before departing last Saturday for Australia by way of South Africa, completed with the British Government a plan for marketing the manufactures of Australia in Great Britain instead of as before the war in Germany and other countries.

Mr. Hughes also conferred with representatives of South Africa, the West Indies, and India on the subject of the sugar industry, with regard to the control of that industry after the war. The plan discussed provides for the prohibition of the importation of sugar from countries enemy to Great Britain for five years after the war, and that thereafter sugar imported from enemy countries shall be subject to a general tariff plus a 50 per cent. surtax, while sugar from neutral countries will also be subjected to a surtax wherever neutrals decline to enter into reciprocal tariff arrangements.

The scheme will concede to the Allies a preference of 12½ per cent. and grant the sugar grown in the British Empire a 50 per cent. preference. Mr. Hughes also recommended a bonus to stimulate the growth of sugar in Great Britain.

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE GROWING IN WEST

British Bombarding and Harassing Germans by a Large Number of Raids.

FRENCH JOIN IN ATTACKS

Destroy Works Between Soissons and Rheims and Reach Second Champagne Line.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 29, (via London.)—Activity continues and increases along the whole British front, the initiative, as heretofore, resting almost entirely with the British. Besides a heavy bombardment of the enemy positions, which in some places did material damage, a dozen local raids have been executed since yesterday, nearly all of which, in addition to inflicting more or less serious casualties, succeeded in the capture of prisoners.

The troops officially mentioned as doing especially well include the Highland Light Infantry, the Australians, the Lancashire Fusiliers, and the Liverpools. The Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry also had a stiff and successful fight in "No Man's Land," where the Germans advanced to meet them, but were driven back to the trenches with loss.

The German reply to the British bombardment is still generally ineffective, though in places the German guns have been very active, using large numbers of lachrymatory shells, and a large number of British offensives is keeping the Germans everywhere nervous and alert.

A New Kind of Trench Warfare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, June 28, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—In spite of the bad weather, the British guns are still shelling the German trenches and important points along the various sections of their line with considerable intensity. The raids, which have become a new characteristic of trench warfare, are continuing, and one or two which were undertaken this morning were successful in doing great damage.

A brilliant little attack was made by some of the Highland Light Infantry near Vermelles after a severe shelling of the German trenches. The prisoners who were taken were much demoralized by the work of the British artillery, and admitted these frequent raids were having a terrifying effect upon the troops, who now are kept in a constant state of apprehension.

A raid upon the German front near the City de Rollencourt was preceded by gas emitted from the British trenches. There is no doubt whatever it was successful, because when the British rushed the trench they found a considerable number of dead there, killed by the poisonous fumes which the Germans were first to invent as an added horror to the awfulness of war.

The British troops are glad of this activity which has followed a Winter of inaction. Raiding parties are keen to leave the trenches to make these rushes across "no man's land" into the earthworks of the Germans. The British losses are extraordinarily light in these local adventures.

LONDON, Friday, June 30.—All the morning newspapers today print lengthy headquarters accounts of the fighting, which testify to the extravagant use of shells by the British forces. The Daily Mail says:

"The Germans are answering our great bombardment and are well sup-

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SEASHORE SUMMER TIME TABLE of New Jersey Central, all rail and Sandy Hook routes, takes effect June 30th. Time table now ready.—Advt.

RUSSIANS TAKE 10,500 TEUTONS

Win Important Victory Over General Bothmer's Troops Near Kolomea, Galicia.

FALL OF CITY IMMINENT

Great Struggle in Volhynia Continues. Unabated—Czar's Total Prisoners 205,000.

LONDON, June 29.—That the Russians are slowly but surely closing in on Kolomea, Galicia, is shown by both the Russian and Austrian official reports received here tonight. Heavy battles are proceeding east of this important Galician railroad junction, in which the Russians have captured three lines of Austrian trenches, compelling the Austrians to retire their lines southward. Kolomea is now closely pressed from both the north and east, while to the southeast the Russian occupation of Kimpolung, in Bukowina, opens all routes into Hungary.

During the fighting in Volhynia and Galicia yesterday the Russians took prisoner 221 officers and 10,285 men, according to the official statement, which says:

Yesterday General Letchitsky, after artillery preparation, inflicted upon the enemy, despite his desperate resistance, a great defeat in the region between the Rivers Dniester and Pruth, and took possession of three lines of trenches.

On the remainder of the front in Bukowina and Galicia there have been artillery duels at many points.

In Volhynia, in the region of Liniewka, on the Stokhod, the stubborn battle continues.

On the Dvina front enemy artillery has bombarded the region of Sakovitche, Seltze, and the Bogouschinsk Wood northwest of Krevo. The enemy then proceeded to attack, but we repulsed him by our machine-gun and infantry fire.

Persistent fighting took place on the line of the River Tchartovitz, a tributary of the Pruth, and also in the region of the town of Kontzy. (Kuty?) The enemy again suffered heavy losses at these points, owing to our valiant combined actions.

Up to 7 o'clock yesterday evening 221 officers and 10,285 men were taken. During the day a large number of machine guns were captured. Under our regiments by extraordinary dash and courage captured an entire heavy battery consisting of four guns and their teams.

This success increased the total number of prisoners taken in the course of the fighting, from June 4, English time, the commencement of the present operations, to 205,000 men, including officers.

In the course of a combat northwest of Pulkarn, (in the Riga region,) a company of Siberian troops distinguished themselves. After the enemy artillery and bomb-throwers had demolished this company's entrenchments and barbed wire entanglements the survivors, commanded by Lieutenant Obertyinski, stood their ground and repulsed with the bayonet all enemy attacks until reinforcements arrived. The company lost nearly half of its effective strength in killed. The wounded included Lieutenant Solodovnikoff and Cornet Ivanoff, who directed the combat.

The Austrian official communication says that massed Russian attacks over a front of forty kilometers in the region of East Kolomea led to stubborn battles and hand-to-hand fighting. In this fighting, after Austrian reserves had been hastily brought up, the superior forces of the Russians were repulsed, but in the evening the Austrians were compelled to retire on a part of the front of Kolomea and southward.

BERLIN, June 29, (via London.)—The official communication today, reporting the latest operations on the Russian front, follows:

Russian attacks made by some companies between Dubatowka and Smorgon failed under our curtain of fire.

Near Guessitechi, southeast of Ljubtschа, a German division (detachment?) stormed an enemy point of support east of the Niemen, taking two officers and fifty-six men prisoners and capturing two machine guns and two mine throwers.

DEWEY'S WINES GRACE ANY TABLE. Pure, wholesome, delicious. 126 Duane St., N. Y. C. Phone 5061 Cort.—Advt.

CASEMENT TO DIE FOR HIGH TREASON; BAILEY SET FREE

Sir Roger Hears His Doom Calmly After Making Impassioned Statement.

OBJECTS TO HIS TRIAL

Says Government Was Afraid to Try Him in Ireland Before Irishmen.

THANKS JURY FOR VERDICT

Appeal to be Taken and Carried If Necessary to House of Lords, His Counsel Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 29.—His face an ashen gray, Sir Roger Casement gripped the rail of the dock in the Lord Chief Justice's Court this afternoon when the jury returned a verdict of guilty of high treason. Otherwise, with the utmost stoicism, he heard the Lord Chief Justice pronounce sentence of death by hanging.

Before Lord Reading pronounced sentence Sir Roger, with amazing calmness, read for exactly forty minutes a lengthy statement prepared in his cell. In it he went into the history of the fight for Home Rule in Ireland, insisting in a firm voice that if what he had done to free Ireland was treason he had no regret to die for it.

The whole scene, with Casement a sombre figure in black standing in the dark shadow of the dock, with a filtering ray of sunlight shining upon the three Justices before whom he stood, was one that riveted the spectators to the end.

Sir Roger ever since his arrest had maintained that if convicted of high treason for attempting to rid Ireland of the British Government he would go down in history as a martyr to the Irish cause. He carried out that idea faithfully in the way he comported himself under the ordeal of the death sentence. He appeared to be the only one in the courtroom not suffering from the awful tension that prevailed from the time the jury entered the room until the three Justices donned the black cap and Lord Reading pronounced the fateful sentence.

The jury went out at 2:50 o'clock after Lord Reading had summed up for nearly two hours. While the Lord Chief Justice was going over the points in the evidence raised by the Crown—the defence did not put in any evidence—Casement sat back in his chair easily stroking his black beard or twitching his bony fingers. Once when Lord Reading adverted to Casement giving a false name to the police when arrested in Ireland, saying the jury might draw their own deductions as to why he had tried to deceive the authorities, the prisoner bent forward and laughed. As soon as the jury went out Casement looked down into the well before him where the lawyers and spectators sat and, catching sight of three women acquaintances, all dressed in black, gave what seemed like a forced smile as he waived his scrawny hand. For some minutes while the Justices remained on the bench Sir Roger talked with the two jailers who are always with him and appeared to be trying to make an effort to throw off the suspense of waiting for the verdict.

Nervous as Judges Left the Bench.

As the Justices left the bench it was apparent that Casement was getting nervous. He fairly leaped from his chair and walked somewhat unsteadily to the edge of the dock nearest the spectators and nodded at his lawyers as though wanting to reassure himself. The jailers tapped him on the arm and led him through a doorway to a room below to await the announcement of his fate. At 3:40 o'clock, fifty minutes after they had left the court, a rumor went about the courtroom that the jury had agreed on a verdict. Almost at the same moment a clergyman quietly stepped in through a side door. This was taken by the spectators as a sign that the jury had come to a death verdict, for it is the custom to have a clergyman present in English courts when the death sentence is pronounced. The clergyman squeezed to a place near the dock and remained there until sentence had been pronounced.

Just before 3:45 the Justices resumed their places on the bench amid a tragic stillness. A moment later the red portière over the doorway to the dock fluttered and Casement entered with his jailers. These who had been at the trial from the start were startled by the pitiful change in his appearance. His bravely defiant air had given place to a sort of doze. Underneath his eyes dark rings had come since he had left the courtroom and his forehead was lined with deep furrows. He seemed to regain his composure as he walked to the edge of the dock, although he gripped the rail with a firm grasp as though to support himself.

Just as the court clerk asked the jury if they had agreed on a verdict Casement waved his left hand in a sweeping flourish at one of his woman acquaintances, apparently not even listening to hear if the verdict which meant so much to him had been reached, but he looked up suddenly and regarded the jury fixedly as the clerk asked, "How say you?" while the foreman in a loud voice replied "Guilty!"

Sir Roger started straight ahead fix-

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CAPTIVE SOLDIERS, BACK, CHARGE MEXICANS BAYONETED WOUNDED; OUR DEMANDS NOT YET FULLY MET

NO ANSWER FROM CARRANZA

Crucial Question of His Attitude Toward Our Forces Unsettled.

SITUATION REMAINS TENSE

All Preparations for an Emergency Go Forward, and Pershing's Troops Will Remain.

MEDIATION OFFERS WAIT

Envoys Are Pressing Carranza to Modify His Position, but Washington Is Dubious.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Release of the American soldiers who were captured at Carrizal has not changed the plans of the United States Government for dealing with Mexico.

While danger of an immediate break has been averted by the turning over of the prisoners to the military authorities at El Paso, the general situation has been little altered by this isolated act of conciliation of the Mexican Government, and cannot be changed unless Carranza and his subordinates abandon their attitude of hostility toward the American forces in Mexico.

With the release of the prisoners and the need for the dispatch of a relief column to rescue them obviated, the controversy over the presence of the United States forces in Mexico goes back to the point where it is incumbent on the Carranza Government to make known its purpose. In the note sent by Secretary Lansing to Mexico City Sunday the Mexican Government was called upon to do two things: To released the imprisoned American soldiers, and to make an early statement regarding the course of action the Mexican Government intended to pursue with respect to our forces in Mexico. The formal reply to this note had not been received up to a late hour tonight, and Secretary Lansing said that he had no intimation as to the probable nature of the response of the Carranza Government.

Full compliance with the demands is now awaited. The hope is entertained in official circles that Carranza and his advisers have been persuaded to appreciate more clearly the grave consequences of any attempt to drive the American expedition out of Mexico by military force.

Strong pressure has been brought to bear on Carranza by not only diplomatic representatives of European nations in Mexico City and Pan American Governments, but also by influential Mexicans in this country, urging him to adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward the United States in the question of the removal of troops. The success of these efforts would relieve the present tension and also pave the way for the offering of mediation.

A sincere effort by the Carranza Government to stop the border raids would, it was asserted in a high quarter today, do more than almost anything else to improve relations between the two Governments. It is argued in official circles that if the Carranza Government feels powerful enough to threaten to drive the American troops out of Mexico, then it is powerful enough, if willing, to end the border raids.

Border Raids a Vital Point.

Continuance of these border raids will prove an almost insuperable obstacle to amicable adjustment of the situation. It was made plain by a high official tonight that this Government could not assent to mediation so long as the raids continued or the Carranza Government failed to give convincing proof that it was not aiding and abetting the raiders. In the note which Secretary Lansing handed to the Pan American diplomats here on June 22, at the same time that he acquainted them with the nature of this Government's note of June 20 to the Carranza Government, he frankly informed the Pan American Governments that should this situation eventuate in hostilities the United States Government would not have for its object "intervention in Mexican affairs" but the "defense of American territory from further invasion by bands of armed Mexicans, protection of American citizens and property along the boundary from outrages committed by such bandits, and the prevention of future depredations by force of arms against the marauders infesting this region, and against a Government which is encouraging and aiding them in their activities."

"By force of arms * * * against a Government which is encouraging and aiding them in their activities," is a strong phrase, but it represents the strong belief of this Government that the Carranza Government has not been making a bona fide effort to stop these depredations.

Only two days ago a report from Admiral Winslow from the West Coast of Mexico gave the name of a Villista leader, who had just received a commission in the Carranza army. Official reports from other parts of Mexico have stated that Carranza officers instead of arresting bandits, have been hobnobbing with them. In such a condition of things the United States Government has not been willing to assent to Carranza's repeated demands that the American forces be withdrawn from Mexican territory.

When sent into Mexico, the Pershing expedition was originally described as "punitive." Its scope has been broadened, and the recent official correspon-

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BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne. —Advt.

Carranza Directs Arredondo to Meet Lansing Concerning Our Note on the Carrizal Affair

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 29.—Instructions were sent today to Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador-designate at Washington, to treat with Secretary Lansing regarding the latest American note concerning the Carrizal affair.

Feeling among Mexican military men is gradually changing, the first excitement over the Carrizal incident having subsided. They now see that Mexico would lose all by war. While still ready to defend their country against invasion, they say that peaceful relations between the two countries will help Mexico to become the strongest and largest Latin-American republic.

Señor Aguilar, the Minister for Foreign Relations, said tonight that the situation was better, and he had every confidence that there would be no war with the United States.

There is a general feeling of more confidence. The last order received from Washington, again directing Americans to leave, is not taken seriously. The Americans who are left feel that they can stay in the city with perfect safety. Some say that they feel confident that the de facto Government will do all in its power to protect Americans. All state that they have no fear from intervention.

Copies of the American reply to General Carranza's note about the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexico were given tonight for publication.

General Carranza's hold on the Mexican people has increased fifty per cent. since the beginning of the border incidents. A thousand rebels have surrendered and offered their services. Many small bands of bandits are coming in daily without conditions.

General Obregon, Minister of War, received today a telegram from Andreas Garcia, Consul at El Paso, stating that General Bell had requested permission to have the bodies of American soldiers killed at Carrizal sent to the United States. General Obregon telegraphed his approval and ordered Garcia to give every assistance possible.

General Trevino telegraphs that the American forces have evacuated San Buenaventura, Las Cruces, Namiquipa, and Santa Clara, in Chihuahua, and are moving northward, and that he has ordered the Mexican forces to occupy these towns and not allow Americans to retake them. General Trevino says that the American troops appear to be intending to stop on the frontier.

The American representatives here are unable to learn more than two names of the men brought here as American spies, these being Fitzgerald and Ford Dix. Special Agent Rodgers is investigating the matter, as it is known that the prisoners are confined here.

This retirement of Pershing's forces, now reported by General Trevino, probably took place more than a week ago, as various intimations of such a movement have come from other but unofficial sources.

Two Members of the 14th Drown in Missouri Stream

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 29.—Robert Daly and Louis Reitz of Brooklyn, privates in Company H, Fourteenth New York Regiment, were drowned in the Gasconade River at Jerome this evening, according to an official report made here tonight by Colonel J. H. Foote, the commanding officer.

The two men were seen to sink in the swift current of the river, but their bodies were not recovered, although the river was searched for several hours before the troop train departed. The search was left in charge of the Coroner and other officials at Jerome.

Jerome is a small junction point in Southwest Missouri, and the train was sidetracked there for half an hour while the men took a swim.

BOYS OF 71ST DEFY SOUTHWEST HEAT

Eat Red Cross Lunch, Play Hose on Each Other, and Adopt Dog as Mascot.

STILL RIDE IN DAY COACHES

Seventh Guardsmen Take a Mile Hike en Route, Some Go to Hospital Car.

Special to The New York Times.

ON THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TROOP TRAIN, ST. LOUIS, June 29.—St. Louis was more than maintaining its reputation for hot weather when New York's Seventy-first Regiment got there. Cooped up in coaches in the dusty freight yards for about an hour, the men began to get restless from the heat, which rose in waves. In order to give them some measure of relief, Lieut. Col. Beekman ordered officers and men to take turns under the hose in the yards. Traffic was suspended while the men, stripped to the waist, doused each other. Although they are now well into the Southern heat belt, they are withstanding the weather splendidly and make no complaint.

The train was held up at Terre Haute, Ind., an hour early today when a caboose sideswiped the rear coach of the train. Nobody was injured, but a few of the boys were jolted.

One thing, however, that is not as it should be is the transportation equipment the railroads are furnishing to the guardsmen. Although the railroads had agreed to have tourist sleepers ready at St. Louis, so that the men might have regular sleeping quarters, the cars were not in evidence when the trains pulled in. Colonel Bates, riding in the first section, which was delayed during the night, arrived while the second section was standing on a side track awaiting the appearance of the promised accommodations. He took up the question personally with the railroad, but when the Seventy-first started on the long swing southward it rode in the same old rolling stock. This complicates the work of sanitation, but by keeping everlastingly at it the men manage to keep the cars spick and span.

When the trains reached St. Louis today at noon they were met by Mrs. F. V. Hammar, a St. Louis society woman, who, as Chairman of the St. Louis Red Cross, turned over to the regiment 1,300 boxes of lunch, which, after a steady diet of army corned beef and beans, was

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DRAFT BILL SENT TO THE PRESIDENT

Senate Adopts Conference Report Making Guardsmen Available for Federal Service.

NEW RELIEF BILL PUT IN

Grants $50 a Month to Families or Honorable Discharge to Married Militiamen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate today adopted the conference report on the Hay resolution authorizing the President to draft the National Guard into the Federal service, and the measure went to President Wilson for signature.

As a result of the conference the Hay provision granting $50 a month each to the families of National Guardsmen who go into the service of the United States and the Senate amendment allowing members of the guard who have families dependent on their earnings to be excused, were both eliminated.

All the members of the National Guard subject to military duty are therefore required to serve. The guard, when drafted, becomes available for all service, within or without the country, on the same footing as the regular army for the duration of the emergency.

A new bill for the relief of dependent families of members of the National Guard was introduced in the House by Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee. It would appropriate $2,000,000 for the support of dependent families of guardsmen who have been suddenly called into the service of the United States. The word "families" is to include wives, children, and dependent mothers.

This was the provision that was contained in the draft bill.

Chairman Hay will ask for the passage of the bill under suspension of the rules Monday. The House voted unanimously in favor of the relief plan last week, but it was rejected by the Senate.

The new bill provides that the Secretary of War may grant to a dependent family of a guardsman a sum not exceeding $50 a month, or as an alternative permit the honorable discharge of a married man with a dependent family. Enlisted men who marry after July 1 do not come under this discharge provision.

One young man was today released from his obligation to serve with the Third Regiment of the National Guard of the District of Columbia. To anticipate the issuance tomorrow of a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Corporal John D. Brockman on the application of his parents, Secretary Baker directed Colonel Glendie B. Young to give him an honorable discharge. It was represented by the attorney for the Brockmans that the Corporal was under age and had enlisted without the consent of the parents, and that his mother, after seeing the boy sworn, fainted and was in a precarious condition. The family physician told Secretary Baker

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GO TO CANADA THIS SUMMER. Through sleeping car to the Highlands of Ontario leaves New York nightly 9:00 P. M. Arrives Muskoka Wharf next afternoon. Lehigh Valley Railroad.—Advt.

NO QUARTER AT CARRIZAL

Machine Guns Opened on Americans, Ordered Not to Shoot First.

LOST MONEY AND UNIFORMS

Trevino's Men Wrangled Over Gold and Clothing They Took from Troopers.

SCOUT STICKS TO HIS STORY

But in Latest Version Doesn't Repeat That Boyd Believed That Foes Were Bluffing.

Bandits Attack a Texas Bridge, But Guards Drive Them Off

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 29.—Bandits attacked the bridge over the Medine River at McDona, Texas, about twenty miles southwest of San Antonio, tonight, according to a report received here.

The bridge guard of United States soldiers routed their assailants, who fled in the darkness.

Two Americans were wounded and are being brought in to the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston. One of the bandits was taken prisoner.

The point of attack is 150 miles from the border.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 29.—Over the International Bridge—that narrow highway which has figured so notably in border history during the last five years—the twenty-three negro troopers and one white scout captured by the Carranza army at the battle of Carrizal crossed to the United States and freedom late this afternoon. With their arrival and a recital again of the details of the battle, Lem Spillsbury, the Mormon scout, repeated his story, which differed in important degrees from that told by the troopers.

They had come—an unkempt and browbeaten squad—from the penitentiary at Chihuahua City at noon to Juares across the river; clad virtually in rags, the butt of jeers by a crowd of Mexicans who illy concealed their animosity behind their ridicule. As a stage is set for a scene, as the bridge and the actors in this episode were prepared for the ceremonial exchange. General George Bell and his staff from Fort Bliss waited at the international boundary in a pretense, at least, of cordiality toward the Mexican Army officers.

Forty-two Mexicans were killed and thirty-nine wounded at Carrizal by the Americans. This was the statement of three of the cavalrymen. It was the first public estimate of the killed and wounded that has yet been obtained, as the Mexicans have refused to give out any statement of their losses.

The element of humor, so close to the heart of the negro, attended the formal surrender by the Mexicans of their prisoners, and saved the ceremony from a veritable travesty as it robbed the sight of a certain pitiable quality.

First General Francisco Gonzales, the Juares commandant, and Carranza Consul Andres Garcia walked out to the black boundary line across the International Bridge. General Bell walked out from the American end. General Gonzales saluted and was introduced to General Bell. Then an unshaven white man, wearing soiled white duck trousers, a faded blue shirt, and a white canvas hat with green braid on it, walked up and joined the group, with his roll of blankets under his arm. This was Lem Spillsbury, the Mormon scout. Then came the most weird procession that ever had been seen on the border.

Marching erect in spite of their rags and tatters came the American negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry. They marched in perfect time, two by two, with a flanking line of Carranza soldiers on each side of them. The negroes kept step as they marched on the bridge, while the diminutive Carranza soldiers almost had to trot to keep up, and the fat, greasy Captain in command perspired from every pore as he dog-trotted along, with his sword flopping between his legs.

Sergeant Page Salutes General Bell.

"Alto!" (Halt,) he shouted, all out of breath. The negroes all stopped at the same time, while the Carranza soldiers stopped in bunches. In the front file was a big buck negro—Sergeant Page, Troop K, of Washington. He wore a pair of ragged khaki riding trousers, slit at the knees, no leggings, no hose, a pair of shoes with no laces, and no hat. His beard was a mat of his dirt-covered face. His underwear had once been white, but was a dirty gray and full of holes. But he stood as erect as if on dress parade at Myer.

As he caught General Bell's eye he raised his right hand to the brim of his imaginary hat in a salute which was attended by a wide grin.

Standing beside him was a little yellow negro—Ira Floyd. The two had been bunkies and had stuck together through the death-fire at Carrizal. They were the first to cross the line to the United States.

General Gonsales handed to General Bell a list of the negro prisoners. General Bell's aid then started calling the names, and as the soldiers answered

...ish stepped forward, crossed the line, and was rushed to the immigration detention station for a kerosene bath and fresh clothing. As the negro cavalrymen passed each saluted General Bell and his staff, and were cheered again and again by a great crowd of Americans who had gathered at the bridge approach to see the survivors of the battle.

Corporal Luther Alexander of Columbia, Tenn., marched across the bridge barefooted and with only his undershirt and riding trousers. He had been wounded in the right shoulder while rising up from his position in the front line to load, and his shoulder had been shattered. For a sling he wore a belt-strap, and his undershirt was torn away from the wound until half his coal-black back was showing. He had no hat, and his face was covered with a moss-like growth of beard.

"I got five Mexicans that I know of," he said after he had crossed the line. "I was firing carefully like the Captain told us to do. I had shot three clips of shells and was just reaching for the fourth when something crashed against my shoulder like a house had fallen upon it, and I knew I was hit. No one tried to bayonet me as I lay on the ground, but I was told by some of the others that they were witnesses to the bayoneting of many of our boys."

Archie Jones of Troop K was another of the negro survivors who was shot through the right arm as he was working his rifle. This wound was in the lower arm and had shattered the bone at his wrist.

"The fight was about over when I got hit," he said. "I was lying out without so much as a bush for cover when a bullet struck me in the wrist, and I knew I was done for. I ran as far as I could, but finally surrendered. After they caught me they laughed me after taking all my clothes but my undershirt from me. My wounded hand was not bandaged tight, but the other hand was, and I was helpless and remained bound all night in spite of the pain. You can see where the ropes cut through the skin on my arms and made sore places. We were well treated after being taken to Villa Ahumada."

Saw Wounded Bayoneted.

William Harris, one of the most intelligent of the negro soldiers, told of the bayoneting of the wounded.

"As fast as our men fell they were bayoneted on the ground," he said. "We had ridden about eight miles from the Santo Domingo ranch, and it must have been about 7 o'clock when the parley started. I was on the right flank and did not see the start of it, and I cannot tell who started firing first. We had seventy-six men, having sent ten of our men back to the base for supplies. Before we knew it the fighting started and the machine guns—there were two of them—opened up. The Mexicans were spread out in the form of a horseshoe with the caulk of it pointing toward the little town of Carrizal. One of the machine guns was hid behind the irrigation ditch and the other was over on our right flank as if to cut us off. I laid down in the road, which gave us no protection from the fire. We scooped out the dirt with our rifles, but that did not help any. Then the firing became general and we fought and fought and fought. I thought the battle never would end. I kept up firing until I ran out of ammunition. I saw the right flank swing around and charge, but my orders were to lay low and get a hit at every shot, and I sure did.

"Finally when every single man around me had been shot I started to throw up the pumplock of my gun when a spent bullet struck me in the right arm and I went down. We sure was outclassed, so I just up and run. The Mexicans fired two volleys at me and I kept on running. They jumped on their horses and started after me when I dropped my six-shooter, threw up my hands, and surrendered. The Mexicans came charging down on me and I thought they were going to kill me.

"'Who are you and why are you fighting us?' one of the men shouted in Spanish. 'I just nachully ain't a fightin' you all any more,' I told him, and they broke out in a laugh and took me prisoner. I had $40 in gold in my shoe and when they stripped us all and fought over our leggings and shirts they took that and divided it among the four of them. They also took a diamond ring from me which belonged to my best girl back in Atlanta. They tied my arms behind me in spite of the bullet wound in my arm and left me lay. They took me from 6 o'clock that night until 8 o'clock next morning when we reached Chihuahua."

"It hurt so my arm got numb and went to sleep. The skin was cut and I was so cramped I could not sleep, but they didn't do any more than shove us with the butts of their guns. That is, the others didn't. The people in Chihuahua threw rocks at us and spit on us, but that was nothing to the hurt in my tied arms."

William Gibson, another of the K troopers, declared emphatically that he saw the Mexican soldiers stab the American soldiers as they lay on the ground, using their bayonets, and some of the officers using their swords. All agreed on this, that they had witnessed the killing of the wounded. None knew exactly how many were killed, and none of the negroes said he had seen Captain Boyd hit. They though Captain Morey was dead until they reached the border, when they were told he was alive and in El Paso, and one negro shouted: "Thank God for dat. It is a happy day for us to hear our Captain alive and well."

After the negroes had baths of kerosene and vinegar to kill germs, they took shower baths and received clean blue denim overalls and jumpers to wear to the fort. As they filed out of the bathroom William Coleman, Superintendent of the negro schools here, gave each negro a bouquet of flowers, which they carried, giggling, in their hands as they marched to the ambulances which carried them to the fort. All their clothes were burned. These were few, for two of the negroes crossed the bridge without trousers, having old towels tied around them, while a single prisoner had a complete outfit of clothing. They got shoes and hats in Juarez, they said.

The roster of the returned troopers follows:

Troop K—Fred Williams, St. Louis; R. L. Floyd, Oklahoma City; Sergeant Allen Peterson, Meridian, Miss.; Joe Oliver, Brighton, Ala.; George Stone, Talladega, Ala.; First Sergeant Felix Page, Washington; William Harris, Atlanta; Samuel MacDonald, Porterville, Tenn.; William Gibbons, Chattanooga; James M. Stokes, Atlanta; Harvey M. Lee, Columbus, Ohio; Elsa Graham, Smith Grove, Tenn.; Charles Marshall, Pasadena, Cal.

Troop C—Luther Alexander, Columbia, Tenn.; William Hogue, Raleigh, N. C.; William D. Gibson, New York; Thomas G. Strickler, Louisville; Tsannie G. Hopping, Atlanta; John Wilson, Macon, Ga.; John Coleman, Jr., Walker Valley, Miss.; George M. Chaplin, Morristown, Penn.

Spillsbury, before his release, entered the private office of General Gonzales in Juarez and there gave out a brief interview, in which he reuceated statements he had been credited with making at Chihuahua by General Jacinto Trevino. These statements were to the effect that Captain Boyd, commander of the Americans at Carrizal, persisted in advancing toward Villa Ahumada to recover a negro deserter, after General Felix Gomez had warned him to turn back and after Spillsbury had urged him to accept this advice.

Feared Death from Mexicans.

Spillsbury said after he had been told that it was his duty to obey he advised Boyd that he at least should wait until the Mexicans fired on him.

Once Spillsbury was on the American side he was asked if he was aware of the statement purporting to come from him, issued through General Trevino.

"I am," he replied.

"Are you going to stick by it?"

"Certainly I will."

"Were you coerced into making it?"

"I was not."

"You will not change your story now that you are safe on American soil?"

"No, I certainly will not. But I refuse to answer any more questions."

He added that immediately on his arrival in Chihuahua City the commander of the Mexican Army Corps of the North sent for him and asked him to outline the Carrizal encounter as he saw it, which he did. He said he was unable to say who fired the first shot, and added that the American command engaged there numbered seventy-six men, ten of the original eighty-six comprising the detachment having been sent back from Santa Maria. He then repeated his story, but this time he did not quote Captain Boyd as saying the Mexicans were only bluffing. He did say, however, that Captain Boyd ordered his men not to fire first.

"We had been on a scouting expedition for several days when Captain Charles T. Boyd, commanding the troops, told me that we were bound for Villa Ahumada to investigate reports that bandits were in that vicinity and to locate a deserter," he said. "We arrived outside Carrizal a week ago last Wednesday, and Captain Boyd sent a messenger in to General Felix Gomez, commanding the Carranza troops there, asking permission to pass through the town toward Ahumada on a peaceful mission.

"General Gomez replied by sending Lieutenant Colonel Rivas out to confer with Captain Boyd. A parley, at which I was interpreter, was held in the centre of the field. The Mexican officer told Captain Boyd that his orders were that Americans could not advance south, east or west. Captain Boyd then asked for a personal interview with General Gomez. This was granted.

"General Gomez reiterated the information given by his subordinate and returned to his lines. A few minutes later, almost simultaneously, both commands formed in lines of skirmish. Then a detachment of Carranza troops ran around our left flank, apparently to surround us. We found ourselves in the centre of a Mexican, stretching in a horseshoe-like curve about us. Then the firing began.

"I don't know who began it, but from the centre of the horseshoe a Mexican machine gun poured a hail of bullets at us, while from the point of the curve on our left flank another was firing at us."

Spillsbury's description of the battle was practically the same as that previously given out by other sources. The scout said that after the second conference he had urged Captain Boyd not to advance in the face of the contrary orders of the Mexican leaders, but was told that the officer should follow instructions.

"'Don't fire until you are fired upon, boys,' I heard Captain Boyd shout as he gave the order to advance over my earnest protest," the scout added.

Spillsbury said he was surrounded by a band of Mexicans who forced him to surrender and threatened to shoot him immediately.

"They said I had fired the shots that killed their leader, and they called me the 'Tejano,' and seemed to believe that I was a Texas Mexican, and consequently, in their opinion, a traitor to Mexico. Until, with the other prisoners, my arms were bound and I was put in a stock car bound for Chihuahua City I believed that I was to be executed. The soldiers also believed that they were to be killed, but I assured them they were not, and as we got further into the interior our confidence began to come back. But again at Chihuahua City I was told that the Governor of the State had ordered my execution, and not until I had talked with General Trevino was I relieved of the impression."

Captain Lewis S. Morey, who was in command of Troop K at Carrizal, reached El Paso this afternoon from Columbus in time to be at the bridge when the survivors reached the border. The meeting between Captain Morey and his negro troopers was affecting. He had previously met his young wife, who had given him up for dead and who had returned to her home in Austin. She hurried here when she learned her husband was alive. Captain Morey arrived at the Union station wearing civilian clothes and slipped through a large crowd which was there to meet him. His wife missed him, and he did not find her until he had walked through the station three times.

Captain Morey, after taking Mrs. Morey to a hotel, hurried to the bridge to see his troopers cross. The soldiers were overjoyed at seeing their commander, and Luther Alexander, one of the wounded, wept for joy as he greeted Captain Morey.

Trooper Gibson, who was with Captain Boyd's troop, supplemented his statement this evening after he had reached Fort Bliss by telling General Bell how Captain Boyd died.

"Captain Boyd told us to get the two machine-gun operators and we started out to get them and get them we did," he said. "After that their marksmanship was not so good, for inexperienced men had to operate the guns. The operators were shielding quail deep in water of the irrigation ditches running the machine guns when we got them. I killed two of the operators for I saw them drop into the water and then Captain Boyd returned to where we were and he died soon after."

Gibson said he had been robbed of $400 gold which he had with him.

Flees Nearly to Juarez.

George M. Chaplin got nearly to Juarez before being captured. He was with the band that followed Lieutenant Adair into the town in the teeth of a fire from doorways and roofs. Forced to retreat, he stumbled into the irrigation ditch, where the Lieutenant was killed with Corporal Bigstaff and Private Smith. He then took refuge in the brush. What became of his two companions he does not know, but a Mexican who followed him for nearly two hours he killed with a pistol. At the station just below Villa Ahumada he hid himself on a freight train, but was discovered by a brakeman near Guzman and delivered to the Carranza authorities.

John Coleman escaped into the desert where, after wandering through the night, he found four other troopers in the morning. The five hid in a little gulch, he said, throughout that day, and in the night in attempting to make their way back to General Pershing's lines, wandered into Villa Ahumada, where they were seized by the Carranza forces and later sent to join the seventeen original captives. The first of the seventeen who were captured believed, they said, they were to be taken to Villa Ahumada to be shot. This conviction was strengthened when they reached the Mexican field base. A large mob of townspeople was gathered along the road and pelted them with stones, cursing and jeering them meanwhile.

Late that afternoon the troopers' arms were tied behind their backs and they were placed in stock cars, being told they were to be taken "to see General Trevino." Reaching the capital they were again stoned, but the Carranza troops put down the demonstrations.

After the fear that they were to be executed were off the negroes said they began to reason that American troops must shortly attempt to effect their rescue.

"Each morning when we were turned into the yard we would gather in a little bunch and say to ourselves: 'Today must surely be the day the Uncle Sam's boys would come and get us,' said one trooper.

"One day, when we had about given up hope that General Pershing was coming after us, British Vice Consul Scovell, who came to see us regularly, told us we were going to be sent to the border and released. Well, we waited four days after that, until last night about 8:30 o'clock the jailer told us that the train was ready and we were going back home. Mister, if you've never been in jail in Mexico, you don't know how good that sounded to us.

"The trip up wasn't bad, though we did not get anything to eat. A few Mexicans jeered us at Villa Ahumada, but other than that we experienced no unpleasantness. Teans were all they gave us while we were in Chihuahua."

Spillsbury said that the Mexicans committed robberies, obtaining about $1,000 from the prisoners and dead. One dying man turned over $250 to a friend to keep. The friend was captured. Others lost above $100 each.

One trooper added that he had heard that the body of Captain Boyd had been cremated by the Mexicans. It was reported also, he said, that many of the Americans ran out of cartridges.

General Gonzales said that in order to make time only one coach had been attached to the train carrying the prisoners. The horses, arms and accoutrements of the men are following on a later train. These will be turned over to the American authorities immediately on their arrival at the border, which is expected to be late tonight or tomorrow.

General Pablo Bertani, who had been expected to arrive in Juarez in charge of the special train, was not aboard when it reached the border. Mexican military authorities were unable to explain his failure to arrive.

After leaving Fort Bliss tonight one of the prisoners from Chihuahua announced that the Mexican officers admitted that they had killed the American wounded on the battlefield at Carrizal.

One of the Carranza officers came into a dark room where we were staying and asked us if we knew what the separate shots we had heard outside meant," the trooper said. "I told him I did not know, but could guess. He answered in Spanish that I understood, and said: 'You are a good guesser; we are shooting your wounded to save taking care of them.'"

The negro also said that two Lieutenant Colonels, two Lieutenants, and one Captain of the Carranza army were killed at Carrizal by the American troops.

ROOSEVELT DIVISION MAY GROW TO ARMY

Applications for Enlistment Swamp Oyster Bay Telegraph and Post Offices.

OFFER ALL EQUIPMENT, TOO

Colonel Turns from Politics to Organizing the Greatest American Military Body.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 29.—The news that Colonel Roosevelt was raising a volunteer division to serve in the event of a call for volunteers for a Mexican campaign has caused such an unprecedented rush of telegrams to Sagamore Hill that the local operator has called for help, and messenger boys are arriving every few hours from Glen Cove with the overflow of applications to enlist. Letters are also coming in such numbers as to swamp the local Post Office. It is expected that the Colonel will be forced to employ clerks to assist in handling the mail.

Mr. Roosevelt's secretary, Walter J. Hayes, tonight issued this statement:

"We have been literally deluged with telegrams and letters of application from men who wish to join a volunteer division. It is physically impossible to reply individually to the organizations and to the men who have communicated with us, but I will see that their applications are carefully filed for future reference, so that in the event of hostilities they can be apprised of what action is contemplated."

All Equipment Offered.

Not only are applications for personal service coming in by thousands but the offers of equipment have been amazing. Everything which could possibly be needed by such a division in the field, from a high-powered armored aeroplane down to materials for field telephones, could be acquired from private sources if Mr. Roosevelt wanted it.

Some of the things offered in letters and telegrams are auto trucks, auto ambulances, water tank wagons, aeroplanes, shoes and clothing, harness and saddlery, and other requisites for horses. Indeed it seems possible that the T. R. brigades might be offered to the Government armed and equipped and ranks full.

From New York to California and from Maine to Florida, and even by cable from our island possessions, applications from individuals and from men representing organizations with as many as 5,000 members are coming to Sagamore Hill.

An Army in Sight.

Infantry in regiments, companies, and squads; cavalry in squadrons, troops, and regiments; companies of engineers, skilled aviators, and men fit for work in the signal corps, together with units for a hospital corps, are being proffered for service with Roosevelt. If he wished, it is said that he could as easily raise an army as a division.

The mobilization of the division, which it is reported will be announced immediately upon the call for volunteers and the Government's official acceptance of the Colonel and his recruits, will probably be in Texas, although it is said that it is a bare possibility that some place in New York State may be selected. Before actual mobilization, however, the various units will be told to assemble in different cities which, it is said, have been selected. There will be centres in the West, the Middle West, the Southwest, the North, and East.

Colonel Roosevelt, who is looking more fit every day, declined positively to speak of plans. It is evident, however, that he has ceased to concern himself about politics and has his mind turned to the organization of the finest military organization of representative Americans ever seen on any field.

It is declared that he will insist, so far as is practicable, in having his division made up of citizens from every part of the country. If the Colonel could, it is believed, he would have each State equally represented. In the meantime politicians are receiving cold comfort and little of it when they call at Sagamore Hill.

Oklahoma Ready for Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

GUTHRIE, Okla., June 29.—Fifty-one of the 200 original Roosevelt Rough Riders in this State have tendered their services in the proposed Roosevelt division to Chief of Police William H. Mitchell, a former Rough Rider and a friend of Colonel Roosevelt. Captain Frank Frantz, former Governor, is cooperating with Chief Mitchell in the eastern part of the State and he pledges 200 additional men if war should be declared.

Most of the men thus offering their services are ex-United States Marshals, cowboys, rangers, and lovers of adventure.

Enthusiasm for the Roosevelt troop runs high, and although the militia is 800 short of war strength it is certain that fully that number would volunteer for the Roosevelt troop if there were a prospect of service. Dr. A. A. West, a prominent Progressive, has resigned his post as a member of the militia hospital corps and will join the Roosevelt division.

Every one is eager and expectant and only awaiting a declaration of war and orders from Colonel Roosevelt.

VILLA IS STILL ALIVE, NEW REPORT DECLARES

Texan in San Antonio Who Knows Bandit Leader Hears He Is in Durango.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 29.—Pancho Villa is still alive, according to information that has just reached an American living here who has spent a large part of his life in Mexico and knows the notorious bandit. The information came from Mexican sources, in Mexico, and its recipient is convinced it is absolutely reliable.

According to the information in the hands of this American, Villa was really wounded early in Pershing's campaign, as was reported, but was shot in the knee and has fully recovered. For over a month the American army officers in Mexico have believed Villa dead. This belief was supported by, but not based on, the great number of reports they received from Mexicans to the effect that he had died of blood poisoning after being shot in the knee. There was a dual basis for the belief. First it was thought that, judging by his past record, Villa could not keep quiet a month. The American officers have heard nothing directly from or concerning him since April 12, when he was supposed to be a short distance west of Parral. They thought it probable that were he still alive arrogant notes or communications of some sort would be received from him.

But, according to the information received by the American here, Villa's wound was in the fleshy part of the leg and healed rapidly after he had fled from the Americans. It is further asserted that Carranza officers have known all the time that Villa was not dead. And it is said that he is now safe in Durango and that he has been there practically ever since the Carranzistas fought the Americans at Parral and prevented them from crossing the Durango line.

A Mexican Idea of "Grace."

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 28, (via El Paso Junction, June 29.)—High officials of the de facto Government said here today that it would be a "very graceful act" on the part of the United States Government if it would return ten machine guns and other war materials recovered by the American troops in fights with the Villa followers.

CAVALRY TROOPS LEAVE FOR TEXAS

Four Companies of the First Entrain at Yonkers and Start for the Frontier.

MOTOR BATTERY IN CAMP

Brooklyn Regiment Under Orders to Leave for Peekskill Today—O'Ryan Names Staff.

Four troops of the First New York Cavalry, under command of Major Edward McLeer, left Yonkers yesterday afternoon for Brownsville, the second mounted unit of the New York Division of the National Guard to start for Texas. The first section of the cavalry special left Yonkers at 3 P. M. and the other sections followed at intervals of ten minutes. A throng, mostly made up of relatives and friends of the troopers, cheered the guardsmen enthusiastically as the special pulled out.

The squadron numbered 300 men and was composed of Troops A, F, K, and L. The troopers were out of their tents at 4 A. M. and in the five hours that followed worked without a letup to get their horses and equipment ready for the long journey. At 9 o'clock Major McLeer reported to his commanding officer that he was ready, and a few minutes later the squadron jogged out of the camp to Broadway and headed for the New York Central yards in Yonkers. The troopers of other cavalry units and all the cavalrymen still at Van Cortlandt Park lined up and gave cheer after cheer for them.

The troops of the regiment still in the park are C, D, E, G, H, I, L, and M. Troops B, H, and I, up-State units, arrived at the park camp late on Wednesday night. Squadron A also is still in camp awaiting orders to entrain. The departure of the troops under Major McLeer was set for 2 P. M., but the loading of animals and equipment caused an hour's delay. The squadron is due to reach Brownsville on Monday morning.

The armored motor battery commanded by Captain H. G. Montgomery left for the Peekskill training camp yesterday, and the Forty-seventh Infantry of Brooklyn is under orders to proceed there today. The Forty-seventh was to have left for Brownsville on Wednesday, but at the last moment the Twelfth Infantry of Manhattan was substituted for it. No orders have been issued indicating when the Forty-seventh will start for Texas, and the same is true of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, which is at Beekman, and the Seventy-fourth Infantry of Buffalo. The Twenty-third Infantry of Brooklyn will go to the Peekskill camp tomorrow.

It was 8 o'clock yesterday morning before the first section of the specials carrying the Twelfth Infantry to Brownsville got away from the Lackawanna terminal in Hoboken. The regiment reported to Governors Island as passing through Buffalo at 4:30 in the afternoon.

The company units of the Tenth Infantry, stationed in Flushing, Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and White Plains, started for Beekman yesterday. It was announced at Division Headquarters that the regiment formerly known as the Sixty-fifth Infantry of Buffalo is now the Third New York Heavy Field Artillery. Twenty 4.7-inch howitzers, with a range of 5,000 yards, have been supplied to the regiment by the Ordnance Department of the army and will be shipped to Beekman, where the command is assembling. Captain Daniel H. Hand, U. S. A., will be in command.

Major Gen. O'Ryan announced yesterday the make-up of his personal staff which will accompany him to Brownsville when he leaves to take command of the New York troops on the border. Under the War Department regulations a number of officers who, under the State regulations, were Lieutenant Colonels now hold the rank of Major. The staff is as follows: Majors Edward Olmsted and Franklin W. Eard, Adjutant Generals; Majors Cornelius Vanderbilt and Allen L. Regan, Inspector Generals; Major J. K. Mealy, Judge Advocate; Major Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster, with Captain J. T. Loree as his chief assistant; Lieut. Col. W. S. Terriberry, Surgeon General, and Captain Alfred Wendt and Captain F. F. Humphreys, aids. The other members of General O'Ryan's staff will remain in New York to take charge of units not sent forward and to direct the work of recruiting. General O'Ryan expects to leave for Brownsville today or tomorrow.

The officers and men of the Ninth Coast Artillery were mustered into the United States service last night in their armory in West Fourteenth Street.

CENSORSHIP TO AID PRESS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The new "censorship" under the direction of Major Douglas MacArthur of the Engineer Corps, son of the late Lieut. Gen. MacArthur, went into operation today at the War Department without evidence of special severity toward newspaper men who have hitherto had free access to the department.

The purpose of the censorship is not to interfere with the activities of news gatherers but, if possible, facilitate their work. A force of assistants will be associated with Major MacArthur, and a call will be made on the heads of the War Department bureaus every afternoon for information as to contracts, shipments, movements of troops, or other facts which can be made public. These will be supplied to the press in form to assist newspaper men in their work.

BOYS OF 71ST DEFY SOUTHWEST HEAT

Continued from Page 1.

very acceptable. With each box went a pint of milk.

Although the feast was intended for the Seventy-first only, the Seventh had passed through St. Louis earlier, and in violation of the rules of warfare existing before the submarine era confiscated 100 bottles. In according Mrs. Hammar a rousing reception the men promised to even things when Brownsville is reached.

"Free Smokes" for Soldiers.

Another pleasant surprise that St. Louis furnished to the men was a big box of cigarettes and smoking tobacco, which was given to each soldier by a St. Louis tobacco firm. This concern, one of the biggest in the country, is meeting every train that reaches St. Louis and taking care of the soldiers in the matter of smoking material.

Under direction of Dr. Kaiser, sanitation is being rigidly insisted upon. All through the trains there is not a single bit of stray paper, and this afternoon the officers in the second section waged war on the fly. As a further precaution against the development of disease, every man in the outfit was vaccinated against smallpox today. What little water the men are permitted to take is first boiled and then passed upon by Dr. Kaiser.

A school for the instruction of non-commissioned officers has been started in each train. Under the tuition of the commissioned officers the men are being coached in how to cope with special conditions they will face on the border. This move is in accord with the unofficial motto of the regiment—"preparedness."

It might be thought that life on a troop train en route to a distant point would get monotonous after the first two days, but so far it hasn't. This is due to the fine spirit that pervades the regiment. It is one for all and all for one all the time.

Land Crab Is a Dog Mascot.

After breakfast at 6:30 the men "police" or clean the cars, and then those who are studious plunge into books on military subjects, while others gather about some old trooper and are told how to care for their equipment. As soon as night shuts off the countryside the men take their recreation. Card games are arranged, and many glee clubs try to outdo each other. The ragtime songs give their existence to the South, and tonight, in honor of the land of syncopated melody, the boys sang them all as they rode fast into Dixie.

The troops of the second section have a dog mascot now. The new recruit was found wandering around the yards in Cleveland and was promptly adopted. They called him Land Crab because he runs sideways. At present Land Crab is mostly ears and tail, but he soon will get plump. The boys have fed the dog everything from watermelon to smoked herring and, as he fails to get sick, they are rather proud of him.

After a fast run from St. Louis over the M., K. & T. Railroad to Sedalia, the trains were due to enter Kansas. It was expected tonight that Brownsville would be reached by Saturday night or early Sunday.

SEVENTH DETRAINS AND TAKES MILE HIKE

Exertion in Hot Sun in Missouri Sends Several Guardsmen Temporarily to Hospital Car.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD SEVENTH REGIMENT HEADQUARTERS TRAIN, SEDALIA, Mo., June 29.—For the first time since leaving New York two days ago the men of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York, today had more than forty minutes outside of their cars. After the failure of a division Superintendent to communicate to his subordinates the order to stop the special train at St. Charles, eighteen miles southwest of St. Louis, about 8 o'clock this morning, so that the men might take a short hike, Colonel Fisk gave the order to run on ninety miles to Mokane, once a rendezvous of the bandits, Cole Younger and the James brothers.

While the entire population of 800 lined the wooden sidewalks, with the temperature at 95 degrees in the shade and 106 in the sun, the Seventh took a jaunt of more than a mile under the non-commissioned officers, with Sergt. Major King Smith—the tennis player—in command. In taking a long hill in double time two of the recruits were overcome by the exertion and were forced to lie in the shade for a time. When the regiment drew up at the station in close ranks six others left the lines, and a few minutes later three more were taken to the hospital car.

All the men recovered within an hour and were ready to start again. Major Fowler and Captain Lucas of the medical corps said that the exertion, after a long train ride, together with the unsettled condition of the men's stomachs, caused by irregular eating and drinking, was too much for recruits unused to drilling. When he saw the column at the double time Colonel Fisk dispatched orderlies to say he thought it would be beter to go slower, but they arrived after the battalion had resumed a normal pace.

No other cases of illness has been reported, and the three hours' rest at Mokane did much to raise the physical condition of the men, the doctors think. Ordinarily the period on cold rations would end today, since army regulations prescribe forty-eight hours as the limit on that fare, but the men will remain partly on cold rations for three days longer, or until Brownsville is reached, Saturday or Sunday.

Although the company was ordered to proceed the full distance on cold rations, it is possible for the men to make coffee, and heat their beans and corned beef on stoves in the new train of nineteen tourist cars and Pullmans provided for the first section at Indianapolis by the War Department after Adjutant General Stotesbury and General O'Ryan had interceded for the regiment. Although the stoves in two of the sleeping cars—some of these coaches antedate even the old Wagner car—have been dismantled, the men were able to fix up two to hold fires. Barrels of hot water in the ration car, connected with steam pipes from the engine, are used to warm up the corned beef and beans. Company A bought a gasoline stove at Mokane and cooked scrambled eggs. Hardtack made its appearance in the officers' cars this morning, huge cylinders of it. It was the only breakfast the officers had.

Railroad officials today told the Seventh that its desire to reach the border before the Seventy-first Regiment would be realized. Preceded by its transport train, the two sections of the Seventh's troop train left St. Louis at 7:40 o'clock this morning after a delay in North St. Louis caused by the breaking of a drawbar. The Seventy-first's leading section was scheduled to leave three hours later.

When the nineteen sleeping car porters came into the troop train they thought their services was ended. They failed to work and started a card game in one of the staterooms. But after they had had an interview with Sergeant Harold M. Kennard of the Headquarters company they became the most active persons on the train.

In breaking up the game Sergeant Kennard said:

"I suppose you know that you've taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and that if you don't get busy around these cars you'll be held as military prisoners, court-martialed and shot."

"No, no, General, we didn't take no oath of allegiance. We left your baggage alone, right where you put it," they said, with their eyes fixed upon the red brassard on the Sergeant's arm.

Captain J. Weston Myers, Quartermaster, ordered the new squad to "go ashore" at Mokane for dinner, and at last report two of the "military prisoners" were missing.

Indiana gave the Seventh another ovation at Terre Haute last night. Missouri seems indifferent. The Seventh expects to reach Dallas, Texas, tomorrow at noon and Waco in the evening.

12TH TRAVELS IN STYLE.

Each Man in His Own Berth When Train Leaves Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—Fresher, happier and cleaner than when they left New York, the 1,200 officers and privates of the Twelfth Regiment left Buffalo early this morning after an eight-hour stop here. When the three sections of the troop train of sixty-one cars slipped down the embankment from the Lackawanna tracks at the Buffalo Junction to the ground level of the Nickle Plate every soldier and officer had a Pullman berth of his own.

Hours late in leaving Hoboken, where the trains were delayed because of the lack of mules, the soldiers did not get to sleep until nearly 5 o'clock Thursday morning. When sleep did come to the weary men, stretched out on the velvet seats of the day coaches, it didn't last long. First there was Scranton with its noisy welcome; then Binghamton with its hundreds of Red Cross women who handed out sandwiches, morning newspapers and flowers to the eager hands stretched from car windows; then Elmira with its band and more Red Cross thoughtfulness, and finally Dansville, where the train stopped to catch its second wind before climbing the hills of this section.

Colonel Wadsworth wired ahead to Buffalo, asking the officials of the Lackawanna Railroad here to arrange for a shower bath for each of the 1,200 men. The news was not broken to the soldiers until they were within twenty minutes of Buffalo.

"Boys, we're going to have a bath in Buffalo before supper—all of you—and—"

Whatever else the Captains and Lieutenants said was lost in the cheer that ran from one end of the train to another. Off came sticky flannel shirts, shoes flew about the aisles and were followed by reclaiming owners. All the men of Section 1 were ready by the time the train stopped before the round house and repair shops of the Lackawanna in East Buffalo.

Sections 2 and 3 followed each other at hour intervals. From 4 o'clock until 7:30 the concrete between the paint shop and the engine repair shop of the Lackawanna was an immense pool. Into the pit the husky soldiers jumped after disrobing in engine cabs and engine tenders. The round house and repair yards are a mile from the nearest cottage in Sloan, and the men pranced about under the hose nozzles like schoolboys.

"There's a bunch of men fit to go anywhere and do anything that Uncle Sam asks. They make you proud. Look at them," said Lieut. Col. Foster enthusiastically as a company after company of disrobed privates ran out of the roundhouse and shook at the first shock of cold water. As the men came from the showers they were marched in single column to the engine cabs or tenders, where they had placed their trousers and shoes. They briskly rubbed each other dry and then walked in single file again out the north door and toward the south door, where Captain Dr. Charles W. Linn of the Hospital Corps vaccinated each man against smallpox.

While the soldiers were taking showers Captain Fred de Peyster's force built an oven of firebricks on the railroad siding and prepared the supper for the enlisted men. The order of coffee and rashers of bacon frying over the coals reached the nostrils of the last bathers and set them cheering. Meanwhile a Buffalo caterer distributed two sandwiches, a banana, and an orange to every man in the regiment. That was in addition to the supper.

At 8:30 o'clock last night the fifty-three officers, headed by Colonel Wadsworth, rode into Buffalo and had dinner at the Hotel Genesee. There the officers were met by a delegation which escorted them to the Buffalo club and each enjoyed the refreshment of the club's plunge and then a special vaudeville entertainment.

During the day 280 carloads of troops passed through Buffalo for the border. None knew the luxury of a bath except the Twelfth. None had sleepers, but the Twelfth.

The first section of the Twelfth's train carried the Colonel and his staff; the second was in command of Major Downes and the third Major Quackenbos.

FOURTEENTH GET BIBLES.

But They Would Appreciate Cigarettes More Than Scriptures.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The Fourteenth New York infantry in two train sections reached here at noon today. The men made no complaint as to the food served and seemed in splendid condition. While in the yards a Presbyterian minister and his assistant distributed bibles, which caused some of the men to remark that they had received bibles at several places, but what they wanted was cigarettes.

"We don't want them to give us the cigarettes," said one Brooklyn soldier, "we want to buy them. We stop in the yards and are not permitted to go out of sight of our train. We have no chance to get a smoke. If St. Louis wants to do something for the soldiers who go through there after us let it have tobacco on sale near the trains as they come in. They needn't be a gift, the soldiers have money to pay for them—but they do want them."

Another need that some of the men felt was a lack of postcards and some way to mail them home. Many postcards were given to the station agent of the Frisco railroad to mail.

OUR DEMANDS NOT MET BY MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

dence of this Government shows that the Pershing expedition is now more "protective than "punitive," its real object being the protection of a considerable stretch of the border against depredations.

Will not Withdraw Troops.

There is no indication that any immediate withdrawal of the American troops from Mexican soil is likely. General Pershing has withdrawn his men from their southernmost points at Namiquipa, Santa Clara, and Los Cruces, within the last week, but this, it is understood, was for the purpose of strengthening his lines for possible emergencies, and not as the beginning of evacuation of Mexican territory.

General Pershing's reports to the War Department have indicated for several days that he was shortening his line somewhat. Officials here, however, are not kept informed regarding the details of troop movments in Mexico, and do not know just how far north the expedition has moved its southern units. It was reported tonight that no new orders had been sent to General Pershing and that any northward movement of the troops was without international significance.

Before the Carrizal incident there was considerable doubt here whether the Carranza Government would actually live up to its warning, given through General Trevino to General Pershing, that any movement by the American forces toward the east, south, or west, would be resisted. Since the Carranza attack there is no longer doubt that the Carranza Government meant what it said when it warned Pershing not to advance, or at least that the Mexican officers, having been ordered to resist any American advance, intended to obey those orders literally.

Prompt advantage of the release of the Carrizal prisoners was taken today by Pan American diplomats to renew their efforts for mediation. Señor Don Ignacio Calderon, the Bolivian Minister, again visited the State Department and canvassed the situation with Secretary Lansing. He found it improved by the release of the prisoners, but learned from the Secretary that pending a formal reply from the Carranza Government to his latest note, no offer of mediation would be acceptable to the United States.

The attitude of the Government, as officially outlined later, is that arbitration is wholly out of the question at this time. If Carranza should withdraw his hostile orders, however, and then proposes that an attempt be made to formulate through mediators an agreement of some sort for joint operations in protecting the border, it might receive consideration. No plan would be acceptable to the United States, however, that in any way hampered its own efforts to guard the lives and property of its citizens.

The right to pursue raiders into Mexico will be maintained and exercised without interruption, and if the border can be properly protected only by temporary military occupation of Mexican territory adjacent to the line, that will be the course pursued.

It is understood that the Washington Government will not under any circumstances consent to a military status quo during a discussion of possible cooperative measures. Officials indicated they had little hope than an agreement for co-operaion could be arranged.

Intimations have come, it is understood, that Carranza intends to back up the orders issued to Trevino directing that American troops be attacked if they moved in any direction in Mexico except toward the border. Officials are fully prepared for a reply of that character from the Provisional President, despite the fact that the prisoners taken at Carrizal have been promptly surrendered on demand. They expect, however, that the reaffirmation of position will be made in a note free from hostile language and continuing the discussion of the advisability of the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

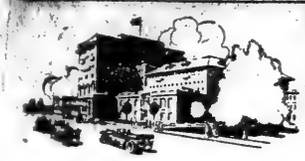
There were no additional reports from Pershing as to the Carrizal fight. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, made public here a copy of the statement attributed to Lem Spillsbury, interpreter for Captain Boyd and one of the prisoners turned over today at El Paso to the American military authorities. It lays the blame for the clash upon the Americans.

Final decision by Washington officials as to the responsibility for the fighting cannot be reached until a complete report from Pershing is available. He is gathering from the survivors all the information they have as to what happened and will submit a full report to Secretary Baker, who will in turn transmit it to the State Department for consideration.

In announcing today that he had been advised by his Foreign Office of the order for the release of the trooper prisoners, Mr. Arredondo said that his information was that General Carranza had taken the step "because he did not desire to aggravate the relations between the two countries." Mr. Arredondo issued this statement, understood to be based largely on the language of his dispatch from Mexico City:

"I have been confident from the first that the American soldiers would be released. From the time of their capture until arrangements were made to free them there was at no time any other intention on the part of the de facto Government or its military officials. The attitude of the First Chief has steadfastly been one of friendship toward the United States, prompted always by a desire to avoid conflict and promote the welfare of both Governments. In the situation that exists it should be borne in mind that it has not been brought about by any act which could be attributed either to the Government or the Mexican people, but is due entirely to the predetermined intentions of an irresponsible criminal."

It became known today that representations were forwarded to General Carranza several days ago in regard to the seizure by Mexican officials of a vast quantity of American property in Mexico since the departure of Americans for the north. The protest was similar to those submitted later to Secretary Lansing by Mr. Arredondo in regard to the border embargo, alleged ill-treatment of Mexicans in the United States and other matters. No reply has come to the American



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CONGRESSMEN URGE REBUKE FOR CAPTAIN

Clash Between Regular Army Officer and General Clement Resented in House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The attitude of Captain S. J. B. Kemper, U. S. A., toward Major Gen. Clement of the Pennsylvania National Guard at the mobilization camp of the National Guard of that State at Mount Gretna on Wednesday was criticised by Representative Mann of Illinois, Republican floor leader, and Representative Focht of Pennsylvania during debate in the House today. According to Pennsylvania members of Congress, there was an open clash between Captain Kemper and General Clement yesterday in front of General Clement's tent when, it is alleged, Captain Kemper sharply told officers of the Pennsylvania Guard that all orders must be countersigned by him before being carried into effect.

In his comment on the incident in the House today Representative Mann suggested that Captain Kemper should be ordered before a court-martial. Discussion of the clash of authority between the army officer and the ranking officer of the Pennsylvania Guard was precipitated by the presentation by Representative J. Hampton Moore, for insertion in The Congressional Record, of an account of the incident appearing in a Philadelphia newspaper today.

"There is no excuse for this officer acting in this manner," said Mr. Mann. "I will not call him a gentleman because no gentleman would act that way. If army officers want to know why men don't enlist more readily in the regular army they ought to have posted in front of them a copy of this newspaper article. The impression is well founded throughout the country that men who enlist in the regular army are treated too much like dog and servant."

After criticising the action of Captain Kemper and concluding with an attack on the Administration's Mexican policy, Representative Focht of Pennsylvania asserted that this policy was responsible for failure of young men to enlist in the militia.

"That may be," replied Mr. Meore, "but the young men who have gone into the National Guard have been taught the idea that they would fight together. They have been encouraged to stand shoulder to shoulder, and to assist each other. There has been a comradeship about it. They have learned to know each other and have learned to know their officers, from the Sergeants up to the Major General of the National Guard. They have now been drafted into the regular army service, and here is one result of the draft.

"That is the situation that confronts us, and was bound to confront us under the draft system. Our 10,000 young men believed themselves qualified for service. They are a large proportion of the young men who are going to the front—I do not know whether they expected to be regular soldiers for a long period of three years or not; but they have had to leave their families at home and at $15 a month, are now facing the conditions exactly as we pictured them here when the draft resolution was under discussion.

"A Captain of the regular army is set over them. They had served under a Major General of the National Guard, and he is one of the only two Major Generals of the National Guard of the United States; there are three brigade commanders, for we have nine regiments in Pennsylvania, and there are various other officers with these guard officers with whom they have marched; they have been in camp with them; they have talked patriotism together, and they expected to fight together, but now they find themselves in the regular army of the United States, with Captain Kemper of the regular army in charge.

"It may be all right, and the Captain, although reported as being a martinet, may be doing his full duty. I do not know, but if the incident is to be taken seriously it will not help the rush of recruits for whom the country is said to be in need."

GEN. McGRATH VOLUNTEERS.

Former Adjutant General, 75 Years Old, Offers His Services.

In response to the call for National Guardsmen who are past the campaigning age to do service in the organization left behind at the home depot units, General Thomas H. McGrath has offered his services to the National Guard authorities, to be used as they may command. General McGrath, who for thirty years served in the National Guard, was during the Administration of Grover Cleveland as Governor Assistant Inspector General. During Governor Hill's term of office he was Inspector General, and was appointed Adjutant General by Governor Flower. In reply to his offer Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury sent him the following letter:

General Thomas H. McGrath, 226 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

My Dear General: I appreciate your note of the 21st inst. very much, and in these days of turmoil it is inspiring to know that we have the support of those who in years gone by have done so much to put the military force of the State in the position it now occupies.

It may be necessary to call upon you for counsel and advice, and you may be sure I will not hesitate to take advantage of your kind offer. Yours very truly,

LOUIS W. STOTESBURY.

General McGrath is 75 years old. He is a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

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Pennsylvania R. R.

LULL IN MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO WEST

General Wood Will Issue No New Orders to Entrain for Two Days.

RHODE ISLAND LEAVES NEXT

Orders for First Infantry of Maine to Move Are Canceled—Yale Battery to Camp.

No new orders for the movement of National Guard units in the States included within the territory of the Eastern Department of the army will be issued for the next forty-eight hours, and probably not until all the units now under orders are well on the way to the border.

General Wood, the department commander, said last night that he would like to keep all the guard troops, not under orders to go to the border, in camp for six months before sending them forward. If this were possible, he added, it would mean that the units would be composed of seasoned troops who would know how to care for themselves as well as how to fight when they reached the frontier.

All the units now under orders for border service, however, will go as scheduled, and General Wood said that the Pennsylvania troops had finally begun to move, and that by tonight or tomorrow at the latest all the Pennsylvania infantry regiments and the other mobile units should be on the way to the frontier.

The Rhode Island field artillery units which were ordered to start South on Wednesday night are now equipped and have reported ready. They are expected to leave Providence some time today. The regular army inspectors reported yesterday that more than 500 of the men in the Florida regiment had been disqualified for physical reasons and that it would be some time before the command will have reached minimum war strength and be ready to start for Texas.

General Wood expressed astonishment yesterday concerning the reported complaints of the men of the Seventh Regiment as to shortage of food supplies en route to the front.

"The Seventh," said General Wood, "is the last regiment from which I expected a complaint. For this regiment to send in a kick about short rations on a moving train seems to me very peculiar when we take into consideration the kind of command the Seventh is generally conceded to be. It is thoroughly understood that soldiers when entrained take care of their own kitchen arrangements. The food is furnished them by the Government, and it is good food, too—the best that science dictates. If units going South have not supplied themselves with competent cooks and distributors of this food, the responsibility is on the shoulders of the commanders of those units."

The orders issued only a few days ago for the First Infantry of Maine to proceed to the border have been canceled for the reason that the regiment is not yet in condition for field service. The Yale battery, instead of proceeding to Texas immediately, will go to the Federal field artillery instruction camp at Tobyhanna, Penn., for further training. Other militia artillery organizations also will be sent to that training ground for additional instruction, it was announced.

Because of the pressing need of all available regular army officers for mobilization and other duties, the training camp for civilians at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be discontinued.

Reports received at Governors Island last night concerning troops now en route to the border stated that the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn will reach Dallas, Texas, this morning, and that both the Seventh and the Seventy-first Infantry regiments of Manhattan should be well into Texas on the last leg of their journey today.

GUARDSMEN COMPLAIN.

New Jersey Boys Write Mother of Discomforts of Trip.

David Wesson of 111 South Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J., sent a letter to THE TIMES yesterday inclosing letters to their mother from his two sons who are members of the Essex Troop, N. G. N. J., and now on their way to the border. Mr. Wesson asserts that the War Department could not have gone about it in a better manner had it "deliberately started out with the intention of breaking down the health of the men and having them arrive in the condition to contract typhoid and other diseases," and adds: "I have just received another item of news from the troop from a reliable source, that plenty of time can be taken to water the horses which cost several hundred dollars apiece, but no time can be spared to feed the men or allow them to purchase food for themselves. Here are the letters from the younger Wessons:

Pittsburgh, Penn., June 28, 1916.

Dear Mother: This morning we arrived at above, where we are going to take off horses and water them. Last night Paul and I slept together, and we were so tired that we slept regardless of our quarters.

You know when you left the other night we had to stand in line for five hours and then ride down to the train, where we had to hold horses for ten hours. The Government sent us chicken and hog cars instead of horse cars, and they all had to be fixed up first.

Last night at Harrisburg the Ladies' Aid Society came down and fed us fruit and cigarettes. There is lots of spirit shown here in the West, and all the people in the small towns turn out with flags and lights to salute as we pass.

The extra blanket came in handy last night, for Paul left his on his saddle.

Yesterday we got exactly one small meal from the Government after being up two nights and days. Everybody looks as though they had been on a three days' tear. If the United States Congress had to take this trip I think they might wake up.

Will have to close now, with best love to all. Affectionately, HARRY.

Pittsburgh, Penn., June 28, 1916.

Dearest Mother: We are now in Pittsburgh, stopping to take the horses off the car and water them.

That is all talk about Pullman cars. We are sitting up in day coaches, but we are all so tired we could sleep on the floor if we had to.

At Harrisburg last night the Ladies' Aid Society sent boxes of fruit and candy; also cigarettes on the train.

While we were sidetracked at Harrisburg the Seventh Regiment train came by, and Harry and I stood to lots of fellows we knew out of the window.

Every one is keeping up his spirits in spite of the poor accommodations. Harry and Paul are as jovial as ever.

Must stop now. Love to all.

Your affectionate son, DAVID.

In asking that the letters be printed Mr. Wesson said he was willing to give his sons to the service of his country, but could not remain silent when he sees them "being sacrificed on the altar of political inefficiency, negligence and ignorance."

DELAY WILL AID AMERICANS.

Preparedness in Case of Trouble Would Be Perfected.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 29.—Any delay incident to new negotiations with General Carranza will be of inestimable benefit to the United States should the course of events cause a general clash between the United States and forces of the de facto Government, according to army officers here. This advantage would consist not only of permitting the release for active service of the 35,000 regulars guarding the border by substitution of National Guardsmen, but in the concentration of supplies for a big campaign, the mobilization of transport facilities, and rehabilitation of the flying arm of the service.

Activities of the Quartermaster's Department of the Southern Division have been diminished in no way since the report was received that the American prisoners taken at Carrizal would be surrendered to the American authorities. The department has continued to arrange for camp sites for the numerous National Guard units not yet started for the border. July 1 bids will be opened here for great quantities of provisions.

The pay of officers and men on the border now approximates $1,800,000 a month, but this will be greatly increased by the addition of the National Guardsmen.

GLANDERS IN CAMP ALARMS TROOPERS

Five Horses and Two Mules Have to be Shot at Van Cortlandt Park.

NO DANGER, SAYS DOCTOR

Many Animals Brought from West Suffering from Distemper, Which is Not Contagious.

Troopers of the First Cavalry and Field Artillery encamped in Van Cortlandt Park are anxious through fear that an epidemic of glanders has broken out among 350 horses and sixty-eight mules which arrived at the camp last week in a shipment from Montana. The fact is, according to Dr. H. Nimphius, veterinarian in charge of the animals, five horses and two mules suffering from glanders were shot on Wednesday, but tests of the remaining stock show no signs of glanders among them.

The troopers are still somewhat excited, however, for they know that glanders, a very contagious disease, is communicable to men, and, Dr. Nimphius said last night, many of the horses were suffering from distemper, which the men mistake for glanders. The distemper, the veterinarian said, was not contagious and was not serious, being due merely to the unaccustomed climatic conditions in which the horses were suddenly placed; but to the non-expert eye the symptoms were similar to those of glanders. Consequently, the troopers, seeing the horses affected with distemper, assumed that glanders was prevalent and are in fear that they will catch the disease.

The fearful condition of the men was illustrated in many instances yesterday, most of those noticed showing decided aversion to going near the horses. For example, a cavalryman was seen walking toward a watering trough by a fellow trooper, who called out excitedly:

"Come away from there, Harry. Do you want to catch the glanders?"

Dr. Nimphius last night deplored this condition among the men.

"There is no danger at all, now," he said. "In the first place, several cases of glanders in such a large shipment of animals are not surprising, and, in the second, as soon as the disease was discovered every horse in the camp was inoculated with a solution which betrayed it in the five horses and two mules killed. None of the other animals showed any signs of serious ailment. The seven animals injected were segregated, and yesterday they were shot because their recovery seemed hopeless. The only ailment from which any of the horses is suffering is distemper, which is perfectly natural and thoroughly harmless."

It was learned at the camp that many of the cavalrymen fear difficulties when the time comes for entraining the horses and mules. The animals, it was said, are only partially broken and may prove almost unmanageable when the attempt is made to get them into box cars is made. They were removed from the cars in which they came with great difficulty, and persuading them to re-enter the cars will be more troublesome still, it was thought. The men, however, are very desirous of getting to the border and are impatient at delays.

SAYS CUBA MUST STAND BY MEXICO

Liberal Organ, However, Promises Support of America in Case of a European Quarrel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 29.—The Heraldo de Cuba reproduces by cable part of THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial article today, and then charges THE TIMES with trying to bring odium upon Cuban Liberals. The Heraldo denies anti-Americanism, and adds:

"THE TIMES is enormously mistaken in declaring we are against the neighboring Republic. We admire the great spirit of progress and the profound virtues of work and moral grandeur in the American Union, but we can't pay the debt of gratitude we owe, since shed blood can't be paid for with gold or concessions. All the sorrows or simple difficulties of our benefactor find a deep echo in our hearts. We can add that on the possible, if unforeseen, day of European attack we will rise to show that we have not forgotten the sacrifices made in our favor by the great nation."

The Heraldo then defends its partisanship with Mexico on the ground that the Latins must stick together.

"The affection shown Mexico, our Latin sister," it says, "is the result of a spirit of defense and of necessity, for the life absorption of Mexico would be its ruin as an independent country, and the people who know at a distance their patriotic interests understand that in the evasion of a war with Mexico is their salvation. The deep unquenchable love which we have for the United States ceases in a moment. Our love for Cuba bids it cease. In this, Americans who truly love their country will applaud us."

LONG SICK LIST IN 47TH.

Col. Terriberry May Be Forced to Condemn Its Brooklyn Armory.

Conditions in the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment, at Marcy Avenue and Heyward Street, Brooklyn, where the command has been under arms for the last ten days, are so bad, it was reported yesterday, after an inspection by Lieut. Col. W. S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon of the National Guard, that he probably would order the building condemned. Ten men of the regiment are confined in the veterans' room with tonsilitis, and the others are laid up with colds.

The heat and bad air of the armory became so oppressive yesterday afternoon that the men were taken out on a hike of two and a half miles to McCarren Park and return. Although they were gone for some time and in their absence an effort was made to air out and clean up the armory, conditions were nearly as bad on their return. The confinement in such quarters had so weakened the men, who are expected to withstand the hardships of a border campaign, that four collapsed on the march, and the health of others was so bad that an extra surgeon was sent to the armory to attend them.

Benjamin Levy of Company E, who lives at 95 Siegel Street, became so ill that he was taken to Kings County Hospital.

EXILES TO AID CARRANZA.

Arredondo Tells First Chief, who Accepts Their Offers.

MEXICO CITY, June 29.—The Mexican Ambassador at Washington, Eliseo Arredondo, has informed his Government that various exiles of note, including Miguel Diaz Lombardo, former Minister to France; José Marie Maytorena, former Governor of Sonora; Francisco Escutero, former Minister of Foreign Relations in Carranza's Cabinet; Enrique Llorente, former Mexican Consul at El Paso; Manuel Garza, and Luis Guzman, have offered their services to the Constitutional Government in case of foreign intervention. The Government has accepted their offer.

General Carranza is in receipt of numerous messages from persons prominent in military and civil life declaring their adhesion to the Government in the event of the outbreak of war.

ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock
"The World's Best Table Water"

11,000 GUARDSMEN NOW AT BEEKMAN

Camp Augmented by the Arrival of Buffalo and Albany Regiments and Hudson Valley Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., June 29.—With the arrival of troop units here today, there are now 11,000 guardsmen under tents, making it one of the largest State military concentrations in history. The camp was augmented by the arrival of the Sixty-fifth Regiment from Buffalo, the Tenth from Albany, and several companies from the Hudson Valley.

Brig. Gen. Eddy failed to get a salute when he arrived in camp, although one had been ordered for him by Colonel Lucas. The field batteries in camp had no blank cartridges.

The Sixty-fifth, which comes from the east side of Buffalo, contains a large majority of men of German descent. It has also a few of nearly every other nationality, and is already known in camp as the "foreign legion." The one company in which Teutonic blood does not predominate is Company F, which is composed almost exclusively of Poles. It has Poles who have served in the Russian, Austrian, and German armies. One man in the company was in the Russo-Japanese War and another served with the Serbs in the Balkan War.

Captain J. M. Givinner of Company K said that all of his company were Germans except for a seasoning of Irish and one Greek, a veteran of the Graeco-Turkish War, who was enlisted because he is a barber.

The Sixty-fifth, which has been an infantry regiment for sixty years, was recently directed to make itself over, as a heavy artillery organization. It arrived here as a heavy artillery unit without any artillery. There are also three machine gun companies in camp now, but not a machine gun.

The supplying of the 11,000 troops with water, which has been done mainly so far by a spring and four wells near farm houses, will be taken over tomorrow by the new water system, Colonel Lucas announced tonight. Five recently bored wells, which have been found sufficient to supply 10,000 or more gallons of water a day, or ten gallons a day for each man, will be connected with the water mains by men of the Twenty-second engineers and the Second Regiment, working all night.

MOTOR BATTERY IN CAMP.

Fifty Guardsmen Chug Into Peekskill on Motor Cycles.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, Peekskill, N. Y., June 29.—Motors were heard chugging in the distance here at noon, and before it was announced what was coming to the camp fifty guardsmen on motor cycles shot into view around the bend of the hilly entrance to the camp grounds, followed by three armored motor cars and several auxiliary cars. The first armored battery had arrived for machine-gun practice.

Captain H. G. Montgomery, in command of the motor battery, ordered the guardsmen, all of them college men, put through a rigid drill with their motor cycles on the camp ground, and until the consignment of machine guns arrive there will be only rifle practice on the range to perfect the men in marksmanship.

The battery numbers 156 men and four officers, including Lieutenant W. T. Starr, who pitched camp with fourteen men on Wednesday; Lieutenant Dudley Olcott and Lieutenant George Hubbell, Jr. The equipment of the battery consists of fifty motor cycles for machine gun and dispatch service, rifles, three armored motor cars, three scout cars, supply trucks and auxiliary motor cars.

D., L. & W. PAYS GUARDS.

Lehigh Valley Also Joins Employers Caring for Militia.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad yesterday joined the employers who will make provision for the National Guardsmen among their employes while the militia is in the service of the Government. The Board of Managers of the Lackawanna voted that employes of the company who were members of the guard on June 14, 1916, and who had been more than a year in the company's service should have an indefinite leave of absence for military service without impairment to their pension or other records. Such employes will find their places open when they return, and payments will be made in their behalf as follows:

Full pay to all for the month of June, 1916. After July 1, to married men, full pay; to unmarried men, one-half to two-thirds full pay, according to those dependent upon them; no payment to exceed $100 per month. The foregoing subject to termination at the pleasure of the Board of Managers.

The Lehigh Valley, in general, made the same provisions with slightly different details of payment, an original feature of the specifications being that only married employes living with their wives or families, should receive full pay. Unmarried employes with dependents, it was decided, should receive from one-half to full pay, and all other unmarried employes one-half pay, no payments after July 1 to exceed $100 a month.

The American Type Founders Company doubly protected the dependents of guardsmen among its employes by requiring the men to sign a written order for the payment "of their salaries or wages or reasonable parts thereof in such maner as will provide for those dependent upon them in their absence." The company announced that, for the period of enlistment, it would pay full salaries in behalf of men regularly paid on a salary basis, and the average weekly earnings for the last three months in behalf of men regularly paid on an hour basis.

John McE. Bowman of the Biltmore Hotel announced that the hotel would pay full salaries to all guardsmen during their absence, and it was farther learned that Mr. Bowman had provided soup for the soldiers of the Twelfth Regiment while they were waiting on Wednesday night for the departure of their trains.

Moller & Schumann Company announced full pay to all National Guardsmen during military service, and protection in insurance rights. William Green extended their guarantee of full pay during service to include not only militiamen, but employes with the company for more than five years who desired to go to Plattsburg. Full pay for militia duty and half pay while at Plattsburg was promised employes with the firm for from one to five years.

Pfeiffer Color Company, New York Gas and Electric Appliance Company, Valentine & Co., Henry L. Doherty & Co., and the George L. Dyer Company announced full pay for their employes during the period of military service.

Additions yesterday to the list of employers making sub-station provision for employes who were called out with the guard were as follows:

American Type Founders Co.	Lackawanna Railroad.
Biltmore Hotel.	Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Doherty, Henry L. & Co.	Moller & Schumann Co.
Dyer, the George L. Co.	N. Y. Gas & Electric Appliance Co.
Green, William.	Valentine & Co.
Pfeiffer Color Co.	

Valentine & Co., who are manufacturers of varnishes and colors, are also paying the employes of their London office who are in the English Army, it was announced.

"TO UPHOLD SOVEREIGNTY."

Carranza's Nephew Cables Mexico Would Keep Up a War.

"We are determined to keep up the war indefinitely to uphold the sovereignty and independence of our country," read a cablegram received yesterday afternoon by William A. Staats of 29 Beekman Place from Colonel Alberto Salinas Carranza, head of the Mexican Aviation Corps, and nephew of the head of the Mexican de facto Government. Mr. Staats said he was a purchasing agent of aviation supplies for the Carranza Government, and was a personal friend of Colonel Salinas, with whom he went to school at St. John's Academy, near Syracuse.

Colonel Salinas's cablegram, which was sent yesterday, read:

Mexico City, June 29, 1916.

Neither the Government of Mexico nor the people of Mexico want war, and are both doing everything available to avoid it, but as long as your Government insists on keeping troops in our territory the danger of war will exist. If there is war all the responsibilities will fall on the American Government, as it has neither the right nor the motives for keeping soldiers on our soil.

It is inconceivable how your Government can think about war, which would cause immense damage for many years to both countries, only to remedy insignificant and temporary ones, as we are determined to keep up the war indefinitely to uphold the sovereignty and independence of our country. You who have been here and know us personally should tell the American people the truth about Mexico.

A. SALINAS.

This cablegram was received in reply to a message sent by Mr. Staats to Colonel Salinas on June 27, in which he said:

"Please use all your influence to prevent a breaking off of the friendly relations between our Governments. It is my sincere desire that reason and sane judgment prevail in both."

AMERICANS LOSE PROPERTY.

State Department Asks About Mexican Action Against Refugees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Representations have been made to the Carranza Government by the State Department against the action of various local authorities in certain portions of Mexico confiscating the property of Americans who are joining the general exodus of refugees from Mexico. According to advices reaching the State Department, the property confiscated includes large quantities of gold and silver, and considerable personal property, including horses and automobiles. These seizures have taken place in the States of Jalisco, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and Colima, and in the ports of Tampico and Manzanillo.

The Navy Department's reports today showed that seventeen men, fifteen women, and fifteen children had been put on board the battleship Nebraska at Vera Cruz and that 411 American refugees are now on board that vessel. Admiral Winslow notified the department that sixty-seven refugees had left Guaymas on the armored cruiser Colorado, and that the Cleveland and Glacier had taken 209 refugees from that port.

All Americans but three have now left the Yaqui Valley. Several days ago Admiral Winslow reported that about sixty American colonists in the Yaqui Valley had refused to leave. Today the Admiral reported only three Americans had remained in that district.

From Tampico the Navy Department received word that 775 refugees had left that place for New Orleans on the Dixie, and 225 others had left Tampico on the tank ship Herbert G. Wiley.

Will Avoid Clashes of Sentries.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 29.—At the close of a conference today General Norzgaray, commander of the Mexican forces across the border, and Colonel W. H. Sage, the American commander, announced they had arranged for co-operation in the prevention of clashes through the mistakes of sentries.

ADVERTISEMENT.



Robert Reiney Importing Co., Lace Mill, Wechawken, N. J. Frederick W. Fischer, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

A second contract for this company followed the building above. Turner has built 9 buildings for the textile industry, including Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. Nashua Manufacturing Co. William Whitman Company

TURNER Construction Co

WILSON STANDS FIRM

Tells Mediation Committee "Must Follow Words" in Mexico.

To a plea made at the White House by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, and Professor Harry A. Overstreet of City College for the submission of the controversy with Mexico to mediation or arbitration, President Wilson replied that affairs with Mexico had reached a "crisis where acts must follow words."

The two college men and Mrs. Pinchot were a committee who carried to the President the resolution passed by a joint committee on arbitration with Mexico following a mass meeting on Tuesday night of various organizations under the auspices of the City Club at 12 West Thirty-first Street. The resolution concluded with this request to the President:

"We ask that the differences between the two nations be submitted to mediation or arbitration in accordance with the spirit of the treaty of 1848 with Mexico, and in order that this treaty of the United States and Mexico shall not be a mere scrap of paper."

The members of the committee, who returned yesterday, gave this version of the reply of the President to their request:

"Never in my Administration shall it be said that any treaty of the United States is a scrap of paper. We have come to a crisis where acts must follow words. While we have the greatest sympathy with the problem of the Mexican people and their desire for self-government we have come to the point where we must insist that the lives and liberty of our own people shall be safe from the depredations of Mexican bandits."

The committee also had interviews with Secretary of State Lansing, and with Secretaries Baker, Lane, and Wilson of the War, Interior, and Labor Departments, in which Professor Fisher, Chairman of the delegation, urged the importance of the action of the nation at this crisis.

The committee received telegrams from Dr. David Starr Jordan and Señor Modesto C. Rolland announcing their departure for Washington yesterday for continuation of their mediation efforts. Mrs. Pinchot and Mansfield Story of Boston will go to Washington to join them in the work.

SEEK MILLIONS FOR FLYING.

Aero Club Delegation Visits Officials in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A committee of the Aero Club of America, headed by Alan R. Hawley, President, and Henry Woodhouse, Governor, visited Washington today on behalf of aerial preparedness. The committee, with Congressman George Murray Hulbert of New York, were in conference with administration officials at the White House, the War and Navy Departments, Senator George E. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs; Secretary of War Baker, Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, and Colonel George O. Squier, in charge of army aeronautics. They also met Secretary Daniels.

At the request of Secretary Baker the committee submitted to the War Department a plan for aerial preparedness entailing an expenditure of $28,975,000. The delegation told Secretary Baker that 300 aviators were needed immediately and that it would be necessary to train 900 men. To train these men it is necessary to allow one aeroplane in operation and one in reserve for every four men, making a total of 450 aeroplanes needed in training alone.



Check Off (√) Your Wardrobe Gaps For Fourth-O'-July

IN THIS little space, my big stocks feel as cramped as a jack-in-the-box. Remember, I sell everything a man wears from *Hat* to *Hose*.

Stein-Bloch Summer Suits in Flannels, Homespuns and Tropical Worsteds—$20 to $45.

Palm Beach Suits, the genuine, original and uncopyable—$8.50 to $12.50.

"Professional" Swimming Suits—with deep-cut necks and armholes and short, snug trunks—Navy, Black, Oxford—$2.85 and $3.85.

White "Oxweave" Shirts without collar or with attached deep-point sport collar—$1.50.

Cool-Check Athletic Underwear of thinnest Cross-Bar Nainsook—50c the garment.

White Flannel Trousers of needful weight to drape well and repel creases—$5, $6 to $9.00.

Crepe Beach Robes with slippers to match—$3.50.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

WILSON URGES THAT NATION BE JUST

Continued from Page 1.

ica first' means nothing until you translate it into what you do. So I believe most profoundly in the duty of every American to exalt the national consciousness by purifying his own motives and exhibiting his own devotion.

"In the second place, America, the country that we put first in our thoughts, should be ready in every point of policy and of action to vindicate at whatever cost the principles of liberty, of justice, and of humanity to which we have been devoted from the first. You cheer the sentiment, but do you realize what it means? It means that you have not only got to be just to your fellowmen but that as a nation you have got to be just to other nations.

"It comes high. It is not an easy thing to do. It is easy to think first of the material interest of America, but it is not easy to think first of what America, if she loves justice, ought to do in the field of international affairs. I believe that at whatever cost America should be just to other peoples and treat other peoples as she demands that they should treat her. She has a right to demand that they treat her with justice and respect, and she has a right to insist that they treat her in that fashion, but she cannot with dignity or self-respect insist upon that unless she is willing to act in the same fashion toward them. That I am ready to fight for at any cost to myself.

Small Group That Would Control.

"Then, in the third place, touching ourselves more intimately, my fellow-citizens, this is what I believe: If I understand the life of America, the central principle of it is this, that no small body of persons, no matter how influential, shall be trusted to determine the policy and development of America.

"You know what you want in your business. You want a fair field and no favor. You want to be given the same opportunity that other men have, not only to make known what you have to sell, but to sell it under as favorable conditions as anybody else; and the principle of the life of America is that she draws her vitality, not from small bodies of men who may wish to assume the responsibility of guiding and controlling her, but from the great body of thinking and toiling and planning men from whom she draws her energy and vitality as a nation.

"I believe—and this is the reason I am a Democrat, not merely with a big D, but with a little d; I am all kinds of a Democrat, so far as I can discover—but the root of the whole business is this, that I believe in the patriotism and energy and initiative of the average man. Some men say they believe in it, but when they act they show that they do not. They show that they think the only advice that it is safe to take is their advice.

"I was not referring to any individual, but I could give you an interesting and a very short list of a group of individuals who have that opinion, namely, that it is not safe for the United States to escape from their control. I feel perfectly safe in the hands of the average body of my fellow-citizens. You are bound to feel safe in their hands. If they do not believe in you, you cannot sell anything. If they do not believe in you, you cannot conduct your business. Your vitality comes from them to you; it does not go from us to them. The theory of government which I decline to subscribe to is that the vitality of the nation comes out of closeted councils, where a few men determine the policy of the country.

"So, gentlemen, I feel at home in this company, not because I advertise, but because I have got principles that I am perfectly willing to expose to the public view, and because I want to express my sympathy with, not only, but my admiration for a body of men who think it is worth while to get together in order to tell the truth. The only thing that ever set any nation free, the only thing that ever set any nation free, is the truth. A man that is afraid of the truth is afraid of the law of life. A man that does not love the truth is in the way of decay and failure, and I believe that if you will just let the vitality that is in you and the enthusiasm that is in you run beyond the confines of your own businesses that you may be interested in, you will presently feel that infinite reward, as if the red blood of a whole nation came surging back into your own veins.

"Can you imagine, my fellow-countrymen, a more inspiring thing than to belong to a free nation and make your way among men every one of whom has the right and the opportunity to say what he thinks? Criticism does not hurt anybody. I heard an old politician once say to his son: 'John, don't bother your head about lies and slanders, they will take care of themselves, but if you ever hear me denying anything, you may make up your mind that it is so.'

"And when you see a man wincing under criticism, you may know that something hit him that was so, and, therefore, when they are saying the things that are not true, there is no credit in keeping your head and not minding it. I have such an inveterate confidence in the ultimate triumph of the truth that I feel, with old Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, that the truth is no invalid, and you need not mind how roughly you handle her. She has got a splendid constitution and she will survive every trial and every labor.

"I have gone, therefore, as I have abundantly shown you, not to make a formal speech—if I could show you some of the things I have been obliged to do before I came here, you would know that I could not possibly make a speech—but merely to show my profound interest in a body of men who are not only devoted to business, but devoted to ideals.

"Business is all right so long as it is not sordid, and it cannot be sordid if it is shot through with ideals. A man, no matter how humble his business, can hold his head up among the princes of the world if, as they ought to do, he will think of himself as the servant of the people and not as their master, as one who would serve and not one who would govern.

"I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the ideals of a profession which can lower or exalt business, as you choose, and which you have chosen to employ for its exaltation. I came away from Washington to look into your faces and get some of the enthusiasm which I always get when I come away from officialdom and touch hand to hand with the bodies of the free American people."

The President returned to his special train at the Broad Street Station immediately after finishing his speech. He held the train for four minutes until a newspaper man who had accompanied the party from Washington reached the station.

"I promised I wouldn't leave him behind," he told the Reception Committee when they inquired about the cause of the delay. The train pulled out at 5:03 P. M.

ADVERTISING MEN ADJOURN.

Trade Commissioner Hurley Among Speakers at Final Sessions.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World concluded their twelfth annual convention here this afternoon after re-electing Herbert S. Houston President for another year. All of the other officers also were re-elected.

One of the chief addresses at the final session was made by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who has been co-operating with the Vigilance Committee of the advertising men's association in prosecuting untruthful advertisers. Mr. Hurley read a letter from President Wilson urging greater co-operation between the business men of the nation and the Federal Government.

Mr. Hurley said ignorant competition was one of the greatest dangers to the trade development of the United States.

"Government has complained about business," he said, "and business men have complained of the attitude of the Government toward business. Whatever justification there may have been in the past for such complaints, today there is a better understanding between Government and business.

"The Government, through the Federal Trade Commission, by recommending the subjects of costs to the business men of the country at this time and offering to aid in the actual development of proper cost systems, is endeavoring to do a constructive piece of work which is of the greatest importance. The problems of credit and finance, of foreign trade and unfair methods of competition, and of labor and capital—all will begin to solve themselves once the subject of costs receives on every hand the attention it rightfully deserves."

Others who addressed the convention at its final session were Edmond B. Osborne, President of the Osborne Company, Newark, N. J., who spoke for the advertising specialty manufacturers; E. T. Meredith of Des Moines, Iowa, who represented the agricultural publishers; William H. Ukers of New York, representing the business press; Homer J. Buckley of Chicago, representing the direct mail advertisers; Reuben H. Donnelly of Chicago, representing the directory publishers; Frank R. Robins of New York, representing the financial advertisers; C. Henry Hathaway of New York, representing the magazines; Harry Tipper of New York, representing the national advertisers; Louis Wiley, representing THE NEW YORK TIMES; Harvey Conover of Chicago, representing the outdoor advertising; E. Allen Frost of Chicago, representing the poster advertisers; Loyal Lincoln Wirt of Wellesley, Mass., representing the religious press, and E. Lawrence Fell of Philadelphia, representing the graphic arts.

Following the speeches several trophies were awarded. A majority of the delegates to the convention left on a recreation trip to Atlantic City after adjournment.

PRESIDENT HERE TONIGHT.

Will Speak at Dinner of New York Press Club.

The promise of President Wilson to be the guest of the New York Press Club at its annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight has aroused an interest in the occasion such as has not been felt since Ulysses S. Grant as President honored the club at its first banquet in 1878.

Because of the speech of the President, requests for reservations have come from all over the country. Practically all but a few places have been allotted.

A feature that has marked none of the dinners since President Grant inaugurated the custom lies in the intention of Mrs. Wilson to attend the banquet.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

TWO-PIECE SUITS

Blue Flannel — Tan Silk
$18.00 $15.00

FANCY MIXTURES
Washable and Non-Shrinkable
$10.00 and $12.50

FLANNEL TROUSERS
$5 and $6

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Explaining This Sale of Pongee Silk Suits at $14.50

We are pleased to announce that the assortment of sizes in these Pongee Silk Suits is still complete.

We secured last season enough of this silk to make 1,500 suits, at a price which has enabled us to present them now for $14.50.

If the silk were purchased at present prices the suits, made in the same way, would have to be offered for not less than $20.

Norfolk and regular sack models, with patch pockets—smartly tailored, cool, hot-weather suits.

Weber and Heilbroner
Five Clothing Stores
30 Broad 241 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 42d and Fifth Avenue

$20 and $25 Suitings (to measure) $17.50
$27 and $30 Suitings (to measure) $22.50
$35 to $45 Suitings (to measure) $26.50

THIS *Clearance Sale* of Made-to Measure Suitings means woolens taken right off my shelves. Not a bolt was bought for this

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1887
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET

NOVELTIES

FOR THE

COUNTRY HOUSE

The Answer

Not one woman, but thousands, wrote asking the New Idea Company for practical information on various household subjects. So they started THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE to answer questions women were asking. That was twenty years ago.

The Woman's Magazine

has continued that policy ever since—answering women's questions, asked and unasked.

Have you a product that will answer the practical needs of the quarter of a million home-making subscribers to THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE?

Butterick

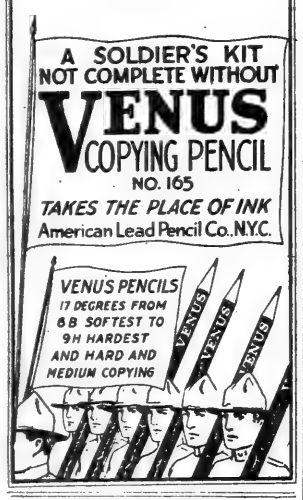




The Double Grip PARIS GARTERS are just what they imply—they hold the socks doubly secure.
25 and 50 cents
When you find the name PARIS on the back of the shield, you know what you have bought.
A. Stein & Co.
Makers of Children's Hickory Garters
Chicago New York



A SOLDIER'S KIT NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT
VENUS
COPYING PENCIL
NO. 165
TAKES THE PLACE OF INK
American Lead Pencil Co. N.Y.C.



ADVERTISEMENT.

Soldiers, Attention!

Protect yourself and those dependent upon you while you are at the front in one of the safest and best life insurance companies. Policies from $500.00 up.

Will protect a limited number of fathers who have a family of three or more children not over ten years of age. Premium to be paid on your return from the front. Policy to be paid to widow and orphans immediately in the event of unfortunate death. This applies only for the present to the members of the National Guard of the City of New York.

Prefer appointments by correspondence.

BERT SCHEUER,
76 William Street, New York City.
'Phone No., John 5400

RED CROSS ASKS AID FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

Many Left in Want by Breadwinners Being Called to Border.

PUBLIC TO FEED SOLDIERS

Appeals Sent to Towns Through Which Troops Are to Pass Get Ready Response.

The first formal appeal for subscriptions for the relief of the destitute families of soldiers at the front was issued yesterday following instructions from Ernest P. Bicknell, Director General of Civilian Relief of the Red Cross, and the local appeal asks that contributions be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East 22d Street, New York City.

The appeal says that in accordance with its national charter, the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross asks for the generous support of the public for the destitute families of the soldiers and sailors who have been called to the service of their country. It tells of appeals for aid which have already come in and emphasizes the fact that the people in need are independent and are only in want because their natural supporters have gone to the front to protect the lives and the property of those who remain at home, and that to give aid is a sacred obligation.

The appeal includes one for new members of the Red Cross, for which a campaign is now going on. It was said at the campaign headquarters on Fourth Avenue yesterday that more than 75,000 new members have come in during the last two months, four times the total number in the national organization six months ago.

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, head of the Red Cross branch at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, was informed yesterday that she would have to feed more guardsmen who are to start for the front this morning. She praised the fine work of her committee, which fed the members of the Twelfth Regiment at Hoboken on Wednesday and the Second Battalion of the First Field Artillery of Yonkers. She says that she knows now that the women can meet all demands made upon them.

"It was 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday," said Mrs. Tiffany yesterday, "when we were told that we would have 1,200 men to feed at Hoboken at 5 o'clock. We had to get the permission of the Lackawanna Railroad people to open a supply kitchen in their station, get the women together, and get electric stoves, for I was bound that things should be hot for the men. The Twelfth was late, and did not reach the station finally until 7 o'clock, but we were ready for them at 3.

"We had soup, 2,000 sandwiches, coffee, milk, cocoa, and ice cream donated by the Biltmore, Ritz-Carlton, Manhattan, and Vanderbilt Hotels and Childs Restaurant. We bought, and sent over, 1,000 tin cups and fifty trays. The Lackawanna people gave us the use of their emigrant room, which was perfect, for we had trains on all sides.

"We had thirty women of the Red Cross, the National Patriotic Relief Committee, and other organizations. Mrs. Arthur Burden, who was down on Long Island playing tennis, played out six sets, won her championship, came up, and was ready to work. There were Miss Belle Gurnee, Mrs. Austin Bollins, the Countess Villa Franca, Mrs. H. S. French, Mrs. Archer Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Frederick Edey, and Mrs. Bell Morris among others. We had three men from the Lincoln Trust Company to help us, A. C. Sherwood of the Men's Campaign Committee, and Arthur William of the Electric Company. We fed 1,250 men. Through some mischance which was unavoidable they had had nothing to eat since 5 o'clock in the morning. Simultaneously we looked after the 2,000 cavalrymen at Yonkers."

The general public assumed the responsibility of feeding the men yesterday after they left the vicinity of New York, through the work of the American Defense Society, which has national headquarters at 303 Fifth Avenue. In response to telegrams that were sent out by the National Committeemen along the railroad routes by which the National Guardsmen are hastening to the Mexican border they will find friends everywhere. Scores of these telegrams asked that committees be formed to meet the trains and supply the men with refreshments and tobacco, and all day yesterday replies were coming in saying that this was being done.

The Women's Supply Committee of the American Defense Society yesterday turned its attention to the manufacture of abdominal belts, which the women learned the greater number of the men had gone without and they are very necessary in hot countries. They have asked for workers and donations of flannel, which at the present time is costly. The employment bureau had many offers of aid and also appeals for relief.

The Broadway Branch of the Red Cross, of which Mrs. Richard Aldrich is head, at Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, is doing the biggest work of any of the organizations in First Aid classes at its headquarters. There are three and four classes each day, including a class for men. This is an evening class, and the men will get the First Aid instruction from first-class nurses and doctors. There is also to be a Sunday class from 4 to 6 o'clock in First Aid for men. This headquarters is also open evenings, and men come in and help roll bandages and prepare dressings.

One trouble with the relief work, Mrs. Aldrich says, is that there are more persons who give time than who give money, and one is as necessary as the other, and as the cost of supplies is increasing there should be donations of money that a large stock of material can be laid in.

Bronx men have come to the aid of their women in the Red Cross work. The Bronx Red Cross Chapter was started at the opening of the European hostilities, and during the first year and a half shipped 68,000 articles the women had made to Europe. It is now doing the same kind of work for the Mexican frontier.

ORGANIZE RELIEF WORK.

Wives of Guard Officers Open Headquarters in 71st Armory.

The Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard of New York, organized by the wives of staff officers at the suggestion of Major General John F. O'Ryan, opened its headquarters yesterday in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, to supervise the work of attending to the needs of families and dependents of soldiers. It is intended to organize branches in all the cities of the State.

The organization was formed following meetings at the home of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on Tuesday and Wednesday, which were attended by Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, Colonel W. W. Ladd, and Mrs. John F. O'Ryan, wife of the Commander of the National Guard. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, is a member of the Executive Committee of the auxiliary, of which Mrs. Vanderbilt is the temporary chairman.

The auxiliary will report direct to the military authorities. Local committees of the auxiliary will have offices in several of the city armories, where applications for aid may be filed. A staff of workers began their duties yesterday at the headquarters of the auxiliary.

"Our work will be limited to the relief of families of men in active service," said Mrs. O'Ryan. "General O'Ryan believes strongly that there ought to be some one State organization to act as a clearing house for the many organizations being formed for this purpose. He has therefore requested the wives of the officers of the National Guard to assume the responsibility of these duties, and this committee is organized in accordance with his request."

"Men will do better work at the front if their families are provided for," said Mrs. Vanderbilt, wife of Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General of Militia, and a member of the staff of General O'Ryan.

All contributions should be sent to Nicholas Biddle, Treasurer, at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar St.

Dr. Jordan Leaves for Capital.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 29.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, with his secretary, and Modesto C. Roland, the only peace delegates to arrive here, left tonight for Washington. Dr. Atl and Luis Manuel Rojas, Mexican peace delegates, have left Eagle Pass, Texas, on their way to Washington, Dr. Jordan said.

AN EPICUREAN ECSTASY
Chiris
(Pronounced SHE-RIS)
OLIVE OIL
It is unbelievable that a more delicately flavored Olive Oil can be produced.
Every step in its production is safeguarded to that end.
Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.
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KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

Now Used and Indorsed by 31,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

Every ingredient of Kolynos has a distinct, scientific purpose, well understood by the dentist. In their combination, these ingredients are *very pleasant* to the taste.

There is no suggestion of the confection, nor attempt to cajole with artificial flavors.

Its use produces an immediate sensation of genuine cleanliness, more delightful and refreshing by far than any fictitious flavoring.

The Kolynos user never finds brushing the teeth a perfunctory, tedious task. It is a pleasure looked forward to morning and night.

The Kolynos Company - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

ARMY ACCEPTS BIDS FOR BORDER SUPPLIES

New Yorkers Make Quotations for 1,000,000 Suits of Underwear and 1,000,000 Ponchos.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 29.—Bids were opened at the Schuylkill Arsenal today for 1,000,000 suits of Summer underwear and 50,000 ponchos for the American Army on the border. The contracts, it is estimated, will aggregate about $70,000 and early deliveries are stipulated.

The clerical force at the Arsenal is hard pressed with the extra work entailed by the Mexican situation and, as the bids exhibited a wide range of samples and prices, official announcement of the awards will not be made until tomorrow. Unofficially, however, it was learned that William Brandeis & Co., a local concern, obtained the contract to furnish 100,000 pairs of cotton drawers at 31 cents, and Theodore S. Baulig Company were successful bidders on 100,000 jean drawers, each at 31, 31½, 32, and 32½ cents.

Among Philadelphia bidders were Young, Smith, Field Company, whose bid called for 1,000,000 shirts at prices ranging from 30 to 33 cents, and 1,000,000 drawers at a like price range up to 35 cents a garment. Ellis A. Gimbel bid on 100,000 shirts and drawers at 37½ and 39 cents; Roxford Knitting Company's bid was for 300,000 shirts at 37½ cents with an alternate bid for small lots at the same price. A series of bids submitted by John Wanamaker for 1,000,000 shirts and drawers, large and small lots on samples of various character, ranged from 35 to 38 cents a garment and from $2.25½ a dozen to $4.72½ a dozen.

Other bidders included Oppenheim & Oppendorf, New York, 10,000 drawers at 31¼ cents, 10,000 shirts at 31½ cents, and 10,000 union suits at 62½ cents; Greenhut & Co., Markowitz Brothers, H. H. Rice Corporation, Charles H. Cavanaugh, and the Hygienic Fleeced Underwear Company, the latter a Philadelphia mill.

There were nine bids for ponchos, ranging from $1.39, the lowest price, bid by A. E. London & Sons to furnish one lot of the 50,000 required, to $4, the figure named in the bids of Sigmund Eisner and the Charles Kenyon Company. Other bidders were Standard Oil Clothing Company, Henry E. Lazarus, E. A. Brinkenhoff, Richard Levick & Sons, Gloucester Manufacturing Company, and the United States Rubber Company.

The Government is in the market for 1,000,000 yards of shelter tent duck, 500,000 yards of eight-ounce khaki duck, 100,000 yards of nubleached duck of various weights and sizes, and 1,000,000 yards of 12 4-10 ounce duck for early delivery, and bids for this material will be opened at the Schuylkill Arsenal July 3 at 11 A. M.

Mill owners and selling agents have also been informed, according to authoritative reports, that the Government will call for bids on large yardages of woolens in the near future. The Philadelphia Quartermaster's Department bought this week on the open market 300,000 yards of sixteen-ounce olive drab melton for delivery during the next three months, and a purchase of 100,000 yards of all-wool khaki shirting flannel is also reported.

TAGEBLATT REAPPEARS.

Offense Was to Say Great Business Concerns Wanted War to Go On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail:)—According to the Berliner Tageblatt, which reappeared today, the responsible editor of Verwärts was compelled by the censor to sign the following declaration:

"I can guarantee that I will act according to the desire that the uniformity of patriotic enthusiasm shall not be disturbed. I consider I have hitherto done everything possible not only not to disturb, but also to encourage patriotic enthusiasm."

The Central Committee of the Socialist Party has protested to the Chancellor that such demands should under no circumstances be made of the press.

General von Kessel, commandant of the Mark of Brandenburg, announces that the Tageblatt was suspended for stating that great trade organizations in Germany were anxious to see the war continued indefinitely solely in the interests of war profits. General von Kessel says this was an unusually grave disturbance of the domestic truce.

NO GAIN IN U-BOAT PLEDGE.

Reventlow Sees No Hope of American Demands on England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Writing in the Deutsche Tageszeitung last night Count von Reventlow expresses very pessimistic views with regard to the possibility of a disturbance of Anglo-American relations an dan improvement of the standpoint of the United States toward Germany. He says:

"There is now no hope that the United States will demand from England the freedom of the seas in exchange for the abandonment of the submarine war by Germany. In Germany it also has been hoped that the United States would bring about an unfettered transport to German ports of raw materials from America, especially cotton, the cessation of American war material supplies to Germany's enemies, or the dispatch of similar supplies to Germany either direct to German ports or through neutral countries. Moreover, it hoped the United States would cease directly or indirectly to support Germany's enemies with money. A German-American loan was also suggested.

"But none of these hopes has been fulfilled, none of these calculations has proved to be correct. Not the slightest effort has been made at Washington to carry these projects through."

HARRIS SAYS HUGHES HAS A BAD RECORD

Democratic State Chairman Attacks Nominee's Acts as Governor at Albany.

A DEFENDER OF WEALTH

"Never Has Been Able to Look Upon a Man as a Human Being," He Tells Brooklyn Club.

Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, was made the subject of a critical personal analysis in a speech by Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, last night at the Young Men's Democratic Club, 9 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Harris declared that Mr. Hughes was absolutely unfit to hold executive office, and that while he was Governor he showed disregard of the public interest.

"Harsh as the statement may seem," said Mr. Harris, "Hughes nowhere in his record has been able to look upon a man as a human being. Man as a human being has no place in the thoughts of Governor Hughes. As a Cornell professor he was distinguished as a defender of property rights. As Governor of this State his veto of the two-cent fare bill and the five-cent surface railway fare bill, his disapproval of the income tax, and his proposal of the public service law, the latter being the only constructive piece of legislation of his four years, all show him a stalwart defender of organized wealth against any attempts to reduce its profits.

"His career as a corporation attorney showed him as giving not only his whole mind but his whole heart to the protection of his clients. As much as any man can wirship an idea, Governor Hughes has always worshipped the idea of property and its protection. In this fact we find the explanation or why the interests selected Hughes and not Roosevelt."

Mr. Harris in elaborating his argument said that the Public Service Commissions law which the Public Service corporations fought so bitterly while it was before the Legislature "was the greatest boon to the corporations ever enacted by a State Legislature." In reviewing his two administrations as Governor, Mr. Harris reached the conclusion that the record was all bad.

He said that "Mr. Hughes is an adroit, shrewd, resourceful politician, unsurpassed in this respect by any man in public life unless it be the late leader of the Progressive Party." He said Mr. Hughes as Governor "placed in charge of the canals of the State one of the shrewdest politicians the Republican Party has ever developed. He constructed a wonderful Hughes political machine which trampled upon the Old Guard throughout all the canal counties, spent hundreds of thousands of dollars more than had ever been spent before, and today there is nothing to show for the expenditure."

This reference was to ex-Senator Frederick C. Stevens, now dead, whom Mr. Hughes appointed State Superintendent of Public Works, thereby bringing down on his head the anger of the Republican maenins. Mr. Hughes had first learned to know Senator Stevens when he was Chairman of the Legislative Committee of which Mr. Hughes was counsel, and which was instrumental in giving New York City its eighty-cent gas rate.

"Those familiar with the facts," Chairman Harris said, "know that Governor Hughes was nominated for the Presidency, not at Chicago, but in this city nearly a year ago. He was nominated, not by big business as a whole, but by that part of big business which strives through the control of government to get something which does not belong to it. He was nominated by those whose power was broken by the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act. He was nominated by those whose unholy profits were taken away from them by the enactment of the Underwood Tariff act. He was nominated by those who look upon the enforcement of Federal trade and commerce laws as a personal attack upon themselves."

HUGHES TO PLAY GOLF AWHILE.

Candidate Will Work on Speech of Acceptance on Long Island.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., June 29.—Charles E. Hughes returned to his Summer home this evening and will devote much of his time in the next few days working on the address he will make when notified formally of his nomination on July 15 in New York.

Mr. Hughes was greatly pleased by his interview with Colonel Roosevelt and it is understood that he discussed with the Colonel his speech of acceptance, which is to be an important document to be used as the keynote of the campaign.

Mr. Hughes has few important engagements for the next few days. His secretary, Lawrence H. Green, brought out a huge package of letters and Mr. Hughes will endeavor to catch up with his correspondence. He brought his golf clubs along and will get as much exercise as possible. He will probably remain here over July 4th, and will not go to New York again until late next week.

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

BUCKWOOD INN
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PA.
A limited number of desirable apartments available for season engagements.
Guests permitted use of Shawnee Country Club golf course by introduction.
A. J. & C. V. MURPHY, Managers.
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GIANTS TO-DAY WITH PHILADELPHIA
3:40 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

To the Smokers of the Following Brands of Cigarettes

DEITIES
MURAD HELMAR
MOGUL TURKISH TROPHIES
LUXURY LONDON LIFE

Manufactured by S. ANARGYROS

The rumored shortage of Turkish tobacco may affect other manufacturers, but causes us no concern whatever.

It is a well known fact that Turkish tobacco improves with age, and for years we have had, and now have in storage in the United States by far the largest supply of pure Turkish tobacco ever carried by any manufacturer.

So large is our supply of pure Turkish tobacco that we are now making the above standard brands out of the 1910 and 1911 crops, ageing our leaf from the subsequent crops for future use.

We maintain in the Orient our own organization, and are not dependent upon the haphazard supply from brokers and speculators.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of ocean traffic, we have continued shipments from the Orient, adding to our already enormous leaf stock more than a million of pounds in the past few months—the most recent cargo, amounting to about four hundred thousand pounds of the best Xanthi and Cavalla leaf, having arrived at the Port of New York on Thursday, June 22, 1916.

Each individual cigarette in every package of the above brands is guaranteed 100% Pure Turkish Tobacco.

Anargyros
A Corporation
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

ITALIANS WIN BACK MORE TERRITORY

Meet Stronger Resistance as the Austrians Take Up Prepared Positions.

STORM FORT MATTASSONE

And Penetrate Enemy Trenches on the Carso Plateau—Airmen Drop Bombs on Udine.

ROME, June 29. (via London.)—The Italian advance continues on the Trentino front. The official report of today says that in the Arsa Valley the Italians stormed Fort Mattassone and carried the ridge of Monte Trappola.

The occupation of Pedescala in the Astico Valley by Italian forces is also announced.

The official report says:

Between the Adige and the Brenta we continued our advance yesterday, notwithstanding the increasing resistance of the enemy as they reached their previously prepared positions. In the Val Arsa our Alpine troops stormed Fort of Mattassone, and detachments of our infantry carried the ridge of Mount Trappola. During the evening the enemy launched a violent attack in the Zugna area to delay our advance, but was driven back with heavy losses.

On the Pasubio sector we took some trenches near Malga Comagnoon. Along the Posina line our advance was delayed by the nature of the ground and the fire of heavy batteries from the Borcola. We chased the enemy from the rocks and reached Griso, and carried the strong positions of Betta on Mount Majo.

In the Astico Valley we occupied Pedescala.

On the Setti Comuni plateau the enemy has strengthened the northern side of the Assa Valley heights on the left bank of the Galmarra to the Agnello Pass. In this district, which is rough and wooded, the enemy held the positions of his machine guns, while his heavy artillery continually swept our line of advance. We established ourselves on the southern side of the Assa Valley and gained possession of trenches near Zebio and Zingarella.

Along the rest of the front to the Carso there is no change.

On the Carso plateau our infantry succeeded in penetrating and occupying some of the enemy's trenches. During June 23 we captured 656 prisoners, including twenty-one officers, and also took four machine guns and arms, ammunition and material.

Today two hostile aeroplanes dropped bombs on Udine. One of the bombs fell on the civilian hospital, killing two women and wounding one. No other damage resulted.

LONDON, June 29.—An Austrian official communication received here today says that after a terrific artillery engagement, big battles developed on the Italian front in the regions of Monte San Michele, near San Martino and east of Vermegliano. These battles continue, but the Italian attacks are being partially repulsed by counterattacks.

BERLIN, June 28, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian report of June 28 says:

Italian front: The Italians made attacks in several places on the front between the Adige and the Brenta; at Valdi Foxi, on the Pasubio, against Monte Rasta, and on the slopes of Monte Zubio. All these attacks were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. In the advance made by heavy forces of the enemy against Monte Rasta 530 Italians, including 15 officers, were captured. In the Ploecken sector the enemy made further useless efforts. His attacks were directed principally against Freikofel and Gross Enpal. At certain places there was hand-to-hand fighting. Our brave defenders firmly maintained all their positions.

On the Isonzo front there were very spirited artillery duels for a time.

Our aviators bombarded stations and military establishments at Treviso, Monte Belluno, Vicenza, Padua, and Adria, and military establishments at Monfalcone.

BOSELLI PRAISES ARMIES.

Reconquest of Italian Territory Going On, He Tells the Chamber.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 29.—"This is not the moment for programs but for action," said the venerable parliamentarian Signor Roselli, in beginning his statement before the Senate Chamber. His speech was more than anything else a hymn to the "faith and valor of our marvelous soldiers and brave sailors." He recalled with moving words the fate of the inhabitants of those regions where the Austrian advance had occurred, who "abandoned all except their ideal of the fatherland, for which we will be grateful in the future, remembering the painful days of the cities and regions devastated by the enemy's rage."

"The powerful, violent enemy's attack," the Premier added, "not only immediately broke against the wings of our troops, but soon was entirely arrested and energetically repulsed, and now we are overcoming the enemy's resistance. We are accomplishing the reconquest of our lands and our steep, dominating crests."

The general impression from the statement is that no change is to be expected in the attitude of Italy toward the war. The only reason for the new Cabinet is to secure and maintain the complete national concord of all parties.

3 MORE ITALIAN SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Twenty-five Members of the Pino's Crew Arrive at Minorcan Port.

LONDON, June 29.—Lloyd's shipping agency today announced the sinking of the Italian steamers Mongibello, Roma, and Pino.

PALMA, Majorca, June 29.—Twenty-five men of the crew of the steamer Pino of Genoa, which was shelled and sunk by a submarine on Tuesday, have arrived at Port Mahon, Minorca.

The steamer Mongibello of 4,059 tons gross, left Baltimore on June 7 for Genoa and passed Gibraltar on June 24. The Roma was a vessel of 2,491 tons and the Pino of 1,706 tons. Their recent movements are not recorded in the marine registers.

NEW POLICY FORTIFIES THE ALLIES' BLOCKADE

Trade Net Is Tight Enough, But British Wanted Stronger Legal Support for Acts.

LONDON, June 29.—"The Entente torpedoed the Declaration of London, not because the blockade needs tightening but because the Zamora decision made the legality of all Orders in Council exceedingly doubtful." The Associated Press was told this today by an American who has been prominently connected with the defense of American interests in prize court proceedings since the outbreak of the war, alluding to yesterday's announcement that the British and French Governments had decided to discontinue partial enforcement of the Declaration of London, governing maritime trade.

"The Zamora decision," continued this authority, "practically declared that all Orders in Council adopted prior to March 11, 1915, were invalid, while those promulgated subsequently depended for their legality on their reprisal nature. When the German submarine campaign was practically abandoned the Entente called the Paris conference attended by Lord Robert Cecil with a view not to tighten the blockade, which is now as effective as it could possibly be made, but to establish some legal basis less flimsy than the existing Orders in Council."

A London dispatch on May 5 said that as a result of the decision in the Zamora case it had been announced that the possibility was being considered of readjusting various Orders in Council to make them correspond with the doctrine set forth by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case. The copper cargo of the Zamora, a Swedish steamer, was held for the prize court and later requisitioned by the British Government. The right of appeal to the owners of the copper was granted by the court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council also granted the appeal and reversed the decision of the prize court in holding the cargo.

U-BOAT SANK TWO WARSHIPS

Austrian Admiralty Reports Destruction of Cruiser and Destroyer.

BERLIN, June 29, (via Sayville).—The Austrian Admiralty reports under date of June 25.

"On the morning of June 23 an Austro-Hungarian submarine sank an auxiliary cruiser of the Principe Umberto type in the Strait of Otranto. The auxiliary was accompanied by a destroyer of the Fourche type. The destroyer pursued the submarine, firing shells, and then returned to the place at which the auxiliary was sunk. It was then sunk by the submarine."

The French Ministry of Marine announced on June 25 that the Italian auxiliary cruiser Citta di Messina and the French torpedoboat destroyer Fourche had been torpedoed in the Strait of Otranto.

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE GROWING IN WEST

Continued from Page 1.

plied with shells, but they have never before employed artillery on such a scale on so wide a front as we are doing. An extensive as against an intensive, method is now on trial, and so far has clearly much agitated the enemy, caused him considerable losses, and left our infantry free to enter his trenches at night, here, there, and everywhere."

The Times headquarters correspondent says:

"The British still retain the initiative and are inflicting heavy losses with surprisingly small casualties to themselves. At no point has there been any permanent change in position. The ground almost everywhere is deep in mud and the trenches full of water, and, while the British have harried the enemy badly, no attempt has been made in any of the raids to hold or consolidate ground won. Our object at all points seems to have been to inflict local losses, in which we have been very successful."

The British official statement issued last night reads:

During the last twenty-four hours a large number of our reconnoitering and raiding parties entered the enemy's trenches at various points along the entire front of the British Army. All these enterprises were successful in achieving their object, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans and capturing prisoners and war stores.

In several instances our troops remained for a considerable period in the German lines, repelling counterattacks across the open. One of these enterprises took place after the discharge of gas. Our troops, entering the German trenches, found a considerable number of dead. Our casualties were insignificant.

The artillery of both sides has been active along the front. Hostile trenches were much damaged in many places. The intermittent discharge of smoke and gas has aroused the activities of the enemy's guns and caused him to disclose his battery positions.

The German official statement of yesterday says:

In the western war theatre the same conditions prevail along the British front and the north wing of the French front as have existed during the last few days. Attacks by enemy patrols and strong infantry detachments, as well as gas attacks have become more numerous.

Everywhere the enemy was repulsed. Waves of gas have given no results. Artillery fighting attained great intensity at certain points.

On our front north of the Aisne and in the Champagne, between Auberive and the Argonne, the French kept up a lively fire. Here, also, weak attacks were easily repulsed.

Northwest of the Thiaumont Works (Verdun front) there were minor infantry engagements.

The Belgian communication reads:

Great artillery activity occurred on the whole front, especially in the sector east of Ramscapelle and in the region of Steenstraete.

French in Surprise Attacks.

PARIS, June 29.—The French delivered two surprise attacks today, one in Champagne, which penetrated as far as the German second line trenches, and one between Soissons and Rheims. In both these sectors German shelters and other military works were destroyed.

The Germans last night and today delivered strong attacks on both banks of the Meuse, which were repulsed.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

Between Soisson and Rheims we carried out this morning a surprise attack on a German trench northwest of Sapigneul, destroyed some shelters and brought back prisoners.

In Champagne the fire of our artillery shattered enemy organizations at Mont Tetu, Butte du Mesnil and north of Tahure.

On the left bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment which extended from Hill 304 to the Avocourt wood, the Germans about 4:20 o'clock in the afternoon delivered an attack against our positions west of Hill 304. They were repulsed by the fire of our infantry and our curtain of fire.

In the Avocourt wood lively grenade fighting occurred during the course of the afternoon.

On the right bank no infantry action was reported. Artillery activity, of a very intense character, was maintained in the sectors of Fleury and the Vaux, Chapitre and Chenois woods.

CHAPMAN'S OPPONENT.

Boelcke Noted for His Way of Setting Traps for Enemies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 30.—The Morning Post's correspondent in France, referring to the death of Victor Chapman at the hands of Lieutenant Bölcke, says:

"He was the first of the American volunteer airmen working for the French Army to be killed, but several of his comrades have been wounded and more than once. Many of them had thrilling escapes. In fact, an officer said to me, 'when our boys quit taking on five Boches at a time they will be of more lasting use to the French Army.'

"Bölcke, their pet enemy, was flying a small, fast machine painted entirely black. He is extremely active and, while no one can dispute his courage, he takes no more unnecessary risks than advertising his presence by the color of his machine. In this he follows in the steps of many of our star artists of the air. Boillot, for instance, flew a machine entirely painted red.

"But Bölcke uses his identity to prepare traps. He accepts the usual challenges that opposing airmen drop to one another, but when Bölcke turns up at the appointed rendezvous to engage the would-be duellist he usually is found to have supports that emerge strategically from behind adjacent cloud banks.

"The American squadron all mount fighting aeroplanes of a distinct class from the strictly observation machine."

NEW AUSTRO-GERMAN TREATY OF ALLIANCE

Unifies Direction of Military and Foreign Affairs—Dual Monarchy Chambers Not Consulted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, June 29, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—I learn from a well informed source that at Berlin the draft of a secret treaty has been initialed by Prince Hohenlohe on behalf of Austria-Hungary, and Bethmann Hollweg on behalf of the German Empire. The treaty, which is to run for a period of twenty-five years, provides for the unification of the direction of military and foreign affairs.

As regards economic questions it covers only concerted action in dealing with foreign countries, the inter-State relations being left outside its scope.

It further provides for the organization of directing bodies which are to consist of members delegated by the Federal Council for Germany and by the Austrian and Hungarian Governments respectively.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS ON JEWS.

Photographs Said to be of Official Documents Inciting to Pogroms.

In the current issue of the American Jewish Chronicle appears an article, supported by photographs, of Russian official documents which claim to prove that the Russian Government was instrumental in the instigation of pogroms in Russia.

"Many thousand leaflets, entitled 'How to Fight the Jews' and 'The Jews and Espionage,' were sent out from Petrograd to Saratoff and other districts," says the Chronicle, "and more efficiently than any other system she had ever organized, official Russia aided the campaign of propaganda which charges the Jews with being spies and traitors, and which teaches 'loyal citizens' 'How to Fight the Jews.'"

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Sports Coats and Outing Trousers

are on sale at decidedly advantageous prices.

TWEED SPORTS COATS

in an attractive model . . . $9.50

OUTING TROUSERS

at . . . . . $3.50 & 3.75

A Timely Reduction Sale of Men's Straw Hats

offers extraordinary values in

SENNIT STRAW HATS

at . . . . . $1.85 & 2.85

And MILAN STRAW HATS

at $3.75

(Departments on the First Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

Arnold, Constable & Co

The

Men's *"Rendezvous"* of Fashion

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Today's Sale of

Men's Vacation Furnishings

Finest Pure Fibre Silk Shirts—Only the improved fibre thread is used in the construction of this newest of all shirtings—as lustrous as pure silk. Very attractive patterns on a clear white ground. Will launder perfectly. This is our third showing this season of these shirts, which we can recommend for service. *Real Value $4.50.* 3 for 10.00. } 3.50

Pure Silk Shirts

All our own makes, taken from our regular stock. Fine qualities, good patterns and fast colors. Sizes 14 to 18.

2.95 each

Values $4.50 and $5.00.

Plain Colored Shirts

Pastel shades of a light weight and sheer crepe shirting of unusual softness. Soft cuffs. All sizes.

2.00

Specially priced.

Men's Cool Underwear

Athletic Underwear—Sleeveless shirts and knee drawers. Made from a good quality plain white nainsook. Perfect fitting and well tailored.

45c per garment

Specially priced.

Athletic Union Suits—Well made and perfectly proportioned suits from a plain white soft-finished nainsook.

85c per suit

Specially priced.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

CLOSED SATURDAYS—DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

—For Clearance Today—

$55 to $125 Tailored Cloth Suits—$25

$35 to $45 Linen & Cloth Suits—$18

$38 to $85 Street & Afternoon Dresses—$22

$45 to $95 Motor & Utility Coats—$25 to $45

$15 to $25 Outing Skirts—$8, $10, $15

$10 & $12 Suit Blouses—to close at $5

Hats—For Sports, Street & Semi-dress Formerly $18 to $30—to close, $5, $10

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

MEN'S Oxfords of known quality—styles of the moment and styles of years' standing—$4 to $7. Having an experience of 59 years we know just what men want and our great stock is in a state of constant preparedness.



$4 Dark mahogany or black calfskin.

Store open all day to-morrow, Saturday

We don't advocate picking a suit with your eyes shut—but you can do it in

The Saks Suit Selections at $20

and not go wrong!

¶ We were never stronger than we are to-day at $20.

¶ In some respects we were never so strong at $20, for in the middle of the season we are obviously more competent to attune our models and our color schemes to the pulse of popular choice.

¶ Practice makes perfect, and to-day the Saks assortments at $20—replenished as fast as depleted—are so finely adjusted to the popular demand in cut and color that a man might pick a Saks $20 suit with his eyes shut and come closer to satisfaction than he can with a microscope in most $20 selections.

(Yes! and at any other price, too!!!)

¶ Single Breasters—Double Breasters—Pleated Back Models—and Norfolks, tailored in a magnificent array of fine fabrics, skeletonized till they're as light as a feather, and saved from the commonplace by the custom-tailored touches of Saks' own workmanship and skill.

Other Good Suggestions:

White Flannel Coats and Trousers, the coats single breasted, or Norfolk..... **$20.00**

White and Striped Flannel Trousers, the striped variety in many new designs. **$3.75 to $6**

Silk Coats and Trousers, in plain single breasted and new Norfolk models ..... **$17.50 to $28**

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Store Open All Day, Tomorrow

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

SIXTH AVE. BETWEEN 19TH STREET

Notice to Charge Customers.

All purchases made today will be entered on bills rendered August 1st.

GREENHUT'S—THIRD FLOOR

Your Vacation Baggage

Trunks—Bags—Suit Cases—

All Priced Moderately at Greenhut's



Roxylite Travelling Bags—black walrus grain; Oxford style; large and roomy; sewn corners; strong frame; brass lock and catches; good handle; neatly lined; pocket; choice of sizes; 14 to 18 inch; today, at..... **$2.50**

Leather Suit Cases—double steel frame; sole leather corners; solid brass lock; linen lined; large pocket in top... **$3.75**

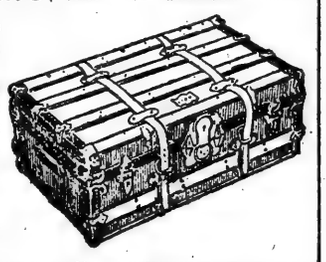
Cowhide Travelling Bags—Oxford style; extra deep; leather corners; steel frame; solid brass lock and catches; leather lined; various sizes..... **$3.95**

Travelling Trunks for Mountain and Seashore—Made of basswood; canvas covered; hardwood slats; sheet steel bottom; stitched leather handles; large steel hinges; good lock; deep tray with hair box; a remarkable value:

Size	28	30	32	34	36 ins.
	$3.60	$4	$4.40	$4.85	$5.25

Short Trip Travelling Trunks—good quality basswood; canvas covered; bound with hard fibre; strong leather handles; brass lock and catches; 2 stout leather straps over body.

Size	28	30	32 Ins.
	$4.50	$4.85	$5.25
Size	34	36	38	40 Ins.
	$5.60	$6	$6.45	$6.85



Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

Gimbels

Broadway and 33d Street

ON SALE TODAY

Salt-water-proof

Satin Bathing Suits

In Three Distinctive Styles at

$3.95



The only store in New York offering Satin Bathing Suits of this quality at this extraordinary price.

Three Models at $3.95.

SATIN Bathing Suits have always been regarded as one of the luxuries of the "elite of the beach." But this is an opportunity to possess one in the smartest style and fashioned of high grade salt-water-proof Satin. The waistline model of Black Satin has collars and cuffs of white silk faille.

The belted model has very novel cuffs and collar, and is fastened with buttons and loops. The sash model has a fitted yoke with smocked front.

At $3.95

Wool Jersey Slip-on Bathing Suit (illustrated) in black trimmed with black and white striped wool-jersey. Buttons over the shoulders.

Special Black Canvas High Shoe with canvas soles at 65c.

At $3.95

Beach Cape (illustrated) fashioned of rubberized poplin, in sand color. Full circular model with roll collar.

Special at 25c:

Diving Caps (illustrated) plain colors, some with black band.

Other Rubber Caps, 35c to $1.25.

At $2.95

Mohair Slip-on Suits with mohair sash. Trimmed at hem edge with 4 rows of white cotton soutache.

At 50c

Pom Pom Satine Cap (illustrated). Red or Navy with white pom-pom.

At 50c

Rubberized Satin Caps (illustrated) in blue and white or red and white.

Bathing Bags of Satine at 50c, 75c and $1.

Fitted Bathing Bags, $1.95.

Bathing Tights, 65c to $3.75.

At 75c

Wing-Hat (illustrated) of plain color satine, trimmed with striped bands.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

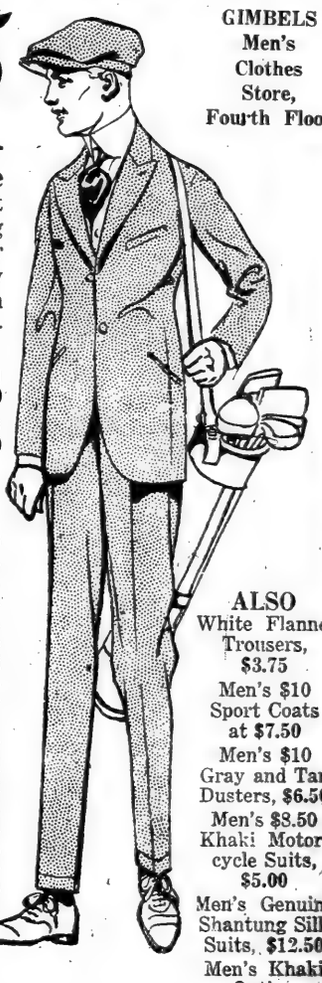
Store Open All Day Saturday

Gimbels

Broadway and 33d Street

"Very Special"

$15



GIMBELS Men's Clothes Store, Fourth Floor

JUST before the Fourth, right at the very opening of outdoor life, you may choose from among thousands of

MEN'S SUITS

That Were $19.50 to $25 At $15.

The reason is in the weather, not in the clothes, for by all that is just, such clothes, so early in the season, should not be embarrassed by so low a price.

Smart new Pinch Backs and real New York Sack Suits. Rich flannels, old faithful serges, unfinished worsteds, homespuns—all here at $15.

ALL STYLES, SIZES, SHADES, WEAVES

ALSO

White Flannel Trousers, $3.75

Men's $10 Sport Coats at $7.50

Men's $10 Gray and Tan Dusters, $6.50

Men's $8.50 Khaki Motorcycle Suits, $5.00

Men's Genuine Shantung Silk Suits, $12.50

Men's Khaki Outing Trousers, $1.50

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

EX-PEDDLER GIVES EMPLOYES $15,000

Bernhard Blitzer Arrived from Austria 30 Years Ago with Only 19 Cents.

LIFE STORY A ROMANCE

Fortune Seen In Manufacturing Lighting Fixtures In Days When Gas Was Little Used.

Bernhard Blitzer of the New York Gas and Electric Appliance Company, 569 and 571 Broadway, arrived in New York from Austria thirty years ago with 19 cents in his pocket. He invested his 19 cents in suspenders and sold them on the Bowery. Last week he distributed more than $15,000 among the twenty-seven heads of departments and salesmen employed by the firm of which he is the President.

Mr. Blitzer told the story of his life last Saturday night at a dinner in the Hotel Belleclaire given by his firm to the traveling salesmen, and permission to print the story as told was obtained yesterday.

"I came to America from Austria," said Mr. Blitzer, "when about 18 years old, and when I landed I had just 19 cents. I met an Austrian friend who ran a small hotel near the Battery and he offered me a room and meals on credit until I was able to pay for them. I accepted his kindness, and with my 19 cents I bought a few pairs of suspenders, which I peddled. When they were sold, I put my principal and profit into suspenders and peddled again. I kept this up, always putting every cent of profit into more stock, until I rose to the proud position of peddler-merchant. In those days a peddler-merchant was one who had a cart and paid a man $1 a day to push it while he sold merchandise."

After a time, Mr. Blitzer was able to pay his landlord in full, and some time later he was able to marry. From peddling merchandise he went to work for the Gas Company of New York, and there he had his opportunity and his idea.

Enlisted Aid of Brother-in-Law.

"I saw the possibilities of manufacturing and selling lighting fixtures," he told his salesmen. "I investigated and found that thousands upon thousands of New York homes were without either gas or electricity. I realized that sooner or later every home in New York would have one or the other, that many new homes would be built, and that fixtures would be necessary wherever gas or electricity went. So I determined to go into the business of manufacturing and selling lighting fixtures. I took all of the money I had saved—it wasn't very much, but it gave me a start—and I persuaded my brother-in-law, now the Secretary-Treasurer of our company, Charles A. Gottesman, to put in all of his money, and together we began business at 128 Bowery. This was in 1908. Our place was small and our business was little at first. I was the salesman, and Mr. Gottesman was packer, shipper, credit man, store manager and a dozen other things.

"It was slow going at first, but we were headed in the right direction. People began to use electricity and gas more and more, and we began to sell more and more fixtures. The rest of the story is simply one of steady growth, each year being better than the year before, and last year being the best of all.

"And now I think we have gotten to the position where we can begin to share our success with the men who have helped us make it. We are therefore presenting a little gift to each man, and I wish to announce that in the future the profits of the firm will be shared with those who help make the profits."

Dinner Proves Double Surprise.

The dinner in the Belleclaire was preceded by two weeks by another dinner at the Hotel McAlpin given by the firm to the heads of departments, at which checks were distributed to the guests. When the firm later invited the salesmen to the dinner at the Belleclaire the department heads, to show their appreciation of the firm's bounty, arranged among themselves to go to the dinner and surprise the members of the firm with a silver loving cup. They surprised the firm, but the firm, through Mr. Blitzer, surprised the salesmen with their checks and Mr. Blitzer's address.

And it was noted that all of those who received checks had themselves risen from the ranks. Mr. Blitzer believes in employing office and errand boys and making salesmen and department heads out of them. It was said that he never employs a man from outside for a high position. Max Held, for instance, went to work for the firm five years ago as an errand boy, and at the dinner he received a check for $700 and special mention as holding second place in the record of sales for the year preceding.

The principle of requiring every employe to learn the business from the bottom up was applied rigidly in the case of Mr. Blitzer's three sons. The two eldest are now members of the firm, having served in every capacity, and the third was recently made a salesman. He shared in the distribution of checks in the same proportion as the other salesmen.

The checks presented to the department heads were $800 and more, and none of those given to the salesmen was for less than $500. Many received $700 and $750.

REVERSES PELL AWARD.

$29,864.68 Verdict Against Long Island Road Set Aside.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn handed down a decision yesterday reversing the verdict against the Long Island Railroad Company, awarding to Mrs. Elizabeth Warden Pell $29,864.68 for the death of her husband, Samuel Osgood Pell, who was killed on the night of Aug. 3, 1913, at Wreck Lead crossing, near Long Beach, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. William Laimbeer, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Richard Tower on the evening of the accident dined at the Tuxedo at Long Beach. On the return Mrs. Pell rode in Mr. Vanderbilt's auto, while Mr. and Mrs. Laimbeer rode with Mr. Pell. When the collision took place Mr. Pell and Gambino, Mr. Pell's chauffeur, were killed instantly and Mr. Laimbeer died the next day. The Vanderbilt car, which was a short distance in the rear, escaped injury. Mrs. Pell, as administratrix of her husband's estate, sued the railroad company for $500,000.

The Justices of the Appellate Division today ordered the judgment and order reversed and a new trial granted on the grounds that the finding reported with the verdict to the effect that the whistle of the train did not blow, is against the weight of evidence. They declared that Justice Aspinall charged it admit that negligence could be found from the absence of a whistle and later that it could not, and that he also charged in contradiction as to the question of speed. They also declared that the Justice's charge on the subject of the signboard or post at the crossing was erroneous.

Destroyers to Escort the Adriatic.

Owing to her big cargo of war munitions, amounting to more than 17,000 tons, the White Star liner Adriatic did not get away from the pier until 3:30 yesterday afternoon, which was three and a half hours after her appointed sailing hour. She had seventy cabin passengers and will be met on nearing the Irish coast and escorted into Liverpool by two torpedo boat destroyers.

JOHN FORSYTHE

20 West 34th St. Near Waldorf-Astoria

201 Broadway Near Fulton St.

Reduction Sale

Men's Fine Shirts

Pure Silk and Silk Mixture Shirts

Reduced to

2.85

The silks are heavy, satin striped tub silks; the silk mixtures are in striking new designs.

Woven Madras Shirts **1.65**
Formerly $2.00 & $2.50
Imported and domestic madras of superior quality, taken from regular stock; all sizes. Sleeve lengths up to 36 inches.

Silk Crepe & Crepe de Chine Shirts

5.85

Former prices to $8.50. Exceptional quality, exclusive patterns.

Holiday Clothes For Men
High Grade Suits
At $21.50

Smart designs and fabrics in plain and pinch back models—one, two and three button coats, with patch pockets, slash pockets, crescent pockets and flap pockets. Many of them quarter lined with silk, and with silk sleeve linings.

Blue, brown, gray and green flannels; fancy cheviots, cassimeres, worsteds and homespuns—in smart mixtures, stripes, plaids and shepherd checks. No clothing made to sell at this price can compare with them in style, fit and finish.

Smart, Cool Outing Clothes

For Town, Seashore, or Country—for the Links, the Courts or back of a Motor

Knitted Golf Coats, $12.50
Oxfords, Olives and Heather Mixtures

Riding Coat and Breeches
$35 $37 $40 $45

Shantung Silk Suits
One and Two Button Models.
$15 $20 $25 $30 $35

White Flannel Trousers
and Smart Striped Serges.
$3.65 $5.00 $8.50

Smart Sport Coats, $10.00
Green, Blue or Brown Flannel.

Golf Suits, $20.00 to $45.00
With Trousers or Knickers.

Smart Single and Double Breasted Norfolk Suits for Boys, with Two Pairs of Knickers—Special at $5.50, $8.50 and $12.50

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
And Our New Store—1456 BROADWAY, AT 42ND ST.

Take A Copy With You On Your Holiday!

HARPER'S For July

HARPER'S For July

7 Delightful Short Stories
with striking pictures.

Mark Twain's Great Serial
The literary event of the year.

W. L. George on The Break-Up of the Family is brilliantly humorous and something more, for families are breaking up and he shows why some of them do it.

Financial Illusions of the War, by Thomas W. Lamont, dispels various current illusions as to financial aspects of the great war and shows there is no probability that economic pressure will bring the war to an end.

HARPER'S for JULY



The *Last Thing* to Put in Your Grip—The *First Thing* to Take Out—The *Best Thing* to Have Along—

STERNO CANNED HEAT

for instant cooking

Invaluable to vacationers, motorists, campers, travelers, sportsmen and military men, and indispensable to mothers, nurses, housekeepers and apartment dwellers.

Don't accept substitutes. Ask for STERNO CANNED HEAT and look for the *grooved can.*

Sample Can sent on receipt of 10c in coin or stamps. Address Dept. T.

S. STERNAU & CO. Inc.,
233 Fifth Avenue
New York

A Statement from
The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association

To the Public:

What we have refused to arbitrate---

The one big, outstanding issue between the Manufacturers and the Union is—

Shall the Manufacturers Have the Right to Hire and Discharge their Employees

The Union insists—that any worker after a trial period in a shop secures the right to permanent employment in that shop. He cannot be discharged whether there is work for him or not.

The Union insists—that a worker cannot be employed unless he has a card from the Union certifying that he has paid all his dues, fines or assessments up to the date of such hiring.

The Association contends—that its members have the right to hire such workers as are necessary for the efficient conduct of their business and to discharge such workers when, in their judgment their services are no longer required.

The Association contends—that, in the employment of workers, there shall be no discrimination against any man whether he is or is not a member of the Union.

The Association has refused to arbitrate—

BECAUSE—

It will not concede to the Union the right to say that the employer must retain more workers than he requires for the production of his output, and

BECAUSE—

It will not concede to the Union the right to say that, if an employer takes on additional workers to meet an increased demand, these workers become a permanent part of the organization.

When workers cannot be discharged, discipline and efficiency in the factory are destroyed.

To force a permanent tenure of employment upon the Manufacturers, places the control of the factory in the hands of the Union.

The right to hire and discharge, we consider to be an inalienable right, admitting of no compromise; therefore, we must refuse to submit these questions to arbitration.

We ask any employer of labor whether he will agree to turn over to another person his right to select and retain his employees.

OUR POSITION IS AS FOLLOWS

1—We recognize the rights of the workers to combine to maintain the highest standards of wages and working conditions.

2—We believe in collective agreements.

3—We welcome now and hereafter, investigation by any properly constituted body into the condition of our factories.

4—We have retained the director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control for the supervision of our factories.

Our Shops are now open and have been open since June 1, 1916, and our workmen are free to return under conditions that will be absolutely fair to them

THE CLOAK, SUIT AND SKIRT MANUFACTURERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, 220 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

WE CAN HAVE PEACE IF WE WANT IT

AN OPEN LETTER ABOUT MEXICO

On March 25, President Wilson said:

"It is my duty to warn the people of the United States that there are persons all along the border who are actively engaged in originating and giving as wide currency as they can to rumors of the most sensational and disturbing sort, which are wholly unjustified by the facts. The object of this traffic in falsehoods is obvious. It is to create intolerable friction between the Government of the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico for the purpose of bringing about intervention in the interest of certain American owners of Mexican properties. This object cannot be attained so long as sane and honorable men are in control of this Government, but very serious conditions may be created, unnecessary bloodshed may result, and the relations between the two republics may be very much embarrassed. The people of the United States should know the sinister and unscrupulous influences that are afoot . . ."

This was true when Woodrow Wilson said it two weeks after the Villa raid. It is equally true now.

American newspapers are playing into the hands of these "influences." For instance, yesterday's principal news story about Mexico was the release of the American prisoners at Carrizal. *This was important because it clears away the main obstacle to settlement by arbitration under the treaty of* 1848.

How does W. R. Hearst tell the public the news? In letters two inches high clear across the front page of the Journal

"CARRIZAL CAPTIVES MENACED."

And he proceeds to cover the real story under a smother of rumors to the effect that Mexicans at Juarez will never let the prisoners reach the border alive. As a matter of fact, the American prisoners themselves say that they have received excellent treatment from the Mexicans. Does this kind of thing, pulled off at a time when the United States is swaying on the brink of a war, appeal to thoughful, patriotic people?

Other papers are playing into the hands of the interventionists and annexationists, through ignorance or an excessive jingo spirit. The World, ordinarily a fair paper—as papers go—printed this in its editorial columns:

"Orders by Gen. Carranza for the liberation of the American soldiers held as prisoners by him will hardly close the Carrizal incident. He has made war upon the United States, and there should be no quibbles, executive or legislative, as to the nature of the proceeding.

"The unwarranted attack upon the Tenth Cavalry squadron, the long refusal to release the captive troopers and the insolence and defiance of diplomatic communications suggesting an exchange of prisoners—our soldiers to be traded for red-handed bandits—are consistent with nothing but well-calculated hostility and an unwillingness to co-operate with the United States for the preservation of order.

"It is this hostility that has made it necessary to mass the greater part of our armed forces on the Mexican border. Any conclusion of this demonstration falling short of a complete abandonment of Gen. Carranza's present pose will amount only to an invitation to him to engage in much greater treachery and mischief hereafter."

Now if we are going to war with Mexico, let's at least go on facts—not on fancies. To inflame the public mind against Carranza on the ground that the Carrizal incident was "war upon the United States," "an unwarranted attack upon the Tenth Cavalry" and "treachery" seems unnecessary. For the thing most to be feared in making war upon Mexico is not Mexico itself. It is the possibility that our country, if egged on to hatred by people who have interests in Mexico and other people who stop thinking when somebody beats a drum, will do something unworthy of our country, of its humanity and its history.

Printed below are American and Mexican accounts of eye witnesses to the Carrizal affair.

Report of Captain Morey:

"Carrizal, Mexico,
"June 21, 1916, 9:15 A. M.

"To Commanding Officer, Ojo Frederico: My troop reached Ojo Santo Domingo at 5:30 P. M., June 20. Met C Troop, under Captain Boyd. I came under Capt. Boyd's command, and marched my troop in rear for Carrizal at 4:15 A. M., reaching open field to southeast of town at 6:30 A. M.

"Captain Boyd sent in a note requesting permission to pass through the town. This was refused. Stated we could go to the north, but not east. Captain Boyd said he was going to Ahumada at this time.

"He was talking with Carranza commander. General Gomez sent a written message that Captain Boyd was bringing force in town and have a conference. Captain Boyd feared an ambush. He was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired.

"We formed for attack, his intention being to move up to the line of about 120 Mexicans on the edge of the town. We formed C Troop on the left, in line of skirmishers, one platoon of K Troop on right of line, and another K troop platoon on extreme right, echeloned a little to the rear.

MEXICANS OPENED FIRE.

"When we were within 300 yards the Mexicans opened fire, and a strong one, before we fired a shot. Then we opened up. They did not run. To make a long account short, after about an hour's fire both troops had advanced, C Troop to position of Mexican machine-gun, and K Troop closing in slightly to the left. We were very busy on the right, keeping off a flank attack. A group of Mexicans left town, went around our rear, and led our horses off a-gallop.

"At about nine o'clock one platoon of K Troop, which was on our right, fell back. Sergeant said he could not stay there. Both platoons fell back about 1,000 yards to the west, and then, together with some men of C Troop, who were there, these scattered.

"I was slightly wounded. Captain Boyd, a man told me, was killed. Nothing was seen of Lieutenant Adair after fight started, so man I saw stated.

"I am hiding in a hole 2,000 yards from field, and have one other wounded man and three men with me.

"(Signed), MOREY, Captain."

Report of Private W. D. Gibson, Tenth Cavalry, as printed in The Tribune of June 27, 1916.

"Captain Morey joined us at Santo Domingo. That night four Mexicans came into camp and told us that the Carranza troops at Carrizal had four machine guns. It was said that these Mexicans had warned Captain Boyd he had better turn back, but I don't know if there was any truth in this talk.

"Two miles out of Carrizal we were lined up by Captain Boyd and told we might have to fight or we might get through peacefully, but there was only one way to carry out orders and that was to obey them. This was the first time we had ever started anywhere without knowing where we were going.

"When the fighting started we were in an open plain and the Mexicans had the advantage of ditches and brush.

"Returning from his conference with the Mexican leader, Captain Boyd gave his horse to his striker and ordered us to advance in skirmish order and to hold our fire until we were fired upon.

"Fifteen of our men dropped on the first volley. We fought hard until we were about surrounded. Then we dropped our guns and ran. We thought we would try and get to El Paso. We were overtaken at Los Humos.

"We were brought back to Villa Ahumada, but were well treated."

Telegram of General Trevino:

Chihuahua, Mex., via Washington.
Robert V. Pesqueira, June 26, 1916.
1,328 Broadway.

Your telegram regarding Carrizal battle official dispatches assert it was as follows:—Lieutenant Colonel Genovevo Rivas went out to hold a conference by order of General Felix Gomez. As the American column was approaching it was warned to explain its movement, answering to be in pursuit of bandits looting near by. In reply it was said there were no marauders because those places were under the custody of constitutional forces. Then they said to be bound to go to Villa Ahumada to catch a deserter; as this was not admitted because of the forbiddance to allow American troops to enter any city it was answered this order was of no account to them to reach Villa Ahumada.

Lieutenant Colonel Rivas reported result to General Gomez who went out in person, having obtained the same reply, he made a proposal to American commander in order to avert conflict between the two forces; they should stay on the ground four hours meanwhile wiring to Juarez to ask permission to enter the city, but the American commander refused and both chiefs retired. Americans advanced in line of tireurs and suddenly opened fire. A battle followed which lasted two hours. General Gomez was killed in the first volley. Lieutenant Colonel Rivas took his place, forcing the Americans to retreat. They left on the field arms, ammunition, horses and their killed. The casualties inflicted were eleven killed and twenty-four prisoners taken. Prisoners declared American commander was alone responsible for the action. Regards, Provisional Governor, Colonel Francisco L. Trevino. 9.58 P. M.

Today, we can be proud of our country's international policy. We have been fairer than most nations in our dealings with weaker peoples. But we have not been infallible. Much of the suspicion against Americans among Mexicans today is on account of the Mexican war over half a century ago, in which they lost New Mexico, Arizona, California and Texas.

Of this war, General U. S. Grant, who fought in it, says in his memoirs:

"There was no intimation that the removal of the troops to the border of Louisiana was occasioned in any way by the prospective annexation of Texas, but it was generally understood that such was the case. Ostensibly we were intended to prevent filibustering into Texas, but really as a menace to Mexico—and to this day I regard the war which resulted as one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation. It was an instance of a republic following the bad example of European monarchies. * * *

"The presence of United States troops on the edge of the disputed territory furthest from the Mexican settlements, was not sufficient to provoke hostilities. We were sent to provoke a fight, but it was essential that Mexico should commence it. It was very doubtful whether Congress would declare war, but if Mexico should attack our troops, the executive could announce: 'Whereas, war exists, by the acts, etc.,' and prosecute the contest with vigor."

Sunk in Mexico today there are between three and four billion dollars of American money. These influences that President Wilson spoke of on March 25th as sinister and unscrupulous, but which might perhaps be more fairly described as merely being too narrowly commercial to be aware that there is a human side to things, are now hard at work trying to edge us into war. They feel that they must make that money safe by intervention or annexation. This is why every day, every hour, every minute we are told and taught to repeat "Mexico is a sink, a cesspool; we have got to go down there and clean things up, no matter what it costs in blood and honor. Mexico must be pacified, civilized and Christianized—and naturally the only way to do it is machine guns."

Let every patriotic American realize what we are up against, and do his part to prevent future historians from writing about us in 1916 what Grant wrote of us in 1847.

Certainly the Carranza de facto government is weak. Mexico does not deny there is lamentable disorder in this time of her reconstruction. But disorder was none too scarce in our own reconstruction period in the '60s. For instance, according to a government report, more than nine hundred American citizens were killed by lawless bands in one State of the Union in the first seven months of 1867. Why not give Mexico a little more time to do what it took the higher civilization of the United States a decade to accomplish after our civil war?

At this time, when our minds are necessarily more or less affected by the war fever that has come across the ocean, we are apt to forget some things that we ought to remember. One is that the Mexicans have for years been living in practical slavery, because Diaz let foreign and Mexican companies take away the people's land. Thereupon, the supply of labor being far in excess of the demand for it, Mexicans had to become slaves or stop eating.

The de facto Government may be inefficient—no doubt, it is. It may not be able to keep order in Mexico, especially on the northern border. (But let us not forget that the Yaquis and Francisco Villa defied Diaz year in and year out, and joined American Indians in raids on both sides of the line.) Carranza may be, as the press pictures him, an impossible person to deal with, obstinate, suspicious of the United States. He is, no doubt, also a bigoted person, an intellectual, a thorough-going abolitionist, with all the faults and virtues of his class. But none who knows him has failed to realize that he is an honest man, and that he is trying, with some success, to swing a great proposition in Mexico, which ought to appeal to every American who believes in democracy.

Porfirio Diaz was the tool of Mexican and foreign capitalists. He was not in a real sense a President of Mexico, but the superintendent of a big estate, to be worked for the benefit of great interests —many of them American. He gave them what they wanted—commercial opportunity. They gave him what he wanted—permanent power. He divided up the communal lands among exploiters. Diaz sold out his people. He took Mexico from the Mexicans. Thenceforth the people had to work at whatever terms their masters offered them, or starve. That is Mexico's problem; that is the cause of the revolution. The land question in Mexico is not like political questions in the United States. To them, it is a religion, a matter of life and death, a great national cause. Even the poorest, even those who cannot read or write, understand it.

Whatever their faults, the Mexicans represented by Carranza are giving their lives to the proposition of restoring the land to the people and abolishing slavery. *They believe that as long as the natural resources of Mexico are in the hands of a few powerful individuals and great companies there will never be any real freedom, any democracy that is worth anything to the common man. The opposition to Carranza and his people is not confined to Americans, to English and Germans. It is shared by all whose interest call for perpetuation of the Diaz system. Mexican concessionaires are as hostile to him as ours. Everybody who wants to keep Mexico "Mexicanized" curses Carranza. They want a Diaz, a Huerta. They have been trying to bring about a situation where there will be nothing possible for the United States but war, invasion, and the return of "a strong government."*

Another thing that many Americans do not remember about Mexico is that we have an arbitration treaty with her. It provides that

"If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using, for this end, mutual representations and pacific negotiations. And if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind, by the one republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborship, whether it would not be better that such differences should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case."

Governor Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, ex-dean of the Yale Law School, calls attention to the above treaty. He says: "It is fortunate that the two countries have a treaty which ought to prevent an actual war." Certainly the question whether one country may cross another country's boundaries in pursuit of bandits and how long it may keep troops there should be a matter clearly within the scope of arbitration under such a treaty.

Moreover, since 1882, Mexico and the United States have had a series of protocols relating to the pursuit of marauders across the boundary, both ways. These protocols relate only to Indians, but there is no reason why, either by arbitration or otherwise, a settlement could not be made which would henceforth provide for protocols that would allow each side to protect the border against bandits, as well as Indians.

Whether the lives of thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of our bravest sons and brothers shall be sacrificed in a needless war; what shall be the fate of Mexico herself, of her courageous struggle for economic freedom, of her soldiers, and of the thousands of women and children in a land already touched by famine, and, above all, the greater issue, whether our country shall be guided by justice, or incline to the side of commercialism—these are unfortunately some of the questions which we must think about until the crisis is over.

Unfortunately, too, it is easier for most people to get excited and blunder than to sit down and think out what is to the country's interest in the long run.

In the last analysis, the decision of peace and war rests with Congress. Write to your Senators and Congressmen, so that, if another incident like Carrizal occurs, there will be a strong influence at the capital in favor of deliberate action.

60 Broadway,
New York, June 29th, '16.

Yours truly,
AMOS PINCHOT.

ALL UNITE TO CHECK INFANT PARALYSIS

Health Department, Rockefeller Institute, and Private Doctors Organize Campaign.

49 NEW CASES YESTERDAY

Facilities Provided for More Complete Isolation and Better Nursing in Crowded Areas.

Health Commissioner Emerson has mobilized practically all the available medical forces of the Health Department to combat the further spread of infantile paralysis. Forty-nine new cases of the disease were reported yesterday and thirty-two cases the day before, making a total of 255 cases since the epidemic began. Most of them are in crowded parts in Brooklyn, although cases have been reported from all boroughs except Queens. Manhattan has twenty cases. So far there have been twelve deaths, eleven in Brooklyn and one in Manhattan.

Dr. Simon Blatteis of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases has been put in charge of the fight against infantile paralysis and every available man in the Department of Health has been turned over to him. Other special department activities will be dropped until the epidemic is under control. Yesterday there were ten department physicians, ten nurses, and sixteen sanitary inspectors at work in the infected districts looking for new cases, putting into effect a strict quarantine of cases already reported, and attending the sufferers.

Dr. Emerson does not fear that the disease will get beyond control. "We believe," he said, "that application of well organized sanitary measures will limit this outbreak. The Health Department cannot possibly carry out all measures necessary unless the people do their part and promptly report every case even remotely suspicious. Reports from janitors, neighbors, visiting nurses, as well as physicians will be welcomed. No names of persons making them are necessary. Our chief reliance must lie in complete and quick isolation of patients for not less than eight weeks, and on perfect cleanliness of the patient's surroundings." A bulletin issued by the Board of Health says:

There is little doubt as to the transmissibility of the disease, either directly or through a third person. There is also some evidence that the disease can be spread by apparently healthy individuals who harbor the virus, although themselves immune.

The disease is eminently one of childhood, but adults are frequently affected, no age being immune. Children between 1 and 5 years are most susceptible. The disease occurs most frequently during the Summer months, from June to October, inclusive, which usually constitute the dry season; but cases are reported every month throughout the year.

Acute poliomyelitis can occur in many different forms and in varying degrees of severity. The most frequent type is characterized by a sudden onset with fever, followed usually in from twelve hours to three or four days by a general or localized paralysis. * * * Vomiting and convulsions occur frequently at the onset, but are not constant symptoms. Rather more significant may be considered the headache, restlessness, irritability, and sleeplessness which occur early in a large proportion of cases. However, some cases may be drowsy and stuporous.

A special pavilion has been established in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, where patients who cannot be properly isolated in their homes, or who are not otherwise able to command proper treatment, may receive attention of specialists.

Dr. H. L. Amoss of the Rockefeller Institute has been assigned to work with the specialists who are studying the outbreak in Brooklyn. A meeting of these experts will be held this afternoon at the Health Department. Tomorrow the Brooklyn physicians living in the infected areas will meet in the Polhemus Memorial Clinic under the joint auspices of the Health Department and the special poliomyelitis committee.

As to the seriousness of the disease in Manhattan, Dr. Emerson said:

"The situation in Manhattan is not encouraging. Most of the cases are confined to the crowded lower and upper east sides and follow the line of population. The epidemic of 1907 began similarly."

Helen Elizabeth Downing, 14 years old, daughter of Walter Downing of 221 Webster Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday night of infantile paralysis on the eve of her graduation from Public School 134. According to the records of the Board of Health, she was the oldest child known to have died of the disease.

The girl became ill on Saturday night. The diploma she was to have received was taken to the parents last night by one of her classmates.

Dr. H. L. Amoss of the Rockefeller Institute explained last night that much can often be done toward successfully treating infantile paralysis, although no cure has been discovered.

"Much depends upon the treatment," he said. "To say that there is no cure, although strictly true in the sense that there is no known antitoxin, would be likely to mislead, for many cases have completely recovered."

$15,000 FOR A MAUSOLEUM.

Thomas N. McCarter Maintains Old Hance Cemetery at His Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., June 29.—Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, has awarded a contract for the building of a $15,000 mausoleum in the old Hance Cemetery, in the Rumson Road, near Mr. McCarter's estate. The mausoleum will be 14 by 18 feet, in Greek style of architecture. Granite will be used in its construction. Two heavy bronze doors will guard the entrance, and there will be twelve crypts of slate.

The cemetery is said to be the oldest in Monmouth County. It is a legend that the Indians buried their dead there before Monmouth County was settled. The cemetery was originally a part of the Hance homestead. The oldest headstone in the cemetery bears the names of John Hance and his wife, Joyce Hance, and the date 1722. For a number of years the place was used as a public burying ground. Although there was nothing to show who owned the cemetery, the indiscriminate burying ceased. For several years the ground was looked after by Mrs. Julia Drummond, who was born in the Hance homestead. The money for the maintenance was contributed by members of the Hance family.

END STORE SCHOOL COURSE

Class of 35 at Lord & Taylor's Is Graduated.

At the close of business yesterday at Lord & Taylor's department store the second commencement of the store's continuation school was held for twenty-eight girls and seven boys, who received certificates of graduation in the courses of study provided. The recreation room, in which the exercises took place, was decorated with flowers. Two in the class had a record of 99 per cent, and ten stood above 95 per cent. None was lower than 80 per cent. on the scale of the public school markings.

A. C. McMaster, Vice President of Lord & Taylor, assisted by A. E. Colby, superintendent of the store, presided. Mrs. Belle Brandow, in charge of the classes of the continuation school, explained that the school was designed to enable children who had been obliged to curtail their schooling because of the necessity of going into business to continue their education. She said that it had been found that the boys and girls, through the direct application to their daily store duties of what they learn in classes, not only advance more rapidly in their studies, but attack them with greater interest.

Mrs. A. H. Wilcox, Supervisor of the Continuation Schools under the auspices of the Board of Education, complimented the graduates upon the excellent progress they had made. One of the boys presented Mrs. Brandow with a cut glass water service as a gift from the school.

STERN BROS. GRADUATES 32.

Saleswomen Complete the Course in Department Store School.

Thirty-two saleswomen from various departments in Stern Brothers' store at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street received last night certificates of satisfactory completion of the salesmanship courses given under the auspices of the Department of Education and the Department Store Education Association. This is the fourth class from Stern Brothers to be graduated since February, 1915, when the educational work there was started by the Department Store Education Association under the Presidency of Miss Anne Morgan. A total of 180 saleswomen have taken the course.

Miss Beulah Kennard, who came to New York two years ago to plan this system, announced last night that her work was completed, and she handed the plan to the Board of Education and to the department stores for its extension and application to individual stores.

The plan includes the standardization of the work of department store salesmanship, simple courses by which saleswomen may gain a better knowledge of the goods they are selling, and class instruction by which all may benefit instead of a few. Miss Virginia Potter is President of the Department Store Education Association for 1916, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Vice President; Mrs. Robert G. Mead, Secretary, and Miss Anne Morgan is the Treasurer.

TO USE MORE DAYLIGHT.

Committee Asks Congress to Consider Turning Clock Forward.

A public hearing on turning the clock farward to save daylight was held yesterday afternoon in the assembly hall of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building. The meeting of the Special Committee, which consists of Edward D. Page, Waldo Marshall, and Leopold Plaut, was called by Borough President Marcus M. Marks. Mr. Marks read a paper pointing out that the change had been made in eight foreign countries and in four cities of the United States.

The committee recommended that a Congressional Committee be appointed to bring the matter before Congress. It also recommended that an educational campaign be started to explain the purposes and results of saving an hour of sunlight each day.

Mr. Marks said that his proposal meant an increase in health and efficiency by saving the human system from the strain and exhaustion of an hour's work in the heat of the afternoon and substituting the earlier morning hour. The hour gained for recreation at the end of the afternoon, he said, would compensate for the extra effort of getting up earlier in the morning. To be successful the change must be nation-wide.

THEATRE AUDIENCE FLEES FROM FIRE

900 Leave Fox City Playhouse by Rear Exits and Fire Escapes.

TEN FIREMEN OVERCOME

Blaze in East Fourteenth Street Burns Out Half a Dozen Firms.

A fire in the six-story building at 116 and 118 East Fourteenth Street last evening burned out a half-dozen business tenants and brought to an abrupt end a performance in the Fox City Theatre at 114 East Fourteenth Street. The audience of 900 persons left without accident by rear exits and fire escapes to Thirteenth Street. The entrance of the theatre is through a lobby on Fourteenth Street, but the stage and auditorium extends 125 feet in the rear of the street front eastward and parallel with Fourteenth Street.

An open court or alleyway about fifteen feet wide separates the theatre from the buildings in which the fire occurred. Several persons sitting near the open doors of the two exits on the north side of the gallery saw smoke drift through the openings. When they approached the exit doors they felt the heat of flame in the second floor of the structures across the alleyway. Policeman Frank Reilly of the East Fifth Street Station and Robert Richardson of the Mercer Street Station assisted the theatre audience in getting out.

Then the two policemen went to the gallery and worked the hose standpipes from the exit doors, where flame was spreading across the court and blistering the theatre doors and walls.

When the firemen came in response to signals sent in by Reilly from an automatic alarm in the burning buildings and from a call another policeman sent in from a box at Thirteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, they had a fire on every floor to fight. Deputy Chief Langford sent in a second alarm. While some of the firemen worked their way with hose up the blazing floors, others attacked the blaze from the theatre fire escapes in the rear, from the roofs of adjoining buildings and with water towers on the Fourteenth Street side.

Ten firemen on different floors of the burning structures were overcome by smoke and heat. Captain McElligott of Rescue Squad 1, who went to the assistance of the disabled men, was himself overcome. All but three of the men were revived where they had fallen. The three most severely hurt were carried across Fourteenth Street to the store of Levison Brothers, which was turned into a temporary hospital. These men were James Burke, George Heckel, and John Johnsson of Engine Company 14. As the firemen were being taken across the street a woman who said she was Dr. Margaret Clark of Worcester, Mass., offered her assistance. She worked to revive the men until the arrival of Dr. E. B. Ramsdell of the Medical Division of the Fire Department. Fireman Burke, in addition to injury from smoke and heat, was wounded in the foot from a nail in a broken wall on the second floor.

The fire, which began at 7 o'clock, was under control in an hour, but the upper floors and roof burned for two hours despite the tons of water thrown there. Langford said this stubborn blaze was due to a double ceiling between the top floor and the roof. The fire was not completely extinguished until this intervening ceiling was chopped away.

There were only four employes in the building at the time of the fire. They were helped out by Detectives Oliver, Dowling and Fennelly of Inspector Cray's special squad. They had to risk the flame on the stairway, as the elevator apparatus was burned out and the car held at the first floor. It was not known how or where the fire started.

The damage to tenants and the buildings, which are owned by August Luchow, was estimated by the firemen at $60,000. The tenants were Maum & Medicus and the Beck Shoe Company, first floor, (damage by water;) the Greater New York Film Rental Company, second floor; Loewinger Brothers, printers, third floor, and the Star Case Company, manufacturing jewelers. The top floor was vacant.

All of the Fourteenth Street surface cars were held up at Broadway and at Third Avenue for two hours.

Papal Ban Halts Outing.

The picnic of the Holy Name Society of St. Aloysius Church, in West Side Avenue, Jersey City, which was to have been held yesterday in the Greenville Schuetzen Park, was abandoned because the committee in charge thought the Pope's edict against dancing would probably make the outing a financial failure. The arrangements for the picnic had been made before the announcement last Sunday in Roman Catholic Churches of Hudson County of the Papal ban on dancing.

ROOKIES DRIVE REDS ACROSS THE BORDER

Offensive Tactics of Plattsburg Division Prove Successful—Begin Long Retreat Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., June 29.—The Red Army opposed to the Third Plattsburg Training Regiment was chased across the Canadian border this morning after being dislodged from its position and driven back across a mile of swampy land. The offensive tactics of the rookies have been so successful that they are to have a test on the defensive for the rest of the hike, beginning a retreat toward Plattsburg tomorrow.

The defensive really began this afternoon when the four companies of the First Battalion were sent out on outpost duty three miles west of here. They were ordered out soon after noon mess, and some of them did not get in until an hour after night mess call was sounded. They missed a swim in the Big Chazy Lake and the band concert which the members of the other two battalions got.

The regiment is camped tonight less than a mile from the Canadian border. They had the heartiest greeting of their week's hike here. Flags are displayed through the streets, and every one turned out to cheer.

The rookies are thankful that the change in route, which the bad roads in the section caused, led them into a more thickly populated one than that which they have been traveling over. They have movies here, and the two theatres in town are more thickly populated than the town.

The camp site here is very small, and the cavalry and artillery troops are quartered in separate camps. It was the best that could be found in the vicinity, however, after the sudden change in the route. The route tomorrow will be to Chazy. Saturday night the troops will bivouac at West Chazy.

The regiment went on record tonight as in favor of universal military training under exclusive Federal control when it joined the Military Training Camps Association in a body, Theodore Rousseau, Mayor Mitchel's Secretary, was chosen Chairman of a committee to represent the regiment, and the top Sergeants are to choose the other members.

Butchers Indicted in Bribery.

The ten Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, wholesale butchers who were arrested for an alleged attempt to bribe Fred W. Schoneweg, an Inspector of the Board of Health, were arraigned before Judge Roy in the Kings County Court yesterday on Grand Jury indictments charging them with offering and giving bribes. It is alleged that the men contributed $75 each to induce the Inspectors to pass beef which in some cases was diseased, and in all unfit for consumption. All pleaded not guilty and were granted five days for changing pleas or for making motions. The indicted men are Robert, Arthur, Samuel, and Simon Plaut, Philip Straus, Aaron Scheck, David Feinberg, Harris Bulnick, Parry Palmer, and Herman S. Braunschweig.



Thoughtful people will find a better reason for the necessity of clean teeth than that they are beautiful to look at. Teeth that are not kept clean soon decay. To prevent this keep food particles from between the teeth and use a dentifrice that will actually clean the teeth.

Albodon, the modern dentifrice, contains higher proportions of cleansing and polishing ingredients than any other dentifrice. It is safely antiseptic.

Though Albodon comes in a tube, it should not be confused with pastes; it is a cream. It is not artificially colored. It does not melt or harden. It has a distinctive "smack"—a likeable taste.

Try it to-day.

Albodon can be had at 25 cents a liberal tube wherever toilet articles are sold, and a free sample can be had by sending your name and address to The Albodon Co., Dept. A, 154 West 18th Street, N. Y. A postal will do.

$500,000 TO MILLS & GIBB.

Court Says Receivers May Borrow to Buy Merchandise.

At the conclusion of a hearing yesterday before Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court, sitting in chambers in the Woolworth Building, it was announced that plans for the reorganization of Mills & Gibb, the white goods concern now in the hands of receivers, had not reached a point where they could be submitted to the court. Judge Mayer set Aug. 9 as the next date for considering the future of the corporation.

Attorneys present in behalf of the various committees interested in effecting a settlement were unanimous in expressing the belief that 100 cents on the dollar could be realized, and that the future prospects of the house were encouraging. Representatives of the Creditors and Noteholders' Committees stated that they had no desire to press matters at this time.

Charles D. Rushmore and Henry Root Stern, as counsel for Receivers Martindale and Poor, asked the court for permission to borrow $500,000 to buy Spring 1917 merchandise. Judge Mayer granted the request and signed an order.

A Book to Take Away Over the Fourth!

BLOW THE MAN DOWN

By Holman Day

$1.35 net

HARPER & BROTHERS

Established 1817

The outdoor world is caught in the pages of this splendid new novel; we are blown along through the story by the very breath of the sea. With the strong hero we struggle against tempest and man's perfidy; we watch the sunlight ripple over the waves all along our eastern coast; we thrill with the dangers which await the hero and the girl he loves when he leaves the millionaire's yacht to prove himself a real seaman of the old American stock, and we laugh at the sayings of the quaint old sailors.

It holds the very spirit of the summer and the sea.

LOCOMOBILE

Low built and distinguished in appearance, easy riding, powerful yet economical, the 1917 models unquestionably reveal the furthest development of the fine vehicle.

The cost is simply a measure of the fine materials and the careful workmanship. The ownership of such a car is an unique satisfaction. Prices $4600. upwards. A few 38 Horse Power Models for delivery now.

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Buy Your Vacation Needs At Liggett-Riker-Hegeman's

Before Starting on Your Journey

take a trip through a Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Drug Store and notice the wonderful array of seasonable articles there displayed.

Remember that city prices are much lower than those you will be compelled to pay at a Summer Resort. Visit one of our stores today and buy your vacation needs where the assortment is large and the prices are low.

Rubber Bath Caps, 25c to $1.00
Bathing Suit Bags, 39c to 98c
Thermos Bottles, $1.25 to $5.00
Kodaks and Cameras, 85c to $23.38
Stationery, 10c to $1.47
Hair Brushes, 49c to $5.89
Combs, 15c to $1.00
Towels, 25c to $1.00
Wash Cloths, 5c to 35c
Collapsible Metal Drinking Cups, 10c to 98c
Paper Cups, 5c to 25c
Waterman Fountain Pens, $2.50 to $10.00
Whisk Brooms, 15c to 79c
Safety Razors, 15c to $8.10
Rubber Lined Tourist Cases, 10c to $1.98
Sternau Cooking Outfit, 50c to $2.50
Sterno Canned Heat, 10c to $3.25
Razor Strops, 25c to $2.00
Automobile or Carriage Sponges, 49c to $1.49
Soaps, 5c to 50c
Talcum Powders, 10c to 50c
Accident Cases, 19c to $2.50
Medicine Cases, (Empty Vials in Leather Case), 59c to $4.50
Umbrellas, $1.00
Ankle Supports, 65c to $2.50
Pipes, 25c to $1.50
Tobacco in small tins, 5c; also ½-lb. and 1-lb. packages
Cigars and Cigarettes
Soap Boxes, 17c to 59c
Tooth Pastes, 15c to 50c
Tooth Powders, 15c to 25c
Goggles, 33c to $1.59
Pocket Flasks, 49c to $1.75
Flashlights, $1.00 to $3.50
Shaving Brushes, 25c to $2.50
Tooth Brushes, 10c to 55c
Playing Cards, 9c to 38c
Wrist Bands, 10c to 45c
Absorbent Cotton, 5c to 34c
Carbolic Healing Salve, 25c
Peroxide Hydrogen, 10c to 25c
Gauze Bandages, 5c to 18c each
Gypsy Cream (for Insect Bites), 25c

VIOLET DULCE COMPLEXION POWDER
A powder of exceptional merit that is soft, smooth and daintily fragrant. It is invisible when applied and gives the skin a beautiful velvety appearance. Comes in three tints, brunette, flesh and white.
PRICE, 50c

A Big Box of Good Stationery for 29c



A combination package containing folded sheets and correspondence cards of Cascade Linen fabric finish stock, with envelopes to match.

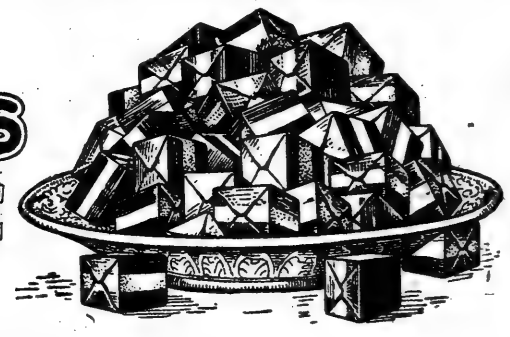
Boxes covered with beautiful mottled, dye-stamped paper in two shades of brown.

Each Box Contains:
24 Elite Correspondence Cards.
24 New Wallet Flap Envelopes to match.
24 Folded Sheets Clarino Size Writing Paper.
24 New, Long, Narrow Wallet Flap Envelopes to match.



BATHING CAPS
That Make You Look Attractive
Wide variety of new shapes and styles, both plain and fancy, with an interesting assortment of colors to choose from. These caps are practical as well as ornamental, and the best we have ever offered.
BATHING CAPS, all rubber, fancy trimmed, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00
DIVING CAPS, pure gum, assorted colors, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c

CADET INLAY Caramels SPECIAL PER POUND 29¢



Dainty and delicious squares of rich, mellow, chewy cream caramels—with inlays of smooth marshmallow and nut cream in a variety of flavors. These caramels are strictly high class and are made exclusively for *Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Stores.*

BRIAR PIPES



SPECIALLY PRICED AT 19c AND 25c
The fact that genuine imported briar pipes are rapidly advancing in price on account of the European war makes this reduction in price on our 25c and 35c pipes of unusual interest. We cannot duplicate this offer after present stocks are exhausted. Come early while the assortment is at its best.
(In Stores Having Cigar Departments Only.)

Fruit Whip Sundae
At The Fountain
A delicious mixture of fresh Crushed Pineapple, Cherries and Marshmallow generously spread over a good sized dish of Riker's Perfect Ice Cream.
Our Price 10c

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Friday and Saturday
3 for 25c
La Humana Invincibles SPECIAL
5 for 25c

MANHATTAN, BRONX and BROOKLYN
Liggett's RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Chocolate Covered Maxixe Cherries



Plump, luscious, ripe cherries covered with a thin shell of vanilla cream and a coating of the finest sweet chocolate; lb... 39c

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Men who work hard to earn a dollar, know that the cool underwear that protects and wears so well is

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The Comfortable Underwear

No pinch—no sticky feeling, always uniform, from Kavanaugh made yarn and thread. Costs less than most underwear. Ask your dealer.

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THE PRISONER

THE PRISONER— "A novel that deserves to be ranked with the best, most significant American fiction of recent years. . . . A story true to the essentials of human nature, with a cunningly contrived plot that keeps the reader interested and puzzled to the end."—*N. Y. Times.*

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THE PRISONER

"A Remarkable Story"—N. Y. Times

Take a copy of this new novel with you over the holiday.

THE ORIGINAL THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

The sun sets later

for factory workrooms where ceilings and walls are treated by the Rice method. You get 19% to 36% more daylight.
May be applied over old cold water paint. Can be washed like tile. Stays white longest.
Send for booklet "More Light!"
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An *appetizing* smoke—a tonic for that jaded feeling—*that's*

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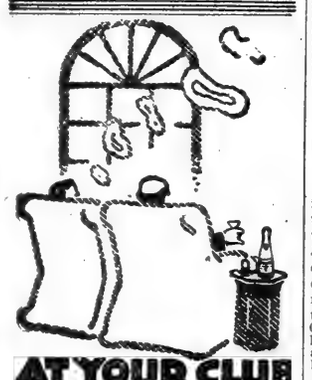
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RAE TANZER JURY UNABLE TO AGREE

Deliberations of Nearly a Day Result in No Verdict—New Trial in Doubt.

REPORT 9 FOR CONVICTION

Defendant Says Result of Trial Supports Congressional Finding Against Marshall.

Unable to agree after nearly a day of deliberation the jury that has been trying Rae Tanzer for perjury in the Federal District Court was discharged by Judge Wolverton yesterday. Twice the jury returned to court to have the indictment read or to ask for instructions, and once it came back to report a disagreement, but Judge Wolverton, after dwelling on the importance of the case, the time consumed, and the money spent on it, sent the men back again to the jury room to argue over the question whether the defendant lied when she said James W. Osborne, the lawyer, was the Oliver Osborne who won her heart and then broke it by running away.

Several members of the jury said after being discharged that there was an agreement among them not to talk for publication regarding their deliberations. The unofficial talk about the corridors was that up to noon opinion in the jury room was about evenly divided. Later ten voted for conviction and two for acquittal. After they were sent back for the last time by Judge Wolverton another juryman was won over to the belief in Rae Tanzer's innocence, it was asserted.

When the jury returned to announce for the second time that the deadlock could not be broken there was a wait of six minutes for the court stenographer to appear. Foreman Frederick Kelly said that the jury was unable to agree. Judge Wolverton wanted to know if it could not possibly come to a verdict.

"I don't think so," replied the Foreman.

The Judge then thanked the jury and discharged it.

It was a tedious wait for every one connected with the case. Rae Tanzer, looking very weary, sat beside her companion, and by and by she put her head in the lap of the other woman and went to sleep. She did not awake when the jury came in the first time and reported that it could not agree.

William Rand, Jr., the special prosecutor for the Government, would not say whether there would be another trial. The matter, he stated, was one for Mr. Marshall, the United States District Attorney, to decide. Mr. Marshall had left his office before the jury reported and was discharged. Later in the office of Slade & Slade, Miss Tanzer asserted that she would continue truthfully to maintain that James W. Osborne was Oliver Osborne.

If it had not been for Harold Spielberg, she added, she would never have recanted. He represented to her, she said, that she could not fight such a powerful man as James W. Osborne, and told her that if she recanted no one would be hurt.

"Now that the jury failed to convict me," Miss Tanzer said, "it becomes more apparent that a finding of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Congress recently published in the press against H. Snowden Marshall and his two assistants, Roger B. Wood and Samuel H. Hershenstein, has ample support. The committee found, as published, that the United States District Attorney's office used the Federal Courts to protect his friend James W. Osborne, and that indictments were improperly obtained against me and others. Many facts of extraordinary importance have not yet been disclosed. At the proper time the world will be astounded when it learns what dastardly methods have been resorted to."

When the jury was discharged Harold Spielberg surrendered Rae Tanzer's bail of $5,000, and she was released in the custody of her counsel, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler. Mr. Chanler said that nothing had occurred during the trial to change his opinion of Miss Tanzer's innocence and the truthfulness of her story.

RUSH TO PAY INCOME TAX.

Downtown Office Takes In $5,000,000 on Next to Last Day.

The Federal Internal Revenue offices in this city were thronged all day yesterday with persons paying income taxes, both individual and corporation. Just before the Federal Reserve Bank closed for the day Collector Lowe of the downtown district deposited $4,400,000, received up to 2 o'clock. By the time the revenue office closed at 4:30 $1,000,000 more had been paid in. Today, the last for payment of the tax without penalty, the office will close at the usual hour.

Roman L. Modra, Chief Deputy in the Third District office at 1,150 Broadway, said yesterday that receipts in that district would probably be $4,000,000 greater than last year. John D. Rockefeller, who is registered in the Third District, paid what was said to be a larger sum than any other person in the United States. Mr. Modra refused to tell the amount.

The Third District office will remain open until midnight tonight.

At the close of business yesterday receipts in the Brooklyn district were reported far ahead of last year.

POST OFFICE BILL PASSED.

Senate Sends Measure to Conference with Important Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The annual Post Office Appropriation bill, carrying $322,000,000, was passed today by the Senate after a debate begun more than a month ago. Differences over the railway mail pay provision and other sections of the measure probably will prevent final agreement in conference before July 1 and force continuance of existing postal appropriations with the coming fiscal year.

Three important changes were made in the bill in the Senate. As a substitute for the House's space method for compensating railroads for mail transportation the Senate adopted the Cummins amendment directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix the method and rates of pay. An amendment was adopted restricting the combination of horse-drawn rural mail routes into motor routes. Provision that contracts for pneumatic tube service in the big cities should be continued another year, stricken out by the House, was restored.

ACCEPT NEW NAVY PROGRAM

Senate Committee Unanimously Approves Eight Capital Ships in 1917.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate Naval Committee today agreed unanimously to amendments to the naval bill providing for construction of four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers in 1917, and completion in three years of the $500,000,000 building program urged by the Navy General Board. This is the program recommended by a subcommittee after conferences with Secretary Daniels. As passed by the House the bill provides for only five capital ships next year and contemplates no continuing building policy.

The committee added an amendment to the sub-committee report providing for reorganization of the naval militia along the lines of the National Guard reorganization effected in the Army Organization act. The bill will be reported to the Senate Saturday or Monday, and be called up for consideration next week. Chairman Tillman of the committee today designated Senator Swanson to have charge of the measure on the floor.

WOMAN KILLED BY AUTO.

Countess de Cippico's Maid Run Down at Crossing—Others Hurt.

With all of the ribs of her right side broken as the result of an automobile accident, a young woman was revived long enough before dying last night at the Polyclinic Hospital to say that her name was Vina, and that she was the maid to the Countess de Cippico, who lives at the Hotel Claridge.

The automobile which struck her was owned by Raymond Saks of 108 West Seventy-first Street, and was driven by Bernard A. McMahon, 23 years old, of 200 West Sixty-fourth Street. McMahon says that the girl darted from behind a truck at Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue and tried to cross the avenue directly in the path of his car. The mudguard struck her and threw her to the pavement.

Patrolman Hackett of the East Fifty-first Street station placed the unconscious woman in the tonneau of the automobile, and McMahon was arrested.

Three other women were injured yesterday in automobile accidents near New York. At the Forest Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad Mrs. Edward Langer of 122 East Thirty-fourth Street, who is summering at Freeport, was hurt when her automobile, driven by her chauffeur, Rudolph Novak, collided with a train. Mrs. Langer was injured about the hips and back.

Miss Lucille Bard, a moving picture actress of 127 West Ninetieth Street, is in the United Hospital, Port Chester, N. Y., as the result of an automobile accident yesterday morning on the Boston Post Road. She is suffering from lacerations on the face, and possibly her skull is fractured. Two Yale students, John Van Sanford of Troy, N. Y., and William M. Decker, Jr., of Buffalo, both 22 years old, are held in cash bail of $75 each by Justice Taylor of Mamaroneck to await the result of Miss Bard's injuries.

Mrs. John Enstein of Riverhead, N. Y., had her jaw broken in two places yesterday evening when her automobile collided with one owned and driven by Daniel Warner of Baiting Hollow, on the outskirts of the Village of Riverhead. She was driving her own car. No one in the other car was hurt.

FEW FIFTH AV. BUSES.

Only Ten in Operation and Chauffeurs' Strike Remains in Force.

Despite the invitation of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company to its chauffeurs, who struck on Wednesday, to return to work and submit their grievances to adjustment, only ten out of 140 busses were running yesterday. There was no service on the Riverside Drive line.

Michael J. Reagan, Mediator of the State Industrial Commission, took a hand in the strike yesterday and conferred with President Meade of the bus company. Mr. Meade said he had nothing to report in the way of a settlement. The company's officials reported that union chauffeurs interfered with the operation of the few buses they did have on duty.

When Harry Piper, a driver who did not go on strike, took his bus to the company's garage at 102d Street and Madison Avenue late in the afternoon, he had a fight with two striking chauffeurs, whom the police say were John Lawlor and Patrick Farrell. After two policemen had stopped the fight they took all three to the East 104th Street Station. Piper said the others attacked him; Lawlor said that Piper struck him first. In the Men's Night Court last night Magistrate Murphy held Lawlor and Farrell in $500 bail for a further hearing today and paroled Piper in the custody of Robert Hutchins, counsel for the Coach Company.

J. G. Glynn, Secretary of the Chauffeurs' Union, denied the company's statement that the men had offered no opportunity for settlement before they went on strike. He said that last Friday he sent to the company's office a letter containing a copy of the agreement the men wanted signed. He asserted the only reply to this was the discharge of several chauffeurs who were known to be members of the union.

ARBITRATION IN SIGHT.

Misha Appelbaum Believes Cloakmakers' Strike May End Soon.

Misha Appelbaum, head of the Humanitarian Cult, said last night after a conference of several hours with E. J. Wile, President of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, that he hoped within a few days to have a plan of arbitration in effect that would settle the nine weeks' cloakmakers' strike. Mr. Wile told Mr. Appelbaum that the manufacturers would not surrender the rights of the open shop and the power to discharge. Mr. Appelbaum said his next task was to make the union agree to arbitration on a basis satisfactory to the employers.

The Independent and Mutual Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Associations have already signified to Mr. Appelbaum their willingness to accept his offices as arbitrator, and Mr. Appelbaum said last night that he would take this up with the union in a day or two.

SHILLITANI DIES TODAY.

Governor Says Slayer Is Sane and Refuses to Interfere.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29.—In the matter of Oreste Shillitani, whose execution is set for tomorrow at Sing Sing, Governor Whitman said tonight:

"It is impossible for me to reply to the numerous communications which I have received today from well-meaning but misguided persons, some of whom have been my lifelong friends. Shillitani is not insane. I am not particularly interested in what a few alleged experts are saying today about his case. As District Attorney, I directed this prosecution, and I am familiar with every detail of the case. I have no doubt that the citizens of New York City will recall the fact that Shillitani killed the two police officers who attempted to arrest him for the murder which he had committed. At the trial conducted for the people by my assistant under my direction the question of his sanity was not even raised, and never has been at any stage of the proceedings until he killed a keeper in his endeavor to escape from prison.

"Perhaps no one in the State is more thoroughly informed as to this case than I am. I decline to interfere."

A Guide to Works of Art.

The Municipal Art Society has shown its interest in the city beautiful by sending to each of its members a copy of "A Guide to the Works of Art in New York City" by Florence N. Levy. This little book has just been published through the co-operation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Museum, the Art Commission of the city, the West 156th Street group and the Municipal Art Society. The special purpose of the book is to help in the enjoyment of half day "art pilgrimages." Four of these are described in details: "Three Hours in the Metropolitan Museum, and the "West 156th Street Group," by the editor, Florence N. Levy; "the Brooklyn Museum," by Helen Greenleaf and "From the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street," by William B. McCormick.

Defeat McGraw for Committeeman.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 29.—Colonel John T. McGraw, Democratic National Committeeman from West Virginia, was defeated for re-election by ex-Senator Clarence W. Watson of Fairmont at a meeting of the State Executive Committee today. The result was a surprise, as the re-election of Colonel McGraw had been recommended by the delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

Flinn Out for Hughes.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 29.—William Flinn, member of the Progressive National Committee from Pennsylvania, announced here today that he will support Charles E. Hughes for President.

LIED FOR GERMANY, TAUSCHER ADMITS

Says He Was Misled by von Papen, but Will Not Accuse Former Attache of Betrayal.

ANGERED BY SUMMING UP

Wife, Mme. Gadski, Offers Comfort While Alleged Plotter Is Being Scored as "Yellow Patriot."

Captain Hans Tauscher, retired German Army officer and agent of the Krupp works in this country, yesterday heard Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood in the United States District Court score him for an exhibition of patriotism "with a yellow band around it" in trying to pass the blame for his present troubles to Captain von Papen, the dismissed German Military Attaché. The prosecutor spent nearly an hour summing up before the jury that is trying Tauscher on a charge of furnishing dynamite and pistols to von der Goltz and his band when they went to Buffalo to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada.

It was evident as Mr. Wood scored him as a liar and an offender against the laws of this country that the Captain was keeping himself in hand with difficulty. Beside him sat his wife, Mme. Gadski, the singer, and as Mr. Wood made his points against her husband she would rest her arm on his shoulder and reassure him. Once Captain Tauscher half started from his chair, but one of his lawyers spoke a low word of admonition.

Tauscher earlier on the witness stand told of being sent here by the German War Office to report to Captain von Papen and of the assurance given him by the Captain that he would not be called upon to do anything contrary to the laws of this country. He denied that von Papen ever mentioned the Welland Canal to him or that he had knowledge that an attempt was to be made to destroy it or that he suspected Bridgeman Taylor, as he knew von der Goltz, had purchased the dynamite for other than legitimate mining use. He frankly admitted the sale of six pistols to "Newington" at von Papen's request, but he did not connect the sale with the purchase of dynamite.

He destroyed the books containing the entries of the ordnance sales in 1914 and in December, 1915, because he did not want German military secrets to fall into hostile hands. Von Papen told him it would be a good thing to do, and besides he remembered what had happened to Dr. Albert's papers.

The witness described the visit of Government agents to his office and his arrest. He told them, he said, that the sale was made to Taylor, and that von Papen had nothing to do with it. In this he said he purposely misled them to protect the embassy.

"Do you want this Court and this jury to believe that von Papen betrayed you into violating the laws of the United States?" asked Mr. Wood in his cross-examination. Tauscher would not say that he had been betrayed. He used the word "misled," and added that perhaps von Papen had not knowingly broken the law.

"Even though you were arrested you lied to protect the embassy?" Mr. Wood pressed.

Tauscher winced at the epithet, but replied that he had lied.

The great question at issue, Herbert C. Smyth, Tauscher's attorney, said in summing up, was the veracity of von der Goltz, the Government witness, and Tauscher. "Von der Goltz tricked von Papen out of his money, and that is all there is in this case," he said. The Americanism of the jury would, he said, approve the very honesty of Tauscher's lies—told through patriotic motives and to protect his embassy. The defense conceded that Tauscher had sold the dynamite and the pistols at von Papen's request, but denied that Tauscher knew he was engaged in other than a legitimate commercial transaction.

As an offset to the charge of the defense that von der Goltz was a liar, Mr. Wood in his summing cited the lying done by Tauscher when his own deeds were uncovered. He added that von der Goltz had been von Papen's partner. "Why did the plot fail?" he asked. "Because of von Papen's telegram to Ryan, the Buffalo lawyer. I believe Ryan got instructions from von Papen but did not dare to go through with them. Don't condemn von der Goltz as a traitor or a squealer. He lay in prison for months in silence until the incriminating papers were found on von Papen. Von Papen was the blunderer who gave all away."

The case will go to the jury today.

WOMAN COURT ATTENDANT.

Miss Miller First of Sex to Hold Appellate Division Job.

Justice Alfred R. Page of the Appellate Division yesterday appointed Miss Minnie Miller, of 429 Charlotte Place, Brooklyn, confidential attendant, in the place of Edward C. O. Thomas, who recently resigned. This is the first instance where the position, which carries with it a salary of $1,800 yearly, has ever been given to a woman.

According to Harding St. John, private secretary of Justice Page, the duties of a court attendant in the Appellate Division differ from the duties of the corresponding office in the Supreme Court. Miss Miller's work will be more in the nature of a stenographer.

NEW STYLES FOR MEN.

A Novelty Resembles the Fatigue Hat of National Guardsmen.

Fashions for men have begun to take a surprising turn. From Spain recently came something quite new in the form of the sandal coat, which, according to prediction, will be popular when the hot weather sets in. And now a new style hat for men has been found to rival the old standby sailor. It made its appearance yesterday for the first time at the Vanderbilt Hotel, where it attracted considerable attention.

The new model is very like the broad, flat fatigue hat of the National Guardsmen. The hats were seen on five or six fashionably dressed men who came into the Vanderbilt for luncheon. These hats are being sold in some Fifth Avenue shops, where it was stated that they were originated to supplant the Mexican sombrero.

John W. Earle Left $25,000.

The will of John Walter Earle, former President of the Remington Typewriter Company, who died on June 22, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The entire estate, amounting to about $25,000, is left to Mrs. Rita Carr Earle, his widow.

Folks Sometimes Overlook

advantages right near at hand. For instance, here is a day school with a million-dollar equipment in the heart of Brooklyn. Prepares for college or business. Unusually competent college-trained teachers and methods which stimulate each boy to do his best. Supervised athletics, gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis, hand ball. Write for catalog or call.

MARQUAND SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Central Branch, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
Eadtmann-Schrader 128d Street and Lenox Avenue

PRATT SCHOOL—63 West 45th St. Individual Instruction, day evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

WOMAN KILLED BY TRAIN.

Mrs. Ebeler Struck by New Haven Express at a Bronx Station.

Mrs. H. Ebeler of 75 Grove Street, Mount Kisco, was mortally injured last night at the Westchester Avenue station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in the Bronx. She was walking near the edge of the outbound platform, waiting for a train for New Rochelle, when an express train struck her. Her handbag was found 200 feet up the track. She was knocked to the platform, and was unconscious when the Station Master reached her.

An ambulance surgeon from Lincoln Hospital, who responded to a hurry call, found her left shoulder, left arm, and several ribs were broken. She died in the hospital half an hour later. Her identity was established by a card in her handbag bearing the names George Schneiker and Tillie Schneiker of 511 East 163d Street. The police found they were the nephew and niece of Mrs. Ebeler, and she was on her way home after spending a day with them. She was 60 years old, and leaves a husband, two sons, and one daughter.

ROCK SLIDE IN SUBWAY.

Seventh Avenue at Forty-ninth Street Closed for Repairs.

About six tons of rock on the east side of the new subway cut at Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street slid into the excavation last night, and in consequence the street was closed to traffic while workmen placed steel beams under the car tracks and with heavy timber braced the side rock.

No one was hurt and no excitement was occasioned in the street above. The street was roped off as a precaution. The slide took place on a section of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins contract.

SARAH BERNHARDT COMING.

Cables Her Manager She Will Sail at End of September.

Sarah Bernhardt has announced her intention of making the visit to America which the illness that followed the amputation of her leg prevented her from making last season. W. F. Connor, her American manager, yesterday received the following cablegram from Mme. Bernhardt:

"Sailing from Liverpool end of September after an engagement in London, where I will present a very novel piece in English and French."

Before she had recovered from the shock of the amputation last year Mme. Bernhardt made arrangements to come to America early in the Fall. The trip was postponed several times till finally the actress became convinced that the undertaking was impossible. She appeared in France several times, however, and then went to London, where she played four months, mostly in sketches in which she had to do little moving about. Upon her return to France she gave six performances at the trenches for the soldiers.

Mme. Bernhardt will be 72 years old when she makes her ninth visit to this country. Her engagement in New York will be at the Knickerbocker Theatre, which is to be remodeled during the Summer.

Movies of Ambulance in War.

A private view of motion pictures of the American Ambulance Field Service will be given next Wednesday afternoon at the Hotel Majestic. The films show the work of this unit of the French hospital service from the time the wounded are lifted from the trenches till they have had their wounds attended to in the base hospitals at Neuilly. The German and French first line trenches, within speaking distance of each other, are shown, and the effect of the high explosive Austrian shells is graphically pictured. The pictured are owned by the Triangle Film Corporation and will be exhibited under the auspices of the American Committee, of which Mrs. Robert Bacon is Chairman.

Percy G. Williams Host to Children.

Percy G. Williams, who sold his string of vaudeville houses to the Keith interests several years ago, played host at his Summer home at East Islip yesterday afternoon to 200 children from St. Mary's Parochial School. Mr. Williams engaged a New York band and the youngsters marched behind it from the school to the Williams estate, where they played games, held athletic contests for prizes, ate ice cream and posed for the movie men.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William A. Brady has placed in rehearsal a drama by Jules Eckert Goodman, entitled "The Man Who Came Back," founded on a story of the same title by John Fleming Wilson. The play will be produced in Long Branch on July 13, and early next season will be seen in New York. Mary Nash is at the head of the cast, and among the other players are Frank Thomas, Mabel Frenyear, Hubert Druce, Lewis Edgard, and Ruth Chester.

Before leaving yesterday to spend the Summer at Big Moose Lake, in the Adirondacks, Mrs. Fiske completed arrangements with Corey & Riter for her appearance on tour next season in "Erstwhile Susan." The tour will begin in New York in the early Fall, and will embrace the principal cities of the East and Chicago, where an engagement of indefinite length will be played. Her supporting company will include some of the principals who appeared with her at the Gaiety.

Edward Childs Carpenter's romantic comedy, "The Cinderella Man," will end its long engagement at the Hudson tomorrow night. The present plans are to resume the engagement in August with the same cast.

Josef Urban yesterday delivered scene models to Klaw & Erlanger for their production of "Little Miss Springtime," which will be one of their earliest offerings next season. It was erroneously reported recently that Mr. Urban would hereafter devote himself exclusively to the Century Theatre productions. While the Viennese artist will have an office at the Century and has been engaged by Messrs. Ziegfeld and Dillingham to redecorate the interior and design the costumes and scenery for their first production, he will retain his studio near Boston and continue to work as a free lance.

Mrs. Millie James Thorne, President of the Stage Children's Fund, will take a company of her charges to the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island next Thursday to give an entertainment for the veteran players who reside there.

Britt Wood, a vaudeville player appearing at the New Brighton Theatre this week, was married last night on the stage of that playhouse to Helen P. Delaney, a dancer.

W. P. Carleton's initials are so much like those of his father, W. T. Carleton, that the two are of the opinion it might be well to reiterate that it is the younger actor who will be seen here next season as Blanche Ring's leading man in Willard Mack's "Jane O'Day of Broadway."

Doris Keane will give her three hundredth performance in "Romance" at the Lyric Theatre, London, today.

Regina Vicarino has been engaged to sing at the Rialto again next week.

"The Passing Show of 1915" will return to New York next week after a continuous tour of fifty-eight weeks.

General Leonard Wood saw "The Fall of a Nation" at the Liberty last night.

CELESTINS VICHY

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

Natural Alkaline Water

For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and **Uric Acid.**



ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Bottled at the Springs

SONG RALLIES ON FOURTH.

More Than $4,000 Subscribed to the Mayor's Committee.

The Citizens' Fund, which will be used in defraying the expenses of the celebration prepared by the Mayor's Independence Day Committee, has reached a total of more than $4,000. The subscriptions range from $1 to $500, although the majority are sums of $10, $25, and $50. The names of the firms and individuals who have contributed $100 or more follow:

James Byrne	$150	E. S. Harkness	$100
E. S. Harkness	200	John E. Berwind	100
J. P. Morgan & Co.	500	James Talcott	100
Robert Goelet	100	J. H. Archbold	100
E. C. Bliss	100	F. L. Stetson	100
Rogers, Peet & Co.	100	Anonymous	100
D. Guggenheim	100	Tiffany & Co.	100
Jacob H. Schiff	100	James Douglas	100
C. H. Ledge	100	W. Ottman & Co.	100
		George Ehret	100

Programs for four song rallies on the Fourth of July have been given out by the Mayor's Committee. At 11 o'clock in the morning there is to be a concert in honor of the National Educational Association in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York. Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, will make an address. At 8 o'clock there is to be a song rally under the auspices of the Washington Headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Jumel Mansion. Mayor Mitchel and Borough President Marcus M. Marks will make addresses. In the evening there is to be a rally in the Lewisohn Stadium and another at the City Hall.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
Ziegfeld Follies
After the Show SEE (Also This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. LAST 3 TIMES. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
The Cinderella Man

THE FALL OF A NATION — A PLAY FOR PATRIOTS
At the LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:20 & 8:20.
Choice Seats 25c-50c-75c-$1.
Same Prices 4th of July. "Theatre Cool as the Beach."

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20.
LAST 3 TIMES
JOHN BARRYMORE IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE
JUSTICE
WED. EVE., JULY 5 TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER
Rosegraph Film Co. presents Leon Cavallo's Triumph
Queen of the Ro[illegible]
50 METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ORCH. 50 Seats Now Eve. & Sat. Matinee 25c to $1.50. Other Matinees 25c to $1.00.

BELASCO West 44 st. Every Eve. 8:30. Except Saturday.
THE BOOMERANG
MATINEES TUESDAY & THURSDAY 2:20.

ASTOR B'way, 45th Street. LAST 3 TIMES. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:10.
The Cohan Revue 1916

CRITERION B'WAY & 44TH. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1,000,000 Film Miracle
CIVILIZATION
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. LAST 3 TIMES. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow and July 4 at 2:15. Mats. Next Week—July 4 & Saturday Only.
Fair and Warmer

A Motion Picture Lesson in Preparedness.
HOW BRITAIN PREPARED LAST WEEK
LYCEUM Twice Daily (Inc. Sun.), 2:15 & 8:15 Nights 25c to $1. Mats. 25 & 50c. Beg. SUN. STANDARD THEA., B'way, 99 St.

DUO-ART MUSICALE
at Three O'clock This Afternoon
An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:
SCHELLING-GOODSON
HUTCHINSON - RAAB
AEOLIAN HALL
29 West 42nd Street
Admission Without Charge

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8.
Matinee Tomorrow 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1916

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, July 4 & Wed.
LEW FIELDS in STEP THIS WAY

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, July 4 & Wed.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:20. LAST WEEK Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:20.
MARIE TEMPEST in A LADY'S NAME

LYRIC 43d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES
KATINKA

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
ROOF OPEN UNTIL 1 A. M. NIGHTLY.
Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c., 15c., 25c.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1916.

THE NEXT STEP.

Inasmuch as CARRANZA has an army big enough to give him the courage to talk about war with the United States—Consul GARCIA says "we have more "than 200,000 veterans trained to a "style of warfare that makes the best "use of our peculiar natural conditions"—he is of course abundantly able to scatter the bandit gangs, destroy marauders, and effectually police the whole of Northern Mexico, thus enabling us gradually to withdraw PERSHING'S troops. That was the agreement reached in the memorandum signed by Generals SCOTT and OBREGON. CARRANZA was to take care of his outlaws, protect our border against their incursions, and we on our part were to withdraw our forces now in Mexico, withdrawal being conditioned upon CARRANZA'S keeping his part of the bargain.

The surrender of the Carrizal prisoners prepares the way for a renewal of the Scott-Obregon agreement. That is plainly the way out of a situation that had become dangerous, it is the way to avoid war. CARRANZA repudiated the agreement, for this reason among others, according to General OBREGON, that "it imposed improper "conditions upon the Mexican Government." Conditions that are equally honorable to both parties can hardly be improper for either. We desire nothing so much as the opportunity to withdraw PERSHING'S force. It is for CARRANZA to make the withdrawal possible. It has not been possible hitherto, for there were the gravest reasons to fear that the first steps toward withdrawal would be the signal for hostile action on the part of the Mexicans. They would have construed withdrawal as retreat, and our troops would have been exposed to attack and harassment at every step. They would have had to defend themselves in executing the very move CARRANZA insisted they should make.

Whether he has 200,000 veterans, or 100,000, or whatever the number may be, he has enough to prevent raids across the border. If he has the will he can find the way. There are persistent reports that many of the outlaws have joined his armies. They at least are taken care of. He can easily take care of the rest, and he can keep his mobs away from the line of withdrawal, and thus avoid further clashes which might lead to fresh difficulties.

His response to our demand that the prisoners be released has been received with great satisfaction in this country. He has kept his promise, the men captured at Carrizal have been safely delivered across the border. Everybody feels that the situation is less acute, the tension has been relieved. But there remain the other grounds of complaint against Mexico explicitly set forth in our note of June 20. CARRANZA can remove them by making such disposition of his forces in Northern Mexico that raids across the border will be effectively prevented, and by establishing and maintaining order in the republic, to the end that the lives and property of American citizens in Mexico, and of other foreigners not Americans, for more than one European nation looks to us for their protection, shall no longer be endangered by the prevalence of banditry unchecked and unpunished.

That is the short and sure way to avoid war with the United States. That is the way to invite our interest, our sympathy, and our friendly aid, in such way as aid can be rendered, in his efforts to establish his Government upon a firm foundation.

WHY NOT HEED THE OFFICERS?

Senator JAMES A. REED of Missouri made a characteristic remark in the course of the debate on the amendment to the Emergency Militia bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of families of National Guardsmen called to the front. "I am growing a little weary," said the Senator, "of officers "of the United States Army dictating "the policy of Congress with reference "to the volunteer soldiers of the "country." Ignoring the fact that all military service in this country is voluntary, and without pausing to argue that National Guardsmen are not technically volunteers, as they have been permanently constituted by law a part of the first line, and no call for volunteers has been made as yet, it is worth while to inquire what evidence Mr. REED could produce of dictation by army officers in any of the recent military legislation. In the haggling over the Military bill through a dreary Winter and a dispiriting Spring, which made the people of this country more than a little weary, there was little evidence that the army officers exerted influence on Congress. Yet if Congress were disposed to accept any advice in framing military measures, why should not that of practical and experienced soldiers be heeded?

Senator REED expressed a sentiment entirely too common among members of Congress. Too many of the nation's legislators fancy that they know more about army requirements than the soldiers know. It is comprehensible that some army officers may have objected to a national provision for the dependents of National Guardsmen on duty when the men of the regular army who have the harder burdens to bear must get along on their small wages. But we have not heard that the army officers interfered with this amendment at all. It was stricken out in the Senate after its acceptance by the House, and Mr. REED was anxious to have it restored. We are not criticising Mr. REED on that account. The idea of thus specially providing for the families of citizen soldiers who lose salaries or wages by responding to the President's call for militia is uneconomic and must not be allowed to become a precedent. But the call was sudden, the guard has scarcely been federalized yet, and the sentiment of the country will, we fancy, approve of the plan which will now be embodied in a separate measure and can be fought over by the Senators and Representatives without delaying the mobilization of the citizen soldiers. But the persistent Congressional sneer about army officers ought to be discouraged. We have been very near to war in the last fortnight. In our preparations to defend the nation the suggestions of the army officers should be heeded. They know, much better than the politicians, what ought to be done.

ANCIENT ERROR IN BOSTON.

The Boston Herald speaks pre-Adamite, palaeozoic things, unintelligible, impossible in this happier time:

> The action of the Progressive leaders vindicates anew the generalship of Mr. W. MURRAY CRANE of our own State, who more than anybody else dominated the Chicago Convention and brought to pass the nomination of HUGHES.

"Mr. CRANE," this echo of a bygone world continues, "proceeded to take "the steps required to bring to pass "the nomination of HUGHES." And "Mr. CRANE and his lieutenants steadily and resourcefully pushed the decreed program to completion." We have heard some whisper of Mr. CRANE, a recently reformed boss, if he is not already a Progressive Republican. How could he "dominate," how could there be any "decreed program" for him to jam through? The Hughes movement sprang up in the heart of the people, stirred irresistible popular enthusiasm in the breast of FRANK HITCHCOCK, was testified to by several thousand citizens of Vermont and Oregon, swept the Chicago Convention with the mighty impetus of the people's will. Mr. CRANE bowed to that will. Why is the hateful antiquated theory of boss-ship applied to that Chicago seconding of the popular motion and emotion?

VANITIES OF MARTYRDOM.

The martyr is an irresistible person. You cannot let him alone. He demands to be persecuted. The only calamity that can befall him is not to be persecuted. To ignore him is to deprive him of his reason for existence. He has really a very beautiful time. The psycho-analysists hold clinics on his soul, and the psychiatrists on his mind. That is greatness already. The biologist attends to his past, the theologian to his future, and the State to his present. This is to be great, indeed. All the sentimental and romantic people in the world have a weakness for the martyr. Everybody treats him with some reverence. It is perhaps the instinctive reverence for human faith. If he has to be hanged, it is done not in anger but in sorrow. "What a pity!" say those who have sacrificed him to his faith. "He had the courage of what he be"lieved. If only he had believed the "right things!"

To all of them, for different reasons, to every one for some reason, the martyr is interesting. But to himself he is interesting for all reasons. He fascinates himself. There is no fact in the whole universe comparable to that of his presence in it. How flat and unexciting the universe would be to Sir ROGER CASEMENT unless it contained, first, the fact of Sir ROGER'S existence, and, second, the fame of his martyrdom! Forty-five million human beings into whose affairs he happened to be born may call it treason. That does not matter, really. They are wrong and he is right. Martyrs must be right.

"A coward," said one of Sir ROGER'S hasty confreres in martyrdom, "dies "many times, but a brave man dies "only once." Martyrs are always brave. They run headlong after death, but, alas! it sometimes escapes them. In Germany it was different. Among 65,000,000 who are under the delusion of race martyrdom a martyr who seeks only himself must not presume too far. Dr. KARL LIEBKNECHT, the violent Socialist member of the Reichstag, was tried for treasonable conduct. He had denounced the war, not only in the Reichstag, where it wouldn't have been minded so much, but in the streets; he had incited people to form mobs and behave in an unpatriotic manner; he had wildly accused the Government of scandalous things. And for all this he was sentenced to thirty months in jail. "The court," says the news dispatch, "adopted the view that Dr. LIEB"KNECHT had been guided by political "fanaticism and not by unpatriotic "feeling." Therefore, the lowest possible penalty was imposed. Another count goes down against German military nature, namely, cruelty to martyrs. If only it were a dungeon, that would help, but Dr. LIEBKNECHT will probably be sent to a highly sanitary place of detention, where his political fanaticism will be impotent until the war is over.

There is much to be said for martyrdom. There is almost nothing to be said for martyrolatry. It is merely maudlin. A lot of sympathy will be wasted on Sir ROGER, much more on him than on Dr. LIEBKNECHT, because Sir ROGER will be hanged. But all the people living in the world could not provide among them such a quantity of deep, exquisite, and poignant sympathy as Sir ROGER will ecstatically provide for himself. He will expand and dissolve in self-heroism. No British chronicle will be complete without him. They will make a ballad of him in Ireland.

But what has he done to be great? He was willing to throw away his life for a thing he believed. That is nothing. Thousands of men are throwing away their lives hourly in Europe, not as martyrs, but as soldiers.

If Sir ROGER had lost his life fighting for England he would have been but a name on the roll of honor. He owes his eminence to the notoriety of his emotional aberration. Consciously, no doubt, he has worked heroically for the "liberation" of Ireland. Unconsciously he has attended to his own greatness; he has captured the bauble of martyrdom.

Dr. LIEBKNECHT'S fate is much less tragic. Not to have been taken seriously by the German Government seems almost a humiliation. Politically, however, his work has been rational and will ultimately bear fruit. His offense has been to tell people what they already knew at a time when they did not wish to hear it. Yet it is possible to imagine that his name will be honored in Germany, not as that of a martyr, but as that of a passionate rebel, unable to compromise even in war time with the curse of Prussian militarism.

THE GREAT HARMONIZER.

That delegate to the Progressive National Convention whose adoration tripped up his consonants spoke better than he knew when he talked of "Tall of Sarsus." The relentless persecutor of the "crooks" and "burglars" is sweet as Summer to them now. Abused and abuser are now brethren in unity. The Dictionary of Vituperation will pour forth its shrapnel words on new foes. Who that recalls the furious cannonading of 1912 but is astonished and edified by the blessed peace now patched up between those deadly opposites? Mr. ROOSEVELT went up and down the land, blasting with all his dynamite Mr. TAFT and his works. The types all but melted in the fury of that polemic. Mr. TAFT and his defenders responded, if with less temperamental energy, with no feeble curtains of fire.

In this first bright flush of concord, amid these tender strains of harmony, this millennial scene when the Wolves of 1912 are bleating and the Lambs of 1912 are howling, it would be cruel to collect specimens of the compliments which the Progressives and the Republicans paid one another four years ago. An innocent student of political manners could not but be convinced, if he believed the asperities he heard, that each side was worse than the other. But allowance must always be made for the conventions of political faction and its unlimited license. To free the soul by copious fierce speech against your adversary is a fashion and luxury. But no politician can be happy wandering in the desert. Bitter as tribal quarrels are, union for the spoils is only a question of time. The seceding chief of 1912 now drips with good-will. He has blest Mr. HUGHES. He is ready to bless Mr. TAFT. That amiable and forgiving gentleman is preparing to give him the kiss of peace. Mr. TAFT is no longer a "Buchanan." Mr. ROOSEVELT has found a Democrat to whom he assigns that part. Let four unhappy years be as if they had never been. "TEDDY" is full of the spirit of Tiny Tim. After sharp estrangement sweet is reconciliation. Welcome and good luck, "WILL! Dear old friend! "Everybody is my friend who will "help in the task, the most mo"mentous that has been undertaken "since history began in 1901, of beating WILSON."

There are scars and wounds enough left under this plaster of harmony, but that the great schism of 1912 is fairly healed, that the two wings of the Republican Party can be made, to a considerable extent, to "get together," is impressive proof of the political formidability of Mr. WILSON. For we must not be deluded by the show and gestures of the Republican and Progressive actors. We must not attribute too much to the old experience and dexterity of Mr. ROOSEVELT, even if in the art of politics he has bettered his instructor, THOMAS COLLIER PLATT. "They call me a practical politician," said Mr. PLATT, "but I take off my hat to Mr. ROOSEVELT." The real architect of Republican union is Mr. WILSON. The constructive achievements of his Administration have been so notable, his strength with the people has been found so great by Republican and Progressive observers, the number of "Wilson Republicans" is so considerable, his foreign policy, in spite of intolerant criticism, has met such popular approval, the course of many Republican leaders and of the majority of the Republicans and almost all the Progressives in the House has been so unpatriotically partisan, and in one case so un-American, there have been so many Republican and Progressive colloquings with and concessions to the hyphenate, that a wholesome fear possesses the souls of the leaders of the divided party. They need every vote they can drum up.

A united, or at least a strong, Republican Party is something to be thankful for, however it was brought about. A competent opposition party is a condition precedent of satisfactory government. It is necessary to keep the party in power up to the mark. If the Republican Party were to continue faction-rid, divided, it might sink into a disconsidered body, no longer attracting fine talent, querulous, Bourbon, unequal to responsibility when called to it by popular disgust with the ruling party, made careless or corrupt for want of a vigorous opposition.

FOR ARMY AVIATION.

The War Department is awake at last to the need of air service in modern military operations. The House of Representatives voted $1,000,000 to pay for aviation in the army in the next fiscal year, and the Senate increased this allowance to $3,000,000. In the past the army has been provided with light machines unfit for good service and heavy machines in which the engine power is too great for the propellers, but we are encouraged to believe that the War Department has learned its aviation lesson. It submitted to Congress yesterday a supplemental estimate calling for $15,000,000 for military air service, the money to be immediately available, so that the National Guard may be equipped with aeroplanes without delay. It is reasonable to infer that the department has determined upon the type of machines to be employed and knows where to get them. The Aero Club's races have been abandoned, so that the aeronauts who were entered as contestants may give their time to instructing army men, and the makers of machines declare they can turn them out for the Government at the rate of ten daily. There is reason to hope, therefore, that our first practical step toward preparedness may set us right in one defensive branch we have been strangely neglecting.

The quick mobilization of so many men, and the other processes incidental to getting ready for a war, which everybody now hopes will amount to nothing more than the formation of a strong guard on the border, are causing a great deal of anxiety in American families and disturbing the normal course of life everywhere, but bid fair, nevertheless, to be of great and lasting benefit to the whole country. There will likely be a revulsion of feeling by and by, if peace continues and the threat of war disappears, but we shall have gained much by that time. We shall have many thousand more men who can shoot well and can endure the fatigue of the soldier's life; we shall have many more experienced officers; radio operators, electricians, and chauffeurs will have learned how to adapt their skill to military requirements, and there will no longer be a lack of military aviators.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

War Helps as Well as Harms.

In most comments on war, especially when they come from pacifist sources, the plausible assumption is made that it destroys in such great numbers the young and strong men of each belligerent as seriously to menace the quality of that nation's next and future generations. That some injury of that sort is done, especially by a war such as that now waged in Europe, is indisputable, but a dispatch from Saloniki to The London Globe calls attention to the fact that while war does destroy strong men, it also, by good feeding and outdoor living, under careful medical attention, gives health and vigor to many who in peace would be deprived of both.

And the "selection" of war is not altogether blind. The combination of intelligence with physical perfection does not save the man shot through the head or heart with a bullet or blown to pieces by a mine, but it does count something toward survival, and the men who come through a war have qualities highly satisfactory to the eugenist.

"And it is not only beef and brawn," writes the observer of the British soldiers in Saloniki, "that the army has given them. There is an expression of character and alertness in almost every face that was not seen among the pale-cheeked football crowds of the old days. In fact, if we were sending a contingent to a World's Manhood Exhibition, it would not be easy to find a better entry than the Saloniki army as a whole."

All this will be painful to the pacifists, and they can attack it as a one-sided presentation of the case, but it is no more one-sided than their own, and they cannot get around the fact that the fighting nations are the stalwart nations, while those that have sought peace at any price are as inferior mentally as physically.

A Remarkable Amount of Agreement.

Whoever has studied the peculiarities of human testimony knows how nearly impossible it is for two persons, however honest and well-intentioned, to tell exactly the same story of a happening which they have both observed. As a matter of fact, they do not see it from precisely the same standpoint of either mind or body. Features of the incident that to one seem important seem trivial to the other, or are wholly ignored, and the discrepancies between the two accounts tend to become more numerous and serious when the incident is a complex one, and especially when the observers take in it divergent or antagonistic interests — when, in other words, each has a cause to serve.

There is no reason for surprise, therefore, in the differences between the stories of the fight at Carrizal as told by Captain MOREY, the Mormon interpreter SPILLSBURY, the negro troopers who escaped from the battle, and the Mexican officials, military and civil, who have reported on it. What is surprising is that these several accounts, coming from sources so dissimilar, agree so well as to all of the essential details and disagree so little on minor points. Indeed, there seems to be no dispute as to what was done and said on both sides, and the only questions at issue are as to the rights involved and as to the interpretation to be placed on the actions taken before, during, and after the conflict.

The position of SPILLSBURY is the only anomalous one. Though an American by birth, he shows a tendency to put the blame on our own soldiers and to exculpate the Mexicans. That may be because he wrote or spoke under duress, and regard for his personal safety made him color his account to suit the wishes of his captors, or the leaning may be explained as a result of his grievances, as a Mormon, against the American Government. There is some mystery about his inclusion in his statement of the explicit admissions that he has more Mexican than American friends, that he was serving General PERSHING only because he was "stone broke" and could get no other employment, and that it was with reluctance that he participated in Captain BOYD'S unfortunate little expedition.

Pays Many Checks with One.

One of the Boston trust companies — the Old Colony — has devised or had devised for it a novel form of check by which its depositors, if they choose, may very considerably decrease, not the cost of paying their monthly bills—that could hardly be expected—at least the bother of it.

The new, or multiple, check, as it is called, is much like the old-fashioned kind, except that its size is much increased by the addition to it below and at the side of a large number of firm and corporation names, with a space beside each for the writing in of the amount that may be owed to that particular concern. The total of these amounts the depositor, in making out his check, orders his bank to pay itself and then to distribute it as indicated. The distribution is by crediting the creditor's account, if he also is a depositor in that bank, and by remittance if he is not. The stub of the multiple check is also a large one, with space on which its drawer can write out the several names selected for payment, and the amounts paid, or he can set down only the total and put his bills received in envelopes supplied for the purpose by the bank.

The effect of the scheme, obviously, is to decrease the depositor's work by transferring most of it to the bank's clerks. It seems practicable enough, and presumably its merit, from the point of view of the banks that adopt it, lies in its tendency to attract depositors. For the depositor with a labor-saving yearn its attractiveness would depend a good deal upon the number of firm and corporation names that appeared on the checks as those included in the operation of the plan, and in extending that feature there might in time come to be a lively competition between banks.

This multiple check is another illustration of the present general inclination to diminish the complexities of business transactions—an inclination shown in the extending use of fenestrated envelopes for the sending of bills and dividends, and in the abandonment to some extent of the habit of returning receipts for all money received, even when it comes by check.

War Profits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whenever a nation enters or is about to enter into a war it is generally accepted that all patriotic citizens are bound to make all needed sacrifices to secure the safety and the ultimate happiness of their country. That such sacrifices are made by very large numbers of men is shown by the fact that they are willing to offer to their country what is most precious—their lives.

But is there a similar gift from those who do not go to battle? What do these give? Here we find a most extraordinary situation. While many are not only willing to, but actually do, give up their lives for the group, others gather immense profits by supplying the defenders of the country with materials of warfare and their wives and children with the necessities of life. It seems that such a condition should not be tolerated. The least that can be done by those who do not fight is to supply the nation with all it needs, without a cent of gain. This would by no means be equivalent to the risks of battle, but might in a small way be a substitute therefor. Is it not, then, imperative for us to formulate the following principle: All profit must be abolished during war or during preparation for war. The price of all commodities and materials required by those who are risking their lives and their families must be sufficient to cover the cost of production, and no more. Only in this way is it possible for those who remain behind to show evidence of patriotism and willingness to make sacrifices for the common weal. A. FICHANDLER.

Brooklyn, June 20, 1916.

Who Knows?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article entitled "Sorrows of Socialism," you imply that Socialism is a failure, emotionally, idealistically, and practically. Perhaps you are right. Who knows? Is Christianity a failure? Is marriage a failure? Troubles Socialism and the Socialists have and will have a-plenty. In fact, they are seeking trouble. But, like Christianity and marriage, they will abide with us awhile yet.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

New York, June 26, 1916.

The Struggles of Three.

To get up, fix your own breakfast, and get yourself ready and off to school in time, when you are only a small boy of 9 or a little girl of 6, is really a proud achievement. The two small E.'s who do this lost their father from cancer some time ago, and their mother, who starts off for work every morning at 5 o'clock, is unable to see her little folks off as most mothers do. Mrs. E. returns in the middle of the day and then cleans, mends, loves, and sometimes punishes as a mother must. For years Mrs. E. has worked day and night trying to support the family. Her husband was ill for some time, and savings were exhausted and debts accumulated. In spite of all her efforts the time came when ends would not meet and her health be an to break down. Since then the Charity Organization Society, to which she applied for aid, has been assisting regularly with the rent, leaving the mother's earnings to buy more strengthening food for them. Much needed medical treatment has been secured, and in a few months it is hoped the E.'s troubles will be over. Until then assistance must be continued, and the society appeals for $70 for them. Gifts should be sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions in response to a previous appeal: Shirley, $2; Cash, $1; "E. C. N.," $1; "C. K. H.," $3, and Mrs. G. P. Slade, $25.

BELGIUM AND GREECE.

Difference Between Violating Territory, Sovereignty, and Neutrality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if some of the confusion in current discussion of Greek neutrality is not due to lack of distinction between violation of neutrality, violation of sovereignty, and violation of territory. You speak of the guarantee of Greek neutrality and imply that the violation of its territory at Saloniki was not a breach of its neutrality. This is strictly correct, certainly from one point of view of international law. The occupation was a violation of territory and violation of sovereignty, but it did not necessarily affect the status of Greece as a neutral power.

On the other hand, however, precisely the same is true as to the German violation of Belgian territory with the very significant difference that the possible violation of territory, under certain circumstances, was distinctly contemplated in the treaty of 1831. This is generally ignored in public discussion, but it is, nevertheless, absolutely clear as a matter of historical criticism, from the fact that guarantee against violation of territory was expressly mentioned in the earlier protocols and omitted in the treaty after Belgian territory had actually been violated by France within the meaning of the treaty.

The fact, as a matter of historical criticism, is unmistakable, and the distinction between violation of territory and violation of neutrality should not be ignored in current discussion. It is one of the matters which cut both ways, but it does clear the skirts of Germany as to any charge of treaty-breaking even more clearly than it clears the Allies at Saloniki. Germany, in fact, violated sovereignty and violated territory, but proceeded punctiliously under the rules of the text books as to the procedure in violation of neutral territory. The procedure in Greece is no worse, but has proceeded with less regard to prescribed forms. Indeed, this forced demobilization comes perilously near a breach of neutrality; for one of the most commonly argued points as to neutrality is the right of a nation to keep its armed forces ready to defend it where possible, as Switzerland and Holland, for example, are doing. The Japanese and English did not require this of China outside the war zone, although they themselves went outside and were not resisted; nor did Germany ask it of Belgium outside the region to be occupied. E. C. RICHARDSON.

The Library of Princeton University, June 28, 1916.

The Federal Enlistment Oath.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whoever devised the new Federal enlistment scheme and oath is to be congratulated on his ability to do the wrong thing with exceptional skill. Why the few thousand citizen soldiers who are willing, unprepared as they are, to leave their homes and occupations and risk their lives in defense of our borders should be further penalized for the privilege, possibly, of dying, by having to swear that for six years they will be at the call of the War Department only the ingenious devicer of this law can say. It should be made easy for our National Guard and volunteers to go to the front, not difficult, and it is safe to say that this remarkable statute is well calculated to prevent enlistment and will do so. It is no answer to say that the enlistment is voluntary. The moral pressure is almost irresistible, and only those of great courage can hold out against it and this preposterous requirement that a man willing to fight must sacrifice his business and future for six years in order to do so. Is this simply the result of the blundering to which the country is becoming accustomed, or is it a cheap plan to force into the Federal service for a long period the National Guard and volunteers without giving them the same opportunity which other citizens have of joining that service or not, as they may elect?

In any event, the law should be amended and put in proper shape, or revealed at once in justice to the National Guard. The ninety-odd million people, defended by the few thousand, ought to attend to this little matter and to the political future of its originators. J. F. C.

New Haven, June 26, 1916.

What Kitchener Is Spared.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The person whose letter was printed in a recent issue of THE TIMES describes Lord Kitchener as being "drowned like a rat." I do not think there can be many British who regard his end in this light. Though stunned with grief individually, and as a whole, at the loss of one great man, the nation mourns him, but does not think his end the ignominious one of a rat, ("drowned in a hole," to complete the hackneyed phrase;) rather was it like that of a viking.

This colossus among men shrank from being paraded as a public hero, as was evident to us who lined the London streets to welcome him back from the South African war. We could not help but see that he just "endured" being acclaimed a victorious hero and all the attendant fuss, the procession, the cheering, &c. This was not an ungracious trait in his character, but simply an inherent shyness that so many "big" characters possess. Therefore I feel that he rests more peacefully because his body has not been subjected to the parade of a funeral procession to the Abbey or St. Paul's, there to be the object of the vulgar gaze of sightseers and trippers for generations to come. KATE ROONEY.

Deal Lake, N. J., June 28, 1916.

Is There Any Difference?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might I suggest to "Indignant Mother" that she should be at pains never to allow her sons to take part in the national game of baseball, in which stealing (bases) is condoned, "and methods of deception are constantly practiced to outwit the enemy."

C. G. LAMB.

Santa Barbara, Cal., June 10, 1916.

AT CARRIZAL.

("Captain Morey says his negro troops faced death singing.")

By day the sky of Mexico
Stares, brazen, overhead;
By night the light of alien stars
Keeps watch above the dead.

How did they die in that far land,
How did they face the grave—
Those men whose fathers bore the brand
That marked the southland slave?

Did they, like recreant cowards, weep,
Or vainly seek to fly?
Ah, no, upon that bloody field
They showed how men should die!

Betrayed, outnumbered, still they fought
To their heroic end,
And smiled at death, and bravely sang,
As welcoming a friend.

The strange, wild music of their race
With mellow, low refrain,
From cabin homes, from rice-land swamps,
In memory swells again.

But never such a song rang out
As when they faced the foe,
And, singing, charged from trench to trench,
And gave him blow for blow!

And in the annals of our land,
Long as our flag shall wave,
That song will show that men are men,
Though children of the slave.

CHARLES T. DAZEY.

CONFESSIONS OF ARCHDEACON STUCK.

Whatever Else He Said, He Meant That to Help Mankind You Must Understand Him, and to Understand You Must Love Him.

By ARCHDEACON HUDSON STUCK
of Fort Yukon, Alaska.

New York, June 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have ignored the many public and private criticisms which my baccalaureate sermon at Columbia has provoked, and, having shot my bolt, had not thought to open my mouth again; but the fine letter signed "E. and S. Atherton" I cannot bring myself to ignore. I feel pain to have given pain in that quarter, and am almost ready to admit that I am rebuked.

The trouble with newspaper reports of any public utterance is that the main point and contention, the burden of the "message," is often lost sight of, and the public attention is directed solely to whatever may be unusual or striking in incidental reference or illustration. Such was the fate of my sermon. I was not inveighing against the machinery of investigation, but only upon dependence on such machinery as all-sufficient; my plea was not against methods of securing information, but was concerned with the manner and spirit of using such information in the action which followed.

During the last six months I have read, cursorily, a good many sociological publications, as I have gone round among those deeply concerned with modern problems; cursorily, because I have found them exceedingly dry and ill-done, for the most part, and seemingly obsessed with the importance of the mechanics of their science, if indeed it may justly be termed a science; and I had formed in my mind a conception of a number of men, immured in laboratories and studios, surrounded with apparatus of all sorts, engaged chiefly in the elaboration of formulas, and I had conceived them as largely wound up in their own formulas, as a spider who should find herself enmeshed in the web she had spun from her own bowels.

Now I may be entirely mistaken in this conception, in which case what I say is without point. I do not think I was; I think still that there is some such situation, and when I was honored by the request that I preach to a large number of graduates, many of whom had been studying sociology and the allied subjects, I felt that it might be opportune to warn them of the barrenness of any efforts for the benefit of mankind that were not shot through and through with love for mankind; and that was the beginning and the end of my purpose.

Sociology seems to be anybody's science today—if science it be—from the cloistered professor in academic shades to the wild-eyed, red-headed Polish Jew with an astonishing command of broken English, who holds the office boys spellbound in Madison Square. I have not entered upon the arena of these controversies, I have ventured no theories propounded no discoveries, offered no formulas. I took occasion to insist that before mankind can be helped, mankind must be understood, and that before mankind can be understood mankind must be loved. Anything else was the mere garnishment of illustration, except when it was the joyful airing of personal prejudice, to which latter I suppose we are all prone. The thing I enjoyed most about the sermon myself was what I was able to drag in on "spelling reform."

HUDSON STUCK.

MEXICO'S FINANCES.

How Carranza Proposes to Put the Country on a Gold Basis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Señor Beltran's article in THE SUNDAY TIMES was interesting, and since he made reference to the 750,000,000 pesos that the First Chief put into circulation, it may be opportune to show your readers how Carranza proposes to retire those bills from circulation and place the Mexican currency on a gold basis. The following, gleaned from several recent decrees, shows how the miracle is to be performed.

"The first decree on the subject provided "that on and after May 1 all Constitutional bills of the issues made in Mexico, D. F. or Vera Cruz, would be exchanged for the new ones (infalsificables) on the basis of ten pesos of the old paper for one peso of the new paper; that said exchange of notes must be made between the dates of May 1 and June 30, 1916; that the method to be used for guaranteeing the bills of the new issue would be duly made known through a later decree."

The looked-for decree saw the light of day on May 31, and says:

> In order to facilitate the retirement of the various issues of Constitutional bills from circulation, and beginning on and after June 5, all bills of 100, 50, and 20 pesos shall cease to be in force. Said bills, however, will continue to be received for the payment of taxes up to Dec. 31. The bills of 10, 5, 2, and 1 peso will continue to be in force till June 30. These small bills, likewise, will be acceptable for tax payments till the end of the year, but after June 30 said bills will cease to be in force for private transactions. After June 30 all outstanding bills must be deposited in the places designated in due form, depositors having the privilege of marking the bills with a rubber stamp for identification, and provisional certificates will be given depositors for the bills so turned in. None of this money shall be put into circulation again, and will be given over to the Monetary Commission for inspection and amortization. Bills of all denominations will cease to be in force after June 30, excepting for tax payments, as provided above.

All the above is comprehended within the first ten clauses; then follows:

> Beginning Oct. 1, the National Treasury will commence to exchange the temporary certificates for permanent gold certificates, to be extended to depositors at the value of 10 cents national gold for each peso of paper money deposited. * * * The Mexican gold certificates so obtained will be paid for at par in metal currency in five payments, covering the period beginning June 30, 1917, (not 1916,) and ending June 30, 1921. * * * After Dec. 31 of this year all holders of said bills will have no claim against the Government for reimbursement in any form whatever, not even for payment of taxes.

Constitucion y Reformas, Mexico, D. F., 31 de Mayo de 1916.

(Signed) VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.
LUIS CABRERA.

Havana, June 19, 1916. H. W.

Cuban Peace Not Menaced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Counting on your fairness in all matters, allow me to do something toward correcting the entirely false impression conveyed by your editorial article of the 16th. It is true that the bill providing for the retirement of the President from office for a period of sixty-five days before election, when the President in question is a candidate for re-election, has passed the Cuban Senate. But this bill is not constitutional, and like a few bills that have passed in the United States Senate will in all likelihood never become a law. But even were such a bill to become a law this would by no means imperil the present peace and quiet of Cuba. The only leaders who have any incentive to start trouble have so much profitably invested wealth in sugar estates that they would be the very last to want violence of any sort. Also, they would not be able to get any recruits. Today every man who can wield a machete is doing so, in combination with his axe, clearing new cane lands at $2 a day and better. And those who are not clearing new lands are otherwise employed, mostly cultivating the soil or caring for cattle. None is hungry.

R. G. HAINES.

Bayamo, Cuba, June 23, 1916.

Medical Inspection in Armories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today there is a letter from H. Grinnell Disbrow, stating he has been informed that candidates for the National Guard have no physical examination at the armories before leaving for the State Camp. I am informed by the First Lieutenant of Company B, Third Infantry, N. G. N. Y., that under general orders from the War Department, Circular No. 5, all candidates are physically examined at the State armories before they are accepted.

W. L. FAY,
First Vice President National League of Company B, Third Inf., N. G. N. Y.

Geneva, N. Y., June 26, 1916.

Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you a canary or an aquarium that you can spare when you go away for the Summer? Either would bring great joy to the children in the Metropolitan Hospital. Send to Miss Palmer, Metropolitan Hospital, via East Seventieth Street Ferry, or notify the New York City Visiting Committee, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Mrs. J. J. MOORHEAD,
Chairman Metropolitan Hospital Committee.

New York, June 27, 1916.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Now for a League to Enforce Peace on the Western Hemisphere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States has before it a golden opportunity to put into practice its theoretical League for the Enforcement of Peace, and I trust that this will not be allowed to slip away unheeded.

The idea of a League for the Enforcement of Peace has, for the most part, been ridiculed upon as a chimerical doctrine which could never be anything more than a theory. Now comes our opportunity: the chance to put into force what so many have looked upon as nothing but a dreamer's plan. The league, which is a combination of independent nations, hopes to maintain righteous peace by laying down laws to govern nations and to enforce these laws, by economic and military power. In brief, its platform of four planks is this:

1. To appoint a court composed of representatives from the various nations in the league.
2. To lay down international law to be adhered to by the participating nations.
3. To settle, by means of this court, disputes, both justiciable and non-justiciable, that may arise between the nations of the league.
4. To enforce the laws and decisions rendered by this international court, first by economic means, and then, if necessary, by force of arms of the combined powers.

There are in the Western Hemisphere, including Mexico, twenty-one independent nations, seventeen of which have Ministers or Ambassadors accredited to the United States. Would it not be possible to form our Peace League among these countries? Or, if not at this time care only to consider those nations which have military and naval strength, we could suggest that Argentina, Brazil, and Chile send one or two representatives to meet with a like delegation from the United States. This commission, or court, would then investigate the trouble that has arisen with our unruly neighbor, Mexico, and determine the action that should be followed. Surely if we have such a strong case against Mexico as our press has led us to believe it will not be difficult for our South American neighbors to see the case as we do.

Of course, I realize full well that the United States is the largest nation in the Western Hemisphere, and feels completely able to settle its own differences without calling on the South American republics. But are we not so great that we can afford to consult with these smaller nations?

Let us suppose that the commission selected, as I have suggested, decides that Mexico has made of herself an outlaw nation. According to the platform of the Peace League, we would then summon against her all the economic force that we could bring to bear. The stopping of commerce by the Atlantic and Pacific ports and the closing of her borders would isolate Mexico except for the countries which lie between the southern boundary of Mexico and the Panama Canal; but there again, could we not bring these countries, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, into our Peace League? No doubt Mexico would strike back by attacking our southern border. We could then use our military force to restore a stable government in place of the anarchy which now exists. If our South American fri

CHOATES RECEIVE THE GARDEN CLUB

Delegates Visit Octogenarians' Famous English Garden at Naumkeag.

SEE BEAUTIFUL BROOKSIDE

Tour Ends at Clovercroft, Home of Mrs. Oscar Iasigi—Club Elects Mrs. J. W. Martin President.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 29.—At the annual meeting of the Garden Club of America in Curtis Hotel this morning there were discussions on the preservation of wild flowers, country roadside planting and extermination of poison ivy. The club then chose Lake Forest, Ill., for the place of the next meeting in 1917, at the invitation of the Garden Club of Illinois. Mrs. Walter S. Brewster of Lake Forest brought the invitation. It was also voted to hold the convention of 1918 in Southampton, L. I., and the convention of 1919 in Cincinnati.

At the election of officers Mrs. Archibald D. Russell of Princeton, N. J., presided. The club elected as President Mrs. J. Willis Martin of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Archibald D. Russell of Princeton, N. J.; Mrs. Benjamin T. Fairchild, of New Milford, N. Y.; Mrs. John Newlands of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Frances King of Alma, Mich.; Secretary, Mrs. Bayard Henry of Germantown, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss of New York; Librarians, Miss Ernestine A. Goodman of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Mrs. Walter S. Brewster of Lake Forest, Ill.

During the morning the delegates paid a visit to the exhibition of flowers and plants by the Lenox Horticultural Society. The social side of the day began with a luncheon given by Mrs. John E. Alexandre at Spring Lawn for the officers and delegates. Mrs. Alexandre received, assisted by the Misses Anne R. and Caroline Leroy Webb of New York. Beautiful decorations of rare garden flowers arranged with exquisite skill were on the tables and sideboard. The colors were blue, pink, white, and yellow in fine contrasts. The tables were laid on the porches and in the dining room. From Spring Lawn the delegates began the day's visits to the notable gardens of the region. They went in automobiles through the grounds of Wyndhurst, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. William E. S. Griswold of New York, to Lee, and visited the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Smith. Thence to Tyringham to inspect the picturesque garden built by Mr. and Mrs. Banyer Clarkson, and found much to admire. Returning to Stockbridge a call was made at Council Hill, where Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen received the delegates and showed their informal garden and greenhouses.

One of the pleasantest visits of the day was at Naumkeag, the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate. These octogenarians, both in good health and spirits, received the visitors, who passed through their country seat into the famous English garden, where Mr. Choate for thirty years has been maturing a garden known from coast to coast as one of the choicest in the land. Leaving Naumkeag the club proceeded to Brookside, Great Barrington, where the masterpiece of landscape planting by Ferruccio Vitale, the Italian landscape architect for Mr. and Mrs. William Hall Walker, held the attention of the delegates for an hour. This is considered to be one of the most sympathetic landscape treatments in formal gardens done in America, and is said to have cost $250,000. Mr. and Mrs. Walker received the club and indicated their choicest treasures, where the spirit of nature seems to dominate the scene.

Returning to Stockbridge over the river route, the club next stopped to see the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French. They were also privileged to view the works of sculpture which Mr. French is doing at his beautiful studio amid the hills. Mrs. French was assisted in the reception of the club by her daughter, Miss Margaret French. Passing on, the delegates visited the garden of Miss Emily Tuckerman, the much-praised garden of Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Hoffman at Overbrook Orchard, and also that of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. de Gersdorff at the Vesy place at Clovercroft. The beauty of the close of a perfect June day crowned the members of the Garden Clubs as they motored into the grounds of Mrs. Oscar Iasigi of Boston, the final chosen spot for the visitation and the climax of an afternoon of delights. Mrs. Iasigi was assisted in the reception by her daughter, Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt of Louisville, Ky., and tea was served at tables on the terraces and on the porches.

This evening in Sedgwick Hall an exhibition of lantern slides in colors of the gardens of the Berkshires, and other places was shown by William Hall Walker, Rev. Joseph H. Vance of Great Barrington and Mrs. S. Cobb Coleman of Pittsfield, who are experts in the production of the new photography called auto chromes, photographs taken in colors. This exhibition, which was attended by more than two hundred, was the closing part of the program arranged by the Lenox Garden Club. The delegates will leave Lenox tomorrow.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant will arrive at the Maplewood tomorrow.

Mrs. H. Brewster Hobson went to New York to bid farewell to Mr. Hobson, who is departing for the frontier with Squadron A.

Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield gave a luncheon at Heaton Hall this afternoon, entertaining for Mrs. Ramsey Hoguet and Miss Mary McCreery.

Miss Elizabeth Osgood, Mrs. C. C. Reed, Mrs. F. G. Phelps and Miss Washburn of New York arrived at Curtis Hotel.

Professor Allen Marquard and a party of friends touring registered at Curtis Hotel for luncheon.

Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright, Miss C. F. Stillman, Miss B. G. Stillman, Mrs. Thomas H. Talmage, Miss Lillian Talmage and T. Hunt Talmage of New York arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

John Hutton is at the House of Mercy Hospital in Pittsfield for treatment for incipient appendicitis.

IN SHAKESPEARE GARDEN.

Committee Gathers and Will Appeal for Funds for Its Care.

The Central Park Shakespeare Garden Committee assembled yesterday afternoon for a reception at the garden, near the west drive at Seventy-ninth Street, in response to an invitation from Mrs. Clarkson Cowl, President of the committee. After an inspection of the garden the committee discussed raising $1,500 for the continuance of the garden this season, the Park Department having found it necessary, in curtailing expenses, to abandon its care. It was announced that $600 was needed to complete the fund, and efforts to collect this will be made by public appeal.

For this purpose a leaflet which tells "The Story of the Garden" has been prepared. It reminds one that "old men and women and little children in a brick and stone city" come to the garden in hundreds to enjoy its delights. Because Shakespeare "especially voices these delights" this year, in celebration of his tercentenary, the garden has been dedicated to him. The Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon has shipped a Stratford Oak, which will be planted in the garden when it arrives.

Among those present yesterday were: Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, Dr. George F. Kunz, honorary President of the committee; Mrs. Clarkson Cowl, President; Mrs. G. Glen Gould, Vice President and Secretary; Gilbert D. Lamb, Treasurer; Theron S. Atwater, Mrs. Charles E. Birge, Mrs. N. L. Britton, Clarkson Cowl, Mrs. Charles H. Denison, Dr. D. Stewart Gager, G. Glen Gould, Mrs. F. N. Hoffstot, Thomas Quigley, Louis Stewart, Jr., and Dr. Gustav Straubmuller.

BRIDE OF LIEUT. CAMPBELL.

Army Officers Ushers at Miss Katherine Browning's Wedding.

Miss Katherine Browning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Browning of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., and Lieutenant Raymond Potter Campbell of San Francisco were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Central Presbyterian Church, Orange. The Rev. Dr. John Fulton Patterson, pastor of the church, officiated. The wedding was a military one and the church was beautifully decorated with American flags and ferns.

Miss Browning was attended by her sisters, Mrs. Howard Murchie and Mrs. Arthur de Baun, as matrons of honor. Miss Marjory Murchie was flower girl. The best man was Lieutenant G. Sidney Andrew, and the ushers were Lieutenants William D. Styer, Ralph I. Sasse, William A. Snow, Raymond G. Moses, Dwight F. Johns, John W. Fraser, S. Ross McLean, and Frederick J. Williams.

Lieutenant Campbell was graduated this month from West Point. The couple will spend the Summer in San Francisco.

WEDS MISS GLADYS CAPEN.

Dr. Nathaniel Mills, Justice's Son, Marries in Mount Vernon.

Society of Westchester County and New York City attended the wedding last night of Miss Gladys Josephine Capen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Capen of Bronxville, to Dr. Nathaniel Mills, son of Appellate Court Justice and Mrs. Isaac N. Mills of Mt. Vernon, which took place in the Church of the Ascension, Mt. Vernon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Melford L. Brown, the rector.

The bride was attended by Misses Adelaide Capen, of Montclair, as maid of honor, Katharine Utz and Grace Grainger, Bronxville, Lucille Becker and Florence Ross, Mt. Vernon, as bridesmaids, and Helen Mills, as flower girl. Leroy Mills was best man, and the ushers were Elbert Vancott and F. P. Bronson, Mt. Vernon. J. Nelson, Port Chester, and Dr. Brockeway, Brooklyn. A reception was held in the auditorium of the Westchester Woman's Club.

MISS VAUGHAN A BRIDE.

Weds Milton J. Davies of Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia.

Miss Harriet Elspeth Vaughan, daughter of Captain John Albert Vaughan and Mrs. Vaughan, was married to Milton Judson Davies of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University, yesterday afternoon at the home of her brother, Dr. John Colin Vaughan, 181 West Seventy-fifth Street. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. E. O. Wilson of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Abner J. Davies of Conshohocken, Penn., a brother of the bridegroom.

Owing to a recent death in the bride's family it was a quiet home wedding. The bride was formerly General Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of the Oranges.

After a brief honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Davies will live at 202 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Le Vino-Prussing.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Alice Prussing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene E. Prussing of Chicago, to Albert Shelby Le Vino of this city took place yesterday at the home of Colonel and Mrs. A. Hirst Appel of 495 West End Avenue. Only the immediate relatives and a few friends attended the ceremony, and the couple left later for a short honeymoon trip. Upon their return they will live in this city.

Lloyd George's Daughter Engaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 29.—The engagement of Olwen Elizabeth, elder daughter of the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, to Captain T. G. Cary Evans of the Indian medical service, is announced.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. A. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark of 1,140 Park Avenue are being congratulated upon the birth of a son yesterday at Warren House, their place in Newport, R. I. Mrs. Clark was formerly Miss Evelyn Bigelow.

SOLDIERS WED ON EVE OF DEPARTURE

D. O. Rogers of First Squadron of Cavalry, N. G. N. J., Marries Miss M. C. Mordaunt.

LIEUT. GRAY TAKES BRIDE

Officer of Company K, Fifth Regiment, N. J. Inf., and His Bride, Miss Corraz, Visit Camp Fielder.

The wedding of Miss Mildred C. Mordaunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lionel Mordaunt, and David Ogden Rogers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Pendleton Rogers of Plainfield, N. J., took place yesterday afternoon in the chantry at Grace Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson, Rector of Grace Church, at Plainfield, who was assisted by the Rev. Howard R. Weir.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Mordaunt, as maid of honor. John S. Rogers was best man, and the ushers were William Barlow, Jr., J. Horton Ijams, Henry W. Richards, and Frank Watrous.

Mr. Rogers is a member of Troop D of the First Squadron of Cavalry, N. G. N. J., and expects to leave for the Mexican border at the end of the week.

Granted a twenty-four-hour furlough yesterday morning, First Lieutenant Roger D. Gray of Company K, Fifth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry, of Montclair, went at once to the home of his sweetheart, Miss Helen Corraz, of 111 Essex Avenue, Bloomfield, whom he had promised on the departure of the troops for Sea Girt, that he would return at the first opportunity to be married.

Arrangements were hastily made and the ceremony was performed Wednesday night at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Corraz, by the Rev. B. Franklin Dickinson, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Bloomfield. Miss Corraz was attended by her twin sister, Miss Adella Corraz, as maid of honor. Town Clerk Raymond F. Davis of Bloomfield, and law partner of Lieutenant Gray, was best man.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Gray went to Camp Fielder at Sea Girt yesterday morning, where they were serenaded by members of the company, who stood at attention, headed by Captain Roscoe Johnson, as the party entered the company street. Mrs. Gray expects to go to El Paso for a time.

Lieutenant Gray is a son of Mrs. Alice D. Gray of South Orange, and received his first military experience last Summer at Plattsburg, later joining Troop A of the First Squadron, where he made a record as a marksman. He was elected a Lieutenant in Company K a few days before the command was sent to Sea Girt.

EDUCATORS IN CONFERENCE.

National Association Delegates Begin Sessions Tomorrow.

Columbia University will be the host for the next week of the delegates to the annual conference of the National Education Association of the United States, which opens tomorrow at the Hotel Astor and will continue until July 8. Several hundred representatives of the leading schools and colleges of the country have already arrived in the city. Sessions will be held afternoons and evenings at Madison Square Garden, the Hotel Astor, Columbia University, and Washington Irving High School.

Dr. David Bancroft Johnson of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, Rock Hill, S. C., President of the association, will preside at the first session of the convention tomorrow in the ballroom of the Astor. Greetings will be presented by Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, and Acting Superintendent of Schools Straubenmuller. Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University and Vice President of the association, will respond to the greetings.

The list of speakers for the conference includes the names of some of the foremost men of the country. Ex-President Taft is to speak on the subject "Is There Waste in Modern Education?" Mr. Taft will deal with the question of the practicability of reducing the eight years of elementary training to six years. Secretary William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce will deliver an address on "Industrial Education."

Other speakers and the subjects they have chosen are: Dr. V. K. Wellington, Chinese Minister, "Chinese Education"; Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, "Public Health and the Public Schools"; Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, "Possibilities of a National University at the Capital"; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, "American Schools and the Workingman"; Thomas Mott Osborne, "Trust in Humanity"; Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, "American Leadership and the Country School"; Dr. Anna Shaw, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "The Story of My Life"; Dr. John H. Finley, "The Education of the Alien"; Professor John Dewey, Columbia University, "Nationalized Education," and Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, "The Place of the State University in a Democracy."

Many of the delegates will give courses at the Summer session at Columbia University, which opens on Monday, July 10. Quite a large number of the educators will study at the session. Several post-convention tours have been arranged, including trips to Bermuda, Halifax, Newfoundland, Porto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Panama.

MANUSCRIPTS BRING $1,600.

Cards Written by Mark Twain Are Auctioned Off at Sothebys.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 29.—More than $1,600 was realized today at Sothebys, where a collection of autograph letters and manuscripts was offered for sale. These are the property of Mrs. Isabel Brocklesby and the late Rev. Canon A. W. N. Deacon and John Payne, Esq.

"The Heptalogia, or the Seven Against Sense, a Cap with Seven Bells," the author's own copy, revised and augmented by him for the second edition by A. C. Swinburne, was sold for $345. Sixteen cards written by Mark Twain to his publishers during 1880-1890 and other documents of the same character brought $70. Two Robert Louis Stevenson letters from Sydney and Samoa, written during 1890, concerning "Ballads and Verses" and "Father Damien," were sold for $200.

Eleven Swinburne letters, one without signature, all relating to "A Study of Shakespeare," was auctioned at $240.

The autographed manuscript of the unpublished prose tale by Swinburne, "A Nine Days' Wonder," a twenty-seven-and-a-half-page folio, with transcript, brought $250, and a collection of letters from contemporaries to Thomas Purnell, including several from Rossetti and Swinburne, was sold for $500, the largest single amount received during the day's sale.

McCumber Defeats Hanna.

FARGO, N. D., June 29.—United States Senator McCumber has defeated Governor Hanna for the nomination as Senator on the Republican ticket, according to returns available today from yesterday's primary. John Burke, United States Treasurer, is leading F. O. Hellstrom on the Democratic Senatorial ticket.

Mrs. E. L. Ludlow Breaks Her Hip.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 29.—Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow of New York is at her cottage, suffering from a fracture of the hip received in a fall this afternoon. Dr. Charles D. Easton is attending her.

DUCHESS TALKS TO DOCTORS

Former Miss Vanderbilt Delivers a Lecture on Infant Mortality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 30. — The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, an enthusiastic worker for the welfare of mothers and their babies, spoke for an hour before the National Health Society yesterday. She delivered the Lady Priestley Memorial Lecture in the hall of the Royal Society of Medicine, and Sir Ray Lankester described her address as "unflinching and thorough." It dealt with causes of infantile mortality and remedies for it. She is the first woman to deliver the lecture, which is a yearly event.

The Duchess had a large audience of doctors and women, and she was frequently applauded. She emphasized the fact that the yearly loss of babies to the nation was about 820,000—more than the year's losses in the war—and that about 76 per cent. of this loss was held to be preventable.

LINN BOYD PORTER DEAD.

Author, Widely Known as Albert Ross, Was in His Sixty-sixth Year.

BOSTON, June 29.—Linn Boyd Porter, the author who was widely known under the pen name of Albert Ross, died at his home in Brookline today in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Westfield, Mass., and received his education in the Leicester Academy. Mr. Porter had traveled extensively in Europe. Years ago he was a newspaperman in Boston.

He was the author of many popular novels in the "Albatross" series. Some are "A Black Adonis," "That Gay Deceiver," "Thou Shalt Not," "Thy Neighbor's Wife," "A Sugar Princess," "Stronger Than Fiction," and "His Private Character." He married Miss Mary E. Moore of Cambridge, Mass., in 1874. His daughter, Miss George Eliot Porter, is Mrs. Robert Edeson, wife of the actor.

Obituary Notes.

Miss SUSAN F. STRONG of 318 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, a stenographer attached to the editorial staff of The Tribune, died on Wednesday in the Holy Family Hospital in Brooklyn. She was formerly private secretary to the late Whitelaw Reid.

PATRICK F. KELLEHER, President of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of New York County, died yesterday at his home, 401 West Forty-eighth Street, in his forty-seventh year. He was born here and was a member of many social and fraternal organizations. His wife, two sons and a daughter survive him.

SIDNEY ARNSTEIN, a teacher of stenography for the Board of Education, and connected with the Morris High and Commercial High Schools, is dead at his home, 941 Intervale Avenue, in his twenty-sixth year, leaving his mother, a sister and brother.

LOUIS ACKERMAN, a real estate operator, is dead at his home, 183 West Eighty-ninth Street, in his fiftieth year. He left a widow and daughter.

Mrs. ANNE HART, 66 years old, wife of Hugh Hart, for many years a contractor and dock builder, and mother of Joseph Hart, a well-known Queens attorney, died at her home, 150 Pearsall Street, Long Island City, Wednesday.

ALEX I. MAYER, a diamond dealer, died on Wednesday in Atlantic City, N. J., in his forty-seventh year. He was born in this city and was unmarried. Mr. Mayer left a sister and two brothers.

ARTHUR KAHN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kahn of New York, whose Summer home is in Cedarhurst, N. Y., died yesterday in the Morristown Memorial Hospital.

JAMES J. PETERSON, a retired farmer, died on Wednesday at his home in Mendham, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year.

THOMAS J. LASSAN, a business man of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter there, in his forty-sixth year.

SAMUEL A. KIRBY, a dealer in builders' hardware here, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 334 Chilton Street, Elizabeth, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

Miss BARBARA ALBERTA CLARK, a dancer whose last appearance was with the "Watch Your Step" company, died on Wednesday at her home, 104 West Sixty-first Street, in her twenty-first year. She had appeared in "The Passing Show of 1914," and "The Marriage Market."

Mrs. SARAH HYATT CARPENTER, wife of David G. Carpenter, died on Wednesday at her home in Rye Lake, Conn., in her thirty-ninth year.

Captain HIRAM W. BARROWS died on Wednesday at his home in Malden, Mass., in his eighty-third year.

Mrs. MARY E. MARA, wife of Joseph J. Mara, a former Councilman of Passaic, N. J., died on Tuesday at her home there.

Major R. W. MILLSAPS, a wealthy merchant and banker, the founder of Millsaps Collage in Jackson, Miss., and a Trustee of Vanderbilt University, died at his home in Jackson on Wednesday, in his eighty-fourth year.

HENRY H. PEDEN, a buyer for many years for a large grocery house and a former years for a large grocery house and a former resident of Brooklyn, died at Klein's Hotel, in Rockville Centre, L. I., on Wednesday, aged 55 years. He was unmarried.

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. METZ, widow of Edward G. Metz, died on Wednesday at her home, 417 Park Place, Brooklyn. She is survived by a son.

CHARLES C. FLEMING, a veteran of the civil war and for thirty-five years in the employ of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, died in the new County Hospital on Wednesday. He was born seventy-six years ago in Bethel, Vt. His funeral services at this afternoon will be held under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic at 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

ALFRED NEWELL DE CLUE, 51 years old, for more than a quarter of a century in the employ of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died from Bright's disease on Wednesday at his home, 650 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET GREEN CUNNING, wife of John Cunning and formerly active in the work of the Church of the Transfiguration in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 50 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush, aged 66 years.

JAMES JOSEPH MARTEN, a patrolman attached to the Fourteenth Precinct Station in Manhattan and a member of the force for twenty-one years, died on Wednesday at his home, 39 Pine Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He was 45 year old and left a widow and two sons.

Mrs. SARAH E. MacKAY, widow of Edwin T. MacKay and formerly a resident of Baltimore, Md., died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph F. Searing, 513 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. AUGUSTA SCHMIDT, wife of Heinrich Schmidt, city editor of The New York Staats-Zeitung, died on Wednesday at her home, 35 Covert Street, Brooklyn. She was a native of Remerstadt, Austria, and a member of the German Hospital Society, the Ladies' Circle of the Schiaraffia, and of the Ladies' Circle of the German Press Club.

ANTHONY A. BRAUN, who was associated with his five brothers in the bakery business at 75 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, died at that address on Wednesday. The business was established by their father more than thirty years ago. His brother, William A. Braun, who was also in the baking business, died seven weeks ago.

FRANK M. RILEY, owner of the Riley Machine Works in Brooklyn and a son of Reuben Riley, at one time Brooklyn Bridge Commissioner, died in a sanitarium in Brooklyn on Wednesday. Mr. Riley was 48 years old and a member of Zeredetha Lodge No. 488, F. and A. M., and Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks. His funeral services will be held this evening at the home of his sister, Mrs. C. Schubert, Thirteenth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LAURA J. LAWS, widow of John T. Laws, died yesterday at the home of her son, the Rev. Dr. Curtis Lee Laws, 1,278 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-fourth year. After a simple service at her late residence this afternoon, the body will be taken to Middleburg, Loudoun County, Va., for interment. Besides her son, who is editor of The Watchman-Examiner, she is survived by two other sons, Dr. Clifton C. Laws, a physician of Chesapeake City, Md., and Henry M. Laws of Baltimore.

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of all Contagious Diseases now prevalent in your city by the daily use of

Platt's Chlorides
The Odorless Disinfectant
Sold everywhere in Two Sizes, Quarts and Pints
Write for booklet to the manufacturer, Henry B. Platt, 42 Cliff St., New York.

MAKES AN APPEAL FOR STARVING JEWS

Isidore Hershfield, Back from War Zone, Says Thousands Are in Dire Want.

MANY LIVE UNDERGROUND

Describes the Expulsion of Jews from the Province of Kovno on 24 Hours' Notice.

In a detailed report on the suffering of the Jews in Europe, Isidore Hershfield, Director of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, who has recently returned from the war zone, declared at Carnegie Hall last night that in occupied Russia alone, 750,000 Jews were on the verge of starvation. To alleviate their want and misery, he urged immediate relief measures, such as the prompt shipment of foodstuffs to the starving districts of Poland, Courland, Lithuania, and Galicia.

"Much has been done and is still being done," said Mr. Hershfield, "to obtain the consent of England to raise its blockade to this extent. But money can still buy articles of food. The local Jewish relief committees in almost all cities and towns have instituted free tea halls and stores for the sale of food supplies at or below cost. The vast numbers who daily patronize these kitchens and stores testify to the acuteness of the demand.

"It is particularly pitiful to see the food kitchens which cater specially to children. The scarcity of food has revived in these children the animal instinct of burrowing and concealing food. I have seen at these food kitchens, which give to each child one meal a day, consisting of a bowl of soup and a chunk of bread, children, even little ones of 3 or 4 years, eat the soup and pocket the bread for use as an evening meal because they knew nothing else would await them at night."

Last night's meeting was called on purpose to receive Mr. Hershfield's report. He returned on May 25, after being abroad for many months as the representative of the Hebrew Sheltering Society. With the permission of the military authorities of both the Austro-Hungarian and German Governments, he established a means of communication between the war sufferers and their friends and relatives in the United States. The communication is carried on through formula letters which are addressed and delivered through the society at its own expense, regardless of the race or creed of the writer or receiver. In his work Mr. Hershfield received the assistance of Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor.

While engaged on this mission, Mr. Hershfield made an inspection tour of the entire Jewish zone on the eastern battle front. The most sorrowful plight of the Jews, he said, was to be witnessed in the Province of Kovno, which at the beginning of the war had a population of 190,000 Jews.

"On the 5th day of May, 1915," Mr. Hershfield declared, "every Jew, man, woman and child, in the Province of Kovno was expelled on twenty-four hours' notice. From this edict of expulsion not one Jew was spared. It included infants, women in childbirth, the aged, the sick, the lame, the poor, the wealthy merchant, the artisan, the lawyer, and the physician. All fled eastward, because to the west was the German battle front. Passenger trains carried many away. Cattle cars, which I have seen labeled 'twenty-four persons or six horses,' carried a larger number. Freight cars carried more.

"Probably half of these 190,000 wandered away on foot. Most of these are practically lost in what is now still Russian territory. Those who fled to Vilna and to other places which have since been occupied by the German forces were later permitted to return. The City of Kovno today, however, instead of its normal population of 45,000 Jews, has only about 4,200."

Mr. Hershfield described many of the atrocities committed on the Jews in Poland and Galicia and cited instances of privation and misery which illustrated the plight into which the Jews were plunged as the result of the war. In Wilna, he said, he found men, women, and children living in subterranean chambers, in subcellars, and in rooms into which not a ray of light ever entered.

In Mr. Hershfield's opinion the Jews in occupied Russia fare much better under German rule than they did under Russian. Much of the present oppression of the Jews, he said, is not due to any willful desire to oppress, but to the lack of understanding between the German and Austrian officials and the Jewish residents. It was Mr. Hershfield's conviction that the best possible outcome of the war for the Jews would be for Germany to retain that portion of Russia which she now occupies.

Other speakers at the meeting were William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor, and Herman Bernstein. Jacob H. Schiff sent a letter regretting that he could not attend because he had decided to "keep aloof from Jewish public meetings for some time to come."

H. S. Slocum Dies at Bramshott.

Herbert Spencer Slocum, a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and a brother of Ernest Foster Slocum of Tower House, Grymes Hill, Staten Island, died on last Saturday at Bramshott Camp, in England. He was the youngest son of the late J. D. and Cleone T. Slocum, and lived with his brother until four years ago, when he went to the Canadian Northwest. When war began he joined the Forty-seventh Battalion of Canadian Infantry, but is believed to have been transferred to another command. In addition to his brother, he left two sisters.

SUBMARINE SEEN IN HARBOR

Passenger from Coney Island Says Destroyer Was Pursuing.

A passenger on the 10:45 o'clock boat from Coney Island, who very modestly observed that he did not wish his name to be mentioned, telephoned THE TIMES last night that he saw what looked like a submarine being chased by a torpedo boat destroyer off the Quarantine Station as he came through the Narrows.

The undersea craft was about 1,500 feet from the steamboat, he said, and the destroyer was flashing her searchlight on the craft so that he could distinguish her plainly. The passenger added that there was no one around he could question, and the people on deck appeared to be too much engrossed in themselves to notice even such an interesting vessel as a submarine.

Inquiries made at the navy yard and the Quarantine Station failed to elicit any information regarding the arrival of a submarine. Both the destroyers were at anchor, the observer said, and all was well.

The Rev. Frank Fletcher.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 29.—The Rev. Frank Fletcher, aged 81, of North Plainfield, a prominent Baptist minister, died yesterday at Newton Highlands, Mass., while on a visit to his son Loren Fletcher. He was born at Marlboro, N. Y., was graduated from Colgate University, and filled many pastorates in this State and New York. He enlisted in the civil war with the 134th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and was an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Patrick Jones. Four sons and a daughter survive.

Miss Kate Mason Rowland.

Miss Kate Mason Rowland, author and magazine writer, died on Wednesday in Richmond, Va. She was a daughter of Major Isaac S. Rowland and wrote extensively. Among her books are "The Life of George Mason," and "The Life of Charles Carroll of Carrolltown." Miss Rowland also edited books and collections of stories written by other authors.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

WEAVER.—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Weaver announce the birth of a daughter, June 29, 1916.

Engaged

GOLDING—SMITH.—Mrs. Frank Safford Smith of Warwick, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mildred Walton Smith, to Dr. Harold Horton Golding of Peekskill, N. Y.

LEWIS—STILES.—Florence C. Stiles to Charles D. Lewis.

Married.

COURTAIS—SCHIAVONI.—June 28, Olga Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Schiavoni, to Henri Gaston Courtais.

DE QUEIROGA—CEVASCO.—The announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Effie Antoinette Cevasco to Mr. Joseph B. da Queiroga, Jr., on Saturday, June 24, in the Chapel de Notre Dame. Mr. and Mrs. de Queiroga will sail Saturday on the S. S. Verdi for South America to visit Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Buenos Aires.

JACOBS—SERRELL.—At Park Ridge, N. J., on June 29, 1916, by the Rev. George S. Dodge, Marguerite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward William Serrell, to Arthur Irving Jacobs of Hartford, Conn.

ROGERS—MORDAUNT.—On Thursday, June 29, 1916, at the Chantry of Grace Church, New York City, by the Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson, Mildred Cumberlege Mordaunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lionel Mordaunt, to David Ogden Rogers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Pendleton Rogers of Plainfield, N. J.

SOLOMON—LOEWI.—On Thursday, June 29, at 40 East 76th St., Katherine Popper Loewi, daughter of Mr. Edward Popper, to Albert E. Solomon.

WAGNER—CLARK.—On Wednesday, June 28, at the Church of the Redeemer, by the Rev. Leigh Urban, Susie W. Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, to Gilbert C. G. Wagner.

HECKMAN—FAY.—June 28, Louisa Fay to William F. H. Heckman.

ROST—TOMPKINS.—June 28, Lilla Tompkins to Charles F. Rost.

TRIMMER—TUPPER.—June 28, Maier S. Tupper to Aaron T. Trimmer.

Brooklyn.

BESTON—LYONS.—June 28, Agnes M. Lyons to George L. Beston.

BREHM—HOLLISTER.—June 28, Laura Hollister to Charles Brehm.

GAISER—SCHOTTLER.—June 27, Florence Schottler to Albert J. Gaiser.

GELPCKE—BACKHOUSE.—June 28, Florence Backhouse to Herbert S. Gelpcke.

MUIR—CARLEY.—June 28, May H. Carley to Arthur E. Muir.

ROOD—CAHILL.—June 28, Lillian Cahill to Carl A. Rood.

SCIAME—CASTELLO.—June 25, Anna Castello to Ernest Sciame.

SEGER—AMBERT.—June 28, Edna V. Ambert to Benjamin J. Seger.

VALENTINE—FARRAR.—June 28, Hazel Farrer to Drew M. Valentine.

Long Island.

ERB—BLANCKE.—June 25, Glendale, Wilhelmine Blancke to William Erb.

McLAREN—KRIEG.—June 28, Brooklyn Manor, Lillian E. Krieg to Hugh McLaren.

MIDDENDORF—HOFMANN.—June 29, Woodhaven, Margaret A. Hofmann to George A. Middendorf.

SEIZ—PELSTER.—June 25, Middle Village, Anna Pelster to Andrew Seiz.

Died.

BAYLIS.—On Tuesday evening, June 27th, at her Summer residence, Quogue, Long Island, Mary, daughter of the late Abraham B. and Deborah McDonald Baylis. Funeral services at Church of the Atonement on Friday, June 30, 12:30 P. M. Special car on train leaving Pennsylvania Station 10:07 A. M., returning, arrives New York 6 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, June 28, 1916, Nancy Lamb Brown, wife of the late Samuel Queen Brown, at her residence, 160 West 66th St., N. Y., in the 74th year of her age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BURRELL.—On June 28, after a short illness, at her residence, 805 West 72d St., Josephine Burrell, widow of the late Harry Burrell, Jr., and daughter of the late G. V. B. Ostrander. Funeral private.

CHRISTIAN.—Entered into rest on June 28, 1916, August H. Christian, dearly beloved husband of Mary Miller, in his 59th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 511 East 87th St., Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also members of Martha Washington Council 11, Jr. O. U. A. M., Blanchard Press M. A. A., and Franklin Union 23, Inc. I. P. P. and A. U. are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private, Sunday morning, 10 o'clock.

$150,000 FOR ORPHANS.

Children's Home Bureau Made Possible by Generous Gifts.

Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury announced yesterday that his department had organized a Children's Home Bureau for the purpose of placing orphaned and other dependent children under the age of 8 years in families of their own religious faith instead of in private child-caring institutions. Mr. Kingsbury said the work had been made possible by a contribution of about $150,000 subscribed to principally by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Adolph Lewisohn, and V. Everit Macy.

Second Deputy Commissioner William J. Doherty, who was Executive Secretary of the Catholic Home Bureau, a similar organization, for fifteen years, will supervise the new bureau, and John Daniels will be the Director.

Mr. Kingsbury is now ready to receive applications from families who desire to adopt or board children, for the existence of the fund makes it possible for the department to pay for the lodging and care of children for whom homes cannot be found by adoption.

Frank J. Conlon, Engineer.

Frank J. Conlon, an assistant engineer in the Brooklyn Bureau of Sewers, died on Wednesday at his home, 577A Macon Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 45 years. Mr. Conlon was born in this city, and in 1895 entered the service of the old City of Brooklyn in an engineering capacity in the Department of City Works. At the time of the consolidation of the boroughs, he was assigned to the Department of Sewers, where he remained ever since. Mr. Conlon laid out the large sanitary intercepting sewer extending from the border of Queens County to the East New York section of Brooklyn, and was the principal designer of sewer systems draining more than 10,000 acres in Brooklyn. Mr. Conlon was a charter member of the Brooklyn Engineers' Club, an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the National Geographical Society.

JACK DILLON DEFEATS FRANK MORAN DECISIVELY IN BOUT AT WASHINGTON PARK

DILLON'S PUNCHES OVERWHELM MORAN

Indianapolis Boxer Shows Marked Superiority in Every Round Except One.

LOSER IS BITTER AT END

Declines to Take Hand of Rival When Bout Is Over—Dillon on the Aggressive Throughout.

Jack Dillon, the giant killer, smashed, rushed, and ripped big Frank Moran every inch of the way through their ten-round bout before 18,000 people at Washington Park last night, scoring a sensational victory which set the big gathering in a flame of excitement when the Indianapolis boxer completed his crushing task.

Shorter by many inches and weighing 35½ pounds less than his ponderous opponent, Dillon was as quick and as punishing as the Bear Cat they call him. He toyed with the blonde Pittsburgher and most of the time had his face crimson with blood.

Every round was Dillon's except the third, when Moran got the Hoosier mauler cornered on the ropes and shot in rights and lefts. Dillon covered himself so well that Moran's punishment did not make even a scratch. By being liberal, one might give Moran an even break in that round, but Dillon finished it in whirlwind fashion. Moran, with his pale face smeared with blood, seemed to feel deeply the humiliation of his downfall, for when the bout was finished and the tigerish little Dillon bounded across the ring to shake the big fellow's hand, Moran climbed through the ropes, deliberately refusing to congratulate his victor.

It was the biggest surprise Moran ever got in his life and he made the fearful mistake of underestimating the value of the rugged, aggressive little fighting machine from Indiana. It was the best fight that New York has seen in years, for Dillon insisted that there should be action from the start, and there was.

Crowd Cheers Dillon.

The crowd was in an uproar from the beginning, and after the first round the crowd was for Dillon. He received a big ovation at the end, and ranks higher in the boxing world than ever before. They say Dillon has never been knocked off his feet. Last night he took the hardest punches Moran had and they didn't even shake him. It is easy to believe this gifted boxist.

Moran weighed 204½, while the Hoosier tipped the scales at 169. There was a great contrast as they both appeared in the ring at 10:35. When they stripped for the young army of photographers Dillon was as brown as a berry. His back and shoulders shone like copper plate and knots of muscles stood out on his arms.

Moran's white flesh looked soft. He was large at the waist, and he was far from being the finished, well-trained athlete that he was when he gamely took Jess Willard's punishment at Madison Square Garden. Moran had to set himself to deliver every blow, and by the time he was ready to get some slow, clumsy blows, Dillon was dancing away. It looked ridiculous to see a little fellow like Dillon bore in head first, both hands busy, and drive a huge figure like Moran back to the ropes. Dillon was so clever of hand and of foot that Moran was at a perfect loss as to how to fight him.

Moran Hits the Air.

Moran was as wild as a cannibal with his blows, and the greater part of them slipped over Dillon's bronze shoulders or were lost in the space beyond. Mat Hinkel, the Cleveland referee, had to actually pry Moran away from his smaller opponent in the last few rounds, when Moran, tired, bleeding, and hurt, tried to lay all over the little fellow to avoid his wicked uppercuts.

It was truly like Goliath and David, for the contrast between the two in the Washington Park ring was almost as great. Jack was surely the giant killer. He has the energy and strength of any 200-pounder that ever put on boxing gloves and is twice as fast. This was the best battle of his career, and for many years he has been waiting for just such an opportunity to flash his fighting talent.

Dillon rushed and rushed and Moran backed away. Leaning far back, with his left arm extended far out, awkwardly, Frank held his right arm back ready to find a landing place. Dillon bored in incessantly under his left arm, planting left jolts to the body, then jumping almost off his fet to plant his crashing right on Moran's jaw.

Hammers Moran Groggy.

Moran smiled at his friends around the ringside for the first few rounds, but later his face was hard set, when he wasn't dazed. In the fifth Dillon hammered him into a corner with an unrelenting body attack, and suddenly ripped his right to Moran's face. The blood began to flow from Frank's nose and mouth. The sight of the gore gave the Wildcat renewed energy and he ripped into the Pittsburgher with fury and hammered him viciously on the head and body until Frank was groggy. It was a gladsome sound to him when the bell rang.

One round was very much like another. It seemed incredible that a fighter as small as Dillon could make such a plaything of a big man like Moran, but as the fight progressed Moran appeared all the more ridiculous. He was a foolish looking sight, as he was compelled to take back water and take the grueling punishment of Dillon. In the later rounds Moran got tired and tried to stall by laying his 204 pounds against Dillon's shoulders. Dillon wasn't tired, for he actually carried Moran's weight several times and beat him back across the ring in the bargain.

Dillon's Partner Wins Preliminary.

The Dillon camp started off with a victory in the ten-round semi-final. Gus Christie, Dillon's sparring partner, outpointed Zulu Kid, Moran's right-hand punching object. Early in the bout some of the women spectators gasped when Gus opened a cut over the Kid's eye. There were many female sighs before this when in one of the preliminaries, Willie Irish knocked out Hank Ferns "cold" in the first round.

One of the most nervous spectators was George Considine, the stakeholder, who sat close to the ring with a mysterious-looking package in his hands which contained the wad of money—the $40,000 purse—for which the boxers were battling. Near the stakeholder was Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants. He was approached by a newsboy, crying, "Baseball extry, Giants lose two." McGraw told the lad to run along and peddle his papers.

Novelty Appealed to Society.

The novelty of the open-air boxing circus hit the fancy of New Yorkers, and most of the notables who are not at the seashore or the mountains motored over the bridge to see the set-to. Thousands of cars were parked outside, and much of the finery of the women and the shantung suits of the men were hidden beneath automobile dusters.

The cheap seats were at the far ends of the grand stand in the bleachers, and it was from these crowded tiers that most of the noise came. Here were the real leather-lunged fight fans, but most of their incessant shouts were lost on the night air because they were so far from the ring. To them big Moran and little Dillon looked like small boys. In one way it was like a baseball game, inasmuch as the hawkers of peanuts, popcorn, and lemonade were getting in everybody's view at critical moments of the bouts.

It was a classic ring in which the men battled. The squared circle from the famous old National Sporting Club in Twenty-fifth Street came to life again. Here were the same green plush ropes, the same shining brass posts, which inclosed the National Club's ring when Stanley Ketchel knocked out Philadelphia Jack O'Brien. O'Brien was at the ringside last night, and there was a look of sadness on his face as he recognized the settings. It was in this same ring, too, that Abe Attell and Jem Driscoll had their sensational bout.

THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

Details of the Ring Battle at Washington Park.

First Round.

Moran led off with the right. Dillon countered with a left to the stomach. Dillon again brought his left to the stomach. In an exchange in the corner Dillon drove right and left to the body, and Moran twice jabbed his left to Dillon's face. Dillon brought his left heavily to the stomach. A swift exchange followed, with Dillon the more effective of the two. Dillon's left went deep into Moran's stomach. Dillon continued to force, landing a few punches which stung, but did not badly hurt Moran. Dillon crossed his right to Moran's jaw and then went in close, whipping his left into the stomach and his right to the head.

Second Round.

Dillon walked in close, renewed his activity with both hands, and blocked effectively. Moran swung a heavy left to the jaw, but Dillon rushed and shook Moran with a fusillade to the upper body. In a clinch Dillon uppercut the left to Moran's head, and the Pittsburgh man missed the same punch. Dillon rushed, but could not land, and then played for Moran's stomach, getting home a few light lefts. Dillon time and again put his left to the body and hooked the right to the jaw, but Moran always came back for more.

Third Round.

Moran opened this round by rushing Dillon to the ropes, but could not break through the Indiana boxer's defense. Dillon's left went flush to Moran's head, and Moran, showing the first real fighting ability, crashed a right to Dillon's head, driving the Indianapolis man to the ropes. He worked right and left to the head, but did not seem to hurt Dillon. Moran then forced Dillon across the ring and repeated this. Then Dillon came to life and shook Moran with a right to the head. The milling waxed extremely warm. Moran appeared arm weary at the end of the round, while Dillon showed no signs of being hurt. Dillon protected himself in this round with great science.

Fourth Round.

Moran rushed out of his corner to receive a left to the body. When in close Jack played a tattoo to Moran's stomach. A long left hook caught Dillon off his balance and sent him to the ropes, where Moran hit him three times to the head. In a clinch Moran took two left hooks to the jaw, and then Moran put a straight left to the nose. He repeated this performance twice and then missed with the right. Moran missed a vicious right to the head, and was then dazed with a right to the head, followed by a left, which almost turned him around.

Fifth Round.

There were light exchanges for several seconds after the bell, each man boxing cautiously. Both slowed up perceptibly. A right and a left reached Moran's nose and Moran's head bobbed back and forth. From the concussion of Dillon's fists blood was drawn from Moran's nose, and the big fellow had to stand up under a series of punches which shook his frame violently. Dillon utilized every second in the latter stages of the round with telling effect, his blows landing where they were intended to land, while Moran seemed to have lost all sense of distance. This was the liveliest session of the bout so far.

Sixth Round.

Dillon went after Moran with a vengeance and pumped both hands to Moran's face. Occasionally he shifted to the body. Blood continued to stream from Moran's nose. Moran missed a hard right and rocked on his heels, while he received another battering to the upper section of his body. Moran waited for one punch, and while he waited Dillon peppered his stomach and head with punches, every one of which hurt. Moran got a weak left in on the body, but left himself open to Dillon's left to his nose. Dillon's score of points was very big in this round.

Seventh Round.

Dillon speedily went to his task, and working like a steam engine kept Moran at bay while he found his mark every time he shot out either hand, which was as fast as he could move them. Dillon bored in close and made Moran swing wildly over his head, then he snapped his left a half dozen times to the head while Moran kept his right around the kidneys. Moran's nose received a terrible lacing in an ensuing clinch. Moran could not get set for a punch, and every time he led with a hard blow it hit nothing but the air. Moran was reduced to a state of discomfort, if not submission, by countless punches to the face in the final stages of this round.

Eighth Round.

Clinches were much to the liking of Moran at the start of this round. He clung to Dillon persistently. Dillon finally broke away and staggered Moran with a right to the mouth. Close fighting followed without much damage. Then Dillon's left followed with great force right to the point of Moran's chin. Moran's eyes became glassy, but he shook his head and came back to get six punches to various portions of the head. Moran was helpless against the wily and clever moves of Dillon, who simply smothered his opponent with blows.

Ninth Round.

Moran saw his only hope in a knockout and he walked determinedly from his corner and started a left for the head which never landed. He got Dillon on the ropes, but to no avail; he could not break down Dillon's guard. Dillon fought back and both hands moved with such speed that the eye could not follow them. Moran's head went from side to side, when first a left, then a right reached its target. Moran mauled Dillon around the ring, but that was all he could do. Dillon made a toy of the big fellow. The fight slowed up. The round ended with a heavy exchange in Dillon's favor.

Tenth Round.

In a harmless swishing at the start of the last round Moran uncovered himself for a moment and allowed Dillon to rip in a few punches to the body. Then the big blonde rallied, but the few punches he did land had no effect on Dillon other than to cause him to unleash another series of punches, some of which landed and some of which did not. Moran's left eye was partially closed and a deep gash cut in his forehead when Dillon crashed an overhand right to this point. The bout ended with an exchange of punches and with Moran's refusal to accept the hand of the victor.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Paul Doyle vs. Eddie Clifford; Young Fulton vs. Young Britt. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

New Polo A. A.—Sailor George Volk vs. Johnny Baker; Abe Goldstein vs. Ally Kennedy. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Brown's Far Rockaway A. C.—Willie Brown vs. Frankie Burns. Ten rounds.

Freeport S. C., Long Island.—Larry Temple vs. Joe Langford. Ten rounds. Two six and three four-round exhibitions also.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH of GREAT AGE

HUGE CROWD SEES MORAN-DILLON BOUT

All Sorts and Conditions of Men—and Women Also—in Gathering About Ring.

Washington Park, which formerly housed the Brooklyn Federal League team, only once before held a larger crowd than it did last night, and that was at the opening game of the now defunct club two years ago. But in spite of this the crowd must have been disappointing to the promoters, who had dreamed of a $100,000 gate. The attendance was big, but it failed by many thousands of fulfilling the expectations.

Glaring gaps were in evidence in the grandstand and in the crystal maze of flimsy and hastily erected boxes which surrounded the ring on the field under a starless, summery sky. The crowd was late in arriving, as is the case at every bout of importance, and early indications were very misleading. Both the right and left field bleachers, from which the real fight fans, the $2 boys, viewed the tilt, were jammed sardine fashion long before Billy Roche called the first preliminary boxers to the centre of the ring at 8:30.

About four thousand strained their eyes from these distant points for a glimpse of Moran and Dillon, and they were somewhat successful, thanks to the brilliant moving-picture lamps which burned heatedly above the ring. There were also many prominent persons around the ringside, but they were decidedly fewer than witnessed the Moran-Willard encounter in Madison Square Garden.

The theatrical profession turned out some of its most brilliant members, but the mobilization of the National Guard kept many of the Wall Street fans away from the ringside. The departure of the Seventh Regiment for Texas and the mustering of the Twenty-third took from the crowd many wealthy men who have not missed a big bout in years. The old guard of boxing enthusiasts—the men who saw Jeffries batter Sharkey at Coney Island and have seen every noteworthy contest since then—formed a big part of the ringside crowd. Scattered around the field, aside from Benny Kauff, were several hundred fans from Indianapolis, who rent the air with their cheers for Dillon, and delegations from nearby cities, which divided their allegiance about evenly between the contestants.

Dimly burning gas lamps in tenement houses about 300 yards from the ring revealed a few hundred people who had beaten the gate, and a like distance to the west were several hundred more ensconced on a high coal pile. The forms of the latter became invisible when darkness began to settle over the field.

Many fashionably dressed women occupied seats around the ringside, and a few women could be seen in the cheaper grand-stand chairs. They made fine fans, too.

There was very brisk speculation on the main engagement, with the early odds of 5 to 4 on Moran. It veered to 6 to 5, with Dillon on the short end before the first bell sounded. Mat Hinkel, the Cleveland arbiter, made a big hit with the local promoters when it became known that he had declined to accept any remuneration for his services as third man in the Moran-Dillon match. Hinkel donated his services for the good of boxing, he being deeply interested in the game as President of the American Boxing Association, but his philanthropy won't increase his popularity among referees to any noteworthy degree.

Among those who were noted around the ringside were Joe Weber, Eddie Leonard, George M. Cohan, Sam Harris, Chris Dalton, Barney Bernard, David Belasco, Pat Moran, Benny Kauff, John McGraw, Charles Flynn, Russel Cole and his wife, Ethel Barrymore Colt, Mary Manners and his wife, Laurette Taylor; Diamond Jim Brady, Tex Rickard, promoter of the Moran-Willard bout; Tom Jones, manager of Jess Willard; Charley "Old Eagle Eye" White, Wilson Mizner, Louis Mann, Jack Skelly, Grover Cleveland Alexander and nearly all of the Philadelphia National League players, Jim Corbett, Nat Goodwin, Pearl White, and a host of others whose names are well known.

Among the late arrivals were Lillian Lorraine, Douglas Fairbanks, Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., Morris Gest, former Police Inspector McLaughlin, Senator Reynolds, Senator Jim Frawley, framer of the bill which legalizes boxing here; Frank McKee, James E. Gaffney, George Considine, Boxing Commissioner; Fred A. Wenck, Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, S. A. Rothaffel, Tod Sloan, Charles J. Harvey, and Joseph Schenck.

CARDINALS YIELD TO CUBS.

Lose First Home Game After Long Trip by 3 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The St. Louis Cardinals returned today after a long road trip and were defeated by Chicago 3 to 2. Zelder's steal of home was the feature of the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zelder,3b	3	1	0	0	1
Zwilling,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Mann,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Schulte,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Knabe,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Saier,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Fischer,c	2	1	2	7	1
Mulligan,ss	2	0	2	1	1
Packard,p	2	0	0	0	4
Hendrix,p	0	0	0	0	2
aZimmer'n	1	1	1	0	0
bTinker,ss	0	0	0	0	2
Total	27	3	6	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel,2b	5	0	2	2	4
Beecher,lf	5	0	1	3	0
Long,rf	3	0	2	2	1
Miller,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Hornsby,3b	4	1	0	1	0
Smith,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Snyder,c	3	0	2	8	3
Corhan,ss	4	0	2	2	1
Steele,p	3	0	0	0	1
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson,cf	1	0	0	1	0
cButler	1	1	1	0	0
dGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	9	27	10

a-Batted for Mulligan in eighth inning.
b-Batted for Packard in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Smith in sixth inning.
d-Batted for Meadows in ninth inning.
Errors—Knabe, Mulligan.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Three-base hits—Mulligan, Fischer. Sacrifice hits—Long, Snyder. Sacrifice flies—Tinker, Fischer. Stolen bases—Zelder, Saier. Double plays—Snyder, Betzel, Snyder; Snyder and Corhan. Wild pitch—Steele. Hit by pitcher—By Packard, (Miller.) Balk—Steele. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 3. Struck out—By Steele, 3; by Packard, 5; by Hendrix, 2. Hits and earned runs.—Off Steele, 8 hits, 3 runs in seven and one-third innings; off Meadows, 3 hits and no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Packard, 8 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Hendrix, 3 hits, no runs in two innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 4; New York, 0.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 5; New York, 2.
(Second game.)
Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 7; Cleveland, 0.
Washington, 3; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 8; Detroit, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	36	22	.621
Philadelphia	33	27	.550
Boston	29	27	.518
New York	29	29	.500
Chicago	30	33	.476
Pittsburgh	27	31	.466
Cincinnati	28	34	.452
St. Louis	28	37	.431

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York	36	26	.581
Cleveland	35	28	.556
Washington	34	29	.540
Chicago	33	29	.525
Boston	33	30	.524
Detroit	34	31	.523
St. Louis	29	35	.453
Philadelphia	17	42	.288

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Boston at Washington.
Detroit at Chicago.

SOX GAIN FIRST DIVISION.

Coveleskie's Wild Heaves Contribute to Detroit's Defeat.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Harry Coveleskie supported himself so poorly today that Chicago won easily from Detroit, 8 to 2. In the fifth he made two wild throws, one of which, with the bases full, allowed the White Sox three runs. Chicago is now in the first division. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch,cf	4	1	1	3	1
Weaver,ss	4	2	1	3	5
E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	0	3
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	1	0
J.Collins,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	2	14	1
Schalk,c	1	2	0	3	0
Von Kolnitz, 3b	4	1	2	1	1
Wolfgang,p	3	1	0	1	3
Total	30	8	9	27	14

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Cobb,cf	4	1	2	1	1
Veach,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Crawford,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Young,2b	2	0	0	4	3
Baker,c	2	0	0	5	2
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	3
Cunham,p	0	0	0	0	0
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	0
aKavana'gh	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	2	4	24	12

a-Batted for Cunningham in eighth.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	—8
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Heilman, Cobb, Fournier, Von Kolnitz, E. Collins. Home run—Weaver. Stolen base—Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Baker, J. Collins. Double plays—Bush, Young, and Crawford; Felsch and Fournier. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off Cunningham, 1; off Wolfgang, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 6 hits and 2 runs in five innings; off Cunningham, 3 hits and 1 run in two innings; off Boland, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Wolfgang, 2 runs. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Cunningham, 1; by Wolfgang, 2. Passed ball—Baker. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

BROWNS TRAMPLE INDIANS.

Bunch Hits and Apply Whitewash Brush to Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—St. Louis bunched seven hits off Lowdermilk in the fourth and fifth innings here today and won, 7 to 0. Davenport proved a puzzle to Cleveland, allowing only three hits. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	2	2	1	0
Austin,3b	5	1	1	0	3
Tobin,rf	5	1	1	0	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	12	0
Pratt,2b	4	1	2	2	4
Maisel,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	2	1	1
Severeid,c	4	0	2	7	1
Davenport,p	4	1	2	1	1
Total	37	7	14	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	1	1	1
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	7	3
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Roth,rf	4	0	0	1	1
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Howard,2b	2	0	0	2	1
Evans,3b	2	0	0	2	3
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	6	5
Billings,c	0	0	0	0	1
Mamilk,p	2	0	1	0	1
Klepfer,p	0	0	0	0	0
W'gans,3b	1	0	0	0	0
aSmith	1	0	1	0	0
bBagby	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	4	27	15

a-Batted for O'Neill in eighth.
b-Batted for Lawdermilk in eighth.
Errors—Speaker, (2.) Rotha

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	2—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Sisler, 2; Pratt, 2; Shotton. Stolen bases—Speaker, Pratt, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland—4; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off Lawdermilk, 2; off Davenport, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lawdermilk, 12 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; off Klepfer, 3 and 0 in one inning; off Davenport, 4 and 0 in 9 innings. Struck out—By Lawdermilk, 6; by Davenport, 7. Wild pitch—Klepfer, 1. Passed balls—O'Neill, 1; Severeid, 1. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

HONOR BASEBALL'S BIRTH.

Celebration of Origin of Game Is Begun in Cooperstown.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., June 29.—Celebration of the birth of baseball in Cooperstown was begun here today in connection with the opening of a new railroad passenger station. H. M. Hempstead, President of the New York National League Baseball Club, was among those who attended, and John K. Tener, President of the National League, was one of the speakers.

A special Baseball Commission appointed by the National and American Leagues in 1907 declared that baseball was first played in Cooperstown. This was said to be as early as 1839. General Abner Doubleday, a West Point graduate and a native of Cooperstown, was credited by the speakers with being the originator of the modern game. It was he, according to President Tener, who first laid out the baseball diamond and fixed the strategical positions of the players.

ASCENDING YANKS BROADEN THE GAP

Shut Out Athletics 5 to 0, While Cleveland Sinks Deeper Into Second Place.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 29.—There is plenty of joy in the camp of the Highlanders tonight. Their defeat of the Athletics this afternoon in the second game of the series while Cleveland was being defeated by the lowly Browns enabled them to widen the gap. They now lead the pennant chase by many points.

The Highlanders acted like a real bunch of champions in their fray with the Mackites. They had plenty of pepper and showed class from the start. With the pitching of Bob Shawkey, erstwhile Athletic hurler, the New Yorkers never were in danger of losing the game. They played with a dash that fairly swept the locals off their feet, and their trio of tallies pushed across the rubber in the opening session were more than enough to win the game. The score was 5 to 0.

The game nearly proved a costly one for Manager Donovan and his charges, for Frank Baker met with an accident that forced him from the game after he had hurt his injured leg again in sliding to a base. Manager Bill later said that Baker was not hurt badly, and that he would be back in the game again tomorrow.

The big stick of the Trappe farmer that struck terror to so many of the opposing pitchers when Baker played at Shibe Park as a Mackite again proved the big factor in the New York victory. In the first round Baker found the range of the right field wall after a lapse of two years and slammed a liner against the concrete that proved to be the clean-up wallop. Not only did the drive put the game on the right side of the ledger, but it caused the downfall of Nabors.

Just one session was enough for this youngster and Sheehan worked until the ninth round, when Hasselbacher, former State College star, went to the mound and finished the game.

Bob Shawkey hurled another of those games that have made him one of the strongest of the Highlanders pitchers, allowing only four safe drives. None came until the fifth, when Schang slammed a hot one to left. From the opening gun it looked like a sure bet that the Highlanders were destined for another easy victory. Not one of the locals reached third base, and the fans roundly applauded the work of Shawkey after each inning. It was one of his best exhibitions of the year in this city.

The New Yorkers started to score early. Gilhooley walked, and after High had hoisted one to Schang, Peck poled a safe one to left on which Gilhooley reached third. Pipp was tossed out at first and Gilhooley scored. When Frank Baker came within a few feet of lifting the ball over the right field wall. The hit went for a double, scoring Peck. Baker tallied on Magee's safe one to left. That was enough for Nabors and Sheehan took up the task.

He had the visitors guessing during the first seven innings, but in the eighth a walk to Gilhooley, his steal, and a safe single produced the fourth tally. Sheehan retired to allow a pinch hitter to take his place at the plate, and the rookie collegian hurled the final session. A base on balls was responsible for the final count. Pipp was walked and was moved along on Boone's sacrifice. A scratch hit by Magee to right deposited Pipp at the plate for the closing run of the game. The scord:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	2	2	2	0	1
High,lf	4	0	2	4	0
P'paugh,ss	4	1	1	3	3
Pipp,1b	2	1	0	9	1
Baker,3b	1	1	1	0	0
Boone,3b	1	0	0	3	2
Magee,cf	4	0	3	2	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	1	1
N'maker,c	3	0	0	6	0
Shawkey,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	28	5	7	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	3	4
King,2b	2	0	0	4	1
Dugey,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Schang,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Rowe,3b	4	0	0	0	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Walsh,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Meyer,c	3	0	0	7	0
Nabors,p	0	0	0	0	1
Sheehan,p	2	0	0	0	2
H'bacher,p	0	0	0	0	1
aLawry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	4	27	15

a-Batted for Sheehan in eighth inning.
Errors—Gedeon, King, Strunk.

New York	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Baker, Schang. Sacrifice hits—Boone. Stolen base—Gilhooley. Struck out—By Shawkey, 6; by Sheehan, 5. Left on bases—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Nabors, 1; off Sheehan, 3; off Hasselbacher, 1; off Shawkey, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Shawkey, (King.) Hits and earned runs—Off Nabors, 3 hits 3 runs in one inning; off Sheehan, 3 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Hasselbacher, 1 hit, 1 run in one inning. Times of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SALLEE QUITS THE GAME.

Tells President Britten of St. Louis He Is Tired of Baseball.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Harry Sallee, pitcher for the St. Louis Nationals, has retired from the game, according to a statement issued today by Schuyler Britten, President of the club.

"Sallee told me that he had quit the game," the statement says. "I wanted him, but he told me that he was tired of the game. Sallee did not ask to be traded. I had an offer of $10,000 cash for him and New York wanted to give me Tesreau for him, but I turned down both propositions. I hope he changes his mind."

Sallee was suspended two weeks ago for leaving the club in New York and failing to report at Cincinnati.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 8; Elmira, 2.
Albany, 2; Scranton, 0.
Utica, 5; Binghamton, 8.
Wilkes-Barre, 11; Harrisburg, 2.

American Association.

Kansas City, 4; Minneapolis, 2.
Toledo, 2; Louisville, 1.
Milwaukee, 9; St. Paul, 8.
Indianapolis, 6; Columbus, 4.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 11; Hartford, 10.
Portland, 2; Lawrence, 0.
New Haven, 8; Lowell, 4.
Worcester, 1; Bridgeport, 0.
New London, 6; Springfield, 2.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 3; Memphis, 0.
Birmingham, 3; Little Rock, 2.
Nashville, 2; New Orleans, 1.
Chattanooga, 7; Mobile, 4.

DODGERS TAKE ANOTHER

Smith Holds Braves While His Mates Gather a 2 to 1 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 29.—A wild throw to the plate by Johnny Evers in the first inning and a base on balls issued by Arthur Nehf, the young Boston left-hander, in the fourth, settled today's game between the Dodgers and the Braves. Robbie's leaders, playing the tightest of airtight ball behind Sherrod Smith, again finished under a one-run lead, the score being 2 to 1.

Both left-hand pitchers worked well, but Smith was in better form, the Braves' four hits being scattered through as many innings, and the home club failing to pass second base after scoring the run in the first inning.

The Dodgers made nine hits off young Nehf, failing to connect safely in only one of the eight innings he worked. However, only once was there any combining. This took place in the third inning, when, after a start of three singles, the Robins scored their winning run because Nehf passed Cutshaw and forced Jake Daubert home.

Daubert was very much a factor in today's game because of his remarkably fine defense at first base. The other infielders made many splendid stops, but their throwing for the most part was low and away from the mark. Daubert, with his wonderful reach and sure-handedness, insistently dug up the ball at times when Brooklyn slip-ups would have put the Braves right in the game.

The home club made life miserable for Umpire O'Day, protesting repeatedly on called strikes, and even President Haughton went behind the screen to show the fans how wide the balls were. Impartial spectators, however, saw only that O'Day was seeing the balls right because Smith put them over the corners with hairbreadth accuracy.

Yesterday, Brooklyn broke into the game with a run, Johnston again starting with a double, and Daubert sacrificing. Stengel fanned, and Wheat hit straight at Evers, who threw badly to the plate, and Johnston counted. In Boston's half, Smith's only pass of the game was turned into a run. The pass was received by Fitzpatrick, with two men out, and he immediately made the remainder of the circuit when Magee hit the centre field fence with a double and was relayed out by Johnston and Wheat trying to reach third. Boston had only three men reach first base during the remainder of the game. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,cf	5	1	2	1	1
Daubert,1b	3	1	2	10	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	3	1
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	1	1
Olson,ss	3	0	0	4	3
Meyers,c	4	0	0

CHICK EVANS BREAKS COURSE RECORD IN OPEN GOLF TITLE TOURNEY

EVANS SMASHES COURSE RECORD

Western Amateur Champion Leads Field of Open Golfers at Minikahda.

REID IS IN SECOND PLACE

Finishes First Round on Even Terms with Edgewater Player, Then Drops Back—Play Ends Today.

The card of the Minikahda course is as follows:

Hole.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Distance	310	460	180	530	265	300	220	410	400
Par.	4	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	4

Total distance, 3,025. Total par, 36.

Hole.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Distance	160	385	588	475	365	385	365	160	355
Par	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4

Total distance, 3,125. Total par, 36.

Grand total distance, 6,150. Grand total par, 72.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 29.—Chick Evans of Edgewater, five times medalist in the national amateur championship and certainly one of the best golfers in this country who has never won a national title, seems in a fair way to realize the dream of all amateur players—a victory in the national open championships. Not only did he lead the field here today in the first thirty-six holes of the national open championships being played over the Minikahda course but he equaled the course record of seventy strokes in the morning round and set a new mark of sixty-nine strokes in the afternoon. His wonderful thirty-six-hole total of 139 strokes left him three strokes in the lead of the field of sixty-four of the finest amateur and professional players in this country. The remaining thirty-six holes will be played tomorrow.

Only twice in the history of American golf has an amateur won the open title. Francis Ouimet jumped to fame in 1913 at Brookline by defeating Vardon and Ray in a spectacular play-off of a tie for the championship, and Jerry Travers, present title-holder, led the field at Baltusrol last year by a stroke. Chick Evans made a great uphill fight at Midlothian in 1914, finishing only a stroke behind the winner, Walter C. Hagen of Rochester. Although the little Westerner is acknowledged as one of the brilliant exponents of the royal and ancient game in the country, he has yet to win his first national title.

Wilmington Player Is Second.

Wilfried Reid of Wilmington ended the day in second place with a total of 142 strokes. He was on even terms with Evans at the end of the morning round, and at the turn in the afternoon he had a lead of three strokes over the Chicago amateur. From this point to the home hole the touch of his putter deserted him, and he might as well have putted with his driver, considering the results he got. He took an extra putt on the last seven greens and found himself as far in the rear of Evans at the end of the inward journey as he was ahead of him before he turned the corner and started back again. Reid was not the only player during the day finding it easier to get out to the ninth hole than to get back to the clubhouse.

Many of the strongest professional players who were expected to finish well up in front are now in the ruck and must perform "fearful and wonderful" feats to get back into the running. Nipper Campbell and Jimmy Simpson, who led the field on the qualifying days, are evidently tired from this brilliant, but useless exertion. Campbell is now possessed of 150 strokes for his two rounds, eleven strokes below Evans, and Simpson is a stroke worse. Walter Hagen, champion in 1914; Freddy McLeod, titleholder in 1908, and Alex Ross, winner in 1907, are all tied at 149 strokes with Gil Nicholls, metropolitan open champion.

Barnes and Peebles Tied.

"Long Jim" Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley and Bob Peebles of Kansas City tied for third place today with 145 strokes, followed by George Sargent, 1909 champion, and Bob McDonald, runner-up to Nicholls in the metropolitan open championship at Fox Hills last Summer, with 146 strokes. Little Jack Dowling of Scarsdale returned with 147 strokes, followed by a host of players grouped at the next three figures.

Evans's cards were as follows:

MORNING ROUND.

Out	3	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	4—32
In	4	4	6	4	4	5	4	3	4—38—70

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Out	4	5	2	5	4	4	4	4	4—36
In	3	3	5	5	3	4	4	3	3—33—69

The summary:

Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater, 70, 69—139; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 70, 72—142; Jim Barnes, Whitemarsh, 71, 74—145; Bob Peebles, Shawnee Heights, 73, 72—145; George Sargent, Interlaken, 75, 71—146; R. G. McDonald, Buffalo, 74, 72—146; Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, 71, 76—147; J. Ferguson, Spring Lake, 75, 73—148; Mike J. Brady, Oakley, 76, 72—148; J. J. O'Brien, Mansfield, 76, 72—148; Jack Hutchinson, Allegheny, 73, 75—148; Tom Vardon, Whitebear, 76, 72—148; Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck, 73, 76—149; Walter Clark, Denver, 73, 76—149; Fred McLeod, Columbia, 74, 75—149; Lewis Tellier, Brookline, 74, 75—149; Alex Ross, Detroit, 73, 76—149; Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, 73, 76—149; Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood, 75, 75—150; Walter Fovargue, Skokie, 76, 74—150; Alex Campbell, Baltimore, 75, 75—150; William Kidd, Kirkwood, 76, 75—151; Elwood Queen, Interlaken, 78, 75—151; Jas. B. Simpson, Blue Mound, 73, 76—151; Bert Battell, Flushing, 76, 75—151; Tom Carrigan, Siwanoy, 79, 72—151; Geo. Simpson, Oak Park, 76, 76—152; Geo. McLean, Dunwoodie, 77, 76—153; Arthur Reid, Richmond, 77, 76—153; John Gatherum, Chicago, 78, 75—153; Alex. Cunningham, Wheeling, 79, 76—154; J. S. Worthington, Mid-Surrey, England, 77, 77—154; James A. Donaldson, Glenview, 79, 75—154; Norman Clark, Westmoreland, 76, 78—154; Tom McNamara, Taplow, 75, 79—154; Dave Lamy, Geneva, 77, 77—154; Geo. Turnbull, Midlothian, 87, 73—155; Herbert Strong, Inwood, 82, 73—155; H. C. Lagerblade, Youngstown, 78, 80—158; Geo. Fotheringnam, Chicago, 73, 78—151; Tom Morris, Town and Country Club, St. Paul, 78, 78—156; Harry G. Legg, Minikahda, 76, 80—156.

Jack Burke, Rockford, 81, 76—157; Otto Heckbarth, Cincinnati, 77, 80—157; Jack Cooke, Exmor, Chicago, 77, 80—157; C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City, 80, 77—157; Carl H. Anderson, Boston, 81, 77—158; P. H. Judin, Ontwentsia, 81, 77—158; Tom L. Boyd, Fox Hills, 80, 78—158; James Wilson, Pinehurst, 79, 79—158; Robert Taylor, Minikahda, 79, 79—158; Arthur Clarkson, Indianapolis, 77, 81—158; H. L. Van Every, Lafayette, 79, 81—160; James Morson, Racine, 83, 77—160; H. C. Fletcher, Winnipeg, 76, 84—160; Harrison R. Johnston, Minikahda, 86, 75—161; Dave Kober, Evanston, 80, 81—161; Jack Jolly, Newark, 78, 84—162; Frank Adams, French Lick, 83, 82—165; Dr. W. E. Code, Wheaton, 83, 83—166.

U. S. G. A. TAKES FIRM STAND

Will Insist That Clubs Regard Ruling on Amateur Status.

Secretary Howard F. Whitney of the United States Golf Association gave out yesterday the following important announcement, signed by the Executive Committee, and defining the position of the U. S. G. A. on the vexed amateur question and the clubs that are taking an active part in the discussion of its application with regard to particular players. The communication has been sent to all the clubs affiliated with the U. S. G. A. and is worded as follows:

In order that all clubs, members of the U. S. G. A., may understand the practical effect of the amateur rule and the decisions of the Executive Committee under it, the following announcement is made:

All players whose amateur status has been forfeited under the rules of the U. S. G. A. are ineligible to compete in amateur tournaments. Should any such player be permitted to enter an amateur tournament, a protest filed with the Executive Committee on this ground would naturally be sustained; therefore, no such player could rightfully be awarded any prize in such a tournament.

Officials of clubs that are members of the U. S. G. A. are advised that they should be very careful not to accept the entry of a player in any tournament unless his amateur status is unquestionable. It is to be presumed that it is the desire of every member of the U. S. G. A. to carry into effect the action of the delegates at the last annual meeting as expressed in the recent rules adopted by the Executive Committee.

It is also to be hoped that all golf associations in the United States will be equally ready to reject the entries of such players in all amateur tournaments held under their respective jurisdictions.

SEELEY OUT OF CONN. GOLF.

Ex-Champion Defeated at Greenwich—Lewis In Semi-Finals.

W. Parker Seeley of Brooklyn, a former titleholder, was eliminated from the Connecticut State championship contest over the Greenwich Country Club links yesterday in the first round of match play by R. L. Jackson of Highland. This was the only upset of the day, and Regie Lewis of Ridgefield, Bob Abbott of Brooklyn, W. A. Jackson of Hartford, and Samuel Graham of the home club will clash today in the thirty-six-hole semi-final matches. Reggie Lewis, who recently annexed the Westchester title as a member of the Wykagyl Club, found the Greenwich course to his liking yesterday and played two fine rounds of golf.

In the morning round the youthful Ridgefield player defeated Scofield of Wee Burn, taking a 75 to a 77 for his opponent, and finishing with a lead of 3 up and 2 to play. He regained much of the confidence on the putting greens which a series of disastrous rounds had taken from him recently, and yesterday it seemed easy for him to find the cup. In the afternoon round against M. A. Davis of New Haven Lewis was a stroke under fours and par at the turn, and was two strokes under par and even fours when he won his match on the thirteenth green, 6 up and 5 to play.

He won the first hole in a stroke under par, but Davis evened the match when Lewis drove over the next green, the only loss of a hole that he sustained on the entire round. He won the next four holes in succession, not by the poor playing of his opponent, but by his own superlative work. A 3 on the ninth, where his opponent hit an unoffending knoll a mighty blow with his tee shot, left Lewis 5 up at the turn, with a score of 35. He had a short putt for a 2 on the tenth green, but a half stymie blocked him off. An overapproach by Davis on the twelfth gave Lewis a lead of 6 up, and a half in 4 on the thirteenth gave him the match 6 and 5. The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.—First Round—Robert Abbott, Brooklawn, defeated S. M. Pierson, Wee Burn, 1 up, (19 holes.) J. T. L. Hubbard, Brooklawn, defeated O. L. Guernsey, Greenwich, 1 up; R. M. Lewis, Ridgefield, defeated E. L. Scofield, Wee Burn, 3 and 2; M. A. Davis, New Haven, defeated S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 5 and 4; G. P. Lynde, Greenwich, defeated C. B. Carhart, Greenwich, 4 and 3; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, defeated Percy Rothwell, Hartford, 2 up; W. A. Jackson, Hartford, defeated H. S. Lake, Hartford, 1 up; R. L. Jackson, Highland, defeated W. P. Seeley, Brooklawn, 2 up.

Second Round—Abbott defeated Hubbard, 4 and 3; Lewis defeated Davis, 6 and 5; Graham defeated Lynde, 1 up; W. A. Jackson defeated R. L. Jackson, 1 up.

THREE IN TIE FOR LOW-SCORE MEDAL

Kerr, Marston, and Carter Each Have Card of 80 in Sleepy Hollow Golf Tourney.

Although an excess of putting kept the scores in the qualifying round of the annual Sleepy Hollow invitation tournament in rather lofty regions, it affected all the players and distributed its ill effects so evenly that Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich, Max Marston of Baltusrol, and Phil Carter of Nassau ended the day's play in a tie for the low score medal with 80 strokes each.

One hundred and ten players started over the Scarborough links in the annual fixture, and as many of them were having great difficulty in making the long hill holes. The vacant places on the scoreboard may indicate that some of them are still endeavoring to complete the qualifying round. Although these are the longest days in the year they are none too long for golfers who start out in the afternoon with the expectation of taking at least three well-calculated and long-considered putts on every green, to say nothing of some few shots on the fairways and countless in the bunkers.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who finished just outside of the last sixteen, is now convinced that there are some places and things worse than Mexico. Even with the advantage of playing from the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews in Scotland, the former diplomatic representative found that it required 54 strokes to reach the ninth green, and 64 more to get around to the home hole. He had a healthy total of 118, making good use of every stroke of it.

Hamilton Kerr, after failing to qualify at Greenwich on Wednesday for the Connecticut championship, of which he is the present holder, journeyed to this turn on Sleepy Hollow in 38 strokes after a bad start with a 6 on the first hole. From this point to the sixteenth he was going great guns, and seemed headed for the medal until he took another 6 on the sixteenth, aided materially by overworking his putter. Another fatal 6 on the home hole gave him a 42 for the inward journey and a total of 80.

Marston made a better start than Kerr, but he had the same score at the turn, and a 6 which he also accepted on the sixteenth hole gave him an in and out card very similar to that of Kerr, with the same total of 80 strokes. Phil Carter distributed things more evenly. He took an even 40 on each half of his round and found that he made out as well at the end as the other two. The North and South amateur champion had a large collection of 4s and 5s on his card, with only one 3 for the short holes, and a large size 6, which he gathered at the very same spot where Marston and Kerr found 6s ready to hand.

E. P. Wilson of Rockland gave the low-score golfers a scare by making the outward journey in 36, but a 49 to get back to the clubhouse cost him whatever hopes he entertained of carrying off the medal. Gardiner White and Frank Dyer were two other players who met their Waterloos when homeward bound.

Carter, Marston, Kerr, and Dyer are in the upper half of the draw, with prospects of meeting in the second round today unless their opponents register peremptory and effective protests in the morning rounds. Gardiner White, Howard Maxwell, and Lee Maxwell are in the lower half. The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, 38, 42—80; Max R. Marston, Baltusrol, 38, 42—80; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, 40, 40—80; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, 40, 42—82; H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, 39, 44—83; Gardiner White, Flushing, 40, 43—83; R. H. Swalnes, Baltusrol, 38, 45—83; S. S. Connolly, Rockland, 43, 41—84; H. W. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, 40, 45—85; D. D. Cooke, Arcola, 40, 45—85; L. W. Maxwell, Sleepy Hollow, 40, 45—85; E. R. Wilson, Rockland, 36, 49—85; C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 42, 43—85; M. B. Starring, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 41, 45—86; C. H. Brown, St. Andrew's, 45, 42—87; J. J. Wylde, Brookline, 42, 45—87.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—James Bertram, Wykagyl, 41, 46—87; A. S. Bourne, Westbrook, 42, 45—87; C. D. Cooke, Arcola, 40, 47—87; O. C. Macy, Sleepy Hollow, 40, 47—87; L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 41, 46—87; T. R. Brown, Scarsdale, 41, 46—87; M. L. Fearey, Oakland, 47, 41—88; H. G. Rice, Englewood, 39, 50—89; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 43, 46—89; D. Brandreth, Sleepy Hollow, 41, 48—89; T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, 45, 45—90; M. Meacham, Ardsley, 44, 46—90; Leon Abbott, Jr., Princeton, 44, 47—91; Scott Stewart, Sleepy Hollow, 41, 50—91; H. L. Phillips, Siwanoy, 45, 46—91; M. D. Becker, Dunwoodie, 45, 47—92; E. B. Cooke, Arcola, 45, 47—92; C. H. Messmore, Ardsley, 44, 49—93.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—D. B. Lawrence, Sleepy Hollow, 45, 48—93; L. M. Lombard, Hyannisport, 48, 45—93; S. M. Hinman, Cranford, 51, 42—93; J. G. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, 47, 47—94; L. G. Young, Ardsley, 46, 48—94; S. Allison, Atlantic City, 42, 52—94; G. W. Van Vlack, Scarsdale, 45, 49—94; A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy, 45, 49—94; O. E. Carlson, Siwanoy, 48, 46—94; E. C. Stevens, St. Andrew's, 48, 52—95; J. D. Beals, Wykagyl, 43, 52—95; Walter Bayliss, Ardsley, 50, 45—95; J. R. De Witt, Sleepy Hollow, 45, 50—95; F. W. De Jahn, Scarsdale, 48, 51—99; R. L. Dula, Ardsley, 47, 49—96; A. O. Choate, Sleepy Hollow, 45, 51—96; E. J. Laidlaw, Apawamis, 47, 49—96.

FOURTH SIXTEEN.—C. R. Gillette, Wykagyl, 48, 49—97; A. D. Lawrence, Ardsley, 44, 53—97; D. W. Hewitt, Ardsley, 45, 52—97; H. D. Brewster, Scarsdale, 45, 52—97; H. Chalmers, Scarsdale, 48, 49—97; G. C. Austin, Englewood, 51, 47—98; F. W. Benning, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 51, 47—98; A. G. Hayes, Sleepy Hollow, 47, 51—98; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 48, 50—98; G. T. Ordway, Sleepy Hollow, 48, 50—98; C. R. L. Martin, Sleepy Hollow, 45, 53—98; F. M. Dyer, Englewood, 48, 51—99; C. A. Corliss, Englewood, 51, 49—100; C. F. Schmidt, Sleepy Hollow, 49, 51—100; S. R. Hollander, Siwanoy, 50, 51—101; W. J. Sturgis, Sleepy Hollow, 50, 52—102; Dr. G. T. Smith, Ardsley, 50, 52—102; Barrett Andrews, Sleepy Hollow, 51, 51—102.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—W. Van Vlack, Scarsdale, 49, 53—102; A. Fletcher, Jr., Nassau, 46, 56—102; Norton Squire, Apawamis, 47, 55—102; F. M. Gould, Oakland, 48, 53—103; J. T. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, 49, 54—103; A. N. Peterson, Sleepy Hollow, 49, 54—103; M. S. Brown, N. York Golf Club, 48, 55—103; G. B. Francis, Sleepy Hollow, 49, 54—103; H. B. Guthrie, Sleepy Hollow, 51, 52—103; J. P. Hobbie, Sleepy Hollow, 53, 52—105; Samuel Rea, Sleepy Hollow, 52, 53—105; G. L. Billings, Mahopac, 50, 58—108; W. P. Collins, Sleepy Hollow, 47, 61—108; K. Van Rensselaer, Maidstone, 51, 58—109; A. W. Lawrence, Sleepy Hollow, 51, 59—110; S. A. Cunningham, St. Andrew's, 52, 59—111; Wm. Weller, Arcola, 58—112.

Other Scores—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Royal and Ancient, 54, 64—118; H. K. Harrison, Sleepy Hollow, 58, 61—119.

Times for starting—First sixteen, 10:05 A. M.; second sixteen, 9:25 A. M.; third sixteen, 10:45 A. M.; fourth sixteen, 11.25 A. M.; fifth sixteen, 8:45 A. M.

POLICE GAMES TOMORROW.

Over 1,000 Athletes to Compete for Honor Roll Relief Fund.

More than a thousand policemen will doff their blue uniforms to don the scanty attire of the athletic field and khaki of the soldier tomorrow afternoon at the athletic carnival of the Police Department's Honor Roll Relief Fund, which will be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway.

In the track and field events Jack Eller, Matt McGrath, Babe McDonald, Egon Erickson, and Gene Jennings will concede liberal handicaps to their rivals. A polo match between teams representing Brooklyn and Manhattan will be one of the day's novelties. The remarkable intelligence of the police dogs will be demonstrated in an interesting little pantomime in which the canines track a burglar and assist in his capture by clever tripping as he runs away. In the motor cycle races Howard Smith, police champion, will defend his title, and in the 1,200-yard relay race Eller, Merz, Murphy, and Bennrich will meet teams representing the Fire and other city departments. A series of bicycle and horse races and feats of horsemanship will round out the program.

Probably the most interesting event of the day will be the spectacular sham battle, in which over 800 policemen, Spanish war veterans, ex-military men, and graduates of the Police Department's Military Training Camp, will participate. The battalion will be divided into an attacking force, under the command of Inspector Dwyer, and a defending force, under the command of Acting Captain Halleck. The former will assail the defenders, who will be intrenched behind a masked battery.

As the invaders approach in skirmish order by squads and platoons, under the new army regulations, using subdued whistles and the silent motions of the officers' arms. The artillerymen will mine their gun position and retreat to a small wood, blowing up the ground in the face of the charging invaders.

The opening event will commence promptly at 1 P. M. The entire receipts of the carnival will be devoted to the Honor Roll Relief Fund, which provides for the relief of the families of patrolmen killed in the performance of duty.

THREE-DAY BICYCLE TOUR.

Century Road Club Philadelphia Run Will Start on Sunday.

On Sunday, promptly at 5 o'clock in the morning, will begin the annual three-day tour on bicycles of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association, from City Hall, New York, to City Hall, Philadelphia.

The course for this tour leads from the City Hall in New York through Staten Island to Totterville to New Brunswick, Dayton, Princeton, and Trenton, and then on the Burlington Pike, to Camden and finally on to Philadelphia, which is expected to be reached at 5 o'clock the same evening.

The next morning, making an early start, the riders will go through Berlin, Hammondtown, and Egg Harbor City, to Atlantic City, where they will remain three hours. The course from Atlantic City leads through Absecon, New Gretna, and Tuckerton, where the second night's stop will be made with about two hundred miles covered.

On the Fourth, the riders will proceed from Tom's River, by way of Forked River, and on to Lakewood, Freehold, Keyport, and finally through South Amboy, continuing through Staten Island to New York City Municipal Ferry at St. George. In the meanwhile, a second "clique" of riders will have started from New York on the Fourth and will have ridden part of the way down the coast, and about Lakewood will meet and escort the tourists back to the Municipal Ferry. All cyclists are invited to join this tour

DAVIS AND JOHNS ARE CHALLENGERS

Victory in Clay Court Finals Gives Them Right to Meet Mathey and Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—The magic that lies in the play of the California tennis men asserted itself forcibly today in the seventh clay court championship at the Lakewood Tennis Club. Willis E. Davis, champion of California, and H. Van Dyke Johns, whose greatest claim to fame is a victory scored over Johnston, were the luminaries. These two men, playing as doubles partners, won their way through the final round of the tournament, and will tomorrow face Dean Mathey and George M. Church, the titleholders, in the challenge round. But this was not the limit of play for Davis. The Pacific Coast man reached the final round of the singles competition by a victory over the sturdy youngster, Charles Garland of Pittsburgh, and will face the winner of the Conrad B. Doyle-William S. McElroy match for the right to play R. Norris Williams, 2d, in the challenge round.

The victory of Davis and Johns in the doubles event was won at the expense of Conrad B. Doyle of Washington and Walter B. Knox of Princeton. The Californians, though they lost the first set, were invincible in the next three, the score of the contest being 3—6, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2. Davis and Johns have elected to play as doubles partners through the season, and their work today marked them as formidable rivals for the titleholders. They did not get started quickly, a tendency to the erratic featuring the play of the first set, and Doyle and Knox, who settled down to conservative tennis from the very outset, were able to win the opening encounter, the errors of their opponents aiding largely in the result.

With one set against them, Davis and Johns lost no more time. They played with the perfect cohesion of action which makes for success in doubles competition, and a fierce attack was centred on the opposing team. The Californians raced to the net, and once there were ready to make the smashing strokes count. Davis in particular was strong at the net game, his backhand having an elusiveness that baffled Doyle and Knox. Three games in the second set went to deuce, but each time Davis and Johns had the reserve that pulled out the victory.

In the third set Knox and Doyle tried to rally, but there was little in their game that could avail against the sturdy play of the rival team. The score went to 5—0 before Knox and Doyle could carry one game against the certain placement shots of the Californians.

In the singles competition Davis played whirlwind tennis against the Pittsburgh expert, Charles Garland. As in the first set in the doubles, the Californian was prone to be wild. He scored dazzling placements down the lines and to the back court, but they were offset by a multitude of nets and outs, so that Garland took the set at 6—4. Davis put ten drives into the net and seventeen were out of court.

After this bit of flightiness the Pacific Coast man came down to sound and brilliant tennis. Errors cropped out with less frequency and placements began to mount up so that Garland was in difficulties. The speed of Davis's drives was so great that Garland could not begin to cover court so as to cut off the shots. The Pacific Coast player had a way of hiding the strokes so that Garland was outguessed and helpless.

Davis ran off the second set by brilliant play at the net, this point of vantage being his objective at all times. Caught out of position, Garland tried to lob, but the strokes had no reliability against the speed with which the ball was played to the Pittsburgh man.

He struggled gamely through the third set, but the impress of defeat must have been strong upon him. At any rate, there was no clouding of the fact in the minds of the several thousand spectators that Davis must win. Garland could gain only one game in the third set and in the fourth he was again at the mercy of the brilliant play of the Californian.

In the women's singles event Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York and Miss Martha Guthrie of Pittsburgh will be the finalists. They also faced each other in the final round of the Metropolitan championship on the West Side Tennis Club courts. Miss Guthrie then was stricken with a touch of stage fright and did not put forth much of a battle against the champion.

Miss Bjurstedt today defeated Miss Florence Ballin of New York 6—1, 6—3. Miss Guthrie, with her famous chop stroke, eliminated the Canadian champion, Mrs. Harry Bickle of Toronto, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4. The point scores and summary:

Willis E. Davis and H. Van Dyke Johns vs. Conrad B. Doyle and W. B. Knox.

FIRST SET.

Davis and Johns	3	7	1	3	4	7	4	1	2—33—3
Doyle and Knox	5	5	4	5	6	5	2	4	4—40—6

SECOND SET.

Davis and Johns	4	5	5	4	7	4			4—29—6
Doyle and Knox	1	3	3	2	5	2			1—16—0

THIRD SET.

Davis and Johns	4	4	5	4	4	0	4		4—25—6
Doyle and Knox	1	0	3	1	1	4	1		1—11—1

FOURTH SET.

Davis and Johns	4	5	2	4	0	4	4	5	4—32—6
Doyle and Knox	2	3	4	2	4	0	1	3	1—19—2

Willis E. Davis vs. Charles Garland.

FIRST SET.

Davis	6	0	4	1	4	1	5	2	4—32—4
Garland	4	6	0	4	0	4	7	4	2—31—6

SECOND SET.

Davis	6	4	1	5	4	7	4		4—35—6
Garland	4	1	4	7	2	5	0	1	1—24—2

THIRD SET.

Davis	5	1	4	4	5	4	4		4—27—6
Garland	3	4	2	1	3	2	0		0—15—1

FOURTH SET.

Davis	4	4	5	4	2	8	2	5	4—34—6
Garland	2	0	3	2	4	6	4	3	2—24—2

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Semi-final Round—Willis E. Davis and H. Van Dyke Johns, San Francisco, defeated Donald A. T. Spaulding and T. W. Hendricks, Buffalo, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; Conrad B. Doyle, Washington, and W. B. Knox, Pittsburgh, defeated Charles Benton and Pettee, Cleveland, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Final Round—Willis E. Davis and H. Van Dyke Johns, San Francisco, defeated C. B. Doyle, Washington, and W. B. Knox, Pittsburgh, 3—6, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-final Round—Miss Martha Guthrie, Pittsburgh, defeated Mrs. H. W. Bickle, Toronto, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4; Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, defeated Miss Florence Ballin, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

BIG ENTRY OF OARSMEN.

Many to Compete in People's Regatta on Schuylkill July 4.

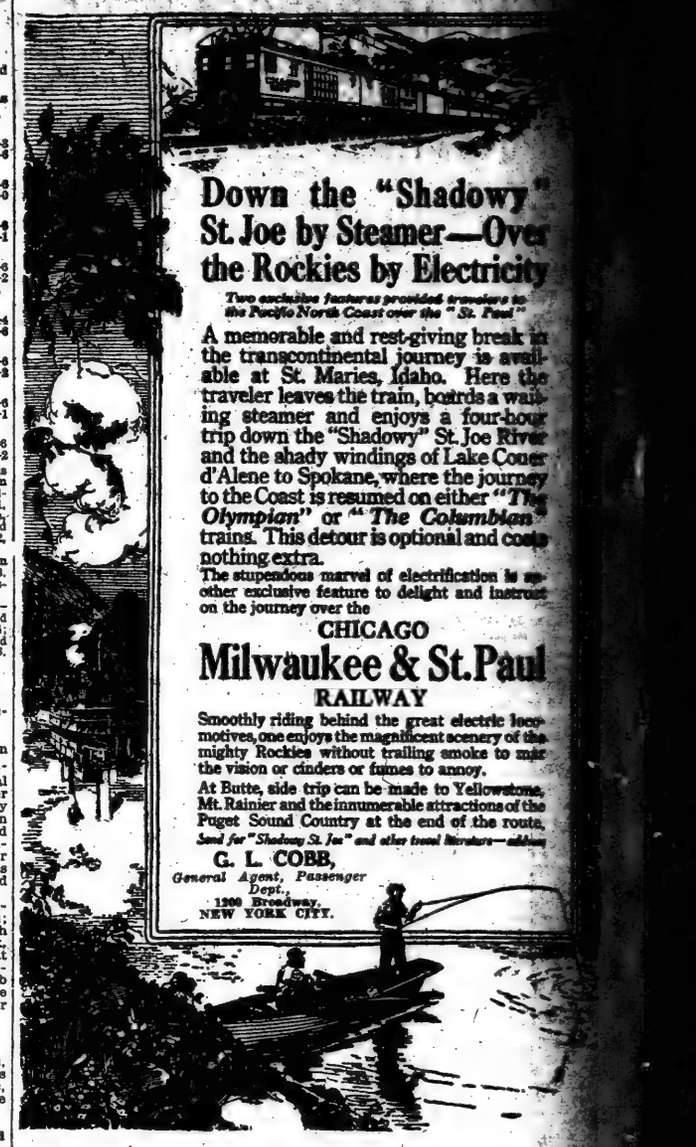
PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Oarsmen from many points in the East and Middle West will compete in the annual people's regatta on the Schuylkill River July 4. Sixty-three entries have already been received for the sixteen events on the program. The Detroit Boat Club and the New York Athletic Club have eight-oared crews entered in both the junior and intermediate events. Other entries are expected from Washington and Baltimore.

In the junior singles the entries include Detroit, B. C., Edward Henkel; Bayonne Rowing Association, Kenneth Mackenzie; Atlantic B. C., New York, William Whitlick; Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, Robert J. Allen. The New Rochelle Rowing Club has entries in the intermediate double and quadruple sculls and the junior centipede.

Johnson Wins Bay State Title.

BOSTON, June 29.—Harry C. Johnson, one of this year's States doubles tennis champions, today won the singles title, defeating George P. Gardner, Jr., in the challenge round, 6—4, 6—3, 8—6.

Other sporting news will be found on following page.



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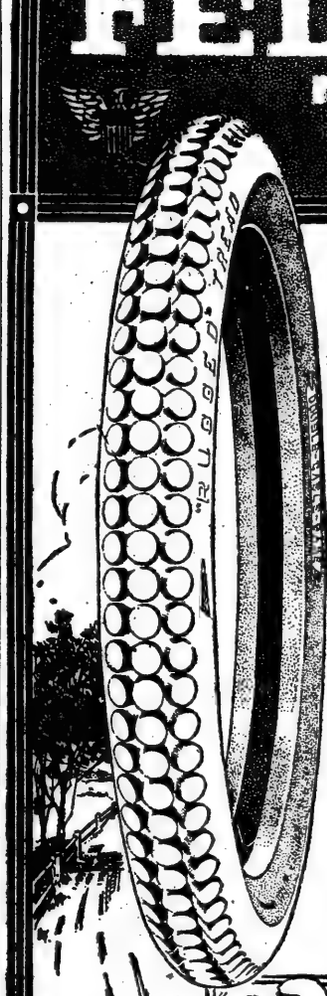
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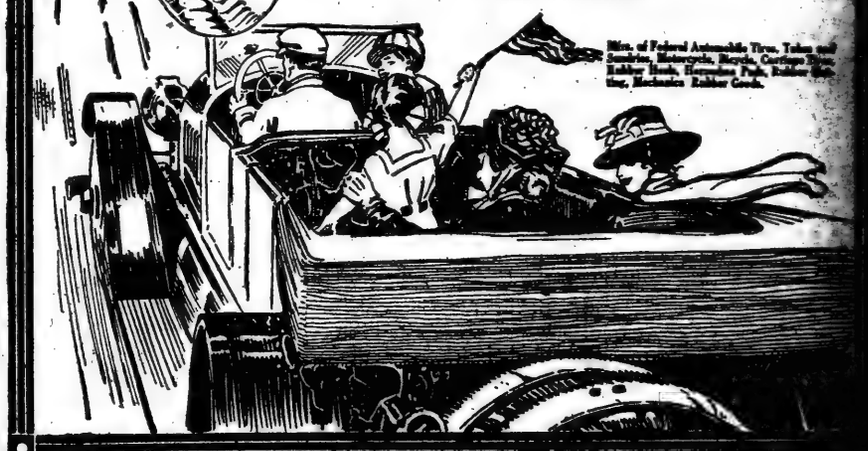
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CALM MARS CONTEST OF YACHTS

YACHTS BECALMED AND FEW FINISH

Only 8 of 24 Starters in Daily Race of Cruising Week Cross Line in Time.

CAROLINA MAKES THE PACE

George Nichols's Craft Heads the Fifties in a Slow Run from Bridgeport to Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 29.—The hoodoo that has pursued the interclub cruising and racing week was working today, and only eight of the twenty-four sailing yachts which started finished their run before 5 o'clock, the hour set for calling off the races.

The day's sport started with every promise of success, but the wind hauled about and finally failed entirely at midafternoon and left the fleet becalmed in the Sound. A brisk, southerly breeze came just before sunset—too late to do the yachtsmen any good.

George Nichols's Carolina won the race for the fifties of the New York Yacht Club, and Commodore E. Y. Weber's Priscilla won in the Stamford one-design class. In both classes two boats finished before the races were called off. The other winners—because none of their own finished in time—were: A. K. Bourne's Black Duck in the New York Yacht Club forty-foot class, F. L. Richard's Adios in the New York Yacht Club thirties, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Comet in the special handicap, and T. S. Clarke's Natoma in the regular handicap class.

For the first time since the interclub cruise began the fleet got away from the anchorage without a postponement. As no one could be found to sail Ventura, Commodore Baker's big white fifty-footer was taken to the westward in tow, but Grayling, sailed for J. P. Morgan by Ralph N. Ellis, and Carolina, which once more had Harry Maxwell at the tiller, answered the signal for their class. There was some lively and interesting preliminary jockeying for the start, which brought the two big fellows close together as they went across the line, practically abeam, with Grayling finally getting the weather position. Both were on the port tack, with jib topsails set, Carolina first breaking out her spinnaker. Grayling followed immediately, and they went out of the harbor with a moderate northeast wind blowing steadily, which promised them a run to the finish line off Stamford Light.

Pauline Off in the Van.

Five minutes later Pauline led the forties across the line with her spinnaker to port. Rowdy was to leeward of Pauline, and Arthur Bourne sent his Black Duck across at the leeward end. The latter made direct for Stamford, but the other two, which had not understood that the course had been changed to a direct run to Stamford, stood off toward the Long Island shore to make the longer run of twenty-six and a half miles, which had been laid out originally for all the big boats.

This brought about a division of the class into two races, with a prize for each of them, Black Duck, of course, winning her share handily by finishing at 3:11.10, making the run of seventeen miles in 4:51:10, and crossing the line a few minutes after the fifties had completed their run over the same course. While the other forties were still away off toward the Long Island short trying to outguess each other about the vagaries of a wind, they got into a calm spot and could only drift along in the doldrums. They did not finish, Pauline being towed back from the Long Island shore by her tender, the Whippet.

As there was no other sloop of her class ready to start, Alice once more raced against the P. Class boats, Aleda and the Maquita, the new name of the Ediana, which has passed into the ownership of F. K. Medford. They got away at 10:30, followed five minutes later by the Adios and Alera, the only two of the thirties to start. Comet and Ninfea again sailed in a special handicap race, and Arvia, Natoma, and Coot made up another class of the handicap division, sailing as one class.

Nine of the Stamford one-design class lined up for the start. As soon as they crossed the line they made for the shoal waters of the Connecticut shore, where they could also get advantage of the run of the tide.

Spare Time was the only power boat to answer the signal for that class, and she was sent to Stamford against time, making the run of seventeen miles in 2 hours and 15 minutes. Commodore Upjohn's Flyaway III. took a run to the eastward, as she could get nothing to sail against her, T. B. Taylor's Vision, which was expected to be ready to race today, failing to appear.

Carolina Defeats Grayling.

The first of the fleet to finish was the Carolina, George Nichols's fifty-footer, which reached Stamford at 2:58:31, having made the run from Bridgeport in 4 hours 48 minutes and 31 seconds, beating Grayling by just three and one-half minutes. This was achieved through a bit of sailor's luck which befell Carolina about midway of the run. At that time Grayling was about a mile in the lead when off Long Neck Point. There the wind failed, and Maxwell allowed Carolina to stand off well into the Sound. When the breeze did spring up, he caught it several minutes before Grayling, which had kept nearer the Connecticut shore, and not only caught up to the Morgan yacht, but passed her, and then won in the beat to the finish.

The calm of the afternoon so interfered with the racers that they were well in the offing with a run of an hour or more ahead of them when the official time for closing the race—5 o'clock—arrived. By that hour Natoma of the handicap division had finished at 4:48:28, and Comet at 4:59:52, the latter getting in just eight seconds before the signal for the close.

Priscilla and Fawn, two of the Stamford one-design class, which had hugged the Connecticut shore instead of getting out into deep water, got home leaders of their classes and winners of first and second prizes for the Stamford class. Priscilla's elapsed time for the run was 4:39:20, and Fawn took five minutes and forty seconds longer for the journey. Aurelia crossed the line five minutes too late to have her time recorded.

The rest of the fleet drifted in as late as 9 o'clock. Tomorrow, the last day of the cruise, will see the run to Manhasset Bay, L. I., where the fleet will disband.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; selling; five furlongs. Aimee T., 102 pounds; Vixen, 103; Chatterbox, 114; Lantana, 100; Bright Star, 109; Wide Eyes, 113; Ripesta, 106; Kathryn Gray, 111; Cheer, 113; Nancy Fair, 103.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; The Midwood Handicap; six furlongs. Marse Henry, 117 pounds; Startling, 106; Prince of Como, 115; Kewessa, 107; Daddy's Choice, 95; Rhine Maiden, 105; Superintendent, 107.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one and five-sixteenth miles. Virgil, 122 pounds; Jem, 103; Tamerlane, 103; Pandean, 111; Spearhead, 117; Shyness, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Old Broom, 110 pounds; Spearhead, 112; Sky Pilot, 102; Hopkins, 105; Redland, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; selling; one mile. Burglar, 106 pounds; Friar Nought, 105; Set Square, (Imp.), 109; Recontesse, 106; Beau of Menlo, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. The Dean, 106 pounds; Hankville, 109; Intriguer, 118; Amalgator, 109; Merchant, 109; Leonie, 112; Bally, 115; Pandora, 106; Tony Trap, 109.

MURPHY CAPTURES STAKES.

Hirsch's Colt Wins the Feature Race at Aqueduct.

Although there was no special attraction carded like the Brooklyn Derby, run on Wednesday, the racing at the Aqueduct course yesterday afforded a number of interesting contests, the fields being fairly large and the finishes close.

The feature on the program was the Union Selling Stakes of $1,500, for three-year-olds at seven furlongs. The winner turned up in Max Hirsch's Murphy, a fine looking colt of Irish parentage, his sire being McGee. At the finish Murphy had three lengths on Feminist, who was followed by the imported Broomvale.

Ten went to the post in this race, but only nine started because, after looking over the company behind the barrier, Illuminator decided he would have none of it, and forthwith proceeded to run away. After Garner, who had the mount, had given a realistic imitation of Paul Revere's ride and had traveled two and a half miles, or twice around the track, Illuminator decided he had had enough exercise for one day and stopped. The son of Von Tromp did not pull up a second before he was ready, in spite of Garner's efforts to stop him. The jockey had all he could do to keep his seat, as at times the horse swerved all over the course. Illuminator and his rider were excused from the race.

Murphy never left the race in doubt, going to the front at the start and always holding his field safe. He was only pressing along at the finish. Feminist, who was led to the post, was always second and finished two lengths ahead of Broomvale, who improved his position at each pole and came on from behind to defeat the others and get inside the money.

Captain E. B. Cassatt's Flying Fairy was at her best yesterday and the mare scored a fairly easy victory in the handicap for three-year-olds and upward at a mile. The distance just suited the daughter of Aeronaut, and she gave one of her old exhibitions of running. E. Campbell, her rider, handled her cleverly. On her toes at the barrier, she went to the front at the break. For a while both Grumpy and the imported Gunbearer pressed her hard, but in her usual courageous way she threw them off and held on tightly to the lead. The Brookmiller entry challenged again after turning into the home stretch, but Campbell just roused the mare up a bit and she increased her speed to finish a length in front of Grumpy, who was always a contender. Gunbearer as usual was slow in starting, but when once under way made up a lot of lost ground and was only a length and a half behind Grumpy at the finish Garner had the mount on the latter, but appeared none the worse after his strenuous ride on Illuminator in the previous event.

Campbell piloted home another winner when Marie Odile won the race for maiden two-year-olds over a five-furlong course. There were thirteen starters, and when once free of the bunch Clifford A. Cochran's Star Shoot filly made every pole a winning one. She finished five lengths in front of her field. The real contest was between Bandal and Melting Moments for the place, which was taken by the former with a short head to spare.

The opening race, which was a handicap for three-year-olds and upward at six and a half furlongs, was won by James Butler's Kilkenny Boy, with the imported Benevolent second, half a length in front of J. E. Davis's Brooks. The winner, with J. Loftus up, handled his 123 pounds top weight in clever fashion. He took up the running after the first quarter, and from then on held command. At times he had to be ridden out to stave off the challenges of Benevolent, who made up a lot of ground at the turn and had just enough left to take the place from Brooks. The imported Heather Moon, who finished fifth, pulled up very lame after the race.

Although many lengths in the lead and looking like a sure winner in the steeplechase, the Northwood Stable's Sandow fell at almost the last jump, and Haynes on Stonewood came on to win by two lengths from H. E. Davis's Racebrook. Abdon, after losing his rider at the second jump, continued in the race and stayed in third place, much of the discomfiture of the other contenders, as the riderless horse was generally in the way.

Al Bloch had two lengths on Humiliation at the finish in the last race. The latter was just a nose in front of the old campaigner, G. M. Miller.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap, selling, with $500 added; six and one-half furlongs. Time—1:19.

Kilkenny Boy, James Butler's ch. g., 4 years, 123 pounds, by Hippodrome-Maid of Erin, 11 to 5, even, 1 to 2, (J. Loftus) 1½

Benevolent, (imp.) O. Lewisohn's b. g., 4 111, 7 to 2, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, (C. Fairbrother) 2½

Brooks, J. E. Davis's br. g., 3, 100, 15 to 1, 3 to 1, 3 to 1, (M. Garner) 3¹

Corsican, Heather Moon, (imp.) Nephthys, Presumption, Gallop, Gloaming, Star Gift also ran. Sir William Johnson and Feminist scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; selling; purse $600; about two miles. Time—4:22.

Stonewood, L. Wood's b. g., 4 years, 133 pounds, by Wadsworth-Trisauce, 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, (R. Haynes) 1¹

Racebrook, A. J. Davis's b. g., aged, 137, 15 to 5, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (T. Moore) ... 2¹⁵

Cloud, A. L. Kramer's br. g., aged, 147, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (P. Kelleher) .. 3¹

Pay Streak and Rusila also ran. Zellwood refused. Powder Puff, Abdon, and Sandow fell. Flying Peep scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, the Union Selling Stakes of $1,500; seven furlongs. Time—1:26.

Murphy, M. Hirsch's b. c., 106 pounds, by McGee-Intrigue, 18 to 5, even, 3 to 5, (L. Lyke) 1¹

Feminist, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 102, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5, (J. McCahey) 2²

Broomvale, (imp.,) R. F. Carman's b. g., 102, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 3 to 2, (H. Shilling) .. 3³

Bonnie Tess, Wenonah, Sun God, Dancer, Sasin, and Plaudito also ran. Illuminator ran away. Miss Puzzle scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:39.

Flying Fairy, Captain E. B. Cassatt's br. m., 3 years, 117 pounds, by Aeronaut-Millie A., 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and out, (E. Campbell) 1¹

Grumpy, C. J. Brockmiller's b. g., 4, 106, 2 to 1, 1 to 2, and out, (M. Garner) 2½

Gunbearer (imp.), G. H. Browne's b. h., 5, 102, 9 to 2, 7 to 5, and 2 to 5, (J. McTaggart) 3³

Top Hat and Tetan also ran. Star Gaze and Hidden Star (imp.) scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling, purse $500, five furlongs. Time—1:01.

Marie Odile, G. A. Cochran's ch. f., 104 pounds, by Star Shoot-Colline, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, (E. Campbell) 1¹

Sandal, Onack Stable's b. g., 106, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart) 2²

Melting Moments, (imp.,) Kentucky Stable's b. f., 103, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, (A. Shuttinger) 3³

Miss Tipperary, Spinster, Lady Rowena, Burney Kurney, Bendlet, Moonlighter, (imp.,) The Only One, Tootsie, Alone at Last, Dyson also ran. Bright Star, King Baggot, Douglas S. Mannchen scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $450 since May 24, selling, with $500 added; one mile. Time—1:40.

Al Bloch, J. Powers's br. h., 6 years, 116 pounds, by Voorhees-Georgia VI., 11 to 20, 1 to 5, out, (A. Shuttinger) 1¹

Humiliation, R. Newman's ch. g., 5, 104, 12 to 1, 3 to 1, even, (R. Ball) 2²

G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. h., aged, 110, 8 to 1, 7 to 2, 7 to 10, (H. Shilling) .. 3³

Ray o' Light, Edna Kanna, Balgee, Sinai also ran.

MISS WILDEY WILL MEET MISS WAGNER

These Players Reach Final in Women's Tennis Tourney at Sleepy Hollow.

Play in the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club advanced to the final round in botoh singles and doubles yesterday. In the singles competition the victors were Miss Edna Wildey and Miss Marie Wagner, and in doubles the teams to attain final-round brackets were Mrs. Rawson Wood and Miss Marion Vanderhoef and Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Natalie Browning.

Miss Marion Vanderhoef almost reached the final round in both events. In the singles her opponent was Miss Edna Wildey, and three sets were necessary before the decision favored Miss Wildey. Though she lost, Miss Vanderhoef played some excellent tennis, but Miss Wildey displayed remarkable ability in covering court and returned shots that would have been good against a weaker opponent. The rallies were long sustained, each player sending the ball high and deep.

After each had gained a set, Miss Wildey started the third by running three games before Miss Vanderhoef could stop the attack. And when she did reverse conditions by taking the fourth game, the result was accomplished by a lifting drive that sent the ball out of reach of Miss Wildey. This stroke, however, was abandoned a little later, and Miss Wildey ran out the set.

Miss Wagner once again scored a victory over Mrs. H. Stuart Green. She outplayed her rival by steadiness in placing. Mrs. Green tried at times to take the aggressive, but Miss Wagner nipped off any attempt at sustained success.

The premier doubles match brought Mrs. Rawson Wood and Miss Marion Vanderhoef against Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Caroma Winn. The former pair won mainly through better team work. Miss Win was weak both on ground strokes and overhead, particularly in the first set. In the second set she gave a better account of herself.

Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Natalie Browning did not meet with serious opposition from Miss Florence Sheldon and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer in the lower half of the semi-finals. The summaries:

Women's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Edna Wildey defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef, 6—3; 1—6, 6—3; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, 6—3, 6—3.

Women's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Mrs. Rawson Wood and Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Caroma Winn, 6—1, 6—7; Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Natalie Browning defeated Miss Florence Sheldon and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, 6—1, 6—2.

VOSHELL REACHES FINALS.

Wins in Both Singles and Doubles in Long Island Tennis.

S. Howard Voshell reached the final round of the Long Island tennis championship yesterday afternoon when he defeated Charles Chambers in a four-set match at the Kings County Tennis Club, the score being 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1. In the fifth round Frederick G. Anderson, several times holder of the championship, defeated E. B. Hutchings, and he will play the winner of the L. P. Moore-R. L. Baggs match in the semi-final round.

The final round of the doubles was also reached yesterday. S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs came through in the upper half, and in the lower half J. S. O'Neale, Jr., and F. T. Hunter advanced. Baggs and Voshell won their way through by defeating D. E. Rice and G. Stadel. The victory of O'Neale and Hunter was at the expense of W. N. Jennings and H. Roberts. The summary:

SINGLES.—Fifth Round—Frederick G. Anderson defeated E. B. Hutchings, 6—1, 7—5. Semi-final Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated Charles Chambers, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

DOUBLES.—Third Round—S. Howard Voshell and F. C. Baggs defeated R. V. Lake and E. B. Hutchings, 6—0, 6—1; D. E. Rice and G. Stadel defeated Holly and Wilson, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6.

Semi-final Round—S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs defeated D. E. Rice and G. Stadel, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1; T. Hunter and J. S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated W. N. Jennings and H. Roberts, 6—4, 6—3.

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American & European plans. Restaurant. Cafe.
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From Saturday evening dinner to and including Wednesday breakfast.
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A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern, with every convenience, artistically decorated and furnished; beautiful ocean outlook with ideal surroundings. Opening July 1st. For rates address W. B. STUBBS, Prop., Horace Hall, 114 West 79th St.

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The Sinclair, BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 200
The Mount Pleasant, BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 200
The Kearsarge, N. CONWAY, N. H. CAPACITY 175
Intervale House, INTERVALE, N. H. CAPACITY 125
Flume House, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 150
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Arlington Hotel, BETHLEHEM, N. H. CAPACITY 80

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Capacity 500. All outside rooms. Hot and cold salt water in all bathrooms.
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The Hotel of Distinction.
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Rates—$4, $5; with bath, $6, $7; with parlor, $35 up. New York representative, Mr. E. LANNING, Grand Hotel, Broadway at 31st Street.

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TWENTY COTTAGES. OPEN JULY 1ST.
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15 miles at sea. Aver. summer temp. 75°. Bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, etc. Modern hotel equipment. Service and cuisine as perfect as can be produced. Ownership management. Direct lines from N. Y. W. B. CHAMPLIN, Mgr., Hotel Astor, N. Y.

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Near postoffice, church, short walk to shore, fishing, boating, bathing, tennis; good table board; automobile parties accommodated.
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Directly on the rocks at the extreme end of
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The Mount Pleasant. Now Open.
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Rooms en suite, with private baths. Electric Lights, &c. Eight miles from base Mt. Washington. Capacity 200. Garage and Repair Shop. Booklet and rates on request.
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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

25 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for white, Copen, and red. Schwartzreich & Goodman, 114 West 28th.

BROADCLOTH Kersey, will pay cash for black coating weight. Farragut 616.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall ladies' and misses' coats. Call between 9 and 12, eighth floor, 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders all week on better grade Fall coats. Third floor, 22 West 27th St.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists, Skirts—Jobs for cash; quantity no object. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone 2412 Franklin.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Fall sample silk afternoon and party dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Rubin will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk afternoon, party, and evening dresses; orders given. 32 West 27th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders; serge and silk dresses; bring samples. 137 West 36th, 7th floor.

LAWNS.—We are open for any amount of white lawns and organdies for spot cash. Rosenguen & Kellner, 20 West 20th St. Chelsea 4461.

PLUSH and wide wale fall corduroy; any quantity for spot cash. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th.

SHANTUNGS, any quantity of heavy weights wanted for cash; state weight, yardage, and price. M 147 Times.

SILK WAISTS. Contractors on silk waists, $33 per dozen; can bring own samples. Dorothy Waist Company, 38 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Ben S. Levis open for jobs of linen suits; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben S. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Ave., telephone 1197 Madison Square.

SUITS.—Prominent jobber looking at fall line coats and suits. 38 West 32d; Room 807.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits. 8th floor, 12 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Call with samples all week, 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, entrance on 38th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Call with samples all week 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor. Entrance on 36th St.

TOILET GOODS.—Wanted job lot fancy toilet goods, sundries for drug stores. Store, 64 Court St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 338.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; also corduroy coats, at $1.75; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing suits; poplins, gabardines, navies, black colors. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, checks, jerseys, Palm Beach, silverblooms. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—We have serge dresses in the latest styles for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 35th St.

DRESSES to close out 300 voile dresses; desirable merchandise. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Will close out 500 high-class cotton dresses at a price. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs Summer dresses, also silk dresses, cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and wash silver bloom suits; cheap. Jacobus Bros. Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Job Summer dresses, large assortment, cheap. Windsor, 148 West 24th.

DRESS LINENS.—Six hundred yards colored, 45 inches wide; real linen; given away to close. Phone 2688 Spring.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d St., closes out large stock piece goods, &c.

LINEN THREAD, 175 pounds, drab color on skeins for button-thread. International Thread Co., 21 West 19th St., Chelsea 5846.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—Silverbloom and Palm Beach, to close out; also navy serge coats. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and Silverbloom, to close out. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

WAISTS.—150 dozen crepe de chine and cotton waists to close out. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WASH DRESSES.—500 to close out very cheap. Graber & Wechsler, 164 West 25th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3¾@4 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Neckwear Business Thrives.

The big volume of Spring duplicate orders placed forced some neckwear manufacturers to delay sending out their Fall lines. Their men, now on the road, are turning in large orders. Some of the more representative houses have been able to get a larger share of business than usual. This is accounted for by the fact that they are in a better position to supply the needs of the retailers. They have larger resources and have on hand many of the fabrics and colorings that their smaller competitors cannot obtain. Figured effects are being featured rather extensively.

***

New Tie Arrangement.

One of the leading houses in the neckwear business has perfected a new slip-easy device after some time spent in experimenting. The band, as now arranged, will do away with some of the objections raised to a former attempt to get a tie that would draw easily through the collar. The chief difficulty to be overcome was in getting a way of joining the double width of the scarf to the band. A tubular satin is used for the band. It is joined with the body of the tie by a triangular end. One width of the tie overlaps this, and the two triangular ends are sewed strongly together, the stitching forming a diamond.

***

Significant Price Change.

The action of the leading factor in the woolen market, in practically revising downward prices on mackinaws, is regarded in many quarters of the trade as a significant move. Lines were originally brought out, starting at $1.50. These goods were sold to some, and then new lines were put out at $1.32. Purchases on the higher-priced goods are understood to have been revised so that buyers might take advantage of the lower-priced cloths. Hints are heard in different parts of the market that this action foreshadows price recessions in other lines.

***

Agree Not to Sell at Retail.

Several clothing manufacturers who volunteered to tell why they have sold to retail customers yesterday agreed at a meeting of the Executive Board of the Retail Clothiers' Association of New York to discontinue the practice. The meeting was held at the office of William H. Chorosh, counsel for the organization. The campaign of the association directed against wholesalers who sell their goods to retail customers will be carried on in other cities, and plans were discussed yesterday to that end. The retailers expect to confer shortly with representatives of the National Association of Clothiers, the manufacturers' organization.

***

Army Supplies Were Needed.

Despite the statement coming from army officials claiming that the War Department was fully supplied to meet the demand for equipment needed by the National Guard, several of those who have received orders from the Government are inclined to hold a contrary opinion. According to an army officer stationed at Philadelphia, supplies of different kinds are being bought to replenish those drawn from the stores held to equip the volunteer force. If this were the case, the mill men hold that orders would not have been received to ship merchandise by express, because the volunteer army supplies could be gathered with less haste.

***

Prices Firm for Gray Goods.

The market in gray goods was quiet yesterday, but prices continued very firm. Sales were reported on 60-52s, 38½ inch, 6 yards, at 5 cents. Some business was also done on 64-60s, 38½ inch and 64-56s, 38½ inch goods. Bids of 4 13-16 cents were given on 60-48s, 38½ inch, 6.25. All goods of the latter construction offered below the price named have been cleaned up. After the holidays the market is expected to have a firmer tone. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7⅝c, 38½-inch, 64-60s..*5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s..5½c
38-inch, 68-72s....6¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s..5c
38-inch, 56-44s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..*4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..5⅞c 27-inch, 64-60s....3⅞c
*Asked.

***

American Sardines on the Market.

Jobbers in canned goods are watching with keen interest the effort being made to put on the market American sardines packed in pure olive oil. Extra-selected sardines are being used. The prediction was made yesterday by a representative of the jobbers that, if the packers can be gotten to carry out the ideas advanced by the trade in regard to the preparation and packing of the fish, there was almost a certainty that the native sardine would remain in the market, and sell in large quantities even after imported sardines get to be more plentiful and reasonable in price. The success of the endeavor rests entirely with the packers, according to trade factors.

***

How Much Sold Up Were They?

Some mill representatives, who kept quiet while their competitors made loud boasts of having their year's production sold up, are now enjoying a laugh at the expense of their fellows. The mill representatives who claimed to have their output disposed of satisfactorily are now among the most eager to get army business. Whether the attempt will be made to substitute army business for the orders of regular customers which were accepted at rather low prices, is something no one in the market cares to say. The excuse of having a Government or war contract, however, is not unknown to buyers who have been fortunate enough in the past to purchase goods when they were low priced and found it difficult to get deliveries.

***

The Men's Sport Coat Demand.

The men's sport coat branch of the clothing trade is making rapid strides. The great popularity of such sports as tennis and golf is responsible for the growth of this new department of manufacturing. At present the manufacturers find two distinct types of garment in demand. For the medium and cheaper class trade, knitted coats are sought, retailing from about $7.50 up. Colors range from the dark attractive mixtures to real "loud" cloth patterns. In the higher grade of such clothing gabardines are principally in demand. Retail prices for these start in at about $18.50. The covert shade is the most popular, and contrasting backs are used. A distinct advantage of these garments is that they are waterproof, so that the player need have no fear of the shower that may catch him on the links or court.

***

Colored Cottons Are Active.

Denims and colored goods in general are showing a little more activity. Printcloths, dull for some time, have been in more active demand during the last week. Orders are now being taken for shipment up to the first of the year. Filling in bills for the Fall are reported to be larger than usual. Staple ginghams are moving freely, and the fancy dress cottons in a number of different lines have been sold up and withdrawn. More natural indigo is coming in to take the place of logwood dyes, which did not give all the satisfaction which the trade desired. There is no sign of weakness in prices, and the outlook is for higher ones. Buyers who have failed to place orders will find difficulty, it is said, in getting in their necessary supplies. The Mexican situation is having no apparent effect on the trade, although some letters were received yesterday from points close to the border asking that goods ready for shipment be held up.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES.

Fine Points Raised in a Test Tariff Case Concerning Them.

The increasing use of non-refillable bottles by foreign shippers of spirits is responsible for a suit which the Government is pressing before the Reappraisement Division of the Board of General Appraisers. The test case now before the customs tribunal has to do with shipments of Scotch whisky to this country by the David Nicholson Grocery Company, Glasgow.

Duty was taken in the usual way on the whisky at specific rates per proof gallon, there being no dispute regarding the accuracy of the assessment on the spirits. In levying duty on the bottles, however, the Collector added the value of the non-refillable device to each bottle, and, regarding the bottle and the device as an entity, exacted duty at the rate applicable to bottles, which was 30 per cent. The Government's theory on which the assessment was made was that the device enhanced the value of the bottle.

The American importers, on the other hand, maintained that the various components of the device, such as the outer foil, wooden top, insert cork, sleeve, cork wafer, porcelain parts and labels, actually constituted packing charges necessary to put the merchandise in a condition for shipment. It was argued that as such, the Collector alone was authorized under the tariff law to decide what value attached, if any, and what rate of duty to levy. In the case at bar this was not done by the Collector, his action being merely to add the non-refillable adjuncts to the value of the bottle.

When the issue came before Judge Sullivan, sitting as a single reappraisement official, he decided that a ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals made under the Tariff act of 1897 was made under the Tariff act of 1897 in the case of olive oil bottles was applicable to the issue before him.

Luke Lamb of the Department of Justice, who will try the appealed Scotch whisky case before the full board, said yesterday that the Government will insist that the decision in the Hayes case cited by Judge Sullivan as conclusive of the present issue has no application to the pending case.

Silk Rate Hearing Continues.

The Silk Association of America closed its case yesterday before Examiner Henry Thurtell of the Interstate Commerce Commission at the hearing held in the assembly room of the Merchants' Association, in which it was charged that railroad rates were too high on raw finished silk goods. The entire afternoon session was devoted to hearing the railroads' side of the controversy. Representatives of the transportation lines submitted statistics in support of their contention that the present rates should be allowed to stand. Today counsel for both sides will sum up.

Big Wool Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 29.—More than two million pounds of wool were purchased yesterday and today by Boston buyers at the concentrating stations of Lampasas, Kerrville, and Deirlo.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tiles, Dyes, and Other Articles Figure in the Decisions.

Bernard, Judae & Co., Chicago, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in a protest claiming lower duty on tiles made from a design to form part of a panel. Altogether there were seventy tiles in the completed panel or picture, which represented a dairy farm. The panels were intended to be used as wainscoting in the restaurants operated by the proprietor of the farm. The Collector took 30 per cent. duty under the provision for "articles composed wholly or in chief value of earthenware tiles or tiling." The claim was for entry at 5 cents per square foot under the same paragraph reading "decorated and all other earthenware tiles or tiling." Judge McClelland said that the tile provision in the old Tariff act had been re-enacted in the act of 1913, and that no reason existed for disturbing the Collector's classification.

Importers of German dyestuffs were overruled yesterday in claims for a reduction in the assessment imposed on merchandise returned at 30 per cent. as coal tar colors. Judge Brown said the case would have to be determined by a ruling made some time ago by the Customs Court, which construed the designation "coal tar colors" in Paragraph 29 to be the equivalent of the enumeration by name of all classes and kinds of coal tar colors not otherwise provided for. The importers figuring in the litigation disposed of yesterday included the Farbwerke Hoechst Company, Badische Company, Berlin Aniline Works, Herman A. Metz, and Thomas Nevin.

Collapsible metal drinking cups of the more expensive sort, imported by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, formed the subject of a decision by Judge Sullivan. The goods were packed in leather cases for convenience in carrying about. The Collector accordingly held that as they were designed to be carried on or about the person they were properly taxable at 60 per cent. Among the claims for lower duty was one for a rate of 50 per cent. as metal articles plated with gold. The board decided that this classification was applicable to the merchandise and sustained the protest.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, imported tape measures about one meter long, inclosed in a round nickel-plated case about one and a half inches in diameter, by one-half inch thick. They were returned for duty at 60 per cent. as metal articles worth more than 20 cents per dozen pieces, intended to be carried on or about the person. The board sustained the claim for entry at 20 per cent. under the provision for manufactures of metal not specially provided for.

Judge McClelland, sitting as a reappraisement official, upheld the local Appraiser by approving of an advance of 10 per cent. over entered prices on rubber blankets shipped to an importing firm in this city by P. E. Cow & Co., London. The merchandise was described on the invoices as "28 by 3-ply PBC blankets special adhesive quality." The blankets of this class were entered as having an English value of 10 shillings, 3 pence per yard, while those described as 32 by 3-ply were entered at the Custom House at 11 shillings, 9 pence per yard. The General Appraiser found that the market prices on these goods had risen at the date of shipment, and that the American importers in making entry failed to take this fact into account.

BRITISH IMPORTS CUT DOWN

Automobiles and Parts, Vacuum Cleaners, and Yeast on New List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The British Government has announced, according to a dispatch from Consul General Skinner, at London, a further restriction on the importation into the United Kingdom of automobiles and other articles, which is to go into effect on July 16. Provision is made for the importation, under licenses issued by the Government, of such articles as may be approved by the Government authorities.

After July 6 the importation into the United Kingdom of such motor cars, chassis, parts and accessories (except tires) as were exempted from previous prohibition and of vacuum cleaners and yeast will be prohibited. Licenses to import such goods will be granted where goods were en route or were paid for on the date of the proclamation. Licenses for the importation of automobiles will be issued where the national interest is apparent or where commercial motor cars are required for fire departments, conveyance of wounded or sick, for police or local Government authorities, agricultural purposes, or the conveyance of essential goods. Spare automobile parts may be imported under licenses when intended for imported commercial vehicles already in the United Kingdom. Licenses to import yeast not exceeding half the amount imported in 1915 will be granted.

A general license has been issued permitting the unrestricted importation of the following products: Glacial acetic acid, steel ball bearings, returned empties, grindstones, hosiery needles, magnesite, oil stones, pumice stones, sharpening stones, tops and bottoms and wooden hoops for wooden barrels, birch timber in logs from Canada, Labrador, and Newfoundland; birch, maple, and persimmon blocks and squares for bobbins, reels, shuttles, and spools; boxboards and shooks, case boards, flooring boards of non-prohibited wood, ash, oak, pine blocks for match making, ply wood, and tool handles.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DAILY & CARLSON.—George Daily and John August Carlson, who composed the firm of Daily & Carlson, builders, 440 East 136th Street, Bronx, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $937,095, of which $931,000 is secured by mortgages and $6,095 unsecured for labor and materials. Among the holders of the mortgages were the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, $250,000; Title Insurance Company, $250,000; estate of Henry Mason, $145,000; estate of Joseph Hamerschlag, $81,000, and Charles Lane, $35,000. Among their building operations was an apartment house, corner Broadway and 133d Street, in 1908.

JOSEPH R. ROSS, salesman, 611 West 141st Street, formerly President of the Van Houten Ten Broeck Company, manufacturer of therapeutic instruments, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $36,661 and no assets. Most of the liabilities are on account of the above company which went into bankruptcy on Sept. 1, 1914. Willis N. Boynton of Brewster is a creditor for $7,261.

WILLIAM R. HAYNIE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William R. Haynie as a dealer in marine oil engines, 30 Church Street, who was President of the Marine Oil Engine Company, Incorporated, 30 Church Street, by Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, attorneys for Benjamin Swartz, receiver of the company, which is a creditor for more than $10,000.

LOUIS KROMMINGA, grocer, 130 Greenwich Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,880 and assets of $2,197.

ALEXANDER E. COHEN, dealer in clothing, 220 Canal Street and 683 Sixth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $129,740, of which $85,500 is secured by bond and mortgage, and assets $11,050. He also has real estate at 260 Brook Avenue, Bronx, and 588 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, value unknown, and forty-one shares of stock of the Lauser Realty Company, value unknown, and a claim against subway contractors for damages.

134TH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 1,884 Seventh Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $276,225, of which $107,982 was secured by bond and mortgage, and no available assets. Among the creditors were the Germania Life Insurance Company, $65,029, deficiency judgment; S. Wolk, $37,852, deficiency judgment; Brandt Brothers, $14,000, and Empire City-Gerard Company of Brooklyn, $4,400.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 29.—Metal Shelter Company of Illinois, manufacturers of steel buildings, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $10,684; assets, $1,984.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 29.—John J. McJeskey, partner of H. E. Kuhns in the Auditorium Filling Company, filed a bankruptcy petition for the firm recently, but Kuhns refused to join. McJeskey declared the liabilities $1,408.93 and the assets $924. Kuhns declares that the liabilities are $755.38 and the assets $1,000, aside from $1,500 alleged to be owed the firm by McJeskey. In a personal bankruptcy petition McJeskey declares his liabilities as $20,115.66 and his assets $8,450.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, June 29.—P. G. Silber, manufacturer of silos, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $11,127 and assets of $653.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Bagge, Thomas—City of N. Y.....$135.37
Stanworth Co.—Same.....299.37
Standard Bankers Corp.—Same.....2,360.25
Snow Church Directory Co.—Same.....111.93
Arnold, Siva, executrix—Burns Bros.....594.22
Ablowich, Percy—C. E. Ablowich, costs.....107.35
Bergerman, Harry H.—American Agricultural Chemical Co.....277.56
Bunge, Margaretha—Golde & Patent Mfg. Co.....143.41
Bement, William P., Arthur R. Well, and Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, exrs.—Aetna Life Insurance Co.....103.30
Same—H. Comins.....102.42
Bickerton, Joseph P., Jr.—Morgan Lithograph Co.....582.19
Bigelow, Edwin H.—N. Rock et al.....405.13
Binder, Sam—N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., costs.....141.08
Bacon, John—M. G. Schletz.....177.32
Berlinger, Milton—I. Bell.....10,373.63
Bender, Frederick R.—A. Van Derwerken.....216.74
City of N. Y.—Cleveland Trinidad Paving Co.....5,019.88
Crotty, Mary and Ellan—P. McNamara.....2,831.03
Christian, M. Jorgensen, Inc.—Coney Island Construction Co.....148.83
Cottonwood Creek Copper Co.—City of N. Y.....1,014.24
Carson, Matthew B.—MacBeth-Evans Glass Co.....727.41
Corner Amusement Co.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.....624.91
Farmers Loan and Trust Co., admrs.—J. G. Wagner et al.....19,551.70
Foster, Mary C.—H. P. De Forest.....163.97
Fishkin, Max, and Abraham A. Fishkin—C. A. Kalish et al.....121.25
Fitzgerald, Delia—A. Herter.....195.41
Griffin, Samuel H.—I. N. Burdick.....114.69
Greenfield, Samuel—Burns Bros.....465.96
Howe, Wm. G.—W. E. D. Stokes.....1,198.90
Kahnweiler, Louis—Prince Lauten Co.....473.30
Knowles, E. Pattison—K. E. Knowles..500.00
Katz, Louis—N. Koenig et al.....148.17
Kaplan, Morris—L. Frankel.....384.55
Kaufmann, Gaston and Marie—H. de Serris.....187.86
Levy, Joseph—Snider Mfg. Co.....215.70
Levy, Jacob—R. Goldman.....842.80
Lumley, Joseph H.—G. Siaerno et al.....178.67
Leighty, Granville—N. B. Tichenor.....462.08
Leighton, John A.—M. D. Leighton, costs.....122.10
Lenigan, John F.—Aeolian Co.....1,589.39
Lucas, Hannah C.—Rockland County Trust Co.....948.58
Marcy, William—C. T. Silver Co., Inc.....111.41
Marshall, Raymond W.—J. O. Polak.....152.77
Malkinson, Arthur L., and Israel Friedkin, executors—C. A. Suydam.....4,271.14
McDonald, Mary E.—New Netherland Bank of New York.....2,334.08
McEniry, Wm. P.—J. H. Murphy.....545.38
Mereminsky, Isadore—Clover Farms, Inc., costs.....109.06
Madine, George—Century Garage Corp..761.90
Moisant, Alfred J., and Drurie S. Sanford—First Nat. Bank of Bayonne..24,827.37
M. G. Melvin Co., Inc.—R. M. Gay.....138.21
Moskowitz, Aida—M. Simon et al., costs.....109.02
Same—F. Morans, costs.....107.84
Nathanson, Henry—E. A. Carley.....288.24
Norman, Edw. A.—H. C. Pierce.....122.81
Nesbit, Frederick T.—W. B. Young..15,126.35
Nelligan, Ruth—City of N. Y., costs.....142.35
Ober, Louis—S. Tancer.....351.35
Owen, William L.—J. Riedler.....196.65
Perel, Morris—R. H. Long Machine Co.241.40
Progressive Wine and Liquor Co., Inc.—Steinhardt Bros. Co.....1,395.72
Rapert, Emil—H. C. Leon.....509.26
Reaves, Robert L.—Joseph P. McHugh & Son.....191.84
Rogers, J. Dwight—J. W. Malone.....154.48
Renneck, Saul—M. N. Nitzsche.....843.41
Roberge, Franklin P.—C. H. Ruge..11,069.64
Schoffer, Isaac—State Bank.....1,626.44
Schwartz, Max—R. Scardy.....818.78
Schlusselberg, Max—M. Mittenthal et al.....149.93
Spingold, Frances L.—E. Bailey.....1,137.54
Sandford, Paul—E. Burn.....161.90
Thomas, Ida R.; Charles R. Thomas, and Oliver L. Sherwood—Wright & Ditson.....219.51
Valenstein, Julius and Louis—I. M. Shaine.....1,350.17
Travelers' Insurance Co.—M. T. Ettenhead.....3,530.84
Weiner, Samuel—H. Scher.....544.21
Ziegler, Henry M.—A. E. Steinthal et al.....1,541.18
Wood, James T.—N. Burkan.....30,424.85
Ward, Harold L.—Lords Court Building.858.18
Zuelch, George—H. D. Ventres.....2,256.94
Same—A. Kearns.....1,612.10
Yate & Porterfield Trading Co.—J. N. Brown.....4,260.85

In Bronx County.

Brody, Harry, and Joseph Weinstein—I. Rachmel.....147.36
Bronx Terminal Iron Works, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....18.49
Davidson Plumbing and Supply Co.—J. G. Abramson.....339.22
Economical Flush Valve Mfg. Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....47.44
Golub, Joseph—H. Schneider et al.....174.72
Gross, Regnie—N. Y. Telephone Co.....36.22
Gibbs, Edward C.—Same.....85.39
H. C. Jackson Realty Co., Inc.—Same...48.84
Holmes, William H.—Same.....48.11
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Tonneily.....1,590.47
Kratzsch, Kurt—F. Gross et al.....152.97
Kovacs Const. Co.—Ess Ess Realty Co.8,702.95
Lopard, Charles—N. Smith, Jr.....3,271.54
Morgenroth, Barnett—Lorraine.....34.72
May Bldg. Co. and Anna Wolkenberg—Mularkey & Co., Inc.....88.10
May Bldg. Co.—Same.....41.08
Scargno, Arthur—N. Y. Telephone Co....18.95
Seintz, Abraham—Same.....28.71
Samns, Alfred D.—Same.....20.77
Sirico, George J.—Same.....24.51
Socal, Nathan—W. Salberg.....542.91
Singhi, Henry U.—Winton Car Co.....122.17
Union Railway Co. of New York City—G. Spadafino.....150.00
Weill, Margaret E.—N. Y. Telephone Co.33.34
Weill, Henry M.—C. M. Mapes.....62.29

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Charles Nueciarone Undertaking Co.—J. W. Stoltz, Feb. 29, 1912.....$273.53
Donald Steamship Co., Inc.—T. J. Lewis, June 22, 1916.....784.29
Dailey, Louis B.—F. Huesa, June 15, 1915.....152.55
Ehret, George—G. Mantsani, June 27, 1916.....150.00
Fox, Hugh L., Hugh C., and Frances F.—F. F. Proctor, May 2, 1913.....116.04
Same—same, Feb. 18, 1914.....116.86
J. J. O'Connor & Son, Inc.—Hudson Coating Co., Inc., Nov. 22, 1915.....402.72
Kraus, Jerome C. W. Kellner et al., June 25, 1913.....303.91
Miller, Florence—Northern Bank of N. Y.; June 24, 1915.....113.90
New England Steamship Co.—D. I. Merrifield, June 7, 1910.....500.00
O'Donnelly, Bernard L.—S. Holzmann, June 15, 1916.....104.55
Stellman, Jacob and Moses—J. Butler, June 10, 1915.....707.66
Shannon, Joseph A.—Butchers Advocate Co., Jan. 11, 1915.....151.47
Tingley, Richard H., and Charles E. Van Bibber — European - American Bank, Aug. 17, 1909.....844.81
Van Dusen, Charles—O. Ahlert, June 17, 1916.....4,628.88
Voorhis, Edith R.—Northern Bank of N. Y., June 24, 1915.....818.79
Tassi, Joseph—D. Stillman, April 21, 1916, (vacated).....161.41
National Surety Co.—Neuchatel Asphalt Co., Ltd.—May 29, 1909, (released)..3,084.33
Rosenberg, Irving—L. Heller, Aug. 18, 1915, (canceled).....217.70
Windhorst, Casper H.—City of N. Y., Sep. 30, 1908.....114.70
McNeece, Thomas I.—E. W. Brenan, Sept. 22, 1915.....119.54
McNeece, Mary F.—same, Sept. 22, 1915.....219.08
Jochmowitz, Gerschon, and Max Eisler—E. Gottfried et al., May 23, 1916.....296.29
Burke, Joseph L.—J. R. Clarke, June 18, 1913.....148.21

In Bronx County.

Kloberg, Oscar—C. Chatzinoff, Jan. 5, 1914.....$77.72
Van Dusen, Charles—O. Ahlert, June 17, 1916.....4,628.88

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum; L. Greenbaum, waists, dresses, 1,333 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—O'Neill & Co.; H. C. Taylor, carpets, rugs; Continental.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces, embroideries; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; W. W. Stone, women's underwear, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas; 18 W. 35th.
BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Store Co., Ltd.; W. C. Garrison, manager; Breslin.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hartus & Weinstein; S. Weinstein, ready-to-wear; Marlborough.
BOSTON—Dunlop-Cook Store; Miss J. A. Johnson, women's coats, suits; Park Av.
BOSTON—M. Feldman & Co.; M. Feldman, cloaks, suits; B'way Central.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Miss N. Thurlow, infants' wear, 432 4th Av.; Great Northern.
BOSTON, Mass.—T. Long Co.; C. E. Aldrich, cut glass; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; 470 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. Stevens, women's ready-to-wear; 18 W. 35th.
CHICAGO—T. Ascher Co.; J. D. Nesser, flowers, feathers; 230 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—S. Ach & Co.; L. E. Ach, hats, straw braids; 621 B'way.
CLEBURNE, Texas—Bradbury Clothing Co.; W. T. Bradbury, clothing, furn. goods; Imperial.
DALLAS, Texas—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; J. Roos, ready-to-wear; 77 Leonard.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss E. Schumacher, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—J. G. Steely & Co.; J. G. Steely, silks, ribbons, flowers, feathers; York.
DENVER, Col.—William Weinberg; Mr. Weinberg, Fall suits; 303 5th Av., Room 909.
DENVER—Joslin Dry Goods Co.; H. M. Stoll, dry goods; 23 East 20th.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; M. K. Rodman, women's, childrens' underwear, hosiery, children's, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear, kid, fabric gloves; 71 W. 23d.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. M. Moore, clothing; Remington.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—F. B. Levi; Mr. Levi, linen suits; 72 Madison Av.
MARION, Ind.—Boston Big Store; Mr. Kinnear, jobs linen suits; 72 Madison Av.
MIAMI, Fla.—F. A. Budge Co.; R. D. Maxwell, hardware, furniture; Monticello.
MONTREAL, Quebec—Seidman Bros. & Co.; M. Seidman, men's, boys' clothing; 21 E. 15th.
MUNCIE, Ind.—Bath-Paris Co.; L. A. Paris, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
NASHVILLE—I. Jonas & Co.; S. Hirsch, children's headwear; 581 Broadway; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Lebeck Bros.; M. S. Lebeck, dry goods; 1,261 B'way.
NORFOLK, Va.—New York Sample Store; M. Samet, ready-to-wear, millinery; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Hahn, Seligman & Co.; J. Fisher, trimmings; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss C. Callinan, petticoats; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—M. A. Berman & Co.; M. A. Berman, notions, leather, furs, goods; B'way Central.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—J. Horne Co.; J. D. Kennedy, shoes, rubbers; 470 4th Av.; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufmann Department Stores Co.; C. Kline, domestics, linens, flannels, blankets; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Killar-Patterson Co.; J. S. Patterson, carpets, wall paper; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Kaufman-Baer Co.; Mr. Gerla, Jersey fibre suits; 95 Madison Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Lee, Oden & Co.; K. Kelley, men's hats; Marie Antoinette.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Popular Outfitting Co.; H. Finestone, men's, boys' clothing; Imperial.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Western D. G. Co.; W. T. Greeley, women's ready-to-wear; 75 Leonard.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—M. Greenwald, furn. goods, clothing, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; A. Alexander, domestics, linens; 230 5th Av.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—I. Sulzberger; J. I. Burke, cloaks, suits, skirts, furs, waists; 72 Madison Av.; Collingwood.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Mrs. C. Miller, corsets; 470 4th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Brown, Curtis & Brown; H. K. Brown, carpets, furniture; Algonquin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Central City Crockery Co.; L. E. Nelson, crockery; Grand.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—L. Vinyl Clothing Co.; C. Lenhardt, children's wear; Park Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hecht & Co.; B. W. Ehrman, shoes; Imperial.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; S. W. Woodward, representing; 354 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; C. H. Franke, laces, neckwear, gloves; Herald Square.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—McCarthy D. G. Co.; W. E. Starr, silks, dress goods; Bretton Hall.

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Z. & S. MIDDY BLOUSE CO.
1270 BROADWAY

SILK From $2.75 to $4.50 DRESSES WASH From $9.00 Doz. to $2.75 Ea.
Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas.
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DRESSES,
Skirts, Waists, etc. Manufacturer's surplus stocks of high grade, perfect, seasonable Women's Apparel.
AUCTION SALE,
MAX SCHWARTZ, Auctioneer.
Friday, 10:30 A. M., June 30th, 1916
MANUFACTURERS' SALES CO.
Tel. 758 Gramercy. 37 East 19th Street.

IN RE BERTHA HEIDELBERGER ESTATE.—Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Friday, June 30th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 891 West End Avenue, miscellaneous household goods and furniture such as PARLOR SUITES, BEDROOM SETS, DINING ROOM FURNITURE, BRIC-A-BRAC, BABY GRAND PIANO, RUGS, PICTURES, &c.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance Violently at Opening, React and Recover Partially—Mexican Factor.

In an impetuous opening prices were carried forward with a rush at the outset of trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The news that Carranza had ordered the release of the American troopers held at Chihuahua was interpreted to mean that Carranza would make further concessions and that the danger of war with Mexico which had seemed imminent had been avoided or at least had become remote. Upon that interpretation of the news there was a rush among the shorts to cover and those who covered at the very beginning of the day's trading were forced by their own fears and by the efforts of those long of stocks to pay prices which varied from 1 to 10 points over the closing prices of the previous day.

It had been known that a large amount of weakly held stock had been liquidated since the crisis in our Mexican relations, now made less acute, developed and that much of this stock had passed into stronger hands. It appeared yesterday that this process was accompanied by more short selling than had been suspected. Therein lay the explanation or at all events the chief explanation of the manner in which the market responded to yesterday's news.

The opening gains were too large to hold. In nearly all cases the highest prices of the day were recorded during the first ten minutes of trading. Thereafter the market, which at the opening was very active, became relatively dull and prices fell away. So well, however, had the speculative position which existed in stocks a fortnight ago been liquidated that the higher level of prices which prevailed even after the reaction which followed the opening up-rush, did not call out any very large amount of stock. Increasing moderately in activity, the list moved up again before the end of the day on belated short covering, and on some new buying in the belief that the Mexican situation might now move rapidly into a far less threatening stage. Reports from Washington told of such a belief in the capital, and after the morning's news and the manner in which the market had responded to it many traders were disposed to put a very favorable interpretation upon the Mexican situation and in turn to make that the basis of new buying.

While the view has been held that war with Mexico would not seriously hamper business in the United States, but that on the contrary it might stimulate trade, it has not been felt that business was in any great need of stimulation. In many directions activity in trade is as great as the country's facilities for production permit and whatever stimulation might come as a result of new orders would have to find reflection in prices rather than in any substantial increase in output. The plant of the country is not believed to be capable of any material increase in output within any brief period. The market may, therefore, contemplate without any regret the loss of the stimulation which might come from home war orders, if it is not perhaps as clearly justified in jumping at the conclusion, to which many traders were inclined to jump yesterday, that the restrictive influence of the Mexican problem is a thing of the past. The problem remains even, though it has become less acute than it was while the Carranza reply to our demand for the release of the captured troopers remained in doubt.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3½	3½
New York	3½	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	4½	3½	3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2%@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2¾	2¾	2¾

Time.

60 days	3½@3¾	5 months	3¾@4
90 days	3½@3¾	6 months	3¾@4
4 months	3¾@4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3½@3¾
4 to 6 months.....4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.90⅛	5.90⅜	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	+ .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	73.12½	73.06¼	73.06¼	..
Cables	73.18¾	73.12½	73.12½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.75¾	4.76¾
Paris	5.1826	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
Berlin	95.25	73.06¼	73.12½
Switzerland	5.1826	5.29½	5.29
Greece	19.325	19.37	19.42
Russia	51.45	30.55	30.60
Italy	5.1826	6.39¾	6.37¾
Austria	20.20	12.68	12.74
Scandinavia	26.70	29.45	29.50
Spain	19.90	20.20	20.30
Holland	40.19	41.87½	41.50
China—			
Hongkong		50.25	50.37½
Shanghai		72.25	72.62½
India—			
Bombay	32.44	33.00	....
Calcutta	32.44	33.00	....
Japan—			
Kobe	49.84	50.50	50.62½
Yokohama	49.84	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00	50.25	50.37½
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	42.15	42.23
Rio	32.40	24.25	24.33½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $504,444,236; balance, $33,744,470; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,086,125.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $4.3750.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 7-16d, off 3-16d; in New York, 65¾c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 50½@50¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916. Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	561,642
Same day last year	253,579
Same day two years ago	83,337
Year to date	84,564,434
Same period last year	62,259,655
Same period 1914	38,098,589

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51½	52½	200	Acme Tea	52	52½	52	52½	...
97	98	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
64½	65	300	Ajax Rubber	64¼	64½	64¼	64½	...
19¾	19½	2,300	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20¾	19¾	19¾	- ¼
8¾	8½	1,400	Alaska Juneau	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
23½	23¾	2,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
78½	78¾	1,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78½	79	78½	79	+ 1
87⅞	88	9,200	Am. Beet Sugar	90	90½	87¾	88	- 2¼
52¾	53⅜	2,800	Am. Can	53⅜	53⅝	52¾	53⅜	+ ⅛
100	100¼	300	Am. Can pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
54½	54⅞	9,300	Am. Car & Fdry	56⅜	56½	55¾	54⅝	...
144	150	100	Am. Coal Products	145	145	145	145	+ 3
54	54½	300	Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	54	53¾	54	+ ¼
10½	10¾	1,900	Am. Ice Securities	10½	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅛
52¾	52⅞	1,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53¾	53½	51¾	52	- 1½
28	28¼	800	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	28	28¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	20	800	Am. Linseed	19⅜	19½	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅝
67¼	67¾	4,400	Am. Locomotive	68⅝	69	67¾	67¾	- ⅛
7	7½	100	Am. Malt	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	- ⅛
36	37	375	Am. Malt pf	35¾	36	35⅝	36	+ 1½
93¼	94	11,370	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94½	95	93¾	93¾	- 2¼
92⅝	93¼	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	+ ⅛
48½	49	300	Am. Steel F'dries	49	49	48¾	49	- 2½
109	110	300	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
130	130¾	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130	130¾	130	130	...
45	45½	400	Am. Woolen	45¾	45⅞	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
94¼	95	600	Am. Woolen pf	94⅞	94⅞	94¼	94½	+ 1⅛
23⅝	24	300	Am. Writing P. pf	23	23½	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
41	41½	2,700	Am. Zinc L. & S	41	41⅞	40¾	41⅜	+ 1
65¼	66	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	65¼	66	65¼	66	...
81¾	82	11,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	82¼	82⅝	81¾	82	+ 1⅜
67½	68	100	Associated Oil	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+ ⅛
104½	105¼	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅜	105	104⅜	105	+ ⅛
100¾	101	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	100⅝	101	...
110	113	200	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	112⅝	112⅝	- ⅛
77⅜	77¾	11,800	Baldwin Loco	79⅞	80	76½	77⅝	+ ⅞
88½	88¾	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	89¼	90¼	88¾	89¼	+ ⅞
1½	1⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
440	442	300	Bethlehem Steel	437	441¼	437	441¼	+ 1½
85	86½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86	86¾	86	86¼	+ ⅝
68⅝	69	7,900	Butte & Superior	70	73	68	69	- 2½
15½	15⅝	1,100	California Petrol	15⅜	16	15½	15⅝	- ⅛
41¼	44	1,000	California Pet. pf	42	42	40	41	- 2½
175⅜	175½	300	Canadian Pacific	176½	176½	176¼	176½	+ 1½
56⅞	57	4,400	Central Leather Co	56¾	57	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
110	112	200	Central Leather pf	111	111	111	111	+ 1
110¼	112	1,200	Chandler Motor	112	112	110¼	111⅝	+ 1½
61½	61⅞	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅞	62	61⅜	61⅞	+ 1⅛
35½	35⅞	600	Chi. Gt. Western pf	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	- ⅛
97	97¼	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97¾	97¾	97	97¼	+ 1½
130	130¾	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130¾	130¾	130¼	130¾	- ⅛
125¼	125½	100	Chi. & Northwest	122	122	122	125	+ 2
22⅝	22¾	3,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23¼	23¼	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜
20⅝	21	100	Chile Copper	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
49⅝	50	1,300	Chino Copper	50¾	50¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
53	54	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	53	53	53	53	- 1
73	73¼	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73¼	73	73¼	+ ⅛
41⅝	41⅞	4,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42⅜	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
58½	60	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	59	59	59	59	+ 1½
45	46	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	- ⅛
100¼	100	600	Continen Can	100¼	100¼	98	98	- 1
14½	14⅝	2,700	Corn Products Ref	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
76⅝	76⅞	19,100	Crucible Steel	78⅛	78½	76⅛	76⅛	+ 1½
115	115⅞	300	Crucible Steel pf	115	115	115	115	- ⅞
225	235	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	230	230	226	226	- 1½
60	60¼	8,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	60¼	60¾	59½	60	...
95⅝	96¼	1,700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95	95¼	95	96¼	...
90	92	100	Deere & Co	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...
31	31½	600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	30¾	31	30	30¾	- ⅛
136	137½	100	Detroit Edison Co	136½	136¾	136½	136¾	+ ½
136	137½	10	Do., odd lot	137	137	137	137	...
44⅝	44½	1,700	Distillers' Secur	47	47	44	44	+ ⅝
26½	26⅝	100	Dome Mines	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
35¾	36	8,400	Erie	36¼	36¼	35¾	36	+ ⅛
52	52½	700	Erie 1st pf	51¾	52	51¾	52	+ 1
166	167	200	General Electric	167	167	167	167	+ 2
110½	113	100	General Motors pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¾	- ¼
73	73¼	2,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74¾	75	74¾	75	+ 1
83	86	400	Granby Consol	85	85	85	85	...
120¼	120½	800	Great Northern pf	120⅝	120½	120⅜	120½	+ ⅛
34⅜	34½	600	G. N. certs.ore prop	35	35	34½	34½	+ ⅜
40¼	⁰⅜	2,300	Greene-Cananea	40¾	41¼	40	40½	+ 2½
81	82	100	Gulf States Steel	81	81	81	81	+ 1
96	98¼	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	95	95	95	96	- 1
105	105¼	500	Illinois Central	106	106	105	105	+ ¼
27,000	50¼	27,000	Inspiration Copper	49¾	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+ 1
...	17½	500	Interboro Consolid	17¾	17½	17⅜	17⅜	...
46	49	400	Int. Agricultural pf	52	52	50½	50⅝	- 3½
113½	114	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	- ⅜
...	79	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	78	78	78	78	- 1
26½	26⅝	18,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	23½	26⅝	23¼	26	+ 3¼
92⅞	93	56,500	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	91⅝	93	89¼	92½	+ 4⅜
46¾	46⅞	1,000	Int. Nickel	46¾	46½	46	46¼	+ ⅜
57	58	400	Int. Paper pf	57	57	57	57	+ ⅜
80	82	200	Jewel Tea pf	80	80	80	80	+ 1⅜
61	61½	100	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	...
71	71⅞	200	Kelly-Spring Tire	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	47⅜	9,300	Kennecott Copper	48⅝	48⅝	47½	47⅜	+ ⅛
128½	127½	62	Kings Co.El.L. & P.	128½	127	126½	127	...
66½	67½	300	Lackawanna Steel	67½	67½	67	67	+ 1
19⅝	20	200	Lake Erie & West	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅝
43½	44½	500	Lake Erie & W. pf	45	45	44	44	+ 2
48¼	48½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ 1¼
78¾	78⅞	1,000	Lehigh Valley	79	79	78¾	78½	+ 1½
35	37	100	Long Island 3 days	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	...
81½	82	100	Mackay Cos.	82	82	82	82	...
67½	68¼	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68	68	68	68	+ ⅝
82½	83	4,800	Maxwell Motors	88	87	82	83	+ 2½
86¼	87	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	86¼	86¾	86¼	86½	+ ⅝
56½	57	1,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	56	57	56	56½	+ 1½
97¾	98	56,500	Mexican Petroleum	100	101	95¾	97½	+ 5½
90	93	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	92	92	92	92	+ 2½
35	35½	900	Miami Copper	35	35¼	35	35	+ ⅝
4⅞	5¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	5	- ⅛
126	126¼	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	126½	126½	126½	126½	+ ½
83	87	300	Montana Power	86	86	86	86	...
112	...	200	Montana Power pf	115½	115½	115	115	- ⅛
75	...	76	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	76	76	76	+ 1
23	24	600	Nat. Enam. & St. Co	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23½	...
64½	66	500	Nat. Lead Co	66¼	66¼	66	66	+ 1⅜
16⅜	16½	1,900	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
132½	134	700	N. Y. Air Brake	132½	134	131½	134	+ 4
104½	104¾	2,300	N. Y. Central	104½	104½	103¾	104¼	+ 1½
62¼	62¾	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	62¼	62¾	61¾	61⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅜	500	N. Y. Ont. & West	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
130¾	130¾	3,400	Norfolk & Western	131¼	131¼	130¾	130¾	+ ⅜
113½	113¾	1,800	Northern Pacific	113½	113¾	113	113½	+ ⅜
6⅜	7	300	Ontario Mining	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	...
57½	57⅝	2,200	Penn. R. R.	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝	+ ⅝
12½	13¼	100	Peoria & Eastern	13	13	13	13	...
40	40½	800	Philadelphia Co	40⅜	40¼	40	40	...
26	27	200	Pittsburgh Coal	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
100¼	101	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	101	101	100¾	101	+ ⅛
46¾	47	800	Pressed Steel Car	46¾	47¼	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	1,850	Railway Steel Sp	43¼	43⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ 1⅛
22	22⅛	5,400	Ray Con. Copper	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
97¼	98¼	40,200	Reading	97¼	98¼	96¼	97¼	- ⅛
46	46	1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	46	46	44¾	44¾	+ 1½
107½	108	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
16	16½	100	Seab. Air Line	16	16	16	16	+ 1
184	186	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	183	185	183	185	+ 3
30	30	1,500	Shattuck-Arizona	29	30	29½	29½	+ ⅝
47	47	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	47	47	47	47	...
98¾	98½	2,600	Southern Pacific	98¾	98½	97	97¼	+ ⅞
226	235	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	226	226	226	226	- 4
226	235	25	Do., odd lot	230	230	230	230	...
22½	22⅝	2,100	Southern Railway	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅝
68	69	300	Southern Ry. pf	67⅝	68	67⅝	68	+ 1⅛
97	98	100	Standard Milling	97	97	97	97	- 2
89	92	100	Standard Milling pf	89	89	89	89	- 1
9,000	137½	9,000	Studebaker Co	139	139¾	136½	137¼	+ ¾
34⅜	35	1,300	Tennessee Copper	34½	35	34½	35	+ 1
183½	185	2,800	Texas Co	184	186	183½	184½	+ 1½
66	66½	400	Third Avenue	67	67	66	66	- ⅛
5¾	5⅞	300	Union B. & P. Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
31⅜	33	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	- 1
137⅜	137½	11,200	Union Pacific	137¾	137¾	136¾	137¼	+ 1½
94½	95	200	United Cigar Stores	95	95	95	95	+ 1½
158⅛	159	4,900	United Fruit Co	158½	159½	158	158½	+ 1½
⅞	1	100	United Rys. Inv	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
19	20½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
20¾	21	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
134½	135¼	12,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	139	140	133	135	- 2
1¼	1½	100	U. S. Red. & R. rf	1	1	1	1	- ⅛
53¾	53¾	700	U. S. Sm. R. & M	53⅜	53⅞	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
69	69¼	6,300	U. S. Sm. R. & M. pf	69¾	73	68¾	69¾	+ 3¼
50	51⅝	150	U. S. Steel	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
85⅝	85⅞	71,900	U. S. Steel pf	86	86	84⅞	85⅜	+ 1⅛
117⅝	118	700	U. S. Steel pf	117⅝	117½	117⅜	117½	+ ¼
77	77⅜	1,800	Utah Copper	77	78	76⅞	77	+ 1
40	40⅝	700	Va.-Car. Chemical	40¾	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅞
13⅜	14	100	Wabash	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
48¼	48½	1,100	Wabash pf. A	48¼	48¼	47⅞	48⅛	+ 1
128¼	129	800	Wells Fargo Exp	128	128	128	128	+ 1⅞
28¾	29¼	100	Western Maryland	29	29	29	29	+ ⅝
93¼	93½	200	Western Union Tel	94	94	93⅝	93⅞	+ 1½
59	59¼	4,700	Westingh. E. & M	59½	59⅝	58⅝	59¼	+ 1½
70	74	100	Westingh. 1st pf	74	74	74	74	+ 1½
72½	72¾	4,900	Willys-Overland	73⅜	74	72	72¾	...
106¾	107½	100	Willys-Overland pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
41½	42¼	500	Wisconsin Central	42	42¾	42	42¾	+ 2
135¼	136	1,200	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	136	136¾	135¼	135½	+ 1½
123	124	100	Woolworth pf	123	123	123	123	- ½

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Exchange Considers Mexican Situation More Hopeful.

LONDON, June 29.—The better Mexican situation and an official announcement that the Australian Commonwealth loan had been fully subscribed for created a good impression on the Stock Exchange today, although business did not increase in view of the holiday Saturday and the final abandonment of minimum prices Monday. Home rails and shipping industrial shares were the best sections, copper stock had a good tone and there were signs of reviving interest in Kaffirs. American securities, after a dull forenoon, recovered and closed firm.

The money market is experiencing the half-yearly stringency. Discount rates remain firm.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 29.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 89 francs.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, June 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	6,338,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,849,000
Notes in circulation increased	70,748,000
Treasury deposits increased	5,347,000
General deposits increased	218,151,000
Bills discounted increased	58,191,000
Advances decreased	21,845,000

WAR LOAN FROM CANADA.

Banks Arranging to Place a $25,000,000 Credit in London.

Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, has gone to London to complete arrangements for an additional loan of $25,000,000, which Canadian banks will make to the British Government. The money will be advanced to the Imperial Munitions Board, making a total of $101,000,000 supplied by the banks. In return the British Government agrees to the placing of large war contracts with Canadian manufacturers.

Preparations have been started in Canada for a new domestic war loan, which is expected to amount to $150,000,000 or $200,000,000. It will bear interest at 5 per cent., and be payable only in Montreal, so that no part of the loan will be offered in the United States. It is not expected that this loan will be brought out before September.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, June 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£1,013,000
Circulation increased	564,000
Bullion decreased	227,968
Other securities increased	13,900,000
Other deposits increased	14,822,000
Public deposits decreased	1,921,000
Notes reserve decreased	1,114,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 28.22 per cent.; last week it was 31.43 per cent. Discount rates, 5 per cent.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20 railroads	90.10	89.31	90.09	+ .78
20 industrials	92.42	90.98	91.49	+ .37
50 stocks	91.43	90.35

American Brass
American Lgt. & Trac.
Borden's Cond. Milk
Central Aguirre
Fajardo Sugar
International Salt
New Jersey Zinc
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Maturities—
June 30, 1926, 1931, 1936.
Price: Rate to Yield 5.05%
Financial Statement of City.

Assessed Valuation	$18,235,710
Net Debenture Debt	997,776
Municipality's Assets	4,232,994

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NOBLE & CORWIN
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REPORTS IN FAVOR OF WEST SIDE PLAN

Harbor and Shipping Committee of Chamber of Commerce Wants Contract Approved.

BUSINESS INTERESTS FIRST

Final Judgment Must Rest on Basis of Greatest Good to Greatest Number, It Is Said.

The Committee on the Harbor and Shipping of the Chamber of Commerce, to which at the last meeting of the Chamber was referred the New York Central's proposed contract with the city for the west side plans, has decided on a favorable report, and has sent copies of the report to members of the chamber so that all may be prepared for argument at a special meeting today.

The committee recalls that at the last meeting of the Chamber it reported that the contract should be approved unless some objection of controlling importance was advanced. The committee accordingly, the report says, studied the contract with particular reference to the objections raised against it. These objections it groups under five heads and considers them as follows:

First—Criticism of the Riverside parking treatment. In matters of artistic character there is, of course, room for endless difference of opinion, and your committee has been able to give only a general survey to this phase of the problem. That some temporary inconvenience may be occasioned to the west side residents is true; but the importance to the commercial interests of the city of New York Central freight facilities is so great that final judgment must rest upon the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number. The inconvenience can be in no way comparable to that suffered by the business community during subway construction through the downtown thoroughfares. When the work has been completed it is the opinion of your committee that it will be left within the control of the city itself to see that the conditions of Riverside Drive and Park shall be made far better than at present.

Second—A claimed monopoly of the upper west side waterfront by the New York Central Railroad. The committee is assured by the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries that space for a marginal way, with adequate access to it, has been reserved along far the greater portion of the front, and excepting in the case of only two limited sections where the fee to the waterfront goes to the railroad company. At the two points mentioned, where for railroad purposes it is essential the New York Central should control the waterfront, the city has relinquished to the railroad the street areas which now divide the railroad property. Your committee believes this to be essential, if facilities satisfactory to the commercial interests of the city are to be created.

Third—Objection to the valuation of certain properties. Your committee submits that it cannot pass upon details of this character. The full detailed figures have been published and are accessible to every one. Some investigation was made which did not disclose injustice to the city and the committee feels it must accept the judgment of the city officials upon the question of values.

Fourth—The claim that the proposed plan will exclude access to Manhattan by the roads terminating in New Jersey. Your committee seriously doubts whether these roads will ever desire an elevated freight structure and submits that there are many advantages in the waterfront terminals now in use, and that opportunity will remain for an elevated freight structure, or a subway, if required.

Fifth—The claim that the structure should follow the marginal way. Your committee submits that the proposed route is preferable for it does not obstruct the marginal way, and can more readily serve property on either side.

The report also says that the committee did not consider it within its province to pass judgment upon the intricate engineering and financial details, but accepted the statement of the Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate that the financial features of the proposed contract have been carefully safeguarded, and the engineering and landscape details have been approved by competent professional judgment. The report is signed by Irving T. Bush, Chairman; Laurence B. Stoddart, Lloyd B. Sanderson, Albert Strauss, John F. Wallace, and Clarence H. Kelsey.

$1,500,000 Cramp Note Issue.

The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company has sold $1,500,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes to Philadelphia banks to take care of the company's temporary financial requirements in connection with the large amount of new business being handled. The notes are in denominations of $10,000, and are subject to renewal. They are secured by the deposit of $1,670,000 in 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, which were held in the treasury.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$18,551,219	$210,502,049
Ord. int. ev. rcts	31,586,724	378,820,624
Income tax	32,831,804	61,520,619
Miscellaneous	8,589,933	52,585,699
Total receipts	$91,559,186	$703,788,993
Excess or ord. rects. over ord disburse	37,747,294	
Excess or ord. disb. over ord. rects		8,802,581
Excess of total rects. over total disburse	33,315,259	3,730,799
Expenditures	58,811,891	712,541,375

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable Aug. 1, to stock of record June 30.

The Standard Milling Company declared yesterday a dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock and 1 per cent on the preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5.

The retiring directors of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company were re-elected at the annual meeting yesterday. W. Hinckle Smith, who succeeded the late Lincoln Godfrey last year was elected for a full term.

The Guaranty Trust Company is now prepared to exchange temporary voting trust certificates of the Worthington Machinery Corporation for Class A, Class B, and common stocks, for permanent certificates.

Dawson & Lyon has changed its firm name to Dawson, Lyon & Co. and now consists of Northrop Dawson, W. Wallace Lyon, James W. Macartney, and Theodore B. Lyon.

Stockholders of the New York Title and Mortgage Company have been called to a special meeting to be held on July 11, to authorize an increase in the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Boston Suburban Electric Companies declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the preferred stock, payable July 15 to stockholders of record July 5. Three months ago they declared $1 and a year ago 50 cents. In the fiscal year ending this month $3 a share was paid on preferred.

Morton Waddell, formerly trust officer of the U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company, has been appointed an assistant cashier of the Harriman National Bank.

A. E. Wells, assistant to the President, has been elected a director of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Company to succeed W. T. Fenton of Chicago, resigned. The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the outstanding 320,000 shares.

J. Leroy Sneckner and Raphael Mendelssohn have been elected members of the Stock Exchange.

J. Allan Smith, President; A. H. Ackerman, Vice President, and C. L. Lane, Secretary of the United States Light and Heat Corporation have joined in a circular letter to stockholders asking them not to give proxies for the annual meeting to Guy M. Walker, a former director, Otto Pressprich, and William C. Wilson, who have undertaken an independent campaign.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The overnight news that Carranza had ordered the release of the American soldiers who had been held as prisoners at Chihuahua City brought about a rush to buy stocks at the opening of business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Profit taking in volume was invited by the opening bulge and there were general reactions in prices later on as a result. A large business in fractional lots was handled by commission houses.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Alaska Gold	20½	20½	19¾	19¾
40	Allis-Chalmers	23½	23½	23½	23½
420	Am. Beet Sugar	89	89½	87⅝	88
270	Am. Can	52⅝	52⅝	52	52¼
690	Am. Car & Fy.	56	56⅝	53	54⅛
90	Am. H. & L. pf.	53	53	51⅝	52⅝
190	Am. Ice	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼
640	Am. Loco.	68⅝	68⅝	67¼	67⅞
1,590	Am. Smelting	94⅝	94⅞	93⅜	94
350	Am. Zinc	41¼	41½	40⅞	41⅛
8,350	Anaconda Cop.	82¼	82½	81¼	82
30	At., T. & S. Fe	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2,220	Baldwin Loco.	78⅞	79	78¼	78¾
250	Balt. & Ohio	88⅜	89¼	88⅜	88⅝
275	Butte & Sup.	70	72⅜	68⅝	68⅝
140	California Pet.	16	16	16	16
70	Cal. Pet. pf.	40⅝	41⅜	40⅝	41
170	Central Leather	56⅜	57¼	56¼	57⅛
140	Ches. & Ohio	62	62	61½	61½
10	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅞
270	C., M. & St. P.	97½	97½	96⅜	97
70	Chi., R. I. & P.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
90	Chino Copper	50⅜	50⅝	50¼	50½
850	Col. Fuel & I.	42⅜	42½	41¾	41⅝
310	Coal Products	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
8,270	Crucible Steel	78½	78¼	76⅝	76⅝
190	Dist. Securities	46⅝	47	44¼	44¼
620	Erie	36½	36⅝	35⅝	36
165	Goodrich Co.	75½	75½	74⅜	74⅜
90	Greene-Can.	40⅝	40¾	39⅞	39⅝
790	Inspiration Cop.	49⅞	50¼	49⅜	50⅛
95	Int. Mar. Mar.	23½	26⅛	23½	26⅛
4,870	Int. M. M. pf.	92	93	89¼	92⅝
290	Kennecott Cop.	48¼	48¼	47⅜	47⅝
120	Lehigh Valley	79	79	78¼	78¼
470	Maxwell Mot.	83¼	86⅝	82¼	82⅝
7,910	Mex. Pet.	94⅞	98	94⅞	97⅝
70	Miami Copper	35½	35¼	35½	35½
120	Nevada Cons.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
70	N. Y. Central	104⅝	104⅝	104	104
40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62	62	62	62
10	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
40	Pennsylvania	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
40	Press. Steel Car	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47⅜
50	Ray Copper	22	22	22	22
4,900	Reading	97½	98	96⅝	97¼
120	Rep. Iron & St.	45⅞	45¾	44⅝	44⅝
120	South. Pacific	97⅞	97½	97¼	97¼
220	Studebaker	138	138⅛	136⅞	137⅛
170	Tenn. Copper	34½	35	34	35
10	Third Avenue	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
690	Union Pacific	137⅝	137⅞	137	137½
220	United Fruit	158⅝	156½	158⅜	158½
620	U. S. Ind. Alc.	139¾	140¼	139½	139½
140	U. S. Rubber	53½	53⅝	53¼	53½
10	U.S.Sug.R.& M.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
7,850	U. S. Steel	95⅛	95⅞	94⅝	95⅛
220	Utah Copper	77¾	78	77	77¾
170	Westingh. Elec.	59½	59¼	58⅝	59⅛
	MINING STOCKS.				
1,000	Atlanta	.10⅛	.10⅛	.10⅛	.10⅛
400	Florence	.40	.40	.40	.40
500	Goldfield Con.	.53	.53	.53	.53
700	Jim Butler	.97	.98	.97	.98
700	Jumbo Exten.	.79	.80	.79	.80
500	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
900	Portland	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
500	Rescue Eula.	.32	.32	.32	.32
800	Tonopah Ext.	5.00	5.00	4.90	4.90
100	Union Con.	.80	.80	.80	.80
800	Vindicator	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
400	West End	.92	.92	.92	.92
1,500	White Cape	.20	.20	.20	.20

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
6s	Sept., 1917	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102½
4½s	June, 1936	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	106⅞
4½s	Mar., 1963	106⅛	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	106⅜	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞
4½s	May, 1957	106⅜	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4½s	April, 1966, w. i.	102⅜	103	102⅛	103
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅜	102⅝	101⅞	102⅜
4½s	Mar., 1963	102⅛	102⅜	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅛	102⅜	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30	101⅞	102⅛	101⅝	102⅛
4s	May, 1960	99⅛	100¼	99⅛	100¼
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	May, 1957	99⅝	100¼	99⅜	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅝	100¼	99⅜	100
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅛	100	99⅛	100
3½s	Nov., 1965	89	..	89	..
3½s	May, 1954	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89⅝

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1940-1950	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1930-1940	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1924-1930	4.15	4.03	4.15	4.00
3½s	1918-1924	4.15	4.00	4.15	4.00
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1940-1942	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3s	1918-1925	4.15	4.00	4.15	4.00
3s	1918-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..

NO WAR PROFITS YET FOR AMERICAN CAR

Contracts in Hand Reported to Stockholders as Promising but Still Uncompleted.

TWO PER CENT. ON COMMON

Same Dividend as Was Paid Year Ago—Surplus Shows Gain—Railway Demand Better.

The American Car and Foundry Company, reporting to stockholders at the annual meeting yesterday, showed earnings of little more than 2 per cent. on the common stock and surprised a large number of stockholders who had been beguiled by extravagant reports that the earnings would be much greater than in the previous year because of profits on war business. The officers took cognisance of the fiction circulated about the company in the financial district, saying in the report:

Repeatedly throughout the year reports were current of the letting of contracts for the production of enormous quantities of munitions of war of various kinds, with extravagant estimates of accruing profits. Many of such reports were gross exaggerations, and many were without any foundation. That the exact facts so far as concerned the company might be known, the President caused to be publicly stated the precise figures (approximately $7,800,000) of all such contracts undertaken by it.

The company has not ventured rashly upon this field of industrial effort. The problems presented in connection with such contracts were, as matter of actual experience, in large measure new. These problems, and the general conditions attendant upon this class of work, were made the subject of most careful study. The contracts have been taken at prices that may reasonably be expected to yield a fair margin of profit. While the work has not been without its difficulties, it has progressed satisfactorily. Up to the close of the company's fiscal year the deliveries made under these contracts were inconsiderable in amount, and in consequence no profits from this work are included in the report.

At no time, however, have the officers lost sight of the fact that this class of business is in its nature transitory; and there has been no impairment of the capacity of the company to meet promptly and efficiently all demands that may be made upon it by the requirements of peaceful commerce.

The report is for the year ended on April 30 last. The income account compares with the previous fiscal year as follows:

	1916.	1915.
Earn'gs from all sources	$4,595,358	$3,615,053
Renewals, replacements, &c	1,779,341	1,334,117
Net earnings	$2,816,017	$2,330,936
Preferred dividends	2,100,000	2,100,000
Balance	$716,017	$230,936
Reserve previously made for common dividend	.....	450,000
Balance	$716,017	$680,936
Common dividend	600,000	600,000
Surplus	$116,017	$80,936
Previous surplus	25,994,076	25,913,140
Total surplus	$25,810,093	$25,994,076

The report says there were evidences throughout the year of a demand on the part of the railroads for additional equipment, and that orders from the railroads were larger at the end than at the beginning of the year, but that railroad buying was restrained by the high prices of steel and steel products. The company profited, however, from a considerable foreign demand for equipment. Stockholders re-elected the retiring Directors.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	$39.25	..	$38.75	..
Lead	..	6.80	6.90	..
Spelter	11.80	..	11.75	..
Antimony	17.00	17.50	17.00	17.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$78.00	..
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*63.00	64.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	104	0	0	103	0	0
Copper futures	100	0	0	100	0	0
Tin, spot	173	10	0	173	0	0
Tin, futures	174	0	0	173	10	0
Spelter	29	0	0	28	0	0
Lead	29	5	0	29	0	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low	Last.
70	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
465	Alaska	20	20	19½	19½
905	Am. Zinc	41	41½	41	41
95	Anaconda	81½	82	81½	81½
255	Arizona Com.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
50	Butte & Bal.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
581	Butte & Sup.	70	70½	68	68½
553	Cal. & Ariz.	68	68⅛	68	68⅛
13	Cal. & Hecla	535	535	530	530
20	Centennial	18	18	18	18
200	Chino	50	50¼	50	50¼
1,017	Copper Range	60	60¼	59½	59½
825	East Butte	12	12⅜	12	12⅜
170	Franklin	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
59	Granby	35¾	35¾	35	35
239	Greene Can.	40	41	40	41
40	Hancock	11	11½	11	11½
160	Inspiration	49⅞	50	49⅞	50
50	Island Creek	47	47	47	47
81	Island Cr. pf.	88	89½	88¾	88¾
259	Isle Royale	28	30	28	28½
146	Keweenaw	4	4	3⅞	4
30	Lake	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
185	Mass. Con.	11½	12	11½	11½
40	Miami	35½	35¾	35½	35¾
325	Michigan	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
238	Mohawk	98¼	98¾	97¾	98⅜
660	North Butte	22	22¼	22	22¼
253	Old Colony	⅜	2	1⅜	1⅜
90	Old Dom	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
85	Osceola	91	91	91	91
5	Pond Creek	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13½
50	Quincy	87	87	85½	86
100	Ray Con.	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
115	Santa Fe	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
645	Shannon	8¼	8¾	8	8
150	Shattuck	29¾	29¾	29½	29⅝
400	South Utah	25c	25c	25c	25c
85	St. Mary's	74	74	74	74
235	Superior & B.	4	4	3¾	4
10	Tamarack	42¾	43¼	42¾	42¾
150	Trinity	5¼	5¼	5	5
500	Tuolumne	38c	38c	38c	38c
5,501	U. S. Smelt.	70	71¼	69	69
379	U. S. Sm. pf.	50⅞	51	50¾	50⅞
125	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Utah Con.	13	13	13	13
25	Utah Cop.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
650	Utah Metal	8	8¼	8	8¼
10	Winona	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
86	Wolverine	55	55	54	54

RAILROADS.

5	Boston Elev.	74½	74½	74½	74½
153	Boston & Me.	45	46¼	45	46¼
68	Bos. & Me. pf.	68	68	68	68
19	Maine Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
80	New Haven	62	62	62	62
81	Rutland pf.	26	26½	26	26½
25	West End pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

70	Am. Agr. pf.	98½	99	98¾	98¾
70	Am. Pneu.S.pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
822	Am. T. & T.	130¾	130¾	130	130½
7,670	A. G. & W. I. pf.	67	67⅝	66⅞	67⅛
1,740	A.G.& W. I. pf.	60	60½	59⅝	60⅛
175	Cuban Cement	15¾	15¾	15	15
10	Ga. Ry. & E.	128	128	128	128
126	Mass. Gas	81⅝	81¾	81	81
13	Mergenthaler	165	165	165	165
40	N. E. Cot. Y.	25	25	25	25
9	N. E. Tel.	132	132	132	132
10	Nipe Bay	154	154	154	154
180	Nova S. Steel	130	130	130	130
20	Pullman	163⅛	163½	163¼	163¼
12	Reece Button	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
88	Swift	135¼	135¼	135	135½
62	Torrington	55⅝	56	55¾	56
587	United Fruit	159	159¾	158	159¼
540	Un. Shoe M.	51⅜	51½	51	51
20	Un. S. M. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,475	U. S. Steel	84⅞	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛
20	U. S. Steel pf.	117⅛	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜
150	Ventura Oil	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91½	91¾	91¼	91¼
3,000	A.G. & W. I. 5s	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼
1,000	C. J. & S.Y.5s	101½	101½	101½	101½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1⅛	Humboldt	1½	2
Am. Oil	.25	.28	Iron Cap.	4⅝	5¼
B. St. Gas	.13	.15	I. Cap pf.	6	6½
Begole	.35	.38	Iron Blue	1⅜	1½
Bingham	10¼	.11	Jer. Verde	1⅜	1⅞
Bohemia	1⅝	2	Maj. Cop.	.72	.74
Bost. Ariz	2¼	2½	Mex. Met.	.80	.86
Bost. Cor.	.70	.75	Moj. Tung.	5¼	5½
Bost. Ely	.60	.63	Nat. L. & Z.	1⅞	1¾
B. & Mon.	1⅛	1¼	Nev. Doug.	.95	.99
But & Lon.	.60	.72	N. Cornelia	13⅜	13
Cal. Cor.	3½	4¼	N. Baltic.	1⅝	2⅛
Calaveras	4⅝	5¼	N. U. Bing	1	2
Cham. Cop	.10	.11	Nixon	.53	.56
Chief Cons	1⅛	1⅜	Ohio	.14	.16
Con. Ariz.	2½	2⅝	Oneco	1	1⅛
Con. Cop.	2¼	2⅜	Ondagara	1⅜	1½
Crown Res	.50	.54	Pilot Butte	.8	.11
Cortez	.45	.55	Rilla	.27	.37
Davis Daly	1⅜	1½	Rochester	8¼	8⅝
E & B'bell	1⅜	1⅝	S.W. Miami	1	1⅛
Fortuna	1½	1⅝	Truro	4	5
Gold Lake	.30	.32	U. Vde Ex	27	27⅝
Homs. Oil	.85	.92	Yuk. Gold	2	2⅛
Houghton	1½	1⅝			

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BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	A. S. & G.	87	87	87	87
285	Balt. Tube	120	120	120	120
125	Chalm. O.& G.	5½	5½	5½	5½
178	Con. Power	112¾	113	112	113
371	Con. Power pf.	113	113¼	112	113¼
845	Cosden & Co.	25¼	25½	25¾	25¾
625	Cosden O. & G.	16	16	15¾	15¾
2,400	C. O. & G. pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
13	Fid. & Dep.	133½	133½	133	133
46	Mer. & M. Bk.	27	27	27	27
9	Mt. Vernon M.	11	11	11	11
30	Mt. Ver. M. pf.	51	51	51	51
210	Penn. W. Pow.	75¼	77	75¼	76⅝
19	Sapulpa	12	12	12	12
475	Way. O. & G.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. St.Ry.5s	103½	103½	103¼	103½
5,000	B. D. D. 6s	101	101	101	101
7,000	Cosden R. 6s	127½	127¾	127½	127½
55,000	C. O. & G. 6s	110	110¼	109¾	109¾
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	F. & C. T. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	U. Ry. & E. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½
200	U. Ry. & E. 5% adj. 5s	85¼	85½	85¼	85½
1,000	U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	61	61	61	61

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Radiator	395	395	395	395
10	Am. Shipbldg.	43½	45½	43½	45½
50	Am. Ships. pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
55	Booth Fisheries	33	35	33	33
125	Chi. Pn. Tool	69¾	70¼	69¾	70
10	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
19	Chi. Title & Tr.	235	235	235	235
15	Comm. Edison	143½	145½	143½	143½
9	Diamond Match	106	106	106	106
10	Hart, S. & M.	116	116	116	116
40	Illinois Brick	80¼	80¼	80¼	80½
10	Mont. Ward pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
2	Nat. Carbon pf.	121	121	121	121
5	People's Gas	101	101	101	101
5	Public Servic.	111	111	111	111
45	Public Serv. pf.	106	106	103	103
10	Quaker Oats	330	330	330	330
5	Quaker Oats pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
250	Sears-Roebuck	183	185	183	185
2,570	Stewart Warner	98	100¼	98¾	99¼
3	Swift & Co.	135¼	135½	135¼	135¼
250	Union Carbide	180½	184½	180½	183½
50	Paper Board	14½	14½	14½	14½
40	Deere pf.	91	91	91	91

BONDS.

$2,000	Armour 4½s	93½	93¼	93⅜	93½
6,000	City Ry. 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	Public Serv. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Acme Tea pf.	97	97	97	97
54	Buff. & Sus.	53	53

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200 Milliken Bros., Inc., Pfd.
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100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
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100 Buckeye Pipe Line
100 Carolina, Clinch. & O. Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
20 Freeport Texas Co.
100 Great Northern Paper
10 German American Insurance
10 Home Insurance
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25 International Elevating
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Mostly Higher, Motors Advancing Several Points from Previous Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 343,002 shares of stocks and $456,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 75,924; oil, 79,261, and mining, 187,817. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	‡Aetna Explo.	16¾	16¾	16½	16½
100	‡Am. Drug S.	12	12	12	12
2,500	A. G. & W. I.	67½	68½	66¼	67½
800	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	59¾	60¼	59¾	60¼
120	‡Butler Chem.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	Can. Nat. Gas	1¼	1⅞	1¼	1¼
2,800	‡Car Lt. & P.	4¾	5	4¾	4¾
100	Char. Iron, Am.	7	7	7	7
800	Chevrolet Mot.	217	220	*215	217
67	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs.	48	48	46	46
900	Driggs-S'bury.	130	130	129	129
1,500	‡Emerson M.	4	4	3¾	3¾
800	Emerson Ph.	11¾	*11¾	11	11
1,000	‡Flemish-Lynn Phono.	5½	5½	5½	5¾
2,000	‡Gaston, Wms. & Wigmore.	45	48¼	45	47
1,000	Grant Motor.	12½	13	12¼	12½
250	Haskell & B. Car Co.	38	38¼	38	38¼
1,800	‡Joplin O. Sp.	2¾	3	2¾	3
500	Kapo Mfg. Co	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,000	Kathodian Bronze pf.	24	25	23½	23½
100	S. H. Kress pf., w. i.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
150	Manh. Trans.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Marc. of Am.	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
2,000	‡Maxim Mun.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
4,000	‡Midvale St'l. (64-1/4)	64¾	65¼	62¾	63¼
200	N. Y. Trans.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
250	‡Pullman Ventilator Corp.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
200	‡Pullman Ventilator Co., pf.	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
500	‡St. Jos. Lead	15⅝	16	15¾	16
18,000	‡Stutz Motor.	57½	60	57½	59¾
500	Sub. Bt. v. t. ctfs	37½	37½	37	37
500	‡Tobacco Prd.	41½	42	41½	42
3,687	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	2¾	2⅝	2¼	2¼
3,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	2½	3	2¼	2⅝
10,000	‡U. S. L. & H. pf	5¾	6¼	5⅞	6½
200	U. S. Steamship	6½	6¼	6½	5¾
6,000	United Motors	86	87	85	86¾
4,900	White Motors	57½	58	57	57¾
200	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	1	1	1	1
1,000	‡Zinc Concen.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
26	Ohio Oil	224	221	224	+ 2
180	Prairie P. L.	212	210	212	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,400	‡A. P. Co., Ltd. (pros.)	53	54	53	53
400	Am. Oil & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
845	‡Bar. O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1,760	‡C. P., (pres.)	60	60	60	60
700	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	25	25⅜	25	25⅜
2,500	‡C. Oil & G.	16	16	15¾	15⅞
2,800	‡C. O. & G. pf	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5½
3,500	‡Fed. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	‡Int. Pet.	10	10¼	10	10¼
17,500	‡K.O.(a pros.)	90	90	85	85
5,000	Met. Pet.	17	18	17	18
2,000	‡Mid. Oil	47	48	47	48
1,000	‡Musk. Ref.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3,000	‡N.Y.-O. Oil	83	84	83	84
7,000	‡Okla. Oil	12	13	12	12½
200	Okla. O. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	O. P. & Ref.	7⅝	8½	7⅝	8
900	‡Sap. O. & R.	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝
2,800	‡Sinclair Oil	45½	46⅞	43½	46½
7,500	‡Un. W. Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
150	Vent. C. Oil	9	9	9	9
800	‡Victoria Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝

MINING STOCKS.

4,300	††Alas.-West.	57	58	56	57
2,500	††Atlanta	11	11	10½	11
39,000	††Adanac Sil.	84	92	84	91
4,600	†Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a pr.)	64	64	62	64
1,200	††Booth	16	17	16	17
10,000	Bos. & Mont.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,900	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
750	‡Cal. Copper.	5	5	4⅞	5
500	Caledonia	66	66	65	66
250	Can. Copper.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
2,500	†Cash Boy	7	7	6½	6½
1,500	C. DeP. Cop.	34	35	34	34½
1,500	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,100	Con. Nev.-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Crys. Cop. M.	97	97	97	97
500	Dun.-Arc. Cop. (a prospect)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
28,000	††Emma Cop.	42	45	40	45
200	First Nat. C.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
1,500	†Goldf. Cons.	83	84	82	83
2,000	††Goldf. Mer.	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,000	††Gran. G. M.	30	30	30	30
1,050	‡Hecla Min.	5½	*5¼	5½	5¾
1,000	Int. & Int. M. & R.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
1,000	††Internat. M.	13	13	13	13
300	‡Iron Blossom.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅞	1½	1⅝
600	‡Jerome Vic. Ex. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	††Jim Butler.	95	100	96	98
2,500	†xJumbo Ext.	80	*81	77	78
800	La Expos. M. Co., (a prosp.)	50	50	50	50
1,000	La Rose Con.	1½	1½	⅝	1⅛
1,500	Ext.-Arizona	60	60	60	60
1,500	†Louisi. Con.	17	17	17	17
3,500	††Marsh Min.	13½	14	13½	14
1,640	‡Mojave Tung.	6	6	5¾	5½
2,000	††Mont. C.M.	72	72	70	72
1,000	Monitor Sliv.	1½	*1½	1½	1½
9,000	††Mother Lode	27	27½	26	27
100	Murdock M. (a prospect)	44	44	44	44
6,500	††Newray Min	40	42	40	42
400	N. Y. & H. R.	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝
500	†Oat. So., (a prospect)	30	30	30	30
3,800	††Rex. C. M.	15	16	15	15½
2,500	‡Rochester M.	55	56	53	56
100	††Round Mt.	64	64	64	64
100	††San Toy	15	15	15	15
1,000	††Silver Pick.	9	9	9	9
6,200	Stand. S.-L.	1½	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
600	Stewart	¼	¼	¼	¼
4,500	††Success M.	82	84	82	83
2,000	††Temiskam.	63	63	63	63
600	xTonopah Ex.	5	5¼	5	5¼
627	Un. Eastern.	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞
2,000	††U.S. Cn. M.	8	8	8	8
14,000	††Un. Ver.	28½	29	27¾	27¾
500	Uty. G.M. Co.	3	3¼	3	3⅛
2,500	West E. Con.	92	92	90	91
700	White O. M.	6¾	6¾	6	6
400	‡Yuscaran Cn.	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$1,000	Con. A. S. 5s.	40	40	40	40
20,000	‡Cosden O i l 6s. w. i.	110	110½	110	110¾
400,000	‡Inter. M e r. Mar. 6s, w.i.	99½	99¼	98½	98⅝
80,000	‡Russian Ry. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
5,000	‡Victoria Oil 6s, w. i.	105	105	105	105

‡Unlisted. †Sells cts. per sh. *Odd lots. xEx. div.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Int. Corp.	28	28	28	29
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	18	18½	18	18½
B.-A. Tob., ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Edmund & J. Corp.	41	44	40	44
Hartman Corp	68	71	68	71
Holly Sugar	50	51	50	51
Holly Sugar pf.	93½	95	93¼	95
Int. Motors	8	12	9	11
Int. Mot. pf.	20	25	20	23
Inter-Cont. Rubber	10	11	10	11
Lake Torpedo Boat	6¾	7	6¾	7
Lynn Phonograph	8	9	8	9
Pools Engine	110	118	110	118
Springfield Body	75¼	78	76½	78
United Drug	69	71	70	72
United Drug 2d pf.	88	91	89	92
United Drug 1st pf.	50	52	51	53
United Profit Shar.	⅝	1	⅝	1
United Zinc	8	8½	8	8¾

OIL STOCKS.

Century Pet	58	60	58	60
Houston	14	17	14	17
Pierce Oil	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Midwest Oil pf.	78	80	78	80
Oklahoma Oil pf.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Penn. Gasoline	¾	1	¾	1
Prudential O. & G.	14	18	14	18
Wayland O. & G.	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
Comstock Tunnel	6	7	6	7
Nipissing	7	7¼	7	7¼
Oatman Big Jim	80	85	80	85
Oatman Lexington	58	60	58	60
Peterson Lake	24	26	23	25
Ray Hercules	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼

BONDS.

Chi. Univ. S. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Midvale Steel 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Pierce Oil 6s	80	82	80	83
Sulzberger & Sons 6s	99¾	99¼	99¼	99½

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	75	76	75	76
American Brass	235	237	235	236
Atlas Powder	175	178	175	176
Atlas Powder pf.	99	101	99	101
Atlas Powder rights.	14	18	14	18
Babcock & Wilcox	115	116	118	116
Bliss (E. W.)	625	640	615	625
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	195	205	195	205
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Cartr. Arms	835	885	835	855
Du Pont Pow., new	285	295	285	295
Du Pont Pow., deb.	102¼	104	102	104
Hercules Powder	355	360	355	360
Hercules Powder pf.	115	116	115	116
International Arms.	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	170	165	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	106	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	565	575	565	575
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1650	1750	1650	1750

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

The following company reported yesterday an increase in gross earnings for the third week of June:

Ann Arbor	$59,429	+ $16,294
22 roads previously reported	13,326,515	+ 2,575,920
Total	$13,385,944	+$2,592,214
One road	10,153	— 656
Total 24 roads	$13,396,097	+$2,951,558

BALTIMORE & OHIO for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	10,201,713	8,276,206	7,732,040
Net	2,855,411	3,131,405	1,866,119
11 mos. gr.	101,323,262	83,152,842	91,208,408
Net	29,144,406	24,687,738	23,277,014

CANADIAN PACIFIC for May—

Gross	12,472,167	7,261,495	9,795,928
Net	4,372,283	2,443,002	2,963,011
11 mos. gr.	117,589,273	91,843,055	119,760,041
Net	45,536,287	30,896,595	39,089,301

ERIE for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross rev.	6,450,128	5,181,632	1,268,296
Op. exp. & tax	4,588,752	4,081,598	507,153
Op. income	1,861,375	1,100,233	761,142
Five months to May 31:			
Gross rev.	29,574,956	24,176,527	5,398,429
Op. exp. & tax.	22,649,915	19,389,787	3,260,127
Op. income	6,925,041	4,786,739	2,138,301

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
CHI. GT. WESTERN R. R. CO.—			
Third week of June, 1916:			
Op. revenue	330,167	321,734	8,433
Month to June 23:			
Op. revenue	923,532	895,996	27,536
Year, July 1 to June 23:			
Op. revenue	14,729,217	13,634,550	1,094,667

MAINE CENTRAL for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,043,125	888,379	935,440
Net after tax.	272,536	153,992	207,528
11 mos. gross	10,895,458	10,323,900	10,786,189
Net after tax.	2,829,708	2,308,478	2,289,306

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross rev.	318,439	332,795	*14,355
Op. exp. & tax.	243,185	213,048	30,136
Op. income	75,253	119,746	*44,492
Five Months to May 31:			
Gross rev.	1,882,523	1,672,073	210,449
Op. exp. & tax.	1,386,854	1,148,185	238,669
Op. income	495,668	523,888	*28,219

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA & READING for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Receipts	4,919,975	4,081,702	838,272
Expenses	3,114,036	2,781,617	332,418
Profit in op.	1,805,939	1,300,085	505,853
Rent, int., tax., &c., (est.)	770,250	769,666	583
Surplus	1,035,689	530,418	505,270
From July 1:			
Receipts	53,081,526	43,404,762	*9,676,764
Expenses	32,915,032	30,064,859	2,851,073
Profit	20,165,594	13,339,902	6,825,691
Rent., int. & tax	8,472,750	8,466,333	6,416
Surplus	11,692,844	4,873,569	6,819,274

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON CO. for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Receipts	2,747,181	2,297,003	450,177
Expenses	2,764,635	2,406,376	358,239
Loss in op.	17,454	109,373	91,918
Int. & tax. (est.)	8,000	8,000	.....
Deficit	25,454	117,373	*91,918
From July 1:			
Receipts	33,755,473	28,123,887	5,631,586
Expenses	31,981,386	27,685,989	4,295,397
Profit	1,774,087	437,898	1,336,189
Charges	88,000	88,000	.....
Surplus	1,686,087	349,898	1,336,189

READING COMPANY for May—

Receipts	573,686	563,927	9,758
Expenses	6,899	7,636	*1,136
Profit	566,987	556,091	10,895
Int. & tax. (est.)	457,666	463,000	*5,333
Surplus	109,320	93,091	16,229
From July 1:			
Receipts	6,273,875	6,193,945	79,930
Expenses	84,396	74,743	9,653
Profit	6,189,478	6,119,201	70,277
Charges	5,034,333	5,093,000	*58,666
Surplus	1,155,145	1,026,201	128,943

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM for May—

Southern Railway.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	6,261,274	4,916,931	5,620,839
Net after tax.	2,021,923	1,337,535	965,897
11 mos. gross.	64,319,551	57,455,950	65,518,597
Net after tax.	19,337,750	12,260,620	15,537,786

Alabama Great Southern.

Gross	551,228	412,089	413,418
Net after tax.	206,544	80,585	22,685
11 mos. gross.	5,129,272	4,384,350	4,904,834
Net after tax.	1,529,728	846,540	924,261

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pac.fic.

Gross	1,023,091	831,501	874,183
Net after tax.	319,559	248,864	157,322
11 mos. gross.	10,086,032	8,885,003	10,962,100
Net after tax.	2,791,488	2,033,864	2,782,990

Virginia & Southwestern.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	162,534	135,018	27,515
Net after tax.	27,206	21,601	5,604
11 mos. gross.	1,792,091	1,662,760	129,330
Net after tax.	437,643	346,043	91,600

WABASH RAILWAY for May—

Gross	3,071,695	2,363,451	708,244
Net after tax.	1,002,740	295,080	707,660
11 mos. gross.	31,712,825	26,762,277	4,950,548
Net after tax.	9,988,215	4,881,564	5,106,651

WESTERN MARYLAND for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,000,920	838,251	669,382
Net after tax.	358,534	291,168	*118,272
11 mos. gross.	9,937,207	7,838,977	7,536,588
Net after tax.	3,170,461	1,850,851	210,556

*Deficit.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO. for the year ended April 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914
Total profits.	$4,595,359	$3,615,054	$5,810,889
Ren. rep., &c.	1,779,341	1,284,118	2,052,918
Net	2,816,018	2,330,936	3,757,971
Pfd. dividend.	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Balance	716,018	230,936	1,657,971
Com. dividend.	600,000	*600,000	600,000
Balance	116,018	80,936	1,057,971
Mt. and imp.	.....	.....	700,000
Surplus	116,018	80,936	357,971
Prev. surplus.	25,604,076	25,613,140	25,255,169
Total surplus.	25,810,094	25,694,076	25,613,140

*Of this amount $450,000 was taken from "reserve for dividends on common stock."

THE W. H. McELWAIN CO. for the year ended May 31—

Undiv. surp. at begin. of year.	419,234	353,943	301,090
Net earnings.	904,019	648,586	705,550
Total	1,323,253	1,002,530	1,006,640
Deduct:			
Bon. to emps. or managers	27,310	12,296	39,571
Spec. appro. to plt. acct.	100,000	100,000	51,226
Dividends	528,000	471,000	361,900
Undiv. surplus May 31	667,943	419,234	353,943

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	@4¼	4.38 4.20
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'28	4	@4½	4.35 4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5		4.55 4.25
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½		4.52 4.38
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.55 4.30
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.28 4.15
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5		5.25 4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.45 4.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.75 4.65
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.25 4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5		4.55 4.35
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.45 4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5		4.35 4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.80 4.70
Mo., K. & Texas.	1916-'23	5		5.90 4.90
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5		5.90 4.90
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5		4.55 4.30
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.80 4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.75 4.40
Penn. Gen. Pr't.	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.30 4.10
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.20 4.70
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5		4.75 4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-'23	4½		4.35 4.15
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5		4.65 4.35

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	685	695	685	690
Berne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	85	87	85	87
Chesebrough Mfg	305	315	305	315
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	315	320	310	320
Crescent Pipe Line	39	43	39	43
Cumberland P. L.	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line	200	205	200	205
Galena Signal Oil	154	158	154	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Illinois Pipe Line	156	160	154	158
Indiana Pipe Line	87	90	87	90
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10¼	9¾	10¼
National Transit	14	14	14	16
N. Y. Transit	180	185	180	185
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	92	95
Ohio Oil	224	226	221	223
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	55	60	55	58
Pierce Oil	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Pierce Oil cv. 6s.	24	80	82	80	83
Prairie Oil & Gas	385	395	380	390
Prairie Pipe Line	211	213	210	211
Solar Refining	270	280	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	187	190	187	190
South Penn. Oil	340	345	340	345
South. W. Penn.	103	106	103	106
Stand. Oil of Cal.	248	249	246	249
Stand. Oil of Ind.	560	565	560	565
Stand. Oil of Kan.	435	445	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.	395	405	395	405
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	345	340	345
Stand. Oil of N. J.	519	521	519	521
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	205	207	204	206
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	615	625	610	620
Swan & Finch	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	80	82	80	82
Vacuum Oil	252	255	245	250
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
10	Amer. Cities pf.	50¼	50¼	50	50½
45	Am. Lt. & Tr.	382¼	379¾	379	383
1,225	Cities Service.	355	348	350	352
3,732	Cities Serv. pf.	88	86¾	87¼	87¼
500	Commonwealth.	64½	64	64	64½
375	Com'wealth pf.	84½	84	84	85
75	Cons. Pow. pf.	99	99	98	99
13	Interst. Elec.	35	35	30	35
5	Int. Elec. pf

Union Dime Savings Bank

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (114th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three & One-half Per Cent. per annum Credited July 1, 1916, and payable on and after Thursday, July 20, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws.

Money deposited on or before July 10 draws interest from July 1, 1916.

Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK

CHARTERED 1866

31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

101st SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1916, on sums of $5 to $5,000, and payable on and after July 17, 1916.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

JOHN H. SELMES, President.
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Sec'y and Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMANN, Asst. Treas.

EMIGRANT

Industrial Savings Bank

51 Chambers St., New York

The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1st, 1916.

JOHN J. FULLEN, President.
JOHN S. DALY, Comptroller.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, 1916:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1916. DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, June 13th, 1916.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from July 1st, or Oct. 1st, or Jan. 1st, or April 1st, must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

4½% to 6%

has been regularly paid to savers; 4½% on ordinary savings plan and 6% on installment savings.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

The Safety of Savings

Under New York State banking supervision.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

Bankers Loan & Investment Co.

A Savings and Loan Association.
7 Congress Bldg., 62 Wall St., N. Y.

49TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

ITALIAN SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

96-98 Spring Street, cor. Lafayette Street.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1916, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent.

On amount on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 18th, 1916. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, draw interest from July 1st, 1916.

JOSEPH N. FRANCOLINI, President.
PASQUALE I. SIMONELLI, Secretary.

German Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Cor. 4th Av. and 14th St.

New York, June 5, 1916.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding Three Thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.

Deposits made on or before July 10th next, will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

July 1, 1916, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 14, 1916.

194TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30th, 1916, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000.00, payable July 15th, 1916. Money deposited on or before July 13th, will draw interest from July 1st.

JOHN BEAVER, President.
C. B. VAN WINKLE, Secretary.

R. G. ESTEE EXPELLED BY STOCK EXCHANGE

Charged by Governors with Cheating Customers Through Sales of Stocks.

FALSE CLEARING ALLEGED

First Member Turned Out in Six Years—Same Offense Never Before Charged Against a Broker.

The Stock Exchange authorities yesterday visited the exemplary penalty of expulsion upon Rush G. Estee, one of the younger members of the Exchange, and until a few weeks ago one of the most popular. The punishment was voted by the Governors under a charge of "conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade" and in accordance with Section 6, Article 17 of the Constitution, which follows:

A member who shall have been adjudged, by a majority of all the existing members of the Governing Committee, guilty of willful violation of the constitution of the Exchange, or of any resolution of the Governing Committee regarding the conduct or business of members, or of any conduct or proceeding inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade, may be suspended or expelled as the said committee may determine, unless some other penalty is expressly provided for such offense.

Charges were made against Estee several weeks ago. They were considered so serious that the broker did not again appear on the floor. About a month ago dispatches to newspapers from Duluth reported him upset in a boating accident, and also told of fear that he had been lost. Whether on account of the accident or because of business troubles Mr. Estee was badly unnerved, and when the Governing Committee met to try his case two weeks ago certificates were presented by physicians that he was suffering from nervous prostration at a resort in New Hampshire, so an adjournment was granted.

Mr. Estee appeared before the Governors on Wednesday afternoon. He had been a specialist in Maxwell Motors and he was charged with taking at a low price for himself stock he had been ordered to buy for a customer, and by roundabout clearance reporting the purchase to the customer at a higher price. For example, if the stock opened at 88 bid, offered at 89, it was alleged that he would himself buy the stock he was supposed to be buying for another, clear it through another house than his own, so as to escape detection, and turn over the report at a higher price to the customer.

The penalty of expulsion had not been imposed before in six years, and according to one of the Governors it had never been imposed for the exact offense charged against Estee. The expelled broker was admitted to the Exchange on Aug. 21, 1913. He was the floor member of R. G. Estee & Co., 52 Broadway.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Justice	.06
Andes	.11	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con	.10
Caledonia	.37	Ophir	.28
Challar	.06	Osman	.05
Confidence	.18	Potosi	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Gould & Curry	.02	Sierra Nevada	.22
Hale & Norcross	.07	Union Con	.77
Jacket Con	.04	Utah Con	.01
Julia	.01	Jacket Con	.04

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	D'field B. B.	.02
Halifax	.70	D'field Daisy	.02
Florence	.39	G'field Consol	.84
Jim Butler	.96	G'field Merger	.07
McNamara	.05	Jumbo Extension	.77
Midway	.21	Kewanas	.10
Mizpah Extension	.18	Lone Star	.04
Montana	.25	Red Lion	.25
North Star	.15	Silver Pick	.09
Rescue	.34	Spearhead	.04
Tonopah Extension	5.16	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah New	6.00	Big Jim	.80
West End	.90	Nevada Hills	.13
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.58
Atlanta	.10	Round Mountain	.60
Booth	.16	White Caps	.28
C. G.	.03		
Combination	.07		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¾	9½	Granite	65	68½
Elkton	14¼	16½	Isabella	17¼	18
El Paso	79	80	Jackpot	5	8
Findlay	2	2½	McKinney	35	40
Golden C.	211½	215	Portland	165	175
Gold Sov.	8½	4	Vindicator	225	238

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

To Holders of Gold Bonds of 2002 and apparent coupons of May 1, 1914:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made on the 27th day of June, 1916, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in a suit pending between Central Trust Company of New York as Complainant, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company as Defendant, upon presentation during business hours of said bonds and coupons to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, for appropriate notation, the holder thereof (or the registered owners in case of registration of bonds) will be entitled to receive for each $1,000 of bonds if accompanied by the appurtenant coupon which matured May 1, 1914, the sum of $8.50, or if not accompanied by the coupon which matured May 1, 1914, the sum of $8.33 1-3; holders of coupons which matured May 1, 1914, presented separate from the bonds to which they appertain will be entitled to receive the sum of 16 2-3 cents for each $20 of such coupons.

Dated, New York, June 27, 1916.

WALTER C. NOYES, Receiver.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record June 24, 1916, and a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. (or $1.25 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record June 24, 1916, both payable July 8, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

C. J. KULP, Treasurer.

Coupons due July 1st, 1916, on Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company's First and General Mortgage Ten-Year 6% Gold Bonds will be paid at the office of

Berton, Griscom & Co.,
40 Wall Street, New York.

New York, June 26th, 1916.

THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 10th, 1916.

HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 8, 1916.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 1, 1916, to the registered holders of June 13th, 1916. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst. and will be reopened June 19, 1916.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc.

New York, June 27, 1916.

Regular quarterly dividend No. 14 of ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the First Preferred stock outstanding of William P. Bonbright & Co., Incorporated, will be paid on July 10, 1916, to stockholders of record at June 30th.

A. P. TALIAFERRO, Treasurer.

New York, June 29, 1916.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, held in New York City on the 27th instant, the regular quarterly dividend of 1% was declared on all stock of record at the close of business July 15th, and payable July 25th. Stock transfer books will be closed on the night of July 15th and reopened on the morning of July 26th.

L. BEAUDLEY, Treasurer.

The Public Bank of New York City.

New York, June 29th, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Public Bank of New York City has this day declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record on June 29th, 1916. Transfer books will be closed until July 1st, 1916.

C. H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, June 20th, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, 1916. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Executor — Chartered 1822 — Trustee

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W., 26 Old Broad St., E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann. BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

To holders of certificates of deposit representing preferred and common stock issued under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated January 31, 1916; and

To holders of said preferred and common stock:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Plan and Agreement of Readjustment has been approved by the holders of more than three-fourths in amount of the outstanding capital stock of The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company;

2. The time for the deposit of preferred and common stock has been extended to and including July 5, 1916, after which date no further deposits will be received except upon such terms and conditions as the Committee may in its discretion determine;

3. A first installment of $5 per share on account of the purchase price of the New Stock which Depositors are entitled to purchase as provided in the Plan is hereby called, payable July 5, 1916 in United States gold coin or its equivalent, either at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, or at the office of Merchants National Bank, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass., the Depositaries under the Plan;

4. Pursuant to arrangements between the Railroad Company and the Committee, stockholders electing to purchase New Stock must deposit their certificates as provided in the Plan and pay said first installment of $5 per share on or before July 5, 1916; and in the event of their failure so to do will have no right to the purchase of New Stock. At the time of the payment of said first installment, certificates of deposit for deposited stock must be presented to the Depositary by which the same were issued for the notation thereon of such payment.

Dated, New York, June 21, 1916.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman,
F. LOTHROP AMES,
THOMAS COCHRAN,
GATES W. McGARRAH,
E. V. R. THAYER,
Committee.

Referring to the above notice, holders of preferred and common stock are advised that the Company has arranged with the above Committee for the offer by said Committee to stockholders of the New Stock which such stockholders are entitled to subscribe for and purchase as provided in the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment. Stockholders desiring to avail themselves of such right of purchase must deposit their certificates and make the payment of $5 per share as set forth in the above notice on or before July 5, 1916. The right to purchase New Stock will be limited to stockholders making the above deposit and payment and otherwise complying with the terms and provisions of the Plan.

Dated, New York, June 21, 1916.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
By F. H. DAVIS, Vice-President and Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY

Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

June 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared an extra dividend of 100% on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on July 14th next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business July 10th. Transfer books will be closed July 11th to 14th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO.

Common Dividend No. 45.

A dividend (No. 45) of One and three quarters (1¾%) per cent., has been declared upon the Common capital stock of the American Graphophone Company, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.

C. W. WODDROP, Treasurer.

DOMINION OF CANADA

5, 10 and 15 Year Temporary 5% Bonds

May be presented at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, New York, for exchange into definitive Bonds of this issue, due in 1921, 1926 and 1931, respectively.

The International Nickel Co.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable August 1, 1916, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 14, 1916.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Sec. & Treas.

New York, June 22, 1916.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
43 Broadway.
New York, June 27, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that there has been declared a dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents Per Share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents Per Share on the Common Stock of the Company, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock on the 14th of August, payable September 1st, at the office of the Company in the City of New York.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Vice-President.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
New York City, June 29, 1916.

A dividend of ONE (1%) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable on August 15, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record on August 5, 1916.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

Bankers Trust Company

Capital and Surplus $25,000,000

Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street
New York

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check

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Safe Deposit Boxes

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Dated Monday, July 3rd, 1916, Payable at the Office of

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Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Also Payable at the Office of our

Chicago Correspondent: Harris Trust & Savings Bank

Boston Correspondent: Harris, Forbes & Co.

First

Albert Lea, Minn., Permanent Improvement 4½s
Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding 4s
Albuquerque, New Mex., Board of Education, School Building 4½s
Albuquerque, New Mex., Funding 5s
Albuquerque, New Mex., General Street Improvement 5s
Arlington Heights, Ill., School Building 5s
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co. Equipment 5s
Belvidere, Ill., School District No. 57, 5s
Benton, Ill., Refunding 4½s
Berryville, Va., Water Works 5s
Big Rapids, Mich., Refunding 4s
Billings, Mont., City Hall 4½s
Billings, Mont., School District No. 2 4½s
Boulder, Colo., Water Wks. 4½s
Bozeman, Mont., Funding, School Series 4s
Broadwater County, Mont., Funding 4s
Buffalo & Susquehanna Ry. Co., Gold Equipment Series "A" 5s
Carbondale, Ill., School District No. 95, 5s
Cascade County, Mont., Court House 4s
Cascade County, Mont., 3½s
Cascade County, Mont., Refunding 5s
Cascade County, Mont., Fdg. 4s
Cass County, Iowa, 4½s
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 4s
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 5s
Charlton, Iowa, Funding 5s
Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Co., Eau Claire, Wis., First Mortgage Gold 5s
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge 5s
Colorado Springs, Colo., School District No. 11, Refunding 5s (El Paso County)
Consumers Power Co. First Lien & Refunding Gold 5s
Cook County, Ill., School Dist. No. 99 (Morton Park) 4½s
Cook County, Ill., School Dist. No. 170 (Chicago Heights) 4s
Coos County, New Hampshire, Court House, 4s
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Independent School District 4½s
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light 6s
Cuthbert, Ga., Water Works 6s
Danville Street Railway & Light Co., Danville, Ill., Refunding Mortgage Gold 5s
Denison & Sherman (Texas Ry. Co.) First Mortgage Gold 5s
Derry, N. H., Water 3½s
Des Moines City Railway Co. General and Refunding 5s
Dexter, Mo., School District, School Building 4½s
Dickey County, N. D., 4½s
Edison Electric Co., New Orleans, La., First Mortgage 5s
Eminence, Ky., Street Improvement 5s
Eugene, Ore., School District No. 4 (Lane County)
Florence, S. C., Sewerage 5s
Freeport Water Co., Ill., 5s
Gallatin County, Mont., High School Building 4s
Gallatin County, Mont., Rfdg. 4s
Genesee, Ida., Water Works 5s
Geneseo Township, Ill., High School District 4½s
Glencoe, Ill., Improvement 4½s
Glenwood, Iowa, Funding 5s
Gorham, N.H., Water Works 4s
Granite, Utah, School Dist. 4½s
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer 5s
Great Falls, Mont., Water Works 5s
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding 4s
Green Bay, Wis., Sewer 4s
Greenville, Ill., Refunding 5s
Helena, Mont., Judgment Fdg. 4s
Helena, Mont., Water Works 5s
Hill County, Mont., Court House and Jail 5s
Hill County, Mont., Funding 5s
Hudson, Iowa, Consolidated School District 5s
Humphrey County, Tenn. Road & Bridge 5s
Huntington, W. Va., 6s
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage 5s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, 5s
Interurban Railway Co. Debenture (Des Moines, Ia.) 6s
Iowa Falls, Iowa, Refunding 4s
Knoxville, Iowa, Judgment Funding 4½s
Knoxville, Tenn., St. Imprvt. 5s
Kossuth County, Iowa, Bridge 4½s
Lincoln County, Mont., Funding 5½s
Lincoln Tel. & Tel. Co. First Mortgage 5s
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. 5s
Lynn Telephone & Telegraph Co. First Mortgage 5s
Manson, Iowa, 6s
Marshalltown, Iowa, Refdg. 4s
Monmouth, Ill., Water Wks. 5s
Montreal Tramways Co. First & Refunding 5s
Morristown, Tenn., Water Wks. Improvement 5s
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Supply, Electric Light & Power Plant 5s
Moweaqua, Ill., School Building
Muskegon, Mich., Gen. Street Improvement 4s
Muskegon, Mich., Refundg. 4½s
Muskegon, Mich., Refunding 5s
Muskegon, Mich., Lake Michigan Water Works 4s
Oklahoma Ry. First Mortgage 5s
Olympia, Wash., Water Wks. 5s
Owosso, Mich., Water Works 5s
Pendleton, Ore., Water Wks. 5s
Pierson, Iowa, School Dist. 5s
Plum Bayou, Ark., Levee Dis. 6s
Pontiac Township, Ill., School District, High School Building
Portland Gen. Electric Co., Portland, Ore., 1st Mort. Gold 5s
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refdg. 5s
Riverside, Ill., School Dist. No. 5, 4½s
Riverside, Ill., Water Wks. 4½s
Rochester, N.H., State Highway 4s
Rosebud County, Mont., Bridge 4½s
St. Joseph, Mich., Bridge 4½s
Scranton Elec. Co., Scranton, Pa., 1st & Refdg. Mtg. Gold 5s
Sedalia, Mo., School District, School Building 4s
Sheridan County, Mont., Funding 5½s
Southern California Edison Co. Refunding 5s
Sparta, Ga., School Building 6s
Spartansburg County, S. C., County Refunding 4½s
Sumter, S. C., Sewerage 5s
Tacoma Eastern Railroad Co. (Wash.) First Mort. Gold 5s
Taylorville, Ill., Township High School District 4½s
Tipton County, Tenn., School 5s
Tullahoma, Tenn., El. Lgt. 4½s
Tullahoma, Tenn., Wat. & Lgt. 5s
Tullahoma, Tenn., Wa. Wks. 4½s
Valley County, Mont., 4½s
Watchemocket, R. I., Fire Dept.
Welden, N. C., Water & Sewer 6s
West Hoboken, N. J., Fdg. 5s
West Hoboken, N.J., School 4½s
White Plains, N. Y., School District No. 1, 5½s
Winnetka, Ill., Park District 5s
Woodlawn, Ala., Refunding 5s
Y.M.C.A. College 1st Mortgage 5s

Second

Armour, South Dak., Independent School District, School Building 5s
Florence, Col., Water Works Refunding 5s
Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Road 4s
Lewistown, Mont., Water 5s
Temple, Tex., Public Independent School Series No. 4, 5s

Fifteenth

Jackson, Mich., Paving, Water & Sewer 4½s
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Refunding 4½s
Redfield, South Dak., School Building 5s
Sedalia, Mo., School Dist. Fdg. 4s

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Expenses of Liquidating May Be Determined.

Finance and Trading Corporation conducts Liquidations for an Agreed Fee, or upon a Percentage Basis. It also Purchases for Cash Assets of Concerns in Liquidation.

F&T

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

Capital and Surplus $6,000,000

55 Cedar Street, New York — Broadway at 73rd, 125th St. at 8th Ave.

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company,

55 CEDAR STREET

On and After July 1st, 1916

Ark., Mer. & Con. Co. Deb. (July 10) 6s	Monterey & Pac. Grove Rwy. Co. 5s
Alexandria, La., Pub. Imprvt. 5s	Monticello, Ga., Sch., Lt. & Water 5s
Amherst Co., Va., Ref. 4½s, Rd. Imp. 5s	Muncie Island Co. 1st 6s
Asheville, N. C., Cemetery 5s	Mutual Life Ins. Co. 5s
Asheville, N. C., School 5s	Mutual Term. Co. of Buff., N.Y. 1st 4s
Asheville, N. C., Water 5s	North Spring Lake, N. J., Water 5s
Assoc. Simmons Hardware Co.'s 5s	Northern Ind. Ry. Co. Consol. 1st 5s
Baton Rouge, La. 4s	Norwalk, Conn. 4s, 4½s
Bergen Co., N.J., R. & Rd. Imp. 4½s	Oskaloosa Traction & Light Co. 5s
Billings, Mont., Fdg. 6s & C. Hall 4½s	Oswego, N.Y., Water (July 15) 4½s
Binghamton, Tenn., St. Imp. 5½s	Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. (July 24) 5s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire Department 4s	Pelham, Ga., School 5s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co. 1st Rdfg. 5s	Pelham, Ga., W., Lt. & Pub. Imp. 5s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co. 2d 5s	Pelham Manor, N.Y., Fire App. 4½s
Cairo, Ga. 5s	Pensacola, Fla., Improvement 4½s
Camden Co., N. J., Bldg. (July 2) 4s	Pensacola, Fla., Sp. Imp. Issue 1912-13 5s
Canandaigua, N.Y., U.F.S.D. No. 1 4s	Pensacola, Fla., Sp. Imp. Issue 1909-10 5s
Cedartown, Ga., High School 5s	Pinellas County, Fla. 5s
Consolidation Coal Co. 4½s	Portland Gas & Coke Co. Rdfg. 5s
Dade Co., Fla., Spec'l Rd. & Br. 6s	Port Vue, Pa., Funding 4½s
Daytona, Fla. 5s	Richland, Ga., W. W. & El. Lt. 5s
Det., Mon. & Tol. Short Line Ry. 5s	Richmond, Va., Various 4s & 4½s
Dunn, N. C. 6s	Rockmart, Ga., Elec. Lt. & Power 5s
Durham, N. C. 4½s, 5s	St. Joseph & Grand Isl'd Ry. Co. 4s
Easton, Palmer & Both. St. Ry. Co. 5s	So. Orange, N. J., Var. 4s, 4½s & 5s
Elberton, Ga. 4½s & 5s	So. Porto Rico Sug. Co. (July 31) 6s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works 4½s	Squaw Cr'k D.D. No. 1, Holt Co., Mo., 6s
Essex County, N. J., Land 4½s	Statesville, N. C., R. R. Aid 6s
Essex County, N. J., Park 4½s	Stonington, Conn., S. Dis. No. 18 4s
Fairmont Coal Co. 5s	Sullivan Water Co. 1st 6s
Fairview, N. J., Funding 5s	Syracuse, N.Y., 3.33⅓s-4½s, Bridge 4½s
Fort Pierce, Fla., Public Utility 6s	Tampa, Fla., Refunding 5s
Fresno City Water Co. 5s	Telfair County, Ga., Court House 5s
Glassport, Pa., School District 4½s	Toledo, O., 4s, Various 4s
Glassport, Pa., Bere 5s	Toledo, Ohio, Education 4s
Greensboro, N.C., St., Sew. & W. W. 4s	Toronto, Canada, Local Imprvt. 4s
Greenwich, Conn., Ref'g. 4½s, Sch. 4½s	U. S. Mort. & Tr. Co. Series "K" 4s
Greenwood Co., S. C. 5½s	U. S. Mort. & Tr. Co. Series "L" 4s
Griffin, Ga., Sewer, W. & Light 5s	W., L. & P. Co. of Hot Springs, S.D. 5s
Hawaii Territory Improvement 3½s	Water Works Co. (San Antonio) 5s
Henderson, N. C. 5s	Waynesboro, Ga., Water Works 5s
Hillsborough Co., Fla., Sch. Dis. 6s	Wellsville, N.Y., Elec. Lt. & Wat. 4½s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal 5s	Westchester Co., N.Y., 1st Fire Dist. 6s
Jennings, La., School 5s	Westerly, R. I., Refunding 4s
Key West, Fla., Refunding 5s	W. Indianapolis, Ind., Fdg. (July 6) 5s
Lawrence, N. Y., Street Impr. 4.60s	West Orange, N. J., Educational 4s
Lynchburg, Va., Public Impr. 4½s	Wilkes-Barre, Pa., City Imprvt. 4s
Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Navigation Co. Deb. 5s	Wilmington, N. C., Refunding 4s
Miami, Fla. 5½s	Yellowstone Co., Mont., S.D. No. 2. 4½s
	Yosemite Valley R. R. Co. 5s

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE JULY, 1916, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s	Macon, Dublin & Savannah R. R. Co. 1st 5s
Athens Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s	National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st 5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Sks. Fd. 5s	New Orleans City & Lake R. R. Co. 1st 5s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s	New Orleans R. R. Co. Gen. 5s
City of Ore., Mo., W.W. & Elect. Lt. 5s	New Orleans Ry. & Lt. Co. Gen. 4½s
City of Rome, Ga., Ren. or Ref. Mtge. 4½s	Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s
City of Sedalia, Mo., Refdg. 4½s	Paducah City Railway 1st Cons. 5s
Cent. Market St. Ry. Co. 1st S. F. 5s	Pine Bluff Co. 1st 30-year Gold
Citizens Gas & Electric Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s	Plattsburgh Traction Company 1st 6s
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., 1st Refdg. 50 year 5s	Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Co., Inc. 50-year 5% Gold
Clinchfield Coal Co. 1st 5s	Ruhm Phosphate Mining Co. 1st 6s
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s	St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. 1st 5s
East Hampton Elect. Light Co. 6s	Sharon & Newcastle Railways Co. 1st Lien S. F. 5s
East Ohio Gas Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s	Somerset County, N. J., Building 4s
Edison Electric Light & Power Co. of Erie, Pa., 1st 6s	South Shore Gas Co. 1st 5s
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Co. of Phila. 1st Mtge. 5s	Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Erie County Elect. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s	Underground Elec. Railways Co. of London, Ltd., 4½% Bonds of 1933
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. General Refunding 4s	Underwriters Bldg. Co. 1st 5s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Rfdg. 4½s	United Fuel Gas Co. 1st S. F. 6s
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st 5s	United Gas & Elec. Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 5s
Hackensack Water Co. 1st 4s	United Light & Railways Co. 6% Notes
Hamilton Ridge Lumber Co. Purchase Money 1st 6s	Utica Belt Line St. R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Indianapolis Water Co. Gen. Mtge. 5s	Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co. Gen. 5s
Jonesville, S. C., School Dist. 5½s	Virginia-Portland Cement Co. 1st 5s
Kansas City Railways Co. 2nd 6s, Series A	Washington Sugar Co. 1st 6s
Kansas City Railways Co. 2nd 5s, Series B	Willapa Elect. Co. 1st Gold 6s
Kan. City So. Ry. Co. Ref. & Imp. 5s	Worcester & Conn. East Ry. Co. 1st 4½s
Knoxville Ry. & Lt. Co. 2 year Coll. 6% Notes	Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & L. Co. 1st S. F. 5s
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1939	
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1920	
Lockport Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. Refunding 5s	

DUE JULY 14, 1916.

Wladikawkas Ry. Co. (Russia) 4s

DUE JULY 15, 1916

Cent. R. R. of Haiti 1 yr. 5% Notes
Ristigouche Salmon Club

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO.

June 6, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared quarterly dividends of 2% on the Preferred Stock and 5% on the Common Stock; also an extra Cash Dividend of 20% on the Common Stock, and an extra Stock Dividend of 18% on the Common Stock; all payable on July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record June 17, 1916.

P. A. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Co.

Quarterly Dividend No. 121—3%

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

Quarterly Dividend No. 29—1%

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. has been declared, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1916.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

A Dividend of One dollar and seventy-five cents (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable September 1, 1916, to all Stockholders of record August 14, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. E. PETERS, Secretary.

Detroit, Mich., June 28, 1916.

THE M

COTTON IRREGULAR IN A DULL SESSION

Trade Not Inclined to Take a Positive Stand Pending Government Report.

JULY LOSES 7 POINTS

Tomorrow's Figures Expected to Show an Increase in Acreage of About 10 Per Cent.

Cotton closed barely steady yesterday after a dull session which left prices irregular, with July 7 points net lower and the new crop months 1 to 2 points higher. The trade is showing no disposition to take any positive stand prior to the publication of the Government report, which will be issued from Washington at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. It will give the acreage, which is expected to show an increase of about 10 per cent., and the condition of the crop, concerning which there are conflicting views.

Some of the private authorities have predicted a decline in condition, but the general expectation calls for an improvement of from 1 to 2 points. The last report gave a condition of 77.6.

Tomorrow's report will be the first opportunity that has been afforded the trade for figuring on the indicated crop. A condition of 100, according to the calculations of the Department of Agriculture, gives a production of 234 pounds in lint cotton per acre. The crop is always figured in bales of 478 pounds net weight.

The calculation would be as follows: Multiply the acreage by 234, and divide by 478 to get the number of bales that would be raised on the acreage, if the condition represented 100. This result should then be multiplied by the per cent. of 100 given as the crop condition by the report.

Several private crop reports are being issued this week. The Giles report on condition and acreage will be published some time this morning. A. Norden & Co. yesterday reported the condition at 80.4, against 81.4 last month.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; middling 13.15c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	13.05	12.97	12.98 flat	13.05@13.06
Oct.	13.23	13.15	13.19@	13.19@13.20
Dec.	13.37	13.33	13.37@13.38	13.35@13.36
Jan.	13.45	13.38	13.42@13.43	13.41@13.42
Mar.	13.63	13.56	13.60@13.60	13.59@13.60
May	13.77	13.71	13.74@13.76	13.74 bid

Total port receipts, 11,907 bales; last week, 11,010 bales; last year, 2,844 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,833	1,481	580
New Orleans	3,401	3,780	630
Mobile	842	346	2
Savannah	1,571	1,668	528
Charleston	5	21	26
Wilmington	265	645	138
Norfolk	490	1,704	209

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	94	88	372
Memphis	211	287	1,012
St. Louis	4	1,367	115
Houston	1,561	542	559

Exports, 14,298 bales; total thus far this season, 5,478,890 bales; total last season, 8,074,022 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
525	Galveston	18,775	134,180	148,561
1,720	New Orleans	13.06	217,745	173,292
....	Mobile	12.04	16,449	16,336
1,041	Savannah	13.00	98,544	70,018
....	Charleston	12⅝	36,794	53,627
....	Wilmington	12⅝	17,837	38,619
289	Norfolk	13.00	53,546	50,843
682	Augusta	12.88	76,813	85,421
1,100	Memphis	13.25	63,510	94,958
....	St. Louis	13¼	12,264	22,313
329	Houston	13.05	42,176	67,297

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points advance, at 8.21d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 9,000 bales. American, 4,000. Market closed quiet.

NEED PAPER AND SUGAR.

Russians Are Desirous of Obtaining These Articles Here.

E. C. Porter, Secretary of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, yesterday gave out a statement dealing with the opening in Russia at this time for printing and other papers and for sugar. The Chamber's connections in Russia reported that a great scarcity of paper of all kinds existed, and that Russian dealers were desirous of getting in touch with American producers who are in a position to furnish paper.

"The duty on paper," said Mr. Porter, "has been recently reduced 82½ kopeks per pood, a pood being equivalent to 36.11 pounds. Prices have been increased from 200 to 300 per cent., and there is a real paper famine in Russia. American firms desiring to open up connections in Russia in regard to the paper situation can do so through our Chamber."

The advices received by the local Chamber are to the effect that a splendid opportunity exists for the introduction of American sugar into the Russian market, there being a noticeable scarcity of refined sugar in Russia at the present time. The whole production of the Russian sugar refineries for 1916 and for the early part of 1917 have been requisitioned by the Government for the use of the army. The Chamber's statement said Russian firms realized that there will be a definite insufficiency of sugar at the end of the year. In consequence, it was added, they were anxious to receive offers from refineries in the United States in regard to the prices at which sugar can be supplied in Russia. The Chamber will furnish full information to those interested.

EXPORTS DOUBLE IN YEAR.

$252,592,070 Worth Shipped from New York in May.

Foreign commerce in the Customs District of New York in May had a value of $367,678,514, according to a report made public yesterday by Collector Dudley Field Malone. May exports from New York more than doubled, compared with the corresponding month last year, their value being set at $252,592,070, against $124,588,186 in May, 1915.

The extraordinary demands being made by Europe on this country for war supplies were evidenced by the fact that of the total exports, $212,604,356 went to the British Isles and the Continent. No shipments during May were recorded as being made direct to Germany. A similar condition existed as to Austro-Hungarian exports from here. The largest consumers of American supplies shipped out of this port in May were England, $90,592,948; France, $52,469,084, and Russia, $24,646,754. In May, 1915, Russia's purchases here totaled only $6,029,615.

Imports during May rose to $115,086,444, against $76,322,944 in the same month last year. Despite the war, Europe sent merchandise, the bulk of it manufactured, worth $46,116,084, a gain over May, 1915, of $14,729,393.

DISCREDIT BANK LETTER.

Federal Reserve Officials Didn't Issue Anonymous Circular.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has sent a letter to all of its member banks informing them that an anonymous communication mailed from Philadelphia to members of the Federal Reserve System has no official sanction. The communication contained an extract from Section 9 of the Federal Reserve act entitled, "Failure to company with regulations," with certain words underlined.

This is the second time that some one has gone to the expense and trouble of mailing this part of the act to banks, evidently with the idea of calling the members' attention to a possible way of getting out of the Federal Reserve System without incurring the risk of enforced liquidation.

Neither the Reserve Board nor the officers of the New York bank have traced down the sender of the anonymous letters, and they are at a loss to know what object is in view, other than the creation of prejudice against the new banking system.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Prices in the wheat market were firmer, closing with net gains of ⅝ to 1c. Shorts were the best buyers, but there was more or less demand from commission houses on the theory that the technical position had been materially strengthened by recent operations, while, moreover, the opinion seems to be gaining ground that the new crop wheat will be in good demand if it escapes a wet harvest and the quality holds as good as the early samples indicate. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.13½, No. 2 hard Winter at $1.16, No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.22; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.24⅝c, free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	101⅝	100¼	101½	100⅝	107½
September	1.03	1.01⅝	1.03	1.04	1.02½
December	1.08¼	1.06⅞	1.08	1.07⅜	1.05⅝

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active and firm, especially for the July position, which showed net gains for the day of ¾c, while the other months were ¼ to ⅝c higher. The strength in the cash position, and further export sales of about 400,000 bushels prayed the principal sustaining factors of the day, which more than offset the weather, which was exceptionally favorable for the best advancement of the new crop. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½c, cash, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	75⅛	74½	75⅝	74⅝	74
September	74⅝	73	73⅞	73¼	72½
December	63¼	62½	62⅝	62½	64

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively heavier than either wheat or corn, owing to favorable reports from the new crop and apparent pressure of new crop offers. Price changes were narrow, however, and final quotations were ⅛c net lower to ⅛c net higher. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 46¼c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47½c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@46¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	39¼	38¾	39	39¼	45⅞
September	38¼	38⅛	38⅜	38⅜	37⅜
December	40¼	39⅞	40¼	40	39¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive and somewhat irregular, but on the whole the undertone was steady to firm, and there were comparatively small offerings except near the close, when July pork broke sharply under liquidation. Receipts of hogs were quite liberal and the hog market was easy. Receipts at Chicago were 26,000; estimated for Friday, 18,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	13.15	12.97	13.12	13.00	9.40
September	13.35	13.15	13.35	13.17	9.62
Ribs—					
July	13.67	13.47	13.65	13.55	10.40
September	13.80	13.60	13.77	13.62	10.67
Pork—					
July	25.55	25.10	25.10	24.75	16.80
September	24.75	24.20	24.65	24.32	17.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

Until after midday there was little feature to the market for cottonseed oil, but late covering promoted a fair advance, and the close showed 4 to 8 points net gain. Sales amounted to 8,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Spot			10.80@		10.50
July	10.82	10.82	10.87@10.95	10.80	10.80
August	10.77	10.77	10.80@10.82	10.70	10.70
September	10.75	10.68	10.73@10.74	10.68	10.68
October	9.82	9.75	9.79@ 9.81	9.74	9.74
November	8.90	8.81	8.86@ 8.91	8.84	8.84
December	8.80	8.73	8.76@ 8.80	8.74	8.74
January	8.84	8.82	8.82@ 8.84	8.74	

CANADA EXTENDS CREDIT.

Bankers Offer $25,000,000 More for War Purchases.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, June 29.—The Minister of Finance, as a result of his conference yesterday with the Canadian Bankers' Association, was able to cable the British Treasurer today that $25,000,000 further Canadian credit for the purchase of war munitions and supplies was immediately available.

With the $50,000,000 already advanced by the Dominion Government and the previous loan of $75,000,000 by the Canadian bankers a total of $150,000,000 has been found in Canada for the Imperial Government to meet its commitments here.

The transaction has been carried out through the Minister of Finance as trustee for the banks and for the Imperial Treasury. If has been greatly facilitated by the offer of Sir Thomas White to rediscount at any time the Imperial Treasury bills held as collateral for the advances.

Available bank funds are so large that it is not believed such rediscounting will be at all necessary, but the facilities for discount which have been provided has made possible the transaction on a large scale.

It is the intention of the Minister of Finance to adopt again this Fall the plan which proved so successful last year of providing discount facilities for the financing of the Western crop movement.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29.—Thirty-seven corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $1,393,500, were chartered today. They include:

Trans-Atlantic Aeroplane Company, Inc., airships, $500,000; H. R. Flint, M. E. Fitzpatrick, F. R. O'Neil, Broadway and Fifty-first St.

Upper Saranac Company, Inc., Santa Clara, hotel, $100,000; E. E. and E. W. Rankin, H. Mills, Upper Saranac.

Associated Art Films, Inc., films, $100,000; L. L. Stewart, M. M. Burger, L. J. Beck, Pulitzer Building.

B. T. Gladding & Co., Inc., South Otselic, fish lines, tackles, braided fabrics, articles, cordage, $320,000; E. J. Angell, H. B. Mathewson, R. R. Brown, South Otselic.

Guardian Finance and Trading Corporation, Eddyville, merchandise, realty, construction, $100,000; C. H. Owen, H. E. Von Pein, V. M. Whitlock, 35 Nassau St.

The Vapor Gasoline Economizer Company, Inc., auto accessories, devices, $100,000; T. W. Brennan, H. B. Dean, D. E. Walton, 1,270 Broadway.

Eon Manufacturing Company, Inc., hardware, mechanical devices, $30,000; A. S. Hedlock, B. Levi, J. A. Hudson, Tarrytown.

Keo Realty Corporation, Bronx, realty, construction, $20,000; C. W., F. K., and W. T. Keogh, 570 Bergen Ave., Bronx.

The Embros Cloak and Suit Company, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $50,000; M. Goodman, M. Weiner, M. Heller, 200 West 113th St.

Main Products of America, Inc., commission, selling agents, merchandise, $50,000; F. R. Serri, B. Friman, O. Stromberg, 154 Nassau St.

Pathephone Distributers' Co. of New York, Inc., Bronx, talking machines, phonographs, musical instruments, $50,000; H. A., E. I., and L. Ricca, 2,382 7th Av.

Mutual Clothing and Tailoring Co., Inc., men's clothing, $20,000; T. Hellpern, L. Sodikow, I. Affachiner, 24 East 98th St.

United Cutlery Co., Inc., cutlery, $20,000; F. E., A. J., and H. B. Silverman, 170 East Houston St.

Grieine Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., wines, liquors, $10,000; H. and H. Grieine, L. Markey, 324 Senator St., Brooklyn.

Allen & Co., Inc., Bronx, tobacconists, $10,000; E. J. Flynn, E. J. Walsh, W. J. McKeown, 2,308 3d Av.

G. B. Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., wines, liquors, $15,000; R. and H. Grieine, L. Markey, 324 Senator St., Brooklyn.

Simone Meyer Button Co., Inc., buttons, $10,000; R. Kornhauser, M. E. Meyer, B. Simone, 816 East 26th St.

Burchill Construction Co., Inc., Syracuse, contracting, construction, realty, $5,000; W. J. Leahy, E. J., and J. R. Burchill, 924 West Genesee St., Syracuse.

Ulster Tissue Mills, Inc., paper products, treat chemically, wax paper, coffee, $10,000; F. J. Garcia, D. S. Barr, M. I. St. John, 27 Cedar St.

Alexander Gross Co., Inc., motors, engines, $10,000; G. B. Bell, C. J. Cross, L. Alexander, 14 Morningside Av.

Cassese Ponsio Cigar Co., Inc., tobacco, cigars, $10,000; R. and G. Ponsio, A. Cassese, 178 Bay 23d St., Bath Beach, Brooklyn.

Waverly Motor Co., Inc., Waverly, garage, $10,000; A. A. Nichols, H. A. Ellis, F. E. Lyford, Waverly.

Montauk Coat and Apron Supply Co., Inc., Brooklyn, laundry, coat, and apron supply, $5,000; F. Farruggia, H. H. and M. E. Miller, 1,112 Dean St., Brooklyn.

The Legislative Information Corporation, Albany, departmental information, $5,000; F. A. Kolman, R. G. MacKay, J. G. Griffin, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Rock Light Co., Inc., Queens, lamps, machinery, $5,000; E. B. and W. P. Rockstroh, L. Kornfeld, 56 Oxford Av., Richmond Hill.

Jane O'Day From Broadway Co., Inc., theatrical, $5,000; A. Werner, M. Klein, H. White, 172 Fordham St., City Island.

New York Flying Yacht Club, Inc., aerial machines, mechanical devices, 100 shares no par value, begin business with $500; C. Nichols, H. I. Dummer, T. A. Clements, 115 Broadway.

The Q. Corporation, advertising, publicity, advertising devices, 500 shares, no par value, begin business with $2,500; T. P. Siegrfeurled, O. Hoffman, C. A. Birchfield, 110 West 40 St.

The New Idea Waist Co., Inc., ladies' waists, fabrics, $5,000; H. Mates, N. Schiesel, S. Rosenberg, 98 Barrett St., Brooklyn.

Authorizations: The Lancaster Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., of West Virginia, principal office, Lancaster, Ohio, $350,000. Representative, W. R. Brown, 2,029 Broadway, Manhattan.

Stasz Milling Co., Inc., Massachusetts, mining, quarrying, milling rock, slate, talc, graphite, feldspar $75,000. Representative, Arthur B. Shutte, Hampton.

Capital increases: American Uniform Co., Manhattan, from 20 shares of no par value to 11,000 shares, of which 1,000 are preferred, $100 each, and amount to carry on business from $2,000 to $150,000. Imperial Color Works, Inc., Glens Falls, $100,000 to $200,000; the paper Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $8,000.

Capital reduction: George W. MacCutcheon Co., New York, $80,000 to $6,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Milton Pembleton, Inc., Monroe; Coe-Mortimer Co., Manhattan; Iroquois Rubber Co., Buffalo; Fishel & Gorman, Inc., Brooklyn; the William Aluminum Company, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—Charters filed:

National Home Furniture Co., Newark, deal in furniture and merchandise, $10,000: Morris Sachs, Harrison; Harry Fleischer, Jacob Brock, Newark.

Commercial Express Co., Elizabeth, transport merchandise by land or water, $250,000; Edwin Richard Rizer, New York; George W. Sutton, Rochelle, N. Y.; Samuel B. Von Der Smith, New York.

Henry Becker & Son, Inc., Roseland, N. J., conduct a dairy business, $10,000; Henry Becker, Floyd E. Becker, and Francis L. Becker.

Gloucester Sanitary Milk Co., Gloucester City, conduct dairies, $100,000; William J. Van Meter, John J. Dennery, Henry J. Girard, Gloucester City.

Delaware Charter.

DOVER, Del., June 29.—Charter filed:

The Western Pacific Railroad Corporation, purchase, hold, own, sell, and transfer bonds, stocks, debentures, contracts, obligations, &c., of railroads, $75,000,000; Albridge C. Smith, South Orange, N. J.; Frank Marsh, Harrison Tweed, both of New York.

Capital increase: Cities Service Co. of New York, $65,000,000 to $100,000,000. Of the $100,000,000, $60,000,000 will be preferred stock and $40,000,000 will be common stock. With this authorization the company will now be in a position to take over certain associated properties and pay the stock dividends on the common stock which were announced May 26 to the stockholders of this company was incorporated in 1910.

Capital increase: Pathe Freres Phonograph Co., New York, $900,000 to $1,300,000.

French Senate Passes War Budget.

PARIS, June 29.—The Senate today adopted without change the Government's War Appropriation bill already passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The appropriations are for the third quarter of 1916.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS St. Paul.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 1, SS Chicago.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 29, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 1, SS Duca d'Aosta.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:26|Sun sets..7:32|Moon sets..7:57

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:29	7:45	1:36	1:30
Governors Island	8:10	8:19	2:15	2:13
Hell Gate	10:16	10:23	3:58	3:54

Arrived—Thursday, June 29.

SS Principessa Laetitia, Gibraltar, June 12.
SS Saxoleine, Cardiff, June 15.
SS Monvise, Palermo, June 8.
SS Yuna, Macoris, June 22.
SS Loviand, Preston, June 15.
SS Corfe Castle, Boston, June 27.
SS Mae, Matanzas, June 22.
SS Curaca, Norfolk, June 27.
SS El Dia, New Orleans, June 24.
SS Van Der Duyn, Tanamo, June 22.
SS Majoren, Liverpool, June 17.
SS Anvers, Boston, June 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	June 13
Bowden	Jamaica	June 23
Manin	Palermo	June 6
Santa Marta	Kingston	June 5
*Lapland	Liverpool	June 21
Farmsum	Kirkwall	June 15
Minas Geraes	Para	June 18
Stephen	Barbados	June 23
Canadian	Demerara	June 17
Zulia	Porto Rico	June 24
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 27
Concho	Galveston	June 24
El Norte	Galveston	June 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 27

DUE TOMORROW.

Queen Margaret	Liverpool	June 17
Pythia	Birkenhead	June 16
Ikaria	Archangel	June 15
Glencoe	Barry	June 16
Owego	Algiers	June 14
Breiz Izel	Oran	June 18

DUE SUNDAY.

New York	Liverpool	June 24
St. George	Liverpool	June 19
Guyane	Bordeaux	June 18
Dijon	Bordeaux	June 17
Alaunia	London	June 21
Trecarne	Oran	June 12

DUE MONDAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	June 24
Ben Nevis	Havre	June 18
Livingston Court	Bordeaux	June 19
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 1
Floridel	Halifax	July 1
Brazos	San Juan	June 28
Nehos	Progreso	June 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	June 25

DUE TUESDAY.

Rochambeau	Bordeaux	June 26
Andyk	Rotterdam	June 18
Vinovia	London	June 19
Mexico	Havana	July 1
Medina	Galveston	June 28
Sabine	Mobile	June 27
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Corona	Bordeaux	June 19
Caserta	Genoa	June 20
Snowdonian	Marseilles	June 19
Lancastrian	London	June 21
Tanafjord	Kirkwall	June 20
Satsuma	Sunderland	June 21
Cleveland Range	Dundee	June 20
Roath	Havre	June 20
Panama	Cristobal	June 29

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panaman, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Camaguey, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Norden, Clenfuegos	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Duca d'Aosta, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Buenos Aires	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oregonian, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Cameronia, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Millinocket, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monteserrat, Cadiz	8:00A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Imperator, Demerara	——	2:00 P.M.
Palermo, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mitazo, Naples	——	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Sibiria, at Bordeaux, June 25.
SS Meranke, at Kirkwall, June 28.
SS Storpfeld, at Liverpool, June 28.
SS Sargento Albuquerque, at Para, June 28.
SS Trelawny, at Genoa, June 17.
SS Progresso, at Lisbon, June 22.
SS Almirante, at Colon, June 29.

Sailed.

SS Sliedrecht, from Kirkwall, June 28.
SS Chincha, from Coronel, June 28.
SS Lopez y Lopez, from Cadiz, June 21.
SS Fixos, from Piraeus, June 24.
SS Panama, from Colon, June 29.
SS Kangaroo, from Panama, June 29.
SS Deli, from Panama, June 29.
SS Ipalis, from Fort Talbot, June 28.
SS Kristianfiord, from Bergen, June 29.
SS Soestdyk, from Rotterdam, June 29.
SS Beukelsdyk, from Rotterdam, June 29.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JUNE 29.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 125 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 133 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 294 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, bound for New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Santa Barbara, Boston to New York, was 8 miles S. of Block Island at 3 P. M.
SS Westwortord, St. Nazaire to New York, was 100 miles E. at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 117 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 175 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 160 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 140 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Santa Catalina, Balboa to New York, was 91 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Mails.

Transatlantic Mails.

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca d'Aosta.....July 1

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark), Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.), (sea post)—St. Paul.....July 1

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.), (sea post)—Chicago.....July 1

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Andania.....July 1

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following steamships, May 21: Shanghai, June 2; Yokohama, June 10, and Honolulu, June 20—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo, were dispatched east on June 24, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, July 1.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....June 30

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, and China, (specially addressed,) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru.....July 2

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....June 30

Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru...July, 3

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.July 7

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....July 8

DRAWS LINE ON SHIRKERS.

Asquith Will Be Lenient with Recruits Who Object Conscientiously.

LONDON, June 29.—Premier Asquith today made his promised statement in the House of Commons regarding the procedure of the War Office toward conscientious objectors to military service, who had committed offenses in this connection.

All men who honestly objected to military service, said the Premier, ought to be able to avail themselves of exemption privileges. Those who put forward the plea of conscientious objection as a cloak to cover indifference to respond to the national call ought to be treated with the utmost vigor.

The Premier announced that genuine conscientious objectors who undertook to perform work of national importance would cease to be the subject of military discipline.

NAVAL DEBRIS AT JUTLAND.

Articles from Warspite and Marlborough Washed Ashore.

BERLIN, June 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—It is reported from Copenhagen that in the last few days caps and other objects from warships which participated in the Skagerrak battle have drifted ashore on the Jutland coast. According to this information, there have been identified articles from the British battleships Warspite and Marlborough, the British destroyer Nestor, the German battleship Pommern and the German cruiser Wiesbaden.

Loss of the Pommern, Wiesbaden, and Nestor has been announced officially. German statements that the Marlborough and Warspite were sunk were denied officially by the British, who asserted both vessels were safe in port.

'BEEF TRUST' PAYS BIG TAX.

McKenna Declares Chicago Packers Have Made Up Arrears.

LONDON, June 29.—Asked in the House of Commons today whether he could say how much income tax "the American Beef Trust" has paid during the financial year ending in March, 1916, Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied:

"I fear that I am precluded from publishing the details asked for, but I may say that in the course of the year 1915-16 and the present quarter of the current year very considerable sums have been paid, including arrears for past years, while substantial progress has been made in negotiations regarding liabilities still outstanding."

Expect Another Great Russian Loan.

LONDON, Friday, June 30.—A Stockholm dispatch to The Morning Post says it is expected there that the Russian loan just arranged by American bankers will be followed by a further great loan. This, the dispatch adds, is to be used for railway building and industrial purposes in Russia.

Delightful Sunday Outings.

STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL

To Bridgeport

Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10.00 A.M.
Fulton St., North River, 10.30 A.M.
Return, Lv. Bridgeport, 4.00 P.M.
Due New York, Pier 14, N.R., 8.00 P.M.

A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.
Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursions.

The New England Steamship Co.

Sunday and Holiday Trips

Str. RICHARD PECK

To NEW HAVEN

Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9.30 A.M.
Foot of East 22d St., 10.00 A.M.
Return Lv., New Haven, 4.30 P.M.
Due New York, 9.00 P.M.

A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND.
VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.
FARE, SUNDAY, JULY 2, $1.00
FARE, TUESDAY, JULY 4, $1.50
Children Betw. 5 and 12 Yrs., Half Fare.
MUSIC—DINING ROOM—LUNCH COUNTER.
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on the day of excursions.

The New England Steamship Co.

BEAR MOUNTAIN and HIGHLAND LAKE

45 MILES UP THE HUDSON.
Weekday and Sunday Trips.
TWO-BOAT SERVICE.
Str. "Highlander" lvs. Battery 9:15 A.M.
Str. "Rosedale" leaves West 129th St., 10.00; Yonkers, 10.30 A. M.

Special Trips **Saturday, July 1st**
MORNING and AFTERNOON

Str. "Rosedale" leaves Battery 9.15, West 129th St. 10.00, Yonkers 10.30 A. M.
Str. "Highlander" Leaves Battery 1.30, W. 132d St. 2 P. M. About 2 hrs. at Bear Mt.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON TRIP will be continued throughout the season.
Round Trip, Weekdays 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
MUSIC, DANCING. McAllister Stbt. Co.

SUNDAY SAIL
Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip
Newburgh, Beacon and Poughkeepsie
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunch room.
SAME TRIP JULY 4.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

Afternoon Trip
Bear Mt. & West Point
Steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON." Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant and a perfect afternoon's outing; 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post. Round trip, $1.
BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later.
$1.00 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms.
Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS," Daily at 9 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Str. GRAND REPUBLIC, Rockaway Beach Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 878.

NEW YORK'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE RESORT
GLEN ISLAND
EVERYTHING NEW
Str. "Gen. Lincoln" leaves Battery Today 10 A. M., 2 & 8 P. M. E. 24th St., 10:30, 2:30, 6:30.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River

MARSHALL DARES HOUSE TO IMPEACH

In Letters to Judiciary Chairman, U. S. Attorney Says That Alone Will Give Him Hearing.

WON'T MEET COMMITTEE

Repeats That the Sub-committee's Report Is Intended to Protect a Congressman.

CAN'T GET A COPY OF IT

Court Sustains Indictments Against Monnett and Taylor in Munitions Strike Cases.

Following the refusal of the Federal District Court yesterday to dismiss the indictments found against Frank S. Monnett, ex-Attorney General of Ohio, and Jacob Taylor, President of Labor's National Peace Council, charging them with having engaged in a conspiracy with Congressman Frank Buchanan and others to violate the Sherman law by fomenting strikes among munition workers and laborers on steamship piers, H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, made public the correspondence that passed between himself and Representative Edwin Y. Webb, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, whose subcommittee investigated Mr. Marshall and his office and reported him in contempt. The District Attorney waited also until the jury that has been trying Rae Tanzer was discharged before making the letters public.

The sub-committee held Mr. Marshall in contempt because of a letter written to the committee in which he frankly expressed his opinion of the committee and impugned its motives. His opinion has not changed, if the correspondence is an index. He believes that if he and his subordinates committed the offense narrated in the report of the sub-committee he is not only guilty of contempt, but he should be impeached. He seeks an impeachment because, he says, this will give him the opportunity to carry his case before a tribunal where he will get a fair hearing.

Mr. Marshall said that when the subcommittee made its report he tried to obtain a copy, but was told that it was confidential, in face of the fact that it was accessible to at least one newspaper and that Benjamin Slade, Miss Tanzer's lawyer, had apparent knowledge of its contents. He charges that the report was made public to influence the finding of the jury in the Tanzer case. This was one of the matters investigated by the sub-committee which found fault with Mr. Marshall's conduct.

Method of Investigators.

The method of the investigators, he writes, has given rise to widespread belief that the sub-committee's efforts were directed toward aiding Congressman Frank Buchanan, who is under indictment here, with Monnett, Taylor, and others, and making it dangerous and difficult for any District Attorney to prosecute a member of Congress.

Mr. Marshall wrote his first letter in reply to one from Congressman Webb inviting him to appear before the committee on June 23 and granting him an hour in which to make a statement. The same space of time was to be granted to Congressman Buchanan, who made the charges against Mr. Marshall. Here is the letter:

June 21, 1916.

My dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 19, 1916, in which you extend me the privilege of appearing before the Judiciary Committee on Friday, June 23, at 10 o'clock, at the Judiciary Committee rooms at the House of Representatives and make such statement or argument or give such testimony as I may deem advisable concerning the charges made and testimony taken under House Resolution 90, copy of which you inclose. You further state that the committee would be glad to extend me one hour's time.

I read in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 20 what purports to be a report of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, consisting of Messrs. Carlin, Card, and Nelson, in which report the sub-committee makes certain findings of fact but does not recommend impeachment proceedings. I have not been as yet furnished with an authentic copy of the report of the sub-committee, although I tried to obtain one.

Attack on His Conduct.

In the report of the sub-committee, as printed in THE TIMES, there are a number of strictures on my personal conduct and on the conduct of my assistants and on the general conduct of the office of which I am the head. So far as the report involves strictures on the conduct of my assistants, I beg to say that I am personally conversant with the real facts of the different transactions alluded to in the report and that I take full responsibility for the conduct of my assistants and have knowledge of everything that they have done.

I differ completely with the conclusion at which the sub-committee has arrived. If the charges, or any of the charges, which they make against me are true, it is my opinion that I should be impeached and removed from office. I can hardly imagine a lower standard that could be set for public officials than would be set if the Judiciary Committee on such a report as this advocated the dropping of the prosecution. If I caused the indictment of any man or woman for the purpose of aiding a friend; if I failed to prosecute any case for improper reasons; if I prosecuted any cases out of malignity or cruelty, or if my office is so run as not to inspire public confidence and is run in a lax and improper way, it seems to me to be a most extraordinary thing that I should not be prosecuted to the limit of the power of Congress and removed from office.

You are, I suppose, of course, aware that the evidence on which the sub-committee has based its report was taken in a proceeding to which I was not present nor represented nor given any opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses; you are also aware, I suppose, that I have never been afforded any opportunity to present my side in regard to any of the accusations which the sub-committee makes against me

Calls Report Unwarranted.

The derogatory statements made in the report of the sub-committee are each and all of them wholly unwarranted by the facts. If in regard to any of these statements the sub-committee had afforded me an opportunity of imparting the real facts, the whole matter could have been presented to your Judiciary Committee in connection with their report, on which the Judiciary Committee is now about to act. So far as I have observed in the proceedings of the sub-committee, except as to one or two minor matters, their whole effort seems to have been directed to getting evidence in support of the charges without any serious effort to ascertain the answer to any of those various facts, which they now accept as true and set forth in their report to the whole Judiciary Committee as findings of fact.

Under these circumstances I should assume that the whole committee of the Judiciary Committee before taking action on this report of the sub-committee would feel that it was fair to me to give me an opportunity to take up the charges of the subcommittee point by point and introduce evidence of the real facts concerning the different transactions referred to. I realize, of course, that I have no right to make any demand for a hearing, and whether or not I am to be accorded one, and of what sort, depends entirely on the whole Committee of the Judiciary as to the method in which charges as serious as these should be investigated.

You will, I am sure, realize that it would be utterly out of the question for me to take up the various accusations made by the sub-committee and dispose of them in the one hour's time which you offer to allow me next Friday. To present fully and completely to you the real facts concerning these different charges I would have to call several witnesses and get together a number of documents, the necessity of which will be indicated when I read an official report of the sub-committee.

I will leave to you the determination of the question of whether I am to be given a real opportunity to present my side of the case to your honorable committee, and if you will give me any reasonable notice of any time which you may fix I shall be prepared to produce before your body evidence which I feel confident will convince you of the total inaccuracy of each and every one of the derogatory statements made in the report of the sub-committee.

Question of Precedent.

If you do not desire to give me a hearing before your committee such as the findings of fact of the subcommittee call for, it seems to me that I am entitled to ask you to consider the proposition suggested at the outset of this letter. I submit to you that it would be a lamentable precedent for your committee to set if it should accept the report of this subcommittee as its own and should at the same time adopt its conclusion that the matter should be dropped. If the report of the sub-committee is accepted, the consequence, it seems to me, should certainly be that charges against me should be sent to the Senate and that I should be impeached. Such a proceeding would afford me an opportunity of finding some tribunal where I would have a right to present my side of these different matters and where I could get the hearing which has never been given me by your honorable sub-committee.

Allow me to point out to you also that there is another side of this affair, to which the House of Representatives should, I submit, give serious attention. The method in which this inquiry has been conducted by the sub-committee has created a widespread public belief that they were not trying to investigate me or my office at all, but that all of their efforts were actuated by a desire to aid a fellow-Congressman who was indicted, and make it a dangerous and a difficult thing for any District Attorney whose duty called upon him to prosecute a member of Congress. It was freely predicted a long time ago that the sub-committee would not present charges against me, but would wind up their labors by presenting some slurring and offensive report against me. This they have now done. If they make their recommendation that on their report impeachment proceedings should not follow because they do not believe that they have charged me with conduct that would justify my removal, then there is indicated a very low idea of morals on their part. If, on the other hand, they make their recommendation that proceedings be dropped because they are unwilling to give me a chance anywhere to present my side of the controversy, their action needs no comment.

I therefore reiterate my request for one of two forms of action on the part of the Judiciary Committee:

1. That I be given a real opportunity to answer before the Judiciary Committee the charges contained in the report of the sub-committee;

2. If this is not done and if the report of the sub-committee is to be accepted, I insist that it is the duty of the House of Representatives to vote articles of impeachment against me.

I am willing to stipulate that the charges made in the report of the sub-committee are charges which, if sustained, would warrant and require my removal from office; I am willing to stipulate that impeachment is a proper form of procedure against a District Attorney. I am willing to make any stipulation that will carry this inquiry into some tribunal where its real merits can be investigated and where I will be given a fair hearing.

I cannot accept the proposition which you make that I should come to Washington on Friday next and be given one hour to answer more than one thousand pages of evidence which the sub-committee has been taking for five months. It would be better not to come at all than to attempt to avail myself of the extremely limited opportunity tendered me in your letter.

Respectfully,
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL.

The Hon. Edwin Y. Webb, Chairman Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The Second Letter.

Mr. Marshall's second letter was written in reply to one sent by Mr. Webb on June 23, inviting him to appear before the committee on June 27, and make a statement regarding the charges. It read as follows:

June 24, 1916.

My Dear Sir: I duly received your letter of June 23, 1916, wherein your state that the Judiciary Committee has passed a resolution inviting me to appear before the committee on June 27 at 10:30 A. M. and present a statement, or evidence from witnesses suggested by me, on the charges of impeachment heretofore preferred against me by Representative Buchanan, such statement and evidence to be continued from day to day until all evidence upon such charges is concluded.

I observed that you have not seen fit to comply with my request that I be furnished with an authentic copy of the report of the sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary, so that I could take up point by point and answer any specific charges which are made by the sub-committee. The first request which my counsel made for a copy of this report was met by the statement that the report was confidential, and while I subsequently got what he understands to be the substance of the confidential report I am not advised whether I have the report in official form, or whether I now know all of the charges which the sub-committee thought were substantial and required answer.

I do not think that there would be any advantage in wasting either your time or my own by appearing before your honorable committee and entering into a general discussion of some forty charges supported by about 1,000 printed pages of testimony without any accurate knowledge as to which of these charges you deem to be important and which you deem to be already disproved.

I realize, of course, that you are entirely within your rights in not supplying to me an official copy of the confidential report of your sub-committee, and permitting me to take the course which I suggested in my letter of June 21st, namely, answering that report point by point. As, however, you do not desire to adopt this course, it seems to me that in a case of this importance, not only to me but to the general administration of justice in this country, it would be wiser for me to request you to proceed with your impeachment, so that I can take the matter up before a tribunal where I shall have the right to know specifically what the charges are against me and shall have the same opportunity to present evidence in my defense that my accusers have had to present against me.

The Tanzer Case.

Since I wrote you on June 21st I have made a further investigation of the facts surrounding the publication in the New York papers on Tuesday, June 20th, of certain extracts from the confidential report of your sub-committee. I wish to direct your attention briefly to these facts: The trial of the case of the United States against Rae Tanzer was then in progress and is still in progress. In the course of the confidential report the sub-committee is stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 20th to have found that my course in the Rae Tanzer case involved "unusual and cruel treatment administered to Miss Tanzer," and that I used the power of my great office to aid my friend, James W. Osborne. So far as I have been able to learn, the first announcement that was made in New York that your sub-committee had found these facts was made by Mr. Benjamin Slade, the counsel for Miss Tanzer, who during the trial of the case of the United States against Rae Tanzer stated in open court and before the jury that your sub-committee had found her guilty. This public statement of Mr. Slade was made on June 19th, and what his advance knowledge of the "confidential" report was I am, of course, unable to say.

On the morning of June 20 THE NEW YORK TIMES, as I have heretofore advised you published what purported to be quotations from the "confidential" report of the sub-committee.

The fact that the Tanzer case was on trial at that time was well known to your sub-committee and the fact that its publication would have a tendency seriously to impede the prosecution of this case and might influence the minds of the jury who were considering the case was, of course, well known to all concerned.

I have caused inquiry to be made as to how this confidential paper came to be given to THE NEW YORK TIMES in Washington, and have ascertained that a copy of the "confidential" report was loaned for one hour to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES by a member of Congress whose name this correspondent is unwilling to reveal. I suggest to you that the identity of this gentleman ought to be ascertained for the sake of the credit of all persons concerned in this matter.

You will realize that this course of conduct toward my office imposes on me the duty of seeing to it that other important prosecutions in this district shall not be hampered or impeded either by the malevolence of any member of Congress against me or by the sympathy of any member of Congress with a defendant. If during the trial of the Buchanan case or of any of the other cases investigated by the sub-committee some confidential report is to be disclosed to the defendants' counsel and exploited in the press, the work of my office will be carried on under the greatest handicap.

Won't Appear Before Committee.

For all the reasons stated in this letter I have determined that I shall do nothing to prolong the investigation which you are conducting. Your rights are very plain. You have the right to prefer charges against me not in your own body but before the Senate. For my part, it seems to me that this course should be adopted. Of course, you have the right not to adopt it. The right to impeach does not carry with it the right to libel nor the right to take action which would involve the impeding of the proper functions of courts and juries.

I am, therefore, going to ask you to consider this matter as closed so far as concerns any further hearings to be accorded me, and to ask you to take such steps as you may deem proper under the circumstances.

I hope that you and other gentlemen in the House of Representatives for whom I have a very high respect will not make the same sort of mistake which I think you have heretofore made in dealing with this transaction, that is, of considering this letter as in any sense intended as a contempt of the House of Representatives. The exposure of the misconduct of one or more members of the House is not, in my opinion, a contempt of the House, but ought to be, and I think will be, regarded as a favor to the honorable members of that body.

On my part I have a plain duty to perform; I am counsel for the United States in certain criminal cases against various persons, and it is my duty to see that justice both to the United States and to the defendants is done in those cases. It is my duty to prevent interference with the course of justice, no matter how powerful may be the influence that is invoked against the prosecution.

The report of your sub-committee containing strictures on me and my assistants has been made public at the time and under the circumstances to which I have alluded in this letter. The case of Rae Tanzer is still going on. I feel myself constrained not to make any public statement concerning the matters we are discussing until that trial is ended. If after the close of that trial you fail to make public our correspondence, I shall do so. Respectfully,

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL.

Hon. Edwin Y. Webb, Chairman Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The Monnett Indictment.

Judge Wolverton, in refusing to dismiss the indictment against Monnett and Taylor, said he had concluded that the indictment was sufficient because it is not the sort of conspiracy described in Section 37 of the United States Criminal Code but was drawn in accordance with Section 1 of the Sherman law, which defines conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce. He goes with great detail into the subject of how trade and commerce were constrained under the terms of the indictment.

Judge Wolverton also overruled the supplementary motions to quash the indictment made on the ground that a stenographer was in the Grand Jury room while Catherine Foley, a witness, was being examined; that a stenographic notebook seized in the office of a defendant (Martin) was used at the secret inquiry, and that the Government required the President of the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington to present to the Grand Jury deposit tickets and cancelled checks of Martin, who was a depositor in that institution.

PRIZES FOR SHIP ESSAYS.

Fifteen High School Students Win in Merchant Marine Contest.

Fifteen high school students at various commencements last night won the National Foreign Trade Council prizes for meritorious essays on "The Commercial Necessity for Developing Foreign Trade through an Adequate American Merchant Marine." The awards were as follows: First prize, $50, Leon Doman, Morris High School; Second prize, $40, Robert C. Schaedle, Commercial High School; third prize, $30, Alfred Plaine, Morris High School; fourth prize, $20, James L. Feder, High School of Commerce, and fifth prize, $10, Alfred Henry, Jr., Manual Training High School. Honorariums of $5 each were awarded to David Katz, Paul Miller, and Copal Mints of DeWitt Clinton High School; Leo Abe, Meyer Horowitz, and A. O. Reith of the High School of Commerce; Prentiss C. Ford of Erasmus Hall High School; A. H. Menelly and Irving N. Simon of Bryant High School, and Ray F. Purdy of Manual Training High School.

The Committee of Award consisted of Dr. Francis H. Paul, Principal of De-Witt Clinton High School; Dr. John L. Tildsley, Principal of New York High School of Commerce, and William N. Brittain, Secretary American Steamship Association.

In presenting the prizes to the successful contestants of the Morris High School Robert H. Patchin, Secretary of the council, said:

"Until a larger number of American citizens study the merchant marine question, as these boys have begun to do, the problem of creating a greater American off-shore shipping will not be rightly solved. With a few exceptions the present discussion is either immersed in politics or furled up in the topsails of clipper ship memories, with neither of which has anything to do."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Probably thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; gentle, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair Fri. and Sat., except probably thunder showers in extreme n.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Mich.—Probably showers Fri. and Sat.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

La.—Unsettled, probably showers in s. e. Fri. and Sat.

Ark., Okla., and W. Tex.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill., Mo., and Iowa.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., with probable thunder showers.

Wis., Minn., N. Dak., and S. Dak.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probable showers.

Neb.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., probable thunder storms Fri.

Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except probably unsettled in east.

1,000-FOOT PIER CUT FINISHED AND FILLED

All Ready Now to Erect Structures to Berth Greatest Transatlantic Liners.

MAYOR OPENS THE GATES

Seventy Thousand Tons of Water Pressure Held Back for Fifteen Months Without a Leak.

In the presence of a large party of city officials and others Mayor Mitchel yesterday opened the gates of the coffer-dam that has kept back the waters of the Hudson River since the beginning of work on the new 1,000-foot piers at West Forty-sixth Street. When completed the piers will be the largest in the city and will accommodate the greatest transatlantic steamships.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith had the proceedings in hand, and took the Mayor and other city officials, including the engineers of the Dock Department who have charge of the work, from Pier A to the new docks on the boat Correction, where a complimentary luncheon was served. After the Dock Commissioner had made a short speech explaining the work and giving full credit to the engineers who carried it out, Mayor Mitchel turned the crank that opened the gates and allowed the water of the Hudson, dammed for fifteen months, to run into the excavation where the slips are to be. Before the Mayor opened the gates he complimented the Dock Commissioner and his engineers on successfully carrying out the work, and gave credit to the late Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Smith for planning the improvement.

The dam which held back the river at this point was required to withstand a pressure of 90 tons per lineal foot, or a total of 72,000 tons. Prior to the undertaking only two dams of similar design existed, the Black Rock dam near Buffalo and the Troy dam. In these dams the piles were less than 70 feet in length and the foundation was on hard river bottom. The coffer-dam surrounding the Maine in Havana Harbor consisted of steel piles 70 feet in length, but they were spliced and were supported against the sides of the battleship as the water was lowered.

Very unfavorable conditions were encountered at the outset in the construction of the West Forty-sixth Street dam, for the bottom of the river consisted of rock under a thick layer of soft silt. To meet this condition and create a cutting floor of forty-four feet below mean water, sheet steel piles 70 feet in length were driven without splicing. In all 7,600,000 pounds of sheet steel was required. It was further necessary to back up the sheet pile water seal with a bank of riprap containing 2,430,000 cubic feet of broken rock.

Work on the coffer-dam was begun in April, 1915. About 55,000,000 gallons of water was pumped out of the area inclosed, which covered five and a half acres. From behind the dam about 2,187,000 cubic feet of rock was blasted and removed. According to Commissioner Smith, for a coffer-dam of this self-supporting type, the work far exceeds in height of dam, height of exposure, or total head, and general dimensions any other work of its kind thus far undertaken.

With the driving of the two lines of piles and the filling of the cells with mud and clay, the area relieved of water remained absolutely watertight during the entire fifteen months of exposure, no leakage whatever having taken place throughout the whole river face of the dam.

Commissioner Smith estimated that it would take about eight hours for the dam to fill. After that the piles will be withdrawn and the rip rap dredged out. The excavation is now completed and the work of building the substructures will begin. When the entire work is completed there will be room for four 1,000-foot piers.

SEEK LEATHER ACCOUNTING

Preferred Stock Holders Allege Dividends Should Be Paid.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—A petition for an accounting of the receipts and disbursements of the American Hide and Leather Company, a $35,000,000 New Jersey corporation, was filed in the Court of Chancery today by Frederick Drew Bond and Hans T. Freece of New York, and Anderson Price of Bergen County, N. J. The petitioners act as a committee representing Robert Hudson, T. W. Weeks, I. D. Cox, and other preferred stock holders.

The petition recites that on the organization of the company in 1899 the promoters included Thomas F. Ryan, J. K. Murdock, Henry Seligman, Frederick Strauss, and George A. Hill. It is charged that these promoters and other interests controlled the company to their own advantage and to the disadvantage of bona fide creditors and stockholders. The charge is also made that the management disposed of some properties without reporting the proceeds to the stockholders, and an accounting is sought for profits on certain investments.

At the present time, the petition says, the company has on hand about $1,600,000 in cash and about $1,800,000 in negotiable notes, and the court is asked to order the payment of some part of the 106 per cent. back dividends on the preferred stock. It is pointed out that in the past sixteen years the company has paid only $375,000 in dividends on the preferred stock, while officers' salaries have amounted to about $2,000,000.

NO LACK OF PATRIOTISM.

True Americanism Is Still Vigorous and Admirable.

What is America? America, as a writer has said, is a new departure in history, a new door opened to the development of humanity; and the very thing that sharply marks its character is that it is a new and open door. It is something different from anything the world had even seen. The crowning glory of the American is that he represents the reaction of a new world to the stimulous of an old humanity. He is no mere Englishman, or German, or Irishman, transplanted; he is a new force in humanity, with a message to mankind of the fruition of the dreams and aspirations of all the world. Without the contribution of centuries of European background and ancestry he would be no more than the Indian whom he displaced.

The Celt is in his heart and hand,
The Gaul is in his brain and nerve;
Where cosmopolitanly planned,
He guards the Redskin's dry reserve.

There has never been a generation in American history that has not drawn fresh strength from the infusion of new blood from afar. It is not from States like Vermont and North Carolina, with their 95 per cent. of native population, that the ceaseless stream of vigorous American life has been most replenished. English and Scotch and Irish and German and French had explored the wilderness and cleared the forests and opened the country to make abiding places for the stock that brought forth our Washingtons and Jacksons and Lincolns. What folly to suppose that the process that has been the life-giving spirit of the American people has suddenly ceased and that we no longer have anything to gain from the repeated infusion of fresh, vigorous blood.

There is a true Americanism, an Americanism worthy of the devotion of every one of her sons; and that is the Americanism that year in and year out insists and proclaims that we care not whence a man come, nor of what race nor how long ago—that we demand only that heart and soul be one of us and cast in his lot with us. Let us have done with the foolish, narrow pride of nativity. When America makes place of birth the test of opportunity and reward she has forsaken her mission to mankind and the path that leads to enduring greatness for herself and all her generations.—Idaho Statesman.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Dermer Bros Co< Shoninger Bros.
Salvate<S & O RR.
Sullivan<Tex Ansonia.
Wagner<Pullman Co.
Gray<Mayer.
Barrett Mfg Co<Sergeant.
Hammerschlag Mfg Co<Imp & Traders' Nat Bank.
Louisiana State R M Co<Moses.
Kealley<U S Trust.
Patey<Spencer.
Partola Mfg Co<Park, Davis & Co.
Cent Trust Co<Anderson.
U S Trust Co<same.
Bankers Trust Co< Lowe.
Guaranty Trust Co< Anderson.
Lawyers T & T Co< same.
Smith<So Pac Co.
Hamelef<Penn R R.
Rockcastle<same.
Jarullo<D, L & W RR
Brady<Anderson.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 9:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Am Pin Co<Lasher.
Henderson & Erwin< Delpark, (2.)
McWilliams<P R R, (2.)
Smith<SS Finland.
Nordist<Beacon.
Niedler<Std Gas Power Co.
Re Halim.
U S Hoffman Co<Am Laundry Mach Co.
Resenda<Akties.
Tesla<Marconi.
Read<Martin.
Re Ferryboat Netherlands.
Clark<Dailey & Ionis No. 8.
Kristransen<SS Moe.
Ingalse<SS Kentra.
Grill<Tug Edwin H. Meade.
US<Karplus.
Pagano<Beseler.
Re Am 5c and 10c Stores.
Re S. K. F. Ball Bearing Co.
Re SS Titanic.
N Y Trust Co<Int M M. Co.
Eustis<Bears, Sondheimer & Co.
Sheits<Washburne.
Kirsch<Judd.
Inventions Corp< Hobbs.
Empire Trust Co<Imp Prop Holding Co.
Marshall<Gordon.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

McCollum<SS California.
Luckenback<Sch M D Cressey.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Discharges:
Jennie Singer.
Charles G. McLean.
Herbert O. Allen.
Hugh R. McGowan.
Krimko Brothers.
James Feeney.
Isaac Ogins.
Edward Mandel.
Motions:
A. B. Cameron Mfg. Co.,
Elm Brewing Co.,
Conrad Eurich.
H. L. Prentice.
Jacob Brantman.
Star & Star Co., Inc.,
Charles Camora.
B. & G. Schmidt.
Thomas Misicki.
Peratz & Grossman.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 1:30 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building. Criminal calendar.

US<Carfagno.
Same<Kinnick et al.
Same<J. Manning.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building. Admiralty. Re scow Adak.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

Palefsky<Cong House of Aaron.
R L Co, Inc<Norton.
Cirrito<J G White Eng Corp.
Kelly<J B Hobby Son Co.
Re Title G & Sure Co.
Kirsh<Pacific Com Trading Co.
Re Beckel, (Dunnham.)
Barrett<Friend, (2.)
Fuchs<Sender.
Gusimo<Fitzgerald.
Grau<Neuman.
Keeley<Newman.
Lewis Amberg & Son< Jos Roth Mfg Co.
Colle<Colle.
Hamburger<Hamburger.
Re Leech, (Fornaci.)
Re Cinnante, (Purdy.)
Re Rosencrans.
Trulg<Bell.
Re Waterbury, (West to Zeraga Av.)
Re Browning, (Adamson.)
Re CNY, (Railroad Av)
W Va Pulp & Pap Co<S S McClure Co.
Van Wagen<Gordon.
Dogin<Dogin.
NY Public Library< McDonald.
CNY<Blancke.
Same<Co-op Bldg Con
Anderson<Anderson.
Doerle<Doerle.
Braunstein<Drew Bros
Hochberg<Lefkowitz.
Koschick<S. & R. Frame Mfg Co.
Dimieri<A. McMullen Co.
Same<McMullen.
Weiss<Colelaisi.
Nizzari<Levy & Silverman.
Trashtner<same.
McCarty<Colorado Yule Marble Co.
Alkier<O'Donohue.
Christatos<New England Cas Co.
Welser<Marmalax Mfg Co.
Beach & Austin< Grannis & Co.
Ginther<Shaff Bros.
French Trading Co< Bnch.
Carroll<Doelger.
Grossman<Breier.
Isaacson<Crean.
Klopman<Cooper.
Hansen<Dunn.
Hansen Co<Snow, Brown<Kisselburgh.
Schulman<Specialty Baking Co.
Alsholsky<Gen Baking Co.
Weiss<Lawis.
Galligan<United Cigar Stores Co.
Potter<Ryan.
Glickman<Hultz.
McCarty<Colorado Yule Marble Co.
Vpelckel<Rogers.
Hutter<Stokes.
Prager<Otterman.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Geldi<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Condomenolis<O'Hara.
Giants<Stearns.
Hodgkins<Elridge.
Strauss<Heer D G Co.
Walsh<Sovereign Camp, W W.
Landau<Barrett Mfg Ring<U S Rty, &c.
Nathanson<Int R T.
Silverberg<Lippok Rty
Viktora<New Taxicab, &c. Co.
Huntley<New Eng SS.
Benbassat<Mandel
Manzer<Antler Rty Co.
Univ Textile Co<People's Nat F I Co.
Perlmuth<N Y Rys, (2.)
Berger<Concert Direction, &c.
Mulberg<Dick.
Owens<Newmark & Davis.
Lage<same.
Safir<No Brit, &c, Ins Co.
Anderson<Norton.
Charter Const Co<Edwards.
Man Fire Alarm Co< Hurtig & Seamon Corp.
Same<O'Hare.
MacBride<Lacroix.
Goldberg<Prisch.
Sonneborn<Maryland Storage, &c.
Wolfert<Liverpool & L & G Ins Co.
Goelet<Plimmer.
Rosen<Moritz (2.)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial, as Atlas Press<R Findlay Mfg Co.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Knauth<Lusher.
Hunter<Klein.
Crausman<Graham Con Co. Clear.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Grammas< Mirror—Sidney Rossman.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Hewitt< Leeds—Percival H Gregory. Sanger<Cattl< Bracco—Phoeflix Ingraham. Re Bacher—Francis S McAvoy. Healy<Kiernan—Middleton & Borland.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Kernochan <Pollock—Robt F Wagner.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Badgeley< DeWitt—John T Sturtevant.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—NY Trust Co<Mathilde J Bennett—David Pasinsky. Albany Sav Bank<Bradhurst Realty & Trust Co—Frederick T Davies. Harlem Sav Bank <Peter Mierau—James F Farrell. Same< Peter Walsh—James O Farrell. Mortgage Associates<Polo Const Co—Robert J Hare Powel.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Decisions.

C. V. Barker, applt., v. F. E. Barker et al., defts.; M. Archer et al., applts., P. May et al., respts.—Motion of plaintiff for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals granted and question certified.

J. P. Carney, applt., v. Penn Realty Co., respt.—Motion for stay denied, without costs.

J. A. Fleming, respt., v. Borden's Milk Co. et al., applts.—Motion denied, on condition, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

Re S. Chugerman, an attorney.—Matter referred to William D. Dickey as official referee for hearing and report.

Re application of the C. N. Y. relation to East 92d St. Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Reabrogation of the adoption of G. H. McDevitt, Catherine and Elmer F. McDevitt, infants under the age of five years.—Motion for stay granted upon condition.

Re H. A. McTernan, an attorney.—Matter referred to J. T. Marean, official referee, to take proof and report.

Re application of L. Zirinsky for license and admission to practice as an official examiner.—Application granted, upon the approval of the bond by the Presiding Justice. Let the sureties justify before the Justice on June 30, 1916, at 10 A. M.

Helen McGee, respt., v. Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line, applt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

Elizabeth McWhirter, applt., v. Irene U. Paynter, respt.—Motion denied, without costs.

E. H. Mowbray, plff., v. G. & M. Improvement Co., deft.—Motion granted on condition, without cost.

W. C. Tiedeman, respt., v. L. M. Tiedeman, applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without costs.

E. M. Wensley, respt., v. C. N. Y. and Edison Co. of Brooklyn, appits.; J. Wensley, respt., v. same, appits.—Motions denied.

Mary Whalen, as admx., &c., respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., &c., deft.—Motion for reargument or leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied, without costs.

E. V. Xavier, respt., v. D. Naughton, applt. —Motion denied, without costs.

A. White<Ring, applt., v. Crescenzo Meo, respt.—Judgment of dismissal reversed, and new trial granted, with costs.

L. W. Boyle, respt., v. F. J. Hayes and J. N. Boyle, as extrs., &c., of J. B. Salter, decd., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

P. Brzozowski, respt., v. F. J. Brzozowski et al., defts.; K. Zervart, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Anna Chrosciel, as admx., &c., of J. Chrosciel, decd., respt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

M. Galvin, as admx., &c., of W. Galvin, decd., applt., v. Federal Sugar Refining Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

C. Gruner, applt., v. L. T. R. R., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

J. Greswell, respt., v. R. O'Rourke, applt. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

E. Guiney, applt., v. same, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Emma A. Hoffman, respt., v. L. E. Hoffman and N. A. Chatwin, indiv. and as exec., &c., and P. Blakely, applts, et al., defts.—Order severally affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re supplementary proceedings, C. Below, respt., v. W. Huttenlocher, applt.—Order of the County Court of Queens affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re election of the Trustees of the Shiloh Baptist Church, (H. Scott, et al.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. New election ordered on July 11, 1916, at 9 A. M.

Re the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of W. E. and G. A. Walsh as admrs., &c., of Peter M. Phillips, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Queens County modified, and as so modified, affirmed without costs.

H. Jansen, respt., v. McCalden Brothers Company, applt.— Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Van D. Macumber, applt., v. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Company, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Elizabeth W. Pell, admx., &c., of S. O. Pell, decd., respt., v. L. I. R. R. Company, appit.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted, Costs to abide the event.

People, &c., respts., v. Elsing Chemical Company, Inc., applt.—Judgment of conviction by the Court of Special Sessions reversed, and new trial ordered.

J. Bridges, applt., v. Robert Adamson, as Fire Commr., &c., respt.—Order reversed, with $50 costs and disbursements, and a final order granted.

P. J. Gerald, relator, v. Arthur Woods, as Police Commr., &c., respt.—The return to the writ of certiorari is defective. A new return is therefore directed.

S. Reiss, applt., v. Enna Shirt Co., respt. —Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

L. Robinson, applt., v. G. Walter, respt.—The order is reversed without costs, and the motion, so far as stated, granted without costs.

F. Seyford, applt., v. Southern Pacific Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

I. Silverberg et al., respts., v. Sam Wember et al., appits.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed with costs.

R. R. and B. R. Spring, as trustees, &c., respts., v. H. D. Conkling et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

L. MacTiedman, respt., v. W. C. Tiedman, applt. Act. 2.—Order reversed without costs and application granted.

A. Tropeano, an infant, &c., respt., v. J. and N. Grimaldi, appits.—Order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and without prejudice.

Mary E. S. Turrill, as extrx., &c., of Sarah L. Stillson, dec'd, pltf., v. P. Davenport, deft.—Judgment for plaintiff in accord with terms of submission, without costs of this action.

Mary Van Salisbury, applt., v. B. H. R. R., respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

J. Walsikoski, applt., v. Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and without prejudice.

E. V. Xavier, respt., v. D. Naughton, appit., (Acts. 1 and 2.)—Orders affirmed, without costs.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

TRIAL TERMS, Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Bentinck, (Rosenberg.)

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Public Library Sells West Side Apartment—Deals in Harlem—New Sixteen-Story Building for Madison Avenue—Ex-Governor Murphy of New Jersey Buys Morristown Farm.

The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, was the seller yesterday of the five-story apartment house at 100 West Seventy-seventh Street, being the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue. It covers a plot 25 feet on the street by 102.2 feet on the avenue, and is diagonally opposite the grounds of the Museum of Natural History. The building contains stores on the ground floor.

Horace S. Ely & Co. were the brokers in the sale. The buyer was a client of Theodore Ortmann.

Upper Seventh Avenue Corner Sold.

The Minarch Building Company has purchased from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company the six-story apartment house occupying a plot 40 by 100 feet on the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 146th Street. The buyer takes the property subject to a mortgage of $50,000 for three years at 5 per cent.

East Harlem Dwelling Sold.

Morris Kohn has purchased from the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 158 East 107th Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling on a lot 17 by 100.11 feet.

Resale of Harlem Dwelling.

The Arrow Construction Company has resold to an investor 8 West 122d Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 21 by 100.11 feet. It was purchased recently by the sellers at public auction for $10,750.

Investor Buys Madison Street Tenement.

A. L. Neuman has purchased from the Burden Realty Company for investment 352 Madison Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 23.5 by 95. Kick & Sharrott negotiated the sale.

Sixteen-Story Building in Grand Central Centre.

Another big operation in the rapidly building up Grand Central zone centre was revealed yesterday in the filing of plans for a sixteen-story office building on the site of the residence of the late Charles H. Senff at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-first Street, 49.8 by 74. The property is owned by Mrs. Gustavia A. Senff, and the cost of the new building is estimated by the architect, Emery Roth, at $250,000. It will adjoin the Forty-first Street wing of the twenty-story building erected a few years ago on a big frontage at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, and is in a block that has shown great commercial development in recent years.

Twenty-nine Stories for Times Square Building.

The new merchandise exhibition building planned for erection by the Bush Terminal Company at 132 and 134 West Forty-second Street, just east of Broadway, will be twenty-nine stories in height instead of twenty-five stories, as was filed with the plans a few weeks ago. Helme & Corbett of Brooklyn are the architects. The Thompson-Starrett Company has the construction contract. The cost is estimated at $700,000.

Bronx Sales.

The five-story apartment house at 2,131 Vyse Avenue, northwest corner of 181st Street, on a plot 73 by 100, has been sold by Alexander Selkin for the Park Ridge Realty Company, T. Richardson, President, to an investor.

Paul A. McGolrick has bought from Eugene Houst the two five-story apartment houses at 1,222-1,226 Wheeler Avenue, Bronx, on a plot 80 by 100. It was an all-cash transaction, and Joheph A. Blackner and L. Chase were the brokers in same.

Brooklyn.

S. L. Rowland has sold 161 Sandford Street, a tenement house, to Charles A. Bonoff; 432 Willoughby Avenue, a private dwelling, to Margaret McKeon for occupancy, and 116-118 Spencer Street, a tenement 50 by 100, for Thomas Simpson to Pietro Pizzillo for investment.

Frank H. Malone and H. O. Harris have sold the new two-family brick house 321 Eighty-third Street for Theodor Frost to an investor for occupancy.

Long Island.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for Samuel Strauss a cottage at 232 North Remington Avenue, Arverne, L. I., to Philip Sohn for his own occupancy.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold at Hicksville, L. I., a plot 40 by 100 feet on Cecil Place to Isidore Kaufman.

Ex-Governor Murphy Buys Jersey Farm.

D. L. Delaney of New York has sold to ex-Governor Franklin Murphy his farm on the Morristown-Mendham Road, consisting of sixty-six acres of land with residence and complete set of farm buildings.

This property will be used in conjunction with Franklin Farms, the beautiful country home of ex-Governor Murphy. The transaction was negotiated by Eugene V. Welsh.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold the residence of George H. Stratton at 81 North Van Dien Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., to Frederick W. Van Duyn of Manhattan.

William P. Jones sold at Nutley, N. J., for the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company of Brooklyn to the Rev. Whitfield C. Tunbrell of Stony Brook, Rockland County, N. Y., a plot 50 by 100 on the south side of Evelyn Place, 203 feet west of Passaic Avenue, running through to the Park Driveway. Also, to William R. Stiratt a plot 50 feet front on the north side of Shepard Avenue, 227 feet west of Chestnut Street.

Westchester County.

The Leonard Land Corporation has sold through Griffen, Prince & Risley, Inc., a plot on Governor's Road, Sagamore Park, Bronxville, to the Sterling Homes Company. Plans for a $12,000 residence have been approved. Ground will be broken at once.

M. F. Holtzinger, Secretary of the Ault & Wiborg Company, has purchased Mrs. Louise Stone's property at Larchmont, consisting of a dwelling, garage, and three-fourths of an acre of land. E. C. Griffen and P. H. Collins negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

The Brett & Goode Company has leased the dwelling at 356 West Thirtieth Street, to Mrs. Alice L. Lowe, and the easterly store in the Keen Building 7 to 11 West Forty-fifth Street, to George H. Miller, factory distributor of beds and bedding.

Vasa K. Bracher has leased the ground floor of 242 West Sixtieth Street for William S. Devery to the Amsterdam Council of the Native Born Sons.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store at 22 and 24 West Twenty-seventh Street to the Merit Coat Company, and the store at 310 and 312 Church Street to Richard Bauer, Daniel Birdsall & Co. representing the lessor.

Vote to Increase Capital Stock.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Title and Mortgage Company will be held at the office of the company, 135 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, July 11, 1916, for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Realty Notes.

The Real Estate Board of New York will be closed from Saturday noon over Tuesday, July 4.

The Houghton Company has leased to Joseph Even the four-story dwelling at 130 West Seventy-third Street for Kate Silo.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

26th St, 23 West, n s, 214 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; A. P. Clark against J. W. Clark; R. J. Donovan, attorney; partition; to M. & L. Hess, for $28,100.

Madison Av, 778 and 780, w s, 70.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x80, ten-story apartment house; adjourned to July 6.

123d St, 172 to 176, East, s s, 186.1 ft w of 3d Av, 68.11x89.4x irregular, three-story stable; to the plaintiff for $26,000; also

122d St, 171 and 173 East, n s, 180 ft w of 3d Av, 41x87.4x irregular, old buildings; Jacob Manheimer against Christian Doges et al.; W. R. Hill, attorney; due on judgment, $26,589.63; taxes, &c., $639.44; prior mtgs $15,250; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

Monroe St, 270, s s, 50 ft w of Jackson St, 25x88.10x irregular, eight-story tenement and stores; adjourned to July 13.

Monroe St, 272, s s, 25 ft w of Jackson St, 25x89.7x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; adjourned to July 13.

118th St, 102 West, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x100.11, three-story dwelling; A. M. Werfelman against F. C. Von Osten et al.; Goldstein & G., attorneys; due on judgment, $10,953.64; to the plaintiff for $7,600.

By Henry Brady.

Broome St, s w corner of Mangin St, 50x75, six-story tenement and stores; A. W. Hepp et al., executors, against John Wendt et al.; due on judgment, $40,672.12; taxes, &c., $2,200.86; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

3d Av, 1,877, e s, 50.9 ft s of 104th St, 24.10 x140x irregular, four-story tenement and store; A. M. Ford, executrix, against Esther Horowitz et al.; C. H. Dilley, attorney; due on judgment, $27,534.75; taxes, &c., $857; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; adjourned to July 13.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

St. Nicholas Av, 869 to 875, s w corner of 154th St, 86.3x91.9x irregular, five four-story dwellings; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. against M. E. Hammerstein et al.; Rapollo & K., attorneys; due on judgment, $94,120; taxes, &c., $3,025; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

76th St, 23 West, n s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 32.4x102.2, four-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against C. F. Baker et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $56,-936.30; taxes, $703.90.

Madison Av, 1,217 and 1,219, s e corner of 88th St, 100.8x82.2, six-story Courtlandt apartment house, also

85th St, 45 West, n s, 543.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.8x100.5, five-story dwelling; Eugene Underhill against Erkan Co. et al.; Norwood & W., attorneys; due, 15,449.49; first parcel subject to mortgage of $100,000 and taxes, &c., of $7,250; second parcel subject to mortgage of $40,000 and taxes, &c., of $2,500.

At 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Washington Av, 1,774, e s, 292.3 ft s of 175th St, 20.2x100.4, five-story flat; German Savings Bank against Elisabetha Meikel et al.; A. H. Mosle, attorney; due, $18,841.56; taxes, &c., $1,800.

Washington Av, 1,776, e s, 266 ft s of 175th St, 26.2x100.4, five-story flat; same against Anton Goltz et al.; same attorney; due, $19,247.69; taxes, &c., $1,800.

By Henry Brady.

Eagle Av, 672, e s, 525 ft s of 156th St, 27.10x115.1x27.7x115.1, three-story front tenement and stores and two-story rear tenement; Annie Kinsey against John Werle et al.; Action 2; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $7,875; taxes, &c., $425.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Madison Av, n w corner of 41st St, for a sixteen-story store and office building, 49.5x74; Estate of Charles H. Senff, 32 Liberty St, owner; E. Roth, 119 West 40th St, architect; cost, $250,000.

Macomb's Road, w s, 170 ft s of 170th St, for a five-story brick store and tenement, 75x102.5; Shaskan Realty Co., George Shaskan, 50 Broad St, President, owner; Sars & Springstein, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $75,000.

Netherland Av, e s, 205.12 ft s of 230th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 35x27; Charles R. Demarest, Arlington Av, owner; Robert W. Gardner, 43 Cedar St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Leland Av, w s, 429.7 ft s of Westchester Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18x42; Casper Wolf, 1,243 Taylor Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,049 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Hoe Av, e s, 75 ft s of Freeman St, for a one-story brick garage, 50x25; Samuel Lyttle, 1,224 Hoe Av, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $1,900.

Hoe Av, e s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, for a one-story brick garage, 30x40; Belinda Lyttle, 1,224 Hoe Av, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost $1,700.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Attorney St, 190 to 198, to four five-story tenements and stores; B. Friend, 1,770 Madison Av, owner; A. L. Kehoe, 1 Beekman St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Vesey St, 28 and 30, to a six-story loft; J. T. Underwood, 336 Washington Av, Brooklyn, owner; Tide Water Building Co., 16 East 33d St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Broadway, 733 and 735, to a ten-story loft and store building; Estate of John Downey, 2 Wall St, owner; J. T. Burrowes, 410 West 34th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, 33, w s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Charles J. Schlesinger to Paple Kreshover, 201 Avenue B, all liens, April 20; attorney, V. Perlmutter. 206 Avenue B.....$1

EDGECOMBE AV, 153 to 155, w s, 635 ft s of 145th St, 100x40x irregular; Annie N. Chardavoyne to Franconia Realty Co., 52 Norfolk St, all liens, June 27; attorneys, Wechsler & K., 42 Broadway.....$1

DIVISION ST, 58, n s, 109.1 ft e of Chrystie St, 25x54.3x irregular; William Steinberg to Philip and Louis Brenner, 60 Division St, mtg $18,500, June 29; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, 1,842, w s, 51 ft s of 120th St, 25x100, foreclosure, June 14; George F. Harriman, referee, to Katharine A. Kingsland, Lenox, Mass, June 28; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$21,000

MADISON ST, 228, s s, 22.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 21.1x80, foreclosure June 27; N. Taylor Phillips, referee, to Caroline A. Suydam, 110 9th St, Garden City, L. I., June 28; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Broad St.....$14,000

MADISON ST, 348, s s, 193.1 ft e of Scammel St, 23.6x95.2x24.1x95.4; Jennie Klein to Sophie Gottlieb, 624 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, B. of Q., June 29; attorney, S. L. Goldberg, 116 Nassau St.....$1

PARK AV, e s, 19 ft s of 87th St, 81.8x102.9; the Realty Corporation to Samuel L. Ayres, Dedham, Mass., ½ part, mtg $152,500, Jan. 31; address, 200 Summer St., Boston, Mass.....$1,000

7TH AV, s e corner 146th St, 40x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Minaret Building Company, 271 West 125th St, mtg $50,000, basement and store, all liens, June 28; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$1

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; Cora Martin, Monticello, N. Y., to John F. Schmonsees, 433 West 43d St, mtg $20,000, undivided r., t. and l., May 18.....$100

13TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 20x83.2x —x77.2; 13th St, s s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 87x20x irregular; Eliphalet L. Davis to George W. Webb, 17 Garrison Av, Jersey City, mtg $147,000, b. and s., c. a. g., June 29; attorney, Frederick S. Duncan, 120 Broadway.....$100

13TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 20x83.7x —x77.9; 13th St, s s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 215x20x irregular; George W. Webb to Eliphalet L. Davis, 249 West 22d St, mtg $147,500, all liens, b, & s., c. a. g., June 27; attorney, Frederick S. Duncan, 120 Broadway.....$1

57TH ST, 545 to 547, n s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5; Charles Harney to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, mtg $35,500, all liens, March 2; address, 106 Lexington Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Stephen H. Jackson to J. Frank Connelly, 201 East 14th St, mtg $44,000, June 21; attorney, F. E. Platt, 32 Bond St.....$100

75TH ST, 6 West, s s, 149 ft w of Central Park West, 22x102.2; 7th Av, 238 and 240, s w corner; 24th St, 200½ West, 49.4x80; 84th St, 151 West, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 98.9x 22x irregular; Hy. M. Moeller, heir of Frederick Moeller, and Lelia, his wife, to Hannah T. Moeller, 6 West 75th St, ¼ part, a. t., all liens, Feb. 3; address, 2d and Cedar Avs, West End, N. J.....$100

80TH ST, 510 East, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Rosa Hitchell, (Jackle,) to Mathias Jackle, 453 East 83d St, ½ part, mtg $12,000, June 29; attorney, G. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

86TH ST, n s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 102.2x 100.8; Frederick Belts to Thomas H. Hall, 59 East 75th St, b. and s., all liens, April 27; attorney, Joseph Hall, 165 Broadway..$1

111TH ST, 217-219 West, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11, foreclosure June 28; Percival H. Gregory, referee, to Elsie K. Powell, 130 East 70th St, June 28; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$58,000

115TH ST, 8 West, s s, 145 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Emil Frankel to Bonmor Realty Corporation, 56 Beaver St, c. a. g., all liens, June 27; attorney, Hy. K. Heyman, 56 Beaver St.....$100

116TH ST, 231 West, n s, 320 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Lombardy Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $40,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x100.11; same to same, mtg $43,500, all liens, June 29; attorney, same.....$100

117TH ST, s s, 147.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x 100.11; Minnie Rook to David Meyer, 338 Springfield Av, Newark, mtg $44,000, all liens, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens; attorney, A. A. Feinberg, 220 Broadway.....$100

121ST ST, 244 West, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WALTON, n e corner of 182d St, 50x100; Hurley-Caldwell Constr. Co. to Leonard J. Langbein and another, Cresskill, N. J., June 28; attorney, Leonard J. Langbein.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,380, e s, 28.1x125.7; 16.8x100.11; Lewis A. Abrams, referee, to Charles Hernsheim, West Orange, N. J., and another, as Commissioner of Frank I. Hernsheim, foreclosure Jan. 13, 1915; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St...$7,200

125TH ST, s s, 488.1 ft w of 5th Av, 15.7x 100.11; Lawnior Improvement Co. to Winchester Realty and Construction Co., Hopewell Junction, N. Y., mtg $20,000, June 29; attorneys, Lachman & C., 35 Nassau St..$100

128TH ST, s s, 92.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x 99.11; Parker C. Palmer, Ossining, N. Y., to American Baptist Home Mission Society, 23 East 26th St, mtg $12,000, all liens, June 28.....$1

125TH ST, s s, 628.8 ft e of 5th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Mary J. Brennan to Sarah A. Coleman, 73 East 128th St, June 28; attorney, William C. Slevin, 271 Broadway.....$100

149TH ST, 400 West, s s, 140 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Fulton McMahon to Thomas H. Hall, 59 East 75th St, b. and s., Nov. 6, 1902; attorney, Jos. Hall, 165 Broadway.....$1

150TH ST, 571 West, n s, 137.6 ft e of Broadway, 37.6x99.11, 150th St, 575 West, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 37.6x99.11; William Breithaupt et al. to Julius Stusin, 865 East 172d St, basement and store, all liens; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

184TH ST, 576 West, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x99.11, foreclosure June 8; Herbert B. Gruber, referee, to Hattie E. Rogers and another, 436 Audubon Av, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,800

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 2,315, w s, 37.6x80; Respee Realty Co., Inc., to John McLaughlin, trustee, 346 East 81st St, June 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

DAVIDSON AV, e s, 119.9 ft n of Burnside Av, 113x90; Charles M. Rosenthal to Freybell Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $255,000, June 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

FREEMAN ST, s s, 433 ft w of Longfellow Av, 47x90.5; Sole Realty and Construction Corporation to Amerigo Carucci, 1,546 East 38th St, Brooklyn, mtg $34,500, June —, 1916; attorney, Amerigo Carucci, 1,546 East 38th St, Brooklyn.....$10

GLEASON AV, s s, between Castle Hill and Olmstead Avs, being Lot 27, Block 3,811 on tax map Jos. W. Edelson, to Land and Lien Co., 100 Broadway, April 17; attorney, Milton Frank, 100 Broadway.....$400

PLOT begins at s e corner of land conveyed by Karl M. Rosell to Harriet A. Shepperd, Feb. 1, 1898, runs e 47.11x n 50.2x48.5x s 50.3 ft to beginning; Richard D. Jewett to Harriet A. Shepperd, 314 Hawthorne Av, Yonkers, N. Y., June 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

RYER AV, e s, 236.9 ft n of 183d St, 50x 100.1; Valhalla Corp. to Nicholas Schaefer and another, 909 St. John's Av, mtg $36,000, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. JOHN'S Av, e s, 72.2 ft s of Prospect Av, 20.4x94.4; Nicholas Schaefer to Valhalla Corp., 509 Willis Av, mtg $7,500, June 28; Philip Harnischfeger to Adam P. Diesst, 774 East 176th St, ½ part, mtg $5,000, June 20; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av.....$100

186TH ST, 354 East, s s, 20x100; Ruth E. Hildreth to Henry C. Scheer, 724 Manida St, mtg $6,500, June 27; attorneys, Hildreth & D., 34 Av and 148th St.....$100

154TH ST, n s, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; Nicholas Schaefer to Valhalla Corp., 509 Willis Av, mtg $8,500, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

177TH ST, 61 East, n s, 20x100; Leonard J. Langbein to Verdun Realty Corporation, 391 East 149th St, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

DIVISION ST, 38, all; Samuel Rouse to Goldberg & Wolk, premises, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1912, 5 years, ren.; address, 38 Division St.....$2,400

WEST END AV, n w corner of 64th St, 100.5 x125, vacant; West End Av, s w corner of 65th St, 25.1x100, vacant; all buildings erected by lessee to become property of lessor, and leases give option to lessor to purchase his land s of second parcel prior to January, 1917, for $35,000, but lessee to pay after that date an additional rent of $1,750 per annum; N. Y. C. R. R. Co. to Thomas F. Devine, 83 West End Av, 11 years from Jan. 1, 1916, 10 years renewed as per appraisal; attorney, Jacob H. Shaffer, 115 Broadway; tax, &c., and.....$5

5TH ST, 714 East, all; Nathan Goltz to Henry Feldman, 714 East 5th St, 2 years from July 1, 1916, 1 year renewal; attorney, Harry A. Gordel, 233 Broadway.....$8,400

11TH ST, 310 and 312 East, s s, 188 ft e of 2d Av, 48.4x94.10; Annie Mauder to Gore Brothers, 236 East 5th St, 5 10-12 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Max Sheinart, 309 Broadway.....$5,000

50TH ST, 208 East, top floor; Xavier Grisez to Harriman National Bank, 527 5th Av, 1 year from June 3, 1917; attorneys, Wisselman & K., 35 Liberty St.....$360

116TH ST, 64 West, west store; Laura J. Anderson to Frank Camiolo, on premises, 3 years from May 1, 1916.....$1,200

178TH ST, 59 East, west store and front basement; J. John Rothwell to H. C. Miller's Sons, 3,788 Broadway, 3 3-12 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, James E. Barry, 4,249 Broadway.....$2,340 to $2,520

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AV. D, 84; United Metal Covered Door & Sash Co., Inc., against Herman C. Delle, owner and contractor.....$50

CHAMBERS ST, n e corner of West Broadway; Manhattan Sand Co., Inc., against Huggins Estates, Inc., owner; Nevins Perelman Co., Inc., contractor, renewal.....$123.75

11TH AV, 292-298; Gabriel Besner against Shynoff Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$283

59TH ST, 3 West; Hiram P. Freas against Mina Tempest, Inc., owner; August Heckscher, lessee and contractor.....$552.75

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With Riparian Rights; also

32 INLAND LOTS

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Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.

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Southeast Corner.

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N. E.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 29. — Atmospheric pressure is relatively high over the region of the Great Lakes and off the South Atlantic Coast, and an extensive low pressure system covers the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region.

This distribution is causing a continuation of moderately warm weather over the south Rocky Mountain region, the Plains States, and the middle West, cool weather over the Plateau Region and the Pacific States, and normal temperatures elsewhere.

Widely scattered showers have occurred within the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic, Gulf, and Northern border States from the Great Lakes westward to Washington and Oregon. In other regions fair weather prevailed.

The weather will be unsettled, with probably local showers, in the lake region, and mostly overcast, with local thunder showers Friday and Saturday in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States. In the middle Atlantic and New England, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

No material change in temperature is indicated for the eastern half of the country within the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the north Atlantic coast will be light to moderate, west and northwest, with fair weather; middle Atlantic coast, gentle variable and generally fair weather; south Atlantic coast, gentle, variable, partly overcast weather; local showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Probably fair Friday and Saturday.

Western New York.—Overcast, with probably local showers Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	63	64	4 P. M.	77	81
9 A. M.	62	67	5 P. M.	77	77
10 A. M.	70	70	9 P. M.	69	71
12 M.	76	78	11 P. M.	66	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67, at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 3:25 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.04 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:00	68 Lenox Av., S. Abelsky	Slight
1:25	787 Amsterdam Av., Francis Christian	Slight
2:45	134th St. & North River, Richard Gordon & Son	Slight
3:30	177 Grand St., Louis Eisenberg	Slight
3:50	576 E. 138 St., Samuel Reuben	Slight
P. M.		
12:10	268 Broome St., Sally Erckowitz	Slight
3:50	278 9 Av; Alfred Wick	Slight
4:00	593 E. 138 St; Joseph Haopner	Slight
9:00	Subway Train; Kenmare St., B. R. T.	Slight
9:30	63 W. 117 St.; E. Samuels	Slight
9:35	116 E. 14 St.; Gtr. N. Y. Flim Co.	Not given
9:20	458 W. 27 St.; Leading Shirt Waist Co	Slight
7:40	4,723 White St.; E. Mack	Slight
8:00	606 W. 116 St.; Dr. Brent	Slight
8:24	So. Blvd. & Pelham Parkway; O. J. Gude Co	Slight
8:30	361 W. 143 St.; Philip Becker	Slight
8:40	E. 132 St.; Catherine Phillips	Slight
8:50	177 7 Av.; — Tiazzi	Slight
9:35	202 R'side Dr.; F. C. Masson	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Surgeons C. E. Nammack, 3 S. D., in charge 18 S. D. in addition to his own, 4 days, 8 A. M., July 5; C. J. Dillon, 9 S. D., in charge 8 S. D. in addition to his own, 3 days, 12 P. M., July 1; W. B. Brouner, 13 S. D., in charge 4 S. D. in addition to his own, 23 days, noon, July 8; J. A. Becker, 19 S. D., in charge 18 S. D. in addition to his own, 14 days, noon, July 7; Patrol. W. McGrath, 37 P, McGovern, 66, and W. Carey, 287, to 1 L. D., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., June 30; W. Saver, 154, to B. B. Squad, duty in Bur. of Inf., 27 days, 8 A. M., July 4.

To 3d Inspection District, from commands indicated, for 30 days, from 4 P. M., July 1: T. F. Aldcroft, 152; M. T. Finch, 165; C. Huners, 167; E. Hewitt, Traffic A; W. Weisheiler, 156; W. Goodburn, 162; W. G. Armstrong, 275, Motor cycle Patrol, C. Traenkle, 274 to 278, 30 days, 4 P. M., June 30.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol, E. P. Brennan, 167 to 281, mounted duty, (tem.), 4 P. M., June 30, Mounted Patrol, F. J. Gill, 281 to 276, bicycle duty, 4 P. M., June 30.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay): Inspector J. S. Bolan, 3 S. D., 14 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 10, balance of vacation. Surgeons C. E. Nammack, 3 S. D., 20 days, noon, July 8, vacation. F. J. Schoenenberger, 8 S. D., 2 days, 12 P. M., July 3, to be deducted from vacation. W. H. Brouner, 13 S. D., 4 days, 8 A. M., July 3, to be deducted from vacation. F. J. Murray, 18 S. D., 14 days, noon, July 2, to be deducted from vacation. With half pay: Inspector J. S. Bolan, 3 S. D., 2 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 24. Without pay: Surgeon C. E. Nammack, 3 S. D., 3 days, noon, July 28. Patrol. D. McKeever, 7, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4. J. F. Bremer, 12, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 4.

The following member of the force has been granted permission to leave the city for the purpose of attending the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., for 12 days from 8 A. M., Aug. 20: Inspector J. S. Bolan, 3 S. D.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. D. McNamara, 65, 10:15 P. M., June 20, during disability.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. E. C. McCormack, 22d.

Fire Department.

Fined—Firem. 4th gr. M. J. Oates, Eng. 65, Bk. (loss of coat badge.)

Retired on medical certificates, July 1, pension of $700, Firem. 1st gr. F. F. Haberlack, Eng. 8, and Fr. Grieger, Eng. 12.

Revocation of temporary detail, at 8 A. M., June 30: Firem. 2d gr. O. Dobrenz, Eng. 71, to duty of Fire Prev., while on sick report.

Decisions rendered: Firem. 1st gr. J. Weigand, H. & L. 48, (disrespect to superior officer,) five leaves withheld.) Firem. 3d gr. F. F. Shaw, H. & L. 44, (neglect of duty,) two leaves withheld.) Firem. 1st gr. E. J. Krieger, Eng. 1, (violation of Sec. 118, R. & R. 1912,) sentence suspended.) Firem. 2d gr. C. Lake, Eng. 9, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed.) Firem. 1st gr. E. F. Broderick, Eng. 49, (neglect of duty,) (charge dismissed.) Firem. 1st gr. A. F. Neary, Eng 18, (absence without leave,) (seven leaves withheld.)

Special leaves: Eng. of Steamer C. W. Colbrook, Eng. 151, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 30; Firem. 1st gr. T. F. White, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 12 P. M., July 2; Firem. 1st gr. J. A. Coughlan, Eng. 30, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 1; Firem. 1st gr. J. W. Newman, Eng. 263, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 2.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A committee formed under the auspices of the City College is organizing a League of Vacation Teachers. The foreigner will be taught English, elements of United States geography, history, and civics, and helped to interpret United States political, economic, and social life. Those who are interested in joining the work may send their names to George M. Purver, 120 Broadway, Room 1014.

The 8A and 8B girls of P. S. 18, Manhattan, have been selected to sing several songs in Madison Square Garden at the opening of the National Educational Association on July 3. One hundred and sixty of these girls, the graduating class, will wear dresses made entirely by hand in school. These dresses are elaborately tucked and decorated with feather stitching. The average cost was 95 cents each. During the month many visitors have been sent here to see the excellent sloyd and gymnastic work throughout the school. Miss May Jackson is Principal.

One hundred and five pupils received diplomas at the graduation exercises of P. S. 10, the Bronx. The alumni prize was awarded to Violet Hayward and Viola Nahon. The highest average in the entrance examinations for Hunter College was received by Violet Hayward, and the highest average in District Superintendent Dwyer's test was received by Bella Priello. The five averages of the term were received by Violet Hayward, Viola Nahon, Norma Englander, and Viola Perlitz. Eighteen pupils took the entrance examinations to Hunter College, and every one was admitted.

Sixty pupils received diplomas at the graduation exercises of P. S. 83, the Bronx. Many prizes were awarded. Principal John J. O'Reilly of P. S. 87, Manhattan, whose daughter, Marie, received a diploma, was among the speakers.

Forty-six pupils received diplomas at the graduation exercises of P. S. 179.

An attractive publication, Our School, is issued by the pupils of P. S. 15, Manhattan. The June number is devoted chiefly to articles about William Shakespeare.

Gertrude A. Price has been appointed social teacher in the Jamaica Training School for Teachers, to take effect Sept. 8.

The annex to the High School of Commerce in the Educational Alliance Building has been transferred to P. S. 65, Manhattan.

The sum of $8,682.25 has been appropriated to pay a bill of the State Prisons Superintendent for the equipment of P. S. 55, the Bronx.

Plans have been approved for the erection of a new gymnasium building in the yard of P. S. 5, the Bronx.

Plans have been approved for fire protection work in P. S. 126, 145, 149, 150, 156, and 160, Brooklyn.

The Board of Education has approved the assignment of substitute teachers during the summer to the Ocean View Hospital, Staten Island. The Manor Hospital, but has disapproved assignments to the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital and the Bronx Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—1st Lt. H. W. Harms, Aviation Officer, Signal Officer, will make three visits to the Thomas Brothers Aeroplane Co., Ithaca, N. Y., for inspection purposes, then return to Buffalo, N. Y., after each visit.

Orders of May 20, directing 2d Lt. S. S. Winslow, C. A. C., to sail for the Philippines on or about Sept. 5, amended to direct him to sail on or about Dec. 5.

Orders of June 22 directing Capt. L. P. Williamson, M. C., to report to the examining board at Army Medical School, amended to direct him to report to Col. W. H. Arthur, M. C., President of the Examining Board at Army Medical Museum Building, appointed in orders of Feb. 21, for examination for promotion.

Orders of June 9 directing 2d Lt. H. A. Strauss, C. A. C., to sail for Panama from New York about Aug. 20, amended to direct him to sail at October.

2d Lt. I. Jones, 5th F. A., to West Point, Aug. 21, for duty at the Academy.

1st Lt. J. . Livingston, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Q. M. He will report to the Depot Q. M., New York City, for duty as assistant.

Capt. C. N. Purdy, retired, is assigned to active duty as Acting Q. M. He will proceed to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty as assistant to the Q. M.

Changes in Ord. Dept.: Lt. Col. C. C. Williams is relieved from duty as a member of the Ord. Board, and will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for duty as Ord. Officer of Southern Dept., relieving Capt. H. B. Jordan of that duty only. Capt. Norton is relieved from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for station and duty as Assistant to the Ord. Officer of Southern Dept., and 1st Lt. R. N. Bodine is relieved from duty at New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, N. Y., and will proceed to San Antonio for station and duty as Assistant to the Ord. Officer of Southern Dept.

Maj. G. Palmer, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Q. M. He will proceed to Ft. Snelling, Minn., and take charge of the property and funds pertaining to the Q. M. Corps at that post; also of the Q. M. Depot at St. Paul, Minn., and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Ft. Snelling, relieving Capt. J. S. Hardin, Q. M. C.

Resignation of 2d Lt. J. M. Britton, 4th Texas Inf., accepted.

Capt. J. S. Hardin, Q. M. C., upon relief from duty at Ft. Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Ft. San Houston, Tex., for duty as Assistant to the Q. M. of Southern Dept.

Capt. J. C. Minus, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Q. M. He will proceed to Ft. San Houston, Tex., for duty as Assistant to the Q. M. of Southern Dept.

1st Lt. A. W. Jackman, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Q. M. He will report to the officer in charge of the office of the Q. M. C., New Orleans, La., for duty as his assistant.

Major H. H. Sargent, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Q. M. He will proceed to duty as Assistant to Q. M. of Western Dept.

Capt. F. B. Hutchinson, Philippine Scouts, will report to Brig. Gen. W. L. Siebert, President of an army retiring board, at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination by the board.

1st Lt. L. A. Jones, 3d Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

Leave: 1st Lt. R. W. Pinger, Ord. Dept., 7 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders A. E. Watson, from the Nicholson to the Florida as Executive Officer; F. L. Sheffield, the Florida to the Georgia as Executive Officer, and B. A. Long, the Maine, to command the Nicholson.

Lts. R. Jacobs from command of the Duncan to command the Jouett, and H. Powell from command, Division Four, Torpedo Force, Atlantic Fleet, to command the Parker.

Jr. Grade Lt. E. H. Loftin, the Columbia, to Pensacola Aero Station.

Ens. E. L. Woodside, the Yankton, to the Texas, and J. D. Jones, the Kentucky, to the Yankton.

Assistant Paym. O. W. Laidel to Puget Sound Yard.

Chief Gunner W. C. Bean, Radio Supt., New Orleans, to Radio Station, Point Isabel, Texas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Ammen, at Rosebank; Arethusa, at Fort Arthur; Balch, Cummings, Florida, Porter, and the Wyoming, at Newport; Celtic, at Guantanamo; Flusser, at Jefe Politico; Helena, at Shameen; Hopkins, at Tobari Bay; Jouett, at Whitestone; Macdonough, at Bridgeport; Patapsco, at Portsmouth; Reid, at Progreso, and the Whipple, at La Paz.

Sailed: Aylwin, Benham, Cassin, Conyngham, Cushing, Ericsson, Fanning, Jenkins, McCall, McDougal, O'Brien, Paulding, Tucker, Wadsworth, Wilkes, Wright, and the Winslow, Portland for manoeuvres; Brutus, San Diego for Mexican waters; Castine, San Domingo City for Sanchez and Santiago; Dixie, Lobos Island for Galveston; Hannibal, Grand Cayman for Guantanamo; Lamson, Key West for Vera Cruz; Mohawk, Washington for Indian Head and Norfolk; Panther, Key West for Charleston; Sterling, Gibraltar for Funchal; Utah, Newport for Block Island.

Coast Guard.

Capt. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin, retired, effective June 30.

Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet, retired, died June 22.

1st Lt. of Engrs. Q. B. Newman, the Comanche, to the Dept.

2d Lts. J. F. Farley, the Seminole, to the Onondaga, and F. W. Brown, the Osaippee, to the Pamlico, 30 days' leave en route.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental test for watershed inspector was held yesterday.

The mental test for foreman pavers will be held today. There are fifty-seven candidates.

An examination has been ordered for chief nurse. There are vacancies in the Charities Department and in Bellevue Hospital.

The receipt of applications for pathologist will close on July 10.

The receipt of applications for junior law assistant will close on July 6.

United States.

The commission announces for July 5, at the New York Custom House, an examination for music teacher, for women only, to fill a vacancy in the Indian Service at the Sherman Institute, California, at a salary of $720 a year. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, letter writing, elementary practical questions on the theory of music, training and experience. Applicants must show that they are proficient in piano and vocal music, and also that they have had experience in chorus work. It is desirable that applicants be graduates of some reputable conservatory of music. They must have reached their 25th but not their 40th birthday on the date of the examination.

The commission announces also for July 5 an examination for aid, qualified in radio work, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at an entrance salary of $600 a year. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in the use and adjustment of radio apparatus, elementary radiophysics, elementary mechanical drawing, elementary algebra, trigonometry, and geometry; education, training, and experience in radio work. Applicants must have reached their 18th but not their 25th birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up. Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d. Hotel Oxford, 33 East 27th.

SIX-ROOM APARTMENT, attractively furnished, in select neighborhood; will sublet for three months at sacrifice; 55 East 93d, just off Madison Av. Apply on premises or of I. Wheeler, 2 Rector St. Rector 9690.

127 EAST 46TH ST.
4 rooms and bath, elevator apartment. Sublet furnished to Oct. 1, $40.
James Kyle & Son, Lexington Av. & 58th St.

Two ladies, attractive apartment, large room, bath, kitchenette, cool; low rates; see before Monday, owner leaving city. Miss Orr, 578 Madison Av.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, G O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A R CATHEDRAL PLAZA, R F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, E 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. SPECIAL RATES TO CONVENTIONS N AND COLUMBIA SUMMER STUDENTS We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils: maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th.—Between Broadway and Riverside; newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

72d, 42 West.—Several exceptionally attractive two and four room apartments, with baths; seven windows in two rooms; furnished and unfurnished; half block from Central Park; near subway express and L; $55 to $75.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT
Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills.
Eight large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds, overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage; $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

THE LANGHAM,
734 to 74th St. and Central Park West,
Has to Sublet for a Tenant
A TEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Immediate Possession.

Three and five room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, one hour from Manhattan; bathing, boating, and fishing. Phone R. Fox, New Dorp 449W, or Orchard 3767, 205 East 9th St.

To Sublet.—Eight-room apartment, comfortably furnished for the Summer; reasonable rent; immediate possession.
The Estling, 223-224 Riverside Drive.

To sublet, four-room apartment, West Seventieth St.; high, cool; first class in every detail; unfurnished, $80; furnished, $110. Telephone 10985 Columbus.

Some unusual Summer opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

FIVE-ROOM bungalow, furnished, $100 season; option of purchase; near river, near station; commutation 13c. River, 75 Times Downtown.

Attractive two-room suite for business woman; high-class apartment; 70s; bus, subway; reasonable. 9616 Schuyler; extension 9.

To sublet, modern furnished apartment, one room and bath, on 12th floor, overlooking Hudson; $50. Ask superintendent, 309 West 88th.

A splendid 4-room apartment, beautifully furnished, to sublet. Apply 530 West 113th St., Apartment 3B.

Furnished house, 9 rooms and bath. Bay 129th, Belle Harbor, Rockaway Beach. Rent $300 per season.

52d St., 43 West.—Beautifully furnished bachelor apartments, all modern; private baths; low rental.

92d St., near Riverside; beautifully furnished apartment, new building, 5 rooms, 2 baths; two months, longer. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

Cool, high class, handsomely furnished apartment five beautiful rooms; facing Hudson River; bargain. Murray, 611 West 111th.

War correspondents' furnished studio apartment, 3 rooms and bath, $90. McCormick, 27 West 67th St.

High-class 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment, southern exposure, cool and light, to Oct. 1; $50. 350 West 55th. Col. 7540.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31st, 157 East. (Near Lexington.)—Five and six room apartments; $35-$40.

416 Madison Av., (48th St.)—Bachelor apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; bath.

Lexington Av., 1,703.—Five rooms, bath, hot water; $20.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 158, between 32d and 33d Sts., three rooms, kitchen and bath, duplex, roof garden; $1,500; possession at once. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 3700.

570 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club,
6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street,
Telephone 5700 John.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.
CORNER BROADWAY—"GARNET HALL."
Six rooms; immediate possession; reduced rent; elevator; apartments 4 to 7 rooms; October rental.

140th, 477 West.—Elevator apartment, opposite City College; 5 or 6 large, light rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate. Telephone Audubon 2340.

118th, 264 W., (Near 116th St. L Station.)—Five large, light rooms; modern plumbing, hot water; halls heated; rents $20-$21.

Sublet, unfurnished, five-room elevator apartment; immediate possession given. Apartment 6D, 245 Fort Washington Av.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Attractive, $55, 5 rooms, elevator, southern exposure. Townsend. 308 West 97th St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted, furnished apartment temporarily, 2 rooms, $20; west side. Phone 2865 Vanderbilt.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Prominent Broadway stores in thickly populated neighborhoods, 18x40, $1,800; corner, 16.3x58, $2,500. Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.

Loft, three sides light, 25x75; bargain, $30; Houston St., new subway station on corner. Madison G. Hawke, 122 East 25th St. Mad. Sq. 2911.

A.—A.—A.—Two communicating offices; stenographer, telephone. Apply 1,375, 50 Church St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Clothing.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—$12 suits, $1 down, $1 weekly. Men's snappy clothes, ready-made, made to order; superior tailoring; lowest prices; no security; confidential. HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors, 171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. CHAPMAN, Complainant, against MILLS & GIBB, Defendant.—In Equity.

To all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb:

Take notice, and the undersigned hereby give notice, that by an order of the above-entitled court, signed by Hon. Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge, made and filed in the above-entitled cause on the 9th day of June, 1916, it was, among other matters,

Ordered:

1. That all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb who claim that Mills & Gibb is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claim against it are hereby required to assert their said claims on or before the 1st day of August, 1916, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements of proofs of their claims against Mills & Gibb and its estate with Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, as receivers of said Mills & Gibb, at their office, No. 286 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

2. That no creditor of and no claimant against Mills & Gibb who claims that Mills & Gibb is indebted to him, or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whosoever who asserts any claim against it, who fails to file such a statement or proof of claim on or before said 1st day of August, 1916, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of Mills & Gibb in the hands of said receivers, or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and J. HARPER POOR, as Receivers of Mills & Gibb, 286 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Solicitors for the Receivers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COLE 1916 7 PASSENGER
Asking price $800.
In exceptional condition mechanically, beautifully painted, luxuriously equipped car, cost as it stands over $3,000, and has had very little use; electric starter and lights, demountable rims; tires are in splendid shape; not a penny to spend for any thing; positively one of the handsomest "light six" touring cars ever offered for sale; any demonstration desired, day, evening, or Sunday. Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Ave., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
Two practically new touring automobiles, only used four months, namely, Mercer toy tonneau, $950; Peerless, 6-7 passenger, $750; both Automobiles exceptionally fine condition throughout, mechanically perfect, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; inspection and demonstration. Phone Wanamaker's Chauffeur, 2385 Astoria.

APPERSON 1916 TOURING CAR,
Used 150 miles.
"Small six" with every possible equipment in perfect condition; cost over $1,900, will sell at a sacrifice; inspection invited and will demonstrate day, evening, or Sunday. Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Ave., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
We have a reputation for selling good used trucks at low prices; who, but us, can show Packards, Fords, Saurers, Krebs, (worm drive,) &c.? We have trucks to suit your business and your price. See us.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.,
Tel. Circle 190. 136 West 52d St.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1915, runabout, wire wheels.
Packard, "1-48" touring, 7 pass.
Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout.
Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

Practically new Studebaker, light five-passenger touring automobile; luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c.; $375. Mrs. Smullen, Phone Astoria 2064.

SMALL MAXWELL 1915 TOURING,
Light 5-passenger, fully equipped; take $375; quick cash. Owner, 305 West 79th.

Roadsters, 1916 Buick "Little 6," 1916 and 1915 Hupmobiles, 1916 Scripps Booth Coupe, special job and roadster. Burdick, 1,700 Broadway.

4-48 Packard Sedan; all window Sedan; very attractive; like new; handsomest car in city; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard Landaulet, hour, day, weekly, or monthly; reasonable rates; owner drives. H. Huber, 207 East 38th. Tel. 680 Murray Hill.

For Sale.—Six-cylinder Cole car, 1915 model; excellent condition; will demonstrate. A. R. Redburn, 1,834 Broadway. Col. 7299.

Pierce-Arrow 6-38, touring, best condition, overhauled, painted, full equipment, big bargain. Folliot Co., 250 West 54th St.

Mercers 1915 touring, "22-70," exceptional condition; also 1914 speedster, Al shape; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARDS, OPEN AND CLOSED.
Sixes and twin sixes; splendid cars; service excellent; rates reasonable. 1294 Circle.

Greatest bargain ever; late Mitchell 7-passenger touring car; like new; $550; rare chance. Bord, 114 West 50th St.

1915 Winton Six Touring, used about 5,000 miles; like new; will sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

1915 Mercer touring, 22-70; sporting model; streamline touring; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1916 Hupmobile, demonstrators; fully equipped; excellent condition. Address 1,764 Broadway, 6th floor.

Mercer 1914 Raceabout, 1915 Mercer Raceabout; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Packard touring for sale; new tires, tools, clock, speedometer. Creamer, 8,380 B'way.

De Dion landaulet, 8 cyl., 1914, fully equipped. Copley, 1,777 Broadway. 8012 Columbus.

Hudson 1916 super six touring car; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

1913 38 H. P. SIMPLEX QUIMBY LANDAULET. SMITH, 152 WEST 49TH ST.

1915 50 H. P. SIMPLEX TOURING.
Kennedy, 1,607 Broadway.

HUDSON 1916 6-40 TOURING.
ASKING PRICE $900.
In exceptional condition; in fact, practically new; motor is perfect and noiseless; tires are in fine shape, two extras, and demountable rims; is equipped with many extras, including slip covers, shock absorbers, trunk rack, trunk, bumper, all tools, &c.; is complete in every detail, not a penny to spend for anything; open to expert mechanical inspection, and will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction; day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at Brighton's, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

STEVENS-DURYEA
Seven-passenger Touring Car; used two seasons only; a distinctive car of fine quality throughout; immediate delivery.
H. C. BEAVER,
22 West 61st St., City.

Hupmobiles.—We have fifteen Hupmobiles of every description which have been overhauled and some newly painted; all at bargain prices.
DECOZEN & RIESS,
200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Rolls-Royce, (1913,) landaulet touring.
Packard, (1915,) runabout; like new.
Lancia, (1913,) runabout.
Packard, (1915,) touring, 3-38 H. P.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 2347 Bryant.

Eastern factory manager of a well-known high grade automobile will sell several new seven-passenger cars to consumers only at an interesting price; immediate delivery. Y 315 Times Annex.

Cadillac 1915 touring, exceptionally fine condition; run less than 4,000 miles; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Velie touring car, full electric equipment, at sacrifice; don't fail to see this. Gray, 880 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Stearns Knight up-to-minute car; come look at it; make offer. Dorner, 1,208 Amsterdam Av., near 124th.

1915 Maxwell Cabriolet. Phone Rowley, Bedford 2033R.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW, LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES; HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE; beautiful cars; polite, liveried chauffeurs; hour, day; special rates month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Beautiful Garford "Six" seven-passenger touring; wire wheels; expert chauffeur; hour, month; "special rates Ideal Tour." Lenox 8608.

Packard cars for hire; excellent condition; competent chauffeurs. Phone Col. 7539. Daly, 22 West 60th St.

AUTOMOBILES. — RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Packard touring car private appearance; weekly, monthly; reasonable; service guaranteed. Circle 4024.

Rent 7-passenger Packard touring car; reasonable; monthly preferred. Owner, Morningside 8371.

New Packard "Six" touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Handsome Packard touring, hour or month; best service; reasonable. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

For hire, 1915 Packards; hour, week, monthly preferred; reasonable. Telephone 7452 Plaza.

For hire, beautiful seven-passenger Flat touring, late model; moderate. Schuyler 2792.

Packards, hour, trip, day, month, reasonable. Greenlief, 230 West 68th. Columbus 9021.

Packard 18, Limousine; rent monthly; owner drives. Tel. Framlet, 3193 Circle.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 8826 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

12TH, 52 WEST.—Artistic, airy, 2 rooms and kitchenette; also smaller room; telephone.

47TH, 31 and 41 WEST.—Superior rooms, large, small; private baths; electricity.

55TH, 360 WEST.—Elegantly clean rooms, modern improvements; private house, entirely renovated; investigate.

68TH STREET, 118 WEST,
WEST HALL.
Attractive room, with running water; sanitary furnishings; superior service.

70TH, (2,030 Broadway.)—Attractive room, lavatory; suitable business gentlemen. Johnson, 5th floor.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Attractive parlor; running water; telephone; subway, elevated; references, Summer rates.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath and lavatory; also single room.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; suitable one-two; private.

73D, 153 WEST.—Fine large and small rooms; all improvements; low rate for Summer; near subway and elevated.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 289 WEST.—Large, newly furnished front room; medium; bath; $4, $7.50.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; near Riverside Drive.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; bath; hot water supply; $4-$8.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Small front room; electricity; parquet floor; private house; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exclusive house; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large, airy room; four windows; also small; Summer rates.

76TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large front room, excellent location, opposite subway; references.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Facing park; single and double rooms, bath; electricity; reasonable.

81ST, 120 WEST.—El

BELMONT, IN ANGER, CLASHES WITH MOSS

Banker Threatens to Leave Thompson Committee Room in Stormy Session.

STENOGRAPHER IS PUT OUT

Guaranty Trust Company Refuses to Produce Certain of Andrew Freedman's Checks Called For.

There was a stormy session of the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday. August Belmont, the banker, again on the witness stand accused Frank Moss, the committee's counsel, of asking insinuating questions and of taking the attitude that some undue and irregular influence was brought to bear during the dual subway negotiations. At one time Mr. Belmont threatened to leave the room, but quiet was finally restored by Senator Thompson, the Chairman.

Another clash between counsel and witnesses occurred when the Guaranty Trust Company flatly refused to surrender certain checks of the late Andrew Freedman, who was a Director of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Jacques S. Cohen, former secretary to Mr. Freedman, told the committee, however, about a number of checks he had drawn on the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Bankers Trust Company. It was shown that checks totaling $96,400 had been drawn "to bearer" during one period of two years. The witness said he didn't know what the money was used for, but he supposed it was for Mr. Freedman's living expenses.

Mr. Moss asked Mr. Belmont if his relations with Andrew Freedman were not rather close and confidential, even more friendly than with the other Interborough Directors.

"No," replied Mr. Belmont. "They were friendly, but not more so than with the other Interborough Directors."

"Didn't Mr. Freedman give shares of Inter-Met. stock to persons who had been serviceable?" suddenly asked Mr. Moss.

"I don't know," said the banker.

Belmont Clashes with Moss.

Mr. Moss then switched to the attitude of Mayor Gaynor and Controller Prendergast on the subway contracts before the Board of Estimate, and asked the witness if he knew why both men had changed front on the proposal after opposing it. Mr. Belmont characterized Mayor Gaynor's attack on the Interborough as "good campaign material for any one at the time." Mr. Moss remarked that most of the Interborough Directors had been vague in their testimony, although, he said, they owed it to the public to tell all about the dual subway negotiations.

"You seem to take the attitude," retorted Mr. Belmont, "that some undue and irregular influence was brought to bear, but we were simply trying to meet the views of an unreasonable city and unreasonable city officials."

"If it were not driven into us that you are trying to brush by the inquiry we would not take the attitude we do," commented Senator Thompson. Mr. Moss then asked questions which intimated that there was no competitive bidding for the third tracking of the elevated lines which the T. A. Gillespie Company obtained, and Mr. Belmont's anger was aroused.

"You cannot ask me a question about something that was done and to which I was a party with the insinuation that it was irregular," he said.

"The insinuation, Mr. Belmont, is in your mind," said Mr. Moss.

"No it's your mind and your committee that is putting out all these insinuations. Up to this time you have proved nothing and there is nothing for you to prove, but you are taking up our time. You can ask proper questions and I'll answer them."

"You are becoming a very interesting witness now," said Mr. Moss, raising his voice. "I am glad you are waking up."

"I'll answer frankly any question I can," replied the witness, "but I'll not answer questions containing insinuations. I'll stay here as long as it suits me and I'll—"

Room in an Uproar.

"Well, get up and go now, if you want to," shouted Mr. Moss, with anger. "You cannot browbeat me. You're a richer man than I am, but that doesn't tease me. There are a lot of men like you raising a cloud of ink and trying to get away in it. Go now and I'll continue to ask questions in your absence. I'll address questions to the chair if you are afraid to answer them."

"You'll not treat me in that way," shouted Mr. Belmont in turn. "You are making a disgrace of yourself."

"No, you are trying to disgrace yourself," came back Moss.

During the altercation Senator Thompson was trying to restore order by thumping the table with his gavel and the room was in an uproar.

"Don't interrupt me," shouted Moss, turning on Thompson. "I can handle this situation, Mr. Chairman."

After Jacques S. Cohen, former secretary to Andrew Freedman and now an employe of J. H. Bates & Co., had testified, Mr. Moss requested Frederick T. Sherman, trust clerk of the Guaranty Trust Company, one of the three Freedman executors, to produce certain checks, and Mr. Sherman declined on advice of the trust company's counsel, Thomas Garrett, Jr. Turning on the lawyer, Senator Thompson said:

"You are taking advantage of child's play because you are a big institution. You know that if yyou were subpoenaed before a court you would have to produce those checks. I frankly acknowledge that this committee is powerless to make you do anything you do not want to do because we have only two days more in which to take testimony. But I want the Guaranty Trust Company to stand clear before the people of New York."

"The Guaranty Trust Company does stand clear before the people of New York," hotly retorted Mr. Garrett. "It has furnished you with papers and permitted your representative, Mr. Morse, to examine all papers and checks he sought."

"That is an erroneous statement," broke in Mr. Moss. "Mr. Morse told me that he was permitted to make a search up to a certain point and that he was stopped."

Senator Thompson objected to Mr. Garrett's stenographer taking notes, and finally Sergeant at Arms Hotaling removed him from the room.

The remainder of the session was taken up with an examination of Henry H. Klein, an investigator of the committee, who told of attacks he had made upon Mayor Mitchel, which, he said, was the reason for the Mayor's antipathy to him.

The committee will hold its last session today.

THOMAS KELLY CONVICTED.

Defrauded Manitoba in Erection of Parliament Buildings.

WINNIPEG, Canada, June 29.—Thomas Kelly, the wealthy contractor accused of defrauding the Province of Manitoba in the erection of Parliament buildings here, was found guilty by a jury in Assize Court tonight. Sentence will be suspended pending application for a new trial.

Summing up for the Crown, R. A. Bonnar charged that the Government had been defrauded of $1,182,562. Kelly, who was not represented by counsel at the trial, in a long statement to the jury pleaded for justice, defending his actions as Parliament House builder, and charged that he was being persecuted by the present Government.

Kelly was tried on an indictment containing one count of theft, two counts of receiving stolen money, securities or other property, and one count of obtaining money under false pretenses.

SAYS MOOSE WERE TRICKED.

Will Rebuke Roosevelt by Voting for Wilson, Heflin Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The opening salvo of campaign oratory was fired in the House today when Representative Thomas Heflin, an Alabama Democrat, assailed the Republican ticket and Theodore Roosevelt, and predicted that the Progressive would vote with the Democrats next November. Mr. Heflin referred to Hughes and Fairbanks as "the cold-storage twins," and accused Colonel Roosevelt of "betraying" the Progressives.

"Theodore dined with Hughes last night behind closed doors," he said, "and they would not even let the colored waiter stay in there. He could only come in to fetch more coffee for Theodore. He needed stimulants because he was up against a cold proposition."

After referring to the "hand-picked delegates" at the Chicago Convention of 1916, Mr. Heflin said:

"In another part of the city was another convention composed of one thousand me, or more, all of them, with the exception of Perkins and a few others, utterly ignorant of the program. They didn't know the whole thing was planned at a million-dollar banquet in New York a few months ago, and that Elihu Root wrote the play when a conference was held by Lodge, Root, and Roosevelt.

"They were honest Progressives, enthusiastic and determned, those men at Chicago, and they sat there waiting an opportunity to nominate their leader. Where was he? Back at Oyster Bay with his ear glued to a telephone. He could not fool these men, the men who had followed him on a thousand battlefields in 1912."

According to Mr. Heflin, Colonel Roosevelt and the Old Guard planned to deliver 4,000,000 Progressive votes to the Republicans, "a minority of 3,000,000."

"Did you ever hear of such an outrage?" asked Mr. Heflin. "You will never carry into the Republican party those Progressives. Theirs was not a butterfly parade four years ago. They were crusaders who went out to fight the forces of the Republican Party, and they will fight them still. Mr. Hughes is the candidate of Wall Street.

The Big Stick has departed,
The Square Deal has fled,
T. R. licks salt from the Old Guard's hands,
And the big Bull Moose is dead."

Representative Frank W. Mondell, a Wyoming Republican, replied to the Alabama orator and observed that he was "singing the swan song of the Democratic Party."

CASEMENT TO DIE FOR HIGH TREASON

Continued from Page 1.

edly. At that moment he seemed to be in a dream as if the verdict of death were something apart from him and the living world already. But it was only for a moment. As soon as the echo of the foreman's words had died down Casement in the absolute silence that prevailed turned toward the well below him waving a hand at his counsel, while a sickly smile flitted across his pale face.

Prisoner Reads His Statement.

It was when Lord Reading asked, according to the old established form, if the prisoner had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced that Casement took a new grip on himself. Taking a sheaf of scribbled and typewritten notes from his pocket he in a soft, quivering voice asked the indulgence of the court; then, leaning over the edge of the dock he glanced toward the newspapermen and asked them to listen to what he had to say as he wished his words "to reach a larger court than these."

As Sir Roger got fairly well on in his reading his voice became steadier so that he was able to give heed to rhetorical effect. He emphasized passages, always laying stress upon allusions to what he called his loyalty above all else to the cause of free Ireland.

The prisoner declared he did not regard trial by Englishmen in an English court as a trial by his peers, to which he was entitled. He reviewed recent events in Ireland from the beginning of the formation of the Ulster volunteers, and said:

"We have seen the constitutional army refuse to obey the Constitutional Government, and we were told the first duty of Irishmen was to enter that army. If small nations were to be the first consideration, I saw no reason why Ireland should shed any blood for any people but her own.

"If that be treason, I am not ashamed to avow it here. If the Unionists chose the road they thought would lead to the good side, I knew my road led to the dark side. Both of us proved right. So I am prouder to stand here, in a traitor's dock, than to fill the place of my accusers.

"Self-government is our right. It is no more a thing to be withheld from us or doled out to us than the right to life or light, to sunshine or Spring flowers.

Objects to Ancient Statute.

"There is an objection, possibly not good in law, but surely good on moral grounds, against the application to me here of this old English statute, 565 years old, that seeks to deprive an Irishman today of his life and his honor, not for adhering to the King's enemies but for adhering to his own people.

"When this statute was passed in 1351, what was the state of men's minds on the question of a far higher allegiance, that of man to God and His kingdom? The law of that day did not permit him to forsake his church or deny his God save with his life. The heretic then had the same doom as the traitor. Today a man may forswear God and His heavenly realm without fear or penalty, all earlier statutes having gone the way of Nero's edicts against the Christians; but that constitutional phantom, the King, can still dig up from the dungeon and torture chambers of the dark ages a law that takes a man's life and limb for an exercise of his conscience.

"If true religion rests on love, it is equally true that loyalty rests on love. The law I am charged under has no parentage in love, and claims the allegiance of today on the ignorance and blindness of the past.

"I am being tried, in truth, not by my peers of the living present but by the fears of the dead past; not by the civilization of the twentieth century, but by the brutality of the fourteenth; not even by a statute framed in the language of the land that tries me, but emitted in the language of an enemy land, so antiquated is the law that must be sought today to slay an Irishman whose offense is that he puts Ireland first.

"Loyalty is a sentiment, not a law. It rests on love, not on restraint. The government of Ireland by England rests on restraint, not on law, and since it demands no love it can evoke no loyalty.

"This court, this jury, the public opinion of this country, England, cannot but be prejudiced in varying degrees against me, most of all in time of war. I did not land in England; I landed in Ireland. It was to Ireland I came, to Ireland I wanted to come, and the last place I desired to land was England. But for the Attorney General of England there is no Ireland, there is only England; there is no Ireland, only the law of England; no right of Ireland. Yet for me, the Irish outlaw, there is a land of Ireland, a right of Ireland, a charter for all Irishmen to appeal to in the last resort, a charter that even the very statutes of England cannot deprive me of, a charter that Englishmen themselves assert as a fundamental bond of law that connects the two kingdoms."

Denies He Set Evil Example.

Referring to the phrase of the indictment that he set an evil example to others, Sir Roger said:

"To Englishmen I set no evil example, for I made no appeal to them. I asked Irishmen to fight for their rights. Place me before a jury of my own countrymen, be it Protestant or Catholic, Unionist or Nationalist, Sinn Fein or Orange, and I shall accept the verdict and bow to the statute and all its penalties.

"It is not I who am afraid of the verdict of such a jury, it is the Crown. If this be not so, why fear the test? I fear it not; I demand it as my right. It was not I who landed in England, but the Crown that dragged me here, away from my own country, to which I had returned with a price upon my head, away from my own countrymen, whose loyalty is not in doubt, and safe from the judgment of my peers, whose judgment I do not shrink from.

"That is the condemnation of English rule in Ireland, of English-made law, that it dare not rest on the will of the Irish people, but exists in defiance of their will, that it is a rule derived, not from right, but from conquest. Conquest gives me no title; it can exert no empire over men's reason and judgment and affections. It is from this law of conquest, without title to the reason, judgment, and affections of my own countrymen, that I appeal. This much I penned in my prison fifteen days ago."

He declared that the Nationalist Volunteers founded in Dublin in November, 1913, had no quarrel with the Ulster Volunteers born a year earlier, only with the men who sought "to pervert to English party use, to the mean purposes of their own bid for place and power, the armed activities of the simple Irishmen.

"We aimed at winning the Ulster Volunteers," he went on, "to the cause of a united Ireland. It was not the Irish Volunteers who broke the law, but a British party Government, who had permitted the Ulster Volunteers to be armed by Englishmen, to threaten, not only an English party in its hold on office, but to threaten that party through the lives and blood of Irishmen. The battle was to be fought in Ireland, that the political outs of today should be the ins of tomorrow.

"In Great Britain a law designed for the benefit of Ireland was to be met, not on the floor of Parliament, where the fight had to be won, but on the field, with Irishmen slaying each other for English party gain. And the British Navy would be chartered transports bringing to our shores a numerous assemblage of military and ex-military experts in the congenial and profitable business of holding down subject populations abroad. That party was preaching a doctrine of hatred, designed to bring civil war in Ireland, while the party in power took no steps to restrain its propaganda which was finding advocates in the army, the navy, the Privy Council, in Parliament, and State and Church."

Thanks the Jury.

Then, throwing aside his manuscript, he concluded:

"My Lord, I have done. Gentlemen of the jury, I wish to thank you for your verdict. I meant no reflection upon you when I said this was not a trial by my peers. How would all men here feel—and how would you feel—if an Englishman had landed in England and had been taken to Ireland, if that man had been placed before a jury in a community inflamed against him, believing him to be a criminal?"

The spectators listened intently to every word, even the Judges leaning forward to hear him. At one moment, when it seemed that Casement had finished, the Lord Chief Justice moved as if ready to pronounce sentence, but the prisoner, reaching for another memorandum, exclaimed, "Pardon me, my Lord, but I would go on." He went on for half an hour. Once, alluding to the sympathy of friends in America for the Irish cause, and for him, he allowed his voice to sink to a low tremulo, as if deeply affected.

Finally, having concluded his valedictory, he bowed low to the Justices, who at once donned their black caps. Casement stood rigid as the sentence of death was pronounced, his lips firmly compressed, his head thrown back. His eyelids twitched slightly as the Lord Chief Justice uttered the words "hanged until you are dead," but that was all. A moment later he looked again into the well of the court, waving his hand to his women acquaintances and nodding with a smile that seemed to say, "Don't worry about me."

Sullivan Unable to Appear.

LONDON, June 29.—Sergeant Sullivan, the brilliant Irish barrister upon whom has rested the chief burden of the defence of Sir Roger Casement in his trial for high treason and who collapsed under the strain of excitement and emotion while delivering an impassioned speech in court last night, was unable to appear in court today and finish his argument in behalf of the prisoner.

Artemus Jones, assistant counsel, announced to the court when it convened this morning that Sullivan had been forbidden by his doctors to continue the argument. The Chief Justice expressed his sympathy and said that it had been evident that Serjeant Sullivan had been laboring under a heavy strain. Mr. Jones then addressed the court.

Mr. Jones admitted that at the first thought it seemed an outrage for Sir Roger to go to Germany, but he insisted that the defendant had attempted merely to organize an Irish brigade for use against the Ulster Volunteers recruited by Sir Edward Carson. Mr. Jones was proceeding to argue that this did not constitute treason when the Chief Justice interposed. He explained he would direct the jury that the law was that "giving aid and comfort to the King's enemies meant assisting the King's enemies in the war with this country, and that any act that strengthened or tended to strengthen the enemy in the conduct of this war against us would be giving aid and comfort to the King's enemies, and that any act which weakened or tended to weaken the power of this country to resist the attacks of the enemy was aiding and comforting the King's enemies."

Mr. Jones contended that the work Sir Roger did in Germany was precisely the same sort of work he carried on in Ireland before the war. While the importation of arms was a wrongful act, it did not constitute treason, but an offense against the Defense of the Realm act. He reminded the jury of the responsibility resting upon it, saying:

"This trial may mean a tragedy to the prisoner on account of the responsibility resting upon you. The ancient and valiant race from which this man springs has produced men who do not shrink from going to the scaffold for what they think are the rights of their country."

Mr. Jones's speech occupied a little more than half an hour, after which the Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, began summing up. He argued that even if the defense which Sir Roger's lawyers had attempted to set up was a valid one, the evidence in the case had in nowise supported it. In days before the war Sir Roger's defense might have had some weight, but "one circumstance not insignificant had intervened—the greatest military power the world had ever seen was trying to destroy the British Empire."

Attorney General's Arguments.

The Attorney General dwelt on the truce between the Irish parties. He said the question he asked at the beginning—why Sir Roger had gone to Germany—had never been answered, because no answer was possible. Sir Roger had gone to make arrangements to raise "the hideous spectre of insurrection" in Ireland.

The Germans, Sir Frederick continued, were not people who gave much for nothing. They were not going to keep soldiers of the Irish brigade as their guests so that they might go after the end of the war to free Ireland.

The Attorney General's speech lasted for an hour in which time he dissected the evidence in an exhaustive manner. He delivered no peroration, but reminded the jurors his duty was as painful as theirs. He said he had discharged his duty, and they must perform theirs.

The Chief Justice began his charge to the jury by saying that no prejudice must be entertained against members of the English bar because they had defended the prisoner against such a charge. He said they were performing the highest duty of members of the bar, and that Mr. Sullivan had conducted the defense in accordance with the highest traditions of the English bar, delivering a speech of greatest eloquence.

"Treason in time of war, when all persons in this country are making sacrifices to defeat the common enemy, is almost too grave for expression," the Chief Justice continued. "You must dismiss from your minds all you have heard or read outside this court. We have heard much about politics in Ireland. For myself, in the court of justice, I always feel anxiety when political passion is aroused. Pay no more attention to what has been said regarding conditions in Ireland before the war or after the war than is necessary to consider the conditions of this case."

Mr. Sullivan had paid the highest compliment he could to an English jury, the Chief Justice said, in speaking to it as he did in regard to Ireland. After defining the law of treason he pointed out that many facts in the case were undisputed.

The voice of the Chief Justice was firm, but his face was pale, as he spoke the few words in pronouncing the sentence. He began:

"Roger David Casement, you have been found guilty by a jury of your peers of high treason, the highest crime known to the law," and concluded by sentencing him "to be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

Soldier Bailey Set Free.

After Sir Roger had been sentenced Daniel J. Bailey, the private soldier who had been held as his accomplice, was placed in the dock.

The Attorney General announced that Bailey had affirmed he joined the Irish brigade with the object of returning to his country and rejoining the army. Under the circumstances no evidence would be produced against him.

The Chief Justice directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, and Bailey was discharged.

An appeal will be taken by Sir Roger Casement. Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, of his counsel, made the following statement tonight:

"The verdict, though regrettable to us, was not a surprise. We will take an immediate appeal to the Criminal Court of Appeals, and then to the House of Lords, if necessary, because we feel that the point of law involving a statute 500 years old, under which Sir Roger was tried, never has been legally tested."

Lord Chief Justice Impressive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 30.—Harold Begbie, describing in The Daily Chronicle the final scene in the Casement trial, says:

"I think few men who heard him will ever forget the summing up of the Lord Chief Justice. Instead of the passionate defense on one hand and instead of the cold and deadly accusation on the other we heard the quiet, even, passionless voice of the Justice seeking neither to take a man's life nor to save it, but seeking to find something which transcends human rife, something which is spiritual and not physical, something which is above the fate of individuals and the fortunes of nations—truth.

"For many of us, as his deep voice sounded through the breathless court, it seemed that justice is so immeasurably higher and a grander thing even than mercy that pity for the prisoner ceased to move our minds. Here was something to which all men could look up to, all men could honor, all men could reverence—truth and justice; truth and justice unswayed by interest, truth and justice impersonal, unprejudiced, and unsparing, truth and justice such as strong men in every civilized race have always named as the attributes of God."

PRESS APPROVES SENTENCE.

Casement Called Base, Treacherous Foe, Who Deserves His Fate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 30.—All the papers in commenting upon the Casement verdict agree that the jury had no alternative but to decide from the evidence that the prisoner had proved himself a traitor to his country and his King. No sympathy is expressed for the condemned man.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Casement is as guilty of the rebellion in Dublin as if he had taken an open share in it. How otherwise can we regard such a man than as a base and treacherous enemy against our country, a treasonable agent against his liege sovereign, a mean and pitiable conspirator with our worst enemy, it is impossible to say. If ever a man deserved capital punishment it is he."

The Daily News says:

"The sentence of death was the only conceivable sentence that could be passed. His crime was open and flagrant, and it was deepened by the circumstances of his career. There could be no clearer case for the extreme penalty, and so far as he himself is concerned there is no reason to suggest any mitigation of sentence. From other and more weighty considerations it is doubtful whether true wisdom lies in giving him that crown of 'martyrdom' which he obviously desires. There is one thing above all others to avoid at this moment—that is to give fresh impulse to elements of unrest at a time when the whole fate of Ireland is in the balance."

The Daily Express says:

"There need be no fear that the justice of the sentence imposed on Casement will be questioned in any country in the world. There can be no question of Casement's guilt, and we are entirely unimpressed by his elaborate apologies for the crime for which he stands condemned. His plea that as an Irishman he is outside the jurisdiction of the British court is not only a misstatement, it is a disingenuous subterfuge advanced with the rest of his carefully prepared speeches to impress the Clan na Gael section of Irish-Americans. The Irish have a genius for the canonization of martyrs, but even they will hardly find ground for admiration in the career of this clever, educated, and rather sordid and extremely degenerate traitor."

SAYS EXPECTED HAPPENED.

But Justice Cohalan Can't Believe Casement Will Be Executed.

Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan yesterday, when asked for his opinion of the Casement trial and verdict, dictated the following statement:

"The result will strike the observant man as the only thing that was to be expected. Though Sir Roger was arrested in Ireland, the Government evidently feared to trust an Irish jury and hurried him to England for trial.

"That he should have been convicted in an English court was a matter of course. But that they should execute him does not seem within the bounds even of English stupidity. The blunder which they made in murdering the splendid men who fought recently for Irish liberty has already cost England the good opinion of the world and shown her to be, as many Americans have always contended, neither changed nor changeable.

"No one would be foolish enough to think that England would spare Sir Roger's life as a matter of justice or even of mercy. But many have thought that she might do it as a matter of enlightened self-interest, in order to show the neutral world that she was not always bloodthirsty and had occasional spells when her actions did not belie her words.

"In any event, the cause of Irish freedam will gain. If Sir Roger dies he will—as I have no doubt he hopes to—add another martyr to the long list of Ireland's sons and daughters that have gone bravely to death for her sake. If he lives, his words and example will awaken many to the debt which they owe their country or their race."

CAPTAIN GOES TO ASYLUM.

King Orders Slayer of Editor Skeffington Held as Insane.

DUBLIN, June 29, (via London.)—Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who was found "guilty but insane" at his trial on the charge of shooting J. Sheehy Skeffington, editor of The Irish Citizen, during the recent Irish rebellion, has been ordered committed to an institution for the insane, says an official announcement issued today, which reads:

"The case of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who was found guilty of shooting F. Sheehy Skeffington, having been submitted to the King in accordance with the Army act, his Majesty has directed that Captain Bowen-Colthurst be detained in a criminal lunatic asylum during his Majesty's pleasure."

CLOSER WATCH ON KIEL.

Movements of Neutral Ships and Sailors Further Restricted.

COPENHAGEN, Friday, June 30, (via London.)—An official announcement signed by Vice Admiral Bachmann, Governor of the Kiel district, placing further restrictions on vessels running between German and foreign ports, is printed in the Kiel Zeitung. The only ports henceforth open to traffic on the east coast of Schleswig-Holstein are the commercial harbors of Kiel and Labö. Ship crews will be allowed ashore only within a limited space facing the vessels when loading or unloading. Visits aboard other ships are strictly forbidden. Captains and seamen will be permitted uptown only when guarded by policemen or soldiers except by special permission of the Governor.

Discharged neutral seamen must leave Germany forthwith. All ships departing from Labö or Kiel must have military guards aboard to a certain distance off shore.

SEIZE SURGICAL SUPPLIES

British Authorities Forbade Them to Pass for American Doctors.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 24, (by Wireless to The Associated Press via Sayville)—Delayed in Transmission.—Two American surgical units, headed by Dr. Paul Martin of Indianapolis and Dr. John R. McDill of Milwaukee, left Berlin today to join the war hospitals to which they have been assigned. Dr. Martin started for Budapest and Dr. McDill for Cologne.

Each unit consists of four surgeons and four nurses. All instruments and other supplies were obtained here because the British refused to permit them to pass the blockade. They took from Dr. McDill an essential part of the only surgical instrument which was attached to his letter of credit. After a long argument, the British allowed the importation of two dozen pairs of rubber gloves. These are the only supplies that were passed.

ALL GERMANY TO [illegible] UNIFORM MEAT [illegible]

Distribution of Food Will Be Revised Radically So as to Be General.

BERLIN, June 29, (via London.)—It is announced semi-officially that a general meat card for the entire country will be introduced Sept. 1.

The cards already have been introduced in the South German States and the larger cities of Prussia, but the irregularity as to the amount of meat allotted in the different parts of the country prevails, and the object of the national card is to secure uniformity in consumption.

BEGINNING TODAY

Georges

Announce the

July Reductions

throughout our entire stock.

This is the half yearly clearance event—recognized in every city where a Georges store is located—as a money-saving clothes-buying opportunity worthy the critical attention of every man and young man.

Rising costs of materials do not stand in the way of Georges fixed policy of never carrying merchandise over from one season into the next.

Suit Reductions

$15.00 Grades Now **12.50**

$20.00 Grades Now **14.50**

$22.50 Grades Now **16.50**

$25.00 Grades Now **18.50**

Higher Priced Grades Reduced Proportionately

Plain blue serges and Flannels included

The assortments are large. No matter what material, pattern or color, Sack or Norfolk model you prefer—it's here in your size.

ALTERATIONS FREE

White Flannel Trousers

White tennis flannel, also striped serges—with belt straps and cuffs.

Price $3.50

Norfolk Sport Coats in plain blue and green flannels and checks—$7.50.

Palm Beach Suits—Light and dark shades—both plain and fancy—Sack and Norfolk models—$6.50 and $7.50. All subjected to a shrinking process by the Cravenette Co.

Other ideal hot weather features include "Cool-kenny Crash," Priestley "Crasho," "Coolest Cloth," and "Tub Crash." Full skeletonized Sack or Norfolk models, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.00.

Georges Two New York Stores

42 West 34th, Bet. Broadway and 5th Ave.

Also corner of Broadway at 36th, Marlborough Hotel Building

Open Evenings

Out of Town Stores:—Philadelphia, Providence, Boston, Buffalo



Monroe Clothes

FIT GUARANTEED 15 NO ALTERATION CHARGES

Are the Standard of Value

Other stores retail clothes at $15—the price is the same as ours—but there's a difference in value.

The reason for the difference is:

We Sell Direct to You

and "cut out" makers' profits.

We Operate Upstairs Shops

and pay upstairs rents.

We Don't Have Two "Sales" Each Year

and don't ask two prices each season.

And it's because of these differences in our way of doing business from old time methods that enables us at all times to **out value** all others at $15 and has made ours the largest clothing business in New York at that price.

Come up—today—or tomorrow—get yourself a new Monroe Suit at $15—and have a good time over the 4th on the money you save.

AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS

Monroe Clothes

2nd Floor

*42nd St., Cor. Broadway Times Square.
*Nassau St., Cor. Frankfort St. City Hall.
Broadway, Cor. Fulton St.
*Bergen Ave., Cor. 149th St. Bronx.
Court Street, Cor. Montague, Brooklyn.

All Monroe Shops Open Saturday Night Until 10

The Entire Sample Line Of

Blum & Koch Straw Hats

$1.95

Sennits, Splits, Leghorns, Milans.

This year, again, we've been able to secure the complete line of sample Straw Hats from the Blum & Koch Show Rooms. They are the identical Blum & Koch hats that sell regularly from $3 to $10. This is your chance to get a genuine high-priced hat at the cost of a cheap one. Only 4,000 of them—so come in early.

Sale Begins at All Wallach Stores today.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th
Open Evenings.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Entire Stock of Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits Reduced

Excepting Tropical Weights (Dixie Weaves, Palm Beaches, Mohairs, Silks) and Blue and Black Suits.

This remarkable offering includes those wonderful Sport Suits and Varsity Fifty-Five Models we've been telling you about; the rich mixtures, stripes and patterns in Flannels, Homespuns, Worsteds—every suit to-day worth more than its regular, pre-sale price.

Every $18 and $20 Fancy Suit.. $16.50
Every $22.50 Fancy Suit..... $19.50
Every $25 and $28 Fancy Suit.. $22.50
Every $30 and $32.50 Fancy Suit $26.50
Every $35 and $40 Fancy Suit.. $32.50
Every $45 and $50 Fancy Suit.. $38.50

Special—Friday and Saturday Only—Black Zebu Grain Leather Bags.... $4.35
Just in time for the Fourth!

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, corner 29th St.
Third Ave., corner 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

ARROW COLLAR

CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY FROM INSIDE SMOOTH IRON CEMENT